BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS
LEON COUNTY, FLORIDA

AGENDA

REGULAR MEETING

Leon County Courthouse
Fifth Floor County Commission Chambers
301 South Monroe Street
Tallahassee, FL 32301

Tuesday, May 22, 2018
3:00 p.m.

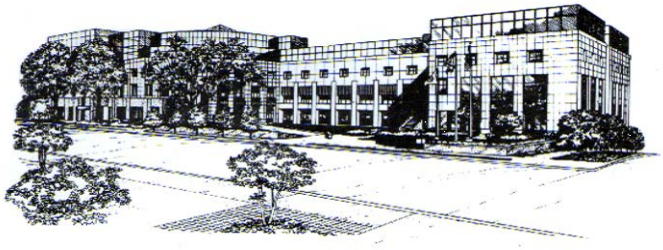
COUNTY COMMISSIONERS

Nick Maddox, Chairman
At-Large

Jimbo Jackson, Vice Chair
District 2

Bryan Desloge
District 4

Mary Ann Lindley
At-Large



John E. Dailey
District 3

Kristin Dozier
District 5

Bill Proctor
District 1

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." Commission Meeting Agendas are available on the Leon County Home Page at: **www.leoncountyfl.gov**. Minutes of County Commission meetings may be found at the Clerk of Courts 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, Florida Statutes).

In accordance with Section 286.26, Florida Statutes, persons needing a special accommodation to participate in this proceeding should contact the ADA Coordinator by written or oral request at least 48 hours prior to the proceeding, at 850-606-5011 or Facilities Management at 850-606-5000, or 7-1-1 (TTY and Voice) via Florida Relay Service. Accommodation Request Forms are available on the website **www.LeonCountyFl.gov/ADA**.

Board of County Commissioners
Leon County, Florida
Agenda
Regular Public Meeting
Tuesday, May 22, 2018, 3:00 p.m.

INVOCATION AND PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

Invocation and Pledge of Allegiance by Commissioner Mary Ann Lindley

AWARDS AND PRESENTATIONS

- Proclamation Recognizing May as Older Americans Month
  (Commissioner Desloge)

- Proclamation Recognizing May as International Internal Auditing Awareness Month
  (Chairman Maddox)

- Presentation on the Tobacco Free Youth Marketing Campaign
  (Leon County Health Department, Tobacco Free Leon Partnership and Students Working Against Tobacco)

- Presentation of the Five Years of Service Pin to Commissioner Aide Gary Zirin
  (Commissioner Dozier)

CONSENT

1. Minutes: April 10, 2018 Regular Meeting
   (Clerk of Court)

2. Payment of Bills and Vouchers
   (County Administrator/ Office of Financial Stewardship/ Office of Management & Budget)

3. Appropriation of Risk Management Fund Reserves
   (County Administrator/ Office of Financial Stewardship/ Office of Management & Budget)

4. Request to Schedule First and Only Public Hearing to Consider Adoption of Ordinance Imposing Reasonable Limitations on the Submission of Documentary Evidence in Quasi-Judicial Proceedings, for June 19, 2018, at 6:00 p.m.
   (County Attorney)

5. Request to Schedule First and Only Public Hearing to Consider an Ordinance Amending Chapter 16, Article V, to Address a Recent Law Change Disallowing Security Funds from Dealers of Communications Services and to Make Other Minor Amendments, for June 19, 2018, at 6:00 p.m.
   (County Attorney)

6. Second Amended and Restated Interlocal Agreement with the City of Tallahassee for the Capital City Amphitheater Concert Series
   (County Administrator/ County Administration)

7. Modification of the Eligibility for the CRA's Allocation of Tourist Development Taxes through the Arts, Culture, and Heritage Grant Program
   (County Administrator/ County Administration)

8. Supervisor of Elections Proposed Realignment of Voting Precinct Boundaries
   (County Administrator/ Supervisor of Elections/ County Administration)

9. Proposed Revised Policy No. 14-4, "Employee I^2 (Innovator/Inspirator) Award Program"
   (County Administrator/County Administration/ Human Resources)

10. Leon County's 2018 9/11 Day of Remembrance and Service
    (County Administrator/ Office of Human Services & Community Partnerships)

11. Interlocal Agreement with the Housing Finance Authority of Leon County
    (County Administrator/ Office of Human Services & Community Partnerships)

12. Request to Schedule a First and Only Public Hearing to Consider a Proposed Resolution Adopting Inventory List of County-Owned Properties Appropriate for Affordable Housing for Tuesday, June 19, 2018 at 6:00 p.m.
    (County Administrator/ Office of Human Services & Community Partnerships)

13. Community Development Block Grant Disaster Recovery Application
    (County Administrator/ Office of Human Services & Community Partnerships)

14. FY 2017 Hazard Mitigation Program Grant
    (County Administrator/ DSEM/ Environmental Services)

15. Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services Arthropod/Mosquito Control State Aid
    (County Administrator/ Public Works/ Stormwater)

16. Plat of the Dempsey Office Park Subdivision and Acceptance of the Performance Agreement and Surety Device
    (County Administrator/ Public Works/ Engineering Services)

17. Replat of Reserve at Rivers Landing Subdivision
    (County Administrator/ Public Works/ Engineering Services)

18. First Amendment to the Debris Removal and Debris Monitoring Contracts
    (County Administrator/ Public Works)

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

19. 2018 Florida Legislative Session Final Report and Request to Schedule the Board Workshop on 2019 State and Federal Legislative Priorities and 2019 Community Legislative Dialogue Meeting
    (County Administrator/ County Administration)

20. Status Report on Okeeheepkee Prairie Park
    (County Administrator/ Office of Resource Stewardship/ Parks & Recreation)

21. Second Quarter 2018 Economic Dashboard Report
    (County Administrator/ PLACE/ Office of Economic Vitality)

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

22. Implementation of Hurricane Irma After-Action Report and Preparation for the 2018 Hurricane Season
    (County Administrator/ County Administration)

23. Report on the Establishment of an Independent Children's Service Council District
    (County Administrator/ County Administration)

24. Ratification of Actions Taken at the May 8, 2018 United Way of Florida's 2017 Asset Limited, Income Constrained, Employed (ALICE) Report Workshop
    (County Administrator/ Office of Human Services & Community Partnerships)

25. Community-wide Climate Action Plan
    (County Administrator/ Office of Resource Stewardship/ Sustainability)

26. Renaming Lake Henrietta Park in Honor of Former Leon County Commissioner Anita L. Davis
    (County Administrator/ County Administration)

SCHEDULED PUBLIC HEARINGS, 6:00 P.M.

- none

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

- Canopy Community Development District Meeting Minutes from February 6, 2018 and April 3, 2018.
- Capital Region Community Development District Meeting Minutes from February 8, 2018 and March 22, 2018.

ADJOURN

The next Regular Board of County Commissioner's meeting is scheduled for
Tuesday, June 19, 2018 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 Clerk website at www.leoncountyfl.gov**

PUBLIC NOTICE
Leon County Board of County Commissioners
2018 Tentative Regular Meeting Schedule

Date	Day	Time	Meeting in 5th Floor Chambers
January 23	Tuesday	1:00 p.m.	*Joint Workshop Comp Plan Amendments*
January 23	Tuesday	3:00 p.m.	Regular Board Meeting
February 13	Tuesday	3:00 p.m.	Regular Board Meeting
February 27	Tuesday	3:00 p.m.	Regular Board Meeting
February 27	Tuesday	6:00 p.m.	*Transmittal Hearing on 2018 Cycle Comp Plan Amendments*
March 27	Tuesday	3:00 p.m.	Regular Board Meeting
April 10	Tuesday	3:00 p.m.	Regular Board Meeting
April 10	Tuesday	6:00 p.m.	*Adoption Hearing on 2018 Cycle Comp Plan Amendments*
April 10	Tuesday	6:00 p.m.	*Public Hearing on Proposed Charter Amendments*
April 24	Tuesday	9:00 a.m.	*Preliminary Budget Workshop*
~~**April 24**~~	~~Tuesday~~	~~3:00 p.m.~~	~~Regular Board Meeting~~
May 8	Tuesday	3:00 p.m.	Regular Board Meeting
May 22	Tuesday	3:00 p.m.	Regular Board Meeting
June 19	Tuesday	9:00 a.m.	*Budget Workshop*
June 19	Tuesday	3:00 p.m.	Regular Board Meeting
July 10	Tuesday	9:00 a.m.	*Budget Workshop (if necessary)*
July 10	Tuesday	3:00 p.m.	Regular Board Meeting
~~**August 21**~~	~~Tuesday~~	~~6:00 p.m.~~	~~*Public Hearing on Charter Amendments*~~
September 4	Tuesday	3:00 p.m.	Regular Board Meeting
September 4	Tuesday	6:00 p.m.	*First Public Hearing on Tentative Millage Rate and Budgets*
September 24	Monday	3:00 p.m.	Regular Board Meeting
September 24	Monday	6:00 p.m.	*Second Public Hearing on Final Millage Rate and Final Budgets*
October 9	Tuesday	3:00 p.m.	Regular Board Meeting
October 23	Tuesday	3:00 p.m.	Regular Board Meeting
November 20	Tuesday	3:00 p.m.	Board Reorganization and Regular Board Meeting
December 10	Monday	9:00 a.m.	Board Retreat
December 11	Tuesday	3:00 p.m.	Regular Board Meeting

PUBLIC NOTICE
Leon County Board of County Commissioners
2018 Tentative Regular Meeting Schedule

All Workshops, Meetings, and Public Hearings are held in the Leon County Courthouse, 5th Floor Commission Chambers, at 301 South Monroe Street, and are subject to change.

JANUARY

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FEBRUARY

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MARCH

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APRIL

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MAY

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JUNE

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JULY

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AUGUST

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SEPTEMBER

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OCTOBER

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NOVEMBER

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DECEMBER

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PUBLIC NOTICE
Leon County Board of County Commissioners
2018 Tentative Schedule

Month	Day	Time	Meeting Type
January 2018	**Monday 1**	**Offices Closed**	**NEW YEAR'S DAY**
	Tuesday 9	**No meeting**	**BOARD RECESS**
	Monday 15		**MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. DAY**
	Tuesday 16	1:30 p.m.	Capital Region Transportation Planning Agency City Commission Chambers
	Tuesday 23	1:00 p.m.	Joint City/County Workshop on the 2018 Cycle Comprehensive Plan Amendments
		3:00 p.m.	Regular Meeting County Courthouse, 5th Floor Commission Chambers
		6:00 p.m.	First and Only Public Hearing to Consider the Recommended Order and Exceptions on the Site and Development Plan Application for Brookside Village Residential Subdivision
	Thursday 25	9:30 a.m.	Community Redevelopment Agency City Commission Chambers
	Thursday 25 & Friday 26	*Seminar 2 of 3*	*FAC Advanced County Commissioner Program* *Alachua County; Gainesville, FL*
February 2018	*Wednesday 7*	*7:30 a.m.-7:00 p.m.*	*FAC Legislative Day* *Challenger Learning Center – 200 S. Duval St.*
	Friday 9	9:00 a.m.	Community Legislative Dialogue Meeting County Courthouse, 5th Floor Commission Chambers
	Tuesday 13	3:00 p.m.	Regular Meeting County Courthouse, 5th Floor Commission Chambers
	Tuesday 20	1:30 p.m.	Capital Region Transportation Planning Agency City Commission Chambers
	Tuesday 27	3:00 p.m.	Regular Meeting County Courthouse, 5th Floor Commission Chambers
		6:00 p.m.	Joint City/County Transmittal Hearing on Cycle 2018 Comprehensive Plan Amendments
		6:00 p.m.	First & Only Public Hearing on Proposed Ordinance Amending of Official Zoning Map to change Zoning Classification from Urban Fringe (UF) District to Light Industrial (M-1) District
March 2018	Thursday 1	3:00 – 6:00 p.m.	Blueprint Intergovernmental Agency City Commission Chambers
	Saturday 3 – Wednesday 7		*NACO Legislative Conference* *Washington Hilton - Washington, DC*
	Monday 19	1:30 p.m.	Capital Region Transportation Planning Agency City Commission Chambers
	Thursday 22	9:30 a.m.	Community Redevelopment Agency City Commission Chambers
	Tuesday 27	3:00 p.m.	Regular Meeting County Courthouse, 5th Floor Commission Chambers

Month	Day	Time	Meeting Type
March 2018 (cont.)	Tuesday 27	6:00 p.m.	First and Only Public Hearing to Consider Adoption of Resolution Authorizing Road Improvements for Tower Oaks Subdivision.
		6:00 p.m.	First and Only Public Hearing for the Type 'C' Site and Development Plan Application for the Benners Sand Mine on Tram Road
April 2018	Tuesday 10	~~12:00 - 3:00 p.m.~~ Cancelled	~~Workshop on Charter Review Committee Final Report~~
		3:00 p.m.	Regular Meeting County Courthouse, 5th Floor Commission Chambers
		6:00 p.m.	Joint City/County Adoption and Transmittal Hearings on 2018 Cycle Comprehensive Plan Amendments
		6:00 p.m.	First of Two Public Hearings on a Proposed Ordinance Amending the Official Zoning Map to Change the Zoning Classification from the Urban Fringe (UF) District to the Rural (R) District (East Mahan Dr.)
		6:00 p.m.	First and Only Public Hearing on a Proposed Ordinance Amending the Official Zoning Map to Change the Zoning Classification from the Single- and Two-Family Residential District (R-3) and High Intensity Urban Activity Center District (AC) to the Office Residential 2 (OR-2) Zoning District (Barcelona Offices)
	Continued until July 10, 2018	6:00 p.m.	First and Only Public Hearing on a Proposed Ordinance Amending the Official Zoning Map to Change the Zoning Classification from the Lake Protection (LP) Zoning District to the Lake Protection Node (LPN) Zoning District (Bannerman & Bull Headley)
		6:00 p.m.	Tax Equity and Fiscal Responsibility Act (TEFRA) Public Hearing to Consider Issuance of Bonds for Holy Comforter
		6:00 p.m.	First and Only Public Hearing to Consider an Ordinance to Amend Article IV of Chapter 2 of the Code of Laws of Leon County, Florida, Regarding the County Attorney
		6:00 p.m.	First and Only Public Hearing to Consider an Ordinance Amending Chapter 12 (Offenses - Miscellaneous) of the Code of Laws of Leon County, Entitled "Criminal History Records Check and Waiting Period for Purchase of Firearms"
		6:00 p.m.	First and Only Public Hearing to Consider an Ordinance to Amend the Leon County Charter to Provide for a Code of Ethics Upon Voter Approval at the November 6, 2018 General Election
	~~Tuesday 17~~	~~1:30 p.m.~~ *Cancelled*	~~Capital Region Transportation Planning Agency City Commission Chambers~~
	Thursday 19 & Friday 20	*Seminar 3 of 3*	*FAC Advanced County Commissioner Program Alachua County; Gainesville, FL*
	Tuesday 24	9:00 a.m. – 3:00 p.m.	Preliminary Budget Workshop

Month	Day	Time	Meeting Type
April 2018 (cont.)	~~Tuesday 24~~	~~3:00 p.m.~~ *Cancelled*	~~Regular Meeting~~ ~~County Courthouse, 5th Floor Commission Chambers~~
May 2018	Tuesday 8	1:00 p.m.	Workshop on the United Way 2017 Asset Limited, Income Constrained, Employed (ALICE) Report
		3:00 p.m.	Regular Meeting County Courthouse, 5th Floor Commission Chambers
		6:00 p.m.	Second and Final Public Hearing on a Proposed Ordinance Amending the Official Zoning Map to Change the Zoning Classification from the Urban Fringe (UF) District to the Rural (R) District (East Mahan Dr.)
		6:00 p.m.	First & Only Public Hearing on proposed Ordinance Amending the Official Zoning Map to Change the Zoning Classification from the Single Family Two-Family Residential (R-3) Zoning District to the Office Residential (OR-2) Zoning District (5819 W. Tennessee St. – Ceballos Mixed Use Development)
		6:00 p.m.	First & Only Public Hearing on Proposed Ordinance Amending the Official Zoning Map to Change the Zoning Classification from Residential Acre (RA) Zoning District to Single Family Two-Family Residential (R-3) Zoning District (3700 Deshazier Ln)
	Tuesday 15	1:30 p.m.	Capital Region Transportation Planning Agency City Commission Chambers
	Tuesday 22	3:00 p.m.	Regular Meeting County Courthouse, 5th Floor Commission Chambers
	Thursday 24	9:30 a.m.	Community Redevelopment Agency City Commission Chambers
	Monday 28	**Offices Closed**	**MEMORIAL DAY**
June 2018	Monday 18	1:30 p.m.	Capital Region Transportation Planning Agency City Commission Chambers
	Tuesday 19	9:00 a.m. – 3:00 p.m.	Budget Workshop
		3:00 p.m.	Regular Meeting County Courthouse, 5th Floor Commission Chambers
		6:00 p.m.	First & Only Public Hearing to Consider an Ordinance to Establish an Independent Children's Service Council District Upon Voter Approval at the November 6, 2018 General Election
		6:00 p.m.	**First & Only Public Hearing to Consider Adoption of Ordinance Imposing Reasonable Limitations on the Submission of Documentary Evidence in Quasi-Judicial Proceedings**
		6:00 p.m.	**First & Only Public Hearing to Consider an Ordinance Amending Chapter 16, Article V, to Address a Recent Law Change Disallowing Security Funds from Dealers of Communications Services and to Make Other Minor Amendments**
		6:00 p.m.	**First & Only Public Hearing to Consider a Proposed Resolution Adopting Inventory List of County-Owned Properties Appropriate for Affordable Housing**

Month	Day	Time	Meeting Type
June 2018 (cont.)	Thursday 21	1:00 – 3:00 p.m.	Workshop Blueprint 2020 Implementation Plan for Infrastructure & Economic Development Programs City Commission Chambers
		3:00 – 6:00 p.m.	Blueprint Intergovernmental Agency meeting City Commission Chambers
		3:00 p.m.	Adoption Hearing for the 2018 Comprehensive Plan Amendments on the proposed text amendment to the Intergovernmental Coordination Element City Commission Chambers
	Tuesday 26 - Friday 29		*FAC Annual Conference & Educational Exposition Orange County; Hyatt Regency, Orlando, FL*
July 2018	**Wednesday 4**	**Offices Closed**	**INDEPENDENCE DAY**
	Monday 9	9:30 a.m.	Community Redevelopment Agency City Commission Chambers
	Tuesday 10	9:00 a.m. – 3:00 p.m.	Budget Workshop (if necessary)
		3:00 p.m.	Regular Meeting County Courthouse, 5th Floor Commission Chambers
		6:00 p.m.	First and Only Public Hearing on a Proposed Ordinance Amending the Official Zoning Map to Change the Zoning Classification from the Lake Protection (LP) Zoning District to the Lake Protection Node (LPN) Zoning District (Bannerman & Bull Headley)
	Friday 13 - Tuesday 16		*NACo Annual Conference & Exposition Gaylord Opryland - Davidson County - Nashville, TN*
	Tuesday 24	**No Meeting**	**BOARD RECESS**
August 2018	*Wednesday 1 – Saturday 4*		*National Urban League Annual Conference Columbus, Ohio*
	Thursday 9 - Sunday 12		*Chamber of Commerce Annual Conference Amelia Island, FL*
	~~Tuesday 21~~	~~6:00 p.m.~~ Cancelled	~~Public Hearing on Charter Amendments (if necessary)~~
	Tuesday 28	**Primary Election**	**PRIMARY ELECTION DAY**
September 2018	**Monday 3**	**Offices Closed**	**LABOR DAY**
	Tuesday 4	3:00 p.m.	Regular Meeting County Courthouse, 5th Floor Commission Chambers
		6:00 p.m.*	First Public Hearing Regarding Tentative Millage Rates and Tentative Budgets for FY 18/19*
	Thursday 13	4:00 p.m. & 6:00 p.m.	Community Redevelopment Agency Meeting & Public Hearing, City Commission Chambers
	Tuesday 18	1:30 p.m.	Capital Region Transportation Planning Agency City Commission Chambers
	Wednesday 19 – Sunday 23		*Congressional Black Caucus Annual Legislative Conference Washington DC*
	Thursday 20	5:00 – 8:00 p.m.	Blueprint Intergovernmental Agency Meeting & 5:30 p.m. Budget Public Hearing, City Commission Chambers

Month	Day	Time	Meeting Type
September 2018 (cont.)	~~Tuesday 25~~ Monday 24	3:00 p.m.	Regular Meeting County Courthouse, 5th Floor Commission Chambers
	Monday 24	6:00 p.m.*	Second & Final Public Hearing on Adoption of Final Millage Rates and Budgets for FY 18/19*
	Wednesday - 26 *Thursday 27*		*FAC Innovation, Education & Leadership Summit Charlotte Harbor Event & Conference Center – Charlotte County- Punta Gorda, FL*
**** These public hearing dates may change because of the School Board's scheduling of its budget adoption public hearings.***			
October 2018	Tuesday 9	3:00 p.m.	Regular Meeting County Courthouse, 5th Floor Commission Chambers
	Tuesday 16	9:00 - 11:00 a.m.	Capital Region Transportation Planning Agency Workshop TBA
	Tuesday 23	3:00 p.m.	Regular Meeting County Courthouse, 5th Floor Commission Chambers
November 2018	**Tuesday 6**	**General Election**	**ELECTION DAY**
	Monday 12	**Offices Closed**	**VETERAN'S DAY OBSERVED**
	Thursday 15	9:30 a.m.	Community Redevelopment Agency City Commission Chambers
	Tuesday 20	3:00 p.m.	Regular Meeting & Reorganization County Courthouse, 5th Floor Commission Chambers
	Thursday 22	**Offices Closed**	**THANKSGIVING DAY**
	Friday 23	**Offices Closed**	**FRIDAY AFTER THANKSGIVING DAY**
	Monday 26	1:30 p.m.	Capital Region Transportation Planning Agency City Commission Chambers
	Wednesday 28 - *Friday 30*		*FAC Legislative Conference - Marriott Tampa Waterside – Hillsborough County-Tampa, FL*
December 2018	Monday 10	9:00 a.m. – 4:00 p.m.	Board Retreat TBD
	Tuesday 11	3:00 p.m.	Regular Meeting County Courthouse, 5th Floor Commission Chambers
	Thursday 13	3:00 – 6:00 p.m.	Blueprint Intergovernmental Agency City Commission Chambers
	Tuesday 18	1:30 p.m.	Capital Region Transportation Planning Agency City Commission Chambers
	Monday 24	**Offices Closed**	**CHRISTMAS EVE**
	Tuesday 25	**Offices Closed**	**CHRISTMAS DAY**
	Monday 31	**Offices Closed**	**NEW YEAR'S EVE**
January 2019	**Tuesday 1**	**Offices Closed**	**NEW YEAR'S DAY**
	Tuesday 8	**No Meeting**	**BOARD RECESS**
	Monday 21		**MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. DAY**
	Tuesday 22	3:00 p.m.	Regular Meeting

Citizen Committees, Boards, and Authorities
2018 Term Expirations and Vacancies

www2.leoncountyfl.gov/committees/list.asp

CURRENT VACANCIES

CareerSource Capital Region Board
(seat for an employer in the hospitality or retail industry)
Board of County Commissioners (1 appointment)

Water Resources Committee
Commissioner - At-large II: Maddox, Nick (1 appointment)

UPCOMING TERM EXPIRATIONS

JUNE 30, 2018

Affordable Housing Advisory Committee
(seat for a Member of the Planning Commission)
Board of County Commissioners (1 appointment)

Architectural Review Board
Board of County Commissioners (3 appointments)

CareerSource Capital Region Board
Board of County Commissioners (2 appointments)

Planning Commission
Board of County Commissioners (1 appointment)

JULY 31, 2018

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

Leon County Educational Facilities Authority
Board of County Commissioners (1 appointment)

Water Resources Committee
Commissioner - District II: Jackson, Jimbo (1 appointment)
Commissioner - District IV: Desloge, Bryan (1 appointment)

SEPTEMBER 30, 2018

Council on Culture & Arts
Board of County Commissioners (2 appointments)

Joint School Coordinating Committee
Board of County Commissioners (1 appointment)

SEPTEMBER 30, 2018 (cont.)

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

Science Advisory Committee
Commissioner - District III: Dailey, John (1 appointment)
Commissioner - District IV: Desloge, Bryan (1 appointment)

Tallahassee-Leon County Commission on the Status of Women & Girls
Board of County Commissioners (4 appointments)
Commissioner - District I: Proctor, Bill (1 appointment)
Commissioner - District III: Dailey, John (1 appointment)
Commissioner - District V: Dozier, Kristin (1 appointment)

OCTOBER 31, 2018

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

Tourist Development Council
Board of County Commissioners (2 appointments)

DECEMBER 31, 2018

Audit Advisory Committee
Board of County Commissioners (2 appointments)

Joint City/County Bicycling Workgroup
Board of County Commissioners (3 appointments)

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)

Leon County
Board of County Commissioners

Notes for Agenda Item #1

Leon County Board of County Commissioners

Agenda Item #1

May 22, 2018

To: Honorable Chairman and Members of the Board

From: Vincent S. Long, County Administrator

Title: Minutes: April 10, 2018 Regular Meeting

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

Statement of Issue:

This agenda item seeks Board review and approval of the following minutes: April 10, 2018 Regular Meeting.

Fiscal Impact:

This item has no fiscal impact to the County.

Staff Recommendation:

Option #1: Approve the minutes of the April 10, 2018 Regular Meeting.

Attachments:

1. April 10, 2018 Regular Meeting

BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS
LEON COUNTY, FLORIDA
REGULAR MEETING
April 10, 2018

The Board of County Commissioners of Leon County, Florida met in regular session at 3:00 p.m. with Chairman Nick Maddox presiding. Present were Vice Chairman Jimbo Jackson and Commissioners Kristin Dozier, Mary Ann Lindley, Bryan Desloge Bill Proctor and John Dailey. Also present were County Administrator Vincent Long, County Attorney Herb Thiele, Finance Director Jordan Steffens and Clerk to the Board Rebecca Vause.

Chairman Maddox called the meeting to order at 3:03 p.m.

INVOCATION AND PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The Invocation was provided by Rev. Mary Vance from Fellowship Presbyterian Church. Commissioner Dailey then led the Pledge of Allegiance.

AWARDS AND PRESENTATIONS

- Chairman Maddox presented a Proclamation to Lee Hinkle Charter Review Committee (CRC) Chairman, recognizing her commitment and contribution to the charter review process. He announced that the same Proclamation would be distributed to each CRC member.
  - Ms. Hinkle acknowledged fellow CRC members Neil Fleckenstein, Michael Eurich and Casey Perkins. She expressed appreciation to the Board for the opportunity to serve on the Committee.
- Chairman Maddox presented a Proclamation recognizing April 21 and 22, 2018 as the Official Weekend of the Chain of Parks Art Festival.
  - Kelly Dozier, LeMoyne Chain of Parks Art Festival Chair, thanked the Board for their continued support and the assistance provided by Visit Tallahassee staff.
- Commissioner Dozier presented a Proclamation recognizing the Tallahassee PRIDEFEST 2018 Annual Celebration to be held on April 21, 2018.
  - Josh Willoughby, Pridefest Director, thanked the Board for continuing to support the event and the local LGBTQ community.
- Leslie Chapman-Henderson, Federal Alliance for Safe Homes (FLASH) recognized the County's efforts to be a resilient community in the face of disasters (hurricanes). She announced and congratulated the Board and County leaders on its efforts to become the first #HurricaneStrong community in the nation.
  - Ms. Chapman-Henderson presented a plaque to Chairman Maddox and County Administrator Long noting the designation.

Commissioner Desloge introduced and welcomed Jerry Doyle, County Commissioner, Moody County South Dakota.

CONSENT:
Commissioner Desloge moved, duly seconded by Commissioner Dozier, to approve the Consent Agenda, as presented. The motion carried 6-0 (Commissioner Proctor out of Chambers).

1. Annual Investment Report for Fiscal Year 2016-2017

The Board approved Option 1: Accept the Annual Investment Report for Fiscal Year 2016-2017.

2. Payment of Bills and Vouchers

DRAFT

The Board approved Option 1: Approve the payment of bills and vouchers submitted for April 10, 2018, and Pre-Approval of Payment of Bills and Vouchers for the Period of April 11 through April 23, 2018.

3. Revisions to Leon County Human Resources Policies and Procedures Manual to Implement the Recommendations from the Hurricane Irma After-Action Report

The Board approved Option 1: Approve revisions to Leon County Human Resources Policies and Procedures Manual to implement the recommendations from the Hurricane Irma After-Action Report.

4. 2017 Status Report on the Leon County Real Estate Portfolio

The Board approved Option 1: Accept the status report on the 2017 Leon County Real Estate Portfolio.

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

- Chairman Maddox confirmed that there were no speakers on Non-Agendaed Items.

GENERAL BUSINESS

5. Bid Award for COMANCO Environmental Corporation in the Amount of $12,966,650 for the Landfill Closure Project

County Administrator Long introduced the item. He relayed that COMANCO Environmental Corporation was the lowest responsive bidder and the project has been properly budgeted. He added that this is a very significant project that will take approximately 18 months to complete.

Commissioner Dailey confirmed with County Administrator Long that the RFP process was conducted without incident and there were no problems to report. He added that he was very proud of the Commission for taking the necessary steps to move this project forward.

Commissioner Dailey moved, duly seconded by Commissioner Desloge, approval of Options 1 & 2: 1) Approve the Agreement awarding bid to COMANCO Environmental Corporation in the amount of $12,966,650 for the construction of the Solid Waste Management Facility Class I and Class III South Landfill Closure, Phase II, and authorize the County Administrator to execute, and 2) Approve the resolution and associated budget amendment realizing funds from the Solid Waste Closure Reserve.

Commissioner Desloge appreciated the manner in which the County was able to utilize assets (a former landfill) that it owned to create a world-class park. He mentioned the scheduling of the NCAA National Track Championships that will be held at the site on 2021.

Commissioner Dozier acknowledged the work that was done internally on this project which resulted in a cost savings of close to $4.5 million. She thanked staff for working to ensure that surrounding neighborhoods were not impacted during the construction process. Commissioner Dozier enthusiastically supported the motion and stated what a great asset the park will be for the community.

Chairman Maddox expressed his excitement at taking the next step toward completing this project and he too thanked staff for their cost saving efforts.

DRAFT

The motion carried 7-0.

6. Appointment to Commissioners to the Value Adjustment Board

County Administrator Long introduced the item.

Chairman Maddox and Commissioner Jackson both agreed to reappointment to the Value Adjustment Board.

Commissioner Dailey moved, duly seconded by Commissioner Desloge, the appointment of Commissioners Maddox and Jackson to the Value Adjustment Board for two-year terms beginning May 1, 2018 and ending April 30, 2020. The motion carried 7-0.

7. Full Board Appointments to the Tallahassee Sports Council and the Tallahassee-Leon County Minority, Women and Small Business Enterprise Citizen Advisory Committee

County Administrator Long introduced the item.

Chairman Maddox, as a member of the Tallahassee Sports Council, recommended Judy Alexander, Jason Pappas and Bill Dillon for appointment.

Commissioner Desloge moved, duly seconded by Commissioner Lindley, the following appointments to the Tallahassee Sports Council:

- *Judy Alexander and Jason Pappas for three year terms ending April 30, 2021, and*
- *Bill Dillon, for the remainder of an unexpired term ending April 30, 2020.*

The motion carried 7-0.

Commissioner Proctor moved, duly seconded by Commissioner Desloge, the appointment of Terrance Barber and Ted Parker to the Tallahassee-Leon County Minority, Women and Small Business Enterprise Citizen Advisory Committee for two-year terms ending April 30, 2020. The motion carried 7-0

Chairman Maddox announced that the Board has concluded its Consent and General Business Agendas and would now enter into Commissioner Discussion Items.

PUBLIC HEARINGS

8. Joint County/City Adoption, Transmittal and Rezoning Public Hearings on the 2018 Cycle Comprehensive Plan Amendments

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

Chairman Maddox called the Joint County/City Adoption, Transmittal and Rezoning Public Hearing to Order at 6:01 p.m.

Artie White, Comprehensive Planning Administrator, shared that the public hearing was held to adopt large scale map and text amendments and to review concurrent rezonings for large scale amendments. He recalled that small scale amendments were adopted on February 27, 2018 and went into effect March 30, 2018.

DRAFT

Adoption of Large Scale and Text Amendments:

Conduct the first and only public hearing on the 2018 Cycle Large Scale Comprehensive Plan Map Amendments and Text Amendments:

a. PCM201804: Chapel Drive (Within City Limits)
b. LMA201804: East Mahan (Unincorporated Leon County)
c. LMA201805: Barcelona Offices (Unincorporated Leon County)
d. PCT201801: Research and Innovation and Industry and Mining Land Uses
e. PCT201802: Regional Mobility Plan Maps

Commissioner Miller moved, duly seconded by Commissioner Ziffer, adoption of Ordinance No. 18-O-12, thereby adopting the 2018 Cycle Large Scale Map and Text Amendments to the Tallahassee-Leon County 2030 Comprehensive Plan. The motion carried 3-0 (Mayor Gillum and Commissioner S. Maddox absent).

Commissioner Dozier moved, duly seconded by Commissioner Desloge, to conduct the first and only public hearing and adopt the proposed ordinance, thereby adopting the large-scale map amendments in unincorporated Leon County and the text amendments to the Tallahassee-Leon County 2030 Comprehensive Plan. The motion carried 7-0.

PCT201803 – Intergovernmental Coordination.

Mr. White provided an overview of the proposed amendment.

Commissioner Ziffer moved, duly seconded by Commissioner Miller, to conduct the transmittal Public hearing for 2018 Cycle Text Amendment PCT201803: Intergovernmental Coordination Element and transmit the proposed amendment to the State Land Planning Agency and other review agencies. The motion carried 3-0 (Mayor Gillum and Commissioner S. Maddox absent).

Commissioner Desloge moved, duly seconded by Commissioner Lindley, to conduct the transmittal Public hearing for 2018 Cycle Text Amendment PCT201803: Intergovernmental Coordination Element and transmit the proposed amendment to the State Land Planning Agency and other review agencies. The motion carried 7-0

PCM201804 – Chapel Drive (Within City Limits)

Mr. White provided an overview of the proposed amendment.

Commissioner Ziffer moved, duly seconded by Commissioner Miller, to conduct the first of two Public Hearings on Ordinance 18-Z-05 to rezone the subject site from the Planned Unit Development (PUD) and Residential Preservation (RP-1) Districts to the University Transition (UT) District. The motion carried 3-0 (Mayor Gillum and Commissioner S. Maddox absent).

LMA201805 – Barcelona Offices (Unincorporated Leon County)

Mr. White provided an overview of the proposed amendment.

Commissioner Lindley moved, duly seconded by Commissioner Dozier, to conduct the first and only public hearing and adopt the proposed ordinance amending the Official Zoning Map to change the Zoning Classification from the Single and Two Family Residential District (R-3) and High Intensity Urban Activity Center District (AC) to the Office Residential 2 (OR-2) Zoning District. The motion carried 7-0.

DRAFT

Commissioner Dozier suggested that the joint commissions consider updating the sector plans as part of discussions in the fall about updating the land use component.

Commissioner Dozier moved, duly seconded by Commissioner Desloge, to direct staff to facilitate a discussion on the sector plans as part of the Comprehensive Plan Land Use Element Update. The motion carried 7-0.

Commissioner Miller moved, duly seconded by Commissioner Ziffer, to direct staff to facilitate a discussion on the sector plans as part of the Comprehensive Plan Land Use Element Update. The motion carried 3-0 (Mayor Gillum and Commissioner S. Maddox absent

LMA201804 – East Mahan (Unincorporated Leon County)

Mr. White provided an overview of the proposed amendment.

Commissioner Proctor established that there exists a Development Agreement between the property owner and the County signed in March 2007; which stipulated that if the property was not developed within 10 years, and the Agreement was not extended, a Comprehensive Plan amendment would be initiated to revert it back to Rural. He also ascertained that the property owner has been contacted and is in agreement with the proposed amendment.

Commissioner Dozier thanked staff for their efforts to reach out to the owner. She was pleased that the property was reverting back to rural and submitted that due to the sensitivity of the area there would be challenges in development of the property.

Commissioner Dozier moved, duly seconded by Commissioner Dailey, to conduct the first of two public hearings to adopt the proposed ordinance amending the Official Zoning Map to Change the Zoning Classification from the Urban Fringe (UF) Zoning District to the Rural (R) Zoning District, and schedule the second and final Public Hearing for May 8, 2018 at 6:00 p.m. The motion carried 7-0.

There being no further business to come before the Joint Commissions, Chairman Maddox adjourned the Adoption, Transmittal and Rezoning Public at 6:13 p.m.

Due to the large number of speakers in attendance for Item #9, Chairman Maddox proposed that the Board modify the public hearings schedule and move up the public hearings for Items 11, 12 and 13. There was no objection offered to the proposed modification.

Additionally Commissioner Dozier requested County Attorney Thiele speak to the additional evidence for Agenda Item #10, which was received shortly before the meeting. (See Item #10 for Board discussion and action.)

11. First and Only Tax Equity and Fiscal Responsibility Act (TEFRA) Public Hearing, Adoption of the Resolution and Approval of the Interlocal Agreement with Holy Comforter Episcopal School, Inc.

County Administrator Long announced the public hearing. He stated that the item seeks approval for conduit financing for Holy Comforter Episcopal School through Leon County and that all costs associated with the debt issuance will be paid for by Holy Comforter.

While a speaker card had been submitted by Peter Klekamp, he was unavailable to address the Board.

County Attorney Thiele advised that Mark Mustian, representing the applicant, was available for questions.

County Attorney Thiele advised that it was unclear whether the Board had, at its March 27, 2018 meeting, approved the Inducement Resolution (R18-08) and asked that the Board offer a motion to approve Resolution 18-08.

Commissioner Lindley moved, duly seconded by Commissioner Desloge, to ratify the Inducement Resolution (R18-08) between Holy Comforter Episcopal School and Leon County. The motion passed 7-0.

Commissioner Lindley moved, duly seconded by Commissioner Dozier, approval of Option 1: Conduct the first and only TEFRA public hearing, adopt the Resolution and approve the Interlocal Agreement regarding Holy Comforter Episcopal School, Inc. The motion carried 7-0.

12. First and Only Public Hearing to Consider an Ordinance to Amend the Leon County Charter to Provide for a Code of Ethics Upon Voter Approval at the November 6, 2018 General Election

County Administrator Long announced the public hearing and confirmed there were no speakers on the item. He stated that this was a recommendation of the Charter Review Committee.

Commissioner Proctor asked if the ordinance would address or eliminate conflicts that may arise with respect to employment of persons working on campaigns. County Administrator Long mentioned that the County has an "Ethics Code" policy, which can be amended by the Board.

Commissioner Dozier moved, duly seconded by Commissioner Lindley, approval of Option 1: Conduct the first and only public hearing and adopt Ordinance to amend the Leon County Charter to provide for a Code of Ethics upon voter approval at the November 6, 2018 General Election.

Commissioner Lindley noted that while the County has a strong ethics policy, it is neither included nor referenced in the Leon County Charter.

The motion carried 7-0.

13. First and Only Public Hearing to Consider an Ordinance to Amend Article IV of Chapter 2 of the Code of Laws of Leon County, Florida, Regarding the County Attorney

County Administrator Long announced the public hearing and confirmed there were no speakers on the item. He noted that this also was a recommendation from the Charter Review Committee; however, the Board voted to consider an ordinance that would amend the Code of Laws with regard to the County Attorney.

Commissioner Dozier moved, duly seconded by Commissioner Dailey, approval of Option 1: Conduct first and only public hearing and adopt Ordinance to amend Article IV of Chapter 2 of the Code of Laws of Leon County, Florida, regarding the County Attorney. The motion carried 7-0.

9. First and Only Public Hearing to Consider an Ordinance Amending Chapter 12 (Offenses – Miscellaneous) of the Code of Laws of Leon County, adding Article III, Entitled "Criminal History Records Check and Waiting Period for Purchase of Firearms"

DRAFT

Chairman Maddox welcomed everyone to the public hearing and spoke of his expectations for the duration of the meeting. He emphasized civility among all the speakers and stated that he would enforce to the three minute speaking time.

County Attorney Thiele provided a brief overview of the proposed Ordinance. He shared that the proposed Ordinance enacts provisions related to the private sales of firearms. He conveyed that county governments have the authority to require background checks and a 3-5 day waiting period for private firearm transfers on property where the public has the right to access, i.e., gun shows, flea markets, etc. He noted that holders of concealed carry permits are exempt from the requirements. County Attorney Thiele distributed a revised ordinance which amends, under Sec. 12-83 – Definitions an amendment to the definition of "antique firearms" and "firearms". He noted that the ordinance also includes language to address the authority of proactive enforcement of the Ordinance by Leon County Code Inspectors. County Attorney Thiele advised that the County is not preempted by the State to take this action and would not be doing anything "improper, illegal, unwarranted, or unconstitutional" if adopted.

Commissioner Lindley thanked citizens for attending the public hearing. She spoke in support of the proposed ordinance, noting that background checks are required for such things as passports, mentoring, employment, etc. She voiced her full commitment to closing the gun show loophole in order to help address crime and other tragedies. Commissioner Lindley conceded to the three day waiting period in an effort to be conciliatory to the new state law and to coincide with the process which licensed dealers already operate under. She deemed a five day waiting period to be penalizing and submitted that it was not her intent for the ordinance to be to be punitive. Commissioner Lindley suggested further discussion on an exemption to allow individuals to sell a family firearm in a public accessible venue without the background check. County Attorney Thiele recommended that the Board not modify the constitutional language and create any exemptions.

Commissioner Jackson confirmed with County Attorney Thiele that profit dealers are already required to meet these requirements and that those in law enforcement (when purchased for official use) and those with concealed carry permits would be exempt. He voiced his support for the three day waiting period.

Speakers:

Waived time in ***Support of Ordinance***

Brenda Lee Lennick
Mary Ellen Bateman
Lee Ann Kilby
Teri Bahn
Patricia Roberson
Sara E. Rice
Beth Dumond
Nancy Hough
Sandra Kendall
Colleen Thorburn
Julianne Enoch
Sandra Howard
Bill Sagues
Sara Crayton
Karen Lewis
Sarah Ramsey
Kimberly Windham
Patricia Thomas
Peggy Cabe
Jeannette Windham
Susan Gage
Debra Hernandez
Carolyn Pardue
Linda Oaksford
Ed Oaksford
Erin Edwards
Barbara Devane
Karen Woodall
Rev Charlotte Lehmann
Rev Mark Dowell
Rev Brenda Dowell
H. Suzanne Elliott
Debra Morningstar
Kim Armstrong
Spike Gram
Diane Tomasi
Diane Tomasi
Grayal Farr
Immanuel Dye
Millie Brazas
Charles Baughman
Tim Brazas
Ruth Chase
Michael King
Joanna Powell
Sally Sperling
Stan Williams
Kris Ellington
Jeremy Block
Shirley Zahn
Meta Calder

Jim Bolden
Darcy Bolden
Matthew Monaghan
Tom Jacobs
Dianne Jacobs
Jonah Mundy
Rev Brenda Dowell
Brenda Boggs
Karen Pelham
Tara Albrigo
Robert Deyle
Alexander Jordan
Mary Vance
Howard Pardue
Allison Tant-Richard
Richard Rubino
Ernie Paine
Kathleen Dufford-Melendez
Kendra Viele
Beverly Wells
Ginny Dailey
Edward Ryan

Waived time in Opposition of Ordinance

Stoney Stoutamire
Johnny Harrell
Eve Haney
Cheryl Fordyce
Jed Carroll
Katherine Shelfer
Jeff Hearn
Michael Flemming
Robert Young
David Edens
Gary Sellers
Mary Jo Hatala
Kent Johnson
Stan Yates
Steve Greenwell
R. Paul Rogerson
Jon Smith
Lane Smith
Donna Hodges
September Hodges
Randy Miller
Reuben Walker
Joe Moye
Vincent Nativio
William Cooke
Mark Druash
Steve Dean
Ron Gablehouse
Kirt Armantrout
Steve Sklute
T. Morphem
Adam Marshall
Andrew Fuller
Ernest Talvaferro
Tom Vaughn

Spoke in Support of Ordinance

Roy Blondeau, Jr.
Herb Shelton
Bill Snyder
Linda Davis
Jamie Ito
Dot Inman-Johnson
Dr. Sally Butzin
Joey (Robert) McKinnon
Rev Joe Parramore
Heather Encinosa
Aleta Jarrett
Rev Trinity Whitley
Kate Kile
Curtis Baynes
Richard Burton Bush
Ray Bellamy
Ramona Albernathy-Paine
Bill Sagues
Hughston Salter
Henry Lewis, III
John Hedrick
Casey Epstein-Gross
Adam Antony Biblo
Douglas Hann

Spoke in Opposition of Ordinance

Joe West
Eric Miller
Andy Zimmerman
Troy Breedlove
John D. Johnson
Charlie Strickland
Shayna Lopez Rivas
David Pickett
Peter Stoecklin
Alex Hoffman
Kenneth Westby
Peter Stone
Quentin Gouveia
Melissa Sleeman
David Carrol
Greg Marr, Jr.
John Blakeley
Gary Rickard
Leonard Zeiler
Shelton Crews
Luis Valdez
Charles Fleming
Haynes Poole
Clint Grimes
Richard White
William Garrison, Jr.
Carl Ferrell, Jr.
David Avant III
Timothy Turner
Dave Anderson
Joshua Folsom
Bill Martin
Andrew Norris
Carl Davis
John Malloy
Don Jennings
Chris Rose
Garth Chin
Andrew Ashburn
Joshua Reynolds
Scott Janssens
Camilla Augustine
Roger Wynn
Bobby Kelly
Steve Chaires
Hamp Stoutamire
Greg Marr, Jr.
David Bush

DRAFT

Provided Comment on the Ordinance
Greg Dodge

Also submitted for the record (by Ruth Chase, Spike Gram and Beth Babcock, Stone Soup Street Action Committee) was a petition signed by 143 individuals in support of the proposed Ordinance.

Chairman Maddox expressed appreciation for all speakers who took the time to address the Board on this issue. He referenced two specific comments brought forward by the speakers related to 1) the fiscal impact of the Ordinance and 2) the repeal of a similar ordinance by counties and asked staff to provide clarification. County Attorney Thiele responded that staff had contacted all of the counties, the majority of which stated that all firearm-related ordinances were repealed in response to adoption of state preemption laws. He noted that none of the counties had deemed their Ordinance a mistake or that enforcement had been a problem. County Administrator Long provided that both Leon County Code Enforcement and the Sheriff's Office operate with fixed costs and, as a result, staff does not anticipate a fiscal impact. He added that staff would bring back an agenda item to the Board should the Ordinance produce increased costs.

Commissioner Dailey thanked all speakers for attending the public hearing and appreciated everyone's civility. He ascertained from County Administrator Long that the County operates a responsive Code Enforcement Department which responds to complaints only and does not seek out violators. Mr. Long shared that the ordinance would be enforced primarily through the visiting of gun shows and that enforcement of private sales on private property would be compliant driven. Commissioner Dailey established with County Attorney Thiele, for the record, that the Florida Constitution allows all counties to address the gun show loop hole. Commissioner Dailey then confirmed with the County Attorney that the Ordinance would not ban any type of firearm or limit the number of firearms purchased and that the Ordinance would not apply to law enforcement, those with concealed carry permits, those wishing to sell antique firearms, or sales of firearms on private property. He also affirmed that the state law regarding waiting periods and background checks is three-days. Commissioner Dailey expressed his support for the Ordinance and pointed out that it would impose the same background check and waiting period requirements that are required when a firearm is purchased at any retail store or through a licensed dealer.

Commissioner Lindley stated the proposed Ordinance was meant to close a loophole that allows private dealers at gun shows to sell firearms without a background check. She deemed the Ordinance a very important precautionary step for the greater good of the community.

Commissioner Lindley moved, duly seconded by Commissioner Dailey, to approve Option 1, as amended: Conduct first and only public hearing and adopt Ordinance to amend Chapter 12 (Offenses – Miscellaneous) of the Code of Laws of Leon County, adding Article III, Entitled "Criminal History Records Check and Waiting Period for Purchase of Firearms" to include a three-day waiting period and revised definitions as proposed by the County Attorney.

Commissioner Desloge expressed concerns about transactions that happen outside of a gun show and wondered if the proposed ordinance could be written to be specific to gun shows. County Attorney Thiele recommended that the ordinance remain as written as to avoid conflicting with language in the State Constitution. Commissioner Desloge stated that, after review, he could not support the proposed ordinance as written. He opined that it would be hard to regulate and would not have much effect.

Chairman Maddox noted that the 11:00 p.m. curfew was approaching and recommended that the curfew be extended to allow further discussion.

Commissioner Desloge moved, duly seconded by Commissioner Dozier, to extend the Leon County Board of County Commissioners meeting curfew to 11:30 p.m. The motion carried 6-1 (Commissioner Proctor in opposition).

Commissioner Dozier also commended the civility among the speakers during the proceedings. She obtained from County Attorney Thiele clarification on how the ordinance would affect the purchase of a fire arm by someone living outside the County. She indicated that she did not want the ordinance to be burdensome; however, suggested that good, efficient rules are good for everyone. Commissioner Dozier commented that there are many issues affecting the community that come before the Board and encouraged citizens to become more involved.

Chairman Maddox expressed his appreciation to all the speakers. He indicated that the issues brought up by Commissioner Dailey and the response from the County Attorney had made him more comfortable in his decision to support the motion. He emphasized that, while some speakers had made mention that some Commissioners had already made a decision on the ordinance, it was important to hear from the public. He submitted that "all Commissioners listened and all learned" from the comments offered. He too encouraged the citizenry to stay involved and communicate with their local leaders.

Commissioner Dozier offered a friendly amendment to ask staff to bring back a status update on the Ordinance in six months. Commissioner Lindley accepted the friendly amendment.

The motion as amended carried 6-1 (Commissioner Desloge in opposition).

10. CONTINUED - First and Only Public Hearing on a Proposed Ordinance Amending the Official Zoning Map to Change the Zoning Classification from the Lake Protection (LP) Zoning District to the Lake Protection Node (LPN) Zoning District

Chairman Maddox conveyed that just prior to the Board meeting two sets of documents opposing the proposal were submitted by 1) Anderson Givens Attorneys and Counselors at Law, representing the Summerbrooke Homeowners Association, and 2) Scott Henderson, a former commissioner for the Tallahassee-Leon County Planning Commission. (A copy of these documents are included as part of the official record.) He asked County Attorney Thiele to comment on these documents.

Mr. Thiele advised that the additional evidence should be considered by the Board prior to its vote and recommended it continue the public hearing to allow time for the Board to review all information on this matter. He added that Planning staff has not had an opportunity to review or respond to the new information.

Chairman Maddox asked if there was a motion to continue the public hearing.

Commissioner Desloge voiced support to continue the public hearing as he had other concerns relative to transportation. He mentioned that it had been his intent to recommend the public hearing be deferred so as to allow all citizens an opportunity to speak on the matter (given the large turnout of speakers for Item #9).

Commissioner Desloge moved, duly seconded by Commissioner Dozier, to continue the First and Only Public Hearing on a Proposed Ordinance Amending the Official Zoning map to change the Zoning Classification from the Lake Protection (LP) Zoning District to the Lake Protection Node (LPN) Zoning District (Bannerman & Bull Headley) to July 10, 2018.

Commissioner Proctor asked if the County Attorney's recommendation to continue the public hearing was due to a procedural or substantive issue. County Attorney Thiele responded that

the issue was procedural, as the Board must take into consideration all evidence placed into the record. He suggested that the Board implement a deadline to submit documents to allow Commissioners ample opportunity to review and consider information.

Chairman Maddox asserted that receiving information just hours prior to a vote did not allow sufficient time to read and absorb the material. He asked if the maker of the motion would consider amending the motion to include a deadline for receipt of materials to be considered by the Board. Commissioner Lindley responded that she would rather have this as a separate motion.

Commissioner Lindley expressed disappointment in receiving legal documents on short notice and hoped it was not a ruse to get a delay. She opined that the delay was unfair to those involved and stated that she would like to hold the public hearing before the proposed July date.

Chairman Maddox withdrew his suggested amendment.

Commissioner Proctor expressed his angst about the late submission and inquired how this happened. County Attorney Thiele provided that the Board must take into consideration all competent substantial evidence that is placed in the record and Planning staff needed time to respond to the issues raised in the documents. He reiterated that this cannot happen again in any future quasi-judicial matters and that going forward any information submitted after an established date cannot be considered. Commissioner Proctor echoed Commissioner Lindley's frustration with the delay as the process has already been thoroughly vetted.

The motion carried 4-3 (Commissioners Maddox, Lindley and Proctor in opposition).

Commissioner Lindley moved, duly seconded by Commissioner Maddox, to direct staff to bring back an agenda item on the procedure for submitting evidence for quasi-judicial hearings. The motion carried 7-0.

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

Chairman Maddox confirmed that there were no speakers on Non-Agendaed Items.

COMMENTS/DISCUSSION ITEMS

County Attorney Thiele:

- No Items.

County Administrator Long:

- No Items.

COMMISSIONER DISCUSSION ITEMS

Commissioner Dozier:

- Thanked staff for the successful coordination of several recent community events including the Springtime Tallahassee Parade and the Chief Judge Francis Traffic Court Dedication Ceremony.

Commissioner Desloge:

- *Commissioner Desloge moved, duly seconded by Commissioner Dailey, approval for a Proclamation recognizing Perinatal Mental Health Awareness Week. The motion carried 7-0.*

DRAFT

- *Requested approval to utilization a portion of his Commission budget for the Florida Chamber Prosperity Summit registration fee. The motion carried without Objection.*

Commissioner Dailey:
- No items.

Commissioner Proctor:
- Commented that today was "Equal Pay Day" and reflected on a recent article which asserted that the women make eighty cents to every dollar earned by men.
  - *Commissioner Proctor moved, duly seconded by Commissioner Dozier, to direct staff to bring back an agenda item on gender pay equity in Leon County government.*
  - Commissioner Desloge mentioned that the Commission on the Status of Women and Children may have information on this issue.
  - Commissioner Lindley suggested that the County's Office of Economic Vitality would be a useful resource.
  - *The motion carried 7-0.*
- Commissioner Proctor asked if the funds collected for a performing arts center were restricted to projects within the jurisdictional lines of the CRA; or could they be utilized for other projects as they were collected throughout the County.
  - County Attorney Thiele explained that the County agreed, in the third amendment to the Interlocal Agreement with the CRA and the City, that the money would be utilized within the CRA districts.

Commissioner Lindley:
- Stated that she would like to join other cities throughout Florida that are challenging the legislative ban on local government's ability to regulate gun ordinances.
  - *Commissioner Lindley moved, duly seconded by Commissioner Dailey, to direct staff to bring back an agenda item to consider filing an amicus brief to join the lawsuit which is challenging state preemption of local gun laws. The motion carried 7-0.*

Commissioner Jackson:
- No Items.

Chairman Maddox:
- Recalled his concerns when the Board approved sponsorship for the 2019 Created Equal event. He mentioned further concerns about having a facilitated conversation following the conclusion of the performance due to the possibility of some first time symphony goers having "listener fatigue". He asked staff to bring back an agenda item on alternate approaches to the event.
  - Commissioner Dozier requested that the agenda item include an update on the distribution of free or discounted tickets.
  - *Commissioner Dozier moved, duly seconded by Commissioner Desloge, to direct staff to bring back an agenda item on alternate approaches to Created Equal including an update from the Tallahassee Symphony Orchestra on free and reduced price tickets. The motion carried 7-0.*

Chairman Maddox recessed the Board at 3:59 p.m. and relayed that it would reconvene at 6:00 p.m. to conduct the scheduled public hearings.

RECEIPT AND FILE:

- Capital Region Community Development District Meeting Minutes: October 12, 2017, December 14, 2017 and January 11, 2018

ADJOURN:
There being no further business to come before the Board, the meeting was adjourned at 11:05 p.m.

DRAFT

LEON COUNTY, FLORIDA

ATTEST:

BY: _____
Nick Maddox, Chairman
Board of County Commissioners

BY: _____
Gwendolyn Marshall, Clerk of Court
& Comptroller, Leon County, Florida

DRAFT

Leon County
Board of County Commissioners

Notes for Agenda Item #2

Leon County Board of County Commissioners

Agenda Item #2

May 22, 2018

To: Honorable Chairman and Members of the Board

From: Vincent S. Long, County Administrator

Title: Payment of Bills and Vouchers

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:	Tiffany Fisher, Management Analyst

Statement of Issue:

This agenda item requests Board approval of the payment of bills and vouchers submitted May 22, 2018 and pre-approval of payment of bills and vouchers for the period of May 23, 2018 through June 18, 2018.

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 22, 2018, and pre-approve the payment of bills and vouchers for the period of May 23, 2018 through June 18, 2018.

Report and Discussion

Background:

The Office of Financial Stewardship/Management and Budget (OMB) reviews the bills and vouchers printout, submitted for approval during the May 22nd meeting, the morning of Monday, May 21, 2018. If for any reason, any of these bills are not recommended for approval, OMB will notify the Board.

Analysis:

Due to the Board not holding a regular meeting until June 19, 2018, it is advisable for the Board to pre-approve payment of the County's bills for May 23, 2018 through June 18, 2018 so that vendors and service providers will not experience hardship because of delays in payment. OMB 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 22, 2018, and pre-approve the payment of bills and vouchers for the period of May 23, 2018 through June 18, 2018.
2. Do not approve the payment of bills and vouchers submitted for May 22, 2018, and do not pre-approve the payment of bills and vouchers for the period of May 23, 2018 through June 18, 2018.
3. Board direction.

Recommendation:

Option #1.

Leon County
Board of County Commissioners

Notes for Agenda Item #3

Leon County Board of County Commissioners

Agenda Item #3

May 22, 2018

To: Honorable Chairman and Members of the Board

From: Vincent S. Long, County Administrator

Title: Appropriation of Risk Management Fund Reserves

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

Statement of Issue:

This agenda item seeks Board approval to appropriate risk reserves in the amount of $300,000 to fund workers' compensation claims in excess of the FY 2017/2018 budget.

Fiscal Impact:

This item has a fiscal impact. Annually the County budgets $1.2 million to cover the cost of workers' compensation claims. Additional funding in the amount of $300,000 is necessary to pay for anticipated claim expenses for the remainder of the fiscal year. Funding is available from the Risk Management Fund's unallocated fund balance.

Staff Recommendation:

Option #1: Approve the Resolution and Budget Amendment appropriating Risk Management Fund reserves in the amount of $300,000 to fund workers' compensation claims in excess of the FY 2017/2018 budget.

Report and Discussion

Background:

This agenda item seeks Board approval to appropriate risk reserves in the amount of $300,000 to fund workers' compensation claims in excess of the FY 2017/2018 budget. Annually, the County budgets $1.2 million to cover the cost of workers' compensation claims. Additional funding in the amount of $300,000 is necessary to pay for anticipated claim expenses for the remainder of the fiscal year. Funding is available from the Risk Management Fund's unallocated fund balance.

Leon County provides workers' compensation benefits to all Leon County employees, volunteers and Constitutional Officers, with the exception of the Supervisor of Elections, as required by Florida Statute. The County self-insures for workers' compensation and maintains a $500,000 self-insured retention. This means that for each injury claim, the County is responsible for the first $500,000 of claims payments. The County purchases excess workers' compensation insurance for those claims that exceed $500,000.

Analysis:

This item seeks Board approval to appropriate risk reserves to fund FY 2017/2018 workers' compensation claims that exceed the budget for this program. Due to a number of high dollar workers' compensation claims this fiscal year under the $500,000 excess workers' compensation claim coverage, the current $1,200,000 will be exceeded.

Though the number of workers' compensation claims may remain relatively stable across fiscal years, the severity of those claims may not. During FY 2017/2018 Leon County has experienced a higher than average number of injuries requiring surgery and subsequent lost time from work. This coupled with injuries that have flowed over from prior fiscal years, has severely impacted the workers' compensation claims budget. Budgeting an additional $300,000 in risk reserves will allow the County to pay claims for the remainder of the fiscal year. The risk fund maintains reserves for these types of unanticipated claim expenditures.

Options:

1. Approve the Resolution and Budget Amendment appropriating Risk Management Fund reserves in the amount of $300,000 to fund workers' compensation claims in excess of the FY 2017/2018 budget.

2. Do not approve the Resolution and Budget Amendment appropriating Risk Management Fund reserves in the amount of $300,000 to fund workers' compensation claims in excess of the FY 2017/2018 budget.

3. Board direction.

Recommendation:

Option #1.

Attachment:

1. Resolution and Budget Amendment

RESOLUTION NO.

WHEREAS, the Board of County Commissioners of Leon County, Florida, approved a budget for fiscal year 2017/2018; 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 22th day of May, 2018.

LEON COUNTY, FLORIDA

BY: _____
Nick Maddox, Chairman
Board of County Commissioners

ATTEST:
Gwendolyn Marshall, 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

FISCAL YEAR 2017/2018
BUDGET AMENDMENT REQUEST

No: BAB18024
Date: 5/9/2018

Agenda Item No:
Agenda Item Date: 5/22/2018

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***			
501	000	399900	000	Fund Balance/Reserves	-	300,000	300,000
							-
							-
					Subtotal:	300,000	

Expenditures

Account Information					Current Budget	Change	Adjusted Budget
Fund	***Org***	***Acct***	***Prog***	***Title***			
501	821	54514	596	Workers' Compensation Claims	1,200,000	300,000	1,500,000
					Subtotal:	300,000	

Purpose of Request:

Due to a number of high paying workers' compensation claims during FY 2018, this budget amendment appropriates an additional $300,000 in risk reserves to pay claims for the remainder of the fiscal year. Adequate reserves are maintained in the risk fund to cover such occurrences.

Group/Program Director

Budget Manager

Scott Ross, Director, Office of Financial Stewardship

Approved By: **Resolution** [X] **Motion** [ ] **Administrator** [ ]

Leon County
Board of County Commissioners

Notes for Agenda Item #4

Leon County Board of County Commissioners

Agenda Item #4

May 22, 2018

To: Honorable Chairman and Members of the Board

From: Herbert W.A. Thiele, County Attorney

Title: Request to Schedule First and Only Public Hearing to Consider Adoption of Ordinance Imposing Reasonable Limitations on the Submission of Documentary Evidence in Quasi-Judicial Proceedings, for June 19, 2018, at 6:00 p.m.

Review and Approval:	Herbert W.A. Thiele, County Attorney
Lead Staff/ Project Team:	Jessica Icerman, Assistant County Attorney

Statement of Issue:

This item seeks the Board's approval to schedule the first and only public hearing on June 19, 2018, at 6:00 p.m., to consider the adoption of an ordinance imposing reasonable limitations on the submission of documentary evidence in quasi-judicial proceedings before the Board of County Commissioners.

Fiscal Impact:

This item has no fiscal impact to the County.

Staff Recommendation:

Option #1: Schedule the first and only public hearing to consider the adoption of an ordinance imposing reasonable limitations on the submission of documentary evidence in quasi-judicial proceedings before the Board of County Commissioners, for June 19, 2018, at 6:00 p.m.

Report and Discussion

Background:

On April 10, 2018, the Board was prepared to conduct a public hearing and consider a rezoning located at Bannerman Road and Bull Headley Road. Approximately four hours before the public hearing, the Board received a lengthy memorandum from a purported land use expert. Upon the recommendation of the County Attorney, the Board voted to continue the public hearing in light of the newly submitted documentary evidence. The Board also directed the County Attorney to implement a reasonable time limit for the submission of documentary evidence.

Analysis:

The proposed Ordinance (Attachment #1) will amend Chapter 10, Articles VI and VII to implement a reasonable time limit on the submission of documentary evidence in quasi-judicial proceedings before the Board.

Every land use decision made by the Board is considered quasi-legislative or quasi-judicial. Legislative actions result in the formulation of general rule or policy whereas judicial actions result in the application of a general rule or policy. Rezoning actions, which have an impact on a limited number of persons or property owners and on identifiable parties and interests, are viewed as policy application, rather than policy setting, and are quasi-judicial in nature. Additionally, development orders, such as the approval of a site plan, are quasi-judicial decisions.

Quasi-judicial actions must provide procedural due process to the applicant and members of the public. Procedural due process requires the Board to sit as an impartial decision-maker. As such, the Board must be apprised of all facts and abstain from engaging in any *ex parte* communications. Procedural due process also requires the Board to follow basic fairness principles with respect to the admission of evidence, including allowing the applicant an opportunity to rebut the opposition's evidence, and must allow the applicant to cross-examine witnesses.

As a result of the above, the proposed Ordinance provides that documentary evidence must be submitted to the County no less than three (3) full business days prior quasi-judicial proceedings before the Board to be considered by the Board and made a part of the record. Documentary evidence submitted after the aforementioned deadline shall not be considered by the Board nor made a part of the record. Documentary evidence is further defined as evidence in a physical or digital form, including but not limited to expert reports, photographs, documents, affidavits, memoranda, graphs/charts, maps, aerial photographs, and surveys. If the proposed Ordinance is adopted, then documentary evidence must be submitted by the close of business on the Wednesday prior to a Tuesday quasi-judicial public hearing.

The proposed Ordinance also makes non-substantive edits to clarify the distinction between informal and formal quasi-judicial proceedings. All quasi-judicial proceedings are informal in nature unless an applicant or interested party petitions for a formal quasi-judicial proceeding. Such formal proceedings are held before an administrative law judge, who renders a recommended order. The Board then considers the recommended order in making its final decision on the proposed action.

Pursuant to Section 125.66, Florida Statutes, the Board must conduct one public hearing to consider and adopt the proposed Ordinance. Should the Board schedule the public hearing, notice will be published as provided by law.

Options:

1. Schedule the first and only public hearing to consider the adoption of an ordinance imposing reasonable limitations on the submission of documentary evidence in quasi-judicial proceedings before the Board of County Commissioners for June 19, 2018, at 6:00 p.m.
2. Do not schedule the first and only public hearing to consider the adoption of an ordinance imposing reasonable limitations on the submission of documentary evidence in quasi-judicial proceedings before the Board of County Commissioners.
3. Board direction.

Recommendation:

Option #1.

Attachment:

1. Proposed ordinance

ORDINANCE NO. 2018-_____

AN ORDINANCE OF THE BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS OF LEON COUNTY, FLORIDA, AMENDING CHAPTER 10, THE LAND DEVELOPMENT CODE, OF THE CODE OF LAWS OF LEON COUNTY, FLORIDA; AMENDING SECTION 10-6.205 ENTITLED "PROCEDURES FOR ORDINANCE AND OFFICIAL ZONING MAP AMENDMENTS-GENERALLY"; AMENDING SECTION 10-7.405 ENTITLED "TYPE C REVIEW"; AMENDING SECTION 10-7.406 ENTITLED "TYPE D REVIEW"; AMENDING DIVISION 7 OF ARTICLE VII, ENTITLED "FORMAL PROCEEDINGS"; PROVIDING FOR CONFLICTS; PROVIDING FOR SEVERABILITY; AND PROVIDING AN EFFECTIVE DATE.

BE IT ORDAINED by the Board of County Commissioners of the County of Leon, Florida, as follows, that:

Section 1. Section 10-6.205 of Article VI, Division 2, Chapter 10 of the Code of Laws of Leon County, Florida, is hereby amended to read as follows:

Sec. 10-6.205. Procedures for ordinance and official zoning map amendments – Generally.

(a) *Official zoning map.*

(1) The county is hereby divided into zones, or districts, as shown on the "official zoning map" which, together with all explanatory matters thereon, is hereby expressly adopted by reference and declared to be a part of this chapter.

(2) As changes are made in district boundaries or in other matters portrayed on the official zoning map, such changes shall be entered upon the official zoning map only after the amendment adopting such changes has been adopted and has become effective. Changes in zoning classification from one zoning district to another may occur without amendment of the future land use map, unless such changes in zoning classification are inconsistent with the then-existing future land use map of the Comprehensive Plan, as amended.

(b) *Procedure for official zoning map amendment.*

(1) Amendments to the official zoning map (which is on file in the office of the Tallahassee-Leon County Planning Department) may be initiated by:

a. The Board of County Commissioners.

b. The planning commission.

(2) Amendments to the official zoning map with respect to a specific parcel or parcels may also be initiated by an owner of the subject property or legally designated agent. Amendments to the official zoning map with respect to an area that includes multiple parcels in separate ownership may be initiated only with the consent of all the involved property owners, or the planning commission, or the Board of County Commissioners.

(3) No recommendation for change or amendment to the official zoning map shall be considered by the planning commission until appropriate notice has been given of any public hearing. Notice of the public hearing shall be in accordance with this chapter, the bylaws of the planning commission, and applicable Florida Statutes. In the case of a request for an amendment to the official zoning map, additional notice of the public hearing shall be given at least 15 calendar days in advance of the hearing by one publication in a newspaper of regular and general circulation in the county. In cases involving 30 or few contiguous parcels of land, additional written notice shall be mailed to the current address of each property owner involved and to owners of property within 1,000 feet of the parcels proposed to be rezoned. ~~Quasi-judicial proceedings may be invoked pursuant to the provisions of article VII, division 7 of this Code.~~

(4) The planning commission shall consider all amendments to the official zoning map under the informal quasi-judicial procedures set forth in the bylaws of the Tallahassee-Leon County Planning Commission unless a petition for formal quasi-judicial proceedings is invoked pursuant to the provisions of article VII, division 7 of this Code and the procedures set forth in the planning commission bylaws.

(5~~4~~) Within 45 calendar days after the close of the public hearing, the planning commission shall transmit a written report of its findings and recommendation to the Board of County Commissioners.

(6~~5~~) The Board of County Commissioners shall schedule a public hearing to consider~~artion of~~ the ~~report~~ request for rezoning and the recommendation of the planning commission based upon schedules, which may be established by the Board of County Commissioners.

(7) The Board of County Commissioners shall conduct a public hearing and receive public comment. Documentary evidence submitted no less than three (3) full business days prior to the scheduled public hearing by the applicant or interested parties shall be considered by the Board of County Commissioners and made a part of the record. Documentary evidence submitted after the aforementioned deadline shall not be considered by the Board of County Commissioners nor made a part of the record. For the purposes of this section, documentary evidence shall mean evidence in a physical or digital form, including but not limited to expert

reports, photographs, documents, affidavits, memoranda, graphs/charts, maps, aerial photographs, and surveys.

(8~~6~~) No proposal for a zoning district change or amendment affecting particular property or properties shall contain conditions, limitations or requirements not applicable to all other property in the district to which the particular property is proposed to be rezoned.

(9~~7~~) Within 30 calendar days after the effective date of an amendment to the Comprehensive Plan affecting a particular property or properties which specifically requires a change in zoning classification to ~~a~~ assure consistency of the official zoning map with the Comprehensive Plan, the Board of County Commissioners shall initiate an amendment of the official zoning map to reflect a zoning designation for the particular property or properties consistent with the Comprehensive Plan. For the purposes of these particular official zoning map amendments, the planning commission's consideration shall be deemed met as a result of their review, if sitting as the local planning agency, of the future land use map amendment so long as the notice requirements provided above were met.

(10~~8~~) Public notice and hearing of the amendment by the Board of County Commissioners shall be in accordance with the requirements of the law.

(11~~9~~) The application of an owner for a change or amendment to the official zoning map shall include the following:

a. Proof of ownership.

b. A recorded deed description or a legal description of the property involved, which if the property is not in a recorded, platted subdivision is prepared by a Florida registered surveyor and mapper.

c. A map of the property at a scale of one inch equals 200 feet, or such other scale as may be required by the county administrator, or designee.

d. An environmental analysis as required pursuant to the "Environmental Management Act" is optional.

e. Either a concurrency certification or affidavit waiving concurrency requirements as prescribed in the concurrency regulations.

(12~~0~~) *Unauthorized changes in zoning map prohibited.* No changes of any nature affecting property shall be made in the official zoning map or any matter shown thereon except in conformity with the procedures and requirements of this chapter and/or other applicable law. It shall be unlawful for any person to make any unauthorized change in the maps or official zoning atlas. Any violation of this provision shall be punishable as otherwise provided ~~approved~~ by law.

(13~~1~~) *Considerations for the review of the zoning map amendment applications.* With the exception of PUD or DRI applications which are set forth in sections 10-6.696 and 10-6.697 of this chapter, in their review of zoning map amendment applications, the Board of County Commissioners shall include consideration of the following factors:

a. *Comprehensive plan.* Whether the proposal~~s~~ is consistent with all applicable policies of the county's adopted Comprehensive Plan.

b. *Conformance with this chapter.* Whether the proposal is in conformance with any applicable substantive requirements of this chapter, including minimum or maximum district size.

c. *Changed conditions.* Whether and the extent to which land use and development conditions have changed since the effective date of the existing zoning district~~s~~ regulations which are relevant to the property(ies).

d. *Land use compatibility.* Whether and the extent to which the proposal~~s~~ would result in any incompatible land uses, considering the type and location~~s~~ of uses involved.

e. *Other matters.* Any other matters which the~~y~~ Board of County Commissioners may deem relevant and appropriate. The Board of County Commissioners may adopt by resolution additional rezoning criteria that are applicable to one or more zoning districts.

Section 2. Section 7.405 of Division 4, Article VII, Chapter 10 of the Code of Laws of Leon County, Florida, is hereby amended to read as follows:

Sec. 10-7.405. Type C review.

Type C review shall be applied to the types of site and development plans listed in Table 10-7.1., and to all site and development plans listed as special exception uses within any zoning district. For the purpose of this section, nonresidential site and development plans include, but are not limited to, commercial, office, institutional, and industrial development.

Review requirements.

(a) *Preapplication.* The applicant may schedule a presubmittal meeting with the county administrator or designee to discuss the application, the procedures for review and approval, and the applicable regulations and requirements for the review type. The county administrator or designee may modify or eliminate any required information submittals, after documentation, based upon consideration of the complexity of the proposed site and development plan, environmental

constraints, existing site conditions, or other relevant submittal items required for review and approval of site and development plans.

(b) *Application.* The applicant shall submit the required site and development plan to the county administrator or designee for distribution to the DRC. The applicant shall proceed with the FDPA review track as outlined in subsection 10-7.402.5(b).

(c) *Determination of completeness.* Within ten working days after receipt of the application for site and development plan approval, the county administrator or designee shall determine whether the application contains all required information at the required level of detail~~;~~ and shall advise the applicant of all areas of deficiency. This notification shall specify the additional information and level of detail required in order to meet the requirements of this section.

In the event that an applicant fails to submit the required additional information within 30 calendar days of the date of the notice of deficiency, the county administrator or designee shall consider the application to be withdrawn. The county administrator or designee may grant extensions of up to 30 days at the request of the applicant,~~;~~ provided any such request for an extension is received prior to the expiration of the relevant time period.

Upon a determination of completeness, the county administrator or designee shall refer the application to the DRC.

(d) *Public notice of application.* Notice of the Type C application shall be published consistent with the provisions of ~~[~~F.S. §~~]~~ 125.66(4)(b)2. and 3. within seven calendar days of receipt of the application and mailed to each property owner, based upon the most current tax rolls in the Office of the Leon County Property Appraiser, owning property within 1,000 feet of the project and to registered home owners associations and business associations of property within 1,000 feet of the project. Notice of the application must be prominently posted at the job site. Notice of the application must clearly delineate that an aggrieved or adversely affected person has the right to request a quasi-judicial hearing before a special master, must explain the conditions precedent to the appeal of any development order rendered on the application, and must specify where written procedures can be obtained that describe the process to appeal the decision of the county.

(e) *Public notice of the DRC meeting.* Public notice of the DRC meeting shall be given at least seven calendar days in advance of the meeting by publication in a newspaper of regular and general circulation in the county. In addition, written notice shall be mailed at least five calendar days in advance of the DRC meeting to the current address (based upon the most current tax rolls in the Office of the Leon County Property Appraiser) of each property owner within 1,000 feet of the project and to registered homeowners, neighborhood and business associations of property located within 1,000 feet of the project. Notices shall advise of the substance of the application, and specify that no testimony may be heard by the

DRC at their meeting since it is an administrative review and not subject to quasi-judicial provisions. The notice must also include a statement that, as a condition precedent to filing an appeal, one must submit written comments regarding the application to the clerk of the DRC prior to the adjournment of the DRC meeting at which the written preliminary decision on the development application is made. Required notices may be provided in combination with other notices.

(f) *DRC meetings.* DRC meetings are administrative and not quasi-judicial in nature. No testimony shall be received from any applicant or member of the public during the course of the DRC meeting, although the meetings shall be open to public attendance. Each member of the DRC is responsible for providing proposed written findings which identify whether a development meets the applicable criteria and standards of this chapter and those imposed by other applicable ordinances, regulations and/or adopted standards of the county. The proposed written findings shall be transmitted to other members of the DRC, the applicant, and made available for public inspection at least one working day prior to consideration by the DRC. The proposed written findings shall be the basis for a recommendation by each DRC member for the DRC as a whole to recommend approval, approval with conditions, denial, or to continue consideration of an application to a date and time certain.

(g) *DRC review.* The DRC shall review the plans at any scheduled meeting, and shall prepare a recommended order including an itemized list of findings of fact which support a recommendation of approval, approval with conditions, or denial of the application; or shall request additional material and data determined to be necessary to undertake the required review and continue its review to a date and time certain. The DRC shall provide the recommended order to the applicant, the Board of County Commissioners, and to persons who have submitted written comments, provided that the address of the person is evident on the face of the comments provided. The Board of County Commissioner's review of the recommended order shall be advertised and scheduled at the next available date for public hearings before the Board of County Commissioners.

(h) *Appeals of a DRC recommended order on a Type C development application.* In order to appeal a recommended order of the DRC, a notice of intent to file an appeal of a decision on a site and development plan application must be filed with the clerk of the DRC within 15 calendar days of the rendition of the recommended order. If a notice of intent is filed within 15 days of the rendition of the recommended order, the county commission review of the DRC recommended order shall be placed in abeyance pending review and receipt of a recommended order from a special master. Final hearings before the Board of County Commissioners shall follow the procedures set out in section 10-7.415, rather than the procedures set out in subsection (h) of this section. Subsequent to the filing of a notice of intent, a petition must be filed within 30 calendar days from the date of issuance of the DRC recommended order. Petitions shall be made in writing and directed to the clerk of the DRC, and shall include the project name, application

number, a description of the facts upon which the recommendation is challenged, and all allegations of inconsistency with the Comprehensive Plan and land development regulations, and any argument in support thereof. Failure to timely file a notice of intent and a petition is jurisdictional and will result in waiver of a hearing before a special master on the application. Hearings shall be conducted in accordance with the procedures outlined in sections 10-7.414 and 10-7.415. A notice of intent and petition may be filed by the applicant, or by a person qualified as a party as defined in section 10-7.414 who had filed comments in response to subsection (d) above.

(i) *Board of County Commissioners review and decision.* The Board of County Commissioners shall review the application at a public hearing noticed in accordance with applicable provisions of the Florida Statutes. The Board of County Commissioners shall ~~will~~ review the application for compliance with the criteria set out in subsection 10-7.402 5., and render a final decision regarding the application. Documentary evidence submitted no less than three (3) full business days prior to the scheduled public hearing by the applicant or interested parties shall be considered by the Board of County Commissioners and made a part of the record. Documentary evidence submitted after the aforementioned deadline shall not be considered by the Board of County Commissioners nor made a part of the record. For the purposes of this section, documentary evidence shall mean evidence in a physical or digital form, including but not limited to expert reports, photographs, documents, affidavits, memoranda, graphs/charts, maps, aerial photographs, and surveys.

(j) *Conditional approvals.* Subsequent to the action of the Board of County Commissioners to approve a Type C site and development plan subject to conditions, the applicant shall furnish for review and verification by the Board of County Commissioners or ~~their~~ designee, a revised application, demonstrating compliance with all conditions. The revised site and development plan shall be submitted to the Board of County Commissioners or ~~their~~ designee within 90 days of the date of the approval entity's action; however, the applicant may, upon demonstration of good faith effort and hardship that is not self-created, be granted a 90-day extension by the Board of County Commissioners or designee. Subsequent 90-day extensions may be requested and granted, based on the same criteria. Failure to comply with these time limits shall render the site and development plan application approval expired.

Section 3. Section 7.406 of Division 4, Article VII, Chapter 10 of the Code of Laws of Leon County, Florida, is hereby amended to read as follows:

Sec. 10-7.406. Type D review.

1. *Type D review shall be applied to the creation of historic preservation or Canopy Road special regulatory overlays; developments of regional impact; Florida Quality Developments; and, transitional residential facilities.* The applicant shall obtain a permitted use

verification, as applicable, prior to filing a Type D site and development plan application. Such applications shall be reviewed by the DRC, which shall make a recommendation to the planning commission. The planning commission shall review the application at a public hearing and make a recommendation to the Board of County Commissioners. Formal ~~Q~~quasi-judicial proceedings may be invoked pursuant to the provisions of article VII, division 7 of this Code.

After a public hearing, the Board of County Commissioners shall approve, approve with conditions, or deny the application, or continue their consideration to a date and time certain.~~;~~ ~~t~~The board's decision shall be based upon whether the application demonstrates consistency with the Comprehensive Plan, and compliance with other applicable codes, rules, regulations, and policies of the county, as applicable. In rendering its decision regarding applications for notice of proposed change to a development of regional impact (DRI) development order, the board's decision shall also be based upon the criteria stated above and a determination as to whether the change represents a substantial deviation to the application for development approval in effect for that DRI. If the board determines that the application constitutes a substantial deviation, the application can not be approved although the applicant may reapply as a requested substantial deviation to the DRI, in accordance with the substantial deviation application requirements set out in the Florida Administrative Code and Florida Statutes.

2. *Developments of regional impact (DRI) and Florida Quality Developments (FQD).*

(a) Any development qualifying for review as a DRI or FQD as defined by Florida Statutes shall be subject to initial review pursuant to the requirements specified under this chapter. Such review shall, as a minimum, include the submittal requirements specified under the Florida Statutes for an application for development approval (ADA) and those submittal requirements specified by section 10-7.406.

(b) Prior to the Board of County Commissioners' consideration of any approval, or any proposed change to an approved DRI or FQD, or for a Board of County Commissioners' consideration for a determination of substantial deviation to an approved DRI or FQD, the planning commission shall review the proposed change or request for determination of substantial deviation at a public hearing and shall transmit its recommendation to the Board of County Commissioners for its consideration. Quasi-judicial proceedings may be invoked pursuant to the provisions of article VII, division 7 of this Code. The planning commission shall render its recommendation considering:

(i) Whether the proposed change is a substantial deviation;~~,~~

(ii) Whether the proposed change is consistent with the Comprehensive Plan;~~,~~ and

(iii) Whether the proposed change is consistent with other applicable codes, rules, regulations, and policies of the county.

3. *Submittal requirements.* Applications for Type D review shall include a plan that provides the following:

(i) A general plan for the use of all lands within the Type D development application. Such plans shall indicate the general location of residential areas (including density and unit types); open space, parks, passive or scenic areas; and, commercial areas (including square footage and height).

(ii) A plan of vehicular circulation showing the general locations and right-of-way widths of roads, the capacity of the system and access points to the external thoroughfare network.

(iii) Quantitative summary of land uses (acres, square feet, number of dwelling units) and parking spaces. A report shall be submitted that includes a statement indicating how the proposed development fully complies with the Comprehensive Plan and a general description of the proposed development including:

a. The total acreage of the project.

b. The number of acres proposed to be developed in the various categories of land use shown on the concept plan; the percentage of total acreage represented by each category of use and each component of development; and an itemized list of uses proposed for each of the components which shall be the range of uses permitted for that section of the Type D development.

c. The number and type of dwelling units proposed for the overall site and for its components, including dwelling units per acre calculations and population projections for each, or for nonresidential projects, gross square footage devoted for each land use.

d. The establishment of minimum design standards which shall govern the site development such as lot shape and size, internal streets and pedestrian ways, open space provisions, off-street parking, buffers, signage, and landscape areas.

e. A binding commitment to develop the property in accordance with the approved concept plan and conditions of approval. The commitment shall bind subsequent owners.

f. A site conditions map which includes:

1. Legal description and boundary survey.

2. Name of the Type D development; owner; agent, and address and phone number of each.

3. Scale, date, north arrow, and general location map showing relationship of the site to external uses, structures and features.

4. Boundaries of the subject property, all existing streets, buildings, water courses, easements, section lines, and other important physical features.

5. Existing topography.

6. The location and size of all existing drainage, water sewer, and other utility provisions.

7. Information about the existing vegetative cover and general soil types, and their appropriateness to the proposed project.

8. The location and function of all other existing public facilities which would serve the residents of the site including, but not limited to, schools, parks, and fire stations. The requirement to provide this information may be waived for small projects. If required, notation of this information on a scaled map is acceptable.

4. *Review requirements.* The county administrator or designee shall determine the level of detail required for the application for concept plan consideration requesting Type D review.

The Type D review provides a process affording the applicant with the ability to demonstrate the appropriateness of modifying any standards set forth in this chapter. The applicant may propose, within their application, proprietary standards, applicable specifically to the property included within the application. Such standards may be approved upon a determination that they would be consistent with the Comprehensive Plan, and not be likely to result in adverse health, safety, or welfare impacts to the public of Leon County.

5. *Combined development order.* At the option of the applicant, and upon submittal of necessary application materials and supporting information required to address the level of detail needed for a final plan approval~~;~~ (i.e., a Type A, Type B, or Type C site and development plan application), ~~T~~the Board of County Commissioners~~'~~ may approve an application for development approval for a DRI, or any amendment thereto, or a planned unit development (PUD), wherein that order issued by the board shall also constitute a final plan approval~~,~~ so long as that combined application also demonstrates approval with applicable site and development plan requirements. A combined development order approval precludes further site and development plan application review for development within the scope of the combined development order, so long as that development is consistent with the order.

6. *Time limits for completing revisions for applications approved with conditions.* With the exception of applications for developments of regional impact or changes to developments of regional impact, and amendments to the official zoning map to create or amend a planned unit development zoning district, subsequent to the action of the Board of County Commissioners to approve a Type D site and development plan subject to conditions becoming final, the applicant shall furnish for review and verification by the Board of County Commissioners or ~~their~~ designee~~,~~ a revised application~~,~~ demonstrating compliance with all conditions. The revised site and development plan shall be submitted to the Board of County Commissioners or ~~their~~ designee within 180 days of the date of the approval entity's action; however, the applicant may, upon demonstration of good faith effort and hardship that is not self-created, be granted a 180-day extension by the Board of County Commissioners or designee. Subsequent 90-day extensions may be requested and granted~~,~~ based on the same criteria. Failure to comply with these time limits shall render the site and development plan application approval expired.

7. *Further review of individual development components of Type D development.* Once a plan for a Type D ~~D~~development has been approved by the Board of County Commissioners, the approval of individual parcels, tracts, or projects within the Type D development shall utilize the applicable review procedure pursuant to this chapter to ensure compatibility with the concept plan as well as to meet all other appropriate technical requirements.

Section 4. Division 7 of Article VII, Chapter 10 of the Code of Laws of Leon County, Florida, is hereby amended to read as follows:

DIVISION 7. FORMAL PROCEEDINGS

Sec. 10-7.701. Applicability.

Division 7 shall govern all quasi-judicial proceedings before the planning commission. For purposes of review/appeals to the planning commission under this division, the following definitions shall apply:

(a) *Days* as used in this division means calendar days unless otherwise stated.

(b) *De novo proceeding* means a quasi-judicial proceeding wherein the parties submit testimony and evidence in support of their positions and the planning commission evaluates the issues raised in the petition as if they were being reviewed for the first time.

(c) *Ex parte communication* means an oral or written communication made to a member of the planning commission on a matter to come before the planning commission by, or on behalf of, a party as defined in this section, or otherwise, about the merits of a matter before the planning commission, or foreseeably

anticipated to come before the commission, outside of a planning commission meeting and without notice to the parties.

(d) *Party* means the applicant, the county, or any person who can demonstrate that they will suffer an adverse effect to an interest protected or furthered by the Comprehensive Plan, including interests related to health and safety, police and fire protection service systems, densities or intensities of development, transportation facilities, health care facilities, equipment or services, or environmental or natural resources. The alleged adverse interests may be shared in common with other members of the community at large, but shall exceed in degree the general interest in community good shared by all persons.

(e) *Quasi-judicial proceeding* means a proceeding that results in a decision having an impact on a limited number of persons or property owners, on identifiable parties and interests, where the decision is contingent on a fact or facts arrived at from distinct alternatives presented at a hearing, and where the decision can be viewed as policy application rather than setting policy.

(f) *Rendered* means the date of the action when a decision is made by an entity with authority to approve the development application as evidenced by the entity's dated decision executed by its chair. In the case of an order of the planning commission, the order shall be rendered when it is date stamped by the clerk of the planning commission.

Sec. 10-7.702. ~~Decisions subject to q~~Quasi-judicial proceedings~~; notice required~~.

(a) *Decisions subject to quasi-judicial proceedings*. The planning commission shall conduct quasi-judicial proceedings when it renders decisions that involve the application of a general rule or policy as set forth in the Code of Laws of Leon County. All quasi-judicial proceedings before the planning commission shall be informal quasi-judicial proceedings unless a party with standing to initiate timely files a petition for formal quasi-judicial proceedings. All formal quasi-judicial proceedings shall be before an administrative law judge or a special master. A special master shall be a licensed attorney with the Florida Bar who has practiced law in Florida for at least five years, and who has experience in land use law, real estate law, local governmental law, or administrative law.

~~The planning commission, when it is taking actions that involve the application of a general rule or policy as set forth in the Code of Laws of Leon County, shall conduct quasi-judicial proceedings in accordance with article IX of the bylaws of the Tallahassee-Leon County Planning Commission unless such formal proceedings are waived by all parties as provided in article XIV of the bylaws.~~

(b) *Formal quasi-judicial proceedings*. Formal quasi-judicial proceedings may be initiated after a decision is rendered by the county administrator or designee or before a public hearing at which the planning commission is to render a decision subject to quasi-judicial proceedings.

~~Quasi-judicial proceedings shall include, but are not necessarily limited to: Appeals of decisions on certificates of exemption in connection with a governmental right-of-way taking; interpretation of district boundaries with respect to the official zoning map; action by the planning commission on Type D site and development plan review; developments of regional impact; Florida quality developments, planned unit developments and rezonings.~~

(1) The following decisions rendered by the county administrator or designee are subject to formal quasi-judicial proceedings: certificates of exemption in connection with a governmental right-of-way taking; and interpretations of district boundaries with respect to the official zoning map. Said decisions of the county administrator or designee shall become final 15 calendar days after they are rendered unless a party with standing to initiate timely files a petition for formal proceedings together with the filing fee in accordance with the planning commission bylaws. Failure to file the petition within the time specified herein will result in waiver of the right to formal proceedings. The clerk of the planning commission shall dismiss any late filed petition. Time periods provided by the Leon County Code of Laws may not be extended by the planning commission. The planning commission shall render a final decision on a recommended order from the administrative law judge or special master in accordance with the planning commission bylaws.

~~(c) The planning commission shall conduct quasi-judicial proceedings when a party as defined in this section has initiated formal proceedings under the bylaws of the Tallahassee-Leon County Planning Commission following a decision of the county administrator or designee on certificates of exemption in connection with a governmental right-of-way taking; interpretation of district boundaries with respect to the official zoning map, Type D site and development plan review; developments of regional impact, Florida Quality Developments, planned unit developments and rezonings. Decisions of the county administrator or designee shall become final 15 calendar days after they are rendered unless a party files a petition for formal proceedings together with the filing fee in accordance with the planning commission bylaws. Failure to file the petition within the time specified herein will result in waiver of the right to formal proceedings. The clerk of the planning commission will dismiss any late filed petition. Time periods provided by the Leon County Code of Laws may not be extended by the planning commission. Notice of the DRC's recommendation to the planning commission shall be published in a newspaper of general circulation at least 15 days before the scheduled action by the planning commission.~~

(2~~d~~) To initiate formal quasi-judicial proceedings where the planning commission will make a recommendation to the Board of County Commissioners, a petition for formal proceedings together with an appropriate filing fee must be filed within 15 calendar days of publication of the notice of the planning commission public hearing ~~on the application~~ in a newspaper of general circulation in the county. ~~Whenever the Code requires notice of proceedings before the planning commission to be published in a newspaper of general circulation, unless stated otherwise in the article, such notice shall be published no later than 30 calendar~~

~~days before the formal, quasi-judicial public hearing.~~ The notice shall include the subject matter of the proceeding; the date, time, and place of the hearing; and general information about citizen participation and the requirements for status as a party. The notice shall also include the name, address, and telephone number of a county representative who can provide additional information about the proceeding and about the requirements for party status.

~~(e) The planning commission will render a final decision on a recommended order from the administrative law judge on an appeal of a determination of the county administrator or designee on a certificate of exemption in connection with a governmental right-of-way taking and an interpretation of district boundaries with respect to the official zoning map.~~

(3~~f~~) The planning commission ~~will~~ shall render a recommendation to the Board of County Commissioners on a recommended order from the administrative law judge ~~on a Type D site and development plan review, developments of regional impact, Florida quality developments, planned unit developments and rezonings~~ in accordance with the planning commission bylaws.

(4~~g~~) The administrative law judge or special master shall follow the procedures set forth in the planning commission bylaws. ~~for discovery, conduct of the hearing and post-hearing procedures.~~

~~**Sec. 10-7.703. Standing to initiate.**~~

(5) Formal ~~Q~~quasi-judicial proceedings may be initiated only by the applicant, the county, or by persons who will suffer an adverse effect to an interest protected or furthered by the Comprehensive Plan, including interests related to health and safety, police and fire protection service systems, densities or intensities of development, transportation facilities, health care facilities, equipment or services, or environmental or natural resources. The alleged adverse interests may be shared in common with other members of the community at large, but shall exceed in degree the general interest in community good shared by all persons. Petitions for formal quasi-judicial proceedings shall be filed in accordance with the bylaws of the planning commission. The planning commission attorney shall, within five days of the date a petition for formal proceedings is filed, determine whether the person or entity filing the petition has alleged sufficient facts (to be proved at the final hearing) to establish entitlement to formal proceedings ("standing"). If the planning commission attorney determines that the petition does not allege standing, then the planning commission attorney shall dismiss the petition. Appeal of a denial of standing and dismissal of a petition may be made within 30 days of the date the decision~~it~~ is rendered by filing a petition for writ of certiorari to the circuit court.

Sec. 10-7.703. Reserved.

Sec. 10-7.704. Nature of formal and informal quasi-judicial proceedings.

(a) All quasi-judicial proceedings shall be de novo proceedings. ~~Unless all parties waive formal proceedings, the parties will be given an opportunity to present testimony and evidence, to cross examine witnesses, and to present proposed findings of fact.~~

(b) No ex parte communication shall be permitted during the pendency of a quasi-judicial matter before the planning commission or an administrative law judge.

(c) For quasi-judicial proceedings before the Board of County Commissioners, documentary evidence submitted no less than three (3) full business days prior to the scheduled public hearing by the applicant or interested parties shall be considered by the Board of County Commissioners and made a part of the record. Documentary evidence submitted after the aforementioned deadline shall not be considered by the Board of County Commissioners nor made a part of the record. For the purposes of this section, documentary evidence shall mean evidence in a physical or digital form, including but not limited to expert reports, photographs, documents, affidavits, memoranda, graphs/charts, maps, aerial photographs, and surveys.

~~A motion to dismiss a petition may be filed within five calendar days after the petition is filed. Motions to dismiss will be heard by the administrative law judge assigned to preside over the quasi-judicial proceedings.~~

Sec. 10-7.705. Decisions of the planning commission.

(a) All planning commission decisions shall be based upon competent substantial evidence in the record.

(b) All evidence must be presented to the planning commission in accordance with the bylaws.

(c) ~~The planning commission shall render an order or a recommendation to the Board of County Commissioners, as appropriate, in all quasi-judicial proceedings that~~ All quasi-judicial decisions of the planning commission shall be promptly filed in the office of the clerk of the planning commission with copies thereof delivered to all parties.

Section 5. **Conflicts.** All ordinances or parts of ordinances in conflict with the provisions of 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 6. **Severability.** If any provisions 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 7. **Effective Date.** This ordinance shall have effect upon becoming law.

DONE, ADOPTED AND PASSED by the Board of County Commissioners of Leon County, Florida, this 19th day of June, 2018.

LEON COUNTY, FLORIDA

By:_____
Nick Maddox, Chairman
Board of County Commissioners

ATTEST:

Gwendolyn Marshall, Clerk of Court and
Comptroller, Leon County, Florida

By:_____

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

Office of the County Attorney
Leon County, Florida

By:_____
Herbert W. A. Thiele
County Attorney

F06-00054

Leon County
Board of County Commissioners

Notes for Agenda Item #5

Leon County Board of County Commissioners

Agenda Item #5

May 22, 2018

To: Honorable Chairman and Members of the Board

From: Vincent S. Long, County Administrator

Herbert W.A. Thiele, County Attorney

Title: Request to Schedule First and Only Public Hearing to Consider an Ordinance Amending Chapter 16, Article V, to Address a Recent Law Change Disallowing Security Funds from Dealers of Communications Services and to Make Other Minor Amendments, for June 19, 2018, at 6:00 p.m.

Review and Approval:	Vincent S. Long, County Administrator Herbert W.A. Thiele, County Attorney
Department/ Division Review:	Alan Rosenzweig, Deputy County Administrator Ken Morris, Assistant County Administrator
Lead Staff/ Project Team:	Tony Park, Director of Public Works Charles Wu, County Engineer Jessica Icerman, Assistant County Attorney

Statement of Issue:

This item seeks the Board's approval to schedule the first and only public hearing for June 19, 2018, at 6:00 p.m., to consider the adoption of an ordinance amending Chapter 16, Article V, to address a recent law change disallowing security funds from dealers of communications services and to make other minor amendments.

Fiscal Impact:

This item has no current fiscal impact; however, the County will no longer be able to require a security fund from dealers of communications services.

Staff Recommendation:

Option #1: Schedule the first and only public hearing to consider the adoption of an ordinance amending Chapter 16, Article V, to address a recent law change disallowing security funds from dealers of communications services and to make other minor amendments, for June 19, 2018, at 6:00 p.m. (Attachment #1).

Report and Discussion

Background:

This item seeks the Board's approval to schedule the first and only public hearing for June 19, 2018, at 6:00 p.m., to consider the adoption of an ordinance amending Chapter 16, Article V, to address a recent law change disallowing security funds from dealers of communications services and to make other minor amendments (Attachment #1).

The Advanced Wireless Infrastructure Deployment Act (AWIDA) was approved by the 2017 Florida Legislature and grants wireless communications service providers and wireless infrastructure providers access to public rights-of-way (ROW) and utility poles owned by the County. In an effort to develop a regulatory framework for the deployment of wireless facilities in the County's ROW, County staff created an interdepartmental/intergovernmental workgroup identified as the Cell Tower Workgroup. Ultimately, on December 12, 2017, the Board adopted Ordinance No. 17-20 thereby imposing reasonable restrictions and conditions on communications facilities and utility poles within the ROW (Attachment #2). One such condition was the security fund.

Ordinance No. 17-20 requires applicants to file a security fund to be used as recovery for any fines that may be imposed for violations of the Ordinance and for damages or loss beyond the timeframe of construction, such as the cost to remove abandoned facilities. Applicants are required to file a $10,000 security fund in the form of cash deposit or an irrevocable letter of credit. The Ordinance requires a security fund to be filed by all communication providers, including communications services providers and wireless infrastructure providers. The Cell Tower Workgroup deliberated with industry participants to identify an amount that would provide reasonable protection to the County without being cost prohibitive to providers.

Ordinance No. 17-20 also requires a performance bond in the amount of the estimated costs of the ROW restoration from each applicant upon applying for a permit. The performance bond is non-cancelable for 90 days and is required to ensure the timeliness and quality of construction, and restoration of the ROW. A performance bond is not required if the estimated cost of restoration is less than $2,500 and the applicant has a fully replenished security fund with the County.

During the 2018 Legislative Session, the Legislature passed and the Governor approved CS/HB 7087. The bill amends Section 202.24, Florida Statutes, to preempt a local government from levying or collecting a security fund from dealers of communications services.

The proposed Ordinance (Attachment #1) amends Chapter 16, Article V to exempt dealers of communications services from the security fund requirement. The proposed Ordinance also makes minor amendments to extend the effectiveness of a permit, clarify that certain timeframes are based on a "complete" or "revised" application, and add a requirement that small wireless facility permit applications include an attestation that the proposed facility is to be located within the ROW.

Analysis:

In 2000, the Florida Legislature enacted the Communications Services Tax Simplification Act. This Act, codified in Chapter 202, Florida Statutes, established a simplified tax structure designed to treat all communications services providers in a nondiscriminatory manner. The communications services tax (CST) is designed to provide the local government with compensation for the costs associated with the use of the ROW by communications services providers. Further, in 2001 the County adopted Resolution 01-14 thereby electing to increase the CST rate in lieu of collecting permit fees from providers of communications services.

CS/HB 7087 was adopted during the 2018 Legislative Session and becomes effective on July 1, 2018. The bill amends the Communications Services Tax Simplification Law. After the codification of CS/HB 7087, Section 202.24, Florida Statutes, will provide in pertinent part:

> (1) The authority of a public body to require taxes, fees, charges, or other impositions from dealers of communications services for occupying its roads and rights-of-way is specifically preempted by the state because of unique circumstances applicable to communications services dealers.
>
> ***
>
> (2)(b) For purposes of this subsection, a tax, charge, fee, or other imposition includes any amount or in-kind payment of property or services which is required by ordinance or agreement to be paid or furnished to a public body by or through a dealer of communications services in its capacity as a dealer of communications services, regardless of whether such amount or in-kind payment of property or services is:
>
> 1. Designated as a sales tax, excise tax, subscriber charge, franchise fee, user fee, privilege fee, occupancy fee, rental fee, license fee, pole fee, tower fee, base-station fee, **security fund**, or other tax or fee;
>
> ***

Overall, CS/HB 7087 preempted local governments from requiring a security fund from "dealers of communications services." Chapter 202, Florida Statutes, defines "dealer" as "a person registered with the department as a provider of communications services in this state." F.S. §202.11(2). "Communications services" is also defined as "the transmission, conveyance, or routing of voice, data, audio, video, or any other information or signals, including video services,

to a point, or between or among points, by or through any electronic, radio, satellite, cable, optical, microwave, or other medium or method now in existence or hereafter devised, regardless of the protocol used for such transmission or conveyance. . . ." F.S. §202.11(1). Therefore, a "dealer of communications services" is a communications provider, as defined by Ordinance No. 17-20, that is subject to CST. A "dealer of communications services" does not include wireless infrastructure providers that are not registered with the State to provide communications services, and therefore, do not remit CST. A wireless infrastructure provider is defined as "a person who has been certified to provide telecommunication service in the state and who builds or installs wireless communication transmission equipment, wireless facilities, or wireless support structures but is not a wireless services provider." F.S. §337.401(7)(b)13.

In contrast to the Communications Services Tax Simplification Act, the AWIDA provides that "an authority may adopt by ordinance provisions for insurance coverage, indemnification, performance bonds, **security funds**, force majeure, abandonment, authority liability, or authority warranties. Such provisions must be reasonable and nondiscriminatory." F.S. §337.401(7)(d)12. Reading Section 202.24 and Section 337.401(7) together provides that a local government may not require a security fund from a "dealers of communications services" but may require a security fund from "wireless infrastructure providers" that do not remit CST.

The proposed Ordinance amends Section 16-114 to exempt "dealers of communications services" as defined in Chapter 202, Florida Statutes. The County will continue to require a security fund from wireless infrastructure providers that do not remit CST in Florida. The proposed Ordinance does not amend the performance bond requirements; A performance bond is required to be submitted by all communications services providers and wireless infrastructure providers.

The proposed Ordinance also adds a requirement that small wireless facility permit applications include an attestation that the proposed facility is to be located within the ROW. This requirement helps staff ensure that the proposed facility is being located within the ROW and not on private property. Additionally, the proposed Ordinance clarifies that certain deadlines are triggered by the submission of a *complete* application. These changes are consistent with the AWIDA. Finally, the proposed Ordinance increases the timeframe that a permit remains effective for communications facilities (non-small wireless communications facilities) and utility poles to remain effective from 60 days to 90 days. The effective timeframe for small wireless facilities remains unchanged; Small wireless communications facilities permits remain effective for one year, as required under the AWIDA.

Overall, the proposed Ordinance amends Chapter 16, Article V, to remain consistent with State Law and makes other minor amendments.

Options:

1. Schedule the first and only public hearing to consider the adoption of an ordinance amending Chapter 16, Article V, to address a recent law change disallowing security funds from dealers of communications services and to make other minor amendments (Attachment #1)., for June 19, 2018, at 6:00 p.m.
2. Do not schedule the first and only public hearing to consider the adoption of an ordinance amending Chapter 16, Article V, to address a recent law change disallowing security funds from dealers of communications services and to make other minor amendments, for June 19, 2018, at 6:00 p.m.
3. Board direction.

Recommendation:

Option #1.

Attachments:

1. Proposed Ordinance
2. December 12, 2017 Public Hearing agenda item

ORDINANCE NO. 2018- _____

AN ORDINANCE OF THE BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS OF LEON COUNTY, FLORIDA, AMENDING, CHAPTER 16 OF THE CODE OF LAWS ENTITLED "STREETS, ROADS AND PUBLIC WAYS"; AMENDING ARTICLE V OF CHAPTER 16 ENTITLED "COMMUNICATIONS FACILITIES AND UTILITY POLES WITHIN THE PUBLIC RIGHTS-OF-WAY"; AMENDING SECTION 16-114 ENTITLED "SECURITY FUND"; AMENDING SECTION 16-202 ENTITLED "AT-GRADE FACILITY, BELOW-GRADE FACILITY, WIRELINE FACILITY, AND UTILITY POLE PERMIT CONDITIONS"; AMENDING SECTION 16-302 ENTITLED "PERMIT REQUIREMENTS; APPLICATION; REVIEW TIMEFRAMES"; PROVIDING FOR SEVERABILITY; PROVIDING FOR CONFLICTS; AND PROVIDING AN EFFECTIVE DATE.

WHEREAS, this Ordinance promotes the public health, safety and general welfare by regulating the siting of communications facilities and utility poles within the public rights-of-way; and

WHEREAS, Section 337.401, *Florida Statutes*, addresses *inter alia*, the authority of local governments to regulate the placement and maintenance of communications facilities in the public rights-of-way; and

WHEREAS, Section 337.401(3)(g), *Florida Statutes*, provides that a local government may not use its authority over the placement of facilities in its rights-of-way as a basis for asserting or exercising regulatory control over a provider of communications services regarding matters within the exclusive jurisdiction of the Florida Public Service Commission or Federal Communications Commission, including, but not limited to, the operations, systems, qualifications, services, service quality, service territory, and prices of a provider of communications services; and

WHEREAS, Section 337.401(7)(d)(12), *Florida Statutes*, provides that a local government may adopt by ordinance provisions for placement of communications facilities in the rights-of-way for insurance coverage, indemnification, performance bonds, security funds, force majeure, abandonment, county liability, and county warranties provided such provisions are reasonable and nondiscriminatory; and

WHEREAS, on December 12, 2017, the Board of County Commissioners adopted Ordinance No. 2017-20, which created a new Article V of Chapter 16 of the Code of Laws of Leon County, entitled "Communications Facilities and Utility Poles within the Public Rights-of-Way"; and

WHEREAS, during the 2018 Legislative Session, the Legislature passed and the Governor approved CS/HB 7087 (Ch. 2018-118), amending Section 202.24, Florida Statutes, to preempt local governments from levying or collecting any security fund required by ordinance from dealers of communications services;

WHEREAS, the County's rights-of-way are essential for the travel of persons and the transport of goods throughout the County and are a unique and physically limited resource requiring proper management by the County in order to ensure public safety, maximize efficiency, minimize costs to County taxpayers for the foregoing uses, reasonably balance the potential inconvenience to and negative effects upon the public from the placement and maintenance of communications facilities in the rights-of-way against the substantial benefits that accrue from such placement and maintenance, and promote the public health, safety and general welfare; and

WHEREAS, adoption of the following Ordinance is necessary to satisfy the above objectives.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT ORDAINED BY THE BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS OF LEON COUNTY, FLORIDA, that:

SECTION 1. Section 16-114 of Chapter 16, Article V, Division 1 of the Code of Laws of Leon County, Florida, is hereby amended to read as follows:

Sec. 16-114. Security Fund.

(a) Prior to occupying or using the Public Rights-of-way, the Registrant shall be required to file with the County a security fund in the form of cash deposit or irrevocable letter of credit in the sum of ten thousand dollars ($10,000) conditioned on the full and faithful performance by the Registrant of all requirements, duties and obligations imposed upon the Registrant by the provisions of this Article, including requirements to restore the Public Rights-of-way, to remove any Abandoned Communications Facilities, and to avoid damage to other Utilities and facilities within the Public Rights-of-way. Any cash deposit shall be held in a separate, non-interest bearing account. The letter of credit shall be issued ~~by a financial institution with a location in Leon County and shall be~~ in a form and issued by a financial institution acceptable to the County. A security fund may be submitted to the County at the time of Registration.

(b) Prior to drawing from the security fund, the County shall notify the Registrant of the reason for such withdraw and provide the Registrant no less than thirty (30) days to make payment or to object to such withdraw. If the Registrant objects, the Registrant may appeal the County's notice of withdraw pursuant to Section 16-110.

(c) Should the County draw upon the security fund, it shall promptly notify Provider, and the Provider shall promptly restore the cash deposit or letter of credit to the full amount. The security fund shall be maintained until the later of: (a) the effective date of transfer, sale or assignment by the Provider of all of its Communications Facilities in the Public Rights-of-way; (b) twelve (12) months after the removal or Abandonment by the Provider of all of its Communications Facilities and/or Utility Poles in the Public Rights-of-way; or (c) six (6) months after the termination of Registration, including any appeals undertaken. Upon the later of these events the cash deposit will be returned without interest or the letter of credit may be canceled.

(d) In the event a Provider fails to perform any requirement, duty or obligation imposed upon it by the provisions of this Article, there shall be recoverable, jointly and severally from the security fund, any damages or loss suffered by the County as a result, including the full amount of any

compensation, indemnification, or cost of removal, relocation or Abandonment of any Communications Facilities in the Public Rights-of-Way, plus reasonable attorneys' fees, up to the full amount of the security fund.

(e) This Section shall not apply to dealers of communications services, as defined in Chapter 202, Florida Statutes.

SECTION 2. Section 16-202 of Chapter 16, Article V, Division 2 of the Code of Laws of Leon County, Florida, is hereby amended to read as follows:

Sec. 16-202. At-grade Facility, Below-grade Facility, Wireline Facility, and Utility Pole Permit Conditions.

***

(b) A Permit for a proposed At-grade Facility, Below-grade Facility, Wireline Facility, or Utility Pole shall remain effective for and Construction must be completed within ~~sixty (60)~~ninety (90) days. The County Engineer may extend the expiration date of the Permit for good cause.

***

SECTION 3. Section 16-302 of Chapter 16, Article V, Division 3 of the Code of Laws of Leon County, Florida, is hereby amended to read as follows:

Sec. 16-302. Permit Requirements; Application; Review Timeframes.

***

(d) *Permit Application.* As part of any Permit application to Place or Maintain a Small Wireless Facility or in the Public Rights-of-way, the Registrant shall provide a Permit application or Consolidated Permit Application that sets forth, at a minimum, the following:

(1) *Engineering plan.* An engineering plan signed and sealed by a Florida licensed professional engineer, that includes:

a. The type of proposed Wireless Facility including the dimensions, volume, height, footprint, and stealth design and concealment features of the proposed Small Wireless Facility, and location of the proposed Small Wireless Facility, including whether the proposed Small Wireless Facility is proposed within a location subject to restrictions pursuant to Section 16-304(e)(1);

b. The type of structure intended to support the Small Wireless Facility, such as an Existing Structure, Repurposed Structure, or new Utility Pole intended to support the Collocation of the Small Wireless Facility, including supporting documentation that the structure can support the additional load of the proposed Small Wireless Facility, if applicable;

c. The distance of the proposed Small Wireless Facility, including ground-

mounted equipment, and nearby pavement, sidewalks, driveways, ramps, trees, underground Utilities and other above-grade and below-grade structures and Utilities located nearby within the Public Rights-of-way;

d. The Global Positioning System (GPS) coordinates of the proposed Small Wireless Facility. The GPS coordinates shall be based on the reading from a handheld mobile GPS unit set to Datum NAD 83 or WGS84. GPS coordinates based on Google Earth or similar application may be used where areas of shading occur due to overhead canopy. GPS Coordinates shall be provided in decimal degrees at a six (6) decimal point precision;

e. Sufficient specificity demonstrating compliance with the Florida Building Code and other Applicable Codes, including but not limited to sight lines or clear zone standards and specifications for transportation, pedestrians, and public safety as provided in the Florida Department of Transportation Plans Preparation Manual, Florida Department of Transportation Manual of Uniform Minimum Standards for Design, Construction and Maintenance for Streets and Highways (the Florida Greenbook), and the Florida Department of Transportation Design Standards, as amended, and the National Electric Safety Code;

f. Trees and landscaping to be removed or impacted upon the Placement or Maintenance of the proposed Small Wireless Facility. The Placement or Maintenance of a Small Wireless Facility that results in the Tree Removal of a Protected Tree within the Canopy Road Tree Protection Zones shall provide additional information and documentation in accordance with Sections 10-4.206(b)(2) and 10-4.206(c)(1). The Placement or Maintenance of a Small Wireless Facility that results in the Tree Removal of a Protected Tree outside of the Canopy Road Tree Protection Zone shall provide additional information and documentation in accordance with Section 10-4.206(c)(1)~~.~~; and

g. Attestation that the proposed Small Wireless Facility is to be located within the Public Rights-of-way, except that if the County Engineer reasonably disagrees the Applicant shall submit a survey.

***

(e) *Application review timeframes.* An application for a Permit for a Small Wireless Facility, Repurposed Structure, and Utility Pole intended to support the Collocation of Small Wireless Facilities within the Public Rights-of-way shall be reviewed by the County as follows:

(1) *Notice of application deficiency*. Within fourteen (14) days after the date of filing an application, unless the timeframe is mutually extended, for the Collocation of a Small Wireless Facility, Repurposed Structure, or Utility Pole intended to support the Collocation of Small Wireless Facilitates the County Engineer shall determine whether the application is complete. If an application is deemed incomplete, the County Engineer shall notify the Applicant by electronic mail and specifically identify the missing information. An application shall be deemed complete if the County Engineer fails to notify the Applicant otherwise within fourteen (14) days after the date of filing the application.

(2) *Request for alternative location*. Within fourteen (14) days after the date of filing the application for Collocation of a Small Wireless Facility, the County Engineer may request that the proposed location of the Small Wireless Facility be moved to another location and be placed on another Existing Structure or by placing a new Utility Pole intended to support the Collocation of Small Wireless Facilities. The County and Applicant may negotiate the alternative location, including objective design standards and reasonable spacing requirements for ground-mounted equipment for thirty (30) days after the County submits the request. The Applicant shall notify the County of its acceptance or rejection within this thirty (30) day negotiating period. If the Applicant accepts the alternative location, the application shall be deemed granted for the agreed-upon alternative location and all other locations in the application. If the requested alternative location is rejected by the Applicant, the County Engineer shall approve or deny the original application within ninety (90) days after the date the complete application was filed.

(3) *Application review period*. Within sixty (60) days after the date of filing a~~n~~ complete application for the Collocation of a Small Wireless Facility, the County Engineer shall approve or deny the application. If the County Engineer does not submit a request for an alternate location as provided in subsection (2), the County Engineer and the Applicant may mutually agree to extend the sixty (60) day application review period.

(4) *Notice of denial; resubmission*. Should the application be denied, the County Engineer shall notify the Applicant by electronic mail on the day the application is denied and specify in writing the basis for denial, including the specific Code provisions on which the denial is based. The Applicant may cure the deficiencies identified by the County Engineer and resubmit the application within thirty (30) days after the notice of denial is sent. The County Engineer shall approve or deny the revised application within thirty (30) days after the date of filing the revised application. Any subsequent review shall be limited to the deficiencies cited in the notice of denial. A denial of a Permit may be appealed pursuant to Section 16-110.

(5) *Consolidated Permit Applications*. The County may separately address each proposed Collocated Small Wireless Facility for which incomplete information has been received or which are denied.

(6) *Deemed approved*. Prior to commencing Construction, a Person with a deemed approved Permit must be registered pursuant to Section 16-103, and must file a performance bond and security fund with the County pursuant to this Article.

SECTION 5. Severability. If any provisions 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 6. Conflicts. All ordinances or parts of ordinances in conflict with the provisions of 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 7. Effective Date. This ordinance shall be effective according to law.

DONE, ADOPTED AND PASSED by the Board of County Commissioners of Leon County, Florida, this ___ day of _____, 2018.

LEON COUNTY, FLORIDA

By: _____
Nick Maddox, Chairman
Board of County Commissioners

ATTESTED BY:
Gwendolyn Marshall, Clerk of Court
& Comptroller
Leon County, Florida

By:_____

APPROVED AS TO FORM:
Leon County Attorney's Office

By:_____
Herbert W. A. Thiele, Esq.
County Attorney

A16-0644

Leon County Board of County Commissioners

Agenda Item #20

December 12, 2017

To: Honorable Chairman and Members of the Board

From: Vincent S. Long, County Administrator

Herbert W.A. Thiele, County Attorney

Title: First and Only Public Hearing to Consider an Ordinance Amending Chapter 16 to Implement a Regulatory Framework for Communications Facilities, including Wireless Facilities, and Utility Poles in the County's Rights-of-Way

Review and Approval:	Vincent S. Long, County Administrator Herbert W.A. Thiele, County Attorney
Department/ Division Review:	Alan Rosenzweig, Deputy County Administrator Ken Morris, Assistant County Administrator
Lead Staff/ Project Team:	Tony Park, Director of Public Works Charles Wu, County Engineer Jessica Icerman, Assistant County Attorney Nicki Paden, Management Analyst

Statement of Issue:

This agenda item requests the Board conduct the first and only Public Hearing and to adopt the proposed Ordinance amending Chapter 16 of the County's Code, "Streets, Roads, and Public Ways," to implement a regulatory framework for communications facilities, including wireless facilities, and utility poles within the County's rights-of-way.

Fiscal Impact:

This item has a fiscal impact to the County. The County is pre-empted under State law from charging a fee for the significant staff time to review these new permits. In addition, State law prescribes specific timeframes for the permits to be reviewed. State law allows communications providers to utilize County-owned poles for the placement of devices and allows the County to charge a maximum rate of $150 per year for each pole utilized.

Staff Recommendation:

Option #1: Conduct the first and only Public Hearing and adopt the proposed Ordinance amending Chapter 16 of the Code of Laws of Leon County, to implement a regulatory framework for communications Facilities, including wireless facilities, and utility poles, in the County's rights-of-way (Attachment #1).

Report and Discussion

Background:

On October 10, 2017, the Board held a public hearing on an ordinance amending Chapter 16 to implement a regulatory framework for communications facilities and utility poles within the rights-of-way ("ROW"). Following comments received from various members of the communications industry, the Board voted to not adopt the proposed ordinance and directed staff to continue to work with the industry on the ordinance. At that time, the Board also voted to extend the moratorium establishing a temporary cessation for the placement, construction or installation of wireless facilities in the ROW an additional 120 days (Attachment #2). The moratorium is set to expire on February 8, 2018.

Staff met with the industry on October 27, 2017, to discuss the issues raised during the Board's October 10th Public Hearing. After the meeting, staff made revisions to the proposed Ordinance and provided the industry with an opportunity to comment on the proposed revisions. As a result, the proposed Ordinance has been amended since the Board's October 10th Public Hearing. A discussion of the changes made can be found below.

The proposed Ordinance is one of the first in the State to implement the Advanced Wireless Infrastructure Deployment Act ("AWIDA") and is expected to be a model for other local governments.

Analysis:

The AWIDA, approved by the 2017 Florida Legislature, grants wireless communications service providers and wireless infrastructure providers access to public ROW and utility poles owned by the County (Attachment #3). The AWIDA pre-empts the County from imposing certain regulations. Staff believes the proposed Ordinance complies with the AWIDA while also imposing reasonable location context, color, stealth, and concealment requirements.

Prior to and during the drafting of the proposed Ordinance, County staff created an interdepartmental/intergovernmental workgroup identified as the Cell Tower Workgroup. The Cell Tower Workgroup convened regularly from January to August 2017, and included staff from the County Attorney's Office, County Administration, Public Works, Development Support and Environmental Management, Talquin Electric Cooperative, City of Tallahassee ("COT") City Attorney's Office, COT Real Estate, COT Traffic Engineering and COT Electric. In addition, the Workgroup invited at-grade, below-grade, wireline, and wireless communication industry representatives to several meetings to provide comments, suggestions, and revisions regarding the proposed Ordinance. Industry participants included Ansco & Associates, AT&T, CenturyLink, Comcast, Crown Castle, Electronet, Mobilitie, Uniti Fiber, and Verizon. As a result of the cooperation between the County, City, and industry, the proposed Ordinance is a balance of the needs of the industry as well as the needs of the community, to the extent permitted by law.

The City also has a proposed Ordinance regulating communications facilities that is anticipated to go before the City Commissioners for consideration at a public hearing in January or February 2018. The City's proposed Ordinance is structured and organized differently than the County's proposed Ordinance and outlines a different appeal process. However, overall, the City's proposed Ordinance does not significantly vary from the County's Ordinance.

The County's proposed Ordinance amends Chapter 16 of the County's Code, "Streets, Roads, and Public Ways" to create a regulatory framework for the deployment of communications facilities and utility poles within the County's ROW. The proposed Ordinance was reviewed by an outside legal counsel to ensure legality and compliance with the AWIDA.

The proposed Ordinance was amended after the Board's October 10th public hearing to accommodate some concerns raised by the industry. Specifically, revisions include:

- Adding an intent and purpose section to Article IV, Section 16-80;
- Adding an applicability section to Section 16-100, Article V;
- Defining "Provider" to mean a Communications Services Provider, Wireless Infrastructure Provider, or Pass-through Provider, and changing terms within the Ordinance to use the term "Provider" throughout;
- Eliminating a one year registration restriction for a registrant that had their registration involuntarily terminated;
- Adding a requirement that new utility poles provide GPS coordinates at the time of the permit application;
- Eliminating a section on fines and instead direct all code violations to the Code Enforcement Board;
- Revising the performance bond to match wireless facility requirements with wireline facility requirements and allow for an optional blanket performance bond of no less than $50,000;
- Providing a notification and appeal process prior to the County withdrawing funds from the security fund; and
- Revising the slim design (stealth design option) to allow for top-mounted antennas to exceed the supporting pole diameter by 6 inches.

The following sections provide an overview of each division of the revised and final proposed Ordinance.

Article IV: Utility Placement within the Public Rights-of-way

Article IV is an existing section in Chapter 16 of the Leon County Code of Laws. A new section was added to clarify that Article IV is applicable to all utilities other than communications facilities. The law remains unchanged for ROW use of utilities, such as water, sewer, gas, and electric.

Article V: Communications Facilities and Utility Poles within the Public Rights-of-way

Article V is an entirely new article and applies to all communications facilities located within the County's ROW. The ROW is a physically limited resource and is critical to the travel and transport of persons and property. Additionally, it is crucial that the ROW is maintained such that travel is permitted in a safe and efficient manner. Article V seeks to regulate the ROW for use by communications facilities to ensure public safety, minimal inconvenience to the public, coordination of users, maximization of available space, reduction of maintenance costs and to facilitate entry of an optimal number of users.

Division 1: In General

Registration and Permit Conditions

Prior to becoming eligible to apply for a permit to place or maintain a communication structure in the County's ROW, all communications services providers, wireless infrastructure providers and pass-through providers (collectively referred to as "Providers") must register with the County. Registration requirements include the contact information, proof of insurance, and a copy of a certificate of authorization or public convenience and necessity provided by a state or federal authority. Upon registering and receiving a permit, the proposed Ordinance requires compliance with general conditions such as: ensuring the restoration of the ROW following the completion of construction; maintenance of equipment in accordance with industry standards; a right of inspection; and the immediate correction of harmful conditions. Upon failure to comply with the provisions provided in proposed Ordinance, the applicant risks the loss of the performance bond and/or security fund, and the suspension or termination of their registration or permit.

Performance Bond and Security Fund

The proposed Ordinance requires a performance bond in the face amount of the estimated costs of the ROW restoration from each applicant upon applying for a permit. The performance bond is non-cancelable for 90 days and is required to ensure the timeliness and quality of construction, and restoration of the ROW. A performance bond is not required if the estimated cost of restoration is less than $2,500 and the applicant has a fully replenished security fund with the County.

Additionally, the proposed Ordinance requires applicants to file a security fund to be used as recovery for any fines that may be imposed by the Code Enforcement Board for violations of the proposed Ordinance and for damages or loss beyond the timeframe of construction, such as the cost to remove abandoned facilities. Applicants will be required to file a $10,000 security fund in the form of cash deposit or an irrevocable letter of credit. To maintain compliance with the AWIDA and to prevent claims of discrimination, the proposed Ordinance requires a security fund to be filed by all communication providers, including those that already provide services in the County. The Workgroup deliberated with industry participants to identify an amount that would provide reasonable protection to the County without being cost prohibitive to Providers.

Appeal process

In the event that an applicant is not satisfied with a decision made by the County Engineer, applicants may file a Petition within 30 days of receiving the final written decision. The Petition is referred to a special master or administrative law judge to hold a hearing and enter a recommended order approving, approving with conditions, or denying the decision that is subject to appeal. The recommended order is then presented to the Board at a public hearing to hear arguments by the parties, receive public comment, and to consider the recommended order.

The proposed Ordinance permits the County to contract with a special master or the Florida Division of Administrative Hearings (DOAH) for the assignment of an administrative law judge to conduct proceedings. The County currently maintains a contract with DOAH for appeals of development orders which will be expanded to include appeals in this section should the Board adopt the proposed Ordinance. The Board is bound to the findings of fact in the recommended order unless the Board determines that the facts are not supported by competent substantial evidence. The Board may modify the conclusions of law in the recommended order if it finds the application of law was erroneous. The Board enters a final order, with the final order being appealable to the circuit court by writ of certiorari.

Division 2: At-grade, Below-grade, and Wireline Communication Facilities and Utility Pole Standards

Permit Application Requirements and Review

The proposed Ordinance regulations all types of communications facilities within the ROW, including at-grade, below-grade and wireline communications facilities. Additionally, the AWIDA requires regulations for new utility poles supporting the collocation of small wireless facilities to be the same as regulations for all other types of utility poles. Therefore, the proposed Ordinance also regulates the placement of all types of utility poles within the ROW, including the placement of electric distribution poles placed by the City, Talquin Electric Cooperative, or Duke Electric. To ensure compliance with the proposed Ordinance, the County requires the following to be included in permit applications (if applicable):

- Engineering plan which includes:
    - Type of proposed facility, location, dimensions, height, footprint, stealth design and concealment features of the proposed facility;
    - Distances between the proposed facility or utility pole and nearby pavement, sidewalks, driveways, ramps, trees, underground utilities, and other above-grade and below-grade structures located within the County's ROW;
    - Sufficient specificity demonstrating compliance with the Florida Building Code the Florida Department of Transportation's Manual of Minimum Standards and, the Utility Accommodation Guide, and the National Electric Safety Code, as amended and as applicable;
    - The GPS coordinates of the proposed utility pole;

  - An attestation that the proposed facility or utility pole is to be located within the ROW; and
  - Trees or landscaping to be removed or impacted upon the placement or maintenance of the proposed facility or utility pole.
- Description of installation or construction;
- Temporary sidewalk closure plan;
- Temporary maintenance of traffic plan;
- Restoration plan and cost of restoration of the ROW;
- Timetable for construction or installation;
- Indemnification;
- For new utility poles intended to support the collocation of small wireless facilities, an attestation that a wireless facility will be collocated on the proposed utility pole within nine months after the application is approved; and
- For new utility poles intended to support the collocation of small wireless facilities, information regarding the height of other utility poles located within 500 feet of the proposed location in the ROW; and
- Additional information as reasonably required to demonstrate compliance with law.

Within sixty days after the date of filing, the County Engineer must approve or deny the application. Upon receiving permit applications for at-grade, below-grade, and wireline facilities and utility poles, the County Engineer will have 30 days to provide the applicant a notice of deficiency by electronic mail and identify the missing information.

If an application is denied, the County Engineer must notify the applicant by electronic mail identifying the basis for denial. Upon receiving the notice of denial, the applicant will have 30 days to resubmit a revised application and the County Engineer will have 30 days within filing to approve or deny the revised submission.

The AWIDA requires new utility poles intended to support the collocation of small wireless facilities to follow the same timeframe as mandated for the review of small wireless facilities, which is a stricter application review timeframe.

Design/Height

As prescribed by the AWIDA and provided for in the proposed Ordinance, the height of utility poles intended to support the collocation of small wireless facilities are restricted to the tallest existing utility pole as of July 1, 2017, located in the ROW within 500 feet of the proposed deployment. If no utility pole exists within that scope, the structure shall not be higher than 50 feet. Additionally, the County may not create a minimum distance requirement between poles supporting small wireless facilities.

The proposed Ordinance requires utility poles deployed in the ROW to be made of substantially the same material, color, design and diameter of existing utility poles in the same ROW. Applicants may apply for a waiver to this requirement; however, utility poles made of steel, concrete, or fiberglass and black or gray in color will not require a waiver.

Concealment

The proposed Ordinance prohibits signage and lighting on communications facilities, unless otherwise required by law or permitted by the County. Further, at-grade facilities must be located in an area with existing foliage or must be designed to appear similar to other at-grade facilities within the same ROW or must utilize a wrap. In some cases, the installation of new poles may provide an opportunity for the County to install street lighting with the consent of the applicant.

Location Context

The proposed Ordinance requires at-grade, below-grade, and wireline facilities and utility poles to be placed in safe locations that do not interfere with traveling public while imposing objective design standards with an intent of maximizing aesthetic compatibility with surrounding neighborhoods. The proposed Ordinance requires these facilities to be placed at the farthest distance practicable from the edge of pavement unless there is a designated corridor within the ROW for such a facility. Utility Poles may not be placed in areas that will significantly impair views from principal structures. Utility poles are strongly encouraged to be placed equidistant between existing utility poles and at the common property line on residential blocks.

If the placement of a facility or utility pole results in tree removal, as defined by the Environmental Management Act ("EMA"), then the applicant must submit additional information with the permit application so the County Engineer or Development Review Committee ("DRC") may consider whether the tree may be removed. Specifically, the applicant must provide additional information and documentation in accordance with Sections 10-4.206(b)(2) and 10-4.206(c)(1) if the tree removal is within a Canopy Roads Protection Zone ("CRPZ") or Section 10-4.206(c)(1) if the tree removal is not within a CRPZ.

The tree removal will be reviewed when a ROW permit is submitted to Leon County Public Works. A separate Environmental Management Permit is not required. An applicant must comply with Section 10-4.364 for any tree removals outside of a CRPZ. Section 10-4.364 requires applicants to meet certain conditions for the removal of protected trees. Additionally, the applicant must develop a mitigation plan. The proposed Ordinance provides the County Engineer with the ability to review, approve, or deny the proposed tree removal through the issuance of the ROW permit.

Similarly, all tree removals within the CRPZ are required to comply with the conditions outlined in Section 10-4.206(b)(5) and to create a mitigation plan in accordance with Section 10-4.364. Pursuant to the EMA, the DRC shall review the tree removal and mitigation plan for tree removals within the CRPZ. Although the Canopy Roads Citizens Committee is not involved in the review of applications for permits related to infrastructure and utility projects, staff intends to

keep the Committee apprised of the activities occurring within the CPRZ. Staff met with the Canopy Roads Citizens Committee on November 15, 2017, to discuss the proposed Ordinance and its potential impacts on the CRPZ.

Overall, the proposed Ordinance requires tree removals within the ROW to comply with the EMA.

Permit Conditions

Proposed at-grade, below-grade, wireline and utility pole placement will be reviewed by the County Engineer in consideration of the following standards and minimum requirements:

- Sufficiency of space to accommodate present and pending application for use of the ROW;
- Sufficiency of space to accommodate the need for projected public improvements;
- Impact on traffic and pedestrian safety; and
- Compliance with applicable laws, including the EMA and the design/height, concealment, and location context requirements.

Division 3: Wireless Facilities Standards

Permit Application Requirements and Review

Division 3 of the proposed Ordinance applies to wireless facilities proposed to be located within the County's ROW. Only small wireless facilities and micro wireless facilities may be placed within the ROW. Towers, as opposed to utility poles, are not permitted within the ROW.

Prior to deploying a wireless facility in the ROW, an applicant must submit a permit application unless an exemption applies. Staff anticipates a high level of permit applications immediately following the adoption of an ordinance.

All permit applications must include the following (if applicable):

- Engineering plan that is signed and sealed by a Florida licensed professional engineer, including:
    - The type, dimensions, volume, height, footprint, stealth design and concealment features and location of the proposed wireless facility;
    - The type of existing structure, repurposed structure or utility pole intended to support the collocation of a small wireless facility and documentation showing the structure can support the additional load;
    - The distance of the proposed Small Wireless Facility, including ground-mounted equipment, and nearby pavement, sidewalks, driveways, ramps, trees, underground utilities and other above-grade and below-grade structures and utilities;
    - The GPS coordinates of the proposed small wireless facility;

  - Sufficient specificity demonstrating compliance with the Florida Building Code and other applicable codes, including but not limited to the National Electric Safety Code; and
  - Trees and landscaping proposed to be removed or impacted by the placement of the small wireless facility.
- Description of installation or construction;
- Pole Attachment Agreement (for collocation on private utility poles);
- Description of stealth design;
- Temporary sidewalk closure plan;
- Maintenance of traffic plan;
- Restoration plan and cost of restoration of the public ROW;
- Timetable for construction or installation; and
- Indemnification.

As provided by the AWIDA, the County Engineer will be subject to strict application review timeframes. Applicants will also be able to submit a consolidated permit application to receive a single permit for the collocation of up to 30 wireless facilities at one time and under the same strict application review timeframes. The anticipated volume of applications will require significant staff time to review permits, conduct site visits, and input data for the tracking of these facilities, all within the State-mandated truncated timeframe.

Specifically, the County Engineer must provide a notice of application deficiency within 14 days of the application date or the application will be deemed complete. Similarly, the County has 14 days to propose an alternative location for the proposed wireless facility. Should the County proposed an alternate location, the AWIDA provides that the County and provider may negotiate for no more than 30 days on the location and other standards. If the proposed alternate location is rejected by the applicant, the County has 90 days from the date of the application to grant or deny the permit. If the proposed alternate location is accepted by the applicant or if the negotiation period is not utilized by the County, the County Engineer has 60 days to approve or deny an application or the application will be deemed approved. If the negotiation period is not utilized, this 60 day window may be mutually extended. Should the County Engineer deny a permit, the applicant has 30 days to resubmit a revised permit application. The County Engineer then has 30 days to review the revised application but is limited in scope of review to only those reasons for which the denial was based.

When reviewing consolidated applications, the County may separately deny or identify missing information for each individual collocation included in the application.

<u>Design</u>

The proposed Ordinance provides three options of stealth design, by order of preference. If an applicant is not able to utilize any of the proposed stealth design options, the applicant must

obtain a waiver. Preferred stealth design option 1 requires all wires, cables, and equipment to be placed within the utility pole or covered with a shroud or conduit that is similar to the color of the utility pole and the use of a slim design limiting the exterior dimensions for small wireless facilities. Preferred stealth design option 2 requires all wires, cables, and equipment to be placed within the utility pole or covered with a shroud or conduit that is similar to the color of the utility pole and the use of a street light fixture to camouflage the small wireless facility. Preferred stealth design option 3 requires all wires, cables, and equipment to be placed within the utility pole or covered with a shroud or conduit that is similar to the color of the utility pole and the use of a decorative wrap pre-approved by the County.

Concealment

The proposed Ordinance prohibits signage and lighting on communications facilities, unless otherwise required by law or permitted by the County. Further, ground-mounted equipment associated with a small wireless facility must be located in an area with existing foliage or must be designed to appear similar to other at-grade facilities within the same County ROW or may use a wrap Further, all ground-mounted equipment must be located within a 10 foot radius of the supporting structure for the small wireless facility.

Height

A small wireless facility, including any attached antennas, may not exceed 10 feet above the supporting structure upon which the Small Wireless Facility is collocated.

Location Context

A small wireless facility is prohibited to be placed in a location subject to homeowners' association restrictions unless said restrictions permit the facility. Further, small wireless facilities must comply with nondiscriminatory undergrounding requirements that prohibit aboveground structures within the ROW. In accordance with AWIDA, small wireless facilities must be allowed to collocate on poles located on canopy roads since regulations relating to communication service providers must be generally nondiscriminatory and competitively neutral. Additionally, local regulations may not prohibit or have the effect of prohibiting communications services. As a result of these restrictions on what and how a local government may regulate, the County cannot enact a blanket prohibition on communications facilities, specifically small wireless facilities, from the CRPZ. Any attempted blanket prohibition of communications facilities on canopy roads would likely lead to litigation with the industry.

If the placement of a facility or utility pole results in tree removal, as defined by the Environmental Management Act ("EMA"), then the applicant must submit additional information with the permit application so the County Engineer or Development Review Committee ("DRC") may consider whether the tree may be removed. Specifically, the applicant must provide additional information and documentation in accordance with Sections 10-4.206(b)(2) and 10-4.206(c)(1) if the tree removal is within a CRPZ or Section 10-4.206(c)(1) if the tree removal is not within a CRPZ.

The tree removal will be reviewed when a ROW permit is submitted to Leon County Public Works. A separate Environmental Management Permit is not required. An applicant must comply with Section 10-4.364 for any tree removals outside of a CRPZ. Section 10-4.364 requires applicants to meet certain conditions for the removal of protected trees. Additionally, the applicant must develop a mitigation plan. The proposed Ordinance provides the County Engineer with the ability to review, approve, or deny the proposed tree removal through the issuance of the ROW permit.

Similarly, all tree removals within the CRPZ are required to comply with the conditions outlined in Section 10-4.206(b)(5) and to create a mitigation plan in accordance with Section 10-4.364. Pursuant to the EMA, the DRC shall review the tree removal and mitigation plan for tree removals within the CRPZ. Although the Canopy Roads Citizens Committee is not involved in the review of applications for permits related to infrastructure and utility projects, staff intends to keep the Committee apprised of the activities occurring within the CPRZ. Staff met with the Canopy Roads Citizens Committee on November 15, 2017, to discuss the proposed Ordinance and its potential impacts on the CRPZ.

Overall, the proposed Ordinance requires tree removals within the ROW to comply with the EMA.

Collocation

Applicants may request to collocate wireless facility equipment on a County owned pole in the ROW. Upon permit approval, applicants will be charged $150 per pole annually which will be due and payable on April 1 each year.

Permit Conditions

Pursuant to the AWIDA, the County Engineer may only deny a proposed collocation of a small wireless facility in the ROW if the proposed Collocation:

- Materially interferes with the safe operation of traffic control equipment;
- Materially interferes with sight lines or clear zone standards and specifications for transportation, pedestrians, or public safety purposes;
- Materially interferes with compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act;
- Materially fails to comply with the 2010 edition of the Florida Department of Transportation Utility Accommodation Manual; or
- Fails to comply with the Code.

Conclusion

The proposed Ordinance is the result of the cooperation of County and City staff and members of the industry. The proposed Ordinance balances the needs of the industry with the needs of the community, to the extent permitted by law.

The Notice of Public Hearing was timely published in accordance with Sections 125.66 and 337.401, Florida Statutes (Attachment #4).

Options:

1. Conduct the first and only Public Hearing and adopt the proposed Ordinance amending Chapter 16 of the Code of Laws of Leon County, to implement a regulatory framework for communications facilities, including wireless facilities, and utility poles, in the County's rights-of-way (Attachment #1).
2. Conduct the first and only Public Hearing and do not adopt the proposed Ordinance amending Chapter 16 of the Code of Laws of Leon County, to implement a regulatory framework for communications facilities, including wireless facilities, and utility poles, in the County's rights-of-way.
3. Board direction.

Recommendation:

Option #1.

Attachments:

1. Proposed Ordinance
2. Resolution 17-24
3. Advanced Wireless Infrastructure Deployment Act, Chapter No. 2017-136
4. Legal advertisement

Leon County
Board of County Commissioners

Notes for Agenda Item #6

Leon County Board of County Commissioners

Agenda Item #6

May 22, 2018

To: Honorable Chairman and Members of the Board

From: Vincent S. Long, County Administrator

Title: Second Amended and Restated Interlocal Agreement with the City of Tallahassee for the Capital City Amphitheater Concert Series

Review and Approval:	Vincent S. Long, County Administrator
Department/ Division Review:	Alan Rosenzweig, Deputy County Administrator Ken Morris, Assistant County Administrator Kerri Post, Director, Tourism Division
Lead Staff/ Project Team:	Nicki Paden, Management Analyst

Statement of Issue:

This item seeks Board approval of the Second Amended and Restated Capital City Amphitheater Concert Series Interlocal Agreement with the City of Tallahassee that dissolves the STAGE Committee as previously approved by the Board, broadens the special exceptions to extend the curfew for Amphitheater events, and prohibits concert entertainment starting earlier than 10 a.m.

Fiscal Impact:

This item has no fiscal impact to the County.

Staff Recommendation:

Option #1: Approve the Second Amended and Restated Interlocal Agreement with the City of Tallahassee for the Capital City Amphitheater Concert Series (Attachment #1).

Option #2: Approve the proposed Resolution dissolving the STAGE Advisory Committee (Attachment #2).

Report and Discussion

Background:

This item seeks Board approval to execute the Second Amended and Restated Interlocal Agreement for the Capital City Amphitheater (Attachment #1). Dissolution of the STAGE Committee also requires the Board's adoption of a Resolution (Attachment #2).

At the July 9, 2013 meeting, the Board entered an Interlocal Agreement with the City regarding the County's use and concert programming at the Capital City Amphitheater at Cascades Park (Amphitheater) and creation of the Strategic Team for Amphitheater Grand Entertainment Advisory Committee (STAGE Committee). The STAGE Committee is a focus group created prior to the opening of the Capital City Amphitheater to advise staff on entertainment booking policies, seasonal concert plans, and strategies for the County and City to address noise concerns raised by adjacent neighborhoods.

Since the opening of the Amphitheater and implementation of operational improvements following the first few concerts, staff found that the STAGE Committee was no longer necessary to resolve neighborhood issues or recommend programmatic guidance. These findings combined with the City's creation of a similar citizens group led to the Board's approval to remove the responsibilities and requirements of the STAGE Committee from the Interlocal Agreement with the City. Thus, on April 4, 2017, the Board directed the County Administrator to work with the City in removing the responsibilities and requirements of the STAGE Committee from the Interlocal Agreement (Attachment #3).

Since that time, the County and City identified the need to amend a provision of the Interlocal Agreement related to early morning entertainment and special exception requests for curfew extensions for Amphitheater events. An amendment to the Interlocal Agreement is required to modify the hours of entertainment and allow the City and County to consider requests for curfew extensions for events that are not scheduled on a holiday.

Analysis:

Based on the Board's direction on April 4, 2017, this item seeks to ratify the elimination of the responsibilities and requirements of the STAGE Committee as set forth in the Second Amended and Restated Interlocal Agreement with the City for the Capital City Amphitheater. Upon approval of the Agreement, effectuation of such changes requires the Board's adoption of the Resolution dissolving the STAGE Committee.

Concert entertainment provided at the Amphitheater may begin at 8 a.m. any day of the week and is to be completed by 11:00 p.m. on Friday and Saturdays and 10:00 p.m. on Sundays through Thursdays. The Agreement specifies that special exceptions requests may only be considered for holidays and are subject to approval by the County Administrator and City Manager. Thus, the proposed amendment broadens the special exceptions to extend the curfew for Amphitheater events by removing the holiday requirement. The amendment also prohibits

concert entertainment before 10 a.m. on any day of the week. The City Commission approved these changes at its meeting on May 9, 2018.

Throughout the amendment, outdated references to the Meridian Point Building were replaced with 'amphitheater support space' to acknowledge the ongoing development surrounding Cascades Park. It should be noted that additional changes to the Interlocal Agreement will come back to the Board in 2019 related to the staffing, operations, and ongoing maintenance costs to be borne by the City for the new amphitheater support space as part of the North American Properties redevelopment project.

Options:

1. Approve the Second Amended and Restated Interlocal Agreement with the City of Tallahassee for the Capital City Amphitheater Concert Series (Attachment #1).
2. Approve the proposed Resolution dissolving the STAGE Advisory Committee (Attachment #2).
3. Do not approve the execution of changes to the Second Amended and Restated Interlocal Agreement with the City of Tallahassee for the Capital City Amphitheater Concert Series.
4. Do not approve the Resolution dissolving the STAGE Advisory Committee.
5. Board direction.

Recommendation:

Options #1 and #2.

Attachments:

1. Second Amended and Restated Interlocal Agreement for the Capital City Amphitheater with strike-through and underlined changes
2. Resolution dissolving the STAGE Advisory Committee
3. April 4, 2017 Agenda Item on the Repeal of the STAGE Committee

~~FIRST~~ SECOND AMENDED AND RESTATED INTERLOCAL AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE CITY OF TALLAHASSEE AND LEON COUNTY REGARDING PROGRAMMING FOR THE ~~CAPITAL~~ CASCADES ~~STAGE AND~~ CONCERT SERIES AT THE CAPITAL CITY AMPHITHEATER AT CASCADES PARK

THIS SECOND ~~FIRST~~ AMENDED AND RESTATED INTERLOCAL AGREEMENT ("Second Amended Agreement") is made and entered into this ___ day of _____, pursuant to the authority of Section 163.01, Florida Statutes, by and between the CITY OF TALLAHASSEE, a Florida municipal corporation (the "City") and LEON COUNTY, Florida, a charter county and political subdivision of the State of Florida (the "County") for the purpose of developing operational guidelines for the Leon County Division of Tourism Development Sponsored Events at the Capital City Amphitheater at Cascades Park ("Amphitheater") to be known as the ~~Capital~~ Cascades ~~Stage and~~ Concert Series. The City and County may be referred to collectively as "Parties".

RECITALS

WHEREAS, the Amphitheater has been created as an amenity in Cascades Park, utilizing both Blueprint 2000 funds and Leon County Tourist Development Tax proceeds; and,

WHEREAS, programming of the Amphitheater will include local festivals and local events as well as regional ticketed concerts, the ~~Capital Cascades Stage~~Cascades ~~and~~ Concert Series; and,

WHEREAS, the City and County agree that the Amphitheater has been constructed as a venue for large outdoor concerts drawing the caliber of entertainment suitable to be a regional attraction in an effort to drive economic development through tourism; and that up to a maximum of ten (10) ticketed events will be scheduled to occur annually~~,~~ within the Parties'~~a~~ fiscal ~~-~~year, ("~~Capital~~ Cascades ~~Stage and~~ Concert Series"); and,

WHEREAS, the Parties also agree that the Amphitheater is intended to attract events that are oriented to the entire community in all of its diversity; and

WHEREAS, the Parties recognize the benefits of hiring a management company to develop and manage the programming of the ~~Capital~~ Cascades ~~Stage and~~ Concert Series at the Amphitheater ~~and of establishing a volunteer committee to be known as the Strategic Team for Amphitheater Grand Entertainment ("STAGE");~~ and,

WHEREAS, the Parties recognize the need to establish guidelines and responsibilities for ~~STAGE,~~ City staff and County staff related to the ~~Capital~~ Cascades ~~Stage and~~ Concert Series. This Second Amended Agreement is intended to re-establish and amend those guidelines, which are limited to the ~~Capital~~ Cascades ~~Stage and~~ Concert Series Events; and,

WHEREAS, the Parties entered into the Interlocal Agreement Between the City of Tallahassee and Leon County Regarding Programming for the ~~Capital~~ Cascades ~~STAGE and~~ Concert Series at the Capital City Amphitheater at Cascades Park ("Initial Agreement"), which is dated July 11, 2013 and as amended on or about April 12, 2016 ("First Amended Agreement"); and,

WHEREAS, the Parties have operated under the ~~Initial~~ First Amended ~~-~~Agreement since ~~July 11~~, ~~2013~~on or about April 12, 2016, and now agree that it is advantageous to both Parties and to the community to amend the ~~Initial~~First Amended ~~-~~Agreement to effectuate the County's determination to terminate ~~address~~ the STAGE Committee and address the ~~membership and duties of the STAGE Committee, the number of Capital Cascades Stage and Concert Series events, and the use of the stage curtain~~ use of amphitheater support space.

NOW, ~~THERFORE~~THEREFORE, in consideration of the following mutual promises, and representations set forth below, the sufficiency of ~~which being~~which being acknowledged, the City and County do hereby agree as follows:

SECTION 1. INCORPORATION OF RECITALS.

The Recitals set forth above are hereby incorporated into this Second Amended ~~-~~Agreement and made a part hereof as if set forth below.

~~SECTION 2. ESTABLISHMENT OF THE STRATEGIC TEAM FOR AMPHITHEATER GRAND ENTERTAINMENT (STAGE).~~

~~1. Purpose: There is hereby established a Strategic Team for Amphitheater Grand Entertainment, hereinafter "STAGE" or "STAGE Committee" to act as a "Focus Group" with regard to the Capital Cascades Stage and Concert Series held at the Capital City Amphitheater ("Amphitheater"). The STAGE Committee shall develop guidelines for the Capital Cascades Stage and Concert Series at the Amphitheater as set forth herein.~~

~~2. Membership: The STAGE Committee shall have eight (8) members. Membership of the STAGE Committee shall consist of the following:~~

~~a. Director of the Leon County Division of Tourism Development.~~

~~b. Director of the City's Department of Parks, Recreation, and Neighborhood Affairs ("PRNA").~~

~~c. Representative from the Cultivate Cascades Initiative Team of the Knight Creative Communities Institute ("KCCI").~~

~~d. Representative appointed by the Myers Park Neighborhood Association.~~

~~e. Representative appointed by the Woodland Drives Neighborhood Association.~~

~~f. Representative from Seven Days of Opening Nights at Florida State University, appointed by Florida State University.~~

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~~g. Representative from the Lyceum Series at Florida A&M University, appointed by Florida A&M University.~~

~~h. Director of the Downtown Improvement Authority.~~

~~3. Membership Terms. The Director of the Leon County Division of Tourism Development, Director of the Downtown Improvement Authority and PRNA Director shall be permanent members. The KCCI, Myers Park Association, Woodland Drives Neighborhood Association, Seven Days of Opening Nights and Lyceum Series members shall serve two-year terms. Upon the expiration of the first two-year term for the KCCI, Myers Park Association, the Woodland Drives Neighborhood Association, Seven Days of Opening Nights, and Lyceum Series members, those organizations shall have an opportunity to select a new member to represent each organization, or may reappoint the current member representative to the STAGE Committee for another two-year term.~~

~~4. STAGE Operations: The STAGE Committee shall be and act as a "Focus Group" of the Board of County Commissioners, which shall comply with all policies applicable to such committees. All meetings of the STAGE Committee shall be advertised, open to the public, and minutes of the meetings shall be taken. Pursuant to Section 6 herein, the City Manager and County Administrator, acting jointly are authorized to revise the membership of the STAGE Committee and its duties and responsibilities.~~

~~SECTION 3. STAGE COMMITTEE RESPONSIBILITIES.~~

~~The STAGE Committee shall make reports to the City Manager and the County Administrator, related to the Capital Cascades Stage and Concert Series on:~~

~~1. Developing a booking policy that will reserve certain priority dates for a maximum of ten (10) Capital Cascades Stage and Concert Series events annually.~~

~~2. Coordinating a master calendar for the Capital Cascades Stage and Concert Series events.~~

~~3. Exploring various musical and performance genres.~~

~~4. Developing community-oriented and other cultural programming, reflective of the diversity of the Tallahassee-Leon County community.~~

~~5. Developing a plan for concert and event times for the Capital Cascades Stage and Concert Series consistent with the Amphitheater's hours of operation and this Amended Agreement.~~

~~6. Developing a plan and procedure for special exceptions to Amphitheater hours of operation for federal, state, or locally recognized holidays, which special exceptions shall be submitted to and approved by the City Manager and County Administrator, acting jointly, in writing prior to the first event of the Capital Cascades Stage and Concert Series.~~

~~7. Developing a plan to address concerns, if any, of adjacent neighborhoods related to the Capital Cascades Stage and Concert Series.~~

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~~8. Performing a quarterly review of Amphitheater operation concerning all activity related to the Capital Cascades Stage and Concert Series events.~~

~~9. Recommending whether earned profits from the Capital Cascades Stage and Concert Series, if any, should be expended for Amphitheater capital improvements and costs related to marketing the Amphitheater to attract performers and visitors to Leon County and the City of Tallahassee for the Capital Cascades Stage and Concert Series.~~

~~Pursuant to Section 6 herein, the City Manager and County Administrator are authorized to revise the duties and responsibilities of the STAGE Committee.~~

~~SECTION 4.~~SECTION 2. CITY STAFF RESPONSIBILITIES.

City staff shall:

1. Conduct regular maintenance of the Amphitheater as part of routine Cascades Park operations.

2. Establish price lists for services provided by the City for the ~~Capital~~ Cascades ~~Stage and~~ Concert Series.

3. Allow the ~~Capital~~ Cascades ~~Stage and~~ Concert Series consisting of a maximum of ten (10) ticketed outdoor concerts to occur at the Amphitheater annually, within a ~~fiscal year~~fiscal year, provided all City permitting requirements are complied with.

4. Implement use agreements with owners of parking lots and facilities surrounding the park.

5. Create a traffic control plan which may include parking limitation signs in surrounding neighborhoods to limit ingress to adjacent neighborhoods during the ~~Capital~~ Cascades ~~Stage and~~ Concert Series events.

6. ~~In the event that~~ As ~~the Meridian Point Building~~ amphitheater support space ~~has been is~~ is ~~acquired by~~available by the City and ~~becomes available for redevelopment within the initial five (5) year term of the Initial Agreement or any subsequent two (2) year renewal term, it is recognized by the Parties that~~ ~~with space~~ designated for Amphitheater operations ~~would benefit from~~ including dressing rooms, restrooms, production office, box office, and catering space, ~~which therefore shall be incorporated, if feasible, into the design of any proposed redevelopment of the first level of the Meridian Point Building.~~ work with County staff in developing a booking policy for the space that will reserve certain priority dates for the Cascades Concert Series events.

7. Conduct regular maintenance of the ~~Meridian Point Building~~ amphitheater support space as part of routine Cascades Park operations.

8. ~~Maintain Operations of Meridian Point Building~~ Operate and maintain the amphitheater support space for rentals and other approved uses.

9. Coordinate and maintain a master calendar for ~~Meridian Point Building~~ amphitheater support space use.

~~6. Work with County staff in developing a booking policy for the Meridian Point Building that will reserve certain priority dates for the Capital Cascades Stage and Concert Series events.~~

~~7.~~10. ~~If the Meridian Point Building is acquired by the City,~~ W~~w~~ork with County staff to develop an agreement to share the costs of operating the ~~building~~ amphitheater support space for the benefit of the Amphitheater.

~~8.~~11. Invoice the County, after completion of each ~~Capital~~ Cascades ~~Stage and~~ Concert Series event for the cost of City services, as specified in the City's Special Events Permit process.

~~9.~~12. Work with the Leon County Division of Tourism Development, the management company, if any, and the concert/event promoter(s) on all aspects of each ~~Capital~~ Cascades ~~Stage and~~ Concert Series event staging and production.

~~10.~~13. Provide services for the ~~Capital~~ Cascades ~~Stage and~~ Concert Series, as agreed upon in City's Special Events Permit process.

~~11.~~14. Work with ~~the STAGE Committee and~~ the Leon County Division of Tourism Development to address neighborhood concerns, if any.

~~12.~~15. Adjust neighborhood trash pickup schedules following a ~~Capital~~ Cascades ~~Stage and~~ Concert Series event, if necessary.

~~13.~~16. Work with County staff ~~to assist the STAGE Committee~~ in developing a plan, providing that profits from the ~~Capital Cascades Stage~~Cascades ~~and~~ Concert Series are used for Amphitheater capital improvements and costs related to marketing the Amphitheater to attract performers and visitors to Leon County and the City of Tallahassee for the ~~Capital Cascades Stage~~Cascades ~~and~~ Concert Series.

~~SECTION 5.~~SECTION 3. COUNTY STAFF RESPONSIBILITIES.

County staff shall:

1. Provide for a private management company retained through a competitive selection process or budget for salary and benefits for a program manager, who shall be an employee of the County.

2. ~~If the Meridian Point Building is acquired by the City,~~ As amphitheater support space ~~has been acquired~~is available by the City ~~with space~~and designated for Amphitheater operations including dressing rooms, restrooms, production office, box office, and catering space,

work with City staff to develop an agreement to share the costs of operating the building for the benefit of the Amphitheater.

3. Work with concert promoters to establish ticket prices and make all final decisions on booking entertainment for each ~~Capital~~ Cascades ~~Stage and~~ Concert Series event.

4. After completion of each ~~Capital~~ Cascades ~~Stage and~~ Concert Series event and upon receipt of an invoice from the City, pay such approved costs to the City for services as agreed upon in City's Special Events Permit in accordance with the City's price list.

5. Provide any advance funding, where appropriate or necessary to book a ~~Capital~~ Cascades ~~Stage and~~ Concert Series event.

6. Provide funding, where appropriate, to enter into self-promotion or co-promotion agreements with concert promoters.

7. Maintain profit and loss records for each ~~Capital~~ Cascades ~~Stage and~~ Concert Series event. Revenues may consist of ticket revenues, sponsorships, concession fees, percentage of food and beverage sales, VIP hospitality area income, percentage of merchandise sales and other sources as identified. Costs may include, but are not limited to, fees due to the concert or event, promoter/entertainment, and related concert costs.

8. Work with City staff to develop a plan, which will provide that profits from the ~~Capital~~ Cascades ~~Stage and~~ Concert Series are used for Amphitheater capital improvements and costs related to marketing the Amphitheater to attract performers and visitors to Leon County and the City of Tallahassee for the ~~Capital Cascades Stage~~Cascades ~~and~~ Concert Series.

9. Retain all profits earned, if any, from the ~~Capital~~ Cascades ~~Stage and~~ Concert Series events, in an account to be managed by the County, specifically to use for Amphitheater capital improvements and costs related to marketing the Amphitheater to attract performers and visitors to Leon County and the City of Tallahassee. The County shall make available an annual statement of earned revenues from the ~~Capital~~ Cascades ~~Stage and~~ Concert Series for interested parties.

10. Issue a Request For Proposals, if necessary, and enter into an agreement for electronic ticketing.

11. Operate a box office and reconcile concert ticket sales and associated event costs with the concert promoter.

12. Through the Leon County Division of Tourism Development, market the ~~Capital~~ Cascades ~~Stage and~~ Concert Series events to regional audiences.

13. Develop and sell possible ~~Capital~~ Cascades ~~Stage and~~ Concert Series sponsorship opportunities, subject to PRNA approval, within the Amphitheater.

14. Unless a special exception ~~for a holiday~~ is submitted to and approved by the City Manager and County Administrator pursuant to this Second Amended Agreement, require all entertainment provided at the ~~Capital~~ Cascades ~~Stage and~~ Concert Series to be completed no~~t~~ later

than 11:00 p.m. on Fridays and Saturdays, and no~~t~~ later than 10:00 p.m. on Sundays through Thursdays. No ~~Capital~~ Cascades ~~Stage and~~ Concert Series event shall begin earlier than 10~~8~~:00 a.m. on any day of the week.

15. Require the management company, if any, to comply with any noise ordinance enacted by the City or the County.

16. Obtain a City Special Events Permit for each ~~Capital~~ Cascades ~~Stage and~~ Concert Series event.

17. For each concert, it is the County's intent to utilize the full stage curtain, and therefore the County will ensure that its management company works with the artist's stage manager and utilizes all 10 panels unless technical setup requirements of the band mandate otherwise, in which case the maximum amount of curtain panels that the production will allow will be utilized.

~~SECTION 6.~~SECTION 4. CITY MANAGER AND COUNTY ADMINISTRATOR.

This Amended Agreement authorizes the City Manager and the County Administrator to resolve all programming, policy, and governance matters that may arise during the planning, implementation, and operation of the Amphitheater for the ~~Capital~~ Cascades ~~Stage and~~ Concert Series. However, should the City Manager and County Administrator be unable to resolve such matters, then the provisions of Section 7~~9~~B shall apply. ~~The City Manager and County Administrator, acting jointly, are hereby authorized to enhance or revise the membership and responsibilities of the STAGE Committee as needed.~~

EFFECTIVE DATE.

This Second Amended Agreement shall be effective ("Effective Date") when filed with the Clerk of the Circuit Court pursuant to Section 163.01(11), Florida Statutes after approval and execution by both Parties.

~~SECTION 7.~~SECTION 5. TERM, RENEWAL, TERMINATION, REVIEW.

The term of the Second Amended Agreement shall be for a period of five (5) years commencing upon the Effective Date and shall be renewed automatically thereafter for two (2) year terms, unless either the City or County provides written notice to the other Party of its intent not to renew this Second Amended Agreement, not later than sixty (60) days prior to the end of the then current term.

If either Party fails to comply with any of the material terms or conditions of this Second Amended Agreement or otherwise defaults in any of its material obligations under this Second Amended Agreement and shall fail, within sixty (60) calendar days after written notice from the other Party to correct such default or noncompliance, the non-defaulting Party may, at its option, terminate this Second Amended Agreement.

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~~SECTION 8.~~SECTION 6. MISCELLANEOUS.

A. Amendments.

The Parties hereby acknowledge that the terms hereof constitute the entire understanding and agreement of the Parties with respect to the subject matter hereof. No modification hereof shall be effective unless in writing, executed with the same formalities as the Initial Agreement, in accordance with general law.

B. Conflict Resolution.

1. The Parties shall attempt to resolve all disputes that arise under this Second Amended Agreement in good faith and in accordance with this section. The provisions of the "Florida Governmental Conflict Resolution Act" shall not apply to disputes under this Second Amended Agreement, as an alternative dispute resolution process is hereby set forth in this section. The aggrieved Party shall give notice to the other Party in writing, setting forth the name of the Party involved in the dispute, the nature of the dispute, date of occurrence (if known), and proposed resolution, hereinafter referred to as the "Dispute Notice."

2. Should the Parties be unable to reconcile any dispute, the City Manager and County Administrator, or their designees, shall meet at the earliest opportunity, but in any event within ten (10) days from the date that the Dispute Notice is received, to discuss and resolve the dispute. If the dispute is resolved to the mutual satisfaction of the Parties, they shall report their decision, in writing, to the City Commission and Board of County Commissioners. If the City Manager and County Administrator, or their designees, are unable to reconcile the dispute, they shall report their impasse to the City Commission and Board of County Commissioners, who shall then convene a meeting at their earliest appropriate opportunity, but in any event within forty-five (45) days following receipt of a Dispute Notice, to attempt to reconcile the dispute.

3. If a dispute is not resolved by the foregoing steps within forty-five (45) days after receipt of the Dispute Notice, unless such time is extended by mutual agreement of the Parties, then either Party may require the dispute to be submitted to mediation by delivering written notice thereof (the "Mediation Notice") to the other Party. The mediator shall meet the qualifications set forth in Rule 10.100(d), Florida Rules for Mediators, and shall be selected by the Parties within ten (10) days following receipt of the Mediation Notice. The mediator shall also have sufficient knowledge and experience in the subject of the dispute. If agreement on a mediator cannot be reached in that ten (10) day period, then either Party can request that a mediator be selected by an independent conflict resolution organization, and such selection shall be binding on the Parties. The costs of the mediator shall be borne equally by the Parties.

4. If an amicable resolution of a dispute has not been reached within sixty (60) calendar days following selection of the mediator, or by such later date as may be mutually agreed upon by the Parties, then, upon the agreement of both Parties, such dispute may be referred to binding arbitration; otherwise, each Party may pursue whatever remedies may be available at law, in equity, or otherwise. If the dispute is so referred, such arbitration shall be conducted in accordance with the Florida Arbitration Code (Chapter 682, Florida Statutes).

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a. Such arbitration shall be initiated by delivery, from one Party (the "Claimant") to the other Party (the "Respondent"), of a written demand therefore containing a statement of the nature of the dispute and the amount, if any, involved. The Respondent, within ten (10) days following its receipt of such demand, shall deliver an answering statement to the Claimant. After the delivery of such statements, either Party may make new or different claims by providing the other(s) with written notice thereof specifying the nature of such claims and the amount, if any, involved.

b. Within ten (10) days following the delivery of such demand, each Party shall select an arbitrator and shall deliver written notice of that selection to the other. If either Party fails to select an arbitrator within such time, the other Party may make application to the court for such appointment in accordance with the Florida Arbitration Code. Within ten (10) days following delivery of the last of such written notices, the two arbitrators so selected shall confer and shall select an additional arbitrator.

c. The arbitration hearing shall be commenced in Leon County, Florida within sixty (60) days following selection of the additional arbitrator. Except as may be specifically provided herein, the arbitration shall be conducted in accordance with Rules R-23 – R-48 of the Commercial Arbitration Rules of the American Arbitration Association.

This Second Amendment to the Agreement shall be effective upon full execution hereof by all Parties,

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the Parties have caused this Second Amended Agreement to be executed by their duly authorized representatives this _____ day of _____, _____2018.

~~Filed with the Leon County Clerk of Court on _____, _____2018.~~

CITY OF TALLAHASSEE

Attest:

By: _____
James O. Cooke, IV
City Treasurer-Clerk

By: _____
Andrew D. Gillum
Mayor

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

By: _____
~~Lewis E. Shelley~~Cassandra K. Jackson, Esq.

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City Attorney

LEON COUNTY, FLORIDA

By: _____
Nick Maddox , Chairman~~Bill Proctor~~
Board of County Commissioners

ATTEST:

~~Bob Inzer~~
Gwendolyn Marshall, Clerk of Court &
Comptroller
Leon County, Florida

By: _____

APPROVED AS TO FORM:
Leon County Attorney's Office

By: _____
Herbert W. A. Thiele, Esq.
County Attorney

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RESOLUTION NO. 18-_____

A RESOLUTION OF THE BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS OF LEON COUNTY, FLORIDA, TO DISSOLVE THE STRATEGIC TEAM FOR AMPHITHEATER GRAND ENTERTAINMENT (STAGE) CITIZEN ADVISORY COMMITTEE, WHICH HAS OPERATED AS A FOCUS GROUP IN THE COUNTY SINCE 2013

WHEREAS, the Board of County Commissioners of Leon County, Florida (the Board), recognized and acknowledged the importance of public involvement and input in County government; and

WHEREAS, the Board created the advisory committee named Strategic Team for Amphitheatre Grand Entertainment (STAGE) for the purpose of program entertainment on July 9, 2013; and

WHEREAS, the advisory committee STAGE operated as a Focus Group in accordance with Board Policy No. 03-15, "Board-Appointed Advisory Committees," from its inception until present day; and

WHEREAS, subsequent to the creation of STAGE in 2013, the City of Tallahassee created a Cascades Park Working Group which includes the same County and City staff and neighborhood representatives that convene on an as-needed basis; and

WHEREAS, the Cascades Park Working Group's responsibilities significantly overlap with and include the responsibilities and feedback as STAGE, therefore finding STAGE no longer necessary; and

WHEREAS, in Resolution No. 13-25, paragraph 8, it was adopted that STAGE shall be dissolved only upon direction of the Board.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS OF LEON COUNTY, that:

1. The Board hereby dissolves the advisory committee, STAGE, and it shall no longer exist nor function as a Focus Group for program entertainment.

2. This RESOLUTION shall become effective immediately upon its adoption.

DONE, ADOPTED, AND PASSED by the Board of County Commissioners of Leon County, Florida, this ____ day of _____, 2018.

LEON COUNTY, FLORIDA

BY: _____
Nick Maddox, Chairman
Board of County Commissioners

ATTEST:
Gwendolyn Marshall, Clerk of the Court
Leon County, Florida

BY: _____

APPROVED AS TO FORM:
Leon County Attorney's Office

BY:_____
Herbert W. A. Thiele, Esq.
County Attorney

Leon County Board of County Commissioners

Agenda Item #7

April 4, 2017

To: Honorable Chairman and Members of the Board

From: Vincent S. Long, County Administrator

Title: Repeal of the Strategic Team for Amphitheater Grand Entertainment (STAGE) Advisory Committee

Review and Approval:	Vincent S. Long, County Administrator
Department/ Division Review:	Alan Rosenzweig, Deputy County Administrator Ken Morris, Assistant County Administrator
Lead Staff/ Project Team:	Kerri Post, Director, Tourism Development

Statement of Issue:

This item seeks Board approval to repeal the Strategic Team for Amphitheater Grand Entertainment (STAGE) Advisory Committee due to the creation of a similar citizens group and seeks the Board's approval to remove the responsibilities and requirements of STAGE from the Interlocal Agreement with the City relating to the use of the Capital City Amphitheater at Cascades Park.

Fiscal Impact:

This item has no fiscal impact to the County.

Staff Recommendation:

Option #1: Direct the County Administrator to work with the City in removing the responsibilities and requirements of STAGE from the First Amended and Restated Interlocal Agreement relating to the use of the Capital City Amphitheater at Cascades Park.

Report and Discussion

Background:

At the July 9, 2013 meeting, the Board adopted Resolution No. 13-25 (Attachment #1) creating the STAGE Advisory Committee as set forth in the Interlocal Agreement with the City regarding the County's use and concert programming associated with the Capital City Amphitheater at Cascades Park. The STAGE Advisory Committee is a focus group that makes reports to the City Manager and the County Administrator on entertainment booking policies and strategies to address the concerns of adjacent neighborhoods, if any, as part of the Capital Cascades Stage and Concert Series at the Capital City Amphitheater at Cascades Park.

On April 12, 2016, the Board approved the First Amended and Restated Interlocal Agreement between the City of Tallahassee and Leon County regarding programming for the Capital Cascades Stage and Concert Series at the Capital City Amphitheater at Cascades Park, which modified the membership and the duties of the STAGE Advisory Committee (Attachments #2 & #3). On January 24, 2017, the County Administrator removed an item from the Commission agenda which included a proposed Resolution to reauthorize the STAGE Advisory Committee so as to be consistent with the First Amended and Restated Interlocal Agreement. Upon further analysis, staff finds that the STAGE Advisory Committee is no longer necessary due to the creation of a similar citizens group and seeks the Board's approval to remove the responsibilities and requirements of STAGE from the Interlocal Agreement with the City.

Analysis:

The STAGE Advisory Committee is a focus group created prior to the opening of the Capital City Amphitheater to advise County staff on entertainment booking policies and County and City staff on strategies to address related concerns of adjacent neighborhoods. The STAGE membership includes industry representatives from FSU Opening Nights and the FAMU Lyceum Series as well as residents appointed by area neighborhood associations. STAGE provided valuable input during the initial establishment of protocols and procedures associated with opening the new outdoor Amphitheater. In addition, STAGE assisted County and City staff in working through some of the challenges and complaints associated with the initial concerns. More recently, STAGE meets on a bi-monthly to quarterly basis to discuss seasonal concert plans and ongoing efforts to secure performances.

Subsequent to the creation of STAGE in 2013, the City created a Cascades Park Working Group to solicit feedback from area residents on the day-to-day issues at the Park (Attachment #4). The Working Group includes the same County and City staff, more representatives from the adjacent neighborhoods than STAGE, and convenes on an as-needed basis. Given the participation of County staff and the County's contract promoter for the concert series on the City Workgroup and having already established policies to ensure the stability of concert operations at this time including ticketing, staging, security, ingress/egress, etc., staff recommends repealing the STAGE Advisory Committee. This would also require the City's approval to remove the responsibilities and requirements of STAGE from the Interlocal Agreement relating to the County's use of the Amphitheater.

Options:

1. Direct the County Administrator to work with the City in removing the responsibilities and requirements of STAGE from the First Amended and Restated Interlocal Agreement relating to the use of the Capital City Amphitheater at Cascades Park.
2. Do not direct the County Administrator to work with the City in removing the responsibilities and requirements of STAGE from the First Amended and Restated Interlocal Agreement relating to the use of the Capital City Amphitheater at Cascades Park.
3. Board direction.

Recommendation:

Option #1.

Attachments:

1. Resolution No. 13-25
2. April 12, 2016 Agenda Item #7
3. First Amended and Restated Interlocal Agreement
4. Cascades Park Working Group

Leon County
Board of County Commissioners

Notes for Agenda Item #7

Leon County Board of County Commissioners

Agenda Item #7

May 22, 2018

To: Honorable Chairman and Members of the Board

From: Vincent S. Long, County Administrator

Title: Modification of the Eligibility for the CRA's Allocation of Tourist Development Taxes through the Arts, Culture, and Heritage Grant Program

Review and Approval:	Vincent S. Long, County Administrator
Department/ Division Review:	Alan Rosenzweig, Deputy County Administrator Ken Morris, Assistant County Administrator Kerri Post, Director, Tourism Division
Lead Staff/ Project Team:	Nicki Paden, Management Analyst

Statement of Issue:

Based on the Board's direction, this item outlines the process to expand the geographic eligibility criteria for the Community Redevelopment Agency's (CRA) Arts, Culture, and Heritage Grant Program to include the Bloxham Building. The grant funding is made up of Tourist Development Taxes governed by an interlocal agreement between the County, City, and CRA. The grant application deadline is May 24th.

Fiscal Impact:

This item has no fiscal impact to the County.

Staff Recommendation:

Option #1: Authorize the Chairman to execute an amendment to the Downtown CRA Interlocal Agreement, in a form to be approved by the County Attorney, to expand the geographic eligibility for Tourist Development Tax expenditures to include the Bloxham Building.

Report and Discussion

Background:

During the May 8, 2018 meeting, the Board directed staff to prepare an agenda item outlining the process to expand the geographic eligibility for the Community Redevelopment Agency's (CRA) Arts, Culture, and Heritage Grant Program (ACHGP) to include the Bloxham Building. The grant eligibility is limited to applicants for a proposed use, activity, or project within the Downtown or Frenchtown/Southside CRA District boundaries. The Bloxham Building is located just outside and directly across the street from the Downtown CRA District boundaries.

The ACHGP, created and administered by the CRA Board, serves as the allocation process for the remaining Tourist Development Taxes (TDT) once dedicated to the performing arts center (Attachment #1). As set forth by interlocal agreement, the TDT funds are dedicated for projects, programs and expenses related to culture, visual arts, and heritage in either of the CRA Districts. Consistent with the interlocal agreement, the grant guidelines require the proposed use, activity, or project to be located in one of the CRA Districts. Thus, expanding the eligibility for ACHGP funding to include the Bloxham Building would require approval by the County, City, and CRA Board to amend the Downtown CRA Interlocal Agreement.

Analysis:

At the March 27, 2018 meeting, the Board received an update on the process approved by the CRA in place to allocate the remaining $2.9 million of TDT dedicated for cultural projects, programs and expenses in either of the CRA Districts (Attachment #2). On May 25, 2017, the CRA Board approved the creation of the Arts and Culture Review Committee to provide guidance to CRA staff for the development and facilitation of the ACHGP allocation process.

The ACHGP program guidelines, application process, and evaluation criteria were developed based on the geographic provisions set forth by interlocal agreement. The abbreviated application review process and timeline is as follows:

- March 26, 2018: Publication of ACHGP Application Materials
- May 24, 2018: ACHGP Application Deadline
- May 25 – June 11, 2018: Arts/Culture Review Committee Review
- June 21, 2018: Leon County Tourist Development Council (TDC) Review

As reflected above, funding requests will be reviewed and ranked by the Committee and subsequently forwarded to the TDC prior to consideration by the CRA Board. Following the CRA Board's consideration of the grant applications currently anticipated in July 2018, the distribution of funds for grant awards will require the approval of the County and City Commissions.

For an activity or project at the Bloxham Building to be eligible for the ACHGP funds, the County, City, and CRA Board would all need to authorize an amendment to the Downtown CRA Interlocal Agreement allowing the aforementioned TDT funds to be utilized beyond the CRA

boundaries. Further, the CRA Board would need to provide direction to CRA staff to accept an ACHGP grant application for the Bloxham Building.

Following the Board's request on May 8th to bring back this agenda item for the May 22nd Commission meeting, the City Commission similarly requested an item be brought back at its May 23rd meeting. The next CRA Board meeting is also scheduled for that week on May 24th (9:30 AM) which coincides with the ACHGP application deadline (4:00 PM). Should the County and City Commissions agree that the Bloxham Building be made eligible for these grant funds, the CRA Board would have the opportunity to concur and provide direction to its staff without disrupting the existing application process.

Staff recommends the Chairman be authorized to effectuate an amendment to the Downtown CRA Interlocal Agreement subject to the concurrence of the City Commission and CRA Board.

Options:

1. Authorize the Chairman to execute an amendment to the Downtown CRA Interlocal Agreement, in a form to be approved by the County Attorney, to expand the geographic eligibility for Tourist Development Tax expenditures to include the Bloxham Building.
2. Do not consider modifications to the Downtown CRA Interlocal Agreement regarding geographic eligibility of the Tourist Development Tax funds.
3. Board direction.

Recommendation:

Option #1.

Attachments:

1. Arts, Culture, and Heritage Grant Program Application Guidelines
2. March 27, 2018 Status Update on the Proposed Restructuring of the CRA

A Call For Proposals
For Tourist Development Tax
Art, Heritage and Culture Funding

To promote and expand arts, heritage, and culture in our community.

Application Guidelines

We are seeking ideas that will build and support culture, heritage and arts in our community, attract tourists to Tallahassee and Leon County, and expand opportunities for creativity.

To accomplish this, the Community Redevelopment Agency, Leon County Commission, Visit Tallahassee, the City of Tallahassee have made $3,000,000 in Tourist Development Tax dollars available to fund applications that accomplish these goals.

So, we want to know:

"What are some BIG ideas that you have that will further enhance and strengthen the art, heritage and cultural community in Tallahassee?"

We want ideas that are sustainable, that will contribute to the quality of life of residents and are inclusive and accessible to all. It could involve expanding your current footprint, connecting with other organizations, or supporting new public art.

Because the funds used to implement the selected applications are Tourist Development Tax funds – all proposals must meet Chapter 125 Florida Statute requirements for the expenditure of bed tax funds, as described below,

- Further local economic development and/or help market the culture and arts in our area,
- Educate the public about the arts, culture or heritage of our community,
- Generate a self-sustaining level of operational revenue.

Additionally, the proposed use/activity/project should be located in one of Tallahassee's two CRA districts. (click the links below to see district maps),

The maximum award amount is Three Million Dollars ($3,000,000) which may be awarded to single or multiple proposals. The reviewing entities reserve the right to allocate those funds in the manner that best meets the stated program criteria.

Purpose: The Tourist Development Tax (TDT) is a local sales tax, authorized and governed by Florida Statute 125.0104. Any award and expenditures of tourist development tax funds must comply with the express authorized use(s) of such funds pursuant to Florida Statutes Section 125.0104. Applicants shall ensure that the proposed use(s) and, if awarded, the actual use of the tourist development tax funds are expressly permitted by Section 125.0104, and shall provide documentation sufficient to substantiate same.

Applicants must demonstrate how the project(s) will enhance Leon County as a tourist destination. The project must have as one of its main features a component which will attract tourists to our area and help generate hotel and motel (lodging) "bed nights" as required by the Local Option Tourist Development Act (as outlined in Section 125.0104 Florida Statutes). (The Tourist Development Council will provide guidance on measurement of this criterion.)

What may be funded:

Project funds may be used to acquire, construct, extend, enlarge, remodel, repair, improve, maintain, operate or promote certain facilities as authorized by the Local Option Tourist Development Act (as authorized in Section 125.0104, Florida Statutes)("Tourist Development Act") as limited by the Third Amendment to Interlocal Agreement Among the City of Tallahassee, Leon County and the Community Redevelopment Agency of the City of Tallahassee regarding the Creation and Operations of the Downtown District Community Redevelopment Area and the Expansion of any Community Redevelopment Area ("Interlocal Agreement")

For the purposes of this Application the Tourist Development Act authorizes ; Auditoriums, museums, aquariums, or zoological parks that are publicly owned and operated, or, publicly owned but operated by organizations that are exempt from federal taxation pursuant to 26 U.S.C. s. 501 (c)(3); or an activity, service, venue, or event, which has as one of its main purposes the attraction of tourists. Pursuant to the Interlocal Agreement, the funds may also be used for projects, programs, and expenses related to culture, visual arts, and heritage programs; performing arts space, as part of the convention center project; or other performing arts projects. All of these projects must be open to the public and within the boundaries of the Tallahassee Downtown or Frenchtown/Southside CRA Districts.

Who may apply?

1.) The public entity or nonprofit organization must meet the following qualifications:
Nonprofit organizations must:
   a. Be incorporated in and qualified to do business in the state of Florida.
   b. Have tax-exempt status under Section 501(c) subsections (3), (4), (5), (6) or (7) of the Internal Revenue Code. A copy of the most recent IRS determination letter, or a submitted application for same, must accompany the application, to confirm tax-exempt status.
   c. Have a governing board (2 or more members) which meets regularly and operates under a set of bylaws, and has fifty percent (50%) of governing board members residing in Leon County.
   d. Must have a bank checking account confirmed at the time of application.
   e. Whose principal office address, as recorded in the Secretary of State's Office, is in Leon County.
   f. Provide a verifiable certification of the organizations ability to execute the proposed project, including the ability to meet financial demands of the project.

2.) A consortium or alliance of organizations may apply. An applicant organization may not apply under more than one organizational name. One (1) organization must be the lead applicant.

3.) Tax Exempt Status must be confirmed before funding will be awarded.

Process Schedule:

Process Opens/Applications Available:	Monday, March 26th, 2018
Applicant Workshop #1:	2:00 PM, Friday, April 6th, 2018
Applicant Workshop #2:	6:00 PM, Thursday, May 3rd, 2018
Application Deadline:	**4:00 PM, Thursday, May 24th, 2018**
Phase One Review Meeting:	10:00 AM, Friday, May 25th, 2018,
Applicant Notification for Phase One:	By 5:00 PM, Tuesday, May 29th, 2018,
Phase One Cure Period:	Noon, Tuesday, May 29th to 4:00 PM, Tuesday, June 5th, 2018,
ACRC Ph. Two Review Meeting #1:	2:00 PM, Thursday, June 7th, 2018,
ACRC Ph. Two Review Meeting #2:	2:00 PM, Monday, June 11th, 2018
Tourist Development Council Review:	9:00 AM, Thursday, June 21st, 2018
CRA Board Review:	9:30 AM, Monday, July 9th, 2018
County Commission Review:	Tuesday, July 10th, 2018
City Commission Review:	Wednesday, July 11th, 2018
Applicant Notification:	Thursday, July 12th, 2018, via email

PROCESS STRUCTURE & REVIEW CRITERIA

The review process is composed of two phases:

Phase One:
The goal of Phase One is to screen proposals for eligibility as determined by compliance with Florida Statute Chp. 125 and the City/County/CRA interlocal agreement. Proposals that do not meet these entry level standards will not move forward to Phase Two. Staff will verify required documentation, including, but not limited to, project location and active non-profit status.

All application materials must be submitted with the initial application. As shown in the schedule below, there is a one week cure period for minor omissions such as missing signatures. If an application is not complete before the end of the cure period, it will not progress to Phase Two.

Phase Two:
Phase Two utilizes multiple review criteria to identify and score the different benefits offered by each proposal.

Arts Culture Review Committee (ACRC) – The review committee appointed by the Downtown Improvement Authority (DIA), Tourist Development Council (TDC), the City of Tallahassee, Leon County, Knight Creative Community Initiative (KCCI), and the Community Redevelopment Agency Citizens Advisory Committees (CRA CAC) will review and rank the Phase Two applications. The ACRC's recommendations will be forwarded to the Tourist Development Council for review and comment, and to the Leon County Board of County Commissioners, the City of Tallahassee City Commission, and, the Community Redevelopment Agency Board for review and final action.

The review criteria and scoring structure are as follows:

1.) Compliance with the Cultural Plan goal for Funding and Facilities; Provide sustainable public and private funding to preserve and improve arts, cultural and heritage organizations and experiences. (10 Points)

2.) Compliance with the Cultural Plan goal for Economic Development; Position and market the arts, culture and heritage as a strategic partner of Tallahassee/Leon County economic development efforts, through public and private funding for arts, arts organizations and cultural assets. (10 Points)

3.) Compliance with the Cultural Plan goal for Education; Capitalize on the area's art, cultural and heritage attributes to strengthen art, culture and heritage opportunities in schools and the community. (5 Points)

4.) Potential for revenue generation to pay ongoing staffing, operations and maintenance, including organizational capacity and financial stability of applicant(s). (20 Points)

5.) Number of arts/cultural/heritage entities supported by use. (10 Points)

6.) Potential number of citizens/visitors served by use. (criteria to be determined by TDC) (15 Points)

7.) Identifiable need, as demonstrated by unfilled demand such as a completed feasibility study for project. (15 Points)

8.) Impact of location on adjacent uses, both positive and negative. (5 Points)

9) Cost to build; the applicant must ensure that use is buildable before commitment of grant; Excluding the grant amount, any other amount and source of all funds for the proposed project must be disclosed at the time of application. We heavily discourage applicants from including projected amounts and/or anticipated revenue from fundraising or other activities. Only funds identified as "on hand" at the time of application will be considered. Include an explanation of how the funds will be utilized, including amount requested, total project budget, itemized budget. (10 Points)

Funding Restrictions – These funding restrictions are applicable to any grants approved as part of this process.

Funds may not be used for:

(a) Expenses incurred or obligated prior to or after the award period.

(b) Interest or reductions or deficits or loans, fines, penalties or cost of litigation.

(c) Prize money, scholarships, awards, plaques, certificates, or contributions.

(d) Benefits and projects planned primarily for fund raising purposes.

(e) Entertainment and promotions including related expenses such as receptions, food, beverages, flowers, t-shirts.

(f) Projects whose primary purpose is not secular and programs where the primary effect of funding would be to support a religion.

(g) Travel.

(h) Funds from a Leon County or Leon County Tourist Development Council program.

(i) Admissions to cultural programs, exhibits or performances.

(j) Projects that are restricted to private participation, including those programs which would restrict public access on the basis of race, color, national origin, sex, religion, age, marital status, political affiliation, familial status, disability, sexual orientation, pregnancy, or gender identity and expression.
(k) Telemarketing.

Application Guidance

1.) Plan ahead – Applicants are urged to plan ahead and begin preparation of their applications well in advance of the due date for submission. Before starting the writing process, applicants should read the guidelines and instructions carefully and follow them. **Failure to follow instructions could result in disqualification of an application**.

2.) Attend one or both mandatory application workshops. Workshop schedules are shown in the schedule above and will be posted online at http:// Talgov.com. Staff will be available to answer your questions and provide additional information.

3.) Schedule a meeting with a member of the Staff if you would like personal guidance regarding your application.

5.) Check and double check – Applications should be checked carefully to assure that all sections of the application form is complete and the required attachments are provided in the order listed.

6.) Meet the Application Deadline! Submit all information on or before 4:00 PM on Thursday, May 24th, 2018. Late submittals will not be accepted. No exceptions will be made.

7.) When the deadline for submission has passed, there will be a one week cure period from 4:00 PM Tuesday May 29th, 2018 to 4:00 PM, Tuesday, June 5th, 2018. For applications with minor omissions, such as missing signatures. Applicants will not be allowed to submit any information, documents or attachments after expiration of the cure period.

Process Information:
STAFF REVIEW – CRA, TDC and COCA staff will review all applications for completeness.

Arts Culture Review Committee (ACRC) REVIEW – Following determination of eligibility and completion of the cure period, the review committee appointed by the Downtown Improvement Authority (DIA), Tourist Development Council (TDC), the City of Tallahassee, Leon County, Knight Creative Community Initiative (KCCI), and the Community Redevelopment Agency Citizens Advisory Committees (CRA CAC)

will review and rank the applications. A minimum of two review meetings are planned, more will be scheduled if needed.

SCORING –ACRC Review meetings are public. Applicants are encouraged to attend. ACRC Committee members score applications based upon the review criteria listed in the grant program guidelines. Recommended funding recommendations are based upon the applicant's score and funds available.

PROJECT TYPES and REQUIREMENTS – Please note that a broad range of project types are eligible for funding, including events and programs. If the proposed project is a physical facility, priority may be given to projects that are ready for, or have entered, permitting, Ability to demonstrate legal proof of ownership or the right to undisturbed use of leased property for a minimum of 20 years including documentation and written explanation of any easements, covenants, or other conditions affecting the use of the site or facility, or both. The documentation may be in the form of an executed copy of a lease, deed, agreement for deed, title, or copy of a recent tax statement. If the application is for acquisition, the application must include a description of the site or facility, purchase price, and a letter of intent or contract to sell signed by the seller.

APPLICATION REVIEW and APPLICANT Q&A – At the second Phase Two review meeting on Monday June 11th, the ACRC may have a question and answer period with applicants. Please designate a speaker for your project and provide that information to CRA staff at the beginning of the meeting.

FUNDING APPROVAL – The ACRC's recommendations will be reviewed by the Tourist Development Council (TDC) and then presented to the Board of the Community Redevelopment Agency for review and action. The CRA Board will review the Committee and TDC recommendations and vote on funding recommendations. Following CRA Action, the Leon County Commission and the Tallahassee City Commission will also review and vote on the CRA recommendation. All three entities (CRA, City, County) must approve the recommendations for the funding to be granted.

After approval of funding, three (3) copies of a funding agreement will be provided to the grantee for signature. The agreement is a legally binding document between the grantee and the Leon County Tourist Development Council and Community Redevelopment Agency and provides obligations to which both parties are agreeing. Each copy must be signed by the appropriate parties and returned to the CRA and TDC for processing. One copy will be returned to the grantee for their records.

IMPLEMENTATION

Grantees shall implement programs/projects in the manner described in the grant application, subject to local regulation. Prior to implementing any changes in the agreement, grantee must contact the CRA Staff about any modifications in the grant project or program. In published materials and

announcements regarding the funded activity, the grantee must include the proper attribution statement and the TDC, CRA and City logos.

CONCLUSION

Grantees shall submit a Project Evaluation Report to the CRA, and any financial information required by within thirty (30) calendar days after completion of the project or the conclusion of the term of the project/program period, as described in this Agreement. The report form shall be submitted along with other documentation that is required under the Agreement but has not previously been submitted.

PAYMENT

Payment of all grants is on a reimbursement basis and is contingent upon successful completion of the program/project/phase or event. Grantees are required to prepare and submit invoices along with a project narrative and copy of marketing materials demonstrating proper acknowledgment of the funds to the CRA and TDC.

Managing Awards

Administration of the Award – Awardees will be first notified via email by the CRA.

Revisions and Defining Units of Service – Before an Agreement can be issued, awardees are asked to provide updated information regarding changes in the project/program that have been made since the date of the original application. At that time the awardee also will be asked to help define the "units of production or service" that serves as the basis on which the funding will be distributed.

Agreements and Workshop – After submitting revisions awardees are sent an agreement for services which must be signed/executed within one month.

Change Requests – Awardees must keep the CRA Staff informed about any desired changes in the project or program that effect the provisions of the proposal. All changes must be submitted to the CRA for written approval prior to their implementation.

Invoices and Project Evaluation Reporting – Awardees are required to keep accurate records and receipts of funded activity and document such on invoices and final Project Report (Exhibit B) (submitted online) to the county. Payment of all funding is on a reimbursement basis, contingent upon successful completion of the project or program and meeting the requirements of the (contract) agreement.

Insurance Requirements – If insurance is required by the Community Redevelopment Agency or TDC's Risk Management Staff, the awardee shall furnish a Certificate of Insurance or endorsements evidencing the insurance coverages specified by the agreement and such Certificate of Insurance shall be attached and incorporated as part of the agreement. Such required Certificate shall be provided prior to the awardee beginning performance of work under the agreement. The Certificate must name the CRA, Leon County TDC and the City of Tallahassee as additional insured. Please maintain the organization's coverage with your agent by keeping an up-to-date Certificate of Insurance. Failure to provide an up-to-date, or renewed, Certificate could delay the execution of the agreement, and payments, until the insurance requirements are met.

The Correct Use of County Logos and Attribution in Printed Materials – Awardees must give appropriate attribution to the CRA, Leon County TDC, and the City of Tallahassee through use of the CRA logo, and the City of Tallahassee logo, and the Leon County TDC logo in all flyers, programs, brochures, newsletters, direct mail, sponsor recognition, signage, etc. In press releases, only the funding statement is required.

Site Signage: Please note that a sign must be posted at the project location indicating that the above entities funded the project.

Extensions/Waivers – If an awardee is unable to file and project evaluation reports on time, then the organization must request either an extension and /or waiver of the deadline for submission.

Leon County Board of County Commissioners

Agenda Item #14

March 27, 2018

To: Honorable Chairman and Members of the Board

From: Vincent S. Long, County Administrator

Title: Status Update on the Proposed Restructuring of the Community Redevelopment Agency

Review and Approval:	Vincent S. Long, County Administrator
Department/ Division Review:	Alan Rosenzweig, Deputy County Administrator
Lead Staff/ Project Team:	Ken Morris, Assistant County Administrator Nicki Paden, Management Analyst

Statement of Issue:

This status update seeks the Board's authorization for the County Administrator to finalize the proposed restructuring of the Community Redevelopment Agency (CRA) as approved by the Board on February 27, 2018 but without the additional changes to the ongoing Tourist Development cultural funding allocation process approved by a separate motion at that meeting to be considered in the negotiations with City.

Fiscal Impact:

The proposed restructuring of the CRA has a fiscal impact as described in greater detail in the February 27th agenda item including a $23 million overall savings to the County. The proposed restructuring will provide the desired funding for the County to offset a portion of the revenue loss associated with the possible additional Homestead Exemption and provides additional long-term savings by reducing the County's overall contributions to the CRA.

Staff Recommendation:

See next page.

Staff Recommendation:

Option #1: Accept the status update on the proposed restructuring of the Community Redevelopment Agency.

Option #2: Direct the County Administrator to proceed with finalizing the proposed restructuring of the Community Redevelopment Agency, in a form to be approved by the County Attorney, which shall be brought back to the Board for approval on April 24, 2018 and include the following elements:

A. Discontinue the County's financial contributions to the Downtown CRA District by FY 2024 (final payment to be made in FY 2023).

   i. County increment incentives would continue to be made only for the three recently approved projects (Firestone/Bloxham redevelopment, 4Forty North Apartments, and Washington Square).

B. Equalize the County's millage rate contribution to the City's millage rate throughout the entirety of the Frenchtown/Southside CRA District starting in FY 2019.

C. Finalize and approve the boundaries for the proposed Frenchtown/Southside CRA District expansion.

D. Extend the term of the Frenchtown/Southside CRA District from 2030 to 2038.

E. Upon execution of this proposed restructuring, County Commissioners would no longer serve on the governing body of the CRA.

Report and Discussion

Background:

Based on previous Board direction, the County Administrator and City Manager entered into negotiations to sunset the County's participation in the Downtown Community Redevelopment Agency (CRA). The County Administrator and Interim City Manager explored in good faith opportunities to balance the short- and long-term goals of their respective organizations, resolve long standing differences with regard to the CRA, and present a solution that serves the best interest of all affected stakeholders.

The proposed restructuring, as presented in the February 27th agenda item and approved by the Board, includes the following elements (Attachment #1):

A. Discontinue the County's financial contributions to the Downtown CRA District by FY 2024 (final payment to be made in FY 2023).
   i. County increment incentives would continue to be made only for the three recently approved projects (Firestone/Bloxham redevelopment, 4Forty North Apartments, and Washington Square).
B. Equalize the County's millage rate contribution to the City's millage rate throughout the entirety of the Frenchtown/Southside CRA District starting in FY 2019.
C. Finalize and approve the boundaries for the proposed Frenchtown/Southside CRA District expansion.
D. Extend the term of the Frenchtown/Southside CRA District from 2030 to 2038.
E. Upon execution of this proposed restructuring, County Commissioners would no longer serve on the governing body of the CRA.

Additionally, the Board also approved a separate motion to include in the negotiations with the City the return of the County's authority over the unallocated Tourist Development Tax (TDT) funds designated for cultural funding. Pursuant to the existing interlocal agreement, the current process requires the County, the City and the CRA to approve the allocation of these funds.

On February 28, 2018, the City of Tallahassee approved the proposed restructuring of the CRA. However, the City did not approve the additional changes to the ongoing Tourist Development cultural funding allocation process.

Regarding the Tourist Development cultural funding allocation process, since the Third Amendment to the CRA Interlocal Agreement in 2014, approximately $5.1 million of TDT has been set aside for projects, programs and expenses related to culture, visual arts, and heritage in either of the CRA Districts (Attachment #2). The CRA Board is charged with making recommendations for the utilization of these funds which are subject to final approval by both the County and City Commissions. To date, $2.25 million of the TDT funds has been allocated by the County and City for the Capital City Amphitheater support space to be constructed as part of the North American Properties redevelopment project adjacent to Cascades Park.

Currently, the cultural funding allocation process approved by the CRA (and consistent with the existing Interlocal Agreement) to allocate the remaining TDT funding is underway and is expected to award all of the designated TDT funds upon its completion.

This agenda item provides the Board an update on action taken by the City Commission at its February 28th meeting, the status of CRA's ongoing grant process for the remaining $2.9 million of TDT, and the recommended next steps in order to effectuate the proposed restructuring of the CRA.

Analysis:

Immediately following the Board's approval of the proposed restructuring of the CRA, the City Commission took up the issue at its meeting on February 28, 2018 (Attachment #3). The City Commission approved the restructuring as proposed by the City Manager and County Administrator (elements A-E on page 3 in the Background section of this agenda item); however, the City Commission did not affirm the changes to the TDT allocation sought by the Board.

As previously mentioned, the CRA Board is charged with making recommendations to the County and City Commissions for the utilization of the TDT funds once dedicated to the performing arts center. Approximately $2.9 million of TDT funds remain available for projects, programs and expenses related to culture, visual arts, and heritage in either of the CRA Districts. On May 25, 2017, the CRA Board approved the creation of the Arts and Culture Review Committee (ACRC) in an effort to identify, evaluate, and recommend potential proposals for the utilization of the remaining TDT balance (Attachment #4). The six-member committee consists of representatives from the Leon County Tourist Development Council, the Council on Culture and Arts, the Tallahassee Downtown Improvement Authority, the Knight Creative Communities Initiative, and one representative from both the Frenchtown/Southside Citizen Advisory Committee and the Downtown Redevelopment Commission.

ACRC has provided guidance to CRA staff for the development of a two-phased process for the review and ranking of funding requests for the allocation of TDT toward proposed projects, programs and expenses related to culture, visual arts, and heritage. The application process is based on objectives from the Capital Area Cultural Plan and feedback gathered from the arts, cultural, and general community. Once applications are received, the ACRC will review and rank funding requests based on evaluation criteria approved by the CRA Board during their May 25, 2017 meeting. Following this review, funding requests will be forwarded to the Leon County Tourist Development Council prior to consideration by the CRA Board and final approval by the County and City Commissions.

At this time, CRA staff anticipates opening the application process by the last week of March 2018. This process is consistent with the terms of the CRA Interlocal Agreement and the policy guidance provided by the CRA Board. An update on the ACRC's application/review process and timeline will be provided at the CRA meeting on March 22, 2018. County Tourism staff will continue to work with the ACRC throughout their efforts to identify, evaluate, and recommend proposals for the utilization of the remaining TDT funds.

Based on the mutual support for elements A-E of the proposed restructuring, the City Commission not consenting to the reassignment of the remaining $2.9 million in TDT funds to the County's sole discretion, and the ongoing arts and culture grants process consistent with the Interlocal Agreement, staff recommends proceeding with the CRA restructuring as initially proposed and approved by the Board. Staff will coordinate with the City to prepare an interlocal agreement and any other necessary legal documents to be formally executed by each party as follows:

- March 22nd CRA Meeting: Finding of Necessity to expand the Frenchtown/Southside CRA.
- April 24th County Commission Meeting: Approval of the Interlocal Agreement for the proposed restructuring of the CRA and the Finding of Necessity to expand the Frenchtown/Southside CRA.
- April 25th City Commission Meeting: Approval of the Interlocal Agreement for the proposed restructuring of the CRA.
- May 23rd City Commission Meeting: Public Hearing to adopt the Finding of Necessity to expand the Frenchtown/Southside CRA.
- May 24th, CRA Meeting: Final Adoption of the Interlocal Agreement for the proposed restructuring of the CRA (the final CRA meeting to include County Commissioner participation).

The anticipated schedule provides the County and City the opportunity to review and approve the formal documents so that the financial restructuring can be implemented by the start of FY 2019. County Commissioners' final meeting serving on the CRA Board would be May 24, 2018.

Options:

1. Accept the status update on the proposed restructuring of the Community Redevelopment Agency.
2. Direct the County Administrator to proceed with finalizing the proposed restructuring of the Community Redevelopment Agency, in a form to be approved by the County Attorney, which shall be brought back to the Board for approval on April 24, 2018 and include the following elements:
    A. Discontinue the County's financial contributions to the Downtown CRA District by FY 2024 (final payment to be made in FY 2023).
        i. County increment incentives would continue to be made only for the three recently approved projects (Firestone/Bloxham redevelopment, 4Forty North Apartments, and Washington Square).
    B. Equalize the County's millage rate contribution to the City's millage rate throughout the entirety of the Frenchtown/Southside CRA District starting in FY 2019.
    C. Finalize and approve the boundaries for the proposed Frenchtown/Southside CRA District expansion.

D. Extend the term of the Frenchtown/Southside CRA District from 2030 to 2038.

E. Upon execution of this proposed restructuring, County Commissioners would no longer serve on the governing body of the CRA.

3. Do not accept the status update on the proposed restructuring of the Community Redevelopment Agency and direct the County Administrator to discontinue the proposed restricting until the City agrees to reassign the remaining $2.9 million in Tourist Development Tax funds to the sole discretion of the County.

4. Board direction.

Recommendation:

Options #1 & #2.

Attachments:

1. February 27, 2018 Agenda Item on the Proposed Restructuring of the County's Participation in the Community Redevelopment Agency
2. December 11, 2014 Third Amendment to Interlocal Agreement
3. February 28, 2018 City Commission Agenda Item on the Proposed Restructuring of the County's Participation in the Community Redevelopment Agency
4. May 25, 2017 CRA Agenda Item Regarding the Creation of the Arts and Culture Review Committee

Leon County
Board of County Commissioners

Notes for Agenda Item #8

Leon County Board of County Commissioners

Agenda Item #8

May 22, 2018

To: Honorable Chairman and Members of the Board

From: Vincent S. Long, County Administrator

Title: Supervisor of Elections Proposed Realignment of Voting Precinct Boundaries

Review and Approval:	Vincent S. Long, County Administrator
Department/ Division Review:	Alan Rosenzweig, Deputy County Administrator
Lead Staff/ Project Team:	Heather Peeples, Special Projects Coordinator Sara Pratt, Management Intern

Statement of Issue:

As recommended by the Supervisor of Elections and pursuant to Florida Statutes, this item seeks Board approval to divide, realign and/or create certain voting precincts.

Fiscal Impact:

This item has a fiscal impact. Funding is included in the Supervisor of Elections FY 2018 budget to address this precinct realignment.

Staff Recommendation:

Option #1: Adopt, via resolution, the Supervisor of Election's proposed division of Voting Precinct No. 3501 to create additional precinct No. 3502 with a designated new polling place and realignment of the boundaries of Voting Precinct No. 4109 and 4107 (Attachment #1).

Report and Discussion

Background:

Per Florida Statute F.S. 101.001(1), the Supervisor of Elections shall alter or create voting precincts and designate a polling place at a suitable location within the precinct. Upon recommendation and approval of the Supervisor of Elections, a majority of the Board of County Commissioners must approve voting precinct changes prior to implementation (Attachment #2).

Analysis:

The Supervisor of Elections has requested Board approval of two voting precinct changes in accordance with Florida Law F.S. 101.001(1). A detailed summary of the proposed changes by the Supervisor of Elections is included as Attachment #3 and #4.

The proposal includes dividing Voting Precinct No. 3501 into two districts and creating a new Voting Precinct No. 3502 (Attachment #3). The Salvation Army Chapel, located at 2410 Allen Road, Tallahassee, Florida, would serve as the voting place for the newly created Voting Precinct No. 3502. The Office of the Supervisor of Elections determined that the creation of the new Voting Precinct No. 3502 and additional polling place at the Salvation Army Chapel would improve the accessibility for voters in that area. The existing Voting Precinct No. 3501 currently has over 3,000 voters; the proposed new Voting Precinct No. 3502 would have 1,050 voters. Both the existing Voting Precinct No. 3501 and the proposed new Voting Precinct No. 3502 are located within Commission District 3.

The Supervisor of Elections' proposal also includes realignment of the boundaries of Voting Precinct No. 4109 and Voting Precinct No. 4107 (Attachment #4). Current precinct No. 4109 will have Parcel Numbers 1 and 2 removed from the Canopy Community Development District (CDD) per City Ordinance No. 17-O-18 (Attachment #5). Due to the removal of Parcels 1 and 2 from the CDD, realignment with Voting Precinct 4107 is necessary since residents will not be able to vote on current or future CDD elections. The new Voting Precinct No. 4107 will have 116 registered voters. Both existing and proposed voting precincts are located in Commission District 4.

If approved by the Board, the Office of the Supervisor of Elections would immediately begin updating informational materials and direct mailing new voting cards to the registered voters of the affected precincts. Members of the public and registered voters are noticed of voting precinct changes in several ways, including newspaper ads, direct mail, and signage on Election Day.

Options:

1. Adopt, via resolution, the Supervisor of Election's proposed division of Voting Precinct No. 3501 to create additional precinct No. 3502 with a designated new polling place and realignment of the boundaries of Voting Precinct No. 4109 and 4107 (Attachment #1).
2. Do not adopt, via resolution, the Supervisor of Election's proposed division of Voting Precinct No. 3501 to create additional precinct No. 3502 with a designated new polling place and realignment of the boundaries of Voting Precinct No. 4109 and 4107.
3. Board direction.

Recommendation:

Option #1.

Attachments:

1. Resolution of Supervisor of Election's proposed realignment of voting precinct boundaries
2. Florida Statutes F.S. 101.001
3. Notice to change the Leon County voting precinct No. 3501
4. Notice to change the Leon County voting precinct No. 4109 & No. 4107
5. Tallahassee City Ordinance No. 17-O-18

RESOLUTION NO. _____

A RESOLUTION OF THE BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS OF LEON COUNTY, FLORIDA, APPROVING THE ALTERATION OF THE LEON COUNTY ELECTION PRICINCTS; CREATING AN ADDITIONAL PRICINCT AND AUTHORIZATION RECORDATION; AND PROVIDING AN EFFECTIVE DATE.

WHEREAS, the Board of County Commissioners of Leon County at its board meeting on May 22, 2018 accepted the new precinct boundaries for Leon County voters, as presented by the Office of the Supervisor of Elections, Mark Earley; and

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the Board of County Commissioners of Leon County, Florida, that:

1. Pursuant to Florida Statute 101.001, the board of County Commissioners in consultation and agreement with the Supervisor of Elections does hereby create an additional precinct, and the realignment of certain precinct boundaries all as set forth in Composite Exhibit "A" as attached hereto and incorporated herein.
2. The Board of County Commissioners in consultation and agreement with the Supervisor of Elections does hereby fix the boundaries of Leon County Election Precincts and authorize the descriptions of the boundaries to be recorded in accordance with the statute aforesaid.
3. This Resolution shall be effective upon adoption.

DONE AND ADOPTED by the Board of County Commissioners of Leon County, Florida, on this the 22nd day of May, 2018.

LEON COUNTY, FLORIDA

BY:_____
Nick Maddox, Chairman
Board of County Commissioners

ATTEST:

Gwendolyn Marshall, Clerk of Court and
Comptroller, Leon County, Florida

By:_____

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

Office of the County Attorney
Leon County, Florida

By:_____
Herbert W. A. Thiele
County Attorney

NOTICE

CHANGE TO LEON COUNTY VOTING PRECINCT

In accordance with applicable Florida Law (*F.S. 101.001(1)*), the Honorable Mark S. Earley, Supervisor of Elections Leon County, proposes to the Leon County Board of County Commissioners for majority consent the voting precinct changes applicable to Leon County, as follows:

DIVISION OF EXISTING VOTING PRECINCT TO CREATE AN ADDITIONAL, NEW VOTING PRECINCT AND DESIGNATION OF VOTING LOCATION FOR THE NEWLY CREATED VOTING PRECINCT.

The division of Voting Precinct No. 3501 (Please see illustration 1.a below) into two precincts, said division creating a new Voting Precinct No. 3502 (Please see illustration 1.b below) and designating the Salvation Army Chapel, located at 2410 Allen Road, Tallahassee, Florida, as the Voting Place for said new Voting Precinct No. 3502.

1.a Existing Voting Precinct No. 3501, currently over 3,000 voters in this Voting Precinct.

1.b Proposed New Voting Precinct No. 3502, this section will have 1,050 voters.

[The portion of precinct 3501 proposed to become the new precinct 3502 is bounded by the centerline of Monroe Street, running generally southeast from just north of Interstate 10 to the intersection with John Knox Road, then northeast and east along the centerline of John Knox Road to the eastern boundary of the Truesdale Aquatics Center, then north and west along this boundary until it meets a creek, then generally northward along the creek until it intersects Grady Road. It then follows the centerline of Grady Road north to Henderson Road, veering eastward briefly along the centerline of Henderson Road to the eastern boundary of the Macon Community Neighborhood Park, then northward along the park boundary until it intersects with the current northern boundary of precinct 3501, which it follows generally westward to the starting point.]

New Voting Information cards will be mailed to the affected registered voters of the precinct listed above.

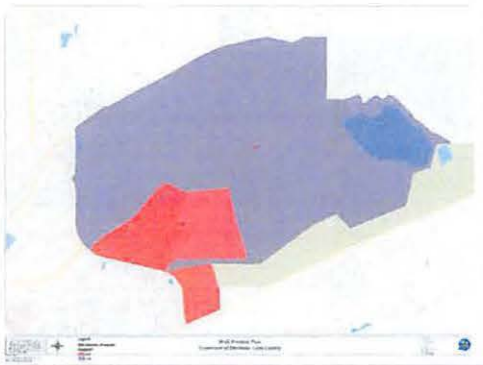
NOTICE

CHANGE TO LEON COUNTY VOTING PRECINCT

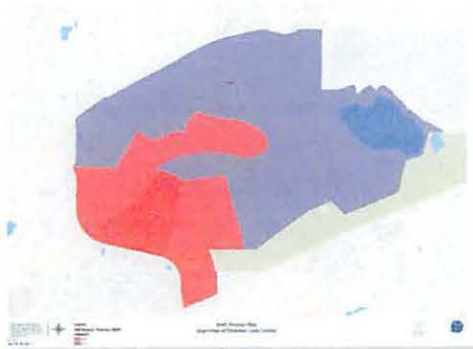
In accordance with applicable Florida Law (*F.S. 101.001(1)*), the Honorable Mark S. Earley, Supervisor of Elections Leon County, proposes to the Leon County Board of County Commissioners for majority consent the voting precinct changes applicable to Leon County, as follows:

REALIGNMENT OF VOTING PRECINCT BOUNDARIES

a) Authorized the realignment of the boundaries of Voting Precinct No. 4109 (Canopy CDD) and Voting Precinct No. 4107, said realignment taking into Voting Precinct 4107 certain limited areas of Voting Precinct 4109 that are no longer part of the Canopy CDD.



1. Current boundaries of Voting Precinct No. 4107 (red) and 4109 (purple).



2. Proposed precinct boundary changes include a new area being added to Voting Precinct No. 4107 (red) that is no longer part of Voting Precinct 4109 (purple) which encompasses the new boundaries of the CDD. The New Voting Precinct No. 4107 will have 116 registered voters.

[Current Precinct No. 4109 will have Parcel number 1 and 2 removed from the Canopy CDD per city Ordinance No 17-O-18 (please see attached Ordinance). Due to Parcels 1 and 2 no longer being part of the CDD, they will not be able to vote on current or future CDD elections, therefore those parcels will be realigned with Voting Precinct 4107.

New Voting Information cards will be mailed to the affected registered voters of the precinct listed above.

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Title IX — ELECTORS AND ELECTIONS
Chapter 101 — VOTING METHODS AND PROCEDURE
View Entire Chapter

101.001 Precincts and polling places; boundaries.—

(1) The board of county commissioners in each county, upon recommendation and approval of the supervisor, shall alter or create precincts for voting in the county. Each precinct shall be numbered and, as nearly as practicable, composed of contiguous and compact areas. The supervisor shall designate a polling place at a suitable location within each precinct. The precinct shall not be changed thereafter except with the consent of the supervisor and a majority of the members of the board of county commissioners. The board of county commissioners and the supervisor may have precinct boundaries conform to municipal boundaries in accordance with the provisions of s. 101.002, but, in any event, the registration books shall be maintained in such a manner that there may be determined therefrom the total number of electors in each municipality.

(2) When in any election there are fewer than 25 registered electors of the only political party having candidates on the ballot at any precinct, such precinct may be combined with other adjoining precincts upon the recommendation of the supervisor and the approval of the county commissioners. Notice of the combination of precincts shall be given in the same manner as provided in s. 101.71(2).

(3)(a) Each supervisor of elections shall maintain a suitable map drawn to a scale no smaller than 3 miles to the inch and clearly delineating all major observable features such as roads, streams, and railway lines and showing the current geographical boundaries of each precinct, representative district, and senatorial district, and other type of district in the county subject to the elections process in this code.

(b) The supervisor shall provide to the department data on all precincts in the county associated with the most recent decennial census blocks within each precinct.

(c) The department shall maintain a searchable database that contains the precincts and the corresponding most recent decennial census blocks within the precincts for each county, including a historical file that allows the census blocks to be traced through the prior decade.

(d) The supervisor of elections shall notify the Secretary of State in writing within 10 days after any reorganization of precincts and shall furnish a copy of the map showing the current geographical boundaries and designation of each new precinct. However, if precincts are composed of whole census blocks, the supervisor may furnish, in lieu of a copy of the map, a list, in an electronic format prescribed by the Department of State, associating each census block in the county with its precinct.

(e) Any precinct established or altered under the provisions of this section shall consist of areas bounded on all sides only by census block boundaries from the most recent United States Census. If the census block boundaries split or conflict with another political boundary listed below, the

boundary listed below may be used:

1. Governmental unit boundaries reported in the most recent Boundary and Annexation Survey published by the United States Census Bureau;

2. Visible features that are readily distinguishable upon the ground, such as streets, railroads, tracks, streams, and lakes, and that are indicated upon current census maps, official Department of Transportation maps, official municipal maps, official county maps, or a combination of such maps;

3. Boundaries of public parks, public school grounds, or churches; or

4. Boundaries of counties, incorporated municipalities, or other political subdivisions that meet criteria established by the United States Census Bureau for block boundaries.

(4)(a) Within 10 days after there is any change in the division, number, or boundaries of the precincts, or the location of the polling places, the supervisor of elections shall make in writing an accurate description of any new or altered precincts, setting forth the boundary lines and shall identify the location of each new or altered polling place. A copy of the document describing such changes shall be posted at the supervisor's office.

(b) Any changes in the county precinct data shall be provided to the department within 10 days after a change.

(c) Precinct data shall include all precincts for which precinct-level election results and voting history results are reported.

History.—s. 10, ch. 3879, 1889; RS 164; s. 11, ch. 4328, 1895; GS 184; RGS 228; CGL 281; s. 2, ch. 24203, 1947; s. 6, ch. 25383, 1949; s. 2, ch. 26329, 1949; s. 2, ch. 26870, 1951; s. 4, ch. 29934, 1955; s. 3, ch. 57-166; s. 1, ch. 59-281; s. 1, ch. 67-169; s. 1, ch. 72-25; s. 3, ch. 73-155; s. 1, ch. 76-60; s. 1, ch. 76-121; s. 1, ch. 76-233; s. 4, ch. 77-175; s. 1, ch. 80-189; s. 11, ch. 80-292; s. 4, ch. 81-304; s. 26, ch. 84-302; s. 24, ch. 94-224; s. 1390, ch. 95-147; s. 54, ch. 97-13; s. 29, ch. 2005-278; s. 24, ch. 2011-40.

Note.—Former s. 98.23; s. 98.031.

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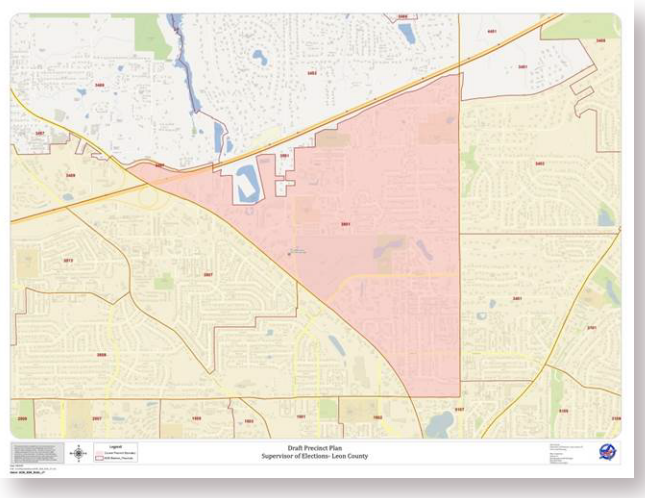
NOTICE

CHANGE TO LEON COUNTY VOTING PRECINCT

In accordance with applicable Florida Law (*F.S. 101.001(1)*), the Honorable Mark S. Earley, Supervisor of Elections Leon County, proposes to the Leon County Board of County Commissioners for majority consent the voting precinct changes applicable to Leon County, as follows:

DIVISION OF EXISTING VOTING PRECINCT TO CREATE AN ADDITIONAL, NEW VOTING PRECINCT AND DESIGNATION OF VOTING LOCATION FOR THE NEWLY CREATED VOTING PRECINCT.

The division of Voting Precinct No. 3501 (Please see illustration 1.a below) into two precincts, said division creating a new Voting Precinct No. 3502 (Please see illustration 1.b below) and designating the Salvation Army Chapel, located at 2410 Allen Road, Tallahassee, Florida, as the Voting Place for said new Voting Precinct No. 3502.



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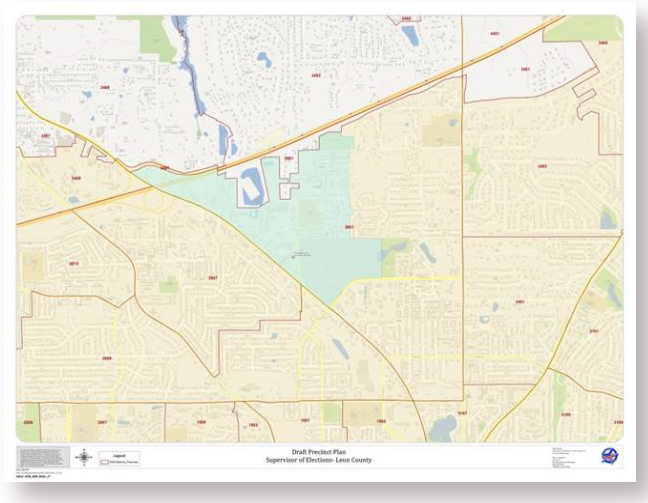

1.b Proposed New Voting Precinct No. 3502, this section will have 1,050 voters.

[The portion of precinct 3501 proposed to become the new precinct 3502 is bounded by the centerline of Monroe Street, running generally southeast from just north of Interstate 10 to the intersection with John Knox Road, then northeast and east along the centerline of John Knox Road to the eastern boundary of the Truesdale Aquatics Center, then north and west along this boundary until it meets a creek, then generally northward along the creek until it intersects Grady Road. It then follows the centerline of Grady Road north to Henderson Road, veering eastward briefly along the centerline of Henderson Road to the eastern boundary of the Macon Community Neighborhood Park, then northward along the park boundary until it intersects with the current northern boundary of precinct 3501, which it follows generally westward to the starting point.]

New Voting Information cards will be mailed to the affected registered voters of the precinct listed above.

NOTICE

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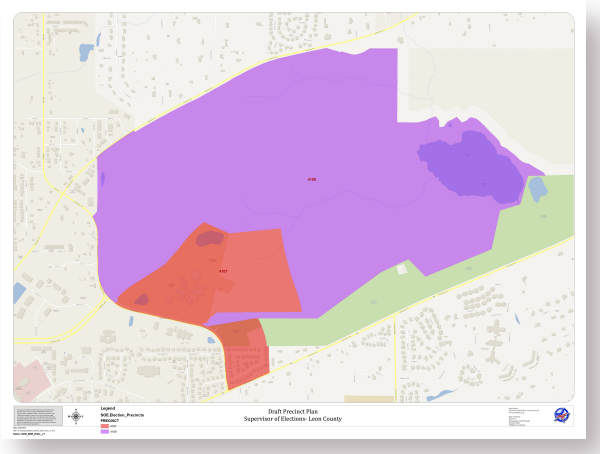

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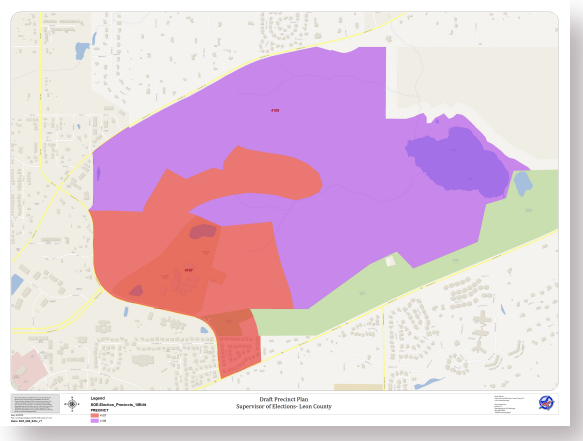

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[Current Precinct No. 4109 will have Parcel number 1 and 2 removed from the Canopy CDD per city Ordinance No 17-O-18 (please see attached Ordinance). Due to Parcels 1 and 2 no longer being part of the CDD, they will not be able to vote on current or future CDD elections, therefore those parcels will be realigned with Voting Precinct 4107.

New Voting Information cards will be mailed to the affected registered voters of the precinct listed above.

ORDINANCE NO. 17-O-18

AN ORDINANCE OF THE CITY OF TALLAHASSEE ADOPTING AMENDMENTS TO THE 2030 TALLAHASSEE/LEON COUNTY COMPREHENSIVE PLAN; PROVIDING FOR SEVERABILITY AND CONFLICTS; AND PROVIDING AN EFFECTIVE DATE

WHEREAS, Chapters 163 and 166, Florida Statutes, empower the City Commission of the City of Tallahassee to prepare and enforce comprehensive plans for the development of the City; and,

WHEREAS, Sections 163.3161 through 163.3215, Florida Statutes, the Community Planning Act, empower and require the City Commission of the City of Tallahassee to (a) plan for the City'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 City; (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, pursuant to Section 163.3184, Florida Statutes, the City Commission of the City of Tallahassee has held several public work sessions, public meetings and several public hearings with due public notice having been provided, on these amendments to the Comprehensive Plan; and,

WHEREAS, on April 4, 2017, pursuant to Section 163.3184, Florida Statutes, the City Commission of the City of Tallahassee transmitted copies of the proposed amendments of the comprehensive plan to the Department of Economic Opportunity and other state and regional agencies for written comment; and,

WHEREAS, the City Commission of the City of Tallahassee considered all oral and written comments received during public hearings, including the data collection and analyses packages, the recommendations of the Local Planning Agency/Planning Commission; and,

WHEREAS, in exercise of its authority, the City Commission of the City of Tallahassee 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 the City of Tallahassee, and to meet all requirements of law.

NOW THEREFORE, BE IT ENACTED by the People of the City of Tallahassee, Florida, as follows, 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, Sections 163.3161 through 163.3215, Florida Statutes, the Community Planning Act.

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 PCM201701 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 PCM201702 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 PCM201703 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 PCM201704 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 PCM201707 which relates to the Future Land Use Map.

Section 7. Conflict With Other Ordinances and Codes.

All ordinances or parts of ordinances of the Code of Ordinances of the City of Tallahassee, Florida, in conflict with the provisions of this ordinance are hereby repealed to the extent of such conflict.

Section 8. 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 9. 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 2030 Comprehensive Plan and these amendments 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 10. Effective Date.

The effective date of these Plan amendments shall be according to law and the applicable statutes and regulations pertaining thereto.

Introduced in the City Commission on the 10th day of May, 2017.

Passed by the City Commission on the 23rd day of May, 2017.

CITY OF TALLAHASSEE

By: _____
Andrew D. Gillum
Mayor

ATTEST:

By: _____
James O. Cooke, IV
City Treasurer-Clerk

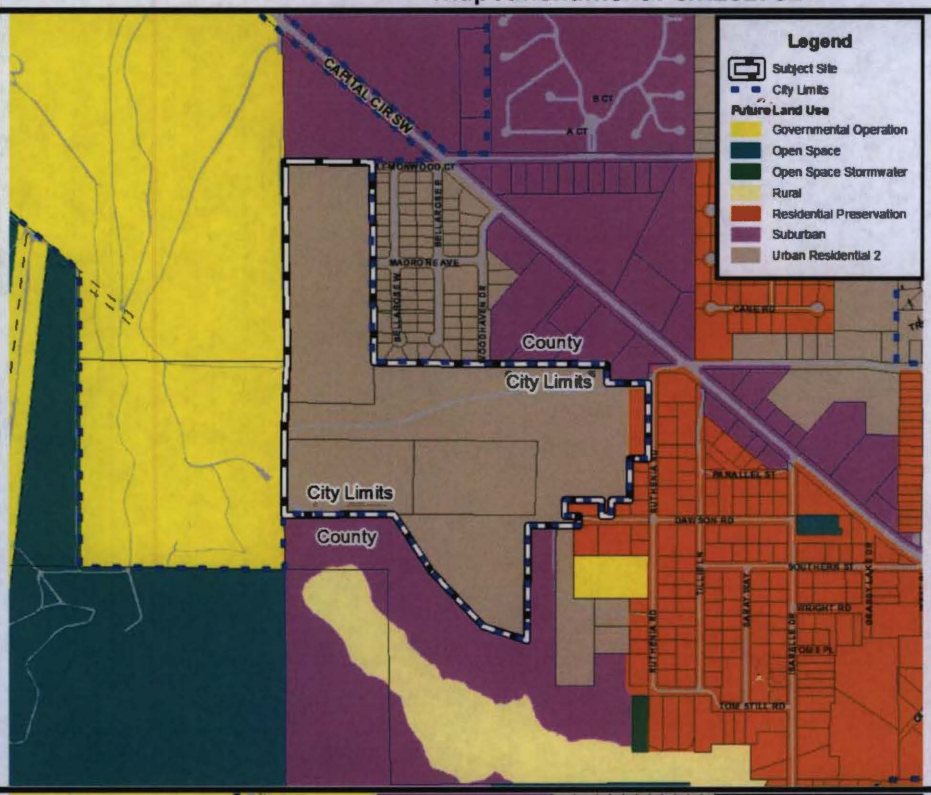
APPROVED AS TO FORM:

By: _____
Lewis E. Shelley
City Attorney

SEAL OF THE CITY OF TALLAHASSEE
INCORPORATED
A.D.1840

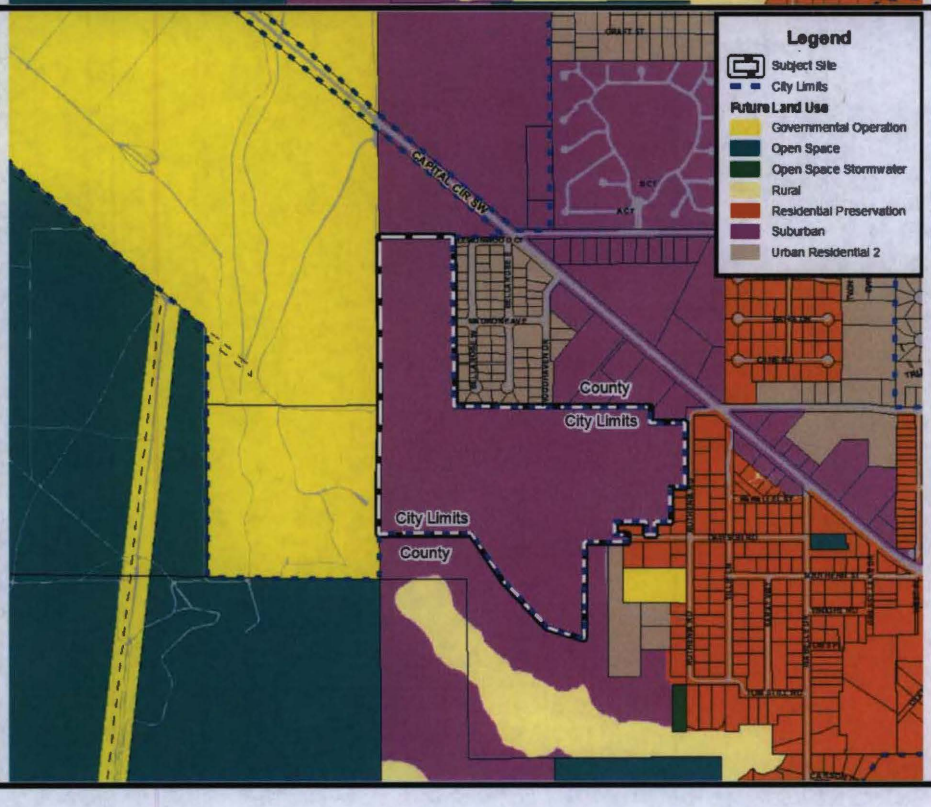
Exhibit "A"
Ordinance No. 17-O-18

Map Amendment PCM201701



Formerly

- Urban Residential-2
- Residential Preservation

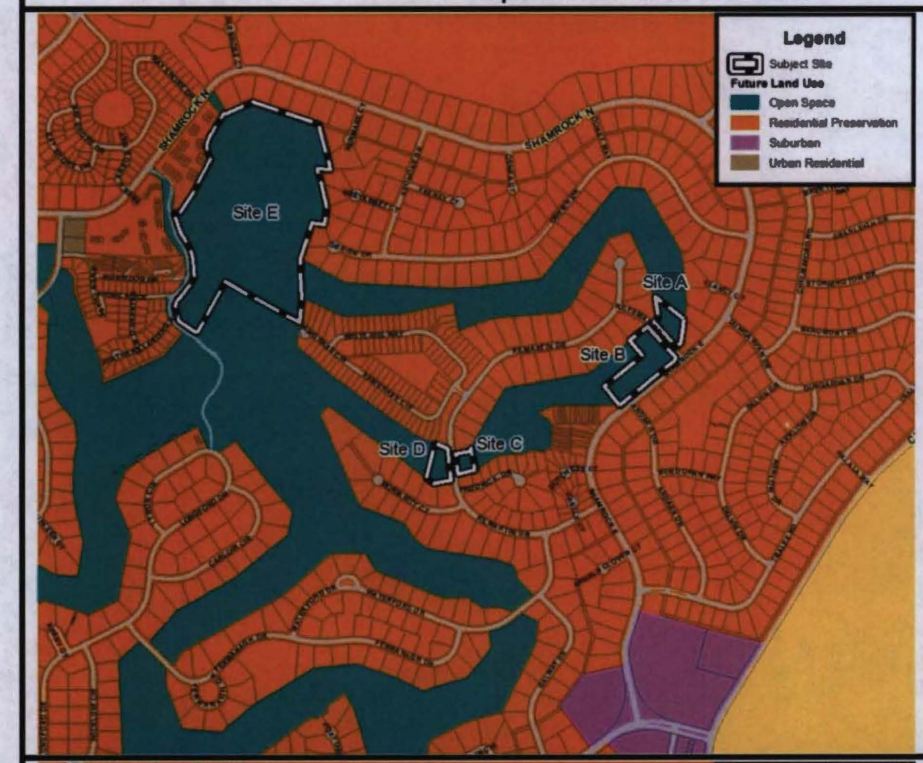


As Adopted

- Suburban

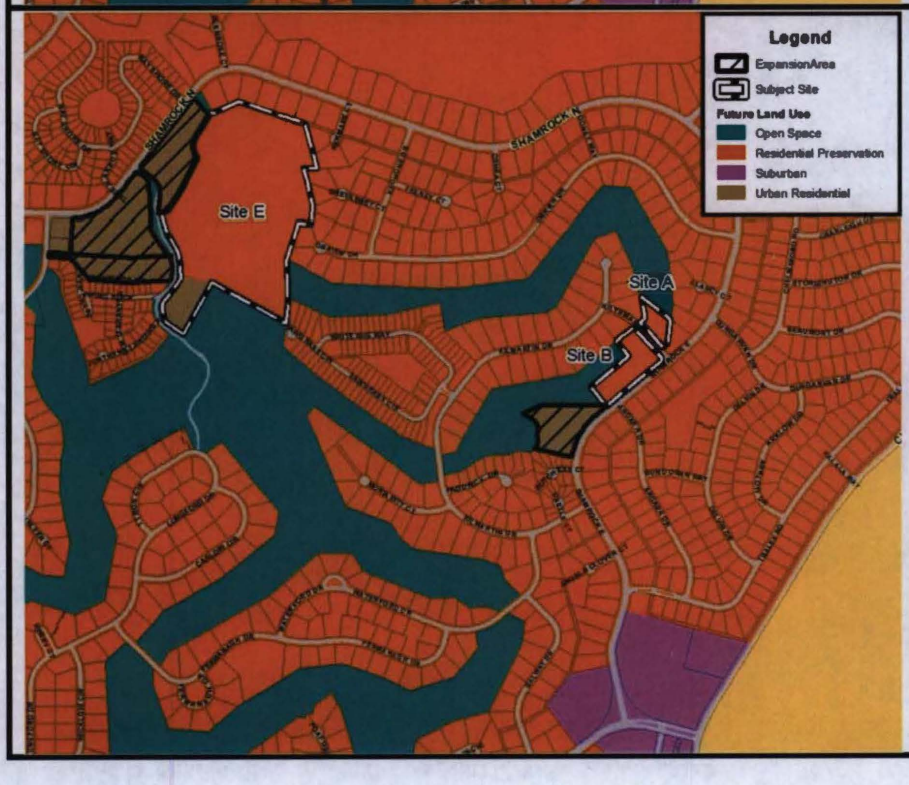
Exhibit "A"
Ordinance No. 17-O-18

Map Amendment PCM201702



Formerly

- Recreation/Open Space

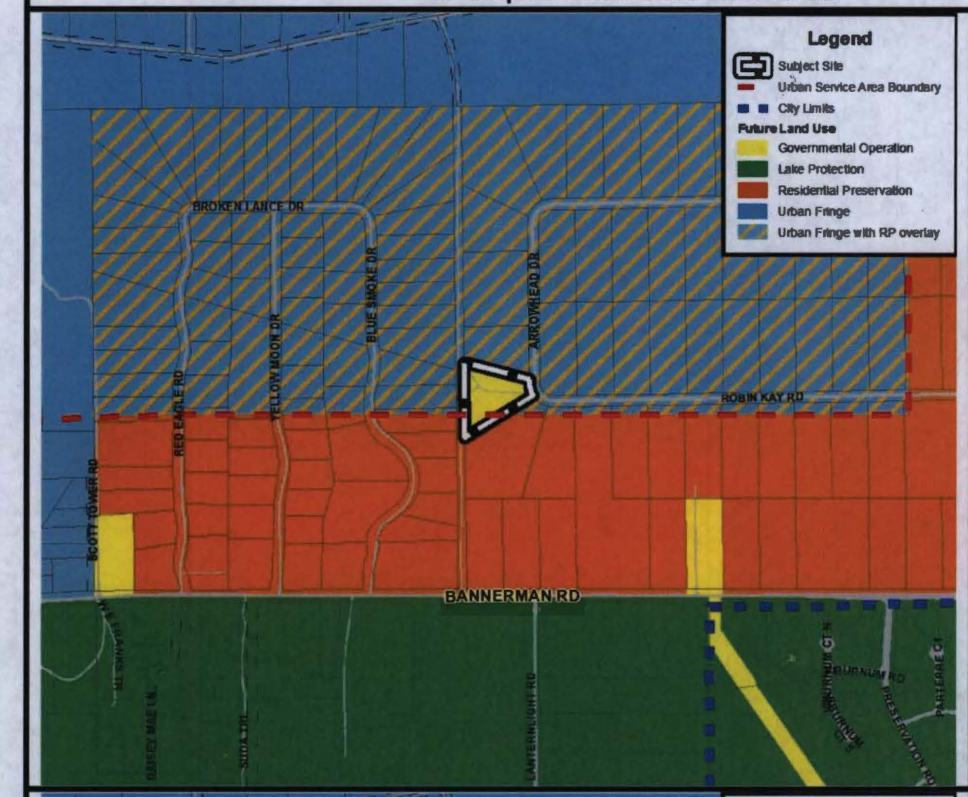


As Adopted

- Residential Preservation
- Urban Residential

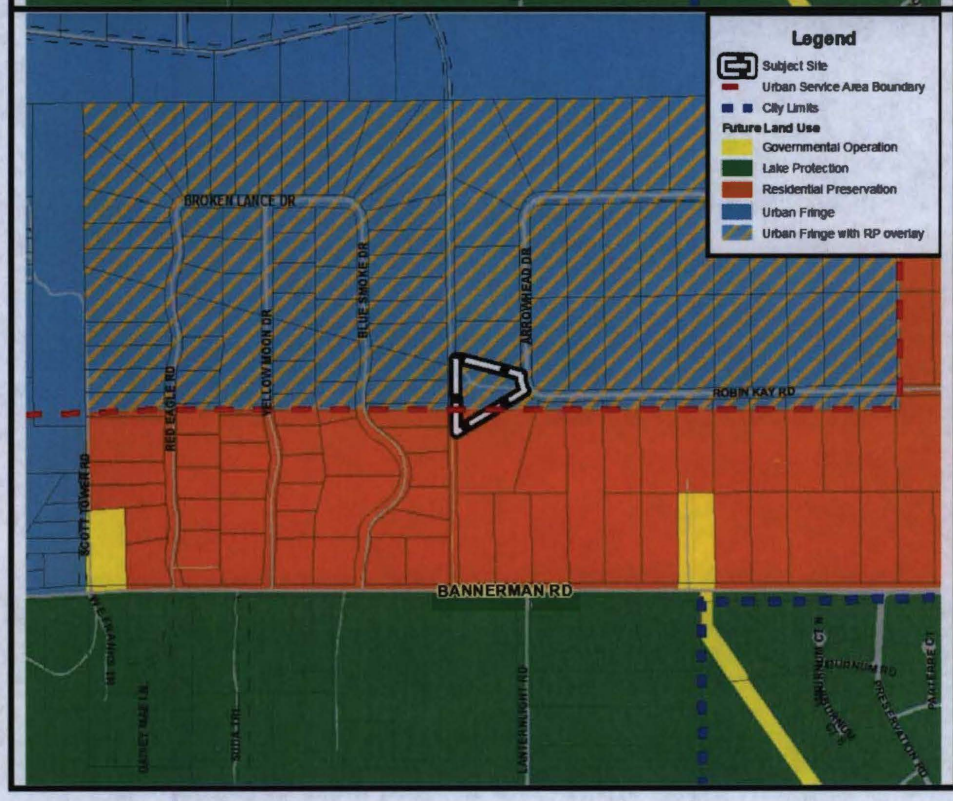
Exhibit "A"
Ordinance No. 17-O-18

Map Amendment PCM201703



Formerly

- Government Operational

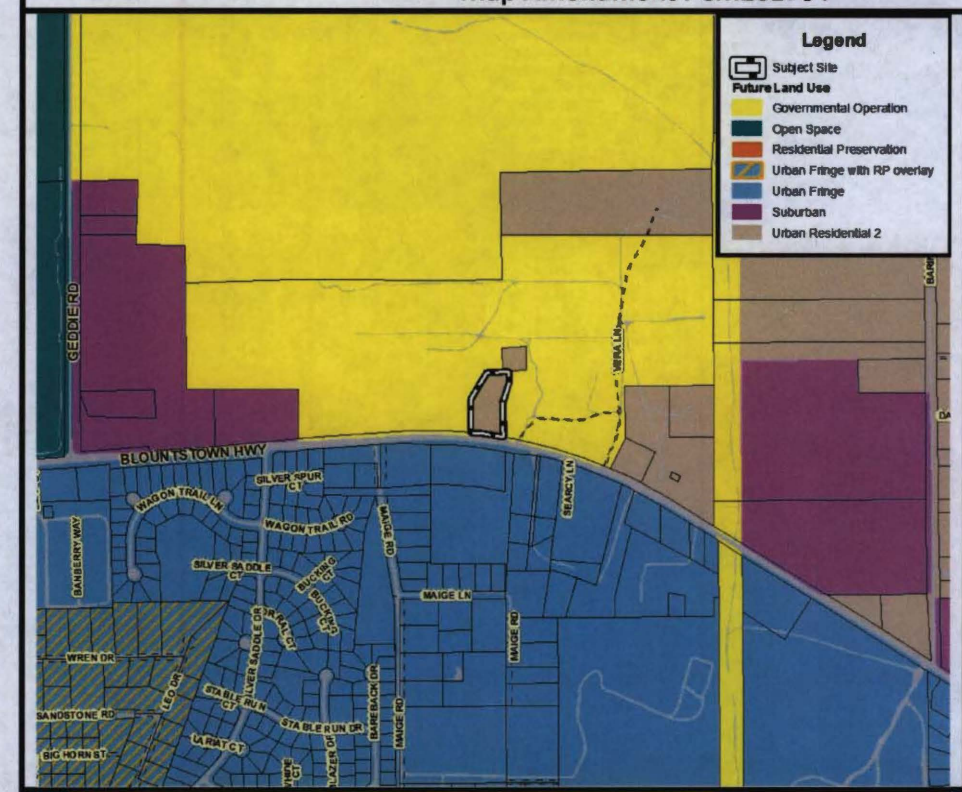


As Adopted

- Urban Fringe with Residential Preservation Overlay
- Residential Preservation

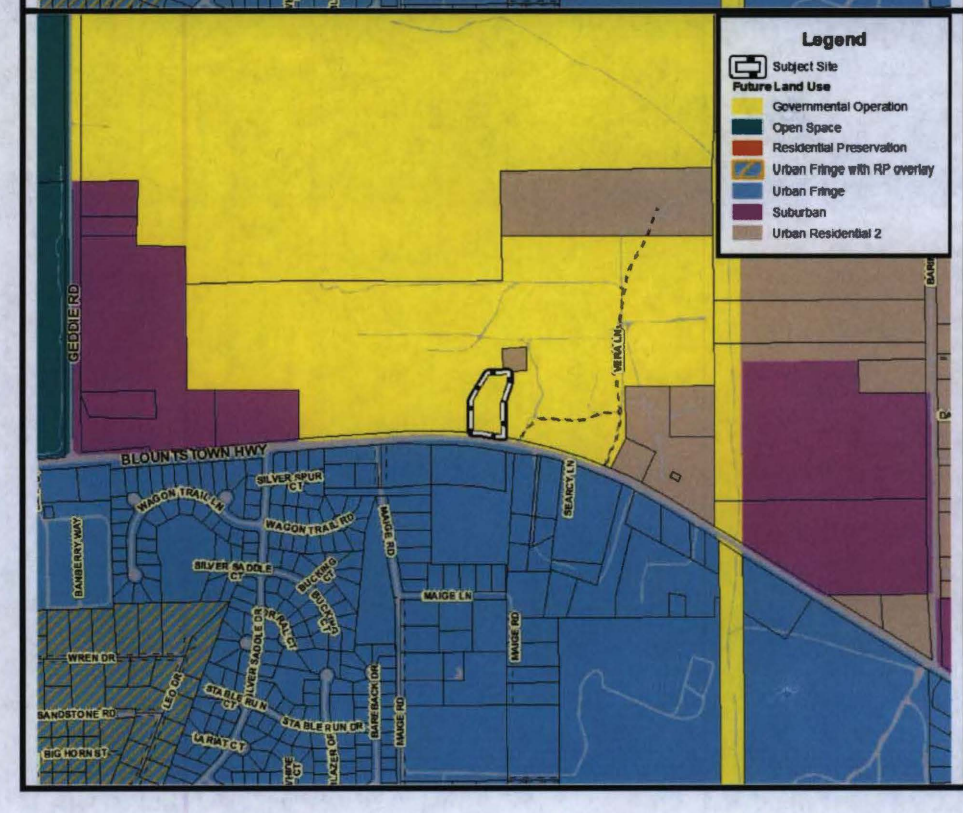
Exhibit "A"
Ordinance No. 17-O-18

Map Amendment PCM201704



Formerly

- Urban Residential-2

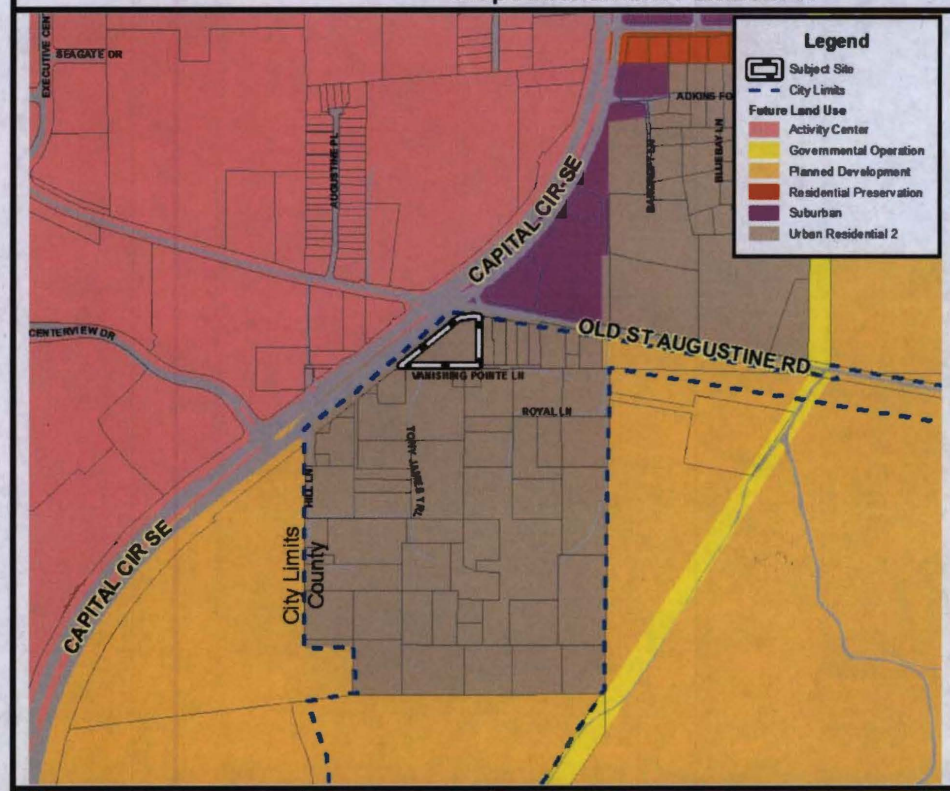


As Adopted

- Government Operational

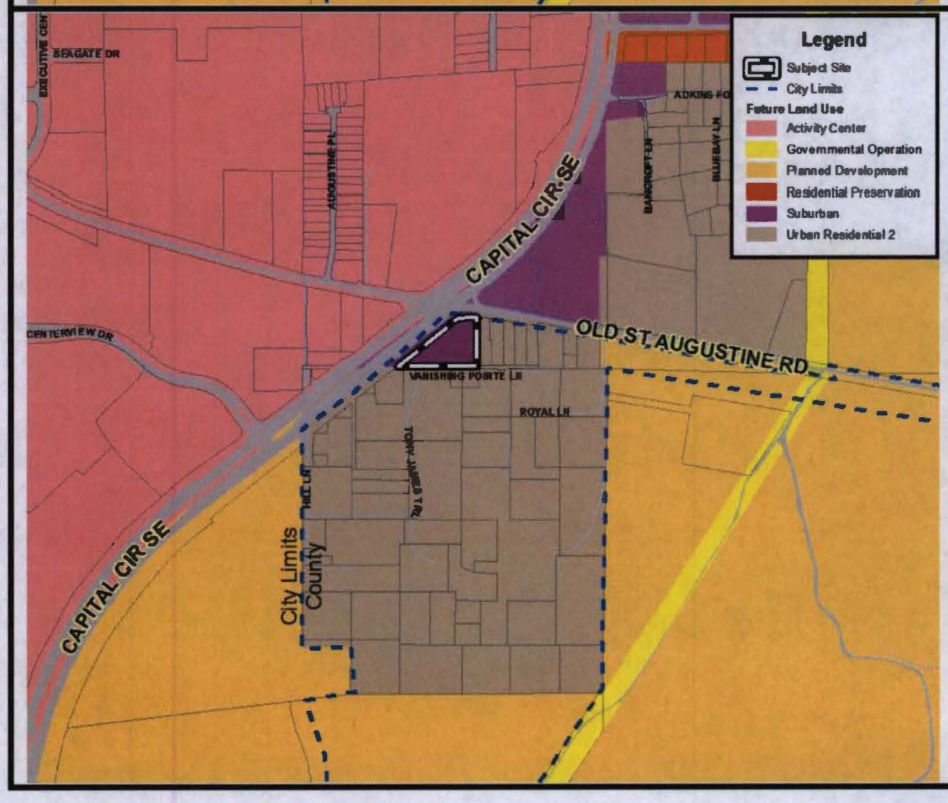
Exhibit "A"
Ordinance No. 17-O-18

Map Amendment PCM201707



Formerly

- Urban Residential-2



As Adopted

- Suburban

Leon County
Board of County Commissioners

Notes for Agenda Item #9

Leon County Board of County Commissioners

Agenda Item #9

May 22, 2018

To: Honorable Chairman and Members of the Board

From: Vincent S. Long, County Administrator

Title: Proposed Revised Policy No. 14-4, "Employee I^2 (Innovator/Inspirator) Award Program"

Review and Approval:	Vincent S. Long, County Administrator
Department/ Division Review:	Alan Rosenzweig, Deputy County Administrator Candice Wilson, Director, Human Resources
Lead Staff/ Project Team:	Heather Peeples, Special Projects Coordinator Nicki Paden, Management Analyst

Statement of Issue:

This agenda item seeks Board approval of the proposed revised Policy No. 14-4 "Employee I^2 (Innovator/Inspirator) Program" to clarify and broaden the intent, scope, and execution of the Employee I^2 Program.

Fiscal Impact:

This item has no fiscal impact to the County.

Staff Recommendation:

Option #1: Adopt the proposed revised Policy No. 14-4, "Employee I^2 (Innovator/Inspirator) Program" (Attachment #1).

Report and Discussion

Background:

This agenda item seeks the Board's approval to revise Policy No. 14-4, "Employee I^2 (Innovator/Inspirator) Award Program" (Attachment #2) to broaden the scope of the Employee I^2 Program to better serve as a catalyst for innovative, employee-led, and cross-departmental improvements throughout the organization.

The revised policy supports the Board's five-year Strategic Plan and aligns with the following Governance Strategic Priorities:

- *(G2) Sustain a culture of performance, and deliver effective, efficient services that exceed expectations and demonstrate value.*
- *(G4) Retain and attract a highly skilled, diverse and innovative County workforce, which exemplifies the County's Core Practices.*
- *(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.*

Analysis:

During the June 10, 2014 Budget Workshop, the Board adopted Policy No. 14-4, "Employee I^2 (Innovator/Inspirator) Award Program." The purpose of this policy is to establish an employee awards program to encourage employee-led improvements that result in increased efficiencies, enhance or support the delivery of County services, and/or significantly contribute to reinforcing Leon County's relevance in the community or Core Practices in the workplace.

Through the Employee I^2 Program, employees are recognized for innovative ideas, teamwork, strategic processes, efficiency, and the ability to achieve positive results. This recognition reinforces the County's focus upon continuous improvements and exceeding expectations of the local community. Since the program's inception, the Employee I^2 Program has saved Leon County over $1.9 million to date ($1,453, 671 in recurring costs and $454,451 in onetime costs).

The proposed revised Policy clarifies and broadens the intent, scope, and execution of the Employee I^2 Program beyond employee awards, in an effort to align and optimize the County's various efforts to promote, identify, and implement innovative improvements. Upon approval, the restructured employee committee will serve as the County's cross-departmental innovation team in addition to facilitating the Employee I^2 Award Program. As proposed within the revised Policy, the County Administrator may assign the committee with additional tasks that support innovative, employee-led, and cross-departmental improvements.

The Board will be updated on committee activities related to cost savings achieved through the Employee I^2 Award Program during the annual budget process and employee awards ceremony.

Options:

1. Adopt the proposed revised Policy No. 14-4, “Employee I^2 (Innovator/Inspirator) Program” (Attachment #1).
2. Do not adopt the proposed revised Policy No. 14-4, “Employee I^2 (Innovator/Inspirator) Program”.
3. Board direction.

Recommendation:

Option #1.

Attachments:

1. Proposed Revised Policy No. 14-4
2. Current Policy No. 14-4

Board of County Commissioners
Leon County, Florida

Policy No. 14-4

Title:	Employee I^2 (Innovator/Inspirator) Program
Date Adopted:	May 22, 2018
Effective Date:	May 22, 2018
Reference:	N/A
Policy Superseded:	Policy No. 14-4 "Employee I^2 (Innovator/Inspirator) Award Program" adopted July 8, 2014

It shall be the policy of the Board of County Commissioners of Leon County, Florida, that Policy No. 14-4 entitled "Employee I^2 (Innovator/Inspirator) Award Program" adopted by the Board of County Commissioners on July 8, 2014, is hereby amended, and a revised policy entitled "Employee I^2 (Innovator/Inspirator) Program" is adopted in its place, to wit:

1. **Purpose.** The Employee I^2 Program shall serve as a catalyst for innovative, employee-led, and cross-departmental improvements which reinforce Leon County's Core Practices in the workplace and the County's relevance in the community.

2. **Scope.** County Administration shall develop a process to fulfill the purpose of the program to be executed by a committee appointed by the County Administrator.

3. **Employee I^2 Awards.** Employee I^2 Awards shall serve as Leon County's employee award program to recognize employee-led innovative and inspirational projects which are reflective of Leon County's Core Practices as follows:
   - 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
   - Fulfilling the "People Focused. Performance Driven" Culture

   a. **Eligibility for Participation:** In general, all full-time and part-time employees of Leon County Government are eligible for participation in the Employee I^2 Awards/ Program, including persons who work for a combined City of Tallahassee/Leon County Agency, such as the Office of Economic Vitality. Executive Team members, as identified by the County Administrator, are not eligible to participate as a nominee or as an awardee unless granted an exception by the County Administrator. The County Administrator may exclude additional employees from participating as a nominee or as an awardee to guard against conflicts of interest.

b. **Project Criteria:** The Employee I^2 Award Program shall consist of two separate project categories, (1) Inspirator Award and (2) Innovator Award, for which nominations shall be submitted. Nominations shall be evaluated based on the criteria of the project category in which the nomination is submitted. The evaluation criteria of each project category shall be established by the County Administrator which may include, but is not limited to, the following:

   a. **Inspirator Awards:** Employee-led projects that inspire others and promote the "People Focused. Performance Driven." organizational culture by:
      - Reinforcing Leon County's Core Practices in the workplace;
      - Raising the public's awareness of Leon County's community relevance.
      - Providing a creative and innovative approach to enhancing performance and service delivery;
      - Reflecting the County's commitment to exceeding expectations in the community or beyond daily responsibilities in the workplace; and
      - Promoting a sense of community among the organization and/or department by uniting employees toward a common goal.

   2. **Innovator Awards:** Employee-led projects that focus on increasing the quality, quantity, timeliness, or efficiency by which Leon County's services or products are delivered by:
      - Increasing the quality, quantity, timeliness, or efficiency by which Leon County's services or products are delivered;
      - Providing measurable cost savings in the County's delivery of services or products;
      - Reflecting responsible stewardship of the community's resources;
      - Employing an innovative application of technology or service delivery processes; and
      - Providing significant and measureable performance improvements or program enhancements which result in cost savings for the County.

c. **Evaluation:** As appointed by the County Administrator, a committee shall be responsible for the evaluation of project nominations, based on the established criteria, to determine the award level category and amount to be presented. Prior to committee evaluation, nominations shall be submitted an Executive Team member, who has knowledge of the project, to ensure completion, accuracy, and applicability of project nomination forms. Upon review and approval by an Executive Team member, nominations shall be submitted to Human Resources to coordinate transmittal of nominations to the appointed committee for final evaluation.

   The County Administrator may assign the committee additional tasks that support the intended purpose of the Employee I^2 Program.

Employee or Team of the Year: All nominees awarded with an I2 Award will be eligible for consideration of the Employee or Team of the Year award. The appointed committee shall be responsible for determining the Employee or Team of the Year and reward, subject to final approval by the County Administrator, to be presented at the annual awards ceremony.

Board of County Commissioners
Leon County, Florida

Policy No. 14-4

Title:	Employee I^2 (Innovator/Inspirator) Award Program
Date Adopted:	July 8, 2014
Effective Date:	July 8, 2014
Reference:	N/A
Policy Superseded:	N/A

It shall be the policy of the Board of County Commissioners of Leon County, Florida, that a new policy, "Employee I^2 (Innovator/Inspirator) Award Program" is hereby adopted, to wit:

1. **Purpose.** To establish an employee award program to reinforce Leon County's focus upon continuous improvements, Leon County's Core Practices, and upon the importance of conveying relevance in the local community.

2. **Policy.**

   a. Eligibility for Participation: In general, all full-time and part-time employees of the Leon County Board of County Commissioners are eligible for participation in the I^2 Award program, including persons who work for a combined City of Tallahassee/Leon County Agency, such as Blueprint 2000. Executive Team members, as identified by the County Administrator, are not eligible to participate as a nominee or as an awardee. The County Administrator may exclude additional employees from participating as a nominee or as an awardee to guard against conflicts of interest.

   b. Evaluation Process:

      1. Nominations must be submitted to an Executive Team member, who has knowledge of the event or process being nominated, for sponsorship.

      2. Prior to sponsoring a nomination, an Executive Team member who receives a nomination for sponsorship consideration will evaluate the nomination against the awards criteria and will additionally seek the Office of Management and Budget's (OMB's) review if the nomination claims to have resulted in cost savings, cost avoidances, or performance improvements.

      3. Executive Team members will submit the nominations they sponsor, with the requisite OMB review and approval if applicable, to Human Resources.

      4. Human Resources will coordinate consideration of properly sponsored nominations by the Leadership Team, membership of which will be identified by the County Administrator.

5. **I^2 Award** - A presentation of properly sponsored nominations will be made to the Leadership Team. The Leadership Team will be responsible for determining the I^2 Award prize category and amount, through a process established by the County Administrator. I^2 Award prize categories may include, but are not limited to, cash prizes for teams and individuals, within ranges established by the County Administrator, as well as plaques and certifications. The Leadership Team will be empowered to question the nominees, and to seek additional information or assistance in order to evaluate the nomination against the awards criteria.

   Leadership Team members are not excluded from participating as a nominee or as an awardee. However, when a Leadership Team member is either an individual or team nominee being evaluated by the Leadership Team, such Leadership Team member shall declare their nominee status to the Leadership Team in advance of the presentation, and abstain from the Leadership Team's evaluation and award process.

6. **Employee or Team of the Year Award** - All nominees **who are awarded an I^2 Award cash prize** by the Leadership Team will be forwarded to the Executive Team for consideration for the Employee or Team of the Year award. The Executive Team will be responsible for determining the Employee or Team of the Year award prize categories and amount, through a process established by the County Administrator. The Employee or Team of the Year awards prize categories may include, but are not limited to, cash prizes for teams and individuals, within ranges established by the County Administrator, as well as plaques and certifications. The Employee or Team of the Year will be named at the annual awards ceremony.

c. Criteria for Winning Awards – The criteria by which nominations will be evaluated will be established by the County Administrator. Evaluation criteria may include, but not be limited to, the following:

   1. Made significant contributions, which reinforce Leon County's Core Practices in the workplace.
   2. Made significant contributions, which raised the public's awareness of Leon County's community relevance.
   3. Measurably increased the quality, quantity, or timeliness of a service or product at the same or lower cost.
   4. Maintained the quality, quantity or timeliness of a service or product at a measurably reduced cost.
   5. Provided the same or increased quality, quantity or timeliness of a service or product during a period when the nominee took on significant additional responsibilities or performed such service or provided such product under unusually adverse conditions.
   6. Delivered an innovative application of technology or service delivery process that helped achieve one or more of the above.
   7. Delivered an exceptional service or product that was innovative, increased efficiency, and/or provided overall cost savings.

8. Delivered other significant and measurable performance improvements, cost savings, cost avoidances or program enhancements.

d. Eligibility Time Period – Achievements eligible for nomination and recognition the first year would be those projects completed no sooner than January 1, 2014 (so that projects underway at the time of policy adoption could be considered). The County Administrator will establish the awards calendar and future eligibility time periods.

Adopted 7/8/2014

Leon County
Board of County Commissioners

Notes for Agenda Item #10

Leon County Board of County Commissioners

Agenda Item #10

May 22, 2018

To: Honorable Chairman and Members of the Board

From: Vincent S. Long, County Administrator

Title: Leon County's 2018 9/11 Day of Remembrance and Service

Review and Approval:	Vincent S. Long, County Administrator
Department/ Division Review:	Alan Rosenzweig, Deputy County Administrator Wanda Hunter, Assistant County Administrator Shington Lamy, Director, Office of Human Services and Community Partnerships Mathieu Cavell, Assistant to the County Administrator for Community and Resilience
Lead Staff/ Project Team:	Jeri Bush, Director, Volunteer Services

Statement of Issue:

This agenda item seeks acceptance of a status report on the planned activities related to the annual Leon County 9/11 Day of Remembrance and Service for 2018. The Day of Remembrance and Service will occur on Thursday, August 23, 2018 in the Deer Tree Estates Neighborhood.

Fiscal Impact:

This item has a fiscal impact to the County. Funding for the 9/11 Day of Remembrance and Service is contemplated in the FY 2018 budget.

Staff Recommendation:

Option # 1: Accept the status report on Leon County's 2018 9/11 Day of Remembrance and Service.

Report and Discussion

Background:

Each year, staff brings a status report to the Board detailing the upcoming 9/11 Day of Remembrance and Service event, the project's location, and how neighborhood residents will be engaged.

In 2009, Congress designated September 11th as a National Day of Remembrance and Service. Beginning in 2011, on the tenth anniversary of the tragic attacks of September 11, 2001, Leon County established the community's annual 9/11 Day of Remembrance and Service. Since that time, the 9/11 Day of Remembrance and Service has earned several national and local awards for community service and citizen engagement. Most notably it earned a 2015 National Association of Counties Best in Category award for being an exemplary volunteer service project.

Historically, the 9/11 Day of Remembrance and Service has involved two different components. First, in August of each year, Leon County organizes a service day to bring together community volunteers and County employees to help revitalize a neighborhood. Volunteers perform neighborhood-wide cleanups, build handicap ramps, provide lawn maintenance, and paint homes. Second, during the month of September, Leon County hosts a formal ceremony recognizing the tragic events of 9/11 and underscoring the transformative ability of community service. However, due to the County's leadership role in disaster response and recovery, Hurricanes Hermine (2016) and Irma (2017) necessitated canceling the September event.

Analysis:

For the 2018 9/11 Day of Remembrance and Service, Leon County will build on seven years of continued success in the community by hosting a service day on Thursday, August 23, 2018 in the mobile home neighborhood of Deer Tree Estates Neighborhood located off Highway 20 and one mile west of Capital Circle Southwest in unincorporated Leon County. Staff held a meeting in April to engage neighbors and determine their interest in the Day of Service. At that time the members expressed appreciation for the opportunity to be considered for the County's Day of Service event.

Staff will continue to work with the Capital Area Neighborhood Network and the area's Homeowner's Association to hold a meeting with the residents of the neighborhood in June. The meeting will provide residents an opportunity to share their needs with staff and help generate a project list.

Beginning this year, rather than host a separate event on 9/11, features of the 9/11 Day of Remembrance Ceremony will be incorporated into the neighborhood-wide Day of Service event in order to ensure recognition of the tragic events of 9/11 and build on the sense of unity established during that day. Transitioning to a single event continues to provide the community an opportunity to recognize 9/11, engage with neighbors in a meaningful way, and provides a singular focus for the County to direct its resources. In addition, there are several additional community ceremonies and events for those individuals that wish to continue to recognize these tragic events on 9/11. Finally, September is historically the most active month of the hurricane

season. Based on the hurricanes Leon County experienced over the past two years and the County's leadership role in disaster response, transitioning to one event assists the County in effectively utilizing our limited staff resources.

Leon County will also continue its role in the Glenn J. Winuk Humanitarian Award and the military care package prep for deployed troops. The Glenn J. Winuk is sponsored by Holland and Knight and recognizes the sacrifices and community service of a County resident. Previous awards have recognized Honor Flight of Tallahassee and other veterans' causes, as well as county residents who have provided human services directly to the community. The Glenn J. Winuk Humanitarian Award will be presented at a regularly scheduled Board meeting and the military care packages will be prepped and mailed before the Thanksgiving holiday.

Options:

1. Accept the status report on Leon County's 2018 9/11 Day of Remembrance and Service.
2. Do not accept the status report on Leon County's 2018 9/11 Day of Remembrance and Service.
3. Board Direction.

Recommendation:

Option # 1.

Leon County
Board of County Commissioners

Notes for Agenda Item #11

Leon County Board of County Commissioners

Agenda Item #11

May 22, 2018

To: Honorable Chairman and Members of the Board

From: Vincent S. Long, County Administrator

Title: Interlocal Agreement with the Housing Finance Authority of Leon County

Review and Approval:	Vincent S. Long, County Administrator
Department/ Division Review:	Alan Rosenzweig, Deputy County Administrator Wanda Hunter, Assistant County Administrator
Lead Staff/ Project Team:	Shington Lamy, Director, Human Services and Community Partnerships

Statement of Issue:

At the request of the Housing Finance Authority (HFA), this agenda item seeks the Board's approval of an Interlocal Agreement between the County and the HFA to ensure continued collaboration related to affordable housing efforts.

Fiscal Impact:

This item has a fiscal impact to the County. As part of the Interlocal Agreement, the HFA will serve as a funding partner for the County's housing programs and events. For FY 2018, the HFA has allocated $30,000 for the County Housing Services' Emergency Repair Program and $3,000 ($1,500 per event) to help sponsor the County's Annual 2018 Home Expo and 9/11 Day of Service and Remembrance events. Additionally, the HFA provided $12,163 to the County for two housing rehabilitation projects bringing their total allocation for FY 2018 to $45,163.

Staff Recommendations:

Option # 1: Approve the proposed Interlocal Agreement with the Housing Finance Authority of Leon County (Attachment #1) and authorize the County Administrator to execute.

Option #2: Approve the Resolution and associated Budget Amendment Request in the amount of $45,163 (Attachment #2).

Report and Discussion

Background:

At the request of the Housing Finance Authority (HFA), this agenda item seeks the Board's approval of an Interlocal Agreement between the County and the HFA to ensure continued collaboration related to affordable housing efforts. On February 7, 2017 the Board approved the Housing Finance Authority (HFA) of Leon County's request to independently manage their administrative functions and policies, such as budget development, and procurement activities. These duties had been managed by County staff since the Board created the HFA in 1980.

On June 10, 1980, the Board created the Housing Finance Authority of Leon County (HFA) pursuant to Chapter 159.604, Florida Statutes and adopted Ordinance Number 80-39. The HFA is a dependent special district comprised of seven Board-appointed members that serve to alleviate a shortage of affordable housing and investment capital for County residents who meet specific income qualifications.

The original Ordinance established the HFA's structure, membership, and controls, and required Board approval of its contracts and annual budget. On February 7, 2017, at the request of the HFA, the Board adopted Ordinance No. 17-02 and Resolution No. 17-02 amending the original Ordinance to provide the HFA autonomy to approve its own budget, contracts, and policies.

Following the Board's approval of the Ordinance, the HFA requested that the County and HFA enter into an interlocal agreement to memorialize the continued partnership on affordable housing. The HFA approved the proposed Interlocal Agreement at its April 12, 2018 meeting.

Analysis:

The proposed Interlocal Agreement outlines the County and HFA's mutual commitment in the coordination and collaboration of affordable housing. It details the County and HFA's respective responsibilities, which includes the HFA's funding of the County's housing programs and services. Additionally, as explained later in the analysis, the Interlocal Agreement recognizes the County and HFA's partnership in the utilization of program income generated from previous down payment assistance funds issued to low-income, first-time homebuyers through the County's housing program. The Interlocal Agreement also highlights the County and HFA's coordination and collaboration in the development and/or sale of County parcels deemed appropriate for affordable housing.

County Responsibilities

Under the Interlocal Agreement, the County will continue to utilize HFA funds to assist low-income residents through the County's housing programs and services. For the past several years, the HFA has provided funding to the County's Housing Program. These funds have historically been used to assist low-income residents in the unincorporated areas with repairs that are an immediate threat to the household's health and/or safety. These repairs commonly address roof leaks, damaged windows, and plumbing or septic failure. In FY 2017, 23 homeowners received assistance with emergency repairs. In addition to the emergency repair

assistance, the County will utilize HFA funds to assist residents that meet the income eligibility for the State Housing Initiatives Partnership (SHIP) program but may not meet other required criteria. SHIP funds are is the primary revenue source for the County's Housing Program and has restrictions on how funds may be expended. For example, Florida law states that local governments cannot expend more than 20% of its annual SHIP allocations on mobile homes and prohibits the use of SHIP funding on mobile homes constructed prior to 1994. A significant number of residents on the County's waiting list for home rehabilitation live in mobile homes. Funding allocated by HFA does not have the same restrictive uses as those allocated through the SHIP program. As a result, the County is able to provide more housing assistance to mobile home residents. For FY 2018, the HFA has provided $12,163 to the County for the rehabilitation of two mobile homes.

As part of the Interlocal Agreement, the County's Housing Services Division would continue to provide monthly reports to the HFA itemizing how their funds were utilized to assist low-income residents (Exhibit A). Also, upon mutual agreement of the County and HFA, the Housing Services Division would administer the HFA's housing programs at no administrative cost. However, the HFA currently does not have any housing programs in place.

HFA Responsibilities
In accordance with the Interlocal Agreement, the HFA will continue to be a strategic and financial partner for the County's housing programs and services. No later than June15th of each year, the HFA will determine the level of funding it has budgeted for the County's Housing Program in preparation for the upcoming fiscal year.

The HFA will also provide financial support for two major County housing events: the Annual Home Expo and the 9/11 Day of Service. Historically, the HFA has been a financial sponsor of the Annual Home Expo which offers potential and existing homeowners down payment assistance information, minor home repair and home maintenance tips. The HFA allocated $1,500 for the Annual Home Expo event held on April 28, 2018. The HFA has also partnered with the County in the 9/11 Day of Service event. The County's 9/11 Day of Service event is held annually to help revitalize an area neighborhood. County staff, community partners and volunteers provide minor home rehabilitation and landscape projects to residents in commemoration of the spirit of community displayed following the tragic events of September 11, 2001. The HFA allocated $1,500 for the 2018 Day of Service.

Table #1, reflects the HFAs 2018 budget allocation to the County's Housing Program. The funds will be utilized upon the Board's approval of the budget amendment request.

Table 1. HFA FY 2018 Allocation to County Housing Programs/ Projects

Program/Project	**Amount**
Leon County Housing Program	$30,000
Annual Home Expo	$1,500
9/11 Day of Service	$1,500
Mobile Home Repairs	$12,163
Total	**$45,163**

Expenditure of Income Generated from the Down Payment Assistance Program
The Interlocal Agreement details the County and HFA's partnership on the expenditure of income that has been generated or will be generated in the future from the sale of homes that were purchased using SHIP funds for down payment assistance. Between October 1, 1998 and September 30, 2008, the County contracted with the Tallahassee Lender's Consortium (TLC) to provide down payment assistance to low-income, first-time homebuyers using SHIP funds. Through the contract with TLC, 156 residents received down payment assistance. The amount of down payment of assistance funding provided to the residents ranged from $7,500 and $10,000. The down payment assistance funds were issued as a 30-year term deferred loan at 0% interest that would be forgiven at the end of the term provided the owner maintained ownership of the home. A lien was placed on the home to ensure the funds issued for down payment assistance could be recaptured if the owner sold the home prior to the end of the 30-year term. The funds granted for down payment funds were required to be paid in full in order to release the lien. In accordance with Florida Statutes, the funds returned (or "recaptured") were considered program generated income and as such were to be deposited in the County's Housing Trust Fund and used to provide additional down payment assistance and finance other housing rehabilitation projects. Over the past several years, approximately $395,000 has been recaptured.

County and HFA staff recently conducted a review of their respective mortgage and promissory note documents and recognized that the HFA was identified as the lien holder on the promissory notes issued between October 1, 1998 and September 30, 2008 for the down payment assistance program. Although the liens were recorded under the HFA, the Interlocal Agreement acknowledges that SHIP funds were used and as such, must be deposited into the County's Housing Trust Fund. The County and HFA have agreed to ensure that all revenues collected from liens associated with the down payment assistance loans issued during that time will be utilized in accordance with Florida Statutes. The Interlocal Agreement limits this partnership to the down payment assistance loans that were made by TLC during the period October 1, 1998 through September 30, 2008 and are included as Exhibit B in the Interlocal Agreement.

County Real Estate Policy
Florida Statutes requires the County to prepare an inventory of county-owned real property that is appropriate for use as affordable housing at least once every three years. The Interlocal Agreement recognizes the continued cooperation and coordination between the County and the HFA in the sale or lease of County-owned parcels deemed appropriate for affordable housing as reflected in the Leon County Real Estate Policy No. 16-5 (Attachment # 3). The County's Housing Services Division and the Real Estate Division will work with the HFA to identify non-profit and/or for-profit organizations that may be interested in developing affordable single-family or multi-family units on the parcels. If an organization is not identified, the parcels are marketed by the Real Estate Division for sale. Proceeds from the sale of the parcels are transferred to the HFA and can only be expended for affordable housing purposes. The HFA will share in the costs associated with advertising and maintenance of the parcels.

The proposed Interlocal Agreement is effective for a term of three years upon execution by the County Administrator and the HFA Chairman. The Agreement provides an option for successive three-year term renewals following the initial term. The Interlocal Agreement may be terminated by either the County or the HFA with a 30 day written notice.

Options:

1. Approve the proposed Interlocal Agreement with the Housing Finance Authority of Leon County (Attachment #1) and authorize the County Administrator to execute.
2. Approve the Resolution and associated Budget Amendment Request in the amount of $45,163 (Attachment #2).
3. Do not approve the proposed Interlocal Agreement with the Housing Finance Authority of Leon County and do not authorize the County Administrator to execute.
4. Do not approve the Resolution and associated Budget Amendment Request in the amount of $45,163.
5. Board direction.

Recommendations:

Options #1 and #2.

Attachments:

1. Proposed Interlocal Agreement between Leon County and the Housing Finance Authority of Leon County
2. Budget Amendment Request
3. Leon County Real Estate Policy No. 16-5

INTERLOCAL AGREEMENT

THIS INTERLOCAL AGREEMENT (AGREEMENT), is made and entered into as of the date of last signature below ("Effective Date"), by and between Leon County, Florida, a charter county and a political subdivision of the State of Florida (the "County") and the Housing Finance Authority of Leon County, a local government body, corporate and politic (the "HFA"). The County and HFA may be referenced herein individually as ("Party") or collectively as ("the Parties").

WHEREAS, the County is dedicated to promoting, maintaining, and providing safe, sanitary, and affordable homes for low to moderate-income citizens of Leon County; and

WHEREAS, on June 10, 1980 the Leon County Board of County Commissioners (the "Board") adopted Ordinance No. 80-39, creating the HFA pursuant to Chapter 159, Part IV, Florida Statutes (the Florida Housing Finance Authority Law) and as most recently amended by Ordinance No. 2017-02 adopted on February 7, 2017; and

WHEREAS, the HFA functions to alleviate a shortage of affordable housing and investment capital for residents in Tallahassee-Leon County; and

WHEREAS, the HFA encourages investments by private enterprises, stimulates construction and rehabilitation of housing through the use of public financing and provides low-cost loans to make housing purchase affordable; and

WHEREAS, the Parties have expressed a mutual commitment to the coordination and collaboration of affordable housing efforts in the community; and

WHEREAS, the Parties seek to collaborate on the investment of any funds recaptured from the Down Payment Assistance Loans that were funded by the County during the period of October 1, 1998 through September 30, 2008 through the State Housing Initiative Partnership (SHIP) funds, in accordance with the guidelines of SHIP.

NOW THEREFORE, the Parties agree to the following:

1. <u>Purpose and Objective</u>

    a. The purpose of this Agreement is for the coordination and collaboration of affordable housing efforts between the Parties.

2. <u>Definitions</u>

    a. Down Payment Assistance Loans: Loans prepared and recorded in the name of the HFA that were funded by the County through the State Housing Initiative Partnership funds or from other sources.

b. HFA-Accepted Parcels: County-owned parcels that have been deemed suitable for affordable housing in accordance with Florida Statutes and the County's Real Estate Policy and presented to and accepted by the HFA for cooperation in the sale or lease.

c. Housing Programs: County-adopted or HFA-adopted programs that provide financial support to low-income residents for affordable housing.

3. Responsibilities of the Parties

The Parties' responsibilities for the coordination and collaboration of Housing Programs will be as follows:

a. County Responsibilities

i. The County will utilize funds provided by the HFA for the County housing program.

1. HFA funds, approved by the HFA, will supplement funding from other sources for projects that meet the criteria of County-adopted housing programs. Other sources include, but are not limited to, the SHIP, Community Development Block Grant, and County General Revenue funds. The HFA authorizes the County to use designated HFA funds to support the SHIP program and/or projects in accordance with the Leon County State Housing Initiative Partnership-Local Housing Assistance Plan ("SHIP-LHAP") dated February 13, 2018, as amended.

2. The County will ensure that all recipients of funds meet all eligibility requirements to receive funding under the State Housing Initiatives Partnership program as authorized pursuant to Chapter 420, Part VII, Florida Statutes.

ii. The County, in mutual agreement with the HFA, will administer programs adopted by the HFA that seek to address the affordable housing needs of residents in Leon County, at no administrative cost to the HFA, in accordance with the HFA Local Housing Assistance Plan dated July 8, 2014 ("HFA LHAP"), as amended.

iii. The programs will be administered by accomplishing the following:
1. Determine client eligibility;
2. Assess home rehabilitation needs;
3. Solicit bids for housing rehabilitation services;
4. Complete any required agreements with clients or contractors;
5. Monitor the work of contractors; and
6. Process invoices.

b. In the event an award is made through a County-adopted program funded with HFA funds that is not in compliance with the County SHIP-LHAP, the County agrees to fund, from other sources, an amount corresponding to the award to be used for the County-adopted program.

   i. In the event an award is made through an HFA-adopted program that is not in compliance with the HFA Local Housing Assistance Plan, the County agrees to fund, from other sources, an amount corresponding to the award to be used for the HFA-adopted program.

   ii. The County will maintain the records of housing programs that it administers. The records will include:

      1. The number of applicants seeking funding,
      2. The name of clients served,
      3. Name of all vendors utilized for each project,
      4. The total amount of funds utilized for each project including HFA and funds from other sources,
      5. The types of housing projects,
      6. The date each project started and the date the project was completed, and
      7. The types of services requested.

   iii. The County will provide the HFA with a monthly report on HFA funds used for projects in the form attached hereto as Exhibit A.

c. HFA Responsibilities

   i. Upon the HFA's approval of this Agreement, the HFA, in mutual agreement with the County, will become a strategic and financial partner of programs and projects adopted by the County that seek to address the affordable housing needs of residents in Leon County.

   ii. The HFA, in mutual agreement with the County, will determine annually the HFA programs to be administered by the County no later than June 15 prior to the start of each fiscal year. HFA will determine the level of its funding and the limits to its funding of County-adopted housing programs on an annual basis no later than June 15 prior to the start of each fiscal year.

   iii. Upon the HFA's approval of this Agreement, the HFA will serve as a strategic planning and financial partner in the promotion of County and HFA Housing Programs and Services mutually agreed upon by the Parties. Annual Programs will be determined in advance by both Parties no later than June 15 prior to the start of the fiscal year. Annual funding,

if any, will be determined in advance by the HFA no later than June 15 prior to the start of the fiscal year.

iv. The HFA may serve as a strategic planning and financing partner on County events that seek to promote affordable housing efforts to include, but not be limited to, the Leon County Annual Home Expo and the Leon County 9/11 Day of Service. Annual funding for promotional efforts will be determined in advance by the HFA no later than June 15 prior to the start of the fiscal year. HFA funding will be provided as a reimbursement for the aforementioned events.

v. The HFA will continue to evaluate housing projects for potential investments through the issuance of bonds and other financial resources in order to increase the inventory of affordable housing in Leon County.

4. Budget

a. Budget adoption. The HFA will adopt an estimated budget for both County-adopted and HFA-adopted programs administered by the County by June 15 prior to the start of each fiscal year.

b. Advancement of funds. The HFA will, based on its adopted budget and upon specific designation by the HFA for a given program, advance funds to the County semi-annually for HFA programs administered by the County and/ or County-adopted programs funded by the HFA. The County will retain unencumbered funds at the end of a fiscal year; however, the unencumbered amount will be subtracted from the semi-annual funding for the subsequent fiscal year. For fiscal year 2018, the HFA has specifically designated as of the Effective Date of this Agreement, a total amount of $13,648.57, including the $2,250 already committed by the County, for the Emergency Housing Repair Program.

c. Previously Administered Programs. If the HFA decides not to have the County administer any previously administered programs, any funds previously paid by the HFA to the County, but not spent for their designated purpose, will be returned to the HFA.

5. Investment of Previous Down Payment Assistance Loans

a. Coordination on the Investment of DPA Loans. The Parties agree to coordinate and collaborate on the investment of any funds that may be recaptured from the Down Payment Assistance Loans issued during the period of October 1, 1998 through September 30, 2008 attached as in Exhibit B (the "Exhibit B DPA Loans") for housing rehabilitation and other strategies provided in the County's SHIP-LHAP and in accordance with SHIP criteria. The County will provide the HFA, at minimum, quarterly updates regarding funds recaptured from Exhibit B

DPA Loans and will submit a plan for expenditure for the same to the HFA, which expenditure will be subject to concurrence by the HFA.

b. Deposit of Exhibit B DPA Loans Recaptured Funds. The Parties agree that the HFA will transfer any funds recaptured after the date hereof from the Exhibit B DPA Loans into the County's Local Housing Trust Fund. The HFA agrees to execute such documents as necessary to grant the County the authority to release, satisfy or take such other actions as the County shall deem necessary with respect to the Exhibit B DPA Loans, and for the County to directly receive funds recaptured from the Exhibit B DPA Loans.

c. Exhibit C DPA Loans. The Parties agree that any funds recaptured from the Down Payment Assistance Loans set forth in Exhibit C attached hereto (the "Exhibit C DPA Loans") shall be the property of the HFA, and the County agrees (i) to transfer any such funds to the HFA, and (ii) not to release or otherwise enter into any agreement regarding an Exhibit C DPA Loan without the HFA's approval.

6. Changes in Responsibilities

a. Changes in the responsibilities of either Party will be mutually agreed upon by the Parties and will be incorporated by written amendments to this Agreement.

7. Affordable Housing Parcels

a. In accordance with County Real Estate Policy, No. 16-5 (Real Estate Policy), as amended, the HFA and the County will cooperate in the sale or lease of any HFA-Accepted Parcels by jointly advertising and contributing to the maintenance of the parcels. All activity and action for the disposition of affordable housing parcels will be in accordance with Article 11 of the Real Estate Policy and include the following:

i. The payment, if any, and the use of funds requested from the HFA.
ii. The process and timeline for selling the property.
iii. Any conditions regarding the sale, including the nature of subsequent use and ownership.

8. HFA Correspondence

a. The address listed for the County's Housing Services Division will serve as the physical address for the HFA. Any correspondence addressed to the HFA and received by the County's Housing Services Division will be forwarded to the HFA in a timely manner.

9. Employee Designation

   a. All employees of the County involved in carrying out the obligations of the County under this Agreement remain employees of the County and are subject to the County's personnel rules and regulations therein.

10. Required Information

   a. Each Party agrees to provide the other Party with any and all information necessary to meet their respective obligations as identified herein.

11. County Staff

   a. The use of County staff and other resources, will only be authorized for projects that are directly associated with the responsibilities of the County and HFA-adopted programs mutually agreed to be administered by the County.

12. Term

   a. The term of this Agreement (the "Term") will commence on the Effective Date, and will be for a term of three (3) years. This Agreement may be renewed for additional three year terms upon mutual agreement by the Parties of the satisfaction of performance of both Parties, unless the Agreement is terminated earlier pursuant to the terms of this Agreement.

13. Termination

   a. Either the HFA or the County may terminate this Agreement without cause by giving at least thirty (30) calendar days written notice to the other party.

14. Audits, Records and Records Retention

   a. The HFA agrees to establish and maintain books, records, and documents (including electronic storage media) in accordance with generally accepted accounting procedures and practices which sufficiently and properly reflect all revenues and expenditures of funds. The HFA further agrees to retain all financial records, supporting documents, statistical records, and any other documents (including electronic storage media) pertinent to this Agreement for a period of five (5) years after termination, or if an audit has been initiated and audit findings have not been resolved at the end of five (5) years, the records will be retained until resolution of the audit findings or any litigation which may be based on the terms of this Agreement. The County or any of its duly authorized representatives will have access to and the right to examine, audit, excerpt and transcribe any directly pertinent books, documents, papers and records of the HFA, involving transactions relating to this Agreement. Upon completion or

termination of this Agreement, and at the request of the County, the HFA will cooperate with the County to facilitate the duplication and transfer of any said records or documents during the required retention period as specified in paragraph b above.

15. Choice of Law, Venue, and Severability

a. This Agreement shall be construed and interpreted in accordance with Florida law. Venue for any actions brought in relation to this Agreement shall be placed in a court of competent jurisdiction in Leon County, Florida. If any provision of this Agreement is subsequently held invalid, the remaining provisions shall continue in effect.

16. Several Liability

a. Liability of the Parties will be several and not joint, and in no event will a party have any liability with respect to the acts or omissions of any other party to this Agreement.

17. Amendment

a. This Agreement may be amended in writing from time to time by mutual consent of the Parties. All amendments to this Agreement will be in writing and fully executed by the Parties.

18. Notice

a. If written notice is required in this Agreement, such notice shall be given by hand-delivery, recognized overnight delivery service, or by first class mail, registered and return receipt requested as follows:

To the County as follows:

_____
_____
_____
_____

To the HFA as follows:

_____
_____
_____
_____

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the Parties hereto, through their duly authorized representative, have executed this Agreement as of the date last written below.

Leon County, Florida	**Housing Finance Authority of Leon County**
Vincent S. Long, County Administrator	Tom Lewis, Chairman

ATTESTED BY:

Gwendolyn Marshall, Clerk of Court & Comptroller, Leon County, Florida	Jeffrey Sharkey, Secretary Housing Finance Authority of Leon County

AS APPROVED TO FORM:

Herbert W.A. Thiele, County Attorney	Mark T. Mustian, Attorney Housing Finance Authority of Leon County

EXHIBIT A

Report of Housing Projects Funded by HFA

Date: _____

Application/ Designation Date	First Name	Last Name	Income Level	Address	Status[1]	Project Type	Project Description	Date Work Performed	Date Vendor Paid/Project Closed	Actual Expenditure To Date	HFA Funding Allocated	Notes

EXHIBIT B

LEON COUNTY HFA SUBORDINATE MORTGAGES (DPA)				
FOUND IN LEON COUNTY RECORDS; RECORDED MORTGAGES (AND NOTE ATTACHED)				
CONFIRMED CURRENT OWNER ON LEON COUNTY PROPERTY APPRAISER WEBSITE				
LAST NAME	**FIRST NAME**	**DATE RECORDED**	**Date of Mortgage**	**ADDRESS**
Fritzen	Ramona	10/20/1998	10/9/1998	3688 Wood Hill Dr
McNeil	Reshecia	1/5/1999	12/30/1998	4128 Red Cedar Court
Wattu	Linda	2/29/2000	2/25/1999	802 Peggy Dr
Hirst	Jennifer	4/13/2000	3/30/1999	1540 Twin Lakes Circle
McKnight	Paula	5/7/1999	5/4/1999	8255 Balmoral Dr
Taff	Charlene	5/28/1999	5/14/1999	9579 Old Woodville Hwy
Roberts	Cathy	6/14/1999	6/8/1999	841 Alice Wester Dr
Blackburn	Misty	9/17/1999	6/30/1999	1607 Misty Garden Way (also in some records as 1609)
Neel	Charlie	8/24/1999	8/20/1999	3418 Cherokee Ridge Trail
Lewand	Georgia	9/10/1999	9/10/1999	818 Brent Drive

Donner	Barbara	9/29/1999	9/27/1999	3706 Bellwood Dr
Odom	David	10/27/1999	10/25/1999	1303 Burgess Dr
Burke	Minnie	11/18/1999	11/15/1999	4020 Wiggington Road
Vivas	Renee	12/2/1999	11/29/1999	4146 Laurel Oak Circle
Gordon	Paulette	12/30/1999	12/22/1999	916 Crossway Road
Kraeft	Diane	1/10/2000	12/30/1999	3359 Baum Road
Harris	Yolanda	9/7/2000	3/31/2000	8232 Little Terry Circle
Crump	Lejune	6/6/2000	4/27/2000	1479 Grey Fox Run
Lamoute	Sherri	5/8/2000	4/28/2000	5714 Eunice Court
Borecky	William	5/26/2000	5/24/2000	5756 Bombadil Ct

Joshua	Michelle	5/31/2000	5/25/2000	1907 Longview Dr
Dewall	Kathleen	6/5/2000	5/26/2000	4850 Jackson Cove Road
Pater	Mary Ann	5/31/2000	5/30/2000	4537 Hickory Forest Circle
Duce (McClellan)	Margaret	7/18/2000	5/31/2000	5406 Claredon Court
Coon	Regina	10/13/2000	7/12/2000	2163 Portsmouth Circle
Parker-Hart	Yolanda	8/3/2000	7/21/2000	5821 Marblewood Lane
Jones	Evangeline	8/7/2000	8/2/2000	2059 Little River Street
McQueen	Shenella	8/11/2000	8/8/2000	8317 Balmoral Drive
Smith	Katina	8/28/2000	8/25/2000	5415 Water Valley Court

Kalista (Weiss)	Alicia	9/12/2000	9/6/2000	1310 Tom Still Road
Brown	Sharon	10/5/2000	10/4/2000	1850 Folkstone Road
Davis	Debbie	11/29/2000	11/28/2000	5375 Dawn Court
Potts	Michael	12/5/2000	11/30/2000	281 Fern Hollow Road
Jackson	Twan	12/5/2000	11/30/2000	4732 Hibiscus Avenue
McNealy	Ruby	12/18/2000	12/15/2000	2335 Southhampton Drive
Cohen	Marvin	1/18/2001	1/11/2001	5640 Mossy Top Way
Morgan	Susan	2/26/2001	2/23/2001	8849 Road to the Lake
Gordon	Jeri	3/8/2001	3/1/2001	6271 Alamo Drive

Pye	Brenda	5/25/2001	3/22/2001	5788 Cypress Circle
Hoffler	Charles	4/11/2001	4/5/2001	5412 Debbie Street
Otuonye	Gabriel	5/4/2001	4/24/2001	1744 Rodeo Drive
Tucker	Edward	5/18/2001	4/26/2001	9455 Liska Drive
Thomas	Lakeidra	5/1/2001	4/27/2001	2094 Little River Lane
Allen (Miles)	Ivy	5/3/2001	5/1/2001	4077 Bothwell Terrace
Hatten	Ryan	5/24/2001	5/18/2001	3450 Wood Hill Drive
Coya	Manuel	6/5/2001	5/30/2001	1805 Rodeo Drive
Phippin	Aleksandra	6/6/2001	5/30/2001	1379 Idlewild Drive
Jahn	Janet	6/11/2001	5/31/2001	7226 Garrett Road
Ausness	Patricia	7/9/2001	6/29/2001	4099 Blind Brook Court

Cronin	Matthew	8/3/2001	7/27/2001	2630 Faversham Drive
Parker	Gladys	9/19/2001	7/30/2001	9870 Wadesboro Road
Pierce	Candice	9/18/2001	8/16/2001	8300 Balmoral Drive
Gensel	Linda Marie	9/11/2001	8/20/2001	5714 Bombadil Court
Thomas	Melissa	9/5/2001	8/29/2001	2009 Balmoral Court
Hilliard	Richard	10/3/2001	9/26/2001	1902 Katherine Speed Court
Mathena	Judith	3/29/2002	10/26/2001	11224 Kelli Loop
McCoy	Felicia	10/31/2001	10/26/2001	12296 Wilderness Drive/12438 Jamison Way
Harrington	Milton	11/19/2001	11/8/2001	5648 Rustic Drive
Youngblood	Terry	1/4/2002	11/30/2001	4616 Autumn Wood Way

King (Annis)	Martha	12/28/2001	12/18/2001	3328 Wood Hill Drive
Leonard	Daniel	2/4/2002	1/31/2002	8504 SouthMinster Court
Stacknik	Suzanne	2/1/2002	1/31/2002	5048 Easy Street
McFadden	Constance	2/15/2002	2/12/2002	4006 Duncan Lane
Bissett	Joel	3/27/2002	3/22/2002	5748 Cypress Circle
White	Kevin	4/2/2002	3/28/2002	5419 Sombra del Lago
Diamond	Ashante	4/8/2002	3/28/2002	8472 Titus Lane
Burns	Audrey	4/11/2002	4/1/2002	7018 Veterans Memorial Hwy
Bailey	Stephen	4/25/2002	4/15/2002	4759 Orchid Drive
Harris	Dianne	5/30/2002	5/24/2002	5294 Water Valley Drive

Nichols	Robert	5/31/2002	5/24/2002	1950 Fleischmann Road/ or 3362 Thomas Butler Road
Radke	Lana	7/8/2002	6/27/2002	5610 Grove Valley Court
McKinnie	Lisa	7/5/2002	6/28/2002	5787 Bombadil Court
Hayden	Connie	7/10/2002	6/28/2002	4535 Russell's Pond Lane
Deverteuil	Elizabeth	7/3/2002	6/28/2002	4192 Red Oak Drive
Folsom	Jennifer	9/4/2002	8/13/2002	5286 Water Valley Drive
Ichite	Barry	8/30/2002	8/20/2002	4122 Sonnet Drive
Porter	Clifford	8/28/2002	8/23/2002	3837 Castleberry Drive
Lewis	Katherine	9/13/2002	8/30/2002	1550 Twin Lakes Circle
Williams	Opal	9/12/2002	8/30/2002	2020 Canewood Court
Profitt	Steven	9/8/2002	8/30/2002	1573 Clifford Hill Road

Essig	Stephanie V.	9/5/2002	8/30/2002	4104 Wiggington Road
Davis	April	10/11/2002	9/20/2002	1226 Brafforton Drive
Washington-Frison	Cantouria	10/28/2002	10/17/2002	5358 Tower Road
Watts	Laura	11/1/2002	10/29/2002	5795 Bombadil Court
Woodard	Denise	11/4/2002	10/31/2002	5575 Tower Wood Trail
Cox (Lewis)	Tanya	11/21/2002	11/12/2002	6201 Bombadil Drive
Sunday	Patricia	12/6/2002	11/22/2002	4717 Center Drive
Dantzler	Phyllis	12/11/2002	12/6/2002	2765 Sandalwood Drive
Miller	Kista	1/23/2003	1/15/2003	5346 Tower Road
Williams	Shawanda	2/28/2003	1/24/2003	4750 Shelfer Road
Lanier	Linda	2/4/2003	1/24/2003	2141 Shangri La Lane
Cain	Roger	2/5/2003	1/28/2003	4554 Sunray Place
Baker	Winifred	4/1/2003	2/21/2003	3878 Cromwell Court

McVay	James	3/21/2003	3/5/2003	8751 Centerville Road
Durbin	Rebecca	4/29/2003	4/2/2003	1172 Brafforton Drive
Wright	Devetrianna	4/17/2003	4/11/2003	1408 Westheaven Drive
Elliott	Elisabeth	4/28/2003	4/18/2003	2901 Cathedral Drive
Johnson	Willie Lee	5/3/2003	4/28/2003	2033 Natural Bridge Road
Pye	Ramona Cox	5/23/2003	4/30/2003	5789 Japonica Court
Hickman	Stephen	5/27/2003	5/22/2003	4111 Susan Avenue
Haas	Terri	6/4/2003	5/23/2003	5318 Tower Road
Youmas	Katronda	6/4/2003	5/28/2003	5354 Tower Road
Miller	Jeremy	6/4/2003	5/29/2003	5338 Tower Road

Hanks	Joseph	6/2/2003	5/29/2003	1108** Brafforton Drive
Lawrence	Deron	8/4/2003	7/25/2003	8512 SouthMinster Court
Englert	Gabriel	8/19/2003	8/14/2003	3808 Cottingham Drive
Adkins	Jessee	9/25/2003	8/28/2003	7560 Talley Ann Drive
Wynn	Elouise	9/10/2003	9/5/2003	107 Ponce de Leon Boulevard
Brown	Demetris	11/4/2003	10/29/2003	8835 Old Woodville Highway
Stovall	Salina	12/1/2003	11/21/2003	2584 Chateau Lane
Dickson	Christopher	1/29/2004	1/16/2004	2221 Mandrell Court
Felix (Colson)	Paulane	6/23/2004	5/27/2004	5330 Tower Road
Plaster	Michael	6/29/2004	6/22/2004	4129 Wiggington Road
Hunt	Clara	7/2/2004	6/25/2004	810 Annawood Street

Sahagun	Jose	1/19/2005	9/24/2004	815 Annawood Circle
McAtee	Heather	10/4/2004	9/29/2004	2605 Onyx Trail
Stachurski	Michael	2/9/2005	2/1/2005	2426 Manzanita Court
Montgomery	Ervin	2/25/2005	2/16/2005	8979 Blountstown Highway
Haynes	Pamela	6/29/2005	3/3/2005	??? Sandyrock Lane Cannot find a solid address except for a property that is not in her name
Cosby	Damion	6/15/2005	4/8/2005	5770 Jodphur Court
Miller	Charlene	5/4/2005	4/29/2005	8201 Hunters Ridge Trail
Beam	Christopher	5/11/2005	5/2/2005	8261 Balmoral Drive
Kogot	Joshua	6/7/2005	5/12/2005	7710 Talley Ann Drive
Knight	Janine	5/19/2005	5/16/2005	809 Briandav
Simmons	Travis	6/8/2005	5/31/2005	2026 Nena Hills Drive
Claridge (Williams)	Amanda	6/27/2005	6/24/2005	2620 Chandalar Lane

St. Germaine	Joseph	9/8/2005	8/12/2005	4612 Autumn Way
McHenry	Alison	1/9/2006	8/15/2005	2807 Misty Garden Circle
Brown	Jermaine	10/26/2005	8/15/2005	4736 Shelfer Road
Richmond	Lea	8/25/2005	8/19/2005	1169 Brafforton Way
Auguste	Sandra	9/12/2005	9/9/2005	5445 Tallapoosa Road
Ballentine	Karen	11/7/2005	9/23/2005	4752 Hibiscus Avenue
Hudson	Marie	11/7/2005	9/30/2005	4754 Hibiscus Avenue
Goings	Angela	12/8/2005	11/22/2005	5932 Friendly Avenue
Lyons	Joanne	12/6/2005	11/30/2005	314 Folsom Drive
Coleman	Felicia	12/12/2005	12/2/2005	4733 Hibiscus Avenue
Chukes	Hope	12/30/2005	12/16/2005	10160 Sandyrock Lane

Dugan	Eunice	2/14/2006	2/10/2006	4712 Hibiscus Avenue
Storm	Jeffrey	3/6/2006	2/17/2006	5810 Bombadil Court
Hadley	Tiffany	3/17/2006	2/22/2006	1001 Shady Wood Trail
Rumph	Laura	4/3/2006	3/27/2006	1503 Grey Fox Run
Moore	Dan	4/5/2006	3/31/2006	5389 Sombra del Lago Drive
Green	Ebony	5/4/2006	4/28/2006	711 Briandav Street
Fisher	Yolanda	8/21/2006	5/25/2006	4660 Cypress Point Road
Wilson	Melanie	9/5/2006	5/25/2006	3080 Whirlaway Trail
Chambers	KeyannaShabar	1/23/2007	11/30/2006	1052 Shady Wood Trail
Hormuth	Jason	12/11/2006	11/30/2006	2405 Manzanita Court
Zubr	Yelitza	12/8/2006	12/5/2006	3046 Layla Street
Simpson	Meredith	12/28/2006	12/14/2006	518 Patty Lynn Drive

Claitt	Requista	12/22/2006	12/15/2006	7214 Turner Street
Cumberbatch	Jurelle	1/4/2007	12/28/2006	4753 Hibiscus Avenue
Robbins (Stoutamire)	Elizabeth	2/15/2007	2/12/2007	16923 Aqua Lane
Barley	Benjamin	3/2/2007	2/28/2007	7764 Talley Ann Drive
Paris	Antwon	3/6/2007	2/28/2007	1325 Success Way
Pounds	Sean	3/27/2007	3/23/2007	1668 Corey Wood Circle
Moldstad	John & Amanda	7/6/2007	6/28/2007	523 Brooke Hampton Drive

Exhibit C

LEON COUNTY HFA SUBORDINATE MORTGAGES (DPA)			
UND IN LEON COUNTY RECORDS; RECORDED MORTGAGES (AND NOTE ATTACH			
ONFIRMED CURRENT OWNER ON LEON COUNTY PROPERTY APPRAISER WEBSIT			
LAST NAME	**FIRST NAME**	**DATE RECORDED**	**Date of Mortgage**
Smith	Mary & Jerome	9/29/1992	9/15/1992
Edwards	Anthony & Fay	11/6/1992	10/30/1992
Jordan	Cynthia	11/17/1992	11/16/1992
Dodson (now Brumbley)	Karalyn	10/1/1993	9/29/1993
Brown	Michael A.	11/4/1996	10/30/1995
Reichwein	Eyvonne	1/19/1996	1/12/1996
Bascom	Blondie	2/7/1996	1/16/1996
Marshall	Elizabeth	1/30/1996	1/24/1996
Toothman	Wayne	2/27/1996	2/16/1996
Peterson	Ricky	5/13/1996	10/30/1996

Bryan	Marvin A Jr	10/31/1996	10/31/1996
Fitzsimmons	Michael	11/1/1996	10/31/1996
Huntley	Dorothy L	1/16/1997	12/20/1996
Jefferson	Pamela	1/24/1997	1/17/1997
Bryant	Barbara	2/20/1997	2/12/1997
Pringle	Sherese	3/5/1997	2/28/1997
Harper	William	3/5/1997	2/28/1997
Sellers	Darrell	4/23/1997	3/31/1997
Mitchell	Cynthia	4/2/1997	3/31/1997
Lindsey	Connie	6/4/1997	5/22/1997
Scott	Fran	6/10/1997	6/4/1997

Johnson	Jeannette	7/11/1997	7/1/1997
Hayes	Gwendolyn	8/6/1997	7/31/1997
Nichols	Victoria	9/9/1997	9/5/1997
Adams	Carmen	11/12/1997	10/10/1997
Dotson	Kimberly	12/31/1997	10/10/1997
Colbert	James	11/18/1997	10/20/1997
Massenburg	Aneta	10/31/1997	10/24/1997
McNulty	Carolyn	12/9/1997	11/25/1997
Watson (Ashby)	Joanne	12/9/1997	11/25/1997
De Polit	Maria	1/13/1998	12/24/1997

Bearden	Michael	2/9/1998	1/30/1998
Glenn	Zabrina	3/23/1998	3/20/1998
Newman	Darryl	3/24/1998	3/23/1998
Monroe	Lorenzo	7/13/1998	4/6/1998
Whitfield	Timothy	4/22/1998	4/17/1998
Jamil	Mohtashim	5/14/1998	5/8/1998
Freeland	Kay	6/12/1998	6/3/1998
Lansberry	Cindy	6/3/1998	6/4/1998
Pennywell	Vivian	6/23/1998	6/15/1998
Bowens	Lue Anna	9/2/1998	6/20/1998
Baker	Pamela	7/10/1998	7/2/1998
Fleck	Jared	7/10/1998	7/2/1998

Ferrell	Gregory	7/10/1998	7/2/1998
Prenatt	Michelle	9/2/1998	7/3/1998
Staalenburg	Heidi	8/27/1998	7/31/1998
Schaefer	Michele	8/11/1998	7/31/1998
Anderson	Maxine	9/8/1998	8/7/1998
Phillips/Lancos	Dawnette	8/26/1998	8/21/1998
Monlyn	Karen	8/31/1998	8/24/1998
Peters	Johnnie Mae	9/9/1998	8/31/1998
Milton	Mindy	9/8/1998	8/31/1998
Baggett	Shiela	9/17/1998	9/10/1998
Kneer	Dolores	9/22/1998	9/16/1998

Wilson	Tiffany	11/6/1998	9/28/1998
Miller	Denise	11/24/1998	9/28/1998
Maher	Verena	10/20/1998	9/28/1998
West	Troy	10/5/1998	9/30/1998
Garrison	Bridget	10/23/1998	10/16/1998
Lee	Genevia	11/3/1998	10/23/1998
Cleggett	Velda	11/13/1998	11/6/1998
Mantay	Shawn	12/9/1998	11/6/1998
McClure	Tonya	12/3/1998	11/23/1998

Notley	Todd	12/23/1998	11/27/1998
Williams	Linda	12/7/1998	11/30/1998
Caldwell	Kathleen	11/18/1998	11/30/1998
Stanley	Michael	12/17/1998	12/10/1998
Peacock	Stephen	7/13/1999	12/31/1998
Lusher	William	1/12/1999	12/31/1998
Ferchow	Stuart/Evelyn	2/8/1999	2/1/1999
Carter	Paul	2/18/1999	2/11/1999
Nelson	Sharon	3/5/1999	2/25/1999

Floyd	Sandra	3/9/1999	3/5/1999
Hunt	Kenneth	3/11/1999	3/5/1999
Wood	Patricia	3/17/1999	3/9/1999
Rhodes	Carrie	3/19/1999	3/9/1999
Lane	Robert	3/12/1999	3/9/1999
Chapman	James	4/1/1999	3/26/1999
Holden	Tammy	4/6/1999	3/29/1999
Kelly	Carolyn	4/6/1999	3/30/1999
Hagan	Lee Ann	4/6/1999	3/31/1999

Milton	Shonder	4/28/1999	4/23/1999
Jackson	shonder,	4/30/1999	4/27/1999
Kelly	Carolyn L	5/4/1999	4/28/1999
Browning	Regina	5/6/1999	4/30/1999
Thiemer	Diana	5/21/1999	5/18/1999
Moore	Latashia	5/24/1999	5/19/1999
Harris	Susan	5/24/1999	5/19/1999
Andrews	Sharon	6/3/1999	5/28/1999

Cotton	Kerry	6/8/1999	5/28/1999
Hall	Brenda	6/10/1999	6/4/1999
Lanham	Crystal	6/10/1999	6/4/1999
Brown	Michael K	6/15/1999	6/7/1999
Kalogera	Ryan	6/25/1999	6/8/1999
Pender	Sherry	6/16/1999	6/8/1999
Armstrong	Patricia	7/13/1999	6/30/1999
Jugger	Mary	7/13/1999	7/1/1999
Davis	Landon	7/9/1999	7/6/1999

Byrne	Marsha	8/12/1999	7/30/1999
Parent	Rachel	8/4/1999	7/30/1999
Jones	Rebecca	9/2/1999	8/26/1999
Harrison	Gerald	9/2/1999	8/27/1999
Bennett	Sara	9/29/1999	9/24/1999
Reis	Rebecca	11/4/1999	10/29/1999
Kelly	Roy	9/29/1999	10/30/1999

RESOLUTION NO.

WHEREAS, the Board of County Commissioners of Leon County, Florida, approved a budget for fiscal year 2017/2018; 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 22th day of May, 2018.

LEON COUNTY, FLORIDA

BY: _____
Nick Maddox, Chairman
Board of County Commissioners

ATTEST:
Gwendolyn Marshall, 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

FISCAL YEAR 2017/2018
BUDGET AMENDMENT REQUEST

No: BAB18024
Date: 5/10/2018

Agenda Item No:
Agenda Item Date: 5/22/2018

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***			
125	932019	337502	000	HFA Emergency Repairs	12,439	30,000	42,439
001	000	366000	000	Contributions and Donations	1,100	15,163	16,263
							-
							-
					Subtotal:	45,163	

Expenditures

Account Information					Current Budget	Change	Adjusted Budget
Fund	***Org***	***Acct***	***Prog***	***Title***			
125	932019	585000	554	Housing Rehabilitation	12,439	30,000	42,439
001	371	585440	554	Housing Rehabilitation	-	5,238	5,238
001	371	585447	554	Housing Rehabilitation	-	6,925	6,925
001	371	54900	569	Other & Charges & Obligations	6,475	1,500	7,975
001	113	54800	513	Promotional Activities	3,900	1,500	5,400
					Subtotal:	45,163	

Purpose of Request:

This budget amendment allocates funds from the Housing Finance Authority (HFA) per the Interlocal Agreement. The HFA has allocated $42,163 for the housing rehabilitation for the County's Housing Program and $3,000 for sponsorship of the County's Annual Home Expo and 9/11 Day of Service and Remembrance events.

Group/Program Director

Budget Manager

Scott Ross, Director, Office of Financial Stewardship

Approved By: **Resolution** [X] **Motion** [ ] **Administrator** [ ]

Board of County Commissioners
Leon County, Florida

Policy No. 16-5

Title:	Real Estate Policy
Date Adopted:	June 14, 2016
Effective Date:	June 14, 2016
Reference:	Chapters 73, 74, 125, 127, 162, 197, and 420, Florida Statutes; Leon County Administrative Code at Chapter 2, Article X, Leon County Code of Laws; Chapters 6, 10, 14, 16, and 18 Leon County Code of Laws; Tallahassee-Leon County 2030 Comprehensive Plan, Part VI Joint Housing Element
Policy Superseded:	Policy No. 03-01, Approval Authority for the Acquisition, Disposition, and Leasing of Real estate, adopted January 14, 2003; amended November 18, 2003; amended February 24, 2004; amended August 25, 2009; amended October 13, 2009; amended February 23, 2010

It shall be the policy of the Board of County Commissioners of Leon County, Florida (the Board), that Policy No. 03-01, "Approval Authority for the Acquisition, Disposition, and Leasing of Real Estate", originally adopted by the Leon County Board of County Commissioners on January 14, 2003, amended on November 18, 2003, amended on February 24, 2004, amended August 25, 2009, amended October 13, 2009, and amended February 23, 2010 be superseded and a new Policy be adopted in its place, to wit:

Article 1.
Intent, Authority, Purpose, and Scope

1.1. The intent of this Policy is to provide for the coordinated administration of County departments to better address the comprehensive nature of the County's real estate affairs, and to place into the hands of the County Administrator the multitude of details which necessarily arise from the County's need to transact a wide-ranging variety of purchases, sales, leases, and licenses of real estate and, thus, enabling the Board to perform freely, without unnecessary interruption, its fundamental intended purpose of making policy. It is the further intent of this Policy to provide a formula and structure for the economic and efficient conduct of the County's real estate affairs by making the County Administrator responsible for the handling of all things necessary to accomplish and bring to fruition this Policy established by the Board. Further, it is the intent that this Policy shall be followed, along with all applicable laws and professional ethics, in order to insure fair and equitable treatment to the County, the general public, and all affected real estate owners.

1.2. The authority set forth herein shall be deemed to be as follows:

1.2.1. the Board's pre-approval of the contracts and agreements negotiated by the County Administrator, or his or her authorized designee, for the Acquisition, Disposition, and License of Real Estate pursuant to those specific duties set forth in Section 2-501(b)(8) of the Leon County Administrative Code in LC Code Chapter 2, Article X, as may be amended from time to time;

1.2.2. the County Administrator's specific duty to supervise the care and custody of all County-owned Real Estate pursuant to those specific duties set forth in Section 2-501(b)(4) of the Leon County Administrative Code in LC Code Chapter 2, Article X, as may be amended from time to time;

1.2.3. the County Administrator's specific duty to carry out any other power or duty as may be assigned by the Board pursuant to those specific duties set forth in Section 2-501(b)(13) of the Leon County Administrative Code in LC Code Chapter 2, Article X, as may be amended from time to time;

1.2.4. the County Administrator's specific power and duty to supervise, direct, and control all County departments and offices the responsibility for the operation of County government and the implementation of all Board policies pursuant to Section 2-501(f) of the Leon County Administrative Code in LC Code Chapter 2, Article X, as may be amended from time to time;

1.2.5. the Board's authority to assign to the County Administrator additional administrative and ministerial powers and duties to be carried out subject to, and in accordance with, the limitations and directives set forth in this Policy; and

1.2.6. the Board's authorization for the County Attorney to commence lawsuits and other Court proceedings in accordance with this Policy including, but not limited to, those seeking to acquire Real Estate under the Board's exercise of eminent domain, those seeking possession and/or damages from occupants of County-owned Real Estate and those seeking to quiet title to County-owned Real Estate.

1.3. The purpose of this Policy is to establish a policy and procedure for the following:

1.3.1. the Board's pre-approval of any and all contracts or agreements negotiated by the County Administrator, or his or her authorized designee, for the Acquisition, Disposition, and License of Real Estate; and

1.3.2. the Board's authorization for the County Attorney to commence lawsuits and other Court proceedings in accordance with this Policy including, but not limited to, those seeking to acquire Real Estate under the Board's exercise of eminent domain, those seeking possession and/or damages from occupants of County-owned Real Estate and those seeking to quiet title to County-owned Real Estate.

1.4. The scope of this Policy is as set forth in the following Articles:

- Article 1 - Intent, Authority, Purpose, and Scope
- Article 2 - Definitions
- Article 3 - Responsibilities
- Article 4 - Appraisals and Other County Estimates
- Article 5 - Acquisition by Eminent Domain
- Article 6 - Acquisition by Foreclosure of County Liens
- Article 7 - Acquisition of Tax Deed Parcels
- Article 8 - All Other Acquisitions by Purchase, Lease, or Donation
- Article 9 - Designations for Purposes of Disposition and Management
- Article 10 - Disposition of Escheatment Tax Deed Parcels
- Article 11 - Disposition of Affordable Housing Parcels
- Article 12 - All Other Dispositions by Sale, Lease, or Donation
- Article 13 - Management and Grants of Licenses and County Easements

Article 2.
Definitions

2.1. *Acquisition* means the conveyance of Real Estate to the County from others, as addressed in following Articles: Article 5, Acquisition by Eminent Domain; Article 6, Acquisition by Foreclosure of County Liens; Article 7, Acquisition of Tax Deed Parcels; and Article 8, All Other Acquisitions by Purchase, Lease, or Donation. Upon the valid recordation of the deed, easement, certificate of title, order of taking, or other such document that knowingly conveys such Real Estate to the County in accordance with this Policy, the Acquisition shall be deemed accepted by the County.

2.2. *Acquisition Under Threat of Eminent Domain* means an acquisition of Real Estate that has been identified on a Right-of-Way Map as being necessary to implement a Capital Improvements Project, regardless of an owner's unwillingness to sell, and that proceeds to completion in accordance with the pre-suit negotiation process as provided in Section 73.015, Florida Statutes, as may be amended from time to time, without the need for the Board to exercise its power of eminent domain with the commencement of a lawsuit.

2.3. *Acquisition By Exercise of Eminent Domain* means an acquisition of Real Estate under the Board's exercise of its eminent domain power with the commencement of a lawsuit in those instances when the pre-suit negotiations for an Acquisition Under Threat of Eminent Domain are unsuccessful; provided, however, that in accordance with Section 127.02, Florida Statutes, as may be amended from time to time, such exercise of eminent domain shall not proceed unless the Board adopts a resolution authorizing such acquisition.

2.4. *Affordable Housing* means housing for which the monthly rents or monthly mortgage payments including taxes, insurance, and utilities do not exceed 30 percent of that amount which represents the percentage of the median adjusted gross annual income for any households with persons qualifying as "extremely-low-income persons," "very-low-income persons," "low-income persons," or "moderate-income persons," as those terms are defined in Section 420.0004, Florida Statutes, as may be amended from time to time.

2.5. *Affordable Housing Parcel* means a parcel of County-owned Real Estate deemed to be appropriate for use as Affordable Housing as determined by the County Administrator or his or her authorized designee.

2.6. *Capital Improvements Project* means any project which has been approved by the Board in a capital improvements project budget, or which has otherwise been approved by the Board pursuant to an agenda request presented at a meeting of the Board.

2.7. *Code Enforcement Board* means the Leon County Code Enforcement Board created and operated pursuant to Chapter 162, Florida Statutes, as may be amended from time to time, and Chapter 6, LC Code, as may be amended from time to time.

2.8. *Code Enforcement Lien* means a certified copy of a Code Enforcement Board order imposing a fine that, upon being recorded in the official records of Leon County, constitutes a lien against the Real Estate on which the code violation exists and upon any other Real Estate or personal property owned by the code violator.

2.9. *Comprehensive Plan* means the Tallahassee-Leon County 2030 Comprehensive Plan, as may be amended from time to time.

2.10. *County* means, as indicated by the context used, either Leon County, Florida, as a geographic location, or Leon County, Florida, a charter county and political subdivision of the state of Florida, as a legal entity.

2.11. *County Easement* means an easement conveyed by the County, as grantor, to a utility provider, as grantee, which grants a permanent or temporary easement interest in a parcel of County-owned Real Estate for the sole purpose of providing utility service to the County. As distinguished from other easements in County-owned Real Estate, the conveyance of a County Easement is considered a function of the County Administrator's specific duty to supervise the care and custody of all County Real Estate and, as such, shall be exempt from the Article 12 requirements below.

2.12. *Disposition* means the conveyance of Real Estate from the County to others, as addressed in following Articles: Article 10, Disposition of Escheatment Tax Deed Parcels; Article 11, Disposition of Affordable Housing Parcels; and Article 12, All Other Dispositions by Sale, Lease, or Donation. A Disposition shall not include the grant of a License or a County Easement interest in County-owned Real Estate.

2.13. *Donation* means a conveyance of Real Estate by Purchase or Sale involving no monetary consideration including, but not limited to, any such conveyance of Real Estate to the County required

or otherwise authorized pursuant to any Board action, any LC Code provision, or any other federal, state, or local law, regulation, or rule as further specified in Section 8.7 below.

2.14. *Eminent Domain Acquisition* means either or both an Acquisition Under Threat of Eminent Domain or an Acquisition By Exercise of Eminent Domain.

2.15. *Escheatment* means the reversion of Real Estate to the County, pursuant to Section 197.502(8), Florida Statutes, as may be amended from time to time, resulting from the passage of three years during which such Real Estate remained on the Clerk's List of Lands Available.

2.16. *Fair Market Rent* means the reasonable rental rate and other related terms applicable to the Lease of any Real Estate.

2.17. *Full Compensation* means monetary compensation paid to an owner, pursuant to Chapter 73, Florida Statutes, as may be amended from time to time, and as otherwise provided by law, in consideration for an Eminent Domain Acquisition. Full compensation shall include, but not be limited to, the following:

2.17.1. compensation for the Real Estate acquired;

2.17.2. damages to any remaining Real Estate not acquired;

2.17.3. any legal entitlement to damages to an owner's business caused by the denial of the use of the Real Estate acquired; and

2.17.4. any legal entitlement to an owner's reasonable attorneys' fees, experts' fees, and costs incurred in the defense of the proceedings.

2.18. *HLPP* means the Homestead Loss Prevention Program as adopted by the Board and as may be amended from time to time.

2.19. *HLPP Lien* means the lien imposed on a parcel of Real Estate through a HLPP participant's execution and delivery to the County of Secured Promise to Pay Back Redemption Amount Advanced to Owner.

2.20. *Housing Element* means Part VI of Volume I of the Comprehensive Plan consisting of the Joint Housing Element, the Housing Element of the City of Tallahassee, and the Housing Element of Leon County.

2.21. *Lake Jackson Town Center* means The Lake Jackson Town Center at Huntington retail plaza, located at 3840 N. Monroe Street, Tallahassee, Florida, and any part thereof.

2.22. *LC Code* means the Leon County Code of Laws, as may be amended from time to time.

2.23. *LC Government Annex* means the Leon County Government Annex building located at 311 and 315 S. Calhoun Street, Tallahassee, Florida, and any part thereof including but not limited to office and parking spaces.

2.24. *Lease* means the conveyance of a leasehold interest in Real Estate. A Lease may be either a conveyance from the County to others or a conveyance from others to the County. A Lease may be by Donation. The term Lease, however, does not include a License or grant of right-of-entry providing for the right of temporary occupancy or use of real or personal property.

2.25. *License* means a grant of permission authorizing the licensee to do a particular act on a parcel of County-owned Real Estate. As distinguished from a Lease, a License merely grants permission to use such Real Estate, does not convey to the licensee any property interest in, or exclusive possession to, the Real Estate, cannot be assigned by the licensee, and is revocable by the County at will. As such, the grant of a License shall be exempt from the Article 12 requirements below.

2.26. *List of Lands Available* or *LOLA* means Clerk's list of lands available for taxes containing, in accordance with Section 197.502(7), Florida Statutes, as may be amended from time to time, those properties for which there were no bidders at the Clerk's public sale by tax deed.

2.27. *Public Nuisance Abatement Lien* means a lien filed by the County, pursuant to LC Code Section 14-5, as may be amended from time to time, against a real property in an amount consisting of the County's cost of abating a public nuisance upon such real property together with the County's costs of inspection and administration, interest, and reasonable attorney's fees and other costs of collecting such amount.

2.28. *Policy* means this Real Estate Policy as adopted by the Board and as may be amended from time to time.

2.29. *Purchase* means a purchase of Real Estate by the County that will proceed to closing only if acceptable terms and price and can be negotiated with the owner, and will not proceed as an Eminent Domain Acquisition. A Purchase may be by Donation.

2.30. *Real Estate* means any and all real property interests or rights in land and the improvements attached thereto. Such real property interests and rights may include, but are not limited to, fee simple interests, temporary or permanent easement interests, or leasehold interests. The term Real Estate, however, does not include the right of temporary occupancy or use of real property pursuant to a License or grant of right-of-entry.

2.31. *RE Program* means the collective group of individuals designated by the County Administrator to be responsible for the day-to-day activities involved in the County's Acquisition and Disposition of Real Estate, and to otherwise implement the provisions of this Policy including, but not limited to, any individuals retained by contract to provide such services in lieu of County employees.

2.32. *RE Manager* means the County employee that heads the RE Program.

2.33. *Right-of-Way Map* means any boundary survey, sketch of description, or other such map of survey prepared by or on behalf of the County that identifies the Real Estate necessary to implement a Capital Improvements Project.

2.34. *Sale* means the sale of County-owned Real Estate by the County. A Sale may be by Donation.

2.35. *Surplus Parcel* means a parcel of County-owned Real Estate for which the RE Manager, with input from appropriate County staff, has determined that there is no intended or proposed County use. Upon designating such Real Estate as a Surplus Parcel, the RE Program may proceed with its Disposition in accordance with this Policy.

2.36. *Tax Deed Parcel* means a parcel of Real Estate owned by the County as a result of either the County's Purchase of such parcel from the Clerk's List of Lands Available or the Escheatment of such parcel to the County.

Article 3.
Responsibilities

3.1. County Administrator. The County Administrator shall be charged with the following responsibilities:

3.1.1. Designating the RE Manager and the individuals to comprise the RE Program;

3.1.2. Developing uniform and clear procedures for all Real Estate transactions consistent with this Policy;

3.1.3. Approving, executing, and accepting any documents necessary to complete a Real Estate transaction subject to the limits as provided herein; provided, however, that in a Sale or Donation the Board Chairman shall execute any deed, easement, or other such instrument of conveyance. In the County Administrator's absence, the Deputy County Administrator, the Assistant County Administrator, or other member of the County Administrator's management staff may execute and accept such documents on his or her behalf in accordance with Section 3.1.5 below;

3.1.4. Rejecting any initial offer or counteroffer regarding the County's Acquisition, Disposition, or License of Real Estate, subject to the limits as provided herein; and

3.1.5. Appointing a member, or members, of the County's Administrator's management staff as authorized designee(s) for approval, execution, and acceptance on his or her behalf of any documents necessary to complete a Real Estate transaction or, as applicable, to reject any Real Estate offers or counteroffers; provided, however, such authorized designation shall be subject to the limits of the County Administrator's authority as provided herein.

3.2. County Attorney's Office. The County Attorney, or his or her authorized designee, shall be charged with the following responsibilities:

3.2.1. Commencing an eminent domain lawsuit for an Acquisition By Exercise of Eminent Domain in those instances when the pre-suit negotiations for an Acquisition Under Threat of Eminent Domain are unsuccessful;

3.2.2. Commencing lawsuits and other Court proceedings in accordance with this Policy including, but not limited to, those seeking possession and/or damages from occupants of

County-owned Real Estate, those seeking to quiet title to County-owned Real Estate, and those seeking to foreclose County liens; and

3.2.3. Determining the scope of the appraisal assignment and the form of the appraisal report to be prepared for use in the County's Real Estate transactions in accordance with Article 4 below, unless such scope is otherwise established by the Board.

3.2.4. Providing input in the preparation of an estimate of the reasonable attorneys' fees, experts' fees, and costs incurred by the owner in the defense of an Eminent Domain Acquisition in accordance with Article 4 below.

3.2.5. Approving any and all documents related to any transaction pursuant to this Policy.

Article 4.
Appraisals and Other County Estimates

4.1. For any Purchase or Sale of Real Estate, with the exception of Donations or except as otherwise provided herein, the RE Program staff shall obtain an appraisal report which will provide an estimate of the fair market value of the Real Estate interest involved in the transaction in accordance with the following procedures:

4.1.1. For Purchases or Sales in which the value of the Real Estate is anticipated by the RE Program staff to not exceed $50,000, one independent state-certified appraiser shall be retained to prepare an appraisal report with an estimate of the fair market value of the Real Estate at its highest and best use. However, in lieu of obtaining an appraisal report, the RE Program staff, at the discretion of the RE Manager, may rely upon an estimate of value provided by the RE Program staff within the scope of their employment with the County.

4.1.2. For Purchases or Sales in which the value of the Real Estate is anticipated by the RE Program staff to be greater than $50,000 but not exceed $750,000, one independent state-certified appraiser shall be retained to prepare an appraisal report with an estimate of the fair market value of the Real Estate at its highest and best use.

4.1.3. For Purchases or Sales in which the value of the Real Estate is anticipated by the RE Program staff to exceed $750,000, two independent state-certified appraisers shall be retained to each prepare an appraisal report with an estimate of the fair market value of the Real Estate at its highest and best use.

4.2. For any Eminent Domain Acquisition, regardless of the estimated value of such Real Estate, the RE Program staff shall obtain one appraisal report to be utilized in determining the County's estimate of Full Compensation for such Acquisition. Nothing herein shall prohibit the RE Program staff, at its discretion, from obtaining a second appraisal report for such Acquisition.

4.3. For any Leases of Real Estate including, but not limited to, any part of the LC Government Annex or the Lake Jackson Town Center, the RE Program staff, at the discretion of the RE Manager, may rely upon an estimate of the Fair Market Rent for the Lease of the Real Estate provided by RE Program staff within the scope of their employment with the County or may obtain such estimate from individuals retained by contract to provide such services.

4.4. For any Purchase that proceeds pursuant to Board Policy 03-10, Flooded Property Acquisition Program, or as that policy may be renamed or amended, the Real Estate shall be appraised in accordance with the scope of appraisal as provided therein.

4.5. For any Eminent Domain Acquisition in which an owner is legally entitled to damages to a business caused by the denial of the use of the Real Estate acquired, the County shall obtain from a certified public accountant an estimate of such business damages. For purposes of this Policy, the estimate of business damages shall be considered a part of the County's estimate of Full Compensation.

4.6. For any Eminent Domain Acquisition in which an owner is legally entitled to Full Compensation for reasonable attorneys' fees, experts' fees, and costs, a County estimate shall be prepared of such fees and costs for which the owner is legally entitled to compensation. The County's estimate shall be based on input from the County Attorney or his or her authorized designee, provided, however, that in contested cases involving a court determination of the reasonable fees and costs the County may retain a qualified expert to prepare the estimate. For purposes of this Policy, the estimate of reasonable attorneys' fees, experts' fees, and costs shall be considered a part of the County's estimate of Full Compensation.

Article 5.
Acquisition by Eminent Domain

5.1. Eminent Domain Acquisitions; Authority to Proceed.

5.1.1. Acquisition Under Threat of Eminent Domain. The acquisition of any Real Estate that has been identified on a Right-of-Way Map as being necessary to implement a Capital Improvements Project may, without further Board action, proceed as an Acquisition Under Threat of Eminent Domain; provided, however, that such Acquisition shall comply with the pre-suit negotiation requirements set forth in Section 73.015, Florida Statutes, as may be amended from time to time, and with any other federal, state, and local laws, regulations, and rules as may be applicable.

5.1.2. Acquisition By Exercise of Eminent Domain. In order to timely accommodate the construction schedule for a Capital Improvements Project, the County Attorney may, in accordance with Section 127.02, Florida Statutes, as may be amended from time to time, request the Board to adopt a resolution authorizing the exercise of its eminent domain power for the acquisition of Real Estate as necessary to implement such Capital Improvements Project. Upon the Board's adoption of such resolution, the County Attorney may proceed with the commencement of a lawsuit, if necessary, seeking the Acquisition By Exercise of Eminent Domain in accordance with Chapter 73 and 74, Florida Statutes, as may be amended from time to time, as applicable, and with any other applicable federal, state, and local laws, regulations, and rules.

5.2. County Administrator's Scope of Authority. The County Administrator, or his or her authorized designee, may, without further Board action, approve, execute, and accept any and all documents necessary to complete an Eminent Domain Acquisition for which the Full Compensation

amount does not exceed the limitations as set forth hereinbelow. Any offers or counteroffers for Eminent Domain Acquisitions in which the Full Compensation amount exceeds such limitations may, at the discretion of the County Administrator, or his or her authorized designee, be rejected or be presented to the Board for consideration. Nothing herein shall be deemed to prohibit the County Administrator, or his or her authorized designee, from also rejecting an offer or counteroffer for a Full Compensation amount that falls within his or her authority. The County Administrator's scope of authority granted herein shall be limited to such Acquisitions for which the Full Compensation amount is either:

5.2.1. An amount no greater than the County's estimate of Full Compensation, inclusive of any attorneys' fees, experts' fees, and costs associated with the Acquisition of that parcel;

5.2.2. An amount no greater than $25,000, inclusive of any attorneys' fees, experts' fees, and costs, regardless of the amount of the County's estimate of Full Compensation associated with the Acquisition of that parcel; or

5.2.3. An amount no greater than $250,000 inclusive of any attorneys' fees, experts' fees, and costs; provided, however, that such amount of Full Compensation does not exceed the County's estimate of Full Compensation associated with the Acquisition of that parcel by more than 25 percent.

5.3. Extended Possession by Owner After Acquisition. In any Eminent Domain Acquisition in which the Full Compensation to the owner includes an agreement by the County for the owner to remain in possession of the Real Estate for a time certain after the closing date, such agreement for possession shall be deemed not to be a Lease or other Disposition of County-owned Real Estate and shall be exempt from the requirements and other provisions contained in Article 12. In such Acquisitions, the agreement for possession shall be included as part of Full Compensation and transacted in accordance with the terms and provisions contained therein.

5.4. Acceptance of Eminent Domain Acquisitions. Upon the valid recordation of the deed, easement, other such document that knowingly conveys such Real Estate to the County by Eminent Domain Acquisition in accordance with this Policy, the Acquisition shall be deemed accepted by the County and the Real Estate shall thereafter be held and managed in accordance with Article 13 below.

Article 6.
Acquisition by Foreclosure of County Liens

6.1. Commencement of Foreclosure Lawsuits; Authority to Proceed. The County Attorney, at his or her discretion, shall be authorized to commence a lawsuit seeking the Acquisition of Real Estate through foreclosure of any valid County lien, subject to the limitations set forth herein. Examples of such County liens include, but are not limited to Code Enforcement Liens, Public Nuisance Abatement Liens, and HLPP Liens.

6.2. Prohibition of Foreclosure Lawsuits. The County Attorney shall, without further Board action, be prohibited from commencing such foreclosure lawsuit if any of the following conditions exist with regard to the Real Estate to be acquired:

6.2.1. The Real Estate is occupied as a homestead as provided in Article X, Section 4, Constitution of the State of Florida;

6.2.2. The Real Estate is subject to any lien, other than another County lien, deemed to be superior to the County lien, including, but not limited to, mortgages, judgments, and federal or state liens; provided, however, that the foreclosure lawsuit may be commenced if it is determined that the payoff amount of such superior liens could be satisfied with the proceeds of a Sale of such Real Estate.

6.3. Dismissal of Foreclosure Lawsuits. If, after the commencement of such foreclosure lawsuit and the discovery of additional information, it is revealed that one of the conditions in Section 6.2 above exists, the County Attorney shall proceed to dismiss such lawsuit without prejudice.

6.4. Purchase from LOLA in Lieu of Foreclosure. In lieu of a foreclosure lawsuit, the County Attorney, at his or her discretion, shall be authorized to coordinate with the RE Program to Purchase any Real Estate from the List of Lands Available, in accordance with Section 7.2 below, when the County Attorney deems that it is in the County's best interest to proceed with such Purchase rather than commence, or continue with, a foreclosure lawsuit.

6.5. Acceptance of Acquisition by Foreclosure. Upon the successful completion of the foreclosure lawsuit and the Clerk's recordation of the certificate of title, the Acquisition shall be deemed accepted by the County and the RE Program shall thereafter proceed with designating such Real Estate for purposes of Disposition and management in accordance with Article 9 below.

Article 7.
Acquisition of Tax Deed Parcels

7.1. Escheatment of Tax Deed Parcels. Upon the Clerk's recordation of an Escheatment Tax Deed and subsequent notification to the County of such Acquisition by Escheatment, the Acquisition shall be deemed accepted by the County and the RE Program shall thereafter proceed with designating such Tax Deed Parcel for purposes of Disposition and management in accordance with Article 9 below.

7.2. Purchase of Tax Deed Parcels from LOLA; Authority to Proceed. The County Administrator, or his or her authorized designee, may, without further Board action, direct the RE Program to proceed with a Purchase of any Real Estate from the List of Lands Available (LOLA) if such Purchase will satisfy one or more of the following conditions:

7.2.1. the Real Estate is suitable for use in an Affordable Housing program in accordance with Article 11 below;

7.2.2. the Real Estate is suitable for use in a planned County project;

7.2.3. the Real Estate is encumbered with a Code Enforcement Lien, Public Nuisance Abatement Lien, or a defaulted County lien that is inferior to a mortgage, judgment, or other such lien, and there are no superior federal or state liens that also encumber the Real Estate; or

7.2.4. the Purchase is in lieu of a foreclosure lawsuit pursuant to Section 6.4 above.

7.3. Acceptance of Acquisitions of Tax Deed Parcels Purchased from LOLA. Upon the Clerk's recordation of the Tax Deed that conveys such Tax Deed Parcel Purchase from the LOLA to the County, the Acquisition shall be deemed accepted by the County and the RE Program shall thereafter proceed with designating such Real Estate for purposes of Disposition and management in accordance with Article 9 below.

Article 8.
All Other Acquisitions by Purchase, Lease, or Donation

8.1. Purchases and Leases From Others; Authority to Proceed. If the County Administrator, or his or her authorized designee, deems that the County's Purchase or Lease of any Real Estate owned by others may be in the County's best interest, the matter shall be presented to the Board for consideration unless as otherwise provided in Sections 8.2, 8.6, and 8.7 below, or elsewhere in this Policy. Upon the Board's approval, as applicable, the RE Program staff may proceed with such Purchase or Lease in accordance with Section 8.3 below, or as otherwise applicable elsewhere in this Policy.

8.2. Donations From Others; Authority to Proceed. If the County Administrator, or his or her authorized designee, deems that a Donation to the County of any Real Estate owned by others is in the County's best interest, the County Administrator may, without further Board action, direct the RE Program to proceed with such Donation and may approve, execute, and accept any and all documents necessary to complete such Donation.

8.3. County Administrator's Scope of Authority for Purchases and Leases. Upon the Board's approval, as applicable, to proceed with a Purchase or Lease, the County Administrator, or his or her authorized designee, may, without further Board action, approve, execute, and accept any and all documents necessary to complete such Purchase or Lease for which the consideration amount to be paid by the County does not exceed the limitations as set forth hereinbelow. Any offers or counteroffers for such Purchase or Lease in which the consideration amount to be paid by the County exceeds such limitations may, at the discretion of the County Administrator, or his or her authorized designee, be rejected or be presented to the Board for consideration. Nothing herein shall be deemed to prohibit the County Administrator, or his or her authorized designee, from also rejecting an offer or counteroffer for a consideration amount that falls within his or her scope of authority. The County Administrator's scope of authority granted herein shall be limited to such Purchases or Leases for which the consideration amount to be paid by the County is either:

8.3.1. A Purchase amount no greater than $25,000, regardless of the County's appraisal of the fair market value for the Real Estate;

8.3.2. A Purchase amount no greater than $250,000, provided, however, that such amount does not exceed the County's appraisal of the fair market value for the Real Estate by more than 25 percent;

8.3.3. An annual Lease payment amount no greater than $2,500 regardless of the estimate of the Fair Market Rent for the Real Estate provided or otherwise obtained by RE Program staff; or

8.3.4. An annual Lease payment amount no greater than $25,000 provided, however, that such annual Lease payment amount does not exceed the estimate of the Fair Market Rent for the Real Estate provided or otherwise obtained by RE Program staff by more than 25 percent.

8.4. Leases From Others to County; Statutory Requirements. Pursuant to Section 125.031, Florida Statutes, as may be amended from time to time, any Lease agreement entered into by the County relating to Real Estate owned by others and needed for County purposes shall be for a period not to exceed 30 years at a stipulated rental amount to be paid from current or other legally available funds; provided, however, that when the term of such Lease agreement is for longer than 60 months, the rental shall be payable only from funds arising from sources other than ad valorem taxes.

8.5. Receipt of Inquiries to Purchase, Lease, or Donate From Others.

8.5.1. Any owner desiring to convey Real Estate to the County by Purchase, Lease, or Donation should deliver a written offer to the RE Program staff. In the event another County department is directly contacted with such an offer, the offer shall be forwarded to RE Program staff for handling.

8.5.2. Upon receipt of such offers, the RE Program staff shall circulate the offer to the appropriate departments for their review and comment as to any interest in the Real Estate for planned or future County projects.

8.5.3. If a County need for the Real Estate is identified, the RE Program staff shall prepare a written report to the County Administrator, or his or her authorized designee, with the following information included:

8.5.3.1. The estimated costs to the County if the offer is accepted;

8.5.3.2. Comments received from County departments identifying the existing and future need for the Real Estate;

8.5.3.3. Recommendations on whether or not to pursue the offer, and on the potential funding source(s).

8.5.4. If the County Administrator, or his or her authorized designee, concurs with the RE Program staff recommendation to pursue the offer, the conveyance of the Real Estate to the County by Purchase, Lease, or Donation shall proceed in accordance with this Article 8.

8.6. Purchases Pursuant to Policy 03-10, Flooded Property Acquisition Program. This Article 8 shall not be applicable to any Purchase that proceeds pursuant to Board Policy 03-10, Flooded Property Acquisition Program, or as that policy may be renamed or amended. In the event of any conflict between such policy and this Policy, the terms of Policy 03-10 shall prevail.

8.7. Other Donations Pursuant to Board Action, LC Code Provision, or Other Law. Except as otherwise provided hereinbelow, a conveyance of Real Estate to the County involving no monetary

consideration and required or otherwise authorized pursuant to any Board action, any LC Code provision, or any other federal, state, or local law, regulation, or rule, as may be applicable, shall, for purposes of this Policy, be considered a Donation and shall proceed as authorized without further Board action; provided, however, that a conveyance of roads, stormwater management areas and other such common areas by plat dedication shall not be considered a Donation. Examples of such Donations include, but are not limited to:

8.7.1. Conveyances to the County of conservation easements and floodprone property required as a condition to a development permit pursuant to Chapter 10, LC Code, as may be amended from time to time;

8.7.2. Conveyances of Real Estate associated with requests for road improvements, pursuant to Chapter 16, Article II, LC Code, as may be amended from time to time, or water and sewer improvements, pursuant to Chapter 18, Article II, Division 2, LC Code, as may be amended from time to time; and

8.7.3. Conveyances to the County of Tax Deed Parcels by Escheatment.

8.8. Acceptance of Real Estate Purchases and Donations. Upon the valid recordation of the deed, easement, other such document that knowingly conveys such Real Estate to the County by Purchase or Donation in accordance with this Policy, the Acquisition shall be deemed accepted by the County and the RE Program shall thereafter proceed with designating such Real Estate for purposes of Disposition and management in accordance with Article 9 below.

Article 9.
Designations for Purposes of Disposition and Management

9.1. Real Estate Inventory. The RE Manager shall be responsible for maintaining an inventory of all Real Estate owned and leased by the County. The inventory shall be organized in a manner which categorizes the Real Estate by such designations for purposes of Disposition and management. The designations shall be based upon the County's intended use, if any, for the Real Estate at the time of its Acquisition, and shall specify whether the Real Estate will be held and managed by the County or will be designated for Disposition in accordance with this Policy.

9.1.1. Inventory List of Affordable Housing Parcels. In accordance with Section 125.379, Florida Statutes, as may be amended from time to time, the inventory shall include a list of all County-owned Real Estate designated, pursuant to Section 9.2 below, for use as Affordable Housing Parcels.

9.1.1.1. In determining whether any County-owned Real Estate should be designated for use as an Affordable Housing Parcel, County staff shall take into consideration the goals, objectives, and policies contained within the Housing Element of the Comprehensive Plan.

9.1.1.2. The inventory list of Affordable Housing Parcels shall be presented to the Board for review at a public hearing, to be held no less frequently than every three years, at which the inventory list shall be included in a resolution of approval adopted by the

Board. The Disposition of the Affordable Housing Parcels contained on the approved inventory list shall proceed in accordance with Article 11 below.

9.2. Designation for Disposition. Upon the Acquisition of any County-owned Real Estate, the RE Manager, with input from appropriate County staff, shall determine if there is an intended or proposed County use for such Real Estate. If it is determined that no such intended or proposed County use exists, the RE Manager shall designate such Real Estate as a Surplus Parcel and the County Administrator, or his or her authorized designee, may thereafter proceed with its Disposition in accordance with this Policy. The responsibility for management of any County-owned Real Estate during the process of Disposition, shall be as set forth in Article 13 below.

9.3. Management of County-owned Real Estate. The responsibility for management of any Real Estate to be held for use by the County and not designated for Disposition shall be as set forth in Article 13 below.

Article 10.
Disposition of Escheatment Tax Deed Parcels

10.1. Sale to Prior Owner Pursuant to Statute; Authority to Proceed. The County Administrator, or his or her authorized designee, may, without further Board action, proceed as authorized pursuant to Section 197.592, Florida Statutes, as may be amended from time to time, with the Sale to the prior record fee simple owner of any Tax Deed Parcel acquired by Escheatment. Any such Sale shall proceed in accordance with this Section 10.1.

10.1.1. Homestead Tax Deed Parcels; Sale with HLPP Assistance. Upon the determination by RE Program staff that an Escheatment Tax Deed Parcel is occupied as the homestead of the previous record fee simple owner, it shall be offered for Sale to such previous owner subject to the satisfaction of the conditions as set forth hereinbelow. If such offer of Sale is accepted, it shall be completed subject to the satisfaction of the following conditions:

10.1.1.1. The previous record fee simple owner shall deliver to the RE Program a signed application, in a form prepared by the RE Program in accordance with Section 197.592(1)(a)-(g), Florida Statutes, as may be amended from time to time;

10.1.1.2. The application shall include the offer to pay an amount equal to all taxes, including County and municipal taxes and liens, if any, which had become delinquent, together with interest and costs provided by law, including, if applicable, any taxes for the current year and omitted years that have not yet been assessed, the latter amount to be determined by applicable millage for the omitted years and based on the last assessment of the Real Estate;

10.1.1.3. If the previous owner is unable to pay the required amount of taxes, the RE Program shall be authorized to offer to the previous owner the opportunity to apply for financial assistance to the extent provided in the County's Homestead Loss Prevention Policy (HLPP); and

10.1.1.4. The County Administrator, or his or her authorized designee, shall approve, execute, and accept any and all documents necessary to complete the Sale; provided, however, that the Board Chairman shall execute the County Deed.

10.1.2. Non-Homestead Tax Deed Parcels; Sale without HLPP Assistance. Upon the determination by RE Program staff that an Escheatment Tax Deed Parcel is not the homestead of the previous record fee simple owner, the RE Program shall thereafter proceed with designating such Real Estate for purposes of Disposition and management in accordance with Article 9 above. The RE Program may thereafter proceed with its Disposition in accordance with this Policy; provided, however, that if it has been designated as a Surplus Parcel it may be offered for Sale to the previous record fee simple owner subject to the satisfaction of the following conditions:

10.1.2.1. The previous record fee simple owner shall deliver to the RE Program a signed application, in a form prepared by the RE Program in accordance with Section 197.592(1)(a)-(g), Florida Statutes, as may be amended from time to time;

10.1.2.2. The application shall include the offer to pay an amount equal to all taxes, including County and municipal taxes and liens, if any, which had become delinquent, together with interest and costs provided by law, including, if applicable, any taxes for the current year and omitted years that have not yet been assessed, the latter amount to be determined by applicable millage for the omitted years and based on the last assessment of the Real Estate.

10.1.2.3. The required amount of taxes shall be paid in its entirety by, or on behalf of, the previous record owner without any financial assistance provided by the County.

10.1.2.4. The County Administrator, or his or her authorized designee, shall approve, execute, and accept any and all documents necessary to complete the Sale; provided, however, that the Board Chairman shall execute the County Deed.

10.2. Writs of Assistance to Obtain Possession. If, upon rejection of an offer of Sale from the County, the previous owner refuses to turn over possession of the Real Estate to the County, the County Attorney shall be authorized to seek a writ of assistance from the Court pursuant to Section 197.562, Florida Statutes, as may be amended from time to time, and to seek any other remedy available by law to obtain possession. Upon obtaining possession, the RE Program shall thereafter proceed with designating such Real Estate for purposes of Disposition and management in accordance with Article 9 above.

10.3. Conveyance to City per Statute. If the Escheatment Tax Deed Parcel is not disposed of by Sale to the previous record fee simple owner, and is not designated for Disposition as an Affordable Housing Parcel, it shall, if located within the City limits, be conveyed by County Deed to the City of Tallahassee without further Board action pursuant to Section 197.592(3), Florida Statutes, as may be amended from time to time. Such County Deed shall be executed by the Board Chairman.

Article 11.
Disposition of Affordable Housing Parcels

11.1. Sale or Lease of Affordable Housing Parcels; Authority to Proceed. The County Administrator, or his or her authorized designee, may, without further Board action, proceed with the Sale or Lease of any County-owned Real Estate designated as an Affordable Housing Parcel. Any such Sale or Lease shall proceed in accordance with this Article 11, and shall be further subject to the appraisal report requirements in Section 4.1 above and the County Administrator's scope of authority for Sales, Leases, and Donations in Section 12.3 below.

11.2. HFA Right of First Refusal. In order to encourage the success of the Housing Finance Authority ("HFA") and its programs, the HFA shall have the right of first refusal to cooperate with the County in the Sale or Lease of Affordable Housing Parcels in accordance with this Section 11.2.

11.2.1. Before proceeding, pursuant to Sections 11.3 or 11.4 below, with any Sale or Lease of an Affordable Housing Parcel, the County Administrator, or his or her authorized designee, shall offer the opportunity to the HFA to contribute to the County's costs associated with preparing such Affordable Housing Parcel for Sale or Lease.

11.2.2. Upon acceptance of such offer by the HFA, the Sale or Lease shall proceed as applicable in accordance with Sections 11.3 or 11.4 below and any HFA funds shall be used solely for the County's costs associated with preparing the Affordable Housing Parcel for such Sale or Lease including, but not limited to, obtaining insurable title and surveys, obtaining Court assistance in quieting title or putting the County in possession, ongoing property maintenance, rehabilitation of existing improvements, or construction of new improvements. Such costs shall specifically not include the County's indirect costs incurred for the salaries or other compensation of the County employees involved in the Sale.

11.2.3. Upon the Sale or Lease of any such Affordable Housing Parcel, all proceeds remaining after deducting any direct costs incurred by the County, shall be paid to the HFA for use in its Affordable Housing Programs.

11.3. Sale or Lease Pursuant to Affordable Housing Statute; No Published Notice Calling for Bid. The County Administrator, or his or her authorized designee, may, without further Board action, direct the RE Program to proceed with the private Sale or Lease of any Affordable Housing Parcel, requiring no published notice calling for bid, if such parcel is included in the Board's inventory list of Affordable Housing Parcels adopted pursuant to Section 125.379(1), Florida Statutes, as may be amended from time to time. The Sale of such Affordable Housing Parcel shall be subject to the appraisal report requirements in Section 4.1 above and the County Administrator's scope of authority in Section 12.3 below, and shall, in accordance with Section 125.379(2), Florida Statutes, as may be amended from time to time, be subject to the following limitations:

11.3.1. The proceeds of such Sale shall be used to Purchase Real Estate for the development of Affordable Housing or to increase the County's fund earmarked for Affordable Housing;

11.3.2. The Sale may proceed with a restriction that requires the development of such Affordable Housing Parcel as permanent Affordable Housing;

11.3.3. The Sale may proceed as a Donation of such Affordable Housing Parcel to a nonprofit housing organization for the construction of permanent Affordable Housing; or

11.3.4. Alternatively, the Affordable Housing Parcel may be made available by the County for use in the production and preservation of permanent Affordable Housing, including, but not limited to, the Lease of such Affordable Housing Parcel pursuant to any of the County's Affordable Housing programs.

11.4. Sale or Lease of Affordable Housing Parcels; Published Notice Calling for Bids. If an Affordable Housing Parcel has not yet been included in the Board's inventory list of Affordable Housing Parcels adopted pursuant to Section 125.379(1), Florida Statutes, as may be amended from time to time, County Administrator, or his or her authorized designee, may, without further Board action, direct the RE Program to proceed with the Sale or Lease of any such Affordable Housing Parcel in accordance with Article 12 below.

Article 12.
All Other Dispositions by Sale, Lease, or Donation

12.1. Sales and Leases To Others; Authority to Proceed. If the County Administrator, or his or her authorized designee, deems that a Sale or Lease of County-owned Real Estate may be in the best interest of the County, the matter shall be presented to the Board for consideration unless as otherwise provided in Section 11.4 above, Sections 12.2 and 12.5 below, or elsewhere in this Policy. Upon the Board's approval, as applicable, the RE Program staff shall proceed with such Sale or Lease by published notice calling for bid in accordance with Section 12.4 below; provided, however, that such bid process shall not be required if the Sale or Lease is exempted therefrom pursuant to any federal, state, or local law including, but not limited to, the following Sections of the Florida Statutes:

12.1.1. Section 125.35(2), Private Sale or Lease, as addressed in Section 12.5 below;

12.1.2. Section 125.37, Exchange of County Property, as addressed in Section 12.6 below;

12.1.3. Section 125.379, Disposition of County Property for Affordable Housing, as addressed in Article 11 above;

12.1.4. Section 125.38, Sale or Lease of County Property to United States, or State, as addressed in Section 12.7 below;

12.1.5. Section 125.39, Nonapplicability to County Lands Acquired for a Specific Purpose, applicable to any County-owned Real Estate for which a reversionary clause was contained in the deed requiring conveyance back to the Grantor upon the County's failure to use the Real Estate for such specific purpose; or

12.1.6. Section 197.592, County Delinquent Tax Lands; Method and Procedure for Sale by County; Certain Lands Conveyed to Municipalities, as addressed in Article 10 above.

12.2. Leases for LC Government Annex or Lake Jackson Town Center; Authority to Proceed. With regard to the conveyance, modification, or termination of a Lease for any part of the LC Government Annex or Lake Jackson Town Center, the County Administrator, or his or her authorized designee, may, without further Board action, direct the RE Program staff to proceed in accordance with Section 12.8 below, subject to the scope of the County Administrator's authority and responsibilities as set forth therein.

12.3. County Administrator's Scope of Authority for Sales, Leases, and Donations. Upon the Board's approval, as applicable, to proceed with a Sale or Lease, the County Administrator, or his or her authorized designee, may, without further Board action, approve, execute, and accept any and all documents necessary to complete a Sale or Lease, including Donations, for which the consideration amount to be received by the County is not less than the limitations as set forth hereinbelow; provided, however, that in a Sale or Donation the Board Chairman shall execute any deed, easement, or other such instrument of conveyance. Any offers or counteroffers for such Real Estate transactions in which the consideration amount to be received by the County is less than such limitations may, at the discretion of the County Administrator, or his or her authorized designee, be rejected or be presented to the Board for consideration. Nothing herein shall be deemed to prohibit the County Administrator, or his or her authorized designee, from also rejecting an offer or counteroffer for a consideration amount that falls within his or her scope of authority. The County Administrator's scope of authority granted herein shall be limited to such Sales or Leases, including Donations, for which the consideration amount to be paid by the County is either:

12.3.1. A Sale amount no greater than $5,000, regardless of the County's appraisal of the fair market value for the Real Estate;

12.3.2. A Sale amount no greater than $50,000, provided, however, that such amount is no less than 75 percent of the County's appraisal of the fair market value for the Real Estate;

12.3.3. An annual Lease payment amount no greater than $500 regardless of the estimate of the Fair Market Rent for the Real Estate provided or otherwise obtained by RE Program staff; or

12.3.4. An annual Lease payment amount no greater than $5,000 provided, however, that such annual Lease payment amount is no less than 75 percent of the estimate of the Fair Market Rent for the Real Estate provided or otherwise obtained by RE Program staff.

12.4. Sale or Lease; Published Notice Calling for Bids. In accordance with Section 12.1 above, as applicable, any Sale or Lease by published bid shall, pursuant to Section 125.35(1)(c), Florida Statutes, as may be amended from time to time, proceed as follows:

12.4.1. The RE Program staff shall prepare a notice (the Notice) calling for bids for the Purchase or Lease of the Real Estate so advertised to be conveyed by Sale or Lease to the highest and best bidder satisfying the terms and conditions of such Notice. At the discretion of the County Administrator, or his or her authorized designee, the bids may be received as sealed bids to be opened on the date and time provided in the Notice or may be received at a public auction held on the date and time provided in the Notice. The Notice shall be published once a week for at least 2 weeks in a newspaper of general circulation published in the County.

12.4.2. Upon receipt of any bids responsive thereto, the RE Program staff shall compile and summarize the bid information and shall, subject to the County Administrator's scope of authority in Section 12.3 above, convey such Real Estate by Sale or Lease to the highest bidder complying with the terms and conditions set forth in the notice; provided, however, if the highest bid amount is less than the Property Appraiser's market value for the Real Estate, the RE Manager shall reject all offers and bids. A deposit or surety bond may be required to be made or given with each bid submitted.

12.5. Private Sale or Lease of Surplus Parcel; No Published Notice for Bids. The County Administrator, or his or her authorized designee, may, without further Board action, direct the RE Program staff, pursuant to Section 125.35(2), Florida Statutes, as may be amended from time to time, to proceed with a private Sale or Lease of a Surplus Parcel, with no published notice calling for a bid, if it is first determined by the RE Program staff that such Surplus Parcel is of insufficient size and shape to be issued a building permit for any type of development to be constructed on the Surplus Parcel or that the County's estimated fair market value of the Surplus Parcel is $15,000 or less, and that, due to the size, shape, location, and value of the Surplus Parcel, it is of use only to one or more adjacent property owners. Under such circumstances, the Sale or Lease may proceed as follows:

12.5.1. After sending notice of the intended action to owners of adjacent property by certified mail, the RE Program staff may proceed with a Sale or Lease of the Surplus Parcel without receiving bids or publishing notice.

12.5.2. If, however, within ten working days after receiving such mailed notice, two or more owners of adjacent property notify the RE Program staff of their desire to Purchase or Lease the Surplus Parcel, the RE Program staff shall accept sealed bids for the Surplus Parcel from such property owners and shall, subject to the County Administrator's scope of authority in Section 12.3 above, convey it by Sale or Lease to the highest bidder complying with the terms and conditions set forth in the notice; provided, however, if the highest bid amount is less than the Property Appraiser's market value for the Surplus Parcel, the RE Manager shall reject all offers and bids.

12.6. Exchange of Real Estate. Pursuant to Section 125.37, Florida Statutes, as may be amended from time to time, upon the Board's adoption of a Resolution authorizing the exchange of any Real Estate owned by the County for other Real Estate owned by others, the RE Program staff may proceed with such Real Estate exchange, with no published notice calling for bid, in accordance with the requirements as set forth in Section 125.37, Florida Statutes, as may be amended from time to time. Before such Resolution is adopted by the Board, the RE Program staff shall prepare a notice setting forth the terms and conditions of the Real Estate exchange and arrange for the notice to be published once a week for at least two weeks in a newspaper of general circulation published in the County.

12.7. Sale or Lease to Government or Non-Profit. Pursuant to Section 125.38, Florida Statutes, as may be amended from time to time, upon the Board's adoption of a Resolution approving the request to the Board by the United States, or any department or agency thereof, the State or any political subdivision or agency thereof, or any municipality of this State, or by a corporation or other

organization not for profit which may be organized for the purposes of promoting community interest and welfare, of its desire to use County-owned Real Estate, the RE Program staff may proceed with a private Sale or Lease of such Real Estate, with no published notice calling for bid. Such private Sale or Lease of County-owned Real Estate shall be in accordance with the requirements as set forth in Section 125.38, Florida Statutes, as may be amended from time to time.

12.8. Lease of LC Government Annex and Lake Jackson Town Center.

12.8.1. The County Administrator, or his or her authorized designee, may, without further Board action, approve, execute, and accept any and all documents necessary to complete a conveyance, modification, or termination of a Lease for any part of the LC Government Annex or Lake Jackson Town Center for which the consideration amount to be received by the County is not less than the limitations as set forth hereinbelow; provided, however, that such transactions shall be in compliance, as determined by the County Attorney, with the statutory bid requirements as set forth in Section 125.35(1)(c), Florida Statutes, as may be amended from time to time. Any offers or counteroffers for such Lease transactions in which the consideration amount to be received by the County is less than such limitations may, at the discretion of the County Administrator, or his or her authorized designee, be rejected or be presented to the Board for consideration. Nothing herein shall be deemed to prohibit the County Administrator, or his or her authorized designee, from also rejecting an offer or counteroffer for a consideration amount that falls within his or her scope of authority. The County Administrator's authority shall be subject to the following limitations:

12.8.1.1. The agreement for any such Lease conveyance or modification shall include a rental rate of no less than 90 percent of the Fair Market Rent; and

12.8.1.2. Any such Lease modification or termination shall be limited to the following:

12.8.1.2.1. increases or decreases in the size of the space;

12.8.1.2.2. month-to-month extensions;

12.8.1.2.3. decreases in the length of the term; or

12.8.1.2.4. any other modifications that result in a financial impact to the County of no more than 25 percent of the lease amount.

12.8.2. The RE Program staff shall develop and maintain written procedures which shall govern the conveyance, modification, or termination of a Lease for any part of the LC Government Annex or Lake Jackson Town Center.

12.8.3. The County Administrator, or his or her authorized designee, shall, without further Board action, have the authority to reject any offer to lease LC Government Annex Real Estate or Lake Jackson Town Center Real Estate for an intended use or term of use deemed incompatible, by the County Administrator or his or her authorized designee, with the County's use or intended use of the LC Government Annex or the Lake Jackson Town Center.

12.9. Receipt of Inquiries to Sell, Lease, or Donate To Others. If the County is in receipt of an inquiry from an individual or entity interested in buying or leasing from the County any County-owned Real Estate, such individual or entity shall express such interest in the form of a written offer to be delivered to the RE Manager. Upon receipt of such written offer, the RE Program staff shall proceed as follows:

12.9.1. A written summary shall be prepared containing the following information about the Real Estate:

12.9.1.1. When the Real Estate was obtained by the County and the cost, if any, to the County for obtaining it;

12.9.1.2. The original reason, if any, for the County obtaining such Real Estate;

12.9.1.3. The site location and description including any improvements and zoning classification;

12.9.1.4. The size of the Real Estate; and

12.9.1.5. The current estimate of fair market value.

12.9.2. The RE Program staff shall circulate the written summary seeking comments from the County department(s) maintaining the Real Estate or from all County departments if the Real Estate is designated as a Surplus Parcel.

12.9.3. Upon the RE Program staff's receipt of any responses to the written summary, the RE Program staff shall prepare a written report to the County Administrator, or his or her authorized designee, which summarizes the responses and recommends whether or not the Real Estate should be conveyed by Sale or Leased as requested.

12.9.4. Upon the concurrence of the County Administrator, or his or her authorized designee, of a recommendation that the Real Estate should be conveyed by Sale or Lease, the Sale or Lease shall proceed in accordance with Section 12.1 above.

12.10. Extended Possession in Eminent Domain Acquisitions. In any Eminent Domain Acquisition in which the Full Compensation to the owner includes an agreement by the County for the owner to remain in possession of the Real Estate for a time certain after the closing date, such agreement for possession shall be exempt from this Article 12. In such Acquisitions, the agreement for possession shall be included as part of Full Compensation and transacted in accordance with Section 5.3 above.

Article 13.
Management and Grants of Licenses and County Easements

13.1. County Administrator's Scope of Authority for Management. The County Administrator, or his or her authorized designee, shall have the authority and responsibility to manage all County-owned Real Estate pursuant to that specific duty to supervise the care and custody of all County property as set forth in Section 2-501(b)(4) of the Leon County Administrative Code in LC Code Chapter 2, Article X, as may be amended from time to time. The assignment of management responsibility for the various designations of County-owned Real Estate shall be as proscribed by the

County Administrator at his or her discretion. The scope of authority provided herein shall include the approval and execution of any and all documents necessary to grant a License or County Easement permitting the use of County-owned Real Estate, subject to the limitations as set forth hereinbelow.

13.2. License of County-owned Real Estate; Authority to Proceed. Unless otherwise provided in any Board action, any LC Code provision, or any other federal, state, or local law, regulation, or rule, the County Administrator, or his or her authorized designee, may approve, execute, and accept any and all documents necessary to complete the grant of a License of County-owned Real Estate; provided, however, such License shall be subject to the satisfaction of the following conditions:

13.2.1. The licensee's permitted use shall not unreasonably interfere with the County use of the Real Estate;

13.2.2. The licensee shall pay a license fee in consideration for such License in amount considered by the RE Manager, based on input from RE Program staff, to be reasonable for the use permitted; provided, however, that if the licensee is the United States, or any department or agency thereof, the State or any political subdivision or agency thereof, or any municipality of this State, or by a corporation or other organization not for profit which may be organized for the purposes of promoting community interest and welfare, the license fee may be waived upon the approval of the County Administrator, or his or her authorized designee.

13.3. Conveyance of County Easements; Authority to Proceed. Unless otherwise provided in any Board action, any LC Code provision, or any other federal, state, or local law, regulation, or rule, the County Administrator, or his or her authorized designee, may approve, execute, and accept any and all documents necessary to complete the grant of a County Easement; provided, however, that the Board Chairman shall execute the easement or other such instrument of conveyance.

Leon County
Board of County Commissioners

Notes for Agenda Item #12

Leon County Board of County Commissioners

Agenda Item #12

May 22, 2018

To: Honorable Chairman and Members of the Board

From: Vincent S. Long, County Administrator

Title: Request to Schedule a First and Only Public Hearing to Consider a Proposed Resolution Adopting Inventory List of County-Owned Properties Appropriate for Affordable Housing for Tuesday, June 19, 2018 at 6:00 p.m.

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

Statement of Issue:

This item seeks Board approval to schedule a first and only public hearing for June 19, 2018 at 6:00 p.m. to consider a proposed resolution adopting the inventory list of County-owned properties deemed to be appropriate for affordable housing in accordance with Section 125.379, Florida Statutes.

Fiscal Impact:

This item has no fiscal impact to the County.

Staff Recommendation:

Option #1: Schedule a First and Only Public Hearing to consider a proposed Resolution adopting the inventory list of County-owned properties deemed to be appropriate for affordable housing for Tuesday, June 19, 2018 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. As recommended by staff, the Board most recently adopted its inventory list of affordable housing parcels with the adoption Resolution No. 16-09 at a public hearing on June 14, 2016. At that time 23 parcels were added to the Affordable Housing Inventory List.

Analysis:

The County's Real Estate Policy No. 16-5 adopts the statutory requirement by directing the County's Real Estate staff to present a list of the County's affordable housing parcels to the Board for review at a public hearing no less frequently than every three years. Upon the Board's adoption of the Resolution containing the inventory list of affordable housing parcels, the Real Estate Policy provides a streamlined process for the sale of those parcels in accordance with the statutory guidelines.

Upon adoption of the resolution, the County Administrator may direct the Real Estate staff to proceed with the private sale or lease of any such affordable housing parcel, requiring no published notice calling for bid. The sale or lease is subject to the Real Estate Policy's appraisal report requirements and the County Administrator's scope of authority. In addition, pursuant to Section 125.379(2), such sale or lease is subject to the following limitations:

- The proceeds must be used to purchase real estate for the development of affordable housing or to increase the County's fund earmarked for affordable housing;
- It may proceed with a restriction that requires the development of such affordable housing parcel as permanent affordable housing;
- It may proceed as a donation of such affordable housing parcel to a nonprofit housing organization for the construction of permanent affordable housing; or
- Alternatively, the affordable housing parcel may be made available by the County for use in the production and preservation of permanent affordable housing, including, but not limited to, the lease of such affordable housing parcel pursuant to any of the County's affordable housing programs.

The Real Estate Policy further provides that the Housing Finance Authority of Leon County (HFA) has the right of first refusal to cooperate with the County in the sale or lease of the County's affordable housing parcels by contributing to the County's costs associated with preparing the affordable housing parcels for sale or lease. In exchange, the net sale proceeds remaining after deducting the County's direct costs are paid to the HFA for affordable housing

programs and services. Since the last adoption of the Board's inventory list in June 2016, the County has partnered with the HFA to sell six affordable housing parcels from the inventory list. The HFA has utilized the net proceeds from the sales to fund County home rehabilitation projects and events such as the Leon County Home Expo.

In order to increase the number of parcels on the inventory list, and thereby streamline the process of selling or leasing them for affordable housing use, staff is requesting that a public hearing be scheduled for June 19, 2018 for the Board to consider a Resolution adopting the new inventory list that will include additional parcels.

Options:

1. Schedule a First and Only Public Hearing to consider a proposed Resolution adopting the inventory list of County-owned properties deemed to be appropriate for affordable housing for Tuesday, June 19, 2018 at 6:00 p.m.
2. Do not schedule a First and Only Public Hearing for Tuesday, June 19, 2018 at 6:00 p.m.
3. Board direction.

Recommendation:

Option #1.

Leon County
Board of County Commissioners

Notes for Agenda Item #13

Leon County Board of County Commissioners

Agenda Item #13

May 22, 2018

To: Honorable Chairman and Members of the Board

From: Vincent S. Long, County Administrator

Title: Community Development Block Grant Disaster Recovery Application

Review and Approval:	Vincent S. Long, County Administrator
Department/ Division Review:	Alan Rosenzweig, Deputy County Administrator Wanda Hunter, Assistant County Administrator
Lead Staff/ Project Team:	Shington Lamy, Director, Office of Human Services and Community Partnerships

Statement of Issue:

This item seeks Board consideration to submit a $2.2 million Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) Disaster Recovery application to replace 22 mobile homes owned by low-income residents in the unincorporated area.

Fiscal Impact:

This item does not have a fiscal impact. Existing State Housing Initiative Partnership (SHIP) Funds in the amount of $200,000 will be utilized as matching funds should the County be awarded the Community Development Block Grant Disaster Recovery grant.

Staff Recommendation:

Option # 1: Authorize staff to submit an application for Community Development Block Grant Disaster Recovery funds for Hurricane Hermine and authorize the County Administrator to execute.

Report and Discussion

Background:

This item seeks Board consideration to submit a $2.2 million Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) Disaster Recovery application to replace 22 mobile homes owned by low-income residents in the unincorporated area.

In March 2018, the Florida Department of Economic Opportunity (DEO) announced that it was awarded $117,937,000 through the Community Development Block Grant Disaster Recovery (CDBG-DR) for Hurricane Hermine by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) to address unmet disaster needs related to damages from Hurricanes Hermine and Matthew. DEO designated 80% of the funding to St. Johns County for Hurricane Matthew. The remaining 20% ($22,408,030) of the funding is available as a competitive grant to 19 counties including Leon County that were impacted by Hurricanes Hermine or Matthew.

The application window opened on May 1, 2018 and closes on May 31, 2018.

Analysis:

The CDBG-DR funding is available for projects that meet eligible activities such as housing, infrastructure, or economic revitalization; however, proposed projects must address unmet needs tied to Hurricanes Hermine and/or Matthew, primarily serve low-to-moderate income populations, and ***primarily serve housing activities***. The funding is available to local governments within the eligible counties including municipalities and tribal governments. Eligible local governments must request a minimum of $750,000. The application window opened on May 1 and closes on May 31.

There are currently 81 low-income residents on the County's housing rehabilitation assistance waiting list that reside in mobile homes; approximately, 22 of these mobile homes were constructed prior to 1994. Given the limited amount of SHIP funding, many of these mobile homes may not be replaced without additional sources of funding. In addition, it is prohibited to expend SHIP funds on the rehabilitation of mobile homes constructed prior to 1994, however, SHIP funds can be used for relocation costs, permit fees, replacement of wells or septic systems, and other services that are not prohibited. Given the limitations of SHIP funding to fully replace these mobile homes, it is recommended that an application in the amount of $2.2 million to replace 22 mobile homes in unincorporated Leon County be submitted for the CDBG-DR.

The CDBG-DR funding would be utilized to rehabilitate and/or replace the mobile homes in order to mitigate damages for future storm events. When possible, mobile homes would be replaced with traditional ("stick-built") homes which are more likely to withstand a tropical storm event. Although the CDBG-DR does not require matching funding, SHIP funds in the amount of $200,000 could be utilized as matching funds to increase the competitiveness of the County's application. As noted above, due to the limits of the SHIP program, SHIP funds will be spent only for relocation costs, permit fees, replacement of wells or septic systems, and other services that are not prohibited.

The County and DEO staff will continue to discuss opportunities to increase the competitiveness of the County's application, which will be completed and submitted by the May 31 deadline.

Options:

1. Authorize staff to submit an application for Community Development Block Grant Disaster Recovery funds for Hurricane Hermine and authorize the County Administrator to execute.

2. Do not authorize staff to submit an application for Community Development Block Grant Disaster Recovery funds for Hurricane Hermine.

3. Board Direction

Recommendation:

Option # 1.

Leon County
Board of County Commissioners

Notes for Agenda Item #14

Leon County Board of County Commissioners

Agenda Item #14

May 22, 2018

To: Honorable Chairman and Members of the Board

From: Vincent S. Long, County Administrator

Title: FY 2017 Hazard Mitigation Program Grant

Review and Approval:	Vincent S. Long, County Administrator
Department/ Division Review:	Alan Rosenzweig, Deputy County Administrator Ken Morris, Assistant County Administrator David McDevitt, Director, Development Support and Environmental Management Scott Ross, Director of the Office of Financial Stewardship
Lead Staff/ Project Team:	John Kraynak, Director, Environmental Services Anna Padilla, Senior Environmental Engineer Tim Barden, Budget Manager, Office of Management & Budget Eryn Calabro, Senior Management and Budget Analyst

Statement of Issue:

This agenda item seeks Board acceptance of the FY 2017 Hazard Mitigation Program Grant in order for the County to budget and expend the grant funds recently awarded by the Florida Division of Emergency Management.

Fiscal Impact:

This item has a fiscal impact. Federal funds cover 75% of the total project costs ($66,353) and the remaining 25% of total project cost ($22,117) is the local share to be paid by the sub-applicant, in this case Leon County, who has applied for assistance on behalf of the property owner. The individual property owner is responsible for reimbursement of the local share to the County. The grant award is based on the original estimated project costs.

Staff Recommendation:

Option #1: Accept the Hazard Mitigation Program Grant in the amount of $66,353 and authorize the County Administrator to execute the grant agreement (Attachment #1).

Option #2: Approve the Resolution and associated Budget Amendment Request budgeting $88,470 for the project (Attachment #2).

Report and Discussion

Background:

This agenda item seeks Board acceptance of the FY 2017 Hazard Mitigation Program Grant in order for the County to budget and expend the grant funds recently awarded by the Florida Division of Emergency Management. The grant award will support the structural elevation of a residential property located on Waterfront Drive along the northern shore of Lake Iamonia, with matching funds provided by the property owner. This project was approved by the Board during the October 24, 2017 Workshop on the 2018 State and Federal Legislative Priorities.

The Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP) provides federal funds to states, tribes, and local communities after a Presidential Major Disaster Declaration to protect public or private property through various mitigation measures. The HMGP funding is authorized by Section 404 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief Act. Hazard mitigation includes implementing measures to reduce or eliminate long-term risk to people and property from natural hazards and their effects. HMGP recipients (states, federally recognized tribes, or territories) have the primary responsibility for prioritizing, selecting, and administering state and local hazard mitigation projects. Although individuals may not apply directly to the state for assistance, local governments may sponsor an application on their behalf.

As part of the Community Rating System, property owners within repetitive loss areas are mailed a letter annually notifying them that they are located in an area susceptible to flooding. The letter includes information on steps they can take to protect themselves and their property, including grant programs that might be available for retrofitting or acquisition. As a result of the Presidential Disaster Declaration for Hurricane Hermine (FEMA 4280-DR-FL), HMGP funding was made available within Leon County. The State of Florida, Division of Emergency Management (FDEM) acts as the applicant for this process and Leon County acts as the sub-applicant, on behalf of the individual property owner.

On January 24, 2017, FDEM released a Notice of Funding Available. Following the process described above, County staff notified property owners within repetitive loss areas that funding may be available through HMGP for mitigation initiatives. After receiving this letter, two property owners contacted staff stating they were interested in applying for HMGP funds – one at 4908 Crooked Road, and one at 12386 Waterfront Drive. Subsequently, the Crooked Road property was sold and the new owner is no longer interested in pursuing the grant. On May 5, 2017, Leon County submitted an HMGP application to FDEM for the elevation of the residential structure located at 12386 Waterfront Drive. On March 8, 2018, Leon County received notice of the HMGP funding award for the proposed structure elevation project.

Analysis:

The HMGP is designed to assist states, local governments, private non-profit organizations and Indian Tribes in implementing long-term hazard mitigation measures following a major disaster declaration. To be eligible to apply for HMGP funds, applicants must meet certain criteria and proposed mitigation projects must qualify as eligible activities.

Leon County submitted an application on behalf of the property owners at 12386 Waterfront Drive. The project proposes to elevate the private residential structure at least three feet above the Base Flood Elevation (BFE) on piling/columns in accordance with our local building requirements. The existing residential structure was built in 1960 and has suffered repeated damage from floods. The proposed project will eliminate the current flooding problem. The existing on-site septic system drainfield will be relocated or mounded. The structure and drainfield are located in FEMA special flood hazard area A-Zone. Upon completion, the property will meet the floodplain management requirements.

This project conforms to the following objectives under Goal 1 (Protect human health, safety and welfare) of the City of Tallahassee/Leon County Local Mitigation Strategy:

- Objective 1.1: Limit public expenditures in areas identified as subject to repetitive damage from disasters.

This project will be managed by the Department of Development Support and Environmental Management, who will also serve as the point of contact with FDEM. Assistance from staff in Purchasing, Office of Management and Budget, County Attorney Office, and coordination with Public Works will be provided throughout the project.

The FDEM, as the pass-through entity for this federal funding, has allocated $66,353 for the FY 2017 Hazard Mitigation Grant to Leon County for Fiscal Years 2018-2020. The federal funds cover 75% of the total project cost and the remaining 25% ($22,117) is the local share to be paid by the sub-applicant. For this structure elevation project, Leon County will enter into an agreement with the property owner that obligates their share of the project costs and a lien will be placed on their property until full payment is received. This is consistent with processes done in Housing Services on home repairs and replacements. The County will provide in-kind match (in this case staff time) where applicable. Staff has prepared a Resolution and associated Budget Amendment Request in the amount of $88,470 for the Board's approval (Attachment #2).

Options:

1. Accept the Hazard Mitigation Program Grant in the amount of $66,353 and authorize the County Administrator to execute the grant agreement H0029 (Attachment #1).
2. Approve the Resolution and associated Budget Amendment Request budgeting $88,470 for the project (Attachment #2).
3. Board direction.

Recommendation:

Options #1 and #2.

Attachments:

1. Hazard Mitigation Program Grant Agreement H0029
2. Resolution and Budget Amendment Request

Agreement Number: **H0029**
Project Number: 4280-12-R

FEDERALLY-FUNDED SUBAWARD AND GRANT AGREEMENT

2 C.F.R. §200.92 states that a "subaward may be provided through any form of legal agreement, including an agreement that the pass-through entity considers a contract."

As defined by 2 C.F.R. §200.74, "pass-through entity" means "a non-Federal entity that provides a subaward to a Sub-recipient to carry out part of a Federal program."

As defined by 2 C.F.R. §200.93, "Sub-Recipient" means "a non-Federal entity that receives a subaward from a pass-through entity to carry out part of a Federal program."

As defined by 2 C.F.R. §200.38, "Federal award" means "Federal financial assistance that a non-Federal entity receives directly from a Federal awarding agency or indirectly from a pass-through entity."

As defined by 2 C.F.R. §200.92, "subaward" means "an award provided by a pass-through entity to a Sub-Recipient for the Sub-Recipient to carry out part of a Federal award received by the pass-through entity."

The following information is provided pursuant to 2 C.F.R. §200.331(a)(1):

Sub-Recipient's name:	Leon County, Florida
Sub-Recipient's unique entity identifier:	F59-6000708
Federal Award Identification Number (FAIN):	FEMA-DR-4280-FL
Federal Award Date:	January 3, 2018
Subaward Period of Performance Start and End Date:	Upon Execution thru February 7, 2020
Amount of Federal Funds Obligated by this Agreement:	$66,353.00
Total Amount of Federal Funds Obligated to the Sub-Recipient by the pass-through entity to include this Agreement:	$66,353.00
Total Amount of the Federal Award committed to the Sub-Recipient by the pass-through entity	$66,353.00
Federal award project description (see FFATA):	Leon County, Florida – Elevation Project
Name of Federal awarding agency:	Federal Emergency Management Agency
Name of pass-through entity:	FL Division of Emergency Management
Contact information for the pass-through entity:	Jeremy.Odell@em.myflorida.com
Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance (CFDA) Number and Name:	97.039 Hazard Mitigation Program
Whether the award is R&D:	N/A
Indirect cost rate for the Federal award:	N/A

THIS AGREEMENT is entered into by the State of Florida, Division of Emergency Management, with headquarters in Tallahassee, Florida (hereinafter referred to as the "Division"), and Leon County Florida, (hereinafter referred to as the "Sub-Recipient").

For the purposes of this Agreement, the Division serves as the pass-through entity for a Federal award, and the Sub-Recipient serves as the recipient of a subaward.

THIS AGREEMENT IS ENTERED INTO BASED ON THE FOLLOWING REPRESENTATIONS:

A. The Sub-Recipient represents that it is fully qualified and eligible to receive these grant funds to provide the services identified herein;

B. The State of Florida received these grant funds from the Federal government, and the Division has the authority to subaward these funds to the Sub-Recipient upon the terms and conditions outlined below; and,

C. The Division has statutory authority to disburse the funds under this Agreement.

THEREFORE, the Division and the Sub-Recipient agree to the following:

(1) APPLICATION OF STATE LAW TO THIS AGREEMENT

2 C.F.R. §200.302 provides: "Each state must expend and account for the Federal award in accordance with state laws and procedures for expending and accounting for the state's own funds." Therefore, section 215.971, Florida Statutes, entitled "Agreements funded with federal or state assistance", applies to this Agreement.

(2) LAWS, RULES, REGULATIONS AND POLICIES

a. The Sub-Recipient's performance under this Agreement is subject to 2 C.F.R. Part 200, entitled "Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards."

b. As required by Section 215.971(1), Florida Statutes, this Agreement includes:

i. A provision specifying a scope of work that clearly establishes the tasks that the Sub-Recipient is required to perform.

ii. A provision dividing the agreement into quantifiable units of deliverables that must be received and accepted in writing by the Division before payment. Each deliverable must be directly related to the scope of work and specify the required minimum level of service to be performed and the criteria for evaluating the successful completion of each deliverable.

iii. A provision specifying the financial consequences that apply if the Sub-Recipient fails to perform the minimum level of service required by the agreement.

iv. A provision specifying that the Sub-Recipient may expend funds only for allowable costs resulting from obligations incurred during the specified agreement period.

v. A provision specifying that any balance of unobligated funds which has been advanced or paid must be refunded to the Division.

vi. A provision specifying that any funds paid in excess of the amount to which the Sub-Recipient is entitled under the terms and conditions of the agreement must be refunded to the Division.

c. In addition to the foregoing, the Sub-Recipient and the Division shall be governed by all applicable State and Federal laws, rules and regulations, including those identified in Attachment C. Any express reference in this Agreement to a particular statute, rule, or regulation in no way implies that no other statute, rule, or regulation applies.

(3) CONTACT

a. In accordance with section 215.971(2), Florida Statutes, the Division's Grant Manager shall be responsible for enforcing performance of this Agreement's terms and conditions and shall serve as the Division's liaison with the Sub-Recipient. As part of his/her duties, the Grant Manager for the Division shall:

i. Monitor and document Sub-Recipient performance; and,

ii. Review and document all deliverables for which the Sub-Recipient requests payment.

b. The Division's Grant Manager for this Agreement is:

Jeremy O'Dell, Project Manager
Bureau of Mitigation
Division of Emergency Management
2555 Shumard Oak Blvd.
Tallahassee, Florida 32399-2100
Telephone: (850) 815-4540
Email: Jeremy.ODell@em.myflorida.com

c. The name and address of the Representative of the Sub-Recipient responsible for the administration of this Agreement is:

Anna Padilla, Sr. Environmental Engineer
Renaissance Center, 2nd Floor
435 N. Macomb Street
Tallahassee, Florida 32301
Telephone: (850) 606-1313
Fax: (850) 606-1302
Email: padillaa@leoncountyfl.gov

d. In the event that different representatives or addresses are designated by either party after execution of this Agreement, notice of the name, title and address of the new representative will be provided to the other party.

(4) TERMS AND CONDITIONS

This Agreement contains all the terms and conditions agreed upon by the parties.

(5) EXECUTION

This Agreement may be executed in any number of counterparts, any one of which may be taken as an original.

(6) MODIFICATION

Either party may request modification of the provisions of this Agreement. Changes which are agreed upon shall be valid only when in writing, signed by each of the parties, and attached to the original of this Agreement.

(7) SCOPE OF WORK.

The Sub-Recipient shall perform the work in accordance with the Budget and Scope of Work, Attachment A of this Agreement.

(8) PERIOD OF AGREEMENT.

This Agreement shall begin upon execution by both parties and shall end on February 7, 2020, unless terminated earlier in accordance with the provisions of Paragraph (17) of this Agreement. Consistent with the definition of "period of performance" contained in 2 C.F.R. §200.77, the term "period of agreement" refers to the time during which the Sub-Recipient "may incur new obligations to carry out the work authorized under" this Agreement. In accordance with 2 C.F.R. §200.309, the Sub-Recipient may receive reimbursement under this Agreement only for "allowable costs incurred during the period of performance." In accordance with section 215.971(1)(d), Florida Statutes, the Sub-Recipient may expend funds authorized by this Agreement "only for allowable costs resulting from obligations incurred during" the period of agreement.

(9) FUNDING

a. This is a cost-reimbursement Agreement, subject to the availability of funds.

b. The State of Florida's performance and obligation to pay under this Agreement is contingent upon an annual appropriation by the Legislature, and subject to any modification in accordance with either Chapter 216, Florida Statutes, or the Florida Constitution.

c. The Division will reimburse the Sub-Recipient only for allowable costs incurred by the Sub-Recipient in the successful completion of each deliverable. The maximum reimbursement amount for each deliverable is outlined in Attachment A of this Agreement ("Budget and Scope of Work"). The maximum reimbursement amount for the entirety of this Agreement is $66,353.00.

d. As required by 2 C.F.R. §200.415(a), any request for payment under this Agreement must include a certification, signed by an official who is authorized to legally bind the Sub-Recipient, which reads as follows: "By signing this report, I certify to the best of my knowledge and belief that the report is true, complete, and accurate, and the expenditures, disbursements and cash receipts are for the purposes and objectives set forth in the terms and conditions of the Federal award. I am aware that any

false, fictitious, or fraudulent information, or the omission of any material fact, may subject me to criminal, civil or administrative penalties for fraud, false statements, false claims or otherwise. (U.S. Code Title 18, Section 1001 and Title 31, Sections 3729-3730 and 3801-3812)."

e. The Division will review any request for reimbursement by comparing the documentation provided by the Sub-Recipient against a performance measure, outlined in Attachment A, that clearly delineates:

i. The required minimum acceptable level of service to be performed; and,

ii. The criteria for evaluating the successful completion of each deliverable.

f. The performance measure required by section 215.971(1)(b), Florida Statutes, remains consistent with the requirement for a "performance goal", which is defined in 2 C.F.R. §200.76 as "a target level of performance expressed as a tangible, measurable objective, against which actual achievement can be compared." It also remains consistent with the requirement, contained in 2 C.F.R. §200.301, that the Division and the Sub-Recipient "relate financial data to performance accomplishments of the Federal award."

g. If authorized by the Federal Awarding Agency, then the Division will reimburse the Sub-Recipient for overtime expenses in accordance with 2 C.F.R. §200.430 ("Compensation—personal services") and 2 C.F.R. §200.431 ("Compensation—fringe benefits"). If the Sub-Recipient seeks reimbursement for overtime expenses for periods when no work is performed due to vacation, holiday, illness, failure of the employer to provide sufficient work, or other similar cause (*see* 29 U.S.C. §207(e)(2)), then the Division will treat the expense as a fringe benefit. 2 C.F.R. §200.431(a) defines fringe benefits as "allowances and services provided by employers to their employees as compensation in addition to regular salaries and wages." Fringe benefits are allowable under this Agreement as long as the benefits are reasonable and are required by law, Sub-Recipient-employee agreement, or an established policy of the Sub-Recipient. 2 C.F.R. §200.431(b) provides that the cost of fringe benefits in the form of regular compensation paid to employees during periods of authorized absences from the job, such as for annual leave, family-related leave, sick leave, holidays, court leave, military leave, administrative leave, and other similar benefits, are allowable if all of the following criteria are met:

i. They are provided under established written leave policies;

ii. The costs are equitably allocated to all related activities, including Federal awards; and,

iii. The accounting basis (cash or accrual) selected for costing each type of leave is consistently followed by the non-Federal entity or specified grouping of employees.

h. If authorized by the Federal Awarding Agency, then the Division will reimburse the Sub-Recipient for travel expenses in accordance with 2 C.F.R. §200.474. As required by the Reference Guide for State Expenditures, reimbursement for travel must be in accordance with section 112.061, Florida Statutes, which includes submission of the claim on the approved state travel voucher. If the Sub-Recipient seeks reimbursement for travel costs that exceed the amounts stated in section 112.061(6)(b),

Florida Statutes ($6 for breakfast, $11 for lunch, and $19 for dinner), then the Sub-Recipient must provide documentation that:

i. The costs are reasonable and do not exceed charges normally allowed by the Sub-Recipient in its regular operations as a result of the Sub-Recipient's written travel policy; and,

ii. Participation of the individual in the travel is necessary to the Federal award.

i. The Division's grant manager, as required by section 215.971(2)(c), Florida Statutes, shall reconcile and verify all funds received against all funds expended during the grant agreement period and produce a final reconciliation report. The final report must identify any funds paid in excess of the expenditures incurred by the Sub-Recipient.

j. As defined by 2 C.F.R. §200.53, the term "improper payment" means or includes:

i. Any payment that should not have been made or that was made in an incorrect amount (including overpayments and underpayments) under statutory, contractual, administrative, or other legally applicable requirements; and,

ii. Any payment to an ineligible party, any payment for an ineligible good or service, any duplicate payment, any payment for a good or service not received (except for such payments where authorized by law), any payment that does not account for credit for applicable discounts, and any payment where insufficient or lack of documentation prevents a reviewer from discerning whether a payment was proper.

(10)<u>RECORDS</u>

a. As required by 2 C.F.R. §200.336, the Federal awarding agency, Inspectors General, the Comptroller General of the United States, and the Division, or any of their authorized representatives, shall enjoy the right of access to any documents, papers, or other records of the Sub-Recipient which are pertinent to the Federal award, in order to make audits, examinations, excerpts, and transcripts. The right of access also includes timely and reasonable access to the Sub-Recipient's personnel for the purpose of interview and discussion related to such documents. Finally, the right of access is not limited to the required retention period but lasts as long as the records are retained.

b. As required by 2 C.F.R. §200.331(a)(5), the Division, the Chief Inspector General of the State of Florida, the Florida Auditor General, or any of their authorized representatives, shall enjoy the right of access to any documents, financial statements, papers, or other records of the Sub-Recipient which are pertinent to this Agreement, in order to make audits, examinations, excerpts, and transcripts. The right of access also includes timely and reasonable access to the Sub-Recipient's personnel for the purpose of interview and discussion related to such documents.

c. As required by 2 C.F.R. §200.333, the Sub-Recipient shall retain sufficient records to show its compliance with the terms of this Agreement, as well as the compliance of all subcontractors or consultants paid from funds under this Agreement, for a period of <u>five</u> (5) years from the date of submission of the final expenditure report. The following are the only exceptions to the five (5) year requirement:

i. If any litigation, claim, or audit is started before the expiration of the 5-year period, then the records must be retained until all litigation, claims, or audit findings involving the records have been resolved and final action taken.

ii. When the Division or the Sub-Recipient is notified in writing by the Federal awarding agency, cognizant agency for audit, oversight agency for audit, cognizant agency for indirect costs, or pass-through entity to extend the retention period.

iii. Records for real property and equipment acquired with Federal funds must be retained for 5 years after final disposition.

iv. When records are transferred to or maintained by the Federal awarding agency or pass-through entity, the 5-year retention requirement is not applicable to the Sub-Recipient.

v. Records for program income transactions after the period of performance. In some cases recipients must report program income after the period of performance. Where there is such a requirement, the retention period for the records pertaining to the earning of the program income starts from the end of the non-Federal entity's fiscal year in which the program income is earned.

vi. Indirect cost rate proposals and cost allocations plans. This paragraph applies to the following types of documents and their supporting records: indirect cost rate computations or proposals, cost allocation plans, and any similar accounting computations of the rate at which a particular group of costs is chargeable (such as computer usage chargeback rates or composite fringe benefit rates).

d. In accordance with 2 C.F.R. §200.334, the Federal awarding agency must request transfer of certain records to its custody from the Division or the Sub-Recipient when it determines that the records possess long-term retention value.

e. In accordance with 2 C.F.R. §200.335, the Division must always provide or accept paper versions of Agreement information to and from the Sub-Recipient upon request. If paper copies are submitted, then the Division must not require more than an original and two copies. When original records are electronic and cannot be altered, there is no need to create and retain paper copies. When original records are paper, electronic versions may be substituted through the use of duplication or other forms of electronic media provided that they are subject to periodic quality control reviews, provide reasonable safeguards against alteration, and remain readable.

f. As required by 2 C.F.R. §200.303, the Sub-Recipient shall take reasonable measures to safeguard protected personally identifiable information and other information the Federal awarding agency or the Division designates as sensitive or the Sub-Recipient considers sensitive consistent with applicable Federal, state, local, and tribal laws regarding privacy and obligations of confidentiality.

g. Florida's Government in the Sunshine Law (Section 286.011, Florida Statutes) provides the citizens of Florida with a right of access to governmental proceedings and mandates three, basic requirements: (1) meetings of public boards or commissions must be open to the public; (2) reasonable notice of such meetings must be given; and, (3) minutes of the meetings must be taken and

promptly recorded. The mere receipt of public funds by a private entity, standing alone, is insufficient to bring that entity within the ambit of the open government requirements. However, the Government in the Sunshine Law applies to private entities that provide services to governmental agencies and that act on behalf of those agencies in the agencies' performance of their public duties. If a public agency delegates the performance of its public purpose to a private entity, then, to the extent that private entity is performing that public purpose, the Government in the Sunshine Law applies. For example, if a volunteer fire department provides firefighting services to a governmental entity and uses facilities and equipment purchased with public funds, then the Government in the Sunshine Law applies to board of directors for that volunteer fire department. Thus, to the extent that the Government in the Sunshine Law applies to the Sub-Recipient based upon the funds provided under this Agreement, the meetings of the Sub-Recipient's governing board or the meetings of any subcommittee making recommendations to the governing board may be subject to open government requirements. These meetings shall be publicly noticed, open to the public, and the minutes of all the meetings shall be public records, available to the public in accordance with Chapter 119, Florida Statutes.

h. Florida's Public Records Law provides a right of access to the records of the state and local governments as well as to private entities acting on their behalf. Unless specifically exempted from disclosure by the Legislature, all materials made or received by a governmental agency (or a private entity acting on behalf of such an agency) in conjunction with official business which are used to perpetuate, communicate, or formalize knowledge qualify as public records subject to public inspection. The mere receipt of public funds by a private entity, standing alone, is insufficient to bring that entity within the ambit of the public record requirements. However, when a public entity delegates a public function to a private entity, the records generated by the private entity's performance of that duty become public records. Thus, the nature and scope of the services provided by a private entity determine whether that entity is acting on behalf of a public agency and is therefore subject to the requirements of Florida's Public Records Law.

i. the Sub-Recipient shall maintain all records for the Sub-Recipient and for all subcontractors or consultants to be paid from funds provided under this Agreement, including documentation of all program costs, in a form sufficient to determine compliance with the requirements and objectives of the Budget and Scope of Work - Attachment A - and all other applicable laws and regulations.

(11)<u>AUDITS</u>

a. The Sub-Recipient shall comply with the audit requirements contained in 2 C.F.R. Part 200, Subpart F.

b. In accounting for the receipt and expenditure of funds under this Agreement, the Sub-Recipient shall follow Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (“GAAP”). As defined by 2 C.F.R. §200.49, GAAP “has the meaning specified in accounting standards issued by the Government Accounting Standards Board (GASB) and the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB).”

c. When conducting an audit of the Sub-Recipient's performance under this Agreement, the Division shall use Generally Accepted Government Auditing Standards ("GAGAS"). As defined by 2 C.F.R. §200.50, GAGAS, "also known as the Yellow Book, means generally accepted government auditing standards issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, which are applicable to financial audits."

d. If an audit shows that all or any portion of the funds disbursed were not spent in accordance with the conditions of this Agreement, the Sub-Recipient shall be held liable for reimbursement to the Division of all funds not spent in accordance with these applicable regulations and Agreement provisions within thirty days after the Division has notified the Sub-Recipient of such non-compliance.

e. The Sub-Recipient shall have all audits completed by an independent auditor, which is defined in section 215.97(2)(h), Florida Statutes, as "an independent certified public accountant licensed under chapter 473." The independent auditor shall state that the audit complied with the applicable provisions noted above. The audit must be received by the Division no later than nine months from the end of the Sub-Recipient's fiscal year.

f. The Sub-Recipient shall send copies of reporting packages for audits conducted in accordance with 2 C.F.R. Part 200, by or on behalf of the Sub-Recipient, to the Division at the following address:

DEMSingle_Audit@em.myflorida.com

DEMSingle_Audit@em.myflorida.com

OR

Office of the Inspector General
2555 Shumard Oak Boulevard
Tallahassee, Florida 32399-2100

g. The Sub-Recipient shall send the Single Audit reporting package and Form SF-SAC to the Federal Audit Clearinghouse by submission online at:

http://harvester.census.gov/fac/collect/ddeindex.html

h. The Sub-Recipient shall send any management letter issued by the auditor to the Division at the following address:

DEMSingle_Audit@em.myflorida.com

DEMSingle_Audit@em.myflorida.com

OR

Office of the Inspector General
2555 Shumard Oak Boulevard
Tallahassee, Florida 32399-2100

(12)REPORTS

a. Consistent with 2 C.F.R. §200.328, the Sub-Recipient shall provide the Division with quarterly reports and a close-out report. These reports shall include the current status and progress by the Sub-Recipient and all subcontractors in completing the work described in the Scope of Work and the expenditure of funds under this Agreement, in addition to any other information requested by the Division.

b. Quarterly reports are due to the Division no later than 15 days after the end of each quarter of the program year and shall be sent each quarter until submission of the administrative close-out report. The ending dates for each quarter of the program year are March 31, June 30, September 30 and December 31.

c. The close-out report is due 60 days after termination of this Agreement or 60 days after completion of the activities contained in this Agreement, whichever first occurs.

d. If all required reports and copies are not sent to the Division or are not completed in a manner acceptable to the Division, then the Division may withhold further payments until they are completed or may take other action as stated in Paragraph (16) REMEDIES. "Acceptable to the Division" means that the work product was completed in accordance with the Budget and Scope of Work.

e. The Sub-Recipient shall provide additional program updates or information that may be required by the Division.

f. The Sub-Recipient shall provide additional reports and information identified in Attachment D.

(13)MONITORING.

a. The Sub-Recipient shall monitor its performance under this Agreement, as well as that of its subcontractors and/or consultants who are paid from funds provided under this Agreement, to ensure that time schedules are being met, the Schedule of Deliverables and Scope of Work are being accomplished within the specified time periods, and other performance goals are being achieved. A review shall be done for each function or activity in Attachment A to this Agreement, and reported in the quarterly report.

b. In addition to reviews of audits, monitoring procedures may include, but not be limited to, on-site visits by Division staff, limited scope audits, and/or other procedures. The Sub-Recipient agrees to comply and cooperate with any monitoring procedures/processes deemed appropriate by the Division. In the event that the Division determines that a limited scope audit of the Sub-Recipient is appropriate, the Sub-Recipient agrees to comply with any additional instructions provided by the Division to the Sub-Recipient regarding such audit. The Sub-Recipient further agrees to comply and cooperate with any inspections, reviews, investigations or audits deemed necessary by the Florida Chief Financial Officer or Auditor General. In addition, the Division will monitor the performance and financial management by the Sub-Recipient throughout the contract term to ensure timely completion of all tasks.

(14)LIABILITY

a. Unless Sub-Recipient is a State agency or subdivision, as defined in section 768.28(2), Florida Statutes, the Sub-Recipient is solely responsible to parties it deals with in carrying out the terms of this Agreement; as authorized by section 768.28(19), Florida Statutes, Sub-Recipient shall hold the Division harmless against all claims of whatever nature by third parties arising from the work performance under this Agreement. For purposes of this Agreement, Sub-Recipient agrees that it is not an employee or agent of the Division, but is an independent contractor.

b. As required by section 768.28(19), Florida Statutes, any Sub-Recipient which is a state agency or subdivision, as defined in section 768.28(2), Florida Statutes, agrees to be fully responsible for its negligent or tortious acts or omissions which result in claims or suits against the Division, and agrees to be liable for any damages proximately caused by the acts or omissions to the extent set forth in Section 768.28, Florida Statutes. Nothing herein is intended to serve as a waiver of sovereign immunity by any Sub-Recipient to which sovereign immunity applies. Nothing herein shall be construed as consent by a state agency or subdivision of the State of Florida to be sued by third parties in any matter arising out of any contract.

(15)DEFAULT.

If any of the following events occur ("Events of Default"), all obligations on the part of the Division to make further payment of funds shall terminate and the Division has the option to exercise any of its remedies set forth in Paragraph (16); however, the Division may make payments or partial payments after any Events of Default without waiving the right to exercise such remedies, and without becoming liable to make any further payment:

a. If any warranty or representation made by the Sub-Recipient in this Agreement or any previous agreement with the Division is or becomes false or misleading in any respect, or if the Sub-Recipient fails to keep or perform any of the obligations, terms or covenants in this Agreement or any previous agreement with the Division and has not cured them in timely fashion, or is unable or unwilling to meet its obligations under this Agreement;

b. If material adverse changes occur in the financial condition of the Sub-Recipient at any time during the term of this Agreement, and the Sub-Recipient fails to cure this adverse change within thirty days from the date written notice is sent by the Division;

c. If any reports required by this Agreement have not been submitted to the Division or have been submitted with incorrect, incomplete or insufficient information; or,

d. If the Sub-Recipient has failed to perform and complete on time any of its obligations under this Agreement.

(16)REMEDIES.

If an Event of Default occurs, then the Division shall, after thirty calendar days written notice to the Sub-Recipient and upon the Sub-Recipient's failure to cure within those thirty days, exercise any one or more of the following remedies, either concurrently or consecutively:

a. Terminate this Agreement, provided that the Sub-Recipient is given at least thirty days prior written notice of the termination. The notice shall be effective when placed in the United States, first class mail, postage prepaid, by registered or certified mail-return receipt requested, to the address in paragraph (3) herein;

b. Begin an appropriate legal or equitable action to enforce performance of this Agreement;

c. Withhold or suspend payment of all or any part of a request for payment;

d. Require that the Sub-Recipient refund to the Division any monies used for ineligible purposes under the laws, rules and regulations governing the use of these funds.

e. Exercise any corrective or remedial actions, to include but not be limited to:

i. Request additional information from the Sub-Recipient to determine the reasons for or the extent of non-compliance or lack of performance,

ii. Issue a written warning to advise that more serious measures may be taken if the situation is not corrected,

iii. Advise the Sub-Recipient to suspend, discontinue or refrain from incurring costs for any activities in question or

iv. Require the Sub-Recipient to reimburse the Division for the amount of costs incurred for any items determined to be ineligible;

f. Exercise any other rights or remedies which may be available under law.

Pursuing any of the above remedies will not stop the Division from pursuing any other remedies in this Agreement or provided at law or in equity. If the Division waives any right or remedy in this Agreement or fails to insist on strict performance by the Sub-Recipient, it will not affect, extend or waive any other right or remedy of the Division, or affect the later exercise of the same right or remedy by the Division for any other default by the Sub-Recipient.

(17)<u>TERMINATION</u>.

a. The Division may terminate this Agreement for cause after thirty days written notice. Cause can include misuse of funds, fraud, lack of compliance with applicable rules, laws and regulations, failure to perform on time, and refusal by the Sub-Recipient to permit public access to any document, paper, letter, or other material subject to disclosure under Chapter 119, Florida Statutes, as amended.

b. The Division may terminate this Agreement for convenience or when it determines, in its sole discretion, that continuing the Agreement would not produce beneficial results in line with the further expenditure of funds, by providing the Sub-Recipient with thirty calendar days prior written notice.

c. The parties may agree to terminate this Agreement for their mutual convenience through a written amendment of this Agreement. The amendment will state the effective date of the termination and the procedures for proper closeout of the Agreement.

d. In the event that this Agreement is terminated, the Sub-Recipient will not incur new obligations for the terminated portion of the Agreement after the Sub-Recipient has received the

notification of termination. The Sub-Recipient will cancel as many outstanding obligations as possible. Costs incurred after receipt of the termination notice will be disallowed. The Sub-Recipient shall not be relieved of liability to the Division because of any breach of Agreement by the Sub-Recipient. The Division may, to the extent authorized by law, withhold payments to the Sub-Recipient for the purpose of set-off until the exact amount of damages due the Division from the Sub-Recipient is determined.

(18)PROCUREMENT

a. The Sub-Recipient shall ensure that any procurement involving funds authorized by the Agreement complies with all applicable federal and state laws and regulations, to include 2 C.F.R. §§200.318 through 200.326 as well as Appendix II to 2 C.F.R. Part 200 (entitled "Contract Provisions for Non-Federal Entity Contracts Under Federal Awards").

b. As required by 2 C.F.R. §200.318(b), the Sub-Recipient shall "maintain records sufficient to detail the history of procurement. These records will include, but are not necessarily limited to the following: rationale for the method of procurement, selection of contract type, contractor selection or rejection, and the basis for the contract price."

c. As required by 2 C.F.R. §200.318(i), the Sub-Recipient shall "maintain oversight to ensure that contractors perform in accordance with the terms, conditions, and specifications of their contracts or purchase orders." In order to demonstrate compliance with this requirement, the Sub-Recipient shall document, in its quarterly report to the Division, the progress of any and all subcontractors performing work under this Agreement.

d. Except for procurements by micro-purchases pursuant to 2 C.F.R. §200.320(a) or procurements by small purchase procedures pursuant to 2 C.F.R. §200.320(b), if the Sub-Recipient chooses to subcontract any of the work required under this Agreement, then the Sub-Recipient shall forward to the Division a copy of any solicitation (whether competitive or non-competitive) at least fifteen (15) days prior to the publication or communication of the solicitation. The Division shall review the solicitation and provide comments, if any, to the Sub-Recipient within three (3) business days. Consistent with 2 C.F.R. §200.324, the Division will review the solicitation for compliance with the procurement standards outlined in 2 C.F.R. §§200.318 through 200.326 as well as Appendix II to 2 C.F.R. Part 200. Consistent with 2 C.F.R. §200.318(k), the Division will not substitute its judgment for that of the Sub-Recipient. While the Sub-Recipient does not need the approval of the Division in order to publish a competitive solicitation, this review may allow the Division to identify deficiencies in the vendor requirements or in the commodity or service specifications. The Division's review and comments shall not constitute an approval of the solicitation. Regardless of the Division's review, the Sub-Recipient remains bound by all applicable laws, regulations, and agreement terms. If during its review the Division identifies any deficiencies, then the Division shall communicate those deficiencies to the Sub-Recipient as quickly as possible within the three (3) business day window outlined above. If the Sub-Recipient publishes a competitive solicitation after receiving comments from the Division that the solicitation is deficient, then the Division may:

i. Terminate this Agreement in accordance with the provisions outlined in paragraph 17 above; and,

ii. Refuse to reimburse the Sub-Recipient for any costs associated with that solicitation.

e. Except for procurements by micro-purchases pursuant to 2 C.F.R. §200.320(a) or procurements by small purchase procedures pursuant to 2 C.F.R. §200.320(b), if the Sub-Recipient chooses to subcontract any of the work required under this Agreement, then the Sub-Recipient shall forward to the Division a copy of any contemplated contract prior to contract execution. The Division shall review the unexecuted contract and provide comments, if any, to the Sub-Recipient within three (3) business days. Consistent with 2 C.F.R. §200.324, the Division will review the unexecuted contract for compliance with the procurement standards outlined in 2 C.F.R. §§200.318 through 200.326 as well as Appendix II to 2 C.F.R. Part 200. Consistent with 2 C.F.R. §200.318(k), the Division will not substitute its judgment for that of the Sub-Recipient. While the Sub-Recipient does not need the approval of the Division in order to execute a subcontract, this review may allow the Division to identify deficiencies in the terms and conditions of the subcontract as well as deficiencies in the procurement process that led to the subcontract. The Division's review and comments shall not constitute an approval of the subcontract. Regardless of the Division's review, the Sub-Recipient remains bound by all applicable laws, regulations, and agreement terms. If during its review the Division identifies any deficiencies, then the Division shall communicate those deficiencies to the Sub-Recipient as quickly as possible within the three (3) business day window outlined above. If the Sub-Recipient executes a subcontract after receiving a communication from the Division that the subcontract is non-compliant, then the Division may:

i. Terminate this Agreement in accordance with the provisions outlined in paragraph 17 above; and,

ii. Refuse to reimburse the Sub-Recipient for any costs associated with that subcontract.

f. The Sub-Recipient agrees to include in the subcontract that (i) the subcontractor is bound by the terms of this Agreement, (ii) the subcontractor is bound by all applicable state and federal laws and regulations, and (iii) the subcontractor shall hold the Division and Sub-Recipient harmless against all claims of whatever nature arising out of the subcontractor's performance of work under this Agreement, to the extent allowed and required by law.

g. As required by 2 C.F.R. §200.318(c)(1), the Sub-Recipient shall "maintain written standards of conduct covering conflicts of interest and governing the actions of its employees engaged in the selection, award and administration of contracts."

h. As required by 2 C.F.R. §200.319(a), the Sub-Recipient shall conduct any procurement under this agreement "in a manner providing full and open competition." Accordingly, the Sub-Recipient shall not:

i. Place unreasonable requirements on firms in order for them to qualify to do business;

ii. Require unnecessary experience or excessive bonding;

iii. Use noncompetitive pricing practices between firms or between affiliated companies;

iv. Execute noncompetitive contracts to consultants that are on retainer contracts;

v. Authorize, condone, or ignore organizational conflicts of interest;

vi. Specify only a brand name product without allowing vendors to offer an equivalent;

vii. Specify a brand name product instead of describing the performance, specifications, or other relevant requirements that pertain to the commodity or service solicited by the procurement;

viii. Engage in any arbitrary action during the procurement process; or,

ix. Allow a vendor to bid on a contract if that bidder was involved with developing or drafting the specifications, requirements, statement of work, invitation to bid, or request for proposals.

i. "Except in those cases where applicable Federal statutes expressly mandate or encourage" otherwise, the Sub-Recipient, as required by 2 C.F.R. §200.319(b), shall not use a geographic preference when procuring commodities or services under this Agreement.

j. The Sub-Recipient shall conduct any procurement involving invitations to bid (i.e. sealed bids) in accordance with 2 C.F.R. §200.320(c) as well as section 287.057(1)(a), Florida Statutes.

k. The Sub-Recipient shall conduct any procurement involving requests for proposals (i.e. competitive proposals) in accordance with 2 C.F.R. §200.320(d) as well as section 287.057(1)(b), Florida Statutes.

l. For each subcontract, the Sub-Recipient shall provide a written statement to the Division as to whether that subcontractor is a minority business enterprise, as defined in Section 288.703, Florida Statutes. Additionally, the Sub-Recipient shall comply with the requirements of 2 C.F.R. §200.321 ("Contracting with small and minority businesses, women's business enterprises, and labor surplus area firms").

(19)<u>ATTACHMENTS</u>

a. All attachments to this Agreement are incorporated as if set out fully.

b. In the event of any inconsistencies or conflict between the language of this Agreement and the attachments, the language of the attachments shall control, but only to the extent of the conflict or inconsistency.

c. This Agreement has the following attachments:

i. Exhibit 1 - Funding Sources

ii. Attachment A – Budget and Scope of Work
iii. Attachment B – Program Statutes and Regulations
iv. Attachment C – Statement of Assurances
v. Attachment D – Request for Advance or Reimbursement
vi. Attachment E – Justification of Advance Payment
vii. Attachment F – Quarterly Report Form
viii. Attachment G – Warranties and Representations
ix. Attachment H – Certification Regarding Debarment, Suspension, Ineligibility
x. Attachment I – Federal Funding Accountability and Transparency Act
xi. Attachment J – Mandatory Contract Provisions

(20)PAYMENTS

a. Any advance payment under this Agreement is subject to 2 C.F.R. §200.305 and, as applicable, section 216.181(16), Florida Statues. All advances are required to be held in an interest-bearing account. If an advance payment is requested, the budget data on which the request is based and a justification statement shall be included in this Agreement as Attachment E. Attachment E will specify the amount of advance payment needed and provide an explanation of the necessity for and proposed use of these funds. No advance shall be accepted for processing if a reimbursement has been paid prior to the submittal of a request for advanced payment. After the initial advance, if any, payment shall be made on a reimbursement basis as needed.

b. Invoices shall be submitted at least quarterly and shall include the supporting documentation for all costs of the project or services. The final invoice shall be submitted within sixty (60) days after the expiration date of the agreement. An explanation of any circumstances prohibiting the submittal of quarterly invoices shall be submitted to the Division grant manager as part of the Sub-Recipient's quarterly reporting as referenced in Paragraph 7 of this Agreement.

c. If the necessary funds are not available to fund this Agreement as a result of action by the United States Congress, the federal Office of Management and Budgeting, the State Chief Financial Officer or under subparagraph (9)b. of this Agreement, all obligations on the part of the Division to make any further payment of funds shall terminate, and the Sub-Recipient shall submit its closeout report within thirty days of receiving notice from the Division.

(21)REPAYMENTS

a. All refunds or repayments due to the Division under this Agreement are to be made payable to the order of "Division of Emergency Management", and mailed directly to the following address:

Division of Emergency Management
Cashier
2555 Shumard Oak Boulevard
Tallahassee FL 32399-2100

b. In accordance with Section 215.34(2), Florida Statutes, if a check or other draft is returned to the Division for collection, Sub-Recipient shall pay the Division a service fee of $15.00 or 5% of the face amount of the returned check or draft, whichever is greater.

(22) MANDATED CONDITIONS

a. The validity of this Agreement is subject to the truth and accuracy of all the information, representations, and materials submitted or provided by the Sub-Recipient in this Agreement, in any later submission or response to a Division request, or in any submission or response to fulfill the requirements of this Agreement. All of said information, representations, and materials are incorporated by reference. The inaccuracy of the submissions or any material changes shall, at the option of the Division and with thirty days written notice to the Sub-Recipient, cause the termination of this Agreement and the release of the Division from all its obligations to the Sub-Recipient.

b. This Agreement shall be construed under the laws of the State of Florida, and venue for any actions arising out of this Agreement shall be in the Circuit Court of Leon County. If any provision of this Agreement is in conflict with any applicable statute or rule, or is unenforceable, then the provision shall be null and void to the extent of the conflict, and shall be severable, but shall not invalidate any other provision of this Agreement.

c. Any power of approval or disapproval granted to the Division under the terms of this Agreement shall survive the term of this Agreement.

d. The Sub-Recipient agrees to comply with the Americans With Disabilities Act (Public Law 101-336, 42 U.S.C. Section 12101 et seq.), which prohibits discrimination by public and private entities on the basis of disability in employment, public accommodations, transportation, State and local government services, and telecommunications.

e. Those who have been placed on the convicted vendor list following a conviction for a public entity crime or on the discriminatory vendor list may not submit a bid on a contract to provide any goods or services to a public entity, may not submit a bid on a contract with a public entity for the construction or repair of a public building or public work, may not submit bids on leases of real property to a public entity, may not be awarded or perform work as a contractor, supplier, subcontractor, or consultant under a contract with a public entity, and may not transact business with any public entity in excess of $25,000.00 for a period of 36 months from the date of being placed on the convicted vendor list or on the discriminatory vendor list.

f. Any Sub-Recipient which is not a local government or state agency, and which receives funds under this Agreement from the federal government, certifies, to the best of its knowledge and belief, that it and its principals:

i. Are not presently debarred, suspended, proposed for debarment, declared ineligible, or voluntarily excluded from covered transactions by a federal department or agency;

ii. Have not, within a five-year period preceding this proposal been convicted of or had a civil judgment rendered against them for fraud or a criminal offense in connection with obtaining,

attempting to obtain, or performing a public (federal, state or local) transaction or contract under public transaction; violation of federal or state antitrust statutes or commission of embezzlement, theft, forgery, bribery, falsification or destruction of records, making false statements, or receiving stolen property;

iii. Are not presently indicted or otherwise criminally or civilly charged by a governmental entity (federal, state or local) with commission of any offenses enumerated in paragraph 19(g)2. of this certification; and,

iv. Have not within a five-year period preceding this Agreement had one or more public transactions (federal, state or local) terminated for cause or default.

g. If the Sub-Recipient is unable to certify to any of the statements in this certification, then the Sub-Recipient shall attach an explanation to this Agreement.

h. In addition, the Sub-Recipient shall send to the Division (by email or by facsimile transmission) the completed "Certification Regarding Debarment, Suspension, Ineligibility And Voluntary Exclusion" (Attachment H) for each intended subcontractor which Sub-Recipient plans to fund under this Agreement. The form must be received by the Division before the Sub-Recipient enters into a contract with any subcontractor.

i. The Division reserves the right to unilaterally cancel this Agreement if the Sub-Recipient refuses to allow public access to all documents, papers, letters or other material subject to the provisions of Chapter 119, Florida Statutes, which the Sub-Recipient created or received under this Agreement.

j. If the Sub-Recipient is allowed to temporarily invest any advances of funds under this Agreement, any interest income shall either be returned to the Division or be applied against the Division's obligation to pay the contract amount.

k. The State of Florida will not intentionally award publicly-funded contracts to any contractor who knowingly employs unauthorized alien workers, constituting a violation of the employment provisions contained in 8 U.S.C. Section 1324a(e) [Section 274A(e) of the Immigration and Nationality Act ("INA")]. The Division shall consider the employment by any contractor of unauthorized aliens a violation of Section 274A(e) of the INA. Such violation by the Sub-Recipient of the employment provisions contained in Section 274A(e) of the INA shall be grounds for unilateral cancellation of this Agreement by the Division.

l. All unmanufactured and manufactured articles, materials and supplies which are acquired for public use under this Agreement must have been produced in the United States as required under 41 U.S.C. 10a, unless it would not be in the public interest or unreasonable in cost.

(23)<u>LOBBYING PROHIBITION</u>

a. 2 C.F.R. §200.450 prohibits reimbursement for costs associated with certain lobbying activities.

b. Section 216.347, Florida Statutes, prohibits "any disbursement of grants and aids appropriations pursuant to a contract or grant to any person or organization unless the terms of the grant

or contract prohibit the expenditure of funds for the purpose of lobbying the Legislature, the judicial branch, or a state agency."

c. No funds or other resources received from the Division under this Agreement may be used directly or indirectly to influence legislation or any other official action by the Florida Legislature or any state agency.

d. The Sub-Recipient certifies, by its signature to this Agreement, that to the best of his or her knowledge and belief:

i. No Federal appropriated funds have been paid or will be paid, by or on behalf of the Sub-Recipient, to any person for influencing or attempting to influence an officer or employee of any agency, a Member of Congress, an officer or employee of Congress, or an employee of a Member of Congress in connection with the awarding of any Federal contract, the making of any Federal grant, the making of any Federal loan, the entering into of any cooperative agreement, and the extension, continuation, renewal, amendment or modification of any Federal contract, grant, loan or cooperative agreement.

ii. If any funds other than Federal appropriated funds have been paid or will be paid to any person for influencing or attempting to influence an officer or employee of any agency, a Member of Congress, an officer or employee of Congress, or an employee of a Member of Congress in connection with this Federal contract, grant, loan or cooperative agreement, the Sub-Recipient shall complete and submit Standard Form-LLL, "Disclosure of Lobbying Activities."

iii. The Sub-Recipient shall require that this certification be included in the award documents for all subawards (including subcontracts, subgrants, and contracts under grants, loans, and cooperative agreements) and that all Sub-Recipients shall certify and disclose.

iv. This certification is a material representation of fact upon which reliance was placed when this transaction was made or entered into. Submission of this certification is a prerequisite for making or entering into this transaction imposed by Section 1352, Title 31, U.S. Code. Any person who fails to file the required certification shall be subject to a civil penalty of not less than $10,000 and not more than $100,000 for each such failure.

(24)<u>COPYRIGHT, PATENT AND TRADEMARK</u>

EXCEPT AS PROVIDED BELOW, ANY AND ALL PATENT RIGHTS ACCRUING UNDER OR IN CONNECTION WITH THE PERFORMANCE OF THIS AGREEMENT ARE HEREBY RESERVED TO THE STATE OF FLORIDA; AND, ANY AND ALL COPYRIGHTS ACCRUING UNDER OR IN CONNECTION WITH THE PERFORMANCE OF THIS AGREEMENT ARE HEREBY TRANSFERRED BY THE SUB-RECIPIENT TO THE STATE OF FLORIDA.

a. If the Sub-Recipient has a pre-existing patent or copyright, the Sub-Recipient shall retain all rights and entitlements to that pre-existing patent or copyright unless the Agreement provides otherwise.

b. If any discovery or invention is developed in the course of or as a result of work or services performed under this Agreement, or in any way connected with it, the Sub-Recipient shall refer the discovery or invention to the Division for a determination whether the State of Florida will seek patent protection in its name. Any patent rights accruing under or in connection with the performance of this Agreement are reserved to the State of Florida. If any books, manuals, films, or other copyrightable material are produced, the Sub-Recipient shall notify the Division. Any copyrights accruing under or in connection with the performance under this Agreement are transferred by the Sub-Recipient to the State of Florida.

c. Within thirty days of execution of this Agreement, the Sub-Recipient shall disclose all intellectual properties relating to the performance of this Agreement which he or she knows or should know could give rise to a patent or copyright. The Sub-Recipient shall retain all rights and entitlements to any pre-existing intellectual property which is disclosed. Failure to disclose will indicate that no such property exists. The Division shall then, under Paragraph (b), have the right to all patents and copyrights which accrue during performance of the Agreement.

d. If the Sub-Recipient qualifies as a state university under Florida law, then, pursuant to section 1004.23, Florida Statutes, any invention conceived exclusively by the employees of the Sub-Recipient shall become the sole property of the Sub-Recipient. In the case of joint inventions, that is inventions made jointly by one or more employees of both parties hereto, each party shall have an equal, undivided interest in and to such joint inventions. The Division shall retain a perpetual, irrevocable, fully-paid, nonexclusive license, for its use and the use of its contractors of any resulting patented, copyrighted or trademarked work products, developed solely by the Sub-Recipient, under this Agreement, for Florida government purposes.

(25)<u>LEGAL AUTHORIZATION</u>

The Sub-Recipient certifies that it has the legal authority to receive the funds under this Agreement and that its governing body has authorized the execution and acceptance of this Agreement. The Sub-Recipient also certifies that the undersigned person has the authority to legally execute and bind Sub-Recipient to the terms of this Agreement.

(26)<u>EQUAL OPPORTUNITY EMPLOYMENT</u>

a. In accordance with 41 C.F.R. §60-1.4(b), the Sub-Recipient hereby agrees that it will incorporate or cause to be incorporated into any contract for construction work, or modification thereof, as defined in the regulations of the Secretary of Labor at 41 CFR Chapter 60, which is paid for in whole or in part with funds obtained from the Federal Government or borrowed on the credit of the Federal Government pursuant to a grant, contract, loan insurance, or guarantee, or undertaken pursuant to any Federal program involving such grant, contract, loan, insurance, or guarantee, the following equal opportunity clause:

During the performance of this contract, the contractor agrees as follows:

i. The contractor will not discriminate against any employee or applicant for employment because of race, color, religion, sex, or national origin. The contractor will take affirmative action to ensure that applicants are employed, and that employees are treated during employment without regard to their race, color, religion, sex, or national origin. Such action shall include, but not be limited to the following: employment, upgrading, demotion, or transfer; recruitment or recruitment advertising; layoff or termination; rates of pay or other forms of compensation; and selection for training, including apprenticeship. The contractor agrees to post in conspicuous places, available to employees and applicants for employment, notices to be provided setting forth the provisions of this nondiscrimination clause.

ii. The contractor will, in all solicitations or advertisements for employees placed by or on behalf of the contractor, state that all qualified applicants will receive considerations for employment without regard to race, color, religion, sex, or national origin.

iii. The contractor will send to each labor union or representative of workers with which he has a collective bargaining agreement or other contract or understanding, a notice to be provided advising the said labor union or workers' representatives of the contractor's commitments under this section, and shall post copies of the notice in conspicuous places available to employees and applicants for employment.

iv. The contractor will comply with all provisions of Executive Order 11246 of September 24, 1965, and of the rules, regulations, and relevant orders of the Secretary of Labor.

v. The contractor will furnish all information and reports required by Executive Order 11246 of September 24, 1965, and by rules, regulations, and orders of the Secretary of Labor, or pursuant thereto, and will permit access to his books, records, and accounts by the administering agency and the Secretary of Labor for purposes of investigation to ascertain compliance with such rules, regulations, and orders.

vi. In the event of the contractor's noncompliance with the nondiscrimination clauses of this contract or with any of the said rules, regulations, or orders, this contract may be canceled, terminated, or suspended in whole or in part and the contractor may be declared ineligible for further Government contracts or federally assisted construction contracts in accordance with procedures authorized in Executive Order 11246 of September 24, 1965, and such other sanctions may be imposed and remedies invoked as provided in Executive Order 11246 of September 24, 1965, or by rule, regulation, or order of the Secretary of Labor, or as otherwise provided by law.

vii. The contractor will include the portion of the sentence immediately preceding paragraph (1) and the provisions of paragraphs (1) through (7) in every subcontract or purchase order unless exempted by rules, regulations, or orders of the Secretary of Labor issued pursuant to section 204 of Executive Order 11246 of September 24, 1965, so that such provisions will be binding upon each subcontractor or vendor. The contractor will take such action with respect to any subcontract or purchase order as the administering agency may direct as a means of

enforcing such provisions, including sanctions for noncompliance: provided, however, that in the event a contractor becomes involved in, or is threatened with, litigation with a subcontractor or vendor as a result of such direction by the administering agency the contractor may request the United States to enter into such litigation to protect the interests of the United States.

b. The Sub-Recipient further agrees that it will be bound by the above equal opportunity clause with respect to its own employment practices when it participates in federally assisted construction work: provided, that if the applicant so participating is a State or local government, the above equal opportunity clause is not applicable to any agency, instrumentality or subdivision of such government which does not participate in work on or under the contract.

c. The Sub-Recipient agrees that it will assist and cooperate actively with the administering agency and the Secretary of Labor in obtaining the compliance of contractors and subcontractors with the equal opportunity clause and the rules, regulations, and relevant orders of the Secretary of Labor, that it will furnish the administering agency and the Secretary of Labor such information as they may require for the supervision of such compliance, and that it will otherwise assist the administering agency in the discharge of the agency's primary responsibility for securing compliance.

d. The Sub-Recipient further agrees that it will refrain from entering into any contract or contract modification subject to Executive Order 11246 of September 24, 1965, with a contractor debarred from, or who has not demonstrated eligibility for, Government contracts and federally assisted construction contracts pursuant to the Executive order and will carry out such sanctions and penalties for violation of the equal opportunity clause as may be imposed upon contractors and subcontractors by the administering agency or the Secretary of Labor pursuant to Part II, Subpart D of the Executive order. In addition, the Sub-Recipient agrees that if it fails or refuses to comply with these undertakings, the administering agency may take any or all of the following actions: cancel, terminate, or suspend in whole or in part this grant (contract, loan, insurance, guarantee); refrain from extending any further assistance to the Sub-Recipient under the program with respect to which the failure or refund occurred until satisfactory assurance of future compliance has been received from such Sub-Recipient; and refer the case to the Department of Justice for appropriate legal proceedings.

(27)<u>COPELAND ANTI-KICKBACK ACT</u>

The Sub-Recipient hereby agrees that, unless exempt under Federal law, it will incorporate or cause to be incorporated into any contract for construction work, or modification thereof, the following clause:

i. Contractor. The contractor shall comply with 18 U.S.C. § 874, 40 U.S.C. § 3145, and the requirements of 29 C.F.R. pt. 3 as may be applicable, which are incorporated by reference into this contract.

ii. Subcontracts. The contractor or subcontractor shall insert in any subcontracts the clause above and such other clauses as the FEMA may by appropriate instructions require, and also a clause requiring the subcontractors to include these clauses in any lower tier subcontracts.

The prime contractor shall be responsible for the compliance by any subcontractor or lower tier subcontractor with all of these contract clauses.

iii. Breach. A breach of the contract clauses above may be grounds for termination of the contract, and for debarment as a contractor and subcontractor as provided in 29 C.F.R. § 5.12.

(28)CONTRACT WORK HOURS AND SAFETY STANDARDS

If the Sub-Recipient, with the funds authorized by this Agreement, enters into a contract that exceeds $100,000 and involves the employment of mechanics or laborers, then any such contract must include a provision for compliance with 40 U.S.C. 3702 and 3704, as supplemented by Department of Labor regulations (29 CFR Part 5). Under 40 U.S.C. 3702 of the Act, each contractor must be required to compute the wages of every mechanic and laborer on the basis of a standard work week of 40 hours. Work in excess of the standard work week is permissible provided that the worker is compensated at a rate of not less than one and a half times the basic rate of pay for all hours worked in excess of 40 hours in the work week. The requirements of 40 U.S.C. 3704 are applicable to construction work and provide that no laborer or mechanic must be required to work in surroundings or under working conditions which are unsanitary, hazardous or dangerous. These requirements do not apply to the purchases of supplies or materials or articles ordinarily available on the open market, or contracts for transportation.

(29)CLEAN AIR ACT AND THE FEDERAL WATER POLLUTION CONTROL ACT

If the Sub-Recipient, with the funds authorized by this Agreement, enters into a contract that exceeds $150,000, then any such contract must include the following provision:

Contractor agrees to comply with all applicable standards, orders or regulations issued pursuant to the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7401-7671q) and the Federal Water Pollution Control Act as amended (33 U.S.C. 1251-1387), and will report violations to FEMA and the Regional Office of the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

(30)SUSPENSION AND DEBARMENT

If the Sub-Recipient, with the funds authorized by this Agreement, enters into a contract, then any such contract must include the following provisions:

i. This contract is a covered transaction for purposes of 2 C.F.R. pt. 180 and 2 C.F.R. pt. 3000. As such the contractor is required to verify that none of the contractor, its principals (defined at 2 C.F.R. § 180.995), or its affiliates (defined at 2 C.F.R. § 180.905) are excluded (defined at 2 C.F.R. § 180.940) or disqualified (defined at 2 C.F.R. § 180.935).

ii. The contractor must comply with 2 C.F.R. pt. 180, subpart C and 2 C.F.R. pt. 3000, subpart C and must include a requirement to comply with these regulations in any lower tier covered transaction it enters into.

iii. This certification is a material representation of fact relied upon by the Division. If it is later determined that the contractor did not comply with 2 C.F.R. pt. 180, subpart C and 2 C.F.R. pt. 3000, subpart C, in

addition to remedies available to the Division, the Federal Government may pursue available remedies, including but not limited to suspension and/or debarment.

iv. The bidder or proposer agrees to comply with the requirements of 2 C.F.R. pt. 180, subpart C and 2 C.F.R. pt. 3000, subpart C while this offer is valid and throughout the period of any contract that may arise from this offer. The bidder or proposer further agrees to include a provision requiring such compliance in its lower tier covered transactions.

(31)BYRD ANTI-LOBBYING AMENDMENT

If the Sub-Recipient, with the funds authorized by this Agreement, enters into a contract, then any such contract must include the following clause:

Byrd Anti-Lobbying Amendment, 31 U.S.C. § 1352 (as amended). Contractors who apply or bid for an award of $100,000 or more shall file the required certification. Each tier certifies to the tier above that it will not and has not used Federal appropriated funds to pay any person or organization for influencing or attempting to influence an officer or employee of any agency, a member of Congress, officer or employee of Congress, or an employee of a member of Congress in connection with obtaining any Federal contract, grant, or any other award covered by 31 U.S.C. § 1352. Each tier shall also disclose any lobbying with non-Federal funds that takes place in connection with obtaining any Federal award. Such disclosures are forwarded from tier to tier up to the recipient.

(32)CONTRACTING WITH SMALL AND MINORITY BUSINESSES, WOMEN'S BUSINESS ENTERPRISES, AND LABOR SURPLUS AREA FIRMS

a. If the Sub-Recipient, with the funds authorized by this Agreement, seeks to procure goods or services, then, in accordance with 2 C.F.R. §200.321, the Sub-Recipient shall take the following affirmative steps to assure that minority businesses, women's business enterprises, and labor surplus area firms are used whenever possible:

i. Placing qualified small and minority businesses and women's business enterprises on solicitation lists;

ii. Assuring that small and minority businesses, and women's business enterprises are solicited whenever they are potential sources;

iii. Dividing total requirements, when economically feasible, into smaller tasks or quantities to permit maximum participation by small and minority businesses, and women's business enterprises;

iv. Establishing delivery schedules, where the requirement permits, which encourage participation by small and minority businesses, and women's business enterprises;

v. Using the services and assistance, as appropriate, of such organizations as the Small Business Administration and the Minority Business Development Agency of the Department of Commerce; and

vi. Requiring the prime contractor, if subcontracts are to be let, to take the affirmative steps listed in paragraphs (a) through (e) of this section.

b. The requirement outlined in subparagraph a. above, sometimes referred to as "socioeconomic contracting," does not impose an obligation to set aside either the solicitation or award of a contract to these types of firms. Rather, the requirement only imposes an obligation to carry out and document the six affirmative steps identified above.

c. The "socioeconomic contracting" requirement outlines the affirmative steps that the Sub-Recipient must take; the requirements do not preclude the Sub-Recipient from undertaking additional steps to involve small and minority businesses and women's business enterprises.

d. The requirement to divide total requirements, when economically feasible, into smaller tasks or quantities to permit maximum participation by small and minority businesses, and women's business enterprises, does not authorize the Sub-Recipient to break a single project down into smaller components in order to circumvent the micro-purchase or small purchase thresholds so as to utilize streamlined acquisition procedures (e.g. "project splitting").

(33)ASSURANCES.

The Sub-Recipient shall comply with any Statement of Assurances incorporated as Attachment C.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the parties hereto have executed this Agreement.

SUB-RECIPIENT: Leon County, Florida

By:_____

Name and Title:_____

Date:_____

FID#: F59-6000708

STATE OF FLORIDA
DIVISION OF EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

By:_____

Name and Title: Michael Kennett, Deputy Director

Date:_____

EXHIBIT – 1

THE FOLLOWING FEDERAL RESOURCES ARE AWARDED TO THE SUB-RECIPIENT UNDER THIS AGREEMENT:

Federal Program: *Federal Emergency Management Agency: Hazard Mitigation Grant*
Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance Number: *97.039*
Amount of Federal Funding: $ 66,353.00

THE FOLOWING COMPLIANCE REQUIREMENTS APPLY TO THE FEDERAL RESOURCES AWARDED UNDER THIS AGREEMENT:

- **2 CFR Part 200 Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards**

Commonly Applicable Statutes and Regulations

- **The Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, Public Law 93-288, as amended, 42 U.S.C. 5121 et seq., and Related Authorities**
- **Sections 1361(A) of the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968 (NFIA, or "the Act"), 42 U.S.C. 4104c, as amended by the National Flood Insurance Reform Act of 1994 (NFIRA), Public Law 103-325 and the Bunning-Bereuter-Blumenauer Flood Insurance Reform Act of 2004, Public Law 108-264**
- **31 CFR Part 205 Rules and Procedures for Funds Transfers**

Federal Program:
List applicable compliance requirements as follows:

1. **Sub-Recipient is to use funding to perform the following eligible activities:**
   - **Elevation of flood prone structures**

2. **Sub-Recipient is subject to all administrative and financial requirements as set forth in this Agreement, or will be in violation of the terms of the Agreement.**

NOTE: Section 200.331(a)(1) of 2 C.F.R., as revised, and Section 215.97(5)(a), Florida Statutes, require that the information about Federal Programs and State Projects included on pg. 1 of this sub-grant agreement and in Exhibit 1 be provided to the Sub-Recipient.

Attachment A

Budget and Scope of Work

STATEMENT OF PURPOSE:

The purpose of this Scope of Work (SOW) is to elevate the private residential structure located at 12386 Waterfront Drive in Tallahassee, FL 32312; funded through the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP) **DR-4280-12-R**, as approved by the Florida Division of Emergency Management (Division) and the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA).

The Sub-Recipient, Leon County, Florida, agrees to administer and complete the project per the application submitted by the Sub-Recipient and subsequently approved by the Division and FEMA. The Sub-Recipient shall complete the work in accordance with all applicable Federal, State and Local Laws, Regulations and Codes.

PROJECT OVERVIEW:

As a Hazard Mitigation Grant Program project, the Sub-Recipient proposes to elevate above Base Flood Elevation (BFE) the private residential structure located at 12386 Waterfront Drive in Tallahassee, FL 32312. (30.647829, -84.206147)

The scope of work proposes to elevate the structure three feet above the BFE on piling/columns in accordance with local building requirements. The residential structure was built in 1960, the proposed project will eliminate flooding and repeated damage suffered in the past. A structural assessment needs to be performed and a copy of the report should be submitted to the State before starting any construction activity. Any enclosed space at grade level will have hydrostatic vents and can only be used for storage or parking.

The project shall provide protection against a 100-year storm event.

Activities will be completed in strict compliance with Federal, State and Local Rules and regulations. The project is for the elevation of the above referenced properties to reduce and/or mitigate the damage that might otherwise occur from severe weather or other hazards.

TASKS & DELIVERABLES:

A) Tasks:

1) The Sub-Recipient shall procure the services of a qualified and licensed Florida contractor and execute a contract with the selected bidder to complete the scope of work as approved by the Division and FEMA. The Sub-Recipient shall select the qualified, licensed Florida contractor in accordance with the Sub-Recipient's procurement policy as well as all federal and state laws and regulations. All procurement activities shall contain sufficient source documentation and be in accordance with all applicable regulations.

   The Sub-Recipient shall be responsible for furnishing or contracting all labor, materials, equipment, tools, transportation and supervision and for performing all work per conceptual designs and construction plans presented to the Division by the Sub-Recipient and subsequently approved by the Division and FEMA.

   The Sub-Recipient and contractor shall be responsible for maintaining a safe and secure worksite for the duration of the work. The contractor shall maintain all work staging areas in a neat and presentable condition.

   The Sub-Recipient shall ensure that no contractors or subcontractors are debarred or suspended from participating in federally funded projects.

The selected contractor shall have a current and valid occupational license/business tax receipt issued for the type of services being performed.

The Sub-Recipient shall provide documentation demonstrating the results of the procurement process. This shall include a rationale for the method of procurement and selection of contract type, contractor selection and/or rejection and bid tabulation and listing, and the basis of contract price.

The Sub-Recipient shall provide an executed "Debarment, Suspension, Ineligibility, Voluntary Exclusion Form" for each contractor and/or subcontractor performing services under this agreement.

Executed contracts with contractors and/or subcontractors shall be provided to the Division by the Sub-Recipient.

The Sub-Recipient shall provide copies of professional licenses for contractors selected to perform services. The Sub-Recipient shall provide a copy of a current and valid occupational license or business tax receipt issued for the type of services to be performed by selected contractor.

2) The Sub-Recipient shall monitor and manage the installation to provide flood protection

The project shall be implemented in accordance with conceptual designs and construction plans previously presented to the Division by the Sub-Recipient and subsequently approved by the Division and FEMA. The Sub-Recipient shall ensure that all applicable state, local and federal laws and regulations are followed and documented, as appropriate.

The project consists of the general construction and furnishing of all materials, equipment, labor and fees to minimize recurring flooding and reduce repetitive flood loss to structures and roadways.

The Sub-Recipient shall fully perform the approved project, as described in the submitted documents, in accordance with the approved scope of work, budget line item, allocation of funds and applicable terms and conditions indicated herein. The Sub-Recipient shall not deviate from the approved project terms and conditions.

Construction activities shall be completed by a qualified and licensed Florida contractor. All construction activities shall be monitored the Professional of Record. The Sub-Recipient shall complete the project in accordance with all required permits. All work shall be completed in accordance with applicable codes and standards.

Upon completion of the work, the Sub-Recipient shall schedule and participate in a final inspection of the completed project by the local municipal or county official, or other approving official, as applicable. The official shall inspect and certify that all installation was in accordance with the manufacturer's specifications. Any deficiencies found during this final inspection shall be corrected by the Sub-Recipient prior to Sub-Recipient's submittal of the final inspection request to the Division.

Upon completion of Task 2, the Sub-Recipient shall submit the following documents with sufficient supporting documentation, and provide a summary of all contract scope of work and scope of work changes, if any. Additional documentation for closeout shall include:

a) A copy of the Certificate of Occupancy issued by the local authority or a copy of the Local Building Official Inspection Report and Final Approval, as applicable.

b) A copy of the Elevation Certificate before mitigation, if available.

c) A copy of the Elevation Certificate after mitigation.

d) As-built drawings showing total constructed areas or a letter from the Professional of Record, certifying that the square footage of the newly constructed and elevated structure does not exceed 10 percent of the original square footage.

e) All Product Specification/Data Sheet(s) (technical standards) satisfying protect requirements on all products utilized, as applicable.

f) Letter verifying compliance with the National Historic Preservation Act, to include if archaeological materials or human remains were encountered during project activities, if so, how they were handled.

g) Letter verifying that construction activities and equipment storage and staging activities were not located in or impacted any adjacent wetlands.

h) Letter verifying that unusable equipment, debris, and materials were disposed of in an approved manner and location.

i) Letter verifying if any significant items (or evidence thereof) were discovered during implementation of the project, and that the Sub-Recipient handled, managed, and disposed of petroleum products, hazardous materials, and toxic waste in accordance to the requirements and to the satisfaction of the governing local, state, and federal agencies.

j) Letter verifying if any asbestos containing material, lead-based paint, or other toxic materials were found during construction activities, and that the Sub-Recipient complied with all federal, state, and local abatement and disposal requirements. Notice of Demolition or Asbestos Renovation forms and confirmation that any ACM were taken to an authorized landfill for such materials shall be provided if applicable.

k) Copy of the United States Army Corp of Engineers (USACE) final permit or No Permit Required (NPR).

l) Proof of compliance with Project Requirements and Conditions contained herein.

3) During the course of this agreement, the Sub-Recipient shall submit requests for reimbursement. Adequate and complete source documentation shall be submitted to support all costs (federal share and local share) related to the project. In some cases, not all project activities may be fully complete prior to requesting reimbursement of costs incurred in completion of this scope of work; however, a partial reimbursement may be requested.

The Sub-Recipient shall submit an Affidavit signed by the Sub-Recipient's project personnel with each reimbursement request attesting to the completion of the work, disbursements or payments were made in accordance with all agreement and regulatory conditions, and that reimbursement is due and has not been previously requested.

The Sub-Recipient shall maintain accurate time records. The Sub-Recipient shall ensure invoices are accurate and any contracted services were rendered within the terms and timelines of this agreement. All supporting documentation shall agree with the requested billing period. All costs submitted for reimbursement shall contain adequate source documentation which may include but not be limited to: cancelled checks, bank statements, Electronic Funds Transfer, paid bills and invoices, payrolls, time and attendance records, contract and subcontract award documents.

Construction Expense: The Sub-Recipient shall pre-audit bills, invoices, and/or charges submitted by the contractors and subcontractors and pay the contractors and subcontractors for approved bills, invoices, and/or charges. Sub-Recipient shall ensure that all contractor/subcontractor bills, invoices, and/or charges are legitimate and clearly identify the activities being performed and associated costs.

Project Management Expenses: The Sub-Recipient shall pre-audit source documentation such as payroll records, project time sheets, attendance logs, etc. Documentation shall be detailed information describing tasks performed, hours devoted to each task, and the hourly rate charged for each hour including enough information to calculate the hourly rates based on payroll records. Employee benefits shall be clearly shown.

The Division shall review all submitted requests for reimbursement for basic accuracy of information. Further, the Division shall ensure that no unauthorized work was completed prior to the approved project start date by verifying vendor and contractor invoices. The Division shall verify that reported costs were incurred in the performance of eligible work, that the approved work was completed, and that the mitigation measures are in compliance with the approved scope of work prior to processing any requests for reimbursement.

Review and approval of any third party in-kind services, if applicable, shall be conducted by the Division in coordination with the Sub-Recipient. Quarterly reports shall be submitted by the Sub-Recipient and received by the Division at the times provided in this agreement prior to the processing of any reimbursement.

The Sub-Recipient shall submit to the Division requests for reimbursement of actual construction and managerial costs related to the project as identified in the project application, conceptual designs, and construction plans. The requests for reimbursement shall include:

a) Contractor, subcontractor, and/or vendor invoices which clearly display dates of services performed, description of services performed, location of services performed, cost of services performed, name of service provider and any other pertinent information;

b) Proof of payment from the Sub-Recipient to the contractor, subcontractor, and/or vendor for invoiced services;

c) Clear identification of amount of costs being requested for reimbursement as well as costs being applied against the local match amount;

The Sub-Recipient's final request for reimbursement shall include the final construction project cost. Supporting documentation shall show that all contractors and subcontractors have been paid.

B) Deliverables:

Mitigation Activities consist of elevation of the structure located at 12386 Waterfront Drive in Tallahassee, FL 32312; including elevating the structure on piling/columns three feet above the Base Flood elevation.

The completed project shall provide protection against a 100-year storm event.

Provided the Sub-Recipient performs in accordance with the Scope of Work outlined in this Agreement, the Division shall reimburse the Sub-Recipient based on the percentage of overall project completion.

PROJECT CONDITIONS AND REQUIREMENTS:

C) Engineering:

1) The Sub-Recipient shall submit to the Division an official letter stating that the project is 100% complete and ready for the Division's Final Inspection of the project.

2) The Sub-Recipient shall provide a copy of the Notice of Commencement, and a copy of the Certificate of Occupancy or any local official Inspection Report and/or Final approval, as applicable.

3) The Sub-Recipient shall provide a copy of the Elevation Certificate prepared before mitigation, if available.

4) The Sub-Recipient shall submit a copy of Elevation Certificate prepared after mitigation, showing the Base Flood Elevation and the elevation of all components.

5) The Sub-Recipient shall submit all Product Specifications / Data Sheet(s) (technical standards) satisfying protect requirements on all products utilized.

6) All installations shall be done in strict compliance with the Florida Building Code or any local codes and ordinances. All materials shall be certified to exceed the wind and impact standards of the current local codes.

7) The Sub-Recipient shall follow all applicable State, Local and Federal Laws Regulations and requirements, and obtain (before starting project work) and comply with all required permits and approvals. Failure to obtain all appropriate Federal, State, and Local permits and clearances may jeopardize federal funding.

8) The Sub-Recipient shall submit a certified letter of completion from Engineer of Record. The Sub-Recipient's Engineer of Record shall provide a formal certificate or letter affirming that the project has been completed in conformance with the approved project drawings, specifications, scope, and applicable codes.

D) <u>Environmental:</u>

1) Sub-Recipient shall follow all applicable state, local and federal laws regulations and requirements, and obtain (before starting project work) and comply with all required permits and approvals. Failure to obtain all appropriate federal, state, and local environmental permits and clearances may jeopardize federal funding. If project work is delayed for a year or more after the date of the categorical exclusion (CATEX), then coordination with and project review by regulatory agencies shall be redone.

2) Any change, addition or supplement to the approved Scope of Work that alters the project (including other work not funded by FEMA, but done substantially at the same time), regardless of the budget implications, shall require re-submission of the application to FEMA through the Division for National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) re-evaluation before starting project work.

3) The Sub-Recipient shall monitor ground-disturbing activities during construction, and if any potential archeological resources are discovered, shall immediately cease construction in that area and notify the Division and FEMA.

   If human remains or intact archaeological deposits are uncovered, work in the vicinity of the discovery shall stop immediately and all reasonable measures to avoid or minimize harm to the finds shall be taken. The Sub-Recipient shall ensure that archaeological discoveries are secured in place, that access to the sensitive area is restricted, and that all reasonable measures are taken to avoid further disturbance of the discoveries.

   The Sub-Recipient's contractor shall provide immediate notice of such discoveries to the Sub-Recipient. The Sub-Recipient shall notify the Florida Division of Historic Resources, the Division's State Environmental Liaison Officer and FEMA within 24 hours of the discovery. Work in the vicinity of the discovery may not resume until FEMA and the Division has completed consultation with SHPO, Tribes, and other consulting parties as necessary.

   In the event that unmarked human remains are encountered during permitted activities, all work shall stop immediately and the proper authorities notified in accordance with ***Florida Statutes, Section 872.05***.

4) Construction activities and equipment storage and staging activities shall not be located in or impact any adjacent wetlands or the floodplain. Verification of compliance is required at project closeout.

5) Upon closeout, the Sub-Recipient shall provide copy of the United States Army Corp of Engineers (USACE) final permit or No Permit Required (NPR).

6) Unusable equipment, debris and material shall be disposed of in an approved manner and location. In the event significant items (or evidence thereof) are discovered during implementation of the project, applicant shall handle, manage, and dispose of petroleum products, hazardous materials and toxic waste in accordance to the requirements and to the satisfaction of the governing local, state and federal agencies. Verification of compliance is required at project closeout.

7) If any asbestos containing material, lead based paint, and/or other toxic materials are found during construction activities, the Sub-Recipient must comply with all federal, state, and local abatement and disposal requirements. Upon closeout, the Sub-Recipient shall provide Notice of Demolition or Asbestos Renovation forms and confirmation that any asbestos containing material (ACM) were taken to an authorized landfill for such materials. Verification of compliance is required at project closeout.

8) Construction vehicles and equipment used for this project shall be maintained in good working order to minimize pollutant emissions.

E) <u>Programmatic:</u>

1) A change in the scope of work *must* be approved by the Division and FEMA in advance regardless of the budget implications.

2) The Sub-Recipient must notify the Division as soon as significant developments becomes known, such as delays or adverse conditions that might raise costs or delay completion, or favorable conditions allowing lower costs or earlier completion.

3) The Sub-Recipient must "obtain prior written approval for any budget revision which would result in a need for additional funds" [44 CFR 13(c)], from the Division and FEMA.

4) Any extension of the Period of Performance shall be submitted to FEMA, 60 days prior to the expiration date. Therefore, any request for a Period of Performance Extension shall be in writing and submitted along with substantiation of new expiration date, and a new schedule of work, to the Division a minimum of seventy (70) days prior to the expiration date, for Division processing to FEMA.

5) The Sub-Recipient must avoid duplication of benefits between the HMGP and any other form of assistance, as required by Section 312 of the Stafford Act, and further clarification in 44 CFR 206.191.

6) A copy of any executed subcontract agreement must be forwarded to the Division within 10 days of execution.

7) A Final Elevation Certificate (FEMA Form 81-31) for each structure to ensure the structure has been elevated to the proper elevation.

8) Signed notices from the affected property owner in the SFHA that the Sub-Recipient will record a Deed Notice applicable to their property, as described in section (9), below, and that they will maintain flood insurance.

9) Verification that the property located within a SFHA is covered by an NFIP flood insurance policy to the amount at least equal to the project cost or to the maximum limit of coverage made available with respect to the particular property, whichever is less.

10) Confirmation that the Sub-Recipient (or property owner) has legally recorded with the county or appropriate jurisdiction's land records a notice that includes the name of the current property owner (including book/page reference to record of current title, if readily available), a legal description of the property, and the following notice of flood insurance requirements:

    "This property has received Federal hazard mitigation assistance. Federal law requires that flood insurance coverage on this property must be maintained during the life of the property regardless of transfer of ownership of such property, pursuant to 42 U.S.C. §5154a, failure to maintain flood insurance on this property may prohibit the owner from receiving Federal disaster assistance with respect to this property in the event of a flood disaster. The property owner is also required to maintain this property in accordance with the floodplain management criteria of 44 CFR 60.3 and City/County Ordinances."

11) Verification of Flood Insurance.

This is FEMA Project Number **4280-12-R,** and must adhere to all program guidelines established for the HMGP in accordance with the PAS Operational Agreement for Disaster **4280-DR-FL**

FEMA awarded this project on **January 3, 2018**; with a Pre-Award date of **December 1, 2016**; this Agreement shall begin upon execution by both parties, and the Period of Performance for this project shall end on **February 7, 2020**.

FINANCIAL CONSEQUENCES:

If the Sub-Recipient fails to comply with any term of the award, the Division shall take one or more of the following actions, as appropriate in the circumstances:

1) Temporarily withhold cash payments pending correction of the deficiency by the Sub-Recipient;
2) Disallow all or part of the cost of the activity or action not in compliance;
3) Wholly or partly suspend or terminate the current award for the Sub-Recipient's program;
4) Withhold further awards for the program; or
5) Take other remedies that may be legally available.

SCHEDULE OF WORK

State/Local Contracting:	6	Months
Design:	2	Months
Bidding, Permitting:	6	Months
Construction:	3	Months
Weather Delays:	2	Months
Final Inspection/Closeout:	6	Months
Total Period of Performance:	**25**	**Months**

BUDGET

Line Item Budget*

	Project Costs	Federal Share	Local Share
Materials:	$39,000.00	$29,250.00	$9,750.00
Labor:	$48,109.00	$36,082.00	$12,027.00
Fees:	$1,361.00	$1,021.00	$340.00
Total Project Costs:	**$88,470.00**	**$66,353.00**	**$22,117.00**

**Any line item amount in this Budget may be increased or decreased 10% or less without an amendment to this Agreement being required, so long as the overall amount of the funds obligated under this Agreement is not increased.*

This project has a Pre-Award, approved by FEMA in the amount of $1,970.00 project costs with a start date of December 1, 2016.

Funding Summary

Federal Share:	$66,353.00	(75%)
Local Share:	$22,117.00	(25%)
Total Project Cost:	**$88,470.00**	**(100%)**

Attachment B

Program Statutes and Regulations

The parties to this Agreement and the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP) are generally governed by the following statutes and regulations:

(1) The Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act;

(2) 44 CFR Parts 7, 9, 10, 13, 14, 17, 18, 25, 206, 220, and 221, and any other applicable FEMA policy memoranda and guidance documents;

(3) State of Florida Administrative Plan for the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program;

(4) Hazard Mitigation Assistance Guidance- February 27, 2015 Update; and

(5) All applicable laws and regulations delineated in Attachment C of this Agreement.

In addition to the above statutes and regulations, the Sub-recipient must comply with the following:

The Sub-recipient shall fully perform the approved hazard mitigation project, as described in the Application and Attachment A (Budget and Scope of Work) attached to this Agreement, in accordance with approved scope of work indicated therein, the estimate of costs indicated therein, the allocation of funds indicated therein, and the terms and conditions of this Agreement. The Sub-recipient shall not deviate from the approved project and the terms and conditions of this Agreement. The Sub-recipient shall comply with any and all applicable codes and standards in performing work funded under this Agreement, and shall provide any appropriate maintenance and security for the project.

Any development permit issued by, or development activity undertaken by, the Sub-recipient and any land use permitted by or engaged in by the Sub-recipient, shall be consistent with the local comprehensive plan and land development regulations prepared and adopted pursuant to Chapter 163, Part II, Florida Statutes. Funds shall be expended for, and development activities and land uses authorized for, only those uses which are permitted under the comprehensive plan and land development regulations. The Sub-recipient shall be responsible for ensuring that any development permit issued and any development activity or land use undertaken is, where applicable, also authorized by the Water Management District, the Florida Department of Environmental Protection, the Florida Department of Health, the Florida Game and Fish Commission, and any Federal, State, or local environmental or land use permitting authority, where required. The Sub-recipient agrees that any repair or construction shall be in accordance with applicable standards of safety, decency, and sanitation, and in conformity with applicable codes, specifications and standards.

The Sub-recipient will provide and maintain competent and adequate engineering supervision at the construction site to ensure that the completed work conforms with the approved plans and specifications and will furnish progress reports and such other information to HMGP as may be required.

If the hazard mitigation project described in Attachment A includes an acquisition or relocation project, than the Sub-recipient shall ensure that, as a condition of funding under this Agreement, the owner of the affected real property shall record in the public records of the county where it is located the following covenants and restrictions, which shall run with and apply to any property acquired, accepted, or from which a structure will be removed pursuant to the project.

(1) The property will be dedicated and maintained in perpetuity for a use that is compatible with open space, recreational, or wetlands management practices;

(2) No new structure will be erected on property other than:
   a. a public facility that is open on all sides and functionally related to a designed open space;
   b. a restroom; or

(3) A structure that the Director of the Federal Emergency Management Agency approves in writing before the commencement of the construction of the structure;

(4) After the date of the acquisition or relocation no application for disaster assistance for any purpose will be made to any Federal entity and no disaster assistance will be provided for the property by any Federal source; and

(5) If any of these covenants and restrictions is violated by the owner or by some third party with the knowledge of the owner, fee simple title to the Property described herein shall be conveyed to the Board of Trustees of the Internal Improvement Trust Fund of the State of Florida without further notice to the owner, its successors and assigns, and the owner, its successors and assigns shall forfeit all right, title and interest in and to the property.

HMGP Contract Manager will evaluate requests for cost overruns and submit to the regional Director written determination of cost overrun eligibility. Cost overruns shall meet Federal regulations set forth in 44 CFR 206.438(b).

The National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) stipulates that additions or amendments to a HMGP Sub-recipient Scope of Work (SOW) shall be reviewed by all State and Federal agencies participating in the NEPA process.

As a reminder, the Sub-recipient must obtain prior approval from the State, before implementing changes to the approved project Scope of Work (SOW). Per the Uniform Administrative Requirements for Grants and Cooperative Agreements to State and Local Governments:

(1) For Construction projects, the grantee must “obtain prior written approval for any budget revision which result in a need for additional funds” (44 CFR 13(c));

(2) A change in the Scope of Work must be approved by FEMA in advance regardless of the budget implications; and

(3) The Sub-recipient must notify the State as soon as significant developments become known, such as delays or adverse conditions that might raise costs or delay completion, or favorable conditions allowing lower cost or earlier completion. Any extensions of the period of performance must be submitted to FEMA sixty days prior to the project expiration date.

STATEMENT OF ASSURANCES

The Sub-recipient assures that it will comply with the following statutes and regulations to the extent applicable:

(1) 53 Federal Register 8034
(2) Federal Acquisition Regulations 31.2
(3) Section 1352, Title 31, US Code
(4) Chapter 473, Florida Statutes
(5) Chapter 215, Florida Statutes
(6) Section 768.28, Florida Statutes
(7) Chapter 119, Florida Statutes
(8) Section 216.181(6), Florida Statutes
(9) Cash Management Improvement Act Of 1990
(10) American with Disabilities Act
(11) Section 112.061, Florida Statutes

(12) Immigration and Nationality Act
(13) Section 286.011, Florida Statues
(14) E.O. 12372 and Uniform Administrative Requirements for Grants and Cooperative Agreements 28 CFR, Part 66, Common Rule
(15) Uniform Relocation Assistance and Real Property Acquisitions Act of 1970
(16) Title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968
(17) Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act, or the Victims of Crime Act
(18) Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968, as amended
(19) 42 U.S.C. 3789(d) or Victims of Crime Act (as appropriate)
(20) Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, as amended
(21) Subtitle A, Title II of the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) (1990)
(22) Department of Justice regulations on disability discrimination, 28 CFR, Part 35 and Part 39
(23) 42 U.S.C. 5154a

Attachment C

Statement of Assurances

To the extent the following provisions apply to this Agreement, the Sub-recipient certifies that:

(a) It possesses legal authority to enter into this Agreement and to carry out the proposed program;

(b) Its governing body has duly adopted or passed as an official act of resolution, motion or similar action authorizing the execution of the hazard mitigation agreement with the Division of Emergency Management (DEM), including all understandings and assurances contained in it, and directing and authorizing the Sub-recipient's chief administrative officer or designee to act in connection with the application and to provide such additional information as may be required;

(c) No member of or delegate to the Congress of the United States, and no Resident Commissioner, shall receive any share or part of this Agreement or any benefit. No member, officer, or employee of the Sub-recipient or its designees or agents, no member of the governing body of the locality in which this program is situated, and no other public official of the locality or localities who exercises any functions or responsibilities with respect to the program during his tenure or for one year after, shall have any interest, direct or indirect, in any contract or subcontract, or the proceeds, for work be performed in connection with the program assisted under this Agreement. The Sub-recipient shall incorporate, in all contracts or subcontracts a provision prohibiting any interest pursuant to the purpose stated above;

(d) All Sub-recipient contracts for which the State Legislature is in any part a funding source, shall contain language to provide for termination with reasonable costs to be paid by the Sub-recipient for eligible contract work completed prior to the date the notice of suspension of funding was received by the Sub-recipient. Any cost incurred after a notice of suspension or termination is received by the Sub-recipient may not be funded with funds provided under this Agreement unless previously approved in writing by the Division. All Sub-recipient contracts shall contain provisions for termination for cause or convenience and shall provide for the method of payment in such event;

(e) It will comply with:

(1) Contract Work Hours and Safety Standards Act of 1962, 40 U.S.C. 327 et seq., requiring that mechanics and laborers (including watchmen and guards) employed on federally assisted contracts be paid wages of not less than one and one-half times their basic wage rates for all hours worked in excess of forty hours in a work week; and

(2) Federal Fair Labor Standards Act, 29 U.S.C. Section 201 et seq., requiring that covered employees be paid at least minimum prescribed wage, and also that they be paid one and one-half times their basic wage rates for all hours worked in excess of the prescribed work-week.

(f) It will comply with

(1) Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (P.L. 88-352), and the regulations issued pursuant thereto, which provides that no person in the United States shall on the grounds of race, color, or national origin, be excluded from participation in, be denied the benefits of, or be otherwise subjected to discrimination under any program or activity for which the Sub-recipient received Federal financial assistance and will immediately take any measures necessary to effectuate this assurance. If any real property or structure thereon is provided or improved with the aid of Federal financial assistance extended to the Sub-recipient, this assurance shall obligate the Sub-recipient, or in the case of any transfer of such property, any transferee, for the period during which the real property or structure is

used for a purpose for which the Federal financial assistance is extended, or for another purpose involving the provision of similar services or benefits;

(2) Any prohibition against discrimination on the basis of age under the Age Discrimination Act of 1975, as amended (42 U.S.C. 6101-6107) which prohibits discrimination on the basis of age or with respect to otherwise qualifies handicapped individuals as provided in Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973;

(3) Executive Order 11246, as amended by Executive Orders 11375 and 12086, and the regulations issued pursuant thereto, which provide that no person shall be discriminated against on the basis of race, color, religion, sex or national origin in all phases of employment during the performance of federal or federally assisted construction contracts; affirmative action to insure fair treatment in employment, upgrading, demotion, or transfer; recruitment or recruitment advertising; layoff/termination, rates of pay or other forms of compensation; and election for training and apprenticeship;

(g) It will establish safeguards to prohibit employees from using positions for a purpose that is or gives the appearance of being motivated by a desire for private gain for themselves or others, particularly those with whom they have family, business, or other ties pursuant to Section 112.313 and Section 112.3135, Florida Statutes;

(h) It will comply with the Anti-Kickback Act of 1986, 41 U.S.C. Section 51 which outlaws and prescribes penalties for “kickbacks” of wages in federally financed or assisted construction activities;

(i) It will comply with the provisions of 18 U.S.C. 594, 598, 600-605 (further known as the Hatch Act) which limits the political activities of employees;

(j) It will comply with the flood insurance purchase and other requirements of the Flood Disaster Protection Act of 1973, as amended, 42 U.S.C. 4002-4107, including requirements regarding the purchase of flood insurance in communities where such insurance is available as a condition for the receipt of any Federal financial assistance for construction or acquisition purposes for use in any area having special flood hazards. The phrase “Federal financial assistance” includes any form of loan, grant, guaranty, insurance payment, rebate, subsidy, disaster assistance loan or grant, or any other form of direct or indirect Federal assistance;

For sites located within Special Flood Hazard Areas (SFHA), the Sub-recipient must include a FEMA Model Acknowledgement of Conditions of Mitigation of Property in a Special Flood Hazard Area with FEMA Grant Funds executed by the title holder with the closeout request verifying that certain SFHA requirements were satisfied on each of the properties. The Model Acknowledgement can be found at www.fema.gov/governmenta/grant/sfha_conditions.shtm

(k) It will require every building or facility(other than a privately owned residential structure) designed, constructed, or altered with funds provided under this Agreement to comply with the “Uniform Federal Accessibility Standards,” (AS) which is Appendix A to 41 CFR Section 101-19.6 for general type buildings and Appendix A to 24 CFR, Part 40 for residential structures. The Sub-recipient will be responsible for conducting inspections to ensure compliance with these specifications by the contractor;

(l) It will, in connection with its performance of environmental assessments under the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, comply with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (U.S.C. 470), Executive Order 11593, 24 CFR, Part 800, and the Preservation of Archaeological and Historical Data Act of 1966 (16 U.S.C. 469a-1, et seq.) by:

(1) Consulting with the State Historic Preservation Office to identify properties listed in or eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places that are subject to adverse effects (see 36 CFR, Section 800.8) by the proposed activity; and

(2) Complying with all requirements established by the State to avoid or mitigate adverse effects upon such properties.

(3) Abiding by the terms and conditions of the **"Programmatic Agreement Among the Federal Emergency Management Agency, the Florida State Historic Preservation Office, the Florida Division of Emergency Management and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, (PA)"** which addresses roles and responsibilities of Federal and State entities in implementing Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), 16 U.S.C. 470(f), and implementing regulations in 36 CFR, Part 800.

(4) When any of the Sub-recipient's projects funded under this Agreement may affect a historic property, as defined in 36 CFR, Part 800 (2)(e), the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) may require the Sub-recipient to review the eligible scope of work in consultation with the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) and suggest methods of repair or construction that will conform with the recommended approaches set out in the **Secretary of Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation and Guidelines for Rehabilitating Historic Buildings 1992 (Standards),** the **Secretary of the Interior's Guidelines for Archeological Documentation (Guidelines)** (48 Federal Register 44734-37), or any other applicable Secretary of Interior standards. If FEMA determines that the eligible scope of work will not conform with the **Standards**, the Sub-recipient agrees to participate in consultations to develop, and after execution by all parties, to abide by, a written agreement that establishes mitigation and recondition measures, including but not limited to, impacts to archeological sites, and the salvage, storage, and reuse of any significant architectural features that may otherwise be demolished.

(5) The Sub-recipient agrees to notify FEMA and the Division if any project funded under this Agreement will involve ground disturbing activities, including, but not limited to: subsurface disturbance; removal of trees; excavation of footings and foundations, and installation of utilities (such as water, sewer, storm drains, electrical, gas, leach lines and septic tanks) except where these activities are restricted solely to areas previously disturbed by the installation, replacement or maintenance of such utilities. FEMA will request the SHPO's opinion on the potential that archeological properties may be present and be affected by such activities. The SHPO will advise the Sub-recipient on any feasible steps to be accomplished to avoid any National Register eligible archeological property or will make recommendations for the development of a treatment plan for the recovery or archeological data from the property.

If the Sub-recipient is unable to avoid the archeological property, develop, in consultation with SHPO, a treatment plan consistent with the **Guidelines** and take into account the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (Council) publication "Treatment of Archeological Properties". The Sub-recipient shall forward information regarding the treatment plan to FEMA, the SHPO and the Council for review. If the SHPO and the Council do not object within 15 calendar days of receipt of the treatment plan, FEMA may direct the Sub-recipient to implement the treatment plan. If either the Council or the SHPO object, Sub-recipient shall not proceed with the project until the objection is resolved.

(6) The Sub-recipient shall notify the Division and FEMA as soon as practicable: (a) of any changes in the approved scope of work for a National Register eligible or listed property; (b) of all changes to a project that may result in a supplemental DSR or modify a HMGP project for a National Register eligible or listed property; (c) if it appears that a project funded under this Agreement will affect a previously unidentified property that may be eligible for inclusion in the National Register or affect a known historic property in an unanticipated manner. The Sub-recipient acknowledges that FEMA may require the Sub-recipient to stop construction in the vicinity of the discovery of a previously unidentified property that may eligible for inclusion in the National Register or upon learning that construction may affect a known historic property in an unanticipated manner. The Sub-recipient further acknowledges that FEMA may require the Sub-recipient to take all

reasonable measures to avoid or minimize harm to such property until FEMA concludes consultation with the SHPO. The Sub-recipient also acknowledges that FEMA will require, and the Sub-recipient shall comply with, modifications to the project scope of work necessary to implement recommendations to address the project and the property.

(7) The Sub-recipient acknowledges that, unless FEMA specifically stipulates otherwise, it shall not receive funding for projects when, with intent to avoid the requirements of the PA or the NHPA, the Sub-recipient intentionally and significantly adversely affects a historic property, or having the legal power to prevent it, allowed such significant adverse affect to occur.

(m) It will comply with Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972, as amended (20 U.S.C. 1681-1683 and 1685-1686) which prohibits discrimination on the basis of sex;

(n) It will comply with the Comprehensive Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism Prevention, Treatment and Rehabilitation Act of 1970, (42 U.S.C. 4521-45-94) relating to nondiscrimination on the basis of alcohol abuse or alcoholism;

(o) It will comply with 523 and 527 of the Public Health Service Act of 1912 (42 U.S.C. 290 dd-3 and 290 ee-3), as amended, relating to confidentiality of alcohol and drug abuse patient records;

(p) It will comply with Lead-Based Paint Poison Prevention Act (42 U.S.C. 4821 et seq.) which prohibits the use of lead based paint in construction of rehabilitation or residential structures;

(q) It will comply with the Energy Policy and Conservation Act (P.L. 94-163; 42 U.S.C. 6201-6422), and the provisions of the State Energy Conservation Plan adopted pursuant thereto;

(r) It will comply with the Laboratory Animal Welfare Act of 1966, (7 U.S.C. 2131-2159), pertaining to the care, handling, and treatment of warm blooded animals held for research, teaching, or other activities supported by an award of assistance under this Agreement;

(s) It will comply with Title VIII of the Civil Rights Act of 1968, (42 U.S.C 2000c and 42 U.S.C. 3601-3619), as amended, relating to non-discrimination in the sale, rental, or financing of housing, and Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (P.L. 88-352), which prohibits discrimination on the basis of race, color or national origin;

(t) It will comply with the Clean Air Act of 1955, as amended, 42 U.S.C. 7401-7642;

(u) It will comply with the Clean Water Act of 1977, as amended, 42 U.S.C. 7419-7626

(v) It will comply with the endangered Species Act of 1973, 16 U.S.C. 1531-1544;

(w) It will comply with the Intergovernmental Personnel Act of 1970, 42 U.S.C. 4728-4763;

(x) It will assist the awarding agency in assuring compliance with the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, 16 U.S.C. 270;

(y) It will comply with environmental standards which may be prescribed pursuant to the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, 42 U.S.C. 4321-4347;

(z) It will assist the awarding agency in assuring compliance with the Preservation of Archeological and Historical Preservation Act of 1966, 16 U.S.C. 469a, et seq.;

(aa) It will comply with the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, Section 504, 29 U.S.C. 794, regarding non-discrimination;

(bb) It will comply with the environmental standards which may be prescribed pursuant to the Safe Drinking Water Act of 1974, 42 U.S.C. 300f-300j, regarding the protection of underground water sources;

(cc) It will comply with the requirements of Titles II and III of the Uniform Relocation Assistance and Property Acquisition Policies Act of 1970, 42 U.S.C. 4621-4638, which provide for fair and equitable treatment of persons displaced or whose property is acquired as a result of Federal or Federally assisted programs;

(dd) It will comply with the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act of 1968, 16 U.S.C. 1271-1287, related to protecting components or potential components of the national wild and scenic rivers system;

(ee) It will comply with the following Executive Orders: EO 11514 (NEPA); EO 11738 (violating facilities); EO 11988 (Floodplain Management); EO 11990 (Wetlands); and EO 12898 (Environmental Justice);

(ff) It will comply with the Coastal Barrier Resources Act of 1977, 16 U.S.C. 3510;

(gg) It will assure project consistency with the approved State program developed under the Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972, 16 U.S.C. 1451-1464; and

(hh) It will comply with the Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act of 1958, 16 U.S.C. 661-666.

(ii) With respect to demolition activities, it will:

(1) Create and make available documentation sufficient to demonstrate that the Sub-recipient and its demolition contractor have sufficient manpower and equipment to comply with the obligations as outlined in this Agreement.

(2) Return the property to its natural state as though no improvements had ever been contained thereon.

(3) Furnish documentation of all qualified personnel, licenses and all equipment necessary to inspect buildings located in the Sub-recipient's jurisdiction to detect the presence of asbestos and lead in accordance with requirements of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, the Florida Department of Environmental Protection and the County Health Department.

(4) Provide documentation of the inspection results for each structure to indicate:
   a. Safety Hazard Present
   b. Health Hazards Present
   c. Hazardous Materials Present

(5) Provide supervision over contractors or employees employed by the Sub-recipient to remove asbestos and lead from demolished or otherwise applicable structures.

(6) Leave the demolished site clean, level and free of debris.

(7) Notify the Division promptly of any unusual existing condition which hampers the contractor's work.

(8) Obtain all required permits.

(9) Provide addresses and marked maps for each site where water wells and septic tanks are to be closed along with the number of wells and septic tanks located on each site. Provide documentation of closures.

(10) Comply with mandatory standards and policies relating to energy efficiency which are contained in the State Energy Conservation Plan issued in compliance with the Energy Policy and Conservation Act (Public Law 94-163).

(11) Comply with all applicable standards, orders, or requirements issued under Section 112 and 306 of the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 1857h), Section 508 of the Clean Water Act (33 U.S.C. 1368), Executive Order 11738, and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency regulations (40 CFR, Part 15 and 61). This clause shall be added to any subcontracts.

(12) Provide documentation of public notices for demolition activities.

Attachment D

DIVISION OF EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

REQUEST FOR ADVANCE OR REIMBURSEMENT OF HAZARD MITIGATION ASSISTANCE PROGRAM FUNDS

SUB-RECIPIENT NAME: Leon County, Florida

REMIT ADDRESS: _____

CITY, STATE, ZIP CODE: _____

PAYMENT #: _____ CONTRACT #: H0029

FEMA TRACKING #: 4280-12-R INVOICE PERIOD: _____ to _____

Eligible Amount 100%	Obligated Federal 75%	Obligated Non-Federal 25%	Previous Payments	Current Request	**DEM Use Only**	
					Approved	Comments

TOTAL CURRENT REQUEST: $ _____

By signing this report, I certify to the best of my knowledge and belief that the report is true, complete, and accurate, and the expenditures, disbursements and cash receipts are for the purposes and objectives set forth in the terms and conditions of the Federal award. I am aware that any false, fictitious, or fraudulent information, or the omission of any material fact, may subject me to criminal, civil or administrative penalties for fraud, false statements, false claims or otherwise. (U.S. Code Title 18, Section 1001 and Title 31, Sections 3729-3730 and 3801-3812.

SUB-RECIPIENT SIGNATURE: _____

NAME AND TITLE: _____ DATE: _____

APPROVED PROJECT TOTAL	$ _____	
ADMINISTRATIVE COST	$ _____	GOVERNOR'S AUTHORIZED REPRESENTATIVE
APPROVED FOR PAYMENT	$ _____	_____ DATE

Attachment D
(Continued)

DIVISION OF EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

SUMMARY OF DOCUMENTATION IN SUPPORT OF AMOUNT CLAIMED FOR ELIGIBLE DISASTER WORK UNDER THE HAZARD MTIGATION ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

SUB-RECIPIENT: Leon County, Florida DISASTER #: 4280

CONTRACT #: H0029 FEMA TRACKING #: 4280-12-R

Sub-Recipient's Reference No. (Warrant, Voucher, Claim check, or Schedule No.)	Date of delivery of articles, completion of work or performance services.	DOCUMENTATION List documentation (applicant's payroll, material out of applicant's stock, applicant owned equipment and name of vendor or contractor) by category and line item in the approved project application and give a brief description of the articles or services.	Sub-Recipient's Eligible Costs 100%
		TOTAL:	

Attachment E

JUSTIFICATION OF ADVANCE PAYMENT

SUB-RECIPIENT: Leon County, Florida

If you are requesting an advance, indicate same by checking the box below.

[___] ADVANCE REQUESTED

Advance payment of $_____ is requested. Balance of payments will be made on a reimbursement basis. These funds are needed to pay staff, award benefits to clients, duplicate forms and purchase start-up supplies and equipment. We would not be able to operate the program without this advance.

If you are requesting an advance, complete the following chart and line item justification below.

ESTIMATED EXPENSES

BUDGET CATEGORY/LINE ITEMS (list applicable line items)	**20___-20___ Anticipated Expenditures for the First Three Months of Contract**
For Example **ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS** **(**Include Secondary Administration)	
For Example **PROGRAM EXPENSES**	
TOTAL EXPENSES	

LINE ITEM JUSTIFICATION (For each line item, provide a detailed justification explaining the need for the cash advance. The justification must include supporting documentation that clearly shows the advance will be expended within the first ninety (90) days of the contract term. Support documentation should include quotes for purchases, delivery timelines, salary and expense projections, etc. to provide the Division reasonable and necessary support that the advance will be expended within the first ninety (90) days of the contract term. Any advance funds not expended within the first ninety (90) days of the contract term shall be returned to the Division Cashier, 2555 Shumard Oak Boulevard, Tallahassee, Florida 32399, within thirty (30) days of receipt, along with any interest earned on the advance).

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

Attachment F

DIVISION OF EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT
HAZARD MITIGATION GRANT PROGRAM
QUARTERLY REPORT FORM

SUB-RECIPIENT Leon County, Florida PROJECT #: 4280-12-R

PROJECT TYPE: Elevation Project CONTRACT#: H0029

DISASTER NUMBER: 4280 QUARTER ENDING: _____

Provide amount of advance funds disbursed for period (if applicable): $_____

Provide reimbursement projections for this project:

July-Sep 20__$_____ Oct-Dec 20__$_____ Jan-Mar 20__$_____ Apr-June 20__$_____
July-Sep 20__$_____ Oct-Dec 20__$_____ Jan-Mar 20__$_____ Apr-June 20__$_____

Percentage of Work Completed (may be confirmed by state inspector's): _____%

Project Proceeding on Schedule: [___] Yes [___] No

Describe milestones achieved during this quarter:

_____

_____

Provide a schedule for the remainder of work to project completion:

_____

_____

Describe problems or circumstances affecting completion date, milestones, scope of work, and cost:

_____

_____

Cost Status: : [___] Cost Unchanged [___] Under Budget [___] Over Budget

Additional Comments/Elaboration:

_____

_____

NOTE: Division of Emergency Management (DEM) staff may perform interim inspections and/or audits at any time. Events may occur between quarterly reports, which have significant impact upon your project, such as, anticipated overruns, changes in scope of work, etc. Please contact the Division as soon as these conditions become known, otherwise you may be found non-compliant with your subgrant award.

Name and Phone Number of Person Completing This Form _____

Attachment G

Warranties and Representations

Financial Management

The Sub-Recipient's financial management system must comply with 2 C.F.R. §200.302.

Procurements

Any procurement undertaken with funds authorized by this Agreement must comply with the requirements of 2 C.F.R. §200, Part D—Post Federal Award Requirements—Procurement Standards (2 C.F.R. §§200.317 through 200.326).

Business Hours

The Sub-Recipient shall have its offices open for business, with the entrance door open to the public, and at least one employee on site, from: **8:00 AM - 5:00 PM, Monday Thru Friday, as applicable.**

Licensing and Permitting

All subcontractors or employees hired by the Sub-Recipient shall have all current licenses and permits required for all of the particular work for which they are hired by the Sub-Recipient.

Attachment H

Certification Regarding Debarment, Suspension, Ineligibility And Voluntary Exclusion

Contractor Covered Transactions

(1) The prospective subcontractor of the Sub-recipient, _____, certifies, by submission of this document, that neither it nor its principals is presently debarred, suspended, proposed for debarment, declared ineligible, or voluntarily excluded from participation in this transaction by any Federal department or agency.

(2) Where the Sub-recipient's subcontractor is unable to certify to the above statement, the prospective contract shall attach an explanation to this form.

CONTRACTOR

_____

By: _____
Signature

_____
Name and Title

_____
Street Address

_____
City, State, Zip

_____
Date

Leon County, Florida
Sub-Recipient's Name

H0029
DEM Contract Number

4280-12-R
FEMA Project Number

Attachment I

FEDERAL FUNDING ACCOUNTABILITY AND TRANSPARENCY ACT INSTRUCTIONS AND WORKSHEET

PURPOSE: The Federal Funding Accountability and Transparency Act (FFATA) was signed on September 26, 2006. The intent of this legislation is to empower every American with the ability to hold the government accountable for each spending decision. The FFATA legislation requires information on federal awards (federal assistance and expenditures) be made available to the public via a single, searchable website, which is http://www.usaspending.gov/.

The FFATA Sub-award Reporting System (FSRS) is the reporting tool the Florida Division of Emergency Management ("FDEM" or "Division") must use to capture and report sub-award and executive compensation data regarding first-tier sub-awards that obligate $25,000 or more in Federal funds (excluding Recovery funds as defined in section 1512(a) (2) of the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009, Pub. L. 111-5).

Note: This "Instructions and Worksheet" is meant to explain the requirements of the FFATA and give clarity to the FFATA Form distributed to sub-awardees for completion. All pertinent information below should be filled out, signed, and returned to the project manager.

ORGANIZATION AND PROJECT INFORMATION

The following information must be provided to the FDEM prior to the FDEM's issuance of a sub-award (Agreement) that obligates $25,000 or more in federal funds as described above. Please provide the following information and return the signed form to the Division as requested.

PROJECT #: 4280-12-R

FUNDING AGENCY: Federal Emergency Management Agency

AWARD AMOUNT: $66,353.00

OBLIGATION/ACTION DATE: January 3, 2018

SUBAWARD DATE (if applicable): _____

DUNS#: 193730645

DUNS# +4: _____

*If your company or organization does not have a DUNS number, you will need to obtain one from Dun & Bradstreet at 866-705-5711 or use the web form (http://fedgov.dnb.com/webform). The process to request a DUNS number takes about ten minutes and is free of charge.

BUSINESS NAME: _____

DBA NAME (IF APPLICABLE): _____

PRINCIPAL PLACE OF BUSINESS ADDRESS: _____

ADDRESS LINE 1: _____

ADDRESS LINE 2: _____

ADDRESS LINE 3: _____

CITY _____ STATE _____ ZIP CODE+4** _____

PARENT COMPANY DUNS# (if applicable): _____

CATALOG OF FEDERAL DOMESTIC ASSISTANCE (CFDA#): _____

DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT (Up to 4000 Characters)

As a Hazard Mitigation Grant Program project, the Sub-Recipient proposes to elevate above Base Flood Elevation (BFE) the private residential structure located at 12386 Waterfront Drive in Tallahassee, FL 32312.

The scope of work proposes to elevate the structure three feet above the BFE on piling/columns in accordance with local building requirements. The residential structure was built in 1960, the proposed project will eliminate flooding and repeated damage suffered in the past. A structural assessment needs to be performed and a copy of the report should be submitted to the State before starting any construction activity. Any enclosed space at grade level will have hydrostatic vents and can only be used for storage or parking.

The project shall provide protection against a 100-year storm event.

Activities will be completed in strict compliance with Federal, State and Local Rules and regulations. The project is for the elevation of the above referenced properties to reduce and/or mitigate the damage that might otherwise occur from severe weather or other hazards.

Verify the approved project description above, if there is any discrepancy, please contact the project manager.

PRINCIPAL PLACE OF PROJECT PERFORMANCE (IF DIFFERENT THAN PRINCIPAL PLACE OF BUSINESS): _____

ADDRESS LINE 1: _____

ADDRESS LINE 2: _____

ADDRESS LINE 3: _____

CITY _____ STATE _____ ZIP CODE+4** _____

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT FOR PRINCIPAL PLACE OF PROJECT PERFORMANCE:

**Providing the Zip+4 ensures that the correct Congressional District is reported.

EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION INFORMATION:

1. 1. In your business or organization's previous fiscal year, did your business or organization (including parent organization, all branches, and all affiliates worldwide) receive (a) 80 percent or more of your annual gross revenues from Federal procurement contracts (and subcontracts) and Federal financial assistance (e.g. loans, grants, subgrants, and/or cooperative agreements, etc.) subject to the Transparency Act, as defined at 2 CFR 170.320; , (b) $25,000,000 or more in annual gross revenues from U.S. Federal procurement contracts (and subcontracts) and Federal financial assistance (e.g. loans, grants, subgrants, and/or cooperative agreements, etc.) subject to the Transparency Act?

   Yes ☐ No ☐

If the answer to Question 1 is "Yes," continue to Question 2. If the answer to Question 1 is "No", move to the signature block below to complete the certification and submittal process.

2. Does the public have access to information about the compensation of the executives in your business or organization (including parent organization, all branches, and all affiliates worldwide) through periodic reports filed under section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (15 U.S.C. 78m(a), 78o(d)) Section 6104 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986?

   Yes ☐ No ☐

If the answer to Question 2 is "Yes," move to the signature block below to complete the certification and submittal process. [Note: Securities Exchange Commission information should be accessible at http//www.sec.gov/answers/execomp.htm. Requests for Internal Revenue Service (IRS) information should be directed to the local IRS for further assistance.]

If the answer to Question 2 is "No" FFATA reporting is required. Provide the information required in the "TOTAL COMPENSATION CHART FOR MOST RECENTLY COMPLETED FISCAL YEAR" appearing below to report the "Total Compensation" for the five (5) most highly compensated "Executives", in rank order, in your organization. For purposes of this request, the following terms apply as defined in 2 CFR Ch. 1 Part 170 Appendix A:

"Executive" is defined as "officers, managing partners, or other employees in management positions".

"Total Compensation" is defined as the cash and noncash dollar value earned by the executive during the most recently completed fiscal year and includes the following:

i. Salary and bonus.

ii. Awards of stock, stock options, and stock appreciation rights. Use the dollar amount recognized for financial statement reporting purposes with respect to the fiscal year in accordance with the Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 123 (Revised 2004) (FAS 123R), Shared Based Payments.

iii. Earnings for services under non-equity incentive plans. This does not include group life, health, hospitalization or medical reimbursement plans that do not discriminate in favor of executives, and are available generally to all salaried employees.

iv. Change in pension value. This is the change in present value of defined benefit and actuarial pension plans.

v. Above-market earnings on deferred compensation which is not tax-qualified.

vi. Other compensation, if the aggregate value of all such other compensation (e.g. severance, termination payments, value of life insurance paid on behalf of the employee, perquisites or property) for the executive exceeds $10,000.

TOTAL COMPENSATION CHART FOR MOST RECENTLY COMPLETED FISCAL YEAR

(Date of Fiscal Year Completion _____)

Rank (Highest to Lowest)	**Name (Last, First, MI)**	**Title**	**Total Compensation for Most Recently Completed Fiscal Year**
1			
2			
3			
4			
5			

THE UNDERSIGNED CERTIFIES THAT ON THE DATE WRITTEN BELOW, THE INFORMATION PROVIDED HEREIN IS ACCURATE.

SIGNATURE: _____

NAME AND TITLE: _____

DATE: _____

Attachment J

Mandatory Contract Provisions

Provisions:

Any contract or subcontract funded by this Agreement must contain the applicable provisions outlined in Appendix II to 2 C.F.R. Part 200. It is the responsibility of the sub-recipient to include the required provisions. The Division provides the following list of sample provisions that may be required:

(D) Davis-Bacon Act, as amended (40 U.S.C. 3141–3148). When required by Federal program legislation, all prime construction contracts in excess of $2,000 awarded by non-Federal entities must include a provision for compliance with the Davis-Bacon Act (40 U.S.C. 3141–3144, and 3146–3148) as supplemented by Department of Labor regulations (29 CFR Part 5, "Labor Standards Provisions Applicable to Contracts Covering Federally Financed and Assisted Construction"). In accordance with the statute, contractors must be required to pay wages to laborers and mechanics at a rate not less than the prevailing wages specified in a wage determination made by the Secretary of Labor. In addition, contractors must be required to pay wages not less than once a week. The non-Federal entity must place a copy of the current prevailing wage determination issued by the Department of Labor in each solicitation. The decision to award a contract or subcontract must be conditioned upon the acceptance of the wage determination. The non-Federal entity must report all suspected or reported violations to the Federal awarding agency. The contracts must also include a provision for compliance with the Copeland "Anti-Kickback" Act (40 U.S.C. 3145), as supplemented by Department of Labor regulations (29 CFR Part 3, "Contractors and Subcontractors on Public Building or Public Work Financed in Whole or in Part by Loans or Grants from the United States"). The Act provides that each contractor or subrecipient must be prohibited from inducing, by any means, any person employed in the construction, completion, or repair of public work, to give up any part of the compensation to which he or she is otherwise entitled. The non-Federal entity must report all suspected or reported violations to the Federal awarding agency.

(E) Contract Work Hours and Safety Standards Act (40 U.S.C. 3701–3708). Where applicable, all contracts awarded by the non-Federal entity in excess of $100,000 that involve the employment of mechanics or laborers must include a provision for compliance with 40 U.S.C. 3702 and 3704, as supplemented by Department of Labor regulations (29 CFR Part 5). Under 40 U.S.C. 3702 of the Act, each contractor must be required to compute the wages of every mechanic and laborer on the basis of a standard work week of 40 hours. Work in excess of the standard work week is permissible provided that the worker is compensated at a rate of not less than one and a half times the basic rate of pay for all hours worked in excess of 40 hours in the work week. The requirements of 40 U.S.C. 3704 are applicable to construction work and provide that no laborer or mechanic must be required to work in surroundings or under working conditions which are unsanitary, hazardous or dangerous. These requirements do not apply to the purchases of supplies or materials or articles ordinarily available on the open market, or contracts for transportation or transmission of intelligence.

(F) Rights to Inventions Made Under a Contract or Agreement. If the Federal award meets the definition of "funding agreement" under 37 CFR §401.2 (a) and the recipient or subrecipient wishes to enter into a contract with a small business firm or nonprofit organization regarding the substitution of parties, assignment or performance of experimental, developmental, or research work under that "funding agreement," the recipient or subrecipient must comply with the requirements of 37 CFR Part 401, "Rights to Inventions Made by Nonprofit Organizations and Small Business Firms Under Government Grants, Contracts and Cooperative Agreements," and any implementing regulations issued by the awarding agency.

(G) Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7401–7671q.) and the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1251–1387), as amended—Contracts and subgrants of amounts in excess of $150,000 must contain a provision that requires the non-Federal award to agree to comply with all applicable standards, orders or regulations issued pursuant to the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7401–7671q) and the Federal Water Pollution Control Act as amended (33 U.S.C. 1251–1387). Violations must be reported to the Federal awarding agency and the Regional Office of the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

(H) Mandatory standards and policies relating to energy efficiency which are contained in the state energy conservation plan issued in compliance with the Energy Policy and Conservation Act (42 U.S.C. 6201).

(I) Debarment and Suspension (Executive Orders 12549 and 12689)—A contract award (see 2 CFR 180.220) must not be made to parties listed on the governmentwide Excluded Parties List System in the System for Award Management (SAM), in accordance with the OMB guidelines at 2 CFR 180 that implement Executive Orders 12549 (3 CFR Part 1986 Comp., p. 189) and 12689 (3 CFR Part 1989 Comp., p. 235), "Debarment and Suspension." The Excluded Parties List System in SAM contains the names of parties debarred, suspended, or otherwise excluded by agencies, as well as parties declared ineligible under statutory or regulatory authority other than Executive Order 12549.

(J) Byrd Anti-Lobbying Amendment (31 U.S.C. 1352)—Contractors that apply or bid for an award of $100,000 or more must file the required certification. Each tier certifies to the tier above that it will not and has not used Federal appropriated funds to pay any person or organization for influencing or attempting to influence an officer or employee of any agency, a member of Congress, officer or employee of Congress, or an employee of a member of Congress in connection with obtaining any Federal contract, grant or any

other award covered by 31 U.S.C. 1352. Each tier must also disclose any lobbying with non-Federal funds that takes place in connection with obtaining any Federal award. Such disclosures are forwarded from tier to tier up to the non-Federal award.

(K) See §200.322 Procurement of recovered materials.

APPENDIX III TO PART 200—INDIRECT (F&A) COSTS IDENTIFICATION AND ASSIGNMENT, AND RATE DETERMINATION FOR INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION (IHEs)

A. GENERAL

This appendix provides criteria for identifying and computing indirect (or indirect (F&A)) rates at IHEs (institutions). Indirect (F&A) costs are those that are incurred for common or joint objectives and therefore cannot be identified readily and specifically with a particular sponsored project, an instructional activity, or any other institutional activity. See subsection B.1, Definition of Facilities and Administration, for a discussion of the components of indirect (F&A) costs.

1. Major Functions of an Institution

Refers to instruction, organized research, other sponsored activities and other institutional activities as defined in this section:

a. *Instruction* means the teaching and training activities of an institution. Except for research training as provided in subsection b, this term includes all teaching and training activities, whether they are offered for credits toward a degree or certificate or on a non-credit basis, and whether they are offered through regular academic departments or separate divisions, such as a summer school division or an extension division. Also considered part of this major function are departmental research, and, where agreed to, university research.

(1) *Sponsored instruction and training* means specific instructional or training activity established by grant, contract, or cooperative agreement. For purposes of the cost principles, this activity may be considered a major function even though an institution's accounting treatment may include it in the instruction function.

(2) *Departmental research* means research, development and scholarly activities that are not organized research and, consequently, are not separately budgeted and accounted for. Departmental research, for purposes of this document, is not considered as a major function, but as a part of the instruction function of the institution.

b. *Organized research* means all research and development activities of an institution that are separately budgeted and accounted for. It includes:

(1) *Sponsored research* means all research and development activities that are sponsored by Federal and non-Federal agencies and organizations. This term includes activities involving the training of individuals in research techniques (commonly called research training) where such activities utilize the same facilities as other research and development activities and where such activities are not included in the instruction function.

(2) *University research* means all research and development activities that are separately budgeted and accounted for by the institution under an internal application of institutional funds. University research, for purposes of this document, must be combined with sponsored research under the function of organized research.

c. *Other sponsored activities* means programs and projects financed by Federal and non-Federal agencies and organizations which involve the performance of work other than instruction and organized research. Examples of such programs and projects are health service projects and community service programs. However, when any of these activities are undertaken by the institution without outside support, they may be classified as other institutional activities.

d. *Other institutional activities* means all activities of an institution except for instruction, departmental research, organized research, and other sponsored activities, as defined in this section; indirect (F&A) cost activities identified in this Appendix paragraph B, Identification and assignment of indirect (F&A) costs; and specialized services facilities described in §200.468 Specialized service facilities of this Part.

Examples of other institutional activities include operation of residence halls, dining halls, hospitals and clinics, student unions, intercollegiate athletics, bookstores, faculty housing, student apartments, guest houses, chapels, theaters, public museums, and other similar auxiliary enterprises. This definition also includes any other categories of activities, costs of which are "unallowable" to Federal awards, unless otherwise indicated in an award.

2. Criteria for Distribution

a. *Base period.* A base period for distribution of indirect (F&A) costs is the period during which the costs are incurred. The base period normally should coincide with the fiscal year established by the institution, but in any event the base period should be so selected as to avoid inequities in the distribution of costs.

b. *Need for cost groupings.* The overall objective of the indirect (F&A) cost allocation process is to distribute the indirect (F&A) costs described in Section B, Identification and assignment of indirect (F&A) costs, to

RESOLUTION NO.

WHEREAS, the Board of County Commissioners of Leon County, Florida, approved a budget for fiscal year 2017/2018; 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 22th day of May, 2018.

LEON COUNTY, FLORIDA

BY: _____
Nick Maddox, Chairman
Board of County Commissioners

ATTEST:
Gwendolyn Marshall, 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

FISCAL YEAR 2017/2018
BUDGET AMENDMENT REQUEST

No: BAB18023
Date: 5/8/2018

Agenda Item No:
Agenda Item Date: 5/22/2018

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***			
125	951065	331282	000	HMGP - Waterfront Drive Elevation	-	66,353	66,353.00
125	951065	366000	000	Contributions and Donations		22,117	22,117.00
							-
							-
					Subtotal:	88,470	

Expenditures

Account Information					Current Budget	Change	Adjusted Budget
Fund	***Org***	***Acct***	***Prog***	***Title***			
125	951065	58300	529	Other Grants and Aids	-	88,470	88,470
					Subtotal:	88,470	

Purpose of Request:

This budget amendment allocates grant funds in the amount of $66,353 and $22,117 in match (to be reimbursed to the County by the property owner) for the Florida Division of Emergency Management Hazard Mitigation Grant for the elevation of a private residential structure on Waterfront Drive out of the Base Flood Zone to meet floodplain management requirements.

Group/Program Director

Budget Manager

Scott Ross, Director, Office of Financial Stewardship

Approved By: **Resolution** [X] **Motion** [ ] **Administrator** [ ]

Leon County
Board of County Commissioners

Notes for Agenda Item #15

Leon County Board of County Commissioners

Agenda Item #15

May 22, 2018

To: Honorable Chairman and Members of the Board

From: Vincent S. Long, County Administrator

Title: Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services Arthropod/ Mosquito Control State Aid

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
Lead Staff/ Project Team:	Brent Pell, P.E., Director of Operations Glen Pourciau, Stormwater Superintendent

Statement of Issue:

As required by the Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services, this agenda item seeks Board approval of the Mosquito Control Annual Budget in order to receive FY 2019 State Mosquito Control funds.

Fiscal Impact:

This item is associated with a State grant in the amount of $32,468. The grant requires a dollar for dollar match. Leon County Mosquito Control's proposed FY 2019 budget provides adequate funding to meet the match requirement. This item also adds $928 from additional grant funds provided by the State into the County's FY 2018 budget for mosquito control.

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.

Option #2: Authorize the County Administrator to execute the associated Mosquito Control State Aid Agreement, when received from the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services, in a form approved by the County Attorney.

Option #3: Approve the Resolution and associated Budget Amendment Request adding $928 into the FY 2018 budget (Attachment #2).

Report and Discussion

Background:

Since the late 1950's, Leon County has received State funds for mosquito control. The 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 County's signed Detailed Work Plan Budget be submitted to its office by July 15, 2018, without exception.

The County's Detailed Work Plan Budget of $852,952 is an approximate budget for FY 2019. 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, 2018.
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 states that the County will comply with state rules and regulations governing the funding. The County anticipates receipt of the Mosquito Control State Aid Agreement in August 2018.
3. The Board is required to adopt a State Certified Budget during the FY 2019 Budget Adoption Public Hearings in September.

FY 2018 Mosquito Control State Aid Agreement Amendment

On May 23, 2017, the Board approved the Detailed work Plan Budget and authorized the County Administrator to execute the Mosquito Control State Aid agreement. The State subsequently contacted the County in mid-November and notified that the contract amount was revised, increasing the total allocation from $31,540 to $32,468. This item includes a Resolution and Budget Amendment Request adding the $928 in additional funding into the FY 2018 budget (Attachment #2).

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.
2. Authorize the County Administrator to execute the associated Mosquito Control State Aid Agreement, when received from the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services, in a form approved by the County Attorney.
3. Approve the Resolution and associated Budget Amendment Request adding $928 into the FY 2018 budget (Attachment #2).
4. Do not approve the Detailed Work Plan Budget for Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services Arthropod/Mosquito Control State Aid.
5. Do not authorize the County Administrator to execute the associated Mosquito Control State Aid Agreement.
6. Do not approve the Resolution and associated Budget Amendment Request.
7. Board direction.

Recommendation:

Options #1, #2 and #3.

Attachments:

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

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
Tallahassee, FL 32399-1650

RECOMMENDED FOR APPROVAL:
DATE:

FOR FISCAL YEAR BEGINNING OCTOBER 1, 20 18
ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 20 19

PREPARED BY: Glen Pourciau, Stormwater Superintendent
DATE: 5/22/2018

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 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)			852,952	852,952									
334.1	State Grant			32,468		32,468								
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													

Posted May 14, 2018

FDACS-13623 Rev. 07/13

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
Tallahassee, FL 32399-1650

RECOMMENDED FOR APPROVAL:
DATE:

FOR FISCAL YEAR BEGINNING OCTOBER 1, 20 18
ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 20 19

PREPARED BY: Glen Pourciau, Stormwater Superintendent
DATE: 5/22/2018

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 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			17,795	17,795		17,795							
12	Administrative Assoc. III - 720004			34,897	34,897		34,897							
12	Mosquito Control Supervisor-722020			46,307	46,307		46,307							
12	Crew Chief II -723008			35,019	35,019		35,019							
12	Mosquito Control Technician-723007			26,889	26,889		26,889							
12	Mosquito Control Technician-723009			24,960	24,960		24,960							
12	Crew Chief II - 723051			33,228	33,228		33,228							
12	Consolidated Mosquito Control OPS staff			121,642	121,642		121,642							
12	216 Full-Time Staff - COLA01			10,948	10,948		10,948							
14	Overtime			36,000	36,000		36,000							
15	Special Pay			670	670		670							
	Total			**388,355**	**388,355**		**388,355**							
20	Personal Services Benefits													
21	FICA Taxes			27,380	27,380		27,380							
22	Deferred Compensation			655	655		655							
22	Retirement			27,977	27,977		27,977							
23	Life & Health Insurance			66,318	66,318		66,318							
24	Worker's Compensation			23,270	23,270		23,270							
	Total			**145,600**	**145,600**		**145,600**							
30	Operating Expense													
34	Uniforms			3,726	3,726		3,726							
34	Aerial Larviciding Contract			26,640	26,640		26,640							
34	Mosquito Identification Services			5,760	5,760		5,760							
	Total			**36,126**	**36,126**		**36,126**							
40	Travel & Per Diem													
40	Dodd short Courses			7,884	3,406	4,478	7,884							
	Total			**7,884**	**3,406**	**4,478**	**7,884**							
41	Communication Serv													
41	Cell Telephones charges			240	240		240							
41	Wireless Connection for Laptops			8,208	8,208		8,208							
41	Phone System Allocation			230	230		230							
	Total			**8,678**	**8,678**		**8,678**							

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
Tallahassee, FL 32399-1650

RECOMMENDED FOR APPROVAL:
DATE:

FOR FISCAL YEAR BEGINNING OCTOBER 1, 20 18
ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 20 19

PREPARED BY: Glen Pourciau, Stormwater Superintendent
DATE: 5/22/2018

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													
42	Freight Services													
42	Postage, Freight			2,640	2,640		2,640							
	Total			**2,640**	**2,640**		**2,640**							
43	Utility Service													
44	Rentals & Leases													
				-			-							
45	Insurance													
45	Vehicle			6,075	6,075		6,075							
45	Helicopter Hull & Libility Insurance			6,635	6,635		6,635							
	Total			**12,710**	**12,710**		**12,710**							
46	Repairs & Maintenance													
46.2	Maintenance of Automotive Equipment			25,635	25,635		25,635							
46.4	Maintenance of Handheld Foggers			3,228	3,228		3,228							
	Total			**28,863**	**28,863**		**28,863**							
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													
49.1	Used Tire Recycling Program			4,800	4,800		4,800							
	Total			**4,800**	**4,800**		**4,800**							
51	Office Supplies													
51	Office Supplies for MC Director & Staff			1,471	1,471		1,471							
	Total			**1,471**	**1,471**		**1,471**							
52.1	Gasoline/Oil/Lube													
52.1	Gasoline & Diesel			25,690	25,690		25,690							
	Total			**25,690**	**25,690**		**25,690**							
52.2	Chemicals													
52.2	Bti Granules - EPA # 62637-3			67,481	49,448	18,033	67,481							
52.2	Vectolex CG - EPA # 73049-20			35,949	25,992	9,957	35,949							
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			**175,046**	**147,056**	**27,990**	**175,046**							

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
Tallahassee, FL 32399-1650

RECOMMENDED FOR APPROVAL:
DATE:

FOR FISCAL YEAR BEGINNING OCTOBER 1, 20 18
ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 20 19

PREPARED BY: Glen Pourciau, Stormwater Superintendent
DATE: 5/22/2018

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			16,029	16,029		16,029							
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			945	945		945							
52.4	WNV/EEE Surveillance Supplies			8,400	8,400		8,400							
	Total			**32,922**	**32,922**	-	**32,922**							
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				**885,420**	**852,952**	**32,468**	**885,420**							

FDACS-136263 Rev. 07/13

ADAM H. PUTNAM
COMMISSIONER

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

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APPROVED BY:
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	Reservies - Sick and Annual Leave Trans Out													

Posted May 14, 2018

FDACS-13623 Rev. 07/13

RESOLUTION NO.

WHEREAS, the Board of County Commissioners of Leon County, Florida, approved a budget for fiscal year 2017/2018; 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 22th day of May, 2018.

LEON COUNTY, FLORIDA

BY: _____
Nick Maddox, Chairman
Board of County Commissioners

ATTEST:
Gwendolyn Marshall, 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

FISCAL YEAR 2017/2018
BUDGET AMENDMENT REQUEST

No: BAB18022
Date: 4/18/2018

Agenda Item No:
Agenda Item Date: 5/22/2018

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***			
125	214	334610	000	Mosquito Control	53,034	928	53,962.00
							-
							-
					Subtotal:	928	

Expenditures

Account Information					Current Budget	Change	Adjusted Budget
Fund	***Org***	***Acct***	***Prog***	***Title***			
125	214	55200	562	Operating Supplies	28,115	-	28,115
125	214	55401	562	Training	3,550	928	4,478
125	214	56400	562	Machinery and Equipment	21,369	-	21,369
					Subtotal:	928	

Purpose of Request:

This budget amendment adds grant funds in the amount of $928 for the Mosquito Control Grant.

Group/Program Director

Budget Manager

Scott Ross, Director, Office of Financial Stewardship

Approved By: **Resolution** [x] **Motion** [ ] **Administrator** [ ]

Leon County
Board of County Commissioners

Notes for Agenda Item #16

Leon County Board of County Commissioners

Agenda Item #16

May 22, 2018

To: Honorable Chairman and Members of the Board

From: Vincent S. Long, County Administrator

Title: Plat of the Dempsey Office Park Subdivision and Acceptance of the Performance Agreement and Surety Device

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 of Engineering Services
Lead Staff/ Project Team:	Joseph D. Coleman, P.S.M., County Surveyor

Statement of Issue:

In accordance with Leon County land development regulations, this agenda item seeks Board approval of the plat of the Dempsey Office Park Subdivision for recording in the Public Records and acceptance of the Performance Agreement and Surety Device.

Fiscal Impact:

This item has no fiscal impact to the County.

Staff Recommendation:

Option #1: Approve the plat of Dempsey Office Park Subdivision for recording in the Public Record, contingent upon staff's final review and approval (Attachment #1), and acceptance of the associated Performance Agreement and Surety Device (Attachment #2).

Report and Discussion

Background:

In accordance with Leon County land development regulations, this agenda item seeks Board approval of the plat of the Dempsey Office Park Subdivision for recording in the Public Records and acceptance of the Performance Agreement and Surety Device. Dempsey Office Park Subdivision, was approved by the Development Review Committee as a Type "B" site and development plan on August 11, 2017 (Attachment #3). The development being platted consists of 10.84 acres containing four commercial lots.

As per Chapter 10, Article VII, Division 6 of the Leon County Code of Laws, plats submitted to the Board of County Commissioners for approval must meet all requirements of Chapter 10 and be certified by the County Engineer. Once approved, the original approved plat will be forwarded to the Clerk of Court for recording in the public records.

Analysis:

Dempsey Office Park Subdivision is located in Section 23; Township 1 North; Range 1 East, on the northwesterly side of Mahan Drive and along the east of Dempsey Mayo Road (Attachment #4). The site is zoned Mahan Corridor Node (MCN). The subdivision includes the establishment of a network of streets internal to the development that will provide public access to Mahan Drive and Dempsey Mayo Road. The connections to Mahan Drive and Dempsey Mayo Road are proposed as public streets, which is a requirement of the MCN zoning district.

There is some infrastructure that will need to be repaired or replaced and some that is yet to be completed. The County Engineer has reviewed these items and inspection reports and recommends a Performance Agreement and Surety Device in the amount of $57,022 as guarantee for completion of these items (Attachment #2).

As of the date of the preparation of this agenda, the final plat of the subdivision (Attachment #1) is still under review by the appropriate departments and agencies. Staff recommends the Board accept the plat and approve recording upon completion of staff's final review and approval and accept the Performance Agreement and Surety Device. Should there be a need for any substantive changes to the plat; staff will resubmit the plat for approval at a future Board meeting.

Options:

1. Approve the plat of Dempsey Office Park Subdivision for recording in the Public Record, contingent upon staff's final review and approval (Attachment #1) and acceptance of the associated Performance Agreement and Surety Device (Attachment #2).
2. Do not approve the plat of Dempsey Office Park Subdivision for recording in the Public Record contingent upon staff's final review and approval, and do not accept the Performance Agreement and Surety Device.
3. Board direction.

Recommendation:

Option #1.

Attachments:

1. The Dempsey Office Park Plat
2. Performance Agreement and Surety Device
3. Development Review Letter
4. Location Map

PLAT BOOK _____ PAGE _____

DEMPSEY OFFICE PARK

A SUBDIVISION LOCATED IN SECTION 23, TOWNSHIP 1 NORTH, RANGE 1 EAST, LEON COUNTY, FLORIDA

DEDICATION
STATE OF FLORIDA, COUNTY OF LEON

Know all by these presents that Dempsey Mayo LLC, a Florida limited liability company, the owner in fee simple of the lands shown hereon platted as DEMPSEY OFFICE PARK, a subdivision located in Section 23, Township 1 North, Range 1 East, Leon County, Florida and being more particularly described as follows:

A PORTION OF SECTION 23, TOWNSHIP 1 NORTH, RANGE 1 EAST, LEON COUNTY FLORIDA, BEING THOSE LANDS RECORDED IN OFFICIAL RECORDS BOOK 5109, PAGE 1283, PUBLIC RECORDS OF 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 ALONG THE QUARTER SECTION LINE NORTH 89 DEGREES 24 MINUTES 11 SECONDS EAST A DISTANCE OF 29.45 FEET TO A FOUND IRON PIPE (OPEN) ON THE EAST RIGHT OF WAY LINE OF DEMPSEY MAYO ROAD WHICH IS THE POINT OF BEGINNING. FROM SAID POINT OF BEGINNING RUN NORTH 89 DEGREES 21 MINUTES 46 SECONDS EAST 196.53 FEET TO A FOUND 1" PIPE (OPEN); THENCE RUN SOUTH 22 DEGREES 40 MINUTES 33 SECONDS EAST 1270.58 FEET TO A 1-1/4" IRON PIPE (OPEN) ON THE NORTHERLY RIGHT OF WAY LINE OF MAHAN DRIVE (STATE ROAD 10), A 200 FOOT RIGHT-OF-WAY; THENCE RUN ALONG SAID NORTHERLY RIGHT OF WAY LINE SOUTH 67 DEGREES 19 MINUTES 40 SECONDS WEST 199.99 FEET TO A FOUND 1" IRON PIPE (OPEN); THENCE CONTINUE ALONG SAID RIGHT OF WAY SOUTH 67 DEGREES 09 MINUTES 42 SECONDS WEST 200.12 FEET TO A SET 5/8" IRON ROD AND CAP (LB#3293); THENCE LEAVING SAID RIGHT OF WAY LINE RUN NORTH 22 DEGREES 40 MINUTES 48 SECONDS WEST 804.91 FEET TO A FOUND 5/8" IRON ROD AND CAP (LB#5525)(LS#2981) ALONG THE EAST RIGHT OF WAY OF DEMPSEY MAYO ROAD, A 66 FOOT RIGHT OF WAY; THENCE RUN ALONG SAID EASTERLY RIGHT OF WAY NORTH 00 DEGREES 39 MINUTES 17 SECONDS WEST 533.85 FEET TO A FOUND 1" IRON PIPE (OPEN); THENCE CONTINUE ALONG SAID RIGHT OF WAY NORTH 01 DEGREES 05 MINUTES 12 SECONDS WEST 48.48 FEET TO THE POINT OF BEGINNING.

SAID LANDS CONTAINING 10.843 ACRES, MORE OR LESS.

Have caused said land to be divided and subdivided as shown hereon and do hereby dedicate to the perpetual use of the Public the Rights of Way as shown and depicted hereon.

Reserving, however, the reversion or reversions thereof should the same be renounced, disclaimed, abandoned or the use thereof discontinued or prescribed by law appropriate official action of the proper officials having charge or jurisdiction thereof.

This the _____ day of _____ A.D. 2018

By_____ _____
Robert Parish, Its Manager Witness

_____
Witness

ACKNOWLEDGMENT
STATE OF FLORIDA, COUNTY OF LEON

The foregoing instrument was acknowledged before me this ___ day of _____, 2018, A.D. by Robert Parish, as Manager and on behalf of Dempsey Mayo LLC, who is personally known to me or has produced a driver's license as identification, acknowledges that he executed the foregoing dedication freely and voluntarily for the use and purposes therein stated on behalf of such limited liability company.

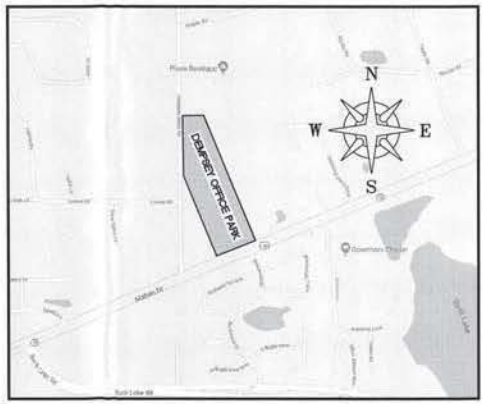
_____ _____
Notary Public, State of Florida My Commission Expires

NOTICE:

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

P.E. & S. LB 6745 — *PK NAIL WITH METAL DISC MARKING PERMANENT REFERENCE MONUMENTS.*

P.E.S. LB 6745 — *5/8" IRON ROD WITH PLASTIC CAP MARKING INTERIOR LOT CORNERS (UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED).*



VICINITY MAP (NOT TO SCALE)

NOTES:

1) DATE OF BOUNDARY SURVEY: FEBRUARY 7, 2017.
2) BEARINGS ARE BASED ON THE EAST RIGHT-OF-WAY BOUNDARY OF DEMPSEY MAYO ROAD AS BEING NORTH 00°39'17" WEST.
3) THERE MAY BE ADDITIONAL RESTRICTIONS THAT ARE NOT RECORDED ON THIS PLAT THAT MAY BE FOUND IN THE PUBLIC RECORDS OF LEON COUNTY, FLORIDA.
4) ALL PERMANENT CONTROL POINTS AND PERMANENT CONTROL MONUMENTS ARE MARKED AS SHOWN UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED ON PLAT.
5) LOTS SHALL NOT BE DIVIDED OR SUBDIVIDED WITHOUT COMPLYING WITH PLATTING PROCESS PURSUANT TO CHAPTER 177, FLORIDA STATUTES AND LEON COUNTY SUBDIVISION REGULATIONS.
6) THE CONSTRUCTION OF PERMANENT STRUCTURES, INCLUDING FENCES BUT EXCLUDING DRIVEWAYS, IS PROHIBITED WITHIN DRAINAGE AND UTILITY EASEMENTS.
7) FIXED IMPROVEMENTS ON THIS PROPERTY ARE NOT SHOWN ON THIS PLAT.
8) BASED ON THE NATIONAL FLOOD INSURANCE PROGRAM, FLOOD INSURANCE RATE MAP COMMUNITY PANEL NO.'s 12073C 0302F & 12073C 0304F, DATED AUGUST 18, 2009, THE ABOVE DESCRIBED PROPERTY IS LOCATED IN FLOOD ZONE "X".
9) ALL MEASUREMENTS ARE IN U.S. SURVEY FEET AND ARE HORIZONTAL DISTANCES.
10) ALL PLATTED UTILITY EASEMENTS SHALL ALSO ALLOW FOR CABLE TELEVISION SERVICES IN ACCORDANCE WITH FLORIDA STATUTES, CHAPTER 177.091 (28); PROVIDED, HOWEVER, NO SUCH CONSTRUCTION, INSTALLATION, MAINTENANCE, AND OPERATION OF CABLE TELEVISION SERVICES SHALL INTERFERE WITH THE FACILITIES AND SERVICES OF AN ELECTRIC, TELEPHONE, GAS, OR OTHER PUBLIC UTILITY. IN THE EVENT A CABLE TELEVISION COMPANY DAMAGES THE FACILITIES OF A PUBLIC UTILITY, IT SHALL BE SOLELY RESPONSIBLE FOR THE DAMAGES. THIS SECTION SHALL NOT APPLY TO THOSE PRIVATE EASEMENTS GRANTED TO OR OBTAINED BY A PARTICULAR ELECTRIC, TELEPHONE, GAS, OR OTHER PUBLIC UTILITY. SUCH CONSTRUCTION, INSTALLATION, MAINTENANCE, AND OPERATION SHALL COMPLY WITH THE NATIONAL ELECTRICAL SAFETY CODE AS ADOPTED BY THE FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION.
11) STATE PLANE COORDINATES SHOWN HEREON ARE BASED ON FLORIDA STATE PLANE COORDINATE SYSTEM (NAD 83/2011) FLORIDA NORTH.
12) ALL O.R. BOOK AND PAGES AS PER PUBLIC RECORDS OF LEON COUNTY, FLORIDA.

LEGEND

- *PCM = FOUND CONCRETE MONUMENT (4"x4")*
- *FIR = FOUND IRON ROD (5/8") (AS NOTED)*
- *FIP = FOUND IRON PIPE (AS NOTED)*
- *SNC = SET PK NAIL W/ DISK LB#6745*
- *SIR = SET IRON ROD (5/8") LB#6745*
- *(D) = DEED INFORMATION*
- *(S) = SURVEY INFORMATION*
- *AC. = ACRES*
- *C.O.T. = CITY OF TALLAHASSEE*
- *HOA = HOME OWNERS ASSOCIATION*
- *SQ. FT. = SQUARE FEET*
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- *PCP = PERMANENT CONTROL POINT*
- *PRM = PERMANENT REFERENCE MONUMENT*
- *R/W = RIGHT-OF-WAY*
- *℄ = CENTERLINE*
- *F.D.O.T. = FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION*
- *SWMF = STORM WATER MANAGEMENT FACILITY*

GWEN MARSHALL
CLERK OF CIRCUIT COURT

Accepted for the files and recorded this_____ day of_____, 2018 in Plat Book_____ Page _____, of the Public Records of Leon County, Florida

By:_____
Deputy Clerk of Circuit Court
Leon County, Florida

JOINDERS IN DEDICATION

All persons having an interest in the property described hereon have joined in this dedication as follows:

Name	O.R. Book/Page	Date
_____	O.R. Book ___, Pg ___	_____

SITE PLAN REVIEW APPROVAL

This plat conforms to the Site and Development Plan approval provisions made by the Development Review Committee, this _____ day of _____, 2018.
Leon County Development Support and Environmental Management.

_____
County administrator or designee

PLAT REVIEW

Plat reviewed for compliance with Chapter 177, Florida Statutes.

_____
Joseph D. Coleman
County Surveyor
Professional Surveyor and Mapper Florida Certificate No. 5590

COUNTY COMMISSION

Approved and Joined in by The Board of County Commissioner of Leon County, Florida this _____ day of _____, 2018, A.D.

By:_____
Nick Maddox, Chairman

By:_____
County Attorney

By:_____
County Engineer

SURVEYOR'S CERTIFICATION

I hereby certify that this survey was made under my responsible direction and supervision, is a correct representation of the land surveyed, that the permanent reference monuments and permanent control points have been set and that the survey data and representation complies with Florida Statues Chapter 177, Chapter 5J-17, Florida Administrative Code, or the qualifying certification in accordance with Florida Statues §177.091(8).

PRELIMINARY

_____
Jay Alan Keri
Professional Surveyor and Mapper
Florida Certificate No. 5721

PREPARED BY

POOLE ENGINEERING & SURVEYING, Inc.
LB NO. 6745
2145 DELTA BOULEVARD, SUITE 100
TALLAHASSEE, FLORIDA 32303 (850) 386-5117

PROJECT NO. 17202 *PAGE 1 OF 4*

PLAT BOOK _____ PAGE _____

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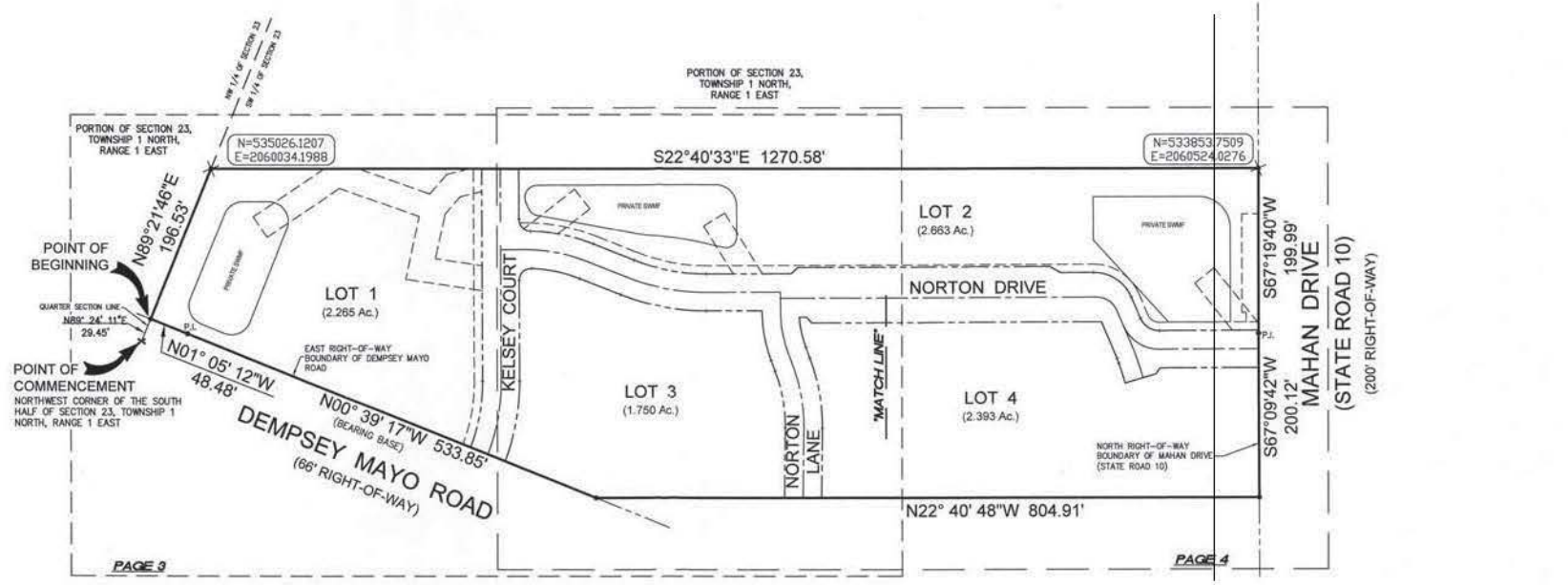

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P.E.S. LB 6745 — 5/8" IRON ROD WITH PLASTIC CAP MARKING INTERIOR LOT CORNERS (UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED).

NOTICE:

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PRELIMINARY

PREPARED BY:

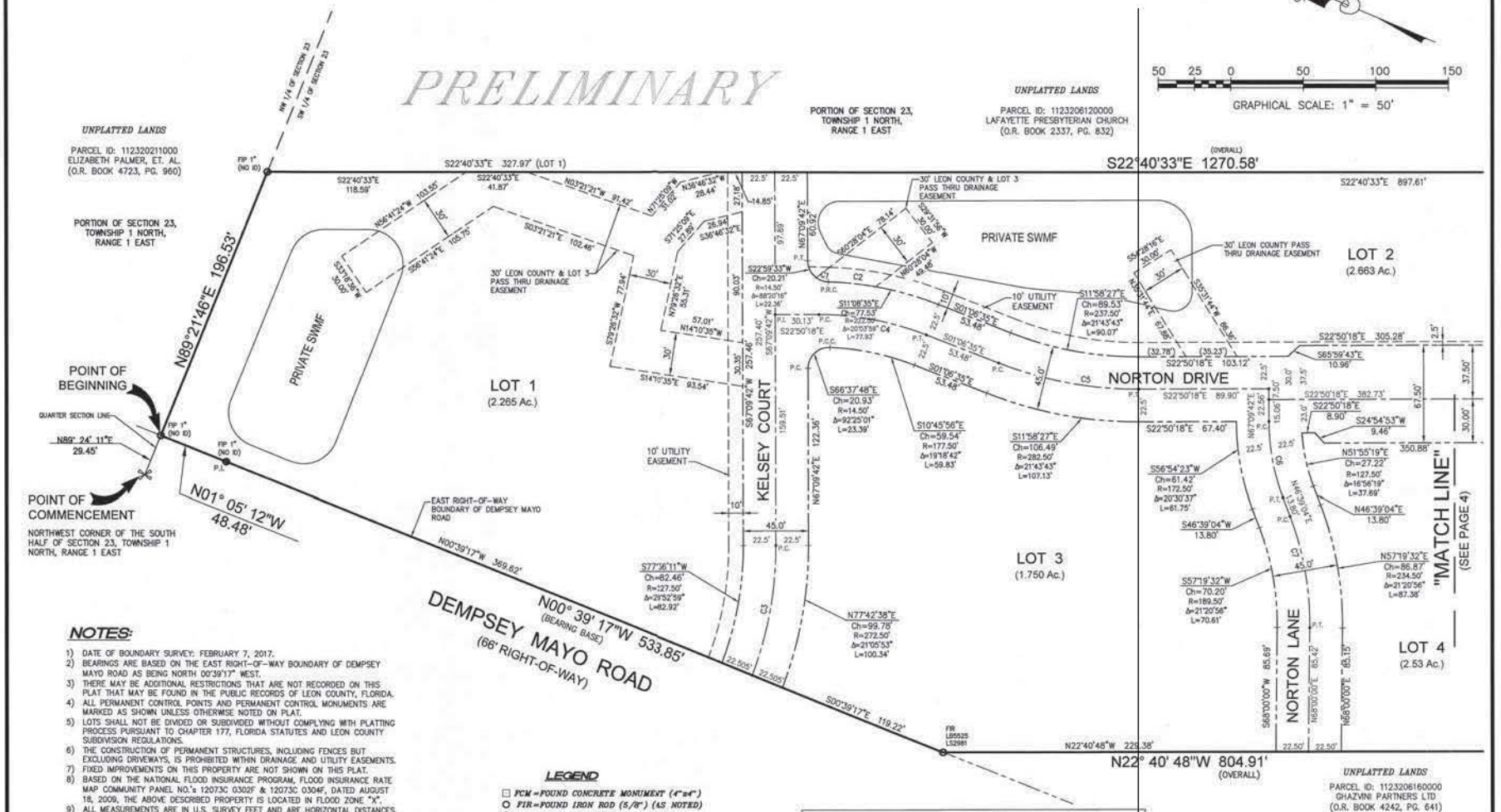
POOLE ENGINEERING & SURVEYING, Inc.
LB NO. 6745
2145 DELTA BOULEVARD, SUITE 100
TALLAHASSEE, FLORIDA 32303 (850)386-5117
PROJECT NO. 17202

PAGE 2 OF 4

PLAT BOOK _____ PAGE _____

DEMPSEY OFFICE PARK

A SUBDIVISION LOCATED IN SECTION 23, TOWNSHIP 1 NORTH, RANGE 1 EAST, LEON COUNTY, FLORIDA



NOTES:

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2) BEARINGS ARE BASED ON THE EAST RIGHT-OF-WAY BOUNDARY OF DEMPSEY MAYO ROAD AS BEING NORTH 00°39'17" WEST.
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- ℄ = CENTERLINE
- F.D.O.T. = FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
- SWMF = STORM WATER MANAGEMENT FACILITY

Curve Table

Curve #	Length	Radius	Delta	Chord Direction	Chord Length
C1	8.88'	14.50'	35°05'19"	S03° 37' 55"E	8.74'
C2	32.96'	222.50'	8°29'15"	N16° 55' 57"W	32.93'
C3	91.63'	250.00'	21°00'01"	N77° 39' 42"E	91.12'
C4	75.85'	200.00'	21°43'43"	N11° 58' 27"W	75.39'
C5	98.60'	260.00'	21°43'43"	S11° 58' 27"E	98.01'
C6	53.70'	150.00'	20°30'37"	S56° 54' 23"W	53.41'
C7	78.99'	212.00'	21°20'56"	N57° 19' 32"E	78.54'
C8	31.61'	27.00'	67°04'52"	N10° 42' 08"E	29.84'
C9	55.03'	47.00'	67°04'52"	S10° 42' 08"W	51.94'
C10	26.43'	414.97'	3°38'59"	N49° 32' 34"E	26.43'

P.E. & S. ○ LB 6745 — PK NAIL WITH METAL DISC MARKING PERMANENT REFERENCE MONUMENTS.

P.E.S. ○ LB 6745 — 5/8" IRON ROD WITH PLASTIC CAP MARKING INTERIOR LOT CORNERS (UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED).

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PAGE 3 OF 4

PLAT BOOK _____ PAGE _____

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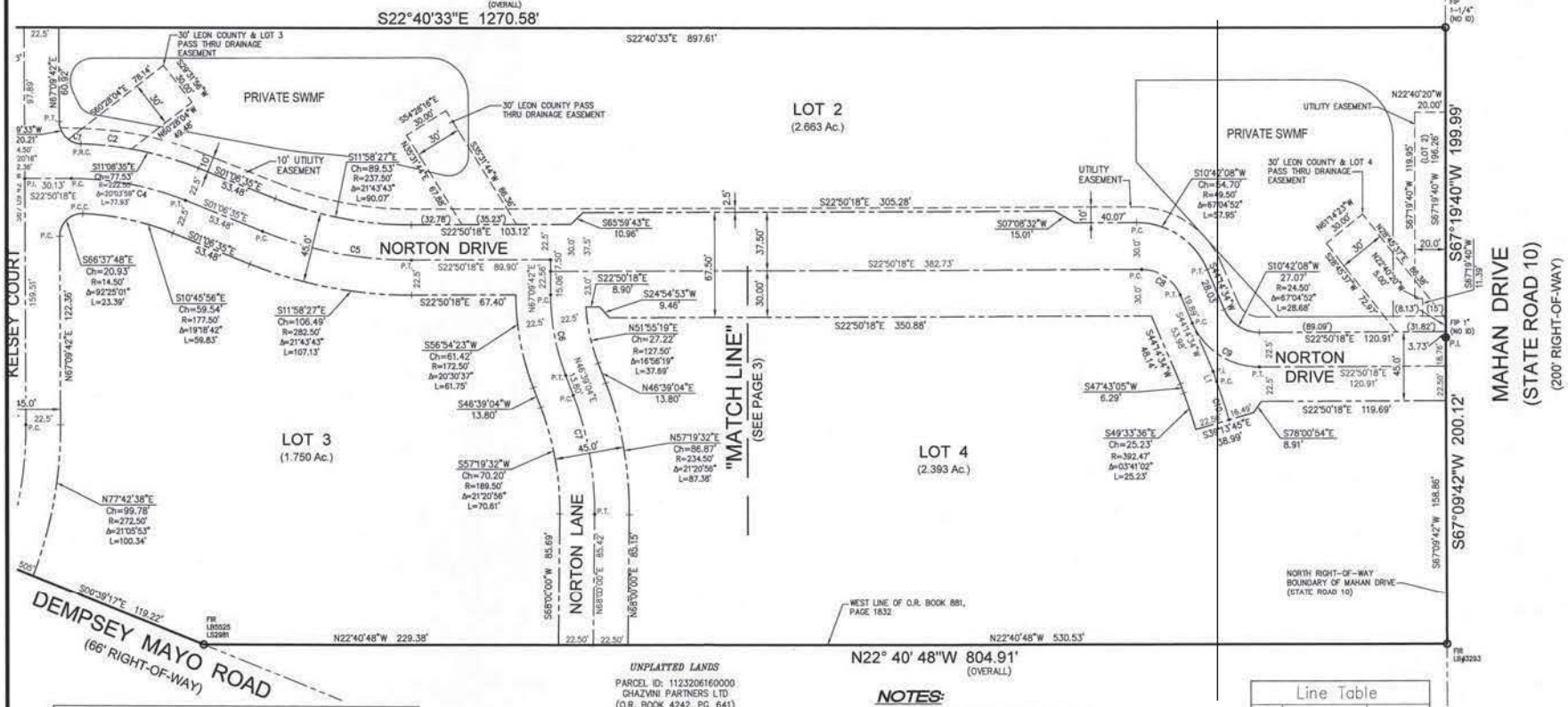
A SUBDIVISION LOCATED IN SECTION 23, TOWNSHIP 1 NORTH, RANGE 1 EAST, LEON COUNTY, FLORIDA

PRELIMINARY



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Line Table		
TAG	BEARING	DISTANCE
L1	S47°43'05"W	6.97'

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2145 DELTA BOULEVARD, SUITE 100
TALLAHASSEE, FLORIDA 32303 (850)386-5117
PROJECT NO. 17202

PAGE 4 OF 4

PERFORMANCE AGREEMENT

THIS AGREEMENT, made and entered into this _____ day of _____, 2018, between **DEMPSEY MAYO, LLC.,** a Florida corporation, whose mailing address is **2623 Centennial Boulevard, Suite 205 Tallahassee, Leon, FL 32308** hereinafter collectively 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 will present to the Board of County Commissioners of Leon County, Florida, a certain map or plat of a subdivision named and designated **Dempsey Office Park** which map or plat is hereby referred to and made a part hereof by reference, and,

WHEREAS, as a condition to the acceptance and recording of said map or plat, the County has required that the Developer enter into an agreement to construct and install the final overlay of asphalt, temporary pavement markings and final thermoplastic pavement markings on the subdivision streets, any work/repair of concrete sidewalks, curbing, driveways, etc., installation of all ADA mats at each curb ramps, and all other improvements in said subdivision in accordance with plans and specifications approved by the County within a period of one (1) year from date hereof and to post surety in the amount of $57,022.00 conditioned for the faithful performance of said agreement.

NOW THEREFORE, THIS INDENTURE WITNESSETH: That the Developer hereby agrees to construct and install the final overlay of asphalt, final thermoplastic pavement markings on the subdivision streets and complete any work associated with concrete sidewalks, concrete driveways and concrete curb & gutter in **Dempsey Office Park** in accordance with plans and specifications approved by the County, within a period of one (1) year from date hereof.

PERFORMANCE OF THIS AGREEMENT by the Developer shall be secured by an Irrevocable Letter of Credit in the amount of $57,022.00 with surety thereon approved by the County.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, DEMPSEY MAYO LLC., and **LEON COUNTY** have caused these presents to be executed in their names on the date first above written, its corporate seal affixed by its appropriate officers and Leon County Commissioners and its seal affixed by the Clerk of said Board, the day and year first above written.

(Witnesses)

_____(signature)

William Colbert (typed or printed name)

_____(signature)

GREGORY ASHEY (typed or printed name)

DEVELOPER:
DEMPSEY MAYO LLC.

By: _____(seal)

As its: Manager

Date: 5/3/18

COUNTY OF LEON
STATE OF FLORIDA

The foregoing instrument was acknowledged before me this 3rd day of May, 2018, by Robert Parrish and _____, President and Secretary, respectively, on behalf of (corporation), and who are personally known to me, or have produced _____as identification.

NOTARY PUBLIC

Signature_____

Typed or Printed Name Nicholas Williams
Commission Number GG 143809
My Commission expires September 17, 2021

NICHOLAS WILLIAMS
State of Florida-Notary Public
Commission # GG 143809
My Commission Expires
September 17, 2021

LEON COUNTY, FLORIDA

BY:_____
Nick Maddox, Chairman
Board of County Commissioners

ATTEST:
Gwen Marshall, Clerk of the Circuit Court
Leon County, Florida

BY_____

APPROVED AS TO FORM:
Leon County Attorney's Office

BY:_____
Herbert W.A. Thiele, Esq.

F:\Subdivisions\Agreements\Dempsey Office Park-PerfAgr.doc

TC FEDERAL
BANK

IRREVOCABLE LETTER OF CREDIT

Letter of Credit No. 052718A

Date: May 01, 2018

Expiration Date: May 01, 2019

To: Leon County, Florida

RE: Dempsey Office Park

To Whom It May Concern:

We hereby establish our Irrevocable Letter of Credit in your favor for the account of Dempsey Mayo, LLC. ("Account Party") whose current address is c/o Manausa Law Firm, 1701 Hermitage Blvd, Suite 100, Tallahassee, FL 32308 available by your demand on us, payable at sight for Fifty Seven Thousand and Twenty Two Dollars ($57,022.00), when accompanied by the following:

> An affidavit from an appropriate party affiliated with Leon County stating that the Account Party has failed to complete the final overlay of asphalt, final thermoplastic pavement markings on the subdivision streets, and complete any work associated with concrete sidewalks, concrete driveways and concrete curb and gutter in Dempsey Office Park in accordance with the plans and specifications approved by Leon County, by the deadline of April 15, 2019.

We hereby agree that a demand presented in compliance with the terms of this Letter of Credit, will be duly honored upon presentation and delivery of the document specified above on or before 5:00 p.m. on May 01, 2019 at our offices located at 2915-501 Kerry Forest Parkway, Tallahassee, FL 32309.

If we shall fail to act by honor or dishonor within three (3) business days following receipt of your demand and affidavit as provided above, we shall be precluded from claiming that the same is not in accordance with the terms and conditions of this agreement.

TC FEDERAL BANK
1934

Except as otherwise expressly stated, this credit is subject to the "Uniform Customs and Practice for Documentary Credit" (2007 Revision), International Chamber of Commerce Publication No. 600.

TC Federal Bank

By: _____
G Matthew Brown
Market President

Leon County

Board of County Commissioners

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

Commissioners

JOHN E. DAILEY
District 3
Chairman

NICK MADDOX
At-Large
Vice Chairman

BILL PROCTOR
District 1

JIMBO JACKSON
District 2

BRYAN DESLOGE
District 4

KRISTIN DOZIER
District 5

MARY ANN LINDLEY
At-Large

VINCENT S. LONG
County Administrator

HERBERT W.A. THIELE
County Attorney

Department of Development Support & Environmental Management
Development Services Division
Renaissance Center, 2nd Floor
435 North Macomb Street
Tallahassee, Florida 32301-1019
Phone (850) 606-1300

August 11, 2017

Sean Marston, PE
Urban Catalyst Consultants, Inc.
2840 Pablo Avenue
Tallahassee, FL 32308

RE: Dempsey Mayo Office Park Phase I (LSP170009) Approval
FDPA Track, Type "B" Site and Development Plan,
Tax Parcel Identification Numbers: 11-23-20-614-000-0 and 11-23-20-615-000-0

Dear Mr. Marston:

We have completed the review process for Phase I of the Dempsey Mayo Office Park Type "B" site and development plan. Review of the application was completed in accordance with the requirements for review and approval for site plans established in Article VII of the Leon County Land Development Code (LDC, Ch. 10, Code of Laws). The application is hereby approved, subject to conditions outlined in the approved site plan and environmental permit.

The Development Review Committee (DRC) approved requests for deviations to several of the Mahan Corridor Node zoning district development standards that includes overall building footprint and floor area restrictions, parking and building setbacks. The approved requests for deviation were determined consistent with the criteria for granting a deviation outlined in Section 10-1.106 of the LDC (Deviation from Development Standards) and the Tallahassee-Leon County Comprehensive Plan.

The application proposes division of the property into four (4) lots. A final plat must be executed and sent to the Board of County Commissioners only upon confirmation that all required improvements and infrastructure is installed and inspected by Leon County. A performance guarantee/surety device acceptable to the county shall be provided. Prior to commencement of review of a site and development plan for Phase II of the development, the plat for phase I must be adopted by the Board of County Commissioners, executed and recorded in the Official Records of Leon County.

Any modifications or amendments to the site plan shall be reviewed consistent with the criteria outlined in Section 10-7.411 of the LDC, *modifications to approved subdivisions or site and*

development plans. Revisions to approved site and development plans not determined to be minor, shall be reviewed consistent with the site and development plan review thresholds included in Section 10-7.402 of the LDC, *development review and approval system.*

This approval shall remain in effect until full development build-out. The approval shall expire if substantial and observable development has not commenced within three (3) years of the date of this approval or, substantial and observable development ceases for a period of three (3) years before the project is complete and certificates of occupancy have been issued (Sec. 10-7.410, LDC).

If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact me at (850) 606-1300 or send email to "brockmeiers@leoncountyfl.gov".

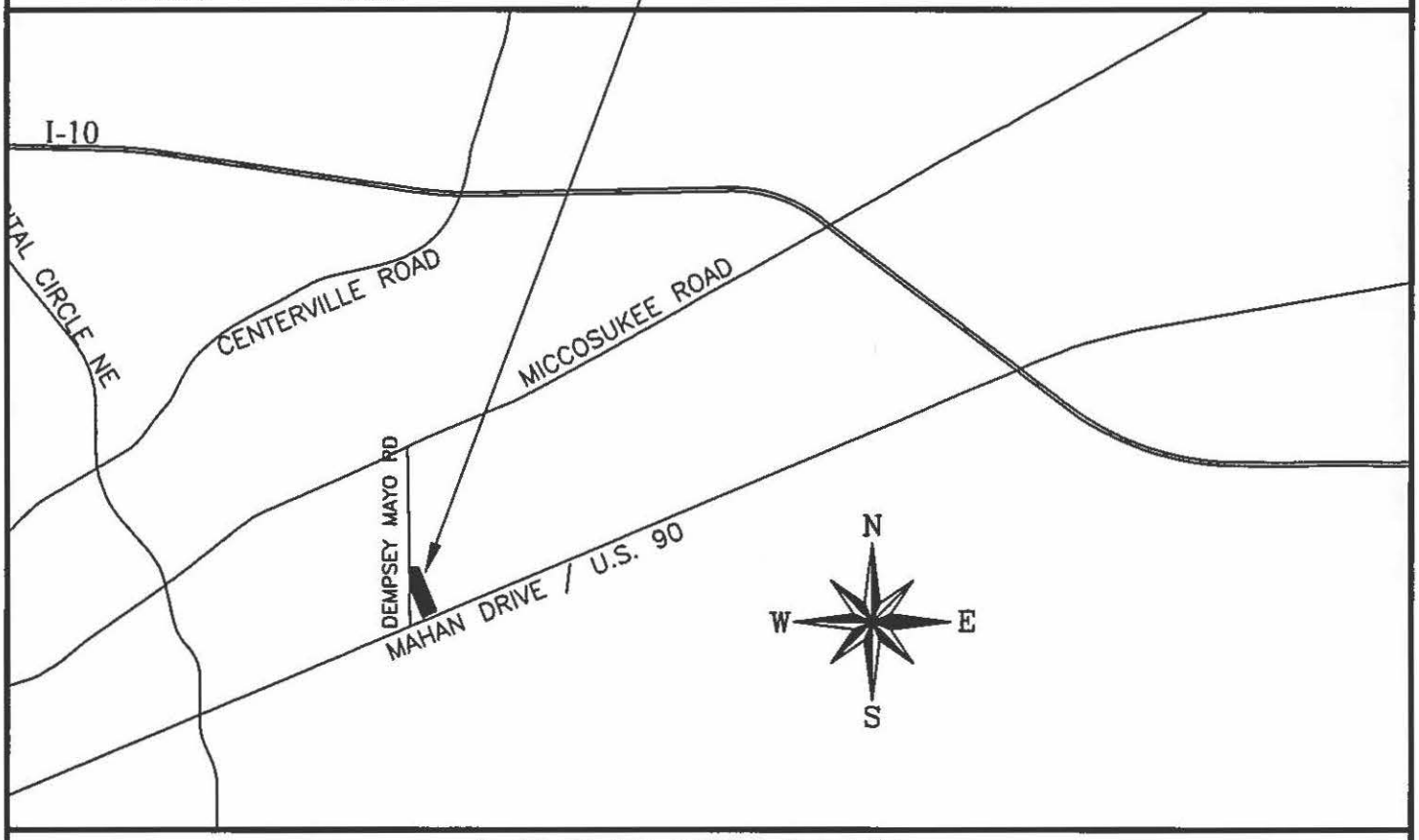
Sincerely,

Scott Brockmeier, CPM
Development Services Administrator
Development Services Division

cc: Robert Parrish, President, Parrish Group, 2623 Centennial Blvd., Suite 205, Tallahassee, FL 32308
Project Dox – LSP170009

SITE MAP
SCALE 1" = 500'

DEMPSEY OFFICE PARK



LOCATION MAP
SCALE 1" = 5000'

Leon County
Board of County Commissioners

Notes for Agenda Item #17

Leon County Board of County Commissioners

Agenda Item #17

May 22, 2018

To: Honorable Chairman and Members of the Board

From: Vincent S. Long, County Administrator

Title: Replat of Reserve at Rivers Landing Subdivision

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 of Engineering Services
Lead Staff/ Project Team:	Joseph D. Coleman, P.S.M., County Surveyor

Statement of Issue:

In accordance with Leon County land development regulations, this agenda item seeks Board approval of the replat of the Reserve at Rivers Landing Subdivision for recording in the Public Records.

Fiscal Impact:

This item has no fiscal impact to the County.

Staff Recommendation:

Option #1: Approve the replat of the Reserve at Rivers Landing Subdivision for recording in the Public Record contingent upon staff's final review and approval (Attachment #1).

Report and Discussion

Background:

In accordance with Leon County land development regulations, this agenda item seeks Board approval of the replat of the Reserve at Rivers Landing Subdivision for recording in the Public Record. River's Landing Phase I Replat was approved by the Department of Development Support and Environmental Management on September 30, 2016 (Attachment #2). The approved development is a replat of Rivers Landing Phase 1 Lots 33-55 of Block B and Lots 1-20 of Block D. This project consists of the reconfiguration of the existing 43 lots intended for attached single-family dwelling units into 26 lots intended for detached single-family dwelling units.

As per Chapter 10, Article VII, Division 6 of the Leon County Code of Laws, plats or replats submitted to the Board of County Commissioners for approval must meet all requirements of Chapter 10 and be certified by the County Engineer. Once approved, the original approved replat will be forwarded to the Clerk of Court for recording in the public records.

Analysis:

The Reserve at Rivers Landing is located in Section 36, Township 2 North, Range 2 West, laying southerly of Tower Road (Attachment #3).

All infrastructure within the subdivision is completed in accordance with the approved construction plans. Final inspection has been performed and reports have been received and reviewed by the County Engineer.

As of the date of the preparation of this agenda, the final replat of the Subdivision (Attachment #1) is still under review by the appropriate departments and agencies. Staff recommends the Board accept the replat and approve recording upon completion of staff's final review and approval. Should there be a need for any substantive change in the replat, staff will resubmit the replat for approval at a future Board meeting.

Options:

1. Approve the replat of the Reserve at Rivers Landing Subdivision for recording in the Public Record contingent upon staff's final review and approval (Attachment #1).
2. Do not approve the replat of the Reserve at Rivers Landing Subdivision for recording in the Public Record contingent upon staff's final review and approval.
3. Board direction.

Recommendation:

Option #1.

Attachments:

1. The Reserve at Rivers Landing replat
2. Development Review Letter
3. Location Map

Moore Bass
CONSULTING
TALLAHASSEE ATLANTA

GRAPHIC SCALE
1 inch = 100 ft.

RESERVE AT RIVERS LANDING

A REPLAT OF LOTS 33 THROUGH 55, BLOCK "B" AND LOTS 1 THROUGH 20, BLOCK "D", OF RIVERS LANDING - PHASE I, A SUBDIVISION AS PER MAP OR PLAT THEREOF AS RECORDED IN PLAT BOOK 19, PAGES 58-64, PUBLIC RECORDS OF LEON COUNTY, FLORIDA AND LYING IN SECTION 36; TOWNSHIP 2 NORTH; RANGE 2 WEST; LEON COUNTY, FLORIDA

PLAT BOOK _____, PAGE _____

Joinders in Dedication		
Name	Date	O.R. / Pg.

DEDICATION:
STATE OF FLORIDA
COUNTY OF LEON

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENT THAT, PANHANDLE BUILDING SERVICES, INC., OWNER IN FEE SIMPLE OF THE LANDS SHOWN HEREON PLATTED AS RESERVE AT RIVERS LANDING, BEING MORE PARTICULARLY DESCRIBED AS FOLLOWS:

Lots 33 through 55, Block "B" and Lots 1 through 20, Block "D" , RIVERS LANDING - PHASE I, a subdivision as per map or plat thereof recorded Plat Book 19, Pages 58 through 64, Public Records of Leon County, Florida.

HAVING CAUSED SAID LANDS TO BE DIVIDED AND SUBDIVIDED AS SHOWN HEREON AND DOES HEREBY DEDICATE THE FOLLOWING:

TO THE RIVERS LANDING HOMEOWNERS ASSOCIATION, INC., THE H.O.A. DRAINAGE EASEMENTS AS DEPICTED HEREON.

RESERVING, HOWEVER, THE REVERSION OR REVERSIONS THEREOF SHOULD THE SAME BE RENOUNCED, DISCLAIMED, ABANDONED OR THE USE THEREOF DISCONTINUED OR PRESCRIBED BY LAW BY APPROPRIATE OFFICIAL ACTION OF THE PROPER OFFICIALS HAVING CHARGE OR JURISDICTION THEREOF.

THIS _____ DAY OF _____, 2016.

_____ _____ _____
OWNER WITNESS WITNESS

ACKNOWLEDGMENT:
STATE OF FLORIDA
COUNTY OF LEON

BEFORE ME THIS DAY, PERSONALLY APPEARED _____, AND HAS ACKNOWLEDGED THAT HE EXECUTED THE FOREGOING DEDICATION FREELY AND VOLUNTARILY FOR THE PURPOSES THEREIN STATED, THIS _____ DAY OF _____, 2016. THEY ARE PERSONALLY KNOWN TO ME OR HAVE PRODUCED _____ AS IDENT_____
NOTARY PUBLIC, STATE OF FLORIDA

_____
MY COMMISSION EXPIRES

SITE PLAN REVIEW APPROVAL:
THIS PLAT CONFORMS TO THE SITE PLAN APPROVED BY THE BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS OF LEON COUNTY, FLORIDA THIS _____ DAY OF _____, 2016 A.D.

_____
DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT & ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES

PLAT REVIEW APPROVAL:
PLAT REVIEWED FOR COMPLIANCE WITH CHAPTER 177 OF THE FLORIDA STATUTES.
THIS _____ DAY OF _____, 2007 A.D.

_____
JOSEPH D. COLEMAN
PROFESSIONAL SURVEYOR FLORIDA CERTIFICATE #5590

COUNTY COMMISSION:
APPROVED BY THE BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS OF LEON COUNTY, FLORIDA THIS ____ DAY OF _____, 2016.

_____
CHAIRMAN

_____
COUNTY ATTORNEY

_____
COUNTY ENGINEER

CLERK OF THE CIRCUIT COURT:
ACCEPTED FOR THE FILES AND RECORDED THIS ____ DAY OF _____, 2016, IN PLAT BOOK _____, PAGE _____ OF THE PUBLIC RECORDS OF LEON COUNTY, FLORIDA.

BY:_____
CLERK OF THE CIRCUIT COURT, LEON COUNTY, FLORIDA (SEAL)

NOTICE:
THIS PLAT, AS RECORDED IN ITS 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. THERE MAY BE ADDITIONAL RESTRICTIONS THAT ARE NOT RECORDED ON THIS PLAT THAT MAY BE FOUND IN THE PUBLIC RECORDS OF THIS COUNTY.

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GENERAL NOTES:
1. DATE OF BOUNDARY SURVEY JULY 2, 2007.
2. BEARINGS ARE BASED ON STATE PLANE COORDINATES, FLORIDA NORTH ZONE. NAD 83 DATUM
3. THERE MAY BE ADDITIONAL RESTRICTIONS THAT ARE NOT RECORDED ON THIS PLAT THAT MAY BE FOUND IN THE PUBLIC RECORDS OF LEON COUNTY, FLORIDA.
4. TITLE OPINION LETTER FROM SMITH, THOMPSON, SHAW & MANAUSA, P.A., DATED JULY 9, 2007 AND SIGNED BY: DANIEL E. MANAUSA
5. ALL PERMANENT CONTROL POINTS AND PERMANENT CONTROL MONUMENTS ARE MARKED AS SHOWN UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED ON PLAT.
6. LOTS SHALL NOT BE DIVIDED OR SUBDIVIDED WITHOUT COMPLYING WITH THE PLATTING PROCESS PURSUANT TO CHAPTER 177, FLORIDA STATUTES) AND THE GADSDEN COUNTY SUBDIVISION REGULATIONS.
7. THE CONSTRUCTION OF PERMANENT STRUCTURES, EXCLUDING DRIVEWAYS, IS PROHIBITED WITHIN DRAINAGE AND UTILITY EASEMENTS.
8. FIXED IMPROVEMENTS ON THIS PROPERTY HAVE NOT BEEN LOCATED.
9. SECTION 177.091 (28) 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 TELEVISION SERVICES SHALL INTERFERE WITH THE FACILITIES AND SERVICES OF AN ELECTRIC, TELEPHONE, GAS, OR OTHER PUBLIC UTILITY. IN THE EVENT A CABLE TELEVISION COMPANY DAMAGES THE FACILITIES OF A PUBLIC UTILITY, IT SHALL BE SOLELY RESPONSIBLE FOR THE DAMAGES. THIS SECTION SHALL NOT APPLY TO THOSE PRIVATE EASEMENTS GRANTED TO OR OBTAINED BY A PARTICULAR ELECTRIC, TELEPHONE, GAS, OR OTHER PUBLIC UTILITY. SUCH CONSTRUCTION, INSTALLATION, MAINTENANCE, AND OPERATION SHALL COMPLY WITH THE NATIONAL ELECTRICAL SAFETY CODE AS ADOPTED BY THE FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION.
10. ALL ROADS, STREETS, OPEN SPACES, COMMON AREAS AND FACILITIES, EASEMENTS INCLUDING HOA DRAINAGE EASEMENTS, AND RIGHTS-OF-WAY PROVIDING INGRESS AND EGRESS TO THE PROPERTY HEREON DESCRIBED EXCEPT FOR THE FOLLOWING: ALL ROADS AND ROAD RIGHTS-OF-WAY, STORMWATER MANAGEMENT FACILITIES, LEON COUNTY DRAINAGE FACILITY, SIDEWALK EASEMENTS, PEDESTRIAN EASEMENTS AND GREENWAY TRAIL EASEMENTS AS DEPICTED HEREON, SHALL BE MAINTAINED BY THE RIVERS LANDING HOMEOWNERS ASSOCIATION, INC., AND LEON COUNTY IS NOT RESPONSIBLE FOT THE MAINTENANCE OF THE ABOVE.
11. AMENDED COVENANTS AND RESTRICTIONS RECORDED IN OFFICIAL RECORD BOOK 3750, PAGE 244 OF THE PUBLIC RECORDS OF LEON COUNTY, FLORIDA.
12. THE TALQUIN ELECTRIC COOPERATIVE, INC. UTILITY EASEMENTS DEPICTED AND SHOWN HEREON PER OFFICIAL RECORD BOOK 3657, PAGE 2009 AND OFFICIAL RECORD BOOK 3760, PAGE 1792 OF THE PUBLIC RECORDS OF LEON COUNTY, FLORIDA.

DRAFT

STANDARD ABBREVIATIONS

#000	PROFESSIONAL LAND SURVEY CERTIFICATE
(C)	CALCULATED INFORMATION
(D)	DEED INFORMATION
(P)	PLAT INFORMATION
(S)	SURVEY INFORMATION
A=	ARC LENGTH
CL	CENTERLINE
CH	CHORD BEARING AND DISTANCE
D.B.	DEED BOOK
Δ=	DELTA OR CENTRAL ANGLE
E	EAST
FCM	FOUND 4"x4" CONCRETE MONUMENT
FIP	FOUND IRON PIPE (AS LABELED)
FIR	FOUND IRON ROD (AS LABELED)
FIRC	FOUND IRON ROD W/ CAP (AS LABELED)
FNC	FOUND NAIL IN CAP (AS LABELED)
FND	FOUND
FPIP	FOUND PINCHED IRON PIPE (AS LABELED)
GPS	GLOBAL POSITIONING SYSTEM
H.O.A.	HOME OWNERS ASSOCIATION
I.D.	IDENTIFICATION
L=	ARC LENGTH
N	NORTH
N.R.	NON-RADIAL
O.R./PG.	OFFICIAL RECORDS BOOK AND PAGE
P.B./PG.	PLAT BOOK AND PAGE
P.O.A.	POINT OF BEGINNING
P.O.B.	POINT OF COMMENCEMENT
PCP	PERMANENT CONTROL POINT
PRM	PERMANENT REFERENCE MONUMENT
R=	RANGE
R=	RADIUS
ROW	R/W - RIGHT-OF-WAY
S	SOUTH
SCM	SET 4"x4" CONCRETE MONUMENT LB#7245
SEC.	SECTION
SIRC	SET 1/2" IRON PIN W/ CAP LB#7245
SNC	SET NAIL IN 1" CAP LB#7245
T=	TOWNSHIP
T=	TANGENT DISTANCE
T.E.C.	TALQUIN ELECTRIC COOPERATIVE, INC.
W	WEST

SYMBOL AND HATCH LEGEND:
- FOUND CONCRETE MONUMENT AS LABELED
- SET PRM (PERMANENT REFERENCE MONUMENT): 4"x4" CONCRETE MONUMENT (#7245) (UNLESS LABELED OTHERWISE)
- SET PCP (PERMANENT CONTROL POINT): NAIL & CAP (#7245)
- SET ½" IRON PIN W/CAP (#7245)

MONUMENT LEGEND:
- PRM — ALL PERMANENT REFERENCE MONUMENTS ARE MARKED WITH A 4"x4" CONCRETE MONUMENT HAVING A METAL CAP AS SHOWN, UNLESS NOTED OTHERWISE.
- PCP — ALL PERMANENT CONTROL POINTS ARE MARKED WITH A NAIL HAVING A METAL CAP AS SHOWN, UNLESS NOTED OTHERWISE.
- 1/2" pinc — ALL INTERIOR CORNERS ARE MARKED WITH A 1/2" IRON PIN HAVING A PLASTIC CAP AS SHOWN, UNLESS NOTED OTHERWISE.

VICINITY MAP
NOT TO SCALE

SURVEYOR'S CERTIFICATE:
I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS SURVEY WAS MADE UNDER MY RESPONSIBLE DIRECTION AND SUPERVISION, IS A CORRECT REPRESENTATION OF THE LAND SURVEYED, THAT THE PERMANENT REFERENCE MONUMENTS AND PERMANENT CONTROL POINTS HAVE BEEN SET AND THAT THE SURVEY DATA AND MONUMENTATION COMPLIES WITH BOTH CHAPTER 177, PART 1,PLATTING, OF THE FLORIDA STATUTES AND WITH THE STANDARDS OF PRACTICE FOR LAND SURVEYING IN THE STATE OF FLORIDA (F.A.C. 53-17).

_____
LARRY D. DAVIS
REGISTERED FLORIDA SURVEYOR NO. 5294
MOORE BASS CONSULTING 805 NORTH GADSDEN STREET
TALLAHASSEE, FLORIDA 32303 LICENSED BUSINESS NO 7245

SHEET
1/2

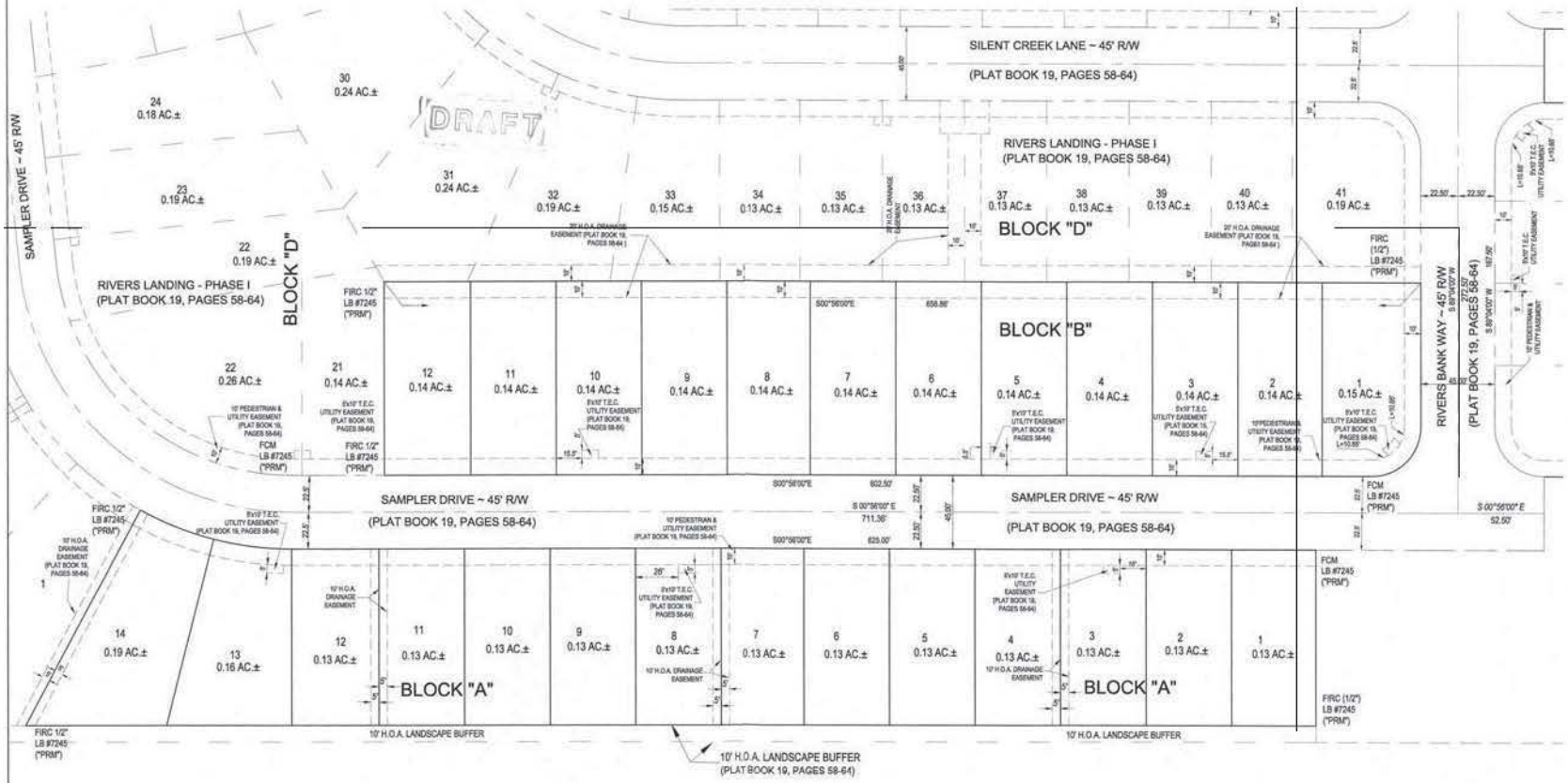
MooreBass CONSULTING
TALLAHASSEE ATLANTA

GRAPHIC SCALE
1 inch = 50 ft.

PLAT BOOK _____, PAGE _____

RESERVE AT RIVERS LANDING

A REPLAT OF LOTS 33 THROUGH 55, BLOCK "B" AND LOTS 1 THROUGH 20, BLOCK "D", OF RIVERS LANDING - PHASE I, A SUBDIVISION AS PER MAP OR PLAT THEREOF AS RECORDED IN PLAT BOOK 19, PAGES 58-64, PUBLIC RECORDS OF LEON COUNTY, FLORIDA AND LYING IN SECTION 36; TOWNSHIP 2 NORTH; RANGE 2 WEST; LEON COUNTY, FLORIDA



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#000	PROFESSIONAL LAND SURVEY CERTIFICATE	L=	ARC LENGTH
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FCM	FOUND 4"x4" CONCRETE MONUMENT	ROW	R/W - RIGHT-OF-WAY
F/P	FOUND IRON PIPE (AS LABELED)	S	SOUTH
FIR	FOUND IRON ROD (AS LABELED)	SCM	SET 4"x4" CONCRETE MONUMENT LB#7245
FIRC	FOUND IRON ROD W/ CAP (AS LABELED)	SEC.	SECTION
FNC	FOUND NAIL IN CAP (AS LABELED)	SIRC	SET 1/2" IRON PIN W/ CAP LB#7245
FND	FOUND	SNC	SET NAIL IN 1" CAP LB#7245
FPIP	FOUND PINCHED IRON PIPE (AS LABELED)	T-	TOWNSHIP
GPS	GLOBAL POSITIONING SYSTEM	T=	TANGENT DISTANCE
H.O.A.	HOME OWNERS ASSOCIATION	T.E.C.	TALQUIN ELECTRIC COOPERATIVE, INC.
I.D.	IDENTIFICATION	W	WEST

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LARRY D. DAVIS
REGISTERED FLORIDA SURVEYOR NO. 5254
MOORE BASS CONSULTING 805 NORTH GADSDEN STREET
TALLAHASSEE, FLORIDA 32303 LICENSED BUSINESS NO.7245

SHEET 2/2

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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

DEPARMENT OF DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT
& ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT
Development Services Division
Renaissance Center, 2nd Floor
435 North Macomb Street
Tallahassee, FL 32301-1019
(850) 606-1300

September 30, 2016

RECEIVED
10/17/2016 14:52:42
Leon County Public Works

Jim Munroe
c/o David Hutcheson
4128 Old Plantation Loop
Tallahassee, FL 32311

RE: River's Landing Phase 1 Replat Approval Letter
Administrative Streamlined Approval Process (ASAP) – LSP160023
Parcel I.D. Numbers: 25-36-21 B-0330 through B-0550, and
25-36-21 D-0010 through D-0200
(Lots 33 -55 of Block B and Lots 1-20 of Block D)

Dear Mr. Hutcheson:

We have completed the review process for your application in accordance with the Department of Development Support and Environmental Management procedures for Administrative Streamlined Application Process application (Section 10-7.402 of the Leon County Land Development Code). Your application has now been determined as complete and is approved based upon the following findings of fact:

1. The subject parcels are located within the Single and Two-Family Residential District (R-3). The parcels are designated Urban Residential 2 on the Future Land Use Map of the Comprehensive Plan. The parcels are located inside the Urban Service Area (USA) and are currently served by Talquin Electric Cooperative utilities.

2. The ASAP site and development plan has been determined to be consistent with the Tallahassee-Leon County Comprehensive Plan.

3. The approved development is a replat of River's Landing Phase 1 Lots 33 -55 of Block B and Lots 1-20 of Block D. This project consists of the reconfiguration of the existing 43 single-family attached lots into 26 single-family detached lots

4. Any future development activities within the parcels must meet Leon County Land Development Code regulations, including vehicular and pedestrian interconnection requirements, and are subject to the Leon County Environmental Management Act (EMA).

This approval shall not be construed to grant exemption from any other development regulation or permitting requirement as may otherwise be applicable. All environmental constraints on site must be handled in a manner consistent with the approved permits, Conservation Element of the Comprehensive Plan and the County Environmental Management Act.

"People Focused. Performance Driven."

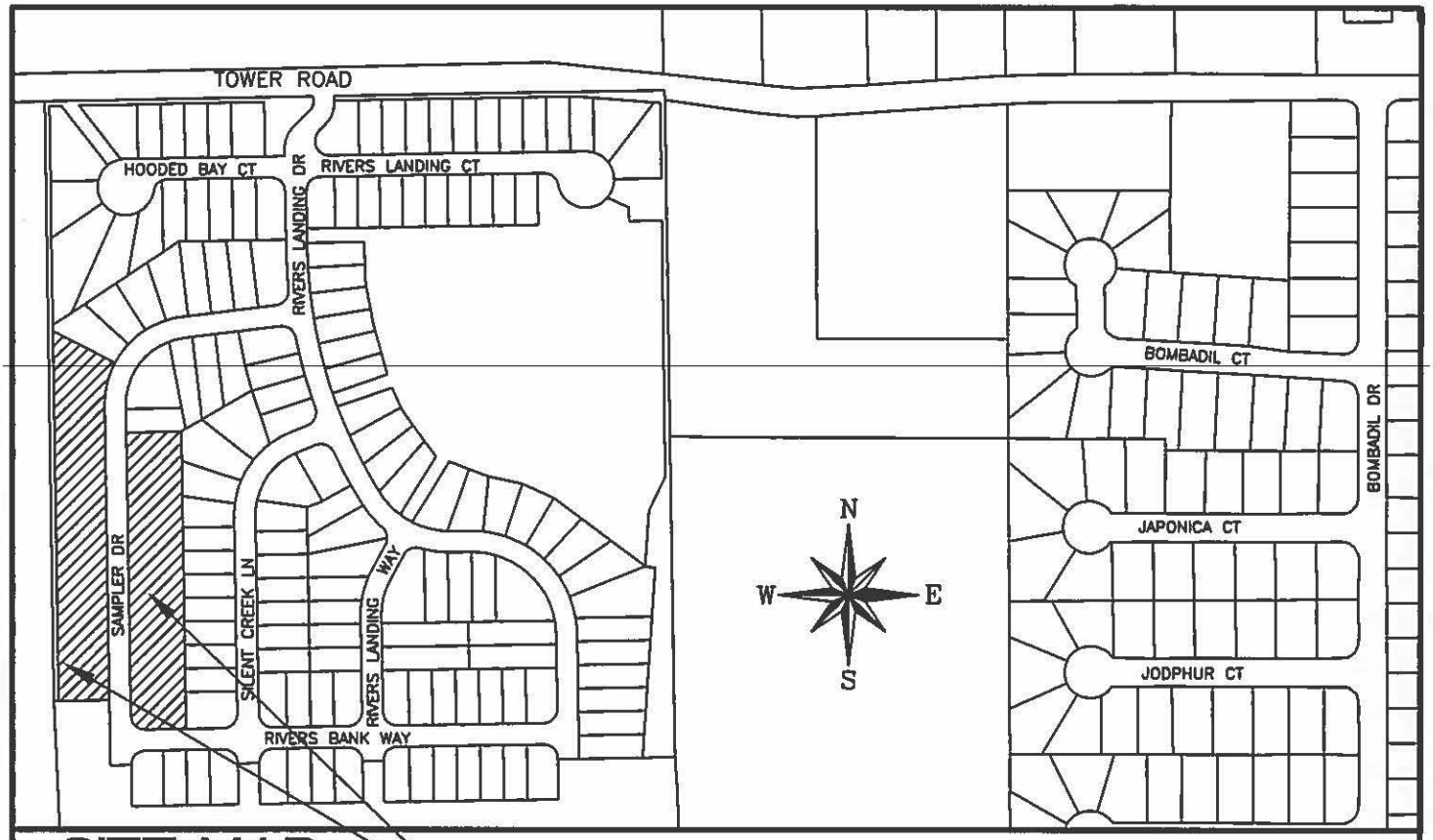
Any subdivision, development, redevelopment, expansion or the establishment of any new use(s) on the referenced property will require review and approval of an application consistent with the requirements of the Leon County Land Development Code (Chapter 10) and the Tallahassee-Leon County Comprehensive Plan.

Please contact Nancy Garcia with the Development Services Division at (850) 606-1361 if you have any questions regarding this approval.

Sincerely,

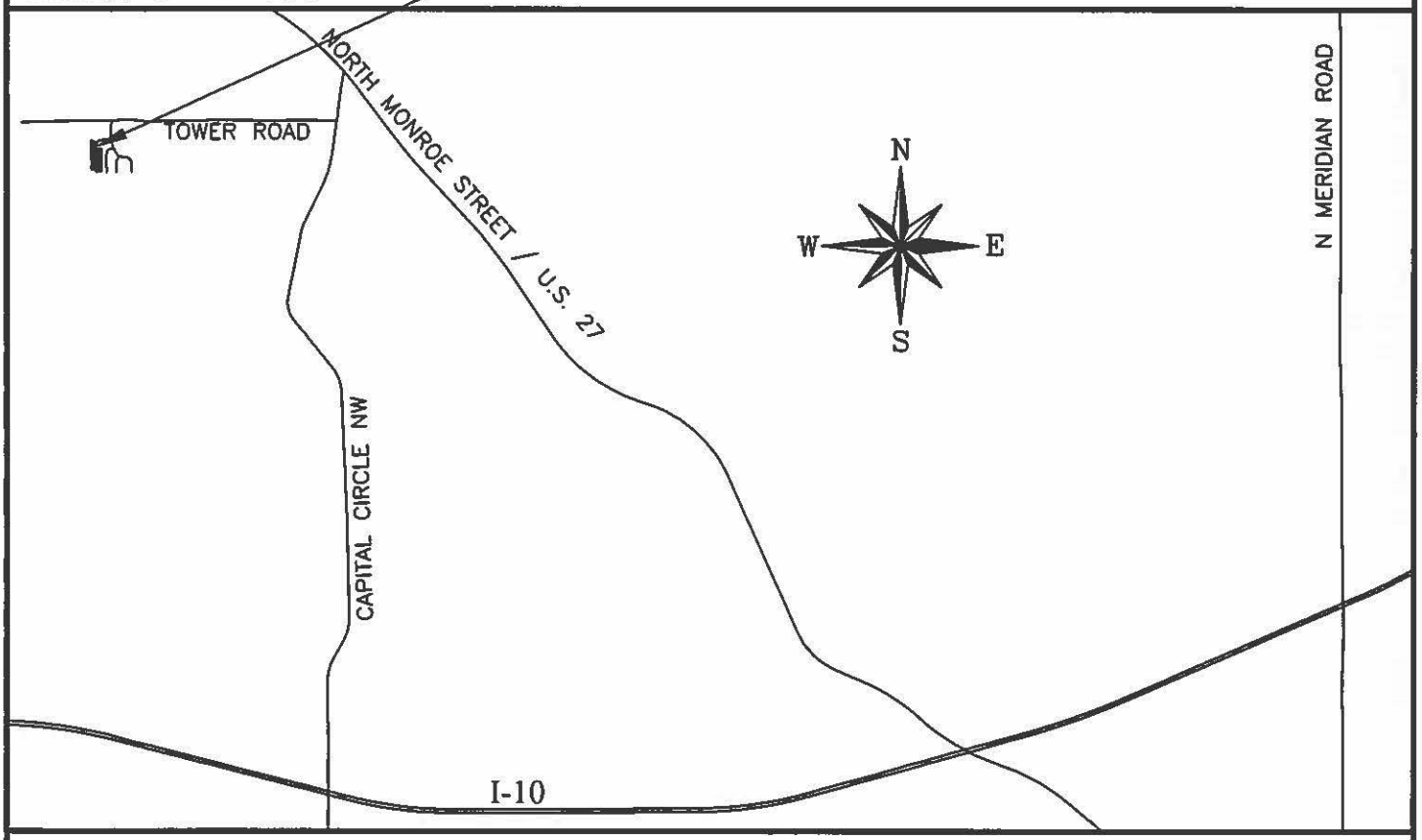
Nancy Garcia
Planner II
Development Services Division

cc: ProjectDox file LSP160023



SITE MAP
SCALE 1" = 400'

RESERVE AT RIVERS LANDING



LOCATION MAP
SCALE 1" = 5000'

Leon County
Board of County Commissioners

Notes for Agenda Item #18

Leon County Board of County Commissioners

Agenda Item #18

May 22, 2018

To: Honorable Chairman and Members of the Board

From: Vincent S. Long, County Administrator

Title: First Amendment to the Debris Removal and Debris Monitoring Contracts

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
Lead Staff/ Project Team:	Roshaunda Bradley, Administrative Services Manager

Statement of Issue:

This agenda item seeks Board approval of amendments to the debris removal and monitoring contracts in accordance with the recommendations from the Hurricane Irma After-Action Report. The proposed contract amendments require a minimum number of debris removal trucks and monitors to be deployed at the time of contract activation and impose financial penalties should a subcontractor abandon the job prior to completion. In addition, the proposed contract amendments provide a two-day extension for contractors to provide the County a performance bond.

Fiscal Impact:

This item has no a potential fiscal impact to the County. Costs are incurred only if a storm event occurs and the contractors receive a Notice to Proceed. It is anticipated that if the event is a federally declared disaster, at a minimum, FEMA would reimburse the County 75% of debris removal and monitoring costs.

Staff Recommendation:

Option #1: Approve the First Amendment to the Debris Removal contracts with Ashbritt, Inc., Ceres Environmental, and DRC Emergency Services (Attachment #1), and authorize the County Administrator to execute in a form approved by the County Attorney.

Option #2: Approve the First Amendment to the Debris Monitoring contracts with Thompson Consulting, Inc. and Tetra Tech (Attachment #2), and authorize the County Administrator to execute in a form approved by the County Attorney.

Report and Discussion

Background:

This agenda item seeks Board approval of the First Amendment to the debris removal contracts with Ashbritt Inc., Ceres Environmental, and DRC Emergency Services, and the debris monitoring contracts with Thompson Consulting and Tetra Tech to implement the recommendations from the Hurricane Irma After-Action Report by establishing a minimum number of debris removal trucks and monitors to be deployed at the time of contract activation, implementing penalties for subcontractors that abandon the job prior to completion, and provides a two-day extension for contractors to provide the County a performance bond.

Leon County maintains a Debris Management Plan that prescribes actions to be taken toward restoring public services and ensuring public health and safety following a disaster. The plan provides for the prioritization of roads to be cleared to allow access to critical facilities immediately following a disaster, the activation of debris removal and monitoring contractors, the establishment of debris management sites, the removal of debris along private roads, and public information efforts. The plan was developed in 2008 from lessons learned during severe weather events including Bonnie/Charley (2004), Frances (2004), Ivan (2004), Jeanne (2004), Dennis (2005), Fay (2008), and it was subsequently updated in 2013 and 2016 in accordance with the findings and recommendations contained in the Hurricane Hermine After-Action Report. The 2016 updates following Hurricane Hermine incorporated the guidance of an industry-leading emergency management consulting firm, Disaster, Strategies & Ideas Group, with revisions to the scope of services for debris removal and monitoring services to align with the industry best practices. The debris contracts were rebid and awarded in advance of the 2017 hurricane season.

On May 9, 2017, the County approved pre-event debris removal contracts with three debris removal firms, Ashbritt, Inc. (prime contractor), Ceres Environmental, and DRC Emergency Services, and two debris monitoring firms, Thompson Consulting Services (prime contractor) and Tetra Tech. During Hurricane Irma, Ashbritt and Thompson were activated to provide debris removal and monitoring services. As in the case with any emergency event or disaster, Hurricane Irma presented a unique set of challenges for residents and responders and specific opportunities for improvements and refinements to continue to enhance our resiliency for the next disaster.

Following any large-scale emergency event, Leon County conducts an extensive after-action review to assess the preparedness, response, and recovery activities taken and to identify strengths and weaknesses in these efforts as well as recommendations for improvement during future emergencies. The Hurricane Irma After-Action Report presented 95 findings and 65 specific recommendations to build upon our community's successful response efforts and become even stronger for the next emergency. The Board accepted the report at the December 12, 2017 meeting. Several findings and recommendations relative to Debris Removal and Monitoring were identified, including the following:

Finding #84: Leon County's debris contracts, while consistent with industry standards, do not require a minimum number of trucks or debris monitors to be deployed after activation of contracts and do not include provisions penalizing debris contractors or subcontractors from leaving prior to completion of debris removal operations.

Recommendation 84.1: Review and make recommendations for updates to the County's debris removal and debris monitoring contracts.

Finding #85: The utilization of up to four County Public Works crews seven days a week expedited the removal of debris in the County but, with additional equipment capable of debris removal operations, additional staff resources could have been deployed for the debris response.

Recommendation 85.1: Prepare a budget discussion item for Board consideration during the FY 2018-19 budget cycle to evaluate the purchase of debris removal trucks and equipment for Public Works in order to deploy additional resources for debris removal needs and to expedite day-to-day operations.

On February 27, 2018, the Board approved the immediate purchase of two additional grapple trucks and one dump/chipping truck at a cost of $545,800 in order to implement Recommendation 85.1 of the Irma After-Action Report. By advance funding the equipment utilizing the available fund balance from the Transportation Trust Fund, the Board ensured the equipment could be ordered immediately and be on-site for the upcoming hurricane season. The trucks were delivered in April and currently support Public Works' day-to-day operational needs such as responding to illegal dumping complaints, downed trees, and the maintenance of canopy roads, large County parks and greenways.

The remainder of this agenda item focuses on Recommendation 84.1 of the After-Action Report to review and make recommendations to the County's debris removal and monitoring contracts.

This item is essential to the following FY2017-FY2021 Strategic Initiative:

- *Implement the recommendations of the Hurricane Irma After Action Report. (2017-14)*

This particular Strategic Initiative aligns with the Board's Governance Strategic Priority:

- *(G2) Sustain a culture of performance, and deliver effective, efficient services that exceed expectations and demonstrate value.*

Analysis:

Hurricane Irma was a historic and unprecedented storm which inflicted far-reaching damage throughout Florida and other areas in the United States and Caribbean island nations. One of the most destructive storms to impact Florida in recorded history, Hurricane Irma caused the largest

mass evacuation in the history of the State and resulted in the largest-ever activation of emergency personnel and resources in Leon County. The 2017 Atlantic Hurricane season was likewise unprecedented in many ways, causing over $367 billion in damages primarily from Hurricanes Harvey, Irma, and Maria, which all occurred in a period of less than one month. The response and recovery from Hurricane Irma coincided with the 2017 California wildfire season, which was the most destructive wildfire season on record, and severe flooding caused by Hurricane Harvey in Texas. As a result, Hurricane Irma exhibited unprecedented debris removal challenges in Florida as local governments across the country simultaneously competed for debris removal trucks and equipment.

In accordance with the County's debris collection contracts and Debris Management Plan, when a major disaster occurs or is imminent, Leon County will contact the firms holding debris removal contracts to advise them of the County's intent to activate the contract. Consistent with industry standards, the debris contracts currently require an "adequate" number of debris removal trucks and "sufficient" number of debris removal monitors to be deployed to the County within 72 hours of activation of the contract based on the joint assessment of the County and debris removal contractor. As described in the Hurricane Irma After-Action Report, an average of five contractor crews assisted Public Works at various points of the debris removal process. Additional resources were brought on board but the County kept losing debris removal subcontractors with little notice to other jurisdictions in Central and South Florida. This was primarily due to: (1) these areas having a larger volume of debris than Leon County, and (2) rates paid per cubic yard of debris were three to ten times greater in other areas than Leon County's rates. Leon County's rates were current as they had been procured earlier in the year with contracts approved on May 30, 2017.

Following Hurricane Irma, staff conducts debriefing sessions with contractors and partner agencies to identify what worked well during the activation and where improvements are needed. During these debriefing sessions, staff noted that the debris removal contracts do not specify a required minimum number of trucks to respond upon activation nor do they include any provisions penalizing contractors or subcontractors from leaving unexpectedly prior to the completion of debris removal services (*Finding 84*). Since the Board's acceptance of the Hurricane Irma After-Action Report, Public Works staff and the debris contractors have worked together over the past several months to address these findings and recommend improvements to the existing contracts.

Each of the five aforementioned contractors for debris removal and monitoring services were fully receptive to the County's needs and proposed contract modifications. Further, several contractors advised of their own internal operational changes which would allow them to better serve the County in future events, including purchasing additional fleet, exploring the possibility of hiring additional labor crews to expedite the pickup of bagged and contained debris, and strengthening relationships with subcontractors. The following are the proposed amendments to the debris removal and monitoring contracts:

- Minimum Number of Debris Removal Trucks and Monitors: To ensure an adequate amount of coverage throughout the County, the proposed amendment to the debris removal contract requires a minimum of ten 50 cubic yard debris removal trucks to be mobilized within 72 hours of the original notification by the County. Additionally, the debris monitoring contracts will be amended to require a sufficient number of trained debris monitors to support the ten truck minimum. Upon activation of debris removal operations and further field assessments, additional resources may be mobilized based on the severity of the event.

- Penalties for the Loss of Trucks/Subcontractors: Staff was advised during debriefing meetings that the debris removal contractors withhold retainage, or a portion of earnings for services rendered, from their subcontractors that abandon the debris removal operations prior to completion. As discussed in the Hurricane Irma After-Action Report, County Public Works crews were diverted from normal operations to assist in expediting the debris pickup around the County due to the loss of debris trucks during Irma cleanup efforts. While a percentage of Public Works costs would be reimbursable by FEMA, unfortunately, County residents experience the day-to-day loss of productivity upon redirecting Public Works personnel to long-term debris removal needs.

  The proposed contract amendment requires the contractor to remit to the County any remaining retainage owed to a subcontractor that prematurely abandons the job and causes a delay in debris removal operations. The contractor would have 48 hours to replace an abandoned subcontractor without penalty. At this time, staff does not propose any changes in this regard for the Debris Monitoring contract. If there are issues of non-performance, per the contract, the contractor's performance bond may be forfeited to limit the County's liabilities. Additionally, the County has pre-event contracts with more than one debris monitoring contractor in the event the current contractor is unable to fulfill its obligations.

- Performance Bond: At the request of the debris contractors, the proposed contract amendment extends the deadline for contractors to provide the County a performance bond from three days to five days following activation. Should the County not receive the bond within five business days, the contractor will be penalized $500 per day until the bond is either in place or the conclusion of the operation. The contractors sought this modification in light of recent experience with major power outages, interruption of communications systems, and office closures due to evacuations.

As the County finalizes its preparations for the 2018 Hurricane season, staff will continue to ensure the County is in the best possible position to respond weather and non-weather related emergencies. A separate agenda item providing an update on the County's preparations for the 2018 Hurricane season will be provided for the May 22nd Commission meeting.

Options:

1. Approve the First Amendment to the Debris Removal contracts with Ashbritt, Inc., Ceres Environmental, and DRC Emergency Services (Attachment #1), and authorize the County Administrator to execute in a form approved by the County Attorney.
2. Approve the First Amendment to the Debris Monitoring contracts with Thompson Consulting, Inc. and Tetra Tech (Attachment #2), and authorize the County Administrator to execute in a form approved by the County Attorney.
3. Do not approve the First Amendment to the Debris Removal contracts with Ashbritt, Inc., Ceres Environmental, and DRC Emergency Services.
4. Do not approve the First Amendment to the Debris Monitoring contracts with Thompson Consulting, Inc. and Tetra Tech.
5. Board direction.

Recommendation:

Options #1 and #2.

Attachments:

1. Draft Debris Removal Contract Amendments
2. Draft Debris Monitoring Contract Amendments

AMENDMENT TO AGREEMENT

THIS FIRST AMENDMENT TO THE AGREEMENT dated May 30, 2017, is made as of the 24th day of May, 2018, by and between LEON COUNTY FLORIDA, a political subdivision of the State of Florida ("County") and ASHBRITT, INC.("Contractor").

RECITALS

WHEREAS, the County and the Contractor entered into an Agreement dated May 30, 2017 for emergency debris removal services (the "Agreement"); and

WHEREAS, the Parties desire to amend the Agreement to clarify the performance bond language, the minimum number of equipment and personnel necessary to provide the required level of service, and the penalties associated with such requirements.

NOW, THEREFORE, for an in consideration of the mutual promises and covenants herein set forth, the Parties hereby agree as follows:

1. Section 11. Payment and Performance Bond is revised to read as follows:

Upon activation of this agreement by the County, the Contractor will be required to provide Performance and Payment bonds in the amount of $2,000,000 or 100% of the Task value, whichever is greater, within five (5) calendar days of a written "Notice to Proceed" or "Task Activation" by the County. The performance and payment bonds shall be held for the life of the task in order to insure contractor performance and to limit the County's liability in case the contractor is unable to perform as specified herein. After the County makes a formal request for the required performance bond, if the County does not receive the bond within five business days, there shall be liquidated damage of $500 per day until the bond is either in place or the conclusion of the operation.

The contractor's performance bond may be forfeited at the sole discretion of the County based on the standards set forth herein.

The performance bond requirement may be satisfied by providing either of the following:

1. Performance bond from a surety company.
2. An irrevocable letter of credit from a bank or other acceptable financial institution.
3. Cash deposit made to and held by Leon County, Florida

If a Performance Bond is provided, it shall provide that, in the event of non-performance on the part of the Contractor the bond can be presented for honor and acceptance at an authorized representative or institution located in Tallahassee, Florida. The performance bond **must** contain a clause stating the following:

"In the event of non-performance on the part of the contractor this performance / payment and materials bond can be presented for honor and acceptance at____(address)_____ , which is located in Tallahassee, Florida. "

2. Attachment A, Scope of Services, Section 1.0 of Exhibit A, Leon County RFP# BC-03-27-17-29 is hereby revised to read as follows:

This statement of work describes and defines the services which are required for the execution of disaster-related emergency debris cut and toss and removal from Federal Aid Highway segments, State, local and private roadways within Leon County (County) as determined by the County Debris Manager. Cut and toss is defined as cutting and/or pushing the debris off of the roadway sufficiently to allow safe vehicular traffic on all lanes. "First Pass" is defined as the initial removing of all debris on the affected roadways from within the rights-of-way as directed and authorized by the County and their designated representative.

The contractor shall provide all equipment, supplies, and personnel necessary to complete the services described herein and any other services required to complete the project. Activities include, but are not limited to, field operations; emergency roadway clearance; debris pickup, hauling and removing; staging and reduction; disaster debris management site (DDMS); removal of vessels, trailers, and vehicles and overall debris management. All debris removal and disposal management services shall be in accordance with all applicable federal and state laws, and environmental regulations. Roads will be assigned by the County and direction given to the Contractor for roads and limits for which the Contractor will be responsible for within the County. Roadway segments will be assigned or unassigned to the Contractor at the direction of the County Debris Manager at no additional cost to the County. The County, at its sole discretion and at anytime, may elect to perform work with in-house forces or additional contract forces.

Proper documentation to the County as required by Federal Highway Administration (FHWA), Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) or other federal natural disaster response agency shall be provided for all debris removal operations to ensure reimbursement to the County from the appropriate federal agency.

The Contractor shall be responsible for determining what permits are necessary to perform under this contract and obtain all permits necessary to complete all work herein. Copies of all permits shall be submitted to the County prior to commencement of work under any Task Order.

The County will not provide price adjustments for cost increases or decreases in the price of fuel.

The Florida Department of Transportation's (FDOT) Specifications for Road and Bridge Construction and other applicable FDOT Design Indexes and Construction Standards are made part of this contract by reference and are applicable when bidding on and when performing work under this contract. In cases of discrepancy between this scope and the specifications, the scope will take precedence.

Within five calendar days after commencement of any services pursuant to this Agreement and at all times during the term hereof, including renewals and extensions, the Contractor will supply to the County and keep in force a payment and performance bond provided by a surety authorized to do business in the State of Florida, payable to the County and conditioned for the prompt payment of all persons furnishing labor, materials, equipment and supplies therefore. After the County makes a formal request for the required performance bond, if the County does not receive the bond within five business days, there shall be liquidated damage of $500 per day until the bond is either in place or the conclusion of the operation.

Upon execution of this agreement, the Contractor will supply to the County a letter, from a surety authorized to do business in the State of Florida, verifying the contractor is bondable in the State of Florida in an amount equal to or greater than the amount of the original contract.

The work will begin upon written authorization by the County. No guarantee of minimum or maximum amounts per bid item is made by the County under this Contract. No adjustment to bid prices will be considered due to increases or decreases in estimated quantities.

The County, at its sole discretion, may award one or more contracts based on the bids received and the impact of disasters encountered. If more than one award is made, such award will be from the lowest bidder to the highest bidder, and activated in the same order based on the Contractors availability and ability to satisfy the needs of the County at the time contacted.

Media Interaction

The contractor, including all sub-contractors, will not provide any information to the media without the expressed written permission of the County's Debris Manager or Community and Media Relations Department. This includes on site interviews requested from any media outlet. All inquiries by a member of the media or any elected official will be directed to the County's Community and Media Relations Department. The Contractor will ensure this guidance is disseminated to all employees and sub-contractors on the project.

Cadaver Recovery and Identification

Cadaver recovery and identification may be required during response operations. Crews will strictly adhere to stringent guidelines and protocols owing to the sensitive nature of the loss and for consideration of notifying surviving family members. The following guidelines will be followed while working in ALL areas and/or sectors in which cadaver recovery is necessary:

The Contractor is responsible for watching the debris pile and identifying any potential human remains. The Contractor will immediately stop work in the area and notify law enforcement and the County Debris Manager immediately if they believe they have identified human remains. The Contractor will remain at the site until released by the authority having jurisdiction.

The Contractor is forbidden from discussing the location, status, composition, sex, and especially name of the deceased. Any individual found to be passing this information on about what they have seen will be *immediately* dismissed from the job. Proper next of kin notification procedures will be conducted by the responsible authority.

3. Attachment A, Scope of Services, Section 2.0, Services to be Provided by the Contract, Field Operations, subsection E. of Exhibit A, Leon County RFP# BC-03-27-17-29 , is hereby revised to read as follows:

   E. The Contractor shall, within seventy-two (72) hours of the original notification by the County (or designee), mobilize a minimum of ten, 50 cubic yard debris removal trucks and an adequate number of DDMS operations crews to the area for "first pass" and subsequent passes, unless otherwise directed by the County. The work associated with the "first pass" and subsequent passes, includes but is not limited to: cutting fallen vegetative debris; removing stumps; leaning trees and dangerous hanging limbs; removing debris from drainage structures and ditches; picking up and loading vegetative and Hazardous Materials; de-bagging and/or emptying any containers of yard debris or other waste; hauling materials to a DDMS' volume reduction at the DDMS;' and final hauling to an appropriate legal disposal site (landfill, recycling facility, or "waste to energy" facility.) The Contractor must provide documentation that final disposition of debris is completed in a DEP authorized manner.

      1. Penalties for Loss of Trucks/Subcontractors

a. Should the Contractor reduce the amount of required equipment or personnel prior to being released by the County and such reduction causes a delay in cleanup operations, penalties will be assessed utilizing retainage and the performance bond.
b. Should a subcontractor abandon the job before being released by the contractor and such abandonment causes a delay in cleanup operations, any remaining retainage owed to the subcontractor by the Contractor after subcontractor liabilities have been deducted by the Contractor shall be remitted to the County or a credit issued on the invoice.

4. All other terms and conditions of the aforesaid Agreement dated May 30, 2017, not inconsistent with the provisions hereof, shall remain in full force and effect.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the parties hereto, through their duly authorized representative, have executed this Amendment as of the date first written above.

LEON COUNTY, FLORIDA

BY:_____
Vincent S. Long
County Administrator

DATE:_____

ATTEST:
Gwendolyn Marshall, Clerk of Court & Comptroller
Leon County, Florida

BY:_____

Approved as to Form:
County Attorney's Office

BY: _____
Herbert W.A. Thiele, Esq.

ASHBRITT, INC.

BY:_____
President or Authorized Designee

DATE_____

AMENDMENT TO AGREEMENT

THIS FIRST AMENDMENT TO THE AGREEMENT dated May 30, 2017, is made as of the 24th day of May, 2018, by and between LEON COUNTY FLORIDA, a political subdivision of the State of Florida ("County") and CERES ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES, INC.("Contractor").

RECITALS

WHEREAS, the County and the Contractor entered into an Agreement dated May 30, 2017 for emergency debris removal services (the "Agreement"); and

WHEREAS, the Parties desire to amend the Agreement to clarify the performance bond language, the minimum number of equipment and personnel necessary to provide the required level of service, and the penalties associated with such requirements.

NOW, THEREFORE, for an in consideration of the mutual promises and covenants herein set forth, the Parties hereby agree as follows:

1. Section 11. Payment and Performance Bond is revised to read as follows:

Upon activation of this agreement by the County, the Contractor will be required to provide Performance and Payment bonds in the amount of $2,000,000 or 100% of the Task value, whichever is greater, within five (5) calendar days of a written "Notice to Proceed" or "Task Activation" by the County. The performance and payment bonds shall be held for the life of the task in order to insure contractor performance and to limit the County's liability in case the contractor is unable to perform as specified herein. After the County makes a formal request for the required performance bond, if the County does not receive the bond within five business days, there shall be liquidated damage of $500 per day until the bond is either in place or the conclusion of the operation.

The contractor's performance bond may be forfeited at the sole discretion of the County based on the standards set forth herein.

The performance bond requirement may be satisfied by providing either of the following:

1. Performance bond from a surety company.
2. An irrevocable letter of credit from a bank or other acceptable financial institution.
3. Cash deposit made to and held by Leon County, Florida

If a Performance Bond is provided, it shall provide that, in the event of non-performance on the part of the Contractor the bond can be presented for honor and acceptance at an authorized representative or institution located in Tallahassee, Florida. The performance bond **must** contain a clause stating the following:

"In the event of non-performance on the part of the contractor this performance / payment and materials bond can be presented for honor and acceptance at____(address)_____ , which is located in Tallahassee, Florida. "

2. Attachment A, Scope of Services, Section 1.0 of Exhibit A, Leon County RFP# BC-03-27-17-29 is hereby revised to read as follows:

This statement of work describes and defines the services which are required for the execution of disaster-related emergency debris cut and toss and removal from Federal Aid Highway segments, State, local and private roadways within Leon County (County) as determined by the County Debris Manager. Cut and toss is defined as cutting and/or pushing the debris off of the roadway sufficiently to allow safe vehicular traffic on all lanes. "First Pass" is defined as the initial removing of all debris on the affected roadways from within the rights-of-way as directed and authorized by the County and their designated representative.

The contractor shall provide all equipment, supplies, and personnel necessary to complete the services described herein and any other services required to complete the project. Activities include, but are not limited to, field operations; emergency roadway clearance; debris pickup, hauling and removing; staging and reduction; disaster debris management site (DDMS); removal of vessels, trailers, and vehicles and overall debris management. All debris removal and disposal management services shall be in accordance with all applicable federal and state laws, and environmental regulations. Roads will be assigned by the County and direction given to the Contractor for roads and limits for which the Contractor will be responsible for within the County. Roadway segments will be assigned or unassigned to the Contractor at the direction of the County Debris Manager at no additional cost to the County. The County, at its sole discretion and at anytime, may elect to perform work with in-house forces or additional contract forces.

Proper documentation to the County as required by Federal Highway Administration (FHWA), Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) or other federal natural disaster response agency shall be provided for all debris removal operations to ensure reimbursement to the County from the appropriate federal agency.

The Contractor shall be responsible for determining what permits are necessary to perform under this contract and obtain all permits necessary to complete all work herein. Copies of all permits shall be submitted to the County prior to commencement of work under any Task Order.

The County will not provide price adjustments for cost increases or decreases in the price of fuel.

The Florida Department of Transportation's (FDOT) Specifications for Road and Bridge Construction and other applicable FDOT Design Indexes and Construction Standards are made part of this contract by reference and are applicable when bidding on and when performing work under this contract. In cases of discrepancy between this scope and the specifications, the scope will take precedence.

Within five calendar days after commencement of any services pursuant to this Agreement and at all times during the term hereof, including renewals and extensions, the Contractor will supply to the County and keep in force a payment and performance bond provided by a surety authorized to do business in the State of Florida, payable to the County and conditioned for the prompt payment of all persons furnishing labor, materials, equipment and supplies therefore. After the County makes a formal request for the required performance bond, if the County does not receive the bond within five business days, there shall be liquidated damage of $500 per day until the bond is either in place or the conclusion of the operation.

Upon execution of this agreement, the Contractor will supply to the County a letter, from a surety authorized to do business in the State of Florida, verifying the contractor is bondable in the State of Florida in an amount equal to or greater than the amount of the original contract.

The work will begin upon written authorization by the County. No guarantee of minimum or maximum amounts per bid item is made by the County under this Contract. No adjustment to bid prices will be considered due to increases or decreases in estimated quantities.

The County, at its sole discretion, may award one or more contracts based on the bids received and the impact of disasters encountered. If more than one award is made, such award will be from the lowest bidder to the highest bidder, and activated in the same order based on the Contractors availability and ability to satisfy the needs of the County at the time contacted.

Media Interaction

The contractor, including all sub-contractors, will not provide any information to the media without the expressed written permission of the County's Debris Manager or Community and Media Relations Department. This includes on site interviews requested from any media outlet. All inquiries by a member of the media or any elected official will be directed to the County's Community and Media Relations Department. The Contractor will ensure this guidance is disseminated to all employees and sub-contractors on the project.

Cadaver Recovery and Identification

Cadaver recovery and identification may be required during response operations. Crews will strictly adhere to stringent guidelines and protocols owing to the sensitive nature of the loss and for consideration of notifying surviving family members. The following guidelines will be followed while working in ALL areas and/or sectors in which cadaver recovery is necessary:

The Contractor is responsible for watching the debris pile and identifying any potential human remains. The Contractor will immediately stop work in the area and notify law enforcement and the County Debris Manager immediately if they believe they have identified human remains. The Contractor will remain at the site until released by the authority having jurisdiction.

The Contractor is forbidden from discussing the location, status, composition, sex, and especially name of the deceased. Any individual found to be passing this information on about what they have seen will be *immediately* dismissed from the job. Proper next of kin notification procedures will be conducted by the responsible authority.

3. Attachment A, Scope of Services, Section 2.0, Services to be Provided by the Contract, Field Operations, subsection E. of Exhibit A, Leon County RFP# BC-03-27-17-29 , is hereby revised to read as follows:

   E. The Contractor shall, within seventy-two (72) hours of the original notification by the County (or designee), mobilize a minimum of ten, 50 cubic yard debris removal trucks and an adequate number of DDMS operations crews to the area for "first pass" and subsequent passes, unless otherwise directed by the County. The work associated with the "first pass" and subsequent passes, includes but is not limited to: cutting fallen vegetative debris; removing stumps; leaning trees and dangerous hanging limbs; removing debris from drainage structures and ditches; picking up and loading vegetative and Hazardous Materials; de-bagging and/or emptying any containers of yard debris or other waste; hauling materials to a DDMS' volume reduction at the DDMS;' and final hauling to an appropriate legal disposal site (landfill, recycling facility, or "waste to energy" facility.) The Contractor must provide documentation that final disposition of debris is completed in a DEP authorized manner.

      1. Penalties for Loss of Trucks/Subcontractors

a. Should the Contractor reduce the amount of required equipment or personnel prior to being released by the County and such reduction causes a delay in cleanup operations, penalties will be assessed utilizing retainage and the performance bond.
b. Should a subcontractor abandon the job before being released by the contractor and such abandonment causes a delay in cleanup operations, any remaining retainage owed to the subcontractor by the Contractor after subcontractor liabilities have been deducted by the Contractor shall be remitted to the County or a credit issued on the invoice.

4. All other terms and conditions of the aforesaid Agreement dated May 30, 2017, not inconsistent with the provisions hereof, shall remain in full force and effect.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the parties hereto, through their duly authorized representative, have executed this Amendment as of the date first written above.

LEON COUNTY, FLORIDA

BY:_____
Vincent S. Long
County Administrator

DATE:_____

ATTEST:
Gwendolyn Marshall, Clerk of Court & Comptroller
Leon County, Florida

BY:_____

Approved as to Form:
County Attorney's Office

BY: _____
Herbert W.A. Thiele, Esq.

CERES ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES, INC.

BY:_____
President or Authorized Designee

DATE_____

AMENDMENT TO AGREEMENT

THIS FIRST AMENDMENT TO THE AGREEMENT dated May 30, 2017, is made as of the 24th day of May, 2018, by and between LEON COUNTY FLORIDA, a political subdivision of the State of Florida ("County") and DRC EMERGENCY SERVICES, INC.("Contractor").

RECITALS

WHEREAS, the County and the Contractor entered into an Agreement dated May 30, 2017 for emergency debris removal services (the "Agreement"); and

WHEREAS, the Parties desire to amend the Agreement to clarify the performance bond language, the minimum number of equipment and personnel necessary to provide the required level of service, and the penalties associated with such requirements.

NOW, THEREFORE, for an in consideration of the mutual promises and covenants herein set forth, the Parties hereby agree as follows:

1. Section 11. Payment and Performance Bond is revised to read as follows:

Upon activation of this agreement by the County, the Contractor will be required to provide Performance and Payment bonds in the amount of $2,000,000 or 100% of the Task value, whichever is greater, within five (5) calendar days of a written "Notice to Proceed" or "Task Activation" by the County. The performance and payment bonds shall be held for the life of the task in order to insure contractor performance and to limit the County's liability in case the contractor is unable to perform as specified herein. After the County makes a formal request for the required performance bond, if the County does not receive the bond within five business days, there shall be liquidated damage of $500 per day until the bond is either in place or the conclusion of the operation.

The contractor's performance bond may be forfeited at the sole discretion of the County based on the standards set forth herein.

The performance bond requirement may be satisfied by providing either of the following:

1. Performance bond from a surety company.
2. An irrevocable letter of credit from a bank or other acceptable financial institution.
3. Cash deposit made to and held by Leon County, Florida

If a Performance Bond is provided, it shall provide that, in the event of non-performance on the part of the Contractor the bond can be presented for honor and acceptance at an authorized representative or institution located in Tallahassee, Florida. The performance bond **must** contain a clause stating the following:

"In the event of non-performance on the part of the contractor this performance / payment and materials bond can be presented for honor and acceptance at____(address)_____ , which is located in Tallahassee, Florida. "

2. Attachment A, Scope of Services, Section 1.0 of Exhibit A, Leon County RFP# BC-03-27-17-29 is hereby revised to read as follows:

This statement of work describes and defines the services which are required for the execution of disaster-related emergency debris cut and toss and removal from Federal Aid Highway segments, State, local and private roadways within Leon County (County) as determined by the County Debris Manager. Cut and toss is defined as cutting and/or pushing the debris off of the roadway sufficiently to allow safe vehicular traffic on all lanes. "First Pass" is defined as the initial removing of all debris on the affected roadways from within the rights-of-way as directed and authorized by the County and their designated representative.

The contractor shall provide all equipment, supplies, and personnel necessary to complete the services described herein and any other services required to complete the project. Activities include, but are not limited to, field operations; emergency roadway clearance; debris pickup, hauling and removing; staging and reduction; disaster debris management site (DDMS); removal of vessels, trailers, and vehicles and overall debris management. All debris removal and disposal management services shall be in accordance with all applicable federal and state laws, and environmental regulations. Roads will be assigned by the County and direction given to the Contractor for roads and limits for which the Contractor will be responsible for within the County. Roadway segments will be assigned or unassigned to the Contractor at the direction of the County Debris Manager at no additional cost to the County. The County, at its sole discretion and at anytime, may elect to perform work with in-house forces or additional contract forces.

Proper documentation to the County as required by Federal Highway Administration (FHWA), Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) or other federal natural disaster response agency shall be provided for all debris removal operations to ensure reimbursement to the County from the appropriate federal agency.

The Contractor shall be responsible for determining what permits are necessary to perform under this contract and obtain all permits necessary to complete all work herein. Copies of all permits shall be submitted to the County prior to commencement of work under any Task Order.

The County will not provide price adjustments for cost increases or decreases in the price of fuel.

The Florida Department of Transportation's (FDOT) Specifications for Road and Bridge Construction and other applicable FDOT Design Indexes and Construction Standards are made part of this contract by reference and are applicable when bidding on and when performing work under this contract. In cases of discrepancy between this scope and the specifications, the scope will take precedence.

Within five calendar days after commencement of any services pursuant to this Agreement and at all times during the term hereof, including renewals and extensions, the Contractor will supply to the County and keep in force a payment and performance bond provided by a surety authorized to do business in the State of Florida, payable to the County and conditioned for the prompt payment of all persons furnishing labor, materials, equipment and supplies therefore. After the County makes a formal request for the required performance bond, if the County does not receive the bond within five business days, there shall be liquidated damage of $500 per day until the bond is either in place or the conclusion of the operation.

Upon execution of this agreement, the Contractor will supply to the County a letter, from a surety authorized to do business in the State of Florida, verifying the contractor is bondable in the State of Florida in an amount equal to or greater than the amount of the original contract.

The work will begin upon written authorization by the County. No guarantee of minimum or maximum amounts per bid item is made by the County under this Contract. No adjustment to bid prices will be considered due to increases or decreases in estimated quantities.

The County, at its sole discretion, may award one or more contracts based on the bids received and the impact of disasters encountered. If more than one award is made, such award will be from the lowest bidder to the highest bidder, and activated in the same order based on the Contractors availability and ability to satisfy the needs of the County at the time contacted.

Media Interaction

The contractor, including all sub-contractors, will not provide any information to the media without the expressed written permission of the County's Debris Manager or Community and Media Relations Department. This includes on site interviews requested from any media outlet. All inquiries by a member of the media or any elected official will be directed to the County's Community and Media Relations Department. The Contractor will ensure this guidance is disseminated to all employees and sub-contractors on the project.

Cadaver Recovery and Identification

Cadaver recovery and identification may be required during response operations. Crews will strictly adhere to stringent guidelines and protocols owing to the sensitive nature of the loss and for consideration of notifying surviving family members. The following guidelines will be followed while working in ALL areas and/or sectors in which cadaver recovery is necessary:

The Contractor is responsible for watching the debris pile and identifying any potential human remains. The Contractor will immediately stop work in the area and notify law enforcement and the County Debris Manager immediately if they believe they have identified human remains. The Contractor will remain at the site until released by the authority having jurisdiction.

The Contractor is forbidden from discussing the location, status, composition, sex, and especially name of the deceased. Any individual found to be passing this information on about what they have seen will be *immediately* dismissed from the job. Proper next of kin notification procedures will be conducted by the responsible authority.

3. Attachment A, Scope of Services, Section 2.0, Services to be Provided by the Contract, Field Operations, subsection E. of Exhibit A, Leon County RFP# BC-03-27-17-29 , is hereby revised to read as follows:

   E. The Contractor shall, within seventy-two (72) hours of the original notification by the County (or designee), mobilize a minimum of ten, 50 cubic yard debris removal trucks and an adequate number of DDMS operations crews to the area for "first pass" and subsequent passes, unless otherwise directed by the County. The work associated with the "first pass" and subsequent passes, includes but is not limited to: cutting fallen vegetative debris; removing stumps; leaning trees and dangerous hanging limbs; removing debris from drainage structures and ditches; picking up and loading vegetative and Hazardous Materials; de-bagging and/or emptying any containers of yard debris or other waste; hauling materials to a DDMS' volume reduction at the DDMS;' and final hauling to an appropriate legal disposal site (landfill, recycling facility, or "waste to energy" facility.) The Contractor must provide documentation that final disposition of debris is completed in a DEP authorized manner.

      1. Penalties for Loss of Trucks/Subcontractors

a. Should the Contractor reduce the amount of required equipment or personnel prior to being released by the County and such reduction causes a delay in cleanup operations, penalties will be assessed utilizing retainage and the performance bond.
b. Should a subcontractor abandon the job before being released by the contractor and such abandonment causes a delay in cleanup operations, any remaining retainage owed to the subcontractor by the Contractor after subcontractor liabilities have been deducted by the Contractor shall be remitted to the County or a credit issued on the invoice.

4. All other terms and conditions of the aforesaid Agreement dated May 30, 2017, not inconsistent with the provisions hereof, shall remain in full force and effect.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the parties hereto, through their duly authorized representative, have executed this Amendment as of the date first written above.

LEON COUNTY, FLORIDA

BY:_____
Vincent S. Long
County Administrator

DATE:_____

ATTEST:
Gwendolyn Marshall, Clerk of Court & Comptroller
Leon County, Florida

BY:_____

Approved as to Form:
County Attorney's Office

BY: _____
Herbert W.A. Thiele, Esq.

DRC EMERGENCY SERVICES, INC.

BY:_____
President or Authorized Designee

DATE_____

AMENDMENT TO AGREEMENT

THIS FIRST AMENDMENT TO THE AGREEMENT dated June 19, 2017, is made as of the 24th day of May, 2018, by and between LEON COUNTY FLORIDA, a political subdivision of the State of Florida ("County") and TETRA TECH, INC. ("Contractor").

RECITALS

WHEREAS, the County and the Contractor entered into an Agreement dated June 19, 2017 for emergency debris monitoring services (the "Agreement"); and

WHEREAS, the Parties desire to amend the Agreement to clarify the performance bond language and the number of monitors necessary to provide the required level of service.

NOW, THEREFORE, for an in consideration of the mutual promises and covenants herein set forth, the Parties hereby agree as follows:

1. Section 11. Payment and Performance Bond is revised to read as follows:

Upon activation of this agreement by the County, the Contractor will be required to provide Performance and Payment bonds in the amount of $2,000,000 or 100% of the Task value, whichever is greater, within five (5) calendar days of a written "Notice to Proceed" or "Task Activation" by the County. The performance and payment bonds shall be held for the life of the task in order to insure contractor performance and to limit the County's liability in case the contractor is unable to perform as specified herein. After the County makes a formal request for the required performance bond, if the County does not receive the bond within five business days, there shall be liquidated damage of $500 per day until the bond is either in place or the conclusion of the operation.

The contractor's performance bond may be forfeited at the sole discretion of the County based on the standards set forth herein.

The performance bond requirement may be satisfied by providing either of the following:

1. Performance bond from a surety company.
2. An irrevocable letter of credit from a bank or other acceptable financial institution.
3. Cash deposit made to and held by Leon County, Florida

If a Performance Bond is provided, it shall provide that, in the event of non-performance on the part of the Contractor the bond can be presented for honor and acceptance at an authorized representative or institution located in Tallahassee, Florida. The performance bond **must** contain a clause stating the following:

"In the event of non-performance on the part of the contractor this performance / payment and materials bond can be presented for honor and acceptance at____(address)_____ , which is located in Tallahassee, Florida. "

2. Attachment A, Scope of Services, Section 4.0, Services to be provided by the Consultant, B., Debris Monitoring Operations of Exhibit A, Leon County RFP# BC-03-27-17-28, is hereby revised to read as follows:

B. Debris Monitoring Operations

The Consultant shall coordinate with the County to schedule debris removal monitoring and contractor operations. The consultant shall provide a Project Manager who shall be responsible for the overall project management and coordination of the debris monitoring services required to oversee the debris removal operations. The Project Manager shall be the point of contact to the County. The Project Manager shall assign Field Operations Manager(s) to oversee the debris removal contractor(s), monitors, and a Data Manager to provide supervision of the data entry operations and documentation process. **At the time of contract activation, the contractor shall ensure a sufficient number of trained debris monitors to monitor the operations of a minimum of ten, 50 cubic yard debris removal trucks, unless otherwise directed by the County.** Project Manager duties include, but are not limited to, the following:

1. Ensure a sufficient number of trained debris monitors are available to monitor the "first push" (cut & toss) operations, if required.

2. Ensure a sufficient number of trained debris monitors are available to monitor all "first pass" and subsequent passes of debris removal and hauling activities. Consultant shall provide debris monitors communication devices, transportation or mileage reimbursement equivalent to current federal mileage rates.

3. Provide tower / disposal site monitors to observe and record all debris loads entering the disaster debris management sites.

4. Provide tower / disposal site monitors to observe and record all debris loads exiting the disaster debris management sites for final disposal.

5. Provide data entry and document processing personnel if applicable.

6. Conduct safety meetings with field staff, as necessary.

7. Respond to and document issues regarding complaints, damages, accidents or incidents involving the Consultant or Debris Removal Contractor personnel and ensure that they are fully documented and reported.

8. Coordinate daily briefings with the County and the Debris Removal Contractor(s), daily status reports of work process and staffing.

9. Ensure the documentation of environmental authorizations and/or permits for disaster debris management sites and final disposal.

10. Review and reconcile load tickets with the Debris Removal Contractor on a weekly basis.

11. Review and reconcile Debris Removal Contractor invoices submitted to the County within 30 days of receipt.

12. Preparation of interim operations and status reports and final report, as directed by the County.

3. All other terms and conditions of the aforesaid Agreement dated June 19, 2017, not inconsistent with the provisions hereof, shall remain in full force and effect.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the parties hereto, through their duly authorized representative, have executed this Amendment as of the date first written above.

LEON COUNTY, FLORIDA

BY:_____
Vincent S. Long
County Administrator

DATE:_____

ATTEST:
Gwendolyn Marshall, Clerk of Court & Comptroller
Leon County, Florida

BY:_____

Approved as to Form:
County Attorney's Office

BY: _____
Herbert W.A. Thiele, Esq.

TETRA TECH, INC.

BY:_____
President or Authorized Designee

DATE_____

AMENDMENT TO AGREEMENT

THIS FIRST AMENDMENT TO THE AGREEMENT dated June 1, 2017, is made as of the 24th day of May, 2018, by and between LEON COUNTY FLORIDA, a political subdivision of the State of Florida ("County") and THOMPSON CONSULTING SERVICES, INC. ("Contractor").

RECITALS

WHEREAS, the County and the Contractor entered into an Agreement dated June 1, 2017 for emergency debris monitoring services (the "Agreement"); and

WHEREAS, the Parties desire to amend the Agreement to clarify the performance bond language and the number of monitors necessary to provide the required level of service.

NOW, THEREFORE, for an in consideration of the mutual promises and covenants herein set forth, the Parties hereby agree as follows:

1. Section 11. Payment and Performance Bond is revised to read as follows:

Upon activation of this agreement by the County, the Contractor will be required to provide Performance and Payment bonds in the amount of $2,000,000 or 100% of the Task value, whichever is greater, within five (5) calendar days of a written "Notice to Proceed" or "Task Activation" by the County. The performance and payment bonds shall be held for the life of the task in order to insure contractor performance and to limit the County's liability in case the contractor is unable to perform as specified herein. After the County makes a formal request for the required performance bond, if the County does not receive the bond within five business days, there shall be liquidated damage of $500 per day until the bond is either in place or the conclusion of the operation.

The contractor's performance bond may be forfeited at the sole discretion of the County based on the standards set forth herein.

The performance bond requirement may be satisfied by providing either of the following:

1. Performance bond from a surety company.
2. An irrevocable letter of credit from a bank or other acceptable financial institution.
3. Cash deposit made to and held by Leon County, Florida

If a Performance Bond is provided, it shall provide that, in the event of non-performance on the part of the Contractor the bond can be presented for honor and acceptance at an authorized representative or institution located in Tallahassee, Florida. The performance bond **must** contain a clause stating the following:

"In the event of non-performance on the part of the contractor this performance / payment and materials bond can be presented for honor and acceptance at____(address)_____ , which is located in Tallahassee, Florida. "

2. Attachment A, Scope of Services, Section 4.0, Services to be provided by the Consultant, B., Debris Monitoring Operations of Exhibit A, Leon County RFP# BC-03-27-17-28, is hereby revised to read as follows:

B. Debris Monitoring Operations

The Consultant shall coordinate with the County to schedule debris removal monitoring and contractor operations. The consultant shall provide a Project Manager who shall be responsible for the overall project management and coordination of the debris monitoring services required to oversee the debris removal operations. The Project Manager shall be the point of contact to the County. The Project Manager shall assign Field Operations Manager(s) to oversee the debris removal contractor(s), monitors, and a Data Manager to provide supervision of the data entry operations and documentation process. **At the time of contract activation, the contractor shall ensure a sufficient number of trained debris monitors to monitor the operations of a minimum of ten, 50 cubic yard debris removal trucks, unless otherwise directed by the County.** Project Manager duties include, but are not limited to, the following:

1. Ensure a sufficient number of trained debris monitors are available to monitor the "first push" (cut & toss) operations, if required.

2. Ensure a sufficient number of trained debris monitors are available to monitor all "first pass" and subsequent passes of debris removal and hauling activities. Consultant shall provide debris monitors communication devices, transportation or mileage reimbursement equivalent to current federal mileage rates.

3. Provide tower / disposal site monitors to observe and record all debris loads entering the disaster debris management sites.

4. Provide tower / disposal site monitors to observe and record all debris loads exiting the disaster debris management sites for final disposal.

5. Provide data entry and document processing personnel if applicable.

6. Conduct safety meetings with field staff, as necessary.

7. Respond to and document issues regarding complaints, damages, accidents or incidents involving the Consultant or Debris Removal Contractor personnel and ensure that they are fully documented and reported.

8. Coordinate daily briefings with the County and the Debris Removal Contractor(s), daily status reports of work process and staffing.

9. Ensure the documentation of environmental authorizations and/or permits for disaster debris management sites and final disposal.

10. Review and reconcile load tickets with the Debris Removal Contractor on a weekly basis.

11. Review and reconcile Debris Removal Contractor invoices submitted to the County within 30 days of receipt.

12. Preparation of interim operations and status reports and final report, as directed by the County.

3. All other terms and conditions of the aforesaid Agreement dated June 1, 2017, not inconsistent with the provisions hereof, shall remain in full force and effect.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the parties hereto, through their duly authorized representative, have executed this Amendment as of the date first written above.

LEON COUNTY, FLORIDA

BY:_____
Vincent S. Long
County Administrator

DATE:_____

ATTEST:
Gwendolyn Marshall, Clerk of Court & Comptroller
Leon County, Florida

BY:_____

Approved as to Form:
County Attorney's Office

BY: _____
Herbert W.A. Thiele, Esq.

THOMPSON CONSULTING SERVICES, INC.

BY:_____
President or Authorized Designee

DATE_____

Leon County
Board of County Commissioners

Notes for Agenda Item #19

Leon County Board of County Commissioners

Agenda Item #19

May 22, 2018

To: Honorable Chairman and Members of the Board

From: Vincent S. Long, County Administrator

Title: 2018 Florida Legislative Session Final Report and Request to Schedule the Board Workshop on 2019 State and Federal Legislative Priorities and 2019 Community Legislative Dialogue Meeting

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 Nicki Paden, Management Analyst Sara Pratt, Management Intern

Statement of Issue:

This agenda item seeks the Board's approval of the 2018 Florida Legislative Session Final Report. Additionally, this item seeks approval to schedule the Board Workshop on the 2019 State and Federal Legislative Priorities for October 23, 2018 from 1:30 – 3:00 p.m. and a Community Legislative Dialogue Meeting for March 29, 2019 from 9:00 a.m. - 10:30 a.m.

Fiscal Impact:

The final legislative report summarizes legislation that may have an immediate and/or future impact on the County budget.

Staff Recommendation:

Option #1: Accept the 2018 Florida Legislative Session Final Report.

Option #2: Schedule the Board Workshop on the 2019 State and Federal Legislative Priorities for October 23, 2018 from 1:30 – 3:00 p.m.

Option #3: Schedule a Community Legislative Dialogue Meeting for the 2019 Florida Legislative Session for March 29, 2019 from 9:00 a.m. – 10:30 a.m.

Report and Discussion

Background:

Staff presents a final report to the Board annually that summarizes significant legislative activity at the end of each legislative cycle. This agenda item seeks the Board's approval of the 2018 Florida Legislative Session Final Report. Additionally, this item seeks approval to schedule the Board Workshop on the 2019 State and Federal Legislative Priorities for October 23, 2018 from 1:30 – 3:00 p.m. and a Community Legislative Dialogue Meeting for March 29, 2019 from 9:00 a.m. - 10:30 a.m.

At the 2018 State and Federal Legislative Priorities Workshop held on October 24, 2017, staff presented verbal and written reports to the Board and proposed a slate of appropriations and policy requests for the 2018 federal and state legislative sessions (Attachment #1). Additionally, as part of the ratification agenda item at the November 14, 2017 Regular Meeting, the Board directed staff to include two additional items in Leon County's 2018 State and Federal Legislative Priorities (Attachment #2). As directed, the County's contract lobbying team continued to pursue funding at the state and federal levels for the projects approved by the Board. County staff submitted appropriation requests to the Florida Legislature for the following projects:

Appropriations Requests:

Request:	Amount:	Project Phase:
Leon County-Tallahassee Critical Facilities Backup Generators	$2 million	Capital/Fixed Assets
Crooked Road Property Acquisition	$150,000	Property Acquisition
Leon Works Expo and Junior Apprenticeship	$100,000	Program Funding
Orchard Pond Greenway Trail, Phase II	$300,000	Design & Construction
Lake Henrietta Renovation	$1.5 million	Design & Construction
Fords Arm/Lexington Tributary Restoration	$4 million	Construction
Fred George Wetland Restoration	$1 million	Construction

In addition, the Board approved staff's recommendation of support for one anticipated community partner request:

- Support the City of Tallahassee's appropriation request to fund the installation of underground electric utility infrastructure.

High-Priority County Projects for Grant Funding Requests:
During the workshop, the Board also directed staff to continue the County's successful strategy of pursuing grant funding where appropriate, which best aligns major County projects with the most likely sources of state funding. As indicated in the workshop, Leon County has been successful in recent years securing over $100 million in upcoming funding through the Florida Department of Transportation (FDOT) Five-Year Work Program, the Springs Restoration Matching Grant Program administered by the Northwest Florida Water Management District (NWFWMD) for septic-to-sewer conversion projects, and others. The grant projects approved by the Board were as follows:

Request:	Amount:	Project Phase:
Centerville Trace Septic-to-Sewer Project	$1 million	Design
Harbinwood Estates Septic-to-Sewer Project	$2.5 million	Design & Land Acquisition
Woodville Sewer Project	$25 million	Construction
Leon South Regional Water System	$750,000	Design & Construction
Capital Circle Southwest	$10 million	Construction
Woodville Highway (Capital Circle to Paul Russell Road)	$29.7 million	Construction
Veterans Memorial Drive (CR 59) Bridge Replacement	$530,000	Design & Construction
Apalachee Regional Park Master Plan	$500,000	Design
St. Marks Headwaters Greenway Trails	$800,000	Construction
J.R. Alford Greenway Trails	$400,000	Construction
Williams Landing Improvements	$450,000	Design & Construction
Waterfront Drive Structure Elevation	$100,000	Flood Mitigation

During the workshop and during discussion on the ratification agenda item on November 14, the Board also discussed state and federal substantive policy issues that were expected to be considered during the 2018 state and federal legislative sessions. The Board approved the following state and federal policy statements:

State Substantive Policy Issues:

- Support the protection of the state workforce and oppose any reductions to state employee benefits.
- Oppose statutory changes to Section 790.06, F.S. that would allow the concealed carrying of weapons into college or university facilities.
- Support enhanced state funding to support local hazard mitigation and disaster preparedness initiatives.
- Support legislation that protects and enhances funding for future development of the SunTrail Network including the Nature Coast Regional Connector.
- Support the adoption of a Legislative Resolution on behalf of the State of Florida which supports the Gulf Coast Working Group's final report and its recommendations for the restoration of rail service in the Gulf Coast region.
- Support legislation to create a statewide Animal Abuser Registry.
- Support legislation that would change texting while driving to a primary offense.

- 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 full funding and staffing of the Lake Jackson Aquatic Preserve Management Plan through FDEP.
- Support the Florida Association of Counties 2017-2018 legislative efforts unless specific issues conflict with Leon County's interests.

Federal Substantive Policy Issues:

- Support the Gulf Coast Rail Service Working Group's Final Report as well as federal funding through programs such as CRISI and REG to restore passenger rail service in the Gulf Coast region.
- Support increased federal assistance for state and local disaster recovery and mitigation efforts.
- Support the City of Tallahassee's application for a Foreign Trade Zone at the Tallahassee International Airport.
- Support the National Association of Counties 2017-2018 legislative efforts unless specific issues conflict with Leon County's interests.

Analysis:

The 2018 Florida Legislative Session began on January 9, 2018 and was scheduled to end on March 9, but was extended to March 11 in order to finalize the General Appropriations Act, budget conforming bills, and tax cut legislation. Of the approximately 3,100 bills that were filed for the 2018 session, more than 1,300 were local funding requests as required by a House rule adopted prior to last year's session that requires House members to file individual bills for each request. These local funding requests, which included Leon County's legislative funding priorities, totaled approximately $2.3 billion.

The House and Senate approved an $88.7 billion budget for FY 2018-2019, representing an approximate increase of $6.3 million or 7.6% from the Legislature's FY 17-18 adopted budget. Prior to the start of the 2018 session, state economists predicted a budget surplus for the seventh consecutive year; however, the projected surplus amounted to a narrow $52 million. State economists also projected budget shortfalls totaling nearly $1.15 billion during the 2019-2020 fiscal year and $1.64 billion in 2020-2021. As a result, the Legislature faced another session of tense budget negotiations and Governor Rick Scott's principal budget priorities related to economic development and tourism marketing were affected for the third year in a row. The Governor's proposed budget included $180 million in tax cuts as well increases for Visit Florida and for the Florida Job Growth Grant Fund, which was established last session as part of a budget compromise with the House and Senate. The Governor also sought increases for education, environmental protection, mental health and substance abuse, and affordable housing.

In his opening address to the Senate, President Joe Negron discussed the Senate's priorities including expanding Florida Bright Futures scholarships, providing funds to address the opioid

crisis, and hurricane recovery. Like last session, House Speaker Richard Corcoran indicated the House's opposition to tax increases or utilizing reserve funds to balance the state budget and the desire to continue to advance legislation that restricts local governments' home rule authority. Additionally, with a narrow projected budget surplus, House and Senate leadership also expressed an interest in prioritizing hurricane-related initiatives during the 2018 session. Prior to the start of session, House Speaker Richard Corcoran indicated that any funding available to support local appropriation requests would be directed primarily to hurricane recovery and preparedness initiatives, and Senate President Joe Negron sought assistance particularly for the agriculture industry impacted by Hurricane Irma. The House has established a Select Committee on Hurricane Readiness and Recovery to review the state's recent hurricane response efforts and identify immediate steps as well as five to ten year plans to improve Florida's resiliency for future storms.

Notwithstanding the priorities advanced by the Governor, House Speaker, and Senate President for the 2018 Legislative Session, the February 14 shooting at Marjory Stoneman Douglas High School in Parkland caused an immediate shift in members' priorities, with renewed focus on gun control, school safety, and mental health issues. On Friday, February 23, Governor Rick Scott rolled out a new school safety proposal that called for funding to support additional law enforcement presence at schools; training; and hardening school facilities (described in further detail below). This issue consumed much of the debate in the second half of the session, and as a result, several high-profile issues died as the Legislature adjourned *sine die*, including "sanctuary city" legislation, a proposed fracking ban, texting while driving, a $100 million annual appropriation for the Florida Forever land conservation program, a gambling agreement with the Seminole Tribe of Florida, and others. Additionally, the school safety proposal ultimately affected the adopted tax cut package, and the Legislature also redirected funding from many local projects and programs, to fund the school safety initiatives described above.

Throughout the 2018 session, staff worked with the County's lobbying team to advocate for the Board's priority issues, as well as to address other emerging 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 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 a final report on the 2018 Legislative Session.

LEON COUNTY KEY APPROPRIATIONS ISSUES:

Prior to the start of the 2018 session, Leon County worked with the local delegation to submit appropriation requests for the concise, targeted set of County projects described earlier in this item, which aligned with the anticipated priorities of the Legislature during the 2018 session. In

the beginning weeks of session, the County's $500,000 request to support wetland and habitat restoration at Fred George Park and Greenway and the County's $100,000 request to support the Leon Works Expo and Junior Apprenticeship were reported favorably by their respective House Appropriations subcommittees, but ultimately were not included in the House budget. Additionally, the Orchard Pond Greenway Trail project was included in the Senate's proposed budget, but was not included in the final adopted budget.

Approximately 1,300 of the over 3,000 bills filed this year were local funding requests that totaled approximately $2.3 billion. Most of these requests, including Leon County's, went unfunded this year, largely due to the Legislature's narrow budget surplus, desire for continued tax reductions, and prioritization of funding new school safety initiatives following the Parkland school shooting as described above. As reported in *Capitol Update*, the Legislature ultimately passed a smaller tax cut package than initially proposed, swept various state trust funds, and reduced the number of local projects funded in the state budget in order to fund the adopted school safety initiatives.

Notwithstanding this, the FY 2019 state budget does contain grant funding for several projects within Leon County in the Florida Department of Transportation 5-Year Work Program during the upcoming fiscal year, including:

- $4.5 million for right-of-way acquisition along Woodville Highway
- $4.2 million for right-of-way acquisition along Capital Circle Southwest
- $2 million for resurfacing Magnolia Drive from Apalachee Parkway to 7th Avenue
- $1.5 million for a PD&E study along Orange Avenue between Capital Circle SW and Monroe Street

The County has also been successful in securing grant funding for springs restoration projects through the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP) and the Northwest Florida Water Management District. As approved by the Board during the February 13, 2018 meeting, the County recently entered into an agreement with FDEP to accept two Springs Restoration Grants totaling $4.5 million for sewer system projects in the Northeast Lake Munson and Belair/Annawood neighborhoods located in the primary springs protection zone. Included in this agreement is a Tentative Leon County Water Quality and Springs Protection Infrastructure Improvement Plan, which is a first-of-its-kind agreement between the state and a county resulting from Leon County's strong commitment to reducing nitrogen levels in the primary springs protection zone and FDEP's reflects willingness to provide approximately $20.4 million through FY 2024 for wastewater projects in Leon County. The Improvement Plan also included a $350,000 request of FDEP to address additional costs for the Woodside Heights Retrofit Project following final design and permitting, which FDEP granted and the Board accepted at the May 8, 2018 meeting.

The Legislature also approved funding in support of several other community partners' projects in State Fiscal Year 2019. Highlights of these projects are listed below, and Attachment #4 illustrates all projects that the state budget will fund in Leon County.

- Public Education Capital Outlay (PECO) Projects:
  - Florida State University Schools - Hurricane Special Needs Shelter improvements: $2 million
  - Florida State University College of Business: $8,500,000
  - Florida State University Earth Ocean Atmospheric Sciences Building, Phase I: $12,959,263
  - Florida State University Interdisciplinary Research Commercialization Building (IRCB): $9,500,000
- America's Second Harvest of the Big Bend - Disaster Response Resiliency and Statewide Readiness: $1 million
- Apalachee Center - Short Term Residential Forensic Facility: $750,000
- City of Tallahassee - Water Tower to Sustain Water Supply During Hurricanes: $300,000

LEON COUNTY KEY POLICY ISSUES:

Each year, staff evaluates the trends and issues affecting all County programs and services to identify potential legislative policy 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. Following is a recap of the proposed Leon County 2018 state legislative policy requests.

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 2018 legislative session. Following the reforms to the state's pension and health insurance adopted last session, staff also closely monitored for any similar legislation affecting state employee benefits during the 2018 session. Reforms to the state's health insurance and the Florida Retirement System were not considered this session. While this year's budget does not include a general pay raise for state employees, it does contain targeted salary increases for state law enforcement officers, assistant state attorneys, state firefighters, assistant public defenders, and probation and detention officers in the Department of Juvenile Justice. Following major cuts to state positions in recent years, this was an issue strongly supported by members of Leon County's legislative delegation.

Public Safety on College and University Campuses

Gun rights legislation took a prominent role during the 2018 Legislative Session, with a broad variety of bills filed that address how and where firearms can be carried in Florida. Overall, 494 bills, amendments, resolutions, and resolution-like memorials were filed for the 2018 session that included language related in some aspect to firearms and the Second Amendment. Of the 494

bills, no legislation was filed for 2018 related to statutory changes to Section 790.06, F.S. to allow the concealed carrying of weapons into college or university facilities. Additionally, all other measures related to easing restrictions on carrying firearms in courthouses, churches, and other places were ultimately halted following the Parkland school shooting during the sixth week of session.

Support State Funding for Hazard Mitigation Initiatives

In response to the state-wide devastating impacts of Hurricane Irma, both chambers were expected to devote considerable attention this year to hurricane readiness and disaster recovery issues during the 2018 session. In the House, a Select Committee on Hurricane Response and Preparedness was appointed to gather information, solicit ideas for improvement, make recommendations to the executive branch, and suggest legislative options to address hurricane preparedness and response. The committee approved its final report on January 16, which included 78 recommendations to be forwarded to the standing substantive and fiscal committees of the House for their consideration and further development. Many of the report's findings were unaddressed or died by the end of session, including a study on preparing the electrical grid for future storms, establishment of a statewide special needs registry and registration program, requiring changes to state and local comprehensive emergency plans, requiring sign-language interpreters in emergency broadcasts, and using railroads to help evacuate residents and transport extra fuel to areas with shortages.

The tax package, HB 7087, also included a property-tax break for homeowners displaced by Irma and a break for nursing homes that purchase electric generators. It also creates a seven-day tax "holiday" beginning on June 1 on hurricane-related items in order to encourage residents to be prepared for the next storm. In addition, the House and Senate passed bills that would ratify administrative rules requiring nursing homes and assisted living facilities to have an operational emergency power source and 72 hours of fuel.

Support State Funding for Trail Development

During the 2015 Session, the Legislature allocated $25 million annually to fund a Shared-Use Nonmotorized Trail (SunTrail) system. The SunTrail system is planned by the Florida Department of Environmental Protection, and the development of trail segments is funded through FDOT. In compliance with Florida Statutes, FDOT maintains a Five-Year Adopted Work Program that includes the tentative list of all financially feasible transportation projects that will be funded and carried out during the next five years. Through a two-tiered funding structure, FDOT administers the recurring $25 million allocation. The first tier is for funding Regional Trail Systems identified by the Florida Greenways and Trails Council. The first two regional trails recommended for funding include the Coast to Coast Trail, which stretches from the Atlantic Ocean near Titusville to the Gulf of Mexico in St. Petersburg, and the St. Johns River-to-Sea Loop. The second tier is used to fund Individual Trail segments within the Florida Greenways and Trails System Priority Land Corridors that close gaps and completes trail systems. The proposed Nature Coast Regional Connector Trail, which would link Leon County with Dunnellon, Florida, is currently included as a "priority" trail segment in the most recent FDEP trail plan. Leon County staff continues working with the Florida Greenways and Trails

Foundation to support funding for the SunTrail Network and future opportunities to connect Leon County to the statewide trail network.

Support for Restoration of Gulf Coast Passenger Rail Service

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, Miami, Florida. This created a new transcontinental Amtrak route and brought passenger rail service to the Gulf Coast Region between New Orleans and Jacksonville, through Leon County. In the aftermath of hurricane Katrina in 2005, Sunset Limited service east of New Orleans was suspended due 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. Since suspension of Sunset Limited, Leon County has worked to engage its local legislative delegation, CSX, FDOT, and others in advocating for the restoration of passenger rail service.

The Gulf Coast Working Group, which was established in 2015 to evaluate the restoration of intercity passenger rail service in the Gulf Coast region, issued its final report to Congress in July 2017. The report identified securing the necessary funds for both capital improvements and sustained financial support to cover projected operating losses as a key challenge to implementing the restored passenger rail service. Staff recognized that support from the Florida Legislature through a legislative resolution would be an important first step toward the restoration of passenger rail service, and the Board included it in its adopted 2018 State and Federal Legislative Priorities. Although the Legislature did not adopt this resolution during the 2018 session, significant federal funding for rail infrastructure has been allocated, as described in greater detail in the "2018 Congressional Update" section below.

Creation of a Statewide Animal Abuser Registry

At the July 11, 2017 meeting, the Board voted to draft an ordinance for the creation and use of a County-wide Animal Abuser Registry with the City of Tallahassee. The registry is a resource to law enforcement and animal control officers in tracking offenders, providing notification to the public and community of the presence of these offenders, and facilitating the identification of offenders by entities and individuals offering animals for adoption or purchase. In support of these efforts, the Board later adopted a legislative priority to support legislation to create a statewide Animal Abuser Registry. This year, the Legislature passed a measure aimed at addressing animal cruelty, SB 1576, which would allow a court to prohibit a person convicted on animal cruelty from having custody or control over any animal and increases the severity ranking for aggravated animal cruelty on the offense severity ranking chart of the Criminal Punishment Code. Leon County's legislative team worked with the bill sponsors to seek an amendment to create a statewide registry; however, ultimately the proposed amendment was not taken up by the bill sponsor.

Texting While Driving

Several bills were introduced this session related to distracted driving and changing texting while driving to a primary offense from a secondary offense. Prior to the start of the 2018 session, the

Board received a presentation from State Representative Emily Slosberg on the dangers of texting while driving and legislative efforts to make texting while driving a primary offense and later adopted a resolution supporting legislation to this effect. Currently, Florida law prohibits a person from texting, emailing, and instant messaging while driving with limited exceptions; however, these violations are currently enforced as a "secondary action" only, meaning that a law enforcement officer must detain a driver for another traffic offense in order to cite the driver for texting while driving. Although the House passed its version of the legislation (HB 33), the Senate version died in the Appropriations Committee.

Modification of the Eligibility to Levy the Local Option High Impact Tourist Development Tax
A top priority for the Board during the past three legislative sessions has been to seek the revision of Sec. 125.0104, F.S. to authorize 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. Proceeds from a local option High Impact Tourist Development Tax could be used to support operating costs of a convention center contemplated as part of FSU's Arena District Master Plan 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 $400 million project in effort to support the community's shared initiatives and long-term economic goals. Bills were introduced in both chambers this session that would have expanded the eligible uses of existing tourist development taxes, and Leon County's legislative team worked closely with FSU and our local legislative delegation throughout the session to seek an amendment to this legislation to include the County's legislative priority. However, the bill sponsors were unwilling to include this amendment and ultimately both the Senate and House bills died at the end of session.

Lake Jackson Aquatic Preserve Management Plan
Lake Jackson was designated an aquatic preserve by the Legislature in 1973 for the purpose of maintaining the lake "essentially in its natural or existing condition." The Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP) first adopted the Lake Jackson Aquatic Preserve Management Plan on July 23, 1991. The Management Plan provides direction on the protection of existing or natural conditions in the lake and restoration of degraded areas and include recommendations such as reducing the impacts of human activities and establishing a management program with other agencies on restoration projects that improve water quality.

During the November 14, 2017 meeting, the Board adopted a legislative priority to support full funding and staffing of the Lake Jackson Aquatic Preserve Management Plan through FDEP. The management plan includes several projects and programs of all agencies and units of government that have a role in the effort to manage, restore, and protect Lake Jackson, including FDEP, the Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission (FWC), the Florida Department of Health, and Leon County. To date, Leon County has completed many of the projects listed in the management plan within the County's area of responsibility including several stormwater projects, muck removal, channel stabilization, establishing and strengthening lake protection standards through development regulations, public education and awareness initiatives, and

others. Other agencies are also responsible for projects included in the management plan – for example, FWC is the lead agency for vegetation management and maintains a current Aquatic Plant Control Workplan with objectives including reducing hydrilla, water hyacinth and torpedograss to the lowest feasible level so they will not have a negative impact on the rich native plant diversity or impact boating and fishing access and navigation. FDEP, through its Water Quality Assessment Program, has the responsibility to monitor and assess the overall water quality and the impairment status of the state's water resources and the effectiveness of water resource management, protection and, restoration programs. Although the Florida Legislature did not approve additional funding during the 2018 Legislative Session specifically for the purpose of staffing and completing the Lake Jackson Management Plan, Leon County continues working to complete capital projects for the restoration of the lake and coordinating with state agencies and the Northwest Florida Water Management District on the maintenance and restoration needs outlined in the management plan.

Support the 2018 FAC Legislative Program

In addition to the substantive issues indicated above to monitor and pursue for the 2018 legislative session, the Board adopted a policy statement to support FAC's 2018 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. FAC advocated against legislation that contained preemptions and unfunded mandates, or worked to lessen the negative impacts these bills would have on local governments.

OTHER ISSUES DURING THE 2018 FLORIDA LEGISLATIVE SESSION:

Following is an overview of other major legislation that emerged during the 2018 session affecting county governments in Florida:

Gun/School Safety

On February 14, a former student opened fire on the students and facility at Marjory Stoneman Douglas High School in Parkland, Florida killing 17 people. In the aftermath, students, teachers, parents, and members of the community called upon the Florida Legislature to take action in passing legislation to prevent future school shootings. In the last week of session, the House and Senate passed a wide-ranging public safety bill, SB 7026, which appropriates $400 million including $69 million for early mental health screening and services; $97 million for school districts to hire additional school resource officers; $98 million for school-hardening grants; and $67 million for a "school guardian" program that will allow school personnel, except individuals who exclusively teach, to carry guns on school properties after completing specified law enforcement training. Notably, the bill also includes several new gun restrictions which include raising the age limit to buy a gun to 21, adding a three-day waiting period for all gun purchases, and banning "bump stocks," which are devices that allow a semi-automatic rifle to fire like an automatic rifle.

Budget and Tax Cut Package

At 1:40 p.m. on Thursday, March 8, the House and Senate published the conference report on the state budget, starting the clock on a constitutionally-mandated 72-hour "cooling off period"

before members can vote on final adoption of the budget. Accordingly, the 2018 legislative session was extended until Sunday, March 11. Ultimately, the House and Senate agreed on an $88.7 billion budget for FY 2019 that represents an approximately $6.3 billion, or 7.6%, increase from the FY 2017-18 final budget. The adopted budget includes $32.4 billion in general revenue and $52.6 billion in trust fund expenditures. General revenue expenditures are budgeted to increase by $1.18 billion, a 3.8% increase over the current fiscal year. The Governor signed the $88.7 billion budget into law on March 16, 2018, vetoing $64 million in projects and spending decisions.

The Legislature's comprehensive tax cut proposal was approved by the Governor on March 23. The proposal, contained in HB 7087, includes a total of $171.2 million in reductions, $73.8 million of which is recurring. The tax cut package includes a property tax credit for homeowners displaced by Hurricane Irma, a credit for nursing homes that purchase electric generators, back-to-school and disaster preparedness sales tax holidays, and a reduction of the sales tax rate levied on commercial leases from 5.8% to 5.7%. Overall, local governments will experience a recurring fiscal impact of $24.3 million statewide, with the largest impact ($19.1 million recurring) from new exemptions to local business taxes. Leon County repealed its local business tax effective October 1, 2009.

During the final week of session, several amendments to HB 7087 were adopted, including a notable preemption related to "small cell" wireless communication infrastructure. During the 2017 session, the Legislature passed HB 687 establishing the "Advanced Wireless Infrastructure Deployment Act" which preempted local governments across the state from regulating the deployment of small cells in the right-of-way. Among other provisions, HB 687 prohibited local governments from adopting location criteria and establishes a statutory timeframe for permit review and approval. In an effort to develop a regulatory framework that preserves the character of the community while complying with the provisions of the legislation, County staff created a Cell Tower Workgroup to develop a reasonable and nondiscriminatory ordinance for the registration, permitting, insurance coverage, and other provisions related to these facilities. The Cell Tower Workgroup incorporated feedback from industry partners and local utility providers into the ordinance which was approved by the Board on December 12, 2017. Despite these efforts, the late amendment to HB 7087 described above creates further preemptions related to small cells by prohibiting local governments from requiring a security fund from dealers of communications services. As a component of the County's existing ordinance, security funds are required to be filed by providers to ensure recovery of funds for damages or losses incurred by the County. HB 7087 becomes effective July 1, 2018, after which the County may only require security funds from those communications providers that do not remit communications services tax (i.e., those companies that provide only wireless infrastructure). Staff anticipates that the Board will consider an ordinance amending the County's Code to address this change at the June 19, 2018 Board meeting.

Economic Development Incentives

The Legislature allocated $85 million to replenish the Florida Job Growth Grant Fund in the FY 2019 state budget, which is equal to the current year level of funding.

FRS Rates

The Legislature passed HB 5007, a budget conforming bill that modifies employer contribution rates to the Florida Retirement System (FRS). Required employer contribution rates for each membership class of FRS (Defined Benefit and Defined Investment) are amended as follows:

Membership Class	"Blended" Normal Costs		Unfunded Actuarial Liability		Combined Contribution Rates	
	7/1/2017	7/1/2018	7/1/2017	7/1/2018	7/1/2017	7/1/2018
Regular Class	2.90%	3.04%	3.30%	3.50%	6.20%	6.54%
Special Risk Class	11.86%	12.18%	9.69%	10.60%	21.55%	22.78%
Special Risk Administrative Class	3.83%	3.64%	29.08%	29.62%	32.91%	33.26%
Elected Officer Class						
Leg/Gov/SAs/PDs	6.45%	6.65%	42.69%	48.38%	49.14%	55.03%
Judges	11.67%	12.00%	26.25%	27.05%	37.92%	39.05%
County Officers	8.54%	8.50%	35.24%	38.48%	43.78%	46.98%
Senior Management	4.29%	4.45%	16.70%	17.89%	20.99%	22.34%
DROP	4.29%	4.41%	7.43%	7.96%	11.72%	12.37%

As reported to the Board during the April 24, 2018 Budget Policy Workshop, these rate adjustments are projected to increase total retirement costs for Leon County by $150,000 for the upcoming fiscal year. Including constitutional offices, the total increase for FRS retirement costs is projected to be approximately $838,000.

Opioid and Prescription Drugs

Legislation to address the state's opioid crisis was a top priority of the Governor and the Legislature after the crisis was declared a public health emergency last year. In the final hours of session, both the Senate and the House passed HB 21, a bill that imposes new restrictions on prescriptions, provides $53.5 million in state and federal grant funding for treatment programs, and updates the state's prescription drug monitoring program database. Under the bill, opioid prescription would be limited to three days for patients suffering from acute pain and seven days if deemed medically necessary by the prescriber with exemptions for cancer patients, people who are terminally ill, palliative care patients, and those who suffer from major trauma. The bill does not place medication limits for trauma cases, chronic pain or cancer. The Governor signed the bill into law on March 19, 2018.

Developments of Regional Impact

HB 1151 amends statewide provisions related to existing developments of regional impact (DRIs), largely repealing most state oversight functions and shifting such responsibilities to local governments. The legislation preserves vested rights and other protections for existing DRIs. Several of the DRIs in Leon County are either essentially built out, being considered for essentially built-out status, or are rescinded and, therefore, no longer implement their DRI provisions. Three remaining DRIs that are not expired are currently active by continuing to implement existing development provisions and providing required mitigation. Under the bill, the owners or developers of the remaining DRIs could request to have the development order abandoned or rescinded, as long as all required mitigation has been or will be completed under

an existing permit or authorization, and, in the case of rescission, the project meets any one of the statutory DRI exemptions.

Supermajority Vote for State Taxes or Fees
HB 7001 proposes an amendment to the State Constitution to require that any law that imposes a new tax, increases the rate or amount of a tax or expands a tax base, and that results in a net increase in state revenues, must be approved by two-thirds of the membership of each house of the Legislature. The bill defines "expands the tax base" to mean broadening the scope of a tax to include additional classes of property, activity, or income, but does not include the repeal of a credit or exemption. The bill also defines a "net increase in state revenues" as revenue from tax increases in a law minus revenue reductions in a law. Although this requirement would not apply to any tax or fee imposed by a county, municipality, school board, or special district; it could impact future legislation regarding state shared revenues. If approved by 60 percent of voters in November, this amendment will take effect on January 8, 2019.

Tree Trimming, Removal, and Harvesting
This session the Legislature considered a new proposal seeking to preempt local governments from regulating the trimming, removal, or harvesting of trees and timber on private property or requiring mitigation for tree removal or harvesting on private property. The House version of the bill, HB 521, was significantly narrowed to apply to only activities in rights-of-way managed by the state, water management districts, and drainage control districts, and ultimately neither the House nor Senate version of the bill passed. However, this issue is supported by some electric utility providers who believe that this preemption could help to minimize power outages following future hurricanes. Staff anticipates that this issue may arise again next session.

Capitol Relocation Task Force
On the first day of session, a bill was filed in the House to create a task force to identify and consider options for the relocation of the State Capitol building; the offices of the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, and Cabinet officers; and the legislative branch of Florida's state government. HB 1335 would have created a task force consisting of nine members appointed by the Governor, Senate President, and Speaker of the House to begin deliberation in September 2018. The bill would have also required the task force to deliver a final report to the Governor, Senate President, and Speaker of the House within 18 months, addressing the costs of relocation, cost of travel for legislators and ease of travel for the general public, and economic impact to Leon County, Tallahassee, and surrounding communities. In response, at its January 11, 2018 meeting, the Leon County Citizens Charter Review Committee voted to authorize its chairman to send a letter of opposition to this legislation to the Board and to the members of Leon County's legislative delegation. Ultimately, HB 1335 was not considered by the House nor the Senate this session.

COMMUNITY LEGISLATIVE DIALOGUE MEETING:
This year marked the eighth year the County has hosted a Community Legislative Dialogue Meeting to engage and coordinate with community partners and local organizations in

identifying shared interests to monitor throughout the legislative session. As directed by the Board, Commissioner Maddox worked with staff to host this year's Community Legislative Dialogue meeting on February 9, 2018. Representatives from several community organizations participated in the meeting including representatives from the Leon County Legislative Delegation, Florida State University, Tallahassee Community College, Tallahassee Memorial Hospital, the City of Tallahassee, the Greater Tallahassee Chamber of Commerce, County constitutional officers, and others. The group collectively worked to identify issues of shared significance for the community and agreed to work together to monitor these issues throughout the remainder of the legislative session. Staff recommends scheduling the Community Legislative Dialogue Meeting for the 2019 legislative session to be held on Friday, March 29, 2019 at 9:00 a.m. in the Commission Chambers.

2017-2018 FLORIDA CONSTITUTION REVISION COMMISSION

Once every twenty years, Article XI, Section 2 of the Florida Constitution provides for the creation of a 37-member Constitution Revision Commission (CRC) for the purpose of reviewing Florida's Constitution and proposing changes for voter consideration. Prior to the start of the 2017 Legislative session, a 37-member commission was appointed to identify issues, perform research, and recommend changes to the Florida Constitution. The Governor appointed 15 members, the House Speaker and Senate President each selected nine members, the Chief Justice of the Florida Supreme Court selected three members, and the Attorney General served as an automatic member of the 2017-2018 CRC.

The Commission's chairman, selected by the Governor, assigned members across 10 committees to consider proposals related to specific subject areas of the Constitution including education, local government, and elections. Throughout 2017, the CRC hosted several public hearings across the state to solicit public input and amendment proposals to be considered by members among the 10 subject-area committees. The CRC finished its work on April 16, 2018 after approving eight proposed constitutional amendments for the November 6 general election ballot. These amendments will join five other measures already on the ballot, including three ballot initiatives referred by the Legislature and two approved in petition drives, to bring the total to 13 statewide initiatives. Each will require approval of 60% of voters for passage.

Of particular note to county governments, Proposal 6005 would eliminate the constitutional right of local citizens to govern their sheriff, tax collector, property appraiser, supervisor of elections, and the management of county finances. Also, Proposal 6007 would impose a six-year lobbying ban on former state elected officials, state agency heads and local elected officials. Following are the eight proposals advanced by the CRC that will appear on the November ballot:

- *Proposal 6001 - Victims' Rights and Judges*
  The proposal would establish a series of rights for crime victims, including the right to be notified of major developments in criminal cases and the right to be heard in legal proceedings. It also would increase the mandatory retirement age for judges from 70 to 75. It also would provide that judges or hearing officers should not necessarily defer to the interpretation of laws and rules by governmental agencies in legal proceedings.

- *Proposal 6002 - First Responders and Higher Education*
  The proposal would require the payment of death benefits when law enforcement officers, paramedics, correctional officers and other first responders are killed while performing their official duties. It also would apply to Florida National Guard and active-duty military members stationed in Florida. The proposal also would establish a governance system for the 28 state and community colleges. It would require a supermajority vote by university boards of trustees and the university system's Board of Governors when raising student fees.

- *Proposal 6003 - Public Schools*
  The proposal would prospectively impose an eight-year term limit on school board by local school boards. It also would establish a requirement for the teaching of civic literacy. It would allow an alternative process for approving public schools, including charter schools, rather than public schools.

- *Proposal 6004 - Oil Drilling and Vaping*
  The proposal would prohibit drilling for gas and oil in state coastal waters and ban vaping and the use of electronic cigarettes in workplaces.

- *Proposal 6005 - Governmental Structure*
  The proposal would require all charter county governments to have elected constitutional officers, including sheriffs. It would lead to the Legislature beginning its annual session in January in even-numbered years. It would create an Office of Domestic Security and Counterterrorism in the Department of Law Enforcement. It also would revise the constitutional authority for the Department of Veterans' Affairs.

- *Proposal 6006 - Property Rights and High-Speed Rail*
  The proposal would remove constitutional language that prohibits "aliens ineligible for citizenship" from owning property. It also would remove obsolete language that authorizes a high-speed rail system. It would revise language to make clear that the repeal of a criminal statute does not affect the prosecution of any crime committed before the repeal.

- *Proposal 6007 - Ethics*
  The proposal would impose a six-year lobbying ban on former state elected officials, state agency heads and local elected officials. It would also create a new ethics standard that would prohibit public officials from obtaining a "disproportionate benefit" from their actions while in office.

- *Proposal 6012 - Dog Racing*
  The proposal would ban greyhound racing at Florida tracks after Dec. 31, 2020.

2018 CONGRESSIONAL UPDATE

At the 2018 State and Federal Legislative Priorities Workshop, the Board also approved several policy priorities for the second session of the 115th Congress. 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. 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 federal lobbying team assists staff in preparing monthly updates to the Board on federal legislative activities.

In March, Commissioners and staff attended the 2018 NACo Legislative Conference 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, Commissioners, staff, and the County's federal contract lobbying team from Squire Patton Boggs met with representatives from the U.S. Economic Development Administration, U.S. Department of Agriculture, and U.S. Department of Health and Human Services to discuss issues of importance to the County including next steps following the recent America's Competitiveness Exchange tour and potential grant funding for County initiatives.

FY 2018 and FY 2019 Federal Appropriations

In February 2018, Congressional leaders announced a two-year, $300 billion budget agreement to increase the spending caps for FY 2018 and FY 2019 that were imposed by the Budget Control Act of 2011, commonly referred to as sequestration. The President signed the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2018 (P.L. 115-123) on February 9, which also provided $89.3 billion in emergency disaster relief funding to address 2017 weather events, suspended the debt ceiling through March 1, 2019, and included a fifth FY 2018 Continuing Resolution to fund the government through March 23, 2018. With regard to discretionary spending caps, the budget agreement increased FY 2018 defense spending by $80 billion and nondefense spending by $63 billion, and increased FY 2019 defense spending by $85 billion and nondefense spending by $68 billion.

The budget agreement enabled appropriators and Congressional leaders to finalize the FY 2018 spending process, signed into law on March 23, 2018. The $1.3 trillion FY 2018 Omnibus (P.L. 115-141) reflected a mostly positive outlook for local governments, as many critical programs that were proposed for elimination by the President in his FY 2018 Budget Proposal were instead funded at higher levels than in FY 2017, including programs in the areas of pre-disaster mitigation, water and sewer infrastructure funding, Community Development Block Grants, and others.

FY 2019 Federal Appropriations

On February 12, President Donald Trump submitted his $4.4 trillion federal budget request for FY 2019, "An American Budget," to Congress. Similar to his FY 2018 Budget Request, the

proposal includes increased federal spending for the military, infrastructure, and border security, while cutting federal healthcare programs like Medicare and Medicaid.

Released on the same day as the legislative outline for his infrastructure package, the FY 2019 Budget Request suggests that Congress appropriate $200 billion for infrastructure in an attempt to spur $1.5 trillion in infrastructure investment with state, local, and private partners over the next 10 years (described in further detail in the following section of this item). The White House also requested $85.5 billion in discretionary funding for the Department of Veterans Affairs and proposes $23 billion for border security and immigration enforcement, including $18 billion for southern border wall construction. The Budget Request calls for nearly $17 billion for the Department of Health and Human Services and additional funding through a variety of different agencies, to address the nation's opioid epidemic. The Budget Request cuts mandatory spending by $1.66 trillion over the next decade, primarily through cuts to Social Security, Medicare, and Medicaid. However, consistent with the President's FY 2018 Budget Request, the FY 2019 White House budget proposal would eliminate or zero out funding for a number of agencies and programs, including the Community Development Block Grant program, Veteran Affairs Supporting Housing (VASH), Low Income Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP), and others.

Additional details regarding FY 2018 and FY 2019 federal appropriations as well as other notable federal issues are included in the Squire Patton Boggs 2018 first quarter legislative update (Attachment #5). Staff will continue to keep the Board apprised of new developments as the House and Senate continue working through the FY 2019 federal appropriations process in the coming months.

President's Infrastructure Proposal

In conjunction with the FY 2019 federal budget request, President Trump released the infrastructure investment proposal, entitled "Legislative Outline for Rebuilding Infrastructure in America." The plan offers a significantly reduced Federal share for infrastructure project grants under its Infrastructure Incentives Initiative, shifting greater funding responsibility to states and local governments. At the same time, the plan greatly expands infrastructure finance tools that provide lower-cost loans to both public and private infrastructure project sponsors and makes long-sought improvements to several categories of infrastructure private activity bonds to provide privately-advanced projects with enhanced access to tax-exempt debt. Beyond private activity bonds, the plan includes several tools to increase private sector infrastructure investment, including liberalized tolling provisions, simplified rules for the disposition of Federal assets, and support for asset recycling.

The proposal designates $200 billion in direct federal funding over the next ten years, of which $150 billion would fund new and existing discretionary grant and loan programs to support projects selected by the Administration and its Federal agencies. The plan also includes incentives for state and county governments to create specific funding streams for infrastructure projects and block grant funds for rural areas to enhance their broadband capabilities. As proposed, the funding package would be divided among the following components:

- Infrastructure Incentives Grant Program ($100 billion)
- Rural Infrastructure Block Grant Program ($50 billion)
- Transformative Projects Discretionary Grant Program ($20 billion)
- Infrastructure Financing Loan Programs ($20 billion)
- Federal Capital Financing Fund ($10 billion)

A full analysis of the FY 2019 Budget Request and the Infrastructure Proposal is included as Attachment #6 to this agenda item. Staff will continue to keep the Board apprised of any new developments in the federal appropriations process.

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, through Leon County. 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. Since 2008, several efforts have been made by Congress to restore rail service between New Orleans, Louisiana and Sanford, Florida.

Notably, Congress approved the Passenger Rail Reform and Investment Act of 2015, establishing the Gulf Coast Rail Service Working Group (GCRSWP) to evaluate the restoration of intercity passenger rail service in the Gulf Coast region between New Orleans and Orlando. In 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. In July 2017, the GCRSWP's final report was presented to Congress and identified securing the necessary funds for both capital improvements and sustained financial support to cover projected operating losses as a key challenge to implementing the restored passenger rail service. The final report identified short-term and long-term phase projects and federal funding opportunities to support restoration efforts including the Consolidated Rail Infrastructure and Safety Improvements (CRISI) Program and the Restoration and Enhancement Grants (REG) Program.

In the coming months, the Southern Rail Commission will be submitting grant applications for federal rail program funds appropriated in federal Fiscal Year 2017 for infrastructure and operational support. In February 2018, the Federal Railroad Administration made funding available through the CRISI and REG Programs. These two programs benefit Gulf Coast passenger rail service restoration in helping pay for needed infrastructure improvements and defraying a percentage of annual operating costs typically borne by state level funding. For the current funding cycle, funds are anticipated to be used for infrastructure needs identified by the

Gulf Coast Working Group to support initial daily service operation between Mobile and New Orleans. The daily service between Mobile and New Orleans will be the first phase of restoring service to the suspended corridor across the Gulf Coast to Jacksonville.

Additionally, the FY 2018 omnibus appropriations bill included the largest single-year increase for the full Amtrak budget as well as the national system. $250 million is set aside within the CRISI grant program for positive train control (PTC) implementation, which is a system designed to automatically stop a train before certain accidents occur. PTC is generally regarded as one of the most significant hurdles to restoring passenger rail service along the Gulf Coast. The omnibus appropriations bill also makes commuter railroads eligible for this money, which is significant as they would not normally be eligible under the CRISI program. Another $35.5 million is set aside for rail capital projects, including restoration of the Amtrak Sunset Limited service between Orlando and New Orleans.

Notwithstanding this, President Trump's FY 19 federal budget request proposes significant cuts, as much as $1.2 billion, to the federal grant programs which support Amtrak restoration efforts. Staff will continue to work with our legislative delegation, federal lobbying team, and stakeholder agencies to support the final recommendations of the Gulf Coast Working Group report and the preservation of funding opportunities for these restoration efforts.

2019 FLORIDA LEGISLATIVE SESSION

The 2019 legislative session will begin on Tuesday, March 5, 2019 and is scheduled to conclude on May 3, 2019. To ensure the Board has an appropriate amount of time to consider its legislative priorities, staff recommends scheduling the Board workshop on the 2019 State and Federal Legislative Priorities for October 23, 2018 from 1:30 – 3:00 p.m. FAC has scheduled its yearly Legislative Conference on November 28-30, 2018.

Options:

1. Accept the 2018 Florida Legislative Session Final Report.
2. Schedule the Board Workshop on the 2019 State and Federal Legislative Priorities for October 23, 2018 from 1:30 – 3:00 p.m.
3. Schedule a Community Legislative Dialogue Meeting for the 2019 Florida Legislative Session for March 29, 2019 from 9:00 a.m. – 10:30 a.m.
4. Accept the 2018 Florida Legislative Session Final Report and take no further action.
5. Do not accept the 2018 Florida Legislative Session Final Report.
6. Board direction.

Recommendation:

Options #1-3.

Attachments:

1. Workshop on the 2018 State and Federal Legislative Priorities
2. Ratification of Board Actions Taken at the Workshop on the 2018 State and Federal Legislative Priorities
3. Capitol Alliance Group 2018 Session Final Report
4. State FY 2019 Budget Allocations within Leon County
5. Squire Patton Boggs April 2018 Monthly Update Memorandum
6. Squire Patton Boggs Analysis of the President's Infrastructure Proposal

Board of County Commissioners
Leon County, Florida

Workshop on the 2018 State & Federal Legislative Priorities

Tuesday
October 24, 2017
1:30 p.m. – 3:00 p.m.

Leon County Board of County Commissioners
Leon County Courthouse, 5th Floor

Leon County
Board of County Commissioners

Notes for Workshop

Leon County Board of County Commissioners

Workshop

October 24, 2017

To: Honorable Chairman and Members of the Board

From: Vincent S. Long, County Administrator

Title: Workshop on the 2018 State and Federal Legislative Priorities

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 Nicki Paden, Management Analyst

Statement of Issue:

This workshop item seeks the Board's approval of recommended state and federal legislative priorities for the 2018 Florida Legislative Session and the second session of the 115th Congress.

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 2018 State and Federal Legislative Priorities, as amended by the Board.

Option #2: Adopt the Resolution supporting legislation that would make texting while driving a primary offense (Attachment #3) and direct staff to invite Representative Emily Slosberg to the November 14 Board meeting for presentation of the Resolution.

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 2018 State and Federal Legislative Priorities, comprised of the state and federal policy and appropriations issues proposed herein.

Analysis:

The 2018 Florida Legislative Session will be held from January 9 through March 9, 2018, and the second session of the 115th U.S. Congress will convene on January 3, 2018. Staff recommends several policy and appropriations priorities for the 2018 state and federal legislative sessions, arranged as follows:

- Seven legislative appropriation requests;
- Twelve County projects for potential state and/or federal grant funding;
- Nine state-level legislative policy priorities, including support of the FAC 2018 Legislative Priorities, for the 2018 Florida Legislative Session; and
- Three federal legislative policy priorities, including support of the NACo 2018 Legislative Priorities, for the second session of the 115th United States Congress.

The Florida Legislature and Congress are expected to devote considerable attention this year to hurricane readiness and disaster recovery issues in the wake of Hurricanes Hermine, Matthew, Harvey, Irma, and Maria. The Florida House of Representatives appointed a Select Committee on Hurricane Readiness and Recovery for the 2018 session to specifically address pressing issues related to this topic, and several committees of the Florida Senate have also begun to receive presentations and engage in discussions regarding these issues. 2018 also marks the second and final year of the current leadership term in the Florida Legislature; accordingly, the Legislature is expected to once again seek to pre-empt local governments' home rule authority and restrict their ability to raise local revenue. These were significant issues during the 2017 session, which was the first year of the current leadership term. Additionally, the Legislature's Office of Economic and Demographic Research has projected a slim $52 million surplus for the upcoming state fiscal year; however, that estimate was made prior to Hurricane Irma, and the state has spent over $140 million to date on a variety of Irma-related recovery efforts. As a result, the Legislature is expected to face a budget deficit heading into the 2018 session, and may seek once again to shift costs to local governments in the form of unfunded mandates and/or further cut state spending to balance the state budget.

In consideration of these factors, the policy and appropriations priorities recommended in this workshop item are organized in order to provide a more targeted approach in pursuing legislative interests during the upcoming state and federal legislative sessions. Given the trend of the Florida Legislature and Governor in recent years to fund relatively few local projects, citing the availability of existing grant programs through the executive branch, and given the state's fiscal situation and its interest in prioritizing hurricane readiness and disaster recovery issues this session, the Legislature is not expected to allocate a considerable amount funding for direct legislative appropriation in support of local projects. As a result, members of the County's legislative delegation have requested that the County present a concise list of local projects for which to seek legislative funding. Further, delegation members have requested that the County and City partner, to the extent possible, to submit joint funding requests. Accordingly, the list of projects that staff is recommending the County pursue for direct legislative funding reflect those that best align with the anticipated priorities of the Legislature during the 2018 session, as well as one specific joint County-City project, as described in the section below.

In addition to the list of projects for legislative funding, this workshop item also recommends Board direction to pursue grant funding for specific County projects that best align with existing executive branch grant programs. The County has been successful in recent years securing over $100 million in funding over the next several years through several of these programs. Most notably, the Florida Department of Transportation 5-Year Work Program currently includes approximately $89 million for right-of-way acquisition and construction of Capital Circle Southwest as well as $10.6 million for right-of-way funding associated with widening Woodville Highway, as reflected in Attachment #1. Also, during the 2016 Legislative Session, the Legislature adopted a bill requiring $50 million to be set aside annually for springs restoration projects, and the County has secured over $9 million from this program to support septic-to-sewer conversion projects in Woodville, the Northeast Lake Munson area, Belair/Annawood, and Woodside Heights. To best align the County's top priority projects with their most likely sources of state and federal funding, this item recommends that the Board direct staff to continue the County's successful strategy of seeking grant funding for these projects through regional, state, or federal agency grant programs as applicable.

The Board may wish to add, remove, and/or amend legislative priorities as deemed appropriate for the County's 2018 State and Federal Legislative Priorities. Upon Board approval, staff and the County's contract lobbying teams will pursue all of the priority issues approved by the Board. 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 2018 legislative program during the 2017-18 Legislative Conference in Sarasota County, which will take place November 15 through November 17, 2017. The statewide issues identified by the FAC membership will assist staff in identifying 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 by working with our local legislative delegation. As always, staff will keep the Board involved in legislative issues through agenda items, resolutions, memoranda, and weekly updates during the state legislative session.

PROPOSED APPROPRIATIONS REQUESTS
2018 STATE & FEDERAL LEGISLATIVE SESSION:
(Complete information on each request is included in Attachment #2)

Throughout the year, staff works to identify projects most suitable for state and federal appropriation requests to support important County projects. The Board's practice of retaining professional contract lobbying services at both the state and federal levels enhances the County's advocacy efforts for these requests. The County's contract lobbying firms provide a daily presence by advocating for the County's state and federal requests with the County's legislative delegations and other legislative leaders.

In past state legislative sessions, legislative committees have utilized specific forms to request funding for local projects. While it is not yet clear what processes will be in place for requesting funding for local projects during the 2018 state legislative session, staff has prepared the information that will likely be required to support the County's proposed appropriations requests.

The following list reflects a concise, targeted set of County projects that staff feels best align with the anticipated priorities of the Legislature during the 2018 session (for complete information on each, see Attachment #2):

Request:	Amount:	Project Phase:
Leon County-Tallahassee Critical Facilities Backup Generators	$2 million	Capital/Fixed Assets
Crooked Road Property Acquisition	$150,000	Property Acquisition
Leon Works Expo and Junior Apprenticeship	$100,000	Program Funding
Orchard Pond Greenway Trail, Phase II	$300,000	Design & Construction
Lake Henrietta Renovation	$1.5 million	Design & Construction
Fords Arm/Lexington Tributary Restoration	$4 million	Construction
Fred George Wetland Restoration	$1 million	Construction

As indicated earlier in this item, members of the County's state legislative delegation have requested that the County partner with the City of Tallahassee to the extent possible to submit joint funding requests for legislative funding. Accordingly, the project listed in the table above titled "Leon County-Tallahassee Critical Facilities Backup Generators" reflects a proposed joint County/City request to install backup generators at County libraries and community centers as well as utility infrastructure owned by the City including wastewater lift stations. A similar project was included in the Legislature's final adopted budget last session, but the project was ultimately vetoed by the Governor.

In recent years, the Board has also supported legislative requests from community partner agencies that inure to the benefit of Leon County as a whole. In addition to the proposed Leon County appropriations requests listed above, following is one other anticipated community partner request for which staff recommends County support:

Support the City of Tallahassee's Funding Request for Undergrounding Electric Utility Infrastructure

Issue: The Tallahassee City Commission will be considering its legislative priorities on October 25. The City is expected to pursue legislative funding to install underground electric utility infrastructure along critical circuits, including areas where critical health care facilities are located. If successful, this would enhance the resiliency of the City's power grid and improve the County's overall emergency management and disaster response capabilities during future severe weather events.

Action: Support the City of Tallahassee's funding request for the installation of underground electric utility infrastructure.

ADDITIONAL HIGH-PRIORITY COUNTY PROJECTS RECOMMENDED FOR POTENTIAL GRANT FUNDING:

In recent years, the Florida Legislature and Governor Rick Scott have placed a greater emphasis on grant programs through the executive branch and coordination with state agencies to help fund infrastructure projects. Governor Scott's line-item vetoes have totaled over $1.1 billion in the past three fiscal years, specifically striking projects that bypassed state agency review or that would not benefit the state as a whole. This year, staff anticipates the Legislature and Governor to maintain this emphasis on funding through grant programs and state agencies. Accordingly, staff is seeking Board direction to continue pursuing grant funding for the County projects listed below. As indicated earlier in this item, Leon County has been successful in recent years securing over $100 million in upcoming funding through the Florida Department of Transportation (FDOT) Five-Year Work Program, the Springs Restoration Matching Grant Program administered by the Northwest Florida Water Management District (NWFWMD) for septic-to-sewer conversion projects, and others. This targeted approach best aligns major County projects with the most likely sources of state funding while allowing for a greater focusing of the County's legislative appropriation requests.

Following is a list of proposed projects recommended for potential grant funding. Each listed project is consistent with the County's FY 2017-2021 Strategic Plan, FY 2018 Budget, Capital Improvement Program, and/or other plans or policy documents, as applicable:

Request:	Amount:	Project Phase:
Centerville Trace Septic-to-Sewer Project	$1 million	Design
Harbinwood Estates Septic-to-Sewer Project	$2.5 million	Design & Land Acquisition
Woodville Sewer Project	$25 million	Construction
Leon South Regional Water System	$750,000	Design & Construction
Capital Circle Southwest	$10 million	Construction
Woodville Highway (Capital Circle to Paul Russell Road)	$29.7 million	Construction
Veterans Memorial Drive (CR 59) Bridge Replacement	$530,000	Design & Construction
Apalachee Regional Park Master Plan	$500,000	Design
St. Marks Headwaters Greenway Trails	$800,000	Construction
J.R. Alford Greenway Trails	$400,000	Construction
Williams Landing Improvements	$450,000	Design & Construction
Waterfront Drive Structure Elevation	$100,000	Flood Mitigation

**Construction costs for the Woodville Sewer project will be finalized based on final design plans, which are currently in progress.*

PROPOSED POLICY REQUESTS
2018 STATE LEGISLATIVE SESSION:

Like most legislation, Leon County's policy requests are generally incremental in nature, focusing on issues specific to Leon County that are built upon over the course of several legislative sessions. Additionally, staff annually evaluates the trends and issues affecting all County programs and services to identify potential legislative policy issues. Statewide significant substantive issues range from maintaining the County's home rule authority to the state's current fiscal challenges and efforts to further reduce the size and scope of state government. Once again, 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. Additionally, as indicated earlier in this item, the Legislature is also expected to devote considerable attention to hurricane readiness and disaster recovery issues.

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. In addition to the substantive issues identified by the County, staff works closely with FAC to identify developing issues that affect counties during the legislative session. In many cases, the County joins FAC to advocate for or against initiatives that would substantially impact counties.

Following is a refined listing of the proposed Leon County 2018 state legislative policy requests. Each request provides a brief overview of the issue and indicates the specific recommended legislative action.

Protection of the 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.

For the first time in eight years, funding for an across the board pay raise for over 97,000 state employees was included in the FY 2017-18 state budget. Effective October 1, 2017, most state employees earning less than $40,000 received a $1,400 increase and those earning over $40,000 received a $1,000 increase. However, state employee pay raises were linked to reforms to the state's health insurance and the Florida Retirement System (FRS). While the FY 2017-18 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, the Legislature revised the state employee health insurance plan to require the Department of Management Services (DMS) to provide four different levels of health-insurance benefits to state employees beginning in 2020. The change provides an incentive for employees to choose coverage that would cost less than the amount of money the state contributes for premiums. The state is currently in the process of developing these future plan options, which could have the effect of shifting some state employees into plans with higher deductibles and/or less coverage. Additionally, the Legislature approved reforms to FRS including a provision requiring that newly hired employees covered by FRS who do not actively choose a retirement plan will be defaulted into the FRS investment plan rather than the pension plan. During the 2018 session, staff will continue to monitor for any similar legislation affecting state employee pay and benefits, and will advocate on behalf of policies that benefit state employees.

Action: Support the protection of the state workforce and oppose any reductions to state employee benefits.

Public Safety on College and University Campuses

Issue: Under current law, it is illegal for a person to carry a weapon onto a college or university campus, regardless of whether that person holds a concealed carry permit. In 2015, the Board unanimously approved a resolution supporting President Thrasher, former President Mangum, and President Murdaugh in their unified opposition to allowing concealed weapons on university and college campuses. Subsequently, the Board has also adopted this issue as one of its top legislative priorities for the past three sessions. Last year, several bills were filed that would ease restrictions on carrying firearms, including bills that would allow concealed carrying on college and university campuses. However, for the third consecutive year, the legislation died in the Senate Judiciary Committee.

Action: Oppose statutory changes to Section 790.06, F.S. that would allow the concealed carrying of weapons into college or university facilities.

Support State Funding for Hazard Mitigation Initiatives

Issue: Following the devastating impacts of Hurricane Irma, House Speaker Richard Corcoran indicated interest in prioritizing local hurricane response and mitigation efforts during the 2018 Legislative Session. The Speaker appointed a select committee to review the state's recent hurricane efforts to identify immediate steps as well as five to ten year plans to improve Florida's resiliency for future storms. Several developing topics are on the Committee's agenda including undergrounding utilities, review of Florida's building code, and emergency shelters. The Speaker has indicated an interest to shift funding from local general purpose projects to provide additional funding for local hurricane recovery and mitigation projects. Staff will closely monitor and identify opportunities to secure funding for hazard mitigation projects in Leon County.

Action: Support enhanced state funding to support local hazard mitigation and disaster preparedness initiatives.

Support State Funding for Trail Development

Issue: In February 2017, staff met with representatives from the Florida Greenways and Trails Foundation (FGTF) to discuss the Shared-Use Nonmotorized Trail (SunTrail) Network and future opportunities to connect Leon County to the statewide trail network. The SunTrail Network will consist of multiple trails or shared use-paths separated from motor vehicle traffic to provide nonmotorized transportation opportunities for bicyclists and pedestrians statewide. In addition to providing citizens and visitors a scenic and safe alternative to highway transportation, trail networks have generated substantial tourism and economic activity for local communities across the nation. FGTF has reported an average 3-1 return on investment in local communities that host trails, especially in communities that have trails that intersect through downtown.

The Nature Coast Regional Connector Trail is FGTF's top priority trial connection for the Big Bend Region. Once developed, the trail will create a 168-mile multi-use corridor connecting downtown Tallahassee to Dunnellon, Florida utilizing existing local improvements including Cascades Park and the St. Marks Trail. Upon completion of the SunTrail Network, Leon County would become a trail "hub" community, connecting to other trails within the network including the Capital City to the Sea Trail and the Great Northwest Coast Regional Connector.

During the 2015 Session, the Legislature allocated $25 million to the Florida Department of Transportation (FDOT) to fund the SunTrail Program. The FDOT five-year work program includes feasibility studies, project development, preliminary engineering, right-of-way acquisition, and construction of paved, non-motorized trails located within the SunTrail region. For the 2018 Florida Legislative Session, FGTF is requesting counties and other partners to support the allocation of an additional $25 million from the Land Acquisition Trust Fund for pre-construction activities (such as feasibility studies, design, and engineering) and trail system marketing initiatives.

In 2017, eight counties located along the Nature Coast Regional Connector, including Leon County, pledged to support existing and additional funding of the SunTrail Network and prioritize the implementation of the Nature Coast Regional Connector. The Board adopted a resolution of support for these initiatives at the July 11, 2017 meeting. Leon County and FGTF will continue to encourage each county to include their respective trail segments onto their Metropolitan Planning Organization's or planning entity's project priority list. During the 2018 session, Leon County staff will work with FGTF and fellow counties to engage state legislators and support legislation that protects and enhances funding for the development of the SunTrail Network.

Action: Support legislation that protects and enhances funding for future development of the SunTrail Network including the Nature Coast Regional Connector.

Support for Restoration of Gulf Coast Passenger Rail Service

Issue: 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, through Leon County. 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. Since 2008, several efforts have been made by Congress to restore rail service between New Orleans, Louisiana and Sanford, Florida (more detail provided in Amtrak federal policy priority). The Passenger Rail Reform and Investment Act of 2015 established a Gulf Coast Working Group to evaluate the restoration of intercity passenger rail service in the Gulf Coast region to provide opportunities to expand local tourism and business markets and access to healthcare and educational opportunities.

In July 2017, the working group provided its final report to Congress which included recommendations on possible track improvements, capacity cost assessment, and operational readiness. The report identified securing the necessary funds for both capital improvements and sustained financial support to cover projected operating losses as a key challenge to implementing the restored passenger rail service and provided several federal and state grant funding sources available projects. Staff has discussed this issue at length with representatives from the Gulf Coast Working Group and other stakeholders, who advise that support from the Florida Legislature through a Legislative Resolution would be an important step toward the restoration of passenger rail service.

Action: Support the adoption of a Legislative Resolution on behalf of the State of Florida which supports the Gulf Coast Working Group's final report and its recommendations for the restoration of rail service in the Gulf Coast region.

Creation of a Statewide Animal Abuser Registry

Issue: During the July 11, 2017 meeting, the Board voted to draft an ordinance for the creation and use of a County-wide Animal Abuser Registry with the City of Tallahassee. The registry is a resource to law enforcement and animal control officers in tracking offenders, providing notification to the public and community of the presence of these offenders, and facilitating the identification of offenders by entities and individuals offering animals for adoption or purchase. The registry, maintained by the City, is available on the City's website. The registry contains information about each abuser for a period of five years following his or her release from incarceration or, if not incarcerated, from the date of the judgment of conviction.

Staff reviewed animal abuser registries in other states, counties and cities and found that the most widespread reason for animal abuser registries is the correlation between the commission of animal abuse and future violence against persons. Studies have shown that abusive behavior towards animals often extends to humans in the form of domestic violence, child abuse and in some cases, murder. However, staff found that although several states recently introduced legislation to create animal abuser registries, Tennessee is the only state with an active animal abuser registry. During the 2017 session, the Florida Legislature considered legislation to create a statewide animal abuser registry through the Florida Department of Law Enforcement which ultimately failed in the Justice Appropriations Subcommittee due to cost concerns. At the July 11, 2017 meeting, the Board also directed staff to include for consideration as part of this workshop the County's support for the creation of a statewide Animal Abuser Registry.

A statewide registry offers several advantages related to the codification of a registry in statute. The State has the authority to ensure judicial oversight of the processes by enforcing the registration of offenders as a part of the sentencing process of criminal convictions and/or imposing additional penalties for failure to comply with registration requirements. The County's jurisdiction and enforcement authority are limited to the issuance of civil citations and other civil remedies; whereas the state has jurisdiction over the criminal offenses that would be included in an abuser registry. In addition, a statewide registry will prevent offenders that reside in a community with a registry from traveling to another community without a registry to obtain possession of a domestic animal.

Action: Support legislation to create a statewide Animal Abuser Registry.

Texting While Driving

Issue: At the October 10, 2017 meeting, the Board received a presentation from State Representative Emily Slosberg on the dangers of texting while driving and legislative efforts to make texting while driving a primary offense. Over recent months, Representative Slosberg has reached out to county leaders in all of Florida's 67 counties in an effort to gain support for such legislation in the 2018 session. This change would grant law enforcement the authority to pull a driver over for texting while driving without any other traffic offense, such as speeding, to occur first.

Distracted driving has been an issue deliberated during FAC's Policy and Legislative Conferences in recent years. Representative Slosberg requested that Leon County adopt a resolution in support of legislation banning texting while driving. During the October 10 meeting, the Board directed staff to include this issue in the proposed 2018 legislative priorities for this workshop. A proposed Resolution is included as Attachment #3 to this workshop item, and the Board options staff's recommendation for its adoption.

Action: Support legislation that would change texting while driving to a primary offense.

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: A top priority for the Board during the past two legislative sessions has been to seek the revision of Sec. 125.0104, F.S. to authorize 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. Proceeds from a local option High Impact Tourist Development Tax could be used to support operating costs of a convention center contemplated as part of FSU's Arena District Master Plan 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 $400 million project in effort to support the community's shared initiatives and long-term economic goals.

FSU is preparing a project update for presentation to the Blueprint Intergovernmental Agency Board at its December 2017 meeting.

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.

Florida Association of Counties (FAC) Issues

Issue: FAC's mission is to help Florida's counties serve and represent Floridians by preserving county home rule through advocacy, education, and collaboration. Representing all 67 counties before the Florida Legislature, FAC addresses issues that have broad statewide appeal such as the opposition of unfunded mandates or

cost shifts to counties, growth management, annexation, revenue-sharing, and water management issues.

Annually, FAC hosts the Policy Development Conference and Legislative Conference to develop and finalize FAC's legislative policies for the upcoming legislative session. The Policy Development Conference, which took place September 27 through September 28, 2017, highlighted several policy issues facing counties across the state which were debated and discussed to determine the most critical issues facing counties during the upcoming session. FAC's 2017-18 legislative program includes several policy issues important to Florida counties, including:

- Protection of counties' home rule authority, such as implementation of local business guidelines, regulation of vacation rentals, and selection and duties of county officers;
- Avoiding unfunded mandates such as the Advanced Wireless Infrastructure Act, reductions in County Health Department Trust Funds, and cost shifts of state Medicaid costs to counties;
- Support of state-local partnerships in community and economic development through state-local partnerships and incentive programs, workforce development programs, and the Florida Job Growth Grant Fund;
- Preserving and enhancing revenue flexibility such as local governments' millage authority and greater flexibility of allowable uses of local discretionary taxes such as Tourist Development Taxes;
- Maintaining growth management and environmental protection by preserving counties' authority to create local zoning regulations, establishing local authority to regulate medical cultivation and processing facilities, and protecting spring restoration funding;
- Opposing restrictions to finance and taxation authority of local governments such as the additional homestead exemption, restrictions on local-option taxes, and caps on millage rates based upon excess fund balances;
- Support funding for human services including housing programs for homeless and special needs individuals, expansion of adult civil citation programs, and funding for mental health and substance abuse services; and
- Support of public safety and security initiatives such as maintaining the current Certificates of Convenience and Necessity (COPCNs) requirement and preserving counties' ability to fully collect fees for EMS service.

FAC will finalize its 2018 federal and state legislative program during the 2017-18 Legislative Conference in Sarasota County, which will take place November 15 through November 17, 2017.

Update on the 2017-18 Florida Constitution Revision Commission

Once every twenty years, Article XI, Section 2 of the Florida Constitution provides for the creation of a 37-member Constitution Revision Commission (CRC) for the purpose of reviewing Florida's Constitution and proposing changes for voter consideration. Prior to the start of the

2017 Legislative session, a 37-member commission was appointed to identify issues, perform research, and possibly recommend changes to the Constitution over the next year and a half. The Governor of Florida appointed 15 members, the House Speaker and Senate President each selected nine members, the Chief Justice of the Florida Supreme Court selected three members, and the Attorney General serves as an automatic member of the 2017-2018 CRC. The Commission's chairman, selected by the Governor, assigned members across 10 committees to consider proposals related to specific subject areas of the Constitution including education, local government, and elections. The CRC will finalize and file any proposed constitutional amendments by May 20, 2018. These amendments will appear on the November 2018 general election ballot and will require approval of 60% of voters for passage.

Throughout the year, the CRC has hosted several public hearings across the state to solicit public input regarding constitutional amendments that it may propose. The 10 subject-area committees will continue to meet for the remainder of the year to consider proposals submitted by commission members and the public. To date, the CRC has released 14 specific proposals that it will consider. At this time, only one of these proposals has significant substantive impact on counties; this proposal seeks to prevent charter counties from changing the nature of the offices of the five county constitutional officers. Variations of this concept have been considered in the Florida Legislature over the past few sessions, but the language in each draft has been slightly different. In general, the proposal provides that a county charter may not abolish any of the offices of the county officers, transfer the duties of those officers to another officer or office, establish the length of the term of office, or establish any manner of selection other than by election by the electors of the county. As always, staff will continue to keep the Board apprised of any future developments related to the CRC.

Also, the Florida Association of Counties (FAC) has established a CRC Steering Committee to research and draft CRC proposals and amendments and to actively engage with the CRC. The Steering Committee will recommend proposals to the CRC and will recommend FAC positions regarding other proposals before the CRC. Commissioner Desloge has been appointed to the CRC Steering Committee as a past president of FAC, and Commissioner Maddox is also a presidential appointee to the committee. The Steering Committee has adopted a work plan and conducted preliminary meetings in 2016. Now that the CRC has begun to release specific proposals for its consideration, FAC is planning to host another meeting of the Steering Committee at the FAC Legislative Conference in November 2017.

PROPOSED POLICY REQUESTS
115TH UNITED STATES CONGRESS, SECOND SESSION:

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.

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. Staff

coordinates regularly with the County's federal lobbying team 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, the federal lobbying team assists staff in preparing monthly updates to the Board on federal legislative activities.

Following is a refined listing of the proposed Leon County 2018 federal legislative policy requests for the second session of the 115th Congress. Each request provides a brief overview of the issue and indicates the specific recommended legislative action.

Amtrak Passenger Rail Restoration

Issue: As described in the previous section of this workshop item, Congress approved the Passenger Rail Reform and Investment Act of 2015, establishing the Gulf Coast Rail Service Working Group (GCRSWP) to evaluate the restoration of intercity passenger rail service in the Gulf Coast region between New Orleans and Orlando. In 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. In addition, Amtrak has visited each of the suspended service station areas along the Gulf Coast route to examine the existing conditions of the station areas.

Following these tours, the GCRSWP worked to develop a report to determine possible track improvements, capacity cost assessments, and operational readiness. Amtrak provided cost estimate updates for suspended stations in the 2009 Gulf Service Restoration Plan Report which included opportunities to enhance/provide platform safety, clear accessible pathways, platform conditions, platform sheltering, and other "state of good repair" items. Additionally, CSX provided 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.

In July 2017, the GCRSWP's final report was presented to Congress. The report identified securing the necessary funds for both capital improvements and sustained financial support to cover projected operating losses as a key challenge to implementing the restored passenger rail service. The final report identifies short-term and long-term phase projects and federal funding opportunities to support restoration efforts including the Consolidated Rail Infrastructure and Safety Improvements (CRISI) Program and the Restoration and Enhancement Grants (REG) Program. Staff will continue to work with the GCRSWP, Amtrak, and the SRC to support the final recommendations of the report and funding for restoration efforts.

Action: Support the Gulf Coast Rail Service Working Group's Final Report as well as federal funding through programs such as CRISI and REG to restore passenger rail service in the Gulf Coast region.

Disaster Recovery Funding

Issue: Following the several natural disasters to recently strike across the nation, the federal government has rapidly increased emergency spending to fund disaster recovery efforts. Typically, disaster recovery is funded through the Federal Disaster Relief Fund; however, the increase of natural disasters and their degree of devastation has led the federal government to pursue supplemental funds. In September, Congress authorized $7.9 billion in total funding to assist recovery effects in the aftermath of hurricanes Harvey and Irma. The President has indicated an interest to authorize an additional $30 billion in additional funding which will include $12.77 billion for disaster recovery funding. Following the impacts of Hurricane Hermine and Hurricane Irma, staff will closely monitor and identify opportunities to secure federal funding for recovery and mitigation projects in Leon County.

Action: Support increased federal assistance for state and local disaster recovery and mitigation efforts.

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. Each year, most of the County's substantive federal priorities align with NACo's policy platform. For the second session of the 115th Congress, Leon County has several substantive federal priorities which NACo will be advocating for or against on behalf of all counties across the nation including:

- *Tax Reform and State and Local Tax (SALT) Deduction*
  In recent weeks, the Senate and House released budget resolutions which include major plans for tax reform for the upcoming session. Although each resolution supports comprehensive tax reform, the resolutions differ on how tax reform would be effectuated. Following the passage of both resolutions in their respective chambers, the House and Senate must negotiate and approve a joint resolution prior to consideration of tax reform legislation in Congress.

  In early September, President Trump announced a proposed framework to guide tax reform legislation titled "Unified Framework for Fixing Our Broken Tax Code." The plan does not include maintaining the tax-exempt status of municipal bonds and targets key county priorities as "offsets" for lowering individual and corporate tax rates including the elimination of state and local tax (SALT) deduction, which allows taxpayers to deduct these taxes from their federal tax returns. State and local property, sales, and income taxes are mandatory payments for all taxpayers; therefore, eliminating the deduction for these taxes would result in double taxation, increase marginal tax rates for certain taxpayers, and lower disposable

income. In particular, the deduction of property taxes, along with deduction on mortgage interest, provides a strong incentive for homeownership. The sales tax deduction provides similar incentives for encouraging spending, which facilitates economic growth.

During the upcoming session, NACo will be leading advocacy efforts on behalf of counties nationwide in support of maintaining the tax-exempt status of municipal bonds and the deductibility of state and local taxes in any comprehensive tax reform legislation.

- *Health Care Reform*
  Counties play an integral role in the nation's health care system by investing over $80 billion annually in funding and providing health services. Historically, most states require counties to provide health care for low-income, uninsured, or underinsured residents; however the care is often not reimbursed. In 1965, a federal-state-local partnership (Medicaid) was established to provide health insurance coverage to low-income children and their families, seniors and people with disabilities. Recently, The Affordable Care Act granted states the ability to expand Medicaid to also include low-income adults without children. As health care providers for low-income, uninsured, or underinsured residents, counties depend on Medicaid to reduce the amount of uncompensated care that must be provided by county health systems. Recently, there have been several attempts by the President and Congress to restructure the health care system to withdraw the states' option to expand Medicaid and reallocate funding into per-capita allotments or block grants; however, these efforts to date have been unsuccessful. Staff will continue to monitor legislative and budgetary developments related to health care and changes that may adversely impact counties. In addition, staff recommends the Board's support of NACo's efforts to work with the Trump Administration and Congress to ensure that any future changes to the nation's health care system do not simply shift federal and state costs to counties.

- *FEMA Disaster Deductible Proposal*
  In 2016, FEMA released a proposal that would require states to satisfy an insurance-like deductible prior to receiving Public Assistance funding from the federal government to repair and rebuild damaged infrastructure after major disasters. The proposal follows 13 disasters that have occurred throughout the nation since 2000 that have cost FEMA more than $500 million each. If implemented, state deductibles would range from a high of nearly $53 million to a low $1 million, with Florida's deductible in the mid-range at $27 million. FEMA's proposal includes opportunities for states to reduce their deductibles by adopting and enforcing activities that support readiness, preparedness, mitigation and resilience.

In January 2017, FEMA released the second iteration of the proposal to solicit feedback. NACo and the U.S. Conference of Mayors issued a joint response opposing the proposal as it would potentially violate current federal law that requires the federal government to provide a minimum of a 75 percent contribution on all public assistance funding provided following a disaster. Additionally, the proposal presents serious concerns for local governments as it does not clarify whether States have the sole authority to determine which projects would receive funding when state deductibles have not been satisfied and does not account for investments made by local governments when offsetting deductibles for state mitigation activities. NACo opposes FEMA's disaster deductible proposal.

- *Waters of the U.S.*
  For the past several years, the Board has prioritized a top federal legislative issue related to 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" (WOTUS). 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. While Congress has attempted to repeal or revise the rule, President Obama vetoed these efforts.

  On February 28, President Trump released the executive order, "Restoring the Rule of Law, Federalism, and Economic Growth by Reviewing the "Waters of the U.S." Rule." Following the executive order, the EPA and Corps signed a notice initiating the first step of a two-step process to review and rewrite the rule. As step two of the process, the agencies plan to release a revised WOTUS proposed rule this fall. The revised definition is expected to be narrower in scope and limited to those waters that flow most of the year. Staff will continue to monitor the rule revision process and keep the Board apprised of future developments. In addition, staff recommends the Board's support of NACo's advocacy efforts during the WOTUS rulemaking efforts including clarification that excludes local streets, gutters, and other stormwater infrastructure from the definition of "Waters of the U.S." and requiring federal agencies to consult with state and local officials to identify which waters should be federally regulated and which should be left to the states.

- *Full Funding of the Federal Payment in Lieu of Taxes (PILT) Program*
  Roughly 62% of counties in the United States have federal land within their boundaries; however counties cannot collect property tax on federal land although they are still required to provide essential services for that land.

For the past 40 years, the PILT program has provided funding to counties and municipalities to offset lost tax revenue from federal land within their respective boundaries. Congress funded PILT at $465 million for FY 2017, the largest amount ever allocated to the program. Leon County received approximately $221,000 from the federal government in PILT funding due to the portion of Apalachicola National Forest in Leon County. NACo supports federal legislation that includes full mandatory funding for PILT in the FY 2018 appropriations package and supports a long-term strategy for a sustainable PILT program.

- *Collection of Sales Tax on Remote Transactions*
  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. Purchases from these online stores are not subject to sales tax when they are not physically located in the state of Florida. An estimated $400 million in potential revenue is lost each year the tax goes uncollected. Although the inability to collect an internet sales tax puts local businesses in Florida at a disadvantage to out-of-state online retailers, legislation to implement internet sales tax has been unsuccessful in the State Legislature.

  In recent years, congressional legislation has been introduced (the Remote Transactions Parity Act in the House and the Marketplace Fairness Act in the Senate) that would allow states and localities to collect taxes on online sales but has not gained sufficient traction to pass both chambers. Importantly, this legislation would not create a new tax; it would simply allow states and local governments to enforce existing sales tax laws. NACo supports 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*
  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.

However, counties continuously face the risk of losing the tax-exempt status of municipal bonds due to deficit reduction efforts over recent years. Although deficit reduction efforts resulted in cuts in aid to local governments from the states and reduced funding in federal programs that benefit counties, counties still face the risk of losing a low-cost, market-driven means of financing to support local needs due to corporate tax reform. NACo opposes legislation that would eliminate or limit the tax-exempt status of municipal bonds to achieve corporate tax reform objectives.

Community Legislative Dialogue Meetings:

For the past seven years, the County has hosted Community Legislative Dialogue (CLD) Meetings to engage and coordinate with community partners and local organizations in identifying shared interests to monitor throughout each legislative session. Meetings have historically been held prior to the start of the session, in the middle of the session, and immediately following the session. Representatives from several community organizations participate in these meetings, including 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 others. During staff's presentation of the 2017 Florida Legislative Session Final Report at the June 20, 2017 meeting, the Board directed staff to schedule a single Community Legislative Dialogue Meeting for the 2018 Florida Legislative Session for February 9, 2018 at 9:00 a.m.

Options:

1. Approve the 2018 state and federal legislative priorities, as amended by the Board.
2. Adopt the Resolution supporting legislation that would make texting while driving a primary offense (Attachment #3) and direct staff to invite Representative Emily Slosberg to the November 14 Board meeting for presentation of the Resolution.
3. Board direction.

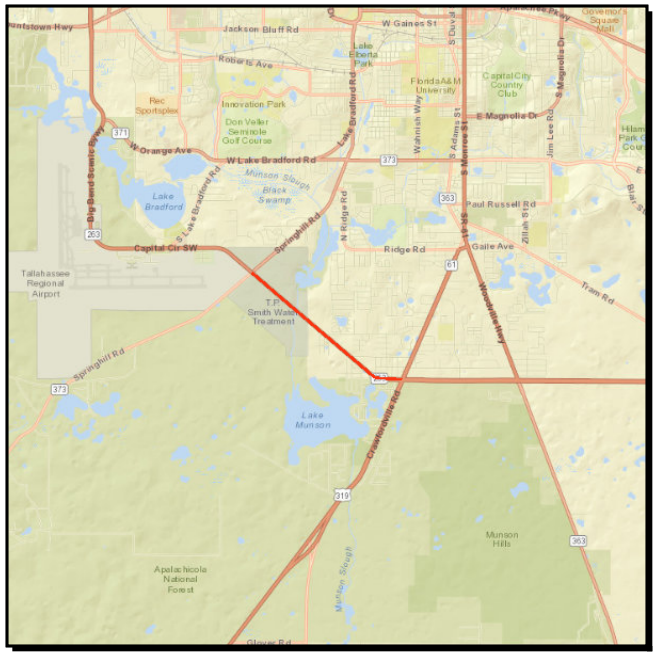
Recommendation:

Options #1 and #2.

Attachments:

1. CRTPA Transportation Improvement Program - FY 2017/18 - 2021/22 (excerpt)
2. 2018 State and Federal Legislative Appropriations Requests and Related Materials
3. Resolution of Support for legislation that would make texting while driving a primary offense

SR 263 (US 319) C.C. FROM SR 61 CRAWFORDVILLE TO CR 2203 SPRINGHILL RD



Project #: 2197492

Work Summary: PRELIM ENG FOR FUTURE CAPACITY

SIS?: No

Lead Agency: Managed by FDOT

Length: 2.341

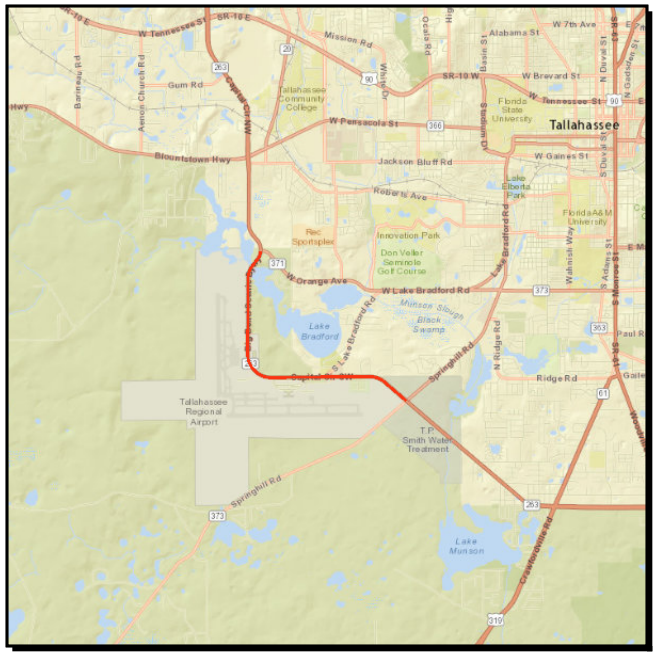
County: Leon County

LRTP #: 2040 RMP Capital Roadway CFP (5.5)

Phase	Fund Source	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	Total
ROW	DDR	96,292	4,196,516	2,312,194	0	0	**6,605,002**
ROW	SA	322,157	0	0	0	0	**322,157**
ROW	SU	494,551	353,484	685,006	0	0	**1,533,041**
ROW	DS	7,423,400	0	0	0	0	**7,423,400**
ROW	DIH	100,000	100,000	15,000	0	0	**215,000**
CST	DIH	0	0	0	0	235,840	**235,840**
CST	DDR	0	0	0	0	24,778,129	**24,778,129**
CST	SU	0	0	0	0	3,784,754	**3,784,754**
Total		**8,436,400**	**4,650,000**	**3,012,200**	**0**	**28,798,723**	**44,897,323**

Prior Cost < 2017/18: 2,822,446
Future Cost > 2021/22: 0
Total Project Cost: 47,719,769
Project Description: Provides right-of-way and construction funding for Capital Circle from Crawfordville Road to Springhill Road.

SR 263 CAPITAL CIR FROM CR 2203 SPRINGHILL RD TO SR 371 ORANGE AVENUE



Project #: 4157829

Work Summary: RIGHT OF WAY - FUTURE CAPACITY

SIS?: Yes

Lead Agency: Managed by FDOT

Length: 4.126

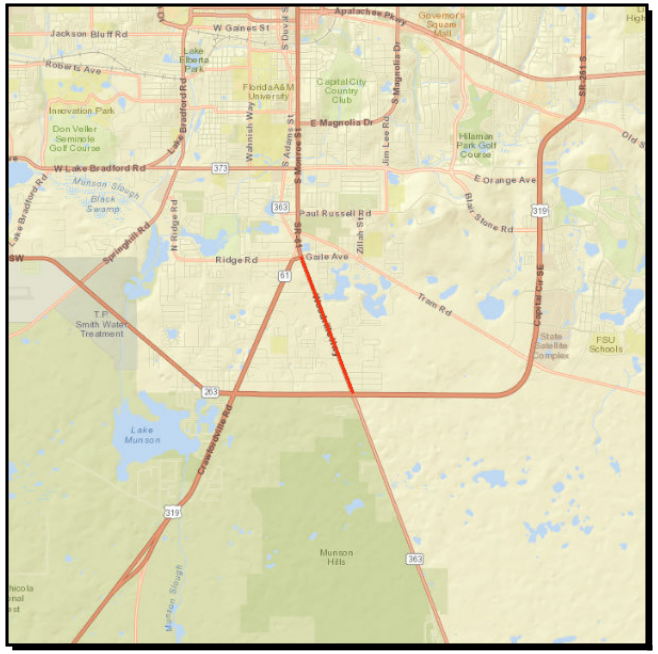
County: Leon County

LRTP #: 2040 RMP Roadways CFP (Chapter 5)

Phase	Fund Source	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	Total
CST	ACNP	0	0	0	44,106,820	0	**44,106,820**
Total		**0**	**0**	**0**	**44,106,820**	**0**	**44,106,820**

Prior Cost < 2017/18: 3,643,624
Future Cost > 2021/22: 0
Total Project Cost: 47,750,444
Project Description: Provides construction funding for Capital Circle, SW.

SR 363 WOODVILLE HWY FROM SR 263 (US 319) C.C. TO GAILE AVENUE

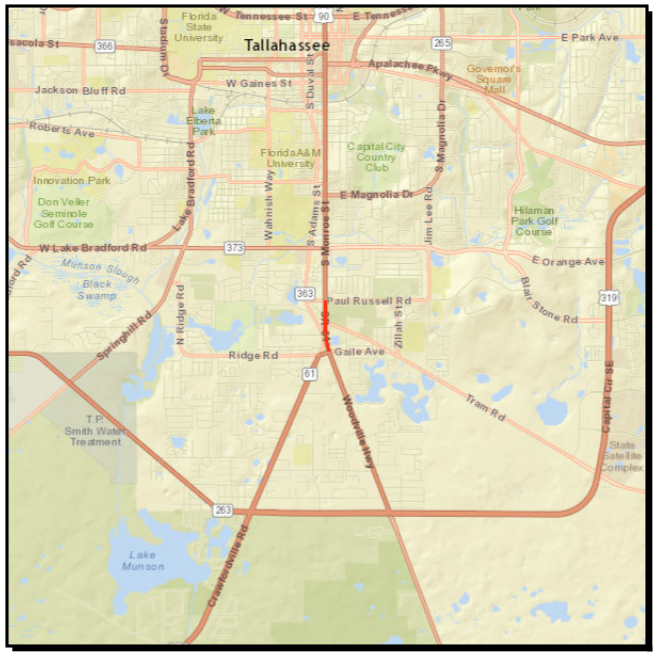


Project #:	4240094		
Work Summary:	RIGHT OF WAY - FUTURE CAPACITY	**SIS?:**	No
Lead Agency:	Managed by FDOT	**Length:**	1.499
County:	Leon County	**LRTP #:**	2040 RMP Roadways CFP (Chapter 5)

Phase	Fund Source	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	Total
ROW	SU	555,901	0	0	0	0	**555,901**
ROW	DDR	3,042,799	739,909	0	0	0	**3,782,708**
ROW	SA	200,000	0	0	0	0	**200,000**
ROW	DIH	0	100,000	0	0	0	**100,000**
Total		**3,798,700**	**839,909**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**4,638,609**

Prior Cost < 2017/18: 2,587,507
Future Cost > 2021/22: 0
Total Project Cost: 7,226,116
Project Description: Provides right-of-way funding associated with widening Woodville Highway (Capital Circle to Gaile Avenue).

SR 363 WOODVILLE HWY FROM GAILE AVENUE TO SR 363/PAUL RUSSELL RD



Project #:	4240095		
Work Summary:	PRELIM ENG FOR FUTURE CAPACITY	**SIS?:**	No
Lead Agency:	Managed by FDOT	**Length:**	.618
County:	Leon County	**LRTP #:**	2040 RMP Roadays CFP (Chapter 5)

Phase	Fund Source	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	Total
ROW	SU	0	1,779,561	152,214	0	0	**1,931,775**
ROW	DIH	0	75,000	30,000	0	0	**105,000**
ROW	DDR	0	3,028,839	0	0	0	**3,028,839**
ROW	CM	0	0	407,345	0	0	**407,345**
ROW	SA	0	0	499,741	0	0	**499,741**
Total		**0**	**4,883,400**	**1,089,300**	**0**	**0**	**5,972,700**

Prior Cost < 2017/18: 1,510,918
Future Cost > 2021/22: 0
Total Project Cost: 7,483,618
Project Description: Provides right-of-way funding to Woodville Highway (Gaile Avenue to Paul Russell Road).

Leon County Board of County Commissioners

2018 Legislative Priorities Information Form

CONTACT INFORMATION			
Department:	County Administration	**Division:**	Strategic Initiatives
Contact Person:	Andy Johnson	**Title:**	Assistant to the County Administrator
Email:	JohnsonAn@LeonCountyFL.gov	**Phone:**	850-606-5383

APPROPRIATION REQUEST		
Project Title:	Leon County-Tallahassee Critical Facilities Backup Generators	
Program Category:	☐ Criminal & Civil Justice	☐ Health & Human Services
	☐ Education	☐ Transportation
	☐ Agriculture & Natural Resources	☐ Tourism & Economic Development
	☒ General Government/Operations	☐ Other: _____
Strategic Plan Alignment:	(Q3) - Provide essential public safety infrastructure and services. (G2) - Sustain a culture of performance, and deliver effective, efficient services that exceed expectations and demonstrate value. (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.	

Project Description:

This joint Leon County/Tallahassee project requests funding support to install backup generators at critical facilities throughout the community to ensure that they are can be utilized following a disaster. The Tallahassee-Leon County Local Mitigation Strategy identifies a variety of critical facilities throughout the community; this project seeks funding for generators at 12 Leon County and City of Tallahassee branch libraries and community centers.

Purpose of the Project and Services/Benefits Provided:

This project seeks to ensure that these facilities are operable and/or can be utilized in the event of severe winds, flooding, and/or loss of main electrical power. This project will ensure that these facilities, which are located all areas of the community including urbanized areas as well as outlying rural areas, can be used as comfort stations or for other uses as described in the County's Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan.

Population Served:

This project will benefit all residents of Leon County, as well as potential evacuees to Leon County from other areas affected by a disaster.

Project Dates for Construction/Operation:

If awarded funding, construction and/or installation of improvements would occur in FY2018 and FY 2019.

Leon County Board of County Commissioners
2017 Legislative Proposal
Page 2

FUNDING REQUESTS	
Funding Requested:	$2 million

PRESENT OR PENDING FUNDING SOURCES (INCLUDING COUNTY)			
Source:		Amount:	
Source:		Amount:	
Source:		Amount:	

Leon County Board of County Commissioners

2018 Legislative Priorities Information Form

CONTACT INFORMATION			
Department:	Development Support & Environmental Management	**Division:**	Environmental Management
Contact Person:	Anna Padilla	**Title:**	Sr. Environmental Engineer
Email:	PadillaA@LeonCountyFL.gov	**Phone:**	850-606-1300

APPROPRIATION REQUEST		
Project Title:	Crooked Road Property Acquisition	
Program Category:	☐ Criminal & Civil Justice	☐ Health & Human Services
	☐ Education	☐ Transportation
	☐ Agriculture & Natural Resources	☐ Tourism & Economic Development
	☒ General Government/Operations	☒ Other: Hazard Mitigation
Strategic Plan Alignment:	(Q3) - Provide essential public safety infrastructure and services. (G2) - Sustain a culture of performance, and deliver effective, efficient services that exceed expectations and demonstrate value. (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.	

Project Description:

This project requests funding support to mitigate future flood damages and potential health and safety concerns. This project proposes to purchase an owner-occupied property located at 4908 Crooked Road, Tallahassee Florida. The parcel currently contains a single-family residential structure (approximately 1,296 square feet), served by an on-site septic system and well, and a detached garage (approximately 492 square feet). Once the property is obtained, the structures will be demolished, the septic system will be property abandoned, and the property will remain in open space in perpetuity.

Purpose of the Project and Services/Benefits Provided:

Frequent flooding is experienced when additional discharges are released out of the nearby upstream dam. During these events the property is inundated with water, usually for periods of three to five days. With the frequent flooding on the property, the residential structure is at risk of flood damages, both inside the structure and to the duct work underneath the structure. In addition, the septic tank is completely submerged and the property is inaccessible due to water over Crooked Road. Through this project, the risk of future flood damage to the structures on the property will be removed and the potential water quality contamination and health risks will be removed through removal of the on-site septic system. This project is a benefit to human health and safety, and the environment.

Leon County Board of County Commissioners
2017 Legislative Proposal
Page 2

Population Served:

The Ochlockonee River has been designated an Outstanding Florida Water by the Florida Department of Environmental Protection, identified as an Integrated Wildlife Habitat (formerly known as a Strategic Habitat Conservation Area) by the Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission, and parts of the Ochlockonee River have been designated critical habitat for mussels by the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service. This project will benefit property owners in the immediate area and will be of general environmental benefit to the Lower Ochlockonee River habitat.

Project Dates for Construction/Operation:

If funded, property acquisition, structure demolition, and septic system abandonment would occur in FY2019 and FY2020.

FUNDING REQUESTS	
Funding Requested:	$150,000

PRESENT OR PENDING FUNDING SOURCES (INCLUDING COUNTY)			
Source:		Amount:	
Source:		Amount:	
Source:		Amount:	

Leon County Board of County Commissioners

2018 Legislative Priorities Information Form

CONTACT INFORMATION			
Department:	County Administration	**Division:**	Strategic Initatives
Contact Person:	Heather Peeples	**Title:**	Special Projects Coordinator
Email:	PeeplesH@LeonCountyFL.gov	**Phone:**	850-606-5317

APPROPRIATION REQUEST		
Project Title:	Leon Works Expo and Junior Apprenticeship	
Program Category:	☐ Criminal & Civil Justice	☐ Health & Human Services
	☐ Education	☐ Transportation
	☐ Agriculture & Natural Resources	☒ Tourism & Economic Development
	☐ General Government/Operations	☐ Other: _____
Strategic Plan Alignment:	(EC2) - Support programs, policies and initiatives to attract, create, and promote expansion of business, entrepreneurship, and job creation. (2016-4A) Based upon the projected unmet local market for middle skill jobs, continue to host Leon Works Exposition in collaboration with community and regional partners and launch Leon County's Junior Apprenticeship Program.	

Project Description:

Working closely with the Florida Department of Economic Opportunity (DEO), Leon County identified that the Leon-Gadsden-Wakulla County area will have over 27,000 skilled job openings in a variety of industries in the next six years. Many of these positions will go unfilled simply because the region lacks workers with the needed skills and qualifications. The Leon Works Expo and Junior Apprenticeship Program are 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. Through this program, Leon County seeks to raise awareness about skilled careers and provides internship opportunities matching many of the academic programs currently offered by local colleges, which will allow students the ability to gain entry-level skills training on the job prior to entering the private workforce.

Purpose of the Project and Services/Benefits Provided:

This appropriation request is to support the Leon Works Expo and Junior Apprenticeship Program, an expansion of Leon County's internship offerings in skilled career fields. Beyond simply raising awareness about careers in the skilled workforce, it is imperative that opportunities exist in the community for early-career workers to gain hands-on experience in the workplace. For the past several years Leon County has partnered with Tallahassee Community College and North Florida Community College to establish internships in the County's EMS division for EMS Technology students. Many additional opportunities exist for the County to offer internships in support of local colleges' existing academic programs in skilled career fields such as building construction, computer technology, graphic design, public safety, and other fields that require more than a high school diploma but less than a four-year degree. This request seeks a partnership with the State of Florida to provide these opportunities for entry-level skills training for students prior to entering the workforce.

Leon County Board of County Commissioners
2017 Legislative Proposal
Page 2

Population Served: The Junior Apprenticeship program targets local high school students and students currently enrolled in local colleges and technical centers. In addition, through the Leon Works Expo, the program also seeks to raise awareness about skilled careers among high school students and other area residents who may be unemployed, underemployed, or who may be seeking a career change.
Project Dates for Construction/Operation: October 1, 2019 through September 30, 2020.

FUNDING REQUESTS	
Funding Requested:	$100,000

PRESENT OR PENDING FUNDING SOURCES (INCLUDING COUNTY)			
Source:	Leon County	Amount:	TBD (in-kind operational support)
Source:		Amount:	
Source:		Amount:	

Leon County Board of County Commissioners

2018 Legislative Priorities Information Form

CONTACT INFORMATION			
Department:	Public Works	**Division:**	N/A
Contact Person:	Tony Park	**Title:**	Director
Email:	ParkT@LeonCountyFL.gov	**Phone:**	850-606-1537

APPROPRIATION REQUEST		
Project Title:	Orchard Pond Greenway Trail, Phase II	
Program Category:	☐ Criminal & Civil Justice	☐ Health & Human Services
	☐ Education	☒ Transportation
	☒ Agriculture & Natural Resources	☐ Tourism & Economic Development
	☐ General Government/Operations	☐ Other: _____
Strategic Plan Alignment:	(EC1) - Do well-designed public infrastructure which supports business, attracts private investment and has long term economic benefits. (EN4) - Reduce our carbon footprint. (Q1) - Maintain and enhance our parks and recreational offerings and green spaces. (Q6) - Promote livability, health and sense of community by enhancing mobility, encouraging human scale development, and creating public spaces for people.	

Project Description:

This proposed legislative priority seeks legislative funding to support the design and construction of the Orchard Pond Greenway Trail, Phase II. This trail segment will be a twelve foot paved multi-use trail parallel to the Orchard Pond Parkway from the eastern parking area to Meridian Road, adding approximately 1.4 miles to the overall trail. The actual alignment of the trail segment has not yet been established and will require survey, design, permitting and construction.

Prior to the conveyance of the property to Leon County, the previous property owner requested funding during the 2015 and 2016 legislative sessions to help fund the construction of the trail, and the County requested funding during the 2017 session. However, in all instances the funding was included in the Legislature's approved budgets, but was ultimately vetoed by the Governor. Staff recommends an appropriation request be made again during the upcoming legislative session for Phase II of the project.

Purpose of the Project and Services/Benefits Provided:

This project will create recreational trails to be utilized as horse, pedestrian and bike trails adjoining the recently completed Orchard Pond Parkway. Phase II is the eastern segment of the trailhead and will connect to the Phase I segment, or the western part of the trail.

Population Served:

This project will benefit all residents of and visitors to Leon County. The trail will be open for use to the general public.

Project Dates for Construction/Operation:

If funded, design, engineering, permitting, and construction of the trail segment would occur in FY2018 and FY2019.

Leon County Board of County Commissioners
2017 Legislative Proposal
Page 2

FUNDING REQUESTS	
Funding Requested:	$300,000

PRESENT OR PENDING FUNDING SOURCES (INCLUDING COUNTY)			
Source:	Leon County	Amount:	TBD (in-kind)
Source:		Amount:	
Source:		Amount:	

Leon County Board of County Commissioners

2018 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		
Project Title:	Lake Henrietta Renovation	
Program Category:	☐ Criminal & Civil Justice	☐ Health & Human Services
	☐ Education	☐ Transportation
	☒ Agriculture & Natural Resources	☐ Tourism & Economic Development
	☐ General Government/Operations	☐ Other: _____
Strategic Plan Alignment:	(EN1) - Protect the quality and supply of our water. (EN2) - Conserve and protect environmentally sensitive lands and our natural ecosystems. (Q1) - Maintain and enhance our parks and recreational offerings and green spaces.	

Project Description:

This project involves the major restoration of the 16 year old Lake Henrietta stormwater facility on Springhill Road. The stormwater facility was constructed with its northern five acres excavated as a sump to capture and concentrate the sediment from the west, central and east drainage ditches and treats runoff before it enters Lake Munson downstream.

An original projection of 8,000 cubic yards of sediment removal was expected at this juncture in the ponds service life. However, during the initial design phase, the actual amount found is approximately 53,000 cubic yards. The amount of sediment captured in this sump far exceeds the estimates, which is believed to be largely due to the delay of planned implementation of restoration projects in the contributing area. Due to the much larger than expected sediment quantity, hydraulic dredging is the best long-term solution. This requires property acquisition for storage and processing of dredge material.

In addition to this project, the Board recently funded sediment sampling at Lake Munson, conducted by the Florida Geologic Survey, to look for potential contamination and to determine potential disposal of contaminated material or recommend alternatives in lake restoration activities. This will be used to develop remediation plans and associated future projects for Lake Munson.

Purpose of the Project and Services/Benefits Provided:

The project is divided into five phases. Property acquisition and design and permitting of an adjacent spoil handling site have been funded. This projects requests funds to support hydraulic dredging and the design and installation of a trash rack at Lake Henrietta. The removal of sediment and litter from the lake will improve water quality flowing to Lake Munson and ultimately to Wakulla Springs.

Leon County Board of County Commissioners
2017 Legislative Proposal
Page 2

Population Served: This project will benefit all residents of and visitors to Leon County.
Project Dates for Construction/Operation: If funded, design, engineering, permitting, and construction of the trail segment would occur in FY2019 and FY2020.

FUNDING REQUESTS	
Funding Requested:	$1,500,000

PRESENT OR PENDING FUNDING SOURCES (INCLUDING COUNTY)			
Source:	Leon County	Amount:	TBD (Sales Tax Extension)
Source:		Amount:	
Source:		Amount:	

Leon County Board of County Commissioners

2018 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		
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: _____
Strategic Plan Alignment:	(EN1) - Protect our water supply, conserve environmentally sensitive lands, safeguard the health of our natural ecosystems, and protect our water quality, including the Floridan Aquifer, from local and upstream pollution. (rev. 2013)	

Project Description:

This project will provide for the retrofit 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 phosphorus loads into Timberlane Creek by a combination of channel stabilization, construction of a stormwater sump and drainage enhancements under Timberlane Road and Meridian Road.

Population Served:

All residents of Leon County will benefit from this project. 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, design, permitting, easement acquisition and construction could be complete within three years of project funding.

Leon County Board of County Commissioners
2017 Legislative Proposal
Page 2

FUNDING REQUESTS	
Funding Requested:	$3,320,000

PRESENT OR PENDING FUNDING SOURCES (INCLUDING COUNTY)			
Source:	Leon County	Amount:	$2,000,000 (local match - land acquisition)
Source:	Leon County	Amount:	$870,000 (in-kind match for design and permitting)
Source:		Amount:	

Leon County Board of County Commissioners

2018 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		
Project Title:	Fred George Sink Wetland Restoration	
Program Category:	☐ Criminal & Civil Justice	☐ Health & Human Services
	☐ Education	☐ Transportation
	☒ Agriculture & Natural Resources	☐ Tourism & Economic Development
	☐ General Government/Operations	☐ Other: _____
Strategic Plan Alignment:	(EN1) - Protect our water supply, conserve environmentally sensitive lands, safeguard the health of our natural ecosystems, and protect our water quality, including the Floridan Aquifer, from local and upstream pollution. (rev. 2013) (Q1) - Maintain and enhance our recreational offerings associated with parks and greenway system for our families, visitors and residents. (rev. 2013)	

Project Description:

This request is for one-time construction funds to re-grade the existing topography of the Fred George Wetland and intercept debris at a major inflow point to 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.

Population Served:

All residents of Leon County will benefit from enhanced recreational opportunities and the improved discharge to the Floridan Aquifer. The Fred George Greenway was acquired in 2009 through joint funding from Florida Communities Trust, Blueprint 2000, and County funding.

Project Dates for Construction/Operation:

If allocated state and/or federal funding, design, permitting, and construction could be complete within two years of project funding.

Leon County Board of County Commissioners
2017 Legislative Proposal
Page 2

FUNDING REQUESTS	
Funding Requested:	$500,000

PRESENT OR PENDING FUNDING SOURCES (INCLUDING COUNTY)			
Source:		Amount:	
Source:		Amount:	
Source:		Amount:	

RESOLUTION NO. _____

A RESOLUTION OF THE BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS OF LEON COUNTY, FLORIDA, SUPPORTING THE URGING OF THE FLORIDA LEGISLATURE TO ENACT LEGISLATION THAT WOULD MAKE TEXTING WHILE DRIVING A PRIMARY OFFENSE

WHEREAS, texting while driving makes the likelihood of a crash 23 times greater than driving while not distracted, according to the Virginia Tech Transportation Institute; and

WHEREAS, distracted driving is driving while performing another activity that shifts the driver's attention away from driving; and

WHEREAS, texting while driving is a form of distracted driving; and

WHEREAS, the National Highway Traffic safety Administration (NHTSA) reported an estimated total of 967,000 crashes in the United States involving distracted drivers in 2014; and

WHEREAS, in 2014, approximately 431,000 people were injured in crashes in the United States involving distracted drivers, according to the NHTSA; and

WHEREAS, in 2014, 3,179 people were killed in crashes in the United States involving distracted drivers, according to the NHTSA; and

WHEREAS, the concern of the American public over distracted driving has grown exponentially, resulting in the first-ever national distracted driving enforcement and advertising campaign in April 2014 by the United States Department of Transportation; and

WHEREAS, in April 2015, the United States Transportation Secretary continued the national campaign by announcing the "U Drive. U Text. U Pay." Campaign for Distracted Driving Awareness month; and

WHEREAS, the degree of cognitive distraction associated with mobile phone use is so high that drivers using mobile phones exhibit greater impairment than legally intoxicated drivers, according to a University of Utah study; and

WHEREAS, a number of local jurisdictions have made it illegal to use hand-held cellular devices while driving; and

WHEREAS, during the 2002 regular session, the Florida Legislature enacted Chapter 2002-179, Laws of Florida (Senate Bill 358), which preempted local governments from regulating the use of electronic communications devices in motor vehicles.

NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, by the Leon County Board of County Commissioners, that Leon County:

1. Urges the Florida Legislature to enact legislation that would make texting while driving a primary offense.

2. Directs the Clerk of the Board to transmit a certified copy of this resolution to the Governor, Senate President, House Speaker and the Chair and Members of the Leon County State Legislative Delegation.

3. Advocates for the passage of the legislation set forth in #1 above.

PASSED AND ADOPTED by the Board of County Commissioners of Leon County, Florida, this 24th day of October, 2017.

LEON COUNTY, FLORIDA

BY:_____
John E. Dailey, Chairman
BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS

ATTEST:
Gwendolyn Marshall, Clerk Of Court
LEON COUNTY, FLORIDA

BY:_____

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

OFFICE OF THE COUNTY ATTORNEY
LEON COUNTY, FLORIDA

BY:_____
Herbert W. A. Thiele
County Attorney

Leon County Board of County Commissioners

Agenda Item #5

November 14, 2017

To: Honorable Chairman and Members of the Board

From: Vincent S. Long, County Administrator

Title: Ratification of Board Actions Taken at the October 24, 2017 Workshop on the 2018 State and Federal Legislative Priorities

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 Nicki Paden, Management Analyst

Statement of Issue:

This agenda item seeks ratification of Board actions taken at the October 24, 2017 Workshop on the 2018 State and Federal Legislative Priorities.

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 Recommendation:

Option #1: Ratify the actions taken by the Board at the October 24, 2017 Workshop on the 2018 State and Federal Legislative Priorities.

Option #2: Adopt the Resolution supporting legislation that would make texting while driving a primary offense (Attachment #1)

Report and Discussion

Background:

Each year, the Board conducts a workshop with staff on the County's state and federal legislative priorities. On October 24, 2017, the Board held a workshop to discuss the legislative priorities for the 2018 state and federal sessions (Attachment #2).

Analysis:

Staff provided the Board with a report on seven appropriations requests, twelve projects for potential grant funding, nine state policy issues, and three federal policy issues proposed for the 2018 state and federal legislative sessions.

Appropriations Requests:

The appropriations requests approved by the Board were as follows:

Request:	Amount:	Project Phase:
Leon County-Tallahassee Critical Facilities Backup Generators	$2 million	Capital/Fixed Assets
Crooked Road Property Acquisition	$150,000	Property Acquisition
Leon Works Expo and Junior Apprenticeship	$100,000	Program Funding
Orchard Pond Greenway Trail, Phase II	$300,000	Design & Construction
Lake Henrietta Renovation	$1.5 million	Design & Construction
Fords Arm/Lexington Tributary Restoration	$4 million	Construction
Fred George Wetland Restoration	$1 million	Construction

In addition, the Board approved staff's recommendation of support for one anticipated community partner request:

- Support the City of Tallahassee's funding request for the installation of underground electric utility infrastructure.

As indicated in the workshop item, the Florida Legislature and Congress are expected to devote considerable attention this year to hurricane readiness and disaster recovery issues in the wake of Hurricanes Hermine, Matthew, Harvey, Irma, and Maria. The Florida House of Representatives appointed a Select Committee on Hurricane Readiness and Recovery for the 2018 session to specifically address pressing issues related to this topic, and several committees of the Florida Senate have also begun to receive presentations and engage in discussions regarding these issues. The Florida Legislature has indicated a possibility of allocating funding for disaster preparedness and/or mitigation issues during the upcoming session; however, committee discussions on disaster preparedness are just beginning in advance of the 2018 session and it is not yet clear what funding opportunities may materialize during session. As described below, the Board also approved state and federal policy statements supporting enhanced funding to support local hazard mitigation and disaster preparedness initiatives. Should opportunities arise to secure legislative funding in support of local preparedness and/or mitigation initiatives beyond those

discussed in the workshop (such as debris removal equipment), staff will pursue those opportunities reflective of the Board's general support in this area.

The Florida Legislature has released the project request forms that will be utilized for submitting appropriations requests for the 2018 legislative session. Staff is preparing these forms for submittal to the Legislature through our delegation members' offices to support the County's appropriations requests and will begin advocating for state and federal funding through the appropriate channels upon the Board's approval.

Projects for Potential Grant Funding:

Leon County has been successful in recent years securing over $100 million in upcoming funding through the Florida Department of Transportation (FDOT) Five-Year Work Program, the Springs Restoration Matching Grant Program administered by the Northwest Florida Water Management District (NWFWMD) for septic-to-sewer conversion projects, and others. The workshop recommended continuing the County's successful strategy of pursuing grant funding where appropriate, which best aligns major County projects with the most likely sources of state funding. The grant projects approved by the Board were as follows:

Request:	Amount:	Project Phase:
Centerville Trace Septic-to-Sewer Project	$1 million	Design
Harbinwood Estates Septic-to-Sewer Project	$2.5 million	Design & Land Acquisition
Woodville Sewer Project	$25 million	Construction
Leon South Regional Water System	$750,000	Design & Construction
Capital Circle Southwest	$10 million	Construction
Woodville Highway (Capital Circle to Paul Russell Road)	$29.7 million	Construction
Veterans Memorial Drive (CR 59) Bridge Replacement	$530,000	Design & Construction
Apalachee Regional Park Master Plan	$500,000	Design
St. Marks Headwaters Greenway Trails	$800,000	Construction
J.R. Alford Greenway Trails	$400,000	Construction
Williams Landing Improvements	$450,000	Design & Construction
Waterfront Drive Structure Elevation	$100,000	Flood Mitigation

Policy Requests:

The Board discussed state and federal policy issues that are expected to be considered during the 2018 legislative session. Staff presented nine state policy issues and three federal policy issues specific to Leon County. The issues presented by staff to the Board for the County's legislative priorities are as follows:

<u>State Policy Issues:</u>

1. Support the protection of the state workforce and oppose any reductions to state employee benefits.
2. Oppose statutory changes to Section 790.06, F.S. that would allow the concealed carrying of weapons into college or university facilities.

3. Support enhanced state funding to support local hazard mitigation and disaster preparedness initiatives.
4. Support legislation that protects and enhances funding for future development of the SunTrail Network including the Nature Coast Regional Connector.
5. Support the adoption of a Legislative Resolution on behalf of the State of Florida which supports the Gulf Coast Working Group's final report and its recommendations for the restoration of rail service in the Gulf Coast region.
6. Support legislation to create a statewide Animal Abuser Registry.
7. Support legislation that would change texting while driving to a primary offense.
8. 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.
9. Support the Florida Association of Counties 2017-2018 legislative efforts unless specific issues conflict with Leon County's interests.

Federal Policy Issues:

1. Support the Gulf Coast Rail Service Working Group's Final Report as well as federal funding through programs such as CRISI and REG to restore passenger rail service in the Gulf Coast region.
2. Support increased federal assistance for state and local disaster recovery and mitigation efforts.
3. Support the National Association of Counties 2017-2018 legislative efforts unless specific issues conflict with Leon County's interests.

Representatives from both Capital Alliance Group and Squire Patton Boggs gave remarks regarding the upcoming state legislative session and the 115th Congress (2nd Session), respectively. Staff will prepare the Board's legislative priorities in a Quick Reference Guide to assist Commissioners and the lobbying team in advocating for the Board's priorities.

In addition to the appropriations and policy issues listed above, the Board directed staff to include the following items in Leon County's 2018 State and Federal Legislative Priorities:

- **Lake Jackson Aquatic Preserve Management Plan**

  Issue: Lake Jackson was designated an aquatic preserve by the Legislature in 1973 for the purpose of maintaining the lake "essentially in its natural or existing condition." The Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP) first adopted the Lake Jackson Aquatic Preserve Management Plan in on July 23, 1991. The Management Plan provides direction on the protection of existing or essentially natural conditions in the lake and the restoration of degraded areas. Major recommendations provided in the plan include reducing the impacts of human activities and establishing a management program with other agencies on restoration projects that will improve water quality. Limited staffing

and funding are available for update of the Plan and the implementation of its recommendations.

County Position: Support full funding and staffing of the Lake Jackson Aquatic Preserve Management Plan through FDEP. ***(Add new legislative priority statement in State Policy Issues)***

- **Foreign Trade Zone Application**

  Issue: In 1934, the United States created the Foreign Trade Zone (FTZ) Program to improve the competitiveness of U.S. companies versus foreign based companies. The FTZ is a designated area within a country where imported goods can be stored or processed without being subject to import duty, helps level the playing field, and improves U.S. competitiveness by reducing operation costs. An FTZ helps to encourage value-added activities at U.S. facilities in competition with foreign alternatives by allowing delayed or reduced duty payments on foreign merchandise, as well as other savings. The advantages of having an FTZ can be the difference a company needs to have access to global markets and keep or locate manufacturing or distribution operations in the region. The benefits associated with businesses in the FTZs will vary depending upon the type of operation involved and authority granted by the Foreign-Trade Zones Board and Customs, but generally may include duty exemptions/deferrals, reduction or inverted tariffs, merchandise processing fee reductions, and others. In 2014, the Tallahassee City Commission authorized staff to pursue the creation of a FTZ at the Tallahassee International Airport. The City is currently working to complete prerequisite steps before finalizing its formal application to establish a Foreign Trade Zone.

  County Position: Support the City of Tallahassee's application for a Foreign Trade Zone at the Tallahassee International Airport. ***(Add new legislative priority statement in Federal Policy Issues)***

Options:

1. Ratify the actions taken by the Board at the October 24, 2017 Workshop on the 2018 State and Federal Legislative Priorities.
2. Adopt the Resolution supporting legislation that would make texting while driving a primary offense (Attachment #1).
3. Board direction.

Recommendation:

Options #1 and #2.

Attachments:

1. Resolution of Support for legislation that would make texting while driving a primary offense
2. October 24, 2017 Workshop on the 2018 State and Federal Legislative Priorities

RESOLUTION NO. _____

A RESOLUTION OF THE BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS OF LEON COUNTY, FLORIDA, SUPPORTING THE URGING OF THE FLORIDA LEGISLATURE TO ENACT LEGISLATION THAT WOULD MAKE TEXTING WHILE DRIVING A PRIMARY OFFENSE

WHEREAS, texting while driving makes the likelihood of a crash 23 times greater than driving while not distracted, according to the Virginia Tech Transportation Institute; and

WHEREAS, distracted driving is driving while performing another activity that shifts the driver's attention away from driving; and

WHEREAS, texting while driving is a form of distracted driving; and

WHEREAS, the National Highway Traffic safety Administration (NHTSA) reported an estimated total of 967,000 crashes in the United States involving distracted drivers in 2014; and

WHEREAS, in 2014, approximately 431,000 people were injured in crashes in the United States involving distracted drivers, according to the NHTSA; and

WHEREAS, in 2014, 3,179 people were killed in crashes in the United States involving distracted drivers, according to the NHTSA; and

WHEREAS, the concern of the American public over distracted driving has grown exponentially, resulting in the first-ever national distracted driving enforcement and advertising campaign in April 2014 by the United States Department of Transportation; and

WHEREAS, in April 2015, the United States Transportation Secretary continued the national campaign by announcing the "U Drive. U Text. U Pay." Campaign for Distracted Driving Awareness month; and

WHEREAS, the degree of cognitive distraction associated with mobile phone use is so high that drivers using mobile phones exhibit greater impairment than legally intoxicated drivers, according to a University of Utah study; and

WHEREAS, a number of local jurisdictions have made it illegal to use hand-held cellular devices while driving; and

WHEREAS, during the 2002 regular session, the Florida Legislature enacted Chapter 2002-179, Laws of Florida (Senate Bill 358), which preempted local governments from regulating the use of electronic communications devices in motor vehicles.

NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, by the Leon County Board of County Commissioners, that Leon County:

1. Urges the Florida Legislature to enact legislation that would make texting while driving a primary offense.

2. Directs the Clerk of the Board to transmit a certified copy of this resolution to the Governor, Senate President, House Speaker and the Chair and Members of the Leon County State Legislative Delegation.

3. Advocates for the passage of the legislation set forth in #1 above.

PASSED AND ADOPTED by the Board of County Commissioners of Leon County, Florida, this 24th day of October, 2017.

LEON COUNTY, FLORIDA

BY:_____
John E. Dailey, Chairman
BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS

ATTEST:
Gwendolyn Marshall, Clerk Of Court
LEON COUNTY, FLORIDA

BY:_____

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

OFFICE OF THE COUNTY ATTORNEY
LEON COUNTY, FLORIDA

BY:_____
Herbert W. A. Thiele
County Attorney

LEON COUNTY
End of Session Capitol Report
March 15, 2018

THE CAPITOL ALLIANCE GROUP
POWERFUL, EXPERIENCED, & TRUSTED

Provided by:

Capitol Alliance Group
106 E. College Ave, Suite 640
Tallahassee, FL 32301

I. CAPITOL NEWS

Budget- The Florida Legislature on Sunday approved an $88.7 billion state budget to end a dramatic legislative session that began with legislators dealing with the aftermath of one of the state's most damaging storms in Hurricane Irma and culminating with their response to the state's worst school shooting in history at Marjory Stoneman Douglas High School in Parkland.

Sine Die - Session came to an official close on Sunday after a late budgetary stalemate over disagreements on healthcare spending delayed a budget deal — the one thing the Constitution requires the Legislature to do — legislators missed a key deadline and were forced to extend their annual session by a few days, which was supposed to end Friday.

Tragedies - The Legislature began this year's session confronting the aftermath of Hurricane Irma, and subsequent projected budgetary shortfalls. They pivoted mid-session following the massacre at Broward County's Marjory Stoneman Douglas High School in Parkland on Valentine's Day. The mass shooting set off state and national protests demanding legislators enact stricter gun control measures and bolster security/hardening around all schools.

Funding Response - In response to the shooting and protests, legislators spent the last three weeks of session debating SB7026, which included $400 million to pay for more mental health services and efforts to fortify security in schools. The money needed was siphoned from funds previously dedicated to local projects submitted by House and Senate members, thus drastically changing the outcome for session "wins" as members return to their respective districts.

Limited Legislation - The 2018 legislative session may go down as one of the least "productive" in modern history. After 62 days in Tallahassee during the 2018 overtime (slightly) session, the Legislature passed 196 bills out of the 3,189 filed. That's a record number of bills filed and a record for the fewest number passed in at least 21 years. The Senate passed just 85 of its bills, 10 fewer than it did in 2017 and hundreds less than it regularly passed in the early 2000s.

Local Preemption - The big issue for Leon County and other local governments was the legislature's direct assault on local Home rule through a proliferation of various legislation pre-empting local ordinances on issues ranging from CRA's, Tree Trimming, Travel authorization, use of Tourist Development Tax monies, Fiscal reporting, and various others. There were approximately 18 bills filed that would have pre-empted local government regulations or required local governments to comply with state financial or auditing requirements that would countermand local processes. Our team worked tirelessly with the Florida League of Cities and Florida Association of Counties to fight these bills and were highly successful in defeating bills, such as the CRA bill, on the last day of the session.

The **Capitol Alliance Group** team remained committed to the Leon County's legislative agenda and issues throughout the duration of the 2018 Legislative Session. The **CAG** continued to lobby vigilantly against local government preemption legislation and championed for our budgetary requests.

II. NEWS FROM AROUND THE STATE

➢ Ten Big Issues Of The 2018 Legislative Session

BUDGET: Lawmakers passed an $88.7 billion budget for the fiscal year that starts July 1, though they were forced to extend the session by two days to finish the spending plan. The budget includes increased funding for education, with per-student spending in the kindergarten through 12th-grade system going up $101.50. The Senate also pushed through increased funding for nursing homes, while the House blocked a Senate attempt to change the way some Medicaid money is distributed to hospitals.

HEALTH CARE: After years of legal battles in the hospital industry, lawmakers approved a plan to revamp the approval of new trauma centers. They also approved a long-discussed proposal that could lead to the use of "direct primary care" agreements, which involve patients and doctors contracting directly for primary care, reducing the role of insurers. The House, however, was unable to convince the Senate to go along with eliminating the controversial "certificate of need" regulatory process for hospitals.

HIGHER EDUCATION: Throughout his term as Senate president, Stuart Republican Joe Negron has made a top priority of revamping the higher-education system. Gov. Scott on Sunday signed a wide-ranging bill that includes permanently expanding Bright Future scholarships. The bill also calls for expanding some need-based aid programs and would require the state university system to use a four-year graduation rate as part of its performance-funding formula, instead of the current six-year measure.

HURRICANE IRMA: Legislators came into the session still grappling with the effects of Hurricane Irma, which slammed into the state in September and caused billions of dollars in damage. The House and Senate took steps such as ratifying rules for nursing homes and assisted living facilities to have backup generators and fuel supplies to help keep the facilities cool. Scott's administration issued the rules after residents of a sweltering Broward County nursing home died after Irma knocked out the building's air-conditioning system.

INSURANCE: The two highest-profile insurance issues of the session involved proposals to eliminate the no-fault auto insurance system and revamp a controversial practice known as "assignment of benefits." In the end, however, both issues died. The House approved repealing no-fault, which includes a requirement that motorists carry personal-injury protection, or PIP, coverage. But the proposal couldn't get through Senate committees. Similarly, the Senate did not approve changes sought by insurers in assignment of benefits.

K-12 EDUCATION: House Speaker Richard Corcoran and other school-choice

supporters got a victory Sunday when Scott signed a controversial bill that will expand voucher-like scholarship programs. The bill includes creating the "hope scholarships" program, which will help pay for children who have been bullied in public schools to transfer to private schools. The bill also includes a heavily debated change that targets teachers' unions whose membership falls below 50 percent of the employees they represent.

OPIOID EPIDEMIC: In one of the final issues decided during the session, lawmakers late Friday approved a bill to stem the opioid epidemic that has caused a surge in overdoses across the state. A key part of the bill calls for placing limits on prescriptions for opioids. In most cases, the bill would place three- or seven-day limits on prescriptions, though it includes exemptions for people who are terminally ill, need palliative care or suffer from major trauma. The idea behind the limits is to prevent patients from getting addicted to painkillers.

PARKLAND AFTERMATH: The Feb. 14 shooting deaths of 17 people at Marjory Stoneman Douglas High School in Parkland forced legislators to quickly deal with school-safety issues and spurred a contentious debate about gun laws. Scott on Friday signed a $400 million package that includes improving mental-health services and allowing trained employees to bring guns to schools. The package also raises the minimum age to 21 and imposes a three-day waiting period for people buying rifles and other long guns. The National Rifle Association quickly filed a federal lawsuit challenging the age restriction.

TAX CUTS: Getting ready to hit the campaign trail, legislators Sunday approved a bill that includes about $170 million in tax breaks. The measure includes holding a three-day tax "holiday" in early August to allow back-to-school shoppers to buy clothes and school supplies without paying sales taxes. A similar seven-day "holiday" will be held in early June for residents to buy hurricane supplies. The bill also includes tax breaks for farmers and ranchers who suffered damage in Hurricane Irma and would trim a lease tax paid by many businesses.

TEXTING WHILE DRIVING: With support from Speaker Corcoran, it appeared lawmakers this year could approve a long-discussed idea to toughen Florida's ban on texting while driving. But the proposal did not make it through the Senate, at least in part because of concerns about racial profiling of minority drivers. Currently, texting while driving is a "secondary" offense, meaning motorists can only be cited if they are pulled over for other reasons. The proposal would have made it a primary offense, with police able to pull over motorists for texting behind the wheel.

III. HIGH PRIORITY LEGISLATION

1. **Community Redevelopment Agencies: S**weeping community redevelopment agency bills were filed in both chambers this session. HB 17 by Representative Jake Raburn (R-Valrico) passed the full house early on in session. The bill was subsequently sent to the Senate in messages. The Senate was preoccupied with their

own similar (but limited) bill, filed by Senator Tom Lee (R-Brandon). Senator Lee's bill (SB 432) was approved by only one of its four committees of reference. In the interim, the House hedged their bets and utilized Representative Ingolia's HB 883 as a vehicle to tack on the CRA language. The **CAG** team, in unison with the League of Cities and Florida Association of Counties, were able to kill Representative Caldwell's late amendment to HB 883, which would have incorporated several onerous provisions related to CRAs and growth management. The following were encompassed in the proposed amendment:

- Lines 275-277 – CRAs may be created only by special act of the Legislature.
- Lines 377-381 – CRAs may not make grants to nonprofit organizations for socially beneficial purposes.
- Lines 382-392 – CRAs may not invest in sports facilities or land adjoining a sports facility.
- Lines 54-124- Oppressive new lobbyist registration requirements
- Lines 62-202 – Legislatively overrides local comp plan designations of Urban service boundaries and rural lands within 3 miles of any university campus, including satellite campuses.

2. **Concealed carrying of weapons** – on College or University campuses, died.

3. **Sports Franchise Facilities** - legislation to preempt local governments from financially supporting professional or amateur sports facilities passed the House, however we were able to successfully keep it from moving in the Senate.

4. **Texting While Driving -** passed the House, but was held hostage in the Senate, thus died. The bill sought to make texting while driving a primary offense.

5. **Tourist Development Tax** - that would allow for expanded use of tourist taxes for infrastructure and water projects passed the House but died in the Senate in messages. However, the language was included in the major tax bill, HB 7087. This allows local governments greater flexibility in the use of these funds.

6. **Tree Trimming Preemption** - by Senator Steube SB 574 and Representative Katie Edwards-Walpole HB 521, dealt with the pre-emption of municipality rights regarding the issuance of permits for tree trimming within certain rights-of-way. The bills passed the House, however gained little traction in the Senate, and died.

7. **Vacation Rentals-** Senator Greg Steube (R-Sarasota) introduced SB 1400 which initially would have preempted regulation to the State. After considerable discussion in two committees, the bill was amended against the request of the sponsor to allow some local regulation. The regulation would have been limited to uses and number

of occupants, but the regulations would have had to be uniform for all residentially zoned properties. This bill was approved by votes of 4-2 and 9-1 in two committees but it was never heard in the Appropriations Committee. It died in committee.

The House companion bill, HB 773, was filed by Representative Mike La Rosa (R-St. Cloud). This bill was not as extensive in scope as the Senate version, but Representative La Rosa attempted to amend the bill in committee to be more in line with SB 1400. He was forced to withdraw the amendment, as he did not have the votes in support. The bill was approved by its only committee of reference and was placed on the House calendar, but it was never voted upon. It died on the floor on the last day of Session.

8. **Travel Restrictions-** HB 815 by Representative Avila, R-Hialeah and SB 1180 by Senator Steube, R-Sarasota died in the Senate, after garnering traction and making it to the floor in the House. The bills sought to require all approved travel to be posted on the county's or municipality's website. The **CAG** team worked with stakeholders to squeeze the Senate from taking up the bill and proposed amendment language focusing on exempting strong mayors.

9. **Protection of State Workforce** - Most state employees will go without a pay raise but a select few will see more money. There is a 7-percent hike for Florida Highway Patrol, Florida Department of Law Enforcement and the Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission officers – 10 percent for those with 10 years of service.

   Officers for the Department of Juvenile Justice will see a 10-percent pay raise; Firefighters will get a $2,500 bump in salaries; Supreme Court justices are in line for a 36-percent raise if Scott signs off on it. The new state budget provides a $54,400 raise for each of the seven justices, increasing their salaries to $220,600.

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Attachment #4: State Budget Allocations within Leon County

Project Descriptions	Type of Funding	Amount
Water Quality Projects		
Tallahassee - Water Tower to Sustain Water Supply During Hurricanes (HB 3723)(Senate Form 2286)	Water Project	$300,000
Transportation and Infrastructure Projects		
SR 10 (US 90) from SR 20 Blountstown Hwy to N Duval St	Hiway Safety Constr/Grants	$1,089,293
SR 373 Orange Ave from SR 263 Capital Circle to SR 61 S Monroe St	Preliminary Engr Consult	$1,500,000
City of Tallahassee Transit Operating Assistance	Public Transit Dev/Grants	$1,188,980
SR 265 Magnolia Dr from SR 20 (US 27) Apalachee Pkwy to 7th Ave	Resurfacing	$2,014,885
SR 263 (US 319) C.C. from SR 61 Crawfordville to CR 2203 Springhill Rd	Right-Of-Way Land Acq	$4,200,000
SR 363 Woodville Hwy from Gaile Avenue to SR 363/Paul Russell Rd	Right-Of-Way Land Acq	$4,493,400
Tallahassee Safe Routes to School - Multiple Locations	Arterial Highway Constr	$1,122,686
Tallahassee International Airport Rehab/Reconstuct South Apron	Aviation Dev/Grants	$1,250,000
Tallahassee Regional Airport Access & Roadway Realignment, SIS	Aviation Dev/Grants	$1,250,000
Tallahassee Regional Airport Runway 18/36 Reconstruction	Aviation Dev/Grants	$2,000,000
Historical and Cultural Projects		
621 Gallery, Inc.	Cultural & Museum Grants	$1,212
Anhinga Press, Inc.	Cultural & Museum Grants	$1,000
Florida Art Eduation Association, Incorporated	Cultural & Museum Grants	$1,914
Florida Association of Museums Foundation, Inc.	Cultural & Museum Grants	$4,387
Florida School Music Association, Incorporated	Cultural & Museum Grants	$3,907
Florida State University - Museum of Fine Arts	Cultural & Museum Grants	$4,301
Florida State University Foundation, Inc.	Cultural & Museum Grants	$9,445
Goodwood Museum and Gardens, Inc.	Cultural & Museum Grants	$4,742
John Gilmore Center for African American History and Culture	Cultural & Museum Grants	$2,844
Lemoyne Art Foundation, Inc	Cultural & Museum Grants	$1,594
Tallahassee Community College - Word of South	Cultural & Museum Grants	$8,536
Tallahassee Little Theatre, Inc.	Cultural & Museum Grants	$4,632
Tallahassee Museum of History and Natural Science, Inc.	Cultural & Museum Grants	$9,926
Tallahassee Symphony Orchestra, Inc.	Cultural & Museum Grants	$6,148
Tallahassee Youth Orchestras, Inc	Cultural & Museum Grants	$2,639
Tallahassee-Leon County Cultural Resources Commission	Cultural & Museum Grants	$8,999
The Artist Series of Tallahassee, Inc	Cultural & Museum Grants	$2,169
The Florida Music Education Association, Inc.	Cultural & Museum Grants	$9,703
The Tallahassee Bach Parley, Inc.	Cultural & Museum Grants	$2,327
The Tallahassee Ballet, Inc.	Cultural & Museum Grants	$5,737
Young Actors Theatre of Tallahassee, Inc.	Cultural & Museum Grants	$5,817
Florida A&M University - Apalachicola Hill Neighborhood Survey	Historic Preservation Grants	$43,000
The Rector, Warden and Vestrymen at St. John's Church at Tallahassee - Foundation Stabilization	Historic Preservation Grants	$50,000
St. John's Church at Tallahassee - St. John's Episcopal Roof, Masonry and Windows Repairs	Historic Properties Restoration	$419,900
Education & Local Economy		
Florida State University (College of Medicine)	Autism Program	$1,224,008
School Readiness Services	Early Learning Services	$9,439,517
Voluntary Prekindergarten Program	Early Learning Services	$4,977,954
Florida State University - College of Business	Education Fixed Capital Outlay	$8,500,000

Attachment #4: State Budget Allocations within Leon County

Project Descriptions	Type of Funding	Amount
Florida State University - Earth Ocean Atmospheric Sciences Building, Phase I	Education Fixed Capital Outlay	$12,959,263
Florida State University - Interdisciplinary Research Commercialization Bldg (IRCB)	Education Fixed Capital Outlay	$9,500,000
Florida State University Schools - Hurricane Special Needs Shelter (HB 3105) (Senate Form 1723)	Education Fixed Capital Outlay**	$2,000,000
Communication/Autism Navigator	Exceptional Education	$1,353,292
Tallahassee Community College	Florida College System Lottery	$7,596,608
Tallahassee Community College	Florida College System Program Fund	$23,569,582
Florida State University	Florida Diagnostic and Learning Resources Centers	$450,000
Family Café (HB 2559) (Senate Form 1258)	RBAP*/Exceptional Education	$500,000
Florida Alliance of Boys and Girls Clubs	RBAP*/Mentoring/Student Assistance Initiatives	$3,652,768
Teen Trendsetters	RBAP*/Mentoring/Student Assistance Initiatives	$300,000
Help Me Grow Florida Network (Senate Form 1695)	RBAP*/Partnership for School Readiness	$2,233,957
African American Task Force	RBAP*/School and Instructional Enhancements	$100,000
Black Male Explorers	RBAP*/School and Instructional Enhancements	$164,701
Holocaust Task Force	RBAP*/School and Instructional Enhancements	$100,000
Florida A&M University - Crestview Education Center	RBAP*/Universities - Grants and Aids	$1,500,000
Florida State University - Boys & Girls State	RBAP*/Universities - Grants and Aids	$100,000
Florida State University - Charles Hilton Endowed Professorship (VETOED)	RBAP*/Universities - Grants and Aids	$300,000
Florida State University - College of Law Scholarships/Faculty	RBAP*/Universities - Grants and Aids	$846,763
Florida State University - Florida Campus Compact (VETOED)	RBAP*/Universities - Grants and Aids	$514,926
Florida State University - Student Veterans Center	RBAP*/Universities - Grants and Aids	$500,000
Leon Adults with Disabilities Program	RBAP*/Vocational Rehabilitation	$225,000
Tallahassee Community College Adults with Disabilities Program	RBAP*/Vocational Rehabilitation	$25,000
FAMU-FSU College of Engineering	Universities - Grants and Aids	$14,410,073
Florida A&M University	Universities - Grants and Aids	$142,893,029
Florida State University	Universities - Grants and Aids	$532,321,716
Florida State University - Tallahassee Veterans Legal Collaborative (HB 2539) (Senate Form 1817)	Universities - Grants and Aids	$400,000
Florida State University Medical School	Universities - Grants and Aids	$47,907,058
Florida A&M University	Universities - Lottery Funds	$15,911,082
Florida State University	Universities - Lottery Funds	$42,137,298
Florida State University Medical School	Universities - Lottery Funds	$605,115
Public Schools Workforce Education Program Funds	Workforce Education	$6,322,703
Health & Human Services		
Bond Community Health Clinic, Inc. (Senate Form 2304) (VETOED)	Health	$340,000
Foundation for Healthy Floridians (HB 4137)(Senate Form 2064) (VETOED)	Health	$750,000
The Apalachee Center - Civil treatment services	RBAP*/Substance Abuse and Mental Health	$1,593,853
The Apalachee Center - Forensic treatment services	RBAP*/Substance Abuse and Mental Health	$1,401,600
Early Childhood Court Program--FSU Center for Prevention & Early Intervention Policy (Senate Form 2243) (VETOED	Specialty Court Program	$386,120
Apalachee Center (HB 2309) (Senate Form 1818)	Substance Abuse and Mental Health	$750,000
Apalachee Center- Children's Community Action Treatment (CAT) team (HB 2307) (Senate Form 1802)	Substance Abuse and Mental Health	$500,000
Area Agency on Aging of North Florida, Inc.	RBAP*/Elder Affairs	$105,571

Attachment #4: State Budget Allocations within Leon County

Project Descriptions	Type of Funding	Amount
Other Appropriations		
Disaster Response Resiliency and Statewide Readiness - America's Second Harvest of the Big Bend (HB 3349) (Senate Form 2118)	Emergency Preparedness and Response	$1,000,000
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	$2,714,588
Multi-County Appropriations		
Bethel Ready4Work - Tallahassee Reentry Program (HB 2761) (Senate Form 1798) (Gadsden, Jefferson, Leon, Wakulla)	Reentry Program	$150,000
Peace Hubs: Inner City Gun Violence Prevention Initiative (HB 3551) (Senate Form 1954) (Broward, Duval, Leon, Miami-Dade)	Delinquency Prevention and Diversion Program	$1,000,000
University Lab Schools- Equivilent Millage (Alachua, Leon, Palm Beach, St. Lucie, Broward)	Education Fixed Capital Outlay	$6,194,326
Regional Education Consortium Services (Calhoun, Franklin, Gadsden, Gulf, Holmes, Jackson, Jefferson, Leon, Liberty, Madison, Taylor, Wakulla, Walton, Washington)	Panhandle Area Educational Consortium	$700,000
Urban League of Broward County, Inc. (Broward, Miami-Dade, Orange, Palm Beach, Hillsborough, Duval, Leon, Pinellas)	RBAP*/Minority Communities Crime Prevention Programs	$2,437,835
Learning for Life (HB 3879) (Senate Form 1397)(Duval, Escambia, Hillsborough, Lee, Leon, Miami-Dade, Orange, Pinellas)	School and Instructional Enhancements	$500,000
Total *(excluding vetoes and multi-county appropriations)* :		**$928,020,276**

Memorandum

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From: Squire Patton Boggs LLP
Date: April 9, 2018
Subject: Federal Legislative and Regulatory Action Relevant to General Local Government Interests in 2018

This report provides a comprehensive update for local governments and their partners highlighting actions on notable federal legislation, administration, and regulatory issues thus far in 2018. It is important to note that the memorandum provides only a high-level perspective; detailed reports were provided as events unfolded in Congress and the Administration.

ISSUE AREA REVIEW AND FORECASTS

- PRESIDENTIAL EXECUTIVE ORDERS 2
- BUDGET/APPROPRIATIONS 2
- IMMIGRATION/HOMELAND SECURITY/PUBLIC SAFETY 5
- TRANSPORTATION/INFRASTRUCTURE 7
- HOUSING AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT 10
- TAX 12
- TRADE 13
- ENERGY AND ENVIRONMENT 15
- WATER 18
- HEALTHCARE 19
- NUTRITION 24
- TELECOMMUNICATIONS 25
- CYBERSECURITY 26

PRESIDENTIAL EXECUTIVE ORDERS

Since our last update in January, President Trump has signed eight executive orders:

- Termination of Presidential Advisory Commission on Election Integrity;
- Streamlining and Expediting Requests to Locate Broadband Facilities in Rural America;
- Supporting Our Veterans During Their Transition From Uniformed Service to Civilian Life;
- Protecting America Through Lawful Detection of Terrorists;
- President's Council on Sports, Fitness, and Nutrition;
- 2018 Amendments to the Manual for Courts-Martial, United States;
- Federal Interagency Council on Crime Prevention and Improving Reentry; and
- Taking Additional Steps to Address the Situation in Venezuela.

BUDGET/APPROPRIATIONS

BIPARTISAN BUDGET AGREEMENT

In February, Congressional leaders announced a two-year, $300 billion budget agreement to increase the spending caps for FY 2018 and FY 2019 that were imposed by the *Budget Control Act of 2011* (P.L. 112-25), commonly referred to as sequestration. The President signed the *Bipartisan Budget Act of 2018* (P.L. 115-123) on February 9, which also provided $89.3 billion in emergency disaster relief funding to address 2017 weather events, suspended the debt ceiling through March 1, 2019, and included a fifth FY 2018 Continuing Resolution to fund the government through March 23. With regard to discretionary spending caps, the budget agreement:

- Increases FY 2018 defense spending by $80 billion and nondefense spending by $63 billion; and
- Increases FY 2019 defense spending by $85 billion and nondefense spending by $68 billion.

FY 2018 OMNIBUS

The budget agreement enabled appropriators and Congressional leaders to finalize the FY 2018 spending process on March 23 – after five Continuing Resolutions and two (inconsequential) government shutdowns.

Despite having six weeks to pull together an omnibus package, contentious debate over border security/wall, the NY/NJ Gateway project, and other issues held up the release of the bill and forced Congressional leaders to introduce and hold votes on the 2,000+-page measure in less than 48 hours.

The $1.3 trillion FY 2018 Omnibus (P.L. 115-141) contained mostly good news for local governments and their partners. Many critical programs that were proposed for elimination by the President in his FY 2018 Budget Proposal were instead funding at higher levels than in FY 2017. Additionally, a six-month extension of the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) reauthorization and the Fix NICS bill were attached to the omnibus. Following are some key FY 2018 funding highlights (comprehensive programmatic funding details are included in the attached FY 2018 appropriations chart):

- $4 billion to address the opioid epidemic;
- $1.6 billion for border security, not including a concrete border wall;

- $225.5 million for COPS Hiring ($31 million increase);
- $507 million for the State Homeland Security Grant Program ($40 million increase);
- $630 million for the Urban Area Security Initiative (UASI) ($25 million increase);
- $249 million for the National Predisaster Mitigation Fund ($149 million increase);
- $2.9 billion for the Clean Water and Drinking Water State Revolving Loan Funds ($600 million increase);
- $63 billion for the Water Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Act (WIFIA) ($33 million increase);
- $37.1 billion for NIH ($3 billion increase);
- $5.2 billion for the Child Care and Development Block Grant ($2.4 billion increase);
- $1.4 billion for the HOME Investment Partnerships Program ($412 million increase);
- $3.3 billion for Community Development Block Grants ($300 million increase);
- $30.3 billion for Public and Indian Housing ($2.8 billion increase);
- $2.65 billion for FTA's Capital Investment Grants ($232 million increase); and
- $1.5 billion for TIGER ($1 billion increase).

POSSIBLE FY 2018 RESCISSION PACKAGE

Prior to signing the FY 2018 Omnibus, the President threatened to veto the package, primarily because it did not include funding for the border wall, but he also mentioned the haste of the bill's passage, the lack of a DACA fix, and increased domestic spending as additional reasons for his dislike of the legislation.

In issuing the veto threat, the President also called for reinstatement of the line-item veto, which requires a constitutional amendment; however, the Supreme Court ruled that procedure unconstitutional in 1998. Instead, the White House, along with House Majority Leader Kevin McCarthy (R-CA), has been exploring the use of another budgetary procedural tool authorized under the *Congressional Budget and Impoundment Control Act of 1974*, the presidential rescission. The presidential rescission, which has not been utilized in over two decades, allows passage of spending cuts proposed by the president with a simple majority in both chambers.

The White House must send its rescission package to Congress within 45 working days of the bill's signing - approximately mid-June - specifying the amount of funding to be removed from each account or project. Congress would then translate this into legislation and forward to the Appropriations Committees, which have 25 days to act, although, after 25 days, any Member can file a discharge petition to bring the bill up for a vote. During this timeframe, the funding is held by the agencies. If no action is taken, or if the congressional vote fails, the agencies can begin spending the money.

While rescissions have been utilized, most recently under Presidents Ronald Reagan and Bill Clinton, this move would essentially amount to Republicans reneging on the recent bipartisan budget agreement and taking back funds they appropriated less than a month ago. It would certainly jeopardize Democratic cooperation on FY 2019 appropriations – and other legislative matters – heading into the mid-term elections.

HOUSE VOTE ON BALANCED-BUDGET AMENDMENT

To appease conservative Republicans who opposed the budget agreement and in response to today's Congressional Budget Office report that forecasts the deficit reaching $1 trillion within the next two years and possibly hitting $2 trillion within the next ten years, the House will vote this week on a balanced-budget amendment (H.J. Res 2). The measure is unlikely to see any action beyond the House vote, as constitutional amendments require a two-thirds majority vote in both chambers and ratification by three-fourths of U.S. States.

FY 2019 ADMINISTRATION BUDGET REQUEST

On February 12, President Donald Trump submitted his $4.4 trillion federal budget request for FY 2019, "An American Budget," to Congress. Similar to his FY 2018 Budget Request, the proposal includes increased federal spending for the military, infrastructure, and border security, while cutting federal healthcare programs like Medicare and Medicaid.

Released on the same day as the legislative outline for his infrastructure package, the FY 2019 Budget Request suggests that Congress appropriate $200 billion for infrastructure in an attempt to spur $1.5 trillion in infrastructure investment with state, local, and private partners over the next 10 years. The White House also requests $85.5 billion in discretionary funding for the Department of Veterans Affairs and proposes $23 billion for border security and immigration enforcement, including $18 billion for southern border wall construction. The Budget Request calls for nearly $17 billion for the Department of Health and Human Services and additional funding through a variety of different agencies, to address the nation's opioid epidemic. The Budget Request cuts mandatory spending by $1.66 trillion over the next decade, primarily through cuts to Social Security, Medicare, and Medicaid.

Consistent with the President's FY 2018 Budget Request, the FY 2019 proposal would eliminate or zero out funding for a number of agencies and programs, including:

- Community Development Block Grant
- HOME Investment Partnership Program
- HUD Veteran Affairs Supporting Housing (VASH)
- Public Housing Capital Fund
- HUD Choice Neighborhoods
- Transportation Investment Generating Economic Recovery (TIGER)
- Low Income Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP)
- Emergency Food and Shelter Program
- State Criminal Alien Assistance Grants
- Economic Development Administration (EDA)
- The Manufacturing Extension Partnership
- 21st Century Community Learning Centers
- The Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality
- The Advanced Research Projects Agency
- The Corporation for National and Community Service
- The Institute of Museum and Library Services
- The National Endowment for the Arts
- The National Endowment for the Humanities

Comprehensive programmatic funding details of the Administration's Budget Request are included in the attached FY 2019 appropriations chart.

FY 2019 APPROPRIATIONS

The late resolution to the FY 2018 budget process leaves Congress only six months to finalize FY 2019 appropriations bills. The House and Senate Appropriations Committees have been holding department/agency budget hearings and are in the process of soliciting programmatic and report language requests from Members.

IMMIGRATION/HOMELAND SECURITY/PUBLIC SAFETY

DEFERRED ACTION FOR CHILDHOOD ARRIVALS (DACA)

Following President Trump's decision to terminate the Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals (DACA) program by March 5, Congress considered proposals designed to codify DACA protections under federal statute or provide similar relief to eligible DREAMers residing in the U.S.

In February, Senate Majority Leader Mitch McConnell (R-KY) held votes on four amendments to a legislative vehicle for immigration reform, the *Broader Options for America Act* (H.R. 2479). Senators were provided a rare opportunity to offer amendments to the bill to address DACA codification, authorize funding for the construction of a wall along the U.S. southern border, or otherwise amend immigration law. Each proposal failed to reach the 60 votes required for passage.

House Republicans also unsuccessfully attempted to whip votes for a proposal authored by House Judiciary Committee Chairman Bob Goodlatte (R-VA) and House Homeland Security Chairman Mike McCaul (R-TX), which would increase mandatory minimum sentences for repeat border crossings and restrict sanctuary jurisdictions from receiving Byrne JAG, Community Oriented Policing Services, and State Criminal Alien Assistance Program funding. The bill would also provide eligible DREAMers with temporary protected status for a three-year period, but would not provide a path to permanent citizenship.

The failed attempts to pass legislation providing long-term relief for DREAMers leave Congress' path to DACA codification unclear, particularly following a nationwide judicial stay on the President's termination of the program.

U.S. District Judge Nicholas Garaufis issued a ruling requiring the Trump Administration to process applications for DACA renewals while litigation over the program's termination continues. In issuing his order, Judge Garaufis argued that the President's rationale for terminating DACA – that it was unconstitutional and indefensible – was "arbitrary and capricious."

In compliance with Judge Garaufis' injunction, the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) began accepting and adjudicating requests for DACA renewals. If granted, DACA renewals are valid for two years from the date of issuance.

BORDER WALL/IMMIGRATION

The FY 2018 Omnibus provides $1.6 billion for border security, as requested by the President in his FY 2018 Budget Request, but does not provide funding for a concrete wall, additional U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) agents, or new detention beds. In addition to $1.3 billion for border security technology, the bill provides $641 million for new border fencing and levees, specifically in the Rio Grande Valley Sector, Texas and San Diego Sector, California. The bill also includes:

- $445 million for the replacement of existing primary pedestrian fencing;
- $38 million for border barrier planning and design;
- $42 million to address cross border tunnel threats;
- $87 million for Remote Video Surveillance Systems;
- $20 million for ground sensors; and
- $224 million for opioid detection and non-intrusive inspection equipment.

In March, President Trump visited San Diego, California to examine U.S. Customs and Border Protection's (CBP) border wall prototypes, which the agency is testing for anti-breaching, anti-climbing, and anti-digging capabilities.

On April 4, President Trump signed a Memorandum for the Secretary of Defense, the Attorney General, and the Secretary of Homeland Security titled "Securing the Southern Border of the United States." The Memorandum directs the Secretary of Defense to support DHS in enhancing border security by deploying National Guard personnel along the U.S. southern border. The Secretary of Homeland Security is to provide any training or instruction necessary for military personnel and, in coordination with the Attorney General and Secretary of Defense, determine other actions that might be required to protect the southern border, including the deployment of additional law enforcement and U.S. military resources. According to Secretary of Homeland Security Kirstjen Nielsen, the National Guard must be deployed under a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the Governors of each border state.

SANCTUARY CITIES

As noted above, the House and Senate have unsuccessfully attempted to pass legislation restricting federal funding from sanctuary jurisdictions while federal courts continue to consider lawsuits over the Administration's executive order titled "Enhancing Public Safety in the Interior of the United States." However, the Department of Justice (DOJ) is withholding FY 2017 Byrne JAG allocations due to the ongoing litigation.

The Administration launched a new legal challenge against sanctuary policies, filing litigation against the State of California in the U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of California. DOJ's complaint argues that three California State laws (A.B. 450, S.B. 54, and A.B. 103) interfere with ICE's enforcement of federal immigration law and violate the Constitution's supremacy clause. In recent days, the Orange County Board of Supervisors voted 6-1 to join the Administration's litigation against the State of California. In response, California Attorney General Xavier Becerra has issued guidance to California law enforcement agencies clarifying their responsibilities under state law.

On April 6, President Trump signed a Presidential Memorandum titled "Ending 'Catch and Release' at the Border of the United States and Directing Other Enhancements to Immigration Enforcement."

The Memorandum follows an Executive Order (EO) from January 25, 2017 titled "Border Security and Immigration Enforcement Improvements", in which President Trump directed the Secretary of Homeland Security to issue policy guidance ending the Obama-era "Catch and Release" policy. The April Memorandum directs the Secretary of Homeland Security to provide a memo to the President within 45 days detailing measures that have been pursued to end "Catch and Release" practices. The Secretaries of State and Homeland Security are also directed to submit a report to the President outlining diplomatic measures that are being taken against countries that refuse to "expeditiously accept" repatriation of their nationals.

MARIJUANA

In January, the Department of Justice (DOJ) announced it was lifting an Obama-era policy that prevented federal authorities from enforcing federal marijuana policy in states where the drug is legal. In a memorandum proclaiming this decision, Attorney General Jeff Sessions gave authority to federal prosecutors to decide whether to enforce federal laws despite state policy when contemplating prosecutions related to marijuana activities.

Senators Cory Gardner (R-CO) and Lisa Murkowski (R-AK), along with Democratic colleagues, quickly denounced the decision by DOJ, with Senator Gardner noting the decision "directly contradicts what Attorney General Sessions told me prior to his confirmation… I am prepared to take all steps necessary, including holding DOJ nominees, until the Attorney General lives up to the commitment he made to me prior to his confirmation."

The FY 2018 Omnibus maintained language prohibiting the federal government from using funds to intervene in state operations of medical marijuana - it is not immediately clear how DOJ's new approach will be affected by this budget rider.

TRANSPORTATION/INFRASTRUCTURE

INFRASTRUCTURE PROPOSAL

On February 12, the Administration released the President's long-awaited infrastructure proposal, providing further details on the principles the Administration has been discussing since the President released his FY 2018 Budget Request last May.

As expected, the proposal calls for $200 billion in direct federal funding over 10 years for new infrastructure grant programs, increased funding for Department of Transportation (DOT) and United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) loan programs, expanded Private Activity Bonds (PABs), and a federal capital financing fund. The proposal does not identify a revenue source for this new spending. In several fundamental ways, the plan seeks to rewrite the rules of how infrastructure projects are advanced and funded at the federal level.

The plan offers a significantly reduced federal share for infrastructure project grants under its Infrastructure Incentives Initiative, shifting greater funding responsibility to states and local governments. At the same time, the plan greatly expands infrastructure finance tools that provide lower-cost loans to both public and private infrastructure project sponsors and makes long-sought improvements to several categories of infrastructure PABs to provide privately-advanced projects with enhanced access to tax-exempt debt. Beyond PABs, the plan includes several tools to increase private

sector infrastructure investment, including liberalized tolling provisions, simplified rules for the disposition of federal assets, and support for asset recycling.

With the stated aim of completing federal environmental and other permitting approvals within two years, the proposal would significantly revise a number of federal environmental review and project delivery requirements, including requirements under the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA). Additionally, the proposal would provide state and local governments more control over infrastructure projects through the delegation of permitting authority and relaxed federal requirements for smaller projects. State and local governments would also be permitted to repay the federal portion of completed infrastructure projects to release them from the federal requirements associated with federal infrastructure grants.

Congressional Democrats have already voiced opposition to the proposal, arguing that the plan's $200 billion is insufficient to address the nation's growing backlog of infrastructure needs, and that the plan shifts funding burdens to states and localities but offers no solution to the chronic shortfall in revenues to the Highway Trust Fund.

Since the release of the Trump Administration's infrastructure proposal in mid-February, several Congressional committees have held hearings to evaluate the plan as they begin the process of drafting their own infrastructure legislation. House Speaker Paul Ryan (R-WI) recently said Congress may elect to include infrastructure provisions in other related bills slated to move in 2018, such as the Water Resources Development Act (WRDA) and Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) reauthorization legislation, rather than passing a single comprehensive infrastructure bill.

Last week, DJ Gribbin, President Trump's infrastructure policy adviser, announced that he will be departing the White House. DJ Gribbin was the architect and lead advocate for advancing the Trump Administration's infrastructure proposal.

FY 2018 TRANSPORTATION APPROPRIATIONS

The FY 2018 Omnibus provided a meaningful increase in funding for surface transportation programs above Fixing America's Surface Transportation (FAST) Act-authorized levels, including $834 million for Federal Transit Administration programs and $2.52 billion for Federal Highway Administration programs, and provided an increase of $1 billion for Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) programs. These funding increases were made possible under the terms of the two-year budget deal reached earlier this year.

The bill provided $1.5 billion for the Transportation Investment Generating Economic Recovery (TIGER) grant program, a $1 billion increase over FY 2017. The bill also provided $2.645 billion – above the $2.30 billion authorized in the FAST Act – for the Capital Investment Grants (New Starts/Small Starts) program and directs the Secretary to administer the CIG program in accordance with the procedural and substantive requirements of 49 U.S.C. § 5309.

The $1 billion increase for FAA Airport Improvement Program (AIP) funding will be distributed as discretionary grants with priority for non-primary, non-hub, and small hub airports.

Many consider this increased infrastructure funding to be a "down payment" on the Administration's $200 billion infrastructure proposal. However, stakeholders are pressing Congress to remain committed to advancing a comprehensive infrastructure funding proposal during FY 2018.

FEDERAL AVIATION ADMINISTRATION (FAA) REAUTHORIZATION

The FY 2018 Omnibus also included an extension of FAA programs through September 30, 2018, providing Congress with additional time to consider a long-term FAA reauthorization.

Recently, House Transportation and Infrastructure (T&I) Committee Chairman Bill Shuster (R-PA) agreed to halt his efforts to include a controversial air traffic control (ATC) reform proposal in the upcoming FAA reauthorization. The provision had been included in the House T&I Committee-passed *21st Century Aviation Innovation, Reform, and Reauthorization Act* (H.R. 2997). Previously, Senate Commerce Committee Chairman John Thune (R-SD) indicated he was open to removing a provision relaxing copilot training hour requirements, which was opposed by Democrats, that was included in the Commerce Committee's *Federal Aviation Administration Reauthorization Act of 2017* (S. 1405). Both of these developments make it more likely that Congress will adopt a long-term reauthorization this year.

In March, Chairman Shuster said that a long-term FAA reauthorization could be considered on the House Floor as early as the late spring or early summer. FAA reauthorization is considered a must-pass bill, and Congress is likely to pass either another short-term extension or a long-term reauthorization before FAA programs expire on September 30.

AUTOMATED VEHICLES (AVS)

Senators continue working to resolve outstanding differences in order to pass the *American Vision for Safer Transportation through Advance of Revolutionary Technologies* (AV START) *Act* (S. 1885) by voice vote.

Senate negotiators continue to work to amend the AV START Act's safety-related provisions following the first pedestrian fatality caused by an AV in Tempe, Arizona and a National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA) and National Transportation Safety Board (NTSB) investigation into a fatal Mountain View, California highway accident that took place while a vehicle's Autopilot functionality was engaged.

Senators Dianne Feinstein (D-CA), Kirsten Gillibrand (D-NY), Ed Markey (D-MA), Richard Blumenthal (D-CT), and Tom Udall (D-NM) are seeking amendments to clarify the delineation of federal, state, and local regulatory authority over AVs. The Senators are also working to ensure the bill applies to automated driving systems with partially autonomous functionality and are negotiating amendments designed to enhance the bill's cybersecurity safeguards, consumer privacy protections, and transportation data planning reporting requirements.

Meanwhile, NHTSA continues to work on the third iteration of the agency's Federal Automated Vehicles Policy (AV 3.0), which will be expanded to include guidelines on multimodal autonomy, including for trucks, rail, and sea vessels. NHTSA has been accepting stakeholder feedback on its last iteration of AV guidance, *Automated Driving Systems 2.0: A Vision for Safety*. Secretary of Transportation Elaine Chao has indicated that AV 3.0 may be unveiled as early as summer 2018.

Additionally, the FY 2018 Omnibus provided $100 million to DOT for an AV research and development program to fund planning, research, and demonstration grants for AV technologies. The bill directs Secretary Chao to develop a holistic AV spending plan designed to enhance DOT's understanding of AV technologies for the benefit of both commercial motor vehicle and light duty vehicle safety, which is to include methods and criteria for measuring the cybersecurity safeguards deployed in AVs.

Of the $100 million provided, $60 million is directed to demonstration projects that test the feasibility and safety of AV deployments. State, local, and tribal governments, transit agencies and authorities, metropolitan planning organizations, and other subdivisions of state or local governments are to be eligible applicants for such demonstration projects. The bill also directs the Secretary of Labor and Secretary of Transportation to conduct a comprehensive analysis of the impact of AV technologies on drivers and commercial motor vehicle operators, including labor displacement.

UNMANNED AIRCRAFT SYSTEMS (UAS)

In March 2018, the FAA issued guidance for waiver or authorization approvals for UAS emergency operations under a Special Government Interest (SGI) process. As UAS operations become increasingly important for first responders and natural disaster recovery, FAA's guidance was issued to facilitate expedited UAS operational approval for emergency circumstances, such as firefighting, search and rescue, law enforcement, infrastructure restoration, disaster recovery claims, and media coverage.

The FAA is also expanding testing of an automated processing and approval system for UAS operation requests in airport-controlled airspace. Currently, UAS operators must receive explicit approval from FAA to conduct UAS operations in airport-controlled airspace, and approval for such operations requires a lengthy 19-step manual application process. FAA will roll out the new automated approval system, the Low Altitude Authorization and Notification Capability (LAANC), in phases between April 30, 2018 and September 13, 2018. The FAA expects the LAANC to provide near real-time authorizations for UAS operations in airport-controlled airspace.

The FY 2018 Omnibus provided $12 million to support FAA's UAS Center of Excellence at Mississippi State University and $10 million to support UAS research activities at the FAA. The bill also directs the FAA to submit a report to the House and Senate detailing the agency's efforts to develop a UAS Traffic Management (UTM) system to integrate UAS into U.S. National Air Space (NAS).

HOUSING AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

LOW INCOME HOUSING TAX CREDIT

The FY 2018 Omnibus contained two key provisions from the Cantwell-Hatch *Affordable Housing Improvement Act* (S. 548).

The first is an increase in the annual Housing Credit allocation of 12.5 percent, effective for four years (2018-2021), which is the first increase to Housing Credit authority in a decade. Secondly, it includes a provision authorizing income averaging in Housing Credit properties, on a permanent basis, upon enactment of the bill. Income averaging would allow Housing Credit properties to serve households earning up to 80 percent of area median income (AMI), so long as the average income limit in a property remains at or below 60 percent of AMI. The higher rents that households with incomes above 60 percent of AMI can afford will help offset lower rents for households at the lower end of the income spectrum, providing for deeper affordability, greater income mixing, and greater financial feasibility for many properties. These changes are intended to help offset the impact of the lowered corporate tax rate from 35% to 21% in the recently passed tax bill, *The Tax Cut and Jobs Act* (Public Law 115-97), which threatens to reduce the value of the Housing Credits to corporate investors. Some experts estimate that the lowered corporate tax rate would significantly reduce investor demand for the Housing Credit and could result in 20,000 fewer homes built under the program each year.

Meanwhile, Senator Maria Cantwell (D-WA) recently added a number of cosponsors to the bipartisan legislation she co-authored with Senator Orrin Hatch (R-UT), the *Affordable Housing Improvement Act* (S. 548), which brings the total to 38 cosponsors in the Senate. The House version (H.R. 1661) has reached 143 cosponsors, which is just shy of one-third of the House. This legislation, among other provisions, contains the minimum four percent Housing Credit rate and a further expansion of the credit.

FY 2018 OMNIBUS APPROPRIATIONS

As previously reported, the FY 2018 Omnibus provided a strong rebuke to the President's FY 2018 and FY 2019 Budget Requests and a surprising 10 percent increase in Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) funding levels, including, most notably:

- A $412 million increase in the HOME Investment Partnerships Program to $1.36 billion;
- A $300 million increase in the Community Development Block Grant program to $3.3 billion;
- A $1.7 billion increase in Project Based Rental Assistance to $11.5 billion; and
- An $800 million increase in the public housing capital fund.

The bill flat funds the HUD office of Fair Housing and Equal Opportunity and prohibits HUD from directing local governments to change their zoning laws under the agency's Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing (AFFH) rule or with the AFFH assessment tool.

Other funding levels affecting housing programs can be found in the attached FY 2019 appropriations chart.

FY 2019 DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT BUDGET REQUEST

On March 20, HUD Secretary Ben Carson testified before the House Committee on Appropriations Transportation, Housing and Urban Development, and Related Agencies (THUD) Subcommittee on the Administration's proposed FY 2019 Budget Request. Members of the subcommittee questioned the proposed HUD budget as well as recent reports of Dr. Carson's alleged misuse of funds. Members from both parties expressed concerns regarding the president's proposed elimination of important programs like Community Development Block Grants (CDBG), the HOME Investment Partnership program (HOME), the National Housing Trust Fund (HTF), and Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS (HOPWA). Dr. Carson defended the budget cuts as part of the Administration's attempt to decrease the national debt.

Dr. Carson discussed several new HUD proposals, including a major shift in public housing. In his opening remarks, the secretary stated, "HUD is proposing to pivot from the current financially unsustainable public housing model and, working with public housing authorities, seeks a new way to produce and preserve the affordable housing that so many families need." The President proposed cutting funding from the public housing capital repairs fund and investing more in public-private partnerships like the Rental Assistance Demonstration (RAD) program. Ranking Member David Price (D-NC) questioned this course of action, particularly because the proposed budget does not increase funding for Housing Choice Vouchers, which would be necessary to effectively expand RAD.

Dr. Carson also defended the decision to eliminate funding for CDBG, stating that the Department of the Treasury's new Opportunity Zones program would produce $2.2 trillion of investments in local communities. Subcommittee members did not ask Dr. Carson about proposed rent increases and work requirements, because the issues are outside of the appropriations subcommittee's jurisdiction, but Ranking Member Price stated that the proposed changes would shift the agency's costs onto residents.

Dr. Carson answered questions regarding safe housing for human trafficking victims, the elimination of training materials for inclusion of LGBTQ communities, funding for blighted housing, reduced funding for the HUD-Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing (VASH) program, affordable housing in rural communities, and disaster housing recovery. In response to many questions regarding budget request amounts, Dr. Carson reminded the subcommittee that the proposal was only a suggestion and promised to use any funding appropriated as effectively as possible.

TAX

ADVANCE REFUNDING BONDS

The Tax Cuts and Jobs Act of 2017 (P.L. 115-97), which was passed last December, eliminated or severely curtailed a number of tax provisions that were favorable to state and local governments, despite efforts to maintain them. This included the elimination of the tax exemption for advance refunding bonds, which are used to repay outstanding debt beyond 90 days of a bond's call date to take advantage of lower interest rates in the municipal market.

Allowing bonds to have one advance refunding over the lifetime of the bonds provided governments the ability to restructure debt and lower borrowing costs, ultimately saving money for municipalities and ratepayers. However, this new change to the tax code makes it more expensive for states and local governments to take advantage of favorable interest rates. The elimination of this tax break is expected to generate $17.3 billion in interest funds for the federal government between 2018 and 2027.

However, legislation (H.R. 5003) was recently introduced by Representatives Randy Hultgren (R-IL) and C.A. Dutch Ruppersberger (D-MD), the Chair and Vice Chair of the U.S. House Municipal Finance Caucus, which would reinstate the tax exemption for advance refunding bonds. The bill currently has four additional cosponsors and was last referred to the House Committee on Ways and Means. A companion bill has yet to be introduced in the Senate.

LOW INCOME HOUSING TAX CREDIT

(*More detailed information on this issue is included in the "Housing and Community Development" section on page 21 of this memorandum.*)

The FY 2018 Omnibus contained two key provisions from the Cantwell-Hatch *Affordable Housing Improvement Act* (S. 548): (1) an increase in the annual Housing Credit allocation of 12.5 percent, effective for four years (2018-2021); and (2) a provision authorizing income averaging in Housing Credit properties on a permanent basis.

OPPORTUNITY ZONES

The Tax Cuts and Jobs Act of 2017 (P.L. 115-97) established a new economic development program in which "Opportunity Zones" are designated to encourage long-term private investments in low-income communities by providing a federal tax incentive to promote capital investments in these areas nationwide.

The Opportunity Zones program provides a tax incentive for investors to reinvest their unrealized capital gains into "Opportunity Funds" that are dedicated to investing into Opportunity Zones. Opportunity Zones are designated by governors and confirmed by the Department of the Treasury, and once

established, remain in effect for 10 years. The underlying incentives with this program relate to the tax treatment of capital gains, and are tied to the longevity of an investor's stake in a qualified Opportunity Fund, providing the greatest benefit to those who hold their investment for 10 years or more.

Earlier this year, governors were asked to nominate up to 25 percent of their state's Low-Income Community census tracts for Opportunity Zone designation. For example, if a state has 500 low-income census tracts, 125 may be designated as Opportunity Zones. Low-Income Community census tracts are generally defined in Section 45D(e) of the tax code as:

- Tracts in which the poverty rate is at least 20 percent;
- Tracts in which the median family income does not exceed 80 percent of the statewide median family income if located outside of a metropolitan area; or
- Tracts in which the median family income does not exceed 80 percent of the statewide median family income or the metropolitan area median family income, whichever is higher.

Governors had until March 21, or until April 20 if they requested a 30-day extension, to nominate low-income census tracts to be designated as Opportunity Zones. Once the Department of the Treasury receives the nominations, it will designate the nominated tracts as qualified Opportunity Zones within 30 days.

ONLINE AND REMOTE SALES TAX

Despite efforts by supporters, language was not included in the FY 2018 Omnibus to allow states, counties, and local governments to collect existing sales taxes on remote and online purchases from vendors in other states. Under current law, states, counties, and municipalities are not able to collect existing sales taxes on purchases from vendors that are located in other states, which causes them to forgo revenue. The Government Accountability Office estimates that the 45 states that currently have sales taxes could collect an estimated $8 billion to $13 billion annually in sales taxes on products sold remotely via online and mail order.

The U.S. Supreme Court is scheduled to hear arguments on April 17 on *South Dakota v. Wayfair* – a court case that addresses the remote sales tax issue and could offer a ruling allowing these existing taxes to be collected.

TRADE

In the first quarter of 2018, the Administration announced the results of three major trade enforcement actions.

Section 201 Investigations. In late January 2018, President Trump exercised his authority under Section 201 of the *Trade Act of 1974* to impose tariffs and other trade restrictions on imports of washing machines and solar panels. The investigations were launched at the request of U.S. domestic industry representatives in mid-2017 and sought to determine whether increased imports were a substantial cause of serious injury to domestic producers.

Section 232 Investigation. On March 8, President Trump signed proclamations establishing new tariffs on certain steel and aluminum imports under the *Trade Expansion Act of 1962*, as amended (19 U.S.C. § 1862), also known as the "Section 232 investigations." The Administration launched the separate but

parallel investigations in April 2017. Following a report by the U.S. Department of Commerce, interagency review, and a public comment period, President Trump enacted a 25 percent tariff on covered steel imports and a 10 percent tariff on covered aluminum imports starting on Mach 23. These duties – which have no expiration and apply in addition to any existing duties, charges, or fees – are expected to have immediate economic effects all along supply chains. Users of covered products based in the United States may file petitions to exclude their products from the tariffs, and several U.S. trading partners are negotiating with the Trump Administration to exclude their exports completely. While several countries currently enjoy temporary relief from the tariffs (until May 1) as they continue to negotiate a longer-term exclusion, South Korea – which agreed to cap its steel exports to the United States at 70 percent of the 2015-2017 average – is the only one to have reportedly reached a permanent deal.

Section 301 Investigation. On March 22, President Trump signed a memorandum on the Section 301 investigation into China's technology transfer policies and Intellectual Property (IP) practices. The memorandum outlines a series of remedies that his Administration will take, including plans to: (1) increase tariffs on certain Chinese imports; (2) take action against China at the World Trade Organization; and (3) increase restrictions on Chinese investment in sensitive U.S. technology. The following week, the Administration unveiled a proposed list of over 2,000 goods from China that could face increased tariffs in the coming months. The Office of the U.S. Trade Representative is currently accepting public comments and will holding a hearing on the list of proposed goods.

The impacts of these actions are widespread. Importers of these goods are currently grappling with increased costs – especially for the Section 232 and 301 decisions – and are preparing petitions and comments seeking to carve themselves out of any tariffs. More broadly, U.S. producers are grappling with the impacts of retaliatory actions by major U.S. trading partners. For example, the European Union has prepared lists of U.S. goods that may be subject to tariffs in response to the Section 232 investigation. China has already implemented such tariffs, and prepared a detailed list of U.S. goods across a wide variety of sectors that could face harsh tariffs in response to a final Section 301 decision. Many stakeholders remain concerned the U.S. actions and consequent international responses may bring about trade wars that could hurt the U.S. and, more broadly, the global economy.

As part of the FY 2018 Omnibus adopted last month, Congress reauthorized the Generalized System of Preferences (GSP) trade preference program, which allows for the duty-free importation of select goods from eligible developing countries. Lawmakers failed to similarly advance Miscellaneous Tariff Bill (MTB) legislation, which would implement duty suspensions and reductions approved by the International Trade Commission over the last year and finalized in recommendations provided to Congress in early August. Despite strong support from the U.S. business community and a number of senior lawmakers, the MTB reportedly stalled over White House concerns that it would allow for duty-free imports from China.

U.S. officials are pushing to conclude talks to modernize the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) and continue to work out some of the technical issues related to amending the Korea-U.S. Free Trade Agreement (KORUS). The Trump Administration continues to advocate in favor of bilateral trade agreements, eschewing multilateral agreements. The Administration is therefore seeking to advance new bilateral agreements, naming the United Kingdom (UK), Japan, and countries in Africa and Southeast Asia as potential candidates for future trade negotiations.

NORTH AMERICAN FREE TRADE AGREEMENT (NAFTA)

As previously reported, on August 16, 2017, the United States, Mexico, and Canada formally launched the renegotiation of NAFTA. After seven formal rounds of talks, there has been progress in negotiations to modernize the agreement to address digital economy and to reflect the advent of the internet and e-commerce. However, several controversial proposals advanced by the United States remain sticking points for the other parties, including: (1) stricter rules of origin applying to autos and auto parts (and for the first time ever requiring a percentage of the auto/auto part content originate in the United States); (2) making participation in NAFTA's Investor State Dispute Settlement (ISDS) mechanism voluntary, a prospect major international businesses have warned could impact investment in large projects in North America; and (3) a new sunset provision that requires examination of the deal, potentially linked to trade balances, every five years.

Talks are now accelerating. The Trump Administration is reportedly pushing for the parties to announce a "deal in principle" by the Summit of the Americas on April 13-14. The NAFTA ministers held meetings in Washington the week before the Summit in an effort to push forward on progress and are reportedly increasingly optimistic that they will reach a deal. At least some of the impetus for accelerating talks appears to be getting a deal to the 115th Congress for a vote. If the agreement is sent to Congress before May 1, there is a chance lawmakers could still vote on it this year under the requirements set forth under Trade Promotion Authority (TPA). The July Mexican presidential election has also served as momentum for the increased pace of negotiations.

KOREA-U.S. FREE TRADE AGREEMENT (KORUS)

As previously reported, on July 12, 2017, the Trump Administration requested the first ever special session of KORUS Joint Committee under Article 22.2.4 of the deal.

Following several special meetings of the Joint Committee, on March 27, Senior Administration Officials announced the terms of the agreement reached with South Korea on an agreement in principle to update KORUS. The updated KORUS terms – which have yet to be formally released – reportedly include provisions aimed at increasing U.S. auto exports to South Korea and reducing regulatory barriers, a new side agreement on currency practices, and efforts to address KORUS implementation issues.

The Administration focused amending KORUS in areas that would not require changes to U.S. law, as a deliberate effort to avoid implicating TPA's notice and consultation requirements. This decision has been met with significant concern by lawmakers, who called for closer consultations with Congress. Furthermore, President Trump suggested he may hold finalizing the new KORUS agreement until after a "deal" is made with North Korea on its illicit nuclear program, suggesting the final agreement on the KORUS amendments may not be implemented for some time.

ENERGY AND ENVIRONMENT

CLEAN POWER PLAN

The Clean Power Plan (CPP) is a set of standards that were established in early August 2015 by the Obama Administration intending to reduce carbon emissions from power plants. Prior to the issuance of the CPP, power plants were allowed to emit unlimited amounts of carbon pollution, as no rules had

been previously established.

Last fall, Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Administrator Scott Pruitt declared he would begin to repeal CPP, saying "EPA proposes a change in the legal interpretation as applied to section 111(d) of the Clean Air Act, on which the CPP was based, to an interpretation that is consistent with the Act's text, context, structure, purpose, and legislative history, as well as with EPA's historical understanding and exercise of its statutory authority."

On March 27, EPA held its final listening session on the proposed repeal of CPP. EPA is currently accepting comments on its proposal until April 26. Comments can be filed here.

OZONE

As previously reported, several lawsuits were filed in December over EPA Administrator Scott Pruitt's failure to provide decisions regarding 2015 ground level ozone non-attainment designations for counties.

A federal court has since ruled that EPA was wrong to miss the October deadline to update designations and ordered the agency to provide designations by the end of April. EPA expects to complete "most" designations by April 30, with the exception of the San Antonio, Texas region, which is anticipated to be completed July 17.

WILDFIRE FUNDING

Congress provided guidance to the Department of the Interior (DOI) addressing wildfires in the FY 2018 Omnibus. In particular, Congress included an additional $500 million for suppression operations and a 10-year fix for the fire-borrowing problem. Congress also included a host of other provisions addressing wildfires highlighted below:

Fire Borrowing

- Establishes a 10-year average fire suppression cost at the FY15 level of $1.395 billion for FY 2020-2027.
- Establishes a fire suppression disaster account that, beginning in FY 2020, the US Forest Service (USFS) and DOI can access if their fire suppression costs are greater than the FY 2015 level. This account is separate and distinct from the Disaster Relief Fund.

National Fire Plan

- Directs USFS to review and update the National Fire Plan. The National Fire Plan was established in 2000 with the intent of actively responding to severe wildland fires and their impacts to communities while ensuring sufficient firefighting capacity for the future.

Fire Hazard Mapping Initiative

- Requires USFS to develop a fire hazard-mapping tool to help it identify and prioritize funding for hazardous fuel reduction projects and to target program funds.
- Recommends that USFS work with universities to develop this tool that will establish USFS's priorities for managing and fighting wildfires.

Categorical Exclusion for Wildfire Resilience Projects

- Provides new statutory categorical exclusion authority from the National Environmental Protection Act (NEPA) compliance for wildfire resilience projects.

- Builds upon the 2014 Farm Bill's insect and disease Categorical Exclusion.

Vegetation Management Framework

- Requires USDA and DOI to work with interested utilities to develop vegetation management plans for rights of way, sets timelines for approving plans, and addresses liability concerns for small utilities.

Federal Land Transaction Facilitation Act Reauthorization (FLTFA)

- Permanently reauthorizes FLTFA to address land transaction.

Good Neighbor Authority amendment

- The Good Neighbor Authority (GNA) allows USFS to enter into cooperative agreements or contracts with states and Puerto Rico to allow them to perform watershed restoration and forest management services on National Forest System (NFS) lands. The amendment allows for the reconstruction, repair, or restoration of roads related to GNA projects.

Cottonwood Fix

- Limits opportunities for litigation and allows enjoined projects to proceed.
- Establishes a process for the incorporation of new endangered species listings and critical habitat designations into forest plans.

Healthy Forest Restoration Act Improvements

- Expands use of action/no action to include fire and fuel breaks.

Stewardship contracting amendments

- Provides changes to cancellation ceiling, excess offset value, and annual reporting requirements.
- Extends the maximum term of stewardship contracts for up to 20 years where wildfire is a significant risk.

Section 102

- Provides for the department-wide expenditure or transfer of funds by the Secretary in the event of actual or potential emergencies including forest fires, range fires, earthquakes, floods, volcanic eruptions, storms, oil spills, grasshopper and Mormon cricket outbreaks, and surface mine reclamation emergencies.

Section 427

- Provides authority for the Secretary of the Interior to enter into training agreements and to transfer excess equipment and supplies for wildfires.

OFFSHORE WIND

On April 4, the DOI Bureau of Ocean Energy Management announced that the agency "is conducting a high-level assessment of all waters offshore the United States Atlantic Coast for potential future offshore wind lease locations." Comments are due May 21.

GHG EMISSIONS STANDARDS

On April 2, EPA Administrator Scott Pruitt made the highly controversial announcement that he will act to roll back the greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and fuel economy standards for cars and light trucks for model years 2022-2025. This could set up dual or multiple emission standards with which car manufacturers and their suppliers would have to comply. California currently has a Clean Air Act waiver to enforce its own stricter rules, and approximately 12 other states also follow California's stricter rules. If EPA acts to weaken the current standards, the action could lead to a patchwork of required

compliance for numerous areas in the U.S. According to press reports, most automakers are not calling for rolling back the standards.

ENERGY & ENVIRONMENT LEGISLATION

Below are several energy and environment-related bills that have recently moved in Congress:

House

- The House passed H.R. 3281, the *Reclamation Title Transfer and Non-Federal Infrastructure Incentivization Act,* which would change the process of transferring select Bureau of Reclamation (BOR) projects or facilities to local water users in order to incentivize new non-federal investment in water infrastructure and would change management of water and water-related facilities. While this bill passed the House Energy and Commerce Committee in July of 2017, in February, the DOI transmitted a proposal to Congress to expedite BOR title transfer process. The proposal is identical to the language of H.R. 3281, and is included in the Trump Administration's infrastructure proposal.
- The House passed H.R. 2371, the *Western Area Power Administration Transparency Act*, which would establish a pilot project to oversee costs, rates and expenditures of the Western Area Power Administration (WAPA).

Senate

- S. 1460, the *Energy and Natural Resources Act of 2017,* is the comprehensive bill that Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee Chairman Lisa Murkowski (R-AK) and Ranking Member Maria Cantwell (D-WA) have been working on for several years. The bill is being readied for Senate floor action; however, there is still an opportunity to request changes.

WATER

WATER INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE AND INNOVATION ACT (WIFIA)

This month, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) announced the availability of funding for the Water Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Act (WIFIA) program for FY 2018. Prospective borrowers seeking WIFIA credit assistance must submit a letter of interest by July 6.

The WIFIA program received $63 million in funding in the FY 2018 Omnibus, which more than doubles the program's funding from FY 2017. Leveraging private capital and other funding sources, these projects could support $11 billion in water infrastructure investment and create more than 170,000 jobs. This year's Notice of Funding Availability highlights the importance of protecting public health including reducing exposure to lead and other contaminants in drinking water systems and updating the nation's aging infrastructure.

For the FY 2017 funding round, EPA received 43 letters of interest from both public and private entities. After a robust, statutorily required review process, the WIFIA Selection Committee chose 12 prospective borrowers' projects to submit applications for loans for FY 2017.

WATERS OF THE U.S. (WOTUS) RULE

In January, EPA released its final rule delaying the effective date of the Obama Administration's "Waters of the U.S." (WOTUS) rule for two years. The Obama-era rule was originally scheduled to take effect on August 28, 2015, but was stayed by the Sixth Circuit Court of Appeals in October 2015.
This does not change current interpretation of WOTUS under the Clean Water Act – this action was performed as insurance before the Sixth Circuit Court of Appeals lifted its stay of the rule. Without the two-year delay from EPA, WOTUS would have gone into effect following the lift of the 6th Circuit's stay in the 37 states that are not covered by a hold put in place by a North Dakota district court.

This follows EPA's proposed rule from July, which initiated the first step in a comprehensive, two-step process intended to repeal and revise the definition of WOTUS consistent with President Trump's February 28, 2017 executive order (EO) directing EPA to revise the rule. As directed in President Trump's EO, the agencies plan to propose a new definition by taking into consideration the principles that Justice Scalia outlined in the *Rapanos* plurality opinion.

Shortly following the release of EPA's final rule delaying WOTUS, Attorneys General of 10 states (New York, California, Connecticut, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Jersey, Oregon, Rhode Island, Vermont, Washington) and the District of Columbia filed a lawsuit challenging EPA's authority to change the implementation date of a final rule.

EPA Administrator Scott Pruitt said that the agency is acting swiftly to write its own version of WOTUS, and plans to issue a proposal later this spring and finalize that new rule "by the end of the year."

WATER RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT ACT (WRDA)

The House Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure and the Senate Committee on Environment and Public Works have held several hearings this year to discuss potential policy solutions to addressing the nation's water infrastructure needs as the committees draft their 2018 Water Resources Development Act (WRDA). Chairpersons of both committees have emphasized their intent to continue the two-year cycle of passing WRDA and thus pass it before the end of 2018.

Based on discussion during these congressional hearings, WRDA 2018 may include measures to increase the transparency of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers' (USACE) selection process for projects that receive funding, streamline project delivery, and provide state and local governments greater control and flexibilities over USACE projects. Additionally, lawmakers have expressed interest in including measures that would expand USACE's authority to accept contributed funds from non-federal interests to expedite project execution – allowing authorized projects to progress without having adequate federal appropriations.

HEALTHCARE

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES SECRETARY CONFIRMATION

Following a series of hearings and some scrutiny from Democrats, the Senate confirmed the nomination of Alex Azar as Secretary of the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) on January 24 by a vote of 55-43. Secretary Azar most recently served as president of the U.S. division of Eli Lilly and

Company, and is the first person with a pharmaceutical industry background to lead HHS. During the administration of President George W. Bush, he served in a variety of roles at the department, including Deputy Secretary and General Counsel.

During his confirmation process, Democrats chiefly expressed concern with Secretary Azar's role in increased drug prices during his tenure at the pharmaceutical giant and disputed his commitment to addressing the issue, which continues to gain attention in Washington. As a Republican who has expressed opposition to the *Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act* (ACA/H.R. 3590) and abortion rights, Secretary Azar is largely expected to carry out the Trump Administration's healthcare agenda.

Specifically, Secretary Azar outlined four main objectives for the department while under his authority:

- Containing prescription drug prices;
- Ensuring affordable and available healthcare, mainly by seeking alternatives to the ACA;
- Promoting a largescale transition to value-based care; and
- Combating the nationwide opioid epidemic.

AFFORDABLE CARE ACT (OBAMACARE) REPEAL AND REPLACE

The Republican Congress and President Trump have faced sustained challenges when attempting to repeal and replace the Affordable Care Act (ACA), also known as Obamacare. Following a series of attempts to pass repeal measures in late 2017, Republican leaders disclosed during a January policy planning retreat that abolishing the health law is no longer a priority for the party in 2018. The Trump Administration continues to explore ways to dismantle the law through administrative actions, and some members of Congress have continued to advocate for their related legislative proposals. Additionally, House Speaker Paul Ryan (R-WI) has advocated for making incremental adjustments to U.S. healthcare policy through a variety of entitlement reforms.

Although federal policymakers have struggled to revamp Obamacare, some states have persisted in their efforts to abolish the health law. On February 26, 20 GOP-led states filed suit to block implementation of the ACA due to last year's repeal of the individual mandate penalty. In the lawsuit, the states argue that *The Tax Cuts and Jobs Act's* (P.L. 115-97) eradication of this fee nullifies the underlying power of taxation, and therefore the entire law. Plaintiffs include Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Indiana, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, West Virginia, and Wisconsin.

In January, Senator Bob Casey (D-PA) obtained an internal Trump Administration document that outlines 10 ACA-related proposals to be implemented through administrative and regulatory authorities. These proposals, many of which have since been enacted, include:

- Requiring 100 percent pre-enrollment verification of Special Enrollment Periods (SEPs);
- Tightening rules for insurance carriers related to premium grace periods;
- Shortening the open enrollment period to six weeks;
- Returning oversight authority for network adequacy to states;
- Permitting states to select Essential Health Benefit (EHB) benchmarks;
- Establishing expedited review and approval of Section 1332 state innovation waivers for both the individual and small group markets;

- Prohibiting providers from counseling patients to bypass Medicaid and Medicare coverage in favor of ACA marketplace plans;
- Encouraging states to experiment with alternative enrollment pathways;
- Returning authority to states for the review of benefit designs and formularies; and
- Modifying existing rules to allow states to develop "skinny" exchanges that cost less and rely on private sector participation.

The Administration's FY 2019 Budget Request solidified its anti-Obamacare stance by advocating for a two-part approach to repealing and replacing the health law. The proposed model mirrors last year's failed "Graham-Cassidy" bill, which would morph ACA funding into block grants for states, permit deep cuts to Medicaid, and encourage states to substantially loosen the law's insurance regulations and patient protections. Despite the Budget Request's inclusion of an ACA repeal and replace plan, it calls for more than $800 million in mandatory appropriations to allow for the continuation of federal Cost-Sharing Reduction (CSR) payments to insurers. The payments, which insurers rely on to lessen out-of-pocket costs for their poorest Obamacare customers, are highly controversial and disliked by many conservative members of Congress.

Additionally, in mid-February, the Trump Administration issued a proposed rule that would permit individuals to purchase less costly health insurance plans that do not meet the ACA's requirements for a period of 364 days. An existing Obama-era rule prohibits individuals from holding such short-term, limited duration policies for more than three months. The proposal is a direct result of a February 2017 Executive Order that advocates for the loosening of various Obamacare regulations. The U.S. Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS) is accepting comments on the proposed rule until April 23. Critics maintain that such policies further erode the stability of ACA marketplaces.

On Capitol Hill, Republicans were successful in delaying the ACA's "Cadillac tax" on high cost insurance plans, medical device tax, and health insurance tax through passage of a Continuing Resolution (CR) that funded the federal government through February 8. Senators Lamar Alexander (R-TN), Patty Murray (D-WA), Susan Collins (R-ME), and Bill Nelson (D-FL) continued to unsuccessfully advocate for the inclusion of their market stabilization and reinsurance packages in recent CRs and the FY 2018 Omnibus.

In late January, Representatives Ryan Costello (R-PA) and Collin Peterson (D-MN) co-sponsored a proposal to rival the *Lower Premiums Through Reinsurance Act of 2017* (S. 1835), which was introduced on a bipartisan basis by Sens. Collins and Nelson. The *Premium Relief Act* (H.R. 4666) primarily differs in its approach to providing states with funding to assist health insurers with high costs, and quickly gained the support of House Energy and Commerce (E&C) Committee Chairman Greg Walden (R-OR), as well as Freedom Caucus Chairman Mark Meadows (R-NC). Furthermore, the bill initiated a dialogue between House and Senate leaders to reconcile the various ACA reinsurance and market stabilization proposals.

Following several weeks of negotiations between Republicans in both chambers, Senators Alexander and Collins and Representatives Walden and Costello released draft legislation in mid-March, the *Bipartisan Health Care Stabilization Act of 2018* (BHCSA), which would stabilize the individual market by establishing a reinsurance program, funding CSR payments, and increasing 1332 waiver flexibilities.

In particular, the package's inclusion of Hyde Amendment protections to prevent federal funds from going to abortion services distanced Democratic members, as well as some conservative members who sought stricter anti-abortion language. Many conservative members also objected to the legislation's lack of codification for short-term, limited-duration insurance policies. Although authored by

Republicans, the bill would include some Democratic priorities such as restoring funds for ACA marketing and outreach.

BHCSA, as well as a related amendment offered by Senator Murray that omitted Hyde language and added a provision restricting short-term, limited-duration plans, were not included in the FY 2018 Omnibus. Leadership from both parties have expressed their exasperation with ACA stabilization negotiations, and future dealings surrounding the health law remain unclear.

CHILDREN'S HEALTH INSURANCE PROGRAM (CHIP)

Following months of uncertainty, Congress included six years of funding for CHIP in a CR that funded the federal government through February 8. The *Bipartisan Budget Act of 2018* (P.L. 115-123) later included an additional four years of funding for CHIP, as well as a two-year reauthorization of community health center funding. Congress retained the funding cliff that will require lawmakers to again negotiate offsets in advance of the program's next renewal.

The Congressional Budget Office (CBO) previously estimated that lengthier CHIP funding extensions are less costly to the federal government, as the program is ultimately cheaper than the subsidization of private market insurance for eligible children. While the combined 10 years of CHIP funding faced disapproval from some Republicans, lawmakers from both parties were largely pleased with the outcome.

MEDICAID WORK REQUIREMENTS

On January 11, the Trump Administration issued policy guidance that encourages states to establish work requirements for Medicaid recipients. In a letter to state Medicaid directors, the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services (CMS) Administrator Seema Verma outlined various standards for employment proposals targeting able-bodied, working-age Medicaid enrollees that are likely to be approved by her agency.

The guidance excludes Medicaid enrollees with disabilities, the elderly, pregnant women, and children from the employment rules. Additionally, states are prohibited from pursuing individuals with severe medical disabilities, and encouraged to modify requirements for those battling substance abuse disorders.

At the time of the guidance issuance, nearly a dozen states had sought 1115 waivers from the federal government to associate Medicaid benefit eligibility with job-related activities. These states include Arizona, Arkansas, Indiana, Kansas, Kentucky, Maine, Mississippi, New Hampshire, Utah, and Wisconsin. On March 5, following Kentucky and Indiana, Arkansas became the third state to obtain work requirement waiver approval from the Trump Administration. Additionally, in response to the policy guidance, Virginia's House of Delegates recently approved a bill that would direct the state's Medicaid agency to submit a work requirement waiver to CMS. This legislation is a component of negotiations between Republican state lawmakers and Virginia's Democratic governor to expand Medicaid under the ACA.

On January 24, Kentucky Medicaid beneficiaries filed a federal lawsuit challenging the Trump Administration's authority to implement program work requirements without congressional approval. While the outcome of the case remains unclear, some believe that a decision could have significant repercussions for other states seeking similar waivers.

OPIOID CRISIS

During the first few months of 2018, Congress and the Administration shifted a great deal of attention to combating the opioid crisis.

On January 19, the Administration extended its declaration of the opioid crisis as a Public Health Emergency (PHE) under the *Public Health Service Act* (H.R. 4624). Originally declared in October 2017, the order provided federal health agencies with additional authorities to hire addiction treatment specialists and reallocated some federal funds towards combatting the epidemic. However, some critics maintained that the declaration's lack of new and dedicated funding resources nullified its potential impact.

The House Committees on Energy and Commerce and Ways and Means, as well as the Senate Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions (HELP), have held numerous hearings to examine the epidemic and related legislative proposals. Specifically, the House Energy and Commerce Subcommittee on Health continues to evaluate more than 30 proposals ranging from bettering data sharing to strengthening the Food and Drug Administration's (FDA) authority to target illicit drugs in the mail. Leaders on the House Energy and Commerce Committee have committed to sending some of these bills to the House floor for consideration prior to May 28. The Senate Committee on Finance also signaled its intent to focus on the opioid epidemic in April, and recently solicited proposals to address the crisis from members.

Nearly $6 billion ($3 billion in FY 2018 and $3 billion in FY 2019) in funding to combat the opioid crisis, largely for the purpose of enhancing state grants, public prevention grants, and law enforcement activities related to substance abuse and mental health programs, was authorized by the *Bipartisan Budget Act of 2018* (P.L. 115-123). On February 27, Senators Shelley Moore Capito (R-WV), Rob Portman (R-OH), and Sheldon Whitehouse (D-RI) introduced the *Comprehensive Addiction and Recovery (CARA) 2.0 Act* (S. 2456). Informally known as CARA 2.0, the legislative package would boost funding authorization levels for programs enacted by the *CARA Act of 2016* (S. 524) to better align with the recent budget agreement. The bill would also institute supplementary policies to combat the opioid epidemic and authorize $1 billion in dedicated resources for evidence-based prevention, enforcement, treatment, and recovery programs. CARA 2.0 policy reform highlights include:

- Imposing a three-day limit on initial opioid prescriptions for acute pain, with exceptions for chronic pain or pain associated with various ongoing illnesses;
- Allowing physician assistants and nurse practitioners to prescribe buprenorphine under the guidance of a qualified physician;
- Permitting states to waive the cap on the number of patients a physician can treat with buprenorphine if evidence-based guidelines are followed;
- Mandating that physicians and pharmacists utilize state Prescription Drug Monitoring Programs (PDMPs) when prescribing or dispensing opioids;
- Increasing civil and criminal penalties for opioid manufacturers that fail to maintain meaningful controls to prevent opioid misuse; and

- Establishing a national standard for recovery residence programs.

Additionally, the FY 2018 Omnibus includes $3.6 billion to treat opioid addiction and provide for mental health services. Funding highlights include:

- $500 million for the National Institutes of Health (NIH), including funding for non-addictive painkiller research;
- $500 million for state opioid grants under the *21st Century Cures Act* (H.R. 34);
- $330 million for law enforcement grant programs, including those authorized by (*CARA*); and
- $476 million for HHS grants to help fight the opioid crisis, including funding for state PDMPs and the National All Schedules Prescription Electronic Reporting (NASPER) system.

Most recently, on April 4, the Senate HELP Committee unveiled bipartisan draft opioid legislation that would: expand FDA's authority to require that pharmaceutical manufacturers package specific drugs for a set duration of treatment; provide patients with simpler ways to dispose of unused opioid prescriptions; offer funding to promote efforts between FDA and the U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) to detect and seize illicit drugs; and direct FDA to streamline regulatory pathways related to the approval of non-addictive and non-opioid pain medications.

ZIKA

Legislative and administrative actions related to the Zika virus have been limited in recent months, although the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) continues to issue various diagnosis and treatment recommendations for congenital Zika syndrome.

NUTRITION

NUTRITION POLICIES

The current farm bill – legislation supporting various farm and food programs – expires in September 2018. Among other things, the farm bill provides nutrition assistance for low-income households through the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP), which provides food-purchasing assistance to eligible, low-income individuals, and the Emergency Food Assistance Program (TEFAP), which provides food products and federal support to emergency feeding organizations, such as food banks and food pantries. SNAP accounts for approximately 80 percent of total farm bill costs.

The President's FY 2019 Budget Request suggested combining the use of the current SNAP Electronic Benefit Cards with a United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) Food Box ("Harvest Box") that contains all shelf-stable, American-grown products provided directly to eligible households. The Harvest Boxes would contain "items such as shelf-stable milk, ready to eat cereals, pasta, peanut butter, beans and canned fruit, vegetables, and meat, poultry, and fish." The Administration noted that states would "have substantial flexibility in designing the food box delivery system through existing infrastructure, partnerships, or commercial/retail delivery services." The Office of Management and Budget requested $30 million for this fiscal year to start the program, and House Agriculture Chairman Mike Conaway (R-TX) has indicated a willingness to consider a pilot program in the farm bill. Senate Agriculture Chairman Pat Roberts (R-KS) suggested such an idea is a low priority for his committee. Overall, there has been widespread disapproval of this proposal from many parties, including hunger groups and retailers; they

have questioned the logistics of the proposal and expressed concerns over freedom of choice for beneficiaries.

Other stakeholders have suggested implementing incentives to reform SNAP in the next farm bill. The Healthy Incentives Pilot, passed as part of the 2008 farm bill, was implemented in Hampden County, Massachusetts, for a year beginning in 2011. This pilot allowed participants to earn $0.30 for every SNAP dollar spent on fruits and vegetables, which could then be spent on any SNAP-eligible food or beverage (up to $60 per household per month). This pilot showed an increase in average fruit and vegetable consumption for SNAP participants (about one-quarter cup per day). Additionally, the USDA's Food Insecurity Nutrition Incentive Grant Program supports projects to increase the purchase of fruits and vegetables among SNAP participants by providing incentives at the point of purchase.

Other proposals have included suggestions for prohibiting the purchase of "unhealthy" foods with SNAP benefits or changing SNAP to work more like the Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) by only allowing SNAP benefits to be used on certain foods. Of note, SNAP is intended to be used as supplemental income; participants, if restricted, could use other funds outside of SNAP benefits to obtain "unhealthy" or restricted items. Most Congressional members and Administration officials agree that it would be a difficult challenge to define "unhealthy" foods. In addition, programmatic complications and logistics may increase burdens on retailers. Lastly, SNAP and WIC have differing goals: while SNAP focuses on income transfer, WIC provides dietary prescriptions for low-income pregnant women and their young children (considered a high-risk population).

On the state level, earlier this year, the USDA denied Maine's request for a waiver that would ban soda, soft drinks, and candy from SNAP purchases. Several states are or have considered applying for waivers with USDA to similarly restrict food/beverage choice. Eight of those state bills failed in 2017, and there are currently bills pending in seven states either seeking waivers or acts of Congress to impose such restrictions on SNAP purchases. Bills in several states, including pending legislation in Delaware, have sought to limit SNAP purchases to those acceptable under the WIC program and the USDA MyPlate Nutrition Guide. While USDA has not granted any such request, these efforts strengthen the likelihood of changes to the farm bill.

Neither the House or Senate have released farm bill text to the public, but leaders of both the House and Senate Agriculture Committees have made public statements about their desire to hold committee markups as soon as mid-April.

NUTRITION PROGRAMS IN THE FY 2018 OMNIBUS

In the FY 2018 Omnibus SNAP was provided approximately $74 billion, The Emergency Food Assistance Program (TEFAP) was provided $64.4 million, child nutrition programs were provided $24.25 billion, and the Healthy Food Financing Initiative – a program designed to bring grocery stores and other healthy food retailers to underserved urban and rural communities across America – was provided $1 million.

TELECOMMUNICATIONS

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION REAUTHORIZATION

The FY 2018 Omnibus contained a bipartisan, bicameral agreement – the *Repack Airwaves Yielding Better Access for Users of Modern Services* (RAY BAUM's) *Act* (H.R. 4986) – reauthorizing the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) for the first time since 1990. The agreement allocates funds for television and radio broadcaster repack shortfalls, implements process reforms to improve the FCC's operational efficiency, and authorizes over $300 million for the FCC for each of fiscal years 2019 and 2020.

The bill also contained the bipartisan *MOBILE NOW Act* (S. 19), which initially passed the Senate by unanimous consent in August 2017. The bill:

- Directs the FCC to make additional spectrum available for mobile and fixed broadband by December 2020;
- Requires federal agencies to approve or deny siting applications on federal property within 270 days;
- Requires the Government Accountability Office (GAO) to recommend policies to increase the availability of broadband in low-income neighborhoods, particularly for elementary and secondary school-aged children; and
- Directs the Secretary of Transportation to support dig-once policies.

5G Broadband Deployment – Small Cell Siting and Local Authority

In 2017, the FCC issued two Notices of Proposed Rulemaking/Notices of Inquiry (NPRM/NOI) titled "Accelerating Wireline/Wireless Broadband Deployment by Removing Barriers to Infrastructure Investment" (17-79/17-83). At its March 22 meeting, FCC adopted a wireless infrastructure streamlining proceeding on a party line vote, with Democratic Commissioners Jessica Rosenworcel and Mignon Clyburn voting in opposition. The order exempts small cell facilities from National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) and National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) reviews to accelerate 5G broadband deployment.

Additionally, FCC's Broadband Deployment Advisory Committee (BDAC), which was charged with issuing recommendations to accelerate broadband deployment and reduce regulatory barriers to infrastructure investment, continues to face criticism for its bias toward telecommunication providers and lack of municipal representation. Citing the BDAC's industry-heavy makeup and lack of consideration for local perspectives, San Jose Mayor Sam Liccardo and New York City Chief Technology Officer Miguel Gamino have resigned from the Committee. BDAC Chair Elizabeth Bowles has stated that she expects final BDAC reports to be presented at the Committee's April 25 meeting and expressed hope that FCC Chairman Ajit Pai would appoint more local officials to the BDAC.

Infrastructure Initiative

Notably, the President's long-awaited infrastructure proposal does not include a dedicated funding stream for broadband infrastructure. The Administration proposed the establishment of a Rural Infrastructure Program providing $50 billion to states, under which broadband projects must compete against transportation, power and electricity, drinking water, and wastewater projects.

CYBERSECURITY

In January, Congress passed a bill (S. 139) extending the warrantless surveillance programs of the *Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act* (FISA) for six years (until December 31, 2023). President Trump signed the measure into law on January 19.

Congress attached the *Clarifying Lawful Overseas Use of Data Act* (CLOUD Act), to the FY 2018 Omnibus (*See* specifically Division V of H.R. 1625), which was signed into law on March 23.

The Congressional probes into Russia's election meddling and the related investigation being led by Special Counsel Robert Mueller continue to be a focus in Washington. In March, Republicans on the House Intelligence Committee concluded Russia had meddled in the 2016 U.S. elections, but added their investigation did not find proof that it was to sway the election in favor of President Trump. Ahead of the midterm elections later this year, states are working to bolster and safeguard their election administration from possible outside intrusions.

On March 27, President Trump renewed Executive Order 13757, as amended (December 26, 2016) and signed by his predecessor. The directive, which has been extended until April 1, 2019, empowers the Department of the Treasury to impose sanctions on foreign hackers and includes election interference as a punishable offense.

After multiple data breaches reported last year, Congress focused its attention in the first quarter of 2018 on media reports related to Facebook's data access policies. Some Congressional committees are looking to hold hearings early in the second quarter that will focus on data privacy and data mining concerns, including how it relates to elections.

SAFEGUARDING U.S. ELECTIONS

On February 13, Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) Director Mike Pompeo testified before the Senate Intelligence Committee that Russia continues to meddle in the United States, saying: "We have seen Russian activity and intentions to have an impact on the next election cycle." Director of National Intelligence Dan Coats and National Security Agency Director Adm. Mike Rogers affirmed the Russian interference as ongoing. While the activity was not described in detail, they shared it is related to disinformation campaigns.

Also on February 13, the Administration released its annual report accessing global threats. The report reflected Russian intelligence agencies will disseminate more false information over Russian state-controlled media and through fake online personas to exacerbate social and political divides in the United States. Cyber threats by foreign governments – Russia, China, Iran and North Korea – were identified in the report as a "low-cost tool of statecraft" increasingly being used "to achieve strategic objectives." At the Congressional hearing, Director Coats acknowledged the United States remains "behind the curve" in devising policies to penalize those that hack U.S. critical infrastructure, interfere in elections, attack U.S. financial institutions, or undermine the federal government.

Experts continue to highlight the following as identified election vulnerabilities: (1) the relative ease of hacking voting machines; (2) threats to voter privacy and registration systems; and (3) disinformation campaigns by foreign governments or malicious entities that are aimed at inciting discord or confusing voters. States have reportedly been taking steps to safeguard their election administration, including at least 36 states coordinating with or enlisting some help from the Department of Homeland Security or the National Guard in assessing and identifying potential threats to voter registration systems. Some states are also considering replacing their paperless voting systems with technology that produces voter

verified paper ballots ahead of the elections later this year. A few states reportedly have yet to provide cybersecurity training to election officials.

Via the FY 2018 Omnibus, Congress allocated $380 million to the Election Assistance Commission (EAC) to disburse to states toward shoring up digital defenses. California, New York, Florida, and Texas will receive the most money via grants, followed by Pennsylvania, Illinois, Ohio, and Michigan. The Senate also has another bill introduced, the *Secure Elections Act* (S. 2261), that – if it advances and is passed by both chambers – would authorize additional funds for states to address election interference concerns and to further bolster federal-state collaboration. There is currently no companion or related measure in the House.

CLOUD ACT

The *Clarifying Lawful Overseas Use of Data Act* (CLOUD Act) (H.R. 4943) modernized data privacy and government surveillance laws to reflect industry cloud computing practices. It amends the *Stored Communications Act* (SCA) of 1986 and allows federal law enforcement to compel U.S.-based service providers via warrant or subpoena to provide requested data stored on servers regardless of whether they are located within the United States or in foreign countries. The Department of Justice (DOJ) and major technology companies, such as Microsoft, Apple, and Google, supported passage of the CLOUD Act. Civil rights groups argued against the measure, citing Fourth Amendment rights against unreasonable searches and seizures. With the enactment of the CLOUD Act, DOJ requested at the end of March that the U.S. Supreme Court remand the *United States v. Microsoft Corp.* case back to lower courts where the case could be rendered moot.

ADMINISTRATION CHANGES

Via Twitter, President Trump announced a Cabinet change in March. He shared his intention to nominate CIA Director Pompeo as his next Secretary of State, shortly after Secretary of State Rex Tillerson returned from a trip to the African continent. Tillerson formally resigned from the position at the end of March.

Pompeo will have to undergo the Senate confirmation process for the new position; Republicans have a narrow margin of control in the chamber, which may complicate final approval of his nomination. Senator Rand Paul (KY) has already stated he opposes the nomination, and Senator John McCain (R-AZ) remains in Arizona, convalescing from cancer treatment.

Deputy Secretary of State John J. Sullivan is currently serving as the Acting Secretary of State. CIA Deputy Director Gina Haspel has been nominated to serve as the next CIA Director, pending Senate approval.

FY 2018 BUDGET/APPROPRIATIONS – FINAL OMNIBUS ANALYSIS

- **AGRICULTURE..... 1**
- **COMMERCE-JUSTICE-SCIENCE..... 2**
- **ENERGY & WATER 5**
- **HOMELAND SECURITY 7**
- **INTERIOR-ENVIRONMENT..... 9**
- **LABOR-HHS-EDUCATION..... 10**
- **TRANSPORTATION-HOUSING 16**
- **FINANCIAL SERVICES..... 21**

AGRICULTURE

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

	FY2017	President's FY2018	House FY2018	Senate FY2018	FY2018 FINAL
Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP)	$78.48 billion (mandatory)	$73.613 billion (mandatory)	$73.61 billion	$73.61 billion	$74.01 billion
The Emergency Food Assistance Program (TEFAP)	$19 million (discretionary)	$54 million (discretionary)	$59.4 million	$59.4 million	$64.4 million
Child Nutrition Programs	$22.794 billion (mandatory)	$24.2 billion (mandatory)	$24.28 billion	$24.243 billion	$24.25 billion
Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC)	$6.35 billion (discretionary)	$6.15 billion (discretionary)	$6.15 billion	$6.35 billion	$6.18 billion
Commodity Assistance Program	$315.14 million	$294 million	$317.1 million	$317.1 million	$322 million
Healthy Food Financing Initiative	$1 million	n/a	$1 million	$1 million	$1 million

	FY2017	President's FY2018	House FY2018	Senate FY2018	FY2018 FINAL
Food and Drug Administration (FDA) (Excluding User Fees)	$2.77 billion (discretionary)	$1.89 billion	$2.76 billion	$2.76 billion	$2.81 billion
Ebola/Zika Funding	$10 million	n/a (funding comes from Public Health and Social Services Emergency Fund)	---	$0	$0
Food Safety and Inspection Service (FSIS)	$1.03 billion (mandatory)	$1.25 billion (mandatory)	$1.04 billion	$1.04 billion	$1.06 billion

COMMERCE-JUSTICE-SCIENCE (CJS)

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

	FY2017	President's FY2018	House FY2018	Senate FY2018	FY2018 FINAL
Economic Development Assistance Programs	$237 million	$0	$140 million	$254 million	$262.5 million
Public Works Program	$100 million	$0	---	$100 million	$117.5 million
Economic Adjustment Assistance	$35 million	$0	---	$37 million	$37 million
Regional Innovation Program	$17 million	$0	---	$21 million	$21 million
National Institute of Standards and Technology	$954 million	$600 million	$865 million	$944 million	$1.19 billion
National Network for Manufacturing Innovation (NNMI)	$25 million	$15 million	$5 million	$15 million	$15 million
Hollings Manufacturing Extension Partnership (MEP)	$130 million	$6 million	$105 million	$130 million	$140 million

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE (DOJ)

	FY2017	President's FY2018	House FY2018	Senate FY2018	FY2018 FINAL
Department of Justice	$29 billion	$27.7 billion	$29 billion	$29.1 billion	$30.3 billion
State and Local Law Enforcement Grants	$1.27 billion	$940.5 million	$1.11 billion	$2.3 billion	$1.68 billion
Byrne Memorial JAG	$403 million	$332.5 million	$505 million[1]	$405 million	$415.5 million[1]
• Improved Police Responses to the Mentally Ill	$2.5 million	n/a		n/a	$2.5 million
• Smart Policing	$5 million	$5 million		$5 million	$5 million
• Violent Gang & Gun Crime Reduction	$6.5 million				$20 million
State Criminal Alien Assistance Program	$210 million	$0	$230 million	$100 million	$240 million[1]
Victims of Trafficking	$45 million	$45 million	$45 million	$45 million	$77 million
Second Chance/Offender Reentry	$68 million	$48 million	$68 million	$70 million	$85 million
Comprehensive School Safety Initiative	$50 million	$20 million	$45 million	$50 million	$75 million
Community Teams to Reduce the Sexual Assault Kit Backlog	$45 million	$45 million	$50 million	$45 million	$47.5 million
Cyber Crime Prevention	$13 million	$11 million	---	---	$14 million
Community Trust Initiative	$65 million	$42.5 million	$65 million	$65 million	$65 million
• Body Worn Camera Partnership Program	$22.5 million	$22.5 million	$25 million	$22.5 million	$22.5 million
• Justice Reinvestment Initiative	$25 million	$20 million	$25 million	$25 million	$25 million
• Byrne Criminal Justice Innovation program	$17.5 million	---	$10 million	$17.5 million	$17.5 million
Opioid Initiative (CARA Implementation)	$103 million	$20 million	$210 million	$111 million	$330 million
Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS)	$221.5 million	$218 million	$234 million	$221.5 million	$275.5 million[1]
COPS Hiring	$194.5 million	$207 million	$100 million	$207.5 million	$225.5 million
• Regional Information Sharing	$35 million				$36 million
• Community Policing Development	$5 million	$10 million		$5 million	$10 million
COPS Anti-Heroin Task Force grants	$10 million	--- (under DEA)	---	$12 million	$32 million

	FY2017	President's FY2018	House FY2018	Senate FY2018	FY2018 FINAL
COPS Anti-Methamphetamine Task Force grants	$7 million	--- (under DEA)	$11 million	$7 million	$8 million
Office of Violence Against Women Prevention and Prosecution Programs	$481.5 million	$480 million	$527 million	$482.5 million	$492 million
STOP Grants	$215 million	$215 million	$215 million	$215 million	$215 million
Transitional Housing Assistance	$30 million	$30 million	$30 million	$31 million	$35 million
Grants to Encourage Arrest Policies • Homicide Reduction Initiative	$53 million $4 million	$51 million $4 million	$53 million $4 million	$53 million $4 million	$53 million $4 million
Grants to Reduce Violence on College Campuses	$20 million	$0	$20 million	$20 million	$20 million
Sexual Assault Services	$35 million	$35 million	$35 million	$45 million	$35 million
Juvenile Justice Programs	$247 million	$229 million	$170 million	$247 million	$282.5 million
Part B: Formula Grants	$55 million	$53 million	---	$60 million	$60 million
Youth Mentoring	$80 million	$58 million	$80 million	$80 million	$94 million[2]
Delinquency Prevention Incentive Grants • Community-Based Violence Prevention Initiatives • Opioid Affected Youth Program	$14.5 million $8 million	$17 million ---	--- ---	$19 million $8 million	$27.5 million $8 million $8 million
Assets Forfeiture Fund	$20.5 million	$21.4 million	$18 million	$20.5 million	$20.5 million

1. The FY 2018 Omnibus Explanatory Statement incorporates the Senate report language regarding compliance with Federal laws: The Committee directs the Department to ensure that all applicants for Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grants [Byrne JAG], Community Oriented Policing Services [COPS] grants, and State Criminal Alien Assistance Program [SCAAP] funds are required to attest and certify that the potential grant recipients are in compliance with all applicable Federal laws, and shall be required to continue to remain compliant throughout the duration of their grant award period.

2. Of the $94 million provided, $14 million is for programs focused on youth impacted by opioids.

SCIENCE

	FY2017	President's FY2018	House FY2018	Senate FY2018	FY2018 FINAL
National Science Foundation	$7.5 billion	$6.65 billion	$7.3 billion	$7.3 billion	$7.7 billion

ENERGY & WATER

ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS

	FY2017	President's FY2018	House FY2018	Senate FY2018	FY2018 FINAL
Army Corps of Engineers	$6.04 billion	$5 billion	$6.16 billion	$6.17 billion	$6.83 billion
Investigations	$121 million	$86 million	$106 million	$113 million	$123 million
Construction	$1.88 billion	$1.02 billion	$1.7 billion	$1.7 billion	$2.09 billion
Operations and Maintenance	$3.15 billion	$3.1 billion	$3.52 billion	$3.48 billion	$3.63 billion
Harbor Maintenance Trust Fund	$1.3 billion	$965 million	$1.34 billion	$1.34 billion	$1.4 billion
Inland Waterway Trust Fund O&M	$75.3 million	$26 million	$51 million	$111.8 million	$112 million

- The FY 2018 Omnibus encourages the Army Corps of Engineers to include in future budget submissions the study of sediment sources authorized in Section 1143 of the Water Infrastructure Improvements for the Nation Act (WIIN) 2016 (P.L. 114-322).

BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

	FY2017	President's FY2018	House FY2018	Senate FY2018	FY2018 FINAL
Water and Related Resources	$1.16 billion	$960 million	$1.23 billion	$1.15 billion	$1.33 billion
Water Conservation and Delivery					$189 million[1]
WaterSMART	$24 million	$23.4 million	$24 million	$24 million	$34 million[2]
Title XVI Water Reclamation & Reuse Program	$34.4 million	$21.5 million	$35 million	$34.41 million	$54.4 million
Western Drought Response	$140 million	$3.25 million	$0	$4 million	$4 million

1. Of the $189 million provided, $134 million shall be for water storage projects as authorized in Section 4007 of the Water Infrastructure Improvements for the Nation Act (WIIN) 2016 (P.L. 114-322).

2. Of the $34 million provided, $20 million shall be for water recycling and reuse projects as authorized in Section 4009(c) of the Water Infrastructure Improvements for the Nation Act (WIIN) 2016 (P.L. 114-322).

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

	FY2017	President's FY2018	House FY2018	Senate FY2018	FY2018 FINAL
Department of Energy	$30.7 billion	$28 billion	$27.8 billion	$31.9 billion	$34.5 billion
Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy	$2.09 billion	$636 million	$1 billion	$1.9 billion	$2.3 billion
Hydrogen and Fuel Cell Technologies	$101 million	$68 million	$9 million	$85 million	$115 million
Bioenergy Technologies	$205 million	$120 million	$27 million	$190 million	$177 million
Solar Energy	$208 million	$134 million	$0	$167.5 million	$241.6 million
Wind Energy	$90 million	$66 million	$10 million	$72.5 million	$92 million
Geothermal Technology	$69.5 million	$38 million	$0	$67.5 million	$80.9 million
Water Power	$84 million	$44 million	$29 million	$82 million	$105 million
Vehicle Technologies	$307 million	$148 million	$72 million	$277.9 million	$337.5 million
Building Technologies	$199 million	$107 million	$68 million	$195 million	$220.7 million
Advanced Manufacturing	$257.5 million	$149 million	$9.2 million	$85.5 million	$305 million
Advanced Research Projects Agency-Energy (ARPA-E)	$306 million	$0	$0	$330 million	$353.3 million
Electricity Delivery and Energy Reliability	$230 million	$120 million	$218.5 million	$213 million	$248.3 million
Clean Energy Transmission and Reliability	$36 million	$13 million	$5 million	$36 million	$39 million
Resilient Distribution Systems (formerly Smart Grid Research and Development)	$35 million	$10 million	$0	$35 million	$38 million
Energy Storage	$31 million	$8 million	$10 million	$37.1 million	$41 million
Cybersecurity for Energy Delivery Systems	$62 million	$42 million	$9 million	$53 million	$75.8 million
Office of Science	$5.39 billion	$4.47 billion	$5.39 billion	$5.55 billion	$6.26 billion
Nuclear Energy	$1.01 billion	$703 million	$969 million	$917 million	$1.21 billion
Fossil Energy Research and Development	$668 million	$335 million	$635 million	$572.7 million	$726.8 million
Advanced Technology Vehicles Manufacturing Loan Program	$5 million	$0	$5 million	$5 million	$5 million

- Payment In Lieu of Taxes (PILT) - DOE is instructed to conduct a study of its PILT agreements and provide a report to Congress within 180 days.
- Electricity Delivery And Energy Reliability -- DOE is instructed to identify laboratory, university, and industry partnerships that would enhance national security and assist industry in addressing critical threats, including electromagnetic pulses, geomagnetic disturbances, cyberattacks, and supply chain disruptions and provide.
- Weatherization Assistance Program – The Weatherization Assistance Program is funded at $248 million. Further, DOE is directed to make $500,000 available to current Weatherization Assistance Program grant recipients via the Weatherization Innovation Pilot Program to develop and implement strategies to treat harmful substances, including vermiculite.
- Strategic Petroleum Reserve -- Provides $350 million as a credit for the expected sale of crude oil from the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

HOMELAND SECURITY (DHS)

TRANSPORTATION SECURITY ADMINISTRATION (TSA)

	FY2017	President's FY2018	House FY2018	Senate FY2018	FY2018 FINAL
TSA	$7.8 billion	$7.6 billion	$7.2 billion	$7.6 billion	$7.2 billion
Law Enforcement Officer Reimbursement Program	$45 million	$0	---	$45 million	$45 million

U.S. CUSTOMS AND BORDER PATROL (CBP)

	FY2017	President's FY2018	House FY2018	Senate FY2018	FY2018 FINAL
CBP	$11.4 billion	$16.4 billion	$13.8 billion	$13.5 billion	$11.5 billion[1]

1. The FY 2018 Omnibus includes $7.7 million for 328 new CBP officers; $1.3 billion for border security technology; and $641 for levees, fencing, and replacement barriers along the southern border.

U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE)

	FY2017	President's FY2018	House FY2018	Senate FY2018	FY2018 FINAL
ICE	$6.4 billion	$7.6 billion	$7 billion	$6.7 billion	$6.99 billion

Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)

	FY2017	President's FY2018	House FY2018	Senate FY2018	FY2018 FINAL
Disaster Relief	$7.3 billion	$7.4 billion	$7.3 billion	$7.4 billion	$7.9 billion
Urban Search and Rescue Response	$38.3 million	---	$35.1M	$27 million	$35.2 million
State and Local Programs					
State Homeland Security Grant Program	$467 million	$349 million	$467 million	$471 million	$507 million
Urban Area Security Initiative (UASI)	$605 million	$448.8 million	$630 million	$600 million	$630 million[1]
Public Transportation Security Assistance	$100 million	$47.8 million	$100 million	$60 million	$100 million
Port Security Grants	$100 million	$47.8 million	$100 million	$50 million	$100 million
Firefighter Assistance Grants					
Assistance to Firefighters Grants	$345 million	$344 million	$345 million	$345 million	$350 million
SAFER Grants	$345 million	$344 million	$365 million	$345 million	$350 million
Emergency Management Performance Grants	$350 million	$279 million	$350 million	$350 million	$350 million
Flood Mapping and Risk Analysis	$177.5 million	$0	$177.5 million	$177.5 million	$262.5 million
National Predisaster Mitigation Fund	$100 million	$39 million	$107 million	$75 million	$249 million
Emergency Food and Shelter	$120 million	$0	$120 million	$100 million	$120 million

1. Of the $630 million, $50 million is for nonprofit organizations; hence, the primary program remains at $580 million.

INTERIOR-ENVIRONMENT

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

	FY2017	President's FY2018	House FY2018	Senate FY2018	FY2018 FINAL
National Park Service	$2.91 billion	$2.25 billion	$2.9 billion	$2.9 billion	$3.2 billion
Historic Preservation Fund	$80.91 million	$51.1 million	$80.91 million	$77.9 million	$96.9 million
Save America's Treasures	$5 million	$0	$4 million	$0	$13 million
Land and Water Conservation Fund	$400 million	$0	$275 million	$400 million	$425 million
Payment in Lieu of Taxes (PILT)	$465 million	$396.8 million	$465 million	$465 million	$530 million
Wildland Fire Management	$1 billion	$873 million	$935 million	$950 million	$948.1 million

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

	FY2017	President's FY2018	House FY2018	Senate FY2018	FY2018 FINAL
Environmental Protection Agency	$8.06 billion	$5.65 billion	$7.53 billion	$7.9 billion	$8.06 billion
Clean Water State Revolving Fund	$1.39 billion	$1.39 billion	$1.39 billion	$1.39 billion	$1.39 billion
Drinking Water State Revolving Fund	$863 million	$863 million	$863 million	$864 million	$863 million
WIFIA	$30 million	$20 million	$30 million	$30 million	$63 million[1]
Brownfields Project	$26 million	$16 million	$47 million	$26 million	$25.6 million
U.S.-Mexico Border Water Infrastructure Grant Program	$10 million	$0	$0	$10 million	$10 million
Reducing Lead in Drinking Water[2]	---	---	---	---	$10 million
Lead Testing[2]	---	---	---	---	$20 million

1. The FY 2018 Omnibus directs $8 million of the $63 million in WIFIA funding for Administrative Expenses.
2. New programs authorized in the Water Infrastructure Improvements for the Nation Act (WIIN) 2016 (P.L. 114-322).

NEA/NEH

	FY2017	President's FY2018	House FY2018	Senate FY2018	FY2018 FINAL
National Endowment for the Arts	$149.8 million	$0	$145 million	$150 million	$152.8 million
National Endowment for the Humanities	$149.8 million	$0	$145 million	$150 million	$152.8 million

LABOR-HHS-EDUCATION

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

	FY2017	President's FY2018	House FY2018	Senate FY2018	FY2018 FINAL
Department of Labor	$12.1 billion	$9.7 billion	$10.7 billion	$12 billion	$12.2 billion
Employment and Training Services	$3.34 billion	$2.05 billion	$3.0 billion	$3.33 billion	$3.49 billion
• Adult Employment and Training	$815 million	$490.37 million	$776 million	$815.5 million	$845.6 million
• Youth Activities	$873 million	$523.67 million	$841.8 million	$873 million	$903.4 million
• Dislocated Workers	$1.24 billion	$732.49 million	$1.0 billion	$1.7 billion	$1.26 billion
• Native American Programs	$50 million	$49.91 million	$50 million	$50 million	$54 million
• Migrant and Seasonal Farmworker Programs	$81.9 million	$0	$72 million	$81.9 million	$87.9 million
• Youthbuild	$84.53 million	$84.37 million	$84.5 million	$84.53 million	$89.5 million
Veterans Employment and Training	$279 million	$279.60 million	$236.5 million	$284 million	$295 million
• Transition Assistance Program	$14.6 million	$16.07 million	$16 million	$18.5million	$19.5 million
• Homeless Veterans Reintegration Program	$50 million	$45.03 million	$47.5 million	$45 million	$50 million
Job Corps	$1.7 billion	$1.49 billion	$1.571 billion	$1.699 billion	$1.72 billion
Reintegration of Ex-Offenders (RExO)	$88 million	$77.91 million	$82 million	$88 million	$93.1 million

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

	FY2017	President's FY2018	House FY2018	Senate FY2018	FY2018 FINAL
Department of Health and Human Services	$77.9 billion	$69 billion	$77.6 billion	$79.4 billion	$78 billion
Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality (AHRQ)	$324 million	$272 million (consolidated into a new program under NIH-National Institute for Research and Safety and Quality (NIRSQ)	$300 million	$324 million	$334 million
Health Services, Research, Data, and Dissemination U.S. Preventative Services Task Force	$85.9 million $11.65 million	$60 million $7 million	Not itemized Not itemized	$88.7 million $11.64 million	Not itemized Not itemized
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention	$6.3 billion	$5.1 billion	$7 billion	$7.1 billion	$8.3 billion
Injury Prevention and Control Public Health Preparedness and Response National Center for Emerging and Zoonotic Infectious Diseases Chronic Disease and Health Promotion Prevention and Public Health Fund	$286 million $1.4 billion $585 million $778 million $891 million	$216 million $1.27 billion $514 million $952 million $841 million	$286.1 million $1.45 billion $499.5 million $703.7 million $840.6 million	$291.1 million $1.4 billion $584.9 million $1.1 billion $840.6 million	$1.45 billion $615 million $1.2 billion $1.45 billion
Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS)	$3 billion	$1 billion	$3.5 billion	$3.6 billion	$3.6 billion
Healthcare Fraud and Abuse Control Healthcare Insurance Marketplace	$725 million $0	$751 million $0	$745 million $0	$745 million $0	$745 million $0
Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP)	Not itemized	$13.4 billion	Not itemized	Not itemized	Not itemized

	FY2017	President's FY2018	House FY2018	Senate FY2018	FY2018 FINAL
Food and Drug Administration (FDA)	$2.74 billion	$1.89 billion	$2.8 billion	$2.8 billion	$2.9 billion
Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA)	$6.15 billion	$5.5 billion	$5.8 billion	$6.4 billion	$7.0 billion
Community Health Centers Program	$1.4 billion (discretionary)	$1.4 billion (discretionary)	$1.49 billion (discretionary)	$1.49 billion (discretionary)	$1.63 billion (discretionary)
Health Workforce	$839 million	$382 million	$748.2 million	$856 million	$1.06 billion
340B Drug Pricing Program	$10.2 million	$10 million	$10.2 million	$10.2 million	$10.2 million
Children's Hospitals Graduate Medical Education	$300 million	$295 million	$300 million	$305 million	$315 million
Ryan White HIV/AIDS Program	$2.32 billion	$2.26 billion	$2.3 billion	$2.3 billion	$2.3 billion
Rural Health	$156 million	$74 million	$160 million	$156 million	$291 million
Rural Hospital Flexibility Grant	$43.6 million	$0	$43.6 million	$43.6 million	$49.6 million
National Institutes of Health	$34 billion	$26.9 billion	$35.2 billion	$36.1 billion	$37.1 billion
National Center for Advancing Translational Sciences	$706 million	$557 million	$718.9 million	$729 million	$742.3 million
National Cancer Institute	$5.4 billion	$4.47 billion	$5.47 billion	$5.85 billion	$5.66 billion
National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases	$4.9 billion	$3.78 billion	$5 billion	$5.1 billion	$5.26 billion
National Institute on Drug Abuse	$1.09 billion	$865 million	$1.1 billion	$1.1 billion	$1.38 billion
Office of the Secretary, Office of the National Coordinator for Health Information Technology (ONC)	$60 million	$38 million	$38.4 million	$60.3 million	$60.3 million
Office of the Secretary, Protection Against Cyber Threats	$51 million	$72 million	Not itemized	Not itemized	Not itemized
Public Health and Social Services Emergency Fund	$1.52 billion	$1.67 billion	$1.7 billion	$1.55 billion	$1.95 billion
Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA)	$4.3 billion (discretionary)	$3.9 billion (discretionary)	$3.73 billion (discretionary)	$3.97 billion (discretionary)	$5.15 billion
State Targeted Response to the Opioid	$650 million	$500 million (from	$757 million	$500 million	$1 billion

	FY2017	President's FY2018	House FY2018	Senate FY2018	FY2018 FINAL
Crisis Grants		Cures)	($500 million from Cures)	(from Cures)	($500 million from Cures)
Substance Abuse Block Grant	$1.9 billion	$1.9 billion	$1.86 billion	$1.85 billion	$1.86 billion
Administration for Children and Families	$33.9 billion	$28.1 billion	$18.5 billion	$34.4 billion	$28 billion
Low-Income Heating and Energy Assistance Program	$3.39 billion	$0	$3.39 billion	$3.39 billion	$3.6 billion
Unaccompanied Children	$948 million	$948 million	$498 million	$948 million	$1.3 billion
Community Services Block Grant	$715 million	$0	$600 million	$700 million	$742.9 million
Social Services Block Grant	$1.7 billion	$0	$1.7 billion	$1.7 billion	$1.7 billion

- The FY 2018 Omnibus continues a provision requiring the Administration to operate the ACA Risk Corridor program in a budget neutral manner.
- The FY 2018 Omnibus maintains language that prohibits the CDC and other agencies from using funding to advocate or promote gun control, but acknowledges that the Health and Human Services secretary has stated that the CDC is authorized to conduct research on the causes of gun violence.
- The FY 2018 Omnibus continues to block a proposed change in reimbursement policy for breast cancer screening, mammography and breast cancer prevention to ensure that these procedures continue to be covered by insurers without a copay through 2019.

With regard to the opioid epidemic, the FY2018 Omnibus:

- Expands behavioral health and substance use disorder prevention and treatment services to facilitate the development of an adequately trained workforce, particularly in rural communities;
- Strengthens surveillance activities across all 50 states, implements activities outlined in the *National All Schedules Prescriptions Electronic Reporting Act*, and raises public awareness through the implementation of a nationwide awareness and education campaign;
- Provides unprecedented funding for a new federal initiative related to opioid addiction, the development of opioid alternatives, pain management, and addiction treatment;
- Fortifies the State Opioid Response Grant and sets aside 15 percent of the $1 billion allocation for states with the highest mortality rate related to opioid use disorders;
- Encourages Community Health Centers (CHCs) to expand behavioral health and substance use disorder prevention and treatment services, as well as provide access to overdose reversal drugs and recovery support services;
- Reinforces treatment programs related to newborn children exposed to substances and their families and caregivers; and
- Bolsters funding for prevention and treatment services related to children and families in the foster care and child welfare systems.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

	FY2017	President's FY2018	House FY2018	Senate FY2018	FY2018 FINAL
Early Learning					
Head Start	$9.25 billion	$9.17 billion	$9.27 billion	$9.25 billion	$9.86
Preschool Development Grants	$250 million	$0	$250 million	$250 million	$250 million
Elementary and Secondary Education					
Title I Grants to Local Educational Agencies (LEA's)	$14.9 billion	$15.9 billion	$15.4 billion	$15.49 billion	Not itemized
• State Assessments	$369 million	$377 million	$377.9 million	$369.1 million	$378 million
Supporting Effective Instruction State Grant program (Title II, Part A)	$2.05 billion	$0	$0	$2.05 billion	$2.05 billion
Supporting Effective Educator Development	$65 million	$42 million	$42 million	$65 million	$75 million
Education Innovation and Research Program	$100 million	$370 million	$0	$95 million	$120 million
Promise Neighborhoods	$73 million	$73 million	$60 million	$73 million	$78.25 million
English Language Acquisition	$737.4 million	$736 million	$737 million	$737.4 million	$737.4 million
Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA) Grants to States	$12 billion	$11.05 billion	$12.2 billion	$12 billion	Not itemized
Impact Aid	$1.3 billion	$1.2 billion	$1.3 billion	$1.34 billion	$1.4 billion
Student Support and Academic Enrichment Grants	$400 million	$0	$500 million	$450 million	$1.1 billion
Office of Academic Improvement					
Innovative Approaches to Literacy	$27 million	$0	$27 million	$27 million	$27 million
Teachers and School Leaders					
Teacher and School Leader Incentive Program	$200 million	$200 million	$200 million	$187 million	$200 million
School Leader Recruitment and Support	$14.5 million	$0	$0	$0	$0
Higher Education Funding					
Student Financial Assistance	$24.2 billion	$22.9 billion	$24.19 billion	$24.19 billion	$24.5 billion

	FY2017	President's FY2018	House FY2018	Senate FY2018	FY2018 FINAL
• Pell Grant	$22.5 billion	$22.4 billion	$22.47 billion	$22.47 billion	$22.47 billion
• Federal Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grant	$733 million	$0	$733 million	$733 million	$840 million
• Federal Work Study	$990 million	$500 million	$989 million	$989 million	$1.13 billion
• Federal Perkins Loans	$2.01 billion	$0	$1.72 billion		
Career and Technical Education (CTE)	$1.7 billion	$949.5 million	$1.11 billion	$1.72 billion	$1.83 billion
TRIO Programs	$950 million	$808 million	$1.01 billion	$953 million	$1 billion
Gaining Early Awareness and Readiness for Undergraduate Programs (GEAR UP)	$339 million	$219 million	$350 million	$339 million	$350 million
Strengthening Institutions	$86.5 million	$0	$86.5 million	$86.5 million	$98.9 million
Strengthening Alaska Native and Native Hawaiian-Serving Institutions	$13.8 million	$13.8 million	$13.8 million	$13.8 million	$15.77 million
Strengthening Historically Black Colleges and Universities (HBCUs)	$245 million	$244.2 million	$244.7 million	$244.7 million	$279.6 million
Aid for Hispanic-Serving Institutions (HSIs)	$107 million	$107.6 million	$107.5 million	$107.8 million	$123.2 million
Historically Black Colleges and Universities (HBCUs) Capital Financing Program	$20.4 million	$20.1 million	$20.1 million	$20.4 million	$30.48 million
Other Items of Interest, Consolidations, and Transferals					
Office of Civil Rights	$108.5 million	$106.8 million	$108.5 million	$117 million	$117 million

CORPORATION FOR NATIONAL AND COMMUNITY SERVICES

	FY2017	President's FY2018	House FY2018	Senate FY2018	FY2018 FINAL
Corporation for National and Community Services	$1 billion	$0	$1 billion	$1 billion	$1 billion
AmeriCorps State and National Grants	$386 million	$0	$386 million	$386 million	$412 million
Volunteers in Service to America (VISTA)	$92 million	$0	$92 million	$92.3 million	$92.4 million
National Senior Volunteer Corps	$202 million	$0	$202 million	$202 million	$202 million

INSTITUTE FOR MUSEUM AND LIBRARY SERVICES

	FY2017	President's FY2018	House FY2018	Senate FY2018	FY2018 FINAL
Institute for Museum and Library Services	$231 million	$0	$231 million	$235 million	$240 million

TRANSPORTATION-HOUSING

DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (HUD)

	FY2017	President's FY2018	House FY2018	Senate FY2018	FY2018 FINAL
Department of Housing	$38.8 billion	$31.4 billion	$38.3 billion	$40.2 billion	$42.7 billion
Community Development Block Grant	$3 billion	$0	$2.91 billion	$3 billion	$3.3 billion
Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing (VASH)	$47 million ($7 for Native American Veterans)	$0 ($7 million for Native American Veterans)	$577 million[1] ($7 million for Native American Veterans)	$40 million ($5 million for Native American Veterans)	$40 million ($5 million for Native American Veterans)
HOME Investment Program	$950 million	$0	$850 million	$950 million	$1.4 billion
Homeless Assistance Grants • Continuum of Care • Emergency Solutions Grants (ESG) • Youth Homeless	$2.4 billion $2.0 billion $310 million $43 million	$2.25 billion $1.98 billion $255 million $0	$2.38 billion $2.1 billion $270 million $0	$2.45 billion $2.1 billion $270 million $55 million	$2.5 billion $2.1 billion $270 million $80 million
Housing Opportunity for Persons with AIDS	$356 million	$330 million	$375 million	$330 million	$375 million
Housing for the Elderly (Section 202)	$502 million	$510 million	$575.5 million	$573 million	$678 million
Housing for Persons with Disabilities (Section 811)	$146 million	$121 million	$147 million	$147 million	$230 million
Public Housing Operating Fund	$4.4 billion	$3.9 billion	$4.39 billion	$4.5 billion	$4.55 billion
Public Housing Capital Fund	$1.94 billion	$628 million	$1.85 billion	$1.94 billion	$2.75 billion
Choice Neighborhoods	$137.5 million	$0	$20 million	$50 million	$150 million

	FY2017	President's FY2018	House FY2018	Senate FY2018	FY2018 FINAL
Project Based Rental Assistance (PBRA)	$10.4 billion	$10.75 billion	$11.08 billion[3]	$11.5 billion	$11.5 billion
Office of Lead Hazard Control and Healthy Homes	$145 million	$130 million (including $100 million for HUD's Lead Hazard Control Program, $25 million for Healthy Homes Program, and $5 million for technical studies)	$130 million (including $25 million for Healthy Homes Initiative)[5]	$160 million (including $30 million for Healthy Homes Initiative)	$230 million (including $45 million for Healthy Homes Initiative)
Housing Counseling Assistance	$55 million	$47 million	$50 million	$47 million	$55 million
Tenant Based Rental Assistance • Voucher Renewals • Tenant Protection	$20.3 billion $18.4 billion $110 million	$19.3 billion $17.6 billion $60 million	$20.48 billion $18.7 billion $60 million	$21.36 billion $19.37 billion $75 million	$22 billion $19.6 billion $85 million
U.S. Interagency Council on Homelessness	$3.6 million	$0	$570,000[4]	$3.6 million	$3.6 million
Supportive Services for Veteran Families (SSVF) (Department of Veteran Affairs program)	$320 million	$320 million	$320 million	$340 million	$340 million

- The FY 2018 Omnibus increases to 455,000 the number of public housing units that can participate in the Rental Assistance Demonstration.
- The FY 2018 Omnibus reflects Trump Administration priorities by providing funding for the Family Self-Sufficiency program to support service coordinators who serve residents in both the public housing and Section 8 voucher programs.
- The FY 2018 Omnibus provides for a 12.5% increase in Low Income Housing Tax Credits for four years, as well as the permanent authorization of income averaging, which could increase the ability of the tax credit to benefit the lowest income households.

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION (DOT)

	FY2017	President's FY2018	House FY2018	Senate FY2018	FY2018 FINAL
Office of the Secretary	$930 million	$277 million	$439 million	$989 million	$1.96 billion
Salaries & Expenses	$114 million	$111.9 million	$80.9 million	$112.8 million	$112.8 million
Research and Technology	$13 million	$8.47 million	$23.47 million	$8.465 million	$23.5 million
National Infrastructure Investments (TIGER Grants)	$500 million	$0	$0	$550 million	$1.5 billion
National Surface Transportation & Innovative Finance Bureau (new program)	$3 million	$3 million	$4 million ($1 million directly and $3 million from the Maritime Guaranteed Loan Program)	$3 million	$3 million
Financial Management Capital Program	$4 million	$3 million	$0	$4 million	$6 million
Cyber Security Initiative	$15 million	$10 million	$15 million	$15 million	$15 million
Office of Civil Rights	$9.751 million	$9.5 million	$9.5 million	$9.5 million	$9.5 million
Transportation Planning, Research, & Development	$12 million	$8.5 million	$8.5 million	$8.5 million	$14 million
Working Capital Fund	$190.389 million		$202.2 million	$202.2 million	$202.2 million
Minority Business Resource Center Program	$941,000	$500,301	$500,301	$941,000	$500,301
Office of Small and Disadvantaged Business Utilization & Outreach	$4.646 million	$3.99 million	$3.99 million	$4.646 million	$4.646 million
Federal Aviation Administration	$16.4 billion	$16.1 billion	$16.56 billion	$16.97 billion	$18 billion
Essential Air Service	$150 million	$0	$150 million	$155 million	$155 million
Grants-in-Aid for Airports	$3.75 billion	$3 billion	$3 billion	$3.25 billion	$4.35 billion[1]
Facilities and Equipment • NextGen	$2.855 billion	$2.766 billion	$2.855 billion $913.5 million	$3.005 billion	$3.25 billion

	FY2017	President's FY2018	House FY2018	Senate FY2018	FY2018 FINAL
Operations • NextGen	$10.026 billion $60.16 million	$9.89 billion	$10.185 billion $59.95 million	$10.186 billion $60 million	$10.2 billion $60 million
Research, Engineering, and Development • NextGen	$176.5 million	$150 million	$170 million	$179 million	$189 million
Total NextGen Programs (from above)	$1 billion	N/A	$1.08 billion	N/A	$1.27 billion
Contract Tower Program	$159 million	$181 million	$162 million	$162 million	$165 million
Federal Highway Administration	$43.27 billion	$44.23 billion	$44.23 billion	$44.23 billion	$47.49 billion[2]
Federal Transit Administration	$12.4 billion	$11.23 billion	$11.75 billion	$12.13 billion	$13.48 billion
Administrative Expenses	$113.17 million	$110.79 million	$110.79 million	$113.2 million	$113.2 million
Formula Grants	$9.73 billion	$9.73 billion	$9.73 billion	$9.73 billion	$10.5 billion[3]
Capital Investment Grants (New Starts/Small Starts)	$2.41 billion	$1.23 billion	$1.75 billion	$2.13 billion	$2.65 billion[4]
Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority (WMATA)	$150 million	$149.71 million	$150 million	$150 million	$150 million
Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration	$644.2 million	$657.8 million	$757.8 million	$540.1 million	$844.8 million
Motor Carrier Safety Operations & Programs	$277.2 million	$283 million	$283 million	$283 million	$283 million
Motor Carrier Safety Grants	$367 million	$374.8 million	$474.8 million	$374.8 million	$374.8 million
National Highway Traffic Safety Administration	$911 million	$899.1 million	$926.7 million	$908.6 million	$947.2 million
Operations and Research	$325.98 million	$301.5 million	$338.1 million	$311 million	$338 million
Highway Traffic Safety Grants	$585.37 million	$597.63 million	$597.6 million	$597.6 million	$597 million
Federal Railroad Administration	$1.85 billion	$1.05 billion	$2.21 billion	$1.98 billion	$3.09 billion
Amtrak	$1.5 billion	$760 million	$1.42 billion	$1.6 billion	$1.94 billion
Safety and Operations	$218.3 million	$199 million	$218.3 million	$210 million	$221 million
Research and Development	$40.1 million	$39.1 million	$40.1 million	$40.1 million	$40.6 million
Consolidated Rail Infrastructure & Safety Improvements Grants	$68 million	$25 million	$25 million	$92.55 million	$592 million

	FY2017	President's FY2018	House FY2018	Senate FY2018	FY2018 FINAL
Federal-State Partnership for State of Good Repair Grants	$25 million	$25.95 million	$500 million	$26 million	$250 million
Restoration and Enhancement Grants	$5 million	$0	$0	$5 million	$20 million
Railroad Rehabilitation and Improvement Financing (RRIF)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	$25 million[5]
Maritime Administration	$523 million	$390.8 million	$490.62 million	$577.6 million	$979 million
Maritime Security Program	$300 million	$210 million	$300 million	$300 million	$300 million
Operations & Training	$175.56 million	$171.82 million	$175.62 million	$228.6 million	$513 million
Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration	$264 million	$259 million	$267.82 million	$272.3 million	$272 million
Operational Expenses (Pipeline Safety Fund)	$22.5 million	$20.96 million	$20.5 million	$23 million	$23 million
Hazardous Materials Safety	$57 million	$55.51 million	$57 million	$59 million	$59 million
Safety	$156.29 million	$154.34 million	$162 million	$162 million	$162 million
Emergency Preparedness Grants	$28.32 million	$28.32 million	$28.32 million	$28.32 million	$28.3 million

1. The FY 2018 Omnibus provides $1 billion above authorized levels in General Funds, which will be distributed as discretionary grants with priority for nonprimary, nonhub, and small hub airports.
2. The FY 2018 Omnibus provides $2.52 billion above authorized levels in General Funds, $1.98 billion of which will be distributed through the Surface Transportation Block Grant Program (STBGP).
3. The FY 2018 Omnibus provides $834 million above authorized levels in General Funds, which will be distributed through both formula and discretionary grant programs.
4. The FY 2018 Omnibus directs the Secretary to administer the CIG program in accordance with the procedural and substantive requirements of 49 U.S.C. § 5309. Directs the Secretary to transmit to Congress the annual report on New Starts, with the President's FY 2019 Budget Request, including proposed allocations for FY 2019.
5. The FY 2018 Omnibus directs DOT to define a cohort of loans as those loans provided in a single fiscal year. Provides, for the first time, $25 million to cover the loan subsidy costs of RRIF loans (Credit Risk Premiums).

FINANCIAL SERVICES

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY (TREASURY)

Department of the Treasury	FY2017	President's FY2018	House FY2018	Senate FY2018	FY2018 FINAL
Departmental Expenses	$224 million	$202 million	$202 million	$201 million	$201.8 million
Office of Terrorism and Financial Intelligence	$123 million	$117 million	$123 million	$123 million	$141.8 million
Treasury Inspector General for Tax Administration	$169 million	$161 million	$165 million	$169 million	$196.6 million
Financial Crimes Enforcement Network (FinCEN)	$115 million	$113 million	$115 million	$115 million	$115 million
Community Development Financial Institutions Fund Program Account	$248 million	$14 million	$190 million	$248 million	$250 million

INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE (IRS)

	FY2017	President's FY2018	House FY2018	Senate FY2018	FY2018 FINAL
Internal Revenue Service	$11.2 billion	$11 billion	$11.1 billion	$11.1 billion	$11.4 billion
Taxpayer Services	$2.1 billion	$2.2 billion	$2.3 billion	$2.5 billion	$2.5 billion

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION (SEC)

	FY2017	President's FY2018	House FY2018	Senate FY2018	FY2018 FINAL
Securities and Exchange Commission	$1.6 billion	$1.8 billion	$1.6 billion	$1.8 billion	$1.65 billion

COMMODITY FUTURES TRADING COMMISSION (CFTC)

	FY2017	President's FY2018	House FY2018	Senate FY2018	FY2018 FINAL
COMMODITY FUTURES TRADING COMMISSION	$250 million	$250 million	$248 million	$250 million	$249 million

FY 2019 BUDGET/APPROPRIATIONS

- **AGRICULTURE.....**
- **COMMERCE-JUSTICE-SCIENCE.....**
- **ENERGY & WATER .....**
- **HOMELAND SECURITY .....**
- **INTERIOR-ENVIRONMENT.....**
- **LABOR-HHS-EDUCATION.....**
- **TRANSPORTATION-HOUSING .....**
- **FINANCIAL SERVICES.....**

AGRICULTURE

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

	FY2018	President's FY2019	House FY2019	Senate FY2019	FY2019 FINAL
Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP)	$74.01 billion	$73.218 billion			
The Emergency Food Assistance Program (TEFAP)	$64.4 million	$54 million			
Child Nutrition Programs	$24.25 billion	$23.34 billion			
Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC)	$6.18 billion	$5.8 billion			
Commodity Assistance Program	$322 million	$55 million			
Healthy Food Financing Initiative	$1 million	$0			
Food and Drug Administration (FDA)	$2.81 billion	$5.8 billion			

	FY2018	President's FY2019	House FY2019	Senate FY2019	FY2019 FINAL
Ebola/Zika Funding	$0	$60 million			
Food Safety and Inspection Service (FSIS)	$1.06 billion	$1.03 billion			

COMMERCE-JUSTICE-SCIENCE (CJS)

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

	FY2018	President's FY2019	House FY2019	Senate FY2019	FY2019 FINAL
Economic Development Assistance Programs	$262.5 million	Eliminated			
Public Works Program	$117.5 million	Eliminated			
Economic Adjustment Assistance	$37 million	Eliminated			
Regional Innovation Program	$21 million	Eliminated			
National Institute of Standards and Technology	$1.19 billion	$537 million			
National Network for Manufacturing Innovation (NNMI)	$15 million	$15.1 million			
Hollings Manufacturing Extension Partnership (MEP)	$140 million	Eliminated			

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE (DOJ)

	FY2018	President's FY2019	House FY2019	Senate FY2019	FY2019 FINAL
Department of Justice	$30.3 billion	$28 billion[1]			
State and Local Law Enforcement Grants	$1.68 billion				

[1] The President again proposes to make changes to 8 USC 1373, which covers state and local jurisdiction communications with federal immigration officials, to withhold DOJ and DHS funding from "sanctuary cities."

	FY2018	President's FY2019	House FY2019	Senate FY2019	FY2019 FINAL
Byrne Memorial JAG • Body-worn Camera Acquisition • Bulletproof Vest Program • VALOR Initiative	$415.5 million • • •	$402 million • $22.5 million • $22.5 million • $15 million			
State Criminal Alien Assistance Program	$240 million	Eliminated			
Victims of Trafficking	$77 million	$45 million			
Second Chance/Offender Reentry	$85 million	$58 million[2]			
Comprehensive School Safety Initiative	$75 million	Eliminated			
Community Teams to Reduce the Sexual Assault Kit Backlog	$47.5 million	$45 million			
Cyber Crime Prevention	$14 million	$11 million			
Community Trust Initiative • Body Worn Camera Partnership Program • Justice Reinvestment Initiative • Byrne Criminal Justice Innovation program	$65 million • $22.5 million • $25 million • $17.5 million				
Opioid Initiative (CARA Implementation) • Comprehensive Opioid Abuse Grants • Drug Court Program • Mental Health Collaborations • Veterans Treatment Courts • Residential Substance Abuse Treatment • Prescription Drug Monitoring	$330 million • • • • • •	$103 million • $20 million • $43 million • $10 million • $6 million • $12 million • $12 million			
Violent Gang and Gun Crime Reduction/Project Safe Neighborhoods		$140 million			
Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS)	$275.5 million	COPS Office merged into OJP			

[2] Includes $10 million for the Bureau of Prisons Apprentice Program

	FY2018	President's FY2019	House FY2019	Senate FY2019	FY2019 FINAL
COPS Hiring • Tribal Resources Grant Program • Collaborative Reform • Community Policing Development • Regional Information Sharing Systems • Strategies for Policing Innovation (formerly Smart Policing)	$225.5 million • • • $10 million • $36 million •	$99 million • $10 million • $5 million • $5 million • $10 million • $5 million			
COPS Anti-Heroin Task Force grants	$32 million	Moved to DEA			
COPS Anti-Methamphetamine Task Force grants	$8 million	Moved to DEA			
Office of Violence Against Women Prevention and Prosecution Programs	$492 million	$486 million			
STOP Grants	$215 million	$215 million			
Transitional Housing Assistance	$35 million	$33 million			
Improving Criminal Justice Responses (Arrest Policies) • Homicide Reduction Initiative • Domestic Violence Firearms Lethality Reduction	$53 million • $4 million •	$51 million • $4 million • $4 million			
Grants to Reduce Violence on College Campuses	$20 million	$20 million			
Sexual Assault Services	$35 million	$35 million			
Juvenile Justice Programs	$282.5 million	$236 million			
Part B: Formula Grants	$60 million	$58 million			
Youth Mentoring	$94 million	$58 million			
Delinquency Prevention Program • Children of Incarcerated Parents • Youth Violence Prevention and Intervention • Competitive Grant for Girls in the Justice System	$27.5 million • • •	$17 million • $500,000 • $5 million • $2 million			

	FY2018	President's FY2019	House FY2019	Senate FY2019	FY2019 FINAL
• Community-Based Violence Prevention Initiatives	• $8 million	• $0			
Assets Forfeiture Fund	$20.5 million	$20.5 million			

SCIENCE

	FY2018	President's FY2019	House FY2019	Senate FY2019	FY2019 FINAL
National Science Foundation	$7.7 billion	$7.47 billion			

ENERGY & WATER

ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS

	FY2018	President's FY2019	House FY2019	Senate FY2019	FY2019 FINAL
Army Corps of Engineers	$6.83 billion	$4.8 billion			
Investigations	$123 million	$82 million			
Construction	$2.09 billion	$872 million			
Operations and Maintenance	$3.63 billion	$2 billion			
Harbor Maintenance Trust Fund	$1.4 billion	$965 million			
Inland Waterway Trust Fund O&M	$112 million	$5 million			

BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

	FY2018	President's FY2019	House FY2019	Senate FY2019	FY2019 FINAL
Water and Related Resources	$1.33 billion	$1 billion			
Water Conservation and Delivery	$189 million				
WaterSMART	$34 million	$10 million			
Title XVI Water Reclamation & Reuse Program	$54.4 million	$3 million			

	FY2018	President's FY2019	House FY2019	Senate FY2019	FY2019 FINAL
Western Drought Response	$4 million	$2.9 million			

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

	FY2018	President's FY2019	House FY2019	Senate FY2019	FY2019 FINAL
Department of Energy					
Department of Energy	$34.5 billion	$31.3 billion			
Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy	$2.3 billion	$1.4 billion[3]			
Hydrogen and Fuel Cell Technologies	$115 million	$81 million			
Bioenergy Technologies	$177 million	$118 million			
Solar Energy	$241.6 million	$127 million			
Wind Energy	$92 million	$61 million			
Geothermal Technology	$80.9 million	$81 million			
Water Power	$105 million	$58 million			
Vehicle Technologies	$337.5 million	$178 million			
Building Technologies	$220.7 million	$121 million			
Advanced Manufacturing	$305 million	$97 million			
Advanced Research Projects Agency-Energy (ARPA-E)	$353.3 million	$0			
Electricity Delivery and Energy Reliability	$248.3 million	$61 (Electricity Delivery)			
Clean Energy Transmission and Reliability	$39 million	$13 million (Transmission, Reliability and Resiliency)			
Resilient Distribution Systems (formerly Smart Grid Research and Development)	$38 million	$10 million			

[3] Of the four elements that constitute the Sustainable Transportation program (Solar, Wind, Water and Geothermal), all have been proposed for significant cuts, with the exception of the Geothermal program, which is being proposed for an increase of $1 million.

	FY2018	President's FY2019	House FY2019	Senate FY2019	FY2019 FINAL
Energy Storage	$41 million	$8 million			
Cybersecurity for Energy Delivery Systems	$75.8 million	$70 million			
Office of Science	$6.26 billion	$4.1 billion			
Nuclear Energy	$1.21 billion	$757 million[4]			
Fossil Energy Research and Development	$726.8 million	$302 million[5]			
Advanced Technology Vehicles Manufacturing Loan Program	$5 million	$1 million			
Weatherization and Intergovernmental Activities		$0			

HOMELAND SECURITY (DHS)[6]

TRANSPORTATION SECURITY ADMINISTRATION (TSA)

	FY2018	President's FY2019	House FY2019	Senate FY2019	FY2019 FINAL
TSA	$7.2 billion	$7.7 billion[7]			
Law Enforcement Officer Reimbursement Program	$45 million	Eliminated			

U.S. CUSTOMS AND BORDER PATROL (CBP)

	FY2018	President's FY2019	House FY2019	Senate FY2019	FY2019 FINAL

[4] The President proposes to eliminate the "Integrated University Program" and the "International Nuclear Safety" program which received $5 million and $4 million respectively in FY 2017

[5] The President proposes no funding for the "Carbon Capture" and "Carbon Storage" programs which received $84 million and $114 million respectively in FY 2017, but is proposing funding for a new combined "Carbon Capture, Utilization and Storage" program for $23 million for FY 19.

[6] The President again proposes to make changes to 8 USC 1373, which covers state and local jurisdiction communications with federal immigration officials, to withhold DOJ and DHS funding from "sanctuary cities."

[7] Includes $3.2 billion to hire an additional 687 officers and $74 million to acquire additional computed tomography scanners.

CBP	$11.5 billion	$14.2 billion[8]			

U.S. IMMIGRATION AND CUSTOMS ENFORCEMENT (ICE)

	FY2018	**President's FY2019**	**House FY2019**	**Senate FY2019**	**FY2019 FINAL**
ICE	$6.99 billion	$8.3 billion[9]			

FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY (FEMA)

	FY2018	**President's FY2019**	**House FY2019**	**Senate FY2019**	**FY2019 FINAL**
Disaster Relief	$7.9 billion	$7.2 billion			
Urban Search and Rescue Response	$35.2 million				
State and Local Programs					
State Homeland Security Grant Program	$507 million	$349 million			
Urban Area Security Initiative (UASI)	$630 million	$448.8 million			
Public Transportation Security Assistance	$100 million	$36.4 million			
Port Security Grants	$100 million	$36.4 million			
Firefighter Assistance Grants					
Assistance to Firefighters Grants	$350 million	$344 million			
SAFER Grants	$350 million	$344 million			
Emergency Management Performance Grants	$350 million	$279 million			
Flood Mapping and Risk Analysis	$262.5 million	$100 million			
National Predisaster Mitigation Fund	$249 million	$39 million			
Emergency Food and Shelter	$120 million	Eliminated			

[8] Includes $1.6 billion for 65 miles of border wall construction in the Rio Grande Valley Sector (Texas) and $211 million to hire 750 new Border Patrol agents. The President also requests $223 million for additional border security technology.

[9] Includes $571 million to hire 2,000 new agents and $2.5 billion to increase detention capacity.

	FY2018	President's FY2019	House FY2019	Senate FY2019	FY2019 FINAL
Science and Technology Directorate		$583 million			

INTERIOR-ENVIRONMENT

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

	FY2018	President's FY2019	House FY2019	Senate FY2019	FY2019 FINAL
National Park Service	$3.2 billion	$2.7 billion			
Historic Preservation Fund	$96.9 million	$32.7 million			
Save America's Treasures	$13 million	$0			
Land and Water Conservation Fund	$425 million	$97 million			
Payment in Lieu of Taxes (PILT)	$530 million	$465 million			
Wildland Fire Management	$948.1 million	$870 million			

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

	FY2018	President's FY2019	House FY2019	Senate FY2019	FY2019 FINAL
Environmental Protection Agency	$8.06 billion	$6.1 billion			
Clean Water State Revolving Fund	$1.39 billion	$1.39 billion			
Drinking Water State Revolving Fund	$863 million	$863 million			
WIFIA	$63 million	$20 million			
Brownfields Project	$25.6 million	$62 million			
U.S.-Mexico Border Water Infrastructure Grant Program	$10 million	$0			
Reducing Lead in Drinking Water	$10 million	-			
Lead Testing	$20 million	-			

NEA/NEH

	FY2018	President's FY2019	House FY2019	Senate FY2019	FY2019 FINAL
National Endowment of the Arts	$152.8 million	$0			
National Endowment of Humanities	$152.8 million	$0			

LABOR-HHS-EDUCATION

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

	FY2018	President's FY2019	House FY2019	Senate FY2019	FY2019 FINAL
Department of Labor	$12.2 billion	$10.9 billion			
Employment and Training Services	$3.49 billion	$2.1 billion			
• Adult Employment and Training • Youth Activities • Dislocated Workers • Native American Programs • Migrant and Seasonal Farmworker Programs • Youthbuild	$845.6 million $903.4 million $1.26 billion $54 million $87.9 million $89.5 million	$490 million $583 million $650 million $0 $0 $58.96 million			
Veterans Employment and Training	$295 million	$236.901 million			
• Transition Assistance Program • Homeless Veterans Reintegration Program	$19.5 million $50 million	$17 million $45 million			
Job Corps	$1.72 billion	$1.3 billion			
Reintegration of Ex-Offenders (RExO)	$93.1 million	$88 million			

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

	FY2018	President's FY2019	House FY2019	Senate FY2019	FY2019 FINAL
Department of Health and Human	$78 billion	$95.4 billion			

	FY2018	President's FY2019	House FY2019	Senate FY2019	FY2019 FINAL
Services					
Administration for Children and Families (ACF)		$15.3 billion			
Unaccompanied Alien Children		$1.1 billion			
Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality (AHRQ)	$334 million	$258 million			
Health Services, Research, Data, and Dissemination U.S. Preventative Services Task Force	Not itemized Not itemized				
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)	$8.3 billion	$5.6 billion			
Injury Prevention and Control Public Health Preparedness and Response National Center for Emerging and Zoonotic Infectious Diseases Chronic Disease and Health Promotion Prevention and Public Health Fund	 $1.45 billion $615 million $1.2 billion $1.45 billion	$266 million $800 million $508 million $939 million $841 million			
Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS)	$3.6 billion	$1.1 trillion			
Healthcare Fraud and Abuse Control Healthcare Insurance Marketplace	$745 million $0	$2.15 billion			
Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP)	Not itemized	$11.4 billion			
Food and Drug Administration (FDA)	$2.9 billion				
Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA)	$7.0 billion	$9.6 billion			
Community Health Centers Program Health Workforce 340B Drug Pricing Program Children's Hospitals Graduate Medical	$1.63 billion $1.06 billion $10.2 million $315 million	$4.9 billion $477 million $26 million Eliminated			

	FY2018	President's FY2019	House FY2019	Senate FY2019	FY2019 FINAL
Education Ryan White HIV/AIDS Program Rural Health Rural Hospital Flexibility Grant	 $2.3 billion $291 million $49.6 million	 $2.26 billion $75 million Eliminated			
National Institutes of Health (NIH)	$37.1 billion	$34.8 billion			
National Center for Advancing Translational Sciences National Cancer Institute National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Disease National Institute on Drug Abuse	$742.3 million $5.66 billion $5.26 billion $1.38 billion	$685 million $5.63 billion $4.76 billion $1.14 billion			
Office of the Secretary, Office of the National Coordinator for Health Information Technology (ONC)	$60.3 million	$38 million			
Office of the Secretary, Protection Against Cyber Threats	Not itemized	$68 million			
Public Health and Social Services Emergency Fund	$1.95 billion	$2.34 billion			
Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA)	$5.15 billion	$3.5 billion			
State Targeted Response to the Opioid Crisis Grants Substance Abuse Block Grant	$1 billion $1.86 billion	$1 billion $1.9 billion			
Administration for Children and Families (ACF)	$28 billion	$15.3 billion			
Low-Income Heating and Energy Assistance Program	$3.6 billion	Eliminated			
Unaccompanied Alien Children	$1.3 billion	$1.1 billion			
Community Services Block Grant	$742.9 million	Eliminated			

	FY2018	President's FY2019	House FY2019	Senate FY2019	FY2019 FINAL
Social Services Block Grant	$1.7 billion	$1.7 billion			

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

	FY2018	President's FY2019	House FY2019	Senate FY2019	FY2019 FINAL
Early Learning					
Head Start	$9.86	$9.3 billion			
Preschool Development Grants	$250 million	$368.2 million			
Elementary and Secondary Education					
Title I Grants to Local Educational Agencies (LEA's)	Not itemized	$15.9 billion			
• State Assessments	$378 million	$369 million			
Supporting Effective Instruction State Grant program (Title II, Part A)	$2.05 billion	$1.68 billion			
Supporting Effective Educator Development	$75 million	$0			
Education Innovation and Research Program	$120 million	$180 million			
Promise Neighborhoods	$78.25 million	$0			
English Language Acquisition	$737.4 million	$737 million			
Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA) Grants to States	Not itemized	$11.162 billion			
Impact Aid	$1.4 billion	$0			
Student Support and Academic Enrichment Grants	$1.1 billion	$0			
Office of Academic Improvement					
Innovative Approaches to Literacy	$27 million	$0			
Teachers and School Leaders					
Teacher and School Leader Incentive	$200 million	$0			

	FY2018	President's FY2019	House FY2019	Senate FY2019	FY2019 FINAL
Program					
School Leader Recruitment and Support	$0	$0			
Higher Education Funding					
Student Financial Assistance	$24.5 billion				
• Pell Grant • Federal Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grant • Federal Work Study • Federal Perkins Loans	$22.47 billion $840 million $1.13 billion	$22.5 billion $0 $200 million			
Career and Technical Education (CTE)	$1.83 billion	$791 million			
TRIO Programs	$1 billion	$950 million			
Gaining Early Awareness and Readiness for Undergraduate Programs (GEAR UP)	$350 million	$0			
Strengthening Institutions	$98.9 million	$0			
Strengthening Alaska Native and Native Hawaiian-Serving Institutions	$15.77 million	$15 million			
Strengthening Historically Black Colleges and Universities (HBCUs)	$279.6 million	$85 million			
Aid for Hispanic-Serving Institutions (HSIs)	$123.2 million	$217 million			
Historically Black Colleges and Universities (HBCUs) Capital Financing Program	$30.48 million	$20.5 million			
Other Items of Interest, Consolidations, and Transferals					
Office of Civil Rights	$117 million	$107 million			

CORPORATION FOR NATIONAL AND COMMUNITY SERVICES

	FY2018	President's FY2019	House FY2019	Senate FY2019	FY2019 FINAL
Corporation for National and Community	$1 billion	$0			

	FY2018	President's FY2019	House FY2019	Senate FY2019	FY2019 FINAL
Services					
AmeriCorps State and National Grants	$412 million	$0			
Volunteers in Service to America (VISTA)	$92.4 million	$0			
National Senior Volunteer Corps	$202 million	$0			

INSTITUTE FOR MUSEUM AND LIBRARY SERVICES

	FY2018	President's FY2019	House FY2019	Senate FY2019	FY2019 FINAL
Institute for Museum and Library Services	$240 million	$0			

TRANSPORTATION-HOUSING

DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (HUD)

	FY2018	President's FY2019	House FY2019	Senate FY2019	FY2019 FINAL
Department of Housing	$42.7 billion	$39.2 billion			
Community Development Block Grant	$3.3 billion	Eliminated			
Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing (VASH)	$40 million	Eliminated[10]			
HOME Investment Program	$1.4 billion	Eliminated			
Homeless Assistance Grants • Continuum of Care • Emergency Solutions Grants (ESG) • Youth Homeless	$2.5 billion $2.1 billion $270 million $80 million	$2.4 billion $2.1 billion $255 million Eliminated			
Housing Opportunity for Persons with AIDS	$375 million	$330 million			
Housing for the Elderly (Section 202)	$678 million	$563 million			

[10] $4 million proposed for Native American veteran populations

	FY2018	President's FY2019	House FY2019	Senate FY2019	FY2019 FINAL
Housing for Persons with Disabilities (Section 811)	$230 million	$132 million			
Public Housing Operating Fund	$4.55 billion	$3.1 billion			
Public Housing Capital Fund	$2.75 billion	Eliminated			
Choice Neighborhoods	$150 million	Eliminated			
Project Based Rental Assistance (PBRA)	$11.5 billion	$10.9 billion			
Office of Lead Hazard Control and Healthy Homes	$230 million	$145 million			
Housing Counseling Assistance	$55 million	$45 million			
Tenant Based Rental Assistance • Voucher Renewals • Tenant Protection	$22 billion $19.6 billion $85 million	$20 billion $18.2 billion $140 million			
U.S. Interagency Council on Homelessness	$3.6 million	Eliminated			
Supportive Services for Veteran Families (SSVF) (Department of Veteran Affairs program)	$340 million	$320 million			

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION (DOT)

	FY2018	President's FY2019	House FY2019	Senate FY2019	FY2019 FINAL
Office of the Secretary	$1.96 billion	$390 million			
Salaries & Expenses	$112.8 million	$113 million			
Research and Technology	$23.5 million	$7 million			
National Infrastructure Investments (TIGER Grants)	$1.5 billion	$0			
National Surface Transportation & Innovative Finance Bureau (new program)	$3 million	$3 million			
Financial Management Capital Program	$6 million	$2 million			

	FY2018	President's FY2019	House FY2019	Senate FY2019	FY2019 FINAL
Cyber Security Initiatives	$15 million	$10 million			
Office of Civil Rights	$9.5 million	$9.5 million			
Transportation Planning, Research, & Development	$14 million	$8 million			
Working Capital Fund	$202.2 million	$523,000			
Minority Business Resource Center Program	$500,301	$249,000			
Office of Small and Disadvantaged Business Utilization & Outreach	$4.646 million	$3.7 million			
Federal Aviation Administration	$18 billion	$16.1 billion			
Essential Air Service	$155 million	$93 million			
Grants-in-Aid for Airports	$4.35 billion	$3.35 billion			
Facilities and Equipment • NextGen	$3.25 billion	$2.77 billion			
Operations • NextGen	$10.2 billion $60 million	$9.93 billion $832.6 million			
Research, Engineering, and Development • NextGen	$189 million	$74.4 million $19.5 million			
Total NextGen Programs (from above)	$1.27 billion	$852.1 million			
Contract Tower Program	$165 million	$197 million			
Federal Highway Administration	$47.49 billion[2]	$45.7 billion			
Federal Transit Administration	$13.48 billion	$11.1 billion			
Administrative Expenses	$113.2 million	$111 million			
Formula Grants	$10.5 billion	$9.9 billion			
Technical Assistance and Training		$0			
Capital Investment Grants (New Starts/Small Starts)	$2.65 billion	$1 billion			
Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority (WMATA)	$150 million	$120 million			

	FY2018	President's FY2019	House FY2019	Senate FY2019	FY2019 FINAL
Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration	$844.8 million	$665 billion			
Motor Carrier Safety Operations & Programs	$283 million	$284 million			
Motor Carrier Safety Grants	$374.8 million	$382 million			
National Highway Traffic Safety Administration	$947.2 million	$914 billion			
Operations and Research	$338 million	$304.5 million			
Highway Traffic Safety Grants	$597 million	$610 million			
Federal Railroad Administration	$3.09 billion	$854 million			
Amtrak	$1.94 billion	$737.9 million			
Safety and Operations	$221 million	$202.3 million			
Research and Development	$40.6 million	$19.6 million			
Consolidated Rail Infrastructure & Safety Improvements Grants	$592 million	$0			
Federal-State Partnership for State of Good Repair Grants	$250 million	$0			
Restoration and Enhancement Grants	$20 million	$0			
Railroad Rehabilitation and Improvement Financing (RRIF)	$25 million				
Maritime Administration	$979 million	$696 billion			
Maritime Security Program	$300 million	$214 million			
Operations & Training	$513 million	$152 million			
Assistance to Small Shipyards		$0			
Ship Disposal		$30 million			
Maritime Guaranteed Loan Program		$0			
Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration	$272 million	$254 million			

	FY2018	President's FY2019	House FY2019	Senate FY2019	FY2019 FINAL
Operational Expenses (Pipeline Safety Fund)	$23 million	$23.7 million			
Hazardous Materials Safety	$59 million	$52 million			
Pipeline Safety	$162 million	$150			
Emergency Preparedness Grants	$28.3 million	$28.3 million			

FINANCIAL SERVICES

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY (TREASURY)

Department of the Treasury	FY2018	President's FY2019	House FY2019	Senate FY2019	FY2019 FINAL
Departmental Expenses	$201.8 million	$201 million			
Office of Terrorism and Financial Intelligence	$141.8 million	$159 million			
Treasury Inspector General for Tax Administration	$196.6 million	$161 million			
Financial Crimes Enforcement Network (FinCEN)	$115 million	$118 million			
Community Development Financial Institutions Fund Program Account	$250 million	$14 million			

INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE (IRS)

	FY2018	President's FY2019	House FY2019	Senate FY2019	FY2019 FINAL
Internal Revenue Service	$11.4 billion	$11.5 billion			
Taxpayer Services	$2.5 billion	$2.2 billion			

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION (SEC)

	FY2018	President's FY2019	House FY2019	Senate FY2019	FY2019 FINAL
Securities and Exchange Commission	$1.65 billion	$1.7 billion			

COMMODITY FUTURES TRADING COMMISSION (CFTC)

	FY2017	President's FY2018	House FY2018	Senate FY2018	FY2018 FINAL
COMMODITY FUTURES TRADING COMMISSION	$249 million	$250 million			

Memorandum

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From: Squire Patton Boggs (US) LLP

Date: February 19, 2018

Subject: President Trump's Infrastructure Proposal

On February 12, the Trump Administration released the President's long-awaited infrastructure proposal, providing further details on the principles the Administration has been discussing since the President released his FY 2018 budget proposal last May. A copy of the 53-page proposal is available here.

As expected, the proposal calls for $200 billion in direct Federal funding over 10 years for new infrastructure grant programs, increased funding for Department of Transportation (DOT) and United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) loan programs, expanded Private Activity Bonds (PABs), and a Federal capital financing fund. The proposal does not identify a revenue source for this new spending.

In several fundamental ways, the plan seeks to re-write the rules of how infrastructure projects are advanced and funded at the Federal level.

The plan offers a significantly reduced Federal share for infrastructure project grants under its Infrastructure Incentives Initiative, shifting greater funding responsibility to States and local governments. At the same time, the plan greatly expands infrastructure finance tools that provide lower-cost loans to both public and private infrastructure project sponsors and makes long-sought improvements to several categories of infrastructure PABs to provide privately-advanced projects with enhanced access to tax-exempt debt. Beyond PABs, the plan includes several tools to increase private sector infrastructure investment, including liberalized tolling provisions, simplified rules for the disposition of Federal assets, and support for asset recycling.

With the stated aim of completing Federal environmental and other permitting approvals within two years, the proposal would significantly revise a number of Federal environmental review and project delivery requirements, including requirements under the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA). Additionally, the proposal would provide State and local governments more control over infrastructure projects through the delegation of permitting authority and relaxed Federal requirements for smaller projects. State and local governments would also be permitted to repay the Federal portion of completed infrastructure projects to release them from the Federal requirements

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associated with Federal infrastructure grants.

Congressional Democrats have already voiced opposition to the proposal, arguing that the plan's $200 billion is insufficient to address the nation's growing backlog of infrastructure needs, and that the plan shifts funding burdens to States and localities but offers no solution to the chronic shortfall in revenues to the Highway Trust Fund.

I. New Infrastructure Grant Programs

Three new Federal infrastructure grant programs are proposed: Infrastructure Incentives Initiative; Rural Infrastructure Program; and Transformative Projects Program.

Infrastructure Incentives Initiative: The proposal would provide $100 billion for the Infrastructure Incentives Initiative, a DOT, Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), and United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) program designed to incentivize State and local governments to raise their own revenues – or attract private revenues – through Federal discretionary grants for projects with significant contributions of non-Federal funds from public and private sources. Where Federal highway and transit formula programs now fund up to 80 percent of project costs, Federal grants under this new incentive initiative would be limited to 20 percent of project costs. While a chief aim of this program is to encourage States and localities to identify *new* revenue streams for infrastructure projects, States and local governments would earn partial credit for non-Federal revenues raised in the previous three years.

The program would fund projects in a broad range of infrastructure sectors including surface transportation, airports, passenger rail, ports and waterways, flood control, water supply, hydropower, water resources, drinking water facilities, wastewater facilities, stormwater facilities, and brownfield and Superfund sites. Projects would be evaluated based on objective criteria such as the size of the project and the amount of new, non-Federal funding for both capital costs and operations and maintenance. Grant awards would also be subject to project milestones and any agreement that does not meet its milestones within two years would be voided, though the lead Federal agency would have the authority to extend the agreement for one additional year.

Rural Infrastructure Program: Understanding that many rural infrastructure projects are not able to attract private financing, the White House proposal would provide $50 billion, the majority of which would be apportioned to States as block grants, for a Rural Infrastructure Program. The Program would also provide dedicated funding for infrastructure investment in U.S. Territories and tribal areas. The goals of this program are to modernize rural infrastructure systems, increase rural economic growth and competitiveness, and expand access to markets, customers, and employment opportunities. Eligible projects would include transportation, broadband, power and electricity, drinking water, and wastewater improvements.

Transformative Projects Program: To fund higher-risk projects that may be unable to secure financing through the private sector, the proposal would include $20 billion for the Transformative

Projects Program to provide discretionary grants focused on innovative and transformative infrastructure projects that are capable of generating revenue and providing net public benefits. The Department of Commerce would administer this program, leading an interagency selection committee comprised of representatives from other relevant Federal agencies. While a much smaller funding pot than the Incentives program, this Transformative program would provide higher Federal shares of project funds, 30 percent for demonstration projects, 50 percent for project planning, and 80 percent for capital construction. Capital construction project sponsors would be required to share with the Federal government the revenues generated by each project.

II. Enhanced Finance Tools

To achieve the related goals of leveraging limited Federal funding to produce $1.5 trillion in infrastructure investment and attract greater private capital, the proposal would significantly expand funding and eligibility for Federal credit assistance programs and PABs. The proposal would direct $14 billion for the expansion of the Transportation Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Act (TIFIA), Railroad Rehabilitation and Improvement Financing (RRIF), Water Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Act (WIFIA), and Rural Utility Service (RUS) programs.

Transportation Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Act: The proposal would broaden TIFIA program eligibility to include airports and ports.

Railroad Rehabilitation and Improvement Financing: The proposal would fund RRIF credit risk premiums for short-line freight and passenger rail projects.

Water Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Act: The plan eliminates the current $3.2 billion lending limit and expands the types of projects eligible for WIFIA funding. It authorizes EPA to fund non-Federal flood mitigation, navigation, and water supply projects and authorizes USACE to defederalize water resources projects and transfer title and ownership to a non-Federal entity. The plan eliminates the limitation that eligible water systems be "community" water systems, so that a public authority that sells water directly to another water provider would be eligible (e.g., a desalination plant), and expands WIFIA to allow water system acquisitions and restructurings of completed or substantially-completed systems. The plan also expands eligibility to water quality contamination projects at brownfield rehabilitation and Superfund sites.

The plan removes the restriction on reimbursing costs incurred prior to loan closing and permits EPA to require only one letter from a rating agency for a project applicant, instead of two. It would also permit EPA to waive the program's current "springing lien" provision, such that the Federal government, as the WIFIA lender, could remain subordinate to any senior debt in the event of bankruptcy, insolvency, or liquidation.

Private Activity Bonds: To directly support greater private investment in infrastructure projects the plan would broaden the range of public-purpose infrastructure projects eligible to take advantage of the tax benefits of PABs through (1) establishing new categories of exempt facility PABs for

projects such as flood control and stormwater facilities and rural broadband service, (2) expanding eligibility under qualified surface transportation facilities to include any project eligible for credit assistance under the TIFIA program, and (3) lifting State volume caps applicable to some categories of PABs and the nationwide volume cap on surface transportation PABs. Additionally, the plan would reduce borrowing costs by eliminating the Alternative Minimum Tax (AMT) preference on PABs. The plan would require that public infrastructure projects have public attributes: (1) State or local governmental ownership or private ownership with rates subject to State or local control, and (2) be available for general public use.

III. Water Infrastructure

Environmental Protection Agency: The proposal would expand several authorities and tools to encourage private sector investment in water infrastructure projects, including expanding eligibility for the Clean Water State Revolving Fund (CWSRF) to privately owned public-purpose treatment works. The proposal would also provide EPA the authority to test alternative and innovative approaches to overall water infrastructure project development, similar to FHWA's Special Experimental Project Number 15 (SEP-15) authority to waive Federal requirements for Federal-aid Highway Projects, in hopes of increasing innovation, improving efficiency, and developing new revenue streams.

Additionally, the proposal includes provisions to reduce the regulatory burden on projects funded with a de minimis Federal share, such as when a project is primarily funded by State, local, and private entities. It also proposes to eliminate discrepancies under the Clean Water Act between publically and privately-owned treatment works to provide a level playing field for all service providers.

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers: The plan would provide State and local governments greater control and flexibility over water resources development projects. Specifically, the proposal would expand USACE's authority to accept contributed funds from non-Federal interests to expedite project execution even if no Federal funds have been appropriated. The plan would provide the Secretary of the Army the authority to waive the maximum total cost limitation for Congressionally-authorized projects, so that USACE would not need to seek a new Congressional authorization for projects that exceed their previously-expected costs. The proposal would also establish a streamlined deauthorization process for projects approaching the end of their useful life and projects operated by non-Federal entities that do not require Federal oversight. The plan would authorize private entities engaged in certain water resources development projects with USACE to impose and retain fees to pay for costs associated with carrying out the project. Finally, the plan would allow USACE to enter into long-term infrastructure asset contracts with private entities by extending the permissible contract period from five to 50 years.

IV. Highways

Tolling: Provides States with increased flexibility to toll Interstates and requires that those toll revenues be reinvested in infrastructure. While this provision has the potential to raise significant additional revenue for infrastructure investment, we expect several transportation stakeholders to oppose an expansion of tolling on existing Interstates.

Commercial Rest Areas: Provides States with flexibility to commercialize Interstate rest areas, though any revenues generated would be required to be reinvested in the corridor in which they were generated. Restricts States from charging fees for access to essential services such as water or restrooms.

Major Projects: Raises the cost threshold for major project requirements from $500 million to $1 billion, removing some Federal oversight requirements for these projects.

Utility Relocation: Authorizes utility relocation to take place prior to NEPA completion, but would only allow Federal reimbursement of relocation costs for projects that are completed.

Repayment of Federal Funds: Authorizes the repayment of Federal funds to eliminate Federal requirements associated with Federal infrastructure funding. This would provide States with the general authority to repay funds and be released from Federal requirements without Congressional action.

Small Highway Projects: Provides relief from Federal procurement requirements for smaller projects that are predominantly outside of the right-of-way of a Federal-aid highway.

Final Design Activities: Allows design-build contractors for highway projects to conduct final design activities before the NEPA process is complete.

Right-of-Way Acquisitions: Allows States to assume FHWA's responsibilities for approving right-of-way acquisitions. DOT would retain the authority to terminate this delegation if a State improperly carries out these responsibilities.

V. Airports

FAA Oversight: Limits Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) approval and oversight to critical airfield infrastructure projects, removing FAA's current approval and oversight authority over non-aviation development activities such as terminals, access and service roads, hangars, and other facilities.

Alternative Project Delivery: Expands an existing pilot program that allows airports to privatize by removing the limitation on the number of airports that can participate, currently limited to 10 airports, and reducing the required support of air carriers from 65 percent to a simple majority.

Incentive Payments Under the Airport Improvement Program (AIP): Eliminates the restriction on providing incentive payments to contractors for accelerated construction under the AIP program.

Oversight of AIP Funds: Limits FAA oversight to post-expenditure audits rather than grant application reviews and approvals.

Passenger Facility Charges (PFCs): Extends the streamlined non-hub application process for imposing PFCs to small hub airports, reducing the documentation that would be required of small hub airports during the PFC application process.

TIFIA: Broadens TIFIA eligibility to include airport projects.

VI. Transit

Value Capture for Capital Investment Grant (CIG) Program: Requires value-capture financing as a condition for receiving CIG program funding.

CIG Pilot Program: Codifies the CIG pilot program that provides an expedited process for transit P3 projects and increases the maximum Federal share for projects developed under the pilot program to 50 percent, from the current 25 percent maximum share.

Constraints on P3s: Eliminates constraints in current law that impede the use of public-private partnerships (P3s) and public-public partnerships in transit capital projects.

Acquisition and Preservation of Rail Rights-of-Way: Allows for advance acquisition and preservation of rail rights-of-way before the NEPA process is complete.

VII. Relief from Federal Requirements

De Minimis Federal Share: Provides flexibility and relief from the application of Federal requirements when an infrastructure project is primarily funded through non-Federal funds.

VIII. Brownfield and Superfund Sites

The proposal would expand funding opportunities and establish tools to manage and address legal and financial risks for land revitalization projects under the Brownfields and Superfund programs in order to facilitate and promote greater investments in the sites.

Most notably, it would create a Superfund Revolving Loan Fund, similar to the Brownfields revolving loan/grant program, and authorize Superfund sites on the National Priorities List to be eligible for Brownfields grants. It would also clarify and expand the current liability exemptions to ensure State and local governments are exempt from liability for all property acquisitions undertaken. The proposal would remove restrictions that prohibit EPA from incorporating infrastructure elements, such as pipelines and power lines, into cleanup design and implementation.

IX. Environmental Permitting and Streamlining

Delegation to States: The proposal includes provisions intended to streamline the environmental review and permitting process by delegating authority to States and local governments.

- Expands the DOT NEPA Assignment Program, which allows FHWA and FTA to assign its NEPA responsibilities to States, to other agencies and infrastructure projects. States would still be required to sign a memorandum of understanding with the assigning agency. Currently, six States participate in the program.

- Broadens the NEPA Assignment Program to allow States to assume the responsibility for making project-level conformity determinations required under the Clean Air Act and determinations regarding flood plain protections and noise policies.

Pilot Programs:

- Performance-Based Pilot: Establishes a pilot program, limited to 10 projects, to experiment with using environmental performance measures instead of the environmental review process. The lead Federal agency would develop performance standards with public input and in coordination with cooperating Federal agencies. Projects would include design elements and enhanced mitigation to meet the goals and objectives of NEPA without being constrained by NEPA's procedural requirements.

- Negotiated Mitigation Pilot: Establishes a pilot program to establish an alternative review process, in lieu of NEPA requirements, based on negotiated mitigation agreements allowing participants to instead purchase mitigating offsets, avoid anticipated impacts, or pay a fee to an advanced mitigation fund.

Federal Role: The proposal seeks to advance infrastructure projects more quickly and lower project costs by cutting regulatory red tape and streamlining Federal project delivery requirements.

- "One Agency, One Decision": Establishes deadlines of 21 months for lead agencies to complete their environmental reviews and issue a Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI) or Record of Decision (ROD) and three months after the issuance to make permitting decisions.

- Reducing Inefficiencies:

    - Single Document: Requires the lead agency to develop a single environmental review document and a single ROD.

    - Feasible Alternatives: Clarifies that alternatives outside the scope of an agency's authority or an applicant's capability are not feasible alternatives for the purposes of NEPA.

- CEQ Regulations: Directs CEQ to revise its regulations to streamline the NEPA review process.
- Eliminate Redundancy in Clean Air Act Section 309 Reviews: Eliminates EPA's responsibility under Section 309 of the Clean Air Act to review and comment on Environmental Impact Statements (EIS). This would not change EPA's separate regulatory responsibility to comment during the development of EISs on matters within EPA's jurisdiction.
- Focusing Agency Analysis: Focuses the scope of Federal agencies' authority to comment on NEPA analyses to areas that are relevant to their areas of special expertise or jurisdiction.
- Categorical Exclusions (CE): Allows any Federal agency to use a CE that has been established by another Federal agency and directs agencies to identify documented CEs that can be changed to undocumented CEs without undergoing the CE substantiation and approval process.
- Concurrence for Incorporating Documents and Decisions: Allows for the incorporation of transportation planning documents into NEPA documents without the concurrence of cooperating agencies.
- Eliminating Interagency Review Team: Eliminates the required second review by an interagency review team for the approval of mitigation banks under the Mitigation Rule.
- Expanding Streamlining Procedures: Allows all lead Federal agencies for infrastructure projects to utilize streamlining provisions currently authorized for highway and transit projects.
- Expediting Communications Equipment: Allows expedited procedures for reviewing small cell and Wi-Fi attachment telecommunications equipment projects under NEPA and the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA).
- Incentives for Enhanced Mitigation: Expedites environmental or permitting reviews for projects that enhance the environment through mitigation, design, or other means.
- Funding from Non-Federal Entities to Support Reviews: Broadens authority for Federal agencies to accept funds from non-Federal entities to support the review of permit applications and other environmental documents.

- Clean Water Act Efficiencies: Includes provisions intended to eliminate redundancy, duplication, and inconsistency in the application of Clean Water provisions, including by

authorizing Federal agencies to use nationwide permits without additional USACE review, removing EPA's authority to veto a Section 404 permit, and allowing the use of one NEPA document for both Section 404 and Section 408 actions.

- Clean Air Act Efficiencies: Includes provisions intended to reduce inefficiencies in Clean Air Act reviews, including by clarifying that Metropolitan Planning Organizations need only conform to the most recent National Ambient Air Quality Standard.

- Historic Properties: Removes Department of Interior, USDA, and Department of Housing and Urban Development responsibility to review individual Section 4(f) determinations.

Judicial Reform:

- Limits injunctive relief to exceptional circumstances, but does not define what those circumstances would include.

- Revises the statute of limitations for Federal infrastructure permits or decisions to 150 days. Current statutes of limitations for many infrastructure projects allow for legal challenges for up to six years after decisions have been issued.

- Directs Federal agencies to establish guidelines regarding when new studies and data are required for environmental review and permitting decisions, and precludes courts from reviewing claims based on the currentness of data if projects are in compliance with agency-established guidelines.

X. Federal Lands and Real Property

Federal Divestiture of Assets: Authorizes expanded Federal divestiture of infrastructure assets upon determining that such assets could be better managed by State, local, or private entities. Examples of assets cited include: the George Washington and Baltimore Washington Parkways, the Ronald Reagan Washington National and Dulles International Airports, and several power generating facilities across the country.

Capital Financing Fund: Establishes a Federal Capital Financing Fund, capitalized with $10 billion, to create a funding mechanism that is similar to a capital budget but operates within the traditional Federal budget rules to facilitate the purchase of real property assets. Agencies would be required to repay the fund in 15 equal annual amounts using discretionary appropriations.

Federal Real Property: Expands authorities to allow for the disposal of Federal assets.

- Codifies Executive Order 12803 allowing accelerated depreciation for the disposition of non-Federal assets.

- Streamlines the Federal real property disposal process to allow the Federal government to offer assets for sale at fair market value, without preferences or rights of first refusal by State and local governments.

- Permits Federal agencies to retain the proceeds from selling real property for reinvestment in mission-critical facilities.

- Expands allowable uses of the General Services Administration (GSA) Disposal Fund to provide GSA the authority to help other Federal agencies identify, prepare, and divest properties prior to a report of excess.

- Eliminates the requirement, when disposing of non-GSA properties, to transfer funds above an identified threshold to the Land and Water Conversation fund.

Federal Lands Infrastructure: Establishes an Interior Maintenance Fund comprised of revenues from amounts due to the United States from mineral and energy development on Federal lands and waters. Provides that half of the receipts generated by expanded Federal energy development, up to a total of $18 billion, will be deposited into the Fund to address the deferred maintenance and capital needs for infrastructure on public lands.

XI. Workforce Development

The proposal also includes provisions designed to strengthen the American workforce and ensure there are skilled workers to fill jobs created by increased infrastructure investment. This would include expanding eligibility for the Pell Grant program to short-term programs that lead to a credential or certification in an in-demand field; reforming career and technical education programs to promote STEM education and expand apprenticeship programs; and reforming the Federal Work Study program to enhance support for students pursuing career and technical education. The proposal would also reform licensing requirements to ensure that workers with out-of-state skilled trade licenses are permitted to work on infrastructure projects that include Federal funding.

XII. Conclusion

This proposal is now in the hands of Congress, which seeks to craft a bill that could gain bicameral, bipartisan support in a contentious election year. As is often the case, the sticking points will likely be how much to spend and how to pay for it.

Leon County
Board of County Commissioners

Notes for Agenda Item #20

Leon County Board of County Commissioners

Agenda Item #20

May 22, 2018

To: Honorable Chairman and Members of the Board

From: Vincent S. Long, County Administrator

Title: Status Report on Okeeheepkee Prairie Park

Review and Approval:	Vincent S. Long, County Administrator
Department/ Division Review:	Alan Rosenzweig, Deputy County Administrator Maggie Theriot, Director of Office of Resource Stewardship
Lead Staff/ Project Team:	Leigh Davis, Director of Parks & Recreation

Statement of Issue:

To keep the Board apprised of the next phase of development at the Okeeheepkee Park, this item provides a status report on the design and construction of the County's first nature-based playground that will supplement the existing trail, boardwalks, parking area, kiosk and picnic pavilion.

Fiscal Impact:

This item has a fiscal impact. Funds for the playground are available in the Okeeheepkee Prairie Park budget.

Staff Recommendation:

Option #1: Approve the status report on Okeeheepkee Prairie Park.

Report and Discussion

Background:

To keep the Board apprised of the next phase of development at the Okeeheepkee Park, this item provides a status report on the design and construction of the County's first nature-based playground that will supplement the existing trail, boardwalks, parking area, kiosk and picnic pavilion.

In 1999, the County purchased the 26 acres that is now known as Okeeheepkee Prairie Park, located at 1294 Fuller Rd and boarding Lake Jackson. The acquisition was funded through a partnership with Florida Communities Trust (FCT) and the Northwest Florida Water Management District (NWFWMD).

The existing infrastructure, which consists of a stormwater pond, trails, boardwalks, kiosk, picnic pavilion, and parking area, was completed in 2015 in compliance with the Land Management Plan. The plan also proposed a "wildlife observation deck/overlook" to be constructed, as well as "other passive facilities/amenities such as a Tot Lot".

Prior to the construction of the current amenities, a public meeting was held in October 2014 to discuss the design plans. The residents were not interested in an extensive boardwalk system, as originally proposed, and suggested an observation tower and/or playground be considered. Plans were modified to remove the additional length of boardwalk, but continued with the remaining amenities as proposed in an effort to open the park as soon as possible.

After the park opened, the intent was to first purse an observation deck/tower, to be followed in the future by the addition of a playground. However, in November 2016, plans for the deck were released for bid, but the cost to construct the feature proved to be cost prohibitive. Options were analyzed to make the tower more affordable such as reducing the 9-foot height, but with the surrounding vegetative growth a height reduction to bring costs in-line would have rendered the construction pointless with no new visual vantage points for visitors. Other cost-reducing options such as removing ramps were in conflict with ADA requirements and regulations, so those were not feasible for implementation. Ultimately, all bids were rejected.

Within the existing budget, options for constructing the additional playground amenity were developed. As required by FCT, a final report will be provided to the Board once the playground is complete and the Land Management Plan (LMP) has been updated. As discussed with FCT staff, while the observation deck/overlook was a "proposed" feature, the updated plan can be revised to remove this language contingent upon final review and acceptance by FCT. The update of the LMP requires Board approval prior to submittal to the FCT.

Analysis:

County Parks and Recreation staff engaged Registe, Sliger Engineering and Wood & Partners to assist in designing a suitable playground for Okeeheepkee Prairie Park. Given the passive nature of this park, a conceptual nature-based playground design was pursued.

Nature-based playgrounds are a growing trend around the country, and this would be the County's first such amenity. These types of playgrounds work particularly well in passive parks that are typically already constructed to provide environmental benefits, open green space, natural landscaping, and passive recreational opportunities such as bird watching, hiking and biking. Nature-based playgrounds seek to incorporate rocks and logs and hills, and some research suggests that it encourages children to be more imaginative during play.

The conceptual design, as proposed by Wood & Partners, includes climbing elements of the playground constructed of timberforms and a linear artificial turf, rolling hill offering a free-play/green space component. The design also includes a rainmaker providing an element of sound and interpretive signage on the importance/characteristics of nature-based play. This concept can be achieved within the existing budget and is projected to be installed and open for use by January 2019. Once open, the playground is intended to complete the array of amenities offered at this site.

Options:

1. Approve the status report on Okeeheepkee Prairie Park.
2. Do not approve the status report on Okeeheepkee Prairie Park
3. Board direction.

Recommendation:

Option #1.

Leon County
Board of County Commissioners

Notes for Agenda Item #21

Leon County Board of County Commissioners

Agenda Item #21

May 22, 2018

To: Honorable Chairman and Members of the Board

From: Vincent S. Long, County Administrator

Title: Second Quarter 2018 Economic Dashboard Report

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
Lead Staff/ Project Team:	Al Latimer, Director, Tallahassee-Leon County Office of Economic Vitality

Statement of Issue:

This agenda item seeks the Board's acceptance of the Second Quarter 2018 Economic Dashboard Report, which quantifies the economic health and growth of Leon County each quarter to evaluate local economic vitality.

Fiscal Impact:

This item has no fiscal impact to the County.

Staff Recommendation:

Option #1: Accept the Second Quarter 2018 Economic Dashboard Report.

Report and Discussion

Background:

On February 13, 2017, Office of Economic Vitality (OEV) staff launched the *Quarterly Economic Dashboard* to provide a regular and consistent snapshot of the local economy and demonstrate Leon County's efforts to continue supporting economic vitality is providing a return on investment. The Dashboard is designed to appeal to local stakeholders as well as business leaders outside Leon County who may be considering company expansion or relocation. Subsequent editions were released in April, July, and October 2017, January 2018, with the Second Quarter 2018 Economic Dashboard released on April 30, 2018.

The Second Quarter 2018 Economic Dashboard aligns with the FY2017-FY2021 Strategic Plan Objective:

- To be an effective leader and a reliable partner in our continuous efforts to make Leon County a place which attracts and retains talent, to grow and diversify our local economy, and to realize our full economic vitality.

This particular Strategic Objective aligns with the Board's Economy Strategic Priority:

- (EC2) Support programs, policies, and initiatives to attract, create, and promote expansion of business, entrepreneurship, and job creation.

Analysis:

OEV staff diligently monitors key economic metrics and tracks current economic trends and conditions that are important to the local economy. The online Data Center, found at www.OEVforBusiness.org/data-center, continues to serve as the community's most comprehensive database of nearly 80 economic indicators, and is updated continuously to ensure visitors can retrieve the most accurate data. The Dashboard serves as a supplement to the Data Center and provides a snapshot of the local economy by focusing on the 13 key and most commonly requested economic indicators in a format that is easy to read and follow.

The most recent Dashboard, which includes data representing the first quarter 2018 (the most up-to-date information available), demonstrates positive growth across most indicators. A few noteworthy indicators are discussed in more detail below, and information on all top indicators can be found in Attachment #1.

- **Employment** levels for March 2018 increased by 2.1%, compared to March 2017, marking 26 straight months of employment gains, comparing the same month of the prior year in Leon County. This growth is represented across the Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) which includes Leon, Gadsden, Jefferson and Wakulla Counties.
- The **Unemployment Rate** in Leon County was 3.4% in March (3.6% Tallahassee MSA), the lowest rate for the month of March since 2007.

- First Quarter 2018 **New Single Family Construction Permits** were up 19.6% over Fourth Quarter 2017 levels. Permits in the First Quarter 2018 were the highest for any first quarter since 2007.
- The **Median Single-Family Home Sales Price** rose 17.3% to $215,000 between March 2017 and March 2018. Median Sales Price has risen in fifteen of the past twenty-four months in the MSA, and has been lower than the statewide median sales price 42 months in a row.
- **Mortgage Foreclosures** in Leon County totaled 111 in the First Quarter 2018, down 22.9% from First Quarter 2017 and the fewest foreclosures in the first quarter of a year since before the 2008 Recession.

As mentioned previously, staff continuously monitors and analyzes these and other indicators to support the organization's Strategic Plan and to ensure stakeholders and other decision-makers are equipped with the information they need to make informed business decisions.

Options:

1. Accept the Second Quarter 2018 Economic Dashboard Report.
2. Do not accept the Second Quarter 2018 Economic Dashboard Report.
3. Board direction.

Recommendation:

Option #1.

Attachment:

1. Second Quarter 2018 Economic Dashboard

2018 Second Quarter

ECONOMIC DASHBOARD

FOR MORE INFORMATION • Visit OEVforBusiness.org.

OFFICE OF ECONOMIC VITALITY

The Office of Economic Vitality is the source for Tallahassee-Leon County economic information and data. We track 85+ key economic indicators, construction and development trends –both commercial and residential – as well as maintain a statistical digest, some of which are featured below. Whether your business needs assistance, you are looking for the perfect site for your business or need help from our expert analysts, we are here to help. Simply contact us at (850) 219-1060 or email us at info@OEVforBusiness.org.

INDICATOR	MOST RECENT	SINCE LAST PERIOD	SINCE LAST YEAR	WHAT DOES THIS MEAN?
EMPLOYMENT	186,927 *March 2018*	-0.1% *Down 259 from February to March*	+2.1% *Up 3,764 from March 2017*	**Employment** levels have now increased 26 months in a row, comparing same month of prior year. MSA monthly avg. of 186,271 in Jan.-Mar. 2018 was 2.6% higher than the Jan.-Mar. 2017 monthly average.
LABOR FORCE	193,831 *March 2018*	-0.2% *Down 300 from February to March*	+1.6% *Up 3,043 from March 2017*	MSA average monthly **Labor Force** in Jan.-Mar. 2018 was 1.9% higher than the Jan.-Mar. 2017 monthly average. Labor Force has grown in all but one of the past 24 months, comparing same month of the prior year.
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	3.6% *March 2018*	SAME *Unchanged from February*	-0.4 pts. *Down from 4% in March 2017*	MSA **Unemployment Rate** was the lowest for any Mar. since 2007, and has decreased 78 months in a row, comparing same month of the prior year.
AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGE	$829 *3rd Quarter 2017*	+3.8% *$30 more than in Q2 2017*	+1.1% *$9 more than in Q3 2016*	**Average Weekly Wage** has increased in all but 2 of the past 20 quarters, comparing same month of prior year. The 4-quarter moving average has also increased in all but 2 of the past 20 quarters.
UNEMPLOYMENT CLAIMS	350 *March 2018*	-3.6% *13 fewer than in February*	-17.3% *73 fewer than in March 2017*	**Initial Claims for Unemployment Compensation** has shown a three-year trend of decline for 33 of the past 36 months, when comparing the same month of prior year.
TAXABLE SALES	$456.1 M *December 2017*	+15.2% *Up $60.2 M from November to December*	-1.3% *$6 M less than in December 2016*	**Taxable Sales** were $76.5 million higher in Dec. 2017 than in Dec. 2012, and have gone up in 55 of the past 60 months, comparing sales to the same month of the previous year.

INDICATOR	MOST RECENT	SINCE LAST PERIOD	SINCE LAST YEAR	WHAT DOES THIS MEAN?
NEW SINGLE-FAMILY CONSTRUCTION PERMITS	201 *1st Quarter 2018*	+19.6% *Up from 168 in Q4 2017*	+2.6% *5 more permits than in Q1 2017*	**New Single-Family Construction Permits** were the most since Q2 2017. Permits in 1st quarter 2018 were highest for any 1st quarter since 2007.
MORTGAGE FORECLOSURES	111 *1st Quarter 2018*	-9.0% *11 fewer than in Q4 2017*	-22.9% *33 fewer than in Q1 2017*	**Mortgage Foreclosures** in Leon County in Q1 2017 totaled 111, the lowest Q1 sum since before the 2008 recession. Foreclosures since Jan. 2017 averaged 126 per quarter.
MEDIAN SINGLE-FAMILY HOME SALES PRICE	$215,000 *March 2018*	+2.4% *Up $4,991 from February to March*	+17.3% *Up $31,700 from March 2017*	**Median Sales Price** has risen in 15 of the past 24 months in the MSA, and has been lower than the statewide median sales price 42 months in a row.
TOURISM: TOTAL VISITORS	529,474 *1st Quarter 2018*	+1.9% *Up 9,693 from Q4 of FY 2017*	-2.1% *Down 11,507 from Q1 of FY 2017*	**Total Visitors** increased 5.1% from Q1 of 2016 and rose 5.7% from Q1 of 2015. Visitors in Q1 averaged 518,694 in FY 2015 to FY 2018.
TALLAHASSEE PASSENGERS	185,508 *1st Quarter 2018*	-10.7% *22,252 fewer than in Q4 2017*	+8.4% *14,324 more than in Q1 2017*	**TLH Passengers** in Q1 2018 were the most for any Q1 since 2008. During 2011-2018, passengers in Q1 averaged 169,871.
OFFICE VACANCY RATE	4.1% *1st Quarter 2018*	+0.3 pts. *Up from 3.8% in Q4 of 2017*	+0.2 pts. *Up from 3.9% in Q1 of 2017*	**Office Vacancy** from Q1 2017 to Q1 2018 averaged 4.0%, a drop of 1.0 points from the average vacancy of 5.0% during Q1 2016 to Q1 2017.
INDUSTRIAL VACANCY RATE	3.1% *1st Quarter 2018*	-2.1 pts. *Down from 5.2% in Q4 of 2017*	-1.7 pts. *Down from 4.8% in Q1 of 2017*	**Industrial Vacancy** from Q1 2017 to Q1 2018 averaged 4.4%, a drop of 1.6 points from the average vacancy of 6.0% during Q1 2016 to Q1 2017.

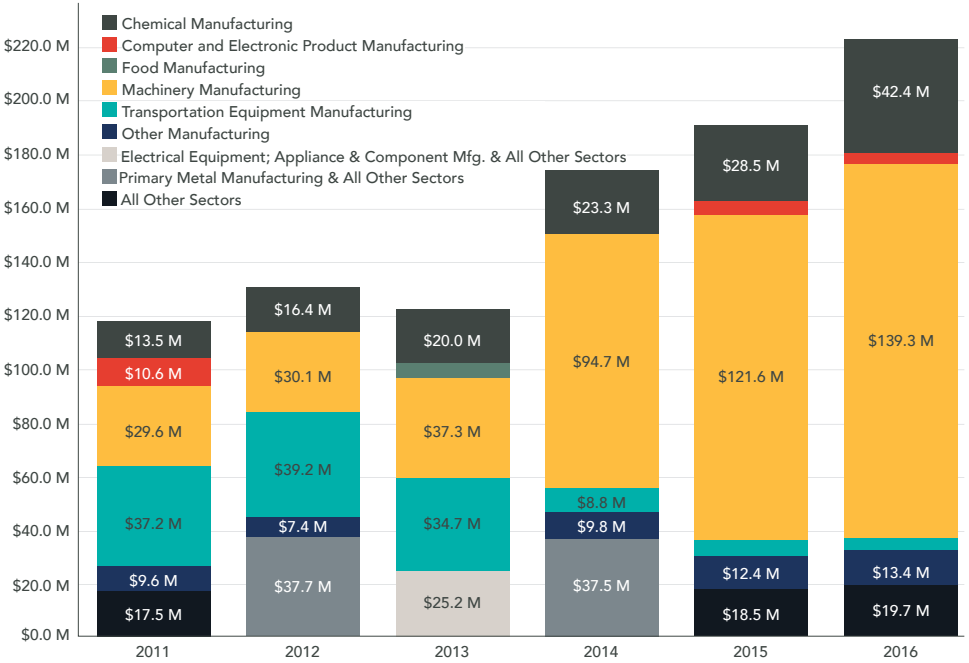
Quarterly Focus

EXPORTS FROM TALLAHASSEE MSA

According to the International Trade Association, Tallahassee's merchandise exports **increased nearly 90%** from 2011 to 2016, totaling **$223.1 million** in 2016. Tallahassee was one of six Florida MSAs to experience growth in exports in 2016, up 16.7% from 2015. Machinery manufacturing and chemical manufacturing together accounted for 81% of merchandise exports in 2016. Machinery manufacturing has increased from 25% of total merchandise exports in 2011 to 62% by 2016. Chemical manufacturing rose from 11% of exports in 2011 to 19% by 2016. Tallahassee annually accounts for approximately 0.4% of Florida's total merchandise exports.

Exports to APEC countries (Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation, 21 Pacific Rim nations) grew from $51 million in 2011 to $118.4 million in 2016. Exports to NAFTA countries (North America Free Trade Agreement, viz., Canada and Mexico) increased from $26.2 million in 2011 to $63.4 million in 2016. Exports to European Union countries increased from $37 million in 2011 to $61.7 million in 2016.

TALLAHASSEE MSA EXPORTS BY SECTOR
2011-2016



Note: Nominal dollars, not adjusted for inflation. Categories shown in light grey or beige combine two or more sectors due to disclosure restrictions.

SOURCE: U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, INTERNATIONAL TRADE ADMINISTRATION, OFFICE OF TRADE AND ECONOMIC ANALYSIS (OTEA)

@OEVforBusiness

Economic Dashboard

SECOND QUARTER 2018

OFFICE OF ECONOMIC VITALITY

Leon County
Board of County Commissioners

Notes for Agenda Item #22

Leon County Board of County Commissioners

Agenda Item #22

May 22, 2018

To: Honorable Chairman and Members of the Board

From: Vincent S. Long, County Administrator

Title: Implementation of Hurricane Irma After-Action Report and Preparation for the 2018 Hurricane Season

Review and Approval:	Vincent S. Long, County Administrator
Department/ Division Review:	Alan Rosenzweig, Deputy County Administrator
Lead Staff/ Project Team:	Mathieu Cavell, Assistant to the County Administrator Kevin Peters, Director of Emergency Management

Statement of Issue:

This agenda item provides a status update regarding the County's progress in implementing all 65 recommendations contained in the Hurricane Irma After-Action Report and provides an overview of the preparation for the 2018 Hurricane Season.

Fiscal Impact:

This item has no fiscal impact to the County.

Staff Recommendation:

Option #1: Accept the status report on the implementation of the Hurricane Irma After-Action Report recommendations and the preparation for the 2018 hurricane season.

Report and Discussion

Background:

This agenda item provides a status update regarding the County's progress in implementing all 65 recommendations contained in the Hurricane Irma After-Action Report, which was presented to the Board on December 12, 2017. In addition, this status report serves as an opportunity to provide an annual update on the upcoming 2018 hurricane season that begins on June 1st. In addition to the materials in the agenda item, the Leon County Emergency Management Director is prepared to provide a brief presentation during the Commission meeting.

Hurricane Irma was a historic and unprecedented storm which inflicted far-reaching damage throughout Florida and other areas in the United States and Caribbean island nations. One of the most destructive storms to impact Florida in recorded history, Hurricane Irma caused the largest mass evacuation in the history of the State and resulted in the largest-ever activation of emergency personnel and resources in Leon County. As is the case with any emergency event or disaster, Hurricane Irma presented a unique set of challenges for residents and responders and specific opportunities for improvements and refinements to continue to enhance community resiliency for the next disaster.

Following any large-scale emergency event, Leon County conducts an extensive after-action review to assess the preparedness, response, and recovery activities taken and to identify strengths and weaknesses in these efforts as well as recommendations for improvement during future emergencies. In conducting this review, Leon County Emergency Management (LCEM) and Leon County Administration thoroughly evaluated the specific actions taken during the activation of the Emergency Operations Center, examining the actions taken by LCEM and partner agencies for consistency with the County's Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan, Debris Management Plan, and the National Incident Management System, all of which prescribe the basic strategies, objectives, operational goals, and actions to be taken throughout the various phases of emergency events including a hurricane. Additionally, Leon County, the City of Tallahassee, and other key emergency support staff attended two community listening sessions following Hurricane Irma to gather feedback from citizens while also giving them the opportunity to ask questions of public safety officials.

The Hurricane Irma After-Action Report presented 95 findings and 65 specific recommendations to build upon the community's successful response efforts and become even stronger for the next emergency.

This status report is essential to the following FY2017-FY2021 Strategic Initiative:

- *Implement the recommendations of the Hurricane Irma After-Action Report. (2017-14)*

This particular Strategic Initiative aligns with the Board's Governance Strategic Priorities:

- *(G2) Sustain a culture of performance, and deliver effective, efficient services that exceed expectations and demonstrate value.*

- *(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.*

Analysis:

After the Board's meeting on December 12, 2017, staff immediately began working to implement the recommendations within the Hurricane Irma After-Action Report. To date, all of the 65 recommendations have been completed. When including the Hurricane Hermine After-Action Report, this means staff has completed all of the 145 recommendations from back-to-back hurricanes.

A table listing each of the Irma recommendations and its status is included as Attachment #1 to this agenda item.

A few major recommendations from the Hurricane Irma After-Action Report included further improving sheltering operations, clarifying Leon County Human Resources policies related to disaster, and updating Leon County's debris management plans. In addition, staff has engaged the Apalachee Regional Planning Council to update the Post-Disaster Redevelopment Plan and include lessons from both Hermine and Irma. Updating this particular plan will better prepare County emergency management officials, planners, and partners to help our community rebuild after a catastrophic disaster that displaces large numbers of residents.

Also, in large part due to the County's comprehensive after-action reports following disaster, Leon County was named the first #HurricaneStrong community in the nation at the National Hurricane Conference in March 2018. Awarded by the Federal Alliance for Safe Homes (FLASH) and the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), #HurricaneStrong recognizes our entire community and all the efforts of our neighborhoods, partners, and citizens to be a model of resilience for the entire nation.

Looking towards the 2018 hurricane season, preliminary forecasts call for an above-normal season with a higher than average chance for the Big Bend region to receive another direct impact from a major storm. In preparation for an above-normal hurricane season, Leon County will continue to build community resilience with the following events and exercises:

- **Citizen Engagement Series: When Disaster Strikes on May 23, 2018** – Building on last year's successful program, Leon County again invites national, state, and local partners to help share best practices for disaster preparedness through fun and educational hands-on activities.
- **2018 Hurricane Season Kickoff Press Conference on June 1, 2018** – The Atlantic hurricane season officially begins on June 1st and on that day Leon County will bring together local partners to encourage community resilience and preparedness in the face of another active season. The press conference will promote having a plan and staying informed throughout the season.

- **Build Your Bucket community event on June 2, 2018** – Last year, the Build Your Bucket event grew to more than 1,500 attendees and more than 30 exhibitors. Now hosted at the North Florida Fairgrounds, this year's event will be even larger and more successful. Build Your Bucket has become the region's largest preparedness event, and has received several state and national awards for citizen engagement.
- **2018 Disaster Survival Guide distribution on June 3, 2018** – Every year, Leon County designs and distributes the Disaster Survival Guide in preparation for hurricane season. Completely redesigned and improved following Hermine in 2016, this year more than 75,000 copies will be distributed by the Tallahassee Democrat, Capital Outlook, faith-based partners, and in County and City facilities.
- **Full-Scale Shelter Activation Exercise for Leon County Schools and American Red Cross on June 14, 2018** – One of the major recommendations in the Hurricane Irma After-Action Report was to further improve the County's sheltering operations plan in coordination with community partners. This full-scale exercise will provide Leon County Schools and the American Red Cross an opportunity to test the plan improvements and put into practice recent training and protocols.

As a result of the past two after-action reports and the County's strengthened partnerships, refined disaster plans, and resilience events, the County and community continues to become even more prepared for the hurricane season.

Options:

1. Accept the status report on the implementation of the Hurricane Irma After-Action Report recommendations and the preparation for the 2018 hurricane season.
2. Do not accept the status report on the implementation of the Hurricane Irma After-Action Report recommendations and the preparation for the 2018 hurricane season.
3. Board direction.

Recommendation:

Option #1.

Attachment:

1. Table of Hurricane Irma After-Action Report Recommendations

Find#	Finding	Rec#	Recommendation	Lead Agencies	Support Agencies	Status
3	Hurricane Irma was a valuable learning experience and provided several opportunities to continually enhance Leon County's emergency preparedness and ability to respond to and recover from disaster events. These opportunities are detailed throughout this report.	3.1	Update the Leon County CEMP to incorporate the findings and recommendations identified in this report.	Leon County Emergency Management		Complete
4	FEMA's regulations and requirements related to receiving disaster assistance are subject to change frequently. To ensure compliance with applicable FEMA requirements following every large-scale disaster, Leon County's emergency plans and protocols must be up to date on a regular basis.	4.1	Evaluate engaging a consultant on an ongoing basis to ensure that the County's Emergency Plans and Protocols remain annually consistent with FEMA regulations and requirements.	Leon County Emergency Management	Leon County Purchasing Division Leon County Administration	Complete
5	Hurricane Irma was an historic storm which required an unprecedented level of coordination and response by Leon County and its community partners. This valuable learning experience provided new opportunities to assess and enhance our overall disaster preparedness and community resiliency. These opportunities are detailed throughout this report.	5.1	Update the Local Mitigation Strategy to incorporate the findings and recommendations identified in this report	Leon County Emergency Management	Tallahassee-Leon County Planning Department	Complete
6	The PDRP, developed in 2012, is scheduled to be updated during FY 2017-18 to incorporate lessons learned from Hurricane Hermine. The upcoming update should also incorporate lessons learned during Hurricane Irma.	6.1	Incorporate lessons learned during Hurricane Irma in the upcoming update of the PDRP and Disaster Housing Strategy, as appropriate.	Leon County Emergency Management	Tallahassee-Leon County Planning Department Apalachee Regional Planning Council	Complete
8	Enhanced training opportunities hosted at the Public Safety Complex, as recommended in the Hurricane Hermine After-Action Report, were useful in keeping County and partner agency staff prepared and ready to respond to Hurricane Irma. There exists a continual need to identify and provide emergency management training opportunities for response and recovery personnel throughout the community.	8.1	Continue to identify NIMS training needs for new and existing County staff as well as personnel from partner agencies and provide training opportunities to meet these needs.	Leon County Emergency Management	Leon County Human Resources	Complete
9	As demonstrated by two consecutive years of hurricane damage by Hurricanes Hermine and Irma, Leon County's practice of maintaining designated emergency reserves continues to be beneficial as it facilitates the vital availability of funds for disaster-related expenses.	9.1	Continue to maintain unrestricted emergency reserves in the General Fund/Fine and Forfeiture Fund budget and maintain the Catastrophe Reserve as specified in Policy No. 07-2.	Leon County Office of Financial Stewardship	Leon County Administration	Complete

Find#	Finding	Rec#	Recommendation	Lead Agencies	Support Agencies	Status
10	Demand for the Disaster Survival Guide has grown exponentially in the year since Hurricane Hermine.	10.1	Continue to distribute and promote the annual Disaster Survival Guide.	Leon County Emergency Management	Leon County Community and Media Relations	Complete
11	Leon County's Build Your Bucket event has helped over 1,600 citizens to become better prepared for disasters since it was launched in 2015.	11.1	Continue to host public events to educate citizens about the importance of disaster preparedness.	Leon County Emergency Management	Leon County Community and Media Relations	Complete
12	Leon County makes several efforts throughout the year to help citizens become better prepared for disasters. Because citizens systematically misjudge low-probability, high-impact events such as natural disasters, it is often difficult to get people engaged in disaster preparedness. However, the County's personal preparedness initiatives can potentially save lives and protect property and are worth every effort.	12.1	Continue to host public events to encourage citizens to become better prepared for disasters and to learn about local resources for surviving and recovering from a disaster.	Leon County Emergency Management	Leon County Community and Media Relations	Complete
13	Citizens continue to rely heavily on emergency information available through mobile devices, as evidenced by the drastic increase in Citizens Connect app downloads during the Hurricane Irma incident.	13.1	Continue to promote the Citizens Connect mobile app as the primary source of timely, accurate, and vetted emergency information during future emergencies.	Leon County Community and Media Relations	Leon County Emergency Management	Complete
15	Leon County's participation as a Founding Member of Resiliency Florida provides opportunities to exchange ideas and best practices regarding community resiliency with other public and private sector partners in Florida	15.1	Continue to support Leon County's membership and active participation in Resiliency Florida.	Leon County Emergency Management	Leon County Administration Sustainability	Complete
16	As a result of the redesign of the Citizens' Connect app and other emergency public information and community education initiatives, Leon County was recognized in 2017 as a Weather Ready Nation Ambassador by the United States National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.	16.1	Support Leon County's ongoing participation in the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's Weather Ready Nation Ambassador initiative.	Leon County Emergency Management	Leon County Administration	Complete
20	As recommended in the Hurricane Hermine After-Action Report, the distribution of Incident Action Plans and Situation Reports to EOC personnel helped to ensure greater situational awareness throughout the incident.	20.1	Review the list of County and partner agency personnel who received Incident Action Plans and Situation Reports during Hurricane Irma and evaluate if additional personnel should be included during future incidents. Codify the process for establishing the recipient list and sending IAPs and SitReps in the CEMP.	Leon County Emergency Management	Leon County Administration	Complete

Find#	Finding	Rec#	Recommendation	Lead Agencies	Support Agencies	Status
		20.2	EOC Planning Section staff should develop a full roster of EOC personnel for each operational period and distribute this roster with IAPs and SitReps to all stakeholders.	Leon County Emergency Management		Complete
21	Regular briefings and status updates are a critical element of effective incident management. Some personnel reported during debriefing meetings following Hurricane Irma that they did not receive a full briefing regarding the incident status upon starting new shifts from the personnel they relieved.	21.1	Update the CEMP and/or other plans as appropriate to provide for an operational briefing to be delivered to all EOC staff at the beginning of each Alpha and Bravo shift including a situation update, summary of incident progress made during the previous operational period, and incident objectives for the current operational period.	Leon County Emergency Management		Complete
	Personnel from several County departments assisted with staffing sandbag distribution sites immediate prior to Hurricane Irma. Tasks included monitoring supply levels and assisting citizens with filling and loading sandbags into their vehicles.	23.1	Evaluate opportunities to utilize volunteer support at sandbag distribution sites in the future, which would make additional County staff available to support other preparation needs in the field.	Leon County Volunteer Services	Leon County Public Works Leon County Emergency Management	Complete
	Historically, the County Administrator, City Manager, and Leon County Schools Superintendent coordinated school and office closures prior to anticipated severe weather events. However, the Leon County CEMP does not specify a formal protocol or procedure to govern this process.	25.1	Working with the Tallahassee City Manager and Leon County Schools Superintendent, develop a protocol for coordinating school and local government office closures during future incidents. Update the Leon County CEMP to reflect this protocol once developed.	Leon County Administration	Leon County Emergency Management	Complete
27	Many County staff reported that they were unsure whether their position was designated "EOC Essential" for the Hurricane Irma activation or whether they had an approved hardship exemption.	27.1	Review the County's staff roster on an annual basis and update "Department Essential" and "EOC Essential" designations as appropriate in coordination with Department Directors.	Leon County Human Resources Leon County Volunteer Services	All County Departments	Complete

Find#	Finding	Rec#	Recommendation	Lead Agencies	Support Agencies	Status
		27.2	Review approved hardship exemptions for existing County employees on an annual basis and verify with employees and supervisors that approved exemptions are still needed.	Leon County Human Resources	All County Departments	Complete
		27.3	Evaluate whether additional emergency-related designations are needed for staff who will coordinate and/or support emergency operations, such as emergency shelters, comfort stations, points of distribution, the Citizens Information Line, and others.	Leon County Emergency Management Leon County Administration	Leon County Human Resources Leon County Volunteer Services	Complete
		27.4	On an annual basis, prior to the start of the hurricane season on June 1, host a kick-off event with all staff designated essential to review the County's emergency plans, policies, and procedures and essential employees' roles during an emergency activation.	Leon County Emergency Management	Leon County Human Resources Leon County Volunteer Services	Complete
		27.5	Update the Emergency Disaster Response Portal to include information about staff assignments during future emergencies and related training requirements and opportunities.	Leon County Volunteer Services	Leon County Human Resources Leon County Emergency Management	Complete
		27.6	Update the Leon County CEMP and Personnel Policy as appropriate to incorporate the recommendations listed above.	Leon County Emergency Management Leon County Human Resources	Leon County Volunteer Services	Complete
28	WebEOC was a significant enhancement for communication and coordination within the EOC	28.1	Continue to support the utilization of WebEOC for incident management during future emergencies.	Leon County Emergency Management Leon County Office of Information Technology	Leon County Administration	Complete

Find#	Finding	Rec#	Recommendation	Lead Agencies	Support Agencies	Status
29	MIS and GIS staff played an instrumental role in supporting EOC operations and developing mapping applications to enhance situational awareness during the activation. Additional opportunities exist to further enhance situational awareness and leverage the use of WebEOC using mapping tools.	29.1	In partnership with Leon County Emergency Management, evaluate additional opportunities to develop and integrate mapping tools during future emergencies.	Leon County Office of Information Technology	Leon County Emergency Management	Complete
31	There were instances of miscommunication with the State EOC regarding the availability of resources following Hurricane Irma. The same issues were identified as concerns in the 2016 Leon County Hurricane Hermine After-Action Report.	31.1	Continue working with State EOC personnel to identify the protocols that they will use to process requests for local assistance and to identify the state resources expected to be available during future emergencies.	Leon County Emergency Management		Complete
36	Duke Energy serves a small number of customers in eastern Leon County. The EIP should include links to information about utility restoration during future emergencies for these customers.	36.1	Include links to Duke Energy information regarding power restoration on the EIP during future disasters.	Leon County Community and Media Relations		Complete
38	The Citizens Connect app was useful in sending information to citizens as well as receiving feedback in real time during Hurricane Irma. Staff identified and opportunity to streamline the flow of information from citizens reports through the app to response personnel in the EOC by routing this information through WebEOC.	38.1	Develop protocols for routing service requests from the Citizens Connect app through WebEOC and update the CEMP as appropriate.	Leon County Volunteer Services Leon County Emergency Management	Leon County Office of Information Technology Leon County Community & Media Relations	Complete
40	WebEOC was a critical tool used by CIL call takers during Hurricane Irma to send and receive important information in the EOC. CIL personnel also rely on manual tools to share rapidly-changing incident information with Public Information Staff.	40.1	Continue to evaluate opportunities to enhance coordination between CIL and Public Information personnel.	Leon County Volunteer Services Leon County Community & Media Relations	Leon County Emergency Management	Complete
		40.2	Evaluate the opportunity to utilize CIL and WebEOC data in real time during future disasters to inform public information strategies.	Leon County Volunteer Services Leon County Emergency Management	Leon County Office of Information Technology	Complete
41	The enhanced call volume during Hurricane Irma required Leon County Volunteer Services staff to activate overflow plans for the CIL. Additional call takers and shift leaders are needed to limit the burden on existing CIL staff and volunteers.	41.1	Working with Leon County Human Resources, identify additional Leon County employees who may be assigned to support CIL operations during future emergencies.	Leon County Volunteer Services	Leon County Human Resources	Complete

Find#	Finding	Rec#	Recommendation	Lead Agencies	Support Agencies	Status
		41.2	Evaluate opportunities to partner with other agencies such as the City of Tallahassee and the Leon County School Board to supplement CIL staffing.	Leon County Volunteer Services Leon County Administration	Leon County Emergency Management	Complete
		41.3	Evaluate opportunities to assign a dedicated quiet space within the Public Safety Complex for CIL overflow, such as a conference room.	Leon County Facilities Management Leon County Volunteer Services	Leon County Emergency Management	Complete
42	During future emergencies, Volunteer Services staff would benefit from additional time prior to EOC activation to set up the Citizens Information Line and train volunteers.	42.1	Concurrent with activating emergency management conference calls prior to a tropical cyclone (i.e., when Florida is in the five-day error cone), make a determination regarding when to activate the Citizens Information Line.	Leon County Emergency Management	Leon County Volunteer Services	Complete
44	Leon County and the City of Tallahassee often have different needs and schedules for information to be disseminated through news releases and media advisories. However, the opportunity exists to continue issuing joint Daily Briefing documents with essential information applicable to all Leon County citizens.	44.1	Evaluate the joint Public Information structure to allow the County and the City to issue separate news releases and media advisories as needed, but issue joint Daily Briefing documents with essential information applicable countywide. Update the CEMP as appropriate.	Leon County Community & Media Relations	Leon County Emergency Management	Complete
48	Hurricane Irma caused the largest evacuation in the history of Florida. Voluntary and mandatory evacuation orders were in place from the Keys through north Florida, including a voluntary evacuation order in Leon County.	48.1	Review and update the County's evacuation protocols for multiple hazards to ensure consistency with application state and local emergency plans, the Apalachee Regional Evacuation Study, and nationwide best practices.	Leon County Emergency Management		Complete

Find#	Finding	Rec#	Recommendation	Lead Agencies	Support Agencies	Status
49	Emergency shelters are available to host homeless individuals in Leon County during any emergency. However, the County's emergency management plans should be updated to reflect the specific vulnerabilities and needs associated with the homeless population in the community.	49.1	Update the Tallahassee-Leon County Local Mitigation Strategy to reflect the vulnerabilities and disaster-related needs of the homeless population in Leon County, as well as the presence of the Kearney Center and any opportunities to partner with the facility owner to provide support to future emergency response and recovery operations.	Leon County Emergency Management	Tallahassee-Leon County Planning Department Leon County Human Services and Community Partnerships	Complete
		49.2	Update the Leon County CEMP to include strategies to protect the homeless population in the community during future emergencies.	Leon County Emergency Management	Leon County Human Services and Community Partnerships	Complete
51	Hurricane Irma was the first ever emergency in Leon County involving a curfew and was enacted consistent with County ordinance. A formal protocol should be established in cooperation with the County Attorney's office for enacting a curfew in future emergencies.	51.1	Establish a formal protocol for the enactment of a curfew during future incidents.	Leon County Administration	Leon County Attorney's Office Leon County Emergency Management	Complete
53	Leon County has met with Leon County Schools and the Red Cross and identified specific opportunities to make major improvements to future risk sheltering operations.	53.1	Develop a revised shelter operations plan in collaboration with Leon County Schools and the American Red Cross to enhance shelter staffing, the management of shelter facilities, and provision of food and shelter supplies.	Leon County Emergency Management	Leon County Administration	Complete
		53.2	In updating shelter operations plans, ensure that dedicated space in each facility is designated to house EMS, Public Works, and utility restoration personnel who are pre-deployed to school facilities in advance of a hurricane or tropical storm.	Leon County Emergency Management		Complete

Find#	Finding	Rec#	Recommendation	Lead Agencies	Support Agencies	Status
		53.3	Develop a Memorandum of Understanding to be executed by Leon County, the Leon County School Board, and the American Red Cross to effectuate the revised shelter operations plan.	Leon County Emergency Management	Leon County Administration	Complete
55	Some citizens presented to the special needs shelter who did not have special medical needs.	55.1	Evaluate the content of public information posted to the Emergency Information Portal and other platforms during future emergencies to clarify the purpose of the special needs shelter and who should present to the special needs shelter rather than a general population shelter.	Leon County Community & Media Relations	Leon County Emergency Management	Complete
56	368 citizens registered on the Special Needs Registry the days immediately preceding Irma's landfall. Last-minute registrations provide little opportunity to pre-plan for the medical care needs of these registrants.	56.1	Update public outreach materials to emphasize early registration of those with special medical needs.	Leon County Emergency Management	Leon County Community & Media Relations	Complete
57	StarMetro provides transportation to the Special Needs Shelter for registered citizens that do not have their own means of transportation. An opportunity exists to make these transports more efficient by developing pickup schedules.	57.1	During special needs shelter call downs, develop pickup schedules based on registrants' preferred pickup time and relay these schedules to StarMetro.	Leon County Emergency Management	Leon County Emergency Medical Services	Complete
58	Although the Florida Department of Health in Leon County is responsible for the medical operation of the special needs shelter, their nurses primarily work in community health clinics or school clinics and do not provide emergency care or routine patient care. Additional personnel trained in these areas are needed to support future special needs shelter operations.	58.1	Evaluate the feasibility of providing FDOH nurses with training in pre-hospital emergency medical care through Leon County Emergency Medical Services' existing training program.	Leon County Emergency Medical Services	Leon County Administration	Complete
		58.2	Engage local home healthcare agencies and home medical equipment providers for potential support in staffing the special needs shelter during future emergencies.	Leon County Emergency Management	Leon County Emergency Medical Services	Complete

Find#	Finding	Rec#	Recommendation	Lead Agencies	Support Agencies	Status
		58.3	Recommend that the Florida Department of Health in Leon County consider entering into a stand-by contract for nursing services at the special needs shelter that can be executed during future disasters.	Leon County Emergency Management	Leon County Emergency Medical Services	Complete
59	Leon County Animal Control hosted pet-accessible shelters at three locations and deployed pet supplies to the remaining eight shelter locations to accommodate anyone taking shelter with a pet. This required extensive coordination of staff and resources among Leon County Animal Control and partner agencies.	59.1	Review the State and County CEMP with FDEM staff to determine whether all shelters will be expected to be pet-accessible during future emergencies, and update local emergency management plans as needed.	Leon County Emergency Management	Leon County Animal Control	Complete
60	COAD has developed a strategic plan to recruit and train civic groups, clubs, and faith-based organizations to support recovery assistance operations during future emergencies.	60.1	Work the Leon County Community & Media Relations to develop a media outreach plan to support COAD's recruitment efforts.	Leon County Volunteer Services	Leon County Community & Media Relations	Complete
61	Leon County Emergency Management and EMS staff contacted all 21 skilled nursing home facilities and assisted living facilities in Leon County on a daily basis to conduct precautionary status checks and to ensure that these facilities' needs were met. Staff identified several additional opportunities to further enhance coordination with these facilities during future disasters.	61.1	Continue to encourage local health care facilities' participation in the Big Bend Healthcare Coalition, including training opportunities and emergency management exercises.	Leon County Emergency Management		Complete
		61.2	In coordination with the Florida Department of Health in Leon County, host an annual workshop prior to each hurricane season with representatives of health care facilities, home health agencies, and home medical equipment suppliers to provide an outlook for hurricane season, an overview of emergency operations coordination within Leon County, and to highlight important elements that should be included or updated within these facilities' emergency plans.	Leon County Emergency Management	Leon County Emergency Medical Services	Complete

Find#	Finding	Rec#	Recommendation	Lead Agencies	Support Agencies	Status
		61.3	Develop a quick reference guide for EMS personnel with information regarding health care facility evacuation plans, including information from each health care facility's emergency plan, emergency points of contact, designated evacuation site, and pre-identified evacuation transportation provider.	Leon County Emergency Management	Leon County Emergency Medical Services	Complete
63	Following an internal after-action review from Hurricane Hermine, City of Tallahassee Electric updated tis critical circuit listing. The City's current priority circuit listing includes the hospitals, nursing homes, and assisted living facilities.	63.1	On an annual basis, provide City of Tallahassee Electric and Talquin Electric with an up-to-date listing of licensed hospitals, nursing homes, and assisted living facilities in Leon County.	Leon County Emergency Management		Complete
76	County, City, and Talquin's coordination efforts resulted in a quicker response time in discharging power lines wrapped around downed trees.	76.1	Continue coordination with City of Tallahassee Electric and Talquin Electric to ensure continued assistance with road clearing task force efforts.	Leon County Public Works	City of Tallahassee Electric Talquin Electric Leon County Emergency Management	Complete
84	Leon County's debris contracts, while consistent with industry standards, do not require a minimum number of trucks or debris monitors to be deployed after activation of contracts and do not include provisions penalizing debris contractors or subcontractors from leaving prior to completion of debris removal operations.	84.1	Review and make recommendations for updates to the County's debris removal and debris monitoring contracts.	Leon County Public Works	Leon County Purchasing Division Leon County Attorney's Office	Complete
85	The utilization of up to four County Public Works crews seven days a week expedited the removal of debris in the County but, with additional equipment capable of debris removal operations, additional staff resources could have been deployed form the debris response.	85.1	Prepare a budget discussion item for Board consideration during the FY 2018-19 budget cycle to evaluate the purchase of debris removal trucks and equipment for Public Works in order to deploy additional resources for debris removal needs and to expedite day-to-day operations.	Leon County Public Works	Leon County Purchasing Division	Complete

Find#	Finding	Rec#	Recommendation	Lead Agencies	Support Agencies	Status
87	Tourism staff leveraged the use of the VisitTallahassee.com website and the specialized GroupMe app to provide weather alerts, share information regarding hotel room availability, and provide links to important emergency information resources such as the EIP and Citizens Connect mobile app.	87.1	Provide a link to VisitTallahassee.com from the EIP for information regarding hotel room availability during future emergencies.	Leon County Community & Media Relations	Leon County Tourism Division	Complete
89	OEV partnered with Domi Station and Catalina Café to provide temporary office space for businesses experiencing power outages or facility damage following Hurricane Irma.	89.1	Evaluate opportunities to establish standing partnerships with other local co-working spaces to make similar resource available for future disasters.	Tallahassee-Leon County Office of Economic Vitality		Complete
90	Staff has identified a series of minor facility and materials needs to improve workflow for the Citizens Information Line and enhance coordination with EOC personnel during future emergencies.	90.1	Work with Leon County Facilities Management to evaluate and fulfill facilities-related needs for the Citizen Information Line, such as whiteboards, key cards for the PSC, and supplies.	Leon County Volunteer Services	Leon County Facilities Management	Complete
91	Severe weather during Hurricane Irma required Alpha shift staff to bunk in the EOC overnight following their shift on September 10. Additional designated sleeping space in needed for future activations.	91.1	Update the Public Safety Complex facility plan to identify additional sleeping spaces and obtain cots, bunks, and/or other materials as needed.	Leon County Facilities Management	Leon County Emergency Management	Complete
92	The parking areas at the Public Safety Complex were generally full for the duration of the Hurricane Irma activation. Several volunteers and staff reported that they were unable to find parking upon reporting for duty.	92.1	Evaluate available parking spaces at the PSC to determine whether additional space is needed; if so, explore opportunities to partner with surrounding property owners to secure additional space for future EOC activations.	Leon County Facilities Management	Leon County Emergency Management	Complete
93	During every emergency activation, there will likely be staff from the County and/or partner agencies assigned to the EOC who have never visited the Public Safety Complex and are unfamiliar with the facility.	93.1	Work with Leon County Emergency Management and Community & Media Relations to develop a welcome and orientation kit about the Public Safety Complex for responding staff, including information about parking, the location of kitchen areas, restrooms, sleeping quarters, etc.	Leon County Facilities Management	Leon County Emergency Management Leon County Community & Media Relations	Complete

Find#	Finding	Rec#	Recommendation	Lead Agencies	Support Agencies	Status
94	The EOC Logistics team is responsible for coordination meal service for personnel activated to the EOC during emergencies. Finding local restaurants or caterers to provide meal service can be difficult following a disaster depending on the extent and duration of power outages.	94.1	Establish a standardized plan to provide meal service to the EOC during future activations, potentially by contracting with a private vendor, and update the CEMP as needed.	Leon County Emergency Management	Leon County Purchasing Division	Complete
95	During Hurricane Irma there were several instances in which small quantities of food or materials needed to be delivered to locations in the field. An opportunity exists to identity non-emergency essential vehicles to fill this need during future incidents.	95.1	Develop a list of smaller County-owned vehicles that are not essential during emergency events, such as cars, vans, and SUVs, that can be used to courier small quantities of food or materials. Update this list annually at the beginning of each hurricane season and provide a copy to Leon County Emergency Management.	Leon County Fleet Management	Leon County Emergency Management	Complete

Leon County
Board of County Commissioners

Notes for Agenda Item #23

Leon County Board of County Commissioners

Agenda Item #23

May 22, 2018

To: Honorable Chairman and Members of the Board

From: Vincent S. Long, County Administrator

Title: Report on the Establishment of an Independent Children's Service Council District

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Review and Approval:	Vincent S. Long, County Administrator
Department/ Division Review:	Alan Rosenzweig, Deputy County Administrator
Lead Staff/ Project Team:	Heather Peeples, Special Projects Coordinator Sara Pratt, Management Intern

Statement of Issue:

As requested by the Board during the March 27, 2018 meeting, this agenda item provides an overview of existing research relative to issues impacting children in Leon County, possible approaches regarding an education and information program, and options for the County's support during a Children's Services Council's first year of operation.

Fiscal Impact:

This item does not have a fiscal impact. However, if approved by the voters in November, the Children's Services Council could levy up to 0.5 mills annually beginning in FY 2020 (October 1, 2019). The 0.5 mills would generate approximately $8.0 million. The levying of the millage and expenditure of the funds would be solely at the discretion of the newly created independent special district.

Staff Recommendation:

Option #1: Accept the report on the establishment of an independent Children's Service Council District.

Report and Discussion

Background:

As requested by the Board during the March 27, 2018 meeting, this agenda item provides an overview of existing research relative to issues impacting children in Leon County, approaches regarding a possible education and information program, and options for the County's support during a Children's Services Council's (CSC) first year of operation.

During the March 27th meeting, staff presented an agenda item including a proposed Ordinance establishing an independent CSC district upon voter approval. The Board directed staff to schedule the first and only public hearing for the proposed Ordinance on June 19, 2018 and directed staff to bring back an agenda item at the Board's May 22, 2018 meeting to include the requested information.

Since the Board's last meeting, the City Commission has adopted a resolution supporting Leon County's proposed Children's Services Council Ordinance (Attachment #1). Also in this time, a local political committee called *Our Kids First* formed to advocate for the establishment of a CSC in Leon County.

Analysis:

Following an overview of existing research relative to issues impacting children in Leon County, the analysis section concludes with possible approaches regarding an education and information program, and options for the County's support during a Children's Services Council's first year of operation.

Executive Summary: Existing Research Relative to Issues Impacting Children in Leon County

Over 30 reports are cited in this item, but many other reports focusing on various issues impacting children at the national, state, and local level are available. The reports included in this agenda item were selected based on several criteria. First, reports were selected because they provided the most current data or were published by organizations that regularly gather data allowing for trends to be identified. Second, reports with comparative data at the state and county level were also selected. As a result, the majority of the reports included in this item were prepared by state and federal agencies. Additionally, reports from community stakeholder groups and nonprofits that focus on children's issues are presented in the item. These reports often utilize the same state/federal data, but also include recommendations for improving outcomes for children and families.

From each of these reports, common indicators of child well-being were selected and are presented across four categories: (1) Economic Well-being, (2) Education, (3) Health, and (4) Family & Community. These categories are based on *Kids Count*, a project of the Annie E. Casey Foundation to track the well-being of children in the United States.

Economic Well-being: Eleven indicators of economic well-being were identified for this agenda item, and Leon County outperformed or was consistent with the State in all but three: (1) child poverty, (2) percent of those eligible receiving Women, Infants, and Children (WIC)

services, and (3) the percent of single male households with children living below the Asset Limited, Income Constrained, Employed (ALICE) threshold.

Education: Twelve indicators of educational achievement were selected for this agenda item, and Leon County outperformed or was generally equivalent to the State in all categories. In addition to the comparative analysis, there are several specific recommendations for improvement from the 2017-2018 Leon County Schools Title I Advisory Council report, including: strengthening and increasing access to school readiness programs, providing parent skills/support programs, and establishing community partnerships with nonprofit organizations to better serve students' needs in a coordinated and timely manner.

Health: Fourteen indicators of physical and mental health were selected for this agenda item, and Leon County outperformed or was consistent with the State in five indicators: (1) tobacco use, (2) suicides ages 12-18, (3) teen pregnancies, (4) overweight or obese middle and high school students, and (5) physically active middle and high school students.

Leon County did not perform as well as the rest of the State in the remaining nine indicators: (1) Baker Act involuntary examinations for children under the age of 18; (2) drug and alcohol use, (3) hospitalizations for self-inflicted injuries, (4) motor vehicle crashes, (5) motor vehicle crash deaths, (6) infant deaths, (7) deaths ages 5-9, (8) bacterial STDs ages 15-19, (9) kindergarten immunizations.

In addition to the comparative analysis, the Florida Department of Health's 2018 Leon County Community Health Assessment identified the following as priority public health issues in Leon County related to children:

- Early Childhood Education
- After-School Programs/Tutoring
- Social Marketing Of Health Promotion
- Maternal and Child Health
- Breastfeeding
- Access to Prenatal Care
- Access to Mental Health Services
- Access to Healthy Foods
- Physical Activity

Family & Community: Fourteen indicators of family and community well-being were identified for this agenda item, and Leon County outperformed or was consistent with the State in eight of the indicators. Leon County did not perform as well as the rest of the State in the remaining seven indicators: (1) grandparents acting as child guardians, (2) total juvenile arrests, (3) juvenile arrests/contacts for burglary, (4) juvenile arrests/contacts for grand larceny, (5) juvenile arrests/contacts for auto theft, (6) school-related arrests.

Statewide Rankings: In addition to the individual reports and indicators provided in this agenda item, child well-being rankings for each of Florida's counties are provided by Florida's division of *Kids Count*, which is overseen by Department of Child and Family Studies at the University of South Florida. According to their 2018 Florida Child Well-Being Index, **Leon County ranked 10th out of 67 counties** in the State for child well-being (Attachment #2). However, while Leon County is ranked relatively high, the comparisons are being made to **Florida which**

had an overall rank of 40th in the nation according to the Annie E. Casey Foundation 2017 *Kids Count* project (Attachment #3). Table #1 shows a comparison for all four categories.

Table #1: Leon County and the State of Florida Summary Analysis

	Leon County compared to all 67 Florida Counties	**State of Florida compared to all 50 States**
Economic Well-being	21	45
Education	4	31
Health	32	44
Family & Community	53	35
Aggregate Ranking	**10**	**40**

While Leon County outperforms the State in many indicators, there are a number of areas where the data indicates Leon County is not performing as well. However, these comparisons are being made to the entire State of Florida, which in total is ranked near the bottom when compared to the rest of the country.

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Overview of Existing Research Relative to Issues Impacting Children in Leon County

A thorough literature review of existing research relative to issues impacting children in Leon County was conducted. This overview provides an aggregation of available data points that are common indicators of child well-being and presents a comparison of Leon County to the State of Florida. The indicators of child well-being selected for this overview are organized into four categories: (1) Economic Well-being, (2) Education, (3) Health, and (4) Family & Community.

In defining "children", according to the U.S. Census Bureau, on average from 2012-2016 there were 53,292 children under the age of 18 living in Leon County. In Leon County, children ages 5 to 14 years comprised 10.4% of the total population, and children ages 15 to 17 years comprised 3.2% of the population.

Economic Well-being

As shown in Table #1, eleven indicators of economic well-being were identified for this report. Leon County outperformed or was consistent with the State in all but three: (1) child poverty, (2) percent of those eligible receiving Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) services, and (3) the percent of single male households with children living below the ALICE threshold.

Table #2 - Economic Indicators

Agency/Report	Report Highlights	Leon	Florida
American Community Survey (Attachment #4) (2012-2016)	Children in households with an income below poverty level in the last 12 months	10,274 (23.3%)	931,568 (19.4%)
	% of children under age 6 with all parents in the labor force.	68.2%	66.8%
	% of children ages 6 to 17 with all parents in in the labor force.	76%	72%
	% of children in families that own a home	54.2%	54.0%
Public Assistance Report (Attachment #5) (2012-2016)	Children in households receiving public assistance	16,030 (30%)	1,326,413 (32.7%)
Council on Homelessness Annual Report (2015-2016) (Attachment #6)	Homeless students in Pre-K through 12th grade	866 (2.3%)	72,957 (2.4%)
Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) Data (2015-2017) (Attachment #7)	% of those eligible being served by WIC	64.3%	72.1%
Asset Limited, Income Constrained, Employed ALICE Report (2015) (Attachment #8)	Households married with children living below the ALICE threshold	10%	32%
	Single female households with children living below the ALICE threshold	78%	84%
	Single male households with children living below the ALICE threshold	74%	71%
	Average cost of child care for two adults with one infant and one preschooler	$961 (per month)	$1,015 (per month)
Whole Child Leon: Report on the Status of Our Young Children (2016) (Attachment #9)	The report proposes the following recommendations for policies and programs: • Promote paid parental leave • Promote livable wage of at least $10 per hour • Encourage businesses to adopt family friendly policies • Encourage business practices that support breastfeeding mothers • Support businesses in low income neighborhoods • Encourage financial institutions to provide short term low interest loans to prevent predatory lending		

2012-2016 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates (Attachment #4)
The United States Census Bureau's American Community Survey is an ongoing survey that provides vital demographic information on a yearly basis. Topics covered in the Survey include population, income, poverty, housing, education and more.

According the 2012-2016 Survey, 23.3% of children in Leon County lived in a household where the total income for the last year was below the federal poverty threshold. Poverty thresholds vary by size of family and the ages of the members. While child poverty was higher in Leon County, the Survey found that the County had a higher percentage of children in households where all parents were in the labor force, meaning that they are either employed or looking for employment. The percentage of children in families that owned a home rather than renting housing was also slightly higher in Leon County than statewide.

Public Assistance Report 5-Year Estimates (Attachment #5)
As part of its American Community Survey, the U.S. Census Bureau reports the number of children in households that have received Supplemental Security Income (SSI), cash public assistance income, or Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) services in the past 12 months.

From 2012 to 2016, 16,030 Leon County children (30%) lived in households receiving at least one form of public assistance. In the State of Florida during the same period, 1,326,413 children (32.7%) received at least one form of public assistance.

Council on Homelessness 2017 Annual Report (Attachment #6)
Florida Department of Children and Families (DCF) Council on Homelessness was established in 2001 to develop policy and make recommendations on how to reduce homelessness throughout the State. Each year, the Council publishes a report on the number of homeless individuals in each county. According to the report, during the 2015-2016 period, 2.3% (866) of Leon County Pre-K through 12th grade students were homeless, which is slightly less than the statewide percentage of 2.4% (72,957). The majority of homeless students in Leon County lived in shelters (23%; 200) or shared housing with others (69%; 597) due to loss of housing, economic hardship, etc.

Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) Data (Attachment #7)
The Florida Department of Health monitors data on WIC, a federal assistance program for healthcare and nutrition of low-income pregnant women, breastfeeding women, non-breastfeeding postpartum women, infants, and children up to age five. Data from the 2015-2017 period indicates that in Leon County 64.3% (14,752 out of 22,945) of those eligible for WIC were served, compared to Florida's 72.1% (1,433,284 out of 1,988,506).

ALICE Report (Attachment #8)
The ALICE (Asset Limited, Income Constrained, Employed) Report is a study of financial hardship conducted by Rutgers University-Newark's School of Public Affairs and Administration as requested by United Way agencies in 15 states, including Florida. The 2017 edition of the Report is an update to the initial report and was compiled using 2015 data from various sources including the Bureau of Labor Statistics, American Community Survey, the

Florida Department of Education, and other state and federal government agencies. The ALICE report provides county-level data on the minimum budget required for household survival.

According to the Report, in 2015, 10% of households married with children were below the ALICE threshold, which is significantly lower than the statewide average of 32%. Additionally, 78% of single female households with children and 74% of single male households with children were below the ALICE threshold compared to the statewide average of 84% and 71% respectively. The Report found that the average cost of childcare in Leon County for two adults with one infant and one preschooler was $961 a month. This is lower than the state average for childcare, which was $1,015 a month.

The Board held a workshop on the ALICE Report on May 8, 2018, during which these findings were discussed in greater detail.

Whole Child Leon 2016 Report on the Status of Our Young Children (Attachment #9)
Whole Child Leon was established in 2004 by the Lawton Chiles Foundation and partners with existing providers to connect families to services relating to social and emotional development, spiritual foundation and strength, economic development, physical and mental health, quality education, and safe and nurturing environments. In its 2016 report, Whole Child Leon provides an assessment of the health of children ages 0 to 5, and proposes several recommendations for policies and programs to address issues of economic disparity, including:

- Encourage local governments, those who contract with local governments and who receive incentives from local government to move towards a more livable wage of at least $10 per hour,
- Encourage all businesses to implement family friendly practices that enable single parents to maintain continuous employment,
- Use economic development incentives (e.g. Blue Print 2000) to attract and support employers who utilize family friendly practices (paid maternity and paternity leave, support breastfeeding) and pay a livable wage.
- Encourage financial institutions (banks and credit unions) to provide low interest loans to startup businesses that will be located in low income neighborhoods and employ residents of these areas, and
- Encourage banks and credit unions to create short term, low interest loans for emergency relief to stop predatory lending.

Education
As shown in Table #2 on the following page, 12 indicators of educational achievement were selected for this agenda item. Leon County outperformed or was generally equivalent to the State in all categories. In addition to the comparative analysis, there are several specific recommendations for improvements from local stakeholder groups and nonprofits.

The 2017-2018 Leon County Schools Title I Advisory Council report presents many recommendations, including: strengthening and increasing access to school readiness programs, providing parent skills/support programs, and establishing community partnerships with nonprofit organizations to better serve students' needs in a coordinated and timely manner.

Similarly, Whole Child Leon's 2016 Report on the Status of Our Young Children provides several recommendation for improving early childhood education, such as: increasing local funding for subsidized childcare, providing funding to the Early Learning Coalition to support quality rankings for childcare centers, support workforce training for early childhood professionals.

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Table #3 - Educational Indicators

Agency/Report	Report Highlights	Leon	Florida
Office of Early Learning Annual Report (2016-2017) (Attachment #10)	% of eligible children enrolled in School Readiness Programs	40%	22%
Graduation Rates (2016-2017) (Attachment #11)	High school graduation rates	88.6%	82.3%
	High school graduation rates by race (White)	94.1%	86.2%
	High school graduation rates by race (Black)	81.6%	74.8%
	High school graduation rates by race (Hispanic)	89.6%	81.3%
	High school graduation rates by race (Asian)	93.8%	93.2%
Dropout Rates (2016-2017) (Attachment #12)	High school dropout rates	0.4%	4%
Florida Department of Education: Local Education (LEA) Profile (Attachment #13)	Standard diploma graduation rate for students with disabilities (2015-2016)	81%	64%
	Dropout rate for students with disabilities (2015-2016)	3%	17%
	Students with disabilities in any employment or continuing education (2014-2015)	61%	55%
Student Performance Data for Students with Disabilities (2015-2016) (Attachment #14)	Pre-K Children with Disabilities Functioning within Age Expectations by Time of Exit		
	% of Pre-K children meeting expectations in Personal-Social	86.4%	81.1%
	% of Pre-K children meeting expectations in Communication	72.1%	66.5%
	% of Pre-K children meeting expectations in Adaptive	83.6%	77.2%
Florida Standards Assessment English Language Arts: 3rd Grade (2016-2017) (Attachment #15)	% of 3rd grade students receiving a passing score of 3 or above on the FSA English Language Arts Exam	61.8%	57.8%
Florida School Grades (2017) (Attachment #16)	% of schools with an "A" grade	34%	30%
	% of schools with an "B" grade	20%	27%
	% of schools with an "C" grade	36%	35%
	% of schools with an "D" grade	9%	7%
	% of schools with an "F" grade	0%	1%
Healthiest Communities Rankings (2018) (Attachment #17)	Per child expenditures in public schools	$10,014 (per child)	$9,572 (per child)
	Rate of accredited child care facilities per 100,000	0.2 (per 100k)	< 0.1 (per 100k)
	Youths ages 16 to 19 not enrolled in school or working	1.9%	4.2%
Lowest 300 Performing Elementary Schools (2016-2017) (Attachment #18)	Five of the lowest 300 performing elementary schools in the State were in Leon County		
Leon County Schools: Title I Advisory Council Report (2017-2018) (Attachment #19)	Recommendations: strengthening and increasing access to school readiness programs, providing parent skills/support programs, and establishing community partnerships with nonprofit organizations to better serve students' needs in a coordinated and timely manner.		
Early Learning Coalition of the Big Bend Region: Data Dashboard (2018) (Attachment #20)	• 84.2% of children in School Readiness are from working families. o The majority of these parents work in the Healthcare (17%), Public Administration (18.4%), and Hospitality/Lodging/Leisure (20.3%) industry. • 123 School Readiness providers operate in Leon County. • In FY2018, School Readiness providers received $6,462,262 in direct service payments from the Early Learning Coalition. • 109 VPK providers operate in Leon County • In FY2018, VPK providers received $3,295,926 in direct service payments from the Early Learning Coalition.		
Whole Child Leon: Report on the Status of Our Young Children (2016) (Attachment #7)	The report proposes the following recommendations for policies and programs: • Increase funding children eligible for subsidized care • Fund early learning collation to support quality ranking for child care centers • Workforce training for early childhood professionals		

2016-2017 Office of Early Learning Annual Report (Attachment #10)
Florida Department of Education (FDOE) Office of Early Learning annually publishes data on the School Readiness Program and Volunteer Prekindergarten (VPK), which are administered by local early learning coalitions. The School Readiness Program is a financial assistance program for working families who are income-eligible or whose children are at risk of abuse or neglect. VPK is a free program that prepares four-year-old children for kindergarten regardless of family income.

The Early Learning Coalition of the Big Bend serves Leon County as well as Gadsden, Liberty, Taylor, Jefferson, Madison, and Wakulla. According to the Office of Early Learning's Annual Report, 2,409 children out of the 6,001 income-eligible children in Leon County were enrolled in the School Readiness Program during FY 2016-2017. This is an enrollment rate of 40%, which is nearly double the state enrollment rate of 22%.

FDOE 2016-2017 Graduation Rates (Attachment #11)
FDOE annually published state and county graduation rates, which are percentage of students who graduate within four years of their first enrollment in ninth grade. This calculation only includes students earning a standard high school diploma and does not include GEDs or special diplomas. Over the last five years, Leon County's graduation rate has increased from 77% in 2012-2013 to 88.6% in 2016-2017. The County's current graduation rate exceeds that of the State, which was 82.3% in 2016-2017.

Graduation rates for all races were higher in Leon County when compared with the State; however, in Leon County, white students had the highest graduation rate followed by Asian students, Hispanic students, then black students. At the state level, Asian students had the highest graduation rates, followed by white students, Hispanic students, then black students.

FDOE 2016-2017 Dropout Rates (Attachment #12)
According to FDOE, a dropout is defined as a student who withdraws from school for any of several reasons without transferring to another school, home education program, or adult education program. Over the last five years, Leon County's dropout rate has significantly decreased from 3% in 2012-2013 to 0.4% in 2016-2017. The County's current dropout rate is far below that of the State, which was 4% in 2016-2017.

FDOE 2017 Local Education Agency (LEA) Profile (Attachment #13)
The LEA profile contains a series of data indicators that describe measures of educational benefit, educational environment, prevalence, and parent involvement for students with disabilities. The Profile also provides information about district performance as compared to state level targets in Florida's State Performance Plan/Annual Performance Report. The Profile shows that Leon County is meeting a majority of the State Performance Plan Indicators such as graduation and dropout rates, post-school outcomes, and placement of students with disabilities.

FDOE 2017 Student Performance Data for Students with Disabilities (Attachment #14)
The Florida Department of Education Bureau of Exceptional Education and Student Services compiles student performance data using the Florida Standards Assessment (FSA), the End of Course exam (EOC), and the Florida Standards Alternate Assessment (FSAA).

Also included in this report is the percentage of prekindergarten children with disabilities who entered prekindergarten below age expectations, but were functioning within age expectations by the time they exited preschool. Percentages are shown for each of three domains: Personal-Social, Communication, and Adaptive. In Leon County, during the 2015-2016 school year, there were 434 prekindergarten children with disabilities who entered prekindergarten below age expectations. Of these, 86.4% left prekindergarten meeting expectations in the Personal-Social domain, 72.1% met expectations in the Communication domain, and 83.6% met expectations in the Adaptive domain. Leon County's percentages for the same period exceed that of the State.

Florida Standards Assessment English Language Arts: 3rd Grade Scores (Attachment #15)
All Florida schools teach the established Florida Standards in English Language Arts (ELA). The Florida Standards Assessments (FSA) ELA Reading component is administered to students for the first time in third grade and is one of the main factors used to determine if a student should be promoted to the fourth grade. Scoring is determined by performance level with level 1 indicating inadequacy and level 5 indicating mastery. Level 3 is considered satisfactory and is the minimum score required for advancement to the next grade. According to the FDOE, a level 3 score indicates that the student may need additional support for the next grade/course.

In Leon County during the 2016-2017 period, there were 2,732 students taking the third grade ELA Reading component, of which 61.8% scored a level 3 or above on the exam. This is a higher percentage than the state average of 57.8%; however, Leon County experienced a slight decline from 2014-2015 when 63% of third graders passed the exam.

FDOE 2016-2017 Florida School Grades (Attachment #16)
The FDOE assigns a grade of "A" through "F" to each school and district in the state based on Florida Standards Assessment (FSA) scores, learning gains of the lowest 25% of students, middle school acceleration, graduation rate, and college and career acceleration. Overall, Leon County Schools received a "B" for the entire district. In total, 54% of schools in Leon County received an "A" or "B" grade compared to the statewide average of 57% of schools. The percentage of "C" and "D" schools in Leon County were slightly higher than the State.

2018 Healthiest Communities Rankings (Attachment #17)
The Healthiest Communities Rankings are published by U.S. News & World Report in partnership with the Aetna Foundation and the University of Missouri Center for Applied Research and Engagement Systems (CARES). The report ranks nearly 3,000 counties using 80 metrics across 10 categories, one of which is education. According to the report, the education category examines the strength of a community's education system and the education level of its residents through measures of participation, capacity and achievement. Leon County received an overall education score of 66 out of 100. Several of the indicators used to calculate this score relate to the education of children and have been included in this item in Table #

FDOE 2016-2017 Lowest 300 Performing Elementary Schools (Attachment #18)
FDOE annually reports the 300 lowest performing elementary schools in the State. These rankings are based on the English Language Arts (ELA) achievement and learning gains points each school earns in the school grades model. In 2016-2017, five of the 300 lowest performing elementary schools were in Leon County: (1) Oak Ridge Elementary School; (2) John G Riley

Elementary School; (3) Pineview Elementary School; (4) Bond Elementary School; and (5) Imagine School At Evening Rose. All five are Title I schools and one school, Imagine School at Evening Rose, is a charter school. Imagine School closed in 2017 after the Leon County School Board voted unanimously to eliminate its charter agreement.

2017-2018 Title I Advisory Council Report to the School Board (Attachment #19)
The Title I Advisory Council (TAC) is charged with assisting the Superintendent and School Board in making decisions pertaining to Title I schools. Title I schools are those schools with high percentages of children from low-income families, and are consequently receiving federal assistance to improve academic achievement.

The 2017-2018 TAC Report provides an overview of Title I schools in Leon County including demographics, overall school grades, and the percentages of minority and economically disadvantaged students. For example, in 2017, a total of three schools received the lowest grade, a "D" grade; two (Oak Ridge & John G. Riley) are Title I schools and one is a charter school (Governor's). All three schools had a student population above 80% minority.

The Report presents several recommendations to improve student outcomes, including: strengthening and increasing access to school readiness programs, providing parent skills/support programs, and establishing community partnerships with nonprofit organizations to better serve students' needs in a coordinated and timely manner.

Early Learning Coalition of the Big Bend Region 2018 Data Dashboard (Attachment #20)
The Early Learning Coalition of the Big Bend Region is one of several contracted partners with the State of Florida's Office of Early Learning that is responsible for the administration of the School Readiness and VPK programs. The organization provides these services to Gadsden, Jefferson, Leon, Liberty, Madison, Taylor, and Wakulla counties and publishes monthly data on their website for each of these counties. The types of data reported include the number of VPK and School Readiness providers, direct service payments to these providers, the number of children enrolled in these programs or on a waiting list, and parent demographics of parents receiving financial assistance for childcare. Comparative state data is not included in this report as the Early Learning Coalition of the Big Bend only tracks data within its service area.

Whole Child Leon 2016 Report on the Status of Our Young Children (Attachment #9)
Several of the recommendations presented in the Whole Child Leon 2016 Report on the Status of Our Young Children address early childhood education, including:

- Invest local dollars to increase quality funding for Leon County children eligible for subsidized care from $3,500 per year to $5,000, approximately a $2 million annual increase;
- Provide funding to Early Leaning Coalition to support a rigorous quality rating system for all child care centers and make the results public for each center. Require every licensed child care center that receives any public funding and is rated a quality center to serve at least 25% of its children from those eligible for subsidized care.

- Early childhood professional who are essential to program quality should receive workforce training aligned to integrate quality standards in a manner that protects workforce diversity and improves compensation.

Health

As shown in Table #3 on the following page, 14 indicators of physical and mental health were selected for this report, and Leon County outperformed or was consistent with the State in only five indicators: (1) tobacco use, (2) suicides ages 12-18, (3) teen pregnancies, (4) overweight or obese middle and high school students, and (5) physically active middle and high school students.

Leon County did not perform as well as the rest of the State in the remaining nine indicators:
(1) Baker Act involuntary examinations for children under the age of 18; (2) drug and alcohol use, (3) hospitalizations for self-inflicted injuries, (4) motor vehicle crashes, (5) motor vehicle crash deaths, (6) infant deaths, (7) deaths ages 5-9, (8) bacterial STDs ages 15-19, (9) kindergarten immunizations.

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Table #4 - Health Indicators

Agency/Report	Report Highlights	Leon	Florida
Florida Baker Act Report (2015-2016) (Attachment #21)	% of total involuntary examinations: Children under 18	18.79% (415 exams)	16.71% (32,476 exams)
Youth Tobacco Survey (2016) (Attachment #22)	Youth currently using cigarettes, cigars, smokeless, hookah, or electronic vaping	14.2%	16.3%
Youth Substance Abuse Survey (2016) (Attachment #23)	Students having at least one alcoholic drink in the last 30 days	28.9%	25.4%
	Students using marijuana at least once in the last 30 days	17.6%	17%
	Students using synthetic or "fake" marijuana at least once in the last 30 days	2.2%	1%
	Students using amphetamines without a doctor's orders at least once in the last 30 days	2.3%	1.6%
	Students using prescription pain relievers without a doctor's orders at least once in the last 30 days	4%	2%
School Aged Children & Adolescent Profile/Pregnancy and Young Child Profile (Attachment #24)	Hospitalizations for self-inflicted injuries ages 12-18 (2012-2014)	151.8 (per 100k)	93.1 (per 100k)
	Suicide ages 12-18 (2012-2014)	3.8 (per 100k)	5.1 (per 100k)
	Licensed drivers in motor vehicle crashes ages 15-18 (2016)	87.3 (per 1,000)	56.8 (per 1,000)
	Passengers injured/killed in motor vehicle crashes ages 5-1 (2014-2016)	539.9 (per 100k)	460.5 (per 100k)
	Deaths ages 5-9 (2014-2016)	17.8 (per 100k)	13.2 (per 100k)
	Births to teen mothers ages 15-19 (2014-2016)	10.7 (per 1,000)	21 (per 1,000)
	Bacterial STDs ages 15-19 (2014-2016)	4,085 (per 100k)	2,265.4 (per 100k)
	Kindergarten children fully immunized (2016)	93.3%	93.7%
Infant Mortality Data (2014-2016) (Attachment #25)	Infant deaths per 1,000 live births	6.6 (per 1,000)	6.1 (per 1,000)
	Rate of infant deaths by race (White)	3.2 (per 1,000)	4.4 (per 1,000)
	Rate of infant deaths by race (Black/Other)	10.2 (per 1,000)	10.6 (per 1,000)
Healthiest Weight Profile (2014) (Attachment #26)	Middle and High School students who are overweight or obese	27.1%	28.2
	Middle and high school students who were physically active for at least 60 minutes per day on all 7 of the past days	22.6%	22.9%
Big Bend Area Health Education Center-Early Childhood Obesity Prevention Initiative (2015-2016) (Attachment #27)	• The highest percentages of overweight/obese students were among Title I schools. • 34% of all 1st, 3rd, and 6th grade students in Leon County Schools screened were at risk for obesity-related health. • Children from lower income families were 1.6 times as more likely to be obese. • Black students were more than 2 times as likely to be obese than white students.		
Leon County Community Health Assessment (2015-2016) (Attachment #28)	The Leon County Health Department identified the following as priority public health issues relating to children: • early childhood education • after-school programs/tutoring • social marketing of health promotion • maternal and child health • breastfeeding • access to prenatal care • access to mental health services • access to healthy foods • physical activity		
Whole Child Leon: Report on the Status of Our Young Children (2016) (Attachment #9)	The report proposes the following recommendations for policies and programs: • Increase behavioral, developmental and mental health screenings • Funding for Capital Area Healthy Start Coalitions Preconception Health Program • Expand community gardens, eco-tourism, and solar		

2015-2016 Florida Baker Act Report (Attachment #21)
Florida Statute requires DCF to annually publish a report on the number of Baker Act involuntary examinations conducted throughout the State. In Leon County, a total of 2,209 involuntary examinations were conducted during FY 2015-2016. Of these, 18.79% were for Leon County residents under the age of 18, which is greater than the State total of 16.71%. From 2010 to 2016, the number of Leon County residents under the age of 18 that received involuntary examinations increased from 192 to 415 (116.15%).

2012-2016 Youth Tobacco Survey Results (Attachment #22)
The Florida Department of Health (FDOH) regularly conducts a student survey on self-reported tobacco use among youths ages 11-17. During the 2012-2016 period, percentages of students in Leon County that have tried cigarettes, cigars, or smokeless tobacco have mostly remained consistent since 2012. However percentages of youths who have tried hookah and electronic vaping and who currently use hookah and electronic vaping have significantly increased in both Leon County and throughout the State. In 2012, 6.1% of Leon County youths tried hookah and 3.3% tried electronic vaping; in 2016, 11.5% tried hookah and 18.6% tried vaping. Youth that currently use hookah doubled from 2% in 2012 to 4.1%, in 2014 while youth that currently use electronic vaping increased from 1.1% to 7%.

2012-2016 Youth Substance Abuse Survey Results (Attachment #23)
The Florida Youth Substance Abuse Survey is a collaborative effort between FDOH, FDOE, DCF, the Florida Department of Juvenile Justice, and the Governor's Office of Drug Control. The survey relies on self-reporting and is administered to Florida high school students each spring to assess risk and substance abuse prevalence. The 2016 survey results found that more Leon County high school students drink underage and use other drugs than the statewide average. Additionally, Leon County students drive impaired or ride in a car with an impaired driver more than the statewide average.

School-Aged Child & Adolescent Profile /Pregnancy and Young Child Profile (Attachment #24)
FDOH's publishes profiles for both children and mothers in Leon County with data on various health and economic indicators. The report ranks 82 indicators by county on a scale of 1 (most favorable) to 4 (least favorable). When compared with Florida, Leon County has 32 indicators with a score of 1 and 12 indicators with a score of 4; 38 indicators were given scores in between most favorable and least favorable.

FDOH's Pregnancy and Young Child Profile indicates Leon County ranks 84 indicators by county on the same scale of 1 to 4. When compared with Florida, Leon County had 29 indicators with a score of 1 and nine indicators with a score of 4; 46 indicators were given scores between most favorable and least favorable.

2016 Infant Mortality Data (Attachment #25)
FDOH monitors rates of infant mortality by county as deaths occurring within 364 days of birth. Leon County has had higher infant mortality rates than the State for the last twenty years; however, the rates in Leon County have declined over time while the rates in Florida have remained somewhat steady. Recent data from 2014-2016, indicates that Leon County had 6.6 infant deaths per 1,000 live births compared to 6.1 infant deaths per 1,000 live births in Florida.

Data from FDOH indicates that in Leon County there has been disparity in infant mortality among whites, blacks, and minorities for the last twenty years. Between 2014 and 2016, the infant mortality rate among whites was 3.2 infant deaths per 1,000 live births; the rate among blacks & other minorities was 10.2 infant deaths per 1,000 live births. Infant mortality rates among whites, blacks, and minorities in Florida for the same time period reflects a similar pattern, as the data also shows disparities among these groups since 1995.

2016 Healthiest Weight Profile (Attachment #26)
FDOH's Healthiest Weight Profile includes data for the State and individual counties regarding the weight, eating habits, and physical activity levels of adults and children. According to Leon County's Profile, the majority of middle and high school students (69.1%) are at a healthy weight. Comparatively, 27.1% of students are either overweight or obese, which is slightly less than the state percentage of 28.2%.

Big Bend Area Health Education Center- Early Childhood Obesity Prevention Initiative (Attachment #27)
The Early Childhood Obesity Prevention (ECOP) Initiative was established in Leon County in 2015 under the Big Bend Area Health Education Center and works towards all children entering school at a healthy weight. Data collected by ECOP shows that for the 2015-2016 school year rates of obese or overweight students significantly increased as students moved from 1st to 6th grade. Children from lower income families were 1.6 times more likely to be obese and black students in Leon County were more than 2 times as likely to be obese than white students.

Data from 2016/2017 shows that the highest percentages of overweight/obese students were among Title I schools. Additionally, 34% of all 1st, 3rd, and 6th grade students in Leon County Schools screened were at risk for serious health problems as the great majority of obese children become obese adults.

2018 Leon County Community Health Assessment (Attachment #28)
FDOH in Leon County conducts County Community Health Assessments in partnership with United Way of the Big Bend and Tallahassee Memorial Healthcare to identify priority health issues in developing strategies for a community health improvement plan. The assessment of the county's overall health status includes conducting door-to-door surveys at 300 households across six focus neighborhoods as well as gathering secondary data from sources including vital statistics, U.S. Census, FDOH, and others.

The most recent 2015-2016 assessment identified the following as priority public health issues in Leon County relating to children:

- early childhood education
- after-school programs/tutoring
- social marketing of health promotion
- maternal and child health
- breastfeeding
- access to prenatal care
- access to mental health services
- access to healthy foods
- physical activity

Whole Child Leon 2016 Report on the Status of Our Young Children (Attachment #9)
Several of the recommendations presented in the Whole Child Leon 2016 Report on the Status of Our Young Children address the health and well-being of children and their families, including:

- Bolster healthcare provider efforts to administer behavioral, developmental, and mental health screenings in accordance with recommended frequency and add adverse childhood experience (ACE) screening to existing standards of pediatric care.
- Funding for Capital Area Healthy Start Coalitions Preconception Health Program, and
- Encourage expansion of community gardens, eco-tourism, installation and maintenance of solar units on homes.

Family & Community
As shown in Table #4 on the following page, 14 indicators of family and community well-being were identified for this report. Leon County outperformed or was consistent with the State in eight of the indicators. Leon County did not perform as well as the rest of the State in the remaining seven indicators: (1) grandparents acting as child guardians, (2) total juvenile arrests, (3) juvenile arrests/contacts for burglary, (4) juvenile arrests/contacts for grand larceny, (5) juvenile arrests/contacts for auto theft, (6) school-related arrests.

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Table #5 – Family & Community Indicators

Agency/Report	Report Highlights	Leon	Florida
County and Municipal Arrest Data (2017) (Attachment #29)	% of total arrests: Juveniles (Under age 18)	10.8% (474 arrests)	7.9% (29,702 arrests)
Delinquency Profile (2016-2017) (Attachment #30)	% of youth arrests/contacts for burglary	16%	15.4%
	% of youth arrests/contacts for assault/battery	14.8%	16.4%
	% of youth arrests/contacts for aggravated/battery	10.3%	10.3%
	% of youth arrests/contacts for misdemeanor drugs	6.9%	6.9%
	% of youth arrests/contacts for grant larceny (excluding auto)	5.9%	4.9%
	% of youth arrests/contacts for auto theft	5.3%	1.9%
	% of youth arrests/contacts by race (White)	21%	37%
	% of youth arrests/contacts by race (Black)	75%	47%
	% of youth arrests/contacts by race (Hispanic)	4%	16%
Service of Continuum Analysis (2017) (Attachment #31)	% of eligible youth issued civil citations	65%	55%
	School-related arrests	19%	15%
School Aged Children & Adolescent Profile/Pregnancy and Young Child Profile (Attachment #24)	Children Experiencing Child Abuse Ages 5-11 (2016-2016)	810.7 (per 100k)	995.0 (per 100k)
	Children Experiencing Sexual Violence Ages 5-11	54.2	60.6
Grandparent data (2016) (Attachment #32)	Grandparents living with and acting as guardians for their grandchildren under age 18	48.9%	32.1%
Children Under 18 in Foster Care (2014-2016) (Attachment #33)	Rate of children under 18 in foster care	383.2 (per 100k)	513.1 (per 100k)
Community Based Care Scorecard (2016-2017) (Attachment #34)	Number of key performance measures met or exceeded by community-based care agencies providing child welfare services.	9 out of 12 (per 100k)	7 out of 12 (per 100k)
Tallahassee-Leon County Commission on the Status of Women and Girls: Status of Girls Report (Attachment #35)	• Girls in Leon County used depressants (2%) and prescription pain relievers (2.7%) in the last 30 days at rates double than that of males in Leon County (2014-2015) • Leon County exceeded the statewide average of girls who belonged to a gang by 1-3% (2012-2016) • 56 children in Leon County were victims of human trafficking (2013-2016) • 375 alleged female victims were processed through Tallahassee's Child Protection Team (2014-2015) o 23.2% were ages 0-5 o 38.7% were ages 6-12 o 38.1% were 13 years or older		
Whole Child Leon: Report on the Status of Our Young Children (2016) (Attachment #9)	The report proposes the following recommendations for policies and programs: • Support public awareness of and family education about the importance of the early years, • Increase public and family awareness about the consequences of toxic stress and the importance of brain development, • Engage parents, volunteers, and community organizations in promoting childhood literacy and reading for at least one hour a day.		

<u>Florida Department of Law Enforcement: 2017 County & Municipal Arrest Data</u> (Attachment #29)
The Florida Department of Law Enforcement (FDLE) publishes county arrest data as part of its annual Uniform Crime Report (UCR), a standardized report on crime statistics based on data gathered by state and local law enforcement agencies. According to their most recent report, the percent of the total arrests which were juveniles under age 18 was higher in Leon County when compared to the State.

The report also provides a breakdown of juvenile arrests by law enforcement agencies, which are as follows:

- Leon County Sheriff's Office – 80 (16.9%) arrests
- Tallahassee Police Department – 375 arrests (79.1%)
- FSU Police Department – 8 arrests (1.7%)
- Florida Division of Alcoholic Beverages and Tobacco – 1 arrest (0.2%)

Florida Department of Juvenile Justice: 2017 Delinquency Profile (Attachment #30)
The Florida Department of Juvenile Justice (DJJ) collects data on juveniles through its Juvenile Justice Information System and tracks counts of youths in contact with the juvenile justice system. The count of contacts includes arrests as well as youths required to complete a diversion program. As a result, the total number of youth contacts reported by DJJ is higher than other reporting agencies such as FDLE.

In Leon County, there were 561 youth contacts/arrests during the FY 2016-2017 period with 41% of youths committing burglary, assault/battery, or aggravated assault/battery. Statewide there were 35,278 juvenile contacts/arrests, with 42% committing burglary, assault/battery, or aggravated assault/battery. The percent of juvenile arrests/contacts by race in Leon County mirrors that of the State. At both the County and State level, black youth accounted for the largest percentage of juvenile arrests/contacts, followed by white youth, then Hispanic youth.

Florida Department of Juvenile Justice: 2017 Service Continuum Analysis (Attachment #31)
DJJ annually publishes its Juvenile Service Continuum Analysis report, a comprehensive statewide review of county-level data, including a gap analysis of services and programs available, to evaluate the implementation of juvenile justice policies at the county level. The report includes benchmarking of counties' performance on factors that demonstrate how a county is supporting the Department's strategic goals of preventing and diverting more youth from entering the juvenile justice system.

The report found that in Leon County during 2016-2017:

- 65% of eligible juvenile delinquents with first-time misdemeanors were issued civil citations
- 19% of arrests were school-related

In a needs analysis survey conducted in Leon, respondents indicated that individual/family counseling and mentoring programs were in sufficient supply, but there continues to be a need for accessible transportation and evidence-based programs.

School-Aged Child & Adolescent Profile /Pregnancy and Young Child Profile (Attachment #24)
FDOH's profiles for both children and mothers in Leon County includes data regarding rates of child abuse and sexual abuse. According the most recent profile, children ages 5-11 in Leon County had lower rates of abuse and sexual abuse when compared to the State.

Grandparents as Child Guardians (Attachment #32)
FDOH's Health Charts includes data on grandparents acting as the guardian for grandchildren under age 18 in the household. Data shows that in 2016, 48.9% of grandparents had their grandchildren living with them in Leon County, while 32.1% of grandparents statewide had their grandchildren living with them. Since 2009 Florida has had lower percentages of grandparents acting as guardians than Leon County and has shown a more consistent decline.

Children Under 18 in Foster Care (Attachment #33)
FDOH's Health Charts provides an unduplicated count of children in out of home care excluding approved relative and non-relative care. In Leon County for the 2014-2016 period, the rate of children under 18 in foster care was 383.2 per 100,000. This rate is significantly lower than that of the State, which was 513.1 per 100,000.

2016-2017 Community Based Care Scorecard Performance Measures (Attachment #34)
DCF's Office of Child Welfare annually publishes a Community Based Care (CBC) Scorecard, to evaluate the lead nonprofit agencies providing child welfare services. These agencies are evaluated using 12 key measures to determine how well they are meeting the most critical needs of at-risk children in families in each county. In Leon County, nine out of the 12 key measures were met or exceeded with the exception of the following:

- Percent of children exiting foster care to a permanent home within twelve (12) months;
- Placement moves per one-thousand (1,000) days in foster care; and
- Percent of young adults who have aged out of foster care who have completed or are enrolled in secondary education, vocational training, and/or adult education.

Tallahassee-Leon County Commission on the Status of Women & Girls 2017 Status of Girls Report (Attachment #35)
The most recent annual report published by the Tallahassee/Leon County Commission on the Status of Women and Girls (CSWG) focuses on girls in Leon County grades K-12. By analyzing data from local, state, and federal agencies, the CSWG found that:

- Rates of drug and alcohol use among is lower than that of boys with the exception of depressants and prescription pain relievers. Girls in Leon County used depressants (2%) and prescription pain relievers (2.7%) in the last 30 days at rates double than that of males in Leon County. Both percentages are higher than the state average for girls.
- Leon County has a lower representation of gangs and gang members than the state average. However, from 2012 to 2016, Leon County exceeded the statewide average of girls who belonged to a gang by 1-3%.
- Between 2013 and 2016, DCF completed human trafficking intakes for 56 children within Leon County—all of whom were girls.
- In 2014-15, 375 alleged female victims were processed through Tallahassee's Child Protection Team, and of these 23.2% were ages 0-5, 38.7% were ages 6-12, and 38.1% were 13 years or older.

Whole Child Leon 2016 Report on the Status of Our Young Children (Attachment #9)
Several of the recommendations presented in the Whole Child Leon 2016 Report on the Status of Our Young Children address the health and well-being of children and their families, including:

- Support public awareness of and family education about the importance of the early years,
- Increase public and family awareness about the consequences of toxic stress and the importance of brain development, and
- Engage parents, volunteers, and community organizations in promoting childhood literacy and reading for at least one hour a day.

Public Education and Information Program
Should the proposed CSC Ordinance be placed on the November 2018 ballot, the Board requested information on how a public education and information program could be conducted. For these types of ballot initiatives, the County has historically leveraged existing in-house resources. Depending on the specific initiative, the County has also enhanced the education program with additional funding to engage a professional communications agency and to pay for additional targeted outreach.

For the in-house approach, Leon County Community and Media Relations is prepared to support a public education and information program by utilizing existing communication resources. This effort would include:

- Posting information on Leon County's Comcast Channel 16;
- Generating news advisories for media partners;
- Publishing content in local newspapers as part of the monthly issue of the Leon County Link;
- Creating public service announcements to be broadcast on radio stations with which the County has continuing service agreements already budgeted;
- Hosting and promoting online educational materials; and
- Leveraging social media platforms.

In addition to these in-house efforts, the Board may wish to enhance a public education and information program by contracting with a professional communications agency. The County has similarly engaged a consultant for past campaigns including:

- **2002 Home Rule Charter Referendum -** Throughout the public education program, Leon County spent $95,444 on public information activities, including professional consulting fees, an informational video, printing, and distribution of a direct mail information piece, and television spots on cable and network television stations to reach the targeted audience.

- **2006 Leon County Community Healthcare Plan -** The County used professional communications and consulting services to develop effective educational and informational messages. The public education and information program cost $150,000

in total and included professional services and direct mail pieces. Consultants used their knowledge of the community to research and craft clear, concise, credible, and consistent communication in the form of direct mailings and brochures. In addition, consultants assisted with producing collateral, overseeing vendors engaged in graphic design or direct mailing, and making sure County staff communicated to all citizens through multiple outreach methods.

- **2014 Local Government Infrastructure Surtax Extension** - The County and City allocated up to $100,000 each to support public education efforts including contracting with a professional communications agency; final expenditures were approximately $50,000 per government. This public information and education program included website design, direct mail, creation and distribution of various print materials, development of educational videos, as well as advertising through local print publications, radio, billboards, and theaters. The local government's effort was complemented by a private political action committee (PAC) who advocated for the passage of the surtax.

All public education and information program efforts funded by the County or led by County staff would be factually based and would not advocate for or against the establishment of a Children's Services Council.

In addition, staff met with representatives from *Our Kids First* (a PAC formed to support the passage of the referendum) to discuss a possible public education campaign. In these discussions, representatives of the PAC expressed their desire for the County to utilize the County's existing in-house resources, but are not requesting any additional County funds be committed at this time. As the PAC's communications plan becomes finalized, the PAC may come back at a later date requesting the County provide funding for an enhanced education campaign. The political committee has begun fundraising to support its own advocacy campaign and has engaged with a professional communications agency to oversee these activities. Representatives from *Our Kids First* will be in attendance at the Board's May 22, 2018 meeting and are prepared to present an update on their efforts.

Options for County Support During a CSC's First Year of Operation

Should a CSC be established in Leon County, the Board will have the option to support the organization in its initial start-up phase and to assist the CSC in meeting the requirements laid out in Florida Statute. Most counties with a CSC have chosen to provide either financial support or in-kind staffing support during its first year of operation.

According to Florida Statute, once a referendum for an independent special district is approved and members are appointed to a CSC, the newly formed CSC is responsible for assessing the needs of the children in the county and developing a strategic plan for addressing unmet needs. The CSC, like the County, must also go through the process of adopting a millage rate and budget in accordance with Florida's the Truth in Millage (TRIM) Act. As shown in the attached timeline (Attachment #36), accomplishing these statutory requirements will take approximately one year. During this time, the CSC will not collect tax revenue and consequently would not be able to hire staff without assistance from the County.

To remedy the issue, Florida law permits the County to fund the CSC during its first year of operation which may include financial and/or staffing support. Several counties have granted loans including Okeechobee ($5,000), Palm Beach ($150,000), and Broward ($500,000). These loans would be utilized to assist the CSC in fulfilling all Statutory requirements, which may include hiring staff. Other counties chose to limit their support to in-kind staffing from the offices of the County Administrator and County Attorney during the CSC's initial startup period. Miami-Dade and St. Lucie County both exclusively provided interim staffing to the CSC until it was able to hire permanent staff. Alachua County is still evaluating what type of support it will provide should its referendum pass in November.

Should Leon County voters approve establishing a CSC, staff recommends that the County provide a loan (estimated at approximately $150,000) to be repaid to the County once the CSC is able to levy taxes. A final loan amount would be determined once the CSC is established. It is recommended that a loan be utilized by the CSC to hire staff that can oversee Council business and meetings while ensuring all Statutory requirements are met. Under this approach, during the first year of operation, the County staff would continue to provide technical assistance to the CSC as it relates to TRIM, statutory requirements related to budgeting, etc.

If the voters approve a referendum to establish a CSC in November, an agenda item would be prepared for the Board outlining the County's proposed support during the CSC's first year of operation.

Next Steps

The first and only public hearing for the proposed Children's Services Council Ordinance is scheduled for June 19, 2018. Should the Board choose to place a referendum on the 2018 General Election ballot at the June meeting, staff would request any additional guidance regarding a public education and information program. As noted earlier in the item, the Board may choose to initiate an in-house program using existing resources or an enhanced program with funds allocated to engage a professional communications agency. At this point in time, *Our Kids First* is not requesting any additional funds be allocated.

If Leon County voters approve establishing a CSC in November, the County would immediately begin the process of soliciting citizen applications for the five seats to be appointed by the Governor. Per Florida Statute, the Board is required to submit to the Governor at least three recommendations for each of the five vacancies. The Governor then has 45 days to make a selection or request a new list of candidates. To ensure that the CSC is able to convene and begin its work as soon as possible, eligible citizen applications would be presented to the Board at the December 11, 2018 meeting.

During the Board's December 11th meeting, the agenda item would also seek direction regarding County support during the CSC's first year of operation. As noted earlier, counties often provide financial or in-kind staffing support; staff is recommending that the County provide a loan to cover any startup costs and allow the CSC to hire staff or engage with another organization for staffing support. Following the Board's direction on this matter, an interlocal agreement outlining the County's support during the CSC's first year of operation would be brought back to the Board for consideration.

Options:

1. Accept the report on the establishment of an independent Children's Service Council District.
2. Do not accept the report on the establishment of an independent Children's Service Council District.
3. Board direction.

Recommendation:

Option #1

Attachments:

1. City of Tallahassee Resolution
2. Florida Kids Count 2018 Florida Child Well-Being Index
3. 2017 Kids County Data Book: State Trends in Child Well-Being
4. U.S. Census Bureau: 2012-2016 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates
5. U.S. Census Bureau: Public Assistance Report 5-Year Estimates
6. DCF Council on Homelessness 2017 Annual Report
7. FDOH Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) Data
8. Asset Limited, Income Constrained, Employed (ALICE) Report
9. Whole Child Leon 2016 Report on the Status of Our Young Children
10. FDOE 2016-2017 Office of Early Learning Annual Report
11. FDOE 2016-2017 Graduation Rates
12. FDOE 2016-2017 Dropout Rates
13. FDOE 2017 Local Education Agency (LEA) Profile
14. FDOE 2017 Student Performance Data for Students with Disabilities
15. FDOE Florida Standards Assessment English Language Arts: 3rd Grade Scores
16. FDOE 2016-2017 Florida School Grades
17. 2018 Healthiest Communities Rankings
18. FDOE 2016-2017 Lowest 300 Performing Elementary Schools
19. 2017-2018 Title I Advisory Council Report to the School Board
20. Early Learning Coalition of the Big Bend Region 2018 Data Dashboard
21. DCF 2015/2016 Florida Baker Act Report
22. FDOH 2012/2016 Youth Tobacco Survey Results
23. FDOH 2012/2016 Youth Substance Abuse Survey Results: Leon County High Schools
24. FDOH School-Aged Child & Adolescent Profile /Pregnancy and Young Child Profile
25. FDOH 2016 Infant Mortality Data
26. FDOE 2016 Healthiest Weight Profile
27. Big Bend Area Health Education Center- Early Childhood Obesity Prevention Initiative
28. FDOH 2018 Leon County Community Health Assessment
29. FDLE 2017 County and Municipal Arrest Data
30. FDJJ 2017 Delinquency Profile

31. FDJJ 2017 Service Continuum Analysis
32. FDOH Grandparents as Child Guardians
33. FDOH Children Under 18 in Foster Care
34. DCF 2016/2017 CBC Scorecard Performance Measures
35. Tallahassee-Leon County Commission on the Status of Women & Girls 2017 Status of Girls Report
36. Timeline of CSC First Year of Operation

RESOLUTION NO. 18-R-14

A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COMMISSION OF THE CITY OF TALLAHASSEE, FLORIDA, SUPPORTING LEON COUNTY'S PROPOSED CHILDREN'S SERVICE COUNCIL ORDINANCE

WHEREAS, Section 125.901, Florida Statutes, provides specific authority for counties to establish independent special districts with taxing authority for the purpose of providing funding for children's services such as preventive, developmental, treatment, and rehabilitative services; and

WHEREAS, the children's services that may be funded through such a special district include, but are not limited to, early childhood education; literacy and tutoring programs; youth employment; afterschool programs; distribution of meals; and school supplies; and

WHEREAS, the children's services may also include healthcare services such as dental care; hearing and vision screenings; mental health and substance abuse counseling; counseling for expectant parents; and developmental screenings; and

WHEREAS, the Board of County Commissioners of Leon County will soon consider adoption of an ordinance establishing an independent Children's Service Council District, which will make Leon County the ninth Florida county to have such a district for children's services; and

WHEREAS, the Children's Service Council District must, pursuant to Section 125.901, Florida Statutes, be approved by a majority vote of Leon County electors, including electors within the City of Tallahassee; and

WHEREAS, the Children's Service Council District, if approved by electors, will benefit children in all of Leon County, including the City of Tallahassee; and

WHEREAS, the ballot measure on which the electors of Leon County and the City of Tallahassee will vote includes approval of taxing authority for funding of the Children's Service Council District in an amount up to one-half (1/2) mill annually; and

WHEREAS, the City Commission of the City of Tallahassee has determined that it supports the establishment of a Children's Service Council to serve the needs of children within Leon County and the City of Tallahassee; and that it supports placing the matter on the November 6, 2018 general election ballot.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED the City Commission of the City of Tallahassee recommends and supports the ordinance being considered by the Leon County Board of County Commissioners that, if approved by the electors on November 6, 2018, will establish and provide funding for the Children's Services Council of Leon County.

ADOPTED by the City Commission of the City of Tallahassee this ____ day of _____, 2018.

CITY OF TALLAHASSEE

By: _____
Andrew D. Gillum
Mayor

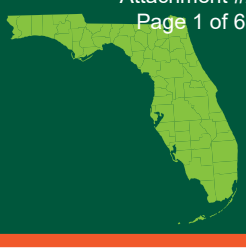
ATTEST:

By: _____
James O. Cooke, IV
City Treasurer-Clerk

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

By: _____
Cassandra K. Jackson
City Attorney

2018 Florida Child Well-Being Index



Keeping a focus on where communities can make life better for our children & families

ECONOMIC WELL-BEING

	Baseline Year	%	Current Year	%	Number	Change
Children in poverty	2011	25.1	2016	21.3	869,892	👍
Unemployment rate	2011	10.0	2016	4.9	480,368	👍
High housing cost burden (>30% income spent)	2007-2011	43.1	2012-2016	37.3	2,754,755	👍
Teens not in school and not working	2007-2011	9.8	2012-2016	8.0	75,614	👍

EDUCATION WELL-BEING

	Baseline Year	%	Current Year	%	Number	Change
3 & 4 year old children not enrolled in school	2007-2011	48.9	2012-2016	49.5	223,266	*Unchanged*
4th grade students not proficient in English Language Arts	2014/15	73	2015/16	74.0	154,853	👎
8th grade students not proficient in math	2014/15	81	2015/16	78.0	105,044	👍
High school students not graduating on time	2011/12	25.5	2015/16	19.3	38,214	👍

HEALTH WELL-BEING

	Baseline Year	%	Current Year	%	Number	Change
Low-birthweight babies	2011	8.7	2016	8.7	19,661	*Unchanged*
Uninsured children	2010	13.4	2015	7.3	312,070	👍
Overweight and obese 1st, 3rd & 6th grade students	2010/11	34.4	2015/16	35.0	199,422	*Unchanged*
High school teens who used alcohol/drugs (past 30 days)	2012	40.4	2016	32.9	12,425	👍

FAMILY & COMMUNITY

	Baseline Year	%	Current Year	%	Number	Change
Children in single parent families	2007-2011	34.1	2012-2016	35.7	1,258,425	👎
Children living in high poverty areas	2007-2011	10.7	2012-2016	12.3	500,585	👎
Children with verified maltreatment (per 1,000)	2011/12	9.3	2016/17	8.3	34,481	*Unchanged*
Youth contacts with the juvenile justice system (per 1,000)	2011/12	30.0	2016/17	17.8	33,389	👍

We all do better when Florida's children succeed. Find out how you can act locally and at the state level to ensure: (1) Children have access to health care; (2) Communities prevent child abuse, juvenile justice involvement, and substance abuse; and (3) Parents have educational and work opportunities that support their families.

Florida KIDS COUNT

www.floridakidscount.org

/floridakidscount @FLKidsCount

USF UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH FLORIDA LOUIS DE LA PARTE FLORIDA MENTAL HEALTH INSTITUTE BEHAVIORAL & COMMUNITY SCIENCES

– 2018 FLORIDA CHILD WELL-BEING INDEX –

OVERALL COUNTY RANK
31

Alachua County

Keeping a focus on where counties can make life better for our children & families

ECONOMIC WELL-BEING

DOMAIN RANK 24

	Baseline Year	%	Current Year	%	Number	Change
Children in poverty	2011	21.8	2016	21.8	10,289	Unchanged
Unemployment rate	2011	7.6	2016	4.3	5,638	↑
High housing cost burden (>30% income spent)	2007-2011	41.4	2012-2016	35.9	34,601	↑
Teens not in school and not working	2007-2011	6.3	2012-2016	5.5	1,202	Unchanged

EDUCATION WELL-BEING

DOMAIN RANK 27

	Baseline Year	%	Current Year	%	Number	Change
3 & 4 year old children not enrolled in school	2007-2011	41.4	2012-2016	46.9	2,703	↓
4th grade students not proficient in English Language Arts	2014/15	66	2015/16	70.0	1,455	↓
8th grade students not proficient in math	2014/15	86	2015/16	89.0	864	↓
High school students not graduating on time	2011/12	31.3	2015/16	21.6	440	↑

HEALTH WELL-BEING

DOMAIN RANK 17

	Baseline Year	%	Current Year	%	Number	Change
Low-birthweight babies	2011	8.7	2016	10.1	290	↓
Uninsured children	2010	10.4	2015	6.6	3,212	↑
Overweight and obese 1st, 3rd & 6th grade students	2010/11	40.1	2015/16	27.7	1,655	↑
High school teens who used alcohol/drugs (past 30 days)	2012	37.9	2016	35.3	181	↑

FAMILY & COMMUNITY

DOMAIN RANK 48

	Baseline Year	%	Current Year	%	Number	Change
Children in single parent families	2007-2011	35.2	2012-2016	32.7	13,361	↑
Children living in high poverty areas	2007-2011	17.3	2012-2016	19.8	9,164	↓
Children with verified maltreatment (per 1,000)	2011/12	16.7	2016/17	8.9	404	↑
Youth contacts with the juvenile justice system (per 1,000)	2011/12	40.4	2016/17	23.1	461	↑

We all do better when Florida's children succeed. Find out how you can act locally and at the state level to ensure: (1) Children have access to health care; (2) Communities prevent child abuse, juvenile justice involvement, and substance abuse; and (3) Parents have educational and work opportunities that support their families.

Florida KIDS COUNT

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– 2018 FLORIDA CHILD WELL-BEING INDEX –

OVERALL COUNTY RANK
18

Baker County

Keeping a focus on where counties can make life better for our children & families

ECONOMIC WELL-BEING

DOMAIN RANK 5

	Baseline Year	%	Current Year	%	Number	Change
Children in poverty	2011	24.2	2016	23.9	1,620	Unchanged
Unemployment rate	2011	10.2	2016	4.9	557	↑
High housing cost burden (>30% income spent)	2007-2011	30.6	2012-2016	21.4	1,767	↑
Teens not in school and not working	2007-2011	15.5	2012-2016	8.8	130	↑

EDUCATION WELL-BEING

DOMAIN RANK 48

	Baseline Year	%	Current Year	%	Number	Change
3 & 4 year old children not enrolled in school	2007-2011	67.9	2012-2016	70.0	591	↓
4th grade students not proficient in English Language Arts	2014/15	77.0	2015/16	79.0	286	↓
8th grade students not proficient in math	2014/15	80.0	2015/16	74.0	194	↑
High school students not graduating on time	2011/12	27.2	2015/16	20.6	64	↑

HEALTH WELL-BEING

DOMAIN RANK 30

	Baseline Year	%	Current Year	%	Number	Change
Low-birthweight babies	2011	11.1	2016	9.9	34	↑
Uninsured children	2010	9.2	2015	5.9	415	↑
Overweight and obese 1st, 3rd & 6th grade students	2010/11	35.7	2015/16	35.5	457	Unchanged
High school teens who used alcohol/drugs (past 30 days)	2012	30.5	2016	32.7	97	↓

FAMILY & COMMUNITY

DOMAIN RANK 4

	Baseline Year	%	Current Year	%	Number	Change
Children in single parent families	2007-2011	28.0	2012-2016	27.4	1,365	Unchanged
Children living in high poverty areas	2007-2011	0.0	2012-2016	0.0	0	Unchanged
Children with verified maltreatment (per 1,000)	2011/12	17.7	2016/17	8.1	53	↑
Youth contacts with the juvenile justice system (per 1,000)	2011/12	39.6	2016/17	21.7	64	↑

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– 2018 FLORIDA CHILD WELL-BEING INDEX –

OVERALL COUNTY RANK
32

Bay County

Keeping a focus on where counties can make life better for our children & families

ECONOMIC WELL-BEING
DOMAIN RANK 39

	Baseline Year	%	Current Year	%	Number	Change
Children in poverty	2011	23.3	2016	23.0	8,932	Unchanged
Unemployment rate	2011	10.2	2016	4.9	4,305	↑
High housing cost burden (>30% income spent)	2007-2011	35.3	2012-2016	32.9	22,360	↑
Teens not in school and not working	2007-2011	9.6	2012-2016	10.8	884	↓

EDUCATION WELL-BEING
DOMAIN RANK 23

	Baseline Year	%	Current Year	%	Number	Change
3 & 4 year old children not enrolled in school	2007-2011	61.1	2012-2016	54.1	2,382	↑
4th grade students not proficient in English Language Arts	2014/15	73.0	2015/16	75.0	1,609	↓
8th grade students not proficient in math	2014/15	76.0	2015/16	76.0	1,077	Unchanged
High school students not graduating on time	2011/12	26.3	2015/16	19.0	326	↑

HEALTH WELL-BEING
DOMAIN RANK 31

	Baseline Year	%	Current Year	%	Number	Change
Low-birthweight babies	2011	9.3	2016	8.9	208	Unchanged
Uninsured children	2010	11.7	2015	6.6	2,664	↑
Overweight and obese 1st, 3rd & 6th grade students	2010/11	38.3	2015/16	34.0	2,039	↑
High school teens who used alcohol/drugs (past 30 days)	2012	39.7	2016	35.1	214	↑

FAMILY & COMMUNITY
DOMAIN RANK 37

	Baseline Year	%	Current Year	%	Number	Change
Children in single parent families	2007-2011	31.5	2012-2016	35.2	11,798	↓
Children living in high poverty areas	2007-2011	3.0	2012-2016	10.7	4,123	↓
Children with verified maltreatment (per 1,000)	2011/12	9.0	2016/17	10.1	386	↓
Youth contacts with the juvenile justice system (per 1,000)	2011/12	56.2	2016/17	34.0	567	↑

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– 2018 FLORIDA CHILD WELL-BEING INDEX –

OVERALL COUNTY RANK
29

Bradford County

Keeping a focus on where counties can make life better for our children & families

ECONOMIC WELL-BEING
DOMAIN RANK 14

	Baseline Year	%	Current Year	%	Number	Change
Children in poverty	2011	30.0	2016	26.8	1,407	↑
Unemployment rate	2011	9.1	2016	4.3	466	↑
High housing cost burden (>30% income spent)	2007-2011	30.0	2012-2016	26.2	2,284	↑
Teens not in school and not working	2007-2011	16.8	2012-2016	7.6	96	↑

EDUCATION WELL-BEING
DOMAIN RANK 30

	Baseline Year	%	Current Year	%	Number	Change
3 & 4 year old children not enrolled in school	2007-2011	41.9	2012-2016	34.7	194	↑
4th grade students not proficient in English Language Arts	2014/15	80.0	2015/16	82.0	193	↓
8th grade students not proficient in math	2014/15	100.0	2015/16	98.0	115	↑
High school students not graduating on time	2011/12	35.8	2015/16	16.3	33	↑

HEALTH WELL-BEING
DOMAIN RANK 58

	Baseline Year	%	Current Year	%	Number	Change
Low-birthweight babies	2011	8.6	2016	9.6	29	*Unchanged*
Uninsured children	2010	10.4	2015	6.9	382	↑
Overweight and obese 1st, 3rd & 6th grade students	2010/11	38.9	2015/16	40.8	288	↓
High school teens who used alcohol/drugs (past 30 days)	2012	42.8	2016	36.6	68	↑

FAMILY & COMMUNITY
DOMAIN RANK 18

	Baseline Year	%	Current Year	%	Number	Change
Children in single parent families	2007-2011	34.9	2012-2016	33.8	1,417	↑
Children living in high poverty areas	2007-2011	0.0	2012-2016	0.0	0	*Unchanged*
Children with verified maltreatment (per 1,000)	2011/12	13.2	2016/17	16.2	90	↓
Youth contacts with the juvenile justice system (per 1,000)	2011/12	33.6	2016/17	25.8	61	↑

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– 2018 FLORIDA CHILD WELL-BEING INDEX –

OVERALL COUNTY RANK
9

Brevard County

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ECONOMIC WELL-BEING
DOMAIN RANK 17

	Baseline Year	%	Current Year	%	Number	Change
Children in poverty	2011	22.6	2016	21.7	22,864	Unchanged
Unemployment rate	2011	10.9	2016	5.2	13,574	↑
High housing cost burden (>30% income spent)	2007-2011	37.7	2012-2016	31.8	71,414	↑
Teens not in school and not working	2007-2011	8.3	2012-2016	6.4	1,636	↑

EDUCATION WELL-BEING
DOMAIN RANK 15

	Baseline Year	%	Current Year	%	Number	Change
3 & 4 year old children not enrolled in school	2007-2011	52.8	2012-2016	48.8	5,343	↑
4th grade students not proficient in English Language Arts	2014/15	69.0	2015/16	70.0	3,523	↓
8th grade students not proficient in math	2014/15	85.0	2015/16	81.0	2,125	↑
High school students not graduating on time	2011/12	14.8	2015/16	12.5	673	↑

HEALTH WELL-BEING
DOMAIN RANK 5

	Baseline Year	%	Current Year	%	Number	Change
Low-birthweight babies	2011	7.1	2016	7.8	412	Unchanged
Uninsured children	2010	11.5	2015	6.3	6,894	↑
Overweight and obese 1st, 3rd & 6th grade students	2010/11	27.4	2015/16	29.0	4,348	↓
High school teens who used alcohol/drugs (past 30 days)	2012	41.9	2016	29.0	187	↑

FAMILY & COMMUNITY
DOMAIN RANK 30

	Baseline Year	%	Current Year	%	Number	Change
Children in single parent families	2007-2011	29.6	2012-2016	35.1	32,340	↓
Children living in high poverty areas	2007-2011	3.3	2012-2016	7.2	7,557	↓
Children with verified maltreatment (per 1,000)	2011/12	10.8	2016/17	8.9	955	↑
Youth contacts with the juvenile justice system (per 1,000)	2011/12	29.2	2016/17	22.1	1,090	↑

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– 2018 FLORIDA CHILD WELL-BEING INDEX –

OVERALL COUNTY RANK
19

Broward County

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ECONOMIC WELL-BEING
DOMAIN RANK 45

	Baseline Year	%	Current Year	%	Number	Change
Children in poverty	2011	20.5	2016	18.3	73,826	↑
Unemployment rate	2011	9.4	2016	4.6	46,241	↑
High housing cost burden (>30% income spent)	2007-2011	50.8	2012-2016	44.4	298,721	↑
Teens not in school and not working	2007-2011	8.5	2012-2016	6.8	6,043	↑

EDUCATION WELL-BEING
DOMAIN RANK 13

	Baseline Year	%	Current Year	%	Number	Change
3 & 4 year old children not enrolled in school	2007-2011	39.2	2012-2016	42.1	18,978	↓
4th grade students not proficient in English Language Arts	2014/15	73.0	2015/16	75.0	15,395	↓
8th grade students not proficient in math	2014/15	75.0	2015/16	73.0	9,296	↑
High school students not graduating on time	2011/12	23.6	2015/16	21.3	4,208	↑

HEALTH WELL-BEING
DOMAIN RANK 36

	Baseline Year	%	Current Year	%	Number	Change
Low-birthweight babies	2011	9.3	2016	9.7	2,194	*Unchanged*
Uninsured children	2010	14.6	2015	7.3	31,110	↑
Overweight and obese 1st, 3rd & 6th grade students	2010/11	17.6	2015/16	34.8	19,732	↓
High school teens who used alcohol/drugs (past 30 days)	2012	38.9	2016	34.2	192	↑

FAMILY & COMMUNITY
DOMAIN RANK 31

	Baseline Year	%	Current Year	%	Number	Change
Children in single parent families	2007-2011	34.4	2012-2016	35.9	126,999	↓
Children living in high poverty areas	2007-2011	8.6	2012-2016	7.5	30,066	↑
Children with verified maltreatment (per 1,000)	2011/12	9.7	2016/17	10.3	4,117	*Unchanged*
Youth contacts with the juvenile justice system (per 1,000)	2011/12	29.3	2016/17	12.1	2,170	↑

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– 2018 FLORIDA CHILD WELL-BEING INDEX –

OVERALL COUNTY RANK
22

Calhoun County

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ECONOMIC WELL-BEING
DOMAIN RANK 15

	Baseline Year	%	Current Year	%	Number	Change
Children in poverty	2011	31.8	2016	30.9	909	*Unchanged*
Unemployment rate	2011	10.4	2016	5.7	281	↑
High housing cost burden (>30% income spent)	2007-2011	32.0	2012-2016	23.7	1,080	↑
Teens not in school and not working	2007-2011	20.9	2012-2016	4.7	30	↑

EDUCATION WELL-BEING
DOMAIN RANK 26

	Baseline Year	%	Current Year	%	Number	Change
3 & 4 year old children not enrolled in school	2007-2011	46.3	2012-2016	71.8	282	↓
4th grade students not proficient in English Language Arts	2014/15	75.0	2015/16	74.0	128	↑
8th grade students not proficient in math	2014/15	66.0	2015/16	64.0	83	↑
High school students not graduating on time	2011/12	22.7	2015/16	17.1	28	↑

HEALTH WELL-BEING
DOMAIN RANK 64

	Baseline Year	%	Current Year	%	Number	Change
Low-birthweight babies	2011	7.9	2016	*	*	
Uninsured children	2010	12.0	2015	7.6	233	↑
Overweight and obese 1st, 3rd & 6th grade students	2010/11	34.0	2015/16	43.3	256	↓
High school teens who used alcohol/drugs (past 30 days)	2012	35.8	2016	39.0	90	↓

FAMILY & COMMUNITY
DOMAIN RANK 6

	Baseline Year	%	Current Year	%	Number	Change
Children in single parent families	2007-2011	42.9	2012-2016	30.3	728	↑
Children living in high poverty areas	2007-2011	54.2	2012-2016	0.0	0	↑
Children with verified maltreatment (per 1,000)	2011/12	9.7	2016/17	7.3	22	↑
Youth contacts with the juvenile justice system (per 1,000)	2011/12	21.4	2016/17	10.7	14	↑

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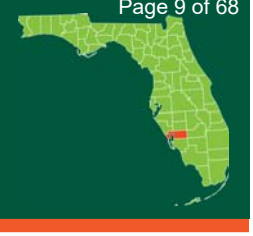
** Data are suppressed due to confidentiality.*

– 2018 FLORIDA CHILD WELL-BEING INDEX –

OVERALL COUNTY RANK
24

Charlotte County



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ECONOMIC WELL-BEING
DOMAIN RANK
37

	Baseline Year	%	Current Year	%	Number	Change
Children in poverty	2011	24.2	2016	23.4	5,162	Unchanged
Unemployment rate	2011	11.3	2016	5.3	3,687	
High housing cost burden (>30% income spent)	2007-2011	38.5	2012-2016	32.8	24,006	
Teens not in school and not working	2007-2011	6.9	2012-2016	9.8	505	

EDUCATION WELL-BEING
DOMAIN RANK
37

	Baseline Year	%	Current Year	%	Number	Change
3 & 4 year old children not enrolled in school	2007-2011	56.4	2012-2016	60.9	1,542	
4th grade students not proficient in English Language Arts	2014/15	74.0	2015/16	75.0	807	
8th grade students not proficient in math	2014/15	77.0	2015/16	77.0	718	Unchanged
High school students not graduating on time	2011/12	20.8	2015/16	22.6	319	

HEALTH WELL-BEING
DOMAIN RANK
8

	Baseline Year	%	Current Year	%	Number	Change
Low-birthweight babies	2011	7.7	2016	9.2	95	
Uninsured children	2010	15.4	2015	8.3	1,926	
Overweight and obese 1st, 3rd & 6th grade students	2010/11	5.6	2015/16	24.3	702	
High school teens who used alcohol/drugs (past 30 days)	2012	42.9	2016	31.4	137	

FAMILY & COMMUNITY
DOMAIN RANK
20

	Baseline Year	%	Current Year	%	Number	Change
Children in single parent families	2007-2011	35.2	2012-2016	33.2	6,178	
Children living in high poverty areas	2007-2011	2.9	2012-2016	4.0	891	
Children with verified maltreatment (per 1,000)	2011/12	10.7	2016/17	14.4	331	
Youth contacts with the juvenile justice system (per 1,000)	2011/12	42.1	2016/17	23.2	252	

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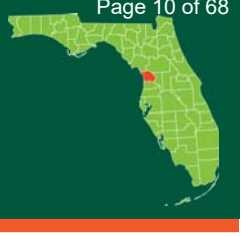
– 2018 FLORIDA CHILD WELL-BEING INDEX –

OVERALL COUNTY RANK
44

Citrus County



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ECONOMIC WELL-BEING
DOMAIN RANK 53

	Baseline Year	%	Current Year	%	Number	Change
Children in poverty	2011	31.2	2016	28.6	5,873	↑
Unemployment rate	2011	12.5	2016	6.8	3,238	↑
High housing cost burden (>30% income spent)	2007-2011	31.7	2012-2016	28.1	17,228	↑
Teens not in school and not working	2007-2011	13.5	2012-2016	13.4	668	Unchanged

EDUCATION WELL-BEING
DOMAIN RANK 29

	Baseline Year	%	Current Year	%	Number	Change
3 & 4 year old children not enrolled in school	2007-2011	52.2	2012-2016	55.1	1,425	↓
4th grade students not proficient in English Language Arts	2014/15	73.0	2015/16	67.0	751	↑
8th grade students not proficient in math	2014/15	83.0	2015/16	86.0	660	↓
High school students not graduating on time	2011/12	22.0	2015/16	21.0	240	↑

HEALTH WELL-BEING
DOMAIN RANK 47

	Baseline Year	%	Current Year	%	Number	Change
Low-birthweight babies	2011	6.8	2016	7.4	79	Unchanged
Uninsured children	2010	13.2	2015	6.9	1,499	↑
Overweight and obese 1st, 3rd & 6th grade students	2010/11	5.7	2015/16	36.3	1,286	↓
High school teens who used alcohol/drugs (past 30 days)	2012	45.5	2016	39.2	167	↑

FAMILY & COMMUNITY
DOMAIN RANK 38

	Baseline Year	%	Current Year	%	Number	Change
Children in single parent families	2007-2011	38.4	2012-2016	37.8	6,439	Unchanged
Children living in high poverty areas	2007-2011	0.0	2012-2016	10.0	2,101	↓
Children with verified maltreatment (per 1,000)	2011/12	15.2	2016/17	12.2	261	↑
Youth contacts with the juvenile justice system (per 1,000)	2011/12	27.6	2016/17	16.2	163	↑

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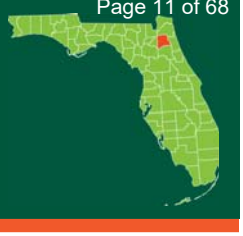
– 2018 FLORIDA CHILD WELL-BEING INDEX –

OVERALL COUNTY RANK
5

Clay County



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ECONOMIC WELL-BEING
DOMAIN RANK 2

	Baseline Year	%	Current Year	%	Number	Change
Children in poverty	2011	15.1	2016	13.5	6,592	↑
Unemployment rate	2011	9.1	2016	4.5	4,546	↑
High housing cost burden (>30% income spent)	2007-2011	32.5	2012-2016	28.1	19,835	↑
Teens not in school and not working	2007-2011	10.5	2012-2016	4.7	519	↑

EDUCATION WELL-BEING
DOMAIN RANK 16

	Baseline Year	%	Current Year	%	Number	Change
3 & 4 year old children not enrolled in school	2007-2011	48.5	2012-2016	54.2	2,694	↓
4th grade students not proficient in English Language Arts	2014/15	72.0	2015/16	73.0	1,959	↓
8th grade students not proficient in math	2014/15	71.0	2015/16	70.0	1,420	↑
High school students not graduating on time	2011/12	25.8	2015/16	15.3	470	↑

HEALTH WELL-BEING
DOMAIN RANK 14

	Baseline Year	%	Current Year	%	Number	Change
Low-birthweight babies	2011	8.0	2016	7.8	172	*Unchanged*
Uninsured children	2010	9.3	2015	6.2	3,165	↑
Overweight and obese 1st, 3rd & 6th grade students	2010/11	32.7	2015/16	30.2	2,279	↑
High school teens who used alcohol/drugs (past 30 days)	2012	42.7	2016	35.1	240	↑

FAMILY & COMMUNITY
DOMAIN RANK 3

	Baseline Year	%	Current Year	%	Number	Change
Children in single parent families	2007-2011	28.7	2012-2016	27.1	11,455	↑
Children living in high poverty areas	2007-2011	0.0	2012-2016	0.0	0	*Unchanged*
Children with verified maltreatment (per 1,000)	2011/12	11.2	2016/17	7.5	384	↑
Youth contacts with the juvenile justice system (per 1,000)	2011/12	25.9	2016/17	12.2	297	↑

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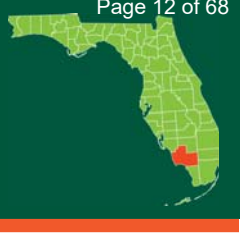
– 2018 FLORIDA CHILD WELL-BEING INDEX –

OVERALL COUNTY RANK
23

Collier County



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ECONOMIC WELL-BEING

DOMAIN RANK 22

	Baseline Year	%	Current Year	%	Number	Change
Children in poverty	2011	30.7	2016	18.3	11,535	↑
Unemployment rate	2011	10.1	2016	4.8	7,987	↑
High housing cost burden (>30% income spent)	2007-2011	42.7	2012-2016	35.0	46,709	↑
Teens not in school and not working	2007-2011	9.3	2012-2016	9.3	1,306	*Unchanged*

EDUCATION WELL-BEING

DOMAIN RANK 14

	Baseline Year	%	Current Year	%	Number	Change
3 & 4 year old children not enrolled in school	2007-2011	63.2	2012-2016	59.5	3,723	↑
4th grade students not proficient in English Language Arts	2014/15	76.0	2015/16	72.0	2,501	↑
8th grade students not proficient in math	2014/15	77.0	2015/16	67.0	1,593	↑
High school students not graduating on time	2011/12	21.6	2015/16	13.3	429	↑

HEALTH WELL-BEING

DOMAIN RANK 55

	Baseline Year	%	Current Year	%	Number	Change
Low-birthweight babies	2011	7.8	2016	6.7	224	↑
Uninsured children	2010	18.7	2015	12.9	8,562	↑
Overweight and obese 1st, 3rd & 6th grade students	2010/11	41.2	2015/16	40.0	3,966	↑
High school teens who used alcohol/drugs (past 30 days)	2012	41.1	2016	33.7	202	↑

FAMILY & COMMUNITY

DOMAIN RANK 33

	Baseline Year	%	Current Year	%	Number	Change
Children in single parent families	2007-2011	30.1	2012-2016	32.4	17,874	↓
Children living in high poverty areas	2007-2011	18.8	2012-2016	13.4	8,494	↑
Children with verified maltreatment (per 1,000)	2011/12	6.3	2016/17	6.2	406	*Unchanged*
Youth contacts with the juvenile justice system (per 1,000)	2011/12	26.4	2016/17	16.1	488	↑

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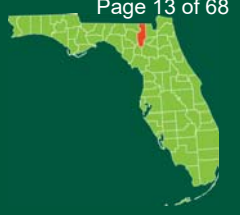
– 2018 FLORIDA CHILD WELL-BEING INDEX –

OVERALL COUNTY RANK
49

Columbia County



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ECONOMIC WELL-BEING

DOMAIN RANK 57

	Baseline Year	%	Current Year	%	Number	Change
Children in poverty	2011	31.8	2016	26.4	3,959	↑
Unemployment rate	2011	10.3	2016	4.8	1,436	↑
High housing cost burden (>30% income spent)	2007-2011	33.0	2012-2016	27.6	6,593	↑
Teens not in school and not working	2007-2011	15.3	2012-2016	23.5	764	↓

EDUCATION WELL-BEING

DOMAIN RANK 43

	Baseline Year	%	Current Year	%	Number	Change
3 & 4 year old children not enrolled in school	2007-2011	56.6	2012-2016	53.4	966	↑
4th grade students not proficient in English Language Arts	2014/15	76.0	2015/16	73.0	563	↑
8th grade students not proficient in math	2014/15	82.0	2015/16	88.0	430	↓
High school students not graduating on time	2011/12	35.2	2015/16	25.0	153	↑

HEALTH WELL-BEING

DOMAIN RANK 52

	Baseline Year	%	Current Year	%	Number	Change
Low-birthweight babies	2011	6.6	2016	12.5	101	↓
Uninsured children	2010	11.2	2015	6.4	975	↑
Overweight and obese 1st, 3rd & 6th grade students	2010/11	48.9	2015/16	40.0	790	↑
High school teens who used alcohol/drugs (past 30 days)	2012	39.7	2016	33.9	175	↑

FAMILY & COMMUNITY

DOMAIN RANK 34

	Baseline Year	%	Current Year	%	Number	Change
Children in single parent families	2007-2011	41.3	2012-2016	35.8	4,313	↑
Children living in high poverty areas	2007-2011	0.0	2012-2016	8.2	1,228	↓
Children with verified maltreatment (per 1,000)	2011/12	16.8	2016/17	18.3	269	↓
Youth contacts with the juvenile justice system (per 1,000)	2011/12	30.4	2016/17	22.8	149	↑

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– 2018 FLORIDA CHILD WELL-BEING INDEX –

OVERALL COUNTY RANK
67

DeSoto County

Keeping a focus on where counties can make life better for our children & families

ECONOMIC WELL-BEING
DOMAIN RANK 64

	Baseline Year	%	Current Year	%	Number	Change
Children in poverty	2011	41.9	2016	42.0	2,817	*Unchanged*
Unemployment rate	2011	10.4	2016	5.2	701	↑
High housing cost burden (>30% income spent)	2007-2011	34.3	2012-2016	28.1	3,211	↑
Teens not in school and not working	2007-2011	16.6	2012-2016	18.2	350	↓

EDUCATION WELL-BEING
DOMAIN RANK 67

	Baseline Year	%	Current Year	%	Number	Change
3 & 4 year old children not enrolled in school	2007-2011	68.3	2012-2016	60.6	508	↑
4th grade students not proficient in English Language Arts	2014/15	86.0	2015/16	91.0	339	↓
8th grade students not proficient in math	2014/15	95.0	2015/16	98.0	224	↓
High school students not graduating on time	2011/12	32.1	2015/16	38.4	127	↓

HEALTH WELL-BEING
DOMAIN RANK 49

	Baseline Year	%	Current Year	%	Number	Change
Low-birthweight babies	2011	8.3	2016	11.1	41	↓
Uninsured children	2010	17.1	2015	11.0	790	↑
Overweight and obese 1st, 3rd & 6th grade students	2010/11	31.2	2015/16	37.9	447	↓
High school teens who used alcohol/drugs (past 30 days)	2012	41.2	2016	30.9	91	↑

FAMILY & COMMUNITY
DOMAIN RANK 67

	Baseline Year	%	Current Year	%	Number	Change
Children in single parent families	2007-2011	48.5	2012-2016	42.6	2,507	↑
Children living in high poverty areas	2007-2011	27.8	2012-2016	63.9	4,658	↓
Children with verified maltreatment (per 1,000)	2011/12	11.6	2016/17	13.9	106	↓
Youth contacts with the juvenile justice system (per 1,000)	2011/12	28.0	2016/17	24.9	87	↑

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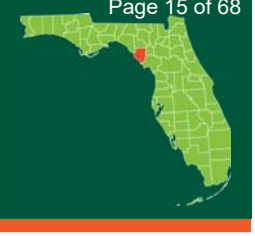
– 2018 FLORIDA CHILD WELL-BEING INDEX –

OVERALL COUNTY RANK

42

Dixie County



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ECONOMIC WELL-BEING

DOMAIN RANK 18

	Baseline Year	%	Current Year	%	Number	Change
Children in poverty	2011	36.3	2016	33.9	1,028	
Unemployment rate	2011	12.3	2016	5.5	311	
High housing cost burden (>30% income spent)	2007-2011	26.7	2012-2016	23.3	1,450	
Teens not in school and not working	2007-2011	27.4	2012-2016	2.6	16	

EDUCATION WELL-BEING

DOMAIN RANK 47

	Baseline Year	%	Current Year	%	Number	Change
3 & 4 year old children not enrolled in school	2007-2011	73.4	2012-2016	71.8	342	
4th grade students not proficient in English Language Arts	2014/15	78.0	2015/16	83.0	120	
8th grade students not proficient in math	2014/15	77.0	2015/16	*	79	
High school students not graduating on time	2011/12	22.9	2015/16	*	*	

HEALTH WELL-BEING

DOMAIN RANK 61

	Baseline Year	%	Current Year	%	Number	Change
Low-birthweight babies	2011	6.7	2016	13.5	22	
Uninsured children	2010	11.4	2015	7.0	219	
Overweight and obese 1st, 3rd & 6th grade students	2010/11	42.3	2015/16	40.0	203	
High school teens who used alcohol/drugs (past 30 days)	2012	35.2	2016	33.9	58	

FAMILY & COMMUNITY

DOMAIN RANK 25

	Baseline Year	%	Current Year	%	Number	Change
Children in single parent families	2007-2011	30.7	2012-2016	37.9	831	
Children living in high poverty areas	2007-2011	0.0	2012-2016	0.0	0	*Unchanged*
Children with verified maltreatment (per 1,000)	2011/12	23.7	2016/17	15.8	48	
Youth contacts with the juvenile justice system (per 1,000)	2011/12	22.8	2016/17	27.7	37	

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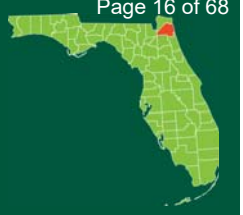
– 2018 FLORIDA CHILD WELL-BEING INDEX –

OVERALL COUNTY RANK
43

Duval County



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ECONOMIC WELL-BEING
DOMAIN RANK 38

	Baseline Year	%	Current Year	%	Number	Change
Children in poverty	2011	25.5	2016	20.6	42,561	↑
Unemployment rate	2011	10.3	2016	5.0	23,601	↑
High housing cost burden (>30% income spent)	2007-2011	39.7	2012-2016	36.3	124,260	↑
Teens not in school and not working	2007-2011	11.9	2012-2016	9.4	4,031	↑

EDUCATION WELL-BEING
DOMAIN RANK 36

	Baseline Year	%	Current Year	%	Number	Change
3 & 4 year old children not enrolled in school	2007-2011	46.2	2012-2016	51.2	12,670	↓
4th grade students not proficient in English Language Arts	2014/15	77.0	2015/16	77.0	7,745	Unchanged
8th grade students not proficient in math	2014/15	91.0	2015/16	86.0	4,856	↑
High school students not graduating on time	2011/12	32.3	2015/16	21.2	1,740	↑

HEALTH WELL-BEING
DOMAIN RANK 24

	Baseline Year	%	Current Year	%	Number	Change
Low-birthweight babies	2011	9.0	2016	10.0	1,330	Unchanged
Uninsured children	2010	9.9	2015	6.1	12,897	↑
Overweight and obese 1st, 3rd & 6th grade students	2010/11	29.7	2015/16	32.9	8,773	↓
High school teens who used alcohol/drugs (past 30 days)	2012	37.3	2016	33.4	302	↑

FAMILY & COMMUNITY
DOMAIN RANK 52

	Baseline Year	%	Current Year	%	Number	Change
Children in single parent families	2007-2011	37.1	2012-2016	40.3	72,256	↓
Children living in high poverty areas	2007-2011	11.2	2012-2016	14.0	28,885	↓
Children with verified maltreatment (per 1,000)	2011/12	9.3	2016/17	9.6	2,058	Unchanged
Youth contacts with the juvenile justice system (per 1,000)	2011/12	29.7	2016/17	17.9	1,636	↑

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– 2018 FLORIDA CHILD WELL-BEING INDEX –

OVERALL COUNTY RANK
41

Escambia County

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ECONOMIC WELL-BEING

DOMAIN RANK 28

	Baseline Year	%	Current Year	%	Number	Change
Children in poverty	2011	28.3	2016	25.8	16,654	↑
Unemployment rate	2011	9.7	2016	4.9	6,973	↑
High housing cost burden (>30% income spent)	2007-2011	38.0	2012-2016	31.4	36,424	↑
Teens not in school and not working	2007-2011	10.0	2012-2016	6.4	1,229	↑

EDUCATION WELL-BEING

DOMAIN RANK 50

	Baseline Year	%	Current Year	%	Number	Change
3 & 4 year old children not enrolled in school	2007-2011	53.2	2012-2016	54.1	3,784	*Unchanged*
4th grade students not proficient in English Language Arts	2014/15	78.0	2015/16	80.0	2,482	↓
8th grade students not proficient in math	2014/15	90.0	2015/16	87.0	1,705	↑
High school students not graduating on time	2011/12	37.9	2015/16	23.9	626	↑

HEALTH WELL-BEING

DOMAIN RANK 15

	Baseline Year	%	Current Year	%	Number	Change
Low-birthweight babies	2011	10.3	2016	10.2	406	*Unchanged*
Uninsured children	2010	9.8	2015	5.6	3,756	↑
Overweight and obese 1st, 3rd & 6th grade students	2010/11	35.1	2015/16	33.5	3,105	↑
High school teens who used alcohol/drugs (past 30 days)	2012	40.1	2016	30.1	222	↑

FAMILY & COMMUNITY

DOMAIN RANK 42

	Baseline Year	%	Current Year	%	Number	Change
Children in single parent families	2007-2011	39.0	2012-2016	37.9	20,729	↑
Children living in high poverty areas	2007-2011	14.3	2012-2016	8.9	5,789	↑
Children with verified maltreatment (per 1,000)	2011/12	15.7	2016/17	14.3	954	↑
Youth contacts with the juvenile justice system (per 1,000)	2011/12	46.7	2016/17	33.1	953	↑

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– 2018 FLORIDA CHILD WELL-BEING INDEX –

OVERALL COUNTY RANK
20

Flagler County

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ECONOMIC WELL-BEING

DOMAIN RANK 25

	Baseline Year	%	Current Year	%	Number	Change
Children in poverty	2011	25.8	2016	19.3	3,596	↑
Unemployment rate	2011	11.4	2016	5.5	2,492	↑
High housing cost burden (>30% income spent)	2007-2011	42.4	2012-2016	33.1	12,639	↑
Teens not in school and not working	2007-2011	10.0	2012-2016	9.7	445	Unchanged

EDUCATION WELL-BEING

DOMAIN RANK 31

	Baseline Year	%	Current Year	%	Number	Change
3 & 4 year old children not enrolled in school	2007-2011	57.8	2012-2016	59.6	891	↓
4th grade students not proficient in English Language Arts	2014/15	69.0	2015/16	74.0	680	↓
8th grade students not proficient in math	2014/15	83.0	2015/16	79.0	553	↑
High school students not graduating on time	2011/12	25.2	2015/16	19.6	192	↑

HEALTH WELL-BEING

DOMAIN RANK 29

	Baseline Year	%	Current Year	%	Number	Change
Low-birthweight babies	2011	8.9	2016	8.9	71	Unchanged
Uninsured children	2010	14.1	2015	9.1	1,772	↑
Overweight and obese 1st, 3rd & 6th grade students	2010/11	32.4	2015/16	31.6	990	Unchanged
High school teens who used alcohol/drugs (past 30 days)	2012	43.6	2016	34.0	155	↑

FAMILY & COMMUNITY

DOMAIN RANK 9

	Baseline Year	%	Current Year	%	Number	Change
Children in single parent families	2007-2011	25.6	2012-2016	32.0	5,048	↓
Children living in high poverty areas	2007-2011	0.0	2012-2016	0.0	0	Unchanged
Children with verified maltreatment (per 1,000)	2011/12	11.9	2016/17	10.8	211	↑
Youth contacts with the juvenile justice system (per 1,000)	2011/12	35.3	2016/17	18.1	161	↑

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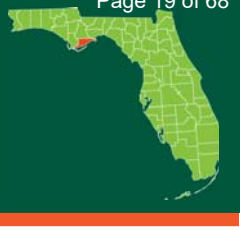
– 2018 FLORIDA CHILD WELL-BEING INDEX –

OVERALL COUNTY RANK
56

Franklin County



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ECONOMIC WELL-BEING
DOMAIN RANK 42

	Baseline Year	%	Current Year	%	Number	Change
Children in poverty	2011	30.7	2016	35.9	682	↓
Unemployment rate	2011	7.6	2016	4.3	206	↑
High housing cost burden (>30% income spent)	2007-2011	35.3	2012-2016	27.6	1,172	↑
Teens not in school and not working	2007-2011	25.4	2012-2016	4.7	15	↑

EDUCATION WELL-BEING
DOMAIN RANK 64

	Baseline Year	%	Current Year	%	Number	Change
3 & 4 year old children not enrolled in school	2007-2011	39.2	2012-2016	72.1	165	↓
4th grade students not proficient in English Language Arts	2014/15	*	2015/16	84.0	92	
8th grade students not proficient in math	2014/15	*	2015/16	*	41	
High school students not graduating on time	2011/12	*	2015/16	*	23	

HEALTH WELL-BEING
DOMAIN RANK 63

	Baseline Year	%	Current Year	%	Number	Change
Low-birthweight babies	2011	*	2016	*	10	
Uninsured children	2010	14.8	2015	8.4	164	↑
Overweight and obese 1st, 3rd & 6th grade students	2010/11	41.5	2015/16	41.4	134	*Unchanged*
High school teens who used alcohol/drugs (past 30 days)	2012	*	2016	*	31	

FAMILY & COMMUNITY
DOMAIN RANK 10

	Baseline Year	%	Current Year	%	Number	Change
Children in single parent families	2007-2011	52.8	2012-2016	31.1	495	↑
Children living in high poverty areas	2007-2011	35.4	2012-2016	0.0	0	↑
Children with verified maltreatment (per 1,000)	2011/12	12.8	2016/17	13.8	28	↓
Youth contacts with the juvenile justice system (per 1,000)	2011/12	38.1	2016/17	25.0	22	↑

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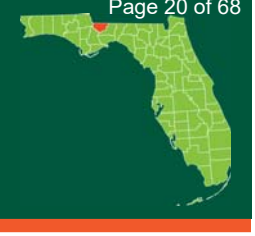
– 2018 FLORIDA CHILD WELL-BEING INDEX –

OVERALL COUNTY RANK

61

Gadsden County



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ECONOMIC WELL-BEING

DOMAIN RANK 50

	Baseline Year	%	Current Year	%	Number	Change
Children in poverty	2011	37.5	2016	33.8	3,411	
Unemployment rate	2011	11.6	2016	6.3	1,149	
High housing cost burden (>30% income spent)	2007-2011	33.2	2012-2016	26.2	4,430	
Teens not in school and not working	2007-2011	19.2	2012-2016	9.7	179	

EDUCATION WELL-BEING

DOMAIN RANK 45

	Baseline Year	%	Current Year	%	Number	Change
3 & 4 year old children not enrolled in school	2007-2011	48.7	2012-2016	32.6	373	
4th grade students not proficient in English Language Arts	2014/15	88.0	2015/16	87.0	408	
8th grade students not proficient in math	2014/15	88.0	2015/16	91.0	228	
High school students not graduating on time	2011/12	38.6	2015/16	31.6	87	

HEALTH WELL-BEING

DOMAIN RANK 51

	Baseline Year	%	Current Year	%	Number	Change
Low-birthweight babies	2011	10.4	2016	11.4	65	
Uninsured children	2010	11.5	2015	7.9	813	
Overweight and obese 1st, 3rd & 6th grade students	2010/11	43.6	2015/16	42.7	587	*Unchanged*
High school teens who used alcohol/drugs (past 30 days)	2012	*	2016	30.2	96	

FAMILY & COMMUNITY

DOMAIN RANK 66

	Baseline Year	%	Current Year	%	Number	Change
Children in single parent families	2007-2011	57.9	2012-2016	53.0	4,478	
Children living in high poverty areas	2007-2011	52.4	2012-2016	45.3	4,669	
Children with verified maltreatment (per 1,000)	2011/12	7.5	2016/17	7.3	79	*Unchanged*
Youth contacts with the juvenile justice system (per 1,000)	2011/12	26.0	2016/17	17.4	80	

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– 2018 FLORIDA CHILD WELL-BEING INDEX –

OVERALL COUNTY RANK
58

Gilchrist County

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ECONOMIC WELL-BEING

DOMAIN RANK 63

	Baseline Year	%	Current Year	%	Number	Change
Children in poverty	2011	29.4	2016	25.0	883	↑
Unemployment rate	2011	10.3	2016	5.1	342	↑
High housing cost burden (>30% income spent)	2007-2011	33.9	2012-2016	20.9	1,310	↑
Teens not in school and not working	2007-2011	30.7	2012-2016	39.9	490	↓

EDUCATION WELL-BEING

DOMAIN RANK 51

	Baseline Year	%	Current Year	%	Number	Change
3 & 4 year old children not enrolled in school	2007-2011	47.8	2012-2016	73.0	333	↓
4th grade students not proficient in English Language Arts	2014/15	76.0	2015/16	85.0	150	↓
8th grade students not proficient in math	2014/15	78.0	2015/16	87.0	89	↓
High school students not graduating on time	2011/12	14.1	2015/16	*	*	

HEALTH WELL-BEING

DOMAIN RANK 65

	Baseline Year	%	Current Year	%	Number	Change
Low-birthweight babies	2011	5.6	2016	8.0	16	↓
Uninsured children	2010	12.9	2015	11.2	415	↑
Overweight and obese 1st, 3rd & 6th grade students	2010/11	35.7	2015/16	38.6	240	↓
High school teens who used alcohol/drugs (past 30 days)	2012	46.9	2016	38.5	105	↑

FAMILY & COMMUNITY

DOMAIN RANK 54

	Baseline Year	%	Current Year	%	Number	Change
Children in single parent families	2007-2011	26.5	2012-2016	25.5	673	↑
Children living in high poverty areas	2007-2011	0.0	2012-2016	30.5	1,076	↓
Children with verified maltreatment (per 1,000)	2011/12	18.9	2016/17	7.9	27	↑
Youth contacts with the juvenile justice system (per 1,000)	2011/12	24.3	2016/17	22.7	35	↑

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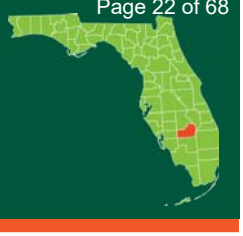
– 2018 FLORIDA CHILD WELL-BEING INDEX –

OVERALL COUNTY RANK
55

Glades County



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ECONOMIC WELL-BEING

DOMAIN RANK 67

	Baseline Year	%	Current Year	%	Number	Change
Children in poverty	2011	33.6	2016	30.7	676	↑
Unemployment rate	2011	9.5	2016	6.2	299	↑
High housing cost burden (>30% income spent)	2007-2011	21.6	2012-2016	28.4	1,142	↓
Teens not in school and not working	2007-2011	23.0	2012-2016	42.4	225	↓

EDUCATION WELL-BEING

DOMAIN RANK 17

	Baseline Year	%	Current Year	%	Number	Change
3 & 4 year old children not enrolled in school	2007-2011	56.6	2012-2016	44.0	132	↑
4th grade students not proficient in English Language Arts	2014/15	84.0	2015/16	81.0	126	↑
8th grade students not proficient in math	2014/15	*	2015/16	*	60	
High school students not graduating on time	2011/12	*	2015/16	*	13	

HEALTH WELL-BEING

DOMAIN RANK 67

	Baseline Year	%	Current Year	%	Number	Change
Low-birthweight babies	2011	*	2016	*	*	
Uninsured children	2010	22.6	2015	16.9	388	↑
Overweight and obese 1st, 3rd & 6th grade students	2010/11	45.5	2015/16	49.9	237	↓
High school teens who used alcohol/drugs (past 30 days)	2012	*	2016	*	30	

FAMILY & COMMUNITY

DOMAIN RANK 19

	Baseline Year	%	Current Year	%	Number	Change
Children in single parent families	2007-2011	52.6	2012-2016	38.4	757	↑
Children living in high poverty areas	2007-2011	0.0	2012-2016	0.0	0	*Unchanged*
Children with verified maltreatment (per 1,000)	2011/12	6.9	2016/17	15.2	36	↓
Youth contacts with the juvenile justice system (per 1,000)	2011/12	33.6	2016/17	9.4	10	↑

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– 2018 FLORIDA CHILD WELL-BEING INDEX –

OVERALL COUNTY RANK
11

Gulf County

Keeping a focus on where counties can make life better for our children & families

ECONOMIC WELL-BEING

DOMAIN RANK 55

	Baseline Year	%	Current Year	%	Number	Change
Children in poverty	2011	28.1	2016	29.9	725	↓
Unemployment rate	2011	9.7	2016	4.5	272	↑
High housing cost burden (>30% income spent)	2007-2011	31.7	2012-2016	29.0	1,551	↑
Teens not in school and not working	2007-2011	15.0	2012-2016	17.0	132	↓

EDUCATION WELL-BEING

DOMAIN RANK 3

	Baseline Year	%	Current Year	%	Number	Change
3 & 4 year old children not enrolled in school	2007-2011	73.9	2012-2016	34.1	103	↑
4th grade students not proficient in English Language Arts	2014/15	79.0	2015/16	76.0	97	↑
8th grade students not proficient in math	2014/15	66.0	2015/16	54.0	71	↑
High school students not graduating on time	2011/12	15.3	2015/16	18.5	29	↓

HEALTH WELL-BEING

DOMAIN RANK 57

	Baseline Year	%	Current Year	%	Number	Change
Low-birthweight babies	2011	11.6	2016	*	*	
Uninsured children	2010	12.9	2015	7.9	206	↑
Overweight and obese 1st, 3rd & 6th grade students	2010/11	39.9	2015/16	38.3	158	↑
High school teens who used alcohol/drugs (past 30 days)	2012	45.1	2016	40.9	87	↑

FAMILY & COMMUNITY

DOMAIN RANK 23

	Baseline Year	%	Current Year	%	Number	Change
Children in single parent families	2007-2011	46.1	2012-2016	39.2	753	↑
Children living in high poverty areas	2007-2011	0.0	2012-2016	0.0	0	*Unchanged*
Children with verified maltreatment (per 1,000)	2011/12	6.7	2016/17	4.6	12	↑
Youth contacts with the juvenile justice system (per 1,000)	2011/12	26.1	2016/17	20.0	24	↑

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– 2018 FLORIDA CHILD WELL-BEING INDEX –

OVERALL COUNTY RANK
64

Hamilton County

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ECONOMIC WELL-BEING

DOMAIN RANK 65

	Baseline Year	%	Current Year	%	Number	Change
Children in poverty	2011	39.2	2016	37.9	1,010	↑
Unemployment rate	2011	10.4	2016	5.6	262	↑
High housing cost burden (>30% income spent)	2007-2011	31.6	2012-2016	27.3	1,288	↑
Teens not in school and not working	2007-2011	19.9	2012-2016	26.2	184	↓

EDUCATION WELL-BEING

DOMAIN RANK 58

	Baseline Year	%	Current Year	%	Number	Change
3 & 4 year old children not enrolled in school	2007-2011	60.0	2012-2016	54.7	150	↑
4th grade students not proficient in English Language Arts	2014/15	91.0	2015/16	92.0	121	↓
8th grade students not proficient in math	2014/15	*	2015/16	98.0	108	
High school students not graduating on time	2011/12	45.0	2015/16	17.0	17	↑

HEALTH WELL-BEING

DOMAIN RANK 13

	Baseline Year	%	Current Year	%	Number	Change
Low-birthweight babies	2011	9.7	2016	10.8	17	↓
Uninsured children	2010	11.7	2015	7.8	216	↑
Overweight and obese 1st, 3rd & 6th grade students	2010/11	41.3	2015/16	37.4	157	↑
High school teens who used alcohol/drugs (past 30 days)	2012	35.0	2016	23.1	34	↑

FAMILY & COMMUNITY

DOMAIN RANK 65

	Baseline Year	%	Current Year	%	Number	Change
Children in single parent families	2007-2011	39.3	2012-2016	45.6	837	↓
Children living in high poverty areas	2007-2011	0.0	2012-2016	44.7	1,212	↓
Children with verified maltreatment (per 1,000)	2011/12	12.0	2016/17	13.6	38	↓
Youth contacts with the juvenile justice system (per 1,000)	2011/12	25.5	2016/17	31.3	40	↓

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– 2018 FLORIDA CHILD WELL-BEING INDEX –

OVERALL COUNTY RANK
65

Hardee County

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ECONOMIC WELL-BEING

DOMAIN RANK 58

	Baseline Year	%	Current Year	%	Number	Change
Children in poverty	2011	45.4	2016	32.3	2,286	↑
Unemployment rate	2011	10.1	2016	6.7	626	↑
High housing cost burden (>30% income spent)	2007-2011	31.0	2012-2016	27.4	2,072	↑
Teens not in school and not working	2007-2011	17.7	2012-2016	17.4	286	*Unchanged*

EDUCATION WELL-BEING

DOMAIN RANK 65

	Baseline Year	%	Current Year	%	Number	Change
3 & 4 year old children not enrolled in school	2007-2011	73.6	2012-2016	79.7	597	↓
4th grade students not proficient in English Language Arts	2014/15	81.0	2015/16	77.0	317	↑
8th grade students not proficient in math	2014/15	98.0	2015/16	91.0	294	↑
High school students not graduating on time	2011/12	36.4	2015/16	32.7	118	↑

HEALTH WELL-BEING

DOMAIN RANK 43

	Baseline Year	%	Current Year	%	Number	Change
Low-birthweight babies	2011	6.7	2016	7.0	27	*Unchanged*
Uninsured children	2010	15.7	2015	9.4	701	↑
Overweight and obese 1st, 3rd & 6th grade students	2010/11	41.0	2015/16	42.1	520	↓
High school teens who used alcohol/drugs (past 30 days)	2012	47.2	2016	29.5	108	↑

FAMILY & COMMUNITY

DOMAIN RANK 64

	Baseline Year	%	Current Year	%	Number	Change
Children in single parent families	2007-2011	24.7	2012-2016	36.9	2,289	↓
Children living in high poverty areas	2007-2011	42.6	2012-2016	52.2	3,847	↓
Children with verified maltreatment (per 1,000)	2011/12	3.8	2016/17	6.3	46	↓
Youth contacts with the juvenile justice system (per 1,000)	2011/12	33.5	2016/17	27.5	90	↑

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– 2018 FLORIDA CHILD WELL-BEING INDEX –

OVERALL COUNTY RANK
62

Hendry County

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ECONOMIC WELL-BEING

DOMAIN RANK 60

	Baseline Year	%	Current Year	%	Number	Change
Children in poverty	2011	39.8	2016	35.2	3,681	↑
Unemployment rate	2011	13.9	2016	9.1	1,402	↑
High housing cost burden (>30% income spent)	2007-2011	34.7	2012-2016	29.0	3,428	↑
Teens not in school and not working	2007-2011	14.6	2012-2016	13.9	299	*Unchanged*

EDUCATION WELL-BEING

DOMAIN RANK 54

	Baseline Year	%	Current Year	%	Number	Change
3 & 4 year old children not enrolled in school	2007-2011	66.2	2012-2016	51.6	678	↑
4th grade students not proficient in English Language Arts	2014/15	80.0	2015/16	81.0	462	↓
8th grade students not proficient in math	2014/15	95.0	2015/16	96.0	285	↓
High school students not graduating on time	2011/12	26.5	2015/16	21.9	108	↑

HEALTH WELL-BEING

DOMAIN RANK 56

	Baseline Year	%	Current Year	%	Number	Change
Low-birthweight babies	2011	11.4	2016	9.1	52	↑
Uninsured children	2010	16.6	2015	11.1	1,229	↑
Overweight and obese 1st, 3rd & 6th grade students	2010/11	48.7	2015/16	41.3	726	↑
High school teens who used alcohol/drugs (past 30 days)	2012	34.8	2016	31.9	217	↑

FAMILY & COMMUNITY

DOMAIN RANK 61

	Baseline Year	%	Current Year	%	Number	Change
Children in single parent families	2007-2011	39.8	2012-2016	41.4	3,723	↓
Children living in high poverty areas	2007-2011	44.9	2012-2016	39.5	4,201	↑
Children with verified maltreatment (per 1,000)	2011/12	8.8	2016/17	12.4	133	↓
Youth contacts with the juvenile justice system (per 1,000)	2011/12	37.4	2016/17	24.3	115	↑

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– 2018 FLORIDA CHILD WELL-BEING INDEX –

OVERALL COUNTY RANK
25

Hernando County

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ECONOMIC WELL-BEING

DOMAIN RANK 29

	Baseline Year	%	Current Year	%	Number	Change
Children in poverty	2011	27.9	2016	22.8	7,631	↑
Unemployment rate	2011	12.5	2016	6.1	4,122	↑
High housing cost burden (>30% income spent)	2007-2011	36.2	2012-2016	29.8	21,132	↑
Teens not in school and not working	2007-2011	9.5	2012-2016	9.8	738	*Unchanged*

EDUCATION WELL-BEING

DOMAIN RANK 24

	Baseline Year	%	Current Year	%	Number	Change
3 & 4 year old children not enrolled in school	2007-2011	54.6	2012-2016	59.0	1,909	↓
4th grade students not proficient in English Language Arts	2014/15	73.0	2015/16	74.0	1,205	↓
8th grade students not proficient in math	2014/15	75.0	2015/16	73.0	951	↑
High school students not graduating on time	2011/12	25.8	2015/16	18.9	323	↑

HEALTH WELL-BEING

DOMAIN RANK 34

	Baseline Year	%	Current Year	%	Number	Change
Low-birthweight babies	2011	8.8	2016	9.8	156	↓
Uninsured children	2010	14.1	2015	7.0	2,400	↑
Overweight and obese 1st, 3rd & 6th grade students	2010/11	35.8	2015/16	33.8	1,544	↑
High school teens who used alcohol/drugs (past 30 days)	2012	37.9	2016	34.5	166	↑

FAMILY & COMMUNITY

DOMAIN RANK 28

	Baseline Year	%	Current Year	%	Number	Change
Children in single parent families	2007-2011	31.2	2012-2016	36.9	10,218	↓
Children living in high poverty areas	2007-2011	2.8	2012-2016	3.1	1,042	*Unchanged*
Children with verified maltreatment (per 1,000)	2011/12	16.9	2016/17	8.3	279	↑
Youth contacts with the juvenile justice system (per 1,000)	2011/12	26.3	2016/17	20.5	324	↑

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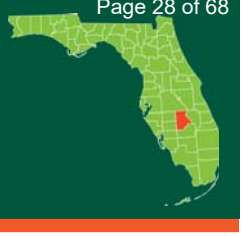
– 2018 FLORIDA CHILD WELL-BEING INDEX –

OVERALL COUNTY RANK
57

Highlands County



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ECONOMIC WELL-BEING

DOMAIN RANK 56

	Baseline Year	%	Current Year	%	Number	Change
Children in poverty	2011	32.8	2016	32.3	5,578	Unchanged
Unemployment rate	2011	11.5	2016	6.6	2,376	↑
High housing cost burden (>30% income spent)	2007-2011	32.3	2012-2016	26.6	10,770	↑
Teens not in school and not working	2007-2011	11.6	2012-2016	15.7	598	↓

EDUCATION WELL-BEING

DOMAIN RANK 56

	Baseline Year	%	Current Year	%	Number	Change
3 & 4 year old children not enrolled in school	2007-2011	52.1	2012-2016	66.3	1,365	↓
4th grade students not proficient in English Language Arts	2014/15	81.0	2015/16	79.0	683	↑
8th grade students not proficient in math	2014/15	68.0	2015/16	74.0	500	↓
High school students not graduating on time	2011/12	37.9	2015/16	31.9	277	↑

HEALTH WELL-BEING

DOMAIN RANK 46

	Baseline Year	%	Current Year	%	Number	Change
Low-birthweight babies	2011	8.8	2016	8.1	76	Unchanged
Uninsured children	2010	14.4	2015	8.7	1,561	↑
Overweight and obese 1st, 3rd & 6th grade students	2010/11	33.2	2015/16	41.1	1,202	↓
High school teens who used alcohol/drugs (past 30 days)	2012	43.6	2016	31.9	132	↑

FAMILY & COMMUNITY

DOMAIN RANK 51

	Baseline Year	%	Current Year	%	Number	Change
Children in single parent families	2007-2011	33.9	2012-2016	31.0	4,658	↑
Children living in high poverty areas	2007-2011	22.5	2012-2016	20.9	3,667	↑
Children with verified maltreatment (per 1,000)	2011/12	8.5	2016/17	10.1	180	↓
Youth contacts with the juvenile justice system (per 1,000)	2011/12	46.1	2016/17	34.5	273	↑

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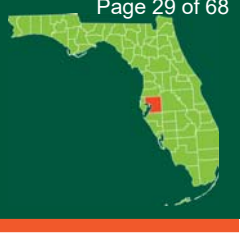
– 2018 FLORIDA CHILD WELL-BEING INDEX –

OVERALL COUNTY RANK

35 Hillsborough County



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ECONOMIC WELL-BEING

DOMAIN RANK 26

	Baseline Year	%	Current Year	%	Number	Change
Children in poverty	2011	23.7	2016	20.0	62,184	↑
Unemployment rate	2011	9.6	2016	4.5	31,675	↑
High housing cost burden (>30% income spent)	2007-2011	42.4	2012-2016	36.3	180,089	↑
Teens not in school and not working	2007-2011	9.9	2012-2016	7.2	4,987	↑

EDUCATION WELL-BEING

DOMAIN RANK 35

	Baseline Year	%	Current Year	%	Number	Change
3 & 4 year old children not enrolled in school	2007-2011	52.4	2012-2016	50.8	17,638	↑
4th grade students not proficient in English Language Arts	2014/15	73.0	2015/16	74.0	11,762	↓
8th grade students not proficient in math	2014/15	94.0	2015/16	89.0	7,157	↑
High school students not graduating on time	2011/12	27.4	2015/16	20.9	3,073	↑

HEALTH WELL-BEING

DOMAIN RANK 20

	Baseline Year	%	Current Year	%	Number	Change
Low-birthweight babies	2011	9.4	2016	8.9	1,541	*Unchanged*
Uninsured children	2010	10.6	2015	6.4	20,483	↑
Overweight and obese 1st, 3rd & 6th grade students	2010/11	33.8	2015/16	34.1	16,917	*Unchanged*
High school teens who used alcohol/drugs (past 30 days)	2012	36.6	2016	32.1	236	↑

FAMILY & COMMUNITY

DOMAIN RANK 47

	Baseline Year	%	Current Year	%	Number	Change
Children in single parent families	2007-2011	35.8	2012-2016	37.0	99,104	↓
Children living in high poverty areas	2007-2011	13.3	2012-2016	15.2	46,576	↓
Children with verified maltreatment (per 1,000)	2011/12	7.8	2016/17	8.7	2,782	*Unchanged*
Youth contacts with the juvenile justice system (per 1,000)	2011/12	31.3	2016/17	18.5	2,625	↑

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Posted March 2018

– 2018 FLORIDA CHILD WELL-BEING INDEX –

OVERALL COUNTY RANK
60

Holmes County

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ECONOMIC WELL-BEING
DOMAIN RANK 59

	Baseline Year	%	Current Year	%	Number	Change
Children in poverty	2011	36.8	2016	34.5	1,328	↑
Unemployment rate	2011	9.8	2016	5.4	364	↑
High housing cost burden (>30% income spent)	2007-2011	29.4	2012-2016	25.2	1,714	↑
Teens not in school and not working	2007-2011	16.6	2012-2016	20.4	166	↓

EDUCATION WELL-BEING
DOMAIN RANK 62

	Baseline Year	%	Current Year	%	Number	Change
3 & 4 year old children not enrolled in school	2007-2011	80.0	2012-2016	69.8	312	↑
4th grade students not proficient in English Language Arts	2014/15	78.0	2015/16	83.0	205	↓
8th grade students not proficient in math	2014/15	87.0	2015/16	91.0	170	↓
High school students not graduating on time	2011/12	27.2	2015/16	27.6	53	*Unchanged*

HEALTH WELL-BEING
DOMAIN RANK 7

	Baseline Year	%	Current Year	%	Number	Change
Low-birthweight babies	2011	8.4	2016	7.5	14	*Unchanged*
Uninsured children	2010	11.0	2015	8.3	328	↑
Overweight and obese 1st, 3rd & 6th grade students	2010/11	34.7	2015/16	31.0	100	↑
High school teens who used alcohol/drugs (past 30 days)	2012	32.6	2016	26.1	72	↑

FAMILY & COMMUNITY
DOMAIN RANK 60

	Baseline Year	%	Current Year	%	Number	Change
Children in single parent families	2007-2011	26.5	2012-2016	35.4	1,118	↓
Children living in high poverty areas	2007-2011	0.0	2012-2016	36.8	1,448	↓
Children with verified maltreatment (per 1,000)	2011/12	14.5	2016/17	5.4	22	↑
Youth contacts with the juvenile justice system (per 1,000)	2011/12	25.1	2016/17	18.3	34	↑

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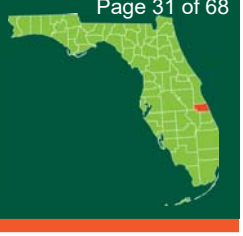
– 2018 FLORIDA CHILD WELL-BEING INDEX –

OVERALL COUNTY RANK

26

Indian River County



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ECONOMIC WELL-BEING

DOMAIN RANK 32

	Baseline Year	%	Current Year	%	Number	Change
Children in poverty	2011	23.3	2016	21.5	5,367	↑
Unemployment rate	2011	12.7	2016	6.2	3,829	↑
High housing cost burden (>30% income spent)	2007-2011	39.6	2012-2016	33.4	19,338	↑
Teens not in school and not working	2007-2011	8.8	2012-2016	8.4	483	Unchanged

EDUCATION WELL-BEING

DOMAIN RANK 19

	Baseline Year	%	Current Year	%	Number	Change
3 & 4 year old children not enrolled in school	2007-2011	51.1	2012-2016	41.6	1,085	↑
4th grade students not proficient in English Language Arts	2014/15	76.0	2015/16	76.0	1,043	Unchanged
8th grade students not proficient in math	2014/15	94.0	2015/16	85.0	734	↑
High school students not graduating on time	2011/12	19.1	2015/16	12.8	160	↑

HEALTH WELL-BEING

DOMAIN RANK 39

	Baseline Year	%	Current Year	%	Number	Change
Low-birthweight babies	2011	9.6	2016	8.8	109	Unchanged
Uninsured children	2010	16.0	2015	9.4	2,474	↑
Overweight and obese 1st, 3rd & 6th grade students	2010/11	31.7	2015/16	35.0	1,516	↓
High school teens who used alcohol/drugs (past 30 days)	2012	41.7	2016	34.1	171	↑

FAMILY & COMMUNITY

DOMAIN RANK 40

	Baseline Year	%	Current Year	%	Number	Change
Children in single parent families	2007-2011	33.2	2012-2016	31.3	6,690	↑
Children living in high poverty areas	2007-2011	10.8	2012-2016	16.7	4,246	↓
Children with verified maltreatment (per 1,000)	2011/12	9.4	2016/17	7.2	189	↑
Youth contacts with the juvenile justice system (per 1,000)	2011/12	34.0	2016/17	19.8	241	↑

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– 2018 FLORIDA CHILD WELL-BEING INDEX –

OVERALL COUNTY RANK
54

Jackson County

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ECONOMIC WELL-BEING
DOMAIN RANK 48

	Baseline Year	%	Current Year	%	Number	Change
Children in poverty	2011	28.6	2016	30.9	2,708	↓
Unemployment rate	2011	9.5	2016	5.3	916	↑
High housing cost burden (>30% income spent)	2007-2011	26.5	2012-2016	29.3	4,910	↓
Teens not in school and not working	2007-2011	7.6	2012-2016	9.2	204	↓

EDUCATION WELL-BEING
DOMAIN RANK 46

	Baseline Year	%	Current Year	%	Number	Change
3 & 4 year old children not enrolled in school	2007-2011	58.2	2012-2016	58.9	558	*Unchanged*
4th grade students not proficient in English Language Arts	2014/15	73.0	2015/16	74.0	372	↓
8th grade students not proficient in math	2014/15	81.0	2015/16	82.0	307	↓
High school students not graduating on time	2011/12	30.8	2015/16	27.4	129	↑

HEALTH WELL-BEING
DOMAIN RANK 66

	Baseline Year	%	Current Year	%	Number	Change
Low-birthweight babies	2011	10.8	2016	8.1	43	↑
Uninsured children	2010	10.3	2015	6.4	594	↑
Overweight and obese 1st, 3rd & 6th grade students	2010/11	44.2	2015/16	48.8	736	↓
High school teens who used alcohol/drugs (past 30 days)	2012	42.3	2016	33.8	132	↑

FAMILY & COMMUNITY
DOMAIN RANK 56

	Baseline Year	%	Current Year	%	Number	Change
Children in single parent families	2007-2011	30.7	2012-2016	43.6	3,432	↓
Children living in high poverty areas	2007-2011	0.0	2012-2016	15.9	1,454	↓
Children with verified maltreatment (per 1,000)	2011/12	7.5	2016/17	7.5	72	*Unchanged*
Youth contacts with the juvenile justice system (per 1,000)	2011/12	22.3	2016/17	19.2	83	↑

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– 2018 FLORIDA CHILD WELL-BEING INDEX –

OVERALL COUNTY RANK
53

Jefferson County

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ECONOMIC WELL-BEING
DOMAIN RANK 35

	Baseline Year	%	Current Year	%	Number	Change
Children in poverty	2011	27.9	2016	28.5	695	Unchanged
Unemployment rate	2011	10.1	2016	5.3	289	↑
High housing cost burden (>30% income spent)	2007-2011	28.2	2012-2016	33.2	1,849	↓
Teens not in school and not working	2007-2011	16.9	2012-2016	3.9	20	↑

EDUCATION WELL-BEING
DOMAIN RANK 59

	Baseline Year	%	Current Year	%	Number	Change
3 & 4 year old children not enrolled in school	2007-2011	64.9	2012-2016	42.7	114	↑
4th grade students not proficient in English Language Arts	2014/15	*	2015/16	*	47	
8th grade students not proficient in math	2014/15	*	2015/16	*	29	
High school students not graduating on time	2011/12	*	2015/16	*	15	

HEALTH WELL-BEING
DOMAIN RANK 28

	Baseline Year	%	Current Year	%	Number	Change
Low-birthweight babies	2011	*	2016	9.9	12	
Uninsured children	2010	13.7	2015	8.4	213	↑
Overweight and obese 1st, 3rd & 6th grade students	2010/11	54.8	2015/16	38.8	80	↑
High school teens who used alcohol/drugs (past 30 days)	2012	*	2016	*	18	

FAMILY & COMMUNITY
DOMAIN RANK 35

	Baseline Year	%	Current Year	%	Number	Change
Children in single parent families	2007-2011	35.7	2012-2016	46.0	900	↓
Children living in high poverty areas	2007-2011	0.0	2012-2016	0.0	0	Unchanged
Children with verified maltreatment (per 1,000)	2011/12	8.2	2016/17	*	*	
Youth contacts with the juvenile justice system (per 1,000)	2011/12	18.8	2016/17	21.4	24	↓

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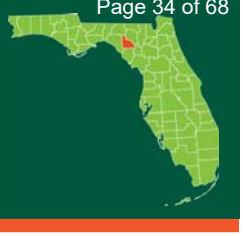
– 2018 FLORIDA CHILD WELL-BEING INDEX –

OVERALL COUNTY RANK
14

Lafayette County



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ECONOMIC WELL-BEING

DOMAIN RANK 41

	Baseline Year	%	Current Year	%	Number	Change
Children in poverty	2011	27.7	2016	28.4	493	Unchanged
Unemployment rate	2011	6.2	2016	4.1	125	
High housing cost burden (>30% income spent)	2007-2011	23.0	2012-2016	26.7	620	
Teens not in school and not working	2007-2011	8.3	2012-2016	13.2	75	

EDUCATION WELL-BEING

DOMAIN RANK 22

	Baseline Year	%	Current Year	%	Number	Change
3 & 4 year old children not enrolled in school	2007-2011	76.8	2012-2016	33.9	63	
4th grade students not proficient in English Language Arts	2014/15	86.0	2015/16	84.0	87	
8th grade students not proficient in math	2014/15	*	2015/16	*	43	
High school students not graduating on time	2011/12	*	2015/16	*	*	

HEALTH WELL-BEING

DOMAIN RANK 48

	Baseline Year	%	Current Year	%	Number	Change
Low-birthweight babies	2011	*	2016	*	*	
Uninsured children	2010	16.6	2015	13.6	244	
Overweight and obese 1st, 3rd & 6th grade students	2010/11	38.3	2015/16	35.6	101	
High school teens who used alcohol/drugs (past 30 days)	2012	*	2016	29.2	30	

FAMILY & COMMUNITY

DOMAIN RANK 1

	Baseline Year	%	Current Year	%	Number	Change
Children in single parent families	2007-2011	19.1	2012-2016	18.0	245	
Children living in high poverty areas	2007-2011	0.0	2012-2016	0.0	0	Unchanged
Children with verified maltreatment (per 1,000)	2011/12	6.0	2016/17	5.6	10	Unchanged
Youth contacts with the juvenile justice system (per 1,000)	2011/12	*	2016/17	*	*	

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– 2018 FLORIDA CHILD WELL-BEING INDEX –

OVERALL COUNTY RANK
37

Lake County

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ECONOMIC WELL-BEING
DOMAIN RANK 19

	Baseline Year	%	Current Year	%	Number	Change
Children in poverty	2011	21.3	2016	19.3	12,502	↑
Unemployment rate	2011	10.6	2016	4.9	7,031	↑
High housing cost burden (>30% income spent)	2007-2011	35.9	2012-2016	30.9	37,712	↑
Teens not in school and not working	2007-2011	10.6	2012-2016	11.5	1,519	*Unchanged*

EDUCATION WELL-BEING
DOMAIN RANK 55

	Baseline Year	%	Current Year	%	Number	Change
3 & 4 year old children not enrolled in school	2007-2011	57.2	2012-2016	65.0	4,048	↓
4th grade students not proficient in English Language Arts	2014/15	74.0	2015/16	76.0	2,507	↓
8th grade students not proficient in math	2014/15	92.0	2015/16	88.0	1,596	↑
High school students not graduating on time	2011/12	21.8	2015/16	21.9	678	*Unchanged*

HEALTH WELL-BEING
DOMAIN RANK 25

	Baseline Year	%	Current Year	%	Number	Change
Low-birthweight babies	2011	8.6	2016	8.9	291	*Unchanged*
Uninsured children	2010	11.4	2015	6.5	4,306	↑
Overweight and obese 1st, 3rd & 6th grade students	2010/11	36.1	2015/16	37.2	3,008	↓
High school teens who used alcohol/drugs (past 30 days)	2012	42.8	2016	30.0	169	↑

FAMILY & COMMUNITY
DOMAIN RANK 21

	Baseline Year	%	Current Year	%	Number	Change
Children in single parent families	2007-2011	27.4	2012-2016	34.5	18,947	↓
Children living in high poverty areas	2007-2011	0.0	2012-2016	4.0	2,510	↓
Children with verified maltreatment (per 1,000)	2011/12	9.1	2016/17	3.3	215	↑
Youth contacts with the juvenile justice system (per 1,000)	2011/12	34.4	2016/17	22.6	670	↑

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– 2018 FLORIDA CHILD WELL-BEING INDEX –

OVERALL COUNTY RANK
36

Lee County

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ECONOMIC WELL-BEING
DOMAIN RANK 31

	Baseline Year	%	Current Year	%	Number	Change
Children in poverty	2011	25.9	2016	22.0	28,354	↑
Unemployment rate	2011	10.9	2016	4.6	15,077	↑
High housing cost burden (>30% income spent)	2007-2011	42.5	2012-2016	34.0	87,744	↑
Teens not in school and not working	2007-2011	9.2	2012-2016	8.4	2,345	*Unchanged*

EDUCATION WELL-BEING
DOMAIN RANK 38

	Baseline Year	%	Current Year	%	Number	Change
3 & 4 year old children not enrolled in school	2007-2011	56.2	2012-2016	58.6	7,849	↓
4th grade students not proficient in English Language Arts	2014/15	75.0	2015/16	74.0	4,948	↑
8th grade students not proficient in math	2014/15	86.0	2015/16	81.0	3,140	↑
High school students not graduating on time	2011/12	28.1	2015/16	22.2	1,367	↑

HEALTH WELL-BEING
DOMAIN RANK 23

	Baseline Year	%	Current Year	%	Number	Change
Low-birthweight babies	2011	7.9	2016	8.6	581	*Unchanged*
Uninsured children	2010	15.7	2015	9.3	12,382	↑
Overweight and obese 1st, 3rd & 6th grade students	2010/11	34.0	2015/16	33.9	6,407	*Unchanged*
High school teens who used alcohol/drugs (past 30 days)	2012	42.5	2016	30.5	224	↑

FAMILY & COMMUNITY
DOMAIN RANK 45

	Baseline Year	%	Current Year	%	Number	Change
Children in single parent families	2007-2011	32.7	2012-2016	39.0	44,302	↓
Children living in high poverty areas	2007-2011	11.9	2012-2016	11.7	14,781	*Unchanged*
Children with verified maltreatment (per 1,000)	2011/12	7.2	2016/17	8.9	1,151	↓
Youth contacts with the juvenile justice system (per 1,000)	2011/12	30.7	2016/17	18.3	1,069	↑

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– 2018 FLORIDA CHILD WELL-BEING INDEX –

OVERALL COUNTY RANK
10

Leon County

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ECONOMIC WELL-BEING

DOMAIN RANK 21

	Baseline Year	%	Current Year	%	Number	Change
Children in poverty	2011	22.5	2016	18.9	10,019	↑
Unemployment rate	2011	7.8	2016	4.6	6,846	↑
High housing cost burden (>30% income spent)	2007-2011	41.6	2012-2016	38.5	42,817	↑
Teens not in school and not working	2007-2011	4.9	2012-2016	5.0	1,146	*Unchanged*

EDUCATION WELL-BEING

DOMAIN RANK 4

	Baseline Year	%	Current Year	%	Number	Change
3 & 4 year old children not enrolled in school	2007-2011	37.4	2012-2016	36.4	2,179	↑
4th grade students not proficient in English Language Arts	2014/15	68.0	2015/16	68.0	1,689	*Unchanged*
8th grade students not proficient in math	2014/15	82.0	2015/16	76.0	1,044	↑
High school students not graduating on time	2011/12	28.7	2015/16	7.7	155	↑

HEALTH WELL-BEING

DOMAIN RANK 32

	Baseline Year	%	Current Year	%	Number	Change
Low-birthweight babies	2011	10.3	2016	9.3	278	*Unchanged*
Uninsured children	2010	8.8	2015	6.2	3,510	↑
Overweight and obese 1st, 3rd & 6th grade students	2010/11	35.3	2015/16	34.3	2,513	↑
High school teens who used alcohol/drugs (past 30 days)	2012	40.5	2016	34.9	160	↑

FAMILY & COMMUNITY

DOMAIN RANK 53

	Baseline Year	%	Current Year	%	Number	Change
Children in single parent families	2007-2011	39.0	2012-2016	35.1	16,599	↑
Children living in high poverty areas	2007-2011	19.5	2012-2016	19.9	10,689	*Unchanged*
Children with verified maltreatment (per 1,000)	2011/12	9.4	2016/17	5.7	321	↑
Youth contacts with the juvenile justice system (per 1,000)	2011/12	27.3	2016/17	21.4	529	↑

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– 2018 FLORIDA CHILD WELL-BEING INDEX –

OVERALL COUNTY RANK
52

Levy County

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ECONOMIC WELL-BEING
DOMAIN RANK 40

	Baseline Year	%	Current Year	%	Number	Change
Children in poverty	2011	32.7	2016	32.3	2,520	Unchanged
Unemployment rate	2011	10.9	2016	5.2	862	↑
High housing cost burden (>30% income spent)	2007-2011	29.5	2012-2016	25.7	3,952	↑
Teens not in school and not working	2007-2011	9.2	2012-2016	8.9	155	Unchanged

EDUCATION WELL-BEING
DOMAIN RANK 49

	Baseline Year	%	Current Year	%	Number	Change
3 & 4 year old children not enrolled in school	2007-2011	54.8	2012-2016	56.0	411	↓
4th grade students not proficient in English Language Arts	2014/15	87.0	2015/16	83.0	321	↑
8th grade students not proficient in math	2014/15	90.0	2015/16	87.0	226	↑
High school students not graduating on time	2011/12	27.8	2015/16	18.6	59	↑

HEALTH WELL-BEING
DOMAIN RANK 53

	Baseline Year	%	Current Year	%	Number	Change
Low-birthweight babies	2011	9.2	2016	9.6	38	Unchanged
Uninsured children	2010	12.4	2015	8.4	680	↑
Overweight and obese 1st, 3rd & 6th grade students	2010/11	34.1	2015/16	40.3	502	↓
High school teens who used alcohol/drugs (past 30 days)	2012	43.1	2016	34.6	113	↑

FAMILY & COMMUNITY
DOMAIN RANK 50

	Baseline Year	%	Current Year	%	Number	Change
Children in single parent families	2007-2011	35.9	2012-2016	39.1	2,661	↓
Children living in high poverty areas	2007-2011	14.4	2012-2016	13.6	1,087	Unchanged
Children with verified maltreatment (per 1,000)	2011/12	15.0	2016/17	8.0	64	↑
Youth contacts with the juvenile justice system (per 1,000)	2011/12	27.7	2016/17	28.0	102	Unchanged

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– 2018 FLORIDA CHILD WELL-BEING INDEX –

OVERALL COUNTY RANK
51

Liberty County

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ECONOMIC WELL-BEING
DOMAIN RANK 8

	Baseline Year	%	Current Year	%	Number	Change
Children in poverty	2011	28.1	2016	29.2	427	↓
Unemployment rate	2011	9.2	2016	5.3	141	↑
High housing cost burden (>30% income spent)	2007-2011	26.0	2012-2016	16.5	391	↑
Teens not in school and not working	2007-2011	13.0	2012-2016	9.9	37	↑

EDUCATION WELL-BEING
DOMAIN RANK 63

	Baseline Year	%	Current Year	%	Number	Change
3 & 4 year old children not enrolled in school	2007-2011	79.8	2012-2016	59.2	106	↑
4th grade students not proficient in English Language Arts	2014/15	*	2015/16	88.0	101	
8th grade students not proficient in math	2014/15	*	2015/16	*	15	
High school students not graduating on time	2011/12	*	2015/16	*	24	

HEALTH WELL-BEING
DOMAIN RANK 44

	Baseline Year	%	Current Year	%	Number	Change
Low-birthweight babies	2011	*	2016	*	*	
Uninsured children	2010	12.1	2015	8.5	136	↑
Overweight and obese 1st, 3rd & 6th grade students	2010/11	38.4	2015/16	43.0	125	↓
High school teens who used alcohol/drugs (past 30 days)	2012	38.7	2016	34.1	42	↑

FAMILY & COMMUNITY
DOMAIN RANK 22

	Baseline Year	%	Current Year	%	Number	Change
Children in single parent families	2007-2011	32.6	2012-2016	39.0	507	↓
Children living in high poverty areas	2007-2011	0.0	2012-2016	0.0	0	*Unchanged*
Children with verified maltreatment (per 1,000)	2011/12	*	2016/17	8.8	16	
Youth contacts with the juvenile justice system (per 1,000)	2011/12	12.0	2016/17	16.3	14	↓

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– 2018 FLORIDA CHILD WELL-BEING INDEX –

OVERALL COUNTY RANK
63

Madison County

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ECONOMIC WELL-BEING
DOMAIN RANK 66

	Baseline Year	%	Current Year	%	Number	Change
Children in poverty	2011	36.5	2016	40.0	1,349	↓
Unemployment rate	2011	9.6	2016	5.3	393	↑
High housing cost burden (>30% income spent)	2007-2011	29.2	2012-2016	31.4	2,090	↓
Teens not in school and not working	2007-2011	9.8	2012-2016	21.0	198	↓

EDUCATION WELL-BEING
DOMAIN RANK 61

	Baseline Year	%	Current Year	%	Number	Change
3 & 4 year old children not enrolled in school	2007-2011	53.6	2012-2016	65.4	293	↓
4th grade students not proficient in English Language Arts	2014/15	81.0	2015/16	87.0	166	↓
8th grade students not proficient in math	2014/15	99.0	2015/16	94.0	113	↑
High school students not graduating on time	2011/12	33.7	2015/16	19.9	29	↑

HEALTH WELL-BEING
DOMAIN RANK 2

	Baseline Year	%	Current Year	%	Number	Change
Low-birthweight babies	2011	13.6	2016	9.1	18	↑
Uninsured children	2010	11.8	2015	8.0	285	↑
Overweight and obese 1st, 3rd & 6th grade students	2010/11	43.4	2015/16	28.8	174	↑
High school teens who used alcohol/drugs (past 30 days)	2012	28.1	2016	18.9	40	↑

FAMILY & COMMUNITY
DOMAIN RANK 63

	Baseline Year	%	Current Year	%	Number	Change
Children in single parent families	2007-2011	41.3	2012-2016	42.0	1,235	*Unchanged*
Children living in high poverty areas	2007-2011	24.3	2012-2016	47.9	1,779	↓
Children with verified maltreatment (per 1,000)	2011/12	9.7	2016/17	7.0	29	↑
Youth contacts with the juvenile justice system (per 1,000)	2011/12	44.4	2016/17	18.2	33	↑

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– 2018 FLORIDA CHILD WELL-BEING INDEX –

OVERALL COUNTY RANK
28

Manatee County

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ECONOMIC WELL-BEING

DOMAIN RANK 20

	Baseline Year	%	Current Year	%	Number	Change
Children in poverty	2011	26.7	2016	20.5	14,321	↑
Unemployment rate	2011	10.0	2016	4.6	7,693	↑
High housing cost burden (>30% income spent)	2007-2011	41.1	2012-2016	33.1	44,958	↑
Teens not in school and not working	2007-2011	9.3	2012-2016	8.8	1,318	Unchanged

EDUCATION WELL-BEING

DOMAIN RANK 25

	Baseline Year	%	Current Year	%	Number	Change
3 & 4 year old children not enrolled in school	2007-2011	56.4	2012-2016	58.0	4,390	↓
4th grade students not proficient in English Language Arts	2014/15	73.0	2015/16	76.0	2,923	↓
8th grade students not proficient in math	2014/15	78.0	2015/16	75.0	2,048	↑
High school students not graduating on time	2011/12	23.8	2015/16	16.5	459	↑

HEALTH WELL-BEING

DOMAIN RANK 16

	Baseline Year	%	Current Year	%	Number	Change
Low-birthweight babies	2011	8.3	2016	7.6	262	Unchanged
Uninsured children	2010	13.0	2015	7.9	5,655	↑
Overweight and obese 1st, 3rd & 6th grade students	2010/11	52.7	2015/16	33.7	3,764	↑
High school teens who used alcohol/drugs (past 30 days)	2012	34.6	2016	30.5	275	↑

FAMILY & COMMUNITY

DOMAIN RANK 46

	Baseline Year	%	Current Year	%	Number	Change
Children in single parent families	2007-2011	33.5	2012-2016	35.2	20,851	↓
Children living in high poverty areas	2007-2011	14.9	2012-2016	15.9	10,922	Unchanged
Children with verified maltreatment (per 1,000)	2011/12	11.2	2016/17	14.4	1,032	↓
Youth contacts with the juvenile justice system (per 1,000)	2011/12	41.0	2016/17	21.3	681	↑

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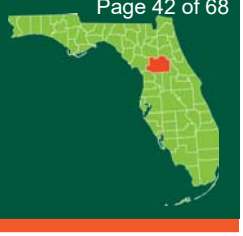
– 2018 FLORIDA CHILD WELL-BEING INDEX –

OVERALL COUNTY RANK
48

Marion County



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ECONOMIC WELL-BEING
DOMAIN RANK 43

	Baseline Year	%	Current Year	%	Number	Change
Children in poverty	2011	30.0	2016	28.2	18,053	↑
Unemployment rate	2011	12.3	2016	5.8	7,731	↑
High housing cost burden (>30% income spent)	2007-2011	36.4	2012-2016	29.2	38,606	↑
Teens not in school and not working	2007-2011	11.7	2012-2016	9.5	1,319	↑

EDUCATION WELL-BEING
DOMAIN RANK 44

	Baseline Year	%	Current Year	%	Number	Change
3 & 4 year old children not enrolled in school	2007-2011	55.3	2012-2016	59.7	4,128	↓
4th grade students not proficient in English Language Arts	2014/15	78.0	2015/16	79.0	2,509	↓
8th grade students not proficient in math	2014/15	84.0	2015/16	83.0	2,039	↑
High school students not graduating on time	2011/12	24.8	2015/16	18.2	517	↑

HEALTH WELL-BEING
DOMAIN RANK 37

	Baseline Year	%	Current Year	%	Number	Change
Low-birthweight babies	2011	7.8	2016	9.4	327	↓
Uninsured children	2010	13.9	2015	6.3	4,146	↑
Overweight and obese 1st, 3rd & 6th grade students	2010/11	39.0	2015/16	39.1	3,666	*Unchanged*
High school teens who used alcohol/drugs (past 30 days)	2012	42.4	2016	31.3	102	↑

FAMILY & COMMUNITY
DOMAIN RANK 57

	Baseline Year	%	Current Year	%	Number	Change
Children in single parent families	2007-2011	36.4	2012-2016	39.5	21,740	↓
Children living in high poverty areas	2007-2011	14.3	2012-2016	21.1	13,473	↓
Children with verified maltreatment (per 1,000)	2011/12	13.6	2016/17	10.5	676	↑
Youth contacts with the juvenile justice system (per 1,000)	2011/12	27.5	2016/17	22.2	634	↑

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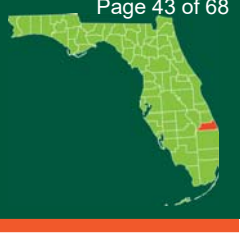
– 2018 FLORIDA CHILD WELL-BEING INDEX –

OVERALL COUNTY RANK
8

Martin County



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ECONOMIC WELL-BEING
DOMAIN RANK 12

	Baseline Year	%	Current Year	%	Number	Change
Children in poverty	2011	21.9	2016	17.9	4,634	↑
Unemployment rate	2011	9.9	2016	4.9	3,465	↑
High housing cost burden (>30% income spent)	2007-2011	37.9	2012-2016	33.7	21,199	↑
Teens not in school and not working	2007-2011	7.6	2012-2016	7.3	468	Unchanged

EDUCATION WELL-BEING
DOMAIN RANK 7

	Baseline Year	%	Current Year	%	Number	Change
3 & 4 year old children not enrolled in school	2007-2011	46.8	2012-2016	39.5	987	↑
4th grade students not proficient in English Language Arts	2014/15	71.0	2015/16	75.0	1,018	↓
8th grade students not proficient in math	2014/15	59.0	2015/16	68.0	751	↓
High school students not graduating on time	2011/12	15.1	2015/16	11.3	172	↑

HEALTH WELL-BEING
DOMAIN RANK 45

	Baseline Year	%	Current Year	%	Number	Change
Low-birthweight babies	2011	7.9	2016	7.5	96	Unchanged
Uninsured children	2010	15.2	2015	9.6	2,639	↑
Overweight and obese 1st, 3rd & 6th grade students	2010/11	32.9	2015/16	33.6	1,313	Unchanged
High school teens who used alcohol/drugs (past 30 days)	2012	42.4	2016	38.9	200	↑

FAMILY & COMMUNITY
DOMAIN RANK 29

	Baseline Year	%	Current Year	%	Number	Change
Children in single parent families	2007-2011	26.6	2012-2016	27.7	6,450	↓
Children living in high poverty areas	2007-2011	14.5	2012-2016	13.0	3,382	↑
Children with verified maltreatment (per 1,000)	2011/12	5.5	2016/17	9.6	233	↓
Youth contacts with the juvenile justice system (per 1,000)	2011/12	31.1	2016/17	18.6	220	↑

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– 2018 FLORIDA CHILD WELL-BEING INDEX –

OVERALL COUNTY RANK

46 Miami-Dade County

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ECONOMIC WELL-BEING

DOMAIN RANK 62

	Baseline Year	%	Current Year	%	Number	Change
Children in poverty	2011	28.9	2016	24.8	135,018	↑
Unemployment rate	2011	9.4	2016	5.4	72,494	↑
High housing cost burden (>30% income spent)	2007-2011	54.6	2012-2016	49.3	421,253	↑
Teens not in school and not working	2007-2011	10.9	2012-2016	8.4	10,587	↑

EDUCATION WELL-BEING

DOMAIN RANK 18

	Baseline Year	%	Current Year	%	Number	Change
3 & 4 year old children not enrolled in school	2007-2011	42.8	2012-2016	40.0	25,565	↑
4th grade students not proficient in English Language Arts	2014/15	73.0	2015/16	71.0	19,015	↑
8th grade students not proficient in math	2014/15	87.0	2015/16	84.0	13,907	↑
High school students not graduating on time	2011/12	24.0	2015/16	19.6	5,209	↑

HEALTH WELL-BEING

DOMAIN RANK 40

	Baseline Year	%	Current Year	%	Number	Change
Low-birthweight babies	2011	8.7	2016	8.6	2,809	*Unchanged*
Uninsured children	2010	17.2	2015	7.8	44,501	↑
Overweight and obese 1st, 3rd & 6th grade students	2010/11	43.9	2015/16	40.3	17,525	↑
High school teens who used alcohol/drugs (past 30 days)	2012	43.4	2016	31.1	203	↑

FAMILY & COMMUNITY

DOMAIN RANK 55

	Baseline Year	%	Current Year	%	Number	Change
Children in single parent families	2007-2011	35.8	2012-2016	37.5	174,609	↓
Children living in high poverty areas	2007-2011	17.3	2012-2016	20.5	112,390	↓
Children with verified maltreatment (per 1,000)	2011/12	5.1	2016/17	3.9	2,200	↑
Youth contacts with the juvenile justice system (per 1,000)	2011/12	16.2	2016/17	8.2	2,084	↑

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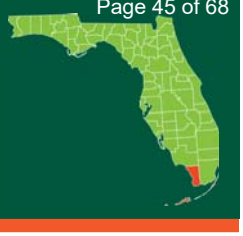
– 2018 FLORIDA CHILD WELL-BEING INDEX –

OVERALL COUNTY RANK
12

Monroe County



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ECONOMIC WELL-BEING

DOMAIN RANK 47

	Baseline Year	%	Current Year	%	Number	Change
Children in poverty	2011	22.0	2016	18.0	2,102	↑
Unemployment rate	2011	7.0	2016	3.2	1,463	↑
High housing cost burden (>30% income spent)	2007-2011	51.4	2012-2016	45.2	13,353	↑
Teens not in school and not working	2007-2011	7.6	2012-2016	7.8	224	Unchanged

EDUCATION WELL-BEING

DOMAIN RANK 8

	Baseline Year	%	Current Year	%	Number	Change
3 & 4 year old children not enrolled in school	2007-2011	53.9	2012-2016	40.8	620	↑
4th grade students not proficient in English Language Arts	2014/15	70.0	2015/16	72.0	418	↓
8th grade students not proficient in math	2014/15	77.0	2015/16	67.0	274	↑
High school students not graduating on time	2011/12	31.4	2015/16	22.1	136	↑

HEALTH WELL-BEING

DOMAIN RANK 42

	Baseline Year	%	Current Year	%	Number	Change
Low-birthweight babies	2011	7.2	2016	6.5	48	Unchanged
Uninsured children	2010	18.2	2015	12.5	1,537	↑
Overweight and obese 1st, 3rd & 6th grade students	2010/11	33.3	2015/16	25.4	482	↑
High school teens who used alcohol/drugs (past 30 days)	2012	53.6	2016	43.4	178	↑

FAMILY & COMMUNITY

DOMAIN RANK 12

	Baseline Year	%	Current Year	%	Number	Change
Children in single parent families	2007-2011	27.1	2012-2016	32.9	3,399	↓
Children living in high poverty areas	2007-2011	4.4	2012-2016	0.0	0	↑
Children with verified maltreatment (per 1,000)	2011/12	12.4	2016/17	9.2	103	↑
Youth contacts with the juvenile justice system (per 1,000)	2011/12	28.8	2016/17	14.3	70	↑

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– 2018 FLORIDA CHILD WELL-BEING INDEX –

OVERALL COUNTY RANK
3

Nassau County

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ECONOMIC WELL-BEING

DOMAIN RANK 10

	Baseline Year	%	Current Year	%	Number	Change
Children in poverty	2011	17.6	2016	14.4	2,288	↑
Unemployment rate	2011	9.6	2016	4.6	1,706	↑
High housing cost burden (>30% income spent)	2007-2011	29.4	2012-2016	30.4	8,876	Unchanged
Teens not in school and not working	2007-2011	9.3	2012-2016	12.3	431	↓

EDUCATION WELL-BEING

DOMAIN RANK 12

	Baseline Year	%	Current Year	%	Number	Change
3 & 4 year old children not enrolled in school	2007-2011	52.7	2012-2016	60.0	1,012	↓
4th grade students not proficient in English Language Arts	2014/15	63.0	2015/16	63.0	511	Unchanged
8th grade students not proficient in math	2014/15	74.0	2015/16	79.0	396	↓
High school students not graduating on time	2011/12	11.0	2015/16	8.6	73	↑

HEALTH WELL-BEING

DOMAIN RANK 1

	Baseline Year	%	Current Year	%	Number	Change
Low-birthweight babies	2011	7.2	2016	8.0	65	Unchanged
Uninsured children	2010	11.3	2015	7.4	1,215	↑
Overweight and obese 1st, 3rd & 6th grade students	2010/11	17.4	2015/16	11.9	225	↑
High school teens who used alcohol/drugs (past 30 days)	2012	40.0	2016	31.0	104	↑

FAMILY & COMMUNITY

DOMAIN RANK 7

	Baseline Year	%	Current Year	%	Number	Change
Children in single parent families	2007-2011	25.7	2012-2016	30.9	4,169	↓
Children living in high poverty areas	2007-2011	0.0	2012-2016	0.0	0	Unchanged
Children with verified maltreatment (per 1,000)	2011/12	7.7	2016/17	9.6	154	↓
Youth contacts with the juvenile justice system (per 1,000)	2011/12	22.6	2016/17	13.3	97	↑

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– 2018 FLORIDA CHILD WELL-BEING INDEX –

OVERALL COUNTY RANK
2

Okaloosa County

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ECONOMIC WELL-BEING

DOMAIN RANK 4

	Baseline Year	%	Current Year	%	Number	Change
Children in poverty	2011	22.2	2016	16.4	7,165	↑
Unemployment rate	2011	7.8	2016	4.0	3,767	↑
High housing cost burden (>30% income spent)	2007-2011	35.6	2012-2016	31.9	24,301	↑
Teens not in school and not working	2007-2011	8.7	2012-2016	5.7	484	↑

EDUCATION WELL-BEING

DOMAIN RANK 5

	Baseline Year	%	Current Year	%	Number	Change
3 & 4 year old children not enrolled in school	2007-2011	49.8	2012-2016	46.7	2,359	↑
4th grade students not proficient in English Language Arts	2014/15	69.0	2015/16	70.0	1,670	↓
8th grade students not proficient in math	2014/15	54.0	2015/16	57.0	905	↓
High school students not graduating on time	2011/12	16.7	2015/16	15.6	320	↑

HEALTH WELL-BEING

DOMAIN RANK 6

	Baseline Year	%	Current Year	%	Number	Change
Low-birthweight babies	2011	7.8	2016	7.7	215	*Unchanged*
Uninsured children	2010	10.5	2015	7.2	3,245	↑
Overweight and obese 1st, 3rd & 6th grade students	2010/11	25.1	2015/16	25.2	1,698	*Unchanged*
High school teens who used alcohol/drugs (past 30 days)	2012	36.2	2016	32.5	381	↑

FAMILY & COMMUNITY

DOMAIN RANK 13

	Baseline Year	%	Current Year	%	Number	Change
Children in single parent families	2007-2011	30.8	2012-2016	29.5	11,448	↑
Children living in high poverty areas	2007-2011	2.4	2012-2016	1.6	682	*Unchanged*
Children with verified maltreatment (per 1,000)	2011/12	13.4	2016/17	12.8	543	*Unchanged*
Youth contacts with the juvenile justice system (per 1,000)	2011/12	34.4	2016/17	29.2	547	↑

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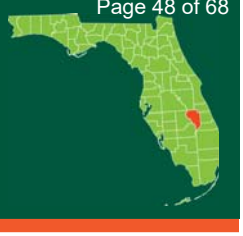
– 2018 FLORIDA CHILD WELL-BEING INDEX –

OVERALL COUNTY RANK

59 Okeechobee County



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ECONOMIC WELL-BEING

DOMAIN RANK 51

	Baseline Year	%	Current Year	%	Number	Change
Children in poverty	2011	36.2	2016	29.4	2,527	↑
Unemployment rate	2011	11.9	2016	5.4	956	↑
High housing cost burden (>30% income spent)	2007-2011	39.6	2012-2016	28.3	3,633	↑
Teens not in school and not working	2007-2011	20.3	2012-2016	13.3	304	↑

EDUCATION WELL-BEING

DOMAIN RANK 60

	Baseline Year	%	Current Year	%	Number	Change
3 & 4 year old children not enrolled in school	2007-2011	73.6	2012-2016	72.3	804	↑
4th grade students not proficient in English Language Arts	2014/15	84.0	2015/16	81.0	382	↑
8th grade students not proficient in math	2014/15	91.0	2015/16	82.0	251	↑
High school students not graduating on time	2011/12	41.1	2015/16	29.5	124	↑

HEALTH WELL-BEING

DOMAIN RANK 38

	Baseline Year	%	Current Year	%	Number	Change
Low-birthweight babies	2011	7.9	2016	7.2	35	*Unchanged*
Uninsured children	2010	14.1	2015	11.1	980	↑
Overweight and obese 1st, 3rd & 6th grade students	2010/11	31.5	2015/16	37.9	552	↓
High school teens who used alcohol/drugs (past 30 days)	2012	45.0	2016	30.5	138	↑

FAMILY & COMMUNITY

DOMAIN RANK 59

	Baseline Year	%	Current Year	%	Number	Change
Children in single parent families	2007-2011	41.3	2012-2016	37.8	2,481	↑
Children living in high poverty areas	2007-2011	15.9	2012-2016	30.1	2,701	↓
Children with verified maltreatment (per 1,000)	2011/12	24.1	2016/17	16.5	156	↑
Youth contacts with the juvenile justice system (per 1,000)	2011/12	35.4	2016/17	21.1	93	↑

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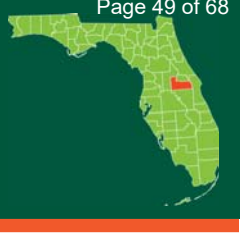
– 2018 FLORIDA CHILD WELL-BEING INDEX –

OVERALL COUNTY RANK
39

Orange County



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ECONOMIC WELL-BEING

DOMAIN RANK 46

	Baseline Year	%	Current Year	%	Number	Change
Children in poverty	2011	25.8	2016	22.2	65,087	↑
Unemployment rate	2011	9.8	2016	4.4	31,043	↑
High housing cost burden (>30% income spent)	2007-2011	48.0	2012-2016	41.2	183,440	↑
Teens not in school and not working	2007-2011	8.4	2012-2016	6.3	4,342	↑

EDUCATION WELL-BEING

DOMAIN RANK 32

	Baseline Year	%	Current Year	%	Number	Change
3 & 4 year old children not enrolled in school	2007-2011	45.6	2012-2016	51.9	16,893	↓
4th grade students not proficient in English Language Arts	2014/15	73.0	2015/16	74.0	11,512	↓
8th grade students not proficient in math	2014/15	87.0	2015/16	89.0	6,487	↓
High school students not graduating on time	2011/12	26.1	2015/16	18.7	2,549	↑

HEALTH WELL-BEING

DOMAIN RANK 22

	Baseline Year	%	Current Year	%	Number	Change
Low-birthweight babies	2011	8.9	2016	8.8	1,465	*Unchanged*
Uninsured children	2010	12.7	2015	7.2	21,681	↑
Overweight and obese 1st, 3rd & 6th grade students	2010/11	31.9	2015/16	35.3	15,293	↓
High school teens who used alcohol/drugs (past 30 days)	2012	39.7	2016	30.6	233	↑

FAMILY & COMMUNITY

DOMAIN RANK 43

	Baseline Year	%	Current Year	%	Number	Change
Children in single parent families	2007-2011	35.3	2012-2016	36.7	92,713	↓
Children living in high poverty areas	2007-2011	8.8	2012-2016	13.2	37,736	↓
Children with verified maltreatment (per 1,000)	2011/12	9.1	2016/17	7.1	2,144	↑
Youth contacts with the juvenile justice system (per 1,000)	2011/12	35.3	2016/17	20.1	2,718	↑

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– 2018 FLORIDA CHILD WELL-BEING INDEX –

OVERALL COUNTY RANK
34

Osceola County

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ECONOMIC WELL-BEING
DOMAIN RANK 54

	Baseline Year	%	Current Year	%	Number	Change
Children in poverty	2011	24.4	2016	23.3	19,094	↑
Unemployment rate	2011	11.3	2016	5.0	8,141	↑
High housing cost burden (>30% income spent)	2007-2011	52.7	2012-2016	42.6	39,734	↑
Teens not in school and not working	2007-2011	11.4	2012-2016	9.5	1,681	↑

EDUCATION WELL-BEING
DOMAIN RANK 40

	Baseline Year	%	Current Year	%	Number	Change
3 & 4 year old children not enrolled in school	2007-2011	58.4	2012-2016	61.5	4,982	↓
4th grade students not proficient in English Language Arts	2014/15	77.0	2015/16	77.0	3,474	Unchanged
8th grade students not proficient in math	2014/15	86.0	2015/16	80.0	3,754	↑
High school students not graduating on time	2011/12	22.5	2015/16	18.0	790	↑

HEALTH WELL-BEING
DOMAIN RANK 10

	Baseline Year	%	Current Year	%	Number	Change
Low-birthweight babies	2011	8.5	2016	7.9	343	Unchanged
Uninsured children	2010	13.8	2015	8.3	6,875	↑
Overweight and obese 1st, 3rd & 6th grade students	2010/11	63.6	2015/16	37.0	5,265	↑
High school teens who used alcohol/drugs (past 30 days)	2010	38.4	2016	25.5	122	↑

FAMILY & COMMUNITY
DOMAIN RANK 26

	Baseline Year	%	Current Year	%	Number	Change
Children in single parent families	2007-2011	36.7	2012-2016	33.3	22,539	↑
Children living in high poverty areas	2007-2011	2.3	2012-2016	6.9	5,450	↓
Children with verified maltreatment (per 1,000)	2011/12	10.8	2016/17	5.6	459	↑
Youth contacts with the juvenile justice system (per 1,000)	2011/12	35.1	2016/17	16.9	648	↑

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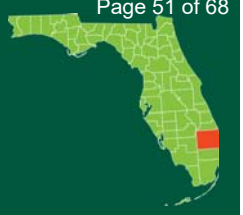
– 2018 FLORIDA CHILD WELL-BEING INDEX –

OVERALL COUNTY RANK
13

Palm Beach County



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ECONOMIC WELL-BEING

DOMAIN RANK 33

	Baseline Year	%	Current Year	%	Number	Change
Children in poverty	2011	24.1	2016	19.0	52,473	↑
Unemployment rate	2011	10.0	2016	4.8	34,228	↑
High housing cost burden (>30% income spent)	2007-2011	46.1	2012-2016	39.9	214,719	↑
Teens not in school and not working	2007-2011	8.7	2012-2016	6.2	3,895	↑

EDUCATION WELL-BEING

DOMAIN RANK 6

	Baseline Year	%	Current Year	%	Number	Change
3 & 4 year old children not enrolled in school	2007-2011	44.3	2012-2016	42.9	12,904	↑
4th grade students not proficient in English Language Arts	2014/15	73.0	2015/16	71.0	10,132	↑
8th grade students not proficient in math	2014/15	76.0	2015/16	61.0	7,690	↑
High school students not graduating on time	2011/12	23.0	2015/16	17.7	2,446	↑

HEALTH WELL-BEING

DOMAIN RANK 41

	Baseline Year	%	Current Year	%	Number	Change
Low-birthweight babies	2011	9.1	2016	8.3	1,236	*Unchanged*
Uninsured children	2010	15.8	2015	8.8	25,332	↑
Overweight and obese 1st, 3rd & 6th grade students	2010/11	38.8	2015/16	37.5	14,654	↑
High school teens who used alcohol/drugs (past 30 days)	2012	43.7	2016	33.3	306	↑

FAMILY & COMMUNITY

DOMAIN RANK 36

	Baseline Year	%	Current Year	%	Number	Change
Children in single parent families	2007-2011	35.1	2012-2016	34.8	84,561	*Unchanged*
Children living in high poverty areas	2007-2011	11.1	2012-2016	12.4	34,186	↓
Children with verified maltreatment (per 1,000)	2011/12	7.3	2016/17	4.3	1,168	↑
Youth contacts with the juvenile justice system (per 1,000)	2011/12	25.4	2016/17	14.6	1,808	↑

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– 2018 FLORIDA CHILD WELL-BEING INDEX –

OVERALL COUNTY RANK
15

Pasco County

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ECONOMIC WELL-BEING
DOMAIN RANK 16

	Baseline Year	%	Current Year	%	Number	Change
Children in poverty	2011	21.2	2016	18.1	18,522	↑
Unemployment rate	2011	10.8	2016	5.2	11,466	↑
High housing cost burden (>30% income spent)	2007-2011	37.7	2012-2016	31.0	58,774	↑
Teens not in school and not working	2007-2011	11.5	2012-2016	10.6	2,326	*Unchanged*

EDUCATION WELL-BEING
DOMAIN RANK 21

	Baseline Year	%	Current Year	%	Number	Change
3 & 4 year old children not enrolled in school	2007-2011	54.8	2012-2016	57.4	5,853	↓
4th grade students not proficient in English Language Arts	2014/15	73.0	2015/16	76.0	4,007	↓
8th grade students not proficient in math	2014/15	74.0	2015/16	67.0	3,359	↑
High school students not graduating on time	2011/12	23.4	2015/16	20.9	1,019	↑

HEALTH WELL-BEING
DOMAIN RANK 35

	Baseline Year	%	Current Year	%	Number	Change
Low-birthweight babies	2011	8.0	2016	8.0	411	*Unchanged*
Uninsured children	2010	12.0	2015	6.6	6,991	↑
Overweight and obese 1st, 3rd & 6th grade students	2010/11	36.7	2015/16	34.3	5,483	↑
High school teens who used alcohol/drugs (past 30 days)	2012	38.8	2016	37.1	246	↑

FAMILY & COMMUNITY
DOMAIN RANK 14

	Baseline Year	%	Current Year	%	Number	Change
Children in single parent families	2007-2011	26.3	2012-2016	30.4	26,837	↓
Children living in high poverty areas	2007-2011	8.2	2012-2016	2.6	2,624	↑
Children with verified maltreatment (per 1,000)	2011/12	10.6	2016/17	14.2	1,450	↓
Youth contacts with the juvenile justice system (per 1,000)	2011/12	26.6	2016/17	15.2	721	↑

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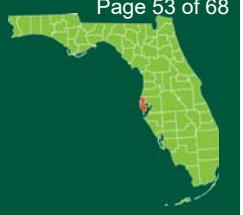
– 2018 FLORIDA CHILD WELL-BEING INDEX –

OVERALL COUNTY RANK
45

Pinellas County



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ECONOMIC WELL-BEING

DOMAIN RANK 30

	Baseline Year	%	Current Year	%	Number	Change
Children in poverty	2011	23.6	2016	19.6	30,877	↑
Unemployment rate	2011	9.7	2016	4.4	21,081	↑
High housing cost burden (>30% income spent)	2007-2011	42.1	2012-2016	36.2	146,807	↑
Teens not in school and not working	2007-2011	8.8	2012-2016	8.7	3,154	*Unchanged*

EDUCATION WELL-BEING

DOMAIN RANK 34

	Baseline Year	%	Current Year	%	Number	Change
3 & 4 year old children not enrolled in school	2007-2011	53.2	2012-2016	49.9	8,537	↑
4th grade students not proficient in English Language Arts	2014/15	75.0	2015/16	74.0	5,521	↑
8th grade students not proficient in math	2014/15	93.0	2015/16	90.0	3,536	↑
High school students not graduating on time	2011/12	28.0	2015/16	19.9	1,527	↑

HEALTH WELL-BEING

DOMAIN RANK 54

	Baseline Year	%	Current Year	%	Number	Change
Low-birthweight babies	2011	8.8	2016	8.5	719	*Unchanged*
Uninsured children	2010	11.0	2015	6.0	10,010	↑
Overweight and obese 1st, 3rd & 6th grade students	2010/11	34.9	2015/16	41.9	11,366	↓
High school teens who used alcohol/drugs (past 30 days)	2012	37.1	2016	36.8	257	*Unchanged*

FAMILY & COMMUNITY

DOMAIN RANK 39

	Baseline Year	%	Current Year	%	Number	Change
Children in single parent families	2007-2011	36.9	2012-2016	37.7	52,221	*Unchanged*
Children living in high poverty areas	2007-2011	6.0	2012-2016	9.5	15,251	↓
Children with verified maltreatment (per 1,000)	2011/12	14.8	2016/17	12.8	2,078	↑
Youth contacts with the juvenile justice system (per 1,000)	2011/12	31.8	2016/17	21.3	1,551	↑

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– 2018 FLORIDA CHILD WELL-BEING INDEX –

OVERALL COUNTY RANK
50

Polk County

Keeping a focus on where counties can make life better for our children & families

ECONOMIC WELL-BEING
DOMAIN RANK 44

	Baseline Year	%	Current Year	%	Number	Change
Children in poverty	2011	30.2	2016	25.4	37,288	↑
Unemployment rate	2011	11.3	2016	5.6	16,069	↑
High housing cost burden (>30% income spent)	2007-2011	36.3	2012-2016	31.2	69,647	↑
Teens not in school and not working	2007-2011	13.0	2012-2016	10.6	3,396	↑

EDUCATION WELL-BEING
DOMAIN RANK 57

	Baseline Year	%	Current Year	%	Number	Change
3 & 4 year old children not enrolled in school	2007-2011	56.9	2012-2016	57.7	9,209	*Unchanged*
4th grade students not proficient in English Language Arts	2014/15	80.0	2015/16	80.0	6,268	*Unchanged*
8th grade students not proficient in math	2014/15	87.0	2015/16	87.0	4,743	*Unchanged*
High school students not graduating on time	2011/12	32.4	2015/16	28.2	1,977	↑

HEALTH WELL-BEING
DOMAIN RANK 21

	Baseline Year	%	Current Year	%	Number	Change
Low-birthweight babies	2011	7.6	2016	8.2	640	*Unchanged*
Uninsured children	2010	13.2	2015	6.6	10,002	↑
Overweight and obese 1st, 3rd & 6th grade students	2010/11	33.5	2015/16	35.3	7,473	↓
High school teens who used alcohol/drugs (past 30 days)	2012	40.0	2016	31.8	238	↑

FAMILY & COMMUNITY
DOMAIN RANK 49

	Baseline Year	%	Current Year	%	Number	Change
Children in single parent families	2007-2011	34.6	2012-2016	38.3	46,935	↓
Children living in high poverty areas	2007-2011	14.6	2012-2016	13.8	20,050	*Unchanged*
Children with verified maltreatment (per 1,000)	2011/12	7.9	2016/17	9.1	1,358	↓
Youth contacts with the juvenile justice system (per 1,000)	2011/12	50.5	2016/17	31.5	2,098	↑

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– 2018 FLORIDA CHILD WELL-BEING INDEX –

OVERALL COUNTY RANK
66

Putnam County

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ECONOMIC WELL-BEING
DOMAIN RANK 61

	Baseline Year	%	Current Year	%	Number	Change
Children in poverty	2011	42.1	2016	36.1	5,506	↑
Unemployment rate	2011	12.8	2016	6.3	1,724	↑
High housing cost burden (>30% income spent)	2007-2011	32.9	2012-2016	29.9	8,168	↑
Teens not in school and not working	2007-2011	14.8	2012-2016	15.5	497	Unchanged

EDUCATION WELL-BEING
DOMAIN RANK 66

	Baseline Year	%	Current Year	%	Number	Change
3 & 4 year old children not enrolled in school	2007-2011	68.4	2012-2016	75.2	1,371	↓
4th grade students not proficient in English Language Arts	2014/15	86.0	2015/16	84.0	696	↑
8th grade students not proficient in math	2014/15	94.0	2015/16	90.0	487	↑
High school students not graduating on time	2011/12	41.1	2015/16	36.4	250	↑

HEALTH WELL-BEING
DOMAIN RANK 60

	Baseline Year	%	Current Year	%	Number	Change
Low-birthweight babies	2011	9.9	2016	10.7	91	Unchanged
Uninsured children	2010	12.3	2015	7.0	1,116	↑
Overweight and obese 1st, 3rd & 6th grade students	2011/12	50.8	2015/16	37.6	774	↑
High school teens who used alcohol/drugs (past 30 days)	2012	*	2016	39.1	158	

FAMILY & COMMUNITY
DOMAIN RANK 62

	Baseline Year	%	Current Year	%	Number	Change
Children in single parent families	2007-2011	44.9	2012-2016	46.2	5,650	↓
Children living in high poverty areas	2007-2011	30.3	2012-2016	34.7	5,480	↓
Children with verified maltreatment (per 1,000)	2011/12	18.1	2016/17	16.7	265	↑
Youth contacts with the juvenile justice system (per 1,000)	2011/12	47.3	2016/17	29.4	202	↑

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** Data are suppressed due to confidentiality.*

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– 2018 FLORIDA CHILD WELL-BEING INDEX –

OVERALL COUNTY RANK
1

Saint Johns County

Keeping a focus on where counties can make life better for our children & families

ECONOMIC WELL-BEING

DOMAIN RANK 1

	Baseline Year	%	Current Year	%	Number	Change
Children in poverty	2011	12.4	2016	8.5	4,316	↑
Unemployment rate	2011	7.7	2016	3.7	4,303	↑
High housing cost burden (>30% income spent)	2007-2011	37.8	2012-2016	31.0	25,230	↑
Teens not in school and not working	2007-2011	5.9	2012-2016	4.2	480	↑

EDUCATION WELL-BEING

DOMAIN RANK 1

	Baseline Year	%	Current Year	%	Number	Change
3 & 4 year old children not enrolled in school	2007-2011	38.5	2012-2016	34.6	1,852	↑
4th grade students not proficient in English Language Arts	2014/15	55.0	2015/16	55.0	1,502	*Unchanged*
8th grade students not proficient in math	2014/15	58.0	2015/16	56.0	918	↑
High school students not graduating on time	2011/12	14.0	2015/16	8.8	222	↑

HEALTH WELL-BEING

DOMAIN RANK 3

	Baseline Year	%	Current Year	%	Number	Change
Low-birthweight babies	2011	6.0	2016	7.1	151	↓
Uninsured children	2010	10.4	2015	5.3	2,783	↑
Overweight and obese 1st, 3rd & 6th grade students	2010/11	28.5	2015/16	23.5	1,849	↑
High school teens who used alcohol/drugs (past 30 days)	2012	42.1	2016	34.2	266	↑

FAMILY & COMMUNITY

DOMAIN RANK 2

	Baseline Year	%	Current Year	%	Number	Change
Children in single parent families	2007-2011	19.9	2012-2016	19.6	8,590	*Unchanged*
Children living in high poverty areas	2007-2011	0.0	2012-2016	0.5	233	*Unchanged*
Children with verified maltreatment (per 1,000)	2011/12	9.0	2016/17	6.0	292	↑
Youth contacts with the juvenile justice system (per 1,000)	2011/12	18.3	2016/17	10.2	241	↑

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– 2018 FLORIDA CHILD WELL-BEING INDEX –

OVERALL COUNTY RANK
40

Saint Lucie County

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ECONOMIC WELL-BEING

DOMAIN RANK 49

	Baseline Year	%	Current Year	%	Number	Change
Children in poverty	2011	31.7	2016	26.3	16,032	↑
Unemployment rate	2011	12.6	2016	5.7	7,601	↑
High housing cost burden (>30% income spent)	2007-2011	47.4	2012-2016	37.6	40,907	↑
Teens not in school and not working	2007-2011	10.8	2012-2016	5.9	802	↑

EDUCATION WELL-BEING

DOMAIN RANK 33

	Baseline Year	%	Current Year	%	Number	Change
3 & 4 year old children not enrolled in school	2007-2011	52.4	2012-2016	55.6	3,827	↓
4th grade students not proficient in English Language Arts	2014/15	81.0	2015/16	82.0	2,442	↓
8th grade students not proficient in math	2014/15	82.0	2015/16	83.0	1,741	↓
High school students not graduating on time	2011/12	29.4	2015/16	13.2	382	↑

HEALTH WELL-BEING

DOMAIN RANK 26

	Baseline Year	%	Current Year	%	Number	Change
Low-birthweight babies	2011	8.1	2016	8.7	262	*Unchanged*
Uninsured children	2010	15.0	2015	7.1	4,464	↑
Overweight and obese 1st, 3rd & 6th grade students	2010/11	38.7	2015/16	39.8	3,255	↓
High school teens who used alcohol/drugs (past 30 days)	2012	38.4	2016	27.7	123	↑

FAMILY & COMMUNITY

DOMAIN RANK 41

	Baseline Year	%	Current Year	%	Number	Change
Children in single parent families	2007-2011	35.5	2012-2016	35.9	19,378	*Unchanged*
Children living in high poverty areas	2007-2011	11.3	2012-2016	12.7	7,740	↓
Children with verified maltreatment (per 1,000)	2011/12	9.5	2016/17	7.4	463	↑
Youth contacts with the juvenile justice system (per 1,000)	2011/12	33.8	2016/17	21.4	602	↑

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– 2018 FLORIDA CHILD WELL-BEING INDEX –

OVERALL COUNTY RANK
6

Santa Rosa County

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ECONOMIC WELL-BEING

DOMAIN RANK 3

	Baseline Year	%	Current Year	%	Number	Change
Children in poverty	2011	16.3	2016	14.9	5,560	↑
Unemployment rate	2011	8.6	2016	4.5	3,435	↑
High housing cost burden (>30% income spent)	2007-2011	35.0	2012-2016	27.9	16,597	↑
Teens not in school and not working	2007-2011	8.8	2012-2016	8.3	660	*Unchanged*

EDUCATION WELL-BEING

DOMAIN RANK 11

	Baseline Year	%	Current Year	%	Number	Change
3 & 4 year old children not enrolled in school	2007-2011	42.4	2012-2016	60.2	2,453	↓
4th grade students not proficient in English Language Arts	2014/15	66.0	2015/16	68.0	1,344	↓
8th grade students not proficient in math	2014/15	65.0	2015/16	66.0	891	↓
High school students not graduating on time	2011/12	22.8	2015/16	14.3	288	↑

HEALTH WELL-BEING

DOMAIN RANK 19

	Baseline Year	%	Current Year	%	Number	Change
Low-birthweight babies	2011	7.6	2016	7.9	150	*Unchanged*
Uninsured children	2010	10.9	2015	5.4	2,112	↑
Overweight and obese 1st, 3rd & 6th grade students	2010/11	29.4	2015/16	28.2	1,537	↑
High school teens who used alcohol/drugs (past 30 days)	2012	41.2	2016	39.5	224	↑

FAMILY & COMMUNITY

DOMAIN RANK 5

	Baseline Year	%	Current Year	%	Number	Change
Children in single parent families	2007-2011	25.7	2012-2016	24.5	7,973	↑
Children living in high poverty areas	2007-2011	0.0	2012-2016	3.4	1,275	↓
Children with verified maltreatment (per 1,000)	2011/12	11.4	2016/17	8.0	306	↑
Youth contacts with the juvenile justice system (per 1,000)	2011/12	23.2	2016/17	18.4	325	↑

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– 2018 FLORIDA CHILD WELL-BEING INDEX –

OVERALL COUNTY RANK
4

Sarasota County

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ECONOMIC WELL-BEING

DOMAIN RANK 9

	Baseline Year	%	Current Year	%	Number	Change
Children in poverty	2011	19.3	2016	17.9	10,529	↑
Unemployment rate	2011	10.2	2016	4.6	8,327	↑
High housing cost burden (>30% income spent)	2007-2011	40.8	2012-2016	33.4	58,666	↑
Teens not in school and not working	2007-2011	10.5	2012-2016	5.6	771	↑

EDUCATION WELL-BEING

DOMAIN RANK 2

	Baseline Year	%	Current Year	%	Number	Change
3 & 4 year old children not enrolled in school	2007-2011	44.3	2012-2016	50.1	2,888	↓
4th grade students not proficient in English Language Arts	2014/15	59.0	2015/16	64.0	1,985	↓
8th grade students not proficient in math	2014/15	63.0	2015/16	53.0	1,288	↑
High school students not graduating on time	2011/12	22.0	2015/16	14.6	466	↑

HEALTH WELL-BEING

DOMAIN RANK 33

	Baseline Year	%	Current Year	%	Number	Change
Low-birthweight babies	2011	8.0	2016	7.6	223	*Unchanged*
Uninsured children	2010	15.2	2015	9.4	5,910	↑
Overweight and obese 1st, 3rd & 6th grade students	2010/11	36.6	2015/16	30.7	3,117	↑
High school teens who used alcohol/drugs (past 30 days)	2012	43.3	2016	36.9	244	↑

FAMILY & COMMUNITY

DOMAIN RANK 17

	Baseline Year	%	Current Year	%	Number	Change
Children in single parent families	2007-2011	32.3	2012-2016	32.2	16,777	*Unchanged*
Children living in high poverty areas	2007-2011	4.9	2012-2016	2.9	1,704	↑
Children with verified maltreatment (per 1,000)	2011/12	11.0	2016/17	9.5	570	↑
Youth contacts with the juvenile justice system (per 1,000)	2011/12	26.8	2016/17	13.9	399	↑

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– 2018 FLORIDA CHILD WELL-BEING INDEX –

OVERALL COUNTY RANK
7

Seminole County

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ECONOMIC WELL-BEING
DOMAIN RANK 6

	Baseline Year	%	Current Year	%	Number	Change
Children in poverty	2011	16.5	2016	14.1	13,454	↑
Unemployment rate	2011	9.6	2016	4.3	10,541	↑
High housing cost burden (>30% income spent)	2007-2011	40.8	2012-2016	35.4	55,243	↑
Teens not in school and not working	2007-2011	6.9	2012-2016	6.4	1,382	*Unchanged*

EDUCATION WELL-BEING
DOMAIN RANK 9

	Baseline Year	%	Current Year	%	Number	Change
3 & 4 year old children not enrolled in school	2007-2011	41.0	2012-2016	42.7	4,152	↓
4th grade students not proficient in English Language Arts	2014/15	67.0	2015/16	68.0	3,371	↓
8th grade students not proficient in math	2014/15	83.0	2015/16	81.0	1,886	↑
High school students not graduating on time	2011/12	19.7	2015/16	11.7	592	↑

HEALTH WELL-BEING
DOMAIN RANK 11

	Baseline Year	%	Current Year	%	Number	Change
Low-birthweight babies	2011	9.1	2016	8.0	378	↑
Uninsured children	2010	11.4	2015	6.3	6,301	↑
Overweight and obese 1st, 3rd & 6th grade students	2010/11	32.0	2015/16	30.7	4,356	↑
High school teens who used alcohol/drugs (past 30 days)	2012	37.8	2016	33.9	277	↑

FAMILY & COMMUNITY
DOMAIN RANK 8

	Baseline Year	%	Current Year	%	Number	Change
Children in single parent families	2007-2011	28.1	2012-2016	28.2	24,322	*Unchanged*
Children living in high poverty areas	2007-2011	1.3	2012-2016	3.2	3,094	↓
Children with verified maltreatment (per 1,000)	2011/12	4.4	2016/17	6.0	589	↓
Youth contacts with the juvenile justice system (per 1,000)	2011/12	28.2	2016/17	18.7	866	↑

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– 2018 FLORIDA CHILD WELL-BEING INDEX –

OVERALL COUNTY RANK
27

Sumter County

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ECONOMIC WELL-BEING
DOMAIN RANK 52

	Baseline Year	%	Current Year	%	Number	Change
Children in poverty	2011	34.9	2016	29.1	2,506	↑
Unemployment rate	2011	12.2	2016	7.0	2,052	↑
High housing cost burden (>30% income spent)	2007-2011	25.3	2012-2016	23.0	11,377	↑
Teens not in school and not working	2007-2011	13.5	2012-2016	17.3	373	↓

EDUCATION WELL-BEING
DOMAIN RANK 28

	Baseline Year	%	Current Year	%	Number	Change
3 & 4 year old children not enrolled in school	2007-2011	71.9	2012-2016	61.4	541	↑
4th grade students not proficient in English Language Arts	2014/15	69.0	2015/16	67.0	410	↑
8th grade students not proficient in math	2014/15	83.0	2015/16	85.0	305	↓
High school students not graduating on time	2011/12	22.3	2015/16	15.4	76	↑

HEALTH WELL-BEING
DOMAIN RANK 12

	Baseline Year	%	Current Year	%	Number	Change
Low-birthweight babies	2011	7.5	2016	7.4	34	*Unchanged*
Uninsured children	2010	12.6	2015	7.5	658	↑
Overweight and obese 1st, 3rd & 6th grade students	2010/11	31.0	2015/16	32.7	700	↓
High school teens who used alcohol/drugs (past 30 days)	2012	41.5	2016	31.5	133	↑

FAMILY & COMMUNITY
DOMAIN RANK 24

	Baseline Year	%	Current Year	%	Number	Change
Children in single parent families	2007-2011	32.6	2012-2016	35.5	2,415	↓
Children living in high poverty areas	2007-2011	6.6	2012-2016	3.9	334	↑
Children with verified maltreatment (per 1,000)	2011/12	11.2	2016/17	8.8	92	↑
Youth contacts with the juvenile justice system (per 1,000)	2011/12	23.7	2016/17	18.2	85	↑

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– 2018 FLORIDA CHILD WELL-BEING INDEX –

OVERALL COUNTY RANK
47

Suwannee County

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ECONOMIC WELL-BEING

DOMAIN RANK 23

	Baseline Year	%	Current Year	%	Number	Change
Children in poverty	2011	36.4	2016	30.1	2,702	↑
Unemployment rate	2011	9.2	2016	4.9	901	↑
High housing cost burden (>30% income spent)	2007-2011	27.9	2012-2016	25.3	3,872	↑
Teens not in school and not working	2007-2011	15.3	2012-2016	7.2	130	↑

EDUCATION WELL-BEING

DOMAIN RANK 52

	Baseline Year	%	Current Year	%	Number	Change
3 & 4 year old children not enrolled in school	2007-2011	69.3	2012-2016	57.5	689	↑
4th grade students not proficient in English Language Arts	2014/15	83.0	2015/16	84.0	371	↓
8th grade students not proficient in math	2014/15	97.0	2015/16	96.0	212	↑
High school students not graduating on time	2011/12	40.5	2015/16	10.4	40	↑

HEALTH WELL-BEING

DOMAIN RANK 59

	Baseline Year	%	Current Year	%	Number	Change
Low-birthweight babies	2011	9.3	2016	10.4	51	↓
Uninsured children	2010	13.4	2015	8.3	787	↑
Overweight and obese 1st, 3rd & 6th grade students	2010/11	37.4	2015/16	38.5	547	↓
High school teens who used alcohol/drugs (past 30 days)	2012	44.5	2016	36.6	137	↑

FAMILY & COMMUNITY

DOMAIN RANK 32

	Baseline Year	%	Current Year	%	Number	Change
Children in single parent families	2007-2011	34.1	2012-2016	39.1	3,054	↓
Children living in high poverty areas	2007-2011	0.0	2012-2016	3.9	365	↓
Children with verified maltreatment (per 1,000)	2011/12	15.9	2016/17	9.4	88	↑
Youth contacts with the juvenile justice system (per 1,000)	2011/12	35.6	2016/17	21.5	93	↑

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– 2018 FLORIDA CHILD WELL-BEING INDEX –

OVERALL COUNTY RANK
21

Taylor County

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ECONOMIC WELL-BEING

DOMAIN RANK 11

	Baseline Year	%	Current Year	%	Number	Change
Children in poverty	2011	30.9	2016	29.6	1,256	↑
Unemployment rate	2011	10.1	2016	5.5	491	↑
High housing cost burden (>30% income spent)	2007-2011	26.3	2012-2016	18.9	1,424	↑
Teens not in school and not working	2007-2011	22.3	2012-2016	8.1	64	↑

EDUCATION WELL-BEING

DOMAIN RANK 53

	Baseline Year	%	Current Year	%	Number	Change
3 & 4 year old children not enrolled in school	2007-2011	26.8	2012-2016	50.5	272	↓
4th grade students not proficient in English Language Arts	2014/15	75.0	2015/16	77.0	146	↓
8th grade students not proficient in math	2014/15	88.0	2015/16	*	89	
High school students not graduating on time	2011/12	36.5	2015/16	29.3	51	↑

HEALTH WELL-BEING

DOMAIN RANK 4

	Baseline Year	%	Current Year	%	Number	Change
Low-birthweight babies	2011	9.1	2016	9.3	23	*Unchanged*
Uninsured children	2010	9.4	2015	7.2	315	↑
Overweight and obese 1st, 3rd & 6th grade students	2010/11	49.1	2015/16	21.8	98	↑
High school teens who used alcohol/drugs (past 30 days)	2012	41.1	2016	*	23	

FAMILY & COMMUNITY

DOMAIN RANK 16

	Baseline Year	%	Current Year	%	Number	Change
Children in single parent families	2007-2011	39.0	2012-2016	33.6	1,150	↑
Children living in high poverty areas	2007-2011	0.0	2012-2016	0.0	0	*Unchanged*
Children with verified maltreatment (per 1,000)	2011/12	16.4	2016/17	15.3	66	↑
Youth contacts with the juvenile justice system (per 1,000)	2011/12	31.6	2016/17	15.7	29	↑

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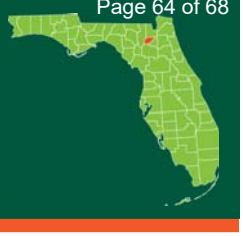
OVERALL COUNTY RANK
30

Union County



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ECONOMIC WELL-BEING

DOMAIN RANK 36

	Baseline Year	%	Current Year	%	Number	Change
Children in poverty	2011	26.1	2016	25.9	729	Unchanged
Unemployment rate	2011	8.2	2016	4.4	212	↑
High housing cost burden (>30% income spent)	2007-2011	27.0	2012-2016	25.9	1,007	↑
Teens not in school and not working	2007-2011	17.1	2012-2016	15.1	104	↑

EDUCATION WELL-BEING

DOMAIN RANK 42

	Baseline Year	%	Current Year	%	Number	Change
3 & 4 year old children not enrolled in school	2007-2011	80.3	2012-2016	63.7	249	↑
4th grade students not proficient in English Language Arts	2014/15	73.0	2015/16	81.0	134	↓
8th grade students not proficient in math	2014/15	*	2015/16	66.0	82	
High school students not graduating on time	2011/12	29.6	2015/16	27.6	45	↑

HEALTH WELL-BEING

DOMAIN RANK 9

	Baseline Year	%	Current Year	%	Number	Change
Low-birthweight babies	2011	6.5	2016	6.6	10	Unchanged
Uninsured children	2010	11.6	2015	6.1	182	↑
Overweight and obese 1st, 3rd & 6th grade students	2010/11	34.4	2015/16	36.8	182	↓
High school teens who used alcohol/drugs (past 30 days)	2012	44.8	2016	26.9	57	↑

FAMILY & COMMUNITY

DOMAIN RANK 27

	Baseline Year	%	Current Year	%	Number	Change
Children in single parent families	2007-2011	28.0	2012-2016	39.1	979	↓
Children living in high poverty areas	2007-2011	0.0	2012-2016	0.0	0	Unchanged
Children with verified maltreatment (per 1,000)	2011/12	5.4	2016/17	10.1	29	↓
Youth contacts with the juvenile justice system (per 1,000)	2011/12	37.3	2016/17	26.4	34	↑

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– 2018 FLORIDA CHILD WELL-BEING INDEX –

OVERALL COUNTY RANK
38

Volusia County

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ECONOMIC WELL-BEING
DOMAIN RANK 27

	Baseline Year	%	Current Year	%	Number	Change
Children in poverty	2011	27.1	2016	19.7	18,188	↑
Unemployment rate	2011	11.2	2016	5.1	12,528	↑
High housing cost burden (>30% income spent)	2007-2011	40.2	2012-2016	36.5	74,873	↑
Teens not in school and not working	2007-2011	8.6	2012-2016	6.7	1,584	↑

EDUCATION WELL-BEING
DOMAIN RANK 39

	Baseline Year	%	Current Year	%	Number	Change
3 & 4 year old children not enrolled in school	2007-2011	55.5	2012-2016	58.5	5,914	↓
4th grade students not proficient in English Language Arts	2014/15	74.0	2015/16	76.0	3,518	↓
8th grade students not proficient in math	2014/15	79.0	2015/16	78.0	2,643	↑
High school students not graduating on time	2011/12	33.2	2015/16	24.0	1,141	↑

HEALTH WELL-BEING
DOMAIN RANK 27

	Baseline Year	%	Current Year	%	Number	Change
Low-birthweight babies	2011	8.7	2016	8.7	436	*Unchanged*
Uninsured children	2010	12.5	2015	6.7	6,391	↑
Overweight and obese 1st, 3rd & 6th grade students	2010/11	33.0	2015/16	30.7	3,927	↑
High school teens who used alcohol/drugs (past 30 days)	2012	41.4	2016	37.5	215	↑

FAMILY & COMMUNITY
DOMAIN RANK 44

	Baseline Year	%	Current Year	%	Number	Change
Children in single parent families	2007-2011	33.8	2012-2016	38.4	30,351	↓
Children living in high poverty areas	2007-2011	12.4	2012-2016	11.2	10,296	↑
Children with verified maltreatment (per 1,000)	2011/12	10.8	2016/17	10.0	948	*Unchanged*
Youth contacts with the juvenile justice system (per 1,000)	2011/12	45.8	2016/17	26.3	1,137	↑

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– 2018 FLORIDA CHILD WELL-BEING INDEX –

OVERALL COUNTY RANK
16

Wakulla County

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ECONOMIC WELL-BEING

DOMAIN RANK 7

	Baseline Year	%	Current Year	%	Number	Change
Children in poverty	2011	20.8	2016	18.0	1,208	↑
Unemployment rate	2011	8.3	2016	4.1	586	↑
High housing cost burden (>30% income spent)	2007-2011	31.0	2012-2016	25.8	2,772	↑
Teens not in school and not working	2007-2011	9.5	2012-2016	12.5	173	↓

EDUCATION WELL-BEING

DOMAIN RANK 20

	Baseline Year	%	Current Year	%	Number	Change
3 & 4 year old children not enrolled in school	2007-2011	32.7	2012-2016	41.4	253	↓
4th grade students not proficient in English Language Arts	2014/15	72.0	2015/16	73.0	244	↓
8th grade students not proficient in math	2014/15	86.0	2015/16	93.0	179	↓
High school students not graduating on time	2011/12	29.6	2015/16	13.1	43	↑

HEALTH WELL-BEING

DOMAIN RANK 62

	Baseline Year	%	Current Year	%	Number	Change
Low-birthweight babies	2011	7.2	2016	4.8	17	↑
Uninsured children	2010	10.2	2015	6.7	460	↑
Overweight and obese 1st, 3rd & 6th grade students	2010/11	38.6	2015/16	39.1	379	*Unchanged*
High school teens who used alcohol/drugs (past 30 days)	2012	49.1	2016	43.8	109	↑

FAMILY & COMMUNITY

DOMAIN RANK 11

	Baseline Year	%	Current Year	%	Number	Change
Children in single parent families	2007-2011	28.5	2012-2016	32.4	1,907	↓
Children living in high poverty areas	2007-2011	0.0	2012-2016	0.0	0	*Unchanged*
Children with verified maltreatment (per 1,000)	2011/12	13.5	2016/17	6.2	43	↑
Youth contacts with the juvenile justice system (per 1,000)	2011/12	14.3	2016/17	20.4	67	↓

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– 2018 FLORIDA CHILD WELL-BEING INDEX –

OVERALL COUNTY RANK
17

Walton County

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ECONOMIC WELL-BEING
DOMAIN RANK 13

	Baseline Year	%	Current Year	%	Number	Change
Children in poverty	2011	24.8	2016	21.3	2,785	↑
Unemployment rate	2011	8.5	2016	4.3	1,217	↑
High housing cost burden (>30% income spent)	2007-2011	37.9	2012-2016	29.7	7,226	↑
Teens not in school and not working	2007-2011	8.7	2012-2016	9.0	220	*Unchanged*

EDUCATION WELL-BEING
DOMAIN RANK 10

	Baseline Year	%	Current Year	%	Number	Change
3 & 4 year old children not enrolled in school	2007-2011	47.4	2012-2016	49.6	769	↓
4th grade students not proficient in English Language Arts	2014/15	72.0	2015/16	68.0	441	↑
8th grade students not proficient in math	2014/15	73.0	2015/16	65.0	269	↑
High school students not graduating on time	2011/12	25.5	2015/16	22.7	110	↑

HEALTH WELL-BEING
DOMAIN RANK 18

	Baseline Year	%	Current Year	%	Number	Change
Low-birthweight babies	2011	9.4	2016	6.9	52	↑
Uninsured children	2010	14.7	2015	9.2	1,211	↑
Overweight and obese 1st, 3rd & 6th grade students	2010/11	35.3	2015/16	29.8	639	↑
High school teens who used alcohol/drugs (past 30 days)	2012	42.8	2016	34.5	177	↑

FAMILY & COMMUNITY
DOMAIN RANK 58

	Baseline Year	%	Current Year	%	Number	Change
Children in single parent families	2007-2011	31.8	2012-2016	30.5	3,281	↑
Children living in high poverty areas	2007-2011	10.4	2012-2016	31.6	3,977	↓
Children with verified maltreatment (per 1,000)	2011/12	19.1	2016/17	12.1	160	↑
Youth contacts with the juvenile justice system (per 1,000)	2011/12	58.5	2016/17	28.9	167	↑

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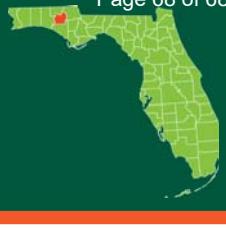
– 2018 FLORIDA CHILD WELL-BEING INDEX –

OVERALL COUNTY RANK
33

Washington County



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ECONOMIC WELL-BEING

DOMAIN RANK 34

	Baseline Year	%	Current Year	%	Number	Change
Children in poverty	2011	33.9	2016	31.9	1,542	↑
Unemployment rate	2011	10.0	2016	5.2	509	↑
High housing cost burden (>30% income spent)	2007-2011	30.3	2012-2016	23.8	1,990	↑
Teens not in school and not working	2007-2011	20.5	2012-2016	9.3	110	↑

EDUCATION WELL-BEING

DOMAIN RANK 41

	Baseline Year	%	Current Year	%	Number	Change
3 & 4 year old children not enrolled in school	2007-2011	42.5	2012-2016	50.1	314	↓
4th grade students not proficient in English Language Arts	2014/15	78.0	2015/16	71.0	153	↑
8th grade students not proficient in math	2014/15	77.0	2015/16	92.0	125	↓
High school students not graduating on time	2011/12	28.9	2015/16	23.7	65	↑

HEALTH WELL-BEING

DOMAIN RANK 50

	Baseline Year	%	Current Year	%	Number	Change
Low-birthweight babies	2011	9.7	2016	9.3	23	*Unchanged*
Uninsured children	2010	10.8	2015	7.3	372	↑
Overweight and obese 1st, 3rd & 6th grade students	2010/11	42.9	2015/16	39.3	303	↑
High school teens who used alcohol/drugs (past 30 days)	2012	47.3	2016	35.2	104	↑

FAMILY & COMMUNITY

DOMAIN RANK 15

	Baseline Year	%	Current Year	%	Number	Change
Children in single parent families	2007-2011	25.9	2012-2016	33.6	1,386	↓
Children living in high poverty areas	2007-2011	0.0	2012-2016	0.0	0	*Unchanged*
Children with verified maltreatment (per 1,000)	2011/12	9.7	2016/17	5.1	26	↑
Youth contacts with the juvenile justice system (per 1,000)	2011/12	23.5	2016/17	19.6	45	↑

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THE ANNIE E. CASEY FOUNDATION

2017 KIDS COUNT DATA BOOK

STATE TRENDS IN CHILD WELL-BEING

Posted May 14, 2018

2017 KIDS COUNT DATA BOOK

STATE TRENDS IN CHILD WELL-BEING

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The Foundation wishes to thank our outreach partners for their support in promoting the *2017 KIDS COUNT Data Book*. With the help of our partners, data on the status and well-being of kids and families are shared with policymakers, advocates, practitioners and citizens to help enrich local, state and national discussions on ways to improve outcomes for America's most vulnerable children. To learn more about the Annie E. Casey Foundation's 2017 KIDS COUNT Outreach Partners, please visit www.aecf.org/outreachpartners.

The *2017 KIDS COUNT Data Book* can be viewed, downloaded or ordered at www.aecf.org/databook.

CONTENTS

4 FOREWORD

12 TRENDS

19 OVERALL CHILD WELL-BEING

23 ECONOMIC WELL-BEING

29 EDUCATION

35 HEALTH

41 FAMILY AND COMMUNITY

50 KIDS COUNT DATA CENTER

52 APPENDICES

58 ABOUT THE INDEX

59 Definitions and Data Sources

62 State KIDS COUNT Organizations

65 About the Annie E. Casey Foundation and KIDS COUNT

FOREWORD

BY PATRICK T. MCCARTHY, PRESIDENT AND CEO,
THE ANNIE E. CASEY FOUNDATION

As the entrepreneurs, leaders and workers of tomorrow, children are vital to our country's growth, prosperity and well-being. When children thrive, our nation thrives. That's why we have produced the *KIDS COUNT Data Book* every year for nearly three decades: It provides an annual snapshot of how America's children and families are faring in every state and across the nation.

Current trends highlight notable progress but also areas of concern. Parental employment and wages are up, and a record number of children have health insurance. Teenagers are more likely to graduate high school and less likely to abuse drugs and alcohol. But child poverty rates remain high and more families live in neighborhoods with a high concentration of poverty. Despite modest gains in academic performance, far too many children are below grade level in reading and math. Even where we see improvements, deep racial and ethnic disparities remain.

Although trends in child well-being are shaped by many forces, it's indisputable that good public policy makes a tremendous difference. We know that a failure to invest wisely — or to not invest at all — negatively affects children's opportunities to reach their full potential.

WHY IT'S ESSENTIAL FOR OUR NATION'S CHILDREN TO SUCCEED

The indicators tracked by KIDS COUNT® reflect a range of milestones and supportive conditions that young people need to succeed as adults. While all our indicators are important, the child poverty rate demands immediate action given the role that economic hardship plays in nearly every other indicator. When young children grow up in poverty, they are at high risk of experiencing difficulties later in life — having poor physical and mental health, becoming teen parents, dropping out of school and facing limited employment opportunities. African-American, Latino and American Indian children are at far greater risk of these negative outcomes than their white or Asian-American peers.

By not prioritizing poverty reduction and by failing to adequately ameliorate its effects when children are young and intervention has the biggest payoff, we waste an unconscionable amount of individual human potential. And the collective toll on our country is enormous.

A decade ago, researchers found child and youth poverty cost the country an estimated $500 billion a year in reduced economic output and increased health and criminal justice expenditures.[1] These costs are undoubtedly higher today. But far beyond wasted dollars, failing to provide children with opportunities to reach their potential jeopardizes our nation's prosperity and economic position in the world.

Providing individuals with opportunities to achieve based on their abilities and efforts — regardless of family background — spurs innovation, entrepreneurship and overall economic growth. These have long been the engines of American success. Yet economic mobility in the United States has stagnated.[2] The American Dream that talent and hard work will lead to a steady climb up the

economic ladder has become largely out of reach for people starting at the bottom of the income scale.

Strengthening our economy for the long run cannot happen without adequate investment in the education, health and social well-being of our children. The economist and Nobel Laureate James Heckman asserts that achieving better outcomes for children is the single most effective way to create greater economic productivity and prosperity in the United States.[3]

But leadership and public calls for investing in the next generation are lacking. Rarely do we have serious discussions about prioritizing the needs of children, even though failing to do so threatens America's future.

To increase opportunity for the next generation, we need only increase our public and political will to elevate the interests of children among our national priorities. We have tremendous knowledge about what children need to succeed and many examples of proven supports and interventions that help children achieve their full potential, regardless of race, ethnicity or zip code. In the sections that follow, we highlight trends in child well-being and discuss key examples of public investments that work.

ECONOMIC WELL-BEING

Unemployment Is Down and Wages Are Up, yet Child Poverty Remains High

Children's economic status is based on their parents' earnings. The unemployment rate, 4.5 percent, is at its lowest level in a decade.[4] Although post-recession job growth peaked in 2014 and was lower than expected last year, the economy still generated 2.2 million new jobs in 2016.[5] Between November 2016 and February 2017, 46 states added jobs.[6]

Perhaps the best economic news is that most workers at all income and education levels finally began to see wage increases in 2016.[7] Nonetheless, these positive trends haven't necessarily translated into economic gains for low-income families. Because of rising inequality, last year's broad-based wage growth means that most workers are simply making up lost ground rather than getting ahead.[8]

Most jobs that pay decent wages require postsecondary education and skills, often leaving workers with only a high school education stuck in jobs that pay low wages. Yet only a third of Americans have a four-year college degree.[9] Even though high school graduation is at an all-time high,[10] and far more young people are attending college, the college completion rate has stalled.[11] Among younger cohorts — 25- to 44-year-olds — only 36 percent have a four-year college degree.[12] This means large numbers of American children have parents without the education necessary to obtain jobs that pay family-sustaining wages.

In 2015, nearly three in 10 children (29 percent) lacked a parent with full-time, year-round employment. Although still high, that figure declined 4 percentage points between 2010 and 2015. During the same period, the percentage of children whose families have a high housing cost burden (that is, they spend more than 30 percent of their income on housing) decreased substantially, from 41 percent to 33 percent.

Despite these improvements, too many children are growing up in households with insufficient financial resources. In 2015, the

child poverty rate stood at 21 percent — 3 percentage points higher than at the start of the recession.[13] The racial disparities are stark: Among white children, 12 percent lived in poor families, compared with 36 percent of African-American and 31 percent of Latino children. We simply can't afford to leave this many children behind.

Tax Credits for Working Families: A Proven Strategy for Improving Results for Children

The federal Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) is one of our most effective policies for reducing child and family poverty. In 2015, the EITC — combined with the Child Tax Credit (CTC) — lifted 5.1 million children out of poverty, and it also brought the families of 8 million children closer to escaping poverty.[14]

As a refundable tax credit, the EITC allows low- to moderate-income workers to keep more of their earnings. The credit benefits working families with children that have annual incomes up to roughly $39,000 to $54,000, depending on family size, yielding an average credit of $3,200 for the 2015 tax year.[15] Twenty-six states and the District of Columbia offer a state-level earned income tax credit.[16] The CTC provides another important resource for low-income working families with children, providing up to $1,000 per child.[17]

Children in families receiving the EITC and CTC perform better in school, are more likely to attend college and can be expected to earn more as adults.[18] The EITC is also associated with improved maternal and infant health.[19]

As federal and state legislators make budget and tax decisions, the EITC and CTC are vitally important programs to sustain and broaden. For example, we recommend expanding the EITC for workers who are not the primary caregivers for children. Many adults treated as "childless" for tax purposes are noncustodial parents. Expanding their EITC benefits would promote work and help them better meet their obligations as parents.[20]

EDUCATION

Modest Academic Gains, but Too Many Students Lag Behind

Educational success provides the foundation for future employment and earnings. Over the past decade, students have demonstrated modest gains in reading and math, but the majority of children are not performing at grade level. Nearly two-thirds (65 percent) of fourth graders scored below proficiency in reading in 2015 and 68 percent of eighth graders scored below proficiency in math.

The reading figures are particularly alarming given that a child's reading level in third grade is a crucial marker for future educational development. Children who fail to read proficiently by the end of third grade are more likely to drop out of high school, reducing their earning potential and chances for long-term success.[21]

Early Childhood Programs Can Yield Lifelong Benefits

We can help children succeed in school by giving them a strong start as preschoolers. Yet more than half of young children are not enrolled. From 2013 to 2015, 53 percent of 3- and 4-year-olds were not in school.

Extensive research provides definitive evidence that well-implemented, high-quality prekindergarten for at-risk kids can help narrow the achievement gap, reduce grade repetition and special education placements, increase high school graduation

rates, reduce crime and lead to greater employment and higher earnings as adults.[22]

The federal government provides two important early childhood programs for children in low-income families. Early Head Start provides child development and parental support services to families with children from birth to age 3. Head Start, which serves 3- and 4-year-olds in low-income families, provides prekindergarten along with health, nutritional, social and emotional services.

In the 1990s, states ramped up efforts to adopt and expand child development and parent support programs for young children and their low-income families.[23] By 2012, states provided prekindergarten to 30 percent of 4-year-olds, serving more than twice as many 4-year-olds as Head Start.[24]

Evaluations of state-funded pre-K, Head Start and Early Head Start show they successfully promote children's school readiness. In comparison to older, experimental programs, the long-term effects of federal and state programs have been smaller — largely because these programs don't always provide the quality and intensity of services needed to maximize long-term benefits.[25] Policymakers can build on the progress made to date by enhancing program quality while continuing to expand access.

Further, two-generation approaches that coordinate preschool with services to put parents on more stable footing have shown promising results. Programs that provide parents with postsecondary education, workforce development, income supports and parenting assistance can strengthen and stabilize families, providing a sturdier foundation for the most vulnerable children.[26]

HEALTH

Improved Health Outcomes and Near-Universal Health Insurance Coverage for Children

For children to succeed in school, they need to be born healthy, and as they grow, they need to receive early diagnosis and treatment of developmental issues, ongoing management of chronic health conditions and preventive care. The past couple of decades have brought important gains in child health and safety. Mortality rates for children of all ages have steadily fallen because of medical advances and increased safety measures. Drug and alcohol abuse among teenagers has declined significantly. The prevalence of babies born with a low birthweight has been fairly level for the past decade.

Of the child health trends tracked by KIDS COUNT, the most remarkable is the tremendous increase in health insurance coverage: 95 percent of American children

now have health insurance. In 1997, 15 percent of children lacked health insurance, compared with 5 percent in 2015.

Government Programs Have Substantially Reduced the Number of Uninsured Children

Near-universal health insurance coverage for children represents an undeniable success for public investment: Health insurance leads to better health outcomes for children,[27] while protecting families financially. Over the past two decades, as the prevalence of employer-sponsored health insurance coverage has declined, several expansions of public coverage have benefited children.

Erasing racial inequities, creating pathways to opportunity and making sound investments in our youth will benefit all Americans.

The Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP), enacted in 1997, provides health insurance for children in low- to middle-income families. Despite CHIP, 10 percent of children remained uninsured a decade after its passage. The 2010 Affordable Care Act (ACA) made health insurance more accessible to both children and adults by subsidizing the cost of health insurance purchased on the private market for those with incomes up to about $96,000 for a family of four.

The ACA also subsidizes state expansions of Medicaid. States that expanded Medicaid in recent years have half the rate of uninsured working-age adults as states that chose not to expand Medicaid.[28] When parents are insured, their children are more likely to be insured.[29]

FAMILY AND COMMUNITY

Mixed Trends, but a Dramatic Decline in Teenage Births

KIDS COUNT indicators in this domain focus on family formation, parental education and community resources that affect child outcomes. We see negative trends as well as reasons for optimism. Over the past decade, the percentage of children in single-parent families has increased from 32 percent to 35 percent, although the percentage has remained stable since 2011. There also has been a gradual increase in the percentage of children growing up in concentrated poverty. From 2011 to 2015, 14 percent of children lived in census tracts with poverty rates of 30 percent or more.

One trend, however, stands out far above the rest: The teen birth rate declined by 63 percent between 1990 and 2015 and is now at a record low. In 1990, the teen birth rate was 60 births per 1,000 teenage girls. By 2015, the rate had dropped to 22 births per 1,000 teenage girls.

Public Programs Have Played an Important Role in Reducing Teen Births

Experts believe teen births have declined largely because of greater and more effective contraceptive use and delayed sexual activity, which have been facilitated by public awareness campaigns and programs that make contraceptives available at no or low cost.[30]

Delayed childbearing has many positive benefits. When young women postpone having children, they are more likely to complete high school and obtain postsecondary education or training, and they are more likely to be employed. However, it's not just maternal age that

matters: Outcomes for children are better when pregnancy is planned and parents are emotionally and economically prepared to raise a child. Yet nearly three-quarters (73 percent) of pregnancies among unmarried women ages 20 to 24 are unintended.[31]

Researchers have found that long-acting reversible contraceptives, such as intrauterine devices (IUDs) and hormonal implants, are substantially more effective at preventing pregnancy than short-term methods that require frequent compliance. But only a small fraction of women in the United States use long-acting birth control.[32] Expanding public awareness of and access to these types of contraceptives could substantially reduce the rate of unintended pregnancy and promote a culture of active decision making about when to become a parent.[33]

AN URGENT CALL TO OUR LEADERS: INVEST IN THE NEXT GENERATION NOW

Our nation faces a pressing challenge: We need to invest in the future. For nearly a decade, we've had a national conversation about the need to shore up our aging physical infrastructure: Bridges are crumbling, lead pipes carry water into homes and public transportation is in disrepair. But we are also, finally, having an overdue conversation about the consequences of failing to invest adequately in our human infrastructure.

For decades, low-income Latinos and African Americans have made slow economic progress, but they still lag far behind whites. And now, low-income and middle-class whites — as well as people of color — are watching gains made by previous generations slip away. Many of the secure, well-paying, unionized jobs that used to provide family-supporting wages for high school graduates are gone. Young people see fewer opportunities, and many are losing hope. At the same time, our nation's enormous wealth and income gap continues to grow.

Today, we are witnessing a huge failure of public and political will. Research and evidence point clearly to investments that would help parents get ahead economically, prepare children for school, improve child and family health, stabilize families and put children on a path to success. We have provided just a few examples, but there are many other programs and policies that lead to positive results.

Most important, smart and targeted government investments aimed at those most in need can work to eliminate long-standing barriers that limit success for many children of color and immigrants, correcting for a lack of equity that affects us all. Erasing racial inequities, creating pathways to opportunity and making sound investments in our youth will benefit all Americans.

Frederick Douglass famously said, "It is easier to build strong children than to repair broken men."[34] His prescient words need to be taken seriously — and acted upon — in 2017. The consequences of not investing wisely in children will be higher costs down the road.

The Annie E. Casey Foundation urges policymakers to make wise public investments and to take a long view. Understandably, legislators and administrators want expenditures to show immediate returns. But we know it takes sustained investment over time to make meaningful improvements for children and to maintain that progress. We know what to do. Now we need to act. ■

TRENDS

THE STATUS OF CHILDREN

Since 1990, KIDS COUNT has ranked states annually on overall child well-being, using an index of key indicators. The KIDS COUNT index uses four domains to capture what children need most to thrive: (1) Economic Well-Being, (2) Education, (3) Health and (4) Family and Community. Each domain includes four indicators, for a total of 16. These indicators represent the best available data to measure the status of child well-being at the state and national levels. (For a more thorough description of the KIDS COUNT index, visit www.aecf.org/databook.)

This year's *Data Book* presents both current data and multiyear trends, which whenever possible compare data from 2010 with those from 2015, the most recent year available. They allow us to assess how the country's children have fared during the economic recovery after the Great Recession. State rankings focus only on the most recent data.

NATIONAL TRENDS IN CHILD WELL-BEING

Comparing data during the past five or so years reveals positive developments in child well-being nationally (see page 14). Broadly speaking, children experienced gains in the Economic Well-Being and Health domains, but setbacks in the Education and Family and Community domains.

Although families have not fully recovered from the Great Recession, all four Economic Well-Being indicators improved. Fewer children are living in poverty, more parents are employed and fewer families are living with a housing cost burden. Nonetheless, in 2015, one in five children lived in poverty.

In 2015, the year of our most recent data, the national unemployment rate was 5.3 percent; it has since declined to 4.5 percent.[35] Given this change — one of the key factors to improving the economic stability of families — we expect to see ongoing progress in the Economic Well-Being domain data moving forward.

Meanwhile, two of the four Education indicators — which cover preschool enrollment and high school graduation — showed some improvement. Notably, with 83 percent of high school students graduating on time in 2014/15, the U.S. high school graduation rate is at an all-time high. However, two Education indicators have worsened over the past five or so years; for example, a larger share of eighth graders scored below the proficient math level in 2015 than in 2009.

Similarly, child health continued to improve, with gains in three indicators and no change in the fourth. The largest improvement was in the rate of children without health insurance. Fewer children lacked access to health insurance coverage in 2015 than before the recession. This drop in the number of uninsured children is largely attributed to expanded public health coverage.

Trends in the Family and Community domain were mixed. The teen birth rate continued its dramatic decline, reaching a new all-time low. And a smaller percentage of children were living with parents who lack a high school diploma. However, the percentage of children living in single-parent families, where resources tend to be fewer, was higher in 2015 than in 2010.

Especially troubling is the number of children growing up in a high-poverty neighborhood.

NATIONAL TRENDS

16 Key Indicators of Child Well-Being by Domain

ECONOMIC WELL-BEING

CHILDREN IN POVERTY NUMBER OF CHILDREN: **15,000,000**	22% 2010	21% 2015	BETTER
CHILDREN WHOSE PARENTS LACK SECURE EMPLOYMENT NUMBER OF CHILDREN: **21,363,000**	33% 2010	29% 2015	BETTER
CHILDREN LIVING IN HOUSEHOLDS WITH A HIGH HOUSING COST BURDEN NUMBER OF CHILDREN: **24,646,000**	41% 2010	33% 2015	BETTER
TEENS NOT IN SCHOOL AND NOT WORKING NUMBER OF TEENS: **1,191,000**	9% 2010	7% 2015	BETTER

EDUCATION

YOUNG CHILDREN NOT IN SCHOOL NUMBER OF CHILDREN: **4,344,000**	52% 2009–11	53% 2013–15	WORSE
FOURTH GRADERS NOT PROFICIENT IN READING NUMBER OF CHILDREN: **NOT AVAILABLE**	68% 2009	65% 2015	BETTER
EIGHTH GRADERS NOT PROFICIENT IN MATH NUMBER OF CHILDREN: **NOT AVAILABLE**	67% 2009	68% 2015	WORSE
HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS NOT GRADUATING ON TIME NUMBER OF TEENS: **NOT AVAILABLE**	21% 2010/11	17% 2014/15	BETTER

TRENDS

HEALTH

LOW-BIRTHWEIGHT BABIES NUMBER OF BABIES: **320,869**	8.1% 2010	8.1% 2015	SAME
CHILDREN WITHOUT HEALTH INSURANCE NUMBER OF CHILDREN: **3,534,000**	8% 2010	5% 2015	BETTER
CHILD AND TEEN DEATHS PER 100,000 NUMBER OF DEATHS: **19,562**	26 2010	25 2015	BETTER
TEENS WHO ABUSE ALCOHOL OR DRUGS NUMBER OF TEENS: **1,276,000**	7% 2009–10	5% 2013–14	BETTER

FAMILY AND COMMUNITY

CHILDREN IN SINGLE-PARENT FAMILIES NUMBER OF CHILDREN: **24,444,000**	34% 2010	35% 2015	WORSE
CHILDREN IN FAMILIES WHERE THE HOUSEHOLD HEAD LACKS A HIGH SCHOOL DIPLOMA NUMBER OF CHILDREN: **10,137,000**	15% 2010	14% 2015	BETTER
CHILDREN LIVING IN HIGH-POVERTY AREAS NUMBER OF CHILDREN: **10,032,000**	13% 2008–12	14% 2011–15	WORSE
TEEN BIRTHS PER 1,000 NUMBER OF BIRTHS: **229,715**	34 2010	22 2015	BETTER

KEY INDICATORS
By Race and Hispanic Origin

		National Average	African American	American Indian	Asian and Pacific Islander	Hispanic	Non-Hispanic White	Two or More Races
ECONOMIC WELL-BEING								
Children in Poverty	2015	21%	36%	34%	13%	31%	12%	21%
Children Whose Parents Lack Secure Employment	2015	29%	45%	47%	21%	34%	23%	33%
Children Living in Households With a High Housing Cost Burden	2015	33%	47%	32%	32%	45%	24%	35%
Teens Not in School and Not Working	2015	7%	10%	13%	3%	9%	6%	7%
EDUCATION								
Young Children Not in School#	2011–15	53%	49%	56%	46%	60%	51%	52%
Fourth Graders Not Proficient in Reading	2015	65%	82%*	78%*	47%*	79%	54%	62%*
Eight Graders Not Proficient in Math	2015	68%	88%*	81%*	42%*	81%	58%	65%*
High School Students Not Graduating on Time	2014/15	17%	25%*	28%*	10%*	22%	12%	N.A.
HEALTH								
Low-Birthweight Babies	2015	8.1%	13.0%	7.5%	8.4%	7.2%	6.9%	N.A.
Children Without Health Insurance	2015	5%	4%	13%	4%	8%	4%	4%
Child and Teen Deaths per 100,000	2015	25	36	28	15	20	24	N.A.
Teens Who Abuse Alcohol or Drugs	2014^	5%	4%*	5%*	2%**	6%	5%	3%*
FAMILY AND COMMUNITY								
Children in Single-Parent Families	2015	35%	66%	52%	16%	42%	25%	41%
Children in Families Where the Household Head Lacks a High School Diploma	2015	14%	12%	19%	10%	33%	6%	9%
Children Living in High-Poverty Areas	2011–15	14%	32%	31%	7%	23%	5%	12%
Teen Births per 1,000	2015	22	32	26	7	35	16	N.A.

Data are from 5-year American Community Survey (ACS) data and are not comparable to the national average using 3 years of pooled 1-year ACS data.
* Data are for non-Hispanics.
^ These are single-year race data for 2014. Data in index are 2013–14 multiyear estimates.
+ Data results do not include Native Hawaiians/Pacific Islanders.
N.A. = Data not available.

At the national level, 14 percent of children lived in communities where poverty rates were at or above 30 percent in 2011–15. This is an increase from 13 percent in 2008–12 and 9 percent in 2000.

Overall, developments in child well-being since 2010 demonstrated important progress in some areas while highlighting the substantial work necessary to improve the prospects for the next generation.

RACIAL GAPS IN CHILD WELL-BEING

Despite tremendous gains during the economic recovery for children of all races and income levels, inequities among children remain deep and stubbornly persistent (see page 16). On nearly all the measures that we track, African-American, American Indian and Latino children continued to experience negative outcomes at rates that were higher than the national average. There are a few notable exceptions. African-American children had the worst outcomes on half of the indicators. And yet they were more likely than the national average to be in school as young children, to have health insurance coverage, to abuse alcohol or drugs at lower rates and to live in families where the household head has a high school diploma. American Indian families with children were less likely to experience a high housing cost burden, and both American Indian and Latino children were more likely to be born at a healthy birthweight. Latino children and teens also had a lower death rate than the national average.

As the result of generational inequalities and systemic barriers, on many indicators, children of color continued to face steep barriers to success. African-American children were significantly more likely to live in single-parent families and high-poverty neighborhoods. American Indian children were more than twice as likely to live in neighborhoods with limited resources and lack health insurance. And Latino children were the most likely to abuse alcohol and drugs, live with a household head who does not have a high school diploma and not be in school when they are young. Latinas also have the highest teen birth rate.

Today, in 13 states and the District of Columbia, children of color are the majority of the child population, and demographers predict that children of color will be the majority of all children in America by 2020. The future success of our nation depends on our ability to ensure that all children have the chance to be successful.

In October 2017, the Foundation will release the second edition of *Race for Results*®,[36] which explores what it takes for all children to become successful adults and the barriers to opportunity that persist for many children of color and those living in immigrant families. This KIDS COUNT policy report will compare how children are progressing on key milestones across racial and ethnic groups at the national and state levels. For more information, access the 2014 report at www.aecf.org/race4results.

NATIONAL AND STATE DATA FACT SHEETS ONLINE

National and state profiles providing current and trend data for all 16 indicators are available at www.aecf.org/databook. National and state data are also available in Appendix 2, on page 54. ■

OVERALL CHILD WELL-BEING

National data mask a great deal of state and regional variations in child well-being. A child's chances of thriving depend not just on individual, familial and community characteristics, but also on the state in which she or he is born and raised. States vary considerably in their amount of wealth and other resources. State policy choices and investments also strongly influence children's chances for success.

We derive a composite index of overall child well-being for each state by combining data across the four domains: (1) Economic Well-Being, (2) Education, (3) Health and (4) Family and Community. These composite scores are then translated into a single state ranking for child well-being. Due to a change in the data source for on-time high school graduation, the 2017 Overall and Education rankings cannot be compared with rankings from previous *Data Books*.

This year, three New England states hold the top spots for overall child well-being. New Hampshire ranked first among the states, followed by Massachusetts and Vermont. Louisiana, New Mexico and Mississippi were the three lowest-ranked states.

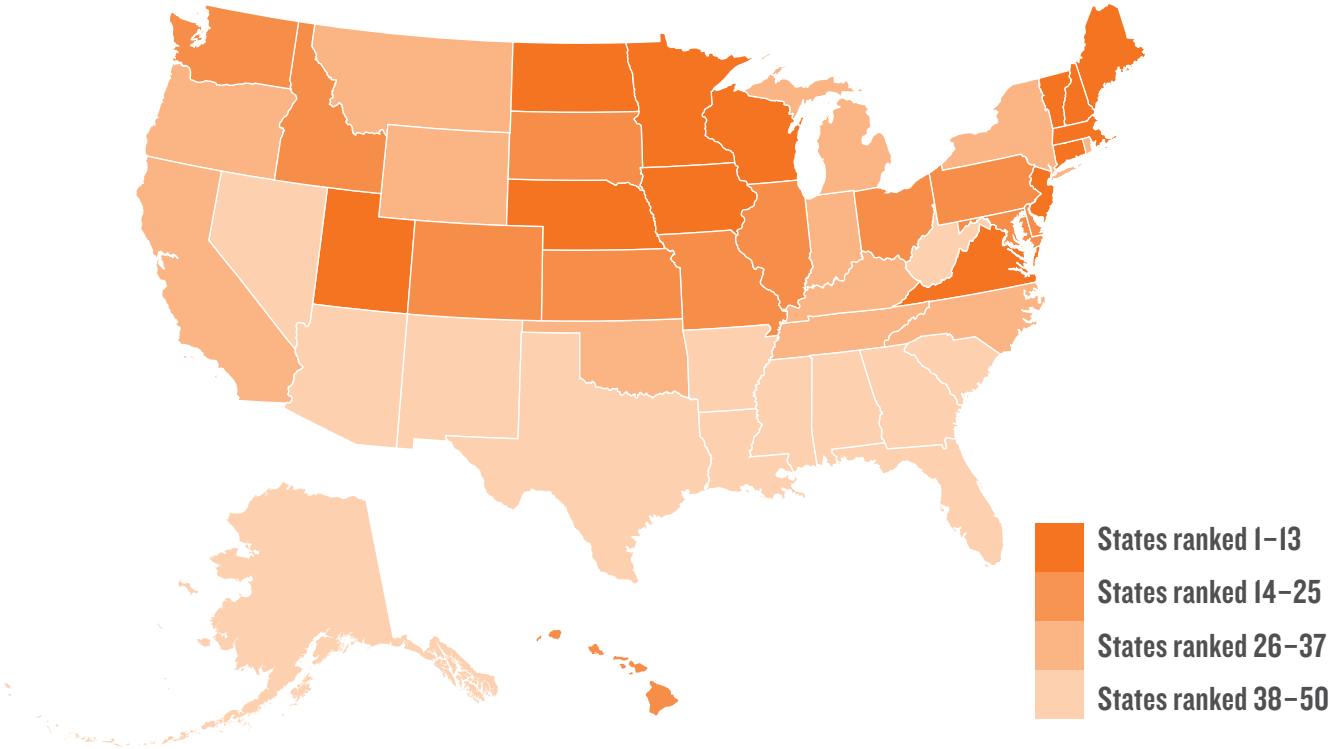
The map on page 21 shows the distinct regional patterns that emerged from the state rankings. Northeastern states composed half of the top 10 in terms of overall child well-being; excluded were Maine, New York, Pennsylvania and Rhode Island. Most of the states in the Midwest and Mountain regions ranked in the middle on overall child well-being, except for Iowa, Minnesota, North Dakota and Utah, which were in the top 10. Nebraska followed closely in 11th place, with Wisconsin right behind in 12th.

States in the Southeast, Southwest and Appalachia — where states have the lowest levels of household income — populated the bottom of the Overall rankings. In fact, except for California and Alaska, the 18 lowest-ranked states were in these regions. States in the Southwest occupied three of the five lowest rankings for child well-being.

Although they are not ranked against states, children in the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico experienced some of the worst outcomes on many of the indicators we track. When available, the data for the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico are included in Appendix 2.

The Overall rankings obscure some important variations within states. Although most states' rankings did not vary dramatically across domains, there were a few exceptions. For example, Idaho ranked 11th in the Family and Community domain, but placed 43rd in the Education domain. California ranked 9th for Health, but was 46th in Economic Well-Being. For all states, the index identifies bright spots and room for improvement.

A STATE-TO-STATE COMPARISON OF OVERALL CHILD WELL-BEING*: 2017



2017 OVERALL RANK

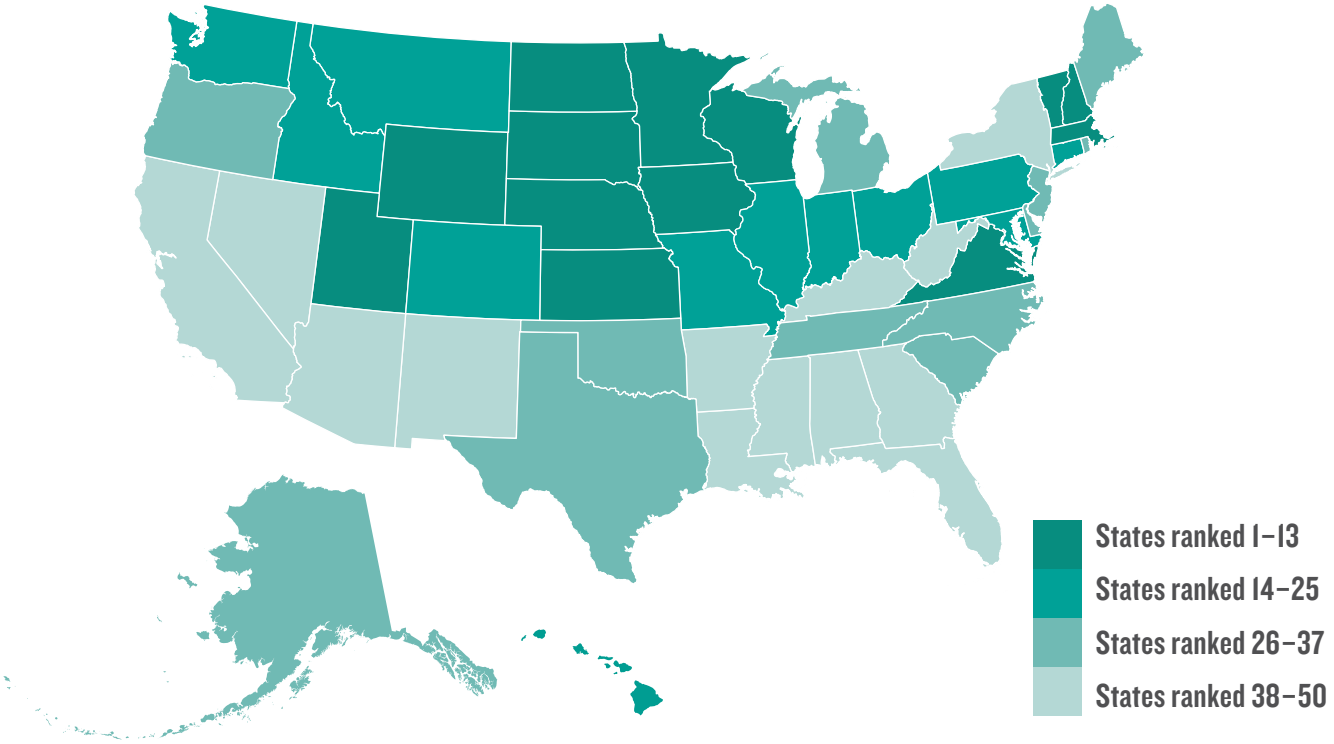
1. New Hampshire
2. Massachusetts
3. Vermont
4. Minnesota
5. Iowa
6. Connecticut
7. Utah
8. New Jersey
9. North Dakota
10. Virginia
11. Nebraska
12. Wisconsin
13. Maine
14. Washington
15. Kansas
16. Maryland
17. Hawaii
18. Pennsylvania
19. Illinois
20. Idaho
21. South Dakota
22. Colorado
23. Delaware
24. Ohio
25. Missouri
26. Montana
27. Wyoming
28. Indiana
29. Rhode Island
30. New York
31. Oregon
32. Michigan
33. North Carolina
34. Kentucky
35. Tennessee
36. Oklahoma
37. California
38. Alaska
39. South Carolina
40. Florida
41. Texas
42. Georgia
43. West Virginia
44. Alabama
45. Arkansas
46. Arizona
47. Nevada
48. Louisiana
49. New Mexico
50. Mississippi

*Due to changes in the on-time graduation indicator, Overall rankings cannot be compared with previous years.

ECONOMIC WELL-BEING

To help children grow into successful, productive adults, their parents need well-paying jobs, affordable housing and the ability to invest in their children's future. When parents are unemployed or earn low wages, they are limited in the investments they can make in their children's development, which can undermine their children's prospects of success in school and later economic success as adults.[37] The negative effects of poverty on children also increase the chances of poor outcomes for youth and young adults, such as teen pregnancy and failure to graduate from high school.[38]

A STATE-TO-STATE COMPARISON OF ECONOMIC WELL-BEING: 2017



2017 ECONOMIC WELL-BEING DOMAIN RANK

1. North Dakota
2. Minnesota
3. Iowa
4. New Hampshire
5. Utah
6. Nebraska
7. Kansas
8. Wisconsin
9. Vermont
10. South Dakota
11. Wyoming
12. Virginia
13. Massachusetts
14. Idaho
15. Maryland
16. Colorado
17. Connecticut
18. Montana
19. Indiana
20. Pennsylvania
21. Missouri
22. Ohio
23. Hawaii
24. Washington
25. Illinois
26. New Jersey
27. Maine
28. Oklahoma
29. Delaware
30. Oregon
31. Michigan
32. Texas
33. South Carolina
34. Rhode Island
35. Tennessee
36. Alaska
37. North Carolina
38. Alabama
39. Kentucky
40. Nevada
41. New York
42. West Virginia
43. Arizona
44. Georgia
45. Florida
46. California
47. Arkansas
48. New Mexico
49. Louisiana
50. Mississippi

CHILDREN IN POVERTY

Growing up in poverty is one of the greatest threats to healthy child development. It increases the likelihood that a child will be exposed to factors that can impair brain development and lead to poor cognitive, health and academic outcomes. It also can lead to higher rates of risky health-related behaviors among adolescents.[39] The child poverty rate in the United States increased dramatically because of the economic crisis and has yet to return to pre-recession levels. The official poverty level in 2015 was $24,036 for a family of two adults and two children. The risks posed by economic hardship are greatest among children who experience poverty when they are young and among those who experience persistent and deep poverty.[40]

Data Highlights

- Nationally, 21 percent of children (15.0 million) lived in families with incomes below the poverty line in 2015, down from 22 percent (15.7 million) in 2010, representing nearly 749,000 fewer children in poverty. After climbing for several years, the child poverty rate in 2015 continued the drop that had begun between 2012 and 2013.
- The rate of child poverty for 2015 ranged from a low of 11 percent in New Hampshire to a high of 31 percent in Mississippi.
- The child poverty rate among African Americans (36 percent) was three times the rate for non-Hispanic whites (12 percent) in 2015. The rates for American Indians (34 percent) and Hispanics (31 percent) were also significantly higher.

CHILDREN WHOSE PARENTS LACK SECURE EMPLOYMENT

Secure employment can contribute to the financial stability and well-being of families. Unfortunately, since 2000, many middle- and low-income families have experienced high rates of employment insecurity.[41] Too many parents lack the education and skills needed to secure a family-supporting job and are forced to piece together part-time or temporary work that does not provide sufficient or stable income. Even a full-time job at a low wage does not necessarily lift a family out of poverty. Without access to benefits and tax credits, a single parent with two children would need to earn $9.55 per hour — $2.30 more than the current federal minimum wage — working full time just to reach the poverty level.

Data Highlights

- In 2015, 29 percent of children (21.4 million) lived in families where no parent had full-time, year-round employment. The rate of parents without secure employment has steadily declined since 2010. Despite this positive trend, many families are still struggling economically.
- At 20 percent, North Dakota and Utah had the lowest percentage of children in families without secure parental employment in 2015. Mississippi and West Virginia had the highest rates (37 percent).
- Roughly half of all American Indian children (47 percent) and African-American children (45 percent) had no parent with full-time, year-round employment in 2015, compared with 34 percent of Latino children, 33 percent of multiracial children, 23 percent of non-Hispanic white children and 21 percent of Asian and Pacific Islander children.

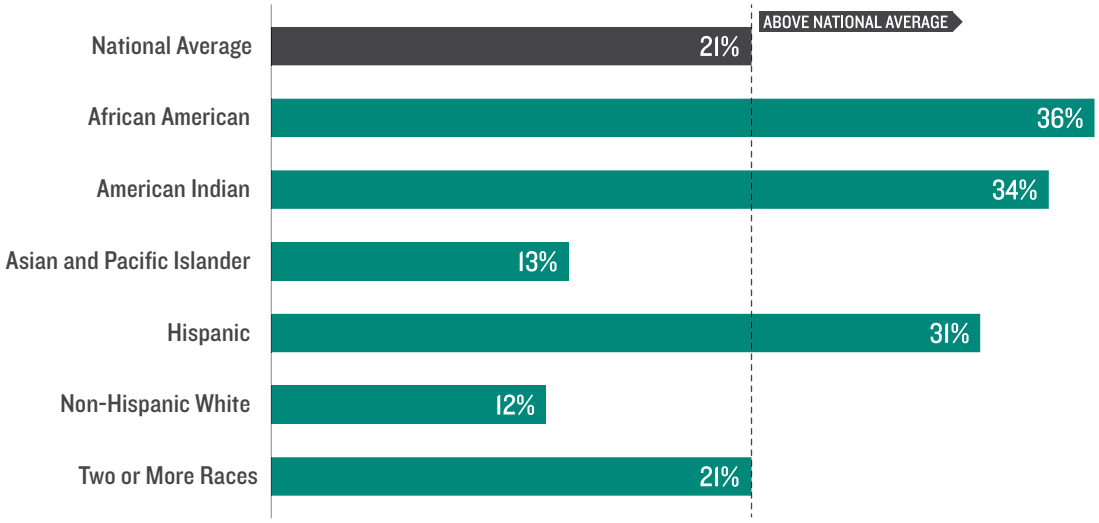
CHILDREN LIVING IN HOUSEHOLDS WITH A HIGH HOUSING COST BURDEN

Family income is only one component of financial security; the cost of basic expenses also matters. Housing is typically one of the largest expenses that families face. Rising housing costs and stagnant or falling incomes have increased the burden that housing cost is placing on family finances.[42] Low-income families are more likely to experience a housing affordability problem (spending more than 30 percent of pretax income on housing, whether they rent or own). Paying too much for housing limits the resources families have for other necessities like food, health care, transportation and child care.[43]

Data Highlights

- Across the nation, 33 percent of children (24.6 million) lived in households with a high housing cost burden in 2015, compared with 41 percent (30.1 million) in 2010. The rate of families with disproportionately high housing costs is much higher than it was in 1990. It peaked in 2010, at the height of the recent housing crisis, and has steadily declined since. The rate is now below pre-recession levels.
- At 45 percent, California had the highest rate of children living in households that spent more than 30 percent of income on housing in 2015. North Dakota had the lowest rate, at 17 percent.
- Fewer children are living in households with high housing costs today across all racial and ethnic groups. Yet even with these improvements, disparities still exist. Roughly half of African-American children (47 percent) and Hispanic children (45 percent) lived in

PERCENTAGE OF CHILDREN IN POVERTY: 2015



SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, 2015 American Community Survey.

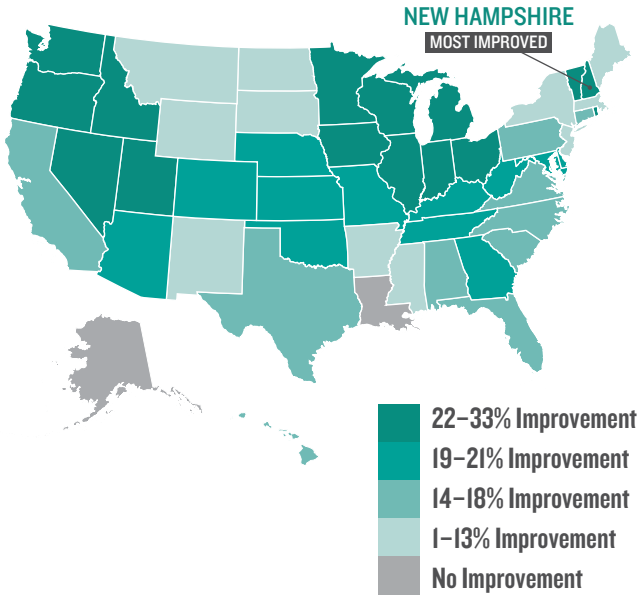
households with a high housing cost burden in 2015, compared with 24 percent of non-Hispanic white children.

- Between 2010 and 2015, children living in households with a high housing cost burden improved in all but two states.

TEENS NOT IN SCHOOL AND NOT WORKING

Teens ages 16 to 19 who are not in school and who are not part of the workforce (referred to as "opportunity" or "disconnected" youth) are at high risk of experiencing negative outcomes as they transition to adulthood. Youth who drop out of high school, who are involved in the justice system, who become teen parents or who age out of foster care comprise part of this population. Limited skills and work history, combined with limited financial resources to invest in the development of these skills, restrict access to good jobs, as well as future higher wages and employment opportunities.[44] While those individuals who have dropped out of school are clearly vulnerable, many young people who have finished high school but are not working are also at a disadvantage in terms of achieving economic success in adulthood.

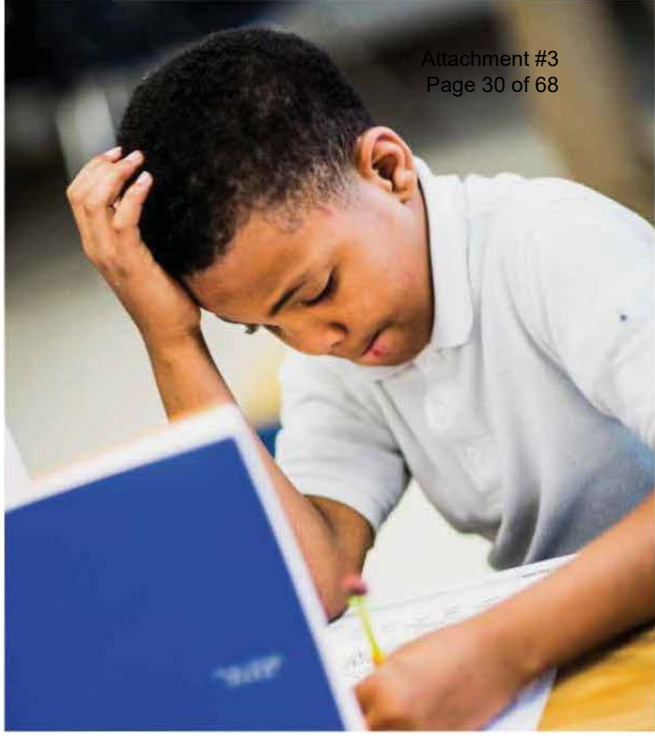
CHILDREN LIVING IN HOUSEHOLDS WITH A HIGH HOUSING COST BURDEN: PERCENT CHANGE 2010–15



SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 and 2015 American Community Surveys.

Data Highlights

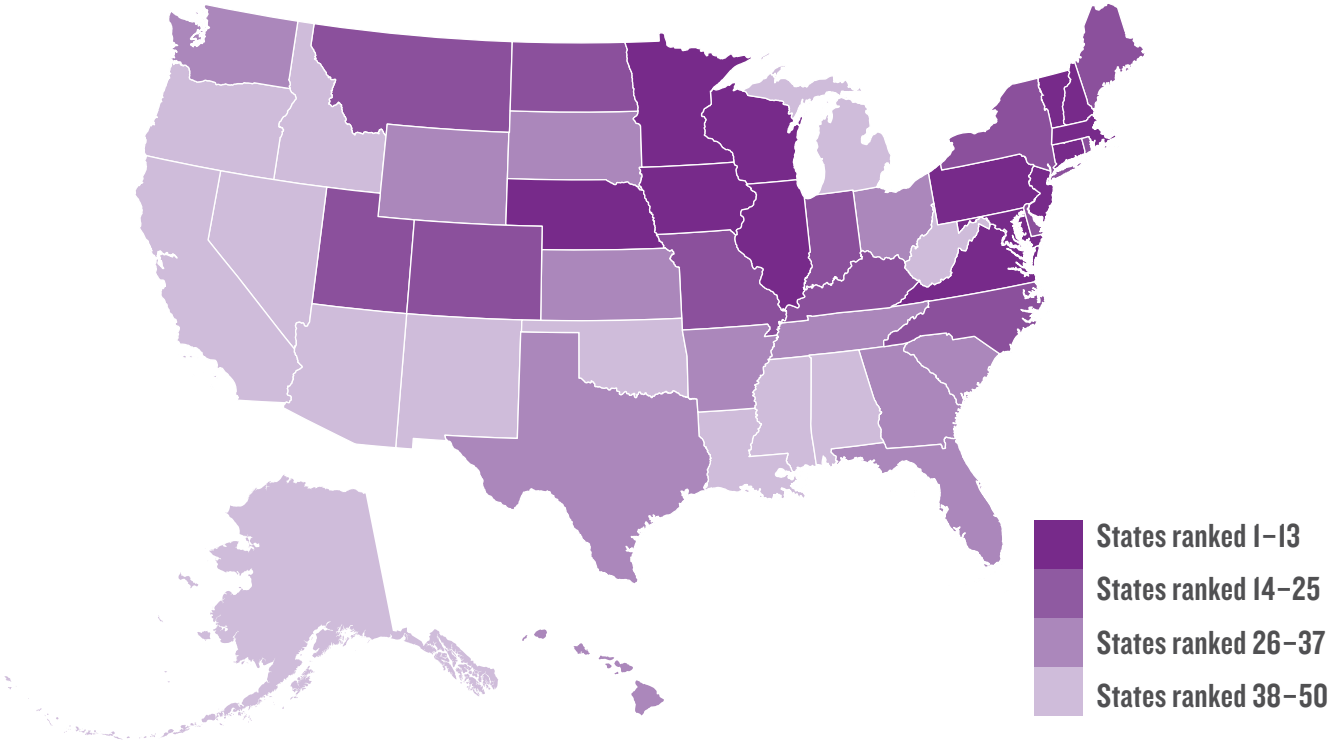
- Nationally, 7 percent of youth were disconnected from both work and school in 2015. About 1.2 million teens between the ages of 16 and 19 were neither enrolled in school nor employed.
- At 4 percent, Massachusetts, Minnesota, New Hampshire and Vermont had the lowest rate of teens not in school and not working in 2015. In contrast, Louisiana had the highest rate, at 11 percent.
- American Indian, African-American and Latino teens had considerably higher rates of neither being in school nor working than their non-Hispanic white and Asian and Pacific Islander counterparts.



EDUCATION

The early years of a child's life lay the foundation for future success. Establishing the conditions that promote educational achievement for children is critical, beginning with quality prenatal care and continuing into the early elementary school years. With a strong and healthy beginning, children can more easily stay on track to remain in school and graduate, pursue postsecondary education and training and successfully transition to adulthood. Yet the United States continues to have significant gaps in educational achievement by race and income.[45] Addressing the achievement gap will be key to ensuring our future workforce can compete on a global scale.

A STATE-TO-STATE COMPARISON OF EDUCATION*: 2017



2017 EDUCATION DOMAIN RANK

1. Massachusetts
2. New Jersey
3. New Hampshire
4. Connecticut
5. Vermont
6. Iowa
7. Virginia
8. Minnesota
9. Wisconsin
10. Nebraska
11. Pennsylvania
12. Maryland
13. Illinois
14. Indiana
15. Utah
16. Colorado
17. Montana
18. Maine
19. New York
20. Rhode Island
21. Missouri
22. North Carolina
23. Delaware
24. Kentucky
25. North Dakota
26. Kansas
27. Ohio
28. Washington
29. Wyoming
30. Texas
31. Florida
32. South Dakota
33. Tennessee
34. Georgia
35. Arkansas
36. Hawaii
37. South Carolina
38. California
39. Oklahoma
40. Oregon
41. Michigan
42. Alabama
43. Idaho
44. Arizona
45. West Virginia
46. Alaska
47. Louisiana
48. Mississippi
49. Nevada
50. New Mexico

*Due to changes in the on-time graduation indicator, Education domain rankings cannot be compared with previous years.

YOUNG CHILDREN NOT IN SCHOOL

The foundation of brain architecture and subsequent lifelong developmental potential are laid down in a child's early years.[46] High-quality prekindergarten programs for 3- and 4-year-olds play an important role in preparing children for success and lead to higher levels of educational attainment, career advancement and earnings. Although Head Start and the expansion of state-funded programs since the 1990s have greatly increased access to preschool and kindergarten,[47] many children — especially 3-year-olds and children living in low-income families — continue to be left out, exacerbating socioeconomic differences in educational achievement.

Data Highlights

- During 2013–15, 4.3 million 3- and 4-year-olds were not in school, representing more than half (53 percent) of all children in that age group. The rate of attendance has remained virtually unchanged since 2009–11, when 52 percent of 3- and 4-year-olds did not participate in any school programs.
- In 2013–15, Connecticut and New Jersey, at 36 percent and 37 percent, respectively, had the lowest shares of 3- and 4-year-olds not in school. The states with the highest percentages of young children not in school in 2013–15 were Idaho (69 percent) and Nevada (66 percent).
- Roughly half of African-American, non-Hispanic white and multiracial 3- and 4-year-olds were not in any school programs; the percentage was nearly the same for Asian and Pacific Islander children (46 percent). The rates were noticeably higher for Latinos (60 percent) and American Indians (56 percent).

FOURTH GRADERS NOT PROFICIENT IN READING

Proficiency in reading by the end of third grade is a crucial marker in a child's educational development. By fourth grade, children use reading to learn other subjects. Therefore, mastery of reading is critical for them to keep up academically. Children who reach fourth grade without being able to read proficiently are more likely to become frustrated and drop out of school. Low reading proficiency also reduces their earning potential and chances for career success as adults.[48] Although improvements in reading proficiency have occurred since the early 1990s, progress has been slow, and race and income gaps remain.

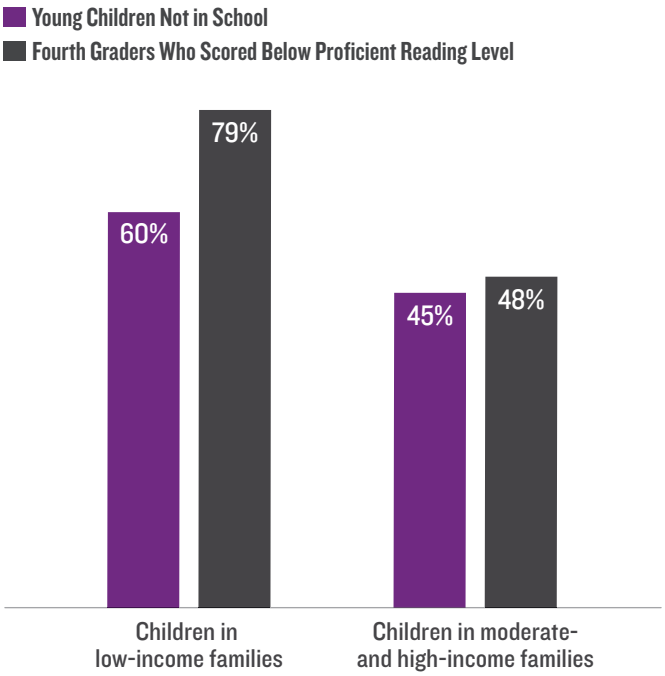
Data Highlights

- An alarming 65 percent of fourth graders in public school were reading below the proficient level in 2015, a slight improvement from 2009, when the figure was 68 percent.
- State differences in fourth-grade reading levels among public school students were wide. In 2015, Massachusetts had the lowest percentage of public school fourth graders not proficient in reading, 50 percent, compared with a high of 77 percent in New Mexico.
- In 2015, 82 percent of African-American, 79 percent of Latino, 78 percent of American Indian and 62 percent of multiracial fourth graders were not proficient in reading, compared with 54 percent of non-Hispanic whites and 47 percent of Asian and Pacific Islanders. Although these figures are deeply troubling, fourth-grade reading levels have improved since 2009 for all groups.

EIGHTH GRADERS NOT PROFICIENT IN MATH

Competence in mathematics is essential for success in the workplace, which increasingly requires higher-level technical skills. Students who take advanced math and science courses are more likely to graduate from high school, attend and complete college and earn higher incomes.[49] Even for young people who do not attend college, basic math skills help with everyday tasks and improve employability. Ensuring that children have early access to high-quality mathematics education is critical for their success in school and life.

PERCENTAGE OF YOUNG CHILDREN NOT IN SCHOOL (2011–15) AND FOURTH GRADERS WHO SCORED BELOW PROFICIENT READING LEVEL (2015) BY FAMILY INCOME



SOURCES: U.S. Census Bureau, 2011–15 American Community Survey and U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 2015 National Assessment of Educational Progress.

NOTES: For young children not in school, low income is defined as children living below 200 percent of poverty. For fourth graders who scored below proficient reading level, low income is defined as those eligible for free or reduced-price lunch, which is 185 percent of poverty.

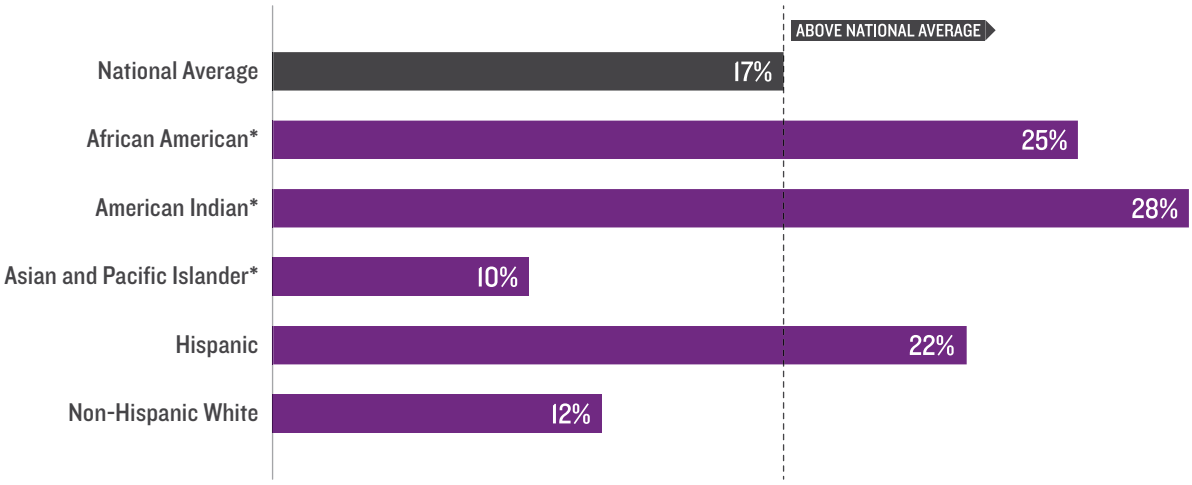
Data Highlights

- Nationwide, more than two-thirds (68 percent) of public school eighth graders were not proficient in math in 2015. This represents a slight increase from the 2009 rate of 67 percent.
- At 49 percent, Massachusetts had the lowest percentage of eighth graders not proficient in math in 2015. Alabama had the highest rate, at 83 percent. Massachusetts was the only state in which more than half of eighth graders were proficient in math.
- In 2015, 58 percent of non-Hispanic white eighth graders were below the proficient level, compared with 88 percent of African Americans and 81 percent of both Latinos and American Indians. And although eighth-grade math achievement improved for Latino, Asian and Pacific Islander and multiracial students between 2009 and 2015, it remained the same for African Americans and got slightly worse for whites and American Indians.

HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS NOT GRADUATING ON TIME

A high school diploma opens doors that lead to long-term career opportunities. Students who graduate from high school on time have many more choices in young adulthood. They are more likely to pursue postsecondary education and training, make healthier decisions and engage in less risky

HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS NOT GRADUATING ON TIME: 2014/15



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 2014/15 Common Core of Data.

*Data are for non-Hispanics.

behaviors. They are also more employable and have higher incomes than students who fail to graduate.[50] In 2015, median annual earnings for someone without a high school diploma ($21,300) were 73 percent of those of a high school graduate ($29,000) and 42 percent of the median earnings of someone with a bachelor's degree ($50,900).[51]

Data Highlights

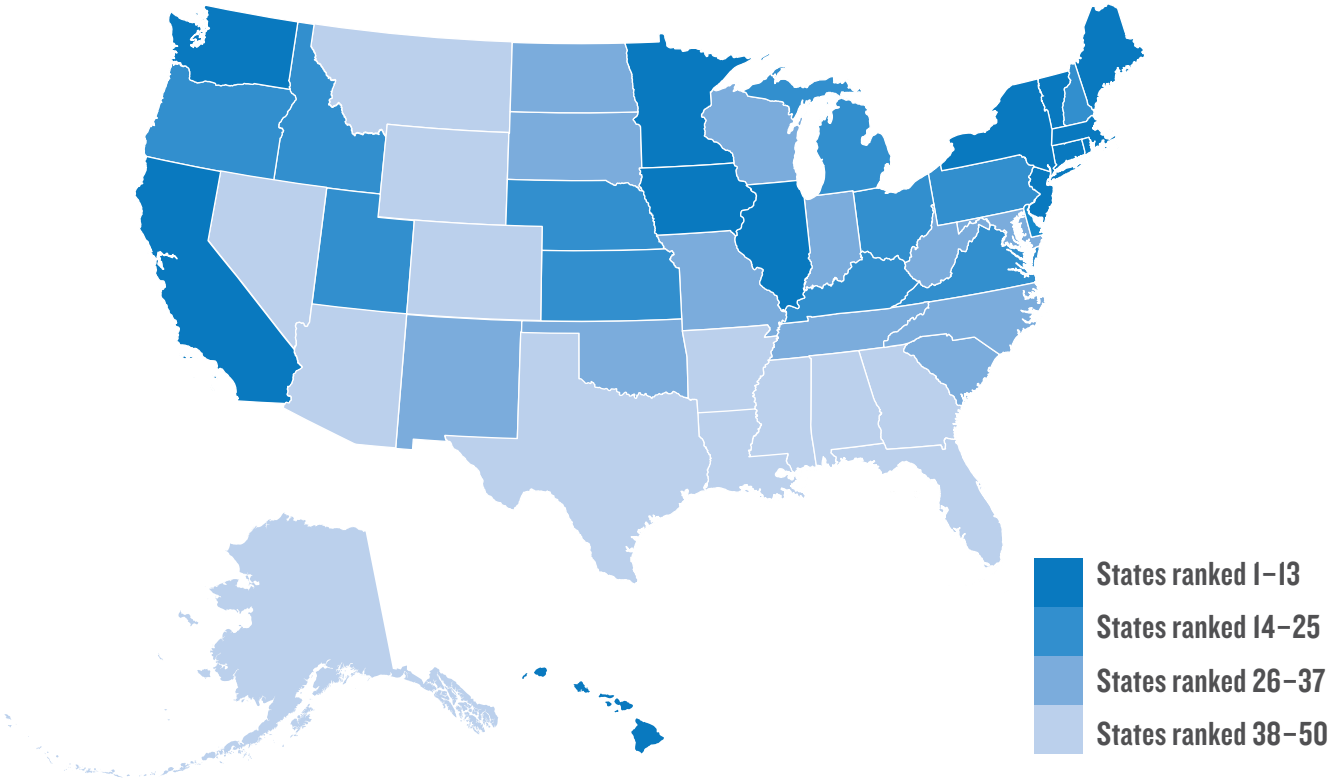
- Nationally, about one in six (17 percent) of high school students did not graduate on time in the 2014/15 school year. Steady improvements have occurred since 2010/11, when 21 percent did not graduate in four years.**
- Among the states, the percentage of high school students not graduating from high school in four years ranged from a low of 9 percent in Iowa to a high of 31 percent in New Mexico. The District of Columbia, at 32 percent, had the highest rate.
- In 2014/15, 12 percent of non-Hispanic white students did not graduate from high school on time. The rates for African-American and American Indian students were more than twice as high. And the rate for Latino students was also significantly higher.

**Estimates represent the average cohort graduation rate, which is a change from the average freshman graduation rate included in the *2012–16 Data Books*.

HEALTH

Children's health is the foundation of their overall development, and ensuring that they are born healthy is the first step toward increasing the life chances of disadvantaged children. Poverty, poor nutrition, inadequate housing, lack of preventive health care, substance abuse, maternal depression and family violence put children's health at risk. Poor health in childhood affects other critical aspects of a child's life, such as school readiness and attendance, and can have lasting consequences on his or her future health and well-being.

A STATE-TO-STATE COMPARISON OF HEALTH: 2017



2017 HEALTH DOMAIN RANK

1. Minnesota
2. Massachusetts
3. Connecticut
4. Vermont
5. Washington
6. New York
7. Iowa
8. Hawaii
9. California
10. Illinois
11. Maine
12. New Jersey
13. Rhode Island
14. Delaware
15. Pennsylvania
16. Virginia
17. Michigan
18. New Hampshire
19. Utah
20. Kansas
21. Oregon
22. Kentucky
23. Ohio
24. Idaho
25. Nebraska
26. Tennessee
27. North Dakota
28. Wisconsin
29. Oklahoma
30. Maryland
31. North Carolina
32. Missouri
33. South Dakota
34. South Carolina
35. Indiana
36. West Virginia
37. New Mexico
38. Georgia
39. Texas
40. Arizona
41. Alaska
42. Alabama
43. Colorado
44. Florida
45. Nevada
46. Arkansas
47. Montana
48. Mississippi
49. Louisiana
50. Wyoming

LOW-BIRTHWEIGHT BABIES

Babies born with a low birthweight (less than 5.5 pounds) have a high probability of experiencing developmental problems and short- and long-term disabilities. They are also at a greater risk of dying within the first year of life. Smoking, poor nutrition, poverty, stress, infections, obesity, multiple births and violence can increase the risk of a baby being born with a low birthweight.[52] Compared with other affluent countries, the United States has among the highest percentage of babies born with a low birthweight.[53]

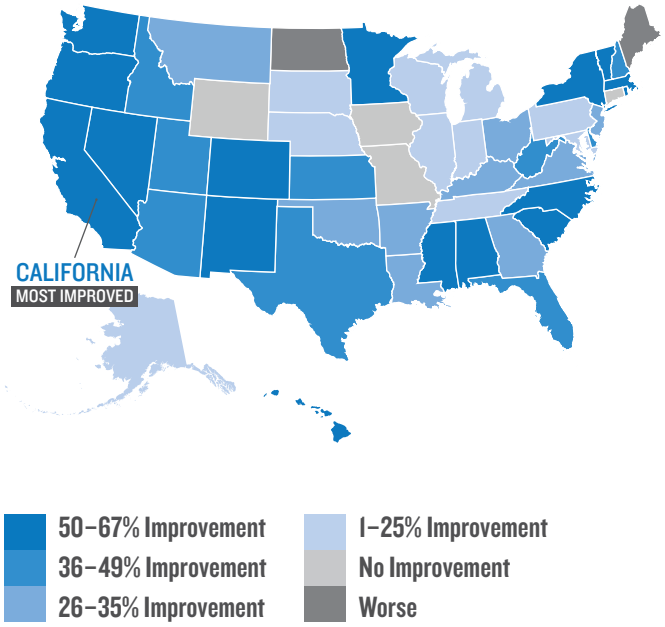
Data Highlights

- Nationally, low-birthweight babies represented 8.1 percent of all live births in 2015. After gradually increasing over time, the percentage of low-birthweight babies has remained relatively stable for the past several years and is now slightly below the four-decade high of 8.3 percent reached in 2006.[54]
- Alaska had the lowest percentage of low-birthweight babies in 2015 — 5.8 percent of live births — while Mississippi had the highest, 11.4 percent.
- Among racial and ethnic groups, African-American babies were most likely to be born with a low birthweight, 13.0 percent of live births in 2015. Although this represents a decline from 13.2 percent in 2010, it is still close to twice the low-birthweight rates for Latinos (7.2 percent) and for non-Hispanic whites (6.9 percent).

CHILDREN WITHOUT HEALTH INSURANCE

Children without health insurance are less likely than insured children to have a regular health care provider and to receive care when they need it, putting them at greater risk of hospitalization. Although the provision of employer-sponsored health insurance is declining, and most low-wage and part-time workers lack employer coverage, public health insurance has resulted in increased coverage among children during the past decade. Having health insurance can protect families from financial devastation when a child experiences a serious or chronic illness and can help children remain healthy, active and in school.

CHILDREN WITHOUT HEALTH INSURANCE: PERCENT CHANGE 2010–15



SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 and 2015 American Community Surveys.

NOTE: The rates of uninsured children improved in 44 states between 2010 and 2015. Thirty-four of these states have rates at or below 5 percent.

Data Highlights

- Across the nation, 5 percent of children (3.5 million) lacked health insurance in 2015. That is a 38 percent improvement from 2010, which means that 2.4 million more children were insured in 2015.
- In 34 states, the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico, the percentage of children without health coverage was 5 percent or less in 2015. Massachusetts and Vermont had the lowest rate, 1 percent, compared with a high of 11 percent in Alaska.
- The likelihood of being uninsured has declined for all racial groups. The uninsured rate was just 4 percent for Asian and Pacific Islander, African-American, multiracial and non-Hispanic white children. The rate was much higher for American Indian (13 percent) and Latino (8 percent) children.

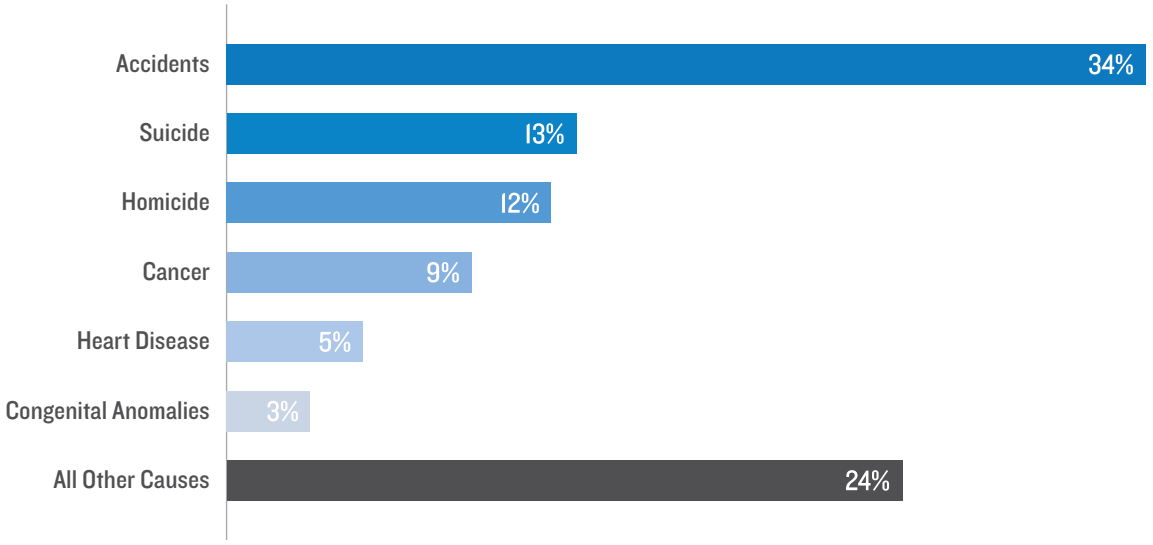
CHILD AND TEEN DEATHS

The child and teen death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1 to 19) reflects a broad array of factors: physical and mental health; access to health care; community factors (such as violence and environmental toxins); use of safety practices; and, especially for younger children, the level of adult supervision. Accidents, primarily those involving motor vehicles, were the leading cause of death for children and youth, accounting for 29 percent of all deaths among children ages 1 to 14.[55] As children move into their mid- and late-teenage years, they encounter new risks that can be deadly. In 2015, accidents, homicides and suicides accounted for 74 percent of deaths to teens ages 15 to 19.[56]

Data Highlights

- In 2015, 19,562 children and youth ages 1 to 19 died in the United States, which translates into a mortality rate of 25 per 100,000 children and teens. The rate declined dramatically from 1990, when it was 46 per 100,000, resulting in roughly 11,516 fewer deaths in 2015.
- Connecticut had the lowest rate, 15 deaths per 100,000 children and youth in 2015. Montana fell at the other end of the spectrum, with a child and teen death rate of 43 per 100,000.

PERCENTAGE OF CHILD AND TEEN DEATHS BY THE SIX LEADING CAUSES OF DEATH: 2015



SOURCE: U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, 2015 Vital Statistics.

- The 2015 mortality rate for African-American children and teens (36 per 100,000) was noticeably higher than the death rates for children and youth of other racial and ethnic groups.

TEENS WHO ABUSE ALCOHOL OR DRUGS

Abuse of alcohol and drugs can negatively impact cognitive growth of the teenage brain during a critical time of development.[57] Teens who abuse these substances are more likely to engage in risky sexual activity, drive under the influence, abuse multiple substances and commit crimes. Abuse of alcohol and drugs is also linked to physical and mental health problems, poor academic performance and disengagement from peers, family, schools and community. The negative consequences of teen alcohol and drug abuse can carry over into adulthood. Overall, alcohol and drug use by adolescents have declined during the past decade, although patterns vary by substance.

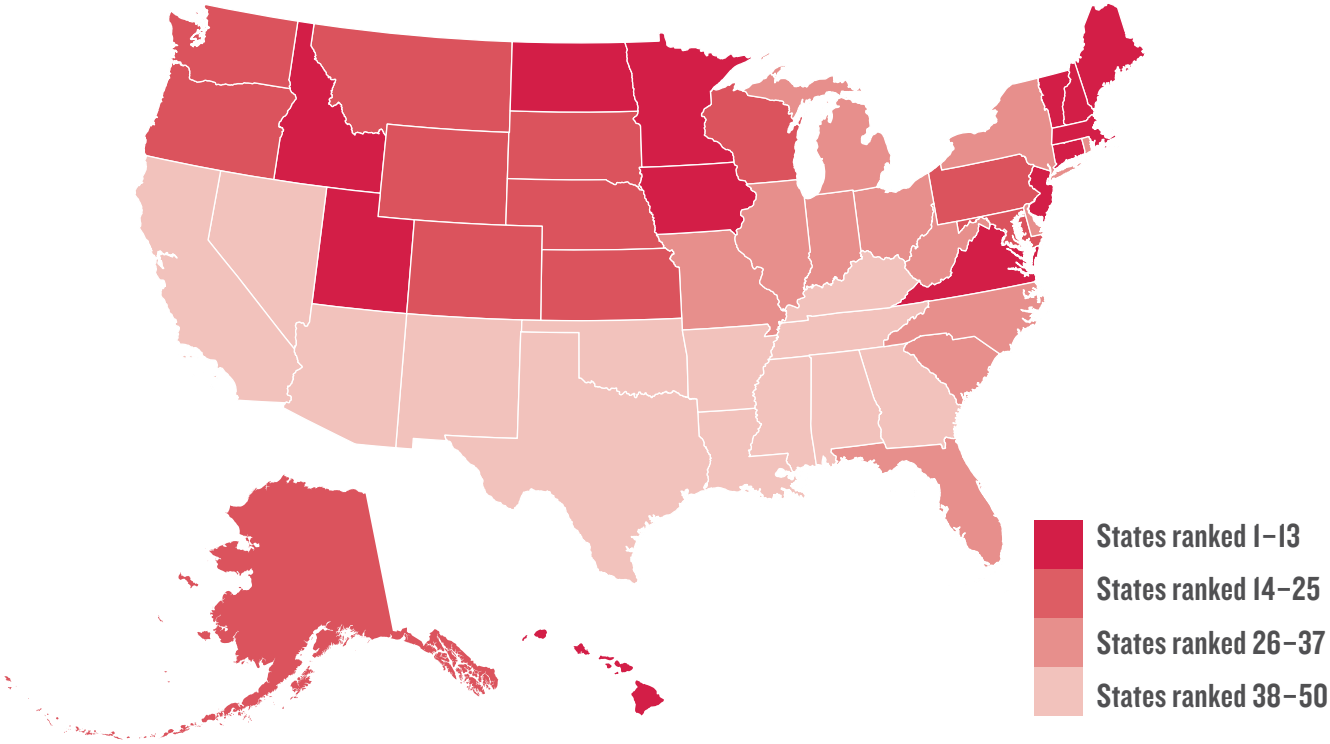
Data Highlights

- In 2013–14, 5 percent of teens ages 12 to 17 had abused or were dependent on alcohol or drugs during the past year, declining from 7 percent in 2009–10.
- There is little variability in the substance abuse rates across states. Rates range from a low of 4 percent in Iowa, Kentucky, Minnesota and Oklahoma to a high of 6 percent in 16 states and the District of Columbia.
- Among racial and ethnic groups Asian teens were the least likely (2 percent) to abuse or be dependent on alcohol or drugs.

FAMILY AND COMMUNITY

Children who live in nurturing families and are part of supportive communities have better social-emotional and learning outcomes. Parents struggling with financial hardship have fewer resources to invest in children and are more prone to stress and depression, which can interfere with effective parenting. These findings underscore the importance of two-generation strategies that strengthen families by mitigating their underlying economic distress, while addressing the well-being of children. Where families live also matters. When communities have strong institutions and the resources to provide safety, good schools and quality support services, families and their children are more likely to thrive.

A STATE-TO-STATE COMPARISON OF FAMILY AND COMMUNITY: 2017



2017 FAMILY AND COMMUNITY DOMAIN RANK

1. Vermont
2. New Hampshire
3. Utah
4. Minnesota
5. North Dakota
6. Maine
7. Massachusetts
8. Iowa
9. Connecticut
10. Hawaii
11. Idaho
12. New Jersey
13. Virginia
14. Montana
15. Wyoming
16. Nebraska
17. Washington
18. Wisconsin
19. Colorado
20. Maryland
21. Oregon
22. Alaska
23. Kansas
24. South Dakota
25. Pennsylvania
26. Delaware
27. Missouri
28. Illinois
29. Michigan
30. Ohio
31. Indiana
32. Rhode Island
33. West Virginia
34. New York
35. Florida
36. North Carolina
37. South Carolina
38. Kentucky
39. Oklahoma
40. Tennessee
41. Georgia
42. California
43. Alabama
44. Arkansas
45. Nevada
46. Arizona
47. Texas
48. Louisiana
49. New Mexico
50. Mississippi

CHILDREN IN SINGLE-PARENT FAMILIES

Children growing up in single-parent families typically have access to fewer economic and emotional resources than children in two-parent families. In 2015, 35 percent of single-parent families had incomes below the poverty line, compared with 8 percent of married couples with children.[58] They also have poorer health and educational outcomes and are more likely to drop out of school, to have or cause a teen pregnancy and to experience a divorce in adulthood.[59] Nearly one in four of the 24.4 million children living with an unmarried parent in 2015 was living with cohabiting domestic partners, compared with only 16 percent in 1990.

Data Highlights

- The percentage of children living in single-parent families remained virtually unchanged between 2010 and 2015. In 2015, 35 percent of children lived in single-parent families.
- At the state level, the percentage of children living in single-parent families in 2015 ranged from a low of 19 percent in Utah to a high of 48 percent in Mississippi. The share was even greater in the District of Columbia (53 percent) and Puerto Rico (59 percent).
- Two-thirds (66 percent) of African-American children, more than half (52 percent) of American Indian children, 42 percent of Latino and 41 percent of multiracial children lived in single-parent families in 2015. By comparison, 25 percent of non-Hispanic white children and 16 percent of Asian and Pacific Islander children lived in single-parent households.

CHILDREN IN FAMILIES WHERE THE HOUSEHOLD HEAD LACKS A HIGH SCHOOL DIPLOMA

Children growing up with parents who have not graduated from high school have fewer socioeconomic advantages and are at greater risk of being born with a low birthweight, having health problems, entering school not ready to learn and having poor educational outcomes.[60] More highly educated parents are better able to provide their children with economic stability and security, which enhances child development. Higher parental education levels also are strongly associated with better outcomes for children, including higher educational attainment and achievement. In fact, bachelor's degree holders typically earn more than workers with only a high school diploma, which no longer guarantees success in the workforce. During the past several decades, parental education levels have steadily increased.

Data Highlights

- In 2015, 14 percent of children lived in households headed by an adult without a high school diploma. While the indicator improved only slightly since 2010, there has been substantial improvement since 1990, when 22 percent of children lived with parents who lacked a high school diploma.[61]
- In Maine and New Hampshire, only 4 percent of children lived in families not headed by a high school graduate, the lowest rate in the country. At 22 percent, California had the highest.
- One-third (33 percent) of Latino children lived in households headed by someone without a high school diploma. That is more than two and a half times the rate

for African-American children (12 percent) and five and a half times the rate for non-Hispanic white children (6 percent).

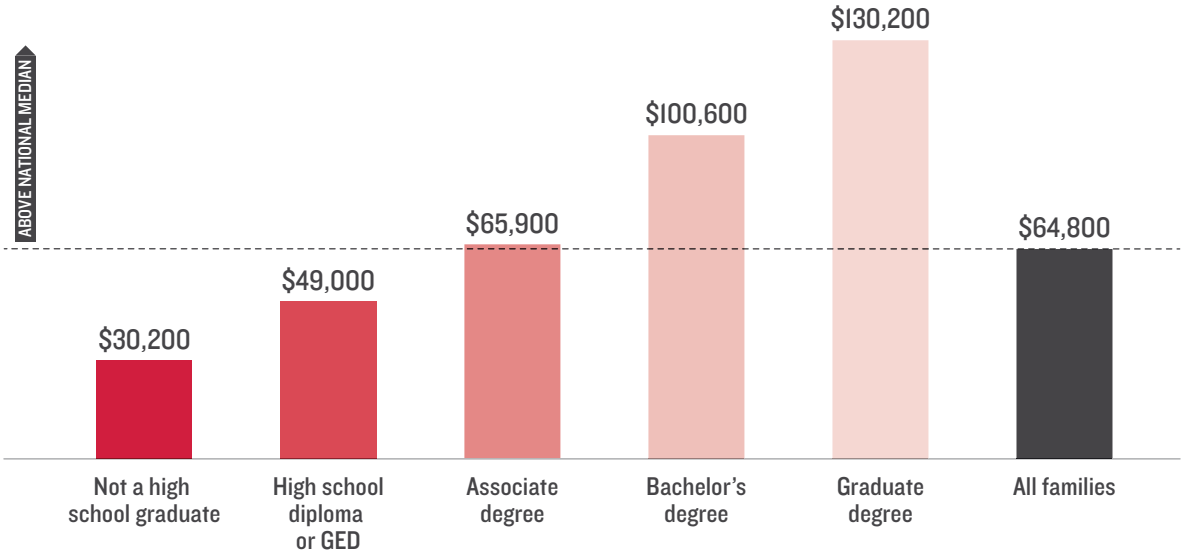
CHILDREN LIVING IN HIGH-POVERTY AREAS

Concentrated poverty puts whole neighborhoods at risk. Residents of high-poverty neighborhoods face worse health outcomes, higher rates of crime and violence, poor-performing schools and limited access to networks and job opportunities. They also experience higher levels of financial insecurity. These barriers make it much harder for families to move up the economic ladder.[62] Concentrated neighborhood poverty negatively affects all children living in the area — not only poor children, but also those who are economically better off.[63] High-poverty areas are defined here as census tracts where the poverty rates for the total population are 30 percent or more.

Data Highlights

- During the period from 2011–15, 14 percent of children lived in high-poverty areas nationwide, a total of 10 million children. Between 1990 and 2000, the likelihood that a child would grow up in an area of concentrated poverty had declined from 11 percent to 9 percent.[64] The rate increased over the next decade, with the biggest increases occurring after the recession. In recent years, the rate has leveled off at 14 percent.

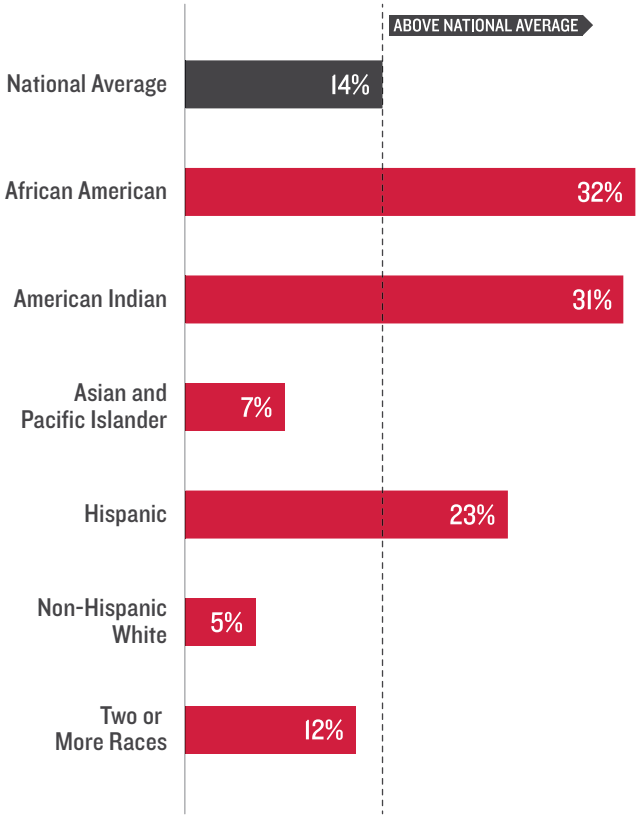
MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME BY FAMILY HEAD'S EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT: 2015



SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, 2015 American Community Survey, 1-year PUMS.

- Variation among the states was wide: Only 1 percent of children in Vermont and Wyoming lived in areas of concentrated poverty, while 27 percent of Mississippi's children lived in high-poverty areas. In Puerto Rico, 84 percent of children live in high-poverty areas.
- African-American (32 percent), American Indian (31 percent) and Latino (23 percent) children were much more likely to live in high-poverty areas than their multiracial (12 percent), Asian and Pacific Islander (7 percent) and non-Hispanic white (5 percent) counterparts.

PERCENTAGE OF CHILDREN LIVING IN HIGH-POVERTY AREAS: 2011–15



SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, 2011–15 American Community Survey.

TEEN BIRTHS

Teenage childbearing can have long-term negative effects for both the mother and the newborn. Babies born to teens are far more likely to be born preterm with a low birthweight. Their families are more likely to have limited educational and economic resources, which function as barriers to future earning potential and success.[65] Children born to teen mothers tend to have poorer academic and behavioral outcomes and are more likely to engage in sexual activity and become teen mothers themselves. Although currently at a historic low, the teen birth rate in the United States remains the highest among all affluent countries.[66]

Data Highlights

- In 2015, there were 229,715 babies born to mothers ages 15 to 19. That translates into a birth rate of 22 births per 1,000 teens, which is less than half the rate in 1990, 60 births per 1,000 teens.[67]
- Among the states, the teen birth rate for 2015 ranged from a low of 9 births per 1,000 teens ages 15 to 19 in Massachusetts, to a high of 38 births per 1,000 in Arkansas.
- At 35 births per 1,000 15- to 19-year-old girls, the teen birth rate for Latinas was the highest across major racial and ethnic groups, followed closely by the rate for African Americans (32 per 1,000). Although it remained high, the 2015 teen birth rate was the lowest rate on record for both groups.[68]

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KIDS COUNT DATA CENTER

ACCESS DATA ON CHILD WELL-BEING THROUGH THE KIDS COUNT DATA CENTER

The Annie E. Casey Foundation's KIDS COUNT Data Center provides access to hundreds of child well-being indicators related to education, employment and income, health, poverty and youth risk factors. Data are available for the nation and for states, as well as for cities, counties and congressional districts. Site features include powerful search options; attractive and easy-to-create tables, maps and graphs; and ways to share information through social media on how children are faring.

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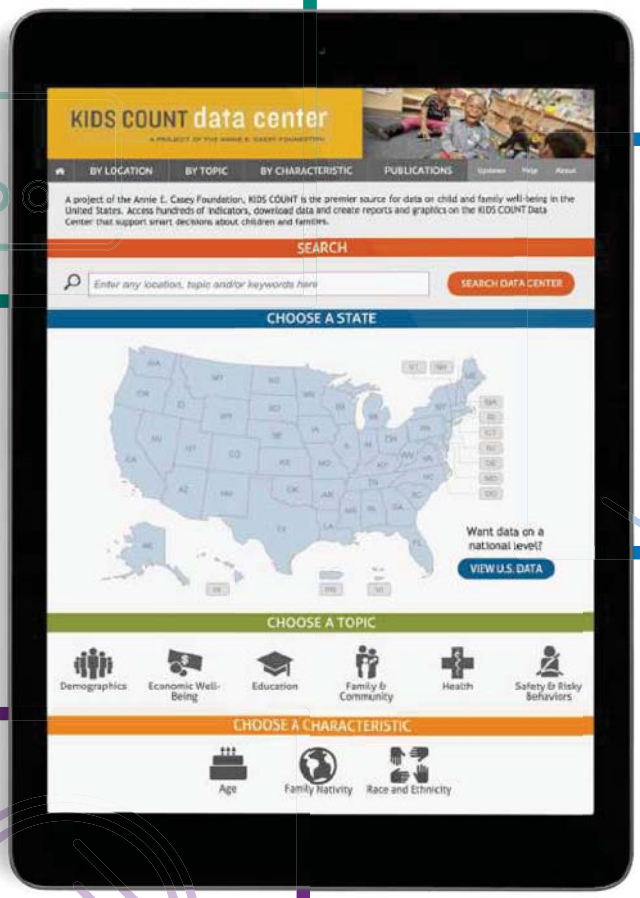

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APPENDICES

APPENDIX I

CHILD WELL-BEING RANKINGS

State	Overall Rank	Economic Well-Being Rank	Education Rank	Health Rank	Family and Community Rank
Alabama	44	38	42	42	43
Alaska	38	36	46	41	22
Arizona	46	43	44	40	46
Arkansas	45	47	35	46	44
California	37	46	38	9	42
Colorado	22	16	16	43	19
Connecticut	6	17	4	3	9
Delaware	23	29	23	14	26
District of Columbia	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.
Florida	40	45	31	44	35
Georgia	42	44	34	38	41
Hawaii	17	23	36	8	10
Idaho	20	14	43	24	11
Illinois	19	25	13	10	28
Indiana	28	19	14	35	31
Iowa	5	3	6	7	8
Kansas	15	7	26	20	23
Kentucky	34	39	24	22	38
Louisiana	48	49	47	49	48
Maine	13	27	18	11	6
Maryland	16	15	12	30	20
Massachusetts	2	13	1	2	7
Michigan	32	31	41	17	29
Minnesota	4	2	8	1	4
Mississippi	50	50	48	48	50
Missouri	25	21	21	32	27
Montana	26	18	17	47	14
Nebraska	11	6	10	25	16
Nevada	47	40	49	45	45
New Hampshire	1	4	3	18	2
New Jersey	8	26	2	12	12
New Mexico	49	48	50	37	49
New York	30	41	19	6	34
North Carolina	33	37	22	31	36
North Dakota	9	1	25	27	5
Ohio	24	22	27	23	30
Oklahoma	36	28	39	29	39
Oregon	31	30	40	21	21
Pennsylvania	18	20	11	15	25
Puerto Rico	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.
Rhode Island	29	34	20	13	32
South Carolina	39	33	37	34	37
South Dakota	21	10	32	33	24
Tennessee	35	35	33	26	40
Texas	41	32	30	39	47
Utah	7	5	15	19	3
Vermont	3	9	5	4	1
Virginia	10	12	7	16	13
Washington	14	24	28	5	17
West Virginia	43	42	45	36	33
Wisconsin	12	8	9	28	18
Wyoming	27	11	29	50	15

N.R. = NOT RANKED

ECONOMIC WELL-BEING INDICATORS

State	Children in poverty: 2015		Children whose parents lack secure employment: 2015		Children living in households with a high housing cost burden: 2015		Teens not in school and not working: 2015	
	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT
United States	15,000,000	21	21,363,000	29	24,646,000	33	1,191,000	7
Alabama	291,000	27	370,000	33	321,000	29	19,000	7
Alaska	28,000	15	64,000	34	58,000	31	3,000	9
Arizona	394,000	25	484,000	30	550,000	34	34,000	9
Arkansas	188,000	27	243,000	34	203,000	29	15,000	9
California	1,902,000	21	2,884,000	32	4,128,000	45	140,000	7
Colorado	183,000	15	320,000	25	385,000	31	20,000	7
Connecticut	109,000	15	204,000	27	280,000	37	10,000	5
Delaware	39,000	19	58,000	28	65,000	32	4,000	8
District of Columbia	30,000	26	50,000	43	45,000	38	2,000	5
Florida	932,000	23	1,263,000	31	1,656,000	40	73,000	8
Georgia	603,000	24	755,000	30	830,000	33	55,000	9
Hawaii	43,000	14	82,000	26	119,000	38	4,000	6
Idaho	76,000	18	109,000	25	107,000	25	6,000	7
Illinois	559,000	19	810,000	27	961,000	32	43,000	6
Indiana	323,000	21	447,000	28	399,000	25	23,000	6
Iowa	106,000	15	158,000	22	154,000	21	9,000	5
Kansas	122,000	17	167,000	23	170,000	24	9,000	5
Kentucky	256,000	26	342,000	34	267,000	26	20,000	9
Louisiana	313,000	28	380,000	34	353,000	32	28,000	11
Maine	43,000	17	81,000	32	76,000	30	4,000	7
Maryland	175,000	13	336,000	25	457,000	34	20,000	7
Massachusetts	203,000	15	385,000	28	473,000	34	15,000	4
Michigan	486,000	22	697,000	32	622,000	28	40,000	7
Minnesota	165,000	13	292,000	23	308,000	24	11,000	4
Mississippi	224,000	31	272,000	37	229,000	31	17,000	10
Missouri	276,000	20	378,000	27	367,000	26	23,000	7
Montana	43,000	19	64,000	28	58,000	26	3,000	7
Nebraska	78,000	17	99,000	21	106,000	22	6,000	6
Nevada	137,000	21	211,000	32	231,000	35	12,000	9
New Hampshire	28,000	11	62,000	24	68,000	26	3,000	4
New Jersey	308,000	16	494,000	25	837,000	42	27,000	6
New Mexico	141,000	29	170,000	34	153,000	31	10,000	9
New York	910,000	22	1,311,000	31	1,766,000	42	70,000	7
North Carolina	530,000	23	682,000	30	724,000	32	45,000	8
North Dakota	20,000	12	35,000	20	30,000	17	2,000	5
Ohio	550,000	21	775,000	29	720,000	27	34,000	5
Oklahoma	209,000	22	279,000	29	249,000	26	17,000	8
Oregon	171,000	20	256,000	30	295,000	34	14,000	7
Pennsylvania	513,000	19	776,000	29	799,000	30	38,000	5
Puerto Rico	428,000	58	422,000	57	232,000	31	21,000	11
Rhode Island	41,000	19	64,000	30	75,000	35	4,000	7
South Carolina	256,000	24	332,000	31	321,000	29	19,000	7
South Dakota	37,000	18	50,000	24	43,000	21	3,000	6
Tennessee	355,000	24	466,000	31	448,000	30	24,000	7
Texas	1,637,000	23	1,993,000	28	2,309,000	32	121,000	8
Utah	116,000	13	184,000	20	234,000	26	10,000	6
Vermont	15,000	13	31,000	26	36,000	30	1,000	4
Virginia	273,000	15	461,000	25	592,000	32	25,000	6
Washington	246,000	16	444,000	28	527,000	33	25,000	7
West Virginia	94,000	25	139,000	37	82,000	22	9,000	10
Wisconsin	207,000	16	322,000	25	328,000	25	14,000	5
Wyoming	18,000	13	30,000	21	31,000	22	3,000	10

EDUCATION INDICATORS

State	Young children not in school: 2013–15		Fourth graders not proficient in reading: 2015		Eighth graders not proficient in math: 2015		High school students not graduating on time: 2014/15	
	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT
United States	4,344,000	53	N.A.	65	N.A.	68	N.A.	17
Alabama	69,000	57	N.A.	71	N.A.	83	N.A.	11
Alaska	14,000	62	N.A.	70	N.A.	68	N.A.	24
Arizona	114,000	63	N.A.	70	N.A.	65	N.A.	23
Arkansas	42,000	52	N.A.	68	N.A.	75	N.A.	15
California	541,000	52	N.A.	72	N.A.	73	N.A.	18
Colorado	65,000	48	N.A.	61	N.A.	63	N.A.	23
Connecticut	29,000	36	N.A.	57	N.A.	64	N.A.	13
Delaware	12,000	53	N.A.	63	N.A.	70	N.A.	14
District of Columbia	3,000	20	N.A.	73	N.A.	81	N.A.	32
Florida	223,000	50	N.A.	61	N.A.	74	N.A.	22
Georgia	136,000	50	N.A.	66	N.A.	72	N.A.	21
Hawaii	19,000	52	N.A.	71	N.A.	70	N.A.	18
Idaho	32,000	69	N.A.	64	N.A.	66	N.A.	21
Illinois	152,000	46	N.A.	65	N.A.	68	N.A.	14
Indiana	106,000	60	N.A.	60	N.A.	61	N.A.	13
Iowa	41,000	52	N.A.	62	N.A.	63	N.A.	9
Kansas	45,000	56	N.A.	65	N.A.	67	N.A.	14
Kentucky	68,000	60	N.A.	60	N.A.	72	N.A.	12
Louisiana	63,000	50	N.A.	71	N.A.	82	N.A.	23
Maine	15,000	58	N.A.	64	N.A.	65	N.A.	13
Maryland	77,000	50	N.A.	63	N.A.	65	N.A.	13
Massachusetts	62,000	41	N.A.	50	N.A.	49	N.A.	13
Michigan	127,000	54	N.A.	71	N.A.	71	N.A.	20
Minnesota	80,000	56	N.A.	61	N.A.	52	N.A.	18
Mississippi	42,000	50	N.A.	74	N.A.	78	N.A.	25
Missouri	84,000	56	N.A.	64	N.A.	69	N.A.	12
Montana	14,000	60	N.A.	63	N.A.	61	N.A.	14
Nebraska	31,000	59	N.A.	60	N.A.	62	N.A.	11
Nevada	49,000	66	N.A.	71	N.A.	74	N.A.	29
New Hampshire	13,000	47	N.A.	54	N.A.	54	N.A.	12
New Jersey	81,000	37	N.A.	57	N.A.	54	N.A.	10
New Mexico	32,000	58	N.A.	77	N.A.	79	N.A.	31
New York	209,000	43	N.A.	64	N.A.	69	N.A.	21
North Carolina	141,000	57	N.A.	62	N.A.	67	N.A.	14
North Dakota	12,000	64	N.A.	63	N.A.	61	N.A.	13
Ohio	158,000	55	N.A.	62	N.A.	65	N.A.	19
Oklahoma	61,000	57	N.A.	67	N.A.	77	N.A.	18
Oregon	55,000	57	N.A.	66	N.A.	66	N.A.	26
Pennsylvania	159,000	54	N.A.	59	N.A.	64	N.A.	15
Puerto Rico	31,000	39	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Rhode Island	12,000	54	N.A.	60	N.A.	68	N.A.	17
South Carolina	68,000	55	N.A.	67	N.A.	74	N.A.	20
South Dakota	15,000	61	N.A.	65	N.A.	66	N.A.	16
Tennessee	99,000	61	N.A.	67	N.A.	71	N.A.	12
Texas	470,000	58	N.A.	69	N.A.	68	N.A.	11
Utah	59,000	58	N.A.	60	N.A.	62	N.A.	15
Vermont	6,000	51	N.A.	55	N.A.	58	N.A.	12
Virginia	110,000	53	N.A.	57	N.A.	62	N.A.	14
Washington	110,000	60	N.A.	60	N.A.	61	N.A.	22
West Virginia	27,000	64	N.A.	70	N.A.	79	N.A.	14
Wisconsin	80,000	56	N.A.	63	N.A.	59	N.A.	12
Wyoming	10,000	59	N.A.	59	N.A.	65	N.A.	21

N.A. = DATA NOT AVAILABLE

HEALTH INDICATORS

State	Low-birthweight babies: 2015		Children without health insurance: 2015		Child and teen deaths per 100,000: 2015		Teens who abuse alcohol or drugs: 2013–14	
	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	RATE	NUMBER	PERCENT
United States	320,869	8.1	3,534,000	5	19,562	25	1,276,000	5
Alabama	6,218	10.4	34,000	3	407	35	20,000	5
Alaska	653	5.8	20,000	11	78	40	3,000	5
Arizona	6,128	7.2	134,000	8	418	24	33,000	6
Arkansas	3,564	9.2	35,000	5	252	34	13,000	6
California	33,666	6.8	302,000	3	1,885	19	167,000	5
Colorado	6,001	9.0	52,000	4	329	25	26,000	6
Connecticut	2,836	7.9	25,000	3	124	15	13,000	5
Delaware	1,036	9.3	6,000	3	48	22	3,000	5
District of Columbia	959	10.0	2,000	2	42	32	2,000	6
Florida	19,306	8.6	284,000	7	4,165	27	80,000	6
Georgia	12,464	9.5	166,000	7	777	29	40,000	5
Hawaii	1,531	8.3	5,000	2	67	21	5,000	5
Idaho	1,501	6.6	25,000	6	112	25	8,000	6
Illinois	13,069	8.3	75,000	3	768	24	49,000	5
Indiana	6,725	8.0	106,000	7	515	31	28,000	5
Iowa	2,663	6.7	26,000	4	199	26	11,000	4
Kansas	2,672	6.8	37,000	5	198	26	12,000	5
Kentucky	4,846	8.7	43,000	4	330	31	15,000	4
Louisiana	6,839	10.6	40,000	4	462	40	20,000	6
Maine	871	6.9	14,000	6	59	21	5,000	5
Maryland	6,297	8.6	52,000	4	363	25	26,000	6
Massachusetts	5,312	7.5	16,000	1	261	17	25,000	5
Michigan	9,612	8.5	68,000	3	641	27	38,000	5
Minnesota	4,494	6.4	39,000	3	291	21	18,000	4
Mississippi	4,387	11.4	29,000	4	308	40	12,000	5
Missouri	6,248	8.3	80,000	6	476	32	23,000	5
Montana	887	7.1	17,000	8	103	43	4,000	6
Nebraska	1,893	7.1	25,000	5	127	26	8,000	6
Nevada	3,093	8.5	50,000	8	212	30	12,000	5
New Hampshire	852	6.9	7,000	3	51	18	6,000	6
New Jersey	8,345	8.1	75,000	4	375	18	36,000	5
New Mexico	2,244	8.7	22,000	4	178	34	9,000	5
New York	18,507	7.8	104,000	2	795	18	71,000	5
North Carolina	11,023	9.1	99,000	4	636	26	40,000	5
North Dakota	700	6.2	13,000	8	52	28	3,000	5
Ohio	11,807	8.5	115,000	4	731	26	45,000	5
Oklahoma	4,172	7.9	71,000	7	364	36	13,000	4
Oregon	2,919	6.4	31,000	4	186	20	18,000	6
Pennsylvania	11,453	8.2	111,000	4	699	24	44,000	5
Puerto Rico	3,282	10.5	20,000	3	180	22	N.A.	N.A.
Rhode Island	833	7.6	7,000	3	42	18	4,000	6
South Carolina	5,535	9.5	44,000	4	373	32	18,000	5
South Dakota	754	6.1	14,000	7	91	41	3,000	5
Tennessee	7,460	9.2	62,000	4	470	30	24,000	5
Texas	33,275	8.2	682,000	9	1,905	25	115,000	5
Utah	3,561	7.0	65,000	7	235	25	13,000	5
Vermont	390	6.6	1,000	1	22	16	3,000	6
Virginia	8,111	7.9	91,000	5	476	24	29,000	5
Washington	5,730	6.4	43,000	3	379	22	27,000	5
West Virginia	1,891	9.6	11,000	3	117	29	7,000	6
Wisconsin	4,870	7.3	46,000	4	314	23	28,000	6
Wyoming	666	8.6	11,000	8	54	37	3,000	6

N.A. = DATA NOT AVAILABLE

FAMILY AND COMMUNITY INDICATORS

State	Children in single-parent families: 2015		Children in families where the household head lacks a high school diploma: 2015		Children living in high-poverty areas: 2011–15		Teen births per 1,000: 2015	
	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	RATE
United States	24,444,000	35	10,137,000	14	10,032,000	14	229,715	22
Alabama	414,000	40	155,000	14	182,000	16	4,739	30
Alaska	60,000	34	16,000	8	10,000	5	662	29
Arizona	584,000	38	286,000	18	392,000	24	5,910	26
Arkansas	234,000	36	95,000	14	114,000	16	3,677	38
California	2,950,000	34	2,039,000	22	1,518,000	17	24,175	19
Colorado	336,000	28	149,000	12	92,000	7	3,270	19
Connecticut	233,000	32	65,000	8	73,000	9	1,241	10
Delaware	77,000	40	23,000	11	10,000	5	540	18
District of Columbia	59,000	53	17,000	14	28,000	25	501	26
Florida	1,567,000	40	496,000	12	547,000	14	11,957	21
Georgia	915,000	39	348,000	14	428,000	17	8,829	26
Hawaii	90,000	31	24,000	8	12,000	4	789	21
Idaho	103,000	25	42,000	10	25,000	6	1,288	23
Illinois	958,000	34	362,000	12	360,000	12	8,764	21
Indiana	519,000	35	189,000	12	201,000	13	5,813	26
Iowa	210,000	30	56,000	8	30,000	4	1,943	19
Kansas	210,000	30	81,000	11	63,000	9	2,479	25
Kentucky	332,000	36	114,000	11	164,000	16	4,503	32
Louisiana	473,000	45	145,000	13	227,000	20	5,055	34
Maine	83,000	35	11,000	4	14,000	5	603	15
Maryland	461,000	36	136,000	10	54,000	4	3,214	17
Massachusetts	434,000	33	113,000	8	106,000	8	2,140	9
Michigan	734,000	35	213,000	10	380,000	17	6,356	19
Minnesota	352,000	28	104,000	8	70,000	5	2,386	14
Mississippi	324,000	48	91,000	13	198,000	27	3,536	35
Missouri	456,000	35	129,000	9	142,000	10	4,838	25
Montana	59,000	28	14,000	6	19,000	9	770	25
Nebraska	129,000	29	44,000	9	32,000	7	1,388	22
Nevada	250,000	39	128,000	19	88,000	13	2,369	28
New Hampshire	74,000	30	12,000	4	8,000	3	468	11
New Jersey	575,000	30	200,000	10	190,000	9	3,374	12
New Mexico	191,000	41	89,000	18	128,000	25	2,320	35
New York	1,456,000	36	630,000	15	791,000	19	8,961	15
North Carolina	796,000	37	311,000	14	316,000	14	7,641	24
North Dakota	43,000	26	9,000	5	10,000	6	527	22
Ohio	895,000	36	249,000	9	389,000	15	8,755	23
Oklahoma	317,000	35	124,000	13	113,000	12	4,391	35
Oregon	254,000	31	109,000	13	80,000	9	2,284	19
Pennsylvania	914,000	36	264,000	10	337,000	12	7,218	18
Puerto Rico	421,000	59	110,000	15	678,000	84	4,013	34
Rhode Island	81,000	40	25,000	12	37,000	17	530	14
South Carolina	413,000	40	126,000	12	153,000	14	4,021	26
South Dakota	63,000	32	18,000	8	23,000	11	720	26
Tennessee	524,000	37	180,000	12	230,000	15	6,267	31
Texas	2,442,000	36	1,506,000	21	1,251,000	18	32,687	35
Utah	172,000	19	75,000	8	43,000	5	2,021	18
Vermont	31,000	28	7,000	6	2,000	1	245	12
Virginia	573,000	32	175,000	9	93,000	5	4,508	17
Washington	455,000	30	185,000	11	101,000	6	3,773	18
West Virginia	134,000	38	36,000	10	33,000	9	1,719	32
Wisconsin	396,000	32	112,000	9	125,000	10	3,040	16
Wyoming	39,000	29	11,000	8	2,000	1	510	29

ABOUT THE INDEX

The KIDS COUNT index reflects child health and education outcomes as well as risk and protective factors, such as economic well-being, family structure and community context. The index incorporates a developmental perspective on childhood and includes experiences across life stages, from birth through early adulthood. The indicators are consistently and regularly measured, which allows for legitimate comparisons across states and over time. Due to changes in the on-time graduation indicator, the Overall and Education rankings cannot be compared with previous years.

Organizing the index into domains provides a more nuanced assessment of child well-being in each state that can inform policy solutions by helping policymakers and advocates better identify areas of strength and weakness. For example, a state may rank well above average in overall child well-being, while showing the need for improvement in one or more domains. Domain-specific data can strengthen decision-making efforts by providing multiple data points relevant to specific policy areas.

The 16 indicators of child well-being are derived from federal government statistical agencies and reflect the best available state and national data for tracking yearly changes. Many of the indicators are derived from samples, and like all sample data, they contain some random error. Other measures (such as the child and teen death rate) are based on relatively small numbers of events in some states and may exhibit some random fluctuation from year to year.

We urge readers to focus on relatively large differences across states, as small differences may simply reflect small fluctuations, rather than real changes in the well-being of children. Assessing trends by looking at changes over a longer period of time is more reliable. State data for past years are available at the KIDS COUNT Data Center (datacenter.kidscount.org).

The *KIDS COUNT Data Book* utilizes rates and percentages because that is the best way to compare states with one another and to assess changes over time within a state. However, our focus on rates and percentages may mask the magnitude of some of the problems examined in this report. Therefore, data on the actual number of children or events are provided in Appendix 2 and at the KIDS COUNT Data Center.

We include data for the District of Columbia and some data for Puerto Rico in the appendices of the *Data Book*, but not in our state rankings. Because they are significantly different from any state, the comparisons are not instructive. It is more useful to look at changes for these geographies over time or to compare the District with other large cities. Data for many child well-being indicators for the 50 largest cities (including the District of Columbia) are available at the KIDS COUNT Data Center, which also contains some data for children and families in the U.S. Virgin Islands.

DEFINITIONS AND DATA SOURCES

DOMAIN RANK for each state was obtained in the following manner. First, we converted the state numerical values for the most recent year for each of the four key indicators within each domain into standard scores. We summed those standard scores in each domain to get a total standard score for each state. Finally, we ranked the states on the basis of their total standard score by domain in sequential order from highest/best (1) to lowest/worst (50). Standard scores were derived by subtracting the mean score from the observed score and dividing the amount by the standard deviation for that distribution of scores. All measures were given the same weight in calculating the domain standard score.

OVERALL RANK for each state was obtained in the following manner. First, we converted the state numerical values for the most recent year for each of the 16 key indicators into standard scores. We summed those standard scores within their domains to create a domain standard score for each of the 50 states. We then summed the four domain standard scores to get a total standard score for each state. Finally, we ranked the states on the basis of their total standard score in sequential order from highest/best (1) to lowest/worst (50). Standard scores were derived by subtracting the mean score from the observed score and dividing the amount by the standard deviation for that distribution of scores. All measures were given the same weight in calculating the total standard score.

PERCENT CHANGE OVER TIME ANALYSIS was computed by comparing the most recent year's data for the 16 key indicators with the data for the base year. To calculate percent change, we subtracted the rate for the most recent year from the rate for the base year and then divided that quantity by the rate for the base year. The results are multiplied by 100 for readability. The percent change was calculated on rounded data, and the "percent change" figure has been rounded to the nearest whole number.

ECONOMIC WELL-BEING INDICATORS

CHILDREN IN POVERTY is the percentage of children under age 18 who live in families with incomes below 100 percent of the U.S. poverty threshold, as issued each year by the U.S. Census Bureau. In calendar year 2015, a family of two adults and two children fell in the "poverty" category if their annual income fell below $24,036. Poverty status is not determined for people living in group quarters (such as military barracks, prisons and other institutional quarters) or for unrelated individuals under age 15 (such as foster children). The data are based on income received in the 12 months prior to the survey. **SOURCE:** U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey.

CHILDREN WHOSE PARENTS LACK SECURE EMPLOYMENT is the share of all children under age 18 living in families where no parent has regular, full-time, year-round employment. For children living in single-parent

families, this means that the resident parent did not work at least 35 hours per week, at least 50 weeks in the 12 months prior to the survey. For children living in married-couple families, this means that neither parent worked at least 35 hours per week, at least 50 weeks in the 12 months prior to the survey. Children living with neither parent are also listed as not having secure parental employment because those children are likely to be economically vulnerable. **SOURCE:** U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey.

CHILDREN LIVING IN HOUSEHOLDS WITH A HIGH HOUSING COST BURDEN is the percentage of children under age 18 who live in households where more than 30 percent of monthly household pretax income is spent on housing-related expenses, including rent, mortgage payments, taxes and insurance. **SOURCE:** U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey.

TEENS NOT IN SCHOOL AND NOT WORKING is the percentage of teenagers between ages 16 and 19 who are not enrolled in school (full or part time) and not employed (full or part time). This measure is sometimes referred to as "opportunity" or "disconnected" youth. **SOURCE:** U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey.

EDUCATION INDICATORS

YOUNG CHILDREN NOT IN SCHOOL is the percentage of children ages 3 and 4 who were not enrolled in school (e.g., nursery school, preschool or kindergarten) during the previous three months. Due to small sample size, these data are based on a pooled three-year average of one-year American Community Survey responses to increase the accuracy of the estimates. **SOURCE:** U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey.

FOURTH GRADERS NOT PROFICIENT IN READING is the percentage of fourth-grade public school students who did not reach the proficient level in reading as measured by the National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP). Public schools include charter schools and exclude Bureau of Indian Education schools and Department of Defense Education Activity schools. **SOURCE:** U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, National Assessment of Educational Progress.

EIGHTH GRADERS NOT PROFICIENT IN MATH is the percentage of eighth-grade public school students who did not reach the proficient level in math as measured by the National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP). Public schools include charter schools and exclude Bureau of Indian Education schools and Department of Defense Education Activity schools. **SOURCE:** U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, National Assessment of Educational Progress.

HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS NOT GRADUATING ON TIME is the percentage of an entering freshman class not graduating in four years. The measure is derived from the adjusted cohort graduation rate (ACGR) The four-year ACGR is the number of students who graduate in four years with a regular high school diploma divided by the number of students who form the adjusted cohort for the graduating class. Students entering grade 9 for the first time form a cohort that is "adjusted" by adding any students who subsequently transfer into the cohort and subtracting any students who subsequently transfer out. **SOURCE:** U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Common Core of Data (CCD).

HEALTH INDICATORS

LOW-BIRTHWEIGHT BABIES is the percentage of live births weighing less than 2,500 grams (5.5 pounds). The data reflect the mother's place of residence, not the place where the birth occurred. **SOURCE:** Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, Vital Statistics.

CHILDREN WITHOUT HEALTH INSURANCE is the percentage of children under age 18 not covered by any health insurance. The data are based on health insurance coverage at the time of the survey; interviews are conducted throughout the calendar year. **SOURCE:** U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey.

CHILD AND TEEN DEATHS is the number of deaths, from all causes, to children between ages 1 and 19 per 100,000 children in this age range. The data are reported by the place of residence, not the place where the death occurred. **SOURCES:** ***Death Statistics:*** Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, Vital Statistics. ***Population Statistics:*** U.S. Census Bureau, Population Estimates.

TEENS WHO ABUSE ALCOHOL OR DRUGS is the percentage of teens ages 12 to 17 reporting dependence on or abuse of either illicit drugs or alcohol in the past year. Illicit drugs include marijuana, cocaine, heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants or prescription drugs used nonmedically. These data are based on a two-year average of survey responses. **SOURCE:** Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, National Survey on Drug Use and Health.

FAMILY AND COMMUNITY INDICATORS

CHILDREN IN SINGLE-PARENT FAMILIES is the percentage of children under age 18 who live with their own unmarried parent, either in a family or subfamily. In this definition, single-parent families include cohabiting couples. Children living with married stepparents are not considered to be in a single-parent family. **SOURCE:** U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey.

CHILDREN IN FAMILIES WHERE THE HOUSEHOLD HEAD LACKS A HIGH SCHOOL DIPLOMA is the percentage of children under age 18 living in households where the household head does not have a high school diploma or equivalent. **SOURCE:** U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey.

CHILDREN LIVING IN HIGH-POVERTY AREAS is the percentage of children under age 18 who live in census tracts where the poverty rates of the total population are 30 percent or more. In calendar year 2015, a family of two adults and two children fell in the "poverty" category if their annual income fell below $24,036. The data are based on income received in the 12 months prior to the survey. The census tract-level data used in this analysis are only available in the five-year American Community Survey. **SOURCE:** U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey.

TEEN BIRTHS is the number of births to teenagers between ages 15 and 19 per 1,000 females in this age group. Data reflect the mother's place of residence, rather than the place of the birth. **SOURCES:** ***Birth Statistics:*** Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, Vital Statistics. ***Population Statistics:*** U.S. Census Bureau, Population Estimates.

STATE KIDS COUNT ORGANIZATIONS

TRACKING CHILD WELL-BEING IN EVERY STATE

The Annie E. Casey Foundation provides funding and technical assistance for a national network of KIDS COUNT organizations in every state, the District of Columbia, the U.S. Virgin Islands and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico. These organizations, listed on the following pages, measure and report on the status of children at the state and local levels. They use the data to inform public debates and encourage public action to improve the lives of children.

The state KIDS COUNT organizations publish a range of data-driven materials — state data books, special reports, issue briefs and fact sheets — that help policymakers and citizens identify the needs of children and families and develop appropriate responses to address these needs. Much of the local-level data collected by the state KIDS COUNT organizations are available at datacenter.kidscount.org.

For more information about the network of state KIDS COUNT organizations, including mailing addresses, please visit www.kidscount.org.

STATE KIDS COUNT ORGANIZATIONS

ALABAMA
VOICES for Alabama's Children
www.alavoices.org
334.213.2410

ALASKA
Alaska Children's Trust
www.alaskachildrenstrust.org
907.248.7676

ARIZONA
Children's Action Alliance
www.azchildren.org
602.266.0707

ARKANSAS
Arkansas Advocates
for Children & Families
www.aradvocates.org
501.371.9678

CALIFORNIA
Children Now
www.childrennow.org
510.763.2444

COLORADO
Colorado Children's Campaign
www.coloradokids.org
303.839.1580

CONNECTICUT
Connecticut Association
for Human Services
www.cahs.org
860.951.2212 ext. 246

DELAWARE
University of Delaware
www.dekidscount.org
302.831.3462

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
DC Action for Children
www.dcactionforchildren.org
202.234.9404

FLORIDA
Florida KIDS COUNT
University of South Florida
www.floridakidscount.org
813.974.7411

GEORGIA
Georgia Family Connection
Partnership, Inc.
www.gafcp.org
404.507.0488

HAWAII
Center on the Family
University of Hawaii
www.uhfamily.hawaii.edu
808.956.3760

IDAHO
Idaho Voices for Children
www.idahovoices.org
208.336.5533

ILLINOIS
Voices for Illinois Children
www.voices4kids.org
312.516.5557

INDIANA
The Indiana Youth Institute
www.iyi.org
317.396.2700

IOWA
Child & Family Policy Center
www.cfpciowa.org
515.280.9027

KANSAS
Kansas Action for Children
www.kac.org
785.232.0550

KENTUCKY
Kentucky Youth Advocates
www.kyyouth.org
502.895.8167

LOUISIANA
Agenda for Children
www.agendaforchildren.org
504.586.8509

MAINE
Maine Children's Alliance
www.mekids.org
207.623.1868

MARYLAND
Advocates for Children
and Youth
www.acy.org
410.547.9200

MASSACHUSETTS
Massachusetts Budget
and Policy Center
www.massbudget.org
617.426.1228

MICHIGAN
Michigan League
for Public Policy
www.mlpp.org
517.487.5436

MINNESOTA
Children's Defense
Fund — Minnesota
www.cdf-mn.org
651.227.6121

MISSISSIPPI
Mississippi KIDS COUNT
Social Science
Research Center
Mississippi State University
www.kidscount.ssrc.msstate.edu
662.325.8079

MISSOURI
Family and Community Trust
www.mokidscount.org
573.636.3228

MONTANA
Montana KIDS COUNT
Bureau of Business and
Economic Research
University of Montana
www.montanakidscount.org
406.243.5113

NEBRASKA
Voices for Children in Nebraska
www.voicesforchildren.com
402.597.3100

NEVADA
Center for Business and
Economic Research — UNLV
http://kidscount.unlv.edu
702.895.3191

NEW HAMPSHIRE
New Futures KIDS COUNT
www.new-futures.org
603.225.9540

NEW JERSEY
Advocates for Children
of New Jersey
www.acnj.org
973.643.3876

NEW MEXICO
New Mexico Voices
for Children
www.nmvoices.org
505.244.9505

NEW YORK
New York State Council
on Children and Families
www.ccf.ny.gov
518.473.3652

NORTH CAROLINA
NC Child
www.ncchild.org
919.834.6623

NORTH DAKOTA
North Dakota KIDS COUNT
Center for Social Research
North Dakota State University
www.ndkidscount.org
701.231.1060

OHIO
Children's Defense
Fund — Ohio
www.cdfohio.org
614.221.2244

OKLAHOMA
Oklahoma Institute
for Child Advocacy
www.oica.org
405.236.5437

OREGON
Children First for Oregon
www.cffo.org
503.236.9754

PENNSYLVANIA
Pennsylvania Partnerships
for Children
www.papartnerships.org
717.236.5680

PUERTO RICO
Youth Development Institute
(Instituto del Desarrollo
de la Juventud)
http://juventudpr.org/en
787.728.3939

RHODE ISLAND
Rhode Island KIDS COUNT
www.rikidscount.org
401.351.9400

SOUTH CAROLINA
Children's Trust
of South Carolina
www.scchildren.org
803.733.5430

SOUTH DAKOTA
South Dakota KIDS COUNT
Beacom School of Business
University of South Dakota
www.usd.edu/sdkidscount
605.677.6432

TENNESSEE
Tennessee Commission
on Children and Youth
www.tn.gov/tccy
615.741.2633

TEXAS
Center for Public
Policy Priorities
http://cppp.org/kidscount
512.823.2871

U.S. VIRGIN ISLANDS
Community Foundation
of the Virgin Islands
www.cfvi.net
340.774.6031

UTAH
Voices for Utah Children
www.utahchildren.org
801.364.1182

VERMONT
Voices for Vermont's Children
www.voicesforvtkids.org
802.229.6377

VIRGINIA
Voices for Virginia's Children
www.vakids.org
804.649.0184

WASHINGTON
KIDS COUNT in Washington
www.kidscountwa.org
206.324.0340

WEST VIRGINIA
West Virginia KIDS COUNT
www.wvkidscount.org
304.345.2101

WISCONSIN
Wisconsin Council
on Children & Families
www.wccf.org
608.284.0580

WYOMING
Wyoming Community
Foundation
www.wycf.org/partners/
wy-kids-count
307.721.8300

ABOUT

THE ANNIE E. CASEY FOUNDATION AND KIDS COUNT

The Annie E. Casey Foundation is a private philanthropy that creates a brighter future for the nation's children by developing solutions to strengthen families, build paths to economic opportunity and transform struggling communities into safer and healthier places to live, work and grow.

The Annie E. Casey Foundation's KIDS COUNT® is a national and state effort to track the status of children in the United States. By providing policymakers and citizens with benchmarks of child well-being, KIDS COUNT seeks to enrich local, state and national discussions concerning ways to secure a better future for all children.

Nationally, KIDS COUNT issues publications on key areas of well-being, including the annual *KIDS COUNT Data Book* and periodic reports on critical child and family policy issues. The Foundation also maintains the KIDS COUNT Data Center (datacenter.kidscount.org), which provides the best available data measuring the educational, social, economic and physical well-being of children. Additionally, the Foundation funds a nationwide network of state-level KIDS COUNT organizations that provide a more detailed, community-by-community picture of the condition of children.

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www.prb.org

THE ANNIE E. CASEY FOUNDATION

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@aecfkidscount

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Baltimore, MD 21202
410.547.6600
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AMERICAN FactFinder

S0101

AGE AND SEX

2012-2016 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Note: This is a modified view of the original table.

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Subject	Florida	Leon County, Florida		
	Total	Total	Male	Female
	Estimate	Estimate	Estimate	Estimate
Total population	19,934,451	284,788	135,482	149,306
AGE				
Under 5 years	5.5%	5.2%	5.6%	4.8%
5 to 9 years	5.6%	5.2%	5.6%	4.8%
10 to 14 years	5.7%	5.3%	5.5%	5.0%
15 to 19 years	5.9%	9.1%	8.7%	9.4%
20 to 24 years	6.5%	17.0%	17.1%	17.0%
25 to 29 years	6.5%	7.8%	8.3%	7.4%
30 to 34 years	6.2%	6.5%	6.6%	6.3%
35 to 39 years	5.9%	5.3%	5.2%	5.4%
40 to 44 years	6.3%	5.3%	5.4%	5.3%
45 to 49 years	6.6%	5.2%	5.2%	5.2%
50 to 54 years	7.1%	5.7%	5.7%	5.8%
55 to 59 years	6.7%	5.7%	5.4%	5.9%
60 to 64 years	6.2%	5.3%	5.2%	5.4%
65 to 69 years	5.8%	4.1%	3.9%	4.2%
70 to 74 years	4.6%	2.8%	2.8%	2.8%
75 to 79 years	3.5%	1.7%	1.6%	1.9%
80 to 84 years	2.5%	1.4%	1.1%	1.7%
85 years and over	2.6%	1.3%	0.9%	1.7%
SELECTED AGE CATEGORIES				
5 to 14 years	11.3%	10.4%	11.1%	9.8%
15 to 17 years	3.6%	3.2%	3.4%	3.0%
18 to 24 years	8.9%	22.9%	22.4%	23.4%
15 to 44 years	37.4%	51.0%	51.3%	50.8%
16 years and over	82.0%	83.3%	82.3%	84.3%
18 years and over	79.6%	81.2%	79.9%	82.4%
60 years and over	25.3%	16.7%	15.6%	17.7%
62 years and over	22.7%	14.4%	13.5%	15.3%
65 years and over	19.1%	11.3%	10.3%	12.3%

Subject	Florida	Leon County, Florida		
	Total	Total	Male	Female
	Estimate	Estimate	Estimate	Estimate
75 years and over	8.6%	4.5%	3.6%	5.3%
SUMMARY INDICATORS				
Median age (years)	41.6	30.3	29.3	31.1
Sex ratio (males per 100 females)	95.6	90.7	(X)	(X)
Age dependency ratio	65.1	43.2	(X)	(X)
Old-age dependency ratio	31.5	16.2	(X)	(X)
Child dependency ratio	33.7	27.0	(X)	(X)
PERCENT ALLOCATED				
Sex	0.1%	0.1%	(X)	(X)
Age	2.3%	1.6%	(X)	(X)

Data are based on a sample and are subject to sampling variability. The degree of uncertainty for an estimate arising from sampling variability is represented through the use of a margin of error. The value shown here is the 90 percent margin of error. The margin of error can be interpreted roughly as providing a 90 percent probability that the interval defined by the estimate minus the margin of error and the estimate plus the margin of error (the lower and upper confidence bounds) contains the true value. In addition to sampling variability, the ACS estimates are subject to nonsampling error (for a discussion of nonsampling variability, see Accuracy of the Data). The effect of nonsampling error is not represented in these tables.

The age dependency ratio is derived by dividing the combined under-18 and 65-and-over populations by the 18-to-64 population and multiplying by 100.

The old-age dependency ratio is derived by dividing the population 65 and over by the 18-to-64 population and multiplying by 100.

The child dependency ratio is derived by dividing the population under 18 by the 18-to-64 population and multiplying by 100.

When information is missing or inconsistent, the Census Bureau logically assigns an acceptable value using the response to a related question or questions. If a logical assignment is not possible, data are filled using a statistical process called allocation, which uses a similar individual or household to provide a donor value. The "Allocated" section is the number of respondents who received an allocated value for a particular subject.

While the 2012-2016 American Community Survey (ACS) data generally reflect the February 2013 Office of Management and Budget (OMB) definitions of metropolitan and micropolitan statistical areas; in certain instances the names, codes, and boundaries of the principal cities shown in ACS tables may differ from the OMB definitions due to differences in the effective dates of the geographic entities.

Estimates of urban and rural population, housing units, and characteristics reflect boundaries of urban areas defined based on Census 2010 data. As a result, data for urban and rural areas from the ACS do not necessarily reflect the results of ongoing urbanization.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2012-2016 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Explanation of Symbols:

1. An '**' entry in the margin of error column indicates that either no sample observations or too few sample observations were available to compute a standard error and thus the margin of error. A statistical test is not appropriate.
2. An '-' entry in the estimate column indicates that either no sample observations or too few sample observations were available to compute an estimate, or a ratio of medians cannot be calculated because one or both of the median estimates falls in the lowest interval or upper interval of an open-ended distribution.
3. An '-' following a median estimate means the median falls in the lowest interval of an open-ended distribution.
4. An '+' following a median estimate means the median falls in the upper interval of an open-ended distribution.
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6. An '*****' entry in the margin of error column indicates that the estimate is controlled. A statistical test for sampling variability is not appropriate.
7. An 'N' entry in the estimate and margin of error columns indicates that data for this geographic area cannot be displayed because the number of sample cases is too small.
8. An '(X)' means that the estimate is not applicable or not available.

AMERICAN FactFinder

S0901

CHILDREN CHARACTERISTICS

2012-2016 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

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Subject	Florida	Leon County, Florida
	Total	Total
	Estimate	Estimate
Children under 18 years in households	4,052,012	53,292
AGE		
Under 6 years	32.4%	33.4%
6 to 11 years	33.3%	32.2%
12 to 17 years	34.3%	34.4%
RACE AND HISPANIC OR LATINO ORIGIN		
One race	94.6%	95.3%
White	67.4%	52.5%
Black or African American	21.0%	37.8%
American Indian and Alaska Native	0.3%	0.2%
Asian	2.5%	3.8%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	0.1%	0.0%
Some other race	3.3%	0.9%
Two or more races	5.4%	4.7%
Hispanic or Latino origin (of any race)	29.6%	6.6%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	43.3%	47.4%
RELATIONSHIP TO HOUSEHOLDER		
Own child (biological, step or adopted)	87.1%	88.7%
Grandchild	8.7%	7.5%
Other relatives	2.5%	2.9%
Foster child or other unrelated child	1.7%	0.9%
NATIVITY		
Native	94.8%	97.7%
Foreign born	5.2%	2.3%
PRESENCE OF OTHER ADULTS		

Subject	Florida	Leon County, Florida
	Total	Total
	Estimate	Estimate
Unmarried partner of householder present	8.8%	5.7%
DISABILITY STATUS		
Civilian children under 18 years in households	4,052,012	53,292
With any disability	4.2%	4.6%
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT		
Children 3 to 17 years in households	3,408,980	44,403
Enrolled in school	3,096,703	41,525
Public	85.3%	81.1%
Private	14.7%	18.9%
Not enrolled in school	312,277	2,878
MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS (IN 2016 INFLATION-ADJUSTED DOLLARS) FOR FAMILIES WITH OWN CHILDREN		
Median income (dollars)	53,887	64,325
Children under 18 years in households	4,052,012	53,292
PUBLIC ASSISTANCE IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS		
Children living in households with Supplemental Security Income (SSI), cash public assistance income, or Food Stamp/SNAP benefits	32.7%	30.0%
POVERTY STATUS IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS		
Children in households for whom poverty status is determined	3,998,148	52,960
Income in the past 12 months below poverty level	23.3%	19.4%
Income in the past 12 months at or above poverty level	76.7%	80.6%
HOUSING TENURE		
Children under 18 years in occupied housing units	4,052,012	53,292
In owner-occupied housing units	54.0%	54.2%
In renter-occupied housing units	46.0%	45.8%

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Foreign born excludes people born outside the United States to a parent who is a U.S. citizen.

Excludes householders, spouses, and unmarried partners.

The Census Bureau introduced a new set of disability questions in the 2008 ACS questionnaire. Accordingly, comparisons of disability data from 2008 or later with data from prior years are not recommended. For more information on these questions and their evaluation in the 2006 ACS Content Test, see the Evaluation Report Covering Disability.

Public assistance includes receipt of Supplemental Security Income (SSI), cash public assistance income, or Food Stamps.

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Estimates of urban and rural population, housing units, and characteristics reflect boundaries of urban areas defined based on Census 2010 data. As a result, data for urban and rural areas from the ACS do not necessarily reflect the results of ongoing urbanization.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2012-2016 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

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AMERICAN FactFinder

DP03

SELECTED ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

2012-2016 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

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Subject	Florida		Leon County, Florida	
	Estimate	Percent	Estimate	Percent
EMPLOYMENT STATUS				
Population 16 years and over	16,339,299	16,339,299	237,300	237,300
In labor force	9,613,594	58.8%	157,124	66.2%
Civilian labor force	9,557,443	58.5%	156,954	66.1%
Employed	8,755,427	53.6%	141,908	59.8%
Unemployed	802,016	4.9%	15,046	6.3%
Armed Forces	56,151	0.3%	170	0.1%
Not in labor force	6,725,705	41.2%	80,176	33.8%
Civilian labor force	9,557,443	9,557,443	156,954	156,954
Unemployment Rate	(X)	8.4%	(X)	9.6%
Females 16 years and over	8,435,122	8,435,122	125,866	125,866
In labor force	4,587,837	54.4%	78,541	62.4%
Civilian labor force	4,579,116	54.3%	78,515	62.4%
Employed	4,199,532	49.8%	71,283	56.6%
Own children of the householder under 6 years	1,261,710	1,261,710	17,193	17,193
All parents in family in labor force	843,247	66.8%	11,734	68.2%
Own children of the householder 6 to 17 years	2,589,042	2,589,042	33,621	33,621
All parents in family in labor force	1,864,921	72.0%	25,543	76.0%
COMMUTING TO WORK				
Workers 16 years and over	8,649,800	8,649,800	139,426	139,426
Car, truck, or van -- drove alone	6,874,620	79.5%	112,925	81.0%
Car, truck, or van -- carpooled	806,897	9.3%	13,029	9.3%
Public transportation (excluding taxicab)	182,328	2.1%	2,540	1.8%
Walked	127,822	1.5%	3,140	2.3%
Other means	191,437	2.2%	2,531	1.8%
Worked at home	466,696	5.4%	5,261	3.8%

Subject	Florida		Leon County, Florida	
	Estimate	Percent	Estimate	Percent
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	26.7	(X)	20.6	(X)
OCCUPATION				
Civilian employed population 16 years and over	8,755,427	8,755,427	141,908	141,908
Management, business, science, and arts occupations	3,002,055	34.3%	63,789	45.0%
Service occupations	1,787,073	20.4%	25,354	17.9%
Sales and office occupations	2,371,710	27.1%	38,510	27.1%
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations	797,030	9.1%	7,263	5.1%
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	797,559	9.1%	6,992	4.9%
INDUSTRY				
Civilian employed population 16 years and over	8,755,427	8,755,427	141,908	141,908
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, and mining	93,226	1.1%	423	0.3%
Construction	598,521	6.8%	5,243	3.7%
Manufacturing	451,950	5.2%	2,666	1.9%
Wholesale trade	244,721	2.8%	2,146	1.5%
Retail trade	1,168,270	13.3%	16,895	11.9%
Transportation and warehousing, and utilities	447,070	5.1%	3,572	2.5%
Information	170,901	2.0%	2,229	1.6%
Finance and insurance, and real estate and rental and leasing	675,385	7.7%	7,959	5.6%
Professional, scientific, and management, and administrative and waste management services	1,119,894	12.8%	18,720	13.2%
Educational services, and health care and social assistance	1,850,241	21.1%	37,143	26.2%
Arts, entertainment, and recreation, and accommodation and food services	1,075,694	12.3%	16,999	12.0%
Other services, except public administration	466,367	5.3%	6,997	4.9%
Public administration	393,187	4.5%	20,916	14.7%
CLASS OF WORKER				
Civilian employed population 16 years and over	8,755,427	8,755,427	141,908	141,908
Private wage and salary workers	7,155,191	81.7%	91,703	64.6%
Government workers	1,067,720	12.2%	44,671	31.5%
Self-employed in own not incorporated business workers	518,771	5.9%	5,367	3.8%
Unpaid family workers	13,745	0.2%	167	0.1%
INCOME AND BENEFITS (IN 2016 INFLATION-ADJUSTED DOLLARS)				
Total households	7,393,262	7,393,262	111,111	111,111
Less than $10,000	556,637	7.5%	11,929	10.7%
$10,000 to $14,999	398,394	5.4%	6,029	5.4%
$15,000 to $24,999	869,520	11.8%	11,387	10.2%
$25,000 to $34,999	838,036	11.3%	11,848	10.7%
$35,000 to $49,999	1,102,789	14.9%	16,227	14.6%
$50,000 to $74,999	1,350,797	18.3%	18,287	16.5%
$75,000 to $99,999	832,126	11.3%	12,287	11.1%
$100,000 to $149,999	825,836	11.2%	13,673	12.3%
$150,000 to $199,999	297,029	4.0%	4,758	4.3%
$200,000 or more	322,098	4.4%	4,686	4.2%
Median household income (dollars)	48,900	(X)	48,248	(X)
Mean household income (dollars)	69,936	(X)	67,602	(X)
With earnings	5,333,921	72.1%	91,461	82.3%
Mean earnings (dollars)	70,229	(X)	64,799	(X)
With Social Security	2,701,549	36.5%	26,079	23.5%
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	18,731	(X)	18,577	(X)
With retirement income	1,453,372	19.7%	20,415	18.4%
Mean retirement income (dollars)	26,105	(X)	28,940	(X)

Subject	Florida		Leon County, Florida	
	Estimate	Percent	Estimate	Percent
With Supplemental Security Income	372,667	5.0%	4,577	4.1%
Mean Supplemental Security Income (dollars)	9,502	(X)	10,185	(X)
With cash public assistance income	161,169	2.2%	1,833	1.6%
Mean cash public assistance income (dollars)	2,836	(X)	2,811	(X)
With Food Stamp/SNAP benefits in the past 12 months	1,092,862	14.8%	15,057	13.6%
Families	4,759,855	4,759,855	61,335	61,335
Less than $10,000	228,424	4.8%	3,223	5.3%
$10,000 to $14,999	158,068	3.3%	1,591	2.6%
$15,000 to $24,999	425,680	8.9%	3,975	6.5%
$25,000 to $34,999	485,458	10.2%	5,487	8.9%
$35,000 to $49,999	702,670	14.8%	7,057	11.5%
$50,000 to $74,999	937,785	19.7%	11,195	18.3%
$75,000 to $99,999	633,053	13.3%	9,277	15.1%
$100,000 to $149,999	667,040	14.0%	11,183	18.2%
$150,000 to $199,999	249,199	5.2%	4,233	6.9%
$200,000 or more	272,478	5.7%	4,114	6.7%
Median family income (dollars)	59,139	(X)	71,030	(X)
Mean family income (dollars)	81,708	(X)	88,566	(X)
Per capita income (dollars)	27,598	(X)	27,190	(X)
Nonfamily households	2,633,407	2,633,407	49,776	49,776
Median nonfamily income (dollars)	31,149	(X)	30,272	(X)
Mean nonfamily income (dollars)	45,799	(X)	39,198	(X)
Median earnings for workers (dollars)	28,148	(X)	25,979	(X)
Median earnings for male full-time, year-round workers (dollars)	41,608	(X)	45,947	(X)
Median earnings for female full-time, year-round workers (dollars)	35,674	(X)	38,632	(X)
HEALTH INSURANCE COVERAGE				
Civilian noninstitutionalized population	19,621,207	19,621,207	281,370	281,370
With health insurance coverage	16,409,867	83.6%	252,709	89.8%
With private health insurance	11,728,520	59.8%	210,353	74.8%
With public coverage	7,067,477	36.0%	70,612	25.1%
No health insurance coverage	3,211,340	16.4%	28,661	10.2%
Civilian noninstitutionalized population under 18 years	4,057,377	4,057,377	53,464	53,464
No health insurance coverage	362,988	8.9%	2,781	5.2%
Civilian noninstitutionalized population 18 to 64 years	11,833,949	11,833,949	196,432	196,432
In labor force:	8,920,790	8,920,790	149,023	149,023
Employed:	8,179,341	8,179,341	134,779	134,779
With health insurance coverage	6,444,570	78.8%	119,758	88.9%
With private health insurance	6,031,087	73.7%	114,490	84.9%
With public coverage	587,362	7.2%	8,318	6.2%
No health insurance coverage	1,734,771	21.2%	15,021	11.1%
Unemployed:	741,449	741,449	14,244	14,244
With health insurance coverage	381,873	51.5%	9,887	69.4%
With private health insurance	237,642	32.1%	7,714	54.2%
With public coverage	160,001	21.6%	2,522	17.7%
No health insurance coverage	359,576	48.5%	4,357	30.6%
Not in labor force:	2,913,159	2,913,159	47,409	47,409
With health insurance coverage	2,212,139	75.9%	41,034	86.6%
With private health insurance	1,392,965	47.8%	32,567	68.7%
With public coverage	1,005,352	34.5%	10,960	23.1%

Subject	Florida		Leon County, Florida	
	Estimate	Percent	Estimate	Percent
No health insurance coverage	701,020	24.1%	6,375	13.4%
PERCENTAGE OF FAMILIES AND PEOPLE WHOSE INCOME IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS IS BELOW THE POVERTY LEVEL				
All families	(X)	11.7%	(X)	10.0%
With related children of the householder under 18 years	(X)	19.1%	(X)	15.5%
With related children of the householder under 5 years only	(X)	18.3%	(X)	16.3%
Married couple families	(X)	6.4%	(X)	3.8%
With related children of the householder under 18 years	(X)	9.4%	(X)	5.2%
With related children of the householder under 5 years only	(X)	7.4%	(X)	5.4%
Families with female householder, no husband present	(X)	28.1%	(X)	26.3%
With related children of the householder under 18 years	(X)	37.7%	(X)	34.2%
With related children of the householder under 5 years only	(X)	40.5%	(X)	47.0%
All people	(X)	16.1%	(X)	21.3%
Under 18 years	(X)	23.3%	(X)	19.5%
Related children of the householder under 18 years	(X)	23.0%	(X)	19.2%
Related children of the householder under 5 years	(X)	26.0%	(X)	22.3%
Related children of the householder 5 to 17 years	(X)	21.9%	(X)	18.0%
18 years and over	(X)	14.2%	(X)	21.8%
18 to 64 years	(X)	15.4%	(X)	24.2%
65 years and over	(X)	10.4%	(X)	7.2%
People in families	(X)	13.3%	(X)	11.2%
Unrelated individuals 15 years and over	(X)	27.1%	(X)	43.9%

Data are based on a sample and are subject to sampling variability. The degree of uncertainty for an estimate arising from sampling variability is represented through the use of a margin of error. The value shown here is the 90 percent margin of error. The margin of error can be interpreted roughly as providing a 90 percent probability that the interval defined by the estimate minus the margin of error and the estimate plus the margin of error (the lower and upper confidence bounds) contains the true value. In addition to sampling variability, the ACS estimates are subject to nonsampling error (for a discussion of nonsampling variability, see Accuracy of the Data). The effect of nonsampling error is not represented in these tables.

Employment and unemployment estimates may vary from the official labor force data released by the Bureau of Labor Statistics because of differences in survey design and data collection. For guidance on differences in employment and unemployment estimates from different sources go to Labor Force Guidance.

Workers include members of the Armed Forces and civilians who were at work last week.

Occupation codes are 4-digit codes and are based on Standard Occupational Classification 2010.

Industry codes are 4-digit codes and are based on the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). The Census industry codes for 2013 and later years are based on the 2012 revision of the NAICS. To allow for the creation of 2012-2016 tables, industry data in the multiyear files (2012-2016) were recoded to 2013 Census industry codes. We recommend using caution when comparing data coded using 2013 Census industry codes with data coded using Census industry codes prior to 2013. For more information on the Census industry code changes, please visit our website at https://www.census.gov/people/io/methodology/.

Logical coverage edits applying a rules-based assignment of Medicaid, Medicare and military health coverage were added as of 2009 -- please see https://www.census.gov/library/working-papers/2010/demo/coverage_edits_final.html for more details. The 2008 data table in American FactFinder does not incorporate these edits. Therefore, the estimates that appear in these tables are not comparable to the estimates in the 2009 and later tables. Select geographies of 2008 data comparable to the 2009 and later tables are available at https://www.census.gov/data/tables/time-series/acs/1-year-re-run-health-insurance.html. The health insurance coverage category names were modified in 2010. See https://www.census.gov/topics/health/health-insurance/about/glossary.html#par_textimage_18 for a list of the insurance type definitions.

While the 2012-2016 American Community Survey (ACS) data generally reflect the February 2013 Office of Management and Budget (OMB) definitions of metropolitan and micropolitan statistical areas; in certain instances the names, codes, and boundaries of the

principal cities shown in ACS tables may differ from the OMB definitions due to differences in the effective dates of the geographic entities.

Estimates of urban and rural population, housing units, and characteristics reflect boundaries of urban areas defined based on Census 2010 data. As a result, data for urban and rural areas from the ACS do not necessarily reflect the results of ongoing urbanization.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2012-2016 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Explanation of Symbols:

1. An '**' entry in the margin of error column indicates that either no sample observations or too few sample observations were available to compute a standard error and thus the margin of error. A statistical test is not appropriate.
2. An '-' entry in the estimate column indicates that either no sample observations or too few sample observations were available to compute an estimate, or a ratio of medians cannot be calculated because one or both of the median estimates falls in the lowest interval or upper interval of an open-ended distribution.
3. An '-' following a median estimate means the median falls in the lowest interval of an open-ended distribution.
4. An '+' following a median estimate means the median falls in the upper interval of an open-ended distribution.
5. An '***' entry in the margin of error column indicates that the median falls in the lowest interval or upper interval of an open-ended distribution. A statistical test is not appropriate.
6. An '*****' entry in the margin of error column indicates that the estimate is controlled. A statistical test for sampling variability is not appropriate.
7. An 'N' entry in the estimate and margin of error columns indicates that data for this geographic area cannot be displayed because the number of sample cases is too small.
8. An '(X)' means that the estimate is not applicable or not available.

AMERICAN FactFinder

B09010

RECEIPT OF SUPPLEMENTAL SECURITY INCOME (SSI), CASH PUBLIC ASSISTANCE INCOME, OR FOOD STAMPS/SNAP IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS BY HOUSEHOLD TYPE FOR CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS IN HOUSEHOLDS

Universe: Population under 18 years in households

2012-2016 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Supporting documentation on code lists, subject definitions, data accuracy, and statistical testing can be found on the American Community Survey website in the Data and Documentation section.

Sample size and data quality measures (including coverage rates, allocation rates, and response rates) can be found on the American Community Survey website in the Methodology section.

Tell us what you think. Provide feedback to help make American Community Survey data more useful for you.

Although the American Community Survey (ACS) produces population, demographic and housing unit estimates, it is the Census Bureau's Population Estimates Program that produces and disseminates the official estimates of the population for the nation, states, counties, cities and towns and estimates of housing units for states and counties.

	Florida		Leon County, Florida	
	Estimate	Margin of Error	Estimate	Margin of Error
Total:	4,053,811	+/-757	53,389	+/-91
Living in household with Supplemental Security Income (SSI), cash public assistance income, or Food Stamps/SNAP in the past 12 months:	1,326,413	+/-11,241	16,030	+/-944
In family households:	1,313,536	+/-11,019	15,984	+/-948
In married-couple family	527,474	+/-8,472	5,077	+/-791
In male householder, no wife present, family	129,288	+/-4,401	1,186	+/-470
In female householder, no husband present, family	656,774	+/-9,390	9,721	+/-969
In nonfamily households	12,877	+/-1,370	46	+/-45
Living in household with no Supplemental Security Income (SSI), cash public assistance income, or Food Stamps/SNAP in the past 12 months:	2,727,398	+/-11,136	37,359	+/-930
In family households:	2,708,370	+/-11,314	37,160	+/-948
In married-couple family	1,947,288	+/-14,894	27,698	+/-1,018
In male householder, no wife present, family	207,822	+/-5,536	2,072	+/-381
In female householder, no husband present, family	553,260	+/-8,772	7,390	+/-849
In nonfamily households	19,028	+/-1,608	199	+/-114

Data are based on a sample and are subject to sampling variability. The degree of uncertainty for an estimate arising from sampling variability is represented through the use of a margin of error. The value shown here is the 90 percent margin of error. The margin of error can be interpreted roughly as providing a 90 percent probability that the interval defined by the estimate minus the margin of error and the estimate plus the margin of error (the lower and upper confidence bounds) contains the true value. In addition to sampling variability, the ACS estimates are subject to nonsampling error (for a discussion of nonsampling variability, see Accuracy of the Data). The effect of nonsampling error is not represented in these tables.

While the 2012-2016 American Community Survey (ACS) data generally reflect the February 2013 Office of Management and Budget (OMB) definitions of metropolitan and micropolitan statistical areas; in certain instances the names, codes, and boundaries of the principal cities shown in ACS tables may differ from the OMB definitions due to differences in the effective dates of the geographic entities.

Estimates of urban and rural population, housing units, and characteristics reflect boundaries of urban areas defined based on Census 2010 data. As a result, data for urban and rural areas from the ACS do not necessarily reflect the results of ongoing urbanization.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2012-2016 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

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8. An '(X)' means that the estimate is not applicable or not available.

COUNCIL ON HOMELESSNESS

EVERYONE should have a home.

Contents

Executive Summary 4

2017 Council Recommendations 6

Homelessness and Solutions in Florida 8

What is "Homelessness"? 8

Why is Homelessness Important to Address? 10

What Causes Homelessness? 12

What is a Homeless Continuum of Care? 16

What Does the Data Tell Us About Homelessness in Florida? 18

Department of Education – Homeless Education Program 26

Building Systems to Effectively End Homelessness 29

What it Means to "Effectively End" Homelessness 29

Systems Approach to Addressing Homelessness 29

Appendix I: Updates on 2016 Council Recommendations 36

2016 Recommendation One and Update 36

2016 Recommendation Two and Update 36

2016 Recommendation Three and Update 36

2016 Recommendation Four and Update 37

2016 Recommendation Five and Update 37

Appendix II: Continuum of Care Point in Time Counts 38

TABLE 1: Total Homelessness 2013-2017 38

TABLE 2: Sheltered and Unsheltered 2017 39

TABLE 3: Homeless Population Characteristics 2016-2017 40

TABLE 4: Chronic Homelessness 2013-2017 42

TABLE 5: Homelessness Among Veterans 2013-2017 43

TABLE 6: Family Homelessness, Total Persons 2013-2017 44

TABLE 7: Point in Time Counts by County 2013-2017 45

Appendix III: Homeless Students in Public Schools 46

TABLE 1: FDOE-Reported Homeless Students 2015-2016 46

TABLE 2: FDOE-Reported Homeless Student 2011-2012 through 2015-2016 49

Appendix IV: Florida Housing Finance Corporation Permanent Supportive Housing Pilot Projects Update 52

Appendix V: Continuum of Care Funding from Federal and State Sources 54

Appendix VI: Continuum of Care Geographic Areas and Designated Lead Agencies 56

Appendix VII: Continuum of Care Contacts 57

Appendix VIII: Council on Homelessness Members 60

Appendix IX: Definitions of "Homeless" 61

Federal Definition of "Homeless" (24 CFR 578.3) 61

State of Florida Definition of "Homeless" (F.S. 420.621(5)) 62

Appendix X: Glossary 63

Appendix XI: References 66

Florida's Council on Homelessness

Rick Scott
Governor

Mike Carroll
Secretary

June 30, 2017

Governor Rick Scott
400 South Monroe Street
Tallahassee, Florida 32399-0001

Dear Governor Scott,

On behalf of the Florida Council on Homelessness, its members and state agency partners, I submit the "Council on Homelessness 2017 Report" for your consideration.

In accordance with state law, the Council has prepared recommendations for reducing homelessness in our state. The report also summarizes the extent of homelessness and characteristics of the men, women, and children who do not have a home; and outlines best practices for ending homelessness.

The 2017 Report shows that Florida's rate of homelessness continues to decline. This is due to an improving economy; increased use of best practices and enhanced capacity at the local level; and an increase in the supply of housing serving homeless and special needs households.

Unfortunately, there are still thousands of Floridians without a home. But, Florida's success to date demonstrates that homelessness is not an intractable issue; with targeted efforts we can significantly reduce the number of Floridians without a home.

The recommendations in this report are designed to build upon the success Florida has achieved in recent years. The most essential component to ending homelessness is to increase the supply of housing that is affordable for homeless, special needs, and extremely low-income households. The Council encourages increasing efforts to ensure there is an adequate supply of affordable housing for Florida's most vulnerable households. Also recommended is the continuation of flexible funding, supporting local initiatives, and helping households with extremely low incomes.

There is no doubt that effective private and public collaboration at the State and local levels, combined with strong community participation, are key to solving homelessness. The Council appreciates your continued support of these efforts.

Sincerely,

Shannon Nazworth

Chairperson

Cc: Members of the Florida House and Florida Senate

1317 Winewood Boulevard, Tallahassee, Florida 32399-0700

Executive Summary

In 2001, the State of Florida created an interagency Council on Homelessness, implementing what is now a national best practice. The purpose of the Council is to develop policy and make recommendations on how to reduce homelessness throughout the state.

Pursuant to section 420.622(9), Florida Statutes, the Council on Homelessness submits its annual report to the Florida Governor and Legislature summarizing recommended actions to reduce homelessness, as well as data concerning those persons currently experiencing homelessness in Florida.

Consistent with a positive five-year trend, Florida continues to make significant progress in reducing the number of persons experiencing homelessness. While this reduction in homelessness is partially due to improved economic conditions, it is also due to increased use of best practices, increased funding, and support by the State.

However, there is still work ahead to make Florida a leading state in ensuring that homelessness is rare, brief, and nonrecurring. Of particular need throughout the state, and emphasized clearly in this report, is the dire need for more affordable housing, especially housing targeting the homeless, persons with special needs, and those with extremely low incomes. Also needed is to continue increasing the use of best practices to help people move quickly into those affordable housing units.

On one day and one night in January 2017, Florida communities identified 32,109 persons who were living on the streets, in the woods, or in emergency shelters. Those numbers included 2,789 homeless veterans, 9,363 persons in homeless families, and 5,120 chronically homeless and disabled persons. Further, for school year 2015-2016, Florida's public schools identified 72,957 students as homeless, including those families that had lost their housing and were staying with family and friends or in motels.

In this report, the Council provides an overview of the causes and characteristics of homelessness in Florida, including extensive data on subpopulations, geographic areas, and trends. In addition, a review of best practices is offered, along with specific recommendations for State action, as summarized below. Updates on progress related to the 2016 Council Recommendations is provided in Appendix I.

Overview of 2017 Recommendations

The Council on Homelessness submits its recommendations for State action to reduce the number of Floridians who are without a home.

These inter-related recommendations are:

1. **Embrace the Council's four goals to end homelessness and the Council's Action Plan to achieve these goals.**

   The Council has adopted four aspirational goals for Florida, modeled after the goals outlined in the federal strategic plan to end homelessness. These goals are intended to establish, support, monitor, and improve systems to ensure that homelessness is rare, brief, and nonrecurring for veterans, those who have been chronically homeless, families with children, youth and young adults, and any Floridian without a home.

   a. Prevent and end homelessness among veterans by the end of 2017;
   b. Achieve the goal of ending chronic homelessness by the end of 2018;
   c. Prevent and end homelessness for families, youth, and children by the end of 2020; and
   d. Set a path to ending all types of homelessness in Florida.

For these goals and the related Action Plan to become a true statewide effort, the Council recommends that the Governor and the Legislature embrace the Council's goals and provide support to implement the Plan. To meet these goals, additional resources will need to be invested in proven solutions.

2. **Appropriate 100 percent of Affordable Housing Trust Fund monies for affordable housing.**

   The Council recommends utilizing all Sadowski Affordable Housing Trust Fund resources for affordable housing, with more focus on meeting the housing needs of extremely-low income, homeless, and special needs households.

3. **Continue strengthening the capacity of homeless Continuums of Care by continuing to appropriate funding for CoC Lead Agency's Staffing and Challenge Grants.**

   Homeless Continuums of Care (CoCs) are responsible for creating a plan to prevent and end homelessness in their local geographic area, implementing that plan, collecting and using data to assess needs and effectiveness of programs, and coordinating local community stakeholders toward the goals of the plan. This work is challenging and cannot be executed without the support of the State of Florida.

   The Council recommends that the State continue to appropriate State funding for CoC Staffing and Challenge Grants.

4. **Embrace best practices and incentivize the use of best practices at the local level.**

   The Council recommends the following specific State actions:

   - Continue funding the DEO homeless training and technical assistance efforts, funded from the Challenge Grant appropriation, which in turn is funded from the Housing Trust Fund;
   - State agencies represented on the Council on Homelessness, as well as the Office on Homelessness, should take a leadership role in modeling and sharing best practices for ending homelessness at the state level to ensure that all entities that utilize state resources are implementing best practices;
   - The Office on Homelessness create a system by which the Office will gather data, assemble performance outcome measures, and accurately report on statewide progress toward the goals adopted by the Council;
   - The Office on Homelessness should incentivize the adoption of best practices at the local level by incorporating best practices and housing outcome performance measures into funding application processes and monitoring for grants managed by the Office;
   - Local Continuum of Care organizations should incentivize the adoption of best practices at the service provider level by incorporating best practices and housing outcome performance measures into funding application processes for grants managed by the local Continuum of Care.

2017 Council Recommendations

The Council on Homelessness submits its recommendations for state action to continue reducing the number of Floridians who are without a home. These recommendations relate to creating more affordable and supportive housing to address the fundamental driver of homelessness; building stronger Continuums of Care; and increasing the capacity of the Council to lead state efforts to reduce homelessness.

These inter-related recommendations are:

1. Embrace the Council's four goals to end homelessness and the Council's Action Plan to achieve these goals.

The Council has adopted four aspirational goals for Florida, modeled after the goals outlined in the federal strategic plan to end homelessness.

These goals are intended to establish, support, monitor, and improve systems to ensure that homelessness is rare, brief, and nonrecurring for veterans, those who have been chronically homeless, families with children, youth and young adults, and any Floridian without a home.

b. Prevent and end homelessness among veterans by the end of 2017;
c. Achieve the goal of ending chronic homelessness by the end of 2018;
d. Prevent and end homelessness for families, youth, and children by the end of 2020; and
e. Set a path to ending all types of homelessness in Florida.

By establishing these goals, along with the Action Plan to meet the goals, the Council intends to provide a platform from which to:

- Support best practices to effectively end homelessness;
- Assist state partners in connecting the value of stable housing to their organizational goals;
- Incentivize local efforts to focus on the four goals;
- Support the homeless Continuums of Care (CoCs) to work toward meeting these goals; and
- Recognize the CoCs that are performing well on achieving these goals in their local geographic areas.

For these goals and the related Action Plan to become a true statewide effort, the Council recommends that the Governor and the Legislature embrace the Council goals and provide support to implement the Plan. To meet these goals, additional resources will need to be invested in proven solutions.

2. Appropriate 100 percent of Affordable Housing Trust Fund monies for affordable housing.

The Council recommends utilizing all Sadowski Affordable Housing Trust Fund resources for affordable housing, with an increasing focus on the housing needs of extremely-low income, homeless, and special needs households.

As outlined in this report, the lack of an adequate supply of affordable housing is a fundamental driver of continuing homelessness in Florida. The housing trust fund monies have been utilized successfully in the past to create new affordable and permanent supportive housing for those who are homeless and have a special need.

Appropriating 100 percent of affordable housing trust fund monies, and targeting resources for homeless households is critical to effectively ending homelessness in Florida. Homeless households must have access to appropriate affordable housing to recover from homelessness.

3. Continue strengthening the capacity of homeless Continuums of Care by continuing to appropriate funding for CoC Lead Agency's Staffing and Challenge Grants.

Homeless Continuums of Care (CoCs) are responsible for creating a plan to prevent and end homelessness in their local geographic area, implementing that plan, collecting and using data to assess needs and effectiveness of programs, and coordinating local community stakeholders toward the goals of the plan. This work is challenging and cannot be executed without the support of the State of Florida.

For the past several years, the State has provided support to CoCs in two primary ways – Challenge Grants and Staffing Grants. In addition, the State provides pass-through funding for certain homelessness prevention activities and emergency solutions grant programs, as well as technical assistance for CoCs. The CoC lead

agencies have utilized the State funding to prevent and reduce homelessness, and as leverage for federal funding in excess of $81 million annually.

The Council recommends that the State continue to appropriate State funding for CoC Staffing and Challenge Grants.

4. **Embrace best practices and incentivize the use of best practices at the local level.**

Best practices include:

- **Housing First** programs and policies geared at helping households move into stable permanent housing as quickly as possible, followed by the provision of appropriate support services;
- **Permanent Supportive Housing** for chronically homeless households and those with the greatest needs;
- **Rapid Re-Housing** for households with moderate to high needs;
- **Diversion** of those for whom the homeless system does not offer the best solution;
- **Prevention Services** to keep people at imminent risk of homelessness stably housed;
- **Coordinated Entry** to ensure data-sharing and appropriate prioritization for housing interventions;
- **Data-driven decision making** to ensure that resources are being used effectively and efficiently; and
- **A focus on system-wide performance outcomes** so the system works well to effectively end homelessness for the community.

The Council recommends the following specific State actions:

- Continue funding the DEO homeless training and technical assistance efforts, funded from the Challenge Grant appropriation, which in turn is funded from the Housing Trust Fund;
- State agencies represented on the Council on Homelessness, as well as the Office on Homelessness, should take a leadership role in modeling and sharing best practices for ending homelessness at the state level to ensure that all entities that utilize state resources are implementing best practices;
- The Office on Homelessness should take the lead in creating a system by which the Office will gather data, assemble performance outcome measures, and accurately report on statewide progress toward the goals adopted by the Council, as well as local CoC efforts to meet these goals;
- The Office on Homelessness should incentivize the adoption of best practices at the local level by incorporating best practices and housing outcome performance measures into funding application processes for grants managed by the Office;
- Local Continuum of Care organizations should incentivize the adoption of best practices at the service provider level by incorporating best practices and housing outcome performance measures into funding application processes for grants managed by the local Continuum of Care.

Homelessness and Solutions in Florida

What is "Homelessness"?

The word "homeless" often brings a particular image to mind. Typically, this image is an unkempt man, apparently living on the streets, and assumed to be struggling with mental health and substance abuse issues. While that stereotype represents reality for a relatively small percentage of people who are homeless, the faces, ages, and situations of those who are homeless are widely varied. Homelessness includes families with children, young adults, couples, single men and women, and unaccompanied youth.

One type of homelessness is "unsheltered," which refers to people who live in places not meant for human habitation – on the streets, in cars, wooded areas, or abandoned buildings. Others are "sheltered" but are still homeless because they are staying in homeless shelters or transitional housing until they find stable permanent housing of their own.

Still, others that experience an eviction or similar crisis may have natural support networks and can avoid a homeless shelter by staying with family or friends, even though they cannot afford to find their own housing. These households are sometimes referred to as "doubled-up" due to their economic and housing crisis. Some of these home-sharing arrangements are relatively stable; in other cases, people may be "couch-surfing," moving from one place to another in quick succession. Further, some people who do not have their own permanent housing live in motels and similar places that are overcrowded, ill-equipped, and impermanent.

When we speak of people who are "literally homeless," the phrase includes those who are unsheltered plus those staying in emergency or transitional shelters. People who are at risk of homelessness, doubled-up or couch-surfing, paying to stay in motels, or living in substandard housing are not literally homeless.

HOMELESSNESS includes families with children, young adults, couples, single men and women, and unaccompanied youth.

Because of the many ways "homelessness" presents itself, it is challenging to agree upon a definition of homelessness. For instance, the federal and Florida statutes have different definitions (see Appendix IX), so a household may be considered homeless under the Florida definition but not under the federal definition. Further, different types of funding address specific categories of homelessness. As an example, when public schools use funding to address homelessness, those resources can be used for families that are doubled-up; many other programs that address family homelessness will serve families that are unsheltered or in temporary shelters, but not those who are doubled-up.

There are four broad categories of homelessness set forth in the federal HEARTH Act, which is the primary federal program specific to homelessness. The full statutory definition[1] is provided in Appendix IX; below is a paraphrased summary of the federal definition[1] of homelessness.

1. An individual or family who lacks a fixed, regular, and adequate nighttime residence – living in a place not meant for human habitation, in a shelter or similar program, or, in specified circumstances, in an institution.
2. An individual or family who will imminently lose housing, under certain circumstances.
3. Under certain circumstances, unaccompanied youth, or families with children who are consistently unstably housed and likely to continue in that state.
4. People who are fleeing or attempting to flee domestic or intimate partner violence and lack the resources to obtain other permanent housing.

The Florida Statutes and the Florida Department of Education (FDOE) use an overlapping but broader definition. This definition defines a person as homeless if they lack a fixed, regular, and adequate nighttime residence, including those who are:

1. Sharing the housing of others due to loss of housing, economic hardship, or similar reason.
2. Living in motels, hotels, trailer parks, and camping grounds, due to lack of adequate alternative housing.
3. Living in emergency or transitional shelters.
4. Abandoned in hospitals or awaiting foster care placement.
5. Living in a public or private place not meant for regular sleeping accommodations.
6. Living in cars, parks, abandoned buildings, bus or train standards, substandard housing, or similar settings.

7. Migratory children living in any of the above circumstances.

In this report, a conservative version of the HEARTH Act definition of homelessness is reflected in the Point in Time (PIT) Count numbers, which are presented in Appendices II and III. The broader FDOE definition of homelessness for children is reflected in the tables presented in Appendix III. Because these two data sets are based on different definitions, measured at different times, and for different populations, the data should not be combined and will not be consistent. Each set of data can be useful in its own way and for specified purposes.

Why is Homelessness Important to Address?

The Economics of Addressing Homelessness

The primary costs of homelessness to local communities and the State are not the costs of operating emergency shelters and providing meals. Rather, homelessness affects local economies in ways that are much less obvious. Homelessness significantly increases in community costs borne by local governments, the State, and taxpayers in terms of emergency response teams, crisis stabilization units, uninsured emergency and inpatient medical care, and law enforcement involvement. Further, the presence of street homelessness may impact businesses by reducing foot traffic, tourism, downtown redevelopment, and buyers.

Chronic homelessness, in particular, results in especially high community costs. People who are chronically homeless are those who have experienced long-term homelessness and have a disability. A recent study[2] of 107 chronically homeless individuals living in Central Florida estimated the community costs of $31,065 per person per year, for an annual cost for these 107 individuals totaling over $3.3 million. In contrast, providing those same individuals with appropriate housing and services in the form of permanent supportive housing would cost approximately $10,000 per person per year.

Hence, appropriate housing and services for the chronically homeless would save the community over $2 million in a single year. These estimates of costs and savings are very similar to the results of dozens of studies in communities across the nation, which further validates the reliability of the data and the conclusion that appropriate housing for these individuals is a significant community benefit. Further, it is likely that these cost savings estimates are conservative, since they do not take into account the effects of homelessness on tourism, businesses, and schools.

Another aspect to consider when addressing the costs of homelessness is to examine how wisely we use homeless-specific funding. Funding to address homelessness is scarce and it is incumbent upon the State, local governments; and homeless-serving organizations to invest in programs that are both effective and efficient.

Historically, communities have invested significant resources in addressing the needs of people who are homeless through emergency shelters, meal programs, clothing and transportation services, and so on, as well as through programs that offer services and transitional housing. While these programs do address needs, they do not tend to help people move out of homelessness rapidly or in a cost-effective manner.

In the past few decades, extensive research on the efficiency and effectiveness of homeless initiatives have taught us a better way to use resources. It is well documented that the best approach for most households is to help them move into housing units as quickly as possible through a combination of limited rental assistance funding as well as providing limited services after the household has moved into their housing.

This approach, often referred to as Rapid Re-Housing, is much more effective than emergency shelter or transitional housing. Further, it is also less costly per household compared to other approaches. In one study by the National Alliance to End Homelessness[3], Rapid Re-Housing was more

States and communities that are most effective in reducing homelessness are those that support **RAPID RE-HOUSING** for households with less severe needs and **PERMANENT SUPPORTIVE HOUSING** for those who have more serious disabilities.

effective in helping people move out of homelessness, did so more quickly, and was more efficient. The cost of rapidly re-housing a household was 40% of the cost of emergency shelter and 18% of the cost of transitional programs.

States and communities that are most effective in reducing homelessness are those that support Rapid Re-Housing for households with less severe needs and Permanent Supportive Housing for those who have more serious disabilities. This approach will be discussed in more detail in the "Systems" section of this report.

The Human Side of Homelessness

Beyond the significant economic costs of homelessness in our communities, there are lives at stake. The experience of homelessness is traumatic and daily survival is a challenge. People who are homeless are less likely to connect with community health care resources, engage fully in employment and education, and have stable relationships with friends and family. Homelessness exacerbates pre-existing health problems, reduces the speed and likelihood of recovery, and exposes people to more health threats.[4] Children who experience homelessness develop more slowly, have more health issues, and are less likely to achieve in school.[5]

SPECIAL FOCUS

Wayne Densch Center for Homelessness

Wayne Densch Charities had owned and operated the Wayne Densch Center for Homelessness, a transitional housing community near Eatonville, FL, for more than 15 years when, in the spring of 2016, the ownership was transferred to Florida Hospital. 2 years earlier, Florida Hospital had announced its commitment to ending chronic homelessness in Central Florida by donating $6 million to support case management services for formerly chronically homeless people housed in permanent supportive housing through a Housing First model.

Because of Florida Hospital's commitment to the cause, and the great relationship between the two organizations, Wayne Densch Charities donated the housing complex to the healthcare provider. In turn, the hospital partnered with Ability Housing to rehab the property and transform it into high quality affordable and supportive housing and increase the number of housing units by 50%. Ability Housing is also working with current staff to change their programming from transitional housing to permanent housing. Orange County Government has pledged $2 million to the project.

The Wayne Densch Center serves as a wonderful example of the work that can be accomplished when collaboration happens. "The Wayne Densch Center has given countless Central Floridians the opportunity of a second chance at life" said John Williams, Chairman of the Board of Directors of Wayne Densch Charities. "In partnering with Florida Hospital, Orange County, Ability Housing and others, we will further this amazing work and continue to transform lives." And transform lives it will. With the basic needs of these formerly homelessness individuals taken care of, they will have at their fingertips the case management and healthcare services they need to live a dignified and fulfilled life.

What Causes Homelessness?

Because homelessness is a complex social problem, there is no simple list of causes. We can, however, identify contributing factors, prioritize those factors, and consider how to address those issues in ways that reduce homelessness.

Understanding homelessness requires consideration of societal factors that intensify or perpetuate homelessness, as well as personal issues that contribute to the risk of a person becoming homeless. The systemic causes of homelessness are often overlooked, while the individualized issues tend to be overemphasized.

It is true, for instance, that mental health issues and substance abuse are more common in the homeless population compared to their incidence in the broader population. However, that fact should not lead to a conclusion that behavioral health issues cause homelessness. In fact, the overwhelming majority of people struggling with mental health and/or substance abuse issues are not homeless.[6] Further, many people who become homeless do not have behavioral health issues. As discussed later on, inadequate access to health care is a factor that exacerbates homelessness, but mental health issues and substance abuse do not directly cause homelessness.

For elected officials, policymakers, and planners, it is especially critical to recognize the societal and systemic issues that contribute to homelessness. To reduce homelessness, state and local governments must address the big picture issues that exacerbate or perpetuate homelessness.

Next is a discussion of three primary factors that contribute to homelessness in Florida: (1) lack of access to housing; (2) need for employment and income opportunities; and (3) inadequate access to health care.

The **SCARCITY** of affordable and appropriate housing is the primary factor causing and perpetuating homelessness in Florida.

Scarcity of Affordable and Appropriate Housing

The scarcity of affordable and appropriate housing is the primary factor causing and perpetuating homelessness in Florida. Most people who become homeless in Florida have extremely low incomes and have difficulty maintaining stable rental housing. Multiple studies reflect the critical shortage of housing for households with low income.

The 2016 Rental Market Study[7] by the University of Florida's Shimberg Center for Housing Studies reports that there are only 32 affordable available rental units[8] for every 100 renter households with extremely low income statewide.[9] Due to the lack of access to affordable[10] rental units for these households, those who rent must pay a large share of their income toward housing costs.

Among the key findings of the Shimberg Study are the following:

- At the 0-30 percent AMI and 0-40 percent AMI levels, there are more renter households than affordable units. At the 0-50 percent and 0-60 percent AMI levels, there are more affordable units than renter households, but still a shortage of affordable and available units, since many affordable units are rented by households with higher incomes.
- For the 0-80 percent and 0-120 percent AMI bands, the number of affordable and available units exceeds the number of renter households.
- Florida has only 32 affordable and available rental units for every 100 households with incomes of 0-30 percent AMI, a deficit of 309,971 units.
- Shortages at the 0-60 percent AMI levels are most pro-

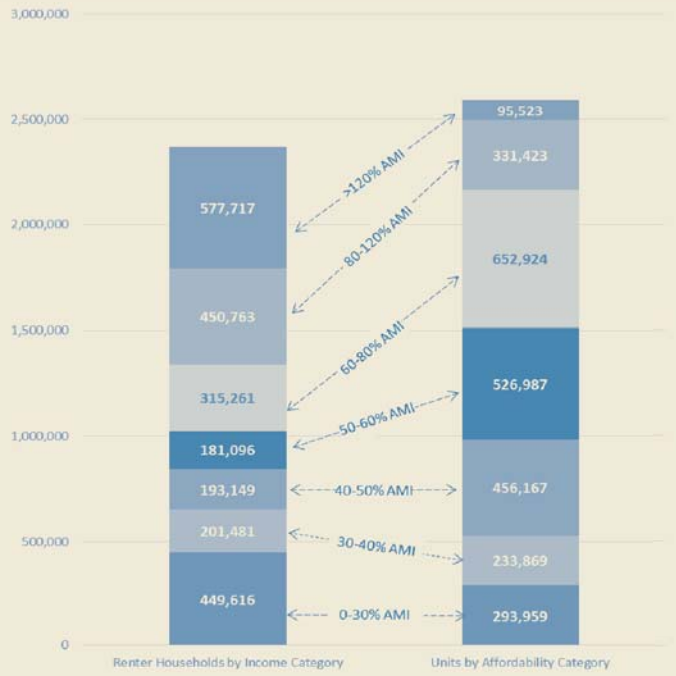
nounced in southeast Florida. There are only 47 affordable and available units for every 100 renter households at 0-60 percent AMI in the Miami-Dade/Monroe County area; 70 units per 100 households in Broward County; and 81 units per 100 renters in Palm Beach County.

The Shimberg study reports that 71 percent of renter households with income at 30 percent or less of Area Median Income (AMI) are "cost burdened," meaning they pay more than 40 percent of their income for rent. Among those who have household income up to 50 percent of AMI, 78 percent of households are cost burdened.

The level of cost burden varies among counties and across income levels. The Shimberg study data for 2016 indicate that when including all household income levels, Miami-Dade and Monroe Counties have the highest percentage of cost-burdened households at 45 percent. The most severe situation for extremely low income households exists in Orange County, where 80 percent of extremely low income households pay more than 40 percent of their income for housing costs.

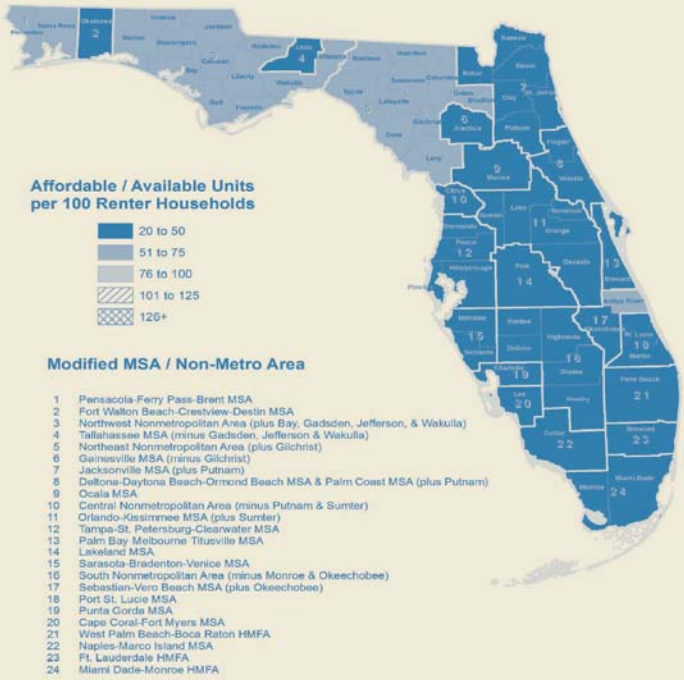
According to the 2017 Home Matters[11] report, one million Florida households are "severely cost burdened," paying more than 50% of their income for housing costs. The vast majority of those are households with very low incomes, including seniors, low wage earners, and people with disabilities.

Figure 1.
Affordable Units and Renter Households by Income Level, Florida, 2010-2014 5-Year Estimate



Source: Shimberg Center analysis of American Community Survey PUMS, 2014 5-Year Estimate. Graphic based on similar national chart in National Low Income Housing Coalition's *Housing Spotlight*, Vol. 5 No. 1, March 2015 (http://nlihc.org/sites/default/files/Housing-Spotlight_Volume-5_Issue-1.pdf), p. 3.

Figure 2.
Affordable and Available Housing Units per 100 Renter Households at 0-30% AMI, Modified MSA and Non-Metropolitan Areas, 2010-2014 5-Year Estimate



Source: Shimberg Center analysis of American Community Survey PUMS, 2014 5-Year Estimate

Notes: The map shades show the number of available and affordable units in the income category divided by the number of households in the same category, times 100. A value below 100 indicates a shortage of housing units (shaded areas); a value above 100 indicates that units exceed households (striped and cross-hatched areas). The areas on the map are groups of counties that belong either to modified metropolitan statistical areas (MSAs) or non-metropolitan areas.

A household trying to work its way out of homelessness is seeking rental housing in these tight rental markets – clearly a daunting task even for those who have not experienced homelessness and have higher incomes. Access to affordable housing for people recovering from homelessness is ensured only by increasing the stock of housing for extremely-low income households. This need can be met primarily through housing assisted with subsidies, such as those made available through the appropriation of affordable housing trust fund monies.

The need for affordable housing is particularly acute for households with extremely-low incomes (ELI), earning 30% or less of the Area Median Income, including those who are disabled and surviving on disability income alone. As shown in the figure above, there is no area in Florida where there is adequate affordable housing for these special populations.

Access to affordable housing for people recovering from homelessness is ensured only by **INCREASING THE STOCK OF HOUSING FOR EXTREMELY-LOW INCOME HOUSEHOLDS**. This need can be met primarily through housing assisted with subsidies, such as those made available through the appropriation of affordable housing trust fund monies to be used for housing.

To address this critical need, it is necessary that new affordable housing stock be created. Just as importantly, that housing must include set-asides for ELI households as well as permanent supportive housing for disabled and homeless households.

Need for Employment and Better Income Opportunities

Over the past several years, homelessness in Florida has declined steadily and significantly. In large part this reduction is due to an improved economy and job growth. This is good news for our state and for those who have been homeless. To see continued declines in homelessness, it is important to recognize the critical importance of adequate household income and employment in preventing and reducing homelessness.

Over the past several years, homelessness in Florida has declined steadily and significantly.

Out of Reach 2016[12] reports that a household earning minimum wage would need to work 99 hours weekly to afford a two-bedroom rental unit in the average Florida community. Even for those who are working multiple jobs, being able to afford a rental unit in Florida is challenging. For the average two-bedroom rental unit to be affordable working 40 hours per week, the household would need to earn almost $20 per hour. However, many low-income workers earn minimum wage, which is just over $8 per hour.

These facts are further driven home by the United Way's ALICE Report,[13] which notes that the struggle is getting worse even for working households. Consistently low wages, along with periods of underemployment or unemployment, mean that tens of thousands of households are one paycheck away from homelessness. The situation is not getting better with the turnaround in the economy. The United Way reports that the ALICE "household survival budget," housing costs have increased about 20% from 2007 to 2015, during a time when low-wage employment dominated the job market.

Figure 3.
Median Gross Rent vs. Median Income (2014 $), Florida, 2007-2014

With due recognition of the challenges for households that include wage-earners, the difficulty is even more severe for special needs households. A single, disabled individual whose sole source of disability income is Social Security Income (SSI) receives a total of $735 monthly. Because market-rate affordable housing does not exist for a household living solely on SSI, subsidized affordable housing must be created to meet this need. For people surviving on SSI or similar levels of income, the primary sources of independent affordable housing are through deeply subsidized units or housing vouchers. The scarcity of those types of assistance cannot be overemphasized.

Inadequate Access to Physical and Behavioral Health Care

The lack of access to health care affects homelessness in several ways. First, a health emergency and related uninsured health costs can cause a person to become homeless. Not only does a health problem often result in the loss of employment and income, but medical debt can exhaust all financial resources.[14] Without support systems and safety nets, a household can become homeless because of a health issue. Second, uninsured physical health costs for those who are chronically homeless in Florida sap community resources. Because people who are homeless are less likely to access primary health care and address health concerns early, health issues are exacerbated. Uninsured emergency room visits and inpatient stays skyrocket. Third, like physical health costs, treatment for mental health issues and substance abuse among those who are homeless is often limited to crisis response and emergency services. Ultimately, people who are uninsured and homeless cycle in and out of crisis and health systems, resulting in high community costs but limited improvements in health.

What is a Homeless Continuum of Care?

Throughout this report, the terms Continuum of Care (CoC) and CoC Lead Agency are used. These terms have different meanings in different contexts, so a brief explanation is offered here. Generally speaking, the Continuum of Care is made up of all stakeholders in a geographic area that are working together to address homelessness. The CoC comprises not only homeless-serving non-profits but also philanthropic foundations, businesses, local governments, housing developers, realtors, health care systems, and more.

Each homeless CoC is specific to a particular geographic area, much like a catchment area. The geographic areas for the CoCs are agreed upon by the local communities and the federal Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD). The State of Florida also recognizes CoC geographic areas consistent with HUD's strategy. The Florida CoC geographic areas are provided in Appendix VI and the contacts for each CoC are presented in Appendix VII.

As required by the federal HEARTH Act,[15] the CoC establishes a local planning body to organize and deliver housing and services to meet the needs of people who are homeless as they move to stable housing and maximum self-sufficiency. The planning body is typically a CoC Board or CoC Council comprising of community leaders, as well as representatives of multiple stakeholder groups.

The CoC also designates a "CoC Lead Agency."[16] The CoC Lead Agency provides staff leadership for the system, submits funding applications on behalf of the CoC to HUD and the State of Florida, and has a wide range of daunting responsibilities to ensure that the local system is effectively ending homelessness. The State of Florida supports the important work of these Lead Agencies annually through CoC Staffing Grants. Without a CoC Lead Agency, local homeless-serving organizations, local governments, and other groups would likely be working at cross-purposes, in silos, without shared data, and without a common vision and expected outcomes.

HUD requires every CoC to operate a Homeless Management Information System (HMIS) to serve as the local central repository of individual-level data of persons experiencing homelessness, as well as track program results. HMIS provides not only demographics about homelessness, but also reports on the effectiveness of individual programs, and the extent to which the homeless response system as a whole is working to make homelessness rare, brief, and nonrecurring.

Therefore, the CoC must designate an "HMIS Lead," which in most communities is the same organization as the CoC Lead Agency. The HMIS Lead is responsible for ensuring that the CoC's HMIS is managed well, has high quality and quantity data, and is operated consistent with HUD requirements.

The CoC comprises not only homeless-serving non-profits but also
PHILANTHROPIC FOUNDATIONS, BUSINESSES, LOCAL GOVERNMENTS, HOUSING DEVELOPERS, REALTORS, HEALTH CARE SYSTEMS, AND MORE.

What Does the Data Tell Us About Homelessness in Florida?

A primary source of data about homelessness is the annual "Point in Time Count," required by the Department of Housing and Urban Development. Housing and Urban Development (HUD) requires each Homeless Continuum of Care (CoC) to conduct an annual count of homeless persons on a single night during the last 10 days of January. In Florida, the CoC Lead Agencies coordinate these efforts, which are known as the Point in Time (PIT) Counts.

The objective of the PIT Count is to produce an unduplicated count, or relatively reliable estimate, of the number of homeless people in the community on a single night. HUD provides specific guidance to ensure that PIT Counts are reasonably comprehensive and that the PIT provides an unduplicated count of people who are homeless so that the same person is not counted more than once.

In addition to producing a count of people who are homeless, PIT Counts also collect demographic data and additional information about the person's experience with homelessness. This allows us to examine trends for subpopulations, such as families with children and veterans.

IN 2017, at a single point in time, Florida's homeless population was 32,109.

Many communities extract counts of people in shelters and similar programs from the local CoC's Homeless Management Information System (HMIS). People who are homeless but not sheltered are also identified, using methods such as personal interviews at campsites and day centers.

Conducting a PIT Count is challenging, requiring many volunteers and a great deal of coordination, mapping, and data entry. While PIT Counts provide valuable information, it is recognized that they are likely undercounts of homelessness due to the inherent difficulty of locating every homeless person in a community. Further, even with the CoC's great efforts, the results from year to year can be influenced by various factors, some of which are outside the control of the CoCs. For instance, counts of those who are unsheltered (e.g. in the woods or in cars) are particularly affected by weather. In addition, when CoCs conduct a much more thorough PIT Count as compared to a prior year, the count will increase even in the absence of an actual increase in homelessness.

The PIT Count provides a one-day snapshot of the persons experiencing homelessness on a given night, and should not be interpreted as a measure of the number of people who experience homelessness over the course of a year. It is estimated that over the course of a year the number of people who experience homelessness is three to four times the number identified in the PIT, because people move in and out of homelessness during the year.

In the sections below, we describe homelessness based on PIT data. First, overall homelessness is summarized. Then, separate sections address homelessness among veterans, chronically homeless households, and families with children. The data reports are supplemented by feature stories highlighting local CoC initiatives. The detailed PIT Count data on CoCs, including specific subpopulations, homeless characteristics, and more are provided in Appendix II, Tables 1-7.

Overall Homelessness

Figure 4 presents five years of Point in Time Count one-day snapshot data for Florida, as reported by the Continuums of Care. Over the past five years, homelessness in Florida has declined steadily, from 47,862 identified as homeless in January 2013 to 32,109 in January 2017, a reduction of about 33 percent. This trend, which mirrors national outcomes, is likely the result of (1) economic improvement and job growth, and (2) increasing investments to improve homeless response systems.

The PIT Counts for each CoC are presented in Appendix II. Statewide, total homelessness declined by just over four percent from 2016 to 2017. However, this statewide decrease is not uniform across the state, as shown in Appendix II Table 1. Of the 27 CoCs, 16 report declines in homelessness from 2016 to 2017, and 11 reported increases. It should be recalled that, although CoCs are required to follow specific

Figure 4.
Total homelessness in Florida, as measured by Point in Time Counts, 2013-2017

HUD standards for the PIT Counts, the methodology and coverage of PIT may vary from year to year in some geographic areas due to lack of resources.

Of those identified as homeless in the one-day PIT Count, almost 15,000 people were "unsheltered" – living on streets, in cars, abandoned buildings, or other places not meant for human habitation. The remaining 17,000 were staying in emergency shelters or transitional programs, so they were in temporary shelters but not permanent housing. In Florida, the percentage of people who are homeless and sleeping outdoors is 47 percent, as compared to the national average of 32 percent.[17] The sheltered and unsheltered counts for each CoC are presented in Appendix II, Table 2.

Veteran Homelessness

As with total homelessness and consistent with national data, Florida reports a steady decline in homelessness among veterans. Indeed, homelessness among veterans is dropping more rapidly than homelessness in other subpopulations. From 2013 to 2017, overall homelessness was reduced by about 33 percent, while veteran homelessness dropped almost 50 percent. Although the changes in veteran homelessness varied across CoCs, as shown in Appendix II Table 5, Florida's attention to reducing homelessness among veterans is yielding demonstrable results.

Effectively ending homelessness among veterans has been a high priority for the nation and Florida. While Florida did not meet its goal of effectively ending veteran homelessness by 2016, the progress has been significant.

To date, three Florida Continuum of Care (CoC) communities have been certified by the United States Interagency Council on Homelessness (USICH) as having effectively ended veteran homelessness in their communities:

- Volusia/Flagler Continuum of Care,
- Lee County Continuum of Care, and
- Charlotte County Continuum of Care.

Numerous additional communities are currently working through the certification process and expect to be celebrating an effective end to veteran homelessness during 2017.

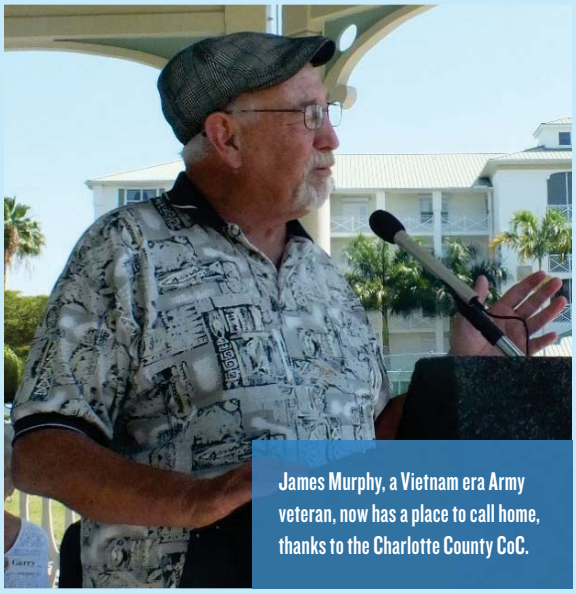
It is not an easy task to acquire certification by the USICH as having effectively ended veteran homelessness. The community must submit data, systems documentation, and other proof that the following criteria are met:[18]

1. The community has identified all veterans experiencing homelessness.
2. The community provides shelter immediately to any veteran experiencing unsheltered homelessness who wants it.
3. The community provides service-intensive transitional housing only in limited instances.
4. The community has capacity to assist veterans to swiftly move into permanent housing.
5. The community has resources, plans, partnerships, and system capacity in place should any veteran become homeless or be at risk of homelessness in the future.

Figure 5.
Homelessness among veterans in Florida, as measured by Point in Time Counts, 2013-2017

SPECIAL FOCUS

Charlotte County CoC Effectively Ends Veteran Homelessness



James Murphy, a Vietnam era Army veteran, now has a place to call home, thanks to the Charlotte County CoC.

The excellent work being done in Charlotte County provides a snapshot of the collaboration and systems coordination necessary to effectively end veteran homelessness. This effort was coordinated through the Charlotte County Continuum of Care.

In March 2017, the USICH formally recognized the Charlotte County CoC as having effectively ended veteran homelessness. This effort was coordinated through the Charlotte County Continuum of Care, led by the Gulf Coast Partnership. Primary collaborators in the effort included the Charlotte County Homeless Coalition, the Jewish Family & Children's Service of the Suncoast, the Jesus Loves You Mobile Outreach Team, Volunteers of America, and the Bay Pines VA Healthcare System.

As described above, receiving this certification establishes that Charlotte County has not only effectively ended veteran homelessness currently, but has also established a sustainable system that will continue to quickly identify any veteran who becomes homeless in the area and help that individual or household move into permanent stable housing within a month. Such a system can be used as a model to address all types of homelessness.

The Continuum of Care team that effectively ended homelessness among veterans in Charlotte County.

Chronic Homelessness

Persons who are identified as "chronically homeless" are those who have been homeless for longer than a year *and* have a disabling condition.[21] People who have been homeless a long time and have disabling conditions tend to be the most frequent utilizers of community emergency services and costly community resources. Many are also among the most medically vulnerable of people who are homeless due to serious medical conditions.

For both these reasons – the cost of chronic homelessness and the vulnerability of that group – helping chronically homeless people move out of homelessness and into permanent housing is one of the country and Florida's top priorities. Although this group accounts for less than 16 percent of those who are homeless in Florida, it is likely that when a typical taxpayer, business owner, or tourist thinks about the word "homeless," chronically homeless individuals are most likely to come to mind.

Florida's PIT Counts reflect continuing significant decreases in chronic homelessness. From 2016 to 2017, statewide chronic homelessness is reported to have declined by more than 15 percent. Again, as with the other subpopulation reports, changes in chronic homelessness vary widely among CoCs. 16 CoCs reported declines in chronic homelessness while 11 reported increases.

Figure 6.
Chronic homelessness in Florida, as measured by Point in Time Counts, 2013-2017

This statewide decrease in reported chronic homelessness is a significant improvement that should be celebrated. At the same time, it must be recognized the remaining 5,000 or so chronically homeless individuals are estimated to result in costs exceeding $150 million annually in community services related to managing, rather than ending, homelessness among this special population.[22]

MANAGING VS. ENDING CHRONIC HOMELESSNESS

A recent study of 107 chronically homeless individuals living in Central Florida estimated the community costs of $31,065 per person per year. In contrast, providing those same individuals with appropriate housing and services in the form of permanent supportive housing would cost approximately $10,000 per person per year.

SPECIAL FOCUS

Miami-Dade Continuum of Care and Carrfour's Coalition Lift

Permanent supportive housing (PSH) is the best approach to reducing chronic homelessness. PSH is a key solution for those who have been homeless a long time, often living with multiple disabling conditions and frequently utilizing expensive community crisis services. PSH offers the right combination of affordable permanent housing and housing stabilization assistance for this special population. By connecting intensive and tenant-specific services to permanent supportive housing, returns to homelessness are minimized and self-sufficiency is maximized.

Coalition Lift is a comprehensive permanent supportive housing program utilizing evidenced-based best practices to serve 34 high needs/high costs chronically homeless individuals in supportive housing communities in Miami, Florida. This demonstration project, primarily funded by the Florida Housing Finance Corporation (FHFC), is one of three pilots part of a statewide initiative[23] which aims to not only increase the stock of permanent supportive housing, but to simultaneously generate original research documenting the effectiveness of supportive housing for chronically homeless adults.

To carry out this project, the three major partners have brought its areas of expertise to Coalition Lift. Carrfour, as the lead applicant and developer, oversaw the project construction and provides housing operations. Camillus House and Citrus Health Network will provide the supportive services, including behavioral health treatment. The Miami-Dade County Homeless Trust and the 11th Judicial Circuit Criminal Mental Health Project (CMHP) have been actively involved in the development of the supportive services program and the research methodology. The

Coalition Lift in Miami provides permanent supportive housing to chronically homeless individuals.

University of South Florida will serve as the evaluation partner, collecting systems-use data, providing statistical analysis, and producing the evaluation reports. All of the partners also serve as members of the Coalition Lift Advisory Council throughout the three-year research project.

Coalition Lift is a garden style development with fully furnished efficiencies and one bedroom units, a community room including library and computer lab, community garden, and outdoor patio area. In addition, this demonstration project includes a comprehensive research study of the top 150 high needs/cost users, including the 34 housed by Coalition Lift. In addition to funding received by FHFC for the construction and to provide match for the research component, Carrfour secured funds through the generous support of the Health Foundation of South Florida, JP Morgan Chase, and the Miami-Dade County Homeless Trust. Coalition Lift was also awarded funding for rental assistance and supportive services through HUD CoC funding and has received additional rental subsidies through the Project-Based Voucher Program administered through Miami-Dade Public Housing and Community Development.

Homelessness Among Families with Children

Homeless families with minor children living on the streets, in shelters, or in transitional programs represents about 30 percent of homelessness in Florida. Nationally, family homelessness is 35 percent of the total homeless population.[24] However, even though Florida's family homelessness picture is better than other states, reducing family homelessness must continue to be a priority.

Children who experience housing instability are more likely to have emotional and physical health issues, and are less likely to participate in and do well in school.[25] Further, the experience of homelessness makes it more challenging for the head of household wage-earner to become or stay employed, precipitating a downward spiral making it even more difficult to recover housing and family stability.

Figure 7 presents PIT Counts of the total number of persons in homeless families for the five most recent years. The change from 2013 to 2017 represents a 43 percent decrease in family homelessness, outpacing the reduction in overall homelessness, which over the same period was 33 percent. This significant improvement in the levels of family homelessness, which mirrors national outcomes, is likely the result of (1) economic improvement and job growth, and

Figure 7.
Total number of persons with at least one adult and one child in Florida, as measured by Point in Time Counts, 2013-2017.

Figure 8.
Total number of households with at least one adult and one child in Florida, as measured by Point in Time Counts, 2013-2017.

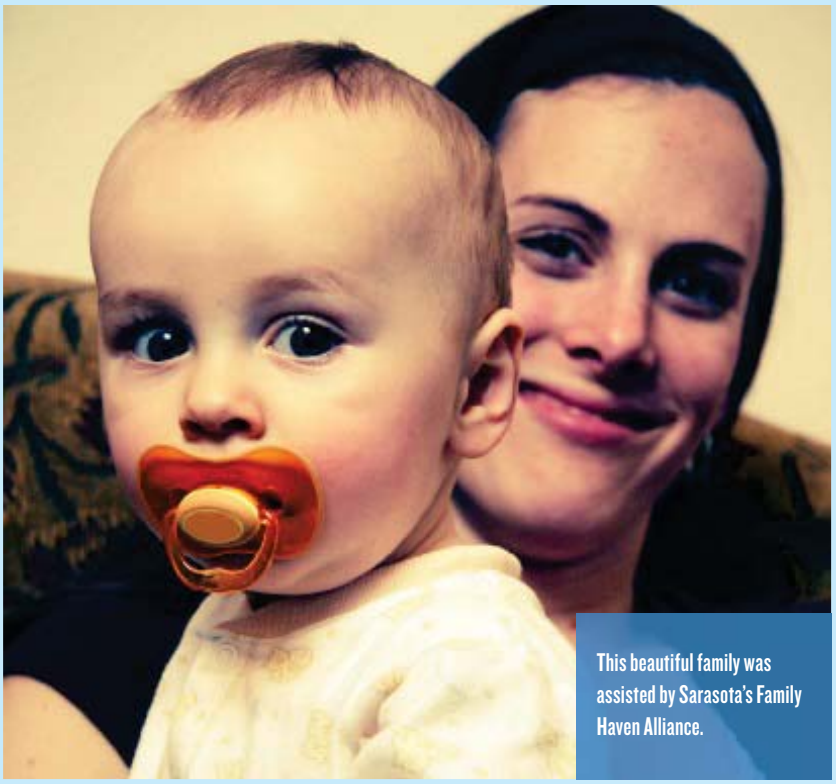
(2) increasing investments to improve homeless response systems. The major declines were from 2013 to 2015, and since 2015 the level of family homelessness has plateaued. Figure 8 represents PIT counts of the total number of households within the category of family homelessness.

Homeless families with minor children living on the streets, in shelters, or in transitional programs represents about **30 PERCENT** of homelessness in Florida.

SPECIAL FOCUS

Sarasota's Family Haven Alliance

In the Sarasota/Manatee Continuum of Care, the Family Haven Alliance collaboration streamlined and improved the local response to family homelessness. Led by the Gulf Coast Community Foundation, the initiative combines private philanthropy, homeless systems response, and government resources to ensure effective utilization of programs. Collaborative partners include Catholic Charities, Salvation Army, Sarasota Y's Schoolhouse Link, Harvest House, Sarasota County, and many others.



This beautiful family was assisted by Sarasota's Family Haven Alliance.

Sarasota's Family Haven Alliance successfully diverts 30 percent of identified families away from the homeless assistance system. For those who do become homeless, the alliance utilizes a common assessment tool to quickly identify needs, participates in consistent collaborative case conferencing, and utilizes a combination of rapid re-housing and permanent supportive housing options to help families return to stable housing. In the initial year of the Family Haven Alliance, family homelessness was reduced by 50%. This success was due to diversion, more rapid moves in to housing, and effective support services.

In the initial year of the Family Haven Alliance, family homelessness was **REDUCED BY 50%**. This success was due to diversion, more rapid moves in to housing, and effective support services.

Bedroom

Department of Education – Homeless Education Program

As noted previously, family homelessness is often described in different ways, so a note of explanation is necessary here. In Figure 7 and in Table 6 in Appendix II, the data presented reflect the annual CoC Point in Time Counts. These numbers comprise families who are staying in emergency shelters, transitional programs, or in places not meant for human habitation. This more conservative estimate of family homelessness represents those who are "literally homeless."

An alternative view of family homelessness includes not only those who are literally homeless but also those who are staying temporarily with friends or family due to loss of their own housing and economic factors preventing them from regaining housing. The importance of this difference is highlighted in Tables 1 and 2 in Appendix III, provided by the Florida Department of Education. In the 2015-2016 school year, public schools identified 7,281 students who were staying in homeless shelters (i.e. literally homeless) and more than 54,000 that were sharing housing with family or friends. The change in metrics and definitions makes an almost 8-fold difference in describing family homelessness. Figure 9 illustrates the increase in the total number of homeless students over the last five school-years as reported by the Florida Department of Education.

POINT IN TIME COUNTS reflect families who are "literally homeless." **FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION NUMBERS** reflect those who are literally homeless *and* those who are staying temporarily with friends or family.

One thing we know for sure is that for children and youth who lose their housing, the experience is traumatic.[24] Whether it is due to eviction, foreclosure, a natural disaster, domestic violence, or for other reasons, loss of housing requires most of their attention and emotional energy. It is hard for them, especially at first, to focus on much of anything but trying to understand what is happening to them and their family. They suddenly move in with another family or to a motel or worse. Old routines are gone. Children don't have the life experience to process this new experience effectively. The result is doubly detrimental because school-age is the time of their lives for setting a foundation of knowledge and skills for life. The focus and attention of children are important commodities in the most stable of times. For the over 70,000 Florida children and youth identified by school districts as homeless in 2015-2016 (see Appendix II), those commodities, especially in the classroom, are at a premium.

The amended education section of the McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act (MVA) is incorporated into Federal education code as Title IX, Part A of the Every Student Succeeds Act (ESSA), signed into law on December 10, 2015. Many of the amendments effectively align the law with current practice. A few amendments clarified Congressional intent or expanded the scope of certain provisions.

The basic tenants of the MVA remain,[25] that homeless children and youth:

- Have equal access to the same free, appropriate public education, including a public preschool education, as other children and youths;
- Have barriers to identification of homeless children and youth, their attendance and participation in school, and their academic achievement identified and removed;
- Are assured that they will not be separated from the mainstream school environment; and

SPECIAL FOCUS

Florida School Districts Received National Recognition in Homeless Education

Of the six national awards conveyed at the 2016 national conference of the National Association for the Education of Homeless Children and Youth (NAEHCY), held in Orlando, Florida school districts received three.

Louise McLean, an award-winning realtor in Brevard County and partner with Brevard Public Schools' Homeless Education Program, received the 2016 NAEHCY Outstanding Advocate award. For multiple years, Louise led a large effort through the Association of Space Coast Realtors to raise over $400,000 to benefit students at risk. Louise organized the local Prom Dress Giveaway (850 dresses!), a coat drive, and Christmas gift campaign, among other efforts.

School District of Osceola County received the 2016 NAEHCY National Outstanding Project Award for their partnership with Christmas for the Kids of Osceola to distribute new toys, gift cards, food, books, and more to the children of homeless families in Osceola County. Together, they served over 1,000 homeless children and family members.

Christina Savino, the Homeless Education Liaison for Orange County Public Schools received recognition for Outstanding Service and Leadership in the field of homeless student education. She was recognized for her development of a highly effective program for identifying and supporting homeless children and youth and for the community partnerships formed under her leadership.

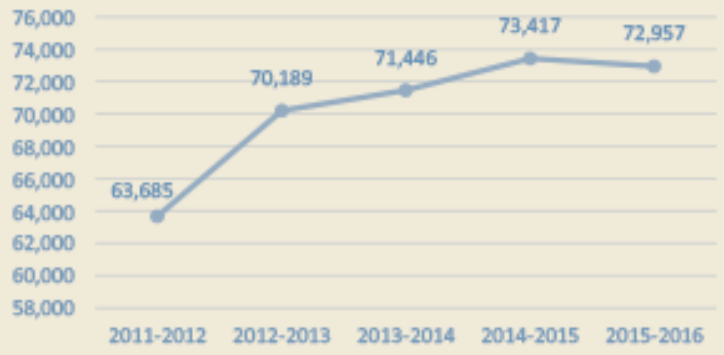
- Have access to the educational and related services that they need to enable them to meet the same challenging State academic standards to which all students are held.

Most MVA amendments became effective on October 1, 2016 and all ESSA provisions affecting education of homeless children and youth, including those associated with the Title I, Part A Reservation of Funds (set-aside) for homeless student education, begin on July 1, 2017. The amendments clarify or expand previous MVA provisions:

- Preschool children are eligible for MVA benefits;
- Homeless high school students are to be prepared for postsecondary education;
- Formerly homeless students continue to receive MVA benefits, including school district arranged transportation to their school of origin;
- Full participation in a school's education program includes MVA enrollment and transportation accommodations for academic and extracurricular activities for which the student qualifies;
- Increase to identify and enroll unaccompanied homeless youth who are not currently enrolled in school;
- Expand the dispute resolution process to include eligibility, as well as school selection and enrollment;
- Protect homeless student information related to their living situation; and
- Removed the term "awaiting foster care placement" from the MVA definition of homeless (as of December 10, 2016, children and youth in this situation are now considered part of the state's foster care system for which new provisions for their education are included in Title I, Part A of ESSA).

The Florida Department of Education's (FDOE's) Strategic Plan assures the academic progress of all students, including those experiencing homelessness. It is within the context of this vision that Florida's schools and school districts work to identify and support homeless children and youth. FDOE's Homeless Education Program (HEP) works with school districts to assure that homeless children and youth in Florida are consistently identified, enrolled quickly in eligible schools and programs that are in their best interest, and are fully participating and achieving in available education programs. The program provides support to identify barriers to the education of homeless children and youth and to remove those barriers.

Figure 9.
Total number of homeless students as reported by the Florida Department of Education



One thing we know for sure is that for children and youth who lose their housing, the experience is **TRAUMATIC.**

Building Systems to Effectively End Homelessness

What it Means to "Effectively End" Homelessness

Effectively ending homelessness does not mean that no one will ever be homeless in Florida. Rather, it means that every community has a system in place to ensure that homelessness is prevented when possible, but when it is not preventable, the system will ensure that homelessness is rare, brief, and non-recurring.[26] The goal is to reduce homelessness to such a low level that anyone who becomes homeless in a community can move back into affordable housing in 30 days or less with the help of a coordinated system.

According to the United States Interagency Council on Homelessness, the system that every community should have in place must be able to:

1. Quickly identify and engage people who are homeless or at risk of homelessness.
2. Intervene to prevent homelessness and divert people from entering the homeless system.
3. Provide immediate access to shelter while permanent housing and support services are identified, and quickly connect those who are homeless to permanent housing options.

THE GOAL is to reduce homelessness to such a low level that anyone who becomes homeless in a community can move back into affordable housing in 30 days or less with the help of a coordinated system.

Systems Approach to Addressing Homelessness

In the past, many assumed that the best response to homelessness was a shelter, while others argued that wraparound services or prevention was the answer. We have determined that the solution is to create a system that has appropriately sized elements that will ensure households move out of homelessness and into their own housing as quickly as possible.

Effectively addressing homelessness requires a coordinated system with multiple key components, along with elements to tie the components together. An effective system requires both (1) an "entry door" into the system – through outreach, coordinated entry, and shelter, and (2) an "exit door" out of homelessness and into affordable rental units – through rapid re-housing and permanent supportive housing.

Local communities and Continuums of Care, incentivized by State support, must ensure that each element works well and has the right-sized level of resources invested. For instance, a community with a large shelter and many services but inadequate rapid re-housing and permanent supportive housing will have difficulty reducing homelessness. Likewise, a community with housing options but no outreach, shelter, or coordinated entry will also have trouble helping people move out of homelessness as quickly as possible.

Below is a summary of the essential key components of an effective homeless response system, as well as some infrastructure requirements that facilitate the coordination of the system.[27] In addition to this conceptual summary, feature stories are presented later to provide examples of local CoCs incorporating these components and building their systems.

Source:
Florida Housing Coalition

Key Components of the System

1. **Outreach & Coordinated Entry** – **Outreach** is a strategy that involves engaging with unsheltered homeless people in whatever location they naturally stay (e.g. in campsites, on the streets), building trust through assertive engagement, and offering access to appropriate housing interventions**. Coordinated Entry** is a standardized community-wide process to outreach, identify, and triage homeless households. This process consists of utilizing a common tool to assess the level and type of needs, enter the household information into the local Homeless Management Information System (HMIS), provide appropriate referrals, and prioritize access to housing interventions and services to end their homelessness.

COORDINATED ENTRY is a standardized community-wide process to outreach, identify, and triage homeless households.

2. **Prevention & Diversion** – **Prevention** provides services and financial assistance to prevent someone from becoming homeless. The assistance is targeted to keep people in their current housing situation. Examples of homelessness prevention include mediation with landlords and payment of past-due rent. **Diversion** is a strategy that prevents homelessness for people at the point when they are seeking shelter. Effective diversion helps the individual or family stay housed where they currently reside or helps them identify immediate alternate housing arrangements. When necessary, diversion may help by connecting the household with services, mediation, and/or financial assistance to keep them from entering the homeless system. Note that diversion is different from prevention, in that diversion catches the person at the point they are about to enter shelter and diverts them to another solution. Homelessness prevention, on the other hand, assists the household prior to their accessing the homeless system.

DIVERSION is a strategy that prevents homelessness for people at the point when they are seeking shelter.

3. **Emergency Shelter** – A facility operated to provide temporary shelter for homeless people. Effective emergency shelters do not have barriers to entry (such as a sobriety requirement) and should be focused on connecting people with housing options to help them return to affordable rental units. An undue focus on services in shelter is not the best use of resources because services are much more effective following the return to housing rather than before. According to HUD, the average length of stay in emergency shelter prior to moving into permanent housing should not exceed 30 days.
4. **Rapid Re-Housing (RRH)** – A housing intervention designed to move a household into permanent housing (e.g. a rental unit) as quickly as possible, ideally within 30 days. Rapid Re-Housing typically provides (1) help identifying appropriate housing; (2) financial assistance (deposits and short-term or medium-term rental assistance for 1-24 months), and (3) support services for as long as needed and desired, up to a certain limit. This is the best way to help households with moderate to high barriers to housing.
5. **Permanent Supportive Housing (PSH)** – Safe and affordable housing for people with disabling conditions, with legal tenancy housing rights and access to flexible support services. PSH should prioritize people who are chronically homeless with the longest terms of homelessness and the highest level of vulnerability/acuity in terms of health and services needs. This is the best way to help households with the greatest barriers to housing stability and the greatest needs for long-term assistance, such as those who are chronically homeless.

SPECIAL FOCUS

Northeast Florida CoC Coordinated Entry System

The Continuum of Care that serves Duval, Clay, and Nassau Counties implemented an effective coordinated entry system in 2014 and has continually improved and upgraded the capabilities of the system. First, the needs and vulnerability of each homeless household are assessed, using an agreed-upon common assessment tool. These assessments are then utilized to prioritize for housing programs for those that are most vulnerable based on their scores.

This system not only provides for a collaborative system to identify and assess those who are homeless, it also efficiently and effectively deploys limited housing resources to serve those households with the highest vulnerability. By using the coordinated entry system, the CoC, led by Changing Homelessness, has seen a significant shift in the level of needs among those who are homeless.

Over the course of one year, as shown in the figures below, the CoC effectively shifted the severity of needs among those who are homeless in the community. By housing those with the most vulnerability, the CoC was able to more effectively utilize limited housing resources and reduce the burden on the community.

System Infrastructure

1. **Homeless Management Information System (HMIS)** – A web-based software solution and database tool designed to capture and analyze client-level information including the characteristics, service needs, and use of services by persons experiencing homelessness. HMIS is an important component of an effective Coordinated Entry System, CoC planning efforts, and performance evaluation based on program outcomes.
2. **Continuum of Care (CoC)** – A local planning body required by HUD to organize and deliver housing and services to meet the needs of people who are homeless as they move to stable housing and maximum self-sufficiency. The terms "CoC Governing Body" or "CoC Board" have similar meanings. In some contexts, the term "continuum of care" is also sometimes used to refer to the system of programs addressing homelessness.

SPECIAL FOCUS

Pinellas County Improving Access to Affordable Housing Through Collaboration with Public Housing Authorities

The Pinellas County Homeless Leadership Board is the CoC Lead for Pinellas County. In Pinellas the close collaboration with local public housing authorities helps make the homeless services system more effective and performance-driven by moving individuals and families from homelessness to permanent housing. Currently the CEO of the City of St. Petersburg Housing Authority serves on the CoC Board. In the past, the CEO of the Pinellas County Housing Authority (PCHA) also served on the Board.

The Pinellas County Housing Authority has amended its preference system in response to local needs to give preference to certain homeless families, as well as for individuals ready to move out of supportive housing, which in turn allows those supportive housing units to be used for others with greater needs. This "up and out" approach from permanent supportive housing to housing vouchers is a best practice in ending homelessness. In addition, PCHA provides housing to homeless individuals who have been part of the Public Defender's Office Jail Diversion program.

Pinellas County Housing Authority provides project-based housing vouchers to Boley Centers and its partners at the Landings at Cross Bayou, a development for people moving out of homelessness and those with special needs.

The PCHA also provides over 500 units of tenant-based assistance through HUD-VASH vouchers to homeless veterans in cooperation with the VA Medical Center. The PCHA also provides project-based housing vouchers in partnership with local non-profit organizations. For example, the PCHA partners with Boley Centers by providing project-based vouchers for veterans and special needs populations, including those moving out of homelessness.

The PCHA also provides over **500 UNITS** of tenant-based assistance through HUD-VASH vouchers to homeless veterans in cooperation with the VA Medical Center.

SPECIAL FOCUS

Central Florida's Landlord Collaboration Strategy

Homeless Services Network of Central Florida offers regular lunch-and-learns for their landlord partners.

In communities across Florida, affordable rental housing is in short supply for low-income households. This tight rental market hits homeless households especially hard because people who have become homeless often have a history of evictions and low-income employment. It is a challenge for a CoC to help those homeless households identify and move into rental housing.

Homeless Services Network of Central Florida (HSN), as the CoC Lead Agency, has implemented a best practices model of landlord engagement and collaboration. HSN has a team of staff dedicated to working directly with landlords, property managers, and property owners to prioritize landlord-focused customer service, ensuring that they have good experiences renting to households moving out of homelessness. These staffers also serve as a single point of contact for landlords renting to households served by multiple non-profit organizations. The specially trained Housing Locators work daily to identify appropriate, safe, and decent rental housing into which households can move. More than 60 landlords who work closely with HSN have helped over 200 households move out of homelessness.

In addition to a dedicated landlord outreach staff, HSN and community partners have established a "Shared Risk Fund," which mitigates landlords' potential risk due to property damages and unpaid rent, with clear terms and parameters for claims. Through this landlord engagement program, direct outreach, marketing, housing inspections, and coordination are handled by HSN. This centralized approach ensures quality and consistency, and reduces the need for duplication of these services among multiple service provider organizations.

Posted May 14, 2018

SPECIAL FOCUS

Miami-Dade CoC Builds System Capacity Through Training

Miami-Dade non-profits' services staff worked together to improve their systems.

Non-profit organizations that work in the homelessness arena are often overwhelmed with urgent needs related to direct services for people in housing crises, managing grants and contracts, collaboration, and many other duties. In the midst of this work, it is often difficult for those non-profits to organize professional development, training, and quality improvement processes. The CoC Lead Agencies in many communities take the lead in organizing these critical efforts for their collaborative partners.

Miami-Dade County Homeless Trust (MDCHT) is the CoC Lead for Miami-Dade. This year MDCHT used HUD funding to focus, in part, on improving the system and training local non-profits on best practices. Working with numerous trainers and experts, MDCHT offered dozens of in-person and webinar training on various topics ranging from grant compliance to direct care staff resources.

Trainings and assistance for non-profit partners included topics such as managing HUD CoC grant funding, implementing the housing first approach, system performance measures, assisting clients to obtain disability income, identifying affordable housing and working with landlords, operating a housing-focused emergency shelter, and more. In addition, those service provider trainings were supplemented with systems-level work aimed at identifying systems gaps and housing needs, and strategies to re-size the components of the system to effectively end homelessness.

Miami-Dade emergency shelters engaged in discussions on housing-focused practices.

SPECIAL FOCUS

Treasure Coast CoC and Partners Improve Access to Permanent Housing

Treasure Coast Continuum of Care effectively utilizes State Challenge Grant funding and local community support to create small permanent housing developments for specific target populations with unmet needs. Under the leadership of the Treasure Coast Homeless Services Council, which serves as the CoC Lead Agency, collaborative partners create the best combination of housing opportunities to meet locally identified needs.

Two current Treasure Coast projects specifically target single men and women. The first development, in Indian River County, was funded by a combination of Challenge Grant and matching community donations. With these leveraged funds and community non-profit partners, Camp Haven will provide eight efficiency apartments for homeless single men who are employed but unable to afford market-rate apartments.

Meanwhile, a Vero Beach development for women was primarily funded by the local faith community and the Treasure Coast Homeless Services Council. This project, Naomi's House, is a four-unit apartment complex that will provide housing to women who are extremely low-income. Many of these women have spent their lives caring for children and aging parents, or are struggling with their own health crises, but now find themselves too young for social security but not competitive in the job market due to age and limited work histories. Naomi's House will provide stable housing and a safe foundation for the rest of their lives.

In Indian River County, Camp Haven is renovating an abandoned motel to create efficiency apartments for men moving out of homelessness, thanks to the Treasure Coast Continuum of Care Challenge Grant.

Treasure Coast Homeless Services Council uses Challenge Grant and Faith-Based partnerships to provide housing for homeless and extremely-low income men and women.

APPENDIX I: Updates on 2016 Council Recommendations

2016 Recommendation One:

Support the Council's four goals focused on ending homelessness, as well as the Council's Action Plan to meet these goals. The Council has adopted four aspirational goals for Florida, modeled after the goals outlined in the federal strategic plan to end homelessness.

a. Prevent and end homelessness among veterans by the end of 2016;
b. Achieve the goal of ending chronic homelessness by the end of 2017;
c. Prevent and end homelessness for families, youth, and children by the end of 2020; and
d. Set a path to ending all types of homelessness in Florida.

Update:

Through support of the Office on Homelessness, Continuum of Care Lead Agencies, Florida Housing Finance Corporation, and other programs, the State supported the Council's four goals to effectively end homelessness. Key areas of support are detailed in recommendation updates below.

2016 Recommendation Two:

Appropriate 100 percent of affordable housing trust fund monies for affordable housing. The Council recommends utilizing all Sadowski Affordable Housing Trust Fund resources for affordable housing, with an increasing focus on the housing needs of extremely-low income, homeless, and special needs households.

Update:

For the 2016-2017 fiscal year, the State appropriated approximately 67 percent of projected affordable housing trust fund monies for affordable housing and homelessness efforts. The appropriation included allocations for the State Apartment Incentive Loan (SAIL), housing for people with developmental disabilities, State Housing Initiatives Partnership (SHIP), Challenge Grant funding, and additional programs.

2016 Recommendation Three:

Continue strengthening the capacity of homeless Continuums of Care by continuing to appropriate funding for CoC Lead Agency's Staffing Grants and Challenge Grants.

Update:

The State provided $3,000,000 for Continuum of Care Lead Agency Staffing Grants and $5,000,000 for Challenge Grants. This $8,000,000 of state funding was leveraged more than tenfold by local Continuums of Care to build capacity and strengthen responses to homelessness.

2016 Recommendation Four:

Embrace best practices and incentivize the use of best practices at the local level, including: (1) housing first; (2) permanent supportive housing; (3) rapid re-housing; (4) diversion; (5) prevention; (6) coordinated entry; (7) data-driven decision making; and (8) a focus on system-wide performance outcomes. Four critical actions should be pursued toward this end:

a. The Legislature should continue funding the DEO homeless training and technical assistance efforts, funded from the Challenge Grant appropriation.
b. The state agencies represented on the Council on Homelessness, as well as the Office on Homelessness, should take a leadership role in modeling and sharing best practices for ending homelessness at the state level to ensure that all entities that utilize state resources are implementing best practices.
c. The Office on Homelessness should create a system by which the Office will gather data, assemble performance outcome measures, and accurately measure statewide progress toward the goals adopted by the Council, as well as local CoC efforts to meet those goals.
d. The Office on Homelessness should incentivize the adoption of best practices at the local level by incorporating best practices into funding application processes for grants managed by the Office.

Update:

For the fiscal year 2016-2017, the State continued funding training and technical assistance for Florida communities. The Office on Homelessness is restructuring contracting processes and deliverables to incentivize best practices and the Office is building a system to track performance of local and statewide performance and outcomes.

2016 Recommendation Five:

Support the Office on Homelessness and the Council on Homelessness to implement Senate Bill 1534 and the Council Action Plan to prevent and end homelessness by providing additional resources to the DCF Office on Homelessness toward meeting its legislative mandates and goals.

Update:

The Office on Homelessness is currently working with the Department of Children and Families Office of Information and Technology to ensure that critical data elements are collected from CoCs statewide for review. The Office continues to work with DCF Leadership to secure necessary resources to work with statewide providers toward the goal of effectively ending homelessness.

APPENDIX II: Continuum of Care Point in Time Counts

TABLE 1: Total Homelessness 2013-2017

COC #	COC	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
FL-500	Manatee, Sarasota Counties CoC	1,049	1,377	1,198	1,468	1,447
FL-501	Hillsborough County CoC	1,909	1,944	1,931	1,817	1,549
FL-502	Pinellas County CoC	3,913	3,391	3,387	2,777	2,831
FL-503	Polk County CoC	520	536	464	635	512
FL-504	Volusia, Flagler Counties CoC	2,176	1,633	1,325	1,005	753
FL-505	Okaloosa, Walton Counties CoC	1,658	1,577	683	629	401
FL-506	Franklin, Wakulla, Leon, Gadsden, Liberty, Taylor, Jefferson, Madison Counties CoC	974	805	863	869	1,072
FL-507	Orange, Osceola, Seminole Counties CoC	4,378	2,254	2,112	1,613	2,074
FL-508	Alachua, Putnam, Bradford, Levy, Gilchrist Counties CoC	1,718	1,256	870	844	819
FL-509	St Lucie, Indian River, Martin Counties CoC	2,240	2,591	2,412	2,382	1,732
FL-510	Duval, Clay, Nassau Counties CoC	2,768	2,049	1,853	1,959	1,869
FL-511	Escambia, Santa Rosa Counties CoC	945	843	1,014	798	758
FL-512	St. Johns County CoC	1,437	1,401	1,161	1,064	445
FL-513	Brevard County CoC	1,567	1,477	1,072	827	845
FL-514	Marion County CoC	530	918	787	823	725
FL-515	Bay, Calhoun, Gulf, Holmes, Washington, Jackson Counties CoC	301	268	317	310	336
FL-517	Desoto, Glades, Okeechobee, Hendry, Hardee, Highlands Counties CoC	3,847	1,346	1,218	1,071	609
FL-518	Columbia, Hamilton, Lafayette, Suwannee Counties CoC	1,278	1,070	1,115	1,145	502
FL-519	Pasco County CoC	3,305	3,356	1,019	1,055	2,512
FL-520	Citrus, Hernando, Lake, Sumter Counties CoC	709	511	731	595	635
FL-600	Miami-Dade County CoC	3,802	4,156	4,152	4,235	3,721
FL-601	Broward County CoC	2,810	2,766	2,615	2,302	2,450
FL-602	Charlotte County CoC	573	511	562	388	222
FL-603	Lee County CoC	848	871	614	439	431
FL-604	Monroe County CoC	652	678	615	575	631
FL-605	Palm Beach County CoC	1,559	1,596	1,421	1,332	1,607
FL-606	Collier County CoC	396	361	389	545	621
TOTALS		**47,862**	**41,542**	**35,900**	**33,502**	**32,109**

TABLE 2: Sheltered and Unsheltered 2017

COC #	COC	SHELTERED	UNSHELTERED	TOTAL
FL-500	Manatee and Sarasota Counties CoC	785	662	1,447
FL-501	Hillsborough County CoC	982	567	1,549
FL-502	Pinellas County CoC	1,679	1,152	2,831
FL-503	Polk County CoC	363	149	512
FL-504	Volusia and Flagler Counties CoC	305	448	753
FL-505	Okaloosa and Walton Counties CoC	130	271	401
FL-506	Franklin, Wakulla, Leon, Gadsden, Liberty, Taylor, Jefferson, Madison Counties CoC	950	122	1,072
FL-507	Orange, Osceola, Seminole Counties CoC	1,734	340	2,074
FL-508	Alachua, Putnam, Bradford, Levy, Gilchrist Counties CoC	373	446	819
FL-509	St. Lucie, Indian River, Martin Counties CoC	183	1,549	1,732
FL-510	Duval, Clay, and Nassau Counties CoC	1,437	432	1,869
FL-511	Escambia and Santa Rosa Counties CoC	501	257	758
FL-512	St. Johns County CoC	179	266	445
FL-513	Brevard County CoC	592	253	845
FL-514	Marion County CoC	290	435	725
FL-515	Bay, Calhoun, Gulf, Holmes, Washington, Jackson Counties CoC	143	193	336
FL-517	Desoto, Glades, Okeechobee, Hendry, Hardee, Highlands Counties CoC	91	518	609
FL-518	Columbia, Hamilton, Lafayette, Suwannee Counties CoC	99	403	502
FL-519	Pasco County CoC	181	2,331	2,512
FL-520	Citrus, Hernando, Lake, Sumter Counties CoC	282	353	635
FL-600	Miami-Dade County CoC	2,710	1,011	3,721
FL-601	Broward County CoC	1,493	957	2,450
FL-602	Charlotte County CoC	89	133	222
FL-603	Lee County CoC	244	187	431
FL-604	Monroe County CoC	339	292	631
FL-605	Palm Beach County CoC	526	1,081	1,607
FL-606	Collier County CoC	434	187	621
TOTALS		**17,114**	**14,995**	**32,109**

TABLE 3: Homeless Population Characteristics 2016-2017

The 27 local Continuum of Care planning agencies have reported the following information on the makeup of the homeless population in Florida. They captured this information from direct interviews or from agency data on persons experiencing homelessness served as entered into the HMIS. The current 2017 data is compared to reported 2016 data. Reported characteristics are based the individuals own self-report and may not have been verified.

Gender

GENDER	2017 NUMBER	2017 PERCENTAGE	2016 NUMBER	2016 PERCENTAGE
Female	12,109	37.8%	11,789	35.2%
Male	19,844	61.8%	21,683	64.7%
Transgender	77	0.2%	30	0.1%
No Identification	79	0.2%	N/C	N/C
TOTAL	**32,109**	**100%**	**33,502**	**100%**

Age

AGE RANGES	2017 NUMBER	2017 PERCENTAGE	2016 NUMBER	2016 PERCENTAGE
Under 18	5,605	17.5%	6,140	18.3%
18-24	2,572	8%	2,238	6.7%
Over 24	23,932	74.5%	25,124	75%
TOTAL	**32,109**	**100%**	**33,502**	**100%**

Ethnicity

ETHNICITY	2017 NUMBER	2017 PERCENTAGE	2016 NUMBER	2016 PERCENTAGE
Hispanic/Latino	4,731	14.7%	4,704	14.0%
Non-Hispanic/ Non-Latino	27,378	85.3%	28,798	86.0%
TOTAL	**32,109**	**100%**	**33,502**	**100%**

Race

POPULATION CATEGORY	2017 NUMBER	2017 PERCENTAGE	2016 NUMBER	2016 PERCENTAGE
American Indian or Alaska Native	278	0.9%	294	0.9%
Asian	122	0.4%	116	0.3%
Black or African-American	11,944	37.2%	12,565	37.5%
Multiple Races	1,132	3.5%	1,113	3.3%
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	108	0.3%	73	0.2%
White	18,525	57.7%	19,341	57.8%
TOTAL	**32,109**	**100%**	**33,502**	**100%**

Household Type

HOUSEHOLD TYPE	2017 NUMBER	2017 PERCENTAGE	2016 NUMBER	2016 PERCENTAGE
Households with at least one Adult and one Child	9,363	29.2%	9,358	28%
Households without Children	22,268	69.3%	23,602	70.4%
Households with only Children	478	1.5%	542	1.6%
TOTAL	**32,109**	**100%**	**33,502**	**100%**

Military Veterans

SERVED/ACTIVE DUTY	2017 NUMBER	2017 PERCENTAGE	2016 NUMBER	2016 PERCENTAGE
Yes	2,789	8.7%	2,902	8.7%
No	29,320	91.3%	30,600	91.3%
TOTAL	**32,109**	**100%**	**33,502**	**100%**

Other Homeless Subpopulations

CONDITION	2017 NUMBER	2017 PERCENTAGE	2016 NUMBER	2016 PERCENTAGE
Chronic Substance Abuse	4,266	13.3%	5,894	17.6%
Severely Mentally Ill	4,747	14.8%	5,755	17.1%
HIV/AIDS	358	1.1%	529	1.6%
Victims of Domestic Violence	2,959	9.2%	2,791	8.3%
TOTAL	**12,330**	**38.4%**	**14,969**	**44.6%**

TABLE 4: Chronic Homelessness 2013-2017

COC #	COC	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
FL-500	Manatee, Sarasota Counties CoC	301	270	219	311	285
FL-501	Hillsborough County CoC	506	409	315	254	235
FL-502	Pinellas County CoC	375	489	633	607	690
FL-503	Polk County CoC	172	114	100	88	77
FL-504	Volusia, Flagler Counties CoC	259	198	301	210	85
FL-505	Okaloosa, Walton Counties CoC	352	436	305	306	92
FL-506	Franklin, Wakulla, Leon, Gadsden, Liberty, Taylor, Jefferson, Madison Counties CoC	259	220	134	81	112
FL-507	Orange, Osceola, Seminole Counties CoC	1,577	125	212	106	182
FL-508	Alachua, Putnam, Bradford, Levy, Gilchrist Counties CoC	528	471	395	265	284
FL-509	St. Lucie, Indian River, Martin Counties CoC	196	131	131	77	134
FL-510	Duval, Clay, and Nassau Counties CoC	365	431	353	337	286
FL-511	Escambia and Santa Rosa Counties CoC	243	184	219	216	132
FL-512	St. Johns County CoC	56	65	121	35	42
FL-513	Brevard County CoC	115	120	159	193	153
FL-514	Marion County CoC	91	95	66	201	137
FL-515	Bay, Calhoun, Gulf, Holmes, Washington, Jackson Counties CoC	38	36	25	30	38
FL-517	Desoto, Glades, Okeechobee, Hendry, Hardee, Highlands Counties CoC	681	117	227	335	283
FL-518	Columbia, Hamilton, Lafayette, Suwannee Counties CoC	289	621	209	279	34
FL-519	Pasco County CoC	1,200	1,204	433	404	418
FL-520	Citrus, Hernando, Lake, Sumter Counties CoC	46	10	38	23	40
FL-600	Miami-Dade County CoC	618	732	526	472	294
FL-601	Broward County CoC	411	525	444	430	581
FL-602	Charlotte County CoC	211	156	156	76	29
FL-603	Lee County CoC	180	281	180	90	65
FL-604	Monroe County CoC	173	116	148	125	83
FL-605	Palm Beach County CoC	373	396	452	455	252
FL-606	Collier County CoC	32	37	39	73	77
TOTALS		**9,647**	**7,989**	**6,540**	**6,079**	**5,120**

TABLE 5: Homelessness Among Veterans 2013-2017

COC #	COC	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
FL-500	Manatee, Sarasota Counties CoC	101	170	152	161	149
FL-501	Hillsborough County CoC	170	236	313	181	172
FL-502	Pinellas County CoC	618	550	589	380	329
FL-503	Polk County CoC	45	40	44	42	35
FL-504	Volusia, Flagler Counties CoC	380	135	110	36	52
FL-505	Okaloosa, Walton Counties CoC	265	211	117	37	27
FL-506	Franklin, Wakulla, Leon, Gadsden, Liberty, Taylor, Jefferson, Madison Counties CoC	160	108	113	117	110
FL-507	Orange, Osceola, Seminole Counties CoC	611	299	320	231	218
FL-508	Alachua, Putnam, Bradford, Levy, Gilchrist Counties CoC	300	229	217	123	126
FL-509	St. Lucie, Indian River, Martin Counties CoC	94	118	68	50	72
FL-510	Duval, Clay, and Nassau Counties CoC	324	224	184	130	125
FL-511	Escambia and Santa Rosa Counties CoC	168	100	167	112	117
FL-512	St. Johns County CoC	49	48	24	36	40
FL-513	Brevard County CoC	262	333	193	160	187
FL-514	Marion County CoC	120	71	95	108	72
FL-515	Bay, Calhoun, Gulf, Holmes, Washington, Jackson Counties CoC	27	31	40	39	34
FL-517	Desoto, Glades, Okeechobee, Hendry, Hardee, Highlands Counties CoC	257	50	0	12	16
FL-518	Columbia, Hamilton, Lafayette, Suwannee Counties CoC	177	209	139	140	43
FL-519	Pasco County CoC	368	369	114	100	215
FL-520	Citrus, Hernando, Lake, Sumter Counties CoC	49	27	62	49	57
FL-600	Miami-Dade County CoC	253	317	236	157	167
FL-601	Broward County CoC	225	229	247	210	197
FL-602	Charlotte County CoC	109	63	65	65	55
FL-603	Lee County CoC	70	120	62	19	13
FL-604	Monroe County CoC	108	92	93	87	87
FL-605	Palm Beach County CoC	168	151	157	115	65
FL-606	Collier County CoC	27	22	5	5	9
TOTALS		**5,505**	**4,552**	**3,926**	**2,902**	**2,789**

TABLE 6: Family Homelessness, Total Persons 2013-2017

COC #	COC	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
FL-500	Manatee, Sarasota Counties CoC	201	246	220	249	245
FL-501	Hillsborough County CoC	583	501	568	533	479
FL-502	Pinellas County CoC	725	526	484	394	365
FL-503	Polk County CoC	115	85	116	218	170
FL-504	Volusia, Flagler Counties CoC	397	462	395	256	198
FL-505	Okaloosa, Walton Counties CoC	1,091	1,021	117	108	154
FL-506	Franklin, Wakulla, Leon, Gadsden, Liberty, Taylor, Jefferson, Madison Counties CoC	164	126	238	234	262
FL-507	Orange, Osceola, Seminole Counties CoC	1,323	864	720	576	732
FL-508	Alachua, Putnam, Bradford, Levy, Gilchrist Counties CoC	644	122	82	248	120
FL-509	St. Lucie, Indian River, Martin Counties CoC	1,374	1,231	1,113	1,457	982
FL-510	Duval, Clay, and Nassau Counties CoC	830	674	499	493	425
FL-511	Escambia and Santa Rosa Counties CoC	156	122	140	183	139
FL-512	St. Johns County CoC	334	339	264	283	150
FL-513	Brevard County CoC	502	434	456	322	262
FL-514	Marion County CoC	157	354	168	173	126
FL-515	Bay, Calhoun, Gulf, Holmes, Washington, Jackson Counties CoC	43	44	45	44	51
FL-517	Desoto, Glades, Okeechobee, Hendry, Hardee, Highlands Counties CoC	2,472	517	598	470	232
FL-518	Columbia, Hamilton, Lafayette, Suwannee Counties CoC	495	418	239	260	130
FL-519	Pasco County CoC	1,652	1,663	227	262	1,696
FL-520	Citrus, Hernando, Lake, Sumter Counties CoC	271	164	245	181	191
FL-600	Miami-Dade County CoC	1,317	1,311	1,432	1,053	1,175
FL-601	Broward County CoC	910	738	516	458	413
FL-602	Charlotte County CoC	144	246	249	165	57
FL-603	Lee County CoC	149	171	94	129	114
FL-604	Monroe County CoC	67	84	53	78	50
FL-605	Palm Beach County CoC	276	269	201	324	326
FL-606	Collier County CoC	111	80	96	207	119
TOTALS		**16,503**	**12,812**	**9,575**	**9,358**	**9,363**

TABLE 7: Point in Time Counts by County 2013-2017

COUNTY	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Alachua	1,745	1,516	636	777	702
Baker	N/C	N/C	N/C	N/C	N/C
Bay	284	253	308	310	316
Bradford	50	N/C	0	N/C	6
Brevard	1,567	1,567	1,178	827	845
Broward	2,820	2,738	2,624	2,302	2,450
Calhoun	1	N/C	6	N/C	4
Charlotte	573	511	548	388	222
Citrus	243	188	180	224	175
Clay	35	102	147	76	84
Collier	375	361	389	545	621
Columbia	491	473	538	596	292
DeSoto	330	340	333	270	178
Dixie	N/C	N/C	N/C	N/C	N/C
Duval	2,594	1,801	1,566	1,784	1,643
Escambia	830	862	884	745	693
Flagler	154	188	105	104	75
Franklin	N/C	N/C	23	4	N/C
Gadsden	N/C	N/C	9	42	25
Gilchrist	0	N/C	0	N/C	1
Glades	N/C	96	96	85	44
Gulf	N/C	2	0	N/C	N/C
Hamilton	107	102	114	114	44
Hardee	61	124	124	96	81
Hendry	N/C	138	138	107	61
Hernando	147	77	218	143	189
Highlands	215	495	483	385	172
Hillsborough	1,909	2,291	1,931	1,817	1,549
Holmes	2	N/C	0	N/C	2
Indian River	837	1,048	812	756	592
Jackson	14	13	3	N/C	14
Jefferson	N/C	N/C	4	8	N/C
Lafayette	63	60	68	68	24
Lake	282	187	265	198	242
Lee	848	871	638	439	431

COUNTY	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Leon	1,072	805	808	768	1,022
Levy	13	N/C	13	14	38
Liberty	N/C	N/C	2	1	N/C
Madison	N/C	N/C	1	8	N/C
Manatee	820	494	308	497	570
Marion	530	918	787	823	725
Martin	486	567	504	610	498
Miami-Dade	3,734	4,156	4,152	4,235	3,721
Monroe	658	678	615	575	631
Nassau	138	93	140	99	142
Okaloosa	1,108	904	592	464	302
Okeechobee	78	158	158	128	73
Orange	2,937	1,701	1,396	1,228	1,522
Osceola	599	278	372	175	239
Palm Beach	1,559	1,559	1,421	1,332	1,607
Pasco	3,305	3,305	1,045	1,055	2,512
Pinellas	3,913	3,391	3,387	2,777	2,831
Polk	404	536	464	635	512
Putnam	89	49	26	53	72
St. Johns	1,437	1,401	1,161	1,064	445
St. Lucie	915	976	1,096	1,016	642
Santa Rosa	151	N/C	130	53	65
Sarasota	1,234	891	943	971	877
Seminole	842	275	344	210	313
Sumter	37	59	68	30	29
Suwannee	318	308	350	367	142
Taylor	6	N/C	N/C	28	N/C
Union	N/C	N/C	N/C	N/C	N/C
Volusia	1,967	1,445	1,222	901	678
Wakulla	N/C	N/C	N/C	10	25
Walton	453	*	91	165	99
Washington	N/C	N/C	0	N/C	N/C
TOTALS	**45,380**	**41,351**	**35,964**	**33,502**	**32,109**

Note: N/C indicates that no Point in Time Count was conducted in the county.

APPENDIX III:
Homeless Students in Public Schools

TABLE I: FDOE-Reported Homeless Students 2015-2016

Florida Department of Education
PK-12 Education Information Services
School Year 2015-2016 District Homeless Record Counts
Survey as of 2/24/2017

DISTRICT	DISTRICT NAME	LIVING SITUATION AT THE TIME THE STUDENT WAS IDENTIFIED AS HOMELESS					TOTAL HOMELESS	TOTAL NON-HOMELESS	UHY K-12	UHY 9-12
		SHELTERS	SHARING HOUSING	OTHER	MOTELS	AFC				
01	Alachua	114	563	34	62	12	785	30,846	134	93
02	Baker	0	40	<11	0	0	41	5,280	0	0
03	Bay	48	1,233	32	182	11	1,506	28,645	140	100
04	Bradford	0	199	<11	<11	0	212	3,484	17	16
05	Brevard	152	1,536	79	188	18	1,973	75,892	200	151
06	Broward	513	1,448	52	233	16	2,262	285,682	423	261
07	Calhoun	0	93	<11	<11	<11	99	2,422	20	13
08	Charlotte	60	309	14	44	<11	436	16,977	67	56
09	Citrus	174	346	12	28	40	600	16,400	71	67
10	Clay	54	656	15	108	<11	840	38,748	116	78
11	Collier	112	527	<11	66	95	808	49,231	325	171
12	Columbia	68	412	15	41	17	553	10,519	20	11
13	Dade	1,109	4,476	213	295	<11	6,103	373,436	248	219
14	DeSoto	<11	274	47	<11	<11	329	5,067	32	30
15	Dixie	0	43	<11	0	0	44	2,391	0	0
16	Duval	192	1,845	17	161	41	2,256	141,364	316	174
17	Escambia	170	1,536	<11	160	0	1,869	42,930	74	39
18	Flagler	20	424	18	39	<11	509	13,820	58	41
19	Franklin	<11	233	30	<11	0	268	1,239	56	19
20	Gadsden	17	481	<11	<11	<11	519	6,040	12	<11
21	Gilchrist	<11	<11	0	0	0	<11	2,983	0	0
22	Glades	0	56	<11	0	0	63	1,820	<11	<11
23	Gulf	<11	12	0	<11	0	16	2,136	<11	<11
24	Hamilton	0	303	<11	30	0	335	1,616	25	<11

DISTRICT	DISTRICT NAME	LIVING SITUATION AT THE TIME THE STUDENT WAS IDENTIFIED AS HOMELESS					TOTAL HOMELESS	TOTAL NON-HOMELESS	UHY K-12	UHY 9-12
		SHELTERS	SHARING HOUSING	OTHER	MOTELS	AFC				
25	Hardee	<11	182	<11	<11	0	192	5,732	18	18
26	Hendry	24	389	0	11	0	424	7,988	31	29
27	Hernando	70	401	12	32	<11	522	23,713	93	54
28	Highlands	24	407	<11	15	<11	461	12,881	36	15
29	Hillsborough	413	2,351	108	424	20	3,316	231,461	244	187
30	Holmes	0	94	0	0	0	94	3,545	11	<11
31	Indian River	91	196	<11	18	<11	311	19,100	15	<11
32	Jackson	<11	98	12	22	<11	140	7,298	14	<11
33	Jefferson	0	<11	0	0	0	<11	951	<11	<11
34	Lafayette	0	84	115	0	0	199	1,141	<11	<11
35	Lake	104	1,955	51	240	83	2,433	46,110	118	61
36	Lee	182	839	43	225	<11	1,293	99,062	130	69
37	Leon	200	597	<11	48	12	866	36,106	123	59
38	Levy	23	151	<11	<11	<11	190	5,960	<11	<11
39	Liberty	0	47	0	0	0	47	1,641	<11	<11
40	Madison	0	92	57	<11	0	150	2,801	<11	<11
41	Manatee	100	1,300	37	123	21	1,581	50,249	116	61
42	Marion	212	1,973	29	269	11	2,494	46,275	421	117
43	Martin	116	124	<11	19	0	265	20,303	34	19
44	Monroe	88	253	19	11	16	387	9,025	53	28
45	Nassau	13	371	45	14	<11	445	11,686	78	40
46	Okaloosa	97	661	14	62	15	849	33,642	105	60
47	Okeechobee	0	373	0	<11	0	375	6,910	15	<11
48	Orange	393	4,682	76	1,643	59	6,853	204,518	345	252
49	Osceola	73	2,441	93	941	14	3,562	65,295	73	66
50	Palm Beach	387	2,556	123	281	412	3,759	205,677	296	162
51	Pasco	232	1,518	42	224	76	2,092	75,094	322	199
52	Pinellas	518	2,391	82	480	38	3,509	110,009	474	333
53	Polk	284	2,674	169	454	0	3,581	102,618	369	271
53D	Lake Wales	<11	221	26	22	<11	275	4,063	23	20
54	Putnam	84	570	21	30	0	705	11,468	134	73
55	St. Johns	102	581	25	96	12	816	38,409	189	91
56	St. Lucie	44	554	16	98	<11	718	42,296	172	89
57	Santa Rosa	18	1,210	33	33	18	1,312	27,353	89	55

DISTRICT	DISTRICT NAME	LIVING SITUATION AT THE TIME THE STUDENT WAS IDENTIFIED AS HOMELESS					TOTAL HOMELESS	TOTAL NON-HOMELESS	UHY K-12	UHY 9-12
		SHELTERS	SHARING HOUSING	OTHER	MOTELS	AFC				
58	Sarasota	204	530	<11	79	50	867	44,741	83	75
59	Seminole	138	1,438	22	289	11	1,898	70,516	113	99
60	Sumter	24	90	<11	26	0	144	9,518	<11	<11
61	Suwannee	<11	338	<11	<11	<11	355	6,620	36	19
62	Taylor	<11	104	12	<11	0	127	3,111	<11	<11
63	Union	0	110	0	0	<11	116	2,438	0	0
64	Volusia	166	1,667	46	280	12	2,171	67,400	201	136
65	Wakulla	0	52	<11	<11	0	54	5,487	<11	<11
66	Walton	0	196	23	13	<11	241	9,533	17	11
67	Washington	<11	188	<11	<11	<11	200	3,433	<11	<11
68	Deaf/Blind	0	16	0	0	0	16	655	<11	<11
71	FL Virtual	<11	55	11	27	0	98	9,805	<11	<11
72	FAU Lab School	0	<11	0	<11	0	<11	2,522	0	0
73	FSU Lab School	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,464	0	0
74	FAMU Lab School	<11	<11	0	0	0	<11	482	0	0
75	UF Lab School	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,175	0	0
STATE TOTAL		**7,281**	**54,187**	**2,025**	**8,235**	**1,229**	**72,957***	**2,969,519**	**7,003**	**4,378**
% OF TOTAL HOMELESS		**10.0%**	**74.3%**	**2.8%**	**11.3%**	**1.7%**			**9.6%**	**6.0%**
					% OF TOTAL STUDENTS		**2.4%**	**9-12 AS A % OF TOTAL UHY**		**62.5%**

LEGEND

Shelters = Living in emergency or transitional shelters
Sharing = Sharing the housing of other persons due to loss of housing, economic hardship or a similar reason; "doubled-up"
Other = Living in cars, parks, campgrounds, public spaces, abandoned buildings, substandard housing, bus or train stations
Motels = Living in hotels or motels
AFC =Awaiting foster care placement (note: this category deleted from Federal definition of homelessness on 12/15/2015)
UHY = Homeless and NOT in the physical custody of a parent or legal guardian, i.e., an "Unaccompanied Homeless Child or Youth"

TABLE 2: FDOE-Reported Homeless Students 2011-2012 through 2015-2016

DISTRICT	DISTRICT NAME	2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014	2014-2015	2015-2016
1	Alachua	632	551	809	685	785
2	Baker	304	262	112	93	41
3	Bay	1,477	1,626	1,184	1,437	1,506
4	Bradford	215	143	194	255	212
5	Brevard	1,350	1,645	1,690	1,845	1,973
6	Broward	2,158	2,185	2,323	2,269	2,262
7	Calhoun	84	57	60	76	99
8	Charlotte	488	493	519	508	436
9	Citrus	328	303	312	341	600
10	Clay	862	1,379	1,110	1,102	840
11	Collier	1,281	1,123	849	779	808
12	Columbia	567	578	549	588	553
13	Dade	5,773	6,475	3,252	4,031	6,103
14	DeSoto	278	367	402	368	329
15	Dixie	31	29	28	62	44
16	Duval	1,422	1,896	2,111	2,166	2,256
17	Escambia	1,423	1,621	2,054	1,938	1,869
18	Flagler	367	517	522	616	509
19	Franklin	205	230	279	225	268
20	Gadsden	556	586	699	530	519
21	Gilchrist	17	<11	14	<11	9
22	Glades	26	17	24	61	63
23	Gulf	<11	35	20	15	16
24	Hamilton	343	218	234	251	335
25	Hardee	183	128	125	200	192
26	Hendry	200	195	450	309	424
27	Hernando	645	521	443	510	522
28	Highlands	429	385	461	461	461
29	Hillsborough	3,559	3,170	3,233	3,904	3,316
30	Holmes	90	96	102	106	94
31	Indian River	273	278	434	366	311
32	Jackson	177	152	113	143	140
33	Jefferson	<11	<11	<11	<11	3
34	Lafayette	195	217	207	208	199

DISTRICT	DISTRICT NAME	2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014	2014-2015	2015-2016
35	Lake	3,541	2,908	3,229	2,416	2,433
36	Lee	1,392	1,446	1,313	1,256	1,293
37	Leon	650	470	702	797	866
38	Levy	128	217	157	217	190
39	Liberty	41	52	52	50	47
40	Madison	103	263	534	244	150
41	Manatee	1,641	1,791	1,854	1,864	1,581
42	Marion	2,223	2,421	2,373	2,685	2,494
43	Martin	115	125	157	179	265
44	Monroe	343	343	382	456	387
45	Nassau	210	331	428	484	445
46	Okaloosa	573	538	533	487	849
47	Okeechobee	396	495	573	468	375
48	Orange	4,844	7,234	6,736	6,800	6,853
49	Osceola	2,825	3,156	4,941	4,672	3,562
50	Palm Beach	1,636	3,107	2,991	3,750	3,759
51	Pasco	1,997	1,904	2,071	2,190	2,092
52	Pinellas	3,085	3,076	3,038	3,764	3,509
53	Polk	2,304	2,547	3,767	3,531	3,856
53D	Lake Wales	136	187	246	259	705
54	Putnam	885	734	808	674	275
55	St. Johns	584	679	803	809	816
56	St. Lucie	324	466	543	663	718
57	Santa Rosa	1,651	1,703	1,776	1,696	1,312
58	Sarasota	877	917	924	885	867
59	Seminole	1,865	2,235	2,034	1,994	1,898
60	Sumter	155	156	174	154	144
61	Suwannee	346	344	298	354	355
62	Taylor	96	88	123	94	127
63	Union	157	124	130	121	116
64	Volusia	2,228	2,195	2,261	2,322	2,171
65	Wakulla	99	56	56	40	54
66	Walton	175	230	313	294	241
67	Washington	79	121	138	190	200
68	Deaf/Blind	<11	14	12	20	16

DISTRICT	DISTRICT NAME	2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014	2014-2015	2015-2016
71	FL Virtual	<11	38	34	61	98
72	FAU Lab School	<11	<11	<11	<11	7
73	FSU Lab School	<11	<11	<11	<11	0
74	FAMU Lab School	11	<11	11	<11	9
75	UF Lab School	0	0	0	0	0
Totals		**63,685**	**70,189**	**71,446**	**73,417**	**72,957**

Posted May 14, 2018

APPENDIX IV: Florida Housing Finance Corporation Permanent Supportive Housing Pilot Projects Update

Background:

In 2013, the Legislature provided a special $10 million appropriation to Florida Housing Finance Corporation (Florida Housing) to fund permanent supportive housing for persons with special needs (persons with disabilities, survivors of domestic violence, and youth aging out of foster care).

- Based on Florida Housing's work with State agencies and supportive housing and homelessness stakeholders, it was decided Florida should pursue a pilot to develop Permanent Supportive Housing intended for chronically homeless persons with significant needs. Because of their lack of housing and services stability, these individuals become high utilizers of crisis and acute healthcare services, and may cycle in and out of correctional facilities, residential care, or institutional settings because of their lack of stability in the community.
- Florida Housing required that each pilot site be in a community with a comprehensive and coordinated approach to identifying, assessing, prioritizing, and serving chronically homeless persons with significant needs. The other key requirement was that each pilot site partner with qualified researchers to conduct a Florida-specific cost/benefits study to evaluate the impact of the permanent supportive housing on a resident's quality of life and on cost savings at the local, state and federal level. The data collection and analysis will occur for at least 2 years after the initial lease-up of each Pilot site.
- Key objectives of the Permanent Supportive Housing for Chronically Homeless Individuals with Significant Needs Pilot:
  - Assist each tenant maintain stable housing and access to appropriate healthcare and supportive services;
  - Improved physical and behavioral health for each tenant;
  - Increased income and self-sufficiency for each tenant;
  - Reduced emergency room use, hospital days, psychiatric inpatient admissions, or involvement with the criminal justice and corrections systems;
  - Improve quality of life for each tenant;
  - Save local, state, and federal resources.
- In January 2014, Florida Housing issued a request for applications for a competitive funding opportunity. In May of 2014, Florida Housing selected three applicants to be Pilot sites:

Coalition Lift, Miami-Dade

- Applicant – Carrfour Supportive Housing in partnership with Camillus House, Citrus Health Network, and the Miami-Dade Homeless Trust
- 28 one-bedroom units and 6 efficiency units

Pinellas Hope V, Clearwater

- Applicant – Catholic Charities Housing, Inc.
- 45 efficiency units

Village on Wiley, Jacksonville

- Applicant – Ability Housing
- 43 one-bedroom units

Update as of May 2017:

Coalition Lift opened its doors the beginning of May 2017. They expect to lease all 28 units by June to many of the most vulnerable, chronically homeless individuals in Miami-Dade County.

Pinellas Hope V is currently in lease up and anticipates the 45-unit development will be fully leased in June. Catholic Charities, Diocese of St. Petersburg has hired two intensive case managers for the permanent supportive housing tenants and are working closely with the Homeless Leadership Board and Homeless Street Outreach Teams in Pinellas County to coordinate the identification, assessment, and housing of the Continuum's high needs/high cost chronically homeless individuals.

Village on Wiley is in its second year of operations after opening the Fall of 2015. 39 of the 43 households living at the apartment community are participating in the piolet evaluation; an additional 47 persons residing at other Ability Housing properties or scattered site housing are also participating in the evaluation. Health Tech Consultants, with Jacksonville University, is conducting an assessment of the first year's data. While preliminary as of the issuance of this report, local data is demonstrating an improved quality of life, including health outcomes, and reduced costs to the healthcare and criminal justice systems.

All Applicants are working with their Pilot approved cost/benefits studies' research teams. Florida Housing's Board approved a staff request to authorize the use $150,000 of Florida Housing's own funds to provide $50,000 in match funds to support the cost of each Pilot site's cost/benefits study.

The Department of Children and Families (DCF) and the Agency for Health Care Administration have been very helpful to Florida Housing and the Pilot sites in addressing operations or research issues.

Florida Housing contracted with the Corporation for Supportive Housing (CSH) to monitor the methodology and progress each cost/benefits study, as well as provide Gazrelevant technical assistance for each site.

Florida Housing and CSH staff have regular telephonic meetings with individual sites, as well as with all the sites together related to operations and the research.

In December 2016, Florida Housing staff convened and led the first annual pilot peer meeting at the University of South Florida. The meeting participants included each pilot site's leads and their research team, as well as CSH staff and Ute Gazioch, DCF Director of Substance Abuse and Mental Health.

APPENDIX V:
Continuum of Care Funding from Federal and State Sources

	COC	STATE HUD-ESG	STATE TANF-HP	STATE STAFFING	STATE CHALLENGE	HUD COC	LOCAL JURISDICTION HUD-ESG	TOTAL
FL-500	SUNCOAST PARTNERSHIP TO END HOMELESSNESS, INC.	$227,500.00	$36,000.00	$107,143.00	$158,500.00	$871,530.00	$285,621.00	$1,686,294.00
FL-501	TAMPA HILLSBOROUGH HOMELESS INITIATIVE, INC.	$187,500.00	$59,500.00	$107,143.00	$118,000.00	$6,242,867.00	$777,566.00	$7,492,576.00
FL-502	PINELLAS COUNTY HOMELESS LEADERSHIP BOARD	$227,500.00	$59,500.00	$107,143.00	$205,500.00	$4,037,891.00	$359,519.00	$4,997,053.00
FL-503	HOMELESS COALITION OF POLK COUNTY	$129,939.60	$25,800.00	$107,143.00	$158,500.00	$1,636,029.00	$268,683.00	$2,326,094.60
FL-504	VOLUSIA/FLAGLER COUNTY COALITION FOR THE HOMELESS	$227,500.00	$51,000.00	$107,143.00	$205,500.00	$1,220,958.00	$153,603.00	$1,965,704.00
FL-505	HOMELESSNESS AND HOUSING ALLIANCE	$200,000.00	$30,000.00	$107,143.00	$205,500.00	$574,187.00	-	$1,116,830.00
FL-506	BIG BEND HOMELESS COALITION	$97,829.55	$30,000.00	$107,143.00	$205,500.00	$1,341,171.00	$159,582.00	$1,941,225.55
FL-507	HOMELESS SERVICES NETWORK OF CENTRAL FLORIDA	$119,740.00	$30,100.00	$107,143.00	$205,500.00	$7,445,861.00	$807,790.00	$8,716,134.00
FL-508	NORTH CENTRAL FLORIDA ALLIANCE	$227,499.90	$30,000.00	$107,143.00	$205,500.00	$627,897.00	-	$1,198,039.90
FL-509	TREASURE COAST HOMELESS SERVICES COUNCIL, INC.	$227,500.00	-	$107,143.00	$258,500.00	$1,577,584.00	-	$2,170,727.00
FL-510	CHANGING HOMELESSNESS, INC.	$227,500.00	$42,000.00	$107,143.00	$258,500.00	$4,447,876.00	$501,739.00	$5,584,758.00
FL-511	ESCAROSA COALITION ON THE HOMELESS	$200,000.00	$42,000.00	$107,143.00	$258,500.00	$784,376.00	$148,002.00	$1,540,021.00
FL-512	HOME AGAIN ST. JOHNS, INC.	$187,500.00	$30,000.00	$107,143.00	$118,000.00	$133,345.00	-	$575,988.00
FL-513	BREVARD HOMELESS COALITION	$200,000.00	$36,000.00	$107,143.00	$118,000.00	$687,401.00	-	$1,148,544.00
FL-514	MARION COUNTY HOMELESS COUNCIL, INC.	$200,000.00	$36,000.00	$107,143.00	$158,500.00	$190,997.00	$159,344.00	$851,984.00
FL-515	DOORWAYS OF NWFL	$200,000.00	$30,000.00	$107,143.00	$158,500.00	$52,529.00	-	$548,172.00
FL-517	HEARTLAND COALITION FOR THE HOMELESS, INC.	$227,500.00	-	$107,143.00	$158,500.00	$179,216.00	-	$672,359.00
FL-518	UNITED WAY OF SUWANNEE VALLEY	$227,500.00	$42,500.00	$107,143.00	$205,500.00	$357,356.00	-	$939,999.00
FL-519	COALITION FOR THE HOMELESS OF PASCO COUNTY, INC.	$200,000.00	$42,000.00	$107,143.00	$158,500.00	$886,629.00	$228,192.00	$1,622,464.00
FL-520	MID FLORIDA HOMELESS COALITION	$200,000.00	$36,000.00	$107,143.00	$205,500.00	$450,265.00	-	$998,908.00
FL-600	MIAMI-DADE COUNTY HOMELESS TRUST	$200,000.00	$35,000.00	$107,143.00	$158,500.00	$29,898,527.00	$1,605,741.00	$32,004,911.00
FL-601	BROWARD COUNTY HOMELESS INITIATIVE PARTNERSHIP	$200,000.00	$31,500.00	$107,143.00	$205,500.00	$10,375,134.00	$207,584.00	$11,126,861.00
FL-602	CHARLOTTE COUNTY HOMELESS COALITION	$227,500.00	$42,500.00	$107,143.00	$258,500.00	$189,201.00	-	$824,844.00

	COC	STATE HUD-ESG	STATE TANF-HP	STATE STAFFING	STATE CHALLENGE	HUD COC	LOCAL JURISDICTION HUD-ESG	TOTAL
FL-603	LEE COUNTY CONTINUUM OF CARE	$63,000.00	$36,000.00	$107,143.00	$118,000.00	$1,661,056.00	$228,418.00	$2,213,617.00
FL-604	MONROE COUNTY HOMELESS SERVICES COC, INC.	$227,500.00	$35,000.00	$107,143.00	$258,500.00	$471,296.00	-	$1,099,439.00
FL-605	PALM BEACH COUNTY DIVISION OF HUMAN SERVICES	-	$42,000.00	$107,143.00	$158,500.00	$4,946,880.00	$517,694.00	$5,772,217.00
FL-606	COLLIER COUNTY HUNGER AND HOMELESS COALITION	-	-	$107,143.00	$118,000.00	$278,807.00	$184,402.00	$688,352.00
Total		**$4,860,509.05**	**$910,400.00**	**$2,892,861.00**	**$5,000,000.00**	**$81,566,866.00**	**$6,593,480.00**	**$101,824,116.05**

State HUD-ESG = Federal Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG) funding allocated to the State of Florida by the Department of Housing and Urban Development, to be used for homeless-related housing interventions, outreach, shelters, and more

State TANF-HP = Federal Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF) funding that is allocated to the State of Florida, which is utilized for Homelessness Prevention (HP) services

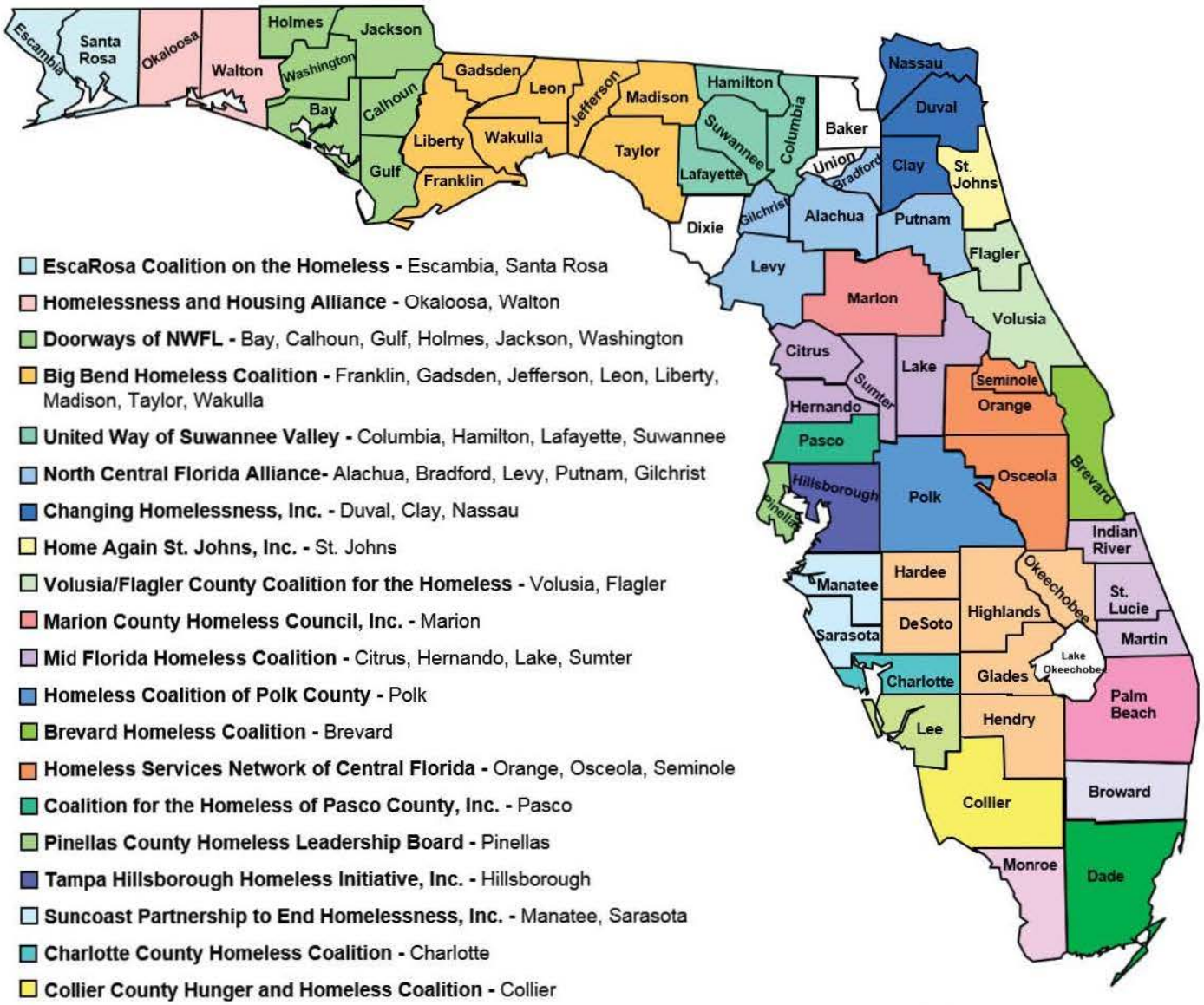
State Staffing = Funding appropriated by the State of Florida legislature to build capacity in local homeless Continuums of Care (CoCs)

State Challenge = Funding appropriated by the State of Florida legislature, and allocated from the Local and State Government Housing Trust Fund, to provide a variety of homelessness-related services and housing

HUD-CoC = Federal Continuum of Care funding granted to local homeless Continuums of Care (CoCs) on a competitive basis to coordinate programs, provide housing interventions, and collect and manage data related to homelessness

Local Jurisdiction HUD-ESG = Federal Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG) funding allocated to local governments by the Department of Housing and Urban Development, to be used for homeless-related housing interventions, outreach, shelters, and more

APPENDIX VI:
Continuum of Care Geographic Areas and Designated Lead Agencies



- **EscaRosa Coalition on the Homeless** - Escambia, Santa Rosa
- **Homelessness and Housing Alliance** - Okaloosa, Walton
- **Doorways of NWFL** - Bay, Calhoun, Gulf, Holmes, Jackson, Washington
- **Big Bend Homeless Coalition** - Franklin, Gadsden, Jefferson, Leon, Liberty, Madison, Taylor, Wakulla
- **United Way of Suwannee Valley** - Columbia, Hamilton, Lafayette, Suwannee
- **North Central Florida Alliance**- Alachua, Bradford, Levy, Putnam, Gilchrist
- **Changing Homelessness, Inc.** - Duval, Clay, Nassau
- **Home Again St. Johns, Inc.** - St. Johns
- **Volusia/Flagler County Coalition for the Homeless** - Volusia, Flagler
- **Marion County Homeless Council, Inc.** - Marion
- **Mid Florida Homeless Coalition** - Citrus, Hernando, Lake, Sumter
- **Homeless Coalition of Polk County** - Polk
- **Brevard Homeless Coalition** - Brevard
- **Homeless Services Network of Central Florida** - Orange, Osceola, Seminole
- **Coalition for the Homeless of Pasco County, Inc.** - Pasco
- **Pinellas County Homeless Leadership Board** - Pinellas
- **Tampa Hillsborough Homeless Initiative, Inc.** - Hillsborough
- **Suncoast Partnership to End Homelessness, Inc.** - Manatee, Sarasota
- **Charlotte County Homeless Coalition** - Charlotte
- **Collier County Hunger and Homeless Coalition** - Collier
- **Lee County Continuum of Care** - Lee
- **Heartland Coalition for the Homeless, Inc.** - DeSoto, Glades, Hardee, Hendry, Highlands, Okeechobee
- **Treasure Coast Homeless Services Council, Inc.** - Indian River, Martin, St. Lucie
- **Palm Beach County Division of Human Services** - Palm Beach
- **Broward County Homeless Initiative Partnership** - Broward
- **Miami-Dade County Homeless Trust** - Dade
- **Monroe County Homeless Services CoC, Inc.** - Monroe

FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
OFFICE ON HOMELESSNESS
MYFLFAMILIES.COM

APPENDIX VII:
Continuum of Care Contacts

COC #	CONTACT	CONTINUUM OF CARE	COUNTIES SERVED
FL-500	**ED DEMARCO** **INTERIM EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR** P – 941/955-8987 F – 941/209-5595 ed@suncoastpartnership.org www.suncoastpartnership.org	**SUNCOAST PARTNERSHIP TO END HOMELESSNESS, INC.** 1750 17th Street, Bldg. K-1 Sarasota, FL 34234	**MANATEE, SARASOTA**
FL-501	**ANTOINETTE HAYES-TRIPLETT** **CEO** P – 813/223-6115 F – 813/223-6178 tripletta@thhi.org www.thhi.org	**TAMPA HILLSBOROUGH HOMELESS INITIATIVE, INC.** 601 East Kennedy Boulevard 24th Floor Tampa, FL 33602	**HILLSBOROUGH**
FL-502	**SUSAN MYERS** **CEO** P – 727/582-7916 F – 727/528-5764 susanmyers@pinellashomeless.org www.pinellashomeless.org	**PINELLAS COUNTY HOMELESS LEADERSHIP BOARD** 647 1st Avenue, North St. Petersburg, FL 33701	**PINELLAS**
FL-503	**LAURA LEE GWINN** **EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR** P – 863/687-8386 F – 863/802-1436 lgwinn@polkhomeless.org www.polkhomeless.org	**HOMELESS COALITION OF POLK COUNTY** 107 Morningside Drive, Suite C Lakeland, FL 33803	**POLK**
FL-504	**JEFF WHITE** **EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR** P – 386/279-0029 F – 386/279-0028 jwhite@vfcch.org www.vfcch.org	**VOLUSIA/FLAGLER COUNTY COALITION FOR THE HOMELESS** P.O. Box 444 Deland, FL 32121-0444	**VOLUSIA, FLAGLER**
FL-505	**SARAH YELVERTON** **EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR** P – 850/409-3070 sarah@hhalliance.org www.hhalliance.org	**HOMELESSNESS AND HOUSING ALLIANCE** P.O. Box 115 Ft. Walton Beach, FL 32549	**OKALOOSA, WALTON**
FL-506	**SYLVIA W. SMITH** **EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR** P – 850/576-5566 F – 850/577-0586 ssmith@bigbendhc.org www.bigbendhc.org	**BIG BEND HOMELESS COALITION** 2729 W. Pensacola Street Tallahassee, FL 32304	**LEON, FRANKLIN, GADSDEN, LIBERTY, MADISON, TAYLOR, JEFFERSON, WAKULLA**
FL-507	**MARTHA ARE** **EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR** P – 407/893-0133 F – 407/893-5299 martha.are@hsncfl.org www.hsncfl.org	**HOMELESS SERVICES NETWORK OF CENTRAL FLORIDA** 4065 L.B. McLeod Road Unit 4065-D Orlando, FL 32811	**ORANGE, OSCEOLA, SEMINOLE**

COC #	CONTACT	CONTINUUM OF CARE	COUNTIES SERVED
FL-508	**THERESA LOWE** **EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR** C/O Alachua Coalition for the Homeless and Hungry, Inc. P – 352/792-0800 tlowe@gracemarketplace.org www.ncfalliance.org	**NORTH CENTRAL FLORIDA ALLIANCE** 3055 NE 28th Drive Gainesville, FL 32609	**ALACHUA, PUTNAM, BRADFORD, LEVY, GILCHRIST**
FL-509	**LOUISE HUBBARD** **EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR** P – 772/778-4234 F – 772/567-5991 irhsclh@aol.com www.tchelpspot.org	**TREASURE COAST HOMELESS SERVICES COUNCIL, INC.** 2525 St. Lucie Avenue Vero Beach, FL 32960	**INDIAN RIVER, MARTIN, ST. LUCIE**
FL-510	**DAWN GILMAN** **CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER** P – 904/354-1100 F – 866/371-8637 dgilman@changinghomelessness.org www.changinghomelessness.org	**CHANGING HOMELESSNESS, INC.** 660 Park Street Jacksonville, FL 32204	**DUVAL, CLAY, NASSAU**
FL-511	**JOHN JOHNSON** **EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR** P – 850/436-4646 F – 850/436-4656 john.johnson@ecoh.org www.ecoh.org	**ESCAROSA COALITION ON THE HOMELESS** P.O. Box 17222 Pensacola, FL 32522	**ESCAMBIA, SANTA ROSA**
FL-512	**KASSY GUY-JOHANESSEN** **DIRECTOR** P – 386/451-4939 homeagainstjohns2@gmail.com www.homeagainsj.org	**HOME AGAIN ST. JOHNS, INC.** 93 Orange Street St. Augustine, FL 32084	**ST. JOHNS**
FL-513	**MARK BROMS** **EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR** C/O Space Coast Health Foundation P – 321/652-2737 mbromsg@gmail.com www.brevardhomelesscoalition.org	**BREVARD HOMELESS COALITION** 6905 N Wickham Road, Suite 301 Melbourne, FL 32940	**BREVARD**
FL-514	**KAREN HILL** **EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR** P – 352/732-1380 F – 352/622-2975 karen@mchcfl.org www.mchcfl.org	**MARION COUNTY HOMELESS COUNCIL, INC.** 108 N. Magnolia Avenue, Suite 202 Ocala, FL 34475	**MARION**
FL-515	**YVONNE PETRASOVITS** **EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR** P – 850/481-5446 director@doorwaysnwfl.org www.doorwaysnwfl.org	**DOORWAYS OF NWFL** P.O. Box 549 Panama City, FL 32402-0549	**BAY, CALHOUN, GULF, HOLMES, JACKSON, WASHINGTON**
FL-517	**BRENDA GRAY** **EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR** P – 863/314-8901 F – 863/314-8902 brendagray@highlandshomeless.com www.highlandshomeless.com	**HEARTLAND COALITION FOR THE HOMELESS, INC.** 134 N. Ridgewood Dr. Suite 12 Sebring, Florida 33870	**DESOTO, GLADES, HARDEE, HENDRY, HIGHLANDS, OKEECHOBEE**
FL-518	**RITA DOPP** **EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR** P – 386/752-5604 F – 386/752-0105 rita@unitedwsv.org www.unitedwsv.org	**UNITED WAY OF SUWANNEE VALLEY** 871 SW State Road 47 Lake City, FL 32025-0433	**COLUMBIA, HAMILTON, LAFAYETTE, SUWANNEE**

COC #	CONTACT	CONTINUUM OF CARE	COUNTIES SERVED
FL-519	**RAINE JOHNS** **EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR** P – 727/842-8605 F – 727/842-8538 rainejohns@pascohomelesscoalition.org www.pascohomelesscoalition.org	**COALITION FOR THE HOMELESS OF PASCO COUNTY, INC.** P.O. Box 757, New Port Richey, FL 34656	**PASCO**
FL-520	**BARBARA WHEELER** **EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR** P – 352/860-2308 F – 352/600-3374 mfhc01@gmail.com www.midfloridahomeless.org	**MID FLORIDA HOMELESS COALITION** 104 E Dampier Street Inverness, FL 34450	**CITRUS, HERNANDO, LAKE, SUMTER**
FL-600	**VICTORIA MALLETTE** **EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR** P – 305/375-1491 F – 305/375-2722 vmallette@miamidade.gov www.homelesstrust.org	**MIAMI-DADE COUNTY HOMELESS TRUST** 111 NW 1st Street, Suite 27-310 Miami, FL 33128	**MIAMI-DADE**
FL-601	**MICHAEL WRIGHT** **EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR** P – 954/357-6167 F – 954/357-5521 mwright@broward.org www.broward.org/homeless	**BROWARD COUNTY HOMELESS INITIATIVE PARTNERSHIP** 115 S. Andrews Avenue., Room A-370 Ft. Lauderdale, FL 33301	**BROWARD**
FL-602	**ANGELA HOGAN** **CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER** P – 941/627-4313 F – 941/627-9648 angela.hogan@cchomelesscoalition.org www.cchomelesscoalition.org	**GULF COAST PARTNERSHIP** P.O. Box 380369 Murdock, FL 33938	**CHARLOTTE**
FL-603	**JEANNIE SUTTON** **GRANTS COORDINATOR** P – 239/533-7958 F – 239/533-7955 jsutton@leegov.com www.leehomeless.org	**LEE COUNTY CONTINUUM OF CARE** 2440 Thompson Street Fort Myers, FL 33901	**LEE**
FL-604	**JOHN VAN NORDEN** **EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR** P – 305/440-2315 john.vannorden@monroehomelesscoc.org www.monroehomelesscoc.org	**MONROE COUNTY HOMELESS SERVICES COC, INC.** P.O. Box 2410 Key West, FL 33045	**MONROE**
FL-605	**GEORGIANA DEVINE** **PROGRAM & CONTRACT MANAGER** P - 561/ 355-4778 F – 561/355-4801 gdevine@pbcgov.com www.homelesscoalitionpbc.org	**PALM BEACH COUNTY DIVISION OF HUMAN SERVICES** 810 Datura Street, Suite 350 West Palm Beach, FL 33401	**PALM BEACH**
FL-606	**CHRISTINE WELTON** **EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR** P – 239/263-9363 F – 239/263-6058 executivedirector@collierhomelesscoalition.org www.collierhomelesscoalition.org	**HUNGER & HOMELESS COALITION OF COLLIER COUNTY** P.O. Box 9202 Naples, FL 34101	**COLLIER**

APPENDIX VIII:
Council on Homelessness Members

AGENCY	REPRESENTED BY
Agency for Health Care Administration	Molly McKinstry
CareerSource Florida, Inc.	Jay Barber
Department of Children and Families	Ute Gazioch
Department of Corrections	Amy Datz
Department of Economic Opportunity	Isabelle Potts
Department of Education	Skip Forsyth
Department of Health	Laura Reeves
Department of Veterans' Affairs	Alene Tarter
Florida Association of Counties	Claudia Tuck
Florida Coalition for the Homeless, Inc.	Angela Hogan
Florida Housing Finance Corporation	Bill Aldinger
Florida League of Cities	Rick Butler
Florida Supportive Housing Coalition	Shannon Nazworth

EX-OFFICIO APPOINTEES	REPRESENTED BY
Children's Home Society Pensacola	Lindsey Cannon
US Department of Veteran Affairs	Nikki Barfield
Veterans Service Organization	Donna Barron

GOVERNOR'S APPOINTEES	
Andrae Bailey	
Frank Diaz	
Robert Dickinson	
Steve Smith	

APPENDIX IX: Definitions of "Homeless"

Federal Definition of "Homeless" (24 CFR 578.3)

Homeless means:

1. **An individual or family who lacks a fixed, regular, and adequate nighttime residence, meaning:**
   a. An individual or family with a primary nighttime residence that is a public or private place not designed for or ordinarily used as a regular sleeping accommodation for human beings, including a car, park, abandoned building, bus or train station, airport, or camping ground;
   b. An individual or family living in a supervised publicly or privately operated shelter designated to provide temporary living arrangements (including congregate shelters, transitional housing, and hotels and motels paid for by charitable organizations or by federal, State, or local government programs for low-income individuals); or
   c. An individual who is exiting an institution where he or she resided for 90 days or less and who resided in an emergency shelter or place not meant for human habitation immediately before entering that institution;
2. **An individual or family who will imminently lose their primary nighttime residence, provided that:**
   a. The primary nighttime residence will be lost within 14 days of the date of application for homeless assistance;
   b. No subsequent residence has been identified; and
   c. The individual or family lacks the resources or support networks, e.g. family, friends, faith-based or other social networks, needed to obtain other permanent housing;
3. **Unaccompanied youth under 25 years of age, or families with children and youth, who do not otherwise qualify as homeless under this definition, but who:**
   a. Are defined as homeless under section 387 of the Runaway and Homeless Youth Act (42 U.S.C. 5732a), section 637 of the Head Start Act (42 U.S.C. 9832), section 41403 of the Violence Against Women Act of 1994 (42 U.S.C. 14043e-2), section 330(h) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 254b(h)), section 3 of the Food and Nutrition Act of 2008 (7 U.S.C. 2012), section 17(b) of the Child Nutrition Act of 1966 (42 U.S.C. 1786(b)), or section 725 of the McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 11434a);
   b. Have not had a lease, ownership interest, or occupancy agreement in permanent housing at any time during the 60 days immediately preceding the date of application for homeless assistance;
   c. Have experienced persistent instability as measured by two moves or more during the 60-day period immediately preceding the date of applying for homeless assistance; and can be expected to continue in such status for an extended period of time because of chronic disabilities; chronic physical health or mental health conditions; substance addiction; histories of domestic violence or childhood abuse (including neglect); the presence of a child or youth with a disability; or two or more barriers to employment, which include the lack of a high school degree or General Education Development (GED), illiteracy, low English proficiency, a history of incarceration or detention for criminal activity, and a history of unstable employment; or
4. **Any individual or family who:**
   a. Is fleeing, or is attempting to flee, domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking, or other dangerous or life-threatening conditions that relate to violence against the individual or a family member, including a child, that has either taken place within the individual's or family's primary nighttime residence or has made the individual or family afraid to return to their primary nighttime residence;
   b. Has no other residence; and
   c. Lacks the resources or support networks, e.g. family, friends, and faith-based or other social networks, to obtain other permanent housing.

State of Florida Definition of "Homeless" (F.S. 420.621(5))

"Homeless," applied to an individual, or "individual experiencing homelessness" means an individual who lacks a fixed, regular, and adequate nighttime residence and includes an individual who:

a. Is sharing the housing of other persons due to loss of housing, economic hardship, or a similar reason;
b. Is living in a motel, hotel, travel trailer park, or camping ground due to a lack of alternative adequate accommodations;
c. Is living in an emergency or transitional shelter;
d. Has a primary nighttime residence that is a public or private place not designed for, or ordinarily used as, a regular sleeping accommodation for human beings;
e. Is living in a car, park, public space, abandoned building, bus or train station, or similar setting; or
f. Is a migratory individual who qualifies as homeless because he or she is living in circumstances described in paragraphs (a)-(e).

The terms do not refer to an individual imprisoned pursuant to state or federal law or to individuals or families who are sharing housing due to cultural preferences, voluntary arrangements, or traditional networks of support. The terms include an individual who has been released from jail, prison, the juvenile justice system, the child welfare system, a mental health and developmental disability facility, a residential addiction treatment program, or a hospital, for whom no subsequent residence has been identified, and who lacks the resources and support network to obtain housing.

APPENDIX X: Glossary

Affordable Housing – In general, housing for which the tenants are paying no more than 30% of their income for housing costs, including utilities. Affordable housing may either be subsidized housing or unsubsidized market housing. A special type of affordable housing for people with disabilities who need services along with affordable housing is "Permanent Supportive Housing."

Chronically Homeless – In general, a household that has been continually homeless for over a year, or one that has had at least four episodes of homelessness in the past three years, where the combined lengths of homelessness of those episodes is at least one year, and in which the individual has a disabling condition.

Continuum of Care (CoC) – A local geographic area designated by HUD and served by a local planning body, which is responsible for organizing and delivering housing and services to meet the needs of people who are homeless as they move to stable housing and maximum self-sufficiency. The terms "CoC Governing Body" or "CoC Board" have the same meanings. In some contexts, the term "continuum of care" is also sometimes used to refer to the system of programs addressing homelessness. The geographic areas for the Florida CoCs are provided in Appendix VI.

CoC Lead Agency – The local organization or entity that implements the work and policies directed by the CoC. In Florida, there are 27 CoC Lead Agencies, serving 64 of 67 Florida counties. The CoC Lead Agency typically serves as the "Collaborative Applicant," which submits annual funding requests for HUD CoC Program funding on behalf of the CoC. The contacts for the CoC Lead Agencies are provided in Appendix VII.

Coordinated Entry System – A standardized community-wide process to outreach to and identify homeless households, enter their information into HMIS, use common tools to assess their needs, and prioritize access to housing interventions and services to end their homelessness. Sometimes referred to as a "triage system" or "coordinated intake and assessment."

Council on Homelessness – The Council on Homelessness was created in 2001 to develop policies and recommendations to reduce homelessness in Florida. The Council's mission is to develop and coordinate policy to reduce the prevalence and duration of homelessness, and work toward ending homelessness in Florida.

Diversion – A strategy that prevents homelessness for people seeking shelter by helping them stay housed where they currently stay or by identifying immediate alternate housing arrangements and, if necessary, connecting them with services and financial assistance to help them return to permanent housing.

Effectively End Homelessness – Effectively ending homelessness means that the community has a comprehensive response in place to ensure that homelessness is prevented whenever possible, or if it cannot be prevented, it is a rare, brief, and non-recurring experience. Specifically, the community will have the capacity to: (1) quickly identify and engage people at risk of and experiencing homelessness; (2) intervene to prevent the loss of housing and divert people from entering the homelessness services system; and (3) when homelessness does occur, provide immediate access to shelter and crisis services, without barriers to entry, while permanent stable housing and appropriate supports are being secured, and quickly connect people to housing assistance and services—tailored to their unique needs and strengths—to help them achieve and maintain stable housing. (Source: USICH)

Emergency Shelter – A facility operated to provide temporary shelter for people who are homeless. HUD's guidance is that the lengths of stay in emergency shelter prior to moving into permanent housing should not exceed 30 days.

Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG) – HUD funding that flows through state and certain local governments for street outreach, emergency shelters, rapid re-housing, homelessness prevention, and certain HMIS costs.

Extremely Low-Income (ELI) – Household income that is 30 percent or less of the Area Median Income of the community.

Florida Housing Finance Corporation – Florida Housing was created by the Florida Legislature more than 25 years ago to help Floridians obtain safe, decent, affordable housing that might otherwise be unavailable to them. The corporation provides funds for the development of housing.

HEARTH Act – Federal legislation that, in 2009, amended and reauthorized the McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act. The HEARTH/McKinney-Vento Act provides federal funding for homeless programs, including the HUD Emergency Solutions Grant and the HUD CoC Grant funding.

Homeless – There are varied definitions of homelessness. Generally, "homeless" means lacking a fixed, regular, and adequate nighttime residence and living in temporary accommodations (e.g. shelter) or in places not meant for human habitation. Households fleeing domestic violence and similar threatening conditions are also considered homeless. For purposes of certain programs and funding, families with minor children who are doubled-up with family or friends for economic reasons may also be considered homeless, as are households at imminent risk of homelessness. See Appendix IX.

Homeless Management Information System (HMIS) – A web-based software solution and database tool designed to capture and analyze client-level information including the characteristics, service needs, and use of services by persons experiencing homelessness. HMIS is an important component of an effective Coordinated Entry System, CoC planning efforts, and performance evaluation based on program outcomes.

Homelessness Prevention – Short-term financial assistance, sometimes with support services, for households at imminent risk of homelessness and who have no other resources to prevent homelessness. For many programs, the household must also be extremely low income, with income at or less than 30% of Area Median Income (AMI) to receive such assistance.

Housing or Permanent Housing – Any housing arrangement in which the person/tenant can live indefinitely, as long as the rent is paid and lease terms are followed. Temporary living arrangements and programs – such as emergency shelters, transitional programs, and rehabilitation programs – do not meet the definition of housing.

Housing First Approach – An approach to ending homelessness that centers on providing people experiencing homelessness with housing as quickly as possible and, once the person is housed, then providing services to help the person remain stably housed. This approach is consistent with what most people experiencing homelessness need and want. Housing first is recognized as an evidence-based best practice, is cost effective, and results in better outcomes as compared to other approaches. The Florida Legislature encourages Continuums of Care to adopt the housing first approach to reduce homelessness.

Housing Trust Funds – Florida's Sadowski Act Trust Fund receives funding from dedicated revenue from real estate doc stamps. In Florida, the Housing Trust Funds are used for affordable housing when appropriated for that use by the State Legislature. Housing Trust Funds may also be funded by general revenue and government bonds.

HUD – The United States Department of Housing and Urban Development, which provides funding to states and local communities to address homelessness. In addition, HUD supports fair housing, community development, and affordable housing, among other issues.

HUD CoC Funding – Funding administered by HUD through local CoC Collaborative Applicant (i.e. CoC Lead Agency) entities. Eligible uses for new projects include permanent supportive housing, rapid re-housing, coordinated entry, HMIS, and CoC planning.

Office on Homelessness – Created in 2001, the Office on Homelessness was established as a central point of contact within state government on matters related to homelessness. The Office coordinates the services of the various state agencies and programs to serve individuals or families who are homeless, or are facing homelessness. Office staff work with the Council on Homelessness to develop state policy. The Office also manages targeted state grants to support the implementation of local homeless service continuum of care plans. The Office is responsible for coordinating resources and programs across all levels of government, and with private providers that serve people experiencing homelessness.

Outreach – A necessary homeless system component that involves interacting with unsheltered people who are homeless in whatever location they naturally stay (e.g. in campsites, on the streets), building trust, and offering access to appropriate housing interventions.

Permanent Supportive Housing (PSH) – Safe and affordable housing for people with disabling conditions, with legal tenancy housing rights and access to individualized support services. PSH that is funded through HUD CoC funding should prioritize people who are chronically homeless with the longest terms of homelessness and the highest level of vulnerability/acuity in terms of health issues and services needs. **Point in Time (PIT) Count** – A one-night snapshot of homelessness in a specific geographic area. The PIT is required by HUD to be completed during the latter part of January each year. Various characteristics of homelessness are collected and reported.

Point in Time (PIT) Count – HUD requires Continuums of Care (CoCs) to count the number of people experiencing homelessness in their geographic area through the Point in Time (PIT) Count on a given day. Conducted by most CoCs during the last ten days in January, the PIT Count includes people served in shelter programs every year, with every other year also including people who are unsheltered. Data collected during the PIT Counts is critical to effective planning and performance management toward the goal of ending homelessness for each community and for the nation as a whole. The PIT Count data are presented in Appendix II.

Rapid Re-Housing (RRH) – A housing intervention designed to move a household into permanent housing (e.g. a rental unit) as quickly as possible, ideally within 30 days of identification. Rapid Re-Housing typically provides (1) help identifying appropriate housing; (2) financial assistance (deposits and short-term or medium-term rental assistance for 1-24 months), and (3) support services as long as needed and desired, up to a certain limit.

Services or Support Services – A wide range of services designed to address issues negatively affecting a person's quality of life, stability, and/or health. Examples include behavioral health counseling or treatment for mental health and/or substance abuse issues, assistance increasing income through employment or disability assistance, financial education, assistance with practical needs such as transportation or housekeeping, and connections to other critical resources such as primary health care.

Sheltered/Unsheltered Homelessness – People who are in temporary shelters, including emergency shelter and transitional shelters, are considered "sheltered." People who are living outdoors or in places not meant for human habitation are considered "unsheltered."

Transitional Program – A temporary shelter program that allows for moderate stays (3-24 months) and provides support services. Based on research on the efficacy and costs of this model, this type of program should be a very limited component of the housing crisis response system, due to the relative costliness of the programs in the absence of outcomes that exceed rapid re-housing outcomes. Transitional housing should be used only for specific subpopulations such as transition-age youth, where research has shown it is more effective than other interventions.

United Stated Interagency Council on Homelessness (USICH) – A federal Council that coordinates the federal response to homelessness, working in partnership with Cabinet Secretaries and senior leaders from nineteen federal member agencies.

APPENDIX XI: References

[1]See 24 CFR 578.3, available at https://www.ecfr.gov/cgi-bin/text-idx?SID=6l5dc8ff6d6ba4aca55e267l40352478&mc=true&node=pt24.3.578&rgn=div5#se24.3.578_l3.

[2] Shinn, Gregory A. "The Cost of Long-Term Homelessness in Central Florida." Central Florida Commission on Homelessness. 2014. Available at http://rethinkhomelessness.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/11/Eco-Impact-Report-LOW-RES.pdf.

[3] National Alliance to End Homelessness. "Rapid Re-Housing: A History and Core Components." 2014. Available at http://www.endhomelessness.org/library/entry/rapid-re-housing-a-history-and-core-components.

[4] National Health Care for the Homeless Council. "Homelessness & Health: What's the Connection?" 2011. Available at http://www.nhchc.org/wp-content/uploads/2011/09/Hln_health_factsheet_Jan10.pdf.

[5] American Institutes for Research. "America's Youngest Outcasts: A Report Card on Child Homelessness." 2014. Available at http://www.air.org/sites/default/files/downloads/report/Americas-Youngest-Outcasts-Child-Homelessness-Nov2014.pdf. In this report, Florida is ranked #33 among the states in terms of child homelessness and responses.

[6] It is estimated that there are 784,558 adults with serious mental illnesses in Florida. (Source: Florida Department of Children and Families. "Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Plan 2014-2016." 2013. Available at http://www.dcf.state.fl.us/programs/samh/publications/2014-2016%20SAMH%20Services%20Plan.pdf.) Even if all adults identified as homeless in the 2016 Point in Time Counts were seriously mentally ill, which is not true, that would indicate that 97% of people with serious mental illness were housed – not homeless – in Florida. As reported in Appendix II Table 3, fewer than 18 percent of people who are homeless report substance abuse or mental health issues.

[7] Shimberg Center for Housing Studies, University of Florida. "2016 Rental Market Study." July 2016. Available at http://www.floridahousing.org/FH-ImageWebDocs/Newsroom/Publications/MarketStudies/2016/Full%20RMS%20final%20rev09_16.pdf.

[8] It should be noted that the Shimberg study defines "affordable" as any housing for which the household would pay housing costs no more than 40% of its household income. A more common criterion for "affordable" is that housing costs are equal or less than 30% of household income. Under that definition, Florida has only 22 affordable units for every 100 households with extremely low income.

[9] "Extremely-low income" (ELI) is defined as having household income at or below 30% of the community's Area Median Income (AMI).

[10] Affordable housing, as used here and in the Shimberg study, includes both unsubsidized market-rate rental units and rental housing that has been subsidized through government programs.

[11] Florida Housing Coalition. "Home Matters." 2017. Available at http://www.flhousing.org/?page_id=5915.

[12] National Low Income Housing Coalition. "Out of Reach 2016." 2016. Available at http://nlihc.org/sites/default/files/oor/OOR_2016.pdf.

[13] United Way of Florida. "ALICE Florida: 2017 Update." 2017. Available at http://www.uwof.org/sites/uwof.org/files/17UW%20ALICE%20Report_FL%20Update_2.14.17_Lowres.pdf. "ALICE" is the acronym for "Asset Limited, Income Constrained, Employed."

[14] In 2007, 62% of personal bankruptcies were caused by medical debt. See study cited in National Health Care for the Homeless Council. "Homelessness & Health: What's the Connection?" 2011. Available at http://www.nhchc.org/wp-content/uploads/2011/09/Hln_health_factsheet_Jan10.pdf.

[15] The Homeless Emergency Assistance and Rapid Transition to Housing (HEARTH) Act of 2009 is the primary federal law governing federal programs related to homelessness. The HEARTH Act amended and reauthorized the McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act, the initial overarching federal homelessness legislation. The provisions of the HEARTH Act provisions are reflected in 24 CFR 578 and other federal statutes. See https://www.ecfr.gov/cgi-bin/text-idx?SID=8ed95da3254c35cd4lc95dfdd2aa239a&mc=true&tpl=/ecfrbrowse/Title24/24cfrv3_02.tpl#0.

[16] The terms "CoC Lead Agency" and "Collaborative Applicant" are often used interchangeably in Florida. The Collaborative Applicant is the CoC-designated organization, sometimes called the CoC Lead Agency, that submits funding proposals to HUD on behalf of the CoC. A Collaborative Applicant may be either a local government or a local non-profit organization. Further, in most communities the Lead Agency also assumes the responsibilities of the local "Homeless Coalition" described in State Statute, but

in some communities these responsibilities are divided between different entities. See F.S. 420.623 and 420.624, available at http://www.leg.state.fl.us/statutes/index.cfm?App_mode=Display_Statute&Search_String=&URL=0400-0499/0420/0420PARTVIContentsIndex.html.

[17] See United States Department of Housing and Urban Development. "The 2016 Annual Homeless Assessment Report (AHAR) to Congress, Part 1: Point-in-Time Estimates." November 2016. Available at https://www.hudexchange.info/resources/documents/2016-AHAR-Part-I.pdf.

[18] United States Interagency Council on Homelessness. "Criteria and Benchmarks for Achieving the Goal of Ending Veteran Homelessness." February 2017. Available at https://www.usich.gov/resources/uploads/asset_library/Vet_Criteria_Benchmarks_V3_February2017.pdf.

[19] The HUD definition is more specific than this general description. HUD requires documentation that the person (1) has a disabling condition and (2) has been homeless either continuously for at least one year or on at least four occasions in the previous three years where the combined length of homelessness in those occasions is at least twelve months. See https://www.hudexchange.info/resources/documents/Defining-Chronically-Homeless-Final-Rule.pdf.

[20] This estimate is based on a cost of $30,000 per chronically homeless person annually. This cost estimate is conservative, given the research reports summarized previously in this report.

[21] A summary and update on the Florida Housing Finance Corporation PSH pilot projects is presented in Appendix IV.

[22] See United States Department of Housing and Urban Development. "The 2016 Annual Homeless Assessment Report (AHAR) to Congress, Part 1: Point-in-Time Estimates." November 2016. Available at https://www.hudexchange.info/resources/documents/2016-AHAR-Part-I.pdf.

[23] American Institutes for Research. "America's Youngest Outcasts: A Report Card on Child Homelessness." 2014. Available at http://www.air.org/sites/default/files/downloads/report/Americas-Youngest-Outcasts-Child-Homelessness-Nov2014.pdf.

[24] Bassuk, E., Murphy, C., Coupe, N., Kenney, R., & Beach, C. (December 2011). *State report card on child homelessness: America's youngest outcasts 2010* (PDF, 3.4MB). Retrieved from National Center on Family homelessness website.

[25] Section 721, Title IX, Part A, Every Student Succeeds Act

[26] United State Interagency Council on Homelessness. "What Does Ending Homelessness Mean?" 2017. Available at https://www.usich.gov/opening-doors.

[27] Florida Housing Coalition. "Building an Effective Homeless Crisis Response System." March 2017. Available at http://www.flhousing.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/03/Building-an-effective-homeless-crisis-response-system.pdf.

American Institutes for Research. "America's Youngest Outcasts: A Report Card on Child Homelessness." 2014. Available at http://www.air.org/sites/default/files/downloads/report/Americas-Youngest-Outcasts-Child-Homelessness-Nov2014.pdf.

Florida Department of Children and Families. "Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Plan 2014-2016." 2013. Available at http://www.dcf.state.fl.us/programs/samh/publications/2014-2016%20SAMH%20Services%20Plan.pdf.

Florida Housing Coalition. "Building an Effective Homeless Crisis Response System." March 2017. Available at http://www.flhousing.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/03/Building-an-effective-homeless-crisis-response-system.pdf.

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National Health Care for the Homeless Council. "Homelessness & Health: What's the Connection?" 2011. Available at http://www.nhchc.org/wp-content/uploads/2011/09/Hln_health_factsheet_Jan10.pdf.

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Shimberg Center for Housing Studies, University of Florida. "2016 Rental Market Study." July 2016. Available at http://www.floridahousing.org/FH-ImageWebDocs/Newsroom/Publications/MarketStudies/2016/Full%20RMS%20final%20rev09_16.pdf.

United States Department of Housing and Urban Development. "The 2016 Annual Homeless Assessment Report (AHAR) to Congress, Part 1: Point-in-Time Estimates." November 2016. Available at https://www.hudexchange.info/resources/documents/2016-AHAR-Part-I.pdf.

United States Interagency Council on Homelessness. "Criteria and Benchmarks for Achieving the Goal of Ending Veteran Homelessness." February 2017. Available at https://www.usich.gov/resources/uploads/asset_library/Vet_Criteria_Benchmarks_V3_February2017.pdf.

United State Interagency Council on Homelessness. "What Does Ending Homelessness Mean?" 2017. Available at https://www.usich.gov/opening-doors.

United Way of Florida. "ALICE Florida: 2017 Update." 2017. Available at http://www.uwof.org/sites/uwof.org/files/17UW%20ALICE%20Report_FL%20Update_2.14.17_Lowres.pdf.

Office on Homelessness
Department of Children and Families
1317 Winewood Boulevard
Tallahassee, Florida 32399-0700
850-922-4691
www.myflfamilies.com/service-programs/homelessness

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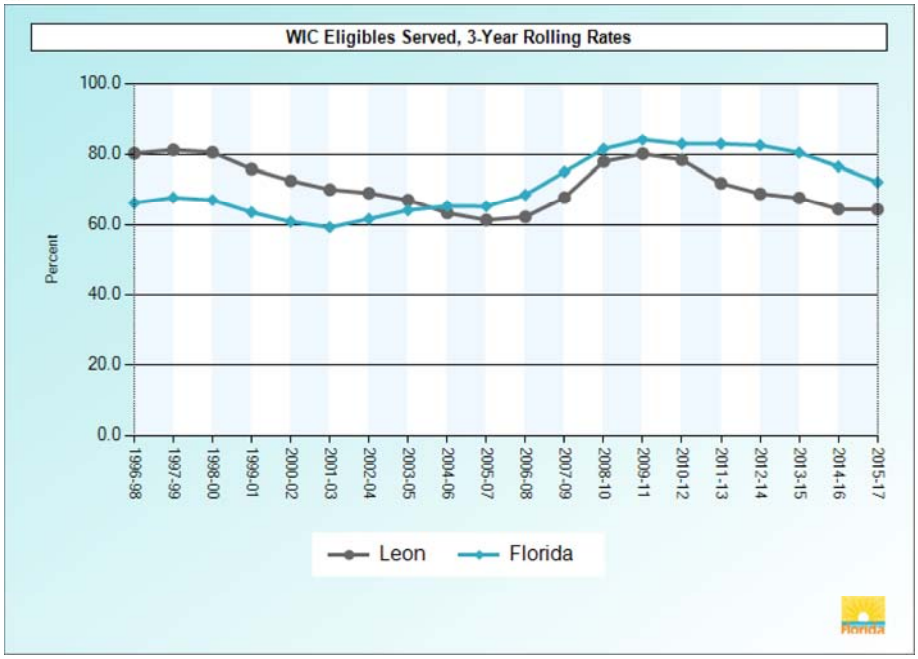

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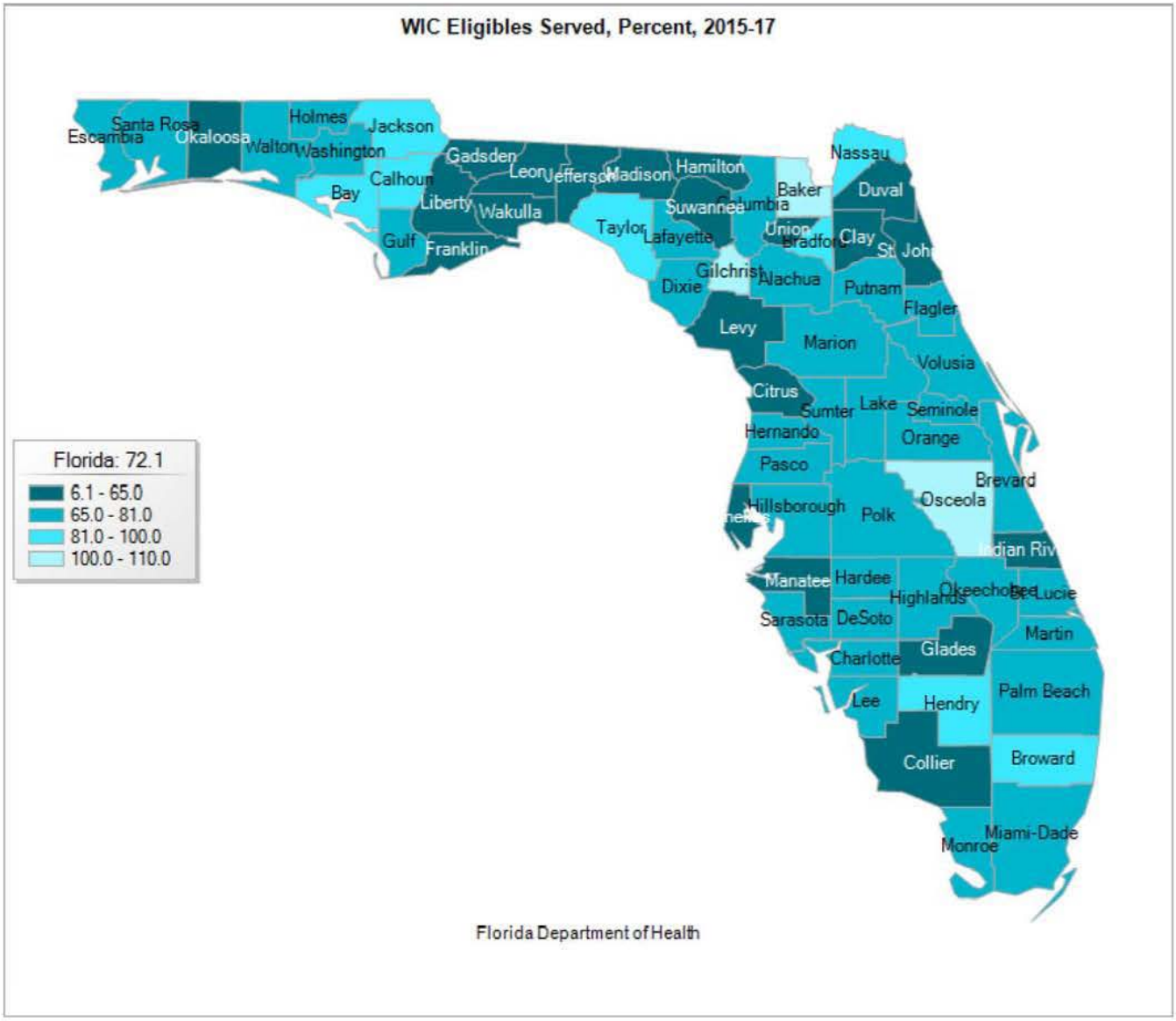
Data Source: Florida Department of Health, WIC & Nutrition Services

Data Note(s)

- Chart will display if there are at least three years of data.
- Multi-year counts are a sum of the selected years, not an average.
- Quartiles are calculated when data is available for at least 51 counties.



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WIC Eligibles Served, 3-Year Rolling Rates								
	Leon				Florida			
Year	Count	Denom	Percent	MOV (+/-)	Count	Denom	Percent	MOV (+/-)
2015-17	14,752	22,945	64.3*	0.6	1,433,284	1,988,506	72.1	0.1
2014-16	15,072	23,418	64.4*	0.6	1,460,551	1,909,820	76.5	0.1
2013-15	15,574	23,043	67.6*	0.6	1,470,383	1,829,377	80.4	0.1
2012-14	15,717	22,838	68.8*	0.6	1,455,712	1,764,960	82.5	0.1
2011-13	16,120	22,438	71.8*	0.6	1,457,596	1,757,593	82.9	0.1
2010-12	16,075	20,515	78.4*	0.6	1,455,546	1,755,236	82.9	0.1
2009-11	16,559	20,662	80.1*	0.5	1,475,147	1,753,713	84.1	0.1
2008-10	16,216	20,812	77.9*	0.6	1,441,063	1,768,164	81.5	0.1
2007-09	15,558	22,995	67.7*	0.6	1,330,947	1,774,106	75.0	0.1
2006-08	14,248	22,893	62.2*	0.6	1,200,873	1,753,070	68.5	0.1
2005-07	13,918	22,717	61.3*	0.6	1,117,799	1,714,339	65.2	0.1
2004-06	13,829	21,850	63.3*	0.6	1,087,034	1,665,832	65.3	0.1
2003-05	13,798	20,609	67.0*	0.6	1,054,367	1,644,987	64.1	0.1
2002-04	13,359	19,364	69.0*	0.7	992,051	1,610,329	61.6	0.1
2001-03	12,987	18,550	70.0*	0.7	937,700	1,584,026	59.2	0.1
2000-02	13,442	18,528	72.5*	0.6	941,332	1,547,517	60.8	0.1
1999-01	13,898	18,331	75.8*	0.6	967,399	1,523,434	63.5	0.1
1998-00	14,726	18,293	80.5*	0.6	1,016,406	1,516,815	67.0	0.1
1997-99	14,697	18,097	81.2*	0.6	1,030,851	1,521,773	67.7	0.1
1996-98	14,507	18,097	80.2*	0.6	1,021,299	1,542,180	66.2	0.1

FLHealthCharts.com is provided by the Florida Department of Health, Division of Public Health Statistics & Performance Management. 5/3/2018 5:33 PM

Data Source: Florida Department of Health, WIC & Nutrition Services

Data Note(s)

- Chart will display if there are at least three years of data.
- Multi-year counts are a sum of the selected years, not an average.
- Quartiles are calculated when data is available for at least 51 counties.
- MOV - Measure of Variability: Probable range of values resulting from random fluctuations in the number of events. Not calculated when numerator is below 5 or denominator is below 20, or count or rate is suppressed. The MOV is useful for comparing rates to a goal or standard. For example, if the absolute difference between the county rate and the statewide rate is less than the MOV, the county rate is not significantly different from the statewide rate (alpha level = 0.05). When the absolute difference between the county rate and the statewide rate is greater than the MOV, the county rate is significantly different from the statewide rate. MOV should not be used to determine if the rates of two different counties, or the county rates for two different years, are statistically significantly different.
- Denom - abbreviated for Denominator.
- Population estimates are not available for persons whose county of residence is unknown. Given this, the denominator and associated rate are not available.
- * - Indicates the county rate is statistically significantly different from the statewide rate.

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WIC Eligibles Served, Percent, 2015-17				
County	Count	Denom	Percent	MOV (+/-)
Florida	1,433,284	1,988,506	72.1	0.1
Alachua	15,937	22,816	69.8*	0.6
Baker	3,455	3,441	100.4	
Bay	18,439	19,953	92.4*	0.4
Bradford	2,335	2,751	84.9*	1.3
Brevard	32,991	48,065	68.6*	0.4
Broward	145,585	168,597	86.4*	0.2
Calhoun	1,472	1,683	87.4*	1.6
Charlotte	7,787	10,794	72.1	0.8
Citrus	6,797	10,635	63.9*	0.9
Clay	9,722	14,957	65.0*	0.8
Collier	22,187	34,527	64.3*	0.5
Columbia	6,143	8,642	71.1	1.0
Miami-Dade	214,685	290,469	73.9*	0.2
DeSoto	4,187	5,595	74.8*	1.1
Dixie	1,189	1,771	67.1*	2.2
Duval	66,482	114,207	58.2*	0.3
Escambia	25,370	36,979	68.6*	0.5
Flagler	5,683	8,183	69.4*	1.0
Franklin	588	1,054	55.8*	3.0
Gadsden	5,026	8,385	59.9*	1.0
Gilchrist	2,189	2,128	102.8	
Glades	104	1,714	6.1*	1.1
Gulf	898	1,355	66.3*	2.5
Hamilton	1,095	1,878	58.3*	2.2
Hardee	4,621	5,941	77.8*	1.1
Hendry	6,426	6,778	94.8*	0.5
Hernando	12,504	16,307	76.7*	0.6
Highlands	8,190	11,972	68.4*	0.8
Hillsborough	99,486	147,238	67.6*	0.2
Holmes	2,151	2,669	80.6*	1.5
Indian River	7,359	13,512	54.5*	0.8
Jackson	5,029	5,449	92.3*	0.7
Jefferson	1,081	1,713	63.1*	2.3
Lafayette	540	734	73.6	3.2
Lake	21,179	28,471	74.4*	0.5
Lee	47,745	69,100	69.1*	0.3
Leon	14,752	22,945	64.3*	0.6
Levy	2,773	5,326	52.1*	1.3
Liberty	450	759	59.3*	3.5
Madison	1,751	2,834	61.8*	1.8
Manatee	20,778	34,253	60.7*	0.5
Marion	24,832	37,924	65.5*	0.5

Martin	8,742	11,682	74.8*	0.8
Monroe	3,725	4,629	80.5*	1.1
Nassau	5,348	6,530	81.9*	0.9
Okaloosa	14,379	22,820	63.0*	0.6
Okeechobee	5,144	6,878	74.8*	1.0
Orange	101,445	141,139	71.9	0.2
Osceola	43,719	40,406	108.2	
Palm Beach	93,337	127,874	73.0*	0.2
Pasco	31,124	39,230	79.3*	0.4
Pinellas	45,336	71,103	63.8*	0.4
Polk	60,474	83,756	72.2	0.3
Putnam	8,663	11,513	75.2*	0.8
St. Johns	7,006	11,880	59.0*	0.9
St. Lucie	23,315	31,301	74.5*	0.5
Santa Rosa	10,454	13,362	78.2*	0.7
Sarasota	15,788	22,954	68.8*	0.6
Seminole	22,633	31,695	71.4*	0.5
Sumter	3,598	4,766	75.5*	1.2
Suwannee	3,432	6,482	52.9*	1.2
Taylor	2,123	2,303	92.2*	1.1
Union	1,032	1,878	54.9*	2.3
Volusia	32,127	47,592	67.5*	0.4
Wakulla	1,331	3,029	43.9*	1.8
Walton	4,998	6,226	80.3*	1.0
Washington	2,018	2,972	67.9*	1.7

FLHealthCharts.com is provided by the Florida Department of Health, Division of Public Health Statistics & Performance Management. 5/3/2018 5:34 PM

Data Source: Florida Department of Health, WIC & Nutrition Services

Data Note(s)

- Chart will display if there are at least three years of data.
- Multi-year counts are a sum of the selected years, not an average.
- Quartiles are calculated when data is available for at least 51 counties.
- MOV - Measure of Variability: Probable range of values resulting from random fluctuations in the number of events. Not calculated when numerator is below 5 or denominator is below 20, or count or rate is suppressed. The MOV is useful for comparing rates to a goal or standard. For example, if the absolute difference between the county rate and the statewide rate is less than the MOV, the county rate is not significantly different from the statewide rate (alpha level = 0.05). When the absolute difference between the county rate and the statewide rate is greater than the MOV, the county rate is significantly different from the statewide rate. MOV should not be used to determine if the rates of two different counties, or the county rates for two different years, are statistically significantly different.
- Denom - abbreviated for Denominator.
- Population estimates are not available for persons whose county of residence is unknown. Given this, the denominator and associated rate are not available.
- * - Indicates the county rate is statistically significantly different from the statewide rate.

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2017 UPDATE

Winter 2017

STUDY OF FINANCIAL HARDSHIP

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United Way of Hernando County

United Way of Indian River County

United Way of Lake & Sumter Counties

United Way of Lee County

United Way of Manatee County

United Way of Marion County

United Way of Martin County

United Way of Miami-Dade

United Way of North Central Florida

United Way of Northeast Florida

United Way of Northwest Florida

United Way of Okaloosa-Walton County

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United Way of Pasco County

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United Way of Suwannee Valley

United Way of Volusia-Flagler County

NATIONAL ALICE ADVISORY COUNCIL

The following companies are major funders and supporters of the United Way *ALICE Project*.

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LETTER TO THE COMMUNITY

Dear Floridians,

This report is about the ALICE population – Florida's most valuable and vulnerable economic driver.

- ALICE workers are the face of Florida to the 100+ million tourists who visit our state's hotels, restaurants, theme parks, beaches, and retail shops each year.
- ALICE workers are the laborers, clerical staff, mechanics, legal aids, and city workers who build and support our homes and businesses.
- ALICE workers fill our hospitals, doctors' offices and homes as aides, orderlies, therapists, and even nurses who care for us and our families' health.
- ALICE workers harvest, transport, package, and sell Florida produce around the state and the world.
- ALICE workers shape our future workforce and leaders through their work in day care centers, public and private schools, libraries, community centers, and even our colleges and universities.

ALICE is a United Way acronym for **A**sset **L**imited, **I**ncome **C**onstrained, **E**mployed. "Employed" is the critical word. ALICE represents those who work hard and are above the poverty line, but due to high costs and factors often beyond their control, must live paycheck to paycheck. For many, a small emergency can quickly become a major financial crisis. Car repairs and health care emergencies, to name just a few, can plunge these working families over the edge into poverty and financial chaos. When this happens, families, employers, and our economy suffer.

In 2014, Florida's first groundbreaking United Way ALICE Report was released. It established an ALICE survival budget for each of Florida's 67 counties, based on what it costs to afford basic necessities in each community. The Report revealed a disturbing fact: 45 percent of Florida households cannot afford even this bare-minimum budget. The vast majority of these families were working, yet 15 percent lived below the Federal Poverty Level and fully 30 percent were ALICE.

This Update to the Report shows many positive and exciting examples of Florida's continued population and economic growth. But it also highlights the fact that even with three more years of economic recovery under our belts, during which unemployment fell 50 percent, the rate of Florida's households who are poor or ALICE has barely decreased: 0.5% each.

But more than providing data, this Report is about finding solutions, not about pointing fingers. ALICE families have opportunities to improve their economic conditions, and employers and policymakers have opportunities to help ALICE employees. When both groups understand these opportunities and act upon them, everyone wins. Florida's United Ways serve each and every county in Florida to ensure you and every Floridian has an opportunity to find and support winning solutions.

We hope this new United Way ALICE Report, like its predecessor, provides a common respectful narrative around this critically important but previously overlooked population.

Sincerely,

Theodore Granger, *President, United Way of Florida*

THE UNITED WAY *ALICE PROJECT*

The United Way *ALICE Project* provides a framework, language, and tools to measure and understand the struggles of the growing number of households in our communities that do not earn enough to afford basic necessities, a population called ALICE. This research initiative partners with state United Way organizations to present data that can stimulate meaningful discussion, attract new partners, and ultimately inform strategies that affect positive change.

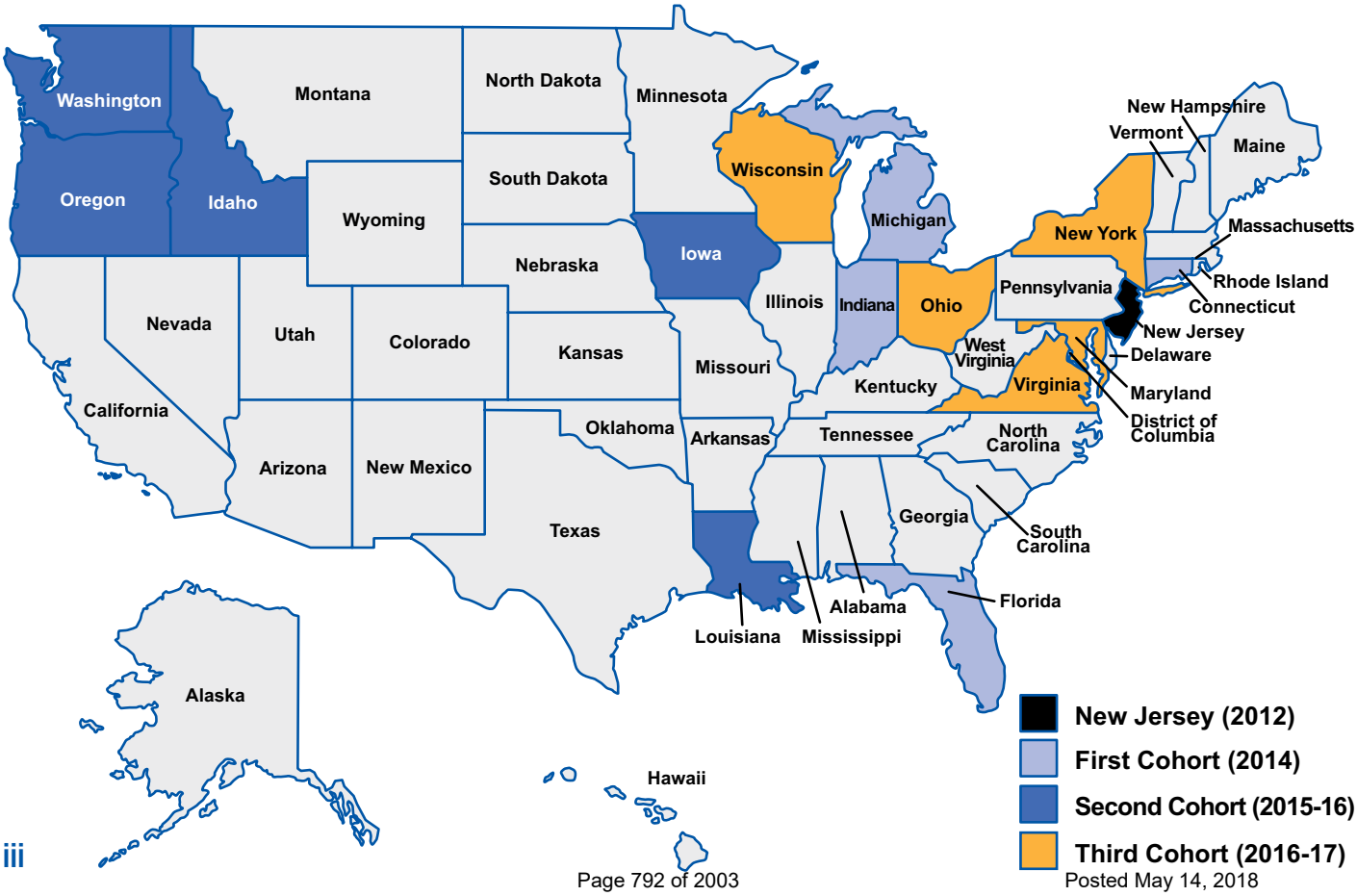
Based on the overwhelming success of this research in identifying and articulating the needs of this vulnerable population, the United Way *ALICE Project* has grown from a pilot in Morris County, New Jersey in 2009, to the entire state of New Jersey in 2012, and now to the national level with 15 states participating.

United Way of Florida is proud to join nearly 450 United Ways from these states to better understand the struggles of ALICE. Organizations across the country are also using this data to better understand the struggles and needs of their employees, customers, and communities. The result is that ALICE is rapidly becoming part of the common vernacular, appearing in the media and in public forums discussing financial hardship in communities across the country.

Together, United Ways, government agencies, nonprofits, and corporations have the opportunity to evaluate current initiatives and discover innovative approaches that give ALICE a voice, and create changes that improve life for ALICE and the wider community.

To access reports from all states, visit UnitedWayALICE.org

States with United Way ALICE Reports



THE ALICE RESEARCH TEAM

The United Way *ALICE Project* provides high-quality, research-based information to foster a better understanding of who is struggling in our communities. To produce the United Way ALICE Report for Florida, a team of researchers collaborated with a Research Advisory Committee, composed of 22 representatives from across the state, who advised and contributed to our Report. This collaborative model, practiced in each state, ensures each Report presents unbiased data that is replicable, easily updated on a regular basis, and sensitive to local context. Working closely with United Ways, the United Way *ALICE Project* seeks to equip communities with information to create innovative solutions.

Lead Researcher

Stephanie Hoopes, Ph.D. is the lead researcher and director of the United Way *ALICE Project*. Dr. Hoopes' work focuses on the political economy of the United States and specifically on the circumstances of low-income households. Her research has garnered both state and national media attention. She began the United Way *ALICE Project* as a pilot study of the low-income community in affluent Morris County, New Jersey in 2009, and has overseen its expansion into a broad-based initiative to more accurately measure financial hardship in states across the country. In 2015, Dr. Hoopes joined the staff at United Way of Northern New Jersey in order to expand this project as more and more states become involved.

Dr. Hoopes was an assistant professor at the School of Public Affairs and Administration (SPAA), Rutgers University-Newark, from 2011 to 2015, and director of Rutgers-Newark's New Jersey DataBank, which makes data available to citizens and policymakers on current issues in 20 policy areas, from 2011 to 2012. SPAA continues to support the United Way *ALICE Project* with access to research resources.

Dr. Hoopes has a doctorate from the London School of Economics, a master's degree from the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, and a bachelor's degree from Wellesley College.

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WHAT'S NEW

Data & Methodology Updates

Every two years, the United Way *ALICE Project* engages a Research Advisory Committee of external experts to scrutinize the ALICE methodology and sources. This rigorous process results in enhancements to the methodology and new ideas in how to more accurately measure and present this important data. While these changes impact specific calculations, the overall trends have remained the same – ALICE represents a large percentage of our population and these households are struggling to provide basic essentials for their families.

For this Report, the following improvements have been incorporated. To ensure consistency and accurate comparison in changes over time, data has been recalculated for previous years. **For a more detailed description of the methodology, see the Methodology Exhibit VIII.**

- **The ALICE Threshold for each state now accounts for county-level differences.** This key measure is now calculated by combining the average household size for each county rather than using the statewide average household size.
- **The ALICE Household Survival and Stability Budgets have been updated to reflect today's economic and technological realities.** The Household Survival Budget's health care costs increased partly due to the Affordable Care Act. Because many ALICE households do not qualify for Medicaid but cannot afford even the Bronze Marketplace premiums and deductibles, the penalty for not having coverage is added to the out-of-pocket health care cost. The ALICE Stability Budget added the cost of a cell phone with internet access.
- **The Economic Viability Dashboard is now presenting each of its three indices – Housing Affordability, Job Opportunities, and Community Resources – separately instead of as one combined score.** Each index represents a critical condition for the stability of ALICE households, and poor scores in on index cannot be compensated by good scores in another. These indices are not cumulative.
- **The ALICE Income Assessment has been recalculated to more accurately depict the assistance available to help an ALICE household meet basic needs.** Only programs that directly help low-income households meet the Household Survival Budget, such as TANF and Medicaid, are included. It no longer includes programs that assist households in broader ways, such as to attend college, or that assist communities, like community policing.

Source changes

- The American Community Survey no longer provides 3-year averages, so data for all communities with populations less than 65,000 relies on 5-year averages.
- The National Association of State Budget Officers (NASBO) replaces individual state budgets as the source for state spending on programs to assist vulnerable families, making the spending categories standardized and comparable.
- In the Economic Viability Dashboard, the variables for two of the indicators of the Community Resources Index – education resources and social capital – have been changed to items that vary more by county. The variable for education resources is now 3- and 4-year-olds enrolled in preschool; and the variable for social capital is the percent of the population 18 and older who voted in the most recent election.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY 1

I. WHO IS STRUGGLING IN FLORIDA? 5

II. WHAT DOES IT COST TO FUNCTION IN TODAY'S ECONOMY? 16

III. ACHIEVING STABILITY: INCOME, SAVINGS AND PUBLIC ASSISTANCE 22

IV. HOW HAVE ECONOMIC CONDITIONS CHANGED FOR ALICE FAMILIES? 30

CONCLUSION: WHAT CHALLENGES LIE AHEAD? 42

BIBLIOGRAPHY 56

EXHIBIT I: ALICE COUNTY PAGES

EXHIBIT II: ALICE HOUSING DATA BY COUNTY

EXHIBIT III: ALICE THRESHOLD AND DEMOGRAPHICS, FLORIDA, 2015

EXHIBIT IV: KEY FACTS AND ALICE STATISTICS FOR FLORIDA CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS

EXHIBIT V: THE ECONOMIC VIABILITY DASHBOARD

EXHIBIT VI: KEY FACTS AND ALICE STATISTICS FOR FLORIDA MUNICIPALITIES

EXHIBIT VII: ALICE HOUSEHOLDS BY INCOME, 2007 TO 2015

EXHIBIT VIII: METHODOLOGY OVERVIEW & RATIONALE

INDEX OF FIGURES

Figure 1. Household Income, Florida, 2007 to 2015 5

Figure 2. Household Income by Age of Head of Household, Florida, 2015 6

Figure 3. Trends in Households by Income by Age, Florida, 2007 to 2015 7

Figure 4. Households by Race/Ethnicity and Income, Florida, 2015 8

Figure 5. Households by Race/Ethnicity and Income, Florida, 2007 to 2015 10

Figure 6. Household Types by Income, Florida, 2015 11

Figure 7. Single & Cohabiting (No Children Below 18) Households by Income, Florida, 2015 11

Figure 8. Families with Children by Income, Florida, 2015 12

Figure 9. Families with Children by Income, Florida, 2007 to 2015 13

Figure 10. Percentage of Households with Income Below the ALICE Threshold by County, Florida, 2007 and 2015 14

Figure 11. Households Below the ALICE Threshold, Largest Cities and Towns in Florida, 2015 15

Figure 12. Household Survival Budget, Florida Average, 2015 16

Figure 13. Household Survival Budget, Florida Average, 2007 to 2015 17

Figure 14. Comparison of Household Budgets (family of 4), Polk County, Florida, 2015 19

Figure 15. Comparison of Household Budgets by Category, 2015 20

Figure 16. Average Household Stability Budget vs. Household Survival Budget, Florida, 2015 21

Figure 17. Earnings by Number of Households and Aggregate Total, Florida, 2007 to 2015 22

Figure 18. Percent Change in Non-wage Household Sources of Income, Florida, 2007 to 2015 23

Figure 19. Assets Ownership, Florida, 2015 24

Figure 20. ALICE Income Assessment, Florida, 2012 to 2015 25

Figure 21. Comparing Basic Need with Public and Nonprofit Spending by Category (Excluding Health Care and Miscellaneous Expenses), Florida, 2015 27

Figure 22. Total Public and Nonprofit Assistance per Household Below the ALICE Threshold, Florida, 2015 29

Figure 23. Number of Jobs by Hourly Wage, Florida, 2007 to 2015 30

Figure 24. Employment and GDP by Industry, Florida, 2007 to 2015 32

Figure 25. Top 20 Occupations by Employment and Wage, Florida, 2015 33

Figure 26. Small Business Employment by Sector, Florida, 2013 34

Figure 27. Work Status, Florida, 2007 to 2015 36

Figure 28. Economic Viability Dashboard, Florida, 2007 to 2015 37

Figure 29. Housing Affordability Index, Florida, 2010 to 2015 38

Figure 30. Renters Below the ALICE Threshold vs. Rental Stock, Florida, 2015 39

Figure 31. Jobs Opportunities Index, Florida, 2010 to 2015 40

Figure 32. Population Inflows and Outflows, Florida, 2015 43

Figure 33. Population Projection, Florida, 2010 to 2030 45

Figure 34. New Growth by Occupation, Florida, 2015 to 2023 47

Figure 35. Employment by Occupation and Impact of Technology, Florida, 2015 48

Figure 36. Median Earnings Asian, Black, Hispanic, and White Workers, Florida, 2007 to 2015 51

Figure 37. Unemployment for White, Black, and Hispanic Workers, Florida, 2007 to 2015 51

Figure 38. Short-, Medium-, and Long-Term Strategies to Assist Households with Income Below the ALICE Threshold 55

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This United Way ALICE Report provides the most comprehensive look at Floridians who are struggling financially: 44 percent of households in Florida could not afford basic needs such as housing, child care, food, health care, and transportation in 2015. Many households are living below the Federal Poverty Level (FPL), but an even greater number of households are what United Way calls **ALICE** – an acronym for **A**sset **L**imited, **I**ncome **C**onstrained, **E**mployed. ALICE households have incomes above the FPL, but still struggle to afford basic household necessities. The number of ALICE and poverty-level households increased steadily from 2007 to 2012, but while households in poverty fell slightly from 2012 to 2015, the percent of ALICE households continued to rise.

This Report focuses on what has changed in Florida since the first United Way ALICE Report was published three years ago. It updates the cost of basic needs in the **Household Survival Budget** for each county in Florida, and the number of households earning below this amount – **the ALICE Threshold**. It delves deeper into county and municipal data, as well as ALICE and poverty households by race, ethnicity, age, and household type to reveal variations in hardship that are often masked by state averages. Finally this Report highlights emerging trends that will be important to ALICE in the future.

The data reveal an ongoing struggle for ALICE households and the obstacles to achieving financial stability.

- **Struggling Households:** Of Florida's 7.5 million households, 14.5 percent lived in poverty in 2015 and another 29.5 percent were ALICE. Combined, 44 percent had income below the ALICE Threshold, or 3.3 million, up from 2.6 million in 2007.
- **Basic Cost of Living:** The cost of basic household expenses increased steadily in every county in Florida between 2007 and 2015. The average budget rose by 19 percent, more than the national rate of inflation of 14 percent during that time period. In 2015, the average annual Household Survival Budget for a Florida family of four (two adults with one infant and one preschooler) ranged from $44,028 in Putnam County to $68,952 in Monroe County – compared to the U.S. family poverty rate of $24,250.
- **Low-wage Jobs:** Low-wage jobs continued to dominate the landscape in Florida with 67 percent of all jobs in the state paying less than $20 per hour – a wage that is almost enough to afford the family Household Survival Budget. However, three-quarters of these jobs pay less than $15 per hour.
- **Assistance for ALICE:** Since 2012, the amount needed to bring all ALICE households to financial stability has grown faster than wages and government spending. Notably, health care spending increased by 17 percent, accounting for 55 percent of all public and nonprofit spending on ALICE and poverty-level households. Because services and funds are not typically transferable from one area of need to another, there are large gaps between spending and need in many categories. For example, the gap to meet housing needs is 47 percent and the gap to meet child care is 51 percent.
- **Emerging trends:** Several trends could change the economic landscape for ALICE families:
  - The Florida population is aging, and many seniors do not have the resources they need to support themselves.
  - Differences by race and ethnicity persist, creating challenges for many ALICE families, as well as for immigrants in Florida.
  - Low-wage jobs are projected to grow faster than higher-wage jobs over the next decade.
  - Technology is changing the workplace, adding some jobs, replacing many others, while also changing where people work, the hours they work, and the skills that are required. Technology creates opportunities as well as challenges for ALICE workers.

Using the best available information on those who are struggling, this Report offers an enhanced set of tools for stakeholders to measure the real challenges ALICE households face in trying to make ends meet. This information is presented to inform the discussion around programmatic and policy solutions for these households and their communities now and for the future. The lack of accurate information about the number of people who are "poor" and struggling distorts the identification of problems related to poverty, misguides policy solutions, and raises questions of equity, transparency, and fairness in the allocation of resources based on an outdated FPL.

**Additional data, methodology, and ALICE reports are available in the Exhibits and at www.UnitedWayALICE.org.*

GLOSSARY

ALICE is an acronym that stands for **A**sset **L**imited, **I**ncome **C**onstrained, **E**mployed, comprising households with income above the Federal Poverty Level but below the basic cost of living.

The Household Survival Budget calculates the actual costs of basic necessities (housing, child care, food, health care, and transportation) in Florida, adjusted for different counties and household types.

The ALICE Threshold is the average income that a household needs to afford the basic necessities defined by the Household Survival Budget for each county in Florida. (Unless otherwise noted in this Report, households earning less than the ALICE Threshold include both ALICE and poverty-level households.)

The Household Stability Budget is greater than the basic Household Survival Budget and reflects the cost for household necessities at a modest but sustainable level. It adds a savings category and a cell phone category, and is adjusted for different counties and household types.

The ALICE Income Assessment is the calculation of all sources of income, resources, and assistance for ALICE and poverty-level households. Even with assistance, the Assessment reveals a shortfall, or Unfilled Gap, between what these households bring in and what is needed for them to reach the ALICE Threshold.

The Economic Viability Dashboard is comprised of three Indices that evaluate the economic conditions that matter most to ALICE households – Housing Affordability, Job Opportunities, and Community Resources. A Dashboard is provided for each county in the state.

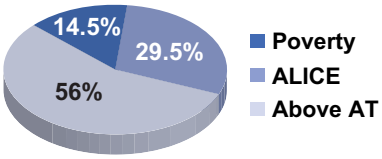
AT-A-GLANCE: FLORIDA, 2015

Point-in-Time Data

Population: 20,271,272 | Number of Counties: 67 | Number of Households: 7,458,155

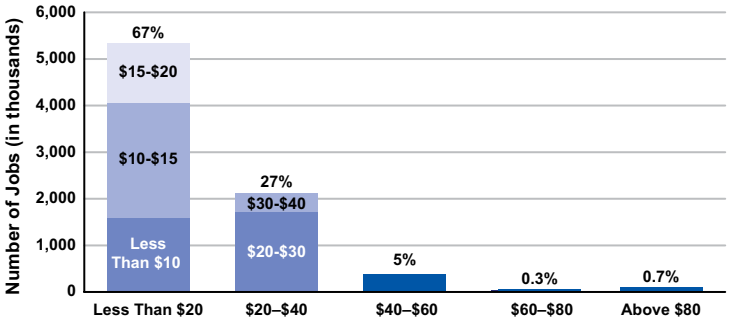
How many households are struggling?

ALICE, an acronym for **A**sset **L**imited, **I**ncome **C**onstrained, **E**mployed, are households that earn more than the Federal Poverty Level (FPL), but less than what it costs to survive (the ALICE Threshold) for the state. Of Florida's 7.5 million households, 14.5 percent earn below the FPL and another 29.5 percent are ALICE, well above the 2007 level.



How much does ALICE earn?

In Florida, 67 percent of jobs pay less than $20 per hour, with three-quarters of those paying less than $15 per hour. Another 27 percent of jobs pay between $20 and $40 per hour. Only 5 percent of jobs pay above $40 per hour.



What does it cost to afford the basic necessities?

This bare-minimum Household Survival Budget increased by an average of 19 percent from 2007 to 2015, while the rate of inflation was 14 percent. Affording only a very modest living, this budget is still significantly more than the Federal Poverty Level of $11,770 for a single adult and $24,250 for a family of four.

Average Monthly Costs, Florida, 2015

	SINGLE ADULT	2 ADULTS, 1 CHILD, 1 PRESCHOOLER	2007–2015 PERCENT INCREASE
Monthly Costs			
Housing	$609	$842	22%
Child Care	N/A	$1,015	10%
Food	$165	$547	14%
Transportation	$326	$653	2%
Health Care	$164	$628	>48%*
Miscellaneous	$145	$408	19%
Taxes	$189	$395	20%
Monthly Total	$1,598	$4,488	19%
ANNUAL TOTAL	**$19,176**	**$53,856**	**19%**

**Increase in out-of-pocket health care costs from 2007 to 2015 was 48 percent; increase including ACA penalty was 74 percent.*
Note: Percent increases are an average of the percent change in each category for a single-adult and for a four-person family
Source: American Community Survey, U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD); U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA); Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS); Internal Revenue Service (IRS) and Florida Department of Education, 2015.

AT-A-GLANCE: FLORIDA, 2015

Point-in-Time Data

Population: 20,271,272 | Number of Counties: 67 | Number of Households: 7,458,155

Florida Counties, 2015		
County	Total HH	% ALICE & Poverty
Alachua	96,427	46%
Baker	8,205	46%
Bay	69,337	41%
Bradford	8,770	50%
Brevard	225,682	34%
Broward	673,870	44%
Calhoun	4,784	58%
Charlotte	72,671	40%
Citrus	60,541	43%
Clay	71,733	33%
Collier	134,906	33%
Columbia	24,238	45%
DeSoto	11,238	58%
Dixie	6,051	55%
Duval	343,467	37%
Escambia	116,814	38%
Flagler	39,281	45%
Franklin	4,338	51%
Gadsden	16,964	56%
Gilchrist	6,187	50%
Glades	3,920	65%
Gulf	5,349	49%
Hamilton	4,688	57%
Hardee	7,618	65%
Hendry	11,345	64%
Hernando	70,713	42%
Highlands	41,116	49%
Hillsborough	503,154	42%
Holmes	6,828	56%
Indian River	55,494	40%
Jackson	16,309	58%
Jefferson	5,411	49%
Lafayette	2,493	57%
Lake	126,519	41%

Florida Counties, 2015		
County	Total HH	% ALICE & Poverty
Lee	263,694	43%
Leon	109,209	41%
Levy	15,516	50%
Liberty	2,433	52%
Madison	6,614	56%
Manatee	134,690	43%
Marion	125,227	47%
Martin	65,101	41%
Miami-Dade*	857,712	61%
Monroe	31,391	46%
Nassau	29,674	37%
Okaloosa	76,721	33%
Okeechobee	13,046	58%
Orange	457,736	43%
Osceola	98,301	60%
Palm Beach	545,780	40%
Pasco	192,628	42%
Pinellas	400,209	41%
Polk	227,122	51%
Putnam	28,165	52%
Santa Rosa	60,861	33%
Sarasota	177,807	33%
Seminole	162,739	37%
St. Johns	83,247	28%
St. Lucie	108,811	46%
Sumter	48,039	42%
Suwannee	15,649	48%
Taylor	7,605	55%
Union	3,883	70%
Volusia	209,657	42%
Wakulla	10,691	39%
Walton	23,490	42%
Washington	8,246	51%

** See Miami-Dade County page in Exhibit I*

I. WHO IS STRUGGLING IN FLORIDA?

Florida's economy has seen some economic recovery since the Great Recession, but the impact has been uneven, making it difficult for many households to improve their financial status. The economy showed signs of improvement starting in 2012, yet the number of households in Florida struggling financially increased, as the cost of living continued to exceed what most wages pay. In 2015, 44 percent of Florida's 7.5 million households could not afford the basic needs it takes to survive such as housing, child care, food, health care, and transportation. Many of Florida's households are living in poverty. An even greater number are households with incomes above the Federal Poverty Level (FPL), but not earning enough to afford basic household necessities. They are **ALICE** – **A**sset **L**imited, **I**ncome **C**onstrained, **E**mployed.

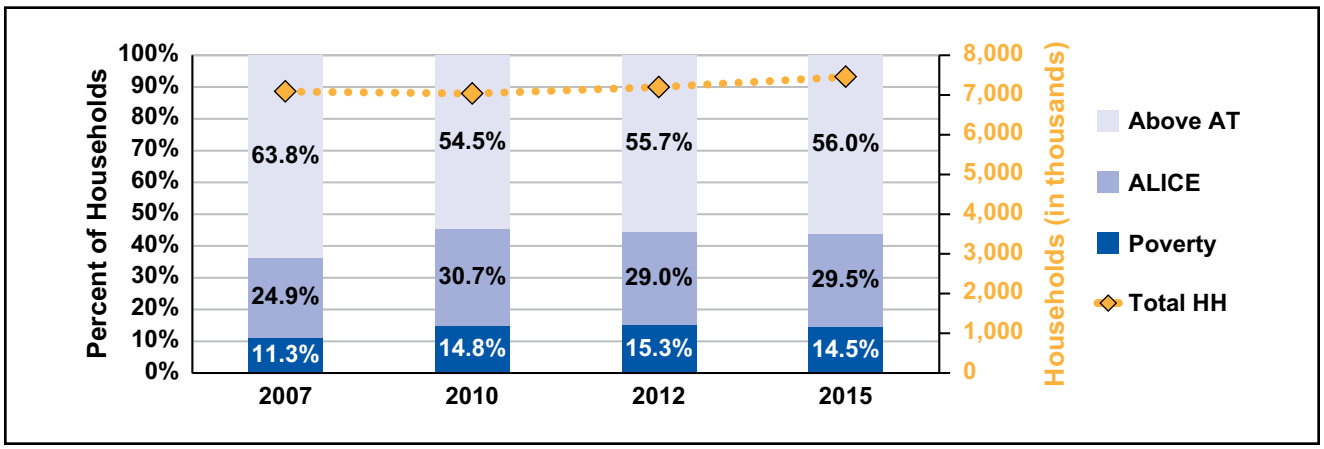
This section reviews demographic trends of ALICE and poverty-level households by race, ethnicity, age, and household type from 2007 to 2015. While many expected the economic climate to improve in 2010, the technical end of the national Great Recession, evidence of recovery in Florida only starts to emerge in 2012, and not always statewide. This section also delves into county and municipal data to reveal local variations that are often masked by state averages.

ALL HOUSEHOLDS

In Florida, the total number of households fell by 1 percent between 2007 and 2010, and then increased by 6 percent from 2010 to 2015, reaching 7,458,155. Even while the total number of households fell, the number of ALICE and poverty-level households increased through the Great Recession, and continued to increase, though more slowly, from 2010 to 2015:

- **Poverty:** Households in poverty, defined in 2015 as $11,770 for a single adult and $24,250 for a family of four, increased from 790,797 households in 2007 to 1.08 million in 2015. While there was a 30 percent increase in the number of households in poverty from 2007 to 2010, the percent in poverty fluctuated between 2010 and 2015, resulting in a 4 percent increase since 2007.
- **ALICE:** ALICE households increased from 1.7 million in 2007 to 2.2 million in 2015. While there was a 22 percent increase from 2007 to 2010, the percent of ALICE households fluctuated between 2010 and 2015, resulting in a 2 percent increase since 2007.
- **Above ALICE Threshold:** Households above the ALICE Threshold decreased from 4.5 million in 2007 to 4.2 million in 2015, a 15 percent decrease from 2007 to 2010, and then a 9 percent increase from 2012 to 2015.

Figure 1.
Household Income, Florida, 2007 to 2015

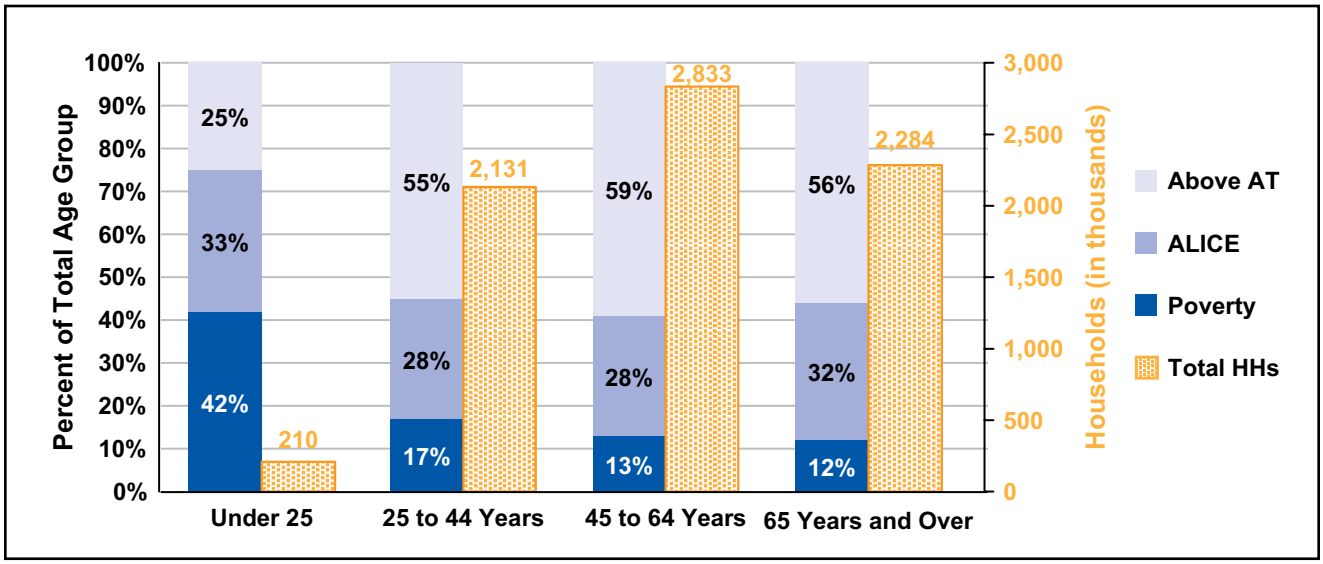


Source: American Community Survey, 2007-2015, and the ALICE Threshold, 2007-2015; see Exhibit VII and ALICE Methodology for details

AGE

With some exceptions, the age distribution of ALICE households and households in poverty roughly reflects their proportion of the overall population, and that has been relatively consistent over time. In 2015, households headed by someone under 25 were the age group most likely to be in poverty (42 percent), with a poverty rate more than double that of the other age groups (Figure 2). Households 65 and older have the lowest poverty rate (12 percent), but they are just below the youngest households for the highest rate of ALICE households (32 percent). Even groups in their prime earning years struggle to support their families: 45 percent of households headed by 25- to 44-year-olds and 41 percent of households headed by 45- to 64-year-olds earn below the ALICE Threshold.

Figure 2.
Household Income by Age of Head of Household, Florida, 2015



Source: American Community Survey, 2015, and the ALICE Threshold, 2015

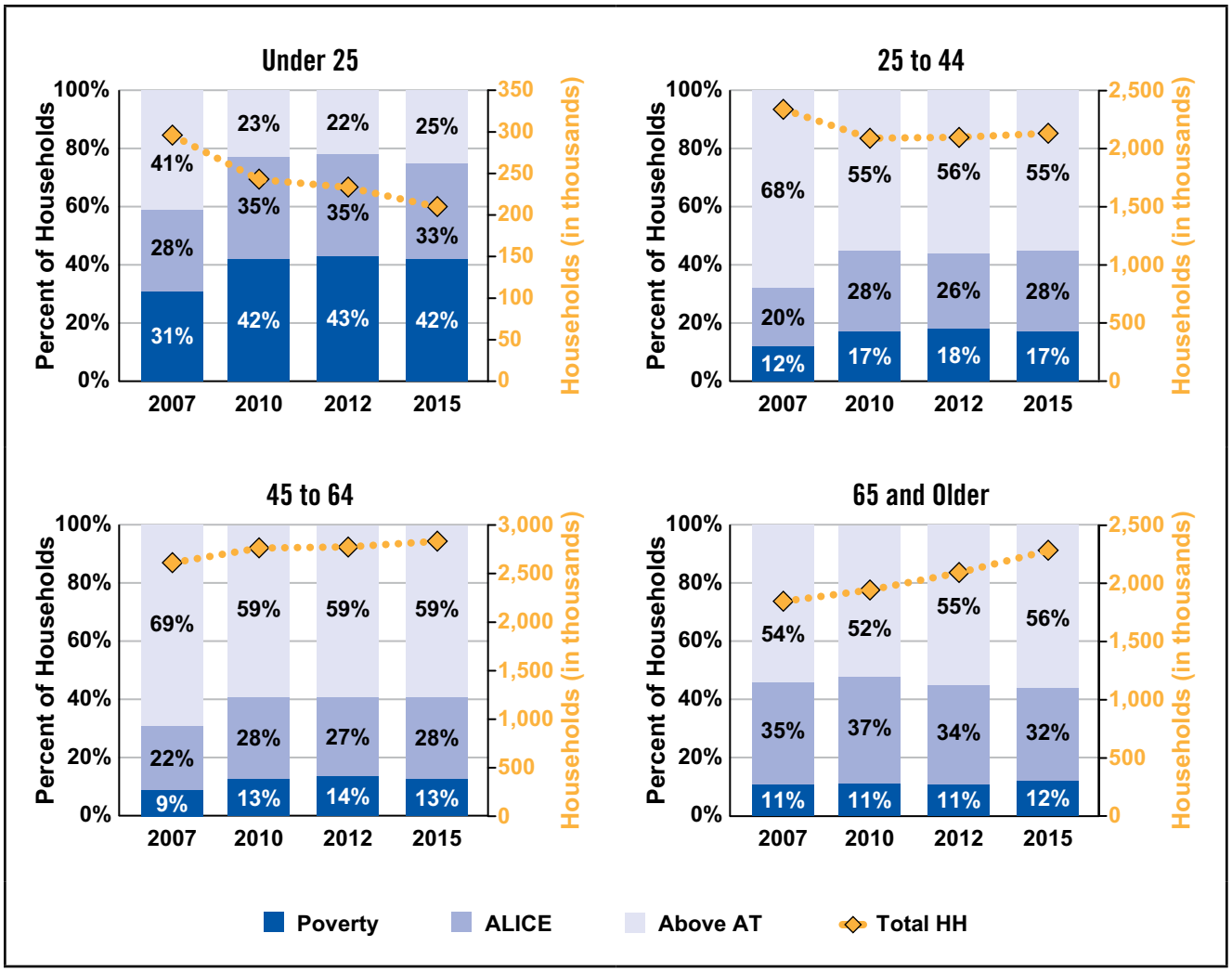
Figure 3 shows changes in the population size as well as changes in poverty and ALICE rates for each age group from 2007 to 2015.

There were two notable trends:

- Florida's population is aging. The number of younger households decreased, while the number of older households increased. Households headed by someone 25 or younger saw the biggest decline in numbers, dropping 29 percent from 2007 to 2015. Those headed by 25- to 44-year-olds fell by 9 percent. At the same time, the number of households headed by someone 45 to 64 years old increased by 9 percent from 2007 to 2015, and those headed by someone 65 years and older increased by 24 percent (American Community Survey, 2007, 2010, 2012, and 2015).
- From 2007 to 2015, each age group saw an increase in the number of households living below the ALICE Threshold. For seniors 65 and over, the proportion of ALICE households actually decreased by 16 percent even though the actual number of senior households rose; this was due to a large increase in the total number of senior households. The proportion of seniors in poverty remained flat. Note in Figure 3 that total household scales vary across age groups.

Figure 3.

Trends in Households by Income by Age, Florida, 2007 to 2015



Source: American Community Survey, 2007-2015, and the ALICE Threshold, 2015

RACE AND ETHNICITY

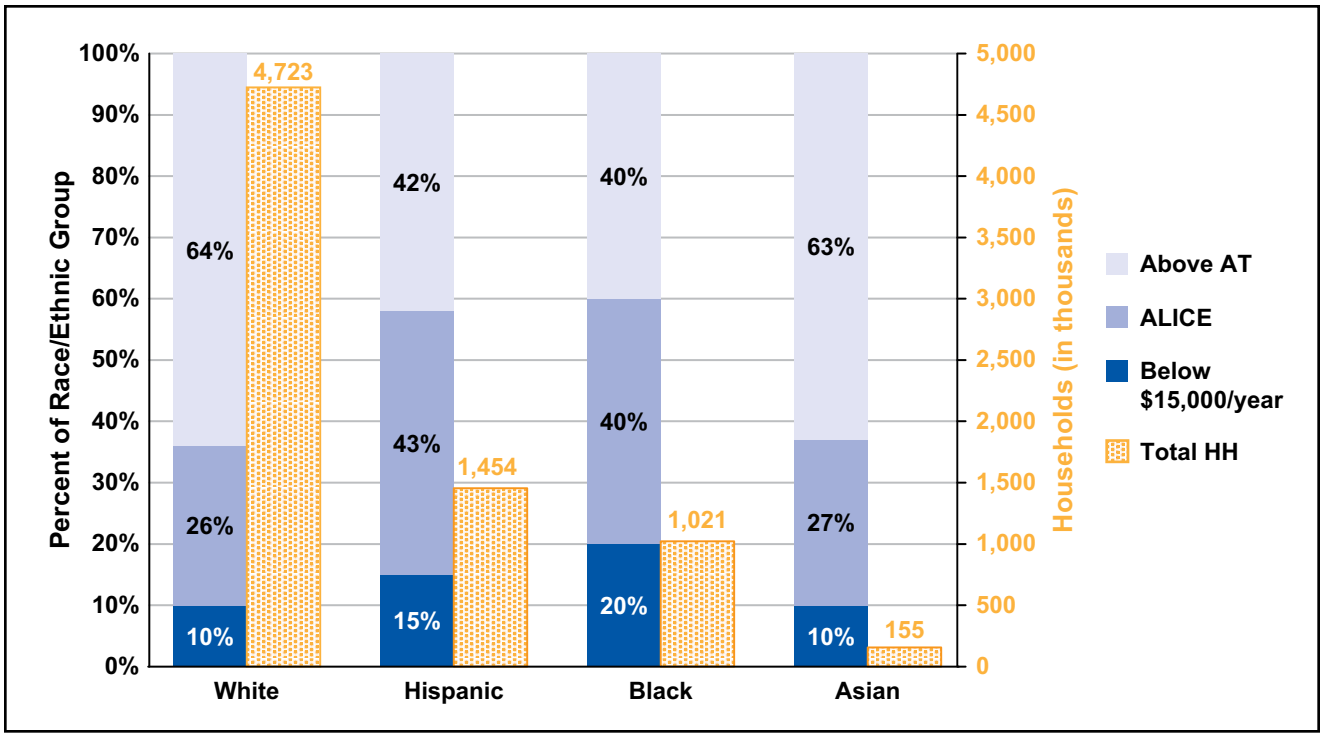
In Florida, the total number of households of color has grown steadily, while there was a slight decline in the number of White households. This increase in households of color contributed to a 5 percent increase in the total number of Florida households from 2007 to 2015.

The United Way ALICE Reports follow the U.S. Census classification for non-Whites to include Blacks, Hispanics, Asians, and Native Americans. As non-White racial and ethnic "minorities" move toward becoming a numeric majority of the population in some cities and counties throughout the U.S., the Reports use the term "people of color" for these four groups. References to White households include those that are White non-Hispanic.

ALICE and poverty-level households exist in every racial and ethnic group in Florida. Because there are significantly more White households in the state than households of color, White households also make up the largest number of households living below the ALICE Threshold. There were 1.7 million White households in poverty and ALICE in 2015, compared to 1.5 million Asian, Black, and Hispanic households in poverty and ALICE. However, populations of color made up a proportionally larger share of households below the ALICE Threshold, with 17 percent in poverty and 41 percent ALICE, compared to 10 percent of White households in poverty and 26 percent ALICE (Figure 4).

Figure 4.

Households by Race/Ethnicity and Income, Florida, 2015



Note: Because household poverty data is not available for the American Community Survey's Race/Ethnicity categories, annual income below $15,000 is used as a proxy for poverty; see Methodology for more information.

Source: American Community Survey, 2015, and the ALICE Threshold, 2015

The change in the number of households by race and ethnicity reveals some emerging trends in Florida (Figure 5).

Hispanic Households

- **Total Households**: Hispanic households are the largest population of color in Florida, with their number increasing by 20 percent from 2007 to 2015 to 1.5 million households.
- **Poverty:** The percent of Hispanic households in poverty increased from 14 percent in 2007 to 18 percent in 2010, but then began to fall, dropping to 15 percent in 2015.
- **ALICE:** The percent of Hispanic ALICE households increased steadily from 31 percent in 2007 to 43 percent in 2015.
- **ALICE Threshold:** In 2015, 58 percent of Hispanic households lived below the ALICE Threshold.

Race and ethnicity are overlapping categories, which can be an issue when reporting Hispanic households. In most Florida counties the overlap is minimal, less than 5 percent of the White population is also Hispanic. However, in five counties – Miami-Dade, Hendry, Osceola, Hardee, and Desoto – more than 30 percent of the White population is also Hispanic. In this analysis, these households are only included in the statistics on Hispanics. The percent of Hispanic and White households has increased over time in Florida and across the country due to the increase in Hispanic immigration as well as to changes in self-identification and the way residents answer the Census questions (American Community Survey, 2015; Humes, Jones, & Ramirez, 2011).

Black Households

- **Total Households:** Blacks are the next largest population of color in Florida, with their number increasing by 11 percent from 2007 to 2015, to just over 1 million households in 2015.
- **Poverty:** The percent of Black households in poverty increased from 20 percent in 2007 to 23 percent in 2012, but then dropped back down to 20 percent in 2015.
- **ALICE:** The percent of Black ALICE households increased steadily from 31 percent in 2007 to 40 percent in 2015.
- **ALICE Threshold:** In 2015, 60 percent of Black households lived below the ALICE Threshold.

Asian Households

- **Total Households:** The total number of Asian households rose by 19 percent from 2007 to 2015 to 155,384 households.
- **Poverty:** The percent of Asian households in poverty increased from 9 percent in 2007 to 11 percent in 2010, but then began to fall, reaching 10 percent in 2012 and remaining flat through 2015.
- **ALICE:** The percent of Asian ALICE households has increased steadily from 21 percent in 2007 to 27 percent in 2015.
- **ALICE Threshold:** In 2015, 37 percent of Asian households lived below the ALICE Threshold.

White Households

- **Total Households:** Following a slightly different trajectory, the total number of White (non-Hispanic) households decreased by 1 percent from 2007 to 2015, to just over 4.7 million. These trends reflected a consolidation of households, which suggests that people moved in together to save money (such as college graduates moving in with their parents or older workers living with roommates).
- **Poverty:** The percent of White households in poverty increased from 10 percent in 2007 to 12 percent in 2010, and remained flat through 2012 before dropping back down to 10 percent in 2015.
- **ALICE:** The percent of White ALICE households increased significantly from 21 percent in 2007 to 27 percent in 2010, then improved slightly to 26 percent in 2012 and has remained flat.
- **ALICE Threshold:** In 2015, 36 percent of White households lived below the ALICE Threshold.

Figure 5.

Households by Race/Ethnicity and Income, Florida, 2007 to 2015

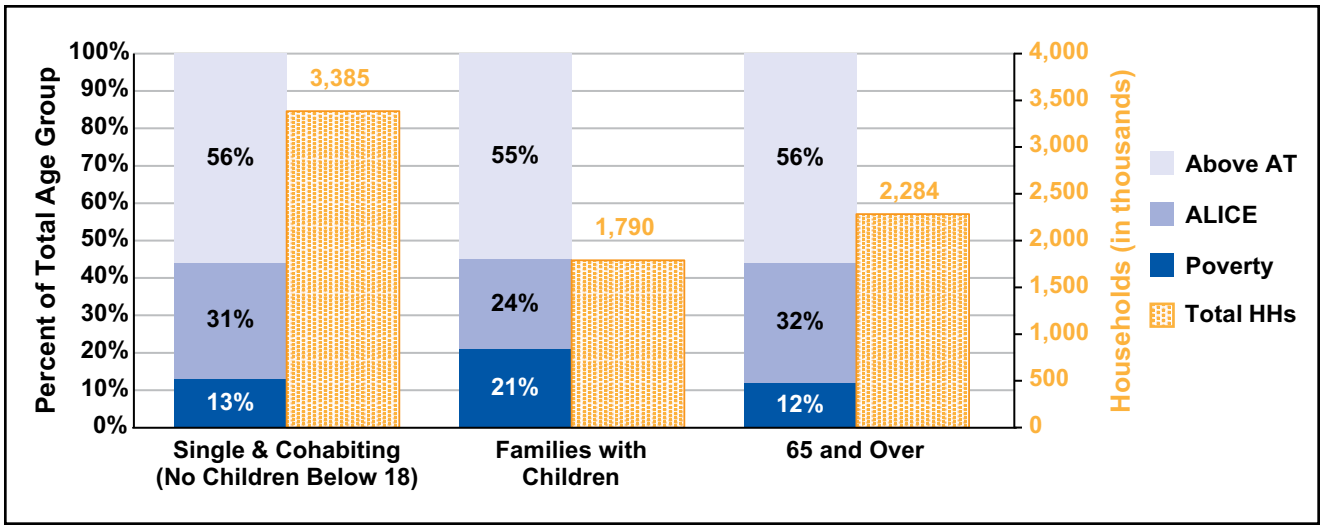
Note: Because household poverty data is not available for the American Community Survey's Race/Ethnicity categories, annual income below $15,000 is used as a proxy for poverty.

Source: American Community Survey, 2015, and the ALICE Threshold, 2015

HOUSEHOLD TYPE

Households are changing across the U.S. People are increasingly living in a wider variety of arrangements, including singles living alone or with roommates, and grown children living with parents. Since the 1970s, U.S. households have followed a trend of smaller households, fewer households with children, fewer married-couple households, and more people living alone, especially at older ages. Today, single and cohabiting adults under 65 with no children (under 18) make up the largest group in Florida, accounting for 45 percent of households (3.4 million) (Figure 6). Nationally, approximately 27 percent of all households are single-adult households younger than 65 (Vespa, Lewis, & Kreider, 2013).

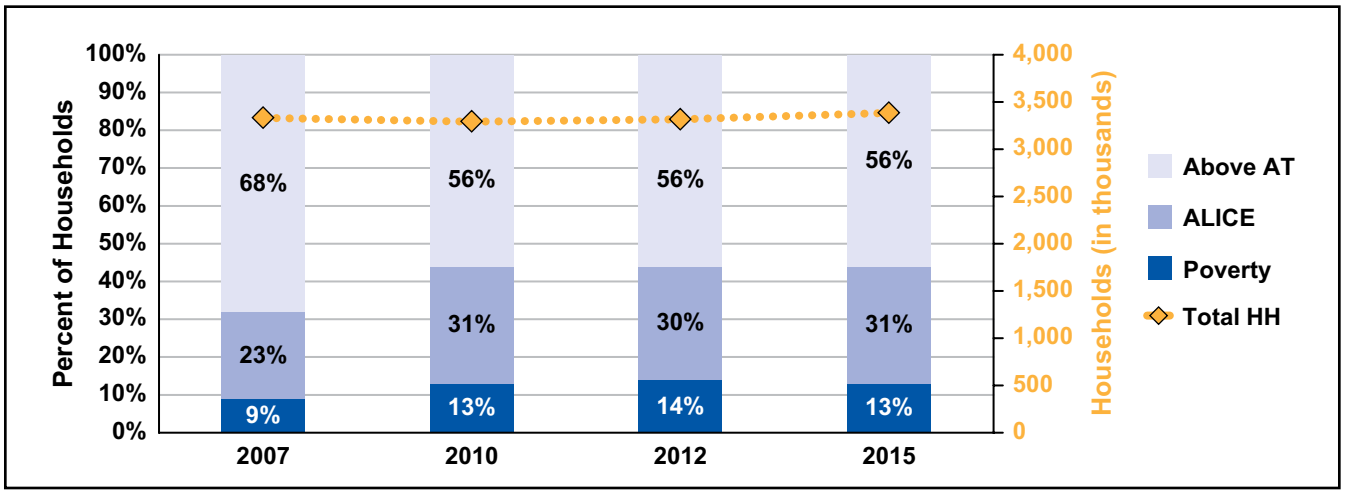
Figure 6.
Household Types by Income, Florida, 2015



Source: American Community Survey, 2015, and the ALICE Threshold, 2015

These single and cohabiting households without children under 18 are also the group with the largest number of households below the ALICE Threshold. In 2015, 44 percent of these households had income below the ALICE Threshold (Figure 6), with 13 percent in poverty and 31 percent ALICE. The proportion of single and cohabiting households below the ALICE Threshold increased from 32 percent in 2007 to 44 percent in 2015 (Figure 7).

Figure 7.
Single & Cohabiting (No Children Below 18) Households by Income, Florida, 2015



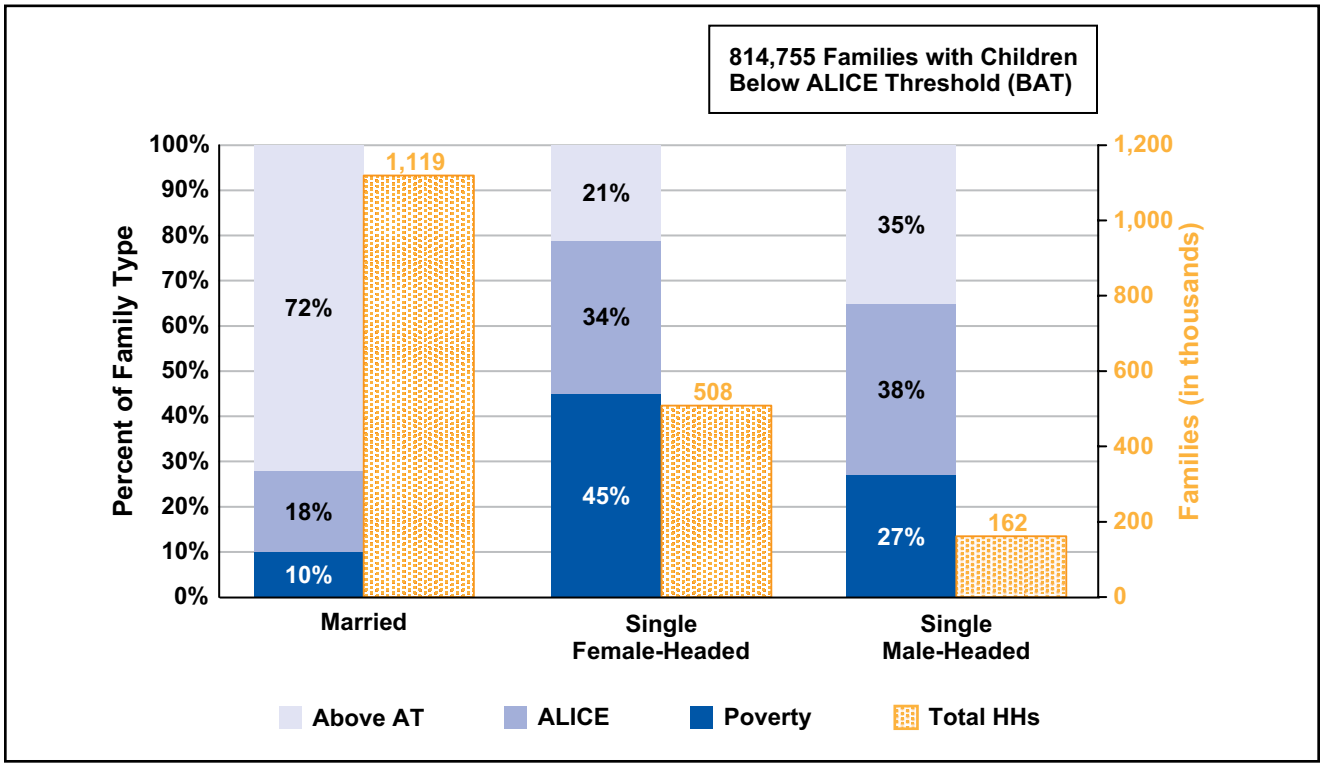
Source: American Community Survey, 2007-2015, and the ALICE Threshold, 2015

Families with Children

Not surprisingly, households with young children have the most expensive Household Survival Budget of all household types. Not only are these households larger, but they have the additional expense of child care, preschool, and after-school care. The biggest factors determining the economic stability of a household with children are the number of wage earners, the gender of the wage earners, and the number of children.

Married-parent families with children far outnumber single-headed families; however, a higher number and proportion of children in single-headed families live below the ALICE Threshold (Figure 8).

Figure 8.
Families with Children by Income, Florida, 2015



Source: American Community Survey, 2015, and the ALICE Threshold, 2015

There are large differences in the economic conditions of married and single-parent families in Florida.

In the majority of married-parent families, both parents are working (Working Poor Families Project (WPFP), 2016). Dual-income couples typically have a higher household income than single-parent families and tend to be better able to pay their expenses. This partly explains why 72 percent of married-couple families with children in Florida have income above the ALICE Threshold (Figure 9).

It is important to note that the reality of a single-parent family is changing. According to the U.S. Census, the category of "single-parent" homes includes one parent as the sole adult (37 percent nationally), or a parent with a cohabiting partner (11 percent), or a parent with another adult age 18 or older who lives in the home, such as a grown child, grandparent, or boyfriend (52 percent). In other words, even in most single-parent families, there may be at least two adults in the home who contribute financially to the household (Vespa, Lewis, & Kreider, 2013).

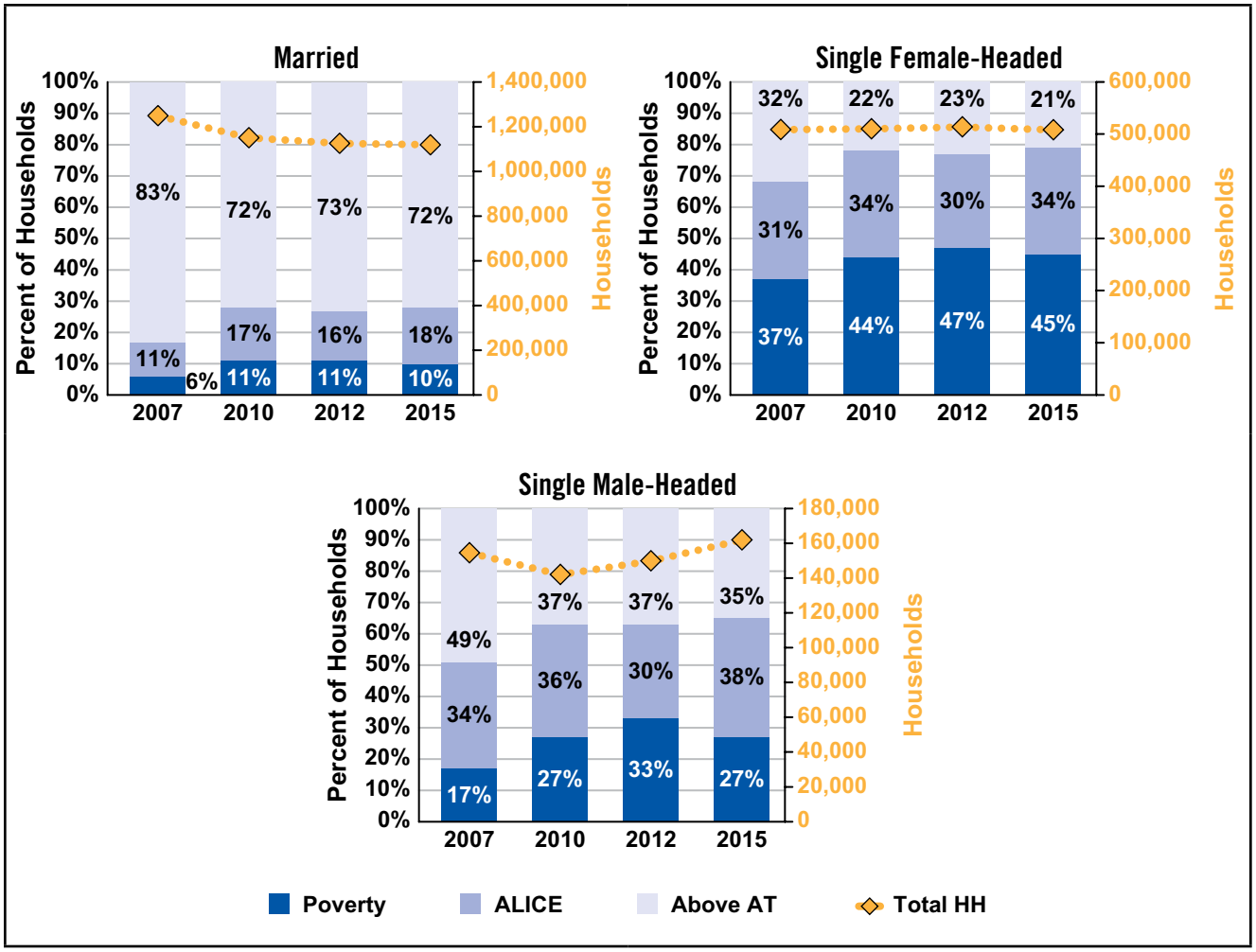
Nonetheless, single-parent families are more likely to have income below the ALICE Threshold. In 2015, in Florida, 79 percent of single female-headed households and 65 percent of single male-headed households lived below the ALICE Threshold, compared to 28 percent of married-couple families with children. Yet because

the number of married-couple families in Florida is so large, they still account for a significant portion of all children living below the ALICE Threshold.

From a wider perspective, household composition is changing in Florida – and across the country. One important trend is a decline in the number of married-couple families with children. In Florida, the number fell by 10 percent from 2007 to 2015. During the same time period, the number of single female-headed families with children remained relatively flat and the number of single male-headed families increased by 5 percent.

Figure 9.

Families with Children by Income, Florida, 2007 to 2015



Source: American Community Survey, 2007-2015

When addressing poverty, the media and the community often focus on households with single mothers. But there are households of all types that struggle to make ends meet. Single female-headed families only account for 17 percent of all working-age households below the ALICE Threshold in Florida.

ALICE BY COUNTY

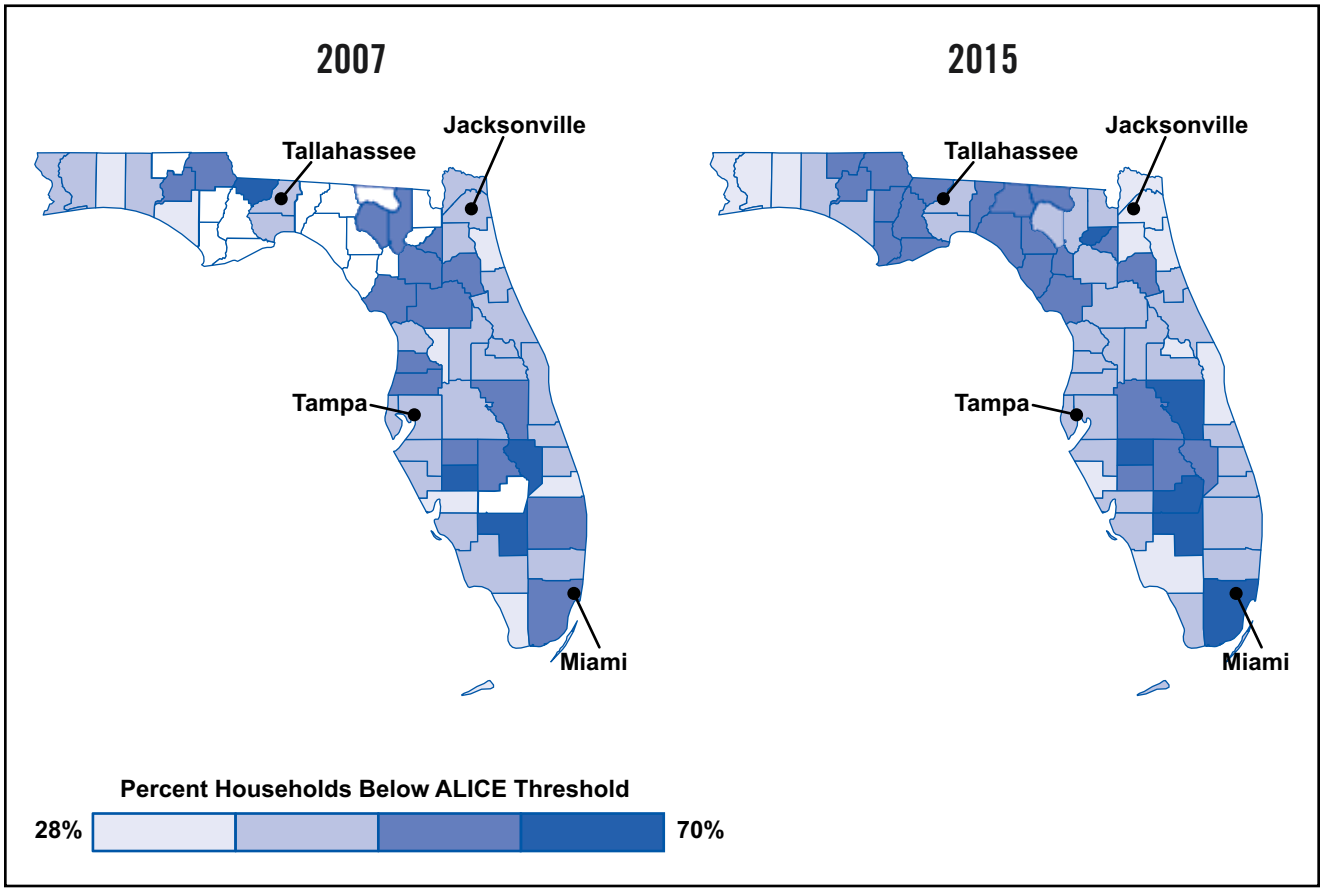
Where ALICE families live matters: The Harvard Equality of Opportunity Project has demonstrated the importance of where we live, and especially where we grow up, in determining the directions that our lives take (Chetty & Hendren, 2015). Local economic conditions largely determine the number of households in a county or state that struggle financially. These conditions indicate how difficult it is to survive without adequate income and assets to afford basic household necessities.

Although ALICE households live in every county of Florida, there is enormous variation in the percentage of ALICE and poverty-level households among counties, ranging from 28 percent of households with income below the ALICE Threshold in St. Johns County to 65 percent in Glades and Hardee counties in 2015 (Figure 10). Contrary to stereotypes that suggest poverty only exists in inner cities, the ALICE data show that families are struggling in rural, urban, and suburban areas.

Comparison across counties, as well as over time, provides important tools to identify the factors that reduce financial hardship in a location.

The percent of households with income below the ALICE Threshold increased across the state from 2007 to 2015. Overall, more counties had a higher percentage of households with income below the ALICE Threshold in 2015 than they had in 2007 (white sections in Figure 10 indicate no data was available). In addition, the percent of households living below the ALICE Threshold increased from a county average of 36 percent in 2007 to 47 percent in 2015. In other words, there was on average a 23 percent increase in the number of households below the ALICE Threshold across Florida counties.

Figure 10.
Percentage of Households with Income Below the ALICE Threshold by County, Florida, 2007 and 2015



Source: American Community Survey, 2007 and 2015, and the ALICE Threshold, 2007 and 2015

Details on each county's household income and ALICE demographics, as well as further breakdown by municipality, are listed in the ALICE County Pages (Exhibit I).

CHANGES AT THE LOCAL LEVEL

In the majority of towns and cities that reported households with income in 2015, more than 30 percent of their households were below the ALICE Threshold. It is difficult to measure change over time in Florida's smaller towns and cities because small population size and data limited to 5-year estimates make it more difficult to track. But there is reliable data on changes over time for the largest towns in Florida.

Florida's largest cities, those with more than 40,000 households, vary greatly in their proportion of households below the ALICE Threshold, ranging from 32 percent in Boca Raton to 76 percent in Hialeah. From 2007 to 2015, only two large cities saw their household population decrease, while most grew by more than 7 percent, and Miami and Orlando grew by more than 20 percent. During the same period, all experienced an increase in the number of households below the ALICE Threshold, most by more than 20 percent. In two cities, Brandon and Cape Coral, which had large population changes and were hit hard by the housing bubble, the number of households below the ALICE Threshold increased by more than 70 percent (Figure 11).

Figure 11.

Households Below the ALICE Threshold, Largest Cities and Towns in Florida, 2015

Largest Cities and Towns (Above 40,000 Households)	Number of Households	Percentage of Households Below ALICE Threshold	2007-2015 Percent Change	
	2015	2015	HOUSEHOLDS	BELOW AT
Jacksonville	323,488	39%	1%	23%
Miami	171,720	72%	26%	46%
Tampa	144,582	48%	11%	34%
Orlando	111,100	50%	22%	64%
St. Petersburg	103,788	42%	1%	9%
Tallahassee	74,162	48%	8%	33%
Fort Lauderdale	73,817	46%	7%	29%
Hialeah	71,124	76%	-4%	20%
Port St. Lucie	61,310	40%	7%	48%
Cape Coral	61,251	42%	4%	74%
Pembroke Pines	56,409	35%	3%	20%
Hollywood	56,104	52%	0%	13%
Gainesville	48,617	57%	8%	19%
Clearwater	46,240	41%	4%	6%
Miami Beach	43,400	55%	10%	14%
Brandon CDP, Florida	41,955	36%	19%	72%
West Palm Beach	41,168	48%	16%	16%
Coral Springs	40,825	35%	0%	58%
Boca Raton	40,551	32%	13%	25%
Pompano Beach	40,375	54%	-7%	12%
Miramar	40,203	33%	17%	43%

Source: American Community Survey, 2007-2015, and the ALICE Threshold, 2007-2015; see Exhibit VI and ALICE Methodology for details

II. WHAT DOES IT COST TO FUNCTION IN TODAY'S ECONOMY?

HOUSEHOLD SURVIVAL BUDGET

The Household Survival Budget reflects the bare minimum cost to live and work in the modern economy. In Florida, the average Household Survival Budget was $53,856 for a four-person family and $19,176 for a single adult in 2015 (Figure 12). The hourly wage necessary to support a family budget is $26.93, working 40 hours per week for 50 weeks per year for one parent (or $13.47 per hour each, if two parents work), and $9.59 per hour full-time for a single adult.

Figure 12.

Household Survival Budget, Florida Average, 2015

Monthly Costs, Florida Average, 2015			
	SINGLE ADULT	2 ADULTS, 1 INFANT, 1 PRESCHOOLER	2007 – 2015 PERCENT INCREASE
Monthly Costs			
Housing	$609	$842	22%
Child care	N/A	$1,015	10%
Food	$165	$547	14%
Transportation	$326	$653	2%
Health care	$164	$628	>48% *
Miscellaneous	$145	$408	19%
Taxes	$189	$395	20%
Monthly Total	$1,598	$4,488	19%
ANNUAL TOTAL	**$19,176**	**$53,856**	**19%**
Hourly Wage **	*$9.59*	*$26.93*	*19%*

** Increase in out-of-pocket health care costs from 2007 to 2015 was 48 percent; increase including ACA penalty was 74 percent.*

*** Wage required to support this budget if working 40 hours per week for 50 weeks.*

Note: Percent increases in Figure 12 are an average of the increases in each category for a single-adult and for a four-person family.

Source: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), 2015; U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), 2015; Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), 2015; Internal Revenue Service (IRS) and Florida Department of Education, 2015

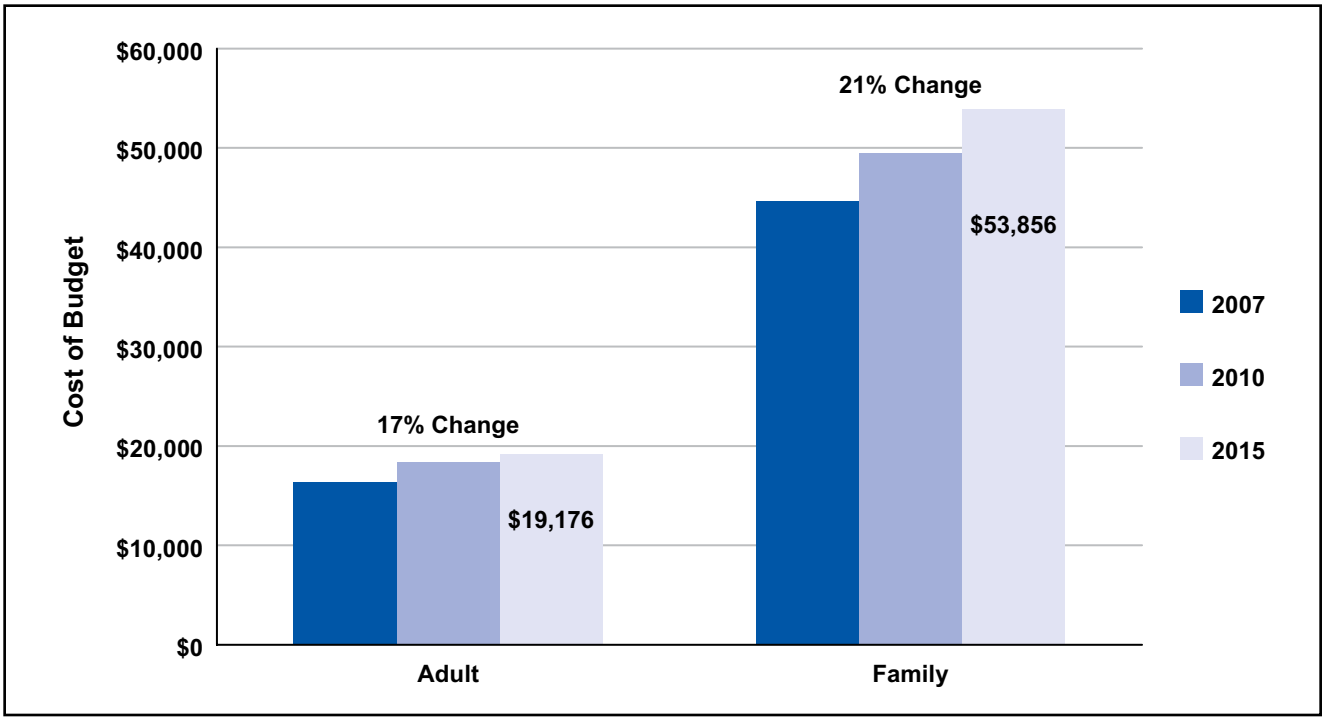
The cost of household basics in the Household Survival Budget – housing, child care, food, transportation, health care, taxes, and other miscellaneous essentials – increased by 17 percent for a single adult and 21 percent for a family of four from 2007 to 2015 (Figure 13; note Figure 12 shows the average percent increase for the two budgets between 2007 and 2015). In comparison, the rate of inflation nationally was 14 percent, and the average wage increased by 19 percent in Florida. The rise in the Household Survival Budget in Florida was driven primarily by a 20 percent increase in housing costs and an even larger increase in health care costs (Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), 2015).

The basic health care costs included in the Household Survival Budget also continued to rise, driven largely by the increase in out-of-pocket medical expenses.

One-third of the budget increase was due to costs associated with the Affordable Care Act (ACA). ALICE does not earn enough to afford the premiums for the ACA Marketplace plans – even the least expensive Bronze plan – and many ALICE households make too much to be eligible for Medicaid (the eligibility cutoff is 138 percent of the FPL). The Household Survival Budget, therefore, includes the least expensive option, which is the cost of the "shared responsibility payment" – the penalty for not having coverage. The annual penalty was $325 for a single adult and $975 for a family of four in 2015 (Internal Revenue Service (IRS), 2016). These costs may change in the future as insurance plans change and health care legislation changes over time across the country.

From a broader perspective, many households in Florida with income below the ALICE Threshold were able to purchase insurance through the ACA Marketplace due to Cost Sharing Reductions and Premium Tax Credits. With one of the highest ACA enrollments in the country, Florida has reduced the number of uninsured in all income groups (American Community Survey, 2007, 2010, 2012, and 2015; Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS), 2016).

Figure 13.
Household Survival Budget, Florida Average, 2007 to 2015



Source: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), 2015; U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), 2015; Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), 2015; Internal Revenue Service (IRS) and Florida Department of Education, 2015

The Household Survival Budget for seniors is based on the budget for a single adult, so likely underestimates the additional costs many seniors incur, especially those with health issues. For example Medicare does not cover most dental and foot care, eye exams and glasses, and aides and equipment (U.S. Centers for Medicare & Medicaid (CMS), 2016).

The Household Survival Budget varies across Florida counties. The basic essentials were least expensive for a family of four in Putnam County at $44,028 per year, and for a single adult in Suwannee County at $15,456. They were most in Monroe County, $68,952 for a family and $29,208 for a single adult. A Household Survival Budget for each county in Florida is presented in the County Pages (Exhibit I); there is also a Methodology Exhibit, and additional budgets for different family variations are available at http://spaa.newark.rutgers.edu/united-way-alice.

HOUSEHOLD SURVIVAL BUDGET COMPONENTS

Housing: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD)'s Fair Market Rent (FMR) for an efficiency apartment for a single adult and a two-bedroom apartment for a family. The cost includes utilities but not telephone service, and it does not include a security deposit.

Child Care: The cost of registered home-based child care for an infant and a four-year-old. Home-based child care has only voluntary licensing, so the quality of care that it provides is not regulated and may vary widely between locations (Florida Department of Education, 2015). However, licensed and accredited child care centers, which are fully regulated to meet standards of quality care, are significantly more expensive.

Food: U.S. Department of Agriculture's (USDA) Thrifty Food Plan, which is also the basis for the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) and Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) benefits.

Like the original Economy Food Plan, the Thrifty Food Plan was designed to meet the nutritional requirements of a healthy diet, but it includes foods that need a lot of home preparation time with little waste, plus skill in both buying and preparing food. The cost of the Thrifty Food Plan takes into account broad regional variation across the country but not localized variation, which can be even greater, especially for fruits and vegetables (Hanson, 2008; Leibtag & Kumcu, 2011).

Transportation: The transportation budget is calculated using average annual expenditures for transportation by car and by public transportation from the Bureau of Labor Statistics' Consumer Expenditure Survey (CES). Since the CES is reported by metropolitan statistical areas and regions, counties are matched with the most local level possible.

Health Care: The health care budget includes nominal out-of-pocket health care spending, medical services, prescription drugs, and medical supplies using the average annual health expenditure reported in the CES plus a penalty for not purchasing insurance as mandated by the Affordable Care Act (ACA). Because ALICE does not qualify for Medicaid but cannot afford even the Bronze Marketplace premiums and deductibles, we add the cost of the "shared responsibility payment" – the penalty for not having coverage – to the current out-of-pocket health care spending. The penalty for 2015 was $325 for a single adult and $975 for a family of four.

Miscellaneous: The miscellaneous category includes 10 percent of the budget total (including taxes) to cover cost overruns. It could be used for items many consider additional essentials, such as toiletries, diapers, cleaning supplies, or work clothes.

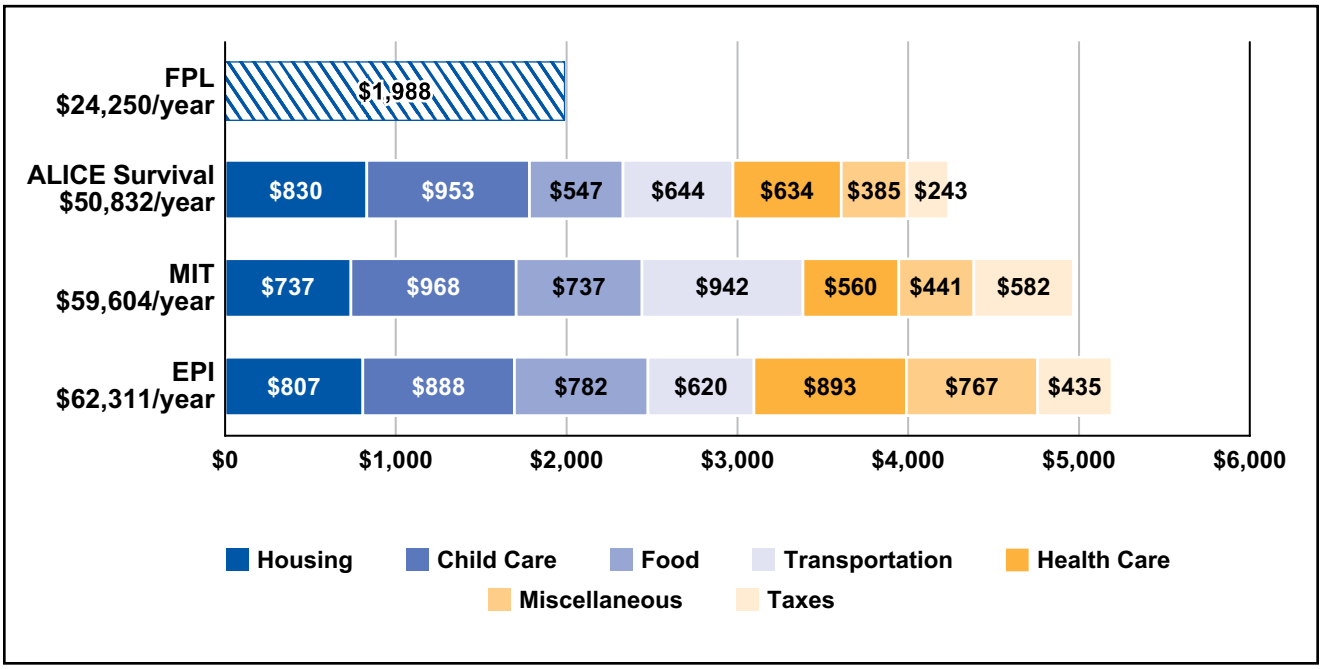
Taxes: The tax budget includes both federal and state income taxes where applicable, as well as Social Security and Medicare taxes. These rates include standard federal and state deductions and exemptions, as well as the federal Child Tax Credit and the Child and Dependent Care Credit as defined in the Internal Revenue Service 1040: Individual Income Tax, Forms and Instructions. They also include state tax deductions and exemptions such as the Personal Tax Credit and renter's credit as defined in each state Department of Revenue's 1040: Individual Income Tax, Forms and Instructions. In most cases, the Household Survival Budget is above the Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) eligibility limit so these credits are not included in the budget, but they are counted in the Income Assessment, discussed below.

HOW DOES THE SURVIVAL BUDGET COMPARE?

The Household Survival Budget is a very specific measure that is used to recognize the bare minimum costs for a household to live and work in the modern economy, calculated on actual household expenditures. By comparison, other existing budgets provide different ways to view local economies, ranging from the very lowest measure, the Federal Poverty Level (FPL), to the highest, the Household Stability Budget (Figure 14).

Figure 14.

Comparison of Household Budgets (family of 4), Polk County, Florida, 2015



Source: American Community Survey, 2015; The ALICE Threshold, 2015; MIT, 2016; Economic Policy Institute, 2015

Source: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), 2015; U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), 2015; Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), 2015; Internal Revenue Service (IRS), 2015; Florida Department of Education, 2015; MIT, 2016; Economic Policy Institute, 2015

Budget Comparisons

The Household Survival Budget is significantly higher than the FPL of $24,250 per year for a family of four and $11,770 per year for a single adult in 2015 (U.S. Department of Health & Human Services, 2015). However, it is lower than the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT) Living Wage Calculator's budget by 17 percent and the Economic Policy Institute's Family Budget Calculator by 23 percent (note, the EPI budget is in 2014 dollars). Though these alternative budgets are slightly more comfortable, providing for higher quality housing and child care, more nutritious food, more reliable transportation, and employer-sponsored health insurance, it would still be hard to live on these budgets for a long period of time. It is important to note that while the budgets use similar calculations for taxes, the amount of taxes in the alternative budgets are higher because their base budgets are higher. As the total budget increases, the income needed to cover the expenses increases, and higher income results in a larger tax bill. Detailed comparison of the budgets is outlined below (Figure 15) (Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT), 2015; Economic Policy Institute, 2015).

Figure 15.

Comparison of Household Budgets by Category, 2015

	Household Survival Budget	MIT Living Wage Budget	EPI Family Budget Calculator
Housing	HUD's 40th rent percentile for a two-bedroom apartment (which includes all utilities whether paid by the landlord/owner or by the renter).	HUD's 40th rent percentile for a two-bedroom apartment plus additional utilities to HUD's estimate.	HUD's 40th rent percentile for a two-bedroom apartment plus additional utilities to HUD's estimate.
Child Care	Home-based child care for an infant and a preschooler.	Lowest-cost child care option available (usually home-based care) for a 4-year-old and a school-age child, whose care is generally less costly than infant child care.	Licensed and accredited child care centers, which have significantly higher costs than home-based centers for a "young child" and a "child" (no ages specified), whose care is generally less costly than infant child care.
Food	USDA's Thrifty Food Plan for a family of four.	USDA's Low-Cost Food Plan for a family of four.	USDA's Low-Cost Food Plan estimates the cost of food for each person in the family and totals those numbers.
Transportation	Includes only the operating costs for a car (including car insurance) or public transportation where available.	Includes operating costs for a car (including car insurance), and the cost of vehicle financing.	Includes operating costs for a car (including car insurance).
Health Care	Out-of-pocket health care expenses plus the Affordable Care Act (ACA) penalty.	Employer-sponsored health insurance, medical services and supplies, and drugs.	ACA's least expensive Bronze plan.
Miscellaneous	Includes 10 percent of the budget for cost overruns.	Includes essential clothing and household expenses.	Includes apparel, personal care, and household supplies.

Source: Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT), 2015; Economic Policy Institute, 2014; Glasmeier & Nadeau, 2015

Household Stability Budget

Because the alternative budgets only cover the bare essentials, it is helpful to calculate a budget that provides for stability over time – as well as a reasonable quality of life, and peace of mind. The ALICE Household Stability Budget is meant to fill this gap. This budget is significantly higher than the other measures because it estimates what it costs to support and sustain a secure and economically viable household.

The Household Stability Budget includes safer housing that needs fewer repairs, reflected in the median rent for single adults and single parents, and a moderate house with a mortgage for a two-parent family. Child care is upgraded to licensed and accredited care where quality is regulated. Food is elevated to the USDA's Moderate Food Plan, which provides more variety than the Thrifty Food Plan and requires less skill and time for shopping and cooking, plus one meal out per month. For transportation, the Stability Budget includes leasing a car, allowing drivers to more easily maintain a basic level of safety and reliability. For health care, health insurance is represented by the cost of an employer-sponsored health plan. Cell phone ownership, increasingly necessary to work in the modern economy, is also added into the Household Stability Budget. The Miscellaneous category represents 10 percent of the five basic necessities.

Because savings are crucial to achieving stability, the Household Stability Budget also includes a savings category of 10 percent of the budget, which is typically enough to invest in education and retirement, cover monthly payments on a student loan, or put towards a down payment on a house. However, in many cases, savings are used for emergencies and never accumulate.

In Florida, the Household Stability Budget is $92,034 per year for a family of four – 71 percent higher than the Household Survival Budget (Figure 16). The Household Stability Budget for a single adult totals $31,483 which is 30 percent higher than the Household Survival Budget.

Figure 16.

Average Household Stability Budget vs. Household Survival Budget, Florida, 2015

Florida Average – 2015			
2 ADULTS, 1 INFANT, 1 PRESCHOOLER			
	Survival	Stability	Percent Difference
Monthly Costs			
Housing	$842	$1,213	44%
Child Care	$1,015	$1,300	28%
Food	$547	$1,047	91%
Transportation	$653	$1,185	81%
Health Care	$628	$1,002	60%
Cell Phone	N/A	$99	N/A
Savings	N/A	$455	N/A
Miscellaneous	$408	$455	12%
Taxes	$395	$913	131%
Monthly Total	$4,488	$7,670	71%
ANNUAL TOTAL	**$53,856**	**$92,034**	**71%**
Hourly Wage*	*$26.93*	*$46.02*	*71%*

** Wage required to support this budget if working 40 hours per week for 50 weeks*

Note: Percent increases in Figure 16 are an average of the increases in each category for a single-adult and for a four-person family.

Source: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), 2015; U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), 2015; Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), 2015; Internal Revenue Service (IRS) and Florida Department of Education, 2015

III. ACHIEVING STABILITY: INCOME, SAVINGS AND PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

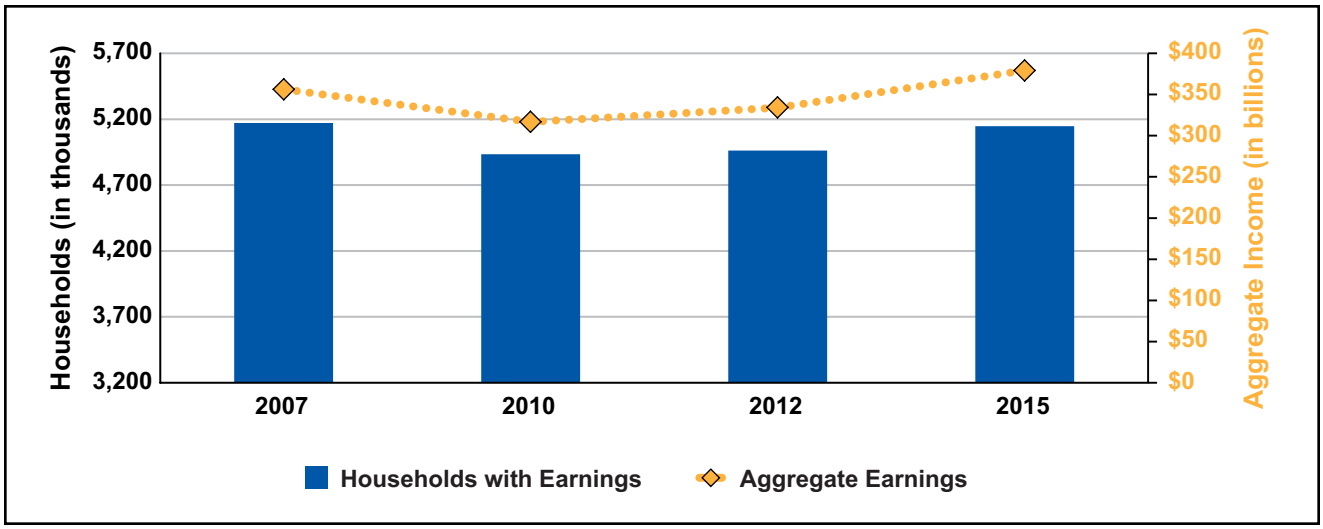
It is often assumed that ALICE households have savings to draw upon in an emergency or have access to public assistance as a last resort. However, most ALICE households have little or no savings, and are not typically eligible for public and private assistance because their earnings are above qualifying limits. This section reports how resources have changed over time.

SHIFTS IN SOURCES OF INCOME

Changes in the sources of income for Florida households during the period between 2007 and 2015 provide insight into the way the economy's downturn and rebound impacted different families (Figure 17). The toughest economic years were from 2007 to 2010, when most of these income changes occurred. Some of those trends have since been reversed, but none have returned to pre-2007 levels.

In 2015, 69 percent of households (4.96 million) had wage or salary income (blue bar, left axis), the most common sources of income for households in Florida. The number of households with wage or salary income decreased by 4 percent from 2007 to 2010 and then increased by 4 percent from 2010 to 2015 ending just below the 2007 level. The aggregate amount of all earnings followed a similar pattern but ended 6 percent higher than 2007 (dotted yellow line, right axis) (American Community Survey, 2007, 2010, 2012, and 2015).

Figure 17.
Earnings by Number of Households and Aggregate Total, Florida, 2007 to 2015

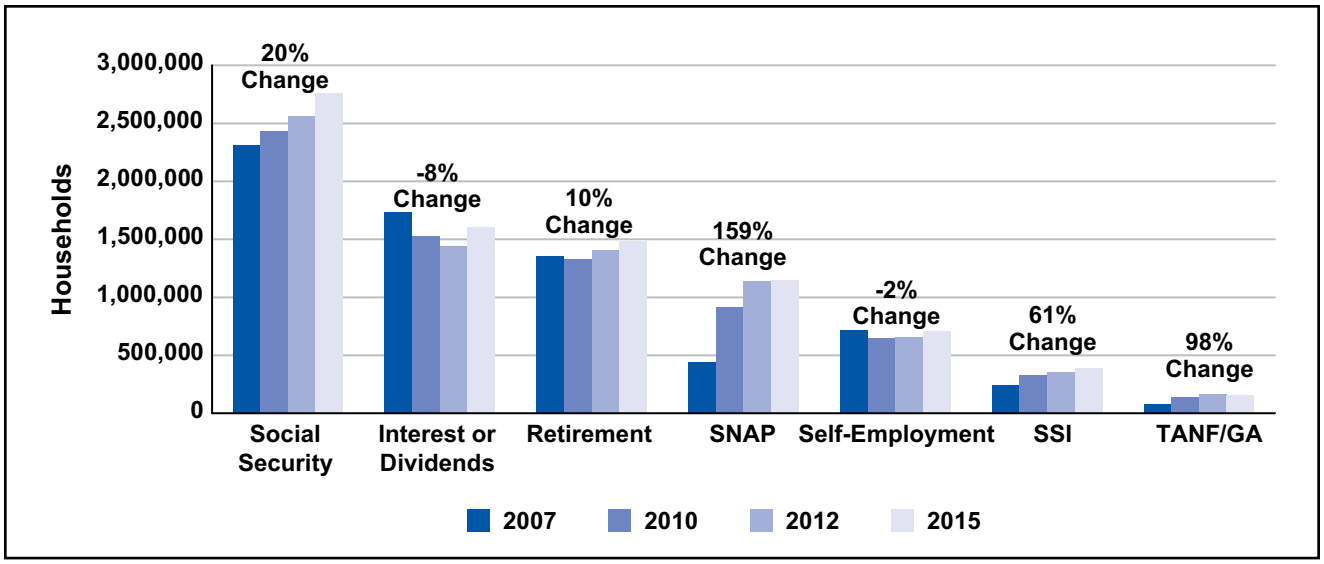


Source: American Community Survey, 2015

Households in Florida receive several other types of income as well (Figure 18). Although much has been written about the "gig" economy (also known as the contract or non-traditional economy), only a small number of households in Florida report self-employment as a source of income (though more may earn and not report it). Just 9 percent of households reported receiving self-employment income in 2015. The self-employed took a hit during the Great Recession, as the number of households reporting self-employment income decreased by 9 percent from 2007 to 2010 and then rebounded by 8 percent from 2010 to 2015 (American Community Survey, 2007, 2010, 2012, and 2015).

Figure 18.

Percent Change in Non-wage Household Sources of Income, Florida, 2007 to 2015



Source: American Community Survey, 2015

The next most common source of income after wages is Social Security. The impact of the aging population is evident in the 20 percent increase in the number of households getting Social Security income and the 10 percent increase in households receiving retirement income from 2007 to 2015.

The impact of the financial downturn on households during this time period is also reflected in the striking increase in the number of Florida households receiving income from government sources other than Social Security. While not all ALICE households qualified for government support between 2007 and 2015, many with one or more members who lost a job during this period began receiving government assistance for the first time. The number of households receiving SNAP, the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program formerly known as food stamps, increased by 159 percent. The average SNAP benefit per person decreased from $141 per month in 2010 to $130 per month in 2015 (Kaiser Family Foundation, 2014).

At the same time, the number of households receiving government aid once known as “welfare,” through Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF), or General Assistance (other payments from state or local welfare offices), increased by 98 percent. But the average amount each person received in benefits decreased (U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 2009, 2014). The number of households receiving Supplemental Security Income (SSI), which includes welfare payments to low-income people who are 65 and older and to people of any age who are blind or disabled, rose by 61 percent.

SAVINGS AND ASSETS

With so many families not able to keep up with the cost of living, accumulating assets is difficult in Florida. The cost of unexpected emergencies, ranging from natural disasters to personal health crises, can deplete savings. Job losses have forced people to tap into their retirement savings, or take out second mortgages or home equity lines of credit. Having minimal or no assets makes ALICE households more vulnerable to emergencies. It also can increase their overall costs when they have to use alternative financing with fees and high interest rates that make it difficult or impossible to save money or amass more assets.

According to a 2015 Financial Capability Survey, 47 percent of Florida residents did not think that they could come up with $2,000 if an unexpected need arose within the next month. These findings are on par with the 2011 Corporation for Enterprise Development (CFED) survey that found 27 percent of Florida households were

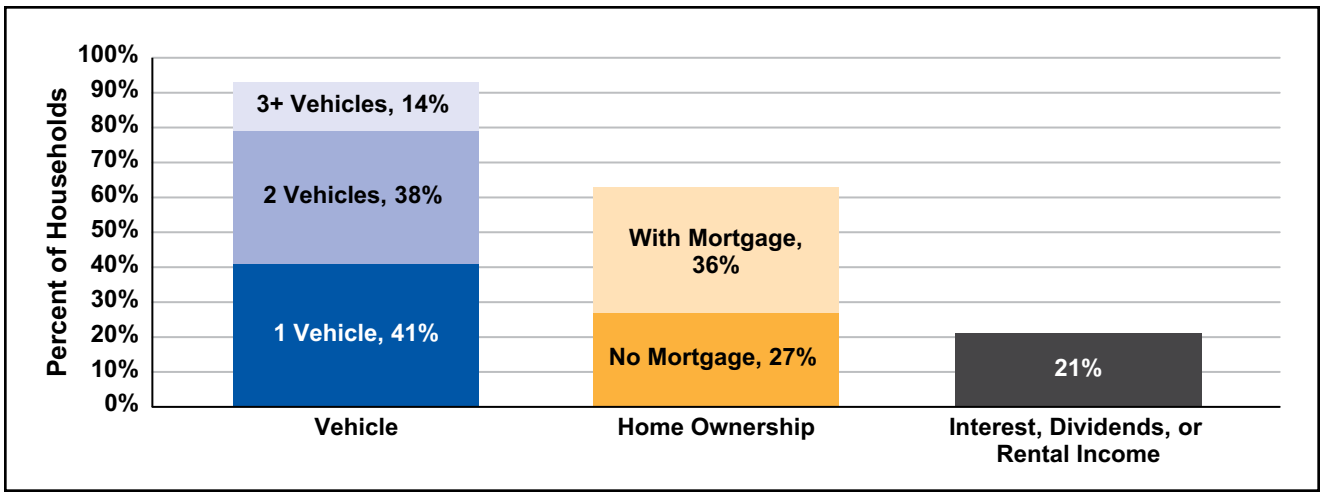
"asset poor," defined as not having enough net worth to subsist at the poverty level for three months without income. And 49 percent were "liquid asset poor," defined as having no or limited cash or a savings account (Corporation for Enterprise Development (CFED), 2012; FINRA Investor Education Foundation, 2016).

While data on savings and investments is minimal, levels of ownership of three of the most common assets in Florida – vehicles, homes, and investments – provide insight into resources families have for emergencies and to accumulate wealth (Figure 19). Most Florida households have at least one vehicle, a necessity for work. In 2015, 41 percent of all households had one vehicle, 38 percent had two and 14 percent had three or more. Only 7 percent of households had no vehicle in 2015. While cars offer benefits beyond their cash value, they are not an effective means of accumulating wealth because the value of a car normally depreciates over time. Nationally, the percent of vehicles that are leased has been increasing steadily. In 2015, 86 percent of new vehicles and 55 percent of used vehicles were leased. An indicator of the financial strain of leasing is the fact that in Florida, 2.2 percent of those leases are more than 30 days delinquent with their payment (Jones, 2014; Center for Responsible Lending, 2014; Kiernan, 2016; Zabritski M., 2016).

The second most common asset is a home, an asset that has traditionally provided financial stability and the primary means for low-income families to accumulate wealth. In 2015, 65 percent of Florida households owned a home, down from the peak of 72 percent in 2005. As homeownership is a primary asset for many families, they are significantly affected by changes in home prices. This is especially important for the two-thirds of Florida homeowners who have a mortgage. According to the 2015 Financial Capability Survey, 15 percent of Florida homeowners thought that they would owe more on their home than they would earn by selling it (American Community Survey, 2007, 2010, 2012, and 2015; Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis, 2015; Herbert, McCue, & Sanchez-Moyano, September 2013; Federal Reserve, 2014; FINRA Investor Education Foundation, 2016).

The most effective resource to weather an emergency is an investment that produces income, which can range from a checking account to a 401K retirement plan to a rental property. According to the 2015 Financial Capability Survey, 73 percent of Florida residents report having a savings account, money market account, or certificates of deposit (CDs). However, with low interest rates and increased banking fees, only 21 percent of households in Florida received interest and dividends or rental income (same as the national average). The number of households with investment income dropped by 8 percent between 2007 and 2015, largely because of the stock market crash. Though some households have recovered, the number of households with investment income remains below the 2007 level, as many families have used assets to cover expenses during periods of unemployment and lower income. When combined with an emergency, the loss of these assets forced many households below the ALICE Threshold (Bricker, et al., 2014; American Community Survey, 2007, 2010, 2012, and 2015; Federal Reserve, 2014; U.S. Financial Capability Study, 2015).

Figure 19.
Assets Ownership, Florida, 2015



Source: American Community Survey, 2015

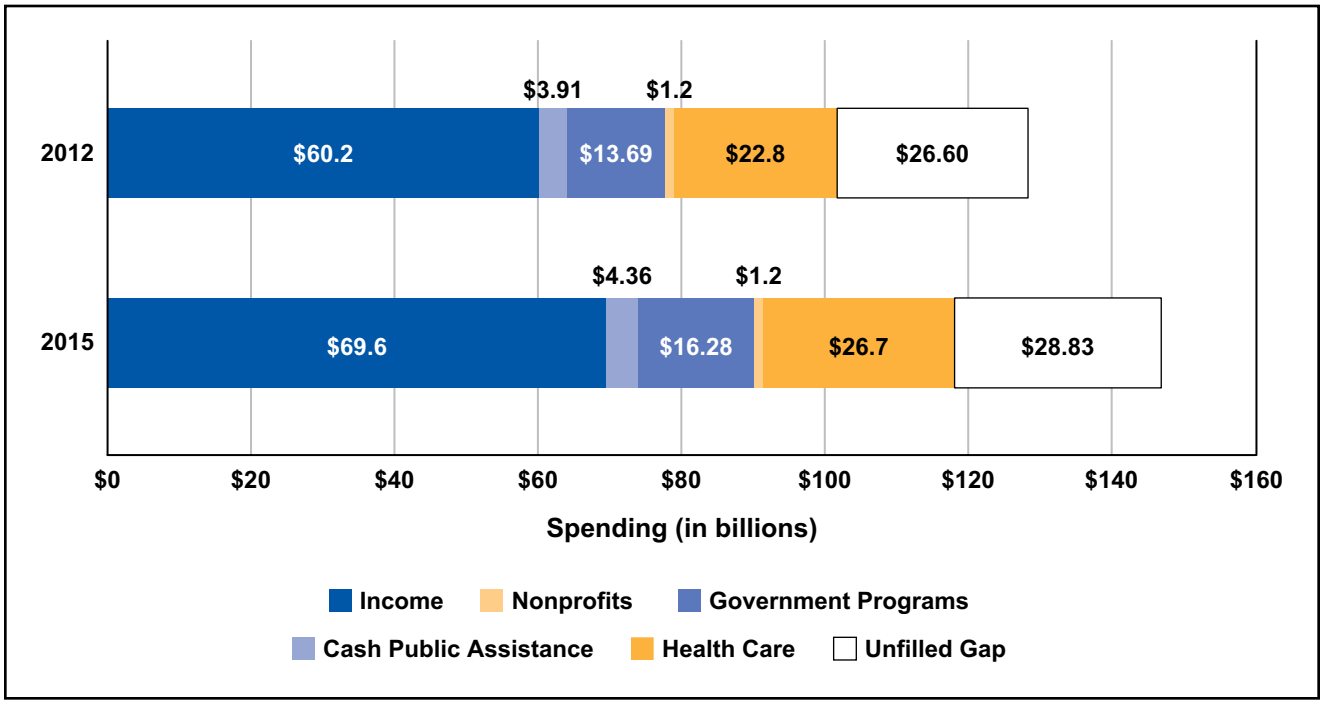
DOES PUBLIC ASSISTANCE BRING FINANCIAL STABILITY?

The persistence of low wages, underemployment, periods of unemployment, and loss of employer-sponsored benefits have led to financial insecurity for many ALICE households. As a result, many working ALICE households have turned to government supports and services, often for the first time, to make ends meet. When workers do not earn enough to pay for basic necessities, they may be forced to turn to public support to feed their families, secure health insurance, or pay rent and other basic needs.

The **ALICE Income Assessment** quantifies total income of households below the ALICE Threshold as well as how much public and nonprofit assistance is spent on these low-income households. The methodology for the Income Assessment has been slightly revised since the last United Way ALICE Report was published for Florida, and incorporated into this analysis (for more details, see the What's New section at the beginning of this report, and Exhibit VIII: Methodology Overview).

From 2012 to 2015, the number of households below the ALICE Threshold remained flat, but the earnings of these households increased from $60.2 billion in 2012 to $69.6 billion in 2015. During that time, the cost of basic necessities grew at a faster rate, as did the amount of need, which reached $147 billion in 2015 (up from $128 billion in 2012). Federal and state government spending on cash public assistance increased by 12 percent to $4.36 billion in 2015. Other government programs (excluding health) had the largest increase, growing by 19 percent to $16.28 billion, and nonprofit spending remained flat at $1.2 billion. Health care spending increased by 17 percent to $26.7 billion. As a result, the size of the Unfilled Gap – the amount still needed to bring all households to the ALICE Threshold – increased by 8 percent. In other words, in order for all Florida households to have income at the ALICE Threshold, $28.83 billion is needed to fill the gap – and that could come through a combination of additional wages and public resources (Figure 20) (Office of Management and Budget, 2016; Urban Institute, 2010, 2012; U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), 2016; National Association of State Budget Officers, 2016; American Community Survey, 2015; for more detail see the Methodology Exhibit).

Figure 20.
ALICE Income Assessment, Florida, 2012 to 2015



Source: Office of Management and Budget, 2016; Department of Treasury, 2015; American Community Survey, 2015; National Association of State Budget Officers, 2016; Urban Institute, 2010 and 2012; U.S. Department of Agriculture, 2016; for more detail see the Methodology Exhibit.

Without public assistance, many households in poverty and ALICE households would face even greater hardship and many more would be in poverty, especially in the wake of the Great Recession. Programs like SNAP, the Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) and Child Care Tax Credit (CTC), Medicaid, and food banks provide a critical safety net for basic household well-being, and enable many families to work (Sherman, Trisi, & Parrott, 2013; Dowd & Horowitz, 2011; Grogger, 2003; Coleman-Jensen, Rabbitt, Gregory, & Singh, September 2015; Rosenbaum, 2013; Feeding America, 2014). This analysis is not an evaluation of the efficiency of the programs in delivering goods or services. However, research has shown that assistance is not always well-targeted, effective, and timely. There are several challenges to meeting basic needs with public and private assistance.

First, the majority of government programs are intended to fill short-term needs, such as basic housing, food, clothing, health care, and education. By design, their goal is not to help households achieve long-term financial stability (Haskins, 2011; Shaefer & Edin, 2013; O'Dea, 2016; Ben-Shalom, Moffitt, & Scholz, 2012).

Second, crucial resources are often targeted to households near or below the Federal Poverty Level (FPL), meaning that many struggling ALICE households are not eligible for assistance. Benefits are often structured to end before a family reaches stability, known as the "cliff effect." In Florida, SNAP benefits decrease once income reaches 185 percent of the FPL, or just $44,123 for a family of four – about $10,000 less than the Household Survival Budget for a family (National Conference of State Legislatures, October 2011; Kaiser Family Foundation, 2014).

Third, resources may not be available where they are needed. This statewide analysis may mask geographic disparities in the various types of assistance. For many reasons, funding is distributed unevenly across the state, which may lead to unmet need in some parts of the state not reflected in the Income Assessment.

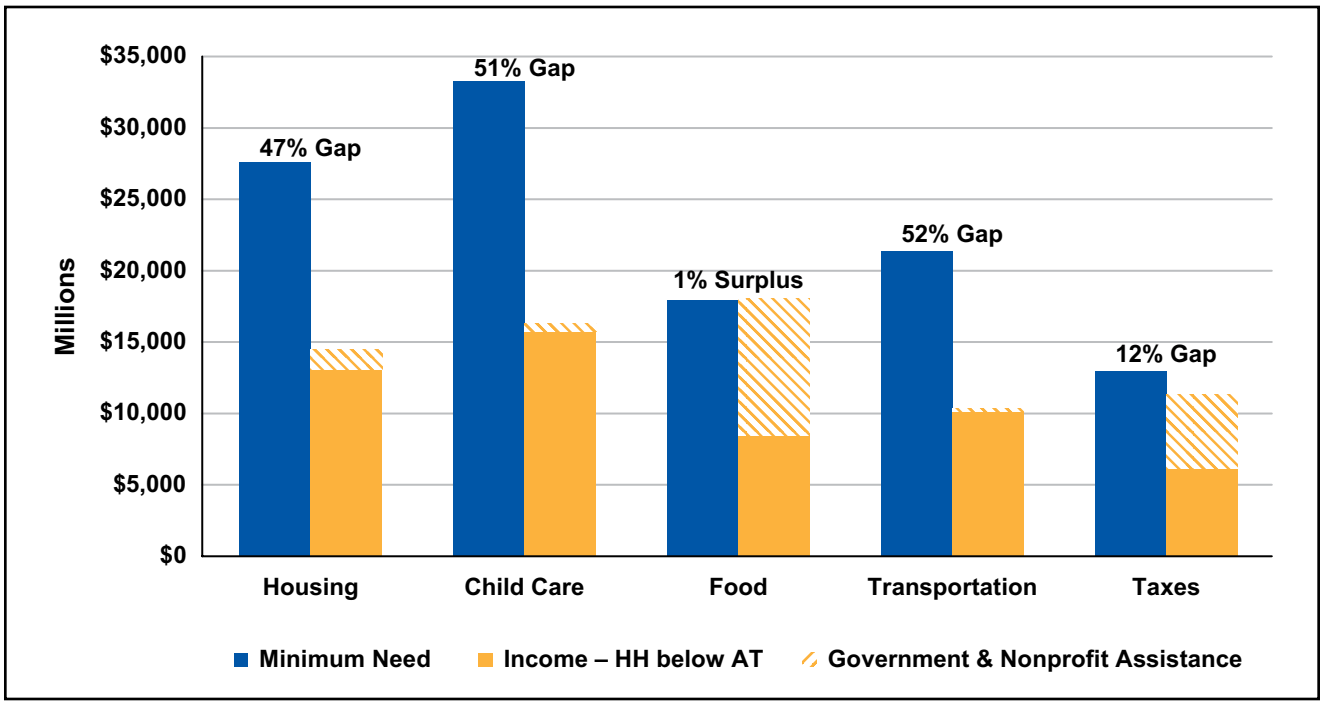
Finally, because public and nonprofit assistance is allocated for specific purposes and often delivered as services, it can only be used for specific parts of the household budget. Only 8 percent of the assistance provided in Florida is done through cash transfers, which households can use toward any of their most pressing needs. The remainder is earmarked for specific items, like food assistance or health care, for which the need varies across households below the ALICE Threshold. This means that not all households benefit equally from assistance. For example, a household that only visits a doctor for an annual checkup does not receive its share of the spending put toward health care assistance in Florida, while a household that experiences a medical emergency receives far more than the average.

Spending by Category: Example for Families with Children

A breakdown of public and nonprofit spending in Florida by category reveals that there are large gaps in key areas, particularly housing and child care. Figure 21 compares the budget amounts for each category of the Household Survival Budget for a family of four (shown in dark blue) with income from households below the ALICE Threshold (shown in dark yellow), plus the public and nonprofit spending in each category (shown in yellow cross-hatch). The gap or surplus in each budget area is the difference between the blue column and the yellow/cross-hatch column. The comparison assumes that the income households earn is allocated proportionately to each category.

Figure 21.

Comparing Basic Need with Public and Nonprofit Spending by Category (Excluding Health Care and Miscellaneous Expenses), Florida, 2015



Source: Office of Management and Budget, 2015; U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), 2015; Internal Revenue Service, 2015; Department of Treasury, 2015; American Community Survey, 2015; National Association of State Budget Officers, 2016; Urban Institute, 2012

Housing

In the Household Survival Budget for a family of four, housing accounts for 19 percent of the family budget. Following this allocation, this analysis assumes that all ALICE households then spend 19 percent of their income on housing. That still leaves them far short of what is needed to afford rent at HUD's 40th rent percentile. But does public assistance fill the gap? Federal housing programs provide $1.2 billion in assistance, including Section 8 Housing Vouchers, the Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program, the Public Housing Operating Fund, and Community Development Block Grant (CDBG). In addition, nonprofits spend an estimated $231 million on housing assistance (because nonprofit spending is not available by category, the estimate is one-fifth of the total nonprofit budget). Yet when income and government and nonprofit assistance for housing are combined, **there is still a 47 percent gap in resources for all households to meet the basic ALICE Threshold for housing.** Therefore it is not surprising that most families spend more of their income on housing, which leaves less for other items.

Child Care

In the Household Survival Budget for a family of four, child care accounts for 23 percent of the family budget. Yet for many ALICE households, 23 percent of earned income is not enough to pay for even home-based child care, the least expensive organized care option. Additional child care resources available to Florida families include $457 million for Head Start, the program that helps children meet their basic needs or is necessary to enable their parents to work, and Florida's School Readiness program. Nonprofits provide additional child care assistance including vouchers and child care services estimated at $231 million. Yet when income and government and nonprofit assistance are combined, **there is still a 51 percent gap in resources for all households to meet the basic ALICE Threshold for child care.**

Food

In the Household Survival Budget for a family of four, food accounts for 12 percent of the family budget, yet for many ALICE households, 12 percent of what they actually earn is insufficient to afford even the USDA Thrifty Food Plan. Food assistance for Florida households includes $1.6 billion of federal spending on food programs, primarily SNAP (formerly food stamps), school breakfast and lunch programs, and the Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC). Nonprofits also provide food assistance – including food pantries, food banks, and soup kitchens – totaling approximately $231 million. When income and government and nonprofit food assistance are combined, **there is a 1 percent surplus in resources for all households to meet the basic ALICE Threshold for food.** In practice, there is a gap for many Florida families. Because there are strict eligibility requirements for Florida's Food Assistance Program, and food pantries are not always geographically accessible to families in need, approximately 17 percent of Florida residents struggled with hunger in 2015, according to Feeding Florida (Florida Department of Children and Families, 2016; Feeding Florida, 2015).

Transportation

In the Household Survival Budget for a family of four, transportation accounts for 15 percent of the family budget. Yet for many ALICE households, 15 percent of what they actually earn is not enough to afford even the running costs of a car. While Florida's public transportation systems are state-funded, there is no government spending on transportation targeted specifically to ALICE and poverty families. However, nonprofits provide some programs, spending an estimated $231 million. When income and nonprofit assistance are combined, **there is a 52 percent gap in resources for all households to meet the basic ALICE Threshold for transportation.**

Taxes

In the Household Survival Budget for a family of four, taxes account for 14 percent of the family budget, so this analysis assumes that 14 percent of income is allocated toward taxes. Though earning enough to afford the Household Survival Budget would put some ALICE households above the eligibility level for the Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC), many households below the ALICE Threshold benefit from the EITC (the average income for households receiving EITC in Florida in 2014 was $14,118). The federal EITC provided $1.3 billion in tax credits and refunds for Florida's working families. Eligible households collected an average federal tax refund of $2,450, which helped 2 million ALICE and poverty-level households in 2015 (National Conference of State Legislatures, 2016; Brookings, 2016). The per-household amount of taxes depends on a recipient's income; for every additional dollar families with children earned above $17,830 ($23,260 for married families), the amount of credit they received decreased. When income and government credits and refunds are combined, **there remains a 12 percent gap in resources for all households to meet the basic ALICE Threshold for taxes.**

The Special Case of Health Care

Health care resources are separated from other government and nonprofit spending because they account for the largest single source of assistance to low-income households: $26.7 billion or 55 percent of all spending in Florida. Health care spending includes federal grants for Medicaid, CHIP, and Hospital Charity Care; state matching grants for Medicaid, CHIP, and Medicare Part D Clawback Payments; and the cost of unreimbursed or unpaid services provided by Florida hospitals (Office of Management and Budget, 2016; Internal Revenue Service (IRS), 2007, 2010 and 2012; National Association of State Budget Officers, 2016).

With the increasing cost of health care and the implementation of the Affordable Care Act (ACA), spending on health care has also increased in Florida, but the percent of residents insured has also increased for all income groups. For this reason, spending on health care in Florida surpasses the amount needed for each household to afford basic out-of-pocket health care expenses. However, even this level of assistance does not necessarily guarantee good or improved health to low-income Florida households.

Because there is greater variation in the amount of money families need for health care than there is in any other single category, it is difficult to estimate health care needs and costs, and even more difficult to deliver health care efficiently to families in poverty or ALICE families. An uninsured (or even an insured) household with a severe and sudden illness could be burdened with hundreds of thousands of dollars in medical bills in a single year, while a healthy household would have few expenses. National research has shown that a small proportion of households facing severe illness or injury account for more than half of all health care expenses, and those expenses can vary greatly from year to year (U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), 2010; Stanton, 2006; Kaiser Family Foundation, 2012).

Public and Nonprofit Assistance per Household

Looking at the breakdown of average spending further highlights the difference between health care spending and other types of assistance. In Florida, the average assistance each household received was $8,130 in health care resources from the government and hospitals in 2015, a 14 percent increase from 2012. By comparison, the average benefit to households below the ALICE Threshold from other types of federal, state, and local government and nonprofit assistance – excluding health care – was $6,647 per household, a 13 percent increase from 2012. Combining the two categories, the average household below the ALICE Threshold received a total of $14,776 in cash and services, shared by all members of the household and spread throughout the year (Figure 22) (Office of Management and Budget, 2016; American Community Survey, 2007, 2010, 2012, and 2015; Urban Institute, 2010, 2012; National Association of State Budget Officers, 2016; and the ALICE Threshold, 2012 and 2015).

Figure 22.
Total Public and Nonprofit Assistance per Household Below the ALICE Threshold, Florida, 2015

Spending per Household Below the ALICE Threshold			
	HEALTH ASSISTANCE ONLY	ASSISTANCE EXCLUDING HEALTH	TOTAL ASSISTANCE
2012	$7,151	$5,886	$13,037
2015	$8,130	$6,647	$14,776

Source: Office of Management and Budget, 2016; Department of Treasury, 2015; National Association of State Budget Officers, 2016; Urban Institute, 2012; American Community Survey, 2015; and the ALICE Threshold, 2015

To put the amount of per-household spending in perspective, most Floridians, including those well above the ALICE Threshold, receive some form of assistance though the mechanism for delivery are different. For example, households with income between $100,000 and $200,000 receive an average of $9,978 as a home mortgage interest deduction and $4,720 in real estate tax deductions; households with income above $1 million receive an average of $24,516 as a home mortgage interest deduction and $41,600 in real estate tax deductions in 2014 (Internal Revenue Service, 2014).

IV. HOW HAVE ECONOMIC CONDITIONS CHANGED FOR ALICE FAMILIES?

More than any demographic feature, employment defines ALICE households. The financial stability of ALICE workers depends on local job opportunities, as well as the cost and condition of housing, and the availability of community resources. The updated Economic Viability Dashboard presented in this section describes changes in these economic factors throughout Florida.

FLORIDA JOBS

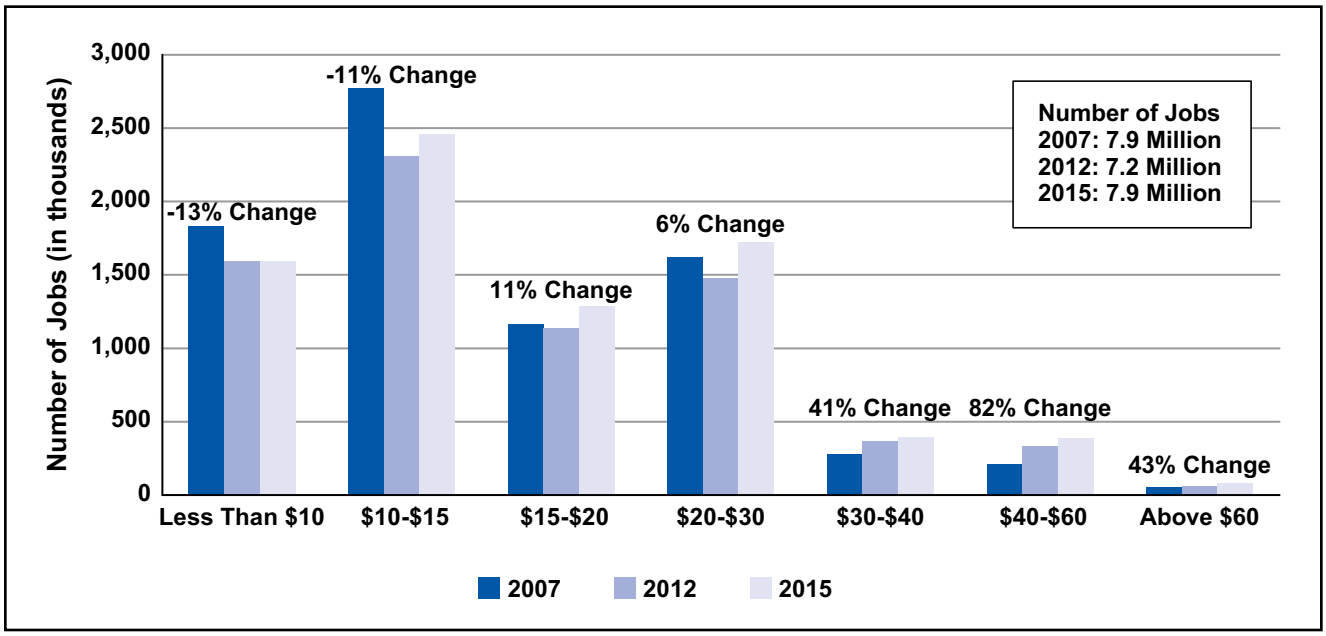
Florida's job market has improved since 2012, though low-wage jobs still dominate the economic landscape. In Florida, **67 percent of jobs pay less than $20 per hour, with three-quarters of those paying less than $15 per hour.** This is lower than the 73 percent of jobs that were low-wage in 2007 (Figure 23). However, when 2007 wages are adjusted for inflation, the percent of jobs paying less than $20 per hour in 2015 dollars was the same, 67 percent.

A full-time job that pays $15 per hour grosses $30,000 per year, which is well below the average Household Survival Budget for a family of four in Florida of $53,856.

With 7.9 million total jobs in Florida recorded by the Bureau of Labor Statistics in 2015, the job market has shown improvement since 2012, and it is just returning to its 2007 size (Figure 23). Though jobs paying less than $20 per hour dominate the job market, those paying less than $15 decreased between 2007 and 2015. The number of jobs paying more than $20 per hour increased, with those paying more than $30 per hour rising dramatically. Jobs paying $30 to $40 rose by 41 percent and jobs paying $40 to $60 increased by 82 percent. Jobs that saw the most growth were food preparers, restaurant cooks, customer service representatives, office administrative supervisors, and secretaries and administrative assistants (Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), 2007 and 2015).

Figure 23.

Number of Jobs by Hourly Wage, Florida, 2007 to 2015



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Occupational Employment Statistics (OES) Wage Survey – All Industries Combined, 2007-2015

Industries in Florida vary in the contributions they make to the state's employment and gross domestic product (GDP). The industries with large GDP contributions but low employment tend to pay higher wages to employees, while those with smaller GDP contributions but higher employment have more people to pay. In Florida, ALICE workers tend to be concentrated in the industries with smaller GDP contributions (Figure 24).

The financial industry continues to be the largest contributor to GDP, with over $173 billion in 2015 or 22 percent of total GDP. However, it employs less than 2 percent of the workforce. There are few ALICE workers in this field, and they are primarily in administrative support roles. With strong demand for banking, financial investments, insurance, and real estate investments, Miami and Tampa had the 3rd and 4th fastest growing financial sectors in the state (Headlight Data, 2015).

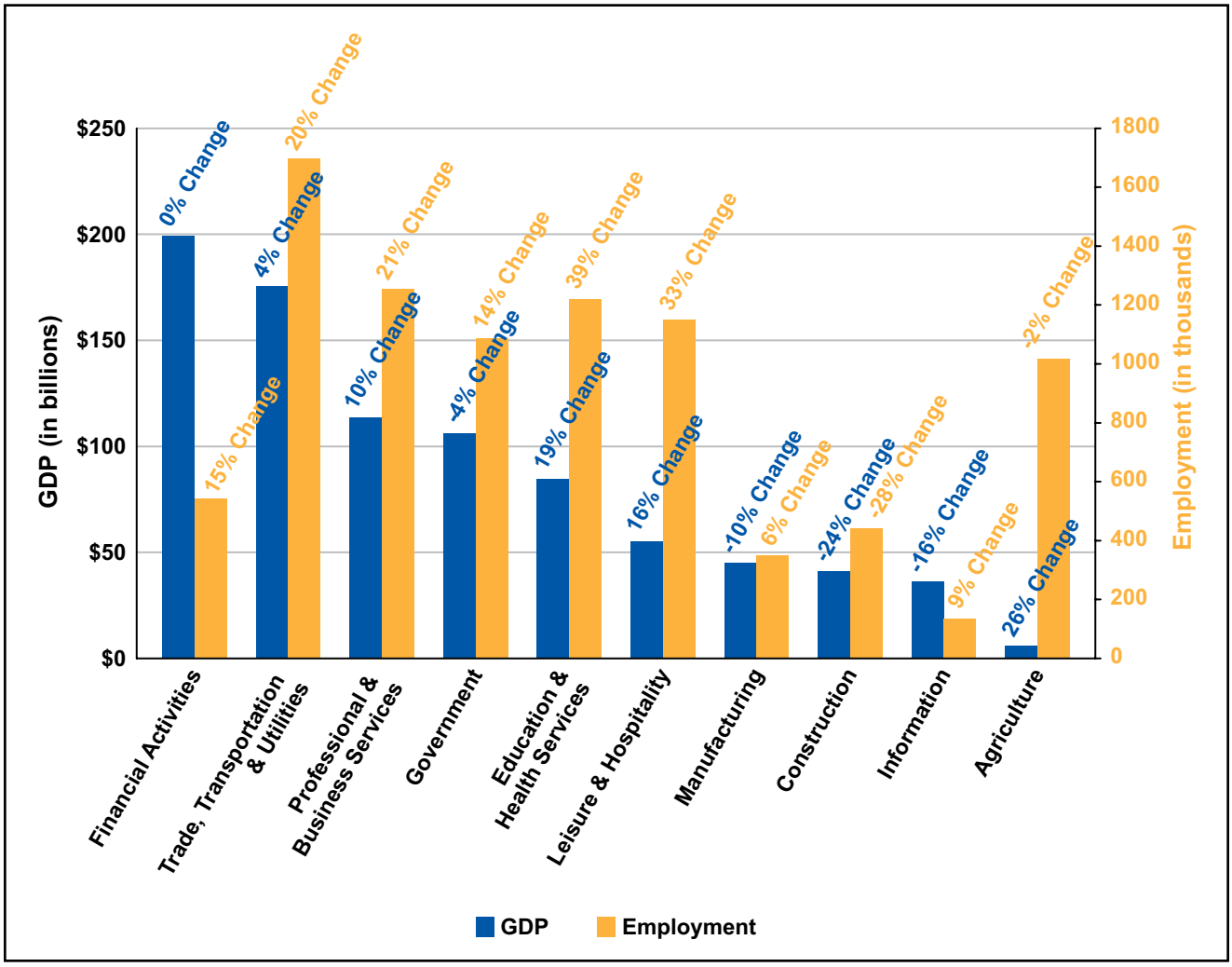
The trade, transportation, and utilities industry made the second largest contribution to GDP (20 percent) and employed the largest number of workers, 1.7 million workers or 17 percent of the workforce. While its contribution to GDP increased by 4 percent between 2007 and 2015, employment in the industry increased by 20 percent, and continues to employ significant numbers of ALICE workers.

The next four largest employing industries – professional and business services, government, education and health services, and leisure and hospitality employ a larger share of the population than is represented by its contribution to GDP. Primarily service industries, these are large employers of ALICE workers. Education and health services is the fastest growing sector for employment and GDP. Leisure and hospitality have also shown strong growth, especially since 2010. In 2015, there were more than 106 million out-of-state visitors who spent more than $89 billion in taxable spending and provided $11.3 billion in state and local taxes. Government grew in employment but declined in GDP (Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), 2015; Parrish, 2016).

While agriculture and construction make much smaller contributions to GDP, they are large employers (16 percent and 5 percent respectively), and have shown some of the strongest growth since 2010. With Florida's warm climate, the growing season is more year-round than other regions of the country, and the leading commodities (greenhouse and nursery products, as well as oranges, tomatoes, and dairy products) require more labor than most agriculture products. The construction industry, which took a hard hit during the Great Recession, has bounced back and is now responsible for the largest percentage increase in job creation of all categories from 2010 to 2015, though the sector still has not returned to 2007 levels (Parrish, 2016; Walton, 2016).

Though Florida is a well known leader in the aerospace industry, overall manufacturing accounts for less than 5 percent of employment and GDP in Florida. Despite this small share, prominence in the aerospace industry has garnered national attention and provided a compelling case for Florida's future in the technology and innovation sectors (DiBello, 2013; Walton, 2016).

Figure 24.
Employment and GDP by Industry, Florida, 2007 to 2015



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), 2007-2015, and U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, 2007-2015

With the service sector employing a large number of ALICE workers, it's important to address several characteristics of the service-sector economy that add to the struggles of their employees. Most notably, service sector jobs pay low wages. In 2015, only one of the 20 most common service sector occupations paid enough to support the Household Survival Budget, a minimum of $26.93 per hour: registered nurses who earned an average of $29.87 per hour (Figure 25).

The most common occupation in Florida, retail sales, pays a wage that is well below what is needed to make ends meet. The more than 337,140 retail salespeople make an average of $9.99 per hour, or $19,980 if working full time, year round. These jobs fall short of meeting the family Household Survival Budget by more than $33,000 per year. Even if both parents worked full time at this wage, they would fall short of the Household Survival Budget by almost $14,000 per year.

Working in service sector jobs can put more financial stress on ALICE families in other ways. First, many of these jobs are seasonal, like those in agriculture and tourism, and this leads to irregular income for ALICE households as well as unpredictable scheduling and lack of benefits. Second, these jobs are often located in areas with high housing costs, meaning that employees have to either pay more for housing or have longer commutes and higher transportation costs. Most of these jobs require employees to work on-site, and they often have unpredictable or nontraditional work schedules, which makes it harder to plan around public transportation and child care.

This is especially true in Naples and Orlando, and many of Florida's islands as well as the Florida Keys, where tourism and resort communities exacerbate some of these challenges. In these areas, the demand for jobs is highest where housing costs are highest, and yet many jobs are low wage and seasonal (Maxwell, 2015; Florida Housing Coalition, 2015; Florida Department of Economic Opportunity, 2015).

Figure 25.

Top 20 Occupations by Employment and Wage, Florida, 2015

	2015		2007-2015 Percent Change	
OCCUPATION	NUMBER OF JOBS	MEDIAN HOURLY WAGE	NUMBER OF JOBS	MEDIAN HOURLY WAGE
Retail Salespersons	337,140	$9.99	19%	-6%
Food Prep, Including Fast Food	227,860	$8.98	38%	20%
Cashiers	226,000	$9.08	-5%	13%
Customer Service Representatives	220,700	$13.73	33%	4%
Waiters and Waitresses	209,340	$9.31	3%	7%
Secretaries and Admin Assistants	173,050	$14.73	21%	17%
Registered Nurses	168,870	$29.87	14%	9%
Office Clerks, General	155,040	$12.48	-18%	14%
Laborers and Movers, Hand	129,670	$11.03	1%	12%
Stock Clerks and Order Fillers	123,120	$10.98	-22%	17%
Janitors and Cleaners	112,290	$9.99	-2%	8%
Cooks, Restaurant	96,010	$11.68	37%	10%
Sales Representatives	91,910	$22.80	-6%	2%
Bookkeeping and Auditing Clerks	91,670	$16.69	-22%	15%
First-Line Supervisors of Office and Admin Workers	90,560	$23.87	21%	17%
Nursing Assistants	88,110	$11.43	-1%	5%
First-Line Supervisors of Retail Sales Workers	86,680	$19.10	0%	0%
Security Guards	82,860	$10.43	7%	5%
Maids and Housekeeping Cleaners	80,960	$9.46	12%	12%
Maintenance and Repair Workers	80,190	$15.29	3%	12%

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Occupational Employment Statistics (OES) Wage Survey – All Industries Combined, 2007 and 2015

Small Businesses

Small businesses – firms employing fewer than 500 employees – employed 44 percent of the private sector workforce in 2013 in Florida (latest data available). Firms employing less than 20 people employed the largest share. Small businesses, and their employees, experienced the largest shifts during the Great Recession, a trend that continued through 2015. For example, in the second quarter of 2014, 18,673 ventures started up in Florida and 16,293 exited (meaning they closed, moved to another state, or merged with another company). Startups generated 75,015 new jobs while exits caused 68,247 job losses. Small businesses are more vulnerable to changes in demand, price of materials, and transportation, as well as to cyber attacks and natural disasters. Many small businesses have fewer resources to pay their employees, and even fewer to maintain employees in lean times (U.S. Small Business Administration, 2016; Florida SBDC and University of West Florida Center for Research and Economic Opportunity, 2015).

Some sectors are more heavily reliant on small businesses, such as construction (88 percent of employees worked in small businesses in 2013) and other services such as food and cleaning (81 percent), while other sectors are much less so, such as administrative support (19 percent) (Figure 26 shows 2013 figures, the latest data available). For many small businesses, there is a dual challenge when ALICE is both the employee and the customer, such as child care, where more than 90 percent of operators are sole proprietors (included as part of Educational Services in Figure 26). On the one hand, child care workers are ALICE; there were 7,664 small child care businesses in Florida in 2015 and 33,860 child care workers, who earned an average wage of $9.53 per hour ($19,060 annually if full time). On the other hand, ALICE families use child care so they can work, but it can be the most expensive item in ALICE's budget – even more than housing. The conundrum is that if small businesses increase wages of their employees, those expenses are passed on to customers, who themselves are ALICE. These ALICE workers will earn more money, but child care will become more expensive for them (U.S. Small Business Administration, 2016; SBDCNet, 2014; Florida SBDC and University of West Florida Center for Research and Economic Opportunity, 2015).

Figure 26.
Small Business Employment by Sector, Florida, 2013

Small Business Employment by Sector, Florida, 2013

	SMALL BUSINESS EMPLOYMENT SHARE	SMALL BUSINESS EMPLOYMENT	TOTAL PRIVATE EMPLOYMENT
Construction	88%	308,407	271,423
Other Services	81%	300,906	244,604
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing	78%	9,182	7,118
Professional, Scientific, and Tech Services	68%	444,688	304,220
Wholesale Trade	63%	299,427	188,149
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	63%	149,440	93,433
Manufacturing	53%	281,852	149,610
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	52%	178,157	92,009
Educational Services	52%	156,060	80,435
Accommodation and Food Services	51%	832,085	427,739
Health Care and Social Assistance	45%	1,010,544	454,690
Mining and Oil and Gas Extraction	37%	4,185	1,563
Transportation and Warehousing	35%	209,498	72,772
Finance and Insurance	31%	338,792	103,461
Retail Trade	29%	985,663	288,998
Utilities	24%	27,579	6,598
Information	23%	155,169	34,855
Administrative Support	19%	1,307,729	245,474
Total	44%	6,999,363	3,067,151

Source: U.S. Small Business Administration, 2016

SHIFTING TOWARDS THE "GIG ECONOMY"

NEW ECONOMY TERMS

Gig – also referred to as **contract** or **freelance** work – one-time project and compensation

Contingent – work arrangements without traditional employers or regular, full-time schedules

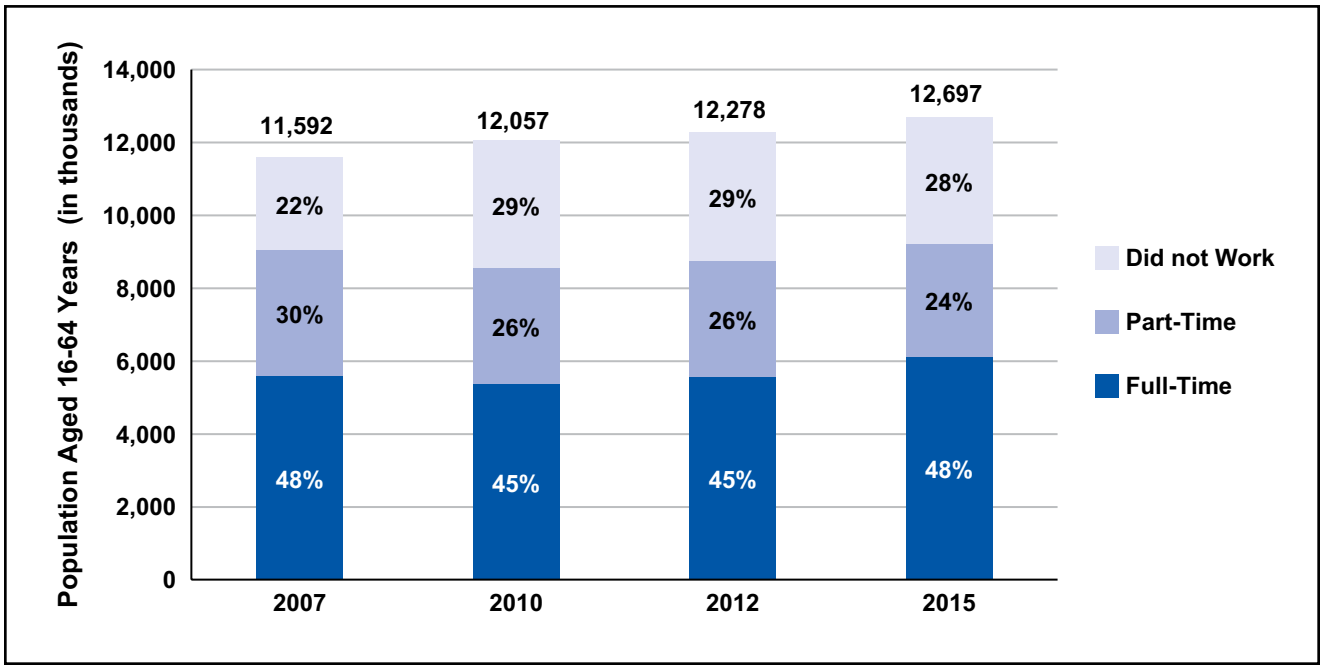
On-demand – also referred to as **on-call** – work with schedule variability according to customer activity

Shadow economy – also referred to as the **grey or underground economy** – unreported activity and income from the production of legal goods and services

The nature of work is changing dramatically in Florida and across the country, and these changes impact ALICE workers disproportionately. The most significant change is that low-wage jobs, especially those in the service sector, are increasingly shifting away from traditional full-time employment with benefits towards part-time, on-demand, or contingent employment with fluctuating hours and few benefits. At the same time, workers are replacing or supplementing their traditional jobs with a new gig-to-gig, project-to-project work life. Freelance and contingent (on-call) labor has more than doubled its share of the national labor force over the last 20 years, from 7 percent in 1993 to 15 percent in 2015, and is expected to grow to nearly 20 percent by 2020 (Intuit, 2010; Economist Intelligence Unit, 2014; Manyika, et al., 2016).

These positions may help ALICE households who need to fill short-term gaps in standard employment, and may provide more lucrative opportunities than exist in the traditional employment market. Companies have also come to value the new hiring model since it provides flexibility to scale up or down on demand, and often can be cheaper than hiring a part-time or full-time employee on staff when considering health insurance and other benefits (Boudreau, 2015). The non-traditional nature of this work is not captured in the American Community Survey, which only asks about number of weeks and hours worked, not number of jobs or quality of relationships with the employers. In fact, the American Community Survey statistics show a decline in part-time work and self-employment (Figure 27), whereas recent national surveys focusing on changes in the labor market report an increase in part-time work and self-employment (U.S. Census Bureau, 2010, 2015; American Community Survey, 2007, 2010, 2012, and 2015; Boudreau, 2015; Fehr, 2017).

Figure 27.
Work Status, Florida, 2007 to 2015



Source: American Community Survey, 2007-2015

Likewise, declining unemployment rates do not account for the changing numbers of underemployed workers – defined as those who are employed part time (either in the traditional or gig economy), those who have accepted a lower income than they had in the past, or those who have stopped looking for work but would like to work. For example, Florida's unemployment rate was 5.4 percent in 2015, but the underemployment rate was 11.5 percent (Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), 2015).

While information specific to Florida was not available, two national surveys provide greater insight on the growing prevalence of alternative work arrangements in primary and supplementary jobs. Nationally, the percentage of workers employed as temporary help agency workers, on-call workers, contract workers, independent contractors, or freelancers as their **main** job rose from 10.1 percent in 2005 to 15.8 percent in 2015, according to the RAND-Princeton Contingent Worker Survey (RPCWS) (Katz & Krueger, 2016).

By a broader measure, one-third of all workers in the U.S. have had supplemental, temporary, or contract-based work in addition to their main job in the past 12 months, according to an independent survey by Freelancers Union and Elance-oDesk. These findings are supported by IRS data showing a steady increase in nonemployee compensation (1099 form), sole proprietorship businesses, and self-employment. Because low-wage jobs continue to dominate the employment landscape, income earned through alternative and supplemental employment is increasingly critical for many ALICE families (Abraham, Haltiwanger, Sandusky, & Spletzer, 2016; Katz & Krueger, 2016; Freelancers Union & Elance-oDesk; Wald, 2014).

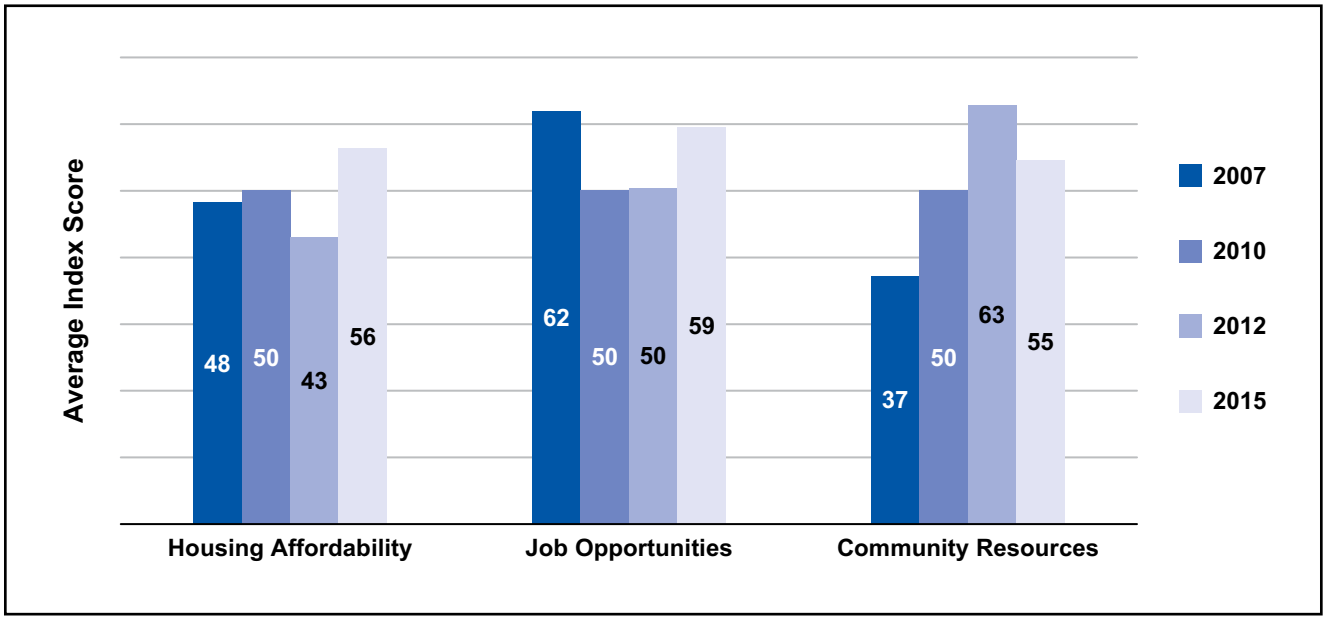
The characteristics and experiences of non-traditional, contingent workers differ from those of standard, full-time workers in a number of ways. The U.S. Government Accountability Office's report on the contingent workforce found that core contingent workers are less likely to have a high school degree and more likely to have low family income. They are more likely to experience job instability, have worker-safety issues, and feel less satisfied with their benefits and employment arrangements than standard full-time workers. In addition, contingent work tends to yield lower earnings with fewer benefits (such as retirement plans and health insurance), which results in greater reliance on public assistance (U.S. Government Accountability Office (U.S. GAO), 2015).

FLORIDA'S ECONOMY AND LOCAL CONDITIONS

In addition to shifting labor market conditions, the financial stability of ALICE households depends on local conditions. The **Economic Viability Dashboard** is composed of three indices that evaluate the local economic conditions that matter most to ALICE households – the **Housing Affordability Index**, the **Job Opportunities Index**, and the **Community Resources Index**. Index scores range from 1 to 100, with higher scores reflecting better conditions. Each county's score is relative to other counties in Florida and compared to prior years. A score of 100 does not necessarily mean that conditions are very good; it means that they are better than scores in other counties in the state. These indices are used only for comparison within the state, not for comparison to other states.

The change in statewide Dashboard scores from 2007 to 2015 provides a picture of the Great Recession and the uneven recovery in Florida (Figure 28). Between 2007 and 2010, scores for Housing Affordability were relatively stable; Job Opportunities fell by 19 percent, and Community Resources rose by 35 percent. In the five years since the recession ended in 2010, conditions fluctuated before rebounding in 2015; Housing Affordability surpassed 2007 levels, Job Opportunities improved by 19 percent but have not returned to their 2007 level, and Community Resources were 47 percent higher than 2007.

Figure 28.
Economic Viability Dashboard, Florida, 2007 to 2015



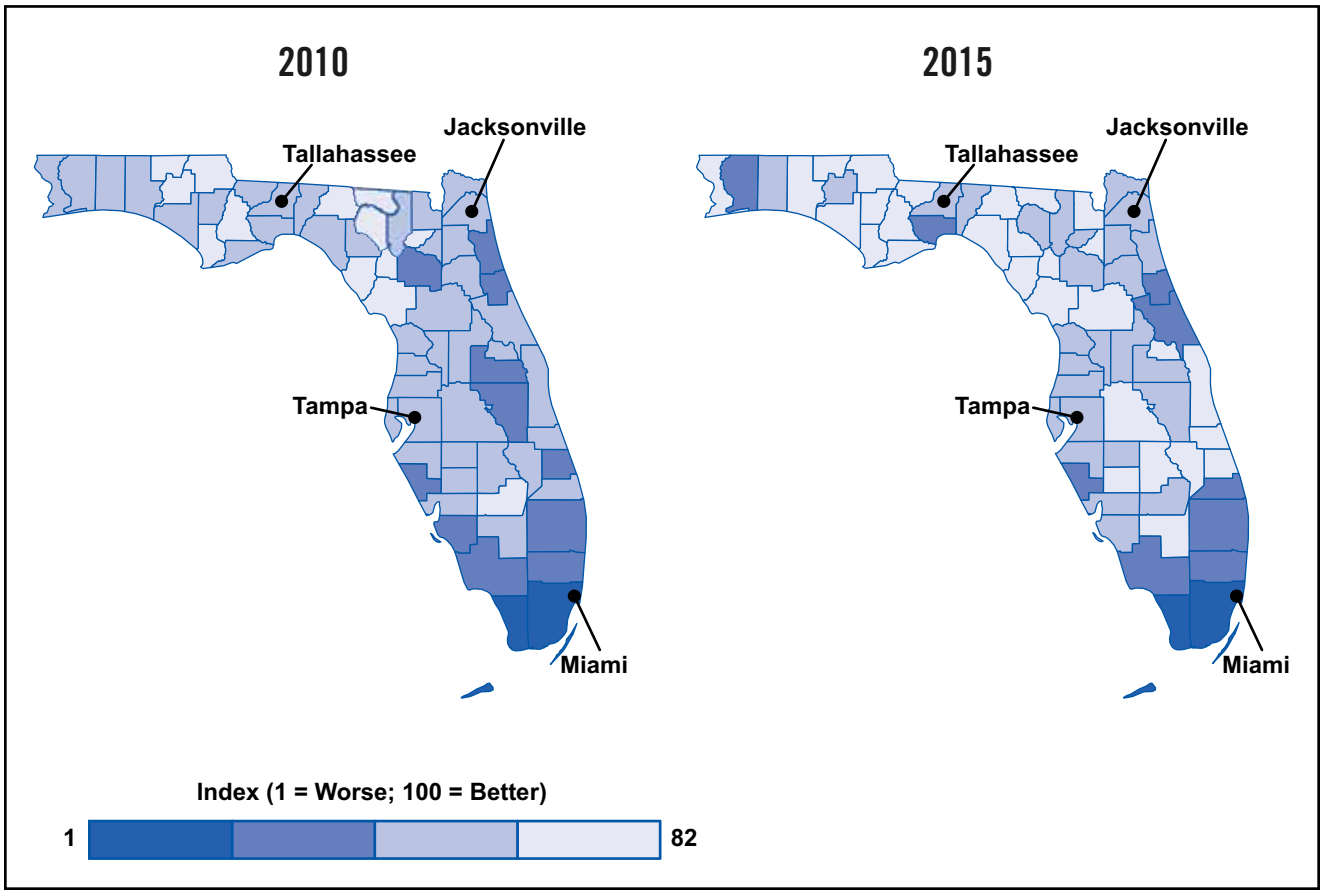
Source: American Community Survey, 2010 and 2015; Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), 2010 and 2015; U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), 2010 and 2015

Housing Affordability, which includes measures on the affordable housing stock, housing burden, and real estate taxes, showed significant improvement from 2007 to 2015. Despite a dip in 2012, the index surpassed its 2007 level in 2015 by 17 percent. This improvement fits with statewide reports on the housing industry (O'Connor, 2016). However, the statewide improvement also masked varying conditions across the state. The Housing Affordability Index improved from 2010 to 2015 in most counties. In Figure 29, higher scores shifted these counties from darker blues (worse conditions) in 2010 to lighter blues (better conditions) in 2015. At the same time, affordability fell in several counties, notably Bradford, Jackson, Nassau, and Columbia counties, which had affordability scores fall more than 20 percent.

For the 2007 to 2015 time period, Monroe and St. Johns counties had the largest drops in Housing Affordability, falling by more than 37 percent. Housing stock in Monroe County continues to face increasing pressure from tourism and resort communities. St. Johns County has a small stock of affordable housing, which cannot keep pace with a growing population and changing job opportunities (Florida Housing Coalition, 2015; Florida Department of Economic Opportunity, 2015; American Community Survey, 2007, 2010, 2012, and 2015).

Part of the reason housing became more affordable in Florida is because the housing bubble burst. Florida had one of the highest rates of foreclosure in the country. This left many neighborhoods with empty and unkempt houses that brought down value for the whole community. Foreclosures are still occurring but at a lower rate; the rate in Florida is 0.10 percent, compared to 0.06 percent nationally in 2015. The highest rates of foreclosure in the state – rates more than 0.20 percent are in Hernando and Hendry counties (RealtyTrac, 2016; O'Connor, 2016).

Figure 29.
Housing Affordability Index, Florida, 2010 to 2015



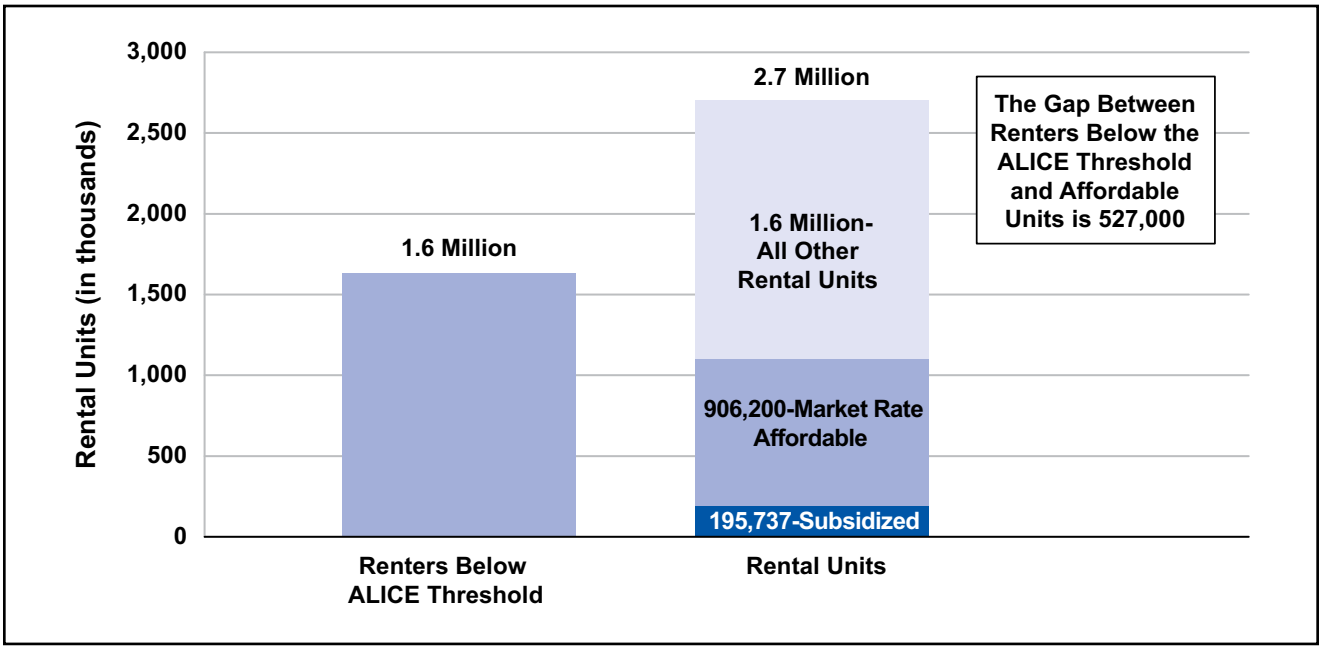
Source: American Community Survey; 2010-2015; Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), 2010-2015; U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), 2010-2015

Drilling down into housing affordability in Florida, analysis of the housing stock in each county reveals that the available rental units do not match current needs. According to housing and income data that roughly aligns with the ALICE dataset, there are more than 1.6 million renters with income below the ALICE Threshold, yet there are approximately 1.1 million rental units – subsidized and market-rate – that these households can afford without being housing-burdened, which is defined as spending more than one-third of income on housing (Figure 30). Therefore, Florida would need at least 527,000 additional lower-cost rental units to meet the demand of renters below the ALICE Threshold. This estimate assumes that all ALICE and poverty-level households are currently

living in rental units they can afford. The data on housing burden, in fact, shows that many are not, in which case the assessment of need for low-cost rental units is a low estimate, and is more likely closer to 675,000 units (American Community Survey, 2015; U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), 2015).

Subsidized housing units are an important source of affordable housing for poverty-level households and some ALICE families. Of the 1.1 million rental units that households with income below the ALICE Threshold can afford across the state, approximately 18 percent are subsidized: Florida's affordable rental housing programs reached 195,737 households across the state in 2015 (U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), 2015).

Figure 30.
Renters Below the ALICE Threshold vs. Rental Stock, Florida, 2015

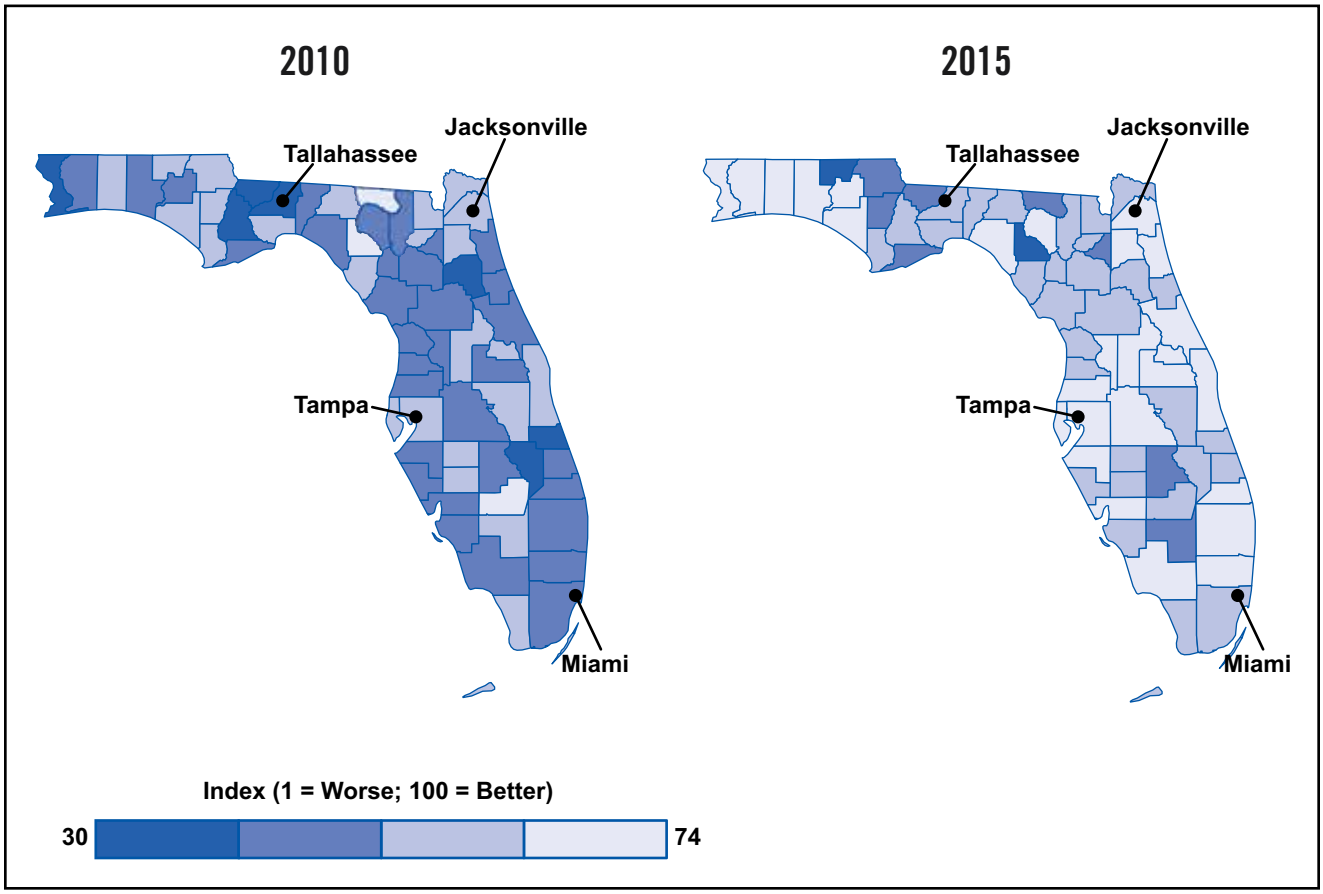


Source: American Community Survey, 2015, U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), 2015, and the ALICE Threshold, 2015

Job Opportunities Index scores reflect more than the number of jobs, but also wages and distribution of income. The Index score fell dramatically across Florida counties during the Great Recession and remained low through 2012. The rebound from 2012 to 2015 has been pronounced, but has not quite reached 2007 levels in all Florida counties. In the post-Recession era, from 2010 to 2015, all but 13 counties experienced some improvement in job opportunities. Liberty County had the greatest improvement, increasing by 93 percent, followed by Martin, Flagler, Indian River, Walton, Taylor, and Escambia counties, which all had an increase of more than 50 percent.

Several counties still face tough job conditions. Four counties had scores that dropped by at least 20 percent since 2007: Bradford, Jackson, Nassau, and Columbia counties. At the same time, Job Opportunity Index scores improved by more than 20 percent in Sarasota, Alachua, and Escambia counties. In general, the best job opportunities remain in central Florida and the top of the Panhandle (Figure 31).

Figure 31.
Jobs Opportunities Index, Florida, 2010 to 2015



Source: American Community Survey; Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), 2010-2015; U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) 2010-2015

Improvement in Community Resources was driven primarily by the increased rate of those with health insurance. The spike in the index in 2012 was due to voting, which is an indicator of social capital, or how invested people are in their community. Voting was higher during the 2012 presidential election. See Exhibit V for county scores.

ECONOMIC VIABILITY DASHBOARD

The Housing Affordability Index

Key Indicators: Affordable Housing Gap + Housing Burden + Real Estate Taxes

The more affordable a county, the easier it is for a household to be financially stable. The three key indicators for the Housing Affordability Index are the affordable housing gap, the housing burden, and real estate taxes.

The Job Opportunities Index

Key Indicators: Income Distribution+Unemployment Rate+New Hire Wages

The more job opportunities there are in a county, the more likely a household is to be financially stable. The three key indicators for the Job Opportunities Index are income distribution as measured by the share of income for the lowest two quintiles, the unemployment rate, and the average wage for new hires.

The Community Resources Index

Key Indicators: Education Resources+Health Resources+Social Capital

Collective resources in a location can make a difference in the financial stability of ALICE households. The three key indicators for the Community Resources Index are the percent of 3- and 4-year-olds enrolled in preschool, health insurance coverage rate, and the percent of the adult population who voted.

Refer to the Methodology Exhibit for more information

CONCLUSION: WHAT CHALLENGES LIE AHEAD?

While ALICE families differ in their composition, challenges, and level of need, there are three broad trends that will impact the conditions these households face in the next decade and their opportunities to change their financial status. These trends will also have significant implications for local communities and the state as a whole. These are:

1. **Population Changes – Migration and an Aging Population**
2. **Jobs – Technology and Future Prospects**
3. **Education and Income Gap**

POPULATION CHANGES

Migration has been the primary source of Florida's high population growth since at least the 1970s, and despite having a reputation of attracting retirees, Florida has become home to people of all ages. Population growth rates slowed during the Great Recession, especially migration from other states, but it has picked up again since 2010. More than 85 percent of Florida's total population growth since 2010 was due to migration with domestic migration accounting for just over half (Wang & Rayer, 2016; Florida Department of Transportation, 2014).

When migration is broken down by age group, it is clear that Florida is a destination for more than retirees. The largest movement of people into the state in 2015 was by those under 18 years old, with more than 234,000 moving to Florida (Figure 32). As minors, most came with their families, paralleling the inflows of 20-, 30-, and 40-somethings.

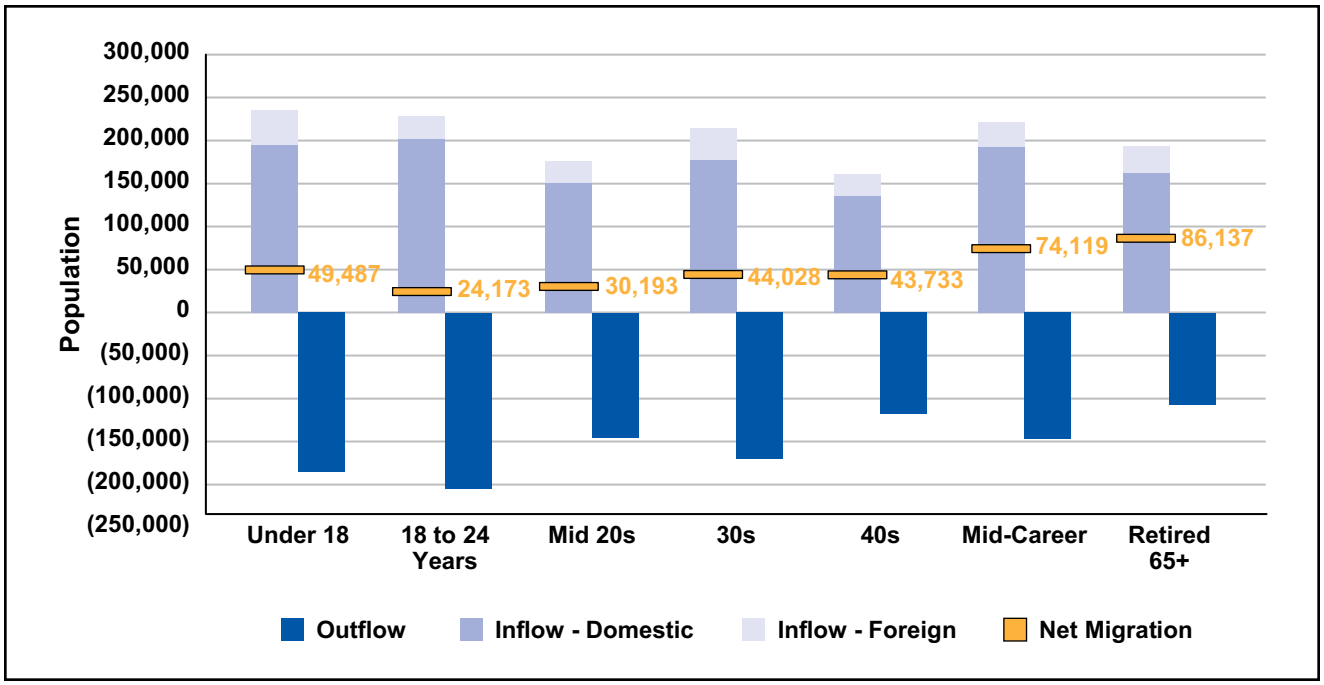
The largest movement in and out of the state was among those aged 18 to 24, with more than 228,000 moving in to the state and 205,000 moving out. Without this net positive migration, the decline in households headed by someone under 25 would be even larger. Many of those moving were college students. In fact, 27,301 students moved to Florida to enroll in undergraduate programs, while 17,719 went to colleges in another state (American Community Survey, 2007, 2010, 2012, and 2015; U.S. Census Bureau, 2010, 2015; National Center for Education Statistics (NCES), 2014; Wang & Rayer, 2016; Florida Department of Transportation, 2014).

At all ages, there is a net gain, which among adults steadily increases with age, reaching 86,137 for those ages 65 and older (U.S. Census Bureau, 2010, 2015; American Community Survey, 2014).

Foreign migration accounted for more than 10 percent of inflows in each age group. Foreign immigrants accounted for 17 percent of those under 18 years old and 11 percent of college age students (American Community Survey, 2014).

Figure 32.

Population Inflows and Outflows, Florida, 2015



Source: American Community Survey, 2015

What Shifting Demographics Means for the Community

When unemployment rates are low, a large college-age population is a potential engine for a state's future economic growth. Florida's challenge is to have job opportunities and affordable living available to these young residents. Debt for unemployed or underemployed college graduates can cause them to remain below the ALICE Threshold. Florida's college loan default rate was 14.1 percent, considerably higher than the national rate of 11.3 percent in 2013 (U.S. Department of Education, 2013)

The high cost of living combined with college debt has made it difficult for young workers in Florida. This is reflected in the decline in the number of households headed by someone under 25 years old in Florida, and in the high rate of poverty and ALICE among young people living alone. Recent graduates and young workers are choosing to move in with their parents or roommates, and delaying buying a home and starting a family on their own. With fewer young people choosing to strike out on their own, not only has the housing construction sector suffered, but there has also been a reduction in furniture and appliance manufacturing and other indirect effects for retail and utilities (Keely, van Ark, Levanon, & Burbank, May 2012; American Community Survey, 2007, 2010, 2012, and 2015; U.S. Department of Education, 2013).

Foreign-born Residents

International migration plays an increasing role in Florida's racial and ethnic composition. The foreign-born population represented 20 percent of the state total in 2015, up from 16.7 percent in 2000. The light blue portion of the inflow bars in Figure 32 represents the number of people moving to Florida from outside the U.S. Almost four million foreign-born residents live in Florida, with many settling in Florida's largest counties: Orange, Broward, Palm Beach, and Miami-Dade. More than half (54 percent) have become citizens, 5 percent are undocumented, and 41 percent are legal permanent residents. Current immigrants in Florida came from Latin America (75 percent), followed by Asia (11 percent), but they also hail from Africa, Europe, and the Middle East (Migration Policy Institute, 2014; American Community Survey, 2014; Wang & Rayer, 2016; Florida Department of Transportation, 2014; American Immigration Council, 2015).

Immigrants vary widely in language, education, age, and skills – as well as in their financial stability. Among adults ages 25 and older, 22 percent of Florida's foreign-born population has less than a high school education, compared to 12 percent of the native population. However, a higher percentage of the foreign-born population has a graduate or professional degree (10 percent) compared to the native-born population (7 percent). As a result, there are many well-educated and financially successful immigrants in Florida. Yet, there are also other immigrant families with distinct challenges that make them more likely to be unemployed or in struggling ALICE households. These challenges include low levels of education, minimal English proficiency, and lack of access to support services if their citizenship status is undocumented (American Community Survey, 2014; Chirillo, Anderson, & Hess, 2016; Aspen Institute, 2013).

As both workers and entrepreneurs, immigrants are an important source of economic growth in Florida, making up 24.5 percent of the state's workforce (2.3 million workers) in 2013. Across the state, Latino- and Asian-owned businesses contributed to the economy through sales revenue, and employed more than 400,000 people in 2007 (latest data available). And the state's Asians and Latinos also contribute to the economy as consumers, according to the U.S. Census Bureau (U.S. Census Bureau, 2012; Migration Policy Institute, 2014; Gardner, Johnson, & Wiehe, April 2015; Perryman Group, 2008; U.S. Chamber of Commerce, 2013).

Implications of Undocumented Workers for the Community

Not only do immigrants run businesses and pay taxes, they facilitate growth in the economy. They contribute to a range of fields from engineering to science to the service sector and are more likely to start their own business. In addition, the availability of low-skilled immigrant workers, such as child care providers and house cleaners, has enabled higher-income American women to work more and to pursue careers while having children (Furman & Gray, 2012).

Though undocumented workers make up a small part of the overall immigrant population, their costs and benefits to Florida's economy are being hotly debated. On the one hand, they contribute to economic growth and the tax base. The Perryman Group estimates that if all undocumented immigrants were removed from the state, Florida would lose billions in economic activity, approximately 750,000 jobs, and according to the Institute for Taxation and Economic Policy, millions in state and local taxes. According to the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, removing undocumented workers would not lead to the same number of job openings for unemployed Americans, because undocumented workers have a different set of skills that complement rather than replicate the U.S. workforce (Perryman Group, 2008; U.S. Chamber of Commerce, 2013).

On the other hand, undocumented workers use community resources, though they use a lot fewer resources than legal residents because they are often not eligible for assistance. In Florida, state and local governments provide services for undocumented residents including schooling for K-12 children of undocumented residents and medical care (Gardner, Johnson, & Wiehe, April 2015; Martin & Ruark, 2010; National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine, 2016).

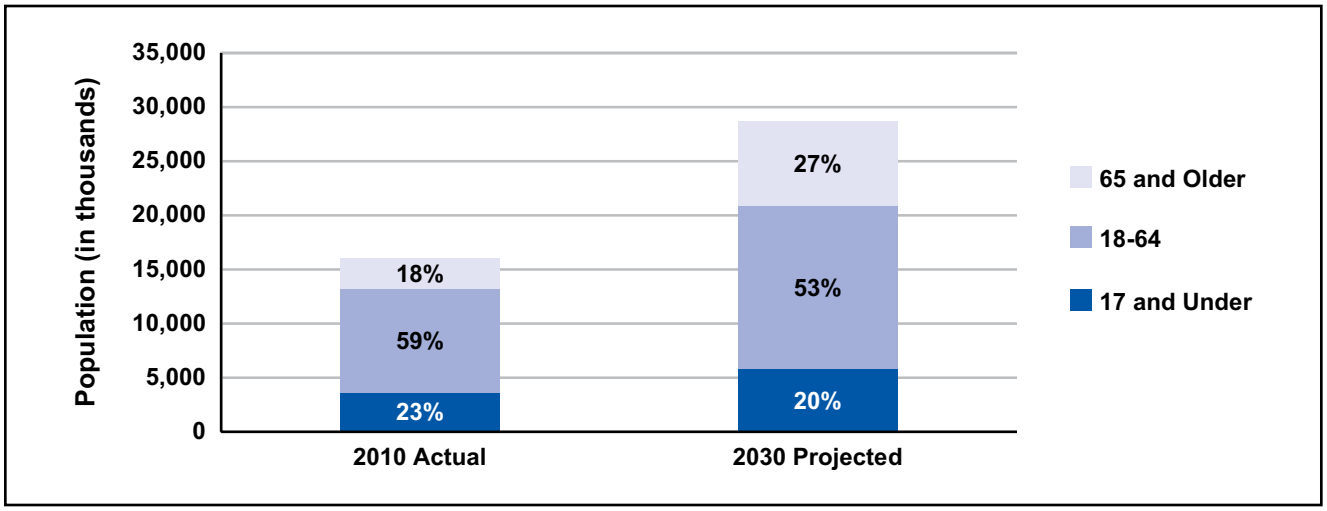
Exacerbating this issue is the fact that foreign born, and especially undocumented workers, are often underpaid and are among the most likely to live in poverty and ALICE households. Often without access to any government safety net, they can be more likely to need emergency services in a crisis. While there continues to be high demand for foreign born workers in Florida, especially those who are bilingual, job opportunities and wages need to be sufficient in order to continue to attract these workers and prevent them from being ALICE (Pew Charitable Trusts, 2014; Camarota, 2015; Pereira, et al., 2012).

An Aging Population

By 2030, when all baby boomers are 65 or older, the senior share of the population is projected to increase in nearly every country in the world. Because this shift will tend to lower labor force participation and reduce the amount of money people put towards savings, there are well-founded concerns about a potential slowing in future economic growth (Bloom, Canning, & Fink, 2011).

The proportion of Florida's population that is 65 and above was projected to grow from 18 percent in 2010 to 27 percent by 2030, a 177 percent increase (Figure 33). Florida's population is significantly older than the national average with a median age of 41.6 years old compared to the nation's 37.6 in 2014. In contrast, demographers predict that the population of all other age groups will increase by 10 percent or less in Florida (U.S. Census Bureau, 2005; Florida Demographic Estimating Conference and the University of Florida, Bureau of Economic and Business Research, 2015; Florida Department of Transportation, 2014; American Community Survey, 2014).

Figure 33.
Population Projection, Florida, 2010 to 2030



Source: U.S. Census, 2005

As five million Florida residents will age into retirement over the next 20 years, this demographic shift has implications for the financial stability of these households as well as for the economic stability of the state. In Florida, and nationally, these trends will likely produce increases in the number of ALICE households. Since the start of the Great Recession, retirement plan participation decreased for all families and has continued to do so for families in the bottom half of the income distribution. For upper-middle income families, participation rebounded slightly from 2010 to 2015, but did not return to 2007 levels (Bricker, et al., 2014; Florida Demographic Estimating Conference and the University of Florida, Bureau of Economic and Business Research, 2015).

Florida has the lowest rate of residents planning for retirement with only 46 percent of workers participating in an employer-sponsored retirement plan, the lowest in the country, and below the national average of 49 percent. Rates also vary across metropolitan areas within Florida. One of the lowest rates is in Fort Myers-Cape Coral, with 33 percent and Miami-Fort Lauderdale-Miami Beach, with 38 percent (The Pew Charitable Trusts, 2016; The Pew Charitable Trusts, May 2016).

However, those on the brink of retirement are finding that they cannot afford to fully leave the workforce. Nationally, the large numbers of post-WW II baby boomers (those aged 55 and over) are expected to make up a larger share of the labor force in the next decade. The over 55 age group has steadily increased its share of the labor force from 11.8 percent in 1992 to 14.3 percent in 2002 to 20.9 percent in 2012, and is projected to increase to 25.6 percent by 2022. In Florida, almost half (48 percent) of the over 65 population were in the workforce in 2011 (Bricker, et al., 2014; AARP, 2012; Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), 2014; Institute for Women's Policy Research, 2016).

More of the ALICE seniors will be women because they are likely to live longer than their generation of men, and have fewer resources on which to draw. Generally, women have worked less and earned less than men, and therefore have lower or no pensions and lower Social Security retirement benefits. Since women tend to live longer than men, they are more likely to be single and depend on one income in their old age. In Florida in 2015, there were 18 percent more women 65 or older than men of the same age, but 38 percent more in poverty (Waid, 2013; Hounsell, 2008; American Community Survey, 2007, 2010, 2012, and 2015; Brown, Rhee, Saad-Lessler, & Oakley, March 2016).

Broader Consequences of an Aging Population

The aging of the population in Florida presents new challenges. First, there will be greater pressure on the state's infrastructure, especially the housing market for smaller, affordable rental units. These units need to be near family, health care, and other services. Likewise, transportation services need to be expanded for older adults who cannot drive, especially those in rural areas. Unless changes are made to Florida's housing stock, the current shortage will increase, pushing up prices for low-cost units and making it harder for ALICE households of all ages to find and afford basic housing. In addition, homeowners trying to downsize may have difficulty selling their homes at the prices they had estimated in better times, a source of income they were relying on to support their retirement plans (U.S. Department of Transportation, 2015). As a result of the financial hardships of home ownership for seniors, increasing numbers are actually living together, in rented and owned homes, to maintain independence while minimizing the economic burden (Abrahms, 2013).

The aging population will increase demand for geriatric health services, including assisted living and nursing facilities and home health care. Along with the traditional increase in physical health problems, low-income seniors in Florida are more likely to face mental health issues. According to American's Health Rankings, seniors in Florida with income below $25,000 average 6.1 poor mental health days in the last month compared to 2 days for those with income above $75,000. Seniors reporting mental distress are also more likely to report poor or fair physical health (United Health Foundation, 2016; Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration in partnership with the U.S. Administration on Aging, 2012).

Without sufficient savings, many families will not be able to afford the health care they need. A collaborative project of AARP, the Commonwealth Fund, and The Scan Foundation suggests that the state is ill-prepared. The Long-Term Services and Support Scorecard ranks Florida 43rd among all states in its long-term support and services for older adults in terms of affordability, access, and quality of life (Reinhard, et al., 2014).

Shifting demographics also have implications for caring for the growing number of seniors. The Caregiver Support Ratio, the number of potential caregivers aged 45 to 64 for each person aged 80 and older, was 5.5 in 2010, and is projected to fall to 2.9 by 2030. In fact, The Long-Term Services and Support Scorecard ranked Florida 40th in its support for family caregivers (Reinhard, et al., 2014; AARP Public Policy Institute, 2015; Redfoot, Feinberg, & Houser, 2013).

A number of additional consequences are emerging, ranging from job implications to elder abuse. With the increased demand for caregivers, there is a growing need for more paid health aides, who are themselves likely to be ALICE. Nursing assistants, one of the fastest growing jobs in Florida, are paid $11.72 per hour, and require reliable transportation, which can consume a significant portion of the worker's wage. There are similar challenges for home health aides and personal care aides. These jobs do not require much training, are not well regulated, and yet involve substantial responsibility for the health of vulnerable clients. Together these factors may lead to poor quality caregiving. There are significant downsides to poor quality caregiving, including abuse and neglect – physical, mental and financial – an issue that is on the rise in Florida and across the country (MetLife Mature Market Institute, June 2011; U.S. Bureau of Justice Statistics, 2015).

JOBS – TECHNOLOGY AND THE FUTURE

More than any other factor, jobs define ALICE. The outlook for new jobs shows that they will be dominated by low-wage jobs that will require no work experience and minimal education. According to the Bureau of Labor Statistics 2015 to 2023 job projections for Florida, 82 percent of new jobs will pay less than $15 per hour, and only 3 percent will require any work experience. In terms of education, 29 percent of new jobs will not require a high school diploma, 37 percent will require only a high school diploma, while 31 percent will require an associate or postsecondary degree, and only 3 percent will require a bachelor's degree (Figure 34) (Florida Department of Economic Opportunity, 2016).

Figure 34.

New Growth by Occupation, Florida, 2015 to 2023

OCCUPATION	2015 EMPLOYMENT	ANNUAL NEW GROWTH	HOURLY WAGE	EDUCATION OR TRAINING	WORK EXPERIENCE
Retail Salespersons	331,438	123,284	11.81	High school diploma	None
Cashiers	210,410	97,267	9.34	High school diploma	None
Waiters and Waitresses	193,583	100,784	10.03	Less than high school	None
Customer Service Representatives	190,248	66,525	14.21	Postsecondary adult vocational	None
Food Prep, Including Fast Food	183,508	65,794	8.87	Less than high school	None
Registered Nurses	169,380	56,799	30.28	Associate degree	None
Secretaries	163,703	28,974	14.9	Postsecondary adult vocational	None
Office Clerks, General	147,743	41,935	13.22	High school diploma	None
Janitors and Cleaners	121,214	29,113	10.36	Less than high school	None
Stock Clerks and Order Fillers	117,509	26,423	11.46	High school diploma	None
First-Line Supervisors of Retail Sales Workers	117,222	29,279	20.46	Postsecondary adult vocational	Less than 5 years
Laborers and Movers, Hand	108,118	38,438	12.17	Less than high school	None
Landscaping and Groundskeeping	96,958	31,207	11.26	Less than high school	None
Sales Representatives	92,964	28,160	28.47	Postsecondary adult vocational	None
Nursing Assistants	88,258	26,829	11.72	Postsecondary adult vocational	None
Cooks, Restaurant	87,226	25,416	11.52	Postsecondary adult vocational	None
Accountants and Auditors	84,311	26,377	32.27	Bachelor's degree	None
First-Line Supervisors of Administrative Support Workers	81,107	26,962	24.45	Associate degree	None
Receptionists and Information Clerks	77,264	34,178	12.72	High school diploma	None
Sales Representatives, Services	68,533	24,935	26.55	High School diploma	None

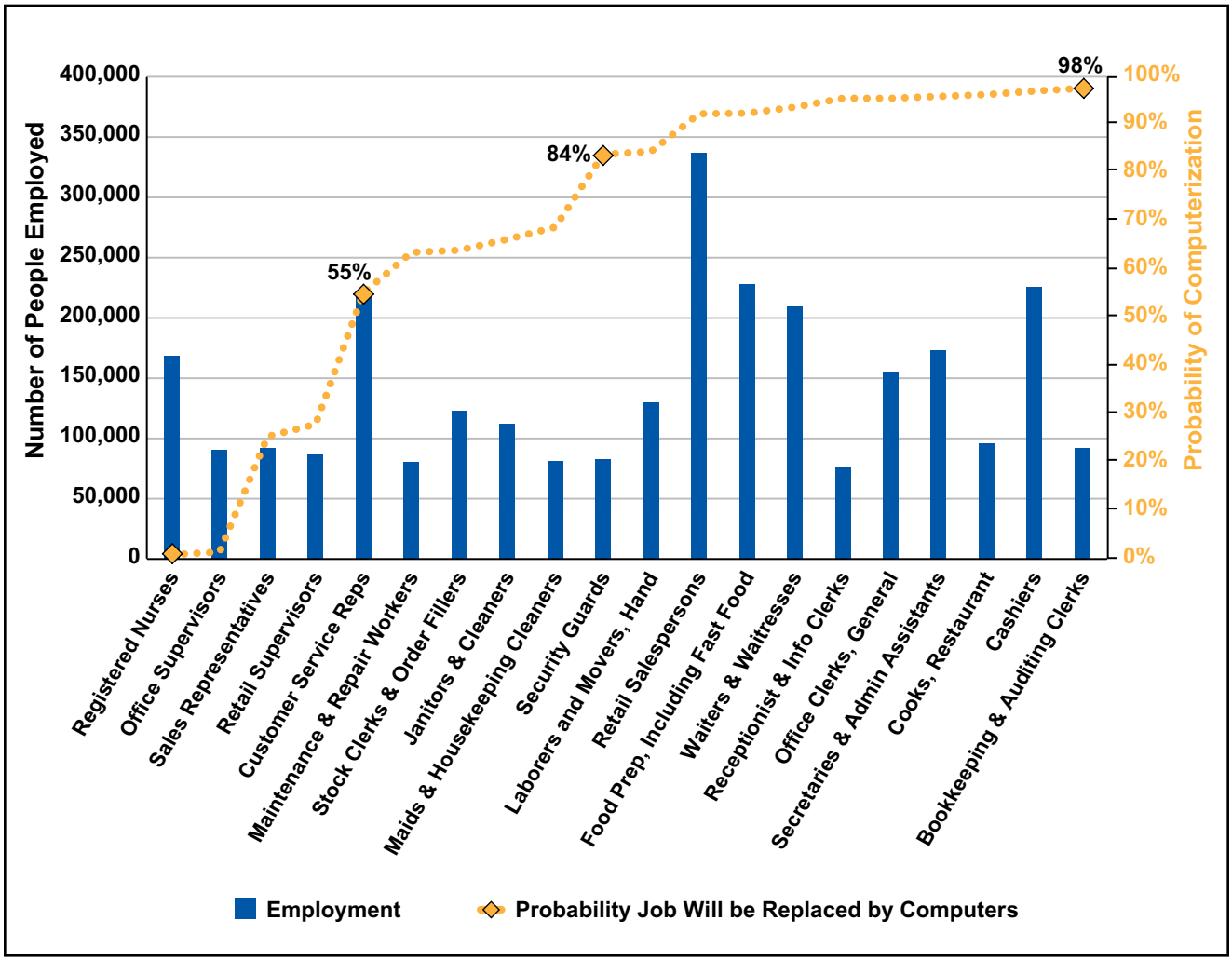
Source: Florida Department of Economic Opportunity, 2016

Jobs and Technology

With Florida's High Tech Corridor, the state's innovation economy has grown substantially over the past five years; in 2015, it was ranked the 4th highest state for technology jobs in the country. In addition, technology is changing the nature of work in most sectors and will likely have a large impact on the future of both low-wage and high-wage jobs across industries (CBRE Research, 2015; Comptia, 2016; florida.High.Tech, 2016; Parrish, 2016).

While technology has been changing jobs for centuries as businesses weigh the costs of capital versus wages, the latest wave comes as technology has decreased the costs of automation of manufacturing and many services. Wendy's, for example, recently announced plans to replace front-line staff with computer kiosks. Figure 35 shows the likelihood that Florida's top 20 occupations will be replaced by technology over the next two decades. While some of the changes are likely to be positive and offer new opportunities, there are many new risks associated that will negatively impact ALICE workers (Frey & Osborne, September 2013).

Figure 35.
Employment by Occupation and Impact of Technology, Florida, 2015



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), OES wages, 2015, and Frey and Osborne, 2013

New jobs: Technology has created new opportunities in types as well as the availability of jobs. Most commonly, technology is changing the scope of jobs. For example, Wish Farms in Plant City is investing in robots that can pick berries, meaning fewer employees will be needed for harvesting, but the company will need engineers to program and oversee the machines. Technology is also creating new services, and has ushered in a "gig" economy, creating new jobs such as TaskRabbit workers and Uber drivers. Gig positions may help ALICE households fill short-term gaps in standard employment and may be more lucrative than jobs in the traditional employment market (Knight, 2012; Price, 2016; David, 2016; Manyika, et al., 2016; Smith, 2016).

Cost of changing jobs: When technology eliminates jobs, even if new jobs are created, there is disruption for those losing their jobs and they incur costs associated with unemployment, moving, and retraining. The cost of changing jobs will affect millions of U.S. workers, as more than 60 percent of jobs have a higher than 50 percent chance of being replaced by technology by 2020. Low-wage workers, especially those with lower levels of education, and older workers, especially women, are among those most at-risk of not benefiting from new technology-based jobs. For example, a hard-working cashier does not necessarily have the skills to repair digital checkout kiosks. The jobs that remain will be service jobs that cannot be automated and are often low paying, such as health aides, janitors, sales representatives, and movers (Brynjolfsson & McAfee, 2014; Frey & Osborne, September 2013; Monge-Naranjo, 2015; Mitchell, 2013).

Risks to job security: A contingent workforce provides flexibility for companies to scale up or down on demand, but it subjects workers to unexpected gains or losses in work hours, making it difficult for ALICE households to pay bills regularly or to make long-term financial plans, especially qualifying for a mortgage. In the gig economy, there are no benefits, such as health insurance and retirement plans. This increases costs to ALICE families and makes them more vulnerable should they have a health crisis or have to retire early. In addition, unpredictable wages can put employer or government benefits that are tied to work hours in jeopardy, including paid and unpaid time off, health insurance, unemployment insurance, public assistance, and work supports. For example, low-wage workers are 2.5 times more likely to be out of work than other workers, but only half as likely to receive unemployment insurance (Garfield, Damico, Stephens, & Rouhani, 2015; Watson, Frohlich, & Johnston, 2014; U.S. Government Accountability Office (U.S. GAO), 2007).

Fewer standard workplace protections: Independent contractors lack other standard workplace protections such as protection against discrimination (age, gender, and race). And they do not have recourse under the Fair Labor Standards Act (FLSA), which mandates that eligible workers be compensated for hours worked in excess of 40 hours per workweek, or the Family and Medical Leave Act (FMLA), which entitles eligible workers to unpaid, job-protected leave depending on their work history with a company. Without workforce protections, ALICE workers are vulnerable to exploitation, legal bills, and poor working conditions (Donovan, Bradley, & Shimabukuro, 2016).

The impact of technology on education: Technology – and increasingly affordable technology – will enable more online education options and could change the recent trajectory of poor returns on education. However, these options are less available to those without access to the Internet, such as low-income individuals and those in rural areas. Colleges are embracing online courses for matriculated students and Massive Open Online Courses (MOOCs) for the wider community. These can lower the cost of education and enable many more avenues to gain and update skills. However, technology also makes it easier to create fraudulent educational organizations and to cheat unsuspecting students. For-profit colleges nationwide enroll about 11 percent of all higher education students but account for nearly 50 percent of all loan defaults. The U.S. Government Accountability Office (U.S. GAO) and several state attorneys general are investigating numerous fraudulent educational practices and money-making education schemes (State Attorneys General, 2014; U.S. Government Accountability Office (U.S. GAO), September 21, 2009; U.S. Government Accountability Office (U.S. GAO), October 7, 2010; U.S. Government Accountability Office (U.S. GAO), August 4, 2010; Cohen, 2015; Minnesota Attorney General's Office, 2016; United States Senate Health, Education, Labor and Pensions Committee, July 30, 2012; Carlson & Gross, 2016).

According to the Florida Chamber of Commerce, four out of five new jobs in Florida will be created by small businesses, and many of those will be innovation-based businesses. While these present some opportunities for ALICE workers with the right skills, small businesses are also more unpredictable employers (as discussed earlier). Innovation has the potential to change the jobs landscape, but the timing and the extent depend on a host of economic factors, and the implications for ALICE families are not yet clear (Teague, 2014; Florida SBDC and University of West Florida Center for Research and Economic Opportunity, 2015).

EDUCATION AND INCOME GAP

There are many compounding factors to being ALICE or in poverty. Being a racial or ethnic minority, an unskilled recent immigrant, language-isolated, or being an undocumented worker makes a household more likely to be ALICE. Likewise, as discussed in the full United Way ALICE Report published in 2014, having a female-headed household, having a low level of education, living with a disability, or having a household headed by a transgender individual predisposes a household to being ALICE. Groups with more than one of these factors – younger combat veterans or ex-offenders, for example, who may have both a disability and a low level of education – are even more likely to fall below the ALICE Threshold.

The Education Gap

The education gap among racial and ethnic groups is showing some signs of improvement, suggesting that some structural changes are occurring in Florida. In K-12 education, the Education Equality Index (EEI) shows that the achievement gap – the disparity in educational measures between socioeconomic and racial or ethnic groups – in Florida narrowed between 2011 and 2014. The achievement gap for students from low-income families and families of color in Florida is smaller than the national average, with Florida ranking 2nd out of 35 states for which data is available. Of Florida's six cities with large populations of color (Hialeah, Jacksonville, Miami, Orlando, St. Petersburg, and Tampa), all but St. Petersburg scored above the national average (Education Equality Index, 2016; Office of the Governor, 2014).

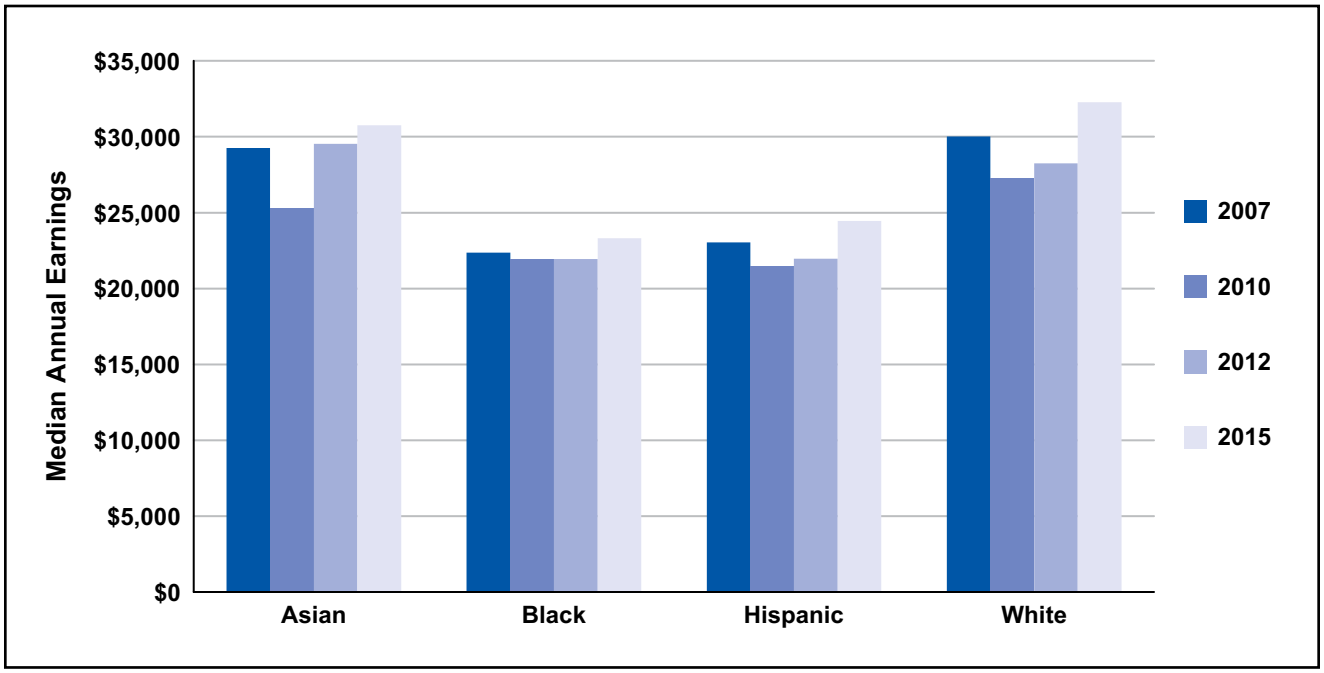
The education gap impacts graduation rates and college performance. Among teenagers, 65 percent of Black students, 75 percent of Hispanic students, and 68 percent of economically disadvantaged students in the state go on to college after high school, compared to 82 percent of White students. However, once in college, students who are Black or Hispanic were more likely to need remediation and had lower grade point averages than students who are White (Office of the Governor, 2014; National Center for Education Statistics (NCES), 2015; Ladner & Burke, 2010).

Income Trends among Ethnic and Racial Groups

The differences between racial and ethnic groups are also apparent in earnings and employment. All groups experienced a decline in earnings during the Great Recession, as noted in the drop from 2007 to 2010 in Figure 36, and all have recovered to some degree since then. Yet, the wages for Black and Hispanic workers remain significantly lower than those for Asian and White workers (American Community Survey, 2007, 2010, 2012, and 2015).

Because it is hard to accumulate wealth with lower earnings, Black and Hispanic households have substantially less wealth than White households, a gap that has been widening in recent years. Nationally (wealth data is not available at the state level), the median wealth of White households was 13 times the median wealth of Black households in 2013, compared with eight times the wealth in 2010, according to the Pew Research Center (Kochhar & Fry, 2014).

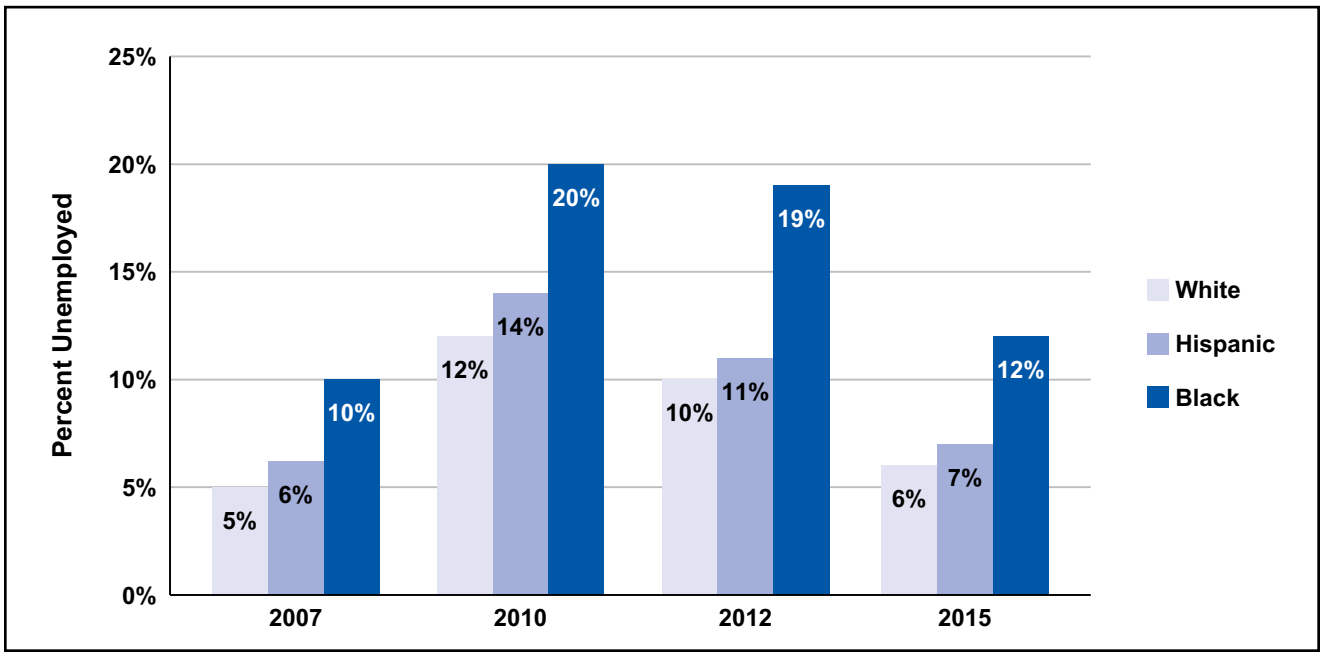
Figure 36.
Median Earnings Asian, Black, Hispanic, and White Workers, Florida, 2007 to 2015



Source: American Community Survey, 2007-2015

Black and Hispanic workers also have higher rates of unemployment in Florida. Though all groups faced higher rates of unemployment through the Great Recession, and have seen some improvement since then, the rate of unemployment for Blacks remains well above the rate for Whites and Hispanics. The gap in unemployment between Hispanic and White workers remains 1 percentage point (Figure 37).

Figure 37.
Unemployment for White, Hispanic, and Black Workers, Florida, 2007 to 2015



Source: American Community Survey, 2007-2015

Implications of an Education and Income Gap for the Community

The importance of high-quality child care and public education remains a fundamental American value, but ALICE households are challenged to find quality, affordable education at all levels in Florida. With inadequate educational opportunities, the state economy loses talent and suffers from lower productivity from less-skilled workers. In order for Florida's economy to continue to grow and sustain an aging population, the state must also then continue to attract workers from other states and abroad. An education system that works for all residents would be an important draw.

Education is also important for communities; people with lower levels of education are often less engaged in their communities and less able to improve conditions for their families. More than half of those without a high school diploma report not understanding political issues, while 89 percent of those with a bachelor's degree have at least some understanding of political issues. Similarly, having a college degree significantly increases the likelihood of volunteering, even controlling for other demographic characteristics (Baum, Ma, & Payea, 2013; Campbell, 2006; Mitra, 2011).

Ultimately, basic secondary education remains essential for any job. According to the Alliance for Excellent Education, if 90 percent of students graduated from high school in Florida, their aggregate increased annual income would be $436 million and they would pay $23 million in annual state and local tax revenues (Alliance for Excellent Education (AEE), 2013).

What Will it Take to Meet the Challenges Ahead?

There is a basic belief in America that if you work hard, you can support your family. Yet, the data presented in this Report shows that this is not the case for hundreds of thousands of hard-working families in Florida. The Report also debunks the assumptions and stereotypes that those who cannot support their families are primarily people of color, live in urban areas, are unemployed, or in extreme cases are thought to be simply lazy or have some sort of moral failing.

Why is there a mismatch between stereotypes and the facts? First, there has been a lack of awareness. Before the United Way ALICE Reports, 3.3 million struggling households in Florida had not been clearly named and documented. Second, the situation has developed over decades and barriers are embedded in many parts of our economy and communities.

Solutions require addressing the layers of obstacles outlined in this Report that prevent ALICE families from achieving financial stability: An economy heavily dependent on low-wage jobs, fast-changing job landscape, institutional bias against populations of color, changing demographics, increasing cost of household basics, and even the increasing occurrence of natural disasters.

What Will it Take to Overcome These Barriers?

The most common approaches to overcoming these barriers are short-term efforts that help an ALICE family weather an emergency. Temporary housing, child care assistance, meals, rides to work, and caregiving for ill or elderly relatives help ALICE recover from the loss of housing, a lack of food, an accident, or illness. These approaches can be crucial to preventing an ALICE household from falling into poverty or becoming homeless. But, these short-term relief efforts are not designed to move households to long-term financial stability.

The issues affecting ALICE are complex and solutions are difficult. Real change requires identifying where barriers exist and understanding how they are connected. Only then can stakeholders begin to envision bold ideas and take the steps necessary to remove barriers so that ALICE families can thrive. The following solutions need to be a part of the dialogue when addressing the financial stability of Florida residents.

Decrease the cost of household basics: The cost of basic household necessities in Florida has increased faster than the national rate of inflation – and wages of most jobs – leaving ALICE households further behind than a decade ago. Large-scale economic and social changes that could

significantly reduce basic household costs over time include a larger supply of affordable housing (market-rate or subsidized), public preschool, accessible and affordable health care, and more public transportation (Collins & Gjertson, 2013; Consumer and Community Development Research Section of the Federal Reserve Board's Division of Consumer and Community Affairs (DCCA), 2015; Lusardi, Schneider, & Tufano, 2011; Allard, Danziger, & Wathe, 2012).

Improve job opportunities: The seemingly simple solution – to increase the wages of current low-paying jobs – has complex consequences. The increased cost of doing business is either passed on to the consumer, who in many cases is ALICE, or absorbed by the business, resulting in fewer resources to invest in growth, or in some cases in a reduction in staff. However, if ALICE families have more income, they can spend more and utilize less assistance. Increased consumer activity provides benefits to businesses that can offset increased costs in production (Knowledge@Wharton, 2013; Congressional Budget Office, 2014; Wolfson, 2014).

Another option is to focus on restructuring the Florida economy towards more medium- and high-skilled jobs in both the public and private sectors, an enormous undertaking involving a wide range of stakeholders. But as technology increasingly replaces many low-wage jobs, this will be even more important for Florida. Such a shift would require an influx of new businesses and new industries, increased education and training for workers, and policies for labor migration to ensure skill needs are met (Luis, 2009; Frey & Osborne, September 2013).

Adjust to fast paced job change: New gig-focused job opportunities help many ALICE households fill short-term gaps in standard employment and some provide more lucrative opportunities than exist in the traditional employment market. While part-time and contract work has been part of the Florida economy for decades, these jobs are growing rapidly, pushing economists and policymakers into uncharted territory. With the shift to contract work, the burden of economic risk is increasingly shifted to workers, including retraining and securing benefits such as health insurance and disability insurance. Since any period of unemployment is a financial hardship for ALICE families, new safety measures that keep workers from sliding into financial distress during periods of transition will be needed (Friedman, 2016; Donovan, Bradley, & Shimabukuro, 2016; Watson, Frohlich, & Johnston, 2014).

Accommodate changing demographics: Based on forecasted economic and demographic changes, particularly the increasing number of seniors and immigrants, it is foreseeable that significantly more households will need smaller, lower-cost housing over the next two decades. In addition, these groups prefer housing that is close to transportation and community services. The changing structure of households, including the decline in the number of married parents with children and the increase in single male-parent families, will impact child care and schools as well as neighborhoods (sidewalks and playgrounds) and consumer goods (Harvard Joint Center for Housing Studies, 2014; Stilwell, 2015; Southwick Associates, 2015; Snaith, 2016; Shimberg Center for Housing Studies, 2013; South Florida Regional Planning Council, 2008).

Cost, regulations, and zoning laws limit the building of new, small, or low-cost housing units in most of the remaining open areas in Florida. To meet the needs of seniors, and preferences of millennials and immigrants, regulations and zoning laws will need to be changed and possibly subsidies or tax breaks would be necessary to make it cost effective to build townhouses and multifamily units. However, such changes impact developers and existing homeowners, making this a complex undertaking (Joint Center for Housing Studies, 2013; The White House, 2016; Prevost, 2013).

Address institutional bias: While attitudes about race and ethnicity have improved over the last few decades, there remain deeper causes for the sharp economic racial disparities. Recent reports have found that the gaps in education, income, and wealth that now exist along racial lines in the U.S. reflect in part policies and institutional practices that create different opportunities for Whites, Blacks, and Hispanics. To make a difference for ALICE families that are Black, Hispanic, or another disadvantaged

group, changes need to be made within the institutions that impede equity in the legal system, health care, housing, education, and jobs (Mishel, Bivens, Gould, & Shierholz, 2012; Shapiro, Meschede, & Osoro, 2013; Oliver & Shapiro, 2006; Cramer, 2012; Leadership Conference on Civil Rights, 2000; Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality (AHRQ), 2015; Goldrick-Rab, Kelchen, & Houle, 2014; Sum & Khatiwada, 2010).

Prepare for natural disasters: For the most part, the areas and populations that are vulnerable to disasters are well known and well documented. Florida has 1,200 miles of coastline, almost 4,500 square miles of estuaries and bays, and more than 6,700 square miles of other coastal waters. The entire state lies within the Atlantic Coastal Plain, with a maximum elevation of less than 400 feet above sea level. Given this landscape, most of the state is vulnerable to rising water levels, while episodic flooding and beach erosion of low-lying areas are expanding into areas that have not been impacted previously. The consequences of these changes include damage to property and infrastructure, declines in coastal bird and wildlife populations, and the contamination of groundwater supplies (Florida Oceans and Coastal Council, 2010).

Natural disasters have a disproportionate impact on low-income families. With no savings to cover even minor damage to homes or cars, many households have no way to pay for these additional expenses. With a tight budget, most ALICE households cannot afford insurance or even preventative maintenance. As a result, they cannot repair even minor damage to homes and property, or afford dislocation. These natural disasters can also lead to increased mental health issues (Cooley, Eli Moore, & Allen, 2012; Deryugina, Kawano, & Levitt, 2013; Hoopes, 2013).

However, because of the demand for more housing and the desirability of water front property, the coastal region has experienced significant development and population growth over the past 50 years, with most of Florida's 18 million residents living less than 60 miles from the Atlantic Ocean or the Gulf of Mexico. Three-fourths of Florida's population resides in coastal counties. The housing that ALICE households can afford is often less expensive because it is located in flood-prone areas (Florida Oceans and Coastal Council, 2010; Florida Department of Environmental Protection, 2010; U.S. Global Change Research Program, 2014; White House, 2014; Climate Central, 2014).

Catastrophic natural disasters have disproportionate impacts on lower income families, but often are not considered in development planning. This, in turn, adds costs to emergency relief and recovery expenses down the road. Solutions are complex: Halting development adds price pressure to the existing housing stock. However, allowing development adds layers of risk to many homeowners and renters. In addition, natural disasters in these areas add enormous costs to state and federal emergency services. For flood-prone areas that have already been developed, stakeholders will need to consider the multi-faceted issues involved. These include the costs of emergency response, and insurance, the costs of relocation, the impact of mandatory relocation on families, and supports needed to minimize the impact of such relocations (Hayat & Moore, 2015; Environmental Protection Agency, 2014; Polefka, 2013).

STRATEGIES THAT CAN MAKE A DIFFERENCE FOR ALICE

This United Way ALICE Report presents a range of strategies and broad changes Florida stakeholders – whether family, friends, nonprofits or the government – can consider for their own communities. These are current and innovative ideas collected from research and practitioners. These are not policy prescriptions, but rather a collection of options that could help ALICE families in the short-, medium-, and long-term.

The chart below allocates strategies to different stakeholders, though there is often overlap. Research shows that there are layers of support for financially fragile families. Often the first place low-income people or those without emergency savings seek help are from friends and family, followed by private nonprofits and government.

Florida is a diverse state, and there is no one-size-fits-all solution. Different communities can assess which strategies make the most sense for them as they assimilate the ALICE data laid out in this Report. Ultimately, strategies that put more money in the pockets of ALICE families – either by increasing their income or reducing their expenses – are needed now and in the future.

Figure 38.

Short-, Medium-, and Long-Term Strategies to Assist Households with Income Below the ALICE Threshold

Strategies to Assist ALICE Families		
	SHORT-TERM	MEDIUM- AND LONG-TERM
Friends and Family	• Temporary housing • Meals and food • Rides to work and errands • Child care • Caregiving for ill/elderly relatives • Tool and trade sharing	• Loans • Access to good employers
Nonprofits	• Temporary housing • Food pantries • Utility assistance • Home repair • Tax preparation • Caregiver respite • Subsidized child care • Tool and trade sharing • Financial counseling, debt repair and credit building	• Loans and affordable financial products • Support to find good employers • Job training and educational assistance • Affordable housing
Employers	• Paid days off • Transportation assistance • Flex-time • Telecommuting options	• Regular work schedules • Full-time opportunities • Higher wages • Benefits • HR resources for caregivers • On-site health services, wellness incentives • Career paths • Mentoring • Employer sponsored training • Apprentice programs
Government	• Temporary assistance • Child care vouchers • Housing subsidies • Educational vouchers and charter school options • Social Security credit for caregivers • Tax credit for caregivers, workers, parents and students • Financial counseling, debt repair and credit building	• Quality, affordable housing, child care, education, health care, transportation, and financial products • Reduced student loan burden • Attract higher-skilled jobs • Strengthen infrastructure • Job training and educational assistance • Integrated public services

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EXHIBITS

The following Exhibits present key data for better understanding ALICE households in Florida from a variety of geographic and demographic perspectives. Exhibit VIII describes an overview of the methodology used in the ALICE Reports.

EXHIBIT I: COUNTY PAGES

EXHIBIT II: ALICE HOUSING DATA BY COUNTY

EXHIBIT III: ALICE THRESHOLD AND DEMOGRAPHICS, FLORIDA, 2015

EXHIBIT IV: KEY FACTS AND ALICE STATISTICS FOR FLORIDA CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS

EXHIBIT V: THE ECONOMIC VIABILITY DASHBOARD

EXHIBIT VI: KEY FACTS AND ALICE STATISTICS FOR FLORIDA MUNICIPALITIES

EXHIBIT VII: ALICE HOUSEHOLDS BY INCOME, 2007 TO 2015

EXHIBIT VIII: METHODOLOGY OVERVIEW & RATIONALE

ALICE COUNTY PAGES

The following section presents a snapshot of ALICE in each of Florida's 67 counties, including the number and percent of households by income, Economic Viability Dashboard scores, Household Survival Budget, key economic indicators, and data for each municipality in the county (where available).

Because state averages often smooth over local variation, these county pages are crucial to understanding the unique combination of demographic and economic circumstances in each county in Florida. Building on American Community Survey data, for counties with populations over 65,000, the data are 1-year estimates; for populations below 65,000, data are 5-year estimates (starting in 2014, there are no 3-year estimates).

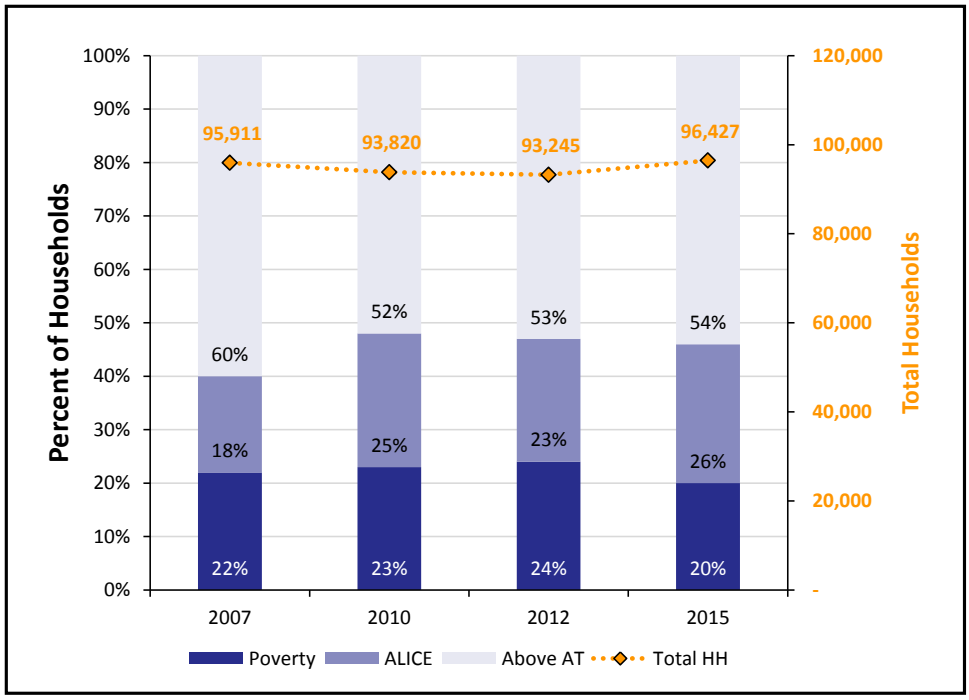
ALICE IN ALACHUA COUNTY

Population: 259,964 | **Number of Households:** 96,427
Median Household Income: $47,895 (state average: $49,426)
Florida Underemployment Rate for 2015: 11.5%
Households Below ALICE Threshold: 44,453 (46%)

How many households are struggling?

ALICE is an acronym for **A**sset **L**imited, **I**ncome **C**onstrained, **E**mployed – households that earn more than the Federal Poverty Level, but less than the basic cost of living for the county (the ALICE Threshold, or AT). Combined, the number of poverty and ALICE households equals the total population struggling to afford basic needs. The percentage of households below the ALICE Threshold changes over time (left axis, blue bars) as does the total number of households (right axis, dotted yellow line). The Great Recession, from 2007 to 2010, caused hardship for many families. Conditions started to improve in 2010 and 2012 for some, but not for all.

Households by Income, 2007 to 2015



What does it cost to afford the basic necessities?

The bare-minimum Household Survival Budget does not include any savings, leaving a household vulnerable to unexpected expenses. ALICE households typically earn above the Federal Poverty Level of $11,770 for a single adult and $24,250 for a family of four, but less than the Household Survival Budget.

Household Survival Budget, Alachua County

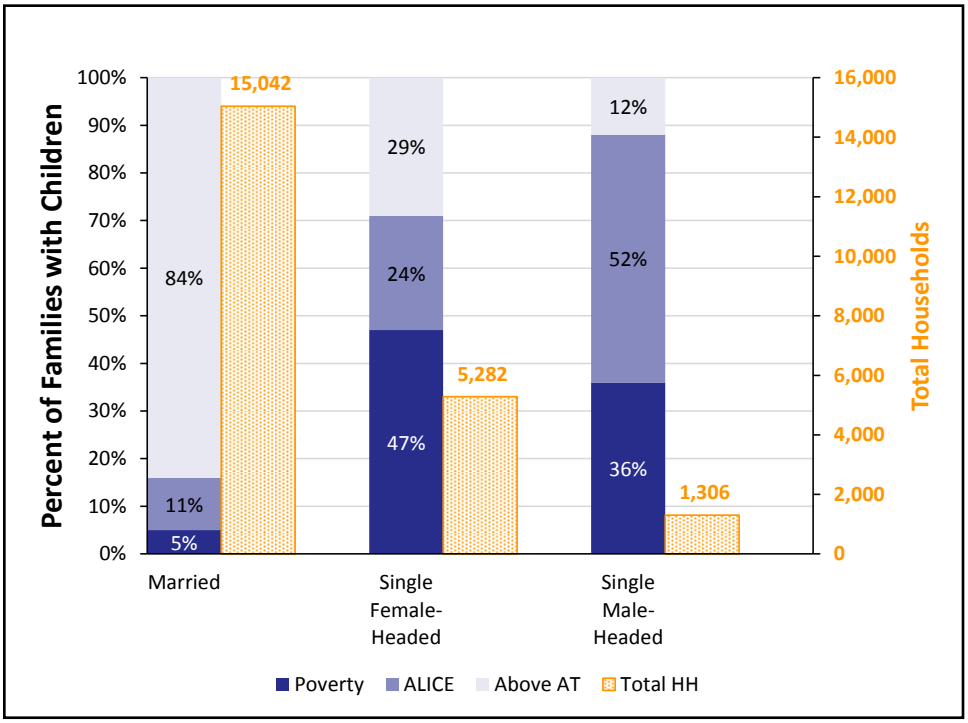
	SINGLE ADULT	2 ADULTS, 1 INFANT, 1 PRESCHOOLER
Monthly Costs		
Housing	$676	$883
Child Care	$–	$1,030
Food	$165	$547
Transportation	$322	$644
Health Care	$165	$634
Miscellaneous	$153	$402
Taxes	$203	$282
Monthly Total	$1,684	$4,422
ANNUAL TOTAL	**$20,208**	**$53,064**
POVERTY ANNUAL TOTAL	$11,770	$24,250

*Sources: **2015 Point-in-Time Data**: American Community Survey. **ALICE Demographics:** American Community Survey; the ALICE Threshold. **Budget:** U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD); U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA); Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS); Internal Revenue Service (IRS); Florida Department of Education, Office of Early Learning.*

How many families with children are struggling?

Children add significant expense to a family budget, so it is not surprising that many families with children live below the ALICE Threshold. Though more Alachua County families are headed by married parents, a greater percent of single parent families have income below the AT (left axis, blue bar). Total number of families in each category are reflected by dotted yellow bars (right axis).

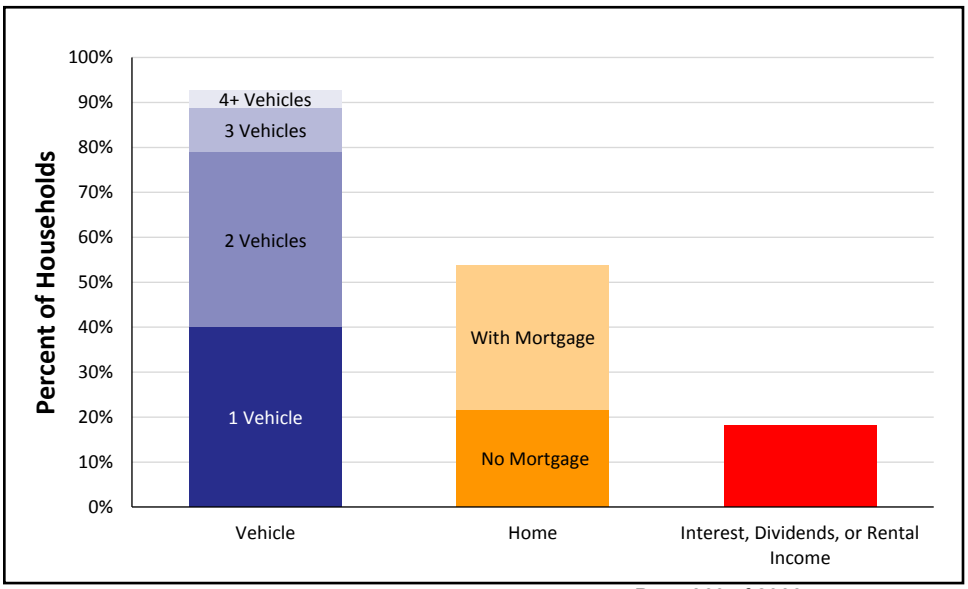
Families with Children by Income, 2015



What assets do households have?

Ownership of assets can contribute to stability of households. Yet few families in Alachua County own liquid assets, such as a savings account, 401(k) plan, or rental income, that are readily available to cover emergency expenses. Vehicles, the most common asset, depreciate over time. Homeownership, the next most common asset, can build wealth, but is not a liquid asset.

Assets, All Households, 2015



Alachua County, 2015

Town	Total HH	% ALICE & Poverty
Alachua	4,012	42%
Archer	445	64%
Gainesville	48,617	57%
Gainesville CCD	65,880	55%
Hawthorne	507	61%
Hawthorne CCD	2,238	52%
High Springs	1,989	43%
High Springs-Alachua CCD	16,125	40%
Micanopy	293	53%
Micanopy CCD	1,237	47%
Newberry	1,845	28%
Newberry-Archer CCD	8,538	30%
Waldo	373	71%
Waldo CCD	2,685	48%

Note: Municipal-level data on this page is for Places and County Subdivisions, which include Census Designated Places (CDP), and Census County Divisions (CCD), relatively permanent statistical areas delineated cooperatively by the Census Bureau and state and local government authorities. These are overlapping geographies so totals will not match county-level data. Municipal-level data often relies on 5-year averages and is not available for the smallest towns that do not report income.

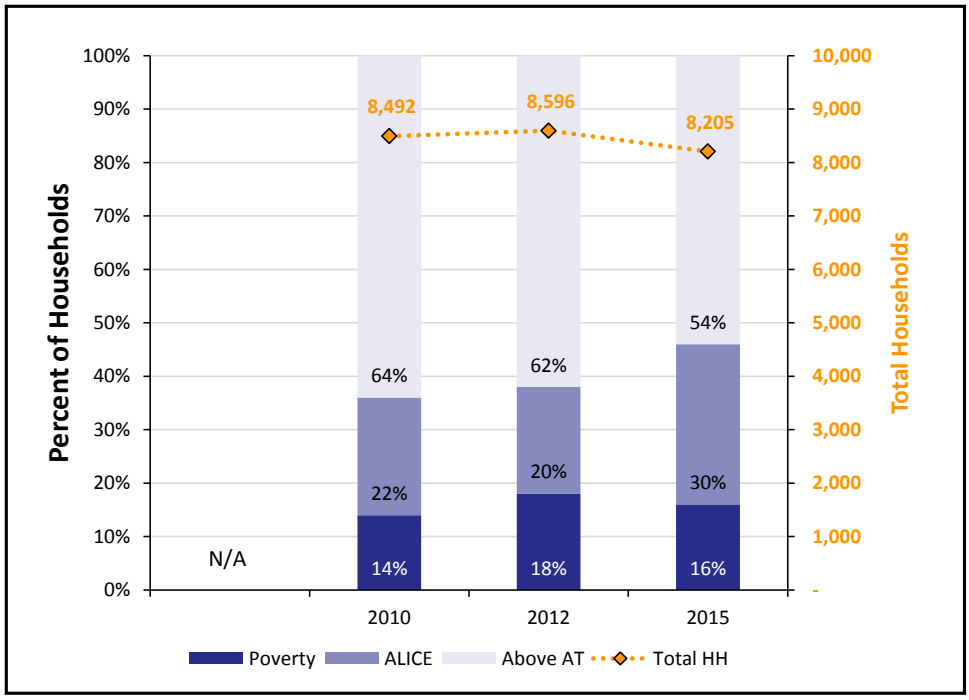
ALICE IN BAKER COUNTY

Population: 27,135 | **Number of Households:** 8,205
Median Household Income: $47,121 (state average: $49,426)
Florida Underemployment Rate for 2015: 11.5%
Households Below ALICE Threshold: 3,749 (46%)

How many households are struggling?

ALICE is an acronym for **A**sset **L**imited, **I**ncome **C**onstrained, **E**mployed – households that earn more than the Federal Poverty Level, but less than the basic cost of living for the county (the ALICE Threshold, or AT). Combined, the number of poverty and ALICE households equals the total population struggling to afford basic needs. The percentage of households below the ALICE Threshold changes over time (left axis, blue bars) as does the total number of households (right axis, dotted yellow line). The Great Recession, from 2007 to 2010, caused hardship for many families. Conditions started to improve in 2010 and 2012 for some, but not for all.

Households by Income, 2007 to 2015



What does it cost to afford the basic necessities?

The bare-minimum Household Survival Budget does not include any savings, leaving a household vulnerable to unexpected expenses. ALICE households typically earn above the Federal Poverty Level of $11,770 for a single adult and $24,250 for a family of four, but less than the Household Survival Budget.

Household Survival Budget, Baker County

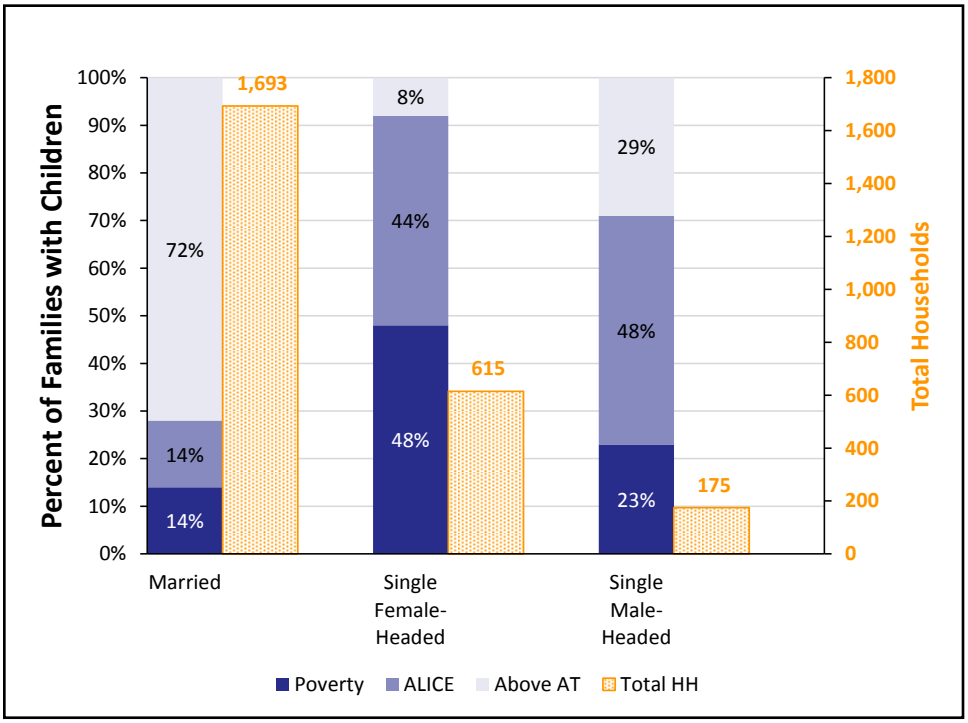
	SINGLE ADULT	2 ADULTS, 1 INFANT, 1 PRESCHOOLER
Monthly Costs		
Housing	$491	$728
Child Care	$–	$757
Food	$165	$547
Transportation	$322	$644
Health Care	$165	$634
Miscellaneous	$130	$347
Taxes	$160	$162
Monthly Total	$1,433	$3,819
ANNUAL TOTAL	**$17,196**	**$45,828**
POVERTY ANNUAL TOTAL	$11,770	$24,250

*Sources: **2015 Point-in-Time Data**: American Community Survey. **ALICE Demographics:** American Community Survey; the ALICE Threshold. **Budget:** U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD); U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA); Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS); Internal Revenue Service (IRS); Florida Department of Education, Office of Early Learning.*

How many families with children are struggling?

Children add significant expense to a family budget, so it is not surprising that many families with children live below the ALICE Threshold. Though more Baker County families are headed by married parents, a greater percent of single parent families have income below the AT (left axis, blue bar). Total number of families in each category are reflected by dotted yellow bars (right axis).

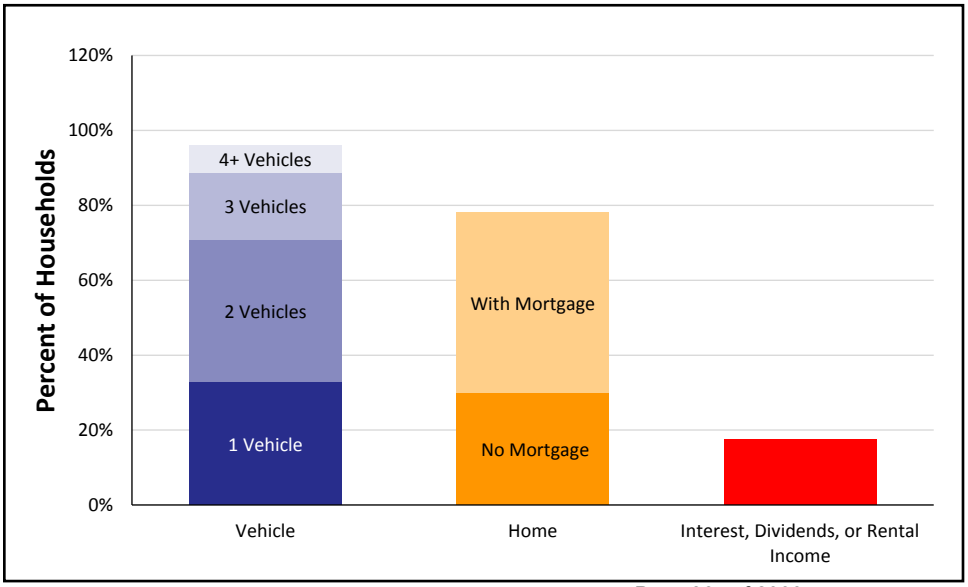
Families with Children by Income, 2015



What assets do households have?

Ownership of assets can contribute to stability of households. Yet few families in Baker County own liquid assets, such as a savings account, 401(k) plan, or rental income, that are readily available to cover emergency expenses. Vehicles, the most common asset, depreciate over time. Homeownership, the next most common asset, can build wealth, but is not a liquid asset.

Assets, All Households, 2015



Baker County, 2015

Town	Total HH	% ALICE & Poverty
Macclenny	1,899	49%
Macclenny CCD	4,493	42%
Sanderson CCD	3,712	50%

Note: Municipal-level data on this page is for Places and County Subdivisions, which include Census Designated Places (CDP), and Census County Divisions (CCD), relatively permanent statistical areas delineated cooperatively by the Census Bureau and state and local government authorities. These are overlapping geographies so totals will not match county-level data. Municipal-level data often relies on 5-year averages and is not available for the smallest towns that do not report income.

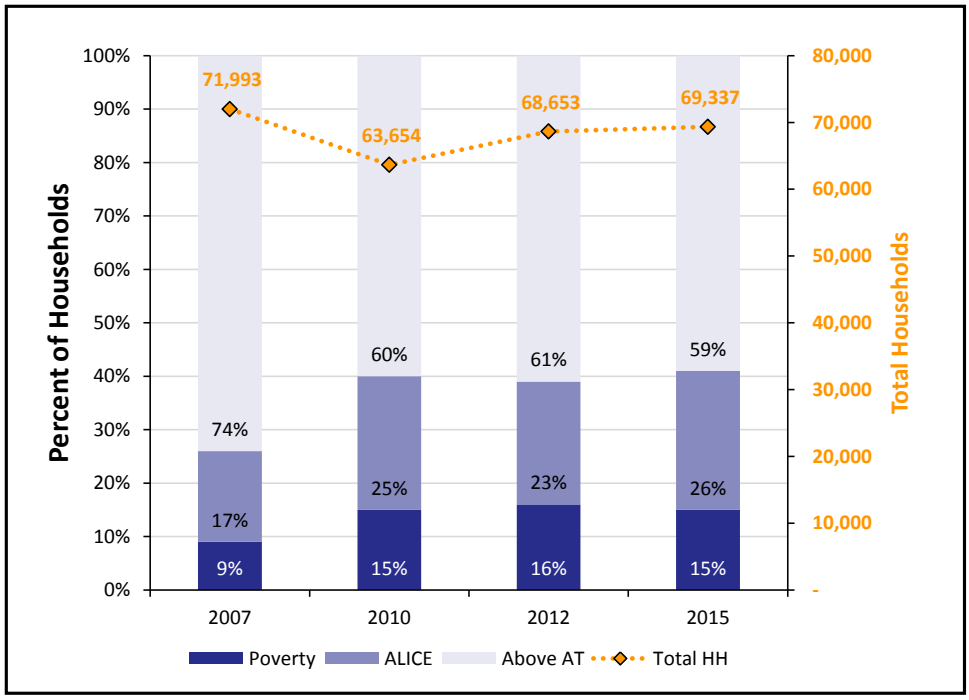
ALICE IN BAY COUNTY

Population: 181,635 | **Number of Households:** 69,337
Median Household Income: $48,259 (state average: $49,426)
Florida Underemployment Rate for 2015: 11.5%
Households Below ALICE Threshold: 28,577 (41%)

How many households are struggling?

ALICE is an acronym for **A**sset **L**imited, **I**ncome **C**onstrained, **E**mployed – households that earn more than the Federal Poverty Level, but less than the basic cost of living for the county (the ALICE Threshold, or AT). Combined, the number of poverty and ALICE households equals the total population struggling to afford basic needs. The percentage of households below the ALICE Threshold changes over time (left axis, blue bars) as does the total number of households (right axis, dotted yellow line). The Great Recession, from 2007 to 2010, caused hardship for many families. Conditions started to improve in 2010 and 2012 for some, but not for all.

Households by Income, 2007 to 2015



What does it cost to afford the basic necessities?

The bare-minimum Household Survival Budget does not include any savings, leaving a household vulnerable to unexpected expenses. ALICE households typically earn above the Federal Poverty Level of $11,770 for a single adult and $24,250 for a family of four, but less than the Household Survival Budget.

Household Survival Budget, Bay County

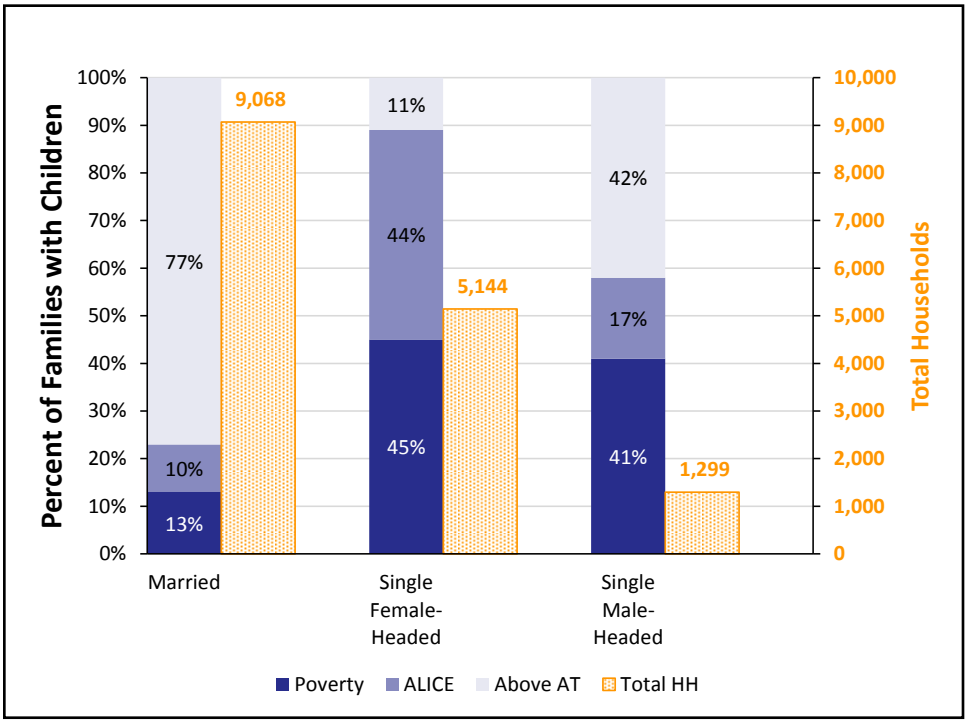
	SINGLE ADULT	2 ADULTS, 1 INFANT, 1 PRESCHOOLER
Monthly Costs		
Housing	$703	$886
Child Care	$–	$920
Food	$165	$547
Transportation	$322	$644
Health Care	$165	$634
Miscellaneous	$157	$388
Taxes	$211	$250
Monthly Total	$1,723	$4,269
ANNUAL TOTAL	**$20,676**	**$51,228**
POVERTY ANNUAL TOTAL	$11,770	$24,250

*Sources: **2015 Point-in-Time Data**: American Community Survey. **ALICE Demographics:** American Community Survey; the ALICE Threshold. **Budget:** U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD); U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA); Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS); Internal Revenue Service (IRS); Florida Department of Education, Office of Early Learning.*

How many families with children are struggling?

Children add significant expense to a family budget, so it is not surprising that many families with children live below the ALICE Threshold. Though more Bay County families are headed by married parents, a greater percent of single parent families have income below the AT (left axis, blue bar). Total number of families in each category are reflected by dotted yellow bars (right axis).

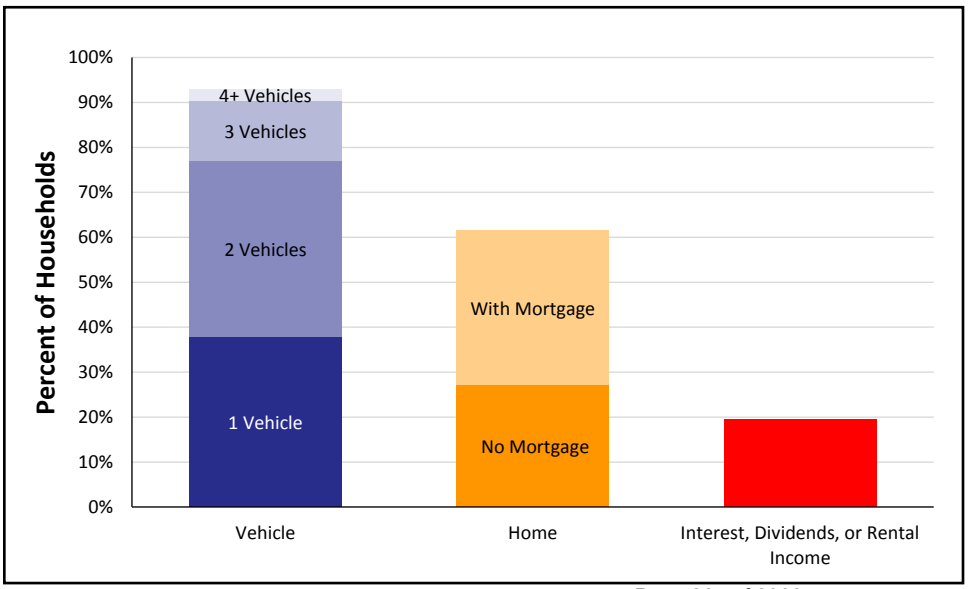
Families with Children by Income, 2015



What assets do households have?

Ownership of assets can contribute to stability of households. Yet few families in Bay County own liquid assets, such as a savings account, 401(k) plan, or rental income, that are readily available to cover emergency expenses. Vehicles, the most common asset, depreciate over time. Homeownership, the next most common asset, can build wealth, but is not a liquid asset.

Assets, All Households, 2015



Bay County, 2015

Town	Total HH	% ALICE & Poverty
Callaway	5,297	39%
Cedar Grove CDP	1,145	47%
Laguna Beach CDP	1,920	45%
Lower Grand Lagoon CDP	2,017	49%
Lynn Haven	7,238	35%
Lynn Haven CCD	9,175	33%
Mexico Beach	654	37%
Mexico Beach CCD	1,465	37%
Panama City	14,945	54%
Panama City Beach	5,241	37%
Panama City Beaches CCD	15,967	39%
Panama City CCD	34,976	47%
Parker	1,949	47%
Pretty Bayou CDP	1,386	40%
Southport CCD	3,776	34%
Springfield	3,590	59%
Tyndall AFB CDP	811	37%
Upper Grand Lagoon CDP	6,029	36%
Youngstown CCD	2,563	56%

Note: Municipal-level data on this page is for Places and County Subdivisions, which include Census Designated Places (CDP), and Census County Divisions (CCD), relatively permanent statistical areas delineated cooperatively by the Census Bureau and state and local government authorities. These are overlapping geographies so totals will not match county-level data. Municipal-level data often relies on 5-year averages and is not available for the smallest towns that do not report income.

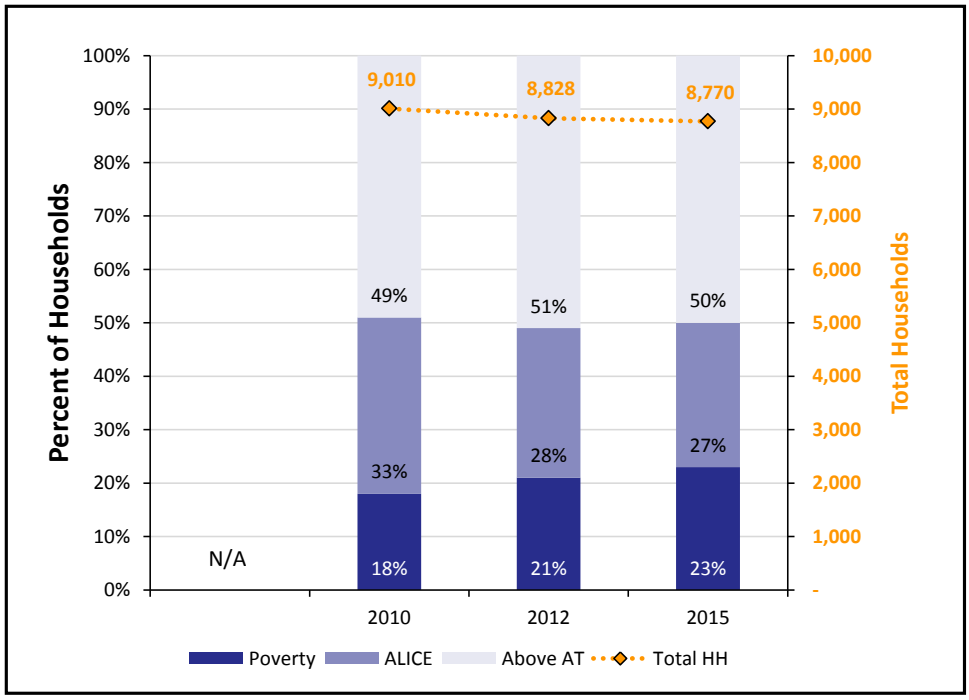
ALICE IN BRADFORD COUNTY

Population: 27,223 | **Number of Households:** 8,770
Median Household Income: $41,606 (state average: $49,426)
Florida Underemployment Rate for 2015: 11.5%
Households Below ALICE Threshold: 4,332 (50%)

How many households are struggling?

ALICE is an acronym for **A**sset **L**imited, **I**ncome **C**onstrained, **E**mployed – households that earn more than the Federal Poverty Level, but less than the basic cost of living for the county (the ALICE Threshold, or AT). Combined, the number of poverty and ALICE households equals the total population struggling to afford basic needs. The percentage of households below the ALICE Threshold changes over time (left axis, blue bars) as does the total number of households (right axis, dotted yellow line). The Great Recession, from 2007 to 2010, caused hardship for many families. Conditions started to improve in 2010 and 2012 for some, but not for all.

Households by Income, 2007 to 2015



What does it cost to afford the basic necessities?

The bare-minimum Household Survival Budget does not include any savings, leaving a household vulnerable to unexpected expenses. ALICE households typically earn above the Federal Poverty Level of $11,770 for a single adult and $24,250 for a family of four, but less than the Household Survival Budget.

Household Survival Budget, Bradford County

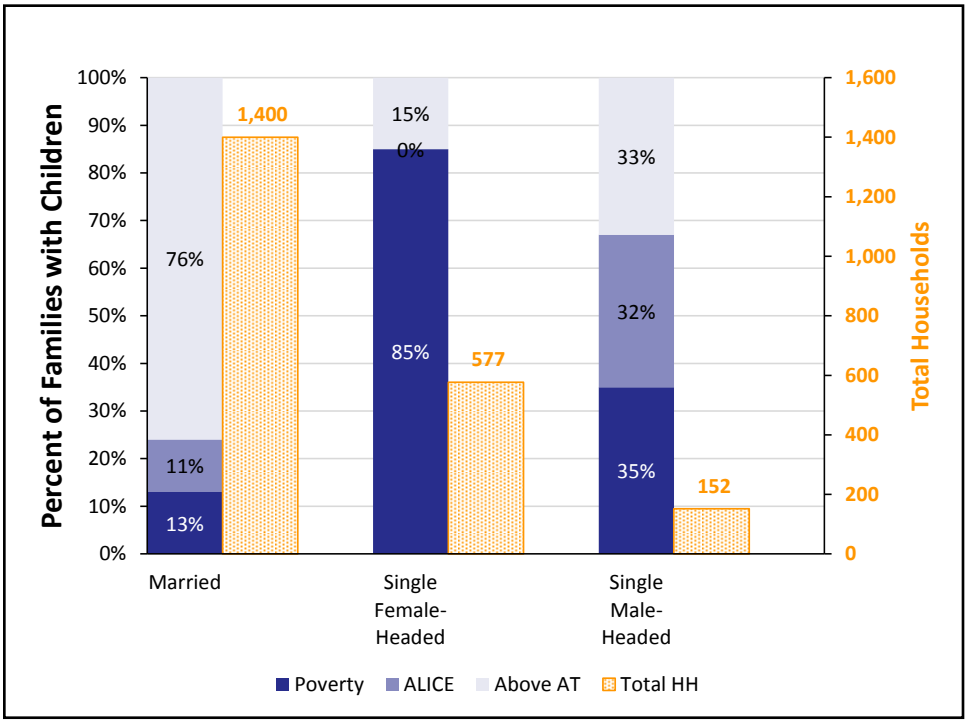
	SINGLE ADULT	2 ADULTS, 1 INFANT, 1 PRESCHOOLER
Monthly Costs		
Housing	$519	$643
Child Care	$–	$1,033
Food	$165	$547
Transportation	$322	$644
Health Care	$165	$634
Miscellaneous	$134	$371
Taxes	$167	$211
Monthly Total	$1,472	$4,083
ANNUAL TOTAL	**$17,664**	**$48,996**
POVERTY ANNUAL TOTAL	$11,770	$24,250

*Sources: **2015 Point-in-Time Data**: American Community Survey. **ALICE Demographics:** American Community Survey; the ALICE Threshold. **Budget:** U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD); U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA); Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS); Internal Revenue Service (IRS); Florida Department of Education, Office of Early Learning.*

How many families with children are struggling?

Children add significant expense to a family budget, so it is not surprising that many families with children live below the ALICE Threshold. Though more Bradford County families are headed by married parents, a greater percent of single parent families have income below the AT (left axis, blue bar). Total number of families in each category are reflected by dotted yellow bars (right axis).

Families with Children by Income, 2015

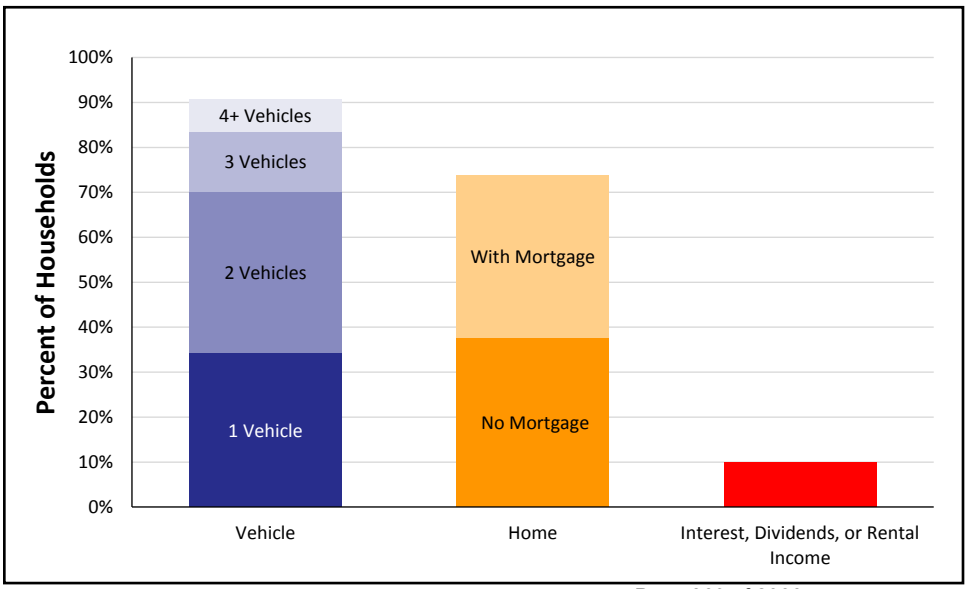


Bradford County, 2015		
Town	Total HH	% ALICE & Poverty
Brooker CCD	421	51%
Hampton CCD	2,335	43%
Lawtey	386	65%
Lawtey CCD	1,460	49%
Starke	2,044	56%
Starke CCD	4,554	53%

What assets do households have?

Ownership of assets can contribute to stability of households. Yet few families in Bradford County own liquid assets, such as a savings account, 401(k) plan, or rental income, that are readily available to cover emergency expenses. Vehicles, the most common asset, depreciate over time. Homeownership, the next most common asset, can build wealth, but is not a liquid asset.

Assets, All Households, 2015



Note: Municipal-level data on this page is for Places and County Subdivisions, which include Census Designated Places (CDP), and Census County Divisions (CCD), relatively permanent statistical areas delineated cooperatively by the Census Bureau and state and local government authorities. These are overlapping geographies so totals will not match county-level data. Municipal-level data often relies on 5-year averages and is not available for the smallest towns that do not report income.

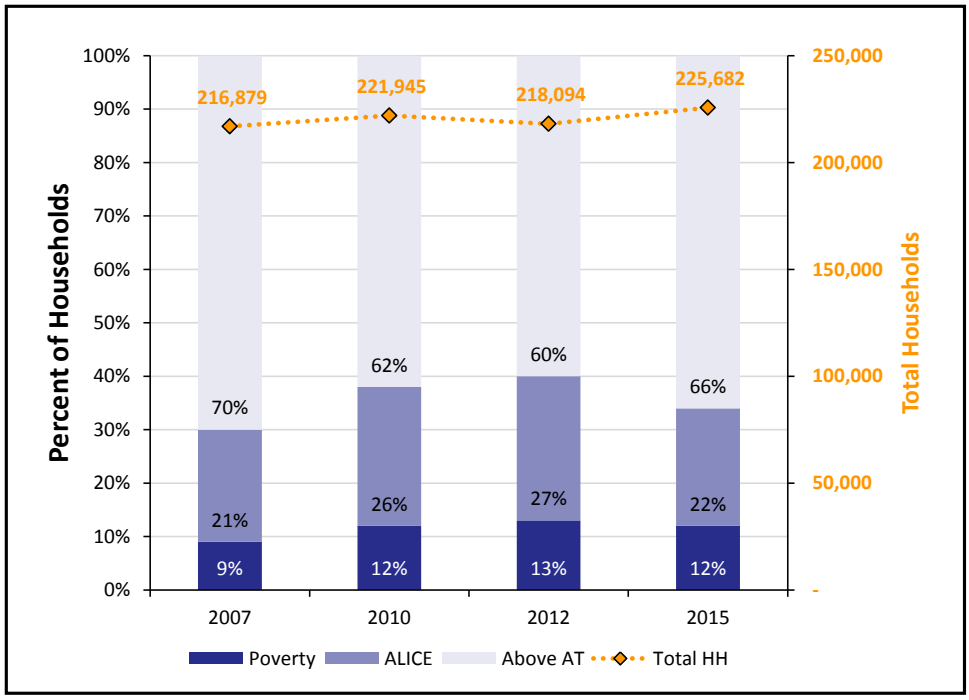
ALICE IN BREVARD COUNTY

Population: 568,088 | **Number of Households:** 225,682
Median Household Income: $50,416 (state average: $49,426)
Florida Underemployment Rate for 2015: 11.5%
Households Below ALICE Threshold: 75,153 (34%)

How many households are struggling?

ALICE is an acronym for **A**sset **L**imited, **I**ncome **C**onstrained, **E**mployed – households that earn more than the Federal Poverty Level, but less than the basic cost of living for the county (the ALICE Threshold, or AT). Combined, the number of poverty and ALICE households equals the total population struggling to afford basic needs. The percentage of households below the ALICE Threshold changes over time (left axis, blue bars) as does the total number of households (right axis, dotted yellow line). The Great Recession, from 2007 to 2010, caused hardship for many families. Conditions started to improve in 2010 and 2012 for some, but not for all.

Households by Income, 2007 to 2015



What does it cost to afford the basic necessities?

The bare-minimum Household Survival Budget does not include any savings, leaving a household vulnerable to unexpected expenses. ALICE households typically earn above the Federal Poverty Level of $11,770 for a single adult and $24,250 for a family of four, but less than the Household Survival Budget.

Household Survival Budget, Brevard County

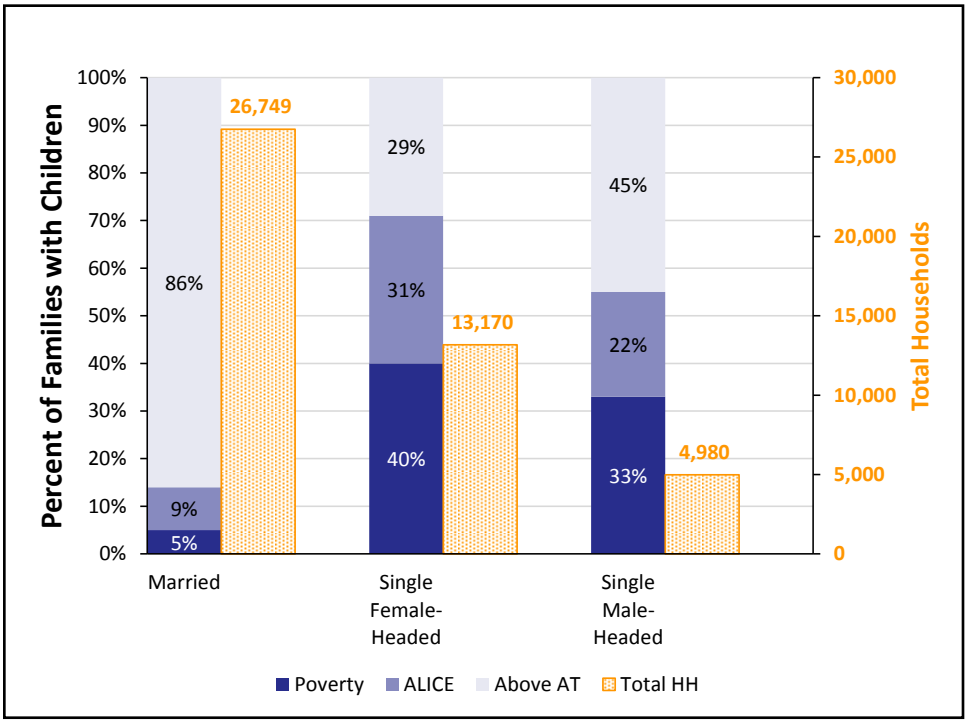
	SINGLE ADULT	2 ADULTS, 1 INFANT, 1 PRESCHOOLER
Monthly Costs		
Housing	$542	$878
Child Care	$–	$933
Food	$165	$547
Transportation	$322	$644
Health Care	$165	$634
Miscellaneous	$137	$389
Taxes	$172	$251
Monthly Total	$1,503	$4,276
ANNUAL TOTAL	**$18,036**	**$51,312**
POVERTY ANNUAL TOTAL	$11,770	$24,250

*Sources: **2015 Point-in-Time Data**: American Community Survey. **ALICE Demographics:** American Community Survey; the ALICE Threshold. **Budget:** U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD); U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA); Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS); Internal Revenue Service (IRS); Florida Department of Education, Office of Early Learning.*

How many families with children are struggling?

Children add significant expense to a family budget, so it is not surprising that many families with children live below the ALICE Threshold. Though more Brevard County families are headed by married parents, a greater percent of single parent families have income below the AT (left axis, blue bar). Total number of families in each category are reflected by dotted yellow bars (right axis).

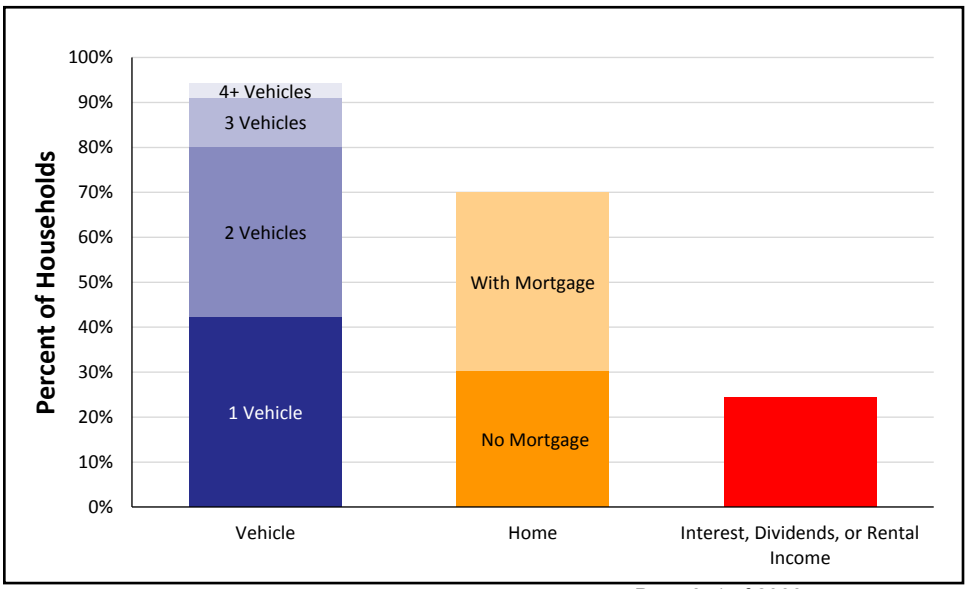
Families with Children by Income, 2015



What assets do households have?

Ownership of assets can contribute to stability of households. Yet few families in Brevard County own liquid assets, such as a savings account, 401(k) plan, or rental income, that are readily available to cover emergency expenses. Vehicles, the most common asset, depreciate over time. Homeownership, the next most common asset, can build wealth, but is not a liquid asset.

Assets, All Households, 2015



Brevard County, 2015

Town	Total HH	% ALICE & Poverty
Cape Canaveral	5,602	39%
Cocoa	6,811	56%
Cocoa Beach	5,796	32%
Cocoa Beach-Cape Canaveral CCD	12,609	35%
Cocoa West CDP	1,953	70%
Cocoa-Rockledge CCD	45,172	34%
Grant-Valkaria	1,518	25%
Indialantic	1,212	27%
Indialantic-Melbourne Beach CCD	18,972	24%
Indian Harbour Beach	3,653	34%
June Park CDP	1,570	32%
Malabar	1,084	20%
Malabar CCD	6,928	39%
Melbourne	32,825	41%
Melbourne Beach	1,211	20%
Melbourne CCD	51,170	38%
Melbourne Shores-Floridana Beach CCD	3,317	31%
Melbourne Village	316	23%
Merritt Island CCD	17,826	34%
Merritt Island CDP	14,577	35%
Micco CDP	4,234	47%
Mims CDP	2,617	35%
Palm Bay	38,113	38%
Palm Bay CCD	37,981	42%
Palm Shores	410	33%
Patrick AFB CDP	370	32%
Port St. John CDP	4,283	37%
Rockledge	10,171	30%
Satellite Beach	4,020	15%
Sharpes CDP	1,186	43%
South Patrick Shores CDP	2,638	20%
Titusville	18,722	44%
Titusville CCD	27,170	38%
Viera East CDP	4,583	25%
Viera West CDP	3,312	9%
West Brevard CCD	1,646	10%
West Melbourne	7,158	31%

Note: Municipal-level data on this page is for Places and County Subdivisions, which include Census Designated Places (CDP), and Census County Divisions (CCD), relatively permanent statistical areas delineated cooperatively by the Census Bureau and state and local government authorities. These are overlapping geographies so totals will not match county-level data. Municipal-level data often relies on 5-year averages and is not available for the smallest towns that do not report income.

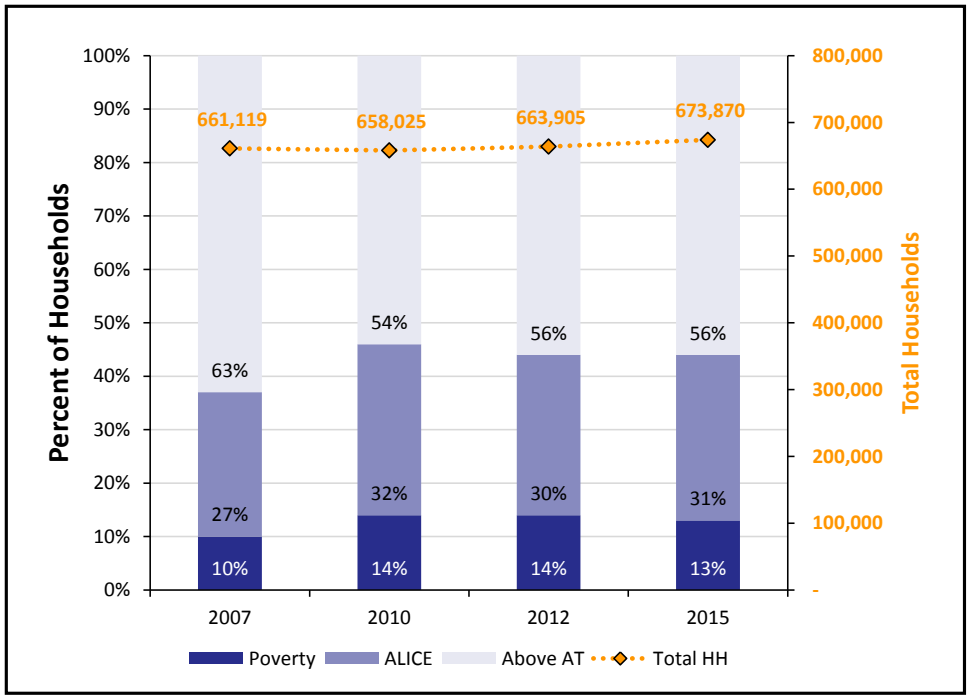
ALICE IN BROWARD COUNTY

Population: 1,896,425 | **Number of Households:** 673,870
Median Household Income: $53,926 (state average: $49,426)
Florida Underemployment Rate for 2015: 11.5%
Households Below ALICE Threshold: 296,943 (44%)

How many households are struggling?

ALICE is an acronym for **A**sset **L**imited, **I**ncome **C**onstrained, **E**mployed – households that earn more than the Federal Poverty Level, but less than the basic cost of living for the county (the ALICE Threshold, or AT). Combined, the number of poverty and ALICE households equals the total population struggling to afford basic needs. The percentage of households below the ALICE Threshold changes over time (left axis, blue bars) as does the total number of households (right axis, dotted yellow line). The Great Recession, from 2007 to 2010, caused hardship for many families. Conditions started to improve in 2010 and 2012 for some, but not for all.

Households by Income, 2007 to 2015



What does it cost to afford the basic necessities?

The bare-minimum Household Survival Budget does not include any savings, leaving a household vulnerable to unexpected expenses. ALICE households typically earn above the Federal Poverty Level of $11,770 for a single adult and $24,250 for a family of four, but less than the Household Survival Budget.

Household Survival Budget, Broward County

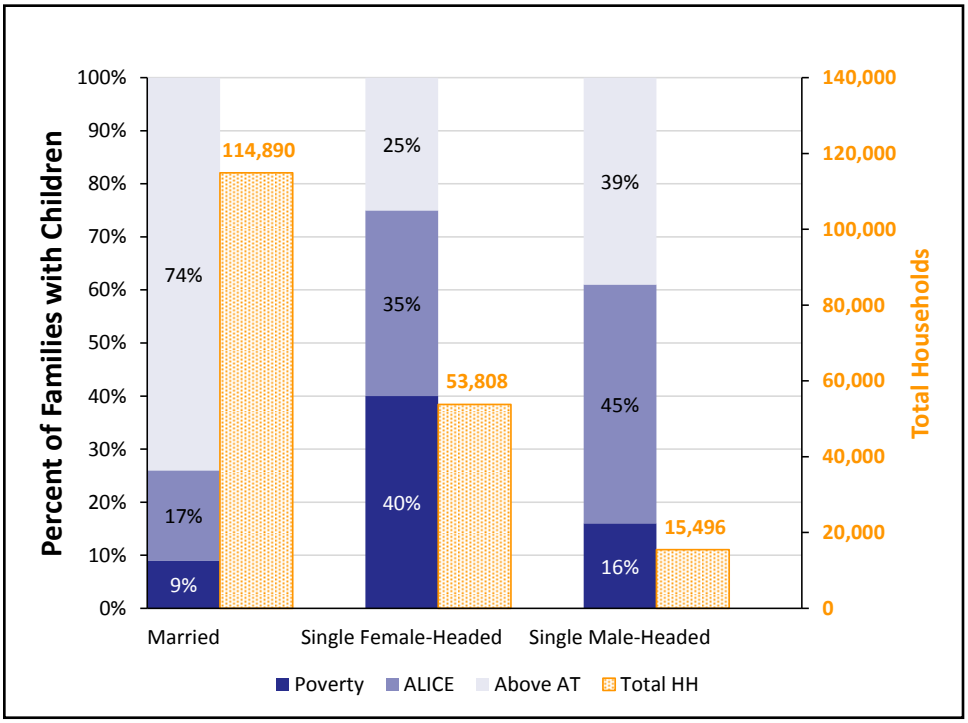
	SINGLE ADULT	2 ADULTS, 1 INFANT, 1 PRESCHOOLER
Monthly Costs		
Housing	$764	$1,263
Child Care	$–	$1,100
Food	$165	$547
Transportation	$419	$837
Health Care	$133	$506
Miscellaneous	$173	$469
Taxes	$247	$440
Monthly Total	$1,901	$5,162
ANNUAL TOTAL	**$22,812**	**$61,944**
POVERTY ANNUAL TOTAL	$11,770	$24,250

*Sources: **2015 Point-in-Time Data**: American Community Survey. **ALICE Demographics:** American Community Survey; the ALICE Threshold. **Budget:** U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD); U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA); Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS); Internal Revenue Service (IRS); Florida Department of Education, Office of Early Learning.*

How many families with children are struggling?

Children add significant expense to a family budget, so it is not surprising that many families with children live below the ALICE Threshold. Though more Broward County families are headed by married parents, a greater percent of single parent families have income below the AT (left axis, blue bar). Total number of families in each category are reflected by dotted yellow bars (right axis).

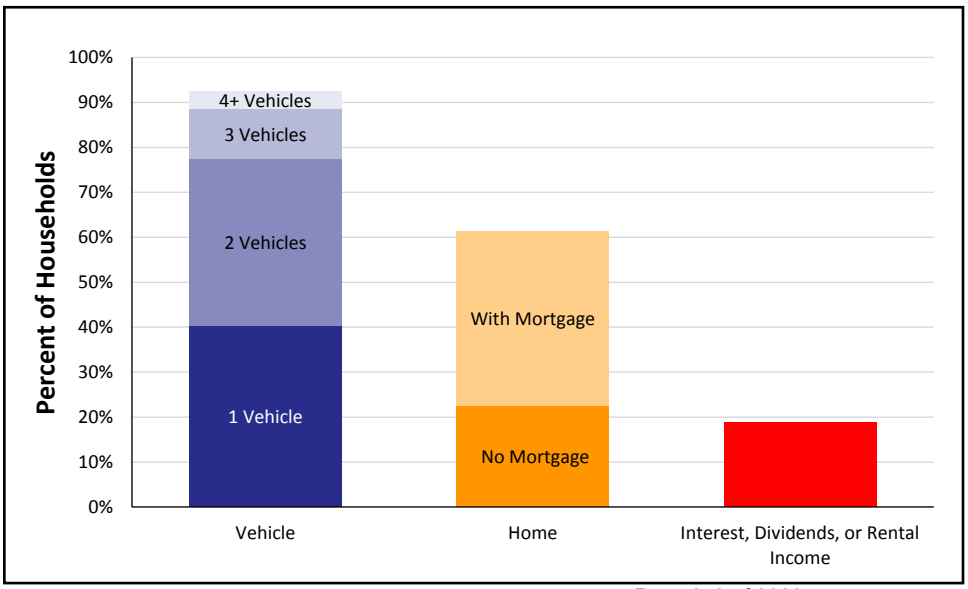
Families with Children by Income, 2015



What assets do households have?

Ownership of assets can contribute to stability of households. Yet few families in Broward County own liquid assets, such as a savings account, 401(k) plan, or rental income, that are readily available to cover emergency expenses. Vehicles, the most common asset, depreciate over time. Homeownership, the next most common asset, can build wealth, but is not a liquid asset.

Assets, All Households, 2015



Broward County, 2015

Town	Total HH	% ALICE & Poverty
Boulevard Gardens CDP	495	46%
Broadview Park CDP	2,039	52%
Coconut Creek	22,113	43%
Cooper City	10,727	22%
Coral Springs	40,825	35%
Coral Springs-Margate CCD	77,842	47%
Dania Beach	12,202	56%
Davie	36,504	39%
Davie CCD	69,286	33%
Deerfield Beach	31,863	51%
Deerfield Beach CCD	66,918	41%
Fort Lauderdale	73,817	46%
Fort Lauderdale CCD	120,691	51%
Franklin Park CDP	334	90%
Hallandale Beach	18,025	61%
Hallandale Beach CCD	22,002	62%
Hillsboro Beach	927	34%
Hollywood	56,104	52%
Hollywood CCD	72,079	51%
Lauderdale Lakes	10,999	69%
Lauderdale-by-the-Sea	3,869	39%
Lauderhill	23,525	60%
Lighthouse Point	4,932	31%
Margate	20,651	53%
Miramar	40,203	33%
Miramar-Pembroke Pines CCD	96,006	38%
North Lauderdale	11,913	58%
Oakland Park	16,837	54%
Parkland	8,240	14%
Pembroke Park	2,482	72%
Pembroke Pines	56,409	35%
Plantation	33,712	32%
Plantation CCD	100,420	48%
Pompano Beach	40,375	54%
Pompano Beach CCD	45,040	56%
Roosevelt Gardens CDP	752	56%
Sea Ranch Lakes	263	20%
Southwest Ranches	2,177	24%
Sunrise	30,856	41%
Tamarac	27,242	54%
Washington Park CDP	384	65%
West Park	4,156	60%
Weston	21,259	24%
Wilton Manors	6,474	46%

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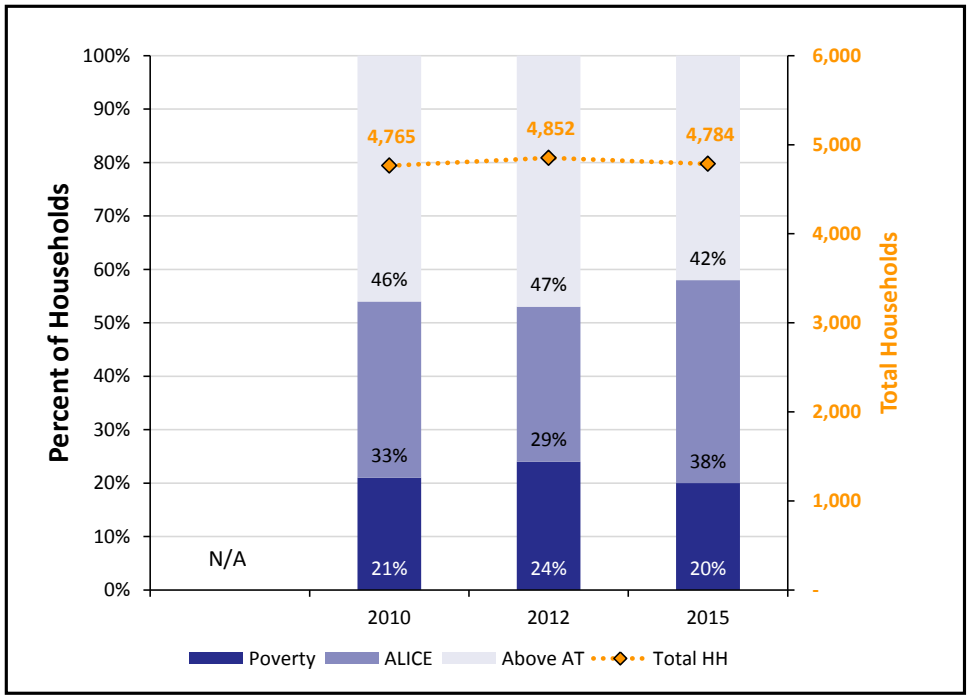
ALICE IN CALHOUN COUNTY

Population: 14,615 | **Number of Households:** 4,784
Median Household Income: $34,510 (state average: $49,426)
Florida Underemployment Rate for 2015: 11.5%
Households Below ALICE Threshold: 2,780 (58%)

How many households are struggling?

ALICE is an acronym for **A**sset **L**imited, **I**ncome **C**onstrained, **E**mployed – households that earn more than the Federal Poverty Level, but less than the basic cost of living for the county (the ALICE Threshold, or AT). Combined, the number of poverty and ALICE households equals the total population struggling to afford basic needs. The percentage of households below the ALICE Threshold changes over time (left axis, blue bars) as does the total number of households (right axis, dotted yellow line). The Great Recession, from 2007 to 2010, caused hardship for many families. Conditions started to improve in 2010 and 2012 for some, but not for all.

Households by Income, 2007 to 2015



What does it cost to afford the basic necessities?

The bare-minimum Household Survival Budget does not include any savings, leaving a household vulnerable to unexpected expenses. ALICE households typically earn above the Federal Poverty Level of $11,770 for a single adult and $24,250 for a family of four, but less than the Household Survival Budget.

Household Survival Budget, Calhoun County

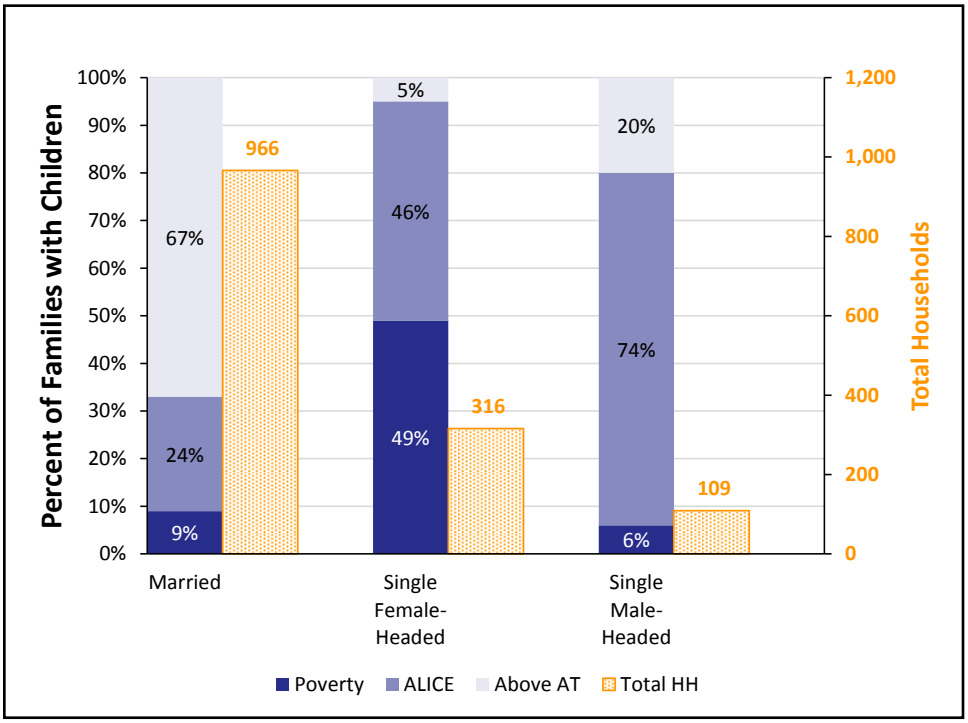
	SINGLE ADULT	2 ADULTS, 1 INFANT, 1 PRESCHOOLER
Monthly Costs		
Housing	$519	$643
Child Care	$–	$1,033
Food	$165	$547
Transportation	$322	$644
Health Care	$165	$634
Miscellaneous	$134	$371
Taxes	$167	$211
Monthly Total	$1,472	$4,083
ANNUAL TOTAL	**$17,664**	**$48,996**
POVERTY ANNUAL TOTAL	$11,770	$24,250

*Sources: **2015 Point-in-Time Data**: American Community Survey. **ALICE Demographics:** American Community Survey; the ALICE Threshold. **Budget:** U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD); U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA); Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS); Internal Revenue Service (IRS); Florida Department of Education, Office of Early Learning.*

How many families with children are struggling?

Children add significant expense to a family budget, so it is not surprising that many families with children live below the ALICE Threshold. Though more Calhoun County families are headed by married parents, a greater percent of single parent families have income below the AT (left axis, blue bar). Total number of families in each category are reflected by dotted yellow bars (right axis).

Families with Children by Income, 2015

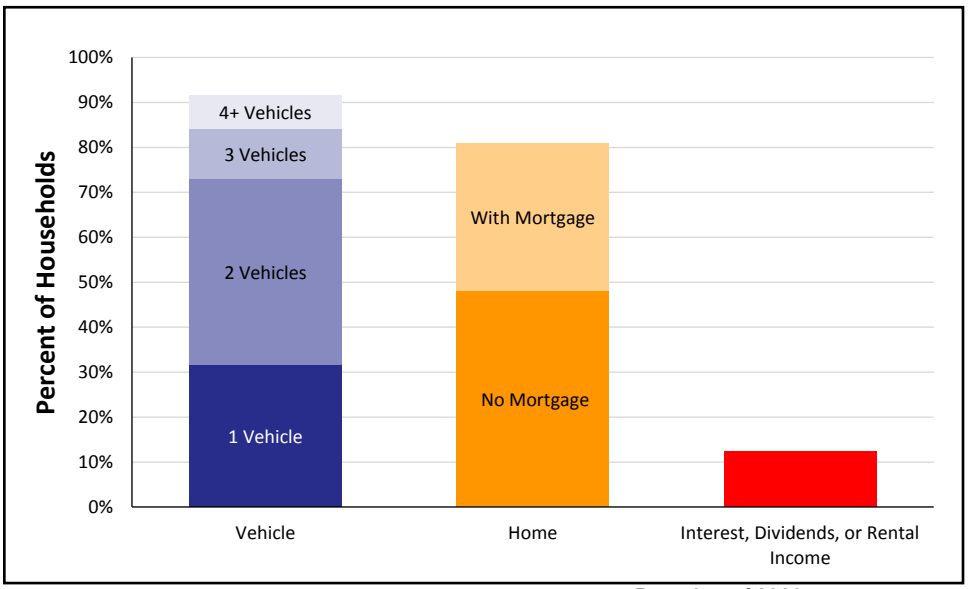


Calhoun County, 2015		
Town	Total HH	% ALICE & Poverty
Altha CCD	973	59%
Blountstown	937	60%
Blountstown CCD	2,293	60%
West Calhoun CCD	1,518	53%

What assets do households have?

Ownership of assets can contribute to stability of households. Yet few families in Calhoun County own liquid assets, such as a savings account, 401(k) plan, or rental income, that are readily available to cover emergency expenses. Vehicles, the most common asset, depreciate over time. Homeownership, the next most common asset, can build wealth, but is not a liquid asset.

Assets, All Households, 2015



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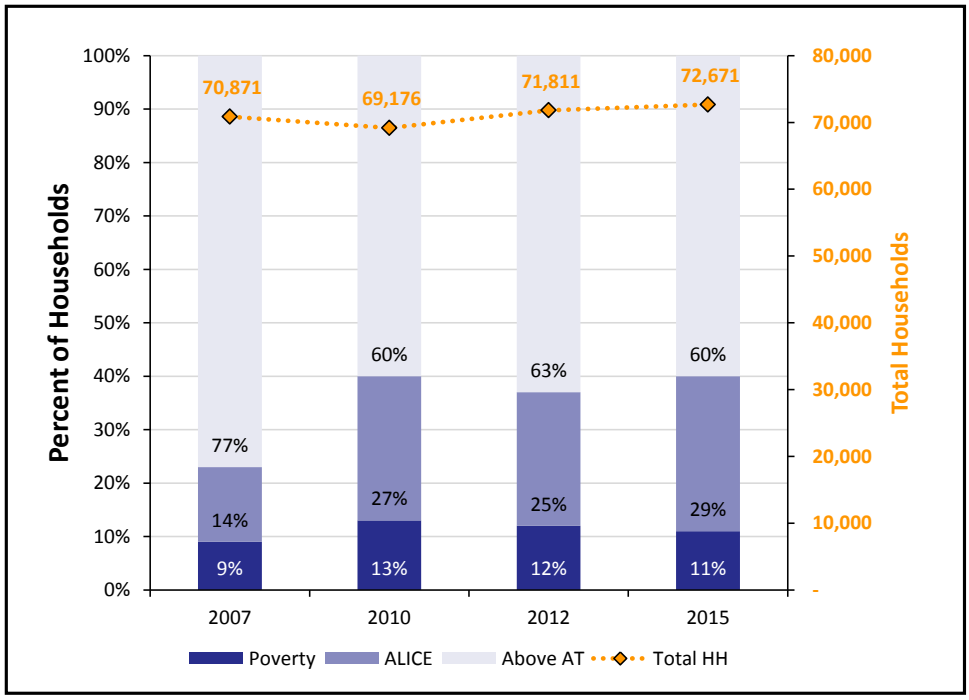
ALICE IN CHARLOTTE COUNTY

Population: 173,115 | **Number of Households:** 72,671
Median Household Income: $45,492 (state average: $49,426)
Florida Underemployment Rate for 2015: 11.5%
Households Below ALICE Threshold: 28,632 (40%)

How many households are struggling?

ALICE is an acronym for **A**sset **L**imited, **I**ncome **C**onstrained, **E**mployed – households that earn more than the Federal Poverty Level, but less than the basic cost of living for the county (the ALICE Threshold, or AT). Combined, the number of poverty and ALICE households equals the total population struggling to afford basic needs. The percentage of households below the ALICE Threshold changes over time (left axis, blue bars) as does the total number of households (right axis, dotted yellow line). The Great Recession, from 2007 to 2010, caused hardship for many families. Conditions started to improve in 2010 and 2012 for some, but not for all.

Households by Income, 2007 to 2015



What does it cost to afford the basic necessities?

The bare-minimum Household Survival Budget does not include any savings, leaving a household vulnerable to unexpected expenses. ALICE households typically earn above the Federal Poverty Level of $11,770 for a single adult and $24,250 for a family of four, but less than the Household Survival Budget.

Household Survival Budget, Charlotte County

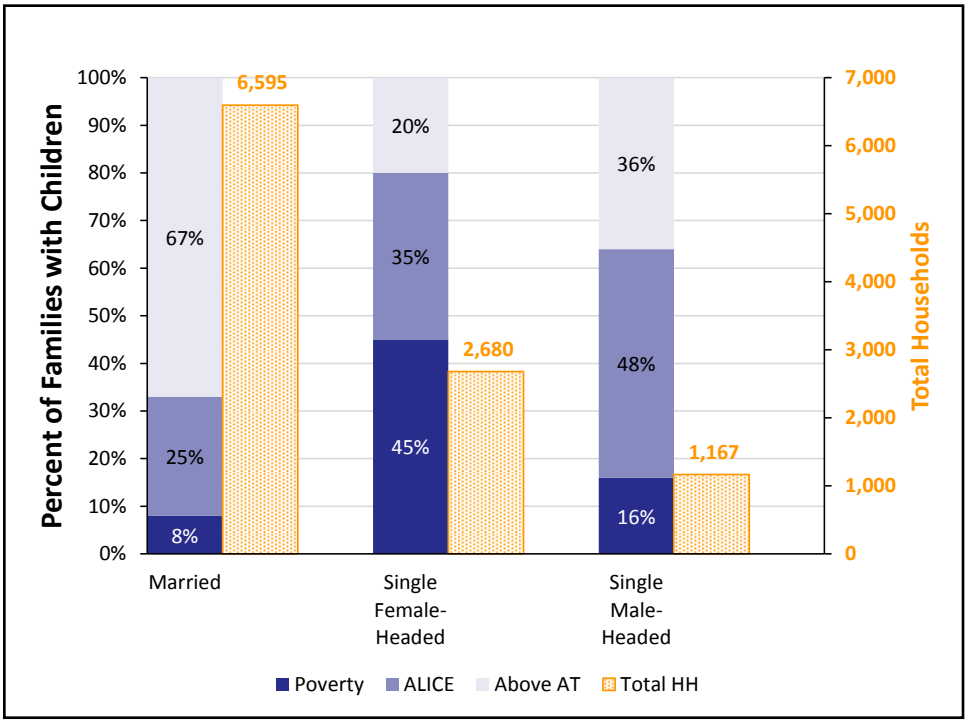
	SINGLE ADULT	2 ADULTS, 1 INFANT, 1 PRESCHOOLER
Monthly Costs		
Housing	$508	$854
Child Care	$–	$1,180
Food	$165	$547
Transportation	$322	$644
Health Care	$165	$634
Miscellaneous	$132	$418
Taxes	$164	$319
Monthly Total	$1,456	$4,596
ANNUAL TOTAL	**$17,472**	**$55,152**
POVERTY ANNUAL TOTAL	$11,770	$24,250

*Sources: **2015 Point-in-Time Data**: American Community Survey. **ALICE Demographics:** American Community Survey; the ALICE Threshold. **Budget:** U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD); U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA); Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS); Internal Revenue Service (IRS); Florida Department of Education, Office of Early Learning.*

How many families with children are struggling?

Children add significant expense to a family budget, so it is not surprising that many families with children live below the ALICE Threshold. Though more Charlotte County families are headed by married parents, a greater percent of single parent families have income below the AT (left axis, blue bar). Total number of families in each category are reflected by dotted yellow bars (right axis).

Families with Children by Income, 2015

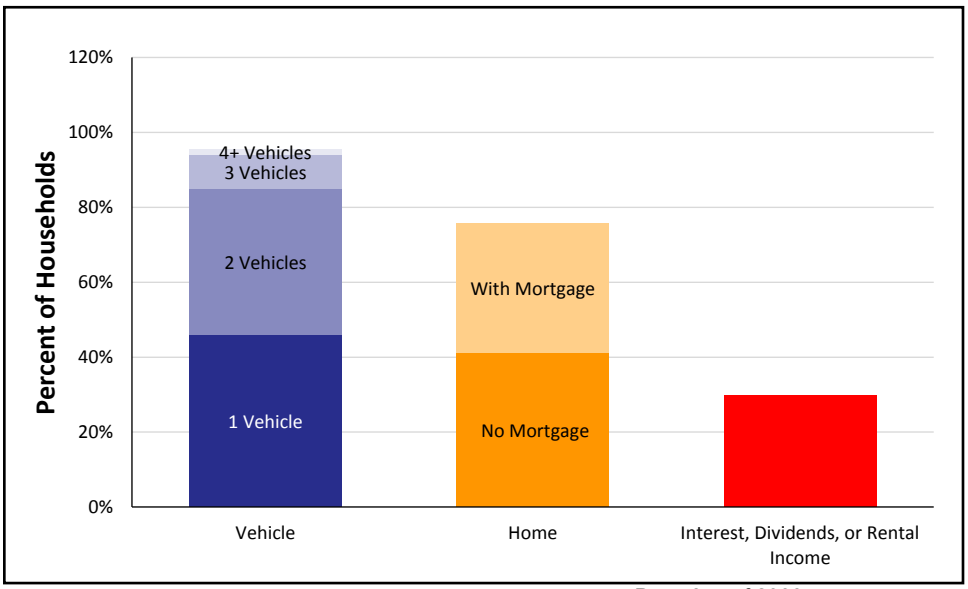


Charlotte County, 2015		
Town	Total HH	% ALICE & Poverty
Charlotte Harbor CDP	1,791	39%
Charlotte Park CDP	1,190	40%
Cleveland CDP	1,152	50%
Grove City CDP	985	50%
Grove City-Rotonda CCD	17,951	40%
Harbour Heights CDP	1,371	32%
Manasota Key CDP	605	22%
Port Charlotte CCD	37,031	43%
Port Charlotte CDP	23,486	48%
Punta Gorda	8,629	29%
Punta Gorda CCD	16,874	35%
Rotonda CDP	4,124	41%

What assets do households have?

Ownership of assets can contribute to stability of households. Yet few families in Charlotte County own liquid assets, such as a savings account, 401(k) plan, or rental income, that are readily available to cover emergency expenses. Vehicles, the most common asset, depreciate over time. Homeownership, the next most common asset, can build wealth, but is not a liquid asset.

Assets, All Households, 2015



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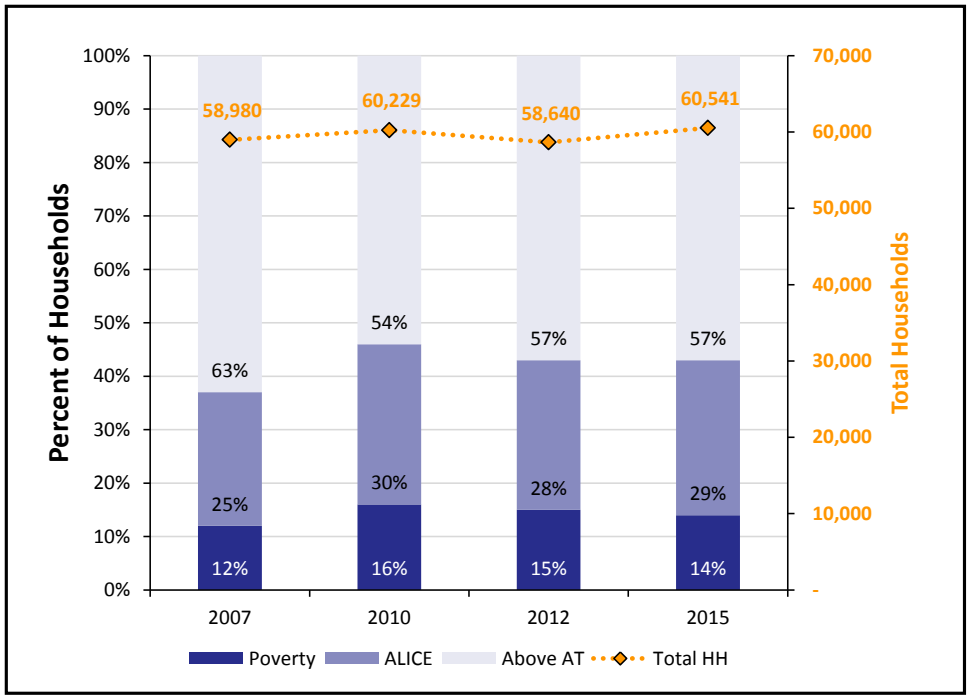
ALICE IN CITRUS COUNTY

Population: 141,058 | **Number of Households:** 60,541
Median Household Income: $40,294 (state average: $49,426)
Florida Underemployment Rate for 2015: 11.5%
Households Below ALICE Threshold: 26,251 (43%)

How many households are struggling?

ALICE is an acronym for **A**sset **L**imited, **I**ncome **C**onstrained, **E**mployed – households that earn more than the Federal Poverty Level, but less than the basic cost of living for the county (the ALICE Threshold, or AT). Combined, the number of poverty and ALICE households equals the total population struggling to afford basic needs. The percentage of households below the ALICE Threshold changes over time (left axis, blue bars) as does the total number of households (right axis, dotted yellow line). The Great Recession, from 2007 to 2010, caused hardship for many families. Conditions started to improve in 2010 and 2012 for some, but not for all.

Households by Income, 2007 to 2015



What does it cost to afford the basic necessities?

The bare-minimum Household Survival Budget does not include any savings, leaving a household vulnerable to unexpected expenses. ALICE households typically earn above the Federal Poverty Level of $11,770 for a single adult and $24,250 for a family of four, but less than the Household Survival Budget.

Household Survival Budget, Citrus County

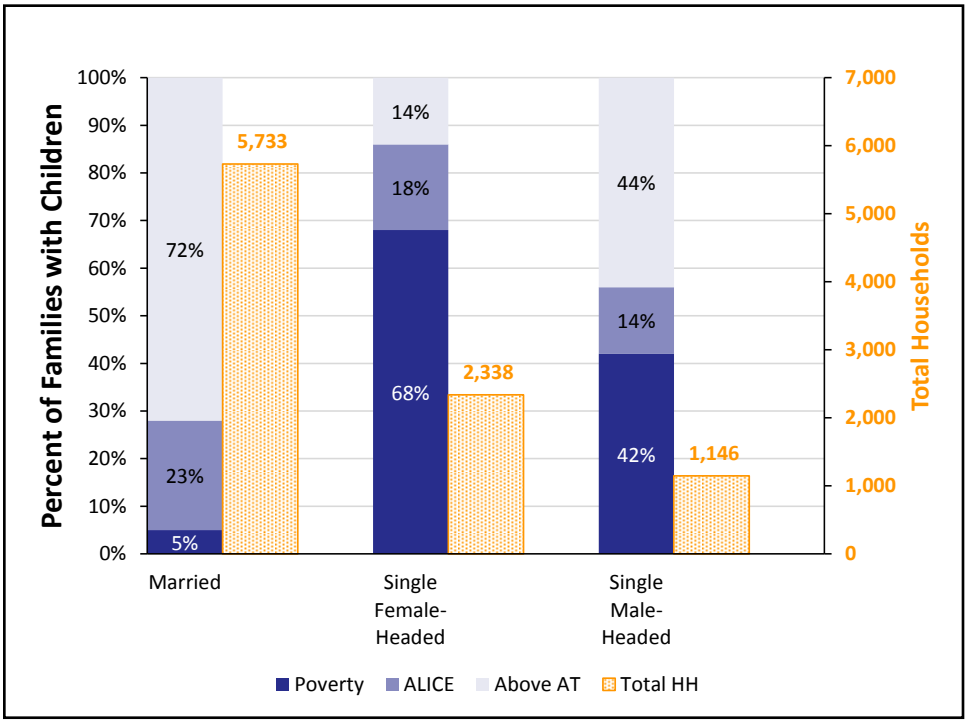
	SINGLE ADULT	2 ADULTS, 1 INFANT, 1 PRESCHOOLER
Monthly Costs		
Housing	$600	$770
Child Care	$–	$880
Food	$165	$547
Transportation	$322	$644
Health Care	$165	$634
Miscellaneous	$144	$368
Taxes	$185	$203
Monthly Total	$1,581	$4,046
ANNUAL TOTAL	**$18,972**	**$48,552**
POVERTY ANNUAL TOTAL	$11,770	$24,250

*Sources: **2015 Point-in-Time Data**: American Community Survey. **ALICE Demographics:** American Community Survey; the ALICE Threshold. **Budget:** U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD); U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA); Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS); Internal Revenue Service (IRS); Florida Department of Education, Office of Early Learning.*

How many families with children are struggling?

Children add significant expense to a family budget, so it is not surprising that many families with children live below the ALICE Threshold. Though more Citrus County families are headed by married parents, a greater percent of single parent families have income below the AT (left axis, blue bar). Total number of families in each category are reflected by dotted yellow bars (right axis).

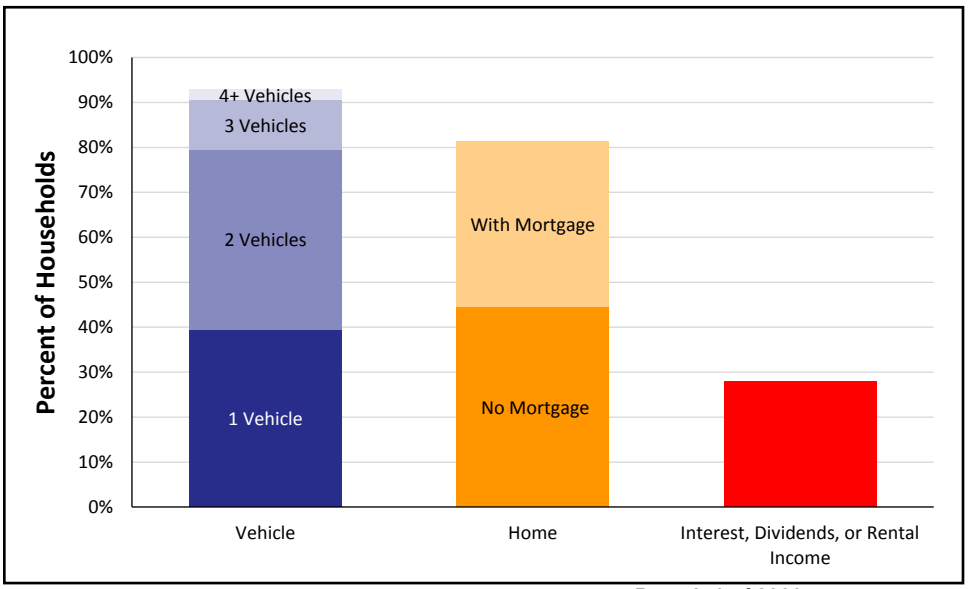
Families with Children by Income, 2015



What assets do households have?

Ownership of assets can contribute to stability of households. Yet few families in Citrus County own liquid assets, such as a savings account, 401(k) plan, or rental income, that are readily available to cover emergency expenses. Vehicles, the most common asset, depreciate over time. Homeownership, the next most common asset, can build wealth, but is not a liquid asset.

Assets, All Households, 2015



Citrus County, 2015

Town	Total HH	% ALICE & Poverty
Beverly Hills CDP	3,999	62%
Black Diamond CDP	419	22%
Citrus Hills CDP	3,691	20%
Citrus Springs CDP	3,410	37%
Crystal River	1,232	51%
Crystal River CCD	30,114	42%
Floral City CDP	2,251	51%
Hernando CDP	4,121	59%
Homosassa CDP	865	33%
Homosassa Springs CDP	5,291	60%
Inverness	3,212	61%
Inverness CCD	30,898	48%
Inverness Highlands North CDP	871	37%
Inverness Highlands South CDP	2,670	48%
Lecanto CDP	1,957	37%
Pine Ridge CDP (Citrus County)	4,671	32%
Sugarmill Woods CDP	4,410	37%

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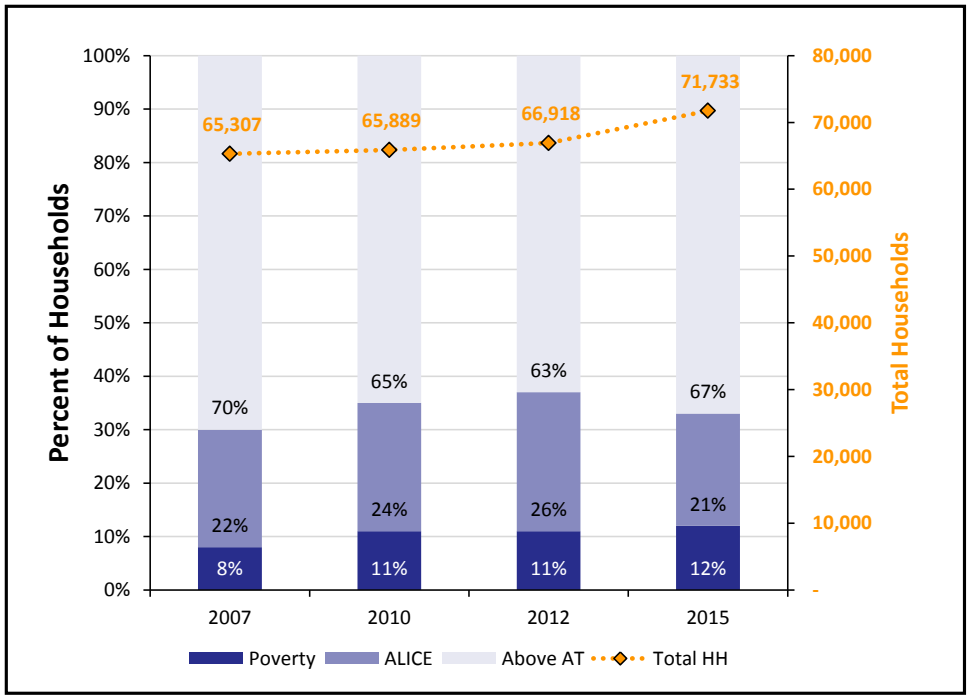
ALICE IN CLAY COUNTY

Population: 203,967 | **Number of Households:** 71,733
Median Household Income: $58,676 (state average: $49,426)
Florida Underemployment Rate for 2015: 11.5%
Households Below ALICE Threshold: 23,925 (33%)

How many households are struggling?

ALICE is an acronym for **A**sset **L**imited, **I**ncome **C**onstrained, **E**mployed – households that earn more than the Federal Poverty Level, but less than the basic cost of living for the county (the ALICE Threshold, or AT). Combined, the number of poverty and ALICE households equals the total population struggling to afford basic needs. The percentage of households below the ALICE Threshold changes over time (left axis, blue bars) as does the total number of households (right axis, dotted yellow line). The Great Recession, from 2007 to 2010, caused hardship for many families. Conditions started to improve in 2010 and 2012 for some, but not for all.

Households by Income, 2007 to 2015



What does it cost to afford the basic necessities?

The bare-minimum Household Survival Budget does not include any savings, leaving a household vulnerable to unexpected expenses. ALICE households typically earn above the Federal Poverty Level of $11,770 for a single adult and $24,250 for a family of four, but less than the Household Survival Budget.

Household Survival Budget, Clay County

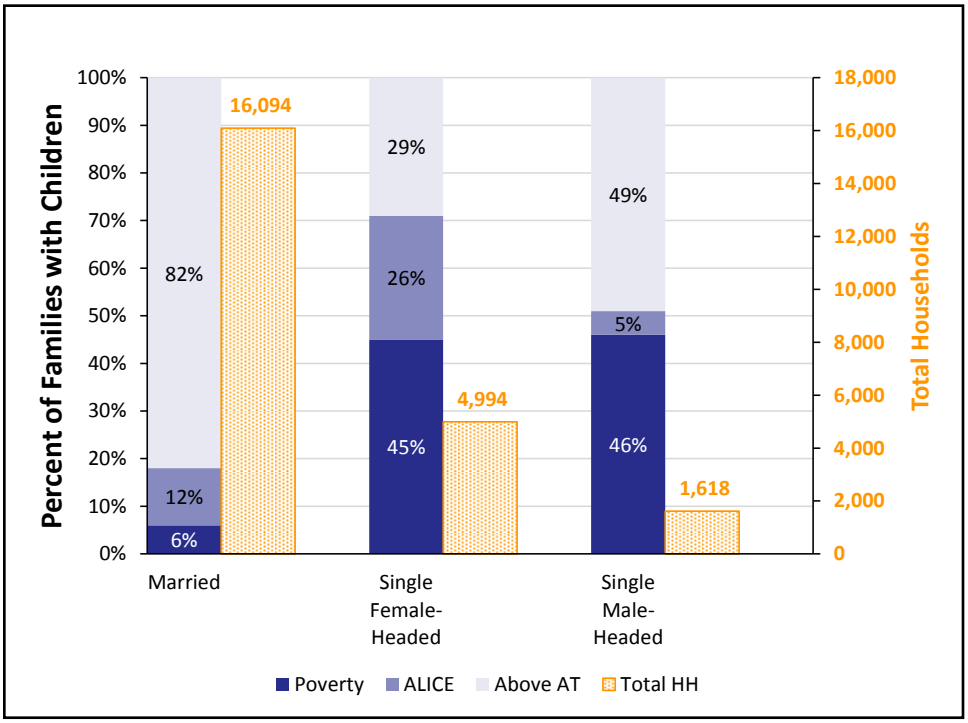
	SINGLE ADULT	2 ADULTS, 1 INFANT, 1 PRESCHOOLER
Monthly Costs		
Housing	$628	$931
Child Care	$–	$990
Food	$165	$547
Transportation	$322	$644
Health Care	$165	$634
Miscellaneous	$147	$403
Taxes	$191	$285
Monthly Total	$1,618	$4,434
ANNUAL TOTAL	**$19,416**	**$53,208**
POVERTY ANNUAL TOTAL	$11,770	$24,250

*Sources: **2015 Point-in-Time Data**: American Community Survey. **ALICE Demographics:** American Community Survey; the ALICE Threshold. **Budget:** U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD); U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA); Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS); Internal Revenue Service (IRS); Florida Department of Education, Office of Early Learning.*

How many families with children are struggling?

Children add significant expense to a family budget, so it is not surprising that many families with children live below the ALICE Threshold. Though more Clay County families are headed by married parents, a greater percent of single parent families have income below the AT (left axis, blue bar). Total number of families in each category are reflected by dotted yellow bars (right axis).

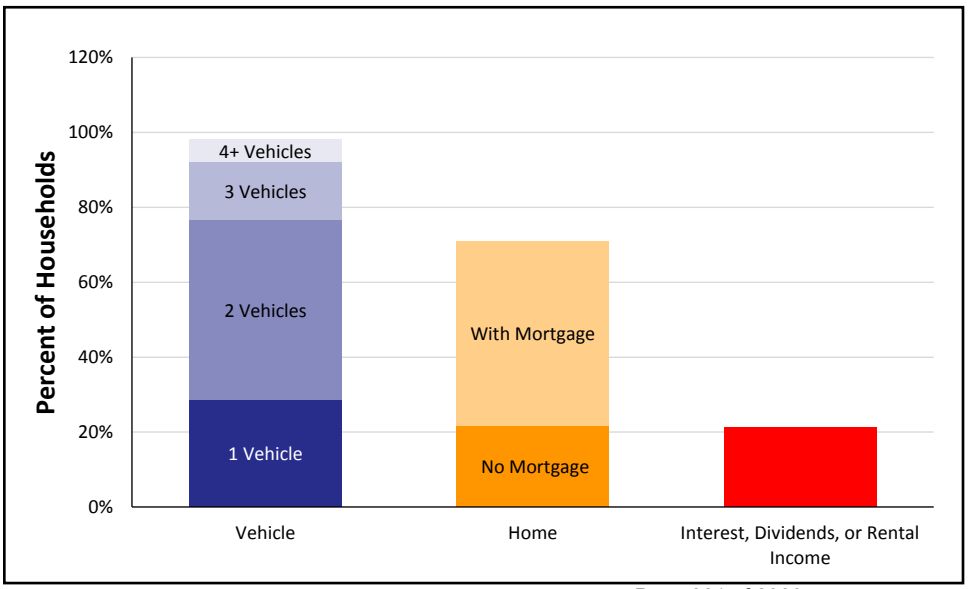
Families with Children by Income, 2015



What assets do households have?

Ownership of assets can contribute to stability of households. Yet few families in Clay County own liquid assets, such as a savings account, 401(k) plan, or rental income, that are readily available to cover emergency expenses. Vehicles, the most common asset, depreciate over time. Homeownership, the next most common asset, can build wealth, but is not a liquid asset.

Assets, All Households, 2015



Clay County, 2015

Town	Total HH	% ALICE & Poverty
Asbury Lake CDP	2,867	23%
Bellair-Meadowbrook Terrace CDP	5,381	49%
Fleming Island CDP	10,216	19%
Green Cove Springs	2,421	47%
Green Cove Springs CCD	5,128	43%
Keystone Heights	587	34%
Keystone Heights CCD	6,562	45%
Lakeside CDP	11,310	34%
Middleburg CDP	4,438	43%
Middleburg-Clay Hill CCD	18,568	34%
Oakleaf Plantation CDP	6,830	20%
Orange Park	3,455	41%
Orange Park CCD	33,396	31%
Penney Farms	353	53%
Penney Farms CCD	5,399	31%

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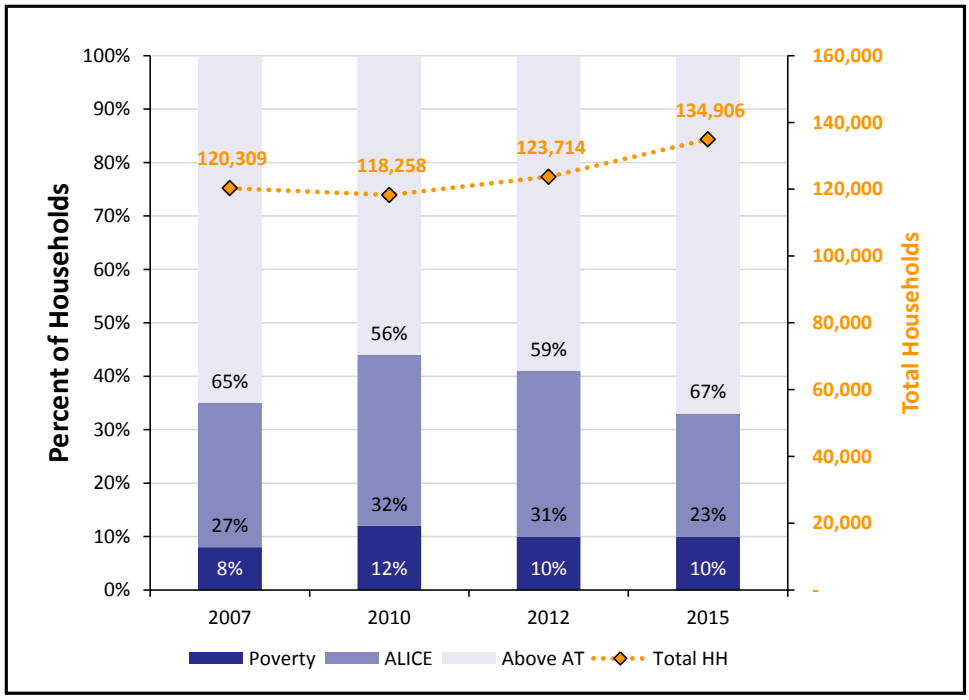
ALICE IN COLLIER COUNTY

Population: 357,305 | **Number of Households:** 134,906
Median Household Income: $62,126 (state average: $49,426)
Florida Underemployment Rate for 2015: 11.5%
Households Below ALICE Threshold: 44,948 (33%)

How many households are struggling?

ALICE is an acronym for **A**sset **L**imited, **I**ncome **C**onstrained, **E**mployed – households that earn more than the Federal Poverty Level, but less than the basic cost of living for the county (the ALICE Threshold, or AT). Combined, the number of poverty and ALICE households equals the total population struggling to afford basic needs. The percentage of households below the ALICE Threshold changes over time (left axis, blue bars) as does the total number of households (right axis, dotted yellow line). The Great Recession, from 2007 to 2010, caused hardship for many families. Conditions started to improve in 2010 and 2012 for some, but not for all.

Households by Income, 2007 to 2015



What does it cost to afford the basic necessities?

The bare-minimum Household Survival Budget does not include any savings, leaving a household vulnerable to unexpected expenses. ALICE households typically earn above the Federal Poverty Level of $11,770 for a single adult and $24,250 for a family of four, but less than the Household Survival Budget.

Household Survival Budget, Collier County

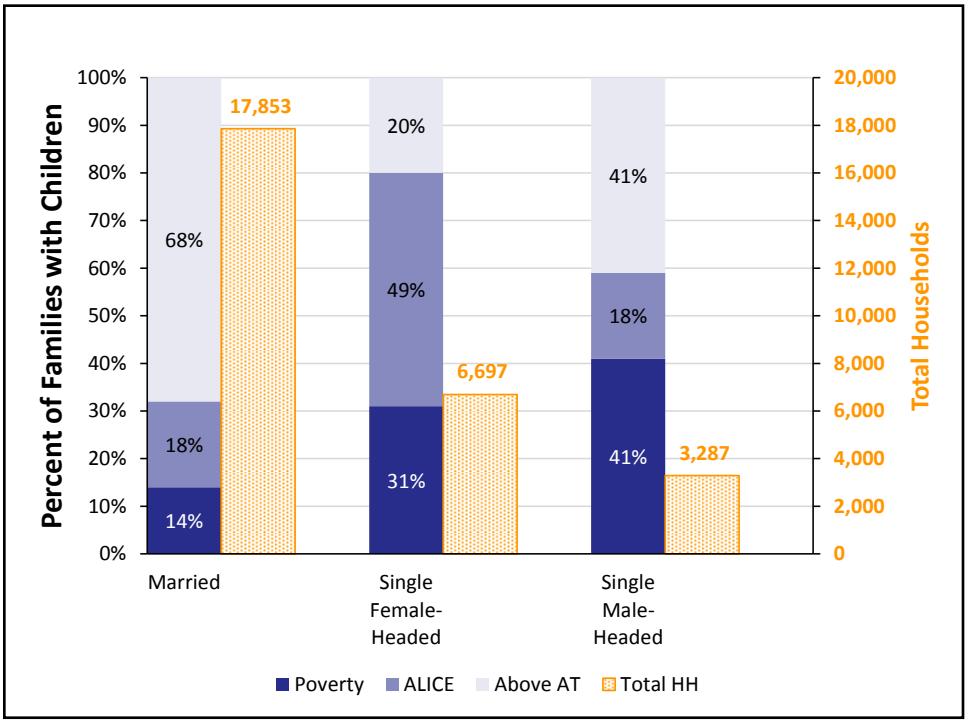
	SINGLE ADULT	2 ADULTS, 1 INFANT, 1 PRESCHOOLER
Monthly Costs		
Housing	$691	$990
Child Care	$–	$1,100
Food	$165	$547
Transportation	$322	$644
Health Care	$165	$634
Miscellaneous	$155	$425
Taxes	$207	$336
Monthly Total	$1,705	$4,676
ANNUAL TOTAL	**$20,460**	**$56,112**
POVERTY ANNUAL TOTAL	$11,770	$24,250

*Sources: **2015 Point-in-Time Data**: American Community Survey. **ALICE Demographics:** American Community Survey; the ALICE Threshold. **Budget:** U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD); U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA); Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS); Internal Revenue Service (IRS); Florida Department of Education, Office of Early Learning.*

How many families with children are struggling?

Children add significant expense to a family budget, so it is not surprising that many families with children live below the ALICE Threshold. Though more Collier County families are headed by married parents, a greater percent of single parent families have income below the AT (left axis, blue bar). Total number of families in each category are reflected by dotted yellow bars (right axis).

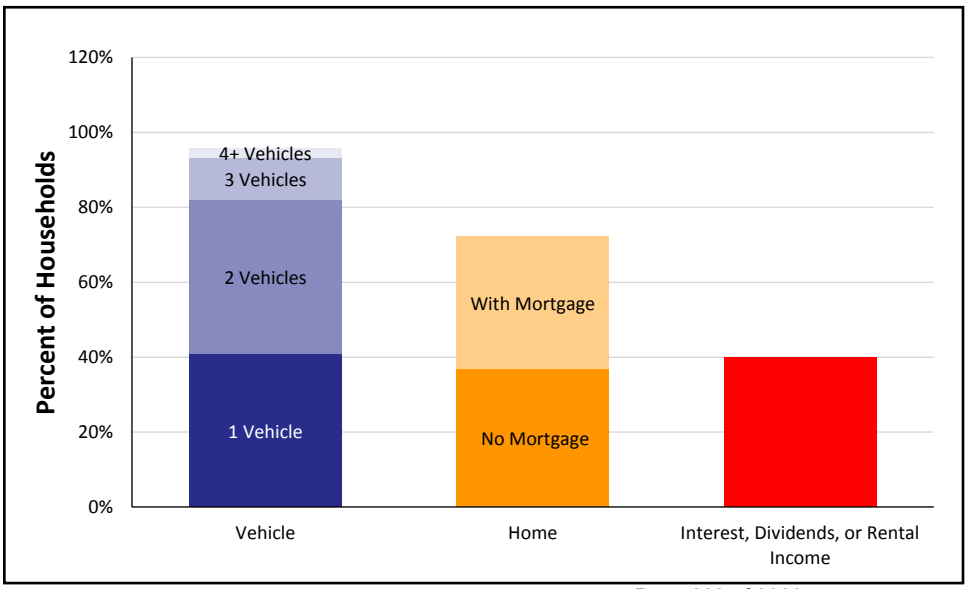
Families with Children by Income, 2015



What assets do households have?

Ownership of assets can contribute to stability of households. Yet few families in Collier County own liquid assets, such as a savings account, 401(k) plan, or rental income, that are readily available to cover emergency expenses. Vehicles, the most common asset, depreciate over time. Homeownership, the next most common asset, can build wealth, but is not a liquid asset.

Assets, All Households, 2015



Collier County, 2015

Town	Total HH	% ALICE & Poverty
Golden Gate CDP	7,113	60%
Immokalee CCD	14,937	40%
Immokalee CDP	4,955	75%
Island Walk CDP	1,551	13%
Lely CDP	1,731	38%
Lely Resort CDP	2,104	33%
Marco Island	8,254	27%
Marco Island CCD	8,416	28%
Naples	10,392	27%
Naples CCD	99,949	37%
Naples Manor CDP	1,120	77%
Naples Park CDP	2,568	49%
Orangetree CDP	1,369	19%
Pelican Bay CDP	2,995	14%
Pine Ridge CDP (Collier County)	848	21%
Verona Walk CDP	1,230	32%
Vineyards CDP	1,716	15%

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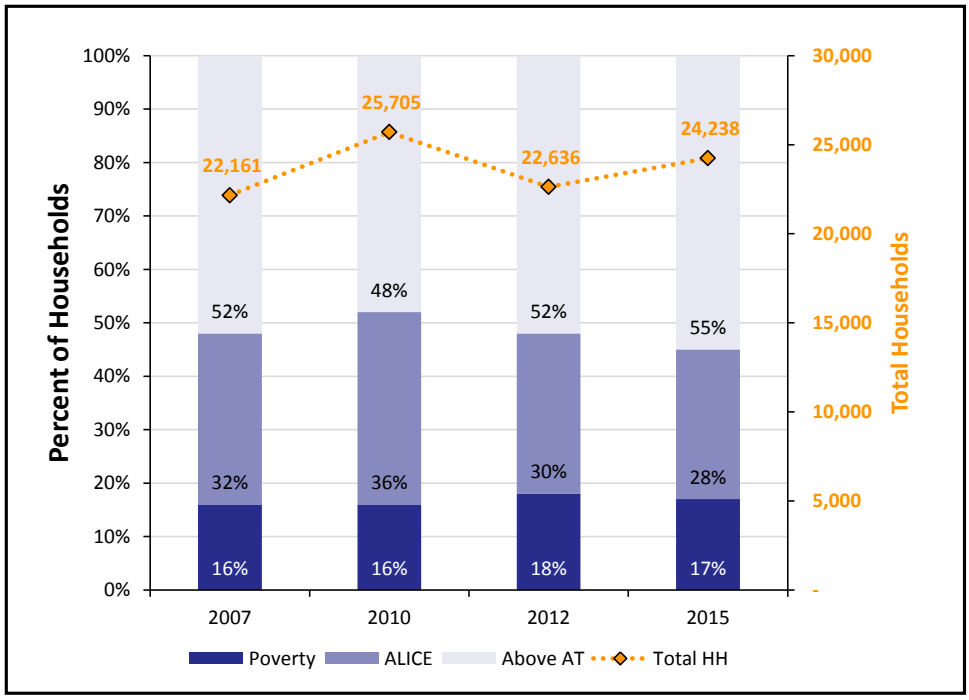
ALICE IN COLUMBIA COUNTY

Population: 68,348 | **Number of Households:** 24,238
Median Household Income: $47,808 (state average: $49,426)
Florida Underemployment Rate for 2015: 11.5%
Households Below ALICE Threshold: 10,862 (45%)

How many households are struggling?

ALICE is an acronym for **A**sset **L**imited, **I**ncome **C**onstrained, **E**mployed – households that earn more than the Federal Poverty Level, but less than the basic cost of living for the county (the ALICE Threshold, or AT). Combined, the number of poverty and ALICE households equals the total population struggling to afford basic needs. The percentage of households below the ALICE Threshold changes over time (left axis, blue bars) as does the total number of households (right axis, dotted yellow line). The Great Recession, from 2007 to 2010, caused hardship for many families. Conditions started to improve in 2010 and 2012 for some, but not for all.

Households by Income, 2007 to 2015



What does it cost to afford the basic necessities?

The bare-minimum Household Survival Budget does not include any savings, leaving a household vulnerable to unexpected expenses. ALICE households typically earn above the Federal Poverty Level of $11,770 for a single adult and $24,250 for a family of four, but less than the Household Survival Budget.

Household Survival Budget, Columbia County

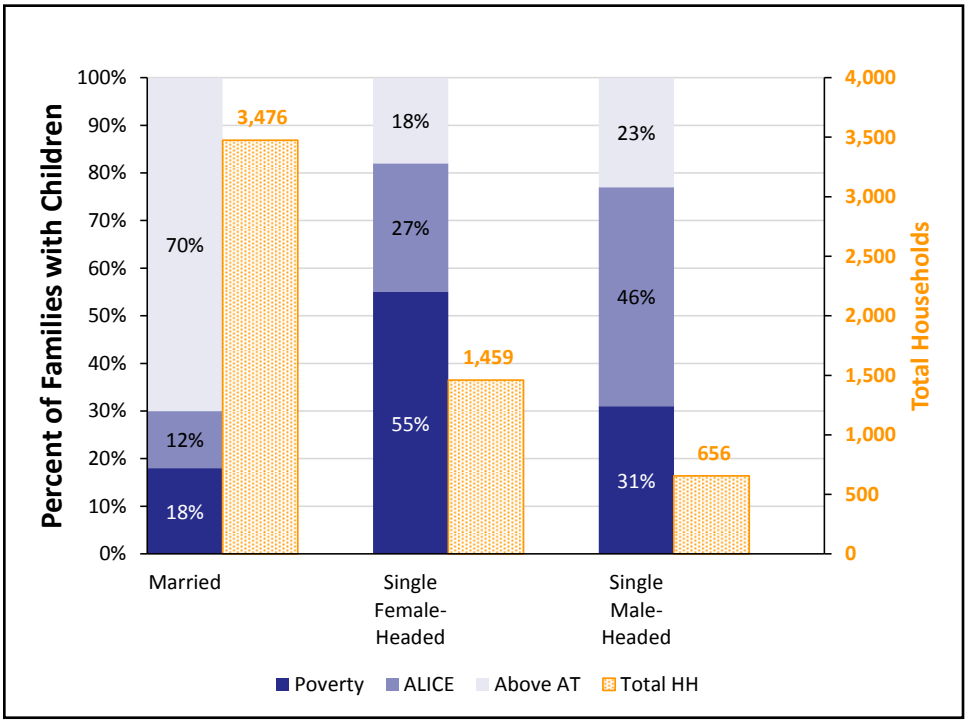
	SINGLE ADULT	2 ADULTS, 1 INFANT, 1 PRESCHOOLER
Monthly Costs		
Housing	$480	$747
Child Care	$–	$1,033
Food	$165	$547
Transportation	$322	$644
Health Care	$165	$634
Miscellaneous	$129	$385
Taxes	$158	$242
Monthly Total	$1,419	$4,232
ANNUAL TOTAL	**$17,028**	**$50,784**
POVERTY ANNUAL TOTAL	$11,770	$24,250

*Sources: **2015 Point-in-Time Data**: American Community Survey. **ALICE Demographics:** American Community Survey; the ALICE Threshold. **Budget:** U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD); U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA); Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS); Internal Revenue Service (IRS); Florida Department of Education, Office of Early Learning.*

How many families with children are struggling?

Children add significant expense to a family budget, so it is not surprising that many families with children live below the ALICE Threshold. Though more Columbia County families are headed by married parents, a greater percent of single parent families have income below the AT (left axis, blue bar). Total number of families in each category are reflected by dotted yellow bars (right axis).

Families with Children by Income, 2015

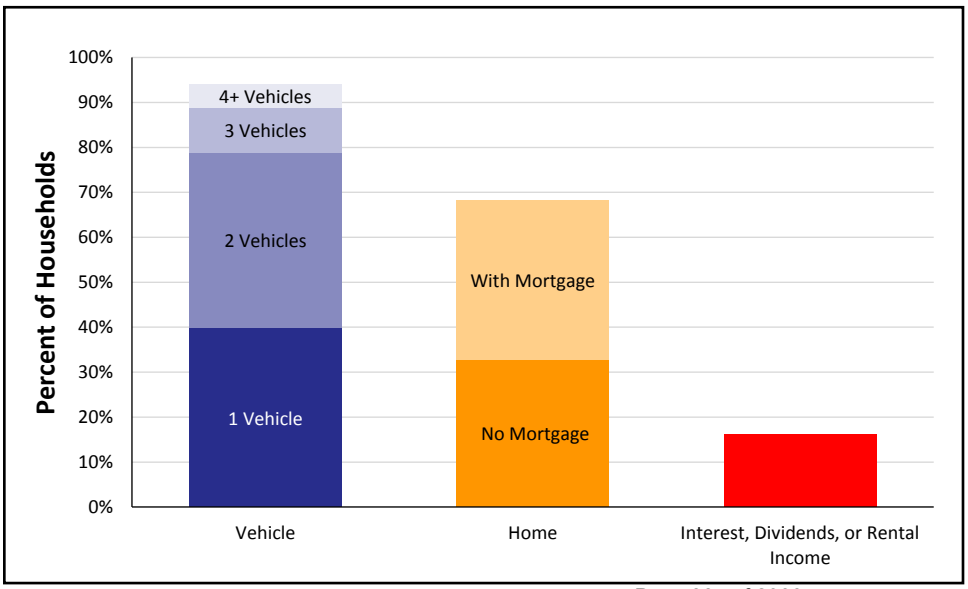


Columbia County, 2015		
Town	Total HH	% ALICE & Poverty
Five Points CDP	299	55%
Fort White CCD	5,556	50%
Lake City	4,634	58%
Lake City CCD	17,609	47%
North Columbia CCD	543	58%
Watertown CDP	1,167	55%

What assets do households have?

Ownership of assets can contribute to stability of households. Yet few families in Columbia County own liquid assets, such as a savings account, 401(k) plan, or rental income, that are readily available to cover emergency expenses. Vehicles, the most common asset, depreciate over time. Homeownership, the next most common asset, can build wealth, but is not a liquid asset.

Assets, All Households, 2015



Note: Municipal-level data on this page is for Places and County Subdivisions, which include Census Designated Places (CDP), and Census County Divisions (CCD), relatively permanent statistical areas delineated cooperatively by the Census Bureau and state and local government authorities. These are overlapping geographies so totals will not match county-level data. Municipal-level data often relies on 5-year averages and is not available for the smallest towns that do not report income.

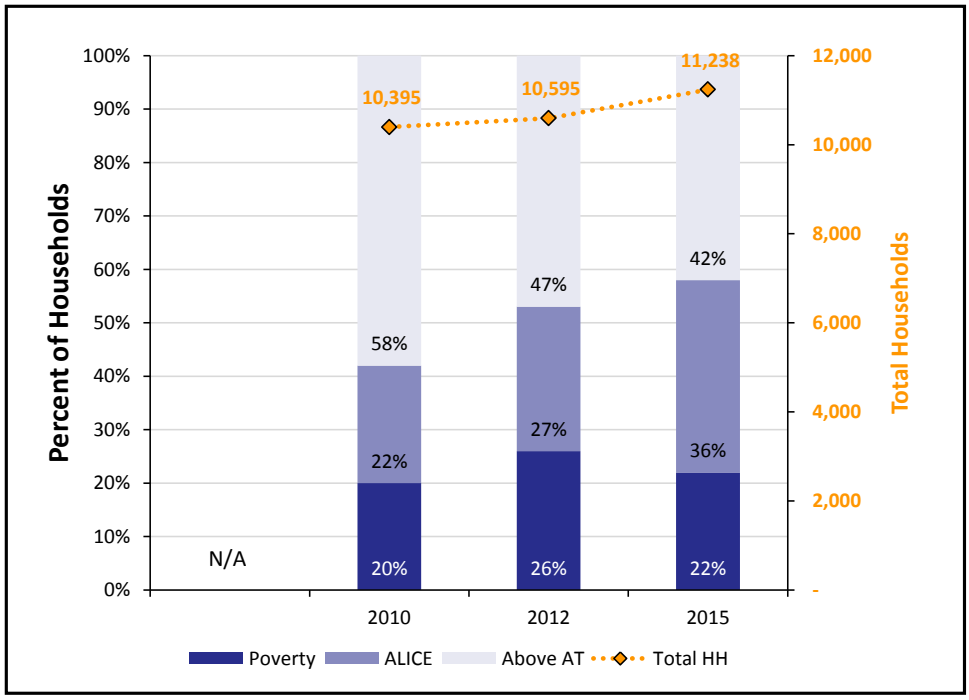
ALICE IN DESOTO COUNTY

Population: 34,957 | **Number of Households:** 11,238
Median Household Income: $35,165 (state average: $49,426)
Florida Underemployment Rate for 2015: 11.5%
Households Below ALICE Threshold: 6,535 (58%)

How many households are struggling?

ALICE is an acronym for **A**sset **L**imited, **I**ncome **C**onstrained, **E**mployed – households that earn more than the Federal Poverty Level, but less than the basic cost of living for the county (the ALICE Threshold, or AT). Combined, the number of poverty and ALICE households equals the total population struggling to afford basic needs. The percentage of households below the ALICE Threshold changes over time (left axis, blue bars) as does the total number of households (right axis, dotted yellow line). The Great Recession, from 2007 to 2010, caused hardship for many families. Conditions started to improve in 2010 and 2012 for some, but not for all.

Households by Income, 2007 to 2015



What does it cost to afford the basic necessities?

The bare-minimum Household Survival Budget does not include any savings, leaving a household vulnerable to unexpected expenses. ALICE households typically earn above the Federal Poverty Level of $11,770 for a single adult and $24,250 for a family of four, but less than the Household Survival Budget.

Household Survival Budget, DeSoto County

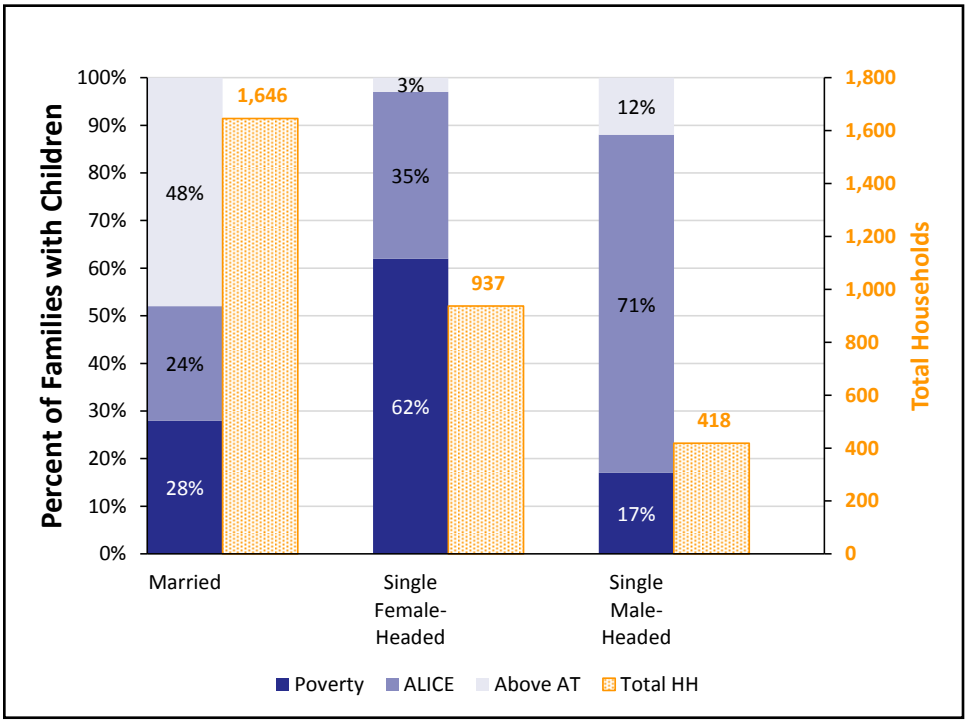
	SINGLE ADULT	2 ADULTS, 1 INFANT, 1 PRESCHOOLER
Monthly Costs		
Housing	$532	$658
Child Care	$–	$1,033
Food	$165	$547
Transportation	$322	$644
Health Care	$165	$634
Miscellaneous	$135	$373
Taxes	$170	$215
Monthly Total	$1,489	$4,104
ANNUAL TOTAL	**$17,868**	**$49,248**
POVERTY ANNUAL TOTAL	$11,770	$24,250

*Sources: **2015 Point-in-Time Data**: American Community Survey. **ALICE Demographics:** American Community Survey; the ALICE Threshold. **Budget:** U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD); U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA); Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS); Internal Revenue Service (IRS); Florida Department of Education, Office of Early Learning.*

How many families with children are struggling?

Children add significant expense to a family budget, so it is not surprising that many families with children live below the ALICE Threshold. Though more DeSoto County families are headed by married parents, a greater percent of single parent families have income below the AT (left axis, blue bar). Total number of families in each category are reflected by dotted yellow bars (right axis).

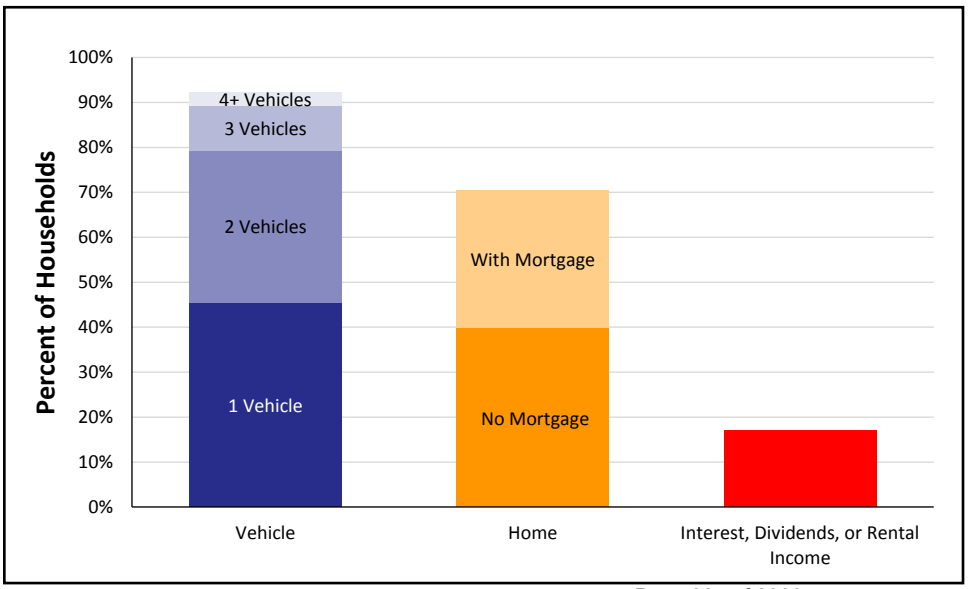
Families with Children by Income, 2015



What assets do households have?

Ownership of assets can contribute to stability of households. Yet few families in DeSoto County own liquid assets, such as a savings account, 401(k) plan, or rental income, that are readily available to cover emergency expenses. Vehicles, the most common asset, depreciate over time. Homeownership, the next most common asset, can build wealth, but is not a liquid asset.

Assets, All Households, 2015



DeSoto County, 2015

Town	Total HH	% ALICE & Poverty
Arcadia	2,527	64%
Arcadia East CCD	7,178	64%
Arcadia West CCD	4,060	49%
Southeast Arcadia CDP	2,336	71%

Note: Municipal-level data on this page is for Places and County Subdivisions, which include Census Designated Places (CDP), and Census County Divisions (CCD), relatively permanent statistical areas delineated cooperatively by the Census Bureau and state and local government authorities. These are overlapping geographies so totals will not match county-level data. Municipal-level data often relies on 5-year averages and is not available for the smallest towns that do not report income.

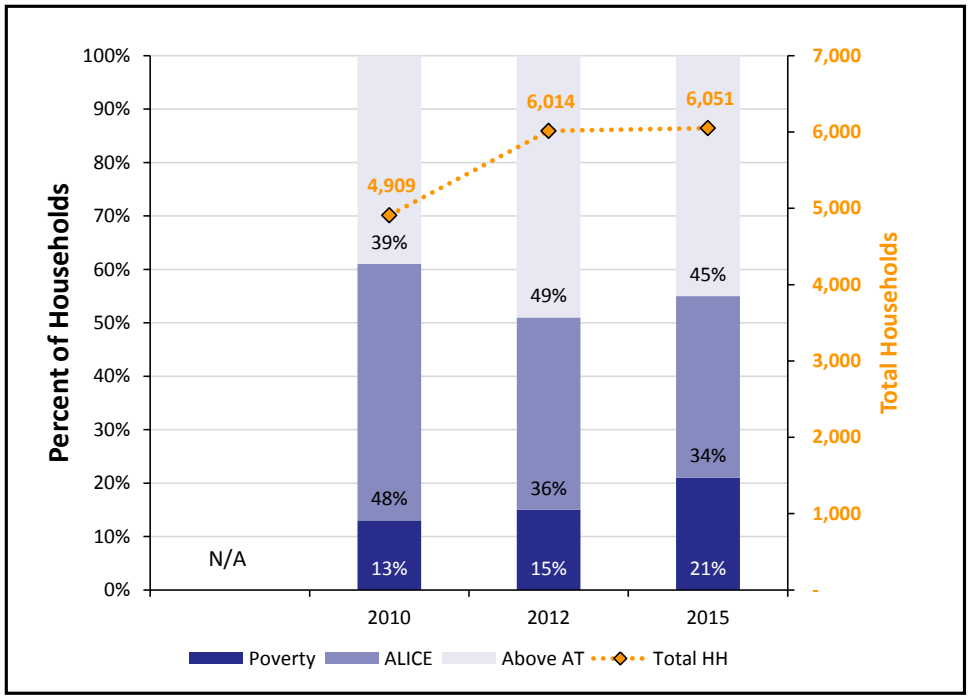
ALICE IN DIXIE COUNTY

Population: 16,091 | **Number of Households:** 6,051
Median Household Income: $36,292 (state average: $49,426)
Florida Underemployment Rate for 2015: 11.5%
Households Below ALICE Threshold: 3,327 (55%)

How many households are struggling?

ALICE is an acronym for **A**sset **L**imited, **I**ncome **C**onstrained, **E**mployed – households that earn more than the Federal Poverty Level, but less than the basic cost of living for the county (the ALICE Threshold, or AT). Combined, the number of poverty and ALICE households equals the total population struggling to afford basic needs. The percentage of households below the ALICE Threshold changes over time (left axis, blue bars) as does the total number of households (right axis, dotted yellow line). The Great Recession, from 2007 to 2010, caused hardship for many families. Conditions started to improve in 2010 and 2012 for some, but not for all.

Households by Income, 2007 to 2015



What does it cost to afford the basic necessities?

The bare-minimum Household Survival Budget does not include any savings, leaving a household vulnerable to unexpected expenses. ALICE households typically earn above the Federal Poverty Level of $11,770 for a single adult and $24,250 for a family of four, but less than the Household Survival Budget.

Household Survival Budget, Dixie County

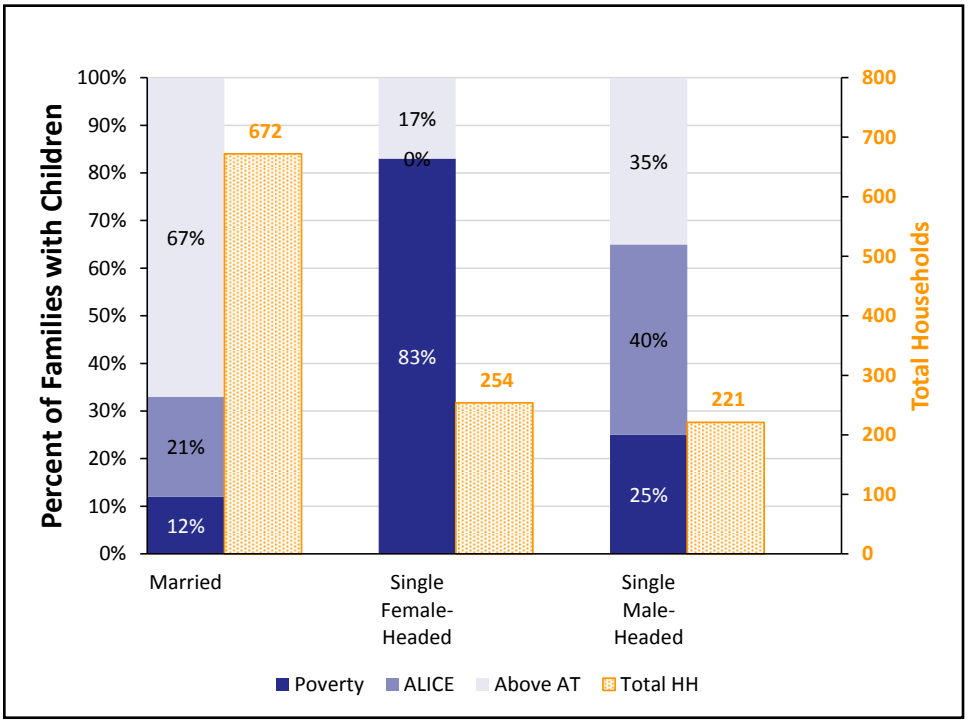
	SINGLE ADULT	2 ADULTS, 1 INFANT, 1 PRESCHOOLER
Monthly Costs		
Housing	$519	$643
Child Care	$–	$1,033
Food	$165	$547
Transportation	$322	$644
Health Care	$165	$634
Miscellaneous	$134	$371
Taxes	$167	$211
Monthly Total	$1,472	$4,083
ANNUAL TOTAL	**$17,664**	**$48,996**
POVERTY ANNUAL TOTAL	$11,770	$24,250

*Sources: **2015 Point-in-Time Data**: American Community Survey. **ALICE Demographics:** American Community Survey; the ALICE Threshold. **Budget:** U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD); U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA); Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS); Internal Revenue Service (IRS); Florida Department of Education, Office of Early Learning.*

How many families with children are struggling?

Children add significant expense to a family budget, so it is not surprising that many families with children live below the ALICE Threshold. Though more Dixie County families are headed by married parents, a greater percent of single parent families have income below the AT (left axis, blue bar). Total number of families in each category are reflected by dotted yellow bars (right axis).

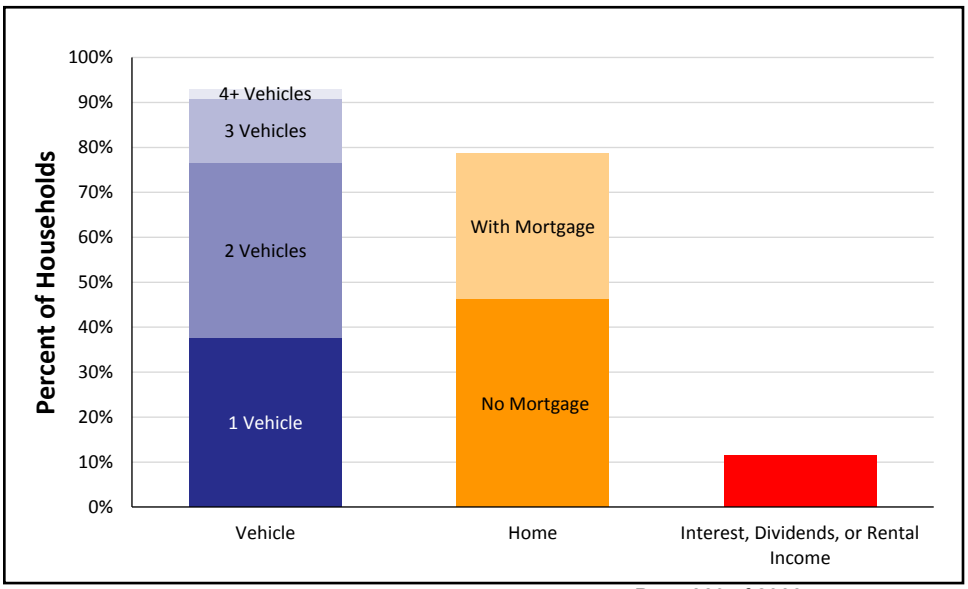
Families with Children by Income, 2015



What assets do households have?

Ownership of assets can contribute to stability of households. Yet few families in Dixie County own liquid assets, such as a savings account, 401(k) plan, or rental income, that are readily available to cover emergency expenses. Vehicles, the most common asset, depreciate over time. Homeownership, the next most common asset, can build wealth, but is not a liquid asset.

Assets, All Households, 2015



Dixie County, 2015

Town	Total HH	% ALICE & Poverty
Cross City	788	66%
Cross City North CCD	4,290	59%
Cross City South CCD	1,761	47%

Note: Municipal-level data on this page is for Places and County Subdivisions, which include Census Designated Places (CDP), and Census County Divisions (CCD), relatively permanent statistical areas delineated cooperatively by the Census Bureau and state and local government authorities. These are overlapping geographies so totals will not match county-level data. Municipal-level data often relies on 5-year averages and is not available for the smallest towns that do not report income.

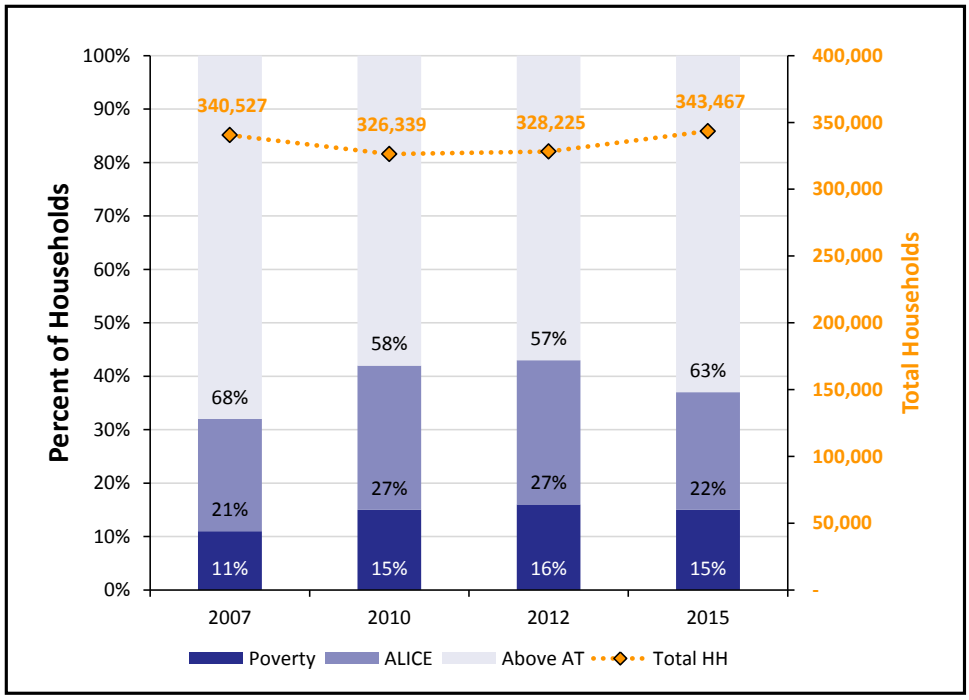
ALICE IN DUVAL COUNTY

Population: 913,010 | **Number of Households:** 343,467
Median Household Income: $49,554 (state average: $49,426)
Florida Underemployment Rate for 2015: 11.5%
Households Below ALICE Threshold: 128,665 (37%)

How many households are struggling?

ALICE is an acronym for **A**sset **L**imited, **I**ncome **C**onstrained, **E**mployed – households that earn more than the Federal Poverty Level, but less than the basic cost of living for the county (the ALICE Threshold, or AT). Combined, the number of poverty and ALICE households equals the total population struggling to afford basic needs. The percentage of households below the ALICE Threshold changes over time (left axis, blue bars) as does the total number of households (right axis, dotted yellow line). The Great Recession, from 2007 to 2010, caused hardship for many families. Conditions started to improve in 2010 and 2012 for some, but not for all.

Households by Income, 2007 to 2015



What does it cost to afford the basic necessities?

The bare-minimum Household Survival Budget does not include any savings, leaving a household vulnerable to unexpected expenses. ALICE households typically earn above the Federal Poverty Level of $11,770 for a single adult and $24,250 for a family of four, but less than the Household Survival Budget.

Household Survival Budget, Duval County

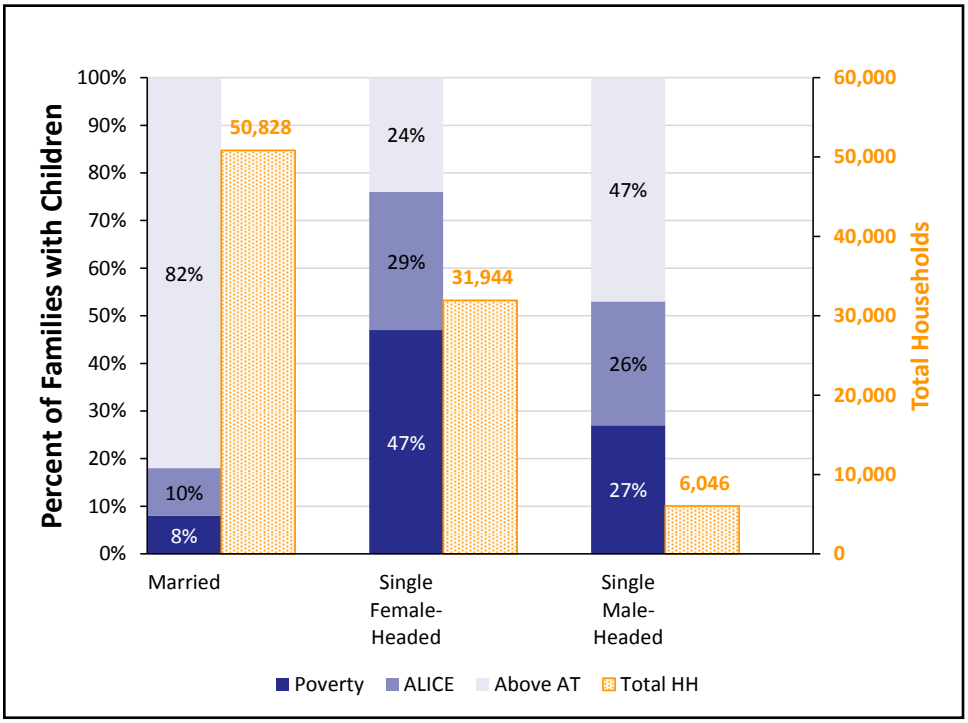
	SINGLE ADULT	2 ADULTS, 1 INFANT, 1 PRESCHOOLER
Monthly Costs		
Housing	$628	$931
Child Care	$–	$960
Food	$165	$547
Transportation	$322	$644
Health Care	$165	$634
Miscellaneous	$147	$399
Taxes	$191	$276
Monthly Total	$1,618	$4,391
ANNUAL TOTAL	**$19,416**	**$52,692**
POVERTY ANNUAL TOTAL	$11,770	$24,250

*Sources: **2015 Point-in-Time Data**: American Community Survey. **ALICE Demographics:** American Community Survey; the ALICE Threshold. **Budget:** U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD); U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA); Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS); Internal Revenue Service (IRS); Florida Department of Education, Office of Early Learning.*

How many families with children are struggling?

Children add significant expense to a family budget, so it is not surprising that many families with children live below the ALICE Threshold. Though more Duval County families are headed by married parents, a greater percent of single parent families have income below the AT (left axis, blue bar). Total number of families in each category are reflected by dotted yellow bars (right axis).

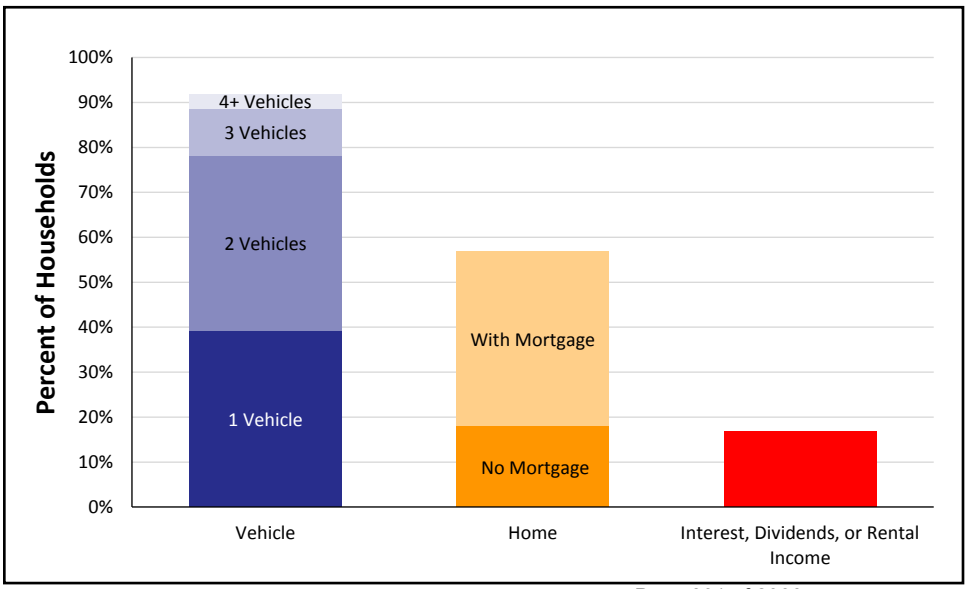
Families with Children by Income, 2015



What assets do households have?

Ownership of assets can contribute to stability of households. Yet few families in Duval County own liquid assets, such as a savings account, 401(k) plan, or rental income, that are readily available to cover emergency expenses. Vehicles, the most common asset, depreciate over time. Homeownership, the next most common asset, can build wealth, but is not a liquid asset.

Assets, All Households, 2015



Duval County, 2015

Town	Total HH	% ALICE & Poverty
Atlantic Beach	5,477	24%
Baldwin	597	53%
Baldwin CCD	2,340	39%
Jacksonville	323,488	39%
Jacksonville Beach	10,303	27%
Jacksonville Beaches CCD	22,553	30%
Jacksonville East CCD	168,890	35%
Jacksonville North CCD	27,351	36%
Jacksonville West CCD	116,766	49%
Neptune Beach	2,948	22%

Note: Municipal-level data on this page is for Places and County Subdivisions, which include Census Designated Places (CDP), and Census County Divisions (CCD), relatively permanent statistical areas delineated cooperatively by the Census Bureau and state and local government authorities. These are overlapping geographies so totals will not match county-level data. Municipal-level data often relies on 5-year averages and is not available for the smallest towns that do not report income.

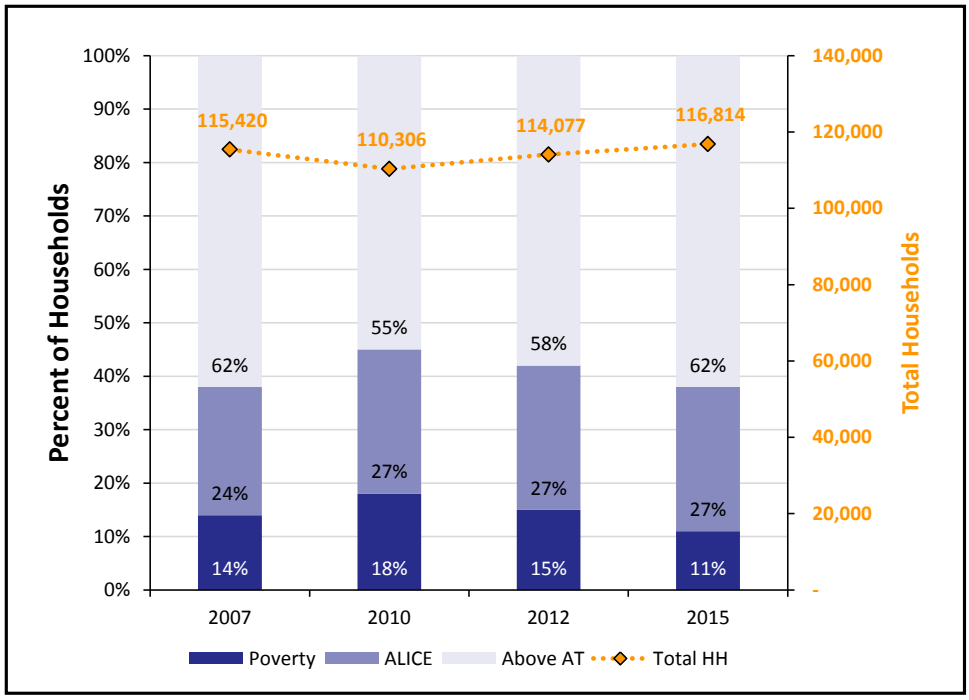
ALICE IN ESCAMBIA COUNTY

Population: 311,003 | **Number of Households:** 116,814
Median Household Income: $46,001 (state average: $49,426)
Florida Underemployment Rate for 2015: 11.5%
Households Below ALICE Threshold: 44,318 (38%)

How many households are struggling?

ALICE is an acronym for **A**sset **L**imited, **I**ncome **C**onstrained, **E**mployed – households that earn more than the Federal Poverty Level, but less than the basic cost of living for the county (the ALICE Threshold, or AT). Combined, the number of poverty and ALICE households equals the total population struggling to afford basic needs. The percentage of households below the ALICE Threshold changes over time (left axis, blue bars) as does the total number of households (right axis, dotted yellow line). The Great Recession, from 2007 to 2010, caused hardship for many families. Conditions started to improve in 2010 and 2012 for some, but not for all.

Households by Income, 2007 to 2015



What does it cost to afford the basic necessities?

The bare-minimum Household Survival Budget does not include any savings, leaving a household vulnerable to unexpected expenses. ALICE households typically earn above the Federal Poverty Level of $11,770 for a single adult and $24,250 for a family of four, but less than the Household Survival Budget.

Household Survival Budget, Escambia County

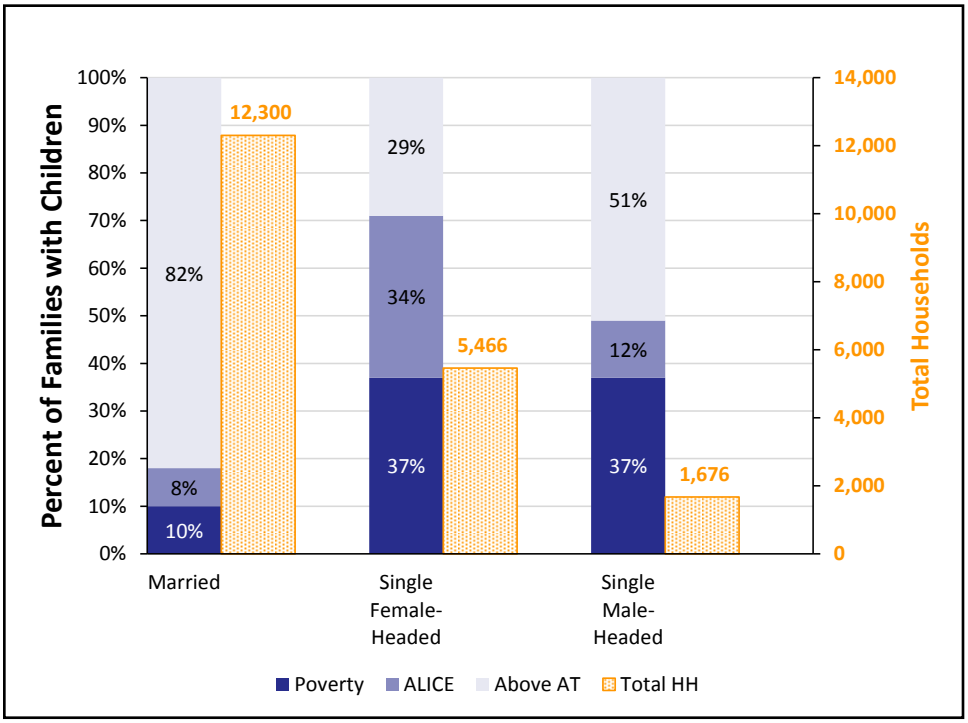
	SINGLE ADULT	2 ADULTS, 1 INFANT, 1 PRESCHOOLER
Monthly Costs		
Housing	$613	$828
Child Care	$–	$900
Food	$165	$547
Transportation	$322	$644
Health Care	$165	$634
Miscellaneous	$145	$378
Taxes	$188	$226
Monthly Total	$1,598	$4,157
ANNUAL TOTAL	**$19,176**	**$49,884**
POVERTY ANNUAL TOTAL	$11,770	$24,250

*Sources: **2015 Point-in-Time Data**: American Community Survey. **ALICE Demographics:** American Community Survey; the ALICE Threshold. **Budget:** U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD); U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA); Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS); Internal Revenue Service (IRS); Florida Department of Education, Office of Early Learning.*

How many families with children are struggling?

Children add significant expense to a family budget, so it is not surprising that many families with children live below the ALICE Threshold. Though more Escambia County families are headed by married parents, a greater percent of single parent families have income below the AT (left axis, blue bar). Total number of families in each category are reflected by dotted yellow bars (right axis).

Families with Children by Income, 2015

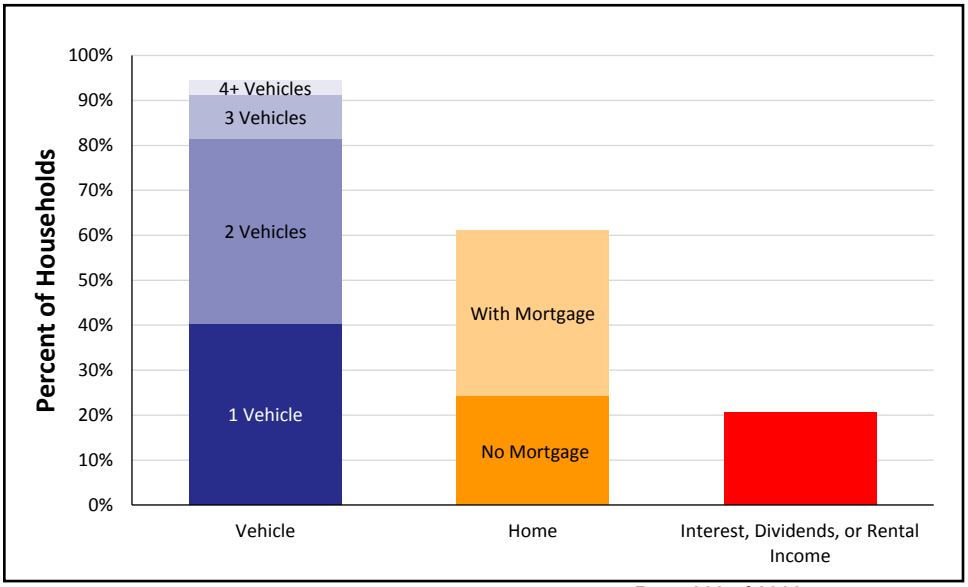


Escambia County, 2015		
Town	Total HH	% ALICE & Poverty
Bellview CDP	8,614	31%
Brent CDP	6,824	49%
Cantonment CCD	18,759	31%
Century	687	75%
Century CCD	2,847	52%
Ensley CDP	8,413	43%
Ferry Pass CDP	12,742	45%
Gonzalez CDP	4,818	19%
Goulding CDP	1,012	74%
Molino CDP	453	57%
Myrtle Grove CDP	6,044	43%
Northwest Escambia CCD	1,697	29%
Pensacola	22,103	42%
Pensacola CCD	90,357	42%
Warrington CDP	5,732	51%
West Pensacola CDP	8,143	62%

What assets do households have?

Ownership of assets can contribute to stability of households. Yet few families in Escambia County own liquid assets, such as a savings account, 401(k) plan, or rental income, that are readily available to cover emergency expenses. Vehicles, the most common asset, depreciate over time. Homeownership, the next most common asset, can build wealth, but is not a liquid asset.

Assets, All Households, 2015



Note: Municipal-level data on this page is for Places and County Subdivisions, which include Census Designated Places (CDP), and Census County Divisions (CCD), relatively permanent statistical areas delineated cooperatively by the Census Bureau and state and local government authorities. These are overlapping geographies so totals will not match county-level data. Municipal-level data often relies on 5-year averages and is not available for the smallest towns that do not report income.

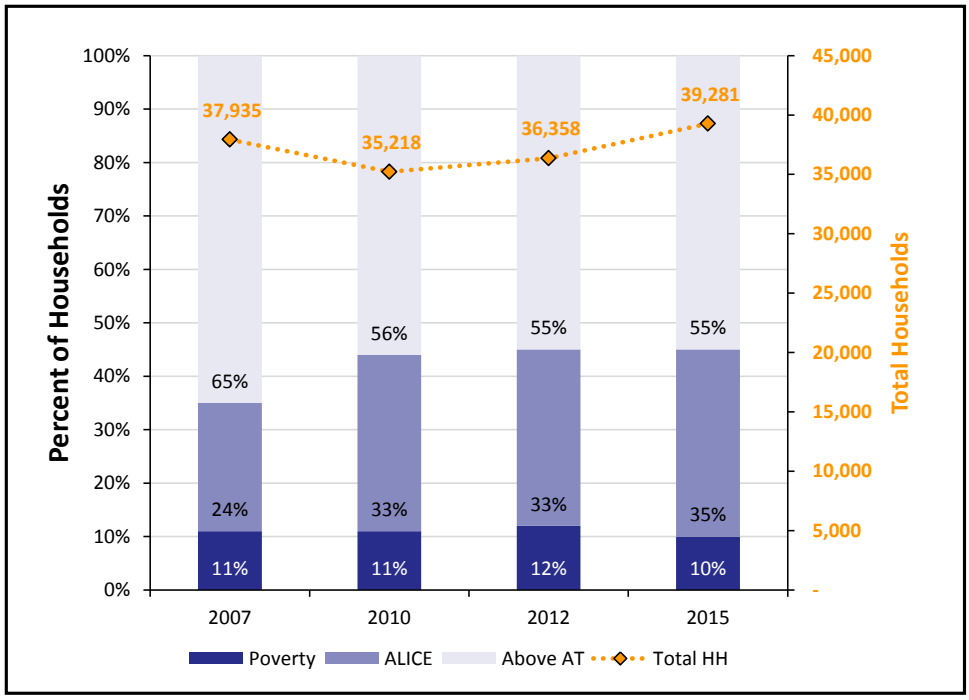
ALICE IN FLAGLER COUNTY

Population: 105,392 | **Number of Households:** 39,281
Median Household Income: $48,864 (state average: $49,426)
Florida Underemployment Rate for 2015: 11.5%
Households Below ALICE Threshold: 17,688 (45%)

How many households are struggling?

ALICE is an acronym for **A**sset **L**imited, **I**ncome **C**onstrained, **E**mployed – households that earn more than the Federal Poverty Level, but less than the basic cost of living for the county (the ALICE Threshold, or AT). Combined, the number of poverty and ALICE households equals the total population struggling to afford basic needs. The percentage of households below the ALICE Threshold changes over time (left axis, blue bars) as does the total number of households (right axis, dotted yellow line). The Great Recession, from 2007 to 2010, caused hardship for many families. Conditions started to improve in 2010 and 2012 for some, but not for all.

Households by Income, 2007 to 2015



What does it cost to afford the basic necessities?

The bare-minimum Household Survival Budget does not include any savings, leaving a household vulnerable to unexpected expenses. ALICE households typically earn above the Federal Poverty Level of $11,770 for a single adult and $24,250 for a family of four, but less than the Household Survival Budget.

Household Survival Budget, Flagler County

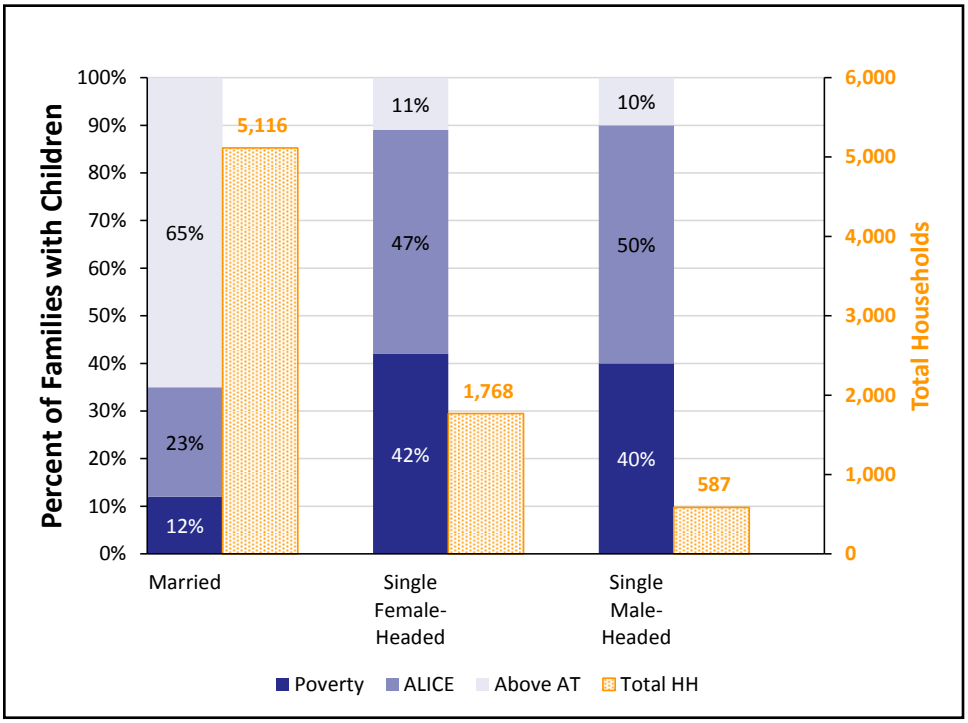
	SINGLE ADULT	2 ADULTS, 1 INFANT, 1 PRESCHOOLER
Monthly Costs		
Housing	$640	$935
Child Care	$–	$1,060
Food	$165	$547
Transportation	$322	$644
Health Care	$165	$634
Miscellaneous	$149	$413
Taxes	$194	$307
Monthly Total	$1,635	$4,540
ANNUAL TOTAL	**$19,620**	**$54,480**
POVERTY ANNUAL TOTAL	$11,770	$24,250

*Sources: **2015 Point-in-Time Data**: American Community Survey. **ALICE Demographics:** American Community Survey; the ALICE Threshold. **Budget:** U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD); U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA); Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS); Internal Revenue Service (IRS); Florida Department of Education, Office of Early Learning.*

How many families with children are struggling?

Children add significant expense to a family budget, so it is not surprising that many families with children live below the ALICE Threshold. Though more Flagler County families are headed by married parents, a greater percent of single parent families have income below the AT (left axis, blue bar). Total number of families in each category are reflected by dotted yellow bars (right axis).

Families with Children by Income, 2015

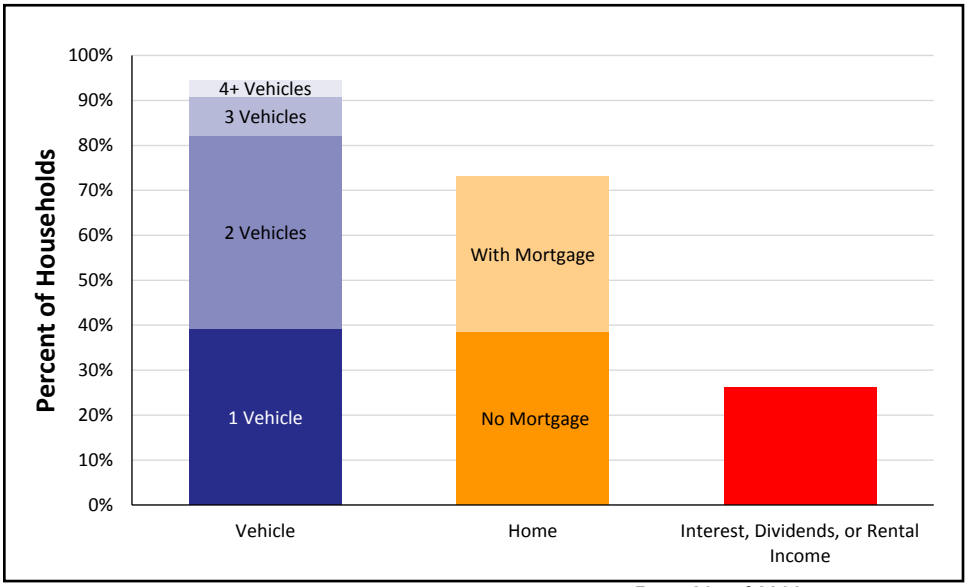


Flagler County, 2015		
Town	Total HH	% ALICE & Poverty
Bunnell	966	64%
Bunnell CCD	24,044	47%
Flagler Beach	2,057	42%
Flagler Beach CCD	12,906	41%
Palm Coast	29,739	44%

What assets do households have?

Ownership of assets can contribute to stability of households. Yet few families in Flagler County own liquid assets, such as a savings account, 401(k) plan, or rental income, that are readily available to cover emergency expenses. Vehicles, the most common asset, depreciate over time. Homeownership, the next most common asset, can build wealth, but is not a liquid asset.

Assets, All Households, 2015



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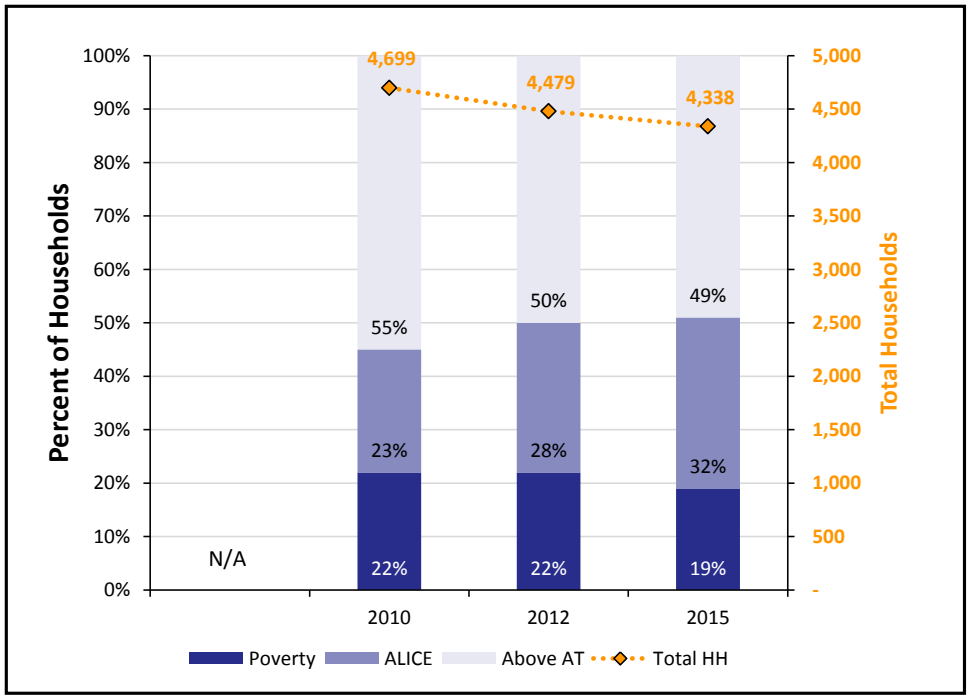
ALICE IN FRANKLIN COUNTY

Population: 11,628 | **Number of Households:** 4,338
Median Household Income: $40,401 (state average: $49,426)
Florida Underemployment Rate for 2015: 11.5%
Households Below ALICE Threshold: 2,199 (51%)

How many households are struggling?

ALICE is an acronym for **A**sset **L**imited, **I**ncome **C**onstrained, **E**mployed – households that earn more than the Federal Poverty Level, but less than the basic cost of living for the county (the ALICE Threshold, or AT). Combined, the number of poverty and ALICE households equals the total population struggling to afford basic needs. The percentage of households below the ALICE Threshold changes over time (left axis, blue bars) as does the total number of households (right axis, dotted yellow line). The Great Recession, from 2007 to 2010, caused hardship for many families. Conditions started to improve in 2010 and 2012 for some, but not for all.

Households by Income, 2007 to 2015



What does it cost to afford the basic necessities?

The bare-minimum Household Survival Budget does not include any savings, leaving a household vulnerable to unexpected expenses. ALICE households typically earn above the Federal Poverty Level of $11,770 for a single adult and $24,250 for a family of four, but less than the Household Survival Budget.

Household Survival Budget, Franklin County

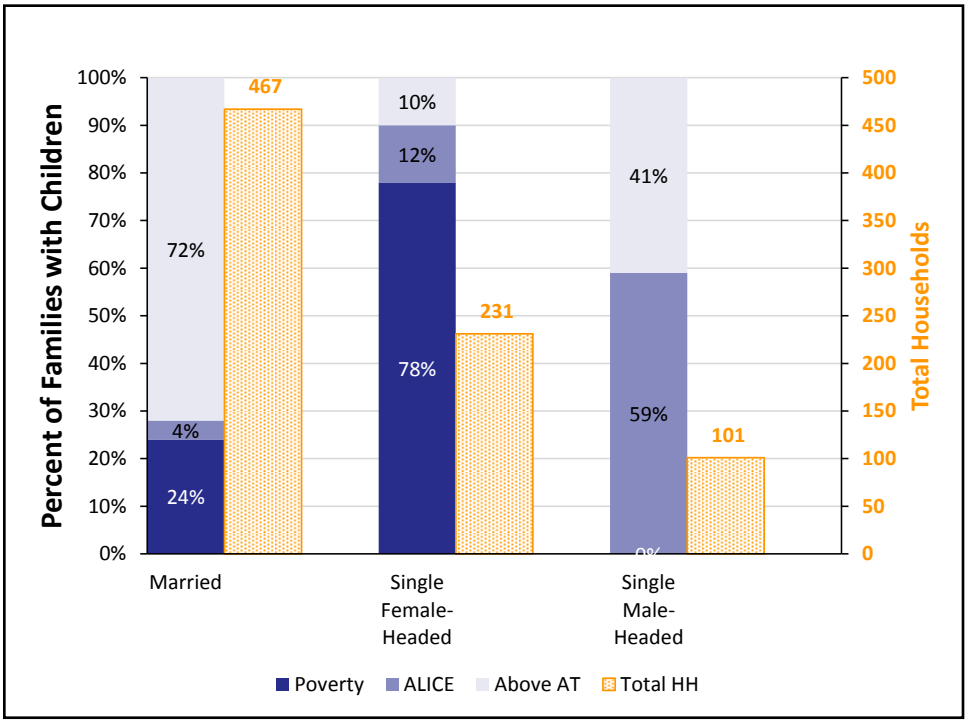
	SINGLE ADULT	2 ADULTS, 1 INFANT, 1 PRESCHOOLER
Monthly Costs		
Housing	$576	$713
Child Care	$–	$1,033
Food	$165	$547
Transportation	$322	$644
Health Care	$165	$634
Miscellaneous	$141	$380
Taxes	$180	$231
Monthly Total	$1,549	$4,182
ANNUAL TOTAL	**$18,588**	**$50,184**
POVERTY ANNUAL TOTAL	$11,770	$24,250

*Sources: **2015 Point-in-Time Data**: American Community Survey. **ALICE Demographics:** American Community Survey; the ALICE Threshold. **Budget:** U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD); U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA); Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS); Internal Revenue Service (IRS); Florida Department of Education, Office of Early Learning.*

How many families with children are struggling?

Children add significant expense to a family budget, so it is not surprising that many families with children live below the ALICE Threshold. Though more Franklin County families are headed by married parents, a greater percent of single parent families have income below the AT (left axis, blue bar). Total number of families in each category are reflected by dotted yellow bars (right axis).

Families with Children by Income, 2015

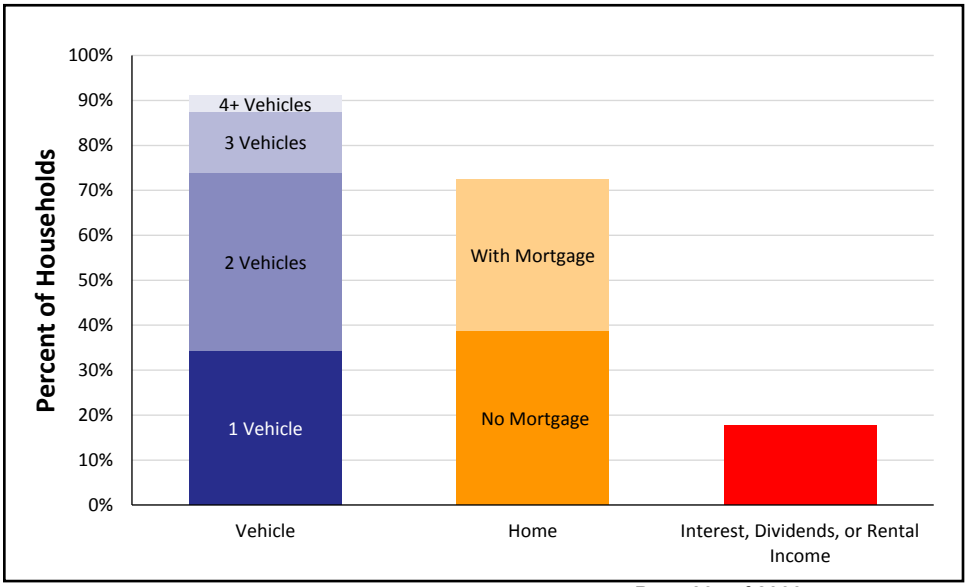


Franklin County, 2015		
Town	Total HH	% ALICE & Poverty
Apalachicola	940	51%
Apalachicola CCD	1,694	43%
Carrabelle	758	61%
Carrabelle CCD	1,439	60%
Eastpoint CCD	1,205	51%
Eastpoint CDP	854	55%
St. George Island CDP	304	24%

What assets do households have?

Ownership of assets can contribute to stability of households. Yet few families in Franklin County own liquid assets, such as a savings account, 401(k) plan, or rental income, that are readily available to cover emergency expenses. Vehicles, the most common asset, depreciate over time. Homeownership, the next most common asset, can build wealth, but is not a liquid asset.

Assets, All Households, 2015



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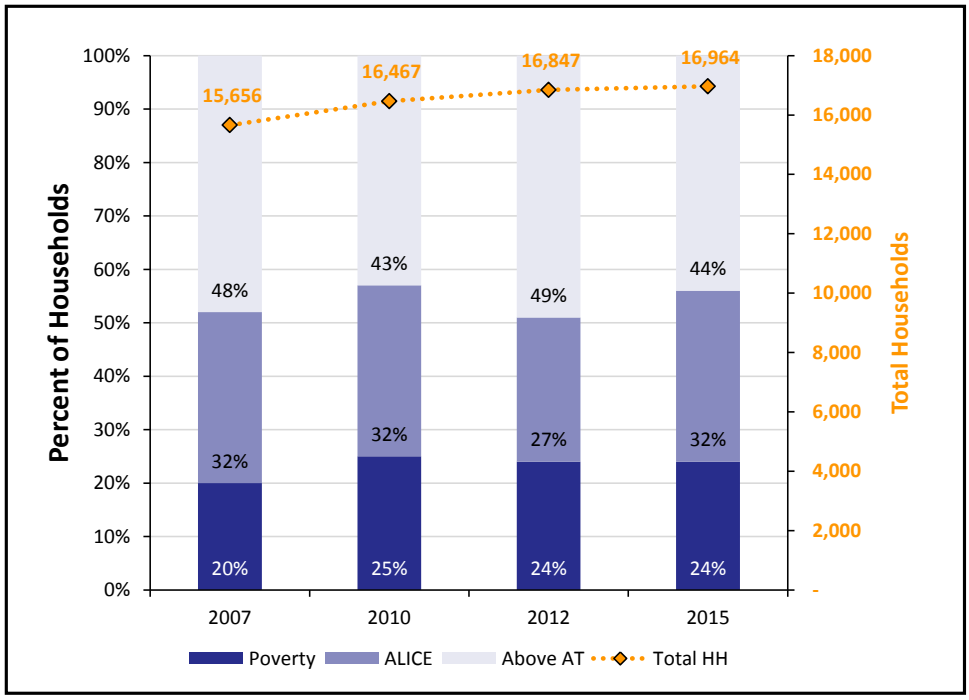
ALICE IN GADSDEN COUNTY

Population: 46,424 | **Number of Households:** 16,964
Median Household Income: $35,567 (state average: $49,426)
Florida Underemployment Rate for 2015: 11.5%
Households Below ALICE Threshold: 9,447 (56%)

How many households are struggling?

ALICE is an acronym for **A**sset **L**imited, **I**ncome **C**onstrained, **E**mployed – households that earn more than the Federal Poverty Level, but less than the basic cost of living for the county (the ALICE Threshold, or AT). Combined, the number of poverty and ALICE households equals the total population struggling to afford basic needs. The percentage of households below the ALICE Threshold changes over time (left axis, blue bars) as does the total number of households (right axis, dotted yellow line). The Great Recession, from 2007 to 2010, caused hardship for many families. Conditions started to improve in 2010 and 2012 for some, but not for all.

Households by Income, 2007 to 2015



What does it cost to afford the basic necessities?

The bare-minimum Household Survival Budget does not include any savings, leaving a household vulnerable to unexpected expenses. ALICE households typically earn above the Federal Poverty Level of $11,770 for a single adult and $24,250 for a family of four, but less than the Household Survival Budget.

Household Survival Budget, Gadsden County

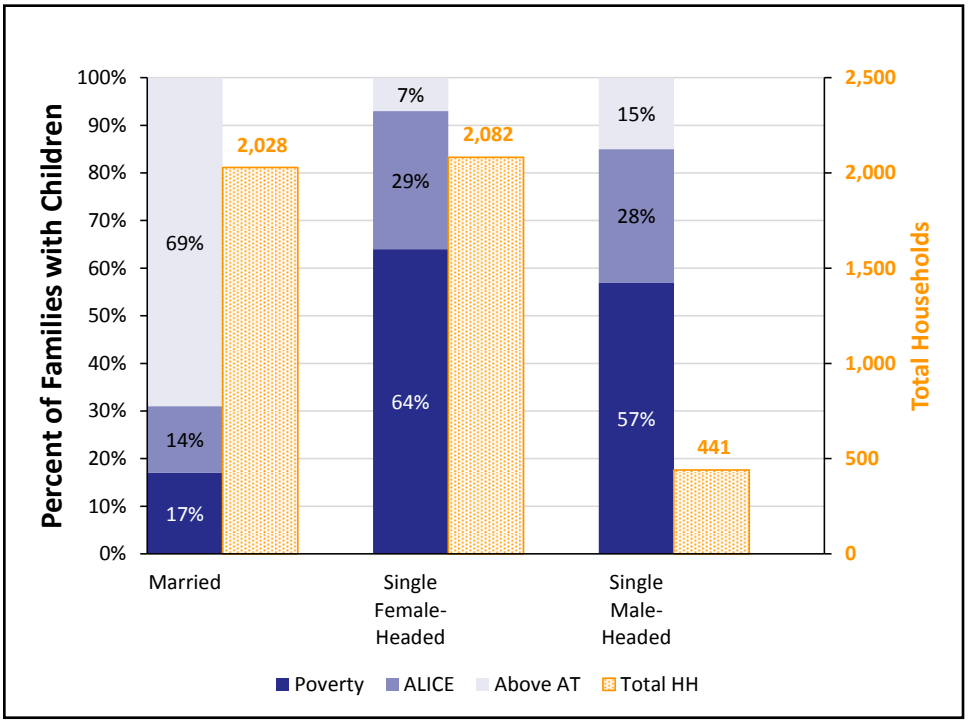
	SINGLE ADULT	2 ADULTS, 1 INFANT, 1 PRESCHOOLER
Monthly Costs		
Housing	$705	$905
Child Care	$–	$908
Food	$165	$547
Transportation	$322	$644
Health Care	$165	$634
Miscellaneous	$157	$389
Taxes	$211	$252
Monthly Total	$1,725	$4,279
ANNUAL TOTAL	**$20,700**	**$51,348**
POVERTY ANNUAL TOTAL	$11,770	$24,250

*Sources: **2015 Point-in-Time Data**: American Community Survey. **ALICE Demographics:** American Community Survey; the ALICE Threshold. **Budget:** U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD); U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA); Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS); Internal Revenue Service (IRS); Florida Department of Education, Office of Early Learning.*

How many families with children are struggling?

Children add significant expense to a family budget, so it is not surprising that many families with children live below the ALICE Threshold. Though more Gadsden County families are headed by married parents, a greater percent of single parent families have income below the AT (left axis, blue bar). Total number of families in each category are reflected by dotted yellow bars (right axis).

Families with Children by Income, 2015

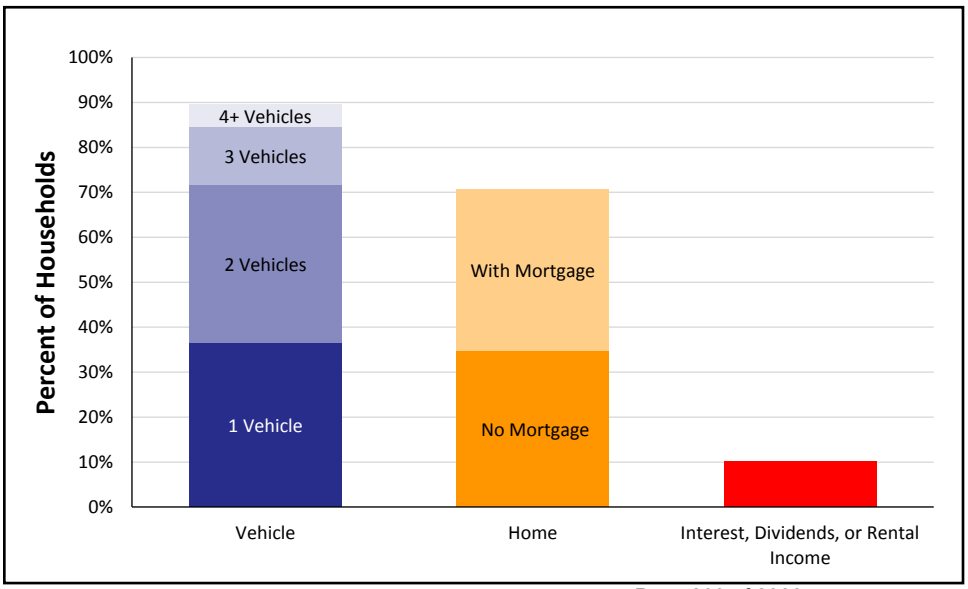


Gadsden County, 2015		
Town	Total HH	% ALICE & Poverty
Chattahoochee	851	55%
Chattahoochee CCD	1,582	54%
Greensboro	239	43%
Greensboro CCD	1,373	59%
Gretna	516	71%
Havana	836	54%
Havana CCD	6,045	45%
Midway	1,232	45%
Quincy	2,733	62%
Quincy CCD	7,964	64%

What assets do households have?

Ownership of assets can contribute to stability of households. Yet few families in Gadsden County own liquid assets, such as a savings account, 401(k) plan, or rental income, that are readily available to cover emergency expenses. Vehicles, the most common asset, depreciate over time. Homeownership, the next most common asset, can build wealth, but is not a liquid asset.

Assets, All Households, 2015



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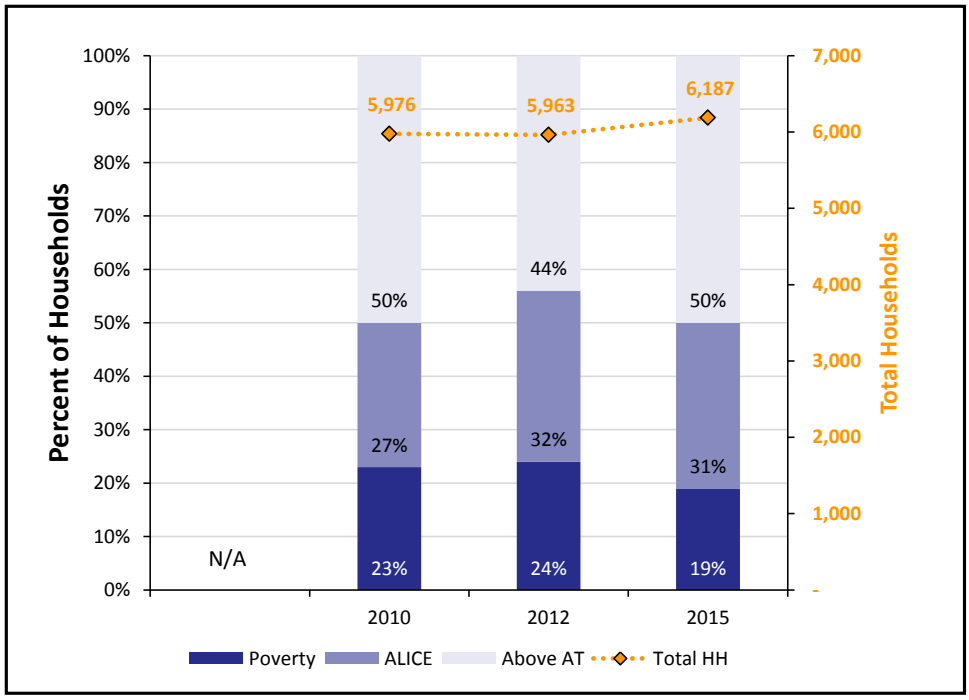
ALICE IN GILCHRIST COUNTY

Population: 16,992 | **Number of Households:** 6,187
Median Household Income: $40,623 (state average: $49,426)
Florida Underemployment Rate for 2015: 11.5%
Households Below ALICE Threshold: 3,130 (50%)

How many households are struggling?

ALICE is an acronym for **A**sset **L**imited, **I**ncome **C**onstrained, **E**mployed – households that earn more than the Federal Poverty Level, but less than the basic cost of living for the county (the ALICE Threshold, or AT). Combined, the number of poverty and ALICE households equals the total population struggling to afford basic needs. The percentage of households below the ALICE Threshold changes over time (left axis, blue bars) as does the total number of households (right axis, dotted yellow line). The Great Recession, from 2007 to 2010, caused hardship for many families. Conditions started to improve in 2010 and 2012 for some, but not for all.

Households by Income, 2007 to 2015



What does it cost to afford the basic necessities?

The bare-minimum Household Survival Budget does not include any savings, leaving a household vulnerable to unexpected expenses. ALICE households typically earn above the Federal Poverty Level of $11,770 for a single adult and $24,250 for a family of four, but less than the Household Survival Budget.

Household Survival Budget, Gilchrist County

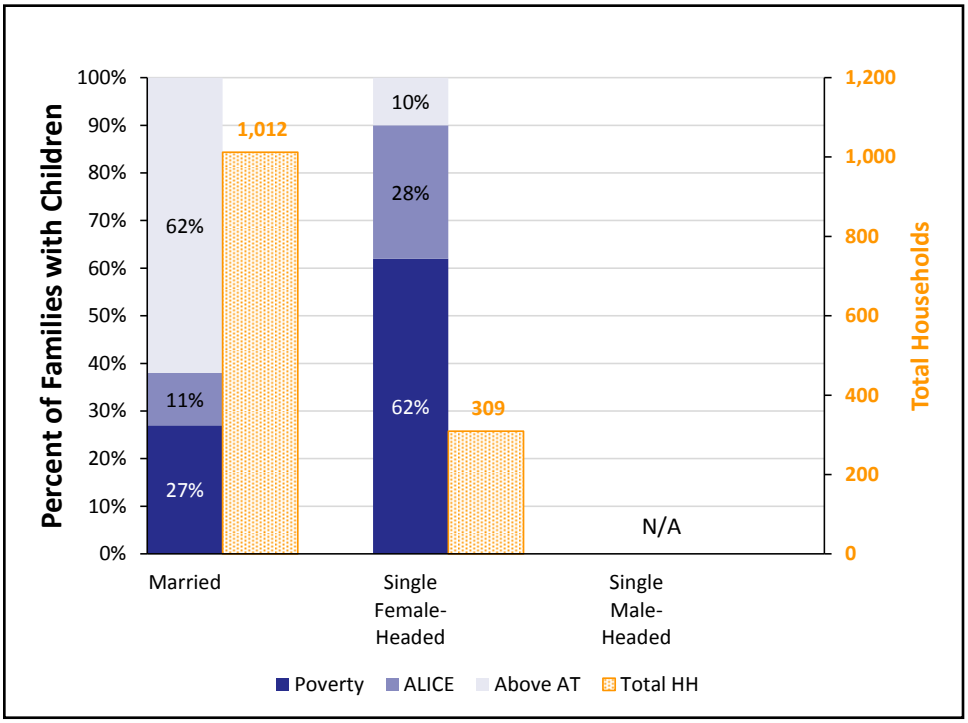
	SINGLE ADULT	2 ADULTS, 1 INFANT, 1 PRESCHOOLER
Monthly Costs		
Housing	$676	$883
Child Care	$–	$1,033
Food	$165	$547
Transportation	$322	$644
Health Care	$165	$634
Miscellaneous	$153	$402
Taxes	$203	$283
Monthly Total	$1,684	$4,426
ANNUAL TOTAL	**$20,208**	**$53,112**
POVERTY ANNUAL TOTAL	$11,770	$24,250

*Sources: **2015 Point-in-Time Data**: American Community Survey. **ALICE Demographics:** American Community Survey; the ALICE Threshold. **Budget:** U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD); U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA); Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS); Internal Revenue Service (IRS); Florida Department of Education, Office of Early Learning.*

How many families with children are struggling?

Children add significant expense to a family budget, so it is not surprising that many families with children live below the ALICE Threshold. Though more Gilchrist County families are headed by married parents, a greater percent of single parent families have income below the AT (left axis, blue bar). Total number of families in each category are reflected by dotted yellow bars (right axis).

Families with Children by Income, 2015

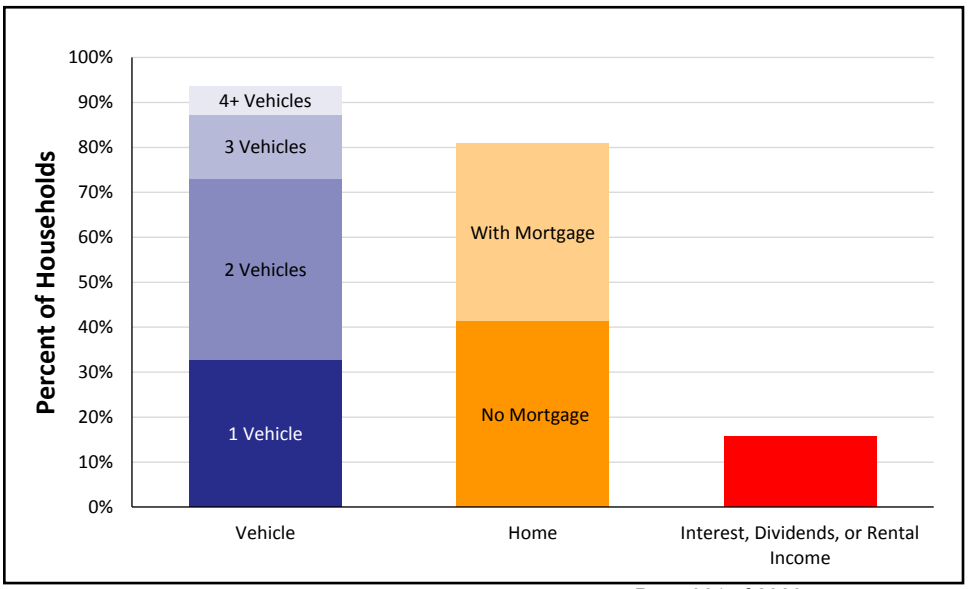


Gilchrist County, 2015		
Town	Total HH	% ALICE & Poverty
Bell CCD	2,240	60%
Trenton	723	58%
Trenton CCD	3,947	45%

What assets do households have?

Ownership of assets can contribute to stability of households. Yet few families in Gilchrist County own liquid assets, such as a savings account, 401(k) plan, or rental income, that are readily available to cover emergency expenses. Vehicles, the most common asset, depreciate over time. Homeownership, the next most common asset, can build wealth, but is not a liquid asset.

Assets, All Households, 2015



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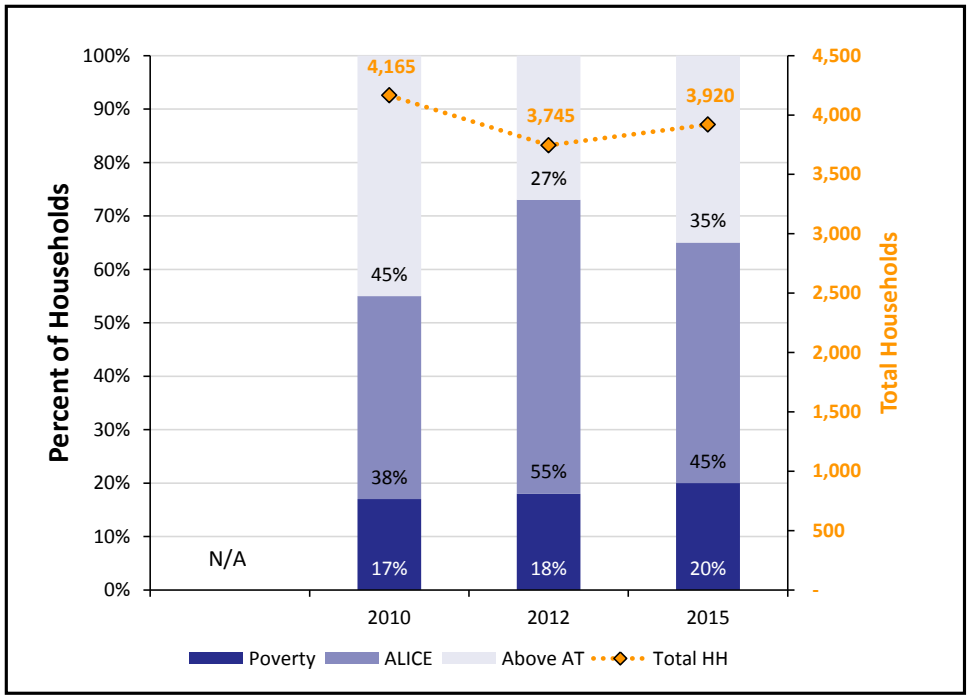
ALICE IN GLADES COUNTY

Population: 13,272 | **Number of Households:** 3,920
Median Household Income: $34,877 (state average: $49,426)
Florida Underemployment Rate for 2015: 11.5%
Households Below ALICE Threshold: 2,554 (65%)

How many households are struggling?

ALICE is an acronym for **A**sset **L**imited, **I**ncome **C**onstrained, **E**mployed – households that earn more than the Federal Poverty Level, but less than the basic cost of living for the county (the ALICE Threshold, or AT). Combined, the number of poverty and ALICE households equals the total population struggling to afford basic needs. The percentage of households below the ALICE Threshold changes over time (left axis, blue bars) as does the total number of households (right axis, dotted yellow line). The Great Recession, from 2007 to 2010, caused hardship for many families. Conditions started to improve in 2010 and 2012 for some, but not for all.

Households by Income, 2007 to 2015



What does it cost to afford the basic necessities?

The bare-minimum Household Survival Budget does not include any savings, leaving a household vulnerable to unexpected expenses. ALICE households typically earn above the Federal Poverty Level of $11,770 for a single adult and $24,250 for a family of four, but less than the Household Survival Budget.

Household Survival Budget, Glades County

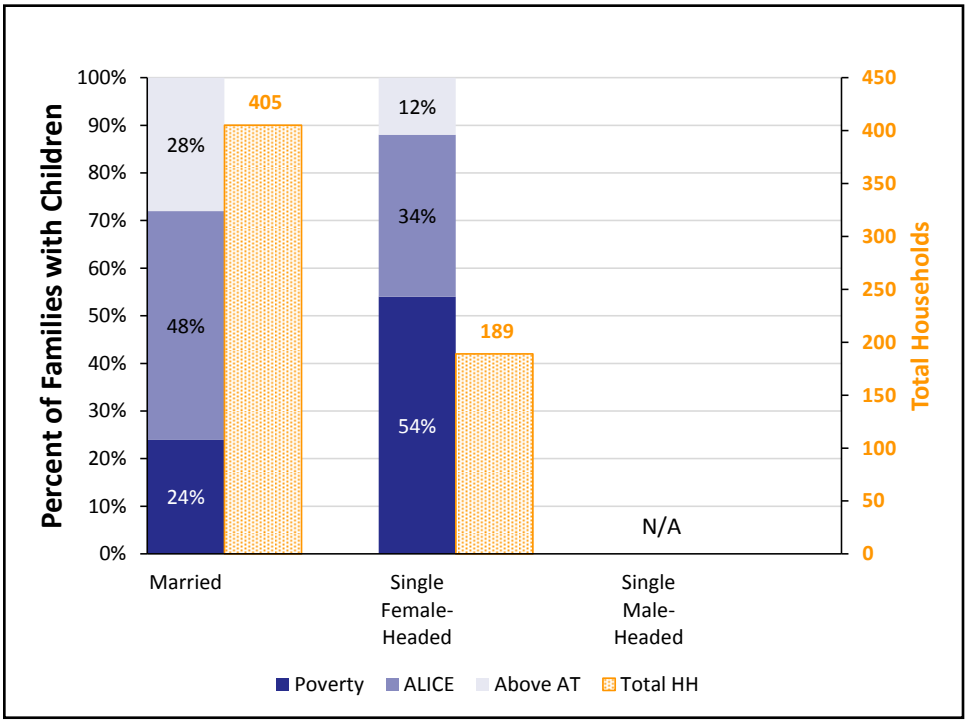
	SINGLE ADULT	2 ADULTS, 1 INFANT, 1 PRESCHOOLER
Monthly Costs		
Housing	$623	$812
Child Care	$–	$1,033
Food	$165	$547
Transportation	$322	$644
Health Care	$165	$634
Miscellaneous	$147	$393
Taxes	$190	$262
Monthly Total	$1,612	$4,325
ANNUAL TOTAL	**$19,344**	**$51,900**
POVERTY ANNUAL TOTAL	$11,770	$24,250

*Sources: **2015 Point-in-Time Data**: American Community Survey. **ALICE Demographics:** American Community Survey; the ALICE Threshold. **Budget:** U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD); U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA); Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS); Internal Revenue Service (IRS); Florida Department of Education, Office of Early Learning.*

How many families with children are struggling?

Children add significant expense to a family budget, so it is not surprising that many families with children live below the ALICE Threshold. Though more Glades County families are headed by married parents, a greater percent of single parent families have income below the AT (left axis, blue bar). Total number of families in each category are reflected by dotted yellow bars (right axis).

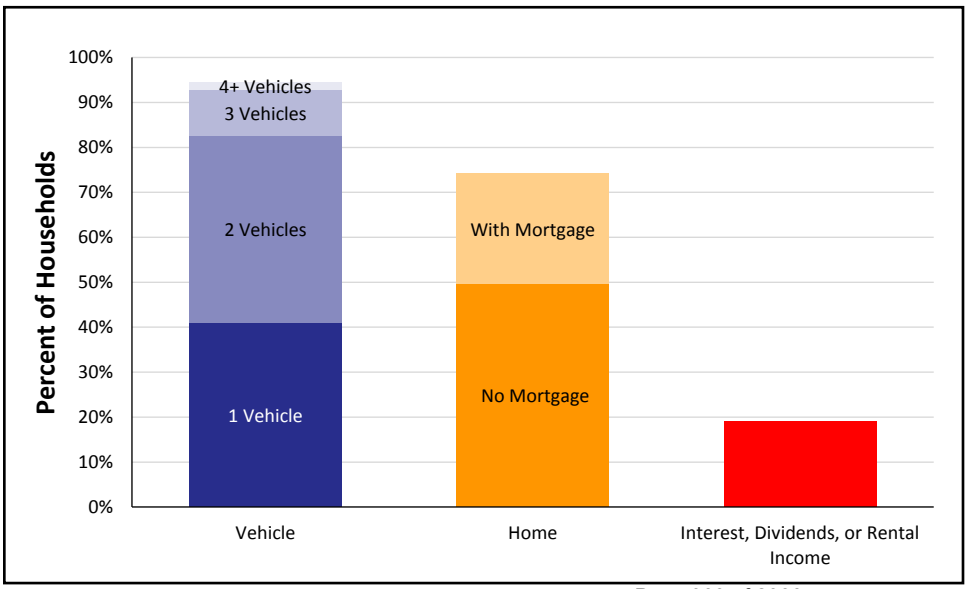
Families with Children by Income, 2015



What assets do households have?

Ownership of assets can contribute to stability of households. Yet few families in Glades County own liquid assets, such as a savings account, 401(k) plan, or rental income, that are readily available to cover emergency expenses. Vehicles, the most common asset, depreciate over time. Homeownership, the next most common asset, can build wealth, but is not a liquid asset.

Assets, All Households, 2015



Glades County, 2015

Town	Total HH	% ALICE & Poverty
Buckhead Ridge CDP	639	64%
Moore Haven	655	79%
Northeast Glades CCD	1,447	64%
Southwest Glades CCD	2,473	66%

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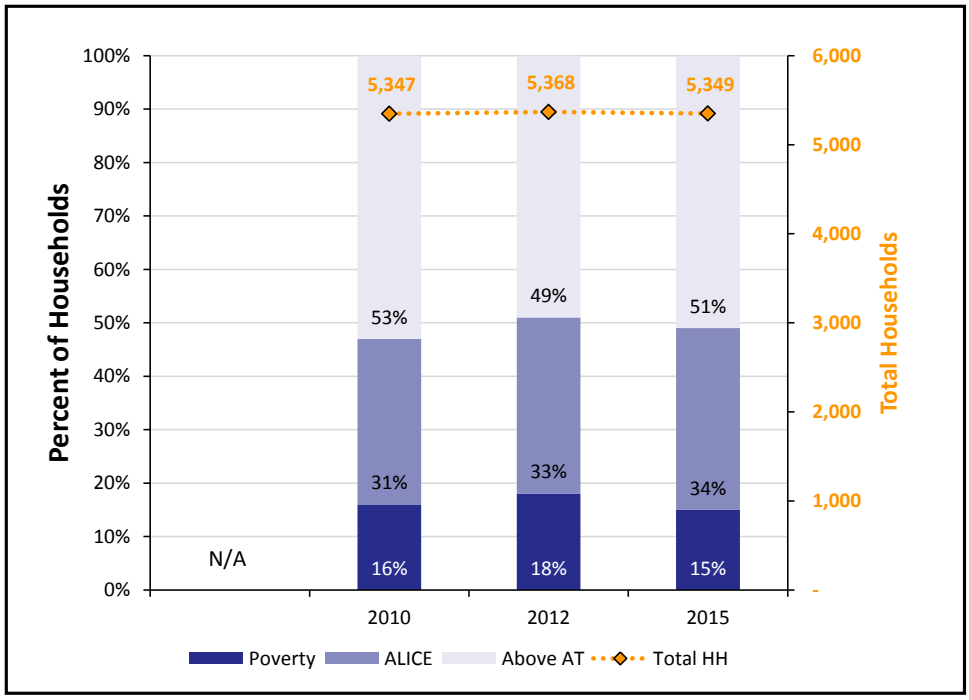
ALICE IN GULF COUNTY

Population: 15,785 | **Number of Households:** 5,349
Median Household Income: $41,788 (state average: $49,426)
Florida Underemployment Rate for 2015: 11.5%
Households Below ALICE Threshold: 2,621 (49%)

How many households are struggling?

ALICE is an acronym for **A**sset **L**imited, **I**ncome **C**onstrained, **E**mployed – households that earn more than the Federal Poverty Level, but less than the basic cost of living for the county (the ALICE Threshold, or AT). Combined, the number of poverty and ALICE households equals the total population struggling to afford basic needs. The percentage of households below the ALICE Threshold changes over time (left axis, blue bars) as does the total number of households (right axis, dotted yellow line). The Great Recession, from 2007 to 2010, caused hardship for many families. Conditions started to improve in 2010 and 2012 for some, but not for all.

Households by Income, 2007 to 2015



What does it cost to afford the basic necessities?

The bare-minimum Household Survival Budget does not include any savings, leaving a household vulnerable to unexpected expenses. ALICE households typically earn above the Federal Poverty Level of $11,770 for a single adult and $24,250 for a family of four, but less than the Household Survival Budget.

Household Survival Budget, Gulf County

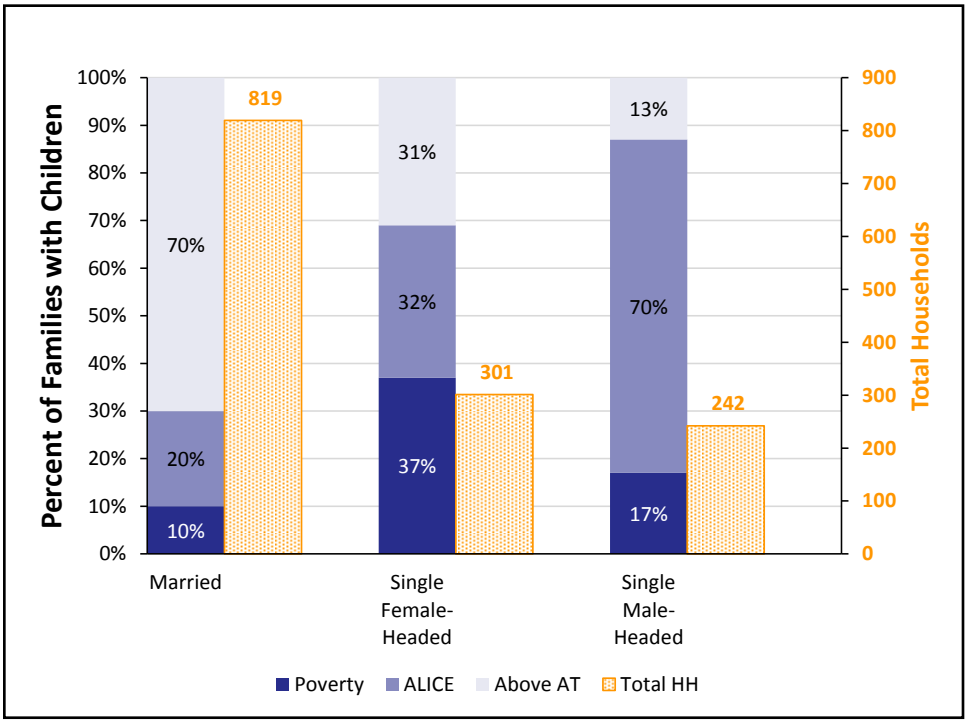
	SINGLE ADULT	2 ADULTS, 1 INFANT, 1 PRESCHOOLER
Monthly Costs		
Housing	$567	$702
Child Care	$–	$1,033
Food	$165	$547
Transportation	$322	$644
Health Care	$165	$634
Miscellaneous	$140	$379
Taxes	$178	$228
Monthly Total	$1,537	$4,167
ANNUAL TOTAL	**$18,444**	**$50,004**
POVERTY ANNUAL TOTAL	$11,770	$24,250

*Sources: **2015 Point-in-Time Data**: American Community Survey. **ALICE Demographics:** American Community Survey; the ALICE Threshold. **Budget:** U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD); U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA); Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS); Internal Revenue Service (IRS); Florida Department of Education, Office of Early Learning.*

How many families with children are struggling?

Children add significant expense to a family budget, so it is not surprising that many families with children live below the ALICE Threshold. Though more Gulf County families are headed by married parents, a greater percent of single parent families have income below the AT (left axis, blue bar). Total number of families in each category are reflected by dotted yellow bars (right axis).

Families with Children by Income, 2015

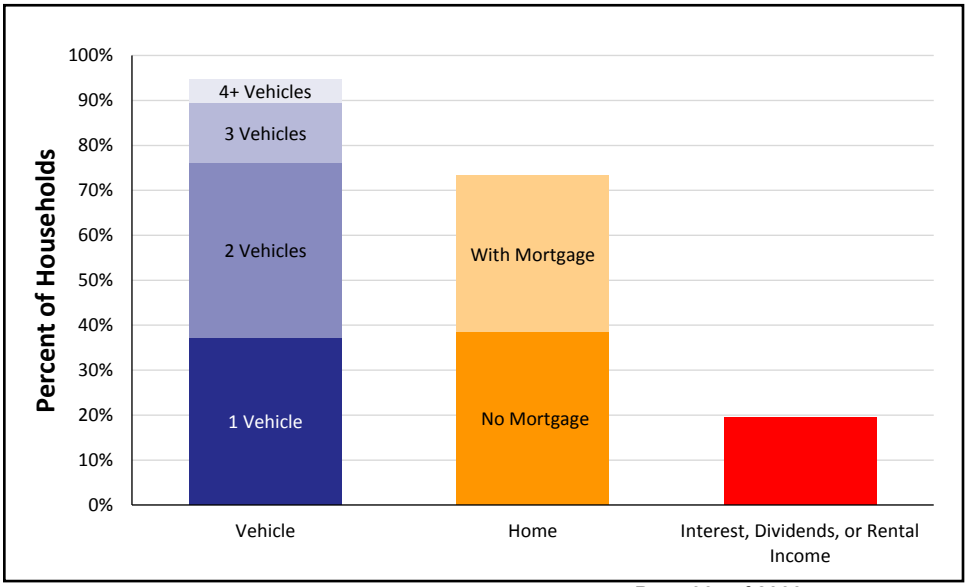


Gulf County, 2015		
Town	Total HH	% ALICE & Poverty
Port St. Joe	1,297	55%
Port St. Joe CCD	3,112	46%
Wewahitchka	803	60%
Wewahitchka CCD	2,237	52%

What assets do households have?

Ownership of assets can contribute to stability of households. Yet few families in Gulf County own liquid assets, such as a savings account, 401(k) plan, or rental income, that are readily available to cover emergency expenses. Vehicles, the most common asset, depreciate over time. Homeownership, the next most common asset, can build wealth, but is not a liquid asset.

Assets, All Households, 2015



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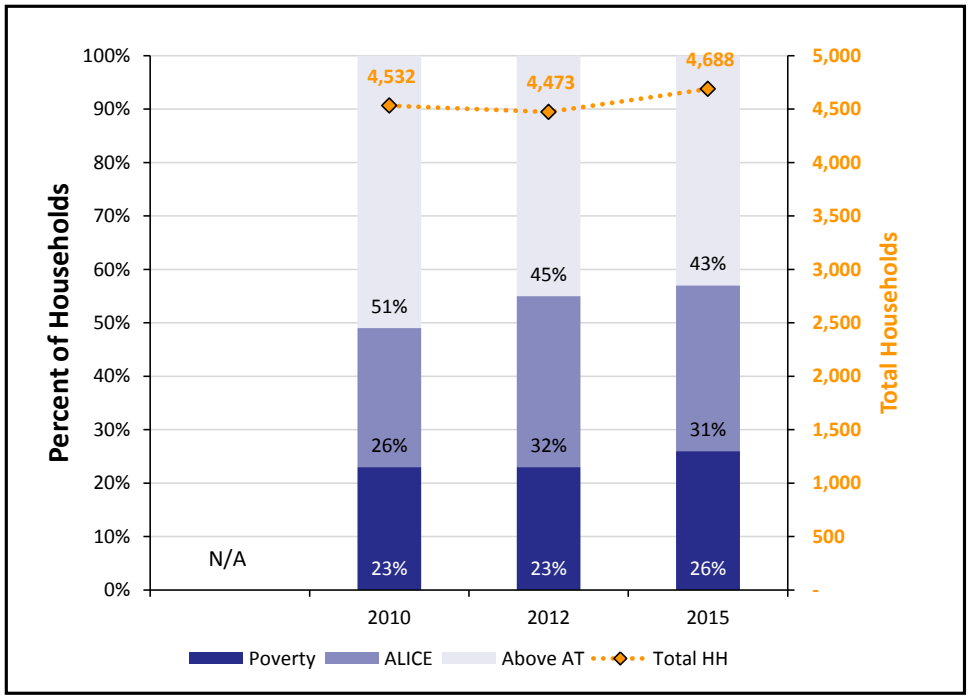
ALICE IN HAMILTON COUNTY

Population: 14,395 | **Number of Households:** 4,688
Median Household Income: $35,048 (state average: $49,426)
Florida Underemployment Rate for 2015: 11.5%
Households Below ALICE Threshold: 2,682 (57%)

How many households are struggling?

ALICE is an acronym for **A**sset **L**imited, **I**ncome **C**onstrained, **E**mployed – households that earn more than the Federal Poverty Level, but less than the basic cost of living for the county (the ALICE Threshold, or AT). Combined, the number of poverty and ALICE households equals the total population struggling to afford basic needs. The percentage of households below the ALICE Threshold changes over time (left axis, blue bars) as does the total number of households (right axis, dotted yellow line). The Great Recession, from 2007 to 2010, caused hardship for many families. Conditions started to improve in 2010 and 2012 for some, but not for all.

Households by Income, 2007 to 2015



What does it cost to afford the basic necessities?

The bare-minimum Household Survival Budget does not include any savings, leaving a household vulnerable to unexpected expenses. ALICE households typically earn above the Federal Poverty Level of $11,770 for a single adult and $24,250 for a family of four, but less than the Household Survival Budget.

Household Survival Budget, Hamilton County

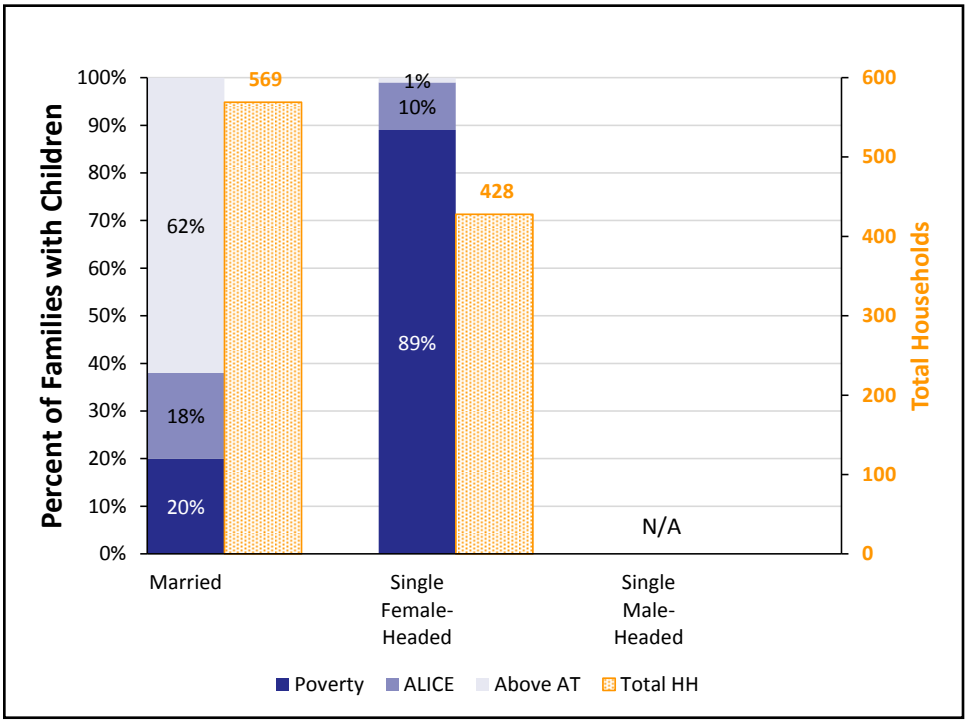
	SINGLE ADULT	2 ADULTS, 1 INFANT, 1 PRESCHOOLER
Monthly Costs		
Housing	$519	$643
Child Care	$–	$1,033
Food	$165	$547
Transportation	$322	$644
Health Care	$165	$634
Miscellaneous	$134	$371
Taxes	$167	$211
Monthly Total	$1,472	$4,083
ANNUAL TOTAL	**$17,664**	**$48,996**
POVERTY ANNUAL TOTAL	$11,770	$24,250

*Sources: **2015 Point-in-Time Data**: American Community Survey. **ALICE Demographics:** American Community Survey; the ALICE Threshold. **Budget:** U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD); U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA); Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS); Internal Revenue Service (IRS); Florida Department of Education, Office of Early Learning.*

How many families with children are struggling?

Children add significant expense to a family budget, so it is not surprising that many families with children live below the ALICE Threshold. Though more Hamilton County families are headed by married parents, a greater percent of single parent families have income below the AT (left axis, blue bar). Total number of families in each category are reflected by dotted yellow bars (right axis).

Families with Children by Income, 2015

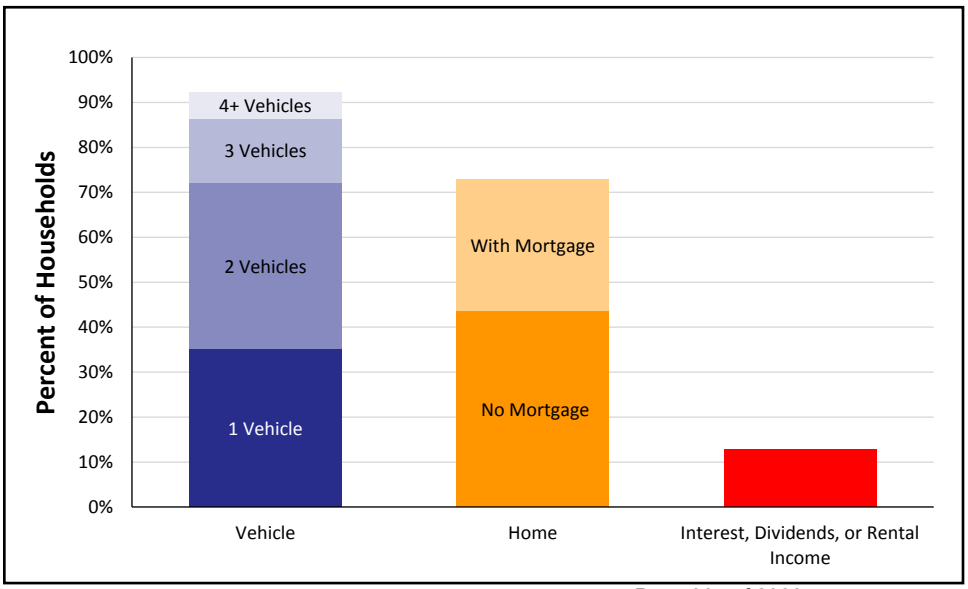


Hamilton County, 2015		
Town	Total HH	% ALICE & Poverty
Jasper	712	60%
Jasper CCD	2,168	57%
Jennings	248	70%
Jennings CCD	1,824	55%
White Springs	373	65%
White Springs CCD	696	61%

What assets do households have?

Ownership of assets can contribute to stability of households. Yet few families in Hamilton County own liquid assets, such as a savings account, 401(k) plan, or rental income, that are readily available to cover emergency expenses. Vehicles, the most common asset, depreciate over time. Homeownership, the next most common asset, can build wealth, but is not a liquid asset.

Assets, All Households, 2015



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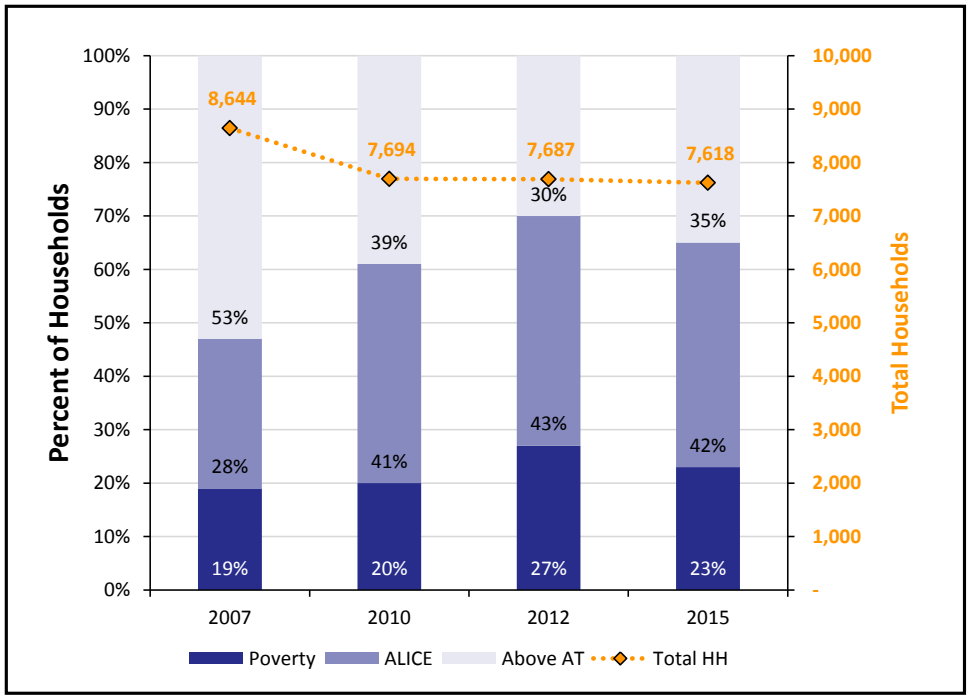
ALICE IN HARDEE COUNTY

Population: 27,468 | **Number of Households:** 7,618
Median Household Income: $35,457 (state average: $49,426)
Florida Underemployment Rate for 2015: 11.5%
Households Below ALICE Threshold: 4,926 (65%)

How many households are struggling?

ALICE is an acronym for **A**sset **L**imited, **I**ncome **C**onstrained, **E**mployed – households that earn more than the Federal Poverty Level, but less than the basic cost of living for the county (the ALICE Threshold, or AT). Combined, the number of poverty and ALICE households equals the total population struggling to afford basic needs. The percentage of households below the ALICE Threshold changes over time (left axis, blue bars) as does the total number of households (right axis, dotted yellow line). The Great Recession, from 2007 to 2010, caused hardship for many families. Conditions started to improve in 2010 and 2012 for some, but not for all.

Households by Income, 2007 to 2015



What does it cost to afford the basic necessities?

The bare-minimum Household Survival Budget does not include any savings, leaving a household vulnerable to unexpected expenses. ALICE households typically earn above the Federal Poverty Level of $11,770 for a single adult and $24,250 for a family of four, but less than the Household Survival Budget.

Household Survival Budget, Hardee County

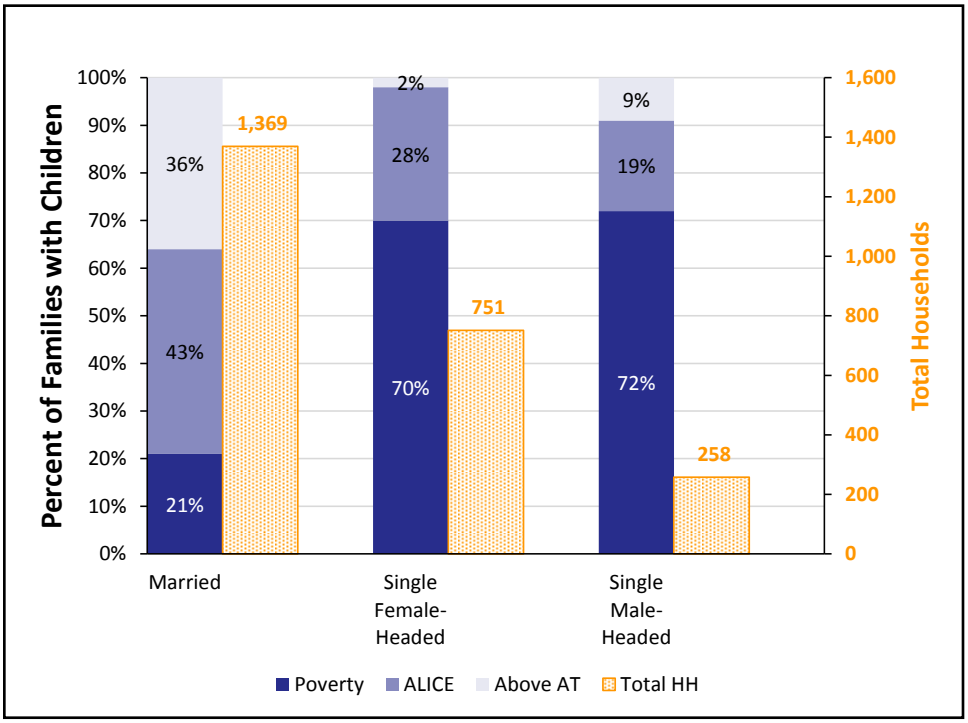
	SINGLE ADULT	2 ADULTS, 1 INFANT, 1 PRESCHOOLER
Monthly Costs		
Housing	$534	$661
Child Care	$–	$1,033
Food	$165	$547
Transportation	$322	$644
Health Care	$165	$634
Miscellaneous	$136	$374
Taxes	$170	$216
Monthly Total	$1,492	$4,109
ANNUAL TOTAL	**$17,904**	**$49,308**
POVERTY ANNUAL TOTAL	$11,770	$24,250

*Sources: **2015 Point-in-Time Data**: American Community Survey. **ALICE Demographics:** American Community Survey; the ALICE Threshold. **Budget:** U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD); U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA); Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS); Internal Revenue Service (IRS); Florida Department of Education, Office of Early Learning.*

How many families with children are struggling?

Children add significant expense to a family budget, so it is not surprising that many families with children live below the ALICE Threshold. Though more Hardee County families are headed by married parents, a greater percent of single parent families have income below the AT (left axis, blue bar). Total number of families in each category are reflected by dotted yellow bars (right axis).

Families with Children by Income, 2015

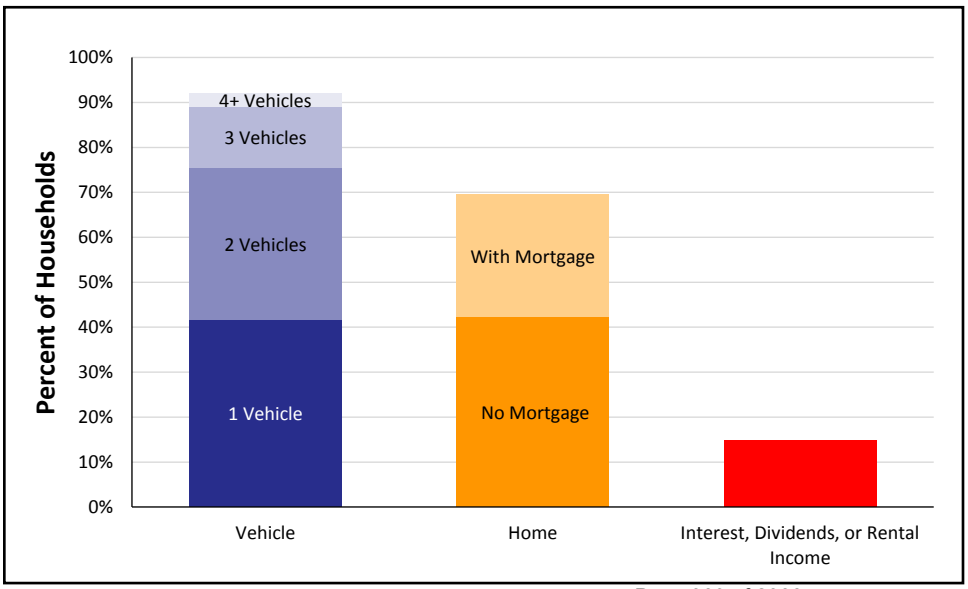


Hardee County, 2015		
Town	Total HH	% ALICE & Poverty
Bowling Green	835	76%
Bowling Green CCD	1,591	70%
Wauchula	1,618	58%
Wauchula CCD	3,812	63%
Zolfo Springs	466	78%
Zolfo Springs CCD	2,215	64%

What assets do households have?

Ownership of assets can contribute to stability of households. Yet few families in Hardee County own liquid assets, such as a savings account, 401(k) plan, or rental income, that are readily available to cover emergency expenses. Vehicles, the most common asset, depreciate over time. Homeownership, the next most common asset, can build wealth, but is not a liquid asset.

Assets, All Households, 2015



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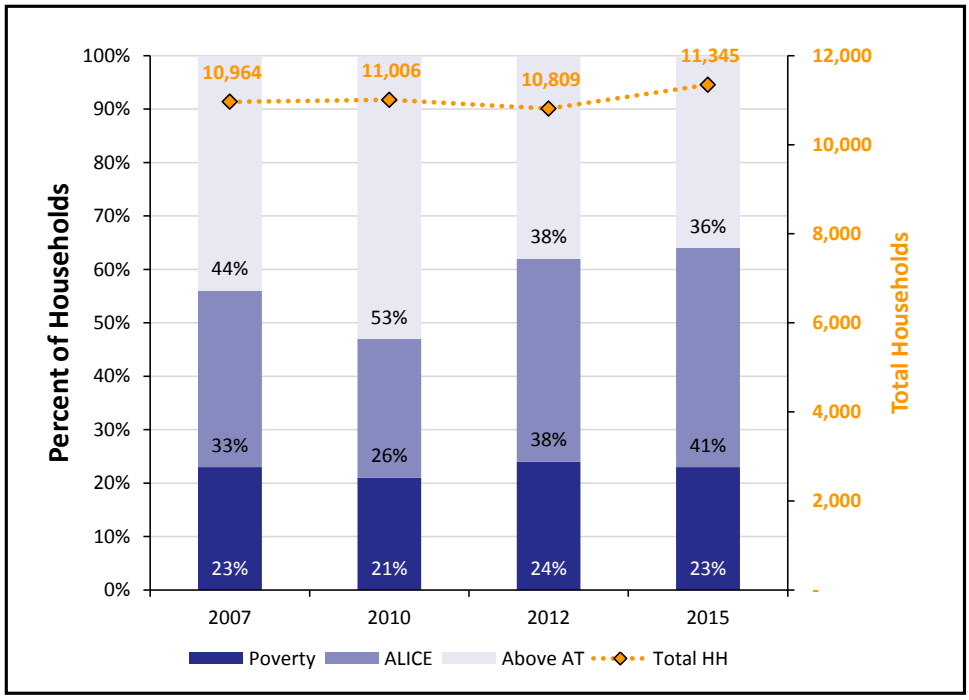
ALICE IN HENDRY COUNTY

Population: 38,363 | **Number of Households:** 11,345
Median Household Income: $36,771 (state average: $49,426)
Florida Underemployment Rate for 2015: 11.5%
Households Below ALICE Threshold: 7,279 (64%)

How many households are struggling?

ALICE is an acronym for **A**sset **L**imited, **I**ncome **C**onstrained, **E**mployed – households that earn more than the Federal Poverty Level, but less than the basic cost of living for the county (the ALICE Threshold, or AT). Combined, the number of poverty and ALICE households equals the total population struggling to afford basic needs. The percentage of households below the ALICE Threshold changes over time (left axis, blue bars) as does the total number of households (right axis, dotted yellow line). The Great Recession, from 2007 to 2010, caused hardship for many families. Conditions started to improve in 2010 and 2012 for some, but not for all.

Households by Income, 2007 to 2015



What does it cost to afford the basic necessities?

The bare-minimum Household Survival Budget does not include any savings, leaving a household vulnerable to unexpected expenses. ALICE households typically earn above the Federal Poverty Level of $11,770 for a single adult and $24,250 for a family of four, but less than the Household Survival Budget.

Household Survival Budget, Hendry County

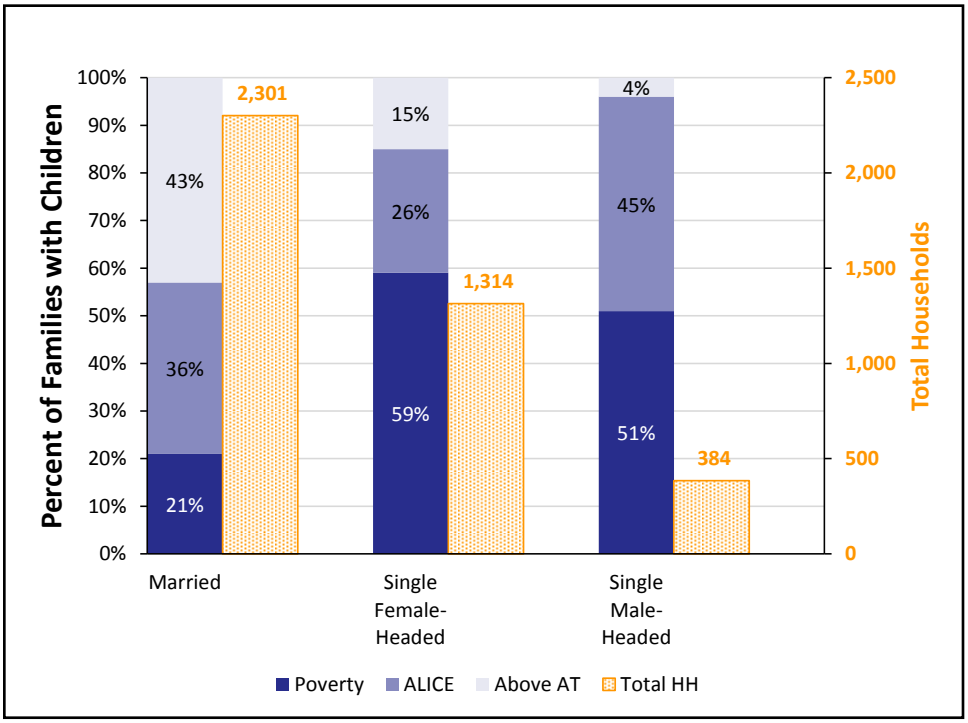
	SINGLE ADULT	2 ADULTS, 1 INFANT, 1 PRESCHOOLER
Monthly Costs		
Housing	$556	$757
Child Care	$–	$1,033
Food	$165	$547
Transportation	$322	$644
Health Care	$165	$634
Miscellaneous	$138	$386
Taxes	$175	$245
Monthly Total	$1,521	$4,246
ANNUAL TOTAL	**$18,252**	**$50,952**
POVERTY ANNUAL TOTAL	$11,770	$24,250

*Sources: **2015 Point-in-Time Data**: American Community Survey. **ALICE Demographics:** American Community Survey; the ALICE Threshold. **Budget:** U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD); U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA); Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS); Internal Revenue Service (IRS); Florida Department of Education, Office of Early Learning.*

How many families with children are struggling?

Children add significant expense to a family budget, so it is not surprising that many families with children live below the ALICE Threshold. Though more Hendry County families are headed by married parents, a greater percent of single parent families have income below the AT (left axis, blue bar). Total number of families in each category are reflected by dotted yellow bars (right axis).

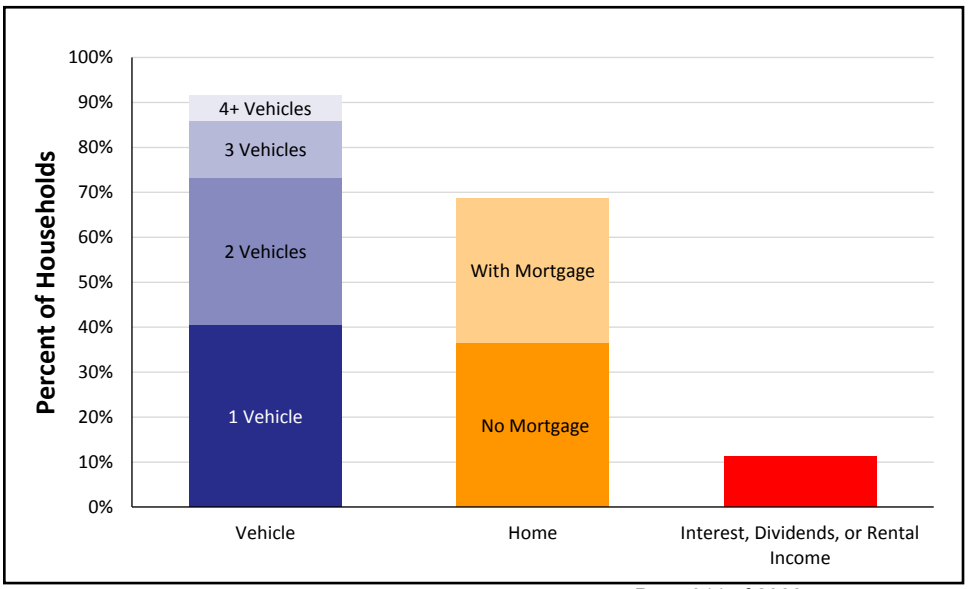
Families with Children by Income, 2015



What assets do households have?

Ownership of assets can contribute to stability of households. Yet few families in Hendry County own liquid assets, such as a savings account, 401(k) plan, or rental income, that are readily available to cover emergency expenses. Vehicles, the most common asset, depreciate over time. Homeownership, the next most common asset, can build wealth, but is not a liquid asset.

Assets, All Households, 2015



Hendry County, 2015

Town	Total HH	% ALICE & Poverty
Clewiston	2,404	56%
Clewiston CCD	5,625	69%
Fort Denaud CDP	609	44%
Harlem CDP	763	82%
LaBelle	1,405	57%
LaBelle CCD	5,720	59%
Montura CDP	1,014	79%
Pioneer CDP	335	67%
Port LaBelle CDP	1,260	53%

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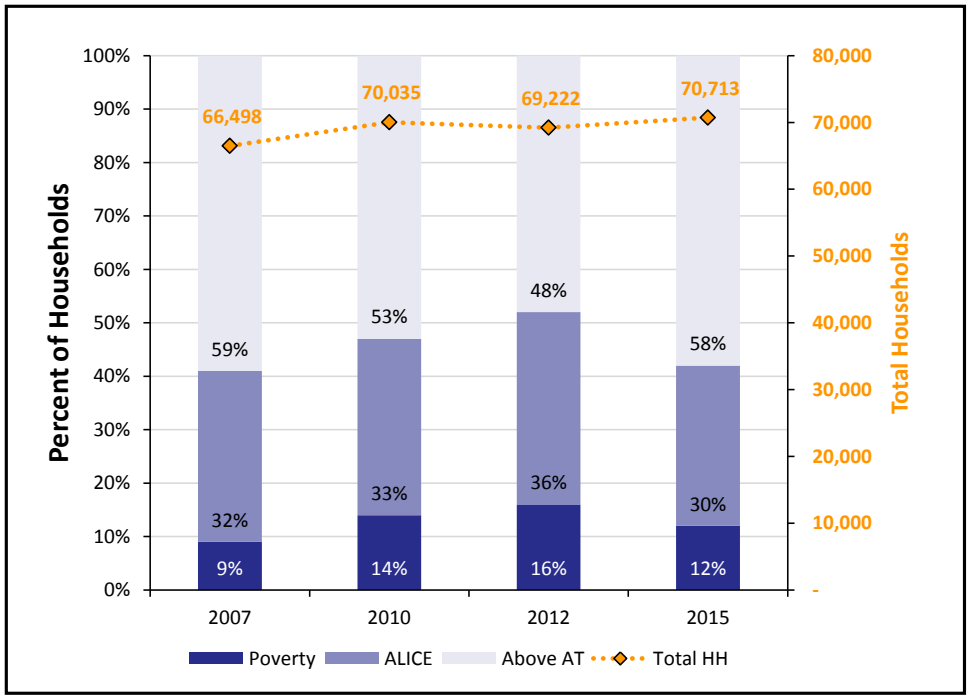
ALICE IN HERNANDO COUNTY

Population: 178,439 | **Number of Households:** 70,713
Median Household Income: $43,590 (state average: $49,426)
Florida Underemployment Rate for 2015: 11.5%
Households Below ALICE Threshold: 29,989 (42%)

How many households are struggling?

ALICE is an acronym for **A**sset **L**imited, **I**ncome **C**onstrained, **E**mployed – households that earn more than the Federal Poverty Level, but less than the basic cost of living for the county (the ALICE Threshold, or AT). Combined, the number of poverty and ALICE households equals the total population struggling to afford basic needs. The percentage of households below the ALICE Threshold changes over time (left axis, blue bars) as does the total number of households (right axis, dotted yellow line). The Great Recession, from 2007 to 2010, caused hardship for many families. Conditions started to improve in 2010 and 2012 for some, but not for all.

Households by Income, 2007 to 2015



What does it cost to afford the basic necessities?

The bare-minimum Household Survival Budget does not include any savings, leaving a household vulnerable to unexpected expenses. ALICE households typically earn above the Federal Poverty Level of $11,770 for a single adult and $24,250 for a family of four, but less than the Household Survival Budget.

Household Survival Budget, Hernando County

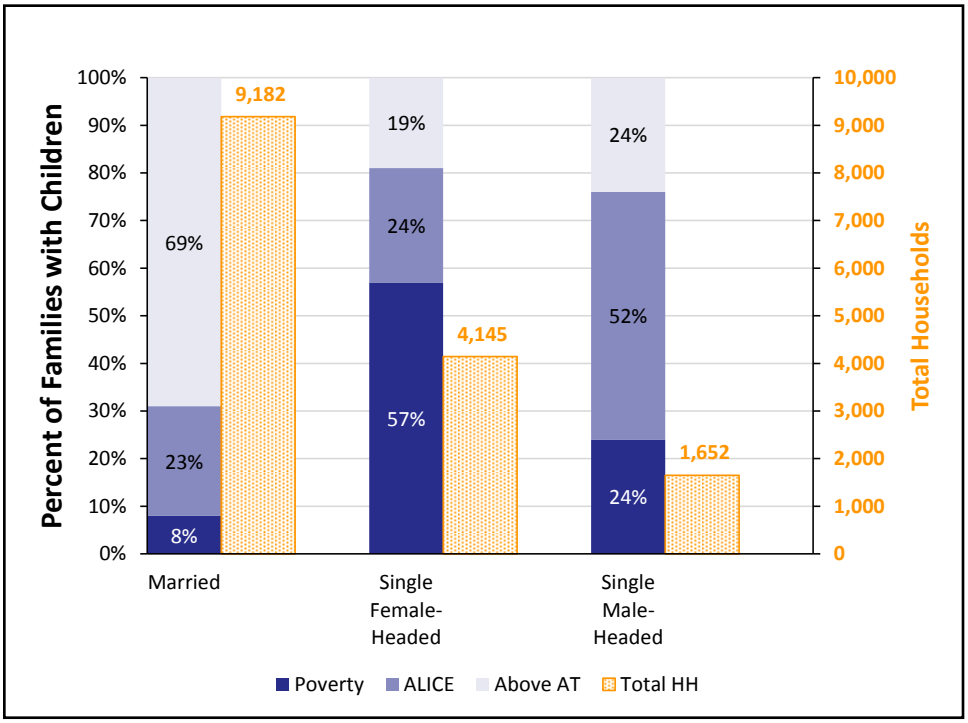
	SINGLE ADULT	2 ADULTS, 1 INFANT, 1 PRESCHOOLER
Monthly Costs		
Housing	$610	$959
Child Care	$–	$993
Food	$165	$547
Transportation	$322	$644
Health Care	$165	$634
Miscellaneous	$145	$407
Taxes	$187	$294
Monthly Total	$1,594	$4,478
ANNUAL TOTAL	**$19,128**	**$53,736**
POVERTY ANNUAL TOTAL	$11,770	$24,250

*Sources: **2015 Point-in-Time Data**: American Community Survey. **ALICE Demographics:** American Community Survey; the ALICE Threshold. **Budget:** U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD); U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA); Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS); Internal Revenue Service (IRS); Florida Department of Education, Office of Early Learning.*

How many families with children are struggling?

Children add significant expense to a family budget, so it is not surprising that many families with children live below the ALICE Threshold. Though more Hernando County families are headed by married parents, a greater percent of single parent families have income below the AT (left axis, blue bar). Total number of families in each category are reflected by dotted yellow bars (right axis).

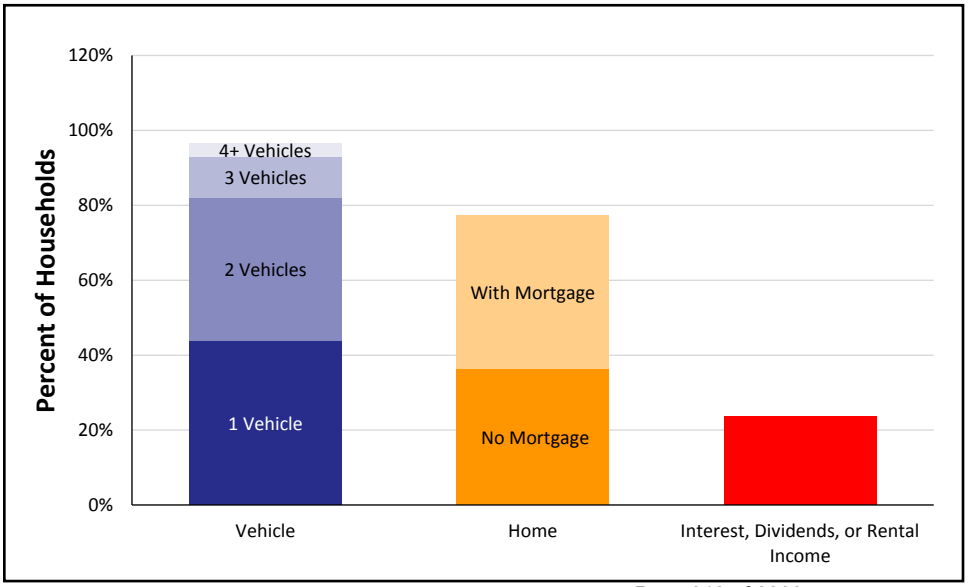
Families with Children by Income, 2015



What assets do households have?

Ownership of assets can contribute to stability of households. Yet few families in Hernando County own liquid assets, such as a savings account, 401(k) plan, or rental income, that are readily available to cover emergency expenses. Vehicles, the most common asset, depreciate over time. Homeownership, the next most common asset, can build wealth, but is not a liquid asset.

Assets, All Households, 2015



Hernando County, 2015

Town	Total HH	% ALICE & Poverty
Brookridge CDP	2,305	46%
Brooksville	3,074	64%
Brooksville CCD	12,370	51%
Garden Grove CDP	234	51%
Hernando Beach CCD	5,725	40%
Hernando Beach CDP	1,074	37%
High Point CDP	1,738	58%
Hill 'n Dale CDP	634	82%
Masaryktown CDP	405	44%
North Brooksville CDP	1,374	49%
North Weeki Wachee CDP	3,604	38%
Ridge Manor CCD	2,818	50%
Ridge Manor CDP	1,952	53%
South Brooksville CDP	1,683	53%
Spring Hill CCD	49,539	46%
Spring Hill CDP	39,446	43%
Timber Pines CDP	3,055	28%
Weeki Wachee Gardens CDP	825	40%

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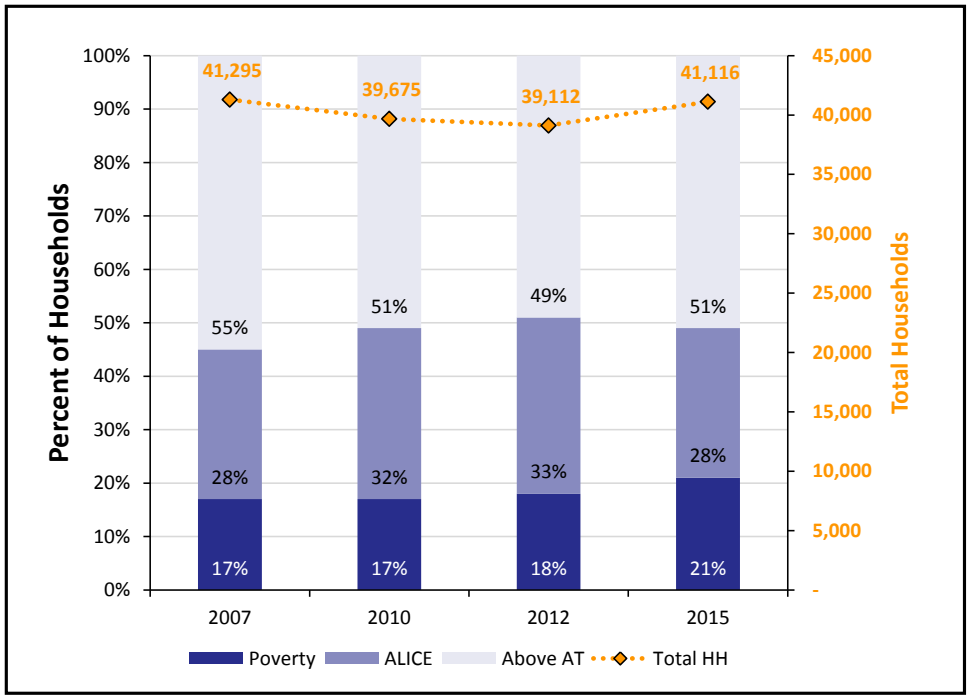
ALICE IN HIGHLANDS COUNTY

Population: 99,491 | **Number of Households:** 41,116
Median Household Income: $34,242 (state average: $49,426)
Florida Underemployment Rate for 2015: 11.5%
Households Below ALICE Threshold: 19,972 (49%)

How many households are struggling?

ALICE is an acronym for **A**sset **L**imited, **I**ncome **C**onstrained, **E**mployed – households that earn more than the Federal Poverty Level, but less than the basic cost of living for the county (the ALICE Threshold, or AT). Combined, the number of poverty and ALICE households equals the total population struggling to afford basic needs. The percentage of households below the ALICE Threshold changes over time (left axis, blue bars) as does the total number of households (right axis, dotted yellow line). The Great Recession, from 2007 to 2010, caused hardship for many families. Conditions started to improve in 2010 and 2012 for some, but not for all.

Households by Income, 2007 to 2015



What does it cost to afford the basic necessities?

The bare-minimum Household Survival Budget does not include any savings, leaving a household vulnerable to unexpected expenses. ALICE households typically earn above the Federal Poverty Level of $11,770 for a single adult and $24,250 for a family of four, but less than the Household Survival Budget.

Household Survival Budget, Highlands County

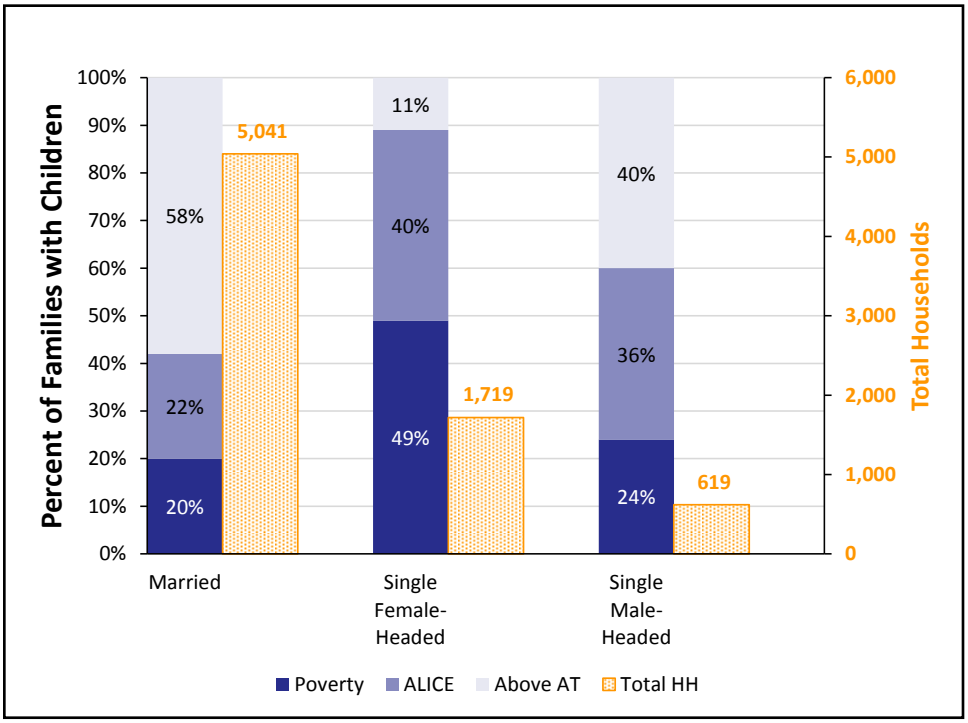
	SINGLE ADULT	2 ADULTS, 1 INFANT, 1 PRESCHOOLER
Monthly Costs		
Housing	$571	$726
Child Care	$–	$1,033
Food	$165	$547
Transportation	$322	$644
Health Care	$165	$634
Miscellaneous	$140	$382
Taxes	$178	$235
Monthly Total	$1,541	$4,201
ANNUAL TOTAL	**$18,492**	**$50,412**
POVERTY ANNUAL TOTAL	$11,770	$24,250

*Sources: **2015 Point-in-Time Data**: American Community Survey. **ALICE Demographics:** American Community Survey; the ALICE Threshold. **Budget:** U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD); U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA); Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS); Internal Revenue Service (IRS); Florida Department of Education, Office of Early Learning.*

How many families with children are struggling?

Children add significant expense to a family budget, so it is not surprising that many families with children live below the ALICE Threshold. Though more Highlands County families are headed by married parents, a greater percent of single parent families have income below the AT (left axis, blue bar). Total number of families in each category are reflected by dotted yellow bars (right axis).

Families with Children by Income, 2015

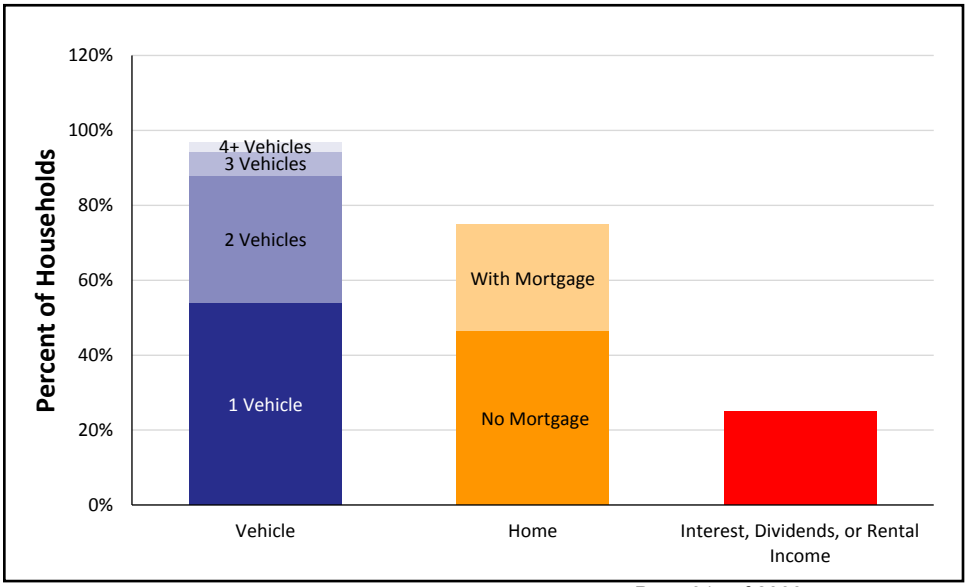


Highlands County, 2015		
Town	Total HH	% ALICE & Poverty
Avon Park	3,337	63%
Avon Park CCD	13,215	48%
Lake Placid	767	65%
Lake Placid CCD	9,381	49%
Sebring	4,259	63%
Sebring CCD	17,801	47%

What assets do households have?

Ownership of assets can contribute to stability of households. Yet few families in Highlands County own liquid assets, such as a savings account, 401(k) plan, or rental income, that are readily available to cover emergency expenses. Vehicles, the most common asset, depreciate over time. Homeownership, the next most common asset, can build wealth, but is not a liquid asset.

Assets, All Households, 2015



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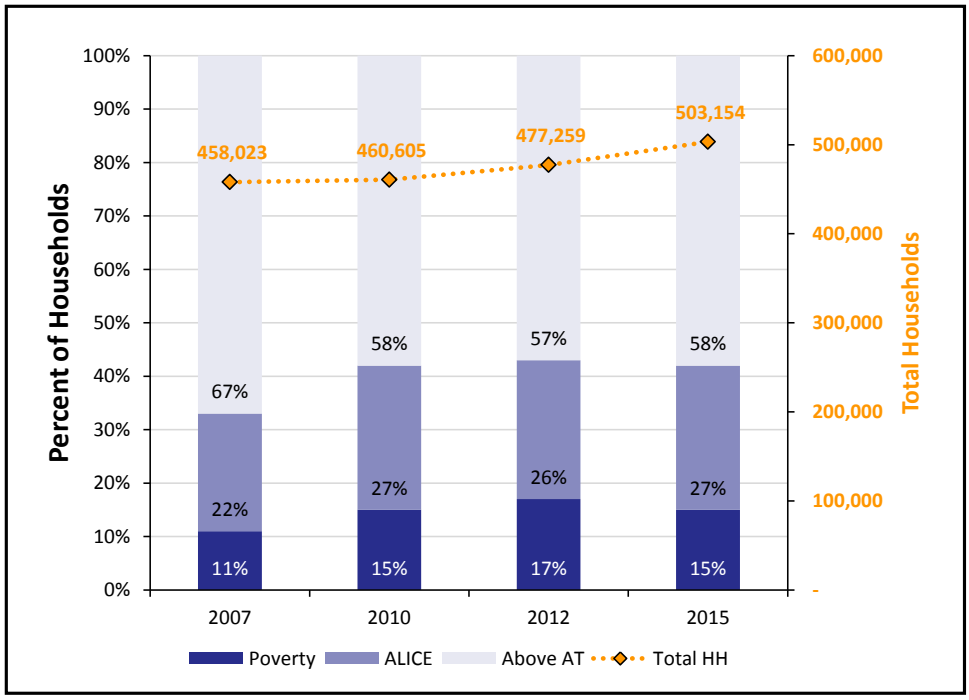
ALICE IN HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY

Population: 1,349,050 | **Number of Households:** 503,154
Median Household Income: $51,725 (state average: $49,426)
Florida Underemployment Rate for 2015: 11.5%
Households Below ALICE Threshold: 210,307 (42%)

How many households are struggling?

ALICE is an acronym for **A**sset **L**imited, **I**ncome **C**onstrained, **E**mployed – households that earn more than the Federal Poverty Level, but less than the basic cost of living for the county (the ALICE Threshold, or AT). Combined, the number of poverty and ALICE households equals the total population struggling to afford basic needs. The percentage of households below the ALICE Threshold changes over time (left axis, blue bars) as does the total number of households (right axis, dotted yellow line). The Great Recession, from 2007 to 2010, caused hardship for many families. Conditions started to improve in 2010 and 2012 for some, but not for all.

Households by Income, 2007 to 2015



What does it cost to afford the basic necessities?

The bare-minimum Household Survival Budget does not include any savings, leaving a household vulnerable to unexpected expenses. ALICE households typically earn above the Federal Poverty Level of $11,770 for a single adult and $24,250 for a family of four, but less than the Household Survival Budget.

Household Survival Budget, Hillsborough County

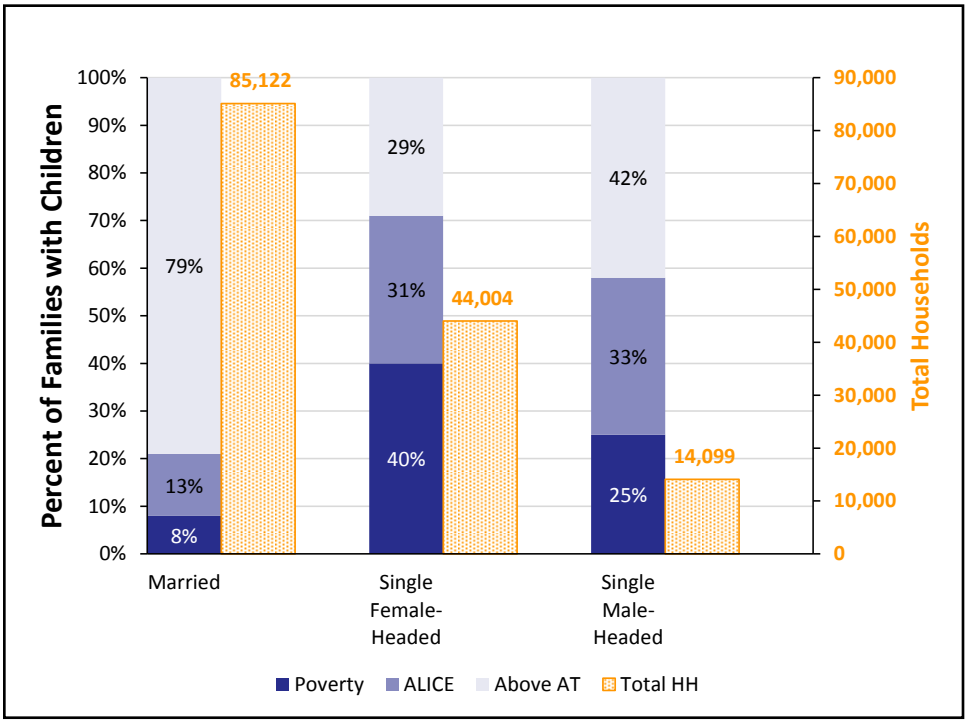
	SINGLE ADULT	2 ADULTS, 1 INFANT, 1 PRESCHOOLER
Monthly Costs		
Housing	$610	$959
Child Care	$–	$1,013
Food	$165	$547
Transportation	$322	$644
Health Care	$165	$634
Miscellaneous	$145	$410
Taxes	$187	$300
Monthly Total	$1,594	$4,507
ANNUAL TOTAL	**$19,128**	**$54,084**
POVERTY ANNUAL TOTAL	$11,770	$24,250

*Sources: **2015 Point-in-Time Data**: American Community Survey. **ALICE Demographics:** American Community Survey; the ALICE Threshold. **Budget:** U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD); U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA); Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS); Internal Revenue Service (IRS); Florida Department of Education, Office of Early Learning.*

How many families with children are struggling?

Children add significant expense to a family budget, so it is not surprising that many families with children live below the ALICE Threshold. Though more Hillsborough County families are headed by married parents, a greater percent of single parent families have income below the AT (left axis, blue bar). Total number of families in each category are reflected by dotted yellow bars (right axis).

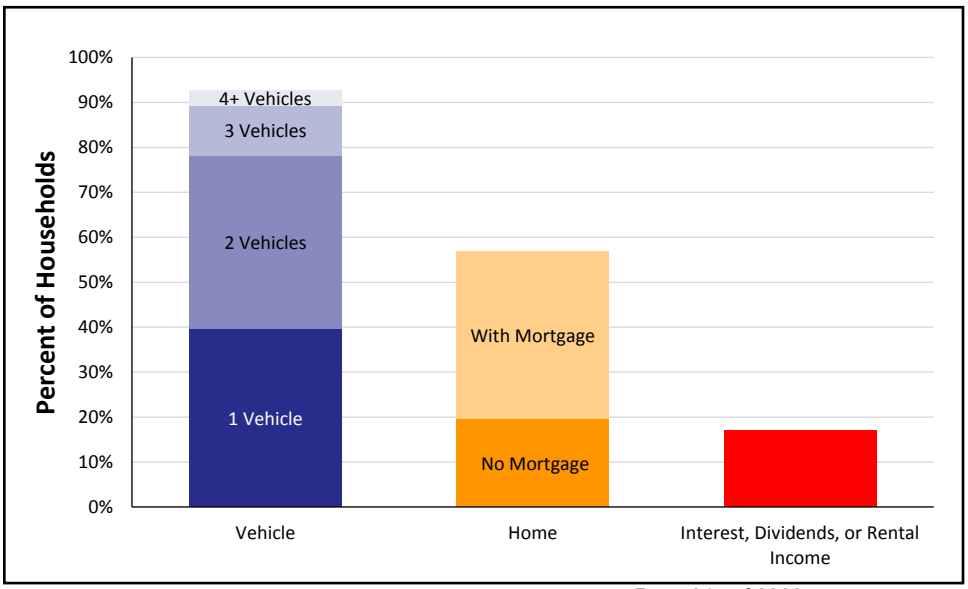
Families with Children by Income, 2015



What assets do households have?

Ownership of assets can contribute to stability of households. Yet few families in Hillsborough County own liquid assets, such as a savings account, 401(k) plan, or rental income, that are readily available to cover emergency expenses. Vehicles, the most common asset, depreciate over time. Homeownership, the next most common asset, can build wealth, but is not a liquid asset.

Assets, All Households, 2015



Hillsborough County, 2015

Town	Total HH	% ALICE & Poverty
Apollo Beach CDP	6,269	26%
Balm CDP	593	39%
Bloomingdale CDP	7,899	23%
Brandon CCD	63,831	36%
Brandon CDP	41,955	36%
Carrollwood CDP	13,926	33%
Cheval CDP	4,268	34%
Citrus Park CDP	9,177	36%
Dover CDP	971	61%
East Lake-Orient Park CDP	9,550	56%
Egypt Lake-Leto CDP	13,545	60%
Fish Hawk CDP	4,940	18%
Gibsonton CDP	5,286	49%
Keystone CDP	7,937	11%
Keystone-Citrus Park CCD	49,635	28%
Lake Magdalene CDP	11,798	43%
Lutz CDP	7,511	33%
Mango CDP	4,264	58%
Northdale CDP	8,400	29%
Palm River-Clair Mel CDP	7,676	56%
Palm River-Gibsonton CCD	16,022	50%
Pebble Creek CDP	2,760	22%
Plant City	12,774	48%
Plant City CCD	28,933	46%
Progress Village CDP	2,434	38%
Riverview CDP	27,869	27%
Ruskin CCD	26,993	38%
Ruskin CDP	6,383	46%
Seffner CDP	2,616	41%
Sun City Center CDP	11,910	39%
Tampa	144,582	48%
Tampa CCD	256,445	49%
Temple Terrace	9,815	41%
Thonotosassa CDP	4,802	49%
Town 'n' Country CDP	30,176	45%
University CDP (Hillsborough County)	17,057	76%
Valrico CDP	12,799	25%
Westchase CDP	8,685	20%
Wimauma CDP	1,791	66%
Wimauma-Riverview CCD	44,219	29%

Note: Municipal-level data on this page is for Places and County Subdivisions, which include Census Designated Places (CDP), and Census County Divisions (CCD), relatively permanent statistical areas delineated cooperatively by the Census Bureau and state and local government authorities. These are overlapping geographies so totals will not match county-level data. Municipal-level data often relies on 5-year averages and is not available for the smallest towns that do not report income.

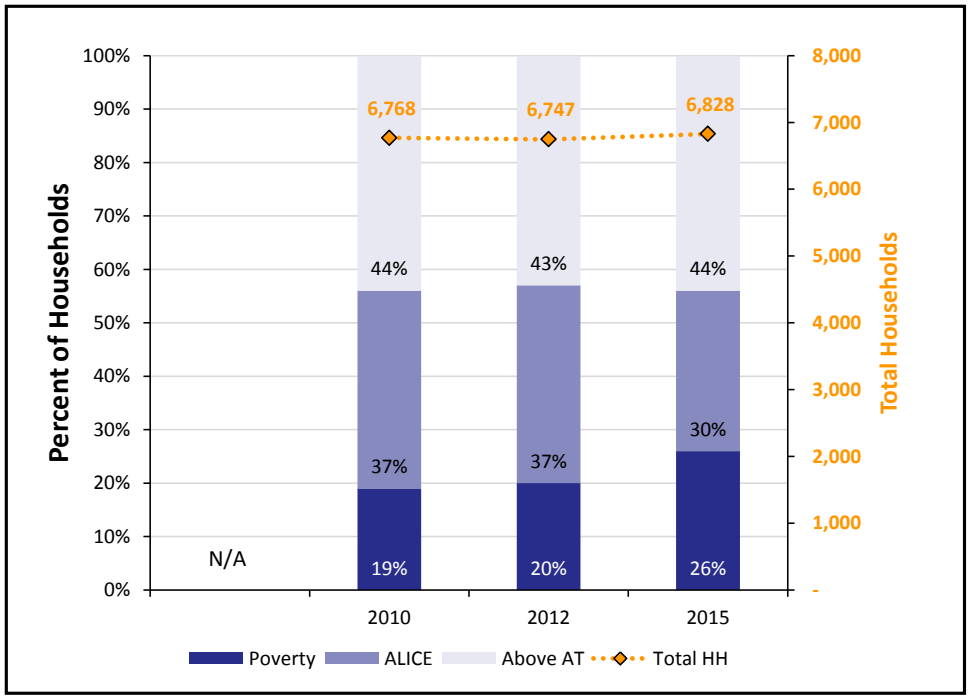
ALICE IN HOLMES COUNTY

Population: 19,635 | **Number of Households:** 6,828
Median Household Income: $35,020 (state average: $49,426)
Florida Underemployment Rate for 2015: 11.5%
Households Below ALICE Threshold: 3,841 (56%)

How many households are struggling?

ALICE is an acronym for **A**sset **L**imited, **I**ncome **C**onstrained, **E**mployed – households that earn more than the Federal Poverty Level, but less than the basic cost of living for the county (the ALICE Threshold, or AT). Combined, the number of poverty and ALICE households equals the total population struggling to afford basic needs. The percentage of households below the ALICE Threshold changes over time (left axis, blue bars) as does the total number of households (right axis, dotted yellow line). The Great Recession, from 2007 to 2010, caused hardship for many families. Conditions started to improve in 2010 and 2012 for some, but not for all.

Households by Income, 2007 to 2015



What does it cost to afford the basic necessities?

The bare-minimum Household Survival Budget does not include any savings, leaving a household vulnerable to unexpected expenses. ALICE households typically earn above the Federal Poverty Level of $11,770 for a single adult and $24,250 for a family of four, but less than the Household Survival Budget.

Household Survival Budget, Holmes County

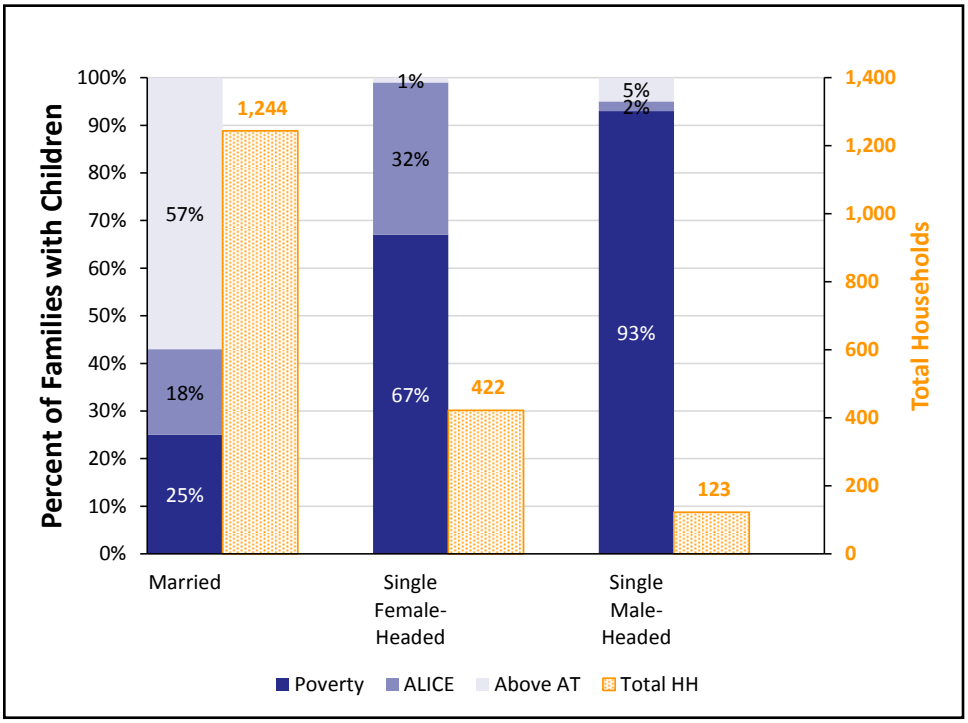
	SINGLE ADULT	2 ADULTS, 1 INFANT, 1 PRESCHOOLER
Monthly Costs		
Housing	$519	$643
Child Care	$–	$1,033
Food	$165	$547
Transportation	$322	$644
Health Care	$165	$634
Miscellaneous	$134	$371
Taxes	$167	$211
Monthly Total	$1,472	$4,083
ANNUAL TOTAL	**$17,664**	**$48,996**
POVERTY ANNUAL TOTAL	$11,770	$24,250

*Sources: **2015 Point-in-Time Data**: American Community Survey. **ALICE Demographics:** American Community Survey; the ALICE Threshold. **Budget:** U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD); U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA); Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS); Internal Revenue Service (IRS); Florida Department of Education, Office of Early Learning.*

How many families with children are struggling?

Children add significant expense to a family budget, so it is not surprising that many families with children live below the ALICE Threshold. Though more Holmes County families are headed by married parents, a greater percent of single parent families have income below the AT (left axis, blue bar). Total number of families in each category are reflected by dotted yellow bars (right axis).

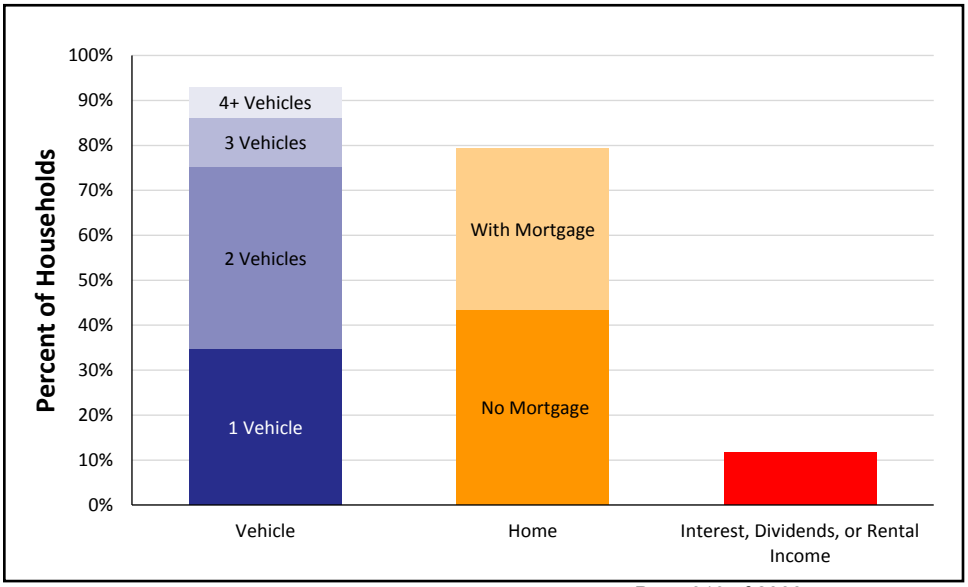
Families with Children by Income, 2015



What assets do households have?

Ownership of assets can contribute to stability of households. Yet few families in Holmes County own liquid assets, such as a savings account, 401(k) plan, or rental income, that are readily available to cover emergency expenses. Vehicles, the most common asset, depreciate over time. Homeownership, the next most common asset, can build wealth, but is not a liquid asset.

Assets, All Households, 2015



Holmes County, 2015

Town	Total HH	% ALICE & Poverty
Bonifay	957	65%
Bonifay CCD	3,114	57%
Esto-Noma CCD	1,582	52%
West Holmes CCD	2,132	58%

Note: Municipal-level data on this page is for Places and County Subdivisions, which include Census Designated Places (CDP), and Census County Divisions (CCD), relatively permanent statistical areas delineated cooperatively by the Census Bureau and state and local government authorities. These are overlapping geographies so totals will not match county-level data. Municipal-level data often relies on 5-year averages and is not available for the smallest towns that do not report income.

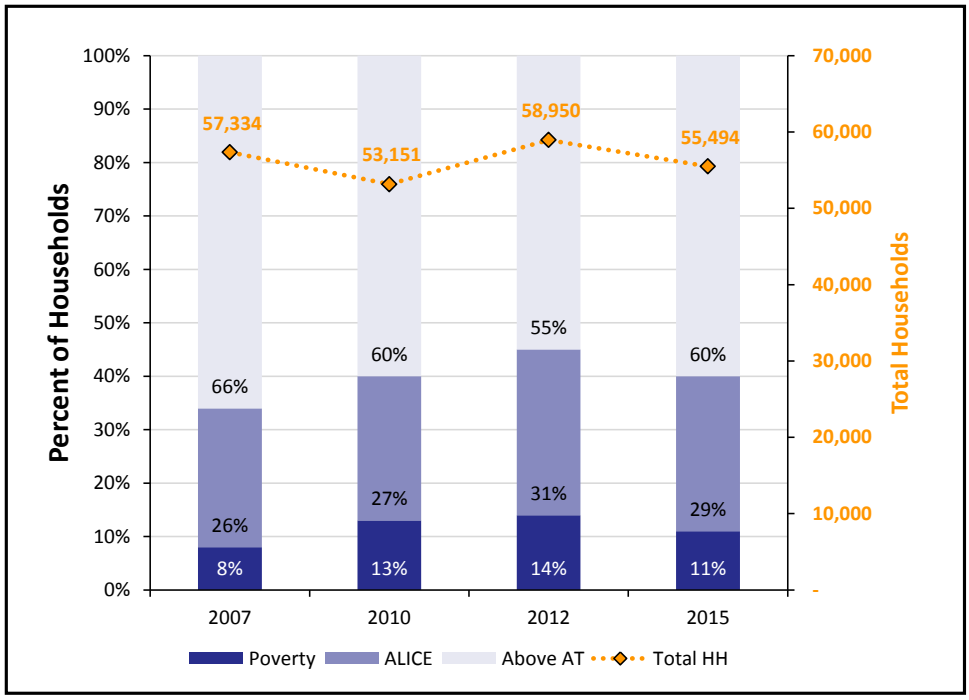
ALICE IN INDIAN RIVER COUNTY

Population: 147,919 | **Number of Households:** 55,494
Median Household Income: $49,379 (state average: $49,426)
Florida Underemployment Rate for 2015: 11.5%
Households Below ALICE Threshold: 22,005 (40%)

How many households are struggling?

ALICE is an acronym for **A**sset **L**imited, **I**ncome **C**onstrained, **E**mployed – households that earn more than the Federal Poverty Level, but less than the basic cost of living for the county (the ALICE Threshold, or AT). Combined, the number of poverty and ALICE households equals the total population struggling to afford basic needs. The percentage of households below the ALICE Threshold changes over time (left axis, blue bars) as does the total number of households (right axis, dotted yellow line). The Great Recession, from 2007 to 2010, caused hardship for many families. Conditions started to improve in 2010 and 2012 for some, but not for all.

Households by Income, 2007 to 2015



What does it cost to afford the basic necessities?

The bare-minimum Household Survival Budget does not include any savings, leaving a household vulnerable to unexpected expenses. ALICE households typically earn above the Federal Poverty Level of $11,770 for a single adult and $24,250 for a family of four, but less than the Household Survival Budget.

Household Survival Budget, Indian River County

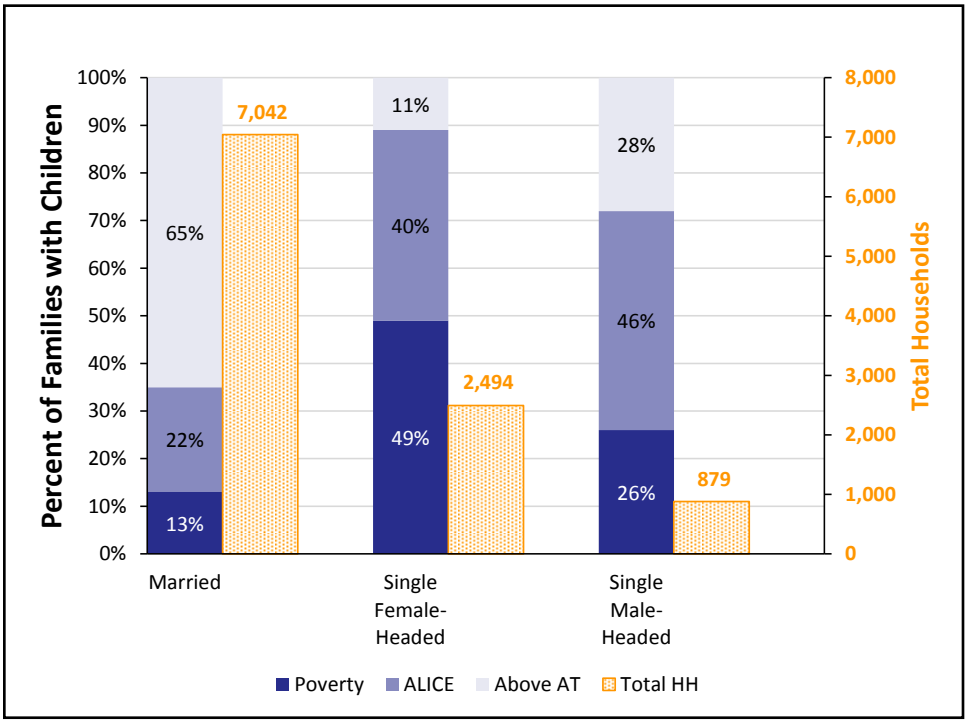
	SINGLE ADULT	2 ADULTS, 1 INFANT, 1 PRESCHOOLER
Monthly Costs		
Housing	$532	$821
Child Care	$–	$940
Food	$165	$547
Transportation	$322	$644
Health Care	$165	$634
Miscellaneous	$135	$382
Taxes	$170	$236
Monthly Total	$1,489	$4,204
ANNUAL TOTAL	**$17,868**	**$50,448**
POVERTY ANNUAL TOTAL	$11,770	$24,250

*Sources: **2015 Point-in-Time Data**: American Community Survey. **ALICE Demographics:** American Community Survey; the ALICE Threshold. **Budget:** U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD); U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA); Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS); Internal Revenue Service (IRS); Florida Department of Education, Office of Early Learning.*

How many families with children are struggling?

Children add significant expense to a family budget, so it is not surprising that many families with children live below the ALICE Threshold. Though more Indian River County families are headed by married parents, a greater percent of single parent families have income below the AT (left axis, blue bar). Total number of families in each category are reflected by dotted yellow bars (right axis).

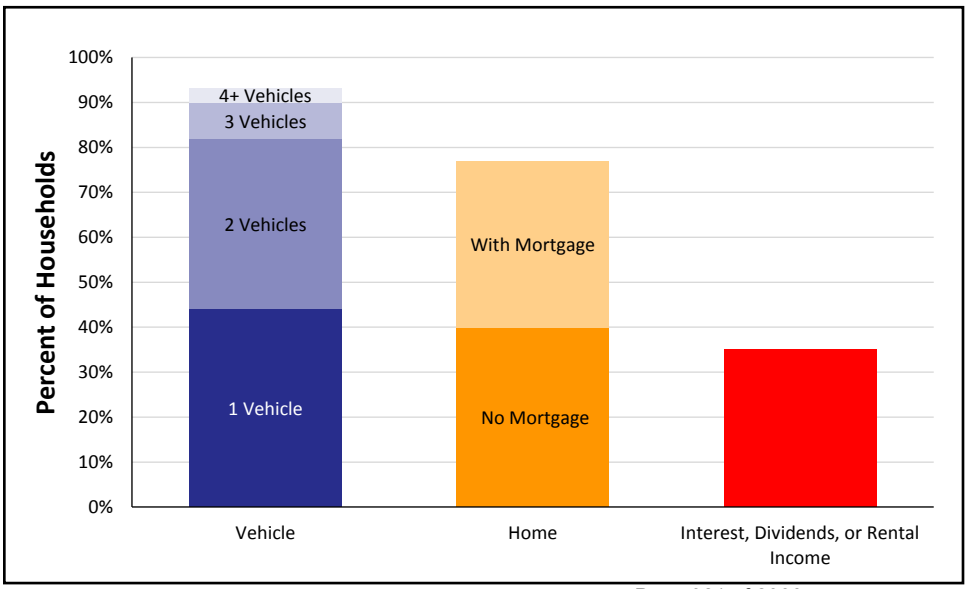
Families with Children by Income, 2015



What assets do households have?

Ownership of assets can contribute to stability of households. Yet few families in Indian River County own liquid assets, such as a savings account, 401(k) plan, or rental income, that are readily available to cover emergency expenses. Vehicles, the most common asset, depreciate over time. Homeownership, the next most common asset, can build wealth, but is not a liquid asset.

Assets, All Households, 2015



Indian River County, 2015

Town	Total HH	% ALICE & Poverty
Fellsmere	1,260	81%
Fellsmere CCD	6,977	52%
Florida Ridge CDP	7,166	49%
Gifford CDP	3,801	62%
Indian River Shores	2,139	17%
Roseland CDP	703	25%
Sebastian	9,172	42%
South Beach CDP	1,621	14%
Vero Beach	7,174	51%
Vero Beach CCD	50,848	43%
Vero Beach South CDP	9,405	47%
Wabasso Beach CDP	861	31%
West Vero Corridor CDP	3,992	48%
Winter Beach CDP	801	26%

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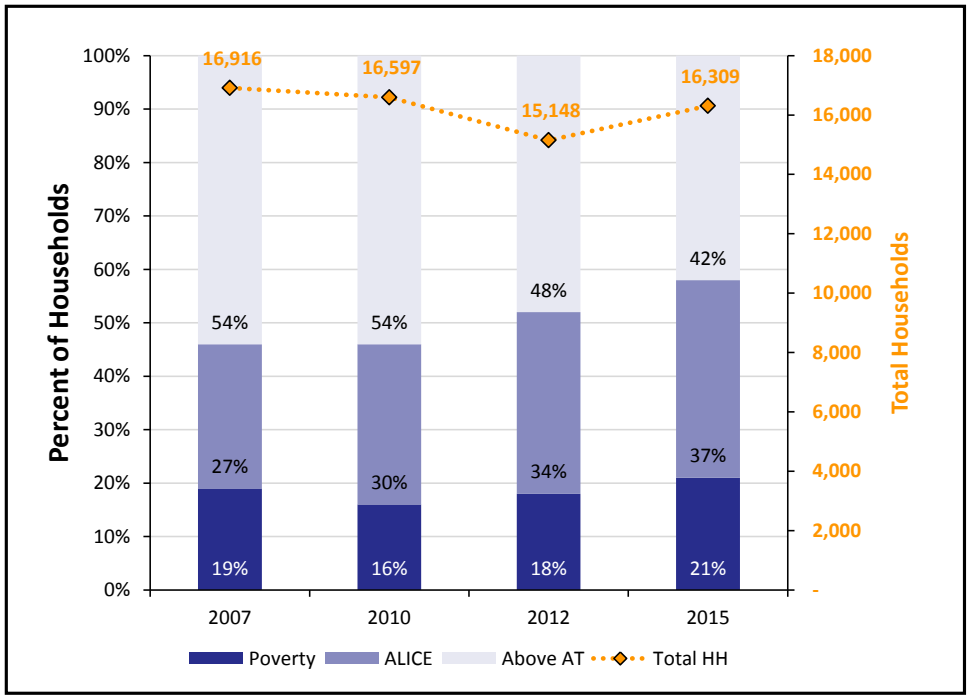
ALICE IN JACKSON COUNTY

Population: 48,900 | **Number of Households:** 16,309
Median Household Income: $35,098 (state average: $49,426)
Florida Underemployment Rate for 2015: 11.5%
Households Below ALICE Threshold: 9,464 (58%)

How many households are struggling?

ALICE is an acronym for **A**sset **L**imited, **I**ncome **C**onstrained, **E**mployed – households that earn more than the Federal Poverty Level, but less than the basic cost of living for the county (the ALICE Threshold, or AT). Combined, the number of poverty and ALICE households equals the total population struggling to afford basic needs. The percentage of households below the ALICE Threshold changes over time (left axis, blue bars) as does the total number of households (right axis, dotted yellow line). The Great Recession, from 2007 to 2010, caused hardship for many families. Conditions started to improve in 2010 and 2012 for some, but not for all.

Households by Income, 2007 to 2015



What does it cost to afford the basic necessities?

The bare-minimum Household Survival Budget does not include any savings, leaving a household vulnerable to unexpected expenses. ALICE households typically earn above the Federal Poverty Level of $11,770 for a single adult and $24,250 for a family of four, but less than the Household Survival Budget.

Household Survival Budget, Jackson County

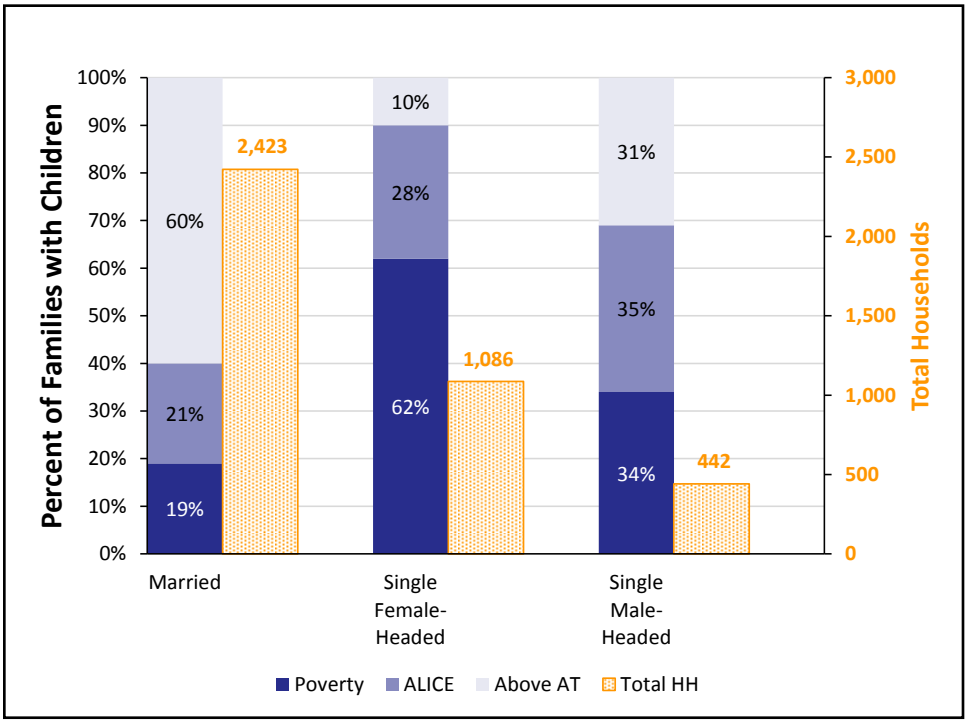
	SINGLE ADULT	2 ADULTS, 1 INFANT, 1 PRESCHOOLER
Monthly Costs		
Housing	$519	$643
Child Care	$–	$1,033
Food	$165	$547
Transportation	$322	$644
Health Care	$165	$634
Miscellaneous	$134	$371
Taxes	$167	$211
Monthly Total	$1,472	$4,083
ANNUAL TOTAL	**$17,664**	**$48,996**
POVERTY ANNUAL TOTAL	$11,770	$24,250

*Sources: **2015 Point-in-Time Data**: American Community Survey. **ALICE Demographics:** American Community Survey; the ALICE Threshold. **Budget:** U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD); U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA); Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS); Internal Revenue Service (IRS); Florida Department of Education, Office of Early Learning.*

How many families with children are struggling?

Children add significant expense to a family budget, so it is not surprising that many families with children live below the ALICE Threshold. Though more Jackson County families are headed by married parents, a greater percent of single parent families have income below the AT (left axis, blue bar). Total number of families in each category are reflected by dotted yellow bars (right axis).

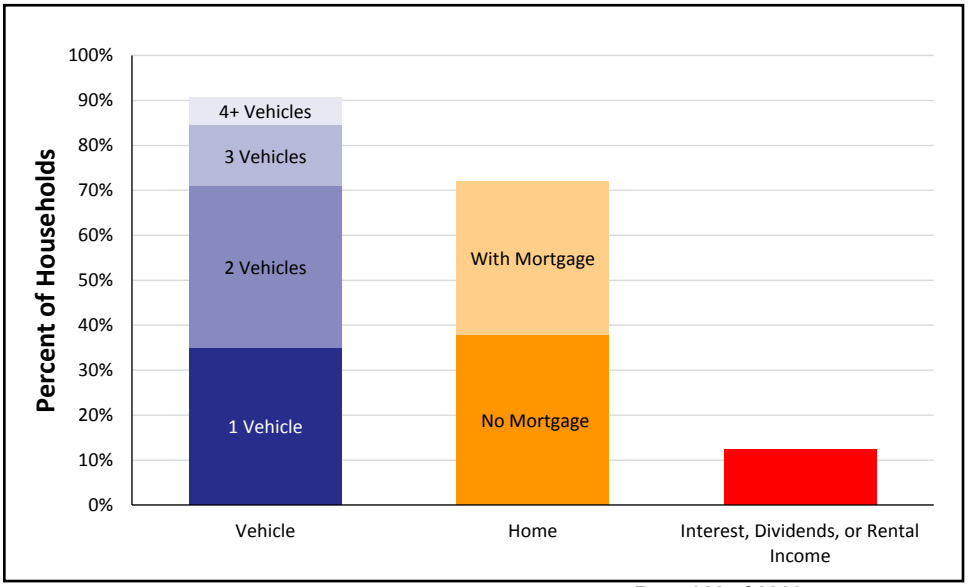
Families with Children by Income, 2015



What assets do households have?

Ownership of assets can contribute to stability of households. Yet few families in Jackson County own liquid assets, such as a savings account, 401(k) plan, or rental income, that are readily available to cover emergency expenses. Vehicles, the most common asset, depreciate over time. Homeownership, the next most common asset, can build wealth, but is not a liquid asset.

Assets, All Households, 2015



Jackson County, 2015

Town	Total HH	% ALICE & Poverty
Alford CCD	1,561	54%
Campbellton CCD	546	68%
Cottondale CCD	1,290	58%
Cypress CCD	1,897	52%
Graceville	757	64%
Graceville CCD	1,471	59%
Grand Ridge	337	61%
Greenwood CCD	1,298	56%
Malone	250	66%
Malone CCD	933	56%
Marianna	3,490	74%
Marianna CCD	5,757	62%
Sneads	758	56%
Sneads CCD	1,556	54%

Note: Municipal-level data on this page is for Places and County Subdivisions, which include Census Designated Places (CDP), and Census County Divisions (CCD), relatively permanent statistical areas delineated cooperatively by the Census Bureau and state and local government authorities. These are overlapping geographies so totals will not match county-level data. Municipal-level data often relies on 5-year averages and is not available for the smallest towns that do not report income.

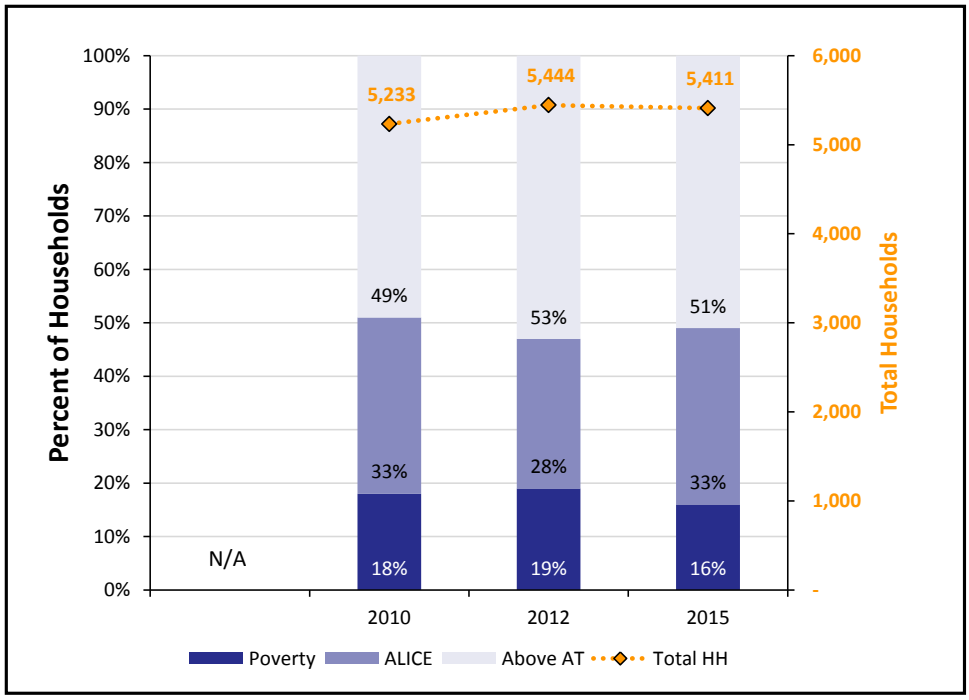
ALICE IN JEFFERSON COUNTY

Population: 14,198 | **Number of Households:** 5,411
Median Household Income: $43,355 (state average: $49,426)
Florida Underemployment Rate for 2015: 11.5%
Households Below ALICE Threshold: 2,663 (49%)

How many households are struggling?

ALICE is an acronym for **A**sset **L**imited, **I**ncome **C**onstrained, **E**mployed – households that earn more than the Federal Poverty Level, but less than the basic cost of living for the county (the ALICE Threshold, or AT). Combined, the number of poverty and ALICE households equals the total population struggling to afford basic needs. The percentage of households below the ALICE Threshold changes over time (left axis, blue bars) as does the total number of households (right axis, dotted yellow line). The Great Recession, from 2007 to 2010, caused hardship for many families. Conditions started to improve in 2010 and 2012 for some, but not for all.

Households by Income, 2007 to 2015



What does it cost to afford the basic necessities?

The bare-minimum Household Survival Budget does not include any savings, leaving a household vulnerable to unexpected expenses. ALICE households typically earn above the Federal Poverty Level of $11,770 for a single adult and $24,250 for a family of four, but less than the Household Survival Budget.

Household Survival Budget, Jefferson County

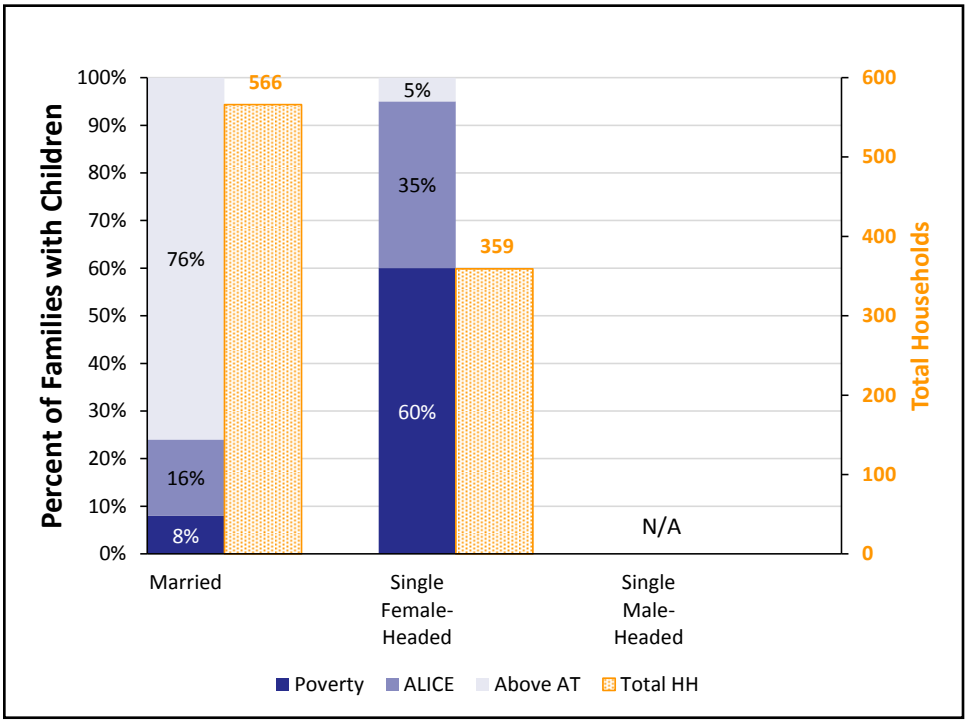
	SINGLE ADULT	2 ADULTS, 1 INFANT, 1 PRESCHOOLER
Monthly Costs		
Housing	$705	$905
Child Care	$–	$1,033
Food	$165	$547
Transportation	$322	$644
Health Care	$165	$634
Miscellaneous	$157	$405
Taxes	$211	$290
Monthly Total	$1,725	$4,458
ANNUAL TOTAL	**$20,700**	**$53,496**
POVERTY ANNUAL TOTAL	$11,770	$24,250

*Sources: **2015 Point-in-Time Data**: American Community Survey. **ALICE Demographics:** American Community Survey; the ALICE Threshold. **Budget:** U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD); U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA); Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS); Internal Revenue Service (IRS); Florida Department of Education, Office of Early Learning.*

How many families with children are struggling?

Children add significant expense to a family budget, so it is not surprising that many families with children live below the ALICE Threshold. Though more Jefferson County families are headed by married parents, a greater percent of single parent families have income below the AT (left axis, blue bar). Total number of families in each category are reflected by dotted yellow bars (right axis).

Families with Children by Income, 2015

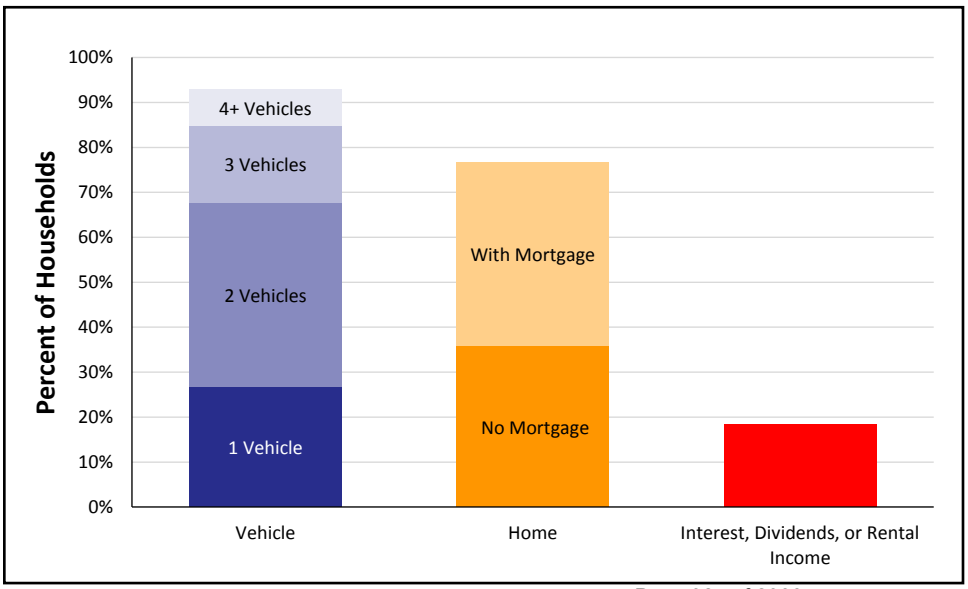


Jefferson County, 2015		
Town	Total HH	% ALICE & Poverty
Monticello	945	57%
Monticello CCD	3,609	53%
Wacissa CCD	1,802	42%

What assets do households have?

Ownership of assets can contribute to stability of households. Yet few families in Jefferson County own liquid assets, such as a savings account, 401(k) plan, or rental income, that are readily available to cover emergency expenses. Vehicles, the most common asset, depreciate over time. Homeownership, the next most common asset, can build wealth, but is not a liquid asset.

Assets, All Households, 2015



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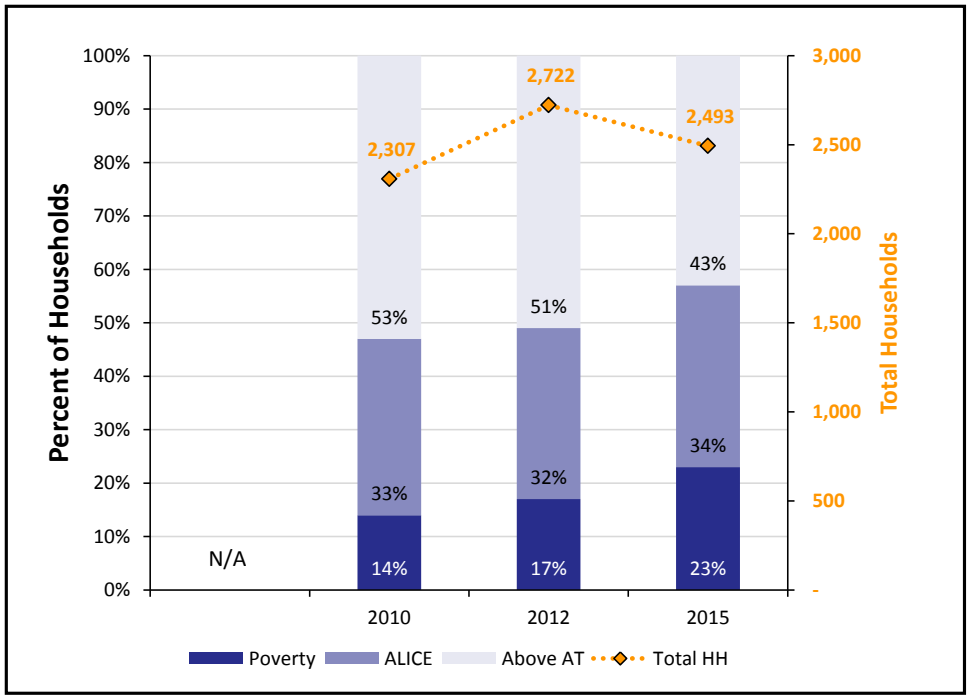
ALICE IN LAFAYETTE COUNTY

Population: 8,801 | **Number of Households:** 2,493
Median Household Income: $35,864 (state average: $49,426)
Florida Underemployment Rate for 2015: 11.5%
Households Below ALICE Threshold: 1,435 (57%)

How many households are struggling?

ALICE is an acronym for **A**sset **L**imited, **I**ncome **C**onstrained, **E**mployed – households that earn more than the Federal Poverty Level, but less than the basic cost of living for the county (the ALICE Threshold, or AT). Combined, the number of poverty and ALICE households equals the total population struggling to afford basic needs. The percentage of households below the ALICE Threshold changes over time (left axis, blue bars) as does the total number of households (right axis, dotted yellow line). The Great Recession, from 2007 to 2010, caused hardship for many families. Conditions started to improve in 2010 and 2012 for some, but not for all.

Households by Income, 2007 to 2015



What does it cost to afford the basic necessities?

The bare-minimum Household Survival Budget does not include any savings, leaving a household vulnerable to unexpected expenses. ALICE households typically earn above the Federal Poverty Level of $11,770 for a single adult and $24,250 for a family of four, but less than the Household Survival Budget.

Household Survival Budget, Lafayette County

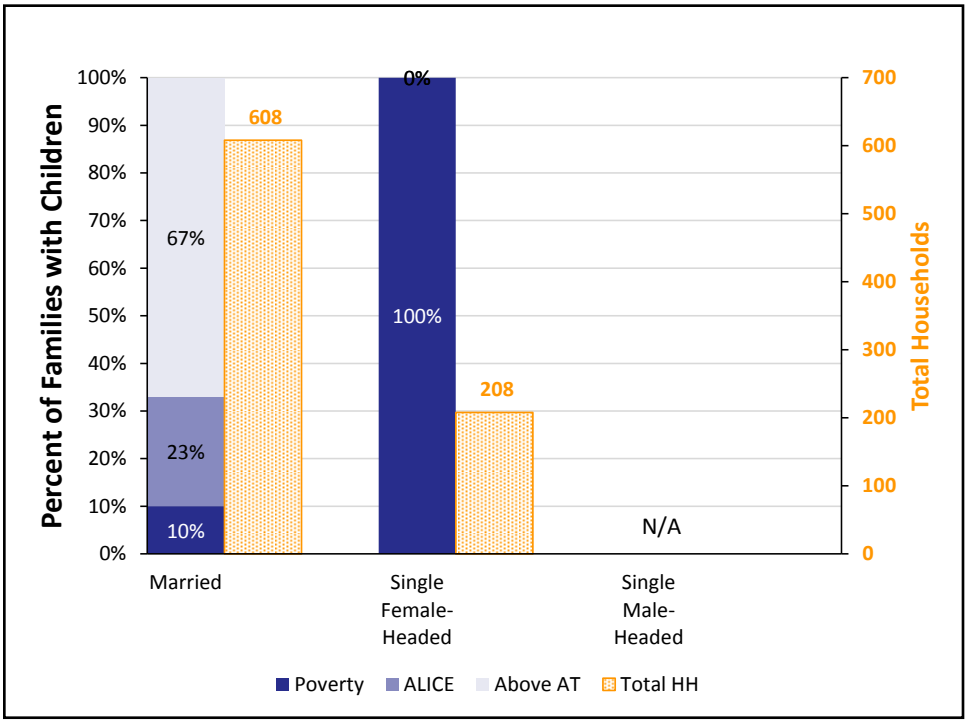
	SINGLE ADULT	2 ADULTS, 1 INFANT, 1 PRESCHOOLER
Monthly Costs		
Housing	$519	$643
Child Care	$–	$1,033
Food	$165	$547
Transportation	$322	$644
Health Care	$165	$634
Miscellaneous	$134	$371
Taxes	$167	$211
Monthly Total	$1,472	$4,083
ANNUAL TOTAL	**$17,664**	**$48,996**
POVERTY ANNUAL TOTAL	$11,770	$24,250

*Sources: **2015 Point-in-Time Data**: American Community Survey. **ALICE Demographics:** American Community Survey; the ALICE Threshold. **Budget:** U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD); U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA); Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS); Internal Revenue Service (IRS); Florida Department of Education, Office of Early Learning.*

How many families with children are struggling?

Children add significant expense to a family budget, so it is not surprising that many families with children live below the ALICE Threshold. Though more Lafayette County families are headed by married parents, a greater percent of single parent families have income below the AT (left axis, blue bar). Total number of families in each category are reflected by dotted yellow bars (right axis).

Families with Children by Income, 2015

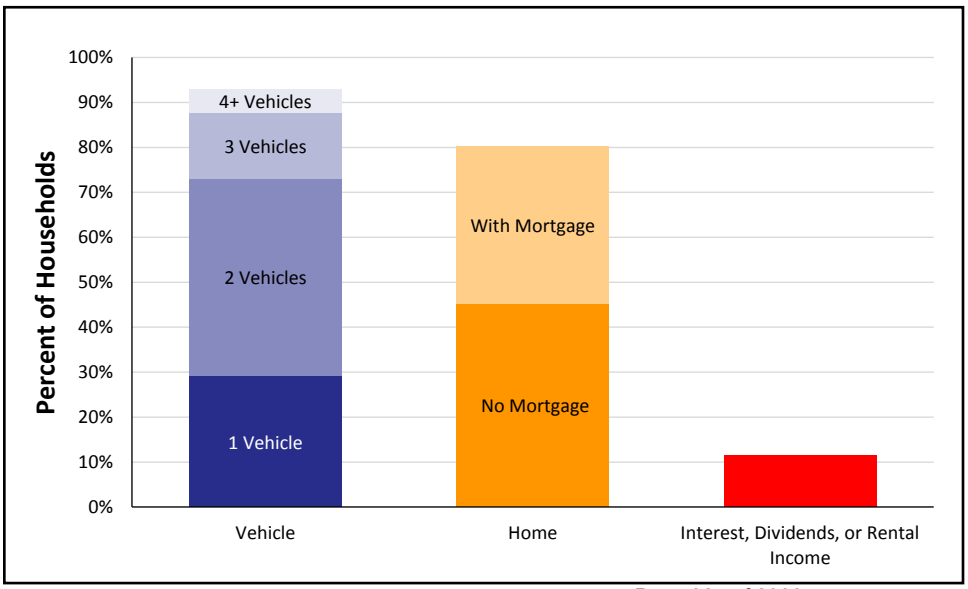


Lafayette County, 2015		
Town	Total HH	% ALICE & Poverty
Day CCD	472	58%
Mayo	419	59%
Mayo CCD	2,021	57%

What assets do households have?

Ownership of assets can contribute to stability of households. Yet few families in Lafayette County own liquid assets, such as a savings account, 401(k) plan, or rental income, that are readily available to cover emergency expenses. Vehicles, the most common asset, depreciate over time. Homeownership, the next most common asset, can build wealth, but is not a liquid asset.

Assets, All Households, 2015



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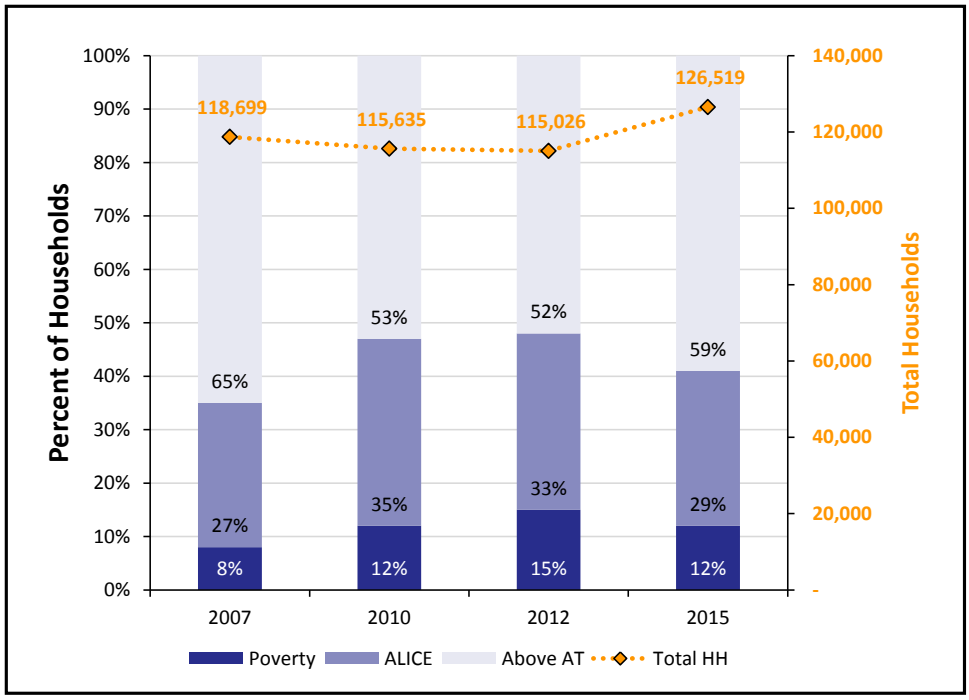
ALICE IN LAKE COUNTY

Population: 325,875 | **Number of Households:** 126,519
Median Household Income: $50,305 (state average: $49,426)
Florida Underemployment Rate for 2015: 11.5%
Households Below ALICE Threshold: 51,456 (41%)

How many households are struggling?

ALICE is an acronym for **A**sset **L**imited, **I**ncome **C**onstrained, **E**mployed – households that earn more than the Federal Poverty Level, but less than the basic cost of living for the county (the ALICE Threshold, or AT). Combined, the number of poverty and ALICE households equals the total population struggling to afford basic needs. The percentage of households below the ALICE Threshold changes over time (left axis, blue bars) as does the total number of households (right axis, dotted yellow line). The Great Recession, from 2007 to 2010, caused hardship for many families. Conditions started to improve in 2010 and 2012 for some, but not for all.

Households by Income, 2007 to 2015



What does it cost to afford the basic necessities?

The bare-minimum Household Survival Budget does not include any savings, leaving a household vulnerable to unexpected expenses. ALICE households typically earn above the Federal Poverty Level of $11,770 for a single adult and $24,250 for a family of four, but less than the Household Survival Budget.

Household Survival Budget, Lake County

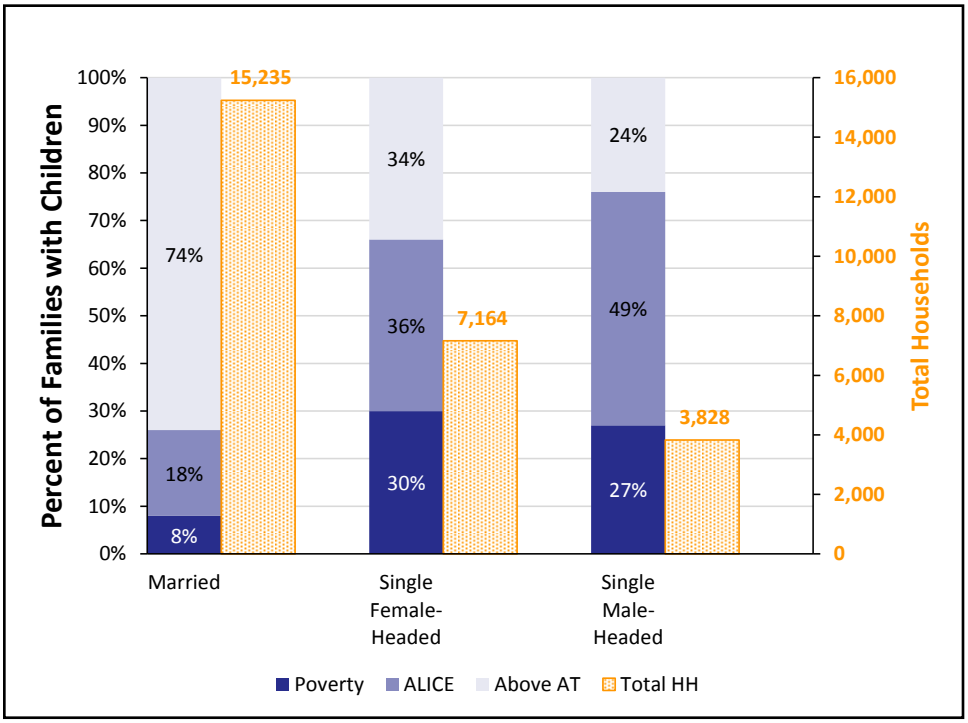
	SINGLE ADULT	2 ADULTS, 1 INFANT, 1 PRESCHOOLER
Monthly Costs		
Housing	$707	$997
Child Care	$–	$953
Food	$165	$547
Transportation	$322	$644
Health Care	$165	$634
Miscellaneous	$157	$407
Taxes	$212	$294
Monthly Total	$1,728	$4,476
ANNUAL TOTAL	**$20,736**	**$53,712**
POVERTY ANNUAL TOTAL	$11,770	$24,250

*Sources: **2015 Point-in-Time Data**: American Community Survey. **ALICE Demographics:** American Community Survey; the ALICE Threshold. **Budget:** U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD); U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA); Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS); Internal Revenue Service (IRS); Florida Department of Education, Office of Early Learning.*

How many families with children are struggling?

Children add significant expense to a family budget, so it is not surprising that many families with children live below the ALICE Threshold. Though more Lake County families are headed by married parents, a greater percent of single parent families have income below the AT (left axis, blue bar). Total number of families in each category are reflected by dotted yellow bars (right axis).

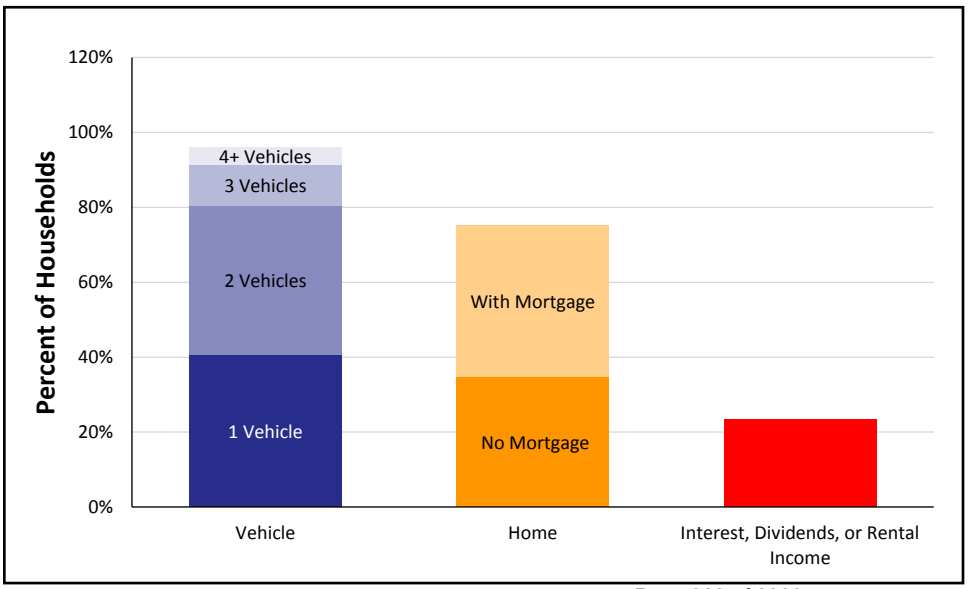
Families with Children by Income, 2015



What assets do households have?

Ownership of assets can contribute to stability of households. Yet few families in Lake County own liquid assets, such as a savings account, 401(k) plan, or rental income, that are readily available to cover emergency expenses. Vehicles, the most common asset, depreciate over time. Homeownership, the next most common asset, can build wealth, but is not a liquid asset.

Assets, All Households, 2015



Lake County, 2015

Town	Total HH	% ALICE & Poverty
Astatula	541	50%
Astor CDP	649	68%
Clermont	11,007	38%
Clermont CCD	29,373	35%
Eustis	7,150	57%
Eustis CCD	11,514	49%
Fruitland Park	1,479	49%
Fruitland Park-Lady Lake CCD	13,046	46%
Groveland	3,345	39%
Groveland-Mascotte CCD	9,484	39%
Howey-in-the-Hills	527	24%
Howey-in-the-Hills-Okahumpka CCD	8,293	36%
Lady Lake	6,936	50%
Lake Kathryn CDP	297	81%
Lake Mack-Forest Hills CDP	300	71%
Leesburg	8,311	61%
Leesburg CCD	9,216	58%
Leesburg East CCD	9,803	49%
Mascotte	1,488	49%
Minneola	3,290	44%
Montverde	520	28%
Mount Dora	5,747	41%
Mount Dora CCD	10,185	39%
Mount Plymouth CDP	1,577	24%
Silver Lake CDP	689	37%
Sorrento CDP	215	74%
Tavares	6,232	52%
Tavares CCD	9,227	49%
Umatilla	1,399	49%
Umatilla CCD	9,110	50%
Yalaha CDP	539	19%

Note: Municipal-level data on this page is for Places and County Subdivisions, which include Census Designated Places (CDP), and Census County Divisions (CCD), relatively permanent statistical areas delineated cooperatively by the Census Bureau and state and local government authorities. These are overlapping geographies so totals will not match county-level data. Municipal-level data often relies on 5-year averages and is not available for the smallest towns that do not report income.

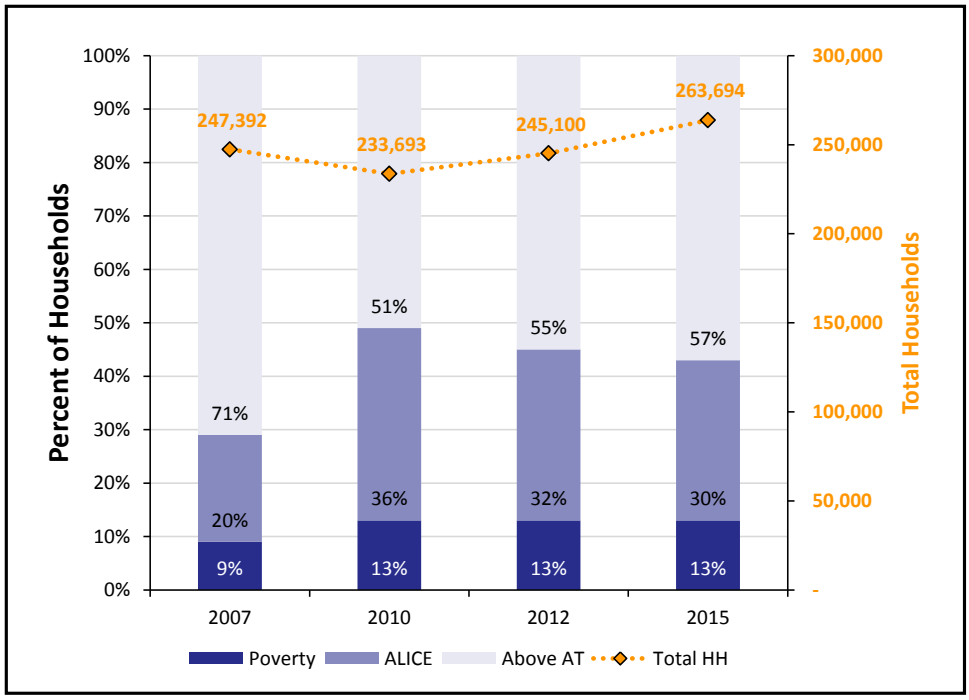
ALICE IN LEE COUNTY

Population: 701,982 | **Number of Households:** 263,694
Median Household Income: $50,651 (state average: $49,426)
Florida Underemployment Rate for 2015: 11.5%
Households Below ALICE Threshold: 114,083 (43%)

How many households are struggling?

ALICE is an acronym for **A**sset **L**imited, **I**ncome **C**onstrained, **E**mployed – households that earn more than the Federal Poverty Level, but less than the basic cost of living for the county (the ALICE Threshold, or AT). Combined, the number of poverty and ALICE households equals the total population struggling to afford basic needs. The percentage of households below the ALICE Threshold changes over time (left axis, blue bars) as does the total number of households (right axis, dotted yellow line). The Great Recession, from 2007 to 2010, caused hardship for many families. Conditions started to improve in 2010 and 2012 for some, but not for all.

Households by Income, 2007 to 2015



What does it cost to afford the basic necessities?

The bare-minimum Household Survival Budget does not include any savings, leaving a household vulnerable to unexpected expenses. ALICE households typically earn above the Federal Poverty Level of $11,770 for a single adult and $24,250 for a family of four, but less than the Household Survival Budget.

Household Survival Budget, Lee County

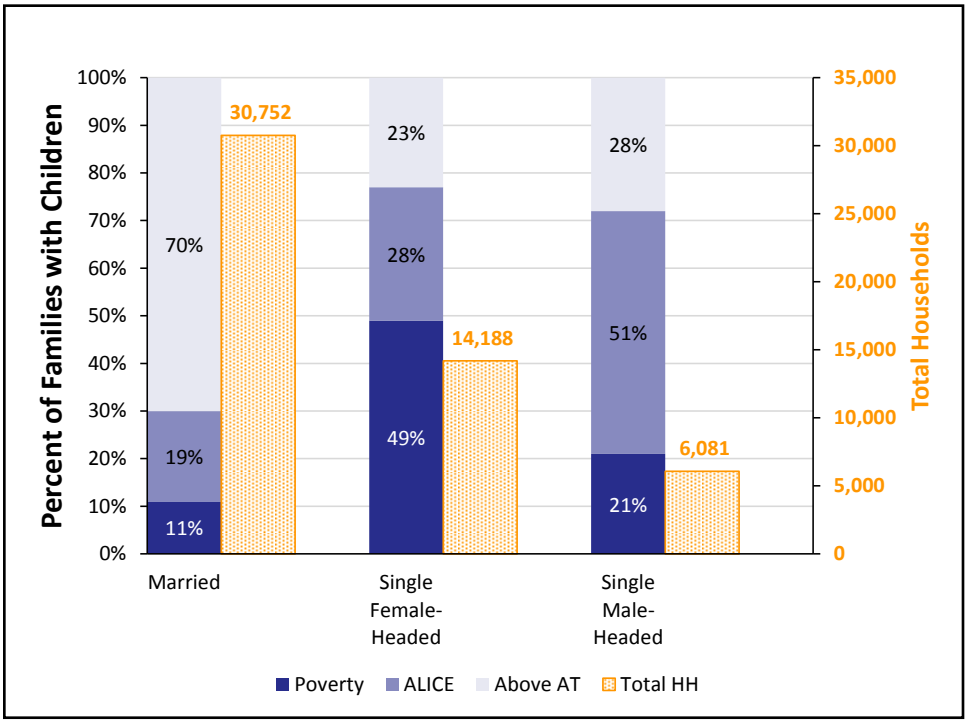
	SINGLE ADULT	2 ADULTS, 1 INFANT, 1 PRESCHOOLER
Monthly Costs		
Housing	$703	$896
Child Care	$–	$963
Food	$165	$547
Transportation	$322	$644
Health Care	$165	$634
Miscellaneous	$157	$395
Taxes	$211	$266
Monthly Total	$1,723	$4,345
ANNUAL TOTAL	**$20,676**	**$52,140**
POVERTY ANNUAL TOTAL	$11,770	$24,250

*Sources: **2015 Point-in-Time Data**: American Community Survey. **ALICE Demographics:** American Community Survey; the ALICE Threshold. **Budget:** U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD); U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA); Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS); Internal Revenue Service (IRS); Florida Department of Education, Office of Early Learning.*

How many families with children are struggling?

Children add significant expense to a family budget, so it is not surprising that many families with children live below the ALICE Threshold. Though more Lee County families are headed by married parents, a greater percent of single parent families have income below the AT (left axis, blue bar). Total number of families in each category are reflected by dotted yellow bars (right axis).

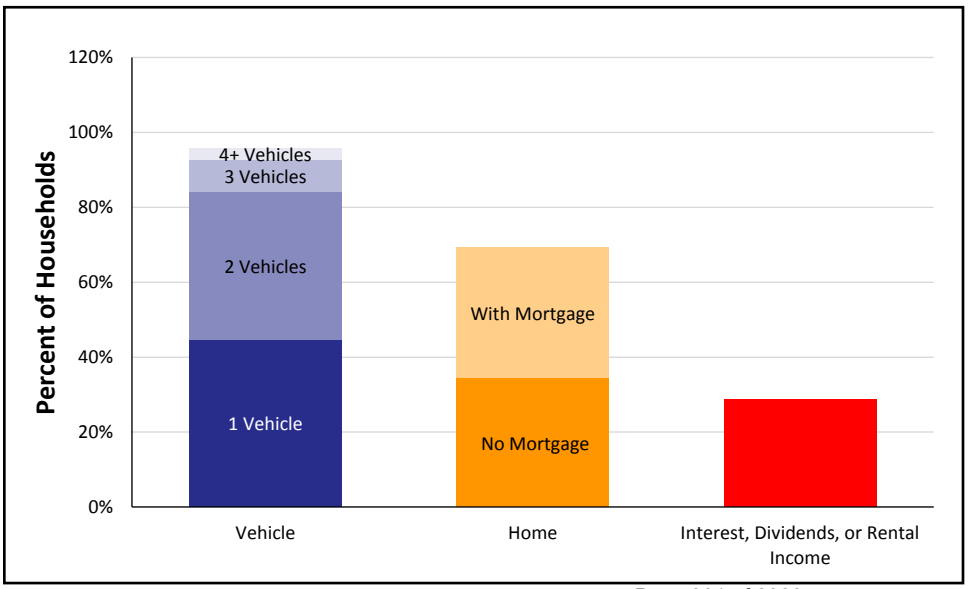
Families with Children by Income, 2015



What assets do households have?

Ownership of assets can contribute to stability of households. Yet few families in Lee County own liquid assets, such as a savings account, 401(k) plan, or rental income, that are readily available to cover emergency expenses. Vehicles, the most common asset, depreciate over time. Homeownership, the next most common asset, can build wealth, but is not a liquid asset.

Assets, All Households, 2015



Lee County, 2015

Town	Total HH	% ALICE & Poverty
Alva CDP	819	37%
Boca Grande CCD	358	24%
Bokeelia CDP	610	56%
Bonita Springs	19,634	38%
Bonita Springs CCD	42,523	36%
Buckingham CDP	1,521	37%
Burnt Store Marina CDP	986	25%
Cape Coral	61,251	42%
Cape Coral CCD	65,919	44%
Cypress Lake CDP	6,053	49%
Estero	13,790	28%
Estero Island CCD	4,605	37%
Fort Myers	28,441	56%
Fort Myers Beach	3,604	37%
Fort Myers CCD	62,852	50%
Fort Myers Shores CCD	5,096	41%
Fort Myers Shores CDP	1,980	49%
Gateway CDP	3,002	24%
Harlem Heights CDP	396	58%
Iona CDP	7,158	39%
Lehigh Acres CCD	46,767	47%
Lehigh Acres CDP	33,574	55%
Lochmoor Waterway Estates CDP	1,746	45%
Matlacha CDP	420	54%
McGregor CDP	3,414	33%
North Fort Myers CCD	16,889	55%
North Fort Myers CDP	19,044	52%
Olga CDP	761	50%
Page Park CDP	233	100%
Palmona Park CDP	466	78%
Pine Island CCD	3,754	48%
Pine Island Center CDP	750	50%
Pine Manor CDP	1,072	94%
Punta Rassa CDP	1,021	32%
San Carlos Park CDP	5,953	48%
Sanibel	3,487	25%
Sanibel Island CCD	3,524	25%
St. James City CDP	1,834	42%
Suncoast Estates CDP	1,635	75%
Three Oaks CDP	1,016	21%
Tice CDP	1,188	74%
Villas CDP	4,901	49%
Whiskey Creek CDP	2,128	27%

Note: Municipal-level data on this page is for Places and County Subdivisions, which include Census Designated Places (CDP), and Census County Divisions (CCD), relatively permanent statistical areas delineated cooperatively by the Census Bureau and state and local government authorities. These are overlapping geographies so totals will not match county-level data. Municipal-level data often relies on 5-year averages and is not available for the smallest towns that do not report income.

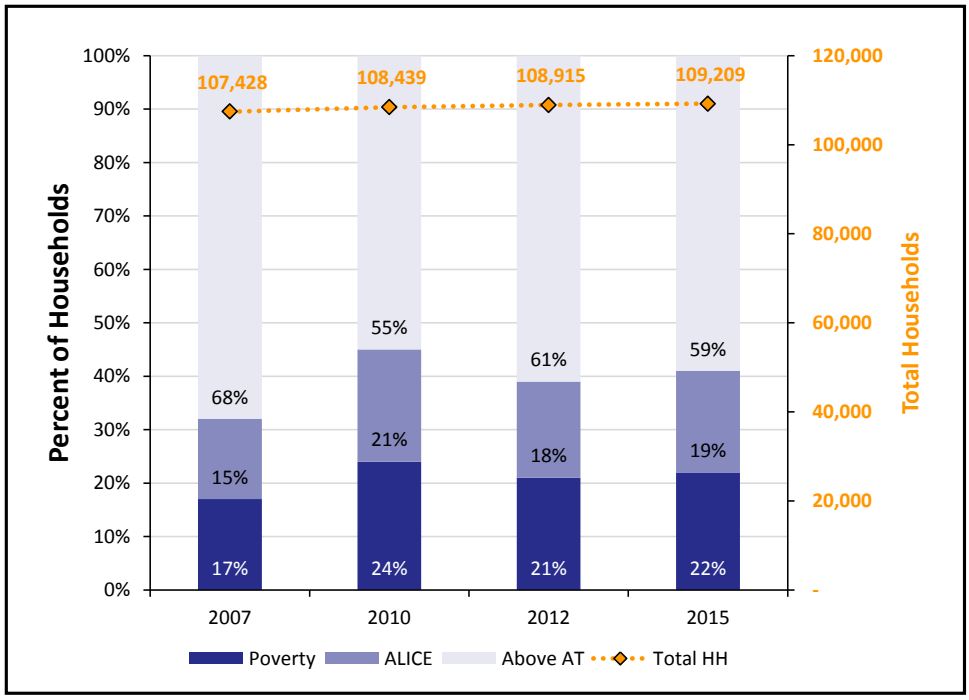
ALICE IN LEON COUNTY

Population: 286,272 | **Number of Households:** 109,209
Median Household Income: $46,002 (state average: $49,426)
Florida Underemployment Rate for 2015: 11.5%
Households Below ALICE Threshold: 44,759 (41%)

How many households are struggling?

ALICE is an acronym for **A**sset **L**imited, **I**ncome **C**onstrained, **E**mployed – households that earn more than the Federal Poverty Level, but less than the basic cost of living for the county (the ALICE Threshold, or AT). Combined, the number of poverty and ALICE households equals the total population struggling to afford basic needs. The percentage of households below the ALICE Threshold changes over time (left axis, blue bars) as does the total number of households (right axis, dotted yellow line). The Great Recession, from 2007 to 2010, caused hardship for many families. Conditions started to improve in 2010 and 2012 for some, but not for all.

Households by Income, 2007 to 2015



What does it cost to afford the basic necessities?

The bare-minimum Household Survival Budget does not include any savings, leaving a household vulnerable to unexpected expenses. ALICE households typically earn above the Federal Poverty Level of $11,770 for a single adult and $24,250 for a family of four, but less than the Household Survival Budget.

Household Survival Budget, Leon County

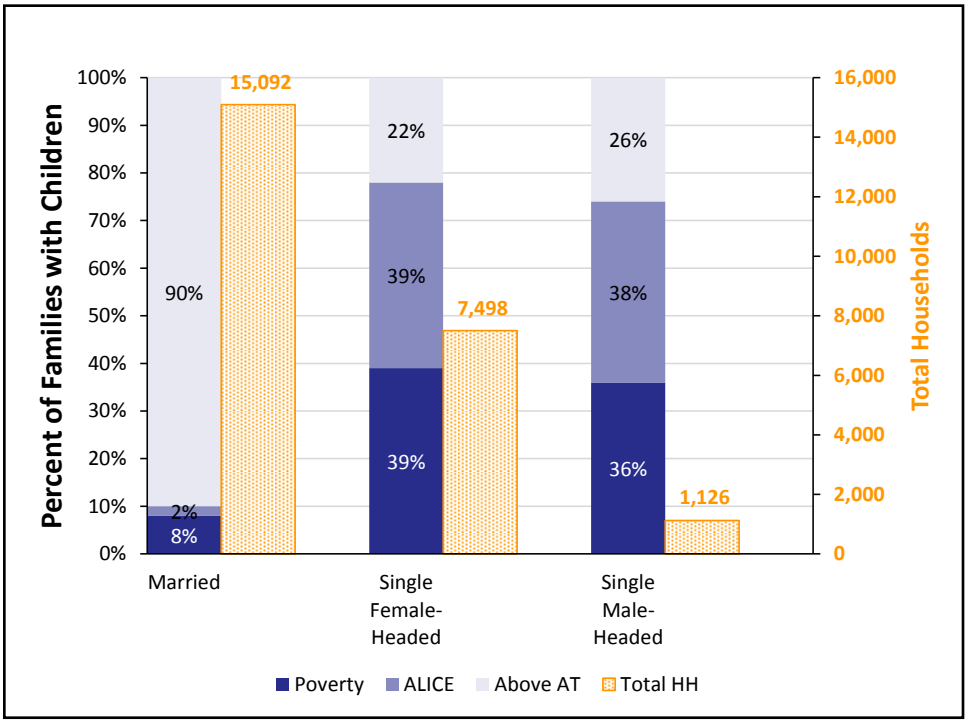
	SINGLE ADULT	2 ADULTS, 1 INFANT, 1 PRESCHOOLER
Monthly Costs		
Housing	$705	$905
Child Care	$–	$961
Food	$165	$547
Transportation	$322	$644
Health Care	$165	$634
Miscellaneous	$157	$396
Taxes	$211	$268
Monthly Total	$1,725	$4,355
ANNUAL TOTAL	**$20,700**	**$52,260**
POVERTY ANNUAL TOTAL	$11,770	$24,250

*Sources: **2015 Point-in-Time Data**: American Community Survey. **ALICE Demographics:** American Community Survey; the ALICE Threshold. **Budget:** U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD); U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA); Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS); Internal Revenue Service (IRS); Florida Department of Education, Office of Early Learning.*

How many families with children are struggling?

Children add significant expense to a family budget, so it is not surprising that many families with children live below the ALICE Threshold. Though more Leon County families are headed by married parents, a greater percent of single parent families have income below the AT (left axis, blue bar). Total number of families in each category are reflected by dotted yellow bars (right axis).

Families with Children by Income, 2015

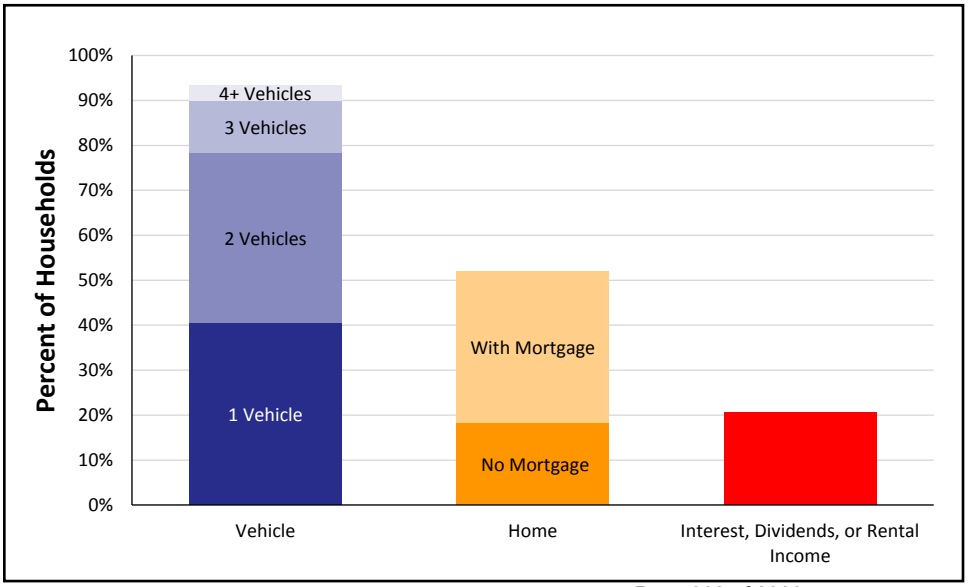


Leon County, 2015		
Town	Total HH	% ALICE & Poverty
East Leon CCD	13,940	24%
Northeast Leon CCD	20,029	16%
Northwest Leon CCD	9,125	27%
Southeast Leon CCD	5,998	29%
Southwest Leon CCD	5,235	47%
Tallahassee	74,162	48%
Tallahassee Central CCD	16,672	68%
Tallahassee East CCD	10,353	41%
Tallahassee Northeast CCD	6,789	37%
Tallahassee Northwest CCD	10,735	60%
Tallahassee South CCD	5,624	55%
Tallahassee Southwest CCD	6,334	76%
Woodville CDP	982	41%

What assets do households have?

Ownership of assets can contribute to stability of households. Yet few families in Leon County own liquid assets, such as a savings account, 401(k) plan, or rental income, that are readily available to cover emergency expenses. Vehicles, the most common asset, depreciate over time. Homeownership, the next most common asset, can build wealth, but is not a liquid asset.

Assets, All Households, 2015



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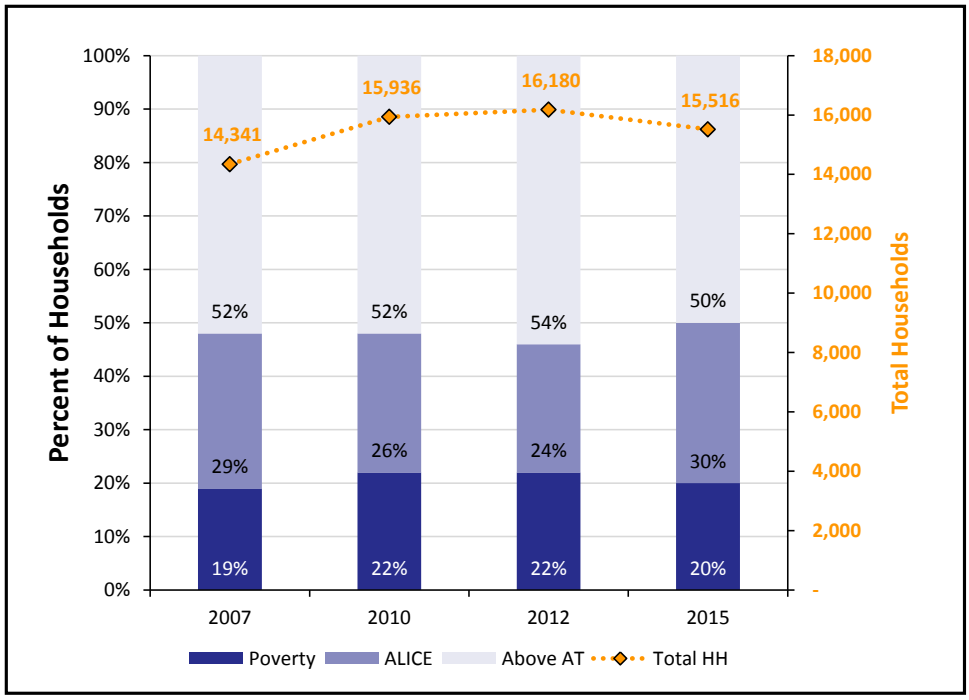
ALICE IN LEVY COUNTY

Population: 39,821 | **Number of Households:** 15,516
Median Household Income: $35,782 (state average: $49,426)
Florida Underemployment Rate for 2015: 11.5%
Households Below ALICE Threshold: 7,841 (50%)

How many households are struggling?

ALICE is an acronym for **A**sset **L**imited, **I**ncome **C**onstrained, **E**mployed – households that earn more than the Federal Poverty Level, but less than the basic cost of living for the county (the ALICE Threshold, or AT). Combined, the number of poverty and ALICE households equals the total population struggling to afford basic needs. The percentage of households below the ALICE Threshold changes over time (left axis, blue bars) as does the total number of households (right axis, dotted yellow line). The Great Recession, from 2007 to 2010, caused hardship for many families. Conditions started to improve in 2010 and 2012 for some, but not for all.

Households by Income, 2007 to 2015



What does it cost to afford the basic necessities?

The bare-minimum Household Survival Budget does not include any savings, leaving a household vulnerable to unexpected expenses. ALICE households typically earn above the Federal Poverty Level of $11,770 for a single adult and $24,250 for a family of four, but less than the Household Survival Budget.

Household Survival Budget, Levy County

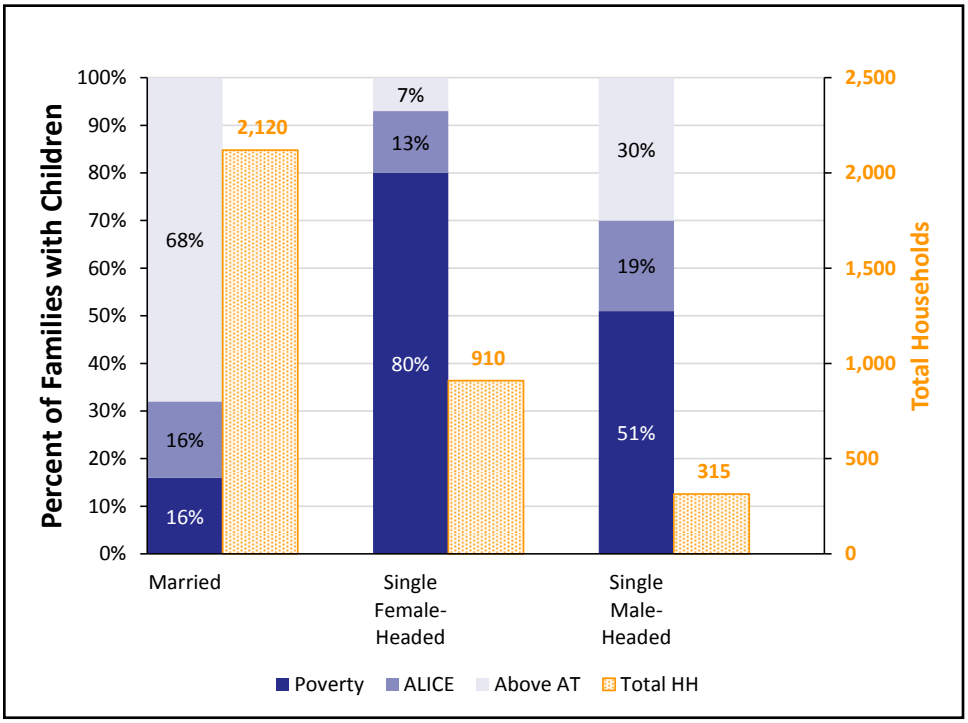
	SINGLE ADULT	2 ADULTS, 1 INFANT, 1 PRESCHOOLER
Monthly Costs		
Housing	$531	$657
Child Care	$–	$1,033
Food	$165	$547
Transportation	$322	$644
Health Care	$165	$634
Miscellaneous	$135	$373
Taxes	$169	$215
Monthly Total	$1,487	$4,103
ANNUAL TOTAL	**$17,844**	**$49,236**
POVERTY ANNUAL TOTAL	$11,770	$24,250

*Sources: **2015 Point-in-Time Data**: American Community Survey. **ALICE Demographics:** American Community Survey; the ALICE Threshold. **Budget:** U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD); U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA); Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS); Internal Revenue Service (IRS); Florida Department of Education, Office of Early Learning.*

How many families with children are struggling?

Children add significant expense to a family budget, so it is not surprising that many families with children live below the ALICE Threshold. Though more Levy County families are headed by married parents, a greater percent of single parent families have income below the AT (left axis, blue bar). Total number of families in each category are reflected by dotted yellow bars (right axis).

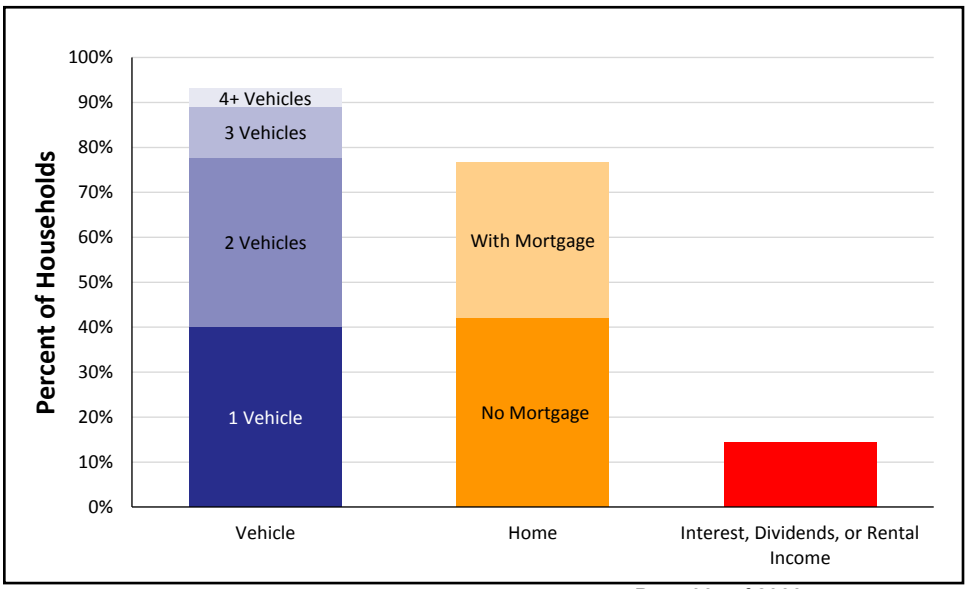
Families with Children by Income, 2015



What assets do households have?

Ownership of assets can contribute to stability of households. Yet few families in Levy County own liquid assets, such as a savings account, 401(k) plan, or rental income, that are readily available to cover emergency expenses. Vehicles, the most common asset, depreciate over time. Homeownership, the next most common asset, can build wealth, but is not a liquid asset.

Assets, All Households, 2015



Levy County, 2015

Town	Total HH	% ALICE & Poverty
Andrews CDP	382	64%
Bronson	382	62%
Cedar Key	342	36%
Cedar Key-Yankeetown CCD	2,440	52%
Chiefland	911	66%
Chiefland CCD	4,853	51%
East Bronson CDP	720	60%
Fanning Springs	389	52%
Inglis	635	59%
Manatee Road CDP	1,225	48%
Williston	980	57%
Williston Highlands CDP	892	37%
Williston-Bronson CCD	8,223	50%

Note: Municipal-level data on this page is for Places and County Subdivisions, which include Census Designated Places (CDP), and Census County Divisions (CCD), relatively permanent statistical areas delineated cooperatively by the Census Bureau and state and local government authorities. These are overlapping geographies so totals will not match county-level data. Municipal-level data often relies on 5-year averages and is not available for the smallest towns that do not report income.

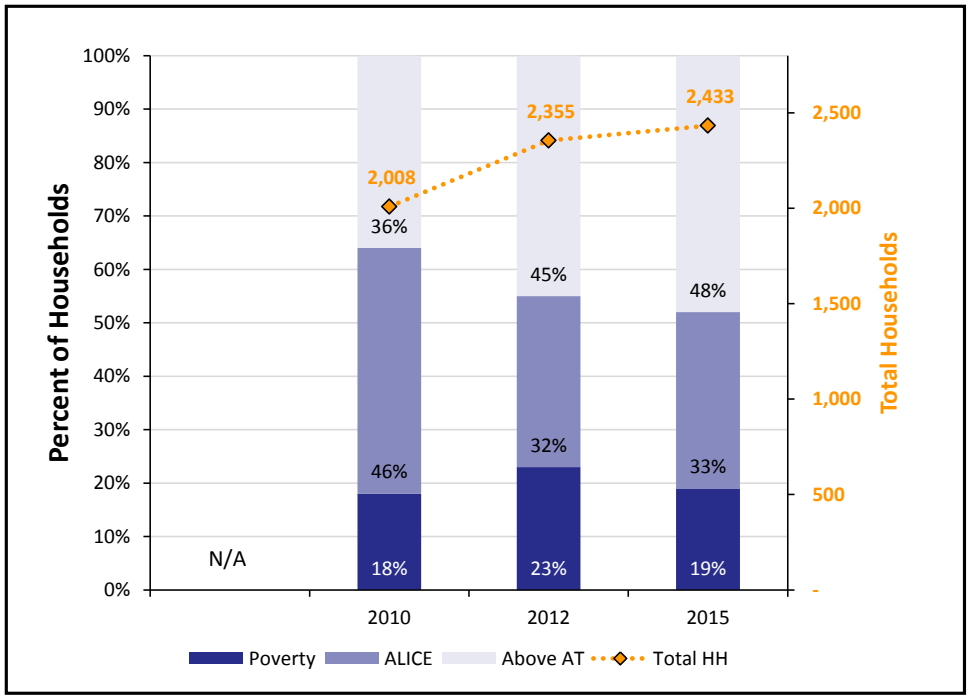
ALICE IN LIBERTY COUNTY

Population: 8,295 | **Number of Households:** 2,433
Median Household Income: $39,406 (state average: $49,426)
Florida Underemployment Rate for 2015: 11.5%
Households Below ALICE Threshold: 1,279 (52%)

How many households are struggling?

ALICE is an acronym for **A**sset **L**imited, **I**ncome **C**onstrained, **E**mployed – households that earn more than the Federal Poverty Level, but less than the basic cost of living for the county (the ALICE Threshold, or AT). Combined, the number of poverty and ALICE households equals the total population struggling to afford basic needs. The percentage of households below the ALICE Threshold changes over time (left axis, blue bars) as does the total number of households (right axis, dotted yellow line). The Great Recession, from 2007 to 2010, caused hardship for many families. Conditions started to improve in 2010 and 2012 for some, but not for all.

Households by Income, 2007 to 2015



What does it cost to afford the basic necessities?

The bare-minimum Household Survival Budget does not include any savings, leaving a household vulnerable to unexpected expenses. ALICE households typically earn above the Federal Poverty Level of $11,770 for a single adult and $24,250 for a family of four, but less than the Household Survival Budget.

Household Survival Budget, Liberty County

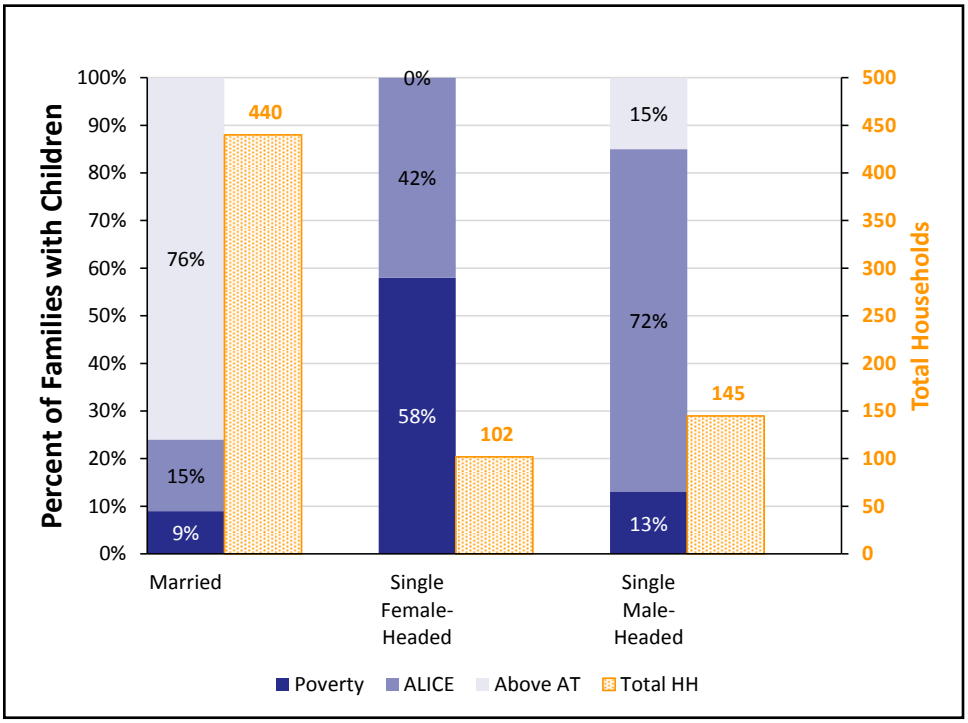
	SINGLE ADULT	2 ADULTS, 1 INFANT, 1 PRESCHOOLER
Monthly Costs		
Housing	$519	$643
Child Care	$–	$1,033
Food	$165	$547
Transportation	$322	$644
Health Care	$165	$634
Miscellaneous	$134	$371
Taxes	$167	$211
Monthly Total	$1,472	$4,083
ANNUAL TOTAL	**$17,664**	**$48,996**
POVERTY ANNUAL TOTAL	$11,770	$24,250

*Sources: **2015 Point-in-Time Data**: American Community Survey. **ALICE Demographics:** American Community Survey; the ALICE Threshold. **Budget:** U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD); U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA); Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS); Internal Revenue Service (IRS); Florida Department of Education, Office of Early Learning.*

How many families with children are struggling?

Children add significant expense to a family budget, so it is not surprising that many families with children live below the ALICE Threshold. Though more Liberty County families are headed by married parents, a greater percent of single parent families have income below the AT (left axis, blue bar). Total number of families in each category are reflected by dotted yellow bars (right axis).

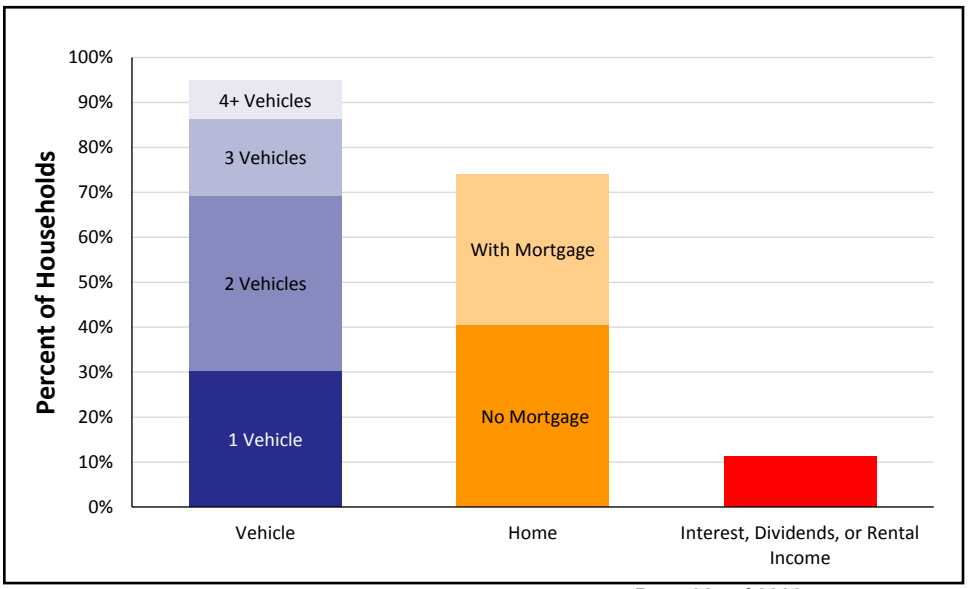
Families with Children by Income, 2015



What assets do households have?

Ownership of assets can contribute to stability of households. Yet few families in Liberty County own liquid assets, such as a savings account, 401(k) plan, or rental income, that are readily available to cover emergency expenses. Vehicles, the most common asset, depreciate over time. Homeownership, the next most common asset, can build wealth, but is not a liquid asset.

Assets, All Households, 2015



Liberty County, 2015

Town	Total HH	% ALICE & Poverty
Bristol	363	54%
East Liberty CCD	855	43%
West Liberty CCD	1,578	57%

Note: Municipal-level data on this page is for Places and County Subdivisions, which include Census Designated Places (CDP), and Census County Divisions (CCD), relatively permanent statistical areas delineated cooperatively by the Census Bureau and state and local government authorities. These are overlapping geographies so totals will not match county-level data. Municipal-level data often relies on 5-year averages and is not available for the smallest towns that do not report income.

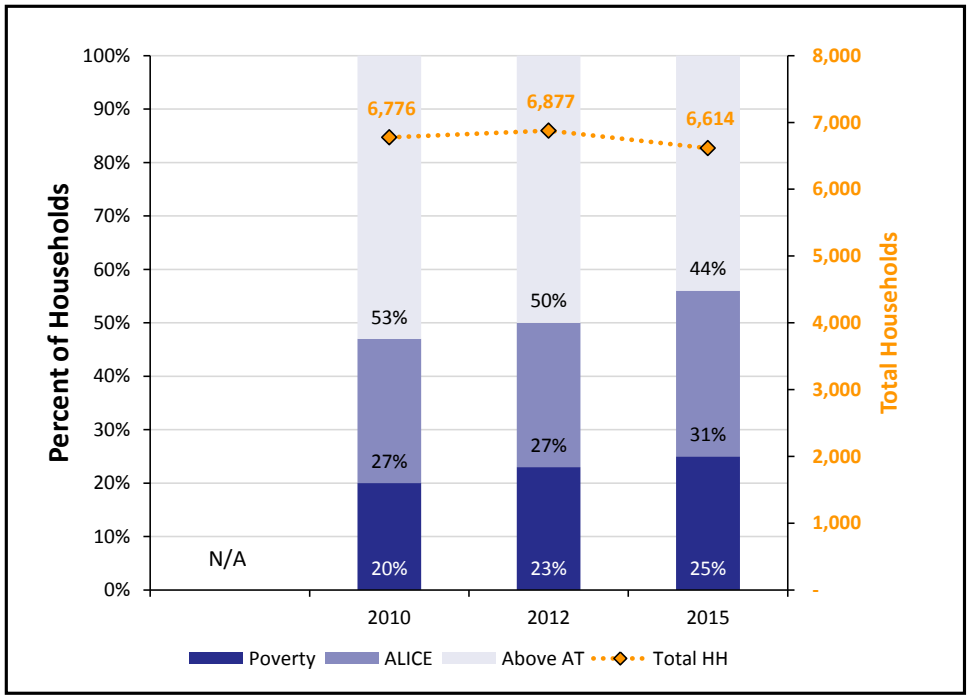
ALICE IN MADISON COUNTY

Population: 18,729 | **Number of Households:** 6,614
Median Household Income: $32,164 (state average: $49,426)
Florida Underemployment Rate for 2015: 11.5%
Households Below ALICE Threshold: 3,725 (56%)

How many households are struggling?

ALICE is an acronym for **A**sset **L**imited, **I**ncome **C**onstrained, **E**mployed – households that earn more than the Federal Poverty Level, but less than the basic cost of living for the county (the ALICE Threshold, or AT). Combined, the number of poverty and ALICE households equals the total population struggling to afford basic needs. The percentage of households below the ALICE Threshold changes over time (left axis, blue bars) as does the total number of households (right axis, dotted yellow line). The Great Recession, from 2007 to 2010, caused hardship for many families. Conditions started to improve in 2010 and 2012 for some, but not for all.

Households by Income, 2007 to 2015



What does it cost to afford the basic necessities?

The bare-minimum Household Survival Budget does not include any savings, leaving a household vulnerable to unexpected expenses. ALICE households typically earn above the Federal Poverty Level of $11,770 for a single adult and $24,250 for a family of four, but less than the Household Survival Budget.

Household Survival Budget, Madison County

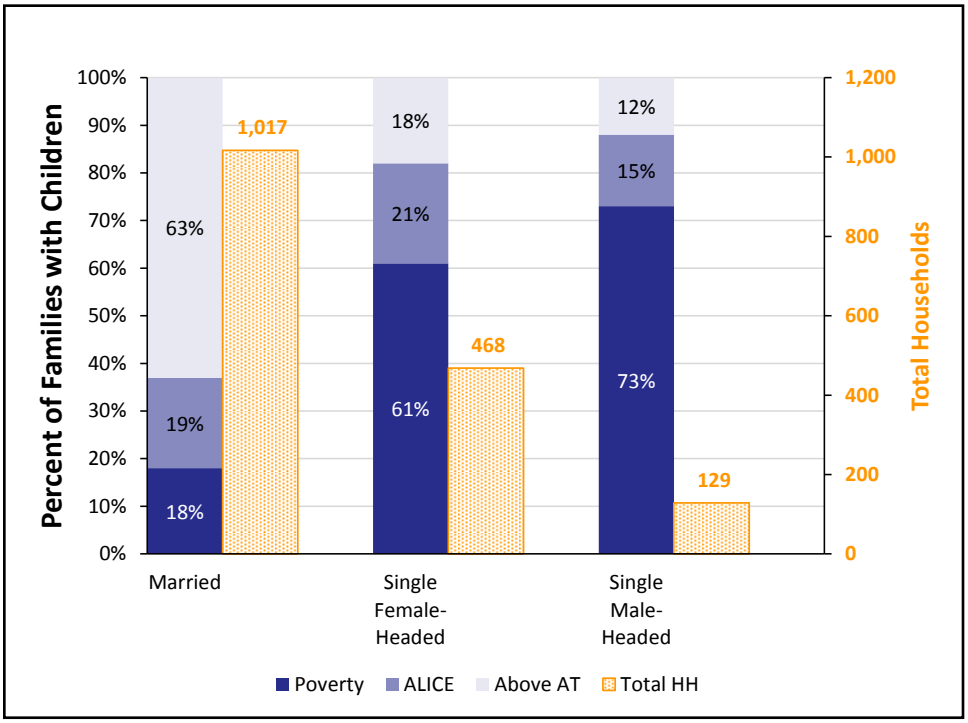
	SINGLE ADULT	2 ADULTS, 1 INFANT, 1 PRESCHOOLER
Monthly Costs		
Housing	$519	$643
Child Care	$–	$887
Food	$165	$547
Transportation	$322	$644
Health Care	$165	$634
Miscellaneous	$134	$353
Taxes	$167	$172
Monthly Total	$1,472	$3,880
ANNUAL TOTAL	**$17,664**	**$46,560**
POVERTY ANNUAL TOTAL	$11,770	$24,250

*Sources: **2015 Point-in-Time Data**: American Community Survey. **ALICE Demographics:** American Community Survey; the ALICE Threshold. **Budget:** U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD); U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA); Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS); Internal Revenue Service (IRS); Florida Department of Education, Office of Early Learning.*

How many families with children are struggling?

Children add significant expense to a family budget, so it is not surprising that many families with children live below the ALICE Threshold. Though more Madison County families are headed by married parents, a greater percent of single parent families have income below the AT (left axis, blue bar). Total number of families in each category are reflected by dotted yellow bars (right axis).

Families with Children by Income, 2015

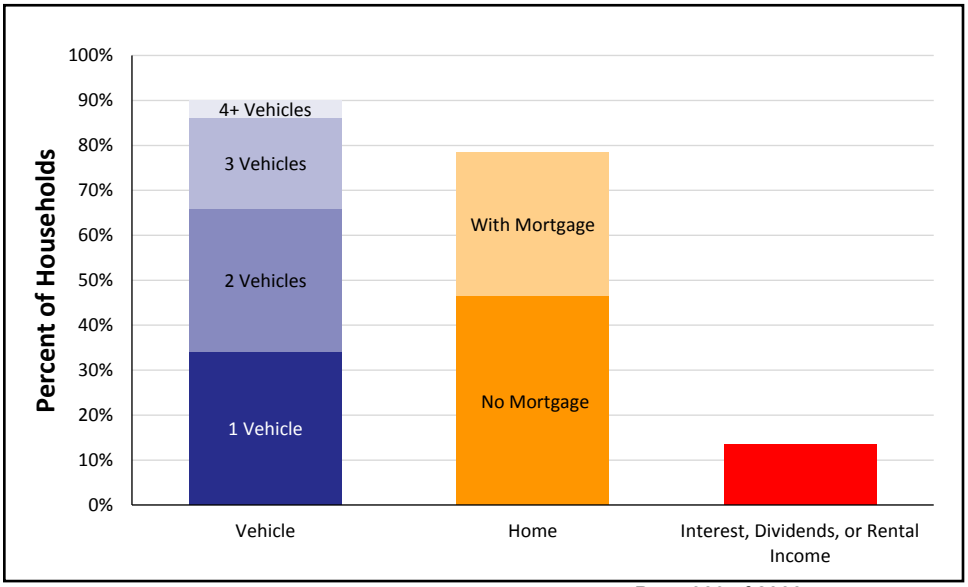


Madison County, 2015		
Town	Total HH	% ALICE & Poverty
Greenville CCD	1,416	56%
Madison	1,123	76%
Madison CCD	5,198	57%

What assets do households have?

Ownership of assets can contribute to stability of households. Yet few families in Madison County own liquid assets, such as a savings account, 401(k) plan, or rental income, that are readily available to cover emergency expenses. Vehicles, the most common asset, depreciate over time. Homeownership, the next most common asset, can build wealth, but is not a liquid asset.

Assets, All Households, 2015



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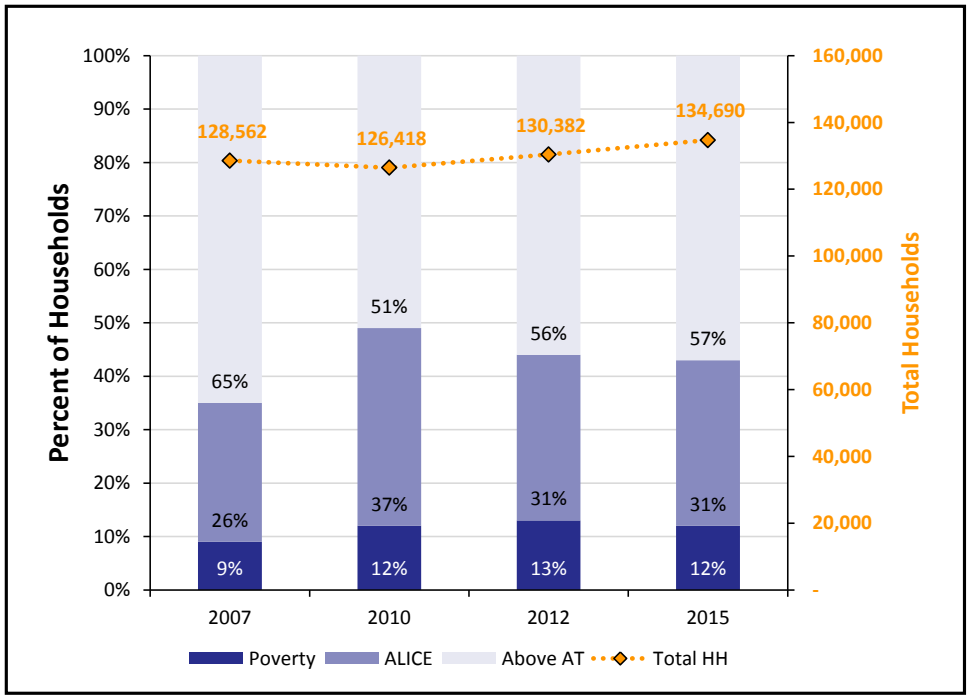
ALICE IN MANATEE COUNTY

Population: 363,369 | **Number of Households:** 134,690
Median Household Income: $50,835 (state average: $49,426)
Florida Underemployment Rate for 2015: 11.5%
Households Below ALICE Threshold: 57,513 (43%)

How many households are struggling?

ALICE is an acronym for **A**sset **L**imited, **I**ncome **C**onstrained, **E**mployed – households that earn more than the Federal Poverty Level, but less than the basic cost of living for the county (the ALICE Threshold, or AT). Combined, the number of poverty and ALICE households equals the total population struggling to afford basic needs. The percentage of households below the ALICE Threshold changes over time (left axis, blue bars) as does the total number of households (right axis, dotted yellow line). The Great Recession, from 2007 to 2010, caused hardship for many families. Conditions started to improve in 2010 and 2012 for some, but not for all.

Households by Income, 2007 to 2015



What does it cost to afford the basic necessities?

The bare-minimum Household Survival Budget does not include any savings, leaving a household vulnerable to unexpected expenses. ALICE households typically earn above the Federal Poverty Level of $11,770 for a single adult and $24,250 for a family of four, but less than the Household Survival Budget.

Household Survival Budget, Manatee County

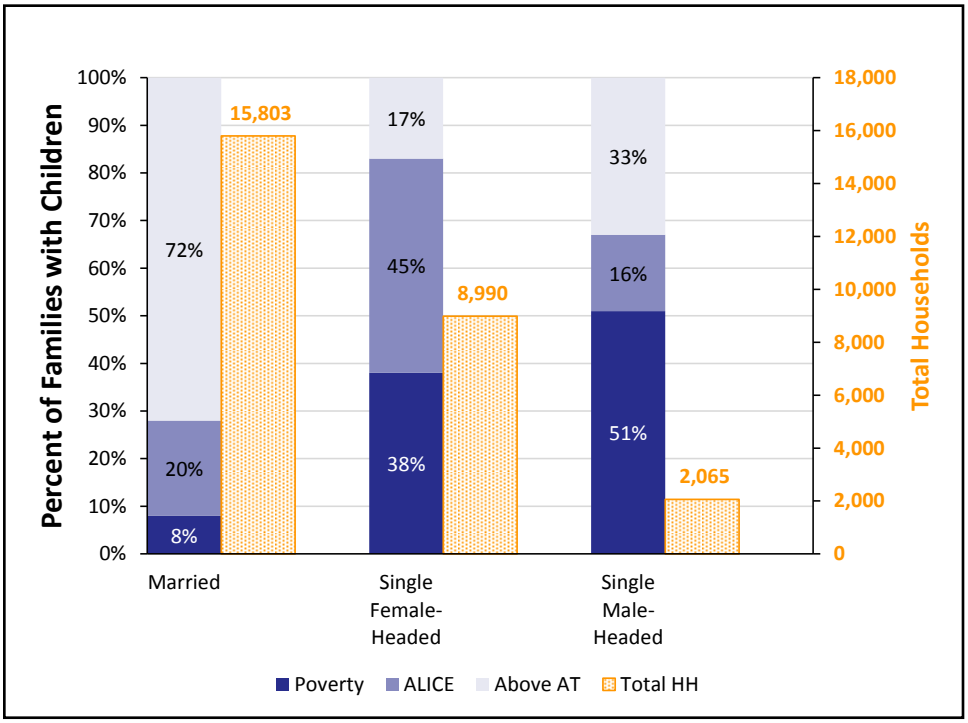
	SINGLE ADULT	2 ADULTS, 1 INFANT, 1 PRESCHOOLER
Monthly Costs		
Housing	$675	$960
Child Care	$–	$1,120
Food	$165	$547
Transportation	$322	$644
Health Care	$165	$634
Miscellaneous	$153	$424
Taxes	$202	$333
Monthly Total	$1,682	$4,662
ANNUAL TOTAL	**$20,184**	**$55,944**
POVERTY ANNUAL TOTAL	$11,770	$24,250

*Sources: **2015 Point-in-Time Data**: American Community Survey. **ALICE Demographics:** American Community Survey; the ALICE Threshold. **Budget:** U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD); U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA); Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS); Internal Revenue Service (IRS); Florida Department of Education, Office of Early Learning.*

How many families with children are struggling?

Children add significant expense to a family budget, so it is not surprising that many families with children live below the ALICE Threshold. Though more Manatee County families are headed by married parents, a greater percent of single parent families have income below the AT (left axis, blue bar). Total number of families in each category are reflected by dotted yellow bars (right axis).

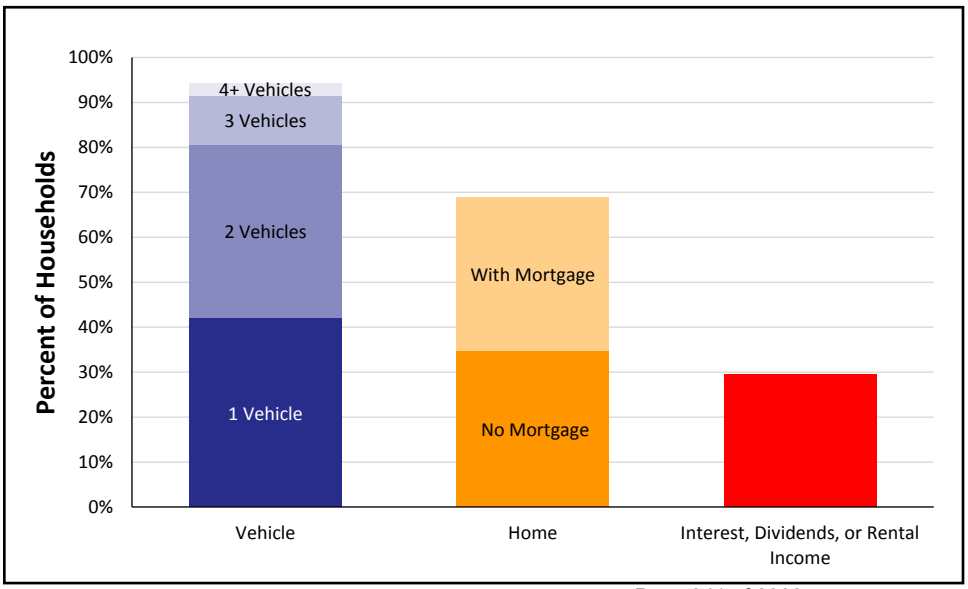
Families with Children by Income, 2015



What assets do households have?

Ownership of assets can contribute to stability of households. Yet few families in Manatee County own liquid assets, such as a savings account, 401(k) plan, or rental income, that are readily available to cover emergency expenses. Vehicles, the most common asset, depreciate over time. Homeownership, the next most common asset, can build wealth, but is not a liquid asset.

Assets, All Households, 2015



Manatee County, 2015

Town	Total HH	% ALICE & Poverty
Anna Maria	587	48%
Bayshore Gardens CDP	7,592	58%
Bradenton	20,649	53%
Bradenton Beach	553	54%
Bradenton CCD	96,630	48%
Cortez CDP	2,063	41%
Ellenton CDP	1,360	45%
Holmes Beach	2,113	39%
Longboat Key	3,867	27%
Memphis CDP	2,699	59%
Myakka City CCD	17,634	24%
Palmetto	4,859	56%
Palmetto CCD	11,610	54%
Parrish CCD	8,851	26%
Samoset CDP	1,230	64%
South Bradenton CDP	10,331	67%
West Bradenton CDP	1,616	34%
West Samoset CDP	1,965	84%
Whitfield CDP (Manatee County)	1,275	29%

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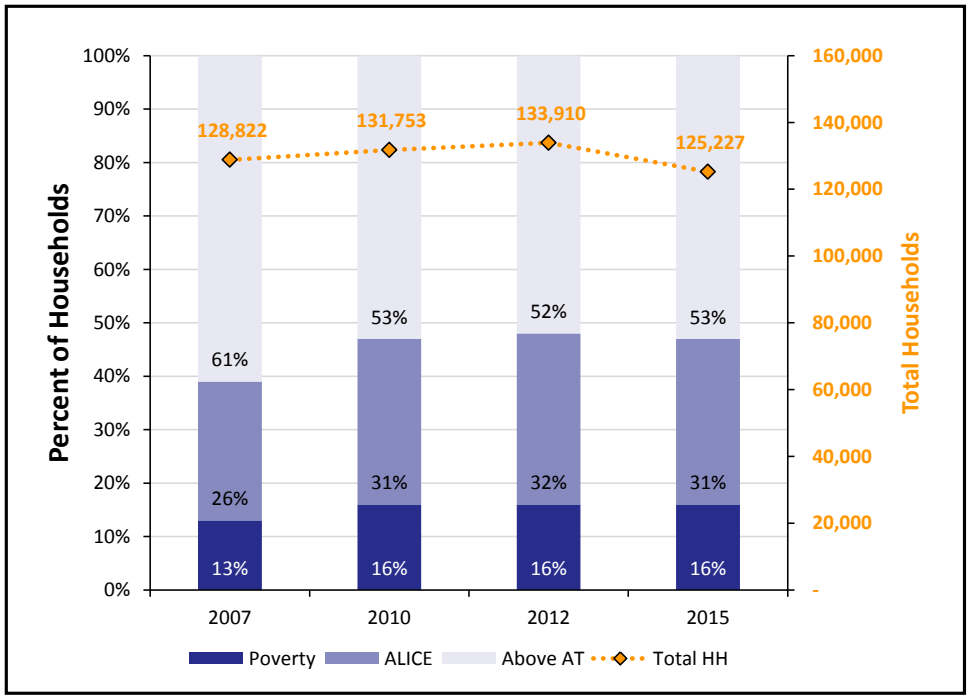
ALICE IN MARION COUNTY

Population: 343,254 | **Number of Households:** 125,227
Median Household Income: $40,050 (state average: $49,426)
Florida Underemployment Rate for 2015: 11.5%
Households Below ALICE Threshold: 59,852 (47%)

How many households are struggling?

ALICE is an acronym for **A**sset **L**imited, **I**ncome **C**onstrained, **E**mployed – households that earn more than the Federal Poverty Level, but less than the basic cost of living for the county (the ALICE Threshold, or AT). Combined, the number of poverty and ALICE households equals the total population struggling to afford basic needs. The percentage of households below the ALICE Threshold changes over time (left axis, blue bars) as does the total number of households (right axis, dotted yellow line). The Great Recession, from 2007 to 2010, caused hardship for many families. Conditions started to improve in 2010 and 2012 for some, but not for all.

Households by Income, 2007 to 2015



What does it cost to afford the basic necessities?

The bare-minimum Household Survival Budget does not include any savings, leaving a household vulnerable to unexpected expenses. ALICE households typically earn above the Federal Poverty Level of $11,770 for a single adult and $24,250 for a family of four, but less than the Household Survival Budget.

Household Survival Budget, Marion County

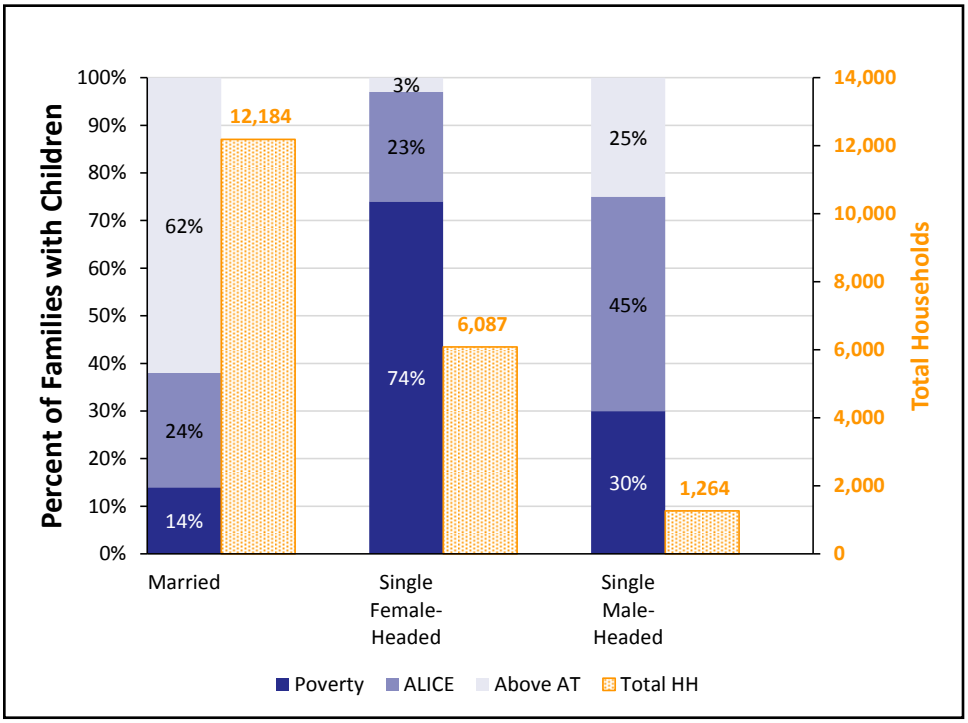
	SINGLE ADULT	2 ADULTS, 1 INFANT, 1 PRESCHOOLER
Monthly Costs		
Housing	$504	$783
Child Care	$–	$940
Food	$165	$547
Transportation	$322	$644
Health Care	$165	$634
Miscellaneous	$132	$377
Taxes	$163	$224
Monthly Total	$1,451	$4,149
ANNUAL TOTAL	**$17,412**	**$49,788**
POVERTY ANNUAL TOTAL	$11,770	$24,250

*Sources: **2015 Point-in-Time Data**: American Community Survey. **ALICE Demographics:** American Community Survey; the ALICE Threshold. **Budget:** U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD); U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA); Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS); Internal Revenue Service (IRS); Florida Department of Education, Office of Early Learning.*

How many families with children are struggling?

Children add significant expense to a family budget, so it is not surprising that many families with children live below the ALICE Threshold. Though more Marion County families are headed by married parents, a greater percent of single parent families have income below the AT (left axis, blue bar). Total number of families in each category are reflected by dotted yellow bars (right axis).

Families with Children by Income, 2015

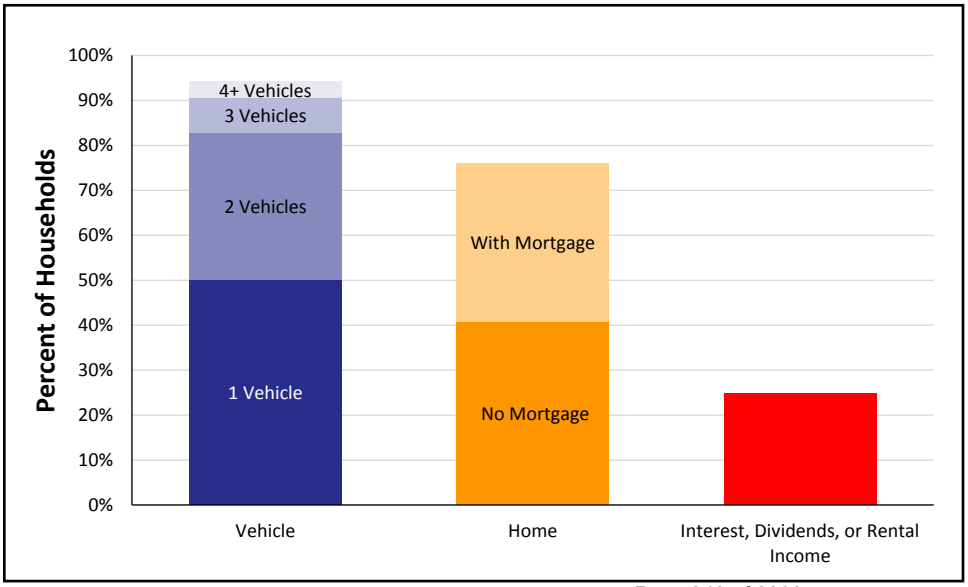


Marion County, 2015		
Town	Total HH	% ALICE & Poverty
Belleview	1,821	66%
Belleview CCD	45,390	41%
Dunnellon	958	65%
Dunnellon CCD	5,612	52%
East Marion CCD	7,625	65%
Fellowship CCD	10,985	47%
Fort McCoy-Anthony CCD	5,383	56%
Ocala	21,664	56%
Ocala CCD	52,626	53%
Reddick-McIntosh CCD	4,666	58%
Silver Springs Shores CDP	2,964	75%

What assets do households have?

Ownership of assets can contribute to stability of households. Yet few families in Marion County own liquid assets, such as a savings account, 401(k) plan, or rental income, that are readily available to cover emergency expenses. Vehicles, the most common asset, depreciate over time. Homeownership, the next most common asset, can build wealth, but is not a liquid asset.

Assets, All Households, 2015



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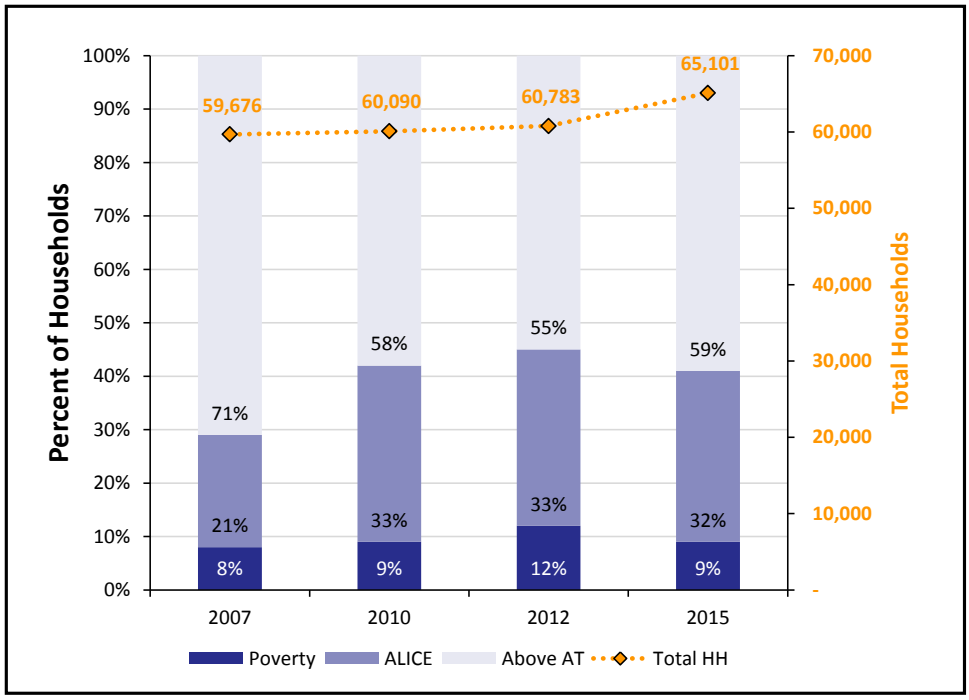
ALICE IN MARTIN COUNTY

Population: 156,283 | **Number of Households:** 65,101
Median Household Income: $51,622 (state average: $49,426)
Florida Underemployment Rate for 2015: 11.5%
Households Below ALICE Threshold: 26,689 (41%)

How many households are struggling?

ALICE is an acronym for **A**sset **L**imited, **I**ncome **C**onstrained, **E**mployed – households that earn more than the Federal Poverty Level, but less than the basic cost of living for the county (the ALICE Threshold, or AT). Combined, the number of poverty and ALICE households equals the total population struggling to afford basic needs. The percentage of households below the ALICE Threshold changes over time (left axis, blue bars) as does the total number of households (right axis, dotted yellow line). The Great Recession, from 2007 to 2010, caused hardship for many families. Conditions started to improve in 2010 and 2012 for some, but not for all.

Households by Income, 2007 to 2015



What does it cost to afford the basic necessities?

The bare-minimum Household Survival Budget does not include any savings, leaving a household vulnerable to unexpected expenses. ALICE households typically earn above the Federal Poverty Level of $11,770 for a single adult and $24,250 for a family of four, but less than the Household Survival Budget.

Household Survival Budget, Martin County

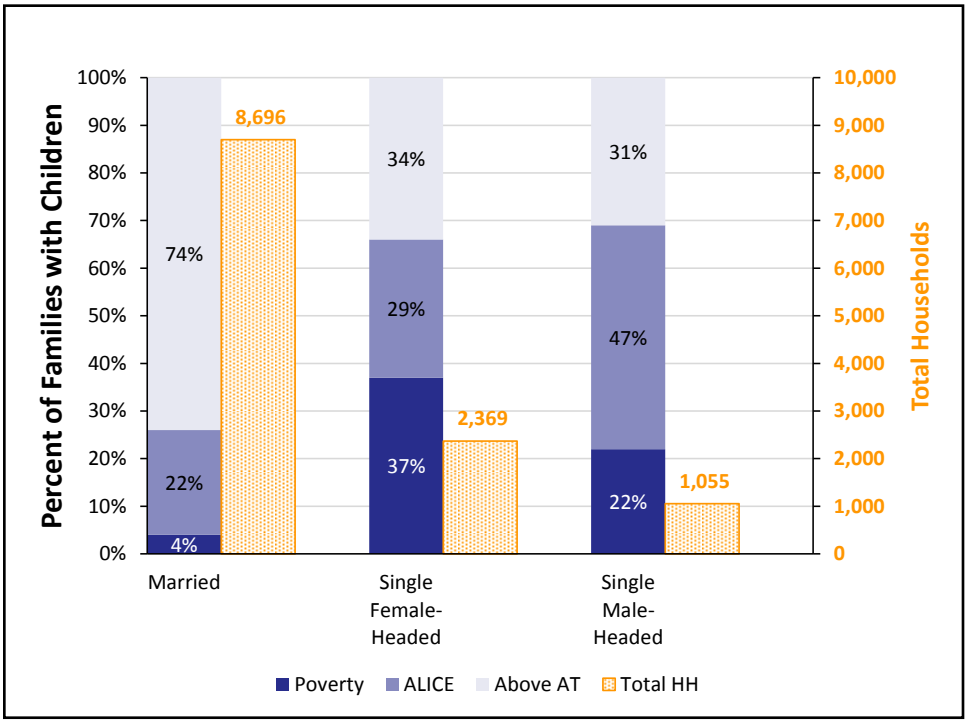
	SINGLE ADULT	2 ADULTS, 1 INFANT, 1 PRESCHOOLER
Monthly Costs		
Housing	$684	$939
Child Care	$–	$1,500
Food	$165	$547
Transportation	$322	$644
Health Care	$165	$634
Miscellaneous	$154	$471
Taxes	$205	$443
Monthly Total	$1,695	$5,178
ANNUAL TOTAL	**$20,340**	**$62,136**
POVERTY ANNUAL TOTAL	$11,770	$24,250

*Sources: **2015 Point-in-Time Data**: American Community Survey. **ALICE Demographics:** American Community Survey; the ALICE Threshold. **Budget:** U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD); U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA); Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS); Internal Revenue Service (IRS); Florida Department of Education, Office of Early Learning.*

How many families with children are struggling?

Children add significant expense to a family budget, so it is not surprising that many families with children live below the ALICE Threshold. Though more Martin County families are headed by married parents, a greater percent of single parent families have income below the AT (left axis, blue bar). Total number of families in each category are reflected by dotted yellow bars (right axis).

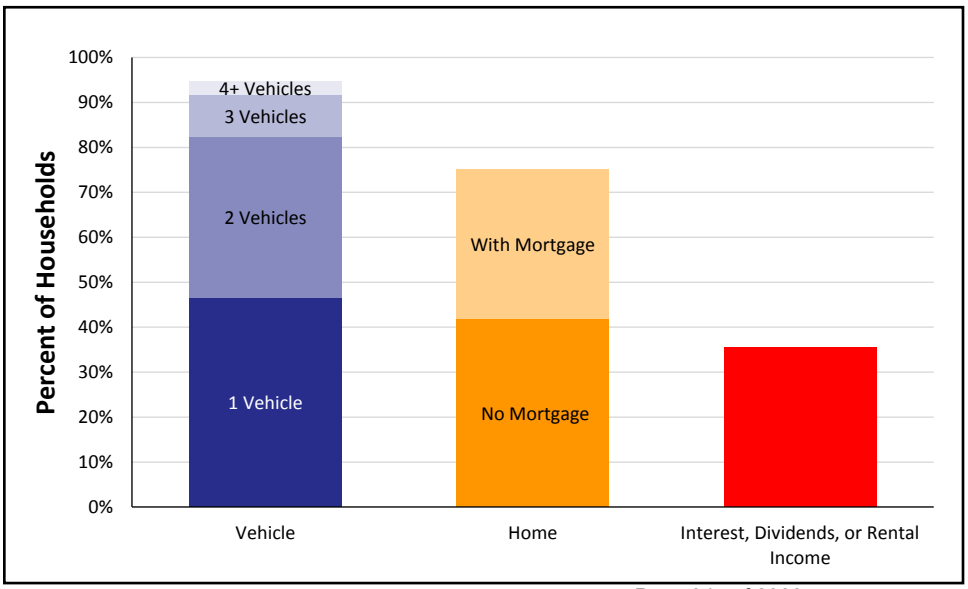
Families with Children by Income, 2015



What assets do households have?

Ownership of assets can contribute to stability of households. Yet few families in Martin County own liquid assets, such as a savings account, 401(k) plan, or rental income, that are readily available to cover emergency expenses. Vehicles, the most common asset, depreciate over time. Homeownership, the next most common asset, can build wealth, but is not a liquid asset.

Assets, All Households, 2015



Martin County, 2015

Town	Total HH	% ALICE & Poverty
Hobe Sound CDP	5,948	53%
Indiantown CCD	6,212	42%
Indiantown CDP	1,484	62%
Jensen Beach CDP	5,288	48%
Jupiter Island	291	16%
North River Shores CDP	1,559	49%
Palm City CDP	9,558	28%
Port Salerno CDP	4,236	50%
Port Salerno-Hobe Sound CCD	26,439	41%
Rio CDP	452	46%
Sewall's Point	811	19%
Stuart	7,418	59%
Stuart CCD	29,301	43%

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ALICE IN MIAMI-DADE COUNTY

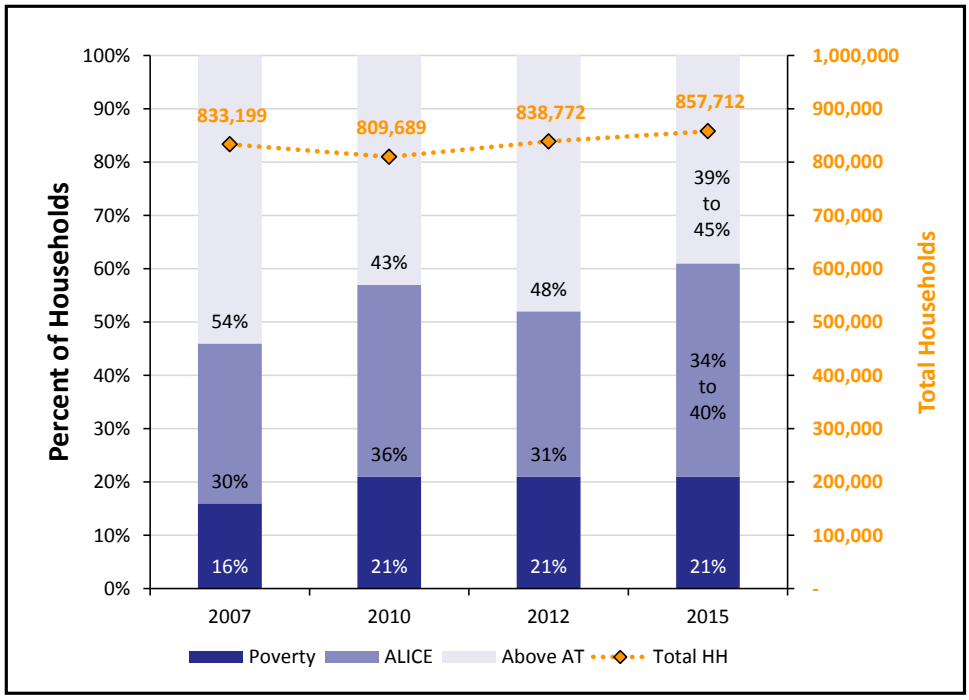
Population: 2,693,117 | **Number of Households:** 857,712
Median Household Income: $43,786 (state average: $49,426)
Florida Underemployment Rate for 2015: 11.5%
Households Below ALICE Threshold: 467,160 to 519,810 (55% to 61%)

Note: The ALICE Threshold methodology provides for Thresholds at US Census income breaks. With the under 65 Household Survival budget of $56,753 and a 65 years and older budget of $45,010, we provide a range of households using two thresholds: under 65 households with income below $50,000 and below $60,000, plus 65 year and older households at $45,000.

How many households are struggling?

ALICE is an acronym for **A**sset **L**imited, **I**ncome **C**onstrained, **E**mployed – households that earn more than the Federal Poverty Level, but less than the basic cost of living for the county (the ALICE Threshold, or AT). Combined, the number of poverty and ALICE households equals the total population struggling to afford basic needs. The percentage of households below the ALICE Threshold changes over time (left axis, blue bars) as does the total number of households (right axis, dotted yellow line). In Miami-Dade, the increase in the ALICE Threshold was due to increasing household costs and increasing household size. These changes moved the Miami-Dade ALICE Threshold into a higher income bracket, for details see note above.

Households by Income, 2007 to 2015



What does it cost to afford the basic necessities?

The bare-minimum Household Survival Budget does not include any savings, leaving a household vulnerable to unexpected expenses. ALICE households typically earn above the Federal Poverty Level of $11,770 for a single adult and $24,250 for a family of four, but less than the Household Survival Budget.

Household Survival Budget, Miami-Dade County

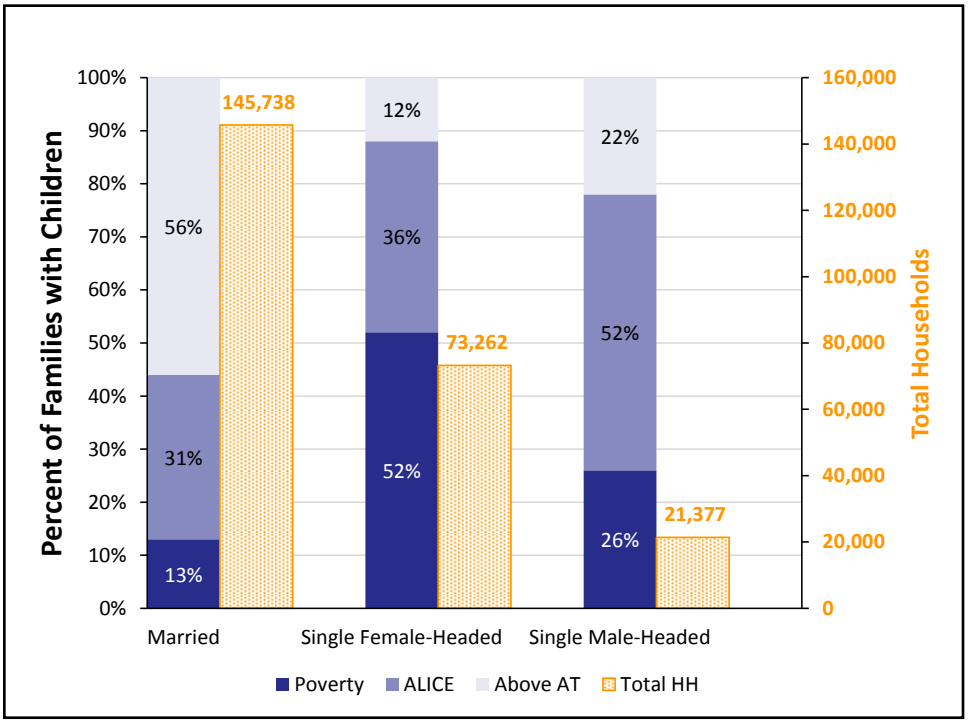
	SINGLE ADULT	2 ADULTS, 1 INFANT, 1 PRESCHOOLER
Monthly Costs		
Housing	$745	$1,162
Child Care	$–	$900
Food	$165	$547
Transportation	$419	$837
Health Care	$133	$506
Miscellaneous	$170	$430
Taxes	$242	$348
Monthly Total	$1,874	$4,730
ANNUAL TOTAL	**$22,488**	**$56,760**
POVERTY ANNUAL TOTAL	$11,770	$24,250

*Sources: **2015 Point-in-Time Data**: American Community Survey. **ALICE Demographics:** American Community Survey; the ALICE Threshold. **Budget:** U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD); U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA); Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS); Internal Revenue Service (IRS); Florida Department of Education, Office of Early Learning.*

How many families with children are struggling?

Children add significant expense to a family budget, so it is not surprising that many families with children live below the ALICE Threshold. Though more Miami-Dade County families are headed by married parents, a greater percent of single parent families have income below the AT (left axis, blue bar). Total number of families in each category are reflected by dotted yellow bars (right axis).

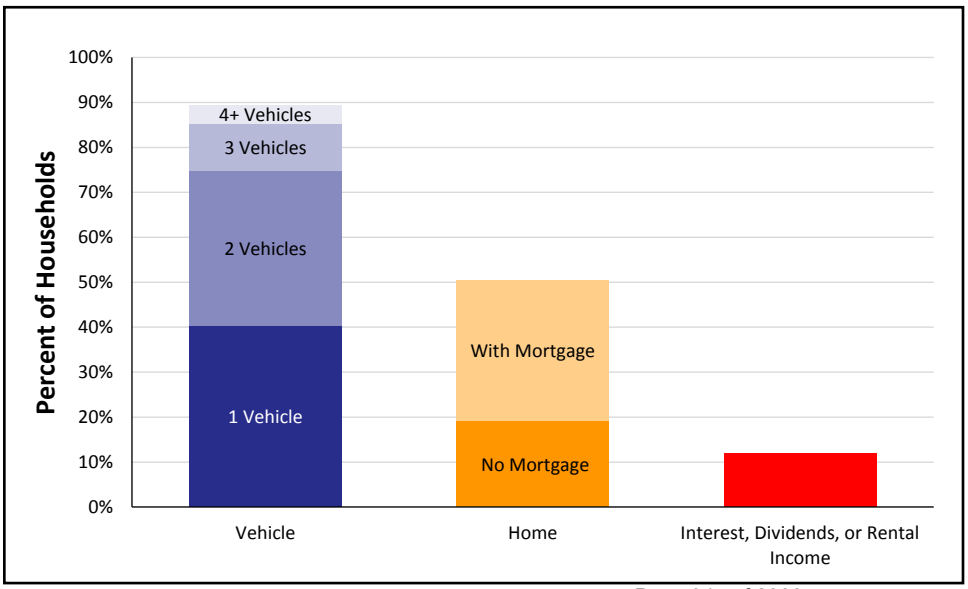
Families with Children by Income, 2015



What assets do households have?

Ownership of assets can contribute to stability of households. Yet few families in Miami-Dade County own liquid assets, such as a savings account, 401(k) plan, or rental income, that are readily available to cover emergency expenses. Vehicles, the most common asset, depreciate over time. Homeownership, the next most common asset, can build wealth, but is not a liquid asset.

Assets, All Households, 2015



Miami-Dade County, 2015

Town	Total HH	BAT Range
Aventura	18,701	42% to 47%
Bal Harbour	1,521	49% to 50%
Bay Harbor Islands	2,604	41% to 47%
Biscayne Park	1,156	40% to 42%
Coral Gables	17,954	30% to 34%
Cutler Bay	12,848	39% to 45%
Doral	15,038	34% to 41%
El Portal	883	48% to 53%
Florida City	2,794	83% to 86%
Hialeah	71,124	71% to 76%
Hialeah Gardens	6,254	56% to 61%
Homestead	19,154	59% to 66%
Key Biscayne	4,570	24% to 28%
Medley	356	82% to 84%
Miami Beach	43,400	48% to 55%
Miami	171,720	66% to 72%
Miami Gardens	29,814	62% to 68%
Miami Lakes	9,794	37% to 44%
Miami Shores	3,250	23% to 25%
Miami Springs	4,923	46% to 53%
North Bay Village	3,219	50% to 58%
North Miami Beach	14,150	61% to 68%
North Miami	18,302	64% to 70%
Opa-locka	5,247	86% to 91%
Palmetto Bay	7,318	23% to 27%
Pinecrest	5,980	21% to 25%
South Miami	4,221	43% to 48%
Sunny Isles Beach	10,855	51% to 55%
Surfside	2,220	32% to 34%
Sweetwater	5,533	68% to 74%
Virginia Gardens	937	49% to 57%
West Miami	2,034	59% to 63%
Kendall CDP	26,911	36% to 43%
Fountainebleau CDP	18,175	57% to 65%
Kendale Lakes CDP	17,936	50% to 57%
Tamiami CDP	16,085	52% to 58%
The Hammocks CDP	15,687	40% to 48%
S. Miami Heights CDP	10,503	62% to 69%
Westchester CDP	9,175	53% to 58%
Golden Glades CDP	9,118	63% to 70%
West Little River CDP	8,935	65% to 71%
University Park CDP	7,496	55% to 60%
Ives Estates CDP	6,908	51% to 60%
Princeton CDP	6,598	50% to 56%
Leisure City CDP	6,478	66% to 73%
Sunset CDP	5,185	36% to 42%
Brownsville CDP	4,890	81% to 86%
Olympia Heights CDP	3,985	41% to 46%
Westview CDP	2,965	68% to 72%
West Perrine CDP	2,899	61% to 65%
Goulds CDP	2,756	71% to 75%
Naranja CDP	2,706	76% to 82%
Richmond Heights CDP	2,569	60% to 70%

Note: Municipal-level data on this page is for Places and County Subdivisions, which include Census Designated Places (CDP), and Census County Divisions (CCD), relatively permanent statistical areas delineated cooperatively by the Census Bureau and state and local government authorities. These are overlapping geographies so totals will not match county-level data. Municipal-level data often relies on 5-year averages and is not available for the smallest towns that do not report income.

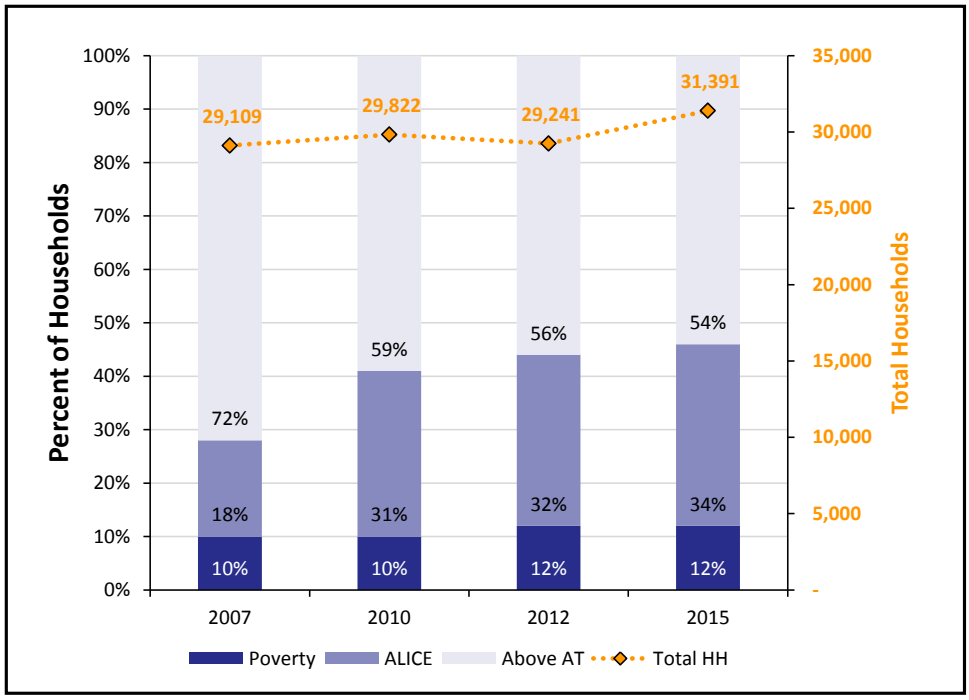
ALICE IN MONROE COUNTY

Population: 77,482 | **Number of Households:** 31,391
Median Household Income: $61,020 (state average: $49,426)
Florida Underemployment Rate for 2015: 11.5%
Households Below ALICE Threshold: 14,509 (46%)

How many households are struggling?

ALICE is an acronym for **A**sset **L**imited, **I**ncome **C**onstrained, **E**mployed – households that earn more than the Federal Poverty Level, but less than the basic cost of living for the county (the ALICE Threshold, or AT). Combined, the number of poverty and ALICE households equals the total population struggling to afford basic needs. The percentage of households below the ALICE Threshold changes over time (left axis, blue bars) as does the total number of households (right axis, dotted yellow line). The Great Recession, from 2007 to 2010, caused hardship for many families. Conditions started to improve in 2010 and 2012 for some, but not for all.

Households by Income, 2007 to 2015



What does it cost to afford the basic necessities?

The bare-minimum Household Survival Budget does not include any savings, leaving a household vulnerable to unexpected expenses. ALICE households typically earn above the Federal Poverty Level of $11,770 for a single adult and $24,250 for a family of four, but less than the Household Survival Budget.

Household Survival Budget, Monroe County

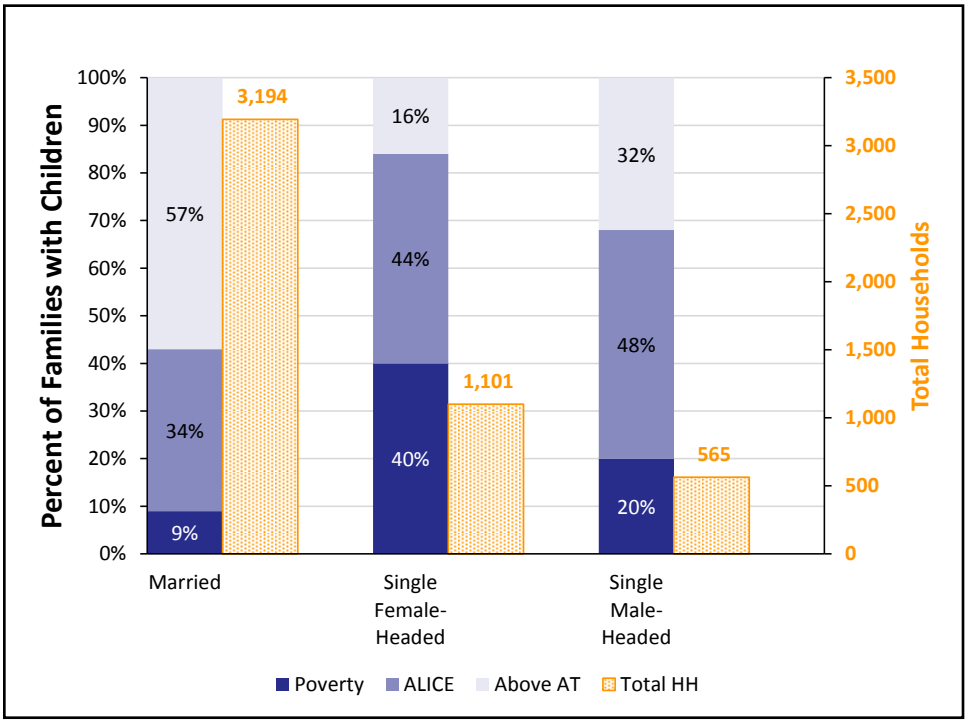
	SINGLE ADULT	2 ADULTS, 1 INFANT, 1 PRESCHOOLER
Monthly Costs		
Housing	$1,200	$1,635
Child Care	$–	$1,200
Food	$165	$547
Transportation	$322	$644
Health Care	$165	$634
Miscellaneous	$221	$522
Taxes	$361	$564
Monthly Total	$2,434	$5,746
ANNUAL TOTAL	**$29,208**	**$68,952**
POVERTY ANNUAL TOTAL	$11,770	$24,250

*Sources: **2015 Point-in-Time Data**: American Community Survey. **ALICE Demographics:** American Community Survey; the ALICE Threshold. **Budget:** U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD); U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA); Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS); Internal Revenue Service (IRS); Florida Department of Education, Office of Early Learning.*

How many families with children are struggling?

Children add significant expense to a family budget, so it is not surprising that many families with children live below the ALICE Threshold. Though more Monroe County families are headed by married parents, a greater percent of single parent families have income below the AT (left axis, blue bar). Total number of families in each category are reflected by dotted yellow bars (right axis).

Families with Children by Income, 2015

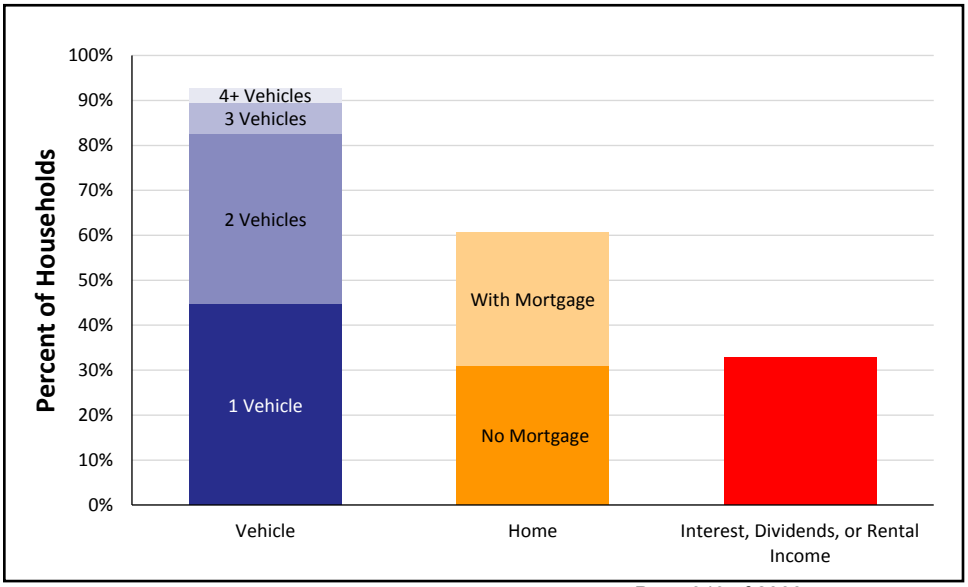


Monroe County, 2015		
Town	Total HH	% ALICE & Poverty
Big Coppitt Key CDP	880	45%
Big Pine Key CDP	1,922	49%
Cudjoe Key CDP	951	45%
Islamorada	2,613	47%
Key Colony Beach	391	31%
Key Largo CDP	4,207	49%
Key West	9,524	52%
Key West CCD	11,972	52%
Lower Keys CCD	4,976	44%
Marathon	3,003	56%
Middle Keys CCD	3,819	52%
North Key Largo CDP	401	23%
Stock Island CDP	1,162	66%
Tavernier CDP	897	54%
Upper Keys CCD	8,139	48%

What assets do households have?

Ownership of assets can contribute to stability of households. Yet few families in Monroe County own liquid assets, such as a savings account, 401(k) plan, or rental income, that are readily available to cover emergency expenses. Vehicles, the most common asset, depreciate over time. Homeownership, the next most common asset, can build wealth, but is not a liquid asset.

Assets, All Households, 2015



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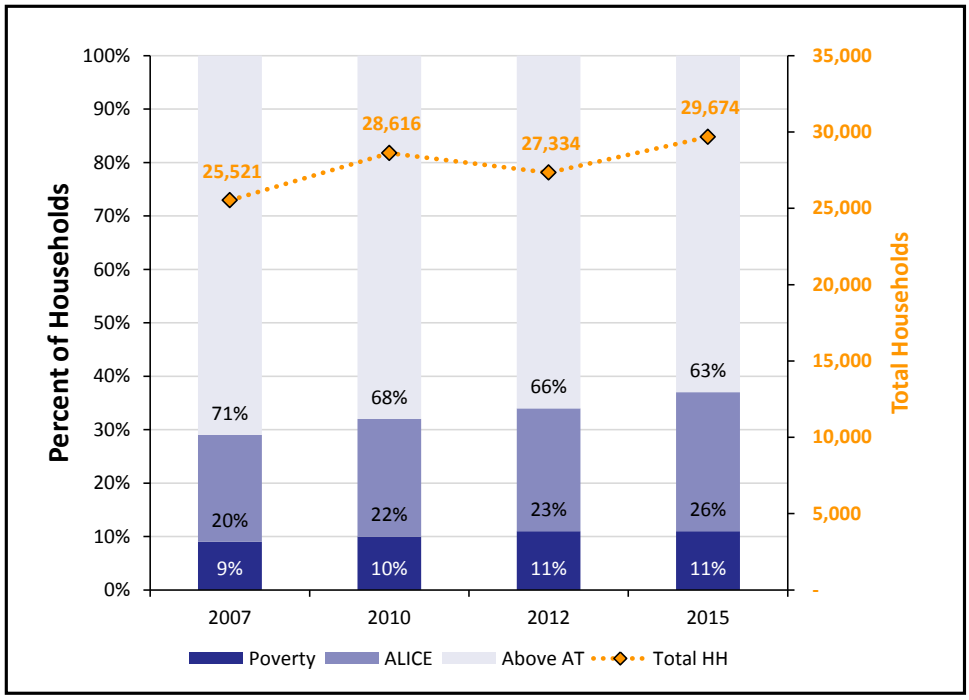
ALICE IN NASSAU COUNTY

Population: 78,444 | **Number of Households:** 29,674
Median Household Income: $52,005 (state average: $49,426)
Florida Underemployment Rate for 2015: 11.5%
Households Below ALICE Threshold: 11,156 (37%)

How many households are struggling?

ALICE is an acronym for **A**sset **L**imited, **I**ncome **C**onstrained, **E**mployed – households that earn more than the Federal Poverty Level, but less than the basic cost of living for the county (the ALICE Threshold, or AT). Combined, the number of poverty and ALICE households equals the total population struggling to afford basic needs. The percentage of households below the ALICE Threshold changes over time (left axis, blue bars) as does the total number of households (right axis, dotted yellow line). The Great Recession, from 2007 to 2010, caused hardship for many families. Conditions started to improve in 2010 and 2012 for some, but not for all.

Households by Income, 2007 to 2015



What does it cost to afford the basic necessities?

The bare-minimum Household Survival Budget does not include any savings, leaving a household vulnerable to unexpected expenses. ALICE households typically earn above the Federal Poverty Level of $11,770 for a single adult and $24,250 for a family of four, but less than the Household Survival Budget.

Household Survival Budget, Nassau County

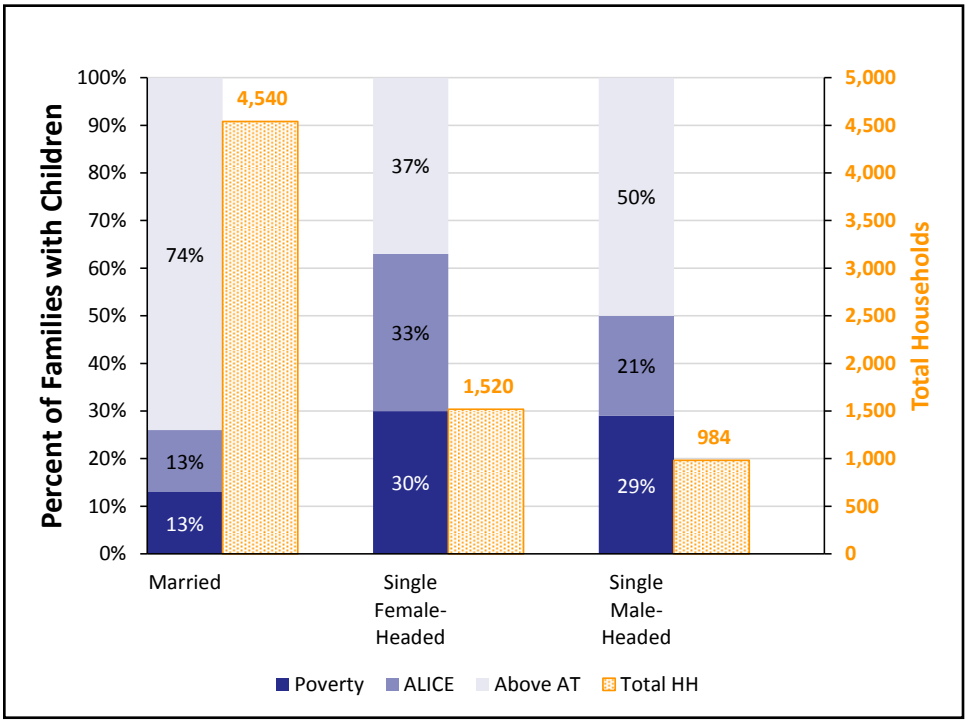
	SINGLE ADULT	2 ADULTS, 1 INFANT, 1 PRESCHOOLER
Monthly Costs		
Housing	$628	$931
Child Care	$–	$983
Food	$165	$547
Transportation	$322	$644
Health Care	$165	$634
Miscellaneous	$147	$402
Taxes	$191	$283
Monthly Total	$1,618	$4,424
ANNUAL TOTAL	**$19,416**	**$53,088**
POVERTY ANNUAL TOTAL	$11,770	$24,250

*Sources: **2015 Point-in-Time Data**: American Community Survey. **ALICE Demographics:** American Community Survey; the ALICE Threshold. **Budget:** U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD); U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA); Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS); Internal Revenue Service (IRS); Florida Department of Education, Office of Early Learning.*

How many families with children are struggling?

Children add significant expense to a family budget, so it is not surprising that many families with children live below the ALICE Threshold. Though more Nassau County families are headed by married parents, a greater percent of single parent families have income below the AT (left axis, blue bar). Total number of families in each category are reflected by dotted yellow bars (right axis).

Families with Children by Income, 2015

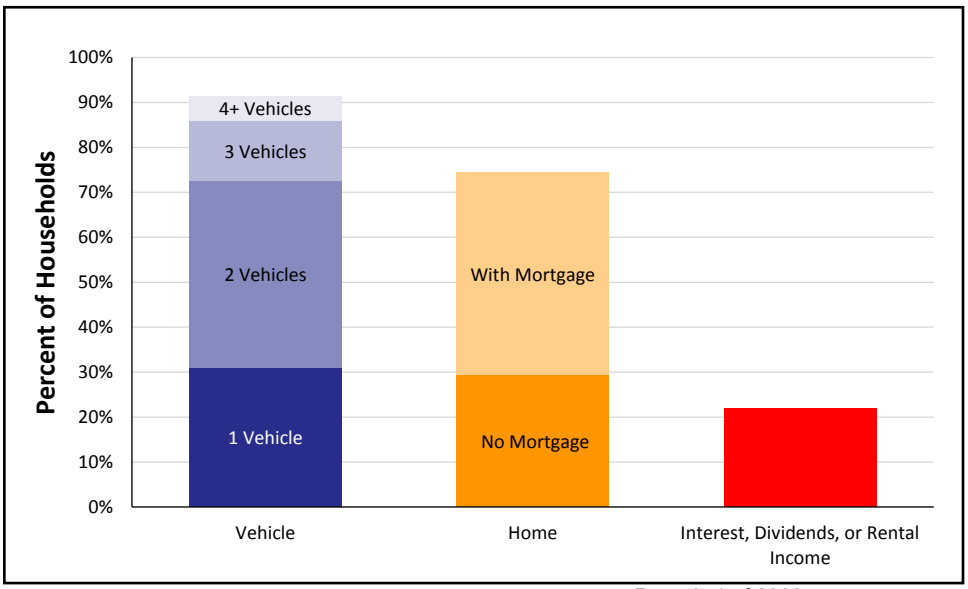


Nassau County, 2015		
Town	Total HH	% ALICE & Poverty
Callahan	540	65%
Callahan-Hilliard CCD	9,178	39%
Fernandina Beach	5,367	33%
Fernandina Beach CCD	9,475	30%
Hilliard	1,047	43%
Nassau Village-Ratliff CDP	1,788	35%
Yulee CCD	9,653	35%
Yulee CDP	4,179	34%

What assets do households have?

Ownership of assets can contribute to stability of households. Yet few families in Nassau County own liquid assets, such as a savings account, 401(k) plan, or rental income, that are readily available to cover emergency expenses. Vehicles, the most common asset, depreciate over time. Homeownership, the next most common asset, can build wealth, but is not a liquid asset.

Assets, All Households, 2015



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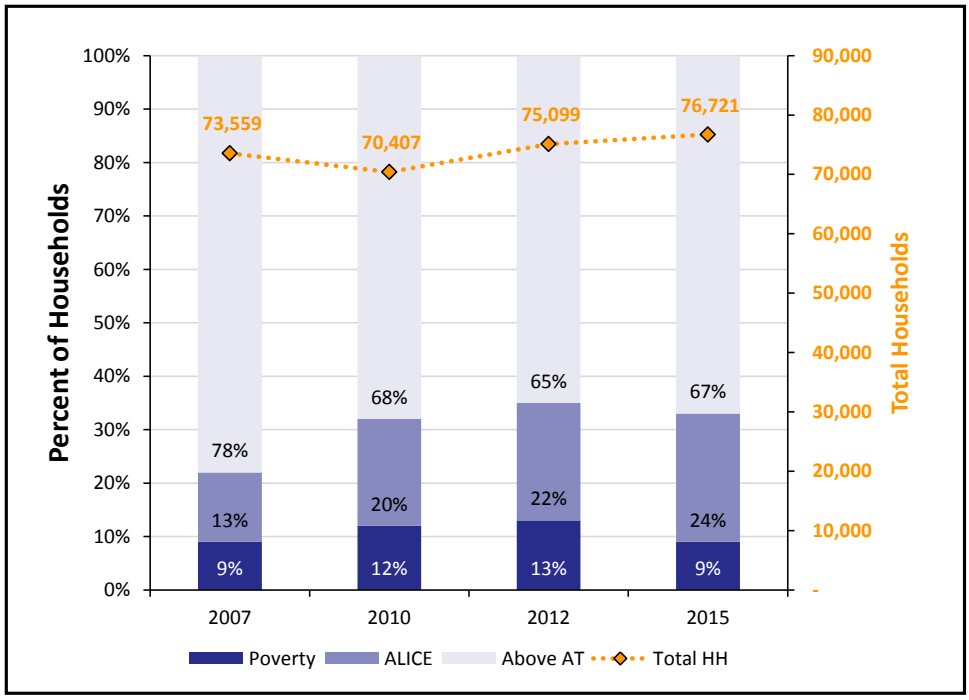
ALICE IN OKALOOSA COUNTY

Population: 198,664 | **Number of Households:** 76,721
Median Household Income: $55,659 (state average: $49,426)
Florida Underemployment Rate for 2015: 11.5%
Households Below ALICE Threshold: 25,445 (33%)

How many households are struggling?

ALICE is an acronym for **A**sset **L**imited, **I**ncome **C**onstrained, **E**mployed – households that earn more than the Federal Poverty Level, but less than the basic cost of living for the county (the ALICE Threshold, or AT). Combined, the number of poverty and ALICE households equals the total population struggling to afford basic needs. The percentage of households below the ALICE Threshold changes over time (left axis, blue bars) as does the total number of households (right axis, dotted yellow line). The Great Recession, from 2007 to 2010, caused hardship for many families. Conditions started to improve in 2010 and 2012 for some, but not for all.

Households by Income, 2007 to 2015



What does it cost to afford the basic necessities?

The bare-minimum Household Survival Budget does not include any savings, leaving a household vulnerable to unexpected expenses. ALICE households typically earn above the Federal Poverty Level of $11,770 for a single adult and $24,250 for a family of four, but less than the Household Survival Budget.

Household Survival Budget, Okaloosa County

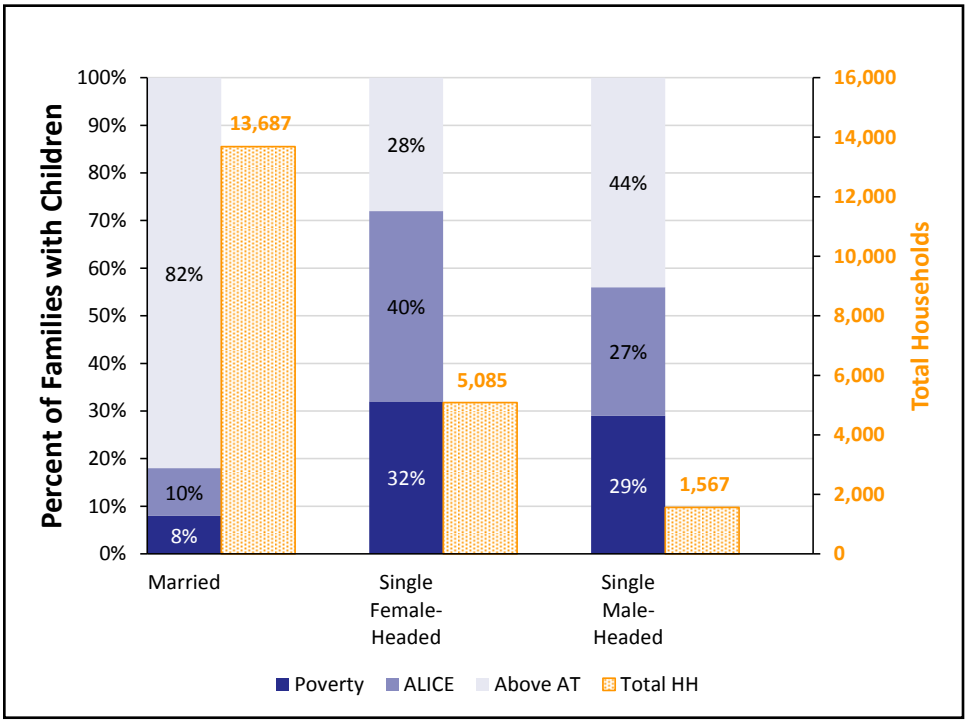
	SINGLE ADULT	2 ADULTS, 1 INFANT, 1 PRESCHOOLER
Monthly Costs		
Housing	$719	$905
Child Care	$–	$1,010
Food	$165	$547
Transportation	$322	$644
Health Care	$165	$634
Miscellaneous	$159	$402
Taxes	$215	$283
Monthly Total	$1,745	$4,425
ANNUAL TOTAL	**$20,940**	**$53,100**
POVERTY ANNUAL TOTAL	$11,770	$24,250

*Sources: **2015 Point-in-Time Data**: American Community Survey. **ALICE Demographics:** American Community Survey; the ALICE Threshold. **Budget:** U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD); U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA); Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS); Internal Revenue Service (IRS); Florida Department of Education, Office of Early Learning.*

How many families with children are struggling?

Children add significant expense to a family budget, so it is not surprising that many families with children live below the ALICE Threshold. Though more Okaloosa County families are headed by married parents, a greater percent of single parent families have income below the AT (left axis, blue bar). Total number of families in each category are reflected by dotted yellow bars (right axis).

Families with Children by Income, 2015

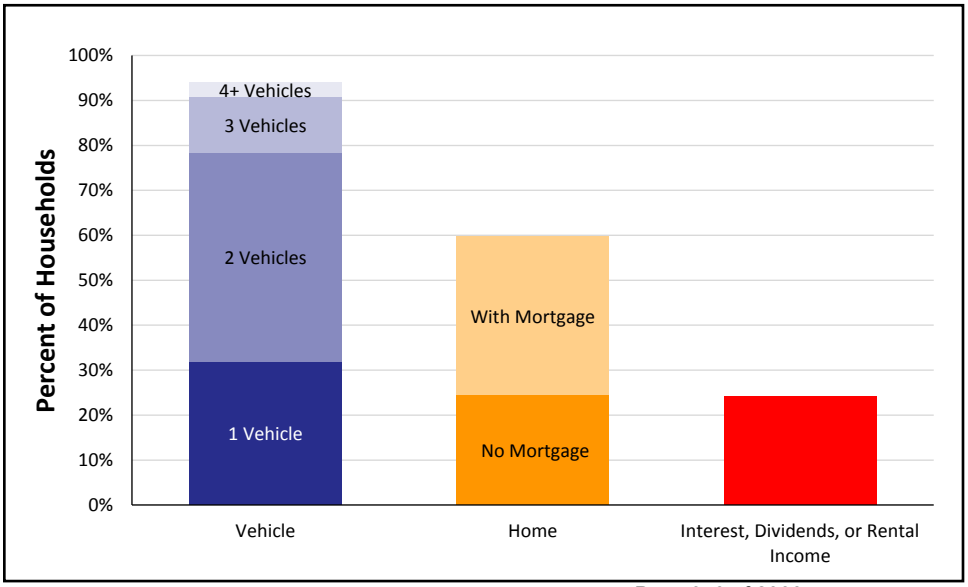


Okaloosa County, 2015		
Town	Total HH	% ALICE & Poverty
Baker CCD	2,844	40%
Crestview	7,983	40%
Crestview CCD	16,874	33%
Destin	5,702	27%
Eglin AFB CCD	1,559	52%
Eglin AFB CDP	928	55%
Fort Walton Beach	8,502	40%
Fort Walton Beach CCD	39,078	35%
Lake Lorraine CDP	3,093	40%
Laurel Hill CCD	799	48%
Mary Esther	1,766	30%
Niceville	5,441	34%
Niceville-Valparaiso CCD	13,730	27%
Ocean City CDP	2,467	38%
Shalimar	292	23%
Valparaiso	1,603	36%
Wright CDP	10,210	41%

What assets do households have?

Ownership of assets can contribute to stability of households. Yet few families in Okaloosa County own liquid assets, such as a savings account, 401(k) plan, or rental income, that are readily available to cover emergency expenses. Vehicles, the most common asset, depreciate over time. Homeownership, the next most common asset, can build wealth, but is not a liquid asset.

Assets, All Households, 2015



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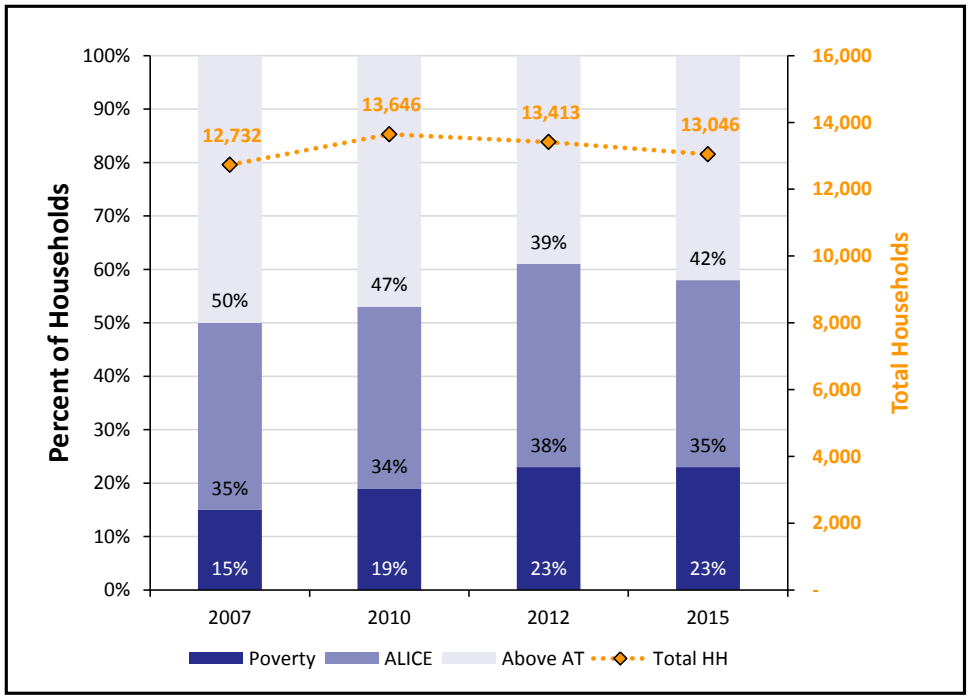
ALICE IN OKEECHOBEE COUNTY

Population: 39,255 | **Number of Households:** 13,046
Median Household Income: $35,405 (state average: $49,426)
Florida Underemployment Rate for 2015: 11.5%
Households Below ALICE Threshold: 7,620 (58%)

How many households are struggling?

ALICE is an acronym for **A**sset **L**imited, **I**ncome **C**onstrained, **E**mployed – households that earn more than the Federal Poverty Level, but less than the basic cost of living for the county (the ALICE Threshold, or AT). Combined, the number of poverty and ALICE households equals the total population struggling to afford basic needs. The percentage of households below the ALICE Threshold changes over time (left axis, blue bars) as does the total number of households (right axis, dotted yellow line). The Great Recession, from 2007 to 2010, caused hardship for many families. Conditions started to improve in 2010 and 2012 for some, but not for all.

Households by Income, 2007 to 2015



What does it cost to afford the basic necessities?

The bare-minimum Household Survival Budget does not include any savings, leaving a household vulnerable to unexpected expenses. ALICE households typically earn above the Federal Poverty Level of $11,770 for a single adult and $24,250 for a family of four, but less than the Household Survival Budget.

Household Survival Budget, Okeechobee County

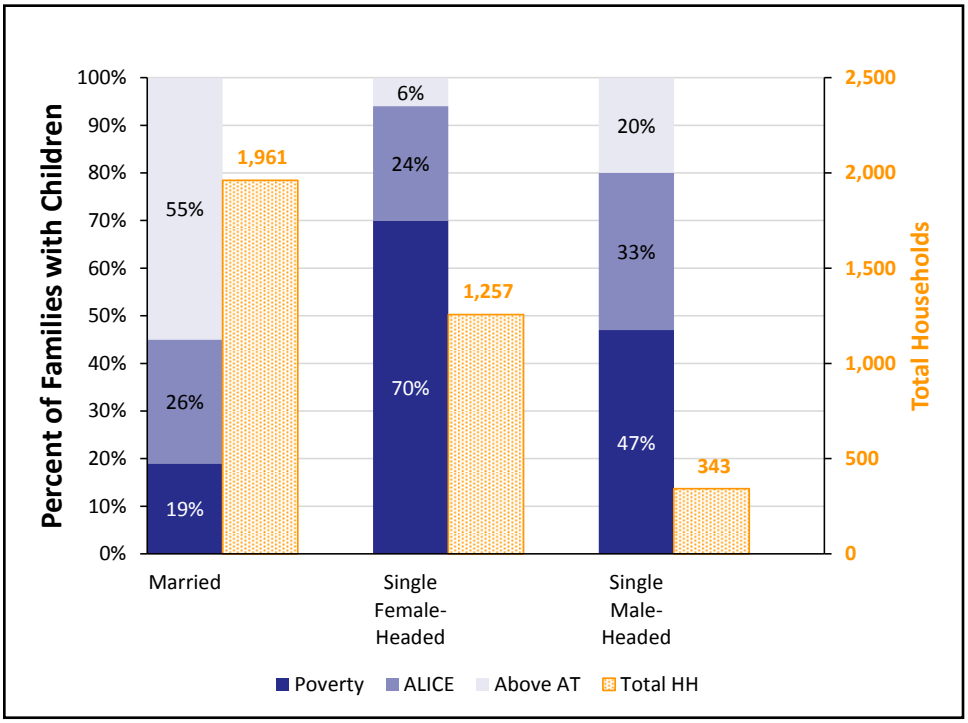
	SINGLE ADULT	2 ADULTS, 1 INFANT, 1 PRESCHOOLER
Monthly Costs		
Housing	$508	$692
Child Care	$–	$1,000
Food	$165	$547
Transportation	$322	$644
Health Care	$165	$634
Miscellaneous	$132	$373
Taxes	$164	$215
Monthly Total	$1,456	$4,105
ANNUAL TOTAL	**$17,472**	**$49,260**
POVERTY ANNUAL TOTAL	$11,770	$24,250

*Sources: **2015 Point-in-Time Data**: American Community Survey. **ALICE Demographics:** American Community Survey; the ALICE Threshold. **Budget:** U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD); U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA); Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS); Internal Revenue Service (IRS); Florida Department of Education, Office of Early Learning.*

How many families with children are struggling?

Children add significant expense to a family budget, so it is not surprising that many families with children live below the ALICE Threshold. Though more Okeechobee County families are headed by married parents, a greater percent of single parent families have income below the AT (left axis, blue bar). Total number of families in each category are reflected by dotted yellow bars (right axis).

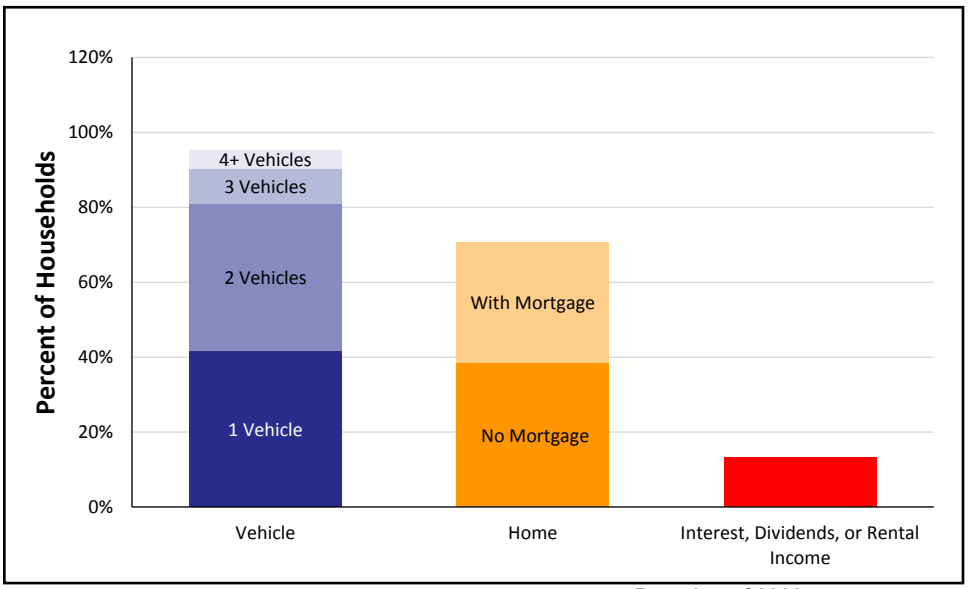
Families with Children by Income, 2015



What assets do households have?

Ownership of assets can contribute to stability of households. Yet few families in Okeechobee County own liquid assets, such as a savings account, 401(k) plan, or rental income, that are readily available to cover emergency expenses. Vehicles, the most common asset, depreciate over time. Homeownership, the next most common asset, can build wealth, but is not a liquid asset.

Assets, All Households, 2015



Okeechobee County, 2015

Town	Total HH	% ALICE & Poverty
Cypress Quarters CDP	427	70%
North Okeechobee CCD	2,269	61%
Okeechobee	1,909	57%
Okeechobee CCD	10,777	58%
Taylor Creek CDP	1,748	61%

Note: Municipal-level data on this page is for Places and County Subdivisions, which include Census Designated Places (CDP), and Census County Divisions (CCD), relatively permanent statistical areas delineated cooperatively by the Census Bureau and state and local government authorities. These are overlapping geographies so totals will not match county-level data. Municipal-level data often relies on 5-year averages and is not available for the smallest towns that do not report income.

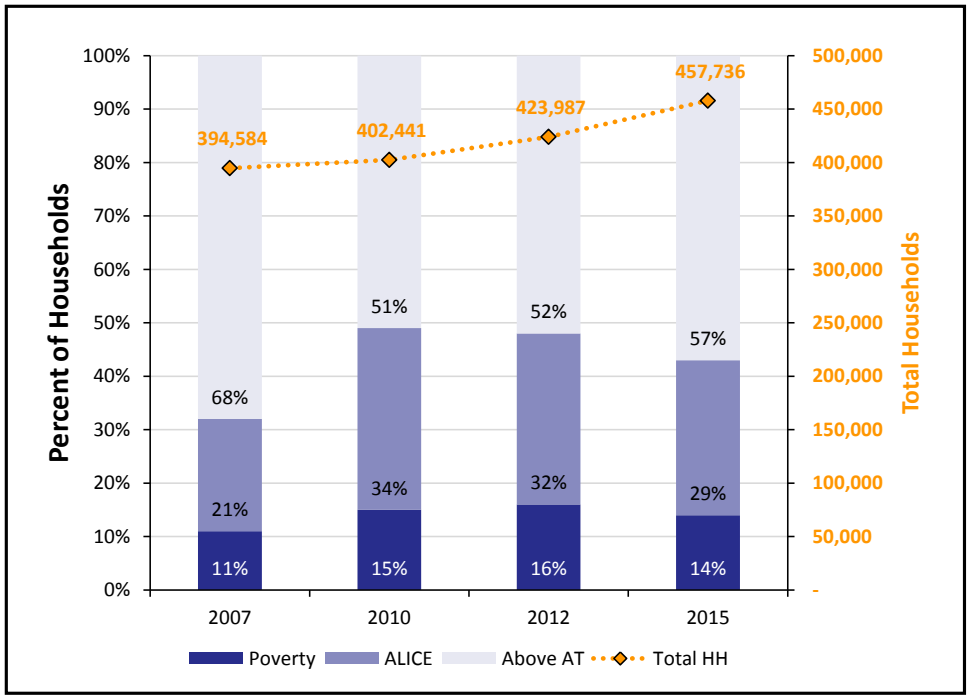
ALICE IN ORANGE COUNTY

Population: 1,288,126 | **Number of Households:** 457,736
Median Household Income: $50,720 (state average: $49,426)
Florida Underemployment Rate for 2015: 11.5%
Households Below ALICE Threshold: 199,826 (43%)

How many households are struggling?

ALICE is an acronym for **A**sset **L**imited, **I**ncome **C**onstrained, **E**mployed – households that earn more than the Federal Poverty Level, but less than the basic cost of living for the county (the ALICE Threshold, or AT). Combined, the number of poverty and ALICE households equals the total population struggling to afford basic needs. The percentage of households below the ALICE Threshold changes over time (left axis, blue bars) as does the total number of households (right axis, dotted yellow line). The Great Recession, from 2007 to 2010, caused hardship for many families. Conditions started to improve in 2010 and 2012 for some, but not for all.

Households by Income, 2007 to 2015



What does it cost to afford the basic necessities?

The bare-minimum Household Survival Budget does not include any savings, leaving a household vulnerable to unexpected expenses. ALICE households typically earn above the Federal Poverty Level of $11,770 for a single adult and $24,250 for a family of four, but less than the Household Survival Budget.

Household Survival Budget, Orange County

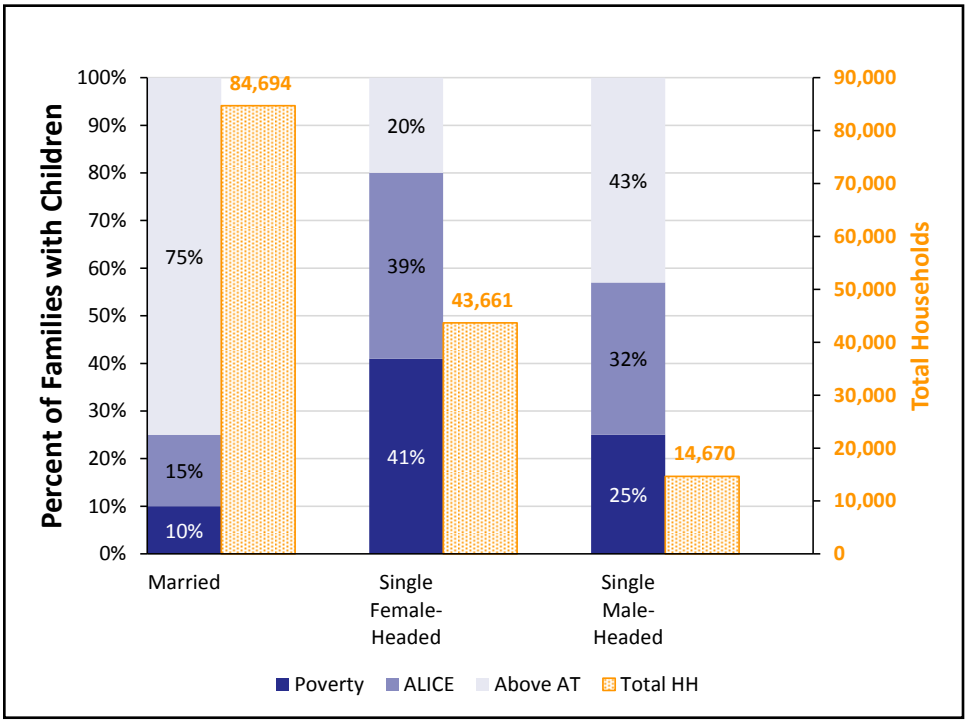
	SINGLE ADULT	2 ADULTS, 1 INFANT, 1 PRESCHOOLER
Monthly Costs		
Housing	$707	$997
Child Care	$–	$1,040
Food	$165	$547
Transportation	$322	$644
Health Care	$165	$634
Miscellaneous	$157	$418
Taxes	$212	$320
Monthly Total	$1,728	$4,600
ANNUAL TOTAL	**$20,736**	**$55,200**
POVERTY ANNUAL TOTAL	$11,770	$24,250

*Sources: **2015 Point-in-Time Data**: American Community Survey. **ALICE Demographics:** American Community Survey; the ALICE Threshold. **Budget:** U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD); U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA); Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS); Internal Revenue Service (IRS); Florida Department of Education, Office of Early Learning.*

How many families with children are struggling?

Children add significant expense to a family budget, so it is not surprising that many families with children live below the ALICE Threshold. Though more Orange County families are headed by married parents, a greater percent of single parent families have income below the AT (left axis, blue bar). Total number of families in each category are reflected by dotted yellow bars (right axis).

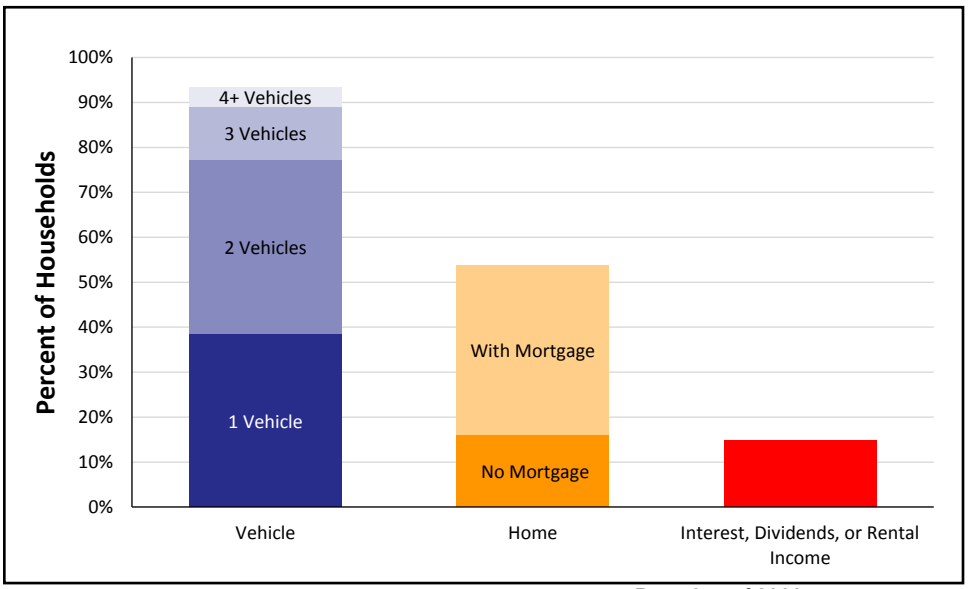
Families with Children by Income, 2015



What assets do households have?

Ownership of assets can contribute to stability of households. Yet few families in Orange County own liquid assets, such as a savings account, 401(k) plan, or rental income, that are readily available to cover emergency expenses. Vehicles, the most common asset, depreciate over time. Homeownership, the next most common asset, can build wealth, but is not a liquid asset.

Assets, All Households, 2015



Orange County, 2015

Town	Total HH	% ALICE & Poverty
Alafaya CDP	28,286	34%
Apopka	15,688	39%
Apopka CCD	31,695	41%
Azalea Park CDP	4,545	62%
Bay Hill CDP	1,864	30%
Belle Isle	2,388	23%
Bithlo CDP	2,735	43%
Christmas CDP	859	51%
Clarcona CDP	1,158	65%
Conway CDP	5,457	33%
Doctor Phillips CDP	4,101	20%
East Orange CCD	13,119	33%
Eatonville	581	71%
Edgewood	1,037	30%
Fairview Shores CDP	4,207	54%
Gotha CDP	566	14%
Holden Heights CDP	1,405	58%
Horizon West CDP	6,465	20%
Hunters Creek CDP	7,784	32%
Lake Butler CDP	5,562	16%
Lake Mary Jane CDP	506	37%
Lockhart CDP	5,145	46%
Maitland	7,049	31%
Meadow Woods CDP	8,710	45%
Oak Ridge CDP	7,540	68%
Oakland	831	26%
Ocoee	12,964	35%
Orlando	111,100	50%
Orlando CCD	216,173	53%
Orlovista CDP	2,053	64%
Pine Castle CDP	3,630	65%
Pine Hills CDP	23,027	58%
Rio Pinar CDP	1,822	20%
Sky Lake CDP	1,916	59%
South Apopka CDP	1,586	60%
Southchase CDP	4,612	37%
Southwest Orange CCD	65,488	33%
Taft CDP	685	69%
Tangelo Park CDP	773	55%
Tangerine CDP	920	40%
Tildenville CDP	616	60%
Union Park CCD	75,352	43%
Union Park CDP	3,614	51%
University CDP (Orange County)	6,198	61%
Wedgefield CDP	2,525	34%
Williamsburg CDP	3,462	40%
Windermere	1,132	20%
Winter Garden	12,318	36%
Winter Garden-Ocoee CCD	32,492	45%
Winter Park	11,793	38%
Zellwood CDP	1,461	55%

Note: Municipal-level data on this page is for Places and County Subdivisions, which include Census Designated Places (CDP), and Census County Divisions (CCD), relatively permanent statistical areas delineated cooperatively by the Census Bureau and state and local government authorities. These are overlapping geographies so totals will not match county-level data. Municipal-level data often relies on 5-year averages and is not available for the smallest towns that do not report income.

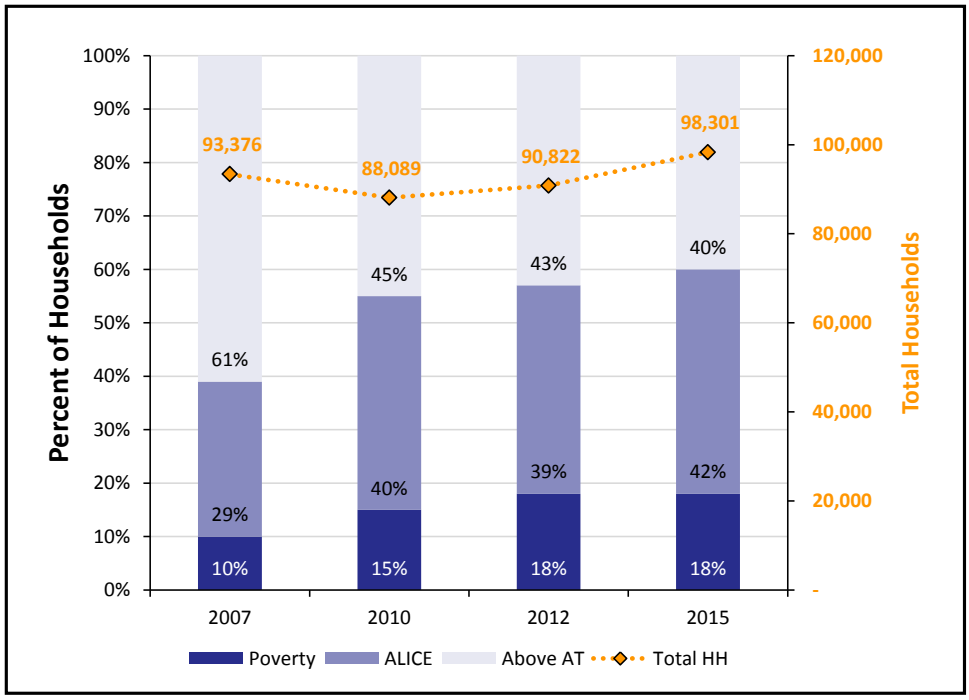
ALICE IN OSCEOLA COUNTY

Population: 323,993 | **Number of Households:** 98,301
Median Household Income: $45,244 (state average: $49,426)
Florida Underemployment Rate for 2015: 11.5%
Households Below ALICE Threshold: 58,397 (60%)

How many households are struggling?

ALICE is an acronym for **A**sset **L**imited, **I**ncome **C**onstrained, **E**mployed – households that earn more than the Federal Poverty Level, but less than the basic cost of living for the county (the ALICE Threshold, or AT). Combined, the number of poverty and ALICE households equals the total population struggling to afford basic needs. The percentage of households below the ALICE Threshold changes over time (left axis, blue bars) as does the total number of households (right axis, dotted yellow line). The Great Recession, from 2007 to 2010, caused hardship for many families. Conditions started to improve in 2010 and 2012 for some, but not for all.

Households by Income, 2007 to 2015



What does it cost to afford the basic necessities?

The bare-minimum Household Survival Budget does not include any savings, leaving a household vulnerable to unexpected expenses. ALICE households typically earn above the Federal Poverty Level of $11,770 for a single adult and $24,250 for a family of four, but less than the Household Survival Budget.

Household Survival Budget, Osceola County

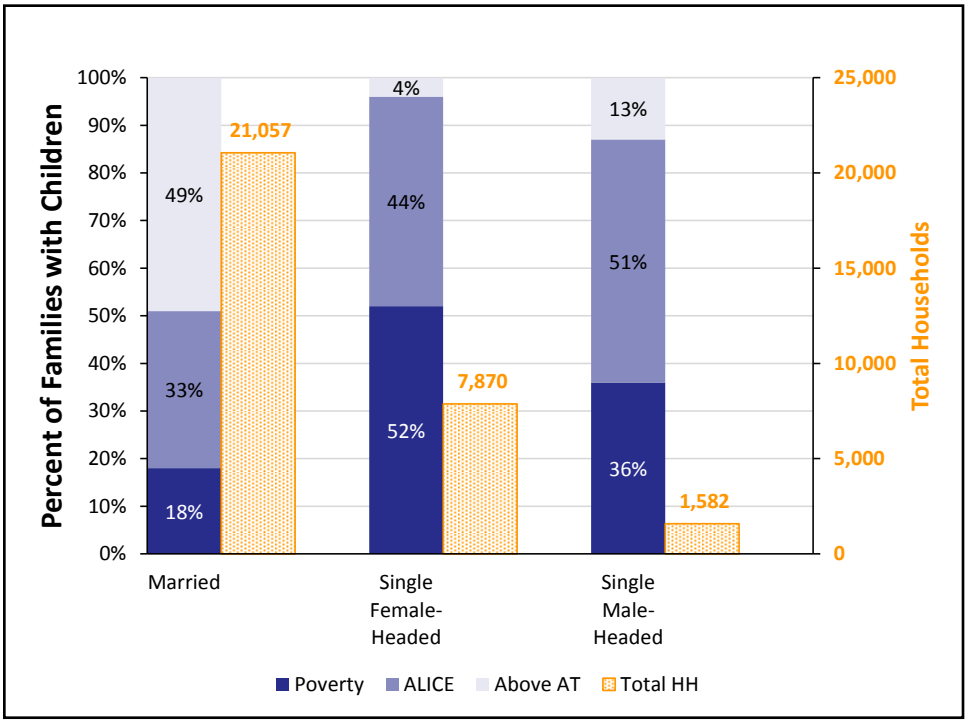
	SINGLE ADULT	2 ADULTS, 1 INFANT, 1 PRESCHOOLER
Monthly Costs		
Housing	$707	$997
Child Care	$–	$900
Food	$165	$547
Transportation	$322	$644
Health Care	$165	$634
Miscellaneous	$157	$400
Taxes	$212	$277
Monthly Total	$1,728	$4,399
ANNUAL TOTAL	**$20,736**	**$52,788**
POVERTY ANNUAL TOTAL	$11,770	$24,250

*Sources: **2015 Point-in-Time Data**: American Community Survey. **ALICE Demographics:** American Community Survey; the ALICE Threshold. **Budget:** U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD); U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA); Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS); Internal Revenue Service (IRS); Florida Department of Education, Office of Early Learning.*

How many families with children are struggling?

Children add significant expense to a family budget, so it is not surprising that many families with children live below the ALICE Threshold. Though more Osceola County families are headed by married parents, a greater percent of single parent families have income below the AT (left axis, blue bar). Total number of families in each category are reflected by dotted yellow bars (right axis).

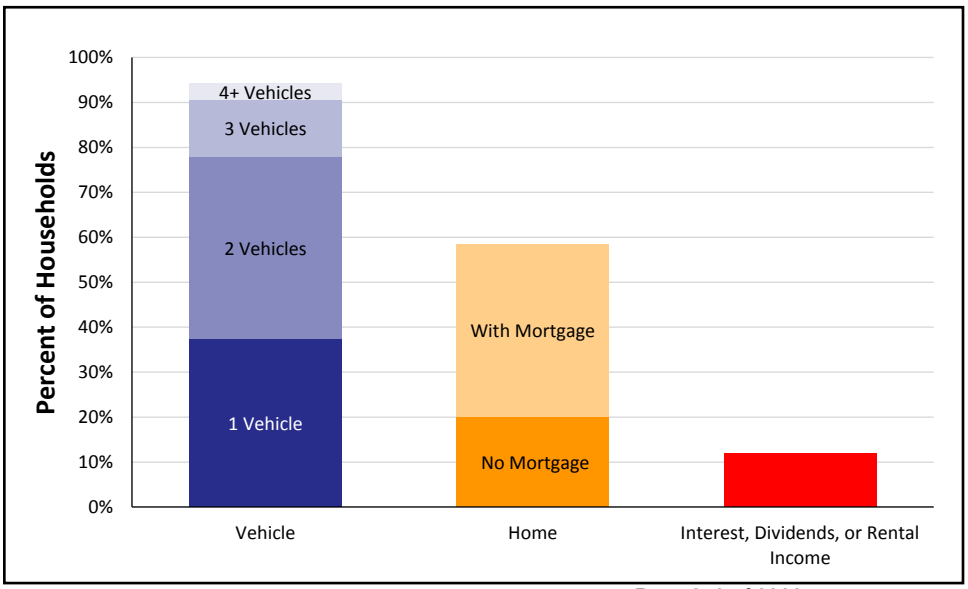
Families with Children by Income, 2015



What assets do households have?

Ownership of assets can contribute to stability of households. Yet few families in Osceola County own liquid assets, such as a savings account, 401(k) plan, or rental income, that are readily available to cover emergency expenses. Vehicles, the most common asset, depreciate over time. Homeownership, the next most common asset, can build wealth, but is not a liquid asset.

Assets, All Households, 2015



Osceola County, 2015

Town	Total HH	% ALICE & Poverty
Buenaventura Lakes CDP	8,543	67%
Campbell CDP	1,226	63%
Celebration CDP	2,687	31%
Four Corners CDP	11,464	55%
Kissimmee	22,823	64%
Kissimmee CCD	47,837	66%
South and East Osceola CCD	2,404	46%
St. Cloud	13,465	56%
St. Cloud CCD	42,097	57%

Note: Municipal-level data on this page is for Places and County Subdivisions, which include Census Designated Places (CDP), and Census County Divisions (CCD), relatively permanent statistical areas delineated cooperatively by the Census Bureau and state and local government authorities. These are overlapping geographies so totals will not match county-level data. Municipal-level data often relies on 5-year averages and is not available for the smallest towns that do not report income.

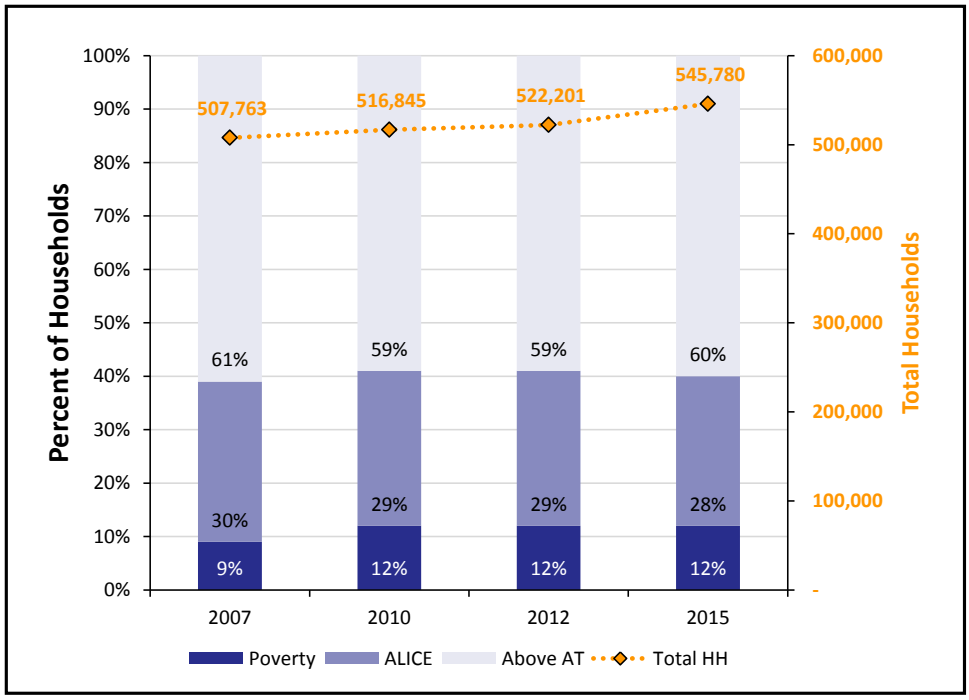
ALICE IN PALM BEACH COUNTY

Population: 1,422,789 | **Number of Households:** 545,780
Median Household Income: $56,664 (state average: $49,426)
Florida Underemployment Rate for 2015: 11.5%
Households Below ALICE Threshold: 218,952 (40%)

How many households are struggling?

ALICE is an acronym for **A**sset **L**imited, **I**ncome **C**onstrained, **E**mployed – households that earn more than the Federal Poverty Level, but less than the basic cost of living for the county (the ALICE Threshold, or AT). Combined, the number of poverty and ALICE households equals the total population struggling to afford basic needs. The percentage of households below the ALICE Threshold changes over time (left axis, blue bars) as does the total number of households (right axis, dotted yellow line). The Great Recession, from 2007 to 2010, caused hardship for many families. Conditions started to improve in 2010 and 2012 for some, but not for all.

Households by Income, 2007 to 2015



What does it cost to afford the basic necessities?

The bare-minimum Household Survival Budget does not include any savings, leaving a household vulnerable to unexpected expenses. ALICE households typically earn above the Federal Poverty Level of $11,770 for a single adult and $24,250 for a family of four, but less than the Household Survival Budget.

Household Survival Budget, Palm Beach County

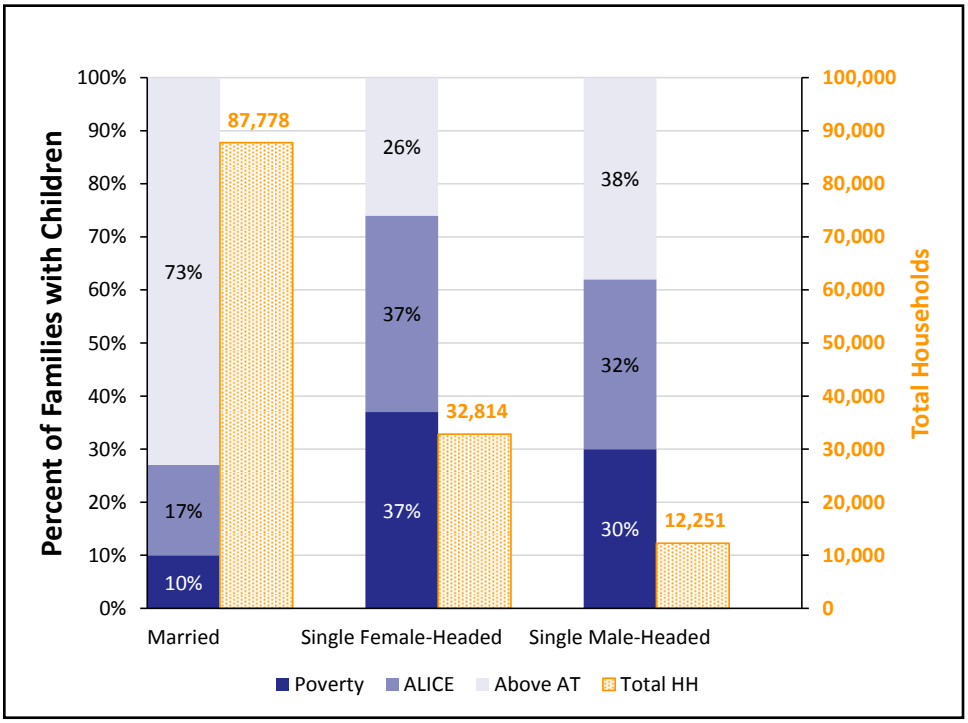
	SINGLE ADULT	2 ADULTS, 1 INFANT, 1 PRESCHOOLER
Monthly Costs		
Housing	$752	$1,206
Child Care	$–	$1,147
Food	$165	$547
Transportation	$419	$837
Health Care	$133	$506
Miscellaneous	$171	$468
Taxes	$244	$437
Monthly Total	$1,884	$5,148
ANNUAL TOTAL	**$22,608**	**$61,776**
POVERTY ANNUAL TOTAL	$11,770	$24,250

*Sources: **2015 Point-in-Time Data**: American Community Survey. **ALICE Demographics:** American Community Survey; the ALICE Threshold. **Budget:** U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD); U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA); Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS); Internal Revenue Service (IRS); Florida Department of Education, Office of Early Learning.*

How many families with children are struggling?

Children add significant expense to a family budget, so it is not surprising that many families with children live below the ALICE Threshold. Though more Palm Beach County families are headed by married parents, a greater percent of single parent families have income below the AT (left axis, blue bar). Total number of families in each category are reflected by dotted yellow bars (right axis).

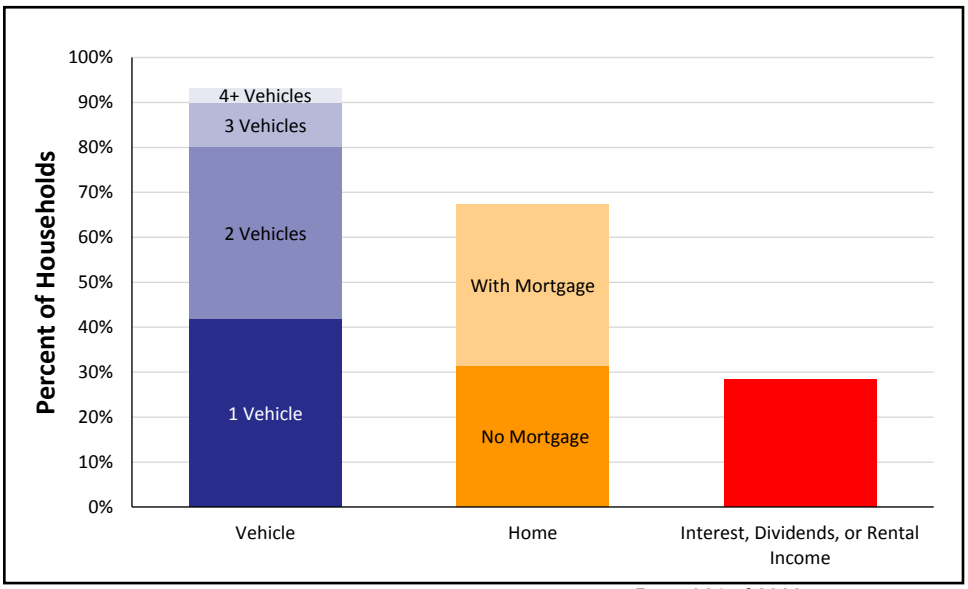
Families with Children by Income, 2015



What assets do households have?

Ownership of assets can contribute to stability of households. Yet few families in Palm Beach County own liquid assets, such as a savings account, 401(k) plan, or rental income, that are readily available to cover emergency expenses. Vehicles, the most common asset, depreciate over time. Homeownership, the next most common asset, can build wealth, but is not a liquid asset.

Assets, All Households, 2015



Palm Beach County, 2015

Town	Total HH	% ALICE & Poverty
Atlantis	920	25%
Belle Glade	5,715	72%
Belle Glade-Pahokee CCD	9,504	73%
Boca Raton	40,551	32%
Boca Raton CCD	58,068	33%
Boynton Beach	29,848	45%
Boynton Beach-Delray Beach CCD	136,295	43%
Briny Breezes	497	46%
Cabana Colony CDP	849	42%
Delray Beach	27,741	42%
Greenacres	13,305	53%
Gulf Stream	310	18%
Gun Club Estates CDP	339	63%
Haverhill	630	46%
Highland Beach	2,026	24%
Hypoluxo	1,330	30%
Juno Beach	1,982	33%
Juno Ridge CDP	318	70%
Jupiter	24,536	32%
Jupiter CCD	36,810	32%
Jupiter Farms CDP	3,965	21%
Kenwood Estates CDP	383	58%
Lake Belvedere Estates CDP	936	28%
Lake Clarke Shores	1,528	34%
Lake Park	2,942	55%
Lake Worth	12,784	60%
Lake Worth CCD	74,418	57%
Lantana	3,884	52%
Limestone Creek CDP	296	51%
Loxahatchee Groves	1,006	30%
Mangonia Park	616	74%
North Palm Beach	6,092	35%
Ocean Ridge	842	32%
Pahokee	1,822	71%
Palm Beach	4,738	21%
Palm Beach Gardens	22,945	31%
Palm Beach Shores	650	38%
Palm Springs	7,684	68%
Pine Air CDP	637	65%
Plantation Mobile Home Park CDP	291	70%
Riviera Beach	11,570	53%
Riviera Beach CCD	42,352	44%
Royal Palm Beach	11,354	32%
Royal Palm Beach-West Jupiter CCD	37,692	31%
Royal Palm Estates CDP	799	61%
San Castle CDP	1,078	50%
Schall Circle CDP	388	85%
Seminole Manor CDP	912	63%
South Bay	595	68%
South Palm Beach	804	37%
Sunshine Parkway CCD	71,218	30%
Tequesta	2,534	41%
The Acreage CDP	11,205	27%
Watergate CDP	972	58%
Wellington	19,959	28%
West Palm Beach	41,168	48%
West Palm Beach CCD	58,959	57%
Western Community CCD	9,072	24%
Westgate CDP	2,187	76%

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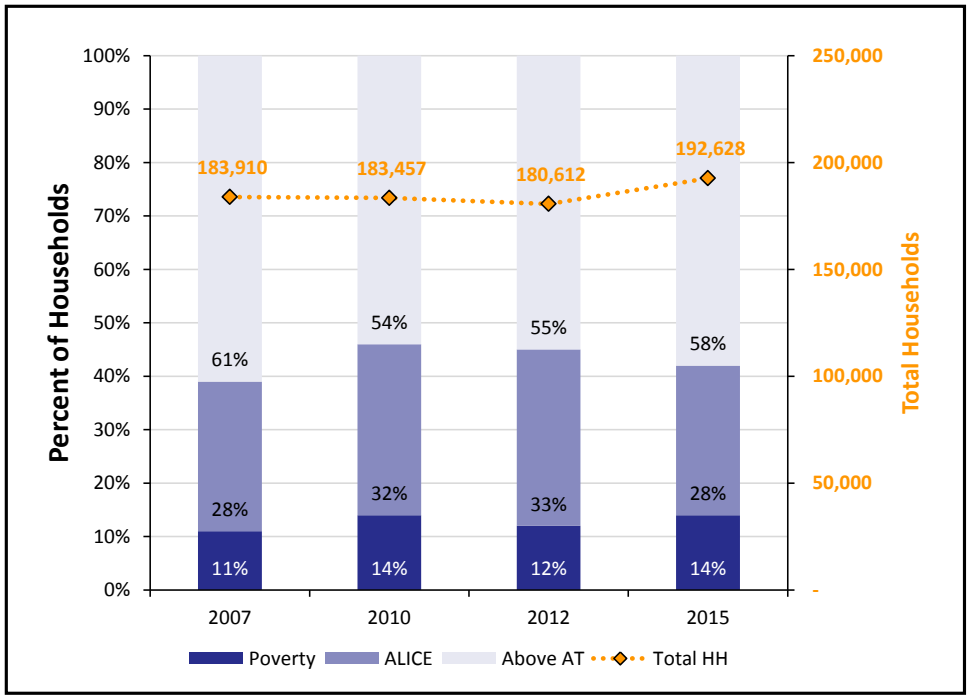
ALICE IN PASCO COUNTY

Population: 497,909 | **Number of Households:** 192,628
Median Household Income: $46,133 (state average: $49,426)
Florida Underemployment Rate for 2015: 11.5%
Households Below ALICE Threshold: 80,857 (42%)

How many households are struggling?

ALICE is an acronym for **A**sset **L**imited, **I**ncome **C**onstrained, **E**mployed – households that earn more than the Federal Poverty Level, but less than the basic cost of living for the county (the ALICE Threshold, or AT). Combined, the number of poverty and ALICE households equals the total population struggling to afford basic needs. The percentage of households below the ALICE Threshold changes over time (left axis, blue bars) as does the total number of households (right axis, dotted yellow line). The Great Recession, from 2007 to 2010, caused hardship for many families. Conditions started to improve in 2010 and 2012 for some, but not for all.

Households by Income, 2007 to 2015



What does it cost to afford the basic necessities?

The bare-minimum Household Survival Budget does not include any savings, leaving a household vulnerable to unexpected expenses. ALICE households typically earn above the Federal Poverty Level of $11,770 for a single adult and $24,250 for a family of four, but less than the Household Survival Budget.

Household Survival Budget, Pasco County

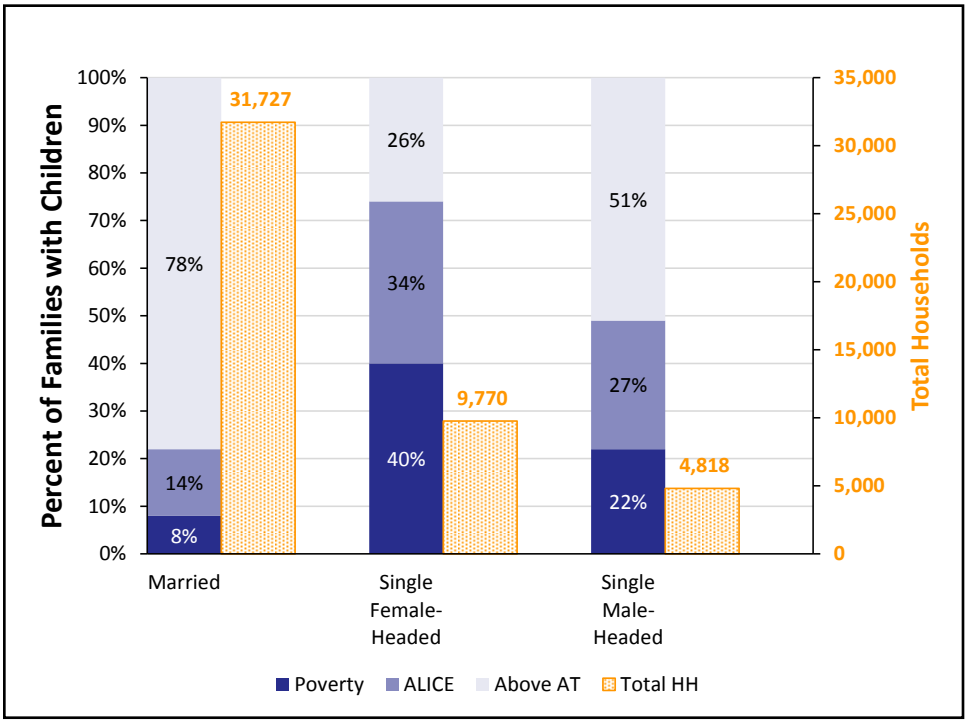
	SINGLE ADULT	2 ADULTS, 1 INFANT, 1 PRESCHOOLER
Monthly Costs		
Housing	$610	$959
Child Care	$–	$1,097
Food	$165	$547
Transportation	$322	$644
Health Care	$165	$634
Miscellaneous	$145	$421
Taxes	$187	$326
Monthly Total	$1,594	$4,628
ANNUAL TOTAL	**$19,128**	**$55,536**
POVERTY ANNUAL TOTAL	$11,770	$24,250

*Sources: **2015 Point-in-Time Data**: American Community Survey. **ALICE Demographics:** American Community Survey; the ALICE Threshold. **Budget:** U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD); U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA); Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS); Internal Revenue Service (IRS); Florida Department of Education, Office of Early Learning.*

How many families with children are struggling?

Children add significant expense to a family budget, so it is not surprising that many families with children live below the ALICE Threshold. Though more Pasco County families are headed by married parents, a greater percent of single parent families have income below the AT (left axis, blue bar). Total number of families in each category are reflected by dotted yellow bars (right axis).

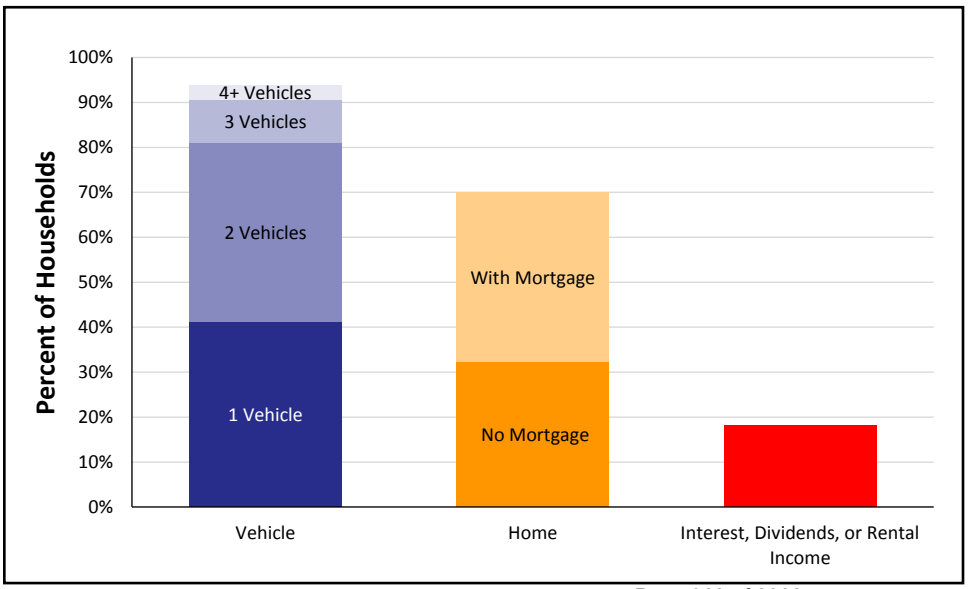
Families with Children by Income, 2015



What assets do households have?

Ownership of assets can contribute to stability of households. Yet few families in Pasco County own liquid assets, such as a savings account, 401(k) plan, or rental income, that are readily available to cover emergency expenses. Vehicles, the most common asset, depreciate over time. Homeownership, the next most common asset, can build wealth, but is not a liquid asset.

Assets, All Households, 2015



Pasco County, 2015

Town	Total HH	% ALICE & Poverty
Bayonet Point CDP	10,974	57%
Beacon Square CDP	2,580	62%
Central Pasco CCD	43,746	24%
Crystal Springs CDP	345	70%
Dade City	2,663	60%
Dade City CCD	5,613	56%
Dade City North CDP	798	64%
Elfers CDP	5,482	61%
Heritage Pines CDP	1,081	24%
Holiday CDP	8,820	62%
Hudson CDP	5,457	51%
Jasmine Estates CDP	7,423	62%
Key Vista CDP	559	19%
Lacoochee CCD	2,127	52%
Lacoochee CDP	513	67%
Land O' Lakes CDP	11,893	25%
Meadow Oaks CDP	960	45%
Moon Lake CDP	1,675	63%
New Port Richey	6,575	63%
New Port Richey CCD	66,208	46%
New Port Richey East CDP	3,972	59%
Odessa CDP	2,515	35%
Pasadena Hills CDP	3,444	40%
Port Richey	1,295	47%
Port Richey CCD	44,677	52%
Quail Ridge CDP	495	37%
River Ridge CDP	1,811	23%
San Antonio	423	28%
Shady Hills CDP	3,925	50%
Trinity CDP	4,027	17%
Wesley Chapel CDP	16,444	20%
Zephyrhills	6,409	51%
Zephyrhills CCD	23,947	48%
Zephyrhills North CDP	1,286	56%
Zephyrhills South CDP	2,601	51%
Zephyrhills West CDP	2,723	49%

Note: Municipal-level data on this page is for Places and County Subdivisions, which include Census Designated Places (CDP), and Census County Divisions (CCD), relatively permanent statistical areas delineated cooperatively by the Census Bureau and state and local government authorities. These are overlapping geographies so totals will not match county-level data. Municipal-level data often relies on 5-year averages and is not available for the smallest towns that do not report income.

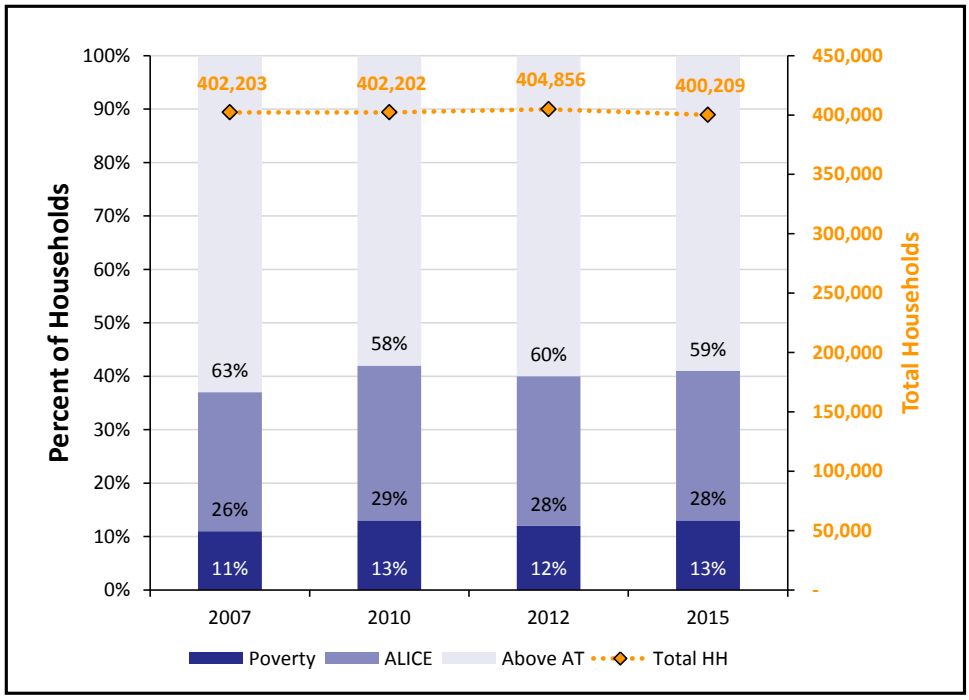
ALICE IN PINELLAS COUNTY

Population: 949,827 | **Number of Households:** 400,209
Median Household Income: $47,618 (state average: $49,426)
Florida Underemployment Rate for 2015: 11.5%
Households Below ALICE Threshold: 165,421 (41%)

How many households are struggling?

ALICE is an acronym for **A**sset **L**imited, **I**ncome **C**onstrained, **E**mployed – households that earn more than the Federal Poverty Level, but less than the basic cost of living for the county (the ALICE Threshold, or AT). Combined, the number of poverty and ALICE households equals the total population struggling to afford basic needs. The percentage of households below the ALICE Threshold changes over time (left axis, blue bars) as does the total number of households (right axis, dotted yellow line). The Great Recession, from 2007 to 2010, caused hardship for many families. Conditions started to improve in 2010 and 2012 for some, but not for all.

Households by Income, 2007 to 2015



What does it cost to afford the basic necessities?

The bare-minimum Household Survival Budget does not include any savings, leaving a household vulnerable to unexpected expenses. ALICE households typically earn above the Federal Poverty Level of $11,770 for a single adult and $24,250 for a family of four, but less than the Household Survival Budget.

Household Survival Budget, Pinellas County

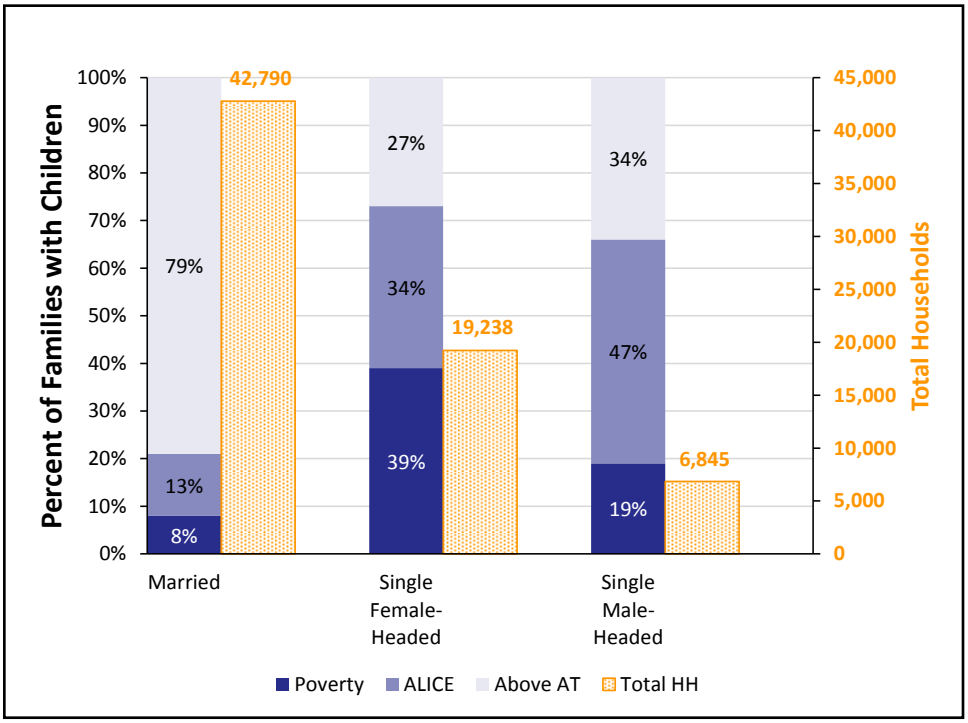
	SINGLE ADULT	2 ADULTS, 1 INFANT, 1 PRESCHOOLER
Monthly Costs		
Housing	$610	$959
Child Care	$–	$1,240
Food	$165	$547
Transportation	$322	$644
Health Care	$165	$634
Miscellaneous	$145	$439
Taxes	$187	$370
Monthly Total	$1,594	$4,833
ANNUAL TOTAL	**$19,128**	**$57,996**
POVERTY ANNUAL TOTAL	$11,770	$24,250

*Sources: **2015 Point-in-Time Data**: American Community Survey. **ALICE Demographics:** American Community Survey; the ALICE Threshold. **Budget:** U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD); U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA); Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS); Internal Revenue Service (IRS); Florida Department of Education, Office of Early Learning.*

How many families with children are struggling?

Children add significant expense to a family budget, so it is not surprising that many families with children live below the ALICE Threshold. Though more Pinellas County families are headed by married parents, a greater percent of single parent families have income below the AT (left axis, blue bar). Total number of families in each category are reflected by dotted yellow bars (right axis).

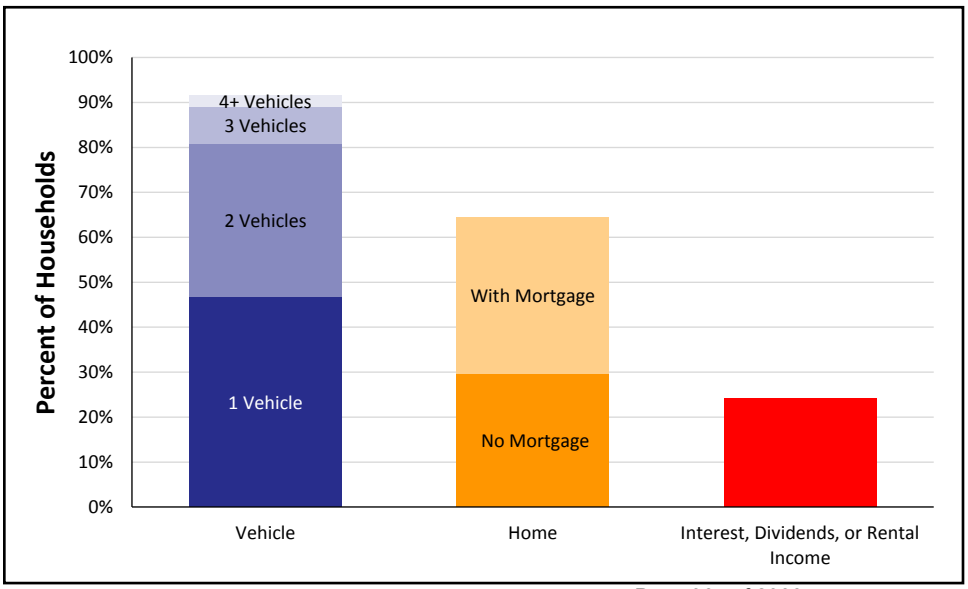
Families with Children by Income, 2015



What assets do households have?

Ownership of assets can contribute to stability of households. Yet few families in Pinellas County own liquid assets, such as a savings account, 401(k) plan, or rental income, that are readily available to cover emergency expenses. Vehicles, the most common asset, depreciate over time. Homeownership, the next most common asset, can build wealth, but is not a liquid asset.

Assets, All Households, 2015



Pinellas County, 2015

Town	Total HH	% ALICE & Poverty
Bardmoor CDP	3,845	43%
Bay Pines CDP	1,401	39%
Bear Creek CDP	899	42%
Belleair	1,737	22%
Belleair Beach	723	21%
Belleair Bluffs	1,196	41%
Boca Ciega CCD	30,600	39%
Clearwater	46,240	41%
Clearwater CCD	139,857	44%
Dunedin	16,656	42%
East Lake CDP	13,041	25%
Feather Sound CDP	1,767	26%
Greenbriar CDP	981	36%
Gulfport	5,925	49%
Harbor Bluffs CDP	1,149	19%
Indian Rocks Beach	2,132	31%
Indian Shores	843	33%
Kenneth City	1,815	50%
Largo	35,192	47%
Lealman CDP	8,682	63%
Madeira Beach	2,296	42%
North Redington Beach	741	26%
Oldsmar	5,038	36%
Palm Harbor CDP	26,423	35%
Pinellas Park	20,981	47%
Redington Beach	713	21%
Redington Shores	1,189	35%
Ridgecrest CDP	1,039	57%
Safety Harbor	7,158	33%
Seminole	8,360	40%
South Highpoint CDP	1,646	57%
South Pasadena	3,255	52%
St. Pete Beach	5,077	33%
St. Pete Beach CCD	8,539	34%
St. Petersburg	103,788	42%
St. Petersburg CCD	166,259	46%
Tarpon Springs	9,809	42%
Tarpon Springs CCD	57,398	35%
Tierra Verde CDP	1,631	15%
Treasure Island	3,566	34%
West Lealman CDP	7,506	56%

Note: Municipal-level data on this page is for Places and County Subdivisions, which include Census Designated Places (CDP), and Census County Divisions (CCD), relatively permanent statistical areas delineated cooperatively by the Census Bureau and state and local government authorities. These are overlapping geographies so totals will not match county-level data. Municipal-level data often relies on 5-year averages and is not available for the smallest towns that do not report income.

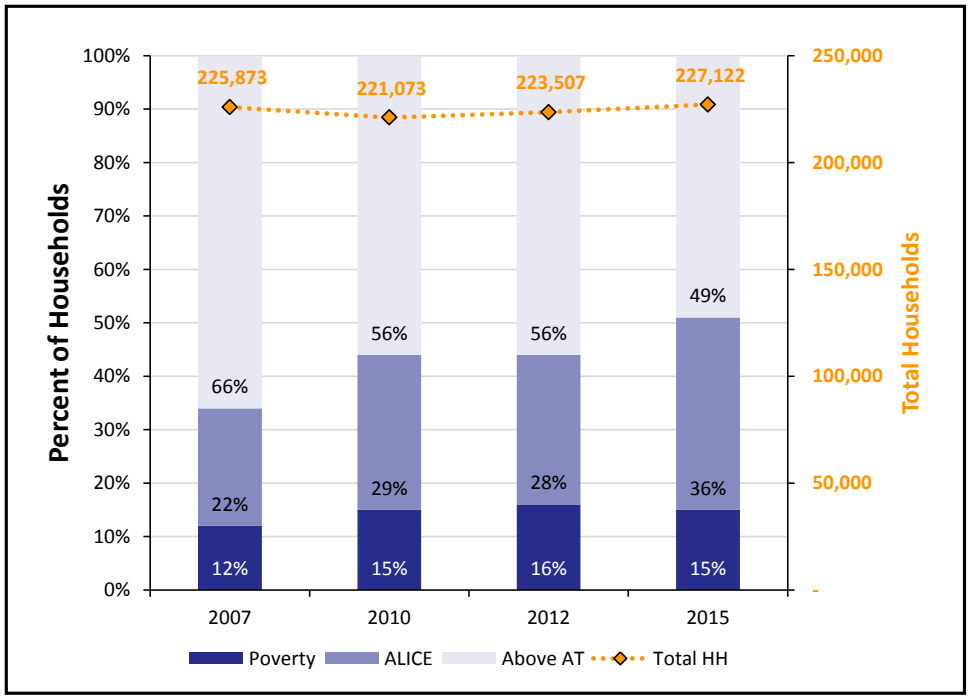
ALICE IN POLK COUNTY

Population: 650,092 | **Number of Households:** 227,122
Median Household Income: $44,061 (state average: $49,426)
Florida Underemployment Rate for 2015: 11.5%
Households Below ALICE Threshold: 113,909 (51%)

How many households are struggling?

ALICE is an acronym for **A**sset **L**imited, **I**ncome **C**onstrained, **E**mployed – households that earn more than the Federal Poverty Level, but less than the basic cost of living for the county (the ALICE Threshold, or AT). Combined, the number of poverty and ALICE households equals the total population struggling to afford basic needs. The percentage of households below the ALICE Threshold changes over time (left axis, blue bars) as does the total number of households (right axis, dotted yellow line). The Great Recession, from 2007 to 2010, caused hardship for many families. Conditions started to improve in 2010 and 2012 for some, but not for all.

Households by Income, 2007 to 2015



What does it cost to afford the basic necessities?

The bare-minimum Household Survival Budget does not include any savings, leaving a household vulnerable to unexpected expenses. ALICE households typically earn above the Federal Poverty Level of $11,770 for a single adult and $24,250 for a family of four, but less than the Household Survival Budget.

Household Survival Budget, Polk County

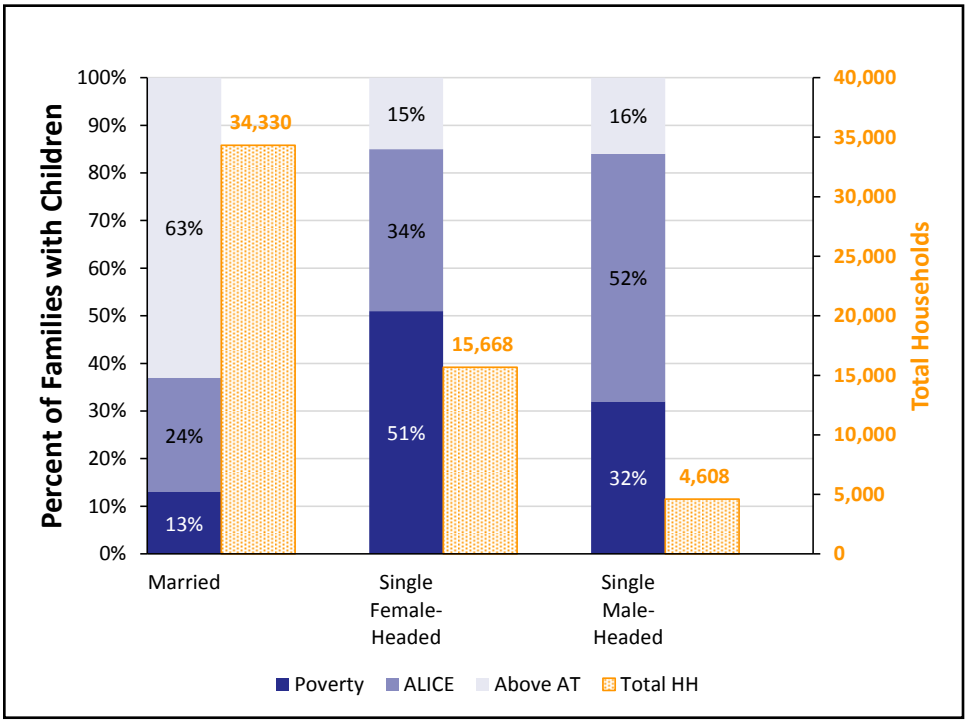
	SINGLE ADULT	2 ADULTS, 1 INFANT, 1 PRESCHOOLER
Monthly Costs		
Housing	$637	$830
Child Care	$–	$953
Food	$165	$547
Transportation	$322	$644
Health Care	$165	$634
Miscellaneous	$148	$385
Taxes	$194	$243
Monthly Total	$1,631	$4,236
ANNUAL TOTAL	**$19,572**	**$50,832**
POVERTY ANNUAL TOTAL	$11,770	$24,250

*Sources: **2015 Point-in-Time Data**: American Community Survey. **ALICE Demographics:** American Community Survey; the ALICE Threshold. **Budget:** U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD); U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA); Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS); Internal Revenue Service (IRS); Florida Department of Education, Office of Early Learning.*

How many families with children are struggling?

Children add significant expense to a family budget, so it is not surprising that many families with children live below the ALICE Threshold. Though more Polk County families are headed by married parents, a greater percent of single parent families have income below the AT (left axis, blue bar). Total number of families in each category are reflected by dotted yellow bars (right axis).

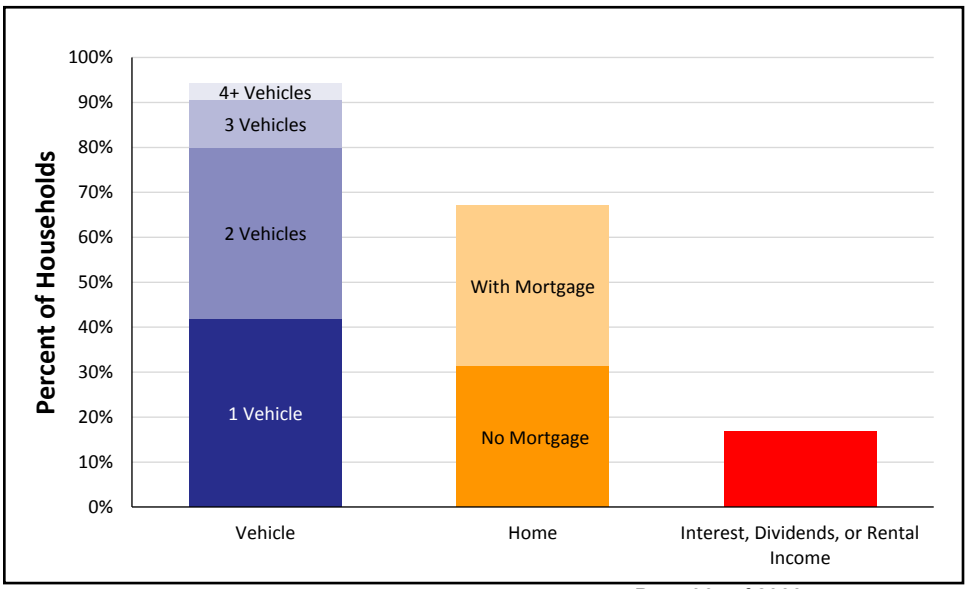
Families with Children by Income, 2015



What assets do households have?

Ownership of assets can contribute to stability of households. Yet few families in Polk County own liquid assets, such as a savings account, 401(k) plan, or rental income, that are readily available to cover emergency expenses. Vehicles, the most common asset, depreciate over time. Homeownership, the next most common asset, can build wealth, but is not a liquid asset.

Assets, All Households, 2015



Polk County, 2015

Town	Total HH	% ALICE & Poverty
Alturas CDP	1,249	47%
Auburndale	4,711	53%
Babson Park CDP	318	49%
Bartow	5,931	50%
Bartow CCD	20,451	48%
Combee Settlement CDP	2,035	73%
Crooked Lake Park CDP	612	66%
Crystal Lake CDP	2,048	68%
Cypress Gardens CDP	3,561	40%
Davenport	1,021	54%
Dundee	1,430	66%
Eagle Lake	872	50%
Fort Meade	1,826	49%
Frostproof	1,119	55%
Frostproof CCD	3,544	56%
Fuller Heights CDP	3,328	39%
Fussels Corner CDP	2,125	55%
Grenelefe CDP	743	48%
Haines City	6,867	63%
Haines City CCD	44,107	50%
Highland City CDP	3,525	37%
Inwood CDP	2,256	70%
Jan Phyl Village CDP	1,617	55%
Kathleen CDP	2,043	51%
Lake Alfred	1,924	59%
Lake Hamilton	364	44%
Lake Wales	5,427	57%
Lake Wales CCD	16,361	55%
Lakeland	38,975	55%
Lakeland CCD	92,789	50%
Lakeland Highlands CDP	3,996	23%
Loughman CDP	1,055	55%
Medulla CDP	3,130	44%
Mulberry	1,567	65%
Poinciana CDP	17,275	58%
Polk City	743	52%
Wahneta CDP	1,181	70%
Waverly CDP	374	72%
Willow Oak CDP	1,770	62%
Winter Haven	14,120	56%
Winter Haven-Auburndale CCD	44,129	53%

Note: Municipal-level data on this page is for Places and County Subdivisions, which include Census Designated Places (CDP), and Census County Divisions (CCD), relatively permanent statistical areas delineated cooperatively by the Census Bureau and state and local government authorities. These are overlapping geographies so totals will not match county-level data. Municipal-level data often relies on 5-year averages and is not available for the smallest towns that do not report income.

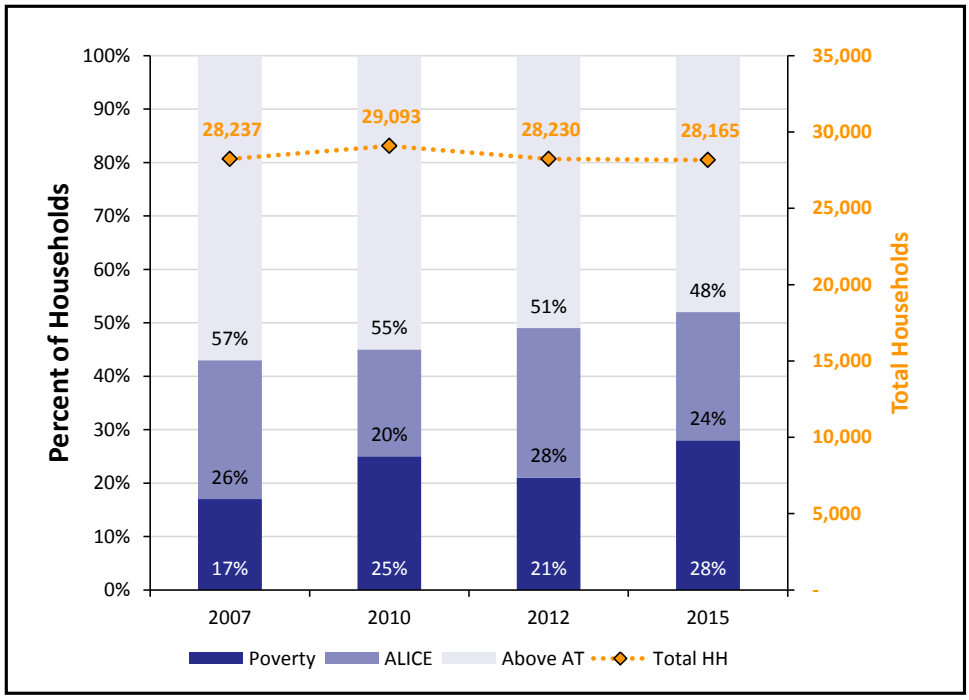
ALICE IN PUTNAM COUNTY

Population: 72,023 | **Number of Households:** 28,165
Median Household Income: $31,483 (state average: $49,426)
Florida Underemployment Rate for 2015: 11.5%
Households Below ALICE Threshold: 14,729 (52%)

How many households are struggling?

ALICE is an acronym for **A**sset **L**imited, **I**ncome **C**onstrained, **E**mployed – households that earn more than the Federal Poverty Level, but less than the basic cost of living for the county (the ALICE Threshold, or AT). Combined, the number of poverty and ALICE households equals the total population struggling to afford basic needs. The percentage of households below the ALICE Threshold changes over time (left axis, blue bars) as does the total number of households (right axis, dotted yellow line). The Great Recession, from 2007 to 2010, caused hardship for many families. Conditions started to improve in 2010 and 2012 for some, but not for all.

Households by Income, 2007 to 2015



What does it cost to afford the basic necessities?

The bare-minimum Household Survival Budget does not include any savings, leaving a household vulnerable to unexpected expenses. ALICE households typically earn above the Federal Poverty Level of $11,770 for a single adult and $24,250 for a family of four, but less than the Household Survival Budget.

Household Survival Budget, Putnam County

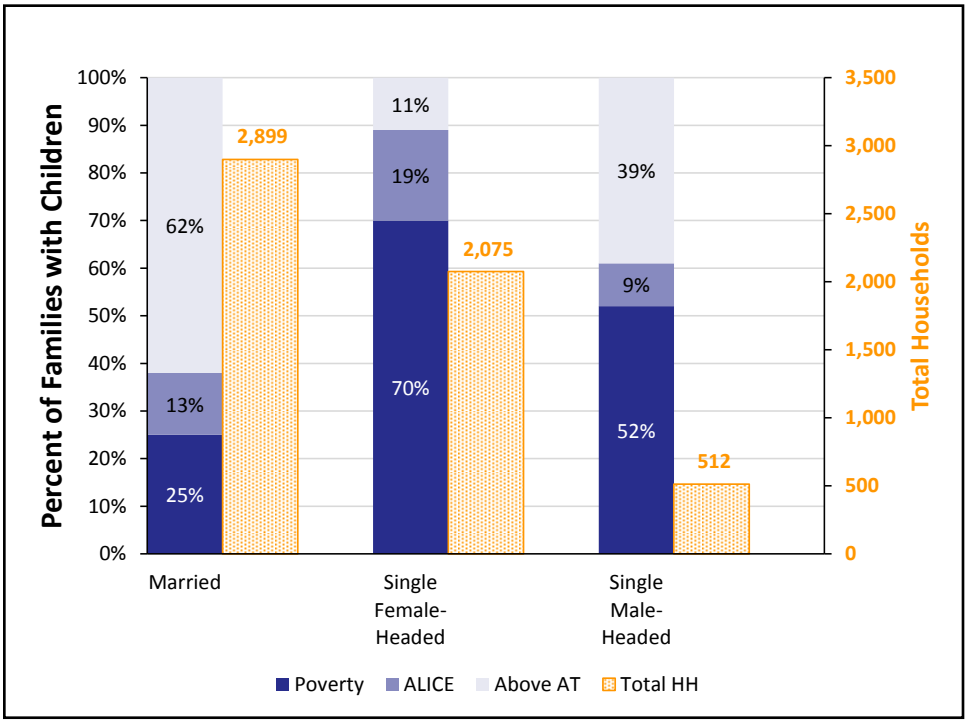
	SINGLE ADULT	2 ADULTS, 1 INFANT, 1 PRESCHOOLER
Monthly Costs		
Housing	$519	$644
Child Care	$–	$730
Food	$165	$547
Transportation	$322	$644
Health Care	$165	$634
Miscellaneous	$134	$334
Taxes	$167	$136
Monthly Total	$1,472	$3,669
ANNUAL TOTAL	**$17,664**	**$44,028**
POVERTY ANNUAL TOTAL	$11,770	$24,250

*Sources: **2015 Point-in-Time Data**: American Community Survey. **ALICE Demographics:** American Community Survey; the ALICE Threshold. **Budget:** U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD); U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA); Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS); Internal Revenue Service (IRS); Florida Department of Education, Office of Early Learning.*

How many families with children are struggling?

Children add significant expense to a family budget, so it is not surprising that many families with children live below the ALICE Threshold. Though more Putnam County families are headed by married parents, a greater percent of single parent families have income below the AT (left axis, blue bar). Total number of families in each category are reflected by dotted yellow bars (right axis).

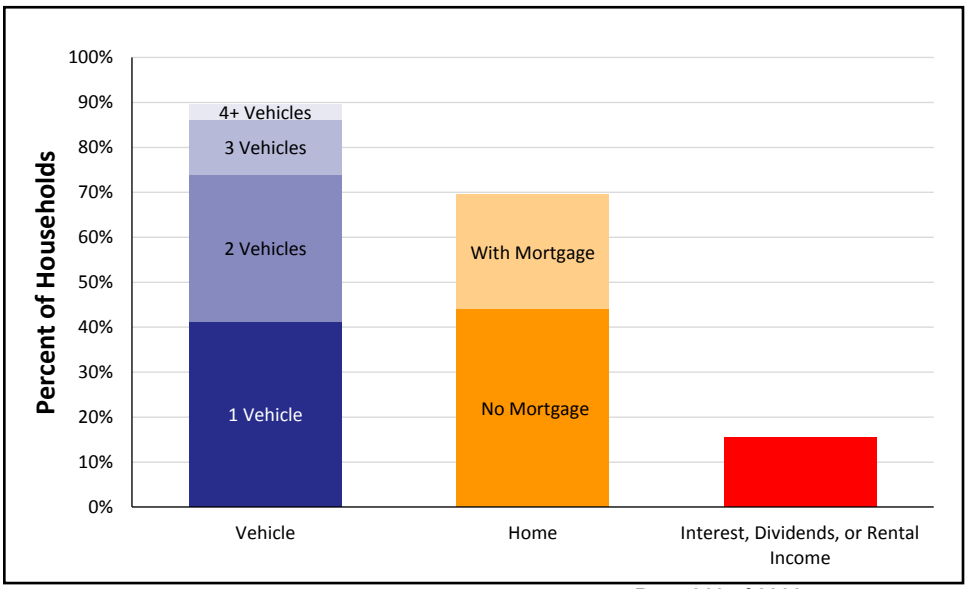
Families with Children by Income, 2015



What assets do households have?

Ownership of assets can contribute to stability of households. Yet few families in Putnam County own liquid assets, such as a savings account, 401(k) plan, or rental income, that are readily available to cover emergency expenses. Vehicles, the most common asset, depreciate over time. Homeownership, the next most common asset, can build wealth, but is not a liquid asset.

Assets, All Households, 2015



Putnam County, 2015

Town	Total HH	% ALICE & Poverty
Crescent City	725	61%
Crescent City CCD	6,392	55%
East Palatka CCD	3,438	49%
East Palatka CDP	508	45%
Interlachen	538	59%
Interlachen-Florahome CCD	9,285	50%
Palatka	3,827	72%
Palatka CCD	8,568	55%
Pomona Park	285	58%
Welaka	280	57%

Note: Municipal-level data on this page is for Places and County Subdivisions, which include Census Designated Places (CDP), and Census County Divisions (CCD), relatively permanent statistical areas delineated cooperatively by the Census Bureau and state and local government authorities. These are overlapping geographies so totals will not match county-level data. Municipal-level data often relies on 5-year averages and is not available for the smallest towns that do not report income.

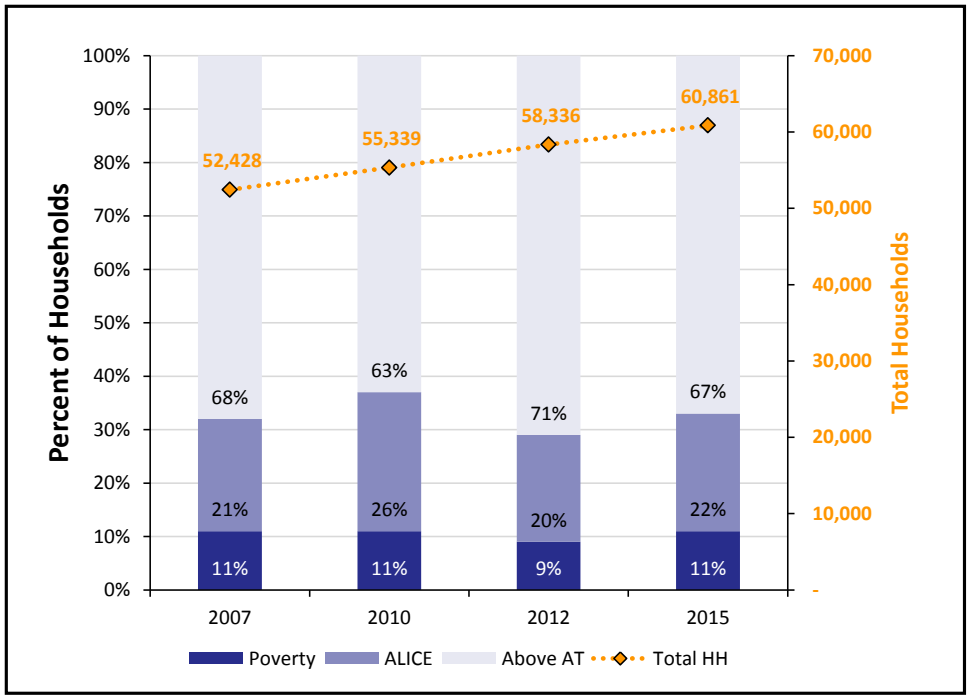
ALICE IN SANTA ROSA COUNTY

Population: 167,040 | **Number of Households:** 60,861
Median Household Income: $59,682 (state average: $49,426)
Florida Underemployment Rate for 2015: 11.5%
Households Below ALICE Threshold: 20,080 (33%)

How many households are struggling?

ALICE is an acronym for **A**sset **L**imited, **I**ncome **C**onstrained, **E**mployed – households that earn more than the Federal Poverty Level, but less than the basic cost of living for the county (the ALICE Threshold, or AT). Combined, the number of poverty and ALICE households equals the total population struggling to afford basic needs. The percentage of households below the ALICE Threshold changes over time (left axis, blue bars) as does the total number of households (right axis, dotted yellow line). The Great Recession, from 2007 to 2010, caused hardship for many families. Conditions started to improve in 2010 and 2012 for some, but not for all.

Households by Income, 2007 to 2015



What does it cost to afford the basic necessities?

The bare-minimum Household Survival Budget does not include any savings, leaving a household vulnerable to unexpected expenses. ALICE households typically earn above the Federal Poverty Level of $11,770 for a single adult and $24,250 for a family of four, but less than the Household Survival Budget.

Household Survival Budget, Santa Rosa County

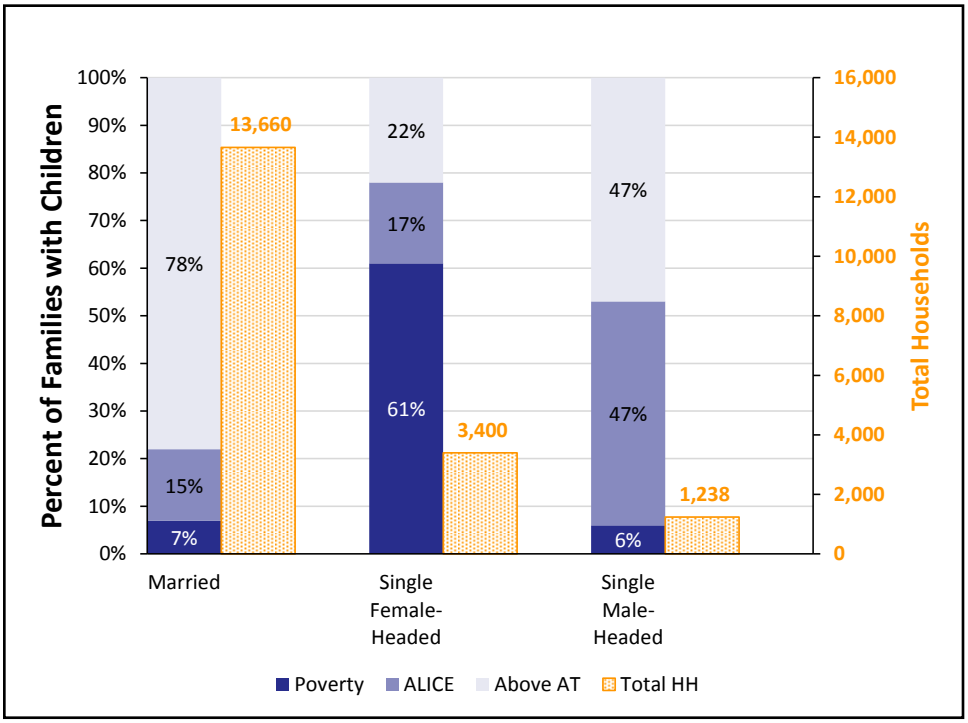
	SINGLE ADULT	2 ADULTS, 1 INFANT, 1 PRESCHOOLER
Monthly Costs		
Housing	$613	$828
Child Care	$–	$965
Food	$165	$547
Transportation	$322	$644
Health Care	$165	$634
Miscellaneous	$145	$386
Taxes	$188	$246
Monthly Total	$1,598	$4,250
ANNUAL TOTAL	**$19,176**	**$51,000**
POVERTY ANNUAL TOTAL	$11,770	$24,250

*Sources: **2015 Point-in-Time Data**: American Community Survey. **ALICE Demographics:** American Community Survey; the ALICE Threshold. **Budget:** U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD); U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA); Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS); Internal Revenue Service (IRS); Florida Department of Education, Office of Early Learning.*

How many families with children are struggling?

Children add significant expense to a family budget, so it is not surprising that many families with children live below the ALICE Threshold. Though more Santa Rosa County families are headed by married parents, a greater percent of single parent families have income below the AT (left axis, blue bar). Total number of families in each category are reflected by dotted yellow bars (right axis).

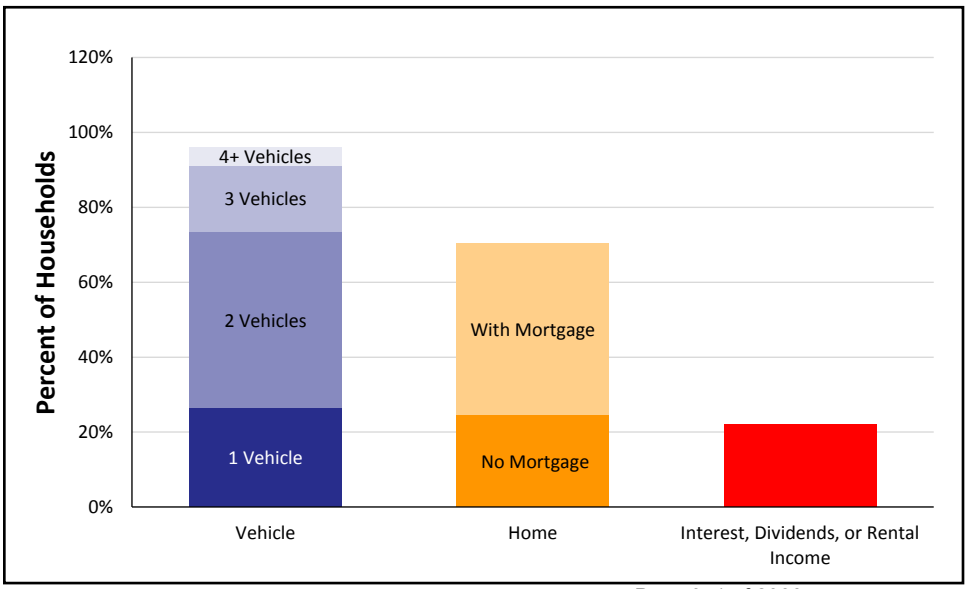
Families with Children by Income, 2015



What assets do households have?

Ownership of assets can contribute to stability of households. Yet few families in Santa Rosa County own liquid assets, such as a savings account, 401(k) plan, or rental income, that are readily available to cover emergency expenses. Vehicles, the most common asset, depreciate over time. Homeownership, the next most common asset, can build wealth, but is not a liquid asset.

Assets, All Households, 2015



Santa Rosa County, 2015

Town	Total HH	% ALICE & Poverty
Allentown CCD	910	31%
Allentown CDP	376	22%
Avalon-Mulat CCD	2,341	28%
Bagdad CCD	2,421	52%
Bagdad CDP	1,494	50%
Berrydale CCD	731	44%
Chumuckla CDP	300	33%
East Milton CCD	2,998	48%
East Milton CDP	2,814	49%
Gulf Breeze CCD	2,366	26%
Harold CCD	421	35%
Harold CDP	343	25%
Holley CDP	546	30%
Holley-Navarre CCD	12,741	29%
Jay CCD	1,453	39%
Midway CCD	9,401	32%
Midway CDP (Santa Rosa County)	6,903	36%
Milton	3,762	46%
Milton CCD	4,312	45%
Munson CCD	574	51%
Navarre Beach CCD	518	8%
Navarre CDP	12,195	29%
Oriole Beach CDP	545	31%
Pace CCD	11,538	32%
Pace CDP	7,663	31%
Pea Ridge CDP	1,412	53%
Point Baker CDP	1,181	41%
Skyline CCD	5,907	37%
Tiger Point CDP	1,212	20%
Wallace CDP	604	36%
Woodlawn Beach CDP	741	18%

Note: Municipal-level data on this page is for Places and County Subdivisions, which include Census Designated Places (CDP), and Census County Divisions (CCD), relatively permanent statistical areas delineated cooperatively by the Census Bureau and state and local government authorities. These are overlapping geographies so totals will not match county-level data. Municipal-level data often relies on 5-year averages and is not available for the smallest towns that do not report income.

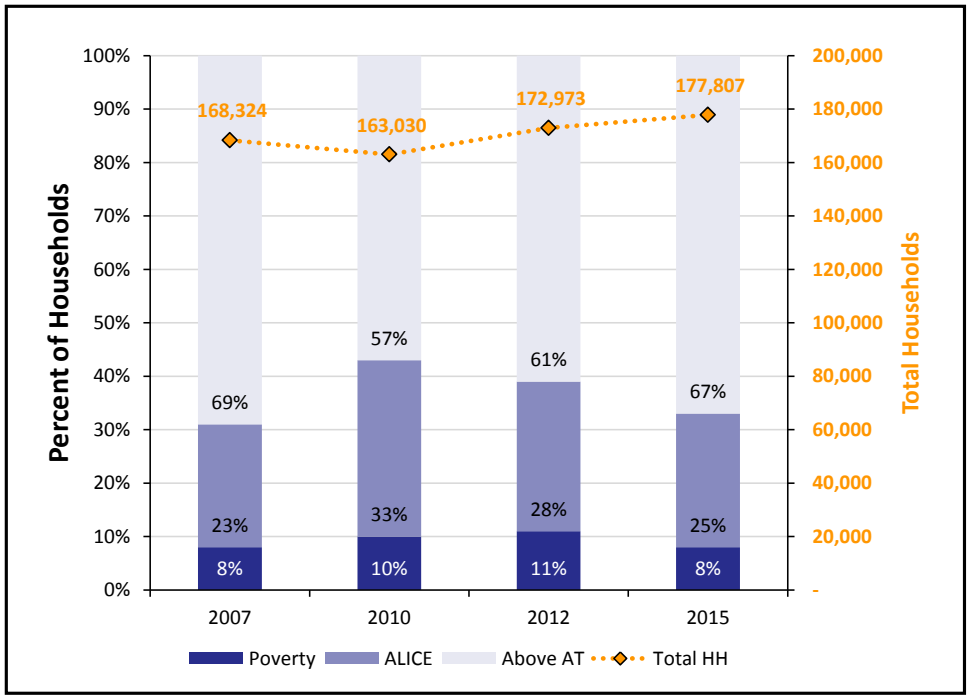
ALICE IN SARASOTA COUNTY

Population: 405,549 | **Number of Households:** 177,807
Median Household Income: $56,286 (state average: $49,426)
Florida Underemployment Rate for 2015: 11.5%
Households Below ALICE Threshold: 59,332 (33%)

How many households are struggling?

ALICE is an acronym for **A**sset **L**imited, **I**ncome **C**onstrained, **E**mployed – households that earn more than the Federal Poverty Level, but less than the basic cost of living for the county (the ALICE Threshold, or AT). Combined, the number of poverty and ALICE households equals the total population struggling to afford basic needs. The percentage of households below the ALICE Threshold changes over time (left axis, blue bars) as does the total number of households (right axis, dotted yellow line). The Great Recession, from 2007 to 2010, caused hardship for many families. Conditions started to improve in 2010 and 2012 for some, but not for all.

Households by Income, 2007 to 2015



What does it cost to afford the basic necessities?

The bare-minimum Household Survival Budget does not include any savings, leaving a household vulnerable to unexpected expenses. ALICE households typically earn above the Federal Poverty Level of $11,770 for a single adult and $24,250 for a family of four, but less than the Household Survival Budget.

Household Survival Budget, Sarasota County

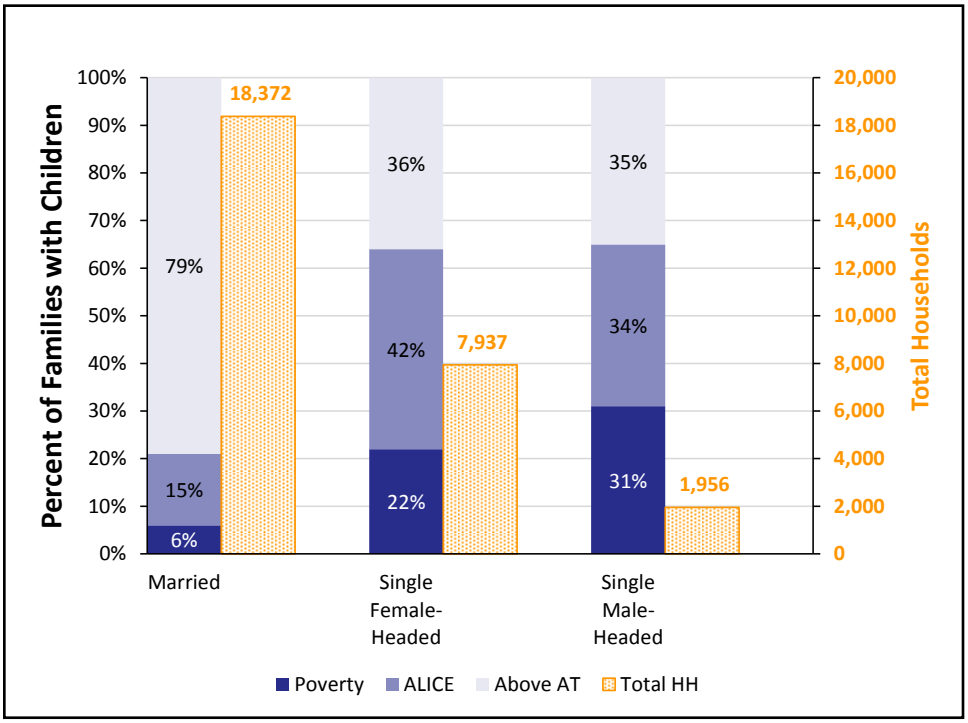
	SINGLE ADULT	2 ADULTS, 1 INFANT, 1 PRESCHOOLER
Monthly Costs		
Housing	$675	$960
Child Care	$–	$1,153
Food	$165	$547
Transportation	$322	$644
Health Care	$165	$634
Miscellaneous	$153	$428
Taxes	$202	$344
Monthly Total	$1,682	$4,710
ANNUAL TOTAL	**$20,184**	**$56,520**
POVERTY ANNUAL TOTAL	$11,770	$24,250

*Sources: **2015 Point-in-Time Data**: American Community Survey. **ALICE Demographics:** American Community Survey; the ALICE Threshold. **Budget:** U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD); U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA); Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS); Internal Revenue Service (IRS); Florida Department of Education, Office of Early Learning.*

How many families with children are struggling?

Children add significant expense to a family budget, so it is not surprising that many families with children live below the ALICE Threshold. Though more Sarasota County families are headed by married parents, a greater percent of single parent families have income below the AT (left axis, blue bar). Total number of families in each category are reflected by dotted yellow bars (right axis).

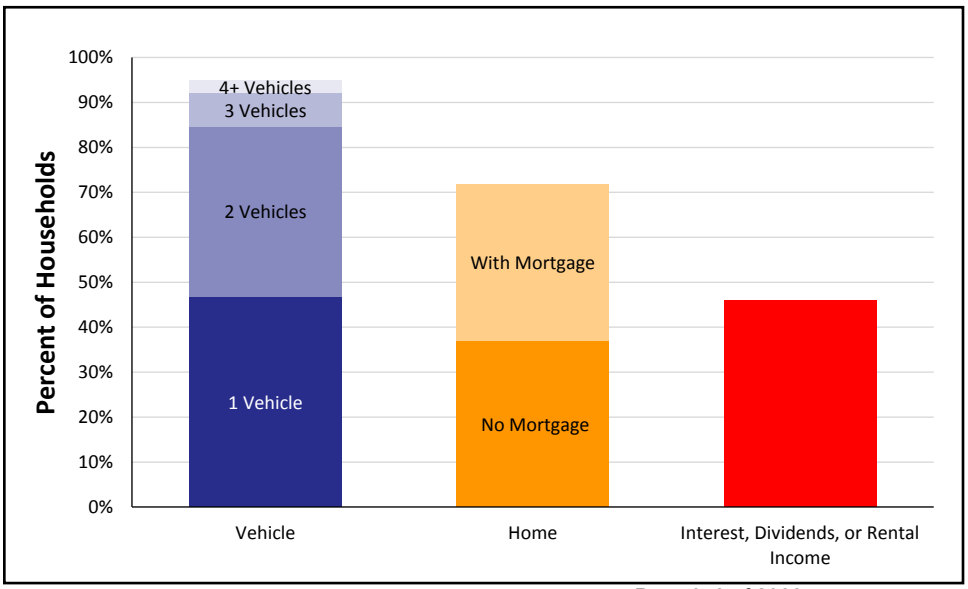
Families with Children by Income, 2015



What assets do households have?

Ownership of assets can contribute to stability of households. Yet few families in Sarasota County own liquid assets, such as a savings account, 401(k) plan, or rental income, that are readily available to cover emergency expenses. Vehicles, the most common asset, depreciate over time. Homeownership, the next most common asset, can build wealth, but is not a liquid asset.

Assets, All Households, 2015



Sarasota County, 2015

Town	Total HH	% ALICE & Poverty
Bee Ridge CDP	4,453	35%
Desoto Lakes CDP	1,341	34%
Englewood CCD	5,786	43%
Englewood CDP	7,496	44%
Fruitville CDP	5,716	36%
Gulf Gate Estates CDP	5,287	48%
Gulf Gate Estates-Osprey CCD	14,190	34%
Interior County CCD	15,196	30%
Kensington Park CDP	1,500	51%
Lake Sarasota CDP	1,635	31%
Laurel CDP	4,389	38%
Longboat Key CCD	2,489	24%
Nokomis CDP	1,414	47%
North Port	22,580	38%
North Port CCD	24,971	38%
North Sarasota CDP	3,087	56%
Osprey CDP	2,916	25%
Plantation CDP	2,734	28%
Ridge Wood Heights CDP	2,050	40%
Sarasota	23,461	48%
Sarasota CCD	79,818	40%
Sarasota Springs CDP	6,098	37%
Siesta Key CDP	2,983	26%
South Gate Ridge CDP	2,528	40%
South Sarasota CDP	2,418	40%
South Venice CDP	6,252	44%
Southgate CDP	3,366	48%
The Meadows CDP	2,184	28%
Vamo CDP	2,519	36%
Venice	11,524	38%
Venice CCD	32,735	40%
Venice Gardens CDP	3,367	37%
Warm Mineral Springs CDP	2,571	41%

Note: Municipal-level data on this page is for Places and County Subdivisions, which include Census Designated Places (CDP), and Census County Divisions (CCD), relatively permanent statistical areas delineated cooperatively by the Census Bureau and state and local government authorities. These are overlapping geographies so totals will not match county-level data. Municipal-level data often relies on 5-year averages and is not available for the smallest towns that do not report income.

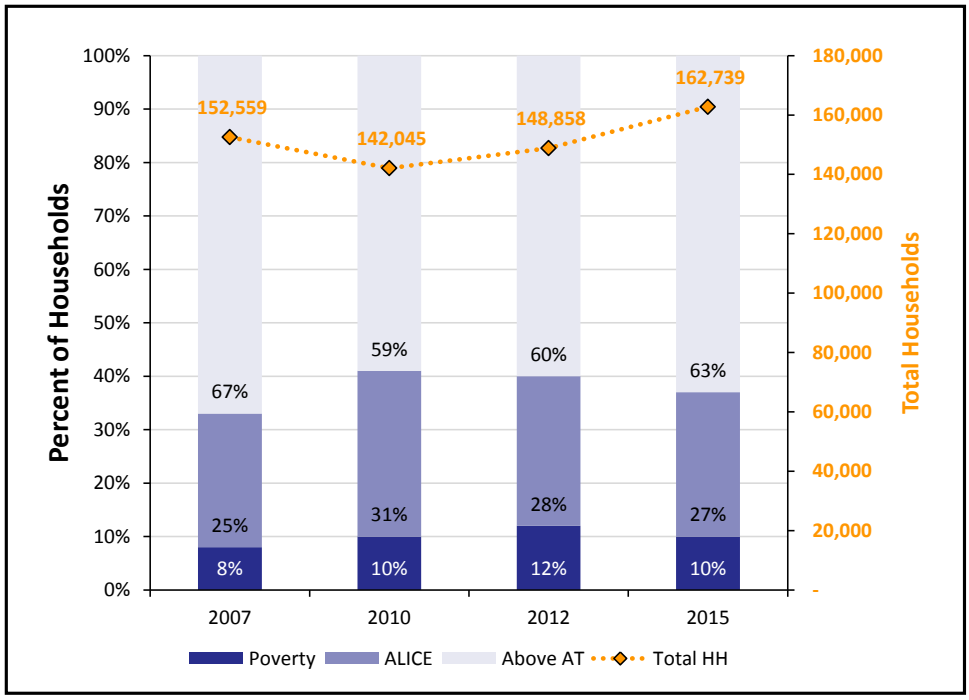
ALICE IN SEMINOLE COUNTY

Population: 449,144 | **Number of Households:** 162,739
Median Household Income: $57,074 (state average: $49,426)
Florida Underemployment Rate for 2015: 11.5%
Households Below ALICE Threshold: 61,100 (37%)

How many households are struggling?

ALICE is an acronym for **A**sset **L**imited, **I**ncome **C**onstrained, **E**mployed – households that earn more than the Federal Poverty Level, but less than the basic cost of living for the county (the ALICE Threshold, or AT). Combined, the number of poverty and ALICE households equals the total population struggling to afford basic needs. The percentage of households below the ALICE Threshold changes over time (left axis, blue bars) as does the total number of households (right axis, dotted yellow line). The Great Recession, from 2007 to 2010, caused hardship for many families. Conditions started to improve in 2010 and 2012 for some, but not for all.

Households by Income, 2007 to 2015



What does it cost to afford the basic necessities?

The bare-minimum Household Survival Budget does not include any savings, leaving a household vulnerable to unexpected expenses. ALICE households typically earn above the Federal Poverty Level of $11,770 for a single adult and $24,250 for a family of four, but less than the Household Survival Budget.

Household Survival Budget, Seminole County

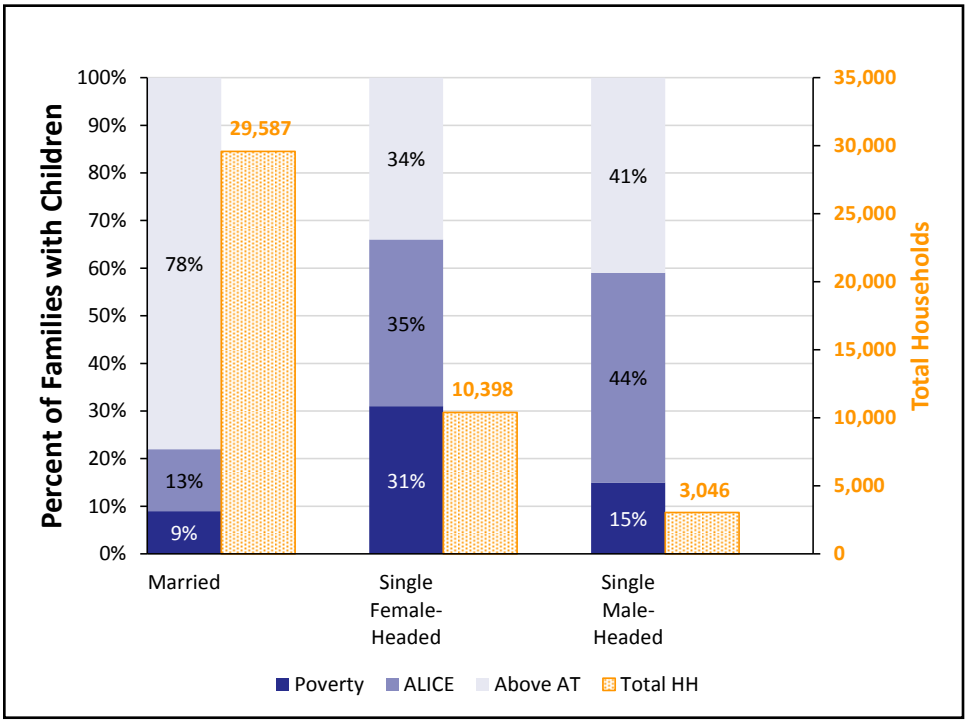
	SINGLE ADULT	2 ADULTS, 1 INFANT, 1 PRESCHOOLER
Monthly Costs		
Housing	$707	$997
Child Care	$–	$1,120
Food	$165	$547
Transportation	$322	$644
Health Care	$165	$634
Miscellaneous	$157	$429
Taxes	$212	$345
Monthly Total	$1,728	$4,716
ANNUAL TOTAL	**$20,736**	**$56,592**
POVERTY ANNUAL TOTAL	$11,770	$24,250

*Sources: **2015 Point-in-Time Data**: American Community Survey. **ALICE Demographics:** American Community Survey; the ALICE Threshold. **Budget:** U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD); U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA); Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS); Internal Revenue Service (IRS); Florida Department of Education, Office of Early Learning.*

How many families with children are struggling?

Children add significant expense to a family budget, so it is not surprising that many families with children live below the ALICE Threshold. Though more Seminole County families are headed by married parents, a greater percent of single parent families have income below the AT (left axis, blue bar). Total number of families in each category are reflected by dotted yellow bars (right axis).

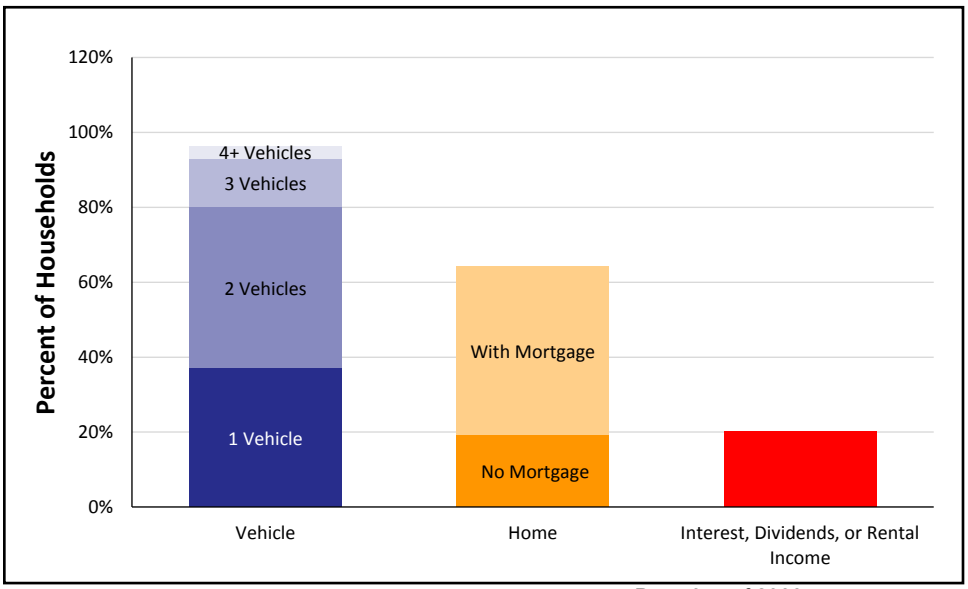
Families with Children by Income, 2015



What assets do households have?

Ownership of assets can contribute to stability of households. Yet few families in Seminole County own liquid assets, such as a savings account, 401(k) plan, or rental income, that are readily available to cover emergency expenses. Vehicles, the most common asset, depreciate over time. Homeownership, the next most common asset, can build wealth, but is not a liquid asset.

Assets, All Households, 2015



Seminole County, 2015

Town	Total HH	% ALICE & Poverty
Altamonte Springs	16,709	44%
Black Hammock CDP	388	54%
Casselberry	10,694	52%
Casselberry-Altamonte Springs CCD	75,543	40%
Chuluota CDP	811	32%
Fern Park CDP	3,226	44%
Forest City CDP	4,705	38%
Geneva CDP	778	26%
Goldenrod CDP	4,755	52%
Heathrow CDP	2,308	30%
Lake Mary	5,375	23%
Longwood	4,780	37%
Midway CDP (Seminole County)	534	72%
Oviedo	10,721	22%
Oviedo CCD	31,236	28%
Sanford	19,039	55%
Sanford CCD	45,481	39%
Wekiwa Springs CDP	8,375	22%
Winter Springs	11,891	33%

Note: Municipal-level data on this page is for Places and County Subdivisions, which include Census Designated Places (CDP), and Census County Divisions (CCD), relatively permanent statistical areas delineated cooperatively by the Census Bureau and state and local government authorities. These are overlapping geographies so totals will not match county-level data. Municipal-level data often relies on 5-year averages and is not available for the smallest towns that do not report income.

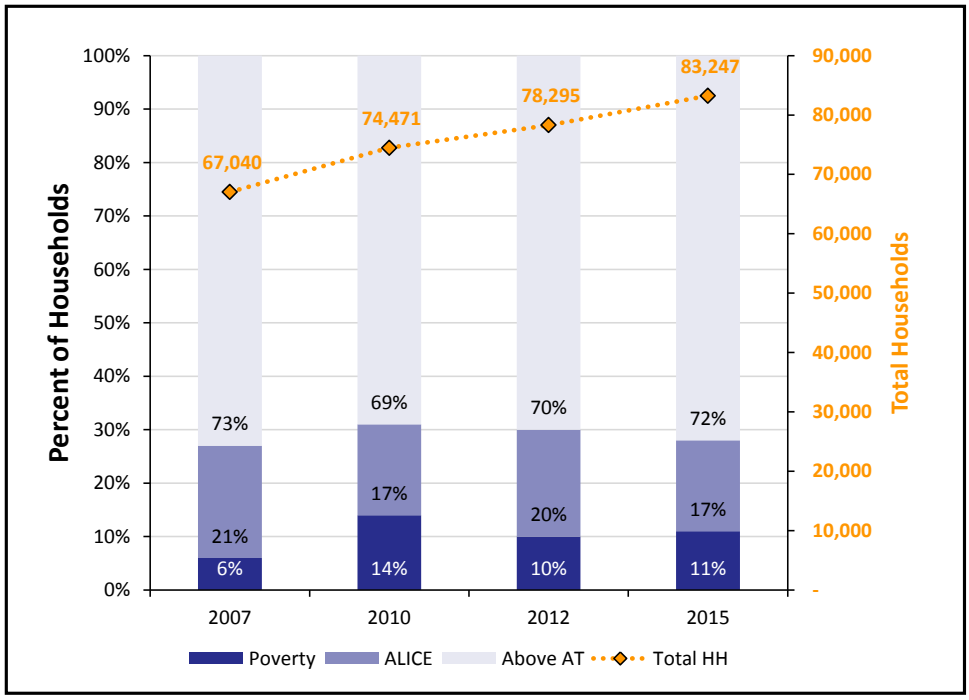
ALICE IN ST. JOHNS COUNTY

Population: 226,640 | **Number of Households:** 83,247
Median Household Income: $70,379 (state average: $49,426)
Florida Underemployment Rate for 2015: 11.5%
Households Below ALICE Threshold: 23,812 (28%)

How many households are struggling?

ALICE is an acronym for **A**sset **L**imited, **I**ncome **C**onstrained, **E**mployed – households that earn more than the Federal Poverty Level, but less than the basic cost of living for the county (the ALICE Threshold, or AT). Combined, the number of poverty and ALICE households equals the total population struggling to afford basic needs. The percentage of households below the ALICE Threshold changes over time (left axis, blue bars) as does the total number of households (right axis, dotted yellow line). The Great Recession, from 2007 to 2010, caused hardship for many families. Conditions started to improve in 2010 and 2012 for some, but not for all.

Households by Income, 2007 to 2015



What does it cost to afford the basic necessities?

The bare-minimum Household Survival Budget does not include any savings, leaving a household vulnerable to unexpected expenses. ALICE households typically earn above the Federal Poverty Level of $11,770 for a single adult and $24,250 for a family of four, but less than the Household Survival Budget.

Household Survival Budget, St. Johns County

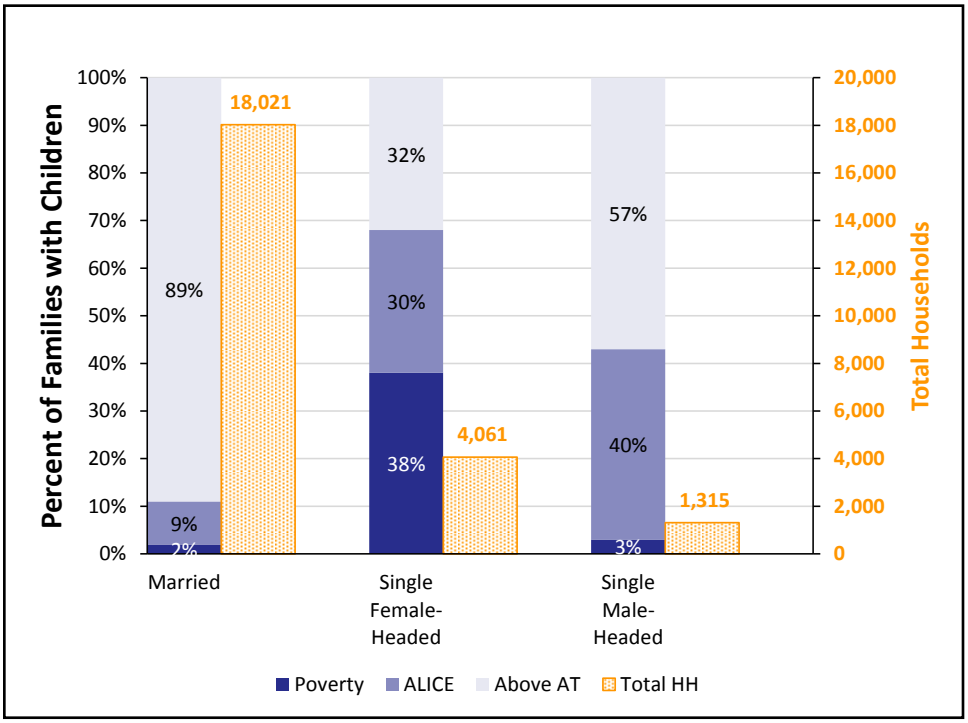
	SINGLE ADULT	2 ADULTS, 1 INFANT, 1 PRESCHOOLER
Monthly Costs		
Housing	$628	$931
Child Care	$–	$1,052
Food	$165	$547
Transportation	$322	$644
Health Care	$165	$634
Miscellaneous	$147	$411
Taxes	$191	$304
Monthly Total	$1,618	$4,523
ANNUAL TOTAL	**$19,416**	**$54,276**
POVERTY ANNUAL TOTAL	$11,770	$24,250

*Sources: **2015 Point-in-Time Data**: American Community Survey. **ALICE Demographics:** American Community Survey; the ALICE Threshold. **Budget:** U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD); U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA); Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS); Internal Revenue Service (IRS); Florida Department of Education, Office of Early Learning.*

How many families with children are struggling?

Children add significant expense to a family budget, so it is not surprising that many families with children live below the ALICE Threshold. Though more St. Johns County families are headed by married parents, a greater percent of single parent families have income below the AT (left axis, blue bar). Total number of families in each category are reflected by dotted yellow bars (right axis).

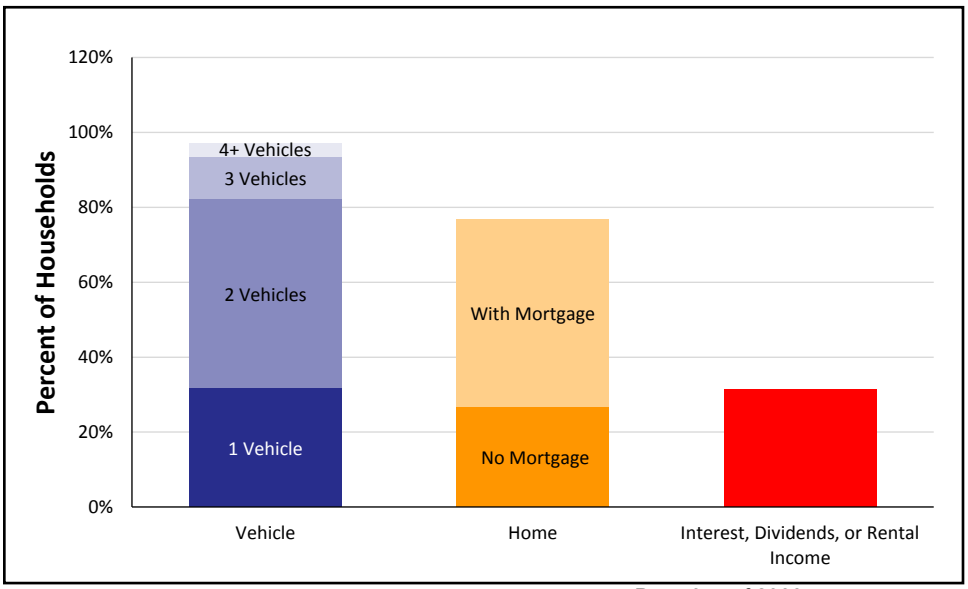
Families with Children by Income, 2015



What assets do households have?

Ownership of assets can contribute to stability of households. Yet few families in St. Johns County own liquid assets, such as a savings account, 401(k) plan, or rental income, that are readily available to cover emergency expenses. Vehicles, the most common asset, depreciate over time. Homeownership, the next most common asset, can build wealth, but is not a liquid asset.

Assets, All Households, 2015



St. Johns County, 2015

Town	Total HH	% ALICE & Poverty
Butler Beach CDP	2,641	34%
Crescent Beach CDP	487	36%
Flagler Estates CDP	1,015	50%
Fruit Cove CCD	13,609	15%
Fruit Cove CDP	10,066	17%
Hastings CCD	4,452	49%
Matanzas CCD	7,130	41%
Nocatee CDP	2,321	18%
Palm Valley CDP	8,767	26%
Ponte Vedra CCD	12,191	25%
Sawgrass CDP	2,531	27%
St. Augustine	5,477	48%
St. Augustine Beach	2,926	24%
St. Augustine CCD	41,860	34%
St. Augustine Shores CDP	3,721	47%
St. Augustine South CDP	2,144	32%
Villano Beach CDP	1,044	33%
World Golf Village CDP	4,624	17%

Note: Municipal-level data on this page is for Places and County Subdivisions, which include Census Designated Places (CDP), and Census County Divisions (CCD), relatively permanent statistical areas delineated cooperatively by the Census Bureau and state and local government authorities. These are overlapping geographies so totals will not match county-level data. Municipal-level data often relies on 5-year averages and is not available for the smallest towns that do not report income.

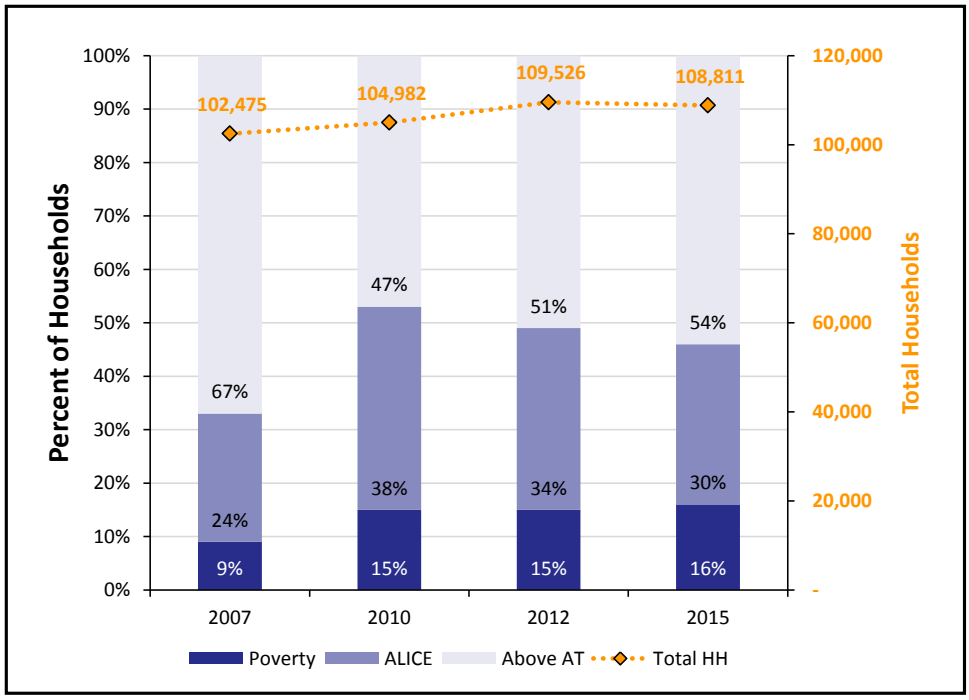
ALICE IN ST. LUCIE COUNTY

Population: 298,563 | **Number of Households:** 108,811
Median Household Income: $45,905 (state average: $49,426)
Florida Underemployment Rate for 2015: 11.5%
Households Below ALICE Threshold: 50,645 (46%)

How many households are struggling?

ALICE is an acronym for **A**sset **L**imited, **I**ncome **C**onstrained, **E**mployed – households that earn more than the Federal Poverty Level, but less than the basic cost of living for the county (the ALICE Threshold, or AT). Combined, the number of poverty and ALICE households equals the total population struggling to afford basic needs. The percentage of households below the ALICE Threshold changes over time (left axis, blue bars) as does the total number of households (right axis, dotted yellow line). The Great Recession, from 2007 to 2010, caused hardship for many families. Conditions started to improve in 2010 and 2012 for some, but not for all.

Households by Income, 2007 to 2015



What does it cost to afford the basic necessities?

The bare-minimum Household Survival Budget does not include any savings, leaving a household vulnerable to unexpected expenses. ALICE households typically earn above the Federal Poverty Level of $11,770 for a single adult and $24,250 for a family of four, but less than the Household Survival Budget.

Household Survival Budget, St. Lucie County

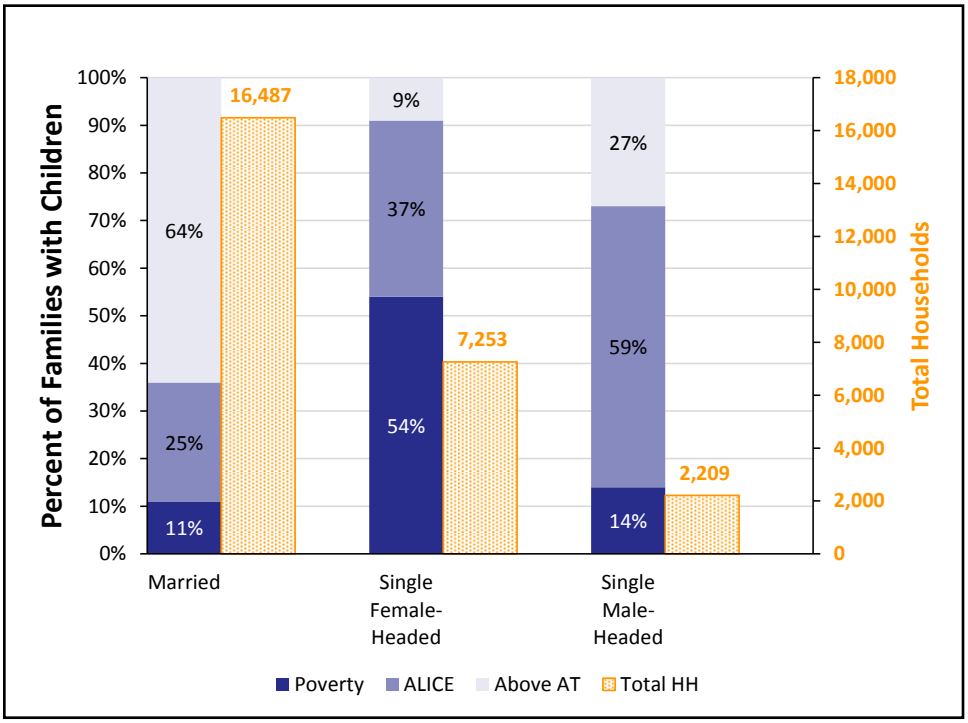
	SINGLE ADULT	2 ADULTS, 1 INFANT, 1 PRESCHOOLER
Monthly Costs		
Housing	$684	$939
Child Care	$–	$1,020
Food	$165	$547
Transportation	$322	$644
Health Care	$165	$634
Miscellaneous	$154	$408
Taxes	$205	$296
Monthly Total	$1,695	$4,488
ANNUAL TOTAL	**$20,340**	**$53,856**
POVERTY ANNUAL TOTAL	$11,770	$24,250

*Sources: **2015 Point-in-Time Data**: American Community Survey. **ALICE Demographics:** American Community Survey; the ALICE Threshold. **Budget:** U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD); U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA); Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS); Internal Revenue Service (IRS); Florida Department of Education, Office of Early Learning.*

How many families with children are struggling?

Children add significant expense to a family budget, so it is not surprising that many families with children live below the ALICE Threshold. Though more St. Lucie County families are headed by married parents, a greater percent of single parent families have income below the AT (left axis, blue bar). Total number of families in each category are reflected by dotted yellow bars (right axis).

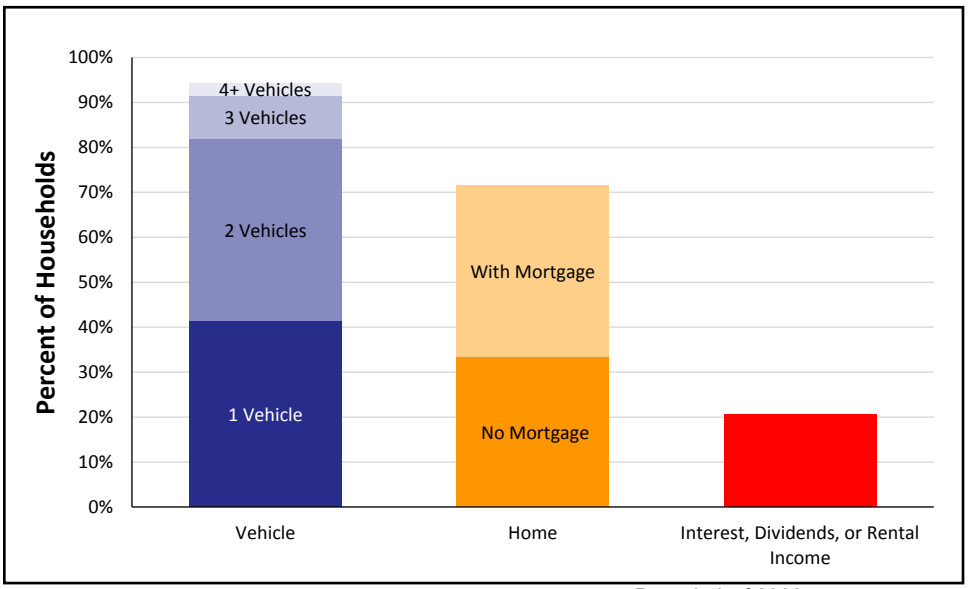
Families with Children by Income, 2015



What assets do households have?

Ownership of assets can contribute to stability of households. Yet few families in St. Lucie County own liquid assets, such as a savings account, 401(k) plan, or rental income, that are readily available to cover emergency expenses. Vehicles, the most common asset, depreciate over time. Homeownership, the next most common asset, can build wealth, but is not a liquid asset.

Assets, All Households, 2015



St. Lucie County, 2015

Town	Total HH	% ALICE & Poverty
Fort Pierce	16,522	71%
Fort Pierce CCD	42,984	60%
Fort Pierce North CDP	2,341	73%
Fort Pierce South CDP	1,837	69%
Hutchinson Island CCD	5,145	36%
Hutchinson Island South CDP	3,105	35%
Indian River Estates CDP	2,691	52%
Lakewood Park CDP	4,839	44%
Port St. Lucie	61,310	40%
Port St. Lucie CCD	56,787	44%
River Park CDP	2,517	67%
West St. Lucie CCD	2,982	45%
White City CDP	1,333	40%

Note: Municipal-level data on this page is for Places and County Subdivisions, which include Census Designated Places (CDP), and Census County Divisions (CCD), relatively permanent statistical areas delineated cooperatively by the Census Bureau and state and local government authorities. These are overlapping geographies so totals will not match county-level data. Municipal-level data often relies on 5-year averages and is not available for the smallest towns that do not report income.

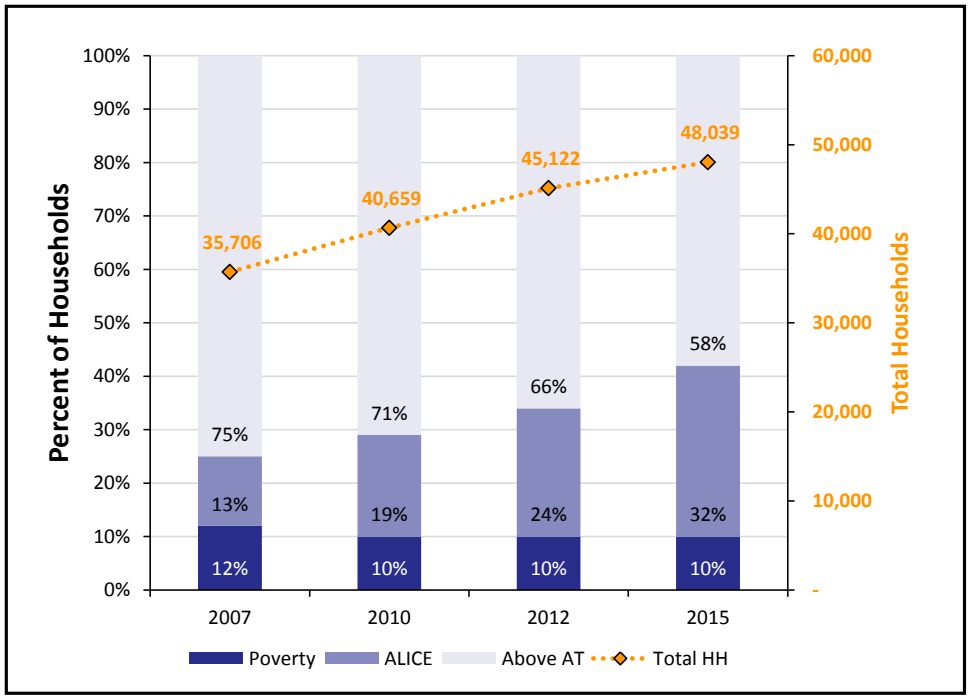
ALICE IN SUMTER COUNTY

Population: 118,891 | **Number of Households:** 48,039
Median Household Income: $51,335 (state average: $49,426)
Florida Underemployment Rate for 2015: 11.5%
Households Below ALICE Threshold: 19,982 (42%)

How many households are struggling?

ALICE is an acronym for **A**sset **L**imited, **I**ncome **C**onstrained, **E**mployed – households that earn more than the Federal Poverty Level, but less than the basic cost of living for the county (the ALICE Threshold, or AT). Combined, the number of poverty and ALICE households equals the total population struggling to afford basic needs. The percentage of households below the ALICE Threshold changes over time (left axis, blue bars) as does the total number of households (right axis, dotted yellow line). The Great Recession, from 2007 to 2010, caused hardship for many families. Conditions started to improve in 2010 and 2012 for some, but not for all.

Households by Income, 2007 to 2015



What does it cost to afford the basic necessities?

The bare-minimum Household Survival Budget does not include any savings, leaving a household vulnerable to unexpected expenses. ALICE households typically earn above the Federal Poverty Level of $11,770 for a single adult and $24,250 for a family of four, but less than the Household Survival Budget.

Household Survival Budget, Sumter County

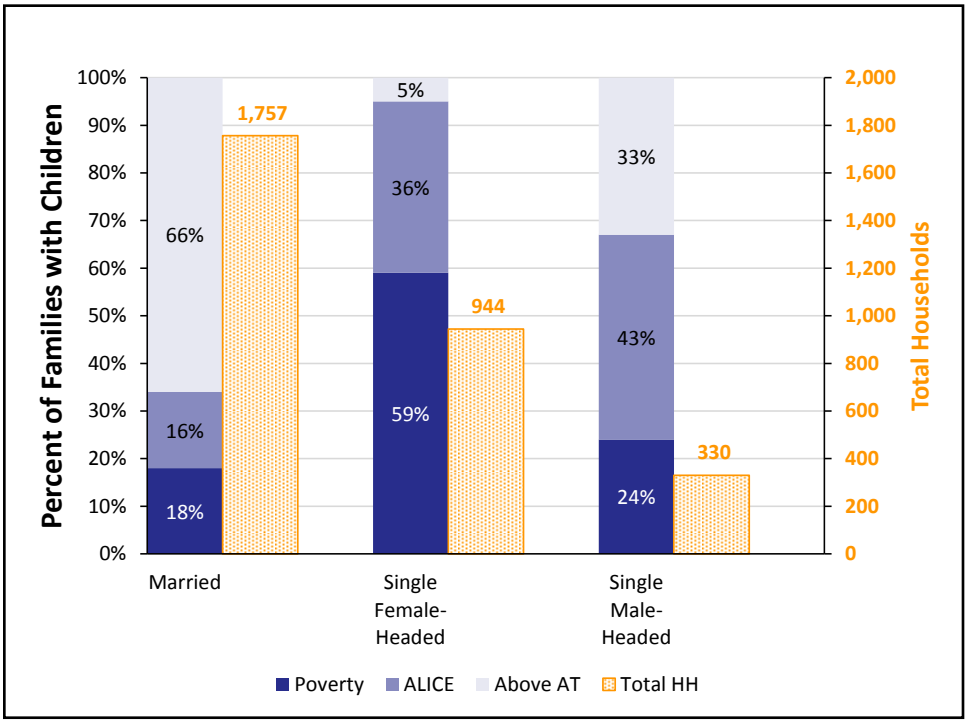
	SINGLE ADULT	2 ADULTS, 1 INFANT, 1 PRESCHOOLER
Monthly Costs		
Housing	$635	$786
Child Care	$–	$960
Food	$165	$547
Transportation	$322	$644
Health Care	$165	$634
Miscellaneous	$148	$380
Taxes	$193	$231
Monthly Total	$1,628	$4,182
ANNUAL TOTAL	**$19,536**	**$50,184**
POVERTY ANNUAL TOTAL	$11,770	$24,250

*Sources: **2015 Point-in-Time Data**: American Community Survey. **ALICE Demographics:** American Community Survey; the ALICE Threshold. **Budget:** U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD); U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA); Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS); Internal Revenue Service (IRS); Florida Department of Education, Office of Early Learning.*

How many families with children are struggling?

Children add significant expense to a family budget, so it is not surprising that many families with children live below the ALICE Threshold. Though more Sumter County families are headed by married parents, a greater percent of single parent families have income below the AT (left axis, blue bar). Total number of families in each category are reflected by dotted yellow bars (right axis).

Families with Children by Income, 2015

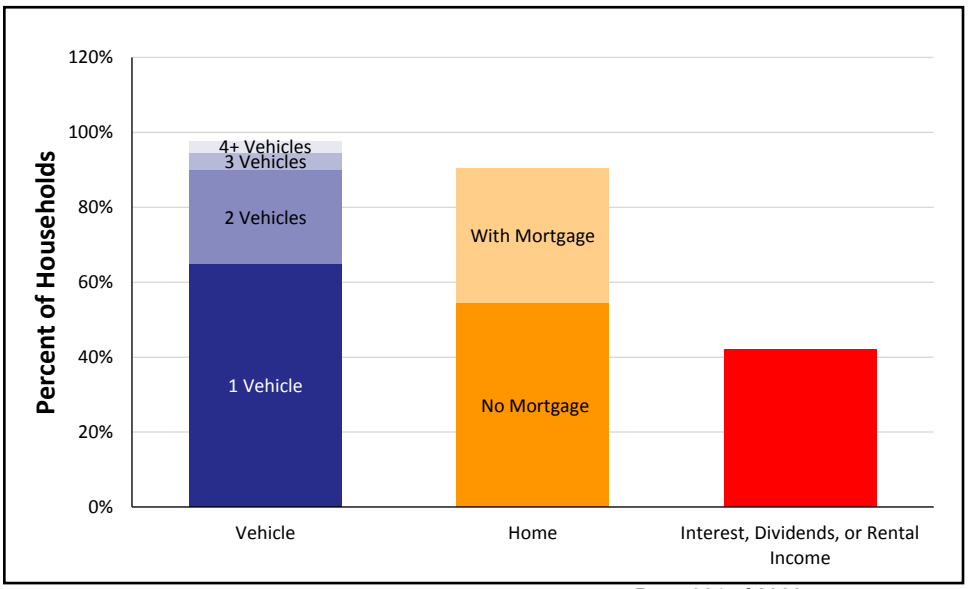


Sumter County, 2015		
Town	Total HH	% ALICE & Poverty
Bushnell	1,151	63%
Bushnell-Center Hill CCD	8,843	61%
Center Hill	392	77%
Coleman	233	70%
Lake Panasoffkee CDP	1,462	60%
The Villages CDP	36,306	33%
Webster	286	65%
Wildwood	2,608	56%
Wildwood CCD	39,196	37%

What assets do households have?

Ownership of assets can contribute to stability of households. Yet few families in Sumter County own liquid assets, such as a savings account, 401(k) plan, or rental income, that are readily available to cover emergency expenses. Vehicles, the most common asset, depreciate over time. Homeownership, the next most common asset, can build wealth, but is not a liquid asset.

Assets, All Households, 2015



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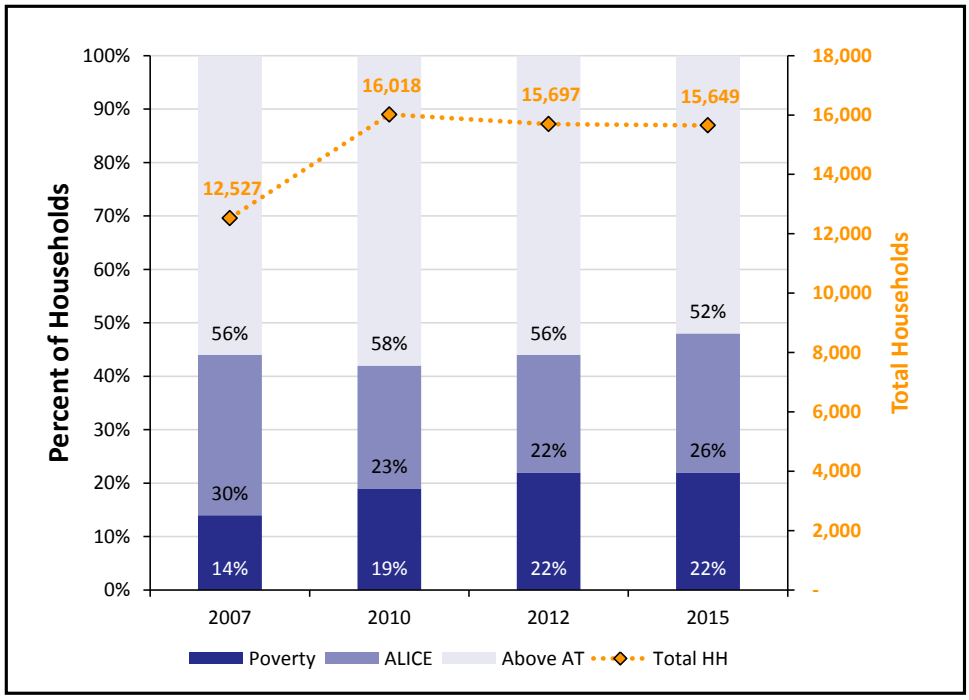
ALICE IN SUWANNEE COUNTY

Population: 43,595 | **Number of Households:** 15,649
Median Household Income: $36,289 (state average: $49,426)
Florida Underemployment Rate for 2015: 11.5%
Households Below ALICE Threshold: 7,556 (48%)

How many households are struggling?

ALICE is an acronym for **A**sset **L**imited, **I**ncome **C**onstrained, **E**mployed – households that earn more than the Federal Poverty Level, but less than the basic cost of living for the county (the ALICE Threshold, or AT). Combined, the number of poverty and ALICE households equals the total population struggling to afford basic needs. The percentage of households below the ALICE Threshold changes over time (left axis, blue bars) as does the total number of households (right axis, dotted yellow line). The Great Recession, from 2007 to 2010, caused hardship for many families. Conditions started to improve in 2010 and 2012 for some, but not for all.

Households by Income, 2007 to 2015



What does it cost to afford the basic necessities?

The bare-minimum Household Survival Budget does not include any savings, leaving a household vulnerable to unexpected expenses. ALICE households typically earn above the Federal Poverty Level of $11,770 for a single adult and $24,250 for a family of four, but less than the Household Survival Budget.

Household Survival Budget, Suwannee County

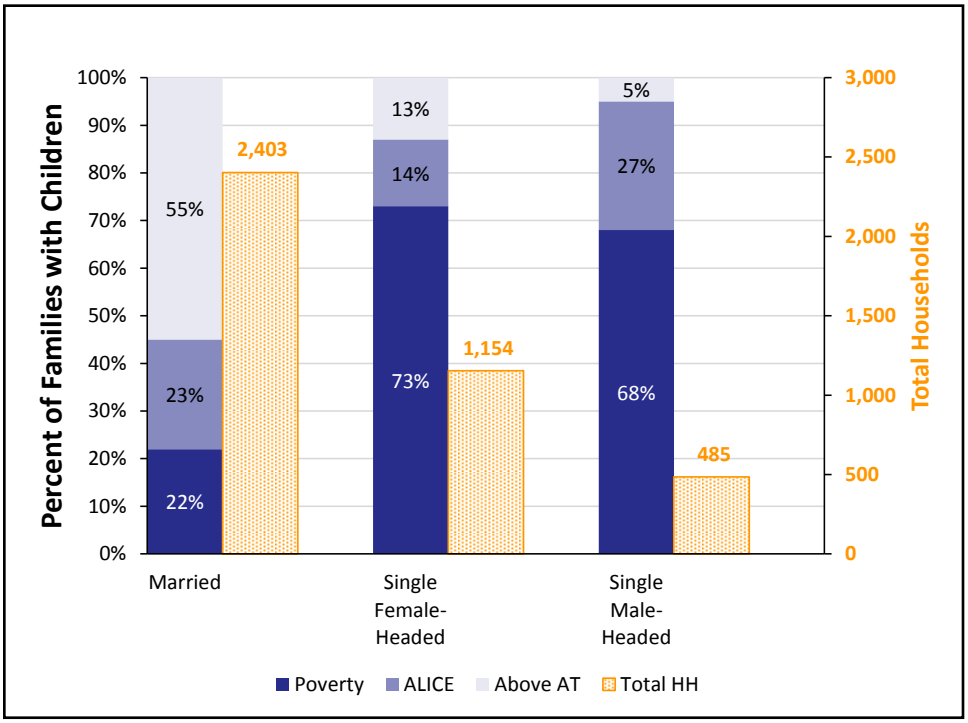
	SINGLE ADULT	2 ADULTS, 1 INFANT, 1 PRESCHOOLER
Monthly Costs		
Housing	$383	$643
Child Care	$–	$1,033
Food	$165	$547
Transportation	$322	$644
Health Care	$165	$634
Miscellaneous	$117	$371
Taxes	$136	$211
Monthly Total	$1,288	$4,083
ANNUAL TOTAL	**$15,456**	**$48,996**
POVERTY ANNUAL TOTAL	$11,770	$24,250

*Sources: **2015 Point-in-Time Data**: American Community Survey. **ALICE Demographics:** American Community Survey; the ALICE Threshold. **Budget:** U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD); U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA); Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS); Internal Revenue Service (IRS); Florida Department of Education, Office of Early Learning.*

How many families with children are struggling?

Children add significant expense to a family budget, so it is not surprising that many families with children live below the ALICE Threshold. Though more Suwannee County families are headed by married parents, a greater percent of single parent families have income below the AT (left axis, blue bar). Total number of families in each category are reflected by dotted yellow bars (right axis).

Families with Children by Income, 2015

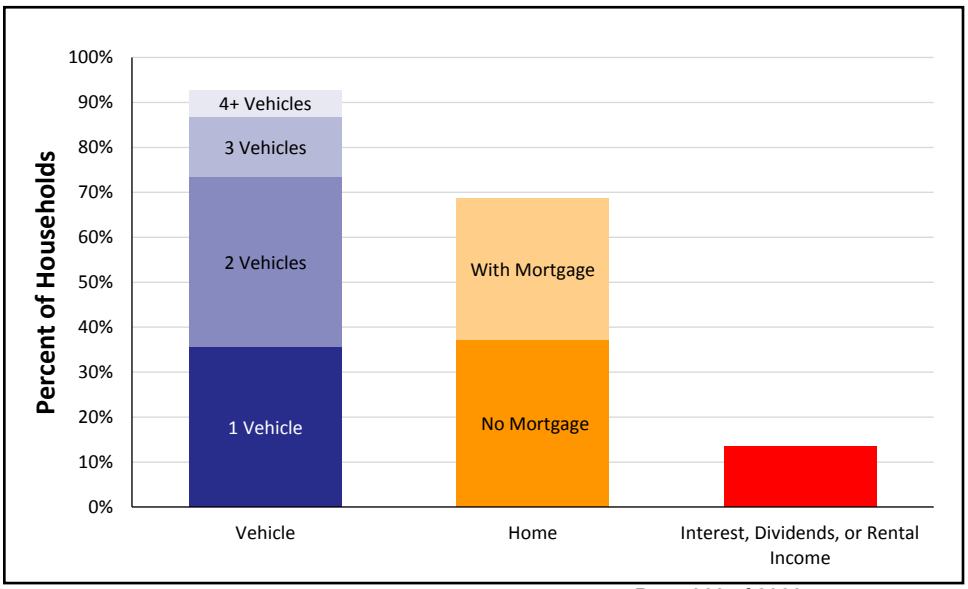


Suwannee County, 2015		
Town	Total HH	% ALICE & Poverty
Branford	297	54%
Branford CCD	2,536	45%
Dowling Park CCD	3,198	46%
Live Oak	2,501	68%
Live Oak CCD	6,598	51%
McAlpin-Wellborn CCD	3,317	48%

What assets do households have?

Ownership of assets can contribute to stability of households. Yet few families in Suwannee County own liquid assets, such as a savings account, 401(k) plan, or rental income, that are readily available to cover emergency expenses. Vehicles, the most common asset, depreciate over time. Homeownership, the next most common asset, can build wealth, but is not a liquid asset.

Assets, All Households, 2015



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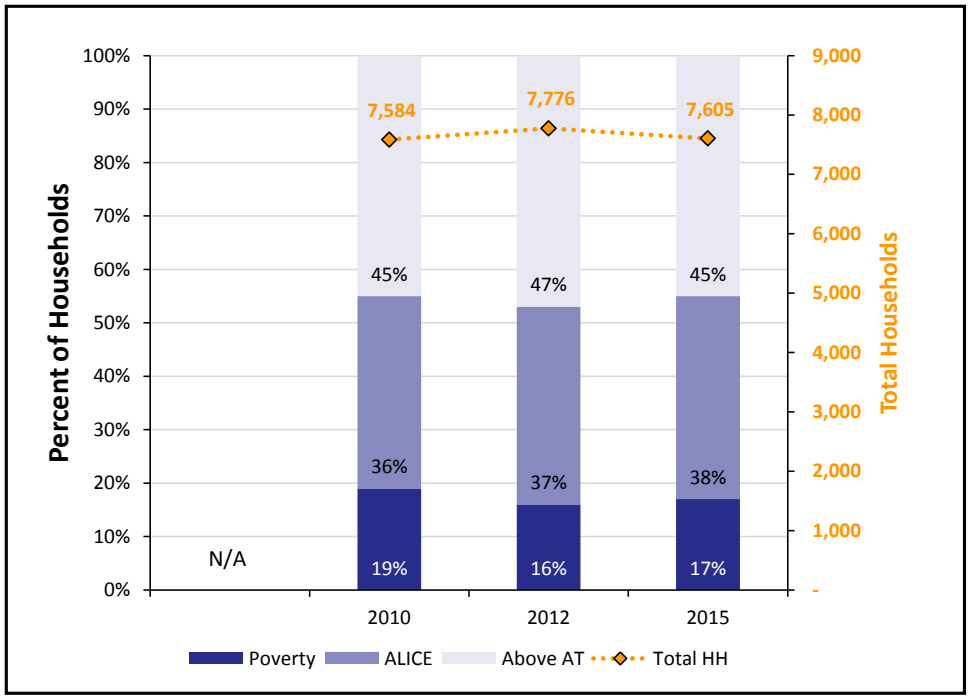
ALICE IN TAYLOR COUNTY

Population: 22,685 | **Number of Households:** 7,605
Median Household Income: $36,181 (state average: $49,426)
Florida Underemployment Rate for 2015: 11.5%
Households Below ALICE Threshold: 4,144 (55%)

How many households are struggling?

ALICE is an acronym for **A**sset **L**imited, **I**ncome **C**onstrained, **E**mployed – households that earn more than the Federal Poverty Level, but less than the basic cost of living for the county (the ALICE Threshold, or AT). Combined, the number of poverty and ALICE households equals the total population struggling to afford basic needs. The percentage of households below the ALICE Threshold changes over time (left axis, blue bars) as does the total number of households (right axis, dotted yellow line). The Great Recession, from 2007 to 2010, caused hardship for many families. Conditions started to improve in 2010 and 2012 for some, but not for all.

Households by Income, 2007 to 2015



What does it cost to afford the basic necessities?

The bare-minimum Household Survival Budget does not include any savings, leaving a household vulnerable to unexpected expenses. ALICE households typically earn above the Federal Poverty Level of $11,770 for a single adult and $24,250 for a family of four, but less than the Household Survival Budget.

Household Survival Budget, Taylor County

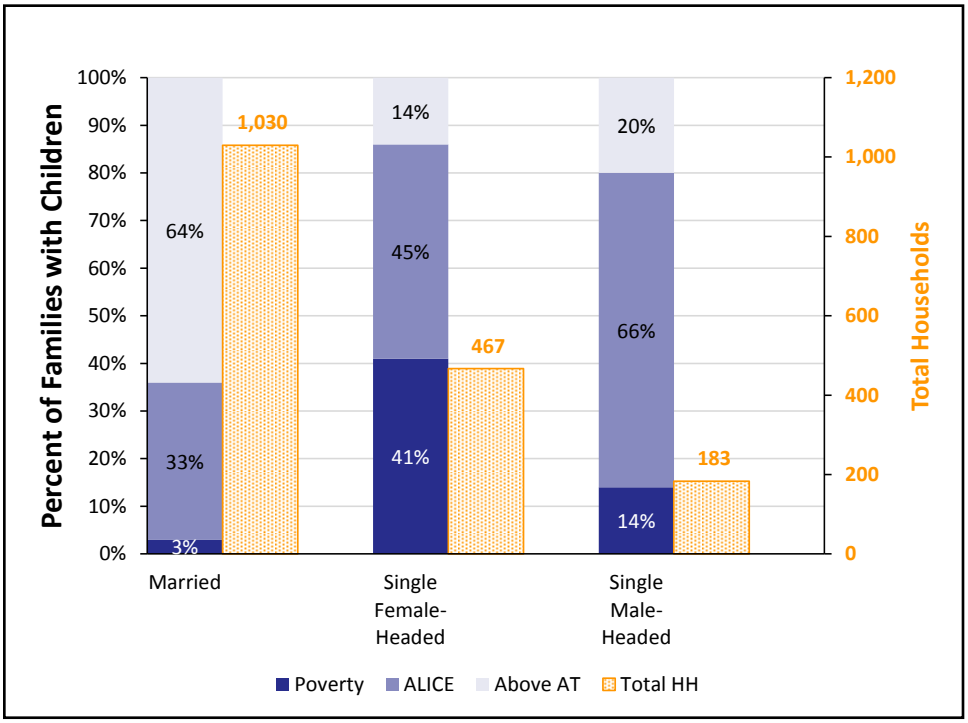
	SINGLE ADULT	2 ADULTS, 1 INFANT, 1 PRESCHOOLER
Monthly Costs		
Housing	$519	$643
Child Care	$–	$978
Food	$165	$547
Transportation	$322	$644
Health Care	$165	$634
Miscellaneous	$134	$364
Taxes	$167	$195
Monthly Total	$1,472	$4,005
ANNUAL TOTAL	**$17,664**	**$48,060**
POVERTY ANNUAL TOTAL	$11,770	$24,250

*Sources: **2015 Point-in-Time Data**: American Community Survey. **ALICE Demographics:** American Community Survey; the ALICE Threshold. **Budget:** U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD); U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA); Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS); Internal Revenue Service (IRS); Florida Department of Education, Office of Early Learning.*

How many families with children are struggling?

Children add significant expense to a family budget, so it is not surprising that many families with children live below the ALICE Threshold. Though more Taylor County families are headed by married parents, a greater percent of single parent families have income below the AT (left axis, blue bar). Total number of families in each category are reflected by dotted yellow bars (right axis).

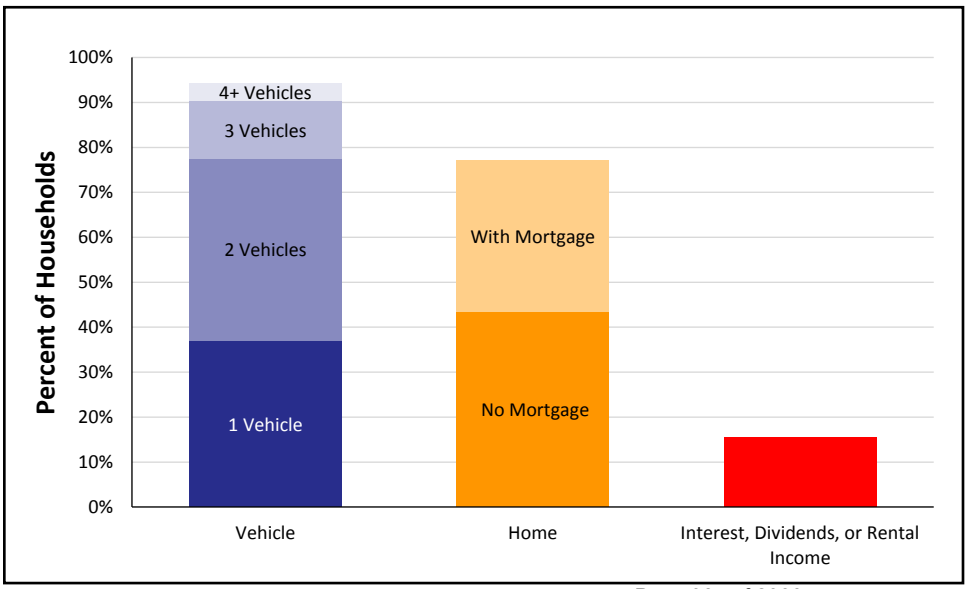
Families with Children by Income, 2015



What assets do households have?

Ownership of assets can contribute to stability of households. Yet few families in Taylor County own liquid assets, such as a savings account, 401(k) plan, or rental income, that are readily available to cover emergency expenses. Vehicles, the most common asset, depreciate over time. Homeownership, the next most common asset, can build wealth, but is not a liquid asset.

Assets, All Households, 2015



Taylor County, 2015

Town	Total HH	% ALICE & Poverty
Perry	2,695	65%
Perry North CCD	5,531	55%
Perry South CCD	2,074	53%
Steinhatchee CDP	551	51%

Note: Municipal-level data on this page is for Places and County Subdivisions, which include Census Designated Places (CDP), and Census County Divisions (CCD), relatively permanent statistical areas delineated cooperatively by the Census Bureau and state and local government authorities. These are overlapping geographies so totals will not match county-level data. Municipal-level data often relies on 5-year averages and is not available for the smallest towns that do not report income.

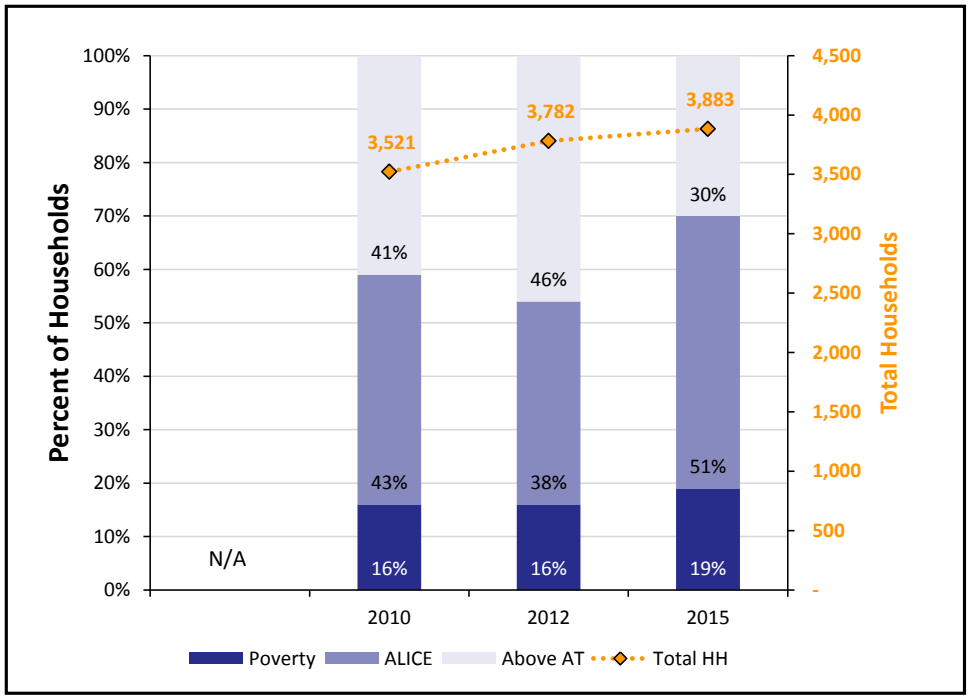
ALICE IN UNION COUNTY

Population: 15,191 | **Number of Households:** 3,883
Median Household Income: $39,163 (state average: $49,426)
Florida Underemployment Rate for 2015: 11.5%
Households Below ALICE Threshold: 2,716 (70%)

How many households are struggling?

ALICE is an acronym for **A**sset **L**imited, **I**ncome **C**onstrained, **E**mployed – households that earn more than the Federal Poverty Level, but less than the basic cost of living for the county (the ALICE Threshold, or AT). Combined, the number of poverty and ALICE households equals the total population struggling to afford basic needs. The percentage of households below the ALICE Threshold changes over time (left axis, blue bars) as does the total number of households (right axis, dotted yellow line). The Great Recession, from 2007 to 2010, caused hardship for many families. Conditions started to improve in 2010 and 2012 for some, but not for all.

Households by Income, 2007 to 2015



What does it cost to afford the basic necessities?

The bare-minimum Household Survival Budget does not include any savings, leaving a household vulnerable to unexpected expenses. ALICE households typically earn above the Federal Poverty Level of $11,770 for a single adult and $24,250 for a family of four, but less than the Household Survival Budget.

Household Survival Budget, Union County

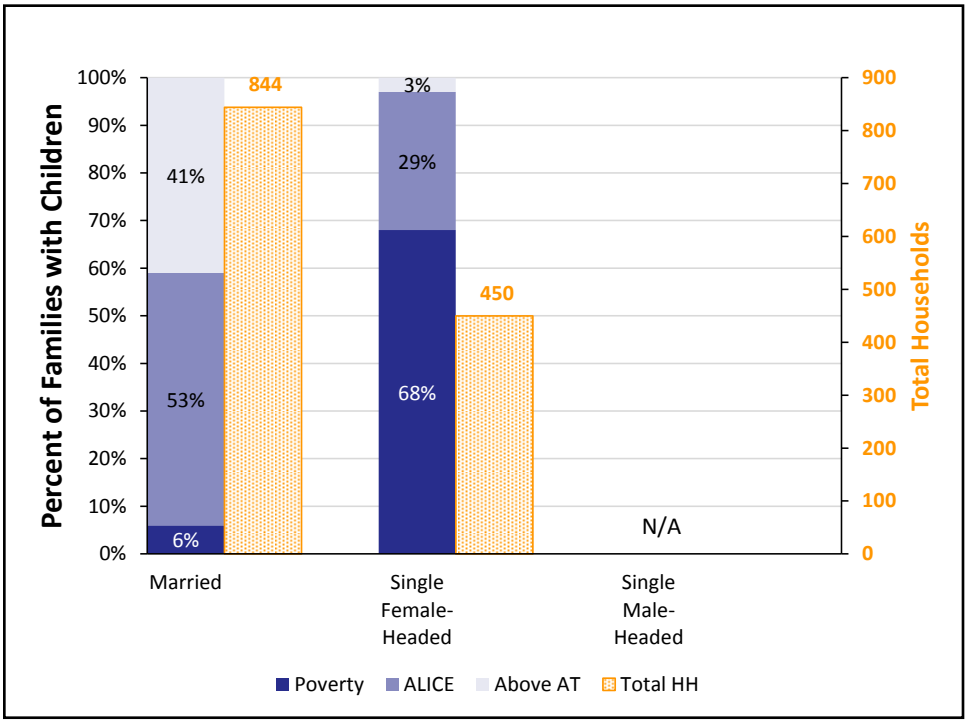
	SINGLE ADULT	2 ADULTS, 1 INFANT, 1 PRESCHOOLER
Monthly Costs		
Housing	$472	$643
Child Care	$–	$1,033
Food	$165	$547
Transportation	$322	$644
Health Care	$165	$634
Miscellaneous	$128	$371
Taxes	$156	$211
Monthly Total	$1,408	$4,083
ANNUAL TOTAL	**$16,896**	**$48,996**
POVERTY ANNUAL TOTAL	$11,770	$24,250

*Sources: **2015 Point-in-Time Data**: American Community Survey. **ALICE Demographics:** American Community Survey; the ALICE Threshold. **Budget:** U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD); U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA); Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS); Internal Revenue Service (IRS); Florida Department of Education, Office of Early Learning.*

How many families with children are struggling?

Children add significant expense to a family budget, so it is not surprising that many families with children live below the ALICE Threshold. Though more Union County families are headed by married parents, a greater percent of single parent families have income below the AT (left axis, blue bar). Total number of families in each category are reflected by dotted yellow bars (right axis).

Families with Children by Income, 2015

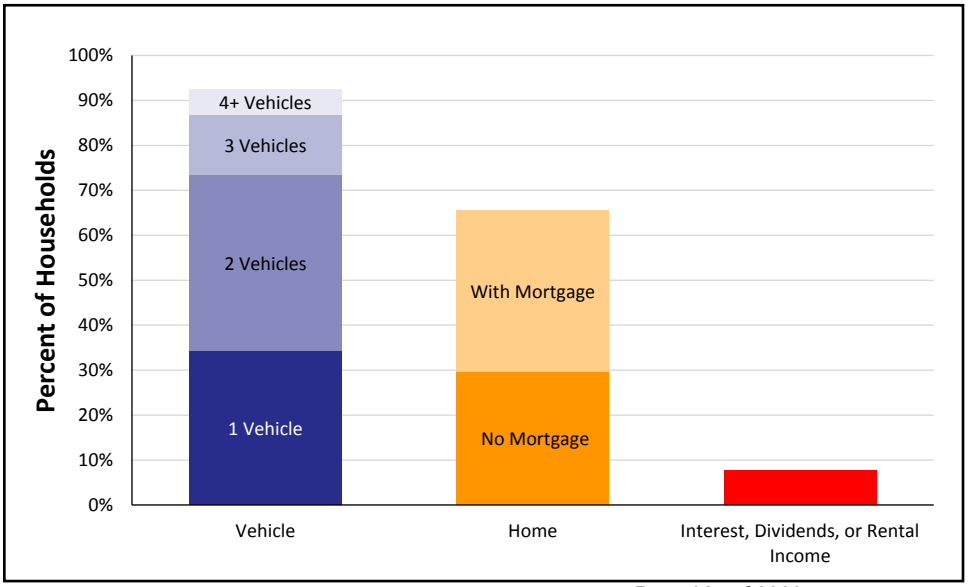


Union County, 2015		
Town	Total HH	% ALICE & Poverty
Lake Butler	812	80%
Lake Butler CCD	1,643	75%
Raiford CCD	657	63%
Worthington Springs CCD	1,583	67%

What assets do households have?

Ownership of assets can contribute to stability of households. Yet few families in Union County own liquid assets, such as a savings account, 401(k) plan, or rental income, that are readily available to cover emergency expenses. Vehicles, the most common asset, depreciate over time. Homeownership, the next most common asset, can build wealth, but is not a liquid asset.

Assets, All Households, 2015



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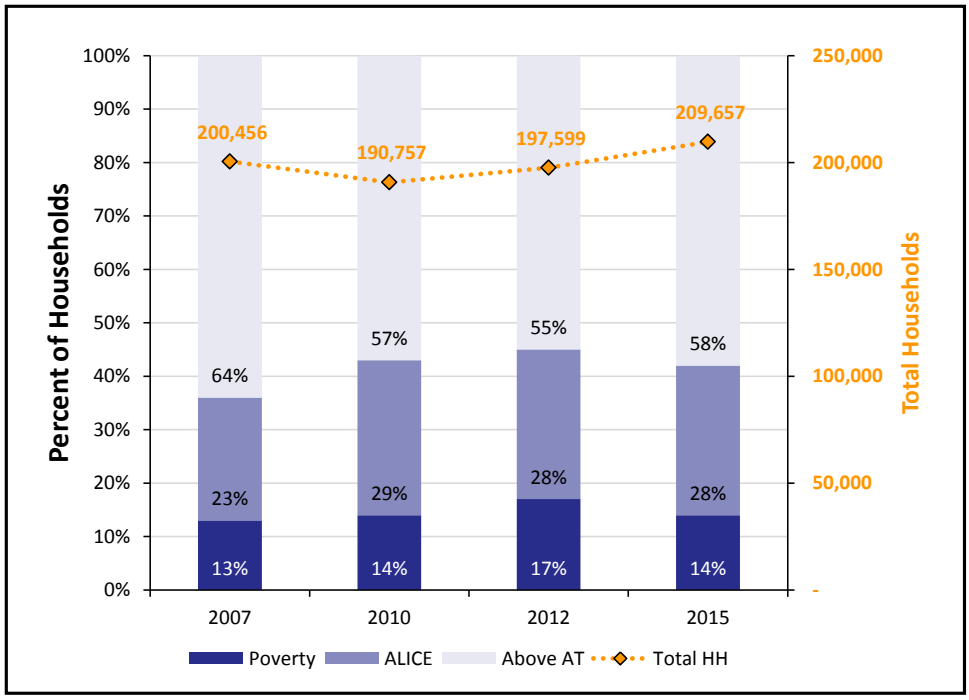
ALICE IN VOLUSIA COUNTY

Population: 517,887 | **Number of Households:** 209,657
Median Household Income: $42,175 (state average: $49,426)
Florida Underemployment Rate for 2015: 11.5%
Households Below ALICE Threshold: 89,476 (42%)

How many households are struggling?

ALICE is an acronym for **A**sset **L**imited, **I**ncome **C**onstrained, **E**mployed – households that earn more than the Federal Poverty Level, but less than the basic cost of living for the county (the ALICE Threshold, or AT). Combined, the number of poverty and ALICE households equals the total population struggling to afford basic needs. The percentage of households below the ALICE Threshold changes over time (left axis, blue bars) as does the total number of households (right axis, dotted yellow line). The Great Recession, from 2007 to 2010, caused hardship for many families. Conditions started to improve in 2010 and 2012 for some, but not for all.

Households by Income, 2007 to 2015



What does it cost to afford the basic necessities?

The bare-minimum Household Survival Budget does not include any savings, leaving a household vulnerable to unexpected expenses. ALICE households typically earn above the Federal Poverty Level of $11,770 for a single adult and $24,250 for a family of four, but less than the Household Survival Budget.

Household Survival Budget, Volusia County

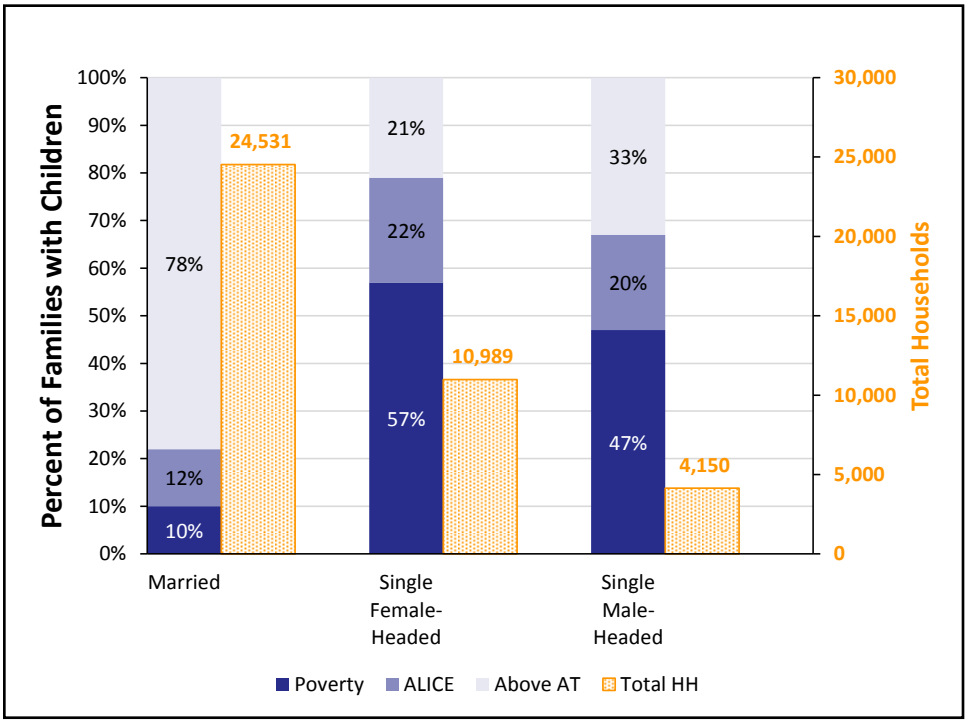
	SINGLE ADULT	2 ADULTS, 1 INFANT, 1 PRESCHOOLER
Monthly Costs		
Housing	$569	$900
Child Care	$–	$960
Food	$165	$547
Transportation	$322	$644
Health Care	$165	$634
Miscellaneous	$140	$395
Taxes	$178	$266
Monthly Total	$1,539	$4,346
ANNUAL TOTAL	**$18,468**	**$52,152**
POVERTY ANNUAL TOTAL	$11,770	$24,250

*Sources: **2015 Point-in-Time Data**: American Community Survey. **ALICE Demographics:** American Community Survey; the ALICE Threshold. **Budget:** U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD); U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA); Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS); Internal Revenue Service (IRS); Florida Department of Education, Office of Early Learning.*

How many families with children are struggling?

Children add significant expense to a family budget, so it is not surprising that many families with children live below the ALICE Threshold. Though more Volusia County families are headed by married parents, a greater percent of single parent families have income below the AT (left axis, blue bar). Total number of families in each category are reflected by dotted yellow bars (right axis).

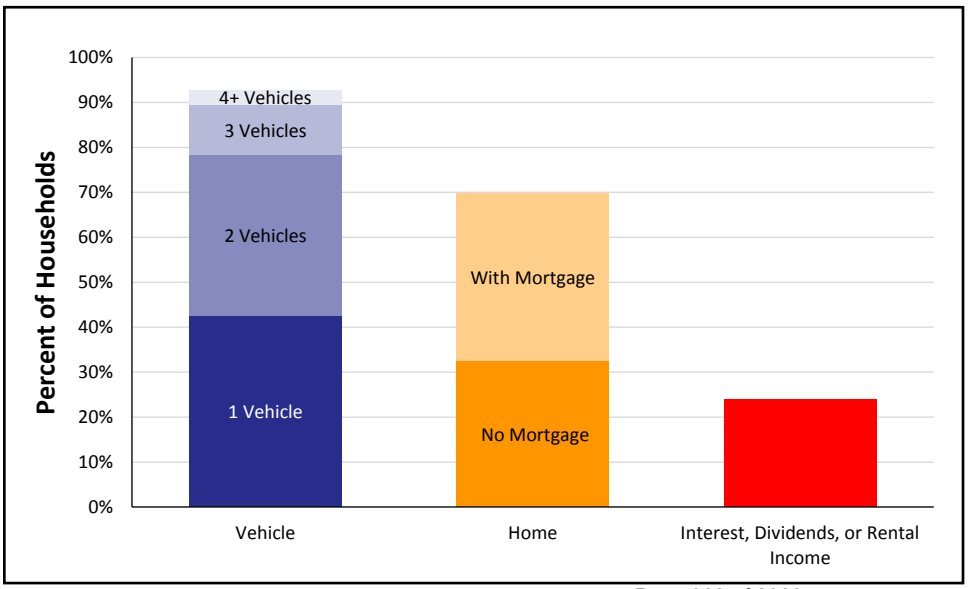
Families with Children by Income, 2015



What assets do households have?

Ownership of assets can contribute to stability of households. Yet few families in Volusia County own liquid assets, such as a savings account, 401(k) plan, or rental income, that are readily available to cover emergency expenses. Vehicles, the most common asset, depreciate over time. Homeownership, the next most common asset, can build wealth, but is not a liquid asset.

Assets, All Households, 2015



Volusia County, 2015

Town	Total HH	% ALICE & Poverty
Central Volusia CCD	13,682	25%
Daytona Beach	26,998	62%
Daytona Beach CCD	16,343	72%
Daytona Beach Shores	2,353	38%
De Leon Springs CDP	821	31%
DeBary	7,928	37%
DeBary-Orange City CCD	16,866	43%
DeLand	10,093	45%
DeLand CCD	23,583	42%
DeLand Southwest CDP	362	76%
Deltona	30,583	42%
Deltona CCD	33,431	43%
Edgewater	8,345	37%
Glencoe CDP	1,071	40%
Holly Hill	4,764	61%
Lake Helen	1,092	48%
New Smyrna Beach	10,786	37%
New Smyrna Beach CCD	25,013	38%
North DeLand CDP	538	41%
North Peninsula CCD	11,964	45%
Oak Hill	672	40%
Orange City	4,871	53%
Ormond Beach	16,223	37%
Ormond Beach CCD	22,237	45%
Ormond-by-the-Sea CDP	3,730	43%
Pierson	427	57%
Pierson-Seville CCD	2,502	43%
Ponce Inlet	1,433	23%
Port Orange	24,356	40%
Port Orange CCD	29,145	47%
Samsula-Spruce Creek CDP	2,365	16%
South Daytona	5,102	54%
South Peninsula CCD	5,414	33%
West DeLand CDP	1,321	45%

Note: Municipal-level data on this page is for Places and County Subdivisions, which include Census Designated Places (CDP), and Census County Divisions (CCD), relatively permanent statistical areas delineated cooperatively by the Census Bureau and state and local government authorities. These are overlapping geographies so totals will not match county-level data. Municipal-level data often relies on 5-year averages and is not available for the smallest towns that do not report income.

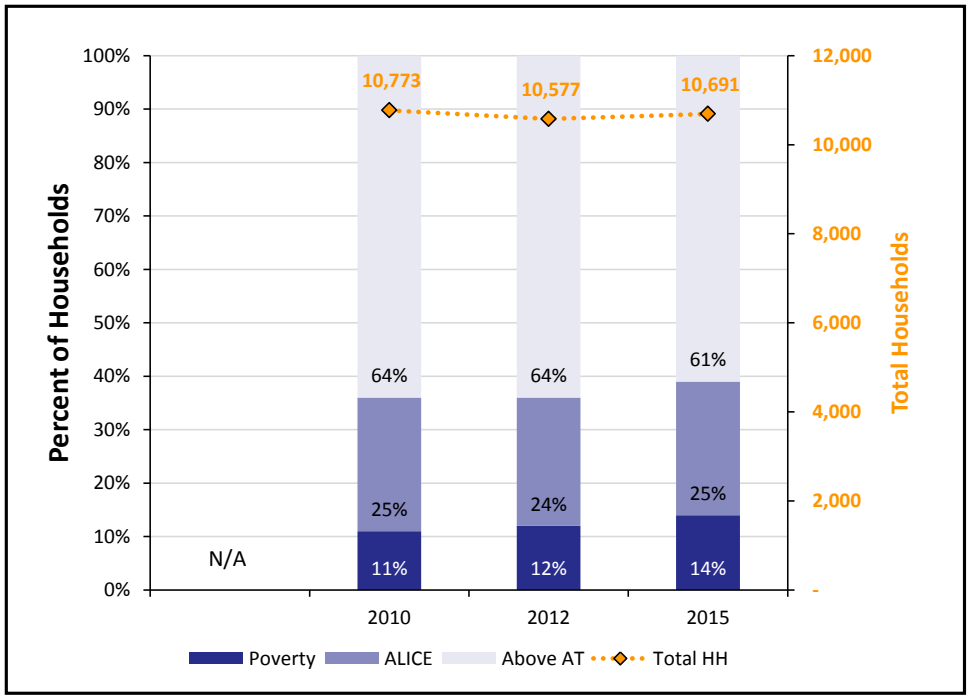
ALICE IN WAKULLA COUNTY

Population: 31,128 | **Number of Households:** 10,691
Median Household Income: $50,340 (state average: $49,426)
Florida Underemployment Rate for 2015: 11.5%
Households Below ALICE Threshold: 4,195 (39%)

How many households are struggling?

ALICE is an acronym for **A**sset **L**imited, **I**ncome **C**onstrained, **E**mployed – households that earn more than the Federal Poverty Level, but less than the basic cost of living for the county (the ALICE Threshold, or AT). Combined, the number of poverty and ALICE households equals the total population struggling to afford basic needs. The percentage of households below the ALICE Threshold changes over time (left axis, blue bars) as does the total number of households (right axis, dotted yellow line). The Great Recession, from 2007 to 2010, caused hardship for many families. Conditions started to improve in 2010 and 2012 for some, but not for all.

Households by Income, 2007 to 2015



What does it cost to afford the basic necessities?

The bare-minimum Household Survival Budget does not include any savings, leaving a household vulnerable to unexpected expenses. ALICE households typically earn above the Federal Poverty Level of $11,770 for a single adult and $24,250 for a family of four, but less than the Household Survival Budget.

Household Survival Budget, Wakulla County

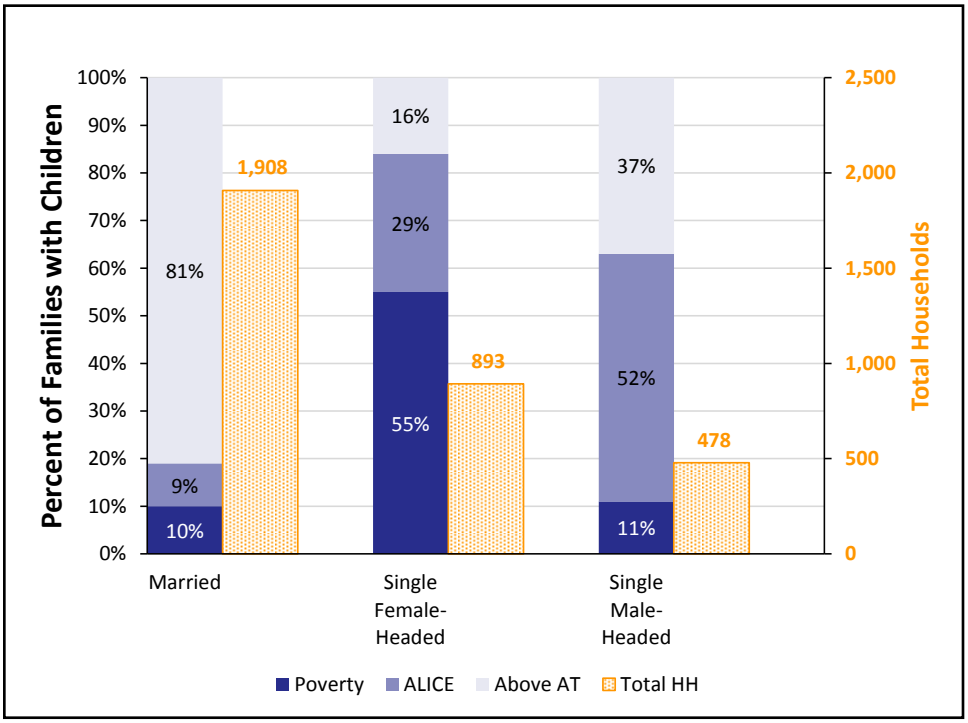
	SINGLE ADULT	2 ADULTS, 1 INFANT, 1 PRESCHOOLER
Monthly Costs		
Housing	$580	$790
Child Care	$–	$1,014
Food	$165	$547
Transportation	$322	$644
Health Care	$165	$634
Miscellaneous	$141	$388
Taxes	$181	$249
Monthly Total	$1,554	$4,266
ANNUAL TOTAL	**$18,648**	**$51,192**
POVERTY ANNUAL TOTAL	$11,770	$24,250

*Sources: **2015 Point-in-Time Data**: American Community Survey. **ALICE Demographics:** American Community Survey; the ALICE Threshold. **Budget:** U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD); U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA); Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS); Internal Revenue Service (IRS); Florida Department of Education, Office of Early Learning.*

How many families with children are struggling?

Children add significant expense to a family budget, so it is not surprising that many families with children live below the ALICE Threshold. Though more Wakulla County families are headed by married parents, a greater percent of single parent families have income below the AT (left axis, blue bar). Total number of families in each category are reflected by dotted yellow bars (right axis).

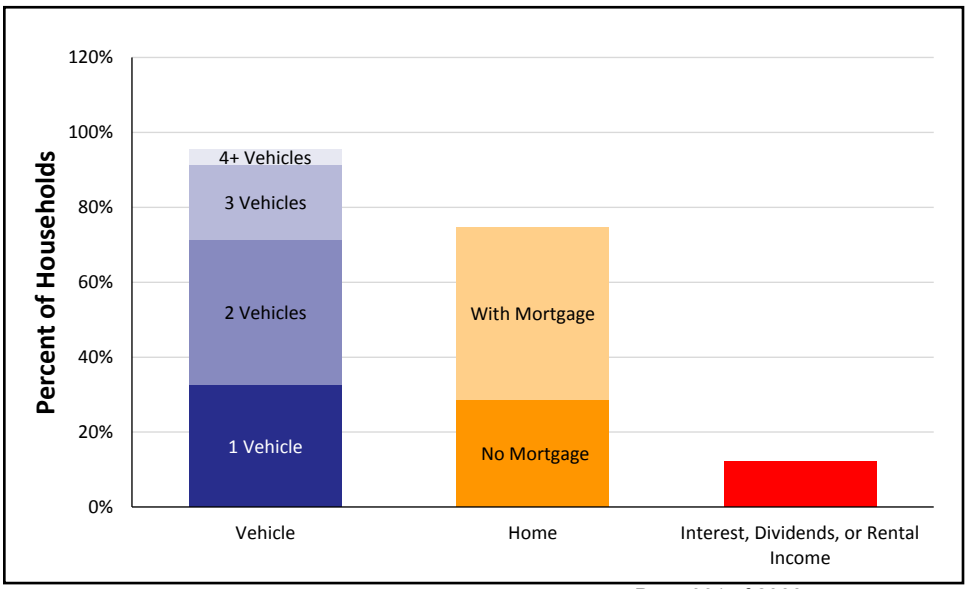
Families with Children by Income, 2015



What assets do households have?

Ownership of assets can contribute to stability of households. Yet few families in Wakulla County own liquid assets, such as a savings account, 401(k) plan, or rental income, that are readily available to cover emergency expenses. Vehicles, the most common asset, depreciate over time. Homeownership, the next most common asset, can build wealth, but is not a liquid asset.

Assets, All Households, 2015



Wakulla County, 2015

Town	Total HH	% ALICE & Poverty
Crawfordville CDP	1,453	34%
East Wakulla CCD	8,608	36%
Panacea CDP	366	71%
West Wakulla CCD	2,083	50%

Note: Municipal-level data on this page is for Places and County Subdivisions, which include Census Designated Places (CDP), and Census County Divisions (CCD), relatively permanent statistical areas delineated cooperatively by the Census Bureau and state and local government authorities. These are overlapping geographies so totals will not match county-level data. Municipal-level data often relies on 5-year averages and is not available for the smallest towns that do not report income.

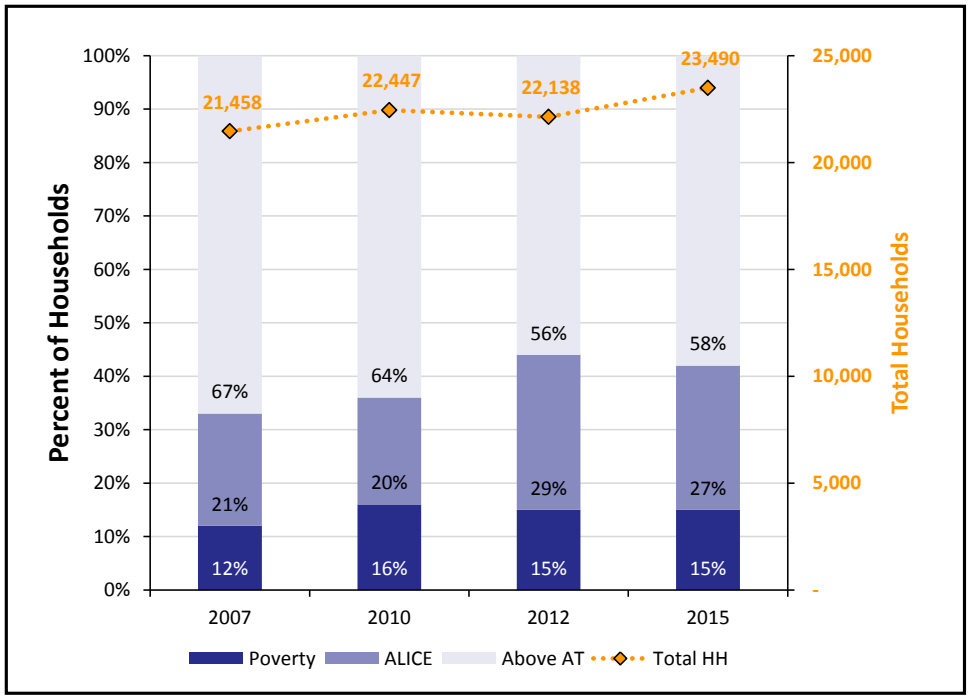
ALICE IN WALTON COUNTY

Population: 59,487 | **Number of Households:** 23,490
Median Household Income: $44,966 (state average: $49,426)
Florida Underemployment Rate for 2015: 11.5%
Households Below ALICE Threshold: 9,676 (42%)

How many households are struggling?

ALICE is an acronym for **A**sset **L**imited, **I**ncome **C**onstrained, **E**mployed – households that earn more than the Federal Poverty Level, but less than the basic cost of living for the county (the ALICE Threshold, or AT). Combined, the number of poverty and ALICE households equals the total population struggling to afford basic needs. The percentage of households below the ALICE Threshold changes over time (left axis, blue bars) as does the total number of households (right axis, dotted yellow line). The Great Recession, from 2007 to 2010, caused hardship for many families. Conditions started to improve in 2010 and 2012 for some, but not for all.

Households by Income, 2007 to 2015



What does it cost to afford the basic necessities?

The bare-minimum Household Survival Budget does not include any savings, leaving a household vulnerable to unexpected expenses. ALICE households typically earn above the Federal Poverty Level of $11,770 for a single adult and $24,250 for a family of four, but less than the Household Survival Budget.

Household Survival Budget, Walton County

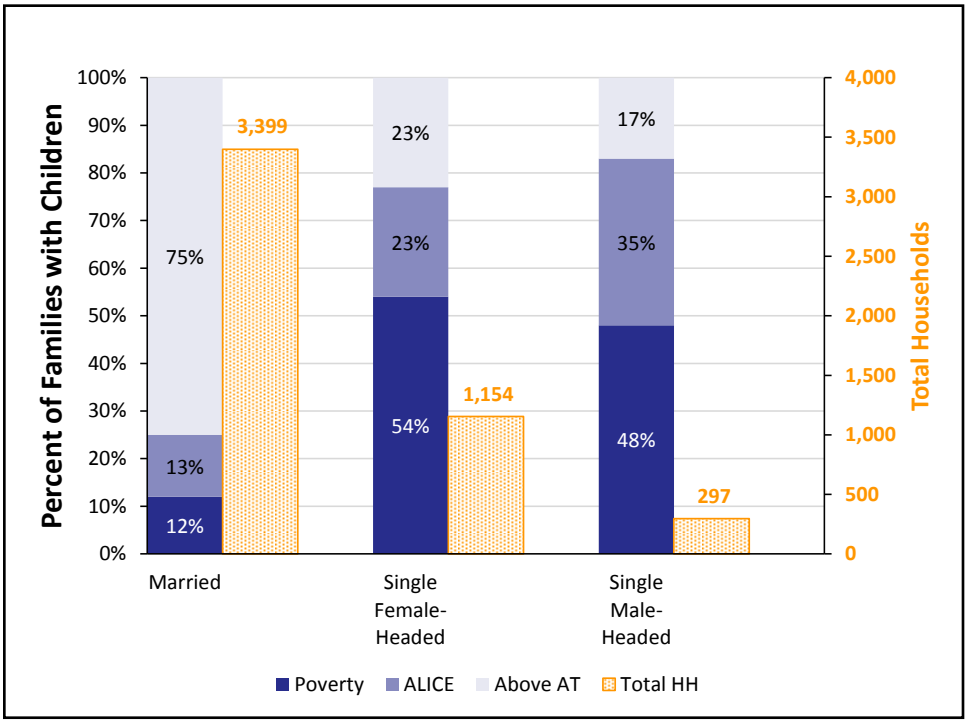
	SINGLE ADULT	2 ADULTS, 1 INFANT, 1 PRESCHOOLER
Monthly Costs		
Housing	$592	$807
Child Care	$–	$900
Food	$165	$547
Transportation	$322	$644
Health Care	$165	$634
Miscellaneous	$143	$375
Taxes	$183	$220
Monthly Total	$1,570	$4,127
ANNUAL TOTAL	**$18,840**	**$49,524**
POVERTY ANNUAL TOTAL	$11,770	$24,250

*Sources: **2015 Point-in-Time Data**: American Community Survey. **ALICE Demographics:** American Community Survey; the ALICE Threshold. **Budget:** U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD); U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA); Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS); Internal Revenue Service (IRS); Florida Department of Education, Office of Early Learning.*

How many families with children are struggling?

Children add significant expense to a family budget, so it is not surprising that many families with children live below the ALICE Threshold. Though more Walton County families are headed by married parents, a greater percent of single parent families have income below the AT (left axis, blue bar). Total number of families in each category are reflected by dotted yellow bars (right axis).

Families with Children by Income, 2015

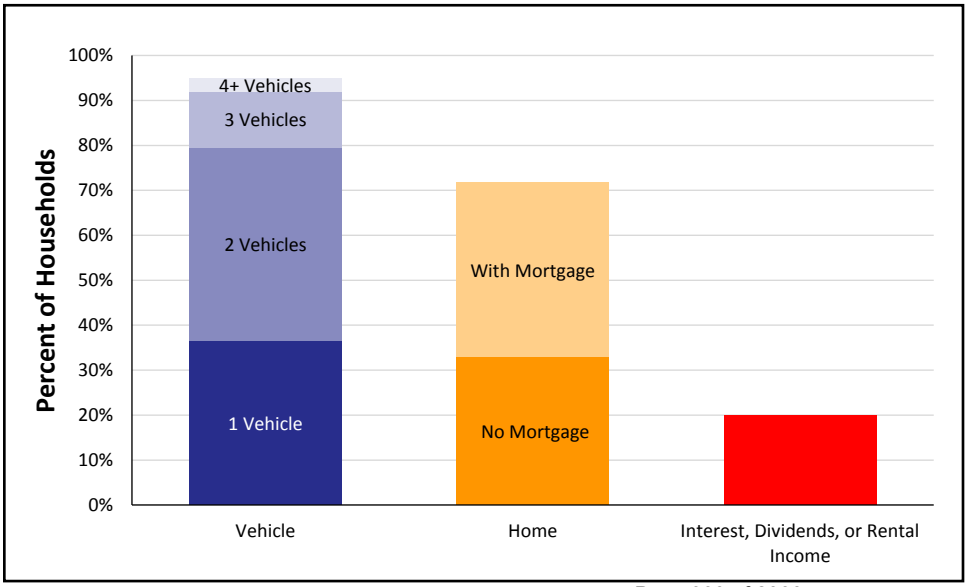


Walton County, 2015		
Town	Total HH	% ALICE & Poverty
DeFuniak Springs	2,109	61%
DeFuniak Springs CCD	5,400	56%
Freeport	842	45%
Freeport CCD	3,718	42%
Miramar Beach CDP	3,482	34%
Paxton-Darlington CCD	3,680	50%
Redbay CCD	1,168	51%
Walton Beaches CCD	9,524	28%

What assets do households have?

Ownership of assets can contribute to stability of households. Yet few families in Walton County own liquid assets, such as a savings account, 401(k) plan, or rental income, that are readily available to cover emergency expenses. Vehicles, the most common asset, depreciate over time. Homeownership, the next most common asset, can build wealth, but is not a liquid asset.

Assets, All Households, 2015



Note: Municipal-level data on this page is for Places and County Subdivisions, which include Census Designated Places (CDP), and Census County Divisions (CCD), relatively permanent statistical areas delineated cooperatively by the Census Bureau and state and local government authorities. These are overlapping geographies so totals will not match county-level data. Municipal-level data often relies on 5-year averages and is not available for the smallest towns that do not report income.

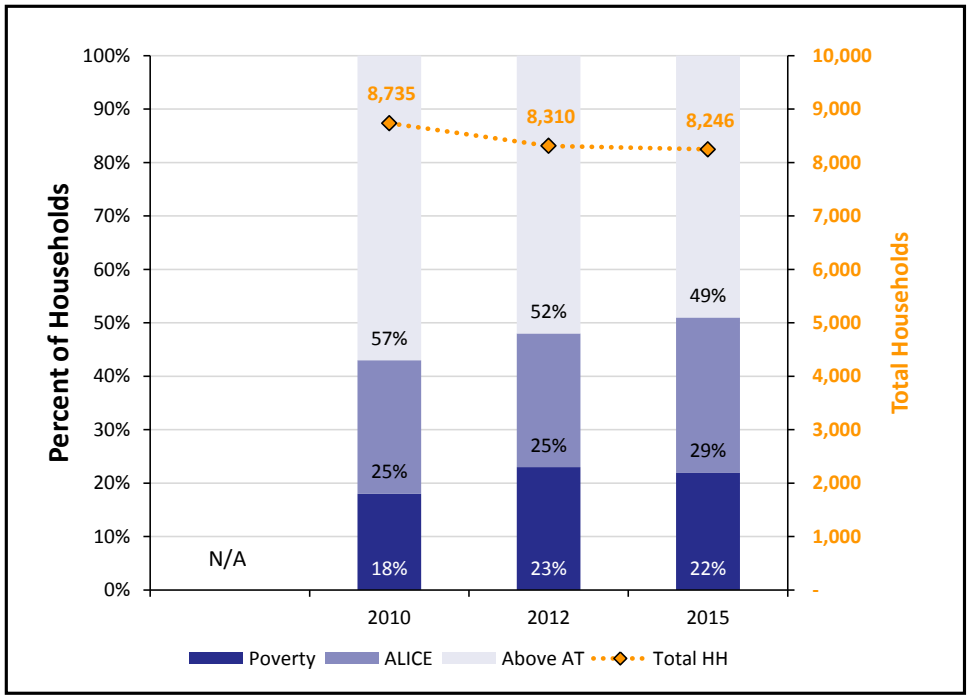
ALICE IN WASHINGTON COUNTY

Population: 24,629 | **Number of Households:** 8,246
Median Household Income: $38,970 (state average: $49,426)
Florida Underemployment Rate for 2015: 11.5%
Households Below ALICE Threshold: 4,167 (51%)

How many households are struggling?

ALICE is an acronym for **A**sset **L**imited, **I**ncome **C**onstrained, **E**mployed – households that earn more than the Federal Poverty Level, but less than the basic cost of living for the county (the ALICE Threshold, or AT). Combined, the number of poverty and ALICE households equals the total population struggling to afford basic needs. The percentage of households below the ALICE Threshold changes over time (left axis, blue bars) as does the total number of households (right axis, dotted yellow line). The Great Recession, from 2007 to 2010, caused hardship for many families. Conditions started to improve in 2010 and 2012 for some, but not for all.

Households by Income, 2007 to 2015



What does it cost to afford the basic necessities?

The bare-minimum Household Survival Budget does not include any savings, leaving a household vulnerable to unexpected expenses. ALICE households typically earn above the Federal Poverty Level of $11,770 for a single adult and $24,250 for a family of four, but less than the Household Survival Budget.

Household Survival Budget, Washington County

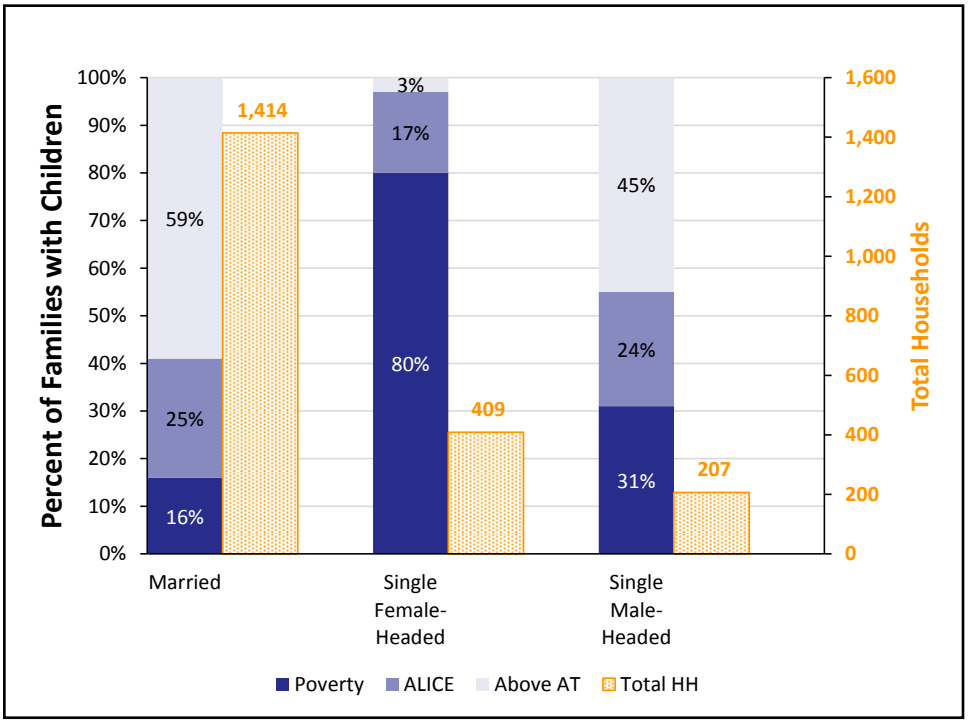
	SINGLE ADULT	2 ADULTS, 1 INFANT, 1 PRESCHOOLER
Monthly Costs		
Housing	$472	$643
Child Care	$–	$1,033
Food	$165	$547
Transportation	$322	$644
Health Care	$165	$634
Miscellaneous	$128	$371
Taxes	$156	$211
Monthly Total	$1,408	$4,083
ANNUAL TOTAL	**$16,896**	**$48,996**
POVERTY ANNUAL TOTAL	$11,770	$24,250

*Sources: **2015 Point-in-Time Data**: American Community Survey. **ALICE Demographics:** American Community Survey; the ALICE Threshold. **Budget:** U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD); U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA); Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS); Internal Revenue Service (IRS); Florida Department of Education, Office of Early Learning.*

How many families with children are struggling?

Children add significant expense to a family budget, so it is not surprising that many families with children live below the ALICE Threshold. Though more Washington County families are headed by married parents, a greater percent of single parent families have income below the AT (left axis, blue bar). Total number of families in each category are reflected by dotted yellow bars (right axis).

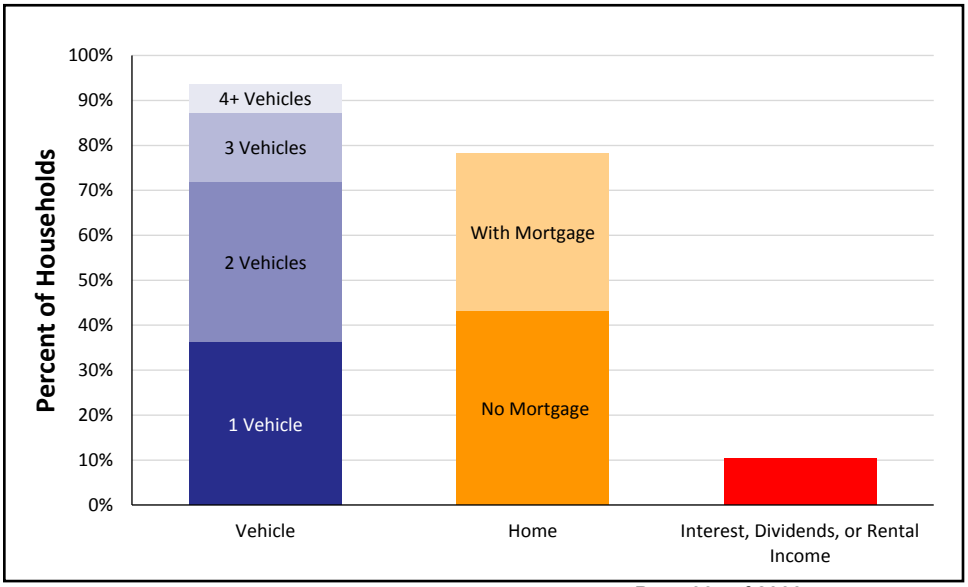
Families with Children by Income, 2015



What assets do households have?

Ownership of assets can contribute to stability of households. Yet few families in Washington County own liquid assets, such as a savings account, 401(k) plan, or rental income, that are readily available to cover emergency expenses. Vehicles, the most common asset, depreciate over time. Homeownership, the next most common asset, can build wealth, but is not a liquid asset.

Assets, All Households, 2015



Washington County, 2015

Town	Total HH	% ALICE & Poverty
Caryville CCD	1,309	45%
Chipley	1,250	57%
Chipley CCD	2,928	48%
Vernon	333	66%
Vernon CCD	4,009	54%

Note: Municipal-level data on this page is for Places and County Subdivisions, which include Census Designated Places (CDP), and Census County Divisions (CCD), relatively permanent statistical areas delineated cooperatively by the Census Bureau and state and local government authorities. These are overlapping geographies so totals will not match county-level data. Municipal-level data often relies on 5-year averages and is not available for the smallest towns that do not report income.

ALICE HOUSING DATA BY COUNTY

ALICE, an acronym for **A**sset **L**imited, **I**ncome **C**onstrained, **E**mployed, represents the growing number of individuals and families who are working, but are unable to afford the basic necessities of housing, food, child care, health care, and transportation.

The United Way ALICE Report uses standardized measurements to quantify the cost of a basic household budget in each county in Florida, and to show how many households are struggling to afford it. This table presents key housing data for each county in Florida in 2015 for owner-occupied and renter-occupied units.

The Gap in Rental Units is an average of the high and low estimates for the number of rental units necessary to enable all households below the ALICE Threshold to spend less than one-third of their income on housing.

Source: American Community Survey, 2015; counties with populations over 65,000 use 1-year estimates; populations under 65,000 use 5-year estimates. Starting in 2015, there are no 3-year estimates.

Housing Data by County, Florida, 2015

County	Owner-Occupied Units			Renter-Occupied Units				Source
	Owner-Occupied	Percent Owned by HHs Below ALICE Threshold	Housing Burden: Percent Owners Pay More Than 30% of Income	Renter-Occupied	Percent Rented by HHs Below ALICE Threshold	Housing Burden: Percent Renters Pay More Than 30% of Income	Gap in Rental Units Affordable for All HHs Below ALICE Threshold	American Community Survey Estimate
Alachua	51,964	36%	21%	44,463	70%	55%	4,140	1-Year
Baker	6,406	43%	22%	1,799	80%	53%	351	5-Year
Bay	42,673	42%	21%	26,664	68%	52%	4,775	1-Year
Bradford	6,477	48%	19%	2,293	77%	57%	242	5-Year
Brevard	158,025	27%	23%	67,657	46%	51%	5,392	1-Year
Broward	414,256	37%	35%	259,614	60%	62%	90,678	1-Year
Calhoun	3,875	61%	24%	909	87%	54%	145	5-Year
Charlotte	55,131	50%	25%	17,540	72%	57%	3,065	1-Year
Citrus	49,292	41%	21%	11,249	60%	59%	7,607	1-Year
Clay	50,941	32%	20%	20,792	59%	45%	12,362	1-Year
Collier	97,414	33%	26%	37,492	56%	54%	9,647	1-Year
Columbia	16,564	48%	21%	7,674	60%	37%	4,623	1-Year
DeSoto	7,907	61%	23%	3,331	81%	53%	142	5-Year
Dixie	4,769	66%	22%	1,282	75%	53%	123	5-Year
Duval	195,353	23%	26%	148,114	50%	52%	11,264	1-Year
Escambia	71,379	26%	20%	45,435	50%	49%	1,516	1-Year
Flagler	28,702	48%	29%	10,579	58%	47%	6,150	1-Year
Franklin	3,147	55%	28%	1,191	73%	42%	81	5-Year
Gadsden	11,990	54%	25%	4,974	87%	55%	640	5-Year
Gilchrist	5,006	57%	19%	1,181	74%	49%	91	5-Year
Glades	2,908	86%	19%	1,012	89%	60%	610	5-Year
Gulf	3,923	48%	26%	1,426	85%	50%	452	5-Year
Hamilton	3,423	61%	24%	1,265	78%	59%	987	5-Year
Hardee	5,300	59%	21%	2,318	80%	49%	1,261	5-Year
Hendry	7,802	55%	28%	3,543	77%	46%	678	5-Year
Hernando	54,638	54%	24%	16,075	71%	47%	11,346	1-Year
Highlands	30,814	42%	19%	10,302	79%	61%	1,392	1-Year
Hillsborough	286,637	36%	25%	216,517	63%	54%	29,547	1-Year
Holmes	5,421	62%	24%	1,407	85%	58%	240	5-Year

County	Owner-Occupied Units			Renter-Occupied Units				Source
	Owner-Occupied	Percent Owned by HHs Below ALICE Threshold	Housing Burden: Percent Owners Pay More Than 30% of Income	Renter-Occupied	Percent Rented by HHs Below ALICE Threshold	Housing Burden: Percent Renters Pay More Than 30% of Income	Gap in Rental Units Affordable for All HHs Below ALICE Threshold	American Community Survey Estimate
Indian River	42,755	45%	20%	12,739	71%	47%	1,310	1-Year
Jackson	11,747	59%	26%	4,562	86%	50%	560	5-Year
Jefferson	4,150	46%	30%	1,261	80%	64%	281	5-Year
Lafayette	2,001	57%	25%	492	80%	37%	394	5-Year
Lake	95,377	44%	24%	31,142	67%	54%	5,461	1-Year
Lee	182,806	43%	27%	80,888	63%	52%	13,065	1-Year
Leon	56,747	19%	24%	52,462	59%	62%	4,565	1-Year
Levy	11,899	43%	23%	3,617	66%	52%	249	5-Year
Liberty	1,801	52%	13%	632	75%	26%	51	5-Year
Madison	5,186	64%	27%	1,428	83%	64%	179	5-Year
Manatee	92,814	42%	23%	41,876	65%	54%	7,190	1-Year
Marion	95,212	54%	23%	30,015	74%	53%	1,150	1-Year
Martin	49,010	44%	29%	16,091	61%	46%	9,891	1-Year
Miami-Dade	433,846	42%	37%	423,866	69%	66%	139,396	1-Year
Monroe	19,025	36%	35%	12,366	51%	59%	7,846	1-Year
Nassau	22,065	41%	26%	7,609	63%	45%	4,773	1-Year
Okaloosa	45,861	20%	21%	30,860	44%	52%	3,761	1-Year
Okeechobee	9,229	59%	24%	3,817	84%	53%	367	5-Year
Orange	246,508	36%	27%	211,228	65%	57%	46,567	1-Year
Osceola	57,486	46%	32%	40,815	68%	60%	13,580	1-Year
Palm Beach	367,126	37%	31%	178,654	60%	60%	57,381	1-Year
Pasco	134,828	47%	23%	57,800	68%	53%	9,274	1-Year
Pinellas	258,204	45%	28%	142,005	65%	53%	20,056	1-Year
Polk	152,419	47%	23%	74,703	73%	54%	10,823	1-Year
Putnam	19,593	46%	22%	8,572	75%	59%	6,466	1-Year
Santa Rosa	42,867	35%	24%	17,994	48%	38%	560	1-Year
Sarasota	127,664	39%	25%	50,143	57%	53%	9,182	1-Year
Seminole	104,433	34%	27%	58,306	59%	53%	14,310	1-Year
St. Johns	64,035	32%	25%	19,212	51%	50%	9,878	1-Year
St. Lucie	77,847	47%	30%	30,964	68%	59%	20,927	1-Year
Sumter	46,276	46%	21%	4,894	70%	53%	3,440	1-Year
Suwannee	10,752	57%	24%	4,897	73%	48%	167	5-Year
Taylor	5,862	63%	19%	1,743	84%	41%	360	5-Year
Union	2,547	58%	26%	1,336	75%	36%	548	5-Year
Volusia	146,531	33%	27%	63,126	60%	61%	6,605	1-Year
Wakulla	7,998	42%	24%	2,693	72%	47%	40	5-Year
Walton	16,858	35%	28%	6,632	50%	55%	747	5-Year
Washington	6,447	59%	22%	1,799	73%	54%	48	5-Year

ALICE THRESHOLD AND DEMOGRAPHICS, FLORIDA, 2015

ALICE, an acronym for **A**sset **L**imited, **I**ncome **C**onstrained, **E**mployed, represents the growing number of individuals and families who are working, but are unable to afford the basic necessities of housing, food, child care, health care, and transportation.

The United Way ALICE Report uses standardized measurements to quantify the cost of a Household Survival Budget in each county in Florida, and to show the number of households earning below this amount – the ALICE Threshold.

The table presents ALICE demographics for each county broken down by race/ethnicity and age. Note that percentages of race/ethnicity and age can mask the size of the population. The ALICE Thresholds for households under and over 65 years old for each county are presented.

For details of the methodology, see the Methodology Overview.

Source: American Community Survey, 2015; counties with populations over 65,000 use 1-year estimates; populations under 65,000 use 5-year estimates; there are no 3-year estimates.

ALICE Threshold and ALICE Households by Race/Ethnicity and Age, Florida, 2015

County	Total HHs	HHs Below ALICE Threshold	Percent HH Below AT – Race/Ethnicity				Percent HH Below AT – Age	ALICE Threshold	
			Asian	Black	Hispanic	White	Seniors	ALICE Threshold – HH Under 65 Years	ALICE Threshold – HH 65 Years and Over
Alachua	96,427	46%	47%	70%	62%	39%	42%	45,000	35,000
Baker	8,205	46%	49%	76%	41%	43%	41%	50,000	30,000
Bay	69,337	41%	46%	59%	53%	37%	40%	45,000	30,000
Bradford	8,770	50%	N/A	70%	27%	45%	49%	50,000	30,000
Brevard	225,682	34%	34%	56%	45%	31%	32%	40,000	30,000
Broward	673,870	44%	38%	54%	45%	39%	53%	50,000	40,000
Calhoun	4,784	58%	27%	69%	44%	58%	50%	50,000	30,000
Charlotte	72,671	40%	37%	59%	65%	37%	34%	45,000	30,000
Citrus	60,541	43%	21%	52%	54%	43%	40%	40,000	30,000
Clay	71,733	33%	39%	41%	33%	35%	39%	45,000	35,000
Collier	134,906	33%	41%	67%	60%	27%	27%	50,000	35,000
Columbia	24,238	45%	17%	61%	55%	41%	41%	45,000	30,000
DeSoto	11,238	58%	0%	81%	73%	51%	45%	50,000	30,000
Dixie	6,051	55%	89%	76%	43%	54%	49%	45,000	30,000
Duval	343,467	37%	26%	54%	47%	30%	35%	40,000	30,000
Escambia	116,814	38%	44%	55%	51%	31%	33%	40,000	30,000
Flagler	39,281	45%	26%	61%	43%	44%	42%	50,000	35,000
Franklin	4,338	51%	0%	55%	47%	51%	47%	45,000	30,000
Gadsden	16,964	56%	84%	67%	65%	38%	46%	45,000	30,000
Gilchrist	6,187	50%	27%	73%	53%	50%	52%	45,000	35,000
Glades	3,920	65%	0%	85%	88%	62%	61%	60,000	35,000
Gulf	5,349	49%	0%	72%	51%	46%	47%	45,000	30,000

County	Total HHs	HHs Below ALICE Threshold	Percent HH Below AT – Race/Ethnicity				Percent HH Below AT – Age	ALICE Threshold	
			Asian	Black	Hispanic	White	Seniors	ALICE Threshold – HH Under 65 Years	ALICE Threshold – HH 65 Years and Over
Hamilton	4,688	57%	0%	71%	87%	49%	47%	50,000	30,000
Hardee	7,618	65%	45%	74%	83%	54%	54%	60,000	35,000
Hendry	11,345	64%	35%	84%	71%	52%	54%	60,000	30,000
Hernando	70,713	42%	47%	66%	50%	40%	40%	45,000	30,000
Highlands	41,116	49%	35%	68%	65%	40%	38%	40,000	30,000
Hillsborough	503,154	42%	32%	62%	52%	33%	46%	45,000	35,000
Holmes	6,828	56%	56%	61%	100%	56%	55%	45,000	30,000
Indian River	55,494	40%	17%	73%	59%	37%	32%	50,000	30,000
Jackson	16,309	58%	61%	74%	69%	53%	46%	50,000	30,000
Jefferson	5,411	49%	N/A	68%	58%	39%	50%	45,000	35,000
Lafayette	2,493	57%	N/A	81%	96%	51%	62%	50,000	35,000
Lake	126,519	41%	32%	55%	50%	40%	43%	45,000	35,000
Lee	263,694	43%	48%	64%	60%	39%	38%	50,000	35,000
Leon	109,209	41%	35%	59%	51%	32%	24%	40,000	30,000
Levy	15,516	50%	100%	61%	68%	48%	50%	40,000	30,000
Liberty	2,433	52%	0%	72%	100%	48%	49%	50,000	30,000
Madison	6,614	56%	65%	68%	30%	51%	49%	45,000	30,000
Manatee	134,690	43%	41%	65%	65%	38%	42%	50,000	35,000
Marion	125,227	47%	43%	68%	65%	44%	39%	50,000	30,000
Martin	65,101	41%	37%	70%	64%	38%	38%	50,000	35,000
Miami-Dade	857,712	61%	48%	72%	64%	40%	67%	60,000	45,000
Monroe	31,391	46%	41%	70%	63%	42%	44%	60,000	45,000
Nassau	29,674	37%	5%	52%	30%	34%	35%	45,000	30,000
Okaloosa	76,721	33%	45%	52%	40%	31%	35%	40,000	35,000
Okeechobee	13,046	58%	22%	78%	74%	55%	47%	50,000	30,000
Orange	457,736	43%	39%	54%	54%	35%	52%	45,000	40,000
Osceola	98,301	60%	50%	72%	70%	46%	60%	60,000	40,000
Palm Beach	545,780	40%	33%	59%	55%	33%	40%	50,000	35,000
Pasco	192,628	42%	32%	46%	42%	42%	41%	45,000	30,000
Pinellas	400,209	41%	37%	60%	58%	38%	43%	45,000	30,000
Polk	227,122	51%	37%	68%	63%	44%	47%	50,000	35,000
Putnam	28,165	52%	10%	73%	68%	47%	39%	40,000	25,000
Santa Rosa	60,861	33%	18%	46%	47%	32%	42%	45,000	35,000
Sarasota	177,807	33%	34%	65%	50%	31%	33%	45,000	35,000
Seminole	162,739	37%	28%	54%	53%	32%	42%	45,000	35,000
St. Johns	83,247	28%	31%	49%	41%	27%	35%	45,000	35,000
St. Lucie	108,811	46%	38%	66%	63%	41%	43%	50,000	35,000
Sumter	48,039	42%	71%	70%	64%	40%	39%	50,000	40,000
Suwannee	15,649	48%	57%	62%	74%	44%	38%	45,000	25,000
Taylor	7,605	55%	100%	63%	72%	52%	46%	45,000	30,000
Union	3,883	70%	55%	77%	48%	70%	66%	60,000	40,000
Volusia	209,657	42%	38%	65%	56%	38%	38%	40,000	30,000
Wakulla	10,691	39%	0%	37%	50%	40%	33%	45,000	25,000
Walton	23,490	42%	10%	75%	45%	39%	39%	40,000	30,000
Washington	8,246	51%	N/A	73%	21%	48%	36%	50,000	25,000

KEY FACTS AND ALICE STATISTICS FOR FLORIDA CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS

ALICE, an acronym for **A**sset **L**imited, **I**ncome **C**onstrained, **E**mployed, represents the growing number of individuals and families who are working, but are unable to afford the basic necessities of housing, food, child care, health care, and transportation.

The United Way ALICE Report uses standardized measurements to quantify the cost of a basic household budget in each county in Florida, and to show how many households are struggling to afford it.

Key data and ALICE statistics for the state's 27 congressional districts (114th Congress) are presented below.

Source: American Community Survey, 2015, 1-year estimates.

Districts for the 114th Congress	Population	Households	Poverty %	ALICE %	Above ALICE Threshold %	Unemployment Rate	Health Insurance Coverage %	Housing Burden: Owner Over 30%	Housing Burden: Renter Over 30%
Congressional District 1	750,928	284,944	11%	25%	64%	7.3%	89%	21%	44%
Congressional District 2	718,173	263,789	19%	31%	50%	8.3%	89%	21%	51%
Congressional District 3	721,105	256,401	18%	24%	58%	8.2%	89%	19%	41%
Congressional District 4	740,304	281,685	10%	24%	66%	5.2%	90%	24%	47%
Congressional District 5	743,735	264,825	23%	28%	49%	10.4%	84%	28%	56%
Congressional District 6	755,981	299,860	14%	32%	54%	6.7%	89%	25%	51%
Congressional District 7	738,367	266,444	11%	28%	61%	6.5%	89%	28%	51%
Congressional District 8	730,746	287,064	11%	22%	67%	6.8%	89%	22%	47%
Congressional District 9	819,676	264,789	16%	42%	42%	6.1%	85%	28%	58%
Congressional District 10	788,192	296,949	12%	26%	62%	5.7%	89%	25%	49%
Congressional District 11	740,907	294,002	14%	38%	48%	9.3%	90%	22%	47%
Congressional District 12	747,779	290,195	12%	26%	62%	6.3%	90%	23%	47%
Congressional District 13	716,429	307,481	13%	28%	59%	5.3%	89%	28%	48%
Congressional District 14	765,377	297,271	19%	31%	50%	8.3%	86%	28%	52%
Congressional District 15	728,456	259,029	13%	27%	60%	6.6%	89%	20%	48%
Congressional District 16	764,808	311,188	10%	26%	64%	6.5%	88%	24%	50%
Congressional District 17	747,648	275,425	13%	26%	61%	7.4%	87%	21%	50%
Congressional District 18	748,028	289,741	12%	28%	60%	5.7%	89%	29%	51%
Congressional District 19	774,346	303,535	12%	28%	60%	6.4%	86%	27%	48%

Districts for the 114th Congress	Population	Households	Poverty %	ALICE %	Above ALICE Threshold %	Unemployment Rate	Health Insurance Coverage %	Housing Burden: Owner Over 30%	Housing Burden: Renter Over 30%
Congressional District 20	767,766	249,312	20%	37%	43%	11.7%	81%	37%	61%
Congressional District 21	758,192	279,199	10%	27%	63%	6.6%	88%	31%	55%
Congressional District 22	730,302	311,737	12%	28%	60%	6.5%	86%	32%	57%
Congressional District 23	734,951	279,979	12%	30%	58%	5.8%	87%	35%	58%
Congressional District 24	745,862	243,955	25%	40%	35%	9.4%	80%	36%	60%
Congressional District 25	765,164	230,199	18%	28%	54%	5.6%	83%	33%	60%
Congressional District 26	776,959	221,403	15%	38%	47%	5.4%	83%	35%	63%
Congressional District 27	751,091	252,783	21%	40%	39%	6.2%	81%	34%	63%

THE ECONOMIC VIABILITY DASHBOARD

ALICE, an acronym for **A**sset **L**imited, **I**ncome **C**onstrained, **E**mployed, represents the growing number of individuals and families who are working, but are unable to afford the basic necessities of housing, food, child care, health care, and transportation.

The United Way ALICE Report uses standardized measurements to quantify the cost of a basic household budget in each county in Florida, and to show how many households are struggling to afford it.

The **Economic Viability Dashboard** is composed of three indices that evaluate the local economic conditions that matter most to ALICE households – the Housing Affordability Index, the Job Opportunities Index, and the Community Resources Index. Index scores range from 1 to 100, with higher scores reflecting better conditions. Each county's score is relative to other counties in Florida and compared to prior years. A score of 100 does not necessarily mean that conditions are very good; it means that they are better than in other counties in the state. These indices are used only for comparison within the state, not for comparison to other states. Scores are presented for 2010 and 2015, showing change since the end of the Great Recession (comparison with 2007 is more difficult because complete data was not available in all counties).

Source: American Community Survey, U.S. Census, and Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), 2015.

ECONOMIC VIABILITY DASHBOARD

The Housing Affordability Index

Key Indicators: Affordable Housing Gap + Housing Burden + Real Estate Taxes

The more affordable a county, the easier it is for a household to be financially stable. The three key indicators for the Housing Affordability Index are the affordable housing gap, the housing burden, and real estate taxes.

The Job Opportunities Index

Key Indicators: Income Distribution + Unemployment Rate + New Hire Wages

The more job opportunities there are in a county, the more likely a household is to be financially stable. The three key indicators for the Job Opportunities Index are income distribution as measured by the share of income for the lowest two quintiles, the unemployment rate, and the average wage for new hires.

The Community Resources Index

Key Indicators: Education Resources + Health Resources + Social Capital

Collective resources in a location can also make a difference in the financial stability of ALICE households in both the short and long terms. The three key indicators for the Community Resources Index are the percent of 3- and 4-year-olds enrolled in preschool, health insurance coverage rate, and percent of the adult population who voted.

Economic Viability Dashboard, Florida, 2010 and 2015

1 = worse, 100 = better

County	Housing Affordability		Job Opportunities		Community Resources	
	2010	2015	2010	2015	2010	2015
Alachua County	40	55	45	57	61	63
Baker County	59	68	58	57	47	53
Bay County	56	64	55	66	44	60
Bradford County	49	70	47	47	54	68
Brevard County	53	63	53	71	60	67
Broward County	25	28	50	67	45	55
Calhoun County	59	72	52	51	62	37
Charlotte County	51	52	43	63	53	60
Citrus County	59	61	45	58	65	65
Clay County	52	53	58	64	61	59
Collier County	31	38	49	66	41	48
Columbia County	46	58	45	54	46	58
DeSoto County	47	67	52	59	21	25
Dixie County	69	76	61	61	52	44
Duval County	49	59	58	68	57	61
Escambia County	53	68	40	74	54	53
Flagler County	30	35	41	62	52	51
Franklin County	53	66	49	47	54	49
Gadsden County	54	67	36	50	55	68
Gilchrist County	63	74	50	55	64	44
Glades County	65	51	68	53	43	38
Gulf County	65	64	57	53	48	51
Hamilton County	70	70	71	42	50	42
Hardee County	45	57	53	55	17	21
Hendry County	44	65	54	51	20	22
Hernando County	52	56	42	60	52	58
Highlands County	57	69	50	51	37	55
Hillsborough County	43	55	55	70	47	56
Holmes County	68	70	55	37	42	37
Indian River County	47	63	35	55	46	55
Jackson County	67	70	56	45	55	51
Jefferson County	61	61	48	53	63	74
Lafayette County	57	71	66	36	41	44
Lake County	44	59	53	72	54	57
Lee County	41	51	46	62	44	47
Leon County	42	52	39	53	67	83

Economic Viability Dashboard, Florida, 2010 and 2015

1 = worse, 100 = better

County	Housing Affordability		Job Opportunities		Community Resources	
	2010	2015	2010	2015	2010	2015
Levy County	62	73	48	52	46	52
Liberty County	70	82	30	58	41	45
Madison County	65	69	60	53	54	48
Manatee County	42	51	49	66	43	50
Marion County	54	67	45	55	48	61
Martin County	42	36	42	63	58	77
Miami-Dade County	12	16	45	62	26	45
Monroe County	1	10	60	62	41	63
Nassau County	54	42	57	59	65	66
Okaloosa County	56	61	60	70	58	60
Okeechobee County	52	64	35	52	26	28
Orange County	28	42	47	67	46	55
Osceola County	34	42	53	61	36	45
Palm Beach County	28	31	47	65	50	60
Pasco County	52	61	49	65	47	59
Pinellas County	48	59	52	68	51	66
Polk County	54	62	50	67	43	56
Putnam County	50	49	39	54	39	48
St. Johns County	38	36	48	64	77	80
St. Lucie County	37	39	46	61	46	53
Santa Rosa County	55	67	50	71	63	54
Sarasota County	38	47	51	69	58	68
Seminole County	43	68	58	57	60	53
Sumter County	55	61	48	65	61	59
Suwannee County	66	59	51	68	51	66
Taylor County	60	62	42	67	62	56
Union County	67	49	57	54	38	48
Volusia County	50	36	47	64	44	80
Wakulla County	55	39	54	61	76	53
Walton County	56	67	45	71	61	54
Washington County	62	47	51	69	60	68

KEY FACTS AND ALICE STATISTICS FOR FLORIDA MUNICIPALITIES

ALICE, an acronym for **A**sset **L**imited, **I**ncome **C**onstrained, **E**mployed, represents the growing number of individuals and families who are working, but are unable to afford the basic necessities of housing, food, child care, health care, and transportation.

The United Way ALICE Report uses standardized measurements to quantify the cost of a basic household budget in each county in Florida, and to show how many households are struggling to afford it. Knowing the extent of local variation is an important aspect of understanding the challenges facing households earning below the ALICE Threshold in Florida.

Key data and ALICE statistics for the state's municipalities are presented here.

Source: American Community Survey, 2015; towns with populations over 65,000 use 1-year estimates; populations under 65,000 use 5-year estimates. There are no 3-year estimates.

Key Facts and ALICE Statistics for Florida Municipalities

Municipality by County	Population	Households	Poverty %	ALICE %	Above ALICE Threshold %	Unemployment Rate	Health Insurance Coverage %	Housing Burden: Owner Over 30%	Housing Burden: Renter Over 30%	Source, American Community Survey Estimate
Alachua, Alachua County	9,435	4,012	16%	26%	58%	7.0%	89%	28%	45%	5-Year
Archer, Alachua County	1,180	445	31%	33%	36%	12.0%	85%	24%	42%	5-Year
Gainesville CCD, Alachua County	175,982	65,880	27%	28%	45%	8.2%	86%	24%	55%	5-Year
Gainesville, Alachua County	130,133	48,617	29%	28%	43%	5.1%	92%	21%	55%	1-Year
Hawthorne CCD, Alachua County	5,780	2,238	22%	30%	48%	16.3%	80%	26%	36%	5-Year
Hawthorne, Alachua County	1,670	507	32%	29%	39%	25.4%	82%	45%	47%	5-Year
High Springs, Alachua County	5,591	1,989	9%	34%	57%	8.8%	84%	25%	60%	5-Year
High Springs-Alachua CCD, Alachua County	39,736	16,125	13%	27%	60%	6.4%	89%	23%	47%	5-Year
La Crosse, Alachua County	261	107	20%	28%	52%	2.3%	90%	31%	36%	5-Year
Micanopy CCD, Alachua County	2,836	1,237	14%	33%	53%	4.0%	83%	17%	41%	5-Year
Micanopy, Alachua County	668	293	13%	40%	47%	7.2%	88%	19%	57%	5-Year
Newberry, Alachua County	5,307	1,845	10%	18%	72%	2.5%	87%	24%	40%	5-Year
Newberry-Archer CCD, Alachua County	23,027	8,538	11%	19%	70%	4.7%	89%	20%	37%	5-Year
Waldo CCD, Alachua County	6,857	2,685	14%	34%	52%	13.7%	85%	22%	49%	5-Year
Waldo, Alachua County	1,004	373	29%	42%	29%	15.2%	74%	32%	66%	5-Year
Glen St. Mary, Baker County	567	184	21%	45%	34%	15.4%	84%	13%	50%	5-Year
Macclenny CCD, Baker County	14,441	4,493	15%	27%	58%	5.2%	89%	26%	45%	5-Year
Macclenny, Baker County	6,414	1,899	18%	31%	51%	3.7%	87%	24%	52%	5-Year
Sanderson CCD, Baker County	12,694	3,712	17%	33%	50%	13.0%	84%	17%	35%	5-Year
Callaway, Bay County	14,760	5,297	15%	24%	61%	10.3%	82%	25%	46%	5-Year
Cedar Grove CDP, Bay County	3,313	1,145	16%	31%	53%	15.8%	82%	25%	51%	5-Year
Laguna Beach CDP, Bay County	3,665	1,920	13%	32%	55%	6.6%	75%	21%	53%	5-Year
Lower Grand Lagoon CDP, Bay County	3,722	2,017	20%	29%	51%	5.9%	69%	33%	42%	5-Year
Lynn Haven CCD, Bay County	25,151	9,175	10%	23%	67%	7.6%	84%	23%	53%	5-Year
Lynn Haven, Bay County	19,355	7,238	10%	25%	65%	7.9%	88%	27%	47%	5-Year
Mexico Beach CCD, Bay County	4,483	1,465	9%	28%	63%	11.4%	94%	38%	46%	5-Year

Key Facts and ALICE Statistics for Florida Municipalities

Municipality by County	Population	Households	Poverty %	ALICE %	Above ALICE Threshold %	Unemployment Rate	Health Insurance Coverage %	Housing Burden: Owner Over 30%	Housing Burden: Renter Over 30%	Source, American Community Survey Estimate
Mexico Beach, Bay County	1,355	654	12%	25%	63%	10.1%	86%	38%	36%	5-Year
Panama City Beach, Bay County	12,092	5,241	10%	27%	63%	5.2%	82%	27%	42%	5-Year
Panama City Beaches CCD, Bay County	35,603	15,967	11%	28%	61%	6.3%	80%	29%	47%	5-Year
Panama City CCD, Bay County	91,793	34,976	17%	30%	53%	10.1%	83%	25%	51%	5-Year
Panama City, Bay County	36,917	14,945	20%	34%	46%	12.2%	82%	25%	54%	5-Year
Parker, Bay County	4,462	1,949	17%	30%	53%	15.0%	81%	30%	51%	5-Year
Pretty Bayou CDP, Bay County	3,432	1,386	8%	32%	60%	6.6%	89%	24%	57%	5-Year
Southport CCD, Bay County	10,718	3,776	11%	23%	66%	5.9%	90%	15%	34%	5-Year
Springfield, Bay County	9,186	3,590	23%	36%	41%	7.3%	78%	25%	54%	5-Year
Tyndall AFB CDP, Bay County	3,128	811	7%	30%	63%	12.5%	98%	?	49%	5-Year
Upper Grand Lagoon CDP, Bay County	14,216	6,029	8%	28%	64%	7.1%	81%	31%	53%	5-Year
Youngstown CCD, Bay County	7,605	2,563	27%	29%	44%	10.2%	89%	24%	44%	5-Year
Brooker CCD, Bradford County	1,313	421	18%	33%	49%	18.3%	72%	14%	57%	5-Year
Brooker, Bradford County	394	118	16%	29%	55%	10.3%	75%	17%	18%	5-Year
Hampton CCD, Bradford County	6,506	2,335	19%	24%	57%	10.3%	82%	15%	38%	5-Year
Hampton, Bradford County	412	149	30%	39%	31%	22.5%	86%	22%	50%	5-Year
Lawtey CCD, Bradford County	5,560	1,460	22%	27%	51%	19.1%	85%	17%	42%	5-Year
Lawtey, Bradford County	1,051	386	27%	38%	35%	11.5%	87%	31%	24%	5-Year
Starke CCD, Bradford County	13,844	4,554	25%	28%	47%	10.9%	82%	22%	50%	5-Year
Starke, Bradford County	5,401	2,044	29%	27%	44%	12.2%	83%	25%	52%	5-Year
Cape Canaveral, Brevard County	10,031	5,602	13%	26%	61%	8.6%	78%	24%	45%	5-Year
Cocoa Beach, Brevard County	11,355	5,796	8%	24%	68%	7.7%	83%	30%	39%	5-Year
Cocoa Beach-Cape Canaveral CCD, Brevard County	23,905	12,609	10%	25%	65%	8.3%	81%	27%	43%	5-Year
Cocoa West CDP, Brevard County	4,910	1,953	38%	32%	30%	21.8%	74%	32%	84%	5-Year
Cocoa, Brevard County	17,339	6,811	27%	29%	44%	15.2%	79%	30%	59%	5-Year
Cocoa-Rockledge CCD, Brevard County	117,688	45,172	13%	21%	66%	12.0%	85%	26%	50%	5-Year
Grant-Valkaria, Brevard County	3,938	1,518	6%	19%	75%	5.9%	86%	35%	15%	5-Year
Indialantic, Brevard County	2,764	1,212	9%	18%	73%	4.9%	82%	25%	49%	5-Year
Indialantic-Melbourne Beach CCD, Brevard County	45,515	18,972	7%	17%	76%	8.1%	86%	29%	44%	5-Year
Indian Harbour Beach, Brevard County	8,315	3,653	11%	23%	66%	15.7%	81%	37%	55%	5-Year
June Park CDP, Brevard County	3,981	1,570	11%	21%	68%	7.3%	90%	22%	36%	5-Year
Malabar CCD, Brevard County	15,567	6,928	12%	27%	61%	11.6%	88%	25%	49%	5-Year
Malabar, Brevard County	2,822	1,084	6%	14%	80%	7.9%	89%	24%	65%	5-Year
Melbourne Beach, Brevard County	3,146	1,211	3%	17%	80%	2.0%	87%	32%	66%	5-Year
Melbourne CCD, Brevard County	124,818	51,170	13%	25%	62%	10.2%	86%	26%	50%	5-Year
Melbourne Shores-Floridana Beach CCD, Brevard County	7,109	3,317	10%	21%	69%	15.7%	92%	32%	40%	5-Year
Melbourne Village, Brevard County	769	316	4%	19%	77%	12.7%	89%	28%	42%	5-Year
Melbourne, Brevard County	80,136	32,825	14%	27%	59%	5.5%	86%	24%	49%	1-Year
Merritt Island CCD, Brevard County	43,778	17,826	13%	21%	66%	10.9%	86%	25%	47%	5-Year
Merritt Island CDP, Brevard County	35,900	14,577	13%	22%	65%	10.7%	85%	25%	49%	5-Year
Micco CDP, Brevard County	8,293	4,234	14%	33%	53%	19.4%	90%	21%	49%	5-Year
Mims CDP, Brevard County	6,334	2,617	14%	21%	65%	14.1%	90%	18%	41%	5-Year
Palm Bay CCD, Brevard County	105,426	37,981	16%	26%	58%	11.4%	84%	30%	58%	5-Year
Palm Bay, Brevard County	107,895	38,113	15%	23%	62%	6.6%	90%	25%	50%	1-Year

Municipality by County	Population	Households	Poverty %	ALICE %	Above ALICE Threshold %	Unemployment Rate	Health Insurance Coverage %	Housing Burden: Owner Over 30%	Housing Burden: Renter Over 30%	Source, American Community Survey Estimate
Palm Shores, Brevard County	1,123	410	14%	19%	67%	3.6%	87%	21%	39%	5-Year
Patrick AFB CDP, Brevard County	1,371	370	3%	29%	68%	9.1%	97%	?	44%	5-Year
Port St. John CDP, Brevard County	11,335	4,283	14%	23%	63%	13.0%	85%	32%	43%	5-Year
Rockledge, Brevard County	25,798	10,171	9%	21%	70%	11.2%	85%	25%	40%	5-Year
Satellite Beach, Brevard County	10,351	4,020	3%	12%	85%	4.9%	91%	25%	37%	5-Year
Sharpes CDP, Brevard County	2,885	1,186	19%	24%	57%	12.5%	78%	27%	48%	5-Year
South Patrick Shores CDP, Brevard County	6,529	2,638	7%	13%	80%	9.6%	83%	26%	45%	5-Year
Titusville CCD, Brevard County	65,479	27,170	15%	23%	62%	11.8%	86%	22%	49%	5-Year
Titusville, Brevard County	44,363	18,722	18%	26%	56%	11.8%	84%	24%	50%	5-Year
Viera East CDP, Brevard County	11,264	4,583	3%	22%	75%	9.4%	92%	22%	55%	5-Year
Viera West CDP, Brevard County	8,365	3,312	3%	6%	91%	8.4%	95%	25%	15%	5-Year
West Brevard CCD, Brevard County	4,306	1,646	3%	7%	90%	8.2%	94%	29%	35%	5-Year
West Melbourne, Brevard County	19,667	7,158	9%	22%	69%	10.4%	87%	21%	47%	5-Year
Boulevard Gardens CDP, Broward County	1,870	495	2%	44%	54%	17.7%	76%	40%	49%	5-Year
Broadview Park CDP, Broward County	7,593	2,039	21%	31%	48%	7.1%	52%	32%	71%	5-Year
Coconut Creek, Broward County	56,816	22,113	9%	34%	57%	9.7%	83%	37%	53%	5-Year
Cooper City, Broward County	33,382	10,727	4%	18%	78%	6.9%	90%	34%	52%	5-Year
Coral Springs, Broward County	129,502	40,825	10%	25%	65%	6.8%	86%	34%	59%	1-Year
Coral Springs-Margate CCD, Broward County	228,089	77,842	12%	35%	53%	10.1%	78%	40%	60%	5-Year
Dania Beach, Broward County	30,878	12,202	22%	34%	44%	12.2%	74%	36%	62%	5-Year
Davie CCD, Broward County	212,050	69,286	10%	23%	67%	7.6%	87%	36%	55%	5-Year
Davie, Broward County	100,894	36,504	13%	26%	61%	4.6%	87%	30%	60%	1-Year
Deerfield Beach CCD, Broward County	183,189	66,918	11%	30%	59%	9.0%	83%	37%	56%	5-Year
Deerfield Beach, Broward County	79,769	31,863	12%	39%	49%	8.1%	85%	34%	57%	1-Year
Fort Lauderdale CCD, Broward County	297,992	120,691	17%	34%	49%	12.5%	78%	38%	56%	5-Year
Fort Lauderdale, Broward County	178,587	73,817	15%	31%	54%	9.1%	85%	38%	56%	1-Year
Franklin Park CDP, Broward County	958	334	44%	46%	10%	34.0%	69%	37%	74%	5-Year
Hallandale Beach CCD, Broward County	51,236	22,002	22%	40%	38%	13.8%	75%	39%	61%	5-Year
Hallandale Beach, Broward County	38,725	18,025	21%	40%	39%	13.0%	76%	41%	61%	5-Year
Hillsboro Beach, Broward County	1,568	927	4%	30%	66%	5.4%	92%	43%	34%	5-Year
Hillsboro Pines CDP, Broward County	401	122	0%	28%	72%	5.4%	98%	40%	52%	5-Year
Hollywood CCD, Broward County	188,262	72,079	16%	35%	49%	10.5%	77%	37%	59%	5-Year
Hollywood, Broward County	149,721	56,104	16%	36%	48%	9.2%	83%	34%	59%	1-Year
Lauderdale Lakes, Broward County	34,103	10,999	24%	45%	31%	18.9%	75%	50%	64%	5-Year
Lauderdale-by-the-Sea, Broward County	6,313	3,869	11%	28%	61%	7.9%	87%	37%	47%	5-Year
Lauderhill, Broward County	71,574	23,525	20%	40%	40%	8.2%	83%	39%	73%	1-Year
Lighthouse Point, Broward County	10,842	4,932	6%	25%	69%	5.9%	93%	33%	56%	5-Year
Margate, Broward County	55,678	20,651	13%	40%	47%	11.7%	78%	37%	62%	5-Year
Miramar, Broward County	137,115	40,203	9%	24%	67%	7.7%	88%	33%	65%	1-Year
Miramar-Pembroke Pines CCD, Broward County	297,974	96,006	10%	28%	62%	9.3%	83%	42%	60%	5-Year
North Lauderdale, Broward County	42,853	11,913	19%	39%	42%	10.6%	68%	46%	64%	5-Year
Oakland Park, Broward County	43,347	16,837	16%	38%	46%	11.7%	74%	35%	59%	5-Year
Parkland, Broward County	27,114	8,240	3%	11%	86%	5.7%	96%	36%	65%	5-Year
Pembroke Park, Broward County	6,244	2,482	23%	49%	28%	7.2%	76%	23%	62%	5-Year
Pembroke Pines, Broward County	166,624	56,409	10%	25%	65%	5.6%	90%	32%	55%	1-Year

Key Facts and ALICE Statistics for Florida Municipalities

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Plantation CCD, Broward County	276,292	100,420	13%	35%	52%	9.2%	79%	39%	56%	5-Year
Plantation, Broward County	92,555	33,712	9%	23%	68%	4.0%	89%	33%	56%	1-Year
Pompano Beach CCD, Broward County	108,068	45,040	18%	38%	44%	11.1%	76%	35%	59%	5-Year
Pompano Beach, Broward County	107,771	40,375	19%	35%	46%	13.8%	80%	33%	61%	1-Year
Roosevelt Gardens CDP, Broward County	2,760	752	17%	39%	44%	19.0%	77%	35%	61%	5-Year
Sea Ranch Lakes, Broward County	701	263	6%	14%	80%	2.2%	93%	37%	19%	5-Year
Southwest Ranches, Broward County	7,676	2,177	8%	16%	76%	10.3%	88%	43%	46%	5-Year
Sunrise, Broward County	92,706	30,856	10%	31%	59%	6.5%	83%	35%	52%	1-Year
Tamarac, Broward County	63,227	27,242	12%	42%	46%	8.2%	83%	39%	55%	5-Year
Washington Park CDP, Broward County	1,310	384	15%	50%	35%	15.9%	82%	32%	62%	5-Year
West Park, Broward County	14,779	4,156	21%	39%	40%	14.5%	71%	43%	65%	5-Year
Weston, Broward County	69,947	21,259	7%	17%	76%	0.0%	92%	38%	51%	5-Year
Wilton Manors, Broward County	12,133	6,474	12%	34%	54%	7.8%	81%	34%	42%	5-Year
Altha CCD, Calhoun County	2,431	973	14%	45%	41%	11.9%	88%	23%	41%	5-Year
Altha, Calhoun County	670	237	29%	30%	41%	15.6%	84%	14%	53%	5-Year
Blountstown CCD, Calhoun County	8,438	2,293	26%	34%	40%	8.9%	77%	26%	45%	5-Year
Blountstown, Calhoun County	2,625	937	32%	28%	40%	12.1%	75%	25%	34%	5-Year
West Calhoun CCD, Calhoun County	3,746	1,518	13%	40%	47%	10.4%	78%	19%	18%	5-Year
Charlotte Harbor CDP, Charlotte County	4,001	1,791	10%	29%	61%	4.0%	77%	21%	40%	5-Year
Charlotte Park CDP, Charlotte County	2,475	1,190	10%	30%	60%	10.3%	86%	29%	33%	5-Year
Cleveland CDP, Charlotte County	2,881	1,152	16%	34%	50%	14.1%	76%	24%	22%	5-Year
Grove City CDP, Charlotte County	1,982	985	28%	22%	50%	16.5%	82%	19%	30%	5-Year
Grove City-Rotonda CCD, Charlotte County	38,871	17,951	12%	28%	60%	9.3%	85%	26%	56%	5-Year
Harbour Heights CDP, Charlotte County	3,400	1,371	11%	21%	68%	11.1%	91%	28%	28%	5-Year
Manasota Key CDP, Charlotte County	1,131	605	9%	13%	78%	13.6%	94%	37%	42%	5-Year
Port Charlotte CCD, Charlotte County	88,106	37,031	12%	31%	57%	10.9%	84%	29%	51%	5-Year
Port Charlotte CDP, Charlotte County	56,434	23,486	14%	34%	52%	10.7%	82%	32%	55%	5-Year
Punta Gorda CCD, Charlotte County	38,806	16,874	11%	24%	65%	11.9%	86%	29%	35%	5-Year
Punta Gorda, Charlotte County	17,288	8,629	11%	18%	71%	10.2%	89%	30%	40%	5-Year
Rotonda CDP, Charlotte County	8,337	4,124	10%	31%	59%	6.2%	89%	24%	74%	5-Year
Solana CDP, Charlotte County	289	180	17%	41%	42%	30.2%	78%	28%	42%	5-Year
Beverly Hills CDP, Citrus County	8,593	3,999	26%	36%	38%	19.8%	85%	25%	57%	5-Year
Black Diamond CDP, Citrus County	1,114	419	15%	7%	78%	12.3%	81%	21%	27%	5-Year
Citrus Hills CDP, Citrus County	8,039	3,691	4%	16%	80%	4.2%	97%	20%	46%	5-Year
Citrus Springs CDP, Citrus County	8,695	3,410	11%	26%	63%	10.5%	84%	25%	51%	5-Year
Crystal River CCD, Citrus County	68,992	30,114	15%	27%	58%	13.0%	87%	25%	49%	5-Year
Crystal River, Citrus County	3,060	1,232	24%	27%	49%	13.7%	77%	29%	68%	5-Year
Floral City CDP, Citrus County	4,919	2,251	12%	39%	49%	13.3%	87%	28%	31%	5-Year
Hernando CDP, Citrus County	9,699	4,121	23%	36%	41%	21.9%	82%	17%	61%	5-Year
Homosassa CDP, Citrus County	1,673	865	10%	23%	67%	1.0%	96%	24%	10%	5-Year
Homosassa Springs CDP, Citrus County	13,012	5,291	25%	35%	40%	18.4%	81%	22%	59%	5-Year
Inverness CCD, Citrus County	70,662	30,898	16%	32%	52%	13.2%	87%	21%	54%	5-Year
Inverness Highlands North CDP, Citrus County	2,944	871	22%	15%	63%	5.4%	92%	16%	20%	5-Year

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Inverness Highlands South CDP, Citrus County	6,375	2,670	13%	35%	52%	4.6%	86%	16%	42%	5-Year
Inverness, Citrus County	7,184	3,212	20%	41%	39%	12.8%	89%	25%	70%	5-Year
Lecanto CDP, Citrus County	5,415	1,957	16%	21%	63%	15.6%	86%	24%	32%	5-Year
Pine Ridge CDP (Citrus County), Citrus County	10,402	4,671	11%	21%	68%	11.7%	94%	26%	62%	5-Year
Sugarmill Woods CDP, Citrus County	9,129	4,410	7%	30%	63%	13.8%	90%	24%	44%	5-Year
Asbury Lake CDP, Clay County	8,078	2,867	7%	16%	77%	7.8%	86%	18%	35%	5-Year
Bellair-Meadowbrook Terrace CDP, Clay County	13,987	5,381	9%	40%	51%	9.2%	85%	24%	43%	5-Year
Fleming Island CDP, Clay County	30,350	10,216	7%	12%	81%	7.6%	95%	26%	40%	5-Year
Green Cove Springs CCD, Clay County	14,089	5,128	15%	28%	57%	12.1%	84%	24%	48%	5-Year
Green Cove Springs, Clay County	7,054	2,421	17%	30%	53%	12.3%	83%	23%	56%	5-Year
Keystone Heights CCD, Clay County	17,202	6,562	14%	31%	55%	14.1%	81%	22%	46%	5-Year
Keystone Heights, Clay County	1,652	587	7%	27%	66%	7.8%	89%	14%	30%	5-Year
Lakeside CDP, Clay County	31,223	11,310	10%	24%	66%	10.5%	85%	23%	44%	5-Year
Middleburg CDP, Clay County	13,062	4,438	16%	27%	57%	11.2%	82%	23%	37%	5-Year
Middleburg-Clay Hill CCD, Clay County	58,303	18,568	12%	22%	66%	11.5%	87%	24%	38%	5-Year
Oakleaf Plantation CDP, Clay County	23,087	6,830	7%	13%	80%	8.0%	93%	25%	22%	5-Year
Orange Park CCD, Clay County	93,295	33,396	8%	23%	69%	9.2%	89%	25%	43%	5-Year
Orange Park, Clay County	8,545	3,455	9%	32%	59%	11.6%	87%	22%	42%	5-Year
Penney Farms CCD, Clay County	14,528	5,399	12%	19%	69%	11.7%	90%	19%	41%	5-Year
Penney Farms, Clay County	618	353	5%	48%	47%	16.9%	95%	28%	56%	5-Year
Chokoloskee CDP, Collier County	418	153	59%	32%	9%	0.0%	97%	28%	100%	5-Year
Everglades CCD, Collier County	16,035	6,586	14%	30%	56%	6.5%	82%	30%	49%	5-Year
Everglades, Collier County	268	117	15%	27%	58%	4.0%	87%	34%	30%	5-Year
Golden Gate CDP, Collier County	29,258	7,113	25%	35%	40%	9.7%	59%	39%	65%	5-Year
Goodland CDP, Collier County	330	162	0%	64%	36%	0.0%	87%	34%	100%	5-Year
Immokalee CCD, Collier County	56,726	14,937	17%	23%	60%	11.0%	69%	27%	40%	5-Year
Immokalee CDP, Collier County	24,879	4,955	42%	33%	25%	17.6%	51%	29%	51%	5-Year
Island Walk CDP, Collier County	3,041	1,551	0%	13%	87%	5.3%	98%	36%	66%	5-Year
Lely CDP, Collier County	3,589	1,731	5%	33%	62%	6.3%	90%	27%	61%	5-Year
Lely Resort CDP, Collier County	5,088	2,104	8%	25%	67%	3.4%	85%	39%	47%	5-Year
Marco Island CCD, Collier County	17,478	8,416	8%	20%	72%	5.0%	93%	39%	48%	5-Year
Marco Island, Collier County	17,148	8,254	8%	19%	73%	5.1%	93%	40%	46%	5-Year
Naples CCD, Collier County	250,852	99,949	10%	27%	63%	7.2%	81%	31%	53%	5-Year
Naples Manor CDP, Collier County	5,566	1,120	26%	51%	23%	25.0%	62%	34%	64%	5-Year
Naples Park CDP, Collier County	6,691	2,568	9%	40%	51%	6.6%	69%	33%	47%	5-Year
Naples, Collier County	20,603	10,392	9%	18%	73%	5.4%	93%	34%	51%	5-Year
Orangetree CDP, Collier County	5,248	1,369	6%	13%	81%	2.7%	79%	40%	29%	5-Year
Pelican Bay CDP, Collier County	5,230	2,995	2%	12%	86%	1.6%	99%	33%	55%	5-Year
Pine Ridge CDP (Collier County), Collier County	1,994	848	7%	14%	79%	0.7%	92%	33%	28%	5-Year
Plantation Island CDP, Collier County	452	150	55%	32%	13%	0.0%	74%	35%	?	5-Year
Verona Walk CDP, Collier County	2,645	1,230	11%	21%	68%	8.6%	95%	33%	38%	5-Year
Vineyards CDP, Collier County	3,983	1,716	5%	10%	85%	3.1%	90%	31%	33%	5-Year
Five Points CDP, Columbia County	812	299	27%	28%	45%	13.2%	72%	28%	20%	5-Year
Fort White CCD, Columbia County	14,988	5,556	19%	31%	50%	16.4%	85%	26%	22%	5-Year
Fort White, Columbia County	728	226	17%	22%	61%	13.8%	92%	25%	39%	5-Year

Key Facts and ALICE Statistics for Florida Municipalities

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Lake City CCD, Columbia County	51,548	17,609	16%	31%	53%	14.2%	84%	22%	41%	5-Year
Lake City, Columbia County	12,082	4,634	22%	36%	42%	18.2%	77%	26%	45%	5-Year
North Columbia CCD, Columbia County	1,270	543	27%	31%	42%	19.0%	74%	14%	0%	5-Year
Watertown CDP, Columbia County	3,318	1,167	16%	39%	45%	17.3%	78%	31%	34%	5-Year
Arcadia East CCD, DeSoto County	23,856	7,178	26%	38%	36%	11.4%	73%	24%	48%	5-Year
Arcadia West CCD, DeSoto County	11,101	4,060	16%	33%	51%	5.2%	75%	20%	39%	5-Year
Arcadia, DeSoto County	7,704	2,527	26%	38%	36%	13.7%	81%	27%	57%	5-Year
Southeast Arcadia CDP, DeSoto County	8,129	2,336	32%	39%	29%	10.8%	68%	22%	43%	5-Year
Cross City North CCD, Dixie County	12,157	4,290	21%	38%	41%	7.1%	79%	24%	39%	5-Year
Cross City South CCD, Dixie County	3,934	1,761	23%	24%	53%	7.5%	84%	17%	33%	5-Year
Cross City, Dixie County	2,198	788	27%	39%	34%	7.6%	81%	24%	40%	5-Year
Atlantic Beach, Duval County	12,961	5,477	7%	17%	76%	4.5%	88%	25%	44%	5-Year
Baldwin CCD, Duval County	7,376	2,340	11%	28%	61%	16.2%	82%	18%	45%	5-Year
Baldwin, Duval County	1,929	597	21%	32%	47%	23.0%	78%	18%	45%	5-Year
Jacksonville Beach, Duval County	22,149	10,303	8%	19%	73%	4.5%	89%	33%	49%	5-Year
Jacksonville Beaches CCD, Duval County	55,635	22,553	10%	20%	70%	6.8%	88%	30%	47%	5-Year
Jacksonville East CCD, Duval County	430,253	168,890	12%	23%	65%	8.2%	86%	27%	51%	5-Year
Jacksonville North CCD, Duval County	77,801	27,351	13%	23%	64%	9.4%	87%	33%	53%	5-Year
Jacksonville West CCD, Duval County	319,608	116,766	23%	26%	51%	13.5%	83%	31%	55%	5-Year
Jacksonville, Duval County	868,031	323,488	16%	23%	61%	7.2%	88%	25%	50%	1-Year
Neptune Beach, Duval County	6,683	2,948	12%	10%	78%	4.0%	92%	29%	41%	5-Year
Bellview CDP, Escambia County	22,341	8,614	7%	24%	69%	7.6%	88%	19%	49%	5-Year
Brent CDP, Escambia County	21,957	6,824	20%	29%	51%	9.4%	84%	23%	52%	5-Year
Cantonment CCD, Escambia County	54,365	18,759	10%	21%	69%	8.9%	87%	19%	44%	5-Year
Century CCD, Escambia County	8,572	2,847	14%	38%	48%	11.8%	85%	22%	48%	5-Year
Century, Escambia County	1,529	687	20%	55%	25%	21.6%	77%	31%	58%	5-Year
Ensley CDP, Escambia County	21,981	8,413	14%	29%	57%	10.9%	81%	24%	41%	5-Year
Ferry Pass CDP, Escambia County	32,077	12,742	16%	29%	55%	9.5%	87%	24%	57%	5-Year
Gonzalez CDP, Escambia County	14,187	4,818	5%	14%	81%	6.5%	88%	15%	46%	5-Year
Goulding CDP, Escambia County	4,274	1,012	33%	41%	26%	26.4%	83%	30%	64%	5-Year
Molino CDP, Escambia County	1,256	453	19%	38%	43%	15.9%	76%	13%	61%	5-Year
Myrtle Grove CDP, Escambia County	16,134	6,044	19%	24%	57%	6.5%	86%	22%	52%	5-Year
Northwest Escambia CCD, Escambia County	4,570	1,697	9%	20%	71%	9.0%	88%	9%	46%	5-Year
Pensacola CCD, Escambia County	238,820	90,357	15%	27%	58%	9.4%	86%	24%	49%	5-Year
Pensacola, Escambia County	52,752	22,103	16%	26%	58%	8.9%	85%	24%	47%	5-Year
Warrington CDP, Escambia County	13,053	5,732	19%	32%	49%	13.2%	85%	21%	55%	5-Year
West Pensacola CDP, Escambia County	20,538	8,143	19%	43%	38%	16.0%	81%	26%	53%	5-Year
Beverly Beach, Flagler County	342	191	5%	43%	52%	24.1%	94%	17%	58%	5-Year
Bunnell CCD, Flagler County	71,011	24,044	13%	34%	53%	9.1%	84%	30%	44%	5-Year
Bunnell, Flagler County	2,762	966	27%	37%	36%	7.0%	76%	24%	39%	5-Year
Flagler Beach CCD, Flagler County	29,772	12,906	9%	32%	59%	10.0%	88%	34%	45%	5-Year
Flagler Beach, Flagler County	4,682	2,057	5%	37%	58%	5.9%	83%	36%	51%	5-Year
Palm Coast, Flagler County	82,121	29,739	10%	34%	56%	8.4%	88%	28%	46%	1-Year
Apalachicola CCD, Franklin County	4,087	1,694	11%	32%	57%	6.3%	83%	32%	51%	5-Year

Municipality by County	Population	Households	Poverty %	ALICE %	Above ALICE Threshold %	Unemployment Rate	Health Insurance Coverage %	Housing Burden: Owner Over 30%	Housing Burden: Renter Over 30%	Source, American Community Survey Estimate
Apalachicola, Franklin County	2,077	940	13%	38%	49%	8.3%	84%	39%	46%	5-Year
Carrabelle CCD, Franklin County	4,524	1,439	27%	33%	40%	14.0%	79%	29%	25%	5-Year
Carrabelle, Franklin County	2,770	758	26%	35%	39%	11.9%	81%	23%	23%	5-Year
Eastpoint CCD, Franklin County	3,017	1,205	19%	32%	49%	9.4%	76%	22%	26%	5-Year
Eastpoint CDP, Franklin County	2,165	854	25%	30%	45%	11.7%	73%	21%	32%	5-Year
St. George Island CDP, Franklin County	587	304	8%	16%	76%	4.2%	86%	31%	77%	5-Year
Chattahoochee CCD, Gadsden County	5,133	1,582	23%	31%	46%	12.2%	73%	24%	41%	5-Year
Chattahoochee, Gadsden County	3,229	851	26%	29%	45%	10.7%	65%	21%	39%	5-Year
Greensboro CCD, Gadsden County	3,954	1,373	33%	26%	41%	7.0%	73%	13%	19%	5-Year
Greensboro, Gadsden County	664	239	24%	19%	57%	3.8%	82%	21%	16%	5-Year
Gretna, Gadsden County	1,271	516	25%	46%	29%	15.0%	86%	28%	26%	5-Year
Havana CCD, Gadsden County	14,425	6,045	18%	27%	55%	8.4%	86%	25%	43%	5-Year
Havana, Gadsden County	1,895	836	20%	34%	46%	16.5%	83%	31%	49%	5-Year
Midway, Gadsden County	3,234	1,232	14%	31%	55%	6.0%	86%	34%	36%	5-Year
Quincy CCD, Gadsden County	22,912	7,964	28%	36%	36%	14.1%	83%	25%	41%	5-Year
Quincy, Gadsden County	7,947	2,733	28%	34%	38%	14.4%	80%	24%	49%	5-Year
Bell CCD, Gilchrist County	5,517	2,240	28%	32%	40%	14.5%	76%	15%	53%	5-Year
Bell, Gilchrist County	505	168	15%	51%	34%	7.8%	72%	28%	19%	5-Year
Spring Ridge CDP, Gilchrist County	319	167	8%	37%	55%	5.2%	94%	29%	?	5-Year
Trenton CCD, Gilchrist County	11,475	3,947	14%	31%	55%	8.2%	80%	21%	37%	5-Year
Trenton, Gilchrist County	2,199	723	21%	37%	42%	16.0%	73%	14%	48%	5-Year
Buckhead Ridge CDP, Glades County	1,595	639	18%	46%	36%	14.8%	92%	15%	35%	5-Year
Moore Haven, Glades County	2,818	655	21%	58%	21%	14.2%	68%	15%	60%	5-Year
Northeast Glades CCD, Glades County	3,583	1,447	17%	47%	36%	15.6%	82%	17%	50%	5-Year
Southwest Glades CCD, Glades County	9,689	2,473	22%	44%	34%	12.1%	75%	20%	43%	5-Year
Port St. Joe CCD, Gulf County	7,817	3,112	13%	33%	54%	8.1%	85%	32%	45%	5-Year
Port St. Joe, Gulf County	3,413	1,297	11%	44%	45%	13.0%	84%	19%	47%	5-Year
Wewahitchka CCD, Gulf County	7,968	2,237	18%	34%	48%	12.7%	79%	16%	32%	5-Year
Wewahitchka, Gulf County	1,979	803	28%	32%	40%	15.3%	77%	23%	32%	5-Year
Jasper CCD, Hamilton County	8,148	2,168	26%	31%	43%	17.1%	83%	24%	54%	5-Year
Jasper, Hamilton County	4,243	712	34%	26%	40%	10.4%	87%	23%	52%	5-Year
Jennings CCD, Hamilton County	4,577	1,824	27%	28%	45%	14.5%	85%	21%	39%	5-Year
Jennings, Hamilton County	668	248	35%	35%	30%	17.2%	72%	14%	61%	5-Year
White Springs CCD, Hamilton County	1,670	696	24%	37%	39%	15.2%	86%	29%	38%	5-Year
White Springs, Hamilton County	961	373	30%	35%	35%	23.8%	87%	31%	42%	5-Year
Bowling Green CCD, Hardee County	5,376	1,591	22%	48%	30%	8.6%	74%	24%	40%	5-Year
Bowling Green, Hardee County	2,916	835	24%	52%	24%	8.3%	75%	29%	49%	5-Year
Gardner CDP, Hardee County	277	136	12%	47%	41%	0.0%	91%	0%	100%	5-Year
Lemon Grove CDP, Hardee County	678	179	37%	27%	36%	20.8%	72%	29%	80%	5-Year
Wauchula CCD, Hardee County	14,356	3,812	20%	43%	37%	11.2%	76%	19%	42%	5-Year
Wauchula, Hardee County	4,909	1,618	15%	43%	42%	6.6%	74%	12%	49%	5-Year
Zolfo Springs CCD, Hardee County	7,736	2,215	29%	35%	36%	12.2%	76%	22%	44%	5-Year
Zolfo Springs, Hardee County	2,003	466	35%	43%	22%	9.1%	73%	28%	54%	5-Year
Clewiston CCD, Hendry County	19,835	5,625	23%	46%	31%	10.6%	67%	32%	48%	5-Year
Clewiston, Hendry County	7,240	2,404	19%	37%	44%	7.3%	71%	28%	43%	5-Year
Fort Denaud CDP, Hendry County	1,639	609	5%	39%	56%	5.3%	90%	18%	0%	5-Year

Key Facts and ALICE Statistics for Florida Municipalities

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Harlem CDP, Hendry County	2,347	763	33%	49%	18%	11.9%	91%	43%	59%	5-Year
LaBelle CCD, Hendry County	18,528	5,720	22%	37%	41%	13.2%	72%	24%	34%	5-Year
LaBelle, Hendry County	4,648	1,405	21%	36%	43%	17.6%	76%	34%	51%	5-Year
Montura CDP, Hendry County	3,087	1,014	23%	56%	21%	19.4%	68%	33%	42%	5-Year
Pioneer CDP, Hendry County	728	335	20%	47%	33%	26.1%	89%	18%	25%	5-Year
Port LaBelle CDP, Hendry County	4,385	1,260	25%	28%	47%	16.9%	70%	17%	45%	5-Year
Bayport CDP, Hernando County	452	125	0%	16%	84%	0.0%	72%	0%	11%	5-Year
Brookridge CDP, Hernando County	4,429	2,305	8%	38%	54%	6.8%	86%	24%	7%	5-Year
Brooksville CCD, Hernando County	31,672	12,370	19%	32%	49%	14.9%	83%	23%	48%	5-Year
Brooksville, Hernando County	7,752	3,074	22%	42%	36%	18.9%	79%	25%	57%	5-Year
Garden Grove CDP, Hernando County	462	234	10%	41%	49%	31.0%	85%	19%	31%	5-Year
Hernando Beach CCD, Hernando County	11,905	5,725	11%	29%	60%	11.1%	89%	28%	48%	5-Year
Hernando Beach CDP, Hernando County	2,376	1,074	12%	25%	63%	7.8%	91%	34%	60%	5-Year
High Point CDP, Hernando County	3,409	1,738	17%	41%	42%	11.3%	87%	27%	13%	5-Year
Hill 'n Dale CDP, Hernando County	1,906	634	52%	30%	18%	27.7%	77%	28%	65%	5-Year
Masaryktown CDP, Hernando County	888	405	26%	18%	56%	16.1%	92%	28%	46%	5-Year
Nobleton CDP, Hernando County	335	108	0%	26%	74%	6.7%	82%	0%	0%	5-Year
North Brooksville CDP, Hernando County	3,695	1,374	21%	28%	51%	14.0%	85%	23%	34%	5-Year
North Weeki Wachee CDP, Hernando County	8,436	3,604	11%	27%	62%	12.4%	87%	23%	54%	5-Year
Ridge Manor CCD, Hernando County	6,704	2,818	17%	33%	50%	10.5%	82%	24%	53%	5-Year
Ridge Manor CDP, Hernando County	4,593	1,952	20%	33%	47%	9.2%	86%	24%	44%	5-Year
South Brooksville CDP, Hernando County	3,701	1,683	22%	31%	47%	20.2%	89%	22%	58%	5-Year
Spring Hill CCD, Hernando County	124,528	49,539	13%	33%	54%	13.8%	85%	28%	50%	5-Year
Spring Hill CDP, Hernando County	103,197	39,446	13%	30%	57%	9.0%	88%	25%	44%	1-Year
Spring Lake CDP, Hernando County	454	209	11%	25%	64%	13.4%	84%	31%	?	5-Year
Timber Pines CDP, Hernando County	5,305	3,055	5%	23%	72%	17.1%	96%	14%	53%	5-Year
Weeki Wachee Gardens CDP, Hernando County	1,527	825	6%	34%	60%	8.5%	87%	24%	22%	5-Year
Wiscon CDP, Hernando County	414	207	9%	49%	42%	0.0%	93%	27%	100%	5-Year
Avon Park CCD, Highlands County	33,646	13,215	16%	32%	52%	15.3%	83%	20%	54%	5-Year
Avon Park, Highlands County	9,974	3,337	27%	36%	37%	20.0%	78%	29%	55%	5-Year
Lake Placid CCD, Highlands County	22,989	9,381	21%	28%	51%	12.7%	85%	22%	45%	5-Year
Lake Placid, Highlands County	2,541	767	40%	25%	35%	8.6%	68%	24%	54%	5-Year
Sebring CCD, Highlands County	41,693	17,801	16%	31%	53%	11.9%	85%	20%	49%	5-Year
Sebring, Highlands County	10,371	4,259	31%	32%	37%	12.9%	79%	26%	59%	5-Year
Apollo Beach CDP, Hillsborough County	16,336	6,269	8%	18%	74%	8.7%	90%	33%	35%	5-Year
Balm CDP, Hillsborough County	1,880	593	8%	31%	61%	8.2%	83%	40%	51%	5-Year
Bloomingdale CDP, Hillsborough County	22,882	7,899	6%	17%	77%	6.1%	90%	22%	54%	5-Year
Brandon CCD, Hillsborough County	175,508	63,831	11%	25%	64%	7.2%	86%	24%	48%	5-Year
Brandon CDP, Hillsborough County	113,968	41,955	11%	25%	64%	6.8%	89%	20%	44%	1-Year
Carrollwood CDP, Hillsborough County	35,027	13,926	9%	24%	67%	6.6%	87%	29%	46%	5-Year
Cheval CDP, Hillsborough County	10,833	4,268	8%	26%	66%	5.5%	90%	29%	39%	5-Year
Citrus Park CDP, Hillsborough County	25,570	9,177	11%	25%	64%	7.5%	84%	35%	59%	5-Year
Dover CDP, Hillsborough County	3,817	971	39%	22%	39%	2.2%	47%	32%	55%	5-Year

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East Lake-Orient Park CDP, Hillsborough County	25,373	9,550	22%	34%	44%	11.2%	79%	30%	57%	5-Year
Egypt Lake-Leto CDP, Hillsborough County	37,408	13,545	21%	39%	40%	8.3%	75%	31%	55%	5-Year
Fish Hawk CDP, Hillsborough County	16,297	4,940	6%	12%	82%	6.3%	95%	26%	39%	5-Year
Gibsonton CDP, Hillsborough County	18,070	5,286	20%	29%	51%	7.4%	77%	24%	62%	5-Year
Keystone CDP, Hillsborough County	23,271	7,937	2%	9%	89%	4.1%	96%	26%	36%	5-Year
Keystone-Citrus Park CCD, Hillsborough County	134,015	49,635	8%	20%	72%	6.3%	89%	27%	45%	5-Year
Lake Magdalene CDP, Hillsborough County	28,560	11,798	14%	29%	57%	7.1%	84%	29%	52%	5-Year
Lutz CDP, Hillsborough County	20,398	7,511	7%	26%	67%	6.7%	88%	30%	54%	5-Year
Mango CDP, Hillsborough County	12,267	4,264	22%	36%	42%	14.7%	78%	20%	66%	5-Year
Northdale CDP, Hillsborough County	22,725	8,400	8%	21%	71%	7.5%	86%	26%	45%	5-Year
Palm River-Clair Mel CDP, Hillsborough County	23,017	7,676	22%	34%	44%	13.4%	78%	27%	57%	5-Year
Palm River-Gibsonton CCD, Hillsborough County	50,134	16,022	20%	30%	50%	10.8%	78%	27%	56%	5-Year
Pebble Creek CDP, Hillsborough County	8,111	2,760	7%	15%	78%	6.7%	92%	30%	45%	5-Year
Plant City CCD, Hillsborough County	88,511	28,933	17%	29%	54%	10.1%	77%	24%	51%	5-Year
Plant City, Hillsborough County	36,382	12,774	16%	32%	52%	10.9%	78%	27%	52%	5-Year
Progress Village CDP, Hillsborough County	7,366	2,434	13%	25%	62%	9.0%	84%	30%	44%	5-Year
Riverview CDP, Hillsborough County	89,746	27,869	8%	19%	73%	4.9%	88%	24%	40%	1-Year
Ruskin CCD, Hillsborough County	63,658	26,993	10%	28%	62%	7.6%	87%	27%	52%	5-Year
Ruskin CDP, Hillsborough County	20,643	6,383	14%	32%	54%	5.2%	77%	28%	47%	5-Year
Seffner CDP, Hillsborough County	7,907	2,616	12%	29%	59%	10.4%	80%	27%	57%	5-Year
Sun City Center CDP, Hillsborough County	20,554	11,910	8%	31%	61%	12.5%	97%	24%	62%	5-Year
Tampa CCD, Hillsborough County	656,090	256,445	19%	30%	51%	10.2%	82%	30%	53%	5-Year
Tampa, Hillsborough County	369,028	144,582	19%	29%	52%	8.3%	88%	28%	51%	1-Year
Temple Terrace, Hillsborough County	25,354	9,815	15%	26%	59%	8.1%	85%	25%	50%	5-Year
Thonotosassa CDP, Hillsborough County	13,292	4,802	18%	31%	51%	13.7%	83%	30%	51%	5-Year
Town 'n' Country CDP, Hillsborough County	78,996	30,176	14%	31%	55%	7.2%	86%	32%	57%	1-Year
University CDP (Hillsborough County), Hillsborough County	41,858	17,057	41%	35%	24%	15.5%	71%	23%	62%	5-Year
Valrico CDP, Hillsborough County	36,975	12,799	8%	17%	75%	6.8%	91%	25%	48%	5-Year
Westchase CDP, Hillsborough County	23,222	8,685	6%	14%	80%	4.8%	94%	19%	42%	5-Year
Wimauma CDP, Hillsborough County	6,405	1,791	32%	34%	34%	7.7%	71%	27%	62%	5-Year
Wimauma-Riverview CCD, Hillsborough County	134,968	44,219	9%	20%	71%	7.1%	87%	26%	47%	5-Year
Bonifay CCD, Holmes County	9,588	3,114	27%	30%	43%	11.1%	82%	28%	52%	5-Year
Bonifay, Holmes County	2,756	957	34%	31%	35%	16.4%	84%	31%	59%	5-Year
Esto, Holmes County	375	124	33%	37%	30%	15.0%	78%	31%	38%	5-Year
Esto-Noma CCD, Holmes County	4,430	1,582	21%	31%	48%	11.3%	84%	22%	37%	5-Year
Ponce de Leon, Holmes County	496	211	30%	30%	40%	21.0%	84%	31%	36%	5-Year
West Holmes CCD, Holmes County	5,617	2,132	29%	29%	42%	22.8%	75%	20%	30%	5-Year
Westville, Holmes County	362	121	26%	37%	37%	18.5%	72%	17%	27%	5-Year
Fellsmere CCD, Indian River County	19,803	6,977	12%	40%	48%	10.8%	79%	24%	59%	5-Year
Fellsmere, Indian River County	5,390	1,260	35%	46%	19%	14.6%	60%	25%	63%	5-Year
Florida Ridge CDP, Indian River County	19,701	7,166	11%	38%	51%	14.3%	80%	23%	50%	5-Year
Gifford CDP, Indian River County	8,750	3,801	25%	37%	38%	17.9%	78%	26%	63%	5-Year
Indian River Shores, Indian River County	4,026	2,139	6%	11%	83%	0.0%	96%	29%	49%	5-Year

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Orchid, Indian River County	374	192	5%	8%	87%	13.6%	99%	35%	100%	5-Year
Roseland CDP, Indian River County	1,669	703	8%	17%	75%	17.1%	84%	21%	27%	5-Year
Sebastian, Indian River County	22,920	9,172	9%	33%	58%	14.6%	84%	27%	46%	5-Year
South Beach CDP, Indian River County	3,320	1,621	2%	12%	86%	5.2%	96%	38%	56%	5-Year
Vero Beach CCD, Indian River County	123,063	50,848	12%	31%	57%	12.4%	84%	27%	54%	5-Year
Vero Beach South CDP, Indian River County	23,973	9,405	12%	35%	53%	11.8%	81%	25%	55%	5-Year
Vero Beach, Indian River County	15,788	7,174	18%	33%	49%	9.9%	81%	32%	62%	5-Year
Wabasso Beach CDP, Indian River County	1,549	861	7%	24%	69%	11.9%	96%	35%	30%	5-Year
Wabasso CDP, Indian River County	575	195	13%	24%	63%	10.6%	95%	25%	0%	5-Year
West Vero Corridor CDP, Indian River County	6,945	3,992	8%	40%	52%	16.5%	91%	26%	62%	5-Year
Winter Beach CDP, Indian River County	2,594	801	17%	9%	74%	15.1%	76%	16%	64%	5-Year
Alford CCD, Jackson County	3,831	1,561	17%	37%	46%	8.2%	86%	22%	21%	5-Year
Alford, Jackson County	538	201	37%	35%	28%	12.2%	72%	39%	31%	5-Year
Campbellton CCD, Jackson County	1,310	546	25%	43%	32%	11.6%	75%	28%	48%	5-Year
Cottondale CCD, Jackson County	3,422	1,290	24%	34%	42%	13.8%	81%	15%	47%	5-Year
Cottondale, Jackson County	947	320	32%	28%	40%	15.1%	87%	11%	42%	5-Year
Cypress CCD, Jackson County	4,837	1,897	10%	42%	48%	8.1%	86%	23%	33%	5-Year
Graceville CCD, Jackson County	6,085	1,471	26%	33%	41%	16.3%	82%	23%	42%	5-Year
Graceville, Jackson County	2,321	757	36%	28%	36%	9.7%	84%	24%	47%	5-Year
Grand Ridge, Jackson County	825	337	15%	46%	39%	10.4%	82%	31%	40%	5-Year
Greenwood CCD, Jackson County	4,854	1,298	16%	40%	44%	12.8%	88%	29%	18%	5-Year
Greenwood, Jackson County	882	261	9%	45%	46%	23.7%	88%	14%	13%	5-Year
Jacob City, Jackson County	383	149	28%	39%	33%	20.5%	78%	32%	17%	5-Year
Malone CCD, Jackson County	3,765	933	18%	38%	44%	13.2%	83%	18%	23%	5-Year
Malone, Jackson County	1,926	250	30%	36%	34%	20.4%	85%	24%	28%	5-Year
Marianna CCD, Jackson County	14,502	5,757	26%	36%	38%	15.7%	91%	34%	40%	5-Year
Marianna, Jackson County	8,860	3,490	31%	43%	26%	23.0%	90%	45%	42%	5-Year
Sneads CCD, Jackson County	6,294	1,556	21%	33%	46%	12.3%	90%	21%	61%	5-Year
Sneads, Jackson County	1,849	758	27%	29%	44%	18.7%	84%	18%	66%	5-Year
Lloyd CDP, Jefferson County	378	119	22%	8%	70%	0.0%	100%	7%	100%	5-Year
Monticello CCD, Jefferson County	10,198	3,609	16%	37%	47%	10.2%	86%	30%	39%	5-Year
Monticello, Jefferson County	2,006	945	20%	37%	43%	12.9%	83%	23%	56%	5-Year
Wacissa CCD, Jefferson County	4,000	1,802	15%	27%	58%	8.3%	94%	29%	52%	5-Year
Wacissa CDP, Jefferson County	229	100	17%	29%	54%	0.0%	100%	29%	100%	5-Year
Day CCD, Lafayette County	2,970	472	19%	39%	42%	15.7%	81%	15%	38%	5-Year
Mayo CCD, Lafayette County	5,831	2,021	24%	33%	43%	14.4%	77%	28%	33%	5-Year
Mayo, Lafayette County	1,145	419	29%	30%	41%	14.6%	72%	22%	56%	5-Year
Astatula, Lake County	1,541	541	15%	35%	50%	9.9%	80%	18%	35%	5-Year
Astor CDP, Lake County	1,742	649	21%	47%	32%	19.8%	60%	28%	42%	5-Year
Clermont CCD, Lake County	86,761	29,373	11%	24%	65%	8.5%	88%	26%	51%	5-Year
Clermont, Lake County	30,319	11,007	13%	25%	62%	9.2%	86%	28%	63%	5-Year
Eustis CCD, Lake County	29,826	11,514	18%	31%	51%	9.1%	85%	28%	51%	5-Year
Eustis, Lake County	19,198	7,150	22%	35%	43%	11.1%	82%	28%	57%	5-Year

Municipality by County	Population	Households	Poverty %	ALICE %	Above ALICE Threshold %	Unemployment Rate	Health Insurance Coverage %	Housing Burden: Owner Over 30%	Housing Burden: Renter Over 30%	Source, American Community Survey Estimate
Ferndale CDP, Lake County	469	205	20%	62%	18%	40.4%	97%	14%	0%	5-Year
Fruitland Park, Lake County	4,330	1,479	16%	33%	51%	10.3%	86%	31%	63%	5-Year
Fruitland Park-Lady Lake CCD, Lake County	29,492	13,046	12%	34%	54%	9.0%	88%	22%	62%	5-Year
Groveland, Lake County	9,931	3,345	11%	28%	61%	8.7%	81%	23%	43%	5-Year
Groveland-Mascotte CCD, Lake County	29,462	9,484	14%	25%	61%	11.7%	79%	23%	49%	5-Year
Howey-in-the-Hills, Lake County	1,234	527	4%	20%	76%	5.6%	82%	35%	24%	5-Year
Howey-in-the-Hills-Okahumpka CCD, Lake County	16,433	8,293	7%	29%	64%	9.9%	94%	21%	33%	5-Year
Lady Lake, Lake County	14,312	6,936	11%	39%	50%	11.2%	90%	18%	65%	5-Year
Lake Kathryn CDP, Lake County	920	297	12%	69%	19%	16.7%	76%	0%	44%	5-Year
Lake Mack-Forest Hills CDP, Lake County	568	300	24%	47%	29%	23.9%	69%	11%	0%	5-Year
Leesburg CCD, Lake County	22,307	9,216	18%	40%	42%	13.8%	84%	25%	59%	5-Year
Leesburg East CCD, Lake County	22,562	9,803	14%	35%	51%	10.4%	88%	26%	55%	5-Year
Leesburg, Lake County	21,209	8,311	20%	41%	39%	14.4%	82%	25%	60%	5-Year
Mascotte, Lake County	5,267	1,488	17%	32%	51%	5.0%	74%	26%	57%	5-Year
Minneola, Lake County	10,086	3,290	7%	37%	56%	4.5%	93%	34%	53%	5-Year
Montverde, Lake County	1,594	520	2%	26%	72%	5.7%	91%	27%	52%	5-Year
Mount Dora CCD, Lake County	26,713	10,185	10%	29%	61%	6.0%	85%	24%	40%	5-Year
Mount Dora, Lake County	12,929	5,747	12%	29%	59%	5.3%	88%	24%	45%	5-Year
Mount Plymouth CDP, Lake County	5,305	1,577	5%	19%	76%	7.1%	87%	22%	13%	5-Year
Paisley CDP, Lake County	1,159	388	43%	21%	36%	17.5%	85%	31%	86%	5-Year
Pine Lakes CDP, Lake County	626	223	20%	26%	54%	19.9%	79%	14%	18%	5-Year
Silver Lake CDP, Lake County	1,555	689	15%	22%	63%	0.0%	94%	24%	46%	5-Year
Sorrento CDP, Lake County	514	215	9%	65%	26%	0.0%	23%	0%	0%	5-Year
Tavares CCD, Lake County	22,199	9,227	12%	37%	51%	9.0%	85%	25%	48%	5-Year
Tavares, Lake County	14,608	6,232	12%	40%	48%	9.6%	86%	25%	48%	5-Year
Umatilla CCD, Lake County	24,806	9,110	20%	30%	50%	14.6%	79%	27%	59%	5-Year
Umatilla, Lake County	3,586	1,399	18%	31%	51%	11.2%	92%	41%	92%	5-Year
Yalaha CDP, Lake County	1,117	539	3%	16%	81%	2.8%	97%	30%	0%	5-Year
Alva CDP, Lee County	2,088	819	9%	28%	63%	5.1%	91%	21%	23%	5-Year
Boca Grande CCD, Lee County	865	358	4%	20%	76%	13.2%	80%	52%	0%	5-Year
Bokeelia CDP, Lee County	1,339	610	16%	40%	44%	5.1%	83%	48%	43%	5-Year
Bonita Springs CCD, Lee County	104,385	42,523	10%	26%	64%	8.0%	83%	27%	50%	5-Year
Bonita Springs, Lee County	47,915	19,634	12%	26%	62%	7.7%	81%	29%	52%	5-Year
Buckingham CDP, Lee County	4,316	1,521	6%	31%	63%	2.8%	87%	24%	54%	5-Year
Burnt Store Marina CDP, Lee County	1,903	986	5%	20%	75%	0.0%	99%	34%	0%	5-Year
Cape Coral CCD, Lee County	180,259	65,919	12%	32%	56%	11.1%	82%	33%	51%	5-Year
Cape Coral, Lee County	175,230	61,251	12%	30%	58%	6.9%	82%	31%	48%	1-Year
Cypress Lake CDP, Lee County	11,964	6,053	10%	39%	51%	8.1%	89%	32%	52%	5-Year
Estero Island CCD, Lee County	8,430	4,605	9%	28%	63%	5.0%	92%	36%	41%	5-Year
Estero, Lee County	29,588	13,790	7%	21%	72%	6.7%	93%	26%	51%	5-Year
Fort Myers Beach, Lee County	6,668	3,604	9%	28%	63%	5.3%	91%	34%	41%	5-Year
Fort Myers CCD, Lee County	153,027	62,852	15%	35%	50%	9.3%	80%	29%	50%	5-Year
Fort Myers Shores CCD, Lee County	14,027	5,096	11%	30%	59%	7.0%	81%	26%	42%	5-Year
Fort Myers Shores CDP, Lee County	5,541	1,980	15%	34%	51%	6.4%	76%	26%	53%	5-Year
Fort Myers, Lee County	74,015	28,441	20%	36%	44%	7.5%	83%	24%	46%	1-Year

Key Facts and ALICE Statistics for Florida Municipalities

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Gateway CDP, Lee County	8,208	3,002	9%	15%	76%	10.0%	94%	27%	39%	5-Year
Harlem Heights CDP, Lee County	1,423	396	19%	39%	42%	19.8%	76%	27%	19%	5-Year
Iona CDP, Lee County	13,830	7,158	9%	30%	61%	7.4%	94%	28%	52%	5-Year
Lehigh Acres CCD, Lee County	150,099	46,767	15%	32%	53%	11.4%	79%	26%	50%	5-Year
Lehigh Acres CDP, Lee County	119,480	33,574	19%	36%	45%	8.9%	80%	26%	52%	1-Year
Lochmoor Waterway Estates CDP, Lee County	4,561	1,746	15%	30%	55%	7.9%	85%	32%	45%	5-Year
Matlacha CDP, Lee County	851	420	11%	43%	46%	4.7%	82%	32%	18%	5-Year
Matlacha Isles-Matlacha Shores CDP, Lee County	354	175	6%	21%	73%	0.0%	64%	29%	0%	5-Year
McGregor CDP, Lee County	7,652	3,414	9%	24%	67%	5.2%	86%	29%	42%	5-Year
North Fort Myers CCD, Lee County	37,229	16,889	13%	42%	45%	12.6%	81%	27%	47%	5-Year
North Fort Myers CDP, Lee County	40,560	19,044	11%	41%	48%	11.7%	86%	26%	48%	5-Year
Olga CDP, Lee County	2,104	761	9%	41%	50%	7.8%	72%	35%	25%	5-Year
Page Park CDP, Lee County	549	233	51%	49%	0%	4.5%	59%	25%	46%	5-Year
Palmona Park CDP, Lee County	1,245	466	19%	59%	22%	14.2%	58%	52%	58%	5-Year
Pine Island CCD, Lee County	8,277	3,754	14%	34%	52%	7.4%	87%	29%	34%	5-Year
Pine Island Center CDP, Lee County	1,877	750	21%	29%	50%	8.9%	82%	25%	37%	5-Year
Pine Manor CDP, Lee County	4,451	1,072	56%	38%	6%	13.9%	56%	60%	56%	5-Year
Pineland CDP, Lee County	293	132	0%	44%	56%	9.8%	92%	18%	83%	5-Year
Punta Rassa CDP, Lee County	1,767	1,021	6%	26%	68%	0.0%	99%	17%	53%	5-Year
San Carlos Park CDP, Lee County	18,443	5,953	14%	34%	52%	8.5%	72%	28%	43%	5-Year
Sanibel Island CCD, Lee County	7,077	3,524	6%	19%	75%	7.1%	93%	32%	49%	5-Year
Sanibel, Lee County	6,899	3,487	6%	19%	75%	6.8%	94%	32%	50%	5-Year
St. James City CDP, Lee County	3,900	1,834	12%	30%	58%	7.9%	92%	25%	35%	5-Year
Suncoast Estates CDP, Lee County	4,570	1,635	28%	47%	25%	20.8%	61%	28%	46%	5-Year
Three Oaks CDP, Lee County	3,188	1,016	2%	19%	79%	5.9%	87%	27%	30%	5-Year
Tice CDP, Lee County	4,293	1,188	29%	45%	26%	9.3%	52%	34%	64%	5-Year
Villas CDP, Lee County	10,349	4,901	7%	42%	51%	4.9%	82%	35%	39%	5-Year
Whiskey Creek CDP, Lee County	4,973	2,128	4%	23%	73%	4.3%	91%	22%	21%	5-Year
East Leon CCD, Leon County	36,882	13,940	9%	15%	76%	6.4%	92%	24%	46%	5-Year
Northeast Leon CCD, Leon County	52,711	20,029	4%	12%	84%	4.4%	95%	21%	41%	5-Year
Northwest Leon CCD, Leon County	23,675	9,125	10%	17%	73%	7.5%	87%	25%	49%	5-Year
Southeast Leon CCD, Leon County	15,372	5,998	8%	21%	71%	6.2%	92%	19%	46%	5-Year
Southwest Leon CCD, Leon County	13,019	5,235	19%	28%	53%	13.0%	80%	24%	48%	5-Year
Tallahassee Central CCD, Leon County	46,066	16,672	45%	23%	32%	19.8%	86%	29%	66%	5-Year
Tallahassee East CCD, Leon County	21,031	10,353	14%	27%	59%	6.1%	87%	18%	49%	5-Year
Tallahassee Northeast CCD, Leon County	14,838	6,789	17%	20%	63%	10.9%	90%	21%	55%	5-Year
Tallahassee Northwest CCD, Leon County	26,964	10,735	41%	19%	40%	12.9%	86%	27%	69%	5-Year
Tallahassee South CCD, Leon County	15,776	5,624	28%	27%	45%	18.8%	81%	34%	58%	5-Year
Tallahassee Southwest CCD, Leon County	16,606	6,334	47%	29%	24%	16.5%	81%	35%	71%	5-Year
Tallahassee, Leon County	189,894	74,162	29%	19%	52%	9.1%	91%	23%	63%	1-Year
Woodville CDP, Leon County	2,695	982	16%	25%	59%	5.7%	88%	16%	48%	5-Year
Andrews CDP, Levy County	1,191	382	6%	58%	36%	30.8%	66%	17%	18%	5-Year
Bronson, Levy County	955	382	18%	44%	38%	8.1%	89%	26%	37%	5-Year

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Cedar Key, Levy County	667	342	9%	27%	64%	4.2%	90%	15%	38%	5-Year
Cedar Key-Yankeetown CCD, Levy County	5,747	2,440	21%	31%	48%	8.5%	77%	26%	34%	5-Year
Chiefland CCD, Levy County	11,990	4,853	18%	33%	49%	12.2%	80%	19%	43%	5-Year
Chiefland, Levy County	2,234	911	40%	26%	34%	13.3%	80%	20%	49%	5-Year
East Bronson CDP, Levy County	2,355	720	26%	34%	40%	26.9%	64%	53%	26%	5-Year
East Williston CDP, Levy County	731	207	12%	21%	67%	16.7%	91%	10%	77%	5-Year
Fanning Springs, Levy County	1,046	389	26%	26%	48%	16.3%	85%	15%	49%	5-Year
Inglis, Levy County	1,370	635	34%	25%	41%	16.4%	79%	33%	38%	5-Year
Manatee Road CDP, Levy County	2,790	1,225	16%	32%	52%	9.0%	78%	23%	52%	5-Year
Williston Highlands CDP, Levy County	2,142	892	12%	25%	63%	3.5%	79%	10%	0%	5-Year
Williston, Levy County	2,730	980	23%	34%	43%	6.4%	84%	26%	54%	5-Year
Williston-Bronson CCD, Levy County	22,084	8,223	21%	29%	50%	11.3%	80%	23%	37%	5-Year
Yankeetown, Levy County	514	273	20%	25%	55%	9.1%	82%	36%	45%	5-Year
Bristol, Liberty County	1,107	363	19%	35%	46%	3.0%	88%	18%	39%	5-Year
East Liberty CCD, Liberty County	2,326	855	10%	33%	57%	4.9%	82%	12%	8%	5-Year
Hosford CDP, Liberty County	740	274	7%	38%	55%	7.6%	71%	4%	13%	5-Year
Lake Mystic CDP, Liberty County	381	131	6%	33%	61%	4.7%	91%	9%	0%	5-Year
West Liberty CCD, Liberty County	5,969	1,578	24%	33%	43%	12.9%	76%	14%	20%	5-Year
Greenville CCD, Madison County	3,989	1,416	27%	29%	44%	15.3%	82%	20%	34%	5-Year
Greenville, Madison County	1,080	336	35%	30%	35%	12.0%	89%	18%	54%	5-Year
Lee, Madison County	561	155	25%	31%	44%	18.8%	66%	27%	57%	5-Year
Madison CCD, Madison County	14,740	5,198	25%	32%	43%	10.6%	80%	28%	50%	5-Year
Madison, Madison County	2,940	1,123	44%	32%	24%	21.9%	81%	42%	68%	5-Year
Anna Maria, Manatee County	1,219	587	7%	41%	52%	12.1%	90%	49%	27%	5-Year
Bayshore Gardens CDP, Manatee County	19,446	7,592	19%	39%	42%	9.9%	78%	21%	51%	5-Year
Bradenton Beach, Manatee County	946	553	15%	39%	46%	5.2%	88%	47%	47%	5-Year
Bradenton CCD, Manatee County	239,435	96,630	14%	34%	52%	9.1%	81%	27%	55%	5-Year
Bradenton, Manatee County	51,811	20,649	15%	38%	47%	10.0%	78%	26%	56%	5-Year
Cortez CDP, Manatee County	4,043	2,063	8%	33%	59%	9.3%	87%	24%	50%	5-Year
Ellenton CDP, Manatee County	3,009	1,360	12%	33%	55%	14.7%	90%	16%	65%	5-Year
Holmes Beach, Manatee County	4,045	2,113	14%	25%	61%	5.5%	92%	35%	73%	5-Year
Longboat Key, Manatee County	7,072	3,867	8%	19%	73%	7.5%	98%	38%	42%	5-Year
Memphis CDP, Manatee County	8,152	2,699	20%	39%	41%	10.3%	72%	33%	45%	5-Year
Myakka City CCD, Manatee County	47,297	17,634	7%	17%	76%	6.9%	91%	29%	38%	5-Year
Palmetto CCD, Manatee County	31,801	11,610	16%	38%	46%	7.9%	80%	28%	48%	5-Year
Palmetto, Manatee County	12,973	4,859	18%	38%	44%	5.8%	82%	30%	54%	5-Year
Parrish CCD, Manatee County	25,196	8,851	7%	19%	74%	8.4%	93%	27%	41%	5-Year
Samoset CDP, Manatee County	4,695	1,230	23%	41%	36%	5.8%	69%	47%	50%	5-Year
South Bradenton CDP, Manatee County	23,822	10,331	23%	44%	33%	9.5%	75%	26%	52%	5-Year
West Bradenton CDP, Manatee County	4,492	1,616	7%	27%	66%	9.7%	75%	37%	60%	5-Year
West Samoset CDP, Manatee County	7,010	1,965	39%	45%	16%	14.0%	64%	44%	61%	5-Year
Whitfield CDP (Manatee County), Manatee County	3,173	1,275	2%	27%	71%	12.6%	87%	25%	41%	5-Year
Belleview CCD, Marion County	108,771	45,390	10%	31%	59%	10.2%	83%	23%	44%	5-Year
Belleview, Marion County	4,612	1,821	24%	42%	34%	6.2%	76%	27%	63%	5-Year
Dunnellon CCD, Marion County	12,612	5,612	18%	34%	48%	16.5%	90%	27%	44%	5-Year

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Dunnellon, Marion County	1,783	958	30%	35%	35%	13.4%	88%	29%	32%	5-Year
East Marion CCD, Marion County	18,977	7,625	23%	42%	35%	18.9%	78%	20%	48%	5-Year
Fellowship CCD, Marion County	26,723	10,985	16%	31%	53%	14.9%	83%	28%	40%	5-Year
Fort McCoy-Anthony CCD, Marion County	19,048	5,383	22%	34%	44%	14.3%	84%	26%	50%	5-Year
McIntosh, Marion County	357	200	5%	37%	58%	6.2%	94%	24%	28%	5-Year
Ocala CCD, Marion County	138,520	52,626	18%	35%	47%	11.5%	84%	29%	50%	5-Year
Ocala, Marion County	57,209	21,664	20%	36%	44%	12.1%	82%	30%	55%	5-Year
Reddick, Marion County	559	196	27%	42%	31%	20.4%	74%	32%	53%	5-Year
Reddick-McIntosh CCD, Marion County	12,160	4,666	17%	41%	42%	11.8%	79%	33%	45%	5-Year
Silver Springs Shores CDP, Marion County	7,809	2,964	23%	52%	25%	16.2%	86%	37%	52%	5-Year
Hobe Sound CDP, Martin County	13,545	5,948	12%	41%	47%	8.4%	85%	32%	40%	5-Year
Indiantown CCD, Martin County	20,489	6,212	14%	28%	58%	11.3%	80%	36%	59%	5-Year
Indiantown CDP, Martin County	6,065	1,484	22%	40%	38%	16.8%	69%	36%	72%	5-Year
Jensen Beach CDP, Martin County	12,266	5,288	13%	35%	52%	8.1%	84%	29%	59%	5-Year
Jupiter Island, Martin County	656	291	2%	14%	84%	4.4%	92%	25%	27%	5-Year
North River Shores CDP, Martin County	4,068	1,559	13%	36%	51%	14.6%	83%	27%	76%	5-Year
Ocean Breeze Park, Martin County	241	162	15%	59%	26%	3.5%	90%	45%	53%	5-Year
Palm City CDP, Martin County	23,413	9,558	5%	23%	72%	6.6%	94%	31%	35%	5-Year
Port Salerno CDP, Martin County	9,999	4,236	12%	38%	50%	9.2%	78%	30%	50%	5-Year
Port Salerno-Hobe Sound CCD, Martin County	63,669	26,439	9%	32%	59%	9.1%	85%	29%	44%	5-Year
Rio CDP, Martin County	1,022	452	15%	31%	54%	23.5%	84%	33%	52%	5-Year
Sewall's Point, Martin County	2,057	811	4%	15%	81%	6.0%	98%	41%	16%	5-Year
Stuart CCD, Martin County	67,428	29,301	10%	33%	57%	9.9%	88%	31%	53%	5-Year
Stuart, Martin County	16,037	7,418	16%	43%	41%	12.0%	83%	33%	57%	5-Year
Aventura, Miami-Dade County	37,357	18,701	12%	35%	53%	7.2%	87%	47%	55%	5-Year
Bal Harbour, Miami-Dade County	2,677	1,521	16%	34%	50%	5.8%	90%	57%	59%	5-Year
Bay Harbor Islands, Miami-Dade County	5,921	2,604	15%	32%	53%	5.8%	80%	29%	44%	5-Year
Biscayne Park, Miami-Dade County	3,193	1,156	12%	30%	58%	5.8%	84%	35%	70%	5-Year
Brownsville CDP, Miami-Dade County	16,410	4,890	45%	41%	14%	23.0%	71%	41%	67%	5-Year
Coral Gables, Miami-Dade County	50,059	17,954	8%	26%	66%	5.7%	90%	33%	48%	5-Year
Coral Terrace CDP, Miami-Dade County	23,994	7,319	15%	42%	43%	9.9%	78%	35%	68%	5-Year
Country Club CDP, Miami-Dade County	48,622	15,811	21%	43%	36%	6.1%	71%	42%	61%	5-Year
Country Walk CDP, Miami-Dade County	16,485	4,482	11%	27%	62%	7.7%	83%	40%	64%	5-Year
Cutler Bay, Miami-Dade County	43,474	12,848	12%	33%	55%	7.5%	80%	38%	51%	5-Year
Doral, Miami-Dade County	51,382	15,038	13%	28%	59%	5.8%	80%	39%	57%	5-Year
El Portal, Miami-Dade County	2,492	883	19%	34%	47%	12.2%	76%	34%	57%	5-Year
Everglades CCD, Miami-Dade County	6,535	1,827	10%	48%	42%	5.0%	72%	40%	33%	5-Year
Florida City, Miami-Dade County	12,024	2,794	47%	39%	14%	28.7%	72%	49%	67%	5-Year
Fountainebleau CDP, Miami-Dade County	55,596	18,175	15%	50%	35%	8.7%	71%	39%	63%	5-Year
Gladeview CDP, Miami-Dade County	12,525	3,548	45%	40%	15%	26.1%	69%	35%	64%	5-Year
Glenvar Heights CDP, Miami-Dade County	17,881	7,025	14%	36%	50%	4.0%	88%	31%	51%	5-Year
Golden Beach, Miami-Dade County	709	214	12%	9%	79%	9.2%	96%	45%	27%	5-Year
Golden Glades CDP, Miami-Dade County	33,806	9,118	24%	46%	30%	14.3%	66%	46%	62%	5-Year

Municipality by County	Population	Households	Poverty %	ALICE %	Above ALICE Threshold %	Unemployment Rate	Health Insurance Coverage %	Housing Burden: Owner Over 30%	Housing Burden: Renter Over 30%	Source, American Community Survey Estimate
Goulds CDP, Miami-Dade County	10,909	2,756	34%	41%	25%	15.4%	74%	36%	62%	5-Year
Hialeah CCD, Miami-Dade County	355,961	105,967	25%	43%	32%	9.7%	70%	43%	67%	5-Year
Hialeah Gardens, Miami-Dade County	23,092	6,254	21%	40%	39%	8.1%	70%	36%	67%	5-Year
Hialeah, Miami-Dade County	237,082	71,124	32%	44%	24%	6.9%	79%	39%	67%	1-Year
Homestead Base CDP, Miami-Dade County	1,141	118	100%	0%	0%	68.8%	50%	?	19%	5-Year
Homestead CCD, Miami-Dade County	116,680	31,844	28%	39%	33%	14.6%	70%	32%	66%	5-Year
Homestead, Miami-Dade County	66,500	19,154	26%	40%	34%	0.0%	73%	31%	64%	5-Year
Ives Estates CDP, Miami-Dade County	20,510	6,908	15%	45%	40%	11.3%	73%	42%	49%	5-Year
Kendale Lakes CDP, Miami-Dade County	59,354	17,936	14%	43%	43%	9.4%	76%	40%	63%	5-Year
Kendale Lakes-Tamiami CCD, Miami-Dade County	389,173	108,419	12%	38%	50%	7.8%	78%	43%	63%	5-Year
Kendall CDP, Miami-Dade County	76,466	26,911	10%	33%	57%	3.8%	90%	28%	53%	1-Year
Kendall West CDP, Miami-Dade County	39,347	11,330	17%	45%	38%	7.3%	71%	47%	66%	5-Year
Kendall-Palmetto Bay CCD, Miami-Dade County	164,976	53,022	10%	30%	60%	8.0%	86%	34%	55%	5-Year
Key Biscayne CCD, Miami-Dade County	12,888	4,570	8%	20%	72%	4.8%	94%	40%	33%	5-Year
Key Biscayne, Miami-Dade County	12,888	4,570	8%	20%	72%	4.8%	94%	40%	33%	5-Year
Leisure City CDP, Miami-Dade County	25,952	6,478	34%	39%	27%	17.2%	69%	37%	70%	5-Year
Medley, Miami-Dade County	998	356	22%	62%	16%	8.0%	58%	23%	64%	5-Year
Miami Beach CCD, Miami-Dade County	136,676	63,962	17%	40%	43%	5.3%	77%	41%	56%	5-Year
Miami Beach, Miami-Dade County	92,311	43,400	15%	40%	45%	3.3%	79%	40%	54%	1-Year
Miami CCD, Miami-Dade County	955,569	330,469	25%	42%	33%	11.4%	72%	40%	62%	5-Year
Miami Gardens CCD, Miami-Dade County	112,598	30,472	21%	45%	34%	14.9%	73%	45%	65%	5-Year
Miami Gardens, Miami-Dade County	113,199	29,814	26%	42%	32%	11.0%	80%	41%	66%	1-Year
Miami Lakes, Miami-Dade County	30,728	9,794	11%	33%	56%	5.1%	80%	38%	57%	5-Year
Miami Shores, Miami-Dade County	10,784	3,250	9%	16%	75%	8.1%	85%	33%	39%	5-Year
Miami Springs, Miami-Dade County	14,397	4,923	12%	41%	47%	8.9%	77%	37%	63%	5-Year
Miami, Miami-Dade County	440,989	171,720	29%	43%	28%	7.3%	78%	36%	63%	1-Year
Naranja CDP, Miami-Dade County	9,392	2,706	34%	48%	18%	16.6%	77%	46%	66%	5-Year
North Bay Village, Miami-Dade County	7,689	3,219	12%	46%	42%	4.9%	69%	39%	51%	5-Year
North Miami Beach, Miami-Dade County	43,489	14,150	22%	46%	32%	12.9%	65%	43%	61%	5-Year
North Miami, Miami-Dade County	62,042	18,302	24%	46%	30%	11.8%	65%	44%	65%	5-Year
North Westside CCD, Miami-Dade County	136,057	40,686	17%	42%	41%	8.0%	73%	39%	62%	5-Year
Ojus CDP, Miami-Dade County	19,030	6,880	17%	41%	42%	7.0%	78%	38%	60%	5-Year
Olympia Heights CDP, Miami-Dade County	14,645	3,985	17%	29%	54%	6.6%	81%	38%	51%	5-Year
Opa-locka, Miami-Dade County	16,139	5,247	47%	44%	9%	11.5%	69%	48%	60%	5-Year
Palm Springs North CDP, Miami-Dade County	5,648	1,592	8%	26%	66%	5.2%	85%	38%	77%	5-Year
Palmetto Bay, Miami-Dade County	24,443	7,318	7%	20%	73%	7.7%	89%	29%	66%	5-Year
Palmetto Estates CDP, Miami-Dade County	16,175	3,969	15%	37%	48%	12.3%	75%	38%	66%	5-Year
Pinecrest, Miami-Dade County	19,174	5,980	6%	19%	75%	6.0%	92%	31%	59%	5-Year
Pinewood CDP, Miami-Dade County	16,992	4,655	32%	47%	21%	18.7%	68%	38%	60%	5-Year
Princeton CDP, Miami-Dade County	26,992	6,598	21%	35%	44%	13.8%	74%	43%	56%	5-Year
Princeton-Goulds CCD, Miami-Dade County	159,346	44,109	21%	40%	39%	11.3%	76%	42%	59%	5-Year
Richmond Heights CDP, Miami-Dade County	9,985	2,569	18%	52%	30%	19.5%	77%	40%	67%	5-Year
Richmond West CDP, Miami-Dade County	35,693	8,967	9%	34%	57%	8.0%	77%	42%	38%	5-Year

Key Facts and ALICE Statistics for Florida Municipalities

Municipality by County	Population	Households	Poverty %	ALICE %	Above ALICE Threshold %	Unemployment Rate	Health Insurance Coverage %	Housing Burden: Owner Over 30%	Housing Burden: Renter Over 30%	Source, American Community Survey Estimate
South Miami Heights CDP, Miami-Dade County	38,255	10,503	22%	47%	31%	8.5%	74%	43%	61%	5-Year
South Miami, Miami-Dade County	12,156	4,221	15%	33%	52%	11.4%	81%	37%	54%	5-Year
South Westside CCD, Miami-Dade County	92,583	26,806	15%	40%	45%	7.4%	79%	39%	69%	5-Year
Sunny Isles Beach, Miami-Dade County	21,837	10,855	16%	39%	45%	6.0%	85%	50%	55%	5-Year
Sunset CDP, Miami-Dade County	16,069	5,185	10%	32%	58%	5.2%	86%	33%	74%	5-Year
Surfside, Miami-Dade County	5,987	2,220	8%	26%	66%	5.1%	92%	25%	49%	5-Year
Sweetwater, Miami-Dade County	20,739	5,533	30%	44%	26%	8.8%	64%	41%	64%	5-Year
Tamiami CDP, Miami-Dade County	57,195	16,085	15%	43%	42%	7.4%	75%	46%	77%	5-Year
The Crossings CDP, Miami-Dade County	23,938	7,639	12%	33%	55%	7.8%	84%	40%	52%	5-Year
The Hammocks CDP, Miami-Dade County	55,713	15,687	10%	38%	52%	7.5%	77%	42%	60%	5-Year
Three Lakes CDP, Miami-Dade County	16,749	4,999	9%	33%	58%	7.6%	85%	40%	66%	5-Year
University Park CDP, Miami-Dade County	25,870	7,496	19%	41%	40%	7.5%	79%	38%	71%	5-Year
Virginia Gardens, Miami-Dade County	2,957	937	17%	40%	43%	8.1%	79%	43%	52%	5-Year
West Little River CDP, Miami-Dade County	30,749	8,935	28%	43%	29%	16.5%	70%	39%	55%	5-Year
West Miami, Miami-Dade County	6,400	2,034	19%	44%	37%	8.1%	78%	45%	63%	5-Year
West Perrine CDP, Miami-Dade County	10,399	2,899	28%	37%	35%	13.3%	77%	35%	60%	5-Year
Westchester CDP, Miami-Dade County	30,585	9,175	13%	45%	42%	8.5%	81%	42%	68%	5-Year
Westview CDP, Miami-Dade County	10,624	2,965	27%	45%	28%	15.2%	72%	38%	85%	5-Year
Westwood Lakes CDP, Miami-Dade County	12,449	3,219	16%	42%	42%	6.9%	71%	37%	65%	5-Year
Big Coppitt Key CDP, Monroe County	2,567	880	12%	33%	55%	7.6%	75%	40%	58%	5-Year
Big Pine Key CDP, Monroe County	4,716	1,922	8%	41%	51%	5.3%	86%	45%	32%	5-Year
Cudjoe Key CDP, Monroe County	1,833	951	11%	34%	55%	13.3%	88%	23%	52%	5-Year
Duck Key CDP, Monroe County	665	302	27%	19%	54%	10.2%	78%	49%	63%	5-Year
Islamorada, Monroe County	6,386	2,613	9%	38%	53%	6.6%	87%	33%	49%	5-Year
Key Colony Beach, Monroe County	739	391	6%	25%	69%	0.9%	87%	38%	28%	5-Year
Key Largo CDP, Monroe County	10,496	4,207	13%	36%	51%	7.0%	81%	37%	62%	5-Year
Key West CCD, Monroe County	33,175	11,972	13%	39%	48%	5.8%	75%	41%	61%	5-Year
Key West, Monroe County	25,366	9,524	13%	39%	48%	6.1%	78%	42%	61%	5-Year
Lower Keys CCD, Monroe County	12,163	4,976	8%	36%	56%	5.0%	83%	36%	46%	5-Year
Marathon, Monroe County	8,563	3,003	19%	37%	44%	6.6%	69%	39%	63%	5-Year
Middle Keys CCD, Monroe County	10,165	3,819	18%	34%	48%	6.4%	72%	40%	58%	5-Year
North Key Largo CDP, Monroe County	1,024	401	3%	20%	77%	7.8%	88%	28%	43%	5-Year
Stock Island CDP, Monroe County	3,901	1,162	15%	51%	34%	2.9%	57%	45%	67%	5-Year
Tavernier CDP, Monroe County	2,435	897	19%	35%	46%	8.2%	69%	34%	45%	5-Year
Upper Keys CCD, Monroe County	20,389	8,139	12%	36%	52%	7.1%	82%	35%	55%	5-Year
Callahan, Nassau County	1,291	540	31%	34%	35%	8.9%	80%	33%	63%	5-Year
Callahan-Hilliard CCD, Nassau County	27,276	9,178	13%	26%	61%	8.0%	84%	23%	42%	5-Year
Fernandina Beach CCD, Nassau County	21,320	9,475	10%	20%	70%	9.9%	85%	31%	47%	5-Year
Fernandina Beach, Nassau County	11,990	5,367	12%	21%	67%	10.2%	84%	32%	48%	5-Year
Hilliard, Nassau County	3,121	1,047	19%	24%	57%	10.5%	89%	24%	45%	5-Year
Nassau Village-Ratliff CDP, Nassau County	5,228	1,788	11%	24%	65%	3.2%	86%	19%	31%	5-Year
Yulee CCD, Nassau County	27,284	9,653	12%	23%	65%	11.5%	85%	28%	55%	5-Year
Yulee CDP, Nassau County	11,672	4,179	10%	24%	66%	10.1%	85%	26%	44%	5-Year

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Baker CCD, Okaloosa County	7,381	2,844	12%	28%	60%	7.0%	81%	22%	31%	5-Year
Cinco Bayou, Okaloosa County	348	192	15%	15%	70%	1.6%	88%	22%	32%	5-Year
Crestview CCD, Okaloosa County	47,782	16,874	14%	19%	67%	9.1%	88%	26%	49%	5-Year
Crestview, Okaloosa County	22,524	7,983	19%	21%	60%	9.8%	90%	29%	49%	5-Year
Destin, Okaloosa County	13,055	5,702	7%	20%	73%	6.1%	80%	32%	50%	5-Year
Eglin AFB CCD, Okaloosa County	5,261	1,559	10%	42%	48%	3.7%	99%	0%	42%	5-Year
Eglin AFB CDP, Okaloosa County	2,384	928	10%	45%	45%	3.6%	98%	0%	48%	5-Year
Fort Walton Beach CCD, Okaloosa County	93,452	39,078	12%	23%	65%	6.6%	81%	27%	47%	5-Year
Fort Walton Beach, Okaloosa County	20,767	8,502	15%	25%	60%	8.2%	81%	26%	50%	5-Year
Lake Lorraine CDP, Okaloosa County	7,152	3,093	13%	27%	60%	9.1%	88%	27%	49%	5-Year
Laurel Hill CCD, Okaloosa County	1,929	799	16%	32%	52%	6.0%	84%	21%	41%	5-Year
Laurel Hill, Okaloosa County	609	241	22%	29%	49%	7.6%	86%	19%	31%	5-Year
Mary Esther, Okaloosa County	4,109	1,766	7%	23%	70%	4.8%	82%	22%	39%	5-Year
Niceville, Okaloosa County	13,929	5,441	12%	22%	66%	3.6%	89%	20%	54%	5-Year
Niceville-Valparaiso CCD, Okaloosa County	36,432	13,730	8%	19%	73%	5.2%	92%	21%	49%	5-Year
Ocean City CDP, Okaloosa County	6,120	2,467	14%	24%	62%	8.9%	79%	26%	50%	5-Year
Shalimar, Okaloosa County	676	292	7%	16%	77%	5.4%	86%	25%	43%	5-Year
Valparaiso, Okaloosa County	5,069	1,603	9%	27%	64%	8.8%	90%	21%	53%	5-Year
Wright CDP, Okaloosa County	24,862	10,210	16%	25%	59%	5.4%	78%	25%	47%	5-Year
Cypress Quarters CDP, Okeechobee County	1,281	427	36%	34%	30%	27.0%	88%	24%	72%	5-Year
North Okeechobee CCD, Okeechobee County	9,347	2,269	19%	42%	39%	9.6%	78%	23%	33%	5-Year
Okeechobee CCD, Okeechobee County	29,908	10,777	24%	34%	42%	12.3%	77%	23%	48%	5-Year
Okeechobee, Okeechobee County	5,566	1,909	26%	31%	43%	7.2%	74%	23%	41%	5-Year
Taylor Creek CDP, Okeechobee County	3,600	1,748	25%	36%	39%	13.9%	79%	18%	66%	5-Year
Alafaya CDP, Orange County	85,264	28,286	12%	22%	66%	0.0%	90%	32%	57%	5-Year
Apopka CCD, Orange County	92,413	31,695	13%	28%	59%	9.9%	80%	29%	53%	5-Year
Apopka, Orange County	45,801	15,688	12%	27%	61%	9.0%	82%	30%	51%	5-Year
Azalea Park CDP, Orange County	13,287	4,545	21%	41%	38%	11.1%	71%	32%	66%	5-Year
Bay Hill CDP, Orange County	5,133	1,864	8%	22%	70%	10.9%	83%	37%	31%	5-Year
Belle Isle, Orange County	6,403	2,388	3%	20%	77%	8.8%	86%	21%	58%	5-Year
Bithlo CDP, Orange County	8,559	2,735	16%	27%	57%	6.6%	85%	33%	44%	5-Year
Christmas CDP, Orange County	2,211	859	24%	27%	49%	16.7%	85%	41%	84%	5-Year
Clarcona CDP, Orange County	2,785	1,158	14%	51%	35%	16.5%	74%	22%	43%	5-Year
Conway CDP, Orange County	15,187	5,457	8%	25%	67%	7.0%	89%	27%	50%	5-Year
Doctor Phillips CDP, Orange County	11,501	4,101	6%	14%	80%	4.2%	90%	32%	39%	5-Year
East Orange CCD, Orange County	39,474	13,119	10%	23%	67%	6.7%	88%	39%	43%	5-Year
Eatonville, Orange County	2,299	581	34%	37%	29%	25.5%	75%	37%	45%	5-Year
Edgewood, Orange County	2,690	1,037	8%	22%	70%	5.4%	90%	30%	23%	5-Year
Fairview Shores CDP, Orange County	10,586	4,207	20%	34%	46%	11.7%	76%	35%	56%	5-Year
Gotha CDP, Orange County	1,810	566	7%	7%	86%	9.4%	94%	26%	100%	5-Year
Holden Heights CDP, Orange County	4,065	1,405	28%	30%	42%	10.0%	75%	24%	65%	5-Year
Horizon West CDP, Orange County	19,706	6,465	6%	14%	80%	6.6%	85%	27%	41%	5-Year
Hunters Creek CDP, Orange County	22,327	7,784	9%	23%	68%	5.8%	85%	31%	53%	5-Year
Lake Butler CDP, Orange County	16,871	5,562	4%	12%	84%	3.1%	91%	35%	31%	5-Year
Lake Hart CDP, Orange County	280	159	0%	18%	82%	9.2%	100%	87%	?	5-Year

Key Facts and ALICE Statistics for Florida Municipalities

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Lake Mary Jane CDP, Orange County	1,430	506	5%	32%	63%	6.1%	98%	51%	0%	5-Year
Lockhart CDP, Orange County	14,312	5,145	15%	31%	54%	15.6%	75%	30%	49%	5-Year
Maitland, Orange County	16,630	7,049	9%	22%	69%	4.9%	89%	32%	42%	5-Year
Meadow Woods CDP, Orange County	28,943	8,710	14%	31%	55%	10.7%	79%	38%	60%	5-Year
Oak Ridge CDP, Orange County	23,108	7,540	26%	42%	32%	7.8%	63%	42%	60%	5-Year
Oakland, Orange County	2,721	831	6%	20%	74%	6.6%	84%	23%	54%	5-Year
Ocoee, Orange County	39,884	12,964	9%	26%	65%	8.5%	83%	29%	46%	5-Year
Orlando CCD, Orange County	572,795	216,173	19%	34%	47%	10.0%	77%	33%	57%	5-Year
Orlando, Orange County	270,917	111,100	18%	32%	50%	7.2%	83%	27%	52%	1-Year
Orlovista CDP, Orange County	5,978	2,053	19%	45%	36%	16.0%	71%	28%	55%	5-Year
Paradise Heights CDP, Orange County	823	272	9%	59%	32%	23.0%	78%	4%	100%	5-Year
Pine Castle CDP, Orange County	10,796	3,630	29%	36%	35%	9.8%	64%	33%	63%	5-Year
Pine Hills CDP, Orange County	76,081	23,027	20%	38%	42%	9.7%	83%	30%	61%	1-Year
Rio Pinar CDP, Orange County	5,490	1,822	5%	15%	80%	5.1%	92%	29%	28%	5-Year
Sky Lake CDP, Orange County	6,260	1,916	18%	41%	41%	9.4%	78%	42%	61%	5-Year
South Apopka CDP, Orange County	5,372	1,586	37%	23%	40%	13.3%	69%	28%	54%	5-Year
Southchase CDP, Orange County	14,987	4,612	10%	27%	63%	9.4%	74%	38%	48%	5-Year
Southwest Orange CCD, Orange County	190,344	65,488	10%	23%	67%	6.5%	85%	32%	50%	5-Year
Taft CDP, Orange County	1,852	685	25%	44%	31%	23.6%	69%	32%	81%	5-Year
Tangelo Park CDP, Orange County	2,346	773	21%	34%	45%	13.0%	79%	35%	57%	5-Year
Tangerine CDP, Orange County	2,538	920	19%	21%	60%	15.9%	83%	34%	41%	5-Year
Tildenville CDP, Orange County	1,921	616	40%	20%	40%	0.0%	92%	75%	87%	5-Year
Union Park CCD, Orange County	237,277	75,352	16%	27%	57%	9.1%	82%	33%	58%	5-Year
Union Park CDP, Orange County	10,498	3,614	25%	26%	49%	10.5%	83%	35%	56%	5-Year
University CDP (Orange County), Orange County	32,937	6,198	32%	29%	39%	9.6%	86%	33%	66%	5-Year
Wedgefield CDP, Orange County	7,800	2,525	8%	26%	66%	6.7%	87%	37%	71%	5-Year
Williamsburg CDP, Orange County	8,148	3,462	11%	29%	60%	9.8%	84%	40%	30%	5-Year
Windermere, Orange County	3,106	1,132	6%	14%	80%	7.7%	94%	40%	47%	5-Year
Winter Garden, Orange County	37,955	12,318	10%	26%	64%	5.9%	86%	30%	54%	5-Year
Winter Garden-Ocoee CCD, Orange County	96,736	32,492	14%	31%	55%	9.3%	80%	31%	56%	5-Year
Winter Park, Orange County	29,182	11,793	10%	28%	62%	6.2%	90%	29%	49%	5-Year
Zellwood CDP, Orange County	3,302	1,461	16%	39%	45%	6.9%	89%	20%	48%	5-Year
Buenaventura Lakes CDP, Osceola County	31,348	8,543	19%	48%	33%	10.6%	75%	40%	68%	5-Year
Campbell CDP, Osceola County	2,561	1,226	18%	45%	37%	8.4%	83%	22%	56%	5-Year
Celebration CDP, Osceola County	7,816	2,687	6%	25%	69%	4.6%	91%	36%	51%	5-Year
Four Corners CDP, Osceola County	32,727	11,464	12%	43%	45%	7.4%	86%	24%	49%	5-Year
Kissimmee CCD, Osceola County	155,240	47,837	19%	47%	34%	9.9%	76%	37%	58%	5-Year
Kissimmee, Osceola County	69,152	22,823	24%	40%	36%	0.0%	84%	27%	55%	1-Year
South and East Osceola CCD, Osceola County	6,951	2,404	13%	33%	54%	10.0%	81%	34%	20%	5-Year
St. Cloud CCD, Osceola County	138,679	42,097	16%	41%	43%	9.8%	80%	36%	58%	5-Year
St. Cloud, Osceola County	41,502	13,465	16%	40%	44%	10.9%	82%	31%	46%	5-Year
Acacia Villas CDP, Palm Beach County	375	112	32%	42%	26%	38.9%	65%	37%	100%	5-Year
Atlantis, Palm Beach County	2,175	920	7%	18%	75%	4.8%	92%	29%	40%	5-Year

Municipality by County	Population	Households	Poverty %	ALICE %	Above ALICE Threshold %	Unemployment Rate	Health Insurance Coverage %	Housing Burden: Owner Over 30%	Housing Burden: Renter Over 30%	Source, American Community Survey Estimate
Belle Glade, Palm Beach County	17,950	5,715	34%	38%	28%	18.1%	76%	27%	55%	5-Year
Belle Glade-Pahokee CCD, Palm Beach County	34,563	9,504	34%	39%	27%	22.3%	76%	30%	50%	5-Year
Boca Raton CCD, Palm Beach County	131,939	58,068	9%	24%	67%	7.8%	89%	35%	59%	5-Year
Boca Raton, Palm Beach County	93,226	40,551	12%	20%	68%	3.5%	89%	29%	60%	1-Year
Boynton Beach, Palm Beach County	73,972	29,848	13%	32%	55%	13.5%	83%	29%	59%	1-Year
Boynton Beach-Delray Beach CCD, Palm Beach County	318,218	136,295	12%	31%	57%	10.2%	84%	34%	56%	5-Year
Briny Breezes, Palm Beach County	812	497	9%	37%	54%	4.7%	95%	21%	57%	5-Year
Cabana Colony CDP, Palm Beach County	2,266	849	11%	31%	58%	5.6%	71%	25%	62%	5-Year
Canal Point CDP, Palm Beach County	376	151	19%	34%	47%	18.4%	93%	28%	60%	5-Year
Delray Beach, Palm Beach County	66,261	27,741	9%	33%	58%	9.2%	87%	35%	58%	1-Year
Glades CCD, Palm Beach County	440	217	70%	19%	11%	0.0%	82%	?	59%	5-Year
Greenacres, Palm Beach County	38,840	13,305	16%	37%	47%	11.3%	71%	35%	58%	5-Year
Gulf Stream, Palm Beach County	677	310	4%	14%	82%	5.2%	97%	32%	15%	5-Year
Gun Club Estates CDP, Palm Beach County	1,174	339	12%	51%	37%	0.0%	84%	71%	56%	5-Year
Haverhill, Palm Beach County	1,979	630	20%	26%	54%	9.8%	78%	42%	68%	5-Year
Highland Beach, Palm Beach County	3,654	2,026	9%	15%	76%	1.7%	99%	37%	33%	5-Year
Hypoluxo, Palm Beach County	2,668	1,330	7%	23%	70%	7.4%	86%	28%	31%	5-Year
Juno Beach, Palm Beach County	3,325	1,982	8%	25%	67%	4.5%	96%	28%	56%	5-Year
Juno Ridge CDP, Palm Beach County	566	318	9%	61%	30%	9.5%	70%	12%	68%	5-Year
Jupiter CCD, Palm Beach County	88,259	36,810	8%	24%	68%	5.0%	89%	34%	52%	5-Year
Jupiter Farms CDP, Palm Beach County	11,514	3,965	5%	16%	79%	5.4%	88%	36%	37%	5-Year
Jupiter Inlet Colony, Palm Beach County	390	163	2%	11%	87%	2.1%	85%	42%	63%	5-Year
Jupiter, Palm Beach County	59,054	24,536	9%	23%	68%	5.0%	87%	33%	52%	5-Year
Kenwood Estates CDP, Palm Beach County	1,451	383	40%	18%	42%	10.1%	53%	31%	66%	5-Year
Lake Belvedere Estates CDP, Palm Beach County	3,475	936	11%	17%	72%	11.5%	71%	30%	33%	5-Year
Lake Clarke Shores, Palm Beach County	3,483	1,528	6%	28%	66%	8.2%	90%	32%	68%	5-Year
Lake Park, Palm Beach County	8,376	2,942	22%	33%	45%	11.2%	74%	30%	56%	5-Year
Lake Worth CCD, Palm Beach County	217,286	74,418	19%	38%	43%	12.2%	70%	36%	61%	5-Year
Lake Worth, Palm Beach County	36,403	12,784	24%	36%	40%	11.8%	65%	37%	62%	5-Year
Lantana, Palm Beach County	10,910	3,884	22%	30%	48%	12.0%	75%	39%	60%	5-Year
Limestone Creek CDP, Palm Beach County	1,022	296	15%	36%	49%	9.3%	84%	56%	100%	5-Year
Loxahatchee Groves, Palm Beach County	3,306	1,006	9%	21%	70%	10.0%	83%	40%	36%	5-Year
Manalapan, Palm Beach County	265	133	2%	9%	89%	5.1%	91%	30%	33%	5-Year
Mangonia Park, Palm Beach County	1,929	616	32%	42%	26%	20.1%	69%	50%	59%	5-Year
North Palm Beach, Palm Beach County	12,425	6,092	7%	28%	65%	4.8%	91%	36%	50%	5-Year
Ocean Ridge, Palm Beach County	1,590	842	11%	21%	68%	9.4%	94%	35%	19%	5-Year
Pahokee, Palm Beach County	6,003	1,822	30%	41%	29%	34.2%	72%	38%	39%	5-Year
Palm Beach Gardens, Palm Beach County	50,977	22,945	7%	24%	69%	5.2%	90%	32%	50%	5-Year
Palm Beach Shores, Palm Beach County	1,077	650	10%	28%	62%	7.5%	85%	42%	46%	5-Year
Palm Beach, Palm Beach County	8,418	4,738	5%	16%	79%	6.0%	96%	39%	47%	5-Year
Palm Springs, Palm Beach County	21,832	7,684	23%	45%	32%	13.1%	68%	41%	62%	5-Year
Pine Air CDP, Palm Beach County	2,450	637	16%	49%	35%	10.2%	70%	10%	64%	5-Year
Plantation Mobile Home Park CDP, Palm Beach County	1,123	291	23%	47%	30%	18.5%	52%	9%	50%	5-Year
Riviera Beach CCD, Palm Beach County	104,227	42,352	13%	31%	56%	9.3%	84%	35%	57%	5-Year

Key Facts and ALICE Statistics for Florida Municipalities

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Riviera Beach, Palm Beach County	33,445	11,570	20%	33%	47%	14.0%	82%	36%	62%	5-Year
Royal Palm Beach, Palm Beach County	36,175	11,354	8%	24%	68%	6.3%	88%	33%	49%	5-Year
Royal Palm Beach-West Jupiter CCD, Palm Beach County	104,820	37,692	8%	23%	69%	6.8%	88%	34%	50%	5-Year
Royal Palm Estates CDP, Palm Beach County	3,014	799	30%	31%	39%	19.4%	63%	45%	67%	5-Year
San Castle CDP, Palm Beach County	4,358	1,078	13%	37%	50%	16.4%	60%	43%	45%	5-Year
Schall Circle CDP, Palm Beach County	1,253	388	54%	31%	15%	22.5%	74%	28%	44%	5-Year
Seminole Manor CDP, Palm Beach County	2,866	912	30%	33%	37%	17.6%	77%	41%	60%	5-Year
South Bay, Palm Beach County	4,976	595	37%	31%	32%	17.3%	83%	43%	51%	5-Year
South Palm Beach, Palm Beach County	1,350	804	11%	26%	63%	8.2%	94%	46%	60%	5-Year
Stacey Street CDP, Palm Beach County	516	117	21%	54%	25%	4.2%	43%	?	43%	5-Year
Sunshine Parkway CCD, Palm Beach County	199,891	71,218	8%	22%	70%	7.3%	88%	34%	54%	5-Year
Tequesta, Palm Beach County	5,819	2,534	4%	37%	59%	5.2%	89%	39%	70%	5-Year
The Acreage CDP, Palm Beach County	37,853	11,205	6%	21%	73%	6.7%	87%	37%	46%	5-Year
Watergate CDP, Palm Beach County	3,245	972	27%	31%	42%	7.4%	67%	38%	55%	5-Year
Wellington, Palm Beach County	60,155	19,959	8%	20%	72%	7.0%	88%	35%	53%	5-Year
West Palm Beach CCD, Palm Beach County	150,804	58,959	20%	37%	43%	11.4%	75%	38%	56%	5-Year
West Palm Beach, Palm Beach County	106,782	41,168	14%	34%	52%	9.1%	83%	31%	54%	1-Year
Western Community CCD, Palm Beach County	28,359	9,072	5%	19%	76%	6.0%	90%	36%	47%	5-Year
Westgate CDP, Palm Beach County	8,310	2,187	33%	43%	24%	13.6%	64%	37%	72%	5-Year
Bayonet Point CDP, Pasco County	25,453	10,974	17%	40%	43%	11.0%	83%	23%	48%	5-Year
Beacon Square CDP, Pasco County	6,564	2,580	21%	41%	38%	15.7%	81%	33%	52%	5-Year
Central Pasco CCD, Pasco County	131,013	43,746	7%	17%	76%	6.8%	90%	26%	38%	5-Year
Connerton CDP, Pasco County	3,573	305	0%	26%	74%	1.9%	89%	8%	100%	5-Year
Crystal Springs CDP, Pasco County	968	345	22%	48%	30%	11.8%	77%	24%	15%	5-Year
Dade City CCD, Pasco County	14,609	5,613	25%	31%	44%	10.9%	81%	24%	58%	5-Year
Dade City North CDP, Pasco County	2,467	798	38%	26%	36%	16.4%	69%	34%	50%	5-Year
Dade City, Pasco County	6,655	2,663	28%	32%	40%	8.5%	78%	22%	62%	5-Year
Elfers CDP, Pasco County	13,982	5,482	20%	41%	39%	12.4%	77%	31%	58%	5-Year
Heritage Pines CDP, Pasco County	1,987	1,081	2%	22%	76%	10.5%	99%	11%	100%	5-Year
Holiday CDP, Pasco County	20,636	8,820	19%	43%	38%	10.4%	78%	27%	58%	5-Year
Hudson CDP, Pasco County	12,033	5,457	16%	35%	49%	13.2%	84%	23%	51%	5-Year
Jasmine Estates CDP, Pasco County	19,604	7,423	23%	39%	38%	13.2%	78%	26%	53%	5-Year
Key Vista CDP, Pasco County	1,559	559	4%	15%	81%	6.0%	90%	12%	64%	5-Year
Lacoochee CCD, Pasco County	6,133	2,127	22%	30%	48%	12.4%	76%	26%	45%	5-Year
Lacoochee CDP, Pasco County	1,630	513	38%	29%	33%	22.2%	71%	31%	45%	5-Year
Land O' Lakes CDP, Pasco County	33,812	11,893	7%	18%	75%	6.1%	92%	28%	40%	5-Year
Meadow Oaks CDP, Pasco County	2,343	960	16%	29%	55%	12.2%	83%	22%	50%	5-Year
Moon Lake CDP, Pasco County	4,774	1,675	25%	38%	37%	14.1%	79%	22%	50%	5-Year
New Port Richey CCD, Pasco County	164,449	66,208	14%	32%	54%	9.1%	85%	28%	54%	5-Year
New Port Richey East CDP, Pasco County	8,686	3,972	18%	41%	41%	13.5%	86%	32%	60%	5-Year
New Port Richey, Pasco County	15,260	6,575	21%	42%	37%	10.7%	81%	32%	57%	5-Year
Odessa CDP, Pasco County	7,404	2,515	7%	28%	65%	4.7%	91%	43%	41%	5-Year
Pasadena Hills CDP, Pasco County	8,292	3,444	6%	34%	60%	6.9%	88%	23%	54%	5-Year

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Port Richey CCD, Pasco County	109,191	44,677	17%	35%	48%	12.0%	83%	25%	52%	5-Year
Port Richey, Pasco County	2,699	1,295	16%	31%	53%	7.2%	83%	31%	42%	5-Year
Quail Ridge CDP, Pasco County	1,263	495	14%	23%	63%	9.7%	82%	40%	51%	5-Year
River Ridge CDP, Pasco County	4,601	1,811	4%	19%	77%	9.9%	88%	11%	61%	5-Year
San Antonio, Pasco County	1,107	423	6%	22%	72%	3.4%	92%	22%	30%	5-Year
Shady Hills CDP, Pasco County	10,817	3,925	18%	32%	50%	13.7%	84%	25%	46%	5-Year
Trilby CDP, Pasco County	333	221	17%	48%	35%	35.5%	96%	52%	38%	5-Year
Trinity CDP, Pasco County	10,459	4,027	6%	11%	83%	3.3%	96%	33%	44%	5-Year
Wesley Chapel CDP, Pasco County	49,735	16,444	6%	14%	80%	7.0%	89%	26%	32%	5-Year
Zephyrhills CCD, Pasco County	53,893	23,947	14%	34%	52%	12.5%	87%	20%	50%	5-Year
Zephyrhills North CDP, Pasco County	2,310	1,286	13%	43%	44%	18.4%	92%	16%	44%	5-Year
Zephyrhills South CDP, Pasco County	5,359	2,601	19%	32%	49%	21.0%	84%	16%	68%	5-Year
Zephyrhills West CDP, Pasco County	5,207	2,723	13%	36%	51%	23.8%	90%	12%	48%	5-Year
Zephyrhills, Pasco County	14,275	6,409	17%	34%	49%	11.1%	86%	21%	49%	5-Year
Bardmoor CDP, Pinellas County	9,448	3,845	19%	24%	57%	3.6%	88%	26%	33%	5-Year
Bay Pines CDP, Pinellas County	3,240	1,401	12%	27%	61%	6.9%	83%	22%	61%	5-Year
Bear Creek CDP, Pinellas County	1,840	899	17%	25%	58%	10.1%	85%	17%	57%	5-Year
Belleair Beach, Pinellas County	1,685	723	7%	14%	79%	5.4%	94%	46%	35%	5-Year
Belleair Bluffs, Pinellas County	2,236	1,196	11%	30%	59%	8.0%	88%	41%	44%	5-Year
Belleair, Pinellas County	3,941	1,737	4%	18%	78%	9.5%	95%	39%	41%	5-Year
Boca Ciega CCD, Pinellas County	66,868	30,600	11%	28%	61%	7.3%	86%	31%	46%	5-Year
Clearwater CCD, Pinellas County	323,210	139,857	13%	31%	56%	8.3%	84%	30%	53%	5-Year
Clearwater, Pinellas County	112,979	46,240	14%	27%	59%	7.0%	85%	30%	57%	1-Year
Dunedin, Pinellas County	35,712	16,656	9%	33%	58%	6.7%	86%	32%	51%	5-Year
East Lake CDP, Pinellas County	32,054	13,041	6%	19%	75%	7.5%	92%	30%	49%	5-Year
Feather Sound CDP, Pinellas County	3,370	1,767	7%	19%	74%	4.7%	95%	37%	19%	5-Year
Greenbriar CDP, Pinellas County	2,385	981	8%	28%	64%	1.9%	86%	41%	48%	5-Year
Gulfport, Pinellas County	12,167	5,925	17%	32%	51%	10.0%	84%	35%	61%	5-Year
Harbor Bluffs CDP, Pinellas County	2,786	1,149	8%	11%	81%	2.5%	93%	34%	37%	5-Year
Indian Rocks Beach, Pinellas County	4,172	2,132	5%	26%	69%	8.4%	88%	36%	45%	5-Year
Indian Shores, Pinellas County	1,469	843	10%	23%	67%	8.0%	93%	36%	28%	5-Year
Kenneth City, Pinellas County	5,013	1,815	15%	35%	50%	4.4%	86%	27%	65%	5-Year
Largo, Pinellas County	81,007	35,192	17%	30%	53%	5.7%	86%	26%	45%	1-Year
Lealman CDP, Pinellas County	20,783	8,682	28%	35%	37%	12.1%	80%	27%	52%	5-Year
Madeira Beach, Pinellas County	4,320	2,296	15%	27%	58%	7.8%	81%	31%	48%	5-Year
North Redington Beach, Pinellas County	1,484	741	6%	20%	74%	5.2%	97%	40%	50%	5-Year
Oldsmar, Pinellas County	13,860	5,038	11%	25%	64%	10.2%	86%	25%	44%	5-Year
Palm Harbor CDP, Pinellas County	59,769	26,423	9%	26%	65%	7.4%	90%	29%	53%	5-Year
Pinellas Park, Pinellas County	50,433	20,981	14%	33%	53%	7.2%	82%	30%	49%	5-Year
Redington Beach, Pinellas County	1,565	713	7%	14%	79%	9.2%	88%	29%	43%	5-Year
Redington Shores, Pinellas County	2,046	1,189	12%	23%	65%	3.7%	87%	39%	51%	5-Year
Ridgecrest CDP, Pinellas County	3,237	1,039	24%	33%	43%	18.1%	78%	30%	33%	5-Year
Safety Harbor, Pinellas County	17,142	7,158	8%	25%	67%	6.2%	88%	26%	53%	5-Year
Seminole, Pinellas County	17,637	8,360	12%	28%	60%	6.3%	85%	28%	45%	5-Year
South Highpoint CDP, Pinellas County	4,624	1,646	22%	35%	43%	9.0%	73%	39%	58%	5-Year
South Pasadena, Pinellas County	5,009	3,255	12%	40%	48%	11.5%	92%	30%	58%	5-Year
St. Pete Beach CCD, Pinellas County	16,130	8,539	10%	24%	66%	7.0%	88%	33%	54%	5-Year

Key Facts and ALICE Statistics for Florida Municipalities

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St. Pete Beach, Pinellas County	9,466	5,077	10%	23%	67%	7.4%	89%	31%	54%	5-Year
St. Petersburg CCD, Pinellas County	388,685	166,259	16%	30%	54%	8.7%	84%	31%	50%	5-Year
St. Petersburg, Pinellas County	257,088	103,788	16%	26%	58%	6.3%	89%	29%	46%	1-Year
Tarpon Springs CCD, Pinellas County	136,584	57,398	10%	25%	65%	8.4%	89%	29%	51%	5-Year
Tarpon Springs, Pinellas County	24,003	9,809	14%	28%	58%	11.4%	85%	29%	46%	5-Year
Tierra Verde CDP, Pinellas County	3,359	1,631	6%	9%	85%	5.8%	96%	40%	12%	5-Year
Treasure Island, Pinellas County	6,783	3,566	9%	25%	66%	6.8%	88%	39%	55%	5-Year
West Lealman CDP, Pinellas County	15,838	7,506	16%	40%	44%	8.6%	84%	26%	57%	5-Year
Alturas CDP, Polk County	3,756	1,249	22%	25%	53%	13.9%	79%	27%	53%	5-Year
Auburndale, Polk County	14,281	4,711	19%	34%	47%	10.6%	81%	26%	56%	5-Year
Babson Park CDP, Polk County	1,337	318	21%	28%	51%	11.0%	85%	23%	100%	5-Year
Bartow CCD, Polk County	61,241	20,451	15%	33%	52%	9.0%	84%	23%	43%	5-Year
Bartow, Polk County	18,094	5,931	20%	30%	50%	9.9%	87%	23%	44%	5-Year
Bradley Junction CDP, Polk County	480	170	23%	48%	29%	23.2%	64%	29%	0%	5-Year
Combee Settlement CDP, Polk County	5,921	2,035	25%	48%	27%	27.4%	70%	26%	59%	5-Year
Crooked Lake Park CDP, Polk County	1,564	612	20%	46%	34%	6.2%	82%	29%	57%	5-Year
Crystal Lake CDP, Polk County	6,452	2,048	31%	37%	32%	21.9%	81%	19%	69%	5-Year
Cypress Gardens CDP, Polk County	8,955	3,561	7%	33%	60%	7.4%	87%	26%	49%	5-Year
Davenport, Polk County	3,137	1,021	19%	35%	46%	10.1%	80%	28%	59%	5-Year
Dundee, Polk County	3,908	1,430	23%	43%	34%	3.1%	75%	24%	54%	5-Year
Eagle Lake, Polk County	2,486	872	17%	33%	50%	9.2%	83%	22%	39%	5-Year
Fort Meade, Polk County	5,824	1,826	16%	33%	51%	13.7%	85%	21%	36%	5-Year
Frostproof CCD, Polk County	14,535	3,544	19%	37%	44%	14.6%	81%	23%	29%	5-Year
Frostproof, Polk County	3,062	1,119	17%	38%	45%	8.7%	91%	17%	58%	5-Year
Fuller Heights CDP, Polk County	9,777	3,328	5%	34%	61%	7.3%	88%	19%	42%	5-Year
Fussels Corner CDP, Polk County	5,064	2,125	17%	38%	45%	16.2%	83%	28%	51%	5-Year
Grenelefe CDP, Polk County	1,800	743	3%	45%	52%	3.1%	90%	15%	68%	5-Year
Haines City CCD, Polk County	130,246	44,107	16%	34%	50%	8.4%	80%	29%	52%	5-Year
Haines City, Polk County	21,624	6,867	25%	38%	37%	7.4%	70%	33%	56%	5-Year
Highland City CDP, Polk County	10,120	3,525	7%	30%	63%	7.7%	89%	19%	40%	5-Year
Highland Park, Polk County	309	136	8%	51%	41%	6.4%	90%	21%	27%	5-Year
Hillcrest Heights, Polk County	280	103	16%	24%	60%	2.8%	89%	17%	35%	5-Year
Inwood CDP, Polk County	6,739	2,256	30%	40%	30%	19.7%	73%	29%	52%	5-Year
Jan Phyl Village CDP, Polk County	4,690	1,617	17%	38%	45%	8.0%	88%	17%	55%	5-Year
Kathleen CDP, Polk County	5,895	2,043	20%	31%	49%	12.5%	79%	32%	36%	5-Year
Lake Alfred, Polk County	5,213	1,924	27%	32%	41%	13.2%	84%	25%	75%	5-Year
Lake Hamilton, Polk County	1,080	364	9%	35%	56%	17.6%	78%	18%	29%	5-Year
Lake Wales CCD, Polk County	42,879	16,361	16%	39%	45%	12.9%	83%	24%	50%	5-Year
Lake Wales, Polk County	14,929	5,427	23%	34%	43%	16.3%	85%	29%	56%	5-Year
Lakeland CCD, Polk County	257,087	92,789	15%	35%	50%	11.4%	86%	23%	49%	5-Year
Lakeland Highlands CDP, Polk County	11,728	3,996	4%	19%	77%	7.0%	93%	23%	32%	5-Year
Lakeland, Polk County	104,410	38,975	15%	40%	45%	7.5%	89%	20%	47%	1-Year
Loughman CDP, Polk County	2,877	1,055	11%	44%	45%	3.9%	81%	43%	35%	5-Year
Medulla CDP, Polk County	8,334	3,130	10%	34%	56%	7.9%	92%	20%	37%	5-Year
Mulberry, Polk County	3,900	1,567	16%	49%	35%	10.7%	84%	26%	50%	5-Year

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Poinciana CDP, Polk County	73,943	17,275	20%	38%	42%	0.0%	77%	41%	59%	5-Year
Polk City, Polk County	2,413	743	19%	33%	48%	16.8%	86%	21%	43%	5-Year
Wahneta CDP, Polk County	5,372	1,181	39%	31%	30%	5.9%	54%	22%	49%	5-Year
Waverly CDP, Polk County	828	374	19%	53%	28%	27.4%	78%	0%	75%	5-Year
Willow Oak CDP, Polk County	4,948	1,770	20%	42%	38%	7.3%	75%	33%	39%	5-Year
Winter Haven, Polk County	35,835	14,120	18%	38%	44%	12.0%	83%	27%	50%	5-Year
Winter Haven-Auburndale CCD, Polk County	120,688	44,129	18%	35%	47%	11.0%	81%	25%	49%	5-Year
Crescent City CCD, Putnam County	16,973	6,392	27%	28%	45%	13.2%	76%	30%	40%	5-Year
Crescent City, Putnam County	1,814	725	34%	27%	39%	13.4%	76%	34%	41%	5-Year
East Palatka CCD, Putnam County	8,278	3,438	18%	31%	51%	8.2%	80%	26%	49%	5-Year
East Palatka CDP, Putnam County	1,852	508	20%	25%	55%	14.7%	82%	28%	79%	5-Year
Interlachen, Putnam County	1,430	538	34%	25%	41%	18.1%	74%	17%	35%	5-Year
Interlachen-Florahome CCD, Putnam County	24,579	9,285	23%	27%	50%	14.2%	80%	24%	46%	5-Year
Palatka CCD, Putnam County	22,866	8,568	30%	25%	45%	12.1%	82%	28%	60%	5-Year
Palatka, Putnam County	10,414	3,827	41%	31%	28%	17.3%	82%	38%	59%	5-Year
Pomona Park, Putnam County	732	285	24%	34%	42%	11.8%	79%	26%	55%	5-Year
Welaka, Putnam County	642	280	24%	33%	43%	21.8%	82%	26%	36%	5-Year
Allentown CCD, Santa Rosa County	2,186	910	5%	26%	69%	3.6%	89%	24%	37%	5-Year
Allentown CDP, Santa Rosa County	946	376	2%	20%	78%	3.1%	92%	13%	47%	5-Year
Avalon CDP, Santa Rosa County	571	264	5%	33%	62%	9.7%	73%	34%	70%	5-Year
Avalon-Mulat CCD, Santa Rosa County	6,378	2,341	7%	21%	72%	8.7%	87%	23%	34%	5-Year
Bagdad CCD, Santa Rosa County	6,306	2,421	21%	31%	48%	18.2%	79%	32%	63%	5-Year
Bagdad CDP, Santa Rosa County	3,951	1,494	18%	32%	50%	8.8%	78%	34%	56%	5-Year
Berrydale CCD, Santa Rosa County	1,970	731	5%	39%	56%	2.9%	80%	19%	4%	5-Year
Brownsdale CDP, Santa Rosa County	518	202	0%	20%	80%	4.5%	93%	14%	?	5-Year
Chumuckla CDP, Santa Rosa County	767	300	7%	26%	67%	2.9%	86%	33%	0%	5-Year
East Milton CCD, Santa Rosa County	12,988	2,998	24%	24%	52%	15.4%	81%	24%	53%	5-Year
East Milton CDP, Santa Rosa County	12,490	2,814	26%	23%	51%	15.9%	82%	24%	53%	5-Year
Floridatown CDP, Santa Rosa County	326	123	17%	11%	72%	0.0%	99%	31%	48%	5-Year
Garcon Point CDP, Santa Rosa County	468	180	0%	14%	86%	13.2%	97%	44%	?	5-Year
Gulf Breeze CCD, Santa Rosa County	6,092	2,366	6%	20%	74%	5.8%	91%	21%	50%	5-Year
Gulf Breeze, Santa Rosa County	6,092	2,366	6%	20%	74%	5.8%	91%	21%	50%	5-Year
Harold CCD, Santa Rosa County	1,054	421	16%	19%	65%	4.5%	81%	24%	50%	5-Year
Harold CDP, Santa Rosa County	908	343	12%	13%	75%	0.0%	86%	16%	59%	5-Year
Holley CDP, Santa Rosa County	1,531	546	18%	12%	70%	9.3%	79%	18%	34%	5-Year
Holley-Navarre CCD, Santa Rosa County	34,480	12,741	9%	20%	71%	6.6%	89%	27%	45%	5-Year
Jay CCD, Santa Rosa County	3,572	1,453	9%	30%	61%	8.8%	86%	17%	31%	5-Year
Jay, Santa Rosa County	420	190	17%	38%	45%	10.5%	87%	24%	31%	5-Year
Midway CCD, Santa Rosa County	24,046	9,401	8%	24%	68%	6.3%	90%	26%	51%	5-Year
Midway CDP (Santa Rosa County), Santa Rosa County	17,434	6,903	9%	27%	64%	6.4%	89%	29%	52%	5-Year
Milton CCD, Santa Rosa County	10,504	4,312	14%	31%	55%	13.4%	81%	27%	41%	5-Year
Milton, Santa Rosa County	9,276	3,762	14%	32%	54%	15.3%	81%	29%	43%	5-Year
Mulat CDP, Santa Rosa County	466	114	25%	18%	57%	0.0%	90%	67%	78%	5-Year
Munson CCD, Santa Rosa County	1,238	574	14%	37%	49%	13.2%	86%	13%	32%	5-Year
Munson CDP, Santa Rosa County	257	128	5%	78%	17%	8.2%	96%	0%	0%	5-Year
Navarre Beach CCD, Santa Rosa County	1,079	518	3%	5%	92%	0.0%	97%	33%	20%	5-Year

Key Facts and ALICE Statistics for Florida Municipalities

Municipality by County	Population	Households	Poverty %	ALICE %	Above ALICE Threshold %	Unemployment Rate	Health Insurance Coverage %	Housing Burden: Owner Over 30%	Housing Burden: Renter Over 30%	Source, American Community Survey Estimate
Navarre Beach CDP, Santa Rosa County	1,079	518	3%	5%	92%	0.0%	97%	33%	20%	5-Year
Navarre CDP, Santa Rosa County	32,949	12,195	9%	20%	71%	6.5%	89%	28%	45%	5-Year
Oriole Beach CDP, Santa Rosa County	1,608	545	5%	26%	69%	3.4%	90%	23%	66%	5-Year
Pace CCD, Santa Rosa County	32,945	11,538	10%	22%	68%	4.6%	89%	23%	40%	5-Year
Pace CDP, Santa Rosa County	21,997	7,663	9%	22%	69%	4.9%	92%	25%	43%	5-Year
Pea Ridge CDP, Santa Rosa County	4,036	1,412	12%	41%	47%	5.7%	86%	25%	47%	5-Year
Point Baker CDP, Santa Rosa County	3,440	1,181	12%	29%	59%	13.0%	75%	15%	24%	5-Year
Roeville CDP, Santa Rosa County	513	212	20%	36%	44%	18.2%	93%	27%	84%	5-Year
Skyline CCD, Santa Rosa County	16,112	5,907	14%	23%	63%	11.4%	84%	23%	40%	5-Year
Tiger Point CDP, Santa Rosa County	2,978	1,212	5%	15%	80%	5.7%	91%	17%	34%	5-Year
Wallace CDP, Santa Rosa County	1,502	604	18%	18%	64%	1.6%	85%	24%	0%	5-Year
Woodlawn Beach CDP, Santa Rosa County	2,026	741	7%	11%	82%	9.1%	94%	16%	56%	5-Year
Bee Ridge CDP, Sarasota County	9,836	4,453	10%	25%	65%	7.3%	90%	34%	52%	5-Year
Desoto Lakes CDP, Sarasota County	3,692	1,341	11%	23%	66%	5.3%	82%	33%	30%	5-Year
Englewood CCD, Sarasota County	11,245	5,786	10%	33%	57%	13.6%	88%	27%	57%	5-Year
Englewood CDP, Sarasota County	14,515	7,496	11%	33%	56%	13.1%	88%	24%	55%	5-Year
Fruitville CDP, Sarasota County	13,725	5,716	7%	29%	64%	6.7%	87%	25%	47%	5-Year
Gulf Gate Estates CDP, Sarasota County	10,358	5,287	13%	35%	52%	7.4%	78%	34%	50%	5-Year
Gulf Gate Estates-Osprey CCD, Sarasota County	28,372	14,190	8%	26%	66%	10.2%	89%	29%	49%	5-Year
Interior County CCD, Sarasota County	32,256	15,196	8%	22%	70%	4.9%	93%	24%	46%	5-Year
Kensington Park CDP, Sarasota County	4,185	1,500	14%	37%	49%	4.1%	76%	33%	60%	5-Year
Lake Sarasota CDP, Sarasota County	4,759	1,635	5%	26%	69%	4.4%	79%	26%	59%	5-Year
Laurel CDP, Sarasota County	9,390	4,389	10%	28%	62%	8.7%	89%	29%	52%	5-Year
Longboat Key CCD, Sarasota County	4,592	2,489	8%	16%	76%	2.1%	98%	35%	32%	5-Year
Nokomis CDP, Sarasota County	3,152	1,414	18%	29%	53%	11.4%	76%	30%	45%	5-Year
North Port CCD, Sarasota County	64,026	24,971	10%	28%	62%	9.5%	87%	23%	41%	5-Year
North Port, Sarasota County	59,555	22,580	11%	27%	62%	9.2%	86%	25%	40%	5-Year
North Sarasota CDP, Sarasota County	7,587	3,087	20%	36%	44%	10.6%	77%	31%	52%	5-Year
Osprey CDP, Sarasota County	6,664	2,916	5%	20%	75%	12.4%	92%	29%	36%	5-Year
Plantation CDP, Sarasota County	4,933	2,734	6%	22%	72%	6.3%	96%	21%	42%	5-Year
Ridge Wood Heights CDP, Sarasota County	4,760	2,050	15%	25%	60%	5.6%	75%	29%	47%	5-Year
Sarasota CCD, Sarasota County	184,004	79,818	12%	28%	60%	7.3%	83%	31%	49%	5-Year
Sarasota Springs CDP, Sarasota County	15,547	6,098	9%	28%	63%	7.0%	76%	28%	57%	5-Year
Sarasota, Sarasota County	53,583	23,461	16%	32%	52%	10.3%	79%	33%	50%	5-Year
Siesta Key CDP, Sarasota County	6,058	2,983	9%	17%	74%	2.2%	93%	37%	32%	5-Year
South Gate Ridge CDP, Sarasota County	5,902	2,528	9%	31%	60%	5.9%	79%	30%	57%	5-Year
South Sarasota CDP, Sarasota County	4,973	2,418	14%	26%	60%	7.6%	89%	33%	60%	5-Year
South Venice CDP, Sarasota County	14,652	6,252	9%	35%	56%	9.1%	80%	24%	52%	5-Year
Southgate CDP, Sarasota County	7,329	3,366	14%	34%	52%	10.1%	85%	29%	62%	5-Year
The Meadows CDP, Sarasota County	4,022	2,184	3%	25%	72%	3.7%	91%	32%	48%	5-Year
Vamo CDP, Sarasota County	4,768	2,519	10%	26%	64%	14.4%	89%	28%	46%	5-Year
Venice CCD, Sarasota County	67,543	32,735	9%	31%	60%	9.3%	88%	27%	55%	5-Year
Venice Gardens CDP, Sarasota County	7,659	3,367	7%	30%	63%	6.9%	86%	23%	46%	5-Year
Venice, Sarasota County	21,402	11,524	8%	30%	62%	9.9%	93%	28%	59%	5-Year

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Warm Mineral Springs CDP, Sarasota County	4,935	2,571	8%	33%	59%	16.0%	91%	14%	51%	5-Year
Altamonte Springs, Seminole County	42,218	16,709	10%	34%	56%	9.4%	81%	33%	47%	5-Year
Black Hammock CDP, Seminole County	963	388	12%	42%	46%	1.5%	89%	36%	56%	5-Year
Casselberry, Seminole County	26,663	10,694	15%	37%	48%	11.7%	81%	40%	51%	5-Year
Casselberry-Altamonte Springs CCD, Seminole County	206,247	75,543	11%	29%	60%	10.0%	83%	31%	48%	5-Year
Chuluota CDP, Seminole County	2,481	811	5%	27%	68%	3.9%	91%	38%	72%	5-Year
Fern Park CDP, Seminole County	8,161	3,226	14%	30%	56%	10.0%	72%	32%	40%	5-Year
Forest City CDP, Seminole County	14,924	4,705	13%	25%	62%	8.8%	82%	22%	48%	5-Year
Geneva CDP, Seminole County	2,459	778	2%	24%	74%	14.9%	85%	19%	30%	5-Year
Goldenrod CDP, Seminole County	12,603	4,755	23%	29%	48%	10.2%	77%	30%	57%	5-Year
Heathrow CDP, Seminole County	5,962	2,308	9%	21%	70%	3.5%	93%	38%	38%	5-Year
Lake Mary, Seminole County	15,038	5,375	5%	18%	77%	9.6%	89%	25%	48%	5-Year
Longwood, Seminole County	13,848	4,780	12%	25%	63%	12.4%	81%	27%	53%	5-Year
Midway CDP (Seminole County), Seminole County	1,485	534	26%	46%	28%	17.4%	80%	50%	73%	5-Year
Oviedo CCD, Seminole County	98,302	31,236	9%	19%	72%	8.3%	89%	30%	51%	5-Year
Oviedo, Seminole County	36,617	10,721	7%	15%	78%	6.7%	90%	26%	48%	5-Year
Sanford CCD, Seminole County	132,797	45,481	12%	27%	61%	9.2%	85%	31%	55%	5-Year
Sanford, Seminole County	56,170	19,039	18%	37%	45%	12.4%	80%	37%	61%	5-Year
Wekiwa Springs CDP, Seminole County	23,500	8,375	4%	18%	78%	7.5%	91%	27%	44%	5-Year
Winter Springs, Seminole County	33,973	11,891	8%	25%	67%	9.7%	86%	30%	49%	5-Year
Butler Beach CDP, St. Johns County	5,629	2,641	7%	27%	66%	5.1%	90%	28%	64%	5-Year
Crescent Beach CDP, St. Johns County	859	487	16%	20%	64%	2.8%	92%	42%	29%	5-Year
Flagler Estates CDP, St. Johns County	3,051	1,015	24%	26%	50%	11.5%	74%	28%	39%	5-Year
Fruit Cove CCD, St. Johns County	43,372	13,609	5%	10%	85%	6.8%	95%	27%	47%	5-Year
Fruit Cove CDP, St. Johns County	31,146	10,066	5%	12%	83%	7.7%	95%	25%	48%	5-Year
Hastings CCD, St. Johns County	12,075	4,452	19%	30%	51%	9.4%	83%	33%	43%	5-Year
Hastings, St. Johns County	682	273	33%	36%	31%	2.9%	78%	26%	49%	5-Year
Matanzas CCD, St. Johns County	16,265	7,130	11%	30%	59%	8.6%	85%	27%	46%	5-Year
Nocatee CDP, St. Johns County	7,306	2,321	5%	13%	82%	3.0%	92%	37%	47%	5-Year
Palm Valley CDP, St. Johns County	21,630	8,767	7%	19%	74%	5.3%	92%	28%	50%	5-Year
Ponte Vedra CCD, St. Johns County	29,495	12,191	7%	18%	75%	6.1%	94%	29%	50%	5-Year
Sawgrass CDP, St. Johns County	5,321	2,531	7%	20%	73%	12.0%	98%	33%	53%	5-Year
St. Augustine Beach, St. Johns County	6,564	2,926	9%	15%	76%	4.8%	87%	20%	40%	5-Year
St. Augustine CCD, St. Johns County	109,288	41,860	12%	22%	66%	6.2%	87%	29%	48%	5-Year
St. Augustine Shores CDP, St. Johns County	8,024	3,721	11%	36%	53%	6.4%	81%	33%	46%	5-Year
St. Augustine South CDP, St. Johns County	5,349	2,144	5%	27%	68%	3.4%	89%	31%	15%	5-Year
St. Augustine, St. Johns County	13,676	5,477	18%	30%	52%	7.7%	83%	26%	57%	5-Year
Villano Beach CDP, St. Johns County	3,051	1,044	10%	23%	67%	12.0%	80%	44%	41%	5-Year
World Golf Village CDP, St. Johns County	13,323	4,624	3%	14%	83%	5.1%	89%	33%	34%	5-Year
Fort Pierce CCD, St. Lucie County	110,320	42,984	22%	38%	40%	12.5%	79%	28%	60%	5-Year
Fort Pierce North CDP, St. Lucie County	7,058	2,341	35%	38%	27%	20.1%	76%	28%	71%	5-Year
Fort Pierce South CDP, St. Lucie County	4,646	1,837	26%	43%	31%	13.3%	65%	30%	77%	5-Year
Fort Pierce, St. Lucie County	43,267	16,522	33%	38%	29%	15.5%	74%	32%	63%	5-Year
Hutchinson Island CCD, St. Lucie County	9,011	5,145	10%	26%	64%	7.6%	94%	34%	44%	5-Year
Hutchinson Island South CDP, St. Lucie County	5,026	3,105	8%	27%	65%	9.5%	96%	30%	45%	5-Year

Key Facts and ALICE Statistics for Florida Municipalities

Municipality by County	Population	Households	Poverty %	ALICE %	Above ALICE Threshold %	Unemployment Rate	Health Insurance Coverage %	Housing Burden: Owner Over 30%	Housing Burden: Renter Over 30%	Source, American Community Survey Estimate
Indian River Estates CDP, St. Lucie County	6,439	2,691	12%	40%	48%	4.7%	89%	26%	58%	5-Year
Lakewood Park CDP, St. Lucie County	11,511	4,839	12%	32%	56%	7.3%	87%	22%	38%	5-Year
Port St. Lucie CCD, St. Lucie County	162,241	56,787	13%	31%	56%	12.5%	82%	35%	60%	5-Year
Port St. Lucie, St. Lucie County	179,410	61,310	13%	27%	60%	8.9%	87%	32%	53%	1-Year
River Park CDP, St. Lucie County	5,622	2,517	22%	45%	33%	10.7%	77%	33%	63%	5-Year
St. Lucie Village, St. Lucie County	613	227	11%	27%	62%	3.8%	86%	18%	42%	5-Year
West St. Lucie CCD, St. Lucie County	6,434	2,982	10%	35%	55%	10.2%	87%	17%	49%	5-Year
White City CDP, St. Lucie County	3,407	1,333	15%	25%	60%	5.7%	82%	15%	42%	5-Year
Bushnell, Sumter County	2,973	1,151	28%	35%	37%	12.8%	88%	26%	65%	5-Year
Bushnell-Center Hill CCD, Sumter County	25,846	8,843	23%	38%	39%	12.2%	82%	20%	44%	5-Year
Center Hill, Sumter County	1,150	392	35%	42%	23%	10.0%	74%	31%	33%	5-Year
Coleman, Sumter County	575	233	15%	55%	30%	7.5%	81%	25%	30%	5-Year
Lake Panasoffkee CDP, Sumter County	3,311	1,462	23%	37%	40%	9.5%	80%	18%	54%	5-Year
The Villages CDP, Sumter County	72,590	36,306	5%	28%	67%	0.0%	0%	21%	42%	5-Year
Webster, Sumter County	813	286	33%	32%	35%	4.3%	77%	27%	78%	5-Year
Wildwood CCD, Sumter County	82,655	39,196	7%	30%	63%	6.9%	94%	21%	45%	5-Year
Wildwood, Sumter County	6,052	2,608	16%	40%	44%	6.2%	87%	30%	59%	5-Year
Branford CCD, Suwannee County	7,141	2,536	20%	25%	55%	6.7%	84%	29%	15%	5-Year
Branford, Suwannee County	867	297	26%	28%	46%	9.6%	74%	29%	27%	5-Year
Dowling Park CCD, Suwannee County	8,252	3,198	20%	26%	54%	11.7%	82%	23%	20%	5-Year
Live Oak CCD, Suwannee County	18,351	6,598	26%	25%	49%	11.0%	78%	21%	49%	5-Year
Live Oak, Suwannee County	6,920	2,501	35%	33%	32%	10.7%	77%	25%	50%	5-Year
McAlpin-Wellborn CCD, Suwannee County	9,851	3,317	18%	30%	52%	14.2%	89%	23%	33%	5-Year
Perry North CCD, Taylor County	14,372	5,531	16%	39%	45%	10.5%	86%	15%	30%	5-Year
Perry South CCD, Taylor County	8,313	2,074	19%	34%	47%	4.1%	85%	28%	23%	5-Year
Perry, Taylor County	7,058	2,695	24%	41%	35%	16.3%	85%	20%	32%	5-Year
Steinhatchee CDP, Taylor County	962	551	9%	42%	49%	10.3%	81%	32%	33%	5-Year
Lake Butler CCD, Union County	7,491	1,643	22%	53%	25%	13.0%	88%	19%	38%	5-Year
Lake Butler, Union County	2,224	812	33%	47%	20%	19.6%	89%	22%	45%	5-Year
Raiford CCD, Union County	3,689	657	13%	50%	37%	11.0%	88%	28%	10%	5-Year
Worthington Springs CCD, Union County	4,011	1,583	18%	49%	33%	10.5%	83%	31%	37%	5-Year
Worthington Springs, Union County	616	170	25%	65%	10%	21.7%	61%	51%	68%	5-Year
Central Volusia CCD, Volusia County	38,066	13,682	9%	16%	75%	7.0%	86%	27%	51%	5-Year
Daytona Beach CCD, Volusia County	40,867	16,343	36%	36%	28%	13.8%	77%	30%	58%	5-Year
Daytona Beach Shores, Volusia County	4,294	2,353	13%	25%	62%	7.6%	88%	48%	44%	5-Year
Daytona Beach, Volusia County	62,726	26,998	28%	34%	38%	11.7%	80%	30%	57%	5-Year
De Leon Springs CDP, Volusia County	2,418	821	15%	16%	69%	17.1%	79%	14%	33%	5-Year
DeBary, Volusia County	19,547	7,928	9%	28%	63%	8.2%	87%	31%	59%	5-Year
DeBary-Orange City CCD, Volusia County	41,980	16,866	12%	31%	57%	8.6%	86%	30%	61%	5-Year
DeLand CCD, Volusia County	64,250	23,583	15%	27%	58%	8.4%	83%	27%	57%	5-Year
DeLand Southwest CDP, Volusia County	826	362	40%	36%	24%	7.5%	68%	20%	58%	5-Year
DeLand, Volusia County	28,524	10,093	16%	29%	55%	10.0%	84%	27%	62%	5-Year
Deltona CCD, Volusia County	97,249	33,431	14%	29%	57%	9.9%	81%	37%	59%	5-Year

Municipality by County	Population	Households	Poverty %	ALICE %	Above ALICE Threshold %	Unemployment Rate	Health Insurance Coverage %	Housing Burden: Owner Over 30%	Housing Burden: Renter Over 30%	Source, American Community Survey Estimate
Deltona, Volusia County	88,474	30,583	12%	30%	58%	5.8%	88%	35%	52%	1-Year
Edgewater, Volusia County	21,050	8,345	11%	26%	63%	9.5%	85%	27%	62%	5-Year
Glencoe CDP, Volusia County	2,843	1,071	12%	28%	60%	2.2%	80%	39%	20%	5-Year
Holly Hill, Volusia County	11,726	4,764	23%	38%	39%	13.6%	78%	33%	53%	5-Year
Lake Helen, Volusia County	2,643	1,092	12%	36%	52%	7.3%	82%	36%	40%	5-Year
New Smyrna Beach CCD, Volusia County	57,589	25,013	13%	25%	62%	8.2%	85%	30%	51%	5-Year
New Smyrna Beach, Volusia County	23,356	10,786	13%	24%	63%	6.4%	87%	31%	47%	5-Year
North DeLand CDP, Volusia County	1,511	538	8%	33%	59%	8.9%	84%	8%	34%	5-Year
North Peninsula CCD, Volusia County	24,492	11,964	16%	29%	55%	9.3%	82%	30%	51%	5-Year
Oak Hill, Volusia County	1,517	672	13%	27%	60%	6.1%	88%	30%	30%	5-Year
Orange City, Volusia County	11,023	4,871	17%	36%	47%	10.0%	84%	26%	65%	5-Year
Ormond Beach CCD, Volusia County	53,403	22,237	15%	30%	55%	10.3%	83%	27%	59%	5-Year
Ormond Beach, Volusia County	39,938	16,223	11%	26%	63%	8.9%	85%	27%	60%	5-Year
Ormond-by-the-Sea CDP, Volusia County	7,678	3,730	16%	27%	57%	9.0%	84%	32%	52%	5-Year
Pierson, Volusia County	1,466	427	21%	36%	43%	5.9%	73%	36%	45%	5-Year
Pierson-Seville CCD, Volusia County	7,091	2,502	19%	24%	57%	2.6%	73%	27%	38%	5-Year
Ponce Inlet, Volusia County	3,086	1,433	8%	15%	77%	5.7%	92%	33%	54%	5-Year
Port Orange CCD, Volusia County	67,596	29,145	16%	31%	53%	8.2%	84%	28%	56%	5-Year
Port Orange, Volusia County	57,858	24,356	13%	27%	60%	6.6%	86%	27%	52%	5-Year
Samsula-Spruce Creek CDP, Volusia County	6,314	2,365	10%	6%	84%	4.0%	81%	32%	40%	5-Year
Seville CDP, Volusia County	568	135	29%	41%	30%	0.0%	32%	36%	16%	5-Year
South Daytona, Volusia County	12,343	5,102	20%	34%	46%	12.5%	82%	26%	67%	5-Year
South Peninsula CCD, Volusia County	11,136	5,414	12%	21%	67%	7.5%	89%	37%	48%	5-Year
West DeLand CDP, Volusia County	3,997	1,321	16%	29%	55%	4.7%	80%	32%	63%	5-Year
Crawfordville CDP, Wakulla County	3,998	1,453	15%	19%	66%	7.6%	84%	25%	67%	5-Year
East Wakulla CCD, Wakulla County	26,442	8,608	14%	22%	64%	9.4%	89%	24%	42%	5-Year
Panacea CDP, Wakulla County	937	366	5%	66%	29%	23.3%	46%	27%	41%	5-Year
Sopchoppy, Wakulla County	389	158	14%	26%	60%	9.8%	86%	26%	33%	5-Year
St. Marks, Wakulla County	255	120	14%	14%	72%	13.6%	83%	16%	24%	5-Year
West Wakulla CCD, Wakulla County	4,686	2,083	14%	36%	50%	8.9%	81%	27%	26%	5-Year
DeFuniak Springs CCD, Walton County	15,908	5,400	22%	34%	44%	12.7%	77%	22%	40%	5-Year
DeFuniak Springs, Walton County	5,543	2,109	22%	39%	39%	6.6%	79%	25%	45%	5-Year
Freeport CCD, Walton County	9,955	3,718	14%	28%	58%	8.3%	86%	27%	48%	5-Year
Freeport, Walton County	2,346	842	13%	32%	55%	8.8%	89%	35%	38%	5-Year
Miramar Beach CDP, Walton County	7,120	3,482	7%	27%	66%	4.7%	85%	29%	58%	5-Year
Paxton, Walton County	577	230	17%	22%	61%	6.4%	88%	22%	6%	5-Year
Paxton-Darlington CCD, Walton County	9,255	3,680	23%	27%	50%	11.1%	77%	18%	49%	5-Year
Redbay CCD, Walton County	3,178	1,168	29%	22%	49%	8.5%	83%	9%	55%	5-Year
Walton Beaches CCD, Walton County	21,191	9,524	6%	22%	72%	4.4%	83%	38%	52%	5-Year
Caryville CCD, Washington County	3,488	1,309	17%	28%	55%	9.3%	82%	20%	24%	5-Year
Chipley CCD, Washington County	7,970	2,928	25%	23%	52%	12.5%	89%	15%	38%	5-Year
Chipley, Washington County	3,564	1,250	30%	27%	43%	15.4%	88%	23%	45%	5-Year
Vernon CCD, Washington County	13,171	4,009	21%	33%	46%	11.4%	85%	26%	47%	5-Year
Vernon, Washington County	1,144	333	27%	39%	34%	22.3%	82%	18%	64%	5-Year
Wausau, Washington County	486	155	19%	35%	46%	16.3%	89%	25%	45%	5-Year

ALICE HOUSEHOLDS BY INCOME, 2007 TO 2015

ALICE, an acronym for **A**sset **L**imited, **I**ncome **C**onstrained, **E**mployed, represents the growing number of individuals and families who are working, but are unable to afford the basic necessities of housing, food, child care, health care, and transportation.

The United Way ALICE Report uses standardized measurements to quantify the cost of a basic household budget in each county in Florida, and to show how many households are struggling to afford it.

This table presents the total number of households in each county in 2007, 2010, 2012, and 2015, as well as the percent of households in poverty and ALICE.

Source: American Community Survey, 2007-2015

ALICE Households, Florida, 2007 to 2015

	2007			2010			2012			2015			2015
County	Total Households	Poverty %	ALICE %	Total Households	Poverty %	ALICE %	Total Households	Poverty %	ALICE %	Total Households	Poverty %	ALICE %	Source, American Community Survey Estimate
Alachua	95,911	22%	18%	93,820	23%	25%	93,245	24%	23%	96,427	20%	26%	1-Year
Baker	N/A	N/A	N/A	8,492	14%	22%	8,596	18%	20%	8,205	16%	30%	5-Year
Bay	71,993	9%	17%	63,654	15%	25%	68,653	16%	23%	69,337	15%	26%	1-Year
Bradford	N/A	N/A	N/A	9,010	18%	33%	8,828	21%	28%	8,770	23%	27%	5-Year
Brevard	216,879	9%	21%	221,945	12%	26%	218,094	13%	27%	225,682	12%	22%	1-Year
Broward	661,119	10%	27%	658,025	14%	32%	663,905	14%	30%	673,870	13%	31%	1-Year
Calhoun	N/A	N/A	N/A	4,765	21%	33%	4,852	24%	29%	4,784	20%	38%	5-Year
Charlotte	70,871	9%	14%	69,176	13%	27%	71,811	12%	25%	72,671	11%	29%	1-Year
Citrus	58,980	12%	25%	60,229	16%	30%	58,640	15%	28%	60,541	14%	29%	1-Year
Clay	65,307	8%	22%	65,889	11%	24%	66,918	11%	26%	71,733	12%	21%	1-Year
Collier	120,309	8%	27%	118,258	12%	32%	123,714	10%	31%	134,906	10%	23%	1-Year
Columbia	22,161	16%	32%	25,705	16%	36%	22,636	18%	30%	24,238	17%	28%	1-Year
DeSoto	N/A	N/A	N/A	10,395	20%	22%	10,595	26%	27%	11,238	22%	36%	5-Year
Dixie	N/A	N/A	N/A	4,909	13%	48%	6,014	15%	36%	6,051	21%	34%	5-Year
Duval	340,527	11%	21%	326,339	15%	27%	328,225	16%	27%	343,467	15%	22%	1-Year
Escambia	115,420	14%	24%	110,306	18%	27%	114,077	15%	27%	116,814	11%	27%	1-Year
Flagler	37,935	11%	24%	35,218	11%	33%	36,358	12%	33%	39,281	10%	35%	1-Year
Franklin	N/A	N/A	N/A	4,699	22%	23%	4,479	22%	28%	4,338	19%	32%	5-Year
Gadsden	15,656	20%	32%	16,467	25%	32%	16,847	24%	27%	16,964	24%	32%	5-Year
Gilchrist	N/A	N/A	N/A	5,976	23%	27%	5,963	24%	32%	6,187	19%	31%	5-Year
Glades	N/A	N/A	N/A	4,165	17%	38%	3,745	18%	55%	3,920	20%	45%	5-Year
Gulf	N/A	N/A	N/A	5,347	16%	31%	5,368	18%	33%	5,349	15%	34%	5-Year
Hamilton	N/A	N/A	N/A	4,532	23%	26%	4,473	23%	32%	4,688	26%	31%	5-Year
Hardee	8,644	19%	28%	7,694	20%	41%	7,687	27%	43%	7,618	23%	42%	5-Year
Hendry	10,964	23%	33%	11,006	21%	26%	10,809	24%	38%	11,345	23%	41%	5-Year

	2007			2010			2012			2015			2015
County	Total Households	Poverty %	ALICE %	Total Households	Poverty %	ALICE %	Total Households	Poverty %	ALICE %	Total Households	Poverty %	ALICE %	Source, American Community Survey Estimate
Hernando	66,498	9%	32%	70,035	14%	33%	69,222	16%	36%	70,713	12%	30%	1-Year
Highlands	41,295	17%	28%	39,675	17%	32%	39,112	18%	33%	41,116	21%	28%	1-Year
Hillsborough	458,023	11%	22%	460,605	15%	27%	477,259	17%	26%	503,154	15%	27%	1-Year
Holmes	N/A	N/A	N/A	6,768	19%	37%	6,747	20%	37%	6,828	26%	30%	5-Year
Indian River	57,334	8%	26%	53,151	13%	27%	58,950	14%	31%	55,494	11%	29%	1-Year
Jackson	16,916	19%	27%	16,597	16%	30%	15,148	18%	34%	16,309	21%	37%	5-Year
Jefferson	N/A	N/A	N/A	5,233	18%	33%	5,444	19%	28%	5,411	16%	33%	5-Year
Lafayette	N/A	N/A	N/A	2,307	14%	33%	2,722	17%	32%	2,493	23%	34%	5-Year
Lake	118,699	8%	27%	115,635	12%	35%	115,026	15%	33%	126,519	12%	29%	1-Year
Lee	247,392	9%	20%	233,693	13%	36%	245,100	13%	32%	263,694	13%	30%	1-Year
Leon	107,428	17%	15%	108,439	24%	21%	108,915	21%	18%	109,209	22%	19%	1-Year
Levy	14,341	19%	29%	15,936	22%	26%	16,180	22%	24%	15,516	20%	30%	5-Year
Liberty	N/A	N/A	N/A	2,008	18%	46%	2,355	23%	32%	2,433	19%	33%	5-Year
Madison	N/A	N/A	N/A	6,776	20%	27%	6,877	23%	27%	6,614	25%	31%	5-Year
Manatee	128,562	9%	26%	126,418	12%	37%	130,382	13%	31%	134,690	12%	31%	1-Year
Marion	128,822	13%	26%	131,753	16%	31%	133,910	16%	32%	125,227	16%	31%	1-Year
Martin	59,676	8%	21%	60,090	9%	33%	60,783	12%	33%	65,101	9%	32%	1-Year
Miami-Dade	833,199	16%	30%	809,689	21%	36%	838,772	21%	31%	857,712	21%	40%	1-Year
Monroe	29,109	10%	18%	29,822	10%	31%	29,241	12%	32%	31,391	12%	34%	1-Year
Nassau	25,521	9%	20%	28,616	10%	22%	27,334	11%	23%	29,674	11%	26%	1-Year
Okaloosa	73,559	9%	13%	70,407	12%	20%	75,099	13%	22%	76,721	9%	24%	1-Year
Okeechobee	12,732	15%	35%	13,646	19%	34%	13,413	23%	38%	13,046	23%	35%	5-Year
Orange	394,584	11%	21%	402,441	15%	34%	423,987	16%	32%	457,736	14%	29%	1-Year
Osceola	93,376	10%	29%	88,089	15%	40%	90,822	18%	39%	98,301	18%	42%	1-Year
Palm Beach	507,763	9%	30%	516,845	12%	29%	522,201	12%	29%	545,780	12%	28%	1-Year
Pasco	183,910	11%	28%	183,457	14%	32%	180,612	12%	33%	192,628	14%	28%	1-Year
Pinellas	402,203	11%	26%	402,202	13%	29%	404,856	12%	28%	400,209	13%	28%	1-Year
Polk	225,873	12%	22%	221,073	15%	29%	223,507	16%	28%	227,122	15%	36%	1-Year
Putnam	28,237	17%	26%	29,093	25%	20%	28,230	21%	28%	28,165	28%	24%	1-Year
Santa Rosa	52,428	11%	21%	55,339	11%	26%	58,336	9%	20%	60,861	11%	22%	1-Year
Sarasota	168,324	8%	23%	163,030	10%	33%	172,973	11%	28%	177,807	8%	25%	1-Year
Seminole	152,559	8%	25%	142,045	10%	31%	148,858	12%	28%	162,739	10%	27%	1-Year
St. Johns	67,040	6%	21%	74,471	14%	17%	78,295	10%	20%	83,247	11%	17%	1-Year
St. Lucie	102,475	9%	24%	104,982	15%	38%	109,526	15%	34%	108,811	16%	30%	1-Year
Sumter	35,706	12%	13%	40,659	10%	19%	45,122	10%	24%	48,039	10%	32%	5-Year
Suwannee	12,527	14%	30%	16,018	19%	23%	15,697	22%	22%	15,649	22%	26%	5-Year
Taylor	N/A	N/A	N/A	7,584	19%	36%	7,776	16%	37%	7,605	17%	38%	5-Year
Union	N/A	N/A	N/A	3,521	16%	43%	3,782	16%	38%	3,883	19%	51%	5-Year
Volusia	200,456	13%	23%	190,757	14%	29%	197,599	17%	28%	209,657	14%	28%	1-Year
Wakulla	N/A	N/A	N/A	10,773	11%	25%	10,577	12%	24%	10,691	14%	25%	5-Year
Walton	21,458	12%	21%	22,447	16%	20%	22,138	15%	29%	23,490	15%	27%	5-Year
Washington	N/A	N/A	N/A	8,735	18%	25%	8,310	23%	25%	8,246	22%	29%	5-Year

METHODOLOGY OVERVIEW & RATIONALE

LAST UPDATED JANUARY 2017

ALICE, an acronym for **A**sset **L**imited, **I**ncome **C**onstrained, **E**mployed, represents the growing number of individuals and families who are working, but are unable to afford the basic necessities of housing, food, child care, health care, and transportation.

The United Way ALICE Report uses standardized measurements to quantify the cost of a basic household budget in each county in Florida, and to show how many households are struggling to afford it.

This methodology overview describes the rationale for developing ALICE, an alternative to the Federal Poverty Level; the guiding parameters for development of new measures; four resultant measures; and the methodology and data sources used for each.

BACKGROUND: SHORTCOMINGS OF THE FEDERAL POVERTY LEVEL

An accurate and comprehensive measure of the scope, causes, and consequences of poverty forms the basis for identifying problems, planning policy solutions, and allocating resources. Since the War on Poverty began in 1965, the Federal Poverty Level (FPL) has provided a standard by which to determine the number and proportion of people living in poverty in the U.S. Despite the FPL's benefit of providing a nationally recognized income threshold for determining who is poor, its shortcomings are well documented (Citro & Michael, 1995; O'Brien & Pedulla, 2010; Uchitelle, 2001).

Primarily, the measure is not based on the current cost of basic contemporary household necessities, and except for Alaska and Hawaii, it is not adjusted to reflect cost of living differences across the U.S. The net effect is an undercount of households living in economic hardship. The official poverty level is so understated that many government and nonprofit agencies use multiples of the FPL to determine eligibility for assistance programs. For example, New Jersey's Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP) uses 200 percent of the FPL and Louisiana's Women, Infants & Children Program (WIC) uses 185 percent of the FPL (New Jersey Energy Assistance Programs, 2013; U.S. Department of Agriculture, 2015). Even Medicaid and the Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP) use multiples of the FPL to determine eligibility across the country (National Conference of State Legislatures, 2014; Roberts, Povich, & Mather, 2012).

In light of the FPL's weaknesses, other measures of financial hardship have been developed. The federal government produces two alternatives to the FPL: the Supplemental Poverty Measure (SPM) from the U.S. Census at the state level, and the Area Median Income (AMI) from the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) for sub-state geographies. Other sub-state geography alternatives to the FPL include Kids Count (Annie E. Casey Foundation), the Self-Sufficiency Standard (Center for Women's Welfare, School of Social Work, University of Washington), the Basic Needs Budget (National Center for Children in Poverty), the Family Budget Calculator (Economic Policy Institute), the Economic Security Index (Institution for Social and Policy Studies), the Living Wage Calculator (MIT), and the Assets and Opportunity Scorecard (Corporation for Enterprise Development). While the plethora of alternatives demonstrates the lack of satisfaction with the FPL, none comprehensively measure the number of households who are struggling in each county in a state and describe the conditions they face.

Beyond measurement concerns, the FPL suffers from language issues common to assessments of poverty. For one, the term "poverty" is vague, lacking any measure of the depth, duration, or household and societal consequences of financial hardship. In addition, the term has gained negative connotations and is often and inaccurately associated only with a lack of employment.

PARAMETERS

To meet the United Way *ALICE Project* goals goals that new measures be transparent and provide data that is easily updated on a regular basis and replicable across all states, the ALICE tools were developed based on the following parameters:

1. **Make a household the unit of analysis:** Because people live in a variety of economic units (families, roommates, etc.), the ALICE tools measure households. ALICE households do not include those living in institutional group quarters, such as college dorms, nursing homes, homeless shelters, or prisons.

2. **Define the basic cost of living:** The goal is to define the basic elements needed to participate in the modern economy. Other measures are either unrealistically low, where a household earning the Threshold still cannot afford basic necessities, or they create an income benchmark that is too high and financially unsustainable. The ALICE measures provide a conservative estimate for the costs of five essentials: housing, child care, food, transportation, and health care, plus miscellaneous expenses and taxes.

3. **Measure the number of households unable to afford the basic cost of living:** In addition to capturing the basic cost of living, it is important to know the number and proportion of households unable to afford it. Where possible, it is also important to understand their demographic characteristics and geographic distribution.

4. **Provide data at the local level:** Counties serve as the base geographic unit of analysis because they are the smallest geography for which we can obtain reliable data across the country. Where possible, we also measure ALICE indicators at the Census Bureau's municipal, county subdivision, and Public Use Microdata Area (PUMA) level. State-level data, while available for a broader set of economic indicators, masks significant inter-county variation.

5. **Make new measures transparent and easy to understand:** To ensure that measures are transparent and easily understandable, all data come from official and publicly available sources, including the U.S. Census Bureau, the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), the U. S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), and the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS). In particular, using readily available data from the American Community Survey's tabulated data as the basis for estimates ensures that calculations are transparent and easily verifiable.

6. **Ensure that measures can be easily updated on a regular basis:** ALICE measures are standardized using regularly collected, publicly available data to ensure that they can be applied across every county and updated regularly.

7. **Make new measures replicable across all states:** The ALICE measures quantify financial hardship across geographic jurisdictions and over time. The standard measures enable comparison and common understanding.

8. **Identify important contextual conditions:** Because economic hardship does not occur in a vacuum, the ALICE tools provide the means to understand the conditions that struggling households face (such as few job opportunities), as well as the consequences of those struggles for the wider community

(such as more traffic and longer commutes as workers find lower cost homes further away, or stress on emergency rooms overused for primary care).

9. **Use neutral language:** Because the term "poverty" carries negative connotations, a more neutral descriptive acronym is offered. The term "**ALICE**" describes a household that is **A**sset **L**imited, **I**ncome **C**onstrained, **E**mployed.

THE ALICE MEASURES

The United Way *ALICE Project* developed the four ALICE measures, described below, to identify and assess financial hardship at a local level and to enhance existing local, state, and national poverty measures.

Household Survival Budget: The Household Survival Budget is a minimal estimate of the total cost of five household essentials – housing, child care, food, transportation, and health care, plus taxes and a 10 percent contingency. It is calculated separately for each county, and for different household types. The budget can be updated as costs and the items considered necessary change over time. For comparison, a Household Stability Budget provides an estimate of a more sustainable budget, including a 10 percent savings category.

ALICE Threshold: The ALICE Threshold represents the minimum income level necessary for survival for a household. Derived from the Household Survival Budget, the Threshold is rounded to American Community Survey income category and adjusted for household size and composition for each county, as described below.

ALICE Income Assessment: The ALICE Income Assessment is a tool that measures: 1) how much income households need to reach the ALICE Threshold; 2) how much they actually earn; 3) how much public and nonprofit assistance is provided to help these households meet their basic needs; and 4) the Unfilled Gap – how far these households remain from reaching the ALICE Threshold despite both income and assistance.

Economic Viability Dashboard: The Economic Viability Dashboard is an Index designed to measure the economic conditions that ALICE households face in each county in a given state. The Dashboard measures three indicators of local economic conditions: Housing Affordability, Job Opportunities, and Community Resources. The Index score for each county ranges from 1 to 100, where 1 indicates the worst economic conditions for ALICE and 100 indicates the best conditions.

ADDITIONAL ANALYSIS: ALICE HOUSING STOCK ASSESSMENT

Each ALICE Report includes the ALICE Housing Stock assessment, an analysis that measures the number of housing units in a county that ALICE and poverty households can afford compared with the demand for affordable units. These include rental and owner-occupied units, both government subsidized and market rate.

METHODOLOGY: HOUSEHOLD SURVIVAL AND STABILITY BUDGETS

The Household Budgets are a means to understand the cost of living on a local scale. To evaluate the minimal amount needed to survive in a particular geographic area, the Household Survival Budget includes the cost of five household essentials – housing, child care, food, transportation, and health care, plus taxes and a

10 percent contingency – priced at the most basic level for each county in a state. The Household Survival Budget is calculated for different household types, including a single adult and a family of four (two adults, one infant, and one preschooler). For comparison, the Household Stability Budget provides an estimate of a more sustainable budget for the same household types.

Household Survival Budget

The Household Survival Budget is comprised of conservative estimates of the cost of five household essentials – housing, child care, food, transportation, and health care, plus taxes and a 10 percent contingency – in each county. The data definitions and sources are as follows:

1. **Housing:** The housing budget is based on HUD's Fair Market Rent (usually 40th percentile of gross rents, but in some locations HUD reports the 50th percentile) for an efficiency apartment for a single person, a one-bedroom apartment for a head of household with a child, and a two-bedroom apartment for a family of three or more. The rent includes the sum of the rent paid to the owner plus any utility costs incurred by the tenant. Utilities include electricity, gas, water/sewer, and trash removal services, but not telephone service. If the owner pays for all utilities, then the gross rent equals the rent paid to the owner.
   Data Source: http://www.huduser.org/portal/datasets/fmr.html

2. **Child Care:** The child care budget is based on the average annual cost of care for one infant and one preschooler in registered family child care homes (the least expensive child care option). Data are compiled by local child care resource and referral agencies and reported to the national organization, Child Care Aware. When data are missing, state averages are used, though missing data may mean that child care facilities are not available in those counties and residents may be forced to use facilities in neighboring counties. The source for county breakdowns varies by state.
   Data Source: State totals http://www.usa.childcareaware.org/costofcare

3. **Food:** The food budget is based on the Thrifty Level (lowest of four levels) of the USDA Food Plans. The household food budget is adjusted for six select household compositions including: single adult male 19-50 years old; family of two adults (male and female) 19-50 years old; one adult female and one child 2-3 years old; one adult female and one child 9-11 years old; family of four with two adults (male and female) and children 2-3 and 4-5 years old; and family of four with two adults (male and female as specified by the USDA) and children 6-8 and 9-11 years old. Data for June is used as that is considered by USDA to be the annual average.
   Data Sources:
   https://www.cnpp.usda.gov/USDAFoodPlansCostofFood
   State food budget numbers are adjusted for regional price variation.
   https://www.ers.usda.gov/webdocs/publications/eib48/10609_page19.pdf

4. **Transportation:** The transportation budget is calculated using average annual expenditures for transportation by car and by public transportation from the Bureau of Labor Statistics' Consumer Expenditure Survey (CES). Since the CES is reported by metropolitan statistical areas and regions, counties are matched with the most local level possible. Costs are adjusted for household size (divided by CES household size except for single-adult households, which are divided by two). Building on work by the Institute of Urban and Regional Development, we suggest that in counties where 8 percent or more of the population uses public transportation, the cost for public transportation is used; in those counties where less than 8 percent of the population uses public transportation, the cost for auto transportation is used instead (Porter & Deakin, 1995; Pearce, 2015). Public transportation includes bus, trolley, subway, elevated train, railroad, and ferryboat. Car expenses include gas, oil, and other vehicle maintenance expenses, but not lease payments, car loan payments, or major repairs.
   Data Sources:
   Bureau of Labor Statistics (CES): http://www.bls.gov/cex/csxmsa.htm#y1112
   CES Region definitions: http://www.bls.gov/cex/csxgloss.htm
   American Community Survey: http://www.census.gov/acs/www/

5. **Health Care:** The health care budget includes the nominal out-of-pocket health care spending, medical services, prescription drugs, and medical supplies using the average annual health expenditure reported in the CES. Since the CES is reported by metropolitan areas and regions, counties were matched with the most local level possible. Costs are adjusted for household size (divided by CES household size except for single-adult households, which are divided by two). The health care budget does not include the cost of health insurance. Starting with the 2016 ALICE Reports, the health care cost will incorporate changes from the Affordable Care Act (ACA). Because ALICE does not qualify for Medicaid but in many cases cannot afford even the Bronze Marketplace premiums and deductibles, we add the cost of the "shared responsibility payment" – the penalty for not having coverage -- to the current out-of-pocket health care spending. The penalty for 2015 was $325 for an adult and $975 for a family.
Data Sources:
Bureau of Labor Statistics (CES): http://www.bls.gov/cex/csxmsa.htm#y1112
CES Region definitions: http://www.bls.gov/cex/csxgloss.htm
Shared responsibility payment: https://www.medicaid.gov/medicaid-chip-program-information/program-information/medicaid-and-chip-eligibility-levels/medicaid-chip-eligibility-levels.html

6. **Taxes:** The tax budget includes both federal and state income taxes where applicable, as well as Social Security and Medicare taxes. These rates include standard federal and state deductions and exemptions, as well as the federal Child Tax Credit and the Child and Dependent Care Credit as defined in the Internal Revenue Service 1040: Individual Income Tax, Forms and Instructions. They also include state tax deductions and exemptions such as the Personal Tax Credit and renter's credit as defined in each state Treasury's 1040: Individual Income Tax, Forms and Instructions. Local taxes are incorporated as applicable.
Data Sources:
Internal Revenue Service 1040: Individual Income Tax, Forms and Instructions for relevant years, such as: http://www.irs.gov/pub/irs-prior/i1040--2012.pdf
State Income Tax, Forms and Instructions for relevant years, such as:
http://www.state.nj.us/treasury/taxation/pdf/other_forms/tgi-ee/2010/10_1040i.pdf

7. **Miscellaneous:** The Miscellaneous category includes 10 percent of the budget total (including taxes) to cover cost overruns.

Household Stability Budget

The Household Stability Budget represents a more financially stable, less austere standard of living compared to the Household Survival Budget. The Household Stability Budget is comprised of the actual cost of five household essentials plus a 10 percent savings item and a 10 percent contingency item, as well as taxes for each county. The data builds on the sources from the Household Survival Budget; differences are outlined below.

1. **Housing:** The housing budget for a single adult is based on HUD's median rent for a one-bedroom apartment, rather than an efficiency at the Fair Market Rent of 40th percentile; for a head of household with children, the basis is a two-bedroom apartment at the median rent; and housing for a family is based on the American Community Survey's median monthly owner costs for those with a mortgage, instead of rent for a two-bedroom apartment at the 40th percentile. Real estate taxes are included in the tax category below for households with a mortgage.

2. **Child Care:** The child care budget is based on the cost of a fully licensed and accredited child care center. These costs are typically more than 30 percent higher than the cost of registered home-based child care used in the Household Survival Budget. Data is compiled by local child care resource and referral agencies and reported to the national organization, Child Care Aware.

3. **Food:** The food budget is based on the USDA's Moderate Level Food Plan for cost of food at home (second of four levels), adjusted for regional variation, plus the average cost of food away from home as reported by the CES.

4. **Transportation:** Where there is public transportation, family transportation expenses include public transportation for one adult and gas and maintenance for one car; costs for a single adult include public transportation for one, and half the cost of gas and maintenance for one car. Where there is no public transportation, family expenses include costs for leasing one car and for gas and maintenance for two cars, and single-adult costs are for leasing, gas and maintenance for one car as reported by the CES.

5. **Health Care:** The health care costs are based on employer-sponsored health insurance at a low-wage firm as reported by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services in the Medical Expenditure Panel Survey (MEPS). Also included is out-of-pocket health care spending as reported in the CES.
Data Source:
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services in the Medical Expenditure Panel Survey (MEPS) for relevant years (note: 2007 data not available, 2008 was used instead). For example:
Table II.C.2 Average total employee contribution
http://meps.ahrq.gov/mepsweb/data_stats/summ_tables/insr/state/series_2/2014/tiic2.htm
Table VII.C.2. Average total employee contribution (in dollars) per enrolled employee for single coverage at establishments that offer health insurance
http://meps.ahrq.gov/mepsweb/data_stats/summ_tables/insr/state/series_7/2014/tviic2.htm
Table VII.D.2. Average total employee contribution (in dollars) per enrolled employee for family coverage at establishments that offer health insurance where percent of low-wage employee contribution is 50 percent or more
http://meps.ahrq.gov/mepsweb/data_stats/summ_tables/insr/state/series_7/2014/tviid2.htm

6. **Technology:** Most jobs now require access to the internet and a smartphone. These are necessary to receive work schedules, changes in start time or location, access to work support services, and customer follow-up. The Stability Budget includes the cost of a smartphone for each adult in the family.
Data Source: Consumer Reports, Cell Phone Plan Comparison, 2014
http://www.consumerreports.org/cro/news/2014/01/best-phone-plans-for-your-family-save-money/index.htm

7. **Miscellaneous and Savings:** As in the Household Survival Budget, there is a miscellaneous category to cover cost overruns. In addition, there is a savings category. They are each 10 percent of the budget total (not including taxes).

8. **Taxes:** Taxes are calculated in the same manner as the Household Survival Budget, but the amounts are much larger as the size of credits and exemptions does not increase with income.

METHODOLOGY: THE ALICE THRESHOLD

In addition to understanding the basic cost of living, it is important to know the number and proportion of households not able to afford it and, where possible, their demographic features and geographic distribution. To do so, we calculate ALICE Thresholds for each county based on the Household Survival Budget to match the American Community Survey income categories allowing analysis of American Community Survey demographics. *Data are from the American Community Survey: http://www.census.gov/acs/www/.*

1. **Two Thresholds:** Because there are significant differences between households by age, there are two separate ALICE Thresholds: one for households headed by someone under 65 years old, and another for households headed by someone 65 years and older. They are calculated separately for each county in a state.

   - *Threshold for under 65:* The Threshold for households headed by someone under 65 years old is based on the average of the least expensive Household Survival Budget (Single Adult) and the most expensive Household Survival Budget (Family of Four), reflecting the wide range of types of households in this age group. The average budget is then adjusted to the average household size of the location.
   *(HHSB Single Adult + HHSB Family of 4)/5 * Ave HH size under65*

- *Threshold for 65 and over:* Households headed by someone 65 years and older are less likely to include children. Therefore, the Threshold is based on the Household Survival Budget for a Single Adult. *HHSB Single Adult * Ave HH size 65over*

2. **Household Income:** The average budgets are rounded to the tabulated American Community Survey estimates for household income in the following categories: $30,000, $35,000, $40,000, $45,000, $50,000, $60,000, or $75,000.

3. **Average Household Size:** The average household size for households headed by someone under 65 is calculated as: the number of households headed by someone under 65 divided by the total population under 65. The average household size for households headed by someone 65 and older is calculated as: the number of households headed by someone 65 and older divided by the population 65 and older. To ensure that results reflect local conditions as closely as possible, averages are calculated at the county level.

4. **Number of ALICE households:** The number of ALICE households is derived by subtracting the number of households in poverty from the ALICE Threshold. Poverty numbers are provided by the American Community Survey for most demographic groups. Because the Survey does not provide the poverty numbers for race/ethnicity, the income category of less than $15,000 per year is used as a proxy.

Note: To correct from rounding, Above ALICE Threshold is adjusted so total of the three income categories equals 100 percent.

METHODOLOGY: ALICE INCOME ASSESSMENT

The ALICE Income Assessment looks at the impact of public and nonprofit resources on the needs of ALICE households. The tool measures the "Unfilled Gap" between the total amount that households receive in income, cash government assistance, and in-kind public assistance and the total needed to reach the ALICE Threshold. Household income includes wages, dividends, and Social Security.

There are many resources available to low-income families. Public assistance used in this analysis includes only programs directed specifically at low-income households that directly help them meet the basic Household Survival Budget, such as TANF and Medicaid. It does not include programs that assist low-income households in broader ways, such as to attend college, or that assist communities, like community policing. The analysis is only of funds spent, not an evaluation of the efficacy of the programs or efficacy of meeting household needs.

1. **Federal Spending:** This figure includes a wide array of programs:

   - *Social Services* – Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF), Supplemental Security Income (SSI), and Social Services Block Grant (SSBG).

   - *Child Care and Education* – Only programs that help children meet their basic needs or are necessary to enable their parents to work are included. They are Head Start, Neglected and Delinquent Children and Youth Education, Rural and Low-Income Schools Program, and Homeless Children and Youth Education. Though post-secondary education is vital to future economic success, it is not a component of the basic Household Survival Budget, so programs such as Pell grants are not included.

   - *Food* – Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP), School Lunch Program, School Breakfast Program, Child and Adult Care Food Program (CACFP), and Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC).

   - *Housing* – Section 8 Housing Choice Vouchers (including Fair Share Vouchers and Welfare-to-Work Vouchers, the Section 8 Rental Voucher program (14.855), or the former Section 8 Certificate program (14.857)), Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP), and Community Development Block Grants (CDBG).

- *EITC* – Earned Income Tax Credit

2. **Health Care:** This figure includes:

   - *Medicaid* – Provides money to states, which they must match, to offer health insurance for low-income residents. Also known as the Medical Assistance Program.

   - *Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP)* – Provides funds to states to enable them to maintain and expand child health assistance to uninsured, low-income children and, at a state's discretion, to low-income pregnant women and authorized immigrants.

   - *Community Health Benefits* – Spending by hospitals on low-income patients that includes charity care and means-tested expenses, including Unreimbursed Medicaid minus direct offsetting revenue as reported on the 990 c3 Report.

3. **State and Local Government Spending:** This figure includes funds from state and local government, not pass-throughs from the federal government, in the areas of health, social services, transportation, and workforce development. Spending on ALICE was estimated from the National Association of State Budget Officers (NASBO), "State Expenditure Report: Examining Fiscal 2012-2014 State Spending," 2014.

4. **Nonprofit Assistance:** This figure includes spending by nonprofit organizations identified as Human Services organizations. Human Services nonprofit programs are those reported on Form 990EZc3 and 990c3 minus program service revenue, dues, and government grants as reported to the Internal Revenue Service.

Data Sources:

Community Health Benefits – NCCS Data Web Report Builder, Statistics of Income 990 c3 Report for 2010 and 2012, Urban Institute.

Department of Treasury, "USAspending.gov Data Download," Bureau of the Fiscal Service, accessed 9/1/15. https://www.usaspending.gov/DownloadCenter/Pages/DataDownload.aspx

Earned income Tax Credit – Federal spending retrieved from https://www.eitc.irs.gov/EITC-Central/eitcstats

Federal spending data was gathered from Office of Management and Budget, "Fiscal Year 2016 Analytical Perspectives Budget of the U.S. Government," U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC. 2016. https://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/browse/collectionGPO.action?collectionCode=BUDGET

Non-Profit Revenue for Human Services, registered charity – NCCS Data Web Report Builder, Statistics of Income 990EZc3 Report and 990 c3 Report, Urban Institute, 2012

State spending data was gathered from: National Association of State Budget Officers (NASBO), "State Expenditure Report: Examining Fiscal 2014-2016 State Spending," 2016. https://higherlogicdownload.s3.amazonaws.com/NASBO/9d2d2db1-c943-4f1b-b750-0fca152d64c2/UploadedImages/SER%20Archive/State%20Expenditure%20Report%20(Fiscal%202014-2016)%20-%20S.pdf

Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) data from U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), Data and Statistics website. http://www.fns.usda.gov/pd/supplemental-nutrition-assistance-program-snap

Supplemental Social Insurance, B19066 - Aggregate Supplemental Security Income (SSI) in the Past 12 Months For Households, American Community Survey, 2012 and 2015.

METHODOLOGY: ECONOMIC VIABILITY DASHBOARD

While there are many measures of general economic conditions, there is a gap in the understanding of the conditions that most affect ALICE households. The Economic Viability Dashboard presents the conditions that underlie the economic hardship faced by ALICE households at the local level: Housing Affordability, Job Opportunities, and Community Resources. Each of these sets of conditions is reflected in an Index that allows comparison across different kinds of measures.

1. **Index:** Each Index in the Dashboard creates a common scale across rates, percentages, and other scores by measuring from the average. Raw indicator scores are converted to "z-scores", which measure how far any value falls from the mean of the set, measured in standard deviations. The general formula for normalizing indicator scores is:

$$z = (x - \mu)/ \sigma$$

   where x is the indicator's value, μ is the unweighted average, σ the standard deviation for that indicator and z is the resulting z-score. All scores must move in a positive direction, so for variables with an inverse relationship, i.e., the unemployment rate, the scores are multiplied by -1. In order to make the resulting scores more accessible, they are translated from a scale of -3 to 3 to 1 to 100, with higher scores reflecting better conditions. Data from 2010 is used as the baseline for comparison over time. Each county's score is relative to other counties in the state and compared to prior years. A score of 100 does not necessarily mean that conditions are very good; it means that they are better than in other counties in the state. These indices are used only for comparison within the state, not for comparison to other states.

2. **Dashboard:** The conditions are displayed as a dashboard reflecting the economic reality of an area. This format ensures that poor conditions are not concealed by better results in another category, thus enabling the identification of gaps.

3. **Local Conditions:** The Index variables reflect the locality, rather than resources or conditions that are the same in all communities across the country. Index scores range from 1 to 100, Economic conditions are reported for each county in a state for 2007, 2010, 2012, and the most current year available.

4. **Data Definitions and Sources:**
   The variables noted below for each index are the best proxies for the indicators that are available in all counties and updated on a regular basis:

   Housing Affordability Index:

   - Affordable Housing Gap – The number of available units ALICE and poverty households can afford while spending no more than one-third of their income on housing (ALICE Housing Stock assessment) compared to the number of renter and owner households below the ALICE Threshold.
     Source: American Community Survey and ALICE Threshold calculations

   - Housing Burden – Households spending more than 30 percent of income on housing.
     Source: American Community Survey, Table PD04

   - Real Estate Taxes – Median real estate taxes.
     Source: American Community Survey

Job Opportunities Index:

- *Income Distribution* – Share of Income in the Lowest Two Quintiles
  Source: American Community Survey, Table B19082

- Unemployment Rate – Employment Status
  Source: American Community Survey, Table S2301

- New Hire Wages (4th quarter) – Quarterly Workforce Indicators (QWI), U.S. Census
  Source: LED Extraction Tool: http://ledextract.ces.census.gov/

Community Resources Index:

- Education Resources – 3- and 4-year-olds enrolled in preschool
  Source: American Community Survey, Table S2301

- Health Resources – Percent of population under 65 years old with health insurance. For consistency with data sets, for 2007 we used 2008 data. Prior to 2008, data was only available through the SAHIE Estimates using the Current Population Survey (CPS) which does not match the American Community Survey, where data from 2008 to date has been collected.
  Source: American Community Survey, Table S2701 for 2010 and 2013; and B27001 for 2008

- Social Capital – Percent of population 18 and older who voted in the most recent election
  Sources:
  Election Administration and Voting Survey and Data Sets, Section F, 2010, 2012 and 2015
  http://www.eac.gov/research/election_administration_and_voting_survey.aspx
  Election Administration and Voting Survey and Data Sets, Appendix C: 2006 Election Administration and Voting Survey. http://www.eac.gov/research/uocava_survey.aspx#2006eavsdata

METHODOLOGY: ALICE HOUSING STOCK ASSESSMENT

One of the most difficult conditions that most ALICE households face is the high cost of housing. Ultimately, housing cost is determined by what someone is willing to pay. However, the housing stock in an area can become out of sync when it is slow to adjust to demographic and economic changes. A mismatch occurs when the types of housing units residents want at certain price levels do not match the types of housing that exist, and a limited supply pushes up prices for all units.

An analysis of the number of units that are affordable for ALICE families reveals that there is indeed a mismatch between the number of households with income below the ALICE Threshold and the number of housing units in a given county that they can afford. Because there has been no accurate assessment of the number of rental and owner-occupied units that includes both government-subsidized and market-rate housing that ALICE families can afford, we developed the ALICE Housing Stock assessment.

The demographic and economic changes discussed above are causing significant shifts in housing demand. At the same time, there are many constraints on the housing market that prevent it from adjusting quickly. They include limited land availability for new housing, zoning regulations on the type of housing that can be built, and the cost of construction.

The ALICE Housing Stock assessment relies on the actual cost of housing and a county-level, cost-based threshold, whereas other mismatch approaches use either the Area Median Income (which takes into account county variation but does not necessarily have a relation to the actual cost in the area) or the bottom quintile or a flat rate (such as $500) across all areas (Apgar, 1990; Goodman, 2001; Quigley & Raphael, 2001; U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, 2015). Also, these other approaches do not take into account the distribution of income below their thresholds, while the ALICE Housing Stock assessment does so along the Census breaks.

1. **Housing Affordability:** Defined as spending no more than one-third of income on housing.

    - *Rental Affordability*: Based on the cost of rent.

    - *Ownership Affordability:* Based on the cost of mortgage payments plus real estate taxes.

2. **Number of Affordable Units:** The number of affordable units is calculated by totaling the number of units where the housing cost is below one-third of the ALICE Threshold.

    - *Renter-occupied:* Based on the gross rent as reported in the tabulated American Community Survey estimates in the following categories: Less than $200, $200 to $299, $300 to $499, $500-$749, $750 to $999, $1,000 to $1,499, and $1,500 or more.

    - *Owner-occupied:* Based on the real estate taxes and mortgage of housing value as reported in the tabulated American Community Survey estimates in the following categories: Less than $50,000, $50,000 to $99,999, $100,000 to $149,999, $150,000 to $199,999, $200,000 to $299,999, $300,000 to $499,999, $500,000 to $999,999, and $1,000,000 and over.

3. **Comparison:** Comparison between the number of affordable units and the number of ALICE households provides some insight into the additional number of units needed to house all ALICE households affordably. Such a comparison is bound to underestimate the need, as it assumes that all ALICE and poverty households are currently living in units that they can afford. The number of households that are housing burdened reveals that existing units are not perfectly allocated by income.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

For questions, contact Stephanie Hoopes, national director, United Way *ALICE Project*.
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The Future of Leon County

A Report on the Status of Our Young Children

whole child
LEON

June 2016

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Board of Directors 2
Message from the Board 5
Status of Our Young Children 6
1. Healthy Babies, Healthy Beginnings 8
2. Family Stability 16
3. Kindergarten Readiness 23
Whole Child Leon Initiatives 33
References 37

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Acknowledgements

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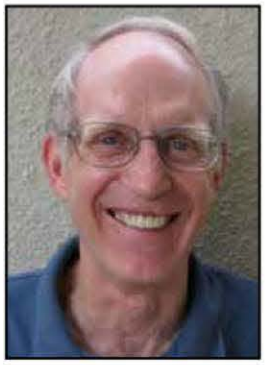

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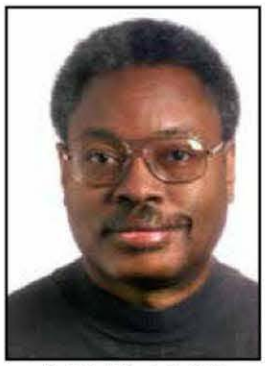

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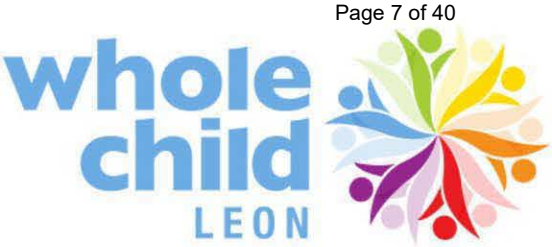


Message from the Board

Communities that commit to ensuring all children are born healthy and are given an equal opportunity to develop to their full potential are communities that thrive. These communities understand the relationship between their long term vitality and healthy birth outcomes, economic stability for all families, a safe and nurturing environment, and readiness for kindergarten.

Leon County has the ingredients to be a strong community: good schools and institutes of higher education, a manageable size, an attractive natural environment, a diverse population, and sufficient wealth to do the right thing for all its children.

Unfortunately, we have serious deficits with respect to child wellbeing that erode our community's potential for greatness: excessive low birth weight and infant mortality; too many children born into poverty; unsafe neighborhoods and polluted environments; insufficient quality early childhood learning centers; and high percentages of families whose household income is substantially below the amount required to provide an equal opportunity for their children to thrive.

These deficits can be overcome if our community is committed to the following:

- Investing local dollars to create more quality early childhood learning centers
- Using economic development incentives to attract and support employers who utilize family friendly practices (paid maternity and paternity leave, support breastfeeding) and pay a livable wage,
- Lobbying state government to accept federal dollars to expand Medicaid so all women of reproductive age will have continuous primary health care including nutrition education,
- Requiring middle and high schools to include health and family building education for all students, and
- Engaging residents from all segments of the county in designing and implementing strategies that create safe and nurturing environments.

Human beings are the only species that can will their own destruction. Conversely we are the only species that can will our success. Doing nothing results in the former. Willing success requires action.

The Future of Leon County:

A Report on the Status of Our Young Children

The first 5 years of life are the most important years for the development of the child. This period is critical to acquiring social, emotional and cognitive skills and building the foundation for physical, mental and emotional health and wellbeing. From birth to age 5 the brain develops faster than at any other stage in life, with ninety percent of brain's physical development by age 3.[25] This development is particularly affected by the quality of adult/child interaction. Early childhood development lays the foundation and sets the course for what will happen when the child enters kindergarten and beyond.

To ensure that Leon County children get the best start in life, we need to understand the issues that foster or inhibit positive developmental outcomes and to identify what can be done to strengthen and support children and their families.

This report is organized around three major areas: 1) healthy babies, healthy beginnings; 2) family stability; and 3) school readiness. Rather than utilize a multitude of indicators, each of the areas includes an overview of the status of children in Leon County using a select few key indicators and associated risk factors for poor developmental outcomes. Each section will conclude with Whole Child Leon recommendations for strategies to improve the status of children in Leon County.

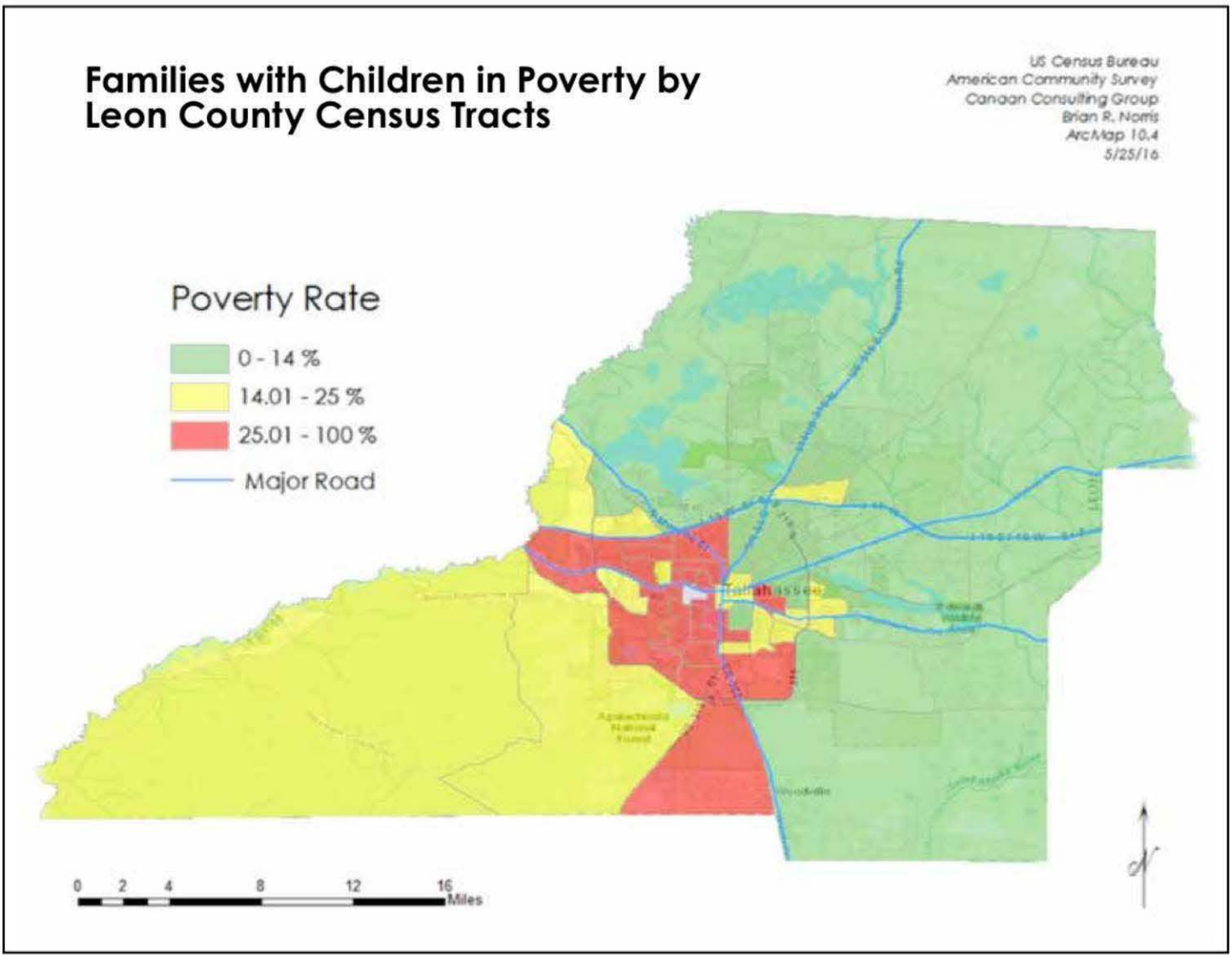
Demographic Profile of Leon County Children

Leon County's 2015 population is estimated at slightly over 286,000. Children under 18 years of age comprise 19 % of the total population, with 14,900 children younger than age 5, and 54,700 school-age children between 5 and 18 years of age. While the 5 year annual population growth rate has been around 3%, the population is projected to grow to 328,900 by 2030, with an annual growth rate decreasing to about 1% for this period.

Leon County Public Schools (LCS) enrollment increased by 1.6% in the last five years to 33,700. The projections for the next three years show a very slim increase in enrollment by less than 700 students to 34,432, or less than 1% increase per year.

Leon County schools are racially and ethnically diverse with 44% of the students being black, 43% white, 4% Hispanic, 4% Asian, less than 1% American Indian, and less than 1% Pacific Islander. There are over 600 students or 2% who are English language learners in the current school year.

Title I public schools serve predominantly low-income students. The number of Title I schools in Leon County include 12 of the 24 elementary schools, 2 of the 8 middle



schools, and 2 of the 5 high schools. Title I elementary and middle schools serve student populations where 75% or more students are eligible for free or reduced lunch and for high schools the level is 72%.

Leon County holds the distinction of being the most highly educated county in the state, ranking 1st in Florida counties with 44% of persons 25 and older having a bachelor's degree or higher. While Leon County is slightly above average for median household income ranking 24th, the distribution of income shows a different picture. The county is ranked 54th in the proportion of the population in poverty.

Almost 1 in 4 persons (24%) are below the poverty line, with about the same proportion of children under 18 in poverty at 23%, and over 46% of single parent households with children where the parent is a woman are in poverty.

The above map shows the rate of poverty for Leon County families raising children. For reference, the US poverty rate in 2014 was 14.8%. As you can see, poverty affecting children in Leon County is concentrated. This concentrated poverty leads to a host of other issues making it even more difficult for struggling families to provide a safe and nurturing environment for their children.

1 Healthy Babies, Healthy Beginnings

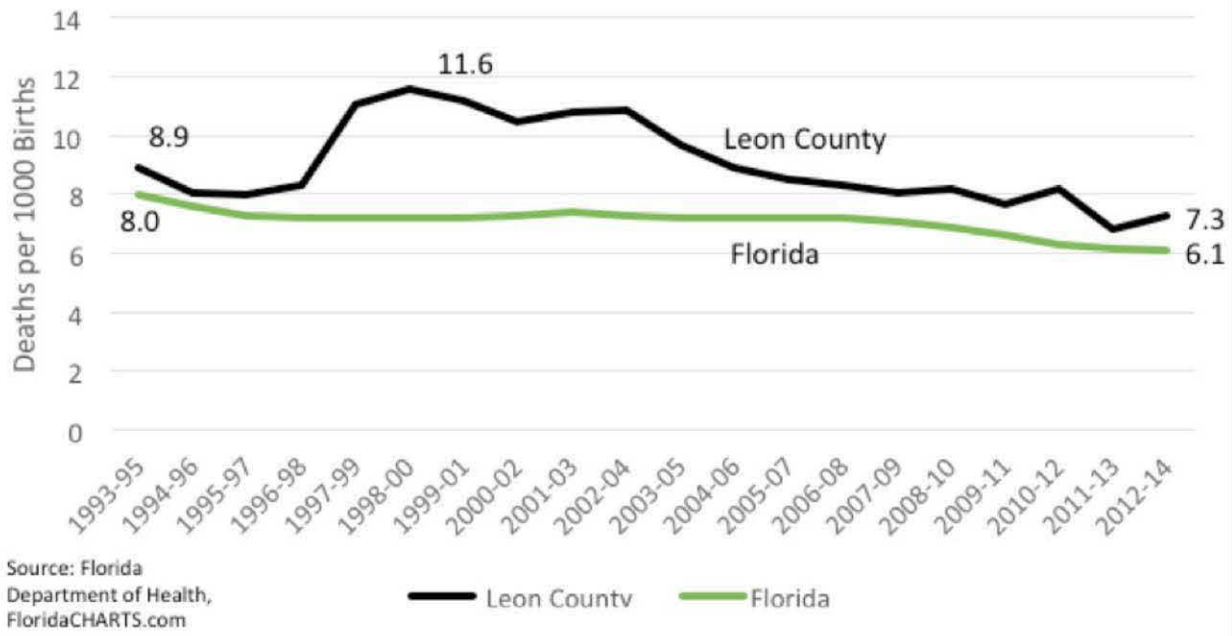
Health is the foundation for the overall growth and development of the child. If a child's physical and mental health are at risk, then the child's development is at risk.

INFANT MORTALITY

The infant mortality rate is a broad measure of population health that reflects not only the underlying wellbeing of mothers, infants and families. It is also a broader gauge of the community and social environment that cultivates health and wellbeing. Over the last twenty years, Leon County infant mortality has been higher than the state rate *(figure 1)*. Unlike the state rate, Leon has not seen a consistent decline in infant mortality for this time period. Rather, the 1991-93 period marked the beginning of a significant increase in infant mortality that did not begin declining until the 2003-05 period. While the gap with the state rate has narrowed, the Leon rate remains higher than the state and ranks 45th of 67 counties in Florida for the most recent 2012-2014 period. The twenty year reduction in infant deaths from 8.9 per 1000 births to 7.3 equates to a reduction of fewer than 5 infant deaths per year from the over 3,000 annual births in Leon County.

In the 2012-14* period, 66 infants died in Leon County before their first birthday, yielding a 3 year infant mortality rate of

Figure 1. Infant Mortality: Leon County and Florida 3 Year Rates, 1995-2014



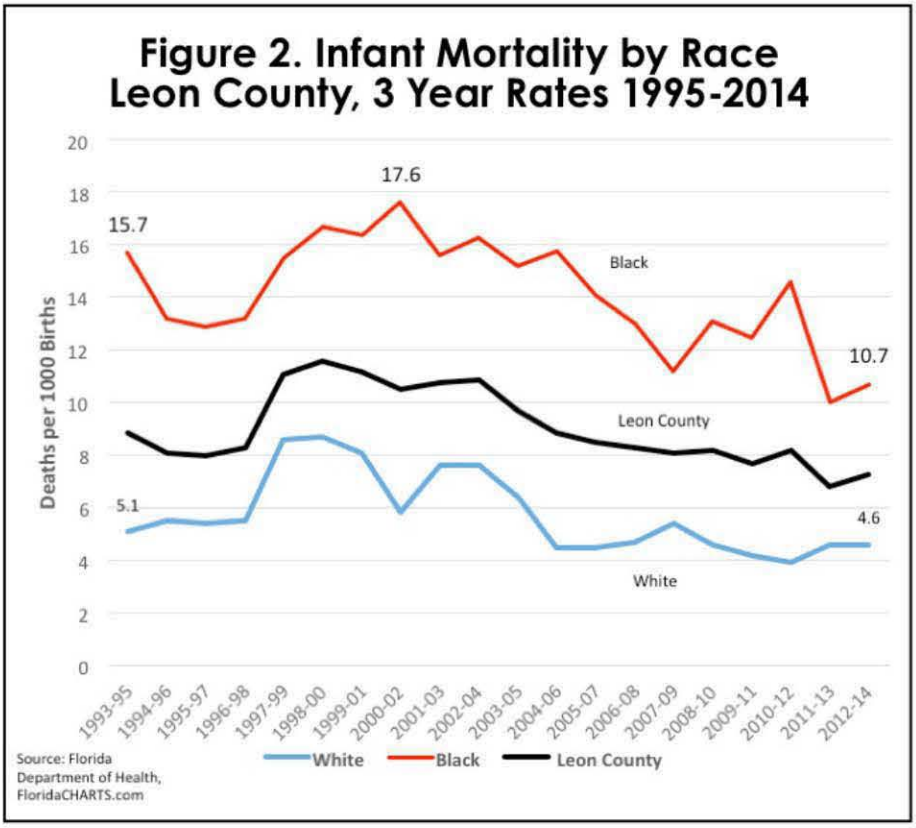
Source: Florida Department of Health, FloridaCHARTS.com

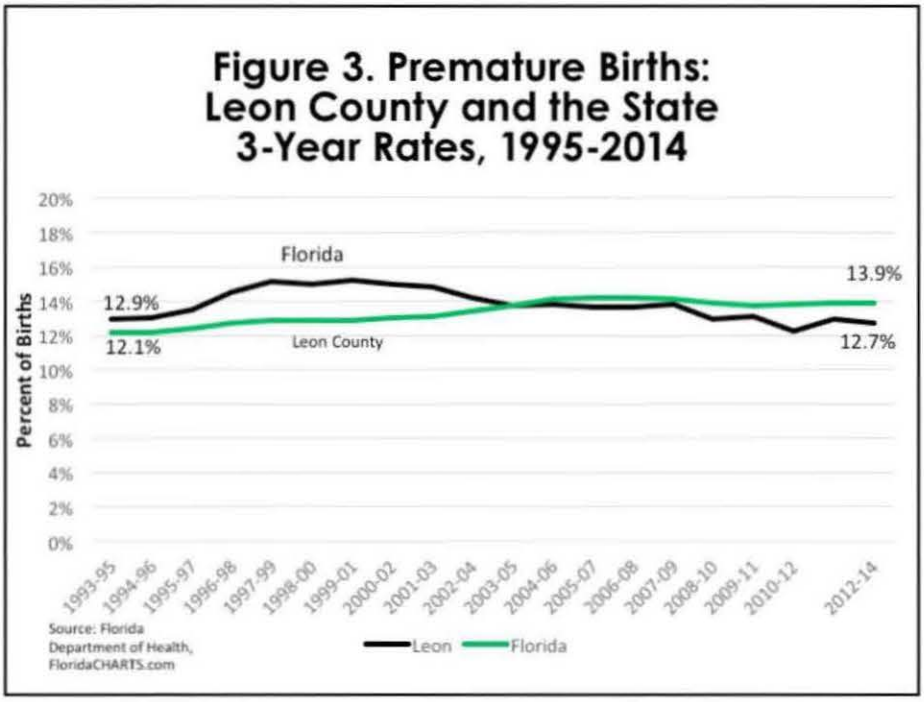
7.3 deaths per 1,000 live births. About two-thirds of infant deaths (44) occurred in the neonatal period or within the first month of life, with the remaining third (22) of infant deaths occurring in the post-neonatal period from one month to less than one year. Deaths in the first month are primarily related to prematurity, congenital anomalies and other conditions occurring prior to birth. After the first month, most deaths are the result of sudden unexpected infant death syndrome (SUID), congenital anomalies, infection and injury.[26]

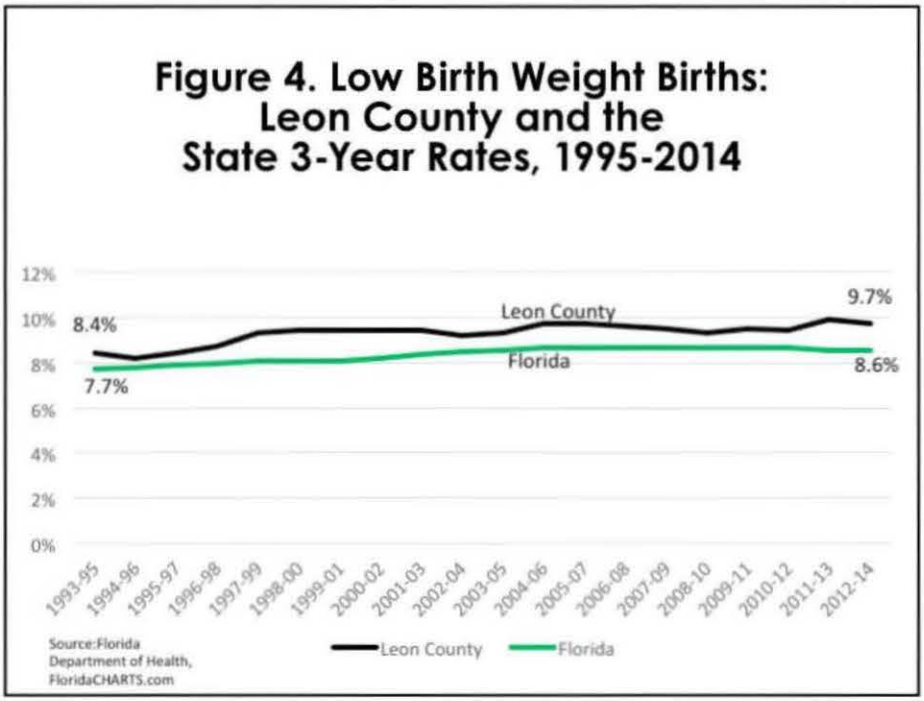
**Due to the statistical instability of relatively small numbers in Leon County, this report uses 3 year rates where appropriate.*

Significant and persistent disparities by race contribute to higher rates of infant mortality in Leon County. In the 2012-2014 period, black mothers in Leon County were 2.3 times more likely to have an infant die than a white mother (a black rate of 10.7 vs 4.6 for whites) *(figure 2)*. This disparity has been essentially the same for the last twenty years.

continued







PRETERM BIRTH AND LOW BIRTH WEIGHT

Preterm birth and low birth weight are the leading causes of infant death and disability. Babies born preterm (before 37 completed weeks of gestation) or at low birth weight (less than 5.5 pounds) are at increased risk of immediate life-threatening problems as well as long-term complications and developmental delays. Newborn complications include respiratory distress, anemia, infection and jaundice. Long-term consequences can include lung problems, cerebral palsy, vision and hearing loss, and learning and behavioral problems.[26] Preterm birth and low birth weight are extremely costly, at an estimated national cost of $26 billion annually that includes medical care, early intervention and lost productivity due to disability.[4] Smoking, poor nutrition, poverty, stress, infections and violence can increase the risk of a baby being born prematurely and of low birth weight.[26]

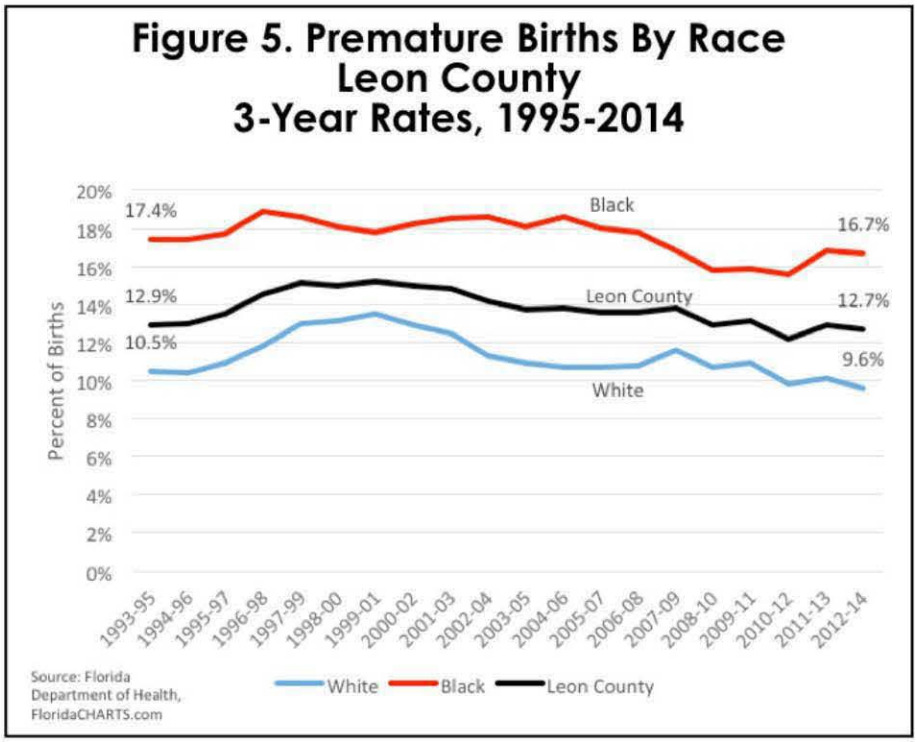
Unlike the infant mortality rate, the use of preterm and low birth weight as indicators of infant and child wellness are more directly related to measuring children who are at risk for both short-term and long-term health and development problems which directly impact the child, the family and the community.

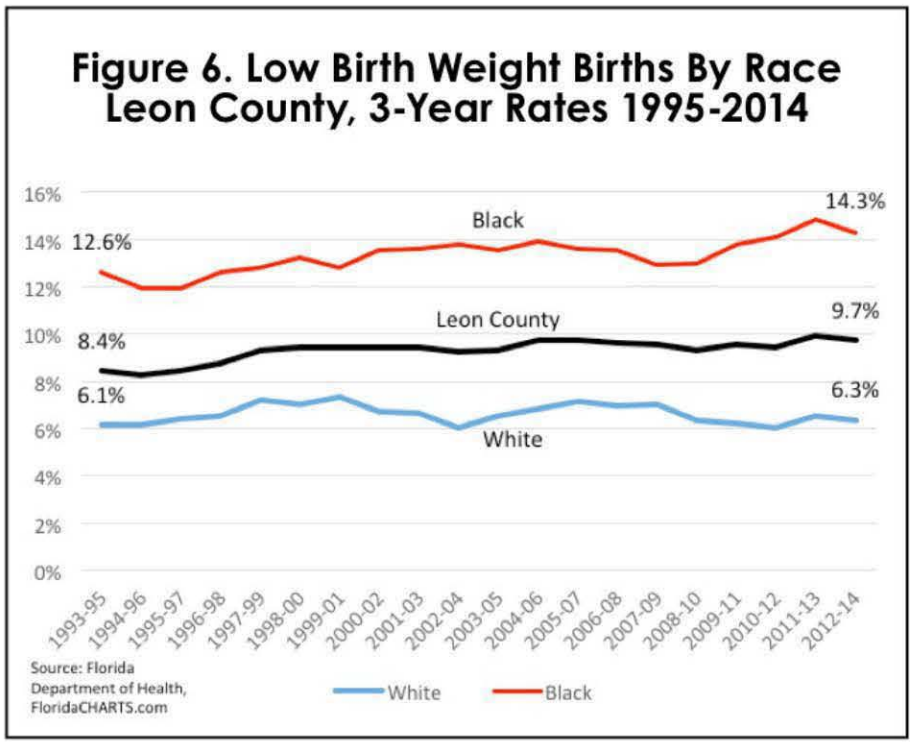
Using three year rates for the most current years of reporting

(2012-2014), 12.7% of the babies were born premature, or 385 babies per year *(figure 3)*. For the same period, 9.7% of the babies were of low birthweight, or 293 babies per year *(figure 4)*. Looking at trends over the last twenty years, there has been no significant change in the prematurity rate in Leon County (from 12.9% to 12.7%). However, there has been an ***increase*** in the proportion of low birth weight babies, from 8.4% for 1993-1995 period to 9.7% for the 2012-2014 period.

Black babies were most likely to be born prematurely, at 16.7% compared to 9.6% for white babies *(figure 5)*. While both white and black mothers saw a slight reduction in prematurity rates over this twenty year time period, the relative gap between black and white rates remained the same, with a black mother being 1.7 times more likely to have a premature baby.

A rise in the proportion of low birth weight babies was experienced by both blacks and whites over this 20 years *(figure 6)*. However, the white rise from 6.1% to 6.3% is very slight and not significant. In contrast, the black rate rose significantly from 12.6% to 14.3%. The racial gap in low birth weight has also remained essentially the same for twenty years, with black mothers over twice (2.3) as likely to have a low birth weight baby.





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MATERNAL HEALTH
Preconception Care

If low birth weight and prematurity are to be reduced, increasing access to quality preconception care is paramount. This care should include preventive interventions to reduce prematurity and low birth weight including such things as screening and counseling to reduce smoking, alcohol and substance use and obesity in pregnancy. In addition, this care should provide counseling regarding the prevention of unintended and rapid repeat pregnancies.

Indicators Related to Improving Preconception Health of Pregnant Women

- **Spacing of pregnancies**
  Inter-pregnancy intervals shorter than 18 months are significantly associated with increased risk of prematurity and low birth weight. Over one-third (34.3%) of the births in Leon County are spaced closer than 18 months apart.
- **Repeat teen pregnancies**
  Teen pregnancies are an indication of gaps in receipt of primary health care and health education for young people, including family planning and counseling regarding health appropriate birth intervals. In Leon County, of the teens giving birth, over 15% were their second child.
- **Overweight and obese mothers**
  Overweight and obese women have increased risks of preterm birth, low birth weight and infant death. In Leon County, 45.9% of the mothers were overweight or obese at the time they conceived (2011 data).

Indicators Related to Improving Prenatal and Postpartum Health that Foster Healthy Infants and Children

- **Smoking during pregnancy**
  Smoking before and during pregnancy is associated with fetal growth restriction/low birth weight, heightened risk for sudden infant death, among other notable maternal complications. In 2014, 135 women in Leon County reported smoking during pregnancy.

- **Adequacy of prenatal care**
  Almost one-quarter (23%) of the mothers in Leon County received inadequate prenatal care when measured by the Kotelchuck Index (the most widely used index that measures when prenatal care began (initiation) and the number of prenatal visits during pregnancy).

- **Breastfeeding**
  Breastfeeding promotes the health and development of infants, not only through the direct benefits of mother's milk to the infant's immune system, but also from the benefits of mother-child bonding and the positive effects on emotional and psychological development. The American Academy of Pediatrics recommends exclusive breastfeeding with no supplemental food through the first 6 months of life and continued breastfeeding through at least the first year. Nationally, three-quarters of new mothers initiated breastfeeding, a little less than half breastfed for the first 6 months, and only 16% exclusively breastfed for 6 months (2010).[26]

  For the 2012-2014 period, 78.3% of all Leon County mothers initiated breastfeeding in the hospital. That proportion has not changed since reporting began in 2004 and 2005. Breastfeeding practices vary considerably by maternal race, age and education. For the latest reporting period, 66% of black mothers in Leon County initiated breastfeeding as compared to 87% of the white mothers. The only data available regarding duration of breastfeeding comes from the Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) that shows for the 2014-15 period, only 28% of WIC mothers who initiated breastfeeding continued breastfeeding for at least 26 weeks and only 10% of the mothers breastfeed exclusively for at least 26 weeks.

continued

- **Child Nutrition and Obesity**
  Obese children are at risk for many adverse health outcomes which affects their overall development and wellbeing. These include high blood pressure and cholesterol, asthma and many other chronic physical and psychosocial health conditions. Children who are overweight or obese are more likely to have severe obesity, hypertension and diabetes in adulthood.[26]

  Limited local data is available on over-weight/obese children in very early child-hood. However, the Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) assess children under the age of two annually for overweight and obesity. Data for 2014 show that almost one-quarter (24%) of those under two are overweight or obese. While this percentage has varied slightly over the last ten years it has not significantly improved.

  Available local data shows that as children get older the proportion of overweight and obese children increases. Newly collected information from the county health department for the 2015-16 school year shows that 27% of 1st graders, 33% of 3rd graders and 40% of 6th graders are overweight or obese.

Recommendations for policies/ programs/activities to address the issues:

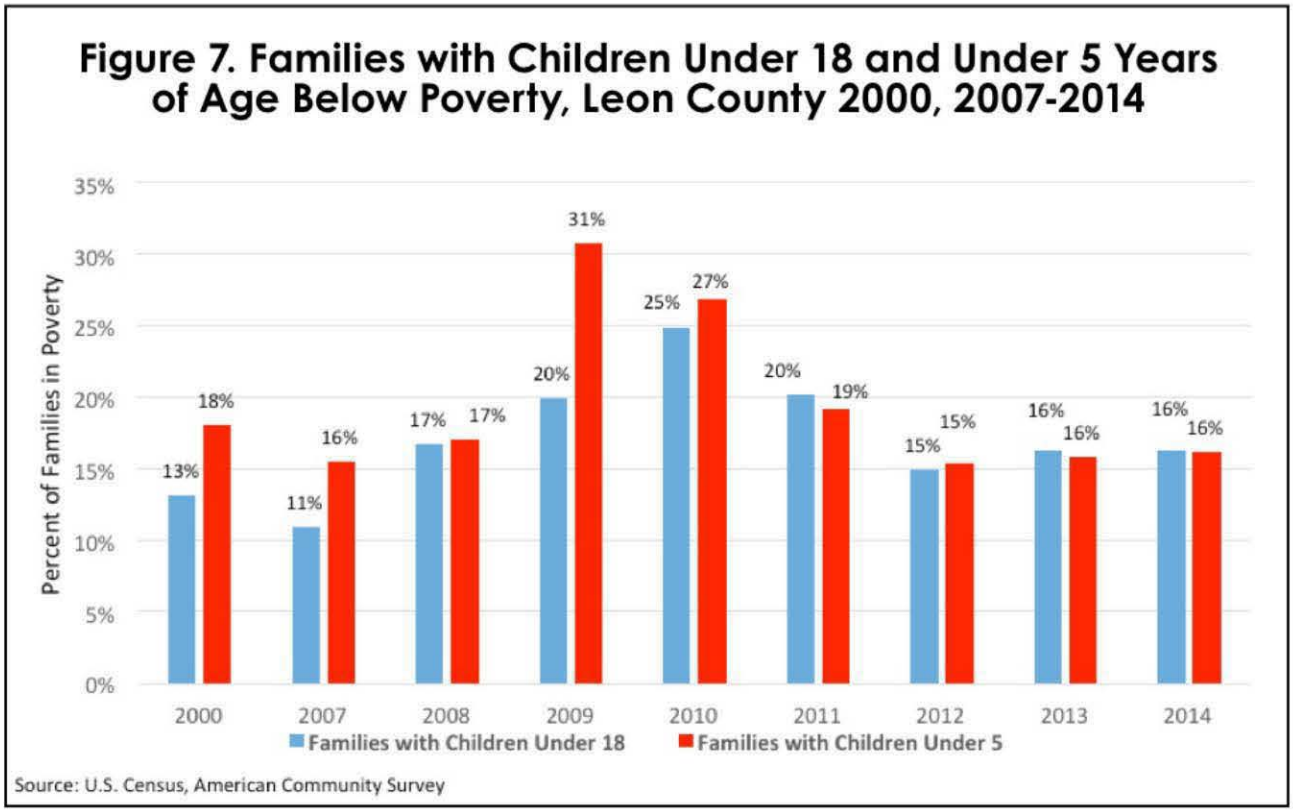
- City and county government and business community aggressively lobby the Florida legislature to expand Medicaid as allowed through the Affordable Care Act.
- Bolster health care provider efforts to administer behavioral, developmental, and mental health screenings in accordance with recommended frequency and add adverse childhood experience (ACE) screenings to existing standards of pediatric practice.
- Engage residents from all segments of the county in designing and implementing strategies that create safe and nurturing environments for children—perhaps a series of community forums over the next year facilitated by the county and the city with participation from law enforcement and conducted in the communities involved.
- Family Friendly Business Practices to promote breast feeding by encouraging private and public employers to implement breastfeeding support practices in the work place.
- Encourage the Early Learning Coalition to include breastfeeding support services and proper nutrition as requirements for child centers that serve children who receive subsidized care. The quality rating criteria should include both.
- Paid Maternity Leave
- Funding for Capital Area Healthy Start Coalition's Preconception Health Program
- Require stand -alone health education classes in middle school

Examples of Existing Supportive Programs/ Activities:

- Tallahassee Memorial HealthCare's Baby Friendly Designation
- Annual Maternal Child Health Conference and Community Forum
- Kids Incorporated – Prenatal Program
- The Abiyamo Birthing Project
- Breast Feeding Policy Community Workgroup
- Capital Area Healthy Start Coalition's Home Visiting and MomCare Programs
- FSU College of Medicine's Maternal Mental Health Advisory Board
- FSU Center for Prevention and Early Intervention Policy -Young Parent Project
- Childhood Obesity Prevention Education Coalition
- 95210-The Whole Picture of Health campaign
- The Oasis Center for Women and Girls – Single Mom Support Group
- PACE Center for Girls

2 Family Stability

Safe, stable, and nurturing environments are essential to prevent child maltreatment and to assure children reach their full potential. Poverty and financial instability are associated with destabilizing relationships and behaviors which result in adverse childhood experiences, such as physical, sexual or emotional abuse, living with someone who has problems with alcohol or drugs, living with a parent who was divorced or separated after the child was born, or living in a household that often had difficulty affording basics like housing and food. These relationships and behaviors often result in adverse childhood experiences, which affect social, emotional and cognitive development and are linked to a wide range of chronic health conditions and health risk behavior.[3] Exposure to two or more adverse childhood experiences is more common among children living in low-income families. The prevalence of two or more of such experiences was 35% in families below 100% of poverty, 29% in families 100-199% of poverty, 21% in families 200-399% of poverty, and 10% in families 400% or more of poverty. The more financially secure a family is, the less likely their children will experience adverse childhood experiences. Exposure to such experiences also affect young children's readiness to learn. Children experiencing two or more adverse experiences are nearly three times more likely to repeat at least one grade in school and almost



twice as likely to be diagnosed with ADHD or other behavior-related problems.[5]

The family has an enormous influence on the child's development and wellbeing and no time in the development of the child is the family more important than the critical early years of development from birth to age five. During this period the family provides the context within which children develop their social, emotional and cognitive foundation.

CHILDREN IN POVERTY

Growing up in poverty is one of the greatest threats to the healthy development and overall wellbeing of a child. Poverty affects many aspects of the child's life, including living conditions, nutrition, access to health care, and participation in quality child care. The financial stress and instability poverty places on the family can impede children's cognitive ability and their ability to learn, and can contribute to behavioral, social and emotional problems and poor health. The risks associated with economic hardship are greatest among children experiencing poverty earliest in life and among those who experience persistent and extreme poverty.[11]

In 2014, one in every six families (16.2%) in Leon County with children under 18 years of age were living in poverty. This represents ***approximately 4600 families and 12,000 children***. The proportion of families in poverty with children under age 5 is essentially the same as families with older children at 16.1%. This represents ***1,033 families and 4,060 preschoolers*** *(figure 7)*.

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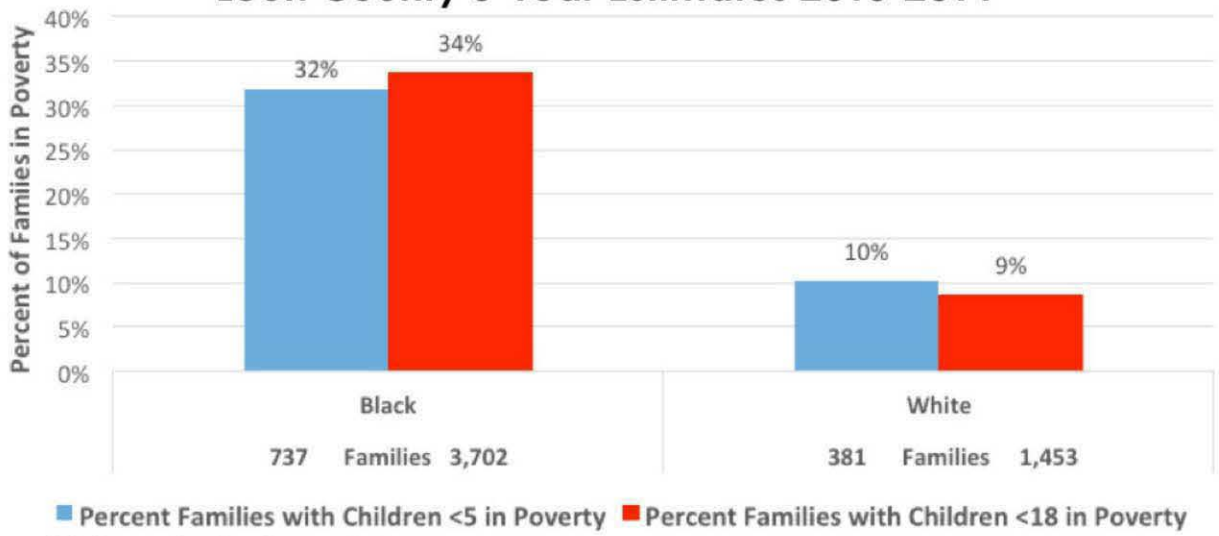
Figure 8. Comparison of Black and White Families in Poverty, Leon County 5-Year Estimates 2010-2014



Source: U.S. Census, American Community Survey

Significant disparities between black and white families exist in the county. Using the latest five year Census estimates, ***black families with children are 3 times more likely to be in poverty than white families with children*** *(figure 8)*. One-third (34%) of all black families with children live in poverty compared to one in ten (9%) white families with children.

As high as these poverty levels are for children and families, they do not reveal the entire magnitude of family financial instability in Leon County. The methodology for estimating the official U.S. poverty rate was last modified in 1974 and is not adjusted for differences in cost of living between states or counties. In fact, an adequate living standard requires far more income. In 2005, an Economic Policy Institute study of family budgets determined that up to three times more families fall below the standards of "safe and decent-yet modest living standard" as fall below the official poverty line.[1]

Addressing the under-estimation of the number of families who are financially struggling, the United Way of Florida partnered with the United Way in four other states and Rutgers University—Newark's School of Public Affairs and Administration to develop estimates of a "financial survival income threshold".[27] This survival threshold was based on the actual cost of housing, child care, food, transportation, health care, and taxes in each of the counties in Florida. The term **ALICE**, an acronym for **A**sset **L**imited, **I**ncome **C**onstrained, **E**mployed is used to describe families that earn more than the U.S. poverty level, but less than the basic cost of living for the county. Combining the households in poverty with the ALICE households arrives at the total populations struggling to afford basic necessities.

Estimates from this report show that in 2012 ***the "household survival budget" for a family of four (infant and pre-k children) in Leon County was more than double the official U.S. poverty level***, or $47,493 compared to the poverty threshold of $23,050. The total number of households falling under the survival budget threshold was ***59,207 households or 54% of all the households in the county***. This compares to 45 percent of the state's households.

Using the household survival budget

Table 1. Families with Children At Risk for Financial Instability 2014 Adjusted for Household Survival Budget Estimates

	Number Under 100% of Poverty	Number Between 100% Poverty and Under Survival Budget	Total At Risk
Families with Children Under 18	4,606	5,481	10,087
Children Under 18	11,889	14,148	26,037
Families with Children Under 5	1,033	1,229	2,262
Children Under 5	4,060	4,831	8,891

to conservatively estimate the number of children and their families at risk for financial and social instability would result in an increase in of the following depicted in *(Table 1)*.

Recently released county level estimates of food insecurity for 2014 produced by Feeding America underscores the relationship between financial status and family stability and the need for expanded benchmarks of financial instability far above federal poverty levels. An estimated 21.8 percent of Leon County residents were food insecure at least some time during the year in 2014, meaning they lacked access to enough food for an active, healthy life. Leon County has the third highest level of residents experiencing food insecurity among Florida's 67 counties. The food insecurity rate for Leon County children is estimated at 23.2% (12,550 children) with 45% of these children over 185% of federal poverty levels. Food insecurity is particularly significant among children due to their increased vulnerability and the potential for long-term impacts on cognitive and social-emotional development, poorer school performance and general health and wellbeing.

(see http://www.feedingamerica.org/hunger-in-america/impact-of-hunger/child-hunger/child-development.html)

FAMILY STRUCTURE

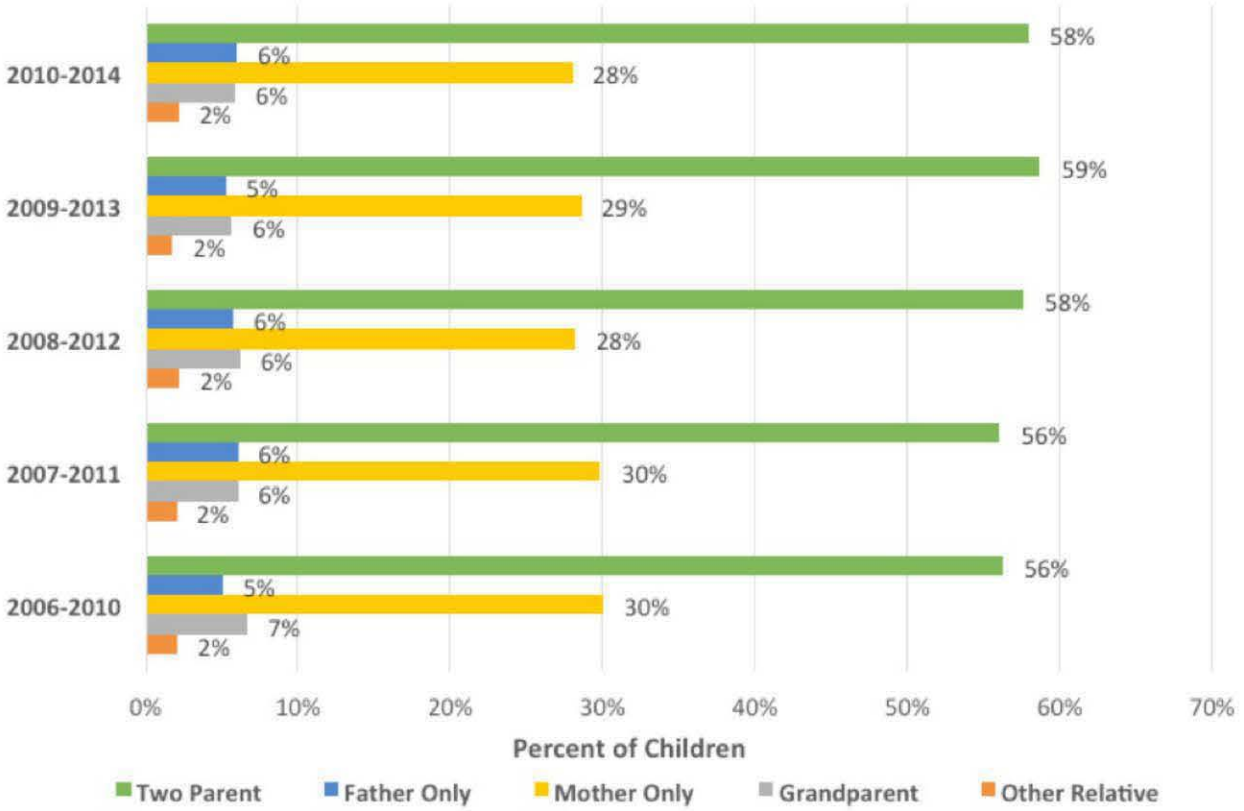
The number of parents in the household plays an important role in the growth and development of children. Children growing up in single-parent families typically have access to fewer economic and emotional resources than two-parent families. Children in single-parent families are more likely to have poorer health outcomes, learning disabilities and are less likely to graduate from high school or go to college.[8]

During the 2010-2014 period, 30,282 or 58% of children less than 18 years of age lived in households with two parents, 14,646 or 28% lived in a mother-only household, and 3,149 or 6% lived in a father-only household *(figures 9 and 10 on the following page)*. Comparing 2006-2010 with 2010-2014, the proportion of children under 18 years of age living in two-parent households increased slightly, while at the same time the percentage of children living in single parent families (both mother and father only households) decreased slightly from 35% in 2006-2010 to 34% in 2010-2014 period.

Family structure differs with race and ethnicity. During the 2010-2014 period, 6,680 or 24% of white children, 12,756 or 62% of the black children and 34% of

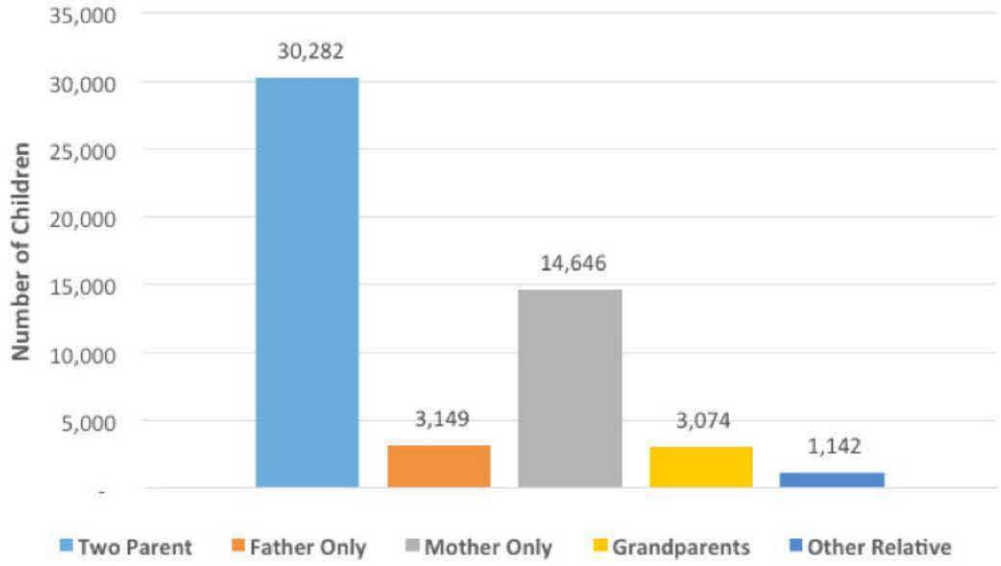
continued

Figure 9. Family Structure for Children Under 18 in Leon County, 5-Year Estimates 2010-2014*

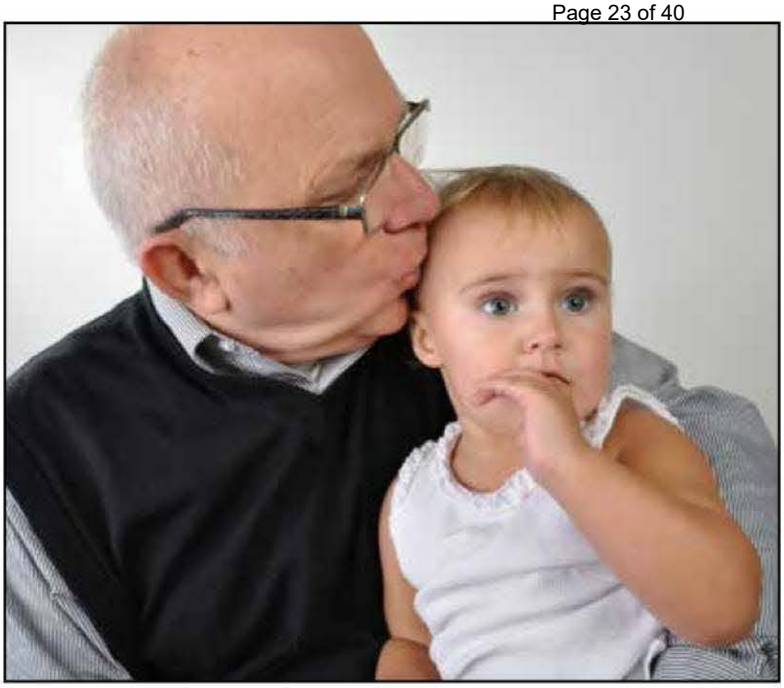


* A small percentage of children (less than 2% lived with only nonrelatives.
Source: U.S. Census, American Community Survey

Figure 10. Number of Children By Family Structure Type 5-Year Estimate, 2010-2014



Source: U.S. Census, American Community Survey

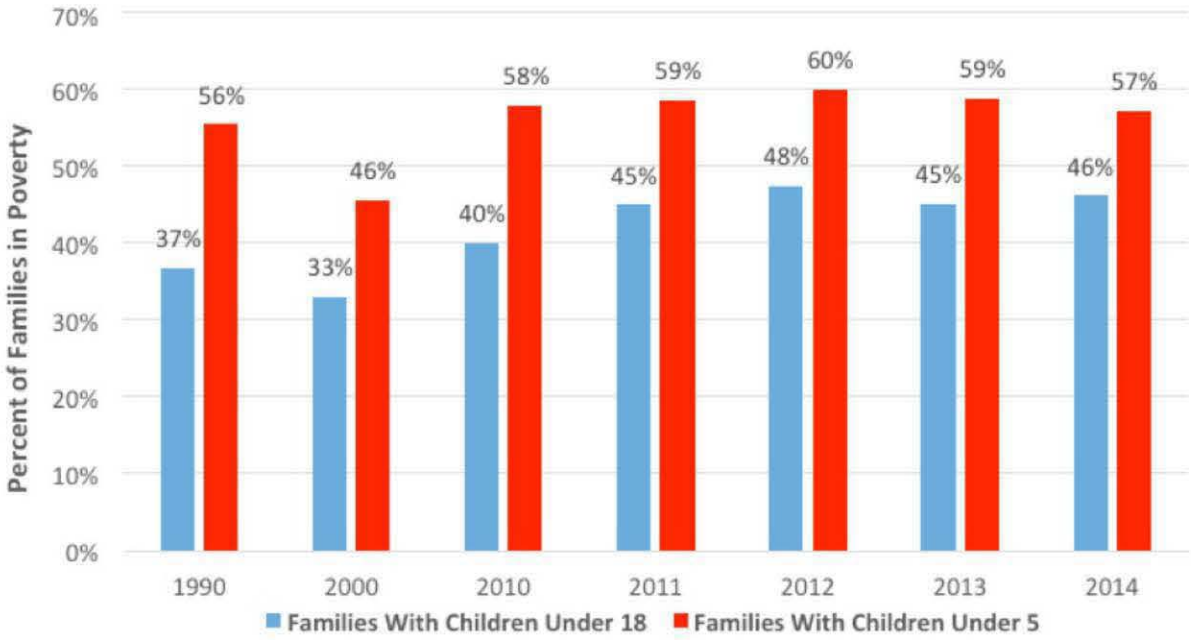


Hispanic families lived in single-parent households

Family structure is also related to household income and poverty. Single parent families are particularly vulnerable to poverty and low income. In 2010-2014, Leon County children in single parent households were over 4 times more likely to live in poverty (43%) than children in two-parent households (9.8%).

By far the highest and most persistent rates of poverty are experienced by families headed by single mothers. Families with preschool age children are hit the hardest. In 2014, over half (57%) of families with preschool age children headed by a single female were in poverty with almost half (46%) with children under 18 were in poverty *(figure 11)*. Poverty decreased for these families in the 90's only to rise from 33% in 2000 for families with children under 18 to 46% in 2014. Families with preschool children saw a similar effect but with much higher levels of poverty; beginning in 2000 with a very high rate of 46% rising to a rate of between 60% and 57% from 2010 to 2014. Most alarming is the fact that the recession hit this group of families the hardest with no evidence yet that the poverty levels have declined to pre-recession levels.

Figure 11. Families with Female Head of Household with Children Under 18 and Under 5 Years of Age in Poverty



Source: U.S. Census, American Community Survey

Recommendations for policies/ programs/activities to address the issues:

- Encourage local governments, those who contract with local governments and who receive incentives from local government to move towards a more livable wage of at least $10 per hour.
- Encourage banks and credit unions to create short term, low interest loans for emergency relief to stop predatory lending.
- Encourage financial institutions (banks and credit unions) to provide low interest loans to startup businesses that will be located in low income neighborhoods, employ residents of these areas.
- Encourage expansion of community gardens, eco-tourism, installation and maintenance of solar units on homes).
- Use economic development incentives (e.g. Blue Print 2000) to attract and support employers who utilize family friendly practices (paid maternity and paternity leave, support breastfeeding) and pay a livable wage.
- Encourage all businesses to implement family friendly practices that enable single parents to maintain continuous employment (maybe some tax incentives tied to this).
- Encourage prominent business leaders to leverage their networks and experiences to prompt their peers to invest in every child's pathway to success, and to support "family friendly" workplace policies.

Examples of Existing Support Programs /Activities

- Tallahassee Food Network's iGrow Urban Agriculture Program
- Capital Area Community Action Agency's Getting, Staying Ahead Program
- Goodwill Industrial-Big Bend, Inc. - Career Campus Program
- Career Source Jobseekers
- Tallahassee Community College Work Force Development
- Lively Technical Center
- FAMU Small Business Development Center
- America's Second Harvest of the Big Bend

3 Kindergarten Readiness

Early childhood growth and development sets the foundation for K-12 and beyond. From birth to age 5, children acquire language, develop social-behavioral, learning and problem-solving skills and obtain knowledge that is essential for helping them succeed in school and in life. When a child enters kindergarten ready for school with literacy and attention-related skills, they are more likely to have later academic success.9 Children who do not get high-quality early childhood experiences are 25 percent more likely to drop out of school, 40 percent more likely to become teen parents, and 60 percent less likely to attend college.[22,23] Furthermore, it has been shown that the quality of early childhood development affects physical and mental health. Comprehensive early childhood programs that include health, nutrition, and learning reduce risk factors associated with hypertension, diabetes and other chronic diseases and increase the likelihood that a child will achieve higher levels of occupational achievement and income.[15]

The five domains that are commonly understood to define healthy child development are also the same key elements of kindergarten readiness. The domains include: physical well-being and motor development; 2) social and

continued

emotional development (positive social behaviors when interacting with others); cognitive skills (including numbers, patterns, and shapes); 4) language and early/emergent literacy; and 5) approaches to learning (the ability to concentrate and follow directions). These domains are interrelated, so for example, a child's ability to regulate emotions, thoughts and behaviors can help them manage stress and control their impulses so that they can learn more easily in school. Children may be more developed in some domains than others and their development does change over time, especially with the right kind of environment and support.[19,24]

The social, emotional and behavioral components of a child's development are complex and early childhood education requires more than development of cognitive skills[13]. Social, emotional and behavioral difficulties are now among the top five chronic disabilities affecting children in this country and they are more than twice as likely to occur in children in poverty.[12,20] These problems usually start before children enter school and affect their ability to manage emotions, follow directions, solve problems, organize and complete tasks, and get along with peers and adults, all of which are necessary for learning in the classroom. If not addressed, these problems can have adverse effects on children's academic success and future income.[6,18]

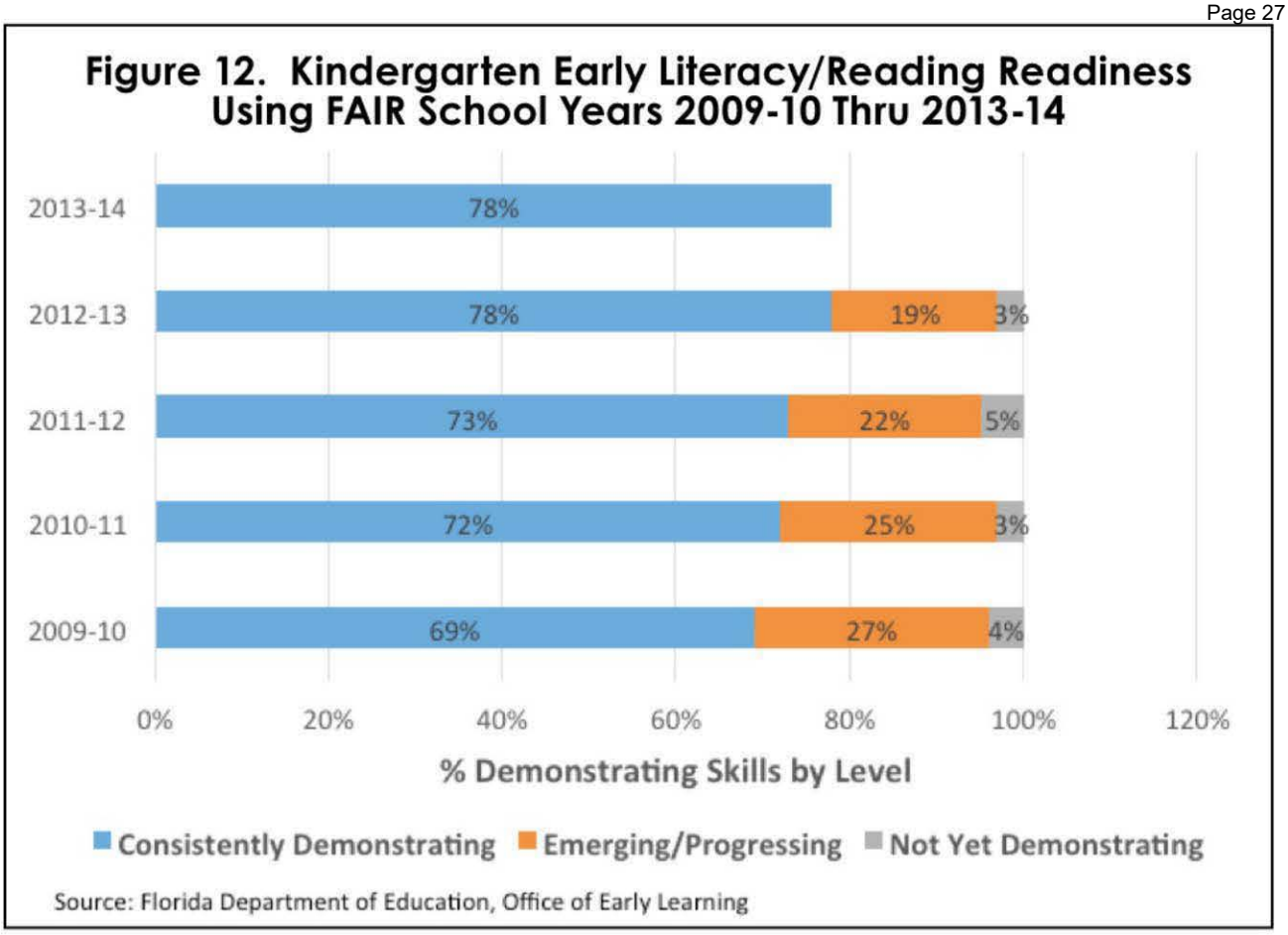
There was no statewide standard for screening a child's readiness for school until the legislature mandated this requirement in 1997. The statewide system was implemented in 1999-2000. Although the actual screening instruments have changed over the years, since the 2006-07 school year there have been two major types of screening instruments used to determine readiness:

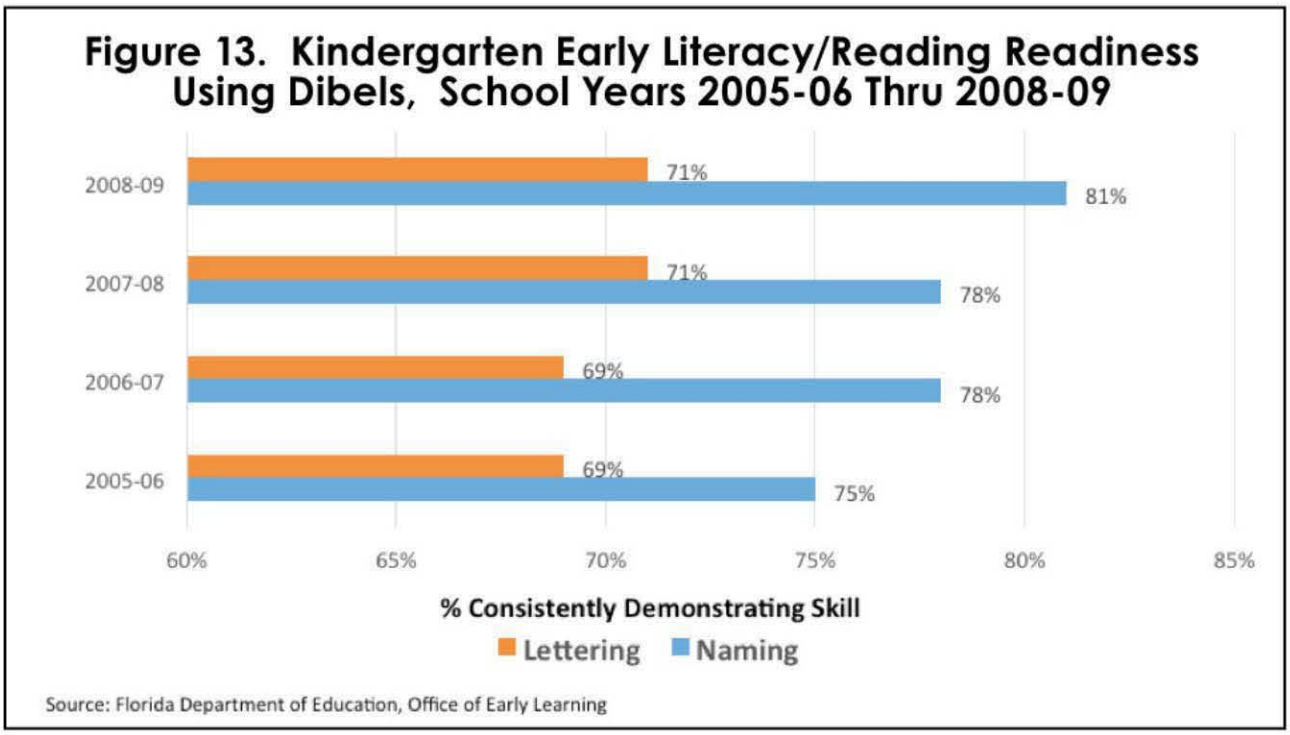
1) **Literacy/Emergent Reading Readiness:** Measures two basic skills, letter recognition and initial sound fluency/ phonemic awareness, and the results are used to assess reading readiness. From 2006-07 through 2008-09 the Dynamic Indicators of Basic Early Literacy Skills (DIBELS) was used. In 2009-10, the Florida Assessment for Instruction in Reading (FAIR) was used. In 2014-15 an expanded version of the FAIR, FAIR-FS, was implemented.

2) **Multi-Domain, General Readiness Screening:** Screens for several more domains of readiness and uses subsets of more comprehensive, commercially available instruments. The Early Childhood Observation System (ECHOS) was used from 2006-2007 until 2014-15 when it was replaced with the Work Sampling System (WSS).

Due to difficulties experienced during implementation of the two new readiness screening instruments beginning in the 2014-15 school year, the 2016 legislature directed the Florida Office of Early Learning not to accept readiness rates for 2014-2015 or 2015-2016 school years. For this reason, this report uses the last official kindergarten readiness data for the 2013-14 school year.

Readiness levels for ***emergent reading*** for Leon County show that for the last available year of data, 2013-14, a little ***over one in five children (22%) entering kindergarten were not consistently demonstrating the skills required for kindergarten in this area*** *(figure 12)*. Although not totally comparable, trend



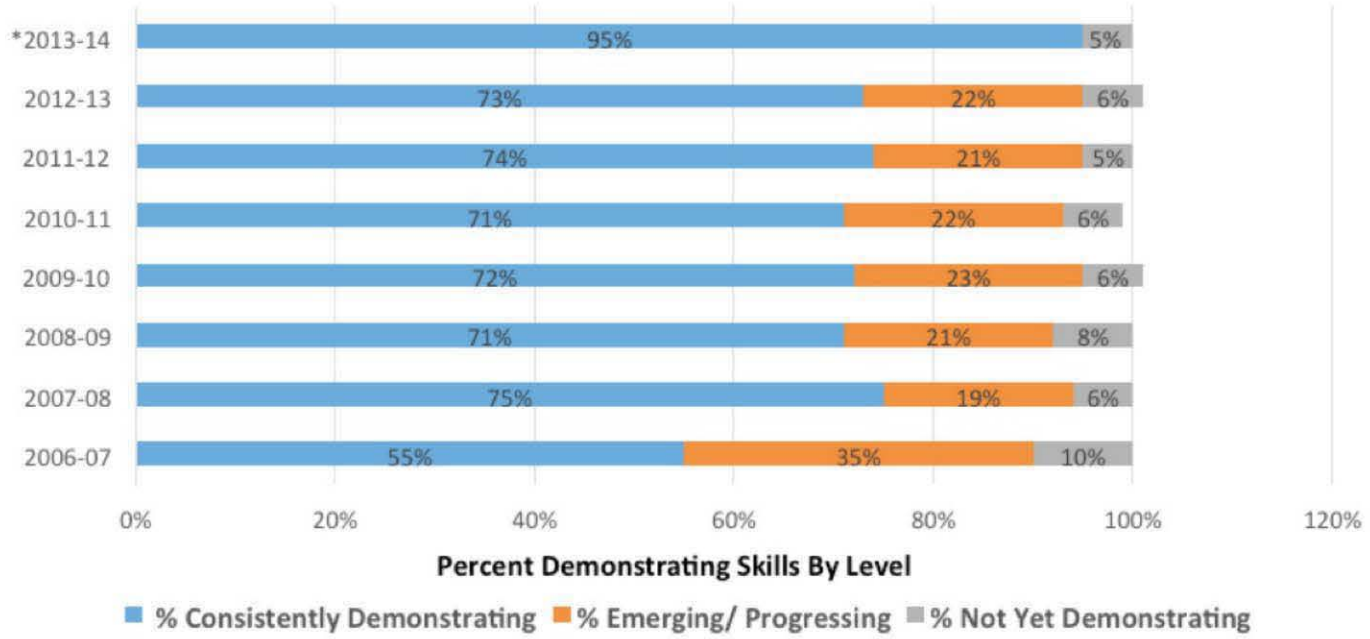


data using two different screens (FAIR and DIBELS) show that there has been improvement in these reading/language readiness scores over the last ten years *(figure 13)*.

Readiness levels using the broader developmental screen of kindergarten readiness, ECHOS, shows slightly lower proportions of children ready for

continued

Figure 14.
Kindergarten Readiness (ECHOS) By Level Demonstrating Skills
School Years 2005-06 Thru 2013-14



Source: Florida Department of Education, Office of Early Learning

kindergarten, with ***a little over one in four children (27-28%) entering kindergarten not consistently demonstrating the necessary skills*** *(figure 14)*. ***The trend in this broader developmental screen shows no real change over the most recent years, with the percentage of children not consistently demonstrating the skills necessary for kindergarten ranging between 26-29%.***

Following the previous discussion on the influence of poverty and family stability, it is no surprise that school readiness varies a great deal by family income. Results from the National Early Childhood Longitudinal Study found that less than 50% of low-income children enter school with the essential skills needed to be successful, compared to 75% of higher income children.[16] Moreover, these disparities widen over time.[9]

Significant disparities of readiness levels based on family income are evident in Leon County. Comparing readiness levels between children entering Title I elementary schools (those serving a high proportion of low-income neighborhoods) with those entering non-Title I schools shows significant differences in readiness (table 2). On reading readiness, 35 percent of the children attending Title I elementary schools for 2012-13 were not consistently demonstrating the skills necessary for kindergarten upon entry compared to 13% of the children in non-Title 1 schools. Results from the broader developmental screen, ECHOS, show that 44 percent of the children attending Title I elementary schools for 2012-13 were not consistently demonstrating the skills necessary for kindergarten compared to 21% of the children in non-Title 1 schools. The readiness results are very similar for both screens; **children attending Title I elementary schools were over two and one-half times more likely not to be consistently demonstrating the skills**

Table 2.

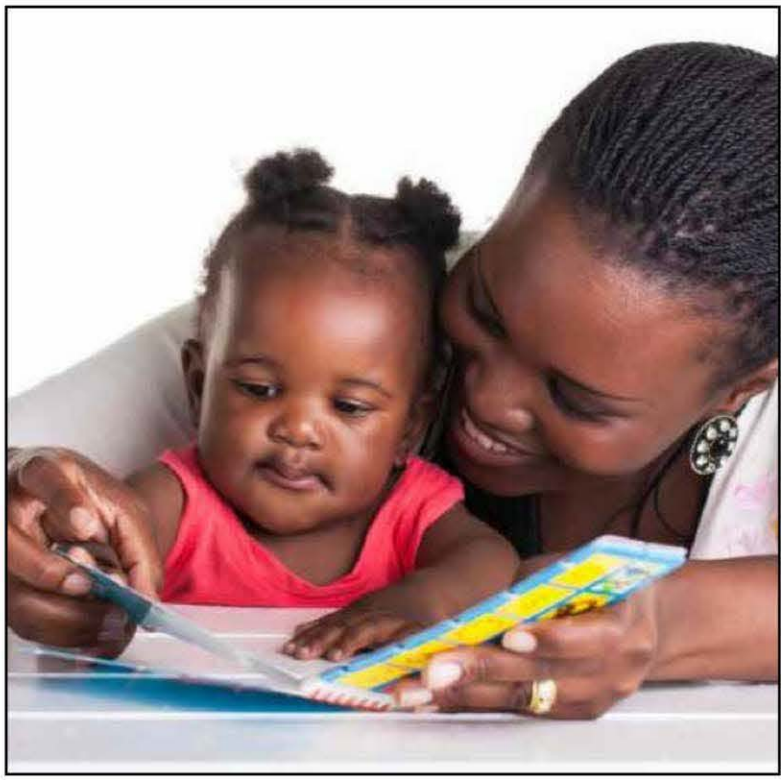
Comparison of Leon County School Children Not Ready for Kindergarten In Title 1 (Low-Income) Schools and All Other Public Elementary Schools Readiness on Emergent Reading Readiness and General Readiness, Fall 2012

	Emergent Reading Readiness (FAIR)			General Readiness (ECHOS)		
Title 1/All Other Schools	Total Number of Students Screened 2012-13	Number of Students Not Consistently Demonstrating Necessary Skills	Percentage of Students Not Consistently Demonstrating Necessary Skills	Total Number of Students Screened 2012-13	Number of Students Not Consistently Demonstrating Necessary Skills	Percentage of Students Not Consistently Demonstrating Necessary Skills
Title 1 Schools	883	309	35%	1,089	479	44%
Non-Title 1 Schools	1,221	165	13%	1,243	259	21%
Total	2,104	473	22%	2,332	437	32%

Source: Florida Department of Education, Office of Early Learning

necessary for kindergarten using the reading readiness screen than children attending non-Title 1 schools; and on the broader developmental screen, children attending Title I elementary schools were twice as likely not to be consistently demonstrating the skills necessary for kindergarten than children attending non-Title 1 schools.

The data on kindergarten readiness for Leon County is cause for concern. One of every four children entering kindergarten is not fully ready to participate, and these numbers have remained fairly constant over the last ten years. Even more alarming are the significant disparities in readiness based on the economic status of a child's family. As the research shows, without significant efforts to reduce the gap in readiness in the early grades, the gaps found upon entry into kindergarten persist and even widen as children go through the school system, resulting in a host of poor outcomes for the child, the family and the community. Thus, due to situations not under the control of a young child, one in four children enter kindergarten at a distinct disadvantage in Leon County. **If a child lives in a low-income neighborhood**



served by a Title 1 school in Leon County, they are two and one-half times less likely to be consistently demonstrating the skills necessary for kindergarten than a child entering a non-Title 1 school. These gaps in readiness significantly reduces the likelihood that every child has an equal chance to succeed in school and in life.

continued

CHILDREN NOT ATTENDING PRESCHOOL

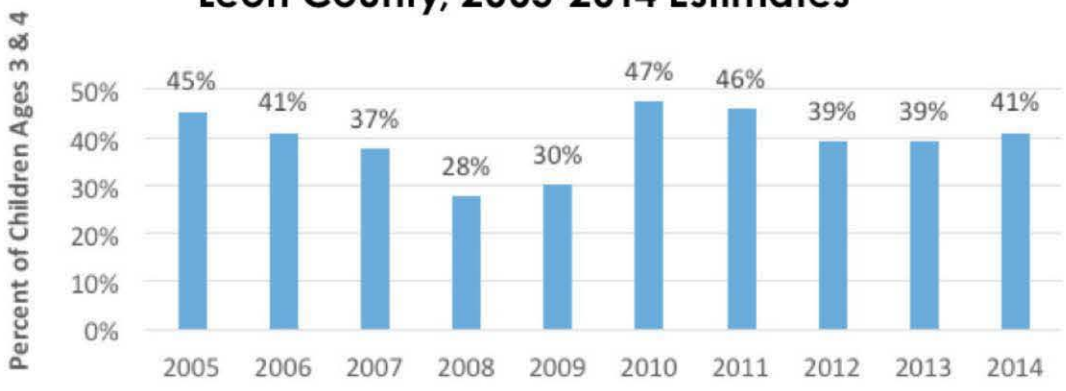
High-quality pre-kindergarten programs for children age 3 and 4 are not only important in preparing children for success in kindergarten but lead to higher levels of educational attainment, career advancement and earnings. Federally funded Head Start and the Florida Voluntary Pre-Kindergarten Programs have expanded access but a great many children, especially 3 year olds, continue to be left out. This situation continues to exacerbate socioeconomic differences in educational attainment.

Leon County single year Census estimates for 2014 (the latest year available) show that ***over 2,100 or 41% of children ages 3 and 4 were not enrolled in preschool.*** Caution should be taken when interpreting one year census estimates as they are prone to normal sampling variation from year-to-year. However, the trend over the last ten years show Leon County experienced an expansion of enrollment from 2005 to 2008, where in 2005 an estimated 3,000 children (45%) were not enrolled in preschool, to a low of 1,500 children (28%) not enrolled in 2008. After 2009 enrollments fell back to levels resembling those found in 2005 and 2006 *(figures 15 and 16)*.

Looking at Leon County census estimates of 10 year trends in the percentage of low-income children ages 3 and 4 who attend preschool yields interesting results *(figures 17 and 18)*.From 2005-2008, the percent of children enrolled in preschool in poverty averaged about 8%. Beginning in 2009, the proportion of children in poverty tripled to approximately 25% and appears to have remained at that level after adjusting for annual sampling variability.

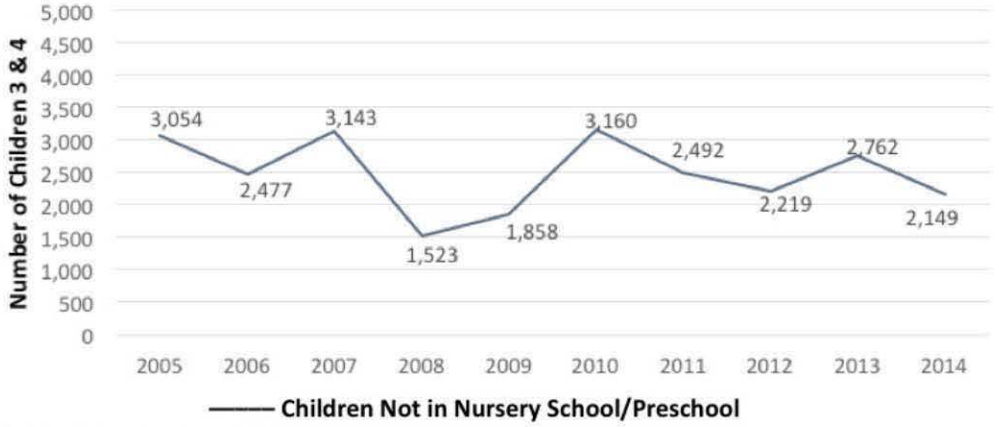
continued

Figure 15.
Percent of Children Ages 3 and 4 Not In Nursery School/Preschool*
Leon County, 2005-2014 Estimates



Source: U.S. Census, American Community Survey
*Defined as organized to provide educational experiences prior to kindergartn. It includes instruction as an important and integral phase of its program of child care.

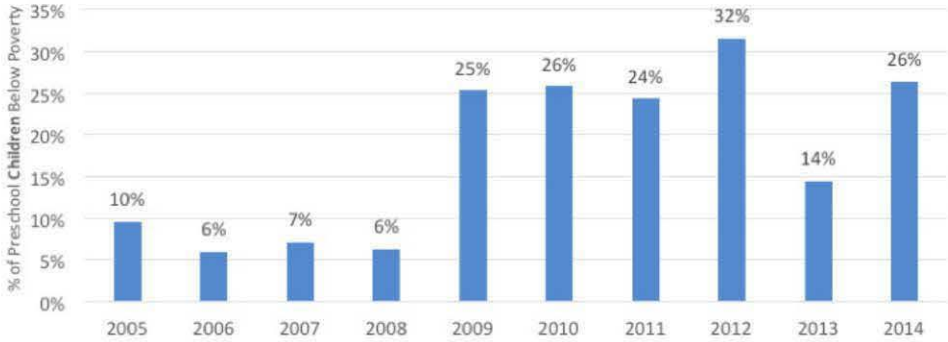
Figure 16.
Number of Children Ages 3 and 4 Not In Nursery School/Preschool*
Leon County, 2005-2014 Estimates



*Defined as oranized to provide educational experiences prior to kindergarten. It includes instruction as an important and integral phase of its program of child care.

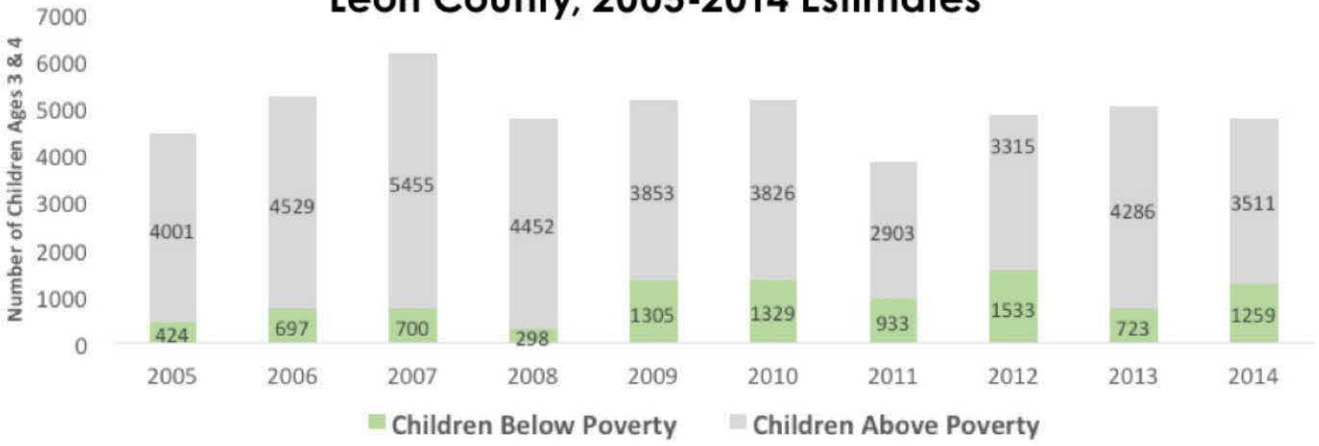
Source: U.S. Census, American Community Survey

Figure 17.
Percent of Children in Preschool Below Poverty
Leon County, 2005-2014



Source: U.S. Census, American Community Survey

Figure 18.
Children Ages 3 & 4 in Nursery School/Preschool By Poverty Status
Leon County, 2005-2014 Estimates



Soure: U.S. Census, American Community Survey

Table 3.

Changes Over Time in Leon County Preschool Enrollment for Children Ages 3 and 4
A Comparison of Two Time Periods
Census Estimates, 3-Year Averages 2005-2007 and 2012-2014

	Number of Children			Percent of Children		
	Average Annual 2005-07	Average Annual 2012-14	Adjusted Change Between Periods	Average Annual 2005-07	Average Annual 2012-14	Change Between Periods
No. of Children 3 and 4 Years of Age	6,906	5,995	-911			-13.2%
Children Not Enrolled in Preschool	2,823	2,377	-74	40.9%	39.7%	-1.2%
Children Enrolled Living Below Poverty	585	1172	762	11.6%	24.0%	12.5%
Children Enrolled in Public School	1,656	2,083	645	40.6%	55.7%	15.1%
Children Enrolled in Private School	2,427	1,536	-571	59.4%	44.3%	-15.1%

Source: U.S. Census, American Community Survey

The changes that have occurred during the ten year period beginning in 2005, are best seen by using a comparison of the first three years of the period with the last three years of data available, 2012-14 *(table 3)*. Comparing the three year annual averages for these two time periods reveals several significant changes:

1) There appears to be no significant change in the proportion of 3 and 4 year olds not enrolled in preschool, with the most recent period showing an annual average of 39.7% not enrolled compared to 40.9% not enrolled in the earlier period.

2) The proportion of children enrolled who are below poverty has more than doubled between these two periods, representing an additional enrollment of 762 children below poverty for the most recent period.

3) Parallel to the increase in low-income students is the increase in the percentage of children enrolled in publicly funded preschool, rising from approximately 41% in the 2005-2007 period to 56% for the 2012-2014 period.

The Pre-Kindergarten Program (VPK) has helped expand access to a preschool curriculum that improves kindergarten readiness in children 4 years of age. Publicly funded, it began in the 2005-2006 school year. VPK is provided in a variety of settings, both public and private. VPK and instruction averages less than a half of a school day. The latest figures indicate that 79 percent of children who completed VPK were ready for kindergarten, while only 55 percent of children who did not attend VPK were kindergarten ready. There has been no significant expansion of the program since its inception. The enrollment in Leon County has been between 2000 and 2200 four year olds, with an average annual enrollment of approximately 2,100 for the last three years. An estimated 70% of the total number of four year olds in the county participated during the same time period.

There are numerous examples of preschool programs that show significant improvements in school readiness. High quality is the common element of preschool programs that have the largest effect on both kindergarten readiness and long term performance and achievement.

These programs not only improve academic achievement but also have sustained benefits for other components of school performance that include lower rates of special education use, reduced grade repetition, and higher high school graduation rates.[17] While beneficial to children from all backgrounds, the positive effects of successful programs tends to be larger for more disadvantaged children.[14] The investment in high-quality preschool programs is returned through improved outcomes during the school-age years and beyond. **Investment in high quality early childhood programs for disadvantaged children delivers a 7-10% return on investment where the short and long term costs are more than offset through reduction in the need for special education and remediation, better health outcomes, reduced need for social services, low criminal justice costs and increased self-sufficiency and productivity of the individual and their families.**[7,13,14] For those who begin kindergarten not fully ready and the longer schools and the community wait to intervene to correct the initial disadvantage, the more costly it is.[13]

The most important component of effective preschool programs is high quality for which there are several common features: the quality of the teacher-child relationship; employing a proven curriculum with teachers that are trained to implement the curriculum effectively; quality supports through teacher coaching and professional development; and a systematic approach to monitoring and improving quality.[17] Most importantly, there is evidence that investing in preschool programs without investing in high-quality programs may result in few if any of the benefits found with the most successful programs.[28]

High-quality preschool programs require a significant investment in resources. Despite evidence that investing in early childhood is critically important, there is substantial underinvestment in the development of children under five years of age. The National Institute for Early Education Research which conducts annual surveys of state preschool quality and access found that **Florida's 2014-15 Pre-K per-pupil spending is ranked 39th out of 43 states who have Pre-K programs. In addition, Florida's Voluntary Pre-Kindergarten program meets only 3 of 10 national quality standards.** Of the 41 states with Pre-K programs, Florida is not one of the 26 that require teachers to have at least a bachelor's degree or the 37 that require teachers to have training in Pre-K or early childhood.[21]

More and more states and local communities are understanding that without more investment in access to cost effective quality early learning programs before age 5, the disparities in K-12 school performance and beyond may not improve and could increase.

Recommendations for policies/programs/activities to address the issues:

- Invest local dollars to increase quality funding for Leon County children eligible for subsidized care from approximately $3,500 per year to $5,000 per year. A total annual increase of approximately $2 million dollars
- Encourage Community commitment to achieving universal access to high-quality early learning and care programs for children age 0–5
- Provide funding to Early Learning Coalition to support a rigorous quality rating system for all child care centers and make the results public for each center. Require every licensed child care center that receives any public funding and is rated a quality center to serve at least 25% of its children from those eligible for subsidized care.
- Insure that all children are read to for at least an hour a day from the day they leave the hospital until they are in kindergarten—impossible, maybe; critical, absolutely. This requires engaging parents and volunteers—churches and social clubs may be critical to get this done.
- Support public awareness of and family education about the importance of the early years
- Early childhood professionals who are essential to program quality should receive workforce training aligned to integrated quality standards in a manner that protects workforce diversity and improves compensation.
- create a "one-stop shop" online portal in conjunction with a physical referral center(s) to provide parents and caregivers with easy identification of and access to all available early childhood services
- Invest in efforts to increase public awareness through a multimedia campaign that provides information to families about the consequences of toxic stress and the importance of brain development. To do this, the state should enlist a variety of messengers, including leaders of media, cities, counties, hospitals, libraries, business groups, schools, and other community organizations.

Examples of Existing Support Programs /Activities

- Florida State University Center for Autism and Related Disabilities (CARD) Autism Navigator
- Early Learning Coalition's Quality Rating System Pilot
- FREE Early Childhood Developmental Screening Days
- Family First Initiative
- FSU Center for Prevention and Early Intervention Policy-Baby Court
- PACT–Early Childhood System of Care

Whole Child Leon (WCL) addresses critical community issues affecting young children and is a catalyst to create partnerships that solve problems. WCL works to bring together public, private and nonprofit partners – child advocates, business leaders, government officials, educators, parents and caregivers to form a solid foundation needed to create systemic change.

Central to the Whole Child philosophy is our work to facilitate better integration of our community's system of care in order to address issues related to infant mortality and low birth-weight, access to healthcare, family stability, school readiness and the overall health and well-being of children. Driven by our mission of ***Building a Community Where Everyone Works Together to Make Sure Children Thrive***, WCL is focused on the following:

- Community Participation and Ownership in Early Childhood Success
- All Children Are Healthy at age 1
- All Children Are Making Appropriate Progress
- All Children Enter Kindergarten Ready to Succeed
- Families are empowered to raise children that are resilient and to promote their social-emotional developmental, behavioral, and physical well-being

Whole Child Leon Initiatives

1. PACT Early Childhood System of Care

WCL is the lead agency for the PACT Partnership, a consortium of early childhood providers, parents and community leaders who are working with Whole Child Leon and the Gadsden Health Council to focus on a community level investment in the social, emotional, developmental and behavioral wellbeing of young children and their families to improve the integration of services and the System of Care in the Gadsden and Leon counties. PACT is a family driven, community based, and culturally and linguistically competent system of care in which service and support programs see parents and caregivers as the expert on their children. PACT seeks input from families to understand how to improve the system. With the help of Whole Child Leon, PACT brings together many of the providers of services for young children from both Gadsden and Leon Counties in an effort to identify the barriers to effective and timely services. PACT strives to improve the wellbeing by working with parents and caregivers, service providers, agencies and community leaders.

2. Professional Network/PACT Community Conversation Meeting

WCL facilitates a monthly meeting to provide a forum for professionals from agencies and organizations providing services to children and families to make contacts and exchange ideas. In order to promote community partnership in this process, Whole Child Leon and the PACT Partnership have come together to create a forum where issues concerning child and family well-being are presented followed by a facilitated discussion around service delivery and issues affecting children and families. This allows members to identify the issue(s) where the community's early childhood system where it has been successful. The identified issues are brought forward to the PACT Coordinating Council and the WCL Board where strategies/solutions are discussed and action items are identified and assigned to workgroups.

3. Maternal Child Health Community Health Conference

WCL, FSU College of Medicine, FAMU College of Pharmaceutical Sciences, FL DOH Leon and Capital Area Healthy Start Coalition organized and implemented the 2nd Annual Community Health Forum and Maternal Child Health Conference in 2015. The forum planning partners bring together community residents, physicians, community leaders, researchers, undergraduate and graduate health profession students to increase education and engagement in issues related to achieving maternal child health equity in our area. Our goal is to increase education and engage community residents across the life course, as well as providers, and others who are interested in factors that can positively impact maternal child health equity in our community and across the state. Forum objectives are to:

1. Discuss advocacy, education, and policy strategies to address the inequity in maternal child health for the black community through the integration of diverse community and professional perspectives.
2. Identify priorities for the elimination of maternal child health disparities and the promotion of health equity using a life course perspective.
3. Describe culturally responsive mechanisms useful for providers to address maternal child health equity.

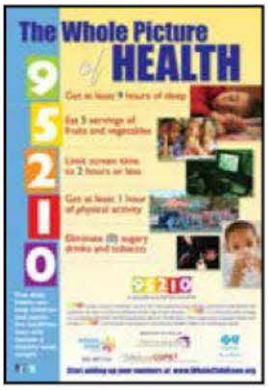
Plans are in the works for the **2016 Achieving Maternal and Child Health Conference: Our Health Matters** on **October 1, 2016** and at the Gadsden Arts Center on **September 30, 2016**.

4. Breastfeeding Policy Workgroup

WCL co-facilitates the Breastfeeding Policy Workgroup who meets regularly to strategize how to increase the number and duration of women breastfeeding in our community. Pediatricians, nurses, lactation specialists and community advocates serve on this work group and meet monthly.

5. Early Childhood Developmental Screening

WCL and the Capital Area Infant Mental Health Association coordinate twice yearly FREE Early Childhood Developmental Screenings for infants, toddlers and preschoolers through collaboration with more than 26 agencies and organizations and 100+ volunteers. Children are screened for social-emotional development, vision, hearing, dental, and nutrition and connected on site to appropriate services. Since 2009, more than 750 children 0-5 years have been screened through this initiative. Through a partnership with FSU College of Medicine's Department of Behavioral Sciences and Social Medicine, we now provide depression screening and follow-up care for parents/caregivers.



6. Childhood Obesity Prevention Education

95210–The Whole Picture of Health: On-going efforts to reduce childhood obesity by continuing the 95210 education to parents, teachers, and students in all 25 LCS elementary schools and in 25 physician/family practice offices and in low-income neighborhoods. The partnership is working with FSU College of Medicine's Childhood Obesity Advisory Board which is focused on intervention initiatives to target children age 2-5 at risk for obesity.

FOOD ON THE MOVE: is a retrofitted school bus that operates as a Summer Break Spot feeding program and offers community nutrition education and support in 10 low-income Tallahassee neighborhoods. Whole Child Leon and Second Harvest of the Big Bend partner to support community health by providing meals to food insecure children, and promoting nutrition education. Whole Child Leon staff share age appropriate nutrition and healthy lifestyle information and resources to participating children including best practice information related to nutrition, physical activity, screen time, sleep, sugary beverages and tobacco exposure.

7. South City Revitalization Neighborhood Equity Project

WCL founded the South City Revitalization Council (SCRC) in November of 2014. Since that time, the SCRC has grown to include 10 members representing the South City Neighborhood Association, faith-based community, south side residents and other community stakeholders.

The SCRC role is to:

1) Serve as a change agent to improve the mental, physical, social, spiritual, and emotional health of South City
2) Engage community residents to have a voice in efforts to improve conditions in South City
3) Engage community residents to support a neighborhood association
4) Facilitate organizational development and capacity
5) Facilitate the aggregation of data to support decision making by conducting a South City Neighborhood Health Assessment.

South City Initiatives

Community Health Assessment

WCL took the lead in organizing a door-to-door Community Health Assessment of the South City neighborhood. This assessment process is community-based and has a scope that includes physical, behavioral and environmental health components. It offers a method for engaging communities to identify their health concerns, take action on their health problems, and improve their health and quality of life. WCL coordinated partnerships with FAMU, FSU and the Leon County Health Department to establish a working advisory board for this initiative. Primary tasks of the board were to create a survey tool, providing interviewing opportunities for graduate students and staff and to work closely with a focus group of residents throughout the assessment process.

The Leon County Health Department, Tallahassee Memorial HealthCare and United Way of the Big Bend have used the assessment tool and the assessment processes developed in this project as a model for other neighborhood assessment projects throughout the county.

South City Multi Sport Club

WCL and partners organized the South City Multi Sport Club, a USA Triathlon recognized club, to provide low-income children the opportunity to participate in sports in which they never thought they could be successful. In its' 3rd year, this program introduces these children to a new array of community people, endurance sports, water safety and leadership skills that they may not have otherwise known. Participation in the South City Multi-Sport Club provides children with opportunities that they may have never dreamed of. Activities that are the main focus of the program are swimming (100% of members learned to swim), biking and long distance running. The activities, training and mentoring of the South City Multi-Sport Club members prepares them to participate in a Youth Triathlon at the end of the summer.

iGrow Garden South City

The SCRC played a key role in establishing this TFN model garden in South City and holds the land lease agreement for the community garden at 510 E Orange Ave. The scope of work and activities are provided by Tallahassee Food Network (TFN) for the iGrow South City garden. Establishment and management of an iGrow South City community garden and urban agriculture empowerment youth program is through a partnership with South City Revitalization Council, Whole Child Leon and the City of Tallahassee. WCL and the SCRC work to recruit youth and community residents to engage in garden activities.

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OFFICE OF EARLY LEARNING ANNUAL REPORT 2016-2017

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Investing in a child's early years pays lifelong dividends and helps prepare them for success in school and in life.

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The annual report for the Office of Early learning is required by Section 1002.82, Florida Statutes. It covers the period of a fiscal year. Copies are available to download from www.floridaearlylearning.com or by contacting the office at 850-717-8550.

Table of Contents

Executive Summary 1
Financial Review 3
Budget for the Office of Early Learning 3
Expenditures 4
Office of Early Learning Statewide Contract Expenditures 4
Coalition-Level School Readiness Program Expenditures 5
School Readiness Program Administrative Staff and Overhead 6
State Level Voluntary Prekindergarten Program Expenditures 7
Voluntary Prekindergarten Program Administrative Staff and Overhead 8
Quality Expenditures 9
Statewide 9
Early Learning Coalitions 9
Provider Payment Process 9
Preventing Fraud in the School Readiness and Voluntary Prekindergarten Programs 10
Early Care and Education in Florida 11
State Administration 11
Office of Early Learning 11
Local Administration 12
Early Learning Coalitions and the Redlands Christian Migrant Association 12
Programs and Services 13
Children Served in Early Care and Education Programs and Services 13
School Readiness Program Waiting List History 13
Child Care Resource and Referral Program 14
State Child Care Resource and Referral Network 15
CCR&R Network Engagement Training 15
Technical Assistance Calls 15
Quality Assurance Assessments 15
Local Child Care Resource and Referral Offices 16
Voluntary Prekindergarten Education Program 17
Children Enrolled in VPK VPK Providers by Type 18
VPK Provider Contracts Revoked by Cause VPK Provider Contracts Revoked by Type 18
School Readiness Program 19
School Readiness Providers by Type School Readiness Enrollments by Age Group 19

SR Enrollment by Priority Group SR Enrollment by Priority Group (Monthly Average) 20
SR Disenrollment by Source of Action SR Provider Contracts Revoked by Type 20
SR Provider Contracts Revoked by Cause 20
Statewide Initiatives 21
Managing Information Today 21
Reaching Out to Families and Others 22
Vroom and Mind in the Making 22
Family Engagement 23
Help Me Grow Florida 24
HIPPY 24
Transition to Kindergarten 25
Accountability 25
Florida Early Learning and Developmental Standards: Birth to Kindergarten 25
VPK Assessment 26
Readiness Rates 26
Pre- and Post-Assessments for Children in School Readiness 26
CLASS Program Assessment 27
Special-Focus Networks 27
Inclusion Network 27
Infant/Toddler Specialist Network 27
Select Programs and Projects 28
Child Care Executive Partnership Program 28
Early Learning Performance Funding Project 29
School Readiness Health and Safety Standards 29
Pre-Service Training 30
Expulsion, Suspension and Dismissal Prevention 30
Impact Project 30
Professional Development 31
Professional Development and Resources – School Readiness 31
Career Pathway/Advanced Credential Development 31
Registry 31
Professional Development Access Point 31
Best Practices in Inclusive Early Childhood Education 32
Early Learning Florida 32

T.E.A.C.H. Scholarship 32
Professional Development and Resources – VPK 33
Online Trainings 33
Instructor-Led Trainings 33
Teacher Resources 34
VPK Regional Facilitator Network 34
Learning Circles 35
Year in Review – Early Learning Coalitions 36
Comprehensive Consumer Education 36
Provider Financial Supports 37
Training and Technical Assistance 37
Quality Activities for Infant and Toddler Care 38
Inclusion 39
Conclusion 40
Appendix A – Early Learning Coalition Service Delivery Fiscal Year 2016-17 41
Appendix B – Percentage of Children in School Readiness Compared to Children in Poverty by Early Learning Coalition 42
Appendix C – Percentage of Children in School Readiness Compared to Children in Poverty by County 43
Appendix C *(continued)* 44

Please contact the Office of Early Learning webmaster at 866-357-3239 or Webmaster@oel.myflorida.com for assistance with any accessibility issues in the report.

Executive Summary

Blocks. Tiny hands play with plastic blocks. Toddlers use wooden blocks to build imaginary structures. Preschoolers begin to learn words as they arrange alphabet blocks.

It is no coincidence that when describing Florida's statewide early care and education system the impulse is to describe it as if it were a structure of blocks or Legos. Each component of early learning builds on and fits together with the next. Individually, the blocks must be strong. Assembled, they become even stronger—a comprehensive early childhood system that incorporates health, early learning, social and emotional development, family support, standards, accountability and so much more—all designed to achieve the goal of thriving children and families.

This past year the Office of Early Learning added to and strengthened key elements of Florida's early learning structure.

Consider these highlights.

Florida was one of nine states and territories chosen to be part of the federal **Impact Project**—an effort to increase national collaboration, streamline state quality-improvement efforts and identify areas for growth. The project itself is designed to help states develop their capacity to implement early childhood projects and priorities and build stronger early childhood systems to support significant change for young children from low-income families. Florida will create a comprehensive early learning system by integrating current quality initiatives and enhancing the Early Learning Performance Funding Project.

The Florida Legislature created the performance-funding project through the 2014-2015 General Appropriations Act. It offers performance-based funding for school readiness providers with high-need populations that demonstrate improved program quality, teacher-child interactions and/or child outcomes. **In fiscal year 2016-17—the project's third year, 341 early learning providers with 1,204 teachers received targeted training and performance-based funding for improving school readiness program outcomes**.

The National Center on Parent, Family and Community Engagement invited OEL to be part of the ***Peer-to-Peer Family Engagement Initiative***. The initiative connects states to share successful family engagement strategies and materials and discuss ways to encourage effective family engagement at all levels in early childhood programs.

The **office adopted or amended 14 administrative rules** during the 2016-17 fiscal year, updating and clarifying processes and legislative changes. This included completing amendments necessary to implement legislative changes and align school readiness policies with federal requirements resulting from the 2014 Child Care Development Block Grant reauthorization.

Executive Summary

Some of that alignment included developing and releasing a formal **position statement about limiting or preventing the use of expulsion, suspension and dismissal as a disciplinary tool**. The statement led to statewide training to help early childhood professionals develop strong policies and implement best practices to serve vulnerable, at-risk children.

New health and safety requirements for child care providers that receive federal funding went into effect. All child care providers offering the School Readiness Program must now have at least one inspection each year. Since they began in mid-November 2016, there have been more than 10,500 inspections.

In July 2016, a **new law went into effect that gave parents of young 4-year-olds the option to enroll their child in VPK a year later**. Florida parents whose children are born between Feb. 2 and Sept. 1 of a calendar year can now enroll their children in Florida's free VPK program that year or wait until the following year when their child is 5 years old. This allows parents of younger 4-year-olds to postpone the year their child begins VPK, enabling the child to begin kindergarten and start first grade as a slightly older, more mature student. **In the 2016-17 VPK program year, 406 children took advantage of the new option.**

Recognizing how important it is for children to be ready for kindergarten, OEL led a **statewide effort to help 4-year-olds transition to kindergarten** successfully. Collaborating with the Head Start State Collaboration Office, the Children's Forum, Title I Office within the Department of Education, early learning coalitions and school districts, OEL developed a two-year action plan to drive the transition-to -kindergarten initiative.

A strong early learning system relies on accurate and consistent information – about programs and funding; about children and families; about child care providers and early learning coalitions; about rules and monitoring; and much more. Transforming the way information is collected and managed has been the focus of a modernization effort that has involved a talented team of software engineers, application developers and analysts at OEL along with input from coalitions and providers across the state. Fiscal year 2016-17 saw remarkable progress with the **launch of two phases of the Provider Portal**. In fall 2016, OEL deployed the provider profile. It feeds directly into the provider contract process, which was launched as phase two of the provider portal in spring 2017. At the end of the fiscal year, approximately two-thirds of early learning coalitions had transitioned their providers to the statewide provider portal.

Please read through this annual report for a more complete picture of early learning in the state of Florida this past year.

Financial Review

In fiscal year 2016-17, OEL received over $1 billion in funding. In addition to school readiness, VPK and child care resource and referral services, there was funding for the Child Care Executive Partnership—a program that matches local public and private funds with government funding for eligible working parents; the Redlands Christian Migrant Association—an organization that provides child care and early education to children of migrant farmworkers and rural, low-income families in Florida; the Home Instruction for Parents of Preschool Youngsters or HIPPY program—a parent involvement, school readiness home visitation program for eligible parents to help prepare their 3-, 4- and 5-year old children for success in school and life; Teacher Education and Compensation Helps or T.E.A.C.H.—an early childhood scholarship program that provides financial support to early childhood caregivers and center directors so they can work toward earning a teaching credential, degree or director's credential; and Help Me Grow Florida—a one-stop call center designed to increase access to services for children who may show developmental, behavioral, physical or social challenges.

Budget for the Office of Early Learning

Program	Budget
Local Coalitions – School Readiness	$590,827,228
Local Coalitions – VPK	395,180,396
VPK Standards/Accountability	2,000,000
Child Care Executive Partnership (CCEP)	15,000,000
Redlands Christian Migrant Association	12,100,000
HIPPY	3,900,000
T.E.A.C.H.	10,000,000
Early Learning Performance Funding Project	15,500,000
Online Early Learning Professional Development System	3,000,000
Children's Forum Help Me Grow Florida Network	2,457,143
Data Systems and Services	3,450,830
VPK Outreach/Monitoring	990,000
School Readiness Fraud Grants (restitution payments to coalitions)	326,788
Literacy Jump Start Program	110,000
Little Havana	100,000
ARC Gateway Pearl Nelson Child Development Center	509,000
Admin/Program Support	12,144,876
Total Budget	**$1,067,596,261**

Expenditures

The following tables show actual expenditures for the school readiness and VPK programs during fiscal year 2016-17 at the state and coalition levels.

Office of Early Learning Statewide Contract Expenditures

The Children's Forum (T.E.A.C.H.)	$6,344,080
Redlands Christian Migrant Association	$12,410,000
University of South Florida (HIPPY)	$3,652,688
University of North Florida (technology support)	$783,189
The Children's Forum Help Me Grow Florida Network	$2,243,351
University of Florida Lastinger Center Online Early Learning Professional Development System	$2,898,144
Other Contracts	$4,477,019
Total Statewide Contract Expenditures	**$32,808,471**

Source: OEL School Readiness Workbooks FY 2016-17

Descriptions of expenditure classifications

Direct Costs – Costs for direct payments to child care facilities for child care, including Gold Seal costs.
Gold Seal Costs – Costs related to the Gold Seal Quality Care program, which allows higher reimbursement per child for providers that are accredited by nationally recognized agencies and meet quality standards.
Administrative Costs – Costs identified in federal regulations that include the following:

- Salaries and related costs of staff engaged in administering and implementing programs
- Developing agreements
- Evaluating program results
- Procurement and contract management
- Providing local officials and public with program information
- Fiscal and budgetary activities
- Legal services
- Resolution of audit findings

Non-direct Costs – Costs for services not classified as administrative or direct payment for child care services. These services include, but are not limited to the following:

- Assisting families complete required application and eligibility documentation
- Determining child and family eligibility
- Recruiting eligible child care providers
- Processing and tracking attendance records
- Developing and maintaining a statewide child care information system

Quality Costs – Costs related to activities to improve child care quality, such as the following:

- Resource and referral services and comprehensive consumer education to parents and the public to promote informed child care choices.
- Financial support to providers and their staff to assist them in meeting applicable state requirements including performance standards, curricula, literacy supports, professional development and training.
- Supports for child screenings and assessments, training and technical assistance to providers, staff and parents on standards, child screenings and assessments, character development, developmentally appropriate practices, and health and safety.
- Quality activities for supporting quality infant and toddler care.
- Inclusion and warm-line services including developmental and health screenings

Financial Review

Coalition-Level School Readiness Program Expenditures

Coalition	Total Expenditures w/Direct Services Cash Match	Direct Services Expenditure Percentage	Administrative Expenditure Percentage	Administrative, Quality and Non-Direct Services Expenditure Percentage	Quality Expenditure Percentage (w/o Gold Seal)
Alachua	10,298,857	81.3%	4.5%	18.7%	8.8%
Big Bend	16,756,469	78.7%	4.9%	21.3%	8%
Brevard	18,693,849	82.6%	4.4%	17.4%	6.5%
Broward	46,108,183	82.3%	4.7%	17.7%	8%
Duval	30,301,982	79.2%	2.9%	20.8%	12.2%
Escambia	14,460,445	83%	3.4%	17%	6.2%
Flagler and Volusia	14,260,640	82.7%	4.5%	17.3%	7%
Gateway	7,218,738	81%	2.9%	19%	8.8%
Heartland	9,229,500	78.7%	4.1%	21.3%	9.5%
Hillsborough	45,239,820	81.3%	3.7%	18.7%	9.4%
IRMO	7,774,393	78.2%	3.9%	21.8%	9.9%
Lake	7,208,600	79.7%	4.6%	20.3%	9.2%
Manatee	9,275,383	78.1%	4.9%	21.9%	13.9%
Marion	9,326,778	79.4%	4%	20.6%	11%
Miami-Dade/Monroe	112,727,834	80.3%	4.9%	19.7%	7.7%
Nature Coast	8,213,790	79%	4.3%	21%	9%
North Florida	15,296,718	79.4%	4.3%	20.6%	10.7%
Northwest Florida	12,190,620	83.4%	4.2%	16.6%	7%
Okaloosa-Walton	7,739,903	81.5%	4.2%	18.5%	7%
Orange	38,660,351	81.1%	4.2%	18.9%	8.5%
Osceola	6,829,331	80.1%	4.3%	19.9%	10%
Palm Beach	38,086,691	81.8%	4.5%	18.2%	9.5%
Pasco-Hernando	14,490,265	80.8%	2.8%	19.2%	9.5%
Pinellas	30,976,368	81.9%	4.1%	18.1%	7.7%
Polk	20,465,659	81.7%	3.3%	18.3%	7.9%
Santa Rosa	3,888,661	79%	4.7%	21%	8.2%
Sarasota	5,592,871	79.8%	4.2%	20.2%	8.4%
Seminole	7,407,086	78.6%	4.4%	21.4%	8.9%
St. Lucie	8,956,378	80.8%	4.5%	19.2%	10%
Redlands (RCMA)	12,739,055	82%	4.7%	18%	1.3%
Southwest Florida	21,137,976	82.1%	4.4%	17.9%	7.3%
Statewide	**$611,553,194**	**80.9%**	**4.3%**	**19.1%**	**8.5%**

Source: OEL SR Expenditure Workbooks FY 2016-17

School Readiness Program Administrative Staff and Overhead

Coalition	Number SR Children Served (by FTE)	Number of SR Administrative Staff (by FTE) *	Ratio of Children Served to SR Admin Staff	SR Admin Expenditures	Ratio of SR Admin Overhead to Number of SR Children Served
Alachua	1,704	7.5	227.5	459,719	269.8
Big Bend	3,297	7.6	433.9	827,814	251.1
Brevard	3,023	13.2	229.0	830,988	274.9
Broward	7,199	35.7	201.9	2,167,426	301.1
Duval	6,328	12.0	527.4	886,308	140.1
Escambia	2,292	15.5	148.0	498,855	217.7
Flagler and Volusia	2,696	10.8	249.7	644,411	239
Gateway	1,378	3.7	374.6	212,121	153.9
Heartland	1,379	5.2	265.2	380,894	276.2
Hillsborough	8,595	19.2	448.6	1,657,958	192.9
IRMO	1,735	2.6	668.5	304,661	175.6
Lake	1,568	4.1	382.5	332,004	211.7
Manatee	1,907	8.7	218.7	450,488	236.2
Marion	1,829	5.9	310.0	374,994	205.0
Miami-Dade/Monroe	18,258	123.3	148.1	5,542,490	303.6
Nature Coast	1,460	10.9	134.2	350,971	240.4
North Florida	2,947	6.8	433.7	656,580	222.8
Northwest Florida	2,034	3.3	612.7	507,742	249.6
Okaloosa-Walton	1,300	5.1	255.0	323,256	248.6
Orange	7,533	21.3	353.9	1,624,620	215.7
Osceola	1,390	3.0	463.4	294,462	211.8
Palm Beach	7,528	12.3	612.1	1,717,314	228.1
Pasco-Hernando	2,966	3.0	988.6	404,501	136.4
Pinellas	5,219	9.5	549.4	1,258,709	241.2
Polk	4,012	15.3	262.6	678,069	169.0
St. Lucie	1,767	7.7	229.5	403,820	228.5
Santa Rosa	641	1.9	344.5	183,506	286.3
Sarasota	883	2.2	401.5	233,618	264.5
Seminole	1,258	7.7	162.5	327,919	260.7
Southwest Florida	3,518	9.0	390.8	937,931	266.6
Statewide	**107,644**	**393.8**	**273.3**	**25,474,147**	**236.6**

**** Includes contracted staff***

Coalition-Level Voluntary Prekindergarten Program Expenditures

Coalition	Total Administrative Expenditures	Total Direct Services Expenditures	Total All Expenditures	% for Admin
Alachua	157,890	4,193,967	4,351,857	3.8%
Big Bend	251,062	6,354,756	6,605,818	4%
Brevard	441,503	11,029,504	11,471,007	4%
Broward	1,449,970	38,190,771	39,640,741	3.8%
Duval	901,527	22,538,183	23,439,710	4%
Escambia	196,240	5,036,752	5,232,992	3.9%
Flagler and Volusia	386,487	9,674,215	10,060,702	4%
Gateway	87,544	2,467,434	2,554,978	3.5%
Heartland	155,803	3,864,136	4,019,939	4%
Hillsborough	1,071,138	27,560,938	28,632,076	3.9%
IRMO	202,819	5,347,895	5,550,714	3.8%
Lake	206,071	5,262,498	5,468,569	3.9%
Manatee	252,012	6,305,318	6,557,330	4%
Marion	205,824	5,153,415	5,359,239	4%
Miami-Dade/Monroe	2,144,233	53,589,355	55,733,588	4%
Nature Coast	158,696	4,088,252	4,246,948	3.9%
North Florida	445,502	12,799,274	13,244,776	3.5%
Northwest Florida	171,851	4,382,549	4,554,400	3.9%
Okaloosa-Walton	204,442	5,318,136	5,522,578	3.8%
Orange	1,139,497	28,488,600	29,628,097	4%
Osceola	293,338	7,480,446	7,773,784	3.9%
Palm Beach	1,044,348	26,939,918	27,984,266	3.9%
Pasco-Hernando	482,829	12,056,780	12,539,609	4%
Pinellas	584,168	14,610,213	15,194,381	4%
Polk	369,802	10,026,996	10,396,798	3.7%
Santa Rosa	64,363	2,549,116	2,613,479	2.5%
Sarasota	149,397	4,680,487	4,829,884	3.2%
Seminole	380,295	9,537,827	9,918,122	4%
St. Lucie	154,242	5,699,867	5,854,109	2.7%
Southwest Florida	792,730	19,895,036	20,687,766	4%
Statewide	**$14,545,623**	**$375,122,634**	**$389,668,257**	**3.9%**

Source: OEL VPK Expenditure Workbooks FY 2016-17

Voluntary Prekindergarten Program Administrative Staff and Overhead

Coalition	Number VPK Children (by FTE) Served	Number of VPK Staff (by FTE) *	Ratio of Children Served to VPK Staff	VPK Admin Expenditures	Ratio of VPK Admin Overhead to Number of VPK Children Served
Alachua	1,771	2.9	604.3	157,890	89.2
Big Bend	2,708	5.9	459.0	251,062	92.7
Brevard	4,557	8.1	564.8	441,503	96.9
Broward	15,400	21.8	705.8	1,449,970	94.2
Duval	9,121	12.8	710.9	901,527	98.8
Escambia	2,125	3.7	580.6	196,240	92.4
Flagler and Volusia	4,165	5.5	757.3	386,487	92.8
Gateway	1,066	1.7	626.8	87,544	82.2
Heartland	1,785	2.9	615.4	155,803	87.3
Hillsborough	11,529	18.6	619.8	1,071,138	92.9
IRMO	2,241	2.7	830.0	202,819	90.5
Lake	2,195	2.8	784.0	206,071	93.9
Manatee	2,605	3.5	740.2	252,012	96.7
Marion	2,248	3.1	730.0	205,824	91.5
Miami-Dade/Monroe	21,478	29.9	717.8	2,144,233	99.8
Nature Coast	1,767	0.4	4416.7	158,696	89.8
North Florida	5,356	9.5	566.4	445,502	83.2
Northwest Florida	1,881	2.9	648.5	171,851	91.4
Okaloosa-Walton	2,227	3.2	704.9	204,442	91.8
Orange	11,725	19.2	609.8	1,139,497	97.2
Osceola	3,130	4.7	673.2	293,338	93.7
Palm Beach	10,742	12.7	848.5	1,044,348	97.2
Pasco-Hernando	5,047	16.6	305.0	482,829	95.7
Pinellas	5,989	14.7	407.4	584,168	97.5
Polk	4,279	8.8	488.5	369,802	86.4
St. Lucie	2,367	4.8	493.1	154,242	65.2
Santa Rosa	1,087	1.1	995.0	64,363	59.2
Sarasota	1,907	4.7	405.8	149,397	78.3
Seminole	3,955	4.1	955.3	380,295	96.2
Southwest Florida **	7,496	9.4	796.6	792,730	105.8
Statewide	**153,949**	**242.5**	**634.8**	**14,545,623**	**94.5**

** Includes contracted staff*
*** Includes RCMA*

Quality Expenditures

Statewide

The Children's Forum (T.E.A.C.H.)	5,971,618
Redlands Christian Migrant Association (RCMA)	165,680
Paul H. Brooks Publishing Co., Inc.	80,087
University of Florida Lastinger Center Online Early Learning Professional Development System	2,898,144
University of Florida - Early Learning Performance Funding Project	1,741,754
ARC Gateway Pearl Nelson Child Development Center	496,582
Teachstone Training	584,147
WELS System Foundation	136,649
TOTAL	**$12,074,661**

Source: OEL School Readiness Workbooks FY 2016-17

Early Learning Coalitions

Comprehensive Consumer Education	9,362,237
Early Learning Standards, Curriculum, Health and Development Screening and Assessment	4,671,232
Provider Training/Technical Assistance and Financial Support	25,943,289
Quality Activities for Infant and Toddler Care	8,501,662
Inclusion	3,033,915
TOTAL	**$51,512,335**

Source: OEL School Readiness Workbooks FY 2016-17

Provider Payment Process

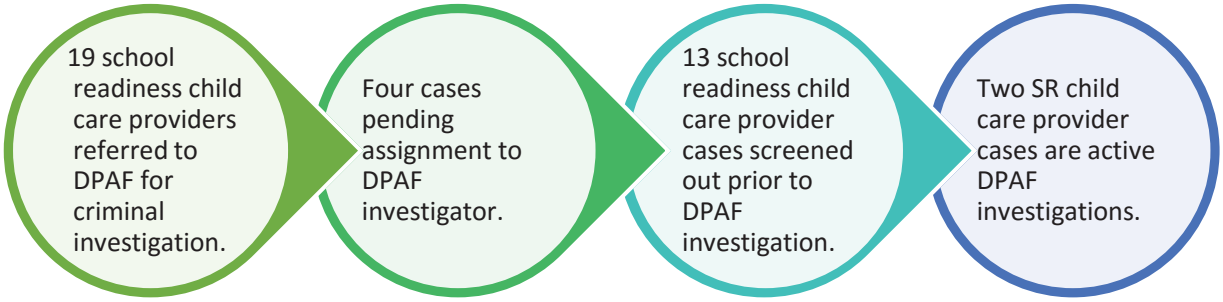
In fiscal year 2015-16, the Office of Early Learning made significant upgrades to the invoice and payment processes related to provider payments. During 2016-17, OEL continued to refine processes to expedite payment of coalition invoices. Improvements to existing input procedures allowed quicker submission of required invoice data from early learning coalitions and faster dissemination of payments from coalitions to providers. As coalitions became familiar with the new procedures, OEL saw an increase in the number of providers paid by coalitions within three business days of reimbursement. Eighty-six percent of payments to VPK providers were processed within three business days on a monthly average (an improvement from 82 percent the previous year). For school readiness providers, 95 percent of payments were processed within three business days on a monthly average (up from 94 percent the previous year).

Preventing Fraud in the School Readiness and Voluntary Prekindergarten Programs

Working with early learning coalitions and the RCMA, OEL's Office of Inspector General continued efforts to prevent and detect instances of fraud in the statewide early learning system of services. Anti-fraud activities focused on OEL data match reports, technical assistance to early learning coalitions, establishing a statewide anti-fraud workgroup to share best practices among early learning coalitions, and continued partnerships with other government agencies to identify potential fraudulent activity.

As a result, OEL's OIG referred suspected fraud cases for school readiness and VPK programs to the Department of Financial Services Division of Public Assistance Fraud (DPAF) for criminal investigation. In turn, DPAF referred cases to the appropriate State Attorney's Office (SAO) for criminal prosecution.

FY 2016-17 Provider Fraud Case Referrals and Status *



FY 2016-17 Recipient Fraud Case Referrals and Status *

344	Number of recipients of school readiness child care support referred to DPAF for criminal investigation.
234	Number of school readiness recipient cases DPAF did not investigate due to having been screened out, deciding not to refer the case or workload issues.
42	Number of school readiness recipient cases pending assignment by DPAF or a request has been made for overpayment/over issuance assistance.
21	Number of school readiness recipient cases that DPAF is actively investigating.
47	Number of school readiness recipient cases DPAF referred to SAO for criminal prosecution.

- Eleven cases had adjudication withheld or there was no court action; however, these resulted in restitution of $118,042. One case was adjudicated, resulting in restitution ordered for $4,739.

During fiscal year 2016-17, the total restitution ordered was $976,141; and OEL collected $439,006 in restitution payments, $144 of which was for cases referred in the fiscal year.

*** Data Source: Fraud Referral System as of Sept. 29, 2017**

Early Care and Education in Florida

What is the structure of Florida's statewide early care and education system? How does it work? What does it take to provide education and care to more than 350,000 of Florida's youngest residents? Beyond commitment to early learning and the resources to invest in it, it takes the state and local communities working together.

State Administration

Office of Early Learning

The Florida Department of Education Office of Early Learning focuses on access to high-quality early education, accountability, transparency, and assisting and maintaining the network of early learning providers who nurture the developing mind.

OEL is fully accountable to the commissioner of education but independently exercises all powers, duties and functions prescribed by law. It is not part of the K-20 education system.

The office administers federal and state child care funds and partners with 30 local early learning coalitions and the Redlands Christian Migrant Association to deliver comprehensive early learning services statewide.

General Functions

The office oversees three main early learning programs: School Readiness, Voluntary Prekindergarten, and Child Care Resource and Referral Services.

OEL governs day-to-day-operations of early learning programs for the state, administers funds to early learning coalitions and other statewide providers, and is responsible for addressing developmentally appropriate curricula.

As lead administrator for the School Readiness Program, OEL is responsible for developing and adopting performance standards and outcome measures.

Other duties related to early learning programs and outlined in federal and/or state regulations for the governor's office include federal reporting requirements, programmatic/financial monitoring and other oversight tasks deemed necessary.

Local Administration

Early Learning Coalitions and the Redlands Christian Migrant Association

Early learning coalitions and the Redlands Christian Migrant Association (RCMA) work to meet the early care and education needs of local communities by planning services based on the area's needs, creating networks of public and private providers, establishing public and private partnerships to leverage economies of scale, and collecting match dollars to serve additional families.

They are governed by federal grant program requirements and state statutes updated in July 2013.

General Functions of an Early Learning Coalition and RCMA

Resource and Referral Services

Eligibility, enrollment, outreach

Child Care/Early Education Services

Local oversight of school readiness and VPK programs, child screenings, compliance services, supporting quality improvement

Comprehensive Services

Preventions and intervention, resource linkages, staff development

Child Care Executive Partnership

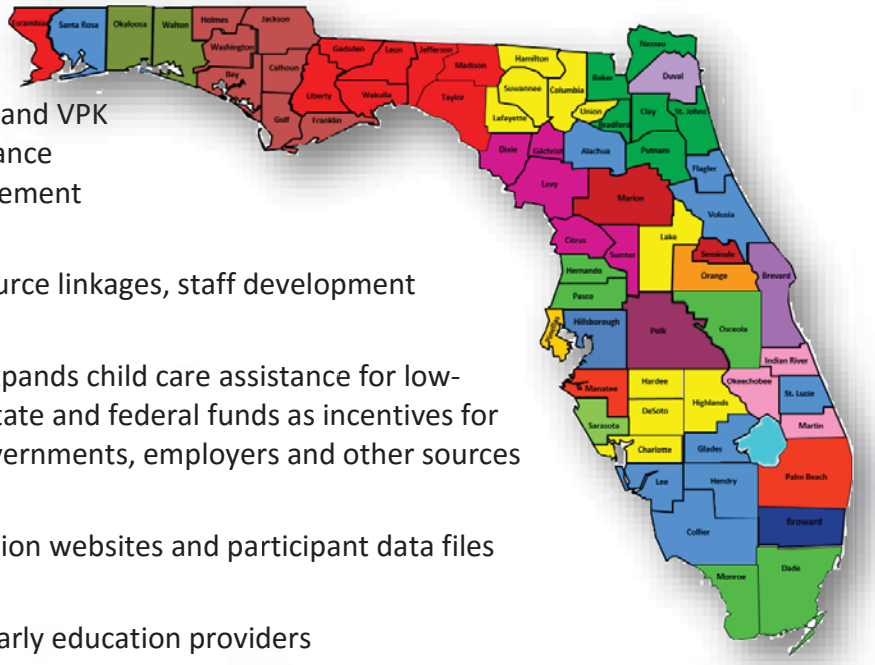
Child Care Executive Partnership expands child care assistance for low-income working families by using state and federal funds as incentives for matching local funds from local governments, employers and other sources

IT System Services

Support single point of entry, coalition websites and participant data files

Service Provider Payments

Reimbursement of child care and early education providers



Programs and Services

Children Served in Early Care and Education Programs and Services

Programs/Services	2015-16	2016-17	2016-17 Waiting List
School Readiness	207,164	203,372	33,285
Voluntary Prekindergarten	175,048	174,017	N/A
VPK Specialized Instructional Services	185	235	N/A
VPK Total	175,233	174,252	N/A

Source: School Readiness - OEL Fact Book
Source: VPK - August 2017 Estimating Conference
Source: Waiting List - Family Portal

School Readiness Program Waiting List History

Due to the high need for services, the School Readiness Program has averaged a waiting list of more than 33,000 children for the past fiscal year. To help families who are currently waiting for school readiness services, the office works with local Child Care Resource and Referral (CCR&R) specialists to provide families with information about other programs they may be eligible for, such as Head Start, Early Head Start, the Child Care Executive Partnership and other locally funded programs that offer free or reduced child care. Local CCR&R programs also provide families with lists of locally funded community resources to help families until school readiness funding becomes available.

Fiscal Year	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
July	47,489	55,940	48,371	47,288	49,659	58,865	74,796	85,013	80,500	78,892	60,659	56,471	53,380	38,308
August	53,274	53,321	54,275	44,536	59,376	64,557	80,751	90,791	84,098	68,414	57,750	64,687	52,527	43,945
September	51,834	53,076	52,883	45,817	57,444	62,993	84,369	90,685	85,751	73,168	49,419	68,811	50,249	44,132
October	54,612	52,406	57,615	41,972	56,095	65,436	87,553	91,957	81,607	68,516	47,826	68,950	42,560	40,356
November	54,313	48,311	57,523	40,956	38,926	58,796	87,329	88,979	77,069	71,933	42,609	68,437	35,317	36,478
December	47,801	44,569	58,042	42,975	42,446	47,662	87,697	78,906	75,110	67,676	36,770	64,548	30,926	31,915
January	53,573	40,415	53,960	44,298	45,436	49,015	88,105	74,452	75,365	60,259	36,684	61,840	29,106	31,508
February	46,315	39,596	27,705	44,898	46,279	47,760	84,218	67,988	71,803	58,134	37,121	58,614	25,774	28,835
March	28,803	38,727	35,207	40,230	44,293	46,273	66,947	68,033	64,780	58,322	37,867	51,397	25,941	25,871
April	28,978	39,677	41,146	43,241	43,866	57,671	62,235	70,869	66,206	57,182	43,624	53,596	27,260	26,053
May	30,214	38,214	45,087	39,241	48,847	67,324	77,146	74,497	65,255	45,959	47,956	56,748	34,730	25,469
June	58,687	40,582	45,118	40,839	53,612	69,492	80,157	78,324	68,747	65,032	52,336	59,057	36,872	26,550
Monthly Average	46,324	45,403	48,078	43,024	48,857	57,987	80,109	80,041	74,691	64,457	45,885	61,096	37,054	33,285
Monthly Maximum	58,687	55,940	58,042	47,288	59,376	69,492	88,105	91,957	85,751	78,892	60,659	68,950	53,380	44,132
Monthly Minimum	28,803	38,214	27,705	39,241	38,926	46,273	62,235	67,988	64,780	45,959	36,684	51,397	25,774	25,469

Source: Consolidated database as of Sept. 30, 2017, Family Portal

Child Care Resource and Referral Program

Funded by the Child Care and Development Fund (CCDF) block grant, Florida's Child Care Resource and Referral (CCR&R) program provides numerous services to families, child care providers and communities. OEL is responsible for the statewide resource and referral network and contracts with 30 early learning coalitions to ensure there are services available in each of Florida's 67 counties. Each coalition is responsible for providing direct services to families and providers in their communities. CCR&R services are free of cost and include, but are not limited to, information about available financial and community resources; child care listings; early learning options for families; parent and consumer education; and training and technical assistance for current and prospective child care providers. Integrating state and local efforts ensures that all families in Florida have equal access to quality child care information and resources.

State Child Care Resource and Referral Network

Located in Tallahassee, the state CCR&R network office offers the following services and activities to early learning coalitions and their contracted CCR&R service providers:

- Statewide, regional and webinar training opportunities.
- Technical assistance through telephone consultations, email, conference calls, Florida's CCR&R website, mail-outs and onsite visits.
- Development of consumer education information and materials.
- Identification of CCR&R best practices.
- Technical assistance for employer-sponsored and military CCR&R services.
- Report design, data collection and analysis.
- Facilitation of state and national collaborative efforts in early care and education services.

CCR&R Network Engagement Training

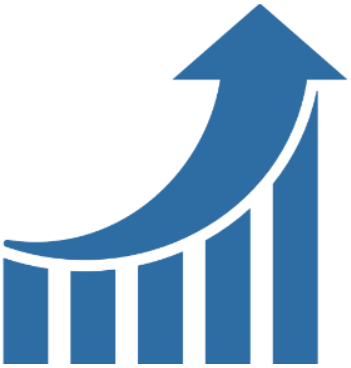
To build knowledge among CCR&R coordinators and specialists, the state network office began developing new training modules covering all aspects of the CCR&R program and service delivery at the coalition level. Trainings cover updated program information and best practices. During the year, the state network office provided additional training to coalition CCR&R coordinators on topics such as trauma-informed care, the Vroom parent engagement app, other family engagement practices, preventing expulsion and suspension in early childhood settings, and *Mind in the Making*, a professional development initiative.

Technical Assistance Calls

Building a positive relationship with every CCR&R coordinator throughout the state is the goal. To this end, in fiscal year 2016-17 the state CCR&R network office began holding individual technical assistance calls with CCR&R coordinators. State network staff speak directly with CCR&R coordinators about their successes and needs, gathering new ideas and best practices to share with other coalitions and addressing specific areas of concern for each coalition.

Quality Assurance Assessments

To improve customer service and build positive relationships between CCR&R staff and customers, the state network office conducts quality assurance assessments. Assessments evaluate statewide CCR&R program delivery as administered by early learning coalitions and/or their subcontractors. Quality assurance assessments help the state office identify strengths and weaknesses of CCR&R service delivery. Results guide technical assistance and training to ensure early learning coalitions are consistently fulfilling program requirements, meeting expectations and offering quality to Florida's families and child care providers.



The state network office also maintains a toll-free customer service number that averages 1,300 calls each month—more than 15,000 this past fiscal year. The office manages and tracks customer correspondence that originates through the call center, and responds to customers on behalf of the Executive Office of the Governor. Inquiries include topics such as early learning program policies and procedures, VPK and school readiness services and/or dissatisfaction with services received. CCR&R network staff ensure inquiries are addressed in a timely manner and that parents and providers are provided excellent customer service.

Local Child Care Resource and Referral Offices

Coalitions and local CCR&R offices develop trainings and offer technical assistance to support current and prospective child care providers. This support benefits and enhances the overall quality of early care and education programs and services.

Local specialists also provide families with information, resources and contact information for financial assistance programs and other local community resources. State CCR&R network staff work closely with early learning coalitions and local CCR&R offices across Florida to develop written materials, resources, brochures and guidance documents for a variety of topics such as eligibility, consumer education, family engagement, program requirements and more.

In fiscal year 2016-17, CCR&Rs statewide responded to more than 177,000 requests for information about Florida's early care and education programs. Local CCR&R databases show that early learning coalitions maintained a network of approximately 15,000 legally operating providers in fiscal year 2016-17. This total includes licensed, license-exempt, faith-based, registered family child care homes and school-age providers, as well as non-traditional child care providers. The database is the primary data source for families seeking quality early care and education programs, including families with special needs. Services provided by the state network office and local CCR&R programs continue to grow.

2016-17 Numbers

- State CCR&R's toll-free number received **more than 15,000 calls**.
- State network staff resolved **over 140 customer concerns**.
- CCR&Rs statewide handled **more than 177,000 requests for information**.
- Early learning coalitions maintained a network of approximately **15,000 legally operating child care providers**.

Voluntary Prekindergarten Education Program

The Voluntary Prekindergarten (VPK) Education Program prepares Florida's 4-year-old children for success in school and in life. The program is a free, high-quality education program available to all 4-year-old children residing in the state. OEL administers day-to-day VPK program operations at the state level. Mandated by the Florida Constitution, the program originated in 2002 from a ballot initiative proposing an amendment. Since it began in 2005, almost 1.9 million children have participated in and benefited from VPK. Test data collected by the Department of Education has shown that children who participate in VPK are more ready for kindergarten than children who do not participate in VPK.

During fiscal year 2016-17, there were 6,464 VPK programs, including private child care centers, family child care homes, public and private schools, as well as faith-based program settings. These providers served 174,252 prekindergartners (76.8 percent of all 4-year-olds in Florida) in the 540-hour school-year and 300-hour summer VPK programs. VPK figures in the annual report reflect fiscal year totals, which differ from program year numbers used in other instances. Providers that offered VPK were required to meet standards mandating small class sizes, qualified teachers and developmentally appropriate curricula.

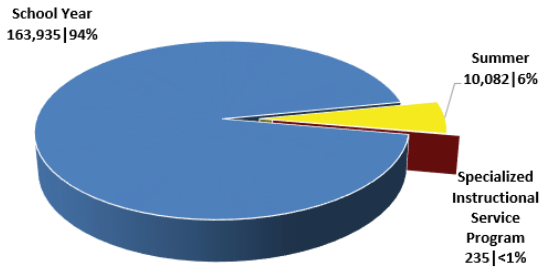
During the 2016-17 program year, 148,395 or 88 percent of children enrolled in VPK completed the program. Completing a program means that a child has finished 70 percent of program hours—378 for the school-year program and 210 for the summer program. A total of 16,234 children were disenrolled from the VPK program. Sixty percent (9,692) of disenrollments were due to a parent withdrawing their child; 38 percent (6,117) were due to a provider withdrawing a child; two percent (378) were due to provider contract termination; and

less than one percent (47) were due to enrollment in the Gardiner Scholarship program. VPK Specialized Instructional Services, a newer program option available for VPK-age children with current individualized educational plans, saw enrollment increases in 2016-17. This option allows parents of a VPK-age child to choose additional therapy(ies) consistent with the child's individual educational plan in lieu of attending VPK in a traditional classroom setting. Providers must be approved by DOE and meet specific licensing or certification requirements based on the type of specialized service they provide. In 2016-17, 235 children took part in this program.

During transition to a new Florida Kindergarten Readiness Screener in fall 2014, testing was suspended in kindergarten through second grade on an early literacy screening measure, one of two components used to calculate kindergarten readiness. Since the VPK provider kindergarten readiness rate rule required using both components, rates could not be calculated for the 2013-14 program year nor the two following years.

Children Enrolled in VPK

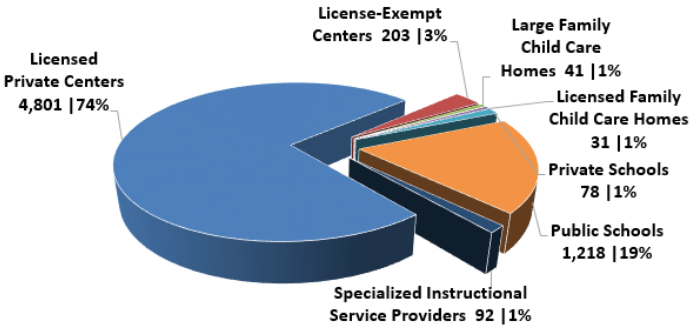
FY 2016-17 (174,252)



Source: VPK Estimating Conference, Aug. 2, 2017

VPK Providers by Type

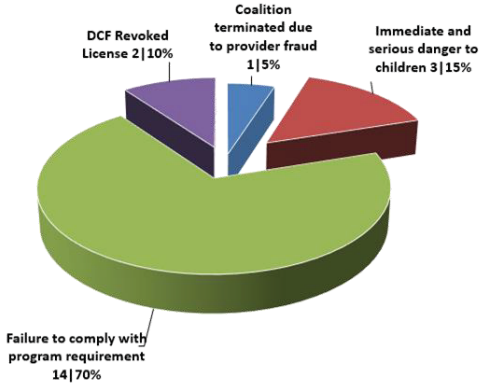
FY 2016-17 (6,464)



Source: Consolidated database, Sept. 30, 2017

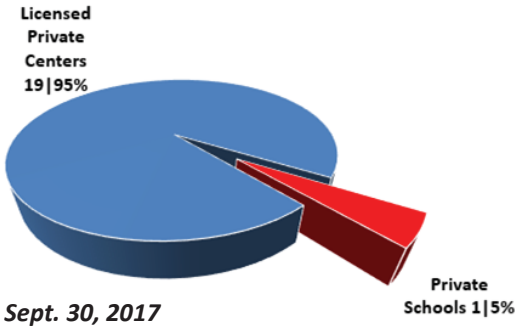
VPK Provider Contracts Revoked by Cause

FY 2016-17 (20)



VPK Provider Contracts Revoked by Type

FY 2016-17 (20*)



Source: Consolidated database, Sept. 30, 2017

**** Coalitions did not revoke provider contracts for any Large Family Child Care Homes, License-Exempt Centers, Licensed Family Child Homes, Public Schools or Specialized Instructional Service Providers.***

School Readiness Program

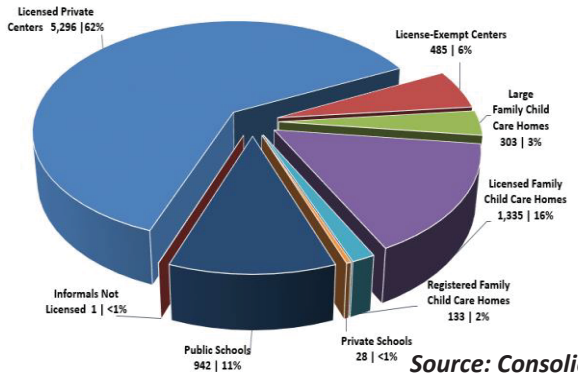
The School Readiness Program is a financial assistance program for working families who are income-eligible or whose children are at risk of abuse or neglect. It is designed to be a fundamental service delivery system for all publicly funded school readiness and child care programs.

OEL administers the program at the state level. Early learning coalitions administer school readiness at the county and regional levels. Funding comes from three sources—the CCDF block grant, the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) block grant and the state of Florida.

The program's goal is to help each child from a qualifying family develop school readiness skills, as measured by standards and outcomes adopted by OEL and the statewide kindergarten screening adopted by the Department of Education.

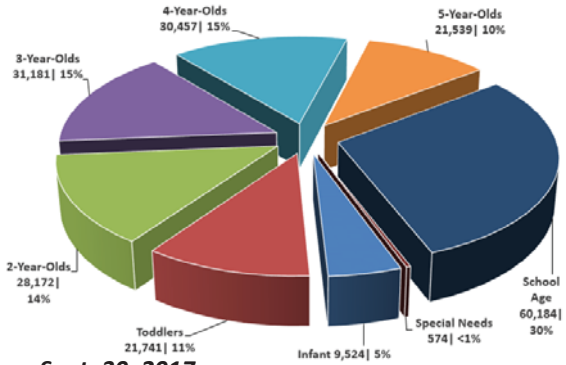
School Readiness Providers by Type

FY 2016-17 (8,523)



School Readiness Enrollments by Age Group

FY 2016-17 (203,372)

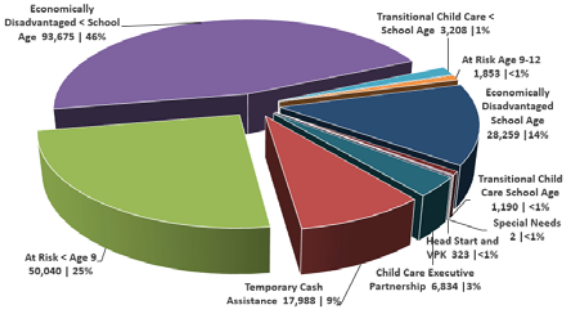


Source: Consolidated database, Sept. 30, 2017

Programs and Services

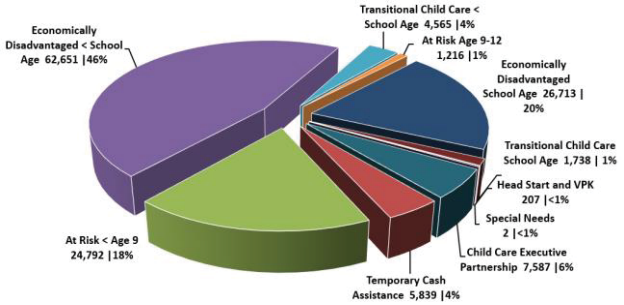
SR Enrollment by Priority Group

FY 2016-17 (203,372)



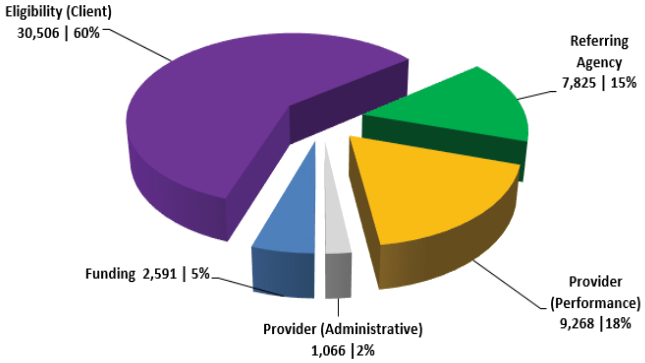
SR Enrollment by Priority Group (Monthly Average)

FY 2016-17 (135,310*)



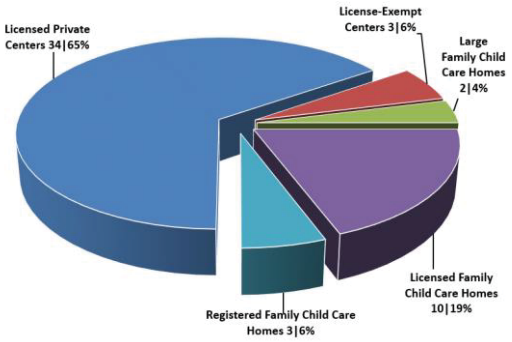
SR Disenrollment by Source of Action

FY 2016-17 (51,256)



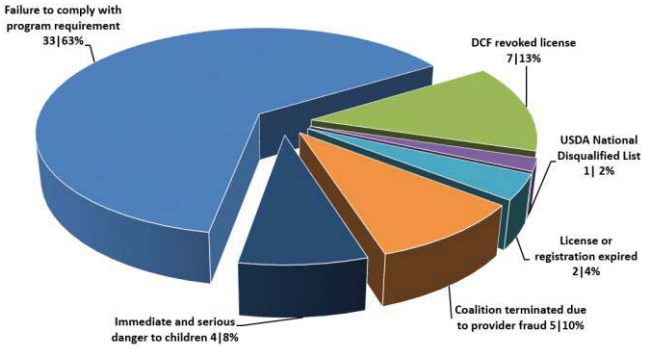
SR Provider Contracts Revoked by Type

FY 2016-17 (52**)



SR Provider Contracts Revoked by Cause

FY 2016-17 (52)



Source: Consolidated database, Sept. 30, 2017

**** Total reflects children served in more than one priority group in any month. Total monthly average of distinct children served is 133,507.***
***** Coalitions did not revoke provider contracts for any Private Schools, Public Schools or Informals Not Licensed.***

Children attending the School Readiness Program at the beginning of the year (July 1, 2016) remained in attendance for an average of 9.31 months and attended an average of 1.28 providers during the year.

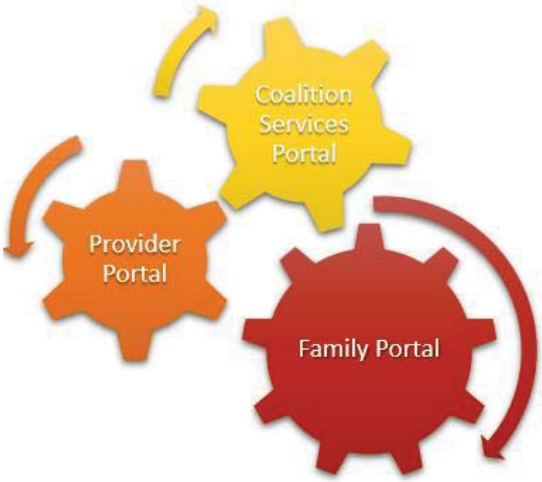
Statewide Initiatives

Managing Information Today

One of the most important elements in administering a complicated statewide system is managing information. The volume of information requires a complex structure, but it still must be easy for users to navigate and operate. That is the reason for the Enhanced Field System (EFS) Modernization project underway at OEL. Referred to as *EFS Mod*, the purpose is to consolidate the antiquated distributed environment so that it functions as a single statewide system. Modernization provides a centralized environment allowing real-time access to critical program and financial data at both the state and local levels.

The EFS Modernization development team is using a phased approach, allowing people to use some features as they are developed instead of waiting to deploy the system after it is fully integrated.

EFS Modernization includes three main components – a Family Portal, a Provider Portal and a Coalition Services Portal.



Launched in July 2015, the **Family Portal** allows families to apply for Florida's school readiness and VPK programs online. Families can upload documents supporting their eligibility for programs and electronically sign and submit their applications. They can complete the entire process online. Local early learning coalitions offer onsite and telephone assistance to families who need help completing their applications.

The **Provider Portal** allows providers to create and maintain a profile of their businesses that coalitions share with families requesting child care options. Providers will also use the portal to contract with early learning coalitions to become a school readiness or VPK provider.

In addition to maintaining provider profiles and contracts, providers will also use the Provider Portal to manage and track attendance for reimbursement. When the three portals are fully integrated, coalitions can generate real-time provider listings for families as part of the state's CCR&R services.

The **Coalition Services Portal** is the core of EFS Modernization. Early learning coalition staff use this to process school readiness and VPK applications and manage the school readiness waiting list. Coalitions will also use the Coalition Services Portal to execute contracts with providers and maintain provider listings for families as well as process reimbursements for school readiness and VPK child enrollments.

The 2016-17 fiscal year saw two phases of the Provider Portal component of the EFS Mod launch. In fall 2016, the *provider profile* was deployed. This feature was built to feed directly into the *provider contract process*, which was launched as phase two of the Provider Portal in spring 2017. At the end of the fiscal year, approximately two-thirds of early learning coalitions had transitioned their providers to the statewide Provider Portal.

Phase three of the statewide Provider Portal will include processing attendance, and will be launched along with the remaining EFS Modernization features in fiscal year 2017-18.

Reaching Out to Families and Others

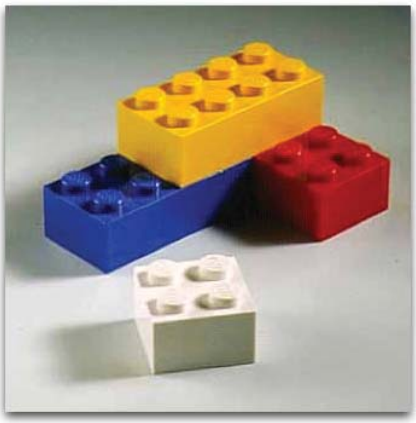
Vroom and Mind in the Making

The Vroom project was an 18-month family engagement pilot project that translates the science of brain development for the first five years of life into common language. Vroom empowers parents and caregivers to turn everyday moments into brain-building moments by providing customized tips for interaction. Vroom's 1,000+ brain-building tips arrive daily via a free smartphone app. Tips and other materials are also available for download free at www.joinvroom.org.

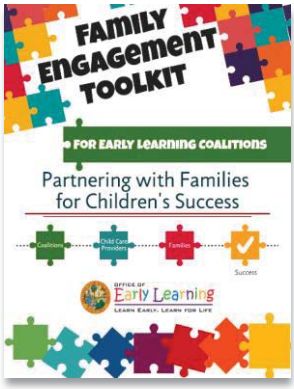
The CCR&R state network and early learning coalitions used special family events, family eligibility and redetermination visits, and community outreach to build on the initial success of engaging families with Vroom. Our 18-month Vroom grant from Child Care Aware ended in June 2017, but our association with Child Care Aware and Vroom continues. The state CCR&R network as well as most early learning coalitions have continued to engage families with Vroom through special events, newsletters, websites and social media. Some early learning coalitions have added the cost of Vroom materials into their budgets and will be ordering or printing their own Vroom materials.

MIND in the Making

To build on the Vroom initiative, CCR&R sent staff members to *Mind in the Making* professional development to learn how to train others. The training focuses on cultivating executive-function skills that begin to develop in young babies and children. CCR&R sponsored additional train-the-trainer professional development in Tallahassee for coalition CCR&R coordinators and staff, Head Start staff, and staff from partner agencies and non-profits. These 35 trainers will begin *Mind in the Making* trainings for coalition staff, child care providers and families throughout Florida.



Family Engagement



One of CCR&R's essential services is family engagement. In fiscal year 2016-17, the state office developed family engagement guidance and toolkits for early learning coalitions, child care providers and families. The toolkits include resources to help coalitions and child care providers develop family engagement plans; self-assessments for child care providers and families; and resources to strengthen family engagement at all levels. Building positive relationships between families and CCR&R staff at both the local and state levels enables CCR&R to help families become more informed and make positive choices that impact their child's development and well-being.

The state CCR&R network establishes and builds relationships with early childhood professionals across the nation. Stemming from that outreach, the National Center on Parent, Family and Community Engagement (NCPFCE) invited CCR&R to participate in a Peer-to-Peer Family Engagement Initiative. Administered jointly by the Office of Head Start and the Office of Child Care, NCPFCE supports family well-being, effective family and community engagement, and children's school readiness, including transition to kindergarten. The *Peer-to-Peer Family Engagement Initiative* focuses on staff-family relationship-building practices that are culturally and linguistically responsive; integrated and systemic family engagement strategies that are outcomes-based; and consumer education, family leadership, family economic stability and individualized support for families facing adversity. This initiative connects states to share successful family engagement strategies and materials and to discuss ways to encourage effective family engagement at all levels in early childhood programs. CCR&R has a state family engagement team consisting of CCR&R and community outreach staff from OEL and three coalitions, as well as a representative from Head Start.

CCR&R staff also support providers and families with information and resources through *Parents' Pages*, a monthly newsletter for families. Each summer, there is a summer learning page on OEL's website. In August, OEL posts a back-to-school page listing activities and family resources. CCR&R uses social media such as Pinterest, Facebook and Twitter to make consumer information and resources readily available to families and child care providers. The state network office sends additional information to coalitions in a bi-monthly guide—*New CCR&R Resources*—that highlights new or updated resources for families and providers. CCR&R uses Dropbox and SharePoint to manage even more resources about various topics so they are accessible to local CCR&R programs.

CCR&R state network staff members work with the School Readiness and VPK programs to integrate family engagement into their statewide initiatives. As a result, inclusion, expulsion and suspension prevention guidance, revising the early learning and developmental standards, transition to kindergarten and the infant-toddler network have each included family engagement as an essential component.

Help Me Grow Florida

Part of the Help Me Grow National Center, Help Me Grow Florida is designed to increase access to services for children who may show developmental, behavioral, physical or social challenges. The state system focuses on identifying developmental, physical and/or behavioral challenges in children ages birth through 8, and connecting the children and their families to local developmental, medical and behavioral services. In 2012, Florida became an affiliate of Help Me Grow National launching initiatives in Hillsborough and Miami-Dade counties. The 2014 legislature approved $2 million to establish a state coordinating office, provide infrastructure for a statewide program and launch five additional Florida affiliate sites. Funds were contracted through OEL for the Florida Developmental Disabilities Council, the designated fiscal agent. In 2016, the Children's Forum became the designated fiscal agent. Currently, 11 established affiliates serve 27 counties across the state and offer families information, resources and materials; referrals with advocacy and follow-up; children's health and developmental screenings; enrollment in community programs; and net-working opportunities for families, service providers and community partners.

HIPPY

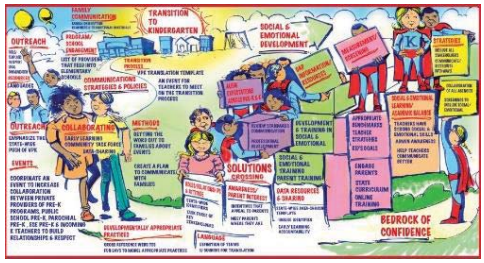
The Home Instruction for Parents of Preschool Youngsters or HIPPY program is a home visiting program designed to help low-income parents prepare their preschool children for kindergarten. Home visiting programs have been shown to improve children's school readiness skills, school attendance and positively influence later academic achievement.

In fiscal year 2016-17, 1,554 families received services from the HIPPY program through TANF-eligible funding. Peer parent educators deliver 30 weeks of high-quality school readiness curriculum activities and books directly to parents, who then work each day with their own 3-, 4- and 5-year-old children.

A longitudinal study using 2016-17 program data showed that Florida HIPPY programs helped parents become more involved in their children's education and learning. Data showed that HIPPY students had strong attendance and promotion rates. HIPPY children also performed significantly better on the Florida Standards Assessment math test.

Transition to Kindergarten

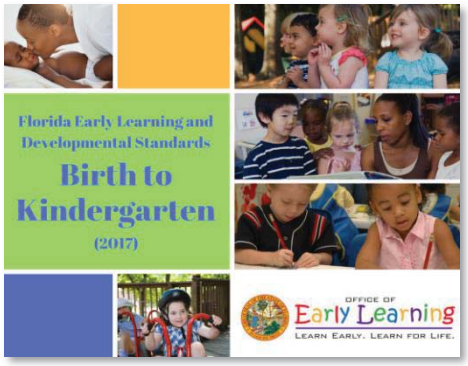
Along with the Head Start State Collaboration Office, Children's Forum and Title I Office within the Florida Department of Education, OEL collaborated with early learning coalitions and school districts to support successful transition for 4-year-olds to kindergarten. The team invited volunteers from early learning coalitions, districts, Title I, Head Start, professional organizations and community partners to participate in a Transition-to-Kindergarten focus group to explore Florida's resource needs and how to support coalitions and districts in meeting the needs. The focus group is developing a two-year action plan including tools and resources to support successful transitions for children entering kindergarten through the following strategies:



1. **Develop a statewide communication plan with tools and resources for local level**
2. **Encourage collaboration at the local level**
3. **Support and advocate for data sharing across the state**
4. **Share and promote tools to assist families with transition**
5. **Share and promote tools to assist providers and children with transition**
6. **Encourage development of skills and measures in social and emotional learning**

Accountability

Florida Early Learning and Developmental Standards: Birth to Kindergarten



Early learning and developmental standards reflect the knowledge and skills that a child on a trajectory for success should have at the end of an age-related time frame in school readiness and VPK education programs. In 2016-17, OEL convened a group of national and state early learning content experts to revise the *Florida Early Learning and Developmental Standards: Birth to Kindergarten (2011)* and the *Standards for Four-Year-Olds (2011)*. The goal—to ensure that standards are rich, interactive and lead to better preparation for children based on current research supporting high-quality standards. The standards address eight early learning and developmental domains reflecting a child's expected age-appropriate progress--physical development, approaches to learning, social and emotional development, language and literacy, mathematical thinking, scientific inquiry, social studies and creative expression through the arts.

OEL will offer professional development for teachers on implementing the standards in summer 2018. The Florida Early Learning and Developmental Standards – Birth to Kindergarten (2017) for school readiness programs ***and*** *Florida Early Learning and Developmental Standards – 4 Years Old to Kindergarten (2017) for VPK programs will be implemented in programs in fall 2018.*

VPK Assessment

Fiscal year 2016-17 was the fifth year it was mandatory for VPK providers to administer the VPK Assessment at the beginning and end of the VPK program. Providers report and submit assessment data through the Bright Beginnings website. The online reporting system has specialized reporting features at the child, classroom, center, coalition, district and state levels as well as individualized parent letters in three languages. The website also houses instructor resources related to early literacy and mathematics.

VPK Assessment gives specific information about each child's skill level in four areas with significant research support pointing to later educational success: phonological awareness, alphabet knowledge, oral language/vocabulary and mathematics (number sense).

OEL-approved trainers offer instructor-led training on how to administer the assessment, interpret results and discern instructional implications. Online and instructor-led training are available. During the 2016-17 fiscal year, 1395 participants took part in the trainings.

Readiness Rates

OEL is responsible for calculating VPK provider kindergarten readiness rates, which indicate the percentage of children a VPK provider serves who are ready for kindergarten based on components in the Florida Kindergarten Readiness Screener. It was not possible for OEL to calculate a readiness rate for the 2013-14 program year nor the two following years. DOE procured a kindergarten screening instrument for use beginning fall 2017, and OEL expects to calculate VPK provider kindergarten readiness rates for the 2016-17 VPK program year.

Through its network of VPK regional facilitators, OEL continues to offer training and technical assistance required of VPK providers on probation for providers previously determined to be on probation (those who did not meet the minimum kindergarten readiness rate).

Pre- and Post-Assessments for Children in School Readiness

Florida law requires OEL to adopt a list of approved child assessments that are valid, reliable and developmentally appropriate for use on a voluntary basis as pre-assessment and post-assessment tools in school readiness programs. This provides teachers, child care providers and parents with a way to guide instruction, document learning and development over time, and complement developmentally-appropriate curriculum. The following companies contract with OEL so early learning coalitions are able to purchase their assessments through a statewide contract: Assessment Technology, High Scope Educational Research Foundation and Teaching Strategies.

CLASS Program Assessment

A voluntary statewide capacity-building Classroom Assessment Scoring System™ Initiative offers CLASS trainings to early learning coalition and RCMA staff, Head Start/Early Head Start staff, OEL staff, training partners and early education provider association representatives. An observation-based program assessment, CLASS measures the strength of teacher-child interactions.

The CLASS assessment describes multiple teaching components linked to student achievement and social development. More than 2,000 participants statewide have received training. Components include Pre-K Observer Training, Pre-K Observer Train-the-Trainer, Making the Most of Classroom Interactions Train-the-Trainer, Toddler Observer Training, Toddler Observer Train-the-Trainer, Infant Observer Training, Effective Feedback Training and Instructional Support Strategies Training. Observations and trainings have target goals to help teachers improve child outcomes.

Special-Focus Networks

Inclusion Network

Each early learning coalition has a designated representative assigned to the state-wide inclusion network. Representatives get training, technical assistance and resources they share with local providers to help them improve the way they implement inclusive practices. The network holds monthly meetings to discuss training opportunities and needs, research, resources and best practices. Specialists meet annually as a group and quarterly in their regions.

During fiscal year 2016-17, the office continued to develop a system to coordinate the inclusion and infant/toddler networks. Since infant and early childhood mental health are key to both networks, working together will help address issues that benefit the early learning community.

Infant/Toddler Specialist Network

OEL coordinates an infant/toddler network designed to support coalition staff who manage local infant/toddler initiatives or work in a direct support role to providers serving young children from birth to 36 months old. The network promotes community connections between providers and services tailored to infants and toddlers and provides a system of care through early learning coalitions for the youngest children in the School Readiness Program.

Select Programs and Projects

Child Care Executive Partnership Program

The Child Care Executive Partnership or CCEP is a public-private partnership program that helps employers meet the needs of their working parents. Operating under the authority of Section 1002.94, Florida Statutes, the board of directors and participating partners draw staff support from the Office of Early Learning.

The program enables early learning coalitions to work with private and community employers to match federal and state funding on a dollar-for-dollar basis with contributions from local governments, charitable foundations and private businesses to provide child care services to participating families. This effectively doubles funding available for early education and care for working families in these communities.

In fiscal year 2016-17, the CCEP board set new priorities for distributing funds and implemented a different allocation methodology to encourage coalitions not currently participating in the CCEP program to bring in new business partners from the community.

2016-17 Highlights

- Participants included **551 private business partners**, **23 public entities** and **20 non-profit agencies**.
- There were **91,778 children** served.
- Of those, 23,168 were served because businesses provided an **employee benefit match** for their employees.
- 68,610 children received child care assistance due to a **community benefit match contribution** (purchasing pool) from private, public and non-profit partners.

Performance FUNDING Project

Early Learning Performance Funding Project

The Florida Legislature created the Early Learning Performance Funding Project through the 2014-2015 General Appropriations Act. The project provides performance-based funding for school readiness providers with high-need populations that demonstrate improved program quality, teacher-child interactions and/or child outcomes. In the project's third year, 341 early learning providers with 1,204 teachers received targeted training and performance-based funding for improving school readiness program outcomes.

There are three key elements to the project.

1. A funding differential for programs serving high-need populations.
2. Professional development interventions to significantly improve teacher quality.
3. Continuous measurement of teacher interactions with children along with continuous assessment of child growth and development.

In fiscal year 2016-2017, there were three tiers of participating providers divided by background and prior experience. Each tier had different requirements and had to achieve different metrics in order to earn performance-funding incentives.

Based on the Year 3 evaluation, performance-funding project interventions demonstrated significant positive impact on program quality, teacher-child interactions, gains in teacher knowledge, change in teacher practice and teacher collaboration in the classroom. The evaluation also showed positive cumulative impact in direct child outcomes in the Tier 3 provider group. Teachers and directors in this tier benefited from three years of continuous participation and a focus on quality instruction and program improvement.

Additionally, the project shows a significant, positive effect on early childhood program quality and child outcomes among at-risk children and the teachers who support them.

School Readiness Health and Safety Standards

Federal legislation reauthorizing CCDF funding took effect in 2016-17 and included new health and safety requirements for child care providers that receive the federal funding. In Florida that meant all child care providers offering the School Readiness Program must have at least one inspection each year. Previously, only licensed child care providers received an annual inspection. Developed to align with Department of Children and Families' health and safety standards, new requirements included group size, expulsion policies and pre-service training. Inspections began mid-November 2016 and there have been more than 10,500 completed since then.

Pre-Service Training

Additional pre-service training modules were built in collaboration with the University of Florida's Lastinger Center. These online courses cover the pre-service training topics required through CCDF reauthorization and are offered free-of-cost to school readiness providers.

Expulsion, Suspension and Dismissal Prevention

Part of CCDF reauthorization directed providers to have expulsion policies. In June 2017, OEL released a formal position statement about limiting or preventing the use of expulsion, suspension and dismissal as a disciplinary tool. A statewide training collaboration began and trained more than 4,000 participants to date. The position statement and training help early childhood professionals develop strong policies and implement best practices to serve our most vulnerable and at-risk children in a safe, developmentally appropriate and resource-rich manner. This collaboration will continue into the 2017-18 fiscal year.

Impact Project

As part of the new Early Childhood Training and Technical Assistance System, the Child Care State Capacity Building Center launched the ***Impact Project for States and Territories*** in 2016. The project is designed to support states and territories in developing their capacity to implement their early childhood projects and priorities. Florida was one of nine states and several territories selected for the project through a competitive application process. Those chosen have diverse populations, geographies and entry points for advancing quality but are similar in their commitment to building stronger early childhood systems to support significant change for young children from low-income families. Florida will create a comprehensive early learning system by integrating current quality initiatives and enhancing the Early Learning Performance Funding Project.

Professional Development

While parents are a child's first teacher, early childhood educators and caregivers play a critical role in helping prepare an infant, toddler or preschooler for success in school and life. The Office of Early Learning invests in professional development for early child educators as a way to improve early learning quality for Florida's young children.

Professional Development and Resources – School Readiness

Career Pathway/Advanced Credential Development

Through a collaborative effort, OEL and its partners developed a career pathway for the early learning field. Practitioners can become competent in seven knowledge areas that are organized from basic- to high-level skills across tiers. Each tier is a prerequisite to the next and presumes a practitioner has greater knowledge and skill than in the one preceding.

The career pathway builds on core knowledge and provides direction for practitioners who want to move from entry level into professional careers in early childhood learning. It includes structural support such as articulation of credentials and coordination among academic program providers. It also incorporates continuing professional development requirements, providing a road map of career opportunities within early care and education.

The Registry

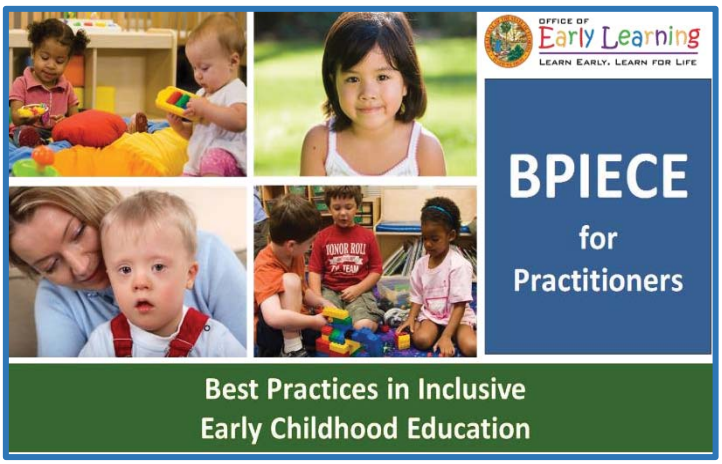
In fiscal year 2016-2017, OEL began a partnership with the Department of Children and Families to develop a statewide system that would assist members of the early childhood field progress in their professional career. The result was the **Florida Early Care and Education Professional Development Registry**. Developed as an added function of DCF's Child Care Training and Information System, the registry allows early learning professionals to track training they have completed and record certificates they receive. Florida's statewide registry helps attract, retain and develop a well-qualified early care and education workforce. The system helps practitioners assess current qualifications, identify education resources and support, and plan their career pathways. The registry will allow policymakers to analyze barriers to access, support needed for continued career advancement and program-wide improvements for early learning programs.

Professional Development Access Point

All elements of the Florida Early Care and Education Professional Development System are now available at one access point on OEL's website. The access point launched in spring 2017.

Best Practices in Inclusive Early Childhood Education

Early learning professionals use this tool to self-assess the strength and number of their inclusive practices. BPIECE assesses seven domains—environment, family, collaboration, interactions, instruction, screening and assessment, and transition. The teacher-level BPIECE was released to the field in fall 2016. The director-level tool was under development throughout this year and will be released in spring 2018.



Early Learning Florida

In partnership with the University of Florida's Lastinger Center, OEL provides access to additional training on relevant early learning topics through the Early Learning Florida Program. The courses give early learning professionals the opportunity to learn best practices, receive coaching and participate in communities of practice. Stipends were provided to encourage course completion and mastery.

In the 2016-2017 fiscal year, approximately 2,900 practitioners accessed these courses. Participants had a 79 percent mastery level. A large number reported satisfaction with their level of knowledge growth and ability to apply newly learned skills.

T.E.A.C.H. Scholarship

In partnership with the Children's Forum, OEL funded more than 4,000 scholarships for early learning professionals to further their education. By requiring recipients to commit to at least one year of service with their current employer, the scholarship agreements reduced turnover and strengthened teaching practices.

Professional Development and Resources – VPK

Online Trainings

The VPK program offered 11 online courses. Continuing courses covered specific areas of emergent literacy, language and vocabulary, mathematical thinking, English language learners and standards, as well as content especially for VPK program directors. At the end of 2016-2017, OEL launched five new online courses. They included two in the area of social and emotional development ("Working to Create Positive Learning Environments: Preventive Strategies" and "Developing the Socially and Emotionally Competent Child") and three online versions of currently available instructor-led courses ("Integrating the Standards: Phonological Awareness"; "How to Administer the VPK Assessment" and "VPK Assessment Instructional Implications"). In 2016-2017, 16,613 early childhood educators completed online VPK trainings. Updated standards and emergent literacy courses are in development for 2017-2018.

Instructor-Led Trainings

The VPK program offered eight instructor-led courses for providers, and eight corresponding train-the-trainer courses by training area when needed. Instructor-led training continued in content areas, including phonological awareness, standards, how to use the VPK Assessment and interpret its results, and mathematical thinking.

In 2016-2017, VPK continued rolling out the Early Mathematics for Early Learners training series statewide. The four modules are "Making Sense of Sets and Numbers"; "Counting and Operating with Numbers"; "Patterns, Measurement and Data"; and "Shapes and Spatial Relationships." Each instructor-led module includes training for trainers as well as participants. During 2016-2017, 3,292 early childhood educators (not including trainers) completed mathematical thinking trainings. This training will continue to be a growth area in the 2017-2018 fiscal year, and updated standards and emergent literacy courses are in development.

Teacher Resources

Beginning in December 2016, the VPK team launched **VPK Snapshots**, a monthly publication for VPK providers and stakeholders, to highlight resources, professional development opportunities, upcoming events and "just-in-time" information.

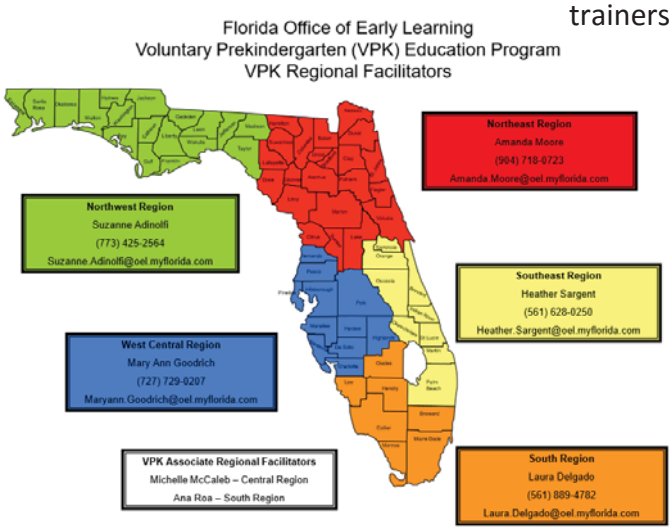
VPK team members with significant depth and breadth of early childhood experience presented at local, state and national conferences on a variety of topics including mathematical thinking, observation, using assessment data, assessment, STEM, intentional environments, intentional teaching, social and emotional development, executive functioning, transition to kindergarten and engaging providers with rulemaking.

OEL continues to host an online **VPK Teacher Toolkit** with information on several topics, including mathematical thinking, VPK Assessment, and language and vocabulary in the VPK classroom. The research-based information is available free and includes high-quality resources, video clips and materials for teachers to download.

VPK Regional Facilitator Network

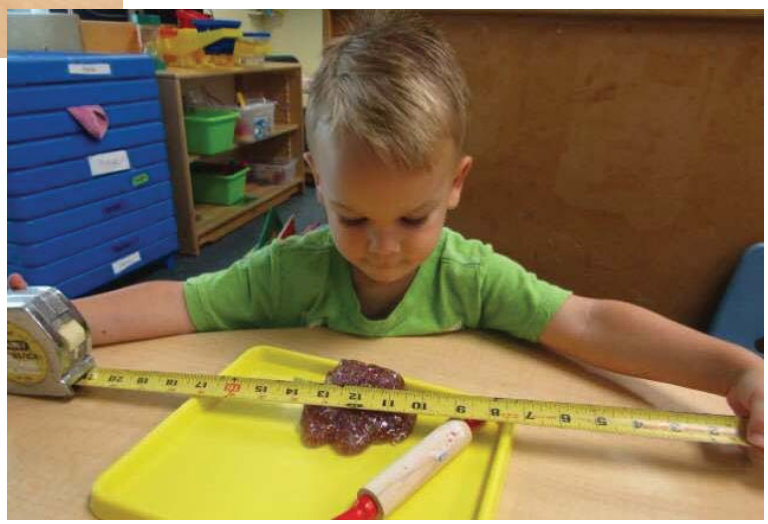
OEL expanded its VPK regional facilitator network to include seven facilitators located around the state who support providers, coalitions and school districts as well as connecting with other stakeholders. By adding additional facilitators, each can spend more time in front of providers and stakeholders. Regional facilitators lead VPK training and technical assistance initiatives, including training VPK providers and other VPK-approved trainers. Facilitators serve as a local point of contact for VPK providers, coalition and district staff, and VPK-approved trainers in the area. Facilitators serve with regional groups and organizations that work with VPK-age children, including those with special needs. They work with coalitions and districts to host and facilitate meetings and technical assistance opportunities for VPK providers.

During the 2016-2017 program year, VPK regional facilitators spent significant time and effort training trainers and early childhood educators in mathematical thinking. The training consists of four modules, consistent with the Standards for Four-Year-Olds, broken into content that focuses on how early math skills develop within preschool age children. Statewide, VPK Learning Circles uses a community-of-practice model as a way to provide more personalized technical assistance and support to VPK providers outside of standardized training. VPK regional facilitators and the OEL-approved trainers they worked with offered 599 classes statewide and 5,672 early childhood educators completed at least one instructor-led course.



Learning Circles

Beginning in fiscal year 2016-2017, VPK Learning Circles became available statewide, in person and virtually, to continue to support VPK providers' need to practice new ideas and skills and offer opportunities to network locally. Topics vary by group need, but can include language modeling, integrating standards throughout the day, planning across the curriculum, concept development, supporting families, emotional literacy, working with English language learners, social and emotional development, early childhood math, assessment, observation, planning and implementation.



Year in Review – Early Learning Coalitions

In 2016-2017, Florida's early learning coalitions collaborated with community partners, implemented quality initiatives and spread the word about the importance of early learning. Coalitions worked to increase early learning program quality for both parents and children through professional development for school readiness and VPK providers and through training and resources for parents.

Comprehensive Consumer Education

Using family needs assessments, child care resource and referral program staff connected parents to child care programs and community resources best suited to meet the family's needs. Families learned about the services available in their community through materials provided by coalitions at community events and meetings, on coalition websites and via social media.

Parents and providers took advantage of coalition resource libraries to review research and other early learning materials, as well as borrow program materials to use at home or in the classroom.

Coalitions continued to implement efforts to support parent skill building at outreach events held with other local entities. At community events, parents and families learned about the importance of choosing quality child care, early literacy programs and age-appropriate developmental milestones that mark their children's growth.

The Early Learning Coalition of Duval's Child Care Resource and Referral team participated in over 50 community-based events reaching more than 2,000 families. Although the events were primarily for children and families, the coalition used some opportunities to connect with parts of the community not typically exposed to CCR&R information. These included Fathers Make a Difference, Elementary School Fun Days, The Black Expo, Foster Parents to Parents and World Relief. The coalition's presence at these events educates the community about the school readiness program, parental choice and quality child care.

During the 2016-2017 fiscal year, staff from the Early Learning Coalition of North Florida participated in 98 community events, visited 159 businesses and distributed more than 1,100 outreach materials to parents and the public. Age-appropriate books and parent guides were disseminated through literacy programs such as First Foundation, Baby Bags and the Three-Year-Old Book Bag Project, for children ages birth to 5. Community volunteers read to local preschool children once a week using coalition-provided books through its Volunteer Reading Pals program. Partnerships with organizations such as Kiwanis and the Rotary Club helped raise awareness about early learning for families with children ages 1 through 5 through various toddler and preschool festivals held within the coalition service area. Coalition staff and volunteers also visited local child care centers to read to and engage preschool children in hands-on literacy-themed activities through the coalition's Themed Literacy Outreach Program. Children received a free book and teachers received classroom resources through this unique program.

Provider Financial Supports

Coalitions supported professional development for contracted child care providers using various financial support strategies. Most coalitions provided scholarships, mini-grants, training and conference registration reimbursement, travel reimbursement and/or material donations to qualifying providers in a coalition's service delivery area to further their education and improve classroom environments.

The **Early Learning Coalition of Orange County** awarded approximately $445,000 to providers and their directors and teachers to ensure that child care staff met state requirements for child care performance standards, implemented developmentally appropriate curricula, provided literacy support and engaged in quality professional development. The coalition distributed $439,618.30 to 22 providers for their participation and successful completion of benchmarks for Florida's Early Learning Performance Funding Project. Coalition scholarships for directors and providers to attend the Florida Association for the Education of Young Children conference enabled 98 providers to obtain continuing education units to maintain their credentials. An Infant/Toddler Child Development Associate (ITCDA) program provided financial incentives for educators who worked in at-risk communities. Those who attended training received an Infant/Toddler CDA credential. Twenty-one early childhood programs and 14 teachers participated in the ITCDA program. Additionally, the coalition awarded $4,275 in stipends to educators who successfully completed coursework offered by Early Learning Florida.

The **Early Learning Coalition of Polk County** offered the "Kids First! Keys to Communication" program with Disney as its sponsor. The program's design strengthens the whole child while enhancing young children's communication skills. Teachers received one-on-one coaching and teaching tools to use with children in their classroom all while earning in-service hours.

Training and Technical Assistance

All coalitions provided hours of free training and technical assistance to providers on a range of subjects such as early learning standards, child screenings and assessments, developmentally appropriate curricula and character development, teacher-child interactions, age-appropriate discipline practices, health and safety, recognizing communicable diseases, and detecting/preventing child abuse.

The need for qualified teaching staff within the community sparked the **Early Learning Coalition of Sarasota County** to develop the Reaching Educational and Career Heights or REACH program. The program offered trainings and one-on-one onsite coaching throughout the year to entry-level child care workers. The free program recruited participants through local child care providers, Goodwill Job Connection, Salvation Army, the Women's Resource Center as well as other county agencies and organizations. Attendees met three mornings a week for eight weeks to complete modules and exams. The program's 90 percent completion rate among four cohorts of child care workers led to expanding the program to include partnerships with the local school district and technical college. Collaborating with the Sarasota County Public School District, REACH developed a parental series at the Eagle Parent Academy. At the same time, the local technical college offered program participants opportunities to earn a Florida Child Care Professional Certificate and engage in other professional development.

The **Early Learning Coalition of Osceola** provided three year-long initiatives to selected providers. The initiatives included the Foundations in Early Literacy Development initiative, which promoted early literacy and math; Ignite Discovery: STEM Foundations initiative, which was a partnership with the Orlando Science Center and partially funded through a Disney grant; and the Early Learning Performance Funding Project, which focuses on increasing quality within a center and teacher/child interactions.

Quality Activities for Infant and Toddler Care

Most coalitions held professional development sessions designed to provide practitioners with instructional support specific to developmental needs of infants and toddlers to expand the number of caregivers with the necessary skills to care for that age group.

The **Early Learning Coalition of Escambia County** introduced a new program called Grow With Me, an infant-toddler quality initiative that uses CLASS assessments, Language Environmental Analysis (LENA), coaching and professional development to improve teacher/child interactions in birth-3 classrooms. Twenty-nine infant-toddler teachers participated in Grow With Me. Teachers were recruited in high-risk poverty tracts in an effort to potentially improve the kindergarten readiness scores. Teachers earned stipends and received intensive coaching. Data from CLASS and LENA showed the resulting effects on youngest children: 61 percent of participating children heard an increase of words in their classrooms. Infant teachers improved a minimum of two points on CLASS assessments by the end of the year. Toddler teachers improved a minimum of one point at the end of the year on CLASS.

The **Early Learning Coalition of Okaloosa-Walton** unites a team of three early childhood education (ECE) specialists, an inclusion specialist and an ECE coordinator to provide coaching and mentorship to infant and toddler teachers within their school readiness programs. Using screening tools such as Fluharty, Auchenbach, the Ages and Stages Questionnaire and the Modified Checklist for Autism in Toddlers, this team of professionals is able to recognize red flags allowing the coalition to help support and meet the needs of individual infants and toddlers early. The coalition also hosts quarterly trainings specific to infant and toddlers that include topics on interacting with infants and toddlers, STEAM and language development. Efforts to promote early STEAM learning led to a Mobile STEAM Lab. The mobile lab

traveled to various provider sites with developmentally appropriate activities for children 6 weeks old to 4 years of age. Activities in the labs encourage and strengthen interests in STEAM subjects and model positive learning interactions and experiences for teachers and children, building a strong foundation for future learning among school readiness children.

Inclusion

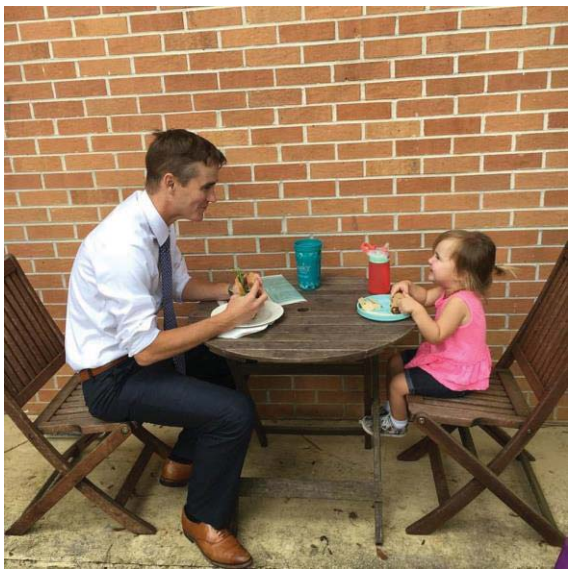
Coalition inclusion coordinators provided onsite technical assistance to providers about classroom routine, scheduling, classroom management, appropriate supportive activities and modifications that include all children. There were conferences with parents, directors and teachers to develop support plans for specific children and the overall classroom. Coalitions also offered developmental screenings to children from birth through the age they enter kindergarten, and completed follow-up referrals for children who scored outside the typical developmental range.

The **Early Learning Coalition of Florida's Heartland** partnered with the Punta Gorda and Lake Placid Lions Clubs to provide hearing, vision and BMI screening to children age 5 and younger. In FY 2016-2017, 1,085 children received vision and hearing screenings at 32 coalition-contracted child care provider sites. Children over 2 years of age had BMI screenings.

The **Early Learning Coalition of Northwest Florida** provides its birth-to-5 school readiness community with additional individualized supports through its Developmental Assessment Task Force. The task force used results from pre-, mid- and post-assessments from Teaching Strategies Gold that were below typical scores in four or more developmental domains as indicators of potential community-based referrals that may be needed to IDEA Part C and Part B provider organizations. Working through the coalition's inclusion specialist, the coalition collected and reviewed 1,368 pre-assessments, 1,482 mid-assessments and 1,624 post-assessments from its school readiness providers. The task force made referrals to community partners such as FDLRS, the Children's Home Society, Head Start and Early Head Start, which were able to provide support to many providers, children and their families in the northwest Florida coalition service area.

More information about the accomplishments of individual early learning coalitions throughout the year, and copies of their annual reports, are available on their websites. An interactive map that links to each coalition's website is available at www.floridaearlylearning.com.

Conclusion



When it comes to a child's future, there is no more important age than birth to 5. Their brains develop exponentially. Children reach about 85 percent of their adult brain growth in the first 40 months. They learn to think and speak. They ask questions and begin to solve problems. They are small learning sponges.

That is what makes working in early learning so rewarding. Every single day, we know we work to make lives better for Florida infants, toddlers, preschoolers and families.

So, while it may be satisfying to look at a rearview mirror for the perspective of past accomplishments, it is when we look ahead to what is possible to accomplish in the future that we become truly energized. What are we looking forward to? A robust infant and toddler network. Expanded inclusion activity. Year four of the Early Learning Performance Funding Project. Rolling out new standards for children from birth to kindergarten. Continuing to improve quality, enhance professional development, and make it easier for parents to apply for school readiness services and enroll in VPK.

In 2017-2018, OEL will continue to work collaboratively with partners—early learning stakeholders, other agencies, the Florida Legislature and the Executive Office of the Governor—to realize our mission to administer and deliver a high-quality, comprehensive system of early learning services that benefits Florida's children and families and Florida's economy.

Appendix A – Early Learning Coalition Service Delivery Fiscal Year 2016-17

Services delivered by early learning coalition
CCR&R, School Readiness, VPK or inclusion services delivered by service provider
Inclusion services delivered by separate service provider

Coalition (Counties Served)	**CCR&R**	**School Readiness**	**VPK**	**Inclusion**
Alachua	✓	✓	✓	✓
Big Bend (Leon-Gadsden-Liberty-Taylor-Jefferson-Madison-Wakulla)	✓	✓	✓	✓
Brevard	✓	✓	✓	✓
Broward	First Call For Help Broward 2-1-1	Broward Regional Health Planning Council	Broward Regional Health Planning Council	Family Central Inc.
Duval	✓	✓	✓	✓
Escambia	✓	✓	✓	✓
Flagler and Volusia	✓	✓	✓	✓
Florida's Gateway (Union-Columbia-Suwannee-Lafayette-Hamilton)	✓	✓	✓	✓
Florida's Heartland (Charlotte-DeSoto-Hardee-Highlands)	✓	✓	✓	✓
Hillsborough	✓	Hillsborough County School District Early Childhood School Readiness Programs	✓	✓
IRMO (Indian River-Martin-Okeechobee)	✓	✓	✓	✓
Lake	✓	✓	✓	✓
Manatee	✓	✓	✓	✓
Marion	✓	✓	✓	✓
Miami-Dade/Monroe	✓	✓	✓	✓
Nature Coast (Citrus-Sumter-Dixie-Levy-Gilchrist)	✓	✓	✓	✓
North Florida (Clay-Nassau-Baker-Bradford-Putnam-St. Johns)	Episcopal Children's Services	Episcopal Children's Services	Episcopal Children's Services	Episcopal Children's Services
NW Florida (Calhoun-Franklin-Gulf-Homes-Jackson-Washington-Bay)	✓	✓	✓	✓
Okaloosa and Walton	✓	✓	✓	✓
Orange	Community Coordinated Care for Children	Community Coordinated Care for Children	Community Coordinated Care for Children	✓
Osceola	Community Coordinated Care for Children	Community Coordinated Care for Children	Community Coordinated Care for Children	Osceola County School District
Palm Beach	✓	✓	✓	✓
Pasco and Hernando	✓	✓	✓	✓
Pinellas	✓	✓	✓	✓
Polk	✓	✓	✓	✓
Santa Rosa	✓	✓	✓	✓
Sarasota	✓	✓	✓	✓
Seminole	✓	✓	✓	✓
Southwest Florida (Collier-Lee-Hendry-Glades)	✓	✓	✓	✓
St. Lucie	✓	✓	✓	✓

Appendix B – Percentage of Children in School Readiness Compared to Children in Poverty by Early Learning Coalition

Percentage of Eligible Children in School Readiness Program
Paid Enrollments* by Early Learning Coalition: Fiscal Year 2016-17

Early Learning Coalition	School Readiness Enrollments*	Number of Children Below 150 Percent of Federal Poverty Level	Percent of Children Served Compared to Number Below 150 Percent of Federal Poverty Level
State **	121,075	562,039	22%
ELC of Alachua County	1,860	5,653	33%
ELC of the Big Bend Region	3,904	11,354	34%
ELC of Brevard	3,581	13,513	27%
ELC of Broward County	7,540	47,914	16%
ELC of Duval	7,710	32,989	23%
ELC of Escambia County	2,236	9,533	23%
ELC of Flagler & Volusia Counties	4,225	15,432	27%
ELC of Florida's Gateway	1,297	5,475	24%
ELC of Florida's Heartland	1,571	9,902	16%
ELC of Hillsborough County	8,815	42,019	21%
ELC of Indian River, Martin, and Okeechobee Counties	2,115	8,476	25%
ELC of Lake County	1,909	7,953	24%
ELC of Manatee County	1,906	10,023	19%
ELC of Marion County	2,224	10,739	21%
ELC of Miami-Dade/Monroe	20,003	81,928	24%
ELC of the Nature Coast	1,636	7,933	21%
ELC of North Florida	3,246	13,392	24%
ELC of Northwest Florida	2,410	10,228	24%
ELC of Okaloosa and Walton Counties	1,600	7,178	22%
ELC of Orange County	9,590	42,091	23%
ELC of Osceola County	1,873	12,219	15%
ELC of Palm Beach County	7,124	34,193	21%
ELC of Pasco and Hernando Counties	3,544	16,062	22%
ELC of Pinellas	5,589	21,183	26%
ELC of Polk County	4,135	24,018	17%
ELC of St. Lucie	2,141	9,459	23%
ELC of Santa Rosa	708	4,120	17%
ELC of Sarasota	1,423	6,320	23%
ELC of Seminole	1,566	8,785	18%
ELC of Southwest Florida	3,779	31,955	12%
RCMA***	1,206	NA	NA

Source: Demographic Estimating Conference Database updated February 2017; county population estimates for August 2017.
Source: Office of Early Learning, OEL Fact Book as of September 2017 and School Readiness Program paid enrollments.
* School Readiness Program paid enrollments include infants, toddlers, 2-year-olds, and preschool 3- and 4-year-olds.
**The sum of county data does not equal the statewide total. Children may be served in more than one county.
***RCMA serves children in multiple counties.

Appendix C – Percentage of Children in School Readiness Compared to Children in Poverty by County

Percentage of Eligible Children in School Readiness Program
Paid Enrollments* by Early Learning Coalition: Fiscal Year 2016-17

County	School Readiness Enrollments*	Number of Children Below 150 Percent of Federal Poverty Level	Percentage of Children Served Compared to Number Below 150 Percent of Federal Poverty Level
State **	121,075	562,039	22%
Alachua	1,860	5,653	33%
Baker	231	842	27%
Bay	1,521	5,541	27%
Bradford	259	530	49%
Brevard	3,581	13,513	27%
Broward	7,534	47,914	16%
Calhoun	47	438	11%
Charlotte	687	3,415	20%
Citrus	680	3,444	20%
Clay	882	4,621	19%
Collier	943	9,344	10%
Columbia	816	2,254	36%
Miami-Dade	19,595	80,929	24%
Desoto	147	1,545	10%
Dixie	34	592	6%
Duval	7,710	32,989	23%
Escambia	2,236	9,533	23%
Flagler	488	2,727	18%
Franklin	22	292	8%
Gadsden	688	2,493	28%
Gilchrist	92	524	18%
Glades	5	356	1%
Gulf	45	413	11%
Hamilton	73	601	12%
Hardee	162	1,674	10%
Hendry	312	1,933	16%
Hernando	951	4,710	20%
Highlands	590	3,268	18%
Hillsborough	8,815	42,019	21%
Holmes	139	989	14%
Indian River	812	3,661	22%
Jackson	490	1,671	29%
Jefferson	168	513	33%
Lafayette	11	189	6%
Lake	1,909	7,953	24%
Lee	2,589	20,322	13%
Leon	2,409	6,001	40%
Levy	340	1,723	20%
Liberty	54	227	24%

Continues next page.

Appendix C *(continued)*

County	School Readiness Enrollments*	Number of Children Below 150 Percent of Federal Poverty Level	Percentage of Children Served Compared to Number Below 150 Percent of Federal Poverty Level
Madison	253	813	31%
Manatee	1,906	10,023	19%
Marion	2,224	10,739	21%
Martin	888	2,802	32%
Monroe	421	999	42%
Nassau	212	1,635	13%
Okaloosa	1,284	5,201	25%
Okeechobee	452	2,013	22%
Orange	9,590	42,091	23%
Osceola	1,873	12,219	15%
Palm Beach	7,124	34,193	21%
Pasco	2,624	11,352	23%
Pinellas	5,589	21,183	26%
Polk	4,135	24,018	17%
Putnam	870	3,160	28%
St. Johns	828	2,604	32%
St. Lucie	2,141	9,459	23%
Santa Rosa	708	4,120	17%
Sarasota	1,426	6,320	23%
Seminole	1,566	8,785	18%
Sumter	504	1,650	31%
Suwannee	330	1,836	18%
Taylor	199	508	39%
Union	87	595	15%
Volusia	3,790	12,705	30%
Wakulla	222	799	28%
Walton	349	1,977	18%
Washington	180	884	20%
RCMA***	1,206	NA	NA

Source: Demographic Estimating Conference Database updated February 2017; county population estimates for August 2017.
Source: Office of Early Learning, OEL Fact Book as of September 2017, and School Readiness Program paid enrollments.
* School Readiness Program paid enrollments include infants, toddlers, 2-year-olds, and preschool 3- and 4-year-olds.
**The sum of county data does not equal the statewide total. Children may be served in more than one county.
***RCMA serves children in multiple counties.

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Florida's High School Cohort

2016-17 Graduation Rate

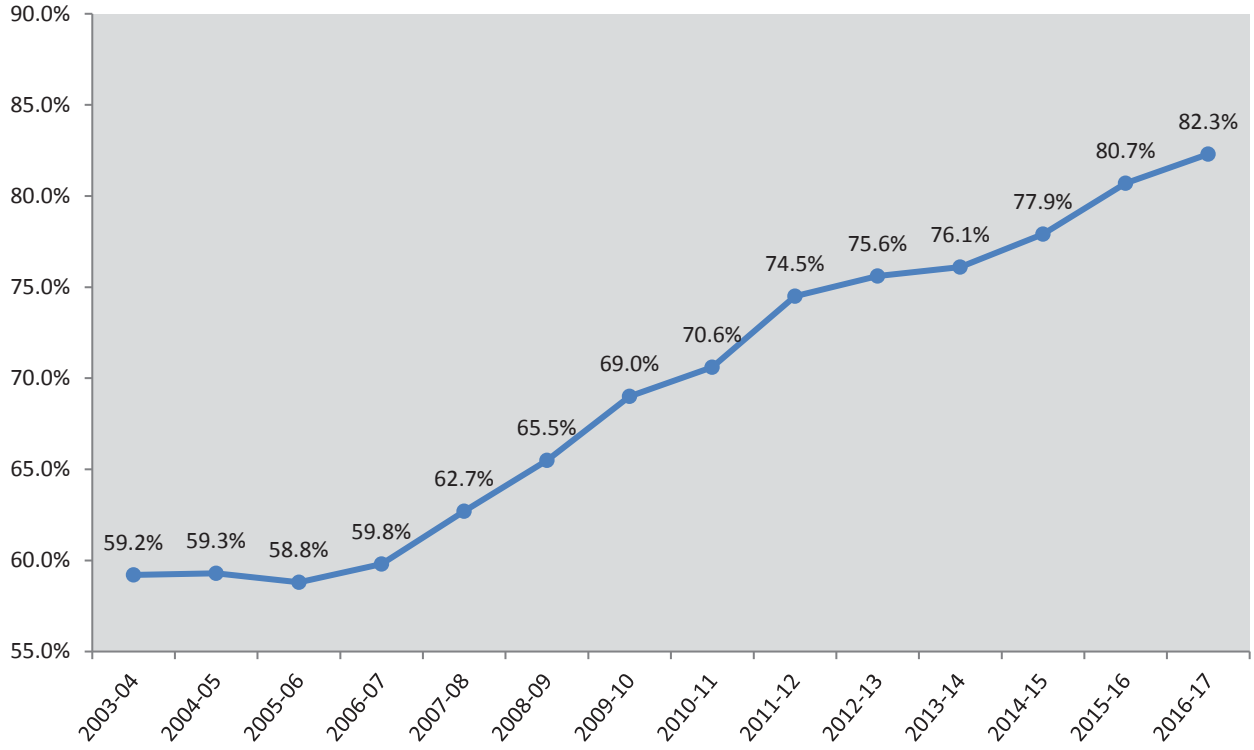
January 2018

Florida's Graduation Rate

Florida's high school graduation rate increased by 1.6 percentage points over the last year and has increased significantly during the past thirteen years. The rate rose from 59.2 percent in 2003-04 to 82.3 percent in 2016-17. Figure 1 below shows the trend in graduation rates from 2003-04 through 2016-17.

Federal regulations require each state to calculate a four-year adjusted cohort graduation rate, which includes standard diplomas but excludes GEDs, both regular and adult, and special diplomas. The U.S. Department of Education (USED) adopted this calculation method in an effort to develop uniform, accurate, and comparable graduation rates across all states. The USED required states to begin calculating the adjusted cohort graduation rate in 2010-11. This graduation rate is currently used in Florida's school accountability system in the school grades calculation.

Figure 1: Florida's Graduation Rates, 2003-04 through 2016-17



Florida's graduation rate is a cohort graduation rate. A cohort is defined as a group of students on the same schedule to graduate. The graduation rate measures the percentage of students who graduate within four years of their first enrollment in ninth grade. Subsequent to their enrollment in ninth grade, students who transfer out or pass away are removed from the calculation. Entering transfer students are included in the graduation rate for the class with which they are scheduled to graduate, based on their grade level when they enroll in the public school system. District-level graduation rates are provided in Table 3. School-level graduation rates are available online at https://edstats.fldoe.org/SASPortal/public.

In the calculation, stringent guidelines are prescribed for not only the definition of a graduate, but also for the definition of a transfer. Students who transfer to adult education programs or are placed in jails/Department of Juvenile Justice (DJJ) facilities remain with their regular high schools' cohorts.

How Does Florida's Graduation Rate Compare with Other States' Rates?

- The USED recently released information on all states' 2015-16 federal graduation rates at https://nces.ed.gov/ccd/tables/ACGR_RE_and_characteristics_2015-16.asp. Florida's federal graduation rate in 2015-16 was 80.7 percent which placed fourteen states (including the District of Columbia) below it. This is an improvement over 2014-15 when Florida's federal graduation rate was higher than nine states (including the District of Columbia).
- However, subsequent to this release, Florida increased its graduation rate by 1.6 percentage points in 2016-17.
- Although the federal uniform graduation rate is calculated the same way by each state, states have different requirements for receiving a standard diploma, which means that the rates are not directly comparable from state to state.
- Florida's standard diploma is a rigorous credential for which standards and testing requirements have periodically increased. Because states have different criteria for awarding a standard diploma, comparing rates among states is problematic.

Graduation Rates by Race/Ethnicity and Gender

Florida's graduation rates vary by race/ethnicity, but all groups have increased their graduation rates. The subgroup with the largest percentage point increases over 2015-16 include American Indian or Alaska Native (3.5 percentage points), Black or African Americans (2.5 percentage points), and Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander (2.5 percentage points).

Table 1: Graduation Rates by Race/Ethnicity, 2012-13 through 2016-17

Year	White	Black or African American	Hispanic/ Latino	Asian	American Indian or Alaska Native	Two or More Races	Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	Total
2012-13	80.5%	64.6%	74.9%	88.4%	76.8%	79.7%	88.2%	75.6%
2013-14	81.7%	64.7%	75.0%	89.2%	73.8%	80.1%	75.6%	76.1%
2014-15	82.8%	68.0%	76.7%	90.9%	75.7%	81.5%	82.6%	77.9%
2015-16	85.1%	72.3%	79.5%	91.9%	76.5%	82.7%	84.7%	80.7%
2016-17	86.2%	74.8%	81.3%	93.2%	80.0%	83.1%	87.2%	82.3%

Table 2: Graduation Rates by Gender within Race/Ethnicity, 2012-13 through 2016-17

Year	White Female	White Male	Black or African American Female	Black or African American Male	Hispanic/ Latino Female	Hispanic/ Latino Male	Asian Female	Asian Male
2012-13	84.4%	76.7%	70.5%	58.9%	78.0%	71.9%	90.8%	86.0%
2013-14	85.3%	78.2%	69.4%	59.9%	78.4%	71.6%	90.8%	87.5%
2014-15	86.3%	79.4%	73.1%	62.9%	80.4%	73.1%	92.1%	89.6%
2015-16	88.3%	82.0%	77.7%	67.0%	83.2%	75.8%	93.2%	90.6%
2016-17	89.4%	83.1%	80.3%	69.4%	84.9%	77.8%	94.9%	91.4%

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Table 2 Continued: Graduation Rates by Gender within Race/Ethnicity, 2012-13 through 2016-17

Year	American Indian or Alaska Native Female	American Indian or Alaska Native Male	Two or More Races Female	Two or More Races Male	Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander Female	Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander Male	Total Female	Total Male
2012-13	83.5%	70.9%	83.1%	76.3%	91.7%	86.4%	79.7%	71.6%
2013-14	79.5%	68.0%	83.5%	77.3%	77.1%	74.1%	79.9%	72.5%
2014-15	81.1%	70.2%	84.4%	78.3%	82.5%	82.7%	81.7%	74.1%
2015-16	79.8%	73.4%	86.2%	78.9%	89.7%	78.8%	84.5%	77.0%
2016-17	82.3%	77.6%	86.1%	79.8%	88.5%	85.6%	86.0%	78.6%

Table 3: Graduation Rates by District, 2012-13 through 2016-17

District		2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
	FLORIDA	75.6%	76.1%	77.9%	80.7%	82.3%
01	Alachua	72.6%	72.2%	74.3%	78.4%	82.7%
02	Baker	72.1%	75.2%	81.8%	79.4%	81.0%
03	Bay	73.0%	70.8%	70.6%	81.0%	78.0%
04	Bradford	67.5%	71.3%	76.9%	83.7%	78.9%
05	Brevard	87.4%	85.8%	86.2%	87.5%	85.9%
06	Broward	75.3%	74.2%	76.6%	78.7%	81.0%
07	Calhoun	80.6%	80.8%	84.0%	82.9%	80.9%
08	Charlotte	75.5%	76.2%	75.5%	77.4%	81.0%
09	Citrus	80.1%	77.0%	77.4%	79.0%	78.9%
10	Clay	77.9%	80.1%	83.7%	84.7%	88.4%
11	Collier	81.3%	82.1%	84.3%	86.7%	88.2%
12	Columbia	65.7%	61.0%	71.0%	75.0%	70.7%
13	Miami-Dade	77.2%	76.6%	78.1%	80.4%	80.7%
14	DeSoto	61.6%	61.0%	62.2%	61.6%	63.8%
15	Dixie	82.4%	87.8%	96.9%	96.1%	89.5%
16	Duval	72.1%	74.0%	76.6%	78.8%	80.8%
17	Escambia	64.2%	66.1%	72.7%	76.1%	79.5%
18	Flagler	76.9%	77.8%	77.5%	80.4%	81.1%
19	Franklin	58.8%	69.9%	49.0%	72.6%	74.6%
20	Gadsden	58.3%	56.0%	65.4%	68.4%	50.0%
21	Gilchrist	89.7%	95.4%	94.0%	97.7%	93.4%
22	Glades	61.8%	60.8%	80.7%	78.3%	81.5%
23	Gulf	85.7%	77.8%	83.6%	81.5%	84.7%
24	Hamilton	55.5%	78.6%	73.7%	83.0%	67.0%
25	Hardee	65.2%	64.3%	59.7%	67.3%	72.1%
26	Hendry	67.8%	67.5%	76.8%	78.1%	84.4%
27	Hernando	74.1%	76.7%	78.0%	81.1%	82.6%
28	Highlands	61.8%	63.6%	64.5%	68.1%	71.6%
29	Hillsborough	74.1%	73.5%	76.0%	79.1%	82.9%
30	Holmes	78.1%	71.6%	80.5%	72.4%	68.7%
31	Indian River	80.1%	79.1%	81.2%	87.2%	87.1%
32	Jackson	72.1%	70.2%	69.7%	72.6%	71.8%
33	Jefferson	35.1%	56.7%	73.3%	70.0%	53.7%
34	Lafayette	87.5%	80.0%	87.0%	93.2%	88.2%
35	Lake	78.3%	76.6%	75.8%	78.1%	77.8%
36	Lee	74.4%	75.2%	74.7%	77.8%	78.7%

Table 3: Graduation Rates by District, 2012-13 through 2016-17

District		2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
	FLORIDA	75.6%	76.1%	77.9%	80.7%	82.3%
37	Leon	77.0%	83.5%	87.2%	92.3%	88.6%
38	Levy	77.8%	69.1%	81.6%	81.4%	79.7%
39	Liberty	68.9%	71.3%	77.7%	75.0%	81.9%
40	Madison	64.0%	75.7%	58.1%	80.1%	76.7%
41	Manatee	76.8%	75.7%	77.9%	83.5%	81.1%
42	Marion	76.7%	77.9%	80.7%	81.8%	78.5%
43	Martin	87.7%	88.8%	88.9%	88.7%	83.9%
44	Monroe	71.3%	72.8%	76.9%	77.9%	79.2%
45	Nassau	90.9%	89.9%	90.9%	91.4%	90.9%
46	Okaloosa	82.7%	82.5%	82.4%	84.4%	86.2%
47	Okeechobee	63.0%	61.2%	65.9%	70.5%	71.7%
48	Orange	75.9%	74.6%	77.6%	81.3%	84.7%
49	Osceola	78.1%	78.0%	80.6%	82.0%	86.3%
50	Palm Beach	76.3%	77.9%	79.4%	82.3%	85.0%
51	Pasco	75.9%	79.4%	78.6%	79.1%	81.4%
52	Pinellas	71.9%	76.2%	78.3%	80.1%	82.9%
53	Polk	69.4%	69.0%	69.4%	71.8%	75.4%
54	Putnam	58.2%	58.2%	54.9%	63.6%	72.2%
55	St. Johns	86.7%	87.8%	90.5%	91.2%	90.9%
56	St. Lucie	67.7%	73.2%	75.5%	86.8%	90.1%
57	Santa Rosa	78.9%	82.8%	83.2%	85.7%	86.4%
58	Sarasota	76.2%	81.3%	79.2%	85.4%	85.7%
59	Seminole	83.8%	85.1%	86.4%	88.3%	88.6%
60	Sumter	78.5%	83.4%	80.4%	84.6%	85.3%
61	Suwannee	59.5%	76.6%	67.5%	89.6%	90.5%
62	Taylor	62.4%	49.5%	64.7%	70.7%	70.3%
63	Union	79.0%	82.8%	77.7%	72.4%	81.0%
64	Volusia	68.0%	70.6%	71.6%	76.0%	76.6%
65	Wakulla	78.9%	75.1%	78.1%	86.9%	86.7%
66	Walton	77.6%	68.4%	74.4%	77.3%	82.2%
67	Washington	71.0%	66.2%	70.5%	76.3%	77.8%
68	Deaf/Blind	44.0%	51.8%	46.3%	47.1%	48.3%
69	Wash. Special	*	*	*	*	*
71	FL Virtual	*	74.9%	70.9%	66.6%	67.3%
72	FAU Lab School	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
73	FSU Charter School	97.6%	88.0%	97.1%	98.6%	98.7%
74	FAMU Lab School	92.9%	76.7%	97.1%	94.9%	89.3%
75	UF Lab School	95.0%	97.3%	97.3%	96.4%	98.2%

Notes:

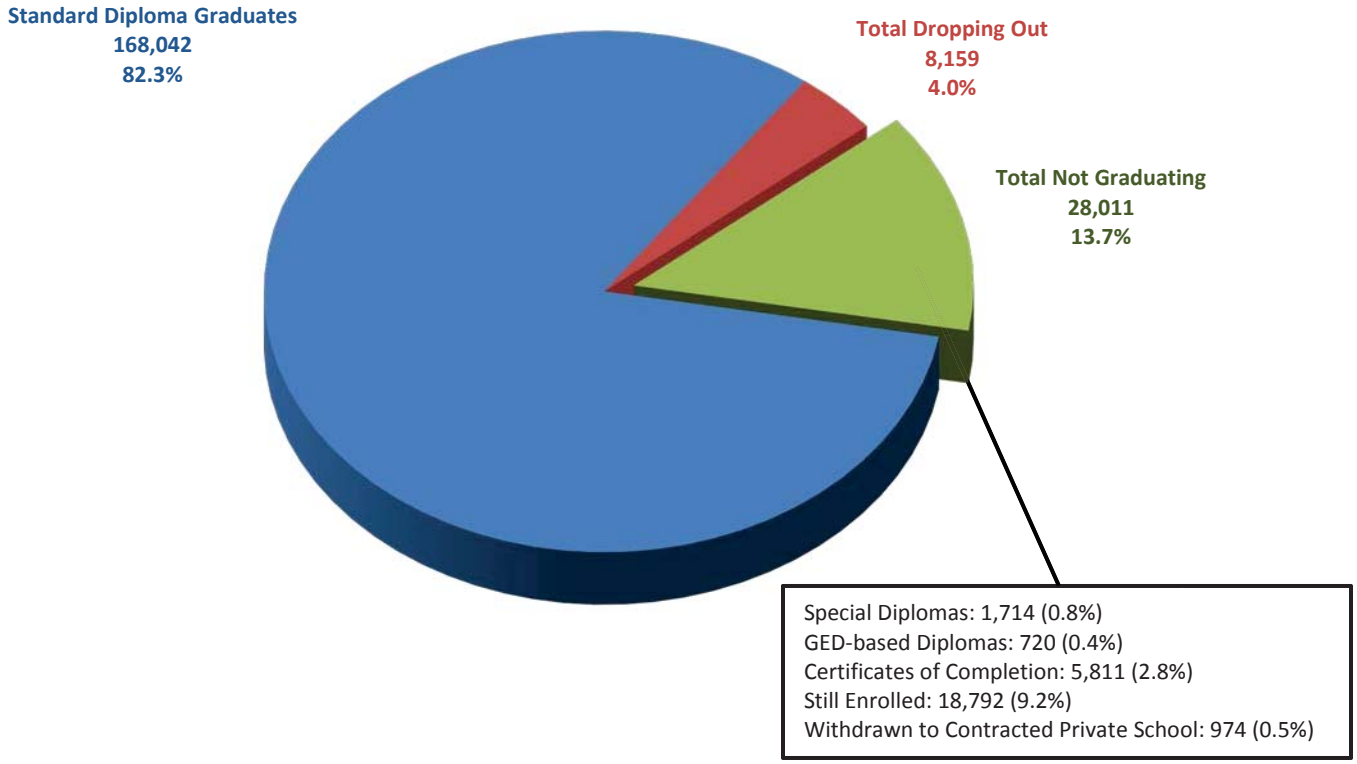
Source: 2016-17 Florida Department of Education (FDOE) cohort graduation data as of 12/18/17.

To provide meaningful results and to protect the privacy of individual students, data are displayed only when the total number of students in a group is at least 10. Data for groups less than 10 are displayed with an asterisk (*). A blank cell indicates no students in the cohort.

Withdrawal Status of All Students in the Graduation Cohort

Florida's graduation rate is 82.3 percent, but that does not mean that 17.7 percent of students in the cohort are dropouts. Students in a cohort can be classified as graduates, dropouts, and nongraduates. Nongraduates include students who have been retained and are still in school, received certificates of completion, or received GED-based diplomas. Florida's 2017 Legislature amended section 1008.34, Florida Statutes, so that high school students who transfer to a private school with which the school district has a contractual relationship are included in the 4-year adjusted graduation rate cohort of the last public high school they attended. These students are included in the percentage of nongraduates. In Florida's 2016-17 cohort, 4.0 percent of the students dropped out and 13.7 percent are still enrolled in school, earned a certificate of completion, special diploma, GED-based diploma, or withdrew to a contracted private school. Figure 2 illustrates the proportions of students in the 2016-17 cohort who graduated, dropped out, or did not graduate.

Figure 2: 2016-17 Cohort Outcomes by Withdrawal Categories



Note:
Nongraduates include still enrolled in school, earned a certificate of completion, special diploma, GED-based diploma, or withdrew to a contracted private school.

Florida Department of Education
Pam Stewart, Commissioner

For questions regarding Florida's High School Cohort Graduation Rate, contact:

Florida Department of Education

Division of Accountability, Research, and Measurement

Bureau of Accountability Reporting

850-245-0411

evalnrpt@fldoe.org

Cohort Graduation Rate Using Federal Guidelines 2016-17

District Information by Race

An asterisk (*) indicates a subgroup population fewer than 10 students. A blank cell indicates no population for the subgroup.

District Number	District Name	Version	White Graduates	White Cohort	White Graduation Rate	Black or African American Graduates	Black or African American Cohort	Black or African American Graduation Rate	Hispanic/Latino Graduates	Hispanic/Latino Cohort	Hispanic/Latino Graduation Rate	Asian Graduates	Asian Cohort	Asian Graduation Rate	American Indian or Alaska Native Graduates	American Indian or Alaska Native Cohort	American Indian or Alaska Native Graduation Rate	Two or More Races Graduates	Two or More Races Cohort	Two or More Races Graduation Rate	Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander Graduates	Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander Cohort	Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander Graduation Rate
00	FLORIDA	FEDERAL	73,507	85,251	86.2	34,243	45,757	74.8	49,661	61,050	81.3	5,061	5,432	93.2	646	808	80	4,727	5,688	83.1	197	226	87.2
01	ALACHUA	FEDERAL	911	1,012	90	441	646	68.3	151	177	85.3	109	112	97.3	*	*	*	67	83	80.7	*	*	*
02	BAKER	FEDERAL	233	278	83.8	24	37	64.9	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*			
03	BAY	FEDERAL	1,026	1,260	81.4	174	281	61.9	83	115	72.2	43	48	89.6	*	*	*	64	80	80	*	*	*
04	BRADFORD	FEDERAL	125	156	80.1	50	67	74.6	*	*	*	*	*	*				*	*	*	*	*	*
05	BREVARD	FEDERAL	3,205	3,637	88.1	567	727	78	617	740	83.4	110	116	94.8	11	13	84.6	266	331	80.4	*	*	*
06	BROWARD	FEDERAL	4,049	4,638	87.3	5,970	7,965	75	4,864	5,860	83	642	707	90.8	45	59	76.3	414	491	84.3	9	13	69.2
07	CALHOUN	FEDERAL	93	115	80.9	18	24	75	9	10	90				*	*	*	*	*	*			
08	CHARLOTTE	FEDERAL	849	1,022	83.1	94	134	70.1	123	153	80.4	12	16	75	*	*	*	29	42	69	*	*	*
09	CITRUS	FEDERAL	736	928	79.3	45	59	76.3	59	78	75.6	20	22	90.9	*	*	*	30	42	71.4	*	*	*
10	CLAY	FEDERAL	1,761	2,005	87.8	440	496	88.7	268	303	88.4	85	87	97.7	*	*	*	107	119	89.9	*	*	*
11	COLLIER	FEDERAL	1,303	1,413	92.2	363	429	84.6	1,208	1,419	85.1	41	43	95.3	31	37	83.8	39	41	95.1	10	12	83.3
12	COLUMBIA	FEDERAL	359	466	77	94	173	54.3	37	54	68.5	8	11	72.7	*	*	*	18	25	72			
13	DADE	FEDERAL	1,913	2,144	89.2	4,340	5,943	73	15,225	18,591	81.9	300	322	93.2	20	25	80	65	76	85.5	*	*	*
14	DESOTO	FEDERAL	89	133	66.9	19	35	54.3	90	140	64.3							*	*	*			
15	DIXIE	FEDERAL	92	102	90.2	*	*	*				*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*			
16	DUVAL	FEDERAL	2,643	3,151	83.9	2,882	3,753	76.8	666	821	81.1	398	423	94.1	21	23	91.3	248	310	80	*	*	*
17	ESCAMBIA	FEDERAL	1,188	1,403	84.7	699	986	70.9	121	151	80.1	63	70	90	17	21	81	138	172	80.2	*	*	*
18	FLAGLER	FEDERAL	516	616	83.8	120	173	69.4	115	137	83.9	19	20	95	*	*	*	39	52	75			
19	FRANKLIN	FEDERAL	40	56	71.4	*	*	*	*	*	*										*	*	*
20	GADSDEN	FEDERAL	*	*	*	132	271	48.7	27	47	57.4	*	*	*				*	*	*			
21	GILCHRIST	FEDERAL	138	148	93.2	*	*	*	11	12	91.7	*	*	*				*	*	*			
22	GLADES	FEDERAL	18	23	78.3	*	*	*	15	18	83.3				*	*	*						
23	GULF	FEDERAL	108	125	86.4	13	19	68.4	*	*	*				*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
24	HAMILTON	FEDERAL	35	50	70	25	37	67.6	*	*	*							*	*	*			
25	HARDEE	FEDERAL	84	114	73.7	18	26	69.2	140	197	71.1	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
26	HENDRY	FEDERAL	109	125	87.2	64	74	86.5	242	294	82.3	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*			

District Number	District Name	Version	White Graduates	White Cohort	White Graduation Rate	Black or African American Graduates	Black or African American Cohort	Black or African American Graduation Rate	Hispanic/Latino Graduates	Hispanic/Latino Cohort	Hispanic/Latino Graduation Rate	Asian Graduates	Asian Cohort	Asian Graduation Rate	American Indian or Alaska Native Graduates	American Indian or Alaska Native Cohort	American Indian or Alaska Native Graduation Rate	Two or More Races Graduates	Two or More Races Cohort	Two or More Races Graduation Rate	Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander Graduates	Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander Cohort	Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander Graduation Rate
27	HERNANDO	FEDERAL	1,030	1,243	82.9	108	140	77.1	220	267	82.4	23	25	92	*	*	*	46	52	88.5	*	*	*
28	HIGHLANDS	FEDERAL	328	450	72.9	98	154	63.6	201	274	73.4	10	12	83.3	*	*	*	20	29	69	*	*	*
29	HILLSBOROUGH	FEDERAL	4,941	5,570	88.7	2,295	3,085	74.4	4,022	5,032	79.9	456	474	96.2	49	58	84.5	501	579	86.5	19	24	79.2
30	HOLMES	FEDERAL	167	239	69.9	5	10	50	*	*	*	*	*	*				*	*	*			
31	INDIAN RIVER	FEDERAL	683	760	89.9	149	187	79.7	188	221	85.1	19	20	95	*	*	*	32	42	76.2	*	*	*
32	JACKSON	FEDERAL	220	297	74.1	97	145	66.9	13	17	76.5	*	*	*	*	*	*	12	18	66.7			
33	JEFFERSON	FEDERAL	*	*	*	24	42	57.1	*	*	*							*	*	*			
34	LAFAYETTE	FEDERAL	52	60	86.7	*	*	*	16	17	94.1							*	*	*			
35	LAKE	FEDERAL	1,364	1,714	79.6	330	490	67.3	566	712	79.5	85	93	91.4	9	13	69.2	65	86	75.6	*	*	*
36	LEE	FEDERAL	2,501	3,014	83	734	1,007	72.9	1,610	2,158	74.6	116	127	91.3	8	11	72.7	115	144	79.9			
37	LEON	FEDERAL	1,014	1,078	94.1	750	919	81.6	86	96	89.6	76	81	93.8	*	*	*	48	53	90.6	*	*	*
38	LEVY	FEDERAL	173	216	80.1	36	48	75	25	34	73.5	*	*	*	*	*	*	15	16	93.8			
39	LIBERTY	FEDERAL	58	68	85.3	*	*	*	*	*	*							*	*	*			
40	MADISON	FEDERAL	58	67	86.6	56	84	66.7	*	*	*				*	*	*						
41	MANATEE	FEDERAL	1,538	1,728	89	314	460	68.3	598	836	71.5	49	59	83.1	*	*	*	70	87	80.5	*	*	*
42	MARION	FEDERAL	1,370	1,698	80.7	454	608	74.7	445	593	75	50	53	94.3	22	33	66.7	114	143	79.7	*	*	*
43	MARTIN	FEDERAL	956	1,065	89.8	86	121	71.1	257	366	70.2	19	21	90.5	*	*	*	32	35	91.4			
44	MONROE	FEDERAL	288	333	86.5	49	67	73.1	128	187	68.4	*	*	*	*	*	*	9	13	69.2	*	*	*
45	NASSAU	FEDERAL	719	785	91.6	64	77	83.1	51	54	94.4	11	12	91.7	*	*	*	24	29	82.8			
46	OKALOOSA	FEDERAL	1,305	1,483	88	206	259	79.5	164	208	78.8	48	53	90.6	*	*	*	126	142	88.7	*	*	*
47	OKEECHOBEE	FEDERAL	174	246	70.7	25	42	59.5	117	146	80.1	*	*	*	5	13	38.5	*	*	*			
48	ORANGE	FEDERAL	3,807	4,168	91.3	2,964	3,924	75.5	4,259	5,025	84.8	628	662	94.9	43	47	91.5	264	298	88.6	19	19	100
49	OSCEOLA	FEDERAL	968	1,075	90	462	533	86.7	2,234	2,653	84.2	99	107	92.5	14	15	93.3	102	111	91.9	*	*	*
50	PALM BEACH	FEDERAL	4,751	5,226	90.9	3,324	4,203	79.1	3,499	4,220	82.9	393	420	93.6	108	143	75.5	304	352	86.4	12	15	80
51	PASCO	FEDERAL	2,800	3,415	82	286	361	79.2	850	1,075	79.1	128	137	93.4	24	30	80	159	199	79.9	9	10	90
52	PINELLAS	FEDERAL	3,992	4,595	86.9	933	1,347	69.3	868	1,067	81.3	288	318	90.6	27	30	90	220	276	79.7	9	10	90
53	POLK	FEDERAL	2,558	3,294	77.7	1,004	1,443	69.6	1,568	2,089	75.1	109	115	94.8	29	42	69	152	207	73.4	*	*	*
54	PUTNAM	FEDERAL	302	403	74.9	125	195	64.1	66	87	75.9	*	*	*	*	*	*	17	20	85			
55	ST. JOHNS	FEDERAL	2,086	2,277	91.6	159	194	82	165	186	88.7	84	89	94.4	*	*	*	48	51	94.1	*	*	*
56	ST. LUCIE	FEDERAL	1,060	1,159	91.5	826	938	88.1	726	810	89.6	49	51	96.1	11	11	100	84	91	92.3	*	*	*
57	SANTA ROSA	FEDERAL	1,473	1,702	86.5	94	120	78.3	116	125	92.8	32	35	91.4	10	14	71.4	107	124	86.3	*	*	*
58	SARASOTA	FEDERAL	2,004	2,253	88.9	198	280	70.7	443	562	78.8	71	72	98.6	12	14	85.7	96	113	85	*	*	*
59	SEMINOLE	FEDERAL	2,747	3,005	91.4	537	688	78.1	1,034	1,195	86.5	199	211	94.3	13	14	92.9	128	147	87.1	22	23	95.7

District Number	District Name	Version	White Graduates	White Cohort	White Graduation Rate	Black or African American Graduates	Black or African American Cohort	Black or African American Graduation Rate	Hispanic/Latino Graduates	Hispanic/Latino Cohort	Hispanic/Latino Graduation Rate	Asian Graduates	Asian Cohort	Asian Graduation Rate	American Indian or Alaska Native Graduates	American Indian or Alaska Native Cohort	American Indian or Alaska Native Graduation Rate	Two or More Races Graduates	Two or More Races Cohort	Two or More Races Graduation Rate	Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander Graduates	Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander Cohort	Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander Graduation Rate
60	SUMTER	FEDERAL	303	347	87.3	43	58	74.1	63	77	81.8	10	10	100	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
61	SUWANNEE	FEDERAL	239	270	88.5	37	42	88.1	50	50	100	*	*	*	*	*	*	11	11	100	*	*	*
62	TAYLOR	FEDERAL	82	116	70.7	24	36	66.7	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*			
63	UNION	FEDERAL	101	121	83.5	15	21	71.4	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*			
64	VOLUSIA	FEDERAL	2,301	2,868	80.2	462	723	63.9	629	873	72.1	71	77	92.2	14	17	82.4	138	164	84.1	*	*	*
65	WAKULLA	FEDERAL	254	297	85.5	32	33	97	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	11	14	78.6			
66	WALTON	FEDERAL	393	463	84.9	20	34	58.8	35	47	74.5	*	*	*	*	*	*	20	25	80			
67	WASHINGTON	FEDERAL	147	186	79	37	48	77.1	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	7	13	53.8			
68	DEAF/BLIND	FEDERAL	19	29	65.5	3	13	23.1	7	17	41.2	*	*	*									
69	WASH SPECIAL	FEDERAL	*	*	*	*	*	*															
71	FL VIRTUAL	FEDERAL	364	543	67	41	62	66.1	155	228	68	16	23	69.6	*	*	*	24	36	66.7	*	*	*
72	FAU LAB SCH	FEDERAL	63	63	100	19	19	100	23	23	100	16	16	100				*	*	*			
73	FSU LAB SCH	FEDERAL	76	76	100	46	47	97.9	18	19	94.7	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*			
74	FAMU LAB SCH	FEDERAL				24	26	92.3	*	*	*							*	*	*			
75	UF LAB SCH	FEDERAL	48	48	100	24	26	92.3	23	23	100	*	*	*				*	*	*			

Florida's High School Cohort

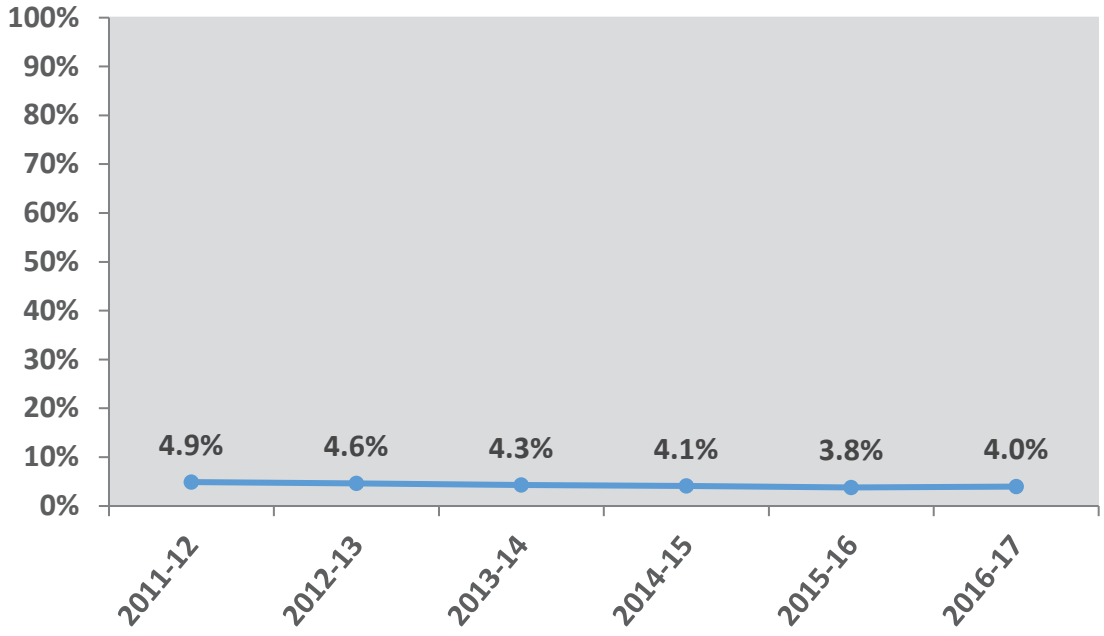
2016-17 Dropout Rate

February 2018

Florida's Dropout Rate

Florida's cohort-based dropout rate has declined since 2011-12, with 0.9 percentage points fewer students dropping out prior to their scheduled graduation. The rate declined from 4.9 percent in 2011-12 to 4.0 percent in 2016-17, with a slight increase of 0.2 percent from 2015-16 to 2016-17. Exhibit 1 shows the cohort-based dropout rates from 2011-12 to 2016-17.

Exhibit 1: Florida's Cohort-Based Dropout Rates, 2011-12 to 2016-17



The cohort-based dropout rate is the percentage of students who drop out of school within four years of their first enrollment in ninth grade. Subsequent to their enrollment in ninth grade, students who transfer out and deceased students are removed from the calculation. Entering transfer students are included in the rate for the class with which they are scheduled to graduate, based on their date of enrollment. In a cohort, at the end of four years students can be classified as graduates, dropouts, or nongraduates. A dropout is defined as a student who withdraws from school for any of several reasons without transferring to another school, home education program, or adult education program (see Table 1). In 2016-17, the cohort-based dropout rate was 4.0%, down from 4.9% in 2011-12.

The department used to publish a single-year dropout rate. The single-year dropout rate often caused confusion because it was not comparable to the graduation rate. It represented the percentage of high school students who dropped out in any one year and was not an inverse of the graduation rate. The department no longer produces a single-year dropout rate; however, counts of students who drop out within a single year are available upon request. Requests can be made by contacting PERADataRequest.fldoe.org.

Exhibit 2 below provides the definitions for students counted as dropouts.

Exhibit 2: Dropout Withdrawal Codes and Definitions

DNE – Any KG-12 student who was expected to attend a school but did not enter as expected for unknown reasons and required documented efforts to locate the student are maintained per s. 1003.26, Florida Statutes.
W05 – Any student age 16 or older who leaves school voluntarily with no intention of returning and has filed a formal declaration of intent to terminate school enrollment per s. 1003.21, Florida Statutes.
W13 – Any KG-12 student withdrawn from school due to court action.
W15 – Any KG-12 student who is withdrawn from school due to nonattendance after all procedures outlined in sections 1003.26 and 1003.27, Florida Statutes, have been followed.
W18 – Any KG-12 student who withdraws from school due to medical reasons and the student is unable to receive educational services, such as those provided through the hospital/homebound program.
W21 – Any KG-12 student who is withdrawn from school due to being expelled with no educational services.
W22 – Any KG-12 student whose whereabouts is unknown and required documented efforts to locate the student are maintained per s. 1003.26, Florida Statutes.
W23 – Any KG-12 student who withdraws from school for any reason other than W01–W22 or W24–W27.

Cohort-Based Dropout Rates by Race/Ethnicity and Gender

Florida's cohort-based dropout rates vary by race/ethnicity. The subgroups with the largest decreases since 2012-13 include: African American (-1.5 percentage points) and Hispanic (-0.5 percentage points). The subgroups with the largest one-year decreases include: American Indian (-0.3 percentage points) and Pacific Islander (-0.6 percentage points). Exhibit 3 below shows the cohort-based dropout rates by race/ethnicity.

Exhibit 3: Cohort-Based Dropout Rates by Race/Ethnicity, 2012-2013 through 2016-2017

Year	White	Black or African American	Hispanic/ Latino	Asian	American Indian or Alaska Native	Two or More Races	Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	Total
2012-13	3.7%	6.7%	4.8%	1.3%	4.3%	3.2%	0.0%	4.6%
2013-14	3.5%	6.0%	4.5%	1.1%	5.3%	3.3%	3.2%	4.3%
2014-15	3.5%	5.5%	4.2%	0.9%	6.4%	3.8%	2.2%	4.1%
2015-16	3.2%	4.9%	4.1%	0.8%	5.7%	3.6%	2.8%	3.8%
2016-17	3.3%	5.2%	4.3%	0.9%	5.4%	4.0%	2.2%	4.0%

Exhibit 4 provides the dropout rates for gender and by race/ethnicity within gender. Overall, the dropout rates for both females and males have decreased since 2012-13, by 0.5 percent and 0.7 percent, respectively. Additional disaggregations for the cohort-based dropout rates may be obtained through the "Build Your Own Table" feature in the High School Graduation Rates section of the EDStats tool at https://edstats.fldoe.org.

Exhibit 4: Cohort-Based Dropout Rates by Gender within Race/Ethnicity, 2012-13 through 2016-17

Year	White Female	White Male	Black or African American Female	Black or African American Male	Hispanic/ Latino Female	Hispanic/ Latino Male	Asian Female	Asian Male
2012-13	2.9%	4.5%	5.3%	8.0%	3.9%	5.7%	1.0%	1.6%
2013-14	2.8%	4.2%	4.7%	7.3%	3.5%	5.4%	0.9%	1.3%
2014-15	2.7%	4.3%	4.2%	6.7%	3.4%	5.0%	0.6%	1.3%
2015-16	2.3%	4.0%	3.7%	6.1%	3.0%	5.2%	0.6%	1.0%
2016-17	2.6%	4.1%	3.9%	6.4%	3.3%	5.3%	0.7%	1.1%

Exhibit 4 Continued: Dropout Rates by Gender within Race/Ethnicity, 2012-13 through 2016-17

Year	American Indian or Alaska Native Female	American Indian or Alaska Native Male	Two or More Races Female	Two or More Races Male	Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander Female	Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander Male	Total Female	Total Male
2012-13	3.0%	5.4%	2.3%	4.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.6%	5.6%
2013-14	4.6%	6.1%	2.5%	3.5%	1.0%	5.4%	3.4%	5.1%
2014-15	3.5%	9.4%	3.0%	4.7%	3.5%	0.9%	3.2%	5.0%
2015-16	5.5%	5.9%	2.7%	4.6%	1.7%	4.0%	2.8%	4.7%
2016-17	5.7%	5.2%	3.2%	4.8%	0.8%	3.8%	3.1%	4.9%

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Cohort-Based Dropout Rates by District

Exhibit 5 shows the cohort-based dropout rates by district from 2012-13 to 2016-17. School-level and additional district-level disaggregations for the cohort-based dropout rates may be obtained via the "Build Your Own Table" section in the High School Graduation Rates section of the EDStats tool at https://edstats.fldoe.org.

Exhibit 5: Cohort-Based Dropout Rates by District, 2012-13 through 2016-17

District		2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
	FLORIDA	4.6%	4.3%	4.1%	3.8%	4.0%
01	Alachua	7.5%	6.2%	6.1%	4.6%	4.8%
02	Baker	9.6%	2.9%	3.7%	3.2%	4.5%
03	Bay	3.2%	4.3%	3.6%	2.5%	2.6%
04	Bradford	7.6%	6.2%	5.0%	1.0%	3.0%
05	Brevard	1.5%	2.0%	2.3%	1.7%	2.3%
06	Broward	3.1%	2.9%	2.5%	2.5%	2.1%
07	Calhoun	5.9%	7.7%	4.9%	6.7%	7.0%
08	Charlotte	7.4%	6.6%	8.0%	8.9%	7.4%
09	Citrus	4.2%	5.6%	4.7%	3.4%	6.1%
10	Clay	2.9%	3.6%	3.6%	3.4%	2.8%
11	Collier	5.7%	5.4%	5.0%	4.4%	3.4%
12	Columbia	1.2%	1.7%	3.5%	1.8%	2.5%
13	Miami-Dade	5.7%	4.9%	4.7%	5.0%	5.7%
14	DeSoto	9.4%	12.9%	12.7%	14.2%	7.6%
15	Dixie	6.1%	2.6%	1.0%	1.6%	3.5%
16	Duval	5.7%	5.3%	5.1%	4.5%	5.3%
17	Escambia	3.3%	2.9%	2.1%	1.9%	1.1%
18	Flagler	4.4%	3.8%	5.3%	3.1%	2.6%
19	Franklin	7.5%	13.3%	4.1%	9.5%	10.4%
20	Gadsden	7.0%	5.6%	11.0%	11.6%	11.5%
21	Gilchrist	2.6%	1.1%	1.2%	0.0%	2.4%
22	Glades	9.2%	6.8%	5.3%	6.7%	3.7%
23	Gulf	0.7%	4.4%	4.1%	1.3%	4.5%
24	Hamilton	18.2%	4.8%	11.1%	9.0%	18.6%
25	Hardee	12.1%	14.4%	11.2%	10.8%	8.0%
26	Hendry	9.0%	13.4%	11.2%	12.2%	9.0%
27	Hernando	6.6%	7.9%	7.1%	7.3%	9.0%
28	Highlands	13.0%	12.0%	8.1%	6.9%	5.4%
29	Hillsborough	3.1%	2.6%	2.8%	3.3%	3.4%
30	Holmes	9.9%	9.5%	5.9%	9.4%	11.6%
31	Indian River	1.9%	0.4%	0.9%	0.8%	0.6%
32	Jackson	4.3%	3.3%	4.2%	3.4%	2.9%
33	Jefferson	12.2%	8.3%	2.2%	4.0%	5.6%
34	Lafayette	0.0%	1.3%	3.9%	1.4%	1.2%
35	Lake	5.3%	5.6%	6.5%	5.4%	6.1%
36	Lee	2.8%	3.9%	5.4%	3.5%	4.3%
37	Leon	3.0%	2.7%	1.3%	0.7%	0.4%

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Exhibit 5: Cohort-Based Dropout Rates by District, 2012-13 through 2016-17

District		2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
	FLORIDA	4.6%	4.3%	4.1%	3.8%	4.0%
38	Levy	4.9%	4.7%	4.2%	3.1%	3.8%
39	Liberty	3.3%	3.2%	3.2%	3.1%	4.8%
40	Madison	3.2%	5.9%	3.0%	2.7%	0.6%
41	Manatee	4.7%	9.0%	7.3%	6.8%	4.7%
42	Marion	3.6%	4.9%	2.8%	3.4%	6.3%
43	Martin	1.4%	2.1%	1.6%	1.6%	4.3%
44	Monroe	4.8%	5.0%	3.9%	4.4%	4.4%
45	Nassau	0.7%	0.7%	1.2%	1.6%	0.9%
46	Okaloosa	1.3%	1.5%	2.5%	1.7%	2.1%
47	Okeechobee	17.5%	11.4%	12.0%	9.5%	10.5%
48	Orange	3.1%	3.2%	1.9%	1.4%	1.4%
49	Osceola	2.1%	2.0%	1.8%	2.3%	1.7%
50	Palm Beach	8.4%	7.3%	6.8%	5.0%	5.9%
51	Pasco	3.1%	1.6%	2.0%	2.3%	3.3%
52	Pinellas	4.0%	2.1%	3.2%	5.0%	4.1%
53	Polk	11.9%	10.0%	9.0%	8.8%	8.4%
54	Putnam	14.2%	14.3%	13.9%	11.1%	7.1%
55	St. Johns	3.6%	3.0%	2.6%	2.0%	2.9%
56	St. Lucie	5.8%	4.4%	3.0%	1.8%	1.9%
57	Santa Rosa	3.6%	3.4%	3.2%	2.6%	2.9%
58	Sarasota	5.1%	4.3%	5.0%	3.1%	3.6%
59	Seminole	0.8%	1.0%	1.4%	1.3%	1.8%
60	Sumter	7.7%	6.1%	9.4%	6.1%	3.6%
61	Suwannee	3.9%	1.1%	1.9%	0.8%	1.3%
62	Taylor	9.1%	15.0%	6.6%	12.6%	9.7%
63	Union	1.2%	3.8%	2.9%	3.7%	1.3%
64	Volusia	2.5%	2.1%	2.5%	2.2%	3.4%
65	Wakulla	5.3%	6.8%	3.4%	1.2%	1.4%
66	Walton	7.3%	10.7%	7.3%	8.1%	4.8%
67	Washington	6.9%	9.7%	10.3%	10.2%	9.3%
68	Deaf/Blind	0.0%	0.0%	1.5%	0.0%	0.0%
69	Wash. Special	**.*	**.*	**.*	**.*	**.*
71	FL Virtual	**.*	7.7%	8.6%	6.8%	4.9%
72	FAU Lab School	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
73	FSU Charter School	0.0%	0.0%	0.7%	0.7%	0.0%
74	FAMU Lab School	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
75	UF Lab School	3.4%	0.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%

Note:
To provide meaningful results and to protect the privacy of individual students, data are displayed only when the total number of students in a group is at least 10. Data for groups less than 10 are displayed with asterisks (**.*). A blank cell indicates no students in the cohort.

Florida Department of Education
Bureau of Exceptional Education and Student Services

2017 LEA Profile

Pam Stewart
Commissioner

Introduction

District:	Enrollment Group:	PK-12 Population:	Percent Disabled:
Leon	20,000 to 40,000	33,952	15%

The LEA profile is intended to provide districts with a tool for use in planning for systemic improvement in exceptional education programs. The profile contains a series of data indicators that describe measures of educational benefit, educational environment, prevalence, parent involvement and provides information about **district performance as compared to state level targets in Florida's State Performance Plan/ Annual Performance Report (SPP/APR).** Required under the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA), the SPP/APR for 2013-2018 contains historical data and targets for 16 indicators along with a State Systemic Improvement Plan (SSIP). During the six-year period, Florida will annually submit progress reports for each indicator as well as the SSIP. As part of the process, Florida publicly reports data for both the state and each local education agency.

Data in the LEA profile are presented for the district and the state. Where appropriate and available, comparative data for enrollment group and/or general education students are included. Indicators in **bold** are part of the State Performance Plan/Annual Performance Report.

Data presented as indicators of educational benefit *(Section One)*

- **Federal uniform high school graduation rate**
- Standard diploma graduation rate
- **Federal dropout rate for students with disabilities**
- **Postschool outcome data**

Note: Statewide assessment data for both preschool and school age students are published separately in the winter of each year.

Data presented as indicators of educational environment *(Section Two)*

- **Students with disabilities ages 6-21 by placement setting**
- **Children with disabilities ages 3-5 by placement setting**
- **Part C to Part B transition**
- **Secondary Transition IEPs**
- **Students with disabilities suspended/expelled for more than 10 days in a school year**

Data presented as indicators of prevalence *(Section Three)*

- **Evaluations completed within 60 days**
- Student membership by race/ethnicity
- **Risk ratios of racial/ethnic groups identified as disabled**

Data presented as an indicator of parent involvement *(Section Four)*

- **Survey of parent perceptions**

LEA Profile 2017

Selected State Performance Plan indicators *(Section Five)*

- **Summary information on selected state performance plan indicators**
- **State level targets**
- **District level data**

Data Sources and Reporting
The data contained in this profile were obtained from data submitted electronically by districts through the Department of Education Information Database in surveys 2 and 5, parent survey submissions, the Florida self-assessment monitoring system, the Florida Education and Training Placement Information Program (FETPIP), and through the Department of Health (DOH) Early Steps program.

Data contained in Section One through Section Four are rounded to the nearest whole number. Because rounding is not used in determining if SPP targets have been met, data in Section Five contain all decimal places.

Districts in Enrollment Group:
Alachua, Bay, Clay, Hernando, Leon, Okaloosa, Santa Rosa, St. Johns

Section One: Educational Benefit

Educational benefit refers to the extent to which children benefit from their educational experience. Progression through and completion of school are dimensions of educational benefit as are postschool outcomes. This section of the profile provides data on indicators of school completion, and postschool outcomes.

Federal Uniform High School Graduation Rate:
The number of first-time ninth graders from four years ago, plus incoming transfer students on the same schedule to graduate, minus students from this population who transferred out or left to enroll in a private school or home education divided into the number of standard diploma graduates from the same group. The resulting percentages are reported for **2013-14 through 2015-16** for students with disabilities and all students.

Student with Disabilities

	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
Leon	60%	58%	77%
Enrollment Group	56%	59%	65%
State	55%	57%	62%

All Students

	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
Leon	84%	87%	92%
Enrollment Group	80%	80%	85%
State	76%	78%	81%

Standard Diploma Graduation Rate:
The number of standard diploma graduates divided by the number of students with disabilities who completed their education (received either a standard diploma, GED, special diploma, certificate of completion or special certificate of completion) or dropped out. This graduation rate is calculated based on the total number of students with disabilities who exited school in a given year, rather than using the four-year cohort model described in the federal uniform graduation rate. The data are reported for the three year period from **2013-14** through **2015-16**.

Standard Diploma Graduation Rate for Students with Disabilities

	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
Leon	62%	64%	81%
Enrollment Group	64%	69%	73%
State	60%	62%	64%

Federal Dropout Rate for Students with Disabilities:
The number of students who exited special education due to dropping out, divided by the number of students who graduated with a regular high school diploma, special diploma, certificate of completion, special certificate of completion, dropped out or died. The resulting percentages are reported for students with disabilities, students identified as emotionally/behaviorally disabled (EBD) and students identified as specific learning disabled (SLD) for the years **2013-14** through **2015-16**.

Federal Dropout Rate for Students with Disabilities

	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
Leon	14%	6%	3%
Enrollment Group	17%	14%	11%
State	19%	19%	17%

Federal Dropout Rate for EBD Students

	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
Leon	44%	18%	<1%
Enrollment Group	33%	31%	29%
State	39%	42%	39%

Federal Dropout Rate for SLD Students

	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
Leon	1%	4%	1%
Enrollment Group	17%	16%	11%
State	19%	19%	18%

Postschool Outcome Data:
The Florida Education and Training Placement Information Program (FETPIP) is an interagency data collection system that obtains follow-up data on former students. The most recent FETPIP data available reports on students who exited Florida public schools during the **2014-15** school year. The table below displays percentage of students with disabilities exiting school in **2012-13** through **2014-15** who were found during the fall/winter following the school year and were (1) enrolled in higher education, (2) enrolled in higher education or competitively employed, and (3) enrolled in higher education or some other postsecondary education or training program or competitively employed or employed in some other employment.

Students with Disabilities in Higher Education

	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
Leon	42%	39%	43%
Enrollment Group	28%	28%	30%
State	28%	29%	28%

Students with Disabilities in Higher Education/Competitively Employed

	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
Leon	49%	46%	52%
Enrollment Group	40%	40%	47%
State	42%	44%	43%

Students with Disabilities in any Employment or Continuing Education

	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
Leon	61%	58%	61%
Enrollment Group	50%	52%	58%
State	54%	56%	55%

Section Two: Educational Environment

Indicators related to educational environment address the extent to which students with disabilities receive special education with their nondisabled peers, timely transition from Part C programs to Part B programs, secondary transition IEPs, and risk ratios of out-of-school suspensions/expulsions for students with disabilities when compared to nondisabled peers.

Regular Class, Resource Room, Separate Class Placement, and Other Separate Environments, Ages 6-21:
The number of students with disabilities ages 6-21 in regular class, resource room, separate class, and other separate environment, divided by the total number of students with disabilities ages 6-21 reported October (survey 2). Regular class includes students who spend 80% or more of their school week with nondisabled peers. Resource room includes students spending between 40% and 80% of their school week with nondisabled peers. Separate class includes students spending less than 40% of their week with nondisabled peers. Other separate environment includes students served in public or private separate schools, residential placements or hospital/homebound placements. The resulting percentages are reported for the three years from **2014-15** through **2016-17**. Students served in corrections facilities and students enrolled by their parents in private schools who are receiving special education and/or related services from the LEA are not included in this calculation.

Regular Class

	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
Leon	67%	68%	68%
Enrollment Group	74%	75%	76%
State	74%	73%	74%

Resource Room

	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
Leon	12%	12%	12%
Enrollment Group	8%	8%	8%
State	9%	9%	9%

Separate Class

	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
Leon	17%	15%	15%
Enrollment Group	15%	15%	14%
State	13%	14%	14%

Other Separate Environment

	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
Leon	5%	5%	4%
Enrollment Group	3%	3%	3%
State	4%	4%	4%

If an additional calculation reveals that students with disabilities ages 6-21 of any race are at least 3.5 times more likely to be placed in a separate class or other separate environment when compared to all other races combined, the district will be required to set aside IDEA funds for coordinated early intervening services.

Early Childhood Education Settings, Ages 3-5:
The number of students with disabilities ages 3-5 attending a regular early childhood program or kindergarten and receiving the majority of special education and related services *inside* the regular early childhood program; attending a regular early childhood program or kindergarten and receiving the la special education program (separate class, separate school, or residential facility); or served in another separate environment (home or service provider location) divided by the total number of students with disabilities ages 3-5 reported in October (survey 2). Students attending a regular early childhood program or kindergarten are those who spend any time in a program that includes at least 50% nondisabled children. The resulting percentages are reported for **2014-15** through **2016-17**.

Regular Early Childhood Program or Kindergarten Receiving Services Inside the Classroom

	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
Leon	40%	58%	65%
Enrollment Group	21%	34%	35%
State	27%	36%	37%

Regular Early Childhood Program or Kindergarten Receiving Services Outside the Classroom

	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
Leon	<1%	<1%	<1%
Enrollment Group	22%	14%	16%
State	18%	11%	10%

Separate Class, Separate School, or Residential Facility

	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
Leon	60%	40%	35%
Enrollment Group	52%	47%	46%
State	51%	50%	50%

Home or Service Provider Location

	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
Leon	<1%	2%	<1%
Enrollment Group	5%	4%	3%
State	4%	3%	3%

Part C to Part B Transition:
The number of children referred for eligibility determination by Part C prior to age 3, who are found eligible for Part B, and who have an IEP developed and implemented by their third birthdays, divided by the number of children served in Part C and referred to Part B for eligibility determination (not including children determined to be ineligible for Part B prior to age 3 or children for whom parent refusal to provide consent caused delays in evaluation or initial services). The resulting percentages are reported for **2013-14** through **2015-16**.

IEP Developed and Implemented by 3rd Birthday

	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
Leon	100%	100%	100%
State	100%	100%	100%

Secondary Transition IEPs:
The percentage of compliant transition IEPs are calculated by dividing (a) the number of youth with IEPs aged 16 and above with an IEP that includes appropriate measurable postsecondary goals that are annually updated and based upon an age appropriate transition assessment, transition services, including

courses of study, that will reasonably enable the student to meet those postsecondary goals, and annual IEP goals related to the student's transition services needs by (b) the number of youth with an IEP age 16 and above. The resulting percentages are reported for **2013-14** through **2015-16**.

Transition IEPs Found Compliant

	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
Leon	100%	100%	100%
State	89%	91%	90%

Discipline Rates and Risk Ratios:
Discipline rates for students with disabilities and nondisabled students are calculated by dividing the number of students who received out-of-school suspensions or expulsions totaling more than 10 days by total-year enrollment as reported at the end of the school year (survey 5). The risk ratio is calculated by dividing the discipline rate of students with disabilities by the discipline rate of nondisabled students. A risk ratio of 1.0 indicates that students with disabilities and nondisabled students are equally likely to be suspended/expelled. The resulting rates are reported for students with disabilities and nondisabled students for three years from **2013-14** through **2015-16** along with risk ratios for students with disabilities.

Students with Disabilities Suspended/Expelled For Greater than 10 Days

	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
Leon	1%	<1%	<1%
State	<1%	<1%	<1%

Nondisabled Students Suspended/Expelled For Greater than 10 Days

	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
Leon	<1%	1%	1%
State	<1%	<1%	<1%

Discipline Risk Ratios

	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
Leon	1.28	0.67	0.53
State	1.43	1.33	1.17

Discipline risk ratios by racial/ethnic group are calculated for students with disabilities by dividing the discipline rate of a specific racial/ethnic group by the rate of all nondisabled students. A risk ratio of 1.0 indicates that, for instance, Hispanic students with disabilities are equally likely to be suspended/expelled as all nondisabled students. The resulting risk ratios are reported for students with disabilities by race/ethnicity for the state and district during the **2015-16** school year. Blank cells indicate that there are less than 10 students with disabilities for a specific racial/ethnic group suspended/expelled for greater than 10 days.

Discipline Risk Ratios by Race/Ethnicity

	State	District
White	0.81	
Black	2.45	0.86
Hispanic	0.55	
Asian	0.00	
American Indian/Alaskan Native	0.00	
Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Island	0.00	
Two or more races	1.60	

If an additional calculation reveals that incidents of removal of students with disabilities of any race through in-school suspension, out-of-school suspension, or expulsion are at least 3.5 times more likely to

occur when compared to all other races combined, the district will be required to set aside IDEA funds for coordinated early intervening services.

Section Three: Prevalence

Indicators relative to the prevalence of students with disabilities include the percentage of students evaluated within 60 days, student membership by racial/ethnic category, and risk ratios of racial/ethnic groups being identified as disabled.

Evaluation within 60 Days:
The number of students who were evaluated within 60 days of receipt of parent consent divided by the total number of students with parental consent to evaluate in a given school year as reported via school district survey. The data are reported for **2013-14** through **2015-16**.

Students Evaluated within 60 Days of Receipt of Parent Consent

	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
Leon	100%	100%	100%
Enrollment Group	100%	100%	99%
State	99%	98%	97%

Student Membership by Racial/Ethnic Category:
Racial/ethnic membership data for all students and students with disabilities are presented for the state and district as reported in **October 2016** (survey 2).

All Students

	State	District
White	39%	43%
Black	22%	44%
Hispanic	32%	6%
Asian	3%	4%
American Indian/Alaskan Native	<1%	<1%
Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Island	<1%	<1%
Two or more races	3%	4%

Students with Disabilities

	State	District
White	39%	36%
Black	25%	53%
Hispanic	30%	4%
Asian	1%	2%
American Indian/Alaskan Native	<1%	<1%
Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Island	<1%	<1%
Two or more races	3%	4%

Selected Disabilities by Racial/Ethnic Category:
Racial/ethnic data for students with a primary disability of SLD, EBD, and intellectually disabled (IND) are presented for the state and district as reported in **October 2016** (survey 2).

SLD, EBD, and IND Students

	State SLD	District SLD	State EBD	District EBD	State IND	District IND
White	36%	40%	37%	30%	33%	32%
Black	27%	49%	39%	65%	36%	58%
Hispanic	33%	6%	19%	2%	26%	4%
Asian	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	2%	3%
American Indian/Alaskan Native	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%
Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Island	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%
Two or more races	3%	5%	4%	3%	3%	2%

Risk Ratios For Students Placed in Exceptional Education:
The risk that students of a given race will be identified as a student with a disability or a student in selected disability categories when compared to students of all other races. A risk ratio of 1.0 indicates the students of a given race are equally likely as all other races combined to be identified as disabled. The data are presented for all students with a disability, students who are identified as IND, EBD, or SLD, and students who are identified as having autism spectrum disorder (ASD), speech or language impairments (SI-LI), other health impaired, or homebound or hospitalized (OHI-HH). The data are presented for the district and the state as reported in **October 2016** (survey 2). A blank cell indicates less than 30 students of a specific race/ethnicity with the given disability.

State

	IND	EBD	ASD	SI-LI	OHI-HH	SLD	All Disabled
White	0.78	0.93	1.16	1.27	1.31	0.88	1.03
Black	1.99	2.22	0.75	1.06	0.99	1.32	1.17
Hispanic	0.72	0.49	1.04	0.78	0.84	1.04	0.91
Asian	0.64		1.03	0.63	0.29	0.28	0.50
American Indian/Alaskan Native	1.11	0.97	0.82	0.97	0.88	1.22	1.03
Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Island			0.75	0.81		0.69	0.72
Two or more races	0.80	1.26	1.08	1.08	1.00	0.86	0.97

District

	IND	EBD	ASD	SI-LI	OHI-HH	SLD	All Disabled
White	0.65	0.61	1.31	0.74	1.53	0.92	0.76
Black	1.77	2.30	0.86	1.62	0.81	1.28	1.46
Hispanic				0.64		0.99	0.79
Asian				0.46			0.46
American Indian/Alaskan Native							
Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Island							
Two or more races				1.20		1.22	1.09

Any risk ratio for students placed in exceptional education or placed in programs for SLD, IND, EBD, ASD, OHI, or SI-LI that is at least 3.5, will result in the district being required to set aside IDEA funds for coordinated early intervening services.

Section Four: Parent Involvement

Parent Survey:
The parent involvement rate is the number of parents who perceive that schools facilitated parent involvement as a means of improving services and results for children with disabilities, divided by the total number of responding parents. These data are reported for parents of preschool children with disabilities and parents of children with disabilities in grades K-12 for **2013-14** through **2015-16**.

Preschool

	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
Leon	69%	60%	76%
Enrollment Group	71%	68%	72%
State	73%	72%	73%

Grades K-12

	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
Leon	71%	63%	73%
Enrollment Group	74%	78%	77%
State	76%	74%	77%

Section Five: Selected State Performance Plan Indicators

The following table includes selected state performance plan indicators, the state targets for 2015-16 for these indicators, district data, and whether or not the district met the target. State targets are presented in **bold**. Because rounding is not used in determining if targets have been met, LEA data contain as many decimal places as needed to determine if the target has been met. If, for example, 3.27% of students with disabilities in a given district drop out of school, the district will not be considered as having met the target of 3.25%. For indicators 4, 9, and 10, an "N" in the Target Met column means that a district's data contributed to Florida not making the state target. For indicators 1, 2, and 4, the data lag one year, meaning that data are from the 2014-15 school year, although more recent data may also be found in this profile.

Indicator	2015-16 State-Level Target	LEA Data	Target Met
1. Graduation rate	The percentage of students graduating with a standard diploma in 2014-15 will increase to **56.3%**.	58.44%	Y
2. Dropout Rate	The dropout rate for students with disabilities in 2014-15 will decrease to **15.1%**.	5.85%	Y
3. Participation and performance of children with disabilities on statewide assessments	**99%** of students with disabilities in grades three through ten will participate in statewide assessment for reading.	96.05%	N
	99% of students with disabilities in grades three through ten will participate in statewide assessment for math.	96.77%	N
	51% of students with disabilities in grades three through ten will demonstrate proficiency in reading.	N/A	Y
	51% of students with disabilities in grades three through ten will demonstrate proficiency in math.	N/A	Y
4. Rates of suspension and expulsion	**7%** of districts are identified by the state as having a significant discrepancy (a risk ratio of 3.0 or higher) in the rates of suspensions and expulsions of children with IEPs for greater than 10 days in 2014-15.	0.67	Y
	0% of districts are identified by the state as having both (a) a significant discrepancy (a risk ratio of 3.0 or higher) in the rates of suspensions and expulsions of children with IEPs by race or ethnicity for greater than 10 days and (b) policies, procedures or practices that contribute to the significant discrepancy and do not comply with requirements relating to the development and implementation of IEPs, the use of positive behavioral interventions and supports, and procedural safeguards in 2014-15.		Y

LEA Profile 2017

Indicator	2015-16 State-Level Target	LEA Data	Target Met
5. FAPE in the LRE, children ages 6-21	Increase the percentage of students with IEPs age 6 to 21 years removed from regular class placement for less than 21% of the day to 79.0%.	68.39%	N
	Decrease the percentage of student with IEPs age 6-21 years removed from regular class placement for greater than 60% of the day to 9.0%.	14.96%	N
	Decrease the percentage of students with IEPs age 6 to 21 years served in public or private separate schools, residential placements, or homebound or hospital placements to 1.75%.	4.70%	N
6. FAPE in the LRE, children ages 3-5	Increase the percentage of children with disabilities ages 3 through 5 years served by Florida's public school districts in settings with typically developing peers to 38%.	57.96%	Y
	Decrease the percentage of children with disabilities ages 3 through 5 years served by Florida's public school districts in a special education class, separate school or residential facility to 48.3%.	40.36%	Y
7. Prekindergarten Performance	66.1% of children who entered preschool below grade expectations will **substantially increase their growth in positive social emotional skills** by the time they exit the preschool program. (Summary A1)	82.78%	Y
	66.4% of children who entered preschool below grade expectations **will substantially increase their growth in acquisition** and use of knowledge and skills by the time they exit the preschool program. (Summary B1)	76.45%	Y
	57.9% of children who entered preschool below grade expectations will **substantially increase their growth in use of appropriate behaviors** to meet their needs by the time they exit the PK program. (Summary C1)	76.19%	Y
	83.4% of children **were functioning within age expectations in positive social emotional skills** by the time they turn 6 years of age or exit the preschool program. (Summary A2)	86.41%	Y
	71.4% of children were **functioning within age expectations in acquisition** and use of knowledge and skills by the time they turn 6 years of age or exit the preschool program. (Summary B2)	72.12%	Y
	80.5% of children were **functioning within age expectations in use of appropriate behaviors** to meet their needs by the time they turn 6 years of age or exit the preschool program. (Summary C2)	83.64%	Y
8. Parent Involvement	80% of parents with a preschool child receiving special education services report that schools facilitate parent involvement as a means of improving services and results for children with disabilities.	75.90%	N

Florida Department of Education

Indicator	2015-16 State-Level Target	LEA Data	Target Met
	80% of parents with a child in K-12 receiving special education services report that schools facilitate parent involvement as a means of improving services and results for children with disabilities.	73.40%	N
9. Disproportionate representation in special education	In 0% of districts with disproportionate representation of racial and ethnic groups in special education and related services, the disproportionality can be attributed to inappropriate identification.		Y
10. Disproportionate representation in specific disability categories	In 0% of districts with disproportionate representation of racial and ethnic groups in special education and related services, the disproportionality can be attributed to inappropriate identification.		Y
11. Evaluation within 60 days	100% of students referred, with parental consent, for evaluation are evaluated within 60 school days of which the student is in attendance.	99.85%	N
12. Part C Children eligible for Part B who have IEPs developed and implemented by their third birthday.	100% of children served and referred by part C prior to age 3, who are found eligible for Part B, have an IEP developed and implemented by their third birthday.	100.00%	Y
13. Transition IEP compliance	100% of youth with IEPs aged 16 and above have an IEP that includes appropriate measurable postsecondary goals that are annually updated and based upon an age appropriate transition assessment, transition services, including courses of study, that will reasonably enable the student to meet those postsecondary goals, and annual IEP goals related to the student's transition services needs.	100.00%	Y
14. Postschool outcomes	33% of youth exiting in 2014-15 who are no longer in secondary school, had IEPs in effect at the time they left school, were found enrolled in higher education within one year of leaving high school.	42.71%	Y
	46% of youth exiting in 2014-15 who are no longer in secondary school, had IEPs in effect at the time they left school, were found in higher education or competitively employed within one year of leaving high school.	52.08%	Y
	60% of youth exiting in 2014-15 who are no longer in secondary school, had IEPs in effect at the time they left school, were found enrolled in higher education or in some other postsecondary education or training program; or competitively employed or in some other employment within one year of leaving high school.	61.46%	Y

DATABOOK

2017

Florida Department of Education
Bureau of Exceptional Education
and Student Services

Table of Contents

Student Performance Data 1

Florida Standards Assessment, End-of-Course, and Florida Standards Alternate Assessment 2016 Participation and Performance,
Students with Disabilities
Grade 3 Reading 2
Grade 4 Reading 4
Grade 5 Reading 6
Grade 6 Reading 8
Grade 7 Reading 10
Grade 8 Reading 12
High School Reading 14
Grades 3-High School Reading 16
Grade 3 Math 18
Grade 4 Math 20
Grade 5 Math 22
Grade 6 Math 24
Grade 7 Math 26
Grade 8 Math 28
High School Math 30
Grades 3-High School Math 32
Primary Exceptionality of Students with Disabilities Taking Florida Standards Alternate Assessment,
2015-16 34
Students with Disabilities Taking Florida Standards Alternate Assessment by Primary Exceptionality, 2015-16, All Grades 35
Children Entering PK Below Expectations Who Substantially Increase Their Rate of Growth in PK, 2015-16 39
Percent of PK Children Functioning Within Age Expectations by Time of Exit from PK, 2015-16 41

FTE Data 43

Unweighted FTE by ESE Program, PK-12 Total, 2015-16 44
Percent Unweighted FTE Reported by ESE Program, PK-12 Total, 2015-16 46
Unweighted FTE by ESE Program, DJJ Schools, 2015-16 48
Percent Unweighted FTE Reported by ESE Program, DJJ Schools, 2015-16 50
Unweighted FTE by ESE Program, Charter Schools, 2015-16 52
Percent Unweighted FTE Reported by ESE Program, Charter Schools, 2015-16 54

Dispute Resolution Data 57

Dispute Resolution Summary for July 1, 2015 through June 30, 2016 58
Five-Year Summary of Dispute Resolution Data, July 1, 2011 through June 30, 2016 59

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Student Performance Data

The assessment data in the tables on the following pages were derived using data from the Florida Department of Education, Bureau of P20 Education Reporting and Accessibility as of January 2017. Participation data are calculated using all enrolled students with IEPs. Proficiency data are calculated for all students who took the statewide Florida Standards Assessment (FSA) and, for math, includes students taking the Algebra I end-of-course (EOC) assessment. Proficiency data for students taking the Florida Standards Alternate Assessment (FSAA) are not included.

FSA, EOC and FSAA 2016 Reading and Mathematics Participation and Performance

The tables on pages 2-33 display district level data for the 2016 administration of FSA and FSAA for grades 3-10 in reading and FSA, FSAA and Algebra I end-of-course for grades 3-12 in math. The table displays separately the number and percentage of students with disabilities participating in the (1) FSA or EOC with accommodations, (2) FSA or EOC without accommodations, and (3) FSAA as well as the percent of students taking the FSA or EOC reported as satisfactory and higher. Districts are organized by enrollment group within the tables and percentages are rounded to the nearest whole number. For students in grades 9-12 math, enrollment figures include only those students enrolled in Algebra 1.

Participation in Alternate Assessment 2016 by Primary Exceptionality

The graph on page 34 shows the distribution of students with disabilities participating in the FSAA. The tables on pages 35-38 show the number of students by district and primary exceptionality taking the FSAA during 2015-16.

Preschool Outcomes, 2015-16

The table on pages 39-40 shows the percentage of prekindergarten children with disabilities who entered prekindergarten below age expectations, but substantially increased their rate of growth by the time they exited the preschool program as measured by the Battelle Developmental Inventory-2 (BDI-2). Percentages are shown for each of three domains: Personal-Social, Communication, and Adaptive. The table includes those children who exited the preschool program during the 2015-16 school year. In order to be included, the students had to have valid entry and exit assessment scores for all three domains.

The table on pages 41-42 shows the percentage of prekindergarten children with disabilities who were functioning within age expectations by the time they exited the preschool program, as measured by the BDI-2. Percentages are shown for each of three domains: Personal-Social, Communication, and Adaptive. The table includes those children who exited the preschool program during the 2015-16 school year. In order to be included, the students had to have valid entry and exit assessment scores for all three domains.

Florida Department of Education
Bureau of Exceptional Education and Student Services

FSA, End of Course, and FSAA 2016 Participation and Performance
Grade 3 Reading

District	Size	Number Enrolled	# Participated in FSA w/ Accomm	# Participated in FSA w/o Accomm	% Participated in FSA w/ Accomm	% Participated in FSA w/o Accomm	# Participated in Florida Standards Alternate Assessment (FSAA)	% Participated in Florida Standards Alternate Assessment	# Taking FSA w/ Accomm Who Scored at Level 3 and Above	% Taking FSA w/ Accomm Who Scored at Level 3 and Above	# Taking FSA w/o Accomm Who Scored at Level 3 and Above	% Taking FSA w/o Accomm Who Scored at Level 3 and Above	# Taking FSAA Who Scored at Level 3 and Above	% Taking FSAA Who Scored at Level 3 and Above
Broward	VL	2,875	6	2,600	0%	90%	224	8%	2	33%	712	27%	107	48%
Dade	VL	2,893	15	2,501	1%	86%	338	12%	2	13%	575	23%	222	66%
Duval	VL	1,708	2	1,495	0%	88%	178	10%	0	0%	380	25%	117	66%
Hillsborough	VL	2,535	3	2,271	0%	90%	231	9%	0	0%	514	23%	122	53%
Orange	VL	1,722	2	1,497	0%	87%	173	10%	1	50%	288	19%	76	44%
Palm Beach	VL	2,678	8	2,449	0%	91%	187	7%	5	63%	620	25%	87	47%
Pinellas	VL	1,113	3	991	0%	89%	87	8%	0	0%	254	26%	37	43%
Brevard	L	1,082	1	998	0%	92%	54	5%	0	0%	324	32%	26	48%
Collier	L	490	0	438	0%	89%	43	9%	0	0%	96	22%	21	49%
Escambia	L	569	1	511	0%	90%	53	9%	0	0%	109	21%	31	58%
Lake	L	520	0	468	0%	90%	39	8%	0	0%	94	20%	14	36%
Lee	L	1,008	2	882	0%	88%	85	8%	1	50%	194	22%	40	47%
Manatee	L	797	1	756	0%	95%	25	3%	1	100%	178	24%	12	48%
Marion	L	560	0	510	0%	91%	40	7%	0	0%	84	16%	11	28%
Osceola	L	515	2	405	0%	79%	98	19%	2	100%	55	14%	59	60%
Pasco	L	948	2	864	0%	91%	60	6%	1	50%	228	26%	26	43%
Polk	L	898	1	778	0%	87%	108	12%	0	0%	126	16%	44	41%
Saint Lucie	L	439	1	391	0%	89%	34	8%	0	0%	58	15%	11	32%
Sarasota	L	602	2	558	0%	93%	34	6%	0	0%	186	33%	21	62%
Seminole	L	754	0	683	0%	91%	63	8%	0	0%	215	31%	36	57%
Volusia	L	943	1	881	0%	93%	49	5%	0	0%	207	23%	19	39%
Alachua	M	290	2	263	1%	91%	18	6%	0	0%	48	18%	12	67%
Bay	M	449	1	418	0%	93%	26	6%	0	0%	129	31%	11	42%
Clay	M	678	1	628	0%	93%	41	6%	0	0%	261	42%	21	51%
Hernando	M	234	1	200	0%	85%	27	12%	0	0%	63	32%	10	37%
Leon	M	391	2	350	1%	90%	32	8%	1	50%	116	33%	14	44%
Okaloosa	M	326	2	284	1%	87%	34	10%	1	50%	114	40%	22	65%
Saint Johns	M	487	1	453	0%	93%	30	6%	0	0%	225	50%	15	50%
Santa Rosa	M	285	2	249	1%	87%	31	11%	1	50%	81	33%	20	65%
Charlotte	MS	260	1	230	0%	88%	27	10%	1	100%	50	22%	22	81%
Citrus	MS	136	0	120	0%	88%	16	12%	0	0%	29	24%	9	56%
Columbia	MS	126	0	109	0%	87%	12	10%	0	0%	25	23%	6	50%
Flagler	MS	123	0	106	0%	86%	15	12%	0	0%	22	21%	7	47%
Hendry	MS	96	2	77	2%	80%	13	14%	0	0%	13	17%	3	23%
Highlands	MS	136	1	121	1%	89%	12	9%	0	0%	21	17%	12	100%
Indian River	MS	220	0	201	0%	91%	13	6%	0	0%	49	24%	3	23%
Martin	MS	243	2	221	1%	91%	11	5%	1	50%	81	37%	7	64%
Monroe	MS	134	0	121	0%	90%	11	8%	0	0%	33	27%	8	73%
Nassau	MS	145	0	136	0%	94%	3	2%	0	0%	51	38%	2	67%
Putnam	MS	163	0	135	0%	83%	22	13%	0	0%	23	17%	18	82%
Sumter	MS	88	0	82	0%	93%	4	5%	0	0%	30	37%	3	75%
Walton	MS	81	0	78	0%	96%	3	4%	0	0%	33	42%	2	67%
FLVS	MS	20	0	18	0%	90%	0	0%	0	0%	8	44%	0	0%
Baker	S	68	0	57	0%	84%	8	12%	0	0%	22	39%	8	100%
Bradford	S	58	1	50	2%	86%	4	7%	0	0%	15	30%	0	0%

Florida Department of Education
Bureau of Exceptional Education and Student Services

FSA, End of Course, and FSAA 2016 Participation and Performance
Grade 3 Reading

District	Size	Number Enrolled	# Participated in FSA w/ Accomm	# Participated in FSA w/o Accomm	% Participated in FSA w/ Accomm	% Participated in FSA w/o Accomm	# Participated in Florida Standards Alternate Assessment (FSAA)	% Participated in Florida Standards Alternate Assessment	# Taking FSA w/ Accomm Who Scored at Level 3 and Above	% Taking FSA w/ Accomm Who Scored at Level 3 and Above	# Taking FSA w/o Accomm Who Scored at Level 3 and Above	% Taking FSA w/o Accomm Who Scored at Level 3 and Above	# Taking FSAA Who Scored at Level 3 and Above	% Taking FSAA Who Scored at Level 3 and Above
Calhoun	S	34	0	31	0%	91%	3	9%	0	0%	13	42%	1	33%
DeSoto	S	60	0	51	0%	85%	9	15%	0	0%	11	22%	5	56%
Dixie	S	33	0	32	0%	97%	1	3%	0	0%	10	31%	1	100%
Franklin	S	31	0	30	0%	97%	1	3%	0	0%	4	13%	1	100%
Gadsden	S	56	0	46	0%	82%	10	18%	0	0%	9	20%	9	90%
Gilchrist	S	37	0	33	0%	89%	3	8%	0	0%	11	33%	2	67%
Glades	S	40	0	38	0%	95%	2	5%	0	0%	12	32%	1	50%
Gulf	S	24	0	21	0%	88%	3	13%	0	0%	5	24%	3	100%
Hamilton	S	23	0	17	0%	74%	5	22%	0	0%	0	0%	3	60%
Hardee	S	70	0	65	0%	93%	5	7%	0	0%	23	35%	3	60%
Holmes	S	47	0	41	0%	87%	2	4%	0	0%	13	32%	1	50%
Jackson	S	102	0	92	0%	90%	10	10%	0	0%	43	47%	6	60%
Jefferson	S	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Lafayette	S	19	0	17	0%	89%	2	11%	0	0%	6	35%	2	100%
Levy	S	79	0	70	0%	89%	6	8%	0	0%	18	26%	3	50%
Liberty	S	17	0	15	0%	88%	2	12%	0	0%	5	33%	2	100%
Madison	S	37	0	35	0%	95%	1	3%	0	0%	7	20%	1	100%
Okeechobee	S	102	0	90	0%	88%	9	9%	0	0%	22	24%	6	67%
Lake Wales	S	32	0	29	0%	91%	3	9%	0	0%	2	7%	3	100%
Suwannee	S	53	0	46	0%	87%	5	9%	0	0%	13	28%	2	40%
Taylor	S	49	0	39	0%	80%	9	18%	0	0%	9	23%	5	56%
Union	S	31	0	29	0%	94%	2	6%	0	0%	18	62%	2	100%
Wakulla	S	55	0	53	0%	96%	2	4%	0	0%	21	40%	0	0%
Washington	S	49	0	41	0%	84%	4	8%	0	0%	14	34%	3	75%
FSDB	S	30	7	21	23%	70%	2	7%	2	29%	1	0%	1	50%
Wash Special	S	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
FAU	S	21	0	18	0%	86%	3	14%	0	0%	8	44%	3	100%
FSU	S	22	0	22	0%	100%	0	0%	0	0%	13	59%	0	0%
FAMU	S	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
UF	S	10	0	10	0%	100%	0	0%	0	0%	5	50%	0	0%
State		32,058	79	28,675	0%	89%	2,720	8%	22	28%	7,355	26%	1,443	53%

Number enrolled, number participating, and performance: EDFacts, December 2016 and DOE Bureau of P20 Education Reporting and Accessibility, March 2017.
*Number is less than 10.

Florida Department of Education
Bureau of Exceptional Education and Student Services

FSA, End of Course, and FSAA 2016 Participation and Performance
Grade 4 Reading

District	Size	Number Enrolled	# Participated in FSA w/ Accomm	# Participated in FSA w/o Accomm	% Participated in FSA w/ Accomm	% Participated in FSA w/o Accomm	# Participated in Florida Standards Alternate Assessment (FSAA)	% Participated in Florida Standards Alternate Assessment	# Taking FSA w/ Accomm Who Scored at Level 3 and Above	% Taking FSA w/ Accomm Who Scored at Level 3 and Above	# Taking FSA w/o Accomm Who Scored at Level 3 and Above	% Taking FSA w/o Accomm Who Scored at Level 3 and Above	# Taking FSAA Who Scored at Level 3 and Above	% Taking FSAA Who Scored at Level 3 and Above
Broward	VL	3,263	1,004	1,938	31%	59%	224	7%	99	10%	509	26%	95	42%
Dade	VL	2,894	1,218	1,249	42%	43%	369	13%	182	15%	314	25%	219	59%
Duval	VL	1,560	641	695	41%	45%	189	12%	106	17%	212	31%	120	63%
Hillsborough	VL	2,453	534	1,621	22%	66%	230	9%	56	10%	340	21%	125	54%
Orange	VL	1,874	1,319	314	70%	17%	150	8%	140	11%	75	24%	75	50%
Palm Beach	VL	2,575	1,279	1,020	50%	40%	217	8%	217	17%	395	39%	121	56%
Pinellas	VL	1,042	401	517	38%	50%	95	9%	45	11%	168	32%	52	55%
Brevard	L	1,011	404	511	40%	51%	58	6%	26	6%	236	46%	31	53%
Collier	L	537	206	274	38%	51%	50	9%	29	14%	81	30%	26	52%
Escambia	L	549	324	157	59%	29%	54	10%	24	7%	52	33%	28	52%
Lake	L	568	286	210	50%	37%	45	8%	27	9%	61	29%	23	51%
Lee	L	885	427	344	48%	39%	67	8%	61	14%	111	32%	28	42%
Manatee	L	735	271	412	37%	56%	36	5%	18	7%	122	30%	17	47%
Marion	L	447	244	144	55%	32%	45	10%	12	5%	40	28%	21	47%
Osceola	L	511	257	151	50%	30%	91	18%	29	11%	41	27%	54	59%
Pasco	L	1,078	719	258	67%	24%	73	7%	50	7%	103	40%	44	60%
Polk	L	1,060	508	408	48%	38%	106	10%	44	9%	67	16%	51	48%
Saint Lucie	L	366	210	114	57%	31%	34	9%	13	6%	38	33%	13	38%
Sarasota	L	595	261	273	44%	46%	49	8%	46	18%	117	43%	32	65%
Seminole	L	894	354	442	40%	49%	61	7%	31	9%	145	33%	32	52%
Volusia	L	930	564	288	61%	31%	52	6%	41	7%	70	24%	29	56%
Alachua	M	329	213	86	65%	26%	19	6%	15	7%	32	37%	7	37%
Bay	M	436	247	152	57%	35%	19	4%	25	10%	41	27%	13	68%
Clay	M	625	280	294	45%	47%	40	6%	39	14%	127	43%	22	55%
Hernando	M	197	128	44	65%	22%	15	8%	13	10%	25	57%	6	40%
Leon	M	388	110	231	28%	60%	32	8%	20	18%	74	32%	21	66%
Okaloosa	M	431	234	150	54%	35%	40	9%	33	14%	70	47%	29	73%
Saint Johns	M	489	255	204	52%	42%	24	5%	47	18%	136	67%	13	54%
Santa Rosa	M	294	109	143	37%	49%	36	12%	14	13%	57	40%	21	58%
Charlotte	MS	288	145	97	50%	34%	32	11%	25	17%	28	29%	24	75%
Citrus	MS	157	92	39	59%	25%	23	15%	6	7%	27	69%	12	52%
Columbia	MS	120	50	62	42%	52%	6	5%	9	18%	13	21%	3	50%
Flagler	MS	153	100	33	65%	22%	12	8%	12	12%	18	55%	6	50%
Hendry	MS	109	37	58	34%	53%	12	11%	5	14%	19	33%	4	33%
Highlands	MS	110	59	36	54%	33%	9	8%	3	5%	12	33%	7	78%
Indian River	MS	208	64	122	31%	59%	15	7%	2	3%	36	30%	8	53%
Martin	MS	222	125	75	56%	34%	13	6%	14	11%	43	57%	5	38%
Monroe	MS	109	75	27	69%	25%	6	6%	11	15%	17	63%	3	50%
Nassau	MS	134	88	42	66%	31%	4	3%	19	22%	23	55%	4	100%
Putnam	MS	163	95	37	58%	23%	28	17%	10	11%	10	27%	26	93%
Sumter	MS	80	49	17	61%	21%	10	13%	6	12%	12	71%	7	70%
Walton	MS	88	28	49	32%	56%	10	11%	3	11%	17	35%	7	70%
FLVS	MS	18	7	11	39%	61%	0	0%	2	29%	7	64%	0	0%
Baker	S	43	23	11	53%	26%	8	19%	0	0%	2	18%	8	100%
Bradford	S	51	17	31	33%	61%	1	2%	1	6%	14	45%	1	100%
Calhoun	S	46	32	7	70%	15%	7	15%	5	16%	5	71%	3	43%

Florida Department of Education
Bureau of Exceptional Education and Student Services

FSA, End of Course, and FSAA 2016 Participation and Performance
Grade 4 Reading

District	Size	Number Enrolled	# Participated in FSA w/ Accomm	# Participated in FSA w/o Accomm	% Participated in FSA w/ Accomm	% Participated in FSA w/o Accomm	# Participated in Florida Standards Alternate Assessment (FSAA)	% Participated in Florida Standards Alternate Assessment	# Taking FSA w/ Accomm Who Scored at Level 3 and Above	% Taking FSA w/ Accomm Who Scored at Level 3 and Above	# Taking FSA w/o Accomm Who Scored at Level 3 and Above	% Taking FSA w/o Accomm Who Scored at Level 3 and Above	# Taking FSAA Who Scored at Level 3 and Above	% Taking FSAA Who Scored at Level 3 and Above
DeSoto	S	45	9	24	20%	53%	10	22%	1	11%	6	25%	6	60%
Dixie	S	36	10	18	28%	50%	4	11%	0	0%	10	56%	4	100%
Franklin	S	31	9	15	29%	48%	3	10%	1	11%	4	27%	3	100%
Gadsden	S	79	25	37	32%	47%	16	20%	2	8%	2	5%	12	75%
Gilchrist	S	28	18	8	64%	29%	1	4%	6	33%	3	38%	0	0%
Glades	S	37	28	3	76%	8%	3	8%	6	21%	2	67%	2	67%
Gulf	S	20	13	5	65%	25%	2	10%	0	0%	4	80%	2	100%
Hamilton	S	14	8	3	57%	21%	3	21%	0	0%	1	33%	2	67%
Hardee	S	57	40	12	70%	21%	4	7%	4	10%	6	50%	4	100%
Holmes	S	46	15	26	33%	57%	5	11%	1	7%	5	19%	3	60%
Jackson	S	80	17	54	21%	68%	5	6%	2	12%	24	44%	4	80%
Jefferson	S	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Lafayette	S	22	12	5	55%	23%	5	23%	0	0%	0	0%	3	60%
Levy	S	89	35	44	39%	49%	6	7%	1	3%	16	36%	3	50%
Liberty	S	18	9	7	50%	39%	1	6%	2	22%	2	29%	1	100%
Madison	S	38	1	32	3%	84%	3	8%	0	0%	5	16%	1	33%
Okeechobee	S	115	12	88	10%	77%	11	10%	1	8%	29	33%	9	82%
Lake Wales	S	36	21	12	58%	33%	2	6%	2	10%	2	17%	2	100%
Suwannee	S	65	42	8	65%	12%	12	18%	2	5%	1	13%	7	58%
Taylor	S	34	0	27	0%	79%	5	15%	0	0%	6	22%	3	60%
Union	S	33	26	6	79%	18%	1	3%	5	19%	3	50%	1	100%
Wakulla	S	61	28	25	46%	41%	6	10%	2	7%	16	64%	4	67%
Washington	S	33	24	6	73%	18%	3	9%	6	25%	4	67%	2	67%
FSDB	S	33	27	0	82%	0%	5	15%	4	15%	0	0%	4	80%
Wash Special	S	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
FAU	S	22	16	2	73%	9%	0	0%	2	13%	1	50%	0	0%
FSU	S	19	2	17	11%	89%	0	0%	0	0%	13	76%	0	0%
FAMU	S	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
UF	S	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
State		32,218	14,543	13,890	45%	43%	2,832	9%	1,685	12%	4,327	31%	1,578	56%

Number enrolled, number participating, and performance: EDFacts, December 2016 and DOE Bureau of P20 Education Reporting and Accessibility, March 2017.
*Number is less than 10.

Florida Department of Education
Bureau of Exceptional Education and Student Services

FSA, End of Course, and FSAA 2016 Participation and Performance
Grade 5 Reading

District	Size	Number Enrolled	# Participated in FSA w/ Accomm	# Participated in FSA w/o Accomm	% Participated in FSA w/ Accomm	% Participated in FSA w/o Accomm	# Participated in Florida Standards Alternate Assessment (FSAA)	% Participated in Florida Standards Alternate Assessment	# Taking FSA w/ Accomm Who Scored at Level 3 and Above	% Taking FSA w/ Accomm Who Scored at Level 3 and Above	# Taking FSA w/o Accomm Who Scored at Level 3 and Above	% Taking FSA w/o Accomm Who Scored at Level 3 and Above	# Taking FSAA Who Scored at Level 3 and Above	% Taking FSAA Who Scored at Level 3 and Above
Broward	VL	3,026	974	1,729	32%	57%	243	8%	111	11%	416	24%	110	45%
Dade	VL	2,757	1,143	1,197	41%	43%	369	13%	170	15%	268	22%	206	56%
Duval	VL	1,485	661	577	45%	39%	203	14%	88	13%	128	22%	137	67%
Hillsborough	VL	2,435	576	1,563	24%	64%	243	10%	52	9%	260	17%	129	53%
Orange	VL	1,593	1,103	292	69%	18%	153	10%	108	10%	75	26%	58	38%
Palm Beach	VL	2,436	1,293	890	53%	37%	196	8%	200	15%	270	30%	98	50%
Pinellas	VL	890	330	420	37%	47%	116	13%	26	8%	108	26%	56	48%
Brevard	L	965	394	456	41%	47%	69	7%	25	6%	157	34%	32	46%
Collier	L	554	226	266	41%	48%	54	10%	33	15%	68	26%	34	63%
Escambia	L	473	314	100	66%	21%	54	11%	24	8%	29	29%	34	63%
Lake	L	491	286	140	58%	29%	54	11%	15	5%	41	29%	26	48%
Lee	L	931	508	316	55%	34%	73	8%	38	7%	75	24%	35	48%
Manatee	L	547	232	268	42%	49%	29	5%	16	7%	74	28%	8	28%
Marion	L	430	276	99	64%	23%	37	9%	9	3%	30	30%	16	43%
Osceola	L	526	256	160	49%	30%	93	18%	16	6%	27	17%	57	61%
Pasco	L	858	541	232	63%	27%	54	6%	36	7%	74	32%	30	56%
Polk	L	982	457	386	47%	39%	106	11%	31	7%	55	14%	48	45%
Saint Lucie	L	342	178	115	52%	34%	32	9%	6	3%	29	25%	16	50%
Sarasota	L	546	243	268	45%	49%	31	6%	33	14%	82	31%	18	58%
Seminole	L	716	279	355	39%	50%	57	8%	22	8%	98	28%	26	46%
Volusia	L	918	611	226	67%	25%	59	6%	46	8%	45	20%	27	46%
Alachua	M	300	175	95	58%	32%	23	8%	8	5%	27	28%	9	39%
Bay	M	391	218	139	56%	36%	27	7%	16	7%	54	39%	13	48%
Clay	M	613	269	283	44%	46%	53	9%	36	13%	94	33%	29	55%
Hernando	M	175	112	41	64%	23%	13	7%	1	1%	18	44%	4	31%
Leon	M	362	148	159	41%	44%	49	14%	15	10%	37	23%	29	59%
Okaloosa	M	357	178	121	50%	34%	49	14%	35	20%	45	37%	38	78%
Saint Johns	M	444	278	128	63%	29%	30	7%	34	12%	72	56%	12	40%
Santa Rosa	M	275	88	155	32%	56%	24	9%	12	14%	48	31%	14	58%
Charlotte	MS	222	105	83	47%	37%	30	14%	16	15%	26	31%	25	83%
Citrus	MS	153	103	35	67%	23%	14	9%	11	11%	14	40%	6	43%
Columbia	MS	109	49	49	45%	45%	6	6%	3	6%	12	24%	3	50%
Flagler	MS	160	109	40	68%	25%	6	4%	10	9%	8	20%	3	50%
Hendry	MS	65	23	33	35%	51%	8	12%	2	9%	6	18%	4	50%
Highlands	MS	167	114	31	68%	19%	18	11%	9	8%	16	52%	8	44%
Indian River	MS	228	69	131	30%	57%	20	9%	5	7%	27	21%	9	45%
Martin	MS	230	142	68	62%	30%	13	6%	21	15%	37	54%	9	69%
Monroe	MS	98	62	25	63%	26%	10	10%	5	8%	18	72%	5	50%
Nassau	MS	127	98	24	77%	19%	5	4%	21	21%	12	50%	2	40%
Putnam	MS	151	94	35	62%	23%	19	13%	3	3%	8	23%	12	63%
Sumter	MS	104	76	19	73%	18%	8	8%	6	8%	12	63%	3	38%
Walton	MS	81	42	34	52%	42%	4	5%	3	7%	10	29%	3	75%
FLVS	MS	15	8	7	53%	47%	0	0%	3	38%	4	57%	0	0%
Baker	S	46	28	12	61%	26%	6	13%	3	11%	7	58%	3	50%
Bradford	S	63	18	39	29%	62%	5	8%	0	0%	11	28%	3	60%

Florida Department of Education
Bureau of Exceptional Education and Student Services

FSA, End of Course, and FSAA 2016 Participation and Performance
Grade 5 Reading

District	Size	Number Enrolled	# Participated in FSA w/ Accomm	# Participated in FSA w/o Accomm	% Participated in FSA w/ Accomm	% Participated in FSA w/o Accomm	# Participated in Florida Standards Alternate Assessment (FSAA)	% Participated in Florida Standards Alternate Assessment	# Taking FSA w/ Accomm Who Scored at Level 3 and Above	% Taking FSA w/ Accomm Who Scored at Level 3 and Above	# Taking FSA w/o Accomm Who Scored at Level 3 and Above	% Taking FSA w/o Accomm Who Scored at Level 3 and Above	# Taking FSAA Who Scored at Level 3 and Above	% Taking FSAA Who Scored at Level 3 and Above
Calhoun	S	35	21	10	60%	29%	3	9%	5	24%	4	40%	2	67%
DeSoto	S	41	10	26	24%	63%	5	12%	0	0%	3	12%	3	60%
Dixie	S	29	11	15	38%	52%	1	3%	1	9%	8	53%	1	100%
Franklin	S	12	5	4	42%	33%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Gadsden	S	76	21	44	28%	58%	9	12%	2	10%	7	16%	4	44%
Gilchrist	S	26	19	5	73%	19%	2	8%	4	21%	2	40%	1	50%
Glades	S	27	18	3	67%	11%	6	22%	2	11%	0	0%	6	100%
Gulf	S	29	17	8	59%	28%	2	7%	1	6%	2	25%	2	100%
Hamilton	S	11	6	3	55%	27%	1	9%	0	0%	1	33%	0	0%
Hardee	S	78	56	13	72%	17%	8	10%	3	5%	7	54%	4	50%
Holmes	S	49	21	24	43%	49%	3	6%	2	10%	4	17%	3	100%
Jackson	S	81	24	40	30%	49%	14	17%	2	8%	11	28%	7	50%
Jefferson	S	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Lafayette	S	17	13	1	76%	6%	3	18%	1	8%	1	100%	0	0%
Levy	S	72	30	30	42%	42%	5	7%	4	13%	5	17%	4	80%
Liberty	S	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Madison	S	38	0	37	0%	97%	1	3%	0	0%	2	5%	0	0%
Okeechobee	S	141	5	126	4%	89%	7	5%	1	20%	17	13%	5	71%
Lake Wales	S	42	20	18	48%	43%	3	7%	2	10%	1	6%	0	0%
Suwannee	S	53	39	5	74%	9%	6	11%	3	8%	0	0%	4	67%
Taylor	S	36	0	32	0%	89%	4	11%	0	0%	10	31%	4	100%
Union	S	31	26	3	84%	10%	2	6%	6	23%	1	33%	2	100%
Wakulla	S	62	38	21	61%	34%	1	2%	5	13%	13	62%	1	100%
Washington	S	49	33	12	67%	24%	4	8%	1	3%	2	17%	2	50%
FSDB	S	35	32	0	91%	0%	3	9%	3	9%	0	0%	1	33%
Wash Special	S	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
FAU	S	20	13	6	65%	30%	1	5%	2	15%	5	83%	1	100%
FSU	S	17	3	14	18%	82%	0	0%	2	67%	4	29%	0	0%
FAMU	S	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
UF	S	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
State		29,972	13,975	12,359	47%	41%	2,859	10%	1,435	10%	3,145	25%	1,504	53%

Number enrolled, number participating, and performance: EDFacts, December 2016 and DOE Bureau of P20 Education Reporting and Accessibility, March 2017.
*Number is less than 10.

Florida Department of Education
Bureau of Exceptional Education and Student Services

FSA, End of Course, and FSAA 2016 Participation and Performance
Grade 6 Reading

District	Size	Number Enrolled	# Participated in FSA w/ Accomm	# Participated in FSA w/o Accomm	% Participated in FSA w/ Accomm	% Participated in FSA w/o Accomm	# Participated in Florida Standards Alternate Assessment (FSAA)	% Participated in Florida Standards Alternate Assessment	# Taking FSA w/ Accomm Who Scored at Level 3 and Above	% Taking FSA w/ Accomm Who Scored at Level 3 and Above	# Taking FSA w/o Accomm Who Scored at Level 3 and Above	% Taking FSA w/o Accomm Who Scored at Level 3 and Above	# Taking FSAA Who Scored at Level 3 and Above	% Taking FSAA Who Scored at Level 3 and Above
Broward	VL	2,610	494	1,792	19%	69%	223	9%	76	15%	380	21%	108	48%
Dade	VL	2,716	872	1,388	32%	51%	327	12%	125	14%	282	20%	159	49%
Duval	VL	1,226	129	849	11%	69%	170	14%	13	10%	149	18%	104	61%
Hillsborough	VL	2,202	451	1,419	20%	64%	214	10%	47	10%	208	15%	112	52%
Orange	VL	1,608	565	789	35%	49%	166	10%	52	9%	139	18%	74	45%
Palm Beach	VL	2,292	1,179	827	51%	36%	195	9%	176	15%	192	23%	91	47%
Pinellas	VL	814	249	405	31%	50%	92	11%	13	5%	64	16%	51	55%
Brevard	L	915	356	447	39%	49%	84	9%	27	8%	142	32%	39	46%
Collier	L	468	252	151	54%	32%	55	12%	15	6%	36	24%	30	55%
Escambia	L	430	190	166	44%	39%	51	12%	9	5%	34	20%	21	41%
Lake	L	470	173	214	37%	46%	48	10%	10	6%	33	15%	21	44%
Lee	L	803	333	335	41%	42%	70	9%	27	8%	53	16%	27	39%
Manatee	L	476	174	236	37%	50%	26	5%	10	6%	33	14%	11	42%
Marion	L	443	173	185	39%	42%	54	12%	5	3%	24	13%	23	43%
Osceola	L	493	105	282	21%	57%	77	16%	11	10%	29	10%	26	34%
Pasco	L	800	375	281	47%	35%	92	12%	30	8%	58	21%	48	52%
Polk	L	980	287	544	29%	56%	101	10%	13	5%	60	11%	46	46%
Saint Lucie	L	328	198	81	60%	25%	33	10%	9	5%	24	30%	14	42%
Sarasota	L	478	227	196	47%	41%	40	8%	32	14%	63	32%	21	53%
Seminole	L	693	101	496	15%	72%	61	9%	4	4%	76	15%	31	51%
Volusia	L	860	142	601	17%	70%	70	8%	10	7%	63	10%	50	71%
Alachua	M	253	124	86	49%	34%	23	9%	3	2%	11	13%	8	35%
Bay	M	330	175	114	53%	35%	28	8%	12	7%	29	25%	18	64%
Clay	M	504	260	193	52%	38%	40	8%	47	18%	70	36%	23	58%
Hernando	M	169	126	22	75%	13%	14	8%	11	9%	6	27%	10	71%
Leon	M	339	94	201	28%	59%	30	9%	9	10%	37	18%	14	47%
Okaloosa	M	356	128	155	36%	44%	52	15%	23	18%	40	26%	36	69%
Saint Johns	M	452	243	160	54%	35%	34	8%	34	14%	59	37%	16	47%
Santa Rosa	M	271	83	142	31%	52%	42	15%	11	13%	35	25%	35	83%
Charlotte	MS	233	8	190	3%	82%	31	13%	1	13%	17	9%	24	77%
Citrus	MS	127	87	14	69%	11%	17	13%	4	5%	4	29%	7	41%
Columbia	MS	119	27	67	23%	56%	14	12%	2	7%	12	18%	4	29%
Flagler	MS	138	73	51	53%	37%	6	4%	2	3%	7	14%	1	17%
Hendry	MS	88	1	78	1%	89%	5	6%	0	0%	7	9%	1	20%
Highlands	MS	135	92	24	68%	18%	14	10%	6	7%	10	42%	6	43%
Indian River	MS	192	102	64	53%	33%	16	8%	6	6%	15	23%	12	75%
Martin	MS	232	83	112	36%	48%	23	10%	7	8%	28	25%	13	57%
Monroe	MS	107	74	25	69%	23%	6	6%	8	11%	4	16%	5	83%
Nassau	MS	124	65	39	52%	31%	15	12%	3	5%	9	23%	6	40%
Putnam	MS	133	19	88	14%	66%	20	15%	0	0%	8	9%	15	75%
Sumter	MS	116	74	29	64%	25%	5	4%	5	7%	19	66%	3	60%
Walton	MS	52	10	35	19%	67%	4	8%	0	0%	5	14%	2	50%
FLVS	MS	14	9	5	64%	36%	0	0%	5	56%	3	60%	0	0%
Baker	S	38	26	3	68%	8%	5	13%	1	4%	1	33%	5	100%
Bradford	S	39	18	12	46%	31%	6	15%	0	0%	2	17%	5	83%
Calhoun	S	36	26	3	72%	8%	6	17%	3	12%	2	67%	4	67%

Florida Department of Education
Bureau of Exceptional Education and Student Services

FSA, End of Course, and FSAA 2016 Participation and Performance
Grade 6 Reading

District	Size	Number Enrolled	# Participated in FSA w/ Accomm	# Participated in FSA w/o Accomm	% Participated in FSA w/ Accomm	% Participated in FSA w/o Accomm	# Participated in Florida Standards Alternate Assessment (FSAA)	% Participated in Florida Standards Alternate Assessment	# Taking FSA w/ Accomm Who Scored at Level 3 and Above	% Taking FSA w/ Accomm Who Scored at Level 3 and Above	# Taking FSA w/o Accomm Who Scored at Level 3 and Above	% Taking FSA w/o Accomm Who Scored at Level 3 and Above	# Taking FSAA Who Scored at Level 3 and Above	% Taking FSAA Who Scored at Level 3 and Above
DeSoto	S	53	47	1	89%	2%	4	8%	2	4%	0	0%	1	25%
Dixie	S	40	33	3	83%	8%	4	10%	8	24%	0	0%	4	100%
Franklin	S	24	13	8	54%	33%	3	13%	1	8%	0	0%	1	33%
Gadsden	S	66	0	53	0%	80%	11	17%	0	0%	8	15%	9	82%
Gilchrist	S	20	12	4	60%	20%	2	10%	2	17%	3	75%	1	50%
Glades	S	29	27	1	93%	3%	0	0%	7	26%	1	100%	0	0%
Gulf	S	20	14	3	70%	15%	1	5%	1	7%	1	33%	1	100%
Hamilton	S	16	9	3	56%	19%	4	25%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Hardee	S	61	43	9	70%	15%	7	11%	1	2%	2	22%	5	71%
Holmes	S	42	16	21	38%	50%	3	7%	2	13%	4	19%	0	0%
Jackson	S	75	41	16	55%	21%	14	19%	4	10%	9	56%	10	71%
Jefferson	S	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Lafayette	S	14	12	0	86%	0%	2	14%	1	8%	0	0%	1	50%
Levy	S	78	52	17	67%	22%	4	5%	2	4%	6	35%	3	75%
Liberty	S	19	7	5	37%	26%	5	26%	0	0%	1	20%	3	60%
Madison	S	21	0	19	0%	90%	2	10%	0	0%	1	5%	2	100%
Okeechobee	S	116	77	26	66%	22%	3	3%	6	8%	5	19%	0	0%
Lake Wales	S	10	0	10	0%	100%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	%
Suwannee	S	66	34	25	52%	38%	6	9%	1	3%	4	16%	4	67%
Taylor	S	37	17	6	46%	16%	8	22%	2	12%	3	50%	5	63%
Union	S	30	24	2	80%	7%	3	10%	2	8%	1	50%	2	67%
Wakulla	S	49	33	7	67%	14%	8	16%	7	21%	5	71%	6	75%
Washington	S	58	36	12	62%	21%	4	7%	2	6%	2	17%	3	75%
FSDB	S	41	36	0	88%	0%	4	10%	5	14%	0	0%	1	25%
Wash Special	S	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
FAU	S	22	11	8	50%	36%	3	14%	2	18%	6	75%	2	67%
FSU	S	12	6	6	50%	50%	0	0%	2	33%	2	33%	0	0%
FAMU	S	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
UF	S	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
State		27,785	9,659	13,897	35%	50%	2,811	10%	977	10%	2,649	19%	1,445	51%

Number enrolled, number participating, and performance: EDFacts, December 2016 and DOE Bureau of P20 Education Reporting and Accessibility, March 2017.
*Number is less than 10.

Florida Department of Education
Bureau of Exceptional Education and Student Services

FSA, End of Course, and FSAA 2016 Participation and Performance
Grade 7 Reading

District	Size	Number Enrolled	# Participated in FSA w/ Accomm	# Participated in FSA w/o Accomm	% Participated in FSA w/ Accomm	% Participated in FSA w/o Accomm	# Participated in Florida Standards Alternate Assessment (FSAA)	% Participated in Florida Standards Alternate Assessment	# Taking FSA w/ Accomm Who Scored at Level 3 and Above	% Taking FSA w/ Accomm Who Scored at Level 3 and Above	# Taking FSA w/o Accomm Who Scored at Level 3 and Above	% Taking FSA w/o Accomm Who Scored at Level 3 and Above	# Taking FSAA Who Scored at Level 3 and Above	% Taking FSAA Who Scored at Level 3 and Above
Broward	VL	2,354	400	1,633	17%	69%	192	8%	43	0	313	19%	86	45%
Dade	VL	2,696	553	1,685	21%	63%	326	12%	87	0	274	16%	181	56%
Duval	VL	1,095	88	746	8%	68%	173	16%	6	0	112	15%	91	53%
Hillsborough	VL	1,619	278	996	17%	62%	238	15%	16	0	131	13%	129	54%
Orange	VL	1,562	381	895	24%	57%	188	12%	26	0	120	13%	74	39%
Palm Beach	VL	2,149	1,076	743	50%	35%	219	10%	118	0	173	23%	101	46%
Pinellas	VL	792	201	401	25%	51%	100	13%	7	0	58	14%	53	53%
Brevard	L	734	186	435	25%	59%	54	7%	5	0	82	19%	25	46%
Collier	L	481	239	183	50%	38%	50	10%	16	0	37	20%	30	60%
Escambia	L	413	150	187	36%	45%	50	12%	8	0	26	14%	25	50%
Lake	L	468	190	205	41%	44%	46	10%	2	0	30	15%	25	54%
Lee	L	848	346	370	41%	44%	78	9%	22	0	67	18%	33	42%
Manatee	L	485	146	275	30%	57%	34	7%	11	0	29	11%	14	41%
Marion	L	461	164	205	36%	44%	50	11%	6	0	24	12%	25	50%
Osceola	L	442	85	253	19%	57%	74	17%	6	0	19	8%	30	41%
Pasco	L	814	365	309	45%	38%	83	10%	30	0	55	18%	53	64%
Polk	L	850	182	500	21%	59%	96	11%	6	0	55	11%	42	44%
Saint Lucie	L	319	158	104	50%	33%	41	13%	7	0	27	26%	29	71%
Sarasota	L	529	163	293	31%	55%	55	10%	16	0	56	19%	33	60%
Seminole	L	613	97	421	16%	69%	66	11%	18	0	75	18%	35	53%
Volusia	L	777	125	544	16%	70%	68	9%	8	0	55	10%	37	54%
Alachua	M	301	125	126	42%	42%	32	11%	2	0	16	13%	9	28%
Bay	M	327	140	133	43%	41%	39	12%	13	0	28	21%	29	74%
Clay	M	533	221	229	41%	43%	53	10%	28	0	53	23%	34	64%
Hernando	M	153	76	40	50%	26%	22	14%	6	0	5	13%	7	32%
Leon	M	308	69	185	22%	60%	43	14%	4	0	39	21%	20	47%
Okaloosa	M	299	70	177	23%	59%	40	13%	12	0	41	23%	29	73%
Saint Johns	M	375	185	149	49%	40%	22	6%	19	0	48	32%	9	41%
Santa Rosa	M	228	59	129	26%	57%	35	15%	7	0	26	20%	23	66%
Charlotte	MS	208	36	140	17%	67%	25	12%	3	0	17	12%	19	76%
Citrus	MS	132	84	24	64%	18%	20	15%	2	0	8	33%	15	75%
Columbia	MS	105	22	68	21%	65%	10	10%	0	0	6	9%	4	40%
Flagler	MS	151	54	72	36%	48%	15	10%	3	0	7	10%	2	13%
Hendry	MS	78	3	63	4%	81%	6	8%	0	0	4	6%	1	17%
Highlands	MS	111	75	15	68%	14%	15	14%	4	0	4	27%	9	60%
Indian River	MS	187	101	58	54%	31%	17	9%	3	0	14	24%	9	53%
Martin	MS	181	42	117	23%	65%	12	7%	6	0	29	25%	7	58%
Monroe	MS	104	72	18	69%	17%	7	7%	17	0	4	22%	2	29%
Nassau	MS	123	49	54	40%	44%	15	12%	8	0	10	19%	10	67%
Putnam	MS	132	14	83	11%	63%	31	23%	0	0	5	6%	21	68%
Sumter	MS	78	58	10	74%	13%	9	12%	3	0	4	40%	5	56%
Walton	MS	65	8	37	12%	57%	12	18%	2	0	2	5%	9	75%
FLVS	MS	45	28	14	62%	31%	0	0%	7	0	9	64%	0	%
Baker	S	36	14	14	39%	39%	3	8%	1	0	5	36%	3	0%
Bradford	S	34	6	24	18%	71%	2	6%	0	0	0	0%	2	100%
Calhoun	S	18	14	2	78%	11%	2	11%	3	0	1	50%	1	50%

Florida Department of Education
Bureau of Exceptional Education and Student Services

FSA, End of Course, and FSAA 2016 Participation and Performance
Grade 7 Reading

District	Size	Number Enrolled	# Participated in FSA w/ Accomm	# Participated in FSA w/o Accomm	% Participated in FSA w/ Accomm	% Participated in FSA w/o Accomm	# Participated in Florida Standards Alternate Assessment (FSAA)	% Participated in Florida Standards Alternate Assessment	# Taking FSA w/ Accomm Who Scored at Level 3 and Above	% Taking FSA w/ Accomm Who Scored at Level 3 and Above	# Taking FSA w/o Accomm Who Scored at Level 3 and Above	% Taking FSA w/o Accomm Who Scored at Level 3 and Above	# Taking FSAA Who Scored at Level 3 and Above	% Taking FSAA Who Scored at Level 3 and Above
DeSoto	S	44	31	1	70%	2%	8	18%	1	0	0	0%	6	75%
Dixie	S	39	30	6	77%	15%	1	3%	5	0	2	33%	1	100%
Franklin	S	12	5	4	42%	33%	1	8%	1	0	1	25%	1	100%
Gadsden	S	50	0	40	0%	80%	6	12%	0	0	1	3%	5	83%
Gilchrist	S	22	19	1	86%	5%	2	9%	1	0	0	0%	1	50%
Glades	S	22	17	1	77%	5%	3	14%	2	0	1	100%	2	67%
Gulf	S	22	11	8	50%	36%	2	9%	0	0	1	13%	2	100%
Hamilton	S	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Hardee	S	50	31	10	62%	20%	7	14%	0	0	2	20%	4	57%
Holmes	S	31	14	15	45%	48%	1	3%	0	0	5	33%	1	100%
Jackson	S	53	34	12	64%	23%	5	9%	3	0	1	8%	3	60%
Jefferson	S	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Lafayette	S	16	15	1	94%	6%	0	0%	0	0	0	0%	0	0%
Levy	S	97	59	20	61%	21%	8	8%	2	0	7	35%	2	25%
Liberty	S	15	10	2	67%	13%	3	20%	2	0	0	0%	3	100%
Madison	S	23	0	18	0%	78%	4	17%	0	0	1	6%	3	75%
Okeechobee	S	87	57	23	66%	26%	3	3%	3	0	4	17%	2	67%
Lake Wales	S	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Suwannee	S	51	17	20	33%	39%	10	20%	0	0	5	25%	4	40%
Taylor	S	31	20	3	65%	10%	3	10%	1	0	2	67%	2	67%
Union	S	22	14	4	64%	18%	4	18%	0	0	1	25%	2	50%
Wakulla	S	64	38	15	59%	23%	10	16%	6	0	8	53%	7	70%
Washington	S	45	27	6	60%	13%	6	13%	1	0	0	0%	5	83%
FSDB	S	51	46	0	90%	0%	4	8%	10	0	0	0%	3	75%
Wash Special	S	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
FAU	S	19	13	4	68%	21%	2	11%	2	0	2	50%	1	50%
FSU	S	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
FAMU	S	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
UF	S	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
State		25,823	7,709	13,655	30%	53%	2,862	11%	658	0	2,252	16%	1,491	52%

Number enrolled, number participating, and performance: EDFacts, December 2016 and DOE Bureau of P20 Education Reporting and Accessibility, March 2017.
*Number is less than 10.

Florida Department of Education
Bureau of Exceptional Education and Student Services

FSA, End of Course, and FSAA 2016 Participation and Performance
Grade 8 Reading

District	Size	Number Enrolled	# Participated in FSA w/ Accomm	# Participated in FSA w/o Accomm	% Participated in FSA w/ Accomm	% Participated in FSA w/o Accomm	# Participated in Florida Standards Alternate Assessment (FSAA)	% Participated in Florida Standards Alternate Assessment	# Taking FSA w/ Accomm Who Scored at Level 3 and Above	% Taking FSA w/ Accomm Who Scored at Level 3 and Above	# Taking FSA w/o Accomm Who Scored at Level 3 and Above	% Taking FSA w/o Accomm Who Scored at Level 3 and Above	# Taking FSAA Who Scored at Level 3 and Above	% Taking FSAA Who Scored at Level 3 and Above
Broward	VL	2,176	307	1,484	14%	68%	266	12%	36	12%	400	27%	125	47%
Dade	VL	2,612	503	1,680	19%	64%	291	11%	118	23%	375	22%	163	56%
Duval	VL	972	87	654	9%	67%	180	19%	12	14%	169	26%	102	57%
Hillsborough	VL	2,140	375	1,393	18%	65%	253	12%	27	7%	244	18%	119	47%
Orange	VL	1,472	333	885	23%	60%	161	11%	41	12%	179	20%	69	43%
Palm Beach	VL	1,918	961	657	50%	34%	196	10%	192	20%	206	31%	111	57%
Pinellas	VL	746	170	396	23%	53%	95	13%	16	9%	73	18%	49	52%
Brevard	L	771	102	562	13%	73%	62	8%	3	3%	136	24%	30	48%
Collier	L	382	165	159	43%	42%	46	12%	29	18%	54	34%	24	52%
Escambia	L	345	106	173	31%	50%	47	14%	12	11%	37	21%	21	45%
Lake	L	399	142	178	36%	45%	45	11%	7	5%	36	20%	19	42%
Lee	L	839	326	395	39%	47%	60	7%	30	9%	109	28%	32	53%
Manatee	L	482	138	265	29%	55%	33	7%	12	9%	64	24%	14	42%
Marion	L	516	205	227	40%	44%	38	7%	15	7%	42	19%	21	55%
Osceola	L	517	105	313	20%	61%	77	15%	12	11%	55	18%	44	57%
Pasco	L	753	271	327	36%	43%	96	13%	30	11%	92	28%	66	69%
Polk	L	806	165	449	20%	56%	125	16%	8	5%	51	11%	61	49%
Saint Lucie	L	312	152	104	49%	33%	43	14%	19	13%	32	31%	26	60%
Sarasota	L	378	87	243	23%	64%	32	8%	5	6%	72	30%	17	53%
Seminole	L	583	96	400	16%	69%	57	10%	13	14%	94	24%	27	47%
Volusia	L	772	115	530	15%	69%	76	10%	5	4%	92	17%	44	58%
Alachua	M	273	110	113	40%	41%	27	10%	9	8%	19	17%	12	44%
Bay	M	286	118	120	41%	42%	37	13%	12	10%	39	33%	30	81%
Clay	M	452	130	251	29%	56%	50	11%	19	15%	77	31%	31	62%
Hernando	M	151	92	36	61%	24%	12	8%	10	11%	13	36%	7	58%
Leon	M	264	49	172	19%	65%	37	14%	8	16%	46	27%	21	57%
Okaloosa	M	298	83	140	28%	47%	57	19%	25	30%	51	36%	42	74%
Saint Johns	M	367	177	135	48%	37%	36	10%	26	15%	67	50%	23	64%
Santa Rosa	M	234	56	128	24%	55%	40	17%	6	11%	45	35%	33	83%
Charlotte	MS	229	36	145	16%	63%	36	16%	4	11%	30	21%	25	69%
Citrus	MS	113	71	14	63%	12%	20	18%	2	3%	4	29%	14	70%
Columbia	MS	108	27	57	25%	53%	14	13%	2	7%	17	30%	5	36%
Flagler	MS	134	43	68	32%	51%	8	6%	2	5%	9	13%	1	13%
Hendry	MS	76	21	45	28%	59%	9	12%	0	0%	9	20%	2	22%
Highlands	MS	115	73	19	63%	17%	20	17%	8	11%	10	53%	16	80%
Indian River	MS	208	100	70	48%	34%	22	11%	8	8%	12	17%	10	45%
Martin	MS	217	71	116	33%	53%	14	6%	11	15%	41	35%	9	64%
Monroe	MS	87	59	20	68%	23%	4	5%	11	19%	8	40%	3	75%
Nassau	MS	103	38	51	37%	50%	9	9%	3	8%	16	31%	7	78%
Putnam	MS	125	0	97	0%	78%	18	14%	0	0%	14	14%	10	56%
Sumter	MS	100	77	11	77%	11%	8	8%	9	12%	7	64%	6	75%
Walton	MS	49	8	26	16%	53%	9	18%	2	25%	6	23%	8	89%
FLVS	MS	23	14	4	61%	17%	0	0%	4	29%	4	100%	0	0%
Baker	S	33	8	15	24%	45%	9	27%	1	13%	2	13%	5	56%
Bradford	S	44	18	17	41%	39%	6	14%	0	0%	4	24%	5	83%
Calhoun	S	22	15	2	68%	9%	5	23%	1	7%	1	50%	2	40%

Florida Department of Education
Bureau of Exceptional Education and Student Services

FSA, End of Course, and FSAA 2016 Participation and Performance
Grade 8 Reading

District	Size	Number Enrolled	# Participated in FSA w/ Accomm	# Participated in FSA w/o Accomm	% Participated in FSA w/ Accomm	% Participated in FSA w/o Accomm	# Participated in Florida Standards Alternate Assessment (FSAA)	% Participated in Florida Standards Alternate Assessment	# Taking FSA w/ Accomm Who Scored at Level 3 and Above	% Taking FSA w/ Accomm Who Scored at Level 3 and Above	# Taking FSA w/o Accomm Who Scored at Level 3 and Above	% Taking FSA w/o Accomm Who Scored at Level 3 and Above	# Taking FSAA Who Scored at Level 3 and Above	% Taking FSAA Who Scored at Level 3 and Above
DeSoto	S	44	34	2	77%	5%	7	16%	5	15%	0	0%	6	86%
Dixie	S	21	15	2	71%	10%	2	10%	5	33%	0	0%	2	100%
Franklin	S	19	11	5	58%	26%	1	5%	2	18%	1	20%	0	0%
Gadsden	S	67	0	52	0%	78%	10	15%	0	0%	2	4%	7	70%
Gilchrist	S	29	19	4	66%	14%	6	21%	5	26%	2	50%	4	67%
Glades	S	27	20	2	74%	7%	4	15%	3	15%	1	50%	2	50%
Gulf	S	20	15	3	75%	15%	1	5%	0	0%	2	67%	1	100%
Hamilton	S	17	0	10	0%	59%	4	24%	0	0%	0	0%	2	50%
Hardee	S	42	28	8	67%	19%	6	14%	0	0%	4	50%	4	67%
Holmes	S	33	16	14	48%	42%	2	6%	1	6%	1	7%	0	0%
Jackson	S	45	22	11	49%	24%	9	20%	2	9%	4	36%	2	22%
Jefferson	S	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Lafayette	S	14	9	2	64%	14%	0	0%	1	11%	2	100%	0	0%
Levy	S	74	48	14	65%	19%	7	9%	3	6%	1	7%	3	43%
Liberty	S	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Madison	S	15	0	13	0%	87%	2	13%	0	0%	1	8%	2	100%
Okeechobee	S	103	64	26	62%	25%	10	10%	8	13%	2	8%	5	50%
Lake Wales	S	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Suwannee	S	51	17	20	33%	39%	9	18%	1	6%	5	25%	7	78%
Taylor	S	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Union	S	40	26	7	65%	18%	5	13%	0	0%	5	71%	4	80%
Wakulla	S	57	35	17	61%	30%	3	5%	9	26%	8	47%	1	33%
Washington	S	42	27	10	64%	24%	3	7%	4	15%	3	30%	3	100%
FSDB	S	50	46	0	92%	0%	3	6%	9	20%	0	0%	2	67%
Wash Special	S	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
FAU	S	22	10	9	45%	41%	3	14%	4	40%	8	89%	1	33%
FSU	S	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
FAMU	S	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
UF	S	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
State		25,064	6,884	13,691	27%	55%	2,893	12%	892	13%	3,228	24%	1,577	55%

Number enrolled, number participating, and performance: EDFacts, December 2016 and DOE Bureau of P20 Education Reporting and Accessibility, March 2017.
*Number is less than 10.

Florida Department of Education
Bureau of Exceptional Education and Student Services

FSA, End of Course, and FSAA 2016 Participation and Performance
High School Reading

District	Size	Number Enrolled	# Participated in FSA w/ Accomm	# Participated in FSA w/o Accomm	% Participated in FSA w/ Accomm	% Participated in FSA w/o Accomm	# Participated in Florida Standards Alternate Assessment (FSAA)	% Participated in Florida Standards Alternate Assessment	# Taking FSA w/ Accomm Who Scored at Level 3 and Above	% Taking FSA w/ Accomm Who Scored at Level 3 and Above	# Taking FSA w/o Accomm Who Scored at Level 3 and Above	% Taking FSA w/o Accomm Who Scored at Level 3 and Above	# Taking FSAA Who Scored at Level 3 and Above	% Taking FSAA Who Scored at Level 3 and Above
Broward	VL	4,114	359	2,938	9%	71%	435	11%	42	12%	650	22%	216	50%
Dade	VL	5,253	444	3,823	8%	73%	584	11%	82	18%	761	20%	246	42%
Duval	VL	1,955	26	1,443	1%	74%	280	14%	1	4%	210	15%	117	42%
Hillsborough	VL	4,163	426	2,848	10%	68%	487	12%	30	7%	406	14%	248	51%
Orange	VL	3,135	130	2,294	4%	73%	385	12%	7	5%	348	15%	154	40%
Palm Beach	VL	3,987	920	2,234	23%	56%	442	11%	138	15%	499	22%	249	56%
Pinellas	VL	1,576	89	1,063	6%	67%	219	14%	5	6%	144	14%	86	39%
Brevard	L	1,572	140	1,155	9%	73%	152	10%	10	7%	182	16%	64	42%
Collier	L	757	101	541	13%	71%	87	11%	12	12%	102	19%	54	62%
Escambia	L	675	7	508	1%	75%	108	16%	0	0%	45	9%	65	60%
Lake	L	809	76	563	9%	70%	83	10%	2	3%	63	11%	40	48%
Lee	L	1,624	96	1,205	6%	74%	135	8%	7	7%	176	15%	59	44%
Manatee	L	984	46	744	5%	76%	59	6%	1	2%	106	14%	16	27%
Marion	L	922	81	659	9%	71%	105	11%	2	2%	61	9%	50	48%
Osceola	L	1,072	130	688	12%	64%	159	15%	12	9%	90	13%	73	46%
Pasco	L	1,608	206	1,003	13%	62%	203	13%	12	6%	155	15%	119	59%
Polk	L	1,547	88	1,055	6%	68%	237	15%	3	3%	66	6%	132	56%
Saint Lucie	L	655	209	308	32%	47%	66	10%	13	6%	60	19%	43	65%
Sarasota	L	810	138	527	17%	65%	100	12%	8	6%	104	20%	54	54%
Seminole	L	1,341	30	1,059	2%	79%	130	10%	6	20%	229	22%	62	48%
Volusia	L	1,518	43	1,106	3%	73%	190	13%	5	12%	134	12%	98	52%
Alachua	M	534	107	323	20%	60%	44	8%	24	22%	51	16%	11	25%
Bay	M	519	81	320	16%	62%	75	14%	8	10%	49	15%	54	72%
Clay	M	888	96	624	11%	70%	93	10%	10	10%	123	20%	61	66%
Hernando	M	389	136	173	35%	44%	44	11%	7	5%	29	17%	28	64%
Leon	M	558	85	336	15%	60%	93	17%	3	4%	68	20%	40	43%
Okaloosa	M	488	94	282	19%	58%	73	15%	18	19%	71	25%	53	73%
Saint Johns	M	685	162	424	24%	62%	66	10%	28	17%	133	31%	34	52%
Santa Rosa	M	397	41	274	10%	69%	65	16%	4	10%	51	19%	49	75%
Charlotte	MS	403	35	278	9%	69%	61	15%	6	17%	43	15%	44	72%
Citrus	MS	264	139	52	53%	20%	54	20%	6	4%	15	29%	33	61%
Columbia	MS	178	27	118	15%	66%	23	13%	1	4%	19	16%	13	57%
Flagler	MS	243	118	76	49%	31%	29	12%	5	4%	8	11%	11	38%
Hendry	MS	152	95	30	63%	20%	12	8%	3	3%	6	20%	3	25%
Highlands	MS	281	134	81	48%	29%	42	15%	13	10%	11	14%	21	50%
Indian River	MS	327	51	200	16%	61%	40	12%	1	2%	23	12%	25	63%
Martin	MS	437	34	332	8%	76%	37	8%	2	6%	96	29%	15	41%
Monroe	MS	159	95	33	60%	21%	18	11%	15	16%	11	33%	14	78%
Nassau	MS	183	1	154	1%	84%	19	10%	0	0%	26	17%	17	89%
Putnam	MS	240	0	177	0%	74%	46	19%	0	0%	20	11%	36	78%
Sumter	MS	136	101	19	74%	14%	5	4%	5	5%	5	26%	5	100%
Walton	MS	103	10	65	10%	63%	14	14%	2	20%	13	20%	13	93%
FLVS	MS	33	10	16	30%	48%	0	0%	5	50%	12	75%	0	0%
Baker	S	66	25	22	38%	33%	13	20%	0	0%	7	32%	11	85%
Bradford	S	65	0	53	0%	82%	7	11%	0	0%	4	8%	0	0%

Florida Department of Education
Bureau of Exceptional Education and Student Services

FSA, End of Course, and FSAA 2016 Participation and Performance
High School Reading

District	Size	Number Enrolled	# Participated in FSA w/ Accomm	# Participated in FSA w/o Accomm	% Participated in FSA w/ Accomm	% Participated in FSA w/o Accomm	# Participated in Florida Standards Alternate Assessment (FSAA)	% Participated in Florida Standards Alternate Assessment	# Taking FSA w/ Accomm Who Scored at Level 3 and Above	% Taking FSA w/ Accomm Who Scored at Level 3 and Above	# Taking FSA w/o Accomm Who Scored at Level 3 and Above	% Taking FSA w/o Accomm Who Scored at Level 3 and Above	# Taking FSAA Who Scored at Level 3 and Above	% Taking FSAA Who Scored at Level 3 and Above
Calhoun	S	62	49	2	79%	3%	9	15%	8	16%	0	0%	6	67%
DeSoto	S	71	1	47	1%	66%	17	24%	0	0%	2	4%	10	59%
Dixie	S	40	35	0	88%	0%	2	5%	6	17%	0	0%	2	100%
Franklin	S	19	10	5	53%	26%	0	0%	1	10%	0	0%	0	0%
Gadsden	S	77	0	43	0%	56%	21	27%	0	0%	2	5%	12	57%
Gilchrist	S	79	62	10	78%	13%	5	6%	5	8%	3	30%	3	60%
Glades	S	17	10	2	59%	12%	3	18%	1	10%	1	50%	2	67%
Gulf	S	45	29	13	64%	29%	3	7%	3	10%	5	38%	2	67%
Hamilton	S	20	0	15	0%	75%	5	25%	0	0%	2	13%	4	80%
Hardee	S	96	0	77	0%	80%	15	16%	0	0%	3	4%	9	60%
Holmes	S	49	8	26	16%	53%	10	20%	1	13%	3	12%	5	50%
Jackson	S	122	19	60	16%	49%	30	25%	2	11%	8	13%	14	47%
Jefferson	S	16	3	7	19%	44%	4	25%	0	0%	1	14%	4	100%
Lafayette	S	14	12	0	86%	0%	1	7%	1	8%	0	0%	1	100%
Levy	S	134	58	56	43%	42%	10	7%	4	7%	8	14%	0	0%
Liberty	S	24	0	13	0%	54%	7	29%	0	0%	2	15%	7	100%
Madison	S	53	0	42	0%	79%	7	13%	0	0%	7	17%	6	86%
Okeechobee	S	191	11	152	6%	80%	17	9%	1	9%	17	11%	10	59%
Lake Wales	S	75	0	67	0%	89%	7	9%	0	0%	11	16%	6	86%
Suwannee	S	93	4	75	4%	81%	5	5%	0	0%	4	5%	2	40%
Taylor	S	49	0	34	0%	69%	4	8%	0	0%	4	12%	3	75%
Union	S	39	7	26	18%	67%	6	15%	0	0%	3	12%	2	33%
Wakulla	S	98	42	34	43%	35%	13	13%	2	5%	12	35%	5	38%
Washington	S	68	45	9	66%	13%	5	7%	2	4%	1	11%	2	40%
FSDB	S	103	85	6	83%	6%	11	11%	13	15%	4	67%	7	64%
Wash Special	S	26	0	14	0%	54%	3	12%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
FAU	S	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
FSU	S	20	7	13	35%	65%	0	0%	3	43%	5	38%	0	0%
FAMU	S	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
UF	S	14	0	13	0%	93%	0	0%	0	0%	7	54%	0	0%
State		49,963	5,963	33,322	12%	67%	5,850	46%	617	10%	5,615	17%	2,964	51%

Number enrolled, number participating, and performance: EDFacts, December 2016 and DOE Bureau of P20 Education Reporting and Accessibility, March 2017.
*Number is less than 10.

Florida Department of Education
Bureau of Exceptional Education and Student Services

FSA, End of Course, and FSAA 2016 Participation and Performance
Grades 3-High School Reading

District	Size	Number Enrolled	# Participated in FSA w/ Accomm	# Participated in FSA w/o Accomm	% Participated in FSA w/ Accomm	% Participated in FSA w/o Accomm	# Participated in Florida Standards Alternate Assessment (FSAA)	% Participated in Florida Standards Alternate Assessment	# Taking FSA w/ Accomm Who Scored at Level 3 and Above	% Taking FSA w/ Accomm Who Scored at Level 3 and Above	# Taking FSA w/o Accomm Who Scored at Level 3 and Above	% Taking FSA w/o Accomm Who Scored at Level 3 and Above	# Taking FSAA Who Scored at Level 3 and Above	% Taking FSAA Who Scored at Level 3 and Above
Broward	VL	20,418	3,544	14,114	17%	69%	1,807	9%	409	12%	3,380	24%	847	47%
Dade	VL	21,821	4,748	13,523	22%	62%	2,604	12%	766	16%	2,849	21%	1,396	54%
Duval	VL	10,001	1,634	6,459	16%	65%	1,373	14%	226	14%	1,360	21%	788	57%
Hillsborough	VL	17,547	2,643	12,111	15%	69%	1,896	11%	228	9%	2,103	17%	984	52%
Orange	VL	12,966	3,833	6,966	30%	54%	1,376	11%	375	10%	1,224	18%	580	42%
Palm Beach	VL	18,035	6,716	8,820	37%	49%	1,652	9%	1,046	16%	2,355	27%	858	52%
Pinellas	VL	6,973	1,443	4,193	21%	60%	804	12%	112	8%	869	21%	384	48%
Brevard	L	7,050	1,583	4,564	22%	65%	533	8%	96	6%	1,259	28%	247	46%
Collier	L	3,669	1,189	2,012	32%	55%	385	10%	134	11%	474	24%	219	57%
Escambia	L	3,454	1,092	1,802	32%	52%	417	12%	77	7%	332	18%	225	54%
Lake	L	3,725	1,153	1,978	31%	53%	360	10%	63	5%	358	18%	168	47%
Lee	L	6,938	2,038	3,847	29%	55%	568	8%	186	9%	785	20%	254	45%
Manatee	L	4,506	1,008	2,956	22%	66%	242	5%	69	7%	606	21%	92	38%
Marion	L	3,779	1,143	2,029	30%	54%	369	10%	49	4%	305	15%	167	45%
Osceola	L	4,076	940	2,252	23%	55%	669	16%	88	9%	316	14%	343	51%
Pasco	L	6,859	2,479	3,274	36%	48%	661	10%	189	8%	765	23%	386	58%
Polk	L	7,123	1,688	4,120	57%	27%	879	12%	105	6%	480	12%	424	48%
Saint Lucie	L	2,761	1,106	1,217	40%	44%	283	10%	67	6%	268	22%	152	54%
Sarasota	L	3,938	1,121	2,358	28%	60%	341	9%	140	12%	680	29%	196	57%
Seminole	L	5,594	957	3,856	17%	69%	495	9%	94	10%	932	24%	249	50%
Volusia	L	6,718	1,601	4,176	24%	62%	564	8%	115	7%	666	16%	304	54%
Alachua	M	2,280	856	1,092	38%	48%	186	8%	61	7%	204	19%	68	37%
Bay	M	2,738	980	1,396	36%	51%	251	9%	86	9%	369	26%	168	67%
Clay	M	4,293	1,257	2,502	29%	58%	370	9%	179	14%	805	32%	221	60%
Hernando	M	1,468	671	556	46%	38%	147	10%	48	7%	159	29%	72	49%
Leon	M	2,610	557	1,634	21%	63%	316	12%	60	11%	417	26%	159	50%
Okaloosa	M	2,555	789	1,309	31%	51%	345	14%	147	19%	432	33%	249	72%
Saint Johns	M	3,299	1,301	1,653	39%	50%	242	7%	188	14%	740	45%	122	50%
Santa Rosa	M	1,984	438	1,220	22%	61%	273	14%	55	13%	343	28%	195	71%
Charlotte	MS	1,843	366	1,163	20%	63%	242	13%	56	15%	211	18%	183	76%
Citrus	MS	1,082	576	298	53%	28%	164	15%	31	5%	101	34%	96	59%
Columbia	MS	865	202	530	23%	61%	85	10%	17	8%	104	20%	38	45%
Flagler	MS	1,102	497	446	45%	40%	91	8%	34	7%	79	18%	31	34%
Hendry	MS	664	182	384	27%	58%	65	10%	10	5%	64	17%	18	28%
Highlands	MS	1,055	548	327	52%	31%	130	12%	43	8%	84	26%	79	61%
Indian River	MS	1,570	487	846	31%	54%	143	9%	25	5%	176	21%	76	53%
Martin	MS	1,762	499	1,041	28%	59%	123	7%	62	12%	355	34%	65	53%
Monroe	MS	798	437	269	55%	34%	62	8%	67	15%	95	35%	40	65%
Nassau	MS	939	339	500	36%	53%	70	7%	54	16%	147	29%	48	69%
Putnam	MS	1,107	222	652	20%	59%	184	17%	13	6%	88	13%	138	75%
Sumter	MS	702	435	187	62%	27%	49	7%	34	8%	89	48%	32	65%
Walton	MS	519	106	324	20%	62%	56	11%	12	11%	86	27%	44	79%
FLVS	MS	168	76	75	45%	45%	0	0%	26	34%	47	63%	0	0%
Baker	S	330	124	134	38%	41%	52	16%	6	5%	46	34%	43	83%
Bradford	S	354	78	226	22%	64%	31	9%	1	1%	50	22%	16	52%

Florida Department of Education
Bureau of Exceptional Education and Student Services

FSA, End of Course, and FSAA 2016 Participation and Performance
Grades 3-High School Reading

District	Size	Number Enrolled	# Participated in FSA w/ Accomm	# Participated in FSA w/o Accomm	% Participated in FSA w/ Accomm	% Participated in FSA w/o Accomm	# Participated in Florida Standards Alternate Assessment (FSAA)	% Participated in Florida Standards Alternate Assessment	# Taking FSA w/ Accomm Who Scored at Level 3 and Above	% Taking FSA w/ Accomm Who Scored at Level 3 and Above	# Taking FSA w/o Accomm Who Scored at Level 3 and Above	% Taking FSA w/o Accomm Who Scored at Level 3 and Above	# Taking FSAA Who Scored at Level 3 and Above	% Taking FSAA Who Scored at Level 3 and Above
Calhoun	S	253	157	57	62%	23%	35	14%	25	16%	26	46%	19	54%
DeSoto	S	358	132	152	37%	42%	60	17%	9	7%	22	14%	37	62%
Dixie	S	238	134	76	56%	32%	15	6%	25	19%	30	39%	15	100%
Franklin	S	148	53	71	36%	48%	9	6%	6	11%	10	14%	6	67%
Gadsden	S	471	46	315	10%	67%	83	18%	4	9%	31	10%	58	70%
Gilchrist	S	241	149	65	62%	27%	21	9%	23	15%	24	37%	12	57%
Glades	S	199	120	50	60%	25%	21	11%	21	18%	18	36%	15	71%
Gulf	S	180	99	61	55%	34%	14	8%	5	5%	20	33%	13	93%
Hamilton	S	109	23	58	21%	53%	23	21%	0	0%	4	7%	12	52%
Hardee	S	454	198	194	44%	43%	52	11%	8	4%	47	24%	33	63%
Holmes	S	297	90	167	30%	56%	26	9%	7	8%	35	21%	13	50%
Jackson	S	558	157	285	28%	51%	87	16%	15	10%	100	35%	46	53%
Jefferson	S	54	15	26	28%	48%	8	15%	0	0%	3	12%	7	88%
Lafayette	S	116	73	26	63%	22%	13	11%	4	5%	9	35%	7	54%
Levy	S	623	282	251	45%	40%	46	7%	16	6%	61	24%	18	39%
Liberty	S	111	35	47	32%	42%	21	19%	6	17%	11	23%	19	90%
Madison	S	225	1	196	0%	87%	20	9%	0	0%	24	12%	15	75%
Okeechobee	S	855	226	531	26%	62%	60	7%	20	9%	96	18%	37	62%
Lake Wales	S	210	41	150	20%	71%	15	7%	4	10%	17	11%	11	73%
Suwannee	S	432	153	199	35%	46%	53	12%	7	5%	32	16%	30	57%
Taylor	S	245	41	143	17%	58%	36	15%	4	10%	35	24%	25	69%
Union	S	226	123	77	54%	34%	23	10%	13	11%	32	42%	15	65%
Wakulla	S	446	214	172	48%	39%	43	10%	31	14%	83	48%	24	56%
Washington	S	344	192	96	56%	28%	29	8%	16	8%	26	27%	20	69%
FSDB	S	343	279	27	81%	8%	32	9%	46	16%	5	19%	19	59%
Wash Special	S	28	0	16	0%	57%	3	11%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
FAU	S	131	63	52	48%	40%	12	9%	12	19%	35	67%	8	67%
FSU	S	105	22	83	21%	79%	0	0%	9	41%	42	51%	0	0%
FAMU	S	12	0	12	0%	100%	0	0%	0	0%	2	17%	0	0%
UF	S	55	0	54	0%	98%	0	0%	0	0%	16	30%	0	0%
State		222,883	58,812	129,489	26%	58%	22,827	10%	6,286	11%	28,571	22%	12,002	53%

Number enrolled, number participating, and performance: EDFacts, December 2016 and DOE Bureau of P20 Education Reporting and Accessibility, March 2017.
*Number is less than 10.

Florida Department of Education
Bureau of Exceptional Education and Student Services

FSA, End of Course, and FSAA 2016 Participation and Performance
Grade 3 Math

District	Size	Number Enrolled	# Participated in FSA w/ Accomm	# Participated in FSA w/o Accomm	% Participated in FSA w/ Accomm	% Participated in FSA w/o Accomm	# Participated in Florida Standards Alternate Assessment (FSAA)	% Participated in Florida Standards Alternate Assessment	# Taking FSA w/ Accomm Who Scored at Level 3 and Above	% Taking FSA w/ Accomm Who Scored at Level 3 and Above	# Taking FSA w/o Accomm Who Scored at Level 3 and Above	% Taking FSA w/o Accomm Who Scored at Level 3 and Above	# Taking FSAA Who Scored at Level 3 and Above	% Taking FSAA Who Scored at Level 3 and Above
Broward	VL	2,875	5	2,597	0%	90%	223	8%	3	60%	898	35%	102	46%
Dade	VL	2,893	15	2,501	1%	86%	337	12%	5	33%	888	36%	214	64%
Duval	VL	1,708	3	1,493	0%	87%	179	10%	1	33%	574	38%	107	60%
Hillsborough	VL	2,534	3	2,277	0%	90%	227	9%	1	33%	695	31%	118	52%
Orange	VL	1,722	2	1,493	0%	87%	168	10%	1	50%	371	25%	65	39%
Palm Beach	VL	2,678	8	2,449	0%	91%	185	7%	3	38%	1,011	41%	85	46%
Pinellas	VL	1,113	3	984	0%	88%	87	8%	0	0%	336	34%	32	37%
Brevard	L	1,082	1	998	0%	92%	54	5%	0	0%	373	37%	20	37%
Collier	L	490	0	440	0%	90%	42	9%	0	0%	156	35%	22	52%
Escambia	L	569	1	512	0%	90%	51	9%	0	0%	137	27%	26	51%
Lake	L	520	0	470	0%	90%	38	7%	0	0%	154	33%	12	32%
Lee	L	1,007	2	885	0%	88%	86	9%	1	50%	285	32%	43	50%
Manatee	L	797	1	756	0%	95%	24	3%	1	100%	212	28%	7	29%
Marion	L	560	0	511	0%	91%	39	7%	0	0%	100	20%	14	36%
Osceola	L	515	2	402	0%	78%	98	19%	1	50%	85	21%	53	54%
Pasco	L	946	2	855	0%	90%	56	6%	0	0%	234	27%	24	43%
Polk	L	898	1	784	0%	87%	99	11%	1	100%	205	26%	41	41%
Saint Lucie	L	438	1	390	0%	89%	32	7%	0	0%	116	30%	9	28%
Sarasota	L	602	2	557	0%	93%	34	6%	0	0%	251	45%	19	56%
Seminole	L	754	0	675	0%	90%	62	8%	0	0%	255	38%	35	56%
Volusia	L	943	1	883	0%	94%	49	5%	0	0%	273	31%	20	41%
Alachua	M	291	2	267	1%	92%	18	6%	1	50%	60	22%	8	44%
Bay	M	449	1	417	0%	93%	24	5%	1	100%	165	40%	12	50%
Clay	M	678	1	629	0%	93%	41	6%	0	0%	293	47%	18	44%
Hernando	M	234	1	199	0%	85%	27	12%	0	0%	71	36%	10	37%
Leon	M	391	2	351	1%	90%	32	8%	1	50%	134	38%	14	44%
Okaloosa	M	326	1	284	0%	87%	34	10%	1	100%	156	55%	22	65%
Saint Johns	M	487	1	452	0%	93%	30	6%	0	0%	233	52%	15	50%
Santa Rosa	M	285	2	249	1%	87%	31	11%	0	0%	121	49%	18	58%
Charlotte	MS	260	1	231	0%	89%	27	10%	1	100%	76	33%	21	78%
Citrus	MS	136	0	119	0%	88%	16	12%	0	0%	38	32%	8	50%
Columbia	MS	126	1	108	1%	86%	11	9%	0	0%	49	45%	7	64%
Flagler	MS	123	0	106	0%	86%	15	12%	0	0%	35	33%	6	40%
Hendry	MS	96	2	78	2%	81%	13	14%	0	0%	21	27%	2	15%
Highlands	MS	136	1	120	1%	88%	12	9%	0	0%	42	35%	11	92%
Indian River	MS	220	0	198	0%	90%	13	6%	0	0%	52	26%	5	38%
Martin	MS	243	2	222	1%	91%	11	5%	1	50%	91	41%	5	45%
Monroe	MS	134	0	121	0%	90%	11	8%	0	0%	52	43%	8	73%
Nassau	MS	145	0	137	0%	94%	3	2%	0	0%	73	53%	1	33%
Putnam	MS	163	1	136	1%	83%	22	13%	1	100%	38	28%	16	73%
Sumter	MS	88	0	82	0%	93%	4	5%	0	0%	40	49%	2	50%
Walton	MS	81	0	78	0%	96%	3	4%	0	0%	39	50%	2	67%
FLVS	MS	20	0	17	0%	85%	0	0%	0	0%	5	29%	0	0%
Baker	S	68	0	57	0%	84%	8	12%	0	0%	32	56%	6	75%
Bradford	S	58	1	50	2%	86%	4	7%	0	0%	13	26%	1	25%

Florida Department of Education
Bureau of Exceptional Education and Student Services

FSA, End of Course, and FSAA 2016 Participation and Performance
Grade 3 Math

District	Size	Number Enrolled	# Participated in FSA w/ Accomm	# Participated in FSA w/o Accomm	% Participated in FSA w/ Accomm	% Participated in FSA w/o Accomm	# Participated in Florida Standards Alternate Assessment (FSAA)	% Participated in Florida Standards Alternate Assessment	# Taking FSA w/ Accomm Who Scored at Level 3 and Above	% Taking FSA w/ Accomm Who Scored at Level 3 and Above	# Taking FSA w/o Accomm Who Scored at Level 3 and Above	% Taking FSA w/o Accomm Who Scored at Level 3 and Above	# Taking FSAA Who Scored at Level 3 and Above	% Taking FSAA Who Scored at Level 3 and Above
Calhoun	S	34	0	30	0%	88%	3	9%	0	0%	13	43%	0	0%
DeSoto	S	60	0	51	0%	85%	9	15%	0	0%	13	25%	4	44%
Dixie	S	33	0	32	0%	97%	1	3%	0	0%	14	44%	1	100%
Franklin	S	31	0	26	0%	84%	1	3%	0	0%	4	15%	1	100%
Gadsden	S	56	0	46	0%	82%	10	18%	0	0%	22	48%	9	90%
Gilchrist	S	37	0	33	0%	89%	3	8%	0	0%	19	58%	1	33%
Glades	S	40	0	38	0%	95%	2	5%	0	0%	20	53%	1	50%
Gulf	S	24	0	20	0%	83%	3	13%	0	0%	8	40%	3	100%
Hamilton	S	23	0	17	0%	74%	5	22%	0	0%	7	41%	3	60%
Hardee	S	70	0	65	0%	93%	5	7%	0	0%	41	63%	4	80%
Holmes	S	47	0	43	0%	91%	2	4%	0	0%	15	35%	2	100%
Jackson	S	102	0	90	0%	88%	10	10%	0	0%	48	53%	4	40%
Jefferson	S	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Lafayette	S	19	0	17	0%	89%	2	11%	0	0%	7	41%	2	100%
Levy	S	79	0	69	0%	87%	6	8%	0	0%	27	39%	2	33%
Liberty	S	17	0	15	0%	88%	2	12%	0	0%	7	47%	2	100%
Madison	S	37	0	34	0%	92%	1	3%	0	0%	11	32%	1	100%
Okeechobee	S	102	0	89	0%	87%	9	9%	0	0%	33	37%	6	67%
Lake Wales	S	32	0	29	0%	91%	3	9%	0	0%	8	28%	3	100%
Suwannee	S	53	0	45	0%	85%	5	9%	0	0%	13	29%	2	40%
Taylor	S	49	0	39	0%	80%	9	18%	0	0%	16	41%	6	67%
Union	S	31	0	29	0%	94%	2	6%	0	0%	22	76%	2	100%
Wakulla	S	55	0	52	0%	95%	2	4%	0	0%	25	48%	0	0%
Washington	S	49	0	41	0%	84%	4	8%	0	0%	18	44%	3	75%
FSDB	S	30	7	21	23%	70%	2	7%	0	0%	2	10%	1	50%
Wash Special	S	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
FAU	S	21	0	18	0%	86%	3	14%	0	0%	11	61%	3	100%
FSU	S	22	0	22	0%	100%	0	0%	0	0%	14	64%	0	0%
FAMU	S	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
UF	S	10	0	10	0%	100%	0	0%	0	0%	3	30%	0	0%
State		32,054	80	28,650	0%	89%	2,684	8%	24	30%	9,980	35%	1,352	50%

Number enrolled, number participating, and performance: EDFacts, December 2016 and DOE Bureau of P20 Education Reporting and Accessibility, March 2017.
*Number is less than 10.

Florida Department of Education
Bureau of Exceptional Education and Student Services

FSA, End of Course, and FSAA 2016 Participation and Performance
Grade 4 Math

District	Size	Number Enrolled	# Participated in FSA w/ Accomm	# Participated in FSA w/o Accomm	% Participated in FSA w/ Accomm	% Participated in FSA w/o Accomm	# Participated in Florida Standards Alternate Assessment (FSAA)	% Participated in Florida Standards Alternate Assessment	# Taking FSA w/ Accomm Who Scored at Level 3 and Above	% Taking FSA w/ Accomm Who Scored at Level 3 and Above	# Taking FSA w/o Accomm Who Scored at Level 3 and Above	% Taking FSA w/o Accomm Who Scored at Level 3 and Above	# Taking FSAA Who Scored at Level 3 and Above	% Taking FSAA Who Scored at Level 3 and Above
Broward	VL	3,261	6	2,971	0%	91%	222	7%	3	50%	861	29%	97	44%
Dade	VL	2,884	15	2,460	1%	85%	369	13%	4	27%	735	30%	233	63%
Duval	VL	1,557	5	1,333	0%	86%	188	12%	3	60%	512	38%	113	60%
Hillsborough	VL	2,439	3	2,188	0%	90%	228	9%	0	0%	601	27%	109	48%
Orange	VL	1,862	3	1,669	0%	90%	149	8%	3	100%	340	20%	64	43%
Palm Beach	VL	2,570	9	2,312	0%	90%	215	8%	4	44%	813	35%	109	51%
Pinellas	VL	1,040	0	919	0%	88%	95	9%	0	0%	309	34%	45	47%
Brevard	L	1,008	2	928	0%	92%	57	6%	2	100%	315	34%	26	46%
Collier	L	537	0	484	0%	90%	50	9%	0	0%	166	34%	27	54%
Escambia	L	549	0	490	0%	89%	53	10%	0	0%	111	23%	29	55%
Lake	L	566	1	507	0%	90%	46	8%	0	0%	141	28%	20	43%
Lee	L	885	3	791	0%	89%	66	7%	2	67%	232	29%	30	45%
Manatee	L	733	1	687	0%	94%	36	5%	0	0%	221	32%	12	33%
Marion	L	447	2	391	0%	87%	45	10%	0	0%	95	24%	25	56%
Osceola	L	510	7	408	1%	80%	91	18%	3	43%	91	22%	50	55%
Pasco	L	1,075	2	953	0%	89%	70	7%	1	50%	231	24%	42	60%
Polk	L	1,054	0	939	0%	89%	96	9%	0	0%	204	22%	49	51%
Saint Lucie	L	365	0	326	0%	89%	34	9%	0	0%	72	22%	14	41%
Sarasota	L	595	0	543	0%	91%	48	8%	0	0%	221	41%	29	60%
Seminole	L	890	1	806	0%	91%	62	7%	0	0%	245	30%	29	47%
Volusia	L	924	2	859	0%	93%	51	6%	1	50%	240	28%	32	63%
Alachua	M	328	3	297	1%	91%	19	6%	0	0%	72	24%	6	32%
Bay	M	435	0	406	0%	93%	20	5%	0	0%	108	27%	12	60%
Clay	M	624	1	572	0%	92%	40	6%	0	0%	222	39%	20	50%
Hernando	M	196	0	175	0%	89%	14	7%	0	0%	45	26%	6	43%
Leon	M	385	3	343	1%	89%	31	8%	1	33%	112	33%	17	55%
Okaloosa	M	431	0	384	0%	89%	43	10%	0	0%	165	43%	31	72%
Saint Johns	M	489	0	462	0%	94%	25	5%	0	0%	246	53%	13	52%
Santa Rosa	M	294	1	252	0%	86%	38	13%	1	100%	98	39%	20	53%
Charlotte	MS	287	2	246	1%	86%	31	11%	1	50%	73	30%	23	74%
Citrus	MS	157	0	131	0%	83%	23	15%	0	0%	55	42%	11	48%
Columbia	MS	119	1	110	1%	92%	6	5%	0	0%	41	37%	1	17%
Flagler	MS	153	0	135	0%	88%	12	8%	0	0%	47	35%	7	58%
Hendry	MS	109	1	94	1%	86%	12	11%	0	0%	26	28%	3	25%
Highlands	MS	110	1	95	1%	86%	10	9%	1	100%	22	23%	6	60%
Indian River	MS	207	0	188	0%	91%	15	7%	0	0%	58	31%	3	20%
Martin	MS	220	1	199	0%	90%	13	6%	0	0%	85	43%	8	62%
Monroe	MS	109	0	103	0%	94%	6	6%	0	0%	33	32%	3	50%
Nassau	MS	134	0	130	0%	97%	4	3%	0	0%	59	45%	4	100%
Putnam	MS	161	0	131	0%	81%	27	17%	0	0%	30	23%	24	89%
Sumter	MS	80	1	66	1%	83%	10	13%	0	0%	25	38%	6	60%
Walton	MS	88	2	75	2%	85%	10	11%	2	100%	28	37%	5	50%
FLVS	MS	17	0	15	0%	88%	0	0%	0	0%	8	53%	0	0%
Baker	S	43	0	34	0%	79%	8	19%	0	0%	7	21%	6	75%
Bradford	S	50	0	48	0%	96%	1	2%	0	0%	18	38%	1	100%

Florida Department of Education
Bureau of Exceptional Education and Student Services

FSA, End of Course, and FSAA 2016 Participation and Performance
Grade 4 Math

District	Size	Number Enrolled	# Participated in FSA w/ Accomm	# Participated in FSA w/o Accomm	% Participated in FSA w/ Accomm	% Participated in FSA w/o Accomm	# Participated in Florida Standards Alternate Assessment (FSAA)	% Participated in Florida Standards Alternate Assessment	# Taking FSA w/ Accomm Who Scored at Level 3 and Above	% Taking FSA w/ Accomm Who Scored at Level 3 and Above	# Taking FSA w/o Accomm Who Scored at Level 3 and Above	% Taking FSA w/o Accomm Who Scored at Level 3 and Above	# Taking FSAA Who Scored at Level 3 and Above	% Taking FSAA Who Scored at Level 3 and Above
Calhoun	S	46	0	38	0%	83%	7	15%	0	0%	13	34%	3	43%
DeSoto	S	45	0	35	0%	78%	10	22%	0	0%	10	29%	6	60%
Dixie	S	36	0	29	0%	81%	4	11%	0	0%	7	24%	4	100%
Franklin	S	31	1	25	3%	81%	3	10%	1	100%	5	20%	3	100%
Gadsden	S	79	0	63	0%	80%	16	20%	0	0%	16	25%	10	63%
Gilchrist	S	28	0	26	0%	93%	1	4%	0	0%	6	23%	0	0%
Glades	S	37	0	32	0%	86%	3	8%	0	0%	8	25%	2	67%
Gulf	S	19	0	16	0%	84%	2	11%	0	0%	4	25%	2	100%
Hamilton	S	14	1	10	7%	71%	3	21%	0	0%	1	10%	2	67%
Hardee	S	57	0	52	0%	91%	4	7%	0	0%	15	29%	3	75%
Holmes	S	46	0	41	0%	89%	5	11%	0	0%	13	32%	3	60%
Jackson	S	79	0	72	0%	91%	5	6%	0	0%	30	42%	4	80%
Jefferson	S	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Lafayette	S	22	0	17	0%	77%	5	23%	0	0%	5	29%	2	40%
Levy	S	89	0	79	0%	89%	6	7%	0	0%	30	38%	4	67%
Liberty	S	18	0	16	0%	89%	1	6%	0	0%	8	50%	1	100%
Madison	S	38	0	34	0%	89%	3	8%	0	0%	10	29%	0	0%
Okeechobee	S	114	1	99	1%	87%	11	10%	0	0%	34	34%	9	82%
Lake Wales	S	34	0	31	0%	91%	2	6%	0	0%	8	26%	2	100%
Suwannee	S	64	0	50	0%	78%	12	19%	0	0%	7	14%	7	58%
Taylor	S	34	0	26	0%	76%	5	15%	0	0%	15	58%	3	60%
Union	S	33	0	32	0%	97%	1	3%	0	0%	15	47%	1	100%
Wakulla	S	60	0	53	0%	88%	6	10%	0	0%	22	42%	4	67%
Washington	S	31	0	28	0%	90%	3	10%	0	0%	11	39%	1	33%
FSDB	S	33	17	10	52%	30%	5	15%	1	6%	0	0%	1	20%
Wash Special	S	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
FAU	S	22	0	18	0%	82%	0	0%	0	0%	7	39%	0	0%
FSU	S	19	0	19	0%	100%	0	0%	0	0%	12	63%	0	0%
FAMU	S	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
UF	S	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
State		32,117	99	28,617	0%	89%	2,812	9%	34	34%	8,754	31%	1,497	53%

Number enrolled, number participating, and performance: EDFacts, December 2016 and DOE Bureau of P20 Education Reporting and Accessibility, March 2017.
*Number is less than 10.

Florida Department of Education
Bureau of Exceptional Education and Student Services

FSA, End of Course, and FSAA 2016 Participation and Performance
Grade 5 Math

District	Size	Number Enrolled	# Participated in FSA w/ Accomm	# Participated in FSA w/o Accomm	% Participated in FSA w/ Accomm	% Participated in FSA w/o Accomm	# Participated in Florida Standards Alternate Assessment (FSAA)	% Participated in Florida Standards Alternate Assessment	# Taking FSA w/ Accomm Who Scored at Level 3 and Above	% Taking FSA w/ Accomm Who Scored at Level 3 and Above	# Taking FSA w/o Accomm Who Scored at Level 3 and Above	% Taking FSA w/o Accomm Who Scored at Level 3 and Above	# Taking FSAA Who Scored at Level 3 and Above	% Taking FSAA Who Scored at Level 3 and Above
Broward	VL	3,012	1,055	1,617	35%	54%	242	8%	190	18%	498	31%	98	40%
Dade	VL	2,750	1,188	1,127	43%	41%	367	13%	253	21%	367	33%	216	59%
Duval	VL	1,481	682	565	46%	38%	202	14%	134	20%	198	35%	132	65%
Hillsborough	VL	2,420	612	1,543	25%	64%	240	10%	79	13%	356	23%	129	54%
Orange	VL	1,587	1,077	312	68%	20%	152	10%	159	15%	93	30%	47	31%
Palm Beach	VL	2,422	1,332	851	55%	35%	196	8%	344	26%	352	41%	90	46%
Pinellas	VL	890	325	426	37%	48%	118	13%	58	18%	163	38%	56	47%
Brevard	L	955	432	429	45%	45%	66	7%	50	12%	186	43%	33	50%
Collier	L	554	225	252	41%	45%	54	10%	53	24%	89	35%	35	65%
Escambia	L	473	312	101	66%	21%	55	12%	44	14%	40	40%	33	60%
Lake	L	490	297	132	61%	27%	53	11%	23	8%	41	31%	21	40%
Lee	L	929	534	295	57%	32%	72	8%	109	20%	91	31%	34	47%
Manatee	L	547	234	269	43%	49%	30	5%	28	12%	96	36%	7	23%
Marion	L	422	268	107	64%	25%	38	9%	11	4%	32	30%	15	39%
Osceola	L	523	277	141	53%	27%	92	18%	38	14%	33	23%	50	54%
Pasco	L	847	559	222	66%	26%	52	6%	65	12%	74	33%	28	54%
Polk	L	970	516	336	53%	35%	102	11%	18	3%	59	18%	38	37%
Saint Lucie	L	341	198	105	58%	31%	32	9%	15	8%	35	33%	13	41%
Sarasota	L	546	245	267	45%	49%	31	6%	55	22%	104	39%	12	39%
Seminole	L	712	275	358	39%	50%	57	8%	28	10%	116	32%	18	32%
Volusia	L	911	617	224	68%	25%	57	6%	112	18%	60	27%	24	42%
Alachua	M	300	180	75	60%	25%	23	8%	15	8%	31	41%	7	30%
Bay	M	391	225	133	58%	34%	26	7%	28	12%	58	44%	17	65%
Clay	M	613	256	297	42%	48%	52	8%	52	20%	97	33%	28	54%
Hernando	M	173	114	41	66%	24%	12	7%	13	11%	18	44%	5	42%
Leon	M	361	144	164	40%	45%	49	14%	23	16%	57	35%	24	49%
Okaloosa	M	356	176	121	49%	34%	49	14%	48	27%	62	51%	39	80%
Saint Johns	M	443	265	143	60%	32%	30	7%	68	26%	85	59%	11	37%
Santa Rosa	M	275	87	158	32%	57%	26	9%	23	26%	68	43%	14	54%
Charlotte	MS	222	109	81	49%	36%	31	14%	22	20%	23	28%	24	77%
Citrus	MS	151	100	36	66%	24%	14	9%	18	18%	22	61%	5	36%
Columbia	MS	108	58	43	54%	40%	5	5%	9	16%	17	40%	2	40%
Flagler	MS	159	110	40	69%	25%	6	4%	13	12%	9	23%	4	67%
Hendry	MS	65	23	34	35%	52%	8	12%	2	9%	10	29%	1	13%
Highlands	MS	166	114	30	69%	18%	17	10%	12	11%	16	53%	8	47%
Indian River	MS	228	68	135	30%	59%	20	9%	10	15%	35	26%	10	50%
Martin	MS	228	144	67	63%	29%	12	5%	35	24%	44	66%	9	75%
Monroe	MS	98	61	25	62%	26%	9	9%	9	15%	14	56%	3	33%
Nassau	MS	126	98	23	78%	18%	4	3%	31	32%	14	61%	2	50%
Putnam	MS	150	103	27	69%	18%	19	13%	18	17%	9	33%	11	58%
Sumter	MS	104	79	17	76%	16%	8	8%	13	16%	12	71%	3	38%
Walton	MS	81	41	36	51%	44%	4	5%	1	2%	12	33%	2	50%
FLVS	MS	13	8	5	62%	38%	0	0%	2	25%	1	20%	0	0%
Baker	S	46	28	12	61%	26%	6	13%	9	32%	8	67%	3	50%
Bradford	S	63	19	38	30%	60%	5	8%	3	16%	13	34%	3	60%

Florida Department of Education
Bureau of Exceptional Education and Student Services

FSA, End of Course, and FSAA 2016 Participation and Performance
Grade 5 Math

District	Size	Number Enrolled	# Participated in FSA w/ Accomm	# Participated in FSA w/o Accomm	% Participated in FSA w/ Accomm	% Participated in FSA w/o Accomm	# Participated in Florida Standards Alternate Assessment (FSAA)	% Participated in Florida Standards Alternate Assessment	# Taking FSA w/ Accomm Who Scored at Level 3 and Above	% Taking FSA w/ Accomm Who Scored at Level 3 and Above	# Taking FSA w/o Accomm Who Scored at Level 3 and Above	% Taking FSA w/o Accomm Who Scored at Level 3 and Above	# Taking FSAA Who Scored at Level 3 and Above	% Taking FSAA Who Scored at Level 3 and Above
Calhoun	S	34	20	10	59%	29%	3	9%	5	25%	6	60%	1	33%
DeSoto	S	40	9	26	23%	65%	5	13%	0	0%	4	15%	3	60%
Dixie	S	29	16	11	55%	38%	1	3%	5	31%	4	36%	1	100%
Franklin	S	12	4	5	33%	42%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Gadsden	S	76	21	45	28%	59%	9	12%	8	38%	7	16%	3	33%
Gilchrist	S	26	19	5	73%	19%	2	8%	8	42%	2	40%	1	50%
Glades	S	27	18	3	67%	11%	6	22%	3	17%	0	0%	4	67%
Gulf	S	29	18	8	62%	28%	2	7%	0	0%	4	50%	2	100%
Hamilton	S	11	6	3	55%	27%	0	0%	0	0%	1	33%	0	0%
Hardee	S	76	53	14	70%	18%	8	11%	9	17%	8	57%	4	50%
Holmes	S	49	22	23	45%	47%	3	6%	4	18%	3	13%	3	100%
Jackson	S	81	23	41	28%	51%	14	17%	0	0%	13	32%	7	50%
Jefferson	S	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Lafayette	S	17	13	1	76%	6%	3	18%	3	23%	0	0%	0	0%
Levy	S	72	32	30	44%	42%	5	7%	3	9%	6	20%	2	40%
Liberty	S	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Madison	S	38	0	37	0%	97%	1	3%	0	0%	5	14%	0	0%
Okeechobee	S	141	28	104	20%	74%	7	5%	5	18%	22	21%	2	29%
Lake Wales	S	41	23	17	56%	41%	0	0%	2	9%	4	24%	0	0%
Suwannee	S	53	38	7	72%	13%	5	9%	4	11%	1	14%	4	80%
Taylor	S	36	0	32	0%	89%	4	11%	0	0%	14	44%	4	100%
Union	S	31	24	5	77%	16%	2	6%	8	33%	3	60%	2	100%
Wakulla	S	62	38	21	61%	34%	2	3%	11	29%	12	57%	2	100%
Washington	S	49	33	12	67%	24%	4	8%	4	12%	3	25%	3	75%
FSDB	S	35	13	19	37%	54%	3	9%	0	0%	4	21%	1	33%
Wash Special	S	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
FAU	S	20	13	6	65%	30%	1	5%	5	38%	5	83%	1	100%
FSU	S	17	3	14	18%	82%	0	0%	0	0%	6	43%	0	0%
FAMU	S	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
UF	S	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
State		29,832	14,365	11,977	48%	40%	2,833	9%	2,482	17%	3,960	33%	1,414	50%

Number enrolled, number participating, and performance: EDFacts, December 2016 and DOE Bureau of P20 Education Reporting and Accessibility, March 2017.
*Number is less than 10.

Florida Department of Education
Bureau of Exceptional Education and Student Services

FSA, End of Course, and FSAA 2016 Participation and Performance
Grade 6 Math

District	Size	Number Enrolled	# Participated in FSA w/ Accomm	# Participated in FSA w/o Accomm	% Participated in FSA w/ Accomm	% Participated in FSA w/o Accomm	# Participated in Florida Standards Alternate Assessment (FSAA)	% Participated in Florida Standards Alternate Assessment	# Taking FSA w/ Accomm Who Scored at Level 3 and Above	% Taking FSA w/ Accomm Who Scored at Level 3 and Above	# Taking FSA w/o Accomm Who Scored at Level 3 and Above	% Taking FSA w/o Accomm Who Scored at Level 3 and Above	# Taking FSAA Who Scored at Level 3 and Above	% Taking FSAA Who Scored at Level 3 and Above
Broward	VL	2,592	520	1,748	20%	67%	224	9%	70	13%	394	23%	103	46%
Dade	VL	2,692	876	1,313	33%	49%	325	12%	113	13%	282	21%	169	52%
Duval	VL	1,210	136	840	11%	69%	169	14%	18	13%	154	18%	98	58%
Hillsborough	VL	2,168	475	1,406	22%	65%	215	10%	47	10%	209	15%	101	47%
Orange	VL	1,564	607	709	39%	45%	164	10%	67	11%	88	12%	66	40%
Palm Beach	VL	2,271	1,192	818	52%	36%	200	9%	207	17%	206	25%	93	47%
Pinellas	VL	801	255	404	32%	50%	88	11%	12	5%	62	15%	49	56%
Brevard	L	914	413	388	45%	42%	84	9%	63	15%	156	40%	30	36%
Collier	L	465	251	148	54%	32%	54	12%	51	20%	37	25%	29	54%
Escambia	L	426	192	166	45%	39%	53	12%	13	7%	28	17%	19	36%
Lake	L	466	187	205	40%	44%	49	11%	12	6%	26	13%	24	49%
Lee	L	800	335	338	42%	42%	69	9%	32	10%	53	16%	29	42%
Manatee	L	473	178	230	38%	49%	27	6%	20	11%	37	16%	11	41%
Marion	L	432	198	167	46%	39%	50	12%	7	4%	22	13%	25	50%
Osceola	L	491	105	284	21%	58%	76	15%	5	5%	28	10%	27	36%
Pasco	L	795	402	259	51%	33%	91	11%	26	6%	60	23%	46	51%
Polk	L	968	308	529	32%	55%	95	10%	2	1%	46	9%	43	45%
Saint Lucie	L	326	191	79	59%	24%	33	10%	13	7%	29	37%	14	42%
Sarasota	L	473	230	193	49%	41%	40	8%	43	19%	68	35%	22	55%
Seminole	L	683	101	498	15%	73%	60	9%	9	9%	95	19%	31	52%
Volusia	L	855	215	538	25%	63%	71	8%	16	7%	77	14%	53	75%
Alachua	M	253	127	88	50%	35%	22	9%	4	3%	12	14%	7	32%
Bay	M	328	186	109	57%	33%	29	9%	7	4%	34	31%	20	69%
Clay	M	503	253	202	50%	40%	40	8%	53	21%	90	45%	24	60%
Hernando	M	168	124	23	74%	14%	15	9%	19	15%	7	30%	9	60%
Leon	M	338	94	203	28%	60%	30	9%	11	12%	38	19%	13	43%
Okaloosa	M	346	154	122	45%	35%	52	15%	44	29%	36	30%	37	71%
Saint Johns	M	446	243	156	54%	35%	34	8%	46	19%	60	38%	15	44%
Santa Rosa	M	270	82	143	30%	53%	42	16%	15	18%	37	26%	32	76%
Charlotte	MS	233	36	160	15%	69%	32	14%	4	11%	12	8%	26	81%
Citrus	MS	127	88	14	69%	11%	18	14%	8	9%	5	36%	9	50%
Columbia	MS	119	28	68	24%	57%	14	12%	0	0%	15	22%	6	43%
Flagler	MS	138	71	54	51%	39%	6	4%	5	7%	13	24%	1	17%
Hendry	MS	84	14	55	17%	65%	5	6%	3	21%	9	16%	1	20%
Highlands	MS	135	94	25	70%	19%	12	9%	6	6%	9	36%	7	58%
Indian River	MS	193	102	63	53%	33%	16	8%	6	6%	17	27%	12	75%
Martin	MS	224	85	100	38%	45%	23	10%	13	15%	23	23%	13	57%
Monroe	MS	106	74	24	70%	23%	6	6%	12	16%	10	42%	6	100%
Nassau	MS	122	66	38	54%	31%	15	12%	10	15%	12	32%	7	47%
Putnam	MS	130	26	81	20%	62%	19	15%	2	8%	13	16%	14	74%
Sumter	MS	115	75	29	65%	25%	5	4%	7	9%	16	55%	4	80%
Walton	MS	52	12	34	23%	65%	4	8%	0	0%	8	24%	3	75%
FLVS	MS	16	9	6	56%	38%	0	0%	2	22%	6	100%	0	0%
Baker	S	38	25	3	66%	8%	5	13%	7	28%	1	33%	5	100%
Bradford	S	38	18	10	47%	26%	6	16%	2	11%	2	20%	5	83%

Florida Department of Education
Bureau of Exceptional Education and Student Services

FSA, End of Course, and FSAA 2016 Participation and Performance
Grade 6 Math

District	Size	Number Enrolled	# Participated in FSA w/ Accomm	# Participated in FSA w/o Accomm	% Participated in FSA w/ Accomm	% Participated in FSA w/o Accomm	# Participated in Florida Standards Alternate Assessment (FSAA)	% Participated in Florida Standards Alternate Assessment	# Taking FSA w/ Accomm Who Scored at Level 3 and Above	% Taking FSA w/ Accomm Who Scored at Level 3 and Above	# Taking FSA w/o Accomm Who Scored at Level 3 and Above	% Taking FSA w/o Accomm Who Scored at Level 3 and Above	# Taking FSAA Who Scored at Level 3 and Above	% Taking FSAA Who Scored at Level 3 and Above
Calhoun	S	37	25	3	68%	8%	7	19%	3	12%	2	67%	4	57%
DeSoto	S	53	47	1	89%	2%	5	9%	2	4%	0	0%	2	40%
Dixie	S	40	32	3	80%	8%	4	10%	6	19%	0	0%	4	100%
Franklin	S	24	13	8	54%	33%	3	13%	4	31%	1	13%	1	33%
Gadsden	S	67	0	54	0%	81%	12	18%	0	0%	8	15%	10	83%
Gilchrist	S	20	13	4	65%	20%	3	15%	2	15%	3	75%	0	0%
Glades	S	29	26	1	90%	3%	0	0%	9	35%	1	100%	0	0%
Gulf	S	20	17	2	85%	10%	1	5%	3	18%	1	50%	1	100%
Hamilton	S	16	9	3	56%	19%	3	19%	1	11%	2	67%	1	33%
Hardee	S	61	44	8	72%	13%	7	11%	1	2%	3	38%	5	71%
Holmes	S	42	16	21	38%	50%	3	7%	1	6%	2	10%	0	0%
Jackson	S	75	41	15	55%	20%	14	19%	2	5%	10	67%	7	50%
Jefferson	S	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Lafayette	S	14	12	0	86%	0%	2	14%	3	25%	0	0%	1	50%
Levy	S	78	53	17	68%	22%	4	5%	1	2%	7	41%	3	75%
Liberty	S	19	9	4	47%	21%	5	26%	0	0%	1	25%	4	80%
Madison	S	21	0	19	0%	90%	2	10%	0	0%	4	21%	2	100%
Okeechobee	S	115	85	26	74%	23%	3	3%	9	11%	9	35%	0	0%
Lake Wales	S	10	0	10	0%	100%	0	0%	0	0%	10	100%	0	0%
Suwannee	S	65	34	22	52%	34%	6	9%	2	6%	2	9%	3	50%
Taylor	S	37	18	6	49%	16%	8	22%	1	6%	3	50%	4	50%
Union	S	30	25	2	83%	7%	3	10%	2	8%	0	0%	2	67%
Wakulla	S	49	33	7	67%	14%	8	16%	6	18%	5	71%	5	63%
Washington	S	56	37	12	66%	21%	4	7%	7	19%	2	17%	2	50%
FSDB	S	41	13	24	32%	59%	4	10%	2	15%	0	0%	1	25%
Wash Special	S	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
FAU	S	22	11	7	50%	32%	3	14%	5	45%	5	71%	2	67%
FSU	S	12	6	6	50%	50%	0	0%	1	17%	4	67%	0	0%
FAMU	S	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
UF	S	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
State		27,455	10,079	13,387	37%	49%	2,802	10%	1,222	12%	2,729	20%	1,423	51%

Number enrolled, number participating, and performance: EDFacts, December 2016 and DOE Bureau of P20 Education Reporting and Accessibility, March 2017.
*Number is less than 10.

Florida Department of Education
Bureau of Exceptional Education and Student Services

FSA, End of Course, and FSAA 2016 Participation and Performance
Grade 7 Math

District	Size	Number Enrolled	# Participated in FSA w/ Accomm	# Participated in FSA w/o Accomm	% Participated in FSA w/ Accomm	% Participated in FSA w/o Accomm	# Participated in Florida Standards Alternate Assessment (FSAA)	% Participated in Florida Standards Alternate Assessment	# Taking FSA w/ Accomm Who Scored at Level 3 and Above	% Taking FSA w/ Accomm Who Scored at Level 3 and Above	# Taking FSA w/o Accomm Who Scored at Level 3 and Above	% Taking FSA w/o Accomm Who Scored at Level 3 and Above	# Taking FSAA Who Scored at Level 3 and Above	% Taking FSAA Who Scored at Level 3 and Above
Broward	VL	2,344	411	1,588	18%	68%	192	8%	67	16%	387	24%	83	43%
Dade	VL	2,689	565	1,619	21%	60%	331	12%	102	18%	324	20%	201	61%
Duval	VL	1,100	113	748	10%	68%	174	16%	13	12%	177	24%	92	53%
Hillsborough	VL	1,613	299	1,021	19%	63%	236	15%	33	11%	220	22%	111	47%
Orange	VL	1,569	439	875	28%	56%	186	12%	46	10%	181	21%	66	35%
Palm Beach	VL	2,028	1,050	699	52%	34%	220	11%	170	16%	188	27%	90	41%
Pinellas	VL	791	205	392	26%	50%	99	13%	18	9%	83	21%	45	45%
Brevard	L	727	203	404	28%	56%	55	8%	21	10%	122	30%	23	42%
Collier	L	477	242	173	51%	36%	50	10%	48	20%	46	27%	26	52%
Escambia	L	416	152	196	37%	47%	51	12%	12	8%	39	20%	24	47%
Lake	L	466	195	203	42%	44%	47	10%	15	8%	34	17%	22	47%
Lee	L	846	356	375	42%	44%	80	9%	41	12%	89	24%	28	35%
Manatee	L	481	140	279	29%	58%	34	7%	22	16%	55	20%	9	26%
Marion	L	448	189	189	42%	42%	47	10%	11	6%	29	15%	19	40%
Osceola	L	418	78	238	19%	57%	74	18%	1	1%	25	11%	32	43%
Pasco	L	771	361	272	47%	35%	81	11%	52	14%	63	23%	49	60%
Polk	L	836	210	493	25%	59%	93	11%	1	0%	76	15%	38	41%
Saint Lucie	L	320	161	105	50%	33%	41	13%	18	11%	31	30%	25	61%
Sarasota	L	526	170	286	32%	54%	53	10%	25	15%	90	31%	32	60%
Seminole	L	609	94	424	15%	70%	67	11%	18	19%	102	24%	30	45%
Volusia	L	764	190	465	25%	61%	71	9%	18	9%	63	14%	39	55%
Alachua	M	300	125	122	42%	41%	32	11%	5	4%	17	14%	13	41%
Bay	M	327	150	123	46%	38%	39	12%	24	16%	42	34%	31	79%
Clay	M	532	219	233	41%	44%	51	10%	42	19%	76	33%	31	61%
Hernando	M	149	78	40	52%	27%	20	13%	15	19%	8	20%	5	25%
Leon	M	305	70	181	23%	59%	42	14%	11	16%	46	25%	21	50%
Okaloosa	M	303	81	169	27%	56%	39	13%	27	33%	75	44%	30	77%
Saint Johns	M	375	183	161	49%	43%	23	6%	40	22%	77	48%	9	39%
Santa Rosa	M	228	58	130	25%	57%	35	15%	10	17%	39	30%	21	60%
Charlotte	MS	207	36	142	17%	69%	25	12%	7	19%	23	16%	20	80%
Citrus	MS	132	83	22	63%	17%	20	15%	13	16%	12	55%	15	75%
Columbia	MS	105	22	67	21%	64%	10	10%	0	0%	9	13%	3	30%
Flagler	MS	150	51	73	34%	49%	15	10%	5	10%	6	8%	3	20%
Hendry	MS	77	0	67	0%	87%	6	8%	0	0%	8	12%	1	17%
Highlands	MS	110	70	16	64%	15%	15	14%	15	21%	9	56%	10	67%
Indian River	MS	186	102	53	55%	28%	17	9%	15	15%	15	28%	11	65%
Martin	MS	174	41	107	24%	61%	12	7%	11	27%	37	35%	5	42%
Monroe	MS	101	71	16	70%	16%	7	7%	25	35%	7	44%	3	43%
Nassau	MS	121	50	54	41%	45%	15	12%	10	20%	15	28%	9	60%
Putnam	MS	132	18	79	14%	60%	34	26%	1	6%	9	11%	25	74%
Sumter	MS	78	58	11	74%	14%	9	12%	9	16%	6	55%	5	56%
Walton	MS	64	8	41	13%	64%	12	19%	3	38%	5	12%	9	75%
FLVS	MS	45	27	17	60%	38%	0	0%	8	30%	10	59%	0	0%
Baker	S	35	15	14	43%	40%	3	9%	2	13%	6	43%	2	67%
Bradford	S	34	12	15	35%	44%	2	6%	0	0%	0	0%	2	100%

Florida Department of Education
Bureau of Exceptional Education and Student Services

FSA, End of Course, and FSAA 2016 Participation and Performance
Grade 7 Math

District	Size	Number Enrolled	# Participated in FSA w/ Accomm	# Participated in FSA w/o Accomm	% Participated in FSA w/ Accomm	% Participated in FSA w/o Accomm	# Participated in Florida Standards Alternate Assessment (FSAA)	% Participated in Florida Standards Alternate Assessment	# Taking FSA w/ Accomm Who Scored at Level 3 and Above	% Taking FSA w/ Accomm Who Scored at Level 3 and Above	# Taking FSA w/o Accomm Who Scored at Level 3 and Above	% Taking FSA w/o Accomm Who Scored at Level 3 and Above	# Taking FSAA Who Scored at Level 3 and Above	% Taking FSAA Who Scored at Level 3 and Above
Calhoun	S	18	14	2	78%	11%	2	11%	4	29%	1	50%	1	50%
DeSoto	S	42	32	1	76%	2%	8	19%	3	9%	0	0%	5	63%
Dixie	S	38	30	6	79%	16%	1	3%	7	23%	3	50%	1	100%
Franklin	S	12	4	5	33%	42%	1	8%	0	0%	1	20%	1	100%
Gadsden	S	50	0	39	0%	78%	6	12%	0	0%	2	5%	5	83%
Gilchrist	S	22	19	1	86%	5%	2	9%	3	16%	1	100%	1	50%
Glades	S	22	17	1	77%	5%	3	14%	3	18%	1	100%	2	67%
Gulf	S	22	18	1	82%	5%	2	9%	3	17%	1	100%	2	100%
Hamilton	S	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Hardee	S	50	31	10	62%	20%	7	14%	1	3%	1	10%	4	57%
Holmes	S	31	14	15	45%	48%	1	3%	1	7%	4	27%	1	100%
Jackson	S	53	37	10	70%	19%	5	9%	1	3%	1	10%	2	40%
Jefferson	S	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Lafayette	S	16	15	1	94%	6%	0	0%	1	7%	1	100%	0	0%
Levy	S	96	61	22	64%	23%	8	8%	4	7%	8	36%	3	38%
Liberty	S	15	10	2	67%	13%	3	20%	3	30%	0	0%	3	100%
Madison	S	23	0	19	0%	83%	4	17%	0	0%	2	11%	3	75%
Okeechobee	S	86	57	25	66%	29%	3	3%	4	7%	9	36%	2	67%
Lake Wales	S	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Suwannee	S	51	18	20	35%	39%	10	20%	0	0%	6	30%	5	50%
Taylor	S	31	20	3	65%	10%	3	10%	2	10%	3	100%	2	67%
Union	S	22	14	4	64%	18%	4	18%	1	7%	2	50%	2	50%
Wakulla	S	64	37	16	58%	25%	10	16%	6	16%	11	69%	8	80%
Washington	S	43	27	6	63%	14%	6	14%	2	7%	0	0%	4	67%
FSDB	S	51	18	29	35%	57%	4	8%	4	22%	3	10%	1	25%
Wash Special	S	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
FAU	S	19	12	5	63%	26%	2	11%	1	8%	3	60%	1	50%
FSU	S	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
FAMU	S	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
UF	S	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
State		25,519	7,962	13,319	31%	52%	2,861	11%	1,115	14%	3,055	23%	1,428	50%

Number enrolled, number participating, and performance: EDFacts, December 2016 and DOE Bureau of P20 Education Reporting and Accessibility, March 2017.
*Number is less than 10.

Florida Department of Education
Bureau of Exceptional Education and Student Services

FSA, End of Course, and FSAA 2016 Participation and Performance
Grade 8 Math

District	Size	Number Enrolled	# Participated in FSA w/ Accomm	# Participated in FSA w/o Accomm	% Participated in FSA w/ Accomm	% Participated in FSA w/o Accomm	# Participated in Florida Standards Alternate Assessment (FSAA)	% Participated in Florida Standards Alternate Assessment	# Taking FSA w/ Accomm Who Scored at Level 3 and Above	% Taking FSA w/ Accomm Who Scored at Level 3 and Above	# Taking FSA w/o Accomm Who Scored at Level 3 and Above	% Taking FSA w/o Accomm Who Scored at Level 3 and Above	# Taking FSAA Who Scored at Level 3 and Above	% Taking FSAA Who Scored at Level 3 and Above
Broward	VL	2,170	304	1,458	14%	67%	262	12%	79	26%	496	34%	131	50%
Dade	VL	2,599	476	1,650	18%	63%	289	11%	100	21%	425	26%	164	57%
Duval	VL	971	83	657	9%	68%	177	18%	14	17%	184	28%	111	63%
Hillsborough	VL	2,136	335	1,434	16%	67%	252	12%	42	13%	346	24%	123	49%
Orange	VL	1,465	361	856	25%	58%	164	11%	56	16%	231	27%	64	39%
Palm Beach	VL	2,034	968	785	48%	39%	198	10%	321	33%	322	41%	112	57%
Pinellas	VL	743	164	401	22%	54%	94	13%	18	11%	86	21%	46	49%
Brevard	L	764	106	525	14%	69%	62	8%	19	18%	155	30%	31	50%
Collier	L	379	167	153	44%	40%	45	12%	67	40%	67	44%	18	40%
Escambia	L	347	119	167	34%	48%	47	14%	17	14%	37	22%	25	53%
Lake	L	396	136	186	34%	47%	47	12%	17	13%	52	28%	21	45%
Lee	L	836	309	427	37%	51%	60	7%	59	19%	131	31%	26	43%
Manatee	L	486	121	284	25%	58%	34	7%	18	15%	95	33%	14	41%
Marion	L	507	201	230	40%	45%	37	7%	25	12%	41	18%	18	49%
Osceola	L	538	115	327	21%	61%	77	14%	22	19%	70	21%	41	53%
Pasco	L	815	250	373	31%	46%	93	11%	44	18%	124	33%	62	67%
Polk	L	803	171	459	21%	57%	120	15%	0	0%	54	12%	65	54%
Saint Lucie	L	310	134	114	43%	37%	43	14%	20	15%	42	37%	29	67%
Sarasota	L	386	87	251	23%	65%	32	8%	27	31%	103	41%	20	63%
Seminole	L	576	90	397	16%	69%	59	10%	23	26%	139	35%	28	47%
Volusia	L	765	173	476	23%	62%	74	10%	32	18%	99	21%	46	62%
Alachua	M	274	104	119	38%	43%	27	10%	12	12%	34	29%	12	44%
Bay	M	285	122	114	43%	40%	37	13%	29	24%	39	34%	29	78%
Clay	M	451	124	249	27%	55%	50	11%	24	19%	105	42%	30	60%
Hernando	M	157	99	38	63%	24%	12	8%	20	20%	16	42%	8	67%
Leon	M	265	47	171	18%	65%	37	14%	16	34%	65	38%	22	59%
Okaloosa	M	304	85	145	28%	48%	56	18%	44	52%	65	45%	43	77%
Saint Johns	M	368	170	138	46%	38%	35	10%	66	39%	77	56%	22	63%
Santa Rosa	M	233	55	126	24%	54%	40	17%	17	31%	56	44%	31	78%
Charlotte	MS	232	34	154	15%	66%	35	15%	14	41%	32	21%	23	66%
Citrus	MS	110	66	20	60%	18%	20	18%	14	21%	9	45%	13	65%
Columbia	MS	107	27	60	25%	56%	14	13%	4	15%	16	27%	8	57%
Flagler	MS	133	43	65	32%	49%	8	6%	4	9%	10	15%	1	13%
Hendry	MS	75	21	45	28%	60%	9	12%	2	10%	7	16%	2	22%
Highlands	MS	114	72	21	63%	18%	20	18%	15	21%	11	52%	17	85%
Indian River	MS	208	94	74	45%	36%	22	11%	9	10%	17	23%	12	55%
Martin	MS	218	70	119	32%	55%	14	6%	20	29%	45	38%	9	64%
Monroe	MS	89	59	24	66%	27%	4	4%	13	22%	15	63%	3	75%
Nassau	MS	103	40	47	39%	46%	9	9%	7	18%	13	28%	6	67%
Putnam	MS	122	4	95	3%	78%	19	16%	0	0%	20	21%	12	63%
Sumter	MS	98	76	10	78%	10%	8	8%	13	17%	5	50%	5	63%
Walton	MS	49	8	27	16%	55%	9	18%	3	38%	11	41%	6	67%
FLVS	MS	21	15	3	0%	0%	0	0%	2	13%	0	0%	0	0%
Baker	S	33	8	16	24%	48%	8	24%	1	13%	5	31%	3	38%
Bradford	S	44	15	14	34%	32%	6	14%	2	13%	4	29%	6	100%

Florida Department of Education
Bureau of Exceptional Education and Student Services

FSA, End of Course, and FSAA 2016 Participation and Performance
Grade 8 Math

District	Size	Number Enrolled	# Participated in FSA w/ Accomm	# Participated in FSA w/o Accomm	% Participated in FSA w/ Accomm	% Participated in FSA w/o Accomm	# Participated in Florida Standards Alternate Assessment (FSAA)	% Participated in Florida Standards Alternate Assessment	# Taking FSA w/ Accomm Who Scored at Level 3 and Above	% Taking FSA w/ Accomm Who Scored at Level 3 and Above	# Taking FSA w/o Accomm Who Scored at Level 3 and Above	% Taking FSA w/o Accomm Who Scored at Level 3 and Above	# Taking FSAA Who Scored at Level 3 and Above	% Taking FSAA Who Scored at Level 3 and Above
Calhoun	S	23	16	2	70%	9%	5	22%	4	25%	0	0%	2	40%
DeSoto	S	43	33	2	77%	5%	7	16%	3	9%	0	0%	6	86%
Dixie	S	21	15	3	71%	14%	1	5%	4	27%	1	33%	1	100%
Franklin	S	21	11	7	52%	33%	1	5%	1	9%	1	14%	0	0%
Gadsden	S	66	0	51	0%	77%	10	15%	0	0%	5	10%	8	80%
Gilchrist	S	30	20	4	67%	13%	6	20%	7	35%	2	50%	5	83%
Glades	S	27	15	5	56%	19%	4	15%	5	33%	2	40%	2	50%
Gulf	S	20	13	3	65%	15%	1	5%	2	15%	1	33%	0	0%
Hamilton	S	17	0	10	0%	59%	4	24%	0	0%	0	0%	2	50%
Hardee	S	42	28	8	67%	19%	6	14%	1	4%	2	25%	5	83%
Holmes	S	33	16	13	48%	39%	2	6%	2	13%	1	8%	0	0%
Jackson	S	45	21	12	47%	27%	9	20%	4	19%	3	25%	2	22%
Jefferson	S	10	3	3	30%	30%	3	30%	0	0%	0	0%	3	100%
Lafayette	S	14	7	4	50%	29%	0	0%	1	14%	2	50%	0	0%
Levy	S	73	46	17	63%	23%	7	10%	7	15%	5	29%	4	57%
Liberty	S	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	3	100%
Madison	S	15	0	13	0%	87%	2	13%	0	0%	0	0%	2	100%
Okeechobee	S	103	59	25	57%	24%	10	10%	8	14%	11	44%	5	50%
Lake Wales	S	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Suwannee	S	51	14	21	27%	41%	9	18%	1	7%	6	29%	6	67%
Taylor	S	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Union	S	37	25	7	68%	19%	5	14%	8	32%	4	57%	3	60%
Wakulla	S	56	35	16	63%	29%	3	5%	9	26%	8	50%	1	33%
Washington	S	43	28	9	65%	21%	3	7%	9	32%	3	33%	3	100%
FSDB	S	50	19	26	38%	52%	3	6%	4	21%	8	31%	1	33%
Wash Special	S	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
FAU	S	22	10	9	45%	41%	3	14%	4	40%	7	78%	1	33%
FSU	S	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
FAMU	S	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
UF	S	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
State		25,194	6,778	13,891	27%	55%	2,876	11%	1,467	22%	4,060	29%	1,586	55%

Number enrolled, number participating, and performance: EDFacts, December 2016 and DOE Bureau of P20 Education Reporting and Accessibility, March 2017.
*Number is less than 10.

Florida Department of Education
Bureau of Exceptional Education and Student Services

FSA, End of Course, and FSAA 2016 Participation and Performance
High School Math

District	Size	Number Enrolled	# Participated in FSA w/ Accomm	# Participated in FSA w/o Accomm	% Participated in FSA w/ Accomm	% Participated in FSA w/o Accomm	# Participated in Florida Standards Alternate Assessment (FSAA)	% Participated in Florida Standards Alternate Assessment	# Taking FSA w/ Accomm Who Scored at Level 3 and Above	% Taking FSA w/ Accomm Who Scored at Level 3 and Above	# Taking FSA w/o Accomm Who Scored at Level 3 and Above	% Taking FSA w/o Accomm Who Scored at Level 3 and Above	# Taking FSAA Who Scored at Level 3 and Above	% Taking FSAA Who Scored at Level 3 and Above
Broward	VL	3,704	145	3,019	4%	82%	222	6%	17	12%	722	24%	91	41%
Dade	VL	5,602	368	4,396	7%	78%	403	7%	60	16%	676	15%	185	46%
Duval	VL	2,248	16	1,744	1%	78%	169	8%	2	13%	209	12%	67	40%
Hillsborough	VL	4,043	381	2,865	9%	71%	433	11%	48	13%	506	18%	210	48%
Orange	VL	3,766	31	3,161	1%	84%	174	5%	3	10%	435	14%	59	34%
Palm Beach	VL	4,215	673	2,843	16%	67%	302	7%	99	15%	608	21%	149	49%
Pinellas	VL	1,535	30	1,188	2%	77%	119	8%	1	3%	178	15%	32	27%
Brevard	L	1,443	69	1,131	5%	78%	152	11%	8	12%	221	20%	74	49%
Collier	L	779	83	540	11%	69%	107	14%	17	20%	167	31%	60	56%
Escambia	L	732	4	523	1%	71%	135	18%	0	0%	56	11%	92	68%
Lake	L	768	41	594	5%	77%	36	5%	0	0%	71	12%	11	31%
Lee	L	1,705	64	1,462	4%	86%	0	0%	2	3%	187	13%	0	0%
Manatee	L	719	2	591	0%	82%	24	3%	0	0%	117	20%	5	21%
Marion	L	740	36	543	5%	73%	80	11%	2	6%	68	13%	63	79%
Osceola	L	721	50	592	7%	82%	0	0%	6	12%	95	16%	0	0%
Pasco	L	1,670	206	1,085	12%	65%	210	13%	30	15%	204	19%	137	65%
Polk	L	1,624	41	1,250	3%	77%	161	10%	0	0%	104	8%	96	60%
Saint Lucie	L	709	209	395	29%	56%	17	2%	10	5%	58	15%	10	59%
Sarasota	L	723	91	533	13%	74%	69	10%	15	16%	128	24%	49	71%
Seminole	L	1,496	13	1,170	1%	78%	168	11%	3	23%	316	27%	91	54%
Volusia	L	1,229	33	920	3%	75%	115	9%	5	15%	209	23%	59	51%
Alachua	M	603	116	378	19%	63%	13	2%	23	20%	59	16%	7	54%
Bay	M	473	40	311	8%	66%	87	18%	13	33%	61	20%	64	74%
Clay	M	884	64	697	7%	79%	36	4%	13	20%	215	31%	23	64%
Hernando	M	426	123	217	29%	51%	48	11%	17	14%	55	25%	22	46%
Leon	M	435	17	389	4%	89%	0	0%	4	24%	95	24%	0	0%
Okaloosa	M	494	47	344	10%	70%	59	12%	16	34%	137	40%	46	78%
Saint Johns	M	727	109	546	15%	75%	26	4%	30	28%	200	37%	10	38%
Santa Rosa	M	404	52	283	13%	70%	52	13%	13	25%	69	24%	36	69%
Charlotte	MS	474	2	373	0%	79%	52	11%	1	50%	57	15%	39	75%
Citrus	MS	239	102	99	43%	41%	18	8%	11	11%	19	19%	14	78%
Columbia	MS	207	40	137	19%	66%	16	8%	6	15%	20	15%	11	69%
Flagler	MS	171	54	109	32%	64%	1	1%	9	17%	18	17%	0	0%
Hendry	MS	118	25	73	21%	62%	6	5%	4	16%	11	15%	5	83%
Highlands	MS	259	0	208	0%	80%	19	7%	0	0%	23	11%	4	21%
Indian River	MS	245	0	203	0%	83%	11	4%	0	0%	19	9%	11	100%
Martin	MS	415	7	341	2%	82%	52	13%	1	14%	73	21%	21	40%
Monroe	MS	151	96	43	64%	28%	3	2%	21	22%	15	35%	2	67%
Nassau	MS	207	1	179	0%	86%	16	8%	0	0%	33	18%	14	88%
Putnam	MS	190	0	149	0%	78%	26	14%	0	0%	13	9%	26	100%
Sumter	MS	132	96	21	73%	16%	3	2%	14	15%	8	38%	3	100%
Walton	MS	103	7	75	7%	73%	11	11%	1	14%	26	35%	10	91%
FLVS	MS	47	12	28	0%	0%	0	0%	3	25%	12	43%	0	0%
Baker	S	61	16	22	26%	36%	17	28%	0	0%	6	27%	13	76%
Bradford	S	59	0	49	0%	83%	0	0%	0	0%	1	2%	0	0%

Florida Department of Education
Bureau of Exceptional Education and Student Services

FSA, End of Course, and FSAA 2016 Participation and Performance
High School Math

District	Size	Number Enrolled	# Participated in FSA w/ Accomm	# Participated in FSA w/o Accomm	% Participated in FSA w/ Accomm	% Participated in FSA w/o Accomm	# Participated in Florida Standards Alternate Assessment (FSAA)	% Participated in Florida Standards Alternate Assessment	# Taking FSA w/ Accomm Who Scored at Level 3 and Above	% Taking FSA w/ Accomm Who Scored at Level 3 and Above	# Taking FSA w/o Accomm Who Scored at Level 3 and Above	% Taking FSA w/o Accomm Who Scored at Level 3 and Above	# Taking FSAA Who Scored at Level 3 and Above	% Taking FSAA Who Scored at Level 3 and Above
Calhoun	S	55	45	2	82%	4%	5	9%	9	20%	1	50%	5	100%
DeSoto	S	40	0	30	0%	75%	4	10%	0	0%	3	10%	1	25%
Dixie	S	31	28	0	90%	0%	0	0%	5	18%	0	0%	0	0%
Franklin	S	20	2	13	10%	65%	0	0%	1	50%	2	15%	0	0%
Gadsden	S	77	0	47	0%	61%	14	18%	0	0%	1	2%	7	50%
Gilchrist	S	82	52	23	63%	28%	2	2%	7	13%	14	61%	1	50%
Glades	S	22	0	20	0%	91%	0	0%	0	0%	1	5%	0	0%
Gulf	S	42	22	14	52%	33%	2	5%	2	9%	7	50%	1	50%
Hamilton	S	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Hardee	S	92	1	85	1%	92%	5	5%	0	0%	14	16%	3	60%
Holmes	S	37	7	28	19%	76%	1	3%	1	14%	3	11%	1	100%
Jackson	S	92	10	46	11%	50%	22	24%	0	0%	6	13%	12	55%
Jefferson	S	10	5	4	50%	40%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Lafayette	S	10	7	3	70%	30%	0	0%	2	29%	0	0%	0	0%
Levy	S	129	55	61	43%	47%	3	2%	9	16%	10	16%	0	0%
Liberty	S	15	0	9	0%	60%	4	27%	0	0%	1	11%	4	100%
Madison	S	49	0	45	0%	92%	0	0%	0	0%	6	13%	0	0%
Okeechobee	S	228	12	194	5%	85%	10	4%	0	0%	11	6%	1	10%
Lake Wales	S	100	0	78	0%	78%	12	12%	0	0%	13	17%	5	42%
Suwannee	S	98	2	85	2%	87%	3	3%	0	0%	10	12%	1	33%
Taylor	S	28	0	24	0%	86%	0	0%	0	0%	3	13%	0	0%
Union	S	34	2	24	6%	71%	6	18%	0	0%	7	29%	2	33%
Wakulla	S	85	35	38	41%	45%	1	1%	4	11%	12	32%	1	100%
Washington	S	65	47	12	72%	18%	0	0%	1	2%	2	17%	0	0%
FSDB	S	126	24	99	19%	79%	0	0%	5	21%	14	14%	0	0%
Wash Special	S	11	0	0	0%	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
FAU	S	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
FSU	S	30	6	24	20%	80%	0	0%	4	67%	13	54%	0	0%
FAMU	S	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
UF	S	19	0	17	0%	89%	0	0%	0	0%	7	41%	0	0%
State		49,613	3,976	37,019	8%	75%	3,765	8%	580	15%	6,754	18%	1,968	52%

Number enrolled, number participating, and performance: EDFacts, December 2016 and DOE Bureau of P20 Education Reporting and Accessibility, March 2017.
*Number is less than 10.

Florida Department of Education
Bureau of Exceptional Education and Student Services

FSA, End of Course, and FSAA 2016 Participation and Performance
Grade 3-High School Math

District	Size	Number Enrolled	# Participated in FSA w/ Accomm	# Participated in FSA w/o Accomm	% Participated in FSA w/ Accomm	% Participated in FSA w/o Accomm	# Participated in Florida Standards Alternate Assessment (FSAA)	% Participated in Florida Standards Alternate Assessment	# Taking FSA w/ Accomm Who Scored at Level 3 and Above	% Taking FSA w/ Accomm Who Scored at Level 3 and Above	# Taking FSA w/o Accomm Who Scored at Level 3 and Above	% Taking FSA w/o Accomm Who Scored at Level 3 and Above	# Taking FSAA Who Scored at Level 3 and Above	% Taking FSAA Who Scored at Level 3 and Above
Broward	VL	19,958	2,446	14,998	12%	75%	1,587	8%	429	18%	4,256	28%	705	44%
Dade	VL	22,109	3,503	15,066	16%	68%	2,421	11%	637	18%	3,697	25%	1382	57%
Duval	VL	10,275	1,038	7,380	10%	72%	1,258	12%	185	18%	2,008	27%	720	57%
Hillsborough	VL	17,353	2,108	12,734	12%	73%	1,831	11%	250	12%	2,933	23%	901	49%
Orange	VL	13,535	2,520	9,075	19%	67%	1,157	9%	335	13%	1,739	19%	431	37%
Palm Beach	VL	18,218	5,232	10,757	29%	59%	1,516	8%	1,148	22%	3,500	33%	728	48%
Pinellas	VL	6,913	982	4,714	14%	68%	700	10%	107	11%	1,217	26%	305	44%
Brevard	L	6,893	1,226	4,803	18%	70%	530	8%	163	13%	1,528	32%	237	45%
Collier	L	3,681	968	2,190	26%	59%	402	11%	236	24%	728	33%	217	54%
Escambia	L	3,512	780	2,155	22%	61%	445	13%	86	11%	448	21%	248	56%
Lake	L	3,672	857	2,297	23%	63%	316	9%	67	8%	519	23%	131	41%
Lee	L	7,008	1,603	4,573	23%	65%	433	6%	246	15%	1,068	23%	190	44%
Manatee	L	4,236	677	3,096	16%	73%	209	5%	89	13%	833	27%	65	31%
Marion	L	3,556	894	2,138	25%	60%	336	9%	56	6%	387	18%	179	53%
Osceola	L	3,716	634	2,392	17%	64%	508	14%	76	12%	427	18%	253	50%
Pasco	L	6,919	1,782	4,019	26%	58%	653	9%	218	12%	990	25%	388	59%
Polk	L	7,153	1,247	4,790	17%	67%	766	11%	22	2%	748	16%	380	50%
Saint Lucie	L	2,809	894	1,514	32%	54%	232	8%	76	9%	383	25%	114	49%
Sarasota	L	3,851	825	2,630	21%	68%	307	8%	165	20%	965	37%	183	60%
Seminole	L	5,720	574	4,328	10%	76%	535	9%	81	14%	1,268	29%	262	49%
Volusia	L	6,391	1,231	4,365	19%	68%	488	8%	184	15%	1,021	23%	273	56%
Alachua	M	2,349	657	1,346	28%	57%	154	7%	60	9%	285	21%	60	39%
Bay	M	2,688	724	1,613	27%	60%	262	10%	102	14%	507	31%	185	71%
Clay	M	4,285	918	2,879	21%	67%	310	7%	184	20%	1,098	38%	174	56%
Hernando	M	1,503	539	733	36%	49%	148	10%	84	16%	220	30%	65	44%
Leon	M	2,480	377	1,802	15%	73%	221	9%	67	18%	547	30%	111	50%
Okaloosa	M	2,560	544	1,569	21%	61%	332	13%	180	33%	696	44%	248	75%
Saint Johns	M	3,335	971	2,058	29%	62%	203	6%	250	26%	978	48%	95	47%
Santa Rosa	M	1,989	337	1,341	17%	67%	264	13%	79	23%	488	36%	172	65%
Charlotte	MS	1,915	220	1,387	11%	72%	233	12%	50	23%	296	21%	176	76%
Citrus	MS	1,052	439	441	42%	42%	129	12%	64	15%	160	36%	75	58%
Columbia	MS	891	177	593	20%	67%	76	9%	19	11%	167	28%	38	50%
Flagler	MS	1,027	329	582	32%	57%	63	6%	36	11%	138	24%	22	35%
Hendry	MS	624	86	446	14%	71%	59	9%	11	13%	92	21%	15	25%
Highlands	MS	1,030	352	515	34%	50%	105	10%	49	14%	132	26%	63	60%
Indian River	MS	1,487	366	914	25%	61%	114	8%	40	11%	213	23%	64	56%
Martin	MS	1,722	350	1,155	20%	67%	137	8%	81	23%	398	34%	70	51%
Monroe	MS	788	361	356	46%	45%	46	6%	80	22%	146	41%	28	61%
Nassau	MS	958	255	608	27%	63%	66	7%	58	23%	219	36%	43	65%
Putnam	MS	1,048	152	698	15%	67%	166	16%	22	14%	132	19%	128	77%
Sumter	MS	695	385	236	55%	34%	47	7%	56	15%	112	47%	28	60%
Walton	MS	518	78	366	15%	71%	53	10%	10	13%	129	35%	37	70%
FLVS	MS	179	71	91	40%	51%	0	0%	17	24%	42	46%	0	0%
Baker	S	324	92	158	28%	49%	55	17%	19	21%	65	41%	38	69%
Bradford	S	346	65	224	19%	65%	24	7%	7	11%	51	23%	18	75%
Calhoun	S	247	120	87	49%	35%	32	13%	25	21%	36	41%	16	50%

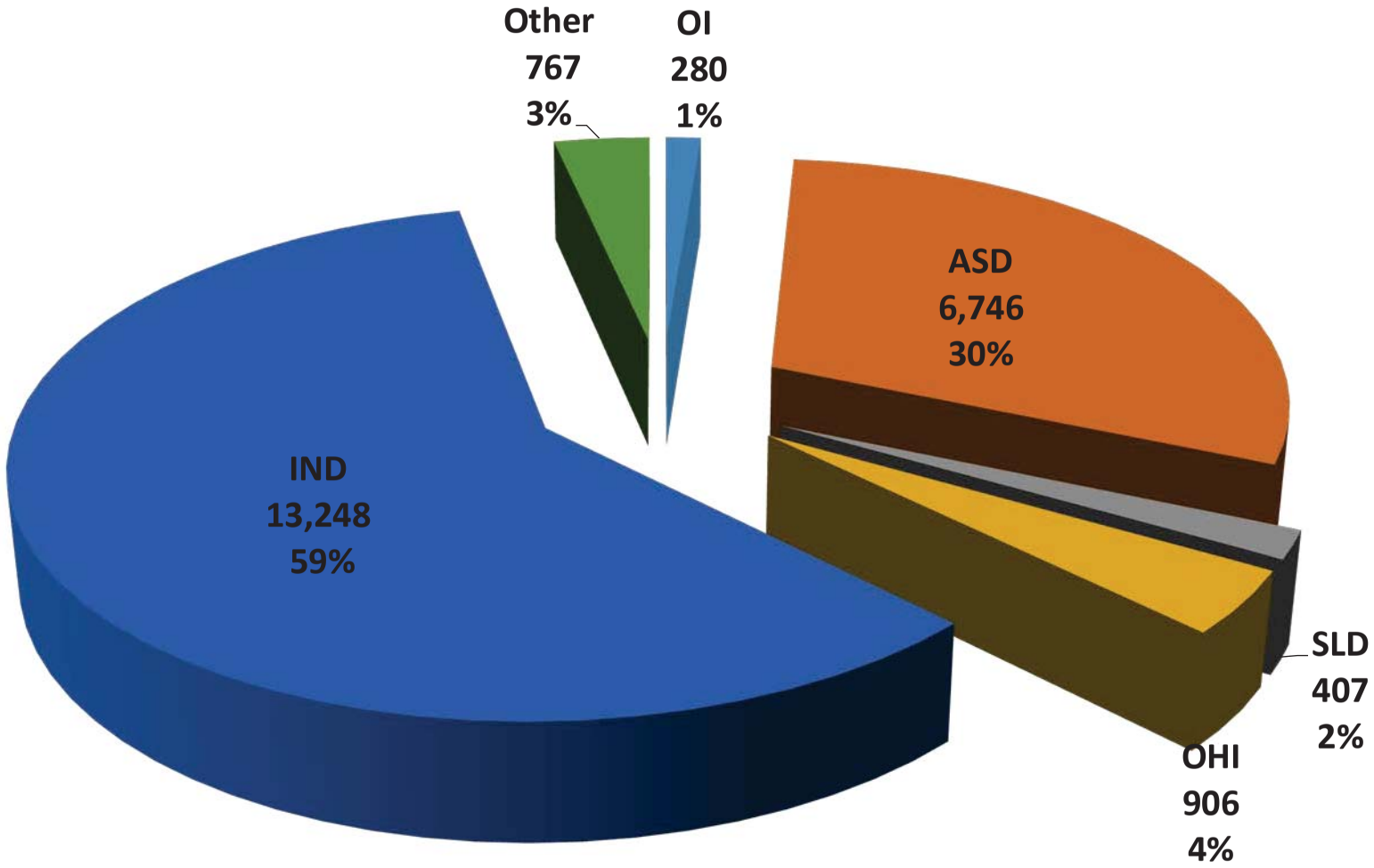
Florida Department of Education
Bureau of Exceptional Education and Student Services

FSA, End of Course, and FSAA 2016 Participation and Performance
Grade 3-High School Math

District	Size	Number Enrolled	# Participated in FSA w/ Accomm	# Participated in FSA w/o Accomm	% Participated in FSA w/ Accomm	% Participated in FSA w/o Accomm	# Participated in Florida Standards Alternate Assessment (FSAA)	% Participated in Florida Standards Alternate Assessment	# Taking FSA w/ Accomm Who Scored at Level 3 and Above	% Taking FSA w/ Accomm Who Scored at Level 3 and Above	# Taking FSA w/o Accomm Who Scored at Level 3 and Above	% Taking FSA w/o Accomm Who Scored at Level 3 and Above	# Taking FSAA Who Scored at Level 3 and Above	% Taking FSAA Who Scored at Level 3 and Above
DeSoto	S	323	121	146	37%	45%	48	15%	8	7%	30	21%	27	56%
Dixie	S	228	121	84	53%	37%	12	5%	27	22%	29	35%	12	100%
Franklin	S	151	35	89	23%	59%	9	6%	7	20%	14	16%	6	67%
Gadsden	S	471	21	345	4%	73%	77	16%	8	38%	61	18%	52	68%
Gilchrist	S	245	123	96	50%	39%	19	8%	27	22%	47	49%	9	47%
Glades	S	204	76	100	37%	49%	18	9%	20	26%	33	33%	11	61%
Gulf	S	176	88	64	50%	36%	13	7%	10	11%	26	41%	11	85%
Hamilton	S	97	16	56	16%	58%	18	19%	1	6%	13	23%	11	61%
Hardee	S	448	157	242	35%	54%	42	9%	12	8%	84	35%	28	67%
Holmes	S	285	75	184	26%	65%	17	6%	9	12%	41	22%	10	59%
Jackson	S	527	132	286	25%	54%	79	15%	7	5%	111	39%	38	48%
Jefferson	S	49	16	26	33%	53%	4	8%	0	0%	6	23%	4	100%
Lafayette	S	112	54	43	48%	38%	12	11%	10	19%	15	35%	5	42%
Levy	S	616	247	295	40%	48%	39	6%	24	10%	93	32%	18	46%
Liberty	S	102	29	50	28%	49%	18	18%	4	14%	18	36%	17	94%
Madison	S	221	0	201	0%	91%	13	6%	0	0%	38	19%	8	62%
Okeechobee	S	889	242	562	27%	63%	53	6%	26	11%	129	23%	25	47%
Lake Wales	S	231	23	179	10%	77%	17	7%	2	9%	46	26%	10	59%
Suwannee	S	435	106	250	24%	57%	50	11%	7	7%	45	18%	28	56%
Taylor	S	224	41	133	18%	59%	32	14%	3	7%	56	42%	22	69%
Union	S	218	90	103	41%	47%	23	11%	19	21%	53	51%	14	61%
Wakulla	S	431	178	203	41%	47%	32	7%	36	20%	95	47%	21	66%
Washington	S	336	172	120	51%	36%	24	7%	23	13%	39	33%	16	67%
FSDB	S	366	111	228	30%	62%	21	6%	16	14%	31	14%	6	29%
Wash Special	S	13	0	2	0%	15%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
FAU	S	129	46	66	36%	51%	12	9%	15	33%	41	62%	8	67%
FSU	S	115	19	96	17%	83%	0	0%	7	37%	54	56%	0	0%
FAMU	S	13	0	12	0%	92%	0	0%	0	0%	2	17%	0	0%
UF	S	60	0	58	0%	97%	0	0%	0	0%	18	31%	0	0%
State		221,784	43,339	146,860	20%	66%	20,633	9%	6,924	16%	39,292	27%	10,669	52%

Number enrolled, number participating, and performance: EDFacts, December 2016 and DOE Bureau of P20 Education Reporting and Accessibility, March 2017.
*Number is less than 10.

Primary Exceptionality of Students with Disabilities Taking Florida Standards Alternate Assessment 2015-16



N = 22,354

Florida Department of Education
Bureau of Exceptional Education and Student Services

Students with Disabilities Taking the Florida Standards Alternate Assessment by Primary Exceptionality
2015-16
All Grades

	DISTRICT	OI	SI	LI	DHH	VI	EBD	SLD	H/H
1	Alachua	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2	Baker	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
3	Bay	*	*	12	*	*	*	22	*
4	Bradford	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
5	Brevard	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
6	Broward	15	*	26	11	*	*	*	*
7	Calhoun	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
8	Charlotte	*	*	17	*	*	*	*	*
9	Citrus	*	*	*	*	*	*	10	*
10	Clay	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
11	Collier	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
12	Columbia	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
13	Dade	38	*	*	13	*	27	26	*
14	DeSoto	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
15	Dixie	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
16	Duval	12	*	15	*	*	13	33	*
17	Escambia	*	*	*	*	*	*	38	*
18	Flagler	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
19	Franklin	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
20	Gadsden	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
21	Gilchrist	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
22	Glades	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
23	Gulf	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
24	Hamilton	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
25	Hardee	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
26	Hendry	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
27	Hernando	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
28	Highlands	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
29	Hillsborough	17	*	*	*	*	*	16	*
30	Holmes	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
31	Indian River	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
32	Jackson	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
33	Jefferson	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
34	Lafayette	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
35	Lake	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
36	Lee	23	*	20	18	*	*	*	*
37	Leon	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
38	Levy	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
39	Liberty	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
40	Madison	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*

Source: Bueau of Accountability Reporting, April 2017.
*Number is less than 10 (including 0).

Florida Department of Education
Bureau of Exceptional Education and Student Services

Students with Disabilities Taking the Florida Standards Alternate Assessment by Primary Exceptionality
2015-16
All Grades

DISTRICT		OI	SI	LI	DHH	VI	EBD	SLD	H/H
41	Manatee	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
42	Marion	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
43	Martin	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
44	Monroe	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
45	Nassau	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
46	Okaloosa	*	*	24	*	*	*	16	*
47	Okeechobee	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
48	Orange	36	*	16	*	*	*	16	*
49	Osceola	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
50	Palm Beach	11	*	17	11	*	22	65	*
51	Pasco	*	*	*	*	*	*	11	*
52	Pinellas	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
53	Polk	11	*	*	*	*	*	15	*
54	Putnam	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
55	St. Johns	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
56	St. Lucie	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
57	Santa Rosa	*	*	17	*	*	*	21	*
58	Sarasota	*	*	23	*	*	*	*	*
59	Seminole	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
60	Sumter	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
61	Suwannee	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
62	Taylor	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
63	Union	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
64	Volusia	*	*	*	*	*	*	30	*
65	Wakulla	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
66	Walton	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
67	Washington	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
68	FSBD	*	*	*	*	14	*	*	*
69	Doz/Okee	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
72	FAU Lab	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
73	FSU Lab	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
74	FAMU Lab	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
75	UF Lab	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
STATE		**280**	**12**	**275**	**101**	**37**	**158**	**407**	**70**

Source: Bueau of Accountability Reporting, April 2017.
*Number is less than 10 (including 0).

Florida Department of Education
Bureau of Exceptional Education and Student Services

Students with Disabilities Taking the Florida Standards Alternate Assessment by Primary Exceptionality
2015-16
All Grades

DISTRICT		DSI	ASD	TBI	OHI	IND	Unknown	TOTAL
1	Alachua	*	47	*	26	86	*	184
2	Baker	*	*	*	*	46	*	51
3	Bay	*	62	*	13	124	*	249
4	Bradford	*	*	*	*	22	*	30
5	Brevard	*	129	*	*	359	*	511
6	Broward	*	706	12	45	964	*	1,800
7	Calhoun	*	*	*	*	21	*	35
8	Charlotte	*	63	*	29	131	*	247
9	Citrus	*	31	*	*	106	*	163
10	Clay	*	104	*	14	235	*	367
11	Collier	*	95	*	35	252	*	385
12	Columbia	*	16	*	*	61	*	84
13	Dade	*	962	*	21	1,410	*	2,520
14	DeSoto	*	*	*	*	47	*	62
15	Dixie	*	*	*	*	10	*	15
16	Duval	*	348	*	43	849	*	1,332
17	Escambia	*	113	*	39	224	*	428
18	Flagler	*	36	*	*	46	*	92
19	Franklin	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
20	Gadsden	*	11	*	*	68	*	82
21	Gilchrist	*	*	*	*	18	*	21
22	Glades	*	*	*	*	15	*	20
23	Gulf	*	*	*	*	*	*	14
24	Hamilton	*	*	*	*	20	*	21
25	Hardee	*	16	*	*	35	*	52
26	Hendry	*	*	*	*	44	*	55
27	Hernando	*	43	*	10	79	*	145
28	Highlands	*	21	*	*	63	*	109
29	Hillsborough	*	547	*	63	1,190	*	1,856
30	Holmes	*	*	*	*	18	*	26
31	Indian River	*	35	*	*	80	*	140
32	Jackson	*	26	*	*	55	*	87
33	Jefferson	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
34	Lafayette	*	*	*	*	10	*	13
35	Lake	*	99	*	26	194	*	340
36	Lee	*	191	*	44	248	*	568
37	Leon	*	57	*	*	246	*	314
38	Levy	*	*	*	*	26	*	40
39	Liberty	*	*	*	*	23	*	24
40	Madison	*	*	*	*	16	*	21

Source: Bueau of Accountability Reporting, April 2017.
*Number is less than 10 (including 0).

Florida Department of Education
Bureau of Exceptional Education and Student Services

Students with Disabilities Taking the Florida Standards Alternate Assessment by Primary Exceptionality
2015-16
All Grades

DISTRICT		DSI	ASD	TBI	OHI	IND	Unknown	TOTAL
41	Manatee	*	78	*	16	114	*	228
42	Marion	*	84	*	*	251	*	359
43	Martin	*	37	*	*	59	*	115
44	Monroe	*	11	*	*	45	*	62
45	Nassau	*	10	*	*	51	*	69
46	Okaloosa	*	58	*	17	215	*	346
47	Okeechobee	*	12	*	*	41	*	57
48	Orange	*	455	*	106	709	*	1,349
49	Osceola	*	292	*	18	340	*	661
50	Palm Beach	*	661	*	27	837	*	1,659
51	Pasco	*	173	*	34	376	*	624
52	Pinellas	*	146	*	18	585	*	757
53	Polk	*	170	*	24	610	*	849
54	Putnam	*	29	*	10	141	*	193
55	St. Johns	*	100	*	27	95	*	239
56	St. Lucie	*	92	*	*	156	*	285
57	Santa Rosa	*	63	*	20	147	*	275
58	Sarasota	*	104	*	14	181	*	338
59	Seminole	*	171	*	27	278	*	491
60	Sumter	*	*	*	*	30	*	49
61	Suwannee	*	14	*	*	28	*	53
62	Taylor	*	*	*	*	30	*	36
63	Union	*	*	*	*	14	*	23
64	Volusia	*	118	*	26	352	*	547
65	Wakulla	*	*	*	*	38	*	45
66	Walton	*	*	*	*	39	*	56
67	Washington	*	*	*	*	11	*	26
68	FSBD	*	*	*	*	11	*	32
69	Doz/Okee	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
72	FAU Lab	*	11	*	*	*	*	11
73	FSU Lab	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
74	FAMU Lab	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
75	UF Lab	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
STATE		**12**	**6,746**	**71**	**906**	**13,248**	**31**	**22,354**

Source: Bueau of Accountability Reporting, April 2017.
*Number is less than 10 (including 0).

Florida Department of Education
Bureau of Exceptional Education and Student Services

Percent of PK Children Substantially Increasing Their Rate of Growth by Time of Exit from PK 2015-16

District		Total # Students	Personal Social Domain	Communication Domain	Adaptive Domain
1	Alachua	97	80.4%	50.0%	75.0%
2	Baker	15	100.0%	66.7%	0.0%
3	Bay	122	51.5%	71.3%	53.6%
4	Bradford	10	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
5	Brevard	556	54.1%	61.2%	51.9%
6	Broward	1,052	65.2%	56.7%	49.5%
7	Calhoun	19	100.0%	76.9%	0.0%
8	Charlotte	44	75.0%	56.0%	70.0%
9	Citrus	20	36.4%	61.5%	33.3%
10	Clay	224	63.9%	69.6%	60.5%
11	Collier	111	67.8%	58.2%	65.5%
12	Columbia	41	60.0%	68.2%	57.1%
13	Dade	1,088	64.9%	58.6%	52.3%
14	DeSoto	31	35.7%	52.2%	8.3%
15	Dixie	14	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
16	Duval	626	66.9%	61.8%	59.4%
17	Escambia	146	63.5%	58.5%	53.8%
18	Flagler	*	*	*	*
19	Franklin	*	*	*	*
20	Gadsden	*	*	*	*
21	Gilchrist	26	50.0%	73.3%	69.2%
22	Glades	10	100.0%	100.0%	N/A
23	Gulf	15	66.7%	85.7%	0.0%
24	Hamilton	*	*	*	*
25	Hardee	14	75.0%	66.7%	66.7%
26	Hendry	21	100.0%	55.6%	75.0%
27	Hernando	141	63.9%	66.3%	71.0%
28	Highlands	60	86.7%	81.8%	90.0%
29	Hillsborough	793	53.0%	67.6%	52.5%
30	Holmes	13	100.0%	88.9%	60.0%
31	Indian River	45	78.9%	75.0%	72.2%
32	Jackson	*	*	*	*
33	Jefferson	*	*	*	*
34	Lafayette	*	*	*	*
35	Lake	122	57.9%	59.0%	46.7%
36	Lee	382	63.1%	56.0%	49.3%
37	Leon	434	82.8%	76.5%	76.2%
38	Levy	26	70.0%	58.3%	61.5%
39	Liberty	*	*	*	*
40	Madison	31	100.0%	78.6%	88.9%
41	Manatee	273	54.7%	62.0%	37.3%
42	Marion	168	67.9%	62.3%	60.3%

Florida Department of Education
Bureau of Exceptional Education and Student Services

Percent of PK Children Substantially Increasing Their Rate of Growth by Time of Exit from PK 2015-16

District		Total # Students	Personal Social Domain	Communication Domain	Adaptive Domain
43	Martin	46	75.0%	60.0%	57.1%
44	Monroe	46	81.0%	69.0%	53.8%
45	Nassau	61	33.3%	68.4%	36.4%
46	Okaloosa	119	75.5%	75.9%	66.1%
47	Okeechobee	*	*	*	*
48	Orange	595	79.4%	68.2%	66.0%
49	Osceola	146	56.0%	54.7%	52.6%
50	Palm Beach	795	58.8%	61.8%	52.9%
51	Pasco	267	58.8%	59.5%	52.0%
52	Pinellas	480	75.3%	73.1%	62.7%
53	Polk	243	69.2%	61.9%	61.8%
54	Putnam	64	71.9%	66.7%	58.6%
55	St. Johns	153	37.3%	51.4%	33.9%
56	St. Lucie	119	78.7%	52.6%	56.1%
57	Santa Rosa	21	42.9%	53.3%	14.3%
58	Sarasota	143	57.4%	71.0%	48.1%
59	Seminole	201	74.6%	82.6%	68.8%
60	Sumter	29	60.0%	55.6%	77.8%
61	Suwannee	28	38.5%	45.5%	42.1%
62	Taylor	29	60.0%	78.6%	62.5%
63	Union	*	*	*	*
64	Volusia	178	75.6%	51.4%	63.1%
65	Wakulla	146	94.3%	86.0%	89.2%
66	Walton	29	46.7%	72.0%	63.2%
67	Washington	*	*	*	*
	Unmatched	112	77.1%	60.5%	57.1%
	State	**10,867**	**66.5%**	**63.2%**	**56.8%**

Data Source: BDI2 Data Manager Database and Preschool Outcomes Database, University of Miami

*Number of students is less than 10 (including 0).

Unmatched = Child's entry and exit assessments conducted by different districts. Results are included in statewide calculations but not in individual district calculation.

N/A = there were no numerical values in the categories necessary to perform the computation. For example, if results for an outcome area were available for 3 children, and all 3 children were in category E, it is not possible to compute a value for Summary Statement #1 (c+d/a+b+c+d).

Florida Department of Education
Bureau of Exceptional Education and Student Services

Percent of PK Children Functioning Within Age Expectations by Time of Exit from PK 2015-16

District		Total # Students	Personal Social Domain	Communication Domain	Adaptive Domain
1	Alachua	97	84.5%	68.0%	77.3%
2	Baker	15	100.0%	93.3%	86.7%
3	Bay	122	85.2%	53.3%	87.7%
4	Bradford	10	100.0%	90.0%	90.0%
5	Brevard	556	85.3%	75.5%	83.5%
6	Broward	1,052	73.7%	51.6%	66.1%
7	Calhoun	19	94.7%	84.2%	84.2%
8	Charlotte	44	81.8%	68.2%	81.8%
9	Citrus	20	60.0%	65.0%	65.0%
10	Clay	224	85.7%	71.9%	82.6%
11	Collier	111	76.6%	54.1%	80.2%
12	Columbia	41	82.9%	73.2%	73.2%
13	Dade	1,088	73.4%	48.0%	65.6%
14	DeSoto	31	71.0%	54.8%	64.5%
15	Dixie	14	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
16	Duval	626	83.1%	61.5%	76.0%
17	Escambia	146	82.9%	71.2%	81.5%
18	Flagler	*	*	*	*
19	Franklin	*	*	*	*
20	Gadsden	*	*	*	*
21	Gilchrist	26	76.9%	84.6%	80.8%
22	Glades	10	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
23	Gulf	15	93.3%	93.3%	86.7%
24	Hamilton	*	*	*	*
25	Hardee	14	85.7%	78.6%	92.9%
26	Hendry	21	100.0%	81.0%	95.2%
27	Hernando	141	78.0%	74.5%	76.6%
28	Highlands	60	96.7%	90.0%	98.3%
29	Hillsborough	793	80.1%	74.1%	80.7%
30	Holmes	13	92.3%	92.3%	84.6%
31	Indian River	45	91.1%	73.3%	86.7%
32	Jackson	*	*	*	*
33	Jefferson	*	*	*	*
34	Lafayette	*	*	*	*
35	Lake	122	75.4%	45.9%	59.8%
36	Lee	382	73.8%	48.7%	63.9%
37	Leon	434	86.4%	72.1%	83.6%
38	Levy	26	84.6%	69.2%	69.2%
39	Liberty	*	*	*	*
40	Madison	31	93.5%	87.1%	96.8%
41	Manatee	273	89.4%	82.8%	85.7%
42	Marion	168	79.8%	64.3%	77.4%

Florida Department of Education
Bureau of Exceptional Education and Student Services

Percent of PK Children Functioning Within Age Expectations by Time of Exit from PK 2015-16

District		Total # Students	Personal Social Domain	Communication Domain	Adaptive Domain
43	Martin	46	84.8%	73.9%	80.4%
44	Monroe	46	89.1%	71.7%	87.0%
45	Nassau	61	78.7%	70.5%	75.4%
46	Okaloosa	119	84.0%	75.6%	80.7%
47	Okeechobee	*	*	*	*
48	Orange	595	81.3%	66.1%	78.3%
49	Osceola	146	71.9%	51.4%	63.7%
50	Palm Beach	795	86.0%	78.2%	85.9%
51	Pasco	267	80.1%	76.8%	80.1%
52	Pinellas	480	87.9%	80.6%	86.5%
53	Polk	243	81.5%	59.3%	76.5%
54	Putnam	64	81.3%	64.1%	75.0%
55	St. Johns	153	77.8%	69.9%	71.2%
56	St. Lucie	119	74.8%	61.3%	74.8%
57	Santa Rosa	21	76.2%	66.7%	71.4%
58	Sarasota	143	79.7%	75.5%	79.0%
59	Seminole	201	89.1%	84.1%	88.1%
60	Sumter	29	86.2%	82.8%	93.1%
61	Suwannee	28	64.3%	32.1%	50.0%
62	Taylor	29	93.1%	89.7%	89.7%
63	Union	*	*	*	*
64	Volusia	178	78.7%	62.4%	74.7%
65	Wakulla	146	95.9%	94.5%	93.8%
66	Walton	29	65.5%	62.1%	62.1%
67	Washington	*	*	*	*
	Unmatched	112	83.9%	64.3%	78.6%
	State	**10,867**	**81.1%**	**66.5%**	**77.2%**

Data Source: BDI2 Data Manager Database and Preschool Outcomes Database, University of Miami

*Number of students is less than 10 (including 0).

Unmatched = Child's entry and exit assessments conducted by different districts. Results are included in statewide calculations but not in individual district calculation.

N/A = there were no numerical values in the categories necessary to perform the computation. For example, if results for an outcome area were available for 3 children, and all 3 children were in category E, it is not possible to compute a value for Summary Statement #1 (c+d/a+b+c+d).

FTE Data

Exceptional Student Education Programs, FTE Distribution, 2015-16
The tables on pages 44-47 display the number and percent of ESE UFTE reported for all exceptional students in 2015-16. The table on pages 44-46 shows the raw UFTE while the table on pages 47-48 shows the percent of UFTE in each cost factor program.

Exceptional Students in DJJ Education Programs, FTE Distribution, 2015-16
The tables on pages 48-51 display the number and percent of ESE UFTE reported for all exceptional students served in Department of Juvenile Justice educational programs for 2015-16. The table on pages 48-49 shows the raw UFTE while the table on pages 50-54 shows the percent of UFTE in each cost factor program.

Exceptional Students in Charter Schools, FTE Distribution, 2015-16
The tables on pages 52-55 display the number and percent of ESE UFTE reported for all exceptional students served in charter schools for 2015-16. The table on pages 52-53 shows the raw UFTE while the table on pages 54-55 shows the percent of UFTE in each cost factor program.

Florida Department of Education
Bureau of Exceptional Education and Student Services

2015-16 FEFP - Final Calculation
Unweighted FTE by ESE Program
PK-12 Total

	District	111	112	113	254	255	Total
1	Alachua	2,188.40	3,502.99	1,205.82	65.40	10.76	6,973.37
2	Baker	252.63	243.18	129.72	8.00	0.96	634.49
3	Bay	1,742.77	2,006.68	918.11	577.34	73.91	5,318.81
4	Bradford	280.27	305.34	200.04	15.93	2.06	803.64
5	Brevard	4,748.07	7,398.23	4,637.40	894.29	133.57	17,811.56
6	Broward	13,226.96	19,912.12	12,981.63	1,714.13	370.38	48,205.22
7	Calhoun	172.04	154.76	110.35	18.65	1.32	457.12
8	Charlotte	962.62	1,447.46	767.90	191.24	8.60	3,377.82
9	Citrus	685.48	1,117.85	545.66	111.51	2.34	2,462.84
10	Clay	3,138.06	4,248.32	1,824.25	355.39	38.91	9,604.93
11	Collier	1,853.60	3,917.46	2,550.30	346.05	122.67	8,790.08
12	Columbia	587.77	740.00	404.76	24.49	2.69	1,759.71
13	Miami-Dade	18,724.60	32,959.74	23,899.38	2,096.19	276.08	77,955.99
14	DeSoto	304.68	298.17	182.48	5.54	0.75	791.62
15	Dixie	206.11	201.90	117.18	16.59	2.18	543.96
16	Duval	7,760.00	9,773.36	5,317.92	760.02	235.33	23,846.63
17	Escambia	2,480.89	3,641.83	2,136.84	200.10	175.46	8,635.12
18	Flagler	487.82	889.49	504.77	42.71	4.76	1,929.55
19	Franklin	80.42	94.79	42.51	9.00	3.72	230.44
20	Gadsden	256.21	407.44	173.53	25.17	4.20	866.55
21	Gilchrist	198.94	202.20	184.19	48.06	3.77	637.16
22	Glades	138.13	140.16	29.94	10.03	0.00	318.26
23	Gulf	115.63	122.13	112.65	25.12	7.90	383.43
24	Hamilton	80.59	67.28	38.41	12.39	5.70	204.37
25	Hardee	228.24	331.44	216.09	13.53	3.31	792.61
26	Hendry	369.37	499.77	309.30	13.87	4.51	1,196.82
27	Hernando	1,185.85	1,246.60	961.39	171.79	30.15	3,595.78
28	Highlands	733.58	863.79	572.35	30.86	14.73	2,215.31
29	Hillsborough	13,307.88	18,516.12	7,646.79	1,248.20	224.54	40,943.53
30	Holmes	181.93	198.58	89.03	7.00	0.00	476.54
31	Indian River	806.78	1,343.05	869.09	121.85	40.61	3,181.38
32	Jackson	453.35	372.49	194.08	82.94	5.27	1,108.13
33	Jefferson	76.51	39.66	35.46	0.50	0.16	152.29
34	Lafayette	81.90	106.50	43.19	4.00	0.00	235.59
35	Lake	1,864.52	2,721.21	1,807.00	456.10	41.14	6,889.97
36	Lee	4,641.15	7,493.38	5,250.83	325.19	49.90	17,760.45
37	Leon	2,472.09	2,389.66	1,482.91	301.60	46.06	6,692.32
38	Levy	373.35	580.49	387.42	21.47	1.99	1,364.72
39	Liberty	102.43	74.82	49.30	46.04	4.75	277.34
40	Madison	217.84	178.15	153.65	4.33	0.05	554.02
41	Manatee	3,222.38	4,397.93	2,743.21	248.83	41.49	10,653.84
42	Marion	2,480.86	3,713.89	2,523.51	138.06	17.31	8,873.63
43	Martin	983.24	1,633.59	779.21	182.82	47.77	3,626.63
44	Monroe	522.97	658.77	383.21	46.05	3.83	1,614.83
45	Nassau	607.26	843.11	525.79	41.81	6.80	2,024.77
46	Okaloosa	1,597.00	2,352.97	1,261.05	189.91	64.48	5,465.41
47	Okeechobee	374.65	696.88	452.30	3.00	2.38	1,529.21
48	Orange	7,267.87	15,114.97	10,488.29	2,639.89	410.99	35,922.01

Florida Department of Education
Bureau of Exceptional Education and Student Services

2015-16 FEFP - Final Calculation
Unweighted FTE by ESE Program
PK-12 Total

District		111	112	113	254	255	Total
49	Osceola	2,028.45	3,731.69	2,975.19	399.22	84.38	9,218.93
50	Palm Beach	13,035.24	17,623.39	7,769.36	955.11	324.70	39,707.80
51	Pasco	3,348.27	6,102.38	3,779.65	757.86	179.61	14,167.77
52	Pinellas	7,098.44	8,865.58	3,285.30	881.95	132.16	20,263.43
53	Polk	4,696.01	7,654.71	4,554.66	335.86	191.26	17,432.50
54	Putnam	743.68	960.52	614.41	17.62	6.14	2,342.37
55	St. Johns	2,355.13	3,798.85	1,989.07	205.19	55.55	8,403.79
56	St. Lucie	1,496.98	2,187.58	1,677.08	84.98	25.81	5,472.43
57	Santa Rosa	1,374.07	1,868.31	737.57	278.60	40.97	4,299.52
58	Sarasota	2,639.21	5,281.19	2,410.24	502.52	61.18	10,894.34
59	Seminole	3,645.46	6,476.93	3,699.60	334.50	38.62	14,195.11
60	Sumter	441.55	609.33	321.17	22.16	3.17	1,397.38
61	Suwannee	277.80	431.88	272.24	2.00	0.58	984.50
62	Taylor	199.15	163.32	104.03	6.76	0.63	473.89
63	Union	125.69	208.00	121.48	10.86	1.08	467.11
64	Volusia	3,447.18	5,711.57	3,752.76	758.96	68.48	13,738.95
65	Wakulla	573.43	329.81	218.19	18.49	5.93	1,145.85
66	Walton	376.07	458.73	221.07	2.65	0.46	1,058.98
67	Washington	185.31	311.56	181.49	22.50	6.40	707.26
68	Washington Special	0.00	6.26	44.92	0.00	0.00	51.18
69	FAMU Lab School	7.03	8.50	3.77	0.00	0.00	19.30
70	FAU Lab School	19.00	30.38	6.76	0.00	0.00	56.14
71	FAU St. Lucie	48.16	74.44	0.00	6.62	1.00	130.22
72	FSU Lab - Broward	72.23	60.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	132.23
73	FSU Lab - Leon	29.00	73.57	69.38	0.00	0.00	171.95
74	UF Lab School	22.11	38.27	57.89	0.00	0.00	118.27
75	Virtual School	86.36	201.01	71.06	0.00	0.00	358.43
	State	**153,196.70**	**233,428.46**	**137,178.53**	**19,517.39**	**3,778.35**	**547,099.43**

Source: Office of Funding and Financial Reporting, 2015-16 FEFP Final Calculation.

Florida Department of Education
Bureau of Exceptional Education and Student Services

2015-16 FEFP - Final Calculation
Percent Unweighted FTE by ESE Program
PK-12 Total

	District	111	112	113	254	255
1	Alachua	31.4%	50.2%	17.3%	0.9%	0.2%
2	Baker	39.8%	38.3%	20.4%	1.3%	0.2%
3	Bay	32.8%	37.7%	17.3%	10.9%	1.4%
4	Bradford	34.9%	38.0%	24.9%	2.0%	0.3%
5	Brevard	26.7%	41.5%	26.0%	5.0%	0.7%
6	Broward	27.4%	41.3%	26.9%	3.6%	0.8%
7	Calhoun	37.6%	33.9%	24.1%	4.1%	0.3%
8	Charlotte	28.5%	42.9%	22.7%	5.7%	0.3%
9	Citrus	27.8%	45.4%	22.2%	4.5%	0.1%
10	Clay	32.7%	44.2%	19.0%	3.7%	0.4%
11	Collier	21.1%	44.6%	29.0%	3.9%	1.4%
12	Columbia	33.4%	42.1%	23.0%	1.4%	0.2%
13	Miami-Dade	24.0%	42.3%	30.7%	2.7%	0.4%
14	DeSoto	38.5%	37.7%	23.1%	0.7%	0.1%
15	Dixie	37.9%	37.1%	21.5%	3.0%	0.4%
16	Duval	32.5%	41.0%	22.3%	3.2%	1.0%
17	Escambia	28.7%	42.2%	24.7%	2.3%	2.0%
18	Flagler	25.3%	46.1%	26.2%	2.2%	0.2%
19	Franklin	34.9%	41.1%	18.4%	3.9%	1.6%
20	Gadsden	29.6%	47.0%	20.0%	2.9%	0.5%
21	Gilchrist	31.2%	31.7%	28.9%	7.5%	0.6%
22	Glades	43.4%	44.0%	9.4%	3.2%	0.0%
23	Gulf	30.2%	31.9%	29.4%	6.6%	2.1%
24	Hamilton	39.4%	32.9%	18.8%	6.1%	2.8%
25	Hardee	28.8%	41.8%	27.3%	1.7%	0.4%
26	Hendry	30.9%	41.8%	25.8%	1.2%	0.4%
27	Hernando	33.0%	34.7%	26.7%	4.8%	0.8%
28	Highlands	33.1%	39.0%	25.8%	1.4%	0.7%
29	Hillsborough	32.5%	45.2%	18.7%	3.0%	0.5%
30	Holmes	38.2%	41.7%	18.7%	1.5%	0.0%
31	Indian River	25.4%	42.2%	27.3%	3.8%	1.3%
32	Jackson	40.9%	33.6%	17.5%	7.5%	0.5%
33	Jefferson	50.2%	26.0%	23.3%	0.3%	0.1%
34	Lafayette	34.8%	45.2%	18.3%	1.7%	0.0%
35	Lake	27.1%	39.5%	26.2%	6.6%	0.6%
36	Lee	26.1%	42.2%	29.6%	1.8%	0.3%
37	Leon	36.9%	35.7%	22.2%	4.5%	0.7%
38	Levy	27.4%	42.5%	28.4%	1.6%	0.1%
39	Liberty	36.9%	27.0%	17.8%	16.6%	1.7%
40	Madison	39.3%	32.2%	27.7%	0.8%	0.0%
41	Manatee	30.2%	41.3%	25.7%	2.3%	0.4%
42	Marion	28.0%	41.9%	28.4%	1.6%	0.2%
43	Martin	27.1%	45.0%	21.5%	5.0%	1.3%
44	Monroe	32.4%	40.8%	23.7%	2.9%	0.2%
45	Nassau	30.0%	41.6%	26.0%	2.1%	0.3%
46	Okaloosa	29.2%	43.1%	23.1%	3.5%	1.2%
47	Okeechobee	24.5%	45.6%	29.6%	0.2%	0.2%
48	Orange	20.2%	42.1%	29.2%	7.3%	1.1%

Florida Department of Education
Bureau of Exceptional Education and Student Services

2015-16 FEFP - Final Calculation
Percent Unweighted FTE by ESE Program
PK-12 Total

District		111	112	113	254	255
49	Osceola	22.0%	40.5%	32.3%	4.3%	0.9%
50	Palm Beach	32.8%	44.4%	19.6%	2.4%	0.8%
51	Pasco	23.6%	43.1%	26.7%	5.3%	1.3%
52	Pinellas	35.0%	43.8%	16.2%	4.4%	0.7%
53	Polk	26.9%	43.9%	26.1%	1.9%	1.1%
54	Putnam	31.7%	41.0%	26.2%	0.8%	0.3%
55	St. Johns	28.0%	45.2%	23.7%	2.4%	0.7%
56	St. Lucie	27.4%	40.0%	30.6%	1.6%	0.5%
57	Santa Rosa	32.0%	43.5%	17.2%	6.5%	1.0%
58	Sarasota	24.2%	48.5%	22.1%	4.6%	0.6%
59	Seminole	25.7%	45.6%	26.1%	2.4%	0.3%
60	Sumter	31.6%	43.6%	23.0%	1.6%	0.2%
61	Suwannee	28.2%	43.9%	27.7%	0.2%	0.1%
62	Taylor	42.0%	34.5%	22.0%	1.4%	0.1%
63	Union	26.9%	44.5%	26.0%	2.3%	0.2%
64	Volusia	25.1%	41.6%	27.3%	5.5%	0.5%
65	Wakulla	50.0%	28.8%	19.0%	1.6%	0.5%
66	Walton	35.5%	43.3%	20.9%	0.3%	0.0%
67	Washington	26.2%	44.1%	25.7%	3.2%	0.9%
68	Washington Special	0.0%	12.2%	87.8%	0.0%	0.0%
69	FAMU Lab School	36.4%	44.0%	19.5%	0.0%	0.0%
70	FAU Lab School	33.8%	54.1%	12.0%	0.0%	0.0%
71	FAU St. Lucie	37.0%	57.2%	0.0%	5.1%	0.8%
72	FSU Lab - Broward	54.6%	45.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
73	FSU Lab - Leon	16.9%	42.8%	40.3%	0.0%	0.0%
74	UF Lab School	18.7%	32.4%	48.9%	0.0%	0.0%
75	Virtual School	24.1%	56.1%	19.8%	0.0%	0.0%
	State	28.0%	42.7%	25.1%	3.6%	0.7%

Source: Office of Funding and Financial Reporting, 2015-16 FEFP Final Calculation.

Florida Department of Education
Bureau of Exceptional Education and Student Services

2015-16 FEFP - Final Calculation
Unweighted FTE by ESE Program
DJJ Schools

	District	111	112	113	254	255	Total
1	Alachua	0.00	6.29	11.97	0.22	0.00	18.48
2	Baker	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3	Bay	0.00	9.63	13.78	0.00	0.00	23.41
4	Bradford	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5	Brevard	0.00	18.57	15.81	0.00	0.00	34.38
6	Broward	0.00	14.44	54.71	0.50	0.00	69.65
7	Calhoun	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
8	Charlotte	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
9	Citrus	0.00	0.98	33.32	0.00	0.00	34.30
10	Clay	0.00	6.72	2.58	0.00	0.00	9.30
11	Collier	0.00	9.37	17.28	1.64	0.00	28.29
12	Columbia	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
13	Miami-Dade	0.00	26.11	84.29	1.13	0.00	111.53
14	DeSoto	0.00	0.94	4.20	0.00	0.00	5.14
15	Dixie	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
16	Duval	0.00	18.09	43.04	1.28	2.05	64.46
17	Escambia	0.00	8.83	11.44	0.00	0.30	20.57
18	Flagler	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
19	Franklin	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
20	Gadsden	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
21	Gilchrist	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
22	Glades	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
23	Gulf	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
24	Hamilton	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
25	Hardee	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
26	Hendry	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
27	Hernando	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
28	Highlands	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
29	Hillsborough	0.00	42.35	76.59	0.53	0.00	119.47
30	Holmes	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
31	Indian River	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
32	Jackson	0.00	0.33	2.91	0.00	0.00	3.24
33	Jefferson	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
34	Lafayette	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
35	Lake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
36	Lee	0.00	13.39	29.28	1.33	0.00	44.00
37	Leon	0.00	8.66	8.35	0.00	0.00	17.01
38	Levy	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
39	Liberty	0.00	5.87	13.46	30.97	0.00	50.30
40	Madison	0.00	11.27	17.55	3.32	0.00	32.14
41	Manatee	0.00	9.33	30.35	0.00	0.00	39.68
42	Marion	0.00	8.86	30.74	0.50	0.00	40.10
43	Martin	0.00	2.32	5.51	0.00	0.00	7.83
44	Monroe	0.00	0.00	0.17	0.00	0.00	0.17
45	Nassau	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
46	Okaloosa	0.00	22.60	46.58	0.00	0.00	69.18
47	Okeechobee	0.00	8.31	48.00	0.00	0.00	56.31
48	Orange	0.00	25.61	58.25	0.50	0.00	84.36

Florida Department of Education
Bureau of Exceptional Education and Student Services

2015-16 FEFP - Final Calculation
Unweighted FTE by ESE Program
DJJ Schools

District		111	112	113	254	255	Total
49	Osceola	0.00	0.33	4.83	0.00	0.00	5.16
50	Palm Beach	0.00	13.41	46.67	0.00	0.00	60.08
51	Pasco	0.00	15.01	18.14	2.16	0.23	35.54
52	Pinellas	0.00	29.45	36.68	0.00	0.00	66.13
53	Polk	0.00	26.83	44.66	0.41	0.00	71.90
54	Putnam	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
55	St. Johns	0.00	29.30	46.58	0.00	0.00	75.88
56	St. Lucie	0.00	5.38	9.01	0.00	0.45	14.84
57	Santa Rosa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
58	Sarasota	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
59	Seminole	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
60	Sumter	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
61	Suwannee	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
62	Taylor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
63	Union	0.00	2.01	7.77	0.00	0.00	9.78
64	Volusia	0.00	21.88	38.75	2.26	0.00	62.89
65	Wakulla	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
66	Walton	0.00	1.78	6.00	0.00	0.00	7.78
67	Washington	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
68	Washington Special	0.00	6.26	44.92	0.00	0.00	51.18
69	FAMU Lab School	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
70	FAU Lab School	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
71	FAU St. Lucie	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
72	FSU Lab - Broward	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
73	FSU Lab - Leon	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
74	UF Lab School	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
75	Virtual School	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	State	**0.00**	**430.51**	**964.17**	**46.75**	**3.03**	**1,444.46**

Source: Office of Funding and Financial Reporting, 2015-16 FEFP Final Calculation.

Florida Department of Education
Bureau of Exceptional Education and Student Services

2015-16 FEFP - Final Calculation
Percent Unweighted FTE by ESE Program
DJJ Schools

	District	111	112	113	254	255
1	Alachua	0.0%	34.0%	64.8%	1.2%	0.0%
2	Baker	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
3	Bay	0.0%	41.1%	58.9%	0.0%	0.0%
4	Bradford	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
5	Brevard	0.0%	54.0%	46.0%	0.0%	0.0%
6	Broward	0.0%	20.7%	78.5%	0.7%	0.0%
7	Calhoun	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
8	Charlotte	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
9	Citrus	0.0%	2.9%	97.1%	0.0%	0.0%
10	Clay	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
11	Collier	0.0%	33.1%	61.1%	5.8%	0.0%
12	Columbia	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
13	Miami-Dade	0.0%	23.4%	75.6%	1.0%	0.0%
14	DeSoto	0.0%	18.3%	81.7%	0.0%	0.0%
15	Dixie	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
16	Duval	0.0%	28.1%	66.8%	2.0%	3.2%
17	Escambia	0.0%	42.9%	55.6%	0.0%	1.5%
18	Flagler	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
19	Franklin	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
20	Gadsden	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
21	Gilchrist	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
22	Glades	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
23	Gulf	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
24	Hamilton	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
25	Hardee	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
26	Hendry	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
27	Hernando	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
28	Highlands	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
29	Hillsborough	0.0%	35.4%	64.1%	0.4%	0.0%
30	Holmes	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
31	Indian River	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
32	Jackson	0.0%	10.2%	89.8%	0.0%	0.0%
33	Jefferson	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
34	Lafayette	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
35	Lake	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
36	Lee	0.0%	30.4%	66.5%	3.0%	0.0%
37	Leon	0.0%	50.9%	49.1%	0.0%	0.0%
38	Levy	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
39	Liberty	0.0%	11.7%	26.8%	61.6%	0.0%
40	Madison	0.0%	35.1%	54.6%	10.3%	0.0%
41	Manatee	0.0%	23.5%	76.5%	0.0%	0.0%
42	Marion	0.0%	22.1%	76.7%	1.2%	0.0%
43	Martin	0.0%	29.6%	70.4%	0.0%	0.0%
44	Monroe	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%
45	Nassau	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
46	Okaloosa	0.0%	32.7%	67.3%	0.0%	0.0%
47	Okeechobee	0.0%	14.8%	85.2%	0.0%	0.0%
48	Orange	0.0%	30.4%	69.0%	0.6%	0.0%

Florida Department of Education
Bureau of Exceptional Education and Student Services

2015-16 FEFP - Final Calculation
Percent Unweighted FTE by ESE Program
DJJ Schools

District		111	112	113	254	255
49	Osceola	0.0%	6.4%	93.6%	0.0%	0.0%
50	Palm Beach	0.0%	22.3%	77.7%	0.0%	0.0%
51	Pasco	0.0%	42.2%	51.0%	6.1%	0.6%
52	Pinellas	0.0%	44.5%	55.5%	0.0%	0.0%
53	Polk	0.0%	37.3%	62.1%	0.6%	0.0%
54	Putnam	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
55	St. Johns	0.0%	38.6%	61.4%	0.0%	0.0%
56	St. Lucie	0.0%	36.3%	60.7%	0.0%	3.0%
57	Santa Rosa	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
58	Sarasota	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
59	Seminole	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
60	Sumter	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
61	Suwannee	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
62	Taylor	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
63	Union	0.0%	20.6%	79.4%	0.0%	0.0%
64	Volusia	0.0%	34.8%	61.6%	3.6%	0.0%
65	Wakulla	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
66	Walton	0.0%	22.9%	77.1%	0.0%	0.0%
67	Washington	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
68	Washington Special	0.0%	12.2%	87.8%	0.0%	0.0%
69	FAMU Lab School	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
70	FAU Lab School	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
71	FAU St. Lucie	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
72	FSU Lab - Broward	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
73	FSU Lab - Leon	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
74	UF Lab School	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
75	Virtual School	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	State	**0.0%**	**29.8%**	**66.7%**	**3.2%**	**0.2%**

Source: Office of Funding and Financial Reporting, 2015-16 FEFP Final Calculation.

Florida Department of Education
Bureau of Exceptional Education and Student Services

2015-16 FEFP - Final Calculation
Unweighted FTE by ESE Program
Charter Schools

		111	112	113	254	255	Total
1	Alachua	62.96	125.97	99.83	0.00	0.00	288.76
2	Baker	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3	Bay	133.16	281.17	79.96	16.51	1.41	512.21
4	Bradford	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5	Brevard	329.24	498.35	15.30	1.99	0.22	845.10
6	Broward	1,030.17	2,299.68	1,035.78	4.78	2.44	4,372.85
7	Calhoun	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
8	Charlotte	0.00	4.62	7.99	0.50	0.00	13.11
9	Citrus	0.00	0.00	16.40	0.00	0.00	16.40
10	Clay	68.18	73.37	0.00	0.00	0.00	141.55
11	Collier	52.43	198.30	40.23	0.00	0.20	291.16
12	Columbia	6.00	5.50	1.00	0.00	0.00	12.50
13	Miami-Dade	1,141.71	2,851.25	2,102.25	195.26	8.17	6,298.64
14	DeSoto	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
15	Dixie	21.41	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	21.41
16	Duval	415.24	650.78	259.71	0.50	0.00	1,326.23
17	Escambia	43.96	55.06	16.55	10.51	0.00	126.08
18	Flagler	34.33	54.85	0.00	0.00	0.00	89.18
19	Franklin	23.00	28.95	0.00	3.50	1.00	56.45
20	Gadsden	17.53	22.01	8.11	0.00	1.52	49.17
21	Gilchrist	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
22	Glades	30.93	48.03	0.00	3.00	0.00	81.96
23	Gulf	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
24	Hamilton	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
25	Hardee	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
26	Hendry	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
27	Hernando	0.00	20.51	0.00	0.00	0.00	20.51
28	Highlands	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
29	Hillsborough	697.16	1,722.57	534.38	88.24	21.00	3,063.35
30	Holmes	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
31	Indian River	57.07	123.80	80.70	0.50	0.00	262.07
32	Jackson	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
33	Jefferson	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
34	Lafayette	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
35	Lake	314.76	246.47	33.75	23.09	0.25	618.32
36	Lee	336.38	684.65	489.68	2.53	0.50	1,513.74
37	Leon	102.77	140.74	0.00	0.00	0.00	243.51
38	Levy	16.96	44.04	0.00	1.00	0.00	62.00
39	Liberty	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
40	Madison	0.00	0.00	24.48	0.00	0.00	24.48
41	Manatee	278.44	510.54	128.95	5.35	0.00	923.28
42	Marion	34.14	34.06	16.88	0.00	0.00	85.08
43	Martin	0.00	0.00	17.27	6.49	25.47	49.23
44	Monroe	59.50	74.26	22.88	0.00	1.08	157.72
45	Nassau	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
46	Okaloosa	38.46	92.97	62.03	1.00	0.18	194.64
47	Okeechobee	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
48	Orange	802.41	914.79	610.19	259.67	55.78	2,642.84

Florida Department of Education
Bureau of Exceptional Education and Student Services

2015-16 FEFP - Final Calculation
Unweighted FTE by ESE Program
Charter Schools

		111	112	113	254	255	Total
49	Osceola	249.48	488.40	141.75	20.54	0.94	901.11
50	Palm Beach	934.19	1,220.21	1,045.76	305.97	166.59	3,672.72
51	Pasco	161.22	361.12	71.54	14.52	0.04	608.44
52	Pinellas	338.44	479.77	145.95	0.00	0.00	964.16
53	Polk	537.89	867.45	420.93	94.00	23.50	1,943.77
54	Putnam	9.50	37.52	20.72	0.00	0.00	67.74
55	St. Johns	15.50	25.49	11.67	40.42	8.50	101.58
56	St. Lucie	76.43	99.88	0.99	0.00	0.31	177.61
57	Santa Rosa	9.96	11.94	10.50	16.29	0.00	48.69
58	Sarasota	151.54	653.76	138.72	0.00	2.10	946.12
59	Seminole	231.72	157.00	0.00	11.81	1.00	401.53
60	Sumter	112.00	202.45	80.27	0.00	0.00	394.72
61	Suwannee	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
62	Taylor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
63	Union	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
64	Volusia	111.57	132.77	95.95	2.97	0.00	343.26
65	Wakulla	11.56	6.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	18.06
66	Walton	0.00	35.57	37.26	1.00	0.03	73.86
67	Washington	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
68	Washington Special	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
69	FAMU Lab School	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
70	FAU Lab School	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
71	FAU St. Lucie	48.16	74.44	0.00	6.62	1.00	130.22
72	FSU Lab - Broward	72.23	60.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	132.23
73	FSU Lab - Leon	29.00	73.57	69.38	0.00	0.00	171.95
74	UF Lab School	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
75	Virtual School	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	State	**9,248.69**	**16,795.13**	**7,995.69**	**1,138.56**	**323.23**	**35,501.30**

Source: Office of Funding and Financial Reporting, 2015-16 FEFP Final Calculation.

Florida Department of Education
Bureau of Exceptional Education and Student Services

2015-16 FEFP - Final Calculation
Percent Unweighted FTE by ESE Program
Charter Schools

		111	112	113	254	255
1	Alachua	21.8%	43.6%	34.6%	0.0%	0.0%
2	Baker	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
3	Bay	26.0%	54.9%	15.6%	3.2%	0.3%
4	Bradford	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
5	Brevard	39.0%	59.0%	1.8%	0.2%	0.0%
6	Broward	23.6%	52.6%	23.7%	0.1%	0.1%
7	Calhoun	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
8	Charlotte	0.0%	35.2%	60.9%	3.8%	0.0%
9	Citrus	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
10	Clay	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
11	Collier	18.0%	68.1%	13.8%	0.0%	0.1%
12	Columbia	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
13	Miami-Dade	18.1%	45.3%	33.4%	3.1%	0.1%
14	DeSoto	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
15	Dixie	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
16	Duval	31.3%	49.1%	19.6%	0.0%	0.0%
17	Escambia	34.9%	43.7%	13.1%	8.3%	0.0%
18	Flagler	38.5%	61.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
19	Franklin	40.7%	51.3%	0.0%	6.2%	1.8%
20	Gadsden	35.7%	44.8%	16.5%	0.0%	3.1%
21	Gilchrist	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
22	Glades	37.7%	58.6%	0.0%	3.7%	0.0%
23	Gulf	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
24	Hamilton	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
25	Hardee	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
26	Hendry	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
27	Hernando	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
28	Highlands	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
29	Hillsborough	22.8%	56.2%	17.4%	2.9%	0.7%
30	Holmes	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
31	Indian River	21.8%	47.2%	30.8%	0.2%	0.0%
32	Jackson	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
33	Jefferson	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
34	Lafayette	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
35	Lake	50.9%	39.9%	5.5%	3.7%	0.0%
36	Lee	22.2%	45.2%	32.3%	0.2%	0.0%
37	Leon	42.2%	57.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
38	Levy	27.4%	71.0%	0.0%	1.6%	0.0%
39	Liberty	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
40	Madison	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
41	Manatee	30.2%	55.3%	14.0%	0.6%	0.0%
42	Marion	40.1%	40.0%	19.8%	0.0%	0.0%
43	Martin	0.0%	0.0%	35.1%	13.2%	51.7%
44	Monroe	37.7%	47.1%	14.5%	0.0%	0.7%
45	Nassau	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
46	Okaloosa	19.8%	47.8%	31.9%	0.5%	0.1%
47	Okeechobee	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
48	Orange	30.4%	34.6%	23.1%	9.8%	2.1%

Florida Department of Education
Bureau of Exceptional Education and Student Services

2015-16 FEFP - Final Calculation
Percent Unweighted FTE by ESE Program
Charter Schools

		111	112	113	254	255
49	Osceola	27.7%	54.2%	15.7%	2.3%	0.1%
50	Palm Beach	25.4%	33.2%	28.5%	8.3%	4.5%
51	Pasco	26.5%	59.4%	11.8%	2.4%	0.0%
52	Pinellas	35.1%	49.8%	15.1%	0.0%	0.0%
53	Polk	27.7%	44.6%	21.7%	4.8%	1.2%
54	Putnam	14.0%	55.4%	30.6%	0.0%	0.0%
55	St. Johns	15.3%	25.1%	11.5%	39.8%	8.4%
56	St. Lucie	43.0%	56.2%	0.6%	0.0%	0.2%
57	Santa Rosa	20.5%	24.5%	21.6%	33.5%	0.0%
58	Sarasota	16.0%	69.1%	14.7%	0.0%	0.2%
59	Seminole	57.7%	39.1%	0.0%	2.9%	0.2%
60	Sumter	28.4%	51.3%	20.3%	0.0%	0.0%
61	Suwannee	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
62	Taylor	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
63	Union	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
64	Volusia	32.5%	38.7%	28.0%	0.9%	0.0%
65	Wakulla	64.0%	36.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
66	Walton	0.0%	48.2%	50.4%	1.4%	0.0%
67	Washington	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
68	Washington Special	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
69	FAMU Lab School	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
70	FAU Lab School	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
71	FAU St. Lucie	37.0%	57.2%	0.0%	5.1%	0.8%
72	FSU Lab - Broward	54.6%	45.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
73	FSU Lab - Leon	16.9%	42.8%	40.3%	0.0%	0.0%
74	UF Lab School	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
75	Virtual School	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	State	**26.1%**	**47.3%**	**22.5%**	**3.2%**	**0.9%**

Source: Office of Funding and Financial Reporting, 2015-16 FEFP Final Calculation.

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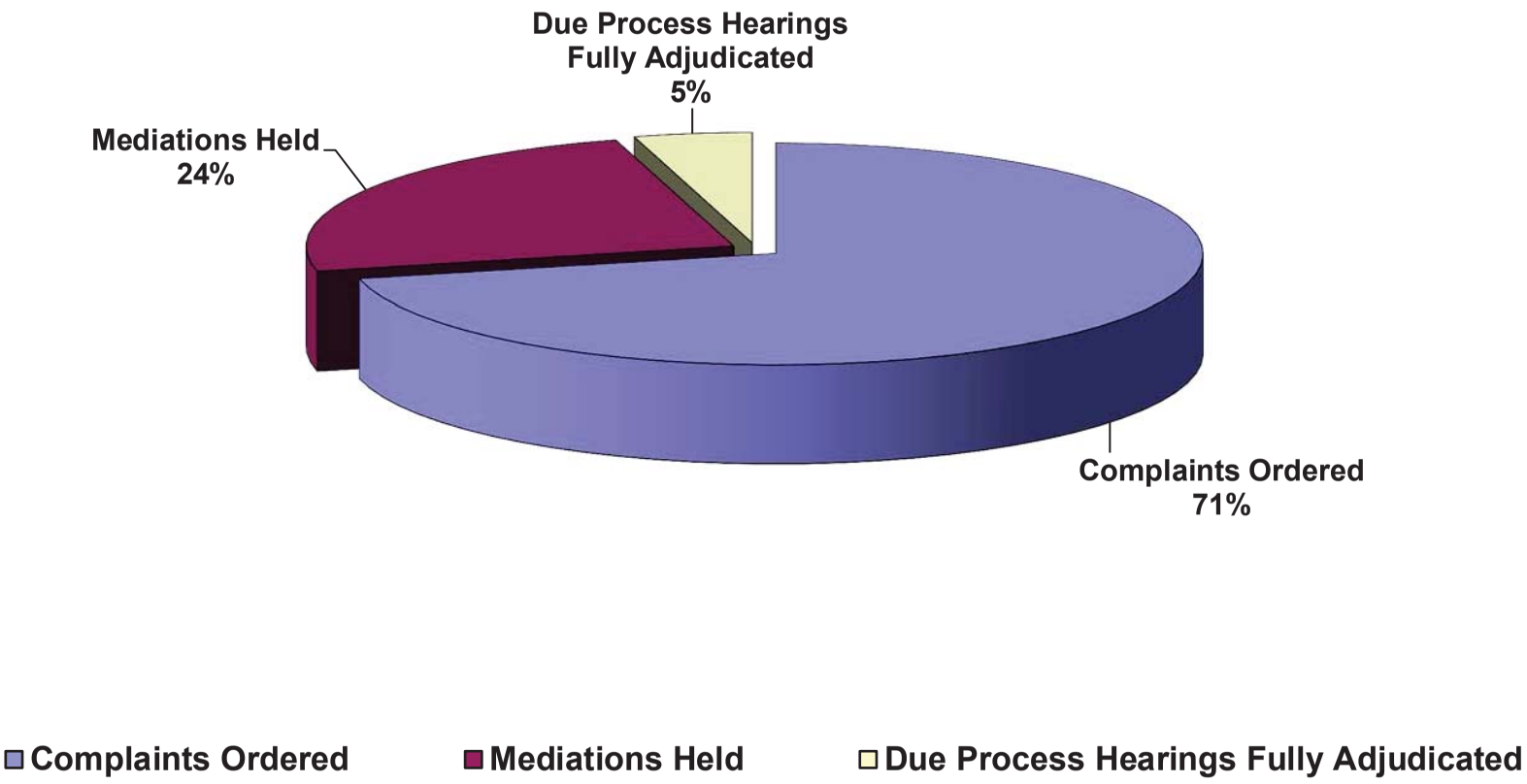
Exceptional Student Education Dispute Resolution Summaries

Dispute Resolution Summary - July 1, 2015, through June 30, 2016
The pie graph on page 60 displays the dispute resolution summary of due process hearings fully adjudicated, complaints ordered, and mediations held.

Dispute Resolution Data - July 1, 2011 through June 30, 2016
The bar graph on page 61 and the table on page 62 show the number of mediations held, state complaints ordered, and due process hearings fully adjudicated for each year of the five-year span.

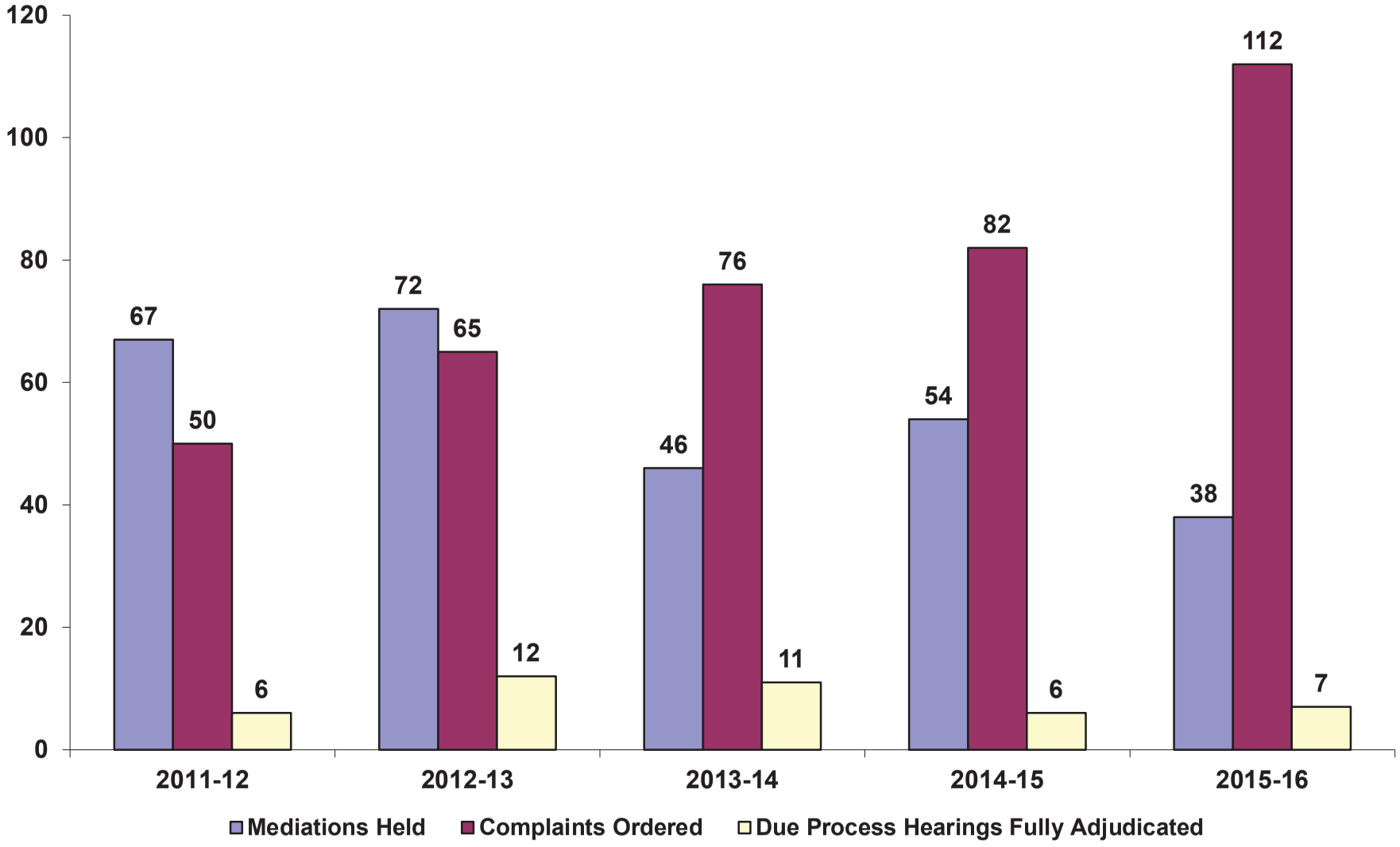
Florida Department of Education
Bureau of Exceptional Education and Student Services

Dispute Resolution Summary
July 1, 2015 through June 30, 2016



Florida Department of Education
Bureau of Exceptional Education and Student Services

Five-Year Summary of Dispute Resolution Data
July 1, 2011 through June 30, 2016



Florida Department of Education
Bureau of Exceptional Education and Student Services

Five-Year Summary of Dispute Resolution Data
July 1, 2011 through June 30, 2016

Mediations Requested					
2011-12	**2012-13**	**2013-14**	**2014-15**	**2015-16**	**Total**
89	96	76	86	59	406

Mediations Held					
2011-12	**2012-13**	**2013-14**	**2014-15**	**2015-16**	**Total**
67	72	46	54	38	277

Complaints Filed					
2011-12	**2012-13**	**2013-14**	**2014-15**	**2015-16**	**Total**
101	119	123	182	196	721

Complaints Ordered					
2011-12	**2012-13**	**2013-14**	**2014-15**	**2015-16**	**Total**
50	65	76	82	112	385

Due Process Hearings Requested					
2011-12	**2012-13**	**2013-14**	**2014-15**	**2015-16**	**Total**
171	212	189	195	206	973

Due Process Hearing Fully Adjudicated					
2011-12	**2012-13**	**2013-14**	**2014-15**	**2015-16**	**Total**
6	12	11	6	7	42

Florida Standards Assessment
English Language Arts (ELA)
3rd Grade

	2014-15 # of Students	2014-15 # of Students (Level 3 and Above)	2014-15 % of Students (Level 3 and Above)	2015-16 # of Students	2015-16 # of Students (Level 3 and Above)	2015-16 % of Students (Level 3 and Above)	2016-17 # of Students	2016-17 # of Students (Level 3 and Above)	2016-17 % of Students (Level 3 and Above)
00-STATE OF FLORIDA	215,754	114,093	52.9%	220,924	120,279	54.4%	228,104	131,876	57.8%
01-ALACHUA	2,232	1,196	53.6%	2,367	1,277	54.0%	2,457	1,383	56.3%
02-BAKER	371	223	60.1%	414	246	59.4%	388	249	64.2%
03-BAY	2,220	1,160	52.3%	2,168	1,143	52.7%	2,267	1,348	59.5%
04-BRADFORD	251	113	45.0%	244	110	45.1%	244	108	44.3%
05-BREVARD	5,193	3,091	59.5%	5,600	3,343	59.7%	5,608	3,644	65.0%
06-BROWARD	20,718	10,726	51.8%	20,946	11,449	54.7%	21,408	12,306	57.5%
07-CALHOUN	178	93	52.2%	185	108	58.4%	188	124	66.0%
08-CHARLOTTE	1,107	557	50.3%	1,045	600	57.4%	1,138	748	65.7%
09-CITRUS	1,139	714	62.7%	1,157	695	60.1%	1,123	721	64.2%
10-CLAY	2,594	1,610	62.1%	2,656	1,669	62.8%	2,682	1,870	69.7%
11-COLLIER	3,555	1,870	52.6%	3,677	1,890	51.4%	3,807	2,171	57.0%
12-COLUMBIA	808	426	52.7%	812	446	54.9%	830	522	62.9%
13-DADE	27,962	14,710	52.6%	27,791	15,085	54.3%	28,421	16,498	58.0%
14-DESOTO	391	138	35.3%	361	128	35.5%	456	143	31.4%
15-DIXIE	149	80	53.7%	159	95	59.7%	171	113	66.1%
16-DUVAL	10,609	4,928	46.5%	10,996	5,471	49.8%	11,117	5,700	51.3%
17-ESCAMBIA	3,259	1,577	48.4%	3,425	1,733	50.6%	3,291	1,929	58.6%
18-FLAGLER	904	545	60.3%	1,002	630	62.9%	991	682	68.8%
19-FRANKLIN	115	47	40.9%	111	45	40.5%	106	55	51.9%
20-GADSDEN	511	198	38.7%	463	214	46.2%	515	173	33.6%
21-GILCHRIST	167	87	52.1%	192	115	59.9%	191	137	71.7%
22-GLADES	166	86	51.8%	181	86	47.5%	160	92	57.5%
23-GULF	135	68	50.4%	147	82	55.8%	148	77	52.0%
24-HAMILTON	159	52	32.7%	149	48	32.2%	167	54	32.3%
25-HARDEE	421	226	53.7%	446	241	54.0%	477	262	54.9%
26-HENDRY	580	271	46.7%	613	247	40.3%	613	277	45.2%
27-HERNANDO	1,715	1,014	59.1%	1,754	1,022	58.3%	1,682	1,019	60.6%
28-HIGHLANDS	917	436	47.5%	1,042	461	44.2%	1,066	513	48.1%
29-HILLSBOROUGH	16,251	8,180	50.3%	17,402	9,096	52.3%	18,054	10,071	55.8%
30-HOLMES	262	116	44.3%	250	138	55.2%	267	150	56.2%
31-INDIAN RIVER	1,467	784	53.4%	1,452	770	53.0%	1,434	810	56.5%
32-JACKSON	529	320	60.5%	435	257	59.1%	510	340	66.7%
33-JEFFERSON	57	21	36.8%	71	21	29.6%	74	30	40.5%
34-LAFAYETTE	99	45	45.5%	83	51	61.4%	84	50	59.5%

	2014-15 # of Students	2014-15 # of Students (Level 3 and Above)	2014-15 % of Students (Level 3 and Above)	2015-16 # of Students	2015-16 # of Students (Level 3 and Above)	2015-16 % of Students (Level 3 and Above)	2016-17 # of Students	2016-17 # of Students (Level 3 and Above)	2016-17 % of Students (Level 3 and Above)
35-LAKE	3,389	1,763	52.0%	3,318	1,878	56.6%	3,460	2,179	63.0%
36-LEE	7,024	3,749	53.4%	7,522	4,042	53.7%	7,641	4,348	56.9%
37-LEON	2,602	1,638	63.0%	2,716	1,666	61.3%	2,732	1,688	61.8%
38-LEVY	400	182	45.5%	459	226	49.2%	470	251	53.4%
39-LIBERTY	118	68	57.6%	97	59	60.8%	102	56	54.9%
40-MADISON	206	73	35.4%	193	90	46.6%	235	130	55.3%
41-MANATEE	4,129	1,901	46.0%	4,188	1,985	47.4%	4,262	2,142	50.3%
42-MARION	3,471	1,558	44.9%	3,475	1,561	44.9%	3,674	1,833	49.9%
43-MARTIN	1,386	750	54.1%	1,385	731	52.8%	1,395	832	59.6%
44-MONROE	599	376	62.8%	686	411	59.9%	672	456	67.9%
45-NASSAU	796	528	66.3%	810	556	68.6%	846	664	78.5%
46-OKALOOSA	2,441	1,496	61.3%	2,461	1,617	65.7%	2,576	1,704	66.1%
47-OKEECHOBEE	529	228	43.1%	595	257	43.2%	520	259	49.8%
48-ORANGE	15,544	8,521	54.8%	15,651	8,503	54.3%	16,856	9,553	56.7%
49-OSCEOLA	4,554	2,324	51.0%	4,906	2,445	49.8%	4,942	2,629	53.2%
50-PALM BEACH	14,993	7,580	50.6%	15,454	8,053	52.1%	15,940	8,631	54.1%
51-PASCO	5,477	2,893	52.8%	5,496	3,131	57.0%	6,106	3,648	59.7%
52-PINELLAS	7,797	4,090	52.5%	8,059	4,308	53.5%	8,007	4,513	56.4%
53-POLK	8,073	3,856	47.8%	7,793	3,979	51.1%	8,534	4,533	53.1%
54-PUTNAM	871	344	39.5%	942	380	40.3%	992	421	42.4%
55-ST. JOHNS	2,632	1,909	72.5%	2,771	2,127	76.8%	2,870	2,284	79.6%
56-ST. LUCIE	3,182	1,414	44.4%	3,254	1,484	45.6%	3,488	1,705	48.9%
57-SANTA ROSA	1,958	1,303	66.5%	1,991	1,395	70.1%	2,103	1,555	73.9%
58-SARASOTA	3,198	2,162	67.6%	3,222	2,193	68.1%	3,354	2,374	70.8%
59-SEMINOLE	5,022	3,108	61.9%	4,923	3,137	63.7%	5,247	3,554	67.7%
60-SUMTER	645	410	63.6%	704	455	64.6%	677	477	70.5%
61-SUWANNEE	470	223	47.4%	516	240	46.5%	473	254	53.7%
62-TAYLOR	227	112	49.3%	246	109	44.3%	218	123	56.4%
63-UNION	169	107	63.3%	198	124	62.6%	193	132	68.4%
64-VOLUSIA	4,643	2,453	52.8%	4,900	2,733	55.8%	5,086	3,003	59.0%
65-WAKULLA	338	201	59.5%	327	178	54.4%	371	242	65.2%
66-WALTON	657	407	61.9%	703	455	64.7%	779	532	68.3%
67-WASHINGTON	228	130	57.0%	246	152	61.8%	249	160	64.3%
68-DEAF/BLIND	29	3	10.3%	28	3	10.7%	34	3	8.8%
71-FL VIRTUAL	280	172	61.4%	387	233	60.2%	365	247	67.7%
72-FAU LAB SCH	201	139	69.2%	203	139	68.5%	207	161	77.8%
73-FSU LAB SCH	203	162	79.8%	214	176	82.2%	204	171	83.8%
74-FAMU LAB SCH	28	13	46.4%	33	19	57.6%	35	14	40.0%
75-UF LAB SCH	54	39	72.2%	56	37	66.1%	54	46	85.2%

FLORIDA SCHOOL GRADES

2016-17 SCHOOL GRADES AND SCHOOL IMPROVEMENT RATINGS

DECEMBER 2017

FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
fldoe.org

GRADING FLORIDA PUBLIC SCHOOLS 2016-17

School grades provide an easily understandable metric to measure the performance of a school. Parents and the general public can use the school grade and its associated components to understand how well each school is serving its students. The school grades calculation was revised substantially for the 2014-15 school year to implement statutory changes made by the 2014 Legislature and incorporate the new Florida Standards Assessments (FSA). The 2016-17 school grades model uses the school grades model adopted for 2014-15.

The school grading system focuses the school grading formula on student success measures:

- Achievement
- Learning gains
- Graduation
- Acceleration success
- Maintaining a focus on students who need the most support

The 2016-17 School Grades Model

English Language Arts (FSA)	Mathematics (FSA, EOCs,)	Science (NGSSS, EOC,)	Social Studies (EOCs)	Graduation Rate	Acceleration Success
Achievement (0% to 100%)	Achievement (0% to 100%)	Achievement (0% to 100%)	Achievement (0% to 100%)	4-year Graduation Rate (0% to 100%)	High School (AP, IB, AICE, Dual Enrollment or Industry Certification) (0% to 100%)
Learning Gains (0% to 100%)	Learning Gains (0% to 100%)				
Learning Gains of the Lowest 25% (0% to 100%)	Learning Gains of the Lowest 25% (0% to 100%)				Middle School (EOCs or Industry Certifications) (0% to 100%)

Components

In 2016-17, a school's grade may include up to 11 components. There are four achievement components, as well as components for learning gains, learning gains of the lowest 25% of students, middle school acceleration, graduation rate and college and career acceleration. Each component is worth up to 100 points in the overall calculation.

Four Achievement Components – The four achievement components are English Language Arts, Mathematics, Science and Social Studies. These components include student performance on statewide standardized assessments, including the comprehensive assessments and end-of-course (EOC) assessments. The components measure the percentage of full-year enrolled students who achieved a passing score.

Four Learning Gains Components – These components are learning gains in English Language Arts and Mathematics, as well as learning gains for the lowest performing 25% of students in English Language Arts and Mathematics. These components include student performance on statewide standardized assessments, including the comprehensive assessments and EOC assessments for the current year and the prior year. The components measure the percentage of full-year-enrolled students who achieved a learning gain from the prior year to the current year.

Middle School Acceleration – This component is based on the percentage of eligible middle school students who passed a high school level EOC assessment or industry certification.

Graduation Rate – The graduation rate is based on a four-year adjusted cohort of ninth grade students, and the rate measures whether the students graduate within four years.

College and Career Acceleration – This component is based on the percentage of graduates from the graduation rate cohort who earned a score on an acceleration examination (AP, IB, or AICE), a grade in a dual enrollment course that qualified for college credit or earned an industry certification.

School Grades Calculation

The points earned for each component are added together and divided by the total number of possible points to determine the percentage of points earned.

School Grading Percentages

- A = 62% of points or greater
- B = 54% to 61% of points
- C = 41% to 53% of points
- D = 32% to 40% of points
- F = 31% of points or less

Percent Tested

Schools must test 95 percent of their students.

Resources

The Florida statute that provides the framework for the school grades calculation is at the following link: Section 1008.34, F.S.

The rule adopted by the State Board of Education at its January 6, 2016, meeting describes more specifically the school grades calculation and can be found at the following link: Rule 6A-1.09981, F.A.C.

The department's website contains additional information about the school grades, including the results of the calculation for each school and district. This information will be available on the department's interactive PK-20 Education Information Portal. Additional information describing the calculation and historical information are available at http://schoolgrades.fldoe.org/.

School Grade Distribution

2016 and 2017 School Grades[1]

All Schools[2]

Grade	2016		2017		Change	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percentage Point
A	763	23%	987	30%	224	7%
B	768	23%	878	27%	110	4%
C	1,292	39%	1,172	35%	-120	-4%
D	386	12%	224	7%	-162	-5%
F	111	3%	43	1%	-68	-2
Total	3,320		3,304			

Elementary Schools

Grade	2016		2017		Change	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percentage Point
A	386	21%	546	30%	160	9%
B	427	23%	488	27%	61	4%
C	710	38%	639	35%	-71	-3%
D	249	13%	131	7%	-118	-6%
F	73	4%	29	2%	-44	-2%
Total	1,845		1,833			

Middle Schools

Grade	2016		2017		Change	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percentage Point
A	147	25%	168	29%	21	4%
B	140	24%	139	24%	-1	0%
C	218	37%	220	39%	2	2%
D	69	12%	40	7%	-29	-5%
F	9	2%	3	1%	-6	-1%
Total	583		570			

High Schools

Grade	2016		2017		Change	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percentage Point
A	97	20%	107	23%	10	3%
B	112	23%	152	32%	40	9%
C	232	48%	189	40%	-43	-8%
D	31	6%	26	5%	-5	-1%
F	10	2%	1	0%	-9	-2%
Total	482		475			

[1] All 2016-17 data reflect post-appeals school grades and school improvement ratings.

[2] Percentages may not add to 100 due to rounding.

Combination Schools[3]

Grade	2016		2017		Change	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percentage Point
A	133	32%	166	39%	33	7%
B	89	22%	99	23%	10	1%
C	132	32%	124	29%	-8	-3%
D	37	9%	27	6%	-10	-3%
F	19	5%	10	2%	-9	-3%
Total	410		426			

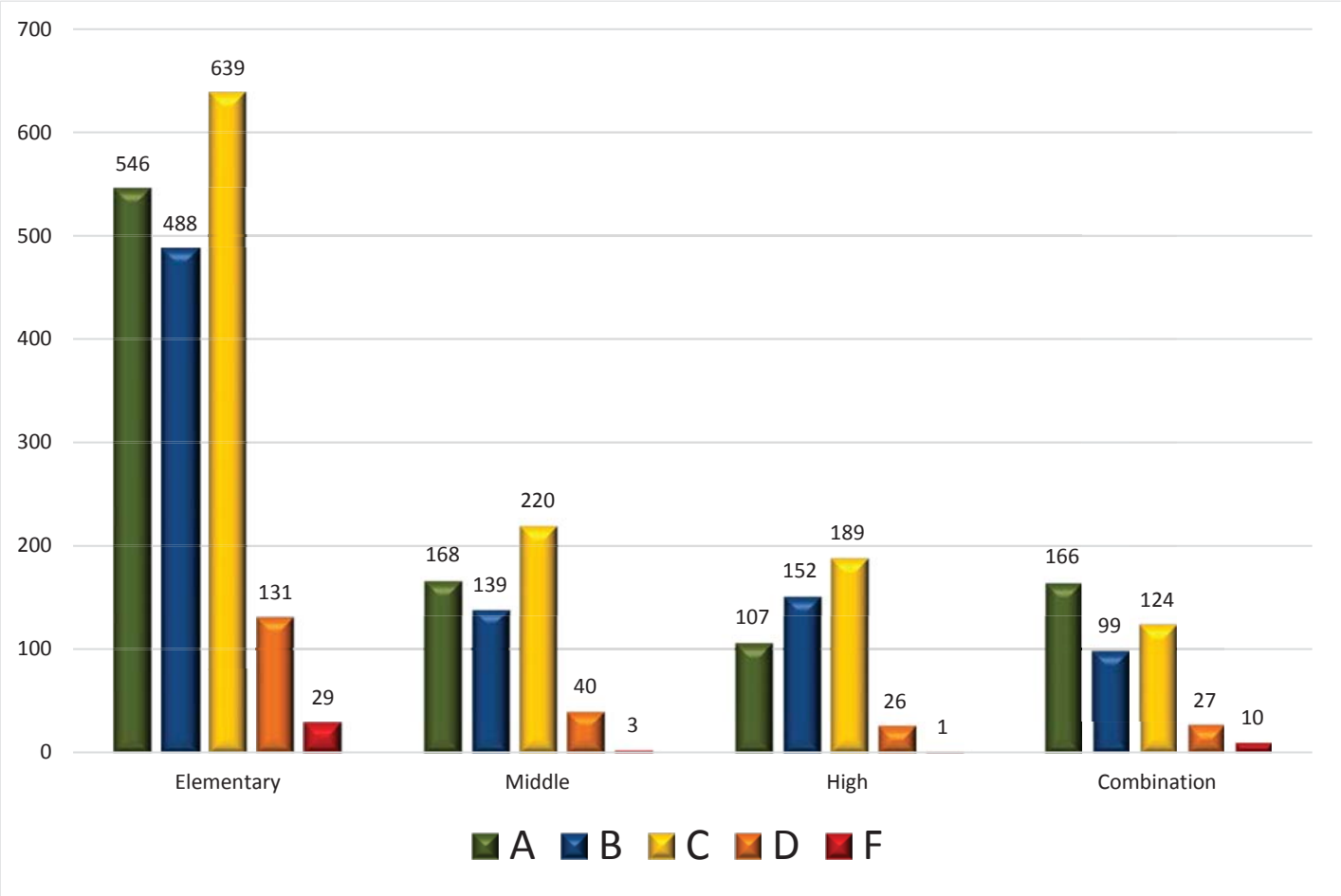
Average Percent of Points Earned
2016 and 2017 School Grades

Percent of Points Earned by Letter Grade

Grade	Scale	Average Percent of Points Earned		Change
		2016	2017	
A	62% of points or greater	69%	70%	1%
B	54% to 61% of points	57%	57%	0%
C	41% to 53% of points	47%	48%	1%
D	32% to 40% of points	37%	37%	0%
F	31% of points or less	24%	24%	0%
All Graded Schools		53%	56%	3%

[3] Percentages may not add to 100 due to rounding.

School Grades by School Type in 2017



Source: Florida Department of Education

All Schools
2016 Compared to 2017

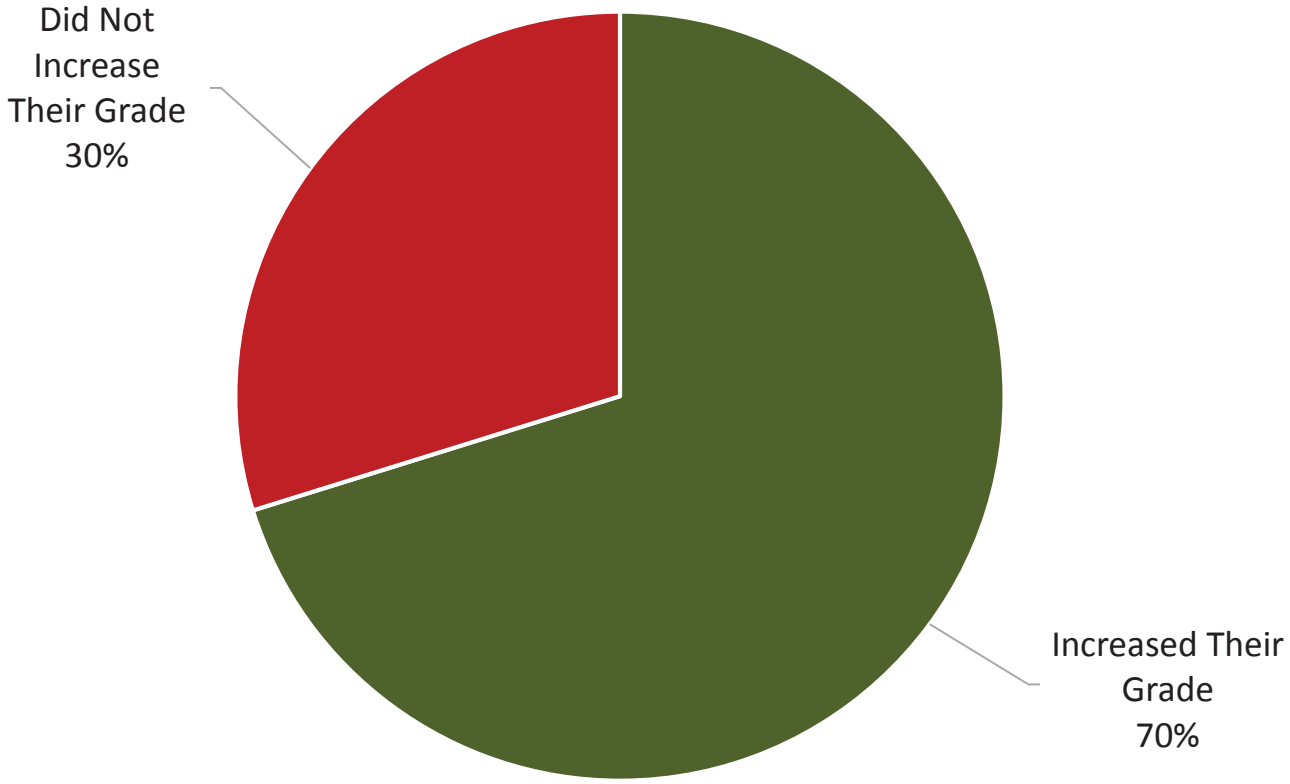
		2017 School Grade					
		A	B	C	D	F	Total
2016 School Grade	A	670	77	12	0	0	759
	B	232	414	113	2	0	761
	C	67	325	791	92	4	1,279
	D	5	42	208	107	10	372
	F	2	10	36	16	18	82
	Total	976	868	1,160	217	32	3,253

The chart above compares the grades schools earned in 2016 with the grades they earned in 2017. Schools in the cells shaded green increased their school grade in 2017. Schools in the cells shaded red had a reduction in their school grade. Schools in the cells shaded yellow had no change in their school grade.

- 943 schools (29%) increased their grade in 2017
- 310 schools (10%) decreased their grade in 2017
- 2,000 schools (61%) had no change in their grade in 2017

Source: Florida Department of Education

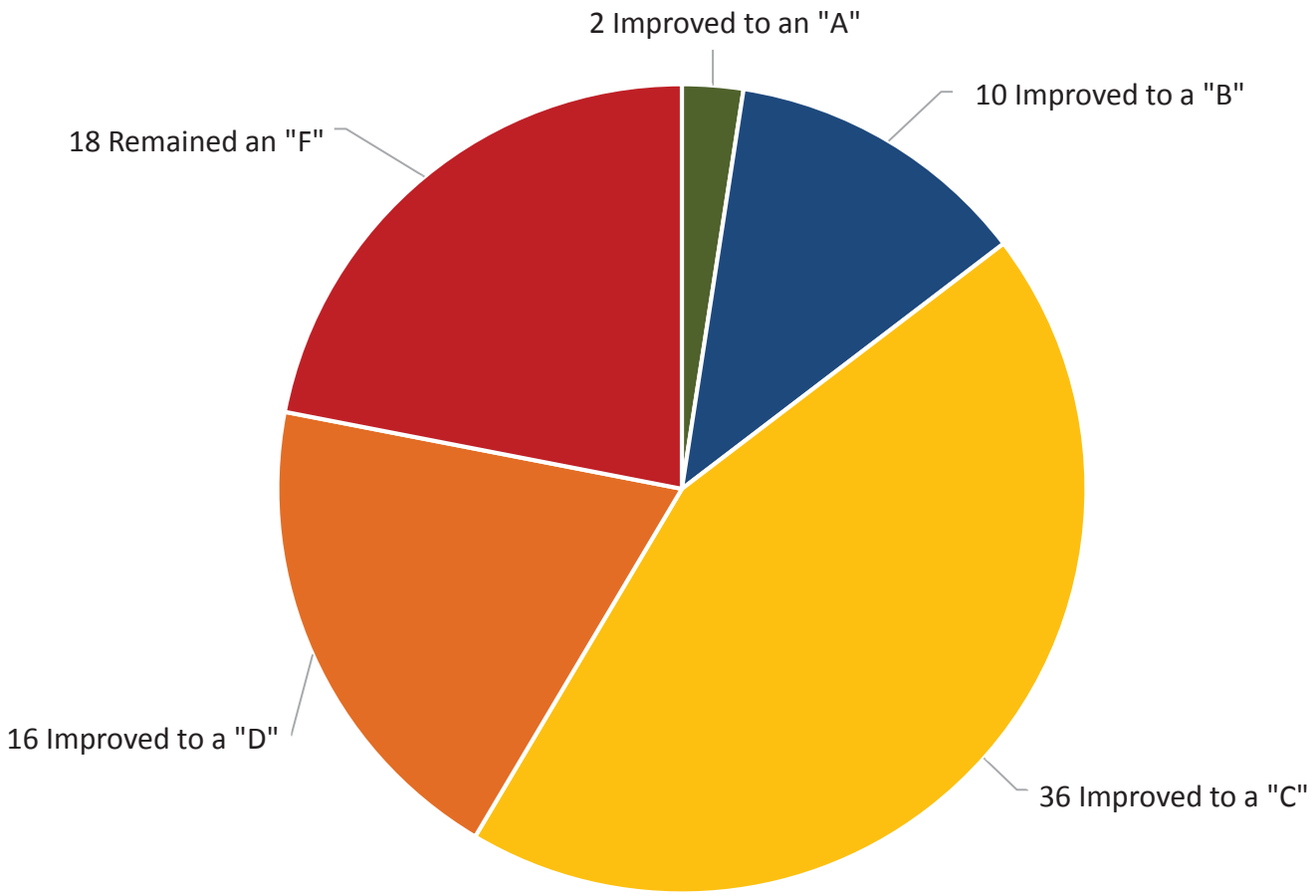
70% of Schools Graded "D" or "F" in 2016 Improved Their Grade in 2017



There were 454 "D" or "F" schools in 2016 that received a school grade in 2017. Of these "D" or "F" schools in 2016, 319 improved their grade.

Source: Florida Department of Education

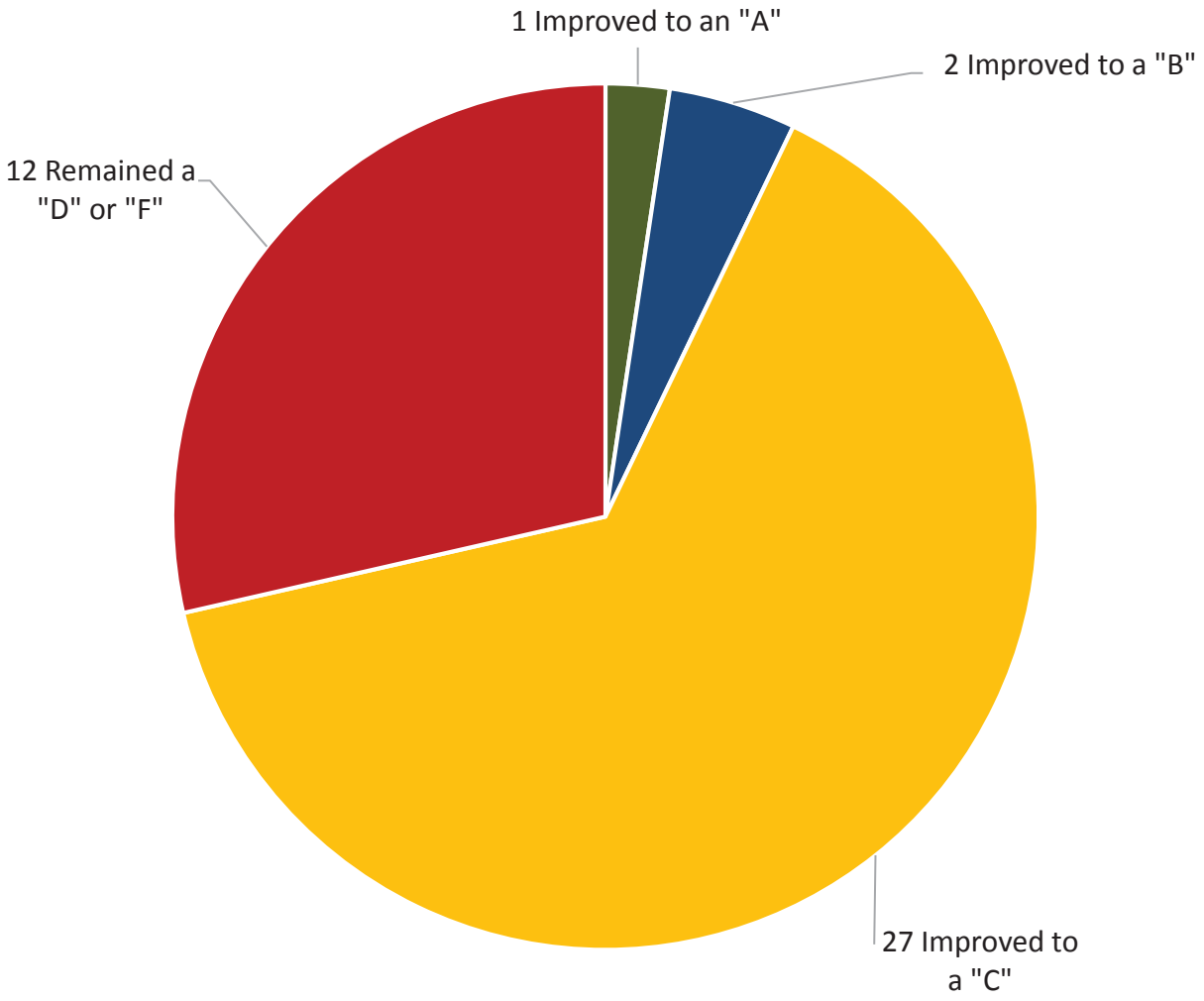
78% of Schools Graded “F” in 2016 Improved Their Grade in 2017



There were 82 “F” schools in 2016 that received a school grade in 2017. Of these “F” schools in 2016, 2 improved to an “A”, 10 improved to a “B”, 36 improved to a “C”, 16 improved to a “D” and 18 remained an “F.”

Source: Florida Department of Education

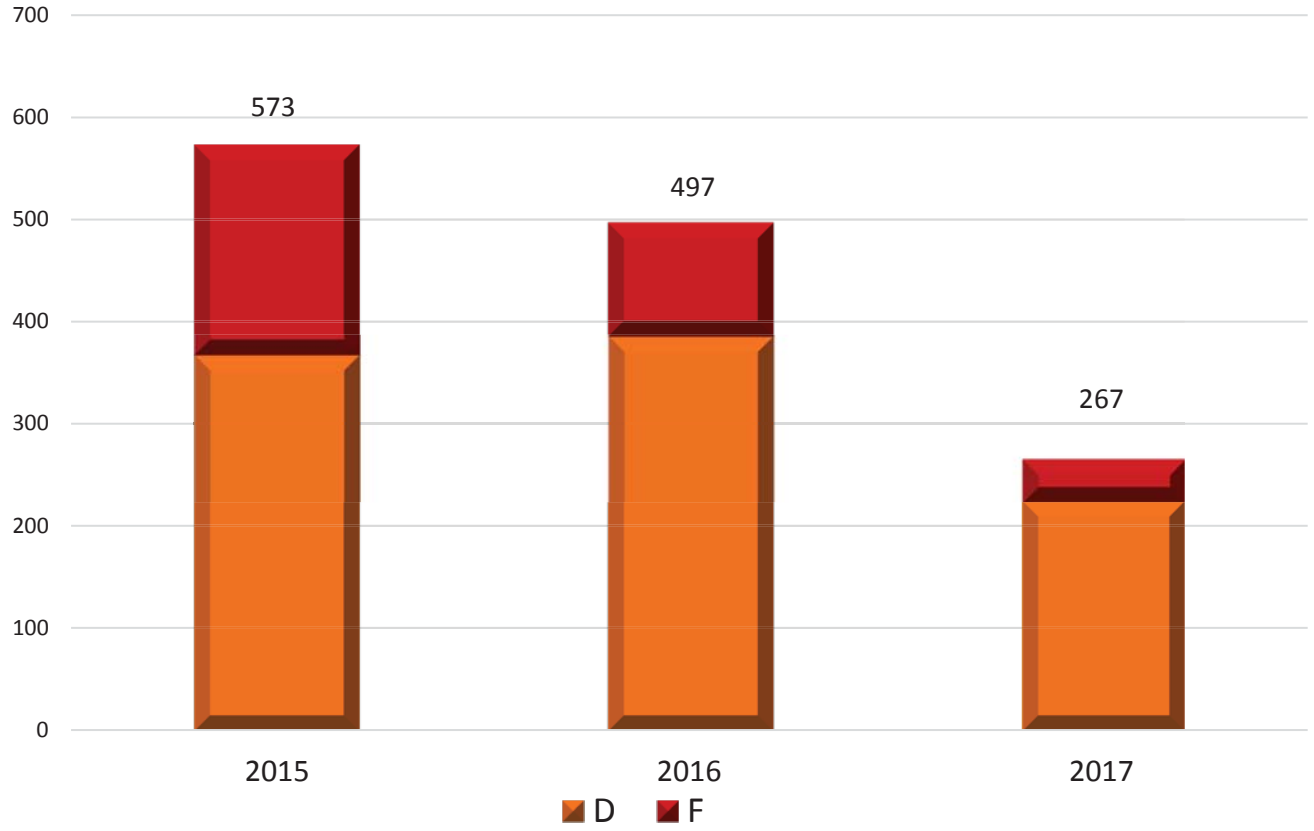
71% of Low-Performing Schools for which Turnaround Plans were presented before the State Board of Education in July 2016 Improved to a “C” or Greater



Of the 42 low-performing schools for which turnaround plans were presented before the State Board of Education July 2016 meeting, 1 improved to an “A,” 2 improved to a “B,” 27 improved to a “C” in 2017. Twelve schools remained a “D” or “F” in 2017. Note, an additional 3 schools reconfigured or closed prior to the start of the 2016-17 school year.

Florida's Focus on Low-Performing Schools is Paying Off

The number of "D" or "F" schools has declined 54% since 2015 and the number of "F" schools has declined 79% since 2015.



In 2017, there were a total of 267 "D" or "F" schools, down from 497 in 2016 and 573 in 2015. In 2017, there were a total of 43 "F" schools, down from 111 in 2016 and 205 in 2015.

School Improvement Ratings for Alternative Schools and Exceptional Student Education Center Schools

School improvement ratings are calculated for alternative schools and exceptional student education (ESE) center schools that choose to receive a school improvement rating in lieu of a school grade, as defined in Rule 6A-1.099822, Florida Administrative Code (F.A.C.), Rule 6A-1.099828, F.A.C., and under the authority of Sections 1008.341 and 1008.3415, Florida Statutes (F.S.).

Components

Schools that elect a school improvement rating in lieu of a school grade will have the rating based on student learning gains for English language arts and/or mathematics, including retake assessments and concordant scores; schools will be rated on only those components for which they have sufficient data. Sufficient data exists when at least ten students are eligible for inclusion in the calculation for the component; eligibility criteria are described within the guide to calculations, which can be found at http://schoolgrades.fldoe.org/.

English Language Arts Learning Gains – This component includes student performance on statewide standardized English language arts assessments, including retake assessments and concordant scores, and measures student growth from one year to the next year beginning from grade 3 to grade 4.

Mathematics Learning Gains – This component includes student performance on statewide standardized mathematics assessments, including the comprehensive assessments, EOC assessments, retake assessments, and concordant scores. This component measures student growth from one year to the next year beginning from grade 3 to grade 4.

School Improvement Ratings Calculation

The points earned for each component for which there are sufficient data are added together and divided by the total number of possible points to determine the percentage of points earned.

School Improvement Ratings Percentages

- Commendable = 50% of points or greater
- Maintaining = 26% to 49% of points
- Unsatisfactory = 25% of points or less

Percent Tested

Schools must test at least 80 percent of their students in order to receive a rating. To be eligible for a rating of Commendable, a school must test 90 percent or more of their students.

Resources

The Florida statutes that provide the framework for the school improvement rating calculations are at the following links: Section 1008.341, F.S. and Section 1008.3415, F.S. The rule State Board of Education rule that more specifically defines the school improvement rating calculation and can be found at the following link: Rule 6A-1.099822, F.A.C.

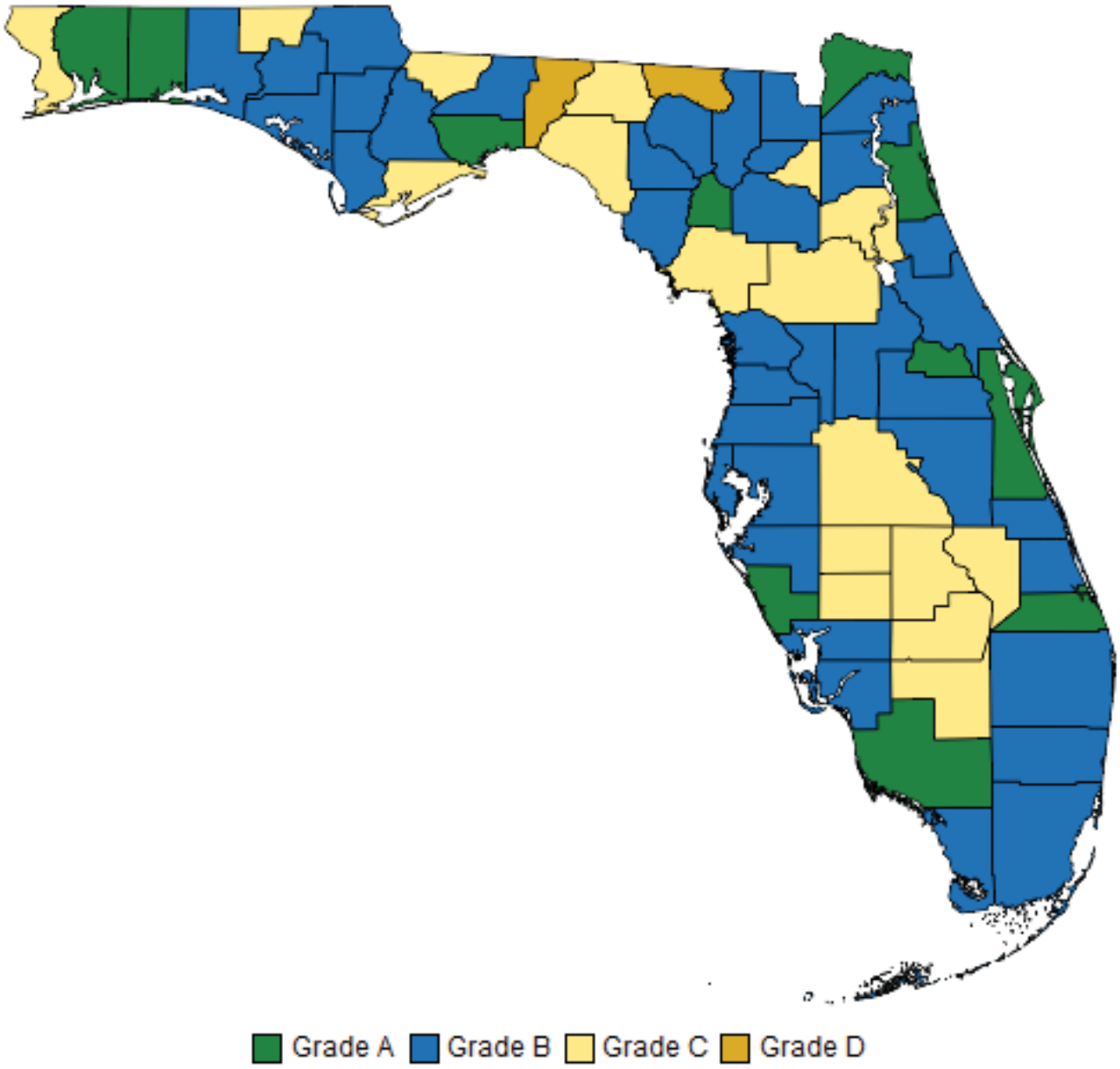
School Improvement Rating Distribution: All Schools[4]

Rating	2016		2017		Change	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percentage Point
Commendable	5	4%	40	20%	35	16%
Maintaining	69	53%	129	65%	60	12%
Unsatisfactory	55	43%	30	15%	-25	-28%
Total	129		199			

[4] Percentages may not add to 100 due to rounding.

District Grades for 2017

The commissioner assigns a letter grade of A, B, C, D, or F to each school district annually as provided in s. 1008.34(5), F.S., and rule 6A-1.09981 School and District Accountability, F.A.C., based on the components and processes for school grades. The district's grade is calculated as if the district's students are enrolled in one large combination school. All students who are full-year enrolled in the district will be included in the district's grade. This means that students who were not full-year enrolled at an individual school but who were full-year enrolled within the district will be included in the district's grade.



Detailed information on district grades is available at http://schoolgrades.fldoe.org (see the link "District Grades").

Source: Florida Department of Education

2017 School Grades by District

District Name	School Grades within the District (Counts)				
	A	B	C	D	F
ALACHUA	17	17	11	3	0
BAKER	2	1	2	0	0
BAY	11	10	15	2	1
BRADFORD	0	1	6	0	1
BREVARD	36	27	23	6	0
BROWARD	88	61	127	11	5
CALHOUN	1	3	1	0	1
CHARLOTTE	4	10	4	1	0
CITRUS	1	14	4	0	0
CLAY	12	19	11	0	1
COLLIER	25	15	13	1	0
COLUMBIA	5	4	4	1	0
DADE	170	120	126	22	2
DESOTO	0	0	2	3	0
DIXIE	0	1	3	0	0
DUVAL	46	41	65	17	1
ESCAMBIA	9	9	22	9	2
FLAGLER	2	6	3	1	0
FRANKLIN	1	0	1	0	0
GADSDEN	2	1	5	3	2
GILCHRIST	2	2	0	0	0
GLADES	0	2	3	0	0
GULF	0	3	1	0	0
HAMILTON	0	0	0	3	1
HARDEE	1	4	1	1	0
HENDRY	0	1	7	2	0
HERNANDO	5	9	10	1	0
HIGHLANDS	0	5	10	1	0
HILLSBOROUGH	64	44	105	34	4
HOLMES	1	2	4	0	0
INDIAN RIVER	5	6	12	1	0
JACKSON	2	5	4	0	0
JEFFERSON	0	0	0	2	0
LAFAYETTE	0	1	1	0	0
LAKE	6	16	24	0	0
LEE	24	26	39	7	0
LEON	15	9	16	4	0
LEVY	0	3	7	0	0
LIBERTY	0	0	3	0	1
MADISON	2	0	4	1	0
MANATEE	14	13	22	11	0
MARION	5	12	29	5	2

2017 School Grades by District

District Name	School Grades within the District (Counts)				
	A	B	C	D	F
MARTIN	9	9	3	0	0
MONROE	8	8	0	0	0
NASSAU	7	5	0	0	0
OKALOOSA	25	9	2	0	0
OKEECHOBEE	1	0	7	0	0
ORANGE	66	52	73	15	4
OSCEOLA	11	21	27	1	0
PALM BEACH	72	48	69	9	8
PASCO	21	23	39	3	0
PINELLAS	33	30	56	6	3
POLK	25	23	57	17	3
PUTNAM	3	0	7	10	1
ST. JOHNS	25	7	5	0	0
ST. LUCIE	6	18	14	3	0
SANTA ROSA	12	12	3	0	0
SARASOTA	28	14	7	1	0
SEMINOLE	26	25	9	2	0
SUMTER	3	3	2	0	0
SUWANNEE	1	3	2	0	0
TAYLOR	0	0	4	0	0
UNION	1	2	0	0	0
VOLUSIA	11	30	28	3	0
WAKULLA	3	3	2	0	0
WALTON	7	4	2	1	0
WASHINGTON	0	4	2	0	0
FL VIRTUAL	0	1	1	0	0
FAU LAB SCH	2	0	0	0	0
FSU LAB SCH	2	0	0	0	0
FAMU LAB SCH	0	0	1	0	0
UF LAB SCH	1	0	0	0	0

2017 School Grades by District

District Name	Preliminary School Grades within the District (Percentages)[5]				
	A	B	C	D	F
ALACHUA	35%	35%	23%	6%	0%
BAKER	40%	20%	40%	0%	0%
BAY	28%	26%	38%	5%	3%
BRADFORD	0%	13%	75%	0%	13%
BREVARD	39%	29%	25%	7%	0%
BROWARD	30%	21%	43%	4%	2%
CALHOUN	17%	50%	17%	0%	17%
CHARLOTTE	21%	53%	21%	5%	0%
CITRUS	5%	74%	21%	0%	0%
CLAY	28%	44%	26%	0%	2%
COLLIER	46%	28%	24%	2%	0%
COLUMBIA	36%	29%	29%	7%	0%
DADE	39%	27%	29%	5%	0%
DESOTO	0%	0%	40%	60%	0%
DIXIE	0%	25%	75%	0%	0%
DUVAL	27%	24%	38%	10%	1%
ESCAMBIA	18%	18%	43%	18%	4%
FLAGLER	17%	50%	25%	8%	0%
FRANKLIN	50%	0%	50%	0%	0%
GADSDEN	15%	8%	38%	23%	15%
GILCHRIST	50%	50%	0%	0%	0%
GLADES	0%	40%	60%	0%	0%
GULF	0%	75%	25%	0%	0%
HAMILTON	0%	0%	0%	75%	25%
HARDEE	14%	57%	14%	14%	0%
HENDRY	0%	10%	70%	20%	0%
HERNANDO	20%	36%	40%	4%	0%
HIGHLANDS	0%	31%	63%	6%	0%
HILLSBOROUGH	25%	18%	42%	14%	2%
HOLMES	14%	29%	57%	0%	0%
INDIAN RIVER	21%	25%	50%	4%	0%
JACKSON	18%	45%	36%	0%	0%
JEFFERSON	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%
LAFAYETTE	0%	50%	50%	0%	0%
LAKE	13%	35%	52%	0%	0%
LEE	25%	27%	41%	7%	0%
LEON	34%	20%	36%	9%	0%
LEVY	0%	30%	70%	0%	0%
LIBERTY	0%	0%	75%	0%	25%
MADISON	29%	0%	57%	14%	0%

[5] Percentages may not add to 100 due to rounding.

2017 School Grades by District

District Name	Preliminary School Grades within the District (Percentages)[5]				
	A	B	C	D	F
MANATEE	23%	22%	37%	18%	0%
MARION	9%	23%	55%	9%	4%
MARTIN	43%	43%	14%	0%	0%
MONROE	50%	50%	0%	0%	0%
NASSAU	58%	42%	0%	0%	0%
OKALOOSA	69%	25%	6%	0%	0%
OKEECHOBEE	13%	0%	88%	0%	0%
ORANGE	31%	25%	35%	7%	2%
OSCEOLA	18%	35%	45%	2%	0%
PALM BEACH	35%	23%	33%	4%	4%
PASCO	24%	27%	45%	3%	0%
PINELLAS	26%	23%	44%	5%	2%
POLK	20%	18%	46%	14%	2%
PUTNAM	14%	0%	33%	48%	5%
ST. JOHNS	68%	19%	14%	0%	0%
ST. LUCIE	15%	44%	34%	7%	0%
SANTA ROSA	44%	44%	11%	0%	0%
SARASOTA	56%	28%	14%	2%	0%
SEMINOLE	42%	40%	15%	3%	0%
SUMTER	38%	38%	25%	0%	0%
SUWANNEE	17%	50%	33%	0%	0%
TAYLOR	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%
UNION	33%	67%	0%	0%	0%
VOLUSIA	15%	42%	39%	4%	0%
WAKULLA	38%	38%	25%	0%	0%
WALTON	50%	29%	14%	7%	0%
WASHINGTON	0%	67%	33%	0%	0%
FL VIRTUAL	0%	50%	50%	0%	0%
FAU LAB SCH	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%
FSU LAB SCH	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%
FAMU LAB SCH	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%
UF LAB SCH	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%

FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF
EDUCATION
fldoe.org

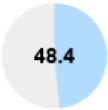
2018 Healthiest Communities: Leon County

Healthiest Communities is an interactive destination for consumers and policymakers, developed by U.S. News & World Report in collaboration with the Aetna Foundation. Backed by in-depth research and accompanied by news and analysis, the site features comprehensive rankings drawn from an examination of nearly 3,000 counties and county equivalents on 80 metrics across 10 categories, informing residents, health care leaders and officials about local policies and practices that drive better health outcomes for all. Data were gathered and analyzed by the University of Missouri Center for Applied Research and Engagement Systems (CARES).

Overview of Leon County, FL

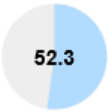
58 OVERALL SCORE

Overall Score



State Average

Peer Group Average



U.S. Average

Read our methodology to see how the scores and rankings were calculated.

CATEGORY	SCORE
Population Health »	64
Equity »	31
Education »	66
Economy »	61
Housing »	38
Food & Nutrition »	54
Environment »	57
Public Safety »	37
Community Vitality »	52
Infrastructure »	83

SEE THE TOP COMMUNITIES OVERALL »

Population Health

This highest-weighted category assesses access to care, healthy behaviors, prevalence of health conditions, mental health and resulting health outcomes within communities.

Overall Population Health Score

64

Life Expectancy
National Median: 77.9 years

Smoking Rate
National Median: 17.3%

Population With No Health Insurance
National Median: 12.9%

Health Behaviors

Score

72

METRIC	COUNTY	U.S.	PEER GROUP	STATE
Adults With No Leisure-Time Physical Activity	18.1%	24.5%	21.8%	25.1%
Medicare Beneficiaries With Recent Primary Care Visit	76.0%	81.9%	81.1%	81.0%
Smoking Rate	16.2%	17.3%	15.9%	17.1%

Health Conditions

Score
46

METRIC	COUNTY	U.S.	PEER GROUP	STATE
Preventable Hospital Admissions	4,351 /100k	4,365 /100k	3,919 /100k	4,909 /100k
Cancer Prevalence Among Medicare Beneficiaries	8.5%	7.1%	7.7%	8.5%
Heart Disease Prevalence Among Medicare Beneficiaries	23.4%	26.2%	24.9%	32.4%

Access to Care

Score
61

METRIC	COUNTY	U.S.	PEER GROUP	STATE
Hospital Bed Availability	4.3 /1k	2.1 /1k	2.2 /1k	2.4 /1k
Population With No Health Insurance	11.7%	12.9%	10.3%	16.8%
Primary Care Doctor Availability	103.9 /100k	49 /100k	69.9 /100k	52 /100k

Mental Health

Score

59

METRIC	COUNTY	U.S.	PEER GROUP	STATE
Poor Mental Health Days per Month	4	3.8	3.6	4.1
Medicare Beneficiaries With Depression	16.5%	16.3%	16.8%	16.6%
Deaths of Despair	26 /100k	38.5 /100k	33.6 /100k	39.6 /100k

Health Outcomes

Score

69

METRIC	COUNTY	U.S.	PEER GROUP	STATE
Babies Born With Low Birth Weight	9.6%	7.8%	7.4%	8.3%
Life Expectancy	79.4 yrs	77.9 yrs	79.2 yrs	77.7 yrs
Adults in Poor or Fair General Health	14.0%	16.1%	13.8%	15.8%
Teen Birth Rate	4.8%	4.1%	3.7%	3.8%

Equity

The equity category assesses income, education, health and social equality to determine how well all members of a community are afforded the opportunity to live a productive, healthy life.

Overall Equity Score

31

0.30	0.27	0.13
Segregation Index Score National Median: 0.41	**Racial Disparity in Educational Attainment** National Median: 0.15	**Premature Death Disparity Index Score** National Median: 0.01

Educational Equity

Score

33

METRIC	COUNTY	U.S.	PEER GROUP	STATE
Racial Disparity in Educational Attainment	0.27	0.15	0.15	0.15

Health Equity

Score

49

METRIC	COUNTY	U.S.	PEER GROUP	STATE
Air Toxics Exposure Disparity Index Score	1.78	2.36	6.54	3.37
Premature Death Disparity Index Score	0.13	0.01	0.04	0.06

Income Equity

Score
34

METRIC	COUNTY	U.S.	PEER GROUP	STATE
Gini Index Score	0.49	0.44	0.43	0.46
Poverty Disparity Index Score	0.18	0.13	0.15	0.15

Social Equity

Score
66

METRIC	COUNTY	U.S.	PEER GROUP	STATE
Disability Employment Gap	0.74	0.67	0.69	0.67
Segregation Index Score	0.30	0.41	0.32	0.36

Education

The education category examines the strength of a community's education system and the education level of its residents through measures of participation, capacity and achievement.

Overall Education Score

66

$10,014	87.0%	54.0%
Per-Pupil Expenditures National Median: $11,430	**High School Graduation Rate** National Median: 87.0%	**Population With Advanced Degree** National Median: 27.3%

Educational Achievement

Score

71

METRIC	COUNTY	U.S.	PEER GROUP	STATE
Population With Advanced Degree	54.0%	27.3%	36.8%	27.6%
Children Meeting Standards in Grade 4 ELA	58.0%	51.6%	56.7%	53.0%
High School Graduation Rate	87.0%	87.0%	88.0%	77.0%

Education Infrastructure

Score
46

METRIC	COUNTY	U.S.	PEER GROUP	STATE
Youth Within 5 Miles of a Public School	95.2%	81.2%	95.4%	91.0%
Accredited Child Care Facilities	0.2 /100k	0 /100k	0.1 /100k	0 /100k
Per-Pupil Expenditures	$10,014.0	$11,430.0	$11,607.0	$9,572.5

Education Participation

Score
78

METRIC	COUNTY	U.S.	PEER GROUP	STATE
Continuing Education Tax Credits as Share of Total Tax Filings	6.9%	2.3%	4.2%	3.6%
Preschool Enrollment	60.6%	43.2%	46.6%	44.0%
Idle Youth (Not Working or Enrolled)	1.9%	2.9%	2.4%	4.2%

Economy

The economy category captures measures of employment, opportunity and wealth. It serves as a backbone to the Healthiest Communities peer group rankings, which account for the complex challenges and limited resources within many communities.

Overall Economy Score

61

22.3%	$46,745	4.6%
Poverty Rate National Median: 16.0%	**Median Household Income** National Median: $45,114	**Unemployment Rate** National Median: 5.0%

Employment

Score

65

METRIC	COUNTY	U.S.	PEER GROUP	STATE
Average Weekly Wage	$825.0	$714.0	$833.0	$706.0
Labor Force Participation	66.8%	59.4%	65.3%	51.8%
Unemployment Rate	4.6%	5.0%	4.2%	5.0%

Income

Score
55

METRIC	COUNTY	U.S.	PEER GROUP	STATE
Median Household Income	$46,745.0	$45,114.0	$55,584.0	$43,355.0
Poverty Rate	22.3%	16.0%	12.2%	17.5%
Households Receiving Public Assistance Income	1.6%	2.2%	2.0%	2.2%

Opportunity

Score
62

METRIC	COUNTY	U.S.	PEER GROUP	STATE
Business Growth Rate	10.8%	8.3%	9.2%	11.5%
Job Diversity Index Score	0.70	0.72	0.83	0.79
Jobs Within a 45-Minute Commute	40,160.00	4,936.50	27,863.00	13,943.00

Housing

The housing category tracks the availability, affordability and quality of homes within a community.

Overall Housing Score

38

2.5%	-4.3%	52.5
Vacant Houses National Median: 2.6%	**Change in Housing Value** National Median: 1.8%	**Work Hours Needed to Pay for Affordable Housing** National Median: 42.5

Housing Affordability

Score

22

METRIC	COUNTY	U.S.	PEER GROUP	STATE
Change in Housing Value	-4.3%	1.8%	0.1%	-8.3%
Households Spending Over 30% of Income on Housing	40.1%	26.2%	28.9%	32.0%
Work Hours Needed to Pay for Affordable Housing	52.5	42.5	45.1	46.8

Housing Capacity

Score
80

METRIC	COUNTY	U.S.	PEER GROUP	STATE
Households Overcrowded	2.3%	1.9%	1.8%	2.3%
Affordable Housing Shortfall	-88.2	-65.9	-68.5	-82.5

Housing Quality

Score
42

METRIC	COUNTY	U.S.	PEER GROUP	STATE
Households With Gas/Electric Utilities for Heating	93.3%	76.6%	87.2%	96.5%
Vacant Houses	2.5%	2.6%	1.8%	2.0%

Food & Nutrition

The food & nutrition category tracks the availability and use of healthy foods in a community, as well as the prevalence of chronic diseases that have been linked to poor nutrition.

Overall Food & Nutrition Score

54

26.5%	8.9%	5.2 /100k
Obesity Prevalence National Median: 31.0%	**Diabetes Prevalence** National Median: 9.3%	**Local Food Outlets** National Median: 4.9/100k

Food Availability

Score

39

METRIC	COUNTY	U.S.	PEER GROUP	STATE
Food Environment Index Score	5.60	7.30	7.80	6.70
Population With Access to Large Grocery Store	31.2%	21.6%	24.6%	31.1%
Local Food Outlets	5.2 /100k	4.9 /100k	4.2 /100k	2.1 /100k

Nutrition

Score

57

METRIC	COUNTY	U.S.	PEER GROUP	STATE
Diabetes Prevalence	8.9%	9.3%	8.8%	9.9%
Adults With Inadequate Fruit/Veg Consumption	72.4%	79.2%	76.8%	75.3%
Obesity Prevalence	26.5%	31.0%	29.0%	29.8%
Share of At-Home Food Expenditures on Fruit/Veg	11.2%	11.9%	12.0%	12.7%

Environment

The environment category assesses the health of a community's natural surroundings by including measures of air and water quality, access to parks and natural amenities, and environmental risks.

Overall Environment Score

57

28.6%	66.4 /10k	2.0 days
Population Within 0.5 Mile of a Park National Median: 14.6%	**Airborne Cancer Risk** National Median: 38.3/10k	**Extreme Heat Days per Year** National Median: 8.0 days

Air and Water

Score

46

METRIC	COUNTY	U.S.	PEER GROUP	STATE
Unsafe Drinking Water Exposure	0.0%	1.1%	1.1%	2.4%
Airborne Cancer Risk	66.4 /10k	38.3 /10k	47.1 /10k	44.3 /10k
Air-Quality Hazard	3.6 /10k	1.5 /10k	2.3 /10k	2.1 /10k

Natural Hazards

Score
74

METRIC	COUNTY	U.S.	PEER GROUP	STATE
Extreme Heat Days per Year	2 days	8 days	9 days	4 days
Households in Flood Hazard Zone	6.0%	3.8%	3.4%	12.5%
Toxic Release Index Score	0.40	1,591.55	13,612.17	301.88

Natural Environment

Score
43

METRIC	COUNTY	U.S.	PEER GROUP	STATE
Natural Amenities Index Score	1.75	1.22	1.25	2.53
Population Within 0.5 Mile of a Park	28.6%	14.6%	21.8%	7.5%
Area With Tree Canopy	53.6%	28.9%	26.3%	38.4%

Public Safety

The public safety category aims to reward communities with low crime rates, few deaths tied to motor vehicle crashes and robust first response teams.

Overall Public Safety Score

37

$454	0.8 /1k	717.2 /100k
Per Capita Spending on Police and Fire Protection National Median: $239	**First Responders in Population** National Median: 0.7/1k	**Violent Crime Rate** National Median: 200.0/100k

Crime

Score

16

METRIC	COUNTY	U.S.	PEER GROUP	STATE
Property Crime Rate	4,053.4 /100k	1,973 /100k	2,286.2 /100k	2,546.2 /100k
Violent Crime Rate	717.2 /100k	200 /100k	214.4 /100k	398.4 /100k

Public Safety Capacity

Score
46

METRIC	COUNTY	U.S.	PEER GROUP	STATE
Population Living Close to Emergency Facilities	27.0%	37.0%	36.5%	29.1%
First Responders in Population	0.8 /1k	0.7 /1k	0.7 /1k	0.9 /1k
Per Capita Spending on Police and Fire Protection	$454.0	$239.2	$307.8	$374.1

Injuries

Score
68

METRIC	COUNTY	U.S.	PEER GROUP	STATE
Homicide Rate	5.3 /100k	4.5 /100k	4.3 /100k	5.8 /100k
Vehicle Crash Fatality Rate	13.9 /100k	16.3 /100k	11.1 /100k	14.8 /100k

Community Vitality

The community vitality category assesses the stability and social cohesion of a community through measures of population growth, voter participation and more.

Overall Community Vitality Score

52

69.3%	52.3%	8.0%
Voter Participation Rate National Median: 58.5%	**Homeownership Rate** National Median: 72.7%	**Net Migration Rate** National Median: 1.0%

Community Stability

Score

34

METRIC	COUNTY	U.S.	PEER GROUP	STATE
Net Migration Rate	8.0%	1.0%	4.9%	16.3%
Homeownership Rate	52.3%	72.7%	70.9%	72.8%

Social Capital

Score

61

METRIC	COUNTY	U.S.	PEER GROUP	STATE
Nonprofits	56.8 /100k	38.1 /100k	37.7 /100k	33 /100k
Voter Participation Rate	69.3%	58.5%	62.6%	65.4%

Infrastructure

The infrastructure category gauges how well residents can make use of their community, and includes measures of walkability, commute times and internet access.

Overall Infrastructure Score

83

2.9%	6.97	90.6%
Workers Commuting 60 Minutes or More National Median: 6.4%	**Walkability Index Score** National Median: 6.10	**Households With Internet Access** National Median: 73.6%

Community Layout

Score

78

METRIC	COUNTY	U.S.	PEER GROUP	STATE
Households With Internet Access	90.6%	73.6%	93.8%	90.6%
Population Within 0.5 Mile of Walkable Destinations	41.8%	4.8%	11.7%	7.5%
Walkability Index Score	6.97	6.10	6.99	6.67

Transportation

Score

75

METRIC	COUNTY	U.S.	PEER GROUP	STATE
Workers Commuting 60 Minutes or More	2.9%	6.4%	5.7%	7.0%
Households With No Vehicle	6.5%	5.9%	5.3%	6.4%

Source: https://www.usnews.com/news/healthiest-communities/florida/leon-county

2016-2017 Lowest 300 Performing Elementary Schools

The lowest 300 elementary schools are determined based on the English language arts achievement and learning gains points each school earns in the school grades model. Specifically, preliminary points for English language arts achievement and for English language arts learning gains were summed for each elementary school, and the schools were ranked from lowest to highest based on the summed points value for the two components.

District Number	District Name	School Number	School Name	English Language Arts Achievement	English Language Arts Learning Gains	Sum of English Language Arts Achievement and Learning Gains	Grade 2017	Grade 2016	Informational Baseline Grade 2015	Charter School	School Type	Percent of Economically Disadvantaged Students	Percent of Minority Students	Title I	Alternative/ESE Center School
01	ALACHUA	0071	LAKE FOREST ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	30	57	87	C	F	F	NO	01	100	88.6	YES	N
01	ALACHUA	0101	W. A. METCALFE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	30	43	73	D	C	D	NO	01	100	94.0	YES	N
01	ALACHUA	0321	IDYLWILD ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	33	45	78	C	D	C	NO	01	100	80.7	YES	N
01	ALACHUA	0341	MARJORIE KINNAN RAWLINGS ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	21	47	68	C	D	F	NO	01	100	97.0	YES	N
03	BAY	0131	LUCILLE MOORE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	27	42	69	D	D	C	NO	01	100	63.7	YES	N
03	BAY	0231	SPRINGFIELD ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	31	44	75	D	D	D	NO	01	100	63.9	YES	N
03	BAY	0291	OSCAR PATTERSON ELEMENTARY MAGNET	17	38	55	F	F	D	NO	01	100	67.9	YES	N
04	BRADFORD	0051	STARKE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	40	45	85	C	C	F	NO	01	90.4	33.4	YES	N
05	BREVARD	0101	MIMS ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	38	46	84	D	C	C	NO	01	86.5	44.0	YES	N
05	BREVARD	1051	ENDEAVOUR ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	27	42	69	D	D	D	NO	01	100	86.0	YES	N
05	BREVARD	2051	UNIVERSITY PARK ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	36	42	78	D	C	D	NO	01	90.4	53.3	YES	N
05	BREVARD	2081	PALM BAY ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	38	48	86	D	D	C	NO	01	86.2	53.7	YES	N
05	BREVARD	2121	JOHN F. TURNER, SENIOR ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	43	44	87	C	C	C	NO	01	79.5	49.7	YES	N
06	BROWARD	0041	NORTH SIDE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	26	34	60	D	D	F	NO	01	98.9	98.1	YES	N
06	BROWARD	0231	COLBERT ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	38	48	86	C	D	D	NO	01	92.1	94.7	YES	N
06	BROWARD	0271	DILLARD ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	18	44	62	D	F	F	NO	01	98.9	99.6	YES	N
06	BROWARD	0321	WALKER ELEMENTARY SCHOOL (MAGNET)	19	42	61	D	F	F	NO	01	98.8	98.5	YES	N
06	BROWARD	0391	DEERFIELD PARK ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	31	53	84	B	D	D	NO	01	95.1	97.0	YES	N
06	BROWARD	0461	OAKRIDGE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	35	47	82	C	C	D	NO	01	90.9	89.5	YES	N
06	BROWARD	0501	BROWARD ESTATES ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	30	53	83	C	D	F	NO	01	95.8	98.9	YES	N
06	BROWARD	0571	TEDDER ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	30	52	82	C	D	D	NO	01	96.5	96.7	YES	N
06	BROWARD	0621	LARKDALE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	16	35	51	F	C	F	NO	01	96.1	99.8	YES	N
06	BROWARD	0631	WESTWOOD HEIGHTS ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	28	58	86	C	D	F	NO	01	97.3	99.2	YES	N
06	BROWARD	0751	POMPANO BEACH ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	27	58	85	C	D	F	NO	01	96.8	88.5	YES	N
06	BROWARD	0811	BROADVIEW ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	37	47	84	C	C	C	NO	01	92.0	92.8	YES	N
06	BROWARD	0941	PLANTATION ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	35	44	79	D	C	F	NO	01	94.7	98.2	YES	N
06	BROWARD	1191	NORTH FORK ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	24	41	65	D	C	F	NO	01	99.2	97.4	YES	N
06	BROWARD	1611	DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING MONTESSORI ACADEMY	22	40	62	F	D	F	NO	01	98.3	98.6	YES	N
06	BROWARD	1621	VILLAGE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	36	46	82	C	D	F	NO	01	95.7	96.8	YES	N
06	BROWARD	1671	ROBERT C. MARKHAM ELEMENTARY	21	39	60	D	D	D	NO	01	98.1	98.4	YES	N
06	BROWARD	1851	ROYAL PALM ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	31	47	78	C	D	F	NO	01	97.9	99.2	YES	N
06	BROWARD	1951	PARK RIDGE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	31	56	87	C	F	F	NO	01	96.6	95.3	YES	N
06	BROWARD	3221	CHARLES DREW ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	29	50	79	C	D	F	NO	01	97.2	97.8	YES	N
06	BROWARD	3291	THURGOOD MARSHALL ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	28	48	76	C	D	F	NO	01	98.7	98.5	YES	N

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06	BROWARD	3701	ROCK ISLAND ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	30	51	81	C	D	F	NO	01	97.6	99.1	YES	N
06	BROWARD	5177	INNOVATION CHARTER SCHOOL	28	49	77	C	F		YES	01	91.0	87.4	YES	N
06	BROWARD	5388	SOMERSET ACADEMY POMPANO (K-5)	35	43	78	C	C	D	YES	01	86.8	85.9	YES	N
06	BROWARD	5409	KIDZ CHOICE CHARTER SCHOOL	49	38	87	F		B	YES	01	79.2	93.9	YES	N
10	CLAY	0071	CHARLES E. BENNETT ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	37	48	85	C	C	D	NO	01	100	35.9	YES	N
10	CLAY	0662	ORANGE PARK PERFORMING ARTS ACADEMY (OPPAA)	33	31	64	F	F	D	YES	01	6.9	70.9	NO	N
11	COLLIER	0161	PINECREST ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	30	40	70	C	D	F	NO	01	99.7	99.9	YES	N
11	COLLIER	0191	LAKE TRAFFORD ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	31	47	78	C	C	C	NO	01	98.5	97.7	YES	N
11	COLLIER	0231	GOLDEN GATE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	36	44	80	C	C	C	NO	01	95.0	95.2	YES	N
11	COLLIER	0341	VILLAGE OAKS ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	29	52	81	D	D	D	NO	01	97.6	97.9	YES	N
11	COLLIER	0551	PARKSIDE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	38	48	86	B	C	C	NO	01	96.7	97.1	YES	N
12	COLUMBIA	0161	NIBLACK ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	34	50	84	B	B	C	NO	01	100	92.7	YES	N
13	DADE	0101	ARCOLA LAKE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	32	50	82	C	C	F	NO	01	98.0	98.0	YES	N
13	DADE	0102	MIAMI COMMUNITY CHARTER SCHOOL	33	30	63	F	D	C	YES	01	96.0	99.2	YES	N
13	DADE	0311	GOULDS ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	33	45	78	C	D	D	NO	01	95.8	98.5	YES	N
13	DADE	0401	VAN E. BLANTON ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	33	45	78	C	D	D	NO	01	97.7	99.0	YES	N
13	DADE	0681	CAROL CITY ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	37	47	84	C	C	D	NO	01	95.8	99.3	YES	N
13	DADE	2060	THEODORE R. AND THELMA A. GIBSON CHARTER SCHOOL	27	54	81	F	D	F	YES	01	95.1	99.4	YES	N
13	DADE	2161	GOLDEN GLADES ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	24	48	72	C	D	F	NO	01	99.6	100	YES	N
13	DADE	2241	GRATIGNY ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	31	49	80	C	D	D	NO	01	97.2	97.4	YES	N
13	DADE	2501	HOLMES ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	21	46	67	C	C	F	NO	01	99.5	99.0	YES	N
13	DADE	2801	LAKE STEVENS ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	38	45	83	C	B	C	NO	01	92.9	97.9	YES	N
13	DADE	2821	LAKEVIEW ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	37	50	87	C	B	C	NO	01	98.1	99.0	YES	N
13	DADE	2941	LAURA C. SAUNDERS ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	30	55	85	B	D	F	NO	01	99.5	99.5	YES	N
13	DADE	2981	LIBERTY CITY ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	26	49	75	C	D	F	NO	01	99.1	99.1	YES	N
13	DADE	3021	JESSE J. MCCRARY, JR. ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	30	55	85	B	C	F	NO	01	94.2	99.8	YES	N
13	DADE	3041	LORAH PARK ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	30	29	59	D	D	D	NO	01	98.5	99.8	YES	N
13	DADE	3051	TOUSSAINT L'OUVERTURE ELEMENTARY	25	38	63	D	D	F	NO	01	98.4	98.6	YES	N
13	DADE	3181	MELROSE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	31	42	73	D	C	D	NO	01	96.5	99.2	YES	N
13	DADE	3541	ROBERT RUSSA MOTON ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	31	52	83	C	D	D	NO	01	99.1	99.4	YES	N
13	DADE	4071	AGENORIA S PASCHAL/OLINDA ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	35	42	77	C	C	C	NO	01	96.8	98.9	YES	N
13	DADE	4301	PARKVIEW ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	40	46	86	C	F	C	NO	01	98.4	99.7	YES	N
13	DADE	4461	PINE VILLA ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	23	38	61	D	C	D	NO	01	99.5	98.8	YES	N
13	DADE	4541	RAINBOW PARK ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	33	48	81	C	C	D	NO	01	97.2	99.7	YES	N
13	DADE	4841	SANTA CLARA ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	34	51	85	B	C	C	NO	01	98.7	99.2	YES	N
13	DADE	4961	SHADOWLAWN ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	28	35	63	D	B	F	NO	01	98.4	98.4	YES	N
14	DESOTO	0061	WEST ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	34	32	66	D	C	D	NO	01	100	51.9	YES	N
14	DESOTO	0081	MEMORIAL ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	31	44	75	C	D	D	NO	01	100	72.4	YES	N
14	DESOTO	0181	NOCATEE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	29	37	66	D	D	F	NO	01	100	50.2	YES	N
16	DUVAL	0151	BRENTWOOD ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	31	34	65	C	D	F	NO	01	100	95.8	YES	N
16	DUVAL	0211	ANNIE R. MORGAN ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	17	42	59	C	D	F	NO	01	100	93.9	YES	N

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16	DUVAL	0461	ARLINGTON ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	40	44	84	C	D	F	NO	01	100	89.5	YES	N
16	DUVAL	0601	KIPP VOICE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	35	44	79	C	D		YES	01	100	98.2	YES	N
16	DUVAL	0701	NORTH SHORE ELEMENTARY	35	50	85	C	C	C	NO	01	100	91.8	YES	N
16	DUVAL	0721	SPRING PARK ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	36	42	78	C	C	D	NO	01	100	80.8	YES	N
16	DUVAL	0741	LAKE FOREST ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	32	44	76	D	D	D	NO	01	100	97.5	YES	N
16	DUVAL	0771	HYDE PARK ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	26	49	75	C	D	D	NO	01	100	85.6	YES	N
16	DUVAL	0791	RAMONA BOULEVARD ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	23	31	54	F	C	C	NO	01	100	78.2	YES	N
16	DUVAL	0831	SAN JOSE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	27	46	73	C	D	D	NO	01	100	86.3	YES	N
16	DUVAL	0851	LAKE LUCINA ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	39	47	86	C	D	D	NO	01	100	71.9	YES	N
16	DUVAL	0911	SALLYE B. MATHIS ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	23	32	55	D	C	C	NO	01	100	98.0	YES	N
16	DUVAL	0941	WINDY HILL ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	34	43	77	D	C	C	NO	01	100	80.0	YES	N
16	DUVAL	0971	CEDAR HILLS ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	33	49	82	C	C	C	NO	01	100	76.1	YES	N
16	DUVAL	0991	HIGHLANDS ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	26	44	70	C	D	D	NO	01	100	86.8	YES	N
16	DUVAL	1061	LONG BRANCH ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	23	36	59	D	C	F	NO	01	100	96.0	YES	N
16	DUVAL	1241	SAINT CLAIR EVANS ACADEMY	17	33	50	C	D	D	NO	01	100	98.7	YES	N
16	DUVAL	1281	SUSIE E. TOLBERT ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	17	42	59	D	C	C	NO	01	100	95.2	YES	N
16	DUVAL	1581	GEORGE WASHINGTON CARVER ELEMENTARY	15	37	52	D	D	F	NO	01	100	99.3	YES	N
16	DUVAL	1631	RUFUS E. PAYNE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	36	46	82	C	C	F	NO	01	100	99.7	YES	N
16	DUVAL	2031	KINGS TRAIL ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	38	49	87	C	D	C	NO	01	100	85.1	YES	N
16	DUVAL	2201	MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	24	47	71	C	D	D	NO	01	100	98.7	YES	N
16	DUVAL	2211	NORMANDY VILLAGE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	29	41	70	D	C	D	NO	01	100	77.1	YES	N
16	DUVAL	2291	JACKSONVILLE HEIGHTS ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	35	49	84	C	C	D	NO	01	100	84.7	YES	N
16	DUVAL	2341	STONEWALL JACKSON ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	27	42	69	C	B	C	NO	01	100	81.8	YES	N
16	DUVAL	2351	FORT CAROLINE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	34	53	87	C	B	D	NO	01	100	89.7	YES	N
16	DUVAL	2431	GREGORY DRIVE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	23	44	67	D	D	D	NO	01	100	82.3	YES	N
16	DUVAL	2621	ANDREW A. ROBINSON ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	29	50	79	C	C	D	NO	01	100	97.5	YES	N
17	ESCAMBIA	0051	BELLVIEW ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	43	43	86	C	C	C	NO	01	100	52.6	YES	N
17	ESCAMBIA	0271	ENSLEY ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	34	38	72	D	D	D	NO	01	100	77.4	YES	N
17	ESCAMBIA	0361	MONTCLAIR ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	18	29	47	D	F	F	NO	01	100	96.9	YES	N
17	ESCAMBIA	0371	MYRTLE GROVE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	45	36	81	F	C	C	NO	01	100	49.8	YES	N
17	ESCAMBIA	0381	NAVY POINT ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	28	40	68	D	C	C	NO	01	100	68.5	YES	N
17	ESCAMBIA	0391	OAKCREST ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	23	39	62	C	F	D	NO	01	100	86.0	YES	N
17	ESCAMBIA	0471	O. J. SEMMES ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	26	35	61	D	C	F	NO	01	100	91.5	YES	N
17	ESCAMBIA	0551	WARRINGTON ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	26	27	53	F	F	C	NO	01	100	74.0	YES	N
17	ESCAMBIA	0572	C. A. WEIS ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	14	47	61	C	F	F	NO	01	100	90.8	YES	N
17	ESCAMBIA	0602	REINHARDT HOLM ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	38	43	81	D	D	D	NO	01	100	72.4	YES	N
17	ESCAMBIA	1281	GLOBAL LEARNING ACADEMY	28	41	69	D	D	C	NO	01	100	89.6	YES	N
18	FLAGLER	0070	PALM HARBOR ACADEMY	30	36	66	D	F	B	YES	01	100	64.8	YES	N
20	GADSDEN	0041	GEORGE W. MUNROE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	16	34	50	F	D	F	NO	01	100	98.7	YES	N
20	GADSDEN	0141	GREENSBORO ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	31	46	77	C	C	D	NO	01	100	83.2	YES	N
20	GADSDEN	0151	CHATTAHOOCHEE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	25	37	62	C	B	C	NO	01	100	94.3	YES	N

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20	GADSDEN	0171	GRETNA ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	29	45	74	C	D	C	NO	01	100	97.5	YES	N
20	GADSDEN	0191	ST. JOHNS ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	32	46	78	C	D	C	NO	01	100	98.6	YES	N
20	GADSDEN	0201	STEWART STREET ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	25	29	54	C	B	C	NO	01	100	98.0	YES	N
20	GADSDEN	9050	GALLOWAY ACADEMY	35	33	68	F	F	D	YES	01	98.0	100	YES	N
22	GLADES	0051	MOORE HAVEN ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	40	40	80	C	C	C	NO	01	97.5	62.7	YES	N
26	HENDRY	0151	LABELLE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	37	45	82	C	C	C	NO	01	100	85.3	YES	N
26	HENDRY	0162	EASTSIDE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	39	42	81	D	C	C	NO	01	100	87.4	YES	N
27	HERNANDO	0271	MOTON ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	37	42	79	D	D	C	NO	01	84.0	44.2	YES	N
29	HILLSBOROUGH	0042	FOREST HILLS ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	24	44	68	D	F	F	NO	01	94.8	84.8	YES	N
29	HILLSBOROUGH	0051	SHEEHY ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	29	44	73	D	D	F	NO	01	96.9	97.3	YES	N
29	HILLSBOROUGH	0070	FROST ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	43	41	84	D	C	D	NO	01	78.1	84.0	YES	N
29	HILLSBOROUGH	0110	REDDICK ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	29	49	78	C	D	D	NO	01	91.8	91.9	YES	N
29	HILLSBOROUGH	0119	MOSI PARTNERSHIP ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	36	51	87	C	C	C	NO	01	96.0	96.3	YES	N
29	HILLSBOROUGH	0120	KIMBELL ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	28	48	76	D	D	F	NO	01	96.7	91.1	YES	N
29	HILLSBOROUGH	0123	PATRICIA SULLIVAN METROPOLITAN MINISTRIES PARTNERSHIP SCHOOL	37	48	85	F	C	C	NO	01	100	96.5	YES	N
29	HILLSBOROUGH	0441	BROWARD ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	26	57	83	C	D	F	NO	01	97.1	93.3	YES	N
29	HILLSBOROUGH	0521	BRYAN ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	31	43	74	D	C	F	NO	01	94.6	90.7	YES	N
29	HILLSBOROUGH	0641	BURNEY ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	26	48	74	D	C	D	NO	01	97.4	88.0	YES	N
29	HILLSBOROUGH	0681	CAHOON ELEMENTARY MAGNET SCHOOL	48	38	86	C	D	B	NO	01	81.6	82.7	YES	N
29	HILLSBOROUGH	0881	CLEVELAND ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	26	47	73	D	D	D	NO	01	97.1	91.5	YES	N
29	HILLSBOROUGH	1201	DOVER ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	25	45	70	D	D	D	NO	01	97.2	94.2	YES	N
29	HILLSBOROUGH	1361	EDISON ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	24	43	67	D	F	F	NO	01	99.0	96.8	YES	N
29	HILLSBOROUGH	1471	FOLSOM ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	38	44	82	D	D	D	NO	01	90.8	73.0	YES	N
29	HILLSBOROUGH	1481	FOSTER ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	33	52	85	D	D	D	NO	01	95.2	92.9	YES	N
29	HILLSBOROUGH	1761	GRAHAM ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	26	50	76	C	D	D	NO	01	98.2	97.4	YES	N
29	HILLSBOROUGH	1951	IPPOLITO ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	37	47	84	D	C	D	NO	01	87.1	84.1	YES	N
29	HILLSBOROUGH	2041	JACKSON ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	32	44	76	D	C	D	NO	01	93.9	79.3	YES	N
29	HILLSBOROUGH	2721	MANGO ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	37	39	76	D	D	D	NO	01	92.5	73.8	YES	N
29	HILLSBOROUGH	2871	MCDONALD ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	35	52	87	D	D	C	NO	01	89.9	49.7	YES	N
29	HILLSBOROUGH	3041	MILES ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	30	43	73	C	F	F	NO	01	98.5	87.2	YES	N
29	HILLSBOROUGH	3121	MORT ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	34	53	87	D	D	D	NO	01	96.6	89.1	YES	N
29	HILLSBOROUGH	3201	OAK PARK ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	26	50	76	D	D	F	NO	01	99.0	93.6	YES	N
29	HILLSBOROUGH	3281	PALM RIVER ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	31	45	76	D	D	F	NO	01	96.0	86.4	YES	N
29	HILLSBOROUGH	3381	PIZZO ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	34	49	83	D	D	C	NO	01	91.9	91.0	YES	N
29	HILLSBOROUGH	3521	POTTER ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	17	29	46	F	F	F	NO	01	99.4	98.0	YES	N
29	HILLSBOROUGH	3681	ROBINSON ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	37	45	82	C	C	C	NO	01	84.3	67.7	YES	N
29	HILLSBOROUGH	3761	ROBLES ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	26	45	71	D	D	D	NO	01	96.3	92.8	YES	N
29	HILLSBOROUGH	3841	RUSKIN ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	30	43	73	D	C	F	NO	01	90.7	85.0	YES	N
29	HILLSBOROUGH	3951	SHAW ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	24	50	74	C	F	F	NO	01	98.4	93.8	YES	N
29	HILLSBOROUGH	4161	SPRINGHEAD ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	39	45	84	C	C	C	NO	01	85.3	60.4	YES	N
29	HILLSBOROUGH	4361	THONOTOSASSA ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	40	43	83	D	C	D	NO	01	92.2	57.5	YES	N

Posted May 14, 2018

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29	HILLSBOROUGH	4601	WASHINGTON ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	14	31	45	F	F	F	NO	01	98.8	96.4	YES	N
29	HILLSBOROUGH	4747	JAMES ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	28	39	67	D	D	D	NO	01	97.5	96.6	YES	N
29	HILLSBOROUGH	4841	WIMAUMA ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	28	52	80	C	C	C	NO	01	95.4	88.8	YES	N
29	HILLSBOROUGH	6608	VILLAGE OF EXCELLENCE ACADEMY	22	39	61	C	F	F	YES	01	100	98.8	YES	N
29	HILLSBOROUGH	6666	KINGS KIDS ACADEMY OF HEALTH SCIENCES	27	50	77	F	F	F	YES	01	100	98.6	YES	N
31	INDIAN RIVER	0161	VERO BEACH ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	31	39	70	C	F	D	NO	01	90.1	63.5	YES	N
31	INDIAN RIVER	5002	ST. PETER'S ACADEMY	40	28	68	C	A	A	YES	01	99.3	92.3	YES	N
33	JEFFERSON	0111	JEFFERSON COUNTY ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	37	38	75	D	D	D	NO	01	100	84.9	YES	N
36	LEE	0162	RAY V. POTTORF ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	40	44	84	D	C	D	NO	01	100	87.4	YES	N
36	LEE	0181	EDGEWOOD ACADEMY	39	43	82	C	C	C	NO	01	100	87.4	YES	N
36	LEE	0251	FRANKLIN PARK ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	35	38	73	C	C	D	NO	01	100	96.4	YES	N
36	LEE	0321	ORANGE RIVER ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	36	43	79	C	C	C	NO	01	100	92.3	YES	N
36	LEE	0371	MIRROR LAKES ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	39	46	85	C	D	D	NO	01	100	77.9	YES	N
36	LEE	0381	TICE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	32	45	77	D	C	C	NO	01	100	94.8	YES	N
36	LEE	0592	JAMES STEPHENS INTERNATIONAL ACADEMY	33	52	85	B	F	D	NO	01	100	90.8	YES	N
36	LEE	0631	SAN CARLOS PARK ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	41	40	81	D	C	B	NO	01	96.9	63.6	YES	N
36	LEE	0763	MANATEE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	27	42	69	D	F	D	NO	01	100	88.7	YES	N
37	LEON	0171	OAK RIDGE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	37	49	86	D	D	F	NO	01	100	92.5	YES	N
37	LEON	0231	JOHN G RILEY ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	34	37	71	D	C	D	NO	01	100	94.2	YES	N
37	LEON	0311	PINEVIEW ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	36	39	75	C	D	C	NO	01	100	97.0	YES	N
37	LEON	1181	BOND ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	29	47	76	C	C	F	NO	01	100	98.4	YES	N
37	LEON	1421	IMAGINE SCHOOL AT EVENING ROSE	42	42	84	D	C	C	YES	01	32.1	77.7	YES	N
41	MANATEE	0051	BALLARD ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	30	45	75	D	C	C	NO	01	100	75.3	YES	N
41	MANATEE	0061	BAYSHORE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	37	42	79	D	C	D	NO	01	100	68.2	YES	N
41	MANATEE	0151	MANATEE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	26	43	69	C	D	D	NO	01	100	92.2	YES	N
41	MANATEE	0261	ONECO ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	22	48	70	D	D	D	NO	01	100	79.0	YES	N
41	MANATEE	0271	G D ROGERS GARDEN- BULLOCK ELEMENTARY	22	42	64	D	D	F	NO	01	100	90.8	NO	N
41	MANATEE	0281	PALM VIEW ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	29	42	71	D	C	F	NO	01	100	72.4	YES	N
41	MANATEE	0381	ROBERT H. PRINE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	35	40	75	D	C	D	NO	01	100	69.7	YES	N
41	MANATEE	0411	BLANCHE H. DAUGHTREY ELEMENTARY	21	41	62	D	D	D	NO	01	100	92.5	YES	N
41	MANATEE	0421	SAMOSET ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	29	57	86	C	C	D	NO	01	100	90.0	YES	N
41	MANATEE	0521	JAMES TILLMAN ELEMENTARY MAGNET SCHOOL	24	53	77	B	F	F	NO	01	100	90.3	YES	N
41	MANATEE	0541	BLACKBURN ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	43	44	87	C	B	D	NO	01	100	73.3	YES	N
42	MARION	0181	EAST MARION ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	41	45	86	C	D	C	NO	01	100	12.7	YES	N
42	MARION	0341	OAKCREST ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	28	51	79	D	D	D	NO	01	100	75.4	YES	N
42	MARION	0431	WYOMINA PARK ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	30	29	59	F	D	C	NO	01	100	62.4	YES	N
42	MARION	0581	EVERGREEN ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	28	58	86	D	F	D	NO	01	100	76.7	YES	N
42	MARION	0671	GREENWAY ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	38	44	82	D	C	C	NO	01	100	61.9	YES	N
43	MARTIN	0101	PORT SALERNO ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	28	47	75	C	C	C	NO	01	100	81.6	YES	N
47	OKEECHOBEE	0031	CENTRAL ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	40	44	84	C	C	D	NO	01	89.3	64.8	YES	N
47	OKEECHOBEE	0171	EVERGLADES ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	42	45	87	C	C	D	NO	01	91.8	53.8	YES	N

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47	OKEECHOBEE	0181	SEMINOLE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	37	46	83	C	D	C	NO	01	96.1	65.4	YES	N
48	ORANGE	0080	LEGENDS ACADEMY CHARTER	32	49	81	C	F		YES	01	94.8	99.6	YES	N
48	ORANGE	0163	ASPIRE ACADEMY CHARTER	19	34	53	F	C	F	YES	01	96.3	97.3	YES	N
48	ORANGE	0192	OASIS PREPARATORY ACADEMY CHARTER	13	42	55	F	F	D	YES	01	40.4	100	YES	N
48	ORANGE	0241	LAKE GEM ELEMENTARY	37	45	82	C	D	C	NO	01	100	94.3	YES	N
48	ORANGE	0401	PINEWOOD ELEMENTARY	35	47	82	D	C	D	NO	01	100	97.9	YES	N
48	ORANGE	0421	LOCKHART ELEMENTARY	36	45	81	D	D	C	NO	01	100	80.8	YES	N
48	ORANGE	0651	LAKE WESTON ELEMENTARY	32	44	76	D	F	D	NO	01	100	94.2	YES	N
48	ORANGE	0681	ENGELWOOD ELEMENTARY	36	47	83	C	D	C	NO	01	100	93.7	YES	N
48	ORANGE	0701	CATALINA ELEMENTARY	28	41	69	D	D	C	NO	01	100	98.3	YES	N
48	ORANGE	0741	CYPRESS PARK ELEMENTARY	41	45	86	D	C	C	NO	01	100	78.5	YES	N
48	ORANGE	0811	TANGELO PARK ELEMENTARY	32	39	71	D	D	D	NO	01	100	91.6	YES	N
48	ORANGE	0821	LOVELL ELEMENTARY	39	44	83	C	C	D	NO	01	100	87.0	YES	N
48	ORANGE	0891	MICHAEL MCCOY ELEMENTARY	39	47	86	C	C	C	NO	01	100	92.2	YES	N
48	ORANGE	1009	BRIDGEPREP ACADEMY CHARTER	33	53	86	D			YES	01	88.6	94.1	NO	N
48	ORANGE	1171	WINEGARD ELEMENTARY	37	47	84	C	C	B	NO	01	100	93.5	YES	N
48	ORANGE	1271	ROSEMONT ELEMENTARY	30	37	67	D	D	D	NO	01	100	97.3	YES	N
48	ORANGE	1331	ORANGE CENTER ELEMENTARY	46	40	86	C	A	C	NO	01	100	97.3	YES	N
48	ORANGE	1351	HUNGERFORD ELEMENTARY	42	44	86	C	C	D	NO	01	100	97.8	YES	N
48	ORANGE	1361	PHYLLIS WHEATLEY ELEMENTARY	33	39	72	C	D	C	NO	01	100	92.7	YES	N
48	ORANGE	1431	RIDGEWOOD PARK ELEMENTARY	30	39	69	D	C	D	NO	01	100	97.3	YES	N
48	ORANGE	1621	SHINGLE CREEK ELEMENTARY	36	45	81	C	C	D	NO	01	100	96.3	YES	N
48	ORANGE	5841	ECCLESTON ELEMENTARY	31	51	82	C	F	F	NO	01	100	99.5	YES	N
48	ORANGE	5861	WASHINGTON SHORES ELEMENTARY	32	49	81	C	C	F	NO	01	100	99.5	YES	N
49	OSCEOLA	0851	CYPRESS ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	47	39	86	C	C	C	NO	01	100	93.9	YES	N
50	PALM BEACH	0012	HOPE-CENTENNIAL ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	39	47	86	C	C	C	NO	01	97.6	93.8	YES	N
50	PALM BEACH	0141	LAKE PARK ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	33	50	83	B	C	D	NO	01	97.4	95.4	YES	N
50	PALM BEACH	0211	LINCOLN ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	25	54	79	C	D	F	NO	01	98.7	99.4	YES	N
50	PALM BEACH	0271	NORTHMORE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	28	52	80	D	C	F	NO	01	97.2	96.5	YES	N
50	PALM BEACH	0341	ROOSEVELT ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	23	56	79	C	C	F	NO	01	98.6	98.3	YES	N
50	PALM BEACH	0481	WEST GATE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	39	48	87	C	B	C	NO	01	96.3	94.9	YES	N
50	PALM BEACH	0531	BELVEDERE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	41	46	87	C	C	C	NO	01	95.6	91.9	YES	N
50	PALM BEACH	0561	PALMETTO ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	35	51	86	C	C	C	NO	01	97.2	93.1	YES	N
50	PALM BEACH	0651	PALM SPRINGS ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	30	46	76	C	B	C	NO	01	95.4	90.7	YES	N
50	PALM BEACH	0671	HIGHLAND ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	25	43	68	C	C	D	NO	01	97.4	96.8	YES	N
50	PALM BEACH	0741	BARTON ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	25	37	62	D	C	D	NO	01	98.6	94.8	YES	N
50	PALM BEACH	0771	STARLIGHT COVE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	34	51	85	C	C	D	NO	01	93.9	91.2	YES	N
50	PALM BEACH	0781	ROLLING GREEN ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	22	47	69	C	C	D	NO	01	99.3	97.1	YES	N
50	PALM BEACH	0821	GALAXY ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	36	45	81	C	C	D	NO	01	91.6	92.5	YES	N
50	PALM BEACH	0911	PINE GROVE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	28	53	81	C	C	C	NO	01	97.5	95.8	YES	N
50	PALM BEACH	1101	PAHOKEE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	26	50	76	C	C	D	NO	01	97.2	97.6	YES	N

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50	PALM BEACH	1241	GOVE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	30	46	76	D	D	D	NO	01	97.2	96.4	YES	N
50	PALM BEACH	1321	ROSENWALD ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	32	51	83	C	B	D	NO	01	98.6	99.0	YES	N
50	PALM BEACH	1401	WEST RIVIERA ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	23	38	61	D	D	F	NO	01	97.2	99.3	YES	N
50	PALM BEACH	1411	GROVE PARK ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	34	53	87	C	F	D	NO	01	93.1	94.9	YES	N
50	PALM BEACH	1831	K. E. CUNNINGHAM/CANAL POINT ELEMENTARY	22	42	64	C	C	F	NO	01	98.9	96.0	YES	N
50	PALM BEACH	2371	PIONEER PARK ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	27	52	79	C	C	D	NO	01	99.7	99.4	YES	N
50	PALM BEACH	2401	BELLE GLADE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	27	49	76	C	C	F	NO	01	96.4	96.2	YES	N
50	PALM BEACH	2431	SOUTH GRADE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	23	42	65	D	C	D	NO	01	98.6	96.1	YES	N
50	PALM BEACH	2491	DR. MARY MCLEOD BETHUNE ELEMENTARY	26	58	84	C	D	F	NO	01	95.3	98.2	YES	N
50	PALM BEACH	2591	PLEASANT CITY ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	30	39	69	C	C	D	NO	01	98.9	97.7	YES	N
50	PALM BEACH	2751	BENOIST FARMS ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	38	42	80	C	C	C	NO	01	92.0	91.4	YES	N
50	PALM BEACH	4010	BELLE GLADE EXCEL CHARTER SCHOOL	6	31	37	F	F	F	YES	01	98.9	96.8	YES	N
50	PALM BEACH	4037	LEARNING PATH ACADEMY	11	30	41	F	F	F	YES	01	95.5	86.0	YES	N
51	PASCO	0021	RODNEY B. COX ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	26	48	74	C	D	F	NO	01	96.7	93.7	YES	N
51	PASCO	0061	PASCO ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	36	51	87	C	D	D	NO	01	90.0	68.1	YES	N
51	PASCO	0091	WEST ZEPHYRHILLS ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	39	42	81	D	D	C	NO	01	85.3	40.3	YES	N
51	PASCO	0351	FOX HOLLOW ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	33	48	81	C	D	C	NO	01	86.4	42.6	YES	N
52	PINELLAS	0371	BELLEAIR ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	32	34	66	C	B	D	NO	01	100	80.8	YES	N
52	PINELLAS	0481	CAMPBELL PARK ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	18	45	63	C	F	F	NO	01	100	92.1	YES	N
52	PINELLAS	1071	DUNEDIN ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	36	41	77	C	C	C	NO	01	100	68.8	YES	N
52	PINELLAS	1131	EISENHOWER ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	38	44	82	C	C	C	NO	01	100	72.5	YES	N
52	PINELLAS	1211	FAIRMOUNT PARK ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	19	36	55	F	D	F	NO	01	100	89.1	YES	N
52	PINELLAS	1261	JOHN M. SEXTON ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	40	35	75	D	C	C	NO	01	100	46.7	YES	N
52	PINELLAS	1691	GULFPORT MONTESSOURI ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	34	45	79	C	D	D	NO	01	100	74.2	YES	N
52	PINELLAS	1811	HIGH POINT ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	38	49	87	B	D	F	NO	01	100	73.3	YES	N
52	PINELLAS	2021	LAKEWOOD ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	22	28	50	D	D	F	NO	01	100	86.6	YES	N
52	PINELLAS	2141	LEALMAN AVENUE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	31	42	73	C	C	D	NO	01	100	54.3	YES	N
52	PINELLAS	2281	MAXIMO ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	29	39	68	D	C	F	NO	01	100	92.2	YES	N
52	PINELLAS	2371	MELROSE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	22	49	71	C	F	F	NO	01	100	90.5	YES	N
52	PINELLAS	2431	MILDRED HELMS ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	42	37	79	D	D	C	NO	01	100	46.9	YES	N
52	PINELLAS	2531	MOUNT VERNON ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	34	45	79	C	C	C	NO	01	100	59.5	YES	N
52	PINELLAS	3461	PONCE DE LEON ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	33	40	73	C	C	D	NO	01	100	69.7	YES	N
52	PINELLAS	3871	SANDY LANE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	28	44	72	D	C	F	NO	01	100	78.6	YES	N
52	PINELLAS	4931	WOODLAWN ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	36	49	85	C	C	D	NO	01	100	63.9	YES	N
53	POLK	0091	COMBEE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	33	47	80	C	D	F	NO	01	100	57.8	YES	N
53	POLK	0101	CRYSTAL LAKE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	33	54	87	D	D	F	NO	01	100	69.2	YES	N
53	POLK	0331	ALTA VISTA ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	39	45	84	C	D	D	NO	01	100	88.9	YES	N
53	POLK	0361	EASTSIDE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	32	52	84	C	C	F	NO	01	100	92.7	YES	N
53	POLK	0601	FRED G. GARNER ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	27	38	65	F	F	D	NO	01	100	78.2	YES	N
53	POLK	0681	WAHNETA ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	35	51	86	B	D	C	NO	01	100	88.2	YES	N
53	POLK	0802	LEWIS ANNA WOODBURY ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	38	46	84	C	C	D	NO	01	100	67.4	YES	N

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53	POLK	0841	LENA VISTA ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	40	44	84	C	C	C	NO	01	100	47.4	YES	N
53	POLK	0851	AUBURNDALE CENTRAL ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	32	51	83	D	F	D	NO	01	100	58.9	YES	N
53	POLK	0861	WALTER CALDWELL ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	41	45	86	D	D	D	NO	01	100	53.1	YES	N
53	POLK	0981	GIBBONS STREET ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	29	42	71	D	D	D	NO	01	100	69.1	YES	N
53	POLK	1151	KINGSFORD ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	40	41	81	C	C	C	NO	01	100	73.4	YES	N
53	POLK	1221	KATHLEEN ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	38	30	68	D	C	D	NO	01	100	49.5	YES	N
53	POLK	1231	GRIFFIN ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	23	31	54	F	F	D	NO	01	100	68.9	YES	N
53	POLK	1241	JESSE KEEN ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	31	47	78	C	C	D	NO	01	100	79.7	YES	N
53	POLK	1351	POLK AVENUE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	34	51	85	C	B	C	YES	01	12.1	70.5	YES	N
53	POLK	1371	SPOOK HILL ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	39	42	81	D	C	D	NO	01	100	60.6	YES	N
53	POLK	1401	JANIE HOWARD WILSON SCHOOL	36	42	78	D	D	D	YES	01	12.0	71.8	YES	N
53	POLK	1521	OSCAR J. POPE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	33	51	84	C	C	C	NO	01	100	69.1	YES	N
53	POLK	1611	LAUREL ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	39	43	82	C	D	D	NO	01	100	88.1	YES	N
53	POLK	1751	JAMES E. STEPHENS ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	35	51	86	C	D	C	NO	01	100	68.0	YES	N
53	POLK	1941	LOUGHMAN OAKS ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	36	45	81	C	D	C	NO	01	100	71.4	YES	N
54	PUTNAM	0091	MELLON ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	23	45	68	D	D	F	NO	01	100	73.5	YES	N
54	PUTNAM	0251	MIDDLETON-BURNEY ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	30	41	71	D	C	D	NO	01	100	74.7	YES	N
54	PUTNAM	0351	WILLIAM D. MOSELEY ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	18	37	55	F	D	F	NO	01	100	83.3	YES	N
56	ST. LUCIE	0040	WEATHERBEE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	37	45	82	D	D	C	NO	01	100	79.1	YES	N
56	ST. LUCIE	0071	ST. LUCIE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	22	46	68	D	F	F	NO	01	100	93.3	YES	N
56	ST. LUCIE	0111	CHESTER A. MOORE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	22	53	75	C	F	F	NO	01	100	96.0	YES	N
56	ST. LUCIE	0231	LAKEWOOD PARK ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	29	53	82	C	D	D	NO	01	100	64.9	YES	N
59	SEMINOLE	0141	PINE CREST ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	32	44	76	D	F	D	NO	01	92.4	72.0	YES	N
59	SEMINOLE	0521	IDYLLWILDE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	38	41	79	D	D	C	NO	01	83.9	81.7	YES	N
64	VOLUSIA	0621	BLUE LAKE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	34	30	64	D	D	C	NO	01	85.7	61.5	YES	N
64	VOLUSIA	2451	PALM TERRACE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	37	46	83	D	D	C	NO	01	94.6	82.4	YES	N
64	VOLUSIA	3251	WESTSIDE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	39	45	84	C	C	C	NO	01	94.9	81.0	YES	N
64	VOLUSIA	4831	PIERSON ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	36	36	72	C	C	B	NO	01	88.9	70.0	YES	N
64	VOLUSIA	6441	EDITH I. STARKE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	36	47	83	C	C	F	NO	01	96.1	78.4	YES	N
66	WALTON	0281	MAUDE SAUNDERS ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	47	40	87	D	C	D	NO	01	88.1	34.9	YES	N

Title I Advisory Council
Report to the School Board

School Year 2017-18

Agenda

- Purpose of the TAC
- TAC membership and way of work
- Purpose of this meeting
- Observations and Recommendations

Purpose of the TAC

Assist the Superintendent and the School Board in making decisions pertaining to Title I schools in Leon County and to support and assist each Title I school in outlining and addressing the needs of their school community.

Purpose of the TAC

TAC's participation in the decision-making process shall be advisory in nature, and it shall accomplish its purpose by:

- Investigating, informing, discussing Title I school issues and concerns identified by the schools, the Superintendent, the School Board, the community, the parents and the students, and
- Recommending and evaluating possible ways to use Title I funding to address these issues and concerns, and
- Performing other such duties as appropriate to the advising process.

2/2

TAC membership and way of work

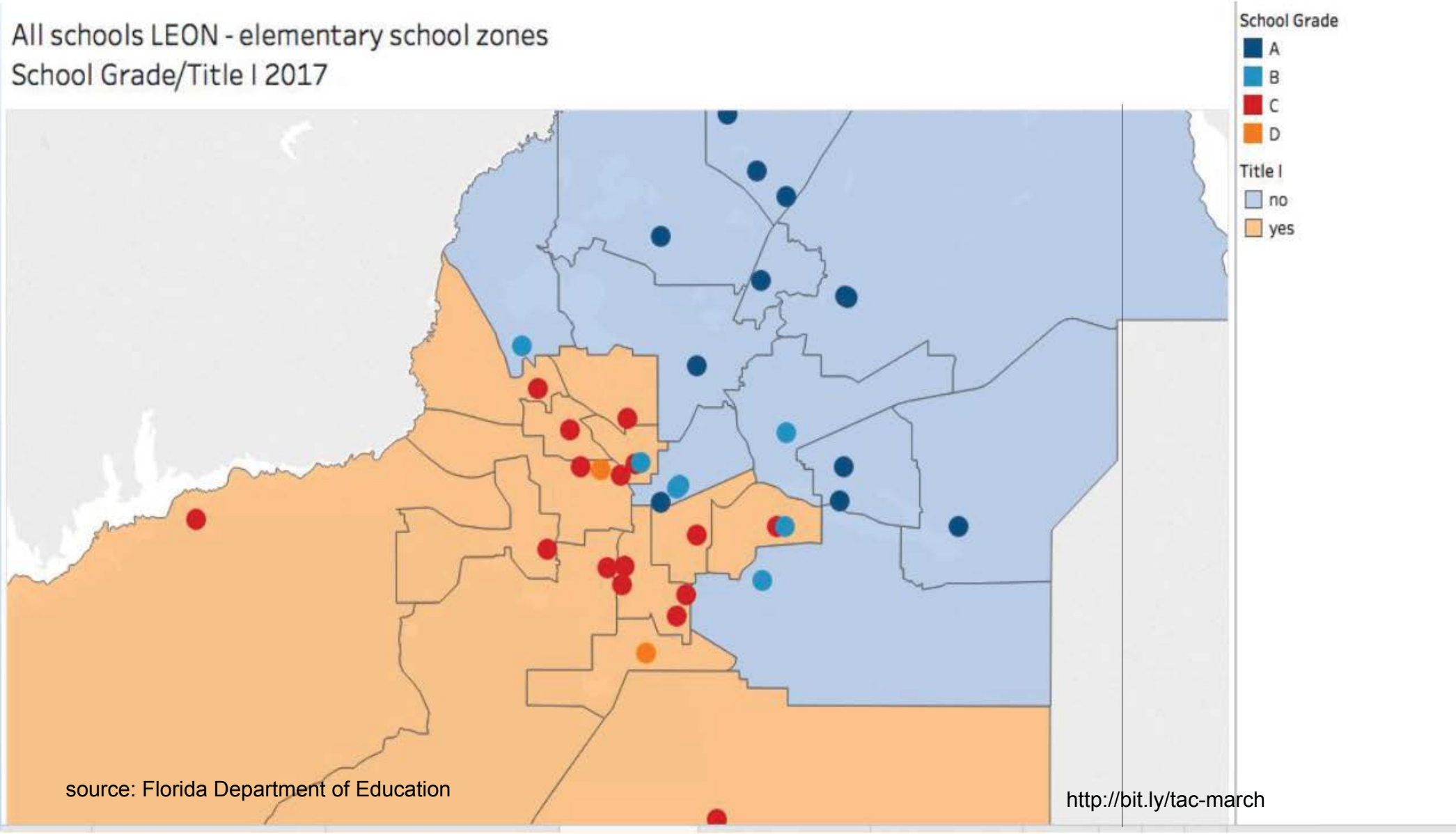
- Membership and representation
- Monthly TAC meetings since September 2016
- Presentations by each Title I School Principal
- Data requested, received and reviewed

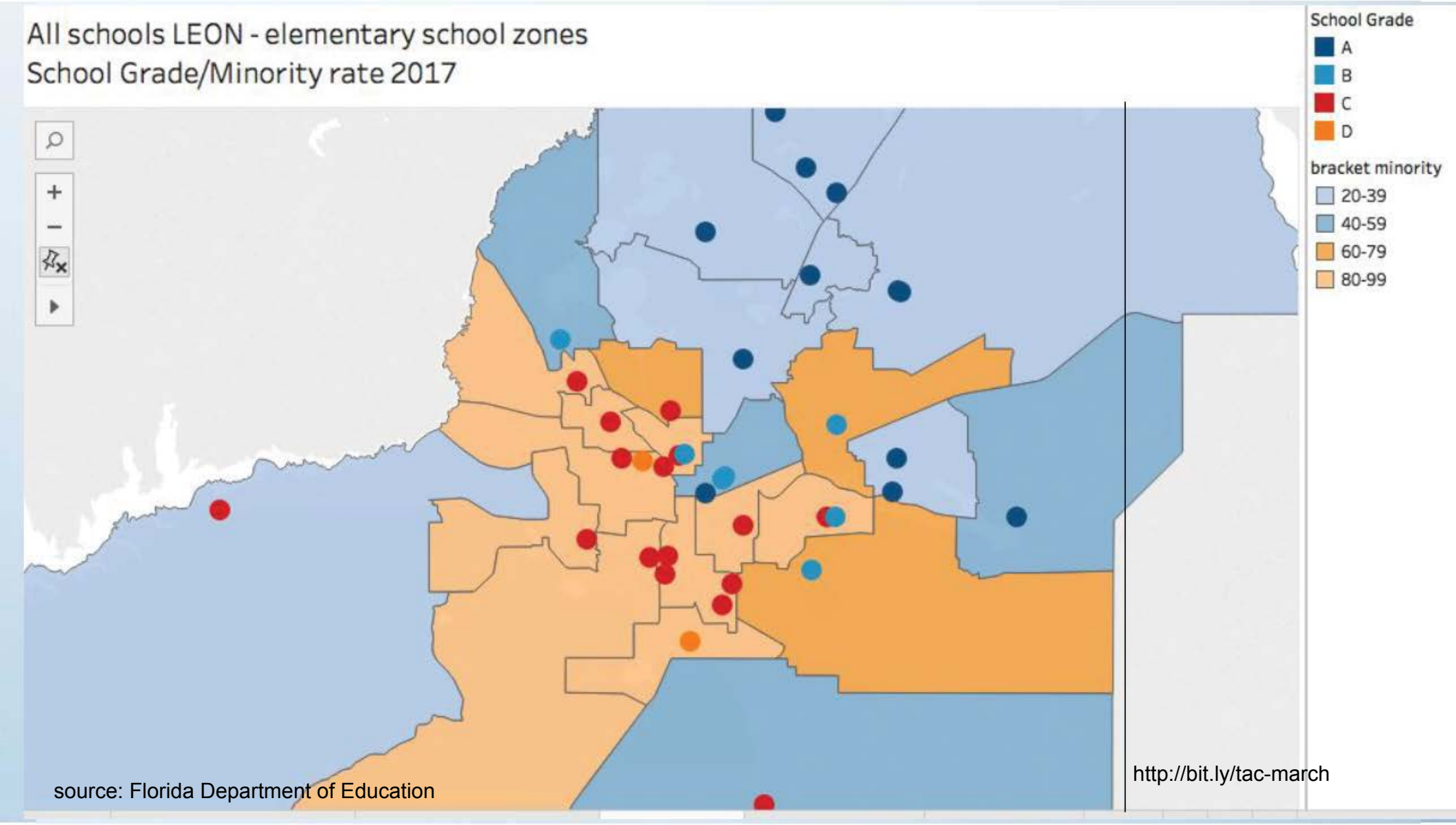
Purpose of this meeting

- Opportunity to share our findings with the School Board
- Opportunity to make recommendations
- Opportunity to discuss such findings and recommendations
- Opportunity to give a sense of future work, focus, goals

Observations and Recommendations

- Demographics of the District and Title I schools
- Early learning
- Best Practices
- Partnerships between schools
- Partnerships across the County


All schools LEON - elementary school zones
School Grade/Title I 2017
School Grade
A
B
C
D
Title I
no
yes
source: Florida Department of Education
http://bit.ly/tac-march

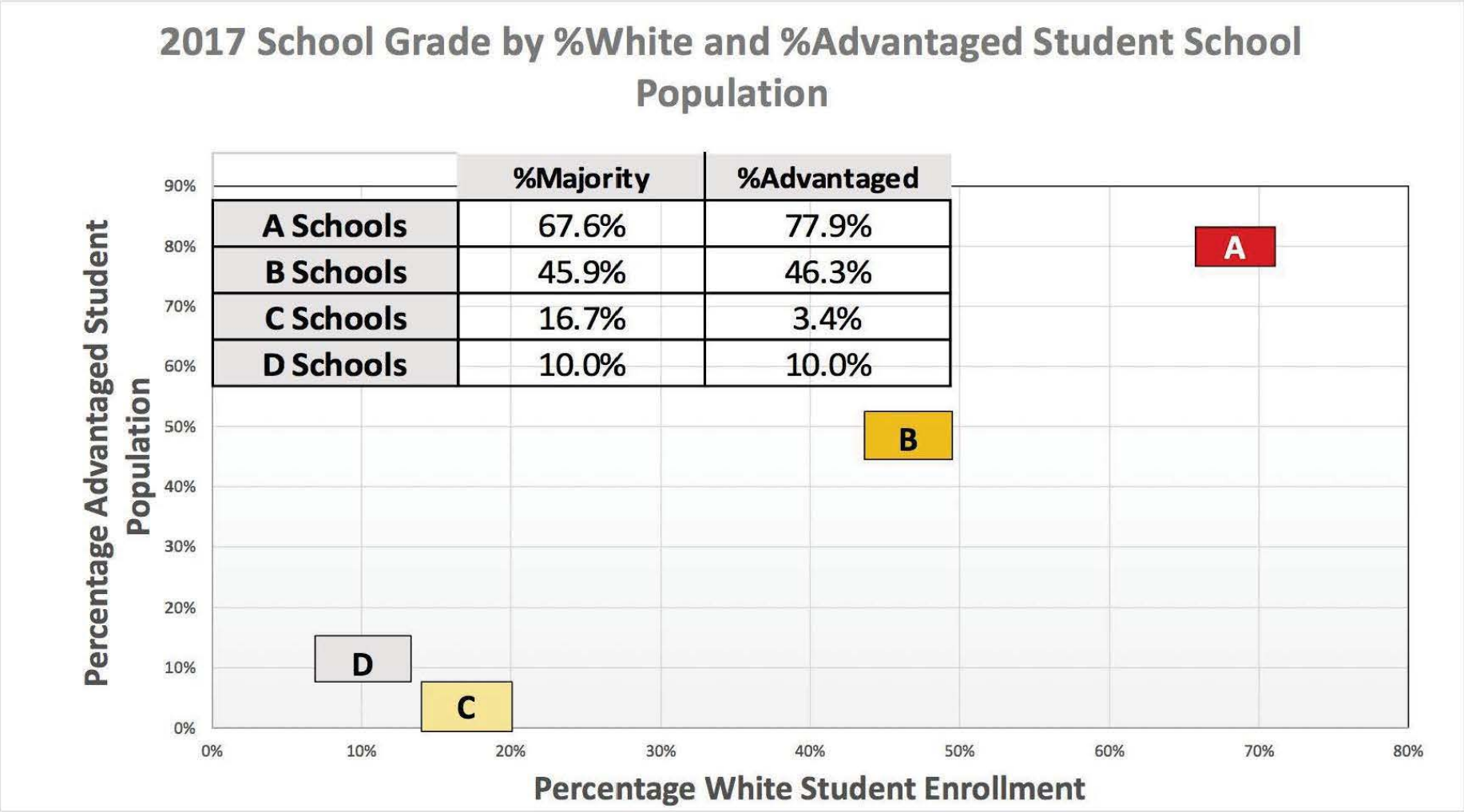

All schools LEON - elementary school zones
School Grade/Minority rate 2017
School Grade
A
B
C
D
bracket minority
20-39
40-59
60-79
80-99
source: Florida Department of Education
http://bit.ly/tac-march

SCHOOL	GRADE '17	GRADE '16	CHART?	TITLE 1?	FTE	% MINORITY	% ECON DIS
THE SCHOOL OF ARTS AND SCIENCE ON THON	A	A	YES	NO	383	36.7	8.4
LAWTON CHILES HIGH SCHOOL	A	A	NO	NO	2031	23.3	9.3
DEERLAKE MIDDLE SCHOOL	A	A	NO	NO	934	27.3	12.5
KILLEARN LAKES ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	A	A	NO	NO	832	21.9	14.9
BUCK LAKE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	A	A	NO	NO	669	36.8	15.4
THE SCHOOL OF ARTS & SCIENCE CENTRE	A		YES	NO	200	37.8	16.3
HAWKS RISE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	A	A	NO	NO	850	38.5	16.9
DESOTO TRAIL ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	A	A	NO	NO	669	24.3	21.0
WILLIAM J MONTFORD III MIDDLE SCHOOL	A	A	NO	NO	1021	27.8	22.2
ROBERTS ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	A	A	NO	NO	816	23.1	26.0
LEON HIGH SCHOOL	A	B	NO	NO	2113	45.5	28.4
LINCOLN HIGH SCHOOL	B	C	NO	NO	2092	49.1	29.0
GILCHRIST ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	A	A	NO	NO	1048	33.4	30.3
SWIFT CREEK MIDDLE SCHOOL	A	A	NO	NO	724	42.4	31.1
J MICHAEL CONLEY ELEMENTARY SCHOOL A	B	C	NO	NO	863	64.5	43.6
SAIL	B	B	NO	NO	264	25.4	57.1
CANOPY OAKS ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	B	C	NO	NO	695	32.9	59.3
W T MOORE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	B	C	NO	NO	621	60.6	60.1
ELIZABETH COBB MIDDLE SCHOOL	B	B	NO	NO	866	66.6	64.0
KATE SULLIVAN ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	B	C	NO	NO	837	56.9	65.4
GOVERNOR'S CHARTER SCHOOL	D	C	YES	NO	675	84.6	68.8
RAA MIDDLE SCHOOL	B	B	NO	NO	894	58.5	71.8
CHAIRES ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	A	B	NO	NO	455	40.5	78.9

SCHOOL	GRADE '17	GRADE '16	CHART?	TITLE 1?	FTE	% MINORITY	% ECON DIS
FAIRVIEW MIDDLE SCHOOL	C	B	NO	YES	813	86.7	86.0
SEALEY ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	C	B	NO	YES	509	68.2	86.7
JAMES RICKARDS HIGH SCHOOL	C	D	NO	YES	1284	92.5	90.7
TALLAHASSEE SCHOOL OF MATH & SCIENCE	B	C	YES	YES	398	68.9	94.1
AMOS P. GODBY HIGH SCHOOL	C	C	NO	YES	1273	84.1	95.0
FORT BRADEN SCHOOL	C	C	NO	YES	774	37.7	100
WOODVILLE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	C	A	NO	YES	*547	50.2	100
SPRINGWOOD ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	C	C	NO	YES	690	80.8	100
SABAL PALM ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	C	C	NO	YES	554	90.1	100
RUEDIGER ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	C	C	NO	YES	494	90.3	100
FRANK HARTSFIELD ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	C	D	NO	YES	439	90.7	100
APALACHEE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	C	C	NO	YES	621	91.9	100
ASTORIA PARK ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	C	D	NO	YES	591	92.5	100
OAK RIDGE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	D	D	NO	YES	507	92.5	100
JOHN G RILEY ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	D	C	NO	YES	554	94.2	100
GRIFFIN MIDDLE SCHOOL	C	C	NO	YES	519	94.5	100
R. FRANK NIMS MIDDLE SCHOOL	C	D	NO	YES	442	95.0	100
PINEVIEW ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	C	D	NO	YES	366	97.0	100
BOND ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	C	C	NO	YES	652	98.4	100

source: Florida Department of Education

*includes middle school



	%Majority	%Advantaged
A Schools	67.6%	77.9%
B Schools	45.9%	46.3%
C Schools	16.7%	3.4%
D Schools	10.0%	10.0%

source: Florida Department of Education

Early Learning

- Strengthen and increase access to school readiness programs: in partnership with Early Learning Coalition and Head Start, offer more screening, reach more children and parents living in Title I school zones, consider including parent skills/support programs (B.Birmingham)

- When possible, encourage families to leverage Head Start funding during the school year and use VPK funding in the summer before kindergarten to ensure year-long care and maximise the benefit of VPK; look into establishing/hosting more summer VPK programs in Title I schools. (T.Edwards)

1/2

Early Learning

- Intervene and remediate as early as possible in elementary school; explore ways to bridge gaps and grades to ensure students are promoted with supports in place; coordinate between schools to better serve our transient student population. (J.Phillips)

- Prioritizing Elementary schools in the allocation of Title I funds; examining the effect of disproportionate allocations in districts that prioritize Elementary schools over Middle and High. (S.Mills)

2/2

Per student funding - 2016

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS	General	Special Revenue	Combined	Fundraising TOTAL	FTE 2016	Fundraising per student	Total funds per student
Apalachee *	$7,002.00	$839.00	$7,841.00	$ 111,862.06	621	$180.13	$8,021.13
Astoria Park *	$7,016.00	$852.00	$7,868.00	$ 82,463.98	591	$139.53	$8,007.53
Bond *	$7,358.00	$1,053.00	$8,411.00	$ 53,778.70	652	$82.48	$8,493.48
Buck Lake	$7,649.00	$273.00	$7,922.00	$ 145,584.00	669	$217.61	$8,139.61
Canopy Oaks	$6,875.00	$19.00	$6,894.00	$ 121,551.23	695	$174.89	$7,068.89
Chaires	$8,876.00	$455.00	$9,331.00	$ 57,225.33	455	$125.77	$9,456.77
Conley	$6,775.00	$46.00	$6,821.00	$ 139,339.87	863	$161.46	$6,982.46
DeSoto Trail	$7,434.00	$312.00	$7,746.00	$ 140,081.62	669	$209.39	$7,955.39
Ft. Braden *	$6,924.00	$971.00	$7,895.00	$ 95,174.43	774	$122.96	$8,017.96
Gilchrist	$6,525.00	$199.00	$6,724.00	$ 246,305.31	1,048	$235.02	$6,959.02
Hartsfield *	$8,898.00	$1,122.00	$10,020.00	$ 47,802.96	439	$108.89	$10,128.89
Hawks Rise	$7,132.00	$305.00	$7,437.00	$ 124,876.03	850	$146.91	$7,583.91
Killearn Lakes	$7,523.00	$212.00	$7,735.00	$ 115,755.58	832	$139.13	$7,874.13
Moore	$7,044.00	$256.00	$7,300.00	$ 128,469.32	621	$206.87	$7,506.87
Oak Ridge *	$7,824.00	$993.00	$8,817.00	$ 61,402.58	507	$121.11	$8,938.11
Pineview *	$7,988.00	$1,158.00	$9,146.00	$ 14,202.62	366	$38.80	$9,184.80
Riley *	$7,007.00	$978.00	$7,985.00	$ 57,321.97	554	$103.47	$8,088.47
Roberts	$7,881.00	$469.00	$8,350.00	$ 214,907.65	816	$263.37	$8,613.37
Ruediger *	$7,725.00	$1,160.00	$8,885.00	$ 25,373.40	494	$51.36	$8,936.36
Sabal Palm *	$7,447.00	$1,092.00	$8,539.00	$ 30,858.89	554	$55.70	$8,594.70
Sealey *	$9,027.00	$1,170.00	$10,197.00	$ 43,000.77	509	$84.48	$10,281.48
Springwood *	$7,163.00	$843.00	$8,006.00	$ 130,363.75	690	$188.93	$8,194.93
Sullivan	$6,607.00	$304.00	$6,911.00	$ 122,452.79	837	$146.30	$7,057.30
Woodville *	$7,736.00	$1,113.00	$8,849.00	$ 40,801.03	547**	$74.59	$8,923.59
Elementary Schools Aver	**$7,476.50**	**$674.75**	**$8,151.25**	**$ 2,350,955.87**		**$140.80**	**$8,292.05**
Title I Schools Average	**$7,624.23**	**$1,026.46**	**$8,650.69**			**$104.03**	**$8,754.73**
Non-Title Schools Averag	**$7,301.91**	**$259.09**	**$7,561.00**			**$184.25**	**$7,745.25**
Difference Title I vs Non	**$322.32**	**$767.37**	**$1,089.69**			**-$80.21**	**$1,009.48**

Source: Leon County Schools

Title I schools are getting 14% more

**includes elem and middle school students

Per student funding - 2016

MIDDLE SCHOOLS	General	Special Revenue	Combined	Fundraising TOTAL	FTE 2016	Fundraising per student	Total funds per student
Cobb	$6,153.00	$172.00	$6,325.00	$ 156,730.34	866	$180.98	$6,505.98
Deerlake	$6,355.00	$158.00	$6,513.00	$ 517,766.66	934	$554.35	$7,067.35
Fairview	$6,324.00	$193.00	$6,517.00	$ 230,695.27	813	$283.76	$6,800.76
Griffin *	$7,595.00	$1,136.00	$8,731.00	$ 61,588.85	519	$118.67	$8,849.67
Montford	$6,452.00	$217.00	$6,669.00	$ 285,026.12	1021	$279.16	$6,948.16
Nims *	$7,941.00	$933.00	$8,874.00	$ 37,556.65	442	$84.97	$8,958.97
Raa	$6,314.00	$199.00	$6,513.00	$ 190,666.84	894	$213.27	$6,726.27
Swift Creek	$6,726.00	$210.00	$6,936.00	$ 324,791.41	724	$448.61	$7,384.61
Middle Schools Average	**$6,732.50**	**$402.25**	**$7,134.75**	**$ 1,804,822.14**		**$270.47**	**$7,405.22**
Title I Schools Average	**$7,768.00**	**$1,034.50**	**$8,802.50**			**$101.82**	**$8,904.32**
Non-Title I Schools Avera	**$6,387.33**	**$191.50**	**$6,578.83**			**$326.69**	**$6,905.52**
Difference Title I vs Non	**$1,380.67**	**$843.00**	**$2,223.67**			**-$224.87**	**$1,998.80**

Source: Leon County Schools

Title I schools are getting 33% more

Per student funding - 2016

HIGH SCHOOLS	General	Special Revenue	Combined	Fundraising TOTAL	FTE 2016	Fundraising per student	Total funds per student
Chiles	$5,821.00	$137.00	$5,958.00	$ 1,301,274.44	2031	$640.71	$6,598.71
Godby *	$6,574.00	$708.00	$7,282.00	$ 539,776.74	1273	$424.02	$7,706.02
Leon	$5,660.00	$148.00	$5,808.00	$ 1,140,922.98	2113	$539.95	$6,347.95
Lincoln	$5,692.00	$150.00	$5,842.00	$ 1,235,005.99	2092	$590.35	$6,432.35
Rickards *	$6,870.00	$700.00	$7,570.00	$ 652,574.81	1284	$508.24	$8,078.24
High School Average	**$6,123.40**	**$368.60**	**$6,492.00**	**$ 4,869,554.96**		**$540.65**	**$7,032.65**
Title I Schools Average	**$6,722.00**	**$704.00**	**$7,426.00**			**$466.13**	**$7,892.13**
Non-Title I Schools Avera	**$5,724.33**	**$145.00**	**$5,869.33**			**$590.33**	**$6,459.67**
Difference Title I vs Non	**$997.67**	**$559.00**	**$1,556.67**			**-$124.20**	**$1,432.46**

Title I schools are getting 26% more

Source: Leon County Schools

Best Practices

- Examine best practices at A-graded Title I schools in Florida (L.Jackson)

School Name (% minority - % econo. disadv.)	Location
GREENFIELD ELEMENTARY SCHOOL (68.8% - 100%)	Duval
HENRY KITE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL (91% - 100%)	
BISCAYNE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL (90% - 100%)	
ALEXANDER ELEMENTARY SCHOOL (95% - 92%)	Hillsborough
COLLINS ELEMENTARY SCHOOL (88%-93%)	Broward
HOWARD MCMILLAN MIDDLE SCHOOL (94%-78%)	Dade
ROCKWAY MIDDLE SCHOOL (97%-84%)	
LORENZO WALKER TECH. HIGH SCHOOL (81%-79%)	Collier

Source: Florida Department of Education

1/2

Best Practices

- Replicate innovative and successful strategies and practices across Leon County (Title I and non-Title I schools) (L.Jackson)
- Explore incentives used in other districts to attract and retain teachers and paras at Title I schools (MJ Peltier)
- Strengthening Title I School Advisory Councils and PTOs (C.Williams)

2/2

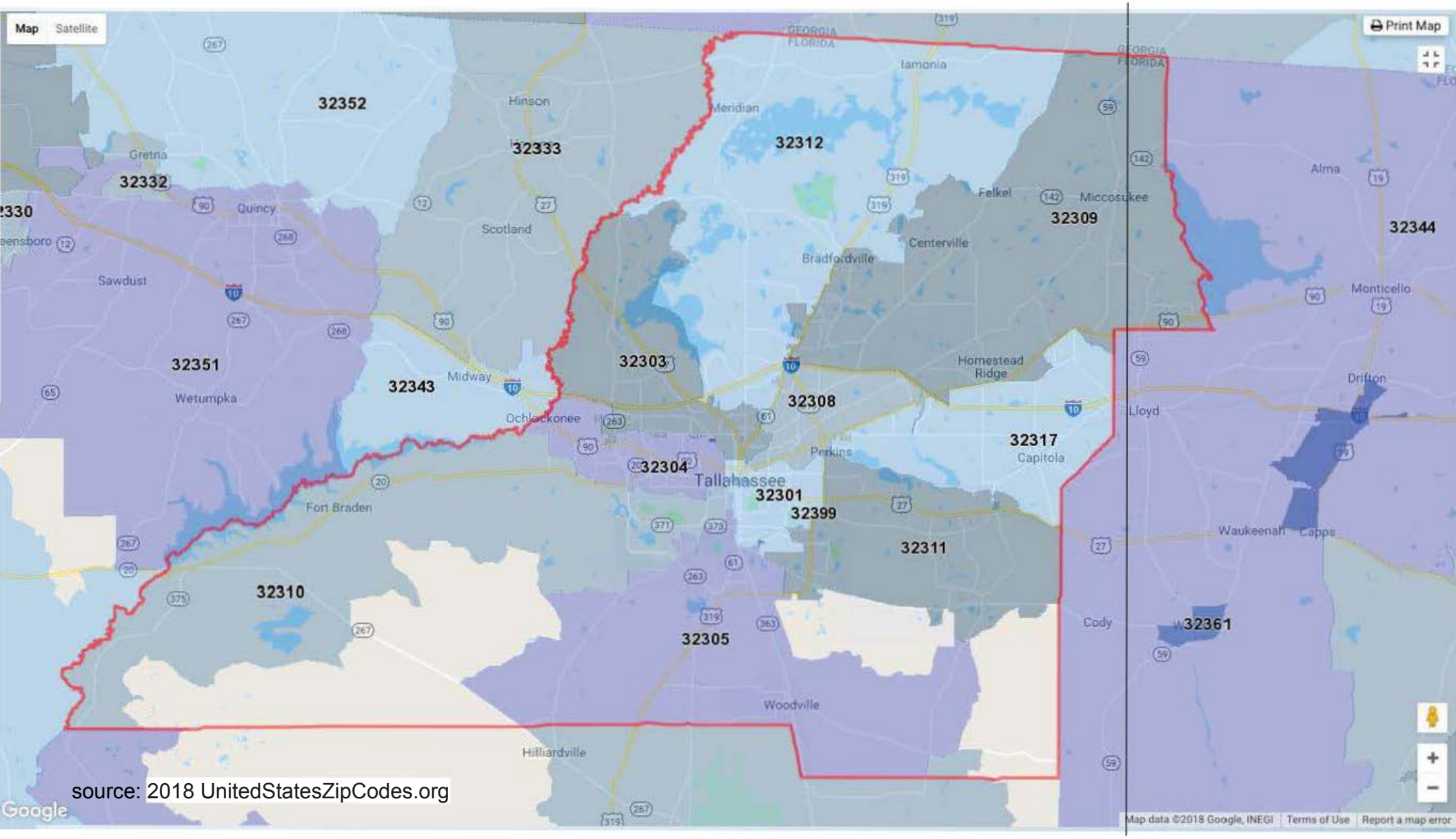
Partnerships between schools

- Partnering among Title I schools for efficiency gains in programs such as after school enrichment, summer bridge programs, professional development opportunities, parent engagement initiatives (MJ Peltier)
- Strengthening feeder patterns and supporting continuity between Title I school communities (C.Williams)
- Establishing pilot programs to implement one or more proposed recommendations; seeking funding through state and federal sources, including grant programs (R.Conners)

Partnerships across the County

- Recognizing that the issue goes beyond the school district (see slides)
- Establish partnerships with businesses, agencies, and local government (R.Conners/S.Mills)

1/2


Map
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Felkel
Miccosukee
32309
Alma
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Centerville
Bradfordville
Sawdust
Monticello
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Wetumpka
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Midway
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Homestead Ridge
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Fort Braden
Waukeenah
Capps
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Woodville
Hilliardville
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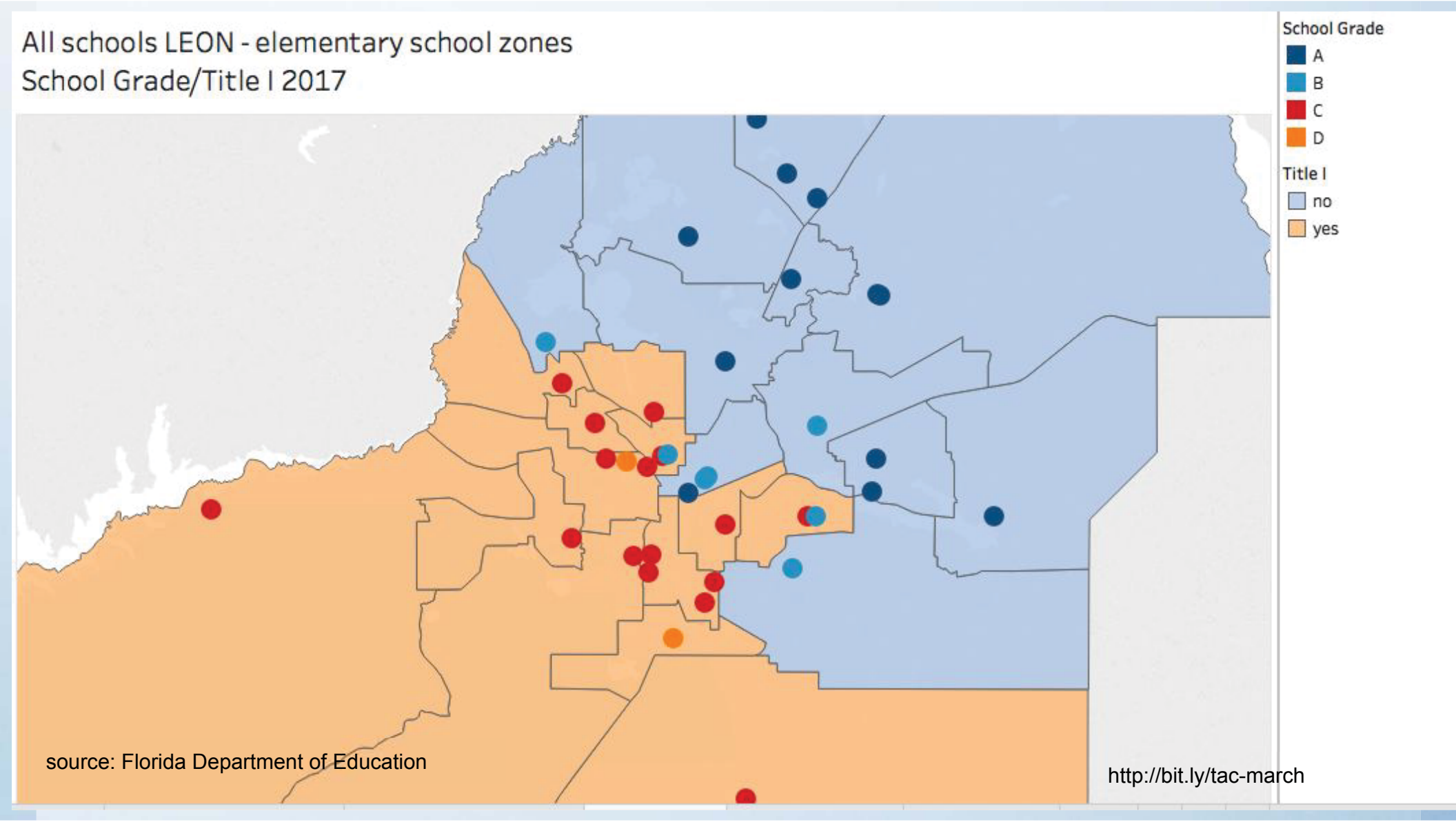
All schools LEON - elementary school zones
School Grade/Title I 2017
School Grade
A
B
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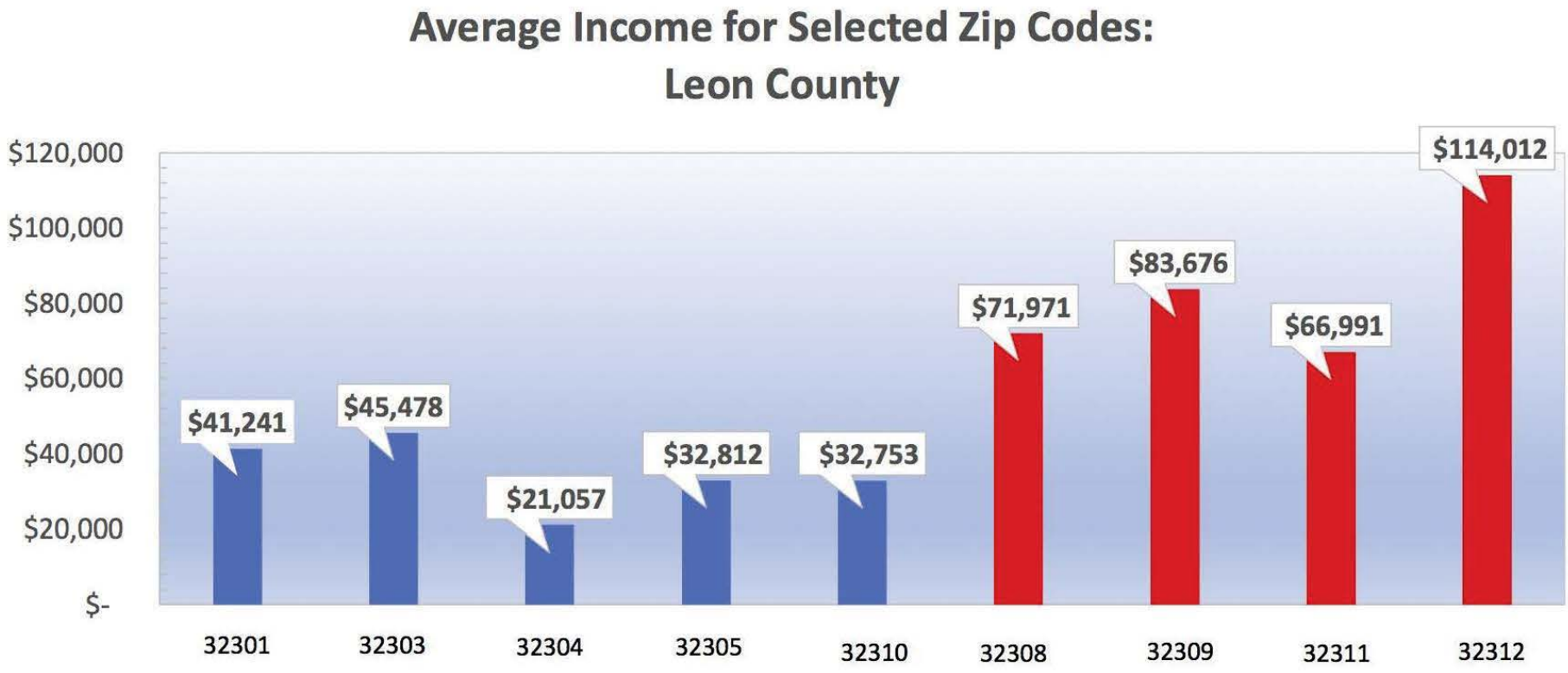
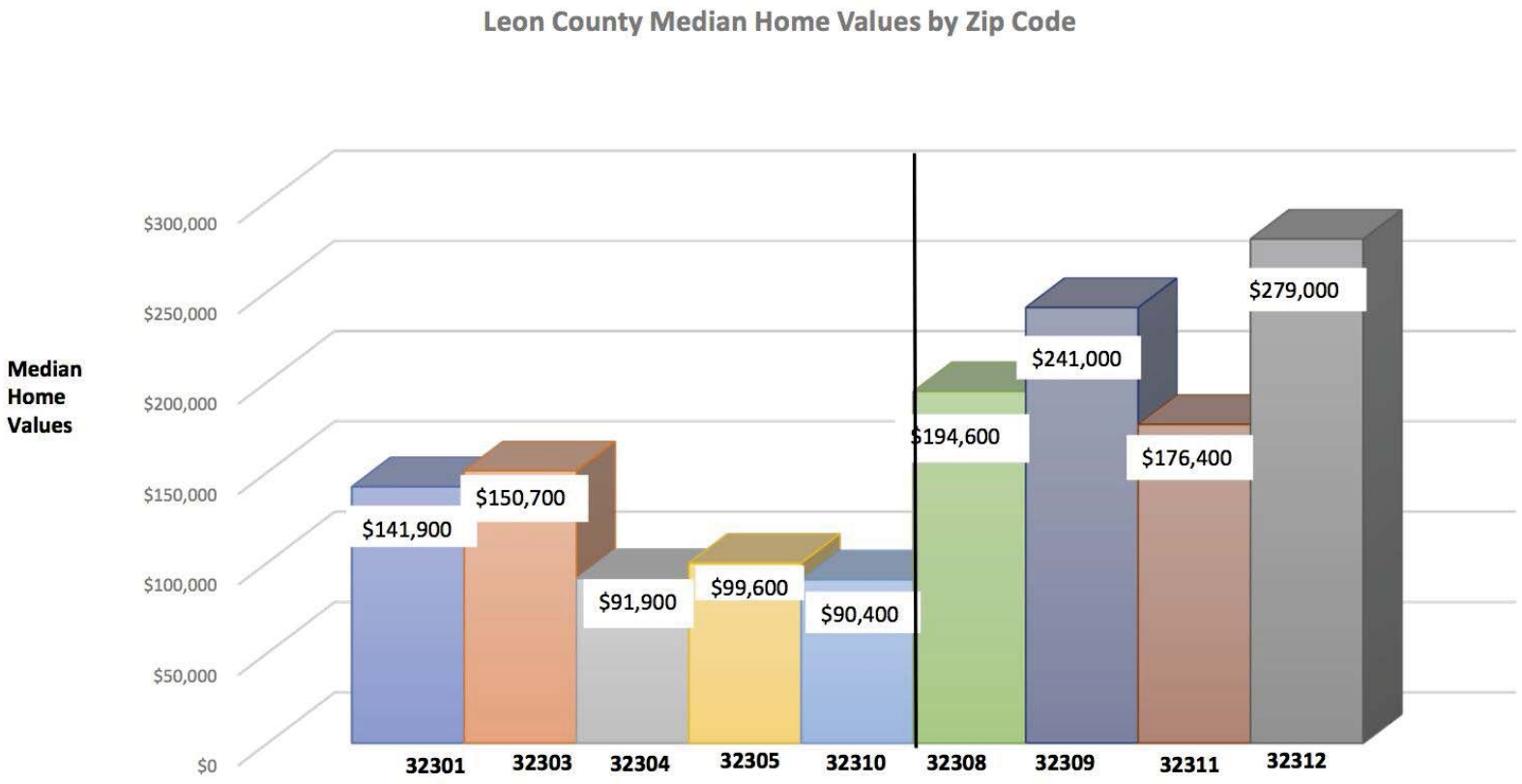
D
Title I
no
yes
source: Florida Department of Education
http://bit.ly/tac-march



source: 2018 UnitedStatesZipCodes.org



source: 2018 UnitedStatesZipCodes.org

Partnerships across the County

- Establish community partnerships with non-profit organizations to serve our students' needs in a coordinated and timely manner (MJ Peltier)
- Community school initiative (MC Leman)
- Citizen Committee to take an in depth look at our school zones (MC Leman)

2/2

Representing the TAC:
Bridgett Birmingham, Robert Conners, Talethia Edwards, Latrenda Jackson, Marie-Claire Leman, Steve Mills, Mary Jo Peltier, Joi Phillips, Allison Stachnik, Dana Wiley, Charles Williams.

Many thanks to all TAC members and contributors, as well as to the Leon County School Board and District for their support. In particular, thanks to Bev Owens, Ava Williams, Brenetta Lawrence, Pam Hightower, Merrill Wimberley, Jamie Holleman, Giselle Marsh, Michelle Gayle, Gillian Gregory, and everyone who has been so helpful in providing data and answering questions.

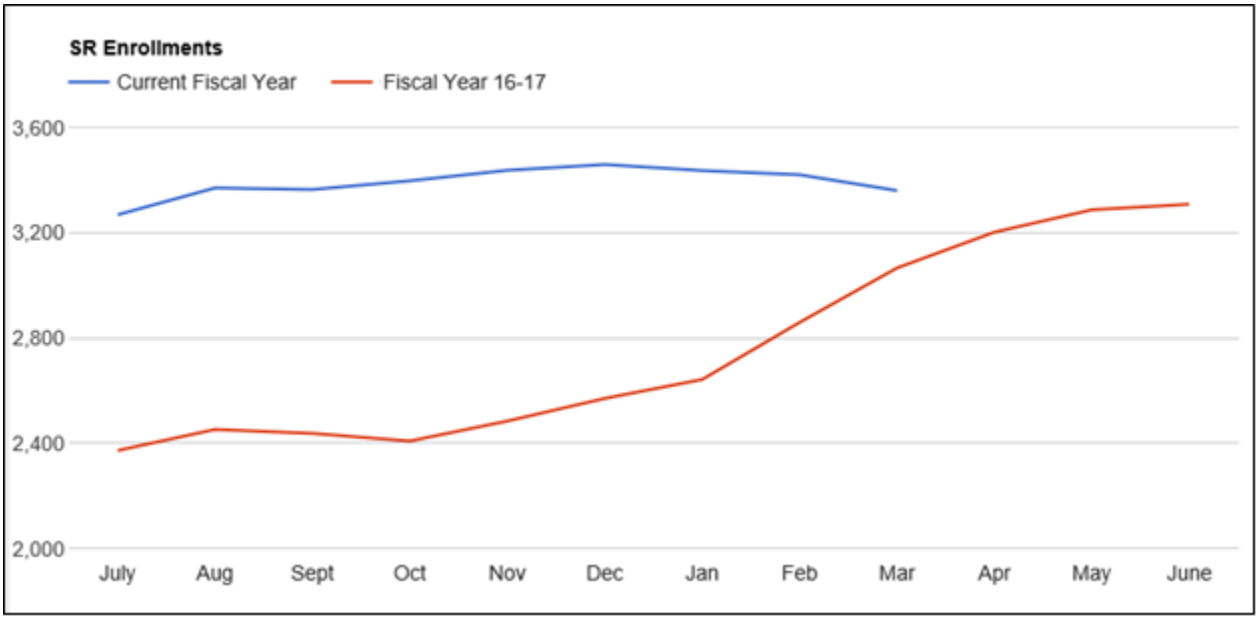
March 26, 2018

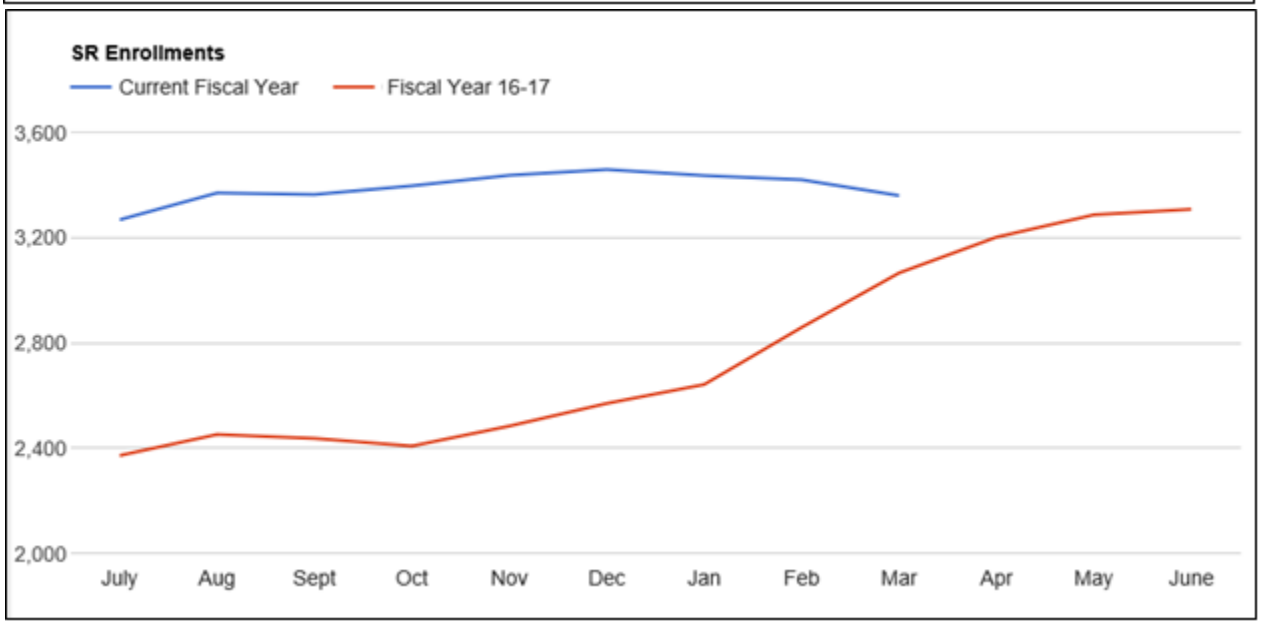
Early Learning Coalition of the Big Bend Region
Data Dashboard

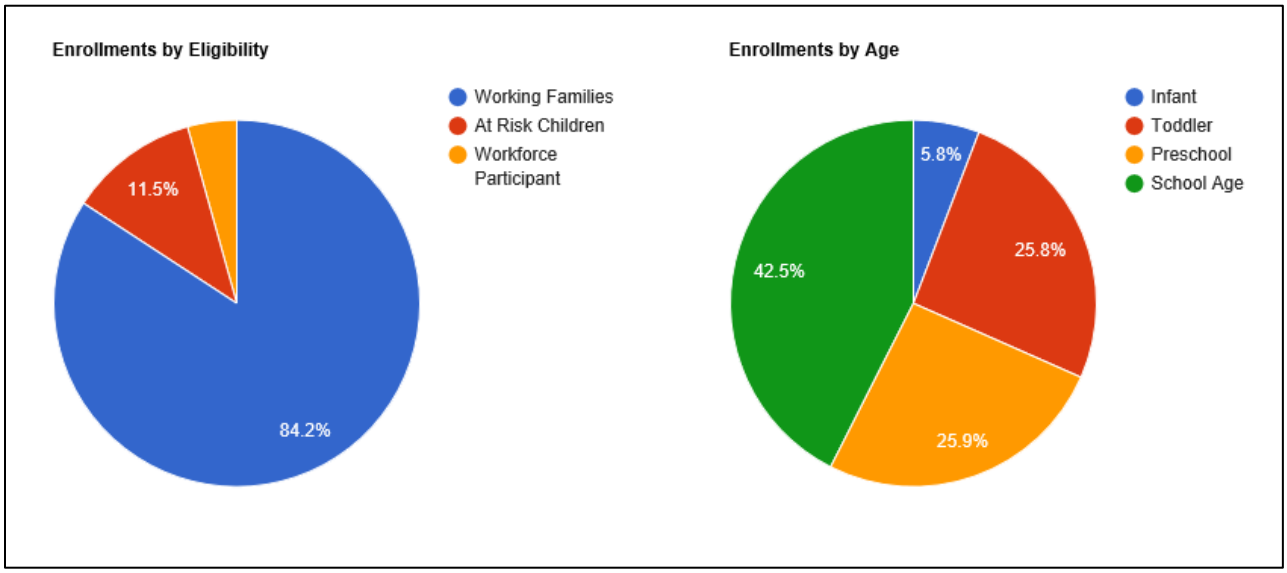
LEON COUNTY:

School Readiness (SR) Enrollments As of: March 31, 2018

3,360 Enrollments – This indicator provides a historical review of monthly SR enrollments in Leon County. In addition, the enrollments by category show the allocation of enrollments by eligibility category and age for the most current reported month. (See Term Definitions page for description of the categories.)

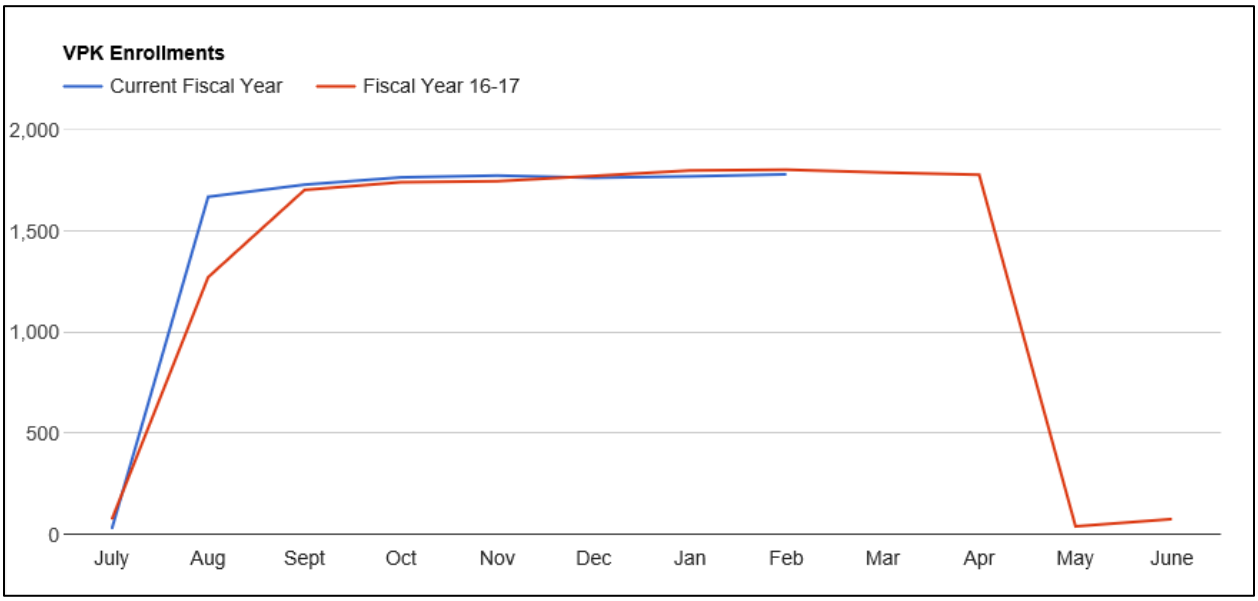






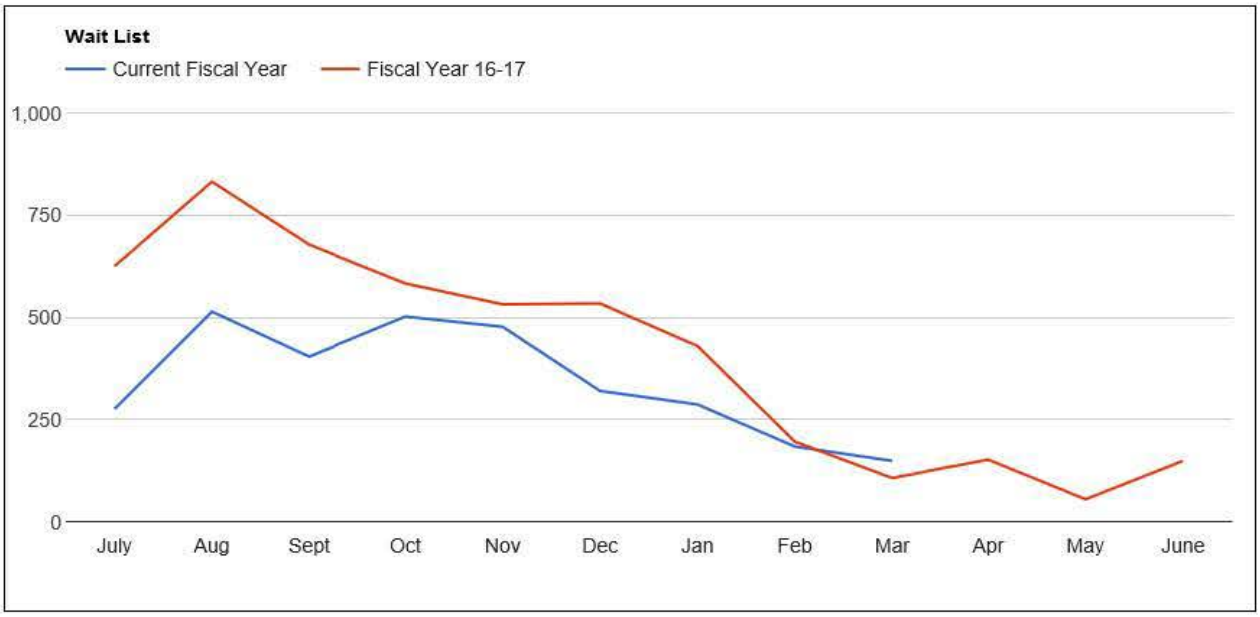
VPK Enrollments As of: March 31, 2018

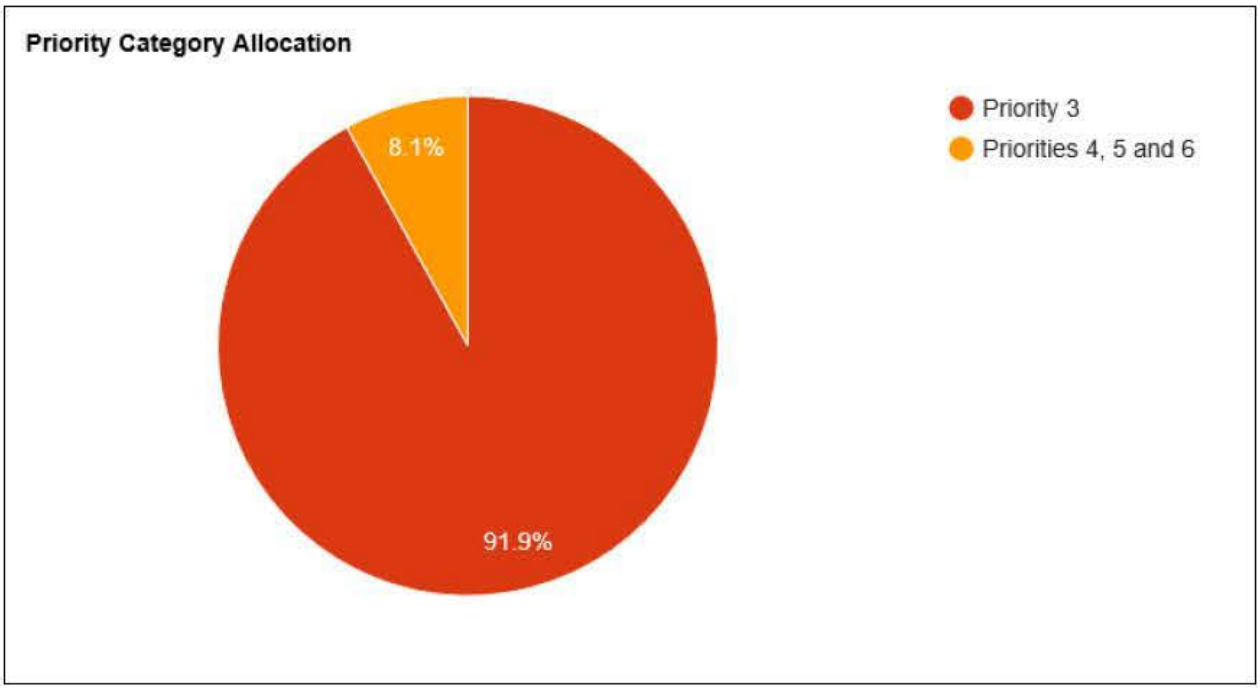
1,749 Enrollments - This indicator provides a historical review of monthly VPK enrollments in Leon County. VPK enrollments presented for Leon County are summarized by the home county of the child.



Wait List As of: March 31, 2018

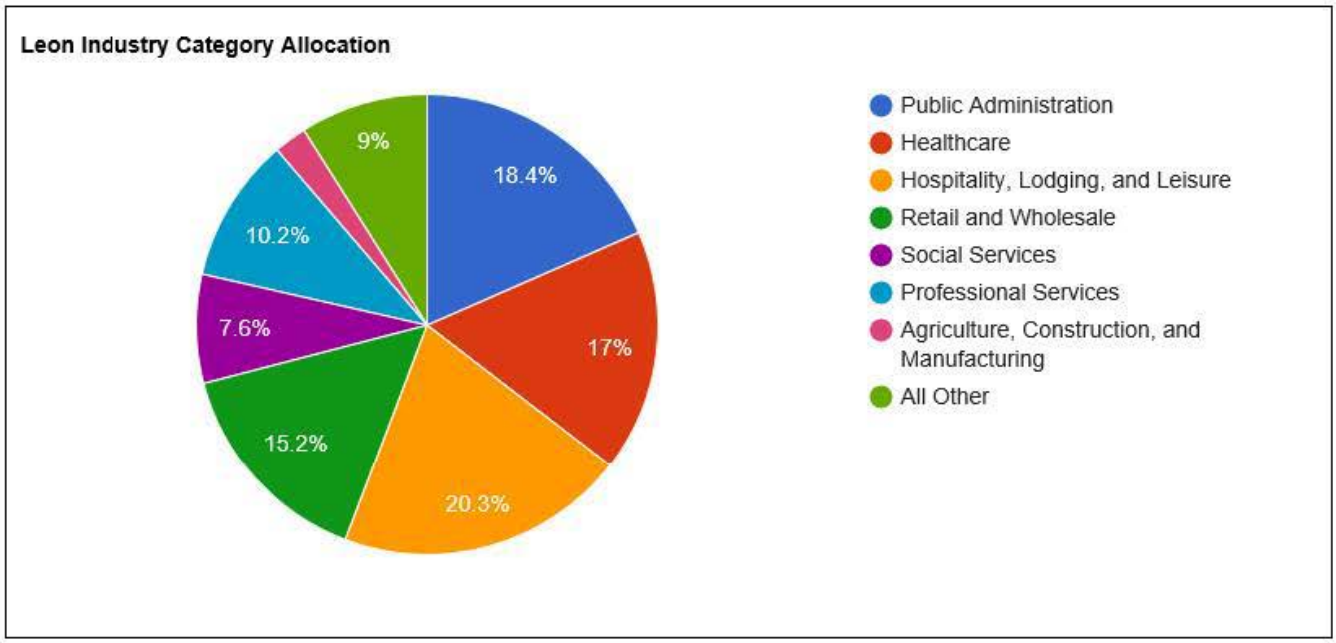
149 Children – This indicator provides a historical review of monthly total of children on the wait list for the SR program for Leon County. In addition, the indicator shows the allocation by priority for the most current reported month. (See Term Definitions page for description of the categories.)





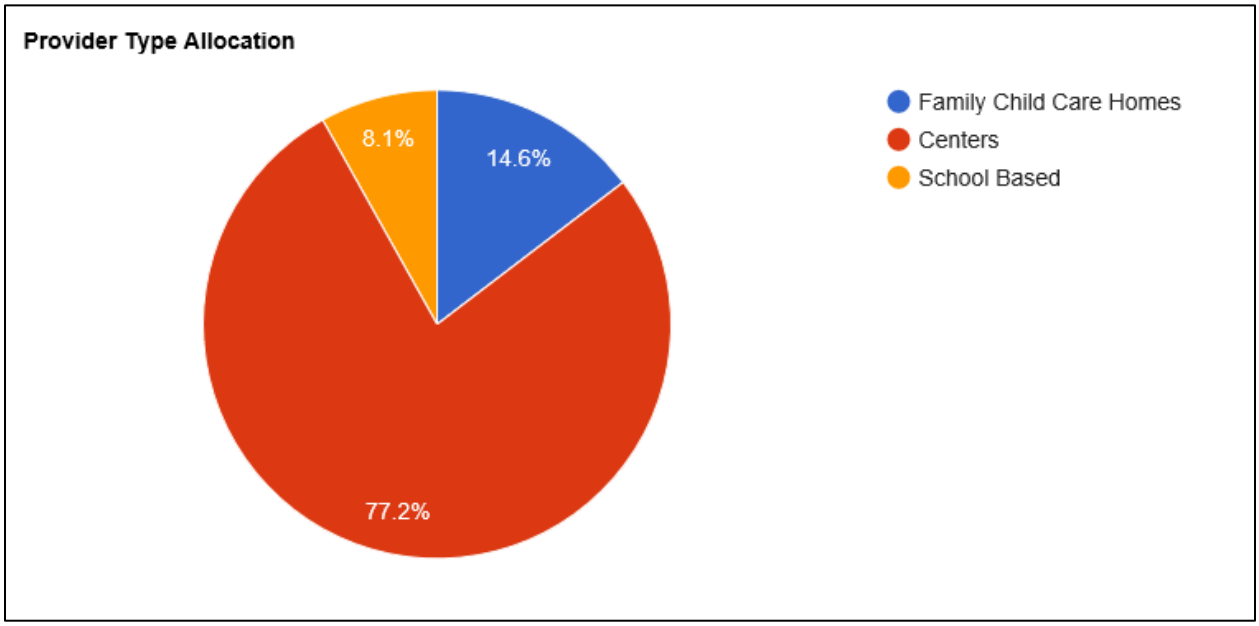
Industry Representation by Employer As of: March 31, 2018

1,693 Working Parents - This indicator shows the allocation of the SR Working Parents by industry classification for the most current reported month for Leon County. (See Term Definitions page for description of the categories.)



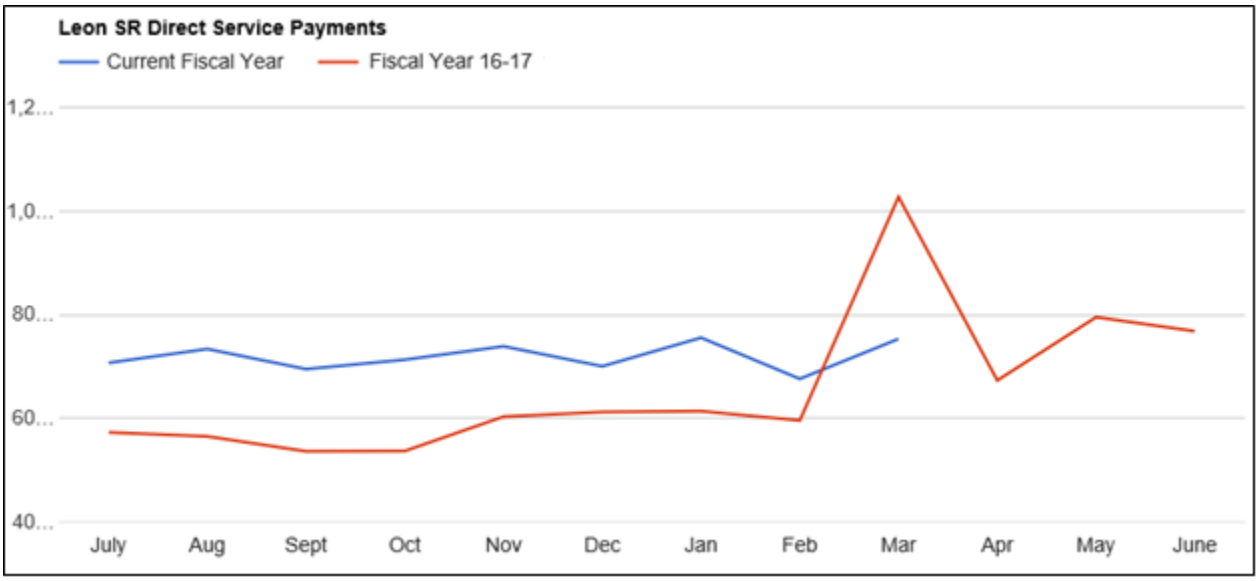
SR Contracted Providers As of: March 31, 2018

123 Providers - This indicator provides a view of current SR contracted providers by provider type for the most current reported month for Leon County. (See Term Definitions page for description of the provider types.)



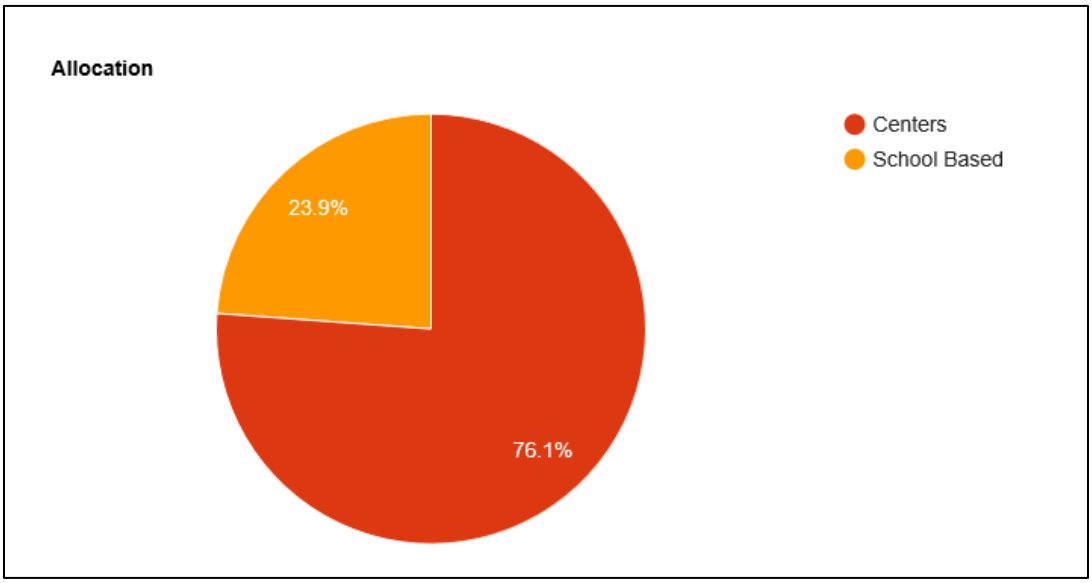
SR Direct Service Payments As of: March 31, 2018

$5,710,223 YTD – This indicator provides a historical review of monthly SR direct service payments to providers for Leon County. The YTD dollars includes $97,158 in Match funds.



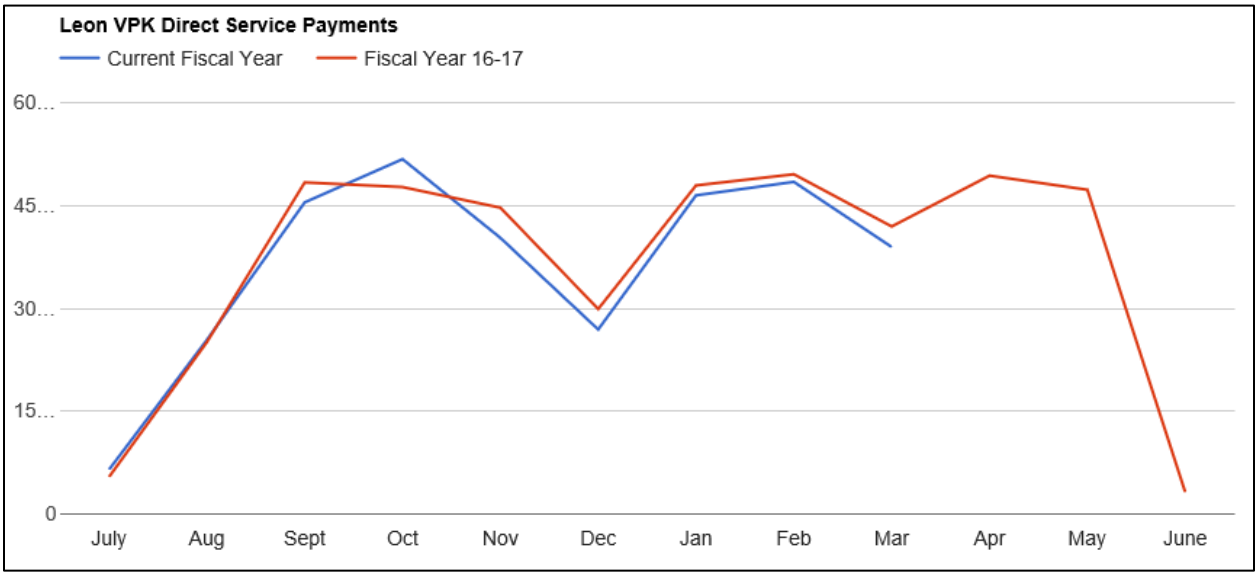
VPK Contracted Providers As of: March 31, 2018

109 Providers - This indicator provides a view of current VPK contracted providers by provider type for the most current reported month for Leon County. (See Term Definitions page for description of the provider types.)



VPK Direct Service Payments As of: March 31, 2018

$3,295,926 YTD – This indicator provides a historical review of monthly VPK direct service payments to providers for Leon County.



Term Definitions

TERM	DEFINITION
Agriculture, Construction and Manufacturing	Production of goods
At Risk Children	Families in a Family Safety and Preservation Program administered by Department of Children and Families
Centers	Child care in facilities solely designed/operated for child care
Community Services	Social and related services, including early learning providers
Contracted Provider	Child care businesses that have entered into a contract with the ELC to provide services to eligible children
Enrollments	Number of unduplicated children enrolled in a program at a point in time
Family Child Care Home	Child care in the residence of the owner/operator
Healthcare	Medical and related services
Hospitality, Lodging and Leisure	Accommodations and entertainment
Infant	Children enrolled in the program that are under 1 year old
Preschool	Children enrolled in the program that are 3 to 4 years old
Professional Services	Business, financial, and legal services
Public Administration	Administration of government programs, including public education
Retail and Wholesale	Sale of goods
School Age	Children enrolled in the program that are 5 years and older
School Based	Child care in a private school or public school setting
SR - School Readiness	Tuition assistance program for eligible families designed to increase children's chances of achieving future educational success by preparing children to enter kindergarten ready to learn. The program is governed by Florida statute.
Toddler	Children enrolled in the program that are 1 year to 2 years old
VPK - Voluntary Prekindergarten	Program designed to prepare Florida's four-year-olds for kindergarten by building a foundation for educational success. The program is governed by Florida statute.
Wait List	State of Florida system for families to apply for the School Readiness or

	Voluntary Prekindergarten program
Wait List Priority Allocation	**0** Not in a Priority **1** TCA **2** At Risk < Age 9 **3** Economically Disadvantaged < School Age **4** TCC < School Age **5** At Risk Age 9-12 **6** Economically Disadvantaged School Age **7** TCC School Age **8** Special Needs **9** Head Start & VPK
Workforce Participant	**Families participating in activities to become self-sufficient**
Working Families	**Families employed or going to school, meeting income requirements. Specific criteria defined in Florida Administrative Code.**

Data dashboards for Gadsden, Jefferson, Liberty, Madison, Taylor, and Wakulla County are available at www.ELCBigBend.org/site/Dashboard.

The Baker Act
The Florida Mental Health Act

Fiscal Year 2015/2016 Annual Report

Report Released March 2017

Prepared for the Florida Department of Children and Families

Baker Act Reporting Center
Louis de la Parte Florida Mental Health Institute
Department of Mental Health Law & Policy

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Table of Contents

I. Report Highlights 1

II. Introduction 2

III. Involuntary Examinations 3

A. Technical Notes 3

B. Involuntary Examinations: State Level Analyses 4

C. Involuntary Examinations: Geographic Area Reporting 15

1. Analyses for All Ages 16

2. Analyses for Children Only 24

a. Summary Pages: County of Residence (67) 32

b. Summary Pages: DCF Regions (6) 119

c. Summary Pages: Managing Entities (7) 131

d. Summary Pages: Judicial Circuits (20) 145

D. Involuntary Examinations: Provider Level Analyses 176

I. Report Highlights

- There were 194,354 involuntary (Baker Act) examinations in Fiscal Year 2015/2016. Involuntary examinations increased 3.38% from FY 2014/2015, 33.77% from FY 2010/2011, and 63.71% from FY 2005/2006. In the 15 years from FY 2001/2002 to FY 2015/2016, involuntary examinations more than doubled (105.50% increase). This 105.50% increase is substantially more than the 21.80% change in Florida population during the same time period.

- Statewide involuntary examinations for children increased 49.30% from FY10/11 to 15/16, compared to a 5.53% statewide population increase from 2010 to 2015.

- Analyses of data for the 30 counties with at least 250 involuntary examinations for children in FY15/16, show that involuntary examinations for children more than doubled from FY10/11 to 15/16 for six of these counties (even when population increases were accounted for). Involuntary examinations for children increased from FY10/11 to 15/16 more than population increase during a comparable period of time for 29 of these 30 counties.

- The average age of people having an involuntary examination was 37.15 years. One in six (16.71%) involuntary examinations in FY 2015/2016 were for children (under 18), with one in ten (9.92%) for people 65 or older.

- Almost one-quarter (22.03%) of involuntary examinations were for children who were at school at the time of the examination initiation, with 4.07% in Florida Department of Children and Families (DCF) custody at the time of the initiation, and 1.52% in Florida Department of Juvenile Justice custody. DCF custody refers to children placed in out-of-home care, such as a foster home or group home.

- Small percentages of involuntary examination initiations were for adults at the following locations: assisted living facilities (2.63%), jail (1.40%) or nursing homes (0.64%).

- Half (50.86%) of involuntary examinations were initiated by law enforcement, with almost half initiated by mental health professionals (47.27%), and 1.88% initiated via ex-parte order of a judge.

- Almost two-thirds (62.24%) of involuntary examinations were initiated based on evidence of *harm only*. One-quarter (26.30%) were based on evidence of *harm and self-neglect*. *Self-neglect only* was the evidence type for 9.06%, with evidence type not reported for 2.39% of involuntary examinations.

- Periodicity and seasonality are seen in the data. Involuntary examinations for children are fewer in the month during which school is not in session (June, July and December). Involuntary examinations are less likely to be initiated on Saturdays and Sundays, especially for children.

- There is variation across geographic areas for changes in the number of involuntary examinations. For example, over the past five years there were increases in involuntary examinations for all six DCF Regions. DCF's Suncoast Region (64.05%) had the largest 5 year increase, while DCF's Southeast Region (5.99%) had the lowest. All but two judicial circuits (5th & 7th) had increases in involuntary examinations over five years. The 3rd Judicial Circuit had the largest increase (90.32%), with the 7th Judicial Circuit having a 12.75% decrease.

- Detailed information is provided for Florida's 67 counties, 6 DCF regions, 7 Managing Entities (MEs), and 20 judicial circuits.

II. Introduction

The Florida Mental Health Act, also known as the "Baker Act," includes several data reporting requirements. Starting in 1996 all Baker Act receiving facilities were required to send a copy of every involuntary examination initiation to the Florida Agency for Health Care Administration. As of July 1, 2016, the statute specifies that certain forms are to be sent to the Florida Department of Children & Families (DCF). Specifics of data submission requirements are described in Florida Administrative Code 65E-5, which includes directing providers to send forms to the Baker Act Reporting Center at the de la Parte Florida Mental Health Institute at the University of South Florida. Forms must be mailed within one working day after the person arrives at the facility (Section 394.463 F.S.).

Forms submitted to the Baker Act Reporting Center include:

- CF-MH 3052a: Report of Law Enforcement Officer Initiating Involuntary Examination
- CF-MH 3052b: Certificate of Professional Initiating Involuntary Examination
- CF-MH 3001: Ex Parte Order for Involuntary Examination

Forms CF-MH 3052a and CF-MH 3052b are mandatory forms that should not be changed. Form CF-MH 3001 is a recommended form, such that not all ex-parte orders are completed by using CF-MH 3001.

The Cover Sheet (CF-MH 3118) was implemented in 1999 in order to systematically report client demographic and provider information. Receiving facilities submit a Cover Sheet (CF-MH 3118) on top of each initiation form and ex-parte order (CF-MH 3052a, CF-MH 3052b, and CF-MH 3001 or its equivalent). Links to the statute, administrative code, forms and other materials can be found on DCF's Crisis Services – Baker Act web page.

Section 394.463(2)(e) F.S. also requires DCF to submit an annual report to the President of the Florida Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and the minority leaders of the Senate and House of Representatives.

This report was produced by staff at the Baker Act Reporting Center, de la Parte Florida Mental Health Institute, University of South Florida under contract LH292 with DCF. Although this is considered the statutorily required annual report for FY15/16, additional years of data were used for analyses. Staff at the Baker Act Reporting Center can be reached at 813-974-1010 or bakeract@usf.edu. Additional information and resources are available at https://bakeract.fmhi.usf.edu.

Suggestions for additions or changes to the structure and. content of future annual reports may be addressed to Annette Christy, Director, Baker Act Reporting Center (achristy@usf.edu).

III. Involuntary Examinations

A. Technical Notes

Understanding what the data are not is as important as understanding what they are when considering related policy decisions. The Baker Act data analyzed for this report are from initiation forms received. However, some individuals for whom forms were received were never admitted to the receiving facility because an examination by a physician or psychologist performed prior to admission determined they did not meet criteria. The data also do not include information on what occurred after the initial examination. The data do not reveal how long individuals stayed at the facility and whether they remained on an involuntary or voluntary basis. We do not receive data to determine if a person had an involuntary (Baker Act) examination converted to a Marchman Act assessment. There is anecdotal evidence suggesting some people spend most or all of their 72-hour involuntary examination period at emergency rooms of non-receiving facilities subsequent to being medically cleared. This reportedly occurs despite the legal requirement to transfer such persons to a designated receiving facility within 12 hours of medical clearance. Involuntary examination forms for people who never reach a Baker Act receiving facility are not received by the Baker Act Reporting Center, so are not included in the data used for analyses in this report.

Redaction: Small cell sizes were redacted from this report. The purpose of this redaction is to prevent identification of people. In some instances, cell sizes were redacted for counts below 10, while some cells were redacted for counts 25 or less. Redaction should be approached contextually, in that smaller and/or more geographically limited populations need to have counts redacted at higher numbers in order to address concerns about identifying individuals. There is not a definitive source on redaction. Following are several helpful sources that address data reporting approaches, including redaction:

- US Department of Health & Human Services: Guidance Regarding Methods for De-identification of Protected Health Information in Accordance with the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPAA) Privacy Rule:

- Privacy Technical Assistance Center (PTAC) for the US Department of Education:
  - http://ptac.ed.gov/sites/default/files/FAQs_disclosure_avoidance.pdf
  - http://ptac.ed.gov/sites/default/files/data_deidentification_terms.pdf

- Informative Graphics Corporation: Redaction in Health Information Management

Terminology: Involuntary examinations occur at DCF-designated *receiving facilities.* Some receiving facilities are also called Crisis Stabilization Units (CSUs). These CSUs are usually inpatient units of community mental health centers and receive DCF funds for Baker Act services. CSUs designated for children are referred to as Children's Crisis Stabilization Units (CCSUs). This means that while all CSUs/CCSUs are Baker Act receiving facilities, not all Baker Act receiving facilities are CSUs. The abbreviations CSU and CCSU are used throughout this report. Receiving facilities that are provided funds from DCF are referred to later in this report as "public," while those not receiving such funds are referred to as "private."

Data for **194,354** involuntary examinations initiated between July 1, 2015 and June 30, 2016 were analyzed for this report. There were 5,952 (2.97%) involuntary examination forms that were identified as duplicates and/or had a missing date of initiation. These duplicates and forms missing date of initiation were not included in analyses for this report. Some percentages in this report may not total 100% due to rounding. There are three county level data elements in the Baker Act Database:

- County of Initiation: County in which the Baker Act involuntary examination was initiated
- County of Facility: County in which the Baker Act receiving facility was located
- County of Residence: County in which the person examined resided

All analyses in this report used the County of Residence. The County of Facility is reported in certain tables.

Readers of this report are urged to remember that distribution of Baker Act receiving facilities statewide is not uniform. About half of Florida's 67 counties have at least one Baker Act receiving facility. Areas of some counties are geographically distant from the nearest receiving facility within county boundaries. As a result, the reasons there are lower numbers of involuntary examinations in some areas and there are higher numbers in other areas are often complex.

Population statistics are provided in some tables in order to put counts of involuntary examinations in context. Population estimates were obtained from the Florida Department of Health, Division of Public Health Statistics and Performance Management, Florida Health Charts Site. While this report focuses on counts by fiscal years, estimates of population are available by calendar year. Logical calendar year spans were used to provide context.

One Baker Act receiving facility in Hernando County did not submit forms for several years. Forms are now being submitted. This impacted counts the most for reports based on geographic areas for Hernando County, DCF's Central Region, Lutheran Services (Managing Entity), and the 5th Judicial Circuit. Involuntary examinations from Springbrook Hospital accounted for less than 1% of involuntary examinations statewide. This means that the impact on statewide counts is minimal.

B. Involuntary Examinations: State Level Analyses

There were **194,354** involuntary examinations in fiscal year 2015/2016. Three-quarters of involuntary examinations were for adults aged 18 through 64 (146,682, 75.47%), with 16.71% (n = 32,475) for those less than 18, and 7.10% (n = 13,801) for people 65 and older. There were 1,396 (0.72%) forms where age was unknown because a valid date of birth was not included on the Cover Sheet.

Counts of involuntary examinations for the last 15 fiscal years are reported for all ages and children (see Table 1 and Figure 1a). Figure 1b shows only counts of involuntary examinations for children. It is important to note that Figure 1b is on a different scale (0 to 35,000) than Figure 1a (0 to 200,000). Figure 1b was magnified so that the changes in percentage for involuntary examinations for children could be better visualized.

Table 1: Involuntary Examinations: Fiscal Years 2001/2002 to 2015/2016 – All Ages & Children

Fiscal Year	All Ages		Children (< 18)	
	Involuntary Examinations	% Increase to FY 2015/2016	Involuntary Examinations	% Increase to FY 2015/2016
2015-2016	194,354	Not Applicable	32,475	Not Applicable
2014-2015	187,999	3.38%	32,650	-0.54%
2013-2014	177,006	9.8%	30,355	6.98%
2012-2013	163,850	18.62%	26,808	21.14%
2011-2012	154,655	25.67%	24,836	30.76%
2010-2011	145,290	33.77%	21,752	49.30%
2009-2010	141,284	37.56%	21,128	53.71%
2008-2009	133,644	45.43%	20,258	60.31%
2007-2008	127,983	51.86%	19,705	64.81%
2006-2007	120,082	61.85%	19,238	68.81%
2005-2006	118,722	63.71%	19,019	70.75%
2004-2005	114,700	69.45%	19,065	70.34%
2003-2004	107,705	80.45%	18,286	77.59%
2002-2003	103,079	88.55%	16,845	92.79%
2001-2002	94,574	105.50%	14,997	116.54%

The increase in the numbers of involuntary examinations was greater than the Florida population increase during this time. Because population estimates for fiscal years were not available, population increases were calculated for the calendar years closest to the fiscal years reported.

All Ages: For example, census estimates from Florida Health Charts show that from 2001 to 2015 the Florida population of people five and older increased 21.80%, while the number of involuntary examinations for all ages from FY01/02 to FY15/16 increased 105.50%. The Florida population of people five and older increased by 1.64% from 2014 to 2015, while involuntary examinations increased by 3.38% from FY 14/15 to FY 15/16 as shown in Figure 1a.

Children: From 2001 to 2015 the Florida population of people between 5 and 17 increased 10.07% while the number of involuntary examinations for children (< 18) increased 116.54%. The Florida population of people five and older increased 0.80% from 2014 to 2015. There was a slight decrease in involuntary examinations for children (-0.54% change) from FY14/15 to FY15.16 as shown in Figure 1b.

Figure 1a: Involuntary Examinations for 15 Fiscal Years for **All Ages & Children**

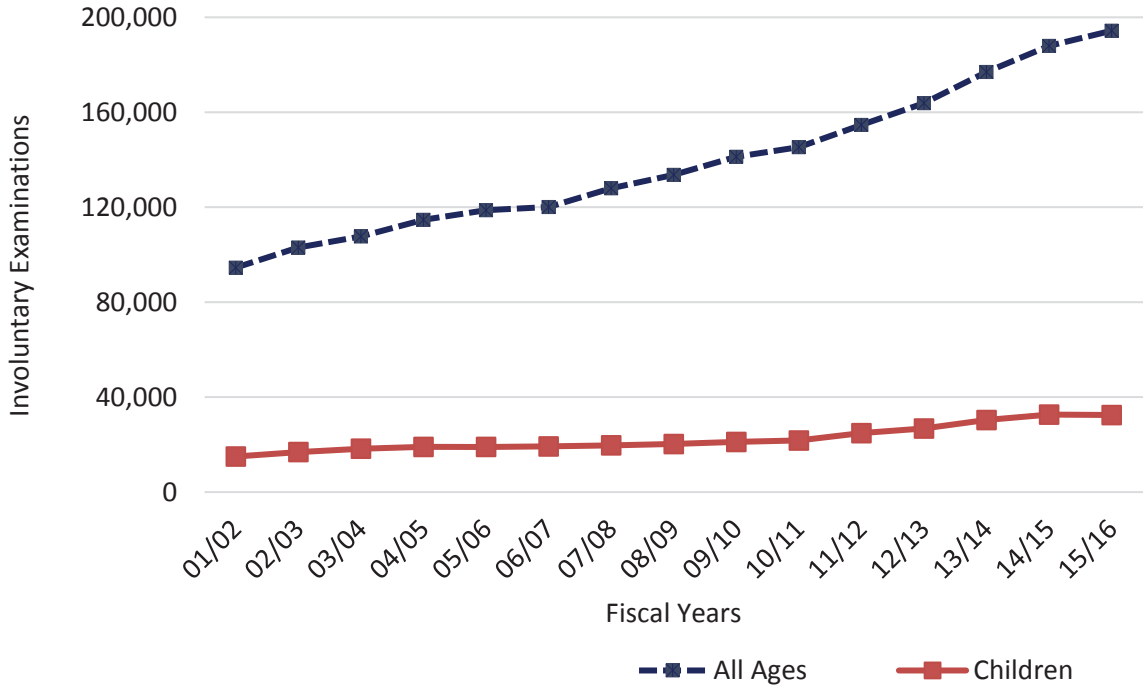
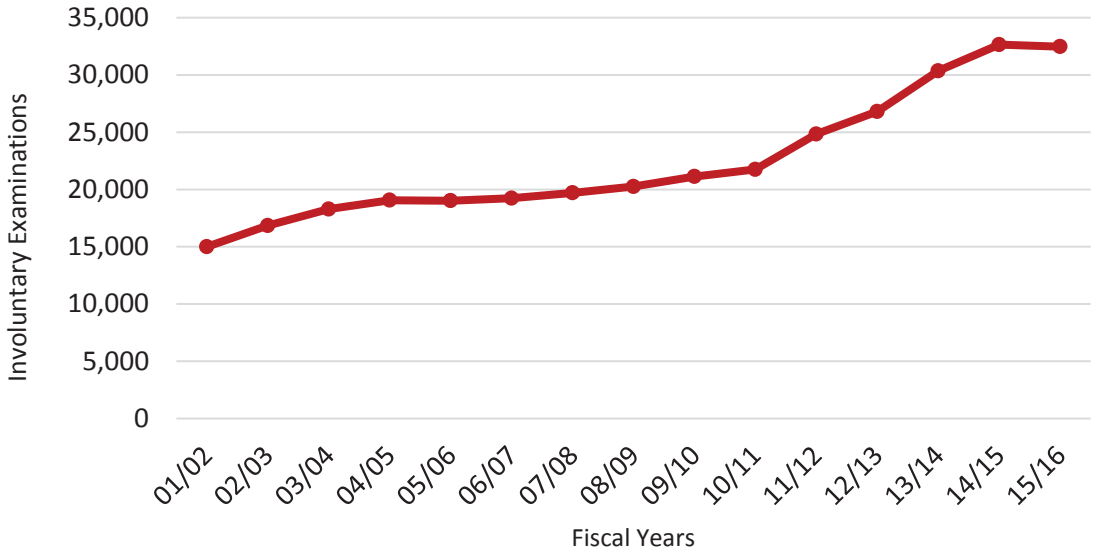


Figure 1b: Involuntary Examinations for 15 Fiscal Years for **Children Only**



Age: The average age of people with involuntary examinations in 2015/2016 was 37.15 years. There were 32,475 (16.71%) involuntary examinations for children (< 18). Involuntary examination initiations for children were distributed as follows: 14-17 (n = 21,123 examinations, 65.04%), 11-13 (n = 8,129, 25.03%), and under 11 (n = 3,223, 9.92%). Involuntary examinations for people 65 and older were distributed as follows: 65-69 (n = 5,267 examinations, 38.16%), 70-74 (n = 3,140, 22.75%), 75-79 (n = 2,236, 16.20%), 80-84 (n = 1,544, 11.19%), and ≥ 85 and older (n = 1,614, 11.69%).

Gender: Slightly more than half of involuntary examinations in FY15/16 were for men (54.32%), with 44.26% for women. (Gender was not reported for 1.42% involuntary examinations).

Race/Ethnicity: Race was reported on the Cover Sheet (CF-MH 3118) for 187,525 (96.49%) involuntary examinations. White/Caucasian was reported for about two-thirds (68.59%; n = 128,617), with almost one-quarter African-American/Black (23.10%; n = 24,429), less than one percent (0.59%; 1,107) Asian, and 7.70% (n = 14,446) other or mixed race. There were 29,341 (15.10%) involuntary examination forms that indicated the person was of Hispanic origin. The estimated 2015 Florida population was 77.95% White, and 16.83% Black. Almost a quarter (23.42%) of the 2015 Florida population was Hispanic.

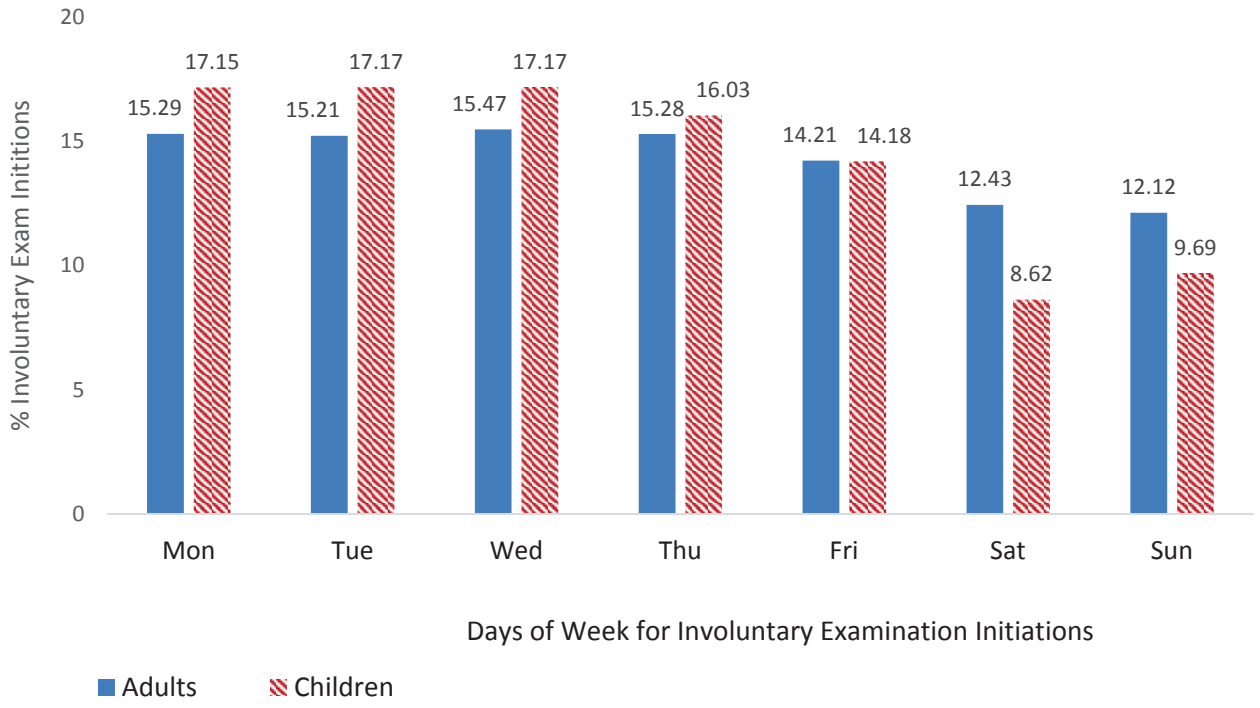
Six yes/no questions asking about the location/custody of the person at the time of the involuntary examination were added to the Cover Sheet (CF-MH 3118) in 2005. Three questions focus on children and three on adults. "DCF Custody" refers to children who were in out-of-home care, such as foster care or a group home.

Table 2: FY 15/16 Location Prior to Involuntary Examinations

Location	Yes		No		Not Reported	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
32,475 Involuntary Examinations for Children (< 18)						
School	7,154	22.03%	21,583	66.46%	3,738	11.51%
DCF Custody	1,323	4.07%	27,353	84.23%	3,799	11.70%
Department of Juvenile Justice Custody	493	1.52%	28,228	86.92%	3,754	11.56%
160,483 Involuntary Examinations for Adults						
Assisted Living Facility (ALF)	4,214	2.63%	136,322	84.94%	19,947	12.43%
Jail	2,241	1.40%	138,447	86.27%	19,795	12.33%
Nursing home	1,030	0.64%	139,446	86.89%	20,007	12.47%

Periodicity and Seasonality: There are periodic and seasonal patterns in the data for both adults and children. These are seen when analyzing data over time. Periodicity refers to the tendency for certain events to occur at intervals in a consistent pattern. Seasonality is present when there is a predicable change in the data based on the calendar. As seen in Figure 2, involuntary exam initiations are less likely on weekends, especially for children. [If involuntary exam initiations did not vary by day of week, we would expect to see approximately 14.29% involuntary exam initiations each day of the week (1/7 = .14285).]

Figure 2: Involuntary Examination Initiations by Day of Week for FY15/16



Seasonality is shown in Figures 3a (adults) and 3b (children). There is a consistent pattern for fewer involuntary examinations for adults in February and November. The seasonality pattern for children is more prominent than for adults. Involuntary examinations for children decreased during time periods in which school was not in session. This includes the summer months, with July usually being the month in each year with the fewest number of involuntary examinations for children. Involuntary examinations also decrease during November and December, months that typically include many days off from school for children.

Note that the scale (vertical axis) for Figure 3a begins at 10,000 and ends at 14,500.

Figure 3a: Seasonality of Involuntary Examination Initiation for **Adults**

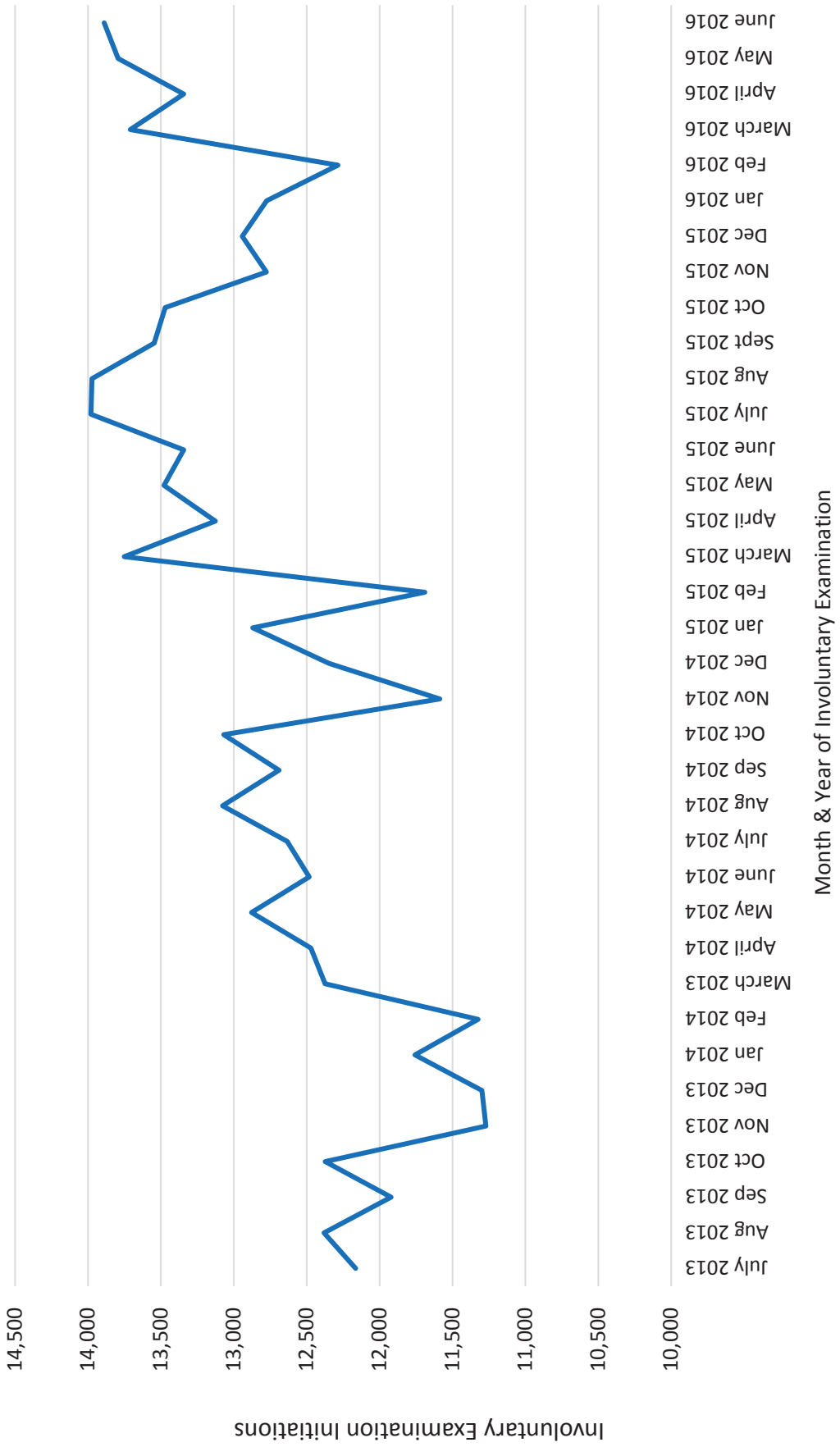
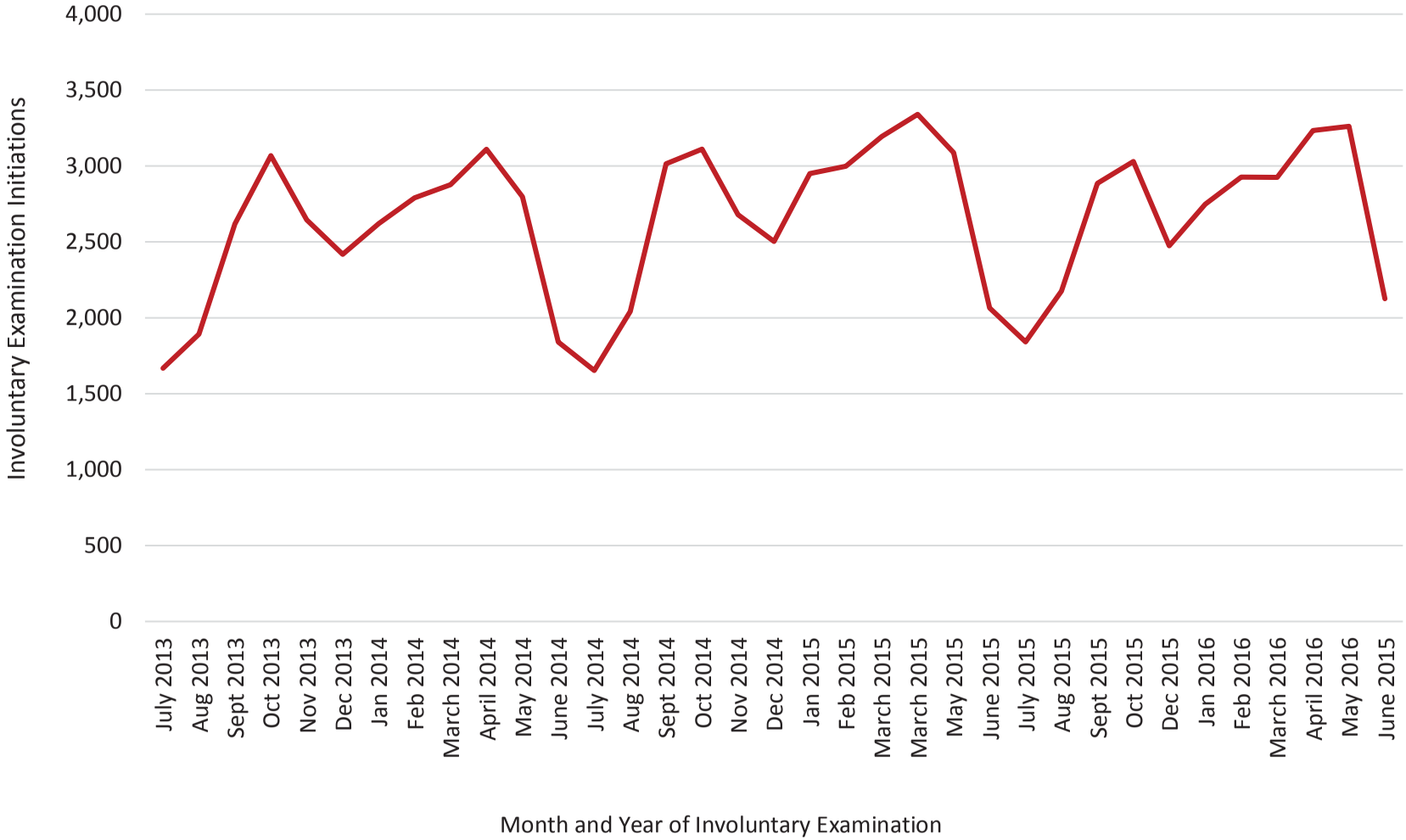


Figure 3b: Seasonality of Involuntary Exam Initiation for **Children**



Initiator Type and Evidence Types: Initiator type, evidence type, and harm type for involuntary examinations in FY 15/16 are summarized in Table 3.

Initiator Type: Half (50.86%) of the involuntary examinations in 2015/2016 were initiated by law enforcement, with almost half initiated by mental health professionals (47.27%). The remaining 1.88% were initiated via ex-parte order of a judge.

Evidence Type: Almost two-thirds (62.24%) of involuntary examinations were based on evidence of *harm only*. One-quarter (26.30%) were based on *harm and self-neglect* (26.30%). Less than ten percent (9.06%) of involuntary examinations were also based on evidence of *self-neglect only*. Evidence type was not reported for 2.39% on forms.

Harm Type: More than half (56.01%) of all involuntary examinations were based on evidence of *harm to self only.* Less than one-third (21.32%) of involuntary examinations were based on *harm to self and harm to others. Harm to others only* was the evidence upon which 5.80% involuntary examinations were initiated.

Two-thirds (65.23%) of involuntary examinations were initiated because the person was "unable to determine for himself/herself whether examination [was] necessary," with 13.94% because the "person refused voluntary examination after conscientious explanation and disclosure of the purpose of the examination." Both of these criteria were selected for 6.44% of involuntary examinations. There were 14.40% involuntary examinations for which this data element was not entered because there was not a box checked to indicate information for this criteria.

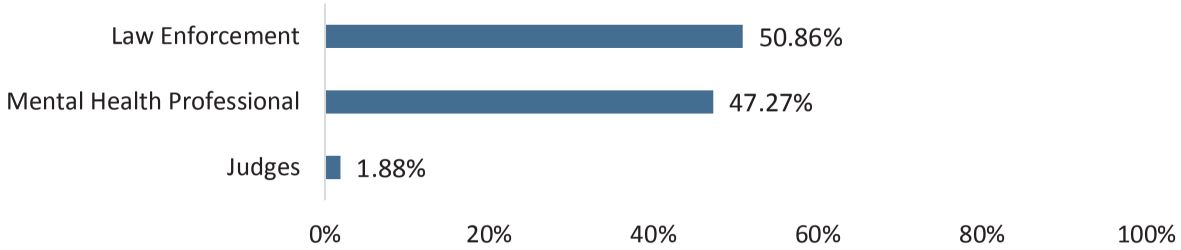
Three-quarters (76.29%) of involuntary examinations initiated by mental health professionals were initiated by physicians/psychiatrists. Other types of mental health professionals who initiated are as follows: licensed mental health counselors (8.49%), licensed clinical social workers (5.74%), nurses (2.04%), psychologists (1.64%), Physician's Assistants (0.27%) and licensed marriage and family therapists (0.16%). Professional type was not reported for 5.35% of involuntary examination forms initiated by mental health professionals.

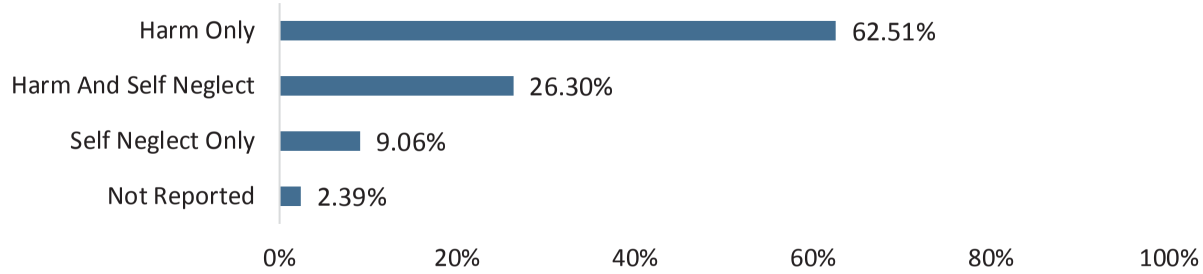
Involuntary examinations for 15 fiscal years for all ages and children by initiator type are shown in Figures 4a through 4d. *Percentages* of each initiator type are shown for all ages (Figure 4a) and children only (< 18, Figure 4c). The *number of involuntary examinations* for each initiator type for 15 fiscal years is shown for all ages (Figure 2b) and children only (Figure 4d).

Table 3: FY15/16 Initiator Type, Evidence Type & Harm Type of Involuntary Examinations

Variable	Involuntary Examinations	
Type of Initiator	**#**	**%**
Law Enforcement	98,840	50.86%
Mental Health Professional	91,862	47.27%
Judge (ex-parte orders)	3,652	1.88%
Evidence Type	**#**	**%**
Harm Only	120,969	62.24%
Harm And Self Neglect	51,121	26.30%
Self Neglect Only	17,617	9.06%
Not Reported	4,647	2.39%
Harm Type	**#**	**%**
To Self Only	108,849	56.01%
To Self And Others	41,440	21.32%
To Others Only	11,263	5.80%
Harm Type Not Reported	10,538	5.42%
Self Neglect Only (Harm Type N/A)	17,617	9.06%
Evidence Type Not Reported	4,647	2.39%

Figures





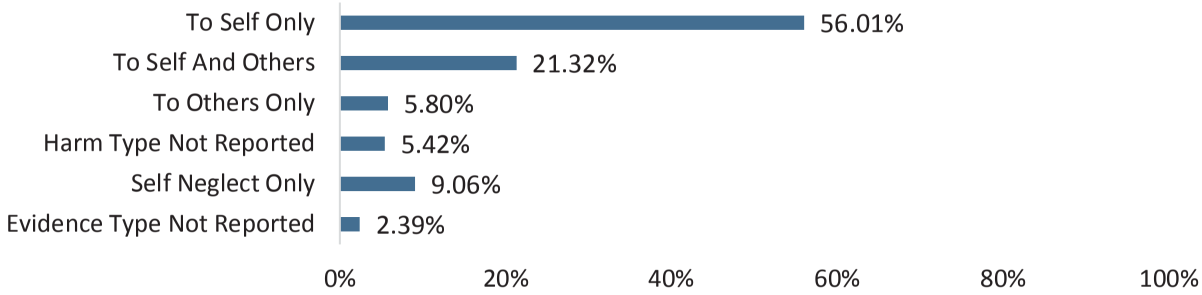


Figure 4a: Involuntary Examinations for 15 Years for **All Ages** by **Initiator Type Percentage of Total**

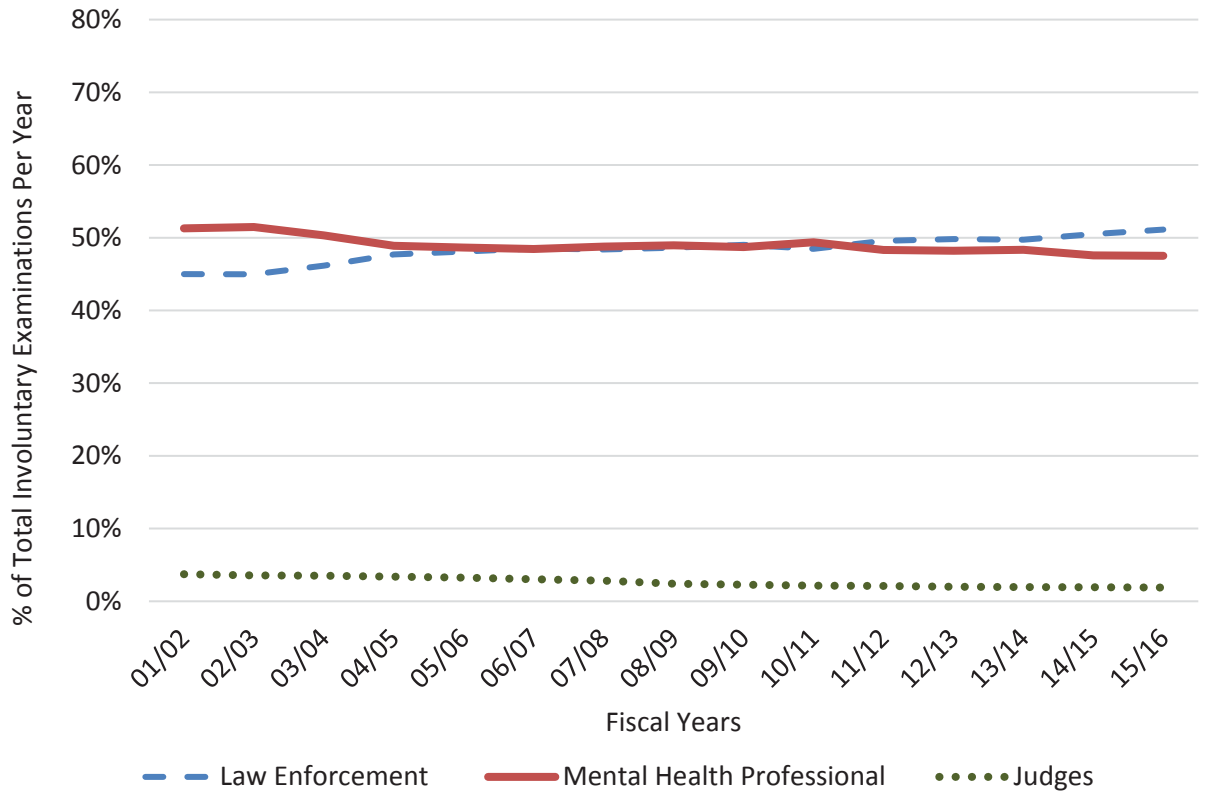


Figure 4b: Involuntary Examinations for 15 Years for **All Ages** by **Number per Initiator Type**

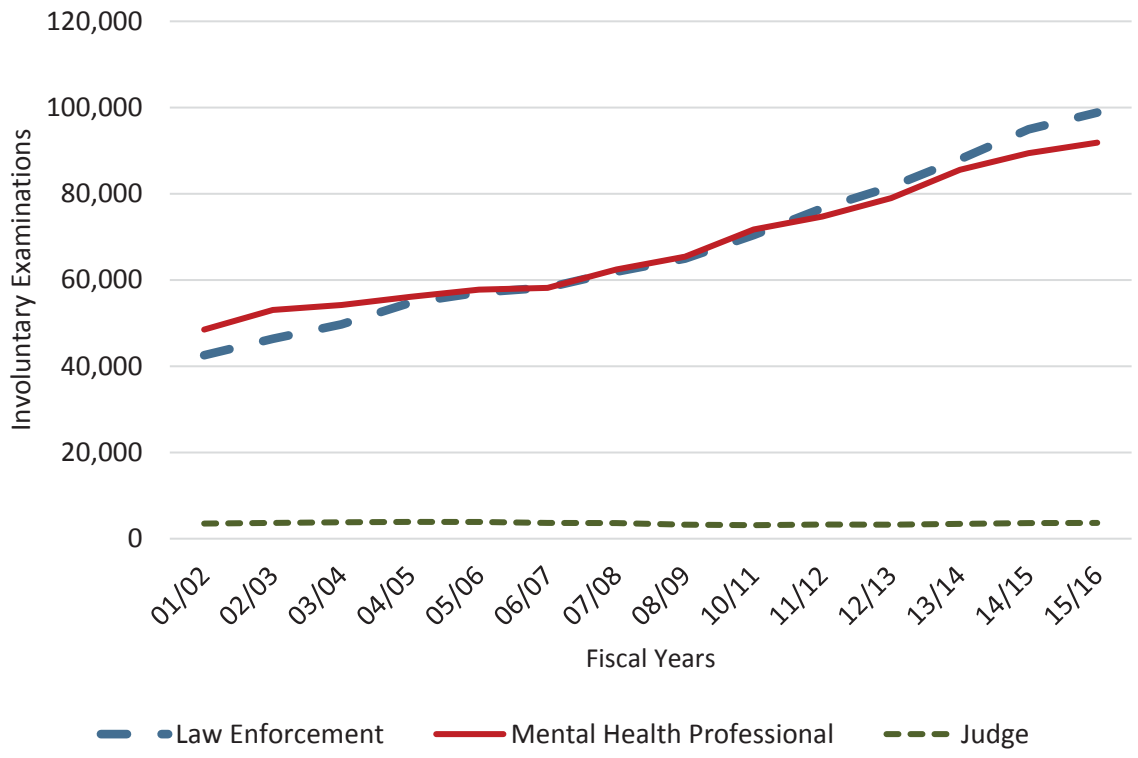


Figure 4c: Involuntary Examinations for 15 Years for **Children** by **Initiator Type Percentage of Total**

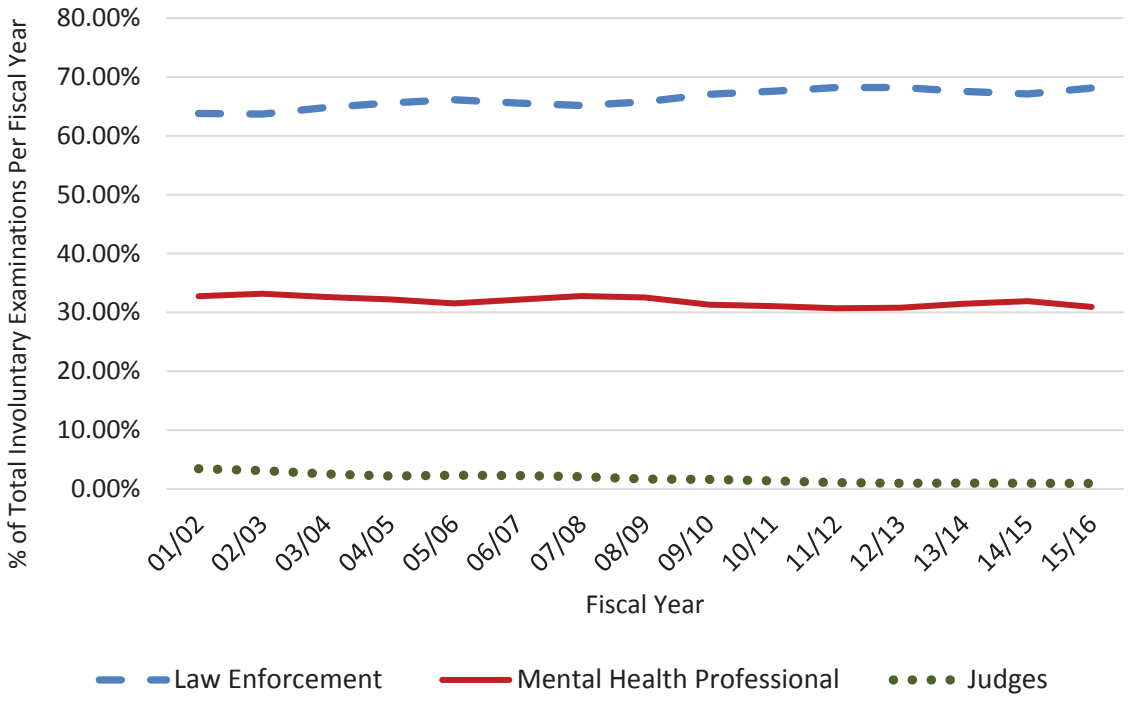
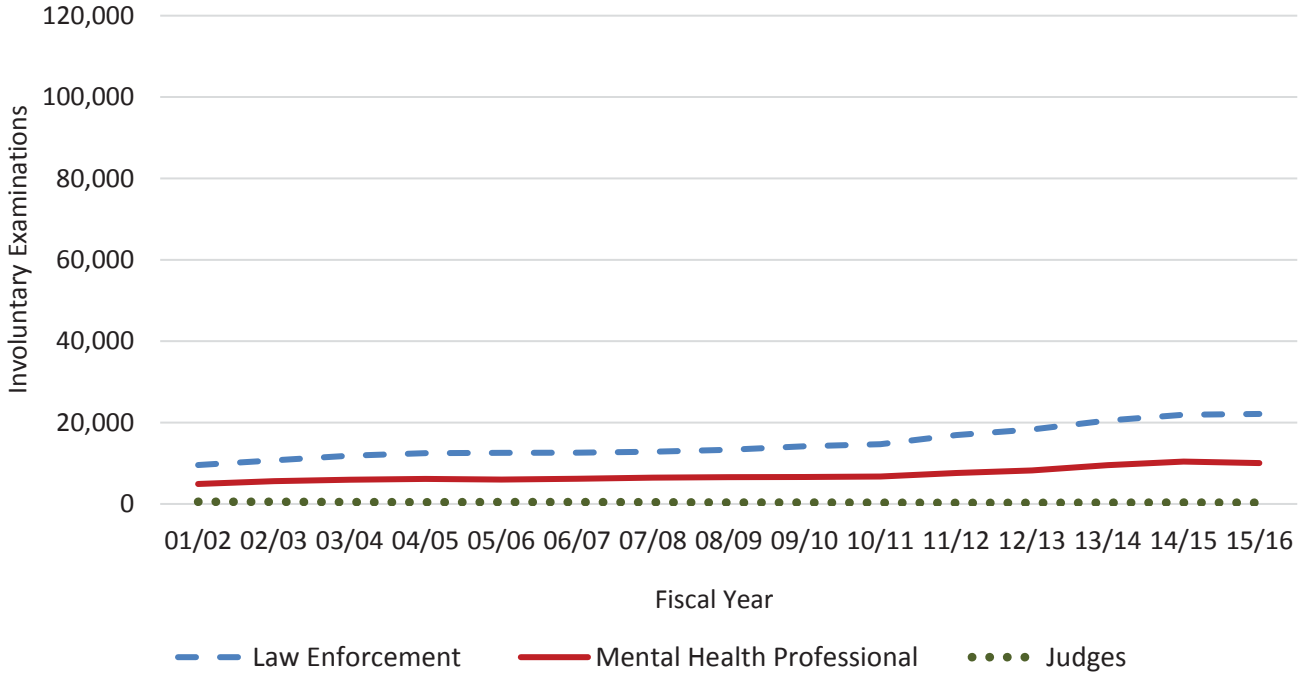


Figure 4d: Involuntary Examinations for 15 Years for **Children** by **Number per Initiator Type**



C. Involuntary Examinations: Geographic Area Reporting

Data for fiscal year 2015/2016 were analyzed for 100 geographic areas, including:

- 67 Counties
- 6 DCF regions,
- 7 Managing Entities
- 20 Florida Judicial Circuits.

County designation is necessary in order to analyze initiations by these geographic areas. County of residence as reported by Baker Act receiving facilities on the Cover Sheet was used to categorize by county. These analyses are based on **179,880** involuntary examinations because 14,474 (7.45%) did not have county of residence reported on the Cover Sheet. Percentages in Tables 4a and 4b are computed *horizontally* such that they indicate for residents of each area the percentage of age and initiator type. For example, Sarasota County residents had 3,548 involuntary examinations in 2015/2016, with 51.92% initiated by law enforcement, 45.63% by mental health professionals, and 2.45 by ex-parte judicial order.

Caution should be applied when interpreting changes for geographic areas with smaller populations and fewer involuntary examinations. "Changes in small numbers can lead to large, but meaningless, increases or decreases to percent change."[1] This is because small changes in numbers of involuntary examinations can account for larger percentage changes because of the smaller total (denominator) than is seen in geographic areas with larger populations and more involuntary examinations.

For example, there were 69 involuntary examinations in FY 11/12 for residents of Hendry County and 218 in FY 15/16. While this is a large increase (295.65%) in percentage, it is a – relatively – small numerical change in involuntary examinations. This increase may be meaningful. However, the point is that it is important to interpret these percentage changes with caution.

Percentages of involuntary examinations are shown for children (< 18 years) and older adults (65+ years). The "Public Facilities" column reports the percentage of involuntary examinations for residents in each geographic area that were at public receiving facilities. The remaining involuntary examinations that did not occur at public receiving facilities occurred at private receiving facilities. For example, in DCF's Central Region 54.93% of involuntary examinations were at public receiving facilities. This means that 45.07% occurred at private receiving facilities.

[1] http://www.in.gov/isdh/23986.htm

1. Analyses for All Ages

Table 4a: FY 15/16 Involuntary Examinations by DCF Region, Managing Entities, & Judicial Circuits

Geographic Areas	Involuntary Examinations	% of Total			% of Total by Initiator Type			% Change from			
								1 Year		5 Years	
		Children < 18	Older Adults 65+	Public Facilities	Law Enforcement	Mental Health Prof	Ex-Parte Order	BA Exams FY14/15 to FY15/16	Pop 2014 to 2015	BA Exams FY11/12 to FY15/16	Pop 2011 To 2015
Department of Children & Families (DCF) Regions											
Central	40,159	20.42%	6.17%	54.93%	57.25%	41.34%	1.41%	1.99%	1.73%	21.53%	5.81%
Northeast	22,999	19.28%	5.37%	56.94%	58.18%	38.81%	3.01%	5.95%	1.59%	31.14%	3.96%
Northwest	12,861	19.63%	6.19%	14.88%	47.33%	48.64%	4.03%	1.21%	1.38%	18.13%	3.44%
Southeast	28,012	15.60%	7.16%	33.81%	43.22%	55.56%	1.22%	-2.77%	1.42%	9.39%	3.98%
Southern	27,596	8.64%	10.37%	43.27%	46.84%	50.96%	2.21%	5.97%	1.35%	69.12%	5.07%
SunCoast	48,253	19.80%	7.56%	54.59%	52.04%	46.37%	1.59%	8.69%	1.80%	36.05%	5.42%
Not Reported	14,474	6.95%	5.35%	43.71%	43.11%	55.82%	1.06%	-3.26%	N/A	-8.35%	N/A
Managing Entities Area (ME)											
Big Bend Community Based Care	13,241	19.61%	6.20%	15.53%	47.67%	48.23%	4.10%	1.48%	1.32%	18.07%	3.37%
Broward Behavioral Health Coalition	13,378	14.95%	5.83%	37.57%	41.28%	58.05%	0.67%	-3.94%	1.43%	6.27%	3.89%
Central Florida Behavioral Health Network	56,587	20.26%	7.56%	51.82%	53.78%	44.75%	1.47%	6.92%	1.78%	34.32%	5.31%
Central Florida Cares Health System	23,621	17.25%	5.27%	55.19%	53.28%	45.43%	1.29%	3.96%	2.12%	28.54%	7.07%
Lutheran Services Florida	30,823	21.35%	5.88%	61.60%	59.16%	38.02%	2.82%	4.51%	1.65%	22.22%	4.48%
South Florida Behavioral Health Network	27,596	8.64%	10.37%	43.27%	46.84%	50.96%	2.21%	5.97%	1.35%	69.12%	5.07%
Southeast Florida Behavioral Health Network	14,634	16.20%	8.37%	30.37%	44.99%	53.28%	1.73%	-1.67%	1.06%	12.40%	3.60%
Not Reported	14,474	6.95%	5.35%	43.71%	43.11%	55.82%	1.06%	-3.26%	N/A	-8.35%	N/A

Page 1,328 of 2003
Posted May 14, 2018
Attachment #21
Page 19 of 187

Geographic Areas	Involuntary Examinations	% of Total			% of Total by Initiator Type			% Change from			
								1 Year		5 Years	
		Children < 18	Older Adults 65+	Public Facilities	Law Enforcement	Mental Health Prof	Ex-Parte Order	BA Exams FY14/15 to FY15/16	Pop 2014 to 2015	BA Exams FY11/12 to FY15/16	Pop 2011 To 2015
Judicial Circuits											
1st	7,349	18.89%	6.80%	5.48%	38.35%	58.43%	3.22%	0.04%	1.84%	9.23%	4.61%
2nd	3,084	20.30%	5.29%	18.68%	54.31%	40.99%	4.70%	8.17%	1.16%	43.64%	2.55%
3rd	1,940	23.25%	6.29%	59.54%	59.69%	37.42%	2.89%	8.26%	0.52%	91.89%	1.57%
4th	12,025	16.07%	4.68%	59.65%	60.29%	36.64%	3.07%	9.53%	2.00%	53.32%	4.54%
5th	8,204	27.02%	7.35%	73.55%	61.92%	35.64%	2.44%	0.95%	1.71%	2.43%	5.62%
6th	17,839	18.56%	8.60%	49.46%	51.94%	46.26%	1.80%	10.68%	1.55%	23.86%	3.55%
7th	5,746	23.44%	6.53%	58.55%	61.94%	34.53%	3.53%	0.97%	1.57%	-8.02%	4.73%
8th	3,288	21.41%	5.32%	42.70%	42.97%	55.05%	1.98%	1.29%	0.94%	34.92%	1.69%
9th	14,212	15.04%	4.68%	50.44%	49.49%	49.35%	1.15%	5.33%	2.65%	23.65%	9.61%
10th	8,334	22.93%	7.55%	35.84%	63.88%	35.36%	0.76%	-2.27%	1.63%	25.15%	4.64%
11th	27,072	8.71%	10.48%	42.36%	47.08%	50.69%	2.22%	5.82%	1.37%	70.78%	5.16%
12th	6,128	21.03%	8.37%	45.25%	53.02%	44.48%	2.50%	4.95%	1.14%	33.77%	4.02%
13th	14,935	19.54%	5.01%	58.39%	46.95%	51.80%	1.25%	7.18%	2.45%	34.28%	7.51%
14th	2,428	21.00%	5.48%	38.51%	65.65%	28.75%	5.60%	-3.27%	0.58%	20.68%	1.85%
15th	9,550	16.07%	8.93%	27.04%	46.64%	51.72%	1.64%	-0.47%	1.41%	15.60%	4.09%
16th	524	5.15%	4.96%	90.65%	34.16%	64.50%	1.34%	14.16%	0.69%	12.69%	2.05%
17th	13,378	14.95%	5.83%	37.57%	41.28%	58.05%	0.67%	-3.94%	1.43%	6.27%	3.89%
18th	9,409	20.58%	6.17%	62.37%	59.01%	39.49%	1.50%	1.95%	1.30%	36.72%	3.32%
19th	5,084	16.42%	7.32%	36.62%	41.90%	56.22%	1.89%	-3.84%	0.28%	6.85%	2.51%
20th	9,351	21.76%	9.14%	64.40%	59.73%	39.13%	1.14%	9.96%	1.80%	74.36%	6.30%
Not Reported	14,474	6.95%	5.35%	43.71%	43.11%	55.82%	1.06%	-3.26%	N/A	-8.35%	N/A
Total (Statewide)	**194,354**	**16.71%**	**7.10%**	**46.90%**	**50.86%**	**47.27%**	**1.88%**	**3.38%**	**1.60%**	**25.67%**	**4.89%**

Page 1329 of 2003
Posted May 14, 2018
Attachment #21
Page 20 of 187

Table 4b: FY15/16 Involuntary Examinations by County of Residence

County of Residence	Involuntary Examinations	% of Total			% of Total by Initiator Type			% Change from			
								1 Year		5 Years	
		Children < 18	Older Adults 65+	Public Facilities	Law Enforcement	Mental Health Prof	Ex-Parte Order	BA Exams FY14/15 to FY15/16	Pop 2014 to 2015	BA Exams FY11/12 to FY15/16	Pop 2011 To 2015
Alachua	2,422	20.64%	5.04%	36.42%	38.36%	59.99%	1.65%	8.27%	1.22%	38.72%	2.57%
Baker	183	15.85%	3.83%	74.32%	67.76%	28.42%	3.83%	-23.75%	0.86%	1.10%	2.08%
Bay	1,586	20.43%	4.85%	41.93%	66.52%	30.14%	3.34%	-6.60%	0.71%	32.28%	2.08%
Bradford	231	23.81%	4.76%	66.67%	58.87%	37.66%	3.46%	-13.81%	0.93%	38.32%	-3.61%
Brevard	6,274	18.28%	6.57%	77.43%	56.53%	42.16%	1.31%	4.58%	0.86%	55.76%	2.43%
Broward	13,378	14.95%	5.83%	37.57%	41.28%	58.05%	0.67%	-3.94%	1.43%	6.27%	3.89%
Calhoun	113	18.58%	12.39%	18.58%	68.14%	26.55%	5.31%	10.78%	-0.90%	15.31%	-0.55%
Charlotte	1,523	22.59%	11.82%	47.93%	55.15%	43.01%	1.84%	6.28%	0.96%	49.90%	3.66%
Citrus	1,148	27.26%	7.49%	75.52%	66.81%	30.14%	3.05%	-0.09%	0.54%	-9.46%	1.36%
Clay	1,356	27.36%	3.54%	40.49%	58.04%	41.37%	0.59%	18.32%	2.95%	49.67%	5.99%
Collier	1,853	24.77%	8.31%	73.83%	60.01%	39.13%	0.86%	16.91%	1.43%	66.79%	6.35%
Columbia	771	24.12%	5.84%	58.24%	53.70%	43.58%	2.72%	-4.93%	0.55%	100.78%	1.42%
Desoto	270	31.48%	7.04%	67.78%	62.96%	35.93%	1.11%	-1.10%	-0.06%	81.21%	-0.73%
Dixie	125	15.20%	7.20%	55.20%	40.00%	56.80%	3.20%	40.45%	1.54%	66.67%	1.62%
Duval	10,262	14.38%	4.84%	62.11%	60.61%	35.93%	3.46%	8.74%	1.85%	52.44%	4.22%
Escambia	4,185	17.87%	7.60%	7.53%	40.14%	57.20%	2.65%	0.14%	1.26%	11.18%	2.21%
Flagler	552	24.09%	7.97%	72.10%	65.58%	29.53%	4.89%	11.07%	1.04%	2.99%	6.31%
Franklin	66	13.64%	7.58%	42.42%	65.15%	30.30%	4.55%	10.00%	1.88%	29.41%	2.73%

Page 33 of 203
Agenda Item 7
Attachment #21
Page 21 of 187

County of Residence	Involuntary Examinations	% of Total			% of Total by Initiator Type			% Change from			
								1 Year		5 Years	
		Children < 18	Older Adults 65+	Public Facilities	Law Enforcement	Mental Health Prof	Ex-Parte Order	BA Exams FY14/15 to FY15/16	Pop 2014 to 2015	BA Exams FY11/12 to FY15/16	Pop 2011 To 2015
Gadsden	359	18.11%	6.13%	33.70%	58.77%	31.20%	10.03%	9.45%	0.68%	32.96%	0.55%
Gilchrist	98	26.53%	2.04%	39.80%	45.92%	51.02%	3.06%	19.51%	-0.69%	28.95%	-0.38%
Glades	64	17.19%	1.56%	78.13%	42.19%	48.44%	9.38%	10.34%	1.59%	128.57%	1.68%
Gulf	84	23.81%	8.33%	42.86%	57.14%	34.52%	8.33%	-5.62%	1.78%	-4.55%	4.39%
Hamilton	126	17.46%	11.90%	69.84%	60.32%	35.71%	3.97%	12.50%	1.09%	147.06%	-0.26%
Hardee	175	20.57%	2.86%	72.57%	56.57%	39.43%	4.00%	19.05%	0.04%	27.74%	0.26%
Hendry	273	34.43%	4.76%	76.56%	69.60%	30.40%	0.00%	25.23%	0.36%	295.65%	-2.06%
Hernando	974	33.98%	6.37%	21.05%	50.51%	46.71%	2.77%	-12.49%	0.40%	-29.37%	2.71%
Highlands	1,037	14.66%	23.63%	47.16%	53.91%	44.74%	1.35%	11.15%	1.01%	37.17%	2.29%
Hillsborough	14,935	19.54%	5.01%	58.39%	46.95%	51.80%	1.25%	7.18%	2.45%	34.28%	7.51%
Holmes	159	27.04%	5.66%	17.61%	67.92%	23.27%	8.81%	-8.62%	0.03%	-4.79%	1.07%
Indian River	1,010	16.93%	9.60%	4.06%	49.70%	47.92%	2.38%	-1.66%	1.41%	-4.17%	3.47%
Jackson	283	21.91%	6.71%	28.62%	60.42%	22.26%	17.31%	3.66%	0.00%	-5.35%	0.79%
Jefferson	124	17.74%	5.65%	33.87%	70.97%	25.00%	4.03%	4.20%	0.15%	-0.80%	0.44%
Lafayette	37	21.62%	10.81%	75.68%	59.46%	37.84%	2.70%	-2.63%	0.43%	60.87%	0.10%
Lake	2,571	24.82%	7.70%	91.25%	53.56%	44.46%	1.98%	12.52%	2.59%	24.14%	6.82%
Lee	5,638	19.99%	8.99%	65.01%	60.59%	38.40%	1.01%	8.21%	2.29%	79.61%	7.56%
Leon	2,209	18.79%	4.71%	15.03%	53.06%	43.05%	3.89%	7.49%	1.34%	46.88%	2.99%
Levy	262	27.48%	12.21%	53.82%	48.85%	48.85%	2.29%	-15.76%	0.07%	14.91%	0.20%
Liberty	81	23.46%	7.41%	25.93%	46.91%	46.91%	6.17%	50.00%	0.98%	97.56%	4.34%
Madison	196	19.39%	6.63%	40.31%	68.88%	22.96%	8.16%	-10.91%	-0.95%	-4.39%	0.04%

Page 131 of 203
Posted May 1, 2018
Attachment #21
Page 22 of 187

County of Residence	Involuntary Examinations	% of Total			% of Total by Initiator Type			% Change from			
								1 Year		5 Years	
		Children < 18	Older Adults 65+	Public Facilities	Law Enforcement	Mental Health Prof	Ex-Parte Order	BA Exams FY14/15 to FY15/16	Pop 2014 to 2015	BA Exams FY11/12 to FY15/16	Pop 2011 To 2015
Manatee	2,310	22.81%	7.45%	42.42%	53.55%	43.72%	2.73%	-3.55%	2.12%	21.32%	6.27%
Marion	3,045	27.42%	5.98%	72.38%	70.05%	27.85%	2.10%	-1.77%	0.35%	3.61%	3.18%
Martin	855	14.39%	8.65%	42.69%	29.94%	67.72%	2.34%	-10.94%	0.11%	10.32%	2.26%
Miami-Dade	27,072	8.71%	10.48%	42.36%	47.08%	50.69%	2.22%	5.82%	1.37%	70.78%	5.16%
Monroe	524	5.15%	4.96%	90.65%	34.16%	64.50%	1.34%	14.16%	0.69%	12.69%	2.05%
Nassau	407	21.13%	4.42%	61.43%	59.71%	38.82%	1.47%	2.78%	1.17%	98.54%	4.58%
Okaloosa	1,692	19.68%	5.50%	1.42%	29.67%	65.84%	4.49%	-1.51%	1.65%	2.92%	5.92%
Okeechobee	359	28.41%	4.18%	62.95%	42.34%	55.43%	2.23%	28.67%	0.22%	20.88%	0.46%
Orange	11,061	13.73%	4.74%	51.86%	49.15%	49.86%	0.99%	2.68%	2.53%	17.05%	9.01%
Osceola	3,151	19.64%	4.47%	45.48%	50.68%	47.57%	1.75%	15.80%	3.11%	54.16%	12.13%
Palm Beach	9,550	16.07%	8.93%	27.04%	46.64%	51.72%	1.64%	-0.47%	1.41%	15.60%	4.09%
Pasco	5,925	21.20%	7.26%	48.35%	59.85%	38.04%	2.11%	8.38%	1.62%	33.60%	5.35%
Pinellas	11,914	17.25%	9.27%	50.02%	48.00%	50.35%	1.65%	11.86%	1.52%	19.53%	2.64%
Polk	7,122	24.19%	5.32%	33.29%	65.52%	33.89%	0.59%	-4.38%	1.80%	23.52%	5.23%
Putnam	517	24.37%	6.19%	50.10%	48.16%	49.32%	2.51%	-5.14%	0.03%	27.97%	-1.81%
Saint Johns	865	21.85%	5.43%	27.28%	51.10%	46.13%	2.77%	1.29%	3.50%	-12.63%	11.85%
Saint Lucie	2,860	15.35%	6.50%	43.01%	42.66%	55.80%	1.54%	-5.33%	-0.18%	8.66%	2.46%
Santa Rosa	1,165	21.89%	6.09%	4.89%	43.86%	52.96%	3.18%	4.67%	2.31%	18.88%	5.45%
Sarasota	3,548	19.08%	9.08%	45.38%	51.92%	45.63%	2.45%	11.89%	0.39%	40.35%	2.52%
Seminole	3,135	25.17%	5.39%	32.22%	63.96%	34.16%	1.88%	-2.94%	1.86%	9.85%	4.47%
Sumter	466	21.46%	16.09%	88.41%	66.74%	28.33%	4.94%	-2.92%	7.07%	32.39%	21.63%

Page 132 of 2003
Posted May 14, 2018
Attachment #21
Page 23 of 187

County of Residence	Involuntary Examinations	% of Total			% of Total by Initiator Type			% Change from			
								1 Year		5 Years	
		Children < 18	Older Adults 65+	Public Facilities	Law Enforcement	Mental Health Prof	Ex-Parte Order	BA Exams FY14/15 to FY15/16	Pop 2014 to 2015	BA Exams FY11/12 to FY15/16	Pop 2011 To 2015
Suwannee	501	28.74%	4.79%	75.65%	74.05%	25.95%	0.00%	24.94%	1.16%	234.00%	3.00%
Taylor	184	18.48%	6.52%	34.24%	48.91%	46.20%	4.89%	52.07%	-0.59%	49.59%	2.26%
Union	92	23.91%	1.09%	56.52%	55.43%	43.48%	1.09%	-14.81%	0.74%	135.90%	2.94%
Volusia	3,812	23.58%	6.61%	64.82%	65.74%	30.61%	3.65%	0.45%	1.11%	-11.70%	2.62%
Wakulla	245	39.18%	7.76%	13.06%	50.20%	45.71%	4.08%	4.26%	0.62%	57.05%	2.13%
Walton	307	16.94%	5.86%	2.28%	40.72%	55.05%	4.23%	-8.63%	4.08%	-9.71%	10.91%
Washington	203	19.70%	3.45%	51.23%	66.50%	30.05%	3.45%	16.67%	1.46%	26.09%	2.86%
County Not Reported	14,474	6.95%	5.35%	43.71%	43.11%	55.82%	1.06%	-3.26%	N/A	-8.35%	N/A
Total (Statewide)	**194,354**	**16.71%**	**7.10%**	**46.90%**	**50.86%**	**47.27%**	**1.88%**	**3.38%**	**1.60%**	**25.67%**	**4.89%**

Figures 5a, 5b and 5c use data from tables 4a and 4b. The purpose of Figures 5a, 5b and 5c is to show the percent change for involuntary examinations taking population change into account. This was done by subtracting the percent change in population from 2011-2015 from the percent change for involuntary examination form FY11/12 to FY15/16. For example, the DCF Southern Region had a 69.12% increase of involuntary examinations from FY11/12 to FY15/16 and a 5.07% population change from 2011 to 2015. Because 69.12 minus 5.07 equals 64.05, this means that the increase in the DCF Southern Region accounting for population change was 64.05%. Negative numbers for this computation meant that the population increase exceeded the percentage of change for involuntary examinations.

Page 333 of 223
Posted May 14, 2018
Attachment #21
Page 24 of 187

Figure 5a: 5 Year % Change in Examinations (FY11/12-15/16) Minus 2011-2015 Population Change – **DCF Regions**

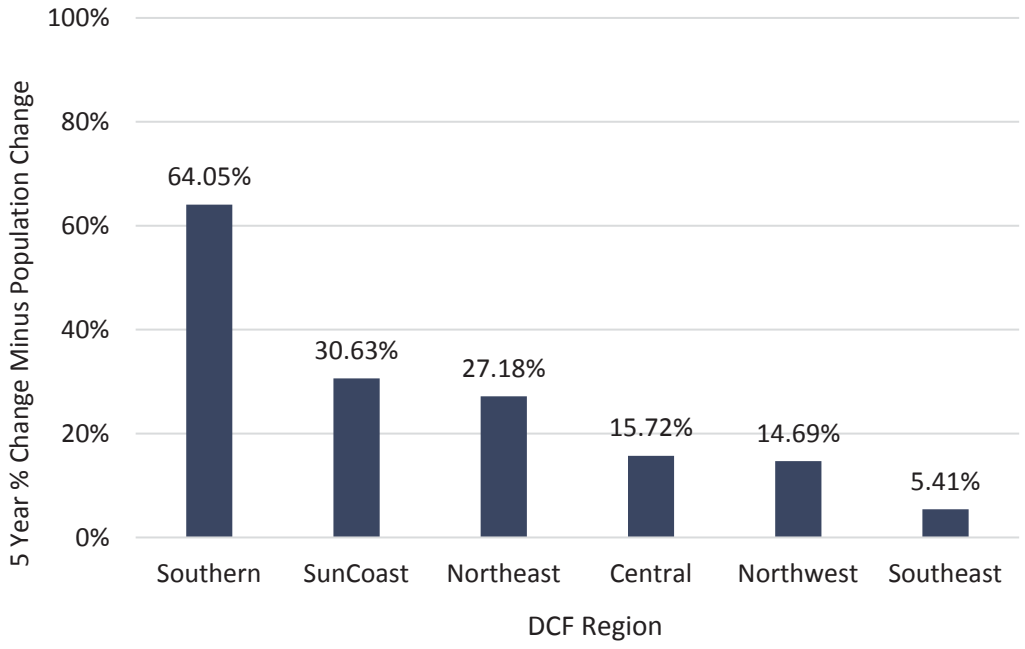


Figure 5b: 5 Year % Change in Examinations (FY11/12-15/16) Minus 2011-2015 Population Change – **Managing Entities**

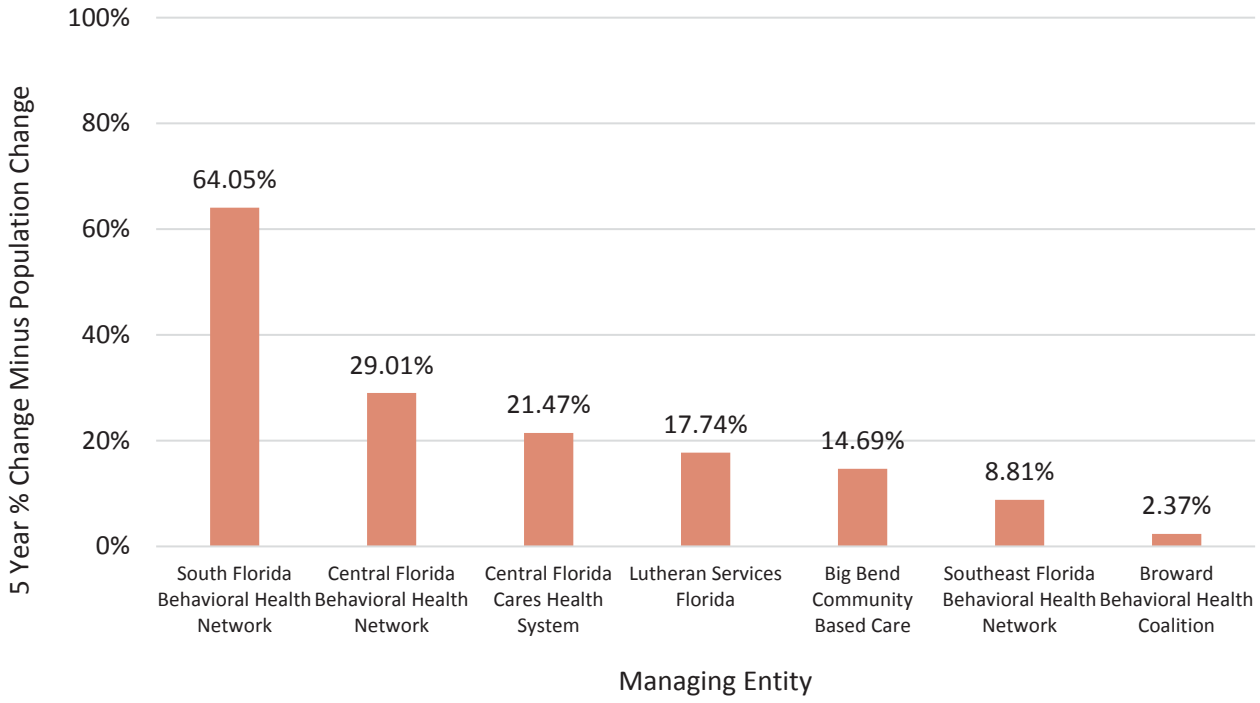
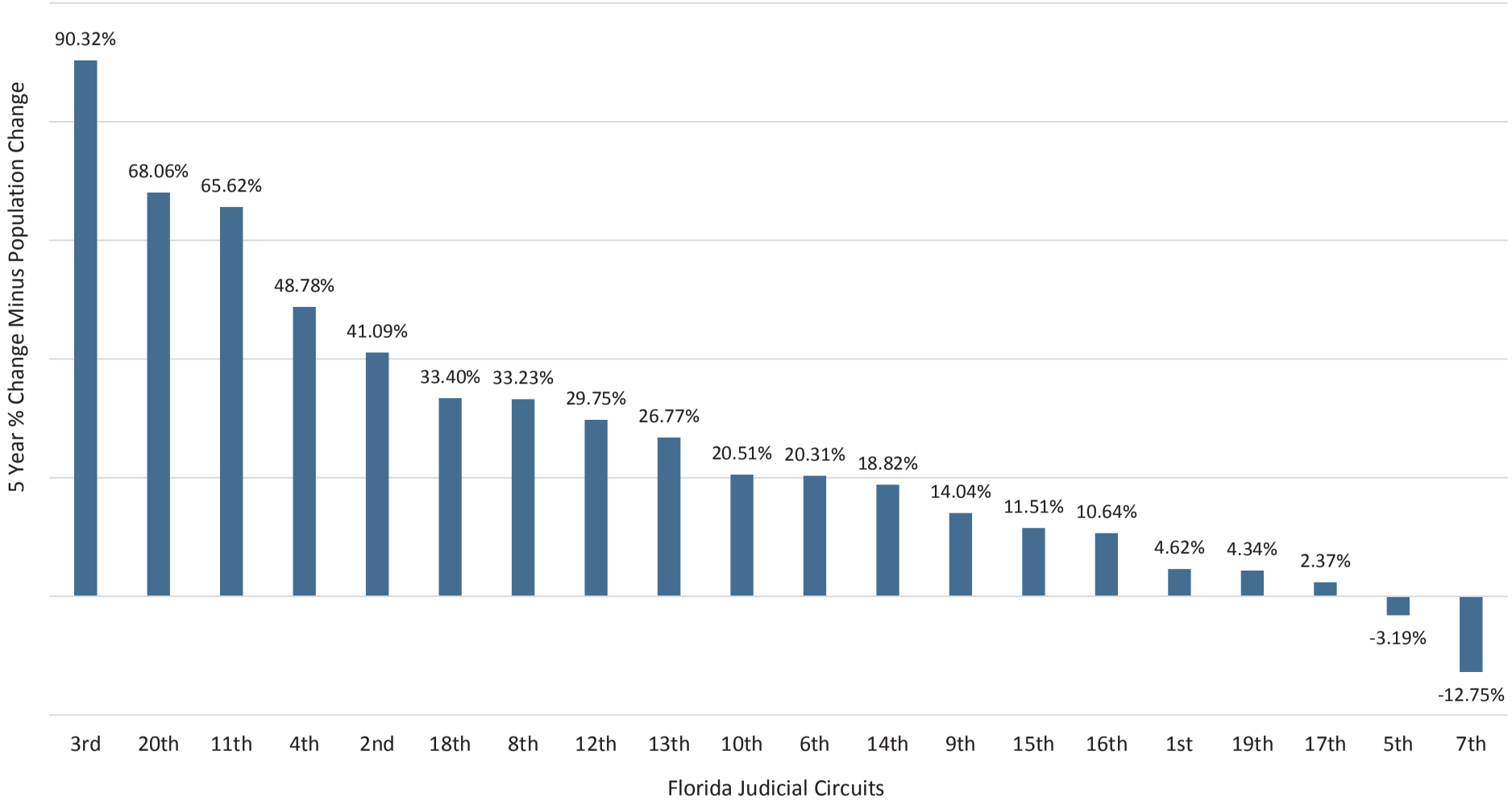


Figure 5c: 5 Year % Change in Examinations (FY11/12-15/16) Minus 2011-2015 Population Change – **Judicial Circuits**



2. Analyses for Children Only

Analyses for change over time were conducted for the 30 counties that had 250 or more involuntary examinations for children in FY 15/16. Table 6a/Figure 6a and Table 6b/Figure 6b contain identical information but are sorted differently. Table 6a and Figure 6a are sorted in descending order based on the far right column of the table (starting with county with highest percent change in involuntary examination once population change was subtracted). Table 6b and Figure 6b are sorted alphabetically by county.

Statewide there was a 49.30% increase of involuntary examinations of Children. Population changed 5.53% during a comparable period of time (2011-2015). The change in involuntary examinations statewide subtracting the change in the population was 43.77%

Table 6a: Involuntary Examinations for Children – Change Over Time in Population Context – Descending Order by Examinations in FY15/16

County of Residence	Involuntary Examinations for Children (< 18)							Statewide Population			Involuntary Examination % Change 10/11-15/16 Minus 2011-2015 Population Change
	FY10/11	FY11/12	FY12/13	FY13/14	FY14/15	FY15/16	% Change 10/11 - 15/16	2010	2015	Population Change 2011-2015	
Statewide	21,752	24,836	26,808	30,348	32,626	32,475	49.30	18,820,280	19,860,805	5.53	43.77
Hillsborough	1,205	2,124	2,274	2,488	2,921	2,918	142.16	1,231,553	1,334,793	8.38	133.77
Collier	170	185	265	318	392	459	170.00	322,052	345,014	7.13	162.87
Polk	727	1,209	1,227	1,709	1,848	1,723	137.00	602,442	637,493	5.82	131.18
Lee	478	749	988	998	1,109	1,127	135.77	620,039	674,907	8.85	126.92
Leon	192	223	243	367	408	415	116.15	275,734	284,740	3.27	112.88
Bay	153	164	189	293	363	324	111.76	168,957	172,973	2.38	109.38
Charlotte	175	160	183	235	325	344	96.57	160,012	166,506	4.06	92.51
Lake	332	396	440	449	479	638	92.17	297,367	319,259	7.36	84.81
Palm Beach	852	1,305	1,402	1,430	1,577	1,535	80.16	1,320,309	1,381,632	4.64	75.52
Citrus	192	231	203	270	270	313	63.02	141,136	142,942	1.28	61.74
Alachua	320	310	343	385	431	500	56.25	247,669	253,752	2.46	53.79

Page 1336 of 2003
Posted May 14, 2018
Attachment #21
Page 27 of 187

County of Residence	Involuntary Examinations for Children (< 18)							Statewide Population			Involuntary Examination % Change 10/11-15/16 Minus 2011-2015 Population Change
	FY10/11	FY11/12	FY12/13	FY13/14	FY14/15	FY15/16	% Change 10/11 - 15/16	2010	2015	Population Change 2011-2015	
Osceola	373	430	526	568	595	619	65.95	269,062	308,780	14.76	51.19
Miami-Dade	1,591	1,839	2,012	2,444	2,492	2,358	48.21	2,498,855	2,651,195	6.10	42.11
Okaloosa	226	213	136	250	290	333	47.35	180,881	192,676	6.52	40.83
Santa Rosa	173	151	101	107	221	255	47.40	152,174	164,206	7.91	39.49
Sarasota	475	503	557	619	689	677	42.53	379,741	391,451	3.08	39.44
Clay	257	269	282	305	295	371	44.36	190,982	202,859	6.22	38.14
Pasco	880	860	926	1,011	1,176	1,256	42.73	465,118	492,513	5.89	36.84
Brevard	836	898	917	1,029	1,220	1,147	37.20	543,627	559,020	2.83	34.37
Seminole	583	623	626	736	795	789	35.33	422,979	444,123	5.00	30.34
Pinellas	1,594	1,718	1,943	2,171	2,259	2,055	28.92	916,501	942,832	2.87	26.05
Broward	1,584	1,799	1,871	2,307	2,225	2,000	26.26	1,748,502	1,821,974	4.20	22.06
Saint Lucie	355	383	459	458	489	439	23.66	278,267	287,366	3.27	20.39
Manatee	414	349	335	471	541	527	27.29	323,440	347,272	7.37	19.93
Escambia	613	595	645	588	718	748	22.02	297,830	306,237	2.82	19.20
Hernando	290	227	301	348	395	331	14.14	172,799	178,929	3.55	10.59
Orange	1,270	1,319	1,468	1,523	1,598	1,519	19.61	1,148,556	1,265,036	10.14	9.46
Volusia	808	770	733	805	850	899	11.26	494,617	508,744	2.86	8.41
Duval	1,312	1,494	1,586	1,482	1,238	1,476	12.50	864,689	901,215	4.22	8.28
Marion	674	613	722	768	844	835	23.89	331,118	492,513	48.74	-24.85

Figure 6a: Involuntary Examinations for Children – Change Over Time in Population Context – Descending Order by Examinations in FY15/16

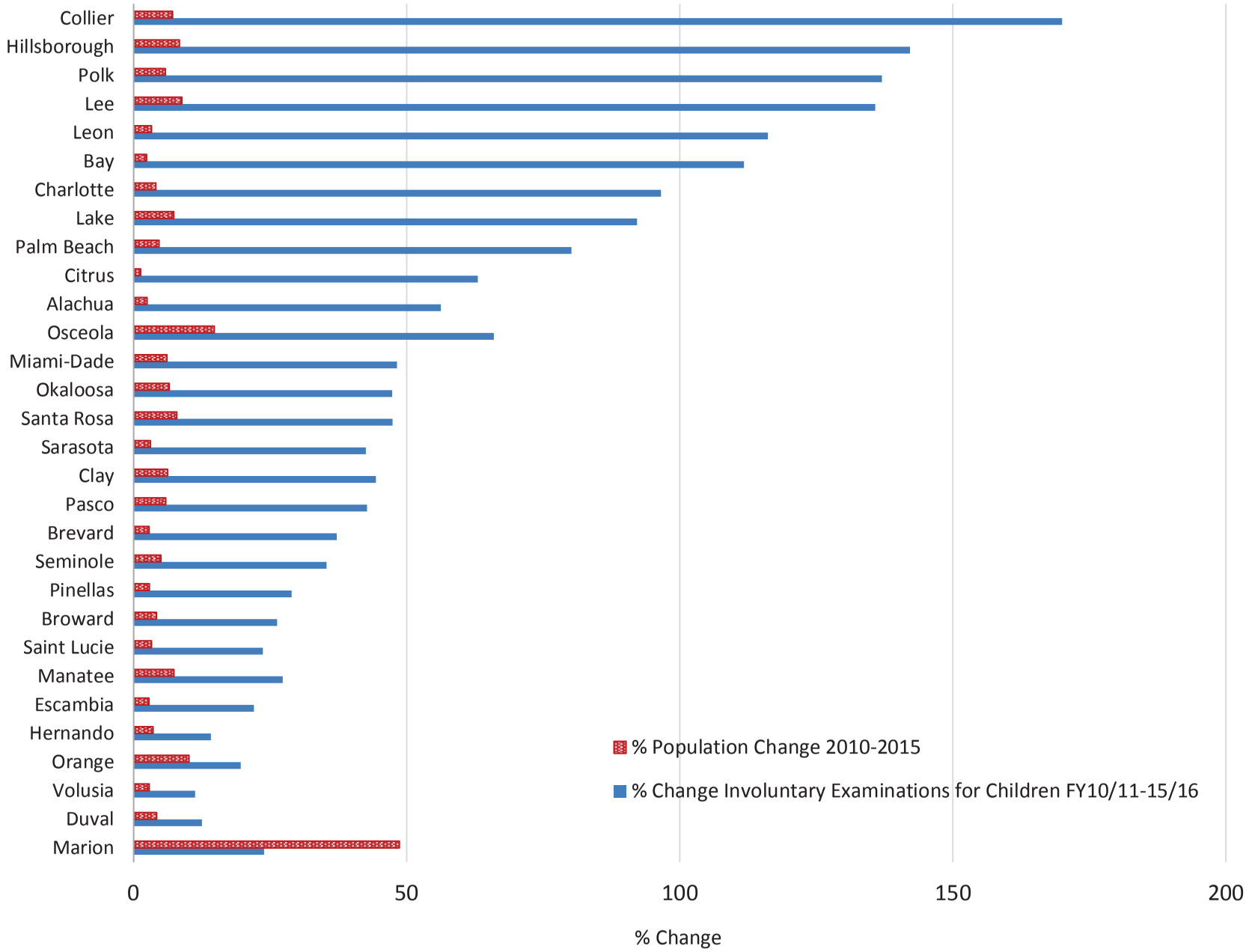


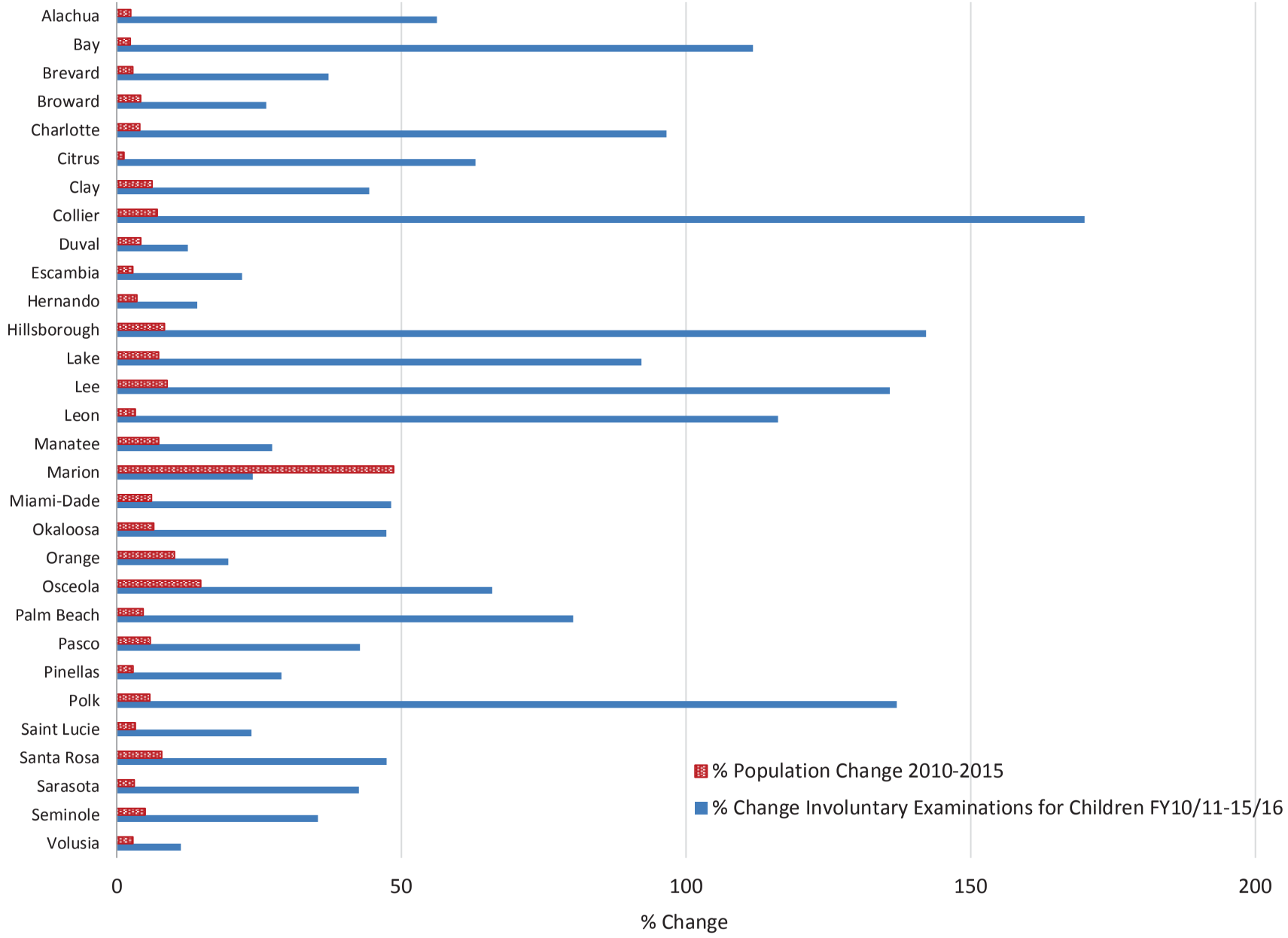
Table 6b: Involuntary Examinations for Children – Change Over Time in Population Context – Sorted Alphabetically by County

County of Residence	Involuntary Examinations for Children (< 18)							Statewide Population			Involuntary Examination % Change 10/11-15/16 Minus 2011-2015 Population Change
	FY10/11	FY11/12	FY12/13	FY13/14	FY14/15	FY15/16	% Change 10/11 - 15/16	2010	2015	Population Change 2011-2015	
Statewide	**21,752**	**24,836**	**26,808**	**30,348**	**32,626**	**32,475**	**49.30**	**18,820,280**	**19,860,805**	**5.53**	**43.77**
Alachua	320	310	343	385	431	500	56.25	247,669	253,752	2.46	53.79
Bay	153	164	189	293	363	324	111.76	168,957	172,973	2.38	109.38
Brevard	836	898	917	1,029	1,220	1,147	37.2	543,627	559,020	2.83	34.37
Broward	1,584	1,799	1,871	2,307	2,225	2,000	26.26	1,748,502	1,821,974	4.2	22.06
Charlotte	175	160	183	235	325	344	96.57	160,012	166,506	4.06	92.51
Citrus	192	231	203	270	270	313	63.02	141,136	142,942	1.28	61.74
Clay	257	269	282	305	295	371	44.36	190,982	202,859	6.22	38.14
Collier	170	185	265	318	392	459	170	322,052	345,014	7.13	162.87
Duval	1,312	1,494	1,586	1,482	1,238	1,476	12.5	864,689	901,215	4.22	8.28
Escambia	613	595	645	588	718	748	22.02	297,830	306,237	2.82	19.2
Hernando	290	227	301	348	395	331	14.14	172,799	178,929	3.55	10.59
Hillsborough	1,205	2,124	2,274	2,488	2,921	2,918	142.16	1,231,553	1,334,793	8.38	133.77
Lake	332	396	440	449	479	638	92.17	297,367	319,259	7.36	84.81
Lee	478	749	988	998	1,109	1,127	135.77	620,039	674,907	8.85	126.92
Leon	192	223	243	367	408	415	116.15	275,734	284,740	3.27	112.88
Manatee	414	349	335	471	541	527	27.29	323,440	347,272	7.37	19.93

Page 1339 of 2003
Posted May 14, 2018
Attachment #21
Page 30 of 187

County of Residence	Involuntary Examinations for Children (< 18)							Statewide Population			Involuntary Examination % Change 10/11-15/16 Minus 2011-2015 Population Change
	FY10/11	FY11/12	FY12/13	FY13/14	FY14/15	FY15/16	% Change 10/11 - 15/16	2010	2015	Population Change 2011-2015	
Marion	674	613	722	768	844	835	23.89	331,118	492,513	48.74	-24.86
Miami-Dade	1,591	1,839	2,012	2,444	2,492	2,358	48.21	2,498,855	2,651,195	6.1	42.11
Okaloosa	226	213	136	250	290	333	47.35	180,881	192,676	6.52	40.83
Orange	1,270	1,319	1,468	1,523	1,598	1,519	19.61	1,148,556	1,265,036	10.14	9.46
Osceola	373	430	526	568	595	619	65.95	269,062	308,780	14.76	51.19
Palm Beach	852	1,305	1,402	1,430	1,577	1,535	80.16	1,320,309	1,381,632	4.64	75.52
Pasco	880	860	926	1,011	1,176	1,256	42.73	465,118	492,513	5.89	36.84
Pinellas	1,594	1,718	1,943	2,171	2,259	2,055	28.92	916,501	942,832	2.87	26.05
Polk	727	1,209	1,227	1,709	1,848	1,723	137	602,442	637,493	5.82	131.18
Saint Lucie	355	383	459	458	489	439	23.66	278,267	287,366	3.27	20.39
Santa Rosa	173	151	101	107	221	255	47.4	152,174	164,206	7.91	39.49
Sarasota	475	503	557	619	689	677	42.53	379,741	391,451	3.08	39.44
Seminole	583	623	626	736	795	789	35.33	422,979	444,123	5	30.34
Volusia	808	770	733	805	850	899	11.26	494,617	508,744	2.86	8.41

Figure 6b: Involuntary Examinations for Children – Change Over Time in Population Context – Sorted Alphabetically by County



Summary Pages for 100 Geographic Areas

A standard template was developed to summarize data for 100 geographic regions as follows:[2]

- 67 Counties
- 7 Managing Entities
- 6 Department of Children & Families Regions
- 20 Judicial Circuits

County of residence for the person subject to the involuntary examination was used to categorize data by county. Some counties do not have a receiving facility, such that people are brought to receiving facilities in other counties. Counts below 25 were redacted from tables in this section of the report to protect the identity of individuals (as discussed earlier in this report).

Redaction: Table A for each geographic area reports the count of involuntary examinations by Baker Act receiving facility. The row in Table A labeled *"Aggregated 25 or Less"* is the sum of involuntary examinations for all facilities for which people in that geographic area had 25 or fewer examinations per facility. For example, 31 in this row could mean that a County had three receiving facilities with counts below 25 as follows: one facility with 18 involuntary examinations, another with 8, and another with 5.

Location Prior to Examination: There is variability in the percentage of forms for which the yes/no questions about location prior to involuntary examination were left blank. These yes/no items on the Cover Sheet (CF-MH 3118) are completed at the Baker Act receiving facility. The percentage of yes/no items that were left blank needs to be considered when interpreting results.

The following abbreviations are used throughout this section:

LEO	Law Enforcement Officer	CSU	Crisis Stabilization Unit
MHP	Mental Health Professionals	CCSU	Children's Crisis Stabilization Unit
Ex-Parte	Ex-Parte Order		

Counts below 25 were redacted for tables in this section. The symbols *** indicate that counts for that cell were redacted because they were less than 25.

Table A for each geographic area is sorted in descending order from the receiving facility with the most involuntary examinations for that geographic area to the one with the least.

The maps included on the County pages were created by the U.S. Geological Survey and are considered public domain. They were obtained from the county pages that are part of the Wikipedia: Wiki Project U.S. Counties/County Lists.

Rural-Urban Continuum Codes (RUCCs) obtained from the United States Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service were used to describe counties. The RUCCs distinguish between metropolitan (metro) and non-metropolitan (non-metro) communities by population size, degree of urbanization and adjacency to metro areas. These classifications are based on definitions set by the United States Office of Management and Budget, which define metro areas as "extensive labor markets that include central counties with one or more urbanized areas densely populated with 50,000 or more people or outlying counties that are economically tied to core counties through measure of labor force commuting." RUCCs are then subdivided into three categories for metro and six categories for non-metro areas that have been updated each decennial since its inception in 1974, with the most current data available from 2013.

[2] Map of DCF Regions and Florida Judicial Circuits. Map of Managing Entity Areas. Map of Florida Counties.

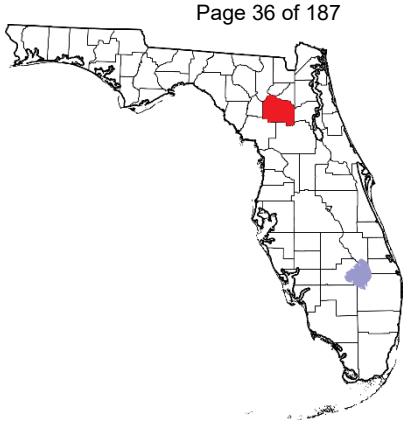
Table 5: Rural-Urban Continuum Codes

Rural–Urban Continuum Codes (RUCCs)		Counties	
		#	%
Metro Counties			
1	Counties in metro areas of 1 million population or more	16	23.88
2	Counties in metro areas of 250,000 to 1 million population	19	28.36
3	Counties in metro areas of fewer than 250,000 population	9	13.43
Non-Metro Counties			
4	Urban population of 20,000 or more, adjacent to a metro area	5	7.46
5	Urban population of 20,000 or more, not adjacent to a metro area	0	0
6	Urban population of 2,500 to 19,999, adjacent to a metro area	16	23.88
7	Urban population of 2,500 to 19,999, not adjacent to a metro area	0	0
8	Completely rural or less than 2,500 urban population, adjacent to a metro area	1	1.49
9	Completely rural or less than 2,500 urban population, not adjacent to a metro area	1	1.49

Several counties with relatively small populations have RUCC codes of 1 or 2 because they are categorized as being part of metropolitan areas. For example, Baker County has an RUCC of 1 because it is in the Jacksonville metro area. Smaller population counties with RUCCs of 2 include Gilchrist (Gainesville metro area), Jefferson (Tallahassee metro area), and Gulf (Panama City metro area), for example.

a. Summary Pages: County of Residence (67)

County: Alachua



Alachua County is in the Northeast DCF region and Florida Judicial Circuit 8. Lutheran Services Florida is the Managing Entity for Alachua County. The county's estimated 2015 population was 253,752. The 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Code for Alachua County is 2 (Metro - Counties in metro areas of 250,000 to 1 million population). Counts of involuntary examinations for Alachua County residents are shown by receiving facility in Table A.

Table A: FY15/16 Involuntary Examinations for Residents of Alachua County - Receiving Facility

Receiving Facility Name	Type	City/County	Involuntary Examinations	
			Total	% of Total
UF Health Shands Psychiatric Hospital	Private	Gainesville, Alachua	1,052	43.44%
Meridian Behavioral Health Care (Gainesville)	Public	Gainesville, Alachua	772	31.87%
North Florida Regional Medical Center	Private	Gainesville, Alachua	282	11.64%
The Vines Hospital	Private	Ocala, Marion	110	4.54%
Meridian Behavioral Health Care (Lake City)	Public	Lake City, Columbia	51	2.11%
Aggregated 25 or less	N/A	N/A	155	6.40%
		Total	2,422	100.00%

Counts of involuntary examinations for residents of Alachua County are shown for five fiscal years in Table B. Included are percentages of involuntary examinations a) by initiator type and b) for residents of Alachua County who were under 18 years of age at the time of their involuntary examination. Percent change over time is shown.

Table B: FY15/16 Involuntary Examinations: Residents of Alachua County - Initiator Type

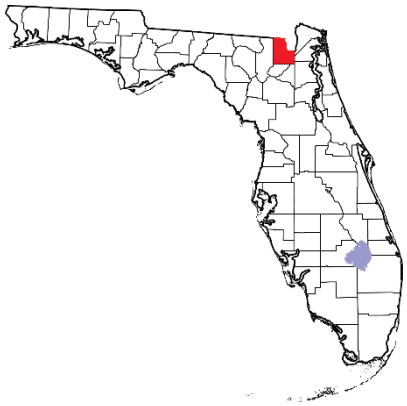
Fiscal Year	Total	% <18	Initiator Type			Change to 2015/2016
			LEO	MHP	Ex-Parte	
2015-2016	2,422	20.64%	38.36%	59.99%	1.65%	N/A
2014-2015	2,237	19.27%	37.24%	61.87%	0.89%	8.27%
2013-2014	1,997	19.28%	38.06%	60.49%	1.45%	21.28%
2012-2013	1,818	18.87%	41.64%	56.71%	1.65%	33.22%
2011-2012	1,746	17.75%	36.88%	61.51%	1.60%	38.72%

Responses to the yes/no questions on the Cover Sheet about the location of the people before their involuntary examinations are summarized for Alachua County residents in Table C.

Table C: FY15/16 Involuntary Examinations: Residents of Alachua County - Location

Location Prior to Involuntary Examination as Reported on Cover Sheet	Yes		No		Not Reported	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
500 Involuntary Examinations for Children						
School	60	12.00%	421	84.20%	***	***
DCF Custody	***	***	460	92.00%	***	***
Department of Juvenile Justice Custody	***	***	475	95.00%	***	***
1,911 Involuntary Examinations for Adults						
Assisted Living Facility (ALF)	32	1.67%	1,730	90.53%	149	7.80%
Jail	32	1.67%	1,730	90.53%	149	7.80%
Nursing home	***	***	1,750	91.58%	146	7.64%

County: Baker



Baker County is in the Northeast DCF region and Florida Judicial Circuit 8. Lutheran Services Florida is the Managing Entity for Baker County. The county's estimated 2015 population was 27,484. The 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Code for Baker County is 1 (Metro - Counties in metro areas of 1 million population or more). Counts of involuntary examinations for Baker County residents are shown by receiving facility in Table A.

Table A: FY15/16 Involuntary Examinations for Residents of Baker County - Receiving Facility

Receiving Facility Name	Type	City/County	Involuntary Examinations	
			Total	% of Total
Meridian Behavioral Health Care (Lake City)	Public	Lake City, Columbia	115	62.84%
Aggregated 25 or less	N/A	N/A	68	37.16%
		Total	183	100.00%

Counts of involuntary examinations for residents of Baker County are shown for five fiscal years in Table B. Included are percentages of involuntary examinations a) by initiator type and b) for residents of Baker County who were under 18 years of age at the time of their involuntary examination. Percent change over time is shown.

Table B: FY15/16 Involuntary Examinations: Residents of Baker County - Initiator Type

Fiscal Year	Total	% <18	Initiator Type			Change to 2015/2016
			LEO	MHP	Ex-Parte	
2015-2016	183	15.85%	67.76%	28.42%	3.83%	N/A
2014-2015	240	19.58%	65.00%	33.75%	1.25%	-23.75%
2013-2014	139	20.86%	56.83%	42.45%	0.72%	31.65%
2012-2013	142	20.42%	62.68%	35.21%	2.11%	28.87%
2011-2012	181	22.10%	65.75%	33.15%	1.10%	1.10%

Responses to the yes/no questions on the Cover Sheet about the location of the people before their involuntary examinations are summarized for Baker County residents in Table C.

Table C: FY15/16 Involuntary Examinations: Residents of Baker County - Location

Location Prior to Involuntary Examination as Reported on Cover Sheet	Yes		No		Not Reported	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
29 Involuntary Examinations for Children						
School	***	***	***	***	***	***
DCF Custody	***	***	27	93.10%	***	***
Department of Juvenile Justice Custody	***	***	27	93.10%	***	***
154 Involuntary Examinations for Adults						
Assisted Living Facility (ALF)	***	***	143	92.86%	***	***
Jail	***	***	140	90.91%	***	***
Nursing home	***	***	144	93.51%	***	***

County: Bay

Bay County is in the Northwest DCF region and Florida Judicial Circuit 14. Big Bend Community Based Care is the Managing Entity for Bay County. The county's estimated 2015 population was 172,973. The 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Code for Bay County is 3 (Metro - Counties in metro areas of fewer than 250,000 population). Counts of involuntary examinations for Bay County residents are shown by receiving facility in Table A.

Table A: FY15/16 Involuntary Examinations for Residents of Bay County - Receiving Facility

Receiving Facility Name	Type	City/County	Involuntary Examinations	
			Total	% of Total
Emerald Coast Behavioral Hospital	Private	Panama City, Bay	669	42.18%
Life Management Center of Northwest Florida	Public	Panama City, Bay	632	39.85%
Capital Regional Medical Center	Private	Tallahassee, Leon	73	4.60%
Fort Walton Beach Medical Center	Private	Ft. Walton Beach, Okaloosa	66	4.16%
West Florida Regional Medical Center	Private	Pensacola, Escambia	45	2.84%
Apalachee Center	Public	Tallahassee, Leon	27	1.70%
Aggregated 25 or less	N/A	N/A	74	4.67%
		Total	1,586	100.00%

Counts of involuntary examinations for residents of Bay County are shown for five fiscal years in Table B. Included are percentages of involuntary examinations a) by initiator type and b) for residents of Bay County who were under 18 years of age at the time of their involuntary examination. Percent change over time is shown.

Table B: FY15/16 Involuntary Examinations: Residents of Bay County - Initiator Type

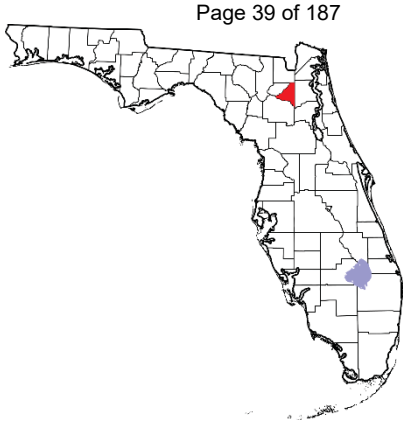
Fiscal Year	Total	% <18	Initiator Type			Change to 2015/2016
			LEO	MHP	Ex-Parte	
2015-2016	1,586	20.43%	66.52%	30.14%	3.34%	N/A
2014-2015	1,698	21.38%	66.02%	30.21%	3.77%	-6.60%
2013-2014	1,535	19.09%	65.67%	30.94%	3.39%	3.32%
2012-2013	1,276	14.81%	59.40%	37.62%	2.98%	24.29%
2011-2012	1,199	13.68%	55.21%	40.95%	3.84%	32.28%

Responses to the yes/no questions on the Cover Sheet about the location of the people before their involuntary examinations are summarized for Bay County residents in Table C.

Table C: FY15/16 Involuntary Examinations: Residents of Bay County - Location

Location Prior to Involuntary Examination as Reported on Cover Sheet	Yes		No		Not Reported	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
324 Involuntary Examinations for Children						
School	50	15.43%	265	81.79%	***	***
DCF Custody	***	***	305	94.14%	***	***
Department of Juvenile Justice Custody	***	***	313	96.60%	***	***
1,249 Involuntary Examinations for Adults						
Assisted Living Facility (ALF)	31	2.48%	1,129	90.39%	89	7.13%
Jail	***	***	1,155	92.47%	86	6.89%
Nursing home	***	***	1,162	93.03%	85	6.81%

County: Bradford



Bradford County is in the Northeast DCF region and Florida Judicial Circuit 8. Lutheran Services Florida is the Managing Entity for Bradford County. The county's estimated 2015 population was 27,715. The 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Code for Bradford County is 6 (Non-metro - Urban population of 2,500 to 19,999, adjacent to a metro area). Counts of involuntary examinations for Bradford County residents are shown by receiving facility in Table A.

Table A: FY15/16 Involuntary Examinations for Residents of Bradford County - Receiving Facility

Receiving Facility Name	Type	City/County	Involuntary Examinations	
			Total	% of Total
Meridian Behavioral Health Care (Gainesville)	Public	Gainesville, Alachua	102	44.16%
Meridian Behavioral Health Care (Lake City)	Public	Lake City, Columbia	35	15.15%
UF Health Shands Psychiatric Hospital	Private	Gainesville, Alachua	27	11.69%
Aggregated 25 or less	N/A	N/A	67	29.00%
		Total	231	100.00%

Counts of involuntary examinations for residents of Bradford County are shown for five fiscal years in Table B. Included are percentages of involuntary examinations a) by initiator type and b) for residents of Bradford County who were under 18 years of age at the time of their involuntary examination. Percent change over time is shown.

Table B: FY15/16 Involuntary Examinations: Residents of Bradford County - Initiator Type

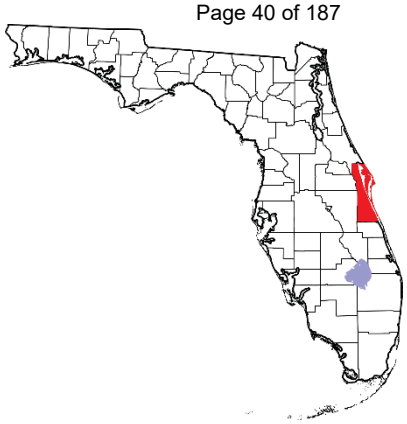
Fiscal Year	Total	% <18	Initiator Type			Change to 2015/2016
			LEO	MHP	Ex-Parte	
2015-2016	231	23.81%	58.87%	37.66%	3.46%	N/A
2014-2015	268	23.88%	56.72%	39.55%	3.73%	-13.81%
2013-2014	227	23.79%	57.71%	40.09%	2.20%	1.76%
2012-2013	204	22.55%	53.43%	43.14%	3.43%	13.24%
2011-2012	167	14.97%	43.71%	52.10%	4.19%	38.32%

Responses to the yes/no questions on the Cover Sheet about the location of the people before their involuntary examinations are summarized for Bradford County residents in Table C.

Table C: FY15/16 Involuntary Examinations: Residents of Bradford County - Location

Location Prior to Involuntary Examination as Reported on Cover Sheet	Yes		No		Not Reported	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
55 Involuntary Examinations for Children						
School	***	***	41	74.55%	***	***
DCF Custody	***	***	50	90.91%	***	***
Department of Juvenile Justice Custody	***	***	50	90.91%	***	***
174 Involuntary Examinations for Adults						
Assisted Living Facility (ALF)	***	***	162	93.10%	***	***
Jail	***	***	151	86.78%	***	***
Nursing home	***	***	162	93.10%	***	***

County: Brevard



Brevard County is in the Central DCF region and Florida Judicial Circuit 18. Central Florida Cares Health System is the Managing Entity for Brevard County. The county's estimated 2015 population was 559,020. The 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Code for Brevard County is 2 (Metro - Counties in metro areas of 250,000 to 1 million population). Counts of involuntary examinations for Brevard County residents are shown by receiving facility in Table A.

Table A: FY15/16 Involuntary Examinations for Residents of Brevard County - Receiving Facility

Receiving Facility Name	Type	City/County	Involuntary Examinations	
			Total	% of Total
Circles of Care	Public	Melbourne, Brevard	3,687	58.77%
Wuesthoff Medical Center - Rockledge	Private	Rockledge, Brevard	1,266	20.18%
Circles of Care CCSU	Public	Melbourne, Brevard	1,107	17.64%
Central Florida Behavioral Hospital	Private	Orlando, Orange	27	0.43%
University Behavioral	Private	Orlando, Orange	27	0.43%
Aggregated 25 or less	N/A	N/A	160	2.55%
		Total	6,274	100.00%

Counts of involuntary examinations for residents of Brevard County are shown for five fiscal years in Table B. Included are percentages of involuntary examinations a) by initiator type and b) for residents of Brevard County who were under 18 years of age at the time of their involuntary examination. Percent change over time is shown.

Table B: FY15/16 Involuntary Examinations: Residents of Brevard County - Initiator Type

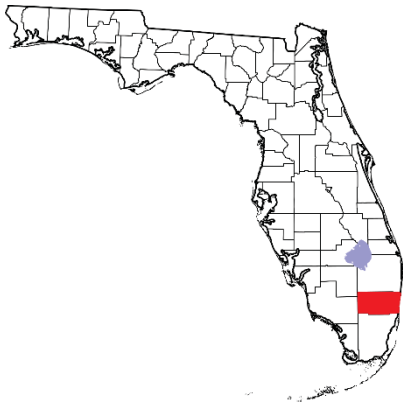
Fiscal Year	Total	% <18	Initiator Type			Change to 2015/2016
			LEO	MHP	Ex-Parte	
2015-2016	6,274	18.28%	56.53%	42.16%	1.31%	N/A
2014-2015	5,999	20.34%	57.56%	40.29%	2.15%	4.58%
2013-2014	5,785	17.79%	55.63%	41.83%	2.54%	8.45%
2012-2013	4,987	18.45%	56.01%	41.15%	2.85%	25.81%
2011-2012	4,031	22.35%	57.03%	39.89%	3.08%	55.64%

Responses to the yes/no questions on the Cover Sheet about the location of the people before their involuntary examinations are summarized for Brevard County residents in Table C.

Table C: FY15/16 Involuntary Examinations: Residents of Brevard County - Location

Location Prior to Involuntary Examination as Reported on Cover Sheet	Yes		No		Not Reported	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
1,147 Involuntary Examinations for Children						
School	267	23.28%	855	74.54%	***	***
DCF Custody	116	10.11%	1,012	88.23%	***	***
Department of Juvenile Justice Custody	45	3.92%	1,082	94.33%	***	***
5,121 Involuntary Examinations for Adults						
Assisted Living Facility (ALF)	69	1.35%	4,932	96.31%	120	2.34%
Jail	37	0.72%	4,958	96.82%	126	2.46%
Nursing home	***	***	4,990	97.44%	118	2.30%

County: Broward



Broward County is in the Southeast DCF region and Florida Judicial Circuit 17. Broward Behavioral Health Coalition is the Managing Entity for Broward County. The county's estimated 2015 population was 1,821,974. The 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Code for Broward County is 1 (Metro - Counties in metro areas of 1 million population or more). Counts of involuntary examinations for Broward County residents are shown by receiving facility in Table A.

Table A: FY15/16 Involuntary Examinations for Residents of Broward County - Receiving Facility

Receiving Facility Name	Type	City/County	Involuntary Examinations	
			Total	% of Total
Memorial Regional Hospital	Public	Hollywood, Broward	3,621	27.07%
University Hospital and Medical Center	Private	Tamarac, Broward	2,599	19.43%
Broward Health Imperial Point	Private	Ft. Lauderdale, Broward	2,582	19.30%
Fort Lauderdale Hospital	Private	Ft. Lauderdale, Broward	1,120	8.37%
Broward Health Medical Center	Public	Ft. Lauderdale, Broward	619	4.63%
Plantation General Hospital	Private	Plantation, Broward	535	4.00%
Henderson Behavioral Health	Public	Ft. Lauderdale, Broward	505	3.77%
Atlantic Shores Hospital	Private	Ft. Lauderdale, Broward	428	3.20%
Aventura Hospital and Medical Center	Private	Adventura, Miami-Dade	376	2.81%
JFK Medical Center North Campus (West Palm Hospital)	Private	West Palm Beach, Palm Beach	194	1.45%
Delray Medical Center	Private	Delray Beach, Palm Beach	90	0.67%
South County Mental Health Center	Public	Delray Beach, Palm Beach	71	0.53%
Larkin Community Hospital Behavioral Health Services	Private	Hollywood, Broward	52	0.39%
Mount Sinai Medical Center	Private	Miami Beach, Miami-Dade	46	0.34%
North Shore Medical Center	Private	Miami, Miami-Dade	45	0.34%
Jackson Behavioral Health Hospital	Public	Miami, Miami-Dade	43	0.32%
North Shore Medical Center at FMC Campus	Private	Ft. Lauderdale, Broward	42	0.31%
Southern Winds Hospital	Private	Hialeah, Miami-Dade	42	0.31%
Memorial Hospital of Jacksonville	Public	Jacksonville, Duval	27	0.20%
Aggregated 25 or less	N/A	N/A	341	2.36%
		Total	13,378	99.99%

Counts of involuntary examinations for residents of Broward County are shown for five fiscal years in Table B. Included are percentages of involuntary examinations a) by initiator type and b) for residents of Broward County who were under 18 years of age at the time of their involuntary examination. Percent change over time is shown.

Table B: FY15/16 Involuntary Examinations: Residents of Broward County - Initiator Type

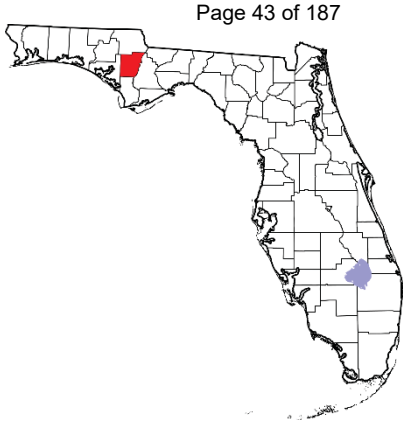
Fiscal Year	Total	% <18	Initiator Type			Change to 2015/2016
			LEO	MHP	Ex-Parte	
2015-2016	13,378	14.95%	41.28%	58.05%	0.67%	N/A
2014-2015	13,928	15.98%	41.54%	57.52%	0.95%	-3.95%
2013-2014	13,384	17.24%	44.08%	55.07%	0.86%	-0.04%
2012-2013	12,579	14.89%	44.40%	54.74%	0.86%	6.35%
2011-2012	12,638	14.23%	47.27%	51.82%	0.91%	5.86%

Responses to the yes/no questions on the Cover Sheet about the location of the people before their involuntary examinations are summarized for Broward County residents in Table C.

Table C: FY15/16 Involuntary Examinations: Residents of Broward County - Location

Location Prior to Involuntary Examination as Reported on Cover Sheet	Yes		No		Not Reported	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
2,000 Involuntary Examinations for Children						
School	619	30.95%	1,129	56.45%	252	12.60%
DCF Custody	77	3.85%	1,672	83.60%	251	12.55%
Department of Juvenile Justice Custody	66	3.30%	1,685	84.25%	249	12.45%
11,295 Involuntary Examinations for Adults						
Assisted Living Facility (ALF)	280	2.48%	10,395	92.03%	620	5.49%
Jail	57	0.50%	10,592	93.78%	646	5.72%
Nursing home	37	0.33%	10,633	94.14%	625	5.53%

County: Calhoun



Calhoun County is in the Northwest DCF region and Florida Judicial Circuit 14. Big Bend Community Based Care is the Managing Entity for Calhoun County. The county's estimated 2015 population was 14,595. The 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Code for Calhoun County is 6 (Non-metro - Urban population of 2,500 to 19,999, adjacent to a metro area). Counts of involuntary examinations for Calhoun County residents are shown by receiving facility in Table A.

Table A: FY15/16 Involuntary Examinations for Residents of Calhoun County - Receiving Facility

Receiving Facility Name	Type	City/County	Involuntary Examinations	
			Total	% of Total
Emerald Coast Behavioral Hospital	Private	Panama City, Bay	67	59.29%
Aggregated 25 or less	N/A	N/A	46	40.71%
		Total	113	100.00%

Counts of involuntary examinations for residents of Calhoun County are shown for five fiscal years in Table B. Included are percentages of involuntary examinations a) by initiator type and b) for residents of Calhoun County who were under 18 years of age at the time of their involuntary examination. Percent change over time is shown.

Table B: FY15/16 Involuntary Examinations: Residents of Calhoun County - Initiator Type

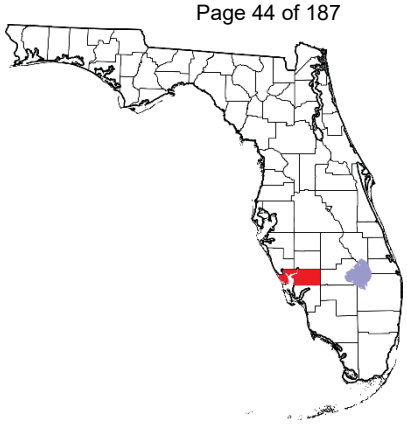
Fiscal Year	Total	% <18	Initiator Type			Change to 2015/2016
			LEO	MHP	Ex-Parte	
2015-2016	113	18.58%	68.14%	26.55%	5.31%	N/A
2014-2015	102	22.55%	53.92%	33.33%	12.75%	10.78%
2013-2014	91	38.46%	60.44%	29.67%	9.89%	24.18%
2012-2013	74	17.57%	52.70%	39.19%	8.11%	52.70%
2011-2012	98	26.53%	53.06%	40.82%	6.12%	15.31%

Responses to the yes/no questions on the Cover Sheet about the location of the people before their involuntary examinations are summarized for Calhoun County residents in Table C.

Table C: FY15/16 Involuntary Examinations: Residents of Calhoun County - Location

Location Prior to Involuntary Examination as Reported on Cover Sheet	Yes		No		Not Reported	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
*** Involuntary Examinations for Children						
School	***	***	***	***	***	***
DCF Custody	***	***	***	***	***	***
Department of Juvenile Justice Custody	***	***	***	***	***	***
92 Involuntary Examinations for Adults						
Assisted Living Facility (ALF)	***	***	80	86.96%	***	***
Jail	***	***	87	94.57%	***	***
Nursing home	***	***	85	92.39%	***	***

County: Charlotte



Charlotte County is in the SunCoast DCF region and Florida Judicial Circuit 20. Central Florida Behavioral Health Network is the Managing Entity for Charlotte County. The county's estimated 2015 population was 166,506. The 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Code for Charlotte County is 3 (Metro - Counties in metro areas of fewer than 250,000 population). Counts of involuntary examinations for Charlotte County residents are shown by receiving facility in Table A.

Table A: FY15/16 Involuntary Examinations for Residents of Charlotte County - Receiving Facility

Receiving Facility Name	Type	City/County	Involuntary Examinations	
			Total	% of Total
Charlotte Behavioral Health Care	Public	Port Charlotte, Charlotte	675	44.32%
Riverside Behavioral Center (Charlotte Regional Medical Center)	Private	Punta Gorda, Charlotte	588	38.61%
Sarasota Memorial Hospital (Bayside Center for Behavioral)	Private	Sarasota, Sarasota	68	4.46%
Suncoast Behavioral Health Center	Private	Bradenton, Manatee	37	2.43%
Park Royal Hospital	Private	Fort Myers, Lee	36	2.36%
Aggregated 25 or less	N/A	N/A	119	7.81%
		Total	1,523	99.99%

Counts of involuntary examinations for residents of Charlotte County are shown for five fiscal years in Table B. Included are percentages of involuntary examinations a) by initiator type and b) for residents of Charlotte County who were under 18 years of age at the time of their involuntary examination. Percent change over time is shown.

Table B: FY15/16 Involuntary Examinations: Residents of Charlotte County - Initiator Type

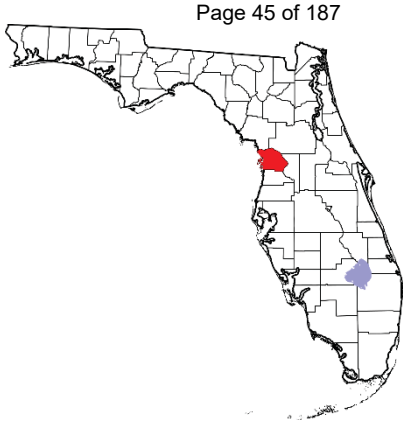
Fiscal Year	Total	% <18	Initiator Type			Change to 2015/2016
			LEO	MHP	Ex-Parte	
2015-2016	1,523	22.59%	55.15%	43.01%	1.84%	N/A
2014-2015	1,434	22.73%	53.00%	46.16%	0.84%	6.21%
2013-2014	1,326	17.72%	52.94%	46.23%	0.83%	14.86%
2012-2013	1,148	15.94%	45.99%	52.53%	1.48%	32.67%
2011-2012	1,016	15.75%	45.96%	52.76%	1.28%	49.90%

Responses to the yes/no questions on the Cover Sheet about the location of the people before their involuntary examinations are summarized for Charlotte County residents in Table C.

Table C: FY15/16 Involuntary Examinations: Residents of Charlotte County - Location

Location Prior to Involuntary Examination as Reported on Cover Sheet	Yes		No		Not Reported	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
344 Involuntary Examinations for Children						
School	***	***	47	13.66%	283	82.27%
DCF Custody	***	***	46	13.37%	289	84.01%
Department of Juvenile Justice Custody	***	***	51	14.83%	292	84.88%
1,163 Involuntary Examinations for Adults						
Assisted Living Facility (ALF)	***	***	678	58.30%	461	39.64%
Jail	***	***	698	60.02%	464	39.90%
Nursing home	***	***	692	59.50%	462	39.72%

County: Citrus



Citrus County is in the Central DCF region and Florida Judicial Circuit 5. Lutheran Services Florida is the Managing Entity for Citrus County. The county's estimated 2015 population was 142,942. The 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Code for Citrus County is 3 (Metro - Counties in metro areas of fewer than 250,000 population). Counts of involuntary examinations for Citrus County residents are shown by receiving facility in Table A.

Table A: FY15/16 Involuntary Examinations for Residents of Citrus County - Receiving Facility

Receiving Facility Name	Type	City/County	Involuntary Examinations	
			Total	% of Total
The Centers	Public	Ocala, Marion	809	70.47%
Ten Broeck Tampa (North Tampa Behavioral Health)	Private	Wesley Chapel, Pasco	59	5.14%
Medical Center of Trinity - West Pasco Campus	Private	New Port Richey, Pasco	55	4.79%
The Vines Hospital	Private	Ocala, Marion	52	4.53%
UF Health Shands Psychiatric Hospital	Private	Gainesville, Alachua	29	2.53%
Aggregated 25 or less	N/A	N/A	144	12.54%
		Total	1,148	100.00%

Counts of involuntary examinations for residents of Citrus County are shown for five fiscal years in Table B. Included are percentages of involuntary examinations a) by initiator type and b) for residents of Citrus County who were under 18 years of age at the time of their involuntary examination. Percent change over time is shown.

Table B: FY15/16 Involuntary Examinations: Residents of Citrus County - Initiator Type

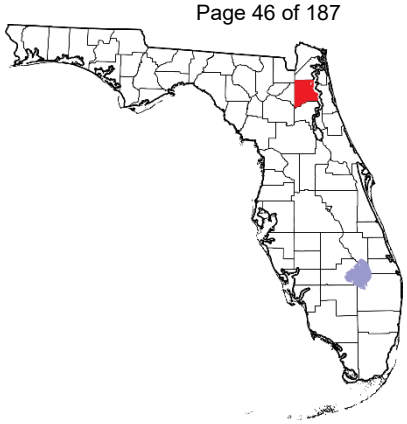
Fiscal Year	Total	% <18	Initiator Type			Change to 2015/2016
			LEO	MHP	Ex-Parte	
2015-2016	1,148	27.26%	66.81%	30.14%	3.05%	N/A
2014-2015	1,149	23.50%	65.36%	31.94%	2.70%	-0.09%
2013-2014	1,295	20.85%	66.95%	30.81%	2.24%	-11.35%
2012-2013	1,133	17.92%	71.40%	25.95%	2.65%	1.32%
2011-2012	1,268	18.22%	67.74%	30.21%	2.05%	-9.46%

Responses to the yes/no questions on the Cover Sheet about the location of the people before their involuntary examinations are summarized for Citrus County residents in Table C.

Table C: FY15/16 Involuntary Examinations: Residents of Citrus County - Location

Location Prior to Involuntary Examination as Reported on Cover Sheet	Yes		No		Not Reported	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
313 Involuntary Examinations for Children						
School	49	15.65%	244	77.96%	***	***
DCF Custody	***	***	286	91.37%	***	***
Department of Juvenile Justice Custody	***	***	291	92.97%	***	***
832 Involuntary Examinations for Adults						
Assisted Living Facility (ALF)	***	***	693	83.29%	132	15.87%
Jail	***	***	692	83.17%	132	15.87%
Nursing home	***	***	699	84.01%	129	15.50%

County: Clay



Clay County is in the Northeast DCF region and Florida Judicial Circuit 4. Lutheran Services Florida is the Managing Entity for Clay County. The county's estimated 2015 population was 202,859. The 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Code for Clay County is 1 (Metro - Counties in metro areas of 1 million population or more). Counts of involuntary examinations for Clay County residents are shown by receiving facility in Table A.

Table A: FY15/16 Involuntary Examinations for Residents of Clay County - Receiving Facility

Receiving Facility Name	Type	City/County	Involuntary Examinations	
			Total	% of Total
Orange Park Medical Center	Private	Orange Park, Clay	621	45.80%
Mental Health Resource Center - North CCSU	Public	Jacksonville, Duval	274	20.21%
Memorial Hospital of Jacksonville	Public	Jacksonville, Duval	147	10.84%
River Point Behavioral Health	Private	Jacksonville, Duval	53	3.91%
Baptist Medical Center Jacksonville (Baptist Health Center)	Private	Jacksonville, Duval	43	3.17%
Meridian Behavioral Health Care (Gainesville)	Public	Gainesville, Alachua	38	2.80%
Meridian Behavioral Health Care (Lake City)	Public	Lake City, Columbia	28	2.06%
Aggregated 25 or less	N/A	N/A	152	11.21%
		Total	1,356	100.00%

Counts of involuntary examinations for residents of Clay County are shown for five fiscal years in Table B. Included are percentages of involuntary examinations a) by initiator type and b) for residents of Clay County who were under 18 years of age at the time of their involuntary examination. Percent change over time is shown.

Table B: FY15/16 Involuntary Examinations: Residents of Clay County - Initiator Type

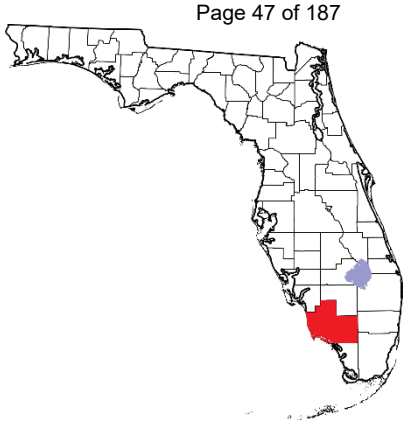
Fiscal Year	Total	% <18	Initiator Type			Change to 2015/2016
			LEO	MHP	Ex-Parte	
2015-2016	1,356	27.36%	58.04%	41.37%	0.59%	N/A
2014-2015	1,146	25.74%	52.44%	46.60%	0.96%	18.32%
2013-2014	1,062	28.72%	54.14%	44.73%	1.13%	27.68%
2012-2013	835	33.77%	60.36%	38.92%	0.72%	62.40%
2011-2012	906	29.69%	55.74%	42.83%	1.43%	49.67%

Responses to the yes/no questions on the Cover Sheet about the location of the people before their involuntary examinations are summarized for Clay County residents in Table C.

Table C: FY15/16 Involuntary Examinations: Residents of Clay County - Location

Location Prior to Involuntary Examination as Reported on Cover Sheet	Yes		No		Not Reported	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
371 Involuntary Examinations for Children						
School	85	22.91%	267	71.97%	***	***
DCF Custody	***	***	347	93.53%	***	***
Department of Juvenile Justice Custody	***	***	353	95.15%	***	***
983 Involuntary Examinations for Adults						
Assisted Living Facility (ALF)	***	***	925	94.10%	55	5.60%
Jail	***	***	924	94.00%	59	6.00%
Nursing home	***	***	922	93.79%	55	5.60%

County: Collier



Collier County is in the SunCoast DCF region and Florida Judicial Circuit 20. Central Florida Behavioral Health Network is the Managing Entity for Collier County. The county's estimated 2015 population was 345,014. The 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Code for Collier County is 2 (Metro - Counties in metro areas of 250,000 to 1 million population). Counts of involuntary examinations for Collier County residents are shown by receiving facility in Table A.

Table A: FY15/16 Involuntary Examinations for Residents of Collier County - Receiving Facility

Receiving Facility Name	Type	City/County	Involuntary Examinations	
			Total	% of Total
David Lawrence Mental Health Center	Public	Naples, Collier	1,161	62.66%
Park Royal Hospital	Private	Fort Myers, Lee	358	19.32%
Meridian Behavioral Health Care (Lake City)	Public	Lake City, Columbia	81	4.37%
Riverside Behavioral Center (Charlotte Regional Medical Center)	Private	Punta Gorda, Charlotte	62	3.35%
SalusCare	Public	Fort Myers, Lee	59	3.18%
SalusCare CCSU	Public	Fort Myers, Lee	38	2.05%
Suncoast Behavioral Health Center	Private	Bradenton, Manatee	35	1.89%
Aggregated 25 or less	N/A	N/A	59	3.18%
		Total	1,853	100.00%

Counts of involuntary examinations for residents of Collier County are shown for five fiscal years in Table B. Included are percentages of involuntary examinations a) by initiator type and b) for residents of Collier County who were under 18 years of age at the time of their involuntary examination. Percent change over time is shown.

Table B: FY15/16 Involuntary Examinations: Residents of Collier County - Initiator Type

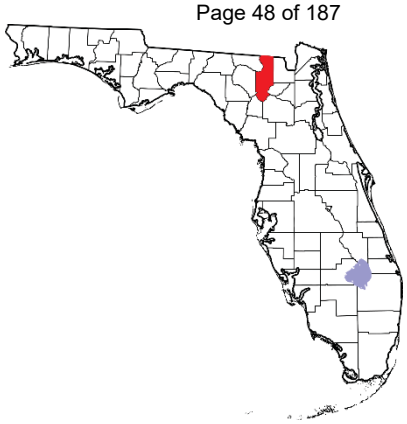
Fiscal Year	Total	% <18	Initiator Type			Change to 2015/2016
			LEO	MHP	Ex-Parte	
2015-2016	1,853	24.77%	60.01%	39.13%	0.86%	N/A
2014-2015	1,585	24.73%	59.12%	39.75%	1.14%	16.91%
2013-2014	1,547	20.56%	60.18%	38.85%	0.97%	19.78%
2012-2013	1,310	20.23%	60.00%	39.54%	0.46%	41.45%
2011-2012	1,111	16.65%	58.96%	40.32%	0.72%	66.79%

Responses to the yes/no questions on the Cover Sheet about the location of the people before their involuntary examinations are summarized for Collier County residents in Table C.

Table C: FY15/16 Involuntary Examinations: Residents of Collier County - Location

Location Prior to Involuntary Examination as Reported on Cover Sheet	Yes		No		Not Reported	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
459 Involuntary Examinations for Children						
School	39	8.50%	386	84.10%	34	7.41%
DCF Custody	***	***	419	91.29%	31	6.75%
Department of Juvenile Justice Custody	***	***	406	88.45%	32	6.97%
1,386 Involuntary Examinations for Adults						
Assisted Living Facility (ALF)	***	***	1,353	97.62%	***	***
Jail	28	2.02%	1,337	96.46%	***	***
Nursing home	***	***	1,362	98.27%	***	***

County: Columbia



Columbia County is in the Northeast DCF region and Florida Judicial Circuit 3. Lutheran Services Florida is the Managing Entity for Columbia County. The county's estimated 2015 population was 68,524. The 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Code for Columbia County is 4 (Non-metro - Urban population of 20,000 or more, adjacent to a metro area). Counts of involuntary examinations for Columbia County residents are shown by receiving facility in Table A.

Table A: FY15/16 Involuntary Examinations for Residents of Columbia County - Receiving Facility

Receiving Facility Name	Type	City/County	Involuntary Examinations	
			Total	% of Total
Meridian Behavioral Health Care (Lake City)	Public	Lake City, Columbia	400	51.88%
UF Health Shands Psychiatric Hospital	Private	Gainesville, Alachua	113	14.66%
North Florida Regional Medical Center	Private	Gainesville, Alachua	80	10.38%
The Vines Hospital	Private	Ocala, Marion	70	9.08%
River Point Behavioral Health	Private	Jacksonville, Duval	28	3.63%
Aggregated 25 or less	N/A	N/A	80	10.38%
		Total	771	100.01%

Counts of involuntary examinations for residents of Columbia County are shown for five fiscal years in Table B. Included are percentages of involuntary examinations a) by initiator type and b) for residents of Columbia County who were under 18 years of age at the time of their involuntary examination. Percent change over time is shown.

Table B: FY15/16 Involuntary Examinations: Residents of Columbia County - Initiator Type

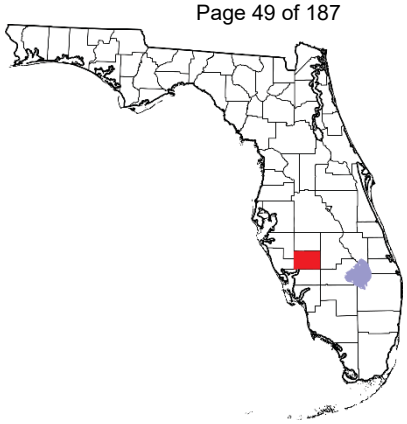
Fiscal Year	Total	% <18	Initiator Type			Change to 2015/2016
			LEO	MHP	Ex-Parte	
2015-2016	771	24.12%	53.70%	43.58%	2.72%	N/A
2014-2015	811	26.26%	57.34%	39.58%	3.08%	-4.93%
2013-2014	548	22.81%	54.20%	43.98%	1.82%	40.69%
2012-2013	433	8.78%	50.35%	47.58%	2.08%	78.06%
2011-2012	384	14.06%	44.01%	54.43%	1.56%	100.78%

Responses to the yes/no questions on the Cover Sheet about the location of the people before their involuntary examinations are summarized for Columbia County residents in Table C.

Table C: FY15/16 Involuntary Examinations: Residents of Columbia County - Location

Location Prior to Involuntary Examination as Reported on Cover Sheet	Yes		No		Not Reported	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
186 Involuntary Examinations for Children						
School	33	17.74%	141	75.81%	***	***
DCF Custody	***	***	157	84.41%	***	***
Department of Juvenile Justice Custody	***	***	171	91.94%	***	***
581 Involuntary Examinations for Adults						
Assisted Living Facility (ALF)	***	***	473	81.41%	86	14.80%
Jail	***	***	489	84.17%	85	14.63%
Nursing home	***	***	494	85.03%	84	14.46%

County: Desoto



Desoto County is in the SunCoast DCF region and Florida Judicial Circuit 12. Central Florida Behavioral Health Network is the Managing Entity for Desoto County. The county's estimated 2015 population was 34,420. The 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Code for Desoto County is 6 (Non-metro - Urban population of 2,500 to 19,999, adjacent to a metro area). Counts of involuntary examinations for Desoto County residents are shown by receiving facility in Table A.

Table A: FY15/16 Involuntary Examinations for Residents of Desoto County - Receiving Facility

Receiving Facility Name	Type	City/County	Involuntary Examinations	
			Total	% of Total
Charlotte Behavioral Health Care	Public	Port Charlotte, Charlotte	166	61.48%
Riverside Behavioral Center (Charlotte Regional Medical Center)	Private	Punta Gorda, Charlotte	50	18.52%
Aggregated 25 or less	N/A	N/A	54	20.00%
		Total	270	100.00%

Counts of involuntary examinations for residents of Desoto County are shown for five fiscal years in Table B. Included are percentages of involuntary examinations a) by initiator type and b) for residents of Desoto County who were under 18 years of age at the time of their involuntary examination. Percent change over time is shown.

Table B: FY15/16 Involuntary Examinations: Residents of Desoto County - Initiator Type

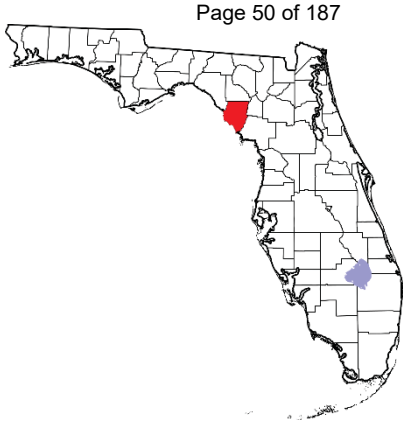
Fiscal Year	Total	% <18	Initiator Type			Change to 2015/2016
			LEO	MHP	Ex-Parte	
2015-2016	270	31.48%	62.96%	35.93%	1.11%	N/A
2014-2015	273	34.07%	53.48%	45.42%	1.10%	-1.10%
2013-2014	207	32.37%	43.48%	54.59%	1.93%	30.43%
2012-2013	210	20.95%	44.29%	54.29%	1.43%	28.57%
2011-2012	149	20.81%	47.65%	51.68%	0.67%	81.21%

Responses to the yes/no questions on the Cover Sheet about the location of the people before their involuntary examinations are summarized for Desoto County residents in Table C.

Table C: FY15/16 Involuntary Examinations: Residents of Desoto County - Location

Location Prior to Involuntary Examination as Reported on Cover Sheet	Yes		No		Not Reported	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
85 Involuntary Examinations for Children						
School	***	***	***	***	63	74.12%
DCF Custody	***	***	***	***	65	76.47%
Department of Juvenile Justice Custody	***	***	***	***	64	75.29%
180 Involuntary Examinations for Adults						
Assisted Living Facility (ALF)	***	***	72	40.00%	105	58.33%
Jail	***	***	74	41.11%	105	58.33%
Nursing home	***	***	73	40.56%	106	58.89%

County: Dixie



Dixie County is in the Northeast DCF region and Florida Judicial Circuit 3. Lutheran Services Florida is the Managing Entity for Dixie County. The county's estimated 2015 population was 16,697. The 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Code for Dixie County is 6 (Non-metro - Urban population of 2,500 to 19,999, adjacent to a metro area). Counts of involuntary examinations for Dixie County residents are shown by receiving facility in Table A.

Table A: FY15/16 Involuntary Examinations for Residents of Dixie County - Receiving Facility

Receiving Facility Name	Type	City/County	Involuntary Examinations	
			Total	% of Total
Meridian Behavioral Health Care (Gainesville)	Public	Gainesville, Alachua	60	48.00%
UF Health Shands Psychiatric Hospital	Private	Gainesville, Alachua	30	24.00%
Aggregated 25 or less	N/A	N/A	35	28.00%
		Total	125	100.00%

Counts of involuntary examinations for residents of Dixie County are shown for five fiscal years in Table B. Included are percentages of involuntary examinations a) by initiator type and b) for residents of Dixie County who were under 18 years of age at the time of their involuntary examination. Percent change over time is shown.

Table B: FY15/16 Involuntary Examinations: Residents of Dixie County - Initiator Type

Fiscal Year	Total	% <18	Initiator Type			Change to 2015/2016
			LEO	MHP	Ex-Parte	
2015-2016	125	15.20%	40.00%	56.80%	3.20%	N/A
2014-2015	89	10.11%	35.96%	58.43%	5.62%	40.45%
2013-2014	116	7.76%	45.69%	50.00%	4.31%	7.76%
2012-2013	91	10.99%	49.45%	46.15%	4.40%	37.36%
2011-2012	75	2.67%	42.67%	56.00%	1.33%	66.67%

Responses to the yes/no questions on the Cover Sheet about the location of the people before their involuntary examinations are summarized for Dixie County residents in Table C.

Table C: FY15/16 Involuntary Examinations: Residents of Dixie County - Location

Location Prior to Involuntary Examination as Reported on Cover Sheet	Yes		No		Not Reported	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
*** Involuntary Examinations for Children						
School	***	***	***	***	***	***
DCF Custody	***	***	***	***	***	***
Department of Juvenile Justice Custody	***	***	***	***	***	***
106 Involuntary Examinations for Adults						
Assisted Living Facility (ALF)	***	***	101	95.28%	***	***
Jail	***	***	98	92.45%	***	***
Nursing home	***	***	102	96.23%	***	***

County: Duval

Duval County is in the Northeast DCF region and Florida Judicial Circuit 4. Lutheran Services Florida is the Managing Entity for Duval County. The county's estimated 2015 population was 901,215. The 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Code for Duval County is 1 (Metro - Counties in metro areas of 1 million population or more). Counts of involuntary examinations for Duval County residents are shown by receiving facility in Table A.

Table A: FY15/16 Involuntary Examinations for Residents of Duval County - Receiving Facility

Receiving Facility Name	Type	City/County	Involuntary Examinations	
			Total	% of Total
Mental Health Resource Center - South	Public	Jacksonville, Duval	2,189	21.33%
Mental Health Resource Center - North	Public	Jacksonville, Duval	1,767	17.22%
Mental Health Resource Center - North CCSU	Public	Jacksonville, Duval	1,346	13.12%
River Point Behavioral Health	Private	Jacksonville, Duval	1,079	10.51%
Memorial Hospital of Jacksonville	Public	Jacksonville, Duval	980	9.55%
UF Health Jacksonville (Shands Jacksonville Healthcare)	Private	Jacksonville, Duval	962	9.37%
Baptist Medical Center Jacksonville (Baptist Health Center)	Private	Jacksonville, Duval	894	8.71%
Wekiva Springs Center	Private	Jacksonville, Duval	503	4.90%
Orange Park Medical Center	Private	Orange Park, Clay	325	3.17%
Meridian Behavioral Health Care (Lake City)	Public	Lake City, Columbia	26	0.25%
Aggregated 25 or less	N/A	N/A	191	1.86%
		Total	10,262	99.99%

Counts of involuntary examinations for residents of Duval County are shown for five fiscal years in Table B. Included are percentages of involuntary examinations a) by initiator type and b) for residents of Duval County who were under 18 years of age at the time of their involuntary examination. Percent change over time is shown.

Table B: FY15/16 Involuntary Examinations: Residents of Duval County - Initiator Type

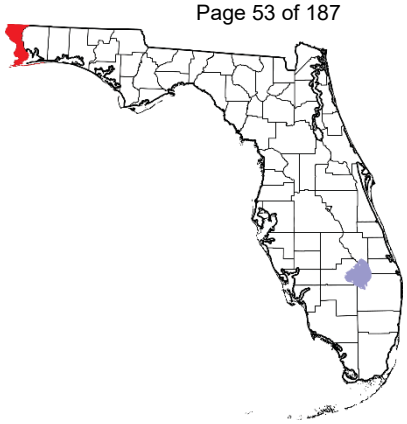
Fiscal Year	Total	% <18	Initiator Type			Change to 2015/2016
			LEO	MHP	Ex-Parte	
2015-2016	10,262	14.38%	60.61%	35.93%	3.46%	N/A
2014-2015	9,437	13.12%	58.25%	39.46%	2.29%	8.74%
2013-2014	7,282	20.35%	57.53%	40.32%	2.16%	40.92%
2012-2013	6,989	22.69%	60.57%	37.39%	2.05%	46.83%
2011-2012	6,732	22.19%	60.10%	37.24%	2.66%	52.44%

Responses to the yes/no questions on the Cover Sheet about the location of the people before their involuntary examinations are summarized for Duval County residents in Table C.

Table C: FY15/16 Involuntary Examinations: Residents of Duval County - Location

Location Prior to Involuntary Examination as Reported on Cover Sheet	Yes		No		Not Reported	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
1,476 Involuntary Examinations for Children						
School	268	18.16%	1,181	80.01%	27	1.83%
DCF Custody	81	5.49%	1,372	92.95%	***	***
Department of Juvenile Justice Custody	***	***	1,445	97.90%	***	***
8,750 Involuntary Examinations for Adults						
Assisted Living Facility (ALF)	119	1.36%	7,143	81.63%	1,488	17.01%
Jail	249	2.85%	7,004	80.05%	1,497	17.11%
Nursing home	33	0.38%	7,227	82.59%	1,490	17.03%

County: Escambia



Escambia County is in the Northwest DCF region and Florida Judicial Circuit 1. Big Bend Community Based Care is the Managing Entity for Escambia County. The county's estimated 2015 population was 306,237. The 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Code for Escambia County is 2 (Metro - Counties in metro areas of 250,000 to 1 million population). Counts of involuntary examinations for Escambia County residents are shown by receiving facility in Table A.

Table A: FY15/16 Involuntary Examinations for Residents of Escambia County - Receiving Facility

Receiving Facility Name	Type	City/County	Involuntary Examinations	
			Total	% of Total
Baptist Hospital	Private	Pensacola, Escambia	2,895	69.18%
West Florida Regional Medical Center	Private	Pensacola, Escambia	909	21.72%
Lakeview Center	Public	Pensacola, Escambia	300	7.17%
Fort Walton Beach Medical Center	Private	Ft. Walton Beach, Okaloosa	37	0.88%
Aggregated 25 or less	N/A	N/A	44	1.05%
		Total	4,185	100.00%

Counts of involuntary examinations for residents of Escambia County are shown for five fiscal years in Table B. Included are percentages of involuntary examinations a) by initiator type and b) for residents of Escambia County who were under 18 years of age at the time of their involuntary examination. Percent change over time is shown.

Table B: FY15/16 Involuntary Examinations: Residents of Escambia County - Initiator Type

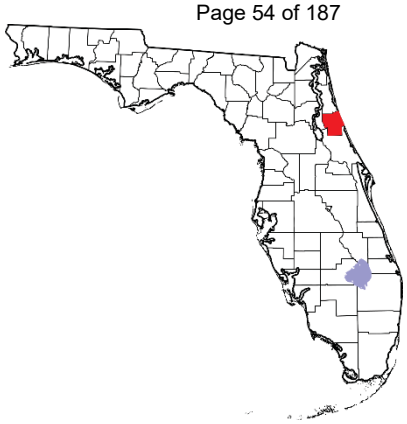
Fiscal Year	Total	% <18	Initiator Type			Change to 2015/2016
			LEO	MHP	Ex-Parte	
2015-2016	4,185	17.87%	40.14%	57.20%	2.65%	N/A
2014-2015	4,179	17.18%	38.33%	59.92%	1.75%	0.14%
2013-2014	4,406	13.35%	35.22%	63.55%	1.23%	-5.02%
2012-2013	3,955	16.33%	39.24%	58.99%	1.77%	5.82%
2011-2012	3,764	15.81%	37.86%	59.88%	2.26%	11.18%

Responses to the yes/no questions on the Cover Sheet about the location of the people before their involuntary examinations are summarized for Escambia County residents in Table C.

Table C: FY15/16 Involuntary Examinations: Residents of Escambia County - Location

Location Prior to Involuntary Examination as Reported on Cover Sheet	Yes		No		Not Reported	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
748 Involuntary Examinations for Children						
School	***	***	708	94.65%	27	3.61%
DCF Custody	***	***	723	96.66%	***	***
Department of Juvenile Justice Custody	***	***	721	96.39%	***	***
3,426 Involuntary Examinations for Adults						
Assisted Living Facility (ALF)	***	***	3,043	88.82%	382	11.15%
Jail	***	***	3,033	88.53%	392	11.44%
Nursing home	***	***	3,043	88.82%	380	11.09%

County: Flagler



Flagler County is in the Northeast DCF region and Florida Judicial Circuit 7. Lutheran Services Florida is the Managing Entity for Flagler County. The county's estimated 2015 population was 102,738. The 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Code for Flagler County is 2 (Metro - Counties in metro areas of 250,000 to 1 million population). Counts of involuntary examinations for Flagler County residents are shown by receiving facility in Table A.

Table A: FY15/16 Involuntary Examinations for Residents of Flagler County - Receiving Facility

Receiving Facility Name	Type	City/County	Involuntary Examinations	
			Total	% of Total
SMA Behavioral Health Services	Public	Daytona Beach, Volusia	248	44.93%
Halifax Psychiatric Center North	Public	Daytona Beach, Volusia	125	22.64%
Halifax Health Medical Center	Private	Daytona Beach, Volusia	74	13.41%
Aggregated 25 or less	N/A	N/A	105	19.02%
		Total	552	100.00%

Counts of involuntary examinations for residents of Flagler County are shown for five fiscal years in Table B. Included are percentages of involuntary examinations a) by initiator type and b) for residents of Flagler County who were under 18 years of age at the time of their involuntary examination. Percent change over time is shown.

Table B: FY15/16 Involuntary Examinations: Residents of Flagler County - Initiator Type

Fiscal Year	Total	% <18	Initiator Type			Change to 2015/2016
			LEO	MHP	Ex-Parte	
2015-2016	552	24.09%	65.58%	29.53%	4.89%	N/A
2014-2015	497	29.78%	67.20%	28.17%	4.63%	11.07%
2013-2014	434	29.49%	63.82%	32.72%	3.46%	27.19%
2012-2013	514	27.04%	64.40%	30.54%	5.06%	7.39%
2011-2012	536	22.20%	58.77%	36.38%	4.85%	2.99%

Responses to the yes/no questions on the Cover Sheet about the location of the people before their involuntary examinations are summarized for Flagler County residents in Table C.

Table C: FY15/16 Involuntary Examinations: Residents of Flagler County - Location

Location Prior to Involuntary Examination as Reported on Cover Sheet	Yes		No		Not Reported	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
133 Involuntary Examinations for Children						
School	***	***	108	81.20%	***	***
DCF Custody	***	***	129	96.99%	***	***
Department of Juvenile Justice Custody	***	***	129	96.99%	***	***
418 Involuntary Examinations for Adults						
Assisted Living Facility (ALF)	***	***	389	93.06%	***	***
Jail	***	***	388	92.82%	***	***
Nursing home	***	***	397	94.98%	***	***

County: Franklin

Franklin County is in the Northwest DCF region and Florida Judicial Circuit 2. Big Bend Community Based Care is the Managing Entity for Franklin County. The county's estimated 2015 population was 11,842. The 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Code for Franklin County is 6 (Non-metro - Urban population of 2,500 to 19,999, adjacent to a metro area). Counts of involuntary examinations for Franklin County residents are shown by receiving facility in Table A.

Table A: FY15/16 Involuntary Examinations for Residents of Franklin County - Receiving Facility

Receiving Facility Name	Type	City/County	Involuntary Examinations	
			Total	% of Total
Aggregated 25 or less	N/A	N/A	66	62.12%
		Total	66	100.00%

The majority of Franklin County residents with an involuntary examination in FY15/16 had their examinations at Baker Act receiving facilities in Leon County.

Counts of involuntary examinations for residents of Franklin County are shown for five fiscal years in Table B. Included are percentages of involuntary examinations a) by initiator type and b) for residents of Franklin County who were under 18 years of age at the time of their involuntary examination. Percent change over time is shown.

Table B: FY15/16 Involuntary Examinations: Residents of Franklin County - Initiator Type

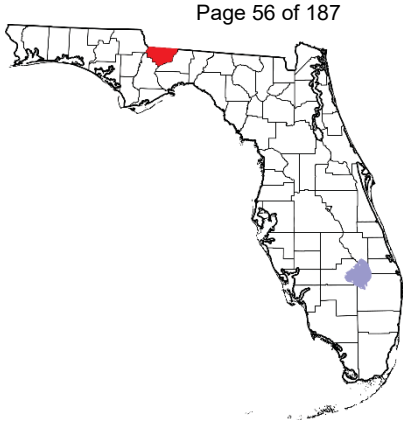
Fiscal Year	Total	% <18	Initiator Type			Change to 2015/2016
			LEO	MHP	Ex-Parte	
2015-2016	66	13.64%	65.15%	30.30%	4.55%	N/A
2014-2015	60	13.33%	63.33%	28.33%	8.33%	10.00%
2013-2014	54	18.52%	50.00%	48.15%	1.85%	22.22%
2012-2013	37	10.81%	59.46%	37.84%	2.70%	78.38%
2011-2012	51	9.80%	54.90%	41.18%	3.92%	29.41%

Responses to the yes/no questions on the Cover Sheet about the location of the people before their involuntary examinations are summarized for Franklin County residents in Table C.

Table C: FY15/16 Involuntary Examinations: Residents of Franklin County - Location

Location Prior to Involuntary Examination as Reported on Cover Sheet	Yes		No		Not Reported	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
*** Involuntary Examinations for Children						
School	***	***	***	***	***	***
DCF Custody	***	***	***	***	***	***
Department of Juvenile Justice Custody	***	***	***	***	***	***
57 Involuntary Examinations for Adults						
Assisted Living Facility (ALF)	***	***	51	89.47%	***	***
Jail	***	***	51	89.47%	***	***
Nursing home	***	***	51	89.47%	***	***

County: Gadsden



Gadsden County is in the Northwest DCF region and Florida Judicial Circuit 2. Big Bend Community Based Care is the Managing Entity for Gadsden County. The county's estimated 2015 population was 48,406. The 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Code for Gadsden County is 2 (Metro - Counties in metro areas of 250,000 to 1 million population). Counts of involuntary examinations for Gadsden County residents are shown by receiving facility in Table A.

Table A: FY15/16 Involuntary Examinations for Residents of Gadsden County - Receiving Facility

Receiving Facility Name	Type	City/County	Involuntary Examinations	
			Total	% of Total
Tallahassee Memorial Healthcare	Private	Tallahassee, Leon	122	33.98%
Apalachee Center	Public	Tallahassee, Leon	110	30.64%
Eastside Psychiatric Hospital (Owned by Apalachee Center)	Private	Tallahassee, Leon	86	23.96%
Capital Regional Medical Center	Private	Tallahassee, Leon	27	7.52%
Aggregated 25 or less	N/A	N/A	14	3.90%
		Total	359	100.00%

Counts of involuntary examinations for residents of Gadsden County are shown for five fiscal years in Table B. Included are percentages of involuntary examinations a) by initiator type and b) for residents of Gadsden County who were under 18 years of age at the time of their involuntary examination. Percent change over time is shown.

Table B: FY15/16 Involuntary Examinations: Residents of Gadsden County - Initiator Type

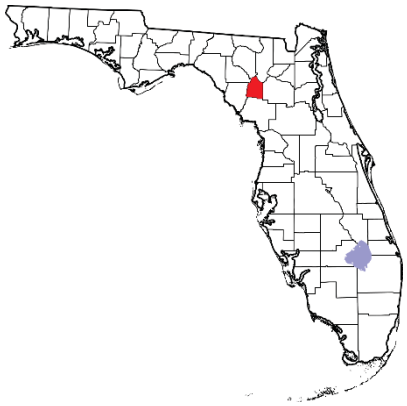
Fiscal Year	Total	% <18	Initiator Type			Change to 2015/2016
			LEO	MHP	Ex-Parte	
2015-2016	359	18.11%	58.77%	31.20%	10.03%	N/A
2014-2015	328	16.77%	58.54%	32.01%	9.45%	9.45%
2013-2014	308	15.91%	59.74%	33.12%	7.14%	16.56%
2012-2013	257	9.73%	54.86%	36.58%	8.56%	39.69%
2011-2012	270	11.85%	48.15%	43.70%	8.15%	32.96%

Responses to the yes/no questions on the Cover Sheet about the location of the people before their involuntary examinations are summarized for Gadsden County residents in Table C.

Table C: FY15/16 Involuntary Examinations: Residents of Gadsden County - Location

Location Prior to Involuntary Examination as Reported on Cover Sheet	Yes		No		Not Reported	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
65 Involuntary Examinations for Children						
School	***	***	36	55.38%	***	***
DCF Custody	***	***	47	72.31%	***	***
Department of Juvenile Justice Custody	***	***	47	72.31%	***	***
294 Involuntary Examinations for Adults						
Assisted Living Facility (ALF)	***	***	252	85.71%	38	12.93%
Jail	***	***	246	83.67%	40	13.61%
Nursing home	***	***	255	86.73%	39	13.27%

County: Gilchrist



Gilchrist County is in the Northeast DCF region and Florida Judicial Circuit 8. Lutheran Services Florida is the Managing Entity for Gilchrist County. The county's estimated 2015 population was 16,906. The 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Code for Gilchrist County is 2 (Metro - Counties in metro areas of 250,000 to 1 million population). Counts of involuntary examinations for Gilchrist County residents are shown by receiving facility in Table A.

Table A: FY15/16 Involuntary Examinations for Residents of Gilchrist County - Receiving Facility

Receiving Facility Name	Type	City/County	Involuntary Examinations	
			Total	% of Total
Meridian Behavioral Health Care (Gainesville)	Public	Gainesville, Alachua	31	31.63%
North Florida Regional Medical Center	Private	Gainesville, Alachua	27	27.55%
Aggregated 25 or less	N/A	N/A	40	15.31%
		Total	98	100.00%

Counts of involuntary examinations for residents of Gilchrist County are shown for five fiscal years in Table B. Included are percentages of involuntary examinations a) by initiator type and b) for residents of Gilchrist County who were under 18 years of age at the time of their involuntary examination. Percent change over time is shown.

Table B: FY15/16 Involuntary Examinations: Residents of Gilchrist County - Initiator Type

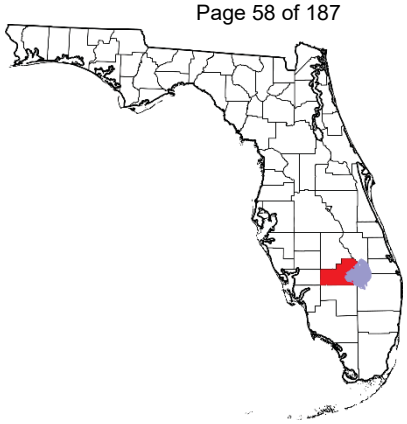
Fiscal Year	Total	% <18	Initiator Type			Change to 2015/2016
			LEO	MHP	Ex-Parte	
2015-2016	98	26.53%	45.92%	51.02%	3.06%	N/A
2014-2015	82	26.83%	39.02%	58.54%	2.44%	19.51%
2013-2014	79	20.25%	37.97%	56.96%	5.06%	24.05%
2012-2013	71	18.31%	53.52%	42.25%	4.23%	38.03%
2011-2012	76	23.68%	50.00%	46.05%	3.95%	28.95%

Responses to the yes/no questions on the Cover Sheet about the location of the people before their involuntary examinations are summarized for Gilchrist County residents in Table C.

Table C: FY15/16 Involuntary Examinations: Residents of Gilchrist County - Location

Location Prior to Involuntary Examination as Reported on Cover Sheet	Yes		No		Not Reported	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
26 Involuntary Examinations for Children						
School	***	***	***	***	***	***
DCF Custody	***	***	***	***	***	***
Department of Juvenile Justice Custody	***	***	26	100.00%	***	***
72 Involuntary Examinations for Adults						
Assisted Living Facility (ALF)	***	***	66	91.67%	***	***
Jail	***	***	64	88.89%	***	***
Nursing home	***	***	66	91.67%	***	***

County: Glades



Glades County is in the SunCoast DCF region and Florida Judicial Circuit 20. Central Florida Behavioral Health Network is the Managing Entity for Glades County. The county's estimated 2015 population was 12,989. The 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Code for Glades County is 6 (Non-metro - Urban population of 2,500 to 19,999, adjacent to a metro area). Counts of involuntary examinations for Glades County residents are shown by receiving facility in Table A.

Table A: FY15/16 Involuntary Examinations for Residents of Glades County - Receiving Facility

Receiving Facility Name	Type	City/County	Involuntary Examinations	
			Total	% of Total
Aggregated 25 or less	N/A	N/A	64	100.00%
		Total	64	100.00%

No one facility had 25 or more involuntary examinations from residents in Glades County in FY15/16. The majority of Glades County residents with involuntary examinations in FY15/16 were examined at Baker Act receiving facilities in Lee and Palm Beach Counties.

Counts of involuntary examinations for residents of Glades County are shown for five fiscal years in Table B. Included are percentages of involuntary examinations a) by initiator type and b) for residents of Glades County who were under 18 years of age at the time of their involuntary examination. Percent change over time is shown.

Table B: FY15/16 Involuntary Examinations: Residents of Glades County - Initiator Type

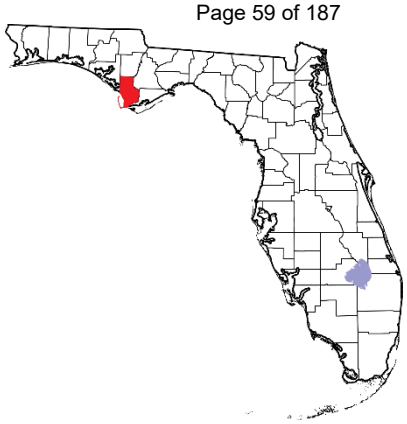
Fiscal Year	Total	% <18	Initiator Type			Change to 2015/2016
			LEO	MHP	Ex-Parte	
2015-2016	64	17.19%	42.19%	48.44%	9.38%	N/A
2014-2015	58	22.41%	50.00%	48.28%	1.72%	10.34%
2013-2014	59	8.47%	44.07%	54.24%	1.69%	8.47%
2012-2013	45	24.44%	31.11%	66.67%	2.22%	42.22%
2011-2012	28	28.57%	60.71%	39.29%	0.00%	128.57%

Responses to the yes/no questions on the Cover Sheet about the location of the people before their involuntary examinations are summarized for Glades County residents in Table C.

Table C: FY15/16 Involuntary Examinations: Residents of Glades County - Location

Location Prior to Involuntary Examination as Reported on Cover Sheet	Yes		No		Not Reported	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
*** Involuntary Examinations for Children						
School	***	***	***	***	***	***
DCF Custody	***	***	***	***	***	***
Department of Juvenile Justice Custody	***	***	***	***	***	***
53 Involuntary Examinations for Adults						
Assisted Living Facility (ALF)	***	***	52	98.11%	***	***
Jail	***	***	48	90.57%	***	***
Nursing home	***	***	52	98.11%	***	***

County: Gulf



Gulf County is in the Northwest DCF region and Florida Judicial Circuit 14. Big Bend Community Based Care is the Managing Entity for Gulf County. The county's estimated 2015 population was 16,491. The 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Code for Gulf County is 3 (Metro - Counties in metro areas of fewer than 250,000 population). Counts of involuntary examinations for Gulf County residents are shown by receiving facility in Table A.

Table A: FY15/16 Involuntary Examinations for Residents of Gulf County - Receiving Facility

Receiving Facility Name	Type	City/County	Involuntary Examinations	
			Total	% of Total
Emerald Coast Behavioral Hospital	Private	Panama City, Bay	36	42.86%
Life Management Center of Northwest Florida	Public	Panama City, Bay	35	41.67%
Aggregated 25 or less	N/A	N/A	13	15.48%
		Total	84	100.01%

Counts of involuntary examinations for residents of Gulf County are shown for five fiscal years in Table B. Included are percentages of involuntary examinations a) by initiator type and b) for residents of Gulf County who were under 18 years of age at the time of their involuntary examination. Percent change over time is shown.

Table B: FY15/16 Involuntary Examinations: Residents of Gulf County - Initiator Type

Fiscal Year	Total	% <18	Initiator Type			Change to 2015/2016
			LEO	MHP	Ex-Parte	
2015-2016	84	23.81%	57.14%	34.52%	8.33%	N/A
2014-2015	89	12.36%	68.54%	29.21%	2.25%	-5.62%
2013-2014	83	31.33%	75.90%	21.69%	2.41%	1.20%
2012-2013	100	20.00%	67.00%	28.00%	5.00%	-16.00%
2011-2012	88	19.32%	50.00%	42.05%	7.95%	-4.55%

Responses to the yes/no questions on the Cover Sheet about the location of the people before their involuntary examinations are summarized for Gulf County residents in Table C.

Table C: FY15/16 Involuntary Examinations: Residents of Gulf County - Location

Location Prior to Involuntary Examination as Reported on Cover Sheet	Yes		No		Not Reported	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
*** Involuntary Examinations for Children						
School	***	***	***	***	***	***
DCF Custody	***	***	***	***	***	***
Department of Juvenile Justice Custody	***	***	***	***	***	***
64 Involuntary Examinations for Adults						
Assisted Living Facility (ALF)	***	***	60	93.75%	***	***
Jail	***	***	58	90.63%	***	***
Nursing home	***	***	60	93.75%	***	***

County: Hamilton

Hamilton County is in the Northeast DCF region and Florida Judicial Circuit 3. Lutheran Services Florida is the Managing Entity for Hamilton County. The county's estimated 2015 population was 14,694. The 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Code for Hamilton County is 6 (Non-metro - Urban population of 2,500 to 19,999, adjacent to a metro area). Counts of involuntary examinations for Hamilton County residents are shown by receiving facility in Table A.

Table A: FY15/16 Involuntary Examinations for Residents of Hamilton County - Receiving Facility

Receiving Facility Name	Type	City/County	Involuntary Examinations	
			Total	% of Total
Meridian Behavioral Health Care (Lake City)	Public	Lake City, Columbia	78	61.90%
Aggregated 25 or less	N/A	N/A	48	38.10%
		Total	126	100.00%

Counts of involuntary examinations for residents of Hamilton County are shown for five fiscal years in Table B. Included are percentages of involuntary examinations a) by initiator type and b) for residents of Hamilton County who were under 18 years of age at the time of their involuntary examination. Percent change over time is shown.

Table B: FY15/16 Involuntary Examinations: Residents of Hamilton County - Initiator Type

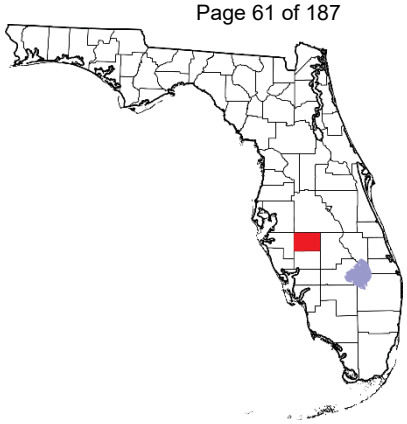
Fiscal Year	Total	% <18	Initiator Type			Change to 2015/2016
			LEO	MHP	Ex-Parte	
2015-2016	126	17.46%	60.32%	35.71%	3.97%	N/A
2014-2015	112	8.04%	66.96%	32.14%	0.89%	12.50%
2013-2014	79	16.46%	64.56%	30.38%	5.06%	59.49%
2012-2013	45	6.67%	66.67%	26.67%	6.67%	180.00%
2011-2012	51	13.73%	62.75%	35.29%	1.96%	147.06%

Responses to the yes/no questions on the Cover Sheet about the location of the people before their involuntary examinations are summarized for Hamilton County residents in Table C.

Table C: FY15/16 Involuntary Examinations: Residents of Hamilton County - Location

Location Prior to Involuntary Examination as Reported on Cover Sheet	Yes		No		Not Reported	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
*** Involuntary Examinations for Children						
School	***	***	***	***	***	***
DCF Custody	***	***	***	***	***	***
Department of Juvenile Justice Custody	***	***	***	***	***	***
104 Involuntary Examinations for Adults						
Assisted Living Facility (ALF)	***	***	89	85.58%	***	***
Jail	***	***	95	91.35%	***	***
Nursing home	***	***	97	93.27%	***	***

County: Hardee



Hardee County is in the Central DCF region and Florida Judicial Circuit 10. Central Florida Behavioral Health Network is the Managing Entity for Hardee County. The county's estimated 2015 population was 27,694. The 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Code for Hardee County is 6 (Non-metro - Urban population of 2,500 to 19,999, adjacent to a metro area). Counts of involuntary examinations for Hardee County residents are shown by receiving facility in Table A.

Table A: FY15/16 Involuntary Examinations for Residents of Hardee County - Receiving Facility

Receiving Facility Name	Type	City/County	Involuntary Examinations	
			Total	% of Total
Peace River Center	Public	Bartow, Polk	117	66.86%
Aggregated 25 or less	N/A	N/A	58	33.14%
		Total	175	100.00%

Counts of involuntary examinations for residents of Hardee County are shown for five fiscal years in Table B. Included are percentages of involuntary examinations a) by initiator type and b) for residents of Hardee County who were under 18 years of age at the time of their involuntary examination. Percent change over time is shown.

Table B: FY15/16 Involuntary Examinations: Residents of Hardee County - Initiator Type

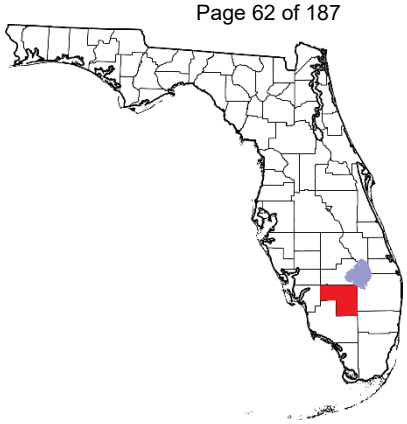
Fiscal Year	Total	% <18	Initiator Type			Change to 2015/2016
			LEO	MHP	Ex-Parte	
2015-2016	175	20.57%	56.57%	39.43%	4.00%	N/A
2014-2015	147	21.77%	57.82%	39.46%	2.72%	19.05%
2013-2014	138	15.22%	49.28%	50.00%	0.72%	26.81%
2012-2013	163	13.50%	41.10%	57.67%	1.23%	7.36%
2011-2012	137	16.06%	38.69%	56.93%	4.38%	27.74%

Responses to the yes/no questions on the Cover Sheet about the location of the people before their involuntary examinations are summarized for Hardee County residents in Table C.

Table C: FY15/16 Involuntary Examinations: Residents of Hardee County - Location

Location Prior to Involuntary Examination as Reported on Cover Sheet	Yes		No		Not Reported	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
36 Involuntary Examinations for Children						
School	***	***	27	75.00%	***	***
DCF Custody	***	***	34	94.44%	***	***
Department of Juvenile Justice Custody	***	***	35	97.22%	***	***
139 Involuntary Examinations for Adults						
Assisted Living Facility (ALF)	***	***	122	87.77%	***	***
Jail	***	***	121	87.05%	***	***
Nursing home	***	***	121	87.05%	***	***

County: Hendry



Hendry County is in the SunCoast DCF region and Florida Judicial Circuit 20. Central Florida Behavioral Health Network is the Managing Entity for Hendry County. The county's estimated 2015 population was 38,070. The 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Code for Hendry County is 4 (Non-metro - Urban population of 20,000 or more, adjacent to a metro area). Counts of involuntary examinations for Hendry County residents are shown by receiving facility in Table A.

Table A: FY15/16 Involuntary Examinations for Residents of Hendry County - Receiving Facility

Receiving Facility Name	Type	City/County	Involuntary Examinations	
			Total	% of Total
The Jerome Golden Center for Behavioral Health (Belle Glades)	Public	Belle Glades, Palm Beach	71	26.01%
SalusCare	Public	Fort Myers, Lee	64	23.44%
SalusCare CCSU	Public	Fort Myers, Lee	55	20.15%
Park Royal Hospital	Private	Fort Myers, Lee	44	16.12%
Aggregated 25 or less	N/A	N/A	39	14.29%
		Total	273	100.01%

Counts of involuntary examinations for residents of Hendry County are shown for five fiscal years in Table B. Included are percentages of involuntary examinations a) by initiator type and b) for residents of Hendry County who were under 18 years of age at the time of their involuntary examination. Percent change over time is shown.

Table B: FY15/16 Involuntary Examinations: Residents of Hendry County - Initiator Type

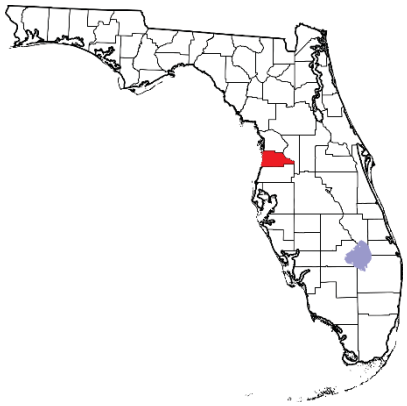
Fiscal Year	Total	% <18	Initiator Type			Change to 2015/2016
			LEO	MHP	Ex-Parte	
2015-2016	273	34.43%	69.60%	30.40%	%	N/A
2014-2015	218	29.36%	61.47%	37.61%	0.92%	25.23%
2013-2014	218	23.39%	53.21%	46.33%	0.46%	25.23%
2012-2013	136	17.65%	48.53%	48.53%	2.94%	100.74%
2011-2012	69	15.94%	43.48%	55.07%	1.45%	295.65%

Responses to the yes/no questions on the Cover Sheet about the location of the people before their involuntary examinations are summarized for Hendry County residents in Table C.

Table C: FY15/16 Involuntary Examinations: Residents of Hendry County - Location

Location Prior to Involuntary Examination as Reported on Cover Sheet	Yes		No		Not Reported	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
94 Involuntary Examinations for Children						
School	26	27.66%	62	65.96%	***	***
DCF Custody	***	***	85	90.43%	***	***
Department of Juvenile Justice Custody	***	***	88	93.62%	***	***
179 Involuntary Examinations for Adults						
Assisted Living Facility (ALF)	***	***	175	97.77%	***	***
Jail	***	***	170	94.97%	***	***
Nursing home	***	***	177	98.88%	***	***

County: Hernando



Hernando[3] County is in the Central DCF region and Florida Judicial Circuit 5. Lutheran Services Florida is the Managing Entity for Hernando County. The county's estimated 2015 population was 178,020. The 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Code for Hernando County is 1 (Metro - Counties in metro areas of 1 million population or more). Counts of involuntary examinations for Hernando County residents are shown by receiving facility in Table A.

Table A: FY15/16 Involuntary Examinations for Residents of Hernando County - Receiving Facility

Receiving Facility Name	Type	City/County	Involuntary Examinations	
			Total	% of Total
Medical Center of Trinity - West Pasco Campus	Private	New Port Richey, Pasco	196	20.12%
Ten Broeck Tampa (North Tampa Behavioral Health)	Private	Wesley Chapel, Pasco	140	14.37%
University Behavioral	Private	Orlando, Orange	120	12.32%
Central Florida Behavioral Hospital	Private	Orlando, Orange	102	10.47%
Morton Plant North Bay Hospital Recovery Center	Public	Lutz, Pasco	63	6.47%
Baycare Behavioral Health	Public	New Port Richey, Pasco	60	6.16%
The Vines Hospital	Private	Ocala, Marion	41	4.21%
The Centers	Public	Ocala, Marion	28	2.87%
Aggregated 25 or less	N/A	N/A	224	23.00%
		Total	974	99.99%

Counts of involuntary examinations for residents of Hernando County are shown for five fiscal years in Table B. Included are percentages of involuntary examinations a) by initiator type and b) for residents of Hernando County who were under 18 years of age at the time of their involuntary examination. Percent change over time is shown.

Table B: FY15/16 Involuntary Examinations: Residents of Hernando County - Initiator Type

Fiscal Year	Total	% <18	Initiator Type			Change to 2015/2016
			LEO	MHP	Ex-Parte	
2015-2016	974	33.98%	50.51%	46.71%	2.77%	N/A
2014-2015	1,113	35.49%	51.66%	43.85%	4.49%	-12.49%
2013-2014	1,481	23.50%	59.28%	35.04%	5.67%	-34.23%
2012-2013	1,382	21.78%	62.01%	31.98%	6.01%	-29.52%
2011-2012	1,385	16.39%	55.88%	36.90%	7.22%	-29.68%

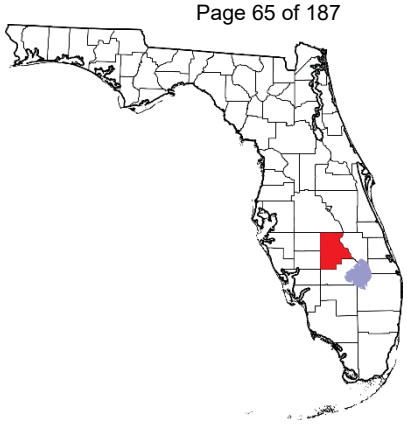
[3] One Baker Act receiving facility in Hernando County, Springbrook Hospital, did not submit forms for several years. Forms are now being submitted. Springbook Hospital provided counts of involuntary examinations by calendar year as follows: 2013 (1,564), 2014 (1,438), and 2015 (1,465). Between 19% and 29% of these were for children. This means that counts of involuntary examination, mainly for Hernando County residents, are undercounted in this report. This impacted counts the most for reports based on geographic areas for Hernando County, DCF's Central Region, Lutheran Services (Managing Entity), and the 5th Judicial Circuit

Responses to the yes/no questions on the Cover Sheet about the location of the people before their involuntary examinations are summarized for Hernando County residents in Table C.

Table C: FY15/16 Involuntary Examinations: Residents of Hernando County - Location

Location Prior to Involuntary Examination as Reported on Cover Sheet	Yes		No		Not Reported	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
331 Involuntary Examinations for Children						
School	26	7.85%	284	85.80%	***	***
DCF Custody	***	***	289	87.31%	***	***
Department of Juvenile Justice Custody	***	***	309	93.35%	***	***
642 Involuntary Examinations for Adults						
Assisted Living Facility (ALF)	***	***	437	68.07%	202	31.46%
Jail	***	***	438	68.22%	202	31.46%
Nursing home	***	***	439	68.38%	201	31.31%

County: Highlands



Highlands County is in the Central DCF region and Florida Judicial Circuit 10. Central Florida Behavioral Health Network is the Managing Entity for Highlands County. The county's estimated 2015 population was 101,045. The 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Code for Highlands County is 3 (Metro - Counties in metro areas of fewer than 250,000 population). Counts of involuntary examinations for Highlands County residents are shown by receiving facility in Table A.

Table A: FY15/16 Involuntary Examinations for Residents of Highlands County - Receiving Facility

Receiving Facility Name	Type	City/County	Involuntary Examinations	
			Total	% of Total
Peace River Center	Public	Bartow, Polk	472	45.52%
Florida Hospital Heartland Medical Center Lake Placid	Private	Lake Placid, Highlands	368	35.49%
Central Florida Behavioral Hospital	Private	Orlando, Orange	68	6.56%
Aggregated 25 or less	N/A	N/A	129	12.44%
		Total	1,037	100.01%

Counts of involuntary examinations for residents of Highlands County are shown for five fiscal years in Table B. Included are percentages of involuntary examinations a) by initiator type and b) for residents of Highlands County who were under 18 years of age at the time of their involuntary examination. Percent change over time is shown.

Table B: FY15/16 Involuntary Examinations: Residents of Highlands County - Initiator Type

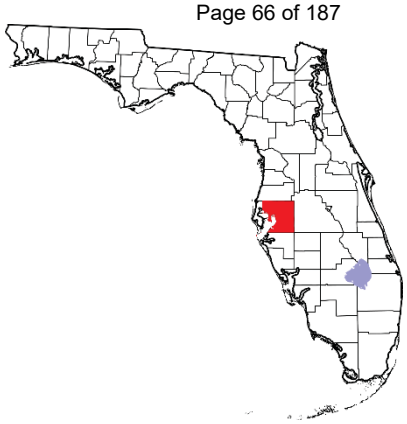
Fiscal Year	Total	% <18	Initiator Type			Change to 2015/2016
			LEO	MHP	Ex-Parte	
2015-2016	1,037	14.66%	53.91%	44.74%	1.35%	N/A
2014-2015	933	11.68%	51.55%	47.37%	1.07%	11.15%
2013-2014	958	13.57%	49.27%	49.90%	0.84%	8.25%
2012-2013	919	15.34%	50.16%	48.20%	1.63%	12.84%
2011-2012	756	13.89%	47.62%	50.66%	1.72%	37.17%

Responses to the yes/no questions on the Cover Sheet about the location of the people before their involuntary examinations are summarized for Highlands County residents in Table C.

Table C: FY15/16 Involuntary Examinations: Residents of Highlands County - Location

Location Prior to Involuntary Examination as Reported on Cover Sheet	Yes		No		Not Reported	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
152 Involuntary Examinations for Children						
School	40	26.32%	103	67.76%	***	***
DCF Custody	***	***	135	88.82%	***	***
Department of Juvenile Justice Custody	***	***	140	92.11%	***	***
879 Involuntary Examinations for Adults						
Assisted Living Facility (ALF)	55	6.26%	733	83.39%	91	10.35%
Jail	35	3.98%	750	85.32%	94	10.69%
Nursing home	33	3.75%	756	86.01%	90	10.24%

County: Hillsborough



Hillsborough County is in the SunCoast DCF region and Florida Judicial Circuit 13. Central Florida Behavioral Health Network is the Managing Entity for Hillsborough County. The county's estimated 2015 population was 1,334,793. The 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Code for Hillsborough County is 1 (Metro - Counties in metro areas of 1 million population or more). Counts of involuntary examinations for Hillsborough County residents are shown by receiving facility in Table A.

Table A: FY15/16 Involuntary Examinations for Residents of Hillsborough County - Receiving Facility

Receiving Facility Name	Type	City/County	Involuntary Examinations	
			Total	% of Total
Mental Health Care (Gracepoint)	Public	Tampa, Hillsborough	4,956	33.18%
St. Joseph Hospital Behavioral Health Care	Private	Tampa, Hillsborough	2,432	16.28%
Mental Health Care (Gracepoint) CCSU	Public	Tampa, Hillsborough	2,095	14.03%
Brandon Regional Hospital (Galencare)	Private	Brandon, Hillsborough	1,088	7.28%
Memorial Hospital of Tampa	Private	Tampa, Hillsborough	1,055	7.06%
Tampa Community Hospital (Town & Country Hospital)	Private	Tampa, Hillsborough	598	4.00%
Northside Behavioral Health Center	Public	Tampa, Hillsborough	578	3.87%
Morton Plant North Bay Hospital Recovery Center	Public	Lutz, Pasco	522	3.50%
Ten Broeck Tampa (North Tampa Behavioral Health)	Private	Wesley Chapel, Pasco	354	2.37%
Baycare Behavioral Health	Public	New Port Richey, Pasco	270	1.81%
St. Anthony's Hospital	Private	St. Petersburg, Pinellas	237	1.59%
Mease Dunedin Hospital	Public	Dunedin, Pinellas	178	1.19%
Medical Center of Trinity - West Pasco Campus	Private	New Port Richey, Pasco	92	0.62%
Largo Medical Center/Indian Rocks	Private	Largo, Pinellas	70	0.47%
Morton Plant Hospital	Private	Clearwater, Pinellas	53	0.35%
Personal Enrichment Through Mental Health Services	Public	Pinellas Park, Pinellas	36	0.24%
Veteran's Administration Hospital - Bay Pines	Private	Bay Pines, Pinellas	32	0.21%
Windmoor Healthcare of Clearwater	Private	Clearwater, Pinellas	30	0.20%
Lakeland Regional Medical Center	Private	Lakeland, Polk	29	0.19%
Aggregated 25 or less	N/A	N/A	230	1.54%
		Total	14,935	99.98%

Counts of involuntary examinations for residents of Hillsborough County are shown for five fiscal years in Table B. Included are percentages of involuntary examinations a) by initiator type and b) for residents of Hillsborough County who were under 18 years of age at the time of their involuntary examination. Percent change over time is shown.

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Table B: FY15/16 Involuntary Examinations: Residents of Hillsborough County - Initiator Type

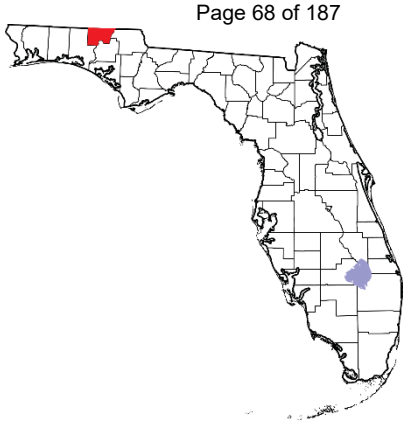
Fiscal Year	Total	% <18	Initiator Type			Change to 2015/2016
			LEO	MHP	Ex-Parte	
2015-2016	14,935	19.54%	46.95%	51.80%	1.25%	N/A
2014-2015	13,935	20.96%	48.81%	49.77%	1.43%	7.18%
2013-2014	12,537	19.85%	45.98%	52.97%	1.05%	19.13%
2012-2013	11,848	19.19%	46.19%	52.16%	1.65%	26.06%
2011-2012	11,135	19.07%	46.63%	51.93%	1.45%	34.13%

Responses to the yes/no questions on the Cover Sheet about the location of the people before their involuntary examinations are summarized for Hillsborough County residents in Table C.

Table C: FY15/16 Involuntary Examinations: Residents of Hillsborough County - Location

Location Prior to Involuntary Examination as Reported on Cover Sheet	Yes		No		Not Reported	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
2,918 Involuntary Examinations for Children						
School	2,057	70.49%	784	26.87%	77	2.64%
DCF Custody	113	3.87%	2,752	94.31%	53	1.82%
Department of Juvenile Justice Custody	***	***	2,853	97.77%	48	1.64%
11,963 Involuntary Examinations for Adults						
Assisted Living Facility (ALF)	545	4.56%	9,737	81.39%	1,681	14.05%
Jail	162	1.35%	10,098	84.41%	1,703	14.24%
Nursing home	***	***	10,270	85.85%	1,676	14.01%

County: Holmes



Holmes County is in the Northwest DCF region and Florida Judicial Circuit 14. Big Bend Community Based Care is the Managing Entity for Holmes County. The county's estimated 2015 population was 20,090. The 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Code for Holmes County is 6 (Non-metro - Urban population of 2,500 to 19,999, adjacent to a metro area). Counts of involuntary examinations for Holmes County residents are shown by receiving facility in Table A.

Table A: FY15/16 Involuntary Examinations for Residents of Holmes County - Receiving Facility

Receiving Facility Name	Type	City/County	Involuntary Examinations	
			Total	% of Total
Emerald Coast Behavioral Hospital	Private	Panama City, Bay	107	67.30%
Aggregated 25 or less	N/A	N/A	52	32.70%
		Total	159	100.00%

Counts of involuntary examinations for residents of Holmes County are shown for five fiscal years in Table B. Included are percentages of involuntary examinations a) by initiator type and b) for residents of Holmes County who were under 18 years of age at the time of their involuntary examination. Percent change over time is shown.

Table B: FY15/16 Involuntary Examinations: Residents of Holmes County - Initiator Type

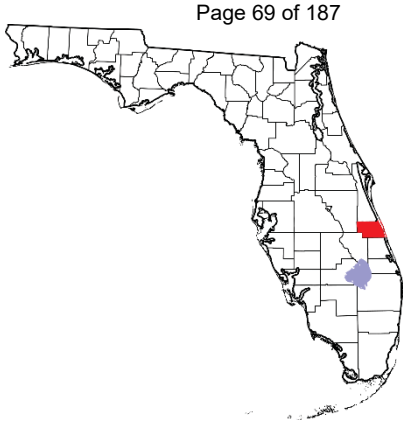
Fiscal Year	Total	% <18	Initiator Type			Change to 2015/2016
			LEO	MHP	Ex-Parte	
2015-2016	159	27.04%	67.92%	23.27%	8.81%	N/A
2014-2015	174	21.26%	63.79%	32.76%	3.45%	-8.62%
2013-2014	183	24.04%	70.49%	22.95%	6.56%	-13.11%
2012-2013	131	16.03%	71.76%	24.43%	3.82%	21.37%
2011-2012	167	20.96%	67.66%	26.95%	5.39%	-4.79%

Responses to the yes/no questions on the Cover Sheet about the location of the people before their involuntary examinations are summarized for Holmes County residents in Table C.

Table C: FY15/16 Involuntary Examinations: Residents of Holmes County - Location

Location Prior to Involuntary Examination as Reported on Cover Sheet	Yes		No		Not Reported	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
43 Involuntary Examinations for Children						
School	***	***	29	67.44%	***	***
DCF Custody	***	***	43	100.00%	***	***
Department of Juvenile Justice Custody	***	***	43	100.00%	***	***
115 Involuntary Examinations for Adults						
Assisted Living Facility (ALF)	***	***	86	74.78%	***	***
Jail	***	***	97	84.35%	***	***
Nursing home	***	***	98	85.22%	***	***

County: Indian River



Indian River County is in the Southeast DCF region and Florida Judicial Circuit 19. Southeast Florida Behavioral Health Network is the Managing Entity for Indian River County. The county's estimated 2015 population was 143,743. The 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Code for Indian River County is 3 (Metro - Counties in metro areas of fewer than 250,000 population). Counts of involuntary examinations for Indian River County residents are shown by receiving facility in Table A.

Table A: FY15/16 Involuntary Examinations for Residents of Indian River County - Receiving Facility

Receiving Facility Name	Type	City/County	Involuntary Examinations	
			Total	% of Total
Indian River Memorial Hospital	Private	Vero Beach, Indian River	884	87.52%
New Horizons of the Treasure Coast	Public	Ft. Pierce, Saint Lucie	29	2.87%
Lawnwood Regional Medical Center & Heart Institute/Lawnwood Pavilion	Private	Ft. Pierce, Saint Lucie	26	2.57%
Aggregated 25 or less	N/A	N/A	71	7.03%
		Total	1,010	99.99%

Counts of involuntary examinations for residents of Indian River County are shown for five fiscal years in Table B. Included are percentages of involuntary examinations a) by initiator type and b) for residents of Indian River County who were under 18 years of age at the time of their involuntary examination. Percent change over time is shown.

Table B: FY15/16 Involuntary Examinations: Residents of Indian River County - Initiator Type

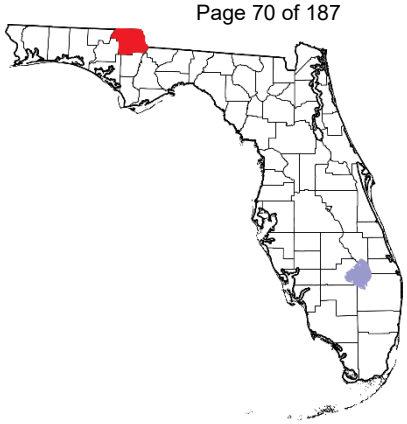
Fiscal Year	Total	% <18	Initiator Type			Change to 2015/2016
			LEO	MHP	Ex-Parte	
2015-2016	1,010	16.93%	49.70%	47.92%	2.38%	N/A
2014-2015	1,027	17.04%	60.66%	36.42%	2.92%	-1.66%
2013-2014	1,045	19.62%	57.51%	39.33%	3.16%	-3.35%
2012-2013	1,002	20.16%	52.40%	44.51%	3.09%	0.80%
2011-2012	1,054	15.65%	47.91%	48.10%	3.98%	-4.17%

Responses to the yes/no questions on the Cover Sheet about the location of the people before their involuntary examinations are summarized for Indian River County residents in Table C.

Table C: FY15/16 Involuntary Examinations: Residents of Indian River County - Location

Location Prior to Involuntary Examination as Reported on Cover Sheet	Yes		No		Not Reported	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
171 Involuntary Examinations for Children						
School	***	***	136	79.53%	***	***
DCF Custody	***	***	146	85.38%	***	***
Department of Juvenile Justice Custody	***	***	150	87.72%	***	***
835 Involuntary Examinations for Adults						
Assisted Living Facility (ALF)	***	***	780	93.41%	50	5.99%
Jail	***	***	774	92.69%	48	5.75%
Nursing home	***	***	781	93.53%	52	6.23%

County: Jackson



Jackson County is in the Northwest DCF region and Florida Judicial Circuit 14. Big Bend Community Based Care is the Managing Entity for Jackson County. The county's estimated 2015 population was 50,337. The 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Code for Jackson County is 6 (Non-metro - Urban population of 2,500 to 19,999, adjacent to a metro area). Counts of involuntary examinations for Jackson County residents are shown by receiving facility in Table A.

Table A: FY15/16 Involuntary Examinations for Residents of Jackson County - Receiving Facility

Receiving Facility Name	Type	City/County	Involuntary Examinations	
			Total	% of Total
Emerald Coast Behavioral Hospital	Private	Panama City, Bay	156	55.12%
Life Management Center of Northwest Florida	Public	Panama City, Bay	72	25.44%
Aggregated 25 or less	N/A	N/A	55	19.43%
		Total	283	99.99%

Counts of involuntary examinations for residents of Jackson County are shown for five fiscal years in Table B. Included are percentages of involuntary examinations a) by initiator type and b) for residents of Jackson County who were under 18 years of age at the time of their involuntary examination. Percent change over time is shown.

Table B: FY15/16 Involuntary Examinations: Residents of Jackson County - Initiator Type

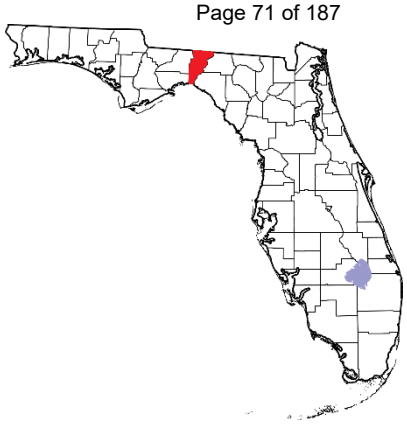
Fiscal Year	Total	% <18	Initiator Type			Change to 2015/2016
			LEO	MHP	Ex-Parte	
2015-2016	283	21.91%	60.42%	22.26%	17.31%	N/A
2014-2015	273	20.15%	54.95%	24.54%	20.51%	3.66%
2013-2014	242	22.73%	54.55%	30.17%	15.29%	16.94%
2012-2013	209	24.40%	61.72%	25.36%	12.92%	35.41%
2011-2012	299	16.39%	54.18%	31.77%	14.05%	-5.35%

Responses to the yes/no questions on the Cover Sheet about the location of the people before their involuntary examinations are summarized for Jackson County residents in Table C.

Table C: FY15/16 Involuntary Examinations: Residents of Jackson County - Location

Location Prior to Involuntary Examination as Reported on Cover Sheet	Yes		No		Not Reported	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
62 Involuntary Examinations for Children						
School	***	***	48	77.42%	***	***
DCF Custody	***	***	58	93.55%	***	***
Department of Juvenile Justice Custody	***	***	56	90.32%	***	***
220 Involuntary Examinations for Adults						
Assisted Living Facility (ALF)	***	***	202	91.82%	***	***
Jail	***	***	194	88.18%	***	***
Nursing home	***	***	202	91.82%	***	***

County: Jefferson



Jefferson County is in the Northwest DCF region and Florida Judicial Circuit 2. Big Bend Community Based Care is the Managing Entity for Jefferson County. The county's estimated 2015 population was 14,676. The 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Code for Jefferson County is 2 (Metro - Counties in metro areas of 250,000 to 1 million population). Counts of involuntary examinations for Jefferson County residents are shown by receiving facility in Table A.

Table A: FY15/16 Involuntary Examinations for Residents of Jefferson County - Receiving Facility

Receiving Facility Name	Type	City/County	Involuntary Examinations	
			Total	% of Total
Apalachee Center	Public	Tallahassee, Leon	40	32.26%
Tallahassee Memorial Healthcare	Private	Tallahassee, Leon	30	24.19%
Aggregated 25 or less	N/A	N/A	54	23.39%
		Total	124	100.00%

Counts of involuntary examinations for residents of Jefferson County are shown for five fiscal years in Table B. Included are percentages of involuntary examinations a) by initiator type and b) for residents of Jefferson County who were under 18 years of age at the time of their involuntary examination. Percent change over time is shown.

Table B: FY15/16 Involuntary Examinations: Residents of Jefferson County - Initiator Type

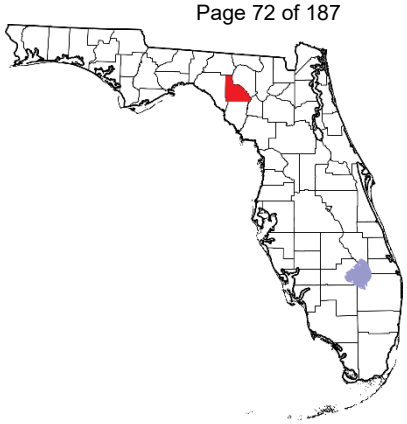
Fiscal Year	Total	% <18	Initiator Type			Change to 2015/2016
			LEO	MHP	Ex-Parte	
2015-2016	124	17.74%	70.97%	25.00%	4.03%	N/A
2014-2015	119	20.17%	68.91%	21.85%	9.24%	4.20%
2013-2014	109	22.02%	57.80%	36.70%	5.50%	13.76%
2012-2013	91	7.69%	60.44%	31.87%	7.69%	36.26%
2011-2012	126	15.87%	64.29%	30.95%	4.76%	-1.59%

Responses to the yes/no questions on the Cover Sheet about the location of the people before their involuntary examinations are summarized for Jefferson County residents in Table C.

Table C: FY15/16 Involuntary Examinations: Residents of Jefferson County - Location

Location Prior to Involuntary Examination as Reported on Cover Sheet	Yes		No		Not Reported	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
*** Involuntary Examinations for Children						
School	***	***	***	***	***	***
DCF Custody	***	***	***	***	***	***
Department of Juvenile Justice Custody	***	***	***	***	***	***
102 Involuntary Examinations for Adults						
Assisted Living Facility (ALF)	***	***	90	88.24%	***	***
Jail	***	***	95	93.14%	***	***
Nursing home	***	***	96	94.12%	***	***

County: Lafayette



Lafayette County is in the Northeast DCF region and Florida Judicial Circuit 3. Lutheran Services Florida is the Managing Entity for Lafayette County. The county's estimated 2015 population was 8,724. The 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Code for Lafayette County is 9 (Non-metro - Completely rural or less than 2,500 urban population, not adjacent to a metro area). Counts of involuntary examinations for Lafayette County residents are shown by receiving facility in Table A.

Table A: FY15/16 Involuntary Examinations for Residents of Lafayette County - Receiving Facility

Receiving Facility Name	Type	City/County	Involuntary Examinations	
			Total	% of Total
Aggregated 25 or less	N/A	N/A	37	100.00%
		Total	37	100.00%

Counts of involuntary examinations for residents of Lafayette County are shown for five fiscal years in Table B. Included are percentages of involuntary examinations a) by initiator type and b) for residents of Lafayette County who were under 18 years of age at the time of their involuntary examination. Percent change over time is shown.

Table B: FY15/16 Involuntary Examinations: Residents of Lafayette County - Initiator Type

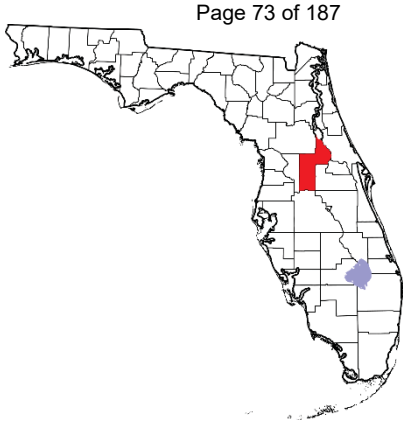
Fiscal Year	Total	% <18	Initiator Type			Change to 2015/2016
			LEO	MHP	Ex-Parte	
2015-2016	37	21.62%	59.46%	37.84%	2.70%	N/A
2014-2015	38	15.79%	57.89%	34.21%	7.89%	-2.63%
2013-2014	***	***	58.33%	41.67%	0.00%	***
2012-2013	***	***	55.00%	35.00%	10.00%	***
2011-2012	***	***	52.17%	43.48%	4.35%	***

Responses to the yes/no questions on the Cover Sheet about the location of the people before their involuntary examinations are summarized for Lafayette County residents in Table C.

Table C: FY15/16 Involuntary Examinations: Residents of Lafayette County - Location

Location Prior to Involuntary Examination as Reported on Cover Sheet	Yes		No		Not Reported	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
*** Involuntary Examinations for Children						
School	***	***	***	***	***	***
DCF Custody	***	***	***	***	***	***
Department of Juvenile Justice Custody	***	***	***	***	***	***
29 Involuntary Examinations for Adults						
Assisted Living Facility (ALF)	***	***	27	93.10%	***	***
Jail	***	***	27	93.10%	***	***
Nursing home	***	***	28	96.55%	***	***

County: Lake



Lake County is in the Central DCF region and Florida Judicial Circuit 5. Lutheran Services Florida is the Managing Entity for Lake County. The county's estimated 2015 population was 319,259. The 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Code for Lake County is 1 (Metro - Counties in metro areas of 1 million population or more). Counts of involuntary examinations for Lake County residents are shown by receiving facility in Table A.

Table A: FY15/16 Involuntary Examinations for Residents of Lake County - Receiving Facility

Receiving Facility Name	Type	City/County	Involuntary Examinations	
			Total	% of Total
Life Stream Behavioral Center	Public	Leesburg, Lake	2,251	87.55%
South Seminole Hospital	Private	Longwood, Seminole	54	2.10%
Aspire Health Partners (Lakeside Behavioral Healthcare)	Public	Orlando, Orange	46	1.79%
Central Florida Behavioral Hospital	Private	Orlando, Orange	40	1.56%
The Vines Hospital	Private	Ocala, Marion	40	1.56%
University Behavioral	Private	Orlando, Orange	27	1.05%
Aggregated 25 or less	N/A	N/A	113	4.40%
		Total	2,571	100.01%

Counts of involuntary examinations for residents of Lake County are shown for five fiscal years in Table B. Included are percentages of involuntary examinations a) by initiator type and b) for residents of Lake County who were under 18 years of age at the time of their involuntary examination. Percent change over time is shown.

Table B: FY15/16 Involuntary Examinations: Residents of Lake County - Initiator Type

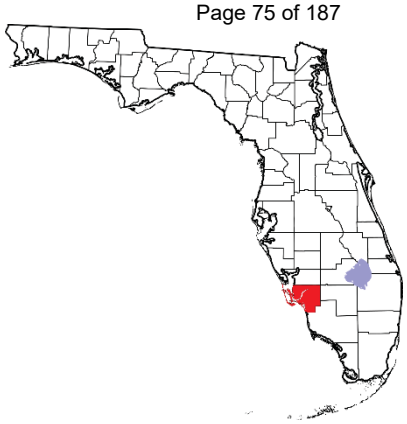
Fiscal Year	Total	% <18	Initiator Type			Change to 2015/2016
			LEO	MHP	Ex-Parte	
2015-2016	2,571	24.82%	53.56%	44.46%	1.98%	N/A
2014-2015	2,285	20.96%	51.73%	45.08%	3.19%	12.52%
2013-2014	2,195	20.46%	51.71%	44.74%	3.55%	17.13%
2012-2013	2,078	21.17%	55.25%	41.34%	3.42%	23.72%
2011-2012	2,075	19.08%	52.87%	43.18%	3.95%	23.90%

Responses to the yes/no questions on the Cover Sheet about the location of the people before their involuntary examinations are summarized for Lake County residents in Table C.

Table C: FY15/16 Involuntary Examinations: Residents of Lake County - Location

Location Prior to Involuntary Examination as Reported on Cover Sheet	Yes		No		Not Reported	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
638 Involuntary Examinations for Children						
School	97	15.20%	509	79.78%	32	5.02%
DCF Custody	29	4.55%	579	90.75%	30	4.70%
Department of Juvenile Justice Custody	***	***	608	95.30%	29	4.55%
1,916 Involuntary Examinations for Adults						
Assisted Living Facility (ALF)	***	***	1,822	95.09%	73	3.81%
Jail	30	1.57%	1,813	94.62%	73	3.81%
Nursing home	***	***	1,840	96.03%	74	3.86%

County: Lee



Lee County is in the SunCoast DCF region and Florida Judicial Circuit 20. Central Florida Behavioral Health Network is the Managing Entity for Lee County. The county's estimated 2015 population was 674,907. The 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Code for Lee County is 2 (Metro - Counties in metro areas of 250,000 to 1 million population). Counts of involuntary examinations for Lee County residents are shown by receiving facility in Table A.

Table A: FY15/16 Involuntary Examinations for Residents of Lee County - Receiving Facility

Receiving Facility Name	Type	City/County	Involuntary Examinations	
			Total	% of Total
SalusCare	Public	Fort Myers, Lee	2,480	43.99%
Park Royal Hospital	Private	Fort Myers, Lee	1,712	30.37%
SalusCare CCSU	Public	Fort Myers, Lee	1,044	18.52%
Veteran's Administration Hospital - Bay Pines	Private	Bay Pines, Pinellas	116	2.06%
David Lawrence Mental Health Center	Public	Naples, Collier	78	1.38%
Riverside Behavioral Center (Charlotte Regional Medical Center)	Private	Punta Gorda, Charlotte	55	0.98%
Charlotte Behavioral Health Care	Public	Port Charlotte, Charlotte	39	0.69%
Suncoast Behavioral Health Center	Private	Bradenton, Manatee	38	0.67%
Aggregated 25 or less	N/A	N/A	76	1.35%
		Total	5,638	100.01%

Counts of involuntary examinations for residents of Lee County are shown for five fiscal years in Table B. Included are percentages of involuntary examinations a) by initiator type and b) for residents of Lee County who were under 18 years of age at the time of their involuntary examination. Percent change over time is shown.

Table B: FY15/16 Involuntary Examinations: Residents of Lee County - Initiator Type

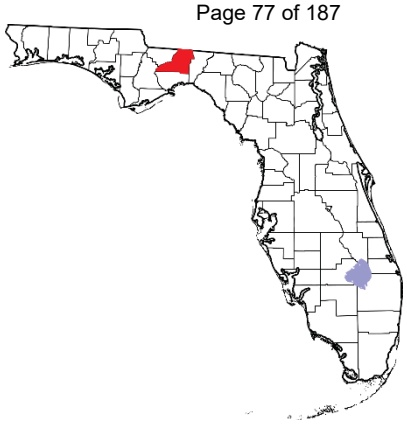
Fiscal Year	Total	% <18	Initiator Type			Change to 2015/2016
			LEO	MHP	Ex-Parte	
2015-2016	5,638	19.99%	60.59%	38.40%	1.01%	N/A
2014-2015	5,210	21.29%	54.09%	44.53%	1.38%	8.21%
2013-2014	4,722	21.26%	52.80%	45.85%	1.36%	19.40%
2012-2013	4,229	23.39%	56.33%	42.71%	0.97%	33.32%
2011-2012	3,142	23.90%	56.30%	42.17%	1.53%	79.44%

Responses to the yes/no questions on the Cover Sheet about the location of the people before their involuntary examinations are summarized for Lee County residents in Table C.

Table C: FY15/16 Involuntary Examinations: Residents of Lee County - Location

Location Prior to Involuntary Examination as Reported on Cover Sheet	Yes		No		Not Reported	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
1,127 Involuntary Examinations for Children						
School	142	12.60%	946	83.94%	39	3.46%
DCF Custody	34	3.02%	1,057	93.79%	36	3.19%
Department of Juvenile Justice Custody	27	2.40%	1,072	95.12%	28	2.48%
4,499 Involuntary Examinations for Adults						
Assisted Living Facility (ALF)	39	0.87%	4,399	97.78%	61	1.36%
Jail	***	***	4,416	98.16%	72	1.60%
Nursing home	***	***	4,429	98.44%	57	1.27%

County: Leon



Leon County is in the Northwest DCF region and Florida Judicial Circuit 2. Big Bend Community Based Care is the Managing Entity for Leon County. The county's estimated 2015 population was 284,740. The 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Code for Leon County is 2 (Metro - Counties in metro areas of 250,000 to 1 million population). Counts of involuntary examinations for Leon County residents are shown by receiving facility in Table A.

Table A: FY15/16 Involuntary Examinations for Residents of Leon County - Receiving Facility

Receiving Facility Name	Type	City/County	Involuntary Examinations	
			Total	% of Total
Tallahassee Memorial Healthcare	Private	Tallahassee, Leon	1,442	65.28%
Apalachee Center	Public	Tallahassee, Leon	309	13.99%
Capital Regional Medical Center	Private	Tallahassee, Leon	248	11.23%
Eastside Psychiatric Hospital (Owned by Apalachee Center)	Private	Tallahassee, Leon	148	6.70%
Aggregated 25 or less	N/A	N/A	62	2.81%
		Total	2,209	100.01%

Counts of involuntary examinations for residents of Leon County are shown for five fiscal years in Table B. Included are percentages of involuntary examinations a) by initiator type and b) for residents of Leon County who were under 18 years of age at the time of their involuntary examination. Percent change over time is shown.

Table B: FY15/16 Involuntary Examinations: Residents of Leon County - Initiator Type

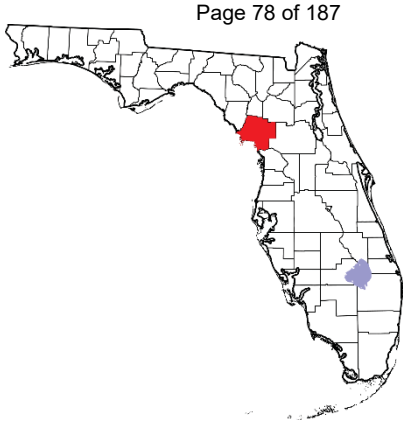
Fiscal Year	Total	% <18	Initiator Type			Change to 2015/2016
			LEO	MHP	Ex-Parte	
2015-2016	2,209	18.79%	53.06%	43.05%	3.89%	N/A
2014-2015	2,056	19.84%	59.05%	37.16%	3.79%	7.44%
2013-2014	1,691	21.70%	51.51%	44.06%	4.44%	30.63%
2012-2013	1,495	16.25%	51.17%	44.82%	4.01%	47.76%
2011-2012	1,517	14.70%	51.48%	45.22%	3.30%	45.62%

Responses to the yes/no questions on the Cover Sheet about the location of the people before their involuntary examinations are summarized for Leon County residents in Table C.

Table C: FY15/16 Involuntary Examinations: Residents of Leon County - Location

Location Prior to Involuntary Examination as Reported on Cover Sheet	Yes		No		Not Reported	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
415 Involuntary Examinations for Children						
School	43	10.36%	215	51.81%	157	37.83%
DCF Custody	***	***	249	60.00%	155	37.35%
Department of Juvenile Justice Custody	***	***	254	61.20%	156	37.59%
1,779 Involuntary Examinations for Adults						
Assisted Living Facility (ALF)	***	***	1,317	74.03%	454	25.52%
Jail	***	***	1,317	74.03%	455	25.58%
Nursing home	***	***	1,321	74.26%	457	25.69%

County: Levy



Levy County is in the Northeast DCF region and Florida Judicial Circuit 8. Lutheran Services Florida is the Managing Entity for Levy County. The county's estimated 2015 population was 40,849. The 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Code for Levy County is 6 (Non-metro - Urban population of 2,500 to 19,999, adjacent to a metro area). Counts of involuntary examinations for Levy County residents are shown by receiving facility in Table A.

Table A: FY15/16 Involuntary Examinations for Residents of Levy County - Receiving Facility

Receiving Facility Name	Type	City/County	Involuntary Examinations	
			Total	% of Total
Meridian Behavioral Health Care (Gainesville)	Public	Gainesville, Alachua	121	46.18%
UF Health Shands Psychiatric Hospital	Private	Gainesville, Alachua	78	29.77%
Aggregated 25 or less	N/A	N/A	63	24.05%
		Total	262	100.00%

Counts of involuntary examinations for residents of Levy County are shown for five fiscal years in Table B. Included are percentages of involuntary examinations a) by initiator type and b) for residents of Levy County who were under 18 years of age at the time of their involuntary examination. Percent change over time is shown.

Table B: FY15/16 Involuntary Examinations: Residents of Levy County - Initiator Type

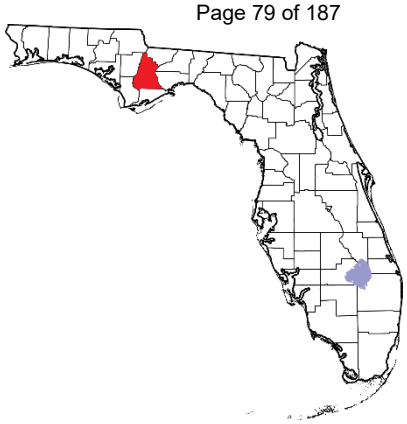
Fiscal Year	Total	% <18	Initiator Type			Change to 2015/2016
			LEO	MHP	Ex-Parte	
2015-2016	262	27.48%	48.85%	48.85%	2.29%	N/A
2014-2015	311	26.69%	48.23%	50.48%	1.29%	-15.76%
2013-2014	241	26.56%	50.21%	47.30%	2.49%	8.71%
2012-2013	275	21.82%	58.18%	40.36%	1.45%	-4.73%
2011-2012	228	15.35%	45.61%	53.07%	1.32%	14.91%

Responses to the yes/no questions on the Cover Sheet about the location of the people before their involuntary examinations are summarized for Levy County residents in Table C.

Table C: FY15/16 Involuntary Examinations: Residents of Levy County - Location

Location Prior to Involuntary Examination as Reported on Cover Sheet	Yes		No		Not Reported	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
72 Involuntary Examinations for Children						
School	***	***	54	75.00%	***	***
DCF Custody	***	***	63	87.50%	***	***
Department of Juvenile Justice Custody	***	***	69	95.83%	***	***
189 Involuntary Examinations for Adults						
Assisted Living Facility (ALF)	***	***	170	89.95%	***	***
Jail	***	***	169	89.42%	***	***
Nursing home	***	***	169	89.42%	***	***

County: Liberty



Liberty County is in the Northwest DCF region and Florida Judicial Circuit 2. Big Bend Community Based Care is the Managing Entity for Liberty County. The county's estimated 2015 population was 8,719. The 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Code for Liberty County is 8 (Non-metro - Completely rural or less than 2,500 urban population, adjacent to a metro area). Counts of involuntary examinations for Liberty County residents are shown by receiving facility in Table A.

Table A: FY15/16 Involuntary Examinations for Residents of Liberty County - Receiving Facility

Receiving Facility Name	Type	City/County	Involuntary Examinations	
			Total	% of Total
Eastside Psychiatric Hospital (Owned by Apalachee Center)	Private	Tallahassee, Leon	28	34.57%
Aggregated 25 or less	N/A	N/A	53	65.43%
		Total	81	100.00%

Counts of involuntary examinations for residents of Liberty County are shown for five fiscal years in Table B. Included are percentages of involuntary examinations a) by initiator type and b) for residents of Liberty County who were under 18 years of age at the time of their involuntary examination. Percent change over time is shown.

Table B: FY15/16 Involuntary Examinations: Residents of Liberty County - Initiator Type

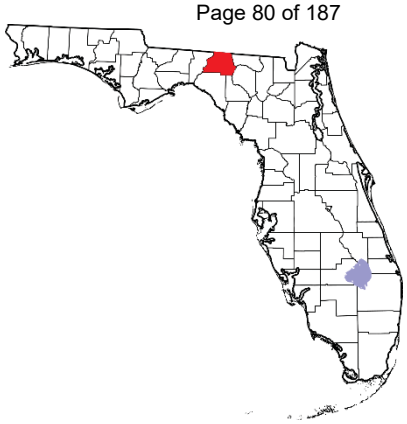
Fiscal Year	Total	% <18	Initiator Type			Change to 2015/2016
			LEO	MHP	Ex-Parte	
2015-2016	81	23.46%	46.91%	46.91%	6.17%	N/A
2014-2015	54	12.96%	51.85%	40.74%	7.41%	50.00%
2013-2014	44	20.45%	50.00%	43.18%	6.82%	84.09%
2012-2013	36	8.33%	25.00%	63.89%	11.11%	125.00%
2011-2012	41	9.76%	51.22%	41.46%	7.32%	97.56%

Responses to the yes/no questions on the Cover Sheet about the location of the people before their involuntary examinations are summarized for Liberty County residents in Table C.

Table C: FY15/16 Involuntary Examinations: Residents of Liberty County - Location

Location Prior to Involuntary Examination as Reported on Cover Sheet	Yes		No		Not Reported	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
*** Involuntary Examinations for Children						
School	***	***	***	***	***	***
DCF Custody	***	***	***	***	***	***
Department of Juvenile Justice Custody	***	***	***	***	***	***
62 Involuntary Examinations for Adults						
Assisted Living Facility (ALF)	***	***	48	77.42%	***	***
Jail	***	***	54	87.10%	***	***
Nursing home	***	***	53	85.48%	***	***

County: Madison



Madison County is in the Northeast DCF region and Florida Judicial Circuit 3. Big Bend Community Based Care is the Managing Entity for Madison County. The county's estimated 2015 population was 19,328. The 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Code for Madison County is 6 (Non-metro - Urban population of 2,500 to 19,999, adjacent to a metro area). Counts of involuntary examinations for Madison County residents are shown by receiving facility in Table A.

Table A: FY15/16 Involuntary Examinations for Residents of Madison County - Receiving Facility

Receiving Facility Name	Type	City/County	Involuntary Examinations	
			Total	% of Total
Apalachee Center	Public	Tallahassee, Leon	73	37.24%
Eastside Psychiatric Hospital (Owned by Apalachee Center)	Private	Tallahassee, Leon	57	29.08%
Capital Regional Medical Center	Private	Tallahassee, Leon	40	20.41%
Aggregated 25 or less	N/A	N/A	26	13.27%
		Total	196	100.00%

Counts of involuntary examinations for residents of Madison County are shown for five fiscal years in Table B. Included are percentages of involuntary examinations a) by initiator type and b) for residents of Madison County who were under 18 years of age at the time of their involuntary examination. Percent change over time is shown.

Table B: FY15/16 Involuntary Examinations: Residents of Madison County - Initiator Type

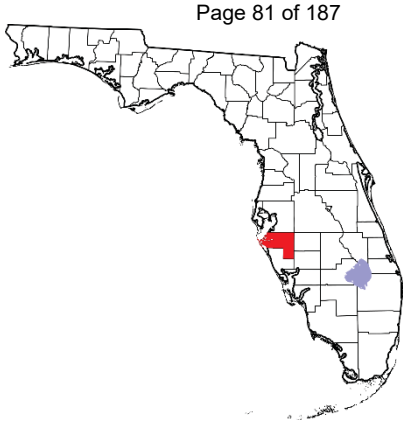
Fiscal Year	Total	% <18	Initiator Type			Change to 2015/2016
			LEO	MHP	Ex-Parte	
2015-2016	196	19.39%	68.88%	22.96%	8.16%	N/A
2014-2015	220	14.09%	68.18%	26.36%	5.45%	-10.91%
2013-2014	215	9.30%	72.09%	23.26%	4.65%	-8.84%
2012-2013	174	14.94%	66.09%	29.89%	4.02%	12.64%
2011-2012	205	12.20%	68.78%	18.05%	13.17%	-4.39%

Responses to the yes/no questions on the Cover Sheet about the location of the people before their involuntary examinations are summarized for Madison County residents in Table C.

Table C: FY15/16 Involuntary Examinations: Residents of Madison County - Location

Location Prior to Involuntary Examination as Reported on Cover Sheet	Yes		No		Not Reported	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
38 Involuntary Examinations for Children						
School	***	***	26	68.42%	***	***
DCF Custody	***	***	27	71.05%	***	***
Department of Juvenile Justice Custody	***	***	31	81.58%	***	***
155 Involuntary Examinations for Adults						
Assisted Living Facility (ALF)	***	***	129	83.23%	***	***
Jail	***	***	146	94.19%	***	***
Nursing home	***	***	141	90.97%	***	***

County: Manatee



Manatee County is in the SunCoast DCF region and Florida Judicial Circuit 12. Central Florida Behavioral Health Network is the Managing Entity for Manatee County. The county's estimated 2015 population was 347,272. The 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Code for Manatee County is 2 (Metro - Counties in metro areas of 250,000 to 1 million population). Counts of involuntary examinations for Manatee County residents are shown by receiving facility in Table A.

Table A: FY15/16 Involuntary Examinations for Residents of Manatee County - Receiving Facility

Receiving Facility Name	Type	City/County	Involuntary Examinations	
			Total	% of Total
Centerstone of Florida (Manatee Glens Crisis Center)	Public	Bradenton, Manatee	879	38.05%
Suncoast Behavioral Health Center	Private	Bradenton, Manatee	677	29.31%
Centerstone of Florida (Manatee Glens Hospital)	Private	Bradenton, Manatee	393	17.01%
Sarasota Memorial Hospital (Bayside Center for Behavioral)	Private	Sarasota, Sarasota	149	6.45%
Coastal Behavioral Healthcare	Public	Sarasota, Sarasota	73	3.16%
Aggregated 25 or less	N/A	N/A	139	4.94%
		Total	2,310	100.00%

Counts of involuntary examinations for residents of Manatee County are shown for five fiscal years in Table B. Included are percentages of involuntary examinations a) by initiator type and b) for residents of Manatee County who were under 18 years of age at the time of their involuntary examination. Percent change over time is shown.

Table B: FY15/16 Involuntary Examinations: Residents of Manatee County - Initiator Type

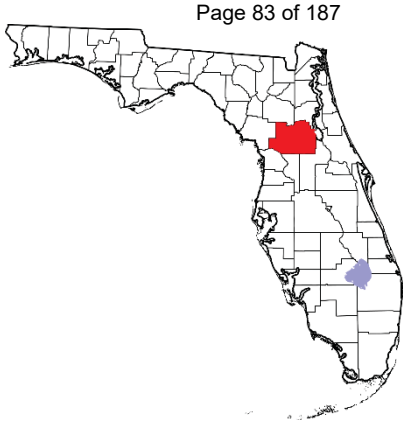
Fiscal Year	Total	% <18	Initiator Type			Change to 2015/2016
			LEO	MHP	Ex-Parte	
2015-2016	2,310	22.81%	53.55%	43.72%	2.73%	N/A
2014-2015	2,395	22.59%	50.19%	47.47%	2.34%	-3.55%
2013-2014	2,183	21.58%	44.57%	52.54%	2.89%	5.82%
2012-2013	1,973	17.03%	47.34%	49.47%	3.19%	17.08%
2011-2012	1,915	18.28%	51.54%	45.54%	2.92%	20.63%

Responses to the yes/no questions on the Cover Sheet about the location of the people before their involuntary examinations are summarized for Manatee County residents in Table C.

Table C: FY15/16 Involuntary Examinations: Residents of Manatee County - Location

Location Prior to Involuntary Examination as Reported on Cover Sheet	Yes		No		Not Reported	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
527 Involuntary Examinations for Children						
School	33	6.26%	443	84.06%	51	9.68%
DCF Custody	***	***	461	87.48%	50	9.49%
Department of Juvenile Justice Custody	***	***	471	89.37%	51	9.68%
1,776 Involuntary Examinations for Adults						
Assisted Living Facility (ALF)	***	***	1,581	89.02%	179	10.08%
Jail	***	***	1,585	89.25%	182	10.25%
Nursing home	***	***	1,591	89.58%	180	10.14%

County: Marion



Marion County is in the Central DCF region and Florida Judicial Circuit 5. Lutheran Services Florida is the Managing Entity for Marion County. The county's estimated 2015 population was 342,831. The 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Code for Marion County is 2 (Metro - Counties in metro areas of 250,000 to 1 million population). Counts of involuntary examinations for Marion County residents are shown by receiving facility in Table A.

Table A: FY15/16 Involuntary Examinations for Residents of Marion County - Receiving Facility

Receiving Facility Name	Type	City/County	Involuntary Examinations	
			Total	% of Total
The Centers	Public	Ocala, Marion	2,064	67.78%
The Vines Hospital	Private	Ocala, Marion	587	19.28%
UF Health Shands Psychiatric Hospital	Private	Gainesville, Alachua	96	3.15%
Life Stream Behavioral Center	Public	Leesburg, Lake	80	2.63%
North Florida Regional Medical Center	Private	Gainesville, Alachua	61	2.00%
Aggregated 25 or less	N/A	N/A	157	5.16%
		Total	3,045	100.00%

Counts of involuntary examinations for residents of Marion County are shown for five fiscal years in Table B. Included are percentages of involuntary examinations a) by initiator type and b) for residents of Marion County who were under 18 years of age at the time of their involuntary examination. Percent change over time is shown.

Table B: FY15/16 Involuntary Examinations: Residents of Marion County - Initiator Type

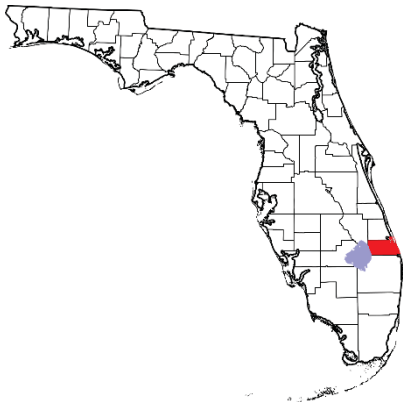
Fiscal Year	Total	% <18	Initiator Type			Change to 2015/2016
			LEO	MHP	Ex-Parte	
2015-2016	3,045	27.42%	70.05%	27.85%	2.10%	N/A
2014-2015	3,101	27.22%	68.91%	30.12%	0.97%	-1.81%
2013-2014	3,073	24.99%	67.78%	31.14%	1.07%	-0.91%
2012-2013	2,537	28.46%	71.38%	27.20%	1.42%	20.02%
2011-2012	2,943	20.83%	70.44%	28.17%	1.39%	3.47%

Responses to the yes/no questions on the Cover Sheet about the location of the people before their involuntary examinations are summarized for Marion County residents in Table C.

Table C: FY15/16 Involuntary Examinations: Residents of Marion County - Location

Location Prior to Involuntary Examination as Reported on Cover Sheet	Yes		No		Not Reported	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
835 Involuntary Examinations for Children						
School	164	19.64%	634	75.93%	37	4.43%
DCF Custody	58	6.95%	747	89.46%	30	3.59%
Department of Juvenile Justice Custody	***	***	803	96.17%	28	3.35%
2,195 Involuntary Examinations for Adults						
Assisted Living Facility (ALF)	32	1.46%	1,563	71.21%	600	27.33%
Jail	33	1.50%	1,560	71.07%	602	27.43%
Nursing home	***	***	1,594	72.62%	600	27.33%

County: Martin



Martin County is in the Southeast DCF region and Florida Judicial Circuit 19. Southeast Florida Behavioral Health Network is the Managing Entity for Martin County. The county's estimated 2015 population was 150,165. The 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Code for Martin County is 2 (Metro - Counties in metro areas of 250,000 to 1 million population). Counts of involuntary examinations for Martin County residents are shown by receiving facility in Table A.

Table A: FY15/16 Involuntary Examinations for Residents of Martin County - Receiving Facility

Receiving Facility Name	Type	City/County	Involuntary Examinations	
			Total	% of Total
New Horizons of the Treasure Coast	Public	Ft. Pierce, Saint Lucie	347	40.58%
Treasure Coast Behavioral Healthcare at St. Lucie Medical Center	Private	Port St Lucie, Saint Lucie	251	29.36%
Saint Lucie Medical Center**/ Port St Lucie Hospital**	Private	Port St. Lucie, Saint Lucie	83	9.71%
JFK Medical Center North Campus (West Palm Hospital)	Private	West Palm Beach, Palm Beach	60	7.02%
Lawnwood Regional Medical Center & Heart Institute/Lawnwood Pavilion	Private	Ft. Pierce, Saint Lucie	60	7.02%
Aggregated 25 or less	N/A	N/A	54	6.32%
		Total	855	100.01%

Counts of involuntary examinations for residents of Martin County are shown for five fiscal years in Table B. Included are percentages of involuntary examinations a) by initiator type and b) for residents of Martin County who were under 18 years of age at the time of their involuntary examination. Percent change over time is shown.

Table B: FY15/16 Involuntary Examinations: Residents of Martin County - Initiator Type

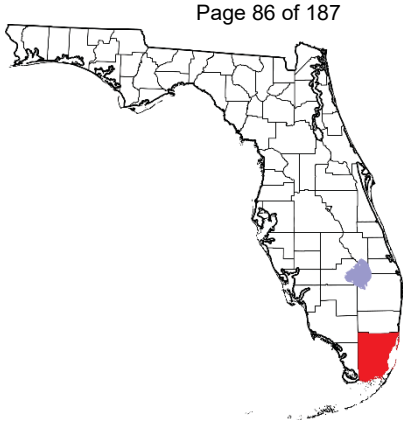
Fiscal Year	Total	% <18	Initiator Type			Change to 2015/2016
			LEO	MHP	Ex-Parte	
2015-2016	855	14.39%	29.94%	67.72%	2.34%	N/A
2014-2015	960	15.94%	33.13%	64.27%	2.60%	-10.94%
2013-2014	788	14.59%	35.91%	63.07%	1.02%	8.50%
2012-2013	893	12.21%	36.39%	61.37%	2.24%	-4.26%
2011-2012	775	12.52%	30.58%	66.58%	2.84%	10.32%

Responses to the yes/no questions on the Cover Sheet about the location of the people before their involuntary examinations are summarized for Martin County residents in Table C.

Table C: FY15/16 Involuntary Examinations: Residents of Martin County - Location

Location Prior to Involuntary Examination as Reported on Cover Sheet	Yes		No		Not Reported	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
123 Involuntary Examinations for Children						
School	***	***	106	86.18%	***	***
DCF Custody	***	***	115	93.50%	***	***
Department of Juvenile Justice Custody	***	***	114	92.68%	***	***
727 Involuntary Examinations for Adults						
Assisted Living Facility (ALF)	***	***	706	97.11%	***	***
Jail	***	***	683	93.95%	***	***
Nursing home	***	***	702	96.56%	***	***

County: Miami-Dade



Miami-Dade County is in the Southern DCF region and Florida Judicial Circuit 11. South Florida Behavioral Health Network is the Managing Entity for Miami-Dade County. The county's estimated 2015 population was 2,651,195. The 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Code for Miami-Dade County is 1 (Metro - Counties in metro areas of 1 million population or more). Counts of involuntary examinations for Miami-Dade County residents are shown by receiving facility in Table A.

Table A: FY15/16 Involuntary Examinations for Residents of Miami-Dade County - Receiving Facility

Receiving Facility Name	Type	City/County	Involuntary Examinations	
			Total	% of Total
Jackson Behavioral Health Hospital	Public	Miami, Miami-Dade	5,882	21.73%
Palmetto General Hospital	Private	Hialeah, Miami-Dade	2,115	7.81%
Southern Winds Hospital	Private	Hialeah, Miami-Dade	1,949	7.20%
Community Health of South Florida	Public	Miami, Miami-Dade	1,946	7.19%
Mount Sinai Medical Center	Private	Miami Beach, Miami-Dade	1,691	6.25%
North Shore Medical Center	Private	Miami, Miami-Dade	1,651	6.10%
Larkin Community Hospital	Private	South Miami, Miami-Dade	1,643	6.07%
Citrus Health Network	Public	Hialeah, Miami-Dade	1,382	5.10%
Jackson South Community Hospital	Private	Miami, Miami-Dade	1,286	4.75%
Kendall Regional Medical Center	Private	Miami, Miami-Dade	1,209	4.47%
Westchester General Hospital	Private	Miami, Miami-Dade	1,190	4.40%
Aventura Hospital and Medical Center	Private	Adventura, Miami-Dade	1,133	4.19%
University of Miami Hospital	Private	Miami, Miami-Dade	824	3.04%
Citrus Health Network CCSU	Public	Hialeah, Miami-Dade	820	3.03%
Banyan Health Systems (Miami Behavioral Health Center)	Public	Miami, Miami-Dade	756	2.79%
Mercy Hospital A Campus of Plantation General Hospital	Private	Miami, Miami-Dade	356	1.32%
Memorial Regional Hospital	Public	Hollywood, Broward	344	1.27%
Nicklaus Children's Hospital (Miami Children's Hospital)	Private	Miami, Miami-Dade	244	0.90%
Jackson Community Mental Health Center (Jackson North)	Public	Opa Locka, Miami-Dade	165	0.61%
Fort Lauderdale Hospital	Private	Ft. Lauderdale, Broward	42	0.16%
Broward Health Imperial Point	Private	Ft. Lauderdale, Broward	34	0.13%
Atlantic Shores Hospital	Private	Ft. Lauderdale, Broward	28	0.10%
Henderson Behavioral Health	Public	Ft. Lauderdale, Broward	28	0.10%
Aggregated 25 or less	N/A	N/A	354	1.31%
		Total	27,072	100.02%

Counts of involuntary examinations for residents of Miami-Dade County are shown for five fiscal years in Table B. Included are percentages of involuntary examinations a) by initiator type and b) for residents of Miami-Dade County who were under 18 years of age at the time of their involuntary examination. Percent change over time is shown.

Table B: FY15/16 Involuntary Examinations: Residents of Miami-Dade County - Initiator Type

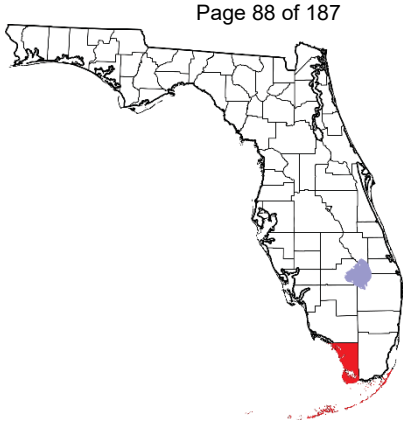
Fiscal Year	Total	% <18	Initiator Type			Change to 2015/2016
			LEO	MHP	Ex-Parte	
2015-2016	27,072	8.71%	47.08%	50.69%	2.22%	N/A
2014-2015	25,582	9.74%	47.17%	50.62%	2.22%	5.82%
2013-2014	23,947	10.21%	46.57%	50.89%	2.53%	13.05%
2012-2013	20,396	9.91%	45.27%	52.07%	2.66%	32.73%
2011-2012	15,870	11.62%	45.35%	51.89%	2.76%	70.59%

Responses to the yes/no questions on the Cover Sheet about the location of the people before their involuntary examinations are summarized for Miami-Dade County residents in Table C.

Table C: FY15/16 Involuntary Examinations: Residents of Miami-Dade County - Location

Location Prior to Involuntary Examination as Reported on Cover Sheet	Yes		No		Not Reported	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
2,358 Involuntary Examinations for Children						
School	711	30.15%	980	41.56%	667	28.29%
DCF Custody	209	8.86%	1,522	64.55%	627	26.59%
Department of Juvenile Justice Custody	64	2.71%	1,674	70.99%	620	26.29%
24,517 Involuntary Examinations for Adults						
Assisted Living Facility (ALF)	1,620	6.61%	19,516	79.60%	3,381	13.79%
Jail	245	1.00%	21,285	86.82%	2,987	12.18%
Nursing home	349	1.42%	20,747	84.62%	3,421	13.95%

County: Monroe



Monroe County is in the Southern DCF region and Florida Judicial Circuit 16. South Florida Behavioral Health Network is the Managing Entity for Monroe County. The county's estimated 2015 population was 74,094. The 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Code for Monroe County is 4 (Non-metro - Urban population of 20,000 or more, adjacent to a metro area). Counts of involuntary examinations for Monroe County residents are shown by receiving facility in Table A.

Table A: FY15/16 Involuntary Examinations for Residents of Monroe County - Receiving Facility

Receiving Facility Name	Type	City/County	Involuntary Examinations	
			Total	% of Total
Guidance/Care Center	Public	Marathon, Monroe	258	49.24%
Depoo Hospital (Lower Keys Medical Center)	Public	Key West, Monroe	185	35.31%
Aggregated 25 or less	N/A	N/A	81	15.46%
		Total	524	100.01%

Counts of involuntary examinations for residents of Monroe County are shown for five fiscal years in Table B. Included are percentages of involuntary examinations a) by initiator type and b) for residents of Monroe County who were under 18 years of age at the time of their involuntary examination. Percent change over time is shown.

Table B: FY15/16 Involuntary Examinations: Residents of Monroe County - Initiator Type

Fiscal Year	Total	% <18	Initiator Type			Change to 2015/2016
			LEO	MHP	Ex-Parte	
2015-2016	524	5.15%	34.16%	64.50%	1.34%	N/A
2014-2015	459	3.49%	36.82%	62.31%	0.87%	14.16%
2013-2014	440	5.00%	35.68%	63.64%	0.68%	19.09%
2012-2013	486	5.14%	41.98%	57.20%	0.82%	7.82%
2011-2012	466	7.94%	31.12%	66.74%	2.15%	12.45%

Responses to the yes/no questions on the Cover Sheet about the location of the people before their involuntary examinations are summarized for Monroe County residents in Table C.

Table C: FY15/16 Involuntary Examinations: Residents of Monroe County - Location

Location Prior to Involuntary Examination as Reported on Cover Sheet	Yes		No		Not Reported	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
27 Involuntary Examinations for Children						
School	***	***	***	***	***	***
DCF Custody	***	***	***	***	***	***
Department of Juvenile Justice Custody	***	***	***	***	***	***
492 Involuntary Examinations for Adults						
Assisted Living Facility (ALF)	***	***	475	96.54%	***	***
Jail	***	***	458	93.09%	***	***
Nursing home	***	***	474	96.34%	***	***

County: Nassau

Nassau County is in the Northeast DCF region and Florida Judicial Circuit 4. Lutheran Services Florida is the Managing Entity for Nassau County. The county's estimated 2015 population was 77,218. The 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Code for Nassau County is 1 (Metro - Counties in metro areas of 1 million population or more). Counts of involuntary examinations for Nassau County residents are shown by receiving facility in Table A.

Table A: FY15/16 Involuntary Examinations for Residents of Nassau County - Receiving Facility

Receiving Facility Name	Type	City/County	Involuntary Examinations	
			Total	% of Total
Mental Health Resource Center - North	Public	Jacksonville, Duval	99	24.32%
Baptist Medical Center Jacksonville (Baptist Health Center)	Private	Jacksonville, Duval	80	19.66%
Mental Health Resource Center - North CCSU	Public	Jacksonville, Duval	78	19.16%
Mental Health Resource Center - South	Public	Jacksonville, Duval	50	12.29%
River Point Behavioral Health	Private	Jacksonville, Duval	35	8.60%
UF Health Jacksonville (Shands Jacksonville Healthcare)	Private	Jacksonville, Duval	31	7.62%
Aggregated 25 or less	N/A	N/A	34	8.35%
		Total	407	100.00%

Counts of involuntary examinations for residents of Nassau County are shown for five fiscal years in Table B. Included are percentages of involuntary examinations a) by initiator type and b) for residents of Nassau County who were under 18 years of age at the time of their involuntary examination. Percent change over time is shown.

Table B: FY15/16 Involuntary Examinations: Residents of Nassau County - Initiator Type

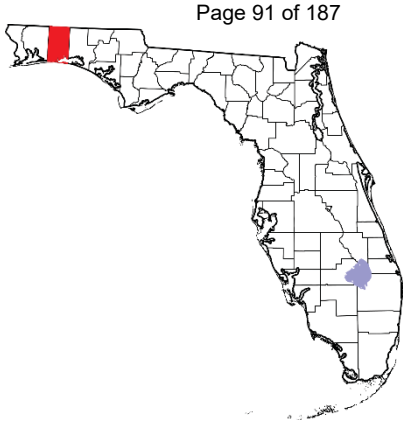
Fiscal Year	Total	% <18	Initiator Type			Change to 2015/2016
			LEO	MHP	Ex-Parte	
2015-2016	407	21.13%	59.71%	38.82%	1.47%	N/A
2014-2015	396	15.91%	62.88%	36.62%	0.51%	2.78%
2013-2014	252	30.16%	61.90%	37.70%	0.40%	61.51%
2012-2013	234	35.90%	66.24%	33.33%	0.43%	73.93%
2011-2012	205	39.02%	67.32%	32.68%	0.00%	98.54%

Responses to the yes/no questions on the Cover Sheet about the location of the people before their involuntary examinations are summarized for Nassau County residents in Table C.

Table C: FY15/16 Involuntary Examinations: Residents of Nassau County - Location

Location Prior to Involuntary Examination as Reported on Cover Sheet	Yes		No		Not Reported	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
86 Involuntary Examinations for Children						
School	***	***	69	80.23%	***	***
DCF Custody	***	***	79	91.86%	***	***
Department of Juvenile Justice Custody	***	***	82	95.35%	***	***
321 Involuntary Examinations for Adults						
Assisted Living Facility (ALF)	***	***	269	83.80%	40	12.46%
Jail	***	***	275	85.67%	41	12.77%
Nursing home	***	***	279	86.92%	41	12.77%

County: Okaloosa



Okaloosa County is in the Northwest DCF region and Florida Judicial Circuit 1. Big Bend Community Based Care is the Managing Entity for Okaloosa County. The county's estimated 2015 population was 192,676. The 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Code for Okaloosa County is 3 (Metro - Counties in metro areas of fewer than 250,000 population). Counts of involuntary examinations for Okaloosa County residents are shown by receiving facility in Table A.

Table A: FY15/16 Involuntary Examinations for Residents of Okaloosa County - Receiving Facility

Receiving Facility Name	Type	City/County	Involuntary Examinations	
			Total	% of Total
Fort Walton Beach Medical Center	Private	Ft. Walton Beach, Okaloosa	1,147	67.79%
Baptist Hospital	Private	Pensacola, Escambia	276	16.31%
Emerald Coast Behavioral Hospital	Private	Panama City, Bay	107	6.32%
West Florida Regional Medical Center	Private	Pensacola, Escambia	95	5.61%
Aggregated 25 or less	N/A	N/A	67	3.96%
		Total	1,692	99.99%

Counts of involuntary examinations for residents of Okaloosa County are shown for five fiscal years in Table B. Included are percentages of involuntary examinations a) by initiator type and b) for residents of Okaloosa County who were under 18 years of age at the time of their involuntary examination. Percent change over time is shown.

Table B: FY15/16 Involuntary Examinations: Residents of Okaloosa County - Initiator Type

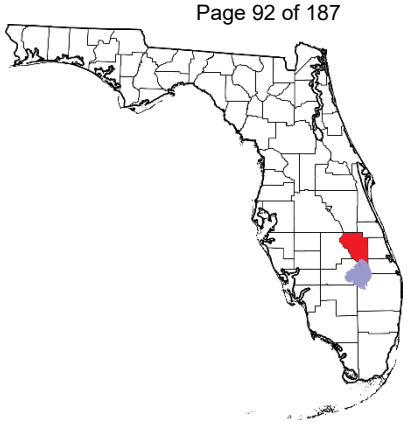
Fiscal Year	Total	% <18	Initiator Type			Change to 2015/2016
			LEO	MHP	Ex-Parte	
2015-2016	1,692	19.68%	29.67%	65.84%	4.49%	N/A
2014-2015	1,718	16.88%	28.52%	68.22%	3.26%	-1.51%
2013-2014	1,676	14.92%	32.58%	62.17%	5.25%	0.95%
2012-2013	1,518	8.96%	35.38%	59.88%	4.74%	11.46%
2011-2012	1,644	12.96%	35.52%	60.16%	4.32%	2.92%

Responses to the yes/no questions on the Cover Sheet about the location of the people before their involuntary examinations are summarized for Okaloosa County residents in Table C.

Table C: FY15/16 Involuntary Examinations: Residents of Okaloosa County - Location

Location Prior to Involuntary Examination as Reported on Cover Sheet	Yes		No		Not Reported	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
333 Involuntary Examinations for Children						
School	***	***	316	94.89%	***	***
DCF Custody	***	***	326	97.90%	***	***
Department of Juvenile Justice Custody	***	***	326	97.90%	***	***
1,355 Involuntary Examinations for Adults						
Assisted Living Facility (ALF)	***	***	264	19.48%	1,091	80.52%
Jail	***	***	259	19.11%	1,094	80.74%
Nursing home	***	***	264	19.48%	1,091	80.52%

County: Okeechobee



Okeechobee County is in the Southeast DCF region and Florida Judicial Circuit 19. Southeast Florida Behavioral Health Network is the Managing Entity for Okeechobee County. The county's estimated 2015 population was 40,084. The 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Code for Okeechobee County is 4 (Non-metro - Urban population of 20,000 or more, adjacent to a metro area). Counts of involuntary examinations for Okeechobee County residents are shown by receiving facility in Table A.

Table A: FY15/16 Involuntary Examinations for Residents of Okeechobee County - Receiving Facility

Receiving Facility Name	Type	City/County	Involuntary Examinations	
			Total	% of Total
New Horizons of the Treasure Coast	Public	Ft. Pierce, Saint Lucie	221	61.56%
Lawnwood Regional Medical Center & Heart Institute/Lawnwood Pavilion	Private	Ft. Pierce, Saint Lucie	55	15.32%
JFK Medical Center North Campus (West Palm Hospital)	Private	West Palm Beach, Palm Beach	33	9.19%
Aggregated 25 or less	N/A	N/A	50	13.93%
		Total	359	100.00%

Counts of involuntary examinations for residents of Okeechobee County are shown for five fiscal years in Table B. Included are percentages of involuntary examinations a) by initiator type and b) for residents of Okeechobee County who were under 18 years of age at the time of their involuntary examination. Percent change over time is shown.

Table B: FY15/16 Involuntary Examinations: Residents of Okeechobee County - Initiator Type

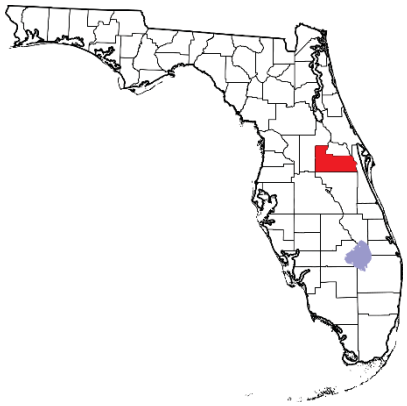
Fiscal Year	Total	% <18	Initiator Type			Change to 2015/2016
			LEO	MHP	Ex-Parte	
2015-2016	359	28.41%	42.34%	55.43%	2.23%	N/A
2014-2015	279	26.88%	42.65%	53.76%	3.58%	28.67%
2013-2014	364	28.30%	46.70%	52.20%	1.10%	-1.37%
2012-2013	298	19.46%	43.29%	56.04%	0.67%	20.47%
2011-2012	297	21.55%	44.44%	52.86%	2.69%	20.88%

Responses to the yes/no questions on the Cover Sheet about the location of the people before their involuntary examinations are summarized for Okeechobee County residents in Table C.

Table C: FY15/16 Involuntary Examinations: Residents of Okeechobee County - Location

Location Prior to Involuntary Examination as Reported on Cover Sheet	Yes		No		Not Reported	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
102 Involuntary Examinations for Children						
School	26	25.49%	70	68.63%	***	***
DCF Custody	***	***	91	89.22%	***	***
Department of Juvenile Justice Custody	***	***	91	89.22%	***	***
257 Involuntary Examinations for Adults						
Assisted Living Facility (ALF)	***	***	250	97.28%	***	***
Jail	***	***	244	94.94%	***	***
Nursing home	***	***	250	97.28%	***	***

County: Orange



Orange County is in the Central DCF region and Florida Judicial Circuit 9. Central Florida Cares Health System is the Managing Entity for Orange County. The county's estimated 2015 population was 1,265,036. The 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Code for Orange County is 1 (Metro - Counties in metro areas of 1 million population or more). Counts of involuntary examinations for Orange County residents are shown by receiving facility in Table A.

Table A: FY15/16 Involuntary Examinations for Residents of Orange County - Receiving Facility

Receiving Facility Name	Type	City/County	Involuntary Examinations	
			Total	% of Total
Aspire Health Partners (Lakeside Behavioral Healthcare)	Public	Orlando, Orange	4,491	40.60%
Central Florida Behavioral Hospital	Private	Orlando, Orange	1,505	13.61%
South Seminole Hospital	Private	Longwood, Seminole	1,372	12.40%
University Behavioral	Private	Orlando, Orange	1,138	10.29%
Florida Hospital - Orlando	Private	Orlando, Orange	946	8.55%
Aspire Health Partners (Lakeside Behavioral Healthcare) CCSU	Public	Orlando, Orange	621	5.61%
Aspire Health Partners (Seminole Behavioral Healthcare)	Public	Sanford, Seminole	320	2.89%
Osceola Regional Medical Center	Private	Kissimmee, Osceola	174	1.57%
Park Place Behavioral Health Care	Public	Kissimmee, Osceola	123	1.11%
Life Stream Behavioral Center	Public	Leesburg, Lake	73	0.66%
Ten Broeck Tampa (North Tampa Behavioral Health)	Private	Wesley Chapel, Pasco	66	0.60%
Aggregated 25 or less	N/A	N/A	232	2.10%
		Total	11,061	99.99%

Counts of involuntary examinations for residents of Orange County are shown for five fiscal years in Table B. Included are percentages of involuntary examinations a) by initiator type and b) for residents of Orange County who were under 18 years of age at the time of their involuntary examination. Percent change over time is shown.

Table B: FY15/16 Involuntary Examinations: Residents of Orange County - Initiator Type

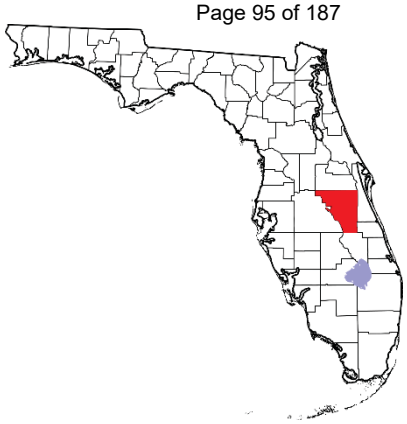
Fiscal Year	Total	% <18	Initiator Type			Change to 2015/2016
			LEO	MHP	Ex-Parte	
2015-2016	11,061	13.73%	49.15%	49.86%	0.99%	N/A
2014-2015	10,772	14.83%	49.19%	49.52%	1.29%	2.68%
2013-2014	10,712	14.22%	49.09%	49.67%	1.24%	3.26%
2012-2013	9,842	14.93%	48.17%	50.53%	1.30%	12.39%
2011-2012	9,452	13.95%	46.34%	52.68%	0.98%	17.02%

Responses to the yes/no questions on the Cover Sheet about the location of the people before their involuntary examinations are summarized for Orange County residents in Table C.

Table C: FY15/16 Involuntary Examinations: Residents of Orange County - Location

Location Prior to Involuntary Examination as Reported on Cover Sheet	Yes		No		Not Reported	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
1,519 Involuntary Examinations for Children						
School	206	13.56%	1,208	79.53%	105	6.91%
DCF Custody	44	2.90%	1,378	90.72%	97	6.39%
Department of Juvenile Justice Custody	***	***	1,397	91.97%	97	6.39%
9,491 Involuntary Examinations for Adults						
Assisted Living Facility (ALF)	103	1.09%	8,935	94.14%	453	4.77%
Jail	228	2.40%	8,788	92.59%	475	5.00%
Nursing home	40	0.42%	8,995	94.77%	456	4.80%

County: Osceola



Osceola County is in the Central DCF region and Florida Judicial Circuit 9. Central Florida Cares Health System is the Managing Entity for Osceola County. The county's estimated 2015 population was 308,780. The 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Code for Osceola County is 1 (Metro - Counties in metro areas of 1 million population or more). Counts of involuntary examinations for Osceola County residents are shown by receiving facility in Table A.

Table A: FY15/16 Involuntary Examinations for Residents of Osceola County - Receiving Facility

Receiving Facility Name	Type	City/County	Involuntary Examinations	
			Total	% of Total
Park Place Behavioral Health Care	Public	Kissimmee, Osceola	1,227	38.94%
Osceola Regional Medical Center	Private	Kissimmee, Osceola	1,011	32.09%
Central Florida Behavioral Hospital	Private	Orlando, Orange	292	9.27%
University Behavioral	Private	Orlando, Orange	137	4.35%
Florida Hospital - Orlando	Private	Orlando, Orange	107	3.40%
Aspire Health Partners (Lakeside Behavioral Healthcare)	Public	Orlando, Orange	106	3.36%
South Seminole Hospital	Private	Longwood, Seminole	41	1.30%
Aspire Health Partners (Seminole Behavioral Healthcare)	Public	Sanford, Seminole	31	0.98%
Aspire Health Partners (Lakeside Behavioral Healthcare) CCSU	Public	Orlando, Orange	30	0.95%
Wuesthoff Medical Center - Rockledge	Private	Rockledge, Brevard	28	0.89%
Aggregated 25 or less	N/A	N/A	141	3.68%
		Total	3,151	100.00%

Counts of involuntary examinations for residents of Osceola County are shown for five fiscal years in Table B. Included are percentages of involuntary examinations a) by initiator type and b) for residents of Osceola County who were under 18 years of age at the time of their involuntary examination. Percent change over time is shown.

Table B: FY15/16 Involuntary Examinations: Residents of Osceola County - Initiator Type

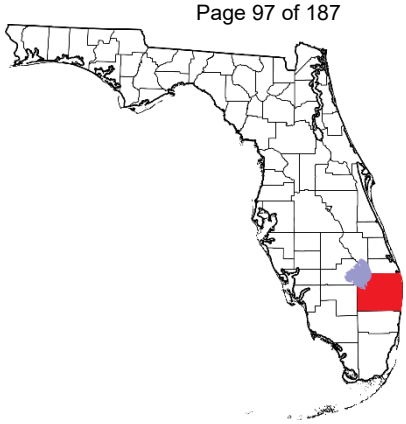
Fiscal Year	Total	% <18	Initiator Type			Change to 2015/2016
			LEO	MHP	Ex-Parte	
2015-2016	3,151	19.64%	50.68%	47.57%	1.75%	N/A
2014-2015	2,721	21.87%	55.49%	43.07%	1.43%	15.80%
2013-2014	2,475	22.95%	57.33%	40.24%	2.42%	27.31%
2012-2013	2,320	22.67%	56.38%	40.69%	2.93%	35.82%
2011-2012	2,045	21.03%	55.94%	40.73%	3.33%	54.08%

Responses to the yes/no questions on the Cover Sheet about the location of the people before their involuntary examinations are summarized for Osceola County residents in Table C.

Table C: FY15/16 Involuntary Examinations: Residents of Osceola County - Location

Location Prior to Involuntary Examination as Reported on Cover Sheet	Yes		No		Not Reported	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
619 Involuntary Examinations for Children						
School	56	9.05%	494	79.81%	69	11.15%
DCF Custody	***	***	527	85.14%	73	11.79%
Department of Juvenile Justice Custody	***	***	544	87.88%	74	11.95%
2,521 Involuntary Examinations for Adults						
Assisted Living Facility (ALF)	34	1.35%	2,339	92.78%	148	5.87%
Jail	32	1.27%	2,338	92.74%	151	5.99%
Nursing home	***	***	2,369	93.97%	148	5.87%

County: Palm Beach



Palm Beach County is in the Southeast DCF region and Florida Judicial Circuit 15. Southeast Florida Behavioral Health Network is the Managing Entity for Palm Beach County. The county's estimated 2015 population was 1,381,632. The 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Code for Palm Beach County is 1 (Metro - Counties in metro areas of 1 million population or more). Counts of involuntary examinations for Palm Beach County residents are shown by receiving facility in Table A.

Table A: FY15/16 Involuntary Examinations for Residents of Palm Beach County - Receiving Facility

Receiving Facility Name	Type	City/County	Involuntary Examinations	
			Total	% of Total
JFK Medical Center North Campus (West Palm Hospital)	Private	West Palm Beach, Palm Beach	3,131	32.79%
JFK Medical Center	Private	Atlantis, Palm Beach	1,507	15.78%
South County Mental Health Center	Public	Delray Beach, Palm Beach	1,425	14.92%
Delray Medical Center	Private	Delray Beach, Palm Beach	1,120	11.73%
The Jerome Golden Center for Behavioral Health (West Palm Beach)	Public	West Palm Beach, Palm Beach	808	8.46%
St. Mary's Medical Center	Private	West Palm Beach, Palm Beach	771	8.07%
The Jerome Golden Center for Behavioral Health (Belle Glades)	Public	Belle Glades, Palm Beach	208	2.18%
Veteran's Administration Hospital - West Palm Beach	Private	West Palm Beach, Palm Beach	168	1.76%
Broward Health Imperial Point	Private	Ft. Lauderdale, Broward	71	0.74%
New Horizons of the Treasure Coast	Public	Ft. Pierce, Saint Lucie	49	0.51%
University Hospital and Medical Center	Private	Tamarac, Broward	48	0.50%
Memorial Regional Hospital	Public	Hollywood, Broward	31	0.32%
Fort Lauderdale Hospital	Private	Ft. Lauderdale, Broward	26	0.27%
Aggregated 25 or less	N/A	N/A	187	1.96%
		Total	9,550	99.99%

Counts of involuntary examinations for residents of Palm Beach County are shown for five fiscal years in Table B. Included are percentages of involuntary examinations a) by initiator type and b) for residents of Palm Beach County who were under 18 years of age at the time of their involuntary examination. Percent change over time is shown.

Table B: FY15/16 Involuntary Examinations: Residents of Palm Beach County - Initiator Type

Fiscal Year	Total	% <18	Initiator Type			Change to 2015/2016
			LEO	MHP	Ex-Parte	
2015-2016	9,550	16.07%	46.64%	51.72%	1.64%	N/A
2014-2015	9,595	16.44%	44.23%	54.49%	1.28%	-0.47%
2013-2014	9,083	15.74%	42.84%	55.90%	1.27%	5.14%
2012-2013	8,763	16.00%	45.48%	53.38%	1.14%	8.98%
2011-2012	8,393	15.55%	44.12%	54.82%	1.06%	13.79%

Responses to the yes/no questions on the Cover Sheet about the location of the people before their involuntary

examinations are summarized for Palm Beach County residents in Table C.

Table C: FY15/16 Involuntary Examinations: Residents of Palm Beach County - Location

Location Prior to Involuntary Examination as Reported on Cover Sheet	Yes		No		Not Reported	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
1,535 Involuntary Examinations for Children						
School	173	11.27%	1,314	85.60%	48	3.13%
DCF Custody	26	1.69%	1,341	87.36%	168	10.94%
Department of Juvenile Justice Custody	***	***	1,361	88.66%	169	11.01%
7,986 Involuntary Examinations for Adults						
Assisted Living Facility (ALF)	44	0.55%	7,606	95.24%	336	4.21%
Jail	119	1.49%	7,523	94.20%	344	4.31%
Nursing home	***	***	7,639	95.65%	333	4.17%

County: Pasco

Pasco County is in the SunCoast DCF region and Florida Judicial Circuit 6. Central Florida Behavioral Health Network is the Managing Entity for Pasco County. The county's estimated 2015 population was 492,513. The 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Code for Pasco County is 1 (Metro - Counties in metro areas of 1 million population or more). Counts of involuntary examinations for Pasco County residents are shown by receiving facility in Table A.

Table A: FY15/16 Involuntary Examinations for Residents of Pasco County - Receiving Facility

Receiving Facility Name	Type	City/County	Involuntary Examinations	
			Total	% of Total
Medical Center of Trinity - West Pasco Campus	Private	New Port Richey, Pasco	1,607	27.12%
Morton Plant North Bay Hospital Recovery Center	Public	Lutz, Pasco	1,535	25.91%
Ten Broeck Tampa (North Tampa Behavioral Health)	Private	Wesley Chapel, Pasco	796	13.43%
Baycare Behavioral Health	Public	New Port Richey, Pasco	767	12.95%
Mental Health Care (Gracepoint)	Public	Tampa, Hillsborough	243	4.10%
Mease Dunedin Hospital	Public	Dunedin, Pinellas	163	2.75%
St. Joseph Hospital Behavioral Health Care	Private	Tampa, Hillsborough	153	2.58%
Mental Health Care (Gracepoint) CCSU	Public	Tampa, Hillsborough	82	1.38%
Largo Medical Center/Indian Rocks	Private	Largo, Pinellas	76	1.28%
Suncoast Behavioral Health Center	Private	Bradenton, Manatee	63	1.06%
Brandon Regional Hospital (Galencare)	Private	Brandon, Hillsborough	56	0.95%
St. Anthony's Hospital	Private	St. Petersburg, Pinellas	43	0.73%
Tampa Community Hospital (Town & Country Hospital)	Private	Tampa, Hillsborough	41	0.69%
Memorial Hospital of Tampa	Private	Tampa, Hillsborough	37	0.62%
Morton Plant Hospital	Private	Clearwater, Pinellas	33	0.56%
The Vines Hospital	Private	Ocala, Marion	29	0.49%
Windmoor Healthcare of Clearwater	Private	Clearwater, Pinellas	26	0.44%
Aggregated 25 or less	N/A	N/A	175	2.95%
		Total	5,925	99.99%

Counts of involuntary examinations for residents of Pasco County are shown for five fiscal years in Table B. Included are percentages of involuntary examinations a) by initiator type and b) for residents of Pasco County who were under 18 years of age at the time of their involuntary examination. Percent change over time is shown.

Table B: FY15/16 Involuntary Examinations: Residents of Pasco County - Initiator Type

Fiscal Year	Total	% <18	Initiator Type			Change to 2015/2016
			LEO	MHP	Ex-Parte	
2015-2016	5,925	21.20%	59.85%	38.04%	2.11%	N/A
2014-2015	5,467	21.51%	60.00%	36.53%	3.48%	8.38%
2013-2014	5,124	19.73%	56.01%	40.32%	3.67%	15.63%
2012-2013	4,693	19.75%	55.49%	40.76%	3.75%	26.25%
2011-2012	4,440	19.37%	55.99%	39.71%	4.30%	33.45%

Responses to the yes/no questions on the Cover Sheet about the location of the people before their involuntary

examinations are summarized for Pasco County residents in Table C.

Table C: FY15/16 Involuntary Examinations: Residents of Pasco County - Location

Location Prior to Involuntary Examination as Reported on Cover Sheet	Yes		No		Not Reported	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
1,256 Involuntary Examinations for Children						
School	289	23.01%	925	73.65%	42	3.34%
DCF Custody	42	3.34%	1,177	93.71%	37	2.95%
Department of Juvenile Justice Custody	***	***	1,202	95.70%	33	2.63%
4,639 Involuntary Examinations for Adults						
Assisted Living Facility (ALF)	176	3.79%	3,538	76.27%	925	19.94%
Jail	62	1.34%	3,647	78.62%	930	20.05%
Nursing home	***	***	3,693	79.61%	924	19.92%

County: Pinellas

Pinellas County is in the SunCoast DCF region and Florida Judicial Circuit 6. Central Florida Behavioral Health Network is the Managing Entity for Pinellas County. The county's estimated 2015 population was 942,832. The 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Code for Pinellas County is 1 (Metro - Counties in metro areas of 1 million population or more). Counts of involuntary examinations for Pinellas County residents are shown by receiving facility in Table A.

Table A: FY15/16 Involuntary Examinations for Residents of Pinellas County - Receiving Facility

Receiving Facility Name	Type	City/County	Involuntary Examinations	
			Total	% of Total
Personal Enrichment Through Mental Health Services	Public	Pinellas Park, Pinellas	2,926	24.56%
Largo Medical Center/Indian Rocks	Private	Largo, Pinellas	1,801	15.12%
Mease Dunedin Hospital	Public	Dunedin, Pinellas	1,342	11.26%
St. Anthony's Hospital	Private	St. Petersburg, Pinellas	1,122	9.42%
Personal Enrichment Through Mental Health Services CCSU	Public	Pinellas Park, Pinellas	1,110	9.32%
Windmoor Healthcare of Clearwater	Private	Clearwater, Pinellas	780	6.55%
Veteran's Administration Hospital - Bay Pines	Private	Bay Pines, Pinellas	513	4.31%
Morton Plant Hospital	Private	Clearwater, Pinellas	508	4.26%
Morton Plant North Bay Hospital Recovery Center	Public	Lutz, Pasco	342	2.87%
St. Joseph Hospital Behavioral Health Care	Private	Tampa, Hillsborough	301	2.53%
Ten Broeck Tampa (North Tampa Behavioral Health)	Private	Wesley Chapel, Pasco	292	2.45%
Medical Center of Trinity - West Pasco Campus	Private	New Port Richey, Pasco	234	1.96%
Suncoast Behavioral Health Center	Private	Bradenton, Manatee	110	0.92%
Tampa Community Hospital (Town & Country Hospital)	Private	Tampa, Hillsborough	79	0.66%
Mental Health Care (Gracepoint)	Public	Tampa, Hillsborough	70	0.59%
Baycare Behavioral Health	Public	New Port Richey, Pasco	64	0.54%
Memorial Hospital of Tampa	Private	Tampa, Hillsborough	57	0.48%
Brandon Regional Hospital (Galencare)	Private	Brandon, Hillsborough	45	0.38%
Mental Health Care (Gracepoint) CCSU	Public	Tampa, Hillsborough	34	0.29%
Aggregated 25 or less	N/A	N/A	184	1.54%
		Total	11,914	100.01%

Counts of involuntary examinations for residents of Pinellas County are shown for five fiscal years in Table B. Included are percentages of involuntary examinations a) by initiator type and b) for residents of Pinellas County who were under 18 years of age at the time of their involuntary examination. Percent change over time is shown.

Table B: FY15/16 Involuntary Examinations: Residents of Pinellas County - Initiator Type

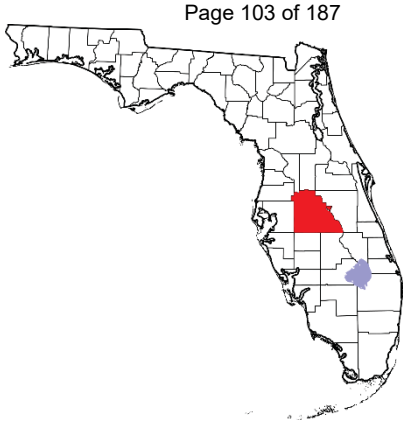
Fiscal Year	Total	% <18	Initiator Type			Change to 2015/2016
			LEO	MHP	Ex-Parte	
2015-2016	11,914	17.25%	48.00%	50.35%	1.65%	N/A
2014-2015	10,651	21.21%	48.46%	49.40%	2.13%	11.86%
2013-2014	10,382	20.91%	47.70%	50.45%	1.85%	14.76%
2012-2013	10,016	19.40%	46.45%	51.78%	1.78%	18.95%
2011-2012	10,079	17.05%	45.45%	52.71%	1.84%	18.21%

Responses to the yes/no questions on the Cover Sheet about the location of the people before their involuntary examinations are summarized for Pinellas County residents in Table C.

Table C: FY15/16 Involuntary Examinations: Residents of Pinellas County - Location

Location Prior to Involuntary Examination as Reported on Cover Sheet	Yes		No		Not Reported	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
2,055 Involuntary Examinations for Children						
School	247	12.02%	1,407	68.47%	401	19.51%
DCF Custody	64	3.11%	1,559	75.86%	432	21.02%
Department of Juvenile Justice Custody	38	1.85%	1,595	77.62%	422	20.54%
9,816 Involuntary Examinations for Adults						
Assisted Living Facility (ALF)	390	3.97%	7,834	79.81%	1,592	16.22%
Jail	141	1.44%	8,046	81.97%	1,629	16.60%
Nursing home	193	1.97%	8,003	81.53%	1,620	16.50%

County: Polk



Polk County is in the Central DCF region and Florida Judicial Circuit 10. Central Florida Behavioral Health Network is the Managing Entity for Polk County. The county's estimated 2015 population was 637,493. The 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Code for Polk County is 2 (Metro - Counties in metro areas of 250,000 to 1 million population). Counts of involuntary examinations for Polk County residents are shown by receiving facility in Table A.

Table A: FY15/16 Involuntary Examinations for Residents of Polk County - Receiving Facility

Receiving Facility Name	Type	City/County	Involuntary Examinations	
			Total	% of Total
Lakeland Regional Medical Center	Private	Lakeland, Polk	2,729	38.32%
Peace River Center	Public	Bartow, Polk	1,678	23.56%
Winter Haven Hospital	Private	Winter Haven, Polk	983	13.80%
Morton Plant North Bay Hospital Recovery Center	Public	Lutz, Pasco	350	4.91%
Central Florida Behavioral Hospital	Private	Orlando, Orange	279	3.92%
Ten Broeck Tampa (North Tampa Behavioral Health)	Private	Wesley Chapel, Pasco	198	2.78%
University Behavioral	Private	Orlando, Orange	137	1.92%
Park Place Behavioral Health Care	Public	Kissimmee, Osceola	94	1.32%
St. Joseph Hospital Behavioral Health Care	Private	Tampa, Hillsborough	90	1.26%
Northside Behavioral Health Center	Public	Tampa, Hillsborough	76	1.07%
Osceola Regional Medical Center	Private	Kissimmee, Osceola	70	0.98%
St. Anthony's Hospital	Private	St. Petersburg, Pinellas	41	0.58%
Mental Health Care (Gracepoint)	Public	Tampa, Hillsborough	36	0.51%
Aspire Health Partners (Lakeside Behavioral Healthcare)	Public	Orlando, Orange	32	0.45%
Brandon Regional Hospital (Galencare)	Private	Brandon, Hillsborough	29	0.41%
Tampa Community Hospital (Town & Country Hospital)	Private	Tampa, Hillsborough	27	0.38%
Aggregated 25 or less	N/A	N/A	273	3.48%
		Total	7,122	100.00%

Counts of involuntary examinations for residents of Polk County are shown for five fiscal years in Table B. Included are percentages of involuntary examinations a) by initiator type and b) for residents of Polk County who were under 18 years of age at the time of their involuntary examination. Percent change over time is shown.

Table B: FY15/16 Involuntary Examinations: Residents of Polk County - Initiator Type

Fiscal Year	Total	% <18	Initiator Type			Change to 2015/2016
			LEO	MHP	Ex-Parte	
2015-2016	7,122	24.19%	65.52%	33.89%	0.59%	N/A
2014-2015	7,448	24.81%	63.87%	35.27%	0.86%	-4.38%
2013-2014	6,909	24.74%	62.31%	36.71%	0.98%	3.08%
2012-2013	5,346	22.97%	58.72%	40.05%	1.23%	33.22%
2011-2012	5,771	20.95%	60.04%	38.87%	1.09%	23.41%

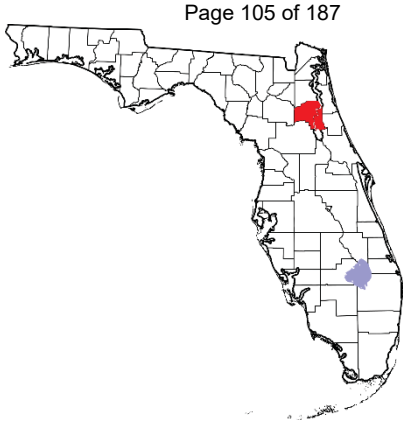
Responses to the yes/no questions on the Cover Sheet about the location of the people before their involuntary

examinations are summarized for Polk County residents in Table C.

Table C: FY15/16 Involuntary Examinations: Residents of Polk County - Location

Location Prior to Involuntary Examination as Reported on Cover Sheet	Yes		No		Not Reported	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
1,723 Involuntary Examinations for Children						
School	397	23.04%	1,235	71.68%	91	5.28%
DCF Custody	53	3.08%	1,579	91.64%	91	5.28%
Department of Juvenile Justice Custody	49	2.84%	1,585	91.99%	89	5.17%
5,374 Involuntary Examinations for Adults						
Assisted Living Facility (ALF)	73	1.36%	4,489	83.53%	812	15.11%
Jail	140	2.61%	4,401	81.89%	833	15.50%
Nursing home	***	***	4,545	84.57%	813	15.13%

County: Putnam



Putnam County is in the Northeast DCF region and Florida Judicial Circuit 7. Lutheran Services Florida is the Managing Entity for Putnam County. The county's estimated 2015 population was 72,633. The 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Code for Putnam County is 4 (Non-metro - Urban population of 20,000 or more, adjacent to a metro area). Counts of involuntary examinations for Putnam County residents are shown by receiving facility in Table A.

Table A: FY15/16 Involuntary Examinations for Residents of Putnam County - Receiving Facility

Receiving Facility Name	Type	City/County	Involuntary Examinations	
			Total	% of Total
Meridian Behavioral Health Care (Gainesville)	Public	Gainesville, Alachua	147	28.43%
Flagler Hospital	Private	St. Augustine, Saint Johns	88	17.02%
UF Health Shands Psychiatric Hospital	Private	Gainesville, Alachua	66	12.77%
Meridian Behavioral Health Care (Lake City)	Public	Lake City, Columbia	49	9.48%
North Florida Regional Medical Center	Private	Gainesville, Alachua	44	8.51%
Aggregated 25 or less	N/A	N/A	123	23.79%
		Total	517	100.00%

Counts of involuntary examinations for residents of Putnam County are shown for five fiscal years in Table B. Included are percentages of involuntary examinations a) by initiator type and b) for residents of Putnam County who were under 18 years of age at the time of their involuntary examination. Percent change over time is shown.

Table B: FY15/16 Involuntary Examinations: Residents of Putnam County - Initiator Type

Fiscal Year	Total	% <18	Initiator Type			Change to 2015/2016
			LEO	MHP	Ex-Parte	
2015-2016	517	24.37%	48.16%	49.32%	2.51%	N/A
2014-2015	545	24.40%	41.83%	56.33%	1.83%	-5.14%
2013-2014	430	21.40%	49.53%	49.77%	0.70%	20.23%
2012-2013	423	17.02%	50.35%	48.94%	0.71%	22.22%
2011-2012	404	17.82%	49.75%	50.00%	0.25%	27.97%

Responses to the yes/no questions on the Cover Sheet about the location of the people before their involuntary examinations are summarized for Putnam County residents in Table C.

Table C: FY15/16 Involuntary Examinations: Residents of Putnam County - Location

Location Prior to Involuntary Examination as Reported on Cover Sheet	Yes		No		Not Reported	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
126 Involuntary Examinations for Children						
School	***	***	97	76.98%	***	***
DCF Custody	***	***	116	92.06%	***	***
Department of Juvenile Justice Custody	***	***	119	94.44%	***	***
386 Involuntary Examinations for Adults						
Assisted Living Facility (ALF)	***	***	359	93.01%	***	***
Jail	***	***	358	92.75%	***	***
Nursing home	***	***	359	93.01%	***	***

County: Saint Johns

Saint Johns County is in the Northeast DCF region and Florida Judicial Circuit 7. Lutheran Services Florida is the Managing Entity for Saint Johns County. The county's estimated 2015 population was 216,670. The 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Code for Saint Johns County is 1 (Metro - Counties in metro areas of 1 million population or more). Counts of involuntary examinations for Saint Johns County residents are shown by receiving facility in Table A.

Table A: FY15/16 Involuntary Examinations for Residents of Saint Johns County - Receiving Facility

Receiving Facility Name	Type	City/County	Involuntary Examinations	
			Total	% of Total
Flagler Hospital	Private	St. Augustine, Saint Johns	510	58.96%
Halifax Psychiatric Center North	Public	Daytona Beach, Volusia	98	11.33%
Mental Health Resource Center - North CCSU	Public	Jacksonville, Duval	75	8.67%
Baptist Medical Center Jacksonville (Baptist Health Center)	Private	Jacksonville, Duval	44	5.09%
Aggregated 25 or less	N/A	N/A	138	15.95%
		Total	865	100.00%

Counts of involuntary examinations for residents of Saint Johns County are shown for five fiscal years in Table B. Included are percentages of involuntary examinations a) by initiator type and b) for residents of Saint Johns County who were under 18 years of age at the time of their involuntary examination. Percent change over time is shown.

Table B: FY15/16 Involuntary Examinations: Residents of Saint Johns County - Initiator Type

Fiscal Year	Total	% <18	Initiator Type			Change to 2015/2016
			LEO	MHP	Ex-Parte	
2015-2016	865	21.85%	51.10%	46.13%	2.77%	N/A
2014-2015	854	21.55%	53.40%	43.56%	3.04%	1.29%
2013-2014	875	22.29%	58.97%	39.54%	1.49%	-1.14%
2012-2013	901	19.20%	53.16%	44.95%	1.89%	-4.00%
2011-2012	990	14.65%	51.01%	47.98%	1.01%	-12.63%

Responses to the yes/no questions on the Cover Sheet about the location of the people before their involuntary examinations are summarized for Saint Johns County residents in Table C.

Table C: FY15/16 Involuntary Examinations: Residents of Saint Johns County - Location

Location Prior to Involuntary Examination as Reported on Cover Sheet	Yes		No		Not Reported	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
189 Involuntary Examinations for Children						
School	46	24.34%	139	73.54%	***	***
DCF Custody	***	***	164	86.77%	***	***
Department of Juvenile Justice Custody	***	***	177	93.65%	***	***
669 Involuntary Examinations for Adults						
Assisted Living Facility (ALF)	***	***	650	97.16%	***	***
Jail	***	***	642	95.96%	***	***
Nursing home	***	***	650	97.16%	***	***

County: Saint Lucie

Saint Lucie County is in the Southeast DCF region and Florida Judicial Circuit 19. Southeast Florida Behavioral Health Network is the Managing Entity for Saint Lucie County. The county's estimated 2015 population was 287,366. The 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Code for Saint Lucie County is 2 (Metro - Counties in metro areas of 250,000 to 1 million population). Counts of involuntary examinations for Saint Lucie County residents are shown by receiving facility in Table A.

Table A: FY15/16 Involuntary Examinations for Residents of Saint Lucie County - Receiving Facility

Receiving Facility Name	Type	City/County	Involuntary Examinations	
			Total	% of Total
New Horizons of the Treasure Coast	Public	Ft. Pierce, Saint Lucie	1,211	42.34%
Lawnwood Regional Medical Center & Heart Institute/Lawnwood Pavilion	Private	Ft. Pierce, Saint Lucie	805	28.15%
Treasure Coast Behavioral Healthcare at St. Lucie Medical Center	Private	Port St Lucie, Saint Lucie	569	19.90%
Saint Lucie Medical Center**/ Port St Lucie Hospital**	Private	Port St. Lucie, Saint Lucie	86	3.01%
JFK Medical Center North Campus (West Palm Hospital)	Private	West Palm Beach, Palm Beach	66	2.31%
Indian River Memorial Hospital	Private	Vero Beach, Indian River	43	1.50%
Aggregated 25 or less	N/A	N/A	80	1.92%
		Total	2,860	100.00%

Counts of involuntary examinations for residents of Saint Lucie County are shown for five fiscal years in Table B. Included are percentages of involuntary examinations a) by initiator type and b) for residents of Saint Lucie County who were under 18 years of age at the time of their involuntary examination. Percent change over time is shown.

Table B: FY15/16 Involuntary Examinations: Residents of Saint Lucie County - Initiator Type

Fiscal Year	Total	% <18	Initiator Type			Change to 2015/2016
			LEO	MHP	Ex-Parte	
2015-2016	2,860	15.35%	42.66%	55.80%	1.54%	N/A
2014-2015	3,021	16.19%	43.86%	53.72%	2.42%	-5.33%
2013-2014	2,945	15.55%	45.81%	52.26%	1.94%	-2.89%
2012-2013	2,878	15.95%	45.93%	51.53%	2.54%	-0.63%
2011-2012	2,633	14.55%	45.50%	51.73%	2.77%	8.62%

Responses to the yes/no questions on the Cover Sheet about the location of the people before their involuntary examinations are summarized for Saint Lucie County residents in Table C.

Table C: FY15/16 Involuntary Examinations: Residents of Saint Lucie County - Location

Location Prior to Involuntary Examination as Reported on Cover Sheet	Yes		No		Not Reported	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
439 Involuntary Examinations for Children						
School	70	15.95%	343	78.13%	26	5.92%
DCF Custody	***	***	400	91.12%	31	7.06%
Department of Juvenile Justice Custody	***	***	402	91.57%	33	7.52%
2,414 Involuntary Examinations for Adults						
Assisted Living Facility (ALF)	***	***	2,309	95.65%	82	3.40%
Jail	63	2.61%	2,267	93.91%	84	3.48%
Nursing home	***	***	2,324	96.27%	80	3.31%

County: Santa Rosa

Santa Rosa County is in the Northwest DCF region and Florida Judicial Circuit 1. Big Bend Community Based Care is the Managing Entity for Santa Rosa County. The county's estimated 2015 population was 164,206. The 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Code for Santa Rosa County is 2 (Metro - Counties in metro areas of 250,000 to 1 million population). Counts of involuntary examinations for Santa Rosa County residents are shown by receiving facility in Table A.

Table A: FY15/16 Involuntary Examinations for Residents of Santa Rosa County - Receiving Facility

Receiving Facility Name	Type	City/County	Involuntary Examinations	
			Total	% of Total
Baptist Hospital	Private	Pensacola, Escambia	584	50.13%
West Florida Regional Medical Center	Private	Pensacola, Escambia	403	34.59%
Fort Walton Beach Medical Center	Private	Ft. Walton Beach, Okaloosa	112	9.61%
Lakeview Center	Public	Pensacola, Escambia	52	4.46%
Aggregated 25 or less	N/A	N/A	14	1.20%
		Total	1,165	99.99%

Counts of involuntary examinations for residents of Santa Rosa County are shown for five fiscal years in Table B. Included are percentages of involuntary examinations a) by initiator type and b) for residents of Santa Rosa County who were under 18 years of age at the time of their involuntary examination. Percent change over time is shown.

Table B: FY15/16 Involuntary Examinations: Residents of Santa Rosa County - Initiator Type

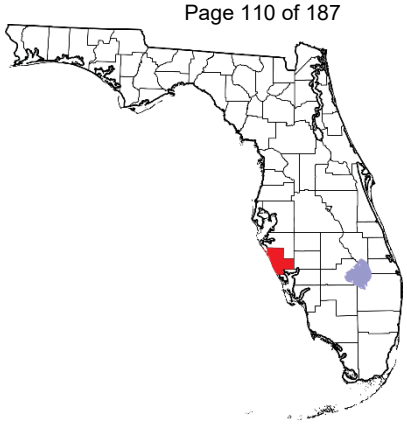
Fiscal Year	Total	% <18	Initiator Type			Change to 2015/2016
			LEO	MHP	Ex-Parte	
2015-2016	1,165	21.89%	43.86%	52.96%	3.18%	N/A
2014-2015	1,113	19.86%	36.57%	60.56%	2.88%	4.67%
2013-2014	1,007	10.63%	39.92%	57.60%	2.48%	15.69%
2012-2013	951	10.62%	40.48%	56.89%	2.63%	22.50%
2011-2012	980	15.41%	35.00%	61.84%	3.16%	18.88%

Responses to the yes/no questions on the Cover Sheet about the location of the people before their involuntary examinations are summarized for Santa Rosa County residents in Table C.

Table C: FY15/16 Involuntary Examinations: Residents of Santa Rosa County - Location

Location Prior to Involuntary Examination as Reported on Cover Sheet	Yes		No		Not Reported	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
255 Involuntary Examinations for Children						
School	***	***	247	96.86%	***	***
DCF Custody	***	***	251	98.43%	***	***
Department of Juvenile Justice Custody	***	***	249	97.65%	***	***
908 Involuntary Examinations for Adults						
Assisted Living Facility (ALF)	***	***	736	81.06%	171	18.83%
Jail	***	***	731	80.51%	177	19.49%
Nursing home	***	***	737	81.17%	171	18.83%

County: Sarasota



Sarasota County is in the SunCoast DCF region and Florida Judicial Circuit 12. Central Florida Behavioral Health Network is the Managing Entity for Sarasota County. The county's estimated 2015 population was 391,451. The 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Code for Sarasota County is 2 (Metro - Counties in metro areas of 250,000 to 1 million population). Counts of involuntary examinations for Sarasota County residents are shown by receiving facility in Table A.

Table A: FY15/16 Involuntary Examinations for Residents of Sarasota County - Receiving Facility

Receiving Facility Name	Type	City/County	Involuntary Examinations	
			Total	% of Total
Sarasota Memorial Hospital (Bayside Center for Behavioral)	Private	Sarasota, Sarasota	1,600	45.10%
Coastal Behavioral Healthcare	Public	Sarasota, Sarasota	1,503	42.36%
Suncoast Behavioral Health Center	Private	Bradenton, Manatee	155	4.37%
Riverside Behavioral Center (Charlotte Regional Medical Center)	Private	Punta Gorda, Charlotte	94	2.65%
Charlotte Behavioral Health Care	Public	Port Charlotte, Charlotte	51	1.44%
Aggregated 25 or less	N/A	N/A	145	4.09%
		Total	3,548	100.01%

Counts of involuntary examinations for residents of Sarasota County are shown for five fiscal years in Table B. Included are percentages of involuntary examinations a) by initiator type and b) for residents of Sarasota County who were under 18 years of age at the time of their involuntary examination. Percent change over time is shown.

Table B: FY15/16 Involuntary Examinations: Residents of Sarasota County - Initiator Type

Fiscal Year	Total	% <18	Initiator Type			Change to 2015/2016
			LEO	MHP	Ex-Parte	
2015-2016	3,548	19.08%	51.92%	45.63%	2.45%	N/A
2014-2015	3,171	21.73%	48.09%	49.86%	2.05%	11.89%
2013-2014	3,235	19.13%	47.39%	49.27%	3.34%	9.68%
2012-2013	2,719	20.49%	46.93%	50.57%	2.50%	30.49%
2011-2012	2,529	19.89%	48.24%	49.31%	2.45%	40.29%

Responses to the yes/no questions on the Cover Sheet about the location of the people before their involuntary examinations are summarized for Sarasota County residents in Table C.

Table C: FY15/16 Involuntary Examinations: Residents of Sarasota County - Location

Location Prior to Involuntary Examination as Reported on Cover Sheet	Yes		No		Not Reported	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
677 Involuntary Examinations for Children						
School	***	***	59	8.71%	610	90.10%
DCF Custody	***	***	67	9.90%	610	90.10%
Department of Juvenile Justice Custody	***	***	63	9.31%	610	90.10%
2,861 Involuntary Examinations for Adults						
Assisted Living Facility (ALF)	***	***	1,717	60.01%	1,138	39.78%
Jail	***	***	1,698	59.35%	1,139	39.81%
Nursing home	***	***	1,722	60.19%	1,138	39.78%

County: Seminole

Seminole County is in the Central DCF region and Florida Judicial Circuit 18. Central Florida Cares Health System is the Managing Entity for Seminole County. The county's estimated 2015 population was 444,123. The 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Code for Seminole County is 1 (Metro - Counties in metro areas of 1 million population or more). Counts of involuntary examinations for Seminole County residents are shown by receiving facility in Table A.

Table A: FY15/16 Involuntary Examinations for Residents of Seminole County - Receiving Facility

Receiving Facility Name	Type	City/County	Involuntary Examinations	
			Total	% of Total
South Seminole Hospital	Private	Longwood, Seminole	1,125	35.89%
Aspire Health Partners (Seminole Behavioral Healthcare)	Public	Sanford, Seminole	700	22.33%
University Behavioral	Private	Orlando, Orange	576	18.37%
Aspire Health Partners (Lakeside Behavioral Healthcare)	Public	Orlando, Orange	211	6.73%
Central Florida Behavioral Hospital	Private	Orlando, Orange	156	4.98%
Florida Hospital - Orlando	Private	Orlando, Orange	114	3.64%
Osceola Regional Medical Center	Private	Kissimmee, Osceola	84	2.68%
Aspire Health Partners (Lakeside Behavioral Healthcare) CCSU	Public	Orlando, Orange	53	1.69%
Aggregated 25 or less	N/A	N/A	116	3.70%
		Total	3,135	100.01%

Counts of involuntary examinations for residents of Seminole County are shown for five fiscal years in Table B. Included are percentages of involuntary examinations a) by initiator type and b) for residents of Seminole County who were under 18 years of age at the time of their involuntary examination. Percent change over time is shown.

Table B: FY15/16 Involuntary Examinations: Residents of Seminole County - Initiator Type

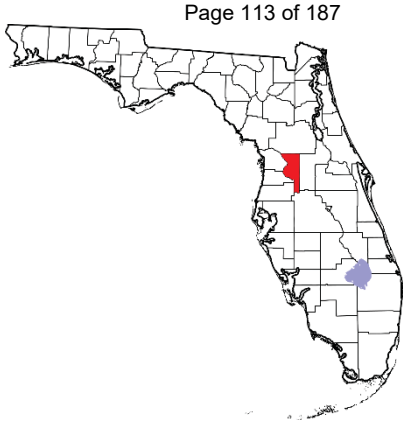
Fiscal Year	Total	% <18	Initiator Type			Change to 2015/2016
			LEO	MHP	Ex-Parte	
2015-2016	3,135	25.17%	63.96%	34.16%	1.88%	N/A
2014-2015	3,230	24.61%	61.24%	36.56%	2.20%	-2.94%
2013-2014	3,100	23.74%	63.06%	35.10%	1.84%	1.13%
2012-2013	3,010	20.83%	63.22%	35.32%	1.46%	4.15%
2011-2012	2,854	21.83%	59.50%	39.03%	1.47%	9.85%

Responses to the yes/no questions on the Cover Sheet about the location of the people before their involuntary examinations are summarized for Seminole County residents in Table C.

Table C: FY15/16 Involuntary Examinations: Residents of Seminole County - Location

Location Prior to Involuntary Examination as Reported on Cover Sheet	Yes		No		Not Reported	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
789 Involuntary Examinations for Children						
School	195	24.71%	540	68.44%	54	6.84%
DCF Custody	35	4.44%	701	88.85%	53	6.72%
Department of Juvenile Justice Custody	***	***	730	92.52%	50	6.34%
2,322 Involuntary Examinations for Adults						
Assisted Living Facility (ALF)	32	1.38%	2,163	93.15%	127	5.47%
Jail	***	***	2,173	93.58%	130	5.60%
Nursing home	***	***	2,178	93.80%	128	5.51%

County: Sumter



Sumter County is in the Central DCF region and Florida Judicial Circuit 5. Lutheran Services Florida is the Managing Entity for Sumter County. The county's estimated 2015 population was 118,505. The 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Code for Sumter County is 3 (Metro - Counties in metro areas of fewer than 250,000 population). Counts of involuntary examinations for Sumter County residents are shown by receiving facility in Table A.

Table A: FY15/16 Involuntary Examinations for Residents of Sumter County - Receiving Facility

Receiving Facility Name	Type	City/County	Involuntary Examinations	
			Total	% of Total
Life Stream Behavioral Center	Public	Leesburg, Lake	397	85.19%
Aggregated 25 or less	N/A	N/A	69	14.81%
		Total	466	100.00%

Counts of involuntary examinations for residents of Sumter County are shown for five fiscal years in Table B. Included are percentages of involuntary examinations a) by initiator type and b) for residents of Sumter County who were under 18 years of age at the time of their involuntary examination. Percent change over time is shown.

Table B: FY15/16 Involuntary Examinations: Residents of Sumter County - Initiator Type

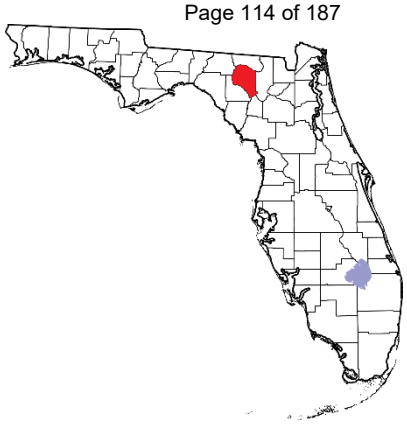
Fiscal Year	Total	% <18	Initiator Type			Change to 2015/2016
			LEO	MHP	Ex-Parte	
2015-2016	466	21.46%	66.74%	28.33%	4.94%	N/A
2014-2015	480	19.58%	60.00%	36.46%	3.54%	-2.92%
2013-2014	418	16.99%	56.46%	39.23%	4.31%	11.48%
2012-2013	367	16.35%	63.22%	32.43%	4.36%	26.98%
2011-2012	352	13.35%	56.53%	39.49%	3.98%	32.39%

Responses to the yes/no questions on the Cover Sheet about the location of the people before their involuntary examinations are summarized for Sumter County residents in Table C.

Table C: FY15/16 Involuntary Examinations: Residents of Sumter County - Location

Location Prior to Involuntary Examination as Reported on Cover Sheet	Yes		No		Not Reported	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
100 Involuntary Examinations for Children						
School	26	26.00%	73	73.00%	***	***
DCF Custody	***	***	99	99.00%	***	***
Department of Juvenile Justice Custody	***	***	98	98.00%	***	***
363 Involuntary Examinations for Adults						
Assisted Living Facility (ALF)	***	***	327	90.08%	32	8.82%
Jail	***	***	326	89.81%	33	9.09%
Nursing home	***	***	330	90.91%	33	9.09%

County: Suwannee



Suwannee County is in the Northeast DCF region and Florida Judicial Circuit 3. Lutheran Services Florida is the Managing Entity for Suwannee County. The county's estimated 2015 population was 44,887. The 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Code for Suwannee County is 6 (Non-metro - Urban population of 2,500 to 19,999, adjacent to a metro area). Counts of involuntary examinations for Suwannee County residents are shown by receiving facility in Table A.

Table A: FY15/16 Involuntary Examinations for Residents of Suwannee County - Receiving Facility

Receiving Facility Name	Type	City/County	Involuntary Examinations	
			Total	% of Total
Meridian Behavioral Health Care (Lake City)	Public	Lake City, Columbia	354	70.66%
North Florida Regional Medical Center	Private	Gainesville, Alachua	44	8.78%
UF Health Shands Psychiatric Hospital	Private	Gainesville, Alachua	43	8.58%
Aggregated 25 or less	N/A	N/A	60	11.98%
		Total	501	100.00%

Counts of involuntary examinations for residents of Suwannee County are shown for five fiscal years in Table B. Included are percentages of involuntary examinations a) by initiator type and b) for residents of Suwannee County who were under 18 years of age at the time of their involuntary examination. Percent change over time is shown.

Table B: FY15/16 Involuntary Examinations: Residents of Suwannee County - Initiator Type

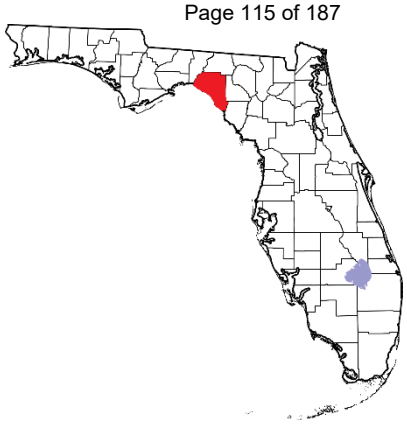
Fiscal Year	Total	% <18	Initiator Type			Change to 2015/2016
			LEO	MHP	Ex-Parte	
2015-2016	501	28.74%	74.05%	25.95%	0.00%	N/A
2014-2015	401	27.43%	71.07%	26.68%	2.24%	24.94%
2013-2014	265	23.40%	64.15%	32.83%	3.02%	89.06%
2012-2013	201	8.46%	62.19%	36.32%	1.49%	149.25%
2011-2012	150	9.33%	56.00%	43.33%	0.67%	234.00%

Responses to the yes/no questions on the Cover Sheet about the location of the people before their involuntary examinations are summarized for Suwannee County residents in Table C.

Table C: FY15/16 Involuntary Examinations: Residents of Suwannee County - Location

Location Prior to Involuntary Examination as Reported on Cover Sheet	Yes		No		Not Reported	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
144 Involuntary Examinations for Children						
School	32	22.22%	105	72.92%	***	***
DCF Custody	***	***	122	84.72%	***	***
Department of Juvenile Justice Custody	***	***	134	93.06%	***	***
353 Involuntary Examinations for Adults						
Assisted Living Facility (ALF)	***	***	332	94.05%	***	***
Jail	***	***	323	91.50%	***	***
Nursing home	***	***	333	94.33%	***	***

County: Taylor



Taylor County is in the Northeast DCF region and Florida Judicial Circuit 3. Big Bend Community Based Care is the Managing Entity for Taylor County. The county's estimated 2015 population was 23,000. The 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Code for Taylor County is 6 (Non-metro - Urban population of 2,500 to 19,999, adjacent to a metro area). Counts of involuntary examinations for Taylor County residents are shown by receiving facility in Table A.

Table A: FY15/16 Involuntary Examinations for Residents of Taylor County - Receiving Facility

Receiving Facility Name	Type	City/County	Involuntary Examinations	
			Total	% of Total
Tallahassee Memorial Healthcare	Private	Tallahassee, Leon	68	36.96%
Apalachee Center	Public	Tallahassee, Leon	58	31.52%
Eastside Psychiatric Hospital (Owned by Apalachee Center)	Private	Tallahassee, Leon	28	15.22%
Aggregated 25 or less	N/A	N/A	30	16.30%
		Total	184	100.00%

Counts of involuntary examinations for residents of Taylor County are shown for five fiscal years in Table B. Included are percentages of involuntary examinations a) by initiator type and b) for residents of Taylor County who were under 18 years of age at the time of their involuntary examination. Percent change over time is shown.

Table B: FY15/16 Involuntary Examinations: Residents of Taylor County - Initiator Type

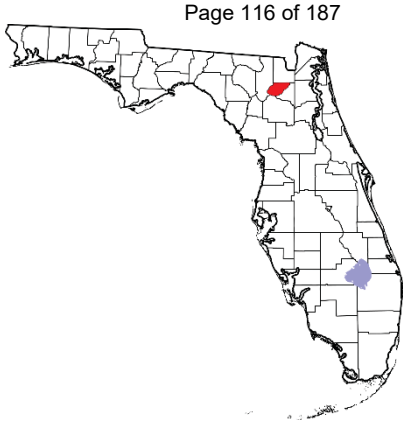
Fiscal Year	Total	% <18	Initiator Type			Change to 2015/2016
			LEO	MHP	Ex-Parte	
2015-2016	184	18.48%	48.91%	46.20%	4.89%	N/A
2014-2015	121	15.70%	47.93%	50.41%	1.65%	52.07%
2013-2014	97	25.77%	44.33%	46.39%	9.28%	89.69%
2012-2013	86	17.44%	34.88%	54.65%	10.47%	113.95%
2011-2012	123	10.57%	49.59%	44.72%	5.69%	49.59%

Responses to the yes/no questions on the Cover Sheet about the location of the people before their involuntary examinations are summarized for Taylor County residents in Table C.

Table C: FY15/16 Involuntary Examinations: Residents of Taylor County - Location

Location Prior to Involuntary Examination as Reported on Cover Sheet	Yes		No		Not Reported	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
34 Involuntary Examinations for Children						
School	***	***	***	***	***	***
DCF Custody	***	***	***	***	***	***
Department of Juvenile Justice Custody	***	***	***	***	***	***
149 Involuntary Examinations for Adults						
Assisted Living Facility (ALF)	***	***	122	81.88%	***	***
Jail	***	***	122	81.88%	***	***
Nursing home	***	***	121	81.21%	***	***

County: Union



Union County is in the Northeast DCF region and Florida Judicial Circuit 8. Lutheran Services Florida is the Managing Entity for Union County. The county's estimated 2015 population was 15,910. The 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Code for Union County is 6 (Non-metro - Urban population of 2,500 to 19,999, adjacent to a metro area). Counts of involuntary examinations for Union County residents are shown by receiving facility in Table A.

Table A: FY15/16 Involuntary Examinations for Residents of Union County - Receiving Facility

Receiving Facility Name	Type	City/County	Involuntary Examinations	
			Total	% of Total
Meridian Behavioral Health Care (Lake City)	Public	Lake City, Columbia	37	40.22%
Aggregated 25 or less	N/A	N/A	55	59.78%
		Total	92	100.00%

Counts of involuntary examinations for residents of Union County are shown for five fiscal years in Table B. Included are percentages of involuntary examinations a) by initiator type and b) for residents of Union County who were under 18 years of age at the time of their involuntary examination. Percent change over time is shown.

Table B: FY15/16 Involuntary Examinations: Residents of Union County - Initiator Type

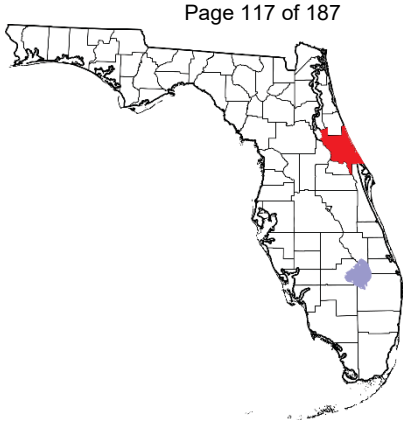
Fiscal Year	Total	% <18	Initiator Type			Change to 2015/2016
			LEO	MHP	Ex-Parte	
2015-2016	92	23.91%	55.43%	43.48%	1.09%	N/A
2014-2015	108	26.85%	63.89%	31.48%	4.63%	-14.81%
2013-2014	73	35.62%	60.27%	39.73%	0.00%	26.03%
2012-2013	94	19.15%	48.94%	47.87%	3.19%	-2.13%
2011-2012	39	15.38%	33.33%	64.10%	2.56%	135.90%

Responses to the yes/no questions on the Cover Sheet about the location of the people before their involuntary examinations are summarized for Union County residents in Table C.

Table C: FY15/16 Involuntary Examinations: Residents of Union County - Location

Location Prior to Involuntary Examination as Reported on Cover Sheet	Yes		No		Not Reported	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
*** Involuntary Examinations for Children						
School	***	***	***	***	***	***
DCF Custody	***	***	***	***	***	***
Department of Juvenile Justice Custody	***	***	***	***	***	***
70 Involuntary Examinations for Adults						
Assisted Living Facility (ALF)	***	***	68	97.14%	***	***
Jail	***	***	66	94.29%	***	***
Nursing home	***	***	68	97.14%	***	***

County: Volusia



Volusia County is in the Northeast DCF region and Florida Judicial Circuit 7. Lutheran Services Florida is the Managing Entity for Volusia County. The county's estimated 2015 population was 508,744. The 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Code for Volusia County is 2 (Metro - Counties in metro areas of 250,000 to 1 million population). Counts of involuntary examinations for Volusia County residents are shown by receiving facility in Table A.

Table A: FY15/16 Involuntary Examinations for Residents of Volusia County - Receiving Facility

Receiving Facility Name	Type	City/County	Involuntary Examinations	
			Total	% of Total
SMA Behavioral Health Services	Public	Daytona Beach, Volusia	1,508	39.56%
Halifax Psychiatric Center North	Public	Daytona Beach, Volusia	853	22.38%
Halifax Health Medical Center	Private	Daytona Beach, Volusia	833	21.85%
Central Florida Behavioral Hospital	Private	Orlando, Orange	108	2.83%
University Behavioral	Private	Orlando, Orange	88	2.31%
The Vines Hospital	Private	Ocala, Marion	80	2.10%
South Seminole Hospital	Private	Longwood, Seminole	55	1.44%
River Point Behavioral Health	Private	Jacksonville, Duval	48	1.26%
Ten Broeck Tampa (North Tampa Behavioral Health)	Private	Wesley Chapel, Pasco	30	0.79%
Aspire Health Partners (Seminole Behavioral Healthcare)	Public	Sanford, Seminole	28	0.73%
Aspire Health Partners (Lakeside Behavioral Healthcare)	Public	Orlando, Orange	26	0.68%
Aggregated 25 or less	N/A	N/A	155	3.41%
		Total	3,812	100.00%

Counts of involuntary examinations for residents of Volusia County are shown for five fiscal years in Table B. Included are percentages of involuntary examinations a) by initiator type and b) for residents of Volusia County who were under 18 years of age at the time of their involuntary examination. Percent change over time is shown.

Table B: FY15/16 Involuntary Examinations: Residents of Volusia County - Initiator Type

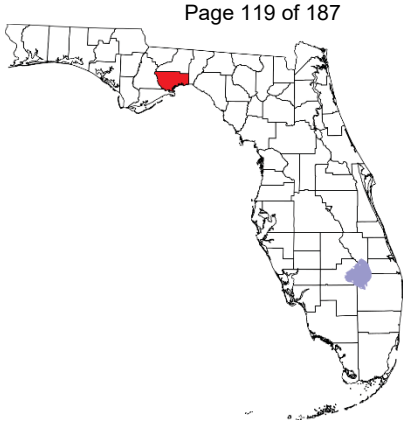
Fiscal Year	Total	% <18	Initiator Type			Change to 2015/2016
			LEO	MHP	Ex-Parte	
2015-2016	3,812	23.58%	65.74%	30.61%	3.65%	N/A
2014-2015	3,795	22.40%	66.09%	30.43%	3.48%	0.45%
2013-2014	3,695	21.79%	63.11%	32.96%	3.92%	3.17%
2012-2013	4,147	17.68%	62.24%	34.39%	3.38%	-8.08%
2011-2012	4,319	17.83%	61.50%	36.05%	2.45%	-11.74%

Responses to the yes/no questions on the Cover Sheet about the location of the people before their involuntary examinations are summarized for Volusia County residents in Table C.

Table C: FY15/16 Involuntary Examinations: Residents of Volusia County - Location

Location Prior to Involuntary Examination as Reported on Cover Sheet	Yes		No		Not Reported	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
899 Involuntary Examinations for Children						
School	189	21.02%	682	75.86%	28	3.11%
DCF Custody	70	7.79%	786	87.43%	43	4.78%
Department of Juvenile Justice Custody	***	***	844	93.88%	42	4.67%
2,892 Involuntary Examinations for Adults						
Assisted Living Facility (ALF)	69	2.39%	2,682	92.74%	141	4.88%
Jail	82	2.84%	2,671	92.36%	139	4.81%
Nursing home	49	1.69%	2,702	93.43%	141	4.88%

County: Wakulla



Wakulla County is in the Northwest DCF region and Florida Judicial Circuit 2. Big Bend Community Based Care is the Managing Entity for Wakulla County. The county's estimated 2015 population was 31,547. The 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Code for Wakulla County is 2 (Metro - Counties in metro areas of 250,000 to 1 million population). Counts of involuntary examinations for Wakulla County residents are shown by receiving facility in Table A.

Table A: FY15/16 Involuntary Examinations for Residents of Wakulla County - Receiving Facility

Receiving Facility Name	Type	City/County	Involuntary Examinations	
			Total	% of Total
Tallahassee Memorial Healthcare	Private	Tallahassee, Leon	180	73.47%
Apalachee Center	Public	Tallahassee, Leon	26	10.61%
Aggregated 25 or less	N/A	N/A	39	15.92%
		Total	245	100.00%

Counts of involuntary examinations for residents of Wakulla County are shown for five fiscal years in Table B. Included are percentages of involuntary examinations a) by initiator type and b) for residents of Wakulla County who were under 18 years of age at the time of their involuntary examination. Percent change over time is shown.

Table B: FY15/16 Involuntary Examinations: Residents of Wakulla County - Initiator Type

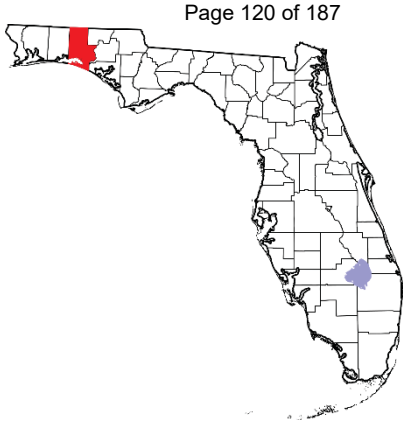
Fiscal Year	Total	% <18	Initiator Type			Change to 2015/2016
			LEO	MHP	Ex-Parte	
2015-2016	245	39.18%	50.20%	45.71%	4.08%	N/A
2014-2015	235	45.96%	56.60%	39.57%	3.83%	4.26%
2013-2014	165	36.36%	64.24%	33.94%	1.82%	48.48%
2012-2013	113	19.47%	54.87%	38.94%	6.19%	116.81%
2011-2012	156	21.15%	54.49%	39.10%	6.41%	57.05%

Responses to the yes/no questions on the Cover Sheet about the location of the people before their involuntary examinations are summarized for Wakulla County residents in Table C.

Table C: FY15/16 Involuntary Examinations: Residents of Wakulla County - Location

Location Prior to Involuntary Examination as Reported on Cover Sheet	Yes		No		Not Reported	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
96 Involuntary Examinations for Children						
School	***	***	51	53.13%	38	39.58%
DCF Custody	***	***	57	59.38%	38	39.58%
Department of Juvenile Justice Custody	***	***	58	60.42%	38	39.58%
147 Involuntary Examinations for Adults						
Assisted Living Facility (ALF)	***	***	99	67.35%	48	32.65%
Jail	***	***	94	63.95%	48	32.65%
Nursing home	***	***	99	67.35%	48	32.65%

County: Walton



Walton County is in the Northwest DCF region and Florida Judicial Circuit 1. Big Bend Community Based Care is the Managing Entity for Walton County. The county's estimated 2015 population was 61,665. The 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Code for Walton County is 3 (Metro - Counties in metro areas of fewer than 250,000 population). Counts of involuntary examinations for Walton County residents are shown by receiving facility in Table A.

Table A: FY15/16 Involuntary Examinations for Residents of Walton County - Receiving Facility

Receiving Facility Name	Type	City/County	Involuntary Examinations	
			Total	% of Total
Fort Walton Beach Medical Center	Private	Ft. Walton Beach, Okaloosa	209	68.08%
Baptist Hospital	Private	Pensacola, Escambia	47	15.31%
Aggregated 25 or less	N/A	N/A	51	16.61%
		Total	307	100.00%

Counts of involuntary examinations for residents of Walton County are shown for five fiscal years in Table B. Included are percentages of involuntary examinations a) by initiator type and b) for residents of Walton County who were under 18 years of age at the time of their involuntary examination. Percent change over time is shown.

Table B: FY15/16 Involuntary Examinations: Residents of Walton County - Initiator Type

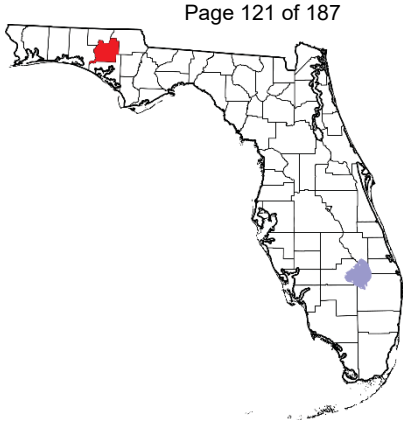
Fiscal Year	Total	% <18	Initiator Type			Change to 2015/2016
			LEO	MHP	Ex-Parte	
2015-2016	307	16.94%	40.72%	55.05%	4.23%	N/A
2014-2015	336	16.37%	38.39%	58.93%	2.68%	-8.63%
2013-2014	345	13.33%	45.51%	52.17%	2.32%	-11.01%
2012-2013	356	11.24%	38.20%	58.99%	2.81%	-13.76%
2011-2012	340	12.94%	39.71%	57.94%	2.35%	-9.71%

Responses to the yes/no questions on the Cover Sheet about the location of the people before their involuntary examinations are summarized for Walton County residents in Table C.

Table C: FY15/16 Involuntary Examinations: Residents of Walton County - Location

Location Prior to Involuntary Examination as Reported on Cover Sheet	Yes		No		Not Reported	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
52 Involuntary Examinations for Children						
School	***	***	49	94.23%	***	***
DCF Custody	***	***	49	94.23%	***	***
Department of Juvenile Justice Custody	***	***	51	98.08%	***	***
254 Involuntary Examinations for Adults						
Assisted Living Facility (ALF)	***	***	54	21.26%	199	78.35%
Jail	***	***	55	21.65%	199	78.35%
Nursing home	***	***	54	21.26%	199	78.35%

County: Washington



Washington County is in the Northwest DCF region and Florida Judicial Circuit 14. Big Bend Community Based Care is the Managing Entity for Washington County. The county's estimated 2015 population was 25,290. The 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Code for Washington County is 6 (Non-metro - Urban population of 2,500 to 19,999, adjacent to a metro area). Counts of involuntary examinations for Washington County residents are shown by receiving facility in Table A.

Table A: FY15/16 Involuntary Examinations for Residents of Washington County - Receiving Facility

Receiving Facility Name	Type	City/County	Involuntary Examinations	
			Total	% of Total
Life Management Center of Northwest Florida	Public	Panama City, Bay	101	49.75%
Emerald Coast Behavioral Hospital	Private	Panama City, Bay	71	34.98%
Aggregated 25 or less	N/A	N/A	31	15.27%
		Total	203	100.00%

Counts of involuntary examinations for residents of Washington County are shown for five fiscal years in Table B. Included are percentages of involuntary examinations a) by initiator type and b) for residents of Washington County who were under 18 years of age at the time of their involuntary examination. Percent change over time is shown.

Table B: FY15/16 Involuntary Examinations: Residents of Washington County - Initiator Type

Fiscal Year	Total	% <18	Initiator Type			Change to 2015/2016
			LEO	MHP	Ex-Parte	
2015-2016	203	19.70%	66.50%	30.05%	3.45%	N/A
2014-2015	174	23.56%	70.69%	25.86%	3.45%	16.67%
2013-2014	158	22.78%	69.62%	25.32%	5.06%	28.48%
2012-2013	177	20.34%	68.36%	28.25%	3.39%	14.69%
2011-2012	161	11.18%	62.11%	33.54%	4.35%	26.09%

Responses to the yes/no questions on the Cover Sheet about the location of the people before their involuntary examinations are summarized for Washington County residents in Table C.

Table C: FY15/16 Involuntary Examinations: Residents of Washington County - Location

Location Prior to Involuntary Examination as Reported on Cover Sheet	Yes		No		Not Reported	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
40 Involuntary Examinations for Children						
School	***	***	***	***	***	***
DCF Custody	***	***	39	97.50%	***	***
Department of Juvenile Justice Custody	***	***	40	100.00%	***	***
163 Involuntary Examinations for Adults						
Assisted Living Facility (ALF)	41	25.15%	114	69.94%	***	***
Jail	***	***	154	94.48%	***	***
Nursing home	***	***	155	95.09%	***	***

b. Summary Pages: DCF Regions (6)

DCF Region: Central

The Central Region includes the following counties: Brevard, Citrus, Hardee, Hernando[4], Highlands, Lake, Marion, Orange, Osceola, Polk, Seminole and Sumter. Counts of involuntary examinations for residents of DCF's Central Region are shown by receiving facility in Table A.

Table A: FY15/16 Involuntary Examinations: Residents of DCF Central Region - Receiving Facility

Receiving Facility Name	Type	City/County	Involuntary Examinations	
			Total	% of Total
Aspire Health Partners (Lakeside Behavioral Healthcare)	Public	Orlando, Orange	4,915	12.24%
Circles of Care	Public	Melbourne, Brevard	3,707	9.23%
The Centers	Public	Ocala, Marion	2,928	7.29%
Life Stream Behavioral Center	Public	Leesburg, Lake	2,843	7.08%
Lakeland Regional Medical Center	Private	Lakeland, Polk	2,758	6.87%
South Seminole Hospital	Private	Longwood, Seminole	2,640	6.57%
Central Florida Behavioral Hospital	Private	Orlando, Orange	2,523	6.28%
Peace River Center	Public	Bartow, Polk	2,278	5.67%
University Behavioral	Private	Orlando, Orange	2,208	5.50%
Park Place Behavioral Health Care	Public	Kissimmee, Osceola	1,458	3.63%
Osceola Regional Medical Center	Private	Kissimmee, Osceola	1,361	3.39%
Wuesthoff Medical Center - Rockledge	Private	Rockledge, Brevard	1,323	3.29%
Florida Hospital - Orlando	Private	Orlando, Orange	1,223	3.05%
Circles of Care CCSU	Public	Melbourne, Brevard	1,107	2.76%
Aspire Health Partners (Seminole Behavioral Healthcare)	Public	Sanford, Seminole	1,061	2.64%
Winter Haven Hospital	Private	Winter Haven, Polk	999	2.49%
The Vines Hospital	Private	Ocala, Marion	796	1.98%
Aspire Health Partners (Lakeside Behavioral Healthcare) CCSU	Public	Orlando, Orange	727	1.81%
Ten Broeck Tampa (North Tampa Behavioral Health)	Private	Wesley Chapel, Pasco	548	1.36%
Morton Plant North Bay Hospital Recovery Center	Public	Lutz, Pasco	437	1.09%
Florida Hospital Heartland Medical Center Lake Placid	Private	Lake Placid, Highlands	382	0.95%
Medical Center of Trinity - West Pasco Campus	Private	New Port Richey, Pasco	262	0.65%
UF Health Shands Psychiatric Hospital	Private	Gainesville, Alachua	166	0.41%
North Florida Regional Medical Center	Private	Gainesville, Alachua	145	0.36%
St. Joseph Hospital Behavioral Health Care	Private	Tampa, Hillsborough	126	0.31%
Baycare Behavioral Health	Public	New Port Richey, Pasco	100	0.25%
Mental Health Care (Gracepoint)	Public	Tampa, Hillsborough	86	0.21%
Northside Behavioral Health Center	Public	Tampa, Hillsborough	83	0.21%
Brandon Regional Hospital (Galencare)	Private	Brandon, Hillsborough	70	0.17%
Riverside Behavioral Center (Charlotte Regional Medical Center)	Private	Punta Gorda, Charlotte	55	0.14%
St. Anthony's Hospital	Private	St. Petersburg, Pinellas	53	0.13%
SMA Behavioral Health Services	Public	Daytona Beach, Volusia	52	0.13%

[4] One Baker Act receiving facility in Hernando County, Springbrook Hospital, did not submit forms for several years. Forms are now being submitted. Springbook Hospital provided counts of involuntary examinations by calendar year as follows: 2013 (1,564), 2014 (1,438), and 2015 (1,465). Between 19% and 29% of these were for children. This means that counts of involuntary examination, mainly for Hernando County residents, are undercounted in this report. This impacted counts the most for reports based on geographic areas for Hernando County, DCF's Central Region, Lutheran Services (Managing Entity), and the 5th Judicial Circuit

Receiving Facility Name	Type	City/County	Involuntary Examinations	
			Total	% of Total
Suncoast Behavioral Health Center	Private	Bradenton, Manatee	51	0.13%
Mease Dunedin Hospital	Public	Dunedin, Pinellas	50	0.12%
Tampa Community Hospital (Town & Country Hospital)	Private	Tampa, Hillsborough	49	0.12%
Memorial Hospital of Tampa	Private	Tampa, Hillsborough	43	0.11%
Mental Health Care (Gracepoint) CCSU	**Public**	**Tampa, Hillsborough**	**36**	**0.09%**
Meridian Behavioral Health Care (Gainesville)	**Public**	**Gainesville, Alachua**	**36**	**0.09%**
Largo Medical Center/Indian Rocks	**Private**	**Largo, Pinellas**	**31**	**0.08%**
New Horizons of the Treasure Coast	**Public**	**Ft. Pierce, Saint Lucie**	**30**	**0.07%**
Sarasota Memorial Hospital (Bayside Center for Behavioral)	**Private**	**Sarasota, Sarasota**	**27**	**0.07%**
Aggregated 25 or less	**N/A**	**N/A**	**386**	**0.96%**
		Total	**40,159**	**99.98%**

Counts of involuntary examinations for residents of DCF's Central Region are shown for five fiscal years in Table B. Also included are the percentages of involuntary examinations a) by initiator type and b) for DCF Central Region residents under 18 years of age at the time of their involuntary examinations. Percent change over time is shown.

Table B: FY15/16 Involuntary Examinations: Residents of the Central DCF Region - Initiator Type

Fiscal Year	Total	% <18	Initiator Type			Change to 2015/2016
			LEO	MHP	Ex-Parte	
2015-2016	40,159	20.42%	57.25%	41.34%	1.41%	N/A
2014-2015	39,378	21.02%	57.13%	41.20%	1.67%	1.98%
2013-2014	38,539	19.78%	56.81%	41.33%	1.86%	4.20%
2012-2013	34,084	19.54%	56.53%	41.41%	2.06%	17.82%
2011-2012	33,069	18.52%	55.64%	42.32%	2.03%	21.44%

Responses to the yes/no questions on the Cover Sheet about the location of people before their involuntary examinations are summarized for residents of DCF's Central Region in Table C.

Table C: FY15/16 Involuntary Examinations: Residents of Central DCF Region - Location

Location	Yes		No		Not Reported	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
8,202 Involuntary Examinations for Children						
School	1,531	18.67%	6,206	75.66%	***	***
DCF Custody	390	4.75%	7,366	89.81%	***	***
Department of Juvenile Justice Custody	144	1.76%	7,622	92.93%	***	***
31,795 Involuntary Examinations for Adults						
Assisted Living Facility (ALF)	434	1.36%	28,555	89.81%	2,806	8.83%
Jail	570	1.79%	28,358	89.19%	2,867	9.02%
Nursing home	133	0.42%	28,856	90.76%	2,806	8.83%

DCF Region: Northeast

The Northeast Region includes the following counties: Alachua, Baker, Bradford, Clay, Columbia, Dixie, Duval, Flagler, Gilchrist, Hamilton, Lafayette, Levy, Madison, Nassau, Putnam, Saint Johns, Suwannee, Taylor, Union and Volusia. Counts of involuntary examinations for residents of DCF's Northeast Region are shown by receiving facility in Table A.

Table A: FY15/16 Involuntary Examinations: Residents of DCF Northeast Region - Receiving Facility

Receiving Facility Name	Type	City/County	Involuntary Examinations	
			Total	% of Total
Mental Health Resource Center - South	Public	Jacksonville, Duval	2,290	9.96%
Mental Health Resource Center - North	Public	Jacksonville, Duval	1,914	8.32%
SMA Behavioral Health Services	Public	Daytona Beach, Volusia	1,787	7.77%
Mental Health Resource Center - North CCSU	Public	Jacksonville, Duval	1,785	7.76%
UF Health Shands Psychiatric Hospital	Private	Gainesville, Alachua	1,524	6.63%
Meridian Behavioral Health Care (Gainesville)	Public	Gainesville, Alachua	1,336	5.81%
River Point Behavioral Health	Private	Jacksonville, Duval	1,323	5.75%
Memorial Hospital of Jacksonville	Public	Jacksonville, Duval	1,249	5.43%
Meridian Behavioral Health Care (Lake City)	Public	Lake City, Columbia	1,226	5.33%
Halifax Psychiatric Center North	Public	Daytona Beach, Volusia	1,106	4.81%
Baptist Medical Center Jacksonville (Baptist Health Center)	Private	Jacksonville, Duval	1,079	4.69%
UF Health Jacksonville (Shands Jacksonville Healthcare)	Private	Jacksonville, Duval	1,048	4.56%
Orange Park Medical Center	Private	Orange Park, Clay	1,001	4.35%
Halifax Health Medical Center	Private	Daytona Beach, Volusia	921	4.00%
Flagler Hospital	Private	St. Augustine, Saint Johns	659	2.87%
North Florida Regional Medical Center	Private	Gainesville, Alachua	612	2.66%
Wekiva Springs Center	Private	Jacksonville, Duval	539	2.34%
The Vines Hospital	Private	Ocala, Marion	353	1.53%
Apalachee Center	Public	Tallahassee, Leon	139	0.60%
Central Florida Behavioral Hospital	Private	Orlando, Orange	127	0.55%
University Behavioral	Private	Orlando, Orange	104	0.45%
Tallahassee Memorial Healthcare	Private	Tallahassee, Leon	96	0.42%
Eastside Psychiatric Hospital (Owned by Apalachee Center)	Private	Tallahassee, Leon	88	0.38%
South Seminole Hospital	Private	Longwood, Seminole	74	0.32%
Capital Regional Medical Center	Private	Tallahassee, Leon	69	0.30%
Ten Broeck Tampa (North Tampa Behavioral Health)	Private	Wesley Chapel, Pasco	48	0.21%
Aspire Health Partners (Lakeside Behavioral Healthcare)	Public	Orlando, Orange	47	0.20%
UF Health Shands Hospital	Private	Gainesville, Alachua	47	0.20%
Life Stream Behavioral Center	Public	Leesburg, Lake	44	0.19%
Aspire Health Partners (Seminole Behavioral Healthcare)	Public	Sanford, Seminole	31	0.13%
Wuesthoff Medical Center - Rockledge	Private	Rockledge, Brevard	27	0.12%
Osceola Regional Medical Center	Private	Kissimmee, Osceola	26	0.11%
Aggregated 25 or less	N/A	N/A	280	1.22%
		Total	22,999	99.97%

Counts of involuntary examinations for residents of DCF's Northeast Region are shown for five fiscal years in Table B. Also included are the percentages of involuntary examinations a) by initiator type and b) for DCF Northeast Region residents under 18 years of age at the time of their involuntary examinations. Percent change over time is shown.

Table B: FY15/16 Involuntary Examinations: Residents of the Northeast DCF Region - Initiator Type

Fiscal Year	Total	% <18	Initiator Type			Change to 2015/2016
			LEO	MHP	Ex-Parte	
2015-2016	22,999	19.28%	58.18%	38.81%	3.01%	N/A
2014-2015	21,708	18.35%	56.90%	40.70%	2.40%	5.95%
2013-2014	18,130	21.62%	56.29%	41.30%	2.41%	26.86%
2012-2013	17,697	20.84%	58.03%	39.58%	2.39%	29.96%
2011-2012	17,540	19.95%	56.37%	41.21%	2.41%	31.12%

Responses to the yes/no questions on the Cover Sheet about the location of people before their involuntary examinations are summarized for residents of DCF's Northeast Region in Table C.

Table C: FY15/16 Involuntary Examinations: Residents of Northeast DCF Region - Location

Location	Yes		No		Not Reported	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
4,435 Involuntary Examinations for Children						
School	826	18.62%	3,447	77.72%	***	***
DCF Custody	250	5.64%	4,013	90.48%	***	***
Department of Juvenile Justice Custody	40	0.90%	4,222	95.20%	***	***
18,466 Involuntary Examinations for Adults						
Assisted Living Facility (ALF)	308	1.67%	16,029	86.80%	2,129	11.53%
Jail	440	2.38%	15,882	86.01%	2,144	11.61%
Nursing home	129	0.70%	16,211	87.79%	2,126	11.51%

DCF Region: Northwest

The Northwest Region includes the following counties: Bay, Calhoun, Escambia, Franklin, Gadsden, Gulf, Holmes, Jackson, Jefferson, Leon, Liberty, Okaloosa, Santa Rosa, Wakulla, Walton and Washington. Counts of involuntary examinations for residents of DCF's Northwest Region are shown by receiving facility in Table A.

Table A: FY15/16 Involuntary Examinations: Residents of DCF Northwest Region - Receiving Facility

Receiving Facility Name	Type	City/County	Involuntary Examinations	
			Total	% of Total
Baptist Hospital	Private	Pensacola, Escambia	3,812	29.64%
Tallahassee Memorial Healthcare	Private	Tallahassee, Leon	1,866	14.51%
Fort Walton Beach Medical Center	Private	Ft. Walton Beach, Okaloosa	1,605	12.48%
West Florida Regional Medical Center	Private	Pensacola, Escambia	1,485	11.55%
Emerald Coast Behavioral Hospital	Private	Panama City, Bay	1,252	9.73%
Life Management Center of Northwest Florida	Public	Panama City, Bay	900	7.00%
Apalachee Center	Public	Tallahassee, Leon	579	4.50%
Capital Regional Medical Center	Private	Tallahassee, Leon	445	3.46%
Eastside Psychiatric Hospital (Owned by Apalachee Center)	Private	Tallahassee, Leon	372	2.89%
Lakeview Center	Public	Pensacola, Escambia	355	2.76%
Aggregated 25 or less	N/A	N/A	190	1.48%
		Total	12,861	100%

Counts of involuntary examinations for residents of DCF's Northwest Region are shown for five fiscal years in Table B. Also included are the percentages of involuntary examinations a) by initiator type and b) for DCF Northwest Region residents under 18 years of age at the time of their involuntary examinations. Percent change over time is shown.

Table B: FY15/16 Involuntary Examinations: Residents of the Northwest DCF Region - Initiator Type

Fiscal Year	Total	% <18	Initiator Type			Change to 2015/2016
			LEO	MHP	Ex-Parte	
2015-2016	12,861	19.63%	47.33%	48.64%	4.03%	N/A
2014-2015	12,708	19.07%	46.71%	49.71%	3.58%	1.20%
2013-2014	12,097	16.52%	44.86%	51.79%	3.35%	6.32%
2012-2013	10,776	14.45%	45.21%	51.40%	3.39%	19.35%
2011-2012	10,901	14.94%	43.54%	52.75%	3.72%	17.98%

Responses to the yes/no questions on the Cover Sheet about the location of people before their involuntary examinations are summarized for residents of DCF's Northwest Region in Table C.

Table C: FY15/16 Involuntary Examinations: Residents of Northwest DCF Region - Location

Location	Yes		No		Not Reported	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
2,524 Involuntary Examinations for Children						
School	200	7.92%	2,041	80.86%	***	***
DCF Custody	29	1.15%	2,223	88.07%	***	***
Department of Juvenile Justice Custody	***	***	2,234	88.51%	***	***
10,287 Involuntary Examinations for Adults						
Assisted Living Facility (ALF)	119	1.16%	7,625	74.12%	2,543	24.72%
Jail	45	0.44%	7,680	74.66%	2,562	24.91%
Nursing home	***	***	7,735	75.19%	2,538	24.67%

DCF Region: Southeast

The Southeast Region includes the following counties: Broward, Indian River, Martin, Okeechobee, Palm Beach and Saint Lucie. Counts of involuntary examinations for residents of DCF's Southeast Region are shown by receiving facility in Table A.

Table A: FY15/16 Involuntary Examinations: Residents of DCF Southeast Region - Receiving Facility

Receiving Facility Name	Type	City/County	Involuntary Examinations	
			Total	% of Total
Memorial Regional Hospital	Public	Hollywood, Broward	3,655	13.05%
JFK Medical Center North Campus (West Palm Hospital)	Private	West Palm Beach, Palm Beach	3,490	12.46%
Broward Health Imperial Point	Private	Ft. Lauderdale, Broward	2,658	9.49%
University Hospital and Medical Center	Private	Tamarac, Broward	2,648	9.45%
New Horizons of the Treasure Coast	Public	Ft. Pierce, Saint Lucie	1,867	6.67%
JFK Medical Center	Private	Atlantis, Palm Beach	1,546	5.52%
South County Mental Health Center	Public	Delray Beach, Palm Beach	1,499	5.35%
Delray Medical Center	Private	Delray Beach, Palm Beach	1,218	4.35%
Fort Lauderdale Hospital	Private	Ft. Lauderdale, Broward	1,148	4.10%
Lawnwood Regional Medical Center & Heart Institute/Lawnwood Pavilion	Private	Ft. Pierce, Saint Lucie	954	3.41%
Indian River Memorial Hospital	Private	Vero Beach, Indian River	936	3.34%
Treasure Coast Behavioral Healthcare at St. Lucie Medical Center	Private	Port St Lucie, Saint Lucie	859	3.07%
The Jerome Golden Center for Behavioral Health (West Palm Beach)	Public	West Palm Beach, Palm Beach	833	2.97%
St. Mary's Medical Center	Private	West Palm Beach, Palm Beach	804	2.87%
Broward Health Medical Center	Public	Ft. Lauderdale, Broward	622	2.22%
Plantation General Hospital	Private	Plantation, Broward	545	1.95%
Henderson Behavioral Health	Public	Ft. Lauderdale, Broward	512	1.83%
Atlantic Shores Hospital	Private	Ft. Lauderdale, Broward	436	1.56%
Aventura Hospital and Medical Center	Private	Adventura, Miami-Dade	386	1.38%
The Jerome Golden Center for Behavioral Health (Belle Glades)	Public	Belle Glades, Palm Beach	218	0.78%
Veteran's Administration Hospital	Private	West Palm Beach, Palm Beach	218	0.78%
Saint Lucie Medical Center**/ Port St Lucie Hospital**	Private	Port St. Lucie, Saint Lucie	180	0.64%
Larkin Community Hospital Behavioral Health Services	Private	Hollywood, Broward	53	0.19%
Mount Sinai Medical Center	Private	Miami Beach, Miami-Dade	50	0.18%
Jackson Behavioral Health Hospital	Public	Miami, Miami-Dade	49	0.17%
Southern Winds Hospital	Private	Hialeah, Miami-Dade	49	0.17%
North Shore Medical Center	Private	Miami, Miami-Dade	48	0.17%
North Shore Medical Center at FMC Campus	Private	Ft. Lauderdale, Broward	42	0.15%
Aspire Health Partners (Lakeside Behavioral Healthcare)	Public	Orlando, Orange	31	0.11%
Wuesthoff Medical Center - Rockledge	Private	Rockledge, Brevard	29	0.10%
Memorial Hospital of Jacksonville	Public	Jacksonville, Duval	27	0.10%
South Seminole Hospital	Private	Longwood, Seminole	27	0.10%
Aggregated 25 or less	N/A	N/A	375	1.34%

Receiving Facility Name	Type	City/County	Involuntary Examinations	
			Total	% of Total
		Total	28,012	100.02%

Counts of involuntary examinations for residents of DCF's Southeast Region are shown for five fiscal years in Table B. Also included are the percentages of involuntary examinations a) by initiator type and b) for DCF Southeast Region residents under 18 years of age at the time of their involuntary examinations. Percent change over time is shown.

Table B: FY15/16 Involuntary Examinations: Residents of the Southeast DCF Region - Initiator Type

Fiscal Year	Total	% <18	Initiator Type			Change to 2015/2016
			LEO	MHP	Ex-Parte	
2015-2016	28,012	15.60%	43.22%	55.56%	1.22%	N/A
2014-2015	28,810	16.29%	43.09%	55.55%	1.36%	-2.77%
2013-2014	27,609	16.73%	44.16%	54.63%	1.20%	1.46%
2012-2013	26,413	15.53%	44.94%	53.79%	1.26%	6.05%
2011-2012	25,790	14.78%	45.56%	53.09%	1.35%	8.62%

Responses to the yes/no questions on the Cover Sheet about the location of people before their involuntary examinations are summarized for residents of DCF's Southeast Region in Table C.

Table C: FY15/16 Involuntary Examinations: Residents of Southeast DCF Region - Location

Location	Yes		No		Not Reported	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
4,370 Involuntary Examinations for Children						
School	911	20.85%	3,098	70.89%	***	***
DCF Custody	122	2.79%	3,765	86.16%	***	***
Department of Juvenile Justice Custody	85	1.95%	3,803	87.03%	***	***
23,514 Involuntary Examinations for Adults						
Assisted Living Facility (ALF)	354	1.51%	22,046	93.76%	1,114	4.74%
Jail	278	1.18%	22,083	93.91%	1,153	4.90%
Nursing home	68	0.29%	22,329	94.96%	1,117	4.75%

DCF Region: Southern

The Southern Region includes the following counties: Miami-Dade and Monroe. Counts of involuntary examinations for residents of DCF's Southern Region are shown by receiving facility in Table A.

Table A: FY15/16 Involuntary Examinations: Residents of DCF Southern Region - Receiving Facility

Receiving Facility Name	Type	City/County	Involuntary Examinations	
			Total	% of Total
Jackson Behavioral Health Hospital	Public	Miami, Miami-Dade	5,888	21.34%
Palmetto General Hospital	Private	Hialeah, Miami-Dade	2,115	7.66%
Southern Winds Hospital	Private	Hialeah, Miami-Dade	1,952	7.07%
Community Health of South Florida	Public	Miami, Miami-Dade	1,946	7.05%
Mount Sinai Medical Center	Private	Miami Beach, Miami-Dade	1,699	6.16%
North Shore Medical Center	Private	Miami, Miami-Dade	1,652	5.99%
Larkin Community Hospital	Private	South Miami, Miami-Dade	1,643	5.95%
Citrus Health Network	Public	Hialeah, Miami-Dade	1,382	5.01%
Jackson South Community Hospital	Private	Miami, Miami-Dade	1,286	4.66%
Kendall Regional Medical Center	Private	Miami, Miami-Dade	1,214	4.40%
Westchester General Hospital	Private	Miami, Miami-Dade	1,190	4.31%
Aventura Hospital and Medical Center	Private	Adventura, Miami-Dade	1,133	4.11%
Citrus Health Network CCSU	Public	Hialeah, Miami-Dade	836	3.03%
University of Miami Hospital	Private	Miami, Miami-Dade	826	2.99%
Banyan Health Systems (Miami Behavioral Health Center)	Public	Miami, Miami-Dade	756	2.74%
Mercy Hospital A Campus of Plantation General Hospital	Private	Miami, Miami-Dade	357	1.29%
Memorial Regional Hospital	Public	Hollywood, Broward	346	1.25%
Guidance/Care Center	Public	Marathon, Monroe	273	0.99%
Nicklaus Children's Hospital (Miami Children's Hospital)	Private	Miami, Miami-Dade	250	0.91%
Depoo Hospital (Lower Keys Medical Center)	Public	Key West, Monroe	187	0.68%
Jackson Community Mental Health Center (Jackson North)	Public	Opa Locka, Miami-Dade	165	0.60%
Fort Lauderdale Hospital	Private	Ft. Lauderdale, Broward	42	0.15%
Broward Health Imperial Point	Private	Ft. Lauderdale, Broward	35	0.13%
Atlantic Shores Hospital	Private	Ft. Lauderdale, Broward	28	0.10%
Henderson Behavioral Health	Public	Ft. Lauderdale, Broward	28	0.10%
Aggregated 25 or less	N/A	N/A	367	1.33%
		Total	27,596	100%

Counts of involuntary examinations for residents of DCF's Southern Region are shown for five fiscal years in Table B. Also included are the percentages of involuntary examinations a) by initiator type and b) for DCF Southern Region residents under 18 years of age at the time of their involuntary examinations. Percent change over time is shown.

Table B: FY15/16 Involuntary Examinations: Residents of the Southern DCF Region - Initiator Type

Fiscal Year	Total	% <18	Initiator Type			Change to 2015/2016
			LEO	MHP	Ex-Parte	
2015-2016	27,596	8.64%	46.84%	50.96%	2.21%	N/A
2014-2015	26,041	9.63%	46.98%	50.82%	2.19%	5.97%
2013-2014	24,387	10.12%	46.38%	51.12%	2.50%	13.16%
2012-2013	20,882	9.80%	45.19%	52.19%	2.61%	32.15%
2011-2012	16,336	11.51%	44.94%	52.31%	2.74%	68.93%

Responses to the yes/no questions on the Cover Sheet about the location of people before their involuntary examinations are summarized for residents of DCF's Southern Region in Table C.

Table C: FY15/16 Involuntary Examinations: Residents of Southern DCF Region - Location

Location	Yes		No		Not Reported	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
2,385 Involuntary Examinations for Children						
School	720	30.19%	988	41.43%	***	***
DCF Custody	209	8.76%	1,540	64.57%	***	***
Department of Juvenile Justice Custody	64	2.68%	1,693	70.99%	***	***
25,009 Involuntary Examinations for Adults						
Assisted Living Facility (ALF)	1,620	6.48%	19,991	79.94%	3,398	13.59%
Jail	260	1.04%	21,743	86.94%	3,006	12.02%
Nursing home	351	1.40%	21,221	84.85%	3,437	13.74%

DCF Region: Suncoast

The Suncoast Region includes the following counties: Charlotte, Collier, Desoto, Glades, Hendry, Hillsborough, Lee, Manatee, Pasco, Pinellas and Sarasota. Counts of involuntary examinations for residents of DCF's Suncoast Region are shown by receiving facility in Table A.

Table A: FY15/16 Involuntary Examinations: Residents of DCF Suncoast Region - Receiving Facility

Receiving Facility Name	Type	City/County	Involuntary Examinations	
			Total	% of Total
Mental Health Care (Gracepoint)	Public	Tampa, Hillsborough	5,290	10.96%
Personal Enrichment Through Mental Health Services	Public	Pinellas Park, Pinellas	2,989	6.19%
St. Joseph Hospital Behavioral Health Care	Private	Tampa, Hillsborough	2,896	6.00%
SalusCare	Public	Fort Myers, Lee	2,651	5.49%
Morton Plant North Bay Hospital Recovery Center	Public	Lutz, Pasco	2,408	4.99%
Mental Health Care (Gracepoint) CCSU	Public	Tampa, Hillsborough	2,214	4.59%
Park Royal Hospital	Private	Fort Myers, Lee	2,193	4.54%
Largo Medical Center/Indian Rocks	Private	Largo, Pinellas	1,960	4.06%
Medical Center of Trinity - West Pasco Campus	Private	New Port Richey, Pasco	1,939	4.02%
Sarasota Memorial Hospital (Bayside Center for Behavioral)	Private	Sarasota, Sarasota	1,836	3.80%
Mease Dunedin Hospital	Public	Dunedin, Pinellas	1,691	3.50%
Coastal Behavioral Healthcare	Public	Sarasota, Sarasota	1,604	3.32%
Ten Broeck Tampa (North Tampa Behavioral Health)	Private	Wesley Chapel, Pasco	1,475	3.06%
St. Anthony's Hospital	Private	St. Petersburg, Pinellas	1,410	2.92%
David Lawrence Mental Health Center	Public	Naples, Collier	1,256	2.60%
Brandon Regional Hospital (Galencare)	Private	Brandon, Hillsborough	1,215	2.52%
SalusCare CCSU	Public	Fort Myers, Lee	1,170	2.42%
Memorial Hospital of Tampa	Private	Tampa, Hillsborough	1,155	2.39%
Suncoast Behavioral Health Center	Private	Bradenton, Manatee	1,155	2.39%
Personal Enrichment Through Mental Health Services CCSU	Public	Pinellas Park, Pinellas	1,143	2.37%
Baycare Behavioral Health	Public	New Port Richey, Pasco	1,107	2.29%
Charlotte Behavioral Health Care	Public	Port Charlotte, Charlotte	937	1.94%
Centerstone of Florida (Manatee Glens Crisis Center)	Public	Bradenton, Manatee	910	1.89%
Riverside Behavioral Center (Charlotte Regional Medical Center)	Private	Punta Gorda, Charlotte	881	1.83%
Windmoor Healthcare of Clearwater	Private	Clearwater, Pinellas	846	1.75%
Veteran's Administration Hospital - Bay Pines	Private	Bay Pines, Pinellas	751	1.56%
Tampa Community Hospital (Town & Country Hospital)	Private	Tampa, Hillsborough	727	1.51%
Northside Behavioral Health Center	Public	Tampa, Hillsborough	608	1.26%
Morton Plant Hospital	Private	Clearwater, Pinellas	596	1.24%
Centerstone of Florida (Manatee Glens Hospital)	Private	Bradenton, Manatee	410	0.85%
The Jerome Golden Center for Behavioral Health (Belle Glades)	Public	Belle Glades, Palm Beach	88	0.18%
Meridian Behavioral Health Care (Lake City)	Public	Lake City, Columbia	84	0.17%
Central Florida Behavioral Hospital	Private	Orlando, Orange	62	0.13%
South Seminole Hospital	Private	Longwood, Seminole	43	0.09%
Lakeland Regional Medical Center	Private	Lakeland, Polk	40	0.08%

Receiving Facility Name	Type	City/County	Involuntary Examinations	
			Total	% of Total
The Vines Hospital	Private	Ocala, Marion	39	0.08%
University Behavioral	Private	Orlando, Orange	37	0.08%
North Florida Regional Medical Center	Private	Gainesville, Alachua	29	0.06%
Meridian Behavioral Health Care (Gainesville)	Public	Gainesville, Alachua	28	0.06%
UF Health Shands Psychiatric Hospital	Private	Gainesville, Alachua	27	0.06%
Aggregated 25 or less	N/A	N/A	353	0.73%
		Total	48,253	99.97%

Counts of involuntary examinations for residents of DCF's Suncoast Region are shown for five fiscal years in Table B. Also included are the percentages of involuntary examinations a) by initiator type and b) for DCF Suncoast Region residents under 18 years of age at the time of their involuntary examinations. Percent change over time is shown.

Table B: FY15/16 Involuntary Examinations: Residents of the Suncoast DCF Region - Initiator Type

Fiscal Year	Total	% <18	Initiator Type			Change to 2015/2016
			LEO	MHP	Ex-Parte	
2015-2016	48,253	19.80%	52.04%	46.37%	1.59%	N/A
2014-2015	44,397	21.58%	51.34%	46.76%	1.90%	8.69%
2013-2014	41,540	20.32%	49.23%	48.90%	1.88%	16.16%
2012-2013	38,327	19.71%	49.07%	48.97%	1.96%	25.90%
2011-2012	35,613	18.82%	49.07%	48.89%	2.04%	35.49%

Responses to the yes/no questions on the Cover Sheet about the location of people before their involuntary examinations are summarized for residents of DCF's Suncoast Region in Table C.

Table C: FY15/16 Involuntary Examinations: Residents of Suncoast DCF Region - Location

Location	Yes		No		Not Reported	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
9,553 Involuntary Examinations for Children						
School	2,858	29.92%	5,088	53.26%	***	***
DCF Custody	292	3.06%	7,652	80.10%	***	***
Department of Juvenile Justice Custody	136	1.42%	7,832	81.98%	***	***
38,515 Involuntary Examinations for Adults						
Assisted Living Facility (ALF)	1,211	3.14%	31,136	80.84%	6,168	16.01%
Jail	448	1.16%	31,817	82.61%	6,250	16.23%
Nursing home	265	0.69%	32,064	83.25%	6,186	16.06%

c. Summary Pages: Managing Entities (7)

Managing Entity: Big Bend Community Based Care

Big Bend Community Based Care serves the following counties: Bay, Calhoun, Escambia, Franklin, Gadsden, Gulf, Holmes, Jackson, Jefferson, Leon, Liberty, Madison, Okaloosa, Santa Rosa, Taylor, Wakulla, Walton and Washington. Counts of involuntary examinations for residents in these counties are shown by receiving facility in Table A.

Table A: FY15/16 Involuntary Examinations: Residents Served by Big Bend Community Based Care - Receiving Facility

Receiving Facility Name	Type	City/County	Involuntary Examinations	
			Total	% of Total
Baptist Hospital	Private	Pensacola, Escambia	3,812	28.79%
Tallahassee Memorial Healthcare	Private	Tallahassee, Leon	1,944	14.68%
Fort Walton Beach Medical Center	Private	Ft. Walton Beach, Okaloosa	1,605	12.12%
West Florida Regional Medical Center	Private	Pensacola, Escambia	1,485	11.22%
Emerald Coast Behavioral Hospital	Private	Panama City, Bay	1,252	9.46%
Life Management Center of Northwest Florida	Public	Panama City, Bay	900	6.80%
Apalachee Center	Public	Tallahassee, Leon	710	5.36%
Capital Regional Medical Center	Private	Tallahassee, Leon	505	3.81%
Eastside Psychiatric Hospital (Owned by Apalachee Center)	Private	Tallahassee, Leon	457	3.45%
Lakeview Center	Public	Pensacola, Escambia	355	2.68%
UF Health Shands Psychiatric Hospital	Private	Gainesville, Alachua	26	0.20%
Aggregated 25 or less	N/A	N/A	190	1.43%
		Total	13,241	100%

Counts of involuntary examinations for counties served by Big Bend Community Based Care are shown for five fiscal years in Table B. Also included are the percentages of involuntary examinations a) by initiator type and b) for residents in counties served by Big Bend Community Based Care who were under 18 years of age at the time of their involuntary examinations. Percent change over time is shown.

Table B: FY15/16 Involuntary Examinations: Residents Served by Big Bend Community Based Care - Initiator Type

Fiscal Year	Total	% <18	Initiator Type			Change to 2015/2016
			LEO	MHP	Ex-Parte	
2015-2016	13,241	19.61%	47.67%	48.23%	4.10%	N/A
2014-2015	13,049	18.96%	47.08%	49.32%	3.59%	1.47%
2013-2014	12,409	16.47%	45.33%	51.25%	3.42%	6.70%
2012-2013	11,036	14.48%	45.46%	51.09%	3.45%	19.98%
2011-2012	11,229	14.85%	44.06%	52.03%	3.91%	17.92%

Responses to the yes/no questions on the Cover Sheet about the location of people before their involuntary examinations are summarized for residents of the counties served by Big Bend Community Based Care in Table C.

Table C: FY15/16 Involuntary Examinations: Residents Served by Big Bend Community Based Care - Location

Location	Yes		No		Not Reported	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
2,596 Involuntary Examinations for Children						
School	209	8.05%	2,085	80.32%	***	***
DCF Custody	34	1.31%	2,271	87.48%	***	***
Department of Juvenile Justice Custody	***	***	2,286	88.06%	***	***
10,591 Involuntary Examinations for Adults						
Assisted Living Facility (ALF)	138	1.30%	7,876	74.37%	2,577	24.33%
Jail	47	0.44%	7,948	75.04%	2,596	24.51%
Nursing home	***	***	7,997	75.51%	2,572	24.28%

Managing Entity: Broward Behavioral Health Coalition

Broward Behavioral Health Coalition serves the following counties: Broward. Counts of involuntary examinations for residents in these counties are shown by receiving facility in Table A.

Table A: FY15/16 Involuntary Examinations: Residents Served by Broward Behavioral Health Coalition - Receiving Facility

Receiving Facility Name	Type	City/County	Involuntary Examinations	
			Total	% of Total
Memorial Regional Hospital	Public	Hollywood, Broward	3,621	27.07%
University Hospital and Medical Center	Private	Tamarac, Broward	2,599	19.43%
Broward Health Imperial Point	Private	Ft. Lauderdale, Broward	2,582	19.30%
Fort Lauderdale Hospital	Private	Ft. Lauderdale, Broward	1,120	8.37%
Broward Health Medical Center	Public	Ft. Lauderdale, Broward	619	4.63%
Plantation General Hospital	Private	Plantation, Broward	535	4.00%
Henderson Behavioral Health	Public	Ft. Lauderdale, Broward	505	3.77%
Atlantic Shores Hospital	Private	Ft. Lauderdale, Broward	428	3.20%
Aventura Hospital and Medical Center	Private	Adventura, Miami-Dade	376	2.81%
JFK Medical Center North Campus (West Palm Hospital)	Private	West Palm Beach, Palm Beach	194	1.45%
Delray Medical Center	Private	Delray Beach, Palm Beach	90	0.67%
South County Mental Health Center	Public	Delray Beach, Palm Beach	71	0.53%
Larkin Community Hospital Behavioral Health Services	Private	Hollywood, Broward	52	0.39%
Mount Sinai Medical Center	Private	Miami Beach, Miami-Dade	46	0.34%
North Shore Medical Center	Private	Miami, Miami-Dade	45	0.34%
Jackson Behavioral Health Hospital	Public	Miami, Miami-Dade	43	0.32%
North Shore Medical Center at FMC Campus	Private	Ft. Lauderdale, Broward	42	0.31%
Southern Winds Hospital	Private	Hialeah, Miami-Dade	42	0.31%
Memorial Hospital of Jacksonville	Public	Jacksonville, Duval	27	0.20%
Aggregated 25 or less	N/A	N/A	341	2.36%
		Total	13,378	99.99%

Counts of involuntary examinations for counties served by Broward Behavioral Health Coalition are shown for five fiscal years in Table B. Also included are the percentages of involuntary examinations a) by initiator type and b) for residents in counties served by Broward Behavioral Health Coalition who were under 18 years of age at the time of their involuntary examinations. Percent change over time is shown.

Table B: FY15/16 Involuntary Examinations: Residents Served by Broward Behavioral Health Coalition - Initiator Type

Fiscal Year	Total	% <18	Initiator Type			Change to 2015/2016
			LEO	MHP	Ex-Parte	
2015-2016	13,378	14.95%	41.28%	58.05%	0.67%	N/A
2014-2015	13,928	15.98%	41.54%	57.52%	0.95%	-3.95%
2013-2014	13,384	17.24%	44.08%	55.07%	0.86%	-0.04%
2012-2013	12,579	14.89%	44.40%	54.74%	0.86%	6.35%
2011-2012	12,638	14.23%	47.27%	51.82%	0.91%	5.86%

Responses to the yes/no questions on the Cover Sheet about the location of people before their involuntary examinations are summarized for residents of the counties served by Broward Behavioral Health Coalition in Table C.

Table C: FY15/16 Involuntary Examinations: Residents Served by Broward Behavioral Health Coalition - Location

Location	Yes		No		Not Reported	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
2,000 Involuntary Examinations for Children						
School	619	30.95%	1,129	56.45%	***	***
DCF Custody	77	3.85%	1,672	83.60%	***	***
Department of Juvenile Justice Custody	66	3.30%	1,685	84.25%	***	***
11,295 Involuntary Examinations for Adults						
Assisted Living Facility (ALF)	280	2.48%	10,395	92.03%	620	5.49%
Jail	57	0.50%	10,592	93.78%	646	5.72%
Nursing home	37	0.33%	10,633	94.14%	625	5.53%

Managing Entity: Central Florida Behavioral Health Network

Central Florida Behavioral Health Network serves the following counties: Charlotte, Collier, Desoto, Glades, Hardee, Hendry, Highlands, Hillsborough, Lee, Manatee, Pasco, Pinellas, Polk and Sarasota. Counts of involuntary examinations for residents in these counties are shown by receiving facility in Table A.

Table A: FY15/16 Involuntary Examinations: Residents Served by Central Florida Behavioral Health Network - Receiving Facility

Receiving Facility Name	Type	City/County	Involuntary Examinations	
			Total	% of Total
Mental Health Care (Gracepoint)	Public	Tampa, Hillsborough	5,333	9.42%
Personal Enrichment Through Mental Health Services	Public	Pinellas Park, Pinellas	2,991	5.29%
St. Joseph Hospital Behavioral Health Care	Private	Tampa, Hillsborough	2,986	5.28%
Lakeland Regional Medical Center	Private	Lakeland, Polk	2,778	4.91%
Morton Plant North Bay Hospital Recovery Center	Public	Lutz, Pasco	2,759	4.88%
SalusCare	Public	Fort Myers, Lee	2,655	4.69%
Peace River Center	Public	Bartow, Polk	2,285	4.04%
Mental Health Care (Gracepoint) CCSU	Public	Tampa, Hillsborough	2,239	3.96%
Park Royal Hospital	Private	Fort Myers, Lee	2,195	3.88%
Largo Medical Center/Indian Rocks	Private	Largo, Pinellas	1,968	3.48%
Medical Center of Trinity - West Pasco Campus	Private	New Port Richey, Pasco	1,941	3.43%
Sarasota Memorial Hospital (Bayside Center for Behavioral)	Private	Sarasota, Sarasota	1,843	3.26%
Mease Dunedin Hospital	Public	Dunedin, Pinellas	1,717	3.03%
Ten Broeck Tampa (North Tampa Behavioral Health)	Private	Wesley Chapel, Pasco	1,705	3.01%
Coastal Behavioral Healthcare	Public	Sarasota, Sarasota	1,607	2.84%
St. Anthony's Hospital	Private	St. Petersburg, Pinellas	1,453	2.57%
David Lawrence Mental Health Center	Public	Naples, Collier	1,257	2.22%
Brandon Regional Hospital (Galencare)	Private	Brandon, Hillsborough	1,247	2.20%
Suncoast Behavioral Health Center	Private	Bradenton, Manatee	1,182	2.09%
Memorial Hospital of Tampa	Private	Tampa, Hillsborough	1,177	2.08%
SalusCare CCSU	Public	Fort Myers, Lee	1,170	2.07%
Personal Enrichment Through Mental Health Services CCSU	Public	Pinellas Park, Pinellas	1,146	2.03%
Baycare Behavioral Health	Public	New Port Richey, Pasco	1,118	1.98%
Winter Haven Hospital	Private	Winter Haven, Polk	999	1.77%
Charlotte Behavioral Health Care	Public	Port Charlotte, Charlotte	938	1.66%
Centerstone of Florida (Manatee Glens Crisis Center)	Public	Bradenton, Manatee	910	1.61%
Riverside Behavioral Center (Charlotte Regional Medical Center)	Private	Punta Gorda, Charlotte	907	1.60%
Windmoor Healthcare of Clearwater	Private	Clearwater, Pinellas	850	1.50%
Veteran's Administration Hospital - Bay Pines	Private	Bay Pines, Pinellas	760	1.34%
Tampa Community Hospital (Town & Country Hospital)	Private	Tampa, Hillsborough	756	1.34%
Northside Behavioral Health Center	Public	Tampa, Hillsborough	689	1.22%
Morton Plant Hospital	Private	Clearwater, Pinellas	617	1.09%
Central Florida Behavioral Hospital	Private	Orlando, Orange	417	0.74%
Centerstone of Florida (Manatee Glens Hospital)	Private	Bradenton, Manatee	410	0.72%

Receiving Facility Name	Type	City/County	Involuntary Examinations	
			Total	% of Total
Florida Hospital Heartland Medical Center Lake Placid	Private	Lake Placid, Highlands	385	0.68%
University Behavioral	Private	Orlando, Orange	197	0.35%
Park Place Behavioral Health Care	Public	Kissimmee, Osceola	96	0.17%
The Jerome Golden Center for Behavioral Health (Belle Glades)	Public	Belle Glades, Palm Beach	88	0.16%
Meridian Behavioral Health Care (Lake City)	Public	Lake City, Columbia	84	0.15%
Osceola Regional Medical Center	Private	Kissimmee, Osceola	81	0.14%
South Seminole Hospital	Private	Longwood, Seminole	61	0.11%
The Vines Hospital	Private	Ocala, Marion	60	0.11%
Aspire Health Partners (Lakeside Behavioral Healthcare)	Public	Orlando, Orange	54	0.10%
North Florida Regional Medical Center	Private	Gainesville, Alachua	41	0.07%
Florida Hospital - Orlando	Private	Orlando, Orange	31	0.05%
Meridian Behavioral Health Care (Gainesville)	Public	Gainesville, Alachua	30	0.05%
UF Health Shands Psychiatric Hospital	Private	Gainesville, Alachua	28	0.05%
Aggregated 25 or less	N/A	N/A	346	0.57%
		Total	56,587	100.03%

Counts of involuntary examinations for counties served by Central Florida Behavioral Health Network are shown for five fiscal years in Table B. Also included are the percentages of involuntary examinations a) by initiator type and b) for residents in counties served by Central Florida Behavioral Health Network who were under 18 years of age at the time of their involuntary examinations. Percent change over time is shown.

Table B: FY15/16 Involuntary Examinations: Residents Served by Central Florida Behavioral Health Network - Initiator Type

Fiscal Year	Total	% <18	Initiator Type			Change to 2015/2016
			LEO	MHP	Ex-Parte	
2015-2016	56,587	20.26%	53.78%	44.75%	1.47%	N/A
2014-2015	52,925	21.86%	53.13%	45.13%	1.74%	6.92%
2013-2014	49,545	20.79%	51.05%	47.22%	1.73%	14.21%
2012-2013	44,755	19.98%	50.22%	47.92%	1.87%	26.44%
2011-2012	42,277	19.01%	50.51%	47.58%	1.91%	33.85%

Responses to the yes/no questions on the Cover Sheet about the location of people before their involuntary examinations are summarized for residents of the counties served by Central Florida Behavioral Health Network in Table C.

Table C: FY15/16 Involuntary Examinations: Residents Served by Central Florida Behavioral Health Network - Location

Location	Yes		No		Not Reported	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
11,464 Involuntary Examinations for Children						
School	3,303	28.81%	6,453	56.29%	***	***
DCF Custody	355	3.10%	9,400	82.00%	***	***
Department of Juvenile Justice Custody	189	1.65%	9,592	83.67%	***	***
44,907 Involuntary Examinations for Adults						
Assisted Living Facility (ALF)	1,340	2.98%	36,480	81.23%	7,087	15.78%
Jail	625	1.39%	37,089	82.59%	7,193	16.02%
Nursing home	316	0.70%	37,486	83.47%	7,105	15.82%

Managing Entity: Central Florida Cares Health System

Central Florida Cares Health System serves the following counties: Brevard, Orange, Osceola and Seminole. Counts of involuntary examinations for residents in these counties are shown by receiving facility in Table A.

Table A: FY15/16 Involuntary Examinations: Residents Served by Central Florida Cares Health System - Receiving Facility

Receiving Facility Name	Type	City/County	Involuntary Examinations	
			Total	% of Total
Aspire Health Partners (Lakeside Behavioral Healthcare)	Public	Orlando, Orange	4,824	20.42%
Circles of Care	Public	Melbourne, Brevard	3,706	15.69%
South Seminole Hospital	Private	Longwood, Seminole	2,553	10.81%
Central Florida Behavioral Hospital	Private	Orlando, Orange	1,980	8.38%
University Behavioral	Private	Orlando, Orange	1,878	7.95%
Park Place Behavioral Health Care	Public	Kissimmee, Osceola	1,357	5.74%
Wuesthoff Medical Center - Rockledge	Private	Rockledge, Brevard	1,304	5.52%
Osceola Regional Medical Center	Private	Kissimmee, Osceola	1,277	5.41%
Florida Hospital - Orlando	Private	Orlando, Orange	1,176	4.98%
Circles of Care CCSU	Public	Melbourne, Brevard	1,107	4.69%
Aspire Health Partners (Seminole Behavioral Healthcare)	Public	Sanford, Seminole	1,053	4.46%
Aspire Health Partners (Lakeside Behavioral Healthcare) CCSU	Public	Orlando, Orange	711	3.01%
Life Stream Behavioral Center	Public	Leesburg, Lake	94	0.40%
Ten Broeck Tampa (North Tampa Behavioral Health)	Private	Wesley Chapel, Pasco	94	0.40%
North Florida Regional Medical Center	Private	Gainesville, Alachua	44	0.19%
SMA Behavioral Health Services	Public	Daytona Beach, Volusia	42	0.18%
The Vines Hospital	Private	Ocala, Marion	34	0.14%
Aggregated 25 or less	N/A	N/A	387	1.64%
		Total	23,621	100.01%

Counts of involuntary examinations for counties served by Central Florida Cares Health System are shown for five fiscal years in Table B. Also included are the percentages of involuntary examinations a) by initiator type and b) for residents in counties served by Central Florida Cares Health System who were under 18 years of age at the time of their involuntary examinations. Percent change over time is shown.

Table B: FY15/16 Involuntary Examinations: Residents Served by Central Florida Cares Health System - Initiator Type

Fiscal Year	Total	% <18	Initiator Type			Change to 2015/2016
			LEO	MHP	Ex-Parte	
2015-2016	23,621	17.25%	53.28%	45.43%	1.29%	N/A
2014-2015	22,722	18.52%	53.87%	44.47%	1.66%	3.96%
2013-2014	22,072	17.47%	53.69%	44.51%	1.80%	7.02%
2012-2013	20,159	17.57%	53.30%	44.80%	1.89%	17.17%
2011-2012	18,382	17.81%	51.80%	46.43%	1.78%	28.50%

Responses to the yes/no questions on the Cover Sheet about the location of people before their involuntary examinations are summarized for residents of the counties served by Central Florida Cares Health System in Table C.

Table C: FY15/16 Involuntary Examinations: Residents Served by Central Florida Cares Health System - Location

Location	Yes		No		Not Reported	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
4,074 Involuntary Examinations for Children						
School	724	17.77%	3,097	76.02%	***	***
DCF Custody	214	5.25%	3,618	88.81%	***	***
Department of Juvenile Justice Custody	80	1.96%	3,753	92.12%	***	***
19,455 Involuntary Examinations for Adults						
Assisted Living Facility (ALF)	238	1.22%	18,369	94.42%	848	4.36%
Jail	316	1.62%	18,257	93.84%	882	4.53%
Nursing home	73	0.38%	18,532	95.26%	850	4.37%

Managing Entity: Lutheran Services Florida

Lutheran services Florida serves the following counties: Alachua, Baker, Bradford, Citrus, Clay, Columbia, Dixie, Duval, Flagler, Gilchrist, Hamilton, Hernando[5], Lafayette, Lake, Levy, Marion, Nassau, Putnam, Saint Johns, Sumter, Suwannee, Union and Volusia. Counts of involuntary examinations for residents in these counties are shown by receiving facility in Table A.

Table A: FY15/16 Involuntary Examinations: Residents Served by Lutheran services Florida - Receiving Facility

Receiving Facility Name	Type	City/County	Involuntary Examinations	
			Total	% of Total
The Centers	Public	Ocala, Marion	2,942	9.54%
Life Stream Behavioral Center	Public	Leesburg, Lake	2,783	9.03%
Mental Health Resource Center - South	Public	Jacksonville, Duval	2,291	7.43%
Mental Health Resource Center - North	Public	Jacksonville, Duval	1,917	6.22%
SMA Behavioral Health Services	Public	Daytona Beach, Volusia	1,796	5.83%
Mental Health Resource Center - North CCSU	Public	Jacksonville, Duval	1,788	5.80%
UF Health Shands Psychiatric Hospital	Private	Gainesville, Alachua	1,672	5.42%
Meridian Behavioral Health Care (Gainesville)	Public	Gainesville, Alachua	1,365	4.43%
River Point Behavioral Health	Private	Jacksonville, Duval	1,326	4.30%
Memorial Hospital of Jacksonville	Public	Jacksonville, Duval	1,251	4.06%
Meridian Behavioral Health Care (Lake City)	Public	Lake City, Columbia	1,228	3.98%
Halifax Psychiatric Center North	Public	Daytona Beach, Volusia	1,108	3.59%
The Vines Hospital	Private	Ocala, Marion	1,091	3.54%
Baptist Medical Center Jacksonville (Baptist Health Center)	Private	Jacksonville, Duval	1,079	3.50%
UF Health Jacksonville (Shands Jacksonville Healthcare)	Private	Jacksonville, Duval	1,053	3.42%
Orange Park Medical Center	Private	Orange Park, Clay	1,001	3.25%
Halifax Health Medical Center	Private	Daytona Beach, Volusia	927	3.01%
North Florida Regional Medical Center	Private	Gainesville, Alachua	700	2.27%
Flagler Hospital	Private	St. Augustine, St. Johns	660	2.14%
Wekiva Springs Center	Private	Jacksonville, Duval	539	1.75%
Central Florida Behavioral Hospital	Private	Orlando, Orange	315	1.02%
University Behavioral	Private	Orlando, Orange	274	0.89%
Ten Broeck Tampa (North Tampa Behavioral Health)	Private	Wesley Chapel, Pasco	271	0.88%
Medical Center of Trinity - West Pasco Campus	Private	New Port Richey, Pasco	262	0.85%
South Seminole Hospital	Private	Longwood, Seminole	143	0.46%
Aspire Health Partners (Lakeside Behavioral Healthcare)	Public	Orlando, Orange	103	0.33%
Morton Plant North Bay Hospital Recovery Center	Public	Lutz, Pasco	87	0.28%
Baycare Behavioral Health	Public	New Port Richey, Pasco	85	0.28%
UF Health Shands Hospital	Private	Gainesville, Alachua	53	0.17%
Mental Health Care (Gracepoint)	Public	Tampa, Hillsborough	43	0.14%

[5] One Baker Act receiving facility in Hernando County, Springbrook Hospital, did not submit forms for several years. Forms are now being submitted. Springbook Hospital provided counts of involuntary examinations by calendar year as follows: 2013 (1,564), 2014 (1,438), and 2015 (1,465). Between 19% and 29% of these were for children. This means that counts of involuntary examination, mainly for Hernando County residents, are undercounted in this report. This impacted counts the most for reports based on geographic areas for Hernando County, DCF's Central Region, Lutheran Services (Managing Entity), and the 5th Judicial Circuit

Receiving Facility Name	Type	City/County	Involuntary Examinations	
			Total	% of Total
Florida Hospital - Orlando	Private	Orlando, Orange	39	0.13%
Osceola Regional Medical Center	Private	Kissimmee, Osceola	37	0.12%
Aspire Health Partners (Seminole Behavioral Healthcare)	Public	Sanford, Seminole	35	0.11%
St. Joseph Hospital Behavioral Health Care	Private	Tampa, Hillsborough	32	0.10%
Brandon Regional Hospital (Galencare)	Private	Brandon, Hillsborough	30	0.10%
Riverside Behavioral Center (Charlotte Regional Medical Center)	Private	Punta Gorda, Charlotte	30	0.10%
Wuesthoff Medical Center - Rockledge	Private	Rockledge, Brevard	29	0.09%
Aggregated 25 or less	N/A	N/A	438	1.34%
		Total	30,823	99.98%

Counts of involuntary examinations for counties served by Lutheran services Florida are shown for five fiscal years in Table B. Also included are the percentages of involuntary examinations a) by initiator type and b) for residents in counties served by Lutheran services Florida who were under 18 years of age at the time of their involuntary examinations. Percent change over time is shown.

Table B: FY15/16 Involuntary Examinations: Residents Served by Lutheran services Florida - Initiator Type

Fiscal Year	Total	% <18	Initiator Type			Change to 2015/2016
			LEO	MHP	Ex-Parte	
2015-2016	30,823	21.35%	59.16%	38.02%	2.82%	N/A
2014-2015	29,495	20.40%	57.90%	39.70%	2.40%	4.50%
2013-2014	26,280	21.99%	57.87%	39.62%	2.51%	17.29%
2012-2013	24,934	21.55%	60.08%	37.34%	2.58%	23.62%
2011-2012	25,235	19.71%	58.20%	39.21%	2.58%	22.14%

Responses to the yes/no questions on the Cover Sheet about the location of people before their involuntary examinations are summarized for residents of the counties served by Lutheran services Florida in Table C.

Table C: FY15/16 Involuntary Examinations: Residents Served by Lutheran services Florida - Location

Location	Yes		No		Not Reported	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
6,580 Involuntary Examinations for Children						
School	1,179	17.92%	5,147	78.22%	***	***
DCF Custody	358	5.44%	5,965	90.65%	***	***
Department of Juvenile Justice Custody	51	0.78%	6,279	95.43%	***	***
24,110 Involuntary Examinations for Adults						
Assisted Living Facility (ALF)	356	1.48%	20,620	85.52%	3,134	13.00%
Jail	515	2.14%	20,443	84.79%	3,152	13.07%
Nursing home	130	0.54%	20,851	86.48%	3,129	12.98%

Managing Entity: South Florida Behavioral Health Network

South Florida Behavioral Health Network serves the following counties: Miami-Dade and Monroe. Counts of involuntary examinations for residents in these counties are shown by receiving facility in Table A.

Table A: FY15/16 Involuntary Examinations: Residents Served by South Florida Behavioral Health Network - Receiving Facility

Receiving Facility Name	Type	City/County	Involuntary Examinations	
			Total	% of Total
Jackson Behavioral Health Hospital	Public	Miami, Miami-Dade	5,888	21.34%
Palmetto General Hospital	Private	Hialeah, Miami-Dade	2,115	7.66%
Southern Winds Hospital	Private	Hialeah, Miami-Dade	1,952	7.07%
Community Health of South Florida	Public	Miami, Miami-Dade	1,946	7.05%
Mount Sinai Medical Center	Private	Miami Beach, Miami-Dade	1,699	6.16%
North Shore Medical Center	Private	Miami, Miami-Dade	1,652	5.99%
Larkin Community Hospital	Private	South Miami, Miami-Dade	1,643	5.95%
Citrus Health Network	Public	Hialeah, Miami-Dade	1,382	5.01%
Jackson South Community Hospital	Private	Miami, Miami-Dade	1,286	4.66%
Kendall Regional Medical Center	Private	Miami, Miami-Dade	1,214	4.40%
Westchester General Hospital	Private	Miami, Miami-Dade	1,190	4.31%
Aventura Hospital and Medical Center	Private	Adventura, Miami-Dade	1,133	4.11%
Citrus Health Network CCSU	Public	Hialeah, Miami-Dade	836	3.03%
University of Miami Hospital	Private	Miami, Miami-Dade	826	2.99%
Banyan Health Systems (Miami Behavioral Health Center)	Public	Miami, Miami-Dade	756	2.74%
Mercy Hospital A Campus of Plantation General Hospital	Private	Miami, Miami-Dade	357	1.29%
Memorial Regional Hospital	Public	Hollywood, Broward	346	1.25%
Guidance/Care Center	Public	Marathon, Monroe	273	0.99%
Nicklaus Children's Hospital (Miami Children's Hospital)	Private	Miami, Miami-Dade	250	0.91%
Depoo Hospital (Lower Keys Medical Center)	Public	Key West, Monroe	187	0.68%
Jackson Community Mental Health Center (Jackson North)	Public	Opa Locka, Miami-Dade	165	0.60%
Fort Lauderdale Hospital	Private	Ft. Lauderdale, Broward	42	0.15%
Broward Health Imperial Point	Private	Ft. Lauderdale, Broward	35	0.13%
Atlantic Shores Hospital	Private	Ft. Lauderdale, Broward	28	0.10%
Henderson Behavioral Health	Public	Ft. Lauderdale, Broward	28	0.10%
Aggregated 25 or less	N/A	N/A	367	1.33%
		Total	27,596	100%

Counts of involuntary examinations for counties served by South Florida Behavioral Health Network are shown for five fiscal years in Table B. Also included are the percentages of involuntary examinations a) by initiator type and b) for residents in counties served by South Florida Behavioral Health Network who were under 18 years of age at the time of their involuntary examinations. Percent change over time is shown.

Table B: FY15/16 Involuntary Examinations: Residents Served by South Florida Behavioral Health Network - Initiator Type

Fiscal Year	Total	% <18	Initiator Type			Change to 2015/2016
			LEO	MHP	Ex-Parte	
2015-2016	27,596	8.64%	46.84%	50.96%	2.21%	N/A
2014-2015	26,041	9.63%	46.98%	50.82%	2.19%	5.97%
2013-2014	24,387	10.12%	46.38%	51.12%	2.50%	13.16%
2012-2013	20,882	9.80%	45.19%	52.19%	2.61%	32.15%
2011-2012	16,336	11.51%	44.94%	52.31%	2.74%	68.93%

Responses to the yes/no questions on the Cover Sheet about the location of people before their involuntary examinations are summarized for residents of the counties served by South Florida Behavioral Health Network in Table C.

Table C: FY15/16 Involuntary Examinations: Residents Served by South Florida Behavioral Health Network - Location

Location	Yes		No		Not Reported	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
2,385 Involuntary Examinations for Children						
School	720	30.19%	988	41.43%	***	***
DCF Custody	209	8.76%	1,540	64.57%	***	***
Department of Juvenile Justice Custody	64	2.68%	1,693	70.99%	***	***
25,009 Involuntary Examinations for Adults						
Assisted Living Facility (ALF)	1,620	6.48%	19,991	79.94%	3,398	13.59%
Jail	260	1.04%	21,743	86.94%	3,006	12.02%
Nursing home	351	1.40%	21,221	84.85%	3,437	13.74%

Managing Entity: Southeast Florida Behavioral Health Network

Southeast Florida Behavioral Health Network serves the following counties: Indian River, Martin, Okeechobee, Palm Beach and Saint Lucie. Counts of involuntary examinations for residents in these counties are shown by receiving facility in Table A.

Table A: FY15/16 Involuntary Examinations: Residents Served by Southeast Florida Behavioral Health Network - Receiving Facility

Receiving Facility Name	Type	City/County	Involuntary Examinations	
			Total	% of Total
JFK Medical Center North Campus (West Palm Hospital)	Private	West Palm Beach, Palm Beach	3,296	22.52%
New Horizons of the Treasure Coast	Public	Ft. Pierce, Saint Lucie	1,857	12.69%
JFK Medical Center	Private	Atlantis, Palm Beach	1,521	10.39%
South County Mental Health Center	Public	Delray Beach, Palm Beach	1,428	9.76%
Delray Medical Center	Private	Delray Beach, Palm Beach	1,128	7.71%
Lawnwood Regional Medical Center & Heart Institute/Lawnwood Pavilion	Private	Ft. Pierce, Saint Lucie	951	6.50%
Indian River Memorial Hospital	Private	Vero Beach, Indian River	934	6.38%
Treasure Coast Behavioral Healthcare at St. Lucie Medical Center	Private	Port St Lucie, Saint Lucie	857	5.86%
The Jerome Golden Center for Behavioral Health (West Palm Beach)	Public	West Palm Beach, Palm Beach	812	5.55%
St. Mary's Medical Center	Private	West Palm Beach, Palm Beach	787	5.38%
The Jerome Golden Center for Behavioral Health (Belle Glades)	Public	Belle Glades, Palm Beach	214	1.46%
Veteran's Administration Hospital	Private	West Palm Beach, Palm Beach	205	1.40%
Saint Lucie Medical Center**/ Port St Lucie Hospital**	Private	Port St. Lucie, Saint Lucie	178	1.22%
Broward Health Imperial Point	Private	Ft. Lauderdale, Broward	76	0.52%
University Hospital and Medical Center	Private	Tamarac, Broward	49	0.33%
Memorial Regional Hospital	Public	Hollywood, Broward	34	0.23%
Fort Lauderdale Hospital	Private	Ft. Lauderdale, Broward	28	0.19%
Wuesthoff Medical Center - Rockledge	Private	Rockledge, Brevard	27	0.18%
Aggregated 25 or less	N/A	N/A	252	1.72%
		Total	14,634	99.99%

Counts of involuntary examinations for counties served by Southeast Florida Behavioral Health Network are shown for five fiscal years in Table B. Also included are the percentages of involuntary examinations a) by initiator type and b) for residents in counties served by Southeast Florida Behavioral Health Network who were under 18 years of age at the time of their involuntary examinations. Percent change over time is shown.

Table B: FY15/16 Involuntary Examinations: Residents Served by Southeast Florida Behavioral Health Network - Initiator Type

Fiscal Year	Total	% <18	Initiator Type			Change to 2015/2016
			LEO	MHP	Ex-Parte	
2015-2016	14,634	16.20%	44.99%	53.28%	1.73%	N/A
2014-2015	14,882	16.59%	44.54%	53.70%	1.75%	-1.67%
2013-2014	14,225	16.25%	44.25%	54.23%	1.53%	2.88%
2012-2013	13,834	16.12%	45.44%	52.93%	1.63%	5.78%
2011-2012	13,152	15.31%	43.91%	54.31%	1.78%	11.27%

Responses to the yes/no questions on the Cover Sheet about the location of people before their involuntary examinations are summarized for residents of the counties served by Southeast Florida Behavioral Health Network in Table C.

Table C: FY15/16 Involuntary Examinations: Residents Served by Southeast Florida Behavioral Health Network - Location

Location	Yes		No		Not Reported	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
2,370 Involuntary Examinations for Children						
School	292	12.32%	1,969	83.08%	***	***
DCF Custody	45	1.90%	2,093	88.31%	***	***
Department of Juvenile Justice Custody	***	***	2,118	89.37%	***	***
12,219 Involuntary Examinations for Adults						
Assisted Living Facility (ALF)	74	0.61%	11,651	95.35%	494	4.04%
Jail	221	1.81%	11,491	94.04%	507	4.15%
Nursing home	31	0.25%	11,696	95.72%	492	4.03%

d. Summary Pages: Judicial Circuits (20)

Judicial Circuit: 1st

The 1st Judicial Circuit includes the following counties: Escambia, Okaloosa, Santa Rosa and Walton. Counts of involuntary examinations for residents of the 1st Judicial Circuit are shown by receiving facility in Table A.

Table A: FY15/16 Involuntary Examinations: Residents of the 1st Judicial Circuit - Receiving Facility

Receiving Facility Name	Type	City/County	Involuntary Examinations	
			Total	% of Total
Baptist Hospital	Private	Pensacola, Escambia	3,802	51.73%
Fort Walton Beach Medical Center	Private	Ft. Walton Beach, Okaloosa	1,505	20.48%
West Florida Regional Medical Center	Private	Pensacola, Escambia	1,420	19.32%
Lakeview Center	Public	Pensacola, Escambia	354	4.82%
Emerald Coast Behavioral Hospital	Private	Panama City, Bay	137	1.86%
Aggregated 25 or less	N/A	N/A	131	1.78%
		Total	7,349	99.99%

Counts of involuntary examinations for residents of the 1st Judicial Circuit are shown for five fiscal years in Table B. Also included are the percentages of involuntary examinations a) by initiator type and b) for residents of the 1st Judicial Circuit who were under 18 years of age at the time of their involuntary examinations. Percent change over time is shown.

Table B: FY15/16 Involuntary Examinations: Residents of the 1st Judicial Circuit - Initiator Type

Fiscal Year	Total	% <18	Initiator Type			Change to 2015/2016
			LEO	MHP	Ex-Parte	
2015-2016	7,349	18.89%	38.35%	58.43%	3.22%	N/A
2014-2015	7,346	17.48%	35.77%	61.91%	2.31%	0.04%
2013-2014	7,434	13.33%	35.74%	61.90%	2.35%	-1.14%
2012-2013	6,780	13.61%	38.50%	58.89%	2.61%	8.39%
2011-2012	6,728	14.91%	36.96%	60.14%	2.90%	9.23%

Responses to the yes/no questions on the Cover Sheet about the location of people before their involuntary examinations are summarized for residents of the 1st Judicial Circuit in Table C.

Table C: FY15/16 Involuntary Examinations: Residents of the 1st Judicial Circuit - Location

Location	Yes		No		Not Reported	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
1,388 Involuntary Examinations for Children						
School	29	2.09%	1,320	95.10%	***	***
DCF Custody	***	***	1,349	97.19%	***	***
Department of Juvenile Justice Custody	***	***	1,347	97.05%	***	***
5,943 Involuntary Examinations for Adults						
Assisted Living Facility (ALF)	***	***	4,097	68.94%	1,843	31.01%
Jail	***	***	4,078	68.62%	1,862	31.33%
Nursing home	***	***	4,098	68.96%	1,841	30.98%

Judicial Circuit: 2nd

The 2nd Judicial Circuit includes the following counties: Franklin, Gadsden, Jefferson, Leon, Liberty and Wakulla. Counts of involuntary examinations for residents of the 2nd Judicial Circuit are shown by receiving facility in Table A.

Table A: FY15/16 Involuntary Examinations: Residents of the 2nd Judicial Circuit - Receiving Facility

Receiving Facility Name	Type	City/County	Involuntary Examinations	
			Total	% of Total
Tallahassee Memorial Healthcare	Private	Tallahassee, Leon	1,801	58.40%
Apalachee Center	Public	Tallahassee, Leon	530	17.19%
Capital Regional Medical Center	Private	Tallahassee, Leon	322	10.44%
Eastside Psychiatric Hospital (Owned by Apalachee Center)	Private	Tallahassee, Leon	322	10.44%
Aggregated 25 or less	N/A	N/A	109	3.53%
		Total	3,084	100%

Counts of involuntary examinations for residents of the 2nd Judicial Circuit are shown for five fiscal years in Table B. Also included are the percentages of involuntary examinations a) by initiator type and b) for residents of the 2nd Judicial Circuit who were under 18 years of age at the time of their involuntary examinations. Percent change over time is shown.

Table B: FY15/16 Involuntary Examinations: Residents of the 2nd Judicial Circuit - Initiator Type

Fiscal Year	Total	% <18	Initiator Type			Change to 2015/2016
			LEO	MHP	Ex-Parte	
2015-2016	3,084	20.30%	54.31%	40.99%	4.70%	N/A
2014-2015	2,852	21.39%	59.15%	36.01%	4.84%	8.13%
2013-2014	2,371	21.89%	53.69%	41.67%	4.64%	30.07%
2012-2013	2,029	14.98%	51.95%	43.08%	4.98%	52.00%
2011-2012	2,161	14.67%	52.11%	43.59%	4.30%	42.71%

Responses to the yes/no questions on the Cover Sheet about the location of people before their involuntary examinations are summarized for residents of the 2nd Judicial Circuit in Table C.

Table C: FY15/16 Involuntary Examinations: Residents of the 2nd Judicial Circuit - Location

Location	Yes		No		Not Reported	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
626 Involuntary Examinations for Children						
School	72	11.50%	327	52.24%	***	***
DCF Custody	***	***	390	62.30%	***	***
Department of Juvenile Justice Custody	***	***	396	63.26%	***	***
2,441 Involuntary Examinations for Adults						
Assisted Living Facility (ALF)	***	***	1,857	76.08%	560	22.94%
Jail	***	***	1,857	76.08%	563	23.06%
Nursing home	***	***	1,875	76.81%	562	23.02%

Judicial Circuit: 3rd

The 3rd Judicial Circuit includes the following counties: Columbia, Dixie, Hamilton, Lafayette, Madison, Suwannee and Taylor. Counts of involuntary examinations for residents of the 3rd Judicial Circuit are shown by receiving facility in Table A.

Table A: FY15/16 Involuntary Examinations: Residents of the 3rd Judicial Circuit - Receiving Facility

Receiving Facility Name	Type	City/County	Involuntary Examinations	
			Total	% of Total
Meridian Behavioral Health Care (Lake City)	Public	Lake City, Columbia	863	44.48%
UF Health Shands Psychiatric Hospital	Private	Gainesville, Alachua	208	10.72%
North Florida Regional Medical Center	Private	Gainesville, Alachua	164	8.45%
Apalachee Center	Public	Tallahassee, Leon	135	6.96%
Meridian Behavioral Health Care (Gainesville)	Public	Gainesville, Alachua	100	5.15%
The Vines Hospital	Private	Ocala, Marion	89	4.59%
Eastside Psychiatric Hospital (Owned by Apalachee Center)	Private	Tallahassee, Leon	88	4.54%
Tallahassee Memorial Healthcare	Private	Tallahassee, Leon	79	4.07%
Capital Regional Medical Center	Private	Tallahassee, Leon	65	3.35%
River Point Behavioral Health	Private	Jacksonville, Duval	36	1.86%
Aggregated 25 or less	N/A	N/A	113	5.82%
		Total	1,940	99.99%

Counts of involuntary examinations for residents of the 3rd Judicial Circuit are shown for five fiscal years in Table B. Also included are the percentages of involuntary examinations a) by initiator type and b) for residents of the 3rd Judicial Circuit who were under 18 years of age at the time of their involuntary examinations. Percent change over time is shown.

Table B: FY15/16 Involuntary Examinations: Residents of the 3rd Judicial Circuit - Initiator Type

Fiscal Year	Total	% <18	Initiator Type			Change to 2015/2016
			LEO	MHP	Ex-Parte	
2015-2016	1,940	23.25%	59.69%	37.42%	2.89%	N/A
2014-2015	1,792	22.15%	60.66%	36.16%	3.18%	8.26%
2013-2014	1,344	19.49%	58.26%	38.32%	3.42%	44.35%
2012-2013	1,050	10.48%	54.67%	41.81%	3.52%	84.76%
2011-2012	1,011	11.47%	52.52%	43.13%	4.35%	91.89%

Responses to the yes/no questions on the Cover Sheet about the location of people before their involuntary examinations are summarized for residents of the 3rd Judicial Circuit in Table C.

Table C: FY15/16 Involuntary Examinations: Residents of the 3rd Judicial Circuit - Location

Location	Yes		No		Not Reported	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
451 Involuntary Examinations for Children						
School	84	18.63%	329	72.95%	***	***
DCF Custody	38	8.43%	375	83.15%	***	***
Department of Juvenile Justice Custody	***	***	406	90.02%	***	***
1,477 Involuntary Examinations for Adults						
Assisted Living Facility (ALF)	57	3.86%	1,273	86.19%	147	9.95%
Jail	30	2.03%	1,300	88.02%	147	9.95%
Nursing home	***	***	1,316	89.10%	146	9.88%

Judicial Circuit: 4th

The 4th Judicial Circuit includes the following counties: Clay, Duval and Nassau. Counts of involuntary examinations for residents of the 4th Judicial Circuit are shown by receiving facility in Table A.

Table A: FY15/16 Involuntary Examinations: Residents of the 4th Judicial Circuit - Receiving Facility

Receiving Facility Name	Type	City/County	Involuntary Examinations	
			Total	% of Total
Mental Health Resource Center - South	Public	Jacksonville, Duval	2,261	18.80%
Mental Health Resource Center - North	Public	Jacksonville, Duval	1,889	15.71%
Mental Health Resource Center - North CCSU	Public	Jacksonville, Duval	1,698	14.12%
River Point Behavioral Health	Private	Jacksonville, Duval	1,167	9.70%
Memorial Hospital of Jacksonville	Public	Jacksonville, Duval	1,148	9.55%
Baptist Medical Center Jacksonville (Baptist Health Center)	Private	Jacksonville, Duval	1,017	8.46%
UF Health Jacksonville (Shands Jacksonville Healthcare)	Private	Jacksonville, Duval	1,011	8.41%
Orange Park Medical Center	Private	Orange Park, Clay	950	7.90%
Wekiva Springs Center	Private	Jacksonville, Duval	517	4.30%
Meridian Behavioral Health Care (Lake City)	Public	Lake City, Columbia	55	0.46%
Meridian Behavioral Health Care (Gainesville)	Public	Gainesville, Alachua	46	0.38%
UF Health Shands Psychiatric Hospital	Private	Gainesville, Alachua	34	0.28%
Flagler Hospital	Private	St. Augustine, St. Johns	29	0.24%
Aggregated 25 or less	N/A	N/A	203	1.69%
		Total	12,025	100%

Counts of involuntary examinations for residents of the 4th Judicial Circuit are shown for five fiscal years in Table B. Also included are the percentages of involuntary examinations a) by initiator type and b) for residents of the 4th Judicial Circuit who were under 18 years of age at the time of their involuntary examinations. Percent change over time is shown.

Table B: FY15/16 Involuntary Examinations: Residents of the 4th Judicial Circuit - Initiator Type

Fiscal Year	Total	% <18	Initiator Type			Change to 2015/2016
			LEO	MHP	Ex-Parte	
2015-2016	12,025	16.07%	60.29%	36.64%	3.07%	N/A
2014-2015	10,979	14.54%	57.81%	40.10%	2.09%	9.53%
2013-2014	8,596	21.67%	57.24%	40.79%	1.98%	39.89%
2012-2013	8,058	24.22%	60.71%	37.43%	1.86%	49.23%
2011-2012	7,843	23.50%	59.79%	37.77%	2.45%	53.32%

Responses to the yes/no questions on the Cover Sheet about the location of people before their involuntary examinations are summarized for residents of the 4th Judicial Circuit in Table C.

Table C: FY15/16 Involuntary Examinations: Residents of the 4th Judicial Circuit - Location

Location	Yes		No		Not Reported	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
1,933 Involuntary Examinations for Children						
School	365	18.88%	1,517	78.48%	***	***
DCF Custody	92	4.76%	1,798	93.02%	***	***
Department of Juvenile Justice Custody	***	***	1,880	97.26%	***	***
10,054 Involuntary Examinations for Adults						
Assisted Living Facility (ALF)	134	1.33%	8,337	82.92%	1,583	15.74%
Jail	254	2.53%	8,203	81.59%	1,597	15.88%
Nursing home	40	0.40%	8,428	83.83%	1,586	15.77%

Judicial Circuit: 5th

The 5th Judicial Circuit includes the following counties: Citrus, Hernando[6], Lake, Marion and Sumter. Counts of involuntary examinations for residents of the 5th Judicial Circuit are shown by receiving facility in Table A.

Table A: FY15/16 Involuntary Examinations: Residents of the 5th Judicial Circuit - Receiving Facility

Receiving Facility Name	Type	City/County	Involuntary Examinations	
			Total	% of Total
The Centers	Public	Ocala, Marion	2,921	35.60%
Life Stream Behavioral Center	Public	Leesburg, Lake	2,740	33.40%
The Vines Hospital	Private	Ocala, Marion	741	9.03%
Medical Center of Trinity - West Pasco Campus	Private	New Port Richey, Pasco	258	3.14%
Ten Broeck Tampa (North Tampa Behavioral Health)	Private	Wesley Chapel, Pasco	224	2.73%
Central Florida Behavioral Hospital	Private	Orlando, Orange	188	2.29%
University Behavioral	Private	Orlando, Orange	170	2.07%
UF Health Shands Psychiatric Hospital	Private	Gainesville, Alachua	151	1.84%
North Florida Regional Medical Center	Private	Gainesville, Alachua	89	1.08%
Baycare Behavioral Health	Public	New Port Richey, Pasco	83	1.01%
Morton Plant North Bay Hospital Recovery Center	Public	Lutz, Pasco	76	0.93%
South Seminole Hospital	Private	Longwood, Seminole	69	0.84%
Aspire Health Partners (Lakeside Behavioral Healthcare)	Public	Orlando, Orange	56	0.68%
Meridian Behavioral Health Care (Gainesville)	Public	Gainesville, Alachua	29	0.35%
Brandon Regional Hospital (Galencare)	Private	Brandon, Hillsborough	28	0.34%
Florida Hospital - Orlando	Private	Orlando, Orange	26	0.32%
Riverside Behavioral Center (Charlotte Regional Medical Center)	Private	Punta Gorda, Charlotte	26	0.32%
Aggregated 25 or less	N/A	N/A	329	4.01%
		Total	8,204	99.98%

Counts of involuntary examinations for residents of the 5th Judicial Circuit are shown for five fiscal years in Table B. Also included are the percentages of involuntary examinations a) by initiator type and b) for residents of the 5th Judicial Circuit who were under 18 years of age at the time of their involuntary examinations. Percent change over time is shown.

Table B: FY15/16 Involuntary Examinations: Residents of the 5th Judicial Circuit - Initiator Type

Fiscal Year	Total	% <18	Initiator Type			Change to 2015/2016
			LEO	MHP	Ex-Parte	
2015-2016	8,204	27.02%	61.92%	35.64%	2.44%	N/A
2014-2015	8,128	25.62%	60.69%	36.84%	2.47%	0.94%
2013-2014	8,462	22.52%	61.44%	35.70%	2.86%	-3.05%
2012-2013	7,497	23.02%	64.79%	32.07%	3.15%	9.43%
2011-2012	8,023	18.87%	62.35%	34.38%	3.28%	2.26%

[6] One Baker Act receiving facility in Hernando County, Springbrook Hospital, did not submit forms for several years. Forms are now being submitted. Springbook Hospital provided counts of involuntary examinations by calendar year as follows: 2013 (1,564), 2014 (1,438), and 2015 (1,465). Between 19% and 29% of these were for children. This means that counts of involuntary examination, mainly for Hernando County residents, are undercounted in this report. This impacted counts the most for reports based on geographic areas for Hernando County, DCF's Central Region, Lutheran Services (Managing Entity), and the 5th Judicial Circuit

Responses to the yes/no questions on the Cover Sheet about the location of people before their involuntary examinations are summarized for residents of the 5th Judicial Circuit in Table C.

Table C: FY15/16 Involuntary Examinations: Residents of the 5th Judicial Circuit - Location

Location	Yes		No		Not Reported	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
2,217 Involuntary Examinations for Children						
School	362	16.33%	1,744	78.66%	***	***
DCF Custody	113	5.10%	2,000	90.21%	***	***
Department of Juvenile Justice Custody	***	***	2,109	95.13%	***	***
5,948 Involuntary Examinations for Adults						
Assisted Living Facility (ALF)	67	1.13%	4,842	81.41%	1,039	17.47%
Jail	77	1.29%	4,829	81.19%	1,042	17.52%
Nursing home	***	***	4,902	82.41%	1,037	17.43%

Judicial Circuit: 6th

The 6th Judicial Circuit includes the following counties: Pasco and Pinellas. Counts of involuntary examinations for residents of the 6th Judicial Circuit are shown by receiving facility in Table A.

Table A: FY15/16 Involuntary Examinations: Residents of the 6th Judicial Circuit - Receiving Facility

Receiving Facility Name	Type	City/County	Involuntary Examinations	
			Total	% of Total
Personal Enrichment Through Mental Health Services	Public	Pinellas Park, Pinellas	2,946	16.51%
Largo Medical Center/Indian Rocks	Private	Largo, Pinellas	1,877	10.52%
Morton Plant North Bay Hospital Recovery Center	Public	Lutz, Pasco	1,877	10.52%
Medical Center of Trinity - West Pasco Campus	Private	New Port Richey, Pasco	1,841	10.32%
Mease Dunedin Hospital	Public	Dunedin, Pinellas	1,505	8.44%
St. Anthony's Hospital	Private	St. Petersburg, Pinellas	1,165	6.53%
Personal Enrichment Through Mental Health Services CCSU	Public	Pinellas Park, Pinellas	1,126	6.31%
Ten Broeck Tampa (North Tampa Behavioral Health)	Private	Wesley Chapel, Pasco	1,088	6.10%
Baycare Behavioral Health	Public	New Port Richey, Pasco	831	4.66%
Windmoor Healthcare of Clearwater	Private	Clearwater, Pinellas	806	4.52%
Morton Plant Hospital	Private	Clearwater, Pinellas	541	3.03%
Veteran's Administration Hospital - Bay Pines	Private	Bay Pines, Pinellas	529	2.97%
St. Joseph Hospital Behavioral Health Care	Private	Tampa, Hillsborough	454	2.54%
Mental Health Care (Gracepoint)	Public	Tampa, Hillsborough	313	1.75%
Suncoast Behavioral Health Center	Private	Bradenton, Manatee	173	0.97%
Tampa Community Hospital (Town & Country Hospital)	Private	Tampa, Hillsborough	120	0.67%
Mental Health Care (Gracepoint) CCSU	Public	Tampa, Hillsborough	116	0.65%
Brandon Regional Hospital (Galencare)	Private	Brandon, Hillsborough	101	0.57%
Memorial Hospital of Tampa	Private	Tampa, Hillsborough	94	0.53%
Central Florida Behavioral Hospital	Private	Orlando, Orange	34	0.19%
The Vines Hospital	Private	Ocala, Marion	31	0.17%
Riverside Behavioral Center (Charlotte Regional Medical Center)	Private	Punta Gorda, Charlotte	30	0.17%
Northside Behavioral Health Center	Public	Tampa, Hillsborough	29	0.16%
Aggregated 25 or less	N/A	N/A	212	1.19%
		Total	17,839	99.99%

Counts of involuntary examinations for residents of the 6th Judicial Circuit are shown for five fiscal years in Table B. Also included are the percentages of involuntary examinations a) by initiator type and b) for residents of the 6th Judicial Circuit who were under 18 years of age at the time of their involuntary examinations. Percent change over time is shown.

Table B: FY15/16 Involuntary Examinations: Residents of the 6th Judicial Circuit - Initiator Type

Fiscal Year	Total	% <18	Initiator Type			Change to 2015/2016
			LEO	MHP	Ex-Parte	
2015-2016	17,839	18.56%	51.94%	46.26%	1.80%	N/A
2014-2015	16,118	21.31%	52.38%	45.04%	2.59%	10.68%
2013-2014	15,506	20.52%	50.44%	47.10%	2.45%	15.05%
2012-2013	14,709	19.51%	49.33%	48.26%	2.41%	21.28%
2011-2012	14,519	17.76%	48.67%	48.74%	2.59%	22.87%

Responses to the yes/no questions on the Cover Sheet about the location of people before their involuntary examinations are summarized for residents of the 6th Judicial Circuit in Table C.

Table C: FY15/16 Involuntary Examinations: Residents of the 6th Judicial Circuit - Location

Location	Yes		No		Not Reported	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
3,311 Involuntary Examinations for Children						
School	536	16.19%	2,332	70.43%	***	***
DCF Custody	106	3.20%	2,736	82.63%	***	***
Department of Juvenile Justice Custody	59	1.78%	2,797	84.48%	***	***
14,455 Involuntary Examinations for Adults						
Assisted Living Facility (ALF)	566	3.92%	11,372	78.67%	2,517	17.41%
Jail	203	1.40%	11,693	80.89%	2,559	17.70%
Nursing home	215	1.49%	11,696	80.91%	2,544	17.60%

Judicial Circuit: 7th

The 7th Judicial Circuit includes the following counties: Flagler, Putnam, Saint Johns and Volusia. Counts of involuntary examinations for residents of the 7th Judicial Circuit are shown by receiving facility in Table A.

Table A: FY15/16 Involuntary Examinations: Residents of the 7th Judicial Circuit - Receiving Facility

Receiving Facility Name	Type	City/County	Involuntary Examinations	
			Total	% of Total
SMA Behavioral Health Services	Public	Daytona Beach, Volusia	1,776	30.91%
Halifax Psychiatric Center North	Public	Daytona Beach, Volusia	1,089	18.95%
Halifax Health Medical Center	Private	Daytona Beach, Volusia	912	15.87%
Flagler Hospital	Private	St. Augustine, Saint Johns	629	10.95%
Meridian Behavioral Health Care (Gainesville)	Public	Gainesville, Alachua	150	2.61%
Central Florida Behavioral Hospital	Private	Orlando, Orange	118	2.05%
The Vines Hospital	Private	Ocala, Marion	107	1.86%
River Point Behavioral Health	Private	Jacksonville, Duval	97	1.69%
University Behavioral	Private	Orlando, Orange	94	1.64%
Mental Health Resource Center - North CCSU	Public	Jacksonville, Duval	82	1.43%
UF Health Shands Psychiatric Hospital	Private	Gainesville, Alachua	72	1.25%
Memorial Hospital of Jacksonville	Public	Jacksonville, Duval	61	1.06%
South Seminole Hospital	Private	Longwood, Seminole	60	1.04%
Baptist Medical Center Jacksonville (Baptist Health Center)	Private	Jacksonville, Duval	52	0.90%
Meridian Behavioral Health Care (Lake City)	Public	Lake City, Columbia	51	0.89%
North Florida Regional Medical Center	Private	Gainesville, Alachua	50	0.87%
Ten Broeck Tampa (North Tampa Behavioral Health)	Private	Wesley Chapel, Pasco	38	0.66%
Aspire Health Partners (Lakeside Behavioral Healthcare)	Public	Orlando, Orange	32	0.56%
Aspire Health Partners (Seminole Behavioral Healthcare)	Public	Sanford, Seminole	29	0.50%
Wuesthoff Medical Center - Rockledge	Private	Rockledge, Brevard	26	0.45%
Aggregated 25 or less	N/A	N/A	221	3.85%
		Total	5,746	99.99%

Counts of involuntary examinations for residents of the 7th Judicial Circuit are shown for five fiscal years in Table B. Also included are the percentages of involuntary examinations a) by initiator type and b) for residents of the 7th Judicial Circuit who were under 18 years of age at the time of their involuntary examinations. Percent change over time is shown.

Table B: FY15/16 Involuntary Examinations: Residents of the 7th Judicial Circuit - Initiator Type

Fiscal Year	Total	% <18	Initiator Type			Change to 2015/2016
			LEO	MHP	Ex-Parte	
2015-2016	5,746	23.44%	61.94%	34.53%	3.53%	N/A
2014-2015	5,691	23.11%	61.96%	34.69%	3.36%	0.97%
2013-2014	5,434	22.45%	61.43%	35.33%	3.24%	5.74%
2012-2013	5,985	18.66%	60.22%	36.68%	3.11%	-3.99%
2011-2012	6,249	17.70%	58.84%	38.87%	2.29%	-8.05%

Responses to the yes/no questions on the Cover Sheet about the location of people before their involuntary examinations are summarized for residents of the 7th Judicial Circuit in Table C.

Table C: FY15/16 Involuntary Examinations: Residents of the 7th Judicial Circuit - Location

Location	Yes		No		Not Reported	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
1,347 Involuntary Examinations for Children						
School	278	20.64%	1,026	76.17%	***	***
DCF Custody	90	6.68%	1,195	88.72%	***	***
Department of Juvenile Justice Custody	***	***	1,269	94.21%	***	***
4,365 Involuntary Examinations for Adults						
Assisted Living Facility (ALF)	79	1.81%	4,080	93.47%	206	4.72%
Jail	102	2.34%	4,059	92.99%	204	4.67%
Nursing home	53	1.21%	4,108	94.11%	204	4.67%

Judicial Circuit: 8th

The 8th Judicial Circuit includes the following counties: Alachua, Baker, Bradford, Gilchrist, Levy and Union. Counts of involuntary examinations for residents of the 8th Judicial Circuit are shown by receiving facility in Table A.

Table A: FY15/16 Involuntary Examinations: Residents of the 8th Judicial Circuit - Receiving Facility

Receiving Facility Name	Type	City/County	Involuntary Examinations	
			Total	% of Total
UF Health Shands Psychiatric Hospital	Private	Gainesville, Alachua	1,210	36.80%
Meridian Behavioral Health Care (Gainesville)	Public	Gainesville, Alachua	1,040	31.63%
North Florida Regional Medical Center	Private	Gainesville, Alachua	377	11.47%
Meridian Behavioral Health Care (Lake City)	Public	Lake City, Columbia	257	7.82%
The Vines Hospital	Private	Ocala, Marion	133	4.05%
UF Health Shands Hospital	Private	Gainesville, Alachua	30	0.91%
Aggregated 25 or less	N/A	N/A	241	7.33%
		Total	3,288	100.01%

Counts of involuntary examinations for residents of the 8th Judicial Circuit are shown for five fiscal years in Table B. Also included are the percentages of involuntary examinations a) by initiator type and b) for residents of the 8th Judicial Circuit who were under 18 years of age at the time of their involuntary examinations. Percent change over time is shown.

Table B: FY15/16 Involuntary Examinations: Residents of the 8th Judicial Circuit - Initiator Type

Fiscal Year	Total	% <18	Initiator Type			Change to 2015/2016
			LEO	MHP	Ex-Parte	
2015-2016	3,288	21.41%	42.97%	55.05%	1.98%	N/A
2014-2015	3,246	20.83%	42.88%	55.76%	1.36%	1.29%
2013-2014	2,756	20.83%	42.27%	56.10%	1.63%	19.30%
2012-2013	2,604	19.55%	46.04%	52.04%	1.92%	26.27%
2011-2012	2,437	17.81%	40.66%	57.53%	1.81%	34.92%

Responses to the yes/no questions on the Cover Sheet about the location of people before their involuntary examinations are summarized for residents of the 8th Judicial Circuit in Table C.

Table C: FY15/16 Involuntary Examinations: Residents of the 8th Judicial Circuit - Location

Location	Yes		No		Not Reported	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
704 Involuntary Examinations for Children						
School	99	14.06%	575	81.68%	***	***
DCF Custody	30	4.26%	645	91.62%	***	***
Department of Juvenile Justice Custody	***	***	667	94.74%	***	***
2,570 Involuntary Examinations for Adults						
Assisted Living Facility (ALF)	38	1.48%	2,339	91.01%	193	7.51%
Jail	54	2.10%	2,320	90.27%	196	7.63%
Nursing home	***	***	2,359	91.79%	190	7.39%

Judicial Circuit: 9th

The 9th Judicial Circuit includes the following counties: Orange and Osceola. Counts of involuntary examinations for residents of the 9th Judicial Circuit are shown by receiving facility in Table A.

Table A: FY15/16 Involuntary Examinations: Residents of the 9th Judicial Circuit - Receiving Facility

Receiving Facility Name	Type	City/County	Involuntary Examinations	
			Total	% of Total
Aspire Health Partners (Lakeside Behavioral Healthcare)	Public	Orlando, Orange	4,597	32.35%
Central Florida Behavioral Hospital	Private	Orlando, Orange	1,797	12.64%
South Seminole Hospital	Private	Longwood, Seminole	1,413	9.94%
Park Place Behavioral Health Care	Public	Kissimmee, Osceola	1,350	9.50%
University Behavioral	Private	Orlando, Orange	1,275	8.97%
Osceola Regional Medical Center	Private	Kissimmee, Osceola	1,185	8.34%
Florida Hospital - Orlando	Private	Orlando, Orange	1,053	7.41%
Aspire Health Partners (Lakeside Behavioral Healthcare) CCSU	Public	Orlando, Orange	651	4.58%
Aspire Health Partners (Seminole Behavioral Healthcare)	Public	Sanford, Seminole	351	2.47%
Life Stream Behavioral Center	Public	Leesburg, Lake	82	0.58%
Ten Broeck Tampa (North Tampa Behavioral Health)	Private	Wesley Chapel, Pasco	80	0.56%
Wuesthoff Medical Center - Rockledge	Private	Rockledge, Brevard	34	0.24%
The Vines Hospital	Private	Ocala, Marion	29	0.20%
SMA Behavioral Health Services	Public	Daytona Beach, Volusia	25	0.18%
Aggregated 25 or less	N/A	N/A	290	2.04%
		Total	14,212	100%

Counts of involuntary examinations for residents of the 9th Judicial Circuit are shown for five fiscal years in Table B. Also included are the percentages of involuntary examinations a) by initiator type and b) for residents of the 9th Judicial Circuit who were under 18 years of age at the time of their involuntary examinations. Percent change over time is shown.

Table B: FY15/16 Involuntary Examinations: Residents of the 9th Judicial Circuit - Initiator Type

Fiscal Year	Total	% <18	Initiator Type			Change to 2015/2016
			LEO	MHP	Ex-Parte	
2015-2016	14,212	15.04%	49.49%	49.35%	1.15%	N/A
2014-2015	13,493	16.25%	50.46%	48.22%	1.32%	5.33%
2013-2014	13,187	15.86%	50.63%	47.90%	1.46%	7.77%
2012-2013	12,162	16.40%	49.74%	48.65%	1.61%	16.86%
2011-2012	11,497	15.21%	48.05%	50.55%	1.40%	23.61%

Responses to the yes/no questions on the Cover Sheet about the location of people before their involuntary examinations are summarized for residents of the 9th Judicial Circuit in Table C.

Table C: FY15/16 Involuntary Examinations: Residents of the 9th Judicial Circuit - Location

Location	Yes		No		Not Reported	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
2,138 Involuntary Examinations for Children						
School	262	12.25%	1,702	79.61%	***	***
DCF Custody	63	2.95%	1,905	89.10%	***	***
Department of Juvenile Justice Custody	26	1.22%	1,941	90.79%	***	***
12,012 Involuntary Examinations for Adults						
Assisted Living Facility (ALF)	137	1.14%	11,274	93.86%	601	5.00%
Jail	260	2.16%	11,126	92.62%	626	5.21%
Nursing home	44	0.37%	11,364	94.61%	604	5.03%

Judicial Circuit: 10th

The 10th Judicial Circuit includes the following counties: Hardee, Highlands and Polk. Counts of involuntary examinations for residents of the 10th Judicial Circuit are shown by receiving facility in Table A.

Table A: FY15/16 Involuntary Examinations: Residents of the 10th Judicial Circuit - Receiving Facility

Receiving Facility Name	Type	City/County	Involuntary Examinations	
			Total	% of Total
Lakeland Regional Medical Center	Private	Lakeland, Polk	2,738	32.85%
Peace River Center	Public	Bartow, Polk	2,267	27.20%
Winter Haven Hospital	Private	Winter Haven, Polk	986	11.83%
Florida Hospital Heartland Medical Center Lake Placid	Private	Lake Placid, Highlands	380	4.56%
Central Florida Behavioral Hospital	Private	Orlando, Orange	355	4.26%
Morton Plant North Bay Hospital Recovery Center	Public	Lutz, Pasco	351	4.21%
Ten Broeck Tampa (North Tampa Behavioral Health)	Private	Wesley Chapel, Pasco	230	2.76%
University Behavioral	Private	Orlando, Orange	160	1.92%
Park Place Behavioral Health Care	Public	Kissimmee, Osceola	94	1.13%
St. Joseph Hospital Behavioral Health Care	Private	Tampa, Hillsborough	90	1.08%
Northside Behavioral Health Center	Public	Tampa, Hillsborough	81	0.97%
Osceola Regional Medical Center	Private	Kissimmee, Osceola	73	0.88%
Mental Health Care (Gracepoint)	Public	Tampa, Hillsborough	43	0.52%
St. Anthony's Hospital	Private	St. Petersburg, Pinellas	43	0.52%
Aspire Health Partners (Lakeside Behavioral Healthcare)	Public	Orlando, Orange	35	0.42%
Brandon Regional Hospital (Galencare)	Private	Brandon, Hillsborough	32	0.38%
Tampa Community Hospital (Town & Country Hospital)	Private	Tampa, Hillsborough	29	0.35%
Suncoast Behavioral Health Center	Private	Bradenton, Manatee	27	0.32%
Mease Dunedin Hospital	Public	Dunedin, Pinellas	26	0.31%
Riverside Behavioral Center (Charlotte Regional Medical Center)	Private	Punta Gorda, Charlotte	26	0.31%
Mental Health Care (Gracepoint) CCSU	Public	Tampa, Hillsborough	25	0.30%
Aggregated 25 or less	N/A	N/A	243	2.92%
		Total	8,334	100%

Counts of involuntary examinations for residents of the 10th Judicial Circuit are shown for five fiscal years in Table B. Also included are the percentages of involuntary examinations a) by initiator type and b) for residents of the 10th Judicial Circuit who were under 18 years of age at the time of their involuntary examinations. Percent change over time is shown.

Table B: FY15/16 Involuntary Examinations: Residents of the 10th Judicial Circuit - Initiator Type

Fiscal Year	Total	% <18	Initiator Type			Change to 2015/2016
			LEO	MHP	Ex-Parte	
2015-2016	8,334	22.93%	63.88%	35.36%	0.76%	N/A
2014-2015	8,528	23.32%	62.42%	36.67%	0.91%	-2.27%
2013-2014	8,005	23.24%	60.52%	38.51%	0.96%	4.11%
2012-2013	6,428	21.64%	57.05%	41.66%	1.29%	29.65%
2011-2012	6,664	20.05%	58.19%	40.58%	1.23%	25.06%

Responses to the yes/no questions on the Cover Sheet about the location of people before their involuntary examinations are summarized for residents of the 10th Judicial Circuit in Table C.

Table C: FY15/16 Involuntary Examinations: Residents of the 10th Judicial Circuit - Location

Location	Yes		No		Not Reported	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
1,911 Involuntary Examinations for Children						
School	445	23.29%	1,365	71.43%	***	***
DCF Custody	63	3.30%	1,748	91.47%	***	***
Department of Juvenile Justice Custody	53	2.77%	1,760	92.10%	***	***
6,392 Involuntary Examinations for Adults						
Assisted Living Facility (ALF)	129	2.02%	5,344	83.60%	919	14.38%
Jail	177	2.77%	5,272	82.48%	943	14.75%
Nursing home	51	0.80%	5,422	84.82%	919	14.38%

Judicial Circuit: 11th

The 11th Judicial Circuit includes the following counties: Miami-Dade. Counts of involuntary examinations for residents of the 11th Judicial Circuit are shown by receiving facility in Table A.

Table A: FY15/16 Involuntary Examinations: Residents of the 11th Judicial Circuit - Receiving Facility

Receiving Facility Name	Type	City/County	Involuntary Examinations	
			Total	% of Total
Jackson Behavioral Health Hospital	Public	Miami, Miami-Dade	5,882	21.73%
Palmetto General Hospital	Private	Hialeah, Miami-Dade	2,115	7.81%
Southern Winds Hospital	Private	Hialeah, Miami-Dade	1,949	7.20%
Community Health of South Florida	Public	Miami, Miami-Dade	1,946	7.19%
Mount Sinai Medical Center	Private	Miami Beach, Miami-Dade	1,691	6.25%
North Shore Medical Center	Private	Miami, Miami-Dade	1,651	6.10%
Larkin Community Hospital	Private	South Miami, Miami-Dade	1,643	6.07%
Citrus Health Network	Public	Hialeah, Miami-Dade	1,382	5.10%
Jackson South Community Hospital	Private	Miami, Miami-Dade	1,286	4.75%
Kendall Regional Medical Center	Private	Miami, Miami-Dade	1,209	4.47%
Westchester General Hospital	Private	Miami, Miami-Dade	1,190	4.40%
Aventura Hospital and Medical Center	Private	Adventura, Miami-Dade	1,133	4.19%
University of Miami Hospital	Private	Miami, Miami-Dade	824	3.04%
Citrus Health Network CCSU	Public	Hialeah, Miami-Dade	820	3.03%
Banyan Health Systems (Miami Behavioral Health Center)	Public	Miami, Miami-Dade	756	2.79%
Mercy Hospital A Campus of Plantation General Hospital	Private	Miami, Miami-Dade	356	1.32%
Memorial Regional Hospital	Public	Hollywood, Broward	344	1.27%
Nicklaus Children's Hospital (Miami Children's Hospital)	Private	Miami, Miami-Dade	244	0.90%
Jackson Community Mental Health Center (Jackson North)	Public	Opa Locka, Miami-Dade	165	0.61%
Fort Lauderdale Hospital	Private	Ft. Lauderdale, Broward	42	0.16%
Broward Health Imperial Point	Private	Ft. Lauderdale, Broward	34	0.13%
Atlantic Shores Hospital	Private	Ft. Lauderdale, Broward	28	0.10%
Henderson Behavioral Health	Public	Ft. Lauderdale, Broward	28	0.10%
Aggregated 25 or less	N/A	N/A	354	1.31%
		Total	27,072	100.02%

Counts of involuntary examinations for residents of the 11th Judicial Circuit are shown for five fiscal years in Table B. Also included are the percentages of involuntary examinations a) by initiator type and b) for residents of the 11th Judicial Circuit who were under 18 years of age at the time of their involuntary examinations. Percent change over time is shown.

Table B: FY15/16 Involuntary Examinations: Residents of the 11th Judicial Circuit - Initiator Type

Fiscal Year	Total	% <18	Initiator Type			Change to 2015/2016
			LEO	MHP	Ex-Parte	
2015-2016	27,072	8.71%	47.08%	50.69%	2.22%	N/A
2014-2015	25,582	9.74%	47.17%	50.62%	2.22%	5.82%
2013-2014	23,947	10.21%	46.57%	50.89%	2.53%	13.05%
2012-2013	20,396	9.91%	45.27%	52.07%	2.66%	32.73%
2011-2012	15,870	11.62%	45.35%	51.89%	2.76%	70.59%

Responses to the yes/no questions on the Cover Sheet about the location of people before their involuntary examinations are summarized for residents of the 11th Judicial Circuit in Table C.

Table C: FY15/16 Involuntary Examinations: Residents of the 11th Judicial Circuit - Location

Location	Yes		No		Not Reported	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
2,358 Involuntary Examinations for Children						
School	711	30.15%	980	41.56%	***	***
DCF Custody	209	8.86%	1,522	64.55%	***	***
Department of Juvenile Justice Custody	64	2.71%	1,674	70.99%	***	***
24,517 Involuntary Examinations for Adults						
Assisted Living Facility (ALF)	1,620	6.61%	19,516	79.60%	3,381	13.79%
Jail	245	1.00%	21,285	86.82%	2,987	12.18%
Nursing home	349	1.42%	20,747	84.62%	3,421	13.95%

Judicial Circuit: 12th

The 12th Judicial Circuit includes the following counties: Desoto, Manatee and Sarasota. Counts of involuntary examinations for residents of the 12th Judicial Circuit are shown by receiving facility in Table A.

Table A: FY15/16 Involuntary Examinations: Residents of the 12th Judicial Circuit - Receiving Facility

Receiving Facility Name	Type	City/County	Involuntary Examinations	
			Total	% of Total
Sarasota Memorial Hospital (Bayside Center for Behavioral)	Private	Sarasota, Sarasota	1,754	28.62%
Coastal Behavioral Healthcare	Public	Sarasota, Sarasota	1,580	25.78%
Centerstone of Florida (Manatee Glens Crisis Center)	Public	Bradenton, Manatee	897	14.64%
Suncoast Behavioral Health Center	Private	Bradenton, Manatee	852	13.90%
Centerstone of Florida (Manatee Glens Hospital)	Private	Bradenton, Manatee	399	6.51%
Charlotte Behavioral Health Care	Public	Port Charlotte, Charlotte	217	3.54%
Riverside Behavioral Center (Charlotte Regional Medical Center)	Private	Punta Gorda, Charlotte	144	2.35%
Veteran's Administration Hospital - Bay Pines	Private	Bay Pines, Pinellas	48	0.78%
Aggregated 25 or less	N/A	N/A	237	3.87%
		Total	6,128	99.99%

Counts of involuntary examinations for residents of the 12th Judicial Circuit are shown for five fiscal years in Table B. Also included are the percentages of involuntary examinations a) by initiator type and b) for residents of the 12th Judicial Circuit who were under 18 years of age at the time of their involuntary examinations. Percent change over time is shown.

Table B: FY15/16 Involuntary Examinations: Residents of the 12th Judicial Circuit - Initiator Type

Fiscal Year	Total	% <18	Initiator Type			Change to 2015/2016
			LEO	MHP	Ex-Parte	
2015-2016	6,128	21.03%	53.02%	44.48%	2.50%	N/A
2014-2015	5,839	22.66%	49.20%	48.67%	2.12%	4.95%
2013-2014	5,625	20.57%	46.15%	50.74%	3.11%	8.94%
2012-2013	4,902	19.11%	46.98%	50.29%	2.73%	25.01%
2011-2012	4,593	19.25%	49.60%	47.81%	2.59%	33.42%

Responses to the yes/no questions on the Cover Sheet about the location of people before their involuntary examinations are summarized for residents of the 12th Judicial Circuit in Table C.

Table C: FY15/16 Involuntary Examinations: Residents of the 12th Judicial Circuit - Location

Location	Yes		No		Not Reported	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
1,289 Involuntary Examinations for Children						
School	44	3.41%	521	40.42%	***	***
DCF Custody	***	***	547	42.44%	***	***
Department of Juvenile Justice Custody	***	***	555	43.06%	***	***
4,817 Involuntary Examinations for Adults						
Assisted Living Facility (ALF)	***	***	3,370	69.96%	1,422	29.52%
Jail	34	0.71%	3,357	69.69%	1,426	29.60%
Nursing home	***	***	3,386	70.29%	1,424	29.56%

Judicial Circuit: 13th

The 13th Judicial Circuit includes the following counties: Hillsborough. Counts of involuntary examinations for residents of the 13th Judicial Circuit are shown by receiving facility in Table A.

Table A: FY15/16 Involuntary Examinations: Residents of the 13th Judicial Circuit - Receiving Facility

Receiving Facility Name	Type	City/County	Involuntary Examinations	
			Total	% of Total
Mental Health Care (Gracepoint)	Public	Tampa, Hillsborough	4,956	33.18%
St. Joseph Hospital Behavioral Health Care	Private	Tampa, Hillsborough	2,432	16.28%
Mental Health Care (Gracepoint) CCSU	Public	Tampa, Hillsborough	2,095	14.03%
Brandon Regional Hospital (Galencare)	Private	Brandon, Hillsborough	1,088	7.28%
Memorial Hospital of Tampa	Private	Tampa, Hillsborough	1,055	7.06%
Tampa Community Hospital (Town & Country Hospital)	Private	Tampa, Hillsborough	598	4.00%
Northside Behavioral Health Center	Public	Tampa, Hillsborough	578	3.87%
Morton Plant North Bay Hospital Recovery Center	Public	Lutz, Pasco	522	3.50%
Ten Broeck Tampa (North Tampa Behavioral Health)	Private	Wesley Chapel, Pasco	354	2.37%
Baycare Behavioral Health	Public	New Port Richey, Pasco	270	1.81%
St. Anthony's Hospital	Private	St. Petersburg, Pinellas	237	1.59%
Mease Dunedin Hospital	Public	Dunedin, Pinellas	178	1.19%
Medical Center of Trinity - West Pasco Campus	Private	New Port Richey, Pasco	92	0.62%
Largo Medical Center/Indian Rocks	Private	Largo, Pinellas	70	0.47%
Morton Plant Hospital	Private	Clearwater, Pinellas	53	0.35%
Personal Enrichment Through Mental Health Services	Public	Pinellas Park, Pinellas	36	0.24%
Veteran's Administration Hospital - Bay Pines	Private	Bay Pines, Pinellas	32	0.21%
Windmoor Healthcare of Clearwater	Private	Clearwater, Pinellas	30	0.20%
Lakeland Regional Medical Center	Private	Lakeland, Polk	29	0.19%
Aggregated 25 or less	N/A	N/A	230	1.54%
		Total	14,935	99.98%

Counts of involuntary examinations for residents of the 13th Judicial Circuit are shown for five fiscal years in Table B. Also included are the percentages of involuntary examinations a) by initiator type and b) for residents of the 13th Judicial Circuit who were under 18 years of age at the time of their involuntary examinations. Percent change over time is shown.

Table B: FY15/16 Involuntary Examinations: Residents of the 13th Judicial Circuit - Initiator Type

Fiscal Year	Total	% <18	Initiator Type			Change to 2015/2016
			LEO	MHP	Ex-Parte	
2015-2016	14,935	19.54%	46.95%	51.80%	1.25%	N/A
2014-2015	13,935	20.96%	48.81%	49.77%	1.43%	7.18%
2013-2014	12,537	19.85%	45.98%	52.97%	1.05%	19.13%
2012-2013	11,848	19.19%	46.19%	52.16%	1.65%	26.06%
2011-2012	11,135	19.07%	46.63%	51.93%	1.45%	34.13%

Responses to the yes/no questions on the Cover Sheet about the location of people before their involuntary examinations are summarized for residents of the 13th Judicial Circuit in Table C.

Table C: FY15/16 Involuntary Examinations: Residents of the 13th Judicial Circuit - Location

Location	Yes		No		Not Reported	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
2,918 Involuntary Examinations for Children						
School	2,057	70.49%	784	26.87%	***	***
DCF Custody	113	3.87%	2,752	94.31%	***	***
Department of Juvenile Justice Custody	***	***	2,853	97.77%	***	***
11,963 Involuntary Examinations for Adults						
Assisted Living Facility (ALF)	545	4.56%	9,737	81.39%	1,681	14.05%
Jail	162	1.35%	10,098	84.41%	1,703	14.24%
Nursing home	***	***	10,270	85.85%	1,676	14.01%

Judicial Circuit: 14th

The 14th Judicial Circuit includes the following counties: Bay, Calhoun, Gulf, Holmes, Jackson and Washington. Counts of involuntary examinations for residents of the 14th Judicial Circuit are shown by receiving facility in Table A.

Table A: FY15/16 Involuntary Examinations: Residents of the 14th Judicial Circuit - Receiving Facility

Receiving Facility Name	Type	City/County	Involuntary Examinations	
			Total	% of Total
Emerald Coast Behavioral Hospital	Private	Panama City, Bay	1,106	45.55%
Life Management Center of Northwest Florida	Public	Panama City, Bay	880	36.24%
Capital Regional Medical Center	Private	Tallahassee, Leon	99	4.08%
Fort Walton Beach Medical Center	Private	Ft. Walton Beach, Okaloosa	95	3.91%
West Florida Regional Medical Center	Private	Pensacola, Escambia	63	2.59%
Tallahassee Memorial Healthcare	Private	Tallahassee, Leon	54	2.22%
Apalachee Center	Public	Tallahassee, Leon	40	1.65%
Eastside Psychiatric Hospital (Owned by Apalachee Center)	Private	Tallahassee, Leon	37	1.52%
Aggregated 25 or less	N/A	N/A	54	2.22%
		Total	2,428	99.98%

Counts of involuntary examinations for residents of the 14th Judicial Circuit are shown for five fiscal years in Table B. Also included are the percentages of involuntary examinations a) by initiator type and b) for residents of the 14th Judicial Circuit who were under 18 years of age at the time of their involuntary examinations. Percent change over time is shown.

Table B: FY15/16 Involuntary Examinations: Residents of the 14th Judicial Circuit - Initiator Type

Fiscal Year	Total	% <18	Initiator Type			Change to 2015/2016
			LEO	MHP	Ex-Parte	
2015-2016	2,428	21.00%	65.65%	28.75%	5.60%	N/A
2014-2015	2,510	21.12%	64.58%	29.56%	5.86%	-3.27%
2013-2014	2,292	21.34%	65.31%	29.45%	5.24%	5.93%
2012-2013	1,967	16.78%	61.41%	34.16%	4.42%	23.44%
2011-2012	2,012	15.36%	56.31%	37.87%	5.82%	20.68%

Responses to the yes/no questions on the Cover Sheet about the location of people before their involuntary examinations are summarized for residents of the 14th Judicial Circuit in Table C.

Table C: FY15/16 Involuntary Examinations: Residents of the 14th Judicial Circuit - Location

Location	Yes		No		Not Reported	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
510 Involuntary Examinations for Children						
School	99	19.41%	394	77.25%	***	***
DCF Custody	***	***	484	94.90%	***	***
Department of Juvenile Justice Custody	***	***	491	96.27%	***	***
1,903 Involuntary Examinations for Adults						
Assisted Living Facility (ALF)	92	4.83%	1,671	87.81%	140	7.36%
Jail	***	***	1,745	91.70%	137	7.20%
Nursing home	***	***	1,762	92.59%	135	7.09%

Judicial Circuit: 15th

The 15th Judicial Circuit includes the following counties: Palm Beach. Counts of involuntary examinations for residents of the 15th Judicial Circuit are shown by receiving facility in Table A.

Table A: FY15/16 Involuntary Examinations: Residents of the 15th Judicial Circuit - Receiving Facility

Receiving Facility Name	Type	City/County	Involuntary Examinations	
			Total	% of Total
JFK Medical Center North Campus (West Palm Hospital)	Private	West Palm Beach, Palm Beach	3,131	32.79%
JFK Medical Center	Private	Atlantis, Palm Beach	1,507	15.78%
South County Mental Health Center	Public	Delray Beach, Palm Beach	1,425	14.92%
Delray Medical Center	Private	Delray Beach, Palm Beach	1,120	11.73%
The Jerome Golden Center for Behavioral Health (West Palm Beach)	Public	West Palm Beach, Palm Beach	808	8.46%
St. Mary's Medical Center	Private	West Palm Beach, Palm Beach	771	8.07%
The Jerome Golden Center for Behavioral Health (Belle Glades)	Public	Belle Glades, Palm Beach	208	2.18%
Veteran's Administration Hospital	Private	West Palm Beach, Palm Beach	168	1.76%
Broward Health Imperial Point	Private	Ft. Lauderdale, Broward	71	0.74%
New Horizons of the Treasure Coast	Public	Ft. Pierce, Saint Lucie	49	0.51%
University Hospital and Medical Center	Private	Tamarac, Broward	48	0.50%
Memorial Regional Hospital	Public	Hollywood, Broward	31	0.32%
Fort Lauderdale Hospital	Private	Ft. Lauderdale, Broward	26	0.27%
Aggregated 25 or less	N/A	N/A	187	1.96%
		Total	9,550	99.99%

Counts of involuntary examinations for residents of the 15th Judicial Circuit are shown for five fiscal years in Table B. Also included are the percentages of involuntary examinations a) by initiator type and b) for residents of the 15th Judicial Circuit who were under 18 years of age at the time of their involuntary examinations. Percent change over time is shown.

Table B: FY15/16 Involuntary Examinations: Residents of the 15th Judicial Circuit - Initiator Type

Fiscal Year	Total	% <18	Initiator Type			Change to 2015/2016
			LEO	MHP	Ex-Parte	
2015-2016	9,550	16.07%	46.64%	51.72%	1.64%	N/A
2014-2015	9,595	16.44%	44.23%	54.49%	1.28%	-0.47%
2013-2014	9,083	15.74%	42.84%	55.90%	1.27%	5.14%
2012-2013	8,763	16.00%	45.48%	53.38%	1.14%	8.98%
2011-2012	8,393	15.55%	44.12%	54.82%	1.06%	13.79%

Responses to the yes/no questions on the Cover Sheet about the location of people before their involuntary examinations are summarized for residents of the 15th Judicial Circuit in Table C.

Table C: FY15/16 Involuntary Examinations: Residents of the 15th Judicial Circuit - Location

Location	Yes		No		Not Reported	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
1,535 Involuntary Examinations for Children						
School	173	11.27%	1,314	85.60%	***	***
DCF Custody	26	1.69%	1,341	87.36%	***	***
Department of Juvenile Justice Custody	***	***	1,361	88.66%	***	***
7,986 Involuntary Examinations for Adults						
Assisted Living Facility (ALF)	44	0.55%	7,606	95.24%	336	4.21%
Jail	119	1.49%	7,523	94.20%	344	4.31%
Nursing home	***	***	7,639	95.65%	333	4.17%

Judicial Circuit: 16th

The 16th Judicial Circuit includes the following counties: Monroe. Counts of involuntary examinations for residents of the 16th Judicial Circuit are shown by receiving facility in Table A.

Table A: FY15/16 Involuntary Examinations: Residents of the 16th Judicial Circuit - Receiving Facility

Receiving Facility Name	Type	City/County	Involuntary Examinations	
			Total	% of Total
Guidance/Care Center	Public	Marathon, Monroe	258	49.24%
Depoo Hospital (Lower Keys Medical Center)	Public	Key West, Monroe	185	35.31%
Aggregated 25 or less	N/A	N/A	81	15.46%
		Total	524	100.01%

Counts of involuntary examinations for residents of the 16th Judicial Circuit are shown for five fiscal years in Table B. Also included are the percentages of involuntary examinations a) by initiator type and b) for residents of the 16th Judicial Circuit who were under 18 years of age at the time of their involuntary examinations. Percent change over time is shown.

Table B: FY15/16 Involuntary Examinations: Residents of the 16th Judicial Circuit - Initiator Type

Fiscal Year	Total	% <18	Initiator Type			Change to 2015/2016
			LEO	MHP	Ex-Parte	
2015-2016	524	5.15%	34.16%	64.50%	1.34%	N/A
2014-2015	459	3.49%	36.82%	62.31%	0.87%	14.16%
2013-2014	440	5.00%	35.68%	63.64%	0.68%	19.09%
2012-2013	486	5.14%	41.98%	57.20%	0.82%	7.82%
2011-2012	466	7.94%	31.12%	66.74%	2.15%	12.45%

Responses to the yes/no questions on the Cover Sheet about the location of people before their involuntary examinations are summarized for residents of the 16th Judicial Circuit in Table C.

Table C: FY15/16 Involuntary Examinations: Residents of the 16th Judicial Circuit - Location

Location	Yes		No		Not Reported	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
27 Involuntary Examinations for Children						
School	***	***	***	***	***	***
DCF Custody	***	***	***	***	***	***
Department of Juvenile Justice Custody	***	***	***	***	***	***
492 Involuntary Examinations for Adults						
Assisted Living Facility (ALF)	***	***	475	96.54%	***	***
Jail	***	***	458	93.09%	***	***
Nursing home	***	***	474	96.34%	***	***

Judicial Circuit: 17th

The 17th Judicial Circuit includes the following counties: Broward. Counts of involuntary examinations for residents of the 17th Judicial Circuit are shown by receiving facility in Table A.

Table A: FY15/16 Involuntary Examinations: Residents of the 17th Judicial Circuit - Receiving Facility

Receiving Facility Name	Type	City/County	Involuntary Examinations	
			Total	% of Total
Memorial Regional Hospital	Public	Hollywood, Broward	3,621	27.07%
University Hospital and Medical Center	Private	Tamarac, Broward	2,599	19.43%
Broward Health Imperial Point	Private	Ft. Lauderdale, Broward	2,582	19.30%
Fort Lauderdale Hospital	Private	Ft. Lauderdale, Broward	1,120	8.37%
Broward Health Medical Center	Public	Ft. Lauderdale, Broward	619	4.63%
Plantation General Hospital	Private	Plantation, Broward	535	4.00%
Henderson Behavioral Health	Public	Ft. Lauderdale, Broward	505	3.77%
Atlantic Shores Hospital	Private	Ft. Lauderdale, Broward	428	3.20%
Aventura Hospital and Medical Center	Private	Adventura, Miami-Dade	376	2.81%
JFK Medical Center North Campus (West Palm Hospital)	Private	West Palm Beach, Palm Beach	194	1.45%
Delray Medical Center	Private	Delray Beach, Palm Beach	90	0.67%
South County Mental Health Center	Public	Delray Beach, Palm Beach	71	0.53%
Larkin Community Hospital Behavioral Health Services	Private	Hollywood, Broward	52	0.39%
Mount Sinai Medical Center	Private	Miami Beach, Miami-Dade	46	0.34%
North Shore Medical Center	Private	Miami, Miami-Dade	45	0.34%
Jackson Behavioral Health Hospital	Public	Miami, Miami-Dade	43	0.32%
North Shore Medical Center at FMC Campus	Private	Ft. Lauderdale, Broward	42	0.31%
Southern Winds Hospital	Private	Hialeah, Miami-Dade	42	0.31%
Memorial Hospital of Jacksonville	Public	Jacksonville, Duval	27	0.20%
JFK Medical Center	Private	Atlantis, Palm Beach	25	0.19%
Aggregated 25 or less	N/A	N/A	316	2.36%
		Total	13,378	99.99%

Counts of involuntary examinations for residents of the 17th Judicial Circuit are shown for five fiscal years in Table B. Also included are the percentages of involuntary examinations a) by initiator type and b) for residents of the 17th Judicial Circuit who were under 18 years of age at the time of their involuntary examinations. Percent change over time is shown.

Table B: FY15/16 Involuntary Examinations: Residents of the 17th Judicial Circuit - Initiator Type

Fiscal Year	Total	% <18	Initiator Type			Change to 2015/2016
			LEO	MHP	Ex-Parte	
2015-2016	13,378	14.95%	41.28%	58.05%	0.67%	N/A
2014-2015	13,928	15.98%	41.54%	57.52%	0.95%	-3.95%
2013-2014	13,384	17.24%	44.08%	55.07%	0.86%	-0.04%
2012-2013	12,579	14.89%	44.40%	54.74%	0.86%	6.35%
2011-2012	12,638	14.23%	47.27%	51.82%	0.91%	5.86%

Responses to the yes/no questions on the Cover Sheet about the location of people before their involuntary examinations are summarized for residents of the 17th Judicial Circuit in Table C.

Table C: FY15/16 Involuntary Examinations: Residents of the 17th Judicial Circuit - Location

Location	Yes		No		Not Reported	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
2,000 Involuntary Examinations for Children						
School	619	30.95%	1,129	56.45%	***	***
DCF Custody	77	3.85%	1,672	83.60%	***	***
Department of Juvenile Justice Custody	66	3.30%	1,685	84.25%	***	***
11,295 Involuntary Examinations for Adults						
Assisted Living Facility (ALF)	280	2.48%	10,395	92.03%	620	5.49%
Jail	57	0.50%	10,592	93.78%	646	5.72%
Nursing home	37	0.33%	10,633	94.14%	625	5.53%

Judicial Circuit: 18th

The 18th Judicial Circuit includes the following counties: Brevard and Seminole. Counts of involuntary examinations for residents of the 18th Judicial Circuit are shown by receiving facility in Table A.

Table A: FY15/16 Involuntary Examinations: Residents of the 18th Judicial Circuit - Receiving Facility

Receiving Facility Name	Type	City/County	Involuntary Examinations	
			Total	% of Total
Circles of Care	Public	Melbourne, Brevard	3,688	39.20%
Wuesthoff Medical Center - Rockledge	Private	Rockledge, Brevard	1,270	13.50%
South Seminole Hospital	Private	Longwood, Seminole	1,140	12.12%
Circles of Care CCSU	Public	Melbourne, Brevard	1,107	11.77%
Aspire Health Partners (Seminole Behavioral Healthcare)	Public	Sanford, Seminole	702	7.46%
University Behavioral	Private	Orlando, Orange	603	6.41%
Aspire Health Partners (Lakeside Behavioral Healthcare)	Public	Orlando, Orange	227	2.41%
Central Florida Behavioral Hospital	Private	Orlando, Orange	183	1.94%
Florida Hospital - Orlando	Private	Orlando, Orange	123	1.31%
Osceola Regional Medical Center	Private	Kissimmee, Osceola	92	0.98%
Aspire Health Partners (Lakeside Behavioral Healthcare) CCSU	Public	Orlando, Orange	60	0.64%
North Florida Regional Medical Center	Private	Gainesville, Alachua	26	0.28%
Aggregated 25 or less	N/A	N/A	188	2.00%
		Total	9,409	100.02%

Counts of involuntary examinations for residents of the 18th Judicial Circuit are shown for five fiscal years in Table B. Also included are the percentages of involuntary examinations a) by initiator type and b) for residents of the 18th Judicial Circuit who were under 18 years of age at the time of their involuntary examinations. Percent change over time is shown.

Table B: FY15/16 Involuntary Examinations: Residents of the 18th Judicial Circuit - Initiator Type

Fiscal Year	Total	% <18	Initiator Type			Change to 2015/2016
			LEO	MHP	Ex-Parte	
2015-2016	9,409	20.58%	59.01%	39.49%	1.50%	N/A
2014-2015	9,229	21.83%	58.85%	38.99%	2.17%	1.95%
2013-2014	8,885	19.86%	58.22%	39.48%	2.30%	5.90%
2012-2013	7,997	19.34%	58.72%	38.95%	2.33%	17.66%
2011-2012	6,885	22.14%	58.05%	39.54%	2.41%	36.66%

Responses to the yes/no questions on the Cover Sheet about the location of people before their involuntary examinations are summarized for residents of the 18th Judicial Circuit in Table C.

Table C: FY15/16 Involuntary Examinations: Residents of the 18th Judicial Circuit - Location

Location	Yes		No		Not Reported	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
1,936 Involuntary Examinations for Children						
School	462	23.86%	1,395	72.06%	***	***
DCF Custody	151	7.80%	1,713	88.48%	***	***
Department of Juvenile Justice Custody	54	2.79%	1,812	93.60%	***	***
7,443 Involuntary Examinations for Adults						
Assisted Living Facility (ALF)	101	1.36%	7,095	95.32%	247	3.32%
Jail	56	0.75%	7,131	95.81%	256	3.44%
Nursing home	29	0.39%	7,168	96.31%	246	3.31%

Judicial Circuit: 19th

The 19th Judicial Circuit includes the following counties: Indian River, Martin, Okeechobee and Saint Lucie. Counts of involuntary examinations for residents of the 19th Judicial Circuit are shown by receiving facility in Table A.

Table A: FY15/16 Involuntary Examinations: Residents of the 19th Judicial Circuit - Receiving Facility

Receiving Facility Name	Type	City/County	Involuntary Examinations	
			Total	% of Total
New Horizons of the Treasure Coast	Public	Ft. Pierce, Saint Lucie	1,808	35.56%
Lawnwood Regional Medical Center & Heart Institute/Lawnwood Pavilion	Private	Ft. Pierce, Saint Lucie	946	18.61%
Indian River Memorial Hospital	Private	Vero Beach, Indian River	933	18.35%
Treasure Coast Behavioral Healthcare at St. Lucie Medical Center	Private	Port St Lucie, Saint Lucie	842	16.56%
Saint Lucie Medical Center**/ Port St Lucie Hospital**	Private	Port St. Lucie, Saint Lucie	173	3.40%
JFK Medical Center North Campus (West Palm Hospital)	Private	West Palm Beach, Palm Beach	165	3.25%
Veteran's Administration Hospital	Private	West Palm Beach, Palm Beach	37	0.73%
Wuesthoff Medical Center - Rockledge	Private	Rockledge, Brevard	27	0.53%
Aggregated 25 or less	N/A	N/A	153	3.01%
		Total	5,084	100%

Counts of involuntary examinations for residents of the 19th Judicial Circuit are shown for five fiscal years in Table B. Also included are the percentages of involuntary examinations a) by initiator type and b) for residents of the 19th Judicial Circuit who were under 18 years of age at the time of their involuntary examinations. Percent change over time is shown.

Table B: FY15/16 Involuntary Examinations: Residents of the 19th Judicial Circuit - Initiator Type

Fiscal Year	Total	% <18	Initiator Type			Change to 2015/2016
			LEO	MHP	Ex-Parte	
2015-2016	5,084	16.42%	41.90%	56.22%	1.89%	N/A
2014-2015	5,287	16.87%	45.11%	52.28%	2.61%	-3.84%
2013-2014	5,142	17.13%	46.73%	51.28%	1.98%	-1.13%
2012-2013	5,071	16.33%	45.38%	52.14%	2.48%	0.26%
2011-2012	4,759	14.90%	43.54%	53.41%	3.05%	6.83%

Responses to the yes/no questions on the Cover Sheet about the location of people before their involuntary examinations are summarized for residents of the 19th Judicial Circuit in Table C.

Table C: FY15/16 Involuntary Examinations: Residents of the 19th Judicial Circuit - Location

Location	Yes		No		Not Reported	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
835 Involuntary Examinations for Children						
School	119	14.25%	655	78.44%	***	***
DCF Custody	***	***	752	90.06%	***	***
Department of Juvenile Justice Custody	***	***	757	90.66%	***	***
4,233 Involuntary Examinations for Adults						
Assisted Living Facility (ALF)	30	0.71%	4,045	95.56%	158	3.73%
Jail	102	2.41%	3,968	93.74%	163	3.85%
Nursing home	***	***	4,057	95.84%	159	3.76%

Judicial Circuit: 20th

The 20th Judicial Circuit includes the following counties: Charlotte, Collier, Glades, Hendry and Lee. Counts of involuntary examinations for residents of the 20th Judicial Circuit are shown by receiving facility in Table A.

Table A: FY15/16 Involuntary Examinations: Residents of the 20th Judicial Circuit - Receiving Facility

Receiving Facility Name	Type	City/County	Involuntary Examinations	
			Total	% of Total
SalusCare	Public	Fort Myers, Lee	2,642	28.25%
Park Royal Hospital	Private	Fort Myers, Lee	2,155	23.05%
David Lawrence Mental Health Center	Public	Naples, Collier	1,250	13.37%
SalusCare CCSU	Public	Fort Myers, Lee	1,159	12.39%
Charlotte Behavioral Health Care	Public	Port Charlotte, Charlotte	718	7.68%
Riverside Behavioral Center (Charlotte Regional Medical Center)	Private	Punta Gorda, Charlotte	706	7.55%
Veteran's Administration Hospital - Bay Pines	Private	Bay Pines, Pinellas	142	1.52%
Suncoast Behavioral Health Center	Private	Bradenton, Manatee	111	1.19%
The Jerome Golden Center for Behavioral Health (Belle Glades)	Public	Belle Glades, Palm Beach	88	0.94%
Meridian Behavioral Health Care (Lake City)	Public	Lake City, Columbia	81	0.87%
Sarasota Memorial Hospital (Bayside Center for Behavioral)	Private	Sarasota, Sarasota	72	0.77%
Aggregated 25 or less	N/A	N/A	227	2.43%
		Total	9,351	100.01%

Counts of involuntary examinations for residents of the 20th Judicial Circuit are shown for five fiscal years in Table B. Also included are the percentages of involuntary examinations a) by initiator type and b) for residents of the 20th Judicial Circuit who were under 18 years of age at the time of their involuntary examinations. Percent change over time is shown.

Table B: FY15/16 Involuntary Examinations: Residents of the 20th Judicial Circuit - Initiator Type

Fiscal Year	Total	% <18	Initiator Type			Change to 2015/2016
			LEO	MHP	Ex-Parte	
2015-2016	9,351	21.76%	59.73%	39.13%	1.14%	N/A
2014-2015	8,505	22.39%	55.00%	43.76%	1.23%	9.95%
2013-2014	7,872	20.49%	54.22%	44.61%	1.17%	18.79%
2012-2013	6,868	21.43%	54.98%	44.02%	1.00%	36.15%
2011-2012	5,366	20.78%	54.75%	43.94%	1.30%	74.26%

Responses to the yes/no questions on the Cover Sheet about the location of people before their involuntary examinations are summarized for residents of the 20th Judicial Circuit in Table C.

Table C: FY15/16 Involuntary Examinations: Residents of the 20th Judicial Circuit - Location

Location	Yes		No		Not Reported	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
2,035 Involuntary Examinations for Children						
School	221	10.86%	1,451	71.30%	***	***
DCF Custody	56	2.75%	1,617	79.46%	***	***
Department of Juvenile Justice Custody	51	2.51%	1,627	79.95%	***	***
7,280 Involuntary Examinations for Adults						
Assisted Living Facility (ALF)	75	1.03%	6,657	91.44%	548	7.53%
Jail	49	0.67%	6,669	91.61%	562	7.72%
Nursing home	26	0.36%	6,712	92.20%	542	7.45%

D. Involuntary Examinations: Provider Level Analyses

Counts of involuntary examinations in FY15/16 for each receiving facility are reported in Table 7. Facilities are listed in descending order by the count of involuntary exams. Counts for CSU (Crisis Stabilization Units) and CCSUs (Children's Crisis Stabilization Units) are counted separately for providers that have both types of units. Table 6 is sorted in descending order for the total count of involuntary Examinations for FY15/16.

Table 7: FY 15/16 Involuntary Examinations by DCF Region, Managing Entities, & Judicial Circuits

Receiving Facility Name, County, & Type			DCF Region, Managing Entity, & Judicial Circuit			Involuntary Exams for FY15/16	
Name	**County**	**Type**	**DCF Region**	**Managing Entity**	**Judicial Circuit**	**#**	**%**
Jackson Behavioral Health Hospital	Miami-Dade	Public	Southern	South Florida Behavioral Health Network	11	7,467	3.84%
Mental Health Care (Gracepoint)	Hillsborough	Public	SunCoast	Central Florida Behavioral Health Network	13	5,678	2.92%
Aspire Health Partners (Lakeside Behavioral Healthcare)	Orange	Public	Central	Central Florida Cares Health System	9	5,423	2.79%
Memorial Regional Hospital	Broward	Public	Southeast	Broward Behavioral Health Coalition	17	4,599	2.37%
Baptist Hospital	Escambia	Private	Northwest	Big Bend Community Based Care	1	4,073	2.10%
JFK Medical Center North Campus (West Palm Hospital)	Palm Beach	Private	Southeast	Southeast Florida Behavioral Health Network	15	3,953	2.03%
Circles of Care	Brevard	Public	Central	Central Florida Cares Health System	18	3,824	1.97%
South Seminole Hospital	Seminole	Private	Central	Central Florida Cares Health System	18	3,242	1.67%
Personal Enrichment Through Mental Health Services	Pinellas	Public	SunCoast	Central Florida Behavioral Health Network	6	3,239	1.67%
St. Joseph's Hospital Behavioral Health Care	Hillsborough	Private	SunCoast	Central Florida Behavioral Health Network	13	3,238	1.67%
The Centers	Marion	Public	Central	Lutheran Services Florida	5	3,063	1.58%

Page 1488 of 2003
Posted May 14, 2018
Attachment #21
Page 179 of 187

Receiving Facility Name, County, & Type			DCF Region, Managing Entity, & Judicial Circuit			Involuntary Exams for FY15/16	
Name	County	Type	DCF Region	Managing Entity	Judicial Circuit	#	%
Broward Health Imperial Point	Broward	Private	Southeast	Broward Behavioral Health Coalition	17	3,052	1.57%
Central Florida Behavioral Hospital	Orange	Private	Central	Central Florida Cares Health System	9	3,048	1.57%
Lakeland Regional Medical Center	Polk	Private	Central	Central Florida Behavioral Health Network	10	3,036	1.56%
Life Stream Behavioral Center	Lake	Public	Central	Lutheran Services Florida	5	2,987	1.54%
Morton Plant North Bay Hospital Recovery Center	Pasco	Public	SunCoast	Central Florida Behavioral Health Network	6	2,973	1.53%
University Hospital and Medical Center	Broward	Private	Southeast	Broward Behavioral Health Coalition	17	2,759	1.42%
University Behavioral	Orange	Private	Central	Central Florida Cares Health System	9	2,729	1.40%
SalusCare	Lee	Public	SunCoast	Central Florida Behavioral Health Network	20	2,712	1.40%
Mental Health Resource Center- South	Duval	Public	Northeast	Lutheran Services Florida	4	2,446	1.26%
Medical Center of Trinity - West Pasco Campus	Pasco	Private	SunCoast	Central Florida Behavioral Health Network	6	2,376	1.22%
Peace River Center	Polk	Public	Central	Central Florida Behavioral Health Network	10	2,370	1.22%
Park Royal Hospital	Lee	Private	SunCoast	Central Florida Behavioral Health Network	20	2,324	1.20%
Mental Health Care (Gracepoint) CCSU	Hillsborough	Public	SunCoast	Central Florida Behavioral Health Network	13	2,269	1.17%
Largo Medical Center/Indian Rocks	Pinellas	Private	SunCoast	Central Florida Behavioral Health Network	6	2,255	1.16%
Southern Winds Hospital	Miami-Dade	Private	Southern	South Florida Behavioral Health Network	11	2,195	1.13%

Page 1489 of 2003
Posted May 14, 2018
Attachment #21
Page 180 of 187

Receiving Facility Name, County, & Type			DCF Region, Managing Entity, & Judicial Circuit			Involuntary Exams for FY15/16	
Name	County	Type	DCF Region	Managing Entity	Judicial Circuit	#	%
Tallahassee Memorial Healthcare	Leon	Private	Northwest	Big Bend Community Based Care	2	2,178	1.12%
Palmetto General Hospital	Miami-Dade	Private	Southern	South Florida Behavioral Health Network	11	2,168	1.12%
Ten Broeck Tampa (North Tampa Behavioral Health)	Pasco	Private	SunCoast	Central Florida Behavioral Health Network	6	2,142	1.10%
New Horizons of the Treasure Coast	Saint Lucie	Public	Southeast	Southeast Florida Behavioral Health Network	19	2,112	1.09%
Mount Sinai Medical Center	Miami-Dade	Private	Southern	South Florida Behavioral Health Network	11	2,092	1.08%
Community Health of South Florida	Miami-Dade	Public	Southern	South Florida Behavioral Health Network	11	2,013	1.04%
Mental Health Resource Center - North	Duval	Public	Northeast	Lutheran Services Florida	4	1,982	1.02%
Sarasota Memorial Hospital (Bayside Center for Behavioral)	Sarasota	Private	SunCoast	Central Florida Behavioral Health Network	12	1,939	1.00%
SMA Behavioral Health Services	Volusia	Public	Northeast	Lutheran Services Florida	7	1,923	0.99%
Mease Dunedin Hospital	Pinellas	Public	SunCoast	Central Florida Behavioral Health Network	6	1,910	0.98%
JFK Medical Center	Palm Beach	Private	Southeast	Southeast Florida Behavioral Health Network	15	1,896	0.98%
UF Health Shands Psychiatric Hospital	Alachua	Private	Northeast	Lutheran Services Florida	8	1,859	0.96%
Larkin Community Hospital	Miami-Dade	Private	Southern	South Florida Behavioral Health Network	11	1,820	0.94%
North Shore Medical Center	Miami-Dade	Private	Southern	South Florida Behavioral Health Network	11	1,801	0.93%

Page 1490 of 2003
Posted May 14, 2018
Attachment #21
Page 181 of 187

Receiving Facility Name, County, & Type			DCF Region, Managing Entity, & Judicial Circuit			Involuntary Exams for FY15/16	
Name	County	Type	DCF Region	Managing Entity	Judicial Circuit	#	%
Mental Health Resource Center - North CCSU	Duval	Public	Northeast	Lutheran Services Florida	4	1,799	0.93%
Aventura Hospital and Medical Center	Miami-Dade	Private	Southern	South Florida Behavioral Health Network	11	1,795	0.92%
South County Mental Health Center	Palm Beach	Public	Southeast	Southeast Florida Behavioral Health Network	15	1,795	0.92%
Coastal Behavioral Healthcare	Sarasota	Public	SunCoast	Central Florida Behavioral Health Network	12	1,766	0.91%
Fort Walton Beach Medical Center	Okaloosa	Private	Northwest	Big Bend Community Based Care	1	1,744	0.90%
West Florida Regional Medical Center	Escambia	Private	Northwest	Big Bend Community Based Care	1	1,612	0.83%
Osceola Regional Medical Center	Osceola	Private	Central	Central Florida Cares Health System	9	1,576	0.81%
Park Place Behavioral Health Care	Osceola	Public	Central	Central Florida Cares Health System	9	1,537	0.79%
St. Anthony's Hospital	Pinellas	Private	SunCoast	Central Florida Behavioral Health Network	6	1,531	0.79%
Meridian Behavioral Health Care (Lake City)	Columbia	Public	Northeast	Lutheran Services Florida	3	1,524	0.78%
Meridian Behavioral Health Care (Gainesville)	Alachua	Public	Northeast	Lutheran Services Florida	8	1,518	0.78%
Citrus Health Network	Miami-Dade	Public	Southern	South Florida Behavioral Health Network	11	1,505	0.77%
Delray Medical Center	Palm Beach	Private	Southeast	Southeast Florida Behavioral Health Network	15	1,437	0.74%
Wuesthoff Medical Center - Rockledge	Brevard	Private	Central	Central Florida Cares Health System	18	1,426	0.73%

Page 1491 of 2003
Posted May 14, 2018
Attachment #21
Page 182 of 187

Receiving Facility Name, County, & Type			DCF Region, Managing Entity, & Judicial Circuit			Involuntary Exams for FY15/16	
Name	County	Type	DCF Region	Managing Entity	Judicial Circuit	#	%
Aspire Health Partners (Seminole Behavioral Healthcare)	Seminole	Public	Central	Central Florida Cares Health System	18	1,417	0.73%
Florida Hospital - Orlando	Orange	Private	Central	Central Florida Cares Health System	9	1,395	0.72%
River Point Behavioral Health	Duval	Private	Northeast	Lutheran Services Florida	4	1,380	0.71%
Brandon Regional Hospital (Galencare)	Hillsborough	Private	SunCoast	Central Florida Behavioral Health Network	13	1,378	0.71%
Memorial Hospital of Jacksonville	Duval	Public	Northeast	Lutheran Services Florida	4	1,374	0.71%
Emerald Coast Behavioral Hospital	Bay	Private	Northwest	Big Bend Community Based Care	14	1,337	0.69%
Jackson South Community Hospital	Miami-Dade	Private	Southern	South Florida Behavioral Health Network	11	1,329	0.68%
Kendall Regional Medical Center	Miami-Dade	Private	Southern	South Florida Behavioral Health Network	11	1,327	0.68%
David Lawrence Mental Health Center	Collier	Public	SunCoast	Central Florida Behavioral Health Network	20	1,319	0.68%
The Vines Hospital	Marion	Private	Central	Lutheran Services Florida	5	1,306	0.67%
Suncoast Behavioral Health Center	Manatee	Private	SunCoast	Central Florida Behavioral Health Network	12	1,267	0.65%
Memorial Hospital of Tampa	Hillsborough	Private	SunCoast	Central Florida Behavioral Health Network	13	1,266	0.65%
Ft. Lauderdale Hospital	Broward	Private	Southeast	Broward Behavioral Health Coalition	17	1,259	0.65%
Baycare Behavioral Health	Pasco	Public	SunCoast	Central Florida Behavioral Health Network	6	1,240	0.64%
Westchester General Hospital	Miami-Dade	Private	Southern	South Florida Behavioral Health Network	11	1,217	0.63%

Page 1492 of 2003
Posted May 14, 2018
Attachment #21
Page 183 of 187

Receiving Facility Name, County, & Type			DCF Region, Managing Entity, & Judicial Circuit			Involuntary Exams for FY15/16	
Name	County	Type	DCF Region	Managing Entity	Judicial Circuit	#	%
Personal Enrichment Through Mental Health Services, CCSU	Pinellas	Public	SunCoast	Central Florida Behavioral Health Network	6	1,182	0.61%
UF Health Jacksonville (Shands Jacksonville Healthcare)	Duval	Private	Northeast	Lutheran Services Florida	4	1,177	0.61%
Winter Haven Hospital	Polk	Private	Central	Central Florida Behavioral Health Network	10	1,174	0.60%
SalusCare, CCSU	Lee	Public	SunCoast	Central Florida Behavioral Health Network	20	1,173	0.60%
Baptist Medical Center Jacksonville (Baptist Health Center)	Duval	Private	Northeast	Lutheran Services Florida	4	1,172	0.60%
Halifax Psychiatric Center North	Volusia	Public	Northeast	Lutheran Services Florida	7	1,144	0.59%
Circles of Care, CCSU	Brevard	Public	Central	Central Florida Cares Health System	18	1,118	0.58%
Lawnwood Regional Medical Center & Heart Institute/Lawnwood Pavilion	Saint Lucie	Private	Southeast	Southeast Florida Behavioral Health Network	19	1,047	0.54%
Orange Park Medical Center	Clay	Private	Northeast	Lutheran Services Florida	4	1,044	0.54%
Charlotte Behavioral Health Care	Charlotte	Public	SunCoast	Central Florida Behavioral Health Network	20	1,043	0.54%
Indian River Memorial Hospital	Indian River	Private	Southeast	Southeast Florida Behavioral Health Network	19	1,039	0.53%
Halifax Health Medical Center	Volusia	Private	Northeast	Lutheran Services Florida	7	979	0.50%
Treasure Coast Behavioral Healthcare at St. Lucie Medical Center	Saint Lucie	Private	Southeast	Southeast Florida Behavioral Health Network	19	978	0.50%
Riverside Behavioral Center (Charlotte Regional Medical Center)	Charlotte	Private	SunCoast	Central Florida Behavioral Health Network	20	973	0.50%

Page 1493 of 2003
Posted May 14, 2018
Attachment #21
Page 184 of 187

Receiving Facility Name, County, & Type			DCF Region, Managing Entity, & Judicial Circuit			Involuntary Exams for FY15/16	
Name	County	Type	DCF Region	Managing Entity	Judicial Circuit	#	%
Life Management Center of Northwest Florida	Bay	Public	Northwest	Big Bend Community Based Care	14	957	0.49%
Windmoor Healthcare of Clearwater	Pinellas	Private	SunCoast	Central Florida Behavioral Health Network	6	934	0.48%
Centerstone of Florida (Manatee Glens Crisis Center)	Manatee	Public	SunCoast	Central Florida Behavioral Health Network	12	931	0.48%
The Jerome Golden Center for Behavioral Health (West Palm Beach)	Palm Beach	Public	Southeast	Southeast Florida Behavioral Health Network	15	909	0.47%
St. Mary's Medical Center	Palm Beach	Private	Southeast	Southeast Florida Behavioral Health Network	15	885	0.46%
Citrus Health Network, CCSU	Miami-Dade	Public	Southern	South Florida Behavioral Health Network	11	874	0.45%
Tampa Community Hospital (Town & Country Hospital)	Hillsborough	Private	SunCoast	Central Florida Behavioral Health Network	13	861	0.44%
Wekiva Springs Center	Duval	Private	Northeast	Lutheran Services Florida	4	859	0.44%
University of Miami Hospital	Miami-Dade	Private	Southern	South Florida Behavioral Health Network	11	853	0.44%
North Florida Regional Medical Center	Alachua	Private	Northeast	Lutheran Services Florida	8	851	0.44%
Broward Health Medical Center	Broward	Public	Southeast	Broward Behavioral Health Coalition	17	845	0.43%
Miami Mental Health Center	Miami-Dade	Public	Southern	South Florida Behavioral Health Network	11	811	0.42%
Veteran's Administration Hospital - Bay Pines	Pinellas	Private	SunCoast	Central Florida Behavioral Health Network	6	797	0.41%
Aspire Health Partners (Lakeside Behavioral Healthcare) CCSU	Orange	Public	Central	Central Florida Cares Health System	9	768	0.40%

Page 1494 of 2003
Posted May 14, 2018
Attachment #21
Page 185 of 187

Receiving Facility Name, County, & Type			DCF Region, Managing Entity, & Judicial Circuit			Involuntary Exams for FY15/16	
Name	County	Type	DCF Region	Managing Entity	Judicial Circuit	#	%
Apalachee Center	Leon	Public	Northwest	Big Bend Community Based Care	2	752	0.39%
Flagler Hospital	Saint Johns	Private	Northeast	Lutheran Services Florida	7	747	0.38%
Morton Plant Hospital	Pinellas	Private	SunCoast	Central Florida Behavioral Health Network	6	738	0.38%
Northside Behavioral Health Center	Hillsborough	Public	SunCoast	Central Florida Behavioral Health Network	13	699	0.36%
Plantation General Hospital	Broward	Private	Southeast	Broward Behavioral Health Coalition	17	577	0.30%
Henderson Behavioral Health	Broward	Public	Southeast	Broward Behavioral Health Coalition	17	552	0.28%
Capital Regional Medical Center	Leon	Private	Northwest	Big Bend Community Based Care	2	549	0.28%
Atlantic Shores Hospital	Broward	Private	Southeast	Broward Behavioral Health Coalition	17	516	0.27%
Eastside Psychiatric Hospital (Owned by Apalachee Center)	Leon	Private	Northwest	Big Bend Community Based Care	2	476	0.24%
Lakeview Center	Escambia	Public	Northwest	Big Bend Community Based Care	1	467	0.24%
Mercy Hospital A Campus of Plantation General Hospital	Miami-Dade	Private	Southern	South Florida Behavioral Health Network	11	422	0.22%
Centerstone of Florida (Manatee Glens Hospital)	Manatee	Private	SunCoast	Central Florida Behavioral Health Network	12	416	0.21%
Florida Hospital Heartland Medical Center Lake Placid	Highlands	Private	Central	Central Florida Behavioral Health Network	10	399	0.21%
Guidance/Care Center	Monroe	Public	Southern	South Florida Behavioral Health Network	16	362	0.19%
Nicklaus Children's Hospital (Miami Children's Hospital)	Miami-Dade	Private	Southern	South Florida Behavioral Health Network	11	344	0.18%

Page 1495 of 2003
Posted May 14, 2018
Attachment #21
Page 186 of 187

Receiving Facility Name, County, & Type			DCF Region, Managing Entity, & Judicial Circuit			Involuntary Exams for FY15/16	
Name	County	Type	DCF Region	Managing Entity	Judicial Circuit	#	%
The Jerome Golden Center for Behavioral Health (Belle Glade)	Palm Beach	Public	Southeast	Southeast Florida Behavioral Health Network	15	315	0.16%
DePoo Hospital (Lower Keys Medical Center)	Monroe	Public	Southern	South Florida Behavioral Health Network	16	257	0.13%
Veteran's Administration Hospital - West Palm Beach	Palm Beach	Private	Southeast	Southeast Florida Behavioral Health Network	15	242	0.12%
Saint Lucie Medical Center/ Port St Lucie Hospital	Saint Lucie	Private	Southeast	Southeast Florida Behavioral Health Network	19	203	0.10%
Jackson Community Mental Health Center (Jackson North)	Miami-Dade	Public	Southern	South Florida Behavioral Health Network	11	190	0.10%
Larkin Community Hospital Behavioral Health Services	Broward	Private	Southeast	Broward Behavioral Health Coalition	17	74	0.04%
UF Health Shands Hospital	Alachua	Private	Northeast	Lutheran Services Florida	8	59	0.03%
North Shore Medical Center at FMC Campus	Broward	Private	Southeast	Broward Behavioral Health Coalition	17	45	0.02%
Aggregated Count for Facilities with Less than 25 Involuntary Exams in FY15/16						34	0.02%

Leon Youth (Ages 11-17): 2012 - 2016

	2012		2014		2016	
PERCENTAGE OF YOUTH WHO HAVE	**County**	**State**	**County**	**State**	**County**	**State**
Ever tried cigarettes	17.9%	21.6%	17.7%	17.5%	16.1%	13.7%
Ever tried cigars	13.3%	16.2%	14.9%	12.8%	13.0%	9.0%
Ever tried smokeless tobacco	7.7%	7.0%	8.1%	6.1%	7.6%	5.0%
Ever tried hookah	6.1%	9.4%	6.5%	14.1%	11.5%	15.4%
Ever tried electronic vaping	3.3%	5.7%	9.6%	14.3%	18.6%	24.5%
Ever tried cigarettes, cigars, or smokeless tobacco	24.2%	27.6%	25.3%	23.4%	23.9%	18.5%
Ever tried cigarettes, cigars, smokeless, hookah, or electronic vaping	26.0%	30.2%	27.7%	30.7%	31.4%	32.8%
PERCENTAGE OF YOUTH WHO						
Currently use cigarettes	4.5%	6.1%	5.4%	4.3%	3.9%	3.0%
Currently use cigars	6.8%	6.5%	7.1%	5.1%	4.3%	3.4%
Currently use smokeless tobacco	3.8%	3.0%	3.4%	3.0%	3.0%	2.2%
Currently use hookah	2.0%	4.1%	3.8%	7.1%	4.1%	4.8%
Currently use electronic vaping	1.1%	2.3%	4.9%	7.2%	7.1%	11.6%
Currently use cigarettes, cigars, or smokeless tobacco	10.5%	11.0%	11.5%	9.0%	8.5%	6.3%
Currently use cigarettes, cigars, smokeless, hookah, or electronic vaping	11.3%	13.1%	13.9%	15.3%	14.2%	16.3%
PERCENTAGE OF YOUTH WHO WERE						
Exposed to secondhand cigarette smoke	35.5%	44.1%	31.7%	37.5%	39.3%	40.0%
Exposed to secondhand electronic vapor smoke	-	-	-	-	25.0%	29.5%
Exposed to secondhand cigarette or electronic vapor smoke	-	-	-	-	45.9%	49.7%
PERCENTAGE OF YOUTH WHO USED						
Cigarettes on school property	1.4%	2.2%	1.4%	1.1%	0.3%	0.6%
Cigars on school property	1.9%	2.1%	2.2%	1.5%	1.3%	0.8%
Smokeless tobacco on school property	2.2%	1.8%	2.0%	1.6%	1.2%	1.0%
Electronic vapors on school property	-	-	3.5%	5.5%	0.7%	2.4%
PERCENTAGE OF YOUTH WHO						
Are committed to never using cigarettes	67.9%	65.7%	67.5%	67.1%	77.8%	80.7%

Survey Question:

During the past 30 days, how many times did you: drive a car or other vehicle when you had been drinking alcohol?

Year	Answer	Leon	State
2012	0 Times	90.48 %	91.85
2012	1 Time	4.83 %	3.97
2012	2-3 Times	NR	2.33
2012	4-5 Times	NR	0.72
2012	6 or More Times	NR	1.13
2014	0 Times	93.20 %	93.43
2014	1 Time	3.67 %	3.36
2014	2-3 Times	NR	1.75
2014	4-5 Times	NR	0.59
2014	6 or More Times	NR	0.87
2016	0 Times	91.63 %	94.61
2016	1 Time	NR	2.85
2016	2-3 Times	NR	1.44
2016	4-5 Times	NR	0.51
2016	6 or More Times	NR	0.59

†Not Reportable: fewer than 20 responses

Survey Question:

During the past 30 days, how many times did you: drive a car or other vehicle when you had been using marijuana?

Year	Answer	Leon	State
2012	0 Times	88.24 %	88.84
2012	1 Time	NR	3.02
2012	2-3 Times	NR	2.62
2012	4-5 Times	NR	1.32
2012	6 or More Times	4.91%	4.2
2014	0 Times	88.54 %	89.09
2014	1 Time	2.69 %	3.16
2014	2-3 Times	2.84 %	2.66
2014	4-5 Times	NR	1.03
2014	6 or More Times	4.28 %	4.07
2016	0 Times	85.94 %	89.75
2016	1 Time	NR	2.95
2016	2-3 Times	NR	2.36
2016	4-5 Times	NR	1.17
2016	6 or More Times	NR	3.77

†Not Reportable: fewer than 20 responses

Survey Question:

During the past 30 days, how many times did you: ride in a car or other vehicle driven by someone who had been drinking alcohol?

Year	Answer	Leon	State
2012	0 Times	77.62 %	78.63
2012	1 Time	8.67 %	9.24
2012	2-3 Times	8.98 %	7.21
2012	4-5 Times	NR	1.93
2012	6 or More Times	NR	2.98
2014	0 Times	84.19 %	81.87
2014	1 Time	6.25 %	8.19
2014	2-3 Times	6.20 %	5.89
2014	4-5 Times	NR	1.44
2014	6 or More Times	NR	2.62
2016	0 Times	79.01 %	83.66
2016	1 Time	9.25 %	7.89
2016	2-3 Times	7.17 %	5.05
2016	4-5 Times	NR	1.13
2016	6 or More Times	NR	2.28

†Not Reportable: fewer than 20 responses

Survey Question:

During the past 30 days, how many times did you: ride in a car or other vehicle driven by someone who had been using marijuana?

Year	Answer	Leon	State
2012	0 Times	73.65 %	74.58
2012	1 Time	6.93 %	7.12
2012	2-3 Times	8.29 %	7.18
2012	4-5 Times	3.59 %	3.08
2012	6 or More Times	7.55 %	8.04
2014	0 Times	78.84 %	76.46
2014	1 Time	5.00 %	6.86
2014	2-3 Times	6.44 %	6.12
2014	4-5 Times	2.79 %	2.78
2014	6 or More Times	6.92 %	7.79
2016	0 Times	67.91 %	77.33
2016	1 Time	9.23 %	6.62
2016	2-3 Times	9.03 %	6.15
2016	4-5 Times	NR	2.65
2016	6 or More Times	11.27 %	7.25

†Not Reportable: fewer than 20 responses

Survey Question:

How old were you when you first: had more than a sip or two of beer, wine or hard liquor (for example, vodka, whiskey or gin)?

Year	Answer	Leon	State
2012	Never Have	39.65 %	36.83 %
2012	10 or Younger	7.92 %	7.68 %
2012	11	4.36 %	3.18 %
2012	12	4.70 %	5.37 %
2012	13	7.83 %	9.28 %
2012	14	13.90 %	12.41 %
2012	15	11.05 %	12.46 %
2012	16	7.40 %	8.68 %
2012	17 or Older	NR	4.13 %
2014	Never Have	47.13 %	41.98 %
2014	10 or Younger	7.04 %	6.41 %
2014	11	3.37 %	2.58 %
2014	12	3.34 %	4.72 %
2014	13	8.01 %	8.19 %
2014	14	9.06 %	11.51 %
2014	15	10.81 %	12.04 %
2014	16	7.67 %	8.21 %
2014	17 or Older	3.56 %	4.36 %
2016	Never Have	44.00 %	46.13 %
2016	10 or Younger	5.01 %	5.75 %
2016	11	NR	2.40 %
2016	12	NR	4.30 %
2016	13	7.20 %	6.91 %
2016	14	14.87 %	10.61 %
2016	15	12.13 %	11.47 %
2016	16	7.43 %	7.89 %
2016	17 or Older	NR	4.54 %

†Not Reportable: fewer than 20 responses

Survey Question:

How old were you when you first: smoked a cigarette, even just a puff?

Year	Answer	Leon	State
2012	Never Have	72.69 %	69.83 %
2012	10 or Younger	4.27 %	5.11 %
2012	11	NR	1.97 %
2012	12	NR	3.23 %
2012	13	NR	4.28 %
2012	14	5.73 %	5.57 %
2012	15	4.22 %	4.92 %
2012	16	3.37 %	3.27 %
2012	17 or Older	NR	1.81 %
2014	Never Have	79.33 %	75.41 %
2014	10 or Younger	3.26 %	4.07 %
2014	11	NR	1.67 %
2014	12	NR	2.41 %
2014	13	2.73 %	3.81 %
2014	14	4.13 %	4.19 %
2014	15	3.85 %	3.91 %
2014	16	NR	2.81 %
2014	17 or Older	NR	1.71 %
2016	Never Have	77.43 %	80.95 %
2016	10 or Younger	NR	3.11 %
2016	11	NR	1.34 %
2016	12	NR	2.20 %
2016	13	NR	2.61 %
2016	14	NR	3.42 %
2016	15	NR	2.96 %
2016	16	NR	2.01 %
2016	17 or Older	NR	1.40 %

†Not Reportable: fewer than 20 responses

Survey Question:

On how many occasions (if any) have you had beer, wine or hard liquor during the past 30 days?

Year	Answer	Leon	State
2012	0 Occasions	65.53 %	66.07 %
2012	1-2 Occasions	16.12 %	18.21 %
2012	3-5 Occasions	8.79 %	7.87 %
2012	6-9 Occasions	4.52 %	3.72 %
2012	10-19 Occasions	NR	2.35 %
2012	20-39 Occasions	NR	0.62 %
2012	40 or More Occasions	NR	1.16 %
2014	0 Occasions	73.95 %	71.62 %
2014	1-2 Occasions	15.44 %	15.97 %
2014	3-5 Occasions	5.27 %	6.67 %
2014	6-9 Occasions	3.25 %	3.04 %
2014	10-19 Occasions	NR	1.61 %
2014	20-39 Occasions	NR	0.54 %
2014	40 or More Occasions	NR	0.55 %
2016	0 Occasions	71.08 %	74.59 %
2016	1-2 Occasions	15.83 %	15.41 %
2016	3-5 Occasions	7.12 %	5.44 %
2016	6-9 Occasions	NR	2.42 %
2016	10-19 Occasions	NR	1.25 %
2016	20-39 Occasions	NR	0.36 %
2016	40 or More Occasions	NR	0.53 %

†Not Reportable: fewer than 20 responses

Survey Question:

On how many occasions (if any) have you smoked synthetic or "fake" marijuana such as spice or K2...during the past 30 days?

Year	Answer	Leon	State
2012	0 Occasions	96.81 %	95.69 %
2012	1-2 Occasions	NR	2.50 %
2012	3-5 Occasions	NR	0.68 %
2012	6-9 Occasions	NR	0.36 %
2012	10-19 Occasions	NR	0.30 %
2012	20-39 Occasions	NR	0.17 %
2012	40 or More Occasions	NR	0.29 %
2014	0 Occasions	99.22 %	98.60 %
2014	1-2 Occasions	NR	0.92 %
2014	3-5 Occasions	NR	0.20 %
2014	6-9 Occasions	NR	0.10 %
2014	10-19 Occasions	NR	0.09 %
2014	20-39 Occasions	NR	NR
2014	40 or More Occasions	NR	0.08 %
2016	0 Occasions	97.81 %	99.00 %
2016	1-2 Occasions	NR	0.60 %
2016	3-5 Occasions	NR	0.15 %
2016	6-9 Occasions	NR	0.13 %
2016	10-19 Occasions	NR	0.06 %
2016	20-39 Occasions	NR	NR
2016	40 or More Occasions	NR	NR

†Not Reportable: fewer than 20 responses

Survey Question:

On how many occasions (if any) have you used amphetamines (including Ritalin®, Adderall®, etc.) without a doctor's orders…during the past 30 days?

Year	Answer	Leon	State
2012	0 Occasions	97.33 %	98.54 %
2012	1-2 Occasions	NR	0.86 %
2012	3-5 Occasions	NR	0.28 %
2012	6-9 Occasions	NR	0.11 %
2012	10-19 Occasions	NR	0.06 %
2012	20-39 Occasions	NR	NR
2012	40 or More Occasions	NR	0.09 %
2014	0 Occasions	98.05 %	98.34 %
2014	1-2 Occasions	NR	1.08 %
2014	3-5 Occasions	NR	0.26 %
2014	6-9 Occasions	NR	0.14 %
2014	10-19 Occasions	NR	NR
2014	20-39 Occasions	NR	NR
2014	40 or More Occasions	NR	NR
2016	0 Occasions	97.71 %	98.39 %
2016	1-2 Occasions	NR	0.88 %
2016	3-5 Occasions	NR	0.29 %
2016	6-9 Occasions	NR	0.18 %
2016	10-19 Occasions	NR	0.12 %
2016	20-39 Occasions	NR	0.07 %
2016	40 or More Occasions	NR	0.07 %

†Not Reportable: fewer than 20 responses

Survey Question:

On how many occasions (if any) have you used marijuana or hashish…during the past 30 days?

Year	Answer	Leon	State
2012	0 Occasions	79.08 %	81.51 %
2012	1-2 Occasions	7.34 %	6.26 %
2012	3-5 Occasions	3.90 %	3.24 %
2012	6-9 Occasions	NR	2.23 %
2012	10-19 Occasions	NR	2.37 %
2012	20-39 Occasions	NR	1.68 %
2012	40 or More Occasions	3.42 %	2.72 %
2014	0 Occasions	84.96 %	81.40 %
2014	1-2 Occasions	5.80 %	6.70 %
2014	3-5 Occasions	NR	2.89 %
2014	6-9 Occasions	NR	2.21 %
2014	10-19 Occasions	NR	2.27 %
2014	20-39 Occasions	NR	1.84 %
2014	40 or More Occasions	NR	2.69 %
2016	0 Occasions	82.39 %	83.03 %
2016	1-2 Occasions	6.69 %	5.90 %
2016	3-5 Occasions	NR	3.02 %
2016	6-9 Occasions	NR	2.00 %
2016	10-19 Occasions	NR	2.14 %
2016	20-39 Occasions	NR	1.64 %
2016	40 or More Occasions	NR	2.27 %

†Not Reportable: fewer than 20 responses

Survey Question:

On how many occasions (if any) have you used prescription pain relievers such as Oxycontin®, Vicodin® or Darvocet®, without a doctor's orders…during the past 30 days?

Year	Answer	Leon	State
2012	0 Occasions	97.49 %	97.23 %
2012	1-2 Occasions	NR	1.81 %
2012	3-5 Occasions	NR	0.48 %
2012	6-9 Occasions	NR	0.21 %
2012	10-19 Occasions	NR	0.13 %
2012	20-39 Occasions	NR	NR
2012	40 or More Occasions	NR	0.08 %
2014	0 Occasions	97.60 %	97.42 %
2014	1-2 Occasions	NR	1.63 %
2014	3-5 Occasions	NR	0.56 %
2014	6-9 Occasions	NR	0.16 %
2014	10-19 Occasions	NR	0.16 %
2014	20-39 Occasions	NR	NR
2014	40 or More Occasions	NR	NR
2016	0 Occasions	95.99 %	97.97 %
2016	1-2 Occasions	NR	1.29 %
2016	3-5 Occasions	NR	0.34 %
2016	6-9 Occasions	NR	0.20 %
2016	10-19 Occasions	NR	0.10 %
2016	20-39 Occasions	NR	NR
2016	40 or More Occasions	NR	NR

†Not Reportable: fewer than 20 responses

Survey Question:

On how many occasions (if any) in your lifetime have you woken up after a night of drinking alcoholic beverages (beer, wine or hard liquor) and not been able to remember the things that you did or places that you went?

Year	Answer	Leon	State
2014	0 Occasions	81.64 %	81.11 %
2014	1-2 Occasions	9.54 %	10.47 %
2014	3-5 Occasions	3.74 %	3.88 %
2014	6-9 Occasions	NR	1.97 %
2014	10-19 Occasions	NR	1.18 %
2014	20-39 Occasions	NR	0.62 %
2014	40 or More Occasions	NR	0.76 %
2016	0 Occasions	78.45 %	84.10 %
2016	1-2 Occasions	9.04 %	9.22 %
2016	3-5 Occasions	NR	3.08 %
2016	6-9 Occasions	NR	1.49 %
2016	10-19 Occasions	NR	0.99 %
2016	20-39 Occasions	NR	0.51 %
2016	40 or More Occasions	NR	0.61 %

†Not Reportable: fewer than 20 responses

Survey Question:
Think back over the last two weeks. How many times have you had five or more alcoholic drinks in a row?

Year	Answer	Leon	State
2012	None	83.18 %	83.64%
2012	Once	7.52 %	7.03%
2012	Twice	NR	4.37%
2012	3-5 times	NR	3.06%
2012	6-9 times	NR	0.81%
2012	10 or more times	NR	1.08%
2014	None	87.35 %	86.27%
2014	Once	6.42 %	6.05%
2014	Twice	3.28 %	3.79%
2014	3-5 times	NR	2.60%
2014	6-9 times	NR	0.54%
2014	10 or more times	NR	0.75%
2016	None	84.83 %	89.08%
2016	Once	8.14 %	4.99%
2016	Twice	NR	3.02%
2016	3-5 times	NR	1.88%
2016	6-9 times	NR	0.47%
2016	10 or more times	NR	0.57%

†Not Reportable: fewer than 20 responses

Department of Health State of Florida
Bureau of Community Health Assessment
Division of Public Health Statistics and Performance Management

School-aged Child and Adolescent Profile, Leon County, Florida - 2016

Indicator	Rate Type	Year(s)	County Quartile (1=most favorable, 4=least favorable)	County Number	County Rate	State Comparison
Socio-Demographic Characteristics						
Total Population	Count	2016		288,495		20,231,092
Population 5-11	Count	2016		21,002		1,587,441
White	Count	2016		10,824		1,103,356
Black	Count	2016		8,279		354,540
Hispanic	Count	2016		1,490		478,572
Non-Hispanic	Count	2016		19,512		1,108,869
Population 12-18	Count	2016		26,112		1,630,232
White	Count	2016		14,903		1,156,857
Black	Count	2016		9,375		356,279
Hispanic	Count	2016		1,693		471,733
Non-Hispanic	Count	2016		24,419		1,158,498
Median household income	Dollars	2012-16	1	$48,248		$48,900
Families under 100% of poverty with children under age 18	Percent	2012-16	1		15.5%	19.1%
Households receiving cash public assistance or food stamps	Percent	2014-16	2	45,968	13.8%	15.2%
Civilian labor force which is unemployed	Percent	2012-16	3	15,046	9.6%	8.4%
Population 25 years and Over with No High School Diploma	Percent	2012-16	1		7.4%	12.8%
Population 5+ that speak English less than very well	Percent	2012-16	2	6,890	2.6%	11.7%
Elementary school students eligible for free/reduced lunch	Percent	2016	1	7,579	47.7%	62.4%
Middle school students eligible for free/reduced lunch	Percent	2016	1	2,980	40.9%	58.6%
Children ages 0-17 without health insurance	Percent	2012-16	1		5.2%	8.9%
Children in foster care ages 5-11	Per 100,000	2016	2	63	300.0	426.0
Children in foster care ages 12-17	Per 100,000	2016	2	67	374.5	412.8
Children Experiencing Child Abuse Ages 5-11	Per 100,000	2014-16	1	509	810.7	995.0
Children Experiencing Sexual Violence Ages 5-11	Per 100,000	2014-16	1	34	54.2	60.6
Social-emotional Development						

Indicator	Rate Type	Year(s)	County Quartile 1=most favorable 4=least favorable	County Number	County Rate	State Comparison
School Readiness at Kindergarten Entry	Percent	2014	1		95.3%	91.4%
Fourth Grade Language Arts Proficiency	Percent	2016	4		60%	52%
Middle school students feeling safe at school	Percent	2016	2		95.6%	94.4%
High school students feeling safe at school	Percent	2016	4		75.4%	93.6%
Emotionally handicapped students grades K-12	Percent	2016	3	203	0.6%	0.6%
Percentage of students absent 21+ day grades K-12	Percent	2016	2		10.6%	10.1%
Elementary school students not promoted	Percent	2016	1	441	2.8%	3.4%
Middle school students not promoted	Percent	2016	3	251	3.4%	2.1%
High school graduation rate	Percent	2016	1		92.3%	80.7%
Out of School Suspensions K-12	Per 100,000	2012-14	3	6810	6,608.8	5,944.5
School Environmental Safety Incidents	Per 1,000	2014-16	4	4686	46.7	25.7
Arrests, all offenses by county ages 10-17	Per 100,000	2014-16	3	2916	4,074.2	4,028.3
Hospitalizations for self-inflicted injuries ages 12-18	Per 100,000	2012-14	4	119	151.8	93.1
Hospitalizations for self-inflicted injuries ages 19-21	Per 100,000	2012-14		41	49.5	78.9
Hospitalizations for eating disorders ages 12-18	Per 100,000	2012-14		33	42.1	29.0
Hospitalizations for eating disorders ages 19-21	Per 100,000	2012-14		5	6.0	13.4
Immunizations and Vaccine Preventable and Other Communicable Diseases						
Immunization at kindergarten	Percent	2014-16	3	8,391	94.5%	93.4%
Immunization at age 13	Percent	2014-16	4	8,019	96.1%	96.2%
Hepatitis A ages 5-21	Count	2014-16	1	1		36
Hepatitis B, acute ages 5-21	Count	2014-16	1	0		16
Hepatitis B, chronic ages 5-21	Per 100,000 Population 5-21	2014-16		10	4.4	4.0
Measles (rubeola) ages 5-21	Count	2014-16	1	0		5
Meningococcal disease ages 5-21	Count	2014-16	1	0		12
Mumps ages 5-21	Count	2014-16	1	0		5
Pertussis ages 5-21	Per 100,000 Population 5-21	2014-16	3	25	2.9	2.3
Varicella ages 5-21	Per 100,000 Population 5-21	2014-16	1	2	0.9	7.1
Varicella in females 15-21	Per 100,000 Females 15-21	2014-16		2	1.5	3.4
Hemolytic Uremic Syndrome (HUS) ages <10	Count	2014-16	1	0		13
Shiga toxin-producing Escherichia coli (STEC) infection ages <10	Per 100,000 Population < 10	2014-16		1	1.4	2.7

Indicator	Rate Type	Year(s)	County Quartile 1=most favorable 4=least favorable	County Number	County Rate	State Comparison
Modifiable Risks and Behaviors						
Nurse-student ratio in schools grades K-12	Ratio	2016	4		4,244.0	2,381.5
Middle school students without sufficient vigorous physical activity	Percent	2016	1		72.5%	78.3%
Middle school students reporting BMI at or above 95th percentile	Percent	2016	2		12.1%	12.6%
Middle school students smoking cigarettes in the past 30 days	Percent	2016	1		0.6%	1.7%
Middle school students who used alcohol in past 30 days	Percent	2016	1		5.8%	8.3%
Middle school students reporting binge drinking	Percent	2016	1		2.4%	3.2%
Middle school students using marijuana/hashish in past 30 days	Percent	2016	2		2.5%	3.2%
High school students without sufficient vigorous physical activity	Percent	2016	3		80.3%	80.6%
High school students reporting BMI at or above 95th percentile	Percent	2016	3		14.3%	13.3%
High school students smoking cigarettes in the past 30 days	Percent	2016	3		9.5%	5.2%
High school students who used alcohol in past 30 days	Percent	2016	3		28.9%	25.5%
High school students reporting binge drinking	Percent	2016	3		15.2%	10.9%
High school students using marijuana/hashish in past 30 days	Percent	2016	3		17.6%	17%
Births to teens ages 15-19	Per 1,000	2014-16	1	439	10.7	21.0
Births to teens ages 15-17	Per 1,000	2014-16	2	112	8.6	8.9
Births to teens ages 18-19	Per 1,000	2014-16	1	327	11.7	39.4
Repeat births to teens ages 15-19	Percent	2014-16	2	69	15.7%	16.1%
Repeat births to teens ages 15-17	Percent	2014-16	3	8	7.1%	7.5%
Repeat births to teens ages 18-19	Percent	2014-16	2	61	18.7%	19%
HIV Infection cases ages 13-19	Per 100,000	2014-16		13	13.8	10.9
Bacterial STDs 15-19	Per 100,000	2014-16	4	3105	4,086.0	2,265.4
Chlamydia in Females ages 15-19	Per 100,000	2014-16	4	1857	4,537.2	3,051.4
Chlamydia in Females ages 20-24	Per 100,000	2014-16	2	2937	3,756.7	3,844.5
Potentially Avoidable Hospitalizations						
Asthma hospitalizations ages 5-11	Per 100,000	2014-16	3	284	452.3	450.6
Asthma hospitalizations ages 12-18	Per 100,000	2014-16	3	332	424.2	443.4
Diabetes hospitalizations ages 5-11	Per 100,000	2014-16		28	44.6	43.5
Diabetes hospitalizations ages 12-18	Per 100,000	2014-16	2	82	104.8	136.7
Injuries						
Emergency room visits ages 5-19	Per 100,000	2014-16	1	48833	29,477.0	37,183.1
Non-fatal Unintentional Injury Hospitalizations ages 5-9	Per 100,000	2014-16	2	41	91.4	118.2

Indicator	Rate Type	Year(s)	County Quartile 1=most favorable 4=least favorable	County Number	County Rate	State Comparison
Non-fatal Injury Hospitalizations ages 10-19	Per 100,000	2013-15	1	250	208.1	320.3
Licensed drivers in motor vehicle crashes ages 15-18	Per 1,000	2016	4		87.3	56.8
Licensed drivers in motor vehicle crashes ages 19-21	Per 1,000	2016	4		173.2	76.8
Passengers injured/killed in motor vehicle crashes ages 5-11	Per 100,000	2014-16	4	339	539.9	460.5
Passengers injured/killed in motor vehicle crashes ages 12-18	Per 100,000	2014-16	3	531	678.5	614.7
Non-fatal motor vehicle related hospitalizations ages 5-9	Per 100,000	2013-15		<5	6.7	12.0
Non-fatal motor vehicle related hospitalizations ages 5-11	Per 100,000	2012-14		<5	6.4	11.4
Non-fatal motor vehicle related hospitalizations ages 10-14	Per 100,000	2013-15		<5	9.0	10.9
Non-fatal motor vehicle related hospitalizations ages 12-18	Per 100,000	2012-14		18	23.0	33.4
Non-fatal motor vehicle related hospitalizations ages 15-19	Per 100,000	2013-15	1	19	25.1	52.9
Non-fatal motor vehicle related hospitalizations ages 19-21	Per 100,000	2012-14	1	26	31.4	89.9
Non-fatal traumatic brain injury hospitalizations ages 5-11	Per 100,000	2012-14		11	17.7	25.1
Non-fatal traumatic brain injury hospitalizations ages 12-18	Per 100,000	2012-14	1	25	31.9	56.1
Non-fatal traumatic brain injury hospitalizations ages 19-21	Per 100,000	2012-14		40	48.3	92.1
Other non-fatal unintentional injury hospitalizations ages 5-11	Per 100,000	2012-14	2	85	136.6	166.3
Other non-fatal unintentional injury hospitalizations ages 12-18	Per 100,000	2012-14	1	174	222.0	292.2
Other non-fatal unintentional injury hospitalizations ages 19-21	Per 100,000	2012-14	1	118	142.5	370.9
Mortality						
Deaths, ages 5-19	Per 100,000	2014-16	2	45	27.2	26.7
Deaths ages 5-9	Per 100,000	2014-16	4	8	17.8	13.2
Deaths ages 10-14	Per 100,000	2014-16	1	1	2.2	13.6
Deaths ages 15-19	Per 100,000	2014-16	2	36	47.4	52.4
Unintentional injury deaths ages 5-9	Per 100,000	2014-16		3	6.7	4.4
Unintentional injury deaths ages 10-14	Per 100,000	2014-16		1	2.2	3.8
Unintentional injury deaths ages 15-19	Per 100,000	2014-16	2	17	22.4	20.4
Motor vehicle related deaths ages 5-11	Per 100,000	2014-16		1	1.6	2.0
Motor vehicle related deaths ages 12-18	Per 100,000	2014-16	2	5	6.4	8.1
Motor vehicle related deaths ages 19-21	Per 100,000	2014-16	2	14	16.7	25.5
Homicide ages 5-11	Per 100,000	2014-16		1	1.6	0.8
Homicide ages 12-18	Per 100,000	2014-16		2	2.6	5.3
Homicide ages 19-21	Per 100,000	2014-16		6	7.1	13.3

Indicator	Rate Type	Year(s)	County Quartile 1=most favorable 4=least favorable	County Number	County Rate	State Comparison
Suicide ages 12-18	Per 100,000	2014-16	2	3	3.8	5.1
Suicide ages 19-21	Per 100,000	2014-16		6	7.1	12.1
Unintentional Injury Deaths Other than Motor Vehicle Accidents ages 5-11	Per 100,000	2014-16		2	3.2	1.9
Unintentional Injury Deaths Other than Motor Vehicle Accidents ages 12-18	Per 100,000	2014-16		3	3.8	3.5
Unintentional Injury Deaths Other than Motor Vehicle Accidents ages 19-21	Per 100,000	2014-16		3	3.6	11.9
Traumatic brain injury deaths ages 5-11	Per 100,000	2014-16		1	1.6	1.4
Traumatic brain injury deaths ages 12-18	Per 100,000	2014-16		5	6.4	7.4
Traumatic brain injury deaths ages 19-21	Per 100,000	2014-16		9	10.7	18.4

Data Note(s)

Population - Rates are calculated using July 1 population estimates from the Florida Legislature, Office of Economic and Demographic Research which have been allocated by race based on information from the US Bureau of the Census. The population data for 2011-2021, along with rates affected by the population data, was updated on FLHealthCHARTS in November 2017. It is customary to periodically revise population estimates based on new information, such as a census or new mid-course census estimates for prior years. Revising these estimates ensures accurate accounting of the racial, ethnic, and gender distribution of the population. These changes affect the population data and rates calculated for your community.

Year - Time periods include single calendar years (ex. 2015) and three-year counts (ex. 2013-15).

County Quartiles - Quartiles in this report allow you to compare health data from one county to another in the state. Quartiles are calculated by ordering a rate from most favorable to least favorable by county and dividing the list into 4 groups. In this report, a low quartile number (1) always represents more favorable health situations while fours (4) represent less favorable situations. Blanks in this column indicate that not enough data was available to calcuate a quartile or that a quartile calculation was not appropriate (i.e. population counts).

Counts - Counts for indicators displaying a 3-year rate are the count of events over 3 years. Blank spaces in this column indicate that no count is available for the indicator. A count of less than 2 indicates, less than 2 events per year over a 3 year period. A count of less than 1 indicates an count of less than 1 event per year over a 3 year period. Hospitalization counts are supressed if there are between 1-4 cases.

Rates - Rates are frequently used when numbers are too small to use percent (per 100). For example, Florida's birth rate of 4.8 per 1000 females over age 35 would be the same as saying that 0.48% of females over age 35 had babies. Rates are typically expressed per 1000, per 10,000 or per 100,000, depending on how rare an event is. Rates based on fewer than 5 events over a 3 year period are marked as unstable (U). When the rates are based on only a few cases or deaths, it is almost impossible to distinguish random fluctuation from true changes in the underlying risk of disease or injury. Therefore comparisons over time or between communities that are based on unstable rates can lead to erroneous conclusions about differences in risk which may or may not be valid. All age-adjusted rates utilize the Year 2000 Standard Population Proportion.

Blanks indicate that data is not available for the specified time period.

U = Unstable rate (based on fewer than 5 events). When the rates are based on only a few cases or deaths, it is almost impossible to distinguish random fluctuation from true changes in the underlying risk of disease or injury. Therefore comparisons over time or between communities that are based on unstable rates can lead to erroneous conclusions about differences in risk which may or may not be valid.

[1]Total population minus the sum total of white and black populations results in the other nonwhite population count. TOTAL - (WHITE+BLACK) = OTHER NONWHITE.

[2]Modifiable behaviors leading to premature death are the major external (nongenetic) factors that contribute to death in the US, first identified as "Actual Causes of Death" by McGinnis and Foege in 1993. These three sets of behaviors each contribute to approximately half of the deaths annually in addition to their impact on morbidity, quality of life, and public health burden.

[3]Counties with greater than 10 HIV cases ages 13-19 do not have counts or rates available.

[4]Includes sexual battery, battery, homicide and kidnapping.

[5]Florida's high school graduation rate is the percentage of students who graduated within four years of their initial enrollment in ninth

grade, not counting deceased students or students who transferred out to attend another public school outside the system, a private school, a home education program, or an adult education program. Incoming transfer students are included in the appropriate cohort (the group whose progress is tracked) based on their grade level and year of entry.

[6]Potentially avoidable hospitalizations are those for which good outpatient care can potentially prevent complications or more severe disease.

[7] n/a - For school districts with no nurses a nurse-student ratio cannot be calculated.

Department of Health State of Florida
Bureau of Community Health Assessment
Division of Public Health Statistics and Performance Management

Pregnancy and Young Child Profile, Leon County, Florida - 2016

Indicator	Rate Type	Year(s)	County Quartile (1=most favorable, 4=least favorable)	County Number	County Rate	State Comparison
Community Characteristics						
Population	Count	2016		288,494		20,231,092
Median household income (in dollars)	Dollars	2012-16		$48,248		$48,900
Individuals below poverty level	Percent	2012-16	3	58,148	21.3	16.1
Individuals 18 below poverty level	Percent	2012-16	1		19.5	23.0
Civilian labor force which is unemployed	Percent	2012-16	3	15,046	9.6	8.4
Owner-occupied housing	Percent	2012-16	4		52.2	65.0
Domestic violence offenses	Per 100,000 population	2014-16	3	5,544	647.8	536.2
Population 5+ that speak English less than very well	Percent	2012-16	2	6,890	2.6	11.7
Births covered by emergency Medicaid	Percent of births	2014-16	2	70	0.8	3.5
Women of Childbearing Age						
Total female population ages 15-44	Count	2016		76,567		3,729,240
White female population ages 15-44	Count	2016		43,558		2,711,616
Black female population ages 15-44	Count	2016		28,048		771,689
Other female population ages 15-44	Count	2016		4,959		245,935
Hispanic female population ages 15-44	Count	2016		5,719		1,071,903
Non-Hispanic female population ages 15-44	Count	2016		70,847		2,657,337
Birth Family Characteristics						
Births to teen mothers ages 15-19	Per 1,000 females 15-19	2014-16	1	439	10.7	21.0
Repeat births to teen mothers ages 15-19	Percent of births 15-19	2014-16	2	69	15.7	16.1
Births to mothers >35	Per 1,000 females > 35	2014-16	4	1,019	5.2	4.8
Total births to unwed mothers	Percent of births	2014-16	2	4,222	46.3	47.5
Births among unwed teen mothers ages 15-19	Percent of births 15-19	2014-16	4	411	93.6	91.4
Births among unwed mothers ages 15-44	Percent of births 15-44	2014-16	2	4,211	46.3	47.5
Births with father acknowledged on birth certificate	Percent of births	2014-16	3	7,677	84.2	87.0

Indicator	Rate Type	Year(s)	County Quartile 1=most favorable 4=least favorable	County Number	County Rate	State Comparison
Births to mothers >18 without high school education	Percent of births > 18	2014-16	1	607	6.8	11.2
Births to mothers born in other countries	Percent of births	2014-16	3	1,093	12.0	31.5
Pre-conception Health and Behaviors						
Females >17 who engage in heavy or binge drinking	Percent of females > 17	2016	4		16.2	13.7
Females >17 who are current smokers	Percent of females > 17	2016	1		9.3	13.3
Females >17 with pap smear in preceding year	Percent of females > 17	2016	1		58.0	48.4
Females >17 who have a personal doctor	Percent of females > 17	2016	1		87.8	77.1
Females 18-64 with health insurance	Percent	2016	1		88.8	79.0
Women 15-34 with sexually transmitted diseases	Per 100,000 females 15-34	2016	4	2,613	4,322.9	2,796.8
Births to underweight mothers at time pregnancy occurred	Percent of births	2014-16	1	165	1.8	4.0
Births to Mothers with Healthy Weight	Percent	2014-16	3	1,605	43.3	46.4
Births to overweight mothers at time pregnancy occurred	Percent of births	2014-16	1	940	10.3	24.4
Births to obese mothers at time pregnancy occurred	Percent of births	2014-16	1	998	10.9	22.0
Listeriosis in women 15-44	Per 100,000 Female Population 15-44	2014-16		0	0.0	0.2
Varicella in women 15-44	Per 100,000 Females 15-44	2014-16		5	2.2	5.0
Pregnancy and Mother's Health Behaviors						
Births to mothers who report smoking during pregnancy	Percent of births	2014-16	2	740	8.1	5.7
Hepatitis B, surface antigen in pregnant women	Per 100,000 Females 15-44	2014-16		11	4.8	13.0
Births to mothers with recommended weight gain during pregnancy	Percent of births	2014-16	1	818	9.0	21.0
Births with inter-pregnancy interval <18 months	Percent of births	2014-16	2	1,340	35.4	34.6
Births with 1st trimester prenatal care	Percent of births w/ known PNC status	2014-16	2	5,227	76.7	79.0
Births with late or no prenatal care	Percent of births w/ known PNC status	2014-16	4	613	9.0	5.6
Births with adequate prenatal care (Kotelchuck index)	Percent of births w/ known PNC status	2014-16	4	4,783	52.4	63.0
Births to uninsured women ("self-pay" checked on birth certificate)	Percent of births	2014-16	1	137	1.5	6.4
Births covered by Medicaid	Percent of births	2014-16	1	4,130	45.3	48.9
C-section births	Percent of births	2014-16	2	3,030	33.2	37.3
Births 37-38 Weeks Gestation with an Elective Delivery	Percent	2014-16	1	357	23.7	32.8

Indicator	Rate Type	Year(s)	County Quartile 1=most favorable 4=least favorable	County Number	County Rate	State Comparison
Mothers who initiate breastfeeding	Percent	2014-16	2	7,491	82.1	85.1
Infants (Under 1)						
Total births	Per 1,000 population	2016		2,989	10.4	11.1
White births	Per 1,000 white population	2016		1,516	8.4	10.2
Black births	Per 1,000 black population	2016		1,288	14.1	14.5
Other nonwhite births	Per 1,000 other nonwhite population	2016		172	9.8	12.6
Hispanic births	Per 1,000 hispanic population	2016		147	8.4	13.2
Non-Hispanic births	Per 1,000 non-hispanic population	2016		2,803	10.3	10.3
Very low birthweight infants born in subspecialty perinatal centers	Percent of VLBW births	2014-16	1	135	95.7	76.7
Multiple births (twins, triplets, or more)	Percent of births	2014-16	3	313	3.4	3.3
Preterm with Low Birth Weight	Percent	2014-16	3	581	6.4	6.0
Births <1500 grams (very low birth weight)	Percent of births	2014-16	3	141	1.5	1.6
Births <2500 grams (low birth weight)	Percent of births	2014-16	3	842	9.2	8.7
Births <37 weeks gestation (preterm)	Percent of births	2014-16	2	933	10.2	10.0
Critical Congenital Heart Defects	Per 10,000 births	2010-2014	3	30	19.8	20.4
Trisomy 21 (Down syndrome)	Per 10,000 births	2010-2014	2	16	10.6	13.5
Infants in foster care	Per 100,000 population < 1	2014-16	1	69	766.3	1,299.2
Infant asthma hospitalizations age <1	Per 100,000 Population Under 1	2014-16	2	35	388.7	521.8
Hepatitis B, acute in people <1	Count	2014-16		0	0.0	0
Pertussis in people <1	Per 100,000 Population Under 1	2014-16		3	33.3	58.9
Salmonellosis in people <1	Per 100,000 Population Under 1	2014-16	3	54	599.7	493.9
Hospitalizations for all non-fatal unintentional injuries <1	Per 100,000 population < 1	2012-14	1	14	155.1	284.3
Hospital/ER treated non-fatal unintentional falls <1	Per 100,000 population < 1	2012-14	1	273	3,024.9	4,431.6
Hospitalizations for non-fatal traumatic brain injuries <1	Per 100,000 population < 1	2012-14	1	8	88.6	180.1
Child passengers <1 injured or killed in motor vehicle crashes	Per 100,000 population < 1	2014-16	2	39	433.1	442.6
Fetal and Infant Deaths						
Fetal deaths	Per 1,000 deliveries	2014-16	2	58	6.3	6.9
Neonatal deaths (<28 days)	Per 1,000 live births	2014-16	2	36	3.9	4.2
Post-Neonatal deaths (28-364 days)	Per 1,000 live births	2014-16	3	24	2.6	1.9
Infant deaths (0-364 days)	Per 1,000 live births	2014-16	3	60	6.6	6.1
White infant death	Per 1,000 live births	2014-16	1	15	3.2	4.4

Indicator	Rate Type	Year(s)	County Quartile 1=most favorable 4=least favorable	County Number	County Rate	State Comparison
Black infant death	Per 1,000 live births	2014-16	2	38	9.8	11.3
Hispanic infant death	Per 1,000 live births	2014-16	2	2	4.3	5.1
Non-Hispanic infant death	Per 1,000 live births	2014-16	3	56	6.5	6.4
Deaths from SUID (sudden unexpected infant death)	Per 1,000 live births	2014-16	3	13	1.4	0.9
Children Ages 1-5						
Total population ages 1-5	Count	2016		15,104		1,116,069
White population ages 1-5	Count	2016		7,792		758,237
Black population ages 1-5	Count	2016		5,832		256,642
Other population ages 1-5	Count	2016		1,480		101,190
Hispanic population ages 1-5	Count	2016		1,108		351,820
Non-Hispanic population ages 1-5	Count	2016		13,996		764,249
Children in Pre-K eligible for free/reduced lunch	Percent of kids in progams	2014-16	1	1,486	52.7	67.4
Kindergarten children eligible for free/reduced lunch	Percent of KG students	2016	1	1,343	52.6	62.5
Children ages 1-5 in foster care	Per 100,000 population 1-5	2014-16	1	205	460.1	655.4
Children ages 1-5 receiving mental health treatment services	Per 1,000 population 1-5	2014-16	1	6	0.1	3.9
Children <5 covered by KidCare (Medikids)	Percent of population < 5	2014-16	4	667	1.5	2.7
Children in School Readiness programs (subsidized child care)	Per 1,000 population < 13	2012-14	1	12,527	108.3	78.6
Children participating in voluntary pre-K programs	Percent of 4-yr olds	2016	2	925	30.6	27.0
Children ages 3-5 with disabilities receiving pre-K services	Per 1,000 population 3-5	2016	1	751	82.9	35.6
WIC children >=2 who are overweight or obese	Percent of WIC children >= 2	2016	2		25.1	26.0
WIC children >=2 who are overweight	Percent of WIC children >= 2	2016	1		13.3	14.0
WIC children >=2 who are obese	Percent of WIC children >= 2	2016	2		11.8	12.0
Two-year olds fully immunized	Percent of 2-yr olds	2016			93.5	84.0
Kindergarten children fully immunized	Percent of KG students	2016	4	2,739	93.3	93.7
Emergency room visits 0-5	Per 100,000 population 0-5	2014-16	2	36,973	69,036.9	71,667.0
Asthma hospitalizations ages 1-5	Per 100,000 population 1-5	2014-16	3	326	731.7	722.6
Cryptosporidiosis in people <6	Per 100,000 Population Under 6	2014-16		18	33.6	20.9
Haemophilus influenzae in people <5	Per 100,000 Population Under 5	2014-16		2	4.5	3.1
Measles (rubeola)	Count	2014-16		0		10
Measles in people <5	Count	2014-16		0		1
Meningococcal disease in people <5	Count	2014-16		0	0.0	17

Indicator	Rate Type	Year(s)	County Quartile 1=most favorable 4=least favorable	County Number	County Rate	State Comparison
Mumps in people <5	Count	2014-16		0	0.0	0
Pertussis in people 1-5	Per 100,000 Population 1-5	2014-16		13	29.2	7.8
Rubella	Count	2014-16		0		1
Rubella, congenital	Count	2014-16		0	0.0	0
Shigellosis in people <6	Per 100,000 Population Under 6	2014-16		33	61.6	49.2
Streptococcus pneumoniae in people <6	Per 100,000 Population Under 6	2014-16		10	18.7	6.4
Varicella	Per 100,000 Population	2014-16		10	1.2	3.4
Varicella in people <5	Per 100,000 Population Under 5	2014-16		4	9.0	19.9
Death and Injuries Among Children Ages 1-5						
Deaths ages 1-5	Per 1,000 Live Births	2014-16	2	9	20.2	26.4
Unintentional injury deaths ages 1-5	Per 1,000 Live Births	2014-16	2	3	6.7	10.9
Cancer deaths ages 1-5	Per 1,000 Live Births	2014-16		0	0.0	2.7
Heart Diseases deaths ages 1-5	Per 1,000 Live Births	2014-16		1	2.2	0.8
Hospitalizations ages 1-5 for all non fatal unintentional injuries	Per 100,000 population 1-5	2012-14	1	54	121.5	153.8
...Near drownings	Per 100,000 population 1-5	2012-14		5	11.3	13.4
...Traumatic brain injuries	Per 100,000 population 1-5	2012-14	2	15	33.8	38.5
Hospital/ER treated non fatal unintentional poisonings ages 1-5	Per 100,000 population 1-5	2012-14	3	217	488.4	408.2
...Unintentional falls	Per 100,000 population 1-5	2012-14	1	1576	3,547.1	5,130.2
...Motor vehicle related injuries	Per 100,000 population 1-5	2012-14	2	228	513.2	515.3
Child passengers ages 1-5 injured or killed in motor vehicle crashes	Per 100,000 population 1-5	2014-16	2	147	330.0	358.1
Overall cancer incidence rate ages 1-5	Per 100,000 population 1-5	2012-14	2	4	9.0	22.0

Data Note(s)

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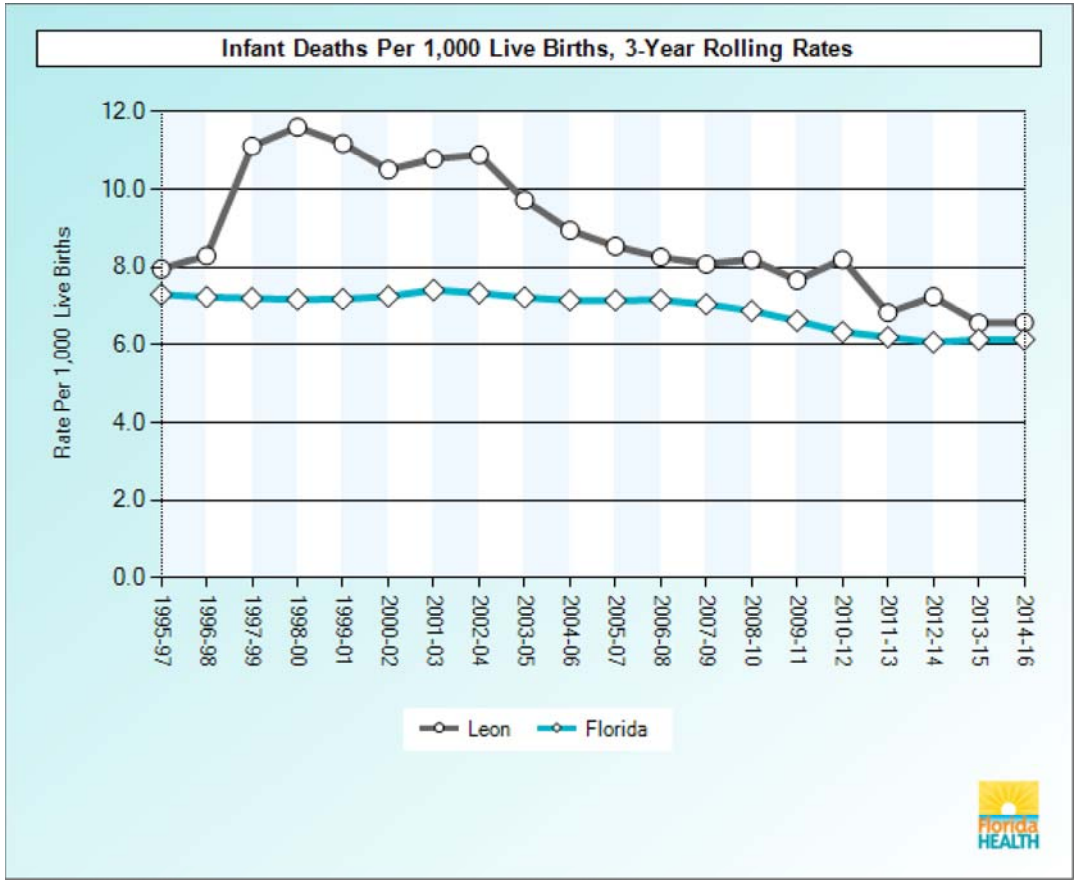

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Data Source: Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics

Data Note(s)

- Deaths occurring within 364 days of birth.
- Chart will display if there are at least three years of data.
- Multi-year counts are a sum of the selected years, not an average.
- Use caution when interpreting rates and ratios based on small numbers of events. Rates and ratios are considered unstable if they are based on fewer than 5 cases or if the denominator (population at risk) is fewer than 20. An erratic trend line illustrates this instability.

- Quartiles are calculated when data is available for at least 51 counties.
- Data for 1970-78, 1979-98, and 1999-present are not fully comparable due to changes in coding causes of death. Consequently, increases or decreases in 1979 and 1999 may not be due to changes in disease trends but rather coding changes. Starting with 2003 deaths, the sum of the deaths from all counties will not equal the total number of resident deaths due to an unknown county of residence on some records.
- MOV - Measure of Variability: Probable range of values resulting from random fluctuations in the number of events. Not calculated when numerator is below 5 or denominator is below 20, or count or rate is suppressed. The MOV is useful for comparing rates to a goal or standard. For example, if the absolute difference between the county rate and the statewide rate is less than the MOV, the county rate is not significantly different from the statewide rate (alpha level = 0.05). When the absolute difference between the county rate and the statewide rate is greater than the MOV, the county rate is significantly different from the statewide rate. MOV should not be used to determine if the rates of two different counties, or the county rates for two different years, are statistically significantly different.
- Denom - abbreviated for Denominator.
- Population estimates are not available for persons whose county of residence is unknown. Given this, the denominator and associated rate are not available.
- * - Indicates the county rate is statistically significantly different from the statewide rate.

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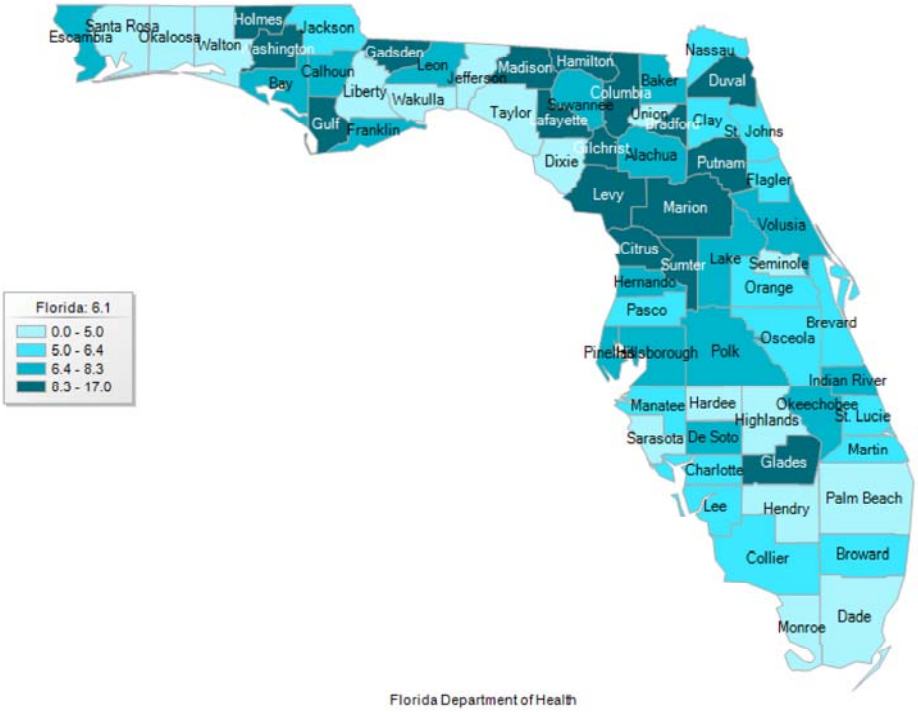
Infant Deaths Per 1,000 Live Births,3-Year Rolling Rates, 2014-16



Florida Department of Health

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Data Source: Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics

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Print

Infant Deaths Per 1,000 Live Births, 3-Year Rolling Rates								
	Leon				Florida			
Years	Count	Denom	Rate	MOV	Count	Denom	Rate	MOV
2014-16	60	9,121	6.6	1.7	4,107	669,196	6.1	0.2
2013-15	60	9,143	6.6	1.7	4,045	659,372	6.1	0.2
2012-14	66	9,103	7.3	1.7	3,930	648,053	6.1	0.2
2011-13	62	9,071	6.8	1.7	3,975	641,385	6.2	0.2
2010-12	75	9,147	8.2*	1.8	4,057	640,710	6.3	0.2
2009-11	71	9,262	7.7	1.8	4,297	649,147	6.6	0.2
2008-10	77	9,401	8.2	1.8	4,592	667,327	6.9	0.2
2007-09	78	9,655	8.1	1.8	4,881	691,928	7.1	0.2
2006-08	81	9,804	8.3	1.8	5,069	707,703	7.2	0.2
2005-07	83	9,717	8.5	1.8	5,028	702,505	7.2	0.2
2004-06	85	9,502	8.9	1.9	4,875	681,430	7.2	0.2
2003-05	91	9,363	9.7*	2.0	4,746	656,507	7.2	0.2
2002-04	100	9,190	10.9*	2.1	4,668	635,868	7.3	0.2
2001-03	97	9,002	10.8*	2.1	4,627	623,623	7.4	0.2
2000-02	93	8,859	10.5*	2.1	4,466	615,410	7.3	0.2
1999-01	99	8,861	11.2*	2.2	4,361	606,793	7.2	0.2
1998-00	104	8,964	11.6*	2.2	4,281	596,557	7.2	0.2
1997-99	98	8,825	11.1*	2.2	4,216	584,831	7.2	0.2
1996-98	72	8,680	8.3	1.9	4,178	577,206	7.2	0.2
1995-97	67	8,424	8.0	1.9	4,165	570,177	7.3	0.2

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Infant Deaths Per 1,000 Live Births, 3-Year Rolling Rates, 2014-16				
County	Count	Denom	Rate	MOV
Florida	4,107	669,196	6.1	0.2
Alachua	72	8,663	8.3*	1.9
Baker	7	1,044	6.7	5.0
Bay	53	7,065	7.5	2.0
Bradford	9	877	10.3	6.7
Brevard	91	15,778	5.8	1.2
Broward	349	67,083	5.2*	0.5
Calhoun	3	423	7.1	
Charlotte	19	3,074	6.2	2.8
Citrus	26	3,097	8.4	3.2
Clay	36	6,515	5.5	1.8
Collier	53	9,867	5.4	1.4
Columbia	23	2,465	9.3	3.8
Dade	472	97,101	4.9*	0.4
De Soto	9	1,128	8.0	5.2
Dixie	2	474	4.2	
Duval	324	38,848	8.3*	0.9
Escambia	93	11,749	7.9*	1.6
Flagler	14	2,428	5.8	3.0
Franklin	2	294	6.8	
Gadsden	17	1,660	10.2	4.8
Gilchrist	6	561	10.7	8.5
Glades	3	205	14.6	
Gulf	6	357	16.8	13.3
Hamilton	6	469	12.8	10.2
Hardee	5	1,190	4.2	3.7
Hendry	5	1,770	2.8*	2.5
Hernando	30	4,674	6.4	2.3
Highlands	14	2,792	5.0	2.6
Hillsborough	388	51,743	7.5*	0.7
Holmes	6	612	9.8	7.8
Indian River	25	3,773	6.6	2.6
Jackson	9	1,539	5.8	3.8
Jefferson	1	372	2.7	
Lafayette	2	203	9.9	
Lake	71	9,618	7.4	1.7
Lee	117	19,879	5.9	1.1
Leon	60	9,121	6.6	1.7
Levy	10	1,196	8.4	5.2
Liberty	0	244	0.0	
Madison	7	598	11.7	8.6
Manatee	64	10,459	6.1	1.5
Marion	97	10,473	9.3*	1.8
Martin	24	3,798	6.3	2.5
Monroe	11	2,234	4.9	2.9
Nassau	12	2,365	5.1	2.9
Okaloosa	42	8,440	5.0	1.5
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Pasco	85	15,039	5.7	1.2
Pinellas	174	25,742	6.8	1.0
Polk	171	22,896	7.5*	1.1
Putnam	23	2,498	9.2	3.7
St. Johns	35	6,426	5.4	1.8
St. Lucie	52	9,066	5.7	1.6
Santa Rosa	26	5,671	4.6	1.8
Sarasota	44	8,789	5.0	1.5
Seminole	63	13,822	4.6*	1.1
Sumter	16	1,454	11.0	5.4
Suwannee	10	1,363	7.3	4.5
Taylor	3	714	4.2	
Union	0	453	0.0	
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Walton	10	2,289	4.4	2.7
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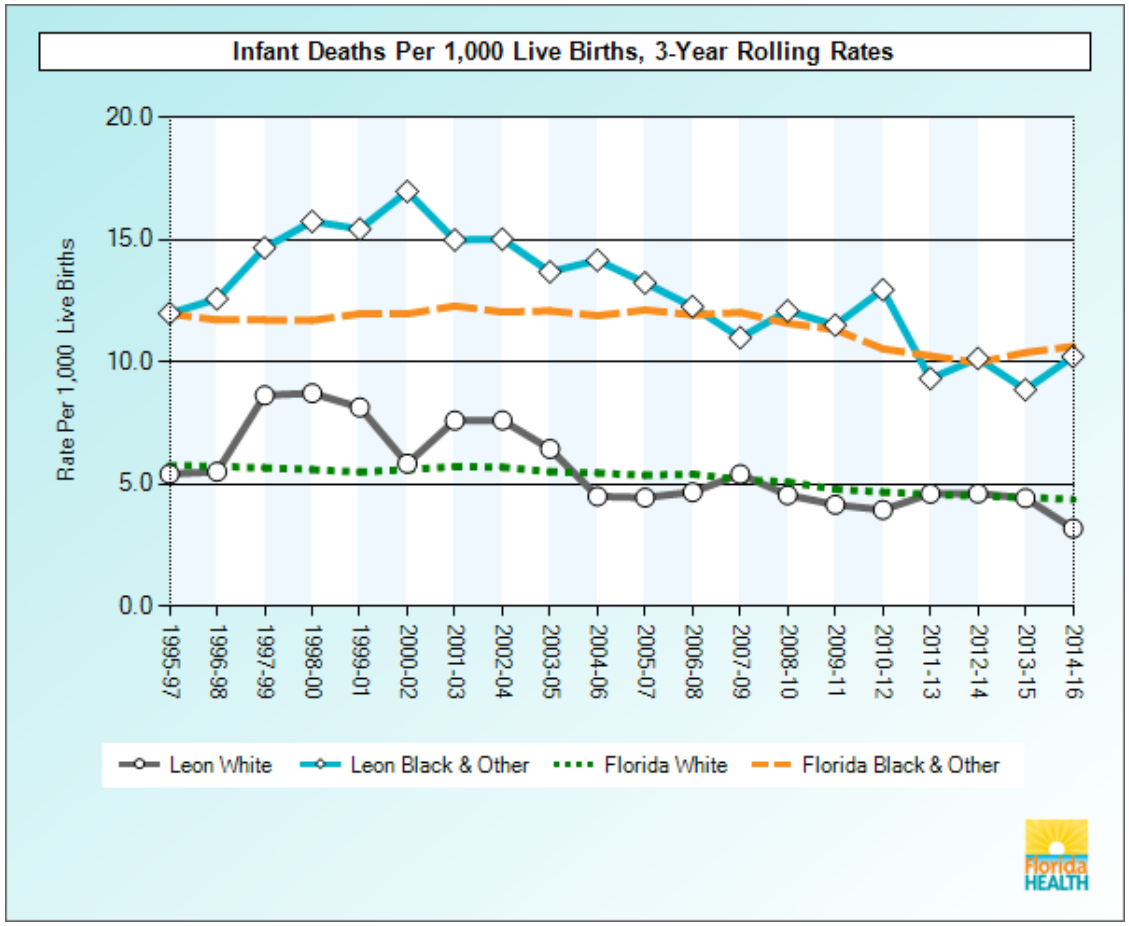

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5/10/2018 4:15 PM

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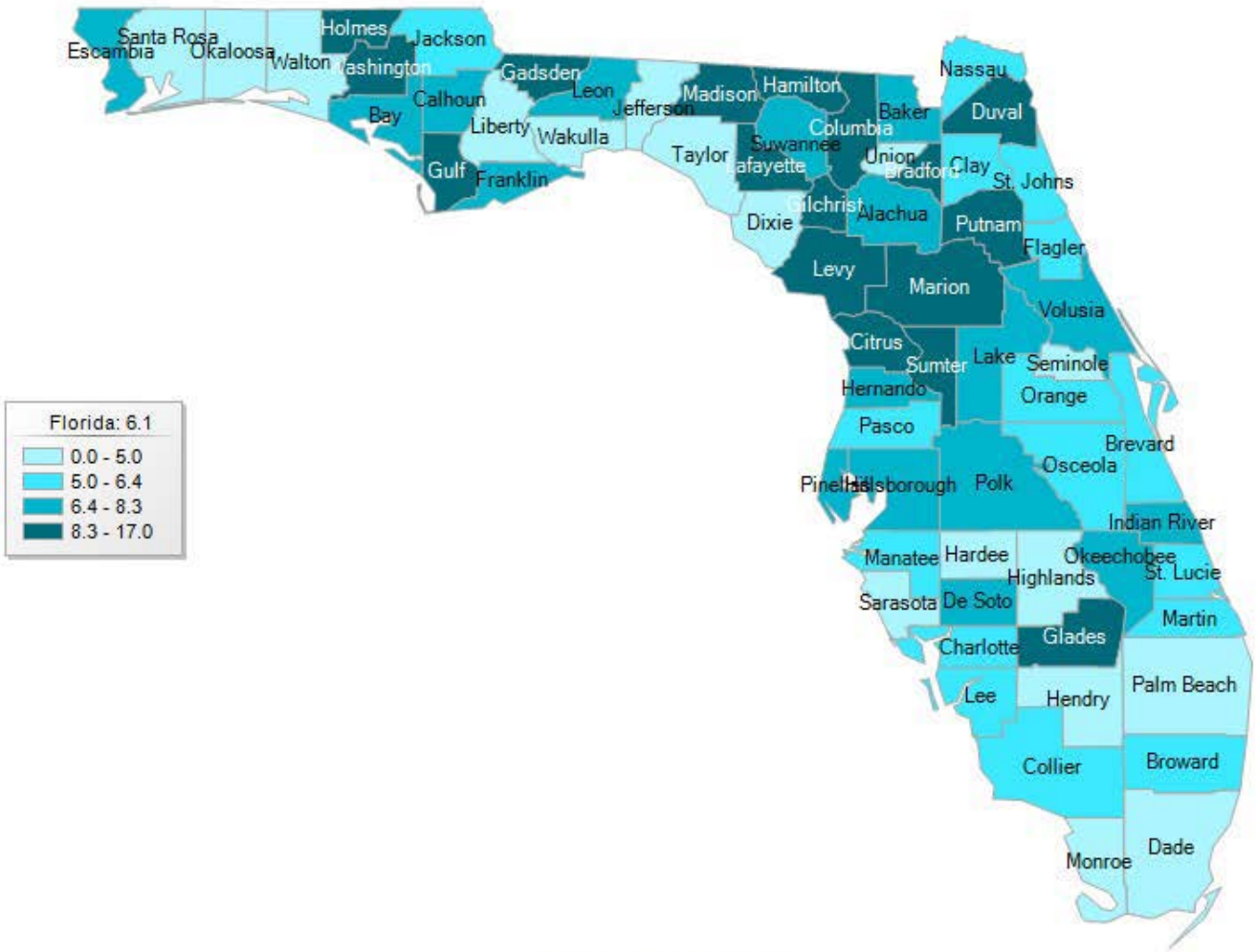

Florida Department of Health

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Infant Deaths Per 1,000 Live Births, 3-Year Rolling Rates																
	Leon								Florida							
	White				Black & Other				White				Black & Other			
Years	Count	Denom	Rate	MOV	Count	Denom	Rate	MOV	Count	Denom	Rate	MOV	Count	Denom	Rate	MOV
2014-16	15	4,702	3.2	1.6	45	4,401	10.2	3.0	2,093	478,194	4.4	0.2	1,992	187,245	10.6	0.5
2013-15	21	4,740	4.4	1.9	39	4,397	8.9	2.8	2,106	471,107	4.5	0.2	1,922	184,957	10.4	0.5
2012-14	22	4,763	4.6	1.9	44	4,336	10.1	3.0	2,082	461,143	4.5	0.2	1,836	184,048	10.0	0.5
2011-13	22	4,771	4.6	1.9	40	4,290	9.3	2.9	2,092	456,151	4.6	0.2	1,873	182,738	10.2	0.5
2010-12	19	4,811	3.9	1.8	56	4,321	13.0	3.4	2,135	456,353	4.7	0.2	1,915	181,693	10.5	0.5
2009-11	20	4,808	4.2	1.8	51	4,430	11.5	3.1	2,228	464,673	4.8	0.2	2,061	181,931	11.3	0.5
2008-10	22	4,830	4.6	1.9	55	4,547	12.1	3.2	2,444	480,153	5.1	0.2	2,142	184,881	11.6	0.5
2007-09	27	4,991	5.4	2.0	51	4,637	11.0	3.0	2,600	501,270	5.2	0.2	2,274	189,066	12.0	0.5
2006-08	24	5,134	4.7	1.9	57	4,645	12.3	3.2	2,794	516,231	5.4	0.2	2,269	190,198	11.9	0.5
2005-07	23	5,164	4.5	1.8	60	4,531	13.2	3.3	2,762	514,925	5.4	0.2	2,261	186,395	12.1	0.5
2004-06	23	5,111	4.5	1.8	62	4,377	14.2	3.5	2,732	500,460	5.5	0.2	2,139	179,782	11.9	0.5
2003-05	33	5,120	6.4	2.2	58	4,236	13.7	3.5	2,665	483,715	5.5	0.2	2,076	171,651	12.1	0.5
2002-04	39	5,124	7.6	2.4	61	4,058	15.0	3.7	2,675	469,661	5.7	0.2	1,989	165,114	12.0	0.5
2001-03	39	5,125	7.6	2.4	58	3,868	15.0	3.8	2,638	461,152	5.7	0.2	1,985	161,464	12.3	0.5
2000-02	30	5,136	5.8	2.1	63	3,710	17.0*	4.2	2,541	453,865	5.6	0.2	1,922	160,520	12.0	0.5
1999-01	42	5,157	8.1*	2.5	57	3,691	15.4	4.0	2,465	448,067	5.5	0.2	1,891	157,922	12.0	0.5
1998-00	46	5,272	8.7*	2.5	58	3,681	15.8*	4.0	2,476	442,312	5.6	0.2	1,798	153,597	11.7	0.5
1997-99	45	5,209	8.6*	2.5	53	3,611	14.7	3.9	2,471	435,964	5.7	0.2	1,739	148,372	11.7	0.5
1996-98	29	5,261	5.5	2.0	43	3,417	12.6	3.7	2,476	432,026	5.7	0.2	1,697	144,747	11.7	0.6
1995-97	28	5,169	5.4	2.0	39	3,252	12.0	3.7	2,466	428,006	5.8	0.2	1,697	141,800	12.0	0.6

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Department of Health State of Florida
Bureau of Community Health Assessment
Division of Public Health Statistics and Performance Management

Healthiest Weight Profile, Leon County, Florida - 2016

Indicator	Year(s)	Rate Type	County Count	County Rate	County Quartile 1=most favorable 4=least favorable	State Count	State Rate
Socio-Demographic Characteristics							
Total population[1]	2016	Count	288,495			20,231,092	
Population under 18 Years Old[1]	2016	Percent of Total Population	53,917	18.7		4,094,174	20.2
Population 18-64 Years Old[1]	2016	Percent of Total Population	200,307	69.4		12,203,426	60.3
Population 65+ Years Old[1]	2016	Percent of Total Population	34,271	11.9		3,933,492	19.4
Population - White[1]	2016	Percent of Total Population	179,819	62.3		15,722,428	77.7
Population - Black[1]	2016	Percent of Total Population	91,075	31.6		3,408,734	16.8
Population - Other[1]	2016	Percent of Total Population	17,601	6.1		1,099,930	5.4
Population - Hispanic[1]	2016	Percent of Total Population	17,548	6.1		4,962,984	24.5
Population - Non-Hispanic[1]	2016	Percent of Total Population	270,947	93.9		15,268,108	75.5
Percentage of individuals below poverty level[2]	2016 5-yr est	Percent	58,148	21.3	3	3,139,258	16.1
Percentage of civilian labor force which is unemployed[2]	2016 5-yr est	Percent	15,046	9.6	3	802,016	8.4
Population 5+ that speak English less than very well[2]	2016 5-yr est	Percent	6,890	2.6	2	2,199,976	11.7
Adults with health insurance coverage[2]	2016 5-yr est	Percent		89.8	1		87.7
Adults reporting a personal doctor or health care provider[3]	2016	Percent		82.3	1		72.0
Weight, Activity, and Eating Habits among Adults							
Adults who are at a healthy weight[3]	2016	Percent		34.5	1		34.5

Indicator	Year(s)	Rate Type	County Count	County Rate	County Quartile 1=most favorable 4=least favorable	State Count	State Rate
Adults who are underweight[3]	2016	Percent		1.3	1		2.3
Adults who are overweight or obese[3]	2016	Percent		64.2	2		63.2
Adults who are overweight[3]	2016	Percent		33.8	2		35.8
Adults who are obese[3]	2016	Percent		30.4	2		27.4
Adults who meet aerobic recommendations[3]	2016	Percent		51.6	4		44.8
Adults who meet muscle strengthening recommendations[3]	2016	Percent		38.8	4		38.2
Adults who are sedentary[3]	2016	Percent		23.3	1		29.8
Adults who are inactive or insufficiently active[3]	2016	Percent		50.6	4		56.7
Weight, Activity, and Eating Habits among Children and Teens							
Middle and high school students who are at a healthy weight[5]	2014	Percent		69.1	1		67.6
Middle and high school students who are underweight[5]	2014	Percent		3.8	2		4.2
Middle and high school students who are overweight[5]	2014	Percent		15.1	1		15.8
Middle and high school students who are obese[5]	2014	Percent		12.0	2		12.4
Middle and high school students who are overweight or obese[5]	2014	Percent		27.1	1		28.2
Middle and high school students who were physically active for at least 60 minutes per day on all 7 of the past days[5]	2014	Percent		22.6	3		22.9
Maternal Weight and Breastfeeding among Mothers							
Live births to mothers who are at a healthy weight (BMI 18.5-24.9) at time pregnancy occurred[7]	2016	Percent of Live Births	861	28.8	4	96,436	42.9
Live births to mothers who are overweight (BMI 25.0-29.9) at time pregnancy occurred[7]	2016	Percent of Live Births	497	16.6	1	55,478	24.7
Live births to mothers who are obese (BMI>=30) at time pregnancy occurred[7]	2016	Percent of Live Births	530	17.7	1	50,679	22.5
Live births to mothers who initiate breastfeeding[7]	2016	Percent of Live Births	2,507	83.9	2	193,508	86.0
Births to Underweight Mothers at time Pregnancy Occurred[7]	2016	Percent of Live Births	94	3.1	1	8,714	3.9
Built Environment							
Population that live within a 1/2 mile of healthy food source[9]	2016	Percent		3.5	4		30.9
Population that live within a 1/2 mile of a fast food restaurant[9]	2016	Percent		3.6	4		33.9
Population that live within a ten minute walk (1/2 mile) of an off-street trail system[9]	2016	Percent		7.1	3		18.2

Indicator	Year(s)	Rate Type	County Count	County Rate	County Quartile 1=most favorable 4=least favorable	State Count	State Rate
Workers who used car, truck, or van - drove alone[2]	2016 5-yr est	Percent	112,925	81.0	3	6,874,620	79.5
Workers who used taxicab, motorcycle, bicycle, or other means to work[2]	2016 5-yr est	Percent	2,531	1.8	3	191,437	2.2
Workers who walk to work[2]	2016 5-yr est	Percent	3,140	2.3	1	127,822	1.5

Data Note(s):

Where rates are based on a sample, no number (count) is available.

Blanks are shown if there is no count or rate available for the indicator.

Data Source(s):

[1]Florida Legislature's Office of Economic and Demographic Research (EDR)

[2]U.S. Census Bureau, 2012 5-year estimate

[3]Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS)

[4]Florida Youth Tobacco Survey (FYTS)

[5]Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS)

[6]Middle School Health Behavior Survey (MSHBS)

[7]Florida State Office of Vital Statistics

[8]Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System (PRAMS)

[9]Florida Environmental Public Health Tracking

Quartiles:

Most favorable situation 1 (Lightest color on maps)	Average 2 or 3	Least favorable situation 4 (Darkest color on maps)

Calculation of quartiles require several steps to create the final results.

First, the county values are sorted from most favorable to least favorable.

Second, a rank is assigned based on the value for each county in relation to the preceding county. If a county has the same value as the preceding county, then the same rank is assigned.

Third, the ranking is divided into 4 groups. The number of counties in each group depends on how many counties had the same rank.

Review of 2016/2017 Strategic Plan History, Accomplishments, and Future Vision

Parent/Grandparent Focus Groups

Findings:

- Parents had realistic understanding of health, healthy eating, and physical activity.
- Parents reported positive experiences with physicians
- Improvement areas:
  - Better listening
  - Spend more time during visit
  - Not providing adequate education and information.
  - Parents want additional resources and tips on how to deal with obesity.

PARENT FOCUS GROUP

OLIVER HILL, SR
COMMUNITY CENTER

WHEN: Monday, June 27, 2016

TIME: 5:30 pm – 7:30 pm

Space is limited –call to register now (only 15 parents /caregivers accepted)

(850) 544 -3024 - Courtney Atkins

Participants Receive:
Dinner Childcare *$25 Walmart Gift Card

Do you have young children between the ages of 0-5 years?

We want to hear from you about your child's eating habits

Participate in our Parent Focus Group

Childcare Provided

Dinner Provided

All Participants Receive a $25.00 Walmart Gift Card

OLIVER HILL, SR. COMMUNITY CENTER
2710 Country Club Dr.
Tallahassee, FL 32301

Childhood **Obesity** in Leon County

A CALL TO ACTION

Mission

All sectors of our community commit to working together to address the childhood obesity crisis in Leon County

The Problem

On average, **34% of 1st, 3rd, and 6th graders** are overweight or obese.

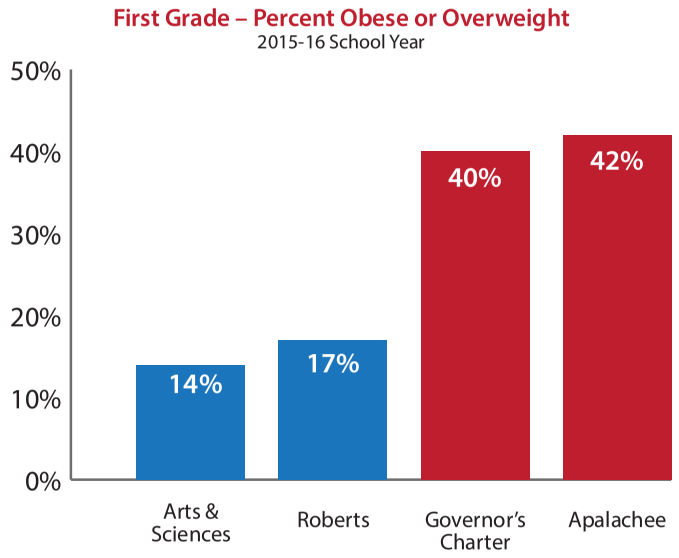
In some schools **the rate of obesity/overweight students exceeds 50%**

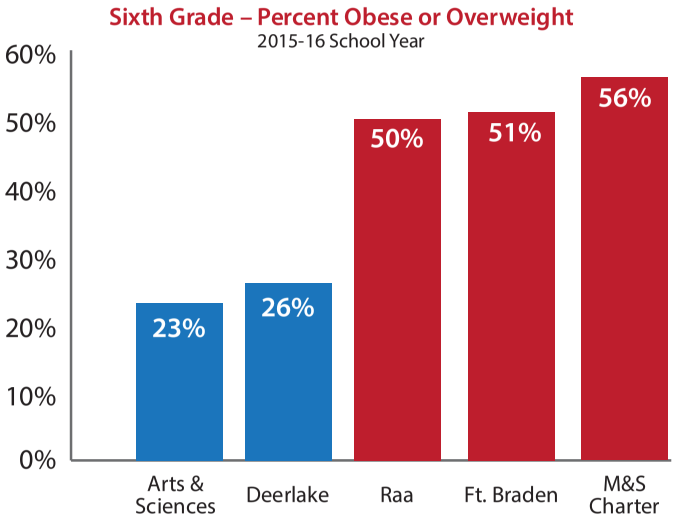
Rates significantly increase as students move from 1st to 6th grade.

Huge inequalities in obesity/overweight rates exist **between Leon County schools.**

Black Leon County students are more than 2 times as likely to be obese than White students.

Children from lower income families are 1.6 times more likely to be obese.





Impacts of the Crisis

Health: Diabetes in Leon County school children increased 35% since 2004, Asthma has increased 82%. Joint, cardiac, and mental health issues are associated with obesity.

Healthcare cost: Annual healthcare costs are 175% to 238% higher for obese children than children with a healthy weight.

School performance: Increased absenteeism rates, less school involvement, and lower test scores are associated with obesity.

Workforce: Obesity accounts for 9.3% of all absenteeism costs and billions in lost productivity.

ECOP
EARLY CHILDHOOD OBESITY PREVENTION

Community Conversation

April 10 Meeting Summary

A total of 64 people, representing many sectors of our community, came together for this event. "Champions" from each sector spoke on their progress

Findings:

- Within our community, there are many opportunities for physical activity, educational programs, and healthy food alternatives;
- Community engagement is critical, acknowledging that engaging people can be difficult and we need to increase our outreach efforts; and
- Education, increasing physical activity, decreasing availability of unhealthy foods, and policy changes are the key intervention strategies.

Survey at Annual School Health Meeting

- Representatives from 28 schools completed the survey
- The majority of surveys from elementary schools
- Schools with a higher percentage of overweight/obese children reported less activities and involvement
- Schools requested help in the areas of education, parent involvement, and activities

School Year 2016/2017 BMI Screening Data

Highest Percentage of Overweight/Obesity		
School	Percentage	Title 1 School
Oakridge Elementary School	52.00%	Yes
Bond Elementary School	48.50%	Yes
Nims Middle School	43.80%	Yes
Woodville School	43.10%	Yes
Lowest Percentage of Overweight/Obesity		
Deerlake Middle School	20.70%	No
Gilchrist Elementary School	22.00%	No
Killearn Lakes Elementary School	23.30%	No
Desoto Trail Elementary School	24.70%	No

Leon County Schools

		Males and Female (SY 2016/2017)				
	Total number of students screened	Underweight	Healthy Weight	Overweight	Obese	Overweight or Obese
TOTAL (all students)	6,313	4.3%	62.2%	15.7%	17.7%	33.4%
TOTAL (First Grade)	2,084	5.7%	65.9%	14.6%	13.8%	28.4%
TOTAL (Third Grade)	2,196	2.8%	61.1%	16.1%	20.0%	36.1%
TOTAL (Sixth Grade)	2,033	4.6%	59.7%	16.4%	19.3%	35.7%

*Data reflects public and charter schools in Leon County.

LEON COUNTY
COMMUNITY HEALTH ASSESSMENT

Revised: March 6, 2018

Prepared by The Florida Department of Health in Leon County

Table of Contents

Executive Summary ..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**

Overview and Methods 5

Leon County Profile 6

Health Disparities, Leon County 9

Neighborhood Profiles 18

Discussion 21

Local Public Health System Assessment 22

Community Themes and Strengths 25

Forces of Change Assessment 28

Acknowledgements 31

Appendix A: Methodology Overview 32

Appendix B: Community Assets 34

Appendix C: Neighborhood Health Survey 36

Executive Summary

Acknowledgments

The steering group (SG) solicited input from a wide cross-section of people who live and work in Leon County, ensuring a truly collaborative community-based assessment.

Volunteers ensured the community's voice was heard throughout the process, collecting valuable data through the surveys that has been incorporated into this document.

Each member of the community who agreed to complete a survey and/or participate in a community focus group provided worthwhile information about the health of Leon County and helped prioritize the most important issues.

Introduction

The Florida Department of Health in Leon County (DOH-Leon) conducted the 2015-16 Leon County Community Health Assessment (CHA) with the support of 22 community organizations and several community members. DOH-Leon, in partnership with United Way of the Big Bend and Tallahassee Memorial Healthcare (the local not-for-profit hospital), led the SG. The CHA offers a data-driven framework for identifying priority health issues so that strategies for a community health improvement plan can be developed. The CHA was conducted with a focus on uncovering health disparities that are masked at the county level. This assessment details the priority health issues for Leon County after consideration of all the data collected.

Methodology

The SG guided the CHA process, which included randomized door-to-door surveys in six underserved neighborhoods using a modified tool developed and piloted through Whole Child Leon. A total of 300 surveys were completed and focus groups were held in each of the neighborhoods to process the data and affirm priorities.

Regular meetings of the SG began in October 2015 and continued at least monthly to provide oversight and review data collected from the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS), conducted every three years in Leon County, and the Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS), conducted every two years in public middle and high schools. These data sets were then combined with local birth, mortality and disease prevalence data. To set a benchmark, the data were compared to the state of Florida data and applicable targets outlined in Healthy People 2020, a national set of standards created to improve health.

Discussion

Leon County is also home to many community assets that positively impact the health of the population. These include, but are not limited to: the arts, foundations, healthcare, higher

education, green space and county government activities. More importantly, there is a demonstrated history of cross-sectoral collaboration within these community assets and other entities.

There are many definitions of “community.” Community may refer to geographically defined areas or groups that share a common history or interest, a sense of collective identity, shared values and norms, mutual influence among members, common symbols or some combination of these dimensions. In the neighborhood health survey described here, we began with a geographically defined area, neighborhoods whose residents share common socioeconomic characteristics.

Community members were engaged in all phases of the survey process and will continue with the application of results to guide planned community change. Resident insights and perspectives will enhance the knowledge and understanding of community dynamics and conditions. This survey serves two purposes: It provides data on health and community concerns from an individual perspective and engages residents in becoming part of health improvement planning. The door has been opened for work to begin.

Community Health Status Findings

- People in Leon County are generally healthy.
- Despite overall good health, challenges and disparities are evident in lower socioeconomic neighborhoods.
- Social determinants such as economic instability threaten the health and well-being of a significant portion of our children and families.
- Mental health is frequently identified as a priority issue.
- High rates of sexually transmitted infections and HIV persist in our county.

Forces of Change and Community Themes

- Future of the Affordable Care Act is unknown
- Lack of economic opportunity for youth and young adults
- Coordination barriers contribute to gaps in service delivery.
- Food and nutrition are seen as key focus areas.
- Housing and the built environment are increasingly recognized as contributing to good health.
- Communities that are disproportionately impacted by health and social issues do not receive effective communication about resources.

The SG identified the following as priority public health issues:

Economic Stability
- Employment opportunities
- Housing stability

Education
- Early childhood education
- After-school programs/tutoring

Health Communication and Information
- Social marketing of health promotion

Access to health information and resources
- Maternal and Child Health
- Breastfeeding policy
- Access to prenatal care

Mental Health
- Access to mental health services
- Quality of mental health services

Neighborhood Safety
- Built environment
- Public safety

Nutrition and Physical Activity
- Increase access to healthy foods
- Increase physical activity

Sexually Transmitted Infection/HIV
- Reduce new cases
- Increase testing

Overview and Methods

To fully understand the community's perspective on health and determine what health issues the community considers to be most important to address in the coming years, a variety of people were involved in the assessment process. Lead agencies, Tallahassee Memorial HealthCare, the United Way of the Big Bend and DOH-Leon, together with a collaborative of individual representatives from 25 partner agencies and community representatives, worked collaboratively to complete the community health assessment.

Members of the community were engaged in all phases of the survey process, and will continue with the application of results to guide planned community change. The insights and perspectives of community residents that responded to our survey will enhance the knowledge and understanding about community dynamics and conditions. This survey serves two purposes: 1. Provide individual level data on health and community concerns and 2. Engage residents in becoming part of health improvement planning by gathering and using data to facilitate community change.

Mobilizing for Action through Planning & Partnership (MAPP)

The Mobilizing for Action through Planning & Partnerships (MAPP) was adopted as the community-wide strategic planning framework to guide the development of the CHA and CHIP process. The process includes four community health assessments used to better understand the assets and needs of a community and assist public health system partners as they focus on aligning resources toward improving the health and well-being (quality of life) of the community.

MAPP assessments conducted between 2015 and 2017:

Community Health Status Assessment

Door-to-door surveys were conducted at 300 households across six focus neighborhoods. Secondary data from sources such as vital statistics, U.S. Census, Florida Department of Health and others were used to assess the county's overall health status.

Forces of Change Assessment

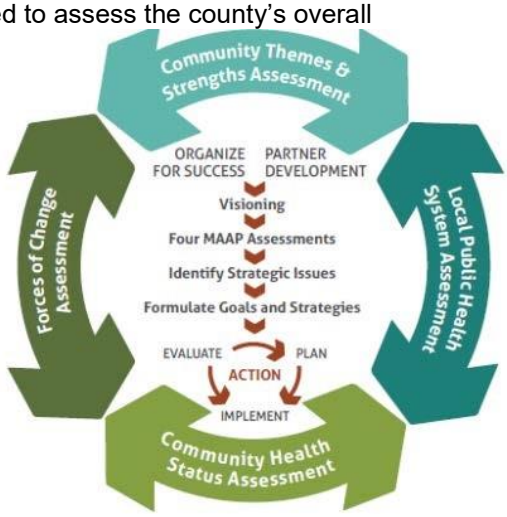
The group process to assess the forces that may impact the health and quality of life of the community and the local public health system.

Community Themes & Strengths Assessment

Facilitated discussions with community members on health and other issues of interest and community assets. Focus groups conducted in the six focus neighborhoods, with 58 residents participating.

Local Public Health System Assessment

Subject matter experts from various disciplines participated in a workshop to assess the current capacity and performance of the local public health system.



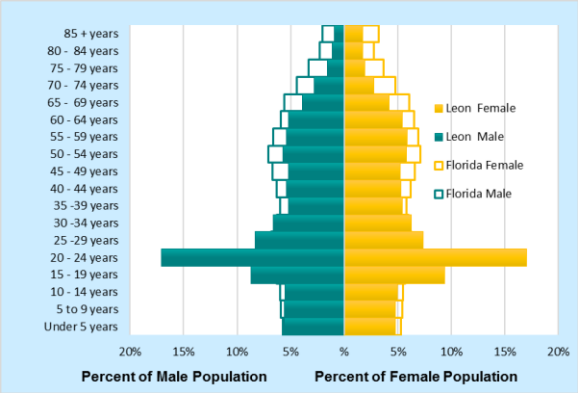
Leon County Profile

Leon County covers 702 square miles in area, including 667 square miles of land and 35 square miles of water. Located within Florida's panhandle, Leon County is home to Florida's capital, Tallahassee, which was established in 1824. The City of Tallahassee is the only incorporated municipality in the county and is the most populated city in Florida's panhandle.

Age and Sex

Leon County's population is largely made up of individuals 15 to 29 years old, specifically the 20-24 age group. Tallahassee is home to three institutes of higher learning serving approximately 70,000 students a year, which may account for the higher percentage of young adults.

Exhibit 1: 20-24 Largest Age Group



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2016 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

According to the U.S. Census Bureau, the population of Leon County was 284,788 in 2016. This represents an 18 percent increase in the population since 2000. Of the 2016 population, 149,306 (52.4 percent) were female and 135,482 (47.6 percent) were male. Leon County is the 22nd most populous county in the state of Florida and accounts for 1.4 percent of the state's total population.

Race and Ethnicity

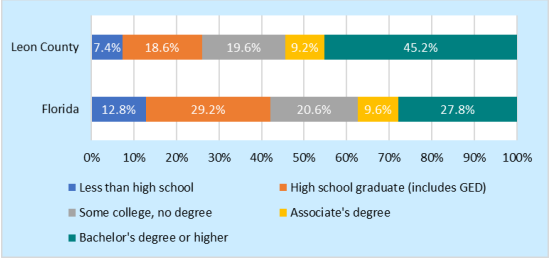
In 2016, 62.1 percent of the county's population identified itself as white and 32.3 percent as black. Health disparities are a key concern in a county where the percentage of blacks to whites is nearly twice as high as the statewide percentage (17.4 percent). This is seen in health outcomes linked to nutrition, infant mortality, HIV/STI, physical activity and others.

Education

Leon County's high school graduation rate in school year 2015-16 was 92.3 percent. The county's rate has steadily increased from 68.4 percent in the 2010-11 school year.

Leon County's educational attainment differs from that of the state of Florida. Approximately 45.0 percent of county residents 25 years of age and older held a bachelor's degree or higher (statewide rate was 27.9 percent). More respondents 25 years of age and older held high school diplomas (34 percent) versus those holding college degrees (16.6 percent).

Exhibit 2: 43.6% of County Residents Hold a Bachelor's Degree or Higher



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2016 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

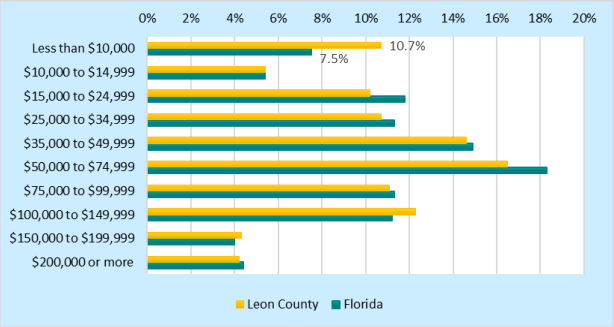
Labor Force, Income and Unemployment

According to the Florida Research and Economic Information Database Application (FREIDA), approximately 60 percent of the Leon County workforce are employed in: educational services, state government (excluding education and hospitals), healthcare and social assistance, retail trade and accommodation and food services. The top growing industries in Leon County are: arts, entertainment and recreation; construction; management of companies and enterprises; healthcare and social assistance; and professional, scientific and technical services. Each of these industries is projected to grow by more than 15 percent by 2023.

Individuals are considered "unemployed" if they are not employed and are actively seeking a job, as defined by the labor force. In December 2017, 4,942 people were unemployed in Leon County (3.2 percent) while the unemployment rate statewide was 3.7 percent.

The percentage of households earning less than $10,000 per year in Leon County in 2016 was greater than the statewide percentage. Public health services are critical in communities where a large number of residents do not make enough to live on. State government leaders and university faculty – many of whom receive health benefits -- contribute to the numbers making more than $100,000.

Exhibit 3: 10.7% of County Residents Make Less than $10,000



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2016 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Housing

Estimates of the number of homeless people in Florida communities are obtained through "point-in-time" (PIT) counts on one day during the last 10 days of January. The PIT count includes "individuals and families who live in a place not meant for human habitation (including the streets or in their car), emergency shelter, transitional housing and hotels paid for by a government or charitable organization." On the night of January 23, 2017, 880 people in Leon County were identified as homeless (about a 14.6 percent decrease from 2016).

In 2015-16, there were 866 Leon County Public School students who experienced homelessness. Of this number, 200 (23.1 percent) were living in an emergency or transition shelter; 597 (68.9 percent) were sharing housing with other persons due to loss of housing, economic hardship or a similar reason; and 48 (5.5 percent) were living in a hotel or motel. An estimated 21 percent (182 total) of homeless students were unaccompanied, not in the physical custody of a parent or legal guardian.

According to the 2016 U.S. Census 5-Year Estimates, there were 111,111 occupied housing units in Leon County. About 58,014 (52.2 percent) of the housing units were owner-occupied and 53,097 (47.8 percent) were renter-occupied. Cost burdened households are households that pay more than 30 percent of their household income for rent or mortgage costs. About 44 percent of households (49,596 total households) paid more than 30 percent of income for housing.

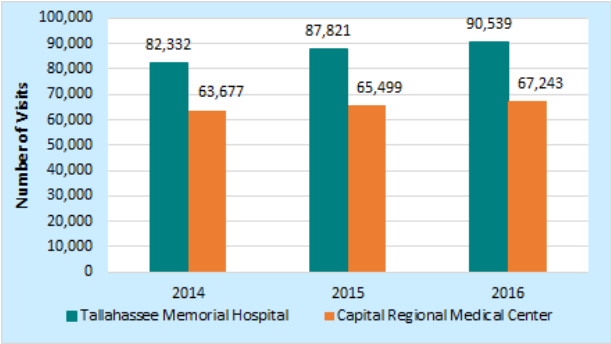
Access to Care

Access to healthcare services is an important determinant of health status and continues to be a central focus for health policy in Florida. The availability of care is not a true reflection of meeting healthcare needs unless there is access to that care by all segments of the population. Traditionally, low income, uninsured people report the most difficulty in accessing healthcare resources. While many factors contribute to chronic disease and poor health outcomes, expanding health coverage can provide an important step in improving health by supporting individuals' ability to access preventive and primary care, as well as, ongoing treatment of health conditions.

Health insurance coverage is critical to accessing medical care in the U.S. Coverage options vary dramatically in terms of what services are covered, what providers are covered, and what portion of the cost is patient responsibility. According to the U.S. Census Bureau (2016), 89.8 percent of county residents had some form of health insurance. The uninsured rate was higher among blacks (15.0 percent) when compared to whites at 7.5 percent.

Emergency departments in Leon County had a total of 157,782 visitors in 2016. Tallahassee Memorial Hospital had a total of 90,539 visitors, while Capital Regional Medical Center saw a total of 67,243. The increase of individuals with Medicaid Managed Care utilizing emergency departments for care is a likely explanation for the significant increase for Tallahassee Memorial Healthcare.

Exhibit 4: TMH had a Significant Increase in ED Visits



Source: Agency for Healthcare Administration

Having a usual primary care physician is associated with greater patient trust in the provider, good patient-provider communication and increased likelihood that patients will receive appropriate care. An average 73 percent of neighborhood health survey respondents acknowledged they have one person they think of as their personal doctor.

In 2015, there were 238 primary care physicians in Leon County. The ratio of population to primary care physicians was 1,203:1 (1,203 people for every 1 primary care physician), compared to the statewide ratio of 1,376:1.

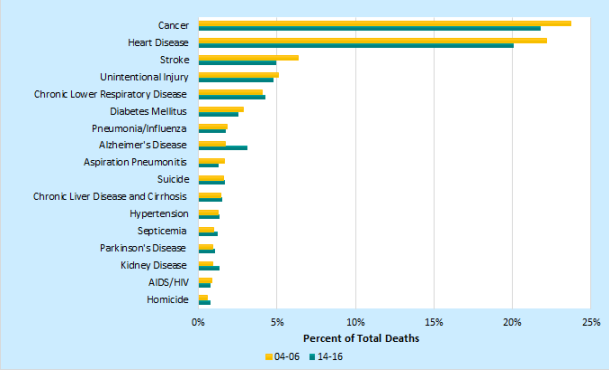
Leading Causes of Death

The top five leading causes of death are: heart disease, cancer, cerebrovascular disease, chronic lower respiratory disease and unintentional injuries which account for about 55 percent of all deaths in Leon County in 2014-16. The top two causes -- cancer and heart disease -- account for about 41 percent of all deaths.

Comparing the most current leading causes of death with those from the

previous 10 years shows that the top five causes have remained the same however, there has been a decrease in the proportion of the top five causes.

Exhibit 5: Leading Causes of Death Remain the Same after Ten Years



Source: Florida Department of Health, Vital Statistics

Health Disparities, Leon County

Although the term *disparity* is often interpreted to mean racial or ethnic disparities, many dimensions of disparity exist in the County, particularly in health. If a health outcome is seen to a greater or lesser extent between populations, there is disparity. Race or ethnicity, sex, sexual identity, age, disability, socioeconomic status, and geographic location all contribute to an individual's ability to achieve good health.

Chronic Disease Burden

Chronic diseases are long-lasting conditions that can be controlled but not cured. These largely preventable conditions are also our nation's leading causes of death and disability. Leon County, in general, has a lower burden of disease compared to Florida as a whole. However, in Leon County's focus neighborhoods, the burden of many chronic diseases is disproportionately higher than that of the county. For general chronic disease trends in Leon County, see the County Chronic Disease Profile on FL CHARTS.

The hospitalization rates for asthma, type 2 diabetes and heart disease are significantly lower in Leon County compared to the state, but disparities exist within the county. During 2016, there were 164 hospitalizations related to asthma, of which the majority were among blacks at a rate of 148.7 per 100,000 compared to whites at 25.3. The asthma hospitalization rate for blacks was more than twice as high as whites, a ratio of 2.4:1.

According to the 2016 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance Survey (BRFSS), the percentage of *adults who have ever been told they had diabetes* was 14.5% percent for blacks and 9.9 percent for whites. In the focus neighborhoods, 16.5 percent of respondents were told they have diabetes or high blood sugar and the majority were black and female. The rate of black/white diabetes hospitalizations tells a different story, showing a ratio of 2.4:1.

Heart disease was the second leading cause of death in Leon County during the 2014-16 period. The most recent BRFSS (2016), shows that 11.1 percent of black adults *had been told they had coronary heart disease, heart attack, or stroke* and 4.2 percent were *told they had a stroke*, compared to whites at 4.4 percent and 3.1 percent. The black/white rate of hospitalizations related to coronary heart disease, stroke and congestive heart failure show a ratio of 1.5:1, 1.5:1, and 2.6:1, respectively.

For the 2014-16 period, cancer was the first leading cause of death in Leon County. Cancer cases diagnosed at advanced stage is higher among blacks (53.8 percent) compared

to whites at 46.8 percent, a black/white rate ratio of 1.2:1. The rate of new breast cancer cases among white women was higher than that of black women, 115.1 and 102.6, respectively. The rate of new colorectal cancer cases was higher among blacks (34.1 per 100,000), a contrast to whites at 27.0 per 100,000. Of the new lung cancer cases, whites were diagnosed at a rate of 59.4 per 100,000 and blacks at 56.3 per 100,000. Similar to colorectal cancer, the disparity gap in new cases of prostate cancer shows that blacks are 1.7 times more likely to be diagnosed at a rate of 122.9 per 100,000 compared to whites at 72.9 per 100,000.

Respondents in the focus neighborhoods report having the following chronic conditions:

- Hypertension – 35%
- Diabetes – 18%
- Heart Disease – 14%
- Asthma – 10%

Social and Economic Factors

Income provides economic resources that frame choices about housing, education, child care, food and medical care. Poor families and individuals are most likely to live in unsafe homes and neighborhoods, often with limited access to healthy foods, employment options and quality schools.

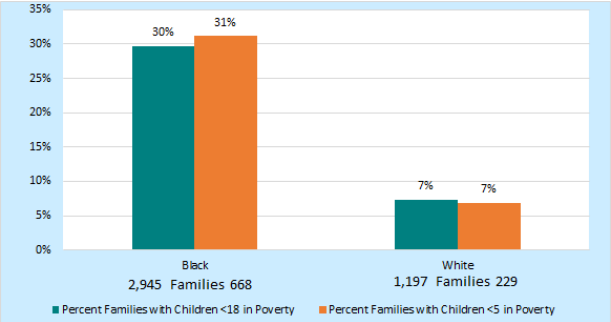
Compared to all Florida counties, Leon has the second highest ratio of income inequality in the state. For the latest 5-year period, the income limit for the top earning 20 percent in the county is 5.4 times the income of the bottom 20 percent of the households.

The distribution of income in Leon County is fairly similar to that of the state as a whole, with some notable exceptions: the largest discrepancy is found in the lowest levels of income, with 10.7 percent of county households having income less than $10,000 compared to 7.5 percent for the state; the county has proportionally fewer households with income in the $50,000 - $74,999 range, with 16.5 percent compared to 18.3 percent for the state; and the county has proportionally more households with incomes in the $100,000-$149,999 range, with 12.3 percent compared to 11.2 percent for the state.

The most current census figures reveal that about 1 in 5 persons in Leon County is living below the federal poverty line. The poverty rate for Leon County has risen from 17 percent in 1990 to 21 percent in 2015. **Leon County has one of the highest rates of poverty in the state.** The black/white ratio for individuals below the poverty level is 2:1, with 32.2 percent of blacks and 15.9 percent of whites. Child poverty rates in the county have risen from 16 percent in 1990 to 21 percent in 2010 and are now at 19.5 percent for 2016, with the steepest increases occurring since the beginning of the Great Recession in 2008.

Significant differences in poverty between black and white families exist in the county. Black families with children are about four times more likely to be in poverty than white families with children. Using the latest five-year census estimates, 3 in 10 black families with children live in poverty (30 percent) compared to 1 in 10 white families with children (7 percent).

Exhibit 6:
34% of Black Families with Children Live in Poverty



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2016 American Community Survey

Forty percent of all children in Leon County live in single adult households, with black families having the highest proportion of single adult households at 56 percent, followed by Hispanics at 34 percent, whites at 24 percent and Asians at 17 percent. When compared to Leon County overall, the focus neighborhoods were predominately single-parent households: South City at 66 percent, followed by Greater Frenchtown and Aenon Church Road at 63 percent. Children in single parent households were four times more likely to live in poverty (43 percent) than children in two-parent households (9.8 percent).

Leon County experiences significant housing issues, including a lack of affordable housing, overcrowding, and homelessness. Housing units with a mortgage (43 percent) spent 30 percent or more of household income on housing, while nearly 5 in 10 renter-occupied housing units (47 percent) had a similarly high burden. Black households experienced a greater housing cost burden than whites.

Education

More schooling is associated with higher incomes, better employment opportunities and increased social supports that reinforce opportunities for healthier choices. Higher levels of education are linked to better health, healthier lifestyles and fewer chronic conditions. Education is also associated with length of life: on average, college graduates live nine more years than high school dropouts.

The county ranks first among all counties in Florida for the percentage of residents over 25 years of age who have at least a bachelor's degree at 45.0 percent. Residents in the focus neighborhoods had a higher percentage of individuals that attended high school but did not graduate (14.5 percent) when compared to the county (7.4 percent), State (12.8.6 percent) and U.S. (7.5 percent). Leon County blacks are more likely to be 25 years of age and over with no high school diploma (14.7 percent) when compared to whites (4.9 percent), a black/white ratio of 3:1.

Disparities in readiness levels based on family income are clearly evident in Leon County. Comparing readiness levels between children entering Title 1 elementary schools (those serving a high proportion of low-income neighborhoods) with those entering non-Title 1 schools shows marked differences in readiness. Research shows that without significant efforts to reduce the gap in readiness in the early grades, the gaps persist and even widen as children go through the school system. Five of the focus neighborhoods are zoned for Title 1 schools.

Exhibit 7:
Reading Readiness Skills Lower in Title 1 Schools

	Total Number of Students Screened 2012-13	Percentage of Students Not Consistently Demonstrating Necessary Skills
Title 1 Schools	883	35%
Non-Title 1 Schools	1,221	13%
Total	2,104	22%

Source: Florida Department of Education, Office of Early Learning

Exhibit 8:
General Readiness Skills Lower in Title 1 Schools

	Total Number of Students Screened 2012-13	Percentage of Students Not Consistently Demonstrating Necessary Skills
Title 1 Schools	1,089	44%
Non-Title 1 Schools	1,243	21%
Total	2,332	32%

Source: Florida Department of Education, Office of Early Learning

Healthy Behaviors

Individual choice is one of the most influential, far-reaching determinants of health. Being overweight or obese increases one's risk of developing chronic conditions, such as heart disease, type 2 diabetes, cancer, hypertension and high cholesterol, and having a stroke. Therefore, being obese or overweight increases the risk of premature death. Compared to the state, Leon County has a lower percentage of overweight adults (33.8 percent vs. 35.8 percent respectively), but a higher percentage of obese adults (30.4 percent vs 27.8 percent respectively). Black adults are more likely to be obese than their white counterparts with a rate ratio of 1.5:1. They are also more likely to be inactive or insufficiently active (55.5 percent) compared to whites (48.4 percent).

During the 2016-17 school year, BMI data was taken on first- through seventh-grade students in Leon County Public Schools. The table below shows the number of students screened in each of the three grades and the corresponding percentages for each BMI category.

Exhibit 9:
Overweight and Obesity Rates Increase at Each Grade Level

Grade	Total Screened	Percent over + obese
1 & 2	2,084	***30.0***
3 & 4	2,196	***36.1***
6 & 7	2,033	***35.7***
ALL	6,313	***33.4***

Source: DOH-Leon, School Health Program

When looking at the BMI categories by grade level in each school, it was determined that Killearn Lakes Elementary had the lowest percentage of overweight and obese first-grade and second-grade students (16.2 percent) and Sabal Palm Elementary had the highest (52.7 percent). For third and fourth graders, Gilchrist Elementary had the lowest at 22.7 percent, while Oakridge Elementary had the highest at 61.9 percent. For sixth and seventh graders, Deerlake Middle School was at 20.7 percent, compared to Raa and Fort Braden which were at 41.2 and 41.3 Percent, respectively. It should be noted that Apalachee and Fort Braden qualify for Title 1 services based on their free or reduced lunch percentages, as determined by the Annual Economic Survey and are located in two of the focus neighborhoods.

Overall, Leon County's adults were less likely to be smokers than the state, 12.8 percent vs. 15.5 percent. Blacks were more likely to be smokers (17.2 percent) when compared to blacks (10 percent).

When comparing Leon County youth to those throughout the state, they were less likely to report they currently use cigarettes, cigars, smokeless, hookah, or electronic vaping (14.2 percent vs. 16.3 percent). However, Leon County youth were more likely than the state report they currently use cigarettes, cigars, or smokeless tobacco (8.5 percent vs. 6.3 percent).

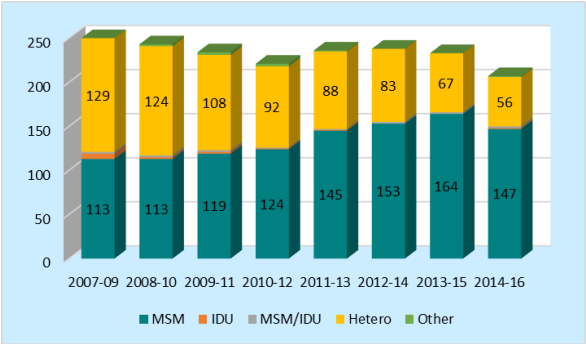
The percentage of the population that engages in binge drinking is slightly higher in Leon County compared to that of state (20.4 percent vs 17.5 percent). Whites were more likely to engage in excessive drinking than blacks.

HIV and Sexually Transmitted Infections

The prevention and control of communicable or infectious disease is essential to public health. Some communicable diseases, including HIV/AIDS and other sexually transmitted infections (STIs), have a markedly higher incidence rate in the county. **Among Florida's counties, Leon had the 7th highest rate for HIV and the 8th highest rate for AIDS cases.** Racial disparity exists in new HIV and AIDS cases for Leon County, where blacks were about 10 times more likely than whites to be diagnosed with HIV and AIDS.

For the 2014-16 period, men who have sex with men (MSM) accounted for about 71 percent (147diagnoses) of the new HIV positive diagnoses in Leon County, compared to 60 percent statewide. Adults 20-29 years of age represent 50 percent of new HIV infections. Blacks accounted for 83 percent of HIV/AIDS deaths in Leon County. In addition, they were seven times more likely than whites to die from HIV/AIDS. Deaths from HIV/AIDS is an indication that medication is not managed properly or individuals may be out of care for extended periods of time.

Exhibit 10:
HIV Diagnoses among MSM Increased by 45 % over Seven Years



Source: FDOH, HIV/AIDS Section

Leon County is ranked first for gonorrhea and chlamydia cases. A great disparity exists: blacks were 15 times more likely than whites to have gonorrhea and black males and females 20-24 years of age had the highest number and rate of cases in the county. The gonorrhea rate was 14 percent higher among males than among females.

For the 2014-16 period, there were 9,087 chlamydia cases in Leon County, a rate of 1,061.8 cases per 100,000 population. This rate was more than twice as high as the statewide average of 449.6. Females were twice as likely as males to be diagnosed with chlamydia, while blacks were about six times as likely to have been diagnosed with chlamydia.

Untreated syphilis can cause irreparable organ damage and stillbirth during pregnancy. For the 2014-16 period, there were 73 infectious syphilis cases in Leon County, corresponding to a rate of 8.5 cases per 100,000 population. This rate

was lower than the statewide rate of 10.4 cases per 100,000 population. However, the county ranked 12 out of 67 counties for the highest rate. Overall, the syphilis rate in Leon County has increased during the past 20 years.

Maternal and Child Health

The gross disparities within Leon County continue to be enforced by the trends in perinatal and maternal health when compared to the State. The well-being of mothers, infants and children determines the health of the next generation and can help predict future public health challenges for families, communities, and the healthcare system.

In the 2014-16 period, 60 infants died in Leon County before their first birthday. Significant and persistent disparities by race are found in Leon County. Both black and white infant mortality rates have decreased overall, but **in the most recent period (2014-2016) black mothers were approximately two times more likely to have an infant die than white mothers.**

For 2014-16, 10.2 percent of Leon County babies were born premature for an average of 311 babies per year. Looking at major racial differences in prematurity, black babies are 58 percent more likely to be born prematurely than white babies; a 12.7 percent black prematurity rate compared to 7.9 percent for white babies in 2014-16.

Overweight and obese women have increased risks of preterm birth, LBW and infant death. Data reveals racial differences between black and white mothers, with 54.8 percent of black mothers being obese or overweight for 2007-11 compared to 41.1 percent for white mothers. While black rates have fallen slightly during this period, white rates have risen and have closely mirrored the state rate. Even though there has been a narrowing of the gap between white and black levels of mothers being obese/overweight, this is unfortunately due largely to an increase in levels for white mothers.

Smoking before and during pregnancy is associated with fetal growth restriction/LBW and heightened risk for sudden infant death, among other notable maternal complications. In Leon County, the white rate was 9.0 percent compared to a black rate of 7.7 percent. There is cause for concern as the rate of smoking has increased for both black and white mothers from 2011-13 to the current levels. This situation calls for further review.

More than half of the mothers in Leon County (52.4 percent) received adequate prenatal care in the 2014-16 period when measured by the Kotelchuck Index, the most widely used index that measures when prenatal care began (initiation) and the number of prenatal visits during pregnancy. Racial differences in adequacy of prenatal care are evident as 56.8 percent of white mothers have adequate care compared to only 47.2 percent of black mothers. Both black and white mothers' level of receiving adequate care have declined over the last 20 years and the disparities between them has remained the same over this time period.

For the 2014-16 period, 82.1 percent of all Leon County mothers initiated breastfeeding in the hospital, an increase from 76.3 percent since reporting began in 2004. Breastfeeding practices vary considerably by maternal race, age and education. Black mothers initiate breastfeeding at significantly lower rates than white mothers; for the latest reporting period, only 71.5 percent of black mothers in Leon County initiated

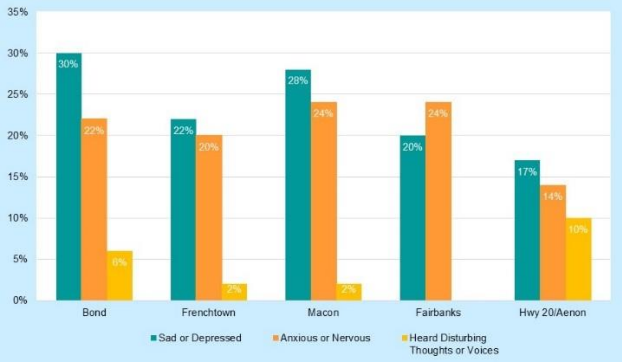
breastfeeding compared to 89.6 percent of white mothers.

Mental Health

Mental health is important at every stage of life. When people enjoy a sense of wellbeing and are free from mental illness, they are more likely to lead a productive life, maintain fulfilling relationships, participate in health-promoting behaviors, adapt to change, and cope with adversity.

The mental health questions were expanded to include information about specific categories of mental illness, including anxiety, depression and psychosis. These responses were notable for both broad levels of mental health issues and specific neighborhood issues. Broadly, all responses in this survey were significantly higher than national norms.

Exhibit 11:
Mental Health among Focus Neighborhoods



Source: 2016 Neighborhood Health Survey

In contrast to the state, Leon County whites were more likely to report that they had poor mental health and had a higher average number of poor mental health days than blacks. At both the county and state levels, black women had the highest average number of poor mental health days than other racial/ethnic groups and sex groups.

Leon County residents perceive slightly greater stress levels than people nationally. Local research found instances of stress related to where people live. Additionally, emergency rooms may be used for stress related symptoms by individuals without primary care. Women are more likely to visit the emergency room for a stress related illness.

> *"Our culture avoids the issue of mental health and seeking help. We just accept it as if it is normal".*
>
> ~Resident, Bond Neighborhood

Healthy and Safe Physical Environment

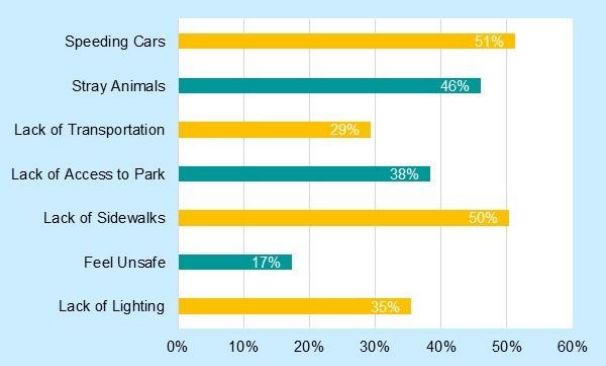
Unhealthy diets and overweight are not a function only of behaviors. Environmental factors also play an important role. Environmental health extends beyond technical solutions and includes human rights and health equity.

Among Florida's counties, Leon ranked 3rd out of 67 for the highest food insecurity rate.[1] An estimated 22.1 percent of Leon County residents were food insecure at least some time during 2015, meaning they lacked access to enough food for an active, healthy life. The food insecurity rate for Leon County children is estimated at 21.0 percent (11,390 children) with 59 percent of these

[1] United States Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service. (2016, September 7). *Food Security in the U.S.: Overview*.

children over 185 percent of the federal poverty level.

Exhibit 12:
Focus Neighborhoods Severely Impacted by Built Environment Issues



Source: 2016 Neighborhood Health Survey

The Fairbanks neighborhood reported the highest percentages for: lack of lighting (50 percent), lack of sidewalks (88 percent), lack of access to parks (98 percent) and lack of transportation (72 percent). Respondents in Aenon Church reported the second highest for lack of sidewalks (79 percent) and lack of transportation (62 percent). Compared to the others, these two neighborhoods are part of the county boundary and more rural.

Concerns related to speeding cars were significantly reported in Bond (63 percent), Frenchtown (62 percent), Macon 54 percent) and South City (66 percent).

Crime can create a barrier to active living, a point made during several of the community meetings. For example, safety of area parks was a consistent theme. In 2014-16, blacks were more than 6 times as likely as whites to be victims of homicide at 9.5 per 100,000 vs 1.5 per 100,000. Two of the focus neighborhoods – South City and Greater Frenchtown -- have experienced many of the homicides in recent years. Depending on where residents live in the neighborhood, some felt unsafe and perceived high levels of crime and violence. While police presence was once high in a few of the neighborhoods, current perception is police presence is now decreased.

In 2014-16, Leon County had 5,173 domestic violence offenses, and the rate was 611.6 per 100,000 population, exceeding the state rate of 549.3 per 100,000. The county experienced about a 63 percent increase between 2004-06 and 2014-16. Leon County ranked 5 out of 67 counties for the highest rate of aggravated assault, an estimated 4,678. Many of these crimes are committed within Tallahassee's city limits.

Health Information and Resources

Access to and understanding of healthcare services and resources is important for the achievement of health equity and for increasing the quality of life for everyone. By addressing many of the disparities associated with cultural and economic differences and barriers, trust and empowerment within the community can be fostered.

All people have some ability to manage their health and the health of those they care for. However, with the increasing complexity of health information and healthcare settings, most need additional information, skills and supportive relationships to meet their health needs. Disparities in access to health information, services and technology can result in lower usage rates of preventive services, less knowledge of chronic disease management, higher rates of hospitalization and poorer reported health status.

The neighborhood health survey and community meetings found that residents have a difficult time obtaining health information and using the healthcare system to address their personal health needs. The social determinants previously mentioned

factor in; for instance, without money a person has limited ability to pay for needed services. Independent of the ability to pay for services is a need for clear and concise health information communicated broadly to allow residents to make good health decisions. Communication around services and opportunities for health improvement are critical and need to be improved. Several residents felt that awareness of some community assets was low and that some needs could be met with existing resources if communication was better.

> *"Community members need to be educated on resources available, health insurance system and community leadership".*
>
> ~Resident, Greater Frenchtown

Access and Quality Clinical Care

Access to comprehensive, quality healthcare services is important for the achievement of health equity and for increasing the quality of life for everyone. Lack of adequate insurance coverage makes it difficult for people to get the healthcare they need and, when they do get care, burdens them with large medical bills. The County uninsured percentage was higher among blacks (15.0 percent) when compared to whites (7.5 percent). Among focus neighborhoods, South City and Aenon Church Road had the highest percentage of uninsured respondents at 23 percent and 22 percent, respectively. While 13 percent of Leon County residents have Medicaid as an insurer, our focus neighborhoods were at least three times that.

Across all focus neighborhoods, hospital emergency rooms were most frequently used by respondents, followed by Bond Community Health Center, then the Family Practice of Tallahassee Memorial Hospital. Respondents that had difficulty getting medical services in the past year cited the following reasons: no insurance coverage, lack of money and transportation.

Children who have Medicaid Managed Care utilize emergency rooms at a rate of 66 percent compared to 22 percent for those with commercial health insurance. These disparities indicate that children that have Medicaid Managed Care use emergency rooms at a greater number and there should be more preventative efforts made to reduce the amount of low-income children that use the emergency department as their primary treatment.

Maintaining good oral and physical health requires a multi – faceted approach including a healthy diet, proper exercise, access to healthcare professionals, and public health initiatives such as fluoridated community water and preventive dental services including dental sealants. Access to dental care by low-income individuals is significantly lower in Leon County (19.4 percent) when compared statewide (26.1 percent). Throughout the focus neighborhoods, 46.5 percent of respondents visited the dentist in the past year, lower than statewide.

> *"Dental care is needed for adults and elderly Medicaid recipients. It is hard to find a dentist".*
>
> ~Residents, Focus Neighborhoods

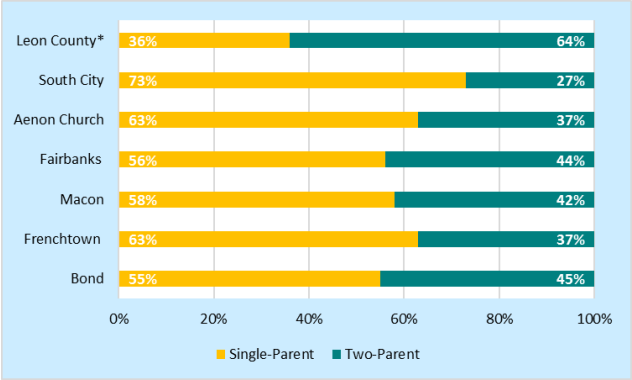
A total of 202,960 (90.4 percent) Leon County residents are served by the city water system, drinking fluoridated water. Talquin Electric / Water serves 22,000 people which may be fluoridated, while the number of people on well water is unknown.

Neighborhood Profiles

The neighborhood health survey was conducted in six neighborhoods of Leon County based on median household income, poverty rates and education attainment – Bond, Greater Frenchtown, Macon, Fairbanks Ferry, Aenon Church and South City. This section describes the six focus neighborhoods with demographic characteristics that are indicators of vulnerability to health and economic disparities. These include the proportion of female-headed households under the poverty line and the proportions of residents that do not have a high school diploma, are non-white and are without health insurance.

Household structure plays an important role in the economic and social well-being of families and individuals. The number and characteristics of household members affect the types of relationships and pool of economic resources available within the household.

Exhibit 13: More Single-Parent Households in Focus Neighborhoods

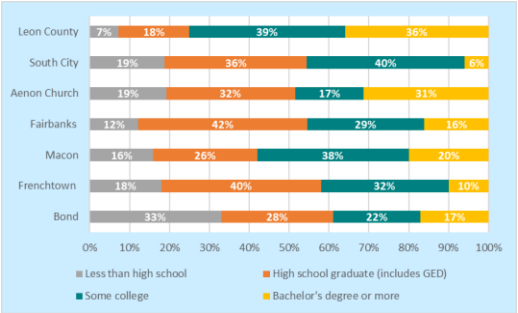


Source: 2016 Neighborhood Health Survey

> *"The park has drugs and alcohol, not safe for kids to play".*
>
> ~Resident, Macon Neighborhood

Higher education attainment, in terms of recognized qualifications is associated with a range of positive outcomes, including better income, employment, and health. As the requirements for many jobs and expectations of employers rise, education that provides the necessary skills and knowledge has become essential for full participation in society.

Exhibit 14: Educational Attainment Lower in Focus Neighborhoods



Source: 2016 Neighborhood Health Survey

To benefit future generations, we must understand the issues that foster or inhibit

positive developmental and health outcomes of our children. There is a need to identify what can be done to strengthen and support children and their families.

Majority of households included children in Pre-K (73 percent) or elementary school (88 percent). Parents/guardians across all six focus neighborhoods were concerned for their child's safety in the neighborhood. When given the opportunity to identify a program or service that may improve health or learning for their children, respondents suggested: after school activities/programs, to include mentoring and tutoring.

Access to Care

Access to comprehensive, quality healthcare services is important for the achievement of health equity and for increasing the quality of life for everyone. This survey focused on health insurance coverage, services, and barriers to both. Lack of adequate insurance coverage makes it difficult for people to get the healthcare they need and, when they do get care, burdens them with large medical bills. South City and Aenon Church neighborhoods had the highest percentage of uninsured respondents at 23 percent and 22 percent, respectively, which is almost twice that of the county at 12 percent.

On average, 73 percent of respondents have a personal doctor, the highest being Bond (88 percent) and Fairbanks (83 percent). Though respondents identified a personal doctor, 17 percent of respondents used a hospital emergency room for healthcare services.

Barriers to accessing healthcare services lead to unmet health needs, delays in appropriate care, inability to get preventive services, and hospitalizations that could have been prevented. Respondents that had difficulty getting medical services in the past year cited the following reasons. Items in bold indicate the most frequent reasons across all neighborhoods.

- **Lack of transportation**
- **No insurance coverage**
- **Lack of money**
- **Long wait times**
- **Distance from their home to the office or clinic**

Health and Health Behaviors

Health is a dynamic process because it is always changing. There are times of good health, times of sickness, and maybe even times of serious illness. As lifestyles change, so does one's level of health. As one's lifestyle improves, their health also improves and the person will experience less disease and sickness. Physical health is only one aspect of overall health. When compared to the county at 86 percent, on average 81 percent of focus neighborhood respondents indicated their overall health as *good* or *excellent*.

Health Behaviors

Health behaviors can directly affect health outcomes. Healthy behaviors such as exercising and eating sensibly lower the risk of conditions like heart disease and diabetes, while unhealthy behaviors such as smoking and excessive drinking raise the risk of conditions like lung cancer and liver disease.

Cigarette smoking harms nearly every organ of the body, causes many diseases, and reduces the health of smokers in general. Quitting smoking lowers one's risk for smoking-related diseases and can add years to one's life. The percentage of current smokers in the focus neighborhoods was higher when compared to the county, of that group 51

percent tried to quit at least once in the past year.

While the overall county smoking rate for blacks is 17.2% percent, the graph below shows a higher percentage of smokers in the focus neighborhoods. DOH-Leon's Point of Sale Assessment demonstrates a higher concentration of tobacco retailers and promotional activities in four of the focus neighborhoods. This is one factor as to why the smoking rate is higher.

Exhibit 16: Percentage of Current Smokers Higher in Focus Neighborhoods Compared to the County

Source: 2016 Neighborhood Health Survey

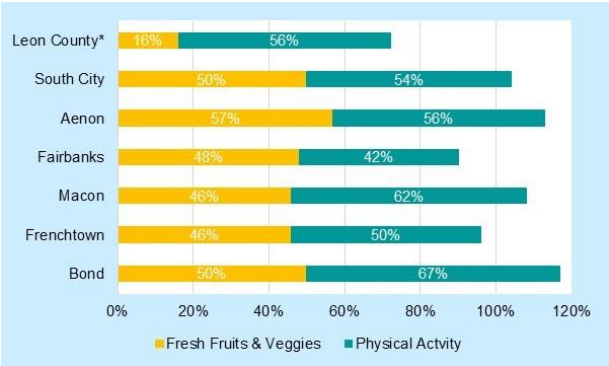
Regular physical activity improves overall health by preventing many adverse health outcomes. Physical activity affects many health conditions, and the specific amounts and types of activity that benefit each condition vary. Eating more fruits and vegetables adds nutrients to diets, reduces risk for chronic conditions, and helps to manage body weight.

According to the 2016 BRFSS 34.5% of Leon County adults had a healthy weight. Sixteen percent reported they consumed five or more servings of fruits or vegetables per day. This rate was lower than the state's average of 18.3%, but the difference was not statistically significant. Among racial groups, Blacks were less likely to report they consumed five or more servings of fruits or vegetables per day. In comparison, 50% of respondents stated they consume five or more servings of fruits or vegetables per day on the neighborhood survey. This is significantly higher than the overall county rate.

In 2016, 64.32% of Leon County residents were overweight or obese, with Blacks having a higher percentage when compared to Whites. A difference was also seen between races regarding sedentary lifestyle. In terms of getting at least thirty minutes of physical activity daily, the percentage of respondents to the neighborhood survey (55%) was equal to the overall county.

Focus neighborhoods – Frenchtown, Macon and South City have community gardens that are different development stages. The gardens are supported by FAMU and UF/Leon County Cooperative Extension offices to assist communities in planting and producing reliable food items for consumption.

Exhibit 17: Self-reported Fresh Fruits and Vegetable Consumption Higher in Focus Neighborhoods



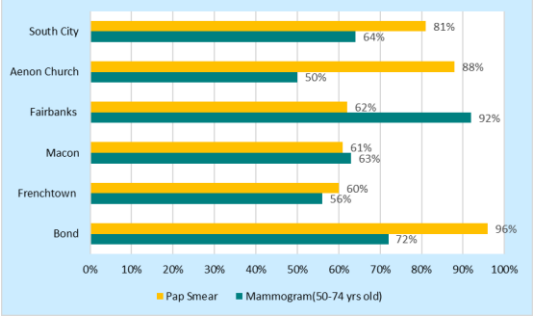
Source: 2016 Neighborhood Health Survey

Mammogram allows the doctor to have a closer look for changes in breast tissue that cannot be felt during a breast exam. It is used for women who have no breast complaints and for women who have symptoms, such as a change in the shape or

size of a breast, a lump, nipple discharge, or pain. Women ages 50 to 74 years should get a mammogram every two years or as recommended by their healthcare provider.

A Pap smear or Pap test checks the cervix for abnormal cell changes. Cell changes can develop on the cervix that, if not found or treated, can lead to cancer. Most women ages 21 to 65 should get Pap tests as part of routine healthcare.

Exhibit 18: Mammograms and Pap Smears Higher in Focus Neighborhoods



Source: 2016 Neighborhood Health Survey

Discussion

Leon County has many strengths and unmet needs. This report is an effort to provide insight into the realities that exist within this community and to offer some direction on addressing community concerns.

Two overarching concerns influenced the analysis of data: health equity (assuring the conditions where every person has the opportunity to be as healthy as the healthiest person in Leon County) and social determinants of health. Attention was focused on highlighting health inequalities by race, gender, socioeconomic status and geography and social determinants of health. Regarding health inequalities, it is clear that there are specific areas of the county that carry a disproportionate burden of poor health outcomes. The challenging socioeconomic context in many of these communities contributes to poor health outcomes. Educational attainment, housing conditions, transportation, violence and economic instability are often referred to as social determinants of health. These factors influence decisions that individuals make and the opportunities that are available for them to be healthy. There is a great need for cross-sectoral partnerships involving all stakeholders to address these issues.

Each section of this community health assessment provided insight into critical issues impacting the public's health. Health issues were determined based on neighborhood priorities and consensus among the SG based on data gathered from additional sources. Health issues meet one of these criteria: 1. worse than statewide or national benchmarks, 2. worsening or not improving, or 3. represents health inequalities and/or are significantly contributing to premature death.

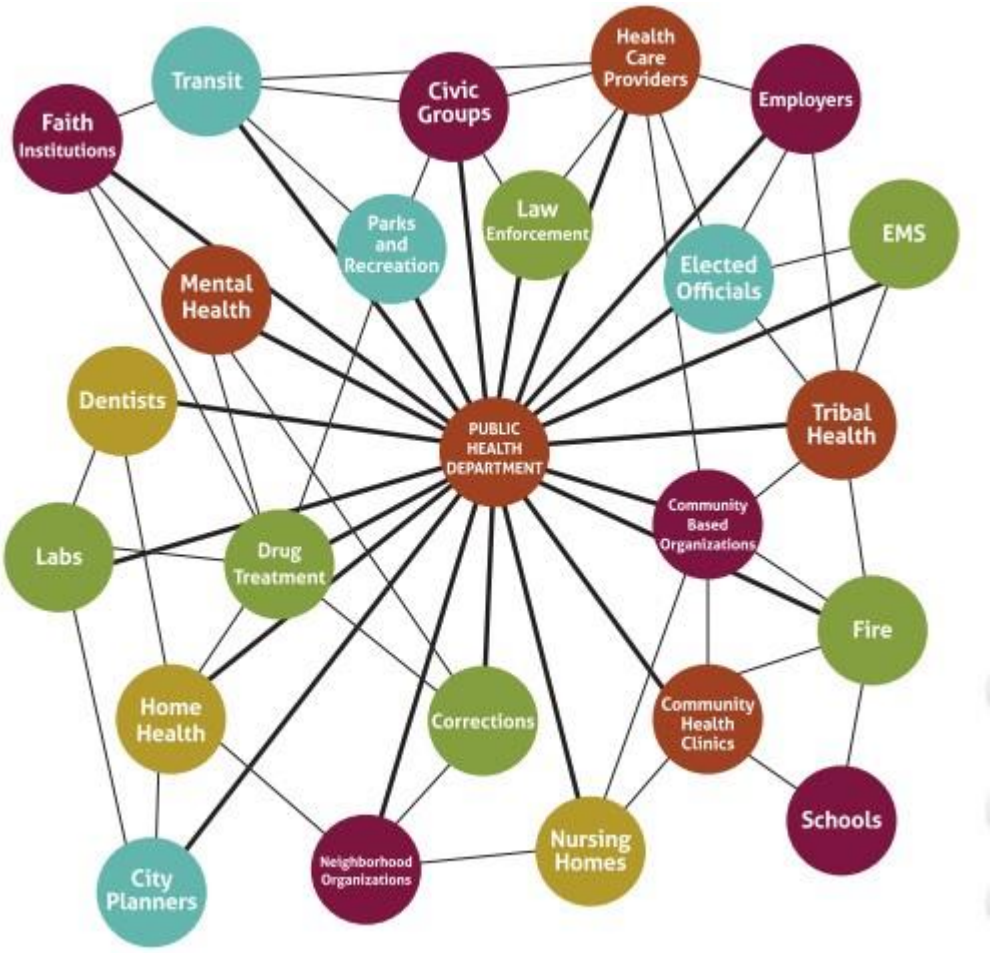
The Steering Group will be meeting among themselves and with representatives from community organizations, neighborhood residents and others to take the next steps in the development of a Community Health Improvement Plan. The purpose of these meetings will be to explore strategic issues and create a set of goals, action plans and evaluation criteria that can help guide the work of sponsoring organizations and inform a set of community-wide initiatives.

Local Public Health System Assessment

What It Is

The Local Public Health System Assessment (LPHSA) measures the capacity of the public health system to provide the ten Essential Public Health Services, the fundamental framework for all local public health system assessment activities that contribute to the health and wellbeing of communities. The LPHS includes all of the organizations and entities that impact public health in a community, including the local public health department and public, private and voluntary organizations. The identification of the system's strengths and challenges can help communities strengthen, improve, and better coordinate LPHS activities.[2]

Local Public Health System



[2] The National Association of County and City Health Office (NACCHO); Local Public Health System Assessment (LPHSA), n.d. http://www.naccho.org/topics/infrastructure/mapp/framework/phase3lphsa.cfm

The identification of the strengths and challenges of Leon County's Public Health System was guided by the following questions:

- What are the components, activities and capacities of our local public health system?
- How well are we providing the essential services in our community?

Specifically, the information gathered helped to identify and document how components of the public health system outside of the Florida Department of Health in Leon County contribute to the Ten Essential Public Health Services.

The Ten Essential Public Health Services
1. Monitor health status to identify community health problems
2. Diagnose and investigate health problems and health hazards in the community.
3. Inform, educate and empower people about health issues.
4. Mobilize community partnerships to identify and solve health problems.
5. Develop policies and plans that support individual and community health efforts.
6. Enforce laws and regulations that protect health and ensure safety.
7. Link people to needed personal health services and assure the provision of healthcare when otherwise unavailable.
8. Assure a competent public health and personal healthcare workforce.
9. Evaluate effectiveness, accessibility, and quality of personal and population-based health services.
10. Research for new insights and innovative solutions to health problems.

Methods

Stakeholders consisted of 25 partners from public and private sectors representing the Leon County Public Health System were invited to participate in 1 of 4 LPHSA assessment group sessions, held in January 2017. The sessions aimed to capture a comprehensive picture of the strengths and weaknesses of the public health system. The sessions utilized Version 3.0 of the Local Public Health System Performance Assessment Instrument, developed by NACCHO and the CDC.

The essential services were organized into 4 groups by common themes, and in an effort to maximize cross-sharing and learning, participants were strategically placed in 1 of the 4 groups, based on their role and contributions to the system. Essential Service 5 was split between two groups based on the subject matter experts present.

Group 1: Essential Services 1
Group 2: Essential Services 3, 4, 5, and 7
Group 3: Essential Services 2, 5, and 6
Group 4: Essential Services 8, 9, and 10

Members of each group were provided with a pre-meeting packet in advance of their session, which included information on the LPHSA and the essential services corresponding to their group.

The group sessions began with a brief discussion of the corresponding essential services. For example, Group three discussed Essential Service 2: Diagnose and investigate health problems and health hazards in the community. The group dialogue was designed to generate a collective understanding of the activities associated with each essential service as well as the components and capacities of the system necessary to deliver that service.

Each model standard included a set of questions, which participants ranked using the criteria below to measure how well the Leon County system is meeting the model standards. The quantitative results from each group were generated using Turning Point Technology, which provided real time tallies.

Level of Activity	Description
No Activity 0%	The public health system does not participate in this activity at all.
Minimal Activity (1%-25%)	The public health system provides limited activity, and there is opportunity for substantial improvement.
Moderate Activity (26%-50%)	The public health system somewhat participates in this activity, and there is opportunity for greater improvement.
Significant Activity (51%-75%)	The public health system participates a great deal in this activity, and there is opportunity for minor improvement.
Optimal Activity (75%-100%)	The public health system is doing absolutely everything possible for this activity and there is no need for improvement.

Summary of Findings

The overall performance score was a 64, indicating the Leon County Public Health System yields an overall rating of “Significant” level across all 10 essential services.

The Ten Essential Public Health Services		Performance Scores	Level of Activity
1	Monitor health status to identify community health problems	74	Significant
2	Diagnose and investigate health problems and health hazards in the community.	76	Optimal
3	Inform, educate and empower people about health issues.	58	Significant
4	Mobilize community partnerships to identify and solve health problems.	61	Significant
5	Develop policies and plans that support individual and community health efforts.	50	Moderate
6	Enforce laws and regulations that protect health and ensure safety.	83	Optimal
7	Link people to needed personal health services and assure the provision of healthcare when otherwise unavailable.	43	Moderate
8	Assure a competent public health and personal healthcare workforce .	67	Significant
9	Evaluate effectiveness, accessibility, and quality of personal and population-based health services.	63	Significant
10	Research for new insights and innovative solutions to health problems.	66	Significant
Overall Score		**64**	**Significant**

Community Themes and Strengths

What It Is

The Community Themes and Strengths Assessment (CTS) provides a snapshot of the six focus neighborhoods by gathering information on the thoughts, concerns and opinions of community members.

Methods

The CTS was conducted through community discussions in the six focus neighborhoods. Discussion groups were coordinated by Florida Department of Health – Leon County staff. Seven different community discussions were conducted, which ranged from four to 15 people with a total of 58 people participating overall.

Key feedback is summarized, along with notable quotes from the participants for each topic area discussed. Data collected through the survey and community discussion process add a critical piece to the larger picture of community health, and will be closely reviewed during development of the community health improvement plan.

Date	Neighborhood	Key Feedback
June 12	Fairbanks	**Access to Food** • Limited access to grocery stores, Walmart is the most frequented store but far from community **Built Environment** • County drainage system is inadequate, mosquitos bred in ditches that collect water • The roads have lots of traffic and are dangerous for pedestrian. • Roads need to be paved and would increase the ability to exercise in the community • Most roads are not maintained by the county, and it is unknown who's responsible for maintaining them. • Residents stated that attempts were made to speak with County Commissioners to voice concerns for having sidewalks built, with no success of being able to present their case. • Bus stops are flooded and aren't assessable after rain for students attending Hawksrise, Deer Lake, and Chiles **Children Concerns** • Need curfew for all ages • For the safety of children, school bus stops should be identified by signage **Safety & Crime** • Community needs a police and health department substation • Crime would decrease if there was a community center in the area • Plagued with burglary, home invasions and drugs • There aren't any positive activities for children, too much idle time after school

June 15 **June 21**	Frenchtown	**Access to Information & Resources** • Need to be educated through workshops etc. on community leadership, elected official and their roles, the neighborhood boundaries • Need to be educated on resources available to community members i.e. home rehab • Need for city officials to speak to their community directly • Health insurance system is complicated and hard to understand the different components **Access to Food** • Community members acknowledge their neighborhood is a food desert. • The nearby corner stores do not offer fresh fruits and vegetables, and canned goods are double the price of grocery stores prices in Winn-Dixie. • Food provided at corner stores are sometimes expired, expensive and unhealthy **Built Environment** • Neighborhood needs sidewalks to increase physical activity • Transportation • Houses are not being inspected as they should and tenants on section eight are living in poorly maintained homes with their families • Tenant residents need to know their rights and actions that can be taken against negligent landlords. • Senior citizens concerned about the influx of young adults into their neighborhood on Clay St. not maintaining their properties **Personal Health** • Provide dental care to adult Medicaid recipients **Safety & Crime** • Enforce drug and alcohol-free park regulations • Residents expressed concern that law enforcement do not conduct surveillance in neighborhood, but only act once called upon by residents • Cars speeding throughout neighborhood
June 15	Macon	**Built Environment** • Neighborhood needs sidewalks to increase physical activity **Children Concerns** • Need afterschool and weekend activities for children • The park has drugs and alcohol, not safe for kids to play **Personal Health** • Provide dental care to adult & elderly Medicaid recipients **Safety & Crime** • Cars speeding throughout housing authority and main road • Drugs are being sold in front of resident homes • Homeless enter neighborhood and steal clothing from clothing lines in the back yard of residents • TPD only comes after receiving calls and is not seen doing patrols in the neighborhoods • Enforce drug and alcohol free park regulations

June 22	Bond	**Access to Information & Resources** • We don't know about resources • Need Medicaid resource books **Built Environment** • High crime rates • Speeding • Lighting in neighborhoods is darker on Southside • Neighborhood needs sidewalks to increase physical activity
		Mental Health • Needs education to know signs • Patients that refuse treatment are allowed to continue making decisions • Hospitals pacify patients having mental health issues • Culture avoids health issue & seeking help • Neighborhood doesn't recognize mental health; they merely accept that folks are crazy and it is normal • Community recognizes stress leads to poor health • Apalachee Center has reputation for serving only those with extreme issues therefore people won't go unless forced **Safety & Crime** • Enforce drug and alcohol free park regulations
June 28	Highway 20	**Built Environment** • Neighborhood needs sidewalks to increase physical activity • The recreational area should have programs for kids of all ages **Access to Information & Resources** • Ensure that programs and services are advertised to populations in need • Offer copay assistance with insurance coverage • Need summer activities for weekdays, weeknights and on weekends

Forces of Change Assessment

What It Is

The Forces of Change Assessment (FOCA) requires a group process to assess the forces that may impact the health and quality of life of the community and the local public health system. By compiling information and feedback from community members, these forces are identified, discussed, and prioritized in order to answer the following questions:

- What is occurring or might occur that affects the health of our community or the local public health system?
- What specific threats or opportunities are generated by these occurrences?

Methods

The (FOCA) was launched at the November 2016 meeting of the Steering Committee meeting and was finalized in December 2016. Prior to beginning the assessment, participants were oriented to its purpose and components in the following ways: 1) brief presentation at November's meeting; 2) email containing overview slides prior to the December meeting; and 3) brief presentation at the start of the December meeting. The group discussed the following types of forces in order to initiate the brainstorming of ideas.

- **Trends** are patterns over time, such as migration in and out of a community or a growing disillusionment with government.
- **Factors** are discrete elements, such as a community's large ethnic population, an urban setting or the jurisdiction's proximity to a major waterway.
- **Events** are one-time occurrences, such as a hospital closure, a natural disaster or the passage of new legislation.

Participants were asked to consider any and all types of forces, including:

- Social
- Economic
- Political
- Legal
- Environmental
- Technological
- Scientific
- Ethical

Summary of Findings

Through this assessment, participants identified local, state, and national forces that are or will be influencing the health or quality of life of the community and local public health system. Some of the major forces identified include economic opportunity, political leadership, healthcare service delivery and future legislation. The variety of forces that were identified and corresponding threats and opportunities are detailed in the following table.

Forces of Change Assessment Findings

Sector	Forces	Opportunities	Threats
Economic and Social	Slow economic recovery among disadvantaged	• 12% of the 1% sales tax directed to the office of economic vitality city/county	• High poverty and inequality • Uncoupling of economic development and chamber of commerce in Leon • Change in leadership, funding sources, and resources • Lack of jobs that pay a living wage • State budget cuts
	Growing disparities in population	• Discussion on race in society; strategic planning to create community wide race/equality plan	• Segregation of housing and schools • Institutional, systemic, and individual racism • Lack of effective communication regarding health and wellbeing of significant proportions of our families and children • Little/no progress on health equity since last CHA
	Education and knowledge about available resources	• Engage community partners in informing community and promote enrollment information • Collaborative and comprehensive community resource and provider directory	• Lack of informed and engaged citizens
Government/ Political	Changing local and state political leadership	• New leadership could be innovative	• Transition • Unknowns • Loss of confidence in political leaders • Prevention efforts not supported by current state government
	Affordable Care Act	• Continued prevention and early intervention • Covering of preexisting conditions	• Unknowns
Community	Crime and violence	• Increased community involvement, such as neighborhood watch groups • “Community Policing” initiative of TPD	• Increase in violent crime • Funding for youth activities • Failure to address problems of guns and weapons at the federal level

Community *Continued*	Neighborhoods as change agents	• Tailored change efforts in neighborhoods • Resident/community engagement for change • Neighborhood focused data available • Formation of • Southside/Frenchtown • Community Advisory Council	• Level of resources needed to address issues by neighborhood level • Capacity and skills needed to work with neighborhoods
	Lack of PE in schools	• Education of citizens on importance of preventative screenings/ healthy eating • Lobby for educational reform at local/state level	• Schools focused on academics at the expense of physical education • Schools emphasize narrow accountability with very little attention to other dimensions of child development • BMI in school children is trending upward
Healthcare	Gaps in service delivery	• New VA clinic Patient centered community based focus Use medical students, volunteers, professionals, etc. to administer screenings • More assisted living facilities being built Possible establishment of psychiatry residency between TMH and Apalachee • New Baker Act central receiving facility – opportunities for diversion • FSU College of Medicine to open a clinic in the future • Increased use of telemedicine	• Shortage of healthcare providers in primary care Only on provider on federal exchange for north Florida • Lack of coordination among healthcare organizations • Lack of behavior clinicians • Mental health excluded from general healthcare – prevents identification and early treatment • Lack of funding to expand children's dental services
Environment	Healthy food challenges	• Increase access to and consumption of healthy foods	• Affordability and access of farmer's markets
	Land Use	• Improvements to enhance recreational areas	• Upscale student housing is replacing low income housing for families and changing neighborhoods • Environmental gentrification

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Whole Child Leon (WCL) for the survey implementation in South City. This work served as the foundation for conducting surveys in focus neighborhoods. WCL developed and piloted the survey tool used to conduct the community health assessment surveys.

CHIP Steering Group

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Meade Grigg	Community Member
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Rayshell Holmes	Tallahassee Housing Authority
Warren Jones	Tallahassee Memorial HealthCare
Melissa Dancer-Brown	Tallahassee Memorial HealthCare
Lauren Faison	Tallahassee Memorial HealthCare
Ruth Nickens	Tallahassee Parks & Recreation – Senior Center
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Ellen Piekalkiewicz	United Partners for Human Services
Katrina Rolle	United Way of the Big Bend
Rebecca Weaver	United Way of the Big Bend
R. Jai Gillum	United Way of the Big Bend (former employee)
Courtney Atkins	Whole Child Leon

Appendix A – Methodology Overview

This appendix describes the data sources, analytical framework and steps used to identify the Focus Communities and assess community needs and assets.

Data Sources

The community health assessment analyzed secondary data from a variety of databases and collected primary data through a neighborhood health survey, community focus groups and a community assets assessment. Census tract boundaries were used to identify specific geographic neighborhoods (census blocks) within the county whose socioeconomic factors negatively impact health outcomes.

Secondary Data

Secondary data sources were selected based on the following criteria:

- Sources must be credible as a source of high quality data.
- Data must be reported consistently over time in the same way.
- Data must be available at the county, zip code, or smaller level.

Major sources for secondary data on health outcomes and sociodemographic variables included:

- Agency for Healthcare Administration (hospitalization and emergency department utilization data)
- Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System Survey
- Florida Cancer Data System
- Florida Department of Education
- Florida Department of Health
- Florida Youth Tobacco Survey
- U.S. Census

Primary Data

- Neighborhood Health Survey
- Focus groups with neighborhood community members
- Community asset collection through website analysis and key informants

Neighborhood Health Survey

The survey consisted of 94 questions about various health topics. The survey instrument was adapted from the tools created by the Houston Department of Health and Human Services, FDOH-Sarasota and the Protocol for Assessing Community Excellence in Environmental Health (PACE-EH).

The survey had six sections: 1) Environmental Health/Built Environment; 2) Children's Concerns; 3) Access to Care; 4) Health and Wellbeing; 5) Health-Related Behaviors; and 6) Demographics. Questions were primarily multiple choice, with select open-ended opportunities. Each survey was coded with a unique identification number.

A team of 70 field volunteers trained in safety and survey procedure spent one Saturday in each of the six chosen neighborhoods. The surveys were conducted in both English and Spanish. All survey respondents were given a resource bag of materials for their participation.

Focus Groups

Focus groups for each neighborhood met during June 2016. Residents were presented with key findings from the survey and supporting data for discussion and asked to consider the following:

- What information stood out to you?
- What concerns you?
- What questions did this raise for you? What other things do we need to consider?
- What seems to be the most critical issue or concern for the community?

Based on consensus-building results from community meetings, topic issues identified across all six neighborhoods ranked as "critical" are below:

- Access to Information Related to Healthcare and Services
- Chronic Disease, Exercise, and Nutrition
- Mental Health
- Transportation
- Safety and Crime
- Built Environment (sidewalks, lighting, paved roads)
- Education

**Write-ins included: Socioeconomic Development and Racism/Segregation

Community Assets

Data were collected on programs and services available throughout the community related to specific health conditions in accordance with the strategic areas. A list of existing resource directories was compiled, and additional assets identified through internet searches were added to this master list. Detailed information for each identified asset was gathered through scans of each organization's web sites (where available) and, when possible, direct contact with staff. The final list of community health assets contains 100 entries.

Prioritization Process

The Steering Group developed a prioritization matrix to assist in determining which health issues will be incorporated in the health improvement planning process. Health issues included those identified during the survey and community meetings and gathered from additional data sources. The following criteria were chosen to rank health issues among members of the committee:

- **Magnitude (size)** – Does the health issue affect a large proportion of the population?
- **Impact on Quality of Life and Premature Death** – Does the health issue have high severity, such as high mortality or morbidity rate, severe disability or significant pain and suffering?
- **Ability to Change** – Is the health issue feasible to change?
- **Root Cause** – Is the health issue a factor or a social determinant that affects multiple health issues?
- **Health Disparity** – Does the health issue disproportionately affect population subgroups?

The following strategic areas were determined to be of greatest concern to these neighborhoods after survey analysis, community meetings and prioritization: Economic Stability, Education, Health Communication and Information, HIV/Sexually Transmitted Infections (STI), Maternal and Child Health, Mental Health, Neighborhood Safety and Nutrition and Physical Activity.

Appendix B: Community Assets

Community assets or resources are those things that can be used to improve quality of life of the population in a geographic area. Community assets include organizations, people, partnerships, facilities, funding, policies, regulations, and a community's collective experience. Health issues are best addressed using existing resources and community strengths.

Chronic Health Conditions

American Heart Association, Tallahassee Office

Bond Community Health Center, Inc.

FSU, University Health and Wellness Center

Leon Advocacy and Resource Center

Neighborhood Medical Center

TMH, Diabetes Center

Economic Stability

CareerSource, Capital Region, Leon County
Care-Tallahassee
Community Action Agency, Getting Ahead
Dress for Success Tallahassee
Family Endeavors, Supportive Services for Veteran Families
FSU, Entrepreneurship Bootcamp for Veterans with Disabilities
Goodwill Industries Big Bend, Career Training Center
Leon Advocacy and Resource Center
Leon County Housing Services
Lighthouse of the Big Bend, Inc.

Education

AMIKids Tallahassee

Bethel AME Church, Daughters of Sarah Allen

Community Action Agency, Head Start Child

Development Program

Early Learning Coalition of the Big Bend

FAMU, Black Male College Explorers Program

Leon County Schools, Dropout

Prevention/Alternative Education Tallahassee

Urban League, Inc.

Tallahassee Community College - Adult

Education, GED, ESL Programs

Health Communication/Information

2-1-1 Big Bend, Helpline 2-1-1

HIV/Sexually Transmitted Infections

Big Bend Cares, Inc.

Bond Community Health Center, Inc.

Florida Department of Health in Leon, HIV/AIDS

Services

Minority Alliance for Advocating Community

Awareness and Action, Inc.

Neighborhood Medical Center

Maternal and Child Health

Birth Cottage, Inc.

Brehon Family Services, Brehon House

Florida Department of Health - Leon Healthy

Start Services

Florida Department of Health - Leon, WIC

Florida Institute for Reproductive Medicine

Healthy Start Coalition

Jasmine Women's Center

La Leche League of Tallahassee

Nature Coast Women's Care

Planned Parenthood of Tallahassee

Pregnancy Help and Information Center

Whole Child Leon

A Woman's Pregnancy Center

Mental Health

Apalachee Center, Inc.

Avalon Treatment Centers

Bethel Family Counseling and Outreach Center

Capital Regional Medical Center, Behavioral Health Inpatient

Catholic Charities, NWFLT, Counseling Services

DISC Village, Children & Family Services

Engage Behavioral Health

FAMU, Counseling Services

Life in Focus

National Alliance on Mental Illness, (NAMI), Florida

Turn About, Outpatient Services/Youth/College

Neighborhood Safety

Big Bend Crime Stoppers, Inc.

Capital City Youth Services, Going Places Street Outreach

Florida Council Against Sexual Violence, Inc.

Leon County Sheriff's Office, Prevention Programs

Seniors vs Crime

Tallahassee, City Police Department

Nutrition

America's Second Harvest of the Big Bend

ECHO, Emergency Services Program

FAMU, Cooperative Extension Services, Resource Management

Food Pantries throughout Leon County

Frenchtown Farmers Market

UF-IFAS, Leon County Cooperative Extension Service

Physical Activity

Tallahassee Parks and Recreation

Gulf Winds Track Club

Private Fitness Clubs and Gymnasiums

YMCA of Tallahassee

Appendix C: Neighborhood Health Survey

Please read:

Hello, my name is _____. I know that it is unusual for a stranger to come to your door but I am working with your neighborhood association. You may have seen a letter from them recently saying that we would stop by to ask a few health related questions. We are part of a group of community agencies wanting to learn more about the health needs of your neighborhood. I hope you can help by taking a short 15 to 20 minute survey right now to help us.

The survey is voluntary and your identity is kept anonymous. The results will be shared with you and your neighbors at a meeting that I hope you will attend. May I ask you a few questions?

If the answer is no, say: I understand, but if you could find the time it would also help us help you by understanding your health needs also. I will give you a bag of information that can help you find resources for some of the health needs you may have today [Whether they take the survey or not leave the bag of information]

Before we begin, is this your residence and are you 18 or older?

(If the answer is "No" then ask) Is someone who lives here and is over 18 home now?

(*If resident is not over 18 and there is not another member of the household that is over 18 years of age, OR the person does not reside at the address, thank them for their time and move on to a different home)*

Things to keep in mind if residents were to ask:

- *The addresses have been randomly selected*
- *These answers will help create the Neighborhood Health Improvement Plan*

Let's begin,

DEMOGRAPHIC

1 How long have you lived at this residence?

_____ In years
(Less than a year= 00)

2 How long have you lived in this neighborhood?

_____ In years
Less than a year = 00

3 What is your age?

_____ Age in years

4 Indicate sex of respondent.

Ask only if necessary.

01 Male
02 Female

5 **What is the primary language that is spoken in your home?**

Read only if necessary:

01 English
02 Spanish
03 Haitian Creole
04 **Other** _____

6 **Which one of the following best describes your race?**

01 **White**
02 **Black or African American**
03 **American Indian or Alaska Native**
04 **Asian**
05 **Asian Indian**
06 **Other** _____

7 **Are you Hispanic, Latino/a, or Spanish origin?**

Do not read:

01 Yes
02 No
03 Don't know / Not sure

8 **What is your marital status?**

Please read:

01 **Single, Never married**
02 **Married**
03 **Divorced**
04 **Widowed**
05 **Separated**
Or
06 **In a relationship or An unmarried couple**

9 **How many children less than 18 years of age live in your home with you?** ___ ___ Number of children

10 **How many individuals 18 and over live in this home? (include yourself)** ___ ___

11 What is the highest grade or year of school you completed?

Read only if necessary:

00 Never attended school
01 Grades 1 through 8 (Elementary)
02 Grades 9 through 11 (Some high school)
03 Grade 12 or GED (High school graduate)
04 College 1 year to 3 years (Some college or technical school)
05 College 4 years or more (College graduate)
06 Graduate Degree (Masters, Doctorate)

12 Are you currently…?

01 **Employed full-time**
02 **Employed part-time**
03 **Self-employed**
04 **Out of work for 1 year or more**
05 **Out of work for less than 1 year**
06 **A Homemaker**
07 **A Student**
08 **Retired**
Or
09 **Unable to work**

13 What are some of the things you like about your neighborhood?

a) _____

_____

b) _____

_____

c) _____

_____

d) _____

_____

e) _____

_____

14 In your opinion, what are the biggest problems in your neighborhood?

a) _____

b) _____

c) _____

d) _____

e) _____

ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH/BUILT ENVIRONMENT

We are very interested in your opinions concerning your neighborhood.

Now we would like to ask you a few more questions about your neighborhood.

For each question below, please answer either YES or NO.

15 **Do you have enough lighting in your neighborhood at night?**

01 Yes
02 No ***(Explain below)***
03 No Opinion/Don't Know

If NO, could you explain your answer?

_____

16 **Do you feel safe in your neighborhood?**

01 Yes
02 No ***(Explain below)***
03 No Opinion/Don't Know

If NO, could you explain your answer

_____

17 **Do you have enough sidewalks in your neighborhood?**

01 Yes
02 No ***(Explain below)***
03 No Opinion/Don't Know

If NO, could you explain your answer

---

18 **Do you have access to parks, walking trails, bike paths or other recreation areas in your neighborhood?**

01 Yes
02 No ***(Explain below)***
03 No Opinion/Don't Know

If NO, could you explain your answer

---

19 **Do you have access to public transportation in the neighborhood?**

01 Yes
02 No ***(Explain below)***
03 No Opinion/Don't Know

If NO, could you explain your answer

---

20 **Are there abandoned houses or buildings that you feel should be removed?**

01 Yes ***(specify location below)***
02 No
03 No Opinion/Don't Know

If yes, could you specify location?

---

21 **Are there abandoned cars or other vehicles in this neighborhood you feel should be removed?**

01 Yes ***(specify location below)***
02 No
03 No Opinion/Don't Know

If yes, could you specify location?

---

22 **Are there roaming/stray animals (such as dogs or cats) in your neighborhood?**

If yes, could you specify location?

1 Yes ***(specify location below)***
2 No
3 No Opinion/Don't Know

---

23 **Are there areas of poor drainage (such as standing or stagnant water) near or around the roads in this neighborhood?**

1 Yes ***(specify location below)***
2 No
3 No Opinion/Don't Know

If yes, could you specify location?

---

24 **Are there large amounts of trash not properly disposed of in this neighborhood?**

1 *Yes* ***(specify location below)***
2 *No*
3 *No Opinion/Don't Know*

If yes, could you specify location?

_____

25 **Are you concerned with cars speeding in your neighborhood?**

1 *Yes* ***(specify location below)***
2 *No*
3 *No Opinion/Don't Know*

If yes, could you specify location?

_____

26 **Are there areas or abandoned lots overgrown with weeds that do not allow you to easily walk or bike throughout this neighborhood?**

1 *Yes* ***(specify location below)***
2 *No*
3 *No Opinion/Don't Know*

If yes, could you specify location? _____

27 **Are you worried about lead based paints in and around your home?**

1 *Yes* ***(specify location below)***
2 *No*
3 *No Opinion/Don't Know*

If yes, could you specify location? _____

28 **Are there areas of sewage/foul smelling water outside of your home?**

1 *Yes* ***(specify location below)***
2 *No*
3 *No Opinion/Don't Know*

If yes, could you specify location? _____

29 **Do you currently have mold in your home in an area bigger than a dollar bill?**

1 *Yes* ***(specify location below)***
2 *No*
3 *No Opinion/Don't Know*

If yes, could you specify location? _____

I have just asked a series of questions about the environmental health aspects of your neighborhood.

30 **In your opinion what are your neighborhood's biggest environmental health issues? (Up to three)**

*1)*_____

*2)*_____

*3)*_____

ONLY ASK IF THERE ARE CHILDREN IN THE HOUSEHOLD.

I see from a previous question 9 that there are children under 18 living here. If you are the parent, head of the household, or someone responsible for the children's care, I would like to ask you a few questions about the children.

Are you a parent, the head of household or responsible for the children's care?

31

1 Yes – **IF YES, GO TO THE NEXT QUESTION, 32, BELOW**

2 No **IF NO, SKIP THE NEXT SECTION AND GO TO QUESTION 44 IN THE NEXT SECTION "ACCESS TO CARE**

CHILDRENS' CONCERNS

Now I am going to ask you some questions about the children living here.

32 **What are the ages of the children living here in your home?**

Circle all that apply

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17

33 **IF THEY HAVE CHILDREN UNDER 5 ASK******

Do your children under 5 receive any childcare outside of your home on a regular basis?

1 Yes
2 No (Skip to 35)

34 **IF "YES" TO THE ABOVE…**

Which of the following kind(s) of childcare do they receive?

List all that apply

1 **Childcare/Daycare center**
2 **A neighbor's home**
3 **Family member's home**
4 **VPK (Voluntary Pre-Kindergarten)**
5 **Head Start**
6 **Other (Specify)** _____

35 **Do you have concerns about your child's speech, hearing, vision, or movement?**

1 *Yes*
2 *No*
3 *Not Sure/Don't Know*

IF YES, why?

_____

36 **Do you worry that your child has problems…**

1 **Making friends**
2 **Concentrating in school**
3 **With discipline and behavior**
4 **Understanding what is going on around him or her**
5 **Being bullied**
6 **Feeling like he or she is different**
7 **Other worries (Specify)** _____
_____

37 **Do you worry about feeding your children?**

1 *Yes*
2 *No*
3 *Not Sure/Don't Know*

IF YES, why?

_____

38 **Do you believe your children have good health care?**

1 *Yes*
2 *No*
3 *Not Sure/Don't Know*

IF NO, why?

_____

39 **Do you believe your children have good dental care?**

1 *Yes*
2 *No*
3 *Not Sure/Don't Know*

IF NO, why?

_____

40 **Are you concerned about the safety of your children in the neighborhood?**

1 *Yes*
2 *No*
3 *Not Sure/Don't Know*

IF YES, why?

_____

41 **Do you like your children's school (s)?**

1 *Yes*

2 *No (Explain below)*
3 *Not Sure/Don't Know*

IF NO, why?

_____

42 **What do you worry most about your child (ren)? (Can answer more than one)**

Do not read. Use only if need a prompt.
0 No worries regarding children
1 Childcare
2 School/Education
3 Safe neighborhood
4 That they have enough food to eat
5 Limited or no health care coverage
6 Or Other (specify) _____

_____

43 **Is there a program or service that you want to suggest to improve the health or learning of your child?**
IF YES**, specify program/service**?

1 *Yes (specify below)*
2 *No*

_____

_____

ACCESS TO CARE

Now I would like to ask some questions about your ability to get the health care that you want for yourself:

44 **If you have health insurance, which of the following types of health insurance do you currently have? (Check all that apply)**

0 I have no health insurance
1 Private Health Insurance from employer
2 Private Health Insurance purchased directly
3 Medicare
4 Medicaid
5 VA
6 Other government plan (COBRA etc.)_____

_____

7 Don't know/Not sure

45 **Was there a time in the past year when you had difficulty getting medical services that you needed?**

1 *Yes*
2 *No* (Skip to 48)
3 *Don't know / Not sure* (Skip to 48)

SHOW CARD "A" TO INTERVIEWEE:

46 IF you had difficulty getting medical services in the past year, what are the reasons for this? Please note all that apply.

SHOW CARD "A" TO INTERVIEWEE:

01 Do not have a car or transportation to go to the doctor
02 Do not have childcare
03 Do not have a doctor/clinic to go to
04 Do not have insurance
05 Do not have enough money to pay for health care
06 Do not know where to go for health care
07 Doctor's office/Clinics were not opened when I/we needed health care.
08 Doctor's office/Clinics could not give me/us an appointment when needed.
09 Doctor's office/Clinic is too far from home.
10 Doctor's office/Clinic waiting time is too long.
11 Doctor is different each time I/we go for health care.
12 Doctor/staff does not speak our language / look like us.
13 Doctor/staff does not listen to / understand me/us.
14 Doctor/staff does not treat me/us with respect.

47 Are there other reasons not on the card?

_____

_____

48 Do you currently have one person you think of as your personal doctor or health care provider?

If "No," ask: **"Is there more than one, or is there no person who you think of as your personal doctor or health care provider?"**

1 Yes, only one
2 More than one
3 No
4 Don't know / Not sure

49 **Where do you go most often when you need to see a doctor? (Only one answer is acceptable so if more than one name is given ask that they choose the most used)**

(Do not read unless need prompt)

01 *Bond Clinic (Gadsden St., Pasco St., Joe Louis St.)*
02 *Neighborhood Health Clinic (Lincoln Ctr., Southside*
03 *clinic, Havana)*
04 *Family Practice of Tallahassee Memorial Hospital*
05 *Leon County Health Department*
06 *Doctor's office or other provider's office*
07 *VA (Veterans Administration)*
08 *Tallahassee Memorial Hospital Emergency Room*
Capital Regional Hospital Emergency Room
Hospital urgent care
09 *Some other place (specify name & location)*

_____

10 *Don't know / Not sure*

50 **About how long has it been since you last saw a doctor for a routine checkup? A routine checkup is a general physical exam, not an exam for a specific injury, illness, or condition.**

(Do not read unless a prompt is necessary)

0 Never had a routine checkup
1 Within the past year (anytime less than 12 months ago)
2 Within the past 2 years (1 year but less than 2 years ago)
3 Within the past 5 years (2 years but less than 5 years ago)
4 5 or more years ago
5 Don't know / Not sure

51 **How long has it been since you last saw a dentist or a dental clinic for any reason? Include visits to dental specialists, such as orthodontists.**

(Do not read unless a prompt is necessary)

0 Never been to a dentist or dental clinic **(Skip to Q53)**
1 Within the past year (anytime less than 12 months ago)
2 Within the past 2 years (1 year but less than 2 years ago)
3 Within the past 5 years (2 years but less than 5 years ago)
4 5 or more years ago
5 Don't know / Not sure

52 **What was the reason for your last visit?**

1 ***Dental cleaning***
2 ***Checkup***
3 ***Tooth ache***
4 ***Braces***
5

*Other (Specify)*_____

_____

HEALTH AND WELLBEING

Now I would like to ask some questions about your current health.

53	**Overall how would you rate your health?**	*1*	**Excellent**
		2	**Very good**
		3	**Good**
		4	**Fair**
		5	**Poor**
		6	Don't Know/Not Sure
54	**During the past month, how much did physical health problems limit your usual physical activities (such as walking or climbing stairs)?**	*1*	***Not at all***
		2	***Very little***
		3	***Somewhat***
		4	***Quite a lot***
		5	***Could not do physical activities***
55	**During the past month, have you felt so sad or depressed that you had a hard time doing what you normally do during the day?**	*1*	**Not at all**
		2	**Slightly**
		3	**Moderately**
		4	**Quite a lot**
		5	**Extremely**
56	**During the past month, have you felt so anxious or nervous that you had a hard time doing what you normally do during the day?**	*1*	**Not at all**
		2	**Slightly**
		3	**Moderately**
		4	**Quite a lot**
		5	**Extremely**
57	**During the past month, have you had thoughts or heard voices that were so disturbing that you had a hard time doing what you normally do during the day?**	*1*	**Not at all**
		2	**Slightly**
		3	**Moderately**
		4	**Quite a lot**
		5	**Extremely**

58 **Have you or anyone in your family needed mental health services in the last year?**

1 Yes **(If yes, skip to 60)**
2 No
3 Don't Know/Not Sure

59 **Would you know where to go if anyone in your family needed mental health services?**

1 Yes **(Skip to 63)**
2 No **(Skip to 63)**
3 Not sure **(Skip to 63)**

60 **Was there a time in the past year when you or anyone in your family had difficulty getting mental health services that they needed?**

1 Yes
2 No **(Skip to 63)**
3 Don't know/Not sure **(Skip to 63)**

SHOW CARD A TO INTERVIEWEE:

61 **IF you or anyone in your family had difficulty getting mental health services in the past year, what are the reasons for this? (Mark all that apply)**

01 Do not have a car or transportation
02 Do not have childcare
03 Do not have a service provider to go to
04 Do not have insurance
05 Do not have enough money to pay for care
06 Do not know where to go for these services
07 Service providers were not open when I/we needed services
08 Service providers could not give me/us an appointment when needed.
09 Service provider is too far from home.
10 Service provider's waiting time is too long.
11 Service provider is different each time I/we go for care.
12 Service provider does not speak our language / look like us.
13 Service provider does not listen to / understand me/us.
14 Service provider does not treat me/us with respect.

62 **Are there other reasons not on the card?**

_____

_____

63 **Have you or anyone in your family needed substance abuse services in the last year?**

1 Yes **(If yes skip to 65)**
2 No
3 Don't Know/Not Sure

64 **Would you know where to go if anyone in your family needed substance abuse services?**

1 Yes **(Skip to 68)**
2 No **(Skip to 68)**

65 **Was there a time in the past 12 months when you or anyone in your family had difficulty getting substance abuse services that they needed?**

1 Yes
2 No **(Skip to next section "Special Health Conditions Q68")**
3 Don't know / Not sure **(Skip to next section "Special Health Conditions Q68)**

66 **SHOW CARD "A" TO INTERVIEWEE:**

IF you or anyone in your family had difficulty getting substance abuse services in the past year, what are the reasons for this? (Mark all that apply)

SHOW CARD "A" TO INTERVIEWEE

01 Do not have a car or transportation
02 Do not have childcare
03 Do not have a service provider to go to
04 Do not have insurance
05 Do not have enough money to pay for care
06 Do not know where to go for these services
07 Service providers were not open when I/we needed services
08 Service providers could not give me/us an appointment when needed.
09 Service provider is too far from home.
10 Service provider's waiting time is too long.
11 Service provider is different each time I/we go for care.
12 Service provider does not speak our language / look like us.
13 Service provider does not listen to / understand me/us.
14 Service provider does not treat me/us with respect.

67 **Are there other reasons not on the card?**

_____

SPECIFIC HEALTH CONDITIONS

Now I am going to ask you about specific health concerns.

(SHOW CARD "B" TO INTERVIEWEE)

68 Has a DOCTOR, NURSE or other health professional EVER told you that you had any of the following health conditions/problems? (Mark all that apply)

(SHOW CARD "B" TO INTERVIEWEE)

00 Have no health conditions/problems
01 Heart Attack
02 Heart Disease
03 Stroke
04 Arthritis or rheumatoid arthritis
05 Memory loss/forgetfulness
06 Asthma
07 Cancer
08 Cholesterol Problems
09 Gum disease/bleeding gums
10 Foot Care Problems
11 Swelling / Inflammation of Joints
12 Difficulty moving, getting around without help, or without equipment
13 Prone to falling
14 Dizziness
15 Hypertension/Abnormal Blood Pressure
16 Overweight/Obesity
17 Shakes (Uncontrollable Shaking / Parkinson's Disease)
18 Diabetes or high blood sugar?
19 Lung Disease (emphysema, chronic obstructive lung disease)
20 Depression
21 Anxiety
22 Psychosis
23 Trauma
24 Another health problem
Specify: _____

HEALTH-RELATED BEHAVIORS

The next several questions are about your regular activities.

69	**Does the grocery store or supermarket that you regularly go to offer a good selection of fresh fruits and vegetables?**	1 2 3	Yes No Don't know
70	**On average, do you eat 3-5 servings of fruit and vegetables per day? (1 serving of fruit =1/2 cup=1 tennis ball, 1 serving of vegetables = 1 cup = 1 fist)**	1 2 3	Yes No Don't know
71	**On average, how many times per week do you eat meals that were prepared in a fast food restaurant?** **(include fast food, and restaurants that deliver food to your house).**	___ ___ 97 00 98	Enter number of times Less than once per week Never . Don't know/Not sure
72	**On average, how often do you eat fried foods per week?**	___ ___ 97 00 98	Enter number of times Less than once per week Never . Don't know/Not sure
73	**On average, how often do you drink alcoholic beverages (include beer, wine, wine coolers, etc.)**	1 2 3 4	**Every day/almost daily** **A few times per week** **Rarely (Skip to 75)** **Never (Skip to 75)**
74	**Considering all types of alcoholic beverages, how many times during the past 30 days did you have X or more**	___ ___ 77	Number of times (None = 00) Don't know / Not sure

drinks [X = 5 for men, X = 4 for women] on an occasion?

75	**During the last month, other than your regular job, how often did you participate in at least 30 minutes of any moderate intensity physical activities or exercises such as walking, running, or calisthenics?**	___ ___ ___ ___ 77 99	Times per week Times per month Don't know / Not sure Refused
76	**Do you smoke cigarettes, cigars (Black and Milds) every day, some days, or not at all?**	0 1 2 3	Not at all Every day Some days Don't know / Not sure
77	**Do you currently use chewing tobacco, snuff, or snus every day, some days, or not at all?** (Snus (rhymes with 'goose')) NOTE: Snus (Swedish for snuff) is a moist smokeless tobacco, usually sold in small pouches that are placed under the lip against the gum.	0 1 2 3	Not at all Every day Some days Don't know / Not sure

ONLY ASK IF RESPONDED 'YES' TO BEING A SMOKER IN 76 ABOVE

78	**During the past year, have you stopped using cigarettes for one day or longer because you were trying to quit smoking?**	1 2 3	Yes No Don't know / Not sure
79	**Do you currently use electronic cigarettes (also known as e-cigarettes or vaping)?**	1 2 3	Yes Yes, to help me quit smoking or using other tobacco products No

80	**During the past year, have you had either a flu shot or a flu vaccine that was sprayed in your nose?**	1 2 3	Yes No Don't know / Not sure
81	**A pneumonia shot is usually given only once or twice in a person's lifetime and is different from the flu shot. Have you ever had a pneumonia shot?**	1 2 3	Yes No Don't know / Not sure
82	**Have you ever had the shingles or zoster vaccine?**	1 2 3	Yes No Don't know / Not sure

---

83 **ONLY ASK IF FEMALE**

	Have you ever had a mammogram? (If respondent does not know what a mammogram is, note that a mammogram is an x-ray of each breast to look for breast cancer.)	1 2 3	Yes No Don't know / Not sure
84	**Have you ever had a clinical breast exam?** (If respondent does not know what a breast exam is, note that a clinical breast exam is when a doctor, nurse, or other health professional feels the breasts for lumps.)		Yes No Don't know / Not sure
85	**Have you ever had a Pap smear (or Pap Test)?**	1 2 3	Yes No **(Skip to 90)** Don't know / Not sure **(Skip to 90)**

	Only ask if responded yes to above question.	Read only if necessary:
86	**How long has it been since you had your last Pap Smear/Pap test?**	1 Within the past year (anytime less than 12 months ago) 2 Within the past 2 years (1 year but less than 2 years ago) 3 Within the past 3 years (2 years but less than 3 years ago) 4 Within the past 5 years (3 years but less than 5 years ago) 5 5 or more years ago 6 Don't know / Not sure

ONLY ASK IF MALE

87	**A Prostate-Specific Antigen test, also called a PSA test, is a blood test used to check men for prostate cancer. Has a doctor, nurse, or other health professional EVER talked with you about the advantages of the PSA test?**	1 Yes 2 No 3 Don't know / Not sure
88	**Have you EVER HAD a PSA test?**	1 Yes 2 No **(Skip to 90)** 3 Don't know / Not sure **(Skip to 90)**
89	**ONLY ASK IF RESPONDED YES TO #81** How long has it been since you had your last PSA test	**Read only if necessary:** 1 Within the past year (anytime less than 12 months ago) 2 Within the past 2 years (1 year but less than 2 years) 3 Within the past 3 years (2 years but less than 3 years) 4 Within the past 5 years (3 years but less than 5 years) 5 5 or more years ago

6 Don't know / Not sure

90 Are there any other major personal health concerns that you would like to mention?

_____

_____

91 I have just asked a series of questions about personal health. Of the issues we just discussed, what are the top three personal health issues that concern you the most?

1) _____

2) _____

3) _____

92 Of the concerns you just mentioned, which one to you think needs the most attention?

_____

_____

93 Is there anything else you would like to say about any concerns you may have that we didn't ask you?

_____

_____

_____

That was the last question. Thank you very much for your time and cooperation.

The survey results should be compiled in a little over a month.

A neighborhood meeting will then be held to let everyone see how the community as a whole responded to the survey, to ask questions and discuss future improvement priorities for the neighborhood.

Arrest Totals and Index Arrests by Jurisdiction
January - June 2017

		Arrest Totals (Part 1 & 2 combined)			Index Arrests (Part 1)						
Agency/County	Year	Total Arrests	Total Adult Arrests	Total Juvenile Arrests	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny	Motor Vehicle Theft
Alachua County	2016	5,280	4,952	328	8	33	74	280	206	670	57
FL001	2017	5,074	4,643	431	17	51	61	297	238	570	66
Alachua County Sheriff's Office	2017	1,702	1,526	176	3	9	20	81	31	74	14
Gainesville Police Department	2017	2,691	2,490	201	14	42	40	198	204	452	47
High Springs Police Department	2017	131	121	10	0	0	0	9	2	7	2
University of Florida Police Department	2017	204	178	26	0	0	0	2	0	24	1
Alachua Police Department	2017	96	82	14	0	0	1	6	1	10	2
Santa Fe College Police Department	2017	36	34	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Alachua DOC Inspector General	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DABT - Alachua	2017	22	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FWC - Alachua	2017	62	62	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
FHP - Gainesville	2017	130	128	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0

SOURCE: Florida Department of Law Enforcement, 2017. Crime in Florida, Semi-Annual January - June 2017 Florida uniform crime report [Computer program]. Tallahassee, FL: FDLE

Arrest Totals and Index Arrests by Jurisdiction
January - June 2017

Part 2 Arrests

Agency/County	Year	Manslaughter	Kidnap/ Abduction	Arson	Simple Assault	Drug Arrests	Bribery	Embezzlement	Fraud	Counterfeit/ Forgery	Extortion/ Blackmail	Intimidation
Alachua County	2016	0	7	1	518	800	0	5	106	16	3	4
FL001	2017	0	9	0	504	944	0	6	89	13	1	0
Alachua County Sheriff's Office	2017	0	4	0	197	190	0	4	61	1	0	0
Gainesville Police Department	2017	0	4	0	257	512	0	0	12	11	1	0
High Springs Police Department	2017	0	0	0	21	69	0	0	0	1	0	0
University of Florida Police Department	2017	0	0	0	14	57	0	0	9	0	0	0
Alachua Police Department	2017	0	0	0	12	27	0	2	1	0	0	0
Santa Fe College Police Department	2017	0	1	0	0	16	0	0	0	0	0	0
Alachua DOC Inspector General	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DABT - Alachua	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FWC - Alachua	2017	0	0	0	0	16	0	0	0	0	0	0
FHP - Gainesville	2017	0	0	0	3	57	0	0	6	0	0	0

SOURCE: Florida Department of Law Enforcement, 2017. Crime in Florida, Semi-Annual January - June 2017 Florida uniform crime report [Computer program]. Tallahassee, FL: FDLE

Arrest Totals and Index Arrests by Jurisdiction
January - June 2017

Part 2 Arrests, continued

Agency/County	Year	Prostitution	Non-Forcible Sex Offenses	Stolen Property	DUI	Destruction/ Vandalism	Gambling	Weapons Violations	Liquor Law Violations	Misc.
Alachua County	2016	0	12	20	194	45	0	29	69	2,123
FL001	2017	2	23	15	224	47	0	38	82	1,777
Alachua County Sheriff's Office	2017	1	7	4	18	14	0	14	0	955
Gainesville Police Department	2017	1	16	9	105	30	0	16	48	672
High Springs Police Department	2017	0	0	1	4	1	0	2	0	12
University of Florida Police Department	2017	0	0	0	41	1	0	3	17	35
Alachua Police Department	2017	0	0	1	5	1	0	1	0	26
Santa Fe College Police Department	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17
Alachua DOC Inspector General	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DABT - Alachua	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17	5
FWC - Alachua	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	45
FHP - Gainesville	2017	0	0	0	51	0	0	2	0	10

SOURCE: Florida Department of Law Enforcement, 2017. Crime in Florida, Semi-Annual January - June 2017 Florida uniform crime report [Computer program]. Tallahassee, FL: FDLE

Arrest Totals and Index Arrests by Jurisdiction
January - June 2017

		Arrest Totals (Part 1 & 2 combined)			Index Arrests (Part 1)						
Agency/County	Year	Total Arrests	Total Adult Arrests	Total Juvenile Arrests	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny	Motor Vehicle Theft
Baker County	2016	766	719	47	0	0	1	35	12	38	2
FL002	2017	681	644	37	1	0	0	28	21	18	5
Baker County Sheriff's Office	2017	621	588	33	1	0	0	28	21	18	5
Baker DOC Inspector General	2017	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DABT - Baker	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FWC - Baker	2017	35	31	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FHP - Baker Co	2017	24	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

SOURCE: Florida Department of Law Enforcement, 2017. Crime in Florida, Semi-Annual January - June 2017 Florida uniform crime report [Computer program]. Tallahassee, FL: FDLE

Arrest Totals and Index Arrests by Jurisdiction
January - June 2017

Part 2 Arrests

Agency/County	Year	Manslaughter	Kidnap/ Abduction	Arson	Simple Assault	Drug Arrests	Bribery	Embezzlement	Fraud	Counterfeit/ Forgery	Extortion/ Blackmail	Intimidation
Baker County	2016	0	0	0	41	58	0	0	2	3	0	0
FL002	2017	0	0	0	28	82	0	0	5	2	0	0
Baker County Sheriff's Office	2017	0	0	0	28	75	0	0	5	2	0	0
Baker DOC Inspector General	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DABT - Baker	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FWC - Baker	2017	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
FHP - Baker Co	2017	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0

SOURCE: Florida Department of Law Enforcement, 2017. Crime in Florida, Semi-Annual January - June 2017 Florida uniform crime report [Computer program]. Tallahassee, FL: FDLE

Arrest Totals and Index Arrests by Jurisdiction
January - June 2017

Part 2 Arrests, continued

Agency/County	Year	Prostitution	Non-Forcible Sex Offenses	Stolen Property	DUI	Destruction/ Vandalism	Gambling	Weapons Violations	Liquor Law Violations	Misc.
Baker County	2016	0	5	5	21	1	0	5	8	529
FL002	2017	0	1	3	22	0	0	6	1	458
Baker County Sheriff's Office	2017	0	1	3	8	0	0	2	1	423
Baker DOC Inspector General	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
DABT - Baker	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FWC - Baker	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	30
FHP - Baker Co	2017	0	0	0	14	0	0	2	0	4

SOURCE: Florida Department of Law Enforcement, 2017. Crime in Florida, Semi-Annual January - June 2017 Florida uniform crime report [Computer program]. Tallahassee, FL: FDLE

Arrest Totals and Index Arrests by Jurisdiction
January - June 2017

		Arrest Totals (Part 1 & 2 combined)			Index Arrests (Part 1)						
Agency/County	Year	Total Arrests	Total Adult Arrests	Total Juvenile Arrests	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny	Motor Vehicle Theft
Bay County	2016	8,053	7,480	573	5	15	24	244	279	1,034	89
FL003	2017	7,865	7,197	668	6	17	48	261	300	1,124	72
Bay County Sheriff's Office	2017	2,747	2,473	274	1	12	16	105	200	532	33
Panama City Police Department	2017	2,518	2,353	165	4	0	22	99	44	321	23
Mexico Beach Police Department	2017	48	44	4	0	0	0	1	0	4	0
Springfield Police Department	2017	353	323	30	0	2	2	16	16	18	10
Panama City Beach Police Department	2017	1,204	1,091	113	1	0	3	21	9	162	2
Lynn Haven Police Department	2017	331	298	33	0	1	3	12	19	46	4
FSU Police Department - Panama City	2017	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Panama City Airport Police Department	2017	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bay DOC Inspector General	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Parker Police Department	2017	204	170	34	0	2	2	7	12	41	0
DABT - Bay	2017	182	174	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FWC - Bay	2017	202	195	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FHP - Panama City	2017	74	74	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

SOURCE: Florida Department of Law Enforcement, 2017. Crime in Florida, Semi-Annual January - June 2017 Florida uniform crime report [Computer program]. Tallahassee, FL: FDLE

Arrest Totals and Index Arrests by Jurisdiction
January - June 2017

Part 2 Arrests

Agency/County	Year	Manslaughter	Kidnap/ Abduction	Arson	Simple Assault	Drug Arrests	Bribery	Embezzlement	Fraud	Counterfeit/ Forgery	Extortion/ Blackmail	Intimidation
Bay County	2016	1	8	2	808	1,540	0	6	157	42	0	17
FL003	2017	1	19	6	843	1,474	0	7	164	38	1	21
Bay County Sheriff's Office	2017	0	13	2	256	516	0	0	28	7	1	3
Panama City Police Department	2017	0	4	4	382	449	0	7	109	21	0	13
Mexico Beach Police Department	2017	0	0	0	4	11	0	0	0	0	0	0
Springfield Police Department	2017	0	0	0	50	83	0	0	0	3	0	3
Panama City Beach Police Department	2017	1	1	0	96	243	0	0	25	4	0	2
Lynn Haven Police Department	2017	0	0	0	38	31	0	0	2	2	0	0
FSU Police Department - Panama City	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Panama City Airport Police Department	2017	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bay DOC Inspector General	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Parker Police Department	2017	0	1	0	17	53	0	0	0	1	0	0
DABT - Bay	2017	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0
FWC - Bay	2017	0	0	0	0	67	0	0	0	0	0	0
FHP - Panama City	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

SOURCE: Florida Department of Law Enforcement, 2017. Crime in Florida, Semi-Annual January - June 2017 Florida uniform crime report [Computer program]. Tallahassee, FL: FDLE

Arrest Totals and Index Arrests by Jurisdiction
January - June 2017

Part 2 Arrests, continued

Agency/County	Year	Prostitution	Non-Forcible Sex Offenses	Stolen Property	DUI	Destruction/ Vandalism	Gambling	Weapons Violations	Liquor Law Violations	Misc.
Bay County	2016	1	50	29	271	126	0	68	473	2,764
FL003	2017	11	52	23	291	91	0	49	329	2,617
Bay County Sheriff's Office	2017	6	25	16	29	33	0	13	4	896
Panama City Police Department	2017	5	19	4	70	32	0	11	93	782
Mexico Beach Police Department	2017	0	0	0	8	1	0	0	8	11
Springfield Police Department	2017	0	4	0	14	3	0	3	0	126
Panama City Beach Police Department	2017	0	3	1	86	14	0	20	66	444
Lynn Haven Police Department	2017	0	1	1	8	6	0	1	1	155
FSU Police Department - Panama City	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Panama City Airport Police Department	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bay DOC Inspector General	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Parker Police Department	2017	0	0	1	2	2	0	1	0	62
DABT - Bay	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	157	5
FWC - Bay	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	135
FHP - Panama City	2017	0	0	0	74	0	0	0	0	0

SOURCE: Florida Department of Law Enforcement, 2017. Crime in Florida, Semi-Annual January - June 2017 Florida uniform crime report [Computer program]. Tallahassee, FL: FDLE

Arrest Totals and Index Arrests by Jurisdiction
January - June 2017

		Arrest Totals (Part 1 & 2 combined)			Index Arrests (Part 1)						
Agency/County	Year	Total Arrests	Total Adult Arrests	Total Juvenile Arrests	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny	Motor Vehicle Theft
Bradford County	2016	810	778	32	0	2	4	25	11	51	4
FL004	2017	683	664	19	0	0	2	41	12	28	7
Bradford County Sheriff's Office	2017	496	486	10	0	0	0	23	10	5	2
Starke Police Department	2017	144	136	8	0	0	2	18	2	23	5
Lawtey Police Department	2017	17	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bradford DOC Inspector General	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DABT - Bradford	2017	9	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FWC - Bradford	2017	14	13	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FHP - Starke	2017	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

SOURCE: Florida Department of Law Enforcement, 2017. Crime in Florida, Semi-Annual January - June 2017 Florida uniform crime report [Computer program]. Tallahassee, FL: FDLE

Arrest Totals and Index Arrests by Jurisdiction
January - June 2017

Part 2 Arrests

Agency/County	Year	Manslaughter	Kidnap/ Abduction	Arson	Simple Assault	Drug Arrests	Bribery	Embezzlement	Fraud	Counterfeit/ Forgery	Extortion/ Blackmail	Intimidation
Bradford County	2016	0	1	0	82	193	0	0	10	0	0	2
FL004	2017	0	0	0	47	108	0	0	25	1	0	0
Bradford County Sheriff's Office	2017	0	0	0	29	48	0	0	6	0	0	0
Starke Police Department	2017	0	0	0	17	47	0	0	18	1	0	0
Lawtey Police Department	2017	0	0	0	1	8	0	0	1	0	0	0
Bradford DOC Inspector General	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DABT - Bradford	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FWC - Bradford	2017	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
FHP - Starke	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

SOURCE: Florida Department of Law Enforcement, 2017. Crime in Florida, Semi-Annual January - June 2017 Florida uniform crime report [Computer program]. Tallahassee, FL: FDLE

Arrest Totals and Index Arrests by Jurisdiction
January - June 2017

Part 2 Arrests, continued

Agency/County	Year	Prostitution	Non-Forcible Sex Offenses	Stolen Property	DUI	Destruction/ Vandalism	Gambling	Weapons Violations	Liquor Law Violations	Misc.
Bradford County	2016	0	3	0	24	4	0	3	4	387
FL004	2017	0	7	0	15	6	0	2	3	379
Bradford County Sheriff's Office	2017	0	7	0	12	2	0	1	0	351
Starke Police Department	2017	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	7
Lawtey Police Department	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
Bradford DOC Inspector General	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DABT - Bradford	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	6
FWC - Bradford	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	8
FHP - Starke	2017	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0

SOURCE: Florida Department of Law Enforcement, 2017. Crime in Florida, Semi-Annual January - June 2017 Florida uniform crime report [Computer program]. Tallahassee, FL: FDLE

Arrest Totals and Index Arrests by Jurisdiction
January - June 2017

		Arrest Totals (Part 1 & 2 combined)			Index Arrests (Part 1)						
Agency/County	Year	Total Arrests	Total Adult Arrests	Total Juvenile Arrests	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny	Motor Vehicle Theft
Brevard County	2016	9,347	8,162	1,185	4	24	86	498	238	1,036	76
FL005	2017	10,093	8,905	1,188	9	20	91	502	315	864	95
Brevard County Sheriff's Office	2017	3,538	3,197	341	4	7	33	164	111	249	38
Cocoa Police Department	2017	682	583	99	0	5	9	64	15	62	5
Cocoa Beach Police Department	2017	357	341	16	0	0	1	28	9	14	3
Indialantic Police Department	2017	72	59	13	0	0	0	2	2	3	1
Indian Harbour Beach Police Department	2017	73	61	12	0	0	0	4	7	2	0
Melbourne Police Department	2017	1,498	1,338	160	2	1	21	83	63	194	12
Melbourne Beach Police Department	2017	22	20	2	0	0	0	0	5	2	0
Rockledge Police Department	2017	414	372	42	0	0	2	22	12	41	2
Satellite Beach Police Department	2017	168	135	33	0	0	2	3	9	8	1
Titusville Police Department	2017	682	596	86	0	2	6	39	24	87	4
Palm Bay Police Department	2017	1,766	1,443	323	3	5	16	83	51	136	23
Melbourne Village Police Department	2017	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0
West Melbourne Police Department	2017	528	478	50	0	0	1	9	7	62	6
Melbourne International Airport Police Department	2017	DNR	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Brevard DOC Inspector General	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DABT - Brevard	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FWC - Brevard	2017	220	209	11	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
FHP - Melbourne	2017	69	69	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

DNR - Did not report

SOURCE: Florida Department of Law Enforcement, 2017. Crime in Florida, Semi-Annual January - June 2017 Florida uniform crime report [Computer program]. Tallahassee, FL: FDLE

Arrest Totals and Index Arrests by Jurisdiction
January - June 2017

Part 2 Arrests

Agency/County	Year	Manslaughter	Kidnap/ Abduction	Arson	Simple Assault	Drug Arrests	Bribery	Embezzlement	Fraud	Counterfeit/ Forgery	Extortion/ Blackmail	Intimidation
Brevard County	2016	1	15	4	1,233	1,813	0	5	177	23	6	40
FL005	2017	2	9	2	1,291	2,359	0	10	215	20	4	35
Brevard County Sheriff's Office	2017	0	0	0	420	990	0	6	102	5	2	12
Cocoa Police Department	2017	2	0	1	93	160	0	0	15	1	1	10
Cocoa Beach Police Department	2017	0	0	0	35	69	0	1	5	0	0	1
Indialantic Police Department	2017	0	0	0	1	21	0	0	2	0	0	0
Indian Harbour Beach Police Department	2017	0	1	0	12	10	0	0	0	0	0	0
Melbourne Police Department	2017	0	6	1	275	321	0	0	52	1	0	2
Melbourne Beach Police Department	2017	0	0	0	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rockledge Police Department	2017	0	1	0	42	90	0	1	8	1	0	1
Satellite Beach Police Department	2017	0	0	0	12	64	0	0	0	3	0	1
Titusville Police Department	2017	0	0	0	149	59	0	0	15	2	1	7
Palm Bay Police Department	2017	0	1	0	217	427	0	2	14	3	0	1
Melbourne Village Police Department	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
West Melbourne Police Department	2017	0	0	0	31	122	0	0	2	4	0	0
Melbourne International Airport Police Department	2017	DNR	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Brevard DOC Inspector General	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DABT - Brevard	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FWC - Brevard	2017	0	0	0	0	25	0	0	0	0	0	0
FHP - Melbourne	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

DNR - Did not report

Arrest Totals and Index Arrests by Jurisdiction
January - June 2017

Part 2 Arrests, continued

Agency/County	Year	Prostitution	Non-Forcible Sex Offenses	Stolen Property	DUI	Destruction/ Vandalism	Gambling	Weapons Violations	Liquor Law Violations	Misc.
Brevard County	2016	41	34	13	675	68	1	74	265	2,897
FL005	2017	37	48	27	899	70	0	70	196	2,903
Brevard County Sheriff's Office	2017	22	12	5	334	24	0	26	62	910
Cocoa Police Department	2017	3	8	2	11	9	0	5	2	199
Cocoa Beach Police Department	2017	0	2	0	40	2	0	0	31	116
Indialantic Police Department	2017	0	0	4	14	0	0	0	1	21
Indian Harbour Beach Police Department	2017	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	27
Melbourne Police Department	2017	10	5	1	104	10	0	13	47	274
Melbourne Beach Police Department	2017	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	7
Rockledge Police Department	2017	0	1	1	22	0	0	4	5	158
Satellite Beach Police Department	2017	1	0	0	22	0	0	0	6	36
Titusville Police Department	2017	1	6	1	79	11	0	11	16	162
Palm Bay Police Department	2017	0	13	13	176	13	0	5	0	564
Melbourne Village Police Department	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
West Melbourne Police Department	2017	0	1	0	16	1	0	3	24	239
Melbourne International Airport Police Department	2017	DNR	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Brevard DOC Inspector General	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DABT - Brevard	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FWC - Brevard	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	190
FHP - Melbourne	2017	0	0	0	69	0	0	0	0	0

DNR - Did not report

SOURCE: Florida Department of Law Enforcement, 2017. Crime in Florida, Semi-Annual January - June 2017 Florida uniform crime report [Computer program]. Tallahassee, FL: FDLE

Arrest Totals and Index Arrests by Jurisdiction
January - June 2017

		Arrest Totals (Part 1 & 2 combined)			Index Arrests (Part 1)						
Agency/County	Year	Total Arrests	Total Adult Arrests	Total Juvenile Arrests	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny	Motor Vehicle Theft
Broward County	2016	29,617	27,567	2,050	12	38	340	869	783	3,682	356
FL006	2017	28,048	26,198	1,850	16	25	328	807	579	2,854	371
Broward County Sheriff's Office	2017	3,863	3,826	37	0	0	10	23	7	8	5
Dania Beach Police Department	2017	427	412	15	0	4	9	17	5	20	0
Deerfield Beach Police Department	2017	1,609	1,548	61	1	0	20	38	23	93	12
Fort Lauderdale Police Department	2017	3,189	2,961	228	2	4	64	95	123	324	87
Hallandale Beach Police Department	2017	725	707	18	1	3	6	29	12	49	2
Hollywood Police Department	2017	3,290	3,196	94	1	1	29	76	65	374	45
Plantation Police Department	2017	447	390	57	0	0	13	65	28	145	2
Pompano Beach Police Department	2017	1,859	1,720	139	2	2	34	78	56	213	60
Pembroke Pines Police Department	2017	1,151	1,051	100	0	1	8	33	14	199	10
Wilton Manors Police Department	2017	515	493	22	0	0	7	7	12	37	0
Cooper City PD	2017	286	264	22	0	0	1	5	12	58	3
Coconut Creek Police Department	2017	1,189	1,093	96	2	1	4	12	10	94	22
Davie Police Department	2017	795	737	58	0	2	9	24	18	93	1
Hillsboro Beach Police Department	2017	40	40	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0
Lauderdale-By-The-Sea PD	2017	90	81	9	0	0	2	1	2	12	2
Lauderdale Lakes PD	2017	453	407	46	0	0	4	34	14	33	1
Lauderhill Police Department	2017	374	275	99	5	0	11	40	15	49	24
Lighthouse Point Police Department	2017	70	65	5	0	0	0	2	4	18	7
Margate Police Department	2017	640	606	34	0	0	5	14	5	71	1
Miramar Police Department	2017	722	620	102	0	0	24	52	25	104	14
North Lauderdale Police Department	2017	661	579	82	0	2	11	16	31	69	16
Oakland Park Police Department	2017	845	765	80	0	1	18	27	12	91	5
Sea Ranch Lakes Police Department	2017	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sunrise Police Department	2017	1,240	1,104	136	2	1	10	22	20	274	8
Coral Springs Police Department	2017	1,058	925	133	0	1	15	48	20	228	12
Pembroke Park Police Department	2017	137	133	4	0	0	2	5	3	4	0
Tamarac Police Department	2017	515	462	53	0	1	7	16	17	69	10
Ft. Lauderdale Intl. Airport PD	2017	117	112	5	0	0	0	0	0	8	3
Parkland PD	2017	96	81	15	0	0	0	1	4	9	1

SOURCE: Florida Department of Law Enforcement, 2017. Crime in Florida, Semi-Annual January - June 2017 Florida uniform crime report [Computer program]. Tallahassee, FL: FDLE

Arrest Totals and Index Arrests by Jurisdiction
January - June 2017

Part 2 Arrests

Agency/County	Year	Manslaughter	Kidnap/ Abduction	Arson	Simple Assault	Drug Arrests	Bribery	Embezzlement	Fraud	Counterfeit/ Forgery	Extortion/ Blackmail	Intimidation
Broward County	2016	3	6	6	1,963	4,546	0	52	316	112	4	7
FL006	2017	1	4	5	1,822	4,096	0	51	356	90	1	5
Broward County Sheriff's Office	2017	0	0	0	52	188	0	2	3	0	0	0
Dania Beach Police Department	2017	0	0	0	28	50	0	2	9	0	0	1
Deerfield Beach Police Department	2017	0	0	0	69	333	0	7	18	1	0	0
Fort Lauderdale Police Department	2017	0	0	0	162	383	0	3	43	5	0	0
Hallandale Beach Police Department	2017	0	0	0	55	81	0	0	7	4	0	0
Hollywood Police Department	2017	0	0	2	265	623	0	0	25	2	0	0
Plantation Police Department	2017	0	0	0	13	94	0	0	26	1	0	1
Pompano Beach Police Department	2017	0	0	0	140	228	0	5	21	10	0	0
Pembroke Pines Police Department	2017	0	1	0	105	452	0	0	15	12	0	1
Wilton Manors Police Department	2017	0	0	0	22	114	0	2	5	0	0	0
Cooper City PD	2017	0	0	0	13	42	0	0	1	0	0	0
Coconut Creek Police Department	2017	0	0	1	41	217	0	0	4	1	0	1
Davie Police Department	2017	0	0	1	76	68	0	4	13	4	1	0
Hillsboro Beach Police Department	2017	0	0	0	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lauderdale-By-The-Sea PD	2017	0	0	0	9	6	0	0	1	1	0	0
Lauderdale Lakes PD	2017	0	0	0	45	27	0	3	7	3	0	0
Lauderhill Police Department	2017	0	0	0	99	47	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lighthouse Point Police Department	2017	0	0	0	7	6	0	0	2	0	0	0
Margate Police Department	2017	0	0	0	45	74	0	3	14	7	0	0
Miramar Police Department	2017	0	0	0	112	161	0	0	14	7	0	0
North Lauderdale Police Department	2017	0	0	0	47	112	0	1	6	0	0	0
Oakland Park Police Department	2017	0	0	0	88	68	0	2	18	5	0	0
Sea Ranch Lakes Police Department	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sunrise Police Department	2017	1	0	0	61	123	0	13	26	9	0	0
Coral Springs Police Department	2017	0	3	1	109	314	0	0	20	5	0	1
Pembroke Park Police Department	2017	0	0	0	6	8	0	0	1	1	0	0
Tamarac Police Department	2017	0	0	0	47	76	0	2	9	2	0	0
Ft. Lauderdale Intl. Airport PD	2017	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	3	0	0	0
Parkland PD	2017	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	1	0	0	0

SOURCE: Florida Department of Law Enforcement, 2017. Crime in Florida, Semi-Annual January - June 2017 Florida uniform crime report [Computer program]. Tallahassee, FL: FDLE

Arrest Totals and Index Arrests by Jurisdiction
January - June 2017

Part 2 Arrests, continued

Agency/County	Year	Prostitution	Non-Forcible Sex Offenses	Stolen Property	DUI	Destruction/ Vandalism	Gambling	Weapons Violations	Liquor Law Violations	Misc.
Broward County	2016	107	69	98	862	137	8	137	271	14,833
FL006	2017	94	68	133	770	165	10	140	258	14,999
Broward County Sheriff's Office	2017	30	3	5	149	6	5	10	12	3,345
Dania Beach Police Department	2017	1	2	4	8	3	0	3	34	227
Deerfield Beach Police Department	2017	0	3	4	21	3	0	4	60	899
Fort Lauderdale Police Department	2017	0	4	7	21	16	0	15	0	1,831
Hallandale Beach Police Department	2017	1	2	0	20	8	0	2	1	442
Hollywood Police Department	2017	30	10	6	30	14	0	9	0	1,683
Plantation Police Department	2017	1	1	13	21	3	0	4	0	16
Pompano Beach Police Department	2017	26	5	16	37	16	0	6	3	901
Pembroke Pines Police Department	2017	0	6	0	23	8	0	9	1	253
Wilton Manors Police Department	2017	0	0	2	1	5	0	1	0	300
Cooper City PD	2017	0	1	0	7	0	0	0	0	143
Coconut Creek Police Department	2017	0	1	1	63	3	0	7	0	704
Davie Police Department	2017	1	4	11	28	9	0	8	0	420
Hillsboro Beach Police Department	2017	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	30
Lauderdale-By-The-Sea PD	2017	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	51
Lauderdale Lakes PD	2017	0	3	5	2	6	0	0	22	244
Lauderhill Police Department	2017	0	1	0	0	10	0	1	2	70
Lighthouse Point Police Department	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	24
Margate Police Department	2017	0	2	13	29	2	0	5	0	350
Miramar Police Department	2017	1	2	0	51	6	0	19	0	130
North Lauderdale Police Department	2017	0	0	3	5	2	0	4	0	336
Oakland Park Police Department	2017	0	0	3	22	6	0	3	8	468
Sea Ranch Lakes Police Department	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Sunrise Police Department	2017	3	6	25	19	4	0	3	2	608
Coral Springs Police Department	2017	0	5	9	68	6	0	6	4	183
Pembroke Park Police Department	2017	0	1	3	4	1	0	0	0	98
Tamarac Police Department	2017	0	1	0	27	5	0	3	0	223
Ft. Lauderdale Intl. Airport PD	2017	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	96
Parkland PD	2017	0	2	0	3	0	0	1	0	70

SOURCE: Florida Department of Law Enforcement, 2017. Crime in Florida, Semi-Annual January - June 2017 Florida uniform crime report [Computer program]. Tallahassee, FL: FDLE

Arrest Totals and Index Arrests by Jurisdiction
January - June 2017

		Arrest Totals (Part 1 & 2 combined)			Index Arrests (Part 1)						
Agency/County	Year	Total Arrests	Total Adult Arrests	Total Juvenile Arrests	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny	Motor Vehicle Theft
Broward County, continued	2016	29,617	27,567	2,050	12	38	340	869	783	3,682	356
FL006	2017	28,048	26,198	1,850	16	25	328	807	579	2,854	371
Seminole Police Department	2017	381	359	22	0	0	4	8	3	37	7
Town of Southwest Ranches	2017	37	31	6	0	0	0	0	4	0	0
West Park Police Department	2017	240	234	6	0	0	0	10	6	41	5
Broward DOC Inspector General	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DABT - Broward	2017	139	139	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Division of Insurance Fraud - Broward	2017	47	47	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0
FWC - Broward	2017	271	241	30	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Weston PD	2017	221	185	36	0	0	1	4	7	20	6
FHP - Fort Lauderdale	2017	166	166	0	0	0	0	3	0	3	0
Port Everglades PD	2017	142	142	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0

SOURCE: Florida Department of Law Enforcement, 2017. Crime in Florida, Semi-Annual January - June 2017 Florida uniform crime report [Computer program]. Tallahassee, FL: FDLE

Arrest Totals and Index Arrests by Jurisdiction
January - June 2017

Part 2 Arrests

Agency/County	Year	Manslaughter	Kidnap/ Abduction	Arson	Simple Assault	Drug Arrests	Bribery	Embezzlement	Fraud	Counterfeit/ Forgery	Extortion/ Blackmail	Intimidation
Broward County, continued	2016	3	6	6	1,963	4,546	0	52	316	112	4	7
FL006	2017	1	4	5	1,822	4,096	0	51	356	90	1	5
Seminole Police Department	2017	0	0	0	54	71	0	0	9	2	0	0
Town of Southwest Ranches	2017	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
West Park Police Department	2017	0	0	0	22	20	0	0	0	2	0	0
Broward DOC Inspector General	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DABT - Broward	2017	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Division of Insurance Fraud - Broward	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	25	4	0	0
FWC - Broward	2017	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0
Weston PD	2017	0	0	0	7	34	0	0	9	2	0	0
FHP - Fort Lauderdale	2017	0	0	0	10	37	0	0	1	0	0	0
Port Everglades PD	2017	0	0	0	5	6	0	1	0	0	0	0

SOURCE: Florida Department of Law Enforcement, 2017. Crime in Florida, Semi-Annual January - June 2017 Florida uniform crime report [Computer program]. Tallahassee, FL: FDLE

Arrest Totals and Index Arrests by Jurisdiction
January - June 2017

Part 2 Arrests, continued

Agency/County	Year	Prostitution	Non-Forcible Sex Offenses	Stolen Property	DUI	Destruction/ Vandalism	Gambling	Weapons Violations	Liquor Law Violations	Misc.
Broward County, continued	2016	107	69	98	862	137	8	137	271	14,833
FL006	2017	94	68	133	770	165	10	140	258	14,999
Seminole Police Department	2017	0	1	1	7	19	0	1	1	156
Town of Southwest Ranches	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	28
West Park Police Department	2017	0	0	0	4	2	0	3	0	125
Broward DOC Inspector General	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DABT - Broward	2017	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	106	25
Division of Insurance Fraud - Broward	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13
FWC - Broward	2017	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	248
Weston PD	2017	0	0	2	10	1	0	1	1	116
FHP - Fort Lauderdale	2017	0	0	0	81	0	0	11	0	20
Port Everglades PD	2017	0	1	0	4	0	0	0	0	122

SOURCE: Florida Department of Law Enforcement, 2017. Crime in Florida, Semi-Annual January - June 2017 Florida uniform crime report [Computer program]. Tallahassee, FL: FDLE

Arrest Totals and Index Arrests by Jurisdiction
January - June 2017

		Arrest Totals (Part 1 & 2 combined)			Index Arrests (Part 1)						
Agency/County	Year	Total Arrests	Total Adult Arrests	Total Juvenile Arrests	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny	Motor Vehicle Theft
Calhoun County	2016	102	93	9	0	0	1	3	5	14	0
FL007	2017	86	79	7	0	0	1	3	4	2	0
Calhoun County Sheriff's Office	2017	DNR	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Altha Police Department	2017	DNR	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Blountstown Police Department	2017	70	65	5	0	0	1	3	4	2	0
Calhoun DOC Inspector General	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DABT - Calhoun	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FWC - Calhoun	2017	6	4	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FHP - Calhoun Co	2017	10	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

DNR - Did not report

SOURCE: Florida Department of Law Enforcement, 2017. Crime in Florida, Semi-Annual January - June 2017 Florida uniform crime report [Computer program]. Tallahassee, FL: FDLE

Arrest Totals and Index Arrests by Jurisdiction
January - June 2017

Part 2 Arrests

Agency/County	Year	Manslaughter	Kidnap/ Abduction	Arson	Simple Assault	Drug Arrests	Bribery	Embezzlement	Fraud	Counterfeit/ Forgery	Extortion/ Blackmail	Intimidation
Calhoun County	2016	0	0	0	14	32	0	0	0	0	0	0
FL007	2017	0	0	0	8	38	0	0	0	0	0	0
Calhoun County Sheriff's Office	2017	DNR	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Altha Police Department	2017	DNR	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Blountstown Police Department	2017	0	0	0	8	36	0	0	0	0	0	0
Calhoun DOC Inspector General	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DABT - Calhoun	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FWC - Calhoun	2017	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
FHP - Calhoun Co	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

DNR - Did not report

SOURCE: Florida Department of Law Enforcement, 2017. Crime in Florida, Semi-Annual January - June 2017 Florida uniform crime report [Computer program]. Tallahassee, FL: FDLE

Arrest Totals and Index Arrests by Jurisdiction
January - June 2017

Part 2 Arrests, continued

Agency/County	Year	Prostitution	Non-Forcible Sex Offenses	Stolen Property	DUI	Destruction/ Vandalism	Gambling	Weapons Violations	Liquor Law Violations	Misc.
Calhoun County	2016	0	0	2	6	1	0	1	0	23
FL007	2017	0	1	1	11	0	0	0	0	17
Calhoun County Sheriff's Office	2017	DNR	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Altha Police Department	2017	DNR	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Blountstown Police Department	2017	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	13
Calhoun DOC Inspector General	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DABT - Calhoun	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FWC - Calhoun	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
FHP - Calhoun Co	2017	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	0

DNR - Did not report

SOURCE: Florida Department of Law Enforcement, 2017. Crime in Florida, Semi-Annual January - June 2017 Florida uniform crime report [Computer program]. Tallahassee, FL: FDLE

Arrest Totals and Index Arrests by Jurisdiction
January - June 2017

		Arrest Totals (Part 1 & 2 combined)			Index Arrests (Part 1)						
Agency/County	Year	Total Arrests	Total Adult Arrests	Total Juvenile Arrests	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny	Motor Vehicle Theft
Charlotte County	2016	4,432	4,118	314	1	6	10	102	105	461	41
FL008	2017	4,524	4,216	308	1	9	4	120	115	427	26
Charlotte County Sheriff's Office	2017	4,157	3,880	277	1	9	4	119	103	392	25
Charlotte DOC Inspector General	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Punta Gorda Police Department	2017	237	206	31	0	0	0	1	12	34	1
DABT - Charlotte	2017	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FWC - Charlotte	2017	85	85	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
FHP - Charlotte Co	2017	44	44	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

SOURCE: Florida Department of Law Enforcement, 2017. Crime in Florida, Semi-Annual January - June 2017 Florida uniform crime report [Computer program]. Tallahassee, FL: FDLE

Arrest Totals and Index Arrests by Jurisdiction
January - June 2017

Part 2 Arrests

Agency/County	Year	Manslaughter	Kidnap/ Abduction	Arson	Simple Assault	Drug Arrests	Bribery	Embezzlement	Fraud	Counterfeit/ Forgery	Extortion/ Blackmail	Intimidation
Charlotte County	2016	0	2	1	327	898	0	10	47	17	0	1
FL008	2017	0	0	0	338	906	0	16	59	11	0	0
Charlotte County Sheriff's Office	2017	0	0	0	319	794	0	16	53	8	0	0
Charlotte DOC Inspector General	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Punta Gorda Police Department	2017	0	0	0	19	82	0	0	5	3	0	0
DABT - Charlotte	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FWC - Charlotte	2017	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
FHP - Charlotte Co	2017	0	0	0	0	28	0	0	1	0	0	0

Arrest Totals and Index Arrests by Jurisdiction
January - June 2017

Part 2 Arrests, continued

Agency/County	Year	Prostitution	Non-Forcible Sex Offenses	Stolen Property	DUI	Destruction/ Vandalism	Gambling	Weapons Violations	Liquor Law Violations	Misc.
Charlotte County	2016	9	11	5	186	26	3	12	21	2,130
FL008	2017	2	6	13	182	30	2	17	45	2,195
Charlotte County Sheriff's Office	2017	2	6	12	140	29	2	13	43	2,067
Charlotte DOC Inspector General	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Punta Gorda Police Department	2017	0	0	1	29	1	0	0	0	49
DABT - Charlotte	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
FWC - Charlotte	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	79
FHP - Charlotte Co	2017	0	0	0	13	0	0	2	0	0

SOURCE: Florida Department of Law Enforcement, 2017. Crime in Florida, Semi-Annual January - June 2017 Florida uniform crime report [Computer program]. Tallahassee, FL: FDLE

Arrest Totals and Index Arrests by Jurisdiction
January - June 2017

		Arrest Totals (Part 1 & 2 combined)			Index Arrests (Part 1)						
Agency/County	Year	Total Arrests	Total Adult Arrests	Total Juvenile Arrests	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny	Motor Vehicle Theft
Citrus County	2016	2,364	2,217	147	1	7	8	63	48	219	12
FL009	2017	2,481	2,324	157	2	1	10	56	46	192	17
Citrus County Sheriff's Office	2017	2,372	2,219	153	2	1	10	56	46	192	17
Citrus DOC Inspector General	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DABT - Citrus	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FWC - Citrus	2017	99	95	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FHP - Citrus Co	2017	10	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

SOURCE: Florida Department of Law Enforcement, 2017. Crime in Florida, Semi-Annual January - June 2017 Florida uniform crime report [Computer program]. Tallahassee, FL: FDLE

Arrest Totals and Index Arrests by Jurisdiction
January - June 2017

Part 2 Arrests

Agency/County	Year	Manslaughter	Kidnap/ Abduction	Arson	Simple Assault	Drug Arrests	Bribery	Embezzlement	Fraud	Counterfeit/ Forgery	Extortion/ Blackmail	Intimidation
Citrus County	2016	1	0	3	256	287	0	0	26	6	1	1
FL009	2017	0	0	2	253	341	0	0	31	6	0	4
Citrus County Sheriff's Office	2017	0	0	2	253	337	0	0	31	6	0	4
Citrus DOC Inspector General	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DABT - Citrus	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FWC - Citrus	2017	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
FHP - Citrus Co	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

SOURCE: Florida Department of Law Enforcement, 2017. Crime in Florida, Semi-Annual January - June 2017 Florida uniform crime report [Computer program]. Tallahassee, FL: FDLE

Arrest Totals and Index Arrests by Jurisdiction
January - June 2017

Part 2 Arrests, continued

Agency/County	Year	Prostitution	Non-Forcible Sex Offenses	Stolen Property	DUI	Destruction/ Vandalism	Gambling	Weapons Violations	Liquor Law Violations	Misc.
Citrus County	2016	0	16	8	142	12	0	13	3	1,231
FL009	2017	0	17	24	141	12	0	15	0	1,311
Citrus County Sheriff's Office	2017	0	17	24	131	12	0	15	0	1,216
Citrus DOC Inspector General	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DABT - Citrus	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FWC - Citrus	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	95
FHP - Citrus Co	2017	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	0

SOURCE: Florida Department of Law Enforcement, 2017. Crime in Florida, Semi-Annual January - June 2017 Florida uniform crime report [Computer program]. Tallahassee, FL: FDLE

Arrest Totals and Index Arrests by Jurisdiction
January - June 2017

		Arrest Totals (Part 1 & 2 combined)			Index Arrests (Part 1)						
Agency/County	Year	Total Arrests	Total Adult Arrests	Total Juvenile Arrests	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny	Motor Vehicle Theft
Clay County	2016	3,354	3,060	294	6	35	28	107	116	593	16
FL010	2017	2,826	2,579	247	5	28	30	123	76	322	27
Clay County Sheriff's Office	2017	2,542	2,315	227	4	28	28	106	73	299	25
Green Cove Springs Police Department	2017	100	94	6	1	0	0	8	1	10	2
Orange Park Police Department	2017	165	151	14	0	0	2	9	2	13	0
Clay DOC Inspector General	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DABT - Clay	2017	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FWC - Clay	2017	16	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FHP - Clay Co	2017	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

SOURCE: Florida Department of Law Enforcement, 2017. Crime in Florida, Semi-Annual January - June 2017 Florida uniform crime report [Computer program]. Tallahassee, FL: FDLE

Arrest Totals and Index Arrests by Jurisdiction
January - June 2017

Part 2 Arrests

Agency/County	Year	Manslaughter	Kidnap/ Abduction	Arson	Simple Assault	Drug Arrests	Bribery	Embezzlement	Fraud	Counterfeit/ Forgery	Extortion/ Blackmail	Intimidation
Clay County	2016	1	0	0	394	579	0	0	64	9	1	0
FL010	2017	2	0	2	367	546	0	0	52	17	0	0
Clay County Sheriff's Office	2017	2	0	1	326	487	0	0	50	15	0	0
Green Cove Springs Police Department	2017	0	0	0	25	12	0	0	0	0	0	0
Orange Park Police Department	2017	0	0	1	16	47	0	0	2	2	0	0
Clay DOC Inspector General	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DABT - Clay	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FWC - Clay	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FHP - Clay Co	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

SOURCE: Florida Department of Law Enforcement, 2017. Crime in Florida, Semi-Annual January - June 2017 Florida uniform crime report [Computer program]. Tallahassee, FL: FDLE

Arrest Totals and Index Arrests by Jurisdiction
January - June 2017

Part 2 Arrests, continued

Agency/County	Year	Prostitution	Non-Forcible Sex Offenses	Stolen Property	DUI	Destruction/ Vandalism	Gambling	Weapons Violations	Liquor Law Violations	Misc.
Clay County	2016	9	13	37	117	23	0	17	4	1,185
FL010	2017	1	9	34	110	35	0	17	5	1,018
Clay County Sheriff's Office	2017	1	9	34	89	32	0	14	2	917
Green Cove Springs Police Department	2017	0	0	0	7	1	0	0	0	33
Orange Park Police Department	2017	0	0	0	13	2	0	1	1	54
Clay DOC Inspector General	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DABT - Clay	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
FWC - Clay	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	14
FHP - Clay Co	2017	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0

SOURCE: Florida Department of Law Enforcement, 2017. Crime in Florida, Semi-Annual January - June 2017 Florida uniform crime report [Computer program]. Tallahassee, FL: FDLE

Arrest Totals and Index Arrests by Jurisdiction
January - June 2017

		Arrest Totals (Part 1 & 2 combined)			Index Arrests (Part 1)						
Agency/County	Year	Total Arrests	Total Adult Arrests	Total Juvenile Arrests	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny	Motor Vehicle Theft
Collier County	2016	4,784	4,208	576	2	11	21	109	73	415	12
FL011	2017	4,655	4,121	534	4	19	41	126	100	380	14
Collier County Sheriff's Office	2017	4,060	3,569	491	4	18	40	118	83	301	12
Naples Police and Fire Department	2017	200	180	20	0	0	1	4	13	66	0
Marco Island Police Department	2017	110	98	12	0	1	0	4	1	6	2
Collier DOC Inspector General	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DABT - Collier	2017	5	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FWC - Collier	2017	153	142	11	0	0	0	0	3	3	0
FHP - Everglades City	2017	127	127	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0

SOURCE: Florida Department of Law Enforcement, 2017. Crime in Florida, Semi-Annual January - June 2017 Florida uniform crime report [Computer program]. Tallahassee, FL: FDLE

Arrest Totals and Index Arrests by Jurisdiction
January - June 2017

Part 2 Arrests

Agency/County	Year	Manslaughter	Kidnap/ Abduction	Arson	Simple Assault	Drug Arrests	Bribery	Embezzlement	Fraud	Counterfeit/ Forgery	Extortion/ Blackmail	Intimidation
Collier County	2016	0	4	0	419	861	0	3	54	7	0	2
FL011	2017	0	6	2	445	985	0	1	59	8	1	5
Collier County Sheriff's Office	2017	0	6	2	418	774	0	0	55	6	1	5
Naples Police and Fire Department	2017	0	0	0	21	56	0	1	1	0	0	0
Marco Island Police Department	2017	0	0	0	5	59	0	0	2	1	0	0
Collier DOC Inspector General	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DABT - Collier	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FWC - Collier	2017	0	0	0	0	29	0	0	0	0	0	0
FHP - Everglades City	2017	0	0	0	1	67	0	0	1	1	0	0

SOURCE: Florida Department of Law Enforcement, 2017. Crime in Florida, Semi-Annual January - June 2017 Florida uniform crime report [Computer program]. Tallahassee, FL: FDLE

Arrest Totals and Index Arrests by Jurisdiction
January - June 2017

Part 2 Arrests, continued

Agency/County	Year	Prostitution	Non-Forcible Sex Offenses	Stolen Property	DUI	Destruction/ Vandalism	Gambling	Weapons Violations	Liquor Law Violations	Misc.
Collier County	2016	2	26	2	499	27	0	17	41	2,177
FL011	2017	3	13	1	406	36	0	27	22	1,951
Collier County Sheriff's Office	2017	0	13	1	328	30	0	19	13	1,813
Naples Police and Fire Department	2017	3	0	0	23	2	0	0	3	6
Marco Island Police Department	2017	0	0	0	10	4	0	1	0	14
Collier DOC Inspector General	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DABT - Collier	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0
FWC - Collier	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	117
FHP - Everglades City	2017	0	0	0	45	0	0	7	0	1

SOURCE: Florida Department of Law Enforcement, 2017. Crime in Florida, Semi-Annual January - June 2017 Florida uniform crime report [Computer program]. Tallahassee, FL: FDLE

Arrest Totals and Index Arrests by Jurisdiction
January - June 2017

		Arrest Totals (Part 1 & 2 combined)			Index Arrests (Part 1)						
Agency/County	Year	Total Arrests	Total Adult Arrests	Total Juvenile Arrests	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny	Motor Vehicle Theft
Columbia County	2016	1,129	1,057	72	0	4	6	63	27	109	5
FL012	2017	1,182	1,113	69	2	2	6	53	31	98	6
Columbia County Sheriff's Office	2017	653	625	28	2	2	3	38	27	39	6
Lake City Police Department	2017	297	281	16	0	0	3	15	4	57	0
Columbia DOC Inspector General	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DABT - Columbia	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FWC - Columbia	2017	139	114	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FHP - Lake City	2017	93	93	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0

SOURCE: Florida Department of Law Enforcement, 2017. Crime in Florida, Semi-Annual January - June 2017 Florida uniform crime report [Computer program]. Tallahassee, FL: FDLE

Arrest Totals and Index Arrests by Jurisdiction
January - June 2017

Part 2 Arrests

Agency/County	Year	Manslaughter	Kidnap/ Abduction	Arson	Simple Assault	Drug Arrests	Bribery	Embezzlement	Fraud	Counterfeit/ Forgery	Extortion/ Blackmail	Intimidation
Columbia County	2016	0	2	0	102	248	0	0	13	6	0	2
FL012	2017	0	2	1	82	319	0	0	22	3	0	12
Columbia County Sheriff's Office	2017	0	2	1	60	182	0	0	10	0	0	12
Lake City Police Department	2017	0	0	0	22	49	0	0	3	3	0	0
Columbia DOC Inspector General	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DABT - Columbia	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FWC - Columbia	2017	0	0	0	0	40	0	0	0	0	0	0
FHP - Lake City	2017	0	0	0	0	48	0	0	9	0	0	0

SOURCE: Florida Department of Law Enforcement, 2017. Crime in Florida, Semi-Annual January - June 2017 Florida uniform crime report [Computer program]. Tallahassee, FL: FDLE

Arrest Totals and Index Arrests by Jurisdiction
January - June 2017

Part 2 Arrests, continued

Agency/County	Year	Prostitution	Non-Forcible Sex Offenses	Stolen Property	DUI	Destruction/ Vandalism	Gambling	Weapons Violations	Liquor Law Violations	Misc.
Columbia County	2016	0	2	3	37	9	0	2	5	484
FL012	2017	0	2	6	40	13	0	7	5	470
Columbia County Sheriff's Office	2017	0	2	4	11	10	0	2	5	235
Lake City Police Department	2017	0	0	0	6	3	0	0	0	132
Columbia DOC Inspector General	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DABT - Columbia	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FWC - Columbia	2017	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	96
FHP - Lake City	2017	0	0	0	23	0	0	4	0	7

SOURCE: Florida Department of Law Enforcement, 2017. Crime in Florida, Semi-Annual January - June 2017 Florida uniform crime report [Computer program]. Tallahassee, FL: FDLE

Arrest Totals and Index Arrests by Jurisdiction
January - June 2017

		Arrest Totals (Part 1 & 2 combined)			Index Arrests (Part 1)						
Agency/County	Year	Total Arrests	Total Adult Arrests	Total Juvenile Arrests	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny	Motor Vehicle Theft
Miami Dade County	2016	42,280	40,277	2,003	40	90	602	1,585	954	5,364	563
FL013	2017	35,881	33,979	1,902	31	66	478	1,291	835	3,938	513
Miami-Dade Police Department	2017	8,974	8,487	487	17	41	132	407	291	1,163	183
Bal Harbour Village Police Department	2017	60	57	3	0	0	0	0	1	15	2
Coral Gables Police Department	2017	356	337	19	1	1	10	7	36	62	7
Florida City Police Department	2017	263	236	27	0	0	3	20	5	29	4
Hialeah Police Department	2017	2,775	2,652	123	2	0	58	58	42	360	35
Homestead Police Department	2017	1,959	1,729	230	0	0	35	108	65	128	26
Miami Police Department	2017	11,666	11,361	305	5	9	76	319	106	556	94
Miami Beach Police Department	2017	3,082	3,015	67	2	8	73	118	40	266	22
Miami Shores Police Department	2017	138	131	7	0	0	2	3	7	41	3
Miami Springs Police Department	2017	126	116	10	0	0	0	2	5	31	5
North Miami Beach Police Department	2017	690	661	29	0	3	19	33	22	70	16
Doral Police Department	2017	630	582	48	0	0	1	12	46	225	18
Opa-Locka Police Department	2017	154	150	4	0	0	1	6	2	1	0
Surfside Police Department	2017	56	47	9	0	0	1	3	6	11	4
Biscayne Park Police Department	2017	31	28	3	0	0	1	4	7	2	3
El Portal Police Department	2017	DNR	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hialeah Gardens Police Department	2017	167	163	4	0	0	3	8	4	38	4
North Bay Village Police Department	2017	65	60	5	0	0	0	3	2	7	2
North Miami Police Department	2017	519	476	43	1	2	17	38	8	84	9
South Miami Police Department	2017	144	132	12	0	0	3	9	9	11	0
Virginia Gardens Police Department	2017	14	13	1	0	0	0	4	0	0	1
West Miami Police Department	2017	13	11	2	0	0	0	0	0	3	0
Bay Harbor Islands Police Department	2017	37	27	10	0	0	2	3	3	2	7
Golden Beach Police Department	2017	10	10	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Indian Creek Village Public Safety Department	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Medley Police Department	2017	82	81	1	0	0	0	3	1	26	6

DNR - Did not report

SOURCE: Florida Department of Law Enforcement, 2017. Crime in Florida, Semi-Annual January - June 2017 Florida uniform crime report [Computer program]. Tallahassee, FL: FDLE

Arrest Totals and Index Arrests by Jurisdiction
January - June 2017

Part 2 Arrests

Agency/County	Year	Manslaughter	Kidnap/ Abduction	Arson	Simple Assault	Drug Arrests	Bribery	Embezzlement	Fraud	Counterfeit/ Forgery	Extortion/ Blackmail	Intimidation
Miami Dade County	2016	13	46	14	2,549	5,380	3	26	572	146	6	176
FL013	2017	5	48	15	2,283	5,396	3	24	471	150	5	128
Miami-Dade Police Department	2017	4	28	9	425	971	2	2	141	44	1	56
Bal Harbour Village Police Department	2017	0	0	0	3	18	0	0	4	0	0	0
Coral Gables Police Department	2017	0	0	1	31	59	0	3	7	6	0	1
Florida City Police Department	2017	0	0	0	43	63	0	0	1	0	1	4
Hialeah Police Department	2017	0	5	1	130	225	0	5	22	14	0	3
Homestead Police Department	2017	0	0	0	125	138	0	0	29	11	0	1
Miami Police Department	2017	1	8	1	564	2,213	0	0	50	15	0	8
Miami Beach Police Department	2017	0	0	0	276	839	1	14	103	11	3	27
Miami Shores Police Department	2017	0	0	0	9	22	0	0	2	1	0	0
Miami Springs Police Department	2017	0	0	0	9	22	0	0	6	1	0	0
North Miami Beach Police Department	2017	0	1	1	76	102	0	0	5	5	0	0
Doral Police Department	2017	0	0	0	62	124	0	0	9	11	0	0
Opa-Locka Police Department	2017	0	0	0	5	11	0	0	1	0	0	0
Surfside Police Department	2017	0	0	0	2	9	0	0	0	0	0	0
Biscayne Park Police Department	2017	0	0	0	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
El Portal Police Department	2017	DNR	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hialeah Gardens Police Department	2017	0	0	0	21	26	0	0	3	1	0	4
North Bay Village Police Department	2017	0	4	0	5	9	0	0	0	0	0	0
North Miami Police Department	2017	0	1	0	78	70	0	0	9	4	0	4
South Miami Police Department	2017	0	0	0	36	42	0	0	2	1	0	0
Virginia Gardens Police Department	2017	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
West Miami Police Department	2017	0	0	0	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bay Harbor Islands Police Department	2017	0	0	0	5	4	0	0	0	0	0	1
Golden Beach Police Department	2017	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indian Creek Village Public Safety Department	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Medley Police Department	2017	0	0	0	2	5	0	0	1	2	0	0

DNR - Did not report

SOURCE: Florida Department of Law Enforcement, 2017. Crime in Florida, Semi-Annual January - June 2017 Florida uniform crime report [Computer program]. Tallahassee, FL: FDLE

Arrest Totals and Index Arrests by Jurisdiction
January - June 2017

Part 2 Arrests, continued

Agency/County	Year	Prostitution	Non-Forcible Sex Offenses	Stolen Property	DUI	Destruction/ Vandalism	Gambling	Weapons Violations	Liquor Law Violations	Misc.
Miami Dade County	2016	179	154	69	1,097	346	10	333	1,578	20,385
FL013	2017	96	151	75	837	343	15	360	1,929	16,395
Miami-Dade Police Department	2017	8	67	18	279	138	0	160	4	4,383
Bal Harbour Village Police Department	2017	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	11
Coral Gables Police Department	2017	2	2	3	36	7	0	0	0	74
Florida City Police Department	2017	0	0	1	0	8	0	23	0	58
Hialeah Police Department	2017	2	2	11	9	12	0	12	161	1,606
Homestead Police Department	2017	3	3	3	59	19	0	18	20	1,168
Miami Police Department	2017	43	16	11	145	68	0	53	1,192	6,113
Miami Beach Police Department	2017	36	44	14	50	35	13	22	424	641
Miami Shores Police Department	2017	0	0	0	5	0	0	1	0	42
Miami Springs Police Department	2017	0	2	0	0	2	0	1	0	40
North Miami Beach Police Department	2017	0	2	3	0	10	0	11	2	309
Doral Police Department	2017	2	1	2	39	6	0	0	1	71
Opa-Locka Police Department	2017	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	126
Surfside Police Department	2017	0	0	0	2	0	0	3	0	15
Biscayne Park Police Department	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
El Portal Police Department	2017	DNR	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hialeah Gardens Police Department	2017	0	1	1	16	0	0	0	0	37
North Bay Village Police Department	2017	0	0	0	8	2	0	1	0	22
North Miami Police Department	2017	0	1	1	9	6	2	5	1	169
South Miami Police Department	2017	0	1	0	2	2	0	2	0	24
Virginia Gardens Police Department	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
West Miami Police Department	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Bay Harbor Islands Police Department	2017	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	7
Golden Beach Police Department	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
Indian Creek Village Public Safety Department	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Medley Police Department	2017	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	32

DNR - Did not report

SOURCE: Florida Department of Law Enforcement, 2017. Crime in Florida, Semi-Annual January - June 2017 Florida uniform crime report [Computer program]. Tallahassee, FL: FDLE

Arrest Totals and Index Arrests by Jurisdiction
January - June 2017

		Arrest Totals (Part 1 & 2 combined)			Index Arrests (Part 1)						
Agency/County	Year	Total Arrests	Total Adult Arrests	Total Juvenile Arrests	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny	Motor Vehicle Theft
Miami Dade County, continued	2016	42,280	40,277	2,003	40	90	602	1,585	954	5,364	563
FL013	2017	35,881	33,979	1,902	31	66	478	1,291	835	3,938	513
Sweetwater Police Department	2017	175	168	7	0	0	1	10	6	58	0
FDLE - Miami	2017	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Florida International Univ. Public Safety Dept.	2017	34	32	2	0	0	1	0	0	5	0
Miami Dade County Public Schools Police Dept.	2017	254	66	188	0	0	5	19	32	24	5
Miccosukee Police Department	2017	178	162	16	0	0	0	4	0	7	0
Key Biscayne Police Department	2017	29	25	4	0	0	0	2	4	10	1
Miami-Dade DOC Inspector General	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DABT - Miami-Dade	2017	120	117	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sunny Isles Beach Police Department	2017	99	96	3	0	0	2	3	3	16	3
Town of Cutler Bay Police Dept.	2017	207	186	21	0	0	0	2	18	87	5
Division of Insurance Fraud - Miami-Dade	2017	98	98	0	0	0	0	0	0	52	0
FWC - Miami-Dade	2017	416	411	5	0	0	0	1	0	3	0
FHP - Miami	2017	132	132	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Aventura Police Department	2017	607	516	91	0	0	4	3	13	350	7
Village of Pinecrest Police Department	2017	65	65	0	1	0	0	3	3	27	0
Miami Lakes Police Department	2017	58	55	3	0	0	0	0	6	19	4
Palmetto Bay Police Department	2017	96	91	5	0	0	0	4	4	14	1
Miami Gardens Police Department	2017	1,298	1,193	105	2	2	28	72	37	133	35

SOURCE: Florida Department of Law Enforcement, 2017. Crime in Florida, Semi-Annual January - June 2017 Florida uniform crime report [Computer program]. Tallahassee, FL: FDLE

Arrest Totals and Index Arrests by Jurisdiction
January - June 2017

		Part 2 Arrests										
Agency/County	Year	Manslaughter	Kidnap/ Abduction	Arson	Simple Assault	Drug Arrests	Bribery	Embezzlement	Fraud	Counterfeit/ Forgery	Extortion/ Blackmail	Intimidation
Miami Dade County, continued	2016	13	46	14	2,549	5,380	3	26	572	146	6	176
FL013	2017	5	48	15	2,283	5,396	3	24	471	150	5	128
Sweetwater Police Department	2017	0	0	0	5	5	0	0	2	0	0	0
FDLE - Miami	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
Florida International Univ. Public Safety Dept.	2017	0	0	0	2	10	0	0	0	0	0	0
Miami Dade County Public Schools Police Dept.	2017	0	0	2	62	54	0	0	1	0	0	0
Miccosukee Police Department	2017	0	0	0	15	65	0	0	0	5	0	0
Key Biscayne Police Department	2017	0	0	0	2	6	0	0	0	0	0	0
Miami-Dade DOC Inspector General	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DABT - Miami-Dade	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Sunny Isles Beach Police Department	2017	0	0	0	28	15	0	0	1	3	0	0
Town of Cutler Bay Police Dept.	2017	0	0	0	8	51	0	0	1	0	0	2
Division of Insurance Fraud - Miami-Dade	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	42	3	0	0
FWC - Miami-Dade	2017	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
FHP - Miami	2017	0	0	0	2	30	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aventura Police Department	2017	0	0	0	30	49	0	0	17	3	0	13
Village of Pinecrest Police Department	2017	0	0	0	5	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Miami Lakes Police Department	2017	0	0	0	1	4	0	0	2	0	0	0
Palmetto Bay Police Department	2017	0	0	0	1	6	0	0	0	2	0	0
Miami Gardens Police Department	2017	0	1	0	210	110	0	0	8	6	0	4

SOURCE: Florida Department of Law Enforcement, 2017. Crime in Florida, Semi-Annual January - June 2017 Florida uniform crime report [Computer program]. Tallahassee, FL: FDLE

Arrest Totals and Index Arrests by Jurisdiction
January - June 2017

Part 2 Arrests, continued

Agency/County	Year	Prostitution	Non-Forcible Sex Offenses	Stolen Property	DUI	Destruction/ Vandalism	Gambling	Weapons Violations	Liquor Law Violations	Misc.
Miami Dade County, continued	2016	179	154	69	1,097	346	10	333	1,578	20,385
FL013	2017	96	151	75	837	343	15	360	1,929	16,395
Sweetwater Police Department	2017	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	14	71
FDLE - Miami	2017	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Florida International Univ. Public Safety Dept.	2017	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	11
Miami Dade County Public Schools Police Dept.	2017	0	3	0	0	5	0	17	0	25
Miccosukee Police Department	2017	0	0	2	8	3	0	1	0	68
Key Biscayne Police Department	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Miami-Dade DOC Inspector General	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DABT - Miami-Dade	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	105	14
Sunny Isles Beach Police Department	2017	0	0	0	8	2	0	0	0	15
Town of Cutler Bay Police Dept.	2017	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	0	29
Division of Insurance Fraud - Miami-Dade	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
FWC - Miami-Dade	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	406
FHP - Miami	2017	0	0	0	94	0	0	5	0	0
Aventura Police Department	2017	0	2	0	10	0	0	1	0	105
Village of Pinecrest Police Department	2017	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	15
Miami Lakes Police Department	2017	0	0	4	0	1	0	0	0	17
Palmetto Bay Police Department	2017	0	0	0	23	0	0	2	0	39
Miami Gardens Police Department	2017	0	3	0	8	13	0	18	4	604

SOURCE: Florida Department of Law Enforcement, 2017. Crime in Florida, Semi-Annual January - June 2017 Florida uniform crime report [Computer program]. Tallahassee, FL: FDLE

Arrest Totals and Index Arrests by Jurisdiction
January - June 2017

		Arrest Totals (Part 1 & 2 combined)			Index Arrests (Part 1)						
Agency/County	Year	Total Arrests	Total Adult Arrests	Total Juvenile Arrests	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny	Motor Vehicle Theft
DeSoto County	2016	763	732	31	0	4	3	30	25	56	14
FL014	2017	688	650	38	3	1	1	30	26	69	15
Desoto County Sheriff's Office	2017	432	419	13	0	1	0	16	14	56	4
Arcadia Police Department	2017	237	212	25	3	0	1	14	12	12	11
DeSoto DOC Inspector General	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DABT - DeSoto	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FWC - DeSoto	2017	8	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
FHP - Arcadia	2017	11	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

SOURCE: Florida Department of Law Enforcement, 2017. Crime in Florida, Semi-Annual January - June 2017 Florida uniform crime report [Computer program]. Tallahassee, FL: FDLE

Arrest Totals and Index Arrests by Jurisdiction
January - June 2017

Part 2 Arrests

Agency/County	Year	Manslaughter	Kidnap/ Abduction	Arson	Simple Assault	Drug Arrests	Bribery	Embezzlement	Fraud	Counterfeit/ Forgery	Extortion/ Blackmail	Intimidation
DeSoto County	2016	0	1	0	97	105	0	0	6	0	0	6
FL014	2017	0	3	2	103	102	0	0	3	4	0	9
Desoto County Sheriff's Office	2017	0	3	2	54	69	0	0	1	2	0	6
Arcadia Police Department	2017	0	0	0	49	33	0	0	2	2	0	3
DeSoto DOC Inspector General	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DABT - DeSoto	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FWC - DeSoto	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FHP - Arcadia	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

SOURCE: Florida Department of Law Enforcement, 2017. Crime in Florida, Semi-Annual January - June 2017 Florida uniform crime report [Computer program]. Tallahassee, FL: FDLE

Arrest Totals and Index Arrests by Jurisdiction
January - June 2017

Part 2 Arrests, continued

Agency/County	Year	Prostitution	Non-Forcible Sex Offenses	Stolen Property	DUI	Destruction/ Vandalism	Gambling	Weapons Violations	Liquor Law Violations	Misc.
DeSoto County	2016	0	5	1	16	4	0	7	12	371
FL014	2017	0	2	3	27	2	0	3	24	256
Desoto County Sheriff's Office	2017	0	1	2	7	0	0	2	6	186
Arcadia Police Department	2017	0	1	1	9	2	0	1	18	63
DeSoto DOC Inspector General	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DABT - DeSoto	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FWC - DeSoto	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
FHP - Arcadia	2017	0	0	0	11	0	0	0	0	0

SOURCE: Florida Department of Law Enforcement, 2017. Crime in Florida, Semi-Annual January - June 2017 Florida uniform crime report [Computer program]. Tallahassee, FL: FDLE

Arrest Totals and Index Arrests by Jurisdiction
January - June 2017

		Arrest Totals (Part 1 & 2 combined)			Index Arrests (Part 1)						
Agency/County	Year	Total Arrests	Total Adult Arrests	Total Juvenile Arrests	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny	Motor Vehicle Theft
Dixie County	2016	206	203	3	0	1	1	8	7	16	1
FL015	2017	308	296	12	0	0	1	28	11	12	6
Dixie County Sheriff's Office	2017	254	243	11	0	0	1	26	10	12	6
Cross City Police Department	2017	6	6	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0
Dixie DOC Inspector General	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DABT - Dixie	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FWC - Dixie	2017	35	34	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FHP - Cross City	2017	13	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

SOURCE: Florida Department of Law Enforcement, 2017. Crime in Florida, Semi-Annual January - June 2017 Florida uniform crime report [Computer program]. Tallahassee, FL: FDLE

Arrest Totals and Index Arrests by Jurisdiction
January - June 2017

Part 2 Arrests

Agency/County	Year	Manslaughter	Kidnap/ Abduction	Arson	Simple Assault	Drug Arrests	Bribery	Embezzlement	Fraud	Counterfeit/ Forgery	Extortion/ Blackmail	Intimidation
Dixie County	2016	1	0	0	19	35	0	0	5	1	0	0
FL015	2017	0	0	0	33	35	0	0	14	0	0	13
Dixie County Sheriff's Office	2017	0	0	0	33	32	0	0	14	0	0	13
Cross City Police Department	2017	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dixie DOC Inspector General	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DABT - Dixie	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FWC - Dixie	2017	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
FHP - Cross City	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

SOURCE: Florida Department of Law Enforcement, 2017. Crime in Florida, Semi-Annual January - June 2017 Florida uniform crime report [Computer program]. Tallahassee, FL: FDLE

Arrest Totals and Index Arrests by Jurisdiction
January - June 2017

Part 2 Arrests, continued

Agency/County	Year	Prostitution	Non-Forcible Sex Offenses	Stolen Property	DUI	Destruction/ Vandalism	Gambling	Weapons Violations	Liquor Law Violations	Misc.
Dixie County	2016	0	0	1	9	2	2	0	0	97
FL015	2017	0	0	2	18	4	1	4	1	125
Dixie County Sheriff's Office	2017	0	0	2	5	4	1	4	1	90
Cross City Police Department	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Dixie DOC Inspector General	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DABT - Dixie	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FWC - Dixie	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	33
FHP - Cross City	2017	0	0	0	13	0	0	0	0	0

SOURCE: Florida Department of Law Enforcement, 2017. Crime in Florida, Semi-Annual January - June 2017 Florida uniform crime report [Computer program]. Tallahassee, FL: FDLE

Arrest Totals and Index Arrests by Jurisdiction
January - June 2017

		Arrest Totals (Part 1 & 2 combined)			Index Arrests (Part 1)						
Agency/County	Year	Total Arrests	Total Adult Arrests	Total Juvenile Arrests	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny	Motor Vehicle Theft
Duval County	2016	15,282	13,934	1,348	16	31	150	524	237	1,433	201
FL016	2017	14,850	13,682	1,168	17	30	141	472	272	1,180	159
Atlantic Beach Police Department	2017	274	238	36	0	0	4	7	14	10	7
Jacksonville Sheriff's Office	2017	12,519	11,543	976	17	30	123	433	230	1,072	136
Jacksonville Beach Police Department	2017	1,085	1,048	37	0	0	6	18	12	58	8
Neptune Beach Police Department	2017	300	284	16	0	0	0	2	2	29	1
FDLE - Jacksonville RA	2017	6	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
University of North Florida Police Department	2017	5	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Jacksonville Aviation Authority Police Dept.	2017	33	33	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
Duval County School Police Department	2017	142	43	99	0	0	8	12	14	4	5
Duval DOC Inspector General	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DABT - Duval	2017	97	97	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Division of Insurance Fraud - Duval	2017	63	63	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0
FWC - Duval	2017	251	247	4	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
FHP - Jacksonville	2017	75	75	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

SOURCE: Florida Department of Law Enforcement, 2017. Crime in Florida, Semi-Annual January - June 2017 Florida uniform crime report [Computer program]. Tallahassee, FL: FDLE

Arrest Totals and Index Arrests by Jurisdiction
January - June 2017

Part 2 Arrests

Agency/County	Year	Manslaughter	Kidnap/ Abduction	Arson	Simple Assault	Drug Arrests	Bribery	Embezzlement	Fraud	Counterfeit/ Forgery	Extortion/ Blackmail	Intimidation
Duval County	2016	5	5	9	1,963	2,372	0	58	477	14	0	22
FL016	2017	1	6	4	1,937	2,459	2	91	433	16	0	22
Atlantic Beach Police Department	2017	0	0	0	21	58	0	1	4	1	0	0
Jacksonville Sheriff's Office	2017	1	6	4	1,816	1,925	2	86	349	6	0	22
Jacksonville Beach Police Department	2017	0	0	0	61	289	0	4	18	2	0	0
Neptune Beach Police Department	2017	0	0	0	7	60	0	0	2	5	0	0
FDLE - Jacksonville RA	2017	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	1	0	0	0
University of North Florida Police Department	2017	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jacksonville Aviation Authority Police Dept.	2017	0	0	0	1	14	0	0	0	1	0	0
Duval County School Police Department	2017	0	0	0	30	12	0	0	0	0	0	0
Duval DOC Inspector General	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DABT - Duval	2017	0	0	0	0	19	0	0	0	0	0	0
Division of Insurance Fraud - Duval	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	59	1	0	0
FWC - Duval	2017	0	0	0	0	29	0	0	0	0	0	0
FHP - Jacksonville	2017	0	0	0	0	46	0	0	0	0	0	0

SOURCE: Florida Department of Law Enforcement, 2017. Crime in Florida, Semi-Annual January - June 2017 Florida uniform crime report [Computer program]. Tallahassee, FL: FDLE

Arrest Totals and Index Arrests by Jurisdiction
January - June 2017

Part 2 Arrests, continued

Agency/County	Year	Prostitution	Non-Forcible Sex Offenses	Stolen Property	DUI	Destruction/ Vandalism	Gambling	Weapons Violations	Liquor Law Violations	Misc.
Duval County	2016	100	98	20	1,070	233	1	194	462	5,587
FL016	2017	138	85	24	863	219	1	232	459	5,587
Atlantic Beach Police Department	2017	3	1	0	53	7	0	1	1	81
Jacksonville Sheriff's Office	2017	134	79	21	632	201	1	201	168	4,824
Jacksonville Beach Police Department	2017	0	2	2	50	8	0	5	235	307
Neptune Beach Police Department	2017	0	0	0	106	0	0	4	11	71
FDLE - Jacksonville RA	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
University of North Florida Police Department	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Jacksonville Aviation Authority Police Dept.	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13
Duval County School Police Department	2017	0	3	1	3	3	0	21	0	26
Duval DOC Inspector General	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DABT - Duval	2017	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	44	33
Division of Insurance Fraud - Duval	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FWC - Duval	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	221
FHP - Jacksonville	2017	0	0	0	19	0	0	0	0	10

SOURCE: Florida Department of Law Enforcement, 2017. Crime in Florida, Semi-Annual January - June 2017 Florida uniform crime report [Computer program]. Tallahassee, FL: FDLE

Arrest Totals and Index Arrests by Jurisdiction
January - June 2017

		Arrest Totals (Part 1 & 2 combined)			Index Arrests (Part 1)						
Agency/County	Year	Total Arrests	Total Adult Arrests	Total Juvenile Arrests	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny	Motor Vehicle Theft
Escambia County	2016	9,054	8,365	689	7	24	93	323	163	1,151	84
FL017	2017	8,291	7,691	600	9	17	49	235	133	663	59
Escambia County Sheriff's Office	2017	7,898	7,305	593	9	17	48	233	133	660	59
Pensacola Police Department	2017	DNR	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
FDLE - Pensacola	2017	14	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
University of West Florida Police Department	2017	18	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Escambia DOC Inspector General	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DABT - Escambia	2017	17	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Division of Insurance Fraud - Escambia	2017	22	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
FWC - Escambia	2017	142	136	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FHP - Pensacola	2017	171	170	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
Pensacola State College Police Department	2017	9	9	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0

DNR - Did not report

SOURCE: Florida Department of Law Enforcement, 2017. Crime in Florida, Semi-Annual January - June 2017 Florida uniform crime report [Computer program]. Tallahassee, FL: FDLE

Arrest Totals and Index Arrests by Jurisdiction
January - June 2017

Part 2 Arrests

Agency/County	Year	Manslaughter	Kidnap/ Abduction	Arson	Simple Assault	Drug Arrests	Bribery	Embezzlement	Fraud	Counterfeit/ Forgery	Extortion/ Blackmail	Intimidation
Escambia County	2016	2	22	4	1,010	1,348	0	3	227	26	2	10
FL017	2017	3	21	0	845	1,345	0	0	210	11	0	18
Escambia County Sheriff's Office	2017	3	21	0	843	1,277	0	0	193	9	0	18
Pensacola Police Department	2017	DNR	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
FDLE - Pensacola	2017	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	2	0	0	0
University of West Florida Police Department	2017	0	0	0	1	12	0	0	0	0	0	0
Escambia DOC Inspector General	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DABT - Escambia	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Division of Insurance Fraud - Escambia	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	1	0	0
FWC - Escambia	2017	0	0	0	0	40	0	0	0	0	0	0
FHP - Pensacola	2017	0	0	0	0	9	0	0	0	1	0	0
Pensacola State College Police Department	2017	0	0	0	1	4	0	0	1	0	0	0

DNR - Did not report

Arrest Totals and Index Arrests by Jurisdiction
January - June 2017

Part 2 Arrests, continued

Agency/County	Year	Prostitution	Non-Forcible Sex Offenses	Stolen Property	DUI	Destruction/ Vandalism	Gambling	Weapons Violations	Liquor Law Violations	Misc.
Escambia County	2016	5	33	22	410	114	2	56	102	3,811
FL017	2017	15	40	19	257	82	0	67	74	4,119
Escambia County Sheriff's Office	2017	15	35	19	112	82	0	65	65	3,982
Pensacola Police Department	2017	DNR	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
FDLE - Pensacola	2017	0	5	0	0	0	0	1	0	2
University of West Florida Police Department	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
Escambia DOC Inspector General	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DABT - Escambia	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	8
Division of Insurance Fraud - Escambia	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
FWC - Escambia	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	101
FHP - Pensacola	2017	0	0	0	145	0	0	0	0	14
Pensacola State College Police Department	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1

DNR - Did not report

SOURCE: Florida Department of Law Enforcement, 2017. Crime in Florida, Semi-Annual January - June 2017 Florida uniform crime report [Computer program]. Tallahassee, FL: FDLE

Arrest Totals and Index Arrests by Jurisdiction
January - June 2017

		Arrest Totals (Part 1 & 2 combined)			Index Arrests (Part 1)						
Agency/County	Year	Total Arrests	Total Adult Arrests	Total Juvenile Arrests	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny	Motor Vehicle Theft
Flagler County	2016	1,350	1,282	68	0	1	8	70	7	93	10
FL018	2017	1,304	1,260	44	2	3	8	58	19	80	7
Flagler County Sheriff's Office	2017	1,190	1,147	43	1	3	8	57	17	77	7
Bunnell Police Department	2017	DNR	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Flagler Beach Police Department	2017	72	71	1	1	0	0	1	2	3	0
Flagler DOC Inspector General	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DABT - Flagler	2017	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FWC - Flagler	2017	20	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FHP - Flagler Co	2017	18	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

DNR - Did not report

SOURCE: Florida Department of Law Enforcement, 2017. Crime in Florida, Semi-Annual January - June 2017 Florida uniform crime report [Computer program]. Tallahassee, FL: FDLE

Arrest Totals and Index Arrests by Jurisdiction
January - June 2017

Part 2 Arrests

Agency/County	Year	Manslaughter	Kidnap/ Abduction	Arson	Simple Assault	Drug Arrests	Bribery	Embezzlement	Fraud	Counterfeit/ Forgery	Extortion/ Blackmail	Intimidation
Flagler County	2016	0	0	1	154	247	0	2	14	3	0	11
FL018	2017	0	0	0	154	251	0	4	15	3	0	4
Flagler County Sheriff's Office	2017	0	0	0	139	221	0	4	15	3	0	3
Bunnell Police Department	2017	DNR	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Flagler Beach Police Department	2017	0	0	0	15	25	0	0	0	0	0	1
Flagler DOC Inspector General	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DABT - Flagler	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FWC - Flagler	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FHP - Flagler Co	2017	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0

DNR - Did not report

Arrest Totals and Index Arrests by Jurisdiction
January - June 2017

Part 2 Arrests, continued

Agency/County	Year	Prostitution	Non-Forcible Sex Offenses	Stolen Property	DUI	Destruction/ Vandalism	Gambling	Weapons Violations	Liquor Law Violations	Misc.
Flagler County	2016	0	7	10	99	9	0	14	4	586
FL018	2017	0	4	7	82	3	0	7	4	589
Flagler County Sheriff's Office	2017	0	4	7	65	3	0	4	0	552
Bunnell Police Department	2017	DNR	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Flagler Beach Police Department	2017	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	16
Flagler DOC Inspector General	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DABT - Flagler	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0
FWC - Flagler	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	19
FHP - Flagler Co	2017	0	0	0	9	0	0	2	0	2

DNR - Did not report

SOURCE: Florida Department of Law Enforcement, 2017. Crime in Florida, Semi-Annual January - June 2017 Florida uniform crime report [Computer program]. Tallahassee, FL: FDLE

Arrest Totals and Index Arrests by Jurisdiction
January - June 2017

		Arrest Totals (Part 1 & 2 combined)			Index Arrests (Part 1)						
Agency/County	Year	Total Arrests	Total Adult Arrests	Total Juvenile Arrests	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny	Motor Vehicle Theft
Franklin County	2016	507	474	33	0	0	0	12	10	18	0
FL019	2017	322	318	4	0	0	0	2	3	4	0
Franklin County Sheriff's Office	2017	DNR	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Apalachicola Police Department	2017	35	35	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0
Carrabelle Police Department	2017	58	58	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	0
Franklin DOC Inspector General	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DABT - Franklin	2017	14	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FWC - Franklin	2017	212	208	4	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
FHP - Apalachicola	2017	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

DNR - Did not report

SOURCE: Florida Department of Law Enforcement, 2017. Crime in Florida, Semi-Annual January - June 2017 Florida uniform crime report [Computer program]. Tallahassee, FL: FDLE

Arrest Totals and Index Arrests by Jurisdiction
January - June 2017

Part 2 Arrests

Agency/County	Year	Manslaughter	Kidnap/ Abduction	Arson	Simple Assault	Drug Arrests	Bribery	Embezzlement	Fraud	Counterfeit/ Forgery	Extortion/ Blackmail	Intimidation
Franklin County	2016	0	0	0	50	22	0	0	1	0	0	0
FL019	2017	0	0	0	30	17	0	0	3	0	0	0
Franklin County Sheriff's Office	2017	DNR	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Apalachicola Police Department	2017	0	0	0	8	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Carrabelle Police Department	2017	0	0	0	22	14	0	0	3	0	0	0
Franklin DOC Inspector General	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DABT - Franklin	2017	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
FWC - Franklin	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FHP - Apalachicola	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

DNR - Did not report

Arrest Totals and Index Arrests by Jurisdiction
January - June 2017

Part 2 Arrests, continued

Agency/County	Year	Prostitution	Non-Forcible Sex Offenses	Stolen Property	DUI	Destruction/ Vandalism	Gambling	Weapons Violations	Liquor Law Violations	Misc.
Franklin County	2016	0	3	1	11	2	0	1	5	371
FL019	2017	0	1	0	5	3	0	0	13	241
Franklin County Sheriff's Office	2017	DNR	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Apalachicola Police Department	2017	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	21
Carrabelle Police Department	2017	0	1	0	1	3	0	0	0	9
Franklin DOC Inspector General	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DABT - Franklin	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	0
FWC - Franklin	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	211
FHP - Apalachicola	2017	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0

DNR - Did not report

SOURCE: Florida Department of Law Enforcement, 2017. Crime in Florida, Semi-Annual January - June 2017 Florida uniform crime report [Computer program]. Tallahassee, FL: FDLE

Arrest Totals and Index Arrests by Jurisdiction
January - June 2017

		Arrest Totals (Part 1 & 2 combined)			Index Arrests (Part 1)						
Agency/County	Year	Total Arrests	Total Adult Arrests	Total Juvenile Arrests	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny	Motor Vehicle Theft
Gadsden County	2016	318	297	21	1	3	3	17	9	8	3
FL020	2017	429	365	64	0	1	3	29	15	37	3
Gadsden County Sheriff's Office	2017	153	122	31	0	0	3	12	11	5	3
Quincy Police Department	2017	170	139	31	0	0	0	14	3	27	0
Chattahoochee Police Department	2017	18	17	1	0	1	0	1	1	3	0
Havana Police Department	2017	10	10	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
Gretna Police Department	2017	DNR	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Midway Police Department	2017	11	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Gadsden DOC Inspector General	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DABT - Gadsden	2017	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FWC - Gadsden	2017	29	29	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FHP - Quincy	2017	34	33	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0

DNR - Did not report

SOURCE: Florida Department of Law Enforcement, 2017. Crime in Florida, Semi-Annual January - June 2017 Florida uniform crime report [Computer program]. Tallahassee, FL: FDLE

Arrest Totals and Index Arrests by Jurisdiction
January - June 2017

Part 2 Arrests

Agency/County	Year	Manslaughter	Kidnap/ Abduction	Arson	Simple Assault	Drug Arrests	Bribery	Embezzlement	Fraud	Counterfeit/ Forgery	Extortion/ Blackmail	Intimidation
Gadsden County	2016	0	0	0	33	41	0	0	2	1	0	4
FL020	2017	1	0	0	48	90	0	0	2	3	1	1
Gadsden County Sheriff's Office	2017	0	0	0	24	16	0	0	1	3	1	1
Quincy Police Department	2017	0	0	0	19	32	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chattahoochee Police Department	2017	1	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Havana Police Department	2017	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gretna Police Department	2017	DNR	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Midway Police Department	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gadsden DOC Inspector General	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DABT - Gadsden	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FWC - Gadsden	2017	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0
FHP - Quincy	2017	0	0	0	0	26	0	0	1	0	0	0

DNR - Did not report

Arrest Totals and Index Arrests by Jurisdiction
January - June 2017

Part 2 Arrests, continued

Agency/County	Year	Prostitution	Non-Forcible Sex Offenses	Stolen Property	DUI	Destruction/ Vandalism	Gambling	Weapons Violations	Liquor Law Violations	Misc.
Gadsden County	2016	0	1	2	49	5	0	13	3	120
FL020	2017	0	1	0	15	3	0	8	8	160
Gadsden County Sheriff's Office	2017	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	70
Quincy Police Department	2017	0	0	0	11	2	0	0	5	57
Chattahoochee Police Department	2017	0	1	0	0	0	0	5	0	0
Havana Police Department	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gretna Police Department	2017	DNR	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Midway Police Department	2017	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	7
Gadsden DOC Inspector General	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DABT - Gadsden	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1
FWC - Gadsden	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	19
FHP - Quincy	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6

DNR - Did not report

SOURCE: Florida Department of Law Enforcement, 2017. Crime in Florida, Semi-Annual January - June 2017 Florida uniform crime report [Computer program]. Tallahassee, FL: FDLE

Arrest Totals and Index Arrests by Jurisdiction
January - June 2017

		Arrest Totals (Part 1 & 2 combined)			Index Arrests (Part 1)						
Agency/County	Year	Total Arrests	Total Adult Arrests	Total Juvenile Arrests	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny	Motor Vehicle Theft
Gilchrist County	2016	27	24	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FL021	2017	31	28	3	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Gilchrist County Sheriff's Office	2017	DNR	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Trenton Police Department	2017	DNR	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Gilchrist DOC Inspector General	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DABT - Gilchrist	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FWC - Gilchrist	2017	21	18	3	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
FHP - Gilchrist Co	2017	10	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

DNR - Did not report

SOURCE: Florida Department of Law Enforcement, 2017. Crime in Florida, Semi-Annual January - June 2017 Florida uniform crime report [Computer program]. Tallahassee, FL: FDLE

Arrest Totals and Index Arrests by Jurisdiction
January - June 2017

Part 2 Arrests

Agency/County	Year	Manslaughter	Kidnap/ Abduction	Arson	Simple Assault	Drug Arrests	Bribery	Embezzlement	Fraud	Counterfeit/ Forgery	Extortion/ Blackmail	Intimidation
Gilchrist County	2016	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0
FL021	2017	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gilchrist County Sheriff's Office	2017	DNR	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Trenton Police Department	2017	DNR	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Gilchrist DOC Inspector General	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DABT - Gilchrist	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FWC - Gilchrist	2017	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0
FHP - Gilchrist Co	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

DNR - Did not report

Arrest Totals and Index Arrests by Jurisdiction
January - June 2017

Part 2 Arrests, continued

Agency/County	Year	Prostitution	Non-Forcible Sex Offenses	Stolen Property	DUI	Destruction/ Vandalism	Gambling	Weapons Violations	Liquor Law Violations	Misc.
Gilchrist County	2016	0	0	0	6	0	0	1	0	13
FL021	2017	0	0	0	10	0	0	1	0	11
Gilchrist County Sheriff's Office	2017	DNR	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Trenton Police Department	2017	DNR	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Gilchrist DOC Inspector General	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DABT - Gilchrist	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FWC - Gilchrist	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	11
FHP - Gilchrist Co	2017	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	0

DNR - Did not report

SOURCE: Florida Department of Law Enforcement, 2017. Crime in Florida, Semi-Annual January - June 2017 Florida uniform crime report [Computer program]. Tallahassee, FL: FDLE

Arrest Totals and Index Arrests by Jurisdiction
January - June 2017

		Arrest Totals (Part 1 & 2 combined)			Index Arrests (Part 1)						
Agency/County	Year	Total Arrests	Total Adult Arrests	Total Juvenile Arrests	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny	Motor Vehicle Theft
Glades County	2016	236	231	5	0	0	1	5	2	7	0
FL022	2017	255	248	7	0	0	0	8	1	8	1
Glades County Sheriff's Office	2017	180	178	2	0	0	0	8	1	8	1
Glades DOC Inspector General	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DABT - Glades	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FWC - Glades	2017	74	69	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FHP - Glades Co	2017	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

SOURCE: Florida Department of Law Enforcement, 2017. Crime in Florida, Semi-Annual January - June 2017 Florida uniform crime report [Computer program]. Tallahassee, FL: FDLE

Arrest Totals and Index Arrests by Jurisdiction
January - June 2017

Part 2 Arrests

Agency/County	Year	Manslaughter	Kidnap/ Abduction	Arson	Simple Assault	Drug Arrests	Bribery	Embezzlement	Fraud	Counterfeit/ Forgery	Extortion/ Blackmail	Intimidation
Glades County	2016	0	0	0	3	28	0	0	2	0	0	0
FL022	2017	0	0	0	3	28	0	0	0	0	0	1
Glades County Sheriff's Office	2017	0	0	0	3	19	0	0	0	0	0	1
Glades DOC Inspector General	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DABT - Glades	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FWC - Glades	2017	0	0	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	0
FHP - Glades Co	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

SOURCE: Florida Department of Law Enforcement, 2017. Crime in Florida, Semi-Annual January - June 2017 Florida uniform crime report [Computer program]. Tallahassee, FL: FDLE

Arrest Totals and Index Arrests by Jurisdiction
January - June 2017

Part 2 Arrests, continued

Agency/County	Year	Prostitution	Non-Forcible Sex Offenses	Stolen Property	DUI	Destruction/ Vandalism	Gambling	Weapons Violations	Liquor Law Violations	Misc.
Glades County	2016	0	0	1	8	1	0	2	0	176
FL022	2017	0	0	2	9	3	0	1	0	190
Glades County Sheriff's Office	2017	0	0	2	8	3	0	0	0	126
Glades DOC Inspector General	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DABT - Glades	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FWC - Glades	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	64
FHP - Glades Co	2017	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0

SOURCE: Florida Department of Law Enforcement, 2017. Crime in Florida, Semi-Annual January - June 2017 Florida uniform crime report [Computer program]. Tallahassee, FL: FDLE

Arrest Totals and Index Arrests by Jurisdiction
January - June 2017

		Arrest Totals (Part 1 & 2 combined)			Index Arrests (Part 1)						
Agency/County	Year	Total Arrests	Total Adult Arrests	Total Juvenile Arrests	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny	Motor Vehicle Theft
Gulf County	2016	438	414	24	0	0	0	24	7	10	1
FL023	2017	409	401	8	0	0	0	14	7	6	0
Gulf County Sheriff's Office	2017	301	296	5	0	0	0	8	5	3	0
Port St. Joe Police Department	2017	56	55	1	0	0	0	6	2	3	0
Gulf DOC Inspector General	2017	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DABT - Gulf	2017	5	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FWC - Gulf	2017	37	35	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FHP - Gulf Co	2017	9	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

SOURCE: Florida Department of Law Enforcement, 2017. Crime in Florida, Semi-Annual January - June 2017 Florida uniform crime report [Computer program]. Tallahassee, FL: FDLE

Arrest Totals and Index Arrests by Jurisdiction
January - June 2017

Part 2 Arrests

Agency/County	Year	Manslaughter	Kidnap/ Abduction	Arson	Simple Assault	Drug Arrests	Bribery	Embezzlement	Fraud	Counterfeit/ Forgery	Extortion/ Blackmail	Intimidation
Gulf County	2016	0	0	0	33	152	0	0	2	0	0	0
FL023	2017	0	0	0	12	133	0	0	1	1	0	0
Gulf County Sheriff's Office	2017	0	0	0	7	91	0	0	1	1	0	0
Port St. Joe Police Department	2017	0	0	0	5	39	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gulf DOC Inspector General	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DABT - Gulf	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FWC - Gulf	2017	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
FHP - Gulf Co	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

SOURCE: Florida Department of Law Enforcement, 2017. Crime in Florida, Semi-Annual January - June 2017 Florida uniform crime report [Computer program]. Tallahassee, FL: FDLE

Arrest Totals and Index Arrests by Jurisdiction
January - June 2017

Part 2 Arrests, continued

Agency/County	Year	Prostitution	Non-Forcible Sex Offenses	Stolen Property	DUI	Destruction/ Vandalism	Gambling	Weapons Violations	Liquor Law Violations	Misc.
Gulf County	2016	0	3	0	8	6	0	1	2	189
FL023	2017	0	0	1	12	0	0	7	5	210
Gulf County Sheriff's Office	2017	0	0	1	2	0	0	7	0	175
Port St. Joe Police Department	2017	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Gulf DOC Inspector General	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
DABT - Gulf	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0
FWC - Gulf	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	34
FHP - Gulf Co	2017	0	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	0

SOURCE: Florida Department of Law Enforcement, 2017. Crime in Florida, Semi-Annual January - June 2017 Florida uniform crime report [Computer program]. Tallahassee, FL: FDLE

Arrest Totals and Index Arrests by Jurisdiction
January - June 2017

		Arrest Totals (Part 1 & 2 combined)			Index Arrests (Part 1)						
Agency/County	Year	Total Arrests	Total Adult Arrests	Total Juvenile Arrests	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny	Motor Vehicle Theft
Hamilton County	2016	280	266	14	1	1	1	6	10	9	2
FL024	2017	524	500	24	0	0	4	22	6	20	6
Hamilton County Sheriff's Office	2017	236	224	12	0	0	1	9	2	10	5
Jasper Police Department	2017	73	66	7	0	0	1	3	2	8	0
Jennings Police Department	2017	68	68	0	0	0	1	4	1	1	0
White Springs Police Department	2017	43	38	5	0	0	1	6	1	1	1
Hamilton DOC Inspector General	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DABT - Hamilton	2017	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FWC - Hamilton	2017	11	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FHP - Hamilton Co	2017	92	92	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

SOURCE: Florida Department of Law Enforcement, 2017. Crime in Florida, Semi-Annual January - June 2017 Florida uniform crime report [Computer program]. Tallahassee, FL: FDLE

Arrest Totals and Index Arrests by Jurisdiction
January - June 2017

Part 2 Arrests

Agency/County	Year	Manslaughter	Kidnap/ Abduction	Arson	Simple Assault	Drug Arrests	Bribery	Embezzlement	Fraud	Counterfeit/ Forgery	Extortion/ Blackmail	Intimidation
Hamilton County	2016	0	0	0	16	42	0	0	0	1	0	0
FL024	2017	0	0	0	39	121	0	0	11	1	0	0
Hamilton County Sheriff's Office	2017	0	0	0	20	36	0	0	0	1	0	0
Jasper Police Department	2017	0	0	0	9	5	0	0	3	0	0	0
Jennings Police Department	2017	0	0	0	5	19	0	0	0	0	0	0
White Springs Police Department	2017	0	0	0	5	7	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hamilton DOC Inspector General	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DABT - Hamilton	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FWC - Hamilton	2017	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
FHP - Hamilton Co	2017	0	0	0	0	51	0	0	8	0	0	0

SOURCE: Florida Department of Law Enforcement, 2017. Crime in Florida, Semi-Annual January - June 2017 Florida uniform crime report [Computer program]. Tallahassee, FL: FDLE

Arrest Totals and Index Arrests by Jurisdiction
January - June 2017

Part 2 Arrests, continued

Agency/County	Year	Prostitution	Non-Forcible Sex Offenses	Stolen Property	DUI	Destruction/ Vandalism	Gambling	Weapons Violations	Liquor Law Violations	Misc.
Hamilton County	2016	0	1	0	9	1	0	0	4	176
FL024	2017	0	2	1	15	5	0	9	2	260
Hamilton County Sheriff's Office	2017	0	0	1	1	3	0	1	0	146
Jasper Police Department	2017	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	39
Jennings Police Department	2017	0	2	0	1	0	0	3	1	30
White Springs Police Department	2017	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	19
Hamilton DOC Inspector General	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DABT - Hamilton	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
FWC - Hamilton	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
FHP - Hamilton Co	2017	0	0	0	11	0	0	4	0	18

SOURCE: Florida Department of Law Enforcement, 2017. Crime in Florida, Semi-Annual January - June 2017 Florida uniform crime report [Computer program]. Tallahassee, FL: FDLE

Arrest Totals and Index Arrests by Jurisdiction
January - June 2017

		Arrest Totals (Part 1 & 2 combined)			Index Arrests (Part 1)						
Agency/County	Year	Total Arrests	Total Adult Arrests	Total Juvenile Arrests	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny	Motor Vehicle Theft
Hardee County	2016	1,097	1,020	77	1	3	4	21	20	40	1
FL025	2017	956	870	86	0	0	2	10	27	27	5
Hardee County Sheriff's Office	2017	597	540	57	0	0	1	2	23	20	3
Bowling Green Police Department	2017	88	72	16	0	0	0	3	2	5	2
Wauchula Police Department	2017	250	237	13	0	0	1	5	2	2	0
Hardee DOC Inspector General	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DABT - Hardee	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FWC - Hardee	2017	19	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FHP - Hardee Co	2017	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

SOURCE: Florida Department of Law Enforcement, 2017. Crime in Florida, Semi-Annual January - June 2017 Florida uniform crime report [Computer program]. Tallahassee, FL: FDLE

Arrest Totals and Index Arrests by Jurisdiction
January - June 2017

Part 2 Arrests

Agency/County	Year	Manslaughter	Kidnap/ Abduction	Arson	Simple Assault	Drug Arrests	Bribery	Embezzlement	Fraud	Counterfeit/ Forgery	Extortion/ Blackmail	Intimidation
Hardee County	2016	0	3	0	104	107	0	0	3	4	0	0
FL025	2017	0	1	1	113	121	0	0	8	2	0	0
Hardee County Sheriff's Office	2017	0	1	1	77	83	0	0	6	0	0	0
Bowling Green Police Department	2017	0	0	0	25	24	0	0	0	2	0	0
Wauchula Police Department	2017	0	0	0	11	13	0	0	2	0	0	0
Hardee DOC Inspector General	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DABT - Hardee	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FWC - Hardee	2017	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
FHP - Hardee Co	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

SOURCE: Florida Department of Law Enforcement, 2017. Crime in Florida, Semi-Annual January - June 2017 Florida uniform crime report [Computer program]. Tallahassee, FL: FDLE

Arrest Totals and Index Arrests by Jurisdiction
January - June 2017

Part 2 Arrests, continued

Agency/County	Year	Prostitution	Non-Forcible Sex Offenses	Stolen Property	DUI	Destruction/ Vandalism	Gambling	Weapons Violations	Liquor Law Violations	Misc.
Hardee County	2016	0	1	2	18	10	0	4	5	746
FL025	2017	0	11	0	13	11	0	9	1	594
Hardee County Sheriff's Office	2017	0	9	0	7	7	0	6	0	351
Bowling Green Police Department	2017	0	1	0	0	4	0	3	1	16
Wauchula Police Department	2017	0	1	0	4	0	0	0	0	209
Hardee DOC Inspector General	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DABT - Hardee	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FWC - Hardee	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18
FHP - Hardee Co	2017	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0

SOURCE: Florida Department of Law Enforcement, 2017. Crime in Florida, Semi-Annual January - June 2017 Florida uniform crime report [Computer program]. Tallahassee, FL: FDLE

Arrest Totals and Index Arrests by Jurisdiction
January - June 2017

		Arrest Totals (Part 1 & 2 combined)			Index Arrests (Part 1)						
Agency/County	Year	Total Arrests	Total Adult Arrests	Total Juvenile Arrests	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny	Motor Vehicle Theft
Hendry County	2016	1,712	1,585	127	1	9	4	38	36	121	5
FL026	2017	1,422	1,331	91	0	2	19	36	42	52	13
Hendry County Sheriff's Office	2017	1,132	1,066	66	0	2	17	29	34	37	12
Clewiston Police Department	2017	218	195	23	0	0	2	7	8	15	1
Hendry DOC Inspector General	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DABT - Hendry	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FWC - Hendry	2017	66	64	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FHP - Hendry Co	2017	6	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

SOURCE: Florida Department of Law Enforcement, 2017. Crime in Florida, Semi-Annual January - June 2017 Florida uniform crime report [Computer program]. Tallahassee, FL: FDLE

Arrest Totals and Index Arrests by Jurisdiction
January - June 2017

Part 2 Arrests

Agency/County	Year	Manslaughter	Kidnap/ Abduction	Arson	Simple Assault	Drug Arrests	Bribery	Embezzlement	Fraud	Counterfeit/ Forgery	Extortion/ Blackmail	Intimidation
Hendry County	2016	0	1	0	134	145	0	0	7	2	0	5
FL026	2017	0	2	1	106	203	0	0	16	3	0	4
Hendry County Sheriff's Office	2017	0	2	1	86	134	0	0	10	3	0	3
Clewiston Police Department	2017	0	0	0	20	63	0	0	6	0	0	1
Hendry DOC Inspector General	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DABT - Hendry	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FWC - Hendry	2017	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0
FHP - Hendry Co	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

SOURCE: Florida Department of Law Enforcement, 2017. Crime in Florida, Semi-Annual January - June 2017 Florida uniform crime report [Computer program]. Tallahassee, FL: FDLE

Arrest Totals and Index Arrests by Jurisdiction
January - June 2017

Part 2 Arrests, continued

Agency/County	Year	Prostitution	Non-Forcible Sex Offenses	Stolen Property	DUI	Destruction/ Vandalism	Gambling	Weapons Violations	Liquor Law Violations	Misc.
Hendry County	2016	0	4	1	47	17	2	6	4	1,123
FL026	2017	0	4	5	55	14	0	8	3	834
Hendry County Sheriff's Office	2017	0	4	5	36	13	0	5	0	699
Clewiston Police Department	2017	0	0	0	14	1	0	3	3	74
Hendry DOC Inspector General	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DABT - Hendry	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FWC - Hendry	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	60
FHP - Hendry Co	2017	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	1

SOURCE: Florida Department of Law Enforcement, 2017. Crime in Florida, Semi-Annual January - June 2017 Florida uniform crime report [Computer program]. Tallahassee, FL: FDLE

Arrest Totals and Index Arrests by Jurisdiction
January - June 2017

		Arrest Totals (Part 1 & 2 combined)			Index Arrests (Part 1)						
Agency/County	Year	Total Arrests	Total Adult Arrests	Total Juvenile Arrests	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny	Motor Vehicle Theft
Hernando County	2016	3,635	3,339	296	3	4	18	80	91	476	50
FL027	2017	3,775	3,479	296	1	12	23	96	77	353	50
Hernando County Sheriff's Office	2017	3,039	2,773	266	1	11	23	86	62	267	48
Brooksville Police Department	2017	525	509	16	0	1	0	10	15	86	2
Hernando DOC Inspector General	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DABT - Hernando	2017	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FWC - Hernando	2017	152	138	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FHP - Brooksville	2017	57	57	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

SOURCE: Florida Department of Law Enforcement, 2017. Crime in Florida, Semi-Annual January - June 2017 Florida uniform crime report [Computer program]. Tallahassee, FL: FDLE

Arrest Totals and Index Arrests by Jurisdiction
January - June 2017

Part 2 Arrests

Agency/County	Year	Manslaughter	Kidnap/ Abduction	Arson	Simple Assault	Drug Arrests	Bribery	Embezzlement	Fraud	Counterfeit/ Forgery	Extortion/ Blackmail	Intimidation
Hernando County	2016	0	10	3	426	515	0	3	205	16	0	12
FL027	2017	0	3	0	439	626	0	0	105	11	1	12
Hernando County Sheriff's Office	2017	0	3	0	405	489	0	0	96	9	0	12
Brooksville Police Department	2017	0	0	0	34	91	0	0	9	2	1	0
Hernando DOC Inspector General	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DABT - Hernando	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FWC - Hernando	2017	0	0	0	0	40	0	0	0	0	0	0
FHP - Brooksville	2017	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0

SOURCE: Florida Department of Law Enforcement, 2017. Crime in Florida, Semi-Annual January - June 2017 Florida uniform crime report [Computer program]. Tallahassee, FL: FDLE

Arrest Totals and Index Arrests by Jurisdiction
January - June 2017

Part 2 Arrests, continued

Agency/County	Year	Prostitution	Non-Forcible Sex Offenses	Stolen Property	DUI	Destruction/ Vandalism	Gambling	Weapons Violations	Liquor Law Violations	Misc.
Hernando County	2016	0	19	22	115	50	1	13	3	1,500
FL027	2017	2	16	34	159	80	2	19	2	1,652
Hernando County Sheriff's Office	2017	2	16	33	101	77	0	9	1	1,288
Brooksville Police Department	2017	0	0	1	8	3	0	7	1	254
Hernando DOC Inspector General	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DABT - Hernando	2017	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
FWC - Hernando	2017	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	109
FHP - Brooksville	2017	0	0	0	49	0	0	1	0	1

SOURCE: Florida Department of Law Enforcement, 2017. Crime in Florida, Semi-Annual January - June 2017 Florida uniform crime report [Computer program]. Tallahassee, FL: FDLE

Arrest Totals and Index Arrests by Jurisdiction
January - June 2017

		Arrest Totals (Part 1 & 2 combined)			Index Arrests (Part 1)						
Agency/County	Year	Total Arrests	Total Adult Arrests	Total Juvenile Arrests	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny	Motor Vehicle Theft
Highlands County	2016	2,003	1,723	280	3	4	31	45	61	182	15
FL028	2017	2,023	1,803	220	1	6	18	32	47	164	19
Highlands County Sheriff's Office	2017	1,661	1,481	180	1	6	14	25	36	130	16
Lake Placid Police Department	2017	76	67	9	0	0	0	1	1	11	0
Sebring Police Department	2017	216	187	29	0	0	4	6	10	22	3
Highlands DOC Inspector General	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DABT - Highlands	2017	6	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FWC - Highlands	2017	51	49	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
FHP - Lake Placid	2017	13	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

SOURCE: Florida Department of Law Enforcement, 2017. Crime in Florida, Semi-Annual January - June 2017 Florida uniform crime report [Computer program]. Tallahassee, FL: FDLE

Arrest Totals and Index Arrests by Jurisdiction
January - June 2017

Part 2 Arrests

Agency/County	Year	Manslaughter	Kidnap/ Abduction	Arson	Simple Assault	Drug Arrests	Bribery	Embezzlement	Fraud	Counterfeit/ Forgery	Extortion/ Blackmail	Intimidation
Highlands County	2016	0	6	0	271	295	0	0	21	1	0	4
FL028	2017	0	5	0	246	315	0	0	24	2	0	4
Highlands County Sheriff's Office	2017	0	5	0	200	252	0	0	21	2	0	3
Lake Placid Police Department	2017	0	0	0	7	12	0	0	1	0	0	0
Sebring Police Department	2017	0	0	0	39	47	0	0	2	0	0	1
Highlands DOC Inspector General	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DABT - Highlands	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FWC - Highlands	2017	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
FHP - Lake Placid	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

SOURCE: Florida Department of Law Enforcement, 2017. Crime in Florida, Semi-Annual January - June 2017 Florida uniform crime report [Computer program]. Tallahassee, FL: FDLE

Arrest Totals and Index Arrests by Jurisdiction
January - June 2017

Part 2 Arrests, continued

Agency/County	Year	Prostitution	Non-Forcible Sex Offenses	Stolen Property	DUI	Destruction/ Vandalism	Gambling	Weapons Violations	Liquor Law Violations	Misc.
Highlands County	2016	2	22	6	46	28	1	13	7	939
FL028	2017	1	12	7	41	16	0	15	9	1,039
Highlands County Sheriff's Office	2017	1	10	4	23	14	0	14	4	880
Lake Placid Police Department	2017	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	39
Sebring Police Department	2017	0	2	1	1	2	0	0	0	76
Highlands DOC Inspector General	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DABT - Highlands	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	1
FWC - Highlands	2017	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	43
FHP - Lake Placid	2017	0	0	0	13	0	0	0	0	0

SOURCE: Florida Department of Law Enforcement, 2017. Crime in Florida, Semi-Annual January - June 2017 Florida uniform crime report [Computer program]. Tallahassee, FL: FDLE

Arrest Totals and Index Arrests by Jurisdiction
January - June 2017

		Arrest Totals (Part 1 & 2 combined)			Index Arrests (Part 1)						
Agency/County	Year	Total Arrests	Total Adult Arrests	Total Juvenile Arrests	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny	Motor Vehicle Theft
Hillsborough County	2016	30,375	27,033	3,342	16	31	378	874	739	2,648	376
FL029	2017	28,209	25,427	2,782	19	46	273	852	571	2,400	335
Hillsborough County Sheriff's Office	2017	13,925	12,357	1,568	8	18	101	429	356	1,468	234
Plant City Police Department	2017	518	437	81	0	1	3	27	19	80	9
Tampa Police Department	2017	12,624	11,517	1,107	11	26	162	372	180	769	80
Temple Terrace Police Department	2017	318	299	19	0	0	7	15	14	50	1
FDLE - Tampa TBOC	2017	12	11	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
Tampa International Airport Police Department	2017	104	102	2	0	0	0	5	0	10	11
University of South Florida Police Department	2017	137	134	3	0	1	0	3	0	6	0
Hillsborough DOC Inspector General	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DABT - Hillsborough	2017	66	66	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Division of Insurance Fraud - Hillsborough	2017	72	72	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	0
FWC - Hillsborough	2017	157	157	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
FHP - Tampa	2017	276	275	1	0	0	0	0	1	2	0

SOURCE: Florida Department of Law Enforcement, 2017. Crime in Florida, Semi-Annual January - June 2017 Florida uniform crime report [Computer program]. Tallahassee, FL: FDLE

Arrest Totals and Index Arrests by Jurisdiction
January - June 2017

Part 2 Arrests

Agency/County	Year	Manslaughter	Kidnap/ Abduction	Arson	Simple Assault	Drug Arrests	Bribery	Embezzlement	Fraud	Counterfeit/ Forgery	Extortion/ Blackmail	Intimidation
Hillsborough County	2016	2	9	12	2,870	4,436	0	135	554	126	0	31
FL029	2017	1	18	14	2,859	3,919	0	113	503	136	0	48
Hillsborough County Sheriff's Office	2017	0	13	5	1,701	1,958	0	57	118	26	0	15
Plant City Police Department	2017	0	0	1	104	116	0	0	2	2	0	0
Tampa Police Department	2017	1	5	8	1,008	1,606	0	56	322	99	0	33
Temple Terrace Police Department	2017	0	0	0	31	128	0	0	6	1	0	0
FDLE - Tampa TBOC	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Tampa International Airport Police Department	2017	0	0	0	8	17	0	0	6	2	0	0
University of South Florida Police Department	2017	0	0	0	5	61	0	0	1	1	0	0
Hillsborough DOC Inspector General	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DABT - Hillsborough	2017	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0
Division of Insurance Fraud - Hillsborough	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	47	5	0	0
FWC - Hillsborough	2017	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
FHP - Tampa	2017	0	0	0	2	23	0	0	0	0	0	0

SOURCE: Florida Department of Law Enforcement, 2017. Crime in Florida, Semi-Annual January - June 2017 Florida uniform crime report [Computer program]. Tallahassee, FL: FDLE

Arrest Totals and Index Arrests by Jurisdiction
January - June 2017

Part 2 Arrests, continued

Agency/County	Year	Prostitution	Non-Forcible Sex Offenses	Stolen Property	DUI	Destruction/ Vandalism	Gambling	Weapons Violations	Liquor Law Violations	Misc.
Hillsborough County	2016	59	62	21	2,186	254	0	351	147	14,058
FL029	2017	135	78	27	2,030	265	0	502	166	12,899
Hillsborough County Sheriff's Office	2017	12	46	25	768	110	0	226	85	6,146
Plant City Police Department	2017	0	2	0	40	7	0	9	4	92
Tampa Police Department	2017	123	24	2	946	142	0	242	20	6,387
Temple Terrace Police Department	2017	0	0	0	27	4	0	5	7	22
FDLE - Tampa TBOC	2017	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Tampa International Airport Police Department	2017	0	1	0	3	2	0	13	0	26
University of South Florida Police Department	2017	0	0	0	14	0	0	1	5	39
Hillsborough DOC Inspector General	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DABT - Hillsborough	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	45	13
Division of Insurance Fraud - Hillsborough	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
FWC - Hillsborough	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	153
FHP - Tampa	2017	0	0	0	232	0	0	6	0	10

SOURCE: Florida Department of Law Enforcement, 2017. Crime in Florida, Semi-Annual January - June 2017 Florida uniform crime report [Computer program]. Tallahassee, FL: FDLE

Arrest Totals and Index Arrests by Jurisdiction
January - June 2017

		Arrest Totals (Part 1 & 2 combined)			Index Arrests (Part 1)						
Agency/County	Year	Total Arrests	Total Adult Arrests	Total Juvenile Arrests	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny	Motor Vehicle Theft
Holmes County	2016	336	318	18	0	2	1	22	18	25	4
FL030	2017	405	366	39	0	0	1	23	31	27	8
Holmes County Sheriff's Office	2017	317	290	27	0	0	0	20	29	14	4
Bonifay Police Department	2017	54	54	0	0	0	1	3	2	12	4
Holmes DOC Inspector General	2017	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DABT - Holmes	2017	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FWC - Holmes	2017	22	12	10	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
FHP - Holmes Co	2017	9	7	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

SOURCE: Florida Department of Law Enforcement, 2017. Crime in Florida, Semi-Annual January - June 2017 Florida uniform crime report [Computer program]. Tallahassee, FL: FDLE

Arrest Totals and Index Arrests by Jurisdiction
January - June 2017

Part 2 Arrests

Agency/County	Year	Manslaughter	Kidnap/ Abduction	Arson	Simple Assault	Drug Arrests	Bribery	Embezzlement	Fraud	Counterfeit/ Forgery	Extortion/ Blackmail	Intimidation
Holmes County	2016	0	1	0	56	57	0	0	0	0	0	0
FL030	2017	0	1	1	50	110	0	0	0	2	0	0
Holmes County Sheriff's Office	2017	0	1	1	37	96	0	0	0	2	0	0
Bonifay Police Department	2017	0	0	0	13	8	0	0	0	0	0	0
Holmes DOC Inspector General	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DABT - Holmes	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FWC - Holmes	2017	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
FHP - Holmes Co	2017	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0

SOURCE: Florida Department of Law Enforcement, 2017. Crime in Florida, Semi-Annual January - June 2017 Florida uniform crime report [Computer program]. Tallahassee, FL: FDLE

Arrest Totals and Index Arrests by Jurisdiction
January - June 2017

Part 2 Arrests, continued

Agency/County	Year	Prostitution	Non-Forcible Sex Offenses	Stolen Property	DUI	Destruction/ Vandalism	Gambling	Weapons Violations	Liquor Law Violations	Misc.
Holmes County	2016	0	3	5	11	1	0	3	3	124
FL030	2017	0	6	6	7	2	0	5	2	123
Holmes County Sheriff's Office	2017	0	6	6	3	2	0	2	0	94
Bonifay Police Department	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11
Holmes DOC Inspector General	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
DABT - Holmes	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
FWC - Holmes	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	17
FHP - Holmes Co	2017	0	0	0	4	0	0	2	0	0

SOURCE: Florida Department of Law Enforcement, 2017. Crime in Florida, Semi-Annual January - June 2017 Florida uniform crime report [Computer program]. Tallahassee, FL: FDLE

Arrest Totals and Index Arrests by Jurisdiction
January - June 2017

		Arrest Totals (Part 1 & 2 combined)			Index Arrests (Part 1)						
Agency/County	Year	Total Arrests	Total Adult Arrests	Total Juvenile Arrests	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny	Motor Vehicle Theft
Indian River County	2016	2,541	2,339	202	3	2	11	74	24	212	14
FL031	2017	2,817	2,545	272	0	7	10	98	46	234	10
Indian River County Sheriff's Office	2017	2,072	1,858	214	0	7	8	76	32	141	4
Fellsmere Police Department	2017	95	92	3	0	0	1	2	4	2	0
Sebastian Police Department	2017	194	160	34	0	0	1	11	6	46	5
Vero Beach Police Department	2017	363	342	21	0	0	0	9	4	45	1
Indian River Shores Public Safety Department	2017	33	33	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indian River DOC Inspector General	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DABT - Indian River	2017	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FWC - Indian River	2017	36	36	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FHP - Indian River Co	2017	21	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

SOURCE: Florida Department of Law Enforcement, 2017. Crime in Florida, Semi-Annual January - June 2017 Florida uniform crime report [Computer program]. Tallahassee, FL: FDLE

Arrest Totals and Index Arrests by Jurisdiction
January - June 2017

Part 2 Arrests

Agency/County	Year	Manslaughter	Kidnap/ Abduction	Arson	Simple Assault	Drug Arrests	Bribery	Embezzlement	Fraud	Counterfeit/ Forgery	Extortion/ Blackmail	Intimidation
Indian River County	2016	1	7	1	261	470	0	0	43	4	0	0
FL031	2017	0	4	1	220	612	1	1	43	7	0	0
Indian River County Sheriff's Office	2017	0	4	1	147	451	0	0	27	4	0	0
Fellsmere Police Department	2017	0	0	0	5	24	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sebastian Police Department	2017	0	0	0	25	29	1	1	7	0	0	0
Vero Beach Police Department	2017	0	0	0	43	82	0	0	7	1	0	0
Indian River Shores Public Safety Department	2017	0	0	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indian River DOC Inspector General	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DABT - Indian River	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
FWC - Indian River	2017	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
FHP - Indian River Co	2017	0	0	0	0	14	0	0	2	1	0	0

SOURCE: Florida Department of Law Enforcement, 2017. Crime in Florida, Semi-Annual January - June 2017 Florida uniform crime report [Computer program]. Tallahassee, FL: FDLE

Arrest Totals and Index Arrests by Jurisdiction
January - June 2017

Part 2 Arrests, continued

Agency/County	Year	Prostitution	Non-Forcible Sex Offenses	Stolen Property	DUI	Destruction/ Vandalism	Gambling	Weapons Violations	Liquor Law Violations	Misc.
Indian River County	2016	0	5	1	138	21	4	11	29	1,205
FL031	2017	0	5	3	137	36	0	27	29	1,286
Indian River County Sheriff's Office	2017	0	4	2	69	23	0	21	10	1,041
Fellsmere Police Department	2017	0	1	0	18	2	0	0	5	31
Sebastian Police Department	2017	0	0	1	9	2	0	3	0	47
Vero Beach Police Department	2017	0	0	0	40	9	0	1	12	109
Indian River Shores Public Safety Department	2017	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	22
Indian River DOC Inspector General	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DABT - Indian River	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
FWC - Indian River	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	33
FHP - Indian River Co	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	3

SOURCE: Florida Department of Law Enforcement, 2017. Crime in Florida, Semi-Annual January - June 2017 Florida uniform crime report [Computer program]. Tallahassee, FL: FDLE

Arrest Totals and Index Arrests by Jurisdiction
January - June 2017

		Arrest Totals (Part 1 & 2 combined)			Index Arrests (Part 1)						
Agency/County	Year	Total Arrests	Total Adult Arrests	Total Juvenile Arrests	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny	Motor Vehicle Theft
Jackson County	2016	617	583	34	0	0	2	32	20	80	6
FL032	2017	708	659	49	3	1	3	49	34	123	6
Jackson County Sheriff's Office	2017	406	379	27	2	1	2	26	26	120	4
Marianna Police Department	2017	185	169	16	1	0	1	16	7	2	2
Cottondale Police Department	2017	DNR	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Graceville Police Department	2017	32	30	2	0	0	0	7	1	1	0
Sneads Police Department	2017	DNR	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Jackson DOC Inspector General	2017	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DABT - Jackson	2017	13	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FWC - Jackson	2017	38	34	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FHP - Marianna	2017	33	33	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

DNR - Did not report

SOURCE: Florida Department of Law Enforcement, 2017. Crime in Florida, Semi-Annual January - June 2017 Florida uniform crime report [Computer program]. Tallahassee, FL: FDLE

Arrest Totals and Index Arrests by Jurisdiction
January - June 2017

Part 2 Arrests

Agency/County	Year	Manslaughter	Kidnap/ Abduction	Arson	Simple Assault	Drug Arrests	Bribery	Embezzlement	Fraud	Counterfeit/ Forgery	Extortion/ Blackmail	Intimidation
Jackson County	2016	0	3	2	91	136	0	0	2	0	0	0
FL032	2017	1	4	4	77	141	0	0	0	0	0	1
Jackson County Sheriff's Office	2017	0	3	2	48	82	0	0	0	0	0	1
Marianna Police Department	2017	1	1	2	27	35	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cottondale Police Department	2017	DNR	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Graceville Police Department	2017	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sneads Police Department	2017	DNR	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Jackson DOC Inspector General	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DABT - Jackson	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FWC - Jackson	2017	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0
FHP - Marianna	2017	0	0	0	0	11	0	0	0	0	0	0

DNR - Did not report

SOURCE: Florida Department of Law Enforcement, 2017. Crime in Florida, Semi-Annual January - June 2017 Florida uniform crime report [Computer program]. Tallahassee, FL: FDLE

Arrest Totals and Index Arrests by Jurisdiction
January - June 2017

Part 2 Arrests, continued

Agency/County	Year	Prostitution	Non-Forcible Sex Offenses	Stolen Property	DUI	Destruction/ Vandalism	Gambling	Weapons Violations	Liquor Law Violations	Misc.
Jackson County	2016	0	2	7	32	2	0	9	16	175
FL032	2017	0	5	0	37	7	0	10	13	189
Jackson County Sheriff's Office	2017	0	5	0	8	4	0	3	0	69
Marianna Police Department	2017	0	0	0	10	3	0	7	0	70
Cottondale Police Department	2017	DNR	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Graceville Police Department	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18
Sneads Police Department	2017	DNR	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Jackson DOC Inspector General	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
DABT - Jackson	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	0
FWC - Jackson	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	28
FHP - Marianna	2017	0	0	0	19	0	0	0	0	3

DNR - Did not report

Arrest Totals and Index Arrests by Jurisdiction
January - June 2017

		Arrest Totals (Part 1 & 2 combined)			Index Arrests (Part 1)						
Agency/County	Year	Total Arrests	Total Adult Arrests	Total Juvenile Arrests	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny	Motor Vehicle Theft
Jefferson County	2016	253	243	10	2	0	0	17	3	9	0
FL033	2017	235	206	29	0	0	0	18	6	7	3
Jefferson County Sheriff's Office	2017	139	123	16	0	0	0	16	5	4	3
Monticello Police Department	2017	56	43	13	0	0	0	2	1	3	0
Jefferson DOC Inspector General	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DABT - Jefferson	2017	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FWC - Jefferson	2017	21	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FHP - Jefferson Co	2017	18	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

SOURCE: Florida Department of Law Enforcement, 2017. Crime in Florida, Semi-Annual January - June 2017 Florida uniform crime report [Computer program]. Tallahassee, FL: FDLE

Arrest Totals and Index Arrests by Jurisdiction
January - June 2017

Part 2 Arrests

Agency/County	Year	Manslaughter	Kidnap/ Abduction	Arson	Simple Assault	Drug Arrests	Bribery	Embezzlement	Fraud	Counterfeit/ Forgery	Extortion/ Blackmail	Intimidation
Jefferson County	2016	0	1	0	11	61	0	0	7	1	0	3
FL033	2017	0	1	0	19	45	0	0	2	3	0	0
Jefferson County Sheriff's Office	2017	0	1	0	15	24	0	0	1	2	0	0
Monticello Police Department	2017	0	0	0	4	18	0	0	1	1	0	0
Jefferson DOC Inspector General	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DABT - Jefferson	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FWC - Jefferson	2017	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
FHP - Jefferson Co	2017	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0

SOURCE: Florida Department of Law Enforcement, 2017. Crime in Florida, Semi-Annual January - June 2017 Florida uniform crime report [Computer program]. Tallahassee, FL: FDLE

Arrest Totals and Index Arrests by Jurisdiction
January - June 2017

Part 2 Arrests, continued

Agency/County	Year	Prostitution	Non-Forcible Sex Offenses	Stolen Property	DUI	Destruction/ Vandalism	Gambling	Weapons Violations	Liquor Law Violations	Misc.
Jefferson County	2016	0	1	1	23	0	0	1	5	107
FL033	2017	0	2	0	25	3	0	7	6	88
Jefferson County Sheriff's Office	2017	0	2	0	10	3	0	6	2	45
Monticello Police Department	2017	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	25
Jefferson DOC Inspector General	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DABT - Jefferson	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
FWC - Jefferson	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	16
FHP - Jefferson Co	2017	0	0	0	14	0	0	0	1	1

SOURCE: Florida Department of Law Enforcement, 2017. Crime in Florida, Semi-Annual January - June 2017 Florida uniform crime report [Computer program]. Tallahassee, FL: FDLE

Arrest Totals and Index Arrests by Jurisdiction
January - June 2017

		Arrest Totals (Part 1 & 2 combined)			Index Arrests (Part 1)						
Agency/County	Year	Total Arrests	Total Adult Arrests	Total Juvenile Arrests	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny	Motor Vehicle Theft
Lafayette County	2016	107	105	2	0	0	0	1	0	4	0
FL034	2017	143	137	6	0	1	0	3	7	3	0
Lafayette County Sheriff's Office	2017	105	101	4	0	1	0	3	7	3	0
Lafayette DOC Inspector General	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DABT - Lafayette	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FWC - Lafayette	2017	35	33	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FHP - Lafayette Co	2017	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

SOURCE: Florida Department of Law Enforcement, 2017. Crime in Florida, Semi-Annual January - June 2017 Florida uniform crime report [Computer program]. Tallahassee, FL: FDLE

Arrest Totals and Index Arrests by Jurisdiction
January - June 2017

Part 2 Arrests

Agency/County	Year	Manslaughter	Kidnap/ Abduction	Arson	Simple Assault	Drug Arrests	Bribery	Embezzlement	Fraud	Counterfeit/ Forgery	Extortion/ Blackmail	Intimidation
Lafayette County	2016	0	0	0	4	10	0	0	0	0	0	0
FL034	2017	0	0	0	2	15	0	0	0	0	0	1
Lafayette County Sheriff's Office	2017	0	0	0	2	12	0	0	0	0	0	1
Lafayette DOC Inspector General	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DABT - Lafayette	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FWC - Lafayette	2017	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
FHP - Lafayette Co	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

SOURCE: Florida Department of Law Enforcement, 2017. Crime in Florida, Semi-Annual January - June 2017 Florida uniform crime report [Computer program]. Tallahassee, FL: FDLE

Arrest Totals and Index Arrests by Jurisdiction
January - June 2017

Part 2 Arrests, continued

Agency/County	Year	Prostitution	Non-Forcible Sex Offenses	Stolen Property	DUI	Destruction/ Vandalism	Gambling	Weapons Violations	Liquor Law Violations	Misc.
Lafayette County	2016	0	0	0	4	1	0	4	0	79
FL034	2017	0	0	0	4	1	0	4	0	102
Lafayette County Sheriff's Office	2017	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	74
Lafayette DOC Inspector General	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DABT - Lafayette	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FWC - Lafayette	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	28
FHP - Lafayette Co	2017	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0

SOURCE: Florida Department of Law Enforcement, 2017. Crime in Florida, Semi-Annual January - June 2017 Florida uniform crime report [Computer program]. Tallahassee, FL: FDLE

Arrest Totals and Index Arrests by Jurisdiction
January - June 2017

		Arrest Totals (Part 1 & 2 combined)			Index Arrests (Part 1)						
Agency/County	Year	Total Arrests	Total Adult Arrests	Total Juvenile Arrests	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny	Motor Vehicle Theft
Lake County	2016	4,657	4,317	340	7	13	15	168	112	428	45
FL035	2017	4,760	4,468	292	8	20	23	150	121	512	74
Lake County Sheriff's Office	2017	2,266	2,164	102	2	17	6	75	43	105	30
Eustis Police Department	2017	482	425	57	0	1	1	7	9	83	3
Leesburg Police Department	2017	658	596	62	5	1	8	25	23	153	14
Clermont Police Department	2017	329	310	19	0	0	5	16	20	82	3
Fruitland Park Police Department	2017	115	108	7	0	0	0	4	3	4	4
Groveland Police Department	2017	DNR	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Howey-In-The-Hills Police Department	2017	18	17	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
Mascotte Police Department	2017	181	177	4	0	0	0	4	0	2	1
Minneola Police Department	2017	79	72	7	0	1	0	3	8	4	0
Mount Dora Police Department	2017	187	170	17	1	0	2	9	5	24	1
Tavares Police Department	2017	66	66	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0
Umatilla Police Department	2017	38	31	7	0	0	0	1	0	2	2
Lady Lake Police Department	2017	226	218	8	0	0	1	5	10	45	16
Astatula Police Department	2017	DNR	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Lake DOC Inspector General	2017	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DABT - Lake	2017	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FWC - Lake	2017	70	69	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	0
FHP - Leesburg	2017	41	41	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

DNR - Did not report

SOURCE: Florida Department of Law Enforcement, 2017. Crime in Florida, Semi-Annual January - June 2017 Florida uniform crime report [Computer program]. Tallahassee, FL: FDLE

Arrest Totals and Index Arrests by Jurisdiction
January - June 2017

Part 2 Arrests

Agency/County	Year	Manslaughter	Kidnap/ Abduction	Arson	Simple Assault	Drug Arrests	Bribery	Embezzlement	Fraud	Counterfeit/ Forgery	Extortion/ Blackmail	Intimidation
Lake County	2016	2	4	0	571	944	0	5	46	58	0	9
FL035	2017	0	7	5	487	938	0	6	52	27	0	7
Lake County Sheriff's Office	2017	0	0	3	220	303	0	5	14	7	0	4
Eustis Police Department	2017	0	0	0	60	189	0	0	4	7	0	0
Leesburg Police Department	2017	0	3	2	88	145	0	0	17	3	0	0
Clermont Police Department	2017	0	2	0	30	89	0	0	8	2	0	1
Fruitland Park Police Department	2017	0	0	0	7	36	0	0	0	0	0	0
Groveland Police Department	2017	DNR	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Howey-In-The-Hills Police Department	2017	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mascotte Police Department	2017	0	1	0	12	46	0	0	0	0	0	0
Minneola Police Department	2017	0	0	0	9	12	0	1	0	3	0	0
Mount Dora Police Department	2017	0	0	0	27	46	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tavares Police Department	2017	0	1	0	0	17	0	0	2	0	0	2
Umatilla Police Department	2017	0	0	0	7	1	0	0	2	2	0	0
Lady Lake Police Department	2017	0	0	0	27	41	0	0	5	2	0	0
Astatula Police Department	2017	DNR	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Lake DOC Inspector General	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DABT - Lake	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FWC - Lake	2017	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
FHP - Leesburg	2017	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	1	0	0

DNR - Did not report

Arrest Totals and Index Arrests by Jurisdiction
January - June 2017

Part 2 Arrests, continued

Agency/County	Year	Prostitution	Non-Forcible Sex Offenses	Stolen Property	DUI	Destruction/ Vandalism	Gambling	Weapons Violations	Liquor Law Violations	Misc.
Lake County	2016	1	10	24	146	43	0	32	47	1,927
FL035	2017	0	20	17	158	58	0	34	64	1,972
Lake County Sheriff's Office	2017	0	8	10	46	18	0	19	37	1,294
Eustis Police Department	2017	0	5	0	15	6	0	0	13	79
Leesburg Police Department	2017	0	2	1	15	19	0	4	0	130
Clermont Police Department	2017	0	1	1	18	2	0	1	0	48
Fruitland Park Police Department	2017	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	54
Groveland Police Department	2017	DNR	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Howey-In-The-Hills Police Department	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13
Mascotte Police Department	2017	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	113
Minneola Police Department	2017	0	1	0	4	2	0	1	1	29
Mount Dora Police Department	2017	0	3	1	8	5	0	4	4	47
Tavares Police Department	2017	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	6	30
Umatilla Police Department	2017	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	17
Lady Lake Police Department	2017	0	0	0	13	2	0	2	0	57
Astatula Police Department	2017	DNR	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Lake DOC Inspector General	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
DABT - Lake	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0
FWC - Lake	2017	0	0	3	0	0	0	3	0	59
FHP - Leesburg	2017	0	0	0	31	0	0	0	0	1

DNR - Did not report

Arrest Totals and Index Arrests by Jurisdiction
January - June 2017

		Arrest Totals (Part 1 & 2 combined)			Index Arrests (Part 1)						
Agency/County	Year	Total Arrests	Total Adult Arrests	Total Juvenile Arrests	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny	Motor Vehicle Theft
Lee County	2016	11,608	10,433	1,175	5	23	92	310	213	1,029	56
FL036	2017	10,630	9,420	1,210	8	34	99	313	165	792	77
Lee County Sheriff's Office	2017	7,075	6,193	882	4	19	62	182	85	403	38
Fort Myers Police Department	2017	1,553	1,415	138	1	13	31	94	26	153	18
Cape Coral Police Department	2017	1,359	1,181	178	3	2	6	35	54	216	21
Sanibel Police Department	2017	33	29	4	0	0	0	1	0	5	0
Lee County Port Authority Police Department	2017	112	109	3	0	0	0	0	0	6	0
FDLE - Fort Myers RA	2017	25	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Florida Gulf Coast University Police Department	2017	44	44	0	0	0	0	1	0	5	0
Florida Southwestern State College Police Dept	2017	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lee DOC Inspector General	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DABT - Lee	2017	35	33	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Division of Insurance Fraud - Lee	2017	12	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0
FWC - Lee	2017	274	271	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FHP - Fort Myers	2017	106	106	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

SOURCE: Florida Department of Law Enforcement, 2017. Crime in Florida, Semi-Annual January - June 2017 Florida uniform crime report [Computer program]. Tallahassee, FL: FDLE

Arrest Totals and Index Arrests by Jurisdiction
January - June 2017

Part 2 Arrests

Agency/County	Year	Manslaughter	Kidnap/ Abduction	Arson	Simple Assault	Drug Arrests	Bribery	Embezzlement	Fraud	Counterfeit/ Forgery	Extortion/ Blackmail	Intimidation
Lee County	2016	7	1	4	1,019	2,203	0	48	268	23	0	5
FL036	2017	0	2	0	1,065	2,122	0	45	197	24	0	10
Lee County Sheriff's Office	2017	0	0	0	588	1,336	0	36	146	22	0	9
Fort Myers Police Department	2017	0	0	0	247	312	0	3	13	0	0	1
Cape Coral Police Department	2017	0	2	0	221	384	0	6	25	2	0	0
Sanibel Police Department	2017	0	0	0	3	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lee County Port Authority Police Department	2017	0	0	0	4	22	0	0	5	0	0	0
FDLE - Fort Myers RA	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Florida Gulf Coast University Police Department	2017	0	0	0	1	21	0	0	0	0	0	0
Florida Southwestern State College Police Dept	2017	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lee DOC Inspector General	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DABT - Lee	2017	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Division of Insurance Fraud - Lee	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	0
FWC - Lee	2017	0	0	0	0	13	0	0	0	0	0	0
FHP - Fort Myers	2017	0	0	0	0	28	0	0	0	0	0	0

SOURCE: Florida Department of Law Enforcement, 2017. Crime in Florida, Semi-Annual January - June 2017 Florida uniform crime report [Computer program]. Tallahassee, FL: FDLE

Arrest Totals and Index Arrests by Jurisdiction
January - June 2017

Part 2 Arrests, continued

Agency/County	Year	Prostitution	Non-Forcible Sex Offenses	Stolen Property	DUI	Destruction/ Vandalism	Gambling	Weapons Violations	Liquor Law Violations	Misc.
Lee County	2016	20	37	9	753	72	22	97	361	4,931
FL036	2017	30	30	9	750	77	0	93	336	4,352
Lee County Sheriff's Office	2017	21	16	5	393	42	0	51	223	3,394
Fort Myers Police Department	2017	9	6	1	106	9	0	22	79	409
Cape Coral Police Department	2017	0	8	2	142	26	0	10	1	193
Sanibel Police Department	2017	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	1	15
Lee County Port Authority Police Department	2017	0	0	1	33	0	0	3	1	37
FDLE - Fort Myers RA	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25
Florida Gulf Coast University Police Department	2017	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	10
Florida Southwestern State College Police Dept	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Lee DOC Inspector General	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DABT - Lee	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	31	2
Division of Insurance Fraud - Lee	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FWC - Lee	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	261
FHP - Fort Myers	2017	0	0	0	66	0	0	7	0	5

Arrest Totals and Index Arrests by Jurisdiction
January - June 2017

		Arrest Totals (Part 1 & 2 combined)			Index Arrests (Part 1)						
Agency/County	Year	Total Arrests	Total Adult Arrests	Total Juvenile Arrests	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny	Motor Vehicle Theft
Leon County	2016	4,403	3,929	474	3	25	33	181	93	659	103
FL037	2017	4,955	4,491	464	7	24	39	181	105	623	66
Leon County Sheriff's Office	2017	1,089	1,009	80	1	6	5	44	22	144	13
Tallahassee Police Department	2017	3,268	2,893	375	6	18	34	136	83	461	52
FDLE - Tallahassee	2017	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Florida State University Police Department	2017	311	303	8	0	0	0	1	0	16	0
Florida Agricultural and Mechanical University PD	2017	30	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
FWC - Leon	2017	67	67	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Florida Capitol Police	2017	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Division of Insurance Fraud - Leon	2017	27	27	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
TCC Police Department	2017	5	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Leon DOC Inspector General	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DABT - Leon	2017	105	104	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FHP - Tallahassee	2017	47	47	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

SOURCE: Florida Department of Law Enforcement, 2017. Crime in Florida, Semi-Annual January - June 2017 Florida uniform crime report [Computer program]. Tallahassee, FL: FDLE

Arrest Totals and Index Arrests by Jurisdiction
January - June 2017

		Part 2 Arrests										
Agency/County	Year	Manslaughter	Kidnap/ Abduction	Arson	Simple Assault	Drug Arrests	Bribery	Embezzlement	Fraud	Counterfeit/ Forgery	Extortion/ Blackmail	Intimidation
Leon County	2016	0	9	2	411	811	0	12	87	5	1	2
FL037	2017	0	7	2	448	1,051	0	9	81	8	0	5
Leon County Sheriff's Office	2017	0	0	0	103	138	0	0	1	1	0	0
Tallahassee Police Department	2017	0	7	2	338	757	0	7	41	6	0	5
FDLE - Tallahassee	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0
Florida State University Police Department	2017	0	0	0	6	119	0	1	16	0	0	0
Florida Agricultural and Mechanical University PD	2017	0	0	0	0	15	0	0	0	0	0	0
FWC - Leon	2017	0	0	0	0	11	0	0	0	0	0	0
Florida Capitol Police	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Division of Insurance Fraud - Leon	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	23	0	0	0
TCC Police Department	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Leon DOC Inspector General	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DABT - Leon	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FHP - Tallahassee	2017	0	0	0	1	11	0	0	0	0	0	0

SOURCE: Florida Department of Law Enforcement, 2017. Crime in Florida, Semi-Annual January - June 2017 Florida uniform crime report [Computer program]. Tallahassee, FL: FDLE

Arrest Totals and Index Arrests by Jurisdiction
January - June 2017

Part 2 Arrests, continued

Agency/County	Year	Prostitution	Non-Forcible Sex Offenses	Stolen Property	DUI	Destruction/ Vandalism	Gambling	Weapons Violations	Liquor Law Violations	Misc.
Leon County	2016	2	20	6	230	101	0	33	201	1,373
FL037	2017	6	23	4	274	93	0	46	154	1,699
Leon County Sheriff's Office	2017	0	5	1	16	14	0	6	0	569
Tallahassee Police Department	2017	6	16	2	188	64	0	32	10	997
FDLE - Tallahassee	2017	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Florida State University Police Department	2017	0	0	1	39	14	0	0	49	49
Florida Agricultural and Mechanical University PD	2017	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	12
FWC - Leon	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	53
Florida Capitol Police	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Division of Insurance Fraud - Leon	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
TCC Police Department	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
Leon DOC Inspector General	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DABT - Leon	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	95	10
FHP - Tallahassee	2017	0	0	0	31	0	0	4	0	0

SOURCE: Florida Department of Law Enforcement, 2017. Crime in Florida, Semi-Annual January - June 2017 Florida uniform crime report [Computer program]. Tallahassee, FL: FDLE

Arrest Totals and Index Arrests by Jurisdiction
January - June 2017

		Arrest Totals (Part 1 & 2 combined)			Index Arrests (Part 1)						
Agency/County	Year	Total Arrests	Total Adult Arrests	Total Juvenile Arrests	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny	Motor Vehicle Theft
Levy County	2016	839	802	37	0	2	1	106	24	80	2
FL038	2017	1,000	950	50	0	2	1	81	31	68	10
Levy County Sheriff's Office	2017	601	562	39	0	2	0	72	18	9	6
Cedar Key Police Department	2017	DNR	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Chiefland Police Department	2017	180	179	1	0	0	1	5	9	46	2
Williston Police Department	2017	102	94	8	0	0	0	4	4	10	2
Levy DOC Inspector General	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DABT - Levy	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FWC - Levy	2017	99	97	2	0	0	0	0	0	3	0
FHP - Inglis	2017	18	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

DNR - Did not report

SOURCE: Florida Department of Law Enforcement, 2017. Crime in Florida, Semi-Annual January - June 2017 Florida uniform crime report [Computer program]. Tallahassee, FL: FDLE

Arrest Totals and Index Arrests by Jurisdiction
January - June 2017

Part 2 Arrests

Agency/County	Year	Manslaughter	Kidnap/ Abduction	Arson	Simple Assault	Drug Arrests	Bribery	Embezzlement	Fraud	Counterfeit/ Forgery	Extortion/ Blackmail	Intimidation
Levy County	2016	0	0	0	63	136	0	0	4	1	0	0
FL038	2017	0	1	0	45	186	0	0	5	1	0	0
Levy County Sheriff's Office	2017	0	1	0	10	84	0	0	0	1	0	0
Cedar Key Police Department	2017	DNR	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Chiefland Police Department	2017	0	0	0	26	59	0	0	4	0	0	0
Williston Police Department	2017	0	0	0	9	30	0	0	1	0	0	0
Levy DOC Inspector General	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DABT - Levy	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FWC - Levy	2017	0	0	0	0	13	0	0	0	0	0	0
FHP - Inglis	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

DNR - Did not report

Arrest Totals and Index Arrests by Jurisdiction
January - June 2017

Part 2 Arrests, continued

Agency/County	Year	Prostitution	Non-Forcible Sex Offenses	Stolen Property	DUI	Destruction/ Vandalism	Gambling	Weapons Violations	Liquor Law Violations	Misc.
Levy County	2016	0	0	7	29	3	0	13	1	367
FL038	2017	0	5	2	42	12	0	18	1	489
Levy County Sheriff's Office	2017	0	1	0	12	12	0	7	0	366
Cedar Key Police Department	2017	DNR	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Chiefland Police Department	2017	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	22
Williston Police Department	2017	0	4	0	6	0	0	0	1	31
Levy DOC Inspector General	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DABT - Levy	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FWC - Levy	2017	0	0	2	0	0	0	11	0	70
FHP - Inglis	2017	0	0	0	18	0	0	0	0	0

DNR - Did not report

Arrest Totals and Index Arrests by Jurisdiction
January - June 2017

		Arrest Totals (Part 1 & 2 combined)			Index Arrests (Part 1)						
Agency/County	Year	Total Arrests	Total Adult Arrests	Total Juvenile Arrests	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny	Motor Vehicle Theft
Liberty County	2016	60	58	2	0	0	0	2	5	0	2
FL039	2017	288	282	6	0	0	0	6	8	19	0
Liberty County Sheriff's Office	2017	261	256	5	0	0	0	6	8	19	0
Liberty DOC Inspector General	2017	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DABT - Liberty	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FWC - Liberty	2017	22	21	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FHP - Liberty Co	2017	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

SOURCE: Florida Department of Law Enforcement, 2017. Crime in Florida, Semi-Annual January - June 2017 Florida uniform crime report [Computer program]. Tallahassee, FL: FDLE

Arrest Totals and Index Arrests by Jurisdiction
January - June 2017

Part 2 Arrests

Agency/County	Year	Manslaughter	Kidnap/ Abduction	Arson	Simple Assault	Drug Arrests	Bribery	Embezzlement	Fraud	Counterfeit/ Forgery	Extortion/ Blackmail	Intimidation
Liberty County	2016	0	0	0	2	23	0	0	0	0	0	0
FL039	2017	0	0	0	12	75	0	0	5	0	0	0
Liberty County Sheriff's Office	2017	0	0	0	12	75	0	0	5	0	0	0
Liberty DOC Inspector General	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DABT - Liberty	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FWC - Liberty	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FHP - Liberty Co	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

SOURCE: Florida Department of Law Enforcement, 2017. Crime in Florida, Semi-Annual January - June 2017 Florida uniform crime report [Computer program]. Tallahassee, FL: FDLE

Arrest Totals and Index Arrests by Jurisdiction
January - June 2017

Part 2 Arrests, continued

Agency/County	Year	Prostitution	Non-Forcible Sex Offenses	Stolen Property	DUI	Destruction/ Vandalism	Gambling	Weapons Violations	Liquor Law Violations	Misc.
Liberty County	2016	0	0	0	3	0	0	1	0	22
FL039	2017	0	3	3	9	5	0	13	0	130
Liberty County Sheriff's Office	2017	0	3	3	6	5	0	13	0	106
Liberty DOC Inspector General	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
DABT - Liberty	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FWC - Liberty	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	22
FHP - Liberty Co	2017	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0

SOURCE: Florida Department of Law Enforcement, 2017. Crime in Florida, Semi-Annual January - June 2017 Florida uniform crime report [Computer program]. Tallahassee, FL: FDLE

Arrest Totals and Index Arrests by Jurisdiction
January - June 2017

		Arrest Totals (Part 1 & 2 combined)			Index Arrests (Part 1)						
Agency/County	Year	Total Arrests	Total Adult Arrests	Total Juvenile Arrests	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny	Motor Vehicle Theft
Madison County	2016	557	526	31	1	1	2	34	22	25	0
FL040	2017	551	514	37	0	1	2	60	7	24	0
Madison County Sheriff's Office	2017	298	272	26	0	1	0	29	4	14	0
Madison Police Department	2017	168	157	11	0	0	2	31	3	10	0
Madison DOC Inspector General	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DABT - Madison	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FWC - Madison	2017	25	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FHP - Madison	2017	60	60	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

SOURCE: Florida Department of Law Enforcement, 2017. Crime in Florida, Semi-Annual January - June 2017 Florida uniform crime report [Computer program]. Tallahassee, FL: FDLE

Arrest Totals and Index Arrests by Jurisdiction
January - June 2017

Part 2 Arrests

Agency/County	Year	Manslaughter	Kidnap/ Abduction	Arson	Simple Assault	Drug Arrests	Bribery	Embezzlement	Fraud	Counterfeit/ Forgery	Extortion/ Blackmail	Intimidation
Madison County	2016	0	0	0	61	126	0	0	9	7	0	6
FL040	2017	0	0	0	69	135	0	0	15	1	0	8
Madison County Sheriff's Office	2017	0	0	0	23	95	0	0	6	0	0	1
Madison Police Department	2017	0	0	0	46	13	0	0	5	1	0	7
Madison DOC Inspector General	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DABT - Madison	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FWC - Madison	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FHP - Madison	2017	0	0	0	0	27	0	0	4	0	0	0

SOURCE: Florida Department of Law Enforcement, 2017. Crime in Florida, Semi-Annual January - June 2017 Florida uniform crime report [Computer program]. Tallahassee, FL: FDLE

Arrest Totals and Index Arrests by Jurisdiction
January - June 2017

Part 2 Arrests, continued

Agency/County	Year	Prostitution	Non-Forcible Sex Offenses	Stolen Property	DUI	Destruction/ Vandalism	Gambling	Weapons Violations	Liquor Law Violations	Misc.
Madison County	2016	0	3	1	25	14	0	13	4	203
FL040	2017	0	0	5	24	15	0	15	3	167
Madison County Sheriff's Office	2017	0	0	5	9	4	0	6	2	99
Madison Police Department	2017	0	0	0	3	11	0	5	0	31
Madison DOC Inspector General	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DABT - Madison	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FWC - Madison	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	23
FHP - Madison	2017	0	0	0	12	0	0	2	1	14

SOURCE: Florida Department of Law Enforcement, 2017. Crime in Florida, Semi-Annual January - June 2017 Florida uniform crime report [Computer program]. Tallahassee, FL: FDLE

Arrest Totals and Index Arrests by Jurisdiction
January - June 2017

		Arrest Totals (Part 1 & 2 combined)			Index Arrests (Part 1)						
Agency/County	Year	Total Arrests	Total Adult Arrests	Total Juvenile Arrests	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny	Motor Vehicle Theft
Manatee County	2016	7,247	6,649	598	16	45	77	338	193	809	53
FL041	2017	6,835	6,231	604	13	20	50	322	119	588	42
Manatee County Sheriff's Office	2017	5,067	4,621	446	11	18	36	267	102	417	34
Bradenton Police Department	2017	973	892	81	0	1	9	34	11	73	4
Bradenton Beach Police Department	2017	31	30	1	0	0	1	0	1	2	0
Holmes Beach Police Department	2017	120	117	3	0	0	0	2	0	5	0
Longboat Key Police Department	2017	16	15	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Palmetto Police Department	2017	403	336	67	2	1	4	19	5	91	4
Manatee DOC Inspector General	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DABT - Manatee	2017	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FWC - Manatee	2017	117	112	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FHP - Bradenton	2017	106	106	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

SOURCE: Florida Department of Law Enforcement, 2017. Crime in Florida, Semi-Annual January - June 2017 Florida uniform crime report [Computer program]. Tallahassee, FL: FDLE

Arrest Totals and Index Arrests by Jurisdiction
January - June 2017

Part 2 Arrests

Agency/County	Year	Manslaughter	Kidnap/ Abduction	Arson	Simple Assault	Drug Arrests	Bribery	Embezzlement	Fraud	Counterfeit/ Forgery	Extortion/ Blackmail	Intimidation
Manatee County	2016	2	10	0	989	885	0	24	203	17	2	15
FL041	2017	2	7	1	897	903	0	12	179	15	1	19
Manatee County Sheriff's Office	2017	2	7	0	672	526	0	12	158	9	0	16
Bradenton Police Department	2017	0	0	1	136	321	0	0	15	2	1	0
Bradenton Beach Police Department	2017	0	0	0	5	6	0	0	0	0	0	1
Holmes Beach Police Department	2017	0	0	0	7	14	0	0	4	0	0	0
Longboat Key Police Department	2017	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Palmetto Police Department	2017	0	0	0	75	30	0	0	2	4	0	2
Manatee DOC Inspector General	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DABT - Manatee	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FWC - Manatee	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FHP - Bradenton	2017	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0

SOURCE: Florida Department of Law Enforcement, 2017. Crime in Florida, Semi-Annual January - June 2017 Florida uniform crime report [Computer program]. Tallahassee, FL: FDLE

Arrest Totals and Index Arrests by Jurisdiction
January - June 2017

Part 2 Arrests, continued

Agency/County	Year	Prostitution	Non-Forcible Sex Offenses	Stolen Property	DUI	Destruction/ Vandalism	Gambling	Weapons Violations	Liquor Law Violations	Misc.
Manatee County	2016	12	55	26	262	69	4	45	26	3,070
FL041	2017	14	52	21	280	56	2	45	23	3,152
Manatee County Sheriff's Office	2017	11	40	12	154	36	2	34	19	2,472
Bradenton Police Department	2017	3	6	7	15	13	0	3	1	317
Bradenton Beach Police Department	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	14
Holmes Beach Police Department	2017	0	0	2	12	1	0	0	0	73
Longboat Key Police Department	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12
Palmetto Police Department	2017	0	6	0	6	6	0	6	0	140
Manatee DOC Inspector General	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DABT - Manatee	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
FWC - Manatee	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	117
FHP - Bradenton	2017	0	0	0	93	0	0	2	0	7

SOURCE: Florida Department of Law Enforcement, 2017. Crime in Florida, Semi-Annual January - June 2017 Florida uniform crime report [Computer program]. Tallahassee, FL: FDLE

Arrest Totals and Index Arrests by Jurisdiction
January - June 2017

		Arrest Totals (Part 1 & 2 combined)			Index Arrests (Part 1)						
Agency/County	Year	Total Arrests	Total Adult Arrests	Total Juvenile Arrests	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny	Motor Vehicle Theft
Marion County	2016	6,424	5,930	494	6	12	34	217	188	799	65
FL042	2017	6,332	5,748	584	6	11	50	226	178	667	135
Marion County Sheriff's Office	2017	4,314	3,892	422	4	6	23	163	135	256	106
Ocala Police Department	2017	1,544	1,398	146	2	5	27	60	34	367	25
Belleview Police Department	2017	99	90	9	0	0	0	3	7	16	4
Dunnellon Police Department	2017	69	66	3	0	0	0	0	2	25	0
Marion DOC Inspector General	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DABT - Marion	2017	13	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FWC - Marion	2017	170	166	4	0	0	0	0	0	3	0
FHP - Ocala	2017	123	123	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

SOURCE: Florida Department of Law Enforcement, 2017. Crime in Florida, Semi-Annual January - June 2017 Florida uniform crime report [Computer program]. Tallahassee, FL: FDLE

Arrest Totals and Index Arrests by Jurisdiction
January - June 2017

Part 2 Arrests

Agency/County	Year	Manslaughter	Kidnap/ Abduction	Arson	Simple Assault	Drug Arrests	Bribery	Embezzlement	Fraud	Counterfeit/ Forgery	Extortion/ Blackmail	Intimidation
Marion County	2016	0	11	6	574	645	0	0	71	12	0	1
FL042	2017	0	10	1	696	643	0	0	55	9	1	1
Marion County Sheriff's Office	2017	0	1	1	443	298	0	0	18	3	1	0
Ocala Police Department	2017	0	8	0	239	256	0	0	35	5	0	1
Belleview Police Department	2017	0	1	0	9	11	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dunnellon Police Department	2017	0	0	0	5	3	0	0	0	1	0	0
Marion DOC Inspector General	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DABT - Marion	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FWC - Marion	2017	0	0	0	0	64	0	0	0	0	0	0
FHP - Ocala	2017	0	0	0	0	11	0	0	2	0	0	0

SOURCE: Florida Department of Law Enforcement, 2017. Crime in Florida, Semi-Annual January - June 2017 Florida uniform crime report [Computer program]. Tallahassee, FL: FDLE

Arrest Totals and Index Arrests by Jurisdiction
January - June 2017

Part 2 Arrests, continued

Agency/County	Year	Prostitution	Non-Forcible Sex Offenses	Stolen Property	DUI	Destruction/ Vandalism	Gambling	Weapons Violations	Liquor Law Violations	Misc.
Marion County	2016	0	16	17	235	50	2	37	50	3,376
FL042	2017	11	23	5	267	55	0	35	38	3,209
Marion County Sheriff's Office	2017	1	17	3	86	32	0	17	5	2,695
Ocala Police Department	2017	10	5	1	65	21	0	11	21	346
Belleview Police Department	2017	0	1	0	12	2	0	0	0	33
Dunnellon Police Department	2017	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	29
Marion DOC Inspector General	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DABT - Marion	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	3
FWC - Marion	2017	0	0	1	0	0	0	4	2	96
FHP - Ocala	2017	0	0	0	100	0	0	3	0	7

SOURCE: Florida Department of Law Enforcement, 2017. Crime in Florida, Semi-Annual January - June 2017 Florida uniform crime report [Computer program]. Tallahassee, FL: FDLE

Arrest Totals and Index Arrests by Jurisdiction
January - June 2017

		Arrest Totals (Part 1 & 2 combined)			Index Arrests (Part 1)						
Agency/County	Year	Total Arrests	Total Adult Arrests	Total Juvenile Arrests	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny	Motor Vehicle Theft
Martin County	2016	3,213	3,044	169	4	7	10	67	46	147	16
FL043	2017	3,260	3,073	187	0	10	23	71	68	178	35
Martin County Sheriff's Office	2017	2,628	2,461	167	0	9	18	62	65	140	32
Stuart Police Department	2017	414	399	15	0	1	5	9	3	37	3
Jupiter Island Public Safety Department	2017	8	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sewall's Point Police Department	2017	12	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Martin DOC Inspector General	2017	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DABT - Martin	2017	17	16	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FWC - Martin	2017	134	130	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FHP - Martin Co	2017	46	46	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0

SOURCE: Florida Department of Law Enforcement, 2017. Crime in Florida, Semi-Annual January - June 2017 Florida uniform crime report [Computer program]. Tallahassee, FL: FDLE

Arrest Totals and Index Arrests by Jurisdiction
January - June 2017

Part 2 Arrests

Agency/County	Year	Manslaughter	Kidnap/ Abduction	Arson	Simple Assault	Drug Arrests	Bribery	Embezzlement	Fraud	Counterfeit/ Forgery	Extortion/ Blackmail	Intimidation
Martin County	2016	0	2	1	225	770	0	0	78	2	0	2
FL043	2017	1	1	1	252	888	0	0	62	4	0	1
Martin County Sheriff's Office	2017	0	1	0	222	727	0	0	55	3	0	0
Stuart Police Department	2017	1	0	1	29	126	0	0	6	1	0	1
Jupiter Island Public Safety Department	2017	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sewall's Point Police Department	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Martin DOC Inspector General	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DABT - Martin	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FWC - Martin	2017	0	0	0	0	13	0	0	0	0	0	0
FHP - Martin Co	2017	0	0	0	1	17	0	0	1	0	0	0

SOURCE: Florida Department of Law Enforcement, 2017. Crime in Florida, Semi-Annual January - June 2017 Florida uniform crime report [Computer program]. Tallahassee, FL: FDLE

Arrest Totals and Index Arrests by Jurisdiction
January - June 2017

Part 2 Arrests, continued

Agency/County	Year	Prostitution	Non-Forcible Sex Offenses	Stolen Property	DUI	Destruction/ Vandalism	Gambling	Weapons Violations	Liquor Law Violations	Misc.
Martin County	2016	0	19	6	349	14	0	7	70	1,371
FL043	2017	5	14	5	244	31	0	19	87	1,260
Martin County Sheriff's Office	2017	5	13	4	201	28	0	12	70	961
Stuart Police Department	2017	0	1	1	29	3	0	2	2	153
Jupiter Island Public Safety Department	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Sewall's Point Police Department	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	11
Martin DOC Inspector General	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
DABT - Martin	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	2
FWC - Martin	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	120
FHP - Martin Co	2017	0	0	0	14	0	0	3	0	9

SOURCE: Florida Department of Law Enforcement, 2017. Crime in Florida, Semi-Annual January - June 2017 Florida uniform crime report [Computer program]. Tallahassee, FL: FDLE

Arrest Totals and Index Arrests by Jurisdiction
January - June 2017

		Arrest Totals (Part 1 & 2 combined)			Index Arrests (Part 1)						
Agency/County	Year	Total Arrests	Total Adult Arrests	Total Juvenile Arrests	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny	Motor Vehicle Theft
Monroe County	2016	3,797	3,660	137	0	2	4	70	33	139	11
FL044	2017	3,992	3,902	90	2	5	17	81	34	105	11
Monroe County Sheriff's Office	2017	1,732	1,695	37	2	5	7	58	19	49	9
Key West Police Department	2017	690	656	34	0	0	10	23	15	56	2
Key Colony Beach Police Department	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Monroe DOC Inspector General	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DABT - Monroe	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FWC - Monroe	2017	1,373	1,358	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FHP - Marathon	2017	197	193	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

SOURCE: Florida Department of Law Enforcement, 2017. Crime in Florida, Semi-Annual January - June 2017 Florida uniform crime report [Computer program]. Tallahassee, FL: FDLE

Arrest Totals and Index Arrests by Jurisdiction
January - June 2017

Part 2 Arrests

Agency/County	Year	Manslaughter	Kidnap/ Abduction	Arson	Simple Assault	Drug Arrests	Bribery	Embezzlement	Fraud	Counterfeit/ Forgery	Extortion/ Blackmail	Intimidation
Monroe County	2016	0	0	0	244	328	0	4	32	4	0	2
FL044	2017	0	0	0	271	502	0	5	35	6	0	1
Monroe County Sheriff's Office	2017	0	0	0	167	264	0	5	27	5	0	0
Key West Police Department	2017	0	0	0	104	140	0	0	7	1	0	1
Key Colony Beach Police Department	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Monroe DOC Inspector General	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DABT - Monroe	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FWC - Monroe	2017	0	0	0	0	23	0	0	0	0	0	0
FHP - Marathon	2017	0	0	0	0	75	0	0	1	0	0	0

SOURCE: Florida Department of Law Enforcement, 2017. Crime in Florida, Semi-Annual January - June 2017 Florida uniform crime report [Computer program]. Tallahassee, FL: FDLE

Arrest Totals and Index Arrests by Jurisdiction
January - June 2017

Part 2 Arrests, continued

Agency/County	Year	Prostitution	Non-Forcible Sex Offenses	Stolen Property	DUI	Destruction/ Vandalism	Gambling	Weapons Violations	Liquor Law Violations	Misc.
Monroe County	2016	0	9	3	148	18	0	6	103	2,637
FL044	2017	0	3	2	218	23	0	19	13	2,639
Monroe County Sheriff's Office	2017	0	1	2	85	15	0	4	9	999
Key West Police Department	2017	0	2	0	34	8	0	2	3	282
Key Colony Beach Police Department	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Monroe DOC Inspector General	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DABT - Monroe	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FWC - Monroe	2017	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	1,347
FHP - Marathon	2017	0	0	0	97	0	0	13	0	11

SOURCE: Florida Department of Law Enforcement, 2017. Crime in Florida, Semi-Annual January - June 2017 Florida uniform crime report [Computer program]. Tallahassee, FL: FDLE

Arrest Totals and Index Arrests by Jurisdiction
January - June 2017

		Arrest Totals (Part 1 & 2 combined)			Index Arrests (Part 1)						
Agency/County	Year	Total Arrests	Total Adult Arrests	Total Juvenile Arrests	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny	Motor Vehicle Theft
Nassau County	2016	1,734	1,606	128	0	1	10	50	77	93	11
FL045	2017	1,847	1,737	110	1	2	4	79	48	81	8
Nassau County Sheriff's Office	2017	1,554	1,471	83	0	2	4	75	47	73	8
Fernandina Beach Police Department	2017	172	150	22	1	0	0	4	1	8	0
Nassau DOC Inspector General	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DABT - Nassau	2017	8	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FWC - Nassau	2017	70	65	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FHP - Nassau Co	2017	43	43	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

SOURCE: Florida Department of Law Enforcement, 2017. Crime in Florida, Semi-Annual January - June 2017 Florida uniform crime report [Computer program]. Tallahassee, FL: FDLE

Arrest Totals and Index Arrests by Jurisdiction
January - June 2017

Part 2 Arrests

Agency/County	Year	Manslaughter	Kidnap/ Abduction	Arson	Simple Assault	Drug Arrests	Bribery	Embezzlement	Fraud	Counterfeit/ Forgery	Extortion/ Blackmail	Intimidation
Nassau County	2016	0	1	1	115	371	0	3	35	9	0	37
FL045	2017	0	3	1	127	381	0	2	28	4	0	44
Nassau County Sheriff's Office	2017	0	3	0	104	342	0	2	24	4	0	40
Fernandina Beach Police Department	2017	0	0	1	22	27	0	0	3	0	0	4
Nassau DOC Inspector General	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DABT - Nassau	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FWC - Nassau	2017	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
FHP - Nassau Co	2017	0	0	0	1	8	0	0	1	0	0	0

SOURCE: Florida Department of Law Enforcement, 2017. Crime in Florida, Semi-Annual January - June 2017 Florida uniform crime report [Computer program]. Tallahassee, FL: FDLE

Arrest Totals and Index Arrests by Jurisdiction
January - June 2017

Part 2 Arrests, continued

Agency/County	Year	Prostitution	Non-Forcible Sex Offenses	Stolen Property	DUI	Destruction/ Vandalism	Gambling	Weapons Violations	Liquor Law Violations	Misc.
Nassau County	2016	0	4	10	179	15	0	14	28	670
FL045	2017	0	2	26	142	9	0	16	9	830
Nassau County Sheriff's Office	2017	0	2	24	98	8	0	14	1	679
Fernandina Beach Police Department	2017	0	0	2	19	1	0	1	0	78
Nassau DOC Inspector General	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DABT - Nassau	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0
FWC - Nassau	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	66
FHP - Nassau Co	2017	0	0	0	25	0	0	1	0	7

SOURCE: Florida Department of Law Enforcement, 2017. Crime in Florida, Semi-Annual January - June 2017 Florida uniform crime report [Computer program]. Tallahassee, FL: FDLE

Arrest Totals and Index Arrests by Jurisdiction
January - June 2017

		Arrest Totals (Part 1 & 2 combined)			Index Arrests (Part 1)						
Agency/County	Year	Total Arrests	Total Adult Arrests	Total Juvenile Arrests	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny	Motor Vehicle Theft
Okaloosa County	2016	6,383	6,019	364	1	11	9	128	68	384	39
FL046	2017	6,539	6,106	433	0	12	19	109	74	349	41
Okaloosa County Sheriff's Office	2017	4,935	4,601	334	0	11	13	66	51	219	25
Crestview Police Department	2017	419	383	36	0	0	0	18	10	51	9
Fort Walton Beach Police Department	2017	689	654	35	0	1	5	17	6	36	5
Niceville Police Department	2017	227	204	23	0	0	1	5	6	40	2
Valparaiso Police Department	2017	30	29	1	0	0	0	3	1	3	0
Shalimar Police Department	2017	DNR	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Okaloosa DOC Inspector General	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DABT - Okaloosa	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FWC - Okaloosa	2017	213	209	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FHP - Crestview	2017	26	26	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

DNR - Did not report

SOURCE: Florida Department of Law Enforcement, 2017. Crime in Florida, Semi-Annual January - June 2017 Florida uniform crime report [Computer program]. Tallahassee, FL: FDLE

Arrest Totals and Index Arrests by Jurisdiction
January - June 2017

Part 2 Arrests

Agency/County	Year	Manslaughter	Kidnap/ Abduction	Arson	Simple Assault	Drug Arrests	Bribery	Embezzlement	Fraud	Counterfeit/ Forgery	Extortion/ Blackmail	Intimidation
Okaloosa County	2016	0	4	1	456	941	0	0	117	11	0	7
FL046	2017	0	1	0	456	1,241	0	0	126	12	0	9
Okaloosa County Sheriff's Office	2017	0	1	0	308	846	0	0	110	6	0	5
Crestview Police Department	2017	0	0	0	77	63	0	0	2	1	0	2
Fort Walton Beach Police Department	2017	0	0	0	47	221	0	0	9	4	0	2
Niceville Police Department	2017	0	0	0	20	81	0	0	4	1	0	0
Valparaiso Police Department	2017	0	0	0	4	7	0	0	1	0	0	0
Shalimar Police Department	2017	DNR	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Okaloosa DOC Inspector General	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DABT - Okaloosa	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FWC - Okaloosa	2017	0	0	0	0	21	0	0	0	0	0	0
FHP - Crestview	2017	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0

DNR - Did not report

Arrest Totals and Index Arrests by Jurisdiction
January - June 2017

Part 2 Arrests, continued

Agency/County	Year	Prostitution	Non-Forcible Sex Offenses	Stolen Property	DUI	Destruction/ Vandalism	Gambling	Weapons Violations	Liquor Law Violations	Misc.
Okaloosa County	2016	0	21	14	298	38	0	23	523	3,289
FL046	2017	0	20	15	229	48	0	22	589	3,167
Okaloosa County Sheriff's Office	2017	0	14	12	144	31	0	9	586	2,478
Crestview Police Department	2017	0	1	2	10	8	0	4	0	161
Fort Walton Beach Police Department	2017	0	3	0	37	8	0	4	2	282
Niceville Police Department	2017	0	2	1	11	1	0	1	1	50
Valparaiso Police Department	2017	0	0	0	3	0	0	1	0	7
Shalimar Police Department	2017	DNR	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Okaloosa DOC Inspector General	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DABT - Okaloosa	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FWC - Okaloosa	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	189
FHP - Crestview	2017	0	0	0	24	0	0	0	0	0

DNR - Did not report

SOURCE: Florida Department of Law Enforcement, 2017. Crime in Florida, Semi-Annual January - June 2017 Florida uniform crime report [Computer program]. Tallahassee, FL: FDLE

Arrest Totals and Index Arrests by Jurisdiction
January - June 2017

		Arrest Totals (Part 1 & 2 combined)			Index Arrests (Part 1)						
Agency/County	Year	Total Arrests	Total Adult Arrests	Total Juvenile Arrests	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny	Motor Vehicle Theft
Okeechobee County	2016	1,175	1,100	75	1	3	2	30	21	78	14
FL047	2017	964	869	95	1	7	3	14	10	74	12
Okeechobee County Sheriff's Office	2017	794	704	90	0	7	3	14	9	46	10
Okeechobee Police Department	2017	131	126	5	1	0	0	0	1	28	2
Okeechobee DOC Inspector General	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DABT - Okeechobee	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FWC - Okeechobee	2017	31	31	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FHP - Okeechobee Co	2017	8	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

SOURCE: Florida Department of Law Enforcement, 2017. Crime in Florida, Semi-Annual January - June 2017 Florida uniform crime report [Computer program]. Tallahassee, FL: FDLE

Arrest Totals and Index Arrests by Jurisdiction
January - June 2017

Part 2 Arrests

Agency/County	Year	Manslaughter	Kidnap/ Abduction	Arson	Simple Assault	Drug Arrests	Bribery	Embezzlement	Fraud	Counterfeit/ Forgery	Extortion/ Blackmail	Intimidation
Okeechobee County	2016	0	0	0	96	240	0	0	3	3	0	1
FL047	2017	0	1	0	106	209	0	0	1	3	0	0
Okeechobee County Sheriff's Office	2017	0	1	0	94	175	0	0	0	1	0	0
Okeechobee Police Department	2017	0	0	0	11	32	0	0	1	2	0	0
Okeechobee DOC Inspector General	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DABT - Okeechobee	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FWC - Okeechobee	2017	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
FHP - Okeechobee Co	2017	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0

SOURCE: Florida Department of Law Enforcement, 2017. Crime in Florida, Semi-Annual January - June 2017 Florida uniform crime report [Computer program]. Tallahassee, FL: FDLE

Arrest Totals and Index Arrests by Jurisdiction
January - June 2017

Part 2 Arrests, continued

Agency/County	Year	Prostitution	Non-Forcible Sex Offenses	Stolen Property	DUI	Destruction/ Vandalism	Gambling	Weapons Violations	Liquor Law Violations	Misc.
Okeechobee County	2016	0	8	5	52	4	0	6	10	598
FL047	2017	0	6	9	32	2	0	6	1	467
Okeechobee County Sheriff's Office	2017	0	6	6	26	2	0	3	1	390
Okeechobee Police Department	2017	0	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	47
Okeechobee DOC Inspector General	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DABT - Okeechobee	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FWC - Okeechobee	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	29
FHP - Okeechobee Co	2017	0	0	0	3	0	0	2	0	1

SOURCE: Florida Department of Law Enforcement, 2017. Crime in Florida, Semi-Annual January - June 2017 Florida uniform crime report [Computer program]. Tallahassee, FL: FDLE

Arrest Totals and Index Arrests by Jurisdiction
January - June 2017

		Arrest Totals (Part 1 & 2 combined)			Index Arrests (Part 1)						
Agency/County	Year	Total Arrests	Total Adult Arrests	Total Juvenile Arrests	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny	Motor Vehicle Theft
Orange County	2016	23,082	20,661	2,421	33	92	332	986	733	2,905	379
FL048	2017	20,685	18,692	1,993	30	84	271	1,011	706	2,321	357
Orange County Sheriff's Office	2017	12,704	11,520	1,184	13	57	198	751	504	1,129	242
Apopka Police Department	2017	649	582	67	0	3	5	24	31	97	13
Maitland Police Department	2017	334	317	17	0	1	0	5	6	10	1
Ocoee Police Department	2017	450	399	51	0	1	12	17	26	108	9
Orlando Police Department	2017	4,590	4,013	577	15	18	49	171	92	757	77
Winter Garden Police Department	2017	560	525	35	0	2	3	19	10	114	2
Winter Park Police Department	2017	426	394	32	0	0	4	9	15	51	11
Eatonville Police Department	2017	49	45	4	0	0	0	6	0	6	0
Oakland Police Department	2017	30	30	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0
Windermere Police Department	2017	33	32	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Edgewood Police Department	2017	90	86	4	2	0	0	1	5	3	0
FDLE - Orlando RA	2017	24	24	0	0	0	0	2	5	5	0
University of Central Florida Police Dept.	2017	138	130	8	0	0	0	1	6	13	1
Orange DOC Inspector General	2017	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DABT - Orange	2017	34	34	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Division of Insurance Fraud - Orange	2017	78	78	0	0	0	0	0	0	17	0
FWC - Orange	2017	44	42	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FHP - Orlando	2017	366	366	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0
Belle Isle Police Department	2017	85	74	11	0	2	0	1	6	8	1

SOURCE: Florida Department of Law Enforcement, 2017. Crime in Florida, Semi-Annual January - June 2017 Florida uniform crime report [Computer program]. Tallahassee, FL: FDLE

Arrest Totals and Index Arrests by Jurisdiction
January - June 2017

Part 2 Arrests

Agency/County	Year	Manslaughter	Kidnap/ Abduction	Arson	Simple Assault	Drug Arrests	Bribery	Embezzlement	Fraud	Counterfeit/ Forgery	Extortion/ Blackmail	Intimidation
Orange County	2016	1	73	6	2,387	4,239	0	5	307	45	0	138
FL048	2017	2	37	3	2,218	3,864	1	7	224	64	0	114
Orange County Sheriff's Office	2017	2	23	2	1,344	2,431	1	0	75	14	0	7
Apopka Police Department	2017	0	3	0	99	68	0	0	8	2	0	0
Maitland Police Department	2017	0	0	0	31	112	0	0	7	1	0	0
Ocoee Police Department	2017	0	0	0	53	84	0	2	12	0	0	0
Orlando Police Department	2017	0	9	1	587	755	0	0	44	27	0	98
Winter Garden Police Department	2017	0	0	0	42	138	0	3	14	5	0	7
Winter Park Police Department	2017	0	1	0	27	83	0	2	9	4	0	0
Eatonville Police Department	2017	0	0	0	4	11	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oakland Police Department	2017	0	0	0	4	6	0	0	0	0	0	1
Windermere Police Department	2017	0	0	0	1	9	0	0	1	0	0	0
Edgewood Police Department	2017	0	0	0	5	33	0	0	0	0	0	0
FDLE - Orlando RA	2017	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	5	2	0	0
University of Central Florida Police Dept.	2017	0	1	0	10	41	0	0	0	4	0	1
Orange DOC Inspector General	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DABT - Orange	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Division of Insurance Fraud - Orange	2017	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	45	4	0	0
FWC - Orange	2017	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0
FHP - Orlando	2017	0	0	0	2	37	0	0	3	0	0	0
Belle Isle Police Department	2017	0	0	0	9	44	0	0	1	1	0	0

SOURCE: Florida Department of Law Enforcement, 2017. Crime in Florida, Semi-Annual January - June 2017 Florida uniform crime report [Computer program]. Tallahassee, FL: FDLE

Arrest Totals and Index Arrests by Jurisdiction
January - June 2017

Part 2 Arrests, continued

Agency/County	Year	Prostitution	Non-Forcible Sex Offenses	Stolen Property	DUI	Destruction/ Vandalism	Gambling	Weapons Violations	Liquor Law Violations	Misc.
Orange County	2016	101	78	8	1,076	188	0	210	458	8,302
FL048	2017	137	47	19	907	167	0	308	257	7,529
Orange County Sheriff's Office	2017	137	26	9	164	108	0	85	118	5,264
Apopka Police Department	2017	0	2	0	70	4	0	9	0	211
Maitland Police Department	2017	0	0	0	50	0	0	3	1	106
Ocoee Police Department	2017	0	1	1	36	8	0	5	0	75
Orlando Police Department	2017	0	12	6	157	40	0	186	106	1,383
Winter Garden Police Department	2017	0	1	2	45	4	0	3	4	142
Winter Park Police Department	2017	0	1	0	24	1	0	3	1	180
Eatonville Police Department	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	19
Oakland Police Department	2017	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	9
Windermere Police Department	2017	0	0	0	11	0	0	0	1	9
Edgewood Police Department	2017	0	0	0	12	0	0	0	0	29
FDLE - Orlando RA	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
University of Central Florida Police Dept.	2017	0	3	1	16	2	0	0	3	35
Orange DOC Inspector General	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
DABT - Orange	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	23	11
Division of Insurance Fraud - Orange	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11
FWC - Orange	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	36
FHP - Orlando	2017	0	0	0	305	0	0	10	0	6
Belle Isle Police Department	2017	0	1	0	10	0	0	1	0	0

SOURCE: Florida Department of Law Enforcement, 2017. Crime in Florida, Semi-Annual January - June 2017 Florida uniform crime report [Computer program]. Tallahassee, FL: FDLE

Arrest Totals and Index Arrests by Jurisdiction
January - June 2017

		Arrest Totals (Part 1 & 2 combined)			Index Arrests (Part 1)						
Agency/County	Year	Total Arrests	Total Adult Arrests	Total Juvenile Arrests	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny	Motor Vehicle Theft
Osceola County	2016	5,688	5,409	279	3	25	72	272	128	514	20
FL049	2017	5,692	5,389	303	9	31	53	210	116	482	40
Osceola County Sheriff's Office	2017	4,237	4,054	183	6	18	32	154	77	312	25
St. Cloud Police Department	2017	380	338	42	0	5	1	16	17	35	8
Kissimmee Police Department	2017	952	879	73	3	8	20	40	22	135	7
Osceola DOC Inspector General	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DABT - Osceola	2017	6	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FWC - Osceola	2017	67	62	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FHP - Kissimmee	2017	50	50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

SOURCE: Florida Department of Law Enforcement, 2017. Crime in Florida, Semi-Annual January - June 2017 Florida uniform crime report [Computer program]. Tallahassee, FL: FDLE

Arrest Totals and Index Arrests by Jurisdiction
January - June 2017

Part 2 Arrests

Agency/County	Year	Manslaughter	Kidnap/ Abduction	Arson	Simple Assault	Drug Arrests	Bribery	Embezzlement	Fraud	Counterfeit/ Forgery	Extortion/ Blackmail	Intimidation
Osceola County	2016	0	8	0	750	879	0	10	63	17	0	11
FL049	2017	0	7	1	794	1,113	0	16	84	12	0	17
Osceola County Sheriff's Office	2017	0	7	0	511	722	0	16	62	5	0	10
St. Cloud Police Department	2017	0	0	0	61	95	0	0	1	1	0	0
Kissimmee Police Department	2017	0	0	1	219	268	0	0	21	5	0	7
Osceola DOC Inspector General	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DABT - Osceola	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FWC - Osceola	2017	0	0	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	0
FHP - Kissimmee	2017	0	0	0	3	19	0	0	0	1	0	0

SOURCE: Florida Department of Law Enforcement, 2017. Crime in Florida, Semi-Annual January - June 2017 Florida uniform crime report [Computer program]. Tallahassee, FL: FDLE

Arrest Totals and Index Arrests by Jurisdiction
January - June 2017

Part 2 Arrests, continued

Agency/County	Year	Prostitution	Non-Forcible Sex Offenses	Stolen Property	DUI	Destruction/ Vandalism	Gambling	Weapons Violations	Liquor Law Violations	Misc.
Osceola County	2016	4	28	8	236	24	0	22	3	2,591
FL049	2017	14	32	7	186	34	0	29	4	2,401
Osceola County Sheriff's Office	2017	10	24	7	113	15	0	10	1	2,100
St. Cloud Police Department	2017	0	2	0	20	3	0	3	2	110
Kissimmee Police Department	2017	4	6	0	33	16	0	13	0	124
Osceola DOC Inspector General	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DABT - Osceola	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	5
FWC - Osceola	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	56
FHP - Kissimmee	2017	0	0	0	20	0	0	1	0	6

SOURCE: Florida Department of Law Enforcement, 2017. Crime in Florida, Semi-Annual January - June 2017 Florida uniform crime report [Computer program]. Tallahassee, FL: FDLE

Arrest Totals and Index Arrests by Jurisdiction
January - June 2017

		Arrest Totals (Part 1 & 2 combined)			Index Arrests (Part 1)						
Agency/County	Year	Total Arrests	Total Adult Arrests	Total Juvenile Arrests	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny	Motor Vehicle Theft
Palm Beach County	2016	22,836	21,033	1,803	26	36	250	894	570	2,779	209
FL050	2017	28,534	26,319	2,215	29	42	252	926	537	2,295	207
Palm Beach County Sheriff's Office	2017	14,954	13,960	994	10	16	68	324	140	421	42
Belle Glade Police Department	2017	245	222	23	1	1	3	39	15	28	3
Boca Raton Police Department	2017	2,126	1,888	238	0	1	23	43	82	304	23
Boynton Beach Police Department	2017	999	898	101	3	4	31	44	25	262	16
Delray Beach Police Department	2017	880	797	83	2	0	5	55	55	110	15
Lake Worth Police Department	2017	1,117	1,108	9	1	4	10	54	34	39	1
Palm Beach Police Department	2017	845	833	12	0	0	0	5	1	21	6
Riviera Beach Police Department	2017	537	470	67	4	1	9	65	9	24	10
West Palm Beach Police Department	2017	1,445	1,269	176	4	2	34	110	67	286	26
Atlantis Police Department	2017	73	71	2	0	0	0	1	0	2	0
Greenacres Department of Public Safety	2017	354	332	22	1	0	8	30	8	52	4
Gulf Stream Police Department	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Town of Hypoluxo Police Department	2017	22	19	3	0	0	0	0	2	4	1
Juno Beach Police Department	2017	103	97	6	0	0	0	1	0	1	1
Jupiter Police Department	2017	1,004	953	51	1	4	4	19	17	125	5
Jupiter Inlet Colony Police Department	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lake Park Police Department	2017	194	174	20	0	1	16	8	10	91	6
Lantana Police Department	2017	250	227	23	0	0	4	12	9	64	11
Manalapan Police Department	2017	5	5	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Mangonia Park Police Department	2017	48	47	1	0	0	1	1	1	6	0
North Palm Beach Police Department	2017	123	113	10	0	0	1	5	5	21	1
Ocean Ridge Police Department	2017	126	116	10	0	0	0	2	1	0	0
Pahokee Police Department	2017	120	116	4	1	0	0	13	1	3	0
Palm Beach Gardens Police Department	2017	685	628	57	0	5	2	9	8	87	11
Palm Springs Police Department	2017	322	304	18	0	1	3	24	7	106	3
Royal Palm Beach Police Department	2017	319	288	31	0	0	13	20	16	53	17
South Bay Police Department	2017	41	41	0	0	1	1	5	0	4	1
South Palm Beach Police Department	2017	19	19	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Tequesta Police Department	2017	57	56	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0

SOURCE: Florida Department of Law Enforcement, 2017. Crime in Florida, Semi-Annual January - June 2017 Florida uniform crime report [Computer program]. Tallahassee, FL: FDLE

Arrest Totals and Index Arrests by Jurisdiction
January - June 2017

Part 2 Arrests

Agency/County	Year	Manslaughter	Kidnap/ Abduction	Arson	Simple Assault	Drug Arrests	Bribery	Embezzlement	Fraud	Counterfeit/ Forgery	Extortion/ Blackmail	Intimidation
Palm Beach County	2016	0	9	8	1,799	3,850	0	27	284	57	3	63
FL050	2017	7	18	13	1,961	4,191	0	30	261	73	1	39
Palm Beach County Sheriff's Office	2017	1	8	6	520	894	0	2	36	22	1	17
Belle Glade Police Department	2017	1	0	0	32	92	0	0	1	1	0	2
Boca Raton Police Department	2017	0	0	1	244	490	0	10	65	6	0	0
Boynton Beach Police Department	2017	1	0	0	129	231	0	8	16	4	0	2
Delray Beach Police Department	2017	0	0	0	85	308	0	0	16	1	0	0
Lake Worth Police Department	2017	0	2	1	97	544	0	0	2	0	0	5
Palm Beach Police Department	2017	0	0	0	17	176	0	0	2	0	0	0
Riviera Beach Police Department	2017	0	0	0	108	105	0	0	3	1	0	3
West Palm Beach Police Department	2017	2	1	1	206	140	0	6	21	8	0	0
Atlantis Police Department	2017	0	0	0	12	14	0	0	3	0	0	0
Greenacres Department of Public Safety	2017	0	1	0	29	106	0	0	4	3	0	1
Gulf Stream Police Department	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Town of Hypoluxo Police Department	2017	0	0	0	3	7	0	0	0	0	0	0
Juno Beach Police Department	2017	0	0	1	3	29	0	0	1	1	0	0
Jupiter Police Department	2017	2	0	0	81	246	0	0	9	6	0	0
Jupiter Inlet Colony Police Department	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lake Park Police Department	2017	0	2	0	19	27	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lantana Police Department	2017	0	0	0	43	46	0	0	4	0	0	0
Manalapan Police Department	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mangonia Park Police Department	2017	0	0	0	11	10	0	0	0	0	0	0
North Palm Beach Police Department	2017	0	0	0	16	33	0	0	3	1	0	0
Ocean Ridge Police Department	2017	0	0	0	5	23	0	0	0	0	0	1
Pahokee Police Department	2017	0	1	0	17	55	0	0	0	0	0	1
Palm Beach Gardens Police Department	2017	0	0	0	60	148	0	2	8	3	0	0
Palm Springs Police Department	2017	0	0	0	41	57	0	0	8	1	0	0
Royal Palm Beach Police Department	2017	0	0	0	45	89	0	1	12	4	0	2
South Bay Police Department	2017	0	0	0	7	19	0	0	0	0	0	0
South Palm Beach Police Department	2017	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tequesta Police Department	2017	0	0	0	5	21	0	0	1	0	0	0

SOURCE: Florida Department of Law Enforcement, 2017. Crime in Florida, Semi-Annual January - June 2017 Florida uniform crime report [Computer program]. Tallahassee, FL: FDLE

Arrest Totals and Index Arrests by Jurisdiction
January - June 2017

Part 2 Arrests, continued

Agency/County	Year	Prostitution	Non-Forcible Sex Offenses	Stolen Property	DUI	Destruction/ Vandalism	Gambling	Weapons Violations	Liquor Law Violations	Misc.
Palm Beach County	2016	166	40	63	955	168	5	184	504	9,887
FL050	2017	146	73	30	1,092	173	0	263	642	15,233
Palm Beach County Sheriff's Office	2017	39	27	9	319	50	0	63	158	11,761
Belle Glade Police Department	2017	0	0	2	6	2	0	14	2	0
Boca Raton Police Department	2017	11	3	1	86	31	0	8	3	691
Boynton Beach Police Department	2017	0	10	0	34	0	0	6	23	150
Delray Beach Police Department	2017	0	6	0	27	7	0	8	0	180
Lake Worth Police Department	2017	28	0	0	26	2	0	13	254	0
Palm Beach Police Department	2017	0	2	0	18	0	0	2	2	593
Riviera Beach Police Department	2017	0	0	2	14	8	0	13	17	141
West Palm Beach Police Department	2017	46	7	6	55	37	0	33	43	304
Atlantis Police Department	2017	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	39
Greenacres Department of Public Safety	2017	21	0	1	46	2	0	6	31	0
Gulf Stream Police Department	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Town of Hypoluxo Police Department	2017	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	4
Juno Beach Police Department	2017	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	2	60
Jupiter Police Department	2017	0	2	2	79	6	0	4	9	383
Jupiter Inlet Colony Police Department	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lake Park Police Department	2017	0	2	0	5	0	0	6	1	0
Lantana Police Department	2017	0	2	1	8	3	0	5	1	37
Manalapan Police Department	2017	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	1
Mangonia Park Police Department	2017	0	0	2	5	0	0	0	11	0
North Palm Beach Police Department	2017	0	0	0	10	2	0	3	0	22
Ocean Ridge Police Department	2017	0	0	0	6	0	0	1	0	87
Pahokee Police Department	2017	0	2	1	4	3	0	8	10	0
Palm Beach Gardens Police Department	2017	1	4	0	30	1	0	5	0	301
Palm Springs Police Department	2017	0	0	0	15	2	0	6	1	47
Royal Palm Beach Police Department	2017	0	0	3	36	5	0	1	2	0
South Bay Police Department	2017	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0
South Palm Beach Police Department	2017	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	9
Tequesta Police Department	2017	0	0	0	21	0	0	0	0	7

SOURCE: Florida Department of Law Enforcement, 2017. Crime in Florida, Semi-Annual January - June 2017 Florida uniform crime report [Computer program]. Tallahassee, FL: FDLE

Arrest Totals and Index Arrests by Jurisdiction
January - June 2017

		Arrest Totals (Part 1 & 2 combined)			Index Arrests (Part 1)						
Agency/County	Year	Total Arrests	Total Adult Arrests	Total Juvenile Arrests	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny	Motor Vehicle Theft
Palm Beach County, continued	2016	22,836	21,033	1,803	26	36	250	894	570	2,779	209
FL050	2017	28,534	26,319	2,215	29	42	252	926	537	2,295	207
Palm Beach Shores Public Police Department	2017	7	7	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Florida Atlantic University Police Department	2017	58	58	0	0	0	0	1	4	5	0
Highland Beach Police Department	2017	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Palm Beach County School District Police Dept.	2017	227	49	178	0	0	6	8	10	13	0
Lake Clarke Shores Police Department	2017	54	54	0	0	0	2	2	1	2	0
Palm Beach DOC Inspector General	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DABT - Palm Beach	2017	76	69	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Division of Insurance Fraud - Palm Beach	2017	74	74	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
FWC - Palm Beach	2017	284	274	10	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
FHP - Palm Beach Turnpike Station	2017	350	350	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0
Wellington Police Department	2017	389	331	58	1	1	7	21	7	157	3

SOURCE: Florida Department of Law Enforcement, 2017. Crime in Florida, Semi-Annual January - June 2017 Florida uniform crime report [Computer program]. Tallahassee, FL: FDLE

Arrest Totals and Index Arrests by Jurisdiction
January - June 2017

		Part 2 Arrests										
Agency/County	Year	Manslaughter	Kidnap/ Abduction	Arson	Simple Assault	Drug Arrests	Bribery	Embezzlement	Fraud	Counterfeit/ Forgery	Extortion/ Blackmail	Intimidation
Palm Beach County, continued	2016	0	9	8	1,799	3,850	0	27	284	57	3	63
FL050	2017	7	18	13	1,961	4,191	0	30	261	73	1	39
Palm Beach Shores Public Police Department	2017	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Florida Atlantic University Police Department	2017	0	0	0	5	14	0	0	0	0	0	0
Highland Beach Police Department	2017	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Palm Beach County School District Police Dept.	2017	0	0	0	67	42	0	0	0	1	0	3
Lake Clarke Shores Police Department	2017	0	0	0	7	22	0	0	0	0	0	0
Palm Beach DOC Inspector General	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DABT - Palm Beach	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0
Division of Insurance Fraud - Palm Beach	2017	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	36	4	0	0
FWC - Palm Beach	2017	0	0	0	0	24	0	0	0	0	0	0
FHP - Palm Beach Turnpike Station	2017	0	0	0	7	82	0	0	3	0	0	0
Wellington Police Department	2017	0	3	3	38	86	0	0	7	3	0	2

Arrest Totals and Index Arrests by Jurisdiction
January - June 2017

Part 2 Arrests, continued

Agency/County	Year	Prostitution	Non-Forcible Sex Offenses	Stolen Property	DUI	Destruction/ Vandalism	Gambling	Weapons Violations	Liquor Law Violations	Misc.
Palm Beach County, continued	2016	166	40	63	955	168	5	184	504	9,887
FL050	2017	146	73	30	1,092	173	0	263	642	15,233
Palm Beach Shores Public Police Department	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Florida Atlantic University Police Department	2017	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	28
Highland Beach Police Department	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Palm Beach County School District Police Dept.	2017	0	5	0	0	5	0	16	0	51
Lake Clarke Shores Police Department	2017	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	16
Palm Beach DOC Inspector General	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DABT - Palm Beach	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	68	5
Division of Insurance Fraud - Palm Beach	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	29
FWC - Palm Beach	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	256
FHP - Palm Beach Turnpike Station	2017	0	0	0	190	0	0	38	0	27
Wellington Police Department	2017	0	1	0	41	4	0	1	3	0

SOURCE: Florida Department of Law Enforcement, 2017. Crime in Florida, Semi-Annual January - June 2017 Florida uniform crime report [Computer program]. Tallahassee, FL: FDLE

Arrest Totals and Index Arrests by Jurisdiction
January - June 2017

		Arrest Totals (Part 1 & 2 combined)			Index Arrests (Part 1)						
Agency/County	Year	Total Arrests	Total Adult Arrests	Total Juvenile Arrests	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny	Motor Vehicle Theft
Pasco County	2016	9,893	9,108	785	5	20	56	297	181	1,120	150
FL051	2017	10,154	9,571	583	1	27	59	290	195	828	125
Pasco County Sheriff's Office	2017	8,250	7,786	464	1	24	39	224	167	587	116
Dade City Police Department	2017	243	214	29	0	0	3	18	2	28	2
New Port Richey Police Department	2017	708	679	29	0	2	14	31	15	45	2
Zephyrhills Police Department	2017	398	348	50	0	1	2	15	9	127	5
Port Richey Police Department	2017	179	174	5	0	0	1	2	2	40	0
Pasco DOC Inspector General	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DABT - Pasco	2017	6	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FWC - Pasco	2017	70	64	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FHP - Pasco Co	2017	300	300	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0

SOURCE: Florida Department of Law Enforcement, 2017. Crime in Florida, Semi-Annual January - June 2017 Florida uniform crime report [Computer program]. Tallahassee, FL: FDLE

Arrest Totals and Index Arrests by Jurisdiction
January - June 2017

Part 2 Arrests

Agency/County	Year	Manslaughter	Kidnap/ Abduction	Arson	Simple Assault	Drug Arrests	Bribery	Embezzlement	Fraud	Counterfeit/ Forgery	Extortion/ Blackmail	Intimidation
Pasco County	2016	1	10	13	1,351	1,158	0	3	218	46	2	10
FL051	2017	0	8	7	1,528	1,643	2	0	222	51	4	7
Pasco County Sheriff's Office	2017	0	3	7	1,317	1,295	2	0	202	39	3	5
Dade City Police Department	2017	0	2	0	32	35	0	0	3	0	1	1
New Port Richey Police Department	2017	0	3	0	89	193	0	0	7	4	0	0
Zephyrhills Police Department	2017	0	0	0	69	88	0	0	5	6	0	0
Port Richey Police Department	2017	0	0	0	19	15	0	0	5	2	0	1
Pasco DOC Inspector General	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DABT - Pasco	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FWC - Pasco	2017	0	0	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	0
FHP - Pasco Co	2017	0	0	0	2	8	0	0	0	0	0	0

SOURCE: Florida Department of Law Enforcement, 2017. Crime in Florida, Semi-Annual January - June 2017 Florida uniform crime report [Computer program]. Tallahassee, FL: FDLE

Arrest Totals and Index Arrests by Jurisdiction
January - June 2017

Part 2 Arrests, continued

Agency/County	Year	Prostitution	Non-Forcible Sex Offenses	Stolen Property	DUI	Destruction/ Vandalism	Gambling	Weapons Violations	Liquor Law Violations	Misc.
Pasco County	2016	48	38	81	375	71	0	62	20	4,557
FL051	2017	18	52	79	515	95	2	58	17	4,321
Pasco County Sheriff's Office	2017	8	48	71	179	87	0	40	5	3,781
Dade City Police Department	2017	0	0	0	7	0	0	4	0	105
New Port Richey Police Department	2017	10	2	4	26	7	0	7	6	241
Zephyrhills Police Department	2017	0	2	4	8	1	0	4	2	50
Port Richey Police Department	2017	0	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	83
Pasco DOC Inspector General	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DABT - Pasco	2017	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	4	0
FWC - Pasco	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	61
FHP - Pasco Co	2017	0	0	0	286	0	0	3	0	0

SOURCE: Florida Department of Law Enforcement, 2017. Crime in Florida, Semi-Annual January - June 2017 Florida uniform crime report [Computer program]. Tallahassee, FL: FDLE

Arrest Totals and Index Arrests by Jurisdiction
January - June 2017

		Arrest Totals (Part 1 & 2 combined)			Index Arrests (Part 1)						
Agency/County	Year	Total Arrests	Total Adult Arrests	Total Juvenile Arrests	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny	Motor Vehicle Theft
Pinellas County	2016	20,086	17,801	2,285	8	28	143	639	514	2,681	318
FL052	2017	19,068	16,966	2,102	19	40	168	649	457	2,135	342
Pinellas County Sheriff's Office	2017	4,700	4,152	548	7	13	33	202	130	382	77
Belleair Police Department	2017	11	11	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0
Belleair Bluffs Police Department	2017	28	28	0	0	0	2	0	0	4	0
Clearwater Police Department	2017	3,080	2,767	313	2	5	25	87	56	280	47
Dunedin Police Department	2017	508	432	76	0	2	2	8	20	67	1
Gulfport Police Department	2017	153	127	26	0	1	0	7	10	23	1
Indian Rocks Beach PD	2017	136	118	18	0	1	1	0	1	18	1
Kenneth City Police Department	2017	75	60	15	0	0	0	5	0	5	0
Largo Police Department	2017	1,728	1,553	175	1	3	24	58	40	263	32
Madeira Beach Police Department	2017	131	128	3	0	0	0	1	2	12	1
City of Seminole	2017	371	337	34	0	1	3	8	2	77	7
Oldsmar Police Department	2017	180	148	32	1	0	0	2	0	22	3
Pinellas Park Police Department	2017	917	808	109	0	2	6	36	11	166	14
Redington Beaches Police Department	2017	13	11	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Safety Harbor Police Department	2017	206	152	54	0	2	0	3	5	23	10
St. Petersburg Police Department	2017	5,368	4,737	631	7	9	61	204	164	687	133
St. Pete Beach Police Department	2017	325	315	10	0	0	1	4	3	18	7
South Pasadena Police Department	2017	102	97	5	0	0	1	1	0	15	1
Indian Shores Police Department	2017	49	39	10	0	0	0	0	1	10	5
Tarpon Springs Police Department	2017	432	409	23	0	1	6	17	7	46	1
Treasure Island Police Department	2017	146	142	4	1	0	3	4	2	10	0
Belleair Beach Police Department	2017	42	28	14	0	0	0	0	2	2	0
Pinellas DOC Inspector General	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
North Redington Beach PD	2017	12	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
St. Petersburg - Clearwater Airp PD	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
University of South Florida PD- St. Pete Campus	2017	9	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Division of Insurance Fraud - Pinellas	2017	24	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
DABT - Pinellas	2017	17	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FWC - Pinellas	2017	238	238	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
FHP - Pinellas Park	2017	67	67	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

SOURCE: Florida Department of Law Enforcement, 2017. Crime in Florida, Semi-Annual January - June 2017 Florida uniform crime report [Computer program]. Tallahassee, FL: FDLE

Arrest Totals and Index Arrests by Jurisdiction
January - June 2017

Part 2 Arrests

Agency/County	Year	Manslaughter	Kidnap/ Abduction	Arson	Simple Assault	Drug Arrests	Bribery	Embezzlement	Fraud	Counterfeit/ Forgery	Extortion/ Blackmail	Intimidation
Pinellas County	2016	4	9	6	2,611	3,604	0	17	252	79	2	494
FL052	2017	3	9	13	2,465	3,247	0	14	224	75	6	487
Pinellas County Sheriff's Office	2017	0	6	4	780	751	0	0	60	14	6	222
Belleair Police Department	2017	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Belleair Bluffs Police Department	2017	0	0	0	3	7	0	0	0	0	0	1
Clearwater Police Department	2017	0	0	2	273	636	0	10	17	12	0	81
Dunedin Police Department	2017	0	0	0	54	69	0	0	9	3	0	24
Gulfport Police Department	2017	0	0	0	21	34	0	0	1	1	0	0
Indian Rocks Beach PD	2017	0	0	0	15	45	0	0	0	1	0	10
Kenneth City Police Department	2017	0	0	0	8	11	0	0	1	0	0	4
Largo Police Department	2017	1	0	0	199	148	0	3	25	9	0	2
Madeira Beach Police Department	2017	1	0	0	15	28	0	0	2	0	0	11
City of Seminole	2017	0	0	1	51	62	0	0	5	0	0	20
Oldsmar Police Department	2017	0	0	0	45	27	0	0	2	1	0	10
Pinellas Park Police Department	2017	0	0	0	212	101	0	1	22	3	0	4
Redington Beaches Police Department	2017	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Safety Harbor Police Department	2017	0	0	0	25	22	0	0	3	0	0	13
St. Petersburg Police Department	2017	1	2	6	619	1,071	0	0	43	27	0	2
St. Pete Beach Police Department	2017	0	0	0	53	47	0	0	2	0	0	34
South Pasadena Police Department	2017	0	0	0	8	13	0	0	1	0	0	5
Indian Shores Police Department	2017	0	0	0	3	8	0	0	0	0	0	1
Tarpon Springs Police Department	2017	0	1	0	50	127	0	0	7	2	0	16
Treasure Island Police Department	2017	0	0	0	23	15	0	0	0	1	0	17
Belleair Beach Police Department	2017	0	0	0	1	5	0	0	2	0	0	9
Pinellas DOC Inspector General	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
North Redington Beach PD	2017	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
St. Petersburg - Clearwater Airp PD	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
University of South Florida PD- St. Pete Campus	2017	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
Division of Insurance Fraud - Pinellas	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	22	1	0	0
DABT - Pinellas	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FWC - Pinellas	2017	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
FHP - Pinellas Park	2017	0	0	0	2	10	0	0	0	0	0	0

SOURCE: Florida Department of Law Enforcement, 2017. Crime in Florida, Semi-Annual January - June 2017 Florida uniform crime report [Computer program]. Tallahassee, FL: FDLE

Arrest Totals and Index Arrests by Jurisdiction
January - June 2017

Part 2 Arrests, continued

Agency/County	Year	Prostitution	Non-Forcible Sex Offenses	Stolen Property	DUI	Destruction/ Vandalism	Gambling	Weapons Violations	Liquor Law Violations	Misc.
Pinellas County	2016	57	53	110	1,243	191	4	91	753	6,175
FL052	2017	39	46	86	1,327	186	6	101	849	6,075
Pinellas County Sheriff's Office	2017	1	4	25	246	58	0	21	4	1,654
Belleair Police Department	2017	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	6
Belleair Bluffs Police Department	2017	0	0	0	4	0	0	2	0	5
Clearwater Police Department	2017	16	3	2	138	34	0	11	386	957
Dunedin Police Department	2017	0	0	6	85	7	0	3	0	148
Gulfport Police Department	2017	0	0	1	11	3	0	2	0	37
Indian Rocks Beach PD	2017	0	0	0	18	0	0	0	0	25
Kenneth City Police Department	2017	0	0	0	12	0	0	1	0	28
Largo Police Department	2017	1	15	8	182	12	0	5	0	697
Madeira Beach Police Department	2017	0	1	1	13	0	0	0	0	43
City of Seminole	2017	0	0	3	35	3	0	1	1	91
Oldsmar Police Department	2017	0	0	3	31	0	0	1	0	32
Pinellas Park Police Department	2017	0	1	14	96	8	0	1	41	178
Redington Beaches Police Department	2017	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	6
Safety Harbor Police Department	2017	0	0	4	18	2	0	2	0	74
St. Petersburg Police Department	2017	21	21	15	278	46	0	45	406	1,500
St. Pete Beach Police Department	2017	0	0	0	50	1	0	0	1	104
South Pasadena Police Department	2017	0	0	0	16	1	0	0	0	40
Indian Shores Police Department	2017	0	0	0	11	0	0	2	0	8
Tarpon Springs Police Department	2017	0	1	4	18	7	0	3	0	118
Treasure Island Police Department	2017	0	0	0	12	2	0	0	2	54
Belleair Beach Police Department	2017	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	14
Pinellas DOC Inspector General	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
North Redington Beach PD	2017	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	5
St. Petersburg - Clearwater Airp PD	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
University of South Florida PD- St. Pete Campus	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Division of Insurance Fraud - Pinellas	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DABT - Pinellas	2017	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	7	4
FWC - Pinellas	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	235
FHP - Pinellas Park	2017	0	0	0	43	1	0	1	0	10

SOURCE: Florida Department of Law Enforcement, 2017. Crime in Florida, Semi-Annual January - June 2017 Florida uniform crime report [Computer program]. Tallahassee, FL: FDLE

Arrest Totals and Index Arrests by Jurisdiction
January - June 2017

		Arrest Totals (Part 1 & 2 combined)			Index Arrests (Part 1)						
Agency/County	Year	Total Arrests	Total Adult Arrests	Total Juvenile Arrests	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny	Motor Vehicle Theft
Polk County	2016	14,916	13,082	1,834	21	35	91	465	345	1,321	150
FL053	2017	15,918	14,323	1,595	5	52	80	439	329	1,165	140
Polk County Sheriff's Office	2017	10,402	9,436	966	4	40	46	309	250	524	103
Auburndale Police Department	2017	219	175	44	0	0	7	5	9	57	2
Bartow Police Department	2017	236	191	45	0	1	0	12	5	47	2
Davenport Police Department	2017	107	99	8	0	0	0	2	0	5	0
Florida Polytechnic University Police Dept.	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Haines City Police Department	2017	349	279	70	0	0	6	9	4	42	2
Lake Alfred Police Department	2017	95	86	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lake Hamilton Police Department	2017	122	119	3	0	0	0	4	1	0	0
Lakeland Police Department	2017	2,781	2,561	220	1	6	13	51	25	235	10
Lake Wales Police Department	2017	500	446	54	0	2	4	19	13	79	10
Winter Haven Police Department	2017	990	814	176	0	3	4	27	22	176	11
Polk DOC Inspector General	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DABT - Polk	2017	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FWC - Polk	2017	73	73	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FHP - Lakeland	2017	40	40	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0

SOURCE: Florida Department of Law Enforcement, 2017. Crime in Florida, Semi-Annual January - June 2017 Florida uniform crime report [Computer program]. Tallahassee, FL: FDLE

Arrest Totals and Index Arrests by Jurisdiction
January - June 2017

Part 2 Arrests

Agency/County	Year	Manslaughter	Kidnap/ Abduction	Arson	Simple Assault	Drug Arrests	Bribery	Embezzlement	Fraud	Counterfeit/ Forgery	Extortion/ Blackmail	Intimidation
Polk County	2016	1	10	5	2,036	2,976	0	0	171	35	1	6
FL053	2017	3	5	0	2,078	3,900	0	3	226	43	2	7
Polk County Sheriff's Office	2017	2	4	0	1,452	2,629	0	0	162	27	1	7
Auburndale Police Department	2017	0	0	0	37	21	0	0	2	1	0	0
Bartow Police Department	2017	0	0	0	60	38	0	0	5	0	0	0
Davenport Police Department	2017	0	0	0	11	18	0	0	0	0	0	0
Florida Polytechnic University Police Dept.	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Haines City Police Department	2017	0	0	0	72	92	0	0	0	1	0	0
Lake Alfred Police Department	2017	0	1	0	11	37	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lake Hamilton Police Department	2017	0	0	0	6	47	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lakeland Police Department	2017	1	0	0	229	726	0	0	35	11	1	0
Lake Wales Police Department	2017	0	0	0	51	101	0	0	3	1	0	0
Winter Haven Police Department	2017	0	0	0	148	177	0	3	19	2	0	0
Polk DOC Inspector General	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DABT - Polk	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FWC - Polk	2017	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
FHP - Lakeland	2017	0	0	0	1	12	0	0	0	0	0	0

SOURCE: Florida Department of Law Enforcement, 2017. Crime in Florida, Semi-Annual January - June 2017 Florida uniform crime report [Computer program]. Tallahassee, FL: FDLE

Arrest Totals and Index Arrests by Jurisdiction
January - June 2017

Part 2 Arrests, continued

Agency/County	Year	Prostitution	Non-Forcible Sex Offenses	Stolen Property	DUI	Destruction/ Vandalism	Gambling	Weapons Violations	Liquor Law Violations	Misc.
Polk County	2016	123	75	29	306	122	37	103	111	6,341
FL053	2017	117	85	24	343	131	2	79	113	6,547
Polk County Sheriff's Office	2017	108	72	14	144	100	0	39	29	4,336
Auburndale Police Department	2017	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	76
Bartow Police Department	2017	0	5	0	9	1	0	5	4	42
Davenport Police Department	2017	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	70
Florida Polytechnic University Police Dept.	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Haines City Police Department	2017	0	0	2	9	0	0	3	3	104
Lake Alfred Police Department	2017	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	44
Lake Hamilton Police Department	2017	0	0	0	4	0	0	1	0	59
Lakeland Police Department	2017	9	5	8	120	17	0	15	61	1,202
Lake Wales Police Department	2017	0	0	0	7	1	2	4	4	199
Winter Haven Police Department	2017	0	3	0	29	12	0	5	9	340
Polk DOC Inspector General	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DABT - Polk	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1
FWC - Polk	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	69
FHP - Lakeland	2017	0	0	0	18	0	0	3	0	5

SOURCE: Florida Department of Law Enforcement, 2017. Crime in Florida, Semi-Annual January - June 2017 Florida uniform crime report [Computer program]. Tallahassee, FL: FDLE

Arrest Totals and Index Arrests by Jurisdiction
January - June 2017

		Arrest Totals (Part 1 & 2 combined)			Index Arrests (Part 1)						
Agency/County	Year	Total Arrests	Total Adult Arrests	Total Juvenile Arrests	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny	Motor Vehicle Theft
Putnam County	2016	1,040	975	65	2	4	8	59	46	130	16
FL054	2017	1,255	1,199	56	1	3	7	54	36	76	13
Putnam County Sheriff's Office	2017	848	805	43	1	2	2	43	26	49	9
Palatka Police Department	2017	264	256	8	0	1	5	10	10	27	2
Crescent City Police Department	2017	7	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Interlachen Police Department	2017	22	19	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	2
Welaka Police Department	2017	DNR	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Putnam DOC Inspector General	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DABT - Putnam	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FWC - Putnam	2017	61	59	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FHP - Palatka	2017	53	53	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

DNR - Did not report

SOURCE: Florida Department of Law Enforcement, 2017. Crime in Florida, Semi-Annual January - June 2017 Florida uniform crime report [Computer program]. Tallahassee, FL: FDLE

Arrest Totals and Index Arrests by Jurisdiction
January - June 2017

Part 2 Arrests

Agency/County	Year	Manslaughter	Kidnap/ Abduction	Arson	Simple Assault	Drug Arrests	Bribery	Embezzlement	Fraud	Counterfeit/ Forgery	Extortion/ Blackmail	Intimidation
Putnam County	2016	0	1	1	123	235	0	0	10	1	0	1
FL054	2017	0	0	1	138	314	0	0	10	0	0	5
Putnam County Sheriff's Office	2017	0	0	1	113	251	0	0	10	0	0	5
Palatka Police Department	2017	0	0	0	21	59	0	0	0	0	0	0
Crescent City Police Department	2017	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Interlachen Police Department	2017	0	0	0	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Welaka Police Department	2017	DNR	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Putnam DOC Inspector General	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DABT - Putnam	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FWC - Putnam	2017	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
FHP - Palatka	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

DNR - Did not report

Arrest Totals and Index Arrests by Jurisdiction
January - June 2017

Part 2 Arrests, continued

Agency/County	Year	Prostitution	Non-Forcible Sex Offenses	Stolen Property	DUI	Destruction/ Vandalism	Gambling	Weapons Violations	Liquor Law Violations	Misc.
Putnam County	2016	0	8	2	25	12	0	9	0	347
FL054	2017	0	2	1	58	16	0	13	1	506
Putnam County Sheriff's Office	2017	0	2	1	3	10	0	9	1	310
Palatka Police Department	2017	0	0	0	2	6	0	3	0	118
Crescent City Police Department	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
Interlachen Police Department	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14
Welaka Police Department	2017	DNR	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Putnam DOC Inspector General	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DABT - Putnam	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FWC - Putnam	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	58
FHP - Palatka	2017	0	0	0	53	0	0	0	0	0

DNR - Did not report

SOURCE: Florida Department of Law Enforcement, 2017. Crime in Florida, Semi-Annual January - June 2017 Florida uniform crime report [Computer program]. Tallahassee, FL: FDLE

Arrest Totals and Index Arrests by Jurisdiction
January - June 2017

		Arrest Totals (Part 1 & 2 combined)			Index Arrests (Part 1)						
Agency/County	Year	Total Arrests	Total Adult Arrests	Total Juvenile Arrests	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny	Motor Vehicle Theft
St. Johns County	2016	2,117	2,017	100	3	5	25	129	58	185	21
FL055	2017	2,064	1,951	113	1	3	12	98	60	198	29
St. Johns County Sheriff's Office	2017	1,383	1,280	103	0	2	9	75	42	146	24
St. Augustine Police Department	2017	457	453	4	1	1	3	19	13	46	3
St. Augustine Beach Police Department	2017	113	108	5	0	0	0	4	5	6	2
Florida School for the Deaf and Blind	2017	6	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
St. Johns DOC Inspector General	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DABT - St. Johns	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FWC - St. Johns	2017	91	90	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FHP - St. Augustine	2017	14	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

SOURCE: Florida Department of Law Enforcement, 2017. Crime in Florida, Semi-Annual January - June 2017 Florida uniform crime report [Computer program]. Tallahassee, FL: FDLE

Arrest Totals and Index Arrests by Jurisdiction
January - June 2017

Part 2 Arrests

Agency/County	Year	Manslaughter	Kidnap/ Abduction	Arson	Simple Assault	Drug Arrests	Bribery	Embezzlement	Fraud	Counterfeit/ Forgery	Extortion/ Blackmail	Intimidation
St. Johns County	2016	1	1	1	359	303	0	4	60	10	0	11
FL055	2017	1	1	0	317	305	0	3	44	13	2	0
St. Johns County Sheriff's Office	2017	1	1	0	249	206	0	2	29	8	2	0
St. Augustine Police Department	2017	0	0	0	58	62	0	0	9	5	0	0
St. Augustine Beach Police Department	2017	0	0	0	10	36	0	1	6	0	0	0
Florida School for the Deaf and Blind	2017	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
St. Johns DOC Inspector General	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DABT - St. Johns	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FWC - St. Johns	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FHP - St. Augustine	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

SOURCE: Florida Department of Law Enforcement, 2017. Crime in Florida, Semi-Annual January - June 2017 Florida uniform crime report [Computer program]. Tallahassee, FL: FDLE

Arrest Totals and Index Arrests by Jurisdiction
January - June 2017

Part 2 Arrests, continued

Agency/County	Year	Prostitution	Non-Forcible Sex Offenses	Stolen Property	DUI	Destruction/ Vandalism	Gambling	Weapons Violations	Liquor Law Violations	Misc.
St. Johns County	2016	0	26	6	122	27	0	9	12	739
FL055	2017	0	12	5	120	14	0	14	8	804
St. Johns County Sheriff's Office	2017	0	12	3	79	8	0	10	8	467
St. Augustine Police Department	2017	0	0	0	24	6	0	2	0	205
St. Augustine Beach Police Department	2017	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	0	38
Florida School for the Deaf and Blind	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	4
St. Johns DOC Inspector General	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DABT - St. Johns	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FWC - St. Johns	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	90
FHP - St. Augustine	2017	0	0	0	14	0	0	0	0	0

SOURCE: Florida Department of Law Enforcement, 2017. Crime in Florida, Semi-Annual January - June 2017 Florida uniform crime report [Computer program]. Tallahassee, FL: FDLE

Arrest Totals and Index Arrests by Jurisdiction
January - June 2017

		Arrest Totals (Part 1 & 2 combined)			Index Arrests (Part 1)						
Agency/County	Year	Total Arrests	Total Adult Arrests	Total Juvenile Arrests	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny	Motor Vehicle Theft
St. Lucie County	2016	6,248	5,425	823	7	21	33	218	170	636	48
FL056	2017	5,574	4,843	731	2	17	18	152	104	397	29
St. Lucie County Sheriff's Office	2017	2,793	2,492	301	1	8	3	38	34	84	20
Fort Pierce Police Department	2017	1,291	1,047	244	0	5	9	52	23	112	4
Port St. Lucie Police Department	2017	1,241	1,058	183	1	4	6	62	47	198	5
St. Lucie DOC Inspector General	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DABT - St. Lucie	2017	9	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FWC - St. Lucie	2017	122	119	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FHP - Fort Pierce	2017	118	118	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0

SOURCE: Florida Department of Law Enforcement, 2017. Crime in Florida, Semi-Annual January - June 2017 Florida uniform crime report [Computer program]. Tallahassee, FL: FDLE

Arrest Totals and Index Arrests by Jurisdiction
January - June 2017

Part 2 Arrests

Agency/County	Year	Manslaughter	Kidnap/ Abduction	Arson	Simple Assault	Drug Arrests	Bribery	Embezzlement	Fraud	Counterfeit/ Forgery	Extortion/ Blackmail	Intimidation
St. Lucie County	2016	1	3	3	667	797	0	2	71	8	1	1
FL056	2017	1	2	1	561	936	1	4	72	13	0	2
St. Lucie County Sheriff's Office	2017	0	1	1	235	497	1	0	29	8	0	2
Fort Pierce Police Department	2017	0	1	0	155	182	0	4	19	0	0	0
Port St. Lucie Police Department	2017	1	0	0	170	185	0	0	20	5	0	0
St. Lucie DOC Inspector General	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DABT - St. Lucie	2017	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
FWC - St. Lucie	2017	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
FHP - Fort Pierce	2017	0	0	0	1	69	0	0	4	0	0	0

SOURCE: Florida Department of Law Enforcement, 2017. Crime in Florida, Semi-Annual January - June 2017 Florida uniform crime report [Computer program]. Tallahassee, FL: FDLE

Arrest Totals and Index Arrests by Jurisdiction
January - June 2017

Part 2 Arrests, continued

Agency/County	Year	Prostitution	Non-Forcible Sex Offenses	Stolen Property	DUI	Destruction/ Vandalism	Gambling	Weapons Violations	Liquor Law Violations	Misc.
St. Lucie County	2016	12	28	5	225	71	0	54	43	3,123
FL056	2017	23	20	5	260	80	2	93	49	2,730
St. Lucie County Sheriff's Office	2017	6	14	3	145	43	2	41	26	1,551
Fort Pierce Police Department	2017	14	1	0	43	18	0	30	7	612
Port St. Lucie Police Department	2017	3	5	2	47	19	0	13	9	439
St. Lucie DOC Inspector General	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DABT - St. Lucie	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	1
FWC - St. Lucie	2017	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	119
FHP - Fort Pierce	2017	0	0	0	24	0	0	9	0	8

SOURCE: Florida Department of Law Enforcement, 2017. Crime in Florida, Semi-Annual January - June 2017 Florida uniform crime report [Computer program]. Tallahassee, FL: FDLE

Arrest Totals and Index Arrests by Jurisdiction
January - June 2017

		Arrest Totals (Part 1 & 2 combined)			Index Arrests (Part 1)						
Agency/County	Year	Total Arrests	Total Adult Arrests	Total Juvenile Arrests	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny	Motor Vehicle Theft
Santa Rosa County	2016	647	606	41	0	0	1	7	3	18	3
FL057	2017	3,619	3,399	220	2	3	11	87	73	302	25
Santa Rosa County Sheriff's Office	2017	2,939	2,768	171	1	3	11	84	61	278	20
Milton Police Department	2017	152	135	17	1	0	0	3	8	20	2
Gulf Breeze Police Department	2017	219	207	12	0	0	0	0	4	3	3
Santa Rosa DOC Inspector General	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DABT - Santa Rosa	2017	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FWC - Santa Rosa	2017	245	225	20	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
FHP - Santa Rosa Co	2017	62	62	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

SOURCE: Florida Department of Law Enforcement, 2017. Crime in Florida, Semi-Annual January - June 2017 Florida uniform crime report [Computer program]. Tallahassee, FL: FDLE

Arrest Totals and Index Arrests by Jurisdiction
January - June 2017

Part 2 Arrests

Agency/County	Year	Manslaughter	Kidnap/ Abduction	Arson	Simple Assault	Drug Arrests	Bribery	Embezzlement	Fraud	Counterfeit/ Forgery	Extortion/ Blackmail	Intimidation
Santa Rosa County	2016	0	1	0	35	172	0	0	6	2	0	0
FL057	2017	0	4	2	361	734	0	0	58	1	0	13
Santa Rosa County Sheriff's Office	2017	0	4	2	329	542	0	0	54	1	0	11
Milton Police Department	2017	0	0	0	28	14	0	0	4	0	0	2
Gulf Breeze Police Department	2017	0	0	0	4	68	0	0	0	0	0	0
Santa Rosa DOC Inspector General	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DABT - Santa Rosa	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FWC - Santa Rosa	2017	0	0	0	0	102	0	0	0	0	0	0
FHP - Santa Rosa Co	2017	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0

Arrest Totals and Index Arrests by Jurisdiction
January - June 2017

Part 2 Arrests, continued

Agency/County	Year	Prostitution	Non-Forcible Sex Offenses	Stolen Property	DUI	Destruction/ Vandalism	Gambling	Weapons Violations	Liquor Law Violations	Misc.
Santa Rosa County	2016	0	0	0	109	3	0	9	10	268
FL057	2017	0	20	4	283	24	0	30	9	1,573
Santa Rosa County Sheriff's Office	2017	0	17	2	166	24	0	19	7	1,303
Milton Police Department	2017	0	3	2	4	0	0	1	0	60
Gulf Breeze Police Department	2017	0	0	0	61	0	0	1	0	75
Santa Rosa DOC Inspector General	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DABT - Santa Rosa	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
FWC - Santa Rosa	2017	0	0	0	1	0	0	7	0	134
FHP - Santa Rosa Co	2017	0	0	0	51	0	0	2	0	1

SOURCE: Florida Department of Law Enforcement, 2017. Crime in Florida, Semi-Annual January - June 2017 Florida uniform crime report [Computer program]. Tallahassee, FL: FDLE

Arrest Totals and Index Arrests by Jurisdiction
January - June 2017

		Arrest Totals (Part 1 & 2 combined)			Index Arrests (Part 1)						
Agency/County	Year	Total Arrests	Total Adult Arrests	Total Juvenile Arrests	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny	Motor Vehicle Theft
Sarasota County	2016	6,093	5,853	240	13	14	30	142	167	578	46
FL058	2017	5,473	5,301	172	3	18	38	171	125	476	16
Sarasota County Sheriff's Office	2017	3,394	3,303	91	3	8	22	80	79	242	7
Sarasota Police Department	2017	1,150	1,115	35	0	3	11	58	28	134	4
Venice Police Department	2017	299	278	21	0	0	0	4	3	31	1
North Port Police Department	2017	512	488	24	0	7	5	28	15	69	2
Sarasota Manatee Airport Authority PD	2017	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New College of Florida	2017	10	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Sarasota DOC Inspector General	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DABT - Sarasota	2017	9	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FWC - Sarasota	2017	28	27	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FHP - Venice	2017	67	67	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0

SOURCE: Florida Department of Law Enforcement, 2017. Crime in Florida, Semi-Annual January - June 2017 Florida uniform crime report [Computer program]. Tallahassee, FL: FDLE

Arrest Totals and Index Arrests by Jurisdiction
January - June 2017

Part 2 Arrests

Agency/County	Year	Manslaughter	Kidnap/ Abduction	Arson	Simple Assault	Drug Arrests	Bribery	Embezzlement	Fraud	Counterfeit/ Forgery	Extortion/ Blackmail	Intimidation
Sarasota County	2016	2	5	2	558	975	0	1	152	36	0	4
FL058	2017	0	8	1	539	1,027	0	2	132	6	1	7
Sarasota County Sheriff's Office	2017	0	5	1	268	550	0	1	101	1	1	2
Sarasota Police Department	2017	0	3	0	158	254	0	0	23	5	0	2
Venice Police Department	2017	0	0	0	33	79	0	0	1	0	0	1
North Port Police Department	2017	0	0	0	80	137	0	1	7	0	0	2
Sarasota Manatee Airport Authority PD	2017	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
New College of Florida	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sarasota DOC Inspector General	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DABT - Sarasota	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FWC - Sarasota	2017	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
FHP - Venice	2017	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0

SOURCE: Florida Department of Law Enforcement, 2017. Crime in Florida, Semi-Annual January - June 2017 Florida uniform crime report [Computer program]. Tallahassee, FL: FDLE

Arrest Totals and Index Arrests by Jurisdiction
January - June 2017

Part 2 Arrests, continued

Agency/County	Year	Prostitution	Non-Forcible Sex Offenses	Stolen Property	DUI	Destruction/ Vandalism	Gambling	Weapons Violations	Liquor Law Violations	Misc.
Sarasota County	2016	38	42	12	406	35	0	29	101	2,705
FL058	2017	45	33	9	348	49	2	36	133	2,248
Sarasota County Sheriff's Office	2017	2	18	1	215	27	0	17	101	1,642
Sarasota Police Department	2017	40	6	8	22	11	2	10	0	368
Venice Police Department	2017	3	0	0	21	7	0	2	20	93
North Port Police Department	2017	0	9	0	33	4	0	4	5	104
Sarasota Manatee Airport Authority PD	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
New College of Florida	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
Sarasota DOC Inspector General	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DABT - Sarasota	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	2
FWC - Sarasota	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	26
FHP - Venice	2017	0	0	0	57	0	0	1	0	5

SOURCE: Florida Department of Law Enforcement, 2017. Crime in Florida, Semi-Annual January - June 2017 Florida uniform crime report [Computer program]. Tallahassee, FL: FDLE

Arrest Totals and Index Arrests by Jurisdiction
January - June 2017

		Arrest Totals (Part 1 & 2 combined)			Index Arrests (Part 1)						
Agency/County	Year	Total Arrests	Total Adult Arrests	Total Juvenile Arrests	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny	Motor Vehicle Theft
Seminole County	2016	7,931	7,110	821	10	14	47	217	112	790	46
FL059	2017	8,239	7,398	841	11	22	46	237	113	758	96
Seminole County Sheriff's Office	2017	3,399	3,021	378	2	6	10	107	45	192	40
Altamonte Springs Police Department	2017	902	820	82	0	1	5	26	5	222	13
Casselberry Police Department	2017	680	637	43	0	3	7	17	19	116	8
City of Longwood Police Department	2017	340	311	29	0	0	0	10	7	17	4
Oviedo Police Department	2017	775	690	85	6	2	2	13	13	30	7
Sanford Police Department	2017	1,312	1,193	119	3	6	19	46	16	161	19
Winter Springs Police Department	2017	570	489	81	0	2	2	13	7	12	3
Lake Mary Police Department	2017	201	181	20	0	2	1	5	1	8	2
Seminole DOC Inspector General	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DABT - Seminole	2017	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FWC - Seminole	2017	45	41	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FHP - Seminole Co	2017	13	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

SOURCE: Florida Department of Law Enforcement, 2017. Crime in Florida, Semi-Annual January - June 2017 Florida uniform crime report [Computer program]. Tallahassee, FL: FDLE

Arrest Totals and Index Arrests by Jurisdiction
January - June 2017

Part 2 Arrests

Agency/County	Year	Manslaughter	Kidnap/ Abduction	Arson	Simple Assault	Drug Arrests	Bribery	Embezzlement	Fraud	Counterfeit/ Forgery	Extortion/ Blackmail	Intimidation
Seminole County	2016	0	23	3	1,016	1,195	0	8	81	22	0	2
FL059	2017	1	11	2	1,025	1,495	0	16	106	22	1	12
Seminole County Sheriff's Office	2017	0	5	2	344	463	0	0	26	9	1	4
Altamonte Springs Police Department	2017	0	0	0	123	145	0	13	14	2	0	0
Casselberry Police Department	2017	0	1	0	63	82	0	3	21	1	0	0
City of Longwood Police Department	2017	0	1	0	35	84	0	0	1	0	0	0
Oviedo Police Department	2017	0	1	0	57	322	0	0	10	7	0	1
Sanford Police Department	2017	0	1	0	279	216	0	0	27	3	0	1
Winter Springs Police Department	2017	0	1	0	93	140	0	0	4	0	0	0
Lake Mary Police Department	2017	1	1	0	31	35	0	0	3	0	0	6
Seminole DOC Inspector General	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DABT - Seminole	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FWC - Seminole	2017	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
FHP - Seminole Co	2017	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0

SOURCE: Florida Department of Law Enforcement, 2017. Crime in Florida, Semi-Annual January - June 2017 Florida uniform crime report [Computer program]. Tallahassee, FL: FDLE

Arrest Totals and Index Arrests by Jurisdiction
January - June 2017

Part 2 Arrests, continued

Agency/County	Year	Prostitution	Non-Forcible Sex Offenses	Stolen Property	DUI	Destruction/ Vandalism	Gambling	Weapons Violations	Liquor Law Violations	Misc.
Seminole County	2016	17	10	24	273	49	0	35	73	3,864
FL059	2017	29	28	12	233	47	0	49	21	3,846
Seminole County Sheriff's Office	2017	28	17	6	74	20	0	15	11	1,972
Altamonte Springs Police Department	2017	0	0	0	43	6	0	5	0	279
Casselberry Police Department	2017	0	4	3	21	2	0	2	0	307
City of Longwood Police Department	2017	0	4	0	14	4	0	1	0	158
Oviedo Police Department	2017	0	1	2	42	3	0	1	5	250
Sanford Police Department	2017	1	2	0	21	11	0	21	0	459
Winter Springs Police Department	2017	0	0	1	4	0	0	2	0	286
Lake Mary Police Department	2017	0	0	0	7	0	0	2	4	92
Seminole DOC Inspector General	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DABT - Seminole	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
FWC - Seminole	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	41
FHP - Seminole Co	2017	0	0	0	7	1	0	0	0	1

SOURCE: Florida Department of Law Enforcement, 2017. Crime in Florida, Semi-Annual January - June 2017 Florida uniform crime report [Computer program]. Tallahassee, FL: FDLE

Arrest Totals and Index Arrests by Jurisdiction
January - June 2017

		Arrest Totals (Part 1 & 2 combined)			Index Arrests (Part 1)						
Agency/County	Year	Total Arrests	Total Adult Arrests	Total Juvenile Arrests	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny	Motor Vehicle Theft
Sumter County	2016	1,805	1,735	70	0	6	15	73	25	172	15
FL060	2017	2,015	1,939	76	2	7	11	66	49	170	19
Sumter County Sheriff's Office	2017	1,792	1,725	67	2	7	10	55	41	156	16
Center Hill Police Department	2017	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Wildwood Police Department	2017	137	129	8	0	0	1	10	8	13	3
Sumter DOC Inspector General	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DABT - Sumter	2017	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FWC - Sumter	2017	23	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FHP - Sumter Co	2017	59	58	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0

SOURCE: Florida Department of Law Enforcement, 2017. Crime in Florida, Semi-Annual January - June 2017 Florida uniform crime report [Computer program]. Tallahassee, FL: FDLE

Arrest Totals and Index Arrests by Jurisdiction
January - June 2017

Part 2 Arrests

Agency/County	Year	Manslaughter	Kidnap/ Abduction	Arson	Simple Assault	Drug Arrests	Bribery	Embezzlement	Fraud	Counterfeit/ Forgery	Extortion/ Blackmail	Intimidation
Sumter County	2016	0	2	0	159	325	0	0	21	3	0	3
FL060	2017	0	3	1	175	432	0	0	27	3	0	1
Sumter County Sheriff's Office	2017	0	2	1	158	393	0	0	22	3	0	0
Center Hill Police Department	2017	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wildwood Police Department	2017	0	1	0	16	21	0	0	1	0	0	1
Sumter DOC Inspector General	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DABT - Sumter	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FWC - Sumter	2017	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
FHP - Sumter Co	2017	0	0	0	0	16	0	0	4	0	0	0

SOURCE: Florida Department of Law Enforcement, 2017. Crime in Florida, Semi-Annual January - June 2017 Florida uniform crime report [Computer program]. Tallahassee, FL: FDLE

Arrest Totals and Index Arrests by Jurisdiction
January - June 2017

Part 2 Arrests, continued

Agency/County	Year	Prostitution	Non-Forcible Sex Offenses	Stolen Property	DUI	Destruction/ Vandalism	Gambling	Weapons Violations	Liquor Law Violations	Misc.
Sumter County	2016	0	6	1	43	8	0	11	1	916
FL060	2017	0	12	6	67	17	0	9	2	936
Sumter County Sheriff's Office	2017	0	11	6	40	14	0	4	2	849
Center Hill Police Department	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wildwood Police Department	2017	0	1	0	6	3	0	0	0	52
Sumter DOC Inspector General	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DABT - Sumter	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
FWC - Sumter	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	22
FHP - Sumter Co	2017	0	0	0	21	0	0	5	0	12

SOURCE: Florida Department of Law Enforcement, 2017. Crime in Florida, Semi-Annual January - June 2017 Florida uniform crime report [Computer program]. Tallahassee, FL: FDLE

Arrest Totals and Index Arrests by Jurisdiction
January - June 2017

		Arrest Totals (Part 1 & 2 combined)			Index Arrests (Part 1)						
Agency/County	Year	Total Arrests	Total Adult Arrests	Total Juvenile Arrests	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny	Motor Vehicle Theft
Suwannee County	2016	842	800	42	1	0	3	51	36	52	18
FL061	2017	798	772	26	0	4	2	40	38	50	7
Suwannee County Sheriff's Office	2017	595	575	20	0	4	0	30	32	31	6
Live Oak Police Department	2017	125	120	5	0	0	2	10	6	10	1
Suwannee DOC Inspector General	2017	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DABT - Suwannee	2017	8	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FWC - Suwannee	2017	38	38	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	0
FHP - Suwannee Co	2017	30	29	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

SOURCE: Florida Department of Law Enforcement, 2017. Crime in Florida, Semi-Annual January - June 2017 Florida uniform crime report [Computer program]. Tallahassee, FL: FDLE

Arrest Totals and Index Arrests by Jurisdiction
January - June 2017

Part 2 Arrests

Agency/County	Year	Manslaughter	Kidnap/ Abduction	Arson	Simple Assault	Drug Arrests	Bribery	Embezzlement	Fraud	Counterfeit/ Forgery	Extortion/ Blackmail	Intimidation
Suwannee County	2016	0	1	1	75	185	0	0	3	3	0	7
FL061	2017	0	1	0	65	206	0	0	4	3	0	0
Suwannee County Sheriff's Office	2017	0	1	0	45	161	0	0	3	3	0	0
Live Oak Police Department	2017	0	0	0	20	19	0	0	1	0	0	0
Suwannee DOC Inspector General	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DABT - Suwannee	2017	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0
FWC - Suwannee	2017	0	0	0	0	11	0	0	0	0	0	0
FHP - Suwannee Co	2017	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0

SOURCE: Florida Department of Law Enforcement, 2017. Crime in Florida, Semi-Annual January - June 2017 Florida uniform crime report [Computer program]. Tallahassee, FL: FDLE

Arrest Totals and Index Arrests by Jurisdiction
January - June 2017

Part 2 Arrests, continued

Agency/County	Year	Prostitution	Non-Forcible Sex Offenses	Stolen Property	DUI	Destruction/ Vandalism	Gambling	Weapons Violations	Liquor Law Violations	Misc.
Suwannee County	2016	0	4	3	28	1	0	2	15	353
FL061	2017	0	2	5	28	3	0	7	7	326
Suwannee County Sheriff's Office	2017	0	1	5	5	3	0	5	1	259
Live Oak Police Department	2017	0	1	0	7	0	0	2	6	40
Suwannee DOC Inspector General	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
DABT - Suwannee	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FWC - Suwannee	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18
FHP - Suwannee Co	2017	0	0	0	16	0	0	0	0	7

SOURCE: Florida Department of Law Enforcement, 2017. Crime in Florida, Semi-Annual January - June 2017 Florida uniform crime report [Computer program]. Tallahassee, FL: FDLE

Arrest Totals and Index Arrests by Jurisdiction
January - June 2017

		Arrest Totals (Part 1 & 2 combined)			Index Arrests (Part 1)						
Agency/County	Year	Total Arrests	Total Adult Arrests	Total Juvenile Arrests	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny	Motor Vehicle Theft
Taylor County	2016	710	697	13	7	0	0	66	23	46	6
FL062	2017	648	634	14	0	0	0	67	14	42	1
Taylor County Sheriff's Office	2017	179	173	6	0	0	0	47	7	4	1
Perry Police Department	2017	334	326	8	0	0	0	20	7	38	0
Taylor DOC Inspector General	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DABT - Taylor	2017	10	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FWC - Taylor	2017	96	96	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FHP - Perry	2017	29	29	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

SOURCE: Florida Department of Law Enforcement, 2017. Crime in Florida, Semi-Annual January - June 2017 Florida uniform crime report [Computer program]. Tallahassee, FL: FDLE

Arrest Totals and Index Arrests by Jurisdiction
January - June 2017

Part 2 Arrests

Agency/County	Year	Manslaughter	Kidnap/ Abduction	Arson	Simple Assault	Drug Arrests	Bribery	Embezzlement	Fraud	Counterfeit/ Forgery	Extortion/ Blackmail	Intimidation
Taylor County	2016	0	0	0	48	127	0	0	4	2	0	8
FL062	2017	0	2	1	42	106	0	0	18	2	0	3
Taylor County Sheriff's Office	2017	0	1	1	11	29	0	0	2	0	0	0
Perry Police Department	2017	0	1	0	31	74	0	0	16	2	0	3
Taylor DOC Inspector General	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DABT - Taylor	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FWC - Taylor	2017	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
FHP - Perry	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

SOURCE: Florida Department of Law Enforcement, 2017. Crime in Florida, Semi-Annual January - June 2017 Florida uniform crime report [Computer program]. Tallahassee, FL: FDLE

Arrest Totals and Index Arrests by Jurisdiction
January - June 2017

Part 2 Arrests, continued

Agency/County	Year	Prostitution	Non-Forcible Sex Offenses	Stolen Property	DUI	Destruction/ Vandalism	Gambling	Weapons Violations	Liquor Law Violations	Misc.
Taylor County	2016	0	1	4	11	4	0	10	1	342
FL062	2017	0	0	4	41	11	0	11	11	272
Taylor County Sheriff's Office	2017	0	0	1	3	6	0	5	0	61
Perry Police Department	2017	0	0	3	9	5	0	3	1	121
Taylor DOC Inspector General	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DABT - Taylor	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	0
FWC - Taylor	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	90
FHP - Perry	2017	0	0	0	29	0	0	0	0	0

SOURCE: Florida Department of Law Enforcement, 2017. Crime in Florida, Semi-Annual January - June 2017 Florida uniform crime report [Computer program]. Tallahassee, FL: FDLE

Arrest Totals and Index Arrests by Jurisdiction
January - June 2017

		Arrest Totals (Part 1 & 2 combined)			Index Arrests (Part 1)						
Agency/County	Year	Total Arrests	Total Adult Arrests	Total Juvenile Arrests	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny	Motor Vehicle Theft
Union County	2016	181	172	9	1	0	2	6	10	8	0
FL063	2017	235	218	17	0	0	7	7	18	18	3
Union County Sheriff's Office	2017	222	205	17	0	0	7	7	18	18	3
Union DOC Inspector General	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DABT - Union	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FWC - Union	2017	8	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FHP - Union Co	2017	5	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

SOURCE: Florida Department of Law Enforcement, 2017. Crime in Florida, Semi-Annual January - June 2017 Florida uniform crime report [Computer program]. Tallahassee, FL: FDLE

Arrest Totals and Index Arrests by Jurisdiction
January - June 2017

Part 2 Arrests

Agency/County	Year	Manslaughter	Kidnap/ Abduction	Arson	Simple Assault	Drug Arrests	Bribery	Embezzlement	Fraud	Counterfeit/ Forgery	Extortion/ Blackmail	Intimidation
Union County	2016	0	0	0	15	14	0	0	1	0	0	0
FL063	2017	0	0	2	13	23	0	0	2	0	0	0
Union County Sheriff's Office	2017	0	0	2	13	23	0	0	2	0	0	0
Union DOC Inspector General	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DABT - Union	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FWC - Union	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FHP - Union Co	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

SOURCE: Florida Department of Law Enforcement, 2017. Crime in Florida, Semi-Annual January - June 2017 Florida uniform crime report [Computer program]. Tallahassee, FL: FDLE

Arrest Totals and Index Arrests by Jurisdiction
January - June 2017

Part 2 Arrests, continued

Agency/County	Year	Prostitution	Non-Forcible Sex Offenses	Stolen Property	DUI	Destruction/ Vandalism	Gambling	Weapons Violations	Liquor Law Violations	Misc.
Union County	2016	0	3	0	15	6	0	0	0	100
FL063	2017	0	1	0	7	2	0	1	1	130
Union County Sheriff's Office	2017	0	1	0	2	2	0	1	1	122
Union DOC Inspector General	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DABT - Union	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FWC - Union	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
FHP - Union Co	2017	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0

SOURCE: Florida Department of Law Enforcement, 2017. Crime in Florida, Semi-Annual January - June 2017 Florida uniform crime report [Computer program]. Tallahassee, FL: FDLE

Arrest Totals and Index Arrests by Jurisdiction
January - June 2017

		Arrest Totals (Part 1 & 2 combined)			Index Arrests (Part 1)						
Agency/County	Year	Total Arrests	Total Adult Arrests	Total Juvenile Arrests	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny	Motor Vehicle Theft
Volusia County	2016	17,856	16,929	927	6	21	128	635	451	1,014	142
FL064	2017	18,157	17,352	805	11	18	90	600	471	935	139
Volusia County Sheriff's Office	2017	6,984	6,636	348	4	12	22	208	183	154	39
Daytona Beach Police Department	2017	4,371	4,139	232	4	3	32	233	156	312	68
Deland Police Department	2017	943	886	57	1	1	11	25	28	65	3
New Smyrna Beach Police Department	2017	476	441	35	1	0	0	25	28	33	3
Ormond Beach Police Department	2017	531	510	21	0	0	10	40	27	64	9
Daytona Beach Shores Dept. of Public Safety	2017	466	459	7	0	0	2	8	9	19	2
Edgewater Police Department	2017	723	700	23	0	0	1	7	9	14	5
Holly Hill Police Department	2017	597	591	6	0	1	2	8	9	66	3
Lake Helen Police Department	2017	37	34	3	0	0	0	0	1	2	0
Orange City Police Department	2017	370	356	14	0	1	1	12	6	85	2
Port Orange Police Department	2017	856	836	20	1	0	5	19	9	84	2
South Daytona Police Department	2017	501	495	6	0	0	3	13	6	21	3
Ponce Inlet Police Department	2017	100	98	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Volusia County Beach Patrol	2017	501	490	11	0	0	1	1	0	10	0
Volusia DOC Inspector General	2017	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DABT - Volusia	2017	398	395	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FWC - Volusia	2017	217	201	16	0	0	0	0	0	5	0
FHP - Deland	2017	85	84	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
Wakulla County	2016	332	296	36	1	2	2	10	10	40	4
FL065	2017	380	341	39	0	1	4	17	4	49	5
Wakulla County Sheriff's Office	2017	291	265	26	0	1	4	17	4	49	5
Wakulla DOC Inspector General	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DABT - Wakulla	2017	7	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FWC - Wakulla	2017	65	52	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FHP - Wakulla Co	2017	17	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

SOURCE: Florida Department of Law Enforcement, 2017. Crime in Florida, Semi-Annual January - June 2017 Florida uniform crime report [Computer program]. Tallahassee, FL: FDLE

Arrest Totals and Index Arrests by Jurisdiction
January - June 2017

		Part 2 Arrests										
Agency/County	Year	Manslaughter	Kidnap/ Abduction	Arson	Simple Assault	Drug Arrests	Bribery	Embezzlement	Fraud	Counterfeit/ Forgery	Extortion/ Blackmail	Intimidation
Volusia County	2016	1	28	5	1,984	2,456	0	0	183	19	1	3
FL064	2017	2	14	5	1,852	2,445	0	3	168	165	1	5
Volusia County Sheriff's Office	2017	1	3	3	567	774	0	0	50	2	1	0
Daytona Beach Police Department	2017	0	4	1	612	553	0	0	55	6	0	3
Deland Police Department	2017	0	3	0	139	162	0	0	12	3	0	0
New Smyrna Beach Police Department	2017	0	1	0	81	66	0	0	3	3	0	0
Ormond Beach Police Department	2017	1	0	0	101	121	0	0	3	3	0	1
Daytona Beach Shores Dept. of Public Safety	2017	0	1	0	25	42	0	0	6	1	0	0
Edgewater Police Department	2017	0	0	0	56	127	0	0	4	0	0	0
Holly Hill Police Department	2017	0	0	0	70	76	0	3	7	5	0	0
Lake Helen Police Department	2017	0	0	0	9	14	0	0	0	0	0	0
Orange City Police Department	2017	0	0	1	31	30	0	0	3	1	0	0
Port Orange Police Department	2017	0	0	0	103	230	0	0	9	0	0	1
South Daytona Police Department	2017	0	0	0	50	145	0	0	16	0	0	0
Ponce Inlet Police Department	2017	0	2	0	1	24	0	0	0	0	0	0
Volusia County Beach Patrol	2017	0	0	0	7	21	0	0	0	0	0	0
Volusia DOC Inspector General	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DABT - Volusia	2017	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	141	0	0
FWC - Volusia	2017	0	0	0	0	30	0	0	0	0	0	0
FHP - Deland	2017	0	0	0	0	29	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wakulla County	2016	0	0	0	17	59	0	0	2	0	0	2
FL065	2017	0	1	3	40	69	0	0	2	0	0	1
Wakulla County Sheriff's Office	2017	0	1	3	40	46	0	0	2	0	0	1
Wakulla DOC Inspector General	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DABT - Wakulla	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FWC - Wakulla	2017	0	0	0	0	23	0	0	0	0	0	0
FHP - Wakulla Co	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

SOURCE: Florida Department of Law Enforcement, 2017. Crime in Florida, Semi-Annual January - June 2017 Florida uniform crime report [Computer program]. Tallahassee, FL: FDLE

Arrest Totals and Index Arrests by Jurisdiction
January - June 2017

Part 2 Arrests, continued

Agency/County	Year	Prostitution	Non-Forcible Sex Offenses	Stolen Property	DUI	Destruction/ Vandalism	Gambling	Weapons Violations	Liquor Law Violations	Misc.
Volusia County	2016	23	24	6	632	81	0	74	403	9,536
FL064	2017	18	37	6	409	94	0	73	358	10,238
Volusia County Sheriff's Office	2017	13	30	1	109	36	0	16	2	4,754
Daytona Beach Police Department	2017	2	2	2	69	27	0	32	0	2,195
Deland Police Department	2017	0	1	0	12	9	0	2	2	464
New Smyrna Beach Police Department	2017	0	0	0	24	5	0	1	29	173
Ormond Beach Police Department	2017	0	1	0	32	1	0	2	3	112
Daytona Beach Shores Dept. of Public Safety	2017	3	0	0	13	2	0	1	0	332
Edgewater Police Department	2017	0	1	0	19	2	0	5	0	473
Holly Hill Police Department	2017	0	1	2	6	2	0	1	4	331
Lake Helen Police Department	2017	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	5
Orange City Police Department	2017	0	0	0	6	2	0	0	0	189
Port Orange Police Department	2017	0	0	0	51	5	0	3	1	333
South Daytona Police Department	2017	0	0	1	21	3	0	0	0	219
Ponce Inlet Police Department	2017	0	1	0	4	0	0	0	1	67
Volusia County Beach Patrol	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	68	392
Volusia DOC Inspector General	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
DABT - Volusia	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	247	9
FWC - Volusia	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	178
FHP - Deland	2017	0	0	0	37	0	0	6	0	11
Wakulla County	2016	0	0	1	28	2	0	0	4	148
FL065	2017	0	4	0	23	6	0	2	5	144
Wakulla County Sheriff's Office	2017	0	4	0	6	6	0	2	1	99
Wakulla DOC Inspector General	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DABT - Wakulla	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	3
FWC - Wakulla	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	42
FHP - Wakulla Co	2017	0	0	0	17	0	0	0	0	0

SOURCE: Florida Department of Law Enforcement, 2017. Crime in Florida, Semi-Annual January - June 2017 Florida uniform crime report [Computer program]. Tallahassee, FL: FDLE

Arrest Totals and Index Arrests by Jurisdiction
January - June 2017

		Arrest Totals (Part 1 & 2 combined)			Index Arrests (Part 1)						
Agency/County	Year	Total Arrests	Total Adult Arrests	Total Juvenile Arrests	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny	Motor Vehicle Theft
Walton County	2016	1,789	1,586	203	2	3	1	60	27	117	10
FL066	2017	2,084	1,733	351	1	6	1	63	37	119	12
Walton County Sheriff's Office	2017	1,870	1,534	336	0	5	1	59	37	78	12
DeFuniak Springs Police Department	2017	149	136	13	1	1	0	4	0	41	0
Walton DOC Inspector General	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DABT - Walton	2017	15	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FWC - Walton	2017	42	40	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FHP - Walton Co	2017	8	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

SOURCE: Florida Department of Law Enforcement, 2017. Crime in Florida, Semi-Annual January - June 2017 Florida uniform crime report [Computer program]. Tallahassee, FL: FDLE

Arrest Totals and Index Arrests by Jurisdiction
January - June 2017

Part 2 Arrests

Agency/County	Year	Manslaughter	Kidnap/ Abduction	Arson	Simple Assault	Drug Arrests	Bribery	Embezzlement	Fraud	Counterfeit/ Forgery	Extortion/ Blackmail	Intimidation
Walton County	2016	0	0	0	150	311	0	0	22	29	0	3
FL066	2017	0	0	0	183	249	0	0	32	23	0	1
Walton County Sheriff's Office	2017	0	0	0	151	224	0	0	27	16	0	1
DeFuniak Springs Police Department	2017	0	0	0	32	21	0	0	5	7	0	0
Walton DOC Inspector General	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DABT - Walton	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FWC - Walton	2017	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
FHP - Walton Co	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Arrest Totals and Index Arrests by Jurisdiction
January - June 2017

Part 2 Arrests, continued

Agency/County	Year	Prostitution	Non-Forcible Sex Offenses	Stolen Property	DUI	Destruction/ Vandalism	Gambling	Weapons Violations	Liquor Law Violations	Misc.
Walton County	2016	0	9	6	68	6	0	6	321	638
FL066	2017	0	8	14	68	22	0	8	683	554
Walton County Sheriff's Office	2017	0	8	14	58	19	0	6	667	487
DeFuniak Springs Police Department	2017	0	0	0	3	3	0	2	0	29
Walton DOC Inspector General	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DABT - Walton	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	0
FWC - Walton	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	37
FHP - Walton Co	2017	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	1

SOURCE: Florida Department of Law Enforcement, 2017. Crime in Florida, Semi-Annual January - June 2017 Florida uniform crime report [Computer program]. Tallahassee, FL: FDLE

Arrest Totals and Index Arrests by Jurisdiction
January - June 2017

		Arrest Totals (Part 1 & 2 combined)			Index Arrests (Part 1)						
Agency/County	Year	Total Arrests	Total Adult Arrests	Total Juvenile Arrests	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny	Motor Vehicle Theft
Washington County	2016	501	497	4	0	1	1	7	6	41	2
FL067	2017	735	706	29	1	0	3	24	17	59	4
Washington County Sheriff's Office	2017	496	480	16	1	0	3	16	9	22	4
Chipley Police Department	2017	183	170	13	0	0	0	8	8	34	0
Washington DOC Inspector General	2017	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DABT - Washington	2017	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FWC - Washington	2017	40	40	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0
FHP - Washington Co	2017	12	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

SOURCE: Florida Department of Law Enforcement, 2017. Crime in Florida, Semi-Annual January - June 2017 Florida uniform crime report [Computer program]. Tallahassee, FL: FDLE

Arrest Totals and Index Arrests by Jurisdiction
January - June 2017

Part 2 Arrests

Agency/County	Year	Manslaughter	Kidnap/ Abduction	Arson	Simple Assault	Drug Arrests	Bribery	Embezzlement	Fraud	Counterfeit/ Forgery	Extortion/ Blackmail	Intimidation
Washington County	2016	0	0	1	78	67	0	0	3	0	0	0
FL067	2017	0	0	0	84	201	0	0	17	1	0	1
Washington County Sheriff's Office	2017	0	0	0	53	158	0	0	4	1	0	1
Chipley Police Department	2017	0	0	0	31	38	0	0	13	0	0	0
Washington DOC Inspector General	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DABT - Washington	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FWC - Washington	2017	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
FHP - Washington Co	2017	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0

SOURCE: Florida Department of Law Enforcement, 2017. Crime in Florida, Semi-Annual January - June 2017 Florida uniform crime report [Computer program]. Tallahassee, FL: FDLE

Arrest Totals and Index Arrests by Jurisdiction
January - June 2017

Part 2 Arrests, continued

Agency/County	Year	Prostitution	Non-Forcible Sex Offenses	Stolen Property	DUI	Destruction/ Vandalism	Gambling	Weapons Violations	Liquor Law Violations	Misc.
Washington County	2016	0	4	2	8	3	0	11	17	249
FL067	2017	0	3	3	12	4	0	9	8	284
Washington County Sheriff's Office	2017	0	2	2	3	2	0	4	5	206
Chipley Police Department	2017	0	1	1	1	2	0	3	0	43
Washington DOC Inspector General	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
DABT - Washington	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0
FWC - Washington	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	34
FHP - Washington Co	2017	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0

SOURCE: Florida Department of Law Enforcement, 2017. Crime in Florida, Semi-Annual January - June 2017 Florida uniform crime report [Computer program]. Tallahassee, FL: FDLE

Arrest Totals and Index Arrests by Jurisdiction
January - June 2017

		Arrest Totals (Part 1 & 2 combined)			Index Arrests (Part 1)						
Agency/County	Year	Total Arrests	Total Adult Arrests	Total Juvenile Arrests	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny	Motor Vehicle Theft
Florida	2016	380,145	349,063	31,082	326	857	3,443	13,140	9,056	40,101	4,040
Statewide	2017	375,463	345,761	29,702	323	891	3,119	12,724	8,520	33,243	4,044

SOURCE: Florida Department of Law Enforcement, 2017. Crime in Florida, Semi-Annual January - June 2017 Florida uniform crime report [Computer program]. Tallahassee, FL: FDLE

Arrest Totals and Index Arrests by Jurisdiction
January - June 2017

Part 2 Arrests

Agency/County	Year	Manslaughter	Kidnap/ Abduction	Arson	Simple Assault	Drug Arrests	Bribery	Embezzlement	Fraud	Counterfeit/ Forgery	Extortion/ Blackmail	Intimidation
Florida	2016	54	386	133	37,356	60,216	3	481	5,989	1,153	36	1,214
Statewide	2017	41	337	130	37,016	64,063	10	501	5,715	1,248	35	1,175

SOURCE: Florida Department of Law Enforcement, 2017. Crime in Florida, Semi-Annual January - June 2017 Florida uniform crime report [Computer program]. Tallahassee, FL: FDLE

Arrest Totals and Index Arrests by Jurisdiction
January - June 2017

Part 2 Arrests, continued

Agency/County	Year	Prostitution	Non-Forcible Sex Offenses	Stolen Property	DUI	Destruction/ Vandalism	Gambling	Weapons Violations	Liquor Law Violations	Misc.
Florida	2016	1,138	1,344	914	17,339	3,099	109	2,673	7,829	167,716
Statewide	2017	1,189	1,390	938	16,765	3,266	47	3,267	8,192	167,274

SOURCE: Florida Department of Law Enforcement, 2017. Crime in Florida, Semi-Annual January - June 2017 Florida uniform crime report [Computer program]. Tallahassee, FL: FDLE

Delinquency Profile 2017

Florida Department of JUVENILE JUSTICE
Our Children, Our Future

Youth

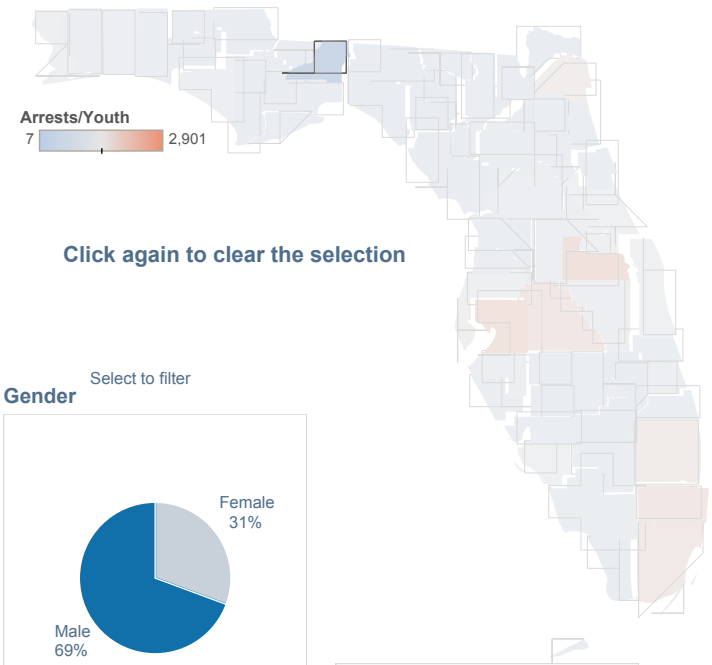
Other Misdemeanor Felony

Leon County Arrests

FY 2016-17

Offenses

Burglary	90
Assault/Battery	83
Agg Assault/Battery	58
Misdemeanor Drug	39
Grand Larceny(excl auto)	33
Auto Theft	30
Violation of Probation Non-Law	24
Petit Larceny	22
Disorderly Conduct	20
Trespassing	20
Weapon/Firearm	19
Felony Drug	15
Vandalism	11
Violation of Probation New-Law	11
Misd Obstruct Justice	9
Other Fel Sex Offense	8
Alcohol Offenses	7
Armed Robbery	7
Other Robbery	7
Sexual Battery	6
"Other" Felony	5
Murder/Manslaughter	5
Prosecution Previously Deferred	5
Stolen Property	5
Violation of Probation LEO	4
Loitering Prowling	3
Obstruct Justice	3
Arson	2
Felony Vandalism	2
Fraud Forgery Counterfeit	2
Misd Sex Offenses	2
Aftercare Violation	1
Misd Weapon/Firearm	1
Obstruct Justice Violent	1
Other Misdemeanors	1



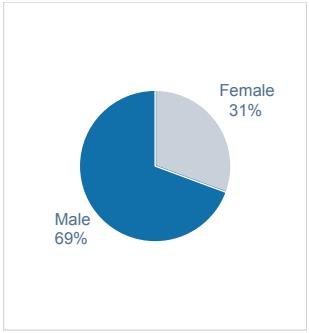
Click again to clear the selection

Highest Volume Zip Codes

32304	Leon	98
32303	Leon	109
32310	Leon	92
32305	Leon	95
32301	Leon	56
32312	Leon	30
32308	Leon	20
32309	Leon	21
32317	Leon	12
32311	Leon	15
32306	Leon	1
32313	Leon	2
32399	Leon	1

Gender

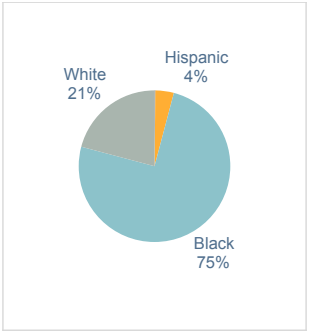
Select to filter



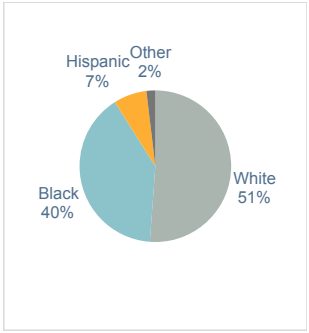
Age 10 - 17 Population
FY 2016-17 24,144

Race/Ethnicity

Select to filter



Age 10 - 17 Population



Delinquency Profile 2017

Florida Department of JUVENILE JUSTICE
Our Children, Our Future

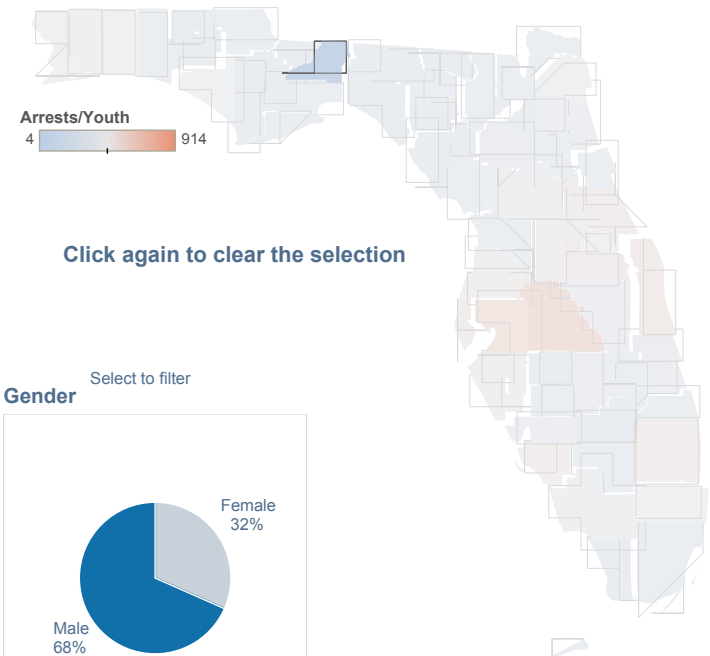
Youth

Other | Misdemeanor | Felony

Leon County Arrests
FY 2016-17

Offenses

Assault/Battery	23
Misdemeanor Drug	17
Burglary	13
Felony Drug	8
Grand Larceny(excl auto)	8
Alcohol Offenses	6
Trespassing	6
Agg Assault/Battery	5
Petit Larceny	4
Auto Theft	3
Other Fel Sex Offense	3
Sexual Battery	3
Violation of Probation Non-Law	3
Weapon/Firearm	3
Disorderly Conduct	2
Prosecution Previously Deferred	2
Vandalism	2
Violation of Probation New-Law	2
Aftercare Violation	1
Arson	1
Misd Sex Offenses	1
Stolen Property	1

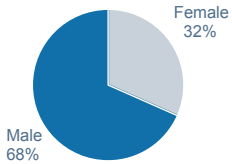


Click again to clear the selection

Highest Volume Zip Codes

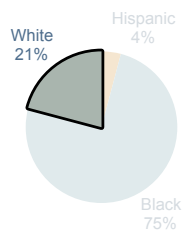
32312	Leon	24
32310	Leon	19
32303	Leon	20
32305	Leon	12
32309	Leon	12
32304	Leon	10
32317	Leon	5
32308	Leon	6
32311	Leon	4
32301	Leon	2
32313	Leon	1

Gender
Select to filter

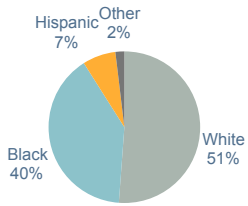


Age 10 - 17 Population
FY 2016-17 White Youth
12,355

Race/Ethnicity
Select to filter



Age 10 - 17 Population



Data updated 10/24/2017

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Delinquency Profile 2017

Florida Department of JUVENILE JUSTICE
Our Children, Our Future

Youth

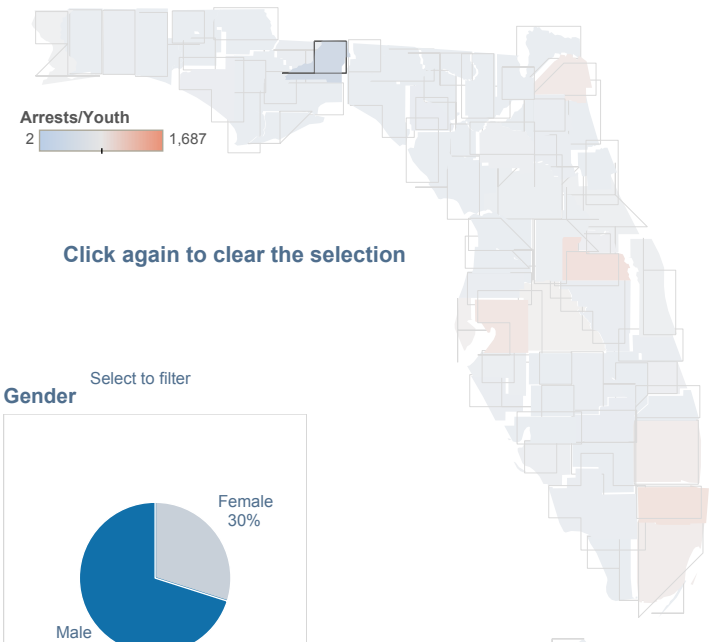
Other Misdemeanor Felony

Leon County Arrests

FY 2016-17

Offenses

Burglary	77
Assault/Battery	54
Agg Assault/Battery	49
Auto Theft	27
Grand Larceny(excl auto)	25
Violation of Probation Non-Law	21
Disorderly Conduct	18
Misdemeanor Drug	18
Petit Larceny	17
Weapon/Firearm	16
Trespassing	13
Violation of Probation New-Law	9
Misd Obstruct Justice	8
Vandalism	8
Armed Robbery	7
Other Robbery	7
"Other" Felony	5
Murder/Manslaughter	5
Other Fel Sex Offense	5
Felony Drug	4
Stolen Property	4
Violation of Probation LEO	4
Loitering Prowling	3
Obstruct Justice	3
Prosecution Previously Deferred	3
Sexual Battery	3
Felony Vandalism	2
Fraud Forgery Counterfeit	2
Misd Sex Offenses	1
Misd Weapon/Firearm	1
Obstruct Justice Violent	1
Other Misdemeanors	1



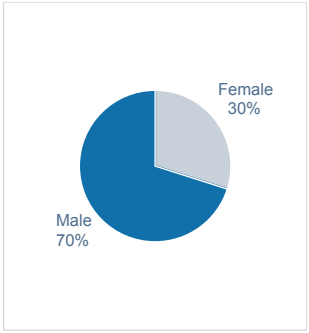
Click again to clear the selection

Highest Volume Zip Codes

32304	Leon	87
32303	Leon	82
32310	Leon	72
32305	Leon	75
32301	Leon	53
32308	Leon	13
32309	Leon	9
32311	Leon	11
32312	Leon	6
32317	Leon	6
32399	Leon	1

Gender

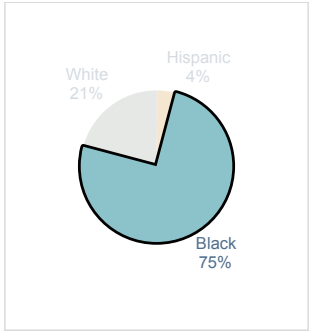
Select to filter



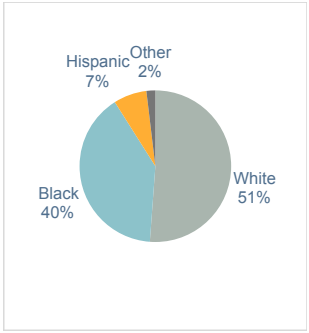
Age 10 - 17 Population
FY 2016-17 Black Youth
9,622

Race/Ethnicity

Select to filter



Age 10 - 17 Population



Data updated 10/24/2017

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Delinquency Profile 2017

Florida Department of JUVENILE JUSTICE
Our Children, Our Future

Youth

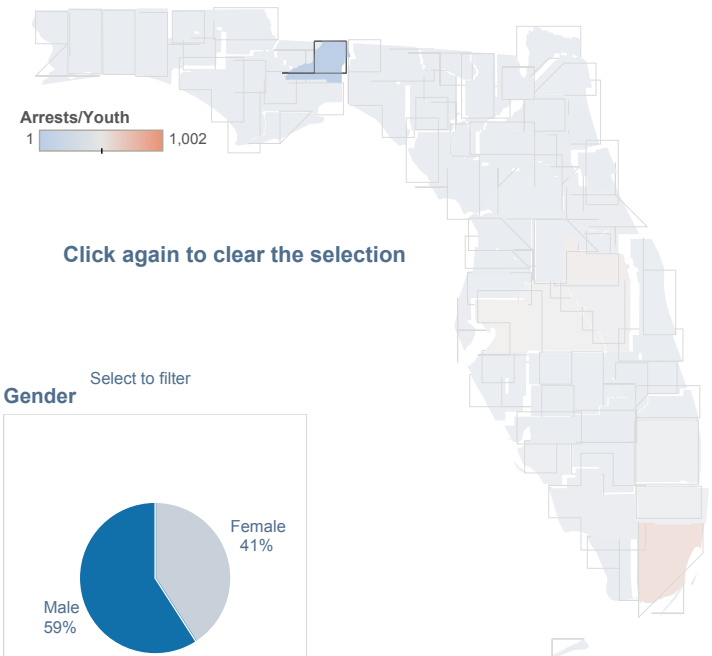
Misdemeanor Felony

Leon County Arrests

FY 2016-17

Offenses

Assault/Battery	5
Agg Assault/Battery	4
Misdemeanor Drug	4
Felony Drug	3
Alcohol Offenses	1
Arson	1
Misd Obstruct Justice	1
Petit Larceny	1
Trespassing	1
Vandalism	1



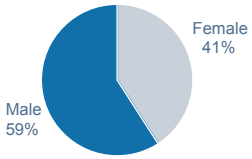
Click again to clear the selection

Highest Volume Zip Codes

32305	Leon	8
32303	Leon	7
32310	Leon	1
32306	Leon	1
32317	Leon	1
32304	Leon	1
32308	Leon	1
32313	Leon	1

Gender

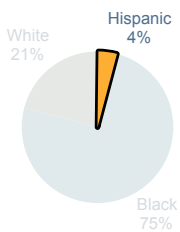
Select to filter



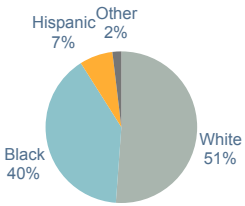
Age 10 - 17 Population
FY 2016-17 Hispanic Youth
1,713

Race/Ethnicity

Select to filter



Age 10 - 17 Population



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Delinquency Profile 2017

Florida Department of JUVENILE JUSTICE
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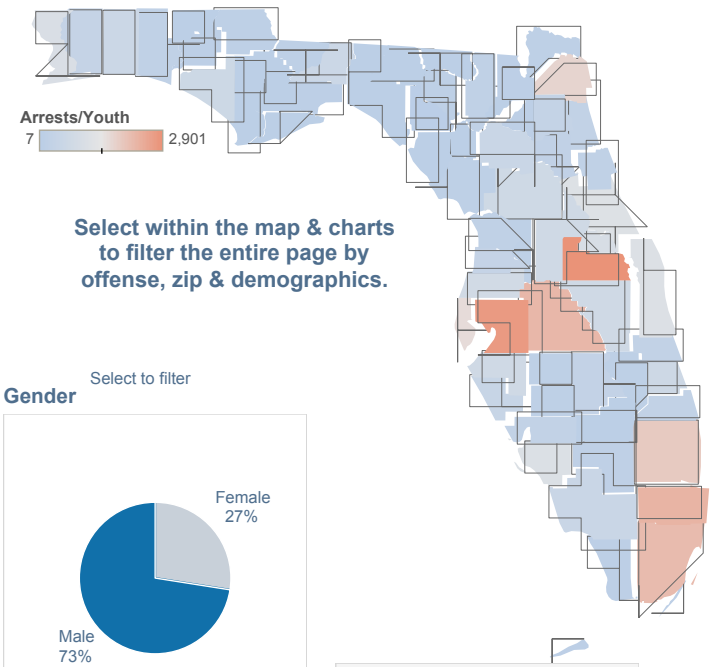
Youth

Felony | Misdemeanor | Other

Offenses

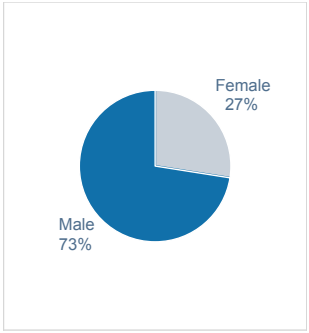
Assault/Battery	5,802
Burglary	5,454
Agg Assault/Battery	3,648
Misdemeanor Drug	2,464
Petit Larceny	2,306
Grand Larceny(excl auto)	1,762
Violation of Probation Non-Law	1,272
Felony Drug	1,239
Weapon/Firearm	1,212
Auto Theft	1,065
Disorderly Conduct	871
Armed Robbery	707
Other Robbery	674
Trespassing	630
Violation of Probation LEO	626
Prosecution Previously Deferred	622
Misd Obstruct Justice	588
Sexual Battery	525
Vandalism	412
Other Fel Sex Offense	380
Loitering Prowling	369
Alcohol Offenses	351
Violation of Probation New-Law	340
"Other" Felony	324
Felony Vandalism	294
Obstruct Justice	253
Obstruct Justice Violent	164
Fraud Forgery Counterfeit	151
Kidnapping	135
Arson	89
Misd Weapon/Firearm	87
Contempt of Court	71
Murder/Manslaughter	69
Stolen Property	65
Other Misdemeanors	58
Misd Sex Offenses	57
Att Murder/Manslaughter	50
Hunt Fish Boat Laws	42
Aftercare Violation	
Escape	26
County Ordinance	13
Non-Felony Traffic	11

Statewide Arrests
FY 2016-17



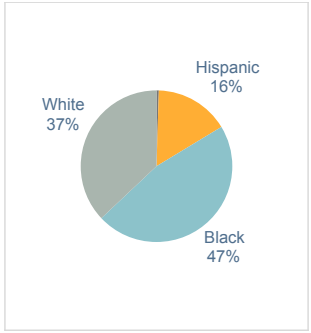
Select within the map & charts to filter the entire page by offense, zip & demographics.

Gender
Select to filter

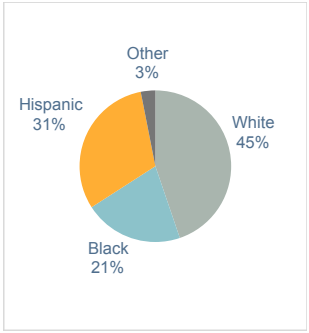


Age 10 - 17 Population
FY 2016-17 1,854,733

Race/Ethnicity
Select to filter



Age 10 - 17 Population



Highest Volume Zip Codes

32505	Escambia	227
32114	Volusia	205
32771	Seminole	253
33712	Pinellas	148
34748	Lake	141
34221	Manatee	115
33801	Polk	187
33881	Polk	173
33880	Polk	192
33830	Polk	180
32808	Orange	383
33711	Pinellas	121
34208	Manatee	106
33705	Pinellas	148
34741	Osceola	113
33810	Polk	152
34758	Osceola	124
33805	Polk	148
32725	Volusia	120
32738	Volusia	106
33612	Hillsborough	287
32805	Orange	234
34668	Pasco	106
32209	Duval	174
32208	Duval	126
33610	Hillsborough	247
33404	Palm Beach	135
32210	Duval	171
32839	Orange	207
33311	Broward	269
33823	Polk	108
32811	Orange	207
34759	Polk	91
32818	Orange	199
33313	Broward	208
33309	Broward	170
33605	Hillsborough	120
32244	Duval	148
33604	Hillsborough	173
33409	Palm Beach	121
33619	Hillsborough	145
32810	Orange	128
33617	Hillsborough	126
32822	Orange	108
32703	Orange	127
33068	Broward	116
33023	Broward	137
33142	Miami-dade	119
33147	Miami-dade	116

Data updated 10/24/2017

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Delinquency Profile 2017

Florida Department of JUVENILE JUSTICE
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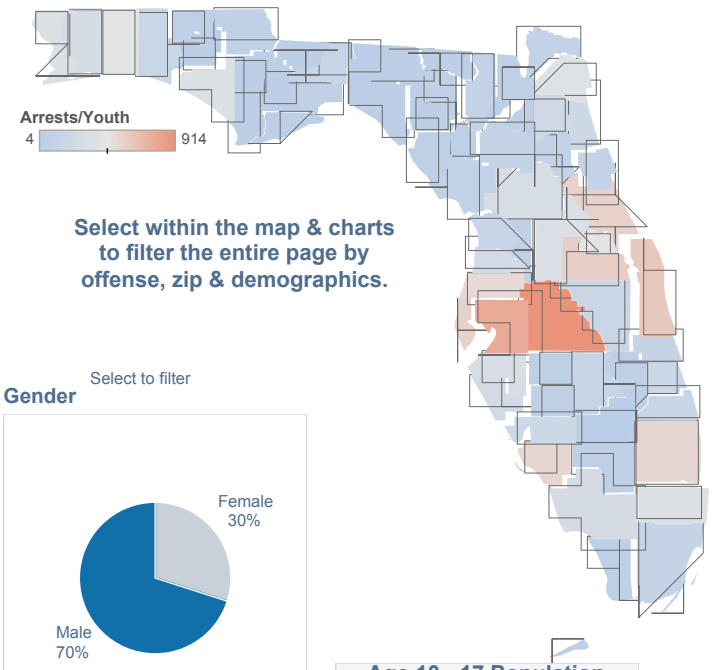
Youth

Felony | Misdemeanor | Other

Offenses

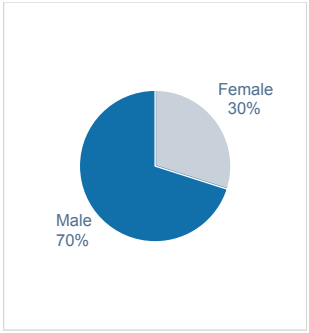
Assault/Battery	2,418
Burglary	1,771
Misdemeanor Drug	1,344
Agg Assault/Battery	1,078
Petit Larceny	991
Felony Drug	647
Grand Larceny(excl auto)	607
Violation of Probation Non-Law	459
Weapon/Firearm	319
Alcohol Offenses	311
Auto Theft	289
Prosecution Previously Deferred	239
Sexual Battery	238
Trespassing	210
Vandalism	209
Violation of Probation LEO	207
Disorderly Conduct	198
Misd Obstruct Justice	184
Other Fel Sex Offense	169
Felony Vandalism	146
"Other" Felony	120
Loitering Prowling	116
Violation of Probation New-Law	99
Obstruct Justice	94
Armed Robbery	84
Other Robbery	83
Fraud Forgery Counterfeit	69
Arson	49
Kidnapping	46
Contempt of Court	38
Obstruct Justice Violent	38
Hunt Fish Boat Laws	35
Other Misdemeanors	34
Misd Weapon/Firearm	29
Stolen Property	27
Misd Sex Offenses	23
Aftercare Violation	
Escape	12
Murder/Manslaughter	12
County Ordinance	8
Non-Felony Traffic	7
Att Murder/Manslaughter	5

Statewide Arrests
FY 2016-17



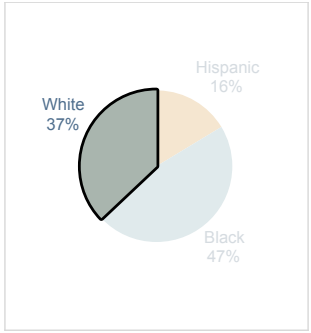
Select within the map & charts to filter the entire page by offense, zip & demographics.

Gender Select to filter

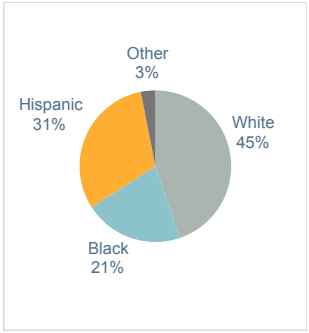


Age 10 - 17 Population
FY 2016-17 White Youth
830,459

Race/Ethnicity Select to filter



Age 10 - 17 Population



Highest Volume Zip Codes

33830	Polk	89
33810	Polk	83
33801	Polk	75
34668	Pasco	66
33823	Polk	62
33612	Hillsborough	58
32725	Volusia	55
33880	Polk	55
32771	Seminole	45
34221	Manatee	42
34748	Lake	41
32738	Volusia	40
33881	Polk	37
32210	Duval	35
32703	Orange	34
32505	Escambia	31
34208	Manatee	31
32114	Volusia	27
33619	Hillsborough	24
33805	Polk	24
32244	Duval	22
32822	Orange	22
32839	Orange	22
33309	Broward	22
33409	Palm Beach	22
32810	Orange	21
33604	Hillsborough	17
33610	Hillsborough	17
34741	Osceola	17
34758	Osceola	16
32808	Orange	15
33617	Hillsborough	12
33023	Broward	10
33705	Pinellas	10
32818	Orange	9
34759	Polk	8
32805	Orange	7
33711	Pinellas	7
33311	Broward	5
33712	Pinellas	5
32811	Orange	4
32208	Duval	2
32209	Duval	2
33068	Broward	2
33313	Broward	2
33605	Hillsborough	2
33147	Miami-dade	1
33404	Palm Beach	1

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Delinquency Profile 2017

Florida Department of JUVENILE JUSTICE
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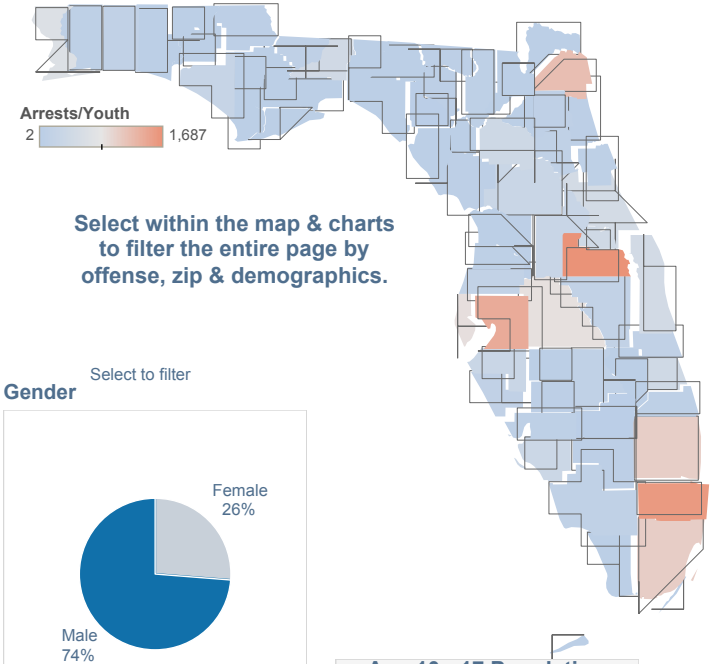
Youth

Other | Misdemeanor | Felony

Offenses

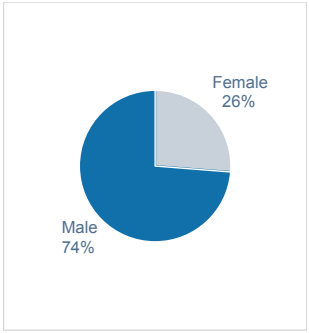
Burglary	2,811
Assault/Battery	2,416
Agg Assault/Battery	1,999
Petit Larceny	979
Grand Larceny(excl auto)	798
Weapon/Firearm	699
Violation of Probation Non-Law	659
Auto Theft	625
Misdemeanor Drug	609
Disorderly Conduct	560
Armed Robbery	509
Other Robbery	497
Trespassing	341
Felony Drug	322
Violation of Probation LEO	314
Misd Obstruct Justice	313
Prosecution Previously Deferred	249
Sexual Battery	207
Loitering Prowling	197
Violation of Probation New-Law	190
Other Fel Sex Offense	158
Vandalism	153
"Other" Felony	142
Obstruct Justice	113
Felony Vandalism	100
Obstruct Justice Violent	95
Kidnapping	66
Fraud Forgery Counterfeit	59
Murder/Manslaughter	50
Att Murder/Manslaughter	36
Misd Weapon/Firearm	36
Stolen Property	31
Arson	28
Misd Sex Offenses	24
Contempt of Court	23
Other Misdemeanors	19
Alcohol Offenses	13
Aftercare Violation	12
Escape	11
County Ordinance	2
Non-Felony Traffic	2
Hunt Fish Boat Laws	1

Statewide Arrests
FY 2016-17



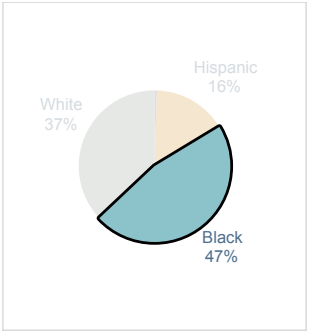
Select within the map & charts to filter the entire page by offense, zip & demographics.

Gender Select to filter

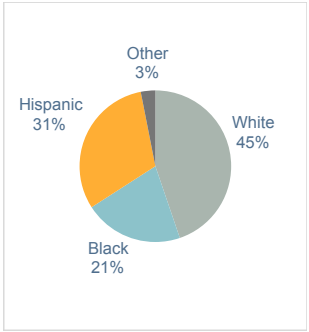


Age 10 - 17 Population
FY 2016-17 Black Youth
392,050

Race/Ethnicity Select to filter



Age 10 - 17 Population



Highest Volume Zip Codes

32808	Orange	346
33311	Broward	261
32805	Orange	208
33610	Hillsborough	203
33313	Broward	199
33612	Hillsborough	192
32505	Escambia	191
32811	Orange	191
32771	Seminole	189
32818	Orange	172
32209	Duval	169
32114	Volusia	162
32839	Orange	154
33712	Pinellas	143
33404	Palm Beach	133
33705	Pinellas	132
33309	Broward	130
32210	Duval	129
33604	Hillsborough	128
32208	Duval	124
33881	Polk	119
33711	Pinellas	114
32244	Duval	111
33023	Broward	109
33805	Polk	108
33605	Hillsborough	106
33068	Broward	103
33880	Polk	101
33617	Hillsborough	100
33619	Hillsborough	100
33147	Miami-dade	94
34748	Lake	93
32810	Orange	89
33409	Palm Beach	83
33801	Polk	76
33142	Miami-dade	75
32703	Orange	68
33830	Polk	64
34208	Manatee	60
34221	Manatee	59
33810	Polk	52
32738	Volusia	46
34758	Osceola	38
34759	Polk	37
32725	Volusia	33
33823	Polk	31
32822	Orange	26
34741	Osceola	26
34668	Pasco	20

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Delinquency Profile 2017

Florida Department of JUVENILE JUSTICE
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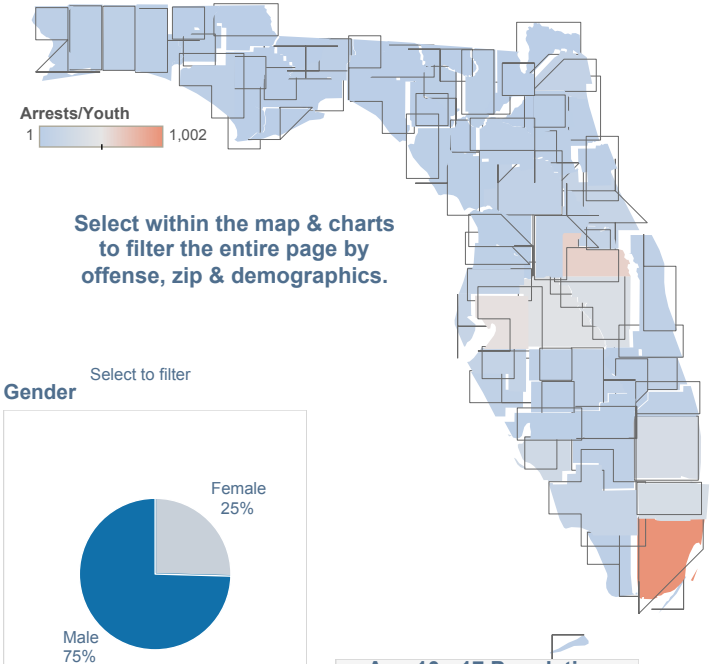
Youth

Other | Misdemeanor | Felony

Offenses

Assault/Battery	932
Burglary	855
Agg Assault/Battery	554
Misdemeanor Drug	497
Grand Larceny(excl auto)	348
Petit Larceny	326
Felony Drug	259
Weapon/Firearm	187
Auto Theft	148
Violation of Probation Non-Law	148
Prosecution Previously Deferred	129
Armed Robbery	113
Disorderly Conduct	110
Violation of Probation LEO	103
Other Robbery	92
Misd Obstruct Justice	89
Sexual Battery	78
Trespassing	78
"Other" Felony	60
Loitering Prowling	55
Other Fel Sex Offense	52
Violation of Probation New-Law	50
Felony Vandalism	47
Vandalism	47
Obstruct Justice	45
Obstruct Justice Violent	28
Alcohol Offenses	23
Fraud Forgery Counterfeit	23
Kidnapping	23
Misd Weapon/Firearm	22
Arson	12
Contempt of Court	10
Misd Sex Offenses	10
Att Murder/Manslaughter	8
Aftercare Violation	7
Murder/Manslaughter	7
Stolen Property	6
Hunt Fish Boat Laws	5
Other Misdemeanors	5
Escape	3
County Ordinance	2
Non-Felony Traffic	2

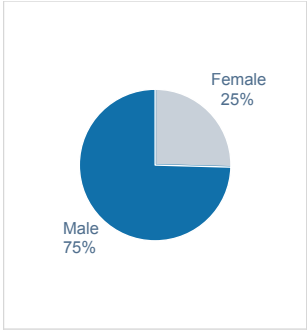
Statewide Arrests
FY 2016-17



Select within the map & charts to filter the entire page by offense, zip & demographics.

Select to filter

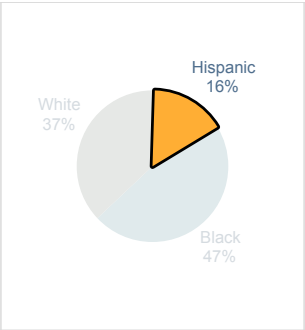
Gender



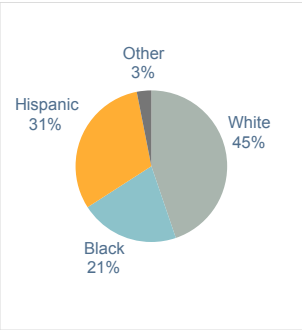
Age 10 - 17 Population
FY 2016-17 Hispanic Youth
574,921

Race/Ethnicity

Select to filter



Age 10 - 17 Population



Highest Volume Zip Codes

34741	Osceola	70
34758	Osceola	70
32822	Orange	60
34759	Polk	46
33142	Miami-dade	44
33612	Hillsborough	35
33880	Polk	35
33801	Polk	34
32725	Volusia	31
32839	Orange	31
33604	Hillsborough	27
33830	Polk	27
33610	Hillsborough	26
32703	Orange	25
32808	Orange	21
33147	Miami-dade	21
32738	Volusia	20
33619	Hillsborough	20
32771	Seminole	19
32805	Orange	19
34668	Pasco	19
32810	Orange	18
33023	Broward	18
33309	Broward	18
32818	Orange	17
33810	Polk	17
33881	Polk	17
33409	Palm Beach	16
33805	Polk	16
33823	Polk	15
34208	Manatee	15
34221	Manatee	14
32114	Volusia	13
33617	Hillsborough	13
32244	Duval	12
33605	Hillsborough	12
32811	Orange	11
33068	Broward	9
32210	Duval	7
33313	Broward	7
33705	Pinellas	6
34748	Lake	6
32505	Escambia	5
32209	Duval	3
33311	Broward	3
33404	Palm Beach	1

Data updated 10/24/2017

This report was compiled using data from the Juvenile Justice Information System (JJIS). For more information visit http://www.djj.state.fl.us

2017

Department of Juvenile Justice

2017 SERVICE CONTINUUM ANALYSIS

Governor Rick Scott **Secretary Christina K. Daly**

2017 Service Continuum Analysis

Table of Contents

Introduction 3
Methodology 4
Implementation of Juvenile Justice Policies at the County Level 4
Services and Resources 4
Summary of Findings: Resource Gaps 5
Interactive Resource Search 7
Local Measures of Progress on Reform Goals 10
Conclusion and Recommendations 17
Service Continuum: Greatest Needs 17
Implementation of Reform Initiatives 17
Appendix I 20

2017 Service Continuum Analysis

Introduction

DJJ's Mission: To increase public safety by reducing juvenile delinquency through effective prevention, intervention, and treatment services that strengthen families and turn around the lives of troubled youth.

The Florida Department of Juvenile Justice (DJJ) is charged with overseeing the entire continuum of juvenile justice in the State of Florida, including civil citation, prevention, probation, detention, commitment, and aftercare. Under Governor Rick Scott's administration, the Department has embarked on an ambitious reform agenda, with a range of initiatives aimed at a common goal of protecting public safety by reducing juvenile delinquency through optimal services and care in the least restrictive environment. This reform agenda is strongly data-driven and is guided by the findings of rigorous national and Florida-specific research. The driving principle of the administration's reform agenda, as detailed in *The Roadmap to System Excellence* (available at http://www.djj.state.fl.us/roadmap-to-system-excellence) is to provide "…. the right service, to the right youth, in the right way, at the right time." The success of the Governor's reform agenda is reflected in statewide data as evidenced by declines across a range of indicators, including juvenile felony and misdemeanor arrest rates, school arrest rates, secure commitment rates, and secure detention admissions.

While statewide delinquency trends reflect significant improvement across many measures, no analyses have addressed the implementation and impact of reform efforts at the county and circuit levels until recently. In response to this information gap, beginning in the 2014-15 General Appropriations Act and continued subsequently, the Legislature directed the Department to "*…conduct a comprehensive statewide review of county-level data, including a gap analysis of services and programs available across all counties in the state, to evaluate the implementation of juvenile justice policies at the county level. As the result of such review, the Department shall prepare a report that includes benchmarking of counties' performance on factors that demonstrate how a county is supporting the Department's strategic goals of preventing and diverting more youth from entering the juvenile justice system; providing appropriate, less restrictive, community-based sanctions and services; reserving serious sanctions for youth who pose the greatest risk to public safety, and focusing on rehabilitation. The report shall also include recommendations and strategies that can be implemented by the Department or counties to address any identified deficiencies and to assist in developing a statewide, coordinated response across all of Florida's communities to support the Department's strategic goals.*"

2017 Service Continuum Analysis

The *2017 Service Continuum Analysis* is the fourth annual Service Continuum report. A wide range of information and data was compiled and analyzed to create this report, including:

- extensive data from the Juvenile Justice Information System (JJIS),
- a survey of chief probation officers and their staff throughout the state, and
- program-level information regarding local resources and services input into the Community Resource Guide by each circuit throughout the state.

The report covers three main topics: available resources and services, resource and service gaps, and county-level measures of several key reform initiatives. This document includes county-level findings of the service gap analysis and summary information regarding local implementation of reform initiatives. A companion to the report is an interactive, web-based report that provides detailed county- and circuit-level information on available resources. The interactive report additionally contains county-level indicators related to several reform initiatives, including civil citation, school arrests, trends in reducing commitment placements of youth at low- and moderate-risk to reoffend, and county-level rates of adherence to the dispositional matrix. The interactive report is available at: http://www.djj.state.fl.us/research/reports/reports-and-data/static-research-reports/service-continuum-analysis/service-continuum-analysis-2017

Methodology

Implementation of Juvenile Justice Policies at the County Level

Analysts in the Office of Research and Data Integrity compiled data from a variety of electronic sources to produce measures of progress on key local indicators including civil citation utilization, school arrest rates, adherence to research-based disposition level recommendations, and commitment of youth assessed as low and moderate risk to re-offend. Summary information regarding these measures is provided in this report, and detailed county-level information is available in the report's online, interactive companion report.

Services and Resources

DJJ staff in each circuit continuously update information regarding resources for youth and families that are available in their areas. Information is input into an Access database and uploaded into the interactive report on an ongoing basis, to ensure that parents and other stakeholders can obtain up-to-date information regarding a wide array of community resources such as mental health, mentoring, education, and substance abuse treatment programs. Information regarding how to use the interactive report to locate services and resources begins on Page 7 of this report.

2017 Service Continuum Analysis

The 2017 Service Continuum Analysis represents one component of the Department's continuing effort to provide the best and most comprehensive juvenile justice information to all stakeholders. In preparation for this end-of-year analysis, chief probation officers (CPOs) and their staff entered data to identify:

1) The top three service/resource gaps in each county within their Circuit
2) Specific populations of youth for whom inadequate resources are available in each county within their Circuit
3) What services/resources are available in *sufficient* supply in each county within their Circuit

It is important to note that for the 2014 Service Continuum Analysis report, local administrators and staff were provided a "forced choice" resource survey, which required respondents to provide information regarding programs from a predetermined list of resource types such as "skill-building/structured activities" and "remedial academic programs." In contrast, for the 2015, 2016 and 2017 reports, the survey was comprised of "free-response" items, permitting respondents to describe local resource gaps in their own words rather than selecting from a list of resource types.

This qualitative data collection approach requires analysts to carefully review and classify each county's responses to identify the larger statewide themes, as well as to develop the individual County Summary Sheets that begin on page 20 of this report. To ensure that the needs and resources of each county were correctly classified by the report authors, the draft County Summary Sheets were returned to the respondents for final review and approval.

Although this qualitative approach to data collection is more labor-intensive than "forced response" data collection, the information provided by the Circuits offers a richer and more complete assessment of each county's resources and needs. The "Summary of Findings" section below summarizes key statewide themes, and the County Summary Sheets provide detailed county-level information

Summary of Findings: Resource Gaps

Individual/family mental health/substance-abuse counseling services were noted as a top need by nearly sixty percent of Florida's counties. Fourteen counties noted a need specifically for inpatient/residential substance abuse or mental health treatment, and youth with mental health or substance abuse needs were identified as a specific-needs population in 25 counties.

Job-related services and life skills such as services to break the cycle of poverty, parenting classes, and job training were ranked as one of the top service needs by 26 counties.

2017 Service Continuum Analysis

Sex offender services were noted as a top need by 19 counties, with needs such as transitional housing for sex offenders and sex offender day-treatment services described. Moreover, sex offenders were identified as a specific-needs population in 35 counties, independent of the assessment of available services.

Respite care and transitional housing services were listed as a top need by 13 counties, with services such as transitional housing for post-commitment youth and independent living mentioned. Additionally, youth in need of housing services were identified as a specific-needs population; youth in need of respite services were specific-needs youth in 8 counties, homeless youth were so identified in 9 counties, transitional youth were noted in 10 counties, and independent youth were identified in 16 counties.

Structured activities/prevention programs were noted as a top need by 11 counties, and 13 counties identified youth in need of recreational/extra-curricular programs as a specific-needs group.

Mentoring was noted as a top need by 11 counties, and 10 counties identified youth in need of mentoring as a specific-needs population.

Day-Treatment Programs were noted as a top need by eight counties.

Gender-specific programs were listed as a top need by eight counties; six of these counties specifically identified inpatient substance abuse treatment for girls as a top need. Moreover, 16 counties identified girls as a population with specific needs.

Financial assistance was listed as a top need by 6 counties, and 21 counties identified low-income youth as a specific-needs population.

***Special note--transportation and access to services*:** As in prior years' surveys, transportation needs were a common theme in survey responses. Transportation issues present barriers to service for some youth and families, and reduce access to delinquency intervention resources even when those resources are in adequate supply. In rural counties, there is often a complete lack of public transportation, and families may not have access to reliable personal vehicles. In urban areas, public transportation may not reach areas of the county where youth live, and the cost of using transportation can be a barrier when it is available. In total, 33 counties noted transportation issues as a barrier to services.

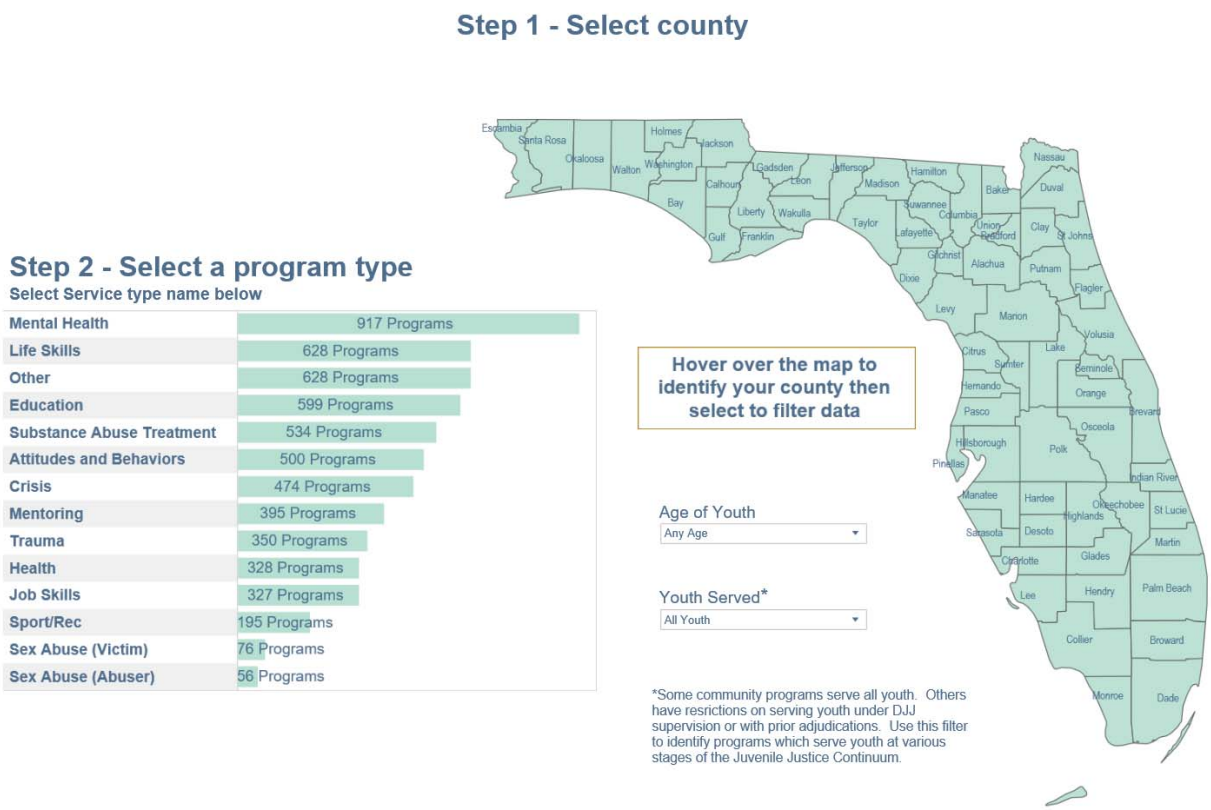
Additional, detailed county-level information regarding resource needs is provided in the County Summary Sheets.

2017 Service Continuum Analysis

Interactive Resource Search

The online companion to this report at http://www.djj.state.fl.us/research/reports/reports-and-data/static-research-reports/service-continuum-analysis/service-continuum-analysis-2017 enables users to view and search for services for youth by type of service, youth age, and youth legal status. To view services available in a specific county, use the map interface on the "Community Services" tab (Tab 1) to select a specific county. Then, check one or more boxes using the "Youth Served" dropdown to select all youth or to limit your search to youth on specific legal statuses. The "age restriction" dropdown box permits additional filtering by youth age range. Last, select a service type by clicking on the name of the service (please see Figure 1 below).

Figure 1. Community Resources Search

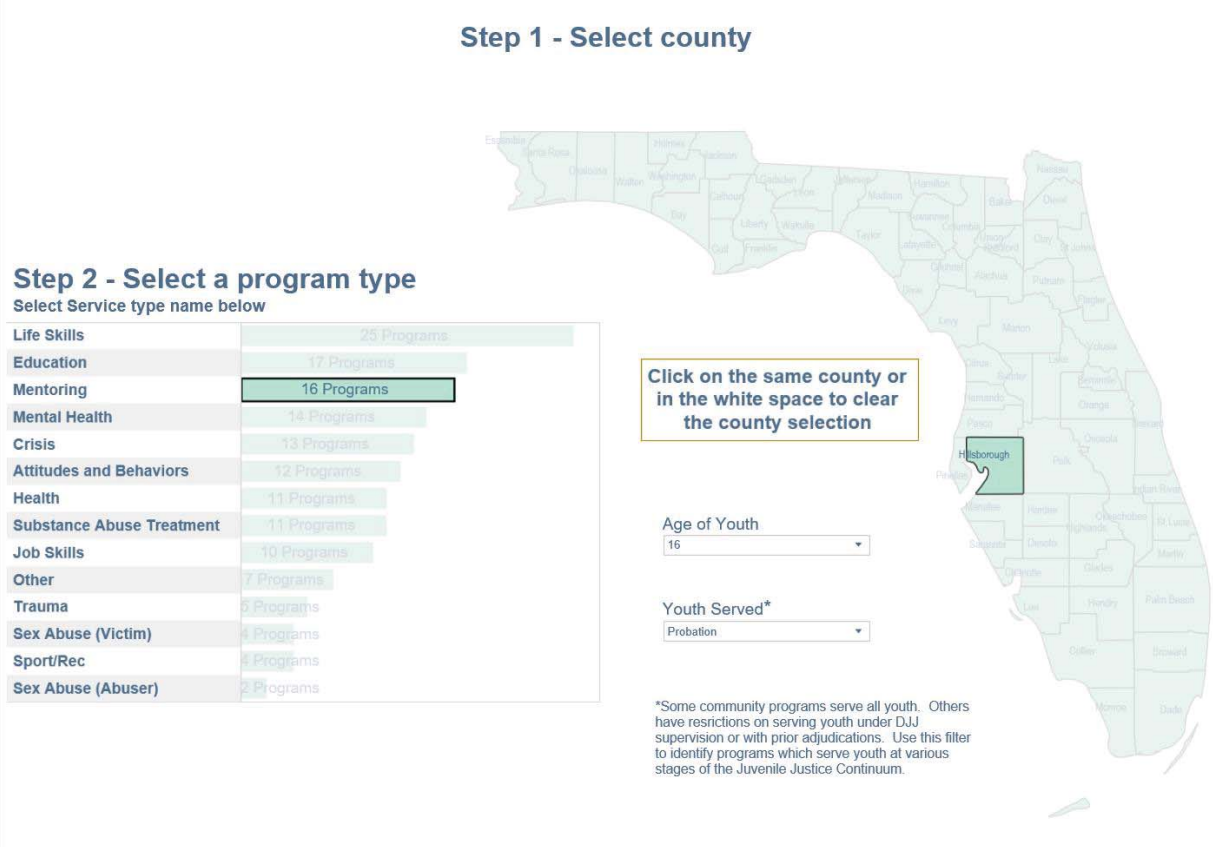


For example, if a user needs to locate mentoring services for a 16-year old on probation in Hillsborough County, the user would click on Hillsborough County, then select "Probation" in

2017 Service Continuum Analysis

the "Youth Served" dropdown menu and "16" in the Age of Youth dropdown menu (please see Figure 2 below).

Figure 2. Locating Services Using the Interactive Companion Report



Next, the user would click on "Mentoring," which will bring up a screen listing all mentoring programs in Hillsborough County that serve 16-year-old youth on Probation (Figure 3). Last, the user can click on any of the listed programs to obtain a program description and contact information (Figure 4).

2017 Service Continuum Analysis

Figure 3. Locating a Mentoring Program in Hillsborough County

Back

Community Services for Youth - Hillsborough County

Step 3 - Select a program to view details & contact information

Program Type	Program Name
Mentoring	100 Black Men of Tampa Bay
	Big Brothers Big Sisters of Tampa
	Central City YMCA
	Computer Mentor Group
	Crossover Church
	Florida Mentor
	For The Family: Motherhood and Parental Mentoring Initiatives
	MALE
	PAXEN
	Second Chance for Boys
	Success for Kids and Families
	Tampa Bay Academy of Hope
	Turn Around Tampa Inc.
	Woman to Woman a division of GCJFand Community Services
	YMCA of Tampa Bay
	Youth Advocate Program

Figure 4: Program Information Screen

Back

Community Services for Youth - Hillsborough County

Hover over page to email directly or go to website

Computer Mentor Group
Hillsborough County
Mentoring

Program provides free, high quality computer literacy training and technology access to underprivileged families, and seeks to provide computer ownership for low-income participants.

Contact Shawn Wilkenson

Phone: (813)236-1191

Email: SWilkenson@computermentors.org

Website: www.computermentors.org

Age Restriction Min - NA Max - NA
Admission Requirements: None
Admission Restrictions: None

Local Measures of Progress on Reform Goals

Because a key element of this report is the "…. *benchmarking of counties' performance on factors that demonstrate how a county is supporting the department's strategic goals of preventing and diverting more youth from entering the juvenile justice system; providing appropriate, less restrictive, community-based sanctions and services; reserving serious sanctions for youth who pose the greatest risk to public safety, and focusing on rehabilitation,"* four key reform measures are examined at the county level:

1. **Civil citation** offers misdemeanant youth the opportunity to avoid an arrest record by completing community service and in some cases, rehabilitative interventions. Effective October 1, 2015, Florida law expanded the civil citation program to permit issuance of civil citations for misdemeanor offenses on up to three occasions per youth. By avoiding an arrest, youth are able to avoid barriers to college admission, scholarships, job opportunities, and military enlistment. Youth who complete civil citation programs have a remarkably favorable 96% success rate (for FY 2015-16 completers). For more information, please visit http://www.djj.state.fl.us/research/reports/reports-and-data/interactive-data-reports/civil-citation-dashboard to view the Department's Civil Citation Dashboard, which enables users to search regularly updated civil citation data, filtering on a variety of criteria including circuit, county, race/ethnicity, and issuing law enforcement agency.

2. **School-related arrest rates** reflect the portion of overall juvenile arrests that occur on school grounds or at school-related activities. Various Department initiatives, including prevention programs, civil citation, collaboration at the local level, and a pilot project placing juvenile probation officers in schools are aimed at reducing school arrest rates.

3. **Adherence to the validated, evidence-based disposition matrix placement guidelines.** Research tracking tens of thousands of youth in Florida has shown that regardless of youth risk level, recidivism outcomes are most favorable for youth who are placed within the recommended ranges in the disposition matrix. Results clearly show that lack of adherence to the disposition matrix guidelines results in increased recidivism for serious as well as non-serious juvenile offenders, and the results hold true across all sex, race, and risk level groups. To review the Department's two validation studies on the outcomes of adherence to research-based placement

recommendations, please visit: http://www.djj.state.fl.us/research/latest-initiatives/juvenile-justice-system-improvement-project-(jjsip)/disposition-recommendation-matrix

4. **Reduction of residential placements of youth assessed as low- and moderate-risk to reoffend** is an important goal of reform and is a key outcome of a variety of other reform efforts. Through increasing availability of civil citation and related rehabilitative, front-end services in the community, and adherence to the disposition matrix guidelines, costly and restrictive residential commitment is typically reserved for youth who truly require that level of restrictiveness. Statewide, commitments of youth assessed as low- and moderate-risk to reoffend have dropped dramatically. In FY 2010-11, commitments of low- and moderate-risk youth comprised 27% of all commitments. In FY 2016-17, only 14% of commitments were of low- and moderate-risk to re-offend youth. Between FY 2012-13 and FY 2016-17, the percentage of committed youth who were low- and moderate-risk to re-offend dropped from 17% to 14%.

The pages that follow display county-level measures for civil citation utilization (Table 1), the percentage of overall arrests that are school related (Table 2), the percentage of dispositions rated as "optimal" based on the disposition matrix (Table 3), and the percentage of dispositions to commitment that involve youth assessed as low- and moderate-risk to reoffend (Table 4). The images are taken from Tab 6 of the Service Continuum Report, "Performance Measures by County."

2017 Service Continuum Analysis

Table 1. FY 2016-17 Percent of Eligible Youth Issued Civil Citations*

Dade 96%	St Lucie 59%	Okeechobee 46%	Santa Rosa 19%
Monroe 93%	Gilchrist 58%	Lee 45%	Desoto 19%
Pinellas 92%	Martin 58%	Charlotte 42%	Highlands 15%
St Johns 82%	Citrus 57%	Duval 39%	Franklin 13%
Broward 74%	Hernando 57%	Suwannee 39%	Hamilton 13%
Pasco 72%	Union 54%	Clay 36%	Okaloosa 12%
Manatee 72%	Wakulla 54%	Bay 32%	Levy 10%
Palm Beach 71%	Nassau 52%	Brevard 32%	Walton 3%
Alachua 71%	Putnam 51%	Gadsden 30%	Polk 3%
Collier 70%	Baker 50%	Lake 29%	Bradford 0%
Leon 65%	Flagler 50%	Sumter 27%	Dixie 0%
Marion 64%	Orange 48%	Columbia 26%	Gulf 0%
Seminole 63%	Hillsborough 47%	Hendry 25%	Hardee 0%
Sarasota 63%	Volusia 47%	Jackson 25%	Madison 0%
Indian River 61%	Escambia 47%	Osceola 24%	Washington 0%

**Counties with fewer than 10 eligible youth not displayed; only first-time misdemeanants are included in the analysis.*

2017 Service Continuum Analysis

Table 2. FY 2016-17 School-related Arrests*

Jefferson	50%	Collier	21%	Indian River	17%	Washington	13%	Putnam	8%
Suwannee	34%	Volusia	21%	Escambia	16%	Brevard	13%	Desoto	6%
Okeechobee	32%	Flagler	21%	Taylor	16%	Gulf	13%	Okaloosa	6%
Seminole	28%	St Johns	20%	Holmes	16%	Gadsden	13%	Gilchrist	6%
Lake	28%	Hernando	20%	Bradford	15%	Columbia	12%	Calhoun	0%
Madison	27%	Leon	19%	Wakulla	15%	Palm Beach	12%	Glades	0%
Sumter	25%	Polk	19%	Pinellas	14%	Alachua	11%		
St Lucie	25%	Dixie	19%	Liberty	14%	Santa Rosa	11%		
Hendry	25%	Pasco	19%	Franklin	14%	Orange	11%		
Hardee	24%	Highlands	19%	Levy	14%	Lee	11%		
Hamilton	23%	Martin	18%	Hillsborough	13%	Union	10%		
Monroe	23%	Osceola	18%	Bay	13%	Broward	10%		
Manatee	22%	Clay	18%	Jackson	13%	Dade	9%		
Charlotte	22%	Nassau	18%	Sarasota	13%	Duval	8%		
Marion	21%	Citrus	18%	Baker	13%	Walton	8%		

**Counties with fewer than 10 school-related arrests are not displayed.*

2017 Service Continuum Analysis

Table 3. FY 2016-17 Optimum and Appropriate Disposition Level Rates*

Gulf	100.0%	Levy	93.8%	Broward	90.6%	Okaloosa	86.8%	Monroe	81.3%
Jefferson	100.0%	Lee	93.2%	Franklin	90.5%	Pinellas	86.1%	Seminole	81.3%
Liberty	100.0%	Polk	93.1%	Putnam	90.0%	Alachua	86.0%	Dixie	80.0%
Hardee	98.4%	Baker	93.0%	Wakulla	90.0%	Osceola	85.8%	Walton	78.2%
Hamilton	97.2%	Jackson	93.0%	Hillsborough	89.8%	Dade	85.7%	Desoto	76.7%
Charlotte	96.3%	Taylor	92.9%	Palm Beach	89.7%	Pasco	85.2%		
Union	96.2%	Duval	92.4%	St Johns	89.4%	Bay	85.1%		
Sumter	95.9%	Indian River	92.2%	St Lucie	89.0%	Flagler	85.0%		
Holmes	95.5%	Hernando	92.1%	Nassau	88.7%	Escambia	84.5%		
Collier	95.3%	Calhoun	91.7%	Martin	88.7%	Gadsden	84.4%		
Orange	94.9%	Brevard	91.4%	Columbia	88.5%	Santa Rosa	84.1%		
Highlands	94.5%	Marion	91.0%	Suwannee	88.4%	Leon	84.0%		
Clay	93.9%	Lake	90.9%	Hendry	88.3%	Okeechobee	84.0%		
Bradford	93.8%	Washington	90.9%	Citrus	87.1%	Sarasota	83.1%		
Gilchrist	93.8%	Volusia	90.6%	Madison	87.1%	Manatee	82.1%		

**Counties with fewer than 10 youth disposed are not displayed.*

2017 Service Continuum Analysis

Table 4. 2016-2017 Commitments of Low- and Moderate-Risk to Reoffend Youth*

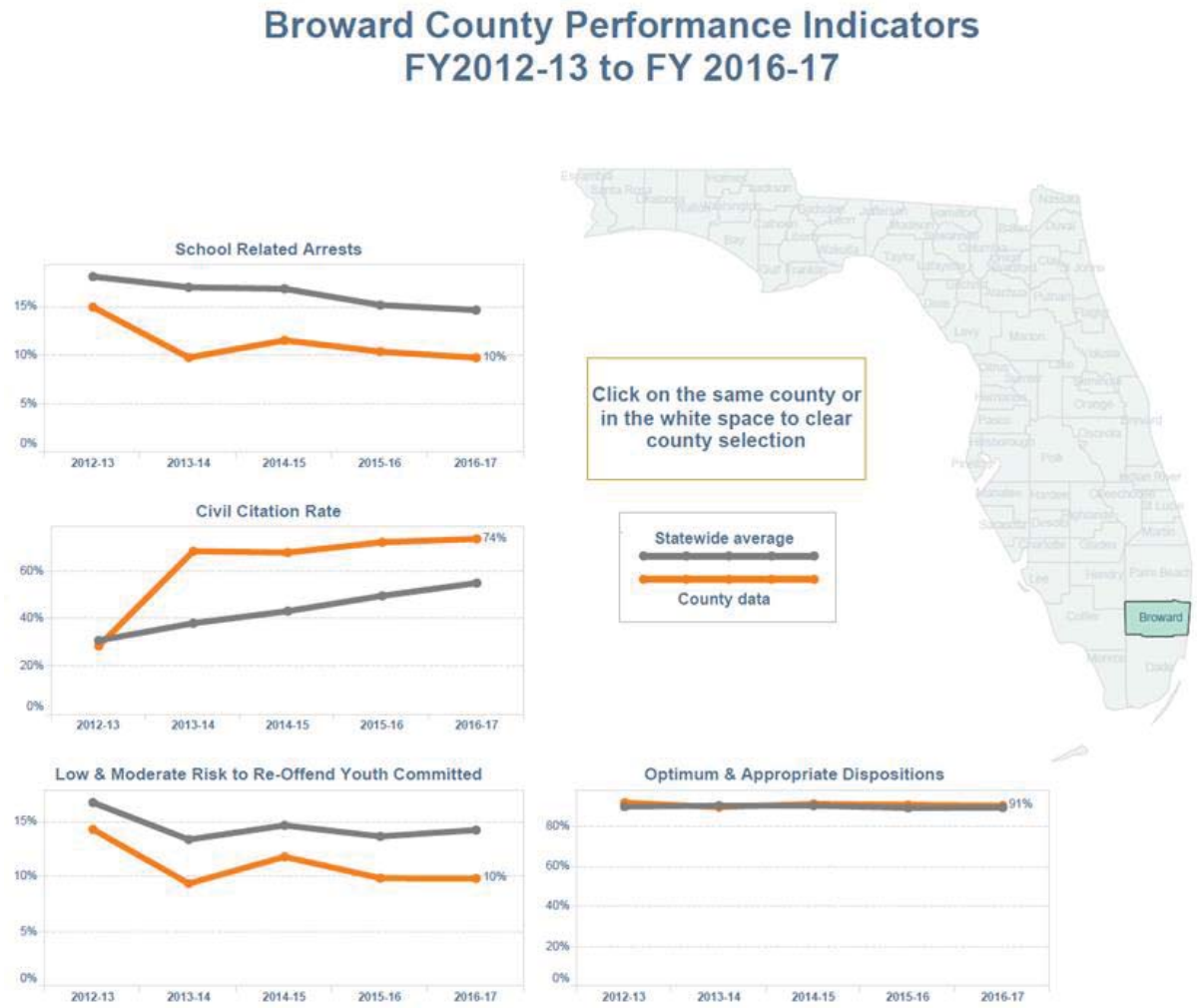
Gadsden 55%	Collier 18%	Orange 5%
Santa Rosa 49%	Flagler 16%	Highlands 4%
Columbia 43%	Citrus 14%	Hillsborough 4%
Martin 42%	Polk 14%	Brevard 2%
Suwannee 36%	Putnam 14%	Sarasota 2%
Leon 31%	Volusia 12%	Bay 0%
Seminole 29%	Alachua 12%	Hendry 0%
Clay 24%	Indian River 10%	Pasco 0%
St Lucie 23%	Broward 10%	
Marion 23%	Palm Beach 10%	
Escambia 22%	Lake 9%	
Duval 21%	Dade 9%	
Osceola 20%	Pinellas 8%	
Manatee 20%	Okaloosa 8%	
St Johns 19%	Lee 6%	

**Counties with fewer than 10 dispositions to commitment are not displayed.*

Additional, detailed data regarding the status of key reform initiatives can be accessed in an interactive web-based format at http://www.djj.state.fl.us/research/reports/reports-and-data/static-research-reports/service-continuum-analysis/service-continuum-analysis-2017 on Tab 5 (Performance Measures). The first view will include four charts that include three-year trends for school-related arrest rates, civil citation rates, and rates for commitments of youth assessed as low- and moderate-risk to reoffend as well as a chart showing the two-year trend for dispositions that are "optimal" according to the disposition matrix. Users may click on a county to view local measures benchmarked against the statewide average for each measure. The statewide average appears as a gray line on each chart, and county measures appear as orange lines (Figure 5).

2017 Service Continuum Analysis

Figure 5: County-level Performance Indicators (Broward County example)



The county-level charts enable the user to view both the level for each measure and the four-year trend, benchmarked against the statewide four-year trend. For example, in Figure 5 (above) Broward County has been selected. The School-Related Arrests display shows that the county's school arrest rate has been consistently lower than the overall state rate. The Civil Citation Rate display shows that the rate of civil citation issuance in this county was slightly below the state rate in FY 2012-13, but has been above the statewide rate for each of the last four fiscal years. The Low- and Moderate-Risk to Re-Offend Youth Committed display shows

that the percentage of youth assessed as low- and moderate-risk to reoffend has been below the statewide rate for each of the past five fiscal years, and the Optimum & Appropriate Dispositions display shows that the optimum and appropriate disposition rate has been nearly identical to the overall state rate for the past five fiscal years.

Conclusion and Recommendations

Service Continuum: Greatest Needs

The circuits' responses to the needs analysis surveys reveal that service continuum strengths and needs vary widely across the state. The County Summary Sheets (Appendix I) summarize each circuit's responses, by county. The most commonly noted "top need" is for mental health/counseling services, with needs such as individual or family counseling (especially in-home counseling) and substance-abuse treatment, both in-patient and out-patient cited. Other commonly cited gaps included services such as:

- Job-related and/or life skills training and counseling
- Sex offender services
- Respite care and transitional housing services
- Financial assistance, such as programs that help youth pay restitution

Many circuits noted some gaps regarding transportation; however, the specific transportation problems cited varied, with some circuits noting that public transportation is not very practical and others noting that transportation services are simply unavailable.

It is clear from the findings that county and circuit-level service continuum gaps vary widely across the state and that local Department of Juvenile Justice staff and administrators are aware of their jurisdiction's specific needs. While some gaps, such as mental health and transportation, are common, some circuits reported very specialized needs. For example, Flagler County noted a need for medication management services, and Sumter County noted that parents need help paying for drug testing for youth. Because each circuit has a unique set of resources, and because local staff and administrators are experts on their own jurisdictions, any attempts to address gaps in services should be closely guided by the input of those local professionals.

Implementation of Reform Initiatives

The results demonstrate that there is considerable variation regarding Circuit and County-level implementation of key reform initiatives.

2017 Service Continuum Analysis

Civil Citation: During FY 2016-17, statewide, 55% of eligible youth received civil citations, up from 50% in FY 2015-16.[1] While many counties issued civil citations at rates that far exceeded the statewide average, some counties have low rates of issuance, and a few counties issued zero civil citations during the fiscal year. It will be important in upcoming months and years for DJJ staff and administrators as well as local advocates to continue to work with law enforcement to promote the use of civil citation. This innovative program has demonstrated remarkably low recidivism rates of between four and five percent and avoids creating arrest records for minor, first-time offenses while preserving taxpayer resources by minimizing processing and service costs. Avoidance of arrest records is critical to ensure that kids who make common, youthful mistakes don't face barriers to future prosocial opportunities such as work, scholarships, military enlistment, and college enrollment.

Adherence to the Disposition Matrix Evidence-Based Placement Recommendations: Adherence to the disposition matrix is associated with reduced recidivism. In FY 2016-17, 90% of dispositions were rated as "optimal" or "appropriate." Statewide, this percentage has been relatively stable for the last five fiscal years, varying between 89% and 91%. However, some county rates are far above or far below this level. It will be important in upcoming months and years for stakeholders to work with local courts to increase adherence rates and thus minimize recidivism rates in counties with low adherence rates.

Commitment of Youth Assessed as Low- and Moderate-Risk to Reoffend: With some exceptions, youth assessed as low- and moderate-risk to reoffend have the best chance for successful rehabilitation in community-based settings. One of the Department's reform efforts has focused on reducing the number of low- and moderate-risk to reoffend youth who receive dispositions to residential commitment. This reform goal is very closely linked to the disposition matrix, as adherence to the matrix recommendations reduces commitments of low- and moderate-risk youth. During Fiscal Year 2016-17, statewide, 14% of youth disposed to residential commitment were assessed as low or moderate risk to reoffend. However, county rates of commitment of low- and moderate-risk youth ranged from zero to as high as 55%. Through adherence to the disposition matrix, commitments of low- and moderate-risk youth can be expected to decline.

School-related arrests: Statewide, in Fiscal Year 2016-17, 15% of juvenile arrests were school-related. School-related arrests dropped 39% between Fiscal Year 2012-13 and Fiscal Year 2016-

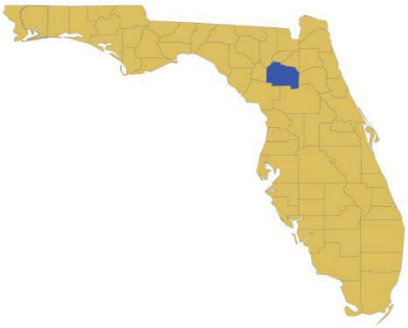
[1] This utilization rate only includes first-time misdemeanants and does not account for the recent change in law that permits issuance of up to three civil citations.

17, from 11,941 to 7,255. However, some jurisdictions continue to experience much higher rates. Continued expansion of civil citation utilization, as well as continued work with school and local officials, may help further reduce school arrest rates.

Appendix I

County Summary Sheets

Alachua County



(Circuit 8)

Resources in sufficient supply:

- In-home counseling services
- Out-patient substance-abuse counseling

Greatest needs identified from survey:

- In-patient substance treatment for girls
- Targeted mental health case management
- Vocational training

Greatest additional needs:

- Employability skills training
- Employment opportunities
- Trauma counseling for youth and families

"Unfortunately, many girls wind up in DJJ commitment due to the lack of resources to meet their needs. We have access to two in-patient substance-abuse treatment programs in neighboring circuits for boys, however, we have no residential treatment for girls."

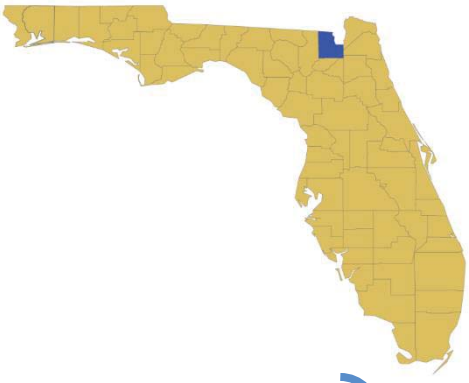
Populations with specific needs:

- Girls: Additional gender-based services to address their needs, especially substance abuse.
- Youth with mental health issues: Providing treatment-based programs to address needs rather than DJJ commitment.
- Pregnant youth/youth who are already parents: Services to provide parenting education.

Transportation issues:

- Youth and families lack available/reliable transportation to attend all appointments including treatment services.

Baker County



(Circuit 8)

Resources in sufficient supply:

- In-home counseling services
- Out-patient substance-abuse counseling

Greatest needs identified from survey:

- In-patient substance treatment for girls
- Targeted mental health case management
- SAMH assessments

Greatest additional needs:

- Employability skills training
- Employment opportunities
- Trauma counseling for youth & families

"We have access to two in-patient substance-abuse treatment programs in neighboring circuits for boys, however we have no residential treatment for girls"

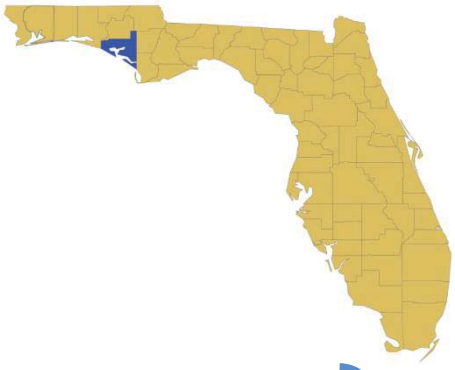
Populations with specific needs:

- Girls: Additional gender-specific services to address their needs, especially substance abuse.
- Youth with mental health issues: Providing treatment-based programs to address needs rather than DJJ commitment.
- Pregnant youth or youth who are already parents: Services to provide parenting education.

Transportation issues:

- Families have transportation problems getting to their assessments. Without early assessment, it is difficult to provide appropriate services.

Bay County



(Circuit 14)

Resources in sufficient supply:

- Ample food banks
- Counseling services in the Panama City area
- Pro-social activities in most areas

Greatest needs identified from survey:

- Counseling of all types in north section of the county and beaches area especially substance-abuse counseling

"We need to look for ways to break the cycle of poverty—life skills training, financial education classes, parenting classes for youth who are parents."

Greatest additional needs:

- Expanded version of FFT
- Transportation

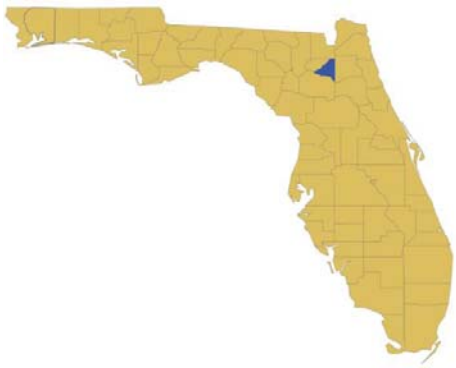
Populations with specific needs:

- Youth with substance-abuse issues
- Youth from low-income homes
- Gang members
- Youth with mental health issues who need in-patient treatment
- Younger youth with complex risk factors

Transportation issues:

- There is a lack of transportation in the northern part of Bay County and west end of county (beach area).

Bradford County



(Circuit 8)

"Due to the lack of civil citation referrals in Bradford County, all first-time misdemeanor offenders receive formal charges, and consequently have formal juvenile-offender records."

Resources in sufficient supply:

- In-home counseling services
- Out-patient substance-abuse counseling

Greatest needs identified from survey:

- In-patient substance-abuse treatment for girls
- Targeted mental health case management
- Civil citation

Greatest additional needs:

- Employability skills training
- Employment opportunities
- Trauma counseling for youth & families

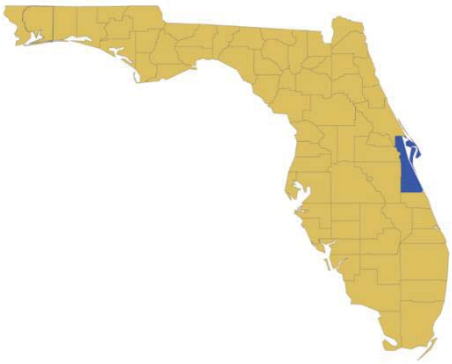
Populations with specific needs:

- Girls
- Youth with mental health issues

Transportation issues:

- Families have transportation problems getting to their assessments. Without early assessment, it is difficult to provide appropriate services

Brevard County



(Circuit 18)

Resources in sufficient supply:

- Alternative education
- In-home counseling services
- Job skill development and placement services

Greatest needs identified from survey:

- Transportation
- Mentoring
- Sex-offender services

"Mentoring services for both male and female probation status youth are needed. Individual mentors become disinterested once the background screening process is explained as they feel it is too lengthy or costly. The faith-based mentors seem active only in pockets of the community."

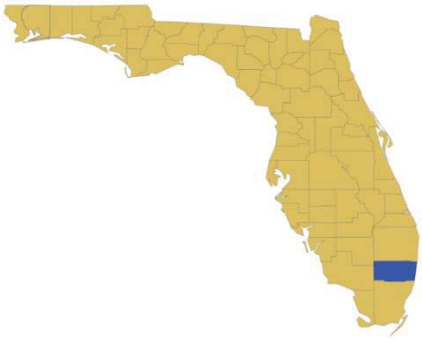
Populations with specific needs:

- Youth with problem sexual behaviors

Transportation issues:

- Public transportation services are ineffective for purposes of reaching services between communities. The county is 80 miles long and 15 miles across with beach and island communities separated by the river. Public transportation to access services is time-consuming and often impractical.

Broward County



(Circuit 17)

Resources in sufficient supply:

- Civil citation and community/school diversion programs
- Mental health and substance-abuse services
- Sex offender services

"Broward County needs a short-term (60-120 day) residential re-entry portal for youth returning from DJJ residential commitment programs. This portal should be staffed and programmed to ensure the youth is linked and engaged in the most appropriate community-based service and educational system."

Greatest needs identified from survey:

- Staff-secure placements for youth who are victims of domestic violence or human trafficking and for youth who are "locked out" following a detention stay
- Short-term, residential reentry portal
- Expanded service array for the juvenile assessment center (JAC) (including: medical clearances and direct linkages to substance-abuse and mental health services)

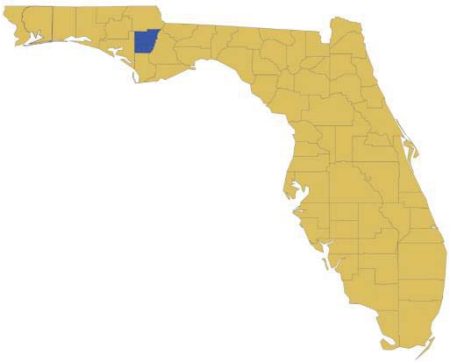
Greatest additional needs:

- Respite programs

Populations with specific needs:

- Human trafficking victims
- In-patient substance-abuse treatment for females
- Gang members and gang associates

Calhoun County



(Circuit 14)

Resources in sufficient supply:

- Domestic violence education
- Counseling services, with the exception of sex offender and substance-abuse counseling

Greatest needs identified from survey:

- Transportation
- Parenting classes for youth who are parents, financial education classes—things that are directed at breaking the cycle of poverty

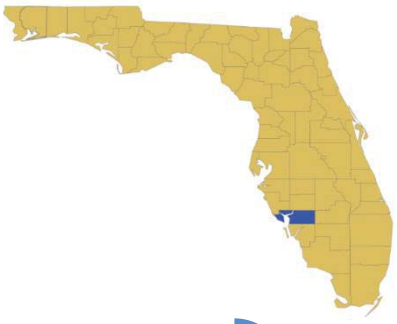
Populations with specific needs:

- Youth with a lack of structured activity options
- Youth with mental health issues who need in-patient treatment
- Younger youth with complex risk factors
- Gang members

Transportation issues:

- Youth and families must travel to Jackson and/or Bay Counties to receive services for substance-abuse and mental health counseling.

Charlotte County



(Circuit 20)

Resources in sufficient supply:

- Juvenile arbitration
- Juvenile Diversion Alternative Program (JDAP)
- Project Bridge
- Mental health and substance-abuse services

Greatest needs identified from survey:

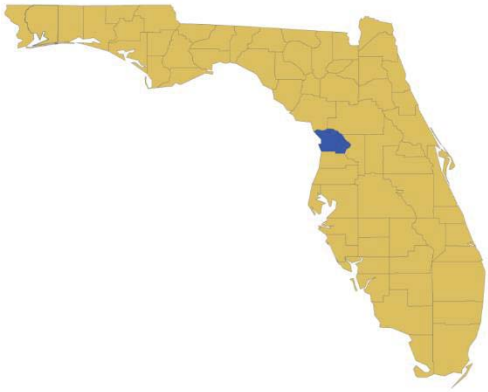
- Local out-patient sex offender treatment
- Gender-specific programs for girls
- Restorative justice program

"Charlotte County no longer has any restorative justice diversion program. Charlotte County lost funding for the Neighborhood Accountability Board. That program allowed victims to meet with the youth, family and community volunteers, to design a program of restitution, restorative justice, and to allow for direct victim input."

Transportation issues:

- Families must travel out of the county to receive sex offender services

Citrus County



(Circuit 5)

Resources in sufficient supply:

- Civil citation
- Sex offender out-patient counseling
- Project Connect

Greatest needs identified from survey:

- Drug screening
- Transportation

Greatest additional needs:

- Out-patient substance-abuse counseling

"Many families cannot afford drug screens. If we buy our own to give to the youth, it doesn't hold up in court due to chain of custody. It would be great if we could give vouchers to parents that are indigent."

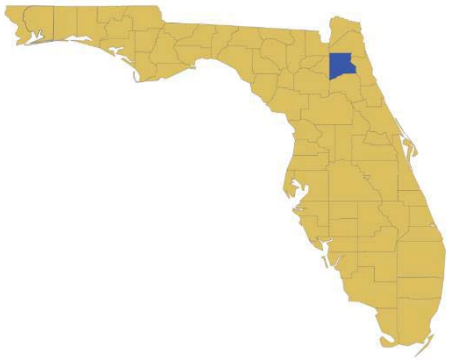
Populations with specific needs:

- Youth involved with human trafficking and youth with trauma histories

Transportation issues:

- Many families cannot make appointments because their car won't work or they have no car. There is no bus system in Citrus County.

Clay County



(Circuit 4)

Resources in sufficient supply:

- Inter-agency partnerships
- Court, law enforcement, and agency cooperation

Greatest needs identified from survey:

- Skills training
- Job placement
- Transportation

Greatest additional needs:

- Providers for mental health, substance-abuse, family counseling

"Once sex-offending youth are court-ordered to stay away from other juveniles, they are often restricted from attending school."

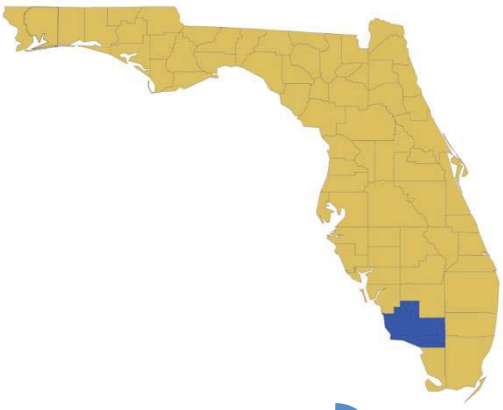
Populations with specific needs:

- Sex offenders

Transportation issues:

- Available options are minimal for families needing transportation to court, counseling, treatment, juvenile assessment center, etc.

Collier County



(Circuit 20)

Resources in sufficient supply:

- Civil citation
- Prevention programs, however additional prevention programs for girls would be a great benefit

Greatest needs identified from survey:

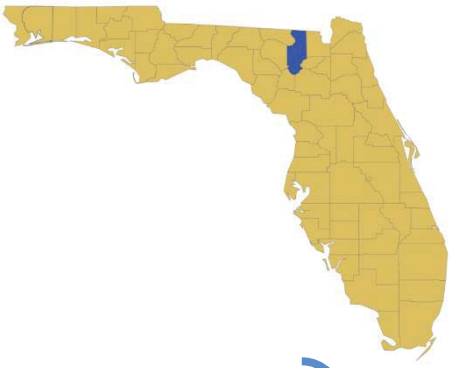
- Sex offender services
- Day treatment
- Evidence-based treatment services

"We have great prevention programs through CCSO; between our Juveniles At Risk (JAR) mentoring program and civil citation I really feel that we are getting the kids that are appropriate on probation. In Collier County we have a great community that communicates well in regards to the youth that we all serve."

Populations with specific needs:

- Youth in the Immokalee area have limited services
- Youth in need of independent or other alternative living arrangements

Columbia County



(Circuit 3)

"There are no programs or services available to assist youth in meeting their court requirements for monetary sanctions. This issue results in longer supervision times with no other sanctions/requirements."

Resources in sufficient supply:

- Family counseling
- Substance-abuse counseling
- Sex offender counseling
- Diversion programs

Greatest needs identified from survey:

- Structured activities/prevention programs
- Assistance for low-income youth in paying court fees
- Job skills training/job placement opportunities

Greatest additional needs:

- Job skills training/job placement opportunities – there is a lack of vocational opportunities as well as local employment opportunities in our communities.

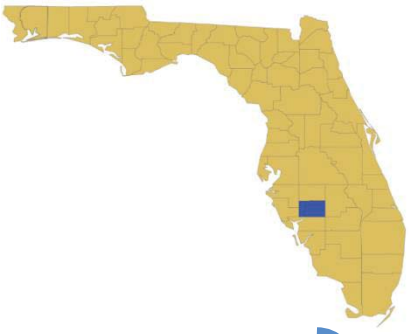
Populations with specific needs:

- Low-income youth who have great difficulty paying court fees, fines, restitution, and lack adequate transportation to attend required services and/or work.

Transportation issues:

- Low-income youth lack transportation to attend required services, adult education programs and/or employment.

DeSoto County



(Circuit 12)

Resources in sufficient supply:

- Transition services for youth returning from residential programs

Greatest needs identified from survey:

- Shelter beds
- Out-patient sex offender treatment
- Evidence-based treatment

Populations with specific needs:

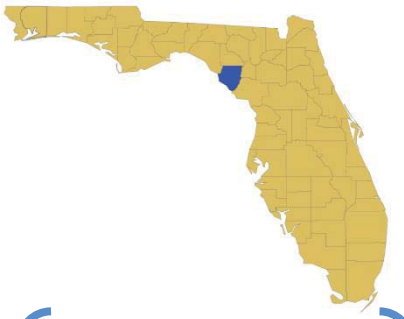
- Youth charged with domestic violence
- DCF-involved and CINS/FINS youth
- Youth with sex offenses

Transportation issues:

- DeSoto youth who need shelter placement are sent to Manatee and Sarasota counties, as much as 70 miles from their homes. They are unable to continue attending their own schools because transportation is not feasible.
- There is no public transportation in DeSoto County. This makes it difficult for families without reliable transportation to get to and from various appointments.

"Currently there is no out-patient sex offender treatment provider in DeSoto County. Funded service is usually available in Manatee or Sarasota Counties, but many families are not able to travel to these counties on a regular basis for this service due to the distance. DeSoto County youth with sex offenses are more likely to be committed than other youth due to out-patient services not being available to them."

Dixie County



(Circuit 3)

Resources in sufficient supply:

- Family counseling services
- Substance-abuse counseling
- Sex offender counseling
- Diversion programs

Greatest needs identified from survey:

- Structured activities/prevention programs
- Assistance for low-income youth to pay fines, court fees, and restitution
- Job skills training/job placement opportunities

"There are no after-school or summer programs in which our youth can participate, or adequate prevention programs for local youth to remain active in pro-social activities."

Greatest additional needs:

- Job skills training/job placement opportunities
- Local employment opportunities

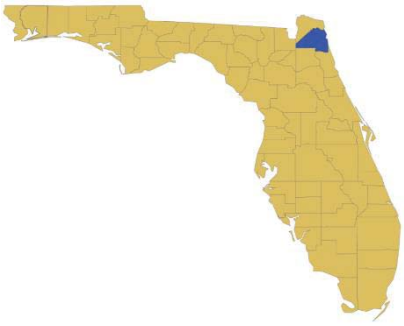
Populations with specific needs:

- Low-income youth have great difficulty in paying court fees, fines and restitution resulting in longer time on supervision and lack adequate transportation to attend required services and/or work when applicable.

Transportation issues:

- Low-income youth lack transportation to attend required services, adult education programs and/or employment.

Duval County



(Circuit 4)

Resources in sufficient supply:

- Cognitive-behavioral interventions
- Community planning/circuit board membership
- Community donations

Greatest needs identified from survey:

- Reporting center for detention-eligible youth
- Transportation
- Sex-offender day-treatment program

Greatest additional needs:

- Transitional housing for post-commitment youth

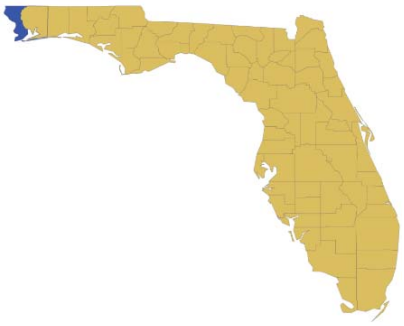
Populations with specific needs:

- Sex offenders

Transportation issues:

- Available options are minimal for families needing transportation to court, counseling, treatment, juvenile assessment center, etc.

Escambia County



(Circuit 1)

Resources in sufficient supply:

- Residential and community-based substance-abuse treatment programs

Greatest needs identified from survey:

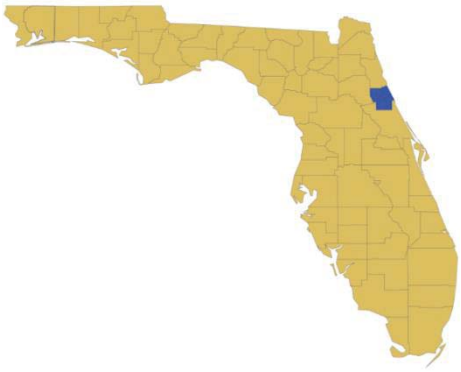
- Structured after-school prevention activities
- Targeted skill building/job placement services
- Out-of-home placement programs for youth returning from sex offender programs

Populations with specific needs:

- Prevention programs targeted towards young populations (under 12)

Flagler County

(Circuit 7)



Resources in sufficient supply:

- Out-patient sex offender counseling

Greatest needs identified from survey:

- Psychiatric services
- Medication management resources

Greatest additional needs:

- Respite beds

Populations with specific needs:

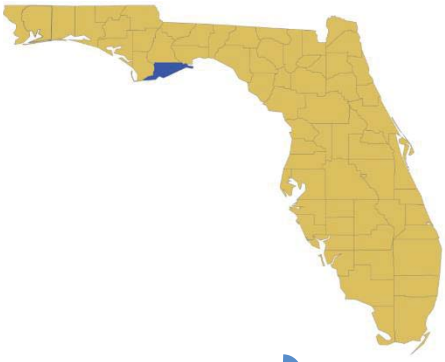
- Human trafficking victims

Transportation issues:

- Youth in rural parts of the county (Espinola, Bunnell, Andalusia) have transportation concerns

"There are no respite beds/services available within Flagler County. Youth must be transported and receive services outside of the county."

Franklin County



(Circuit 2)

Resources in sufficient supply:

- None

Greatest needs identified from survey:

- Counseling services
- Transportation
- Mentoring programs

"There are only three counseling service providers in Franklin County."

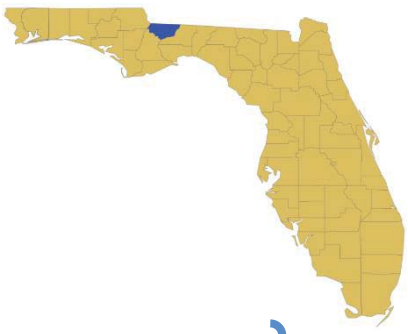
Populations with specific needs:

- All populations

Transportation issues:

- Many youth and families do not have transportation.

Gadsden County



(Circuit 2)

Resources in sufficient supply:

- None

Greatest needs identified from survey:

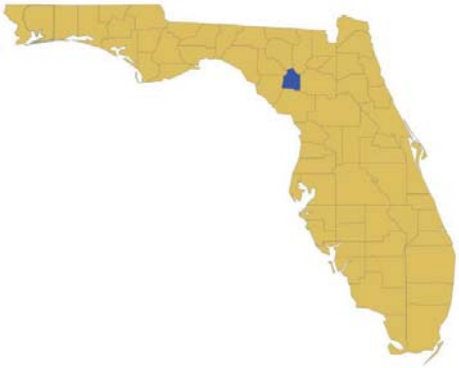
- Lack of in-home substance-abuse providers
- Mentoring programs
- Lack of day treatment providers

Populations with specific needs:

- All populations

"Gadsden County is lacking mentoring programs."

Gilchrist County



(Circuit 8)

Resources in sufficient supply:

- In-home counseling services
- Out-patient substance-abuse counseling

Greatest needs identified from survey:

- In-patient substance-abuse treatment for girls
- Targeted mental health management
- Vocational training

Greatest additional needs:

- Employability skills training
- Employment opportunities
- Trauma counseling for youth and families

"There are fewer part-time, entry-level positions in rural areas, making it difficult for many youth to obtain employment. Additional services are needed to teach employability skills and provide employment opportunities for at-risk youth."

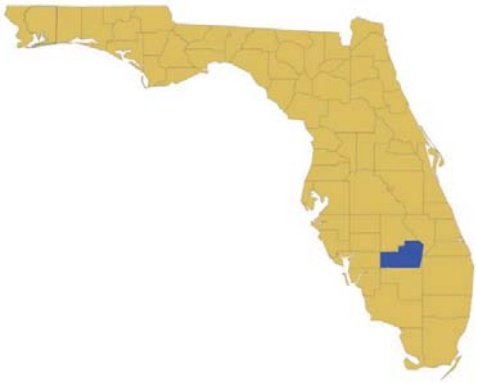
Populations with specific needs:

- Girls: Additional gender-specific services to address their needs, especially substance abuse.
- Youth with mental health issues: Providing treatment-based programs to address needs rather than DJJ commitment.

Transportation issues:

- Families have transportation problems getting to their assessments. Without early assessment, it is difficult to provide appropriate services.

Glades County



(Circuit 20)

Resources in sufficient supply:

- Migrant services

Greatest needs identified from survey:

- Anger management
- Prevention programs
- Mental health services
- Sex offender assessment and counseling

Greatest additional needs:

- Mental health services

Populations with specific needs:

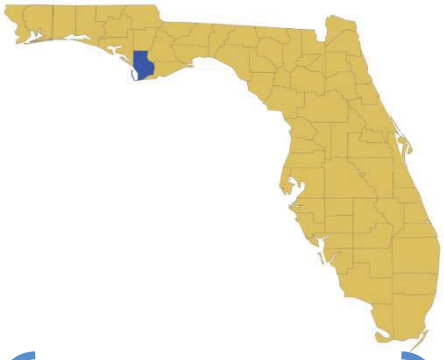
- Sex offenders

Transportation issues:

- Lack of transportation

"There is a large sex offender population in Hendry/Glades and no assessment or counseling services are available in Hendry or Glades County- nor is there transportation to the treatment options available in Lee County. This leads to a significant number of the youth charged with a sex offense being committed to treatment programs."

Gulf County



(Circuit 14)

"Youth from low-income homes lack structured activity options. Gulf County has only the Washington Rec Center and lacks after-school programs."

Resources in sufficient supply:

- Domestic violence education
- Counseling services with the exception of sex-offender counseling

Greatest needs identified from survey:

- Transportation
- Gang members—alternative lifestyle education
- Parenting classes for youth who are parents, financial education classes – things that are directed at breaking the cycle of poverty

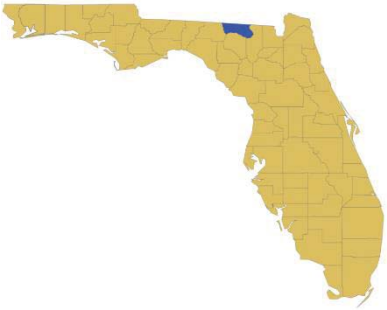
Populations with specific needs:

- Youth with a lack of structured activity options
- Youth with mental health issues who need in-patient treatment
- Younger youth with complex risk factors
- Gang members

Transportation issues:

- Youth and families must travel to Bay County to receive mental health, substance-abuse and sex offender counseling.

Hamilton County



(Circuit 3)

Resources in sufficient supply:

- Family counseling services
- Substance-abuse counseling
- Sex offender counseling
- Diversion programs

"There is a lack of vocational opportunities as well as local employment opportunities in our communities."

Greatest needs identified from survey:

- Structured activities/prevention programs
- Programs to assist low-income youth in paying court fees and/or restitution
- Job skills training/job placement opportunities

Greatest additional needs:

- Substance-abuse/mental health assessment services

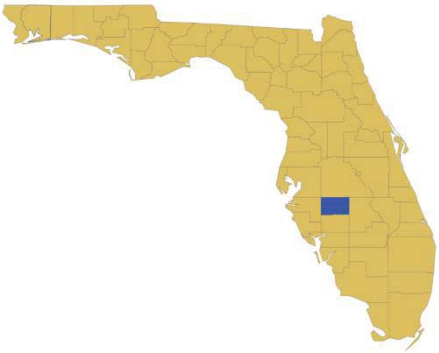
Populations with specific needs:

- Low-income youth have great difficulty in paying court fees, fines and restitution resulting in longer time on supervision.

Transportation issues:

- Low-income youth lack transportation to attend required services, adult education programs and/or employment.

Hardee County



(Circuit 10)

Resources in sufficient supply:

- Community planning and inter-agency councils
- Community collaboration

Greatest needs identified from survey:

- There are no evidence-based services available in the area
- In-home mental health and substance-abuse services
- Diversion programs

Greatest additional needs:

- Transportation
- Additional Community Action Treatment (CAT) slots

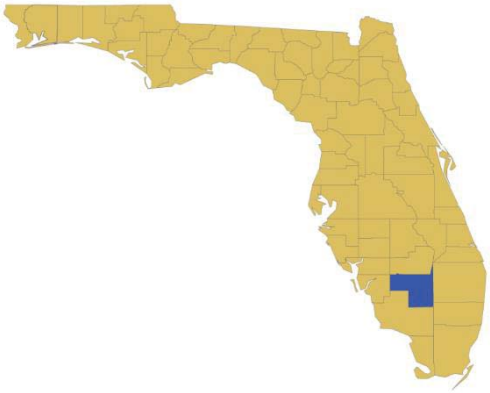
Populations with specific needs:

- Youth charged with sex offenses have no services available within the county.
- Severe and persistent mentally ill youth

Transportation issues:

- Transportation continues to be a barrier in Hardee County.

Hendry County



(Circuit 20)

Resources in sufficient supply:

- Migrant services

Greatest needs identified from survey:

- Anger management
- Prevention programs
- Mental health services
- Sex offender assessment and counseling

Greatest additional needs:

- Mental health services

Populations with specific needs:

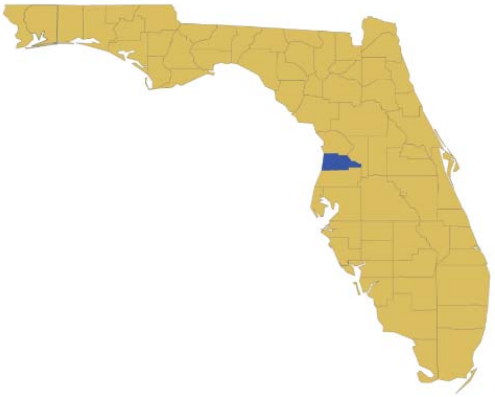
- Sex offenders

Transportation issues:

- Lack of transportation

"There are no anger management services in the Hendry/Glades area that are low cost to the population of youth that we serve. Currently, there is an online anger management course that offers 4, 8, and 16 hour online courses, but it is costly, and without online services, usually, the youth is having to take that class at school, taking away from school time. The judge currently accepts this class. There is an anger management group available, but it is with adults, not just youth, and is very costly as well."

Hernando County



(Circuit 5)

Resources in sufficient supply:

- Project Connect
- Out-patient sex-offender counseling

Greatest needs identified from survey:

- Day-treatment programs
- Gender-specific program for girls

Greatest additional needs:

- Residential mental health and substance-abuse programs

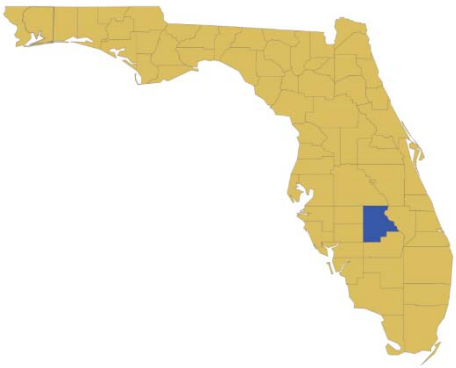
Populations with specific needs:

- Youth assessed as moderate-high and high risk to reoffend would benefit from a day-treatment program.
- Girls in the community would benefit from a PACE Program.

Transportation issues:

- We need county-wide mass transit services.

Highlands County



(Circuit 10)

Resources in sufficient supply:

- Community planning and inter-agency councils
- Community collaboration

Greatest needs identified from survey:

- In-home mental health and substance-abuse counseling
- Non-DJJ diversion program
- Day-treatment program

Greatest additional needs:

- Transportation
- Respite beds
- Bi-lingual services
- Additional Community Action Treatment (CAT) slots

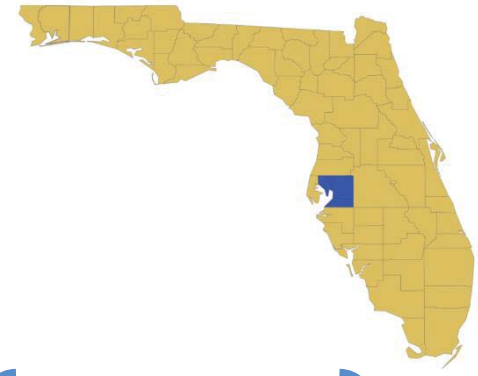
Populations with specific needs:

- Youth charged with sex offenses have no services available in the county
- Severe and persistent mentally ill youth

Transportation issues:

- Transportation continues to be a barrier in Highlands County.

Hillsborough County



(Circuit 13)

"Local shelters require that the youth not have an adjudication or open DCF investigation in order to be eligible. We need a shelter that will take youth with higher needs."

Resources in sufficient supply:

- Family counseling
- Substance-abuse counseling

Greatest needs identified from survey:

- Respite beds for youth that been adjudicated or are crossover or post-commitment
- Human trafficking beds

Greatest additional needs:

- Job placement for youth 16 and older and employability skills training

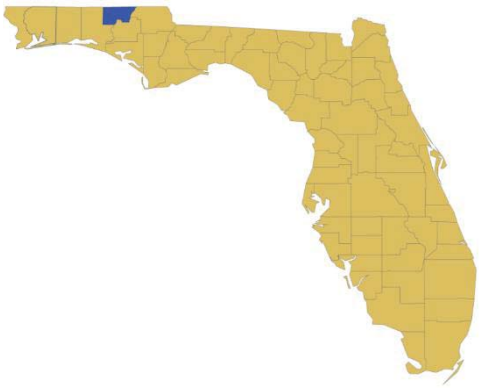
Populations with specific needs:

- Post-commitment youth
- Human trafficking victims
- Crossover youth

Transportation issues:

- Youth under supervision need better transportation to access services.

Holmes County



(Circuit 14)

Resources in sufficient supply:

- Domestic violence education
- Counseling services, except for sex offenders and substance abuse

Greatest needs identified from survey:

- Transportation
- Parenting classes for youth who are parents, financial education classes—things that are directed at breaking the cycle of poverty

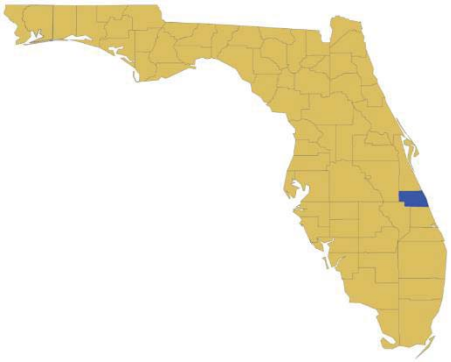
Populations with specific needs:

- Sex offender youth do not have services available in Holmes County
- Youth with a lack of structured activity options
- Youth with mental health issues who need in-patient treatment
- Younger youth with complex risk factors
- Gang members

Transportation issues:

- Youth and families must drive to Washington, Jackson or Bay Counties for mental health, substance abuse and sex offender treatment services.

Indian River County



(Circuit 19)

Resources in sufficient supply:

- Mental health counseling

Greatest needs identified from survey:

- Dual-diagnosis residential treatment program
- Financial assistance for indigent families
- Mental health court

Greatest additional needs:

- Housing and jobs for sex offenders

Populations with specific needs:

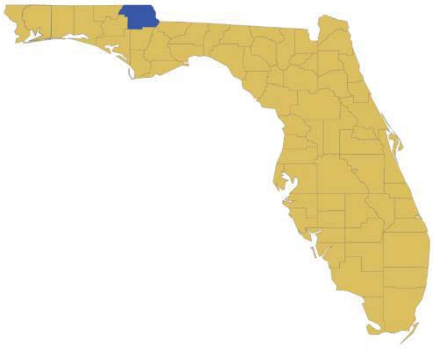
- Sex offenders

Transportation issues:

- Sex offenders cannot ride public transportation, which inhibits their access to services.

"We have a lot of juveniles who have mental health issues who would be better served via a mental health court instead of being placed on probation. Mental health courts are a type of problem solving court that combine judicial supervision with community health treatment and other support services to reduce criminal activity."

Jackson County



(Circuit 14)

Resources in sufficient supply:

- Domestic violence education
- Counseling services, except for sex offenders and substance abusers

Greatest needs identified from survey:

- Transportation
- Parenting classes for youth who are parents, financial education classes—things that are directed at breaking the cycle of poverty

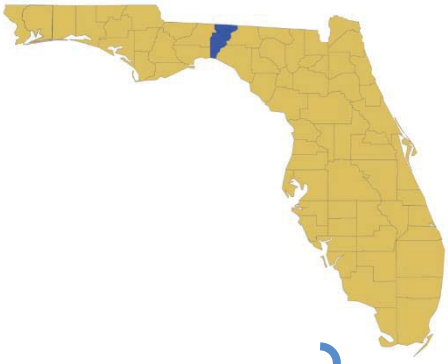
Populations with specific needs:

- Youth with a lack of structured activity options
- Youth with mental health issues who need in-patient treatment
- Younger youth with complex risk factors
- Gang members

Transportation issues:

- Families that are low-income and reside in rural parts of the county have limited to no means of transportation.

Jefferson County



(Circuit 2)

Resources in sufficient supply:

- None

Greatest needs identified from survey:

- Counseling services
- Transportation
- Mentoring programs

"There is only one identified provider of counseling services in Jefferson County."

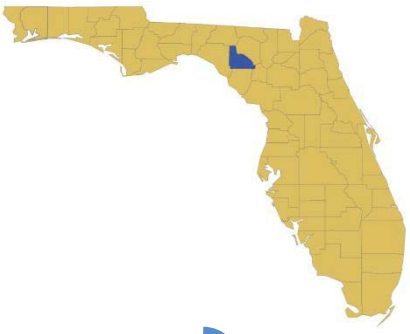
Populations with specific needs:

- All populations

Transportation issues:

- Many youth and families do not have adequate transportation.

Lafayette County



(Circuit 3)

Resources in sufficient supply:

- Family counseling services
- Substance-abuse counseling
- Sex offender counseling
- Diversion programs

Greatest needs identified from survey:

- Structured activities/prevention programs
- Programs to assist low-income youth in paying court fees and/or restitution
- Lack of local employment opportunities

"There are no after-school or summer programs that our youth can participate as well as adequate prevention programs/activities for local youth to remain active in pro-social services."

Greatest additional needs:

- Job skills training/job placement opportunities
- Local employment opportunities

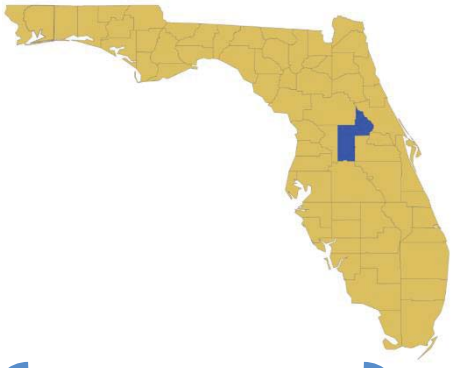
Populations with specific needs:

- Low-income youth have great difficulty in paying court fees, fines and restitution resulting in longer time on supervision.

Transportation issues:

- Low-income youth lack transportation to attend required services, adult education programs and/or employment.

Lake County



(Circuit 5)

"Substance use is becoming a bigger problem in all of the counties in Circuit 5. We currently have no drug rehab for youth in the 5th Circuit."

Resources in sufficient supply:

- Civil citation
- Out-patient sex offender counseling
- Project Connect

Greatest needs identified from survey:

- Drug screening
- In-patient drug rehab
- Job Corps program

Greatest additional needs:

- In-home counseling

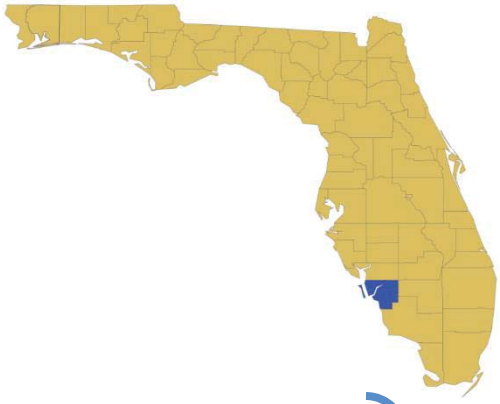
Populations with specific needs:

- Moderate-high risk and high risk youth

Transportation issues:

- A lot of our families cannot afford transportation. It would be helpful if we had resources for vouchers for bus or cab rides.

Lee County



(Circuit 20)

Resources in sufficient supply:

- Neighborhood accountability board
- Diversion programs (JDAP & Salus Care)

Greatest needs identified from survey:

- Transportation
- Mentoring
- Respite care for youth charged with domestic violence

Populations with specific needs:

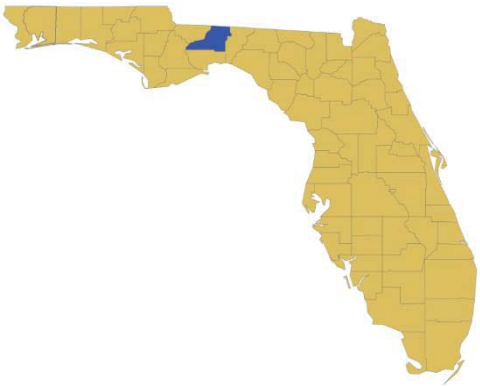
- Pregnant teens
- Teens with infants

Transportation issues:

- Lee County has limited public transportation.

"There is very limited public transportation in Lee County. There are some areas and populations that have access to adequate public transportation, but there are a number of areas with limited public transportation. In those cases, families--many who are suffering financial hardships--have to travel long distances for court, counseling and other assessments."

Leon County



(Circuit 2)

Resources in sufficient supply:

- Individual and family counseling
- Mentoring programs

Greatest needs identified from survey:

- Transportation
- Evidence-based programs

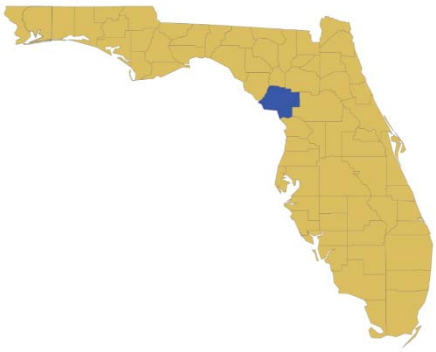
Populations with specific needs:

- All populations

Transportation issues:

- Many youth and families do not have transportation.

Levy County



(Circuit 8)

Resources in sufficient supply:

- In-home counseling services
- Out-patient substance-abuse counseling

Greatest needs identified from survey:

- In-patient substance-abuse treatment for girls
- Targeted mental health case management
- Vocational training

"Youth with mental health issues are frequently placed into commitment due to the lack of intensive mental health programs that could better address their needs."

Greatest additional needs:

- Employability skills training
- Employment opportunities
- Trauma counseling for youth & families

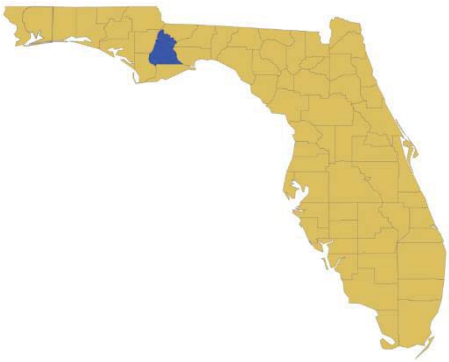
Populations with specific needs:

- Girls: Additional gender-based services to address their needs, especially substance-abuse.
- Youth with mental health issues: Providing treatment programs to address needs rather than DJJ commitment.

Transportation issues:

- Families have transportation problems getting to their assessments. Without early assessment, it is difficult to provide appropriate services.

Liberty County



(Circuit 2)

"There is a lack of mentoring programs available in Liberty County."

Resources in sufficient supply:

- None

Greatest needs identified from survey:

- Individual and family counseling
- Transportation
- Mentoring programs

Populations with specific needs:

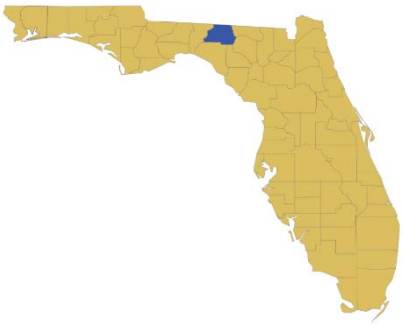
- All populations

Transportation issues:

- Many youth and families do not have transportation.

Madison County

(Circuit 3)



Resources in sufficient supply:

- Family counseling services
- Substance-abuse counseling
- Sex offender counseling
- Diversion programs

Greatest needs identified from survey:

- Structured activities/prevention programs
- Programs to assist low-income youth in paying court fees and/or restitution
- Substance-abuse/mental health assessment services

Greatest additional needs:

- Job skills training/job placement opportunities
- Local employment opportunities

"There are no programs or services available to assist youth in meeting their court requirements for monetary sanctions. This issue results in longer supervision times with no other sanctions/requirements.

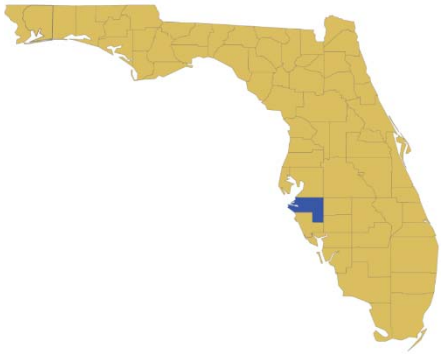
Populations with specific needs:

- Low-income youth have great difficulty in paying court fees, fines and restitution resulting in longer time on supervision.

Transportation issues:

- Low-income youth lack transportation to attend required services, adult education programs and/or employment.

Manatee County



(Circuit 12)

Resources in sufficient supply:

- Transition services for youth returning from residential programs
- Cognitive-behavioral therapy
- Probation day-treatment

Greatest needs identified from survey:

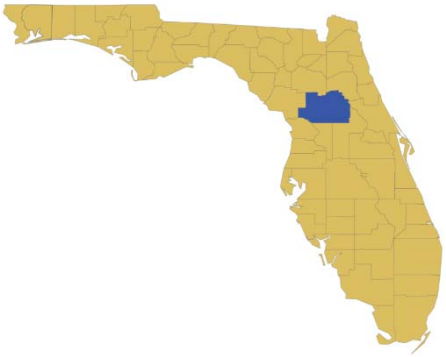
- Staff-secure shelter
- Independent living program
- Restitution program

Populations with specific needs:

- Youth charged with domestic violence
- Low-income youth
- CINS/FINS and runaway youth

"Manatee County does not have a staff-secure shelter that could be used for youth who need a more secure setting than that offered by our CINS shelter. Youth involved with human trafficking would benefit from a shelter that would give them a safe place to receive services. Youth with domestic violence charges and youth who meet detention criteria but require a more secure setting than offered by our CINS shelter would also benefit."

Marion County



(Circuit 5)

Resources in sufficient supply:

- Project Connect
- Civil citation
- Out-patient sex offender counseling

Greatest needs identified from survey:

- Respite program for adjudicated youth
- Substance-abuse treatment
- Mentors

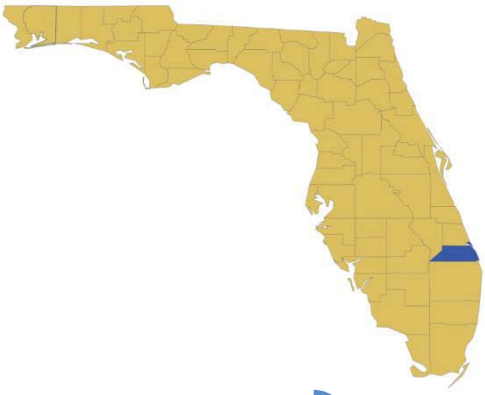
Populations with specific needs:

- Youth assessed as moderate-high and high risk to reoffend

Transportation issues:

- We need county-wide mass transit services.

Martin County



(Circuit 19)

Resources in sufficient supply:

- Mental health counseling agencies
- After-school programming for elementary youth

Greatest needs identified from survey:

- Police athletic league
- In-county dual-diagnosis residential treatment program
- Day-treatment program

"We have a lack of programs for females like PACE in Martin County. PACE used to serve this county years ago, but funding went away."

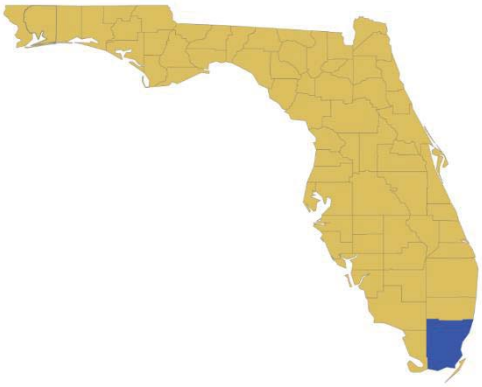
Greatest additional needs:

- After-school activities for middle-school youth
- Transitional housing for sex offenders

Populations with specific needs:

- Young black males
- Teen mothers who have dropped out of school

Miami-Dade County



(Circuit 11)

"We have about sixty verified/possible human trafficking victims on supervision. This population is difficult to engage due to constantly absconding from supervision. Also, a large percentage of these victims are involved with the dependency system, making placement inconsistent every time the youth is picked up from absconder status."

Resources in sufficient supply:

- Cognitive-behavioral interventions
- Diversion programs
- Community planning, inter-agency councils and task forces

Greatest needs identified from survey:

- Human trafficking safe homes
- In-patient substance-abuse program for girls
- Skill building/structured activities

Greatest additional needs:

- Vocational training and services

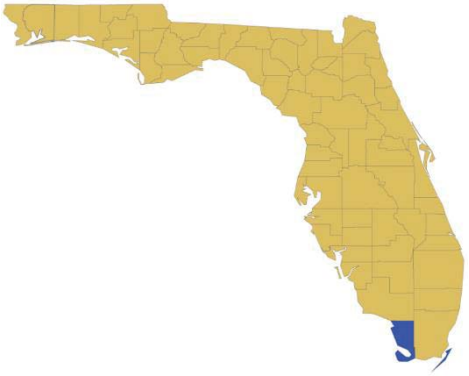
Populations with specific needs:

- Human trafficking population

Transportation issues:

- Youth in southern Miami-Dade are less likely to participate in specialized services due to lack of transportation and proximity to programming.

Monroe County



(Circuit 16)

Resources in sufficient supply:

- Drug testing
- Domestic violence respite beds
- Civil citation
- Teen court

Greatest needs identified from survey:

- In-patient substance-abuse treatment facility
- Mental health providers
- Vocational/technical/trade training/alternatives to formal education

Greatest additional needs:

- Out-patient sex offender treatment throughout entire county

Populations with specific needs:

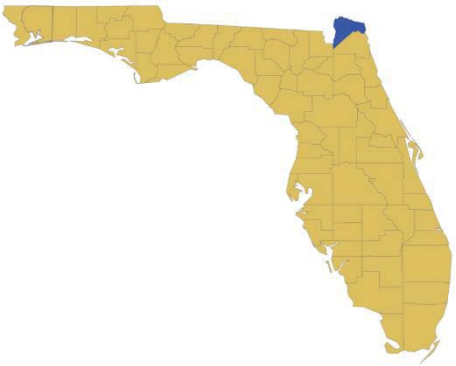
- Sex offenders
- Substance-abuse clients

Transportation & Location issues:

- Monroe youth must be transported to Miami for certain specialized services. This is a hardship for all families; in a time of high stress and need, placing a youth potentially 140 miles away from their hometown and surrounding support system ends up being an added stressor.

"Monroe County consistently has one of the highest percentages of youth with substance-abuse issues in the state of Florida, yet there are no in-patient treatment programs in the Circuit. We have the out-patient component through Drug Court, but the residential part is a serious problem (for example, we recently had a female youth in need of residential substance-abuse treatment and the only place we could find for her was in the Orlando area)."

Nassau County



(Circuit 4)

Resources in sufficient supply:

- Inter-agency cooperation (courts, law-enforcement, non-profits)

Greatest needs identified from survey:

- Additional providers
- Transportation
- Independent living program

Greatest additional needs:

- Housing options for transient youth

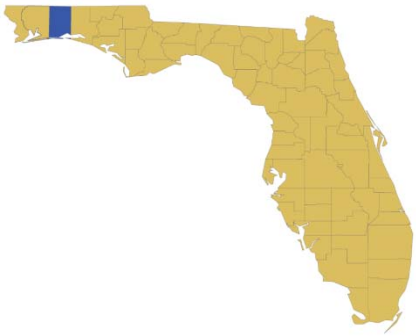
Populations with specific needs:

- Sex offenders
- Youth transitioning out of commitment

Transportation issues:

- Available options are minimal for families needing transportation to court, counseling, treatment, juvenile assessment center, etc.

Okaloosa County



(Circuit 1)

Resources in sufficient supply:

- Community-based treatment services for mental health
- Substance abuse treatment services for urban areas of the county

Greatest needs identified from survey:

- Pre-arrest diversion programs (civil citation) for non-school based offenses
- Community-based mental health and substance-abuse services for youth in the rural portions of the county

Greatest additional needs:

- Residential treatment services for mental health and substance abuse for youth anywhere in the county

"We see greater problems with children that have committed sex offenses and are not allowed to return to their custodial home. In many of these cases, the guardians/parents are forced to maintain a second residence to follow the mandates of the court."

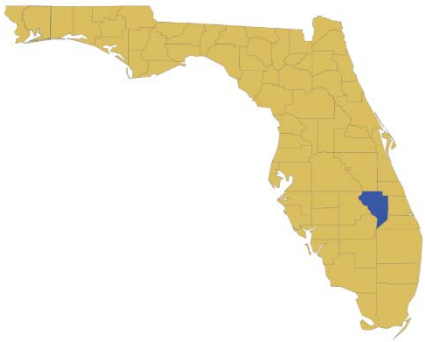
Populations with specific needs:

- Youth returning to the community from sex offender programs

Transportation issues:

- The county provides a very limited public transportation system. Access to treatment services of any sort is limited for youth that do not live within the urban areas of the county. Some services are only available in Fort Walton, which requires families located in Crestview to drive more than 30 miles one way to obtain access to community-based services.

Okeechobee County



Circuit 19

"Intensive family counseling is needed and represents a very big gap in services. If there is a program, there is a long wait list…"

Resources in sufficient supply:

- Summer youth programs

Greatest needs identified from survey:

- Structured activities/prevention programs
- Intensive family counseling
- Job opportunities and work experience

Greatest additional needs:

- Mentoring programs

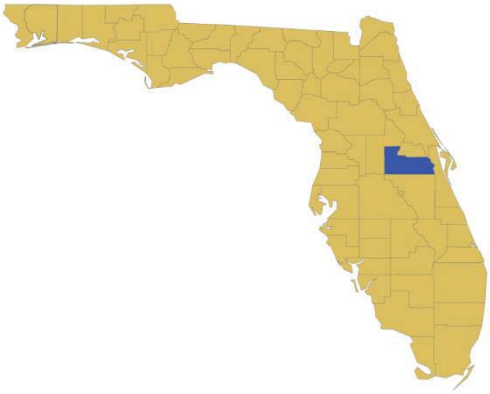
Populations with specific needs:

- Sex offenders
- Poverty is an issue for most of the community

Transportation issues:

- Transportation is a problem—youth have difficulty making it to their appointments in the community and out of town.

Orange County



(Circuit 9)

Resources in sufficient supply:

- Day treatment
- Out-patient substance-abuse counseling
- Targeted case management

Greatest needs identified from survey:

- Increased funding for community-based in-patient mental health treatment
- Employment assistance for youth returning from secure residential facilities
- Placement services for homeless youth and families

Greatest additional needs:

- Day-treatment services for NE side of the County

Populations with specific needs:

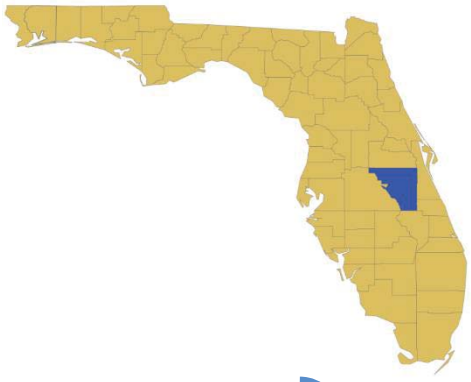
- The Haitian community

Transportation issues:

- As Orange County continues to grow the transportation time from one area to another within the county is increasing. This causes youth to be ineligible for day-treatment programs.

"The majority of our youth returning from a residential placement are in their late teens and are at high risk of entering the adult justice system. Many of these youth have a strong internal inclination to join the work force—they must begin to contribute to the maintenance of their households. Many return from a residential facility with certificates of completed vocational training; however, we fall short when it comes to assisting with a rewarding job placement."

Osceola County



(Circuit 9)

Resources in sufficient supply:

- Out-patient substance-abuse
- Targeted case management
- Academic services

Greatest needs identified from survey:

- Day-treatment programs in Poinciana and St. Cloud
- Vocational training services
- Additional funding for Oasis program

"Osceola youth would certainly benefit from a vocational program such as Home Builders Institute. Currently, there are no DJJ-sponsored vocational programs in Osceola County."

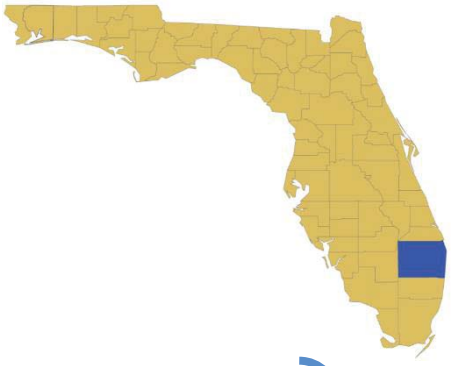
Populations with specific needs:

- Hispanics currently make up 51% of the residents in Osceola.

Transportation issues:

- Youth living in the Poinciana and St. Cloud communities live too far from Kissimmee to be served by the Paxen day-treatment program.

Palm Beach County



(Circuit 15)

"We currently have eight FFT slots available for youth and families. There is a constant waitlist for the evidence-based services which often leads to further family discord. Due to long waitlist, youth are often referred to other counseling services that have not been proven to be more effective than FFT for working with families and changing negative behaviors."

Resources in sufficient supply:

- Out-patient individual and substance-abuse and mental health counseling services
- Psychiatric and medication management services
- Case management services

Greatest needs identified from survey:

- In-patient substance-abuse services
- Functional Family Therapy (FFT)
- Mentoring programs for males and females

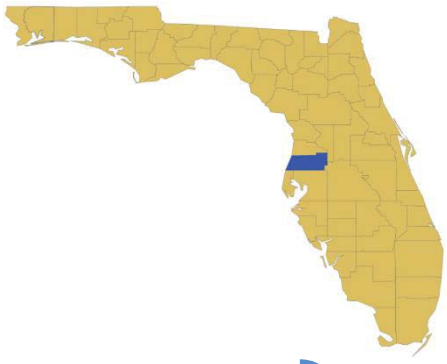
Greatest additional needs:

- Respite for dually-diagnosed youth

Populations with specific needs:

- Sex offenders have very few affordable out-patient services and no in-patient services available in Palm Beach County.

Pasco County



(Circuit 6)

Resources in sufficient supply:

- Community planning/inter-agency councils
- Anger-management treatment
- Substance-abuse education/prevention

Greatest needs identified from survey:

- Out-and in-patient substance-abuse therapy
- Out-and in-patient mental health therapy
- Parenting classes for youth

Greatest additional needs:

- Transitional and independent-living services for youth unable to return home and/or over the age of 18
- Transportation services

Populations with specific needs:

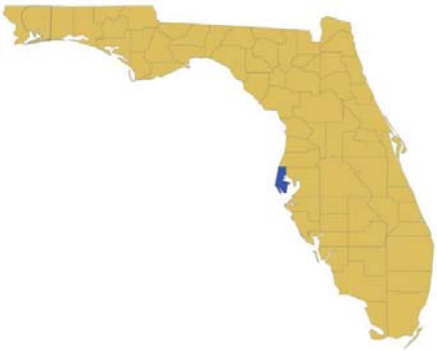
- Youth who have sexual behavior issues

Transportation issues:

- Transportation continues to be a significant barrier in Pasco County. Despite a small expansion in the routes for the public bus transit system, there are still several areas, mostly low-income, that the bus does not serve.

"Pasco County has a growing number of teen parents. Wrap-around services, to include parenting classes, would provide the structure and support needed by this population while ensuring the safety of the newborns."

Pinellas County



(Circuit 6)

Resources in sufficient supply:

- Community planning and collaboration
- Civil citation and diversion programs
- Agencies that provide assessments and therapeutic counseling for youth under the age of 18

Greatest needs identified from survey:

- Therapeutic group homes
- Step-down services for youth being released from residential mental health treatment programs
- System-of-care case management

Greatest additional needs:

- Flexible funding
- Transitional or independent-living services for youth who cannot return home and/or are over the age of 18
- Free or low-cost counseling services for youth over 18 years of age

"The Pinellas County System of Care needs system navigators or a centralized case manager to guide families through the system of care and assist with the access of appropriate services. This system navigator would connect the families with the resources they need for not only treatment, but also those needed to thrive as a unit in the community."

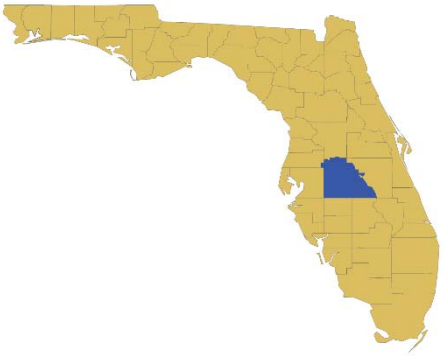
Populations with specific needs:

- Crossover (DJJ/DCF) youth
- Severe and persistent mentally-ill youth

Transportation issues:

- Transportation continues to be a significant problem to the youth and families in Pinellas County. Inadequate transportation hinders access to needed services.

Polk County



(Circuit 10)

Resources in sufficient supply:

- Community planning and inter-agency councils
- Community collaboration

Greatest needs identified from survey:

- Case management diversion programs
- In-home mental health counseling
- In-home substance-abuse counseling
- Trauma-informed care counseling

Greatest additional needs:

- Bi-lingual services
- Additional respite beds
- Additional Community Action Treatment (CAT) slots

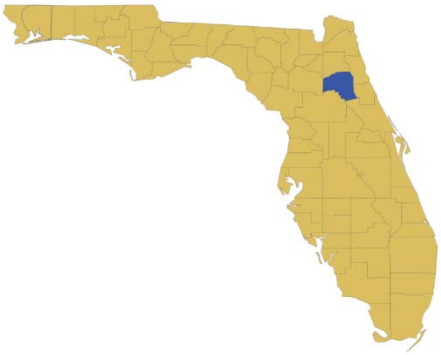
Populations with specific needs:

- Transgender youth
- Youth with severe mental health problems
- Homeless youth

Transportation issues:

- Youth in rural areas have difficulty getting transportation to available services.

Putnam County



(Circuit 7)

Resources in sufficient supply:

- Prevention programs
- Diversion programs

Greatest needs identified from survey:

- In-patient psychiatric facility or Children's Crisis Stabilization Unit
- Substance-abuse counseling
- Mentoring programs

Greatest additional needs:

- In-County Baker Act/CCSU Facility

Populations with specific needs:

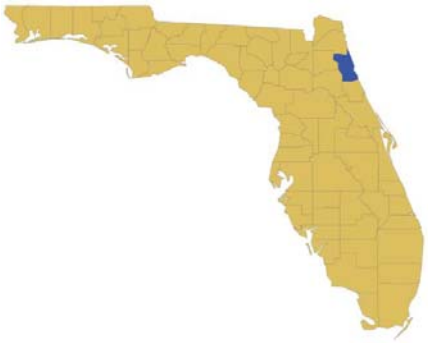
- Girls need gender-specific programming

"There is a lack of community-based programs that deal with female gender-specific issues. Instead, girls are usually placed in programs designed for boys."

Transportation issues:

- Putnam County is a very rural county, yet youth that reside in isolated areas still require services. There is not currently a reliable means of public transportation for these areas.

St. Johns County



(Circuit 7)

Resources in sufficient supply:

- Out-patient substance-abuse counseling
- Family/individual counseling
- Mentoring programs
- Boys/Girls Club

Greatest needs identified from survey:

- Substance-abuse residential treatment facility
- Day-treatment program
- CINS/FINS shelter

Greatest additional needs:

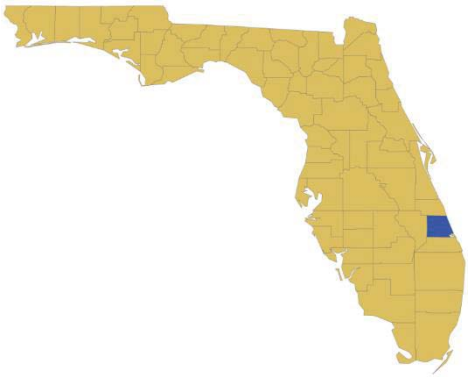
- In-county CINS/FINS shelter

Transportation issues:

- Youth that reside in outlying parts of the county (Hastings, Elkton, etc.) are unable to access resources available within Saint Augustine. Transportation is a huge issue and there is no reliable public transportation available in these rural areas.

"There are no respite beds/resources available within St. Johns County. Youth who qualify for such services must be transported out of the county (Duval). There needs to be a CINS/FINS shelter within the county."

St. Lucie County



(Circuit 19)

"We have a need for diverse, culturally competent, evidence-based mentoring, especially for African American males. The Roundtable of St. Lucie County completed an assessment of community resources and gaps earlier this year and this was one that will be selected as a goal for that organization."

Resources in sufficient supply:

- Mental health counseling

Greatest needs identified from survey:

- Culturally competent mentoring
- Consequence unit for probation violators
- Increased employment opportunities for youth

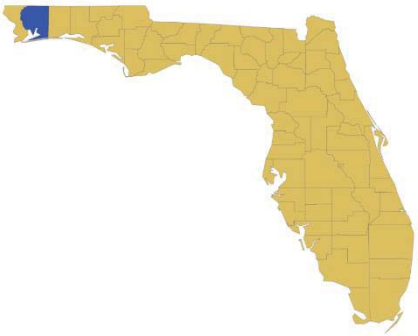
Greatest additional needs:

- Programs for youth age 12 and under
- Housing and counseling for youth age 18 and older

Populations with specific needs:

- Sex offenders (transitional housing)
- Gang-involved youth

Santa Rosa County



(Circuit 1)

Resources in sufficient supply:

- Community-based mental health and substance abuse treatment

Greatest needs identified from survey:

- Residential treatment services for mental health and substance abuse
- Community-based mental health and substance-abuse services for youth in the rural parts of the county

Populations with specific needs:

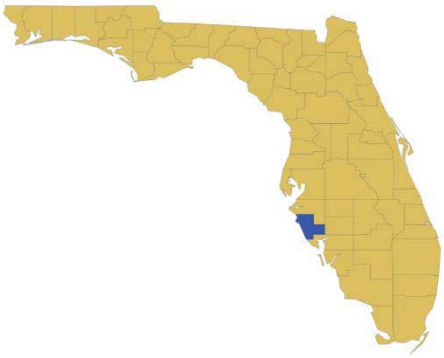
- Youth returning to the community from sex offender programs

"Residential services are only provided in Pensacola which is 30 to 50 miles away, depending upon which part of the county. This distance can make family participation difficult or impossible."

Transportation issues:

- There is no public transportation in Santa Rosa County. Services are provided in Milton which is located near the center of the county. Youth located on the outskirts of the county cannot access services in Milton, unless they are able to provide their own transportation.

Sarasota County



(Circuit 12)

Resources in sufficient supply:

- Transition services for youth returning from residential programs
- Cognitive-behavioral therapy
- Probation day-treatment

Greatest needs identified from survey:

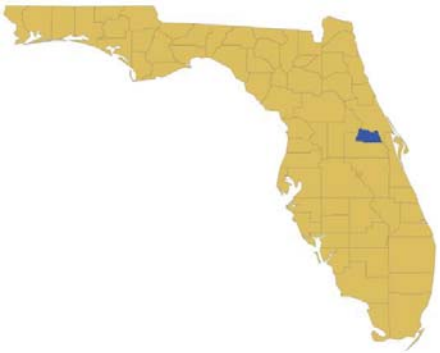
- Restitution program
- Staff-secure shelter
- Independent living

Populations with specific needs:

- Youth charged with domestic violence
- Human-trafficked youth
- Substance-using youth
- Low-income youth
- CINS/FINS and runaway youth

"At times restitution and fees are the last sanction youth have to complete to have their supervision cases closed. Creating a program that would allow youth to perform meaningful public-service type work in exchange for money that would go directly to restitution and fees would not only help youth successfully complete their court-ordered supervision but would also help compensate victims and the court system. Funds could be generated via grants, donations or other fines."

Seminole County



(Circuit 18)

Resources in sufficient supply:

- Mental health services
- Substance-abuse counseling
- Wrap-around services for families

Greatest needs identified from survey:

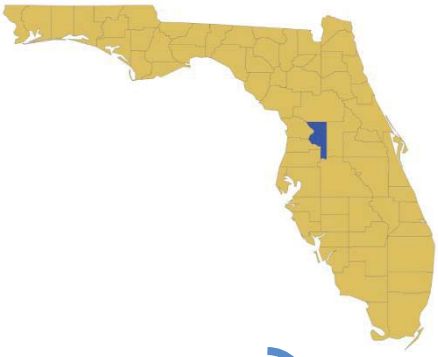
- Job skills and placement services
- Problem sexual behavior services
- Independent living

Populations with specific needs:

- Sex offenders
- Homeless youth not eligible for CBC/DCF services

"Community services for sex offenders are beyond the financial reach of most families and providers that are willing to work with uninsured or underinsured youth are not acknowledged as accepted providers by the judicial system."

Sumter County



(Circuit 5)

Resources in sufficient supply:

- Project Connect
- Out-patient sex-offender counseling
- Civil citation

Greatest needs identified from survey:

- Drug-screen waivers for indigent families
- Youth shelter/respite care
- Trauma treatment

"Sumter County has a high number of youth with trauma histories and related problems. We would like to have counseling or therapy specifically geared toward trauma."

Greatest additional needs:

- In-home services

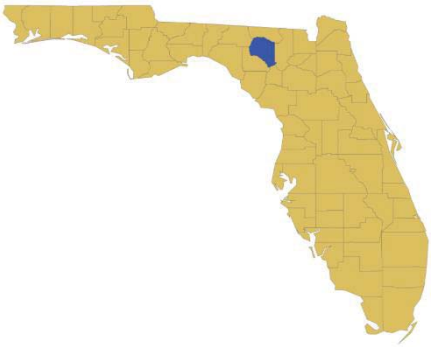
Populations with specific needs:

- Youth that are involved with human trafficking

Transportation issues:

- We need county-wide mass transit services.

Suwannee County



(Circuit 3)

"There are no after school or summer programs that our youth can participate in, and inadequate prevention programs/activities for local youth to remain active in pro-social services."

Resources in sufficient supply:

- Family counseling services
- Substance-abuse counseling
- Sex offender counseling
- Diversion programs

Greatest needs identified from survey:

- Structured activities/prevention programs
- Programs to assist low-income youth in paying court fees and/or restitution
- Substance-abuse/mental health assessment services

Greatest additional needs:

- Job skills training/job placement opportunities
- Local employment opportunities

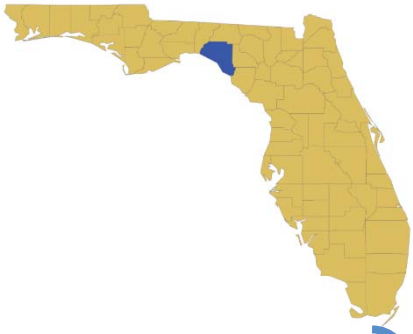
Populations with specific needs:

- Low-income youth have great difficulty in paying court fees, fines and restitution--resulting in longer time on supervision--and lack adequate transportation to attend required services and/or work when applicable.

Transportation issues:

- Low-income youth lack transportation to attend required services, adult education programs and/or employment.

Taylor County



(Circuit 3)

"There are no programs or services available to assist youth in meeting their court requirements for monetary sanctions. This issue results in longer supervision times with no other sanctions/requirements."

Resources in sufficient supply:

- Family counseling services
- Substance-abuse counseling
- Sex offender counseling
- Diversion programs

Greatest needs identified from survey:

- Structured activities/prevention programs
- Programs to assist low-income youth in paying court fees and/or restitution
- Substance-abuse/mental health assessment services

Greatest additional needs:

- Job skills training/job placement opportunities
- Local employment opportunities

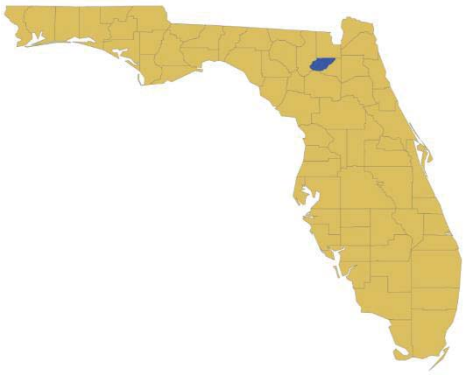
Populations with specific needs:

- Low-income youth have great difficulty in paying court fees, fines and restitution resulting in longer time on supervision and lack adequate transportation to attend required services and/or work when applicable.

Transportation issues:

- Low-income youth lack transportation to attend required services, adult education programs and/or employment

Union County



(Circuit 8)

Resources in sufficient supply:

- In-home counseling services
- Out-patient substance-abuse counseling

Greatest needs identified from survey:

- In-patient substance-abuse treatment for girls
- Targeted mental health case management
- Vocational training

Greatest additional needs:

- Employability skills training
- Employment opportunities
- Trauma counseling for youth & families

"Youth with mental health issues are frequently placed into commitment due to the lack of intensive mental health programs that could better address their needs."

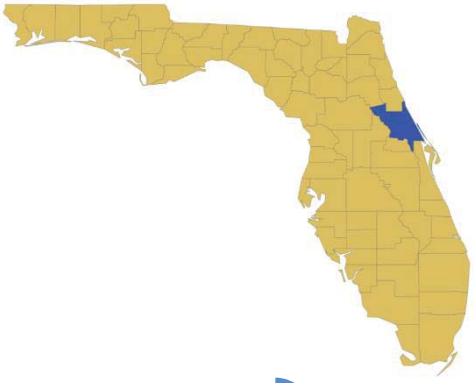
Populations with specific needs:

- Girls: Additional gender-based services to address their needs, especially substance abuse.
- Youth with mental health issues: Treatment-based programs to address needs rather than DJJ commitment.

Transportation issues:

- Families have transportation problems getting to their assessments. Without early assessment, it is difficult to provide appropriate intervention.

Volusia County



(Circuit 7)

Resources in sufficient supply:

- Cognitive-behavioral therapy
- Redirections
- Day treatment

Greatest needs identified from survey:

- Vocational programs/resources
- Additional sex offender services

Greatest additional needs:

- In- and out-patient psychiatric services for east side of county
- Substance-abuse services providers for west side of county

"We have only one provider of sex-offender services (DJJ contracted) and if a youth/family is unsuccessful with this service, there is a lack of other options available."

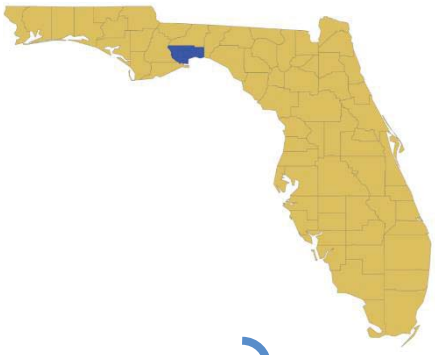
Populations with specific needs:

- Sex offenders

Transportation issues:

- Volusia County is an extremely large county and rural parts throughout (Pierson, Seville, Oak Hill, etc.) do not have access to public transportation.

Wakulla County



(Circuit 2)

Resources in sufficient supply:

- None

Greatest needs identified from survey:

- Mentoring programs
- Lack of day-treatment services
- Transportation

"There is a lack of day treatment services in Wakulla County, which includes evidence-based programs (EBPs)."

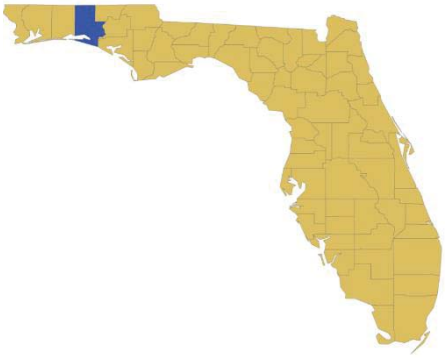
Populations with specific needs:

- All populations

Transportation issues:

- Many youth and families do not have any transportation.

Walton County



(Circuit 1)

Resources in sufficient supply:

- Community-based mental health and substance abuse treatment services

Greatest needs identified from survey:

- Residential mental health and substance abuse treatment services for youth
- Community-based mental health and substance-abuse services for youth in the rural sections of the county
- Domestic violence services for youth

"Residential services are only available in Pensacola which is located 70 to 100 miles away, depending upon the location within the county. This presents barriers to family and community involvement in the treatment process."

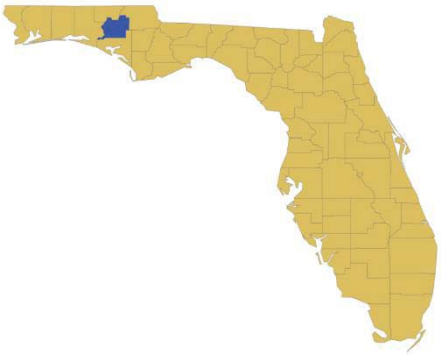
Populations with specific needs:

- Youth returning to the community from sex offender programs

Transportation issues:

- There is no public transportation in Walton county, which means that youth who do not live within walking distance of the provider will not be able to access services that are available.

Washington County



(Circuit 14)

Resources in sufficient supply:

- Domestic violence education
- Counseling services, except for sex offenders and substance abuse

Greatest needs identified from survey:

- Transportation
- Parenting classes for youth who are parents, financial education classes—things that are directed at breaking the cycle of poverty

Populations with specific needs:

- Sex offender youth do not have services available in Washington County
- Youth with a lack of structured activity options
- Youth with mental health issues who need in-patient treatment
- Younger youth with complex risk factors
- Gang members

Transportation issues:

- Families who are low-income and reside in rural parts of the county have limited transportation.

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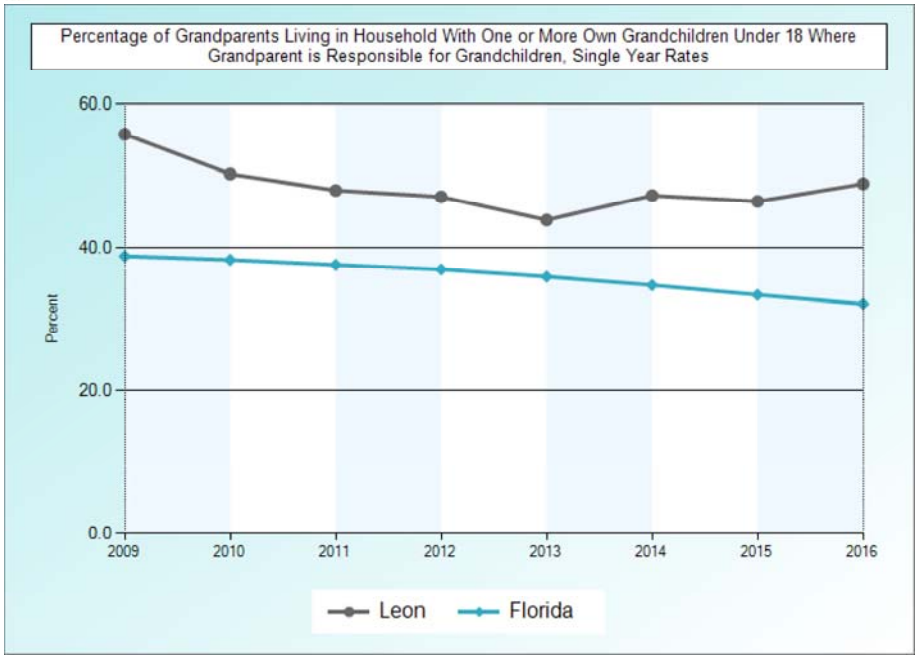

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Data Source: US Census Bureau

Data Note(s)

- Number of grandparent(s) living in a household with one or more of their own grandchildren under the age of 18 where the grandparent is responsible for the grandchild (ren) divided by the number of grandparent(s) living in household with one or more own grandchild.
- Chart will display if there are at least three years of data.
- Multi-year counts are a sum of the selected years, not an average.
- Quartiles are calculated when data is available for at least 51 counties.

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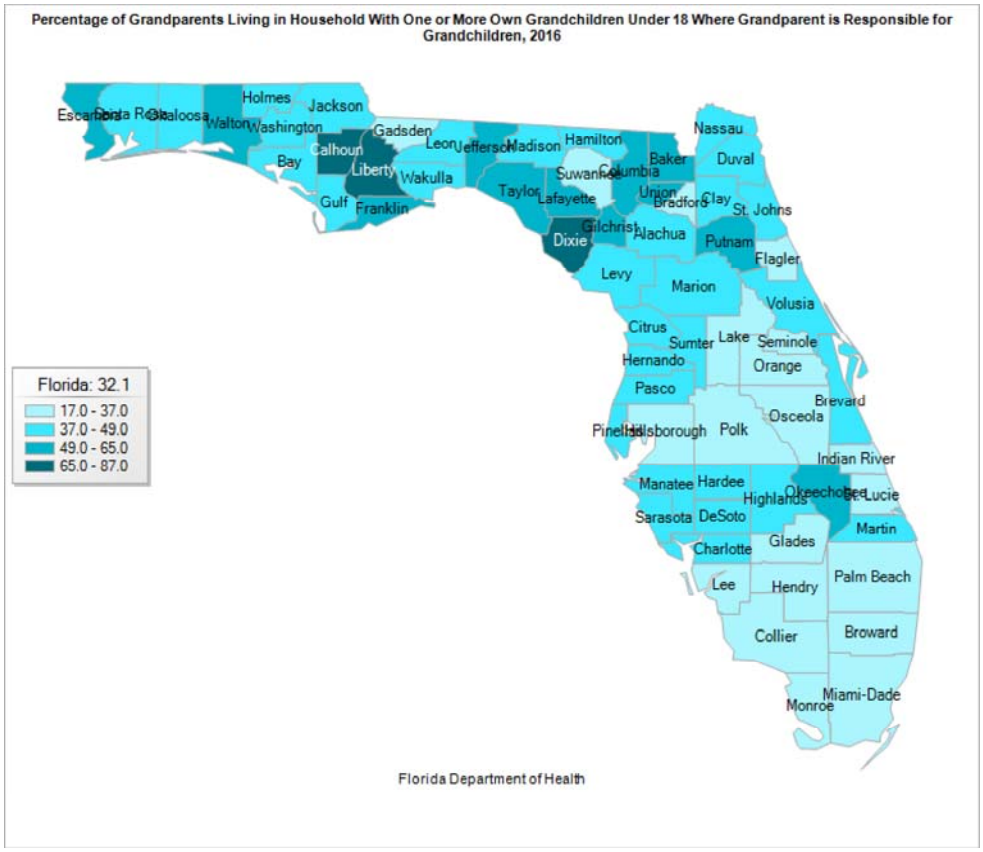

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Percentage of Grandparents Living in Household With One or More Own Grandchildren Under 18 Where Grandparent is Responsible for Grandchildren, Single Year Rates		
	Leon	Florida
Year	Percent	Percent
2016	48.9	32.1
2015	46.4	33.4
2014	47.3	34.7
2013	43.8	35.9
2012	47.1	36.9
2011	48.0	37.6
2010	50.3	38.3
2009	55.8	38.8

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print

Percentage of Grandparents Living in Household With One or More Own Grandchildren Under 18 Where Grandparent is Responsible for Grandchildren, 2016	
County	Percent
Florida	32.1
Alachua	45.4
Baker	60.4
Bay	48.8
Bradford	29.5
Brevard	48.9
Broward	25.8
Calhoun	67.5
Charlotte	47.6
Citrus	42.4
Clay	47.1
Collier	24.9
Columbia	58.7
Miami-Dade	17.3
DeSoto	43.4
Dixie	82.8
Duval	40.5
Escambia	50.8
Flagler	30.9
Franklin	63.4
Gadsden	35.6
Gilchrist	55.2
Glades	36.2
Gulf	38.9
Hamilton	47.8
Hardee	37.3
Hendry	36.0
Hernando	44.1
Highlands	38.2
Hillsborough	32.6
Holmes	42.3
Indian River	30.9
Jackson	44.9
Jefferson	52.6
Lafayette	57.0
Lake	34.2
Lee	33.5
Leon	48.9
Levy	44.1
Liberty	86.8
Madison	42.0
Manatee	37.5
Marion	41.1
Martin	40.9
Monroe	28.1
Nassau	47.9
Okaloosa	44.0
Okeechobee	57.0
Orange	31.1
Osceola	26.8
Palm Beach	30.6

Pasco	41.3
Pinellas	37.5
Polk	32.2
Putnam	64.1
St. Johns	38.9
St. Lucie	30.9
Santa Rosa	48.3
Sarasota	40.1
Seminole	26.2
Sumter	47.0
Suwannee	35.5
Taylor	55.8
Union	55.7
Volusia	37.9
Wakulla	47.9
Walton	55.9
Washington	48.3

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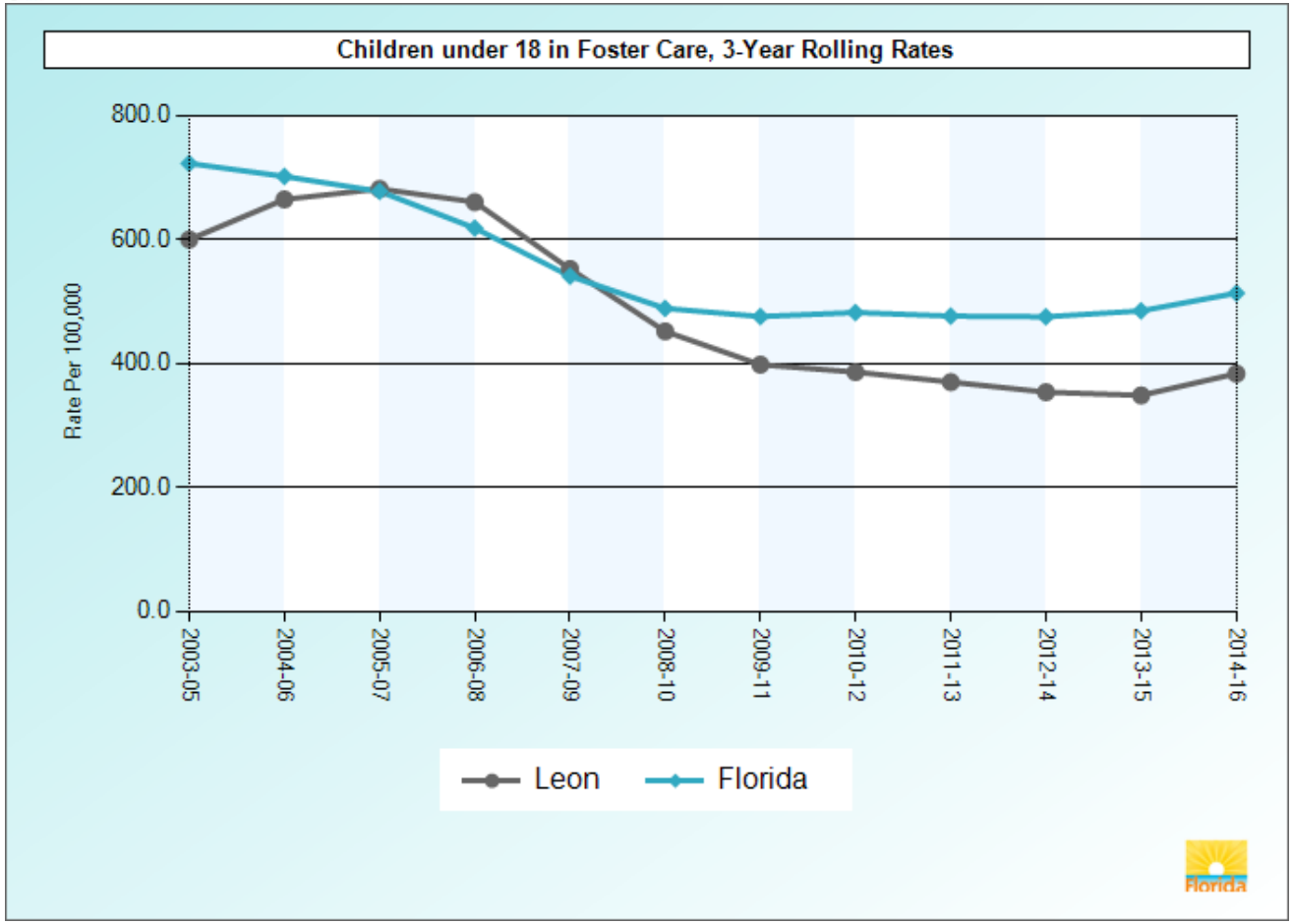

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Data Source: Department of Children and Families, Florida Safe Families Network Data Repository

Data Note(s)

- This report provides an Unduplicated Count of Children in Out of Home Care (OHC) excluding Approved Relative and Non-Relative Care by Age and Case County
- County is based on case county and includes "Other US County" and "Unknown" since both are values in FSFN case county. For this reason, the state total may not equal the sum of all counties.
- Age is based on the earliest date of known age as of January 1 if the child was already in licensed OHC or the date of first licensed OHC placement if not in licensed OHC at the start of the year.
- Changes in overall counts as compared to previous years may be due to changes in how placements are captured. "Other Placements" such as DJJ and Runaways are now included in the counts, whereas they were excluded in previous years.
- Chart will display if there are at least three years of data.
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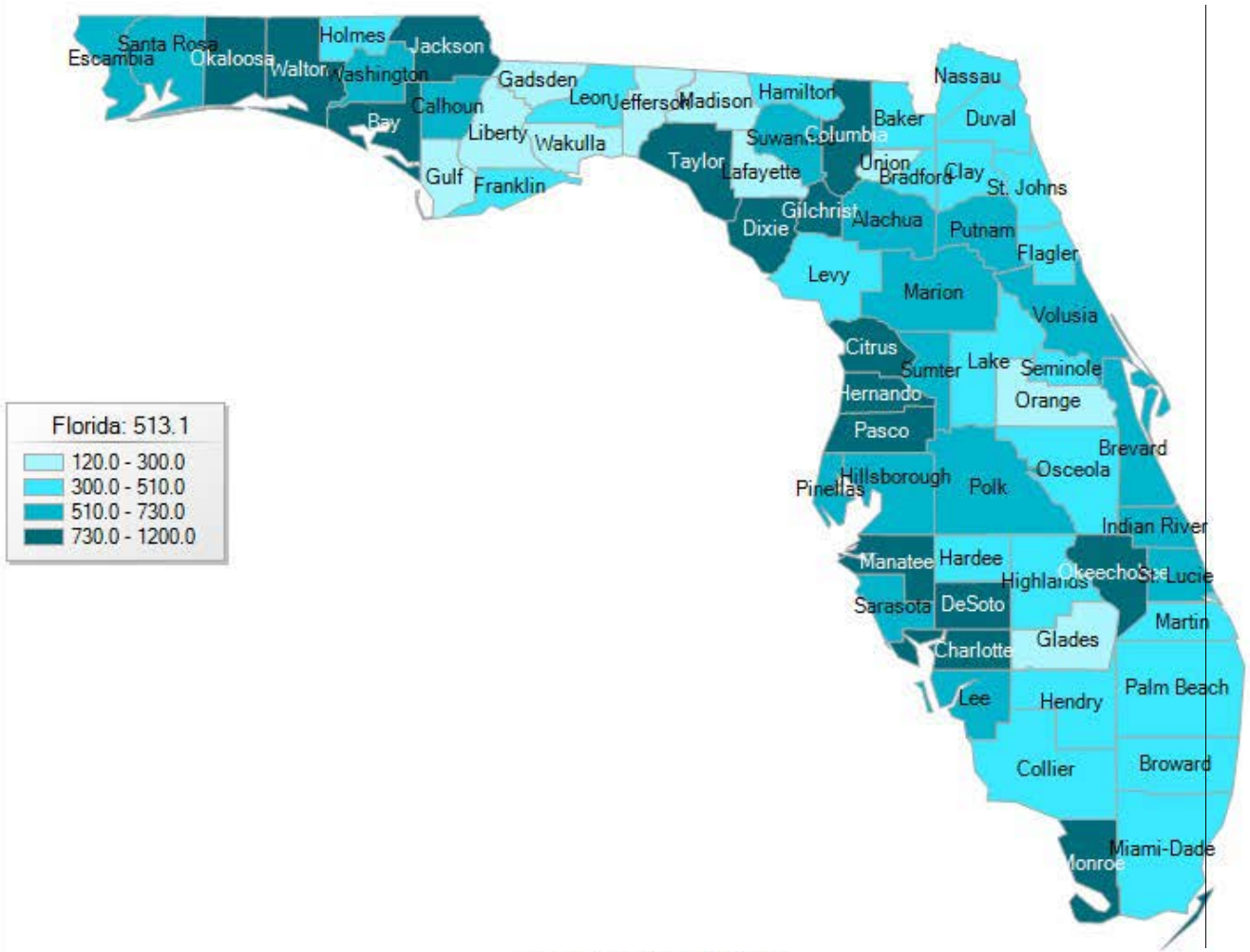
Children under 18 in Foster Care, Rate Per 100,000 Population, 2014-16



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- Chart will display if there are at least three years of data.
- Multi-year counts are a sum of the selected years, not an average.
- Quartiles are calculated when data is available for at least 51 counties.

print

Children under 18 in Foster Care, 3-Year Rolling Rates								
	Leon				Florida			
Year	Count	Denom	Rate	MOV (+/-)	Count	Denom	Rate	MOV (+/-)
2014-16	617	161,018	383.2*	30.2	62,496	12,180,407	513.1	4.0
2013-15	557	159,949	348.2*	28.9	58,614	12,097,057	484.5	3.9
2012-14	567	160,422	353.4*	29.0	57,261	12,055,099	475.0	3.9
2011-13	597	161,525	369.6*	29.6	57,444	12,065,020	476.1	3.9
2010-12	629	163,089	385.7*	30.1	58,065	12,051,272	481.8	3.9
2009-11	652	163,935	397.7*	30.5	58,014	12,203,494	475.4	3.9
2008-10	741	164,173	451.4*	32.4	60,267	12,337,551	488.5	3.9
2007-09	906	164,102	552.1	35.9	67,518	12,492,249	540.5	4.1
2006-08	1,077	163,174	660.0*	39.3	76,861	12,436,164	618.0	4.4
2005-07	1,103	161,891	681.3	40.1	83,441	12,319,575	677.3	4.6
2004-06	1,075	161,830	664.3	39.6	85,208	12,149,024	701.4	4.7
2003-05	972	162,140	599.5*	37.6	85,916	11,893,292	722.4	4.8

FLHealthCharts.com is provided by the Florida Department of Health, Division of Public Health Statistics & Performance Management. 5/7/2018 4:59 PM

Data Source: Department of Children and Families, Florida Safe Families Network Data Repository

Data Note(s)

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- Changes in overall counts as compared to previous years may be due to changes in how placements are captured. "Other Placements" such as DJJ and Runaways are now included in the counts, whereas they were excluded in previous years.
- Chart will display if there are at least three years of data.
- Multi-year counts are a sum of the selected years, not an average.
- Quartiles are calculated when data is available for at least 51 counties.
- MOV - Measure of Variability: Probable range of values resulting from random fluctuations in the number of events. Not calculated when numerator is below 5 or denominator is below 20, or count or rate is suppressed. The MOV is useful for comparing rates to a goal or standard. For example, if the absolute difference between the county rate and the statewide rate is less than the MOV, the county rate is not significantly different from the statewide rate (alpha level = 0.05). When the absolute difference between the county rate and the statewide rate is greater than the MOV, the county rate is significantly different from the statewide rate. MOV should not be used to determine if the rates of two different counties, or the county rates for two different years, are statistically significantly different.
- Denom - abbreviated for Denominator.
- Population estimates are not available for persons whose county of residence is unknown. Given this, the denominator and associated rate are not available.
- * - Indicates the county rate is statistically significantly different from the statewide rate.

print

Children under 18 in Foster Care, Rate Per 100,000 Population, 2014-16				
County	Count	Denom	Rate	MOV (+/-)
Florida	62,496	12,180,407	513.1	4.0
Alachua	854	137,211	622.4*	41.6
Baker	82	19,813	413.9*	89.4
Bay	971	111,837	868.2*	54.4
Bradford	60	16,368	366.6*	92.6
Brevard	1,658	317,201	522.7	25.1
Broward	5,831	1,191,819	489.3*	12.5
Calhoun	53	9,102	582.3	156.3
Charlotte	628	66,332	946.8*	73.7
Citrus	613	64,682	947.7*	74.7
Clay	515	146,790	350.8*	30.2
Collier	634	188,692	336.0*	26.1
Columbia	439	44,633	983.6*	91.6
Miami-Dade	6,393	1,650,637	387.3*	9.5
DeSoto	176	21,462	820.1*	120.7
Dixie	89	9,452	941.6*	194.7
Duval	2,709	624,858	433.5*	16.3
Escambia	1,400	195,756	715.2*	37.3
Flagler	227	55,785	406.9*	52.8
Franklin	18	5,800	310.3*	143.1
Gadsden	45	32,232	139.6*	40.8
Gilchrist	98	10,604	924.2*	182.1

Glades	15	6,501	230.7*	116.6
Gulf	10	7,726	129.4*	80.2
Hamilton	31	8,593	360.8*	126.8
Hardee	68	22,079	308.0*	73.1
Hendry	140	31,368	446.3	73.8
Hernando	820	100,164	818.7*	55.8
Highlands	236	53,786	438.8*	55.9
Hillsborough	5,971	929,217	642.6*	16.2
Holmes	61	12,042	506.6	126.8
Indian River	406	76,248	532.5	51.7
Jackson	240	25,605	937.3*	118.0
Jefferson	10	7,622	131.2*	81.3
Lafayette	7	5,275	132.7*	98.2
Lake	633	189,377	334.3*	26.0
Lee	2,332	374,458	622.8*	25.2
Leon	617	161,018	383.2*	30.2
Levy	98	24,376	402.0*	79.4
Liberty	14	4,988	280.7*	146.8
Madison	29	11,504	252.1*	91.6
Manatee	1,510	203,825	740.8*	37.2
Marion	1,214	192,812	629.6*	35.3
Martin	325	76,231	426.3*	46.3
Monroe	320	33,938	942.9*	102.8
Nassau	237	47,264	501.4	63.7
Okaloosa	1,040	127,744	814.1*	49.3
Okeechobee	276	27,301	1,011.0*	118.7

Orange	2,354	862,816	272.8*	11.0
Osceola	1,047	235,205	445.1*	26.9
Palm Beach	3,382	815,222	414.9*	14.0
Pasco	2,352	299,660	784.9*	31.6
Pinellas	2,987	483,308	618.0*	22.1
Polk	2,596	433,223	599.2*	23.0
Putnam	294	47,057	624.8*	71.2
St. Johns	426	141,927	300.2*	28.5
St. Lucie	1,160	179,655	645.7*	37.0
Santa Rosa	811	111,456	727.6*	49.9
Sarasota	950	177,086	536.5	34.0
Seminole	1,029	286,111	359.7*	21.9
Sumter	161	26,015	618.9*	95.3
Suwannee	145	28,207	514.1	83.5
Taylor	104	12,990	800.6*	153.3
Union	18	9,220	195.2*	90.1
Volusia	1,922	277,052	693.7*	30.9
Wakulla	55	19,678	279.5*	73.8
Walton	411	37,247	1,103.4*	106.1
Washington	99	15,144	653.7*	128.4

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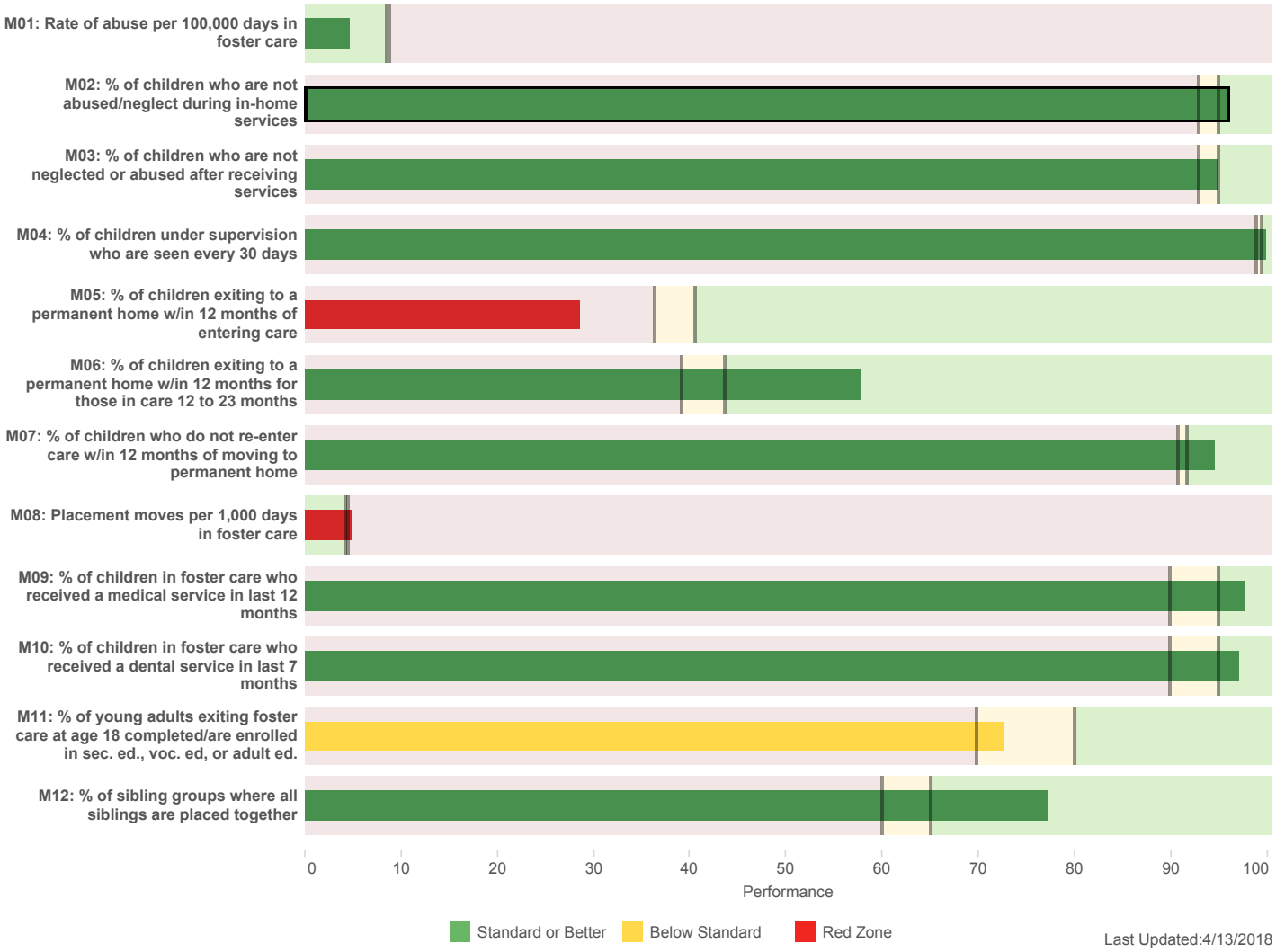
CBC Scorecard Performance Measures

Report Period: SFY 2016-2017
Level: County
Entity: Leon

Step 1: Select Quarter(s)
Multiple values

Step 2: Select Entity Level
County

Step 3: Select an Entity
Leon



Last Updated:4/13/2018

Community Based Care (CBC) Scorecard
The CBC Scorecard was developed in conjunction with the 18 community-based care lead agencies across the state. These nonprofit organizations contract with the state to handle all prevention, foster care, adoption and Independent Living services to children and families in the child welfare system. The scorecard evaluates the lead agencies on 12 key measures to determine how well they are meeting the most critical needs of these at-risk children and families.

CBC Scorecard Performance Measures

Report Period: SFY 2016-2017

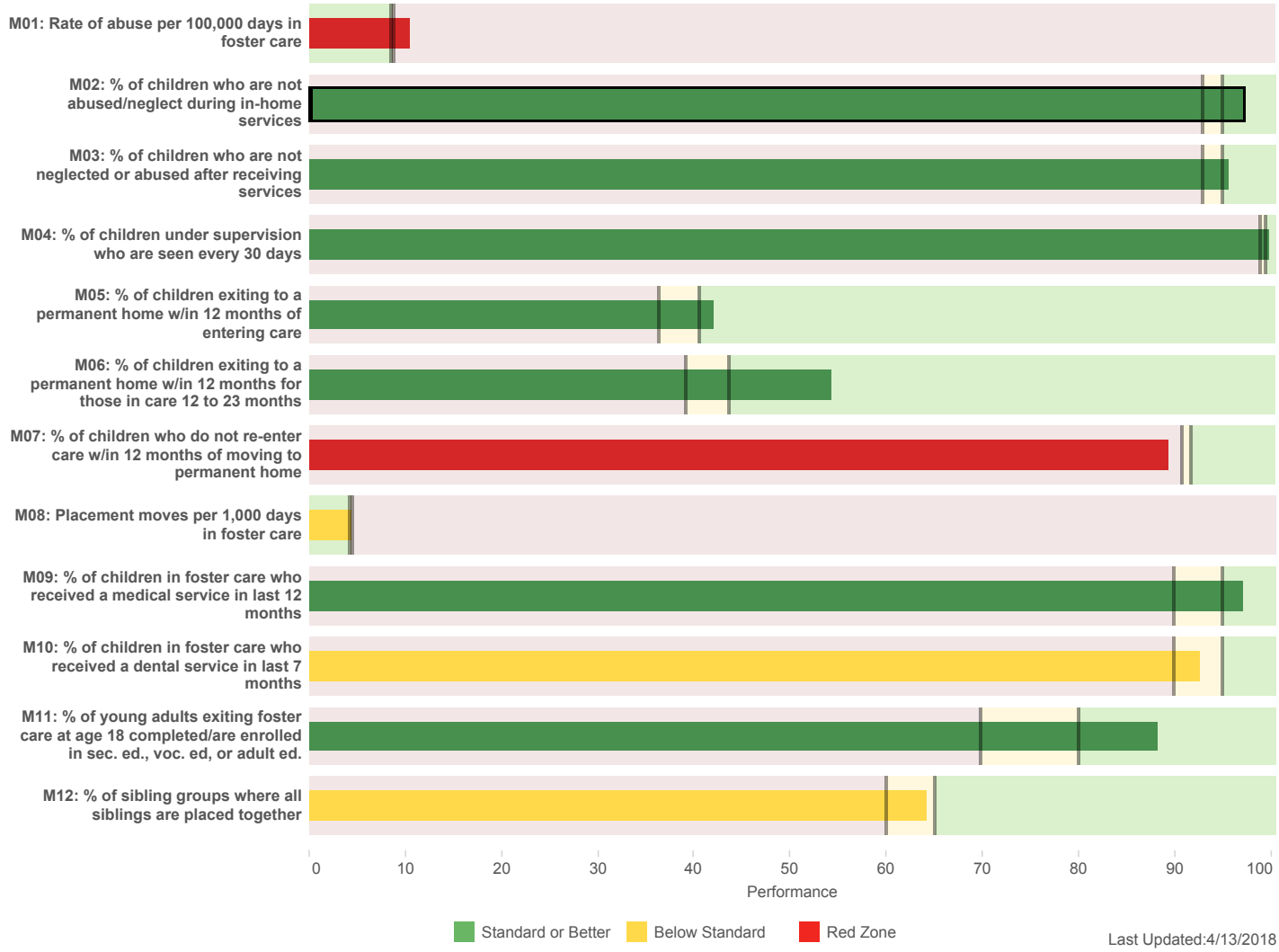
Level: Statewide

Entity: Statewide

Step 1: Select Quarter(s)
Multiple values

Step 2: Select Entity Level
Statewide

Step 3: Select an Entity
All



Standard or Better | Below Standard | Red Zone

Last Updated:4/13/2018

CBC Scorecard Measure Algorithms

Measures

Safety Indicators

1. Rate of abuse or neglect per day while in foster care.
2. Percent of children not abused or neglected while receiving in-home services.
3. Percent of children with no verified maltreatment within six (6) months of termination of supervision
4. Children under supervision who are seen every thirty (30) days

Permanency Indicators

5. Percent of children exiting foster care to a permanent home within twelve (12) months of entering care
6. Percent of children exiting foster care to a permanent home in twelve (12) months for children in foster care twelve (12) to twenty-three (23) months.
7. Percent of children who do not re-enter foster care within twelve (12) months of moving to a permanent home
8. Placement moves per one-thousand (1,000) days in foster care

Well-Being Indicators

9. Percent of children in foster care who have received medical services in the last twelve (12) months
10. Percent of children in foster care who have received dental services in the last seven (7) months
11. Percent of young adults who have aged out of foster care who have completed or are enrolled in secondary education, vocational training, and/or adult education
12. Percent of sibling groups where all siblings are placed together

Definitions

Several key terms related to the measures are defined here.

"Cohort" is a group of children who share a common characteristic or event in a period of time or a point in time. Some cohorts are defined by a child's status on a given date; others are defined by an event (e.g., a removal date or permanency date); still others are defined by the child's receiving a type of service within a date range.

"Discharge Date" is the date a child leaves *foster care* and marks the end of a *removal episode*.

A *"Face-to-face visit"* occurs when a caseworker has contact with a child, face-to-face, regardless of where the visit takes place and documents this activity in FSFN as a case note where the child is selected as a participant and the Face-to-Face Contact has been Completed, regardless of the type of note. The date of the visit is also documented in the case note.

"Foster Care" is substitute care provided for children placed away from their parents or guardians regardless of placement type or custodian, including those in licensed board-paid foster care (foster homes and group care), kinship (relative or non-relative) care, or any other placement where the State agency has placement and care responsibility. This status is defined by the entry of a *removal episode* in FSFN.

"Follow-Up Period" is the period of twelve (12) months used to measure safety, timely permanency, or re-entry for a *cohort* of children.

"In-Home Episode" is a series of consecutive *living arrangements* where there is no more than a full calendar day gap between the ending of one and the beginning of a subsequent *living arrangement*. Any gaps of more than a full calendar day between individual *living arrangements* indicates a different *in-home episode*.

"In-Home Services" are case managed services where the child remains with their parent(s) or primary caretakers but the Department maintains supervision. This status is defined by the entry of a *living arrangement* in FSFN.

"Incident Date" is the date the *verified maltreatment* occurred based on the findings entered into FSFN.

"Investigation Completion Period" is the two (2) month period following the end of the *cohort selection period* and/or the *follow-up period* for child safety indicators. This is necessary to allow up to sixty (60) days for completion of a child protective investigation that may have commenced near the end of the *cohort selection period* and/or the *follow-up period* and entry of findings into FSFN.

"Length of Stay" is the duration a child is in *foster care* and is measured as the time between their *removal date* and either their *discharge date* or some other defined date (e.g., the end of the *report period*).

"Living Arrangement" is a period of time in which a child is receiving *in-home services*.

"Permanency" is the discharge of a child from *foster care* to a permanent home, indicating reunification, adoption, or permanent guardianship. Specific permanency discharge reasons include: Adoption, Guardianship, Guardianship to Non-Relative, Guardianship to Relative, Living with Other Relatives, Reunification with Parent(s)/Primary Caretaker.

"Permanency Date" is the *discharge date* when a child is discharged from *foster care* to *permanency*.

"Post-Placement Supervision" is any *in-home service* provided following the child's exiting from *foster care* due to reunification.

"Removal Episode" is a period of time where a child is placed in *foster care*, beginning with a *removal date*

and ending with a *discharge date*. A *removal episode* may include multiple placements, so the end of a placement may not be the end of a *removal episode*.

"Report Period" is the period of time used for selecting a *cohort* of children to be included in the calculation of a specific measure.

"Report Received Date" is the date that the initial report regarding allegations of abuse or neglect was received by the Department.

A child is considered *"seen"* if they have had a *"face-to-face visit"* with a caseworker.

A *"Sibling"* is any child in the same case as another child.

A *"Sibling Group"* is any case with two or more children in *foster care*.

"Termination of Supervision" means there is a gap of at least one calendar day between closure of one service and the opening of another service. For example, a child who ends one service on July 1st at 8am and begins another on July 2nd at 11pm would not be considered to have services terminated on July 1st. A child who ends services July 1st at 8am and begins another on July 3rd at 1am would be considered has having services terminated on July 1st as one full calendar day (i.e., July 2nd) separated the end and beginning of services. Services include both out-of-home care and in-home services, but do not include family support services. The follow-up period after discharge from a removal episode does not begin until after any period of post-placement supervision.

"Verified Maltreatment" means that a child had at least one verified finding of abuse or neglect during the measurement period.

Description of Indicators

1. Rate of abuse or neglect per day while in foster care

This measure is the rate at which children are the victims of abuse or neglect while in *foster care* during the *report period*. This measure is similar to the proposed federal indicator, *Proposed Safety Performance Area 1 Maltreatment in Foster Care*.

Report Period: Rolling twelve (12) month period ending two (2) months prior to the end of the Scorecard Quarter (e.g., August 1, 2013 to July 31, 2014 for the July to September 2014 Scorecard).

Denominator: The total number of days in *foster care* for all children in *foster care* for at least twenty-four (24) hours during the *report period* where the *removal episode* had an overall *length of stay* of at least eight (8) days.

Numerator: The total number of reports received with at least one instance of *verified maltreatment* during the *report period* and the child's time in *foster care*.

Algorithm

Select all children in *foster care* for at least twenty-four (24) hours during the *report period* where the *removal episode* had an overall *length of stay* of at least eight (8) days. If a child had multiple *removal episodes* during the *report period*, the days in *foster care* for all such *removal episodes* which meet this criteria are included in the denominator. If a child has no active placements in foster care during the report period, they are excluded from the denominator. Any days in *foster care* after the child turns eighteen (18) year of age are excluded from this measure (i.e., the child's *removal episode* is considered to have ended as of the end of the day immediately prior to their 18th birthday). The total number of days that meet the above criteria is the denominator.

The numerator is the count of the total number of reports with at least one *verified maltreatment* for all children in the denominator where the *report received date* was both in the *report period* and during the child's time in *foster care*; was prior to the child's eighteenth (18th) birthday; and, did not occur during the first seven (7) days of the child's *removal episode*. If the *incident date* of the *verified maltreatment* indicates that the abuse or neglect was prior to the child's time in *foster care* or the *report period*, that *verified maltreatment* is not included in determining the numerator. Only reports from investigations closed with a determination of Closing – No Services, Closing – Services, or Closing – Ongoing Case Management are included for the determination of the numerator. All such reports with *verified maltreatment* which meet these criteria are included in the numerator regardless of the perpetrator responsible.

The measure is the total number reports with at least one *verified maltreatment* divided by the total number of days in *foster care* with the result multiplied by one-hundred thousand (100,000) to calculate the rate of victimization per one-hundred thousand (100,000) days in *foster care* and provide a more meaningful number.

Each *removal episode* included in the denominator is assigned to the CBC Lead Agency based on primary caseworker assigned to the case as of the earlier of the *discharge date* of the *removal episode* or the end of the *report period*. Only removal episodes with a worker whose agency type is "CBC Lead Agency" are included in the scorecard calculation.

Access to Reports and Listings

Summary and list reports to support this measure are available in the FSFN Reporting Environment in the following folder: Public Folders/OCWDRU Reports/Outcomes/CBC Scorecard/

2. Percent of children not abused or neglected while receiving in-home services

This measure is the percentage of *in-home service episodes* during the *report period* where the child did not have a *verified maltreatment* while receiving the services.

Report Period: The three (3) month period ending two (2) months prior to the end of the scorecard quarter (e.g., May 1, 2014 to July 31, 2014 for the July to September 2014 Scorecard.

Denominator: The number of children's *in-home service episodes* that lasted at least twenty-four (24) consecutive hours within the *report period*.

Numerator: The subset of *in-home service episodes* in the denominator where the child had no *verified maltreatment* while receiving *in-home services* during the *report period*.

Algorithm

Select all children who had an *in-home service episode*, including *post-placement supervision*, where the episode lasted at least twenty-four (24) consecutive hours during the *report period*. If a child received multiple episodes of *in-home services* during the period, they are counted once for each such episode of service. Any *in-home services* provided after the child turns eighteen (18) years of age are excluded from this measure (i.e, the child's *in-home service episode* is considered to have ended the day prior to their 18th birthday).

The numerator is the count of all *in-home service episodes* in the denominator where the child did NOT have a *verified maltreatment* while receiving the *in-home service* where the *report received date* was both in the *report period* and during the child's *in-home service episode*; was prior to the child's eighteenth (18th) birthday; and was not the same date as the date the *in-home service episode* began. If the *incident date* of the *verified maltreatment* indicates that the abuse or neglect was prior or equal to the date the *in-home service episode* began or prior to the *report period*, that *verified maltreatment* is not included in determining the numerator. All such reports with *verified maltreatment* which meet these criteria are included in the numerator regardless of the perpetrator responsible.

In-home service episodes are assigned to the Lead Agency based on the primary case worker as of the earlier of the termination of the *in-home service episode* or at the end of the *report period*. Only episodes with a worker whose agency type is "CBC Lead Agency" are included in the scorecard calculation.

Access to Reports and Listings

Summary and list reports to support this measure are available in the FSFN Reporting Environment in the following folder: Public Folders/OCWDRU Reports/Outcomes/CBC Scorecard/

3. Percent of children with no verified maltreatment within six (6) months of termination of supervision

This measure is the percent of children who are not the victims of abuse or neglect in six months after *termination of supervision*.

Report Period: The three (3) month period ending eight (8) months prior the end of the Scorecard Quarter (e.g., November 1, 2013 to January 31, 2014 for the July to September 2014 Scorecard).

Denominator: The number of children during the *report period* for whom supervision was terminated.

Numerator: The subset of children in the denominator who had no *verified maltreatment* in an investigation received within six (6) months of the *termination of supervision*.

Algorithm

Select all children whose supervision was terminated during the *report period*. If a child had supervision terminated multiple times during the *report period*, the earliest termination in the *report period* is included in the calculation of this measure. If a child was in a *removal episode* for less than eight (8) days or the child's *removal episode* was discharged with a discharge reason of "Adoption," "Age of Majority," "Child Turned 18," "Death of Child," "Dismissed by Court" (including a discharge reason of Reunification where the placement ending reason is "Dismissed by Court"), or "Emancipation" that service is not included in the report for the purposes of determining if the child had supervision terminated. Any service where a child will have turned eighteen (18) years of age prior to the full six (6) month followup period after the service has been terminated is not included in the report for the purposes of determining if the child had supervision terminated.

The numerator is the count of children in the denominator where the child had no *verified maltreatments* where the *report received date* of the allegation was in the six (6) months following the *termination of supervision*. If the *incident date* of the *verified maltreatment* indicates that the abuse or neglect was prior to the *termination of supervision* or prior to the *report period*, that *verified maltreatment* is not included for the purposes of calculating the numerator.

Children are assigned to the Lead Agency based on the primary case worker as of the child's *termination of supervision*. Only children with a worker whose agency type is "CBC Lead Agency" are included in the scorecard calculation.

Access to Reports and Listings

Summary and list reports to support this measure are available in the FSFN Reporting Environment in the following folder: Public Folders/OCWDRU Reports/Outcomes/CBC Scorecard/

4. Children under supervision who are seen every thirty (30) days

This measure is the rate at which children are *seen* every thirty (30) days while in *foster care* or receiving *in-home services* during the *report period*.

Report Period: Three (3) month period immediately prior to the end of the Scorecard Month (e.g., July 1, 2014 to September 30, 2014 for the July to September 2014 Scorecard).

Denominator: The total number of days that children were in *foster care* or receiving *in-home services* during the *report period*.

Numerator: The total number of days that children in the denominator had been *seen* in the thirty (30) days immediately prior.

Algorithm

Select all days a child was in *foster care* or receiving *in-home services* as of the end of the day for any day during the *report period*. If the child was receiving services for less than thirty (30) days and did not have a *face-to-face visit* with a caseworker, they are not included in the denominator. A child who has had a *face-to-face visit* but has not yet been in care for at least thirty (30) days is included in the denominator. Any days during which the child did not reside in the state of Florida or had an active alert indicating the child has runaway or absconded or has been abducted are excluded from the denominator. In addition, once the child no longer meets one of these three conditions, they are also excluded from the denominator until the third day after not meeting the condition unless they have had a *face-to-face visit* with a caseworker. If the child had a *face-to-face visit* during this period, they are included in the denominator again. Once a child turns eighteen (18) years of age, they are no longer included in the denominator. The total number of days that meet the above criteria is the denominator.

The numerator is the subset of total days in the denominator where the child had had at least one *face-to-face visit* in the thirty (30) day period immediately preceding the day.

Children are assigned to the Lead Agency based on the out-of-county services worker assigned to the child or if no such worker, the primary case worker as of the end of each day the child is in care. Only children with a worker whose agency type is “CBC Lead Agency” and the case worker was assigned to the child’s case for at least three days prior to the end of the day are included in the scorecard calculation.

Access to Reports and Listings

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5. Percent of children exiting foster care to a permanent home within twelve (12) months of entering care

This measure is the percentage of children who entered *foster care* during the *report period* where the child achieved *permanency* within twelve (12) months of entering *foster care*. This measure is similar to the proposed federal indicator, *Proposed Permanency Performance Area 1: Permanency in 12 Months for Children Entering Foster Care.*

Report Period: The three (3) month period that ends twelve (12) months prior to the end of the scorecard quarter (e.g., July 1, 2013 to September 30, 2013 for the July to September 2014 Scorecard).

Denominator: The number of children who entered *foster care* during the *report period*.

Numerator: The subset of children in the denominator where the child achieved *permanency* within twelve (12) months of their *removal date.*

Algorithm

Select all children with a new *removal episode* during the *report period* where the *removal episode* was at least eight (8) days in duration. Exclude any *removal episode* ending with a discharge reason of “Dismissed by Court” (including a discharge reason of Reunification where the placement ending reason is "Dismissed by Court"). Exclude any *removal episode* where the child was eighteen (18) years of age as of the *removal date*. If a child has multiple *removal episodes* that meet the above criteria, select only the first such *removal episode* in the *report period*.

The numerator is the count of children in the denominator where the child achieved *permanency* such that their *permanency date* is less than twelve (12) months from the *removal date* of the *removal episode*.

Children are assigned to the Lead Agency based on the primary case worker as of the earlier of the *discharge date* of the *removal episode* or twelve (12) months after the *removal date*. Only episodes with a worker whose agency type is “CBC Lead Agency” are included in the scorecard calculation.

Access to Reports and Listings

Summary and list reports to support this measure are available in the FSFN Reporting Environment in the following folder: Public Folders/OCWDRU Reports/Outcomes/CBC Scorecard/

Change Log

10/23/2017: The logic of the measure was changed to exclude removal episodes where the child was 18 years of age as of the removal date instead of as of the beginning of the report period. All quarters were re-run to retroactively apply this new logic; the report may no longer match previously released reports.

6. Percent of children exiting foster care to a permanent home in twelve (12) months for children in foster care twelve (12) to twenty-three (23) months

This measure is the percentage of children in *foster care* as of the beginning of the report period whose *length of stay* is between twelve (12) and twenty-three (23) months as of the beginning of the report period who achieved *permanency* within twelve (12) months of the beginning of the report period. This measure is similar to the proposed federal indicator, *Permanency Performance Area 2: Permanency in 12 Months for Children in Foster Care 12 – 23 Months.*

Report Period: The beginning of the day twelve months prior to the end of the Scorecard Quarter (e.g., January 1, 2014 for the October to December 2014 Scorecard).

Denominator: The number of children in *foster care* between twelve (12) and twenty-three (23) months as of the beginning of the report period.

Numerator: The subset of children in the denominator where the child achieved *permanency* as of the end of the Scorecard Quarter.

Algorithm

Select all children in a *removal episode* as of the *report period* where the *removal episode* was at least twelve (12) months but less twenty-four (24) months in duration. Exclude any *removal episode* ending with a discharge reason of “Dismissed by Court” (including a discharge reason of Reunification where the placement ending reason is "Dismissed by Court"). Exclude any *removal episode* where the child was eighteen (18) years of age prior to or on the date of the *report period*. If a child has multiple *removal episodes* that meet the above criteria, select only the first such *removal episode* that meets the criteria.

The numerator is the count of children in the denominator where the child achieved *permanency* such that their *permanency date* is prior to the end of the Scorecard Quarter and prior to their eighteenth (18) birthday.

Children are assigned to the Lead Agency based on the primary case worker as of the earlier of the *discharge date* of the *removal episode* or the end of the Scorecard Quarter. Only episodes with a worker whose agency type is “CBC Lead Agency” are included in the scorecard calculation.

Access to Reports and Listings

Summary and list reports to support this measure are available in the FSFN Reporting Environment in the following folder: Public Folders/OCWDRU Reports/Outcomes/CBC Scorecard/

7. Percent of children who do not re-enter foster care within twelve (12) months of moving to a permanent home

This measure is the percentage of exits from *foster care* to *permanency* for a *cohort* of children who entered *foster care* during the *report period* and exited within twelve (12) months of entering and subsequently do not re-enter *foster care* within twelve (12) months of their *permanency date*. This measure is similar to the proposed federal indicator, *Proposed Permanency Performance Area 3: Re-Entry to Foster Care.*

Report Period: The three (3) month period ending twenty-four (24) months prior to the end of the Scorecard month (e.g., July 1, 2012 to September 2012 for the July to September 2014 Scorecard).

Denominator: The number of children who entered *foster care* during the *report period* and achieved *permanency* within twelve (12) months of their *removal date*.

Numerator: The subset of children in the denominator where the child did not re-entered *foster care* within twelve (12) months of their *permanency date*.

Algorithm

Select all children who entered *foster care* during the *report period* and achieved *permanency* within twelve (12) months of entry. Exclude exits due to an Adoption Finalization or those with a discharge reason of "Dismissed by Court" (including a discharge reason of reunification where the placement ending reason is "Dismissed by Court") as well as any *removal episodes* lasting less than eight (8) days. Exclude any *removal episodes* where the child was eighteen (18) years of age as of the *removal date*. If a child re-entered *foster care* and exited to *permanency* multiple times during the *report period*, only the first exit is included in this measure.

The numerator is the count of children the denominator where the child did not have a subsequent re-entry into *foster care* such that the *removal date* of the re-entry is within twelve (12) months of the *permanency date*. Only one re-entry can occur for each exit from *foster care*. *Removal episodes* which are ended with a discharge reason of “Dismissed by Court” (including a discharge reason of Reunification where the placement ending reason is "Dismissed by Court") are not considered a re-entry into care.

Children are assigned to the Lead Agency based on the primary case worker as of the *permanency date*. Only exits to *permanency* with a worker whose agency type is “CBC Lead Agency” are included in the scorecard calculation.

Access to Reports and Listings

Summary and list reports to support this measure are available in the FSFN Reporting Environment in the following folder: Public Folders/OCWDRU Reports/Outcomes/CBC Scorecard/

Change Log

10/23/2017: The logic of the measure was changed to exclude exits due to a discharge reason of "Dismissed by Court" (including a discharge reason of reunification where the placement ending reason is "Dismissed by Court") and to exclude those where the child was 18 years of age as of the removal date. All quarters were re-run to retroactively apply this new logic; the report may no longer match previously released reports.

8. Placement moves per one-thousand (1,000) days in foster care

This measure is the rate at which children change placements while in *foster care* during the *report period*. This measure is similar to the proposed federal indicator, *Proposed Permanency Performance Area 4: Placement Stability*.

Report Period: A rolling twelve (12) month period ending as of the end of the scorecard quarter (e.g., October 1, 2013 to September 30, 2014 for the July to September 2014 Scorecard).

Denominator: The total number of days in *foster care* during the *report period* for children entering *foster care* during the *report period*.

Numerator: The total number of placement moves during the *report period* for all children in the denominator.

Algorithm

Select all *removal episodes* for children entering *foster care* during the *report period*. *Removal episodes* lasting less than eight (8) days are excluded. If a child has no active placements in the removal episode during the report period, they are excluded from the denominator. Calculate the total number of days that children were in *foster care* during the *report period* by comparing the child's *removal date* to their *discharge date*. If a child remains in *foster care* as of the end of the *report period*, treat the end of the *report period* as their *discharge date* for this calculation. A child who is only placed in placements not considered a placement move for the purposes of calculating the numerator (e.g., a child only placed in a Visitation service category) are excluded from the denominator regardless of the child's *length of stay*. Any days in *foster care* after the child turns eighteen (18) year of age are excluded from this measure (i.e., the child's *removal episode* is considered to have ended at midnight on the day prior to their 18th birthday).

The numerator is the total number of placement moves for all *removal episodes* included in the denominator. All placements are entered into FSFN but not every placement change is considered a placement move for the purposes of this measure. Any placement in the following placement service categories is excluded from the count of placement moves: Child Activity, Missing Child, Respite Placement, Visitation, or a medical placement (Routine/Emergency Medical Services, Routine/Emergency Mental Health Services, Routine/Emergency Services, Hospitalization – Medical, Hospital – Mental) where a single or combination of consecutive medical placements had a duration of fifteen (15) days or less. If two or more consecutive valid placements are with the same provider, the subsequent placement is not considered a placement move. For example, if a child was placed with Provider A, had a placement change to Missing Child, and then returned to Provider A, these three would all be considered a single placement with no placement moves. If a child was placed in an Approved Relative placement with Provider B and the placement changed to a Foster Home placement but was still with Provider B, that would not be considered a placement move. The first placement in the *removal episode* is not considered a placement move for the purpose of calculating the numerator. All other placements, regardless of the time in the placement, are included.

The measure is the total number of placement moves divided by the total number of days in *foster care* with the result multiplied by one-thousand (1,000) to calculate the rate of placement moves per one-thousand (1,000) days in *foster care* and provide a larger and more meaningful number.

Removal episodes are assigned to the CBC Lead Agency based on the primary caseworker assigned to the case as of the earlier of the *discharge date* of the *removal episode* or the end of the *report period*. Only removal

episodes with a worker whose agency type is “CBC Lead Agency” are included in the scorecard calculation.

Access to Reports and Listings

Summary and list reports to support this measure are available in the FSFN Reporting Environment in the following folder: Public Folders/OCWDRU Reports/Outcomes/CBC Scorecard/

9. Percent of children in foster care who have received medical services in the last twelve (12) months

This measure is the percentage of children in *foster care* as of the end of the *report period* who have received a medical service in the last twelve (12) months.

Report Period: The beginning of the day of the Scorecard Quarter (e.g., July 1, 2014 for the July to September 2014 Scorecard).

Denominator: The number of children in *foster care* as of the end of the *report period*.

Numerator: The subset of children in the denominator where the child has received a medical service in the prior twelve (12) months.

Algorithm

Select all children in *foster care* as of the end of the *report period* who have been in *foster care* greater than five (5) days as of the end of the *report period* and those in *foster care* five (5) days or less who have received a medical service (i.e., a "medical" condition type has been documented in the child's Medical History tab in FSFN's Medical/Mental Health module) in the twelve (12) months prior to the end of the *report period*. Any young adults who are eighteen (18) years of age or older as of the date of the *report period* are excluded.

The numerator is the count of children in the denominator who have had a medical service documented in FSFN where the date of the medical service is in the twelve (12) months prior to the end of the *report period*.

Children are assigned to the Lead Agency based on the primary case worker as of the end of the *report period*. Only children with a worker whose agency type is "CBC Lead Agency" are included in the scorecard calculation.

Access to Reports and Listings

Summary and list reports to support this measure are available in the FSFN Reporting Environment in the following folder: Public Folders/OCWDRU Reports/Outcomes/CBC Scorecard/

10. Percent of children in foster care who received dental services within the last seven (7) months

This measure is the percentage of children in *foster care* as of the end of the *report period* who have received a dental service in the last seven (7) months.

Report Period: The beginning of the day of the Scorecard Quarter (e.g., July 1, 2014 for the July to September 2014 Scorecard).

Denominator: The number of children in *foster care* as of the end of the *report period*.

Numerator: The subset of children in the denominator where the child has received a dental service in the prior seven (7) months.

Algorithm

Select all children three (3) years of age and older and in *foster care* as of the end of the *report period* who have been in *foster care* greater than six (6) months as of the end of the *report period* and those in *foster care* six (6) months or less who have received a dental service (i.e., a "dental" condition type has been documented in the child's Medical History tab in FSFN's Medical/Mental Health module) in the seven (7) months prior to the end of the *report period*. Any young adults who are eighteen (18) years of age or older as of the date of the *report period* are excluded.

The numerator is the count of children in the denominator who have had a dental service documented in FSFN where the date of the dental service is within the seven (7) months prior to the end of the *report period*.

Children are assigned to the Lead Agency based on the primary case worker as of the end of the *report period*. Only children with a worker whose agency type is "CBC Lead Agency" are included in the scorecard calculation.

Access to Reports and Listings

Summary and list reports to support this measure are available in the FSFN Reporting Environment in the following folder: Public Folders/OCWDRU Reports/Outcomes/CBC Scorecard/

11. Percent of young adults who aged out of foster care who have completed or are enrolled in secondary education, vocational training, and/or adult education

This measure is the percentage of young adults who aged out of *foster care* who had either completed or were enrolled in secondary education, vocational training, or adult education as of their eighteenth (18) birthday.

Report Period: The twelve (12) month period ending as of the end of the Scorecard Quarter (e.g., October 1, 2013 to September 30, 2014 for the July to September 2014 Scorecard).

Denominator: The number of young adults who aged out of *foster care* and turned eighteen (18) years of age during the *report period*.

Numerator: The subset of young adults in the denominator who had completed or were enrolled in secondary education, vocational training, or adult education as of their eighteenth (18) birthday.

Algorithm

Select all young adults who turned eighteen (18) years of age during the *report period* and had aged out of *foster care* as documented by a discharge reason of Age of Majority, Child Turned 18, or Emancipation.

The numerator is the count of young adults in the denominator who meet one of the following:

1. The young adult has either a High School Diploma, GED Certificate, or Certificate of Completion/Special Diploma checked on the Education Information screen in FSFN and the corresponding date field is prior to or on the young adult's eighteenth (18) birthday. In addition, they must have an end date (prior to or on the young adult's eighteenth (18) birthday) and one of the following Completion Statuses entered on the Maintain Education History Tab:

   Standard High School Diploma
   Standard High School Diploma (GED and Graduation Test)
   Standard High School Diploma (GED and Alternate Assessment)
   Standard Diploma (FCAT waiver)
   Adult Standard High School Diploma
   Adult State of Florida Diploma (GED)
   State of Florida Diploma (GED)
   Special Diploma 1
   Special Diploma 2
2. The Program Type is Adult Education, Career & Vocational Education, or GED and the end date is prior to the 18th birthday and completion status is Certificate of Completion.
3. The young adult was enrolled in school where:
   a. the enrollment begin date is less than or equal to their eighteenth (18) birthday and the enrollment end date is either blank or after ninety-three (93) days prior to their eighteenth (18) birthday; and either:
      i. the school type is Vocational/Technical
         OR
      ii. the grade is Vocational/Technical
         OR
      iii. the grade is Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh, or Twelfth

OR

iv. the Program Type is Adult Education, Career & Vocational Education, or GED

Young adults are assigned to the Lead Agency based on the primary case worker as of their *discharge date*. Only young adults with a worker whose agency type is "CBC Lead Agency" are included in the scorecard calculation.

Access to Reports and Listings

Summary and list reports to support this measure are available in the FSFN Reporting Environment in the following folder: Public Folders/OCWDRU Reports/Outcomes/CBC Scorecard/

12. Percent of sibling groups where all siblings are placed together

This measure is the percentage of *sibling groups* with two or more children in *foster care* as of the end of the *report period* where all *siblings* are placed together.

Report Period: The end of the day of the Scorecard Quarter (e.g., September 30, 2014 for the July to September 2014 Scorecard).

Denominator: The number of *sibling groups* with two or more children in *foster care* as of the end of the *report period*.

Numerator: The subset of *sibling groups* in the denominator where all *siblings* in *foster care* are placed together.

Algorithm

Select all *sibling groups* with two or more children in *foster care* as of the end of the *report period*. Any child eighteen (18) years of age as of the end of the *report period* is not considered a child in *foster care* for the purposes of determining if a *sibling group* should be included in the denominator.

The numerator is the count of *sibling groups* in the denominator where all *siblings* in *foster care* are placed with the same provider as of the end of the *report period* (i.e., the same ID_PRVD_ORG for the placements). Any child eighteen (18) years of age as of the end of the *report period* is not considered a child in *foster care* for the purposes of determining if a *sibling group* should be included in the numerator.

Sibling groups are assigned to the Lead Agency based on the primary case worker as of the end of the *report period*. Only *sibling groups* with a worker whose agency type is “CBC Lead Agency” are included in the scorecard calculation.

Access to Reports and Listings

Summary and list reports to support this measure are available in the FSFN Reporting Environment in the following folder: Public Folders/OCWDRU Reports/Outcomes/CBC Scorecard/

Tallahassee/Leon County Commission
on the Status of Women and Girls

Status of Girls Report 2017

#YEAROFTHEGIRL

CITY OF TALLAHASSEE

LEON FLORIDA'S CAPITAL COUNTY

The Tallahassee/Leon County Commission on the Status of Women and Girls (CSWG) serves as an advisory board to elected officials of the City of Tallahassee and Leon County. The CSWG collaborates with the community, raises awareness, and makes public policy recommendations regarding issues that impact women and girls in our local community. The driving force behind the CSWG's mission is to serve as the premier advocate for improving the lives of women and girls in the Tallahassee/Leon County community.

In 2016-17, the 21 women who serve on the Commission collectively volunteered, approximately 1,200 hours towards achieving Commission goals. Their valuable service, including personal contributions of time, talent and gifts of cash and goods, made the work of the CSWG possible. Major initiatives included hosting the "Igniting the Power Within: Women and Girls Empowerment Summit 2017," the 2016-17 #YearOfTheGirl initiative, and the completion of this report.

This Status of Girls Report (Report) reflects state and community data pertaining to issues experienced by girls. To provide qualitative evidence of these issues, girls in the community and those who serve them were interviewed or asked to submit articles for inclusion in the Report. The views, thoughts, and opinions expressed by the quoted individuals and authors of submitted articles from the public reflect their perspectives, alone.

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/TLCSWG

Table of Contents

Letter from the Chair(s)	5
#YOTG Honorees	6
Statement about Community Conversations	6
Education	7
Creators Camp: Empowering Girls in STEAM	10
The Importance of Pushing Yourself	10
Physical Health	11
Physical Activity	12
Jayda the Brave	13
Behavioral Health	14
Igniting the Power Within: Women and Girls Empowerment Summit 2016-17	17
Safety	18
Social Media	21
Sexual Violence in the Lives of Girls	24
The PACE Center for Girls, Leon County: A Gender-Responsive Prevention and Early Intervention Program for Girls	29
Essay on School Dress Codes	30
Community Helping Girls and Girls Changing the World	32
#YEAROFTHEGIRL Summit 2015-16	34
References	35

Due to the overwhelming response of materials to include within the Status of Girls Report, the Commission on the Status of Women and Girls felt it important that all submitted information be shared with our readers. The Addendum to this report, which includes all articles submitted in the full version may be found on our website at: **TallahasseeLeonCSWG.com**

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Letter From the Chair(s)

"We cannot all succeed when half of us are held back. We call upon our sisters around the world to be brave – to embrace the strength within themselves and realize their full potential." —Malala Yousafzai

Greetings:

The primary purposes of the Tallahassee/Leon County Commission on the Status of Women and Girls are to promote awareness of issues pertaining to women and girls in Tallahassee and Leon County, and to serve in an advisory role, providing input to the City and County Commissions, as needed. The enabling resolution by the City of Tallahassee and Leon County that formed the Commission acknowledges that progress has been made, but that "there is still work to be done before women and girls achieve economic, education and employment parity." The resolution also acknowledges that "we must understand the current challenges that face our female citizens in order to best equip girls with the knowledge, skills, and equal access to reach for the promise of tomorrow."

Like Nobel Prize Laureate Malala Yousafzai, we believe that equipping all girls with the knowledge, skills, and equal access to reach for the promise of tomorrow is essential to the success of our community. Many girls in our community face significant barriers to achieving whatever their dream for tomorrow is—whether it is becoming a scientist or business owner; becoming a great parent; or simply being healthy, avoiding the criminal justice system, and graduating from high school. Our goal was to expand the conversation regarding girls in our community by taking a comprehensive look at the barriers they face, developing solutions that will improve the lives of girls, and celebrating the milestones and contributions girls achieve in our community every day. We are pleased that we were able to accomplish just that through The Year of the Girl initiative, but also recognize that the challenges facing girls and the triumphs that we celebrate with them do not occur within a isolated time period, such as a year. As a Commission and as a community, we are deeply committed to impacting lives and unlocking opportunities for girls in the Tallahassee/Leon County area.

We would like to thank the members of the CSWG for their hard work and dedication. Hundreds of volunteer hours from this body, community volunteers, and strong staff support from The Oasis Center for Women & Girls, as well as support from City and County staff, made our work possible and this Report a reality. Thank you for the opportunity to serve this amazing community!

In Solidarity,
Paula DeBoles-Johnson, MPA, CCM (2016-17 Chair)
and
C. Sha`Ron James, JD, MPA, APMC (2015-16 Chair)
Tallahassee/Leon County Commission on the Status of Women and Girls

#YOTG Honorees

The "Year of the Girl" (YOTG) was established as an exciting project to highlight the accomplishments of 13 amazing girls who are positively affecting their communities and, in some cases, the entire State of Florida. These girls represented various schools in Leon County and were nominated by their friends, families, teachers or other persons, who submitted applications online. The application simply asked, "Why should this girl be selected as a YOTG winner?"

The nominations were plentiful and, frankly, all of the girls who were nominated could have been recognized for their accomplishments and impact on the larger community. However, the girls selected over the past year distinguished themselves as shining examples of what girls can accomplish when they are valued, supported, and encouraged to be the absolute best they can be for themselves, their families, their schools, and their communities.

The YOTG recognition project, which began in April 2016, was an excellent opportunity for citizens to celebrate the girls who make our community so special. While both the City and County are strong supporters of the Commission's work, they were especially supportive of this initiative.

"The City of Tallahassee is thrilled to be a partner in the Year of the Girl initiative to highlight and honor outstanding young women in our community," Tallahassee Mayor Andrew Gillum said about the project. "These girls are already a driving force behind the dynamic growth of our city, and I look forward to watching them take the reigns as leaders of tomorrow."

"There are so many girls in our County doing great things," said Leon County Commissioner Bill Proctor. "Leon County is proud to support women and girls in our community. This initiative will help tell the stories of young women who will be our future leaders." #YOTG

Meet the 2016-17 Year of the Girl Honorees

April 2016 – Khalia Denise Hinson, Raa Middle School
May 2016 – Samantha Crawford, Lincoln High School
June 2016 – Mia Owens, Gilchrist Elementary
July 2016 – Katherine Sorrell, Rickards High School
August 2016 – Haniah Edwards, Bond Elementary School
September 2016 – Faith Thomas, Florida High School
October 2016 – Fischer Sinclair, Fort Braden School
November 2016 – Ana Marie Wallace, Chiles High School
December 2017 – Alexis Mercedes, Campbell Home School
January 2017 – Paloma Rambana, Maclay School
February 2017 – Imani Walker, Holy Comforter Episcopal School
March 2017 – Wren Liliana Xue Ge Cavano, Swift Creek Middle School
April 2017 – Samantha Diane Ellrich, Cobb Middle School

Community Conversations

In an effort to learn directly from girls in our community about their perspectives and experiences, Commissioners and local organizations hosted a series of Community Conversations throughout 2015-16. The Tallahassee/Leon County Commission on the Status of Women and Girls engaged with 87 girls in elementary, middle school, and high school who ranged in age from 10-17. Conversations were held at 13 sites including community organizations and schools. Community Conversations were facilitated as small-group discussions that covered various topics, including free time, struggles at home and school, role models, reaching goals, and relationships.

Girls who participated in the Community Conversations were diverse in terms of race, socioeconomic status, and region of residence within the City of Tallahassee and Leon County. Through these discussions girls shared with Commissioners their stories of life's joys and challenges.

Quotes excerpted from Community Conversations held with girls in response to the questions below are integrated throughout this report and are designated by green and blue boxes.

1. If you had an hour or afternoon of free time, how would you spend it? What do you enjoy doing?
2. What was the best part of 2015 for you? If there was something you could do over again this past year, what would it be? Why?
3. Are there any rules at school or in other parts of your life that are unfair to girls? If so, can you tell us a little bit about that and how that makes you feel? What would be a better rule for that situation?
4. What is one struggle that you've had in the last year?
5. Who in your life will be able to help you accomplish your goals? Who is helping you at this moment in time? When you need advice, who do you ask?
6. If you had a magic stick, and could change something to make your life or other people's lives better, what would you change?
7. What is one thing the community could do to help you reach your goals?
8. What are some things that cause you to feel stressed or pressured?
9. What would be signs of an unhealthy relationship to you?
10. What do you think is a big issue facing girls that grown-ups don't know about or don't talk about?
11. What question didn't we ask that you think we should have or wish we had? #YOTG

Education *By Commissioner Jane Johnson*

> ***"One of my greatest strengths is being funny, but sometimes people misunderstand it as trying to be cool, which makes me feel bad."***

In the 2015-16 school year, the Leon County school district received a "B" for the overall district grade—a 7% point decrease from the district's A grade in 2014-2015. Leon County girls' enrollment in K-12 public schools is mostly similar when compared to the statewide rate, with two exceptions: Leon County consistently enrolls higher rates of Black girls (2,656 versus 1,681 per 100,000 in the population) and far fewer rates of Hispanic girls (347 versus 2,360 per 100,000 in the population) than statewide.

Leon County's overall high school graduation rate (87%) surpassed the statewide rate (78%) in 2015-16. Girls in Leon County have experienced an 18% increase in graduation rates between 2011 and 2016 and are currently about 10% ahead of the statewide graduation rate for girls. There are, however, significant differences when girls' graduation rates are nuanced by race.

Black girls in Leon County continue to have the lowest graduation rates when compared to White and Hispanic girls. Graduation rates have steadily risen for all girls in Leon County, regardless of race. However, Hispanic girls have experienced significant jumps in graduation rates, especially in a single year, from 81.3% in 2013-14 to 97.9% in 2014-15. Of all races, Black girls have the highest growth during this time span, with 64.1% in 2011-12 and 88.9% in 2015-16—a 24.8% increase over five years.

The graduation rates for female high school students statewide in 2015-16 were better than the rates for male students of the same races. Only among Asian students and students with one or more races, did males have a higher graduation rate than females. Fewer high school girls opted to earn a General Education Diploma (GED) than did boys.

Additionally, girls have a better disciplinary record than boys and comprise only 31.9% of all disciplinary actions taken in Leon County in 2013-14 (compared to 32.5% statewide). In the 2014-15 school year, female students in Leon County experienced 56 in-school suspensions compared with 179 male students, and 873 female students received out-of-school suspensions compared with 1,754 male students. Leon County schools, however, do discipline their female students at higher rates than the state in regard to out-of-school suspension (1.4% higher), placement in alternative educational settings (5.1% higher), and expulsion with services (6.9% higher).

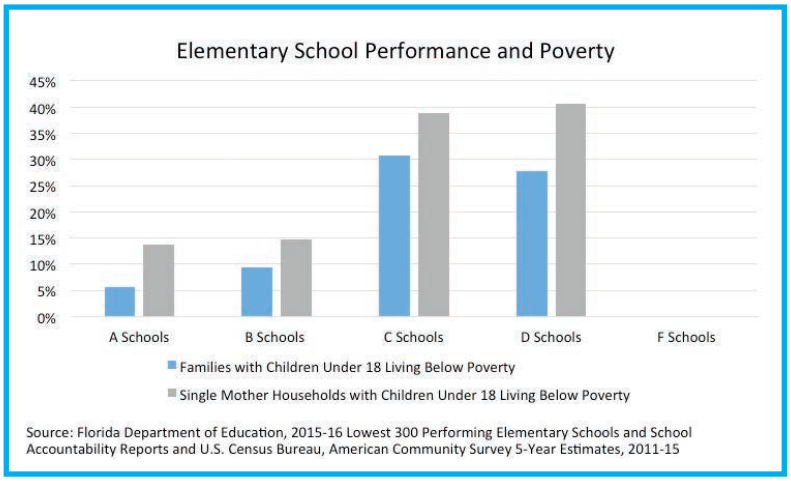
In addition to the generally positive performance of the school system, gender does not appear to be a limiting factor for female students in Leon County public schools. In fact, according to data collected by the Florida Department of Education, female students in Leon County outperform their male counterparts on nearly every standardized test measure.However, while the overall education data appear promising for girls, this reports only a part of the story. In fact, public education in Leon County is in some respects a "tale of two cities." The overall district grade earned by the county's public schools must be considered at more nuanced geographical and economic levels. Access to quality public education in Tallahassee significantly depends on where a student lives.

Out of the 24 public elementary schools in Leon County, 12 received C, D, or F grades in 2015, 15 received C, D, or F grades in 2016, and 13 received C, D, or F grades in 2017. All of these schools are Title I schools that have high numbers of children from low-income families, foster homes, who experience neglect or delinquency, from families receiving temporary assistance from state governments, and/orthat are located in areas of the county with lower than average household incomes. By comparing U.S. Census Bureau poverty measures and Leon County's elementary school grades, there are significantly more families and single mother households with children under 18 living below the poverty level in poorly graded school zones.

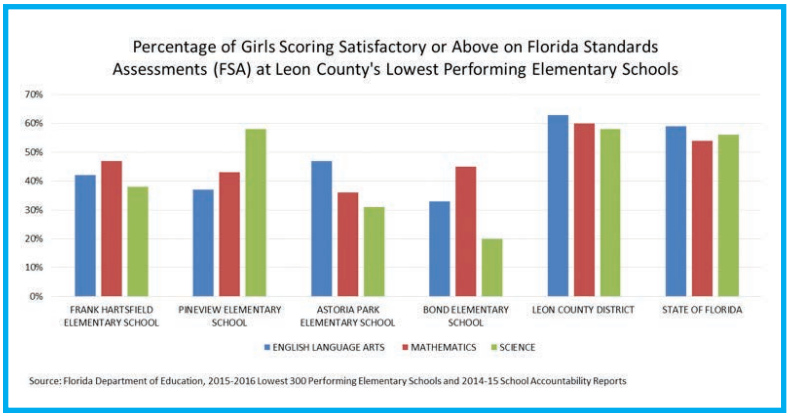
continued >>

<< education continued

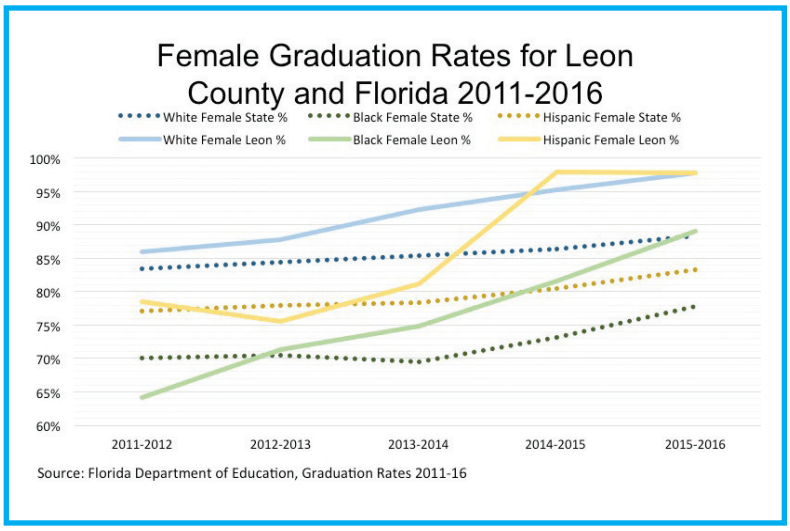
The Florida Department of Education released lists of Florida's 300 Lowest Performing Elementary Schools for the 2015-16 and 2016-17 school years,which both includedthree Leon County public schools: Astoria Park, Pineview, and Bond Elementary Schools. In 2016, the list included Frank Hartsfield Elementary School and in 2017 was replaced by John G. Riley Elementary School. Scores on the Florida Standards Assessments (FSA) at these schools show that while girls scored lower than Leon County and Florida, they outperformed their male peers in all areas.



Interestingly, in the 2014-15 school year girls at Pineview Elementary outperformed both Leon County and the State of Florida in science! We contacted administrators at Pineview to inquire about their high performing girls in science. Their dedicated team of science teachers, supported greatly by the 21st Century Community Learning Centers Program goes above and beyond the science curriculum to include weekly experiments and interactive science storytelling to get the younger students interested in science and technology. Some of their experiments include engineering challenges, building towers, constructing periodic tables of elements, and interacting with planetary lessons to explore our solar system. Girls represent the majority of the students in the gifted program at Pineview, where they are empowered and energized to learn about science. Since the Department of Education focuses its test preparation largely on mathematics and language arts, science programming at the school level requires significant creative freedom to build engaging and innovative strategies for delivering science curriculum. Administrators at Pineview attribute their girls' high performance on the science FSA to a continued commitment by their faculty and the community to expose girls to the practice of scientific experimentation and the representation of women professionals in STEM fields. They also emphasized that district level grades do not accurately reflect how hard their girls work in every area and certainly do not convey the difficulties girls face in their homes and neighborhoods that motivate them to pursue academic success.



The grades for Leon County's eight public middle schools are more promising. In 2016, three received As (Swift Creek, Montford, Deerlake—they also received As in 2017), three received Bs (Cobb, Fairview, Raa), one



Insights

"Yes, [I would change the] dress code. In high school, they are very strict with what we wear and it's often unfair. I can wear something like shorts, but someone else will have shorter shorts and I get coded. They don't catch her, they catch me. It makes me feel offended. I feel like they're coming after me. I feel like it's because of the color of my skin. They should be equal and look at everybody."

—High School Student from Dare to Dream Young Girls Network Summer Program

"Grown-ups don't talk about preparing for the world, like college and studying. What if I [choose]a major and I don't want to do that job anymore? Do I have to go back to college? Parents don't ask [about] what is going on in life. [They] don't ask how my day went."

—Girl in The Oasis Center for Women & Girls' Girls Can Do Anything! Summer Camp

received a C (Griffin), and one received a D (Nims—which improved to a C in 2017). The two lowest-performing middle schools are also Title I schools located in areas with a lower-than-average annual household income; making the correlation between lower income neighborhoods and lower performing schools consistent for elementary and middle schools.

Public school performance increases when we consider Leon County high schools. In 2016, one high school received an A (Chiles), two received Bs (Leon and Sail), two received Cs (Lincoln and Godby), and one received a D (Rickards). All Leon County public high schools improved or remained stable in the 2016-17 school year, with three, Leon, Lincoln, and Rickards High Schools, improving a letter grade from last year. It should be noted, however that performance grades for high schools can be misleading and should not be directly compared to those of elementary and middle schools. At the high school level, Leon County offers several "alternative education options" for struggling or lower performing students. This can result in removing outlier scores from the overall public school grade calculations, thus increasing a high school's total score.

There is a correlation between poverty and lower academic grades at the school level. Resources for public schools depend, in part, on local taxes. When schools are located in areas with higher property values, they have the ability to provide resources that affect the quality of facilities, teachers, and curriculum.

Additionally, the number of students who are absent more than 21 days during the school year in low-performing schools is more than double the rate for students in the higher-performing, non-Title I schools. The Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention categorizes school connectedness and school success as protective factors for adolescent girls. They state that "School connectedness appears especially important to adolescents who experience adversity in their homes because school may be one of few contexts where such adolescents' achievements are recognized and celebrated" (Hawkins, et al., 2009). Arrests for juvenile crime peak between 2:00 p.m. and 6:00 p.m., making issues of absenteeism, truancy, and a lack of after school programming for girls particularly important for preventing juvenile delinquency.

According to the Florida Department of Education's Annual Measurable Objectives (2015-16), Leon County schools were graded at satisfactory or above in English Language Arts and Mathematicshigher than schools statewide. This applies to students regardless of race, gender, their native language status, or disability—however, economically disadvantaged students at all grade levels in Leon County score lower than similar students statewide.

Parents with income restraints are less likely to have the discretionary time and financial resources to provide their children with afterschool enrichment, tutoring, and opportunities for extracurricular activities. During the summer months, if those students are unable to participate in meaningful programs to help maintain the educational gains they have made during the school year, they risk starting the next school year behind their peers, or spending the first months of the year trying to catch up. These incremental setbacks accumulate over time, preventing many students from ever being fully on track with their grade level.

The outlook for female students in the Leon County public school system is very promising overall. The data demonstrate that girls are able to outperform boys in nearly every subject area. However, the landscape for girls' academic success is complicated by the intersection of race and class. The true barriers for girls in accessing a high quality public education in Tallahassee and Leon County are more directly associated with where they live and the schools to which they are zoned. The concentration of lower performing schools in the areas of the community with lower household incomes makes for a complex social and educational challenge in our community. #YOTG

Creators Camp: Empowering Girls in STEAM *By Sandie Chavez*

I believe it is extremely important to educate and prepare our future women leaders. Exposing our girls to science, technology, engineering, art and design, and math (STEAM) at a young age gives them opportunities to explore fields that have, in the past, been predominately pursued and dominated by males. If we are not encouraging our girls to showcase their skills, or we are stigmatizing them because they show interest in a "male" profession, it is unlikely that they will pursue their passion in those fields. It is our responsibility as parents and educators to assure these young girls that STEAM fields are open to all people, regardless of gender.

In 2013, only 26% of positions in technology fields and professions were held by women, according to the National Center for Women and Information Technology. Today, technology is vital to our communication, and if we are not preparing our girls today to have a basic understanding of technology and coding, they will be unable to compete in a global economy. Through hands-on learning and being able to see female STEAM professionals, they see not only a role model, but a vision of themselves in the future. For a particular expedition, in collaboration with SciGirls Tallahassee, we focused on Raspberry Pi, the credit card sized single board computer that can be used in electronic projects. In a one-week immersive exercise, Campers built a computer using the Raspberry Pi to learn the foundation of the languages most widely used in computer programming. Girls proposed innovative projects for learning with their Raspberry Pi units, from home security systems to gaming machines.

I believe that early exposure to the fields of STEAM and a strong creative core will help prepare girls for the future in a fun and safe environment where they can explore, create, and pursue ideas and STEAM professions without the fear of failure. I believe we have the ability to help change not only the view of STEAM fields by girls, but make the percentage of women in STEAM fields increase if we expose them to fun and interesting professions they would not likely hear about in formal school settings.

Sandie Chavez is the President and Camp Chief at Creators Camp for creators and innovators, hands-on learning experiences within the STEAM paradigm, with a dual emphasis on building key interpersonal skills such as: critical thinking, creative thinking, collaboration, communication, and "buildership." #YOTG

The Importance of Pushing Yourself: Earning an Advanced Degree & Having a Career in Science

By Zemoria A. Johnson, PharmD Candidate

When I was four years old, I told my mother that I wanted to be a missionary and a doctor. I did not realize how underrepresented young women were in the sciences until I started my tenth grade year in the International Baccalaureate program. Now at twenty-three, I am achieving the first part of my career vision—entering into my fifth year in Florida Agricultural & Mechanical University's Pharmacy program. My parents instilled in my sister and me three important things: the importance of education, the importance of giving back to our community, and most of all, to never be afraid to accomplish our dreams—no matter how big or scary they may be.

Achieving my dream of becoming a doctor has not been easy, but I know that once I graduate, it will pay off! It is my hope that I will be an example to other young ladies who also want to make a difference—especially in the sciences. According to the National Science Foundation, "Women remain underrepresented in the science and engineering workforce, although to a lesser degree than in the past, with the greatest disparities occurring in engineering, computer science, and the physical sciences" (NSF, Science and Engineering Indicators, 2014). As a millennial, I believe that my generation can earn advanced degrees and close this achievement gap. To do this, young ladies must do two essential things: first, find their niche in the science fields and, two, earn advanced degrees.

In my own words, a niche is something that makes an individual happy and excited to make a difference in and for others. A young girl's niche could be doing research in Australia or China, finding a cure for cancer, or educating young ladies who also aspire to

become scientists or physicians. The way I see it, girls can do anything that they put their minds to—no matter how strange or impossible another person may think that goal is! A girl must take the challenging courses and opt into the sciences. To have a career in the sciences, the most important step involves pushing oneself to earn an advanced degree.

Although attending college can be intimidating—especially because of the high costs associated with secondary education—financial aid in many forms is available. If science is your passion do not let anything deter you from your goal. As long as girls are tenacious, willing to take a chance on themselves and have the desire to make the world a better place, then there is nothing that can stop them from earning an advanced degree in the sciences!

Zemoria A. Johnson is a FAMU Honors Program Track III Scholar and the founder of Prestigious Young Thinkers (P.Y.T), a mentoring program created to empower elementary and middle school girls. #YOTG

> *"One of my greatest strengths is being myself and thinking constantly, but sometimes people misunderstand it as being an introvert."*

Physical Health *By Commissioner Roxanne Hughes, PhD*

Whole-body health and wellness have a significant impact on women's and girls' quality of life. There are a number of specific physical health issues of critical importance for girls in Leon County. Focusing on state and county data for girls, we found that weight, physical activity, pediatric care, and good nutrition are all considered essential components of a person's overall health and well-being.

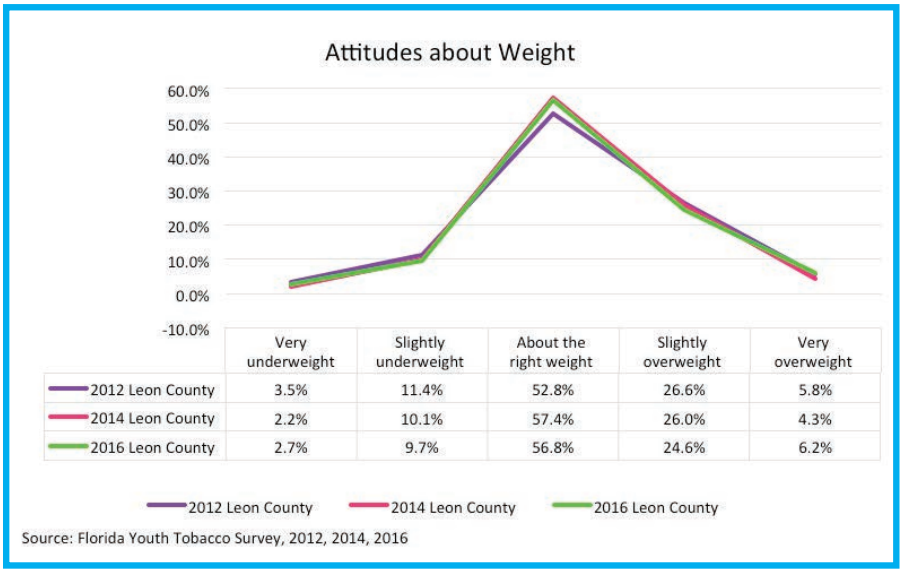
Attitudes and Expectations about Body Weight

Body Mass Index (BMI) is calculated from a person's weight and height, and is used by medical professionals as a general health indicator weight. While BMI may be used to screen for weight categories that may lead to health problems, it is not a diagnostic indicator of the health of the individual. Both low and high BMI can indicate risk for health issues. Regardless of measured BMI, however, people's attitudes about their weight are extremely important for whole-body wellness and can reveal a lot about the emotional impact of our society's expectations.

According to the 2014 Florida Youth Tobacco Survey's (FYTS) BMI calculations, Leon County has fewer underweight (14.7%) and obese (5.5%) girls than is represented by statewide data. Leon County has a higher representation of girls in the BMI normal weight range (62%). The American Academy of Pediatrics recommends the use of BMI to screen for overweight and obesity in children and teenagers. According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), there are health consequences for obesity during childhood, including juvenile diabetes and high blood pressure (Ogden, et al., 2015). Additionally, there are consequences associated with behavioral health, such as depression, issues in school, low self-esteem, and low self-reported quality of life. The most recent data for BMI show girls in Leon County fare better in three of the indicators associated with BMI than girls statewide. On the fourth indicator, overweight, a slightly higher percentage of girls are overweight as compared to the statewide data.

Feeling satisfied and healthy about our weight regardless of BMI is a measure of self-esteem. While adolescent girls are more likely to perceive themselves as slightly to very overweight, girls in Leon County tend to have a more positive attitude about their weight compared to the state of Florida and this trend has remained fairly stable for the last five years.

Although a majority of girls describe themselves as being about the right weight, when asked about whether they are trying to do something about their weight, a similar majority stated that they are trying to lose weight.

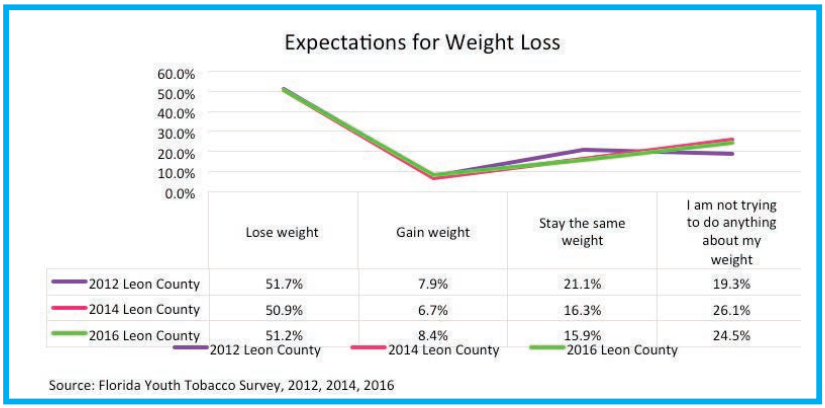


	Very underweight	Slightly underweight	About the right weight	Slightly overweight	Very overweight
2012 Leon County	3.5%	11.4%	52.8%	26.6%	5.8%
2014 Leon County	2.2%	10.1%	57.4%	26.0%	4.3%
2016 Leon County	2.7%	9.7%	56.8%	24.6%	6.2%

Source: Florida Youth Tobacco Survey, 2012, 2014, 2016

This reveals that middle and high school girls in Leon County feel the expectation to lose weight, even if they are comfortable with their weight. Girls are exposed to messages about their appearance early on in their lives and these follow them and expand as they enter middle and high school. Our community can empower our girls to focus on their passions and strengths, offering them opportunities to believe in themselves and internalize messages of positivity to counteract the constant criticisms they face from the media and at their schools. #YOTG

Physical Activity



Regular physical activity is important for good health and reduces risks for chronic diseases. Girls in Leon County have similar trends in terms of daily physical activity compared to girls in the state and close to 60% of girls are active at least 2-3 days per week for at least 60 minutes each day, with 50% being active 4-5 days a week. Girls and boys have similar levels of activity 4-6 days a week, with boys being more active 6-7 days of the week. The amount of physical activity needed by adults varies depending on their health needs; however, the CDC recommends children and adolescents should be active for 60 minutes or more each day. The CDC's recommendation focuses on three types of physical activity: aerobic, muscle strengthening, and bone strengthening.

In terms of positive health behaviors, 75% of girls in Leon County participate in school and organized out-of-school sports. This is 10% higher than girls statewide. Leon County girls also have a higher representation in school band, school clubs, and community clubs than girls statewide. Florida Statutes include grade level requirements for physical education during the school year. Elementary schools are required to provide 150 minutes of physical education each week and a minimum of 30 minutes must be consecutive on any one day. Middle school students are required to have one semester of physical education each year. High school students are required to have one credit of physical education with the integration of a health component at least once during their four years of high school.

Community Health Status Assessment

One such initiative in Leon County, the Community Health Improvement Plan (CHIP), is a long-term strategic effort to identify community health needs and provide action plans for "health, governmental, educational, and social service agencies and organizations to implement policies and programs that address health." Based on the data collected from 300 households throughout Leon County, the 2016 Community Health Status Assessment used a health equity lens; focused on health factors for vulnerable populations; and included 94 questions about the environment, children's concerns, education, safety, personal health of adults, health behaviors, and access to care.

The assessment focused on the following areas of Leon County: South City, Bond Community, Greater Frenchtown, Fairbanks Ferry, Macon Community, and Highway 20/Aenon Church Road. Of most parents in the survey, 73% had children in pre-K, 88%, in elementary school, 33% in middle school, and 32% in high school. Across the board, parents were most concerned with their children's safety over and above the categories of child development, feeding children, health care, or dental care. Parents also identified, "making friends, concentrating in school, discipline or behavior issues, and bullying" as other concerns they have for their children. All involved neighborhoods requested more afterschool activities and programs, along with mentoring and tutoring programs, to help keep their children safe, healthy, and happy.

The Health Department and steering committee for CHIP identified obesity and resulting chronic diseases as a health priority in Leon County and are working towards establishing a plan for monitoring BMI among first and third graders; for decreasing the percentages of first and third graders considered obese or overweight; and for increasing the number of schools compliant with the 150 minutes per week required by Florida Statutes. Increased attention to promoting healthy physical activity among youth, especially girls, is a community investment. The evidence highlights the link between healthy physical activity and decreased risks for obesity, chronic diseases, and low self-esteem.

Nutrition

The final category of physical health is proper nutrition. According to the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), poor nutrition leads to chronic diseases that are on the rise among American adults, such as cardiovascular disease, type 2 diabetes, and obesity. In 2016, the HHS released a new set of Dietary Guidelines which include eating nutrient rich foods, and lowering consumption of added sugars, saturated fats, and sodium. They define nutrient rich foods as whole fruits, leafy greens, and protein from a variety of sources. In addition, they recommend consuming less than 10% of calories per day from added sugars and saturated fats.

Both federal and state level health agencies provide information on healthy nutrition and attitudes towards healthy habits. It is important that we work together to ensure that girls, families, caregivers, health providers, and schools are empowered to utilize these guidelines.

The added pressures girls have in terms of body image can affect their nutrition decisions, especially with the constant messaging that they should be losing weight. Additionally, the period during which girls are influenced by body image often coincides with general physical development. Healthy food choices that support optimal physiological and psychological growth are important from an early age, but particularly for girls ages 10 to 19, even though food decisions are being made for them by parents and schools. #YOTG

Insights

Girls were adamant that they wanted to participate and have their desire to participate in sports more respected by their schools and community: "*Boys' sports get more funding, more attention. Makes me feel annoyed. It feels like nobody cares as much for girls' sports.*" —Girl Scout Troop, Killearn

Jayda the Brave *By Seth Lyon*

Failure. Every single one of us is terrified of failure in one way or another. For some of us, the fear of failure is so strong that it paralyzes us and keeps us from moving forward.

For many of us, you can probably look back on your life and recall at least a handful of times where you regret being too afraid to act-- too afraid to do that one thing that would have meant so much to you, or to speak your mind. We are so often told that our character is defined by our choices, yet, when it comes to actually making those choices, we tend to pick the ones with the least resistance. Everyone has felt afraid. This is why it is so inspiring to see someone have the ability to look their fears in the face and accomplish their goals despite their fears.

This is not a story about failure. It's a story about success. This is a story about a girl named Jayda, and how she took one of her fears and turned it into her strength. In the fall of last year, Jayda and her mother were attending a screening of the Empowerment Project Documentary. When we asked her a simple question, she had a wonderful response. "What would you do if you weren't afraid to fail?" Jayda scribbled down her answer, and, when she finally held up her paper, it read, "Run a 5K and be in Girls on the Run."

Jayda joined our DeSoto Trail team in the spring and, like all of us, she discovered how challenging running can be on the body and mind. When commenting on the experience as a whole, her mother said that Jayda, like all young runners her age, "tends to find excuses during her runs to slow down."

Yet, she found ways to keep a positive attitude and keep moving forward. "Look at those pretty flowers," and, "Can we see if [my friend] is home?" were some of her favorite go-to motivations.

Jayda stuck with it-- a fact that her mother says she couldn't be more proud of. She commented on Facebook that her daughter Jayda was " going to DESTROY the goal she set [last fall]," and finally run her first 5K.

And she was right.

On May 14th, 2016, Jayda accomplished her goal of running a 5K in a big, bright tutu and a cheek-to-cheek smile. Through training, positive thinking, and the power of determination, Jayda was able to do what few people are. She was able to look her fears in the face and accomplish her goals.

Jayda is a very brave girl, and we are proud to say she's a Girl on the Run. #YOTG

Seth Lyon served as a Florida State University marketing intern with Girls on the Run of the Big Bend in 2016. Girls on the Run of the Big Bend is a positive youth development program for third to eighth grade girls to build self-esteem and healthy lifestyles through a fun, experience-based curriculum that creatively integrates running.

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Behavioral Health *By Commissioner Kori Pruett*

To better understand the lives of girls in Leon County, it is essential for us to consider their behavioral health. Defined by the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, behavioral health is, "A state of mental/emotional being and/or choices and actions that affect wellness." Behavioral health data help us to understand the unique issues girls face as well as the way the community contributes both negatively and positively to these outcomes.

The Tallahassee/Leon County Commission on the Status of Women and Girls 2012 report contained data that demonstrated substance abuse and mental health services are significantly lacking in and around Leon County. This report concluded that mental health was a major issue impacting women and girls, but research efforts are limited by the lack of local data. Fortunately, the Florida Youth Tobacco Survey (FYTS) and the Florida Youth Substance Abuse Survey (FYSAS) have state and county level data that can be separated for girls ages 10-18.

Substance Use

Data show that girls in Leon County are below the state average in both lifetime use of alcohol or any illicit drugs (41.5% Leon County versus 50.1% statewide) and fewer girls report use in the past 30 days (23.4% Leon County versus 27.9% statewide). In regard to drugs, separating the types of substances and percentages of use provides a clearer picture into the behavior of girls in Leon County. Overall, rates of female girls' drug use is lower than male drug use, with the exception of depressants and prescription pain relievers. Although the percentages are small, girls used both depressants (2%) and prescription pain relievers (2.7%) in the last 30 days at double the use for males in Leon County. These percentages are also higher than the state average for girls. Further exploration as to why females report higher use of depressants and prescription pain relievers might provide insight into the emotional state of and access to prescription drugs for girls in Leon County. The rate at which girls in Leon County consume alcohol is lower or equal to the state average. Girls also report drinking fewer drinks in one day or during a single sitting over their lifetime than boys in Leon County. The most alarming alcohol consumption, however, is that 15% of high school girls in Leon county said they have consumed 5 or more drinks in one day over the last 30 days.

Overall, Leon County has shown a steady decrease in the rate of alcohol or any illicit drug use over the 2004-14 time span. Further examination of changes in policy, enforcement, and prevention efforts during this time could provide guidance for sustainable efforts moving forward.

In regard to location or access to alcohol, females in Leon County report their personal home or others' homes as the most frequent locations. However, a notable data point is the high percentage of girls in Leon County that access alcohol at restaurants, bars, or clubs. In Leon County, 7.6% of girls report being able to access alcohol at these businesses, while boys in Leon County report 0%. The state average for females is only 3.4%—almost two times lower than Leon County! This data point indicates the need to better understand the rate at which girls in Leon County are accessing these establishments and the methods they are using to gain access to alcohol. Girls in Leon County also report a higher rate of gaining access to alcohol at other public places and public events than the state average. According to the 2014 FYSAS, females in Leon County reported a higher percentage than the state average for purchasing alcohol themselves at restaurants, bars, and clubs, as well as someone buying them alcohol. We need to work together as a community to identify factors that make Leon County unique regarding these data to decrease the accessibility of alcohol at local establishments and disrupt girls' ability to purchase alcohol in public venues.

With respect to opportunities for education and prevention, there is some promising data that show the effectiveness of prevention awareness programs for reducing tobacco, alcohol, and drug use among local youth. Girls and boys in Leon County report rates similar those statewide for having personal disapproval, parental disapproval, and peer disapproval for substance use in the 2014 FYSAS. More information is needed to understand how education campaigns can be created through collaboration with community and other state partners to prevent substance abuse, particularly among girls.

Delinquent Behaviors

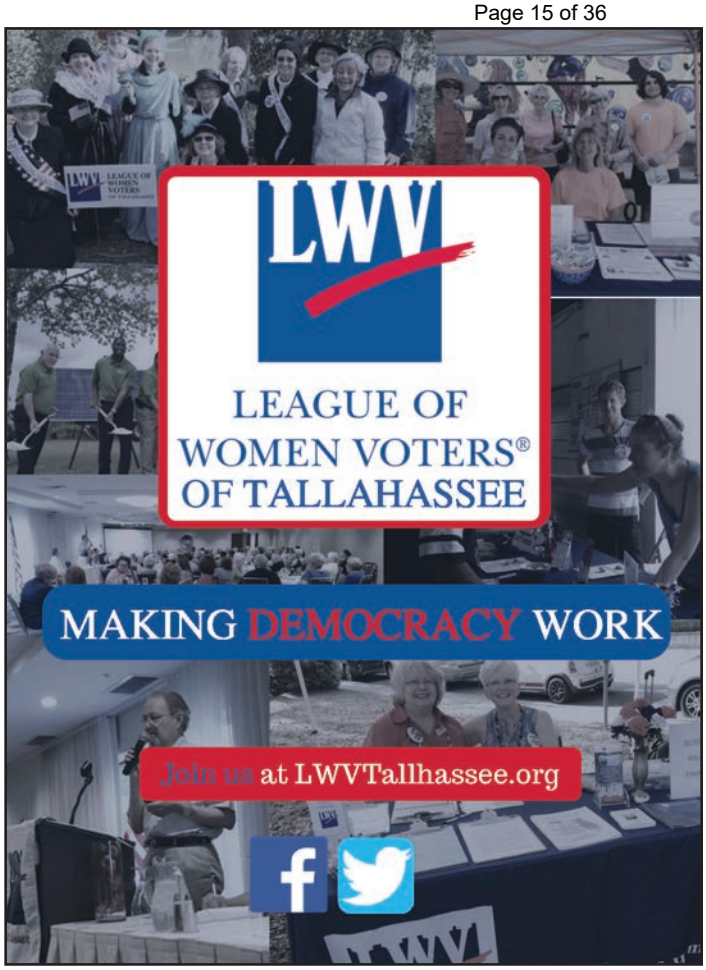
On average, girls in Leon County report engaging in delinquent behaviors in the past 12 months at similar rates as girls statewide. The 2014 FYSAS considers delinquent behavior to be carrying a handgun, selling drugs, attempting to steal a vehicle, being arrested, taking a handgun to school, getting suspended, and attacking someone with intent to harm. There are two reported behaviors that are notably higher than the statewide average for girls, though, which are getting suspended (9.2%) and attacking someone with the intent to harm (8.2%). Since boys in Leon County report lower percentages than the statewide average on these two indicators, these appear to be unique to girls. While these trends are alarming, it is important to note that self-reported data reflects perceptions of self rather than specific incident reporting. Further investigation is necessary to further examine the dynamics revealed in this survey. These numbers can help inform education and response to girls and aggressive behaviors. If we are able to understand the root of these behaviors, schools, families, and the community will be better able to mitigate these factors and create a healthier and safer environment for girls in Leon County.

The Florida Department of Juvenile Justice (DJJ) reports that the state experienced a 37% decrease in female juvenile arrests between 2011 and 2016, compared to only a 24% decrease in Leon County. In 2015-16, 25% of all Leon County juvenile arrests were female. Of those, a majority, or 54.1%, of those arrests were for misdemeanor offenses, 28.8% were for felony arrests, and 17.2% were for other offenses. In recent years, DJJ has prioritized juvenile delinquency prevention and diversion programs, which has likely played a role in the decrease of statewide juvenile arrest rates.

Between 2012 and 2016, the FYSAS asked girls about their bullying of others in the previous 30 days, including physical, verbal, and cyber bullying. Among the options of "not at all," "somewhat," and "a whole lot," both the state and Leon County experienced marginal decreases in girls reporting bullying "a whole lot." In 2016, Leon County girls reported an increase in having physically and verbally bullied others "a whole lot" in the previous 30 days and at a higher rate than the state

2015-2016 Leon County Female Juvenile Arrests	
FELONY OFFENSES	
Aggravated Assault/Battery	10.30%
Grand Larceny (excluding Auto)	4.29%
Burglary	3.86%
Auto Theft	3.43%
Other Robbery	1.72%
Felony Drug	1.29%
Weapon/Firearm	1.29%
Fraud Forgery Counterfeit	0.86%
"Other" Felony	0.43%
Obstruction of Justice	0.43%
Obstruction of Justice Violent	0.43%
Sexual Battery	0.43%
MISDEMEANOR OFFENSES	
Assault Battery	18.45%
Petit Larceny	12.02%
Disorderly Conduct	9.87%
Misdemeanor Drug	5.58%
Trespassing	4.72%
Misdemeanor Obstruction of Justice	1.72%
Alcohol Offenses	0.86%
Vandalism	0.86%
OTHER OFFENSES	
Violation of Probation New-Law	6.44%
Violation of Probation Non-Law	6.44%
Prosecution Previously Deferred	4.29%

Source: Florida Department of Juvenile Justice, Delinquency Profile 2015-2016



average on those two measures. During that same period, boys reported a decrease in having physically and verbally bullied others "a whole lot" in the previous 30 day. The fact that girls are reporting an increase in physical and verbal bullying while boys report decreases in these same behaviors is a very alarming, gender-specific trend to which our parents, schools, and community should be paying attention.

Emotional Health

Adolescent girls face cumulative stressors at home and school that contribute to diminished feelings of self-worth. The FYSAS asked girls to respond "yes" or "no" to the following statements: Life is not worth it, I am no good, I am a failure, and I am depressed most days. While girls statewide remained fairly stable between 2012 and 2016 with little increase in responding "yes" to these statements, Leon County is a different story.

In comparison to 2012, in 2016 13% more girls reported life is not worth it, 11% more girls reported they are no good, 15% more girls reported they are failures, and 15% more girls reported being depressed most days.

According to the 2012, 2014, and 2016 FYTS survey, girls in Leon County and statewide self-report a higher percentage of self-harm than boys. The survey asked respondents "During the past 12 months, did you do something to purposely hurt yourself without wanting to die, such as cutting or burning yourself on purpose?" While for all three years Leon County girls reported doing self-harm about 6% less than girls statewide, any type of self-harm often represents a physical manifestation of mental and emotional distress. This is an alarming trend, and needs to be researched further in order to better understand the type of harm girls are inflicting on themselves and the reasons that lead them to do so. Girls in Leon County also indicate feeling so sad they stopped usual activities in the past 12 months at about 10-15% higher than boys from 2012-16. Emotional stress can lead to academic decline, self-harm, and decrease in social efficacy, all of which hinder healthy child development. Due to the drastic difference in the self-report numbers between girls and boys, it is important to identify the unique experiences girls in Leon County are having with regard to emotional and mental health.

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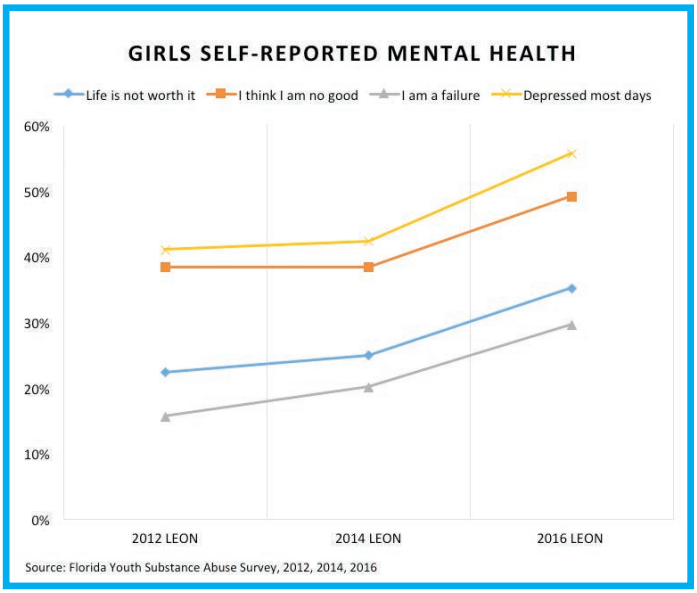
<< behavioral health continued

Leadership at the Apalachee Center in Tallahassee spoke to us about the distinctive mental health challenges facing our community. Dr. Jay Reeve, the President and Chief Executive Officer, and Sue Conger, M.S.W., the Chief Operations Officer, said they serve around 600 clients under the age of 18 each year and during the last fiscal year, 269 were girls. Although the average stay at their inpatient facility is three days, most girls (200 out of 269) were referred to their outpatient services through their schools. Dr. Reeve emphasized the lack of school and child psychologists in our area, "Our presence in schools started because the schools gave us a call and said, 'We need some behavioral health services.' And that's been true in all of the counties that we serve at one point or another. Usually it's within the Exceptional Student Education (ESE) programs where they're looking for more support than they were able to get from their ESE budgets." Clinical staff at the center know that psychiatric illnesses for kids are much different than adults and begin to manifest at different ages depending on the illness. They also noted that giving antidepressants and antipsychotic medicines to kids have historically been something approached with caution. In their experience, girls receiving care at Apalachee Center are there for depression, anxiety, and ADHD/ADD and are often referred to them from their schools or the Department of Children and Families. If the child is in foster care or has experienced physical and/or sexual abuse in her/his home, sometimes children will remain at the center until they are placed in another home. They find that girls struggle most with depression, resulting in school avoidance due to experiences with cyber bullying through social media. These avoidance behaviors can lead to girls acting out at home and in school—a common reason for their referral in the first place.



Courtney Atkins, the Executive Director of Whole Child Leon, echoes these concerns, especially with regard to the impact of behavioral health issues on development. She said comprehensive screening initiatives like the Florida Diagnostic & Learning Resources System and services provided by the Early Learning Coalition of the Big Bend are crucial to "elevate the message to screen early and often." Also, increasing the behavioral health services for children and their parents can strengthen familial relationships, and can create important connections between families and the community. Social support is the greatest protective factor for physical and mental health, something discussed regularly in our community conversations with girls. #YOTG

Insights FROM GIRLS ON EXPECTATIONS AND SOCIAL SUPPORT

"[There is an] unspoken rule that girls have to start wearing makeup at a certain age. There was a video of a girl who wore tons of makeup and, then, took it off to show people what she looked like without makeup. People called her names (like ugly) when it was off, but then call her fake for wearing makeup." —Girl from the School of Arts and Sciences

"I do believe in a dress code, but I don't like to just wear skirts, pants and dresses. Students should be able to wear anything they want as long as it covers body parts. Let people be comfortable in their own way. In general, there are some things girls can't wear; you could be seen as 'slutty.' And the attitude toward females—they can't say and do certain things. Labels that are applied, like 'PACE Girls' may be seen negatively. Sometimes a label sticks with you your whole life." —Girl from PACE Center for Girls, Leon

Igniting the Power Within: Women and Girls Empowerment Summit 2016-17

> *"One of my greatest strengths is doing the right thing, but sometimes people misunderstand it as snitching, which makes me feel annoyed."*

On April 14, 2017, over 260 women and girls, vendors, Commissioners, and panelists came together to empower, inspire, and share vital information on numerous topics important to women and girls. The program offered separate tracks for women and girls, with combined opening and closing sessions. Students from 23 public, private and charter schools throughout Leon County, three local colleges and universities, along with students from as far as Jacksonville and Thomasville, GA benefitted from the wisdom shared in the 13 sessions held throughout the day. The panelists and speakers included university professors, doctors, attorneys, public relations professionals, law enforcement professionals, business owners, and news anchors. Judge Nina Ashenafi-Richardson, the keynote speaker, provided a challenge to all women and girls in the audience to "recognize and use their own gifts and power to fulfil their dreams."

Empowerment programming for women included discussions with successful and civic-minded female leaders, mapping success, connecting passion, leadership, and action. Some participants shared their thoughts on the Summit with participants:

Girls' programming was split into three grade levels (grades 7-8, 9-10, and 11-12) to discuss financial empowerment, envisioning the future, and achievement through assertiveness. All girls came together for an afternoon session titled "I AM Worth it/I AM Beautiful" that focused on self-worth and interpersonal relationships. The facilitators began by asking girls what beauty meant to them. Their responses included:

"You decide what beauty is to you and how you're beautiful. Beautiful is showing your true self, not how others want to perceive you and want to push on you but just showing how you view yourself as you. Just you, you're beautiful."

"At the end of the day it's up to us to decide how we're going to react and how much power we are going to give to other people. Keep believing in yourself."

An activity with a powerful message involved each girl imagining two $100 bills, then they were asked to think about crumpling up one but not the other. Then they were asked if their worth changed at all. The girls took time to write down what hurts their self-worth, things that they may not be comfortable sharing with anyone else, and things that they are proud of about themselves. Then, the girls crumpled up their two papers and threw the paper including the things that hurt them into their feelings box and then the things they were proud of into their self-worth box—highlighting that those two things should be kept separate.

"If you think you are worthless, you will trade yourself for lesser things."

"Don't ignore those people in your life who see your worth and who say 'You know what? You're shortchanging yourself.' "

After the exercise, girls talked with each other at their tables and shared their reactions to the activity:

"Loving myself is something I need to put work into. The activity with the money made a good point. That was actually super impactful that your self-worth is already determined and what people think or you think actually doesn't matter."

"I love getting to see my friends and love them and love me. Girl power is real."

"I struggle with wanting to be prettier, skinnier, cool, I don't know all of the things I feel like I'm supposed to be but it's nice to see that everyone around me feels the same and we are all holding ourselves to an impossible standard."

"Without this, I am really alone. At school I am really alone and my 'friends' treat me as lessthan. But here (points to girls at table), I have good friends who lift me up and I can do the same for them because we are all awesome."

"The Summit is a first-rate venue for girls to learn about their value and strengths and for women to share their own experiences with and learn from each other. The panelists are knowledgeable community leaders from whom we can all benefit."—*Elizabeth Ricci, Esq* #YOTG

Quotes provided by students from Lincoln High School, Florida High School, Rickards High School, Montford Middle School, Maclay School, and Highlands Middle School in Jacksonville, FL.

Safety *By Commissioner Andrea Jones*

Girls tend to exhibit fewer risky behaviors than boys; however, they are more often the victims of others' unsafe acts of negligence and violence. The result of risky behavior can have a significant impact on the lives of girls. The Florida Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System (YRBSS) considers risk behaviors those that contribute to unintentional injuries and violence, sexual behaviors that contribute to unintended pregnancy and sexually transmitted diseases including HIV infection, alcohol and other drug use, tobacco use, unhealthy dietary behaviors, and inadequate physical activity. Leon County girls face bullying, physical fighting, gang violence, homicide, homelessness, human trafficking, and sexual violence. A community-wide focus on girls' safety can reduce injury, death, and increase their chances for a balanced, successful life. Girls face a battlefield wherever they go, making their safety and ability to thrive a necessary priority for our community.

Girls in Leon County feel safer in their neighborhoods than on the way to or at school. Statewide, little variation was shown among girls feeling unsafe at school between 2012 and 2016, but the Florida Youth Tobacco Survey (FYTS) reveals over a 10% increase in Leon County girls not going to school because of safety concerns.

Being forced to choose between receiving an education or feeling safe is not something girls should have to do in their daily lives.

Gang Activity

The Florida Office of the Attorney General published a gang reduction report in 2013, which reported an overall 27% decrease in gangs throughout Florida since 2010. They also reported that Leon County had a lower than state average representation of gangs and gang members, with 11 of the state's total 1,223 documented gangs and 229 of the state's total 46,635 gang members located in Leon County. However, the Florida Youth Substance Abuse Survey (FYSAS) finds that Leon County exceeds the statewide average of girls who have ever belonged to a gang by 1-3% between 2012 and 2016. Girls participate in youth gangs far less than boys, but are often caught up in gang activities in their neighborhoods and homes if gang activity occurs. Several factors contribute to gang involvement, including a lack of jobs for youth, social isolation exacerbated by poverty, domestic violence, negative peer associations, lack of parental supervision, and early academic failure or lack of attachment to school.

Gangs are involved in vandalism, assault, human and drug trafficking, drug sales, and rape. Gang members can be as young as eight years of age and initiations into gangs begin in middle school. According to the Florida Office of the Attorney General, of the various reasons youth join gangs—fun and excitement, friends or relatives in gangs, forced to join, respect, money, to fit in—girls cite receiving protection as the most prevalent reason.

The FYSAS shows a statewide increase in middle and high school youth who report that they carry a gun statewide. Girls' responses to related survey questions about taking handguns to school and attacking others with intent to harm have increased over the last several years. Leon County girls report carrying a handgun and getting suspended at higher rates than girls statewide.

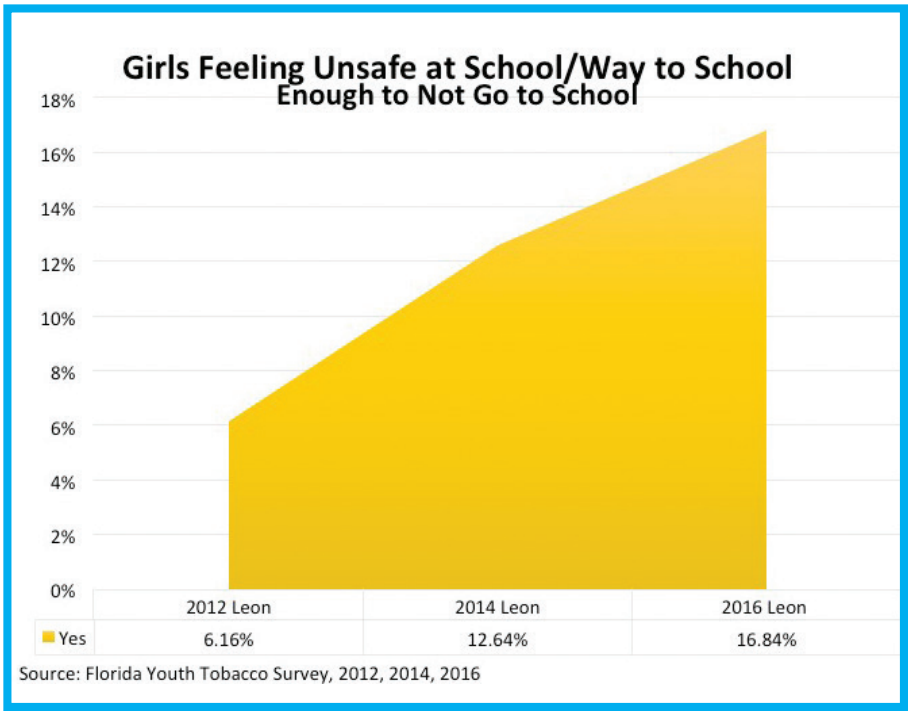
Bullying

Bullying is an aggressive act that reoccurs and demonstrates an imbalance of power favoring the perpetrator. This aggression can be presented in person through physical or verbal attacks, or through technology like social media, email, chat rooms, or text messaging. Though the likelihood of suicide caused by bullying alone is low, bullying can contribute to and exacerbate existing depression, anxiety, and loneliness. Therefore, bullying is associated with some suicide attempts.

The 2014 FYSAS shows that when compared to girls statewide, Leon County girls have a comparable but slightly higher percentage of physically bullying others in the past 30 days (5.9%) and verbally bullying others in the past 30 days (13.4%). In Leon County, 6.5% of girls have skipped school because of bullying, which is lower than for girls at the state level. Nearly 1 in 3 girls in Leon County (31.3%) report that

they were taunted or teased in the past 30 days. Students that frequently bully are more likely to be involved in anti-social and risky behavior including fights, vandalism, and substance abuse.

Overall, Florida middle school students report a higher percentage of involvement in bullying behavior than high school students. Among middle and high school girls in Leon County combined, 39.6% report that bullying caused them to worry, compared to only 22% for boys. Generally, bullying rates demonstrate the need to do more research and create space for open dialogue with girls about bullying to better understand the impact on their lives. Bullying affects academic outcomes and self-esteem; therefore, it is crucial to identify protective and prevention strategies.



Human Trafficking

When students are away from the structure and supervision that schools provide, risky behavior, exposure to unsafe acts, and juvenile delinquency increase. These behaviors range from experimenting with sex and drugs to running away and falling prey to human trafficking. The Florida Department of Education lists absenteeism as an indicator of a child being involved in human trafficking.

Federal law defines the trafficking of persons as "sex trafficking in which a commercial sex act is induced by force, fraud, or coercion, or in which the person induced to perform such act has not attained 18 years of age" or "the recruitment, harboring, transportation, provision, or obtaining of a person for labor or services, through the use of force, fraud, or coercion for the purpose of subjection to involuntary servitude, peonage, debt bondage, or slavery." Cases involving trafficking of children can include: commercial sex, stripping, pornography, forced begging, magazine crews, au pairs or nannies, restaurant work, hair and nail salon work, and agricultural work. The sexual exploitation of children occurs with both males and females; however, females are the victims of sex trafficking at significantly higher rates than males.

The Florida Department of Children and Families' Office of Child Welfare tracks human trafficking in three areas of maltreatment: Human trafficking- General (16.8% of all cases), Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children (CSEC) (73.6% of all cases), and Labor (9.6% of all cases).

Between 2013 and 2015 there were 4,548 reported cases of human trafficking in the State of Florida. Of those, 3,072 intakes were children. Commissioner Jane Johnson provided data and insight from the Florida Department of Children and Families on child trafficking in Florida, noting that "on any given day there are around 250 children in foster care that have a verified case of being involved in human trafficking. Out of these cases, only seven will be male." She says that "most identified victims will be located in urban areas south of Interstate-4" with "66.5% of the state's current trafficking population within foster care coming from a few counties: Miami-Dade (22%), Broward (13%), Hillsborough (11%), Pasco and Pinellas (10.5%), Orange and Osceola (5%), and Seminole and Brevard (5%)." Between 2013 and 2016, DCF completed human trafficking intakes for 56 children within Leon County—all of whom were girls.

Leon County has 2.5 human trafficking cases per 100,000 in the population compared to 1.7 per 100,000 in the population state wide. All forms of human trafficking that are higher in the regions south of I-4 have more experience in reporting and combating human trafficking. Leon County's proximity to I-10,which connects all the lower states from California to Florida, may be a contributing factor to the amount of human trafficking.

The Survive and Thrive Advocacy Center (STAC) in Tallahassee is a local initiative that offers a comprehensive hub of resources to victims of human trafficking and their families. Robin Hassler Thompson, J.D., M.A., the Executive Director, points out the importance of integrated services for both sex trafficking and labor trafficking victims. Often, women who are victims of labor trafficking are also raped or sexually assaulted when not performing physical labor. "For STAC, it's both crisis response and long term response," said Hassler Thompson."From a service provision perspective, it's imperative that everybody connect and work together because these survivors have a vast array of needs: legal services; dental; mental health; job training; long-term and short-term trauma-informed care; and family counseling—the list is long." Until 2010, trafficking victims who received criminal records for crimes committed while they were trafficked had no legal recourse to appeal those charges. New York was the first state to pass a law allowing survivors of human trafficking to pursue court orders to vacate or expunge their criminal records. Florida followed, with the added provision for automatically expunging records for any offense committed while a victim of human trafficking.

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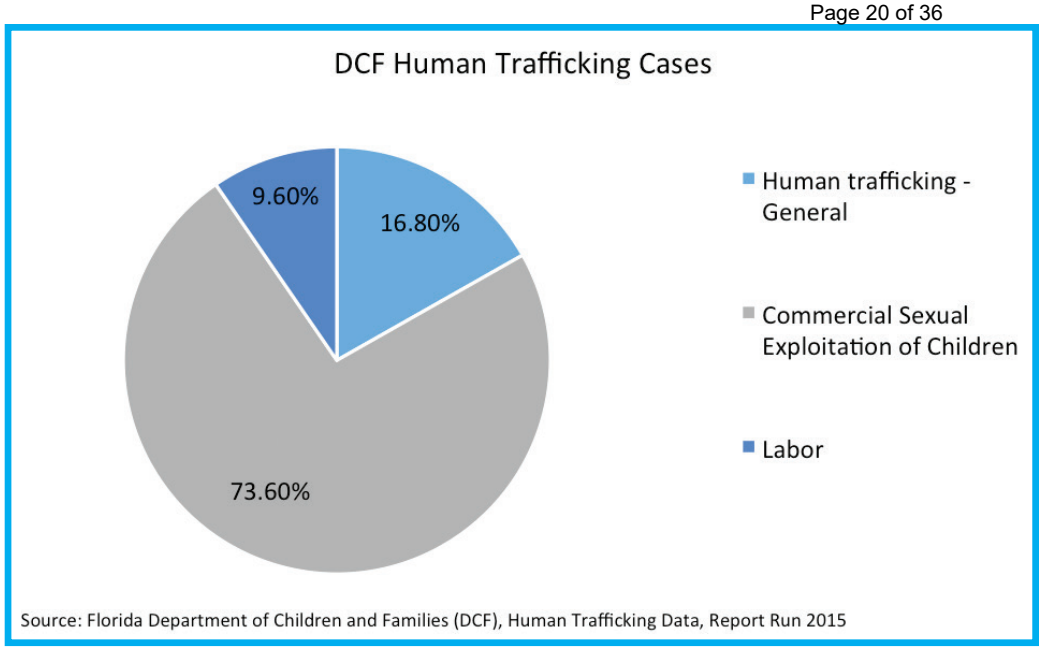
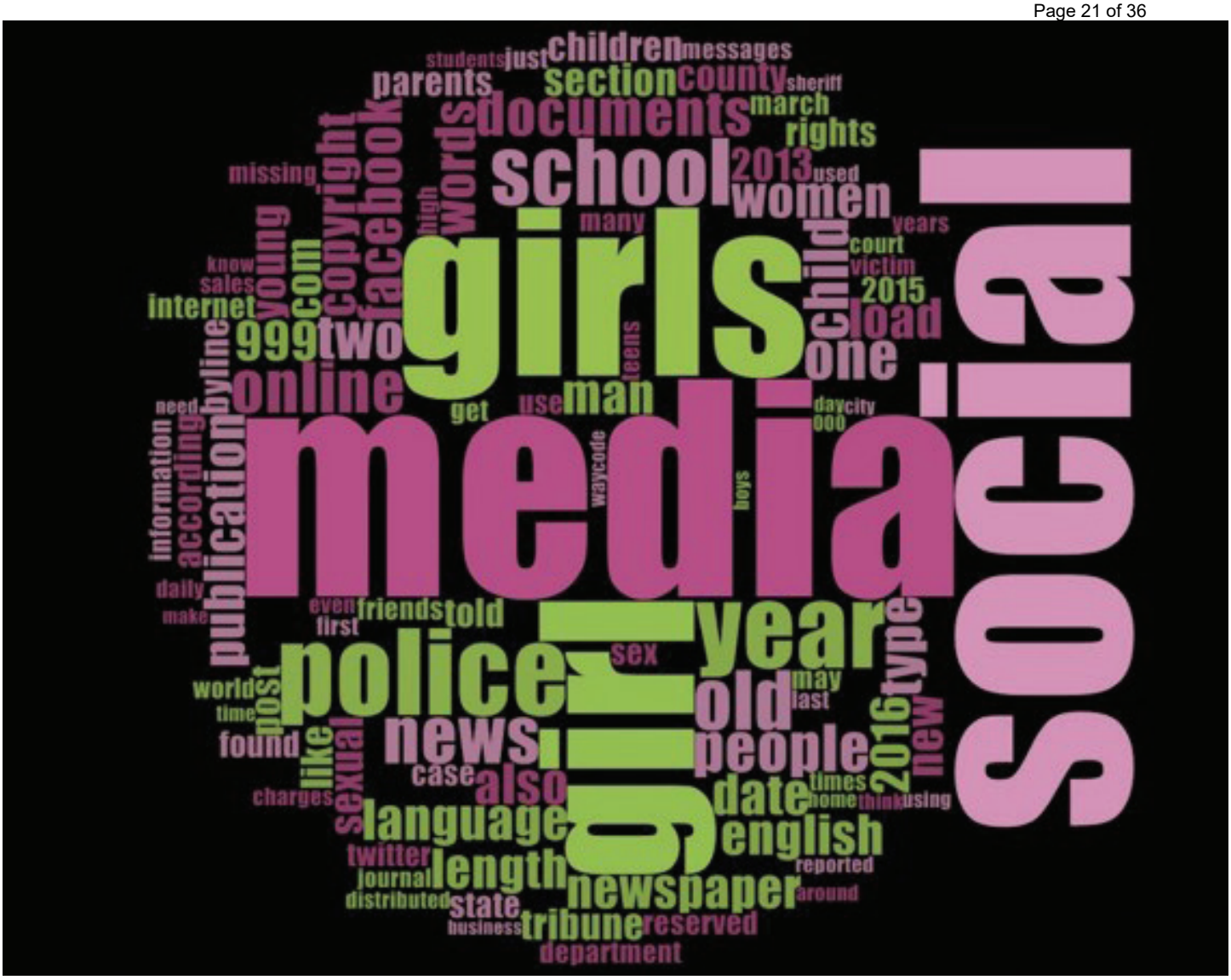
Girls who are trafficked are forced to engage in behaviors that are criminalized such as prostitution and drug-related offenses. If a victim of human trafficking is charged for these crimes, that criminal record will have tremendous negative consequence over their lifetime, and is a significant miscarriage of justice. Not only does this result in another form of victimization that will further limit their chances at a happy and secure life, it results in additional psychological distress where they are made to feel responsible for what has happened to them. #VOTG



Insights

Girls shared their thoughts about big issues facing girls that grown-ups don't know about or talk about, and many of them involved issues of safety:

"Boys are touching girls where they shouldn't and girls don't want to tell their moms 'cause they're scared to." - Girl from Oak Ridge Elementary School, Oasis Girls Circle Group



Social Media *By Commissioner Dr. Elizabeth Jakubowski and Commissioner Jane Johnson*

In A Call to Action: Improving the Status of Women and Girls in Tallahassee/Leon County, the 2013-14 report from the Tallahassee/Leon County Commission on the Status of Women and Girls, the issues identified as the most pressing ones facing girls in our community had social media as a common thread. Social media are computer-mediated tools that allow people and organizations to create, to share, or to exchange information, pictures/videos, and ideas in virtual communities and networks. Such tools have introduced significant changes to the manner and speed with which people communicate around the world.

Navigating a New Frontier

In the emerging world of social media, no one can boast having decades of experience and wisdom. We cannot turn to a previous generation for guidance. In a sense, we are all students learning to use these new tools at the same time. Social media, as we know it today, is not even 10 years old and the applications being developed to support it are constantly evolving and changing. While there may be experts on the mechanics of certain social media applications, it simply has not been around long enough to allow for a thorough analysis of its impact on our personal development, our relationships, and our society in general.

Of the research done by business, communications, and psychology professionals, the explosion of social media in our lives represents an unprecedented opportunity to draw adults and youth closer together—or keep them at a distance. The sharing of photos, videos, and ideas through a variety of platforms has enabled multiple generations to communicate and stay virtually connected, regardless of geography. That is probably one of the reasons social media has been so enthusiastically embraced across so many age cohorts. However, because we are all new to this territory, none of us can fully understand where the landmines are yet. Adults and youth have entered into a new and still-developing social landscape together, with no rulebook to guide the way forward. Very little to no local data currently exist to help understand and construct a picture of social media's impact on girls in our area.

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At the national level, data show that access to social media is impacted by increased access to mobile devices, including laptops, smartphones, and tablets. Many of the widely used applications in social media are available on these mobile devices. To help contextualize the influence of social media on today's youth, the Pew Research Center gathered data on issues related to teen relationships and technology, including social media. Their 2015 reports surveyed 1,060 teens ages 13-17 and provided the following statistics that describe this generation's use of social media:

- 92% of teens reported going online daily
- 56% of teens ages 13 to 17 went online several times a day; 24% said they would go online "almost constantly"
- 88% of teens had or had access to cell phones or smartphones and 90% of those teens with phones exchanged texts
- A typical teen sent and received 30 texts per day
- Facebook was the most used social media site among American teens ages 13 to 17; with 71% using the site
- 52% of the teens surveyed used Instagram and 41% used Snapchat
- Boys were more likely than girls to report that they visited Facebook most often (45% of boys versus 36%of girls)
- Girls were more likely than boys to say they used Instagram (23% of girls versus 17%of boys) and Tumblr (6%of girls compared with less than 1% of boys)
- Older teens ages 15 to 17 were more likely to cite Facebook (44% versus 35% of younger teens), Snapchat (13% versus 8%) and Twitter (8% versus 3%) as the most often used platform, while younger teens ages 13 to 14 were more likely to list Instagram (25% versus 17% of older teens) as a platform they visited most often

There is no disputing the fact that social media has assumed a dominant role in the lives of American teens and is becoming their primary method of communicating with others. The Pew Research Center report (2015) also found that for today's teens, 57% had met a new friend online. Social media, along with online gaming, were the two common digital venues for meeting friends. Girls are more likely to make new friends online through social media (78% vs. 52% of boys). In addition to building new friendships, teens have indicated that social media helps them feel more connected to their friends' feelings and daily lives while being a place to receive support from others during difficult times. #YOTG

Tips for Talking with Girls about Social Media

Discussions about social media should start as early as possible—even before a girl has her own smart phone.

Don't focus on what a girl should not be doing; instead, emphasize the positive potential of social media, while also carefully pointing out the pit falls as well.

Convey the big picture. Social media can be incredibly time-consuming and distracting, capable of taking over a person's life.

Try to help young girls unplug and step away from it to view its role in their lives as one of many tools they can use to communicate and socialize.

Help them to realize that everything that is posted becomes a forever image and brand of who she is and is available as long as there is an Internet.

To balance or offset the heavy emphasis social media places on body and appearance—and the pressure to post a perfect selfie—give equal attention and affirmation to photos of girls being active, natural-looking, and authentically themselves. #YOTG

How Do Girls Use Social Media?

As part of the research for her 2016 book, American Girls: Social Media and the Secret Life of Teenagers, Nancy Jo Sales interviewed more than 200 girls in 10 states over a 10-month period, most of whom were under 16 years old. The teen girls she spoke with talked about the stress they experienced from social media, but also said they could not stop using it. Sales noted that social media is such a part of teenage life, one almost has to ask a girl about social media to find out who she is and what is going on in her life.

A disturbing finding of Sales' research was the extent to which social media has hyper-sexualized online text interactions among teens resulting in expectations for girls to portray a certain physical ideal. The teens she interviewed said they felt compelled to go to great lengths to modify their looks so they could take the perfect selfie to share on Facebook, Instagram, SnapChat, or a variety of other social media applications. Some girls reported spending hours each week taking and editing selfies to post on social media. Sales also found that it was considered acceptable for both boys and girls to make sexualized comments about one another's selfies. She suggests that the ready availability of online pornography has influenced the way teens view themselves and has encouraged girls in particular to dress and pose themselves in ways that mimic porn models, including having a hand on one hip or puckering their lips in the "duck face."

According to Claire Mysko (2013), an internationally recognized expert on body image and media literacy, "While social media is not the cause of low self-esteem, it has all the right elements to contribute to it. Social media creates an environment where disordered thoughts and behaviors really thrive." Mysko further comments that the pressure to be accepted (as measured in "likes") for a perfect photo of oneself can magnify a young girl's insecurities about her body. A study conducted by Florida State University on Facebook and eating disorders (2014) found that a group of women who were asked to browse Facebook for 20 minutes experienced greater body dissatisfaction than those who spent 20 minutes online researching rainforest cats. The pressure to project an attractive and popular image though their social media postings is evident in the percent of teens using social media who feel pressured to be liked.

Some of the girls Sales spoke with also reported they felt pressure to text nude or sexual photos of themselves to boys. Other girls reported that exchanging texts of a sexual nature with boys was fairly common. The girls complained that this puts them in a lose-lose situation, because if they refused to send photos of themselves or suggestive texts, they risked being rejected or becoming unpopular. However, if they did send them, they risked being "slut-shamed" if the boy shared them with his friends and others.

The Pew Research Center study also collected data on social media and flirting. Teens were asked about how they showed romantic interest in someone. The data show that virtual interactions are just as likely as face-to-face conversations.

How Teens Show Romantic Interest in Someone:
- 55% by talking with them in person
- 50% by friending them on Facebook or some other app
- 47% by liking, commenting or otherwise interacting on social media
- 46% by sharing something funny or interesting with them online
- 31% by sharing flirtatious messages
- 11% by making a music playlist for them
- 10% by sending flirty or sexy photos or videos of themselves
- 7% by making a video for them

Social media has become a platform for teen girls to seek affirmation of their sexuality by posting photos that will generate a maximum number of "likes" or comments. Teens are also using social media to share their romantic interests and initiate romantic relationships.

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- 4% of cellphone-owning teens ages 12-17 have sent sexually suggestive nude or nearly nude images of themselves to someone else via text messaging
- 15% of cell phone-owning teens ages 12-17 have received sexually suggestive nude or nearly nude images of someone they know via text messaging on their cell phone
- 8% of 17-year-olds with cell phones have sent a sexually provocative image by text and 30% have received a nude or nearly nude image on their phone
- 17% of teens who pay for all of the costs associated with their cell phones send sexually suggestive images via text; just 3% of teens who do not pay for, or only pay for a portion of the cost of the cell phone, send these images

> ***"One of my greatest strengths is my voice, but sometimes people misunderstand it as attitude, which makes me feel I am rude."***

Although many of these teens reported exchanging "sexts" with their romantic partners or people they hoped would be their romantic partners, these exchange behaviors are known and used enough to be taken advantage of by predators. The challenge for adults is to help teens fully appreciate the ramifications and dangers of their information-sharing activities, while providing a safe space for teens to talk openly about the realities they face.

How Can We Help Girls Navigate Social Media?
Parents, teachers, and adults involved in the lives of teens must understand and embrace the major role social media plays in their lives. Because it is still a relatively new and emerging social trend, there is not a lot of reliable data available on the short or long term impacts of social media on youth. Given that information gap, the best thing to do as a community is to engage in meaningful and candid conversations about social media, its role in our lives, and the risks and benefits of online information sharing.

Conversations with girls about social media should be dialogues, not lectures. Asking questions can help adults better understand what drives girls to post and scan social media so frequently. During our community conversations, several girls referred to their social media activities, from how they spend their time to concerns they have about using social media:

"[I need more] sleep; I like to take a nap. Sometimes I am up all night texting, and don't get enough rest."
- Girl from PACE Center for Girls, Leon

"[I spend a lot of time] getting on social media. My favorite is Instagram."
- Girl from Fairview Middle School, Oasis Girls Circle Group

"Parents should talk to you about what they think you should post on the Internet; something wrong gets posted and then it's a big mistake."
- Girl from Oasis' Girls Can Do Anything Summer Camp

"[Unhealthy relationships have a] lack of communication and you're unable to trust a person. For example, checking up on someone by checking on their Instagram."
- Girl from Palmer-Munroe Teen Center

We need to continue these discussions with girls throughout the community and engage with organizations and initiatives that work with girls to better understand the impact of social media on their lives. #VOTG

Sexual Violence in the Lives of Girls

By Dr. Jesse Klein and Commissioner Jessica Lowe-Minor

The 2014-15 Tallahassee/Leon County Commission on the Status of Women and Girls (CSWG)Report on Sexual Violence Response in Tallahassee/Leon County offered research and best practices for our community's preventative initiatives and response to sexual violence. The report focused on our community's existing response policies regarding sexual violence against women in homes, workplaces, and college campuses. Further, the report highlighted medical and legal responses to adult female survivors. The success of the report relied in part on the availability of data on survivors ages 18 and older. However, a nationwide 2011 Centers for Disease Control and Prevention survey found that 23% of females who experienced rape, physical violence, or stalking by an intimate partner in their lifetime, first experienced some form of partner violence between the age of 11 and 17 years of age. Accessing data on sexual offenses against children for independent analysis is very difficult, where protection of the victims is taken very seriously. In this article, we share our findings on the data tracking of sexual violence against girls, our community's response process for victims, and the new threats our girls face on social media and the Internet.

Data Tracking

The Federal Bureau of Investigation's (FBI) Uniform Crime Report (UCR) requires law enforcement throughout the country to submit data on eight types of reported crimes, including rape. This reporting system has been in place since 1930, making changes in crime definitions necessary over time. While the FBI's definition of rape became more inclusive of gender and type of sexual violence in 2013—including male victims, sodomy, and sexual assault with objects—adding the element of the victim's age requires different reporting protocols.

The FBI defines statutory rape as "Nonforcible sexual intercourse with a person who is under the statutory age of consent," but adds that "If the victim was incapable of giving consent because of his/her youth or mental impairment, either temporary or permanent, law enforcement should classify the offense as Rape, not Statutory Rape." The UCR does not collect data on statutory rape or other specific details for other offenses against children through its reporting system. Varying definitions and reporting systems have the potential to fracture the reporting and analysis of data at the national level on sexual violence against children; however, the FBI began working on a more nuanced reporting system in the 1980s.

In 1988, the FBI began experimenting with a new, more detailed reporting system called the National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS), which would collect data on 46 specific crimes, including both rape and statutory rape. This is a significant improvement to crime reporting conducted through the UCR system and it ensures that incident-level, specific data on victims, perpetrators, and co-occurring crimes are recorded thoroughly. However, implementation of NIBRS has been slow and voluntary with the goal of fully transitioning from the UCR to the NIBRS by the end of 2021. In 2013, only 38.3% of law enforcement agencies reporting to the UCR submitted crime data in the incident-based system. These mandatory reporting guidelines at the federal level result in many local and state law enforcement agencies tracking data on crimes reported, arrests made, and convictions for sexual violence.

There are 44 states implementing and/or testing the NIBRS—Florida is not one of them.

While these reporting systems have normalized tracking data on sexual violence throughout the country, it is important to note that these data only tell us about reported crime. Comparing national victimization surveys with official data, the Bureau of Justice Statistics found that between 2006 and 2010, 52% of all violent victimizations were not reported to the police, and 2 out of 3 or 65% of rapes and sexual assaults went unreported. They also found that violent crime victimizations against youth ages 12 to 17 went unreported at higher rates than any of the other age categories. With such a low reporting rate, there is also the risk of believing these victimizations are not happening at all or not often. With this in mind, NIBRS released a report on sex offenses via their system in 2013 and found that the "most likely victims of rape were teenagers with 33.8% of victims between 13 and 18 years of age" and offenders were reported "to be slightly older with 39.1% between 16 and 25 years of age" nationwide. Teenage victims were also most likely to be girls.

This means that girls are simultaneously more likely to be victims of rape and sexual assault and that these crimes are most likely to go unreported to law enforcement.

We can find national data sometimes disaggregated by age, gender, and race of the victims, but for state- and local-level data, it is an entirely different story. Communities come together to provide data tracking and crisis response through law enforcement, medical and mental health professionals, social workers, and community service providers. However, community dialogue is more open with regard to talking about the response for victims over 18 years of age because the status of sexual violence against children is still not something people are comfortable talking about. Despite national prioritization of the investigation and prosecution of sexual crimes against children, when we cannot grasp the scope of the problem, statistically or otherwise, the interagency collaborations we rely on for crisis response are hindered.

Community Response to Child Victims of Sexual Violence

Tallahassee and Leon County have a comprehensive network of agencies committed to sexual violence response that receive community-wide and state-wide support to do so. After consulting with many providers in Tallahassee, a common theme emerged—there are many crisis- and trauma-related services for adults but few for children. Barriers to providing more services for child victims of sexual violence include a lack of resources and a collective denial about the realities of child sexual abuse nationwide.

In 1978, the State of Florida initiated a "pilot project using a medically led, multidisciplinary team approach" in Jacksonville and called it the Child Protection Team (CPT). Today, 48 CPTs operate throughout Florida in main offices and satellite offices, including a main office in Tallahassee. In explaining the range of services CPTs provide by working together with law enforcement and the Department

of Children and Families (DCF), the DOH says teams provide:

- Medical diagnosis and evaluation
- Nursing assessments
- Child and family assessments
- Multidisciplinary staffing
- Psychological and psychiatric evaluations
- Specialized and forensic interviews
- Expert court testimony

Kevin Winship, a Licensed Mental Health Counselor (L.M.H.C.) and Director of Program Operations at Children's Home Society of Florida, North Central Division (CHS)—the main CPT office in Tallahassee—spoke with us about the CPT operating in the Big Bend and gave us a tour of their facility. They are prepared to process many types of abuse victims; however, for this report we asked specifically about their sexual abuse cases involving girls. Their team members include support from county law enforcement and certified Sexual Assault Nurse Examiners (SANE) for providing sexual assault exams, contracting with physicians specialized in pediatric trauma, clinical social workers, and licensed counselors and psychologists. Winship provided data for 2014-15 and 2015-16:

- In 2014-15, there were 375 alleged female victims processed through Tallahassee's CPT and of these 23.2% were ages 0-5, 38.7% were ages 6-12, and 38.1% were 13 years or older.
    - Of these victims, 82.7% knew their perpetrators which included parents (13.3%), step-parents (5.9%), other relatives (30%), parent or guardian's paramour (11.5%), and other known non-relatives (29.6%).
- In 2015-16, there was a significant drop from 375 to 170 female victims, of whom 31.2% were ages 0-5, 34.7% were ages 6-12, and 34.1% were 13 years or older.
    - Similarly to 2014-2015, most of these girls knew their perpetrators (82.4%) and included parents (15.9%), step-parents (6.4%), other relatives (21.9%), parent or guardian's paramour (2.4%), and other known non-relatives (28.2%).

At the time of our interview, CHS had just started processing 2016-17 data and noted that they were observing an uptick from the previous year's number of victims served. A majority of child victims of sexual abuse in Leon County are brought to Tallahassee's CPT and are often referred by the Department of Children and Families (DCF) and local law enforcement. Winship noted that DCF also provided specialized response teams for High Risk Victims, which included children who went into the DCF or Department of Juvenile Delinquency systems multiple times, who moved between foster homes frequently, and who had been trafficked for Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children. As reported in the safety section of this report, Leon County had 56 child victims of human trafficking in 2015 and all of them were girls. From child sexual abuse within their homes to being trafficked and exploited for commercial sex, sexual violence against girls is a substantial and complex problem in our community.

Barriers to children's access to treatment abound once they leave CHS, depending on their access to insurance, access to transportation, their school's capacity to provide counseling for possible consequent emotional or behavioral issues resulting from their victimization, household income, possible ongoing interaction with the legal system, and those victimized by parents or relatives might be removed from their homes.

Meg Baldwin, J.D. is the Executive Director of Refuge House, a domestic and sexual violence center serving eight counties in the Big Bend area, including Leon County. As one of the several community service providers where children and their families are referred after CHS, she sees girls needing complex direct services after experiencing trauma as well: "The thing that is probably the biggest barrier is being able to afford therapeutic services for a lot of these families. Most of the girls that we are working with have really complicated home lives. Many of them have grown up witnessing domestic violence, they've been molested early, and they come from a long history of family violence. So, their needs are broad. They need basic case management, their families need affordable, safe housing to reduce their risk—they need positive adults in their life." She adds, "Each girl really needs and deserves to have a safe, protective, nurturing relationship in her life. And if she doesn't have that, she's going to be vulnerable to seeking something that pretends to be that kind of emotional and material support from anyone who seems to be offering it. And that contributes to an environment of predation that may be exploited by an age peer, a member of the family, a brother, an uncle, a boyfriend of her mom or an older sister, another student in school, and older boys and young men who circle these girls who are vulnerable in these ways and will use them sexually and sometimes also prostitute them."

continued >>

<< sexual violence in the lives of girls continued

The Threat of Online Predators

Unfortunately, girls face more threats now than ever before with advances in technology and the spread of social media. As noted in the Social Media article of this report, the lines of communication and information exchange are there for positive relational interaction, building friendships, and maintaining contact across the world. However much we would like for our girls to have only positive experiences online, that just isn't the case.

We spoke with Special Agent Jason A. Knowles at the Florida Department of Law Enforcement's (FDLE) Florida Computer Crime Center (FC3) about the landscape girls in our community are facing on the Internet. He began by explaining the predator mentality.

"Predators are looking for prey, first and foremost. They are going to go to the places that kids are frequenting, whether they are applications or online social media sites. They are going to look for the baited field. And when they find the prey, they are going to take it upon themselves and go through a process where they isolate an individual or several individuals. That's easy to do on the Internet because you have applications that are specifically written for isolating communication. So, if they make contact with a child, they can isolate that communication by taking them to a different app. So, we see a lot of times predators will come across somebody who they think is a child and then they'll say, 'Hey do you have a Skype account,' or 'Do you have a Kik account?' and they'll take them from one application to another so that they can isolate that communication."

These online predators seek user handles that indicate a child may have created it and immediately begin to assess whether the user is in fact a child by asking certain questions and analyzing the responses.

Children coming from difficult home lives are particularly vulnerable because they are easier to isolate and groom. Social media grooming is when a predator builds trust from a potential child victim which can result in isolating that child from their social supports and increasing their risk for exploitation. At FC3, Agent Knowles says, "A large percentage of our investigations are focused on child pornography possession and sharing on the Internet." The possession, production, and distribution of child pornography has become increasingly prevalent as predators are better able to collect, to create, and to share this material with one another.

Agent Knowles pointed to a seminal research report, The Butner Study (2009), which revealed that offenders in possession of child pornography also had a high likelihood of being contact offenders. In this study, 155 inmates that had been incarcerated for possession of child pornography were interviewed and researchers discovered that 85% had been contact offenders—meaning they had gone beyond "mere" possession and children. Of the 85%, inmates also conveyed their number of victims—the average number of victims per offender was a staggering 13.

The team at FC3, and other computer crime task forces, know they are going after perpetrators who are likely to be child

rapists and traffickers, which is why the enforcement of child pornography laws is comprehensive and consistent. Child pornography is a crime scene photo because it is a capture of the rape of that child. Agent Knowles has provided expert testimony at many of these trials and notes that it has taken many years for law enforcement "to get judges and juries to know that this isn't just some dirty old man looking at a photo—it's a crime."

The funding and departmental structures for combating these crimes are different at the county, state, and federal levels, making tracking sex offenses against children complex. Fortunately, however, these agencies communicate and track offenders and predators collaboratively within states and across state lines to protect children against computer-related sex crimes. Victim data within the State of Florida's Sex Offender Registry is confidential and not publicly available, making disaggregating sex offenses against minors by gender impossible. By requesting detailed registry data between 1970 and 2016, we were able to determine rates of sex offender charges against children per 100,000 people in each county, rates of sex offenders who perpetrated crimes against children per 100,000 people in each county, and rates of computer-related sex crimes against children per 100,000 people in each county.

Sex offenders are grouped into three categories: offenders, predators (repetitive offenders), and juvenile sex offenders (offenders under the age of 18). Sex offenders are typically arrested and convicted for more than one crime; making the charges exceed the amount of offenders. The Florida counties with the highest rate per 100,000 in the population of sex crimes against children are Liberty (1052), Gadsden (931.3), Desoto (803.2), and Citrus (802.2) County. Gadsden and Liberty counties also have the highest rate of sex offenders, with 653.2 and 597.7 per 100,000 respectively.

The data was grouped by computer-related sex crimes against children, including: Possession of photo/picture showing sexual performance by a child; Produce, direct, promote sexual performance by child; Providing obscene material to a minor; Send child porn; Sexual performance by a child (possess photo or picture); Traveling to meet minor to commit unlawful sexual offense; Use computer to have sex with minor; Use Internet to solicit/attempt to solicit a child for sex/lewdness; Use of a computer to solicit or lure a child to engage in sexual conduct; and Use of a computer to solicit or lure a parent or custodian of a child to consent to the child's participation in sexual conduct. For these crimes, Citrus (155.1), Polk (106.5), and Sumter (100.6) County had the highest rates per 100,000 in the population. Leon County had the 6th highest rate of computer-related sex crimes against children, with 86 per 100,000 in the population. Of Leon County's 237 computer-related sex crimes against children documented between 2006 and 2016, the highest frequency of charges included:

- 69 Possession of photo/picture showing sexual performance by a child
- 50 Traveling to meet minor to commit unlawful sexual offense
- 50 Use Internet to solicit/attempt to solicit a child for sex/lewdness

Agent Knowles explained that the agency prioritizes investigating pornographic images of infants and toddler-aged children, because those images are indicative of a predator who is a repeat, preferential molester.

Online predators are really good at presenting themselves as a child's hero or salvation. Predators often encourage child victims to run away from home and assist in orchestrating that exit strategy. The child thinks she/he is running away into a situation that will be loving, but by the time the child gets there it is already too late. In most cases, within 24 hours runaways have already been sexually abused by the person they were running to and are likely being trafficked for sex by the predators immediately. According to Agent Knowles, between 2011 and 2015, there were 58,000 endangered runaways nationwide. Of these, 83% were returned home and from their interviews, agents found that 1 in 5 were sex trafficked before

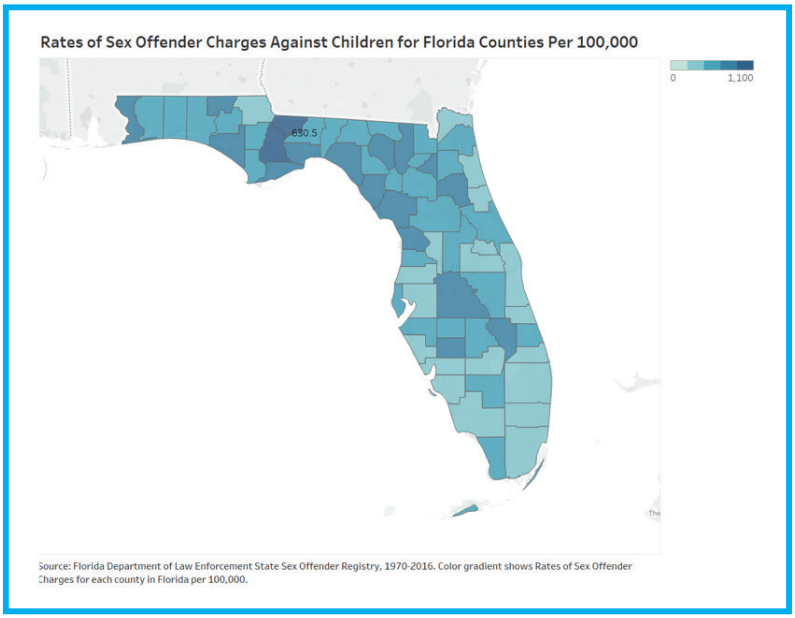
continued >>

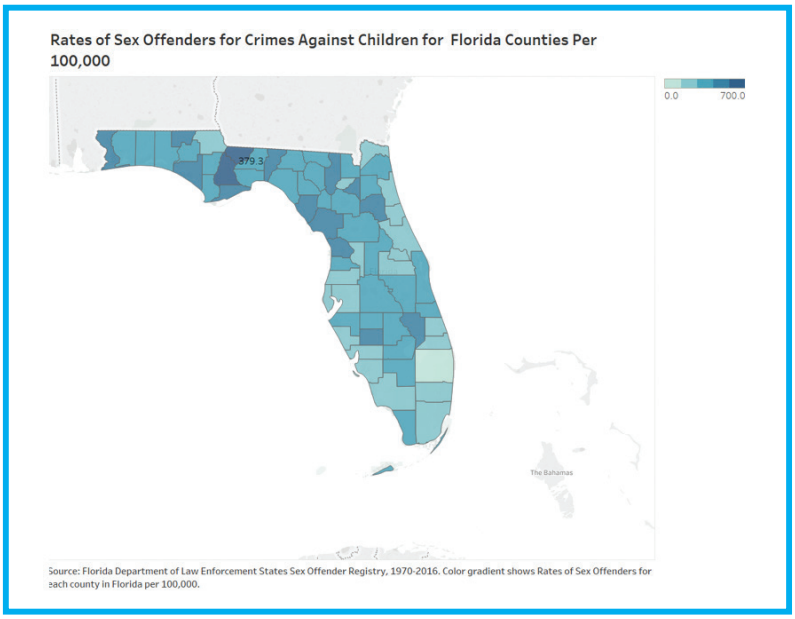
Insights

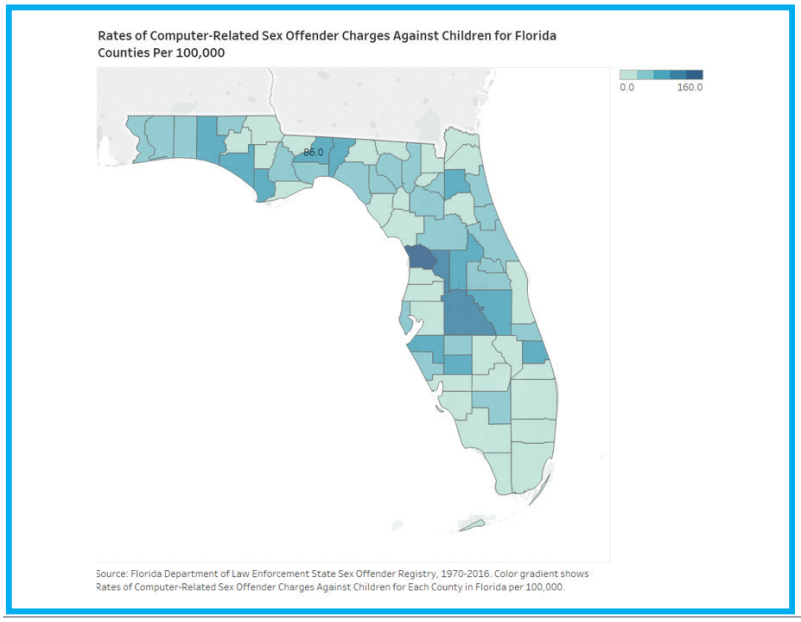
Girls described various aspects of unhealthy relationships during our community conversations, including emotional and physical abuse from romantic partners:

"Define unhealthy relationship: Someone who bothers a girl over and over again, treating you wrong but others don't believe you at all. People who stay in relationships where the person is not treating you well. When a person stays with a guy who pushes them around or beats on them, and abuses them. I am really close to a person like this, and it made me upset. My cousin was dating one of my friends, and I didn't believe her when she said she was being beat on." —Girl from PACE Center for Girls, Leon, Oasis Girls Circle Group

<< sexual violence in the lives of girls continued







they returned home. Sixty-four percent said they were running away from foster care and 35% from their biological family or parents.

Agent Knowles explained the dangers of social media for girls. Perpetrators of child sexual abuse, often adult men, pose as younger same-sex (girl) online friends who lure teenage girls into situations where they inflict sexual violence and trafficking by tricking them.

Once a girl is already in the web of the perpetrator's sexual exploitation, social media may continue to be used to perpetrate further crimes against her.

Agent Knowles offered many practical suggestions for the ways in which we as parents, teachers, and community members can empower children to make safe decisions and stop this process early.

- We need to commit to creating age-appropriate material to teach girls and boys about the risks associated with sharing pictures and talking to strangers online.
- Parents need to stay informed on new technologies and social media platforms their children might be using. There are certain platforms most likely to be used by online predators: Skype, Kik, Tumblr, Tinder, Instagram, Snapchat, Omegle, and dating sites like OkCupid, Bumble, Plenty of Fish, Grindr.
- Communities need to find ways to collect additional, localized data about social media use. Communities need to track the age when children first gain access to this technology, the age when they are first sexually solicited online, and how many teens are providing nude images based on requests or coercion from online predators, to name a few.

Conclusion

Far too many girls in our community are exposed to sexual violence. The available data show only a small piece of a vast, complex reality the girls face everywhere they go. Sexual violence in youth causes lifelong trauma that affects girls' ability to thrive. Trauma-informed care needs to be more heavily integrated into our community's response to sexual violence against girls. As a community, we need to continue advocating for more robust data tracking of sexual violence against girls, offer support and encourage wraparound services for victims of child sexual abuse, and bring awareness and education to the increasing presence of online predators in girls' lives. #YOTG

The PACE Center for Girls, Leon County: A Gender-Responsive Prevention and Early Intervention Program for Girls *By Kelly Otte*

> ***"One of my greatest strengths is learning, but sometimes people misunderstand it as asking stupid questions, which makes me feel sad."***

Of the 202 girls we served from July 1, 2014 to June 30, 2015, 38% were ages 11 to 14 and 62% were ages 15 to 18. Girls were racially/ethnically identified as being Black (67%), White (28%), Hispanic (3%) or Other (2%). An overwhelming majority, 81%, of the girls had three or more risk factors:

- 27% had a learning disability;
- 57% of the girls had a parent or sibling incarcerated or on probation;
- 18% had a seriously ill parent;
- 30% had a parent with substance abuse addictions;
- 32% experienced domestic violence in the home;
- 25% were living away from their parents in outside placement and 6% were in foster care;
- 50% were living in a single parent household;
- 23% had been physically abused;
- 25% sexually abused;
- 22% had been raped;
- 75% had serious physical health problems;
- 20% had substance abuse issues;
- 22% had considered suicide and 20% had attempted suicide;
- 53% had eating disorders or unhealthy eating behaviors;
- 34% had a prior arrest and 20% were on probation.

Since opening, PACE Leon has served over 2,100 girls and helped them gain the skills and knowledge they need to lead healthy, productive, and fulfilling lives. The PACE Model is effective and impactful. Of the girls served in the past 2 years:

- 95% of the girls did not have adjudication (or adjudication withheld) in the juvenile justice system while enrolled in the program;
- 95% had no involvement within six months after transitioning out of the program;
- 100% of the girls did not have additional involvement within one year of transition;
- 98% of the girls earned a high school diploma (or GED), or mainstreamed back to their public school, an appropriate educational setting, or were employed or were placed in an appropriate placement based on their individual treatment plan;
- 91% of the girls stayed enrolled in the program for longer than 30 days;
- 97% of the girls transitioned to an appropriate educational placement consistent with their individualized treatment/case plan;
- 88% of the girls who stayed at least 90 days in the program increased their academic functioning;
- 93% of girls served reduced conflict at home;
- 100% of the girls served by the Reach Program reported increased self-efficacy and self-esteem.

Kelly Otte is Executive Director of The PACE Center for Girls in Leon County and is a trailblazing, celebrated advocate for women and girls. She served as a Commissioner on the Tallahassee/Leon County Commission on the Status of Women and Girls from 2011 to 2014. In 2007, she founded The Oasis Center for Women & Girls in Tallahassee. #YOTG

Essay on School Dress Codes *By Casey*

Controversies surrounding school dress codes are an increasingly prominent and pervasive issue in today's society. Some might dismiss it as unimportant, and I suppose sending a young girl home to change isn't in itself a large issue in the scheme of things. However, it goes far beyond disagreement over the visibility of bra straps and actually gives us a crystal clear insight into how dominant patriarchy and its consequence are in today's society, and how dominant they are from a young age.

Back in November, I was dress-coded and sent home for wearing leggings to school. I was told that my mother would have to leave work to drive me home to change, or I would have to stay in In-School-Suspension for the entire day. I wasn't allowed to go to my classes, take tests, turn in homework, or see my classmates. That is, not until I was wearing something less "distracting."

The reason behind all of this is apparently because our outfits are considered "distractions" to the boys in our school and are, therefore, an obstacle to their education. There is something very wrong with the implementation of a school policy which unequally affects girls and boys. For example, when girls' clothes are perceived to be too much of a distraction for boys to handle, girls get sent home from school (or to In-School Suspension), thus precluding them from access to their own education. Such a policy and practice prioritizes a boy's education over a girl's education. It sends a very strong message to our youth that schools care more about what girls wear than whether they learn. It blames a girl for boys' distraction and the actions that may follow—staring, pointing, ogling, teasing, and making suggestive comments. It shames a girl into thinking that the unwanted attention is her own fault. It teaches boys that if a girl wears leggings, shorts, or has her shoulders showing that they are absolved from staring and making comments and acting inappropriately, and that it is the girl's fault for drawing their attention in the first place. This mindset is prevalent in the objectification, harassment, and sexual assault of girls, teaching boys that they are blameless and free to act as they wish. This normalizes asking, "But what was she wearing?" and perpetuates victim blaming.

We need to find a way to change our system of dress code enforcement so it doesn't plant the seed for a perpetual cycle of sexism and potential violence. We can't keep telling our girls that they are of less importance than boys, that it's their fault for being objectified. We can't keep contributing to a culture that perpetuates violence against women and girls.

Instead, we should be teaching boys that it is inappropriate under any circumstance to objectify a girl, regardless of what she is wearing. We need to teach kids to be more tolerant and accepting, and to discourage objectifying and bullying behavior. The answer is not to remove the distraction—the short shorts, the leggings—but rather to identify and eliminate the intolerant and objectifying attitudes and behaviors that our culture perpetuates.

Casey is in 10th grade. She lives and goes to school in Tallahassee. #VOTG

The Anti-Defamation League (2014) has developed educational materials including tools, strategies and conversations starters about current events. In their educational series about dress codes, they explore the history of dress codes nationally.

Conversation starters and other tools and strategies to explore this topic are available for parents, families, and educators at www.adl.org.

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COMMUNITY HELPING GIRLS AND GIRLS CHANGING THE WORLD

Girls who participated in our Community Conversations throughout the commission year were passionate about their communities and about helping others. We are all fortunate to live in a community where girls respond in such fun, loving, and meaningful ways to community-wide and personal challenges. Responses to two particular survey questions highlight the range of expression received from girls in our community.

WHAT IS ONE THING THE COMMUNITY COULD DO TO HELP YOU REACH YOUR GOALS?

Girls from Palmer Munroe Teen Center
"They could give me money so I could have a full scholarship."

"My community could support me [in]getting to culinary school."

"... Well, there is nothing they can do they haven't [already]done. They have given me advice and they have directed me to the right place, like coming here, and I have now earned two scholarships for college ... I am actually helping other kids and helping the ESE kids during sixth period."

"Not really anything."

Girls from Rickards High School, Oasis Girls Circle Group
"They can start having programs, like tutoring, food drives and mentoring...but Tallahassee is just broke."

"The city isn't broke; they just don't know what they want to do with their money. One thing the community can do to help me out, so I can do things to help [the community] out, is changing people's mind sets. I know that it's hard, but I need them to be just a little more open-minded."

"Like instead of putting young people in jail, they can make them do different things instead of putting them in jail, because I know 16 year olds in jail."

Girls from PACE Center for Girls, Leon
"Stop stereotyping us. People out in the community automatically think negatively of us. ... One lady asked me what school I go to, and when I said PACE, she said you need to get yourself together. The community should offer more mentoring programs to help teens, to support them, and help them out in school and for the future. I had to tell someone, 'It is not a school for bad kids,' since he didn't know what PACE is. PACE should make a commercial to talk about PACE. The community should see us in a different light—increase our visibility. We have to prove them wrong. This community should change the way girls are treated."

Girls from Fairview Middle School, Oasis Girls Circle Group
"I don't want kids to say they had a bad neighborhood or bad childhood or dirty neighborhood. I just don't want them to have to say that."

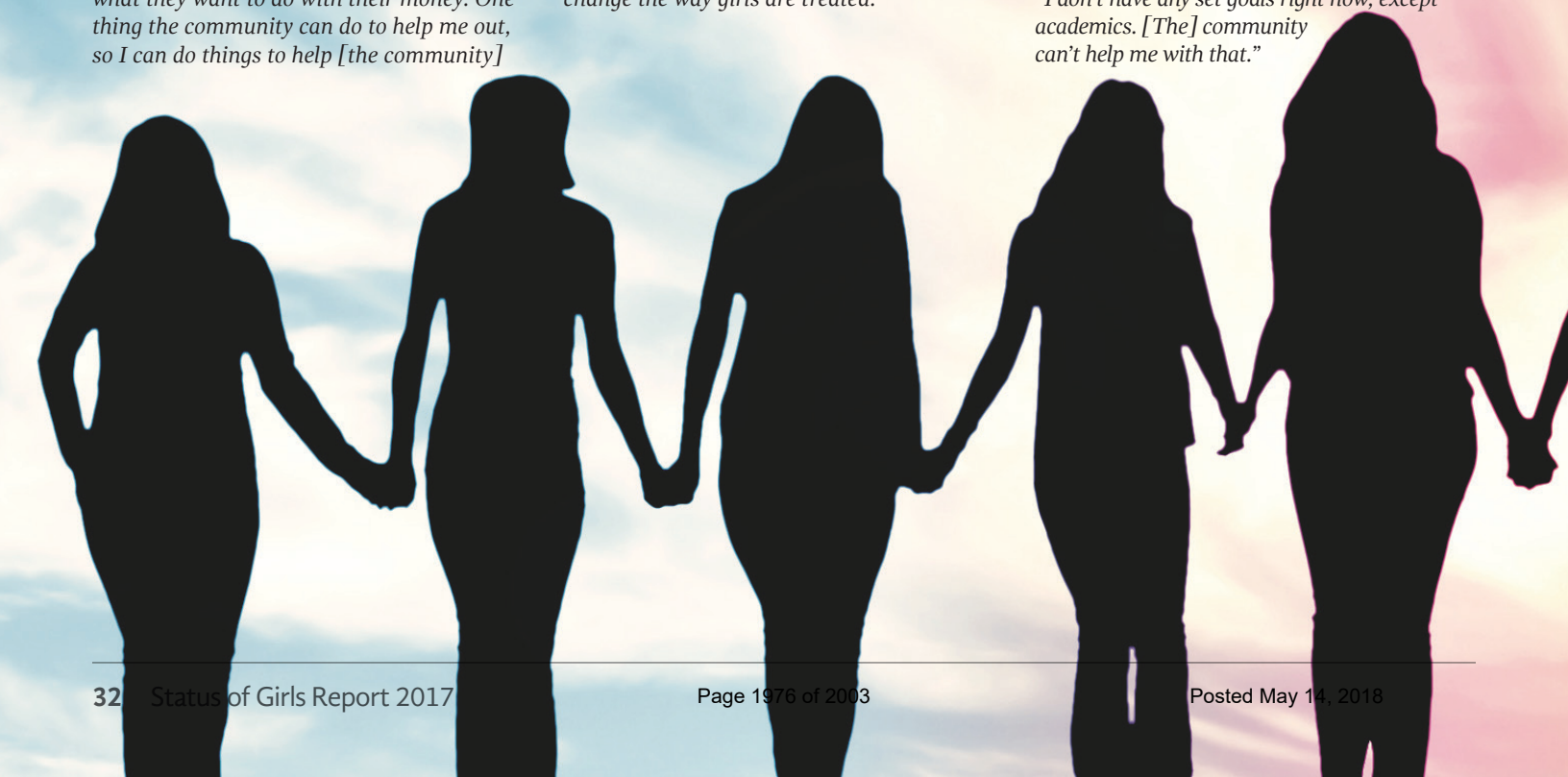
"The community can't really help me because what I want to do has nothing to do with the community."

Girls from Oak Ridge Elementary, Oasis Girls Circle Group
"Have fundraisers and protests. Give to heart disease."

"Throw me a party and bring LeBron James and other famous people here to help me become motivated."

"Get rid of breast cancer. Get people money they need. Some people don't have homes, so people could have homes."

"I don't have any set goals right now, except academics. [The] community can't help me with that."



IF YOU HAD A MAGIC STICK, AND COULD CHANGE SOMETHING TO MAKE YOUR LIFE OR OTHER PEOPLE'S LIVES BETTER, WHAT WOULD YOU CHANGE?

Girls from Fairview Middle School, Oasis Girls Circle Group
"I would change my economy because I would like to give back to people who give me stuff. I would also give back to my church. God says give 10%. I would help homeless people who don't have food or a place to stay."

"I would help my brother's life, because my mom has to travel from place to place just to get my brother's legs fixed. He's bowlegged and he's always in pain but we don't know how to handle it.
I'd change little people's lives because they struggle with a lot of stuff because they can't do what average sized people do."

"I would change my mother because she really needs some help. She needs to get her own house, and her own car. There's a man that's down the street from my grandma house that has to live in a shed."

"I would help people who are sick and don't have no legs, I would use my magic stick to give them legs. My cousin doesn't have legs."

Girls from Palmer Munroe Teen Center
"That I would get anything I want. I want a better life for my family. Like, us—in our own house. My mom having my sister back. My brother being good and not getting into trouble. My mom getting a new car..."

"I want [to help] the homeless people because after they make their mistakes, they [can] have a second chance at life."

"Food. My wish would be [to attend] culinary school. I would go to Africa and give everybody cheeseburgers. Food and clean water."

"...We could go to high school and college providing enough money so families can send their kids to college. Support kids going to school."

Girls from Oak Ridge Elementary, Oasis Girls Circle Group
"Something I regret doing. Can't say what it is."

"My dream is to go out and be myself and be what I want to be, not put myself down, or have trouble. Really wanna grow up and be a gospel singer, or like Beyoncé."

"My cousin—how she acts. And how my other cousin never should've gone to jail, but she shouldn't have said something bad to police; and the people dying in my family."

"Prevent my granddaddy from dying of cancer."

Girls from Rickards High School, Oasis Girls Circle Group
"I need ...more money. I want to be rich, ... then I can donate to hospitals."

"If I had one, everybody would be rich and everything would be free. I'm including everybody."

"I would build more houses for the homeless, after that I would think [a]bout myself and get more money."

"I would cure everything, so everyone can live a normal life. And depression, too." #YOTG

#YEAROFTHEGIRL Summit 2015-16

At the beginning of the 2015-16 commission year, once girls were decidedly the focus, the Commission announced the #YOTG program and the Summit to be held in September 2016 to celebrate girls in our community. The Tallahassee/Leon County Commission on the Status of Women and Girls (CSWG) recognized several #YOTG honorees—local girls who are making a difference in our community and are doing incredibly inspiring work in their neighborhoods and schools. The 2015-16 commission year culminated in a girls empowerment summit designed to:

- Engage a diverse group of girls
- Encourage girls to recognize and achieve their personal and professional potential
- Engage around the issues they face and strategies for overcoming challenges
- Empower them to make a difference in our community through education, leadership, and self-actualization

Hosted by CSWG, the #YOTG Summit was held from 8:30 a.m. to 12:30 p.m. on September 23, 2016 at City Hall in Tallahassee, Florida. Former CSWG Commissioner and the First Lady of Tallahassee, R. Jai Gillum, spoke to the over 100 girls in attendance during the opening session to get them excited for the day ahead of them:

"We're counting on you to make sure that every year is the year of the girl."

"Before we can empower each other, we have to first empower ourselves."

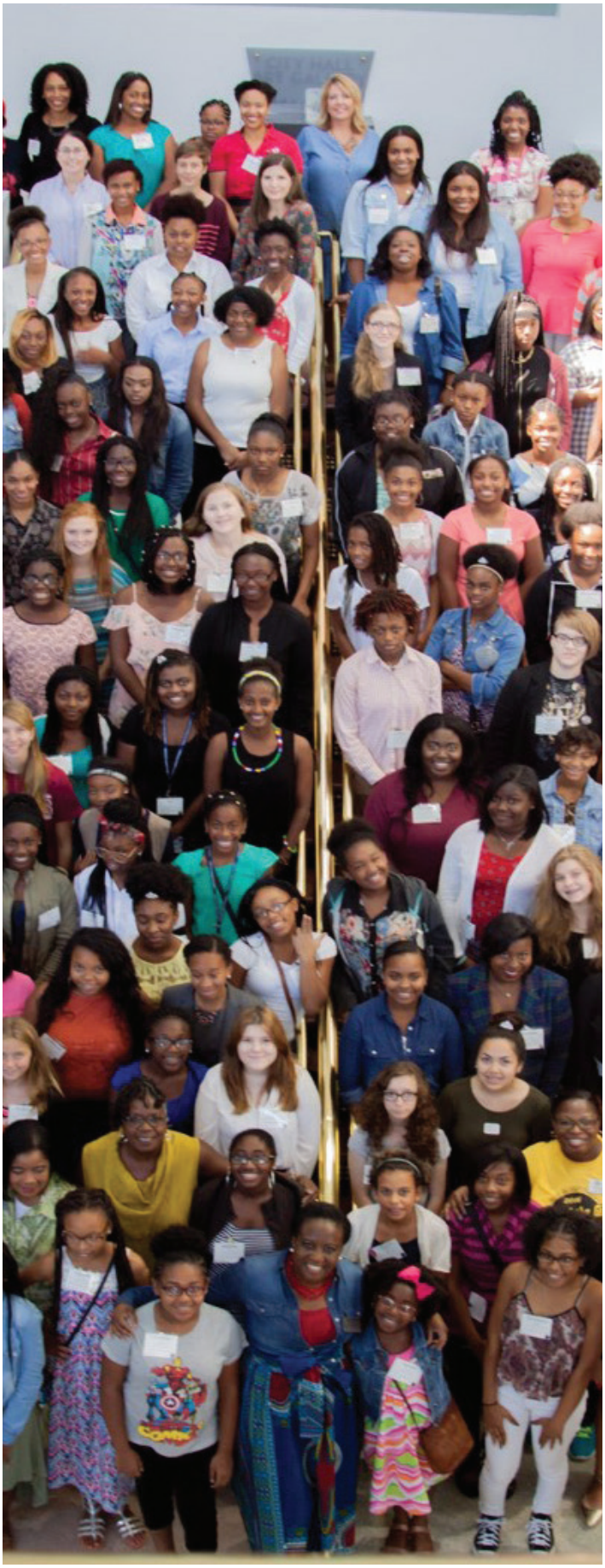
"We believe that every girl can embrace who she is, can define who she wants to be, can rise to any challenge, and can change the world."

Leon County and City of Tallahassee Commissioners were well represented, including County Commissioner Kristin Dozier; County Commissioner Nick Maddox; County Commissioner Mary Ann Lindley; City Commissioner Nancy Miller; and City Commissioner Curtis Richardson.

In addition to the girls, about 50 adult women attended as speakers, volunteers, and chaperones. Numerous vendors tabled with information about community and campus. The summit was an amazing opportunity for the Commission to collaborate with community members and organizations.

Breakout sessions were organized by grades 7-8, 9-10, and 11-12 and included discussions about unleashing their potential, finding their authentic selves, healthy relationships, and preparing for college.

Closing presenter Denise Wilson rallied the girls to keep the energy going during her speech to the summit: "You have choices now. Now, what you could do is you could say 'Yeah, we had a lot of fun, and now it's time to go home. I'm going to go home, and I'm going to do things the way I've always done them.' That is a choice. Or... you can choose to take what you did here today back with you and you can share it with other people. You can take it back and you can make a difference in your life and that will make a difference in other people's live...it's your choice. You choose." #YOTG



"One of my greatest strengths is performing in front of people, but sometimes people misunderstand it as wanting all the attention or showing off, which makes me feel angry."

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Women You Need To Know

25

Club 25 Women

Club 25 believes in creating a world where all women and girls can achieve their fullest potential.

/Club25Women

Timeline of a Children's Services Council's First Year of Operation

November 6, 2018	Referendum approved by the voters.
December 2018	BOCC submits to the Governor the names of at least three persons for the five vacancies on the children's services council.
January 2019	The Governor shall make a selection within a 45-day period or request a new list of candidates.
February 2019 – May 2019	Immediately after the members are appointed and officers are elected, the children's services council must identify and assess the needs of the children in the county served by the council and submit to the governing body of each county a written description of: a) The activities, services, and opportunities that will be provided to children. b) The anticipated schedule for providing those activities, services, and opportunities. c) The manner in which children will be served, including a description of arrangements and agreements which will be made with community organizations, state and local educational agencies, federal agencies, public assistance agencies, the juvenile courts, foster care agencies, and other applicable public and private agencies and organizations. d) The special outreach efforts that will be undertaken to provide services to at-risk, abused, or neglected children. e) The manner in which the council will seek and provide funding for unmet needs. f) The strategy which will be used for interagency coordination to maximize existing human and fiscal resources.
July 1, 2019	○ Deadline for the children's services council to prepare a tentative annual written budget including a contingency fund and a proposed millage rate. ○ Property appraiser provides certified taxable property values.
August 5, 2019 Deadline (35 days after Property Appraiser certifies the tax roll)	Children's services is required to provide the Property Appraiser with the proposed millage rate and the time, date, and location of the tentative budget hearing
September 2019	Children's services council must hold two statutorily required public hearings on adopting the budget and millage rates
October 1, 2019	Beginning of the fiscal year.
January 1, 2020	Children's services council is required Present an annual written report to the BOCC no later than January 1.

Leon County
Board of County Commissioners

Notes for Agenda Item #24

Leon County Board of County Commissioners

Agenda Item #24

May 22, 2018

To: Honorable Chairman and Members of the Board

From: Vincent S. Long, County Administrator

Title: Ratification of Actions Taken at the May 8, 2018 United Way of Florida's 2017 Asset Limited, Income Constrained, Employed (ALICE) Report Workshop

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 Ben Pingree, Director of Planning, Land Management and Community Enhancement
Lead Staff/ Project Team:	Shington Lamy, Director of Human Services and Community Partnerships

Statement of Issue:

This item seeks ratification of the Board's actions taken at the May 8, 2018 United Way of Florida's 2017 Asset Limited, Income Constrained, Employed (ALICE) Report Workshop.

Fiscal Impact:

This item has no fiscal impact to the County.

Staff Recommendation:

Option #1: Ratify the actions taken to accept the analysis of the United Way of Florida's 2017 Asset Limited, Income Constrained, Employed (ALICE) Report Workshop.

Option #2: Do not direct staff to prepare an agenda item to consider the creation of a citizen group to review the ALICE data presented during the workshop and to develop an action plan.

Report and Discussion

Background:

On May 8, 2018, the Board held a workshop on the United Way of Florida's 2017 Asset Limited, Income Constrained, Employed (ALICE) Report. The ALICE Report is a comprehensive study of the financial hardship of households in Florida that earn incomes above the Federal Poverty Level (FPL) but less than the amount needed to meet basic household expenses. The ALICE Report provides county-level data on the minimum budget required for household survival and the percentage of households meeting these criteria in various geographic regions within each county.

Analysis:

During the Workshop, representatives from the United Way of the Big Bend (UWBB), County staff, and other subject matter experts provided a presentation of the ALICE Report which included a description of the household survival budget and the minimum income required to meet basic household expenses in Leon County; the percentage of Leon County households that earn below the minimum income required to sustain a household; the demographics of the population that constitutes ALICE and the County's ongoing programs and services that address the needs of the ALICE population. There was also extensive data presented on the economic conditions and challenges that impact the ALICE population and those living in poverty with specific emphasis on the job outlook, education status and high school graduation rates of children in Leon County and current housing efforts. Following the discussion, the Board accepted the analysis of the ALICE Report.

In addition to accepting the ALICE Report, the Board also requested a future agenda item be prepared to consider the creation of a citizen group to review the ALICE data presented during the workshop and to develop an action plan to assist the UWBB in their efforts to address the needs of the ALICE population. The Board further requested the evaluation of current citizen committees and community partners addressing the issues facing the ALICE population with specific focus on housing, jobs, and education efforts.

However, as previously directed by the County (and City) Commissions, there are already several ongoing efforts involving citizen committees and community partners that are focused on the long-term social service needs of the community, inclusive of the ALICE population. Therefore, the Board may wish to delay considering establishing an additional citizen committee until after these current ongoing efforts are completed and future agenda items and recommendations are considered by the Board.

Community Human Services Partnership (CHSP)

On December 12, 2017, the Board approved a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the City of Tallahassee on the Community Human Services Partnership (CHSP). As part of the MOU the Board and City Commission directed staff to evaluate the current CHSP funding categories which have remained the same since the inception of CHSP in 1997. The MOU requires the proposed changes to the categories be presented to the Board by September 2019. Over the past several months, County and City staffs have met with the CHSP agencies, UWBB,

and the United Partners for Human Services (UPHS) to discuss an approach to evaluating the current funding categories.

Conducting a comprehensive needs assessment is being recommended to provide the foundation to inform future decisions regarding CHSP allocations for each funding category. Addressing the needs of the ALICE population inclusive of housing, education and jobs, will be considered as part of the overall needs assessment. The needs assessment will engage a wide range of citizens, community groups, human services providers, members of Board appointed citizen committees, members of the business and academic communities. Several approaches to engaging the numerous constituencies are anticipated, including surveys, hosting listening sessions and convening focus groups. An agenda item requesting Board consideration of the recommendation to utilize an experienced, professional consultant to assist in conducting the community-wide human services needs assessment will be presented no later than July 2019. Based on the current schedule, results of the needs assessment will be presented for the Board's review in early 2019.

In addition, the needs assessment may inform how other human service programs are designed and administered to assist the ALICE population. Programs may include, but not be limited to, the County's primary health care program, direct emergency assistance program (DEAP), and veterans' emergency assistance program (VEAP).

Affordable Housing

In addition, the County and City previously established a citizen-led group that focused specifically on addressing the affordable housing needs in the community. On October 26, 2016, the County and City Commissions jointly established the Tallahassee-Leon County Affordable Housing Workgroup (Workgroup) charged with making recommendations that would increase the community's affordable housing inventory through greater collaboration and coordination between the County, City, and affordable housing stakeholders in the community. On November 22, 2017, the County ratified the actions taken at the October workshop and adopted the 13 recommendations presented by the Workgroup. In addition, to further elevate the importance of affordable housing, the Board adopted the implementation of the Workgroup's recommendations as a strategic initiative during its Board Retreat in December 2017. An agenda item providing a status report on the recommendations from the Workgroup will be presented to the Board at the July 10, 2018 meeting.

One of the specific actions was to provide an update to the Board within 180 days of approval of the recommendations to explore the feasibility of establishing a public-private organization to promote and coordinate affordable housing in the community. County and City staff are working closely with the Tallahassee Housing Authority, UPHS, Big Bend Homeless Coalition, Big Bend Continuum of Care, Tallahassee Builders Association, University Lending, Habitat for Humanity of the Big Bend, and Tallahassee Lenders Consortium to develop a structure that could serve as the public-private organization for affordable housing in Tallahassee-Leon County. The organization would serve as a resource for the public to identify the available affordable housing programs and services in Tallahassee-Leon County; provide local data on affordable housing including an inventory of available rental units; coordinate waiting lists

information among agencies; and actively promote leveraging of existing resources, such as financing opportunities and development and construction of additional affordable housing. County and City staff are working with these partners to complete recommendations on the structure and governance of the proposed entity. These recommendations will be included in the July 10, 2018 agenda item.

Conclusion
The County, working closely with numerous community partners and citizens, is currently engaged in several significant efforts to focus resources and efforts on the most pressing social service needs in the community. Based on ongoing and future extensive research and analysis, several future agenda items will be provided to the Board. These agenda items will include, but not be limited to, a comprehensive social service needs assessment for the community, inclusive of the ALICE population. The Board may wish to delay considering establishing an additional citizen committee until after these current ongoing efforts are completed and future agenda items and recommendations are considered by the Board. Alternatively, based on the preliminary direction received at the workshop, a stand-alone agenda item considering establishing a new citizen committee could be prepared for the June 19, 2018 Commission meeting.

Options:

1. Ratify the action taken to accept the analysis of the United Way of Florida's 2017 Asset Limited, Income Constrained, Employed (ALICE) Report Workshop.
2. Do not direct staff to prepare an agenda item to consider the creation of a citizen group to review the ALICE data presented during the workshop and to develop an action plan.
3. Direct staff to prepare an agenda item to consider the creation of a citizen group to review the ALICE data presented during the workshop and to develop an action plan.
4. Board Direction.

Recommendation:
Options #1 and #2

Leon County
Board of County Commissioners

Notes for Agenda Item #25

Leon County Board of County Commissioners

Agenda Item #25

May 22, 2018

To: Honorable Chairman and Members of the Board

From: Vincent S. Long, County Administrator

Title: Community-wide Climate Action Plan

Review and Approval:	Vincent S. Long, County Administrator
Department/ Division Review:	Alan Rosenzweig, Deputy County Administrator Maggie Theriot, Director, Office of Resource Stewardship
Lead Staff/ Project Team:	Tessa Schreiner, Recycling and Sustainability Manager

Statement of Issue:

At the December 12, 2017 meeting, staff proposed and the Board approved pursuing development of a community-wide Climate Action Plan through a compact model whereby participating organizations commit to work together to reduce Greenhouse Gas emissions and collaborate on other sustainability objectives. This agenda item seeks the Board's approval for the County to participate in the proposed Capital Area Sustainability Compact (CASC). Additionally, in support of the Compact, this item seeks authorization to conduct a new Greenhouse Gas inventory of County operations to update the Sustainability Action Plan for County operations.

Fiscal Impact:

This item has no current fiscal impact. Funding in the amount of $2,250 to conduct the Greenhouse Gas inventory is included in the FY 2019 proposed budget

Staff Recommendation:

Option #1: Accept the status update on the evaluation of a community-wide Climate Action Plan.

Option #2: Authorize the County Administrator to sign the Capital Area Sustainability Compact (CASC), and authorize staff to participate on the CASC Executive Committee.

Option #3: Authorize staff to proceed with a new Greenhouse Gas inventory of County operations to update the Sustainability Action Plan for County operations.

Report and Discussion

Background:

At the December 12, 2017 meeting, the Board directed staff, in collaboration with Sustainable Tallahassee, to pursue the next steps in the evaluation of a community-wide Climate Action Plan. Sustainable Tallahassee was chosen as a partner in spearheading this initiative, as the organization has worked with the County for more than a decade, is well established in the community, and continues to make a true impact on the area's sustainability advancement. Reflective of community members' expressed interest in a community-wide renewable energy goal, staff approached the leadership of Sustainable Tallahassee on creating a potential alternative solution that would entail a more holistic, collaborative approach to how a Community Action Plan could be pursued. This concept was brought to and approved by Sustainable Tallahassee's Executive Committee and Board of Directors.

Further analysis began with Sustainable Tallahassee leadership and the County Sustainability team sitting down together to develop a framework for a community-wide collaborative initiative. The framework included timeline development, ideal membership, and proposed scope. Members selected were large organizations with local leadership that have the ability to take actionable steps to influence at least one of the three pillars of sustainability: environmental, economic, and social vitality. Sustainable Tallahassee and the Sustainability team determined together that central to the success of this effort is taking steps and setting goals that are measurable, actionable, and attainable. The objective of the framework and criteria is to encourage collaborative, realistic, and effective actions to reduce the community's Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions and drive sustainability in the capital area.

After conducting extensive research of other community-wide examples, and using the aforementioned framework and criteria, Sustainable Tallahassee, supported by County Sustainability staff, initiated the first steps of creating a community-wide sustainability initiative called the Capital Area Sustainability Compact (CASC). The Compact includes many of the community's largest organizations and aims to provide a platform in which the organizations can collaborate on projects, share resources, and set initiatives to drive sustainable progress in Leon County.

This agenda item is essential to the following FY2017-FY2021 Strategic Initiative:

- *Work with Sustainable Tallahassee and community partners to evaluate developing a community-wide climate action plan. (2017-6)*

This particular Strategic Initiative aligns with the Board's Environment Strategic Priorities:

- *Promote orderly growth and sustainable practices. (EN3)*
- *Reduce our carbon footprint. (EN4)*

Analysis:

Capital Area Sustainability Compact (CASC):
In the evaluation of a community-wide Climate Action Plan, staff worked in close collaboration with Sustainable Tallahassee to research examples of other communities in Florida and around the nation. Staff spoke with representatives from select communities to gain insight on how the plans were created and to identify the challenges that communities face with their plans. This thorough assessment revealed what aspects make a community-wide action plan manageable, successful, and effective. Multiple counties have sustainability or climate action plans; some of which focus on internal operations, while others have a community-wide focus. The goal of community-wide action plans is to make a broader community impact beyond the immediate operations of the County such as the organization's buildings and fleet. Staff's research revealed that community-wide plans are typically representative of a single municipal organization, rather than by multiple community partners. A community-wide action plan cannot be done without a collaborative effort with multiple community partners in order to truly move the sustainability needle forward.

The Compact, to be referred to as the Capital Area Sustainability Compact (CASC), will be expanded to include not only local governments, but also some of the largest local organizations and stakeholders in the community. These organizations are Tallahassee Memorial Hospital, Capital Regional Medical Center, Tallahassee Community College, Florida State University, Florida A&M University, Leon County Schools, Talquin Electric Cooperative, the Greater Tallahassee Chamber of Commerce, City of Tallahassee, and Leon County. Sustainable Tallahassee leadership and the County's Sustainability team reached out to and met with each individual organization to express the broad vision of the CASC and to invite them to a preliminary meeting. The preliminary meeting was held at the end of April to gauge stakeholder interest in the Compact, and all organizations expressed interest in moving forward. The group discussed the core principals and collectively supported the following:

- Work in close collaboration with one another to develop a joint strategy to mitigate climate change, reduce community greenhouse gas emissions, and drive sustainable action in the Capital Area.
- Designate a representative to participate in the CASC Executive Committee, which will meet once a quarter to discuss progress, share resources, and set goals.
- Assess their respective current sustainability efforts.
- Integrate an internal sustainability action plan into or alongside other organizational documents, containing measurable, actionable, achievable steps within two years of signing the Compact.

A formal Compact was drafted and reviewed by the potential CASC members with unanimous support (Attachment #1). These commitments were selected thoughtfully to ensure flexibility for the diverse member organizations of the Compact, while securing a level of commitment and engagement that assures organizational progress and community sustainability advancement. One of the central goals of this Compact is to encourage the largest organizations in the community to integrate sustainability into their internal operations and programs, thereby making sustainability a standard practice. Collectively, the member organizations of the Compact

interact with, connect with, and impact all citizens in Leon County. Each organization's commitment to create or integrate an operational sustainability plan moves sustainability to the forefront for the community as a whole. Furthermore, these organizations are the largest in the community, collectively consuming a substantial proportion of resources and generating a large percentage of the area's waste and greenhouse gas emissions. Changes made to collectively reduce these impacts could have a significant effect on the community's carbon footprint and climate change mitigation.

Sustainable Tallahassee has agreed to convene and administer the CASC, and will be responsible for all administrative tasks, reports, and research as requested by the CASC. There will be opportunities for other stakeholders, community groups, and citizens to be involved and give input and feedback in the form of smaller working groups coordinated by Sustainable Tallahassee. The proposed next steps of this initiative are that all committed organizations will sign the Compact, and representatives of each member organization will convene in June to solidify the committee's structure and priorities. While Sustainable Tallahassee and Leon County have jointly spearheaded this initiative, after the Compact is signed, the CASC member organizations altogether will set the group's actions, objectives, and goals moving forward. In parallel to the community-wide efforts, Leon County will be working to create a plan specific to internal operations ensuring that the County fulfills the commitment in the Compact and continues to drive operational sustainability forward. Updates on the Compact will be provided to the Board as part of Sustainability's Annual Report agenda item.

Next Steps for Leon County's Sustainability Action:

For more than a decade, Leon County has been a community leader in sustainability, dedicating staff and resources to ensure progress is made and goals are met. At the December 12, 2017 meeting, the Board directed staff to work with the Sierra Club to allow the County to participate in the "Mayors for 100% Clean Energy Endorsement" (Attachment #2). This endorsement was previously only available to cities, however, through County staff's work to develop a partnership with Sierra Club, the organization made it available for the County to sign. As a result, Leon County is the first County in the nation to sign the endorsement, joining 196 municipalities around the country. Participation in the Endorsement further confirms the County's commitment to expanding renewable energy in the community. In evidence of this commitment, at the April 24, 2018 Budget Workshop, staff recommended and the Board affirmed the County's commitment to expanding solar energy by approving the use of $190,000 in funds from the Deepwater Horizon oil spill settlement to install solar arrays on four additional County facilities. The addition of these installations will bring the total number of solar arrays on County facilities to seven.

In December, the County achieved another key milestone. In 2007, Leon County committed to reducing its greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions of internal operations by 20% from the 2007 base load. At the December 12, 2017 meeting, staff presented the progress of this goal and confirmed that the County had exceeded the target.

In order to begin immediately on the commitments outlined in the Compact, staff recommends conducting an updated GHG inventory of County operations. This updated inventory will provide a new baseline by which to measure the success of existing and new sustainability programs and initiatives. In order to conduct this GHG inventory, staff will use software created

by ICLEI (the International Council for Local Environmental Initiatives), as this entity is regarded as the industry leader. This is the same software that was used to calculate the County's inventory in 2007. The software has since undergone major upgrades, and continues to be the most commonly used tool by organizations across the nation for calculating GHG emissions. This software costs $2,250, and has been included in the proposed budget for FY 2019.

In addition to updating the County's GHG inventory for internal operations, staff will use the results of the study to update the County's Sustainability Action Plan for County operations. Similar to the 2008 Climate Action Plan, an updated Sustainability Action Plan will evaluate existing programs and initiatives and use the updated GHG inventory to make measurable, actionable, and achievable recommendations for new actions, programs, policies, and goals. Any new actions, etc. that have a fiscal impact would be considered as part of the future annual budget development processes.

Leon County has made significant strides in sustainability and climate change action that have continued to raise the bar in the community. The County continues to show leadership in and commitment to multiple sustainability initiatives, including signing the Mayors for 100% Clean Energy Endorsement (Attachment #2), allocating funds to the expansion of solar on County facilities, and directing staff to work with community partners and stakeholders to spearhead an innovative community-wide initiative that has the potential to impact the community for decades to come. These commitments will be further demonstrated by updating the GHG inventory for County operations and pursuing the next steps in creating an updated Sustainability Action Plan; activities that will continue to raise the bar for community sustainability action.

Options:

1. Accept the status update on the evaluation of a community-wide Climate Action Plan.
2. Authorize the County Administrator to sign the Capital Area Sustainability Compact (CACS) and authorize staff to participate on the CASC Executive Committee.
3. Authorize staff to proceed with a new Greenhouse Gas inventory of County operations to update the Sustainability Action Plan for County operations.
4. Board direction.

Recommendation:

Options #1, #2, and #3.

Attachments:

1. Proposed Capital Area Sustainability Compact
2. Signed copy of the "Mayors for 100% Clean Energy Endorsement"

Capital Area Sustainability Compact

WHEREAS, the world's scientific community agrees that climate change is one of the world's most pressing issues requiring immediate action; and

WHEREAS, Florida is one of the most vulnerable states in the nation to the effects of climate change; and

WHEREAS, organizations develop action plans to strategize and implement the most impactful initiatives to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and ensure community-wide environmental, economic, and social prosperity and vitality; and

WHEREAS, sustainable strategies are necessary to protect public health and quality of life, infrastructure, property, natural resources, food; and

WHEREAS, the Capital Area Sustainability Compact (hereby referred to as CASC), a group of non-profit, public, and private entities in the Capital Area of Florida agree that acting to mitigate climate change and drive community sustainability is of the utmost importance to support the quality of life found in the Capital Area; and

WHEREAS, the members of CASC are organizations with significant influence and impact on the Capital Area**.**

NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE ORGANIZATIONS SIGNING BELOW:

SECTION 1: That each CASC member shall work in close collaboration with the other CASC members to develop a joint strategy to mitigate climate change, reduce community greenhouse gas emissions, and drive sustainable action in the Capital Area.

SECTION 2: That each CASC member shall designate a representative from their organization to participate in the CASC Executive Committee. This Executive Committee shall meet at least once a quarter to discuss each member's progress, share resources, and explore ways to collaborate. The Executive Committee shall also jointly identify a goal related to an area of focus each year, for which each member organization shall contribute meaningful action, to be achieved at the end of that year.

SECTION 3: That each CASC member will assess their respective organization's current sustainability efforts and integrate an internal sustainability action plan into or alongside other organizational documents, containing measurable, actionable, achievable steps within two years of signing this Compact.

SECTION 4: That the development of this Compact is an evolving process subject to periodic amendments and each organization shall provide updates on their respective progress, successes, and challenges.

SECTION 5: That Sustainable Tallahassee, a non-profit organization dedicated to promoting environmental, economic, and social sustainability in the Tallahassee regional area, will be the conveners and administrators of this Compact and responsible for all administrative tasks, reports, and research as requested by the Compact.

CAPITAL REGIONAL MEDICAL CENTER:

[Name of Representative]	[Title]	[Date]

CITY OF TALLAHASEE:

[Name of Representative]	[Title]	[Date]

FLORIDA A&M UNIVERSITY:

[Name of Representative]	[Title]	[Date]

FLORIDA STATE UNIVERSITY:

[Name of Representative]	[Title]	[Date]

THE GREATER TALLAHASSEE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE:

[Name of Representative]	[Title]	[Date]

LEON COUNTY:

[Name of Representative]	[Title]	[Date]

LEON COUNTY SCHOOLS:

[Name of Representative]	[Title]	[Date]

TALLAHASSEE COMMUNITY COLLEGE:

[Name of Representative]	[Title]	[Date]

TALLAHASSEE MEMORIAL HOSPITAL:

[Name of Representative]	[Title]	[Date]

Mayors for 100% Clean Energy Endorsement

We, the Board of County Commissioners of Leon County, Florida, support a goal of 100 percent clean, renewable energy in my city and across the United States.

We believe that a transition to 100 percent clean energy is good for our community: It will make us stronger, healthier, and more resilient; it will create jobs and new business opportunities; and it will allow us to become a more equitable society where everyone has opportunity in a thriving local economy.

Nearly 200 nations have agreed, for the first time in history, that the world must achieve 100 percent renewable energy by the end of this century. In the United States, action by local government is already a significant driver of renewable energy growth because cities know firsthand that steps to reduce carbon emissions, clean the air, strengthen the economy, and improve lives.

Positive, bipartisan, community-driven solutions are possible and already happening in our community. We will continue to work with all stakeholders to transition away from dirty energy and implement local, affordable solutions like energy efficiency, solar, wind, and pollution-free electric transportation.

We hereby pledge to work with our community to realize a vision of 100 percent renewable energy in Leon County, Florida.

Date: 04/20/2018

Chairman, Leon County Board of County Commissioners

Leon County
Board of County Commissioners

Notes for Agenda Item #26

Leon County Board of County Commissioners

Agenda Item #26

May 22, 2018

To: Honorable Chairman and Members of the Board

From: Vincent S. Long, County Administrator

Title: Renaming of Lake Henrietta Park in Honor of Former Leon County Commissioner Anita L. Davis

Review and Approval:	Vincent S. Long, County Administrator
Department/ Division Review:	Alan Rosenzweig, Deputy County Administrator
Lead Staff/ Project Team:	Andrew Johnson, Assistant to the County Administrator Sara Pratt, Management Intern

Statement of Issue:

As requested by the Board, this agenda item seeks approval to rename Lake Henrietta Park to the Anita L. Davis Preserve at Lake Henrietta Park in honor of former Leon County Commissioner Anita Davis.

Fiscal Impact:

This item has a fiscal impact. The estimated cost of updating the signage at Lake Henrietta Park is approximately $3000 and funding is available in the Parks and Recreation capital maintenance budget.

Staff Recommendation:

Option #1: Approve the renaming of Lake Henrietta Park to the Anita L. Davis Preserve at Lake Henrietta Park in honor of former Leon County Commissioner Anita Davis.

Report and Discussion

Background:

At the May 8, 2018 meeting, the Board directed staff to prepare an agenda item regarding renaming Lake Henrietta Park to the Anita L. Davis Preserve at Lake Henrietta Park in honor of former Leon County Commissioner Anita Davis. In order to rename Lake Henrietta Park, Policy No. 97-3, "Naming of County-Owned Facilities, Structures, Buildings, and Geographical Areas or Other Property" (Attachment #1) specifies that County-owned facilities may be named honoring well-known persons, provided that such persons are not serving in public office at the time of naming. Additionally, per the policy, the proposal for naming must be accompanied by background data and a resume or fact sheet citing reasons for the renaming nomination. This agenda item serves as the proposal for the Board's consideration of renaming Lake Henrietta Park to the Anita L. Davis Preserve at Lake Henrietta Park.

Analysis:

Anita Davis has served the Leon County community in various capacities for over twenty years. As the first female African-American elected to the Leon County Board of County Commissioners in 1990, Commissioner Davis served on the Board until 1996 and was the first African-American female chair of the Commission in 1993-94. As a Commissioner, Mrs. Davis served as the Board of County Commissioners liaison to the Lake Munson Action Team, which developed an action plan to restore Lake Munson. These efforts ultimately included the restoration of Lake Henrietta, located upstream along the Munson Slough. Commissioner Davis also led the charge for the construction of new ballparks in Woodville, the southside library branch, and the health clinic now located on Old Bainbridge Road, among many other initiatives. Following her service on the Board of County Commissioners, she continued to serve on Leon County's Human Services Grants Review Committee, which evaluates human service funding requests through the Community Human Services Partnership and makes recommendations to the Board.

During her career, Commissioner Davis has demonstrated a lifelong passion for public service, including helping to develop re-entry programs for ex-offenders, provide affordable housing to low-income families, serving on the board of directors of the African American Cultural Center and as an active member of the local NAACP branch in Buffalo, New York. After moving to Leon County with her family in 1979, Commissioner Davis continued her commitment to public service and immediately began to have a significant impact on the community, serving as a Leon County Commission aide, civil rights and employment specialist, director of community enrichment projects for the Community Task Force on Drugs and Crime, and chair of the Housing Development Corporation of Tallahassee. She also served as chair of the National Association of Counties Task Force on Aging and Intergenerational Issues and the Blueprint 2000 Advisory Committee. Commissioner Davis served as president of the Tallahassee branch of the NAACP for twenty years, as a member and former president of the Jake Gaither Neighborhood Association, and in many other local civic organizations. Commissioner Davis has received many honors for her career contributions to the Tallahassee community over the

years, including the C.K. Steele Award from the NAACP, the Gwen Sawyer Cherry Award, the Rattler Pride Award, the Martin Luther King Award, as well as a personal letter from Governor Charlie Crist commending her for her dedication to the citizens of Florida.

Should the Board decide to honor Commissioner Anita Davis' years of public service and accomplishments, funds are available in the current budget for the related signage associated with the renaming of Lake Henrietta Park in her honor.

Options:

1. Approve the renaming of Lake Henrietta Park to the Anita L. Davis Preserve at Lake Henrietta Park in honor of former Leon County Commissioner Anita Davis.
2. Do not approve the renaming of Lake Henrietta Park in honor of former Leon County Commissioner Anita Davis.
3. Board direction.

Recommendation:

Option #1.

Attachment:

1. Policy No. 97-3, "Naming of County-Owned Facilities, Structures, Buildings, Geographical Areas or Other Property and Sponsorship of Park Furnishings and Trees at a County-owned Park and Recreation Facility"

Board of County Commissioners
Leon County, Florida

Policy No. 97- 3

Title:	Naming of County-Owned Facilities, Structures, Buildings, Geographical Areas or Other Property and Sponsorship of Park Furnishings and Trees at a County-owned Park and Recreation Facility
Date Adopted:	May 28, 2013
Effective Date:	May 29, 2013
Reference:	N/A
Policy Superseded:	Policy No. 97-3, "Naming of County-Owned Facilities, Structures, Buildings, Geographical Ares or Other Property" adopted April 8, 1997

It shall be the policy of the Board of County Commissioners of Leon County, Florida, that proposed names for County- owned facilities, buildings, structures, geographical areas or other property, with the exception of Park Furnishings and Trees at a County-owned park and recreation facility paid for through private donations as described herein, must be submitted to the Board of County Commissioners for approval and official designation. Such proposed name shall be in writing and shall be accompanied by background data, a resume or fact sheet citing reasons for the nomination.

Areas, sections, facilities, structures, and buildings within County-owned property may be named differently from each other and that of the overall tract. Such areas, sections, structures, facilities, and buildings may be named honoring well-known persons, provided that such persons are not serving in public office at the time of naming.

The placement of displays on any County-owned property, structures, buildings or geographic areas that commemorate or honor elected officials, past or present, shall be solely determined by the Board of County Commissioners.

When the Commission finds that it would be inappropriate to name a County area, structure, or facility in its entirety in honor of an individual, it may place a plaque or other marker at an appropriate location within the area or property whereby the names of individuals may be placed in recognition of their contributions to the County.

When appropriate, County-owned facilities, structures, buildings, properties, or geographical areas may be renamed. The procedure for doing so shall be the same as for originally naming such County-owned property.

Park Furnishings and Park Amenities

Individual persons and not-for-profit organizations that meet the qualification criteria identified herein ("Donors") can honor or memorialize individual persons or not-for-profit organizations that meet the criteria identified herein ("Honoree") through the sponsorship of approved park benches and other amenities ("Park Furnishings") and Trees (collectively, "Park Furnishings and Trees") for County's installation at an approved County-owned park and recreational facility, as follows:

1. The County Administrator will provide and maintain a list and description of approved Park Furnishings and Trees available for sponsorship and approved recognition elements that will accompany the sponsored Park Furnishings and Trees ("Plaques") (collectively, "Shopping List"). General aesthetic and safety standards, anticipated maintenance requirements, architectural and natural elements applicable to a specific park or recreational facility, as well as other standards that the County Administrator deems appropriate, will be considered in the development of the Shopping List. Plaques will only include prescribed, allowed language from which the Donor will select at the time the Donor completes the Sponsorship Form, and the Donor's and Honoree's names.

2. The County Administrator has the right to alter the make and model of Park Furnishings and Plaques that are on the Shopping List, and to limit the installation of specific Park Furnishings and Trees to certain County-owned parks and recreational facilities.

3. Sponsorships are limited to only those items on the Shopping List. Plaques are recognition elements that accompany sponsored Park Furnishings and Trees, and Plaques may not be separately sponsored.

4. The County Administrator will provide a Sponsorship Form that will include the cost for sponsoring the Park Furnishings and Trees that are available for sponsorship ("Sponsorship Cost") and the County-owned park and recreational facilities from which the Donor may select for installation of the sponsored Park Furnishings and Trees.

5. Sponsorship Cost will be established with the intent that the Donor pay the full cost of the Park Furnishings and Trees that the Donor is sponsoring, plus the cost the accompanying Plaque, and may include a discretionary administrative fee for coordination and installation.

6. The Shopping List and Sponsorship Form will be made available to the public online at the County's website and at the County's Parks and Recreation Department.

7. To qualify as a Donor, the Donor must be:

    a. A person who resides in Leon County, Florida at the time of requested sponsorship or a person who has resided in Leon County, Florida within the five years immediately preceding the requested sponsorship; or
    b. A not-for-profit organization with a lawful address within Leon County, Florida; or
    c. An organized sports team, located within Leon County, Florida, that achieved recognized success at a local, regional, state, and/or national level.

8. To qualify as an Honoree, the Honoree must be:

    a. A person who resides in Leon County, Florida at the time of requested sponsorship or a person who has resided in Leon County, Florida within the five years immediately preceding the requested sponsorship; or
    b. A not-for-profit organization with a lawful address within Leon County, Florida; or
    c. An organized sports team, located within Leon County, Florida, that achieved recognized success at a local, regional, state and/or national level; or
    d. A person who served with honor in the armed forces of the United States of America.

9. All sponsorships must be made by a qualified Donor in recognition of a qualified Honoree as described herein. A Sponsorship Form prepared by or on the behalf of someone who does not meet the criteria to be a Donor will be denied, and a Sponsorship Form completed to request recognition of someone who does not meet the criteria to be an Honoree would be denied.

10. Unless otherwise agreed to by the County Administrator, the Honoree must agree in writing to the sponsorship, or if the Honoree is deceased, a family member of the Honoree must agree in writing to the sponsorship. As used in this section, "family" is limited to the Honoree's son, daughter, parent, grandparent, sister, and brother.

11. The Donor must complete and submit the Sponsorship Form, along with a check made payable to Leon County in the amount of the full Sponsorship Cost, to the County as directed on the Sponsorship Form. In completing the Sponsorship Form, the Donor will: select the Park Furnishings and Trees they are sponsoring; provide requisite information for the completion of the Plaque from the prescribed, allowed language selection; select the County-owned park or recreational facility where the sponsored Park Furnishings and Trees and accompanying Plaque will be installed by the County; identify the Donor's address and contact information; identify the Honoree's address and contact information if the Honoree is alive, or the Honoree's family member's address and contact information if the Honoree is deceased; stipulate the criteria by which the Donor and Honoree qualify; and provide written agreement from the Honoree, or if the Honoree is deceased, from a member of the Honoree's family, as described hereinabove.

12. The County will purchase, install, and be the sole owner of all sponsored Park Furnishings and Trees and Plaques.

13. The County may delay planting of Trees until the County deems that the weather is appropriate to best assure the Tree's survival.

14. The Plaque will be affixed to, or installed in close proximity to, the sponsored Park Furnishings or Trees. Placement of Plaques will vary depending upon the Park Furnishings or Trees selected and location.

15. The County will send a photo of the installed Park Furnishings and Trees and Plaque to the Donor, at the physical address or e-mail address the Donor provided on the Sponsorship Form.

16. The County is not responsible for replacing Trees that have become diseased, or for replacing Park Furnishings, Trees, or Plaques that have been damaged, stolen, or removed for reasons deemed by the County to be in the public interest.

17. Park Furnishings, Trees, and Plaques may be removed, at the discretion of the County, at the end of their safe, useful life.

18. The County may relocate Park Furnishings, Trees, and Plaques.

The County Administrator, or his or her designee, will notify the Donor of the County's receipt of the Sponsorship Form and whether their sponsorship request has been approved or denied.

Revised May 28, 2013