

BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS LEON COUNTY, FLORIDA

AGENDA

REGULAR MEETING

**Tuesday, June 10, 2014
3:00 P.M.**

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

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS

Kristin Dozier, Chairman
District 5

Bill Proctor
District 1

Jane Sauls
District 2

John Dailey
District 3



Mary Ann Lindley, Vice Chair
At-Large

Bryan Desloge
District 4

Nick Maddox
At-Large

Vincent S. Long
County Administrator

Herbert W. A. Thiele
County Attorney

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

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

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

Board of County Commissioners
Leon County, Florida
Agenda
Regular Public Meeting
Tuesday, June 10, 2014, 3:00 p.m.

INVOCATION AND PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

Commissioner John Dailey

AWARDS AND PRESENTATIONS

CONSENT

1. Approval of Minutes: May 13, 2014 Workshop on Primary Healthcare and May 13, 2014 Regular Meeting
(Clerk of the Courts/Finance/Board Secretary)
2. Ratification of Commissioner Appointment to the Tallahassee-Leon County Commission on the Status of Women and Girls
(County Administrator/County Administration/Agenda Coordinator)
3. Approval of Payment of Bills and Vouchers Submitted for June 10, 2014, and Pre-Approval of Payment of Bills and Vouchers for the Period of June 11 through June 23, 2014
(County Administrator/Financial Stewardship/Office of Management & Budget)

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

4. Acceptance of Status Report on Intersection and Safety Improvements Capital Projects
(Public Works & Community Development/Public Works/Engineering)

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

5. Acceptance of the 2014 Florida Legislative Session Final Report, and Request to Schedule the Board Workshop on the 2015 State and Federal Legislative Priorities for Tuesday, October 28, 2014 from 1:30 - 3:00 p.m.
(County Administrator/Economic Development & Business Partnerships/Intergovernmental Affairs)
6. Authorization to Submit a Funding Request to the Community Redevelopment Agency to Revitalize the Historic Amtrak Complex as a Place-making Project
(County Administrator/Economic Development & Business Partnerships)
7. Acceptance of the Status Report on the Community Humans Services Partnership; Approval of Amended Joint Planning Board Bylaws; and, Consideration of Funding for the Community Humans Services Partnership Online Application System Software
(County Administrator/Human Services & Community Partnerships)

8. Consideration of Amending Chapter 12, Article II “Noise Control” of the Leon County Code of Laws to Modify Certain Provisions of Section 12-56 Entitled “Noises Prohibited”
(County Attorney)
9. Request to Schedule the First and Only Public Hearing to Consider the Public Benefits and Enter Into a Public-Private Cooperation Agreement for the Construction of a Roundabout on Bannerman Road for July 8, 2014 at 6:00 p.m.
(County Attorney)

SCHEDULED PUBLIC HEARINGS, 6:00 P.M.

10. Second and Final Quasi-Judicial Public Hearing on a Proposed Ordinance Amending the Official Zoning Map to Change the Zoning Classification from the Rural (R) Zoning District to the Open Space (OS) Zoning District
(County Administrator/Public Works & Community Development/PLACE/Planning)
11. Second and Final Public Hearing on a Proposed Ordinance Amending the Official Zoning Map from the Industrial Zoning District to the Commercial Parkway Zoning District
(County Administrator/Public Works & Community Development/PLACE/Planning)
12. First and Only Public Hearing to Consider an Ordinance Amending Chapter 10 to Correct Scrivener’s Errors and Inadvertent Inconsistencies
(County Administrator/Public Works & Community Development/DSEM)
13. First and Only Public Hearing on the Proposed Ordinance to Extend the Local Government Infrastructure Surtax, Upon Voter Approval on the November 4, 2014 General Election Ballot
(County Administrator/Economic Development & Business Partnerships/Intergovernmental Affairs)

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

- Capital Region Community Development District Record of Proceedings – April 10, 2014

ADJOURN *The next Regular Board of County Commissioners Meeting is scheduled for
Tuesday, June 24, 2014 at 300 p.m.*

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

2014

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PUBLIC NOTICE

2014 Tentative Schedule

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

All sessions are held in the Commission Chambers, 5th Floor, Leon County Courthouse unless otherwise indicated. Workshops are scheduled as needed on Tuesdays from 12:00 to 3:00 p.m.

<u>Month</u>	<u>Day</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Meeting Type</u>
June 2014	<u>Tuesday 10</u>	9:00 a.m. – 3:00 p.m.	FY 2014/2015 Budget Workshop
		3:00 p.m.	Regular Meeting
		<u>6:00 p.m.</u>	<u>Second and Final Quasi-Judicial Public Hearing on a Proposed Ordinance Amending the Official Zoning Map to Change the Zoning Classification from the Rural (R) Zoning District to the Open Space (OS) Zoning District</u>
			<u>Second and Final Public Hearing on a Proposed Ordinance Amending the Official Zoning Map from the Industrial Zoning District to the Commercial Parkway Zoning District</u>
			First and Only Public Hearing to Consider an Ordinance Amending Chapter 10 to Correct Scrivener's Errors and Inadvertent Inconsistencies
			First and Only Public Hearing and Adopt the Proposed Ordinance to Extend the Local Government Infrastructure Surtax, Upon Voter Approval on the November 4, 2014 General Election Ballot
	Monday 16	1:00 p.m.	Capital Region Transportation Planning Agency (CRTPA); City Commission Chambers
	<i>Tuesday 17- Friday 20</i>	<i>FAC Annual Conference</i>	<i>Hilton Bonnet Creek Orange County</i>
	Tuesday 24	3:00 p.m.	Regular Meeting
	Thursday 26	9:30 a.m.	Community Redevelopment Agency (CRA) City Commission Chambers
	Monday 30	3:00 – 5:00 p.m.	Intergovernmental Agency Meeting City Commission Chambers

<u>Month</u>	<u>Day</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Meeting Type</u>
July 2014	Friday 4	Offices Closed	JULY 4TH HOLIDAY
	<u>Tuesday 8</u>	9:00 a.m. – 3:00 p.m.	FY 2014/15 Budget Workshop
		3:00 p.m.	Regular Meeting
		<u>6:00 p.m.</u>	First and Only Public Hearing on Refinancing Capital Improvement Revenue Bond, Series 2005 and Proceed with RFP for Partial Refinancing of Capital Improvement Bonds, Series 2005
			<u>First and Only Public Hearing to Consider the Public Benefits and Enter Into a Public-Private Cooperation Agreement for the Construction of a Roundabout on Bannerman Road</u>
	Wednesday 9	9:00 a.m. – 3:00 p.m.	FY 2014/15 Budget Workshop, <i>if necessary</i>
	Thursday 10	9:30 a.m.	Community Redevelopment Agency (CRA) City Commission Chambers
	<i>Friday 11– Monday 14</i>	<i>NACo Annual Conference</i>	<i>Morial Convention Center Orleans Parish/New Orleans, Louisiana</i>
	Tuesday 22	No Meeting	BOARD RECESS
	<i>Wednesday 23</i>	<i>National Urban League Annual Conference</i>	<i>Cincinnati, Ohio</i>
August 2014	<i>Friday 8 – Sunday 10</i>	<i>Chamber of Commerce Annual Conference</i>	<i>Omni Amelia Island Plantation</i>
	Tuesday 12	No Meeting	BOARD RECESS
	Tuesday 26	No Meeting	<i>Canceled; Scheduled for September 2, 2014</i>
September 2014	Monday 1	Offices Closed	LABOR DAY HOLIDAY
	Tuesday 2	3:00 p.m.	Regular Meeting
	<i>Sunday 14– Wednesday 17</i>	<i>ICMA Annual Conference</i>	<i>Charlotte/Mecklenburg North Carolina</i>
	Monday 15	1:00 p.m.	Capital Region Transportation Planning Agency (CRTPA); City Commission Chambers
		5:00 – 8:00 p.m. 5:30 p.m.	Intergovernmental Agency (IA) Meeting FY 2015 Budget Public Hearing City Commission Chambers
	Tuesday 16	6:00 p.m.	First Public Hearing Regarding Tentative Millage Rates and Tentative Budgets for FY 2014/2015

<u>Month</u>	<u>Day</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Meeting Type</u>
September 2014 (Continued)	Wednesday 17– Friday 19	FAC Policy Committee Conference	Sandestin Beach Resort Walton County
	Wednesday 17– Saturday 20	Congressional Black Caucus	Washington, D.C.
	Thursday 18	4:00 p.m.	Community Redevelopment Agency (CRA) City Commission Chambers
	Tuesday 23	3:00 p.m.	Regular Meeting
		6:00 p.m.	Second Public Hearing on Adoption of Millage Rates and Budgets for FY 2014/2015
October 2014	TBD	FAC Advanced County Commissioner Program	Part 1 of 3 UF Hilton, Gainesville; Alachua County
	Tuesday 14	3:00 p.m.	Regular Meeting
	Monday 20	9:00 a.m. – 1:00 p.m.	Capital Region Transportation Planning Agency (CRTPA) Retreat (Location TBD)
	Thursday 23	9:30 a.m.	Community Redevelopment Agency (CRA) City Commission Chambers
	<u>Tuesday 28</u>	<u>1:30 – 3:00 p.m.</u>	<u>Workshop on 2015 State and Federal Legislative Priorities</u>
		3:00 p.m.	Regular Meeting
November 2014	Monday 11	Offices Closed	VETERAN'S DAY OBSERVED
	Monday 17	1:00 p.m.	Capital Region Transportation Planning Agency (CRTPA); City Commission Chambers
	Tuesday 18	3:00 p.m.	Installation of Newly-Elected Commissioners Reorganization of the Board Regular Meeting
	Thursday 20	9:30 a.m.	Community Redevelopment Agency (CRA) City Commission Chambers
	Thursday 27	Offices Closed	THANKSGIVING DAY
	Friday 28	Offices Closed	FRIDAY AFTER THANKSGIVING DAY

<u>Month</u>	<u>Day</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Meeting Type</u>
December 2014	<i>Wednesday – 3 Friday 5</i>	<i>FAC Legislative Conference</i>	<i>Sawgrass Marriot St. John's County</i>
	<i>Wednesday 3</i>	<i>New Commissioner Workshop</i>	<i>Sawgrass Marriot St. John's County</i>
	<i>Friday 5</i>	<i>FAC Workshop</i>	<i>Sawgrass Marriot St. John's County</i>
	Monday 8	9:00 a.m. – 4:00 p.m.	Board Retreat
	Tuesday 9	3:00 p.m.	Regular Meeting
	Thursday 11	9:30 a.m.	Community Redevelopment Agency (CRA) City Commission Chambers
	Tuesday 23	No Meeting	BOARD RECESS
	Thursday 25	Offices Closed	CHRISTMAS DAY
	Friday 26	Offices Closed	FRIDAY AFTER CHRISTMAS DAY
January 2015	Thursday 1	Offices Closed	NEW YEAR'S DAY

Citizen Committees, Boards, and Authorities 2014 Expirations and Vacancies

www.leoncountyfl.gov/committees/expire.asp

VACANCIES

Affordable Housing Advisory Committee

Board of County Commissioners (3 appointments)

A member who represents employers within the jurisdiction

A member who is actively engaged in the banking or mortgage banking industry in connection with affordable housing

A member who represents essential services personnel, as defined in the local housing assistance plan

Joint City/County/School Board Coordinating Committee

Board of County Commissioners (1 appointment)

EXPIRATIONS

JUNE 30, 2014

Adjustment and Appeals Board

Board of County Commissioners (2 appointments)

Tallahassee City Commission (1 appointment)

CareerSource Capital Region *(formerly Workforce Plus)*

Board of County Commissioners (4 appointments)

Planning Commission

Board of County Commissioners (1 appointment)

Tallahassee City Commission (1 appointment)

Leon County School Board (1 appointment)

JULY 31, 2014

Big Bend Health Council, Inc.

Board of County Commissioners (4 appointments)

Educational Facilities Authority

Board of County Commissioners (2 appointments)

Enterprise Zone Agency Development (EZDA) Board of Commissioners

Board of County Commissioners (3 appointments)

Water Resources Committee

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

Commissioner - District IV: Desloge, Bryan (1 appointment)

Commissioner - District V: Dozier, Kristin (1 appointment)

AUGUST 31, 2014

Code Enforcement Board

Commissioner - At-large I: Lindley, Mary Ann (1 appointment)

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

Commissioner - District II: Sauls, Jane (1 appointment)

SEPTEMBER 30, 2014

Health Coordinating Committee

Board of County Commissioners (5 appointments)

Council on Culture & Arts

Board of County Commissioners (1 appointment)

Research and Development Authority at Innovation Park

Board of County Commissioners (2 appointments)

OCTOBER 31, 2014

Audit Advisory Committee

Board of County Commissioners (2 appointments)

Clerk of the Courts (3 appointments)

Tourist Development Council

Board of County Commissioners (3 appointments)

Tallahassee City Commission (2 appointments)

DECEMBER 31, 2014

Human Services Grants Review Committee

Commissioner - At-large I: Lindley, Mary Ann (1 appointment)

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

Commissioner - District I: Proctor, Bill (1 appointment)

Commissioner - District II: Sauls, Jane G. (1 appointment)

Commissioner - District III: Dailey, John (1 appointment)

Commissioner - District IV: Desloge, Bryan (1 appointment)

Commissioner - District V: Dozier, Kristin (1 appointment)

Joint City/County Bicycle Working Group

Board of County Commissioners (2 appointments)

Tallahassee City Commission (4 appointments)

Library Advisory Board

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

Commissioner - District I: Bill Proctor. (1 appointment)

Commissioner - District V: Kristin Dozier (1 appointment)


Leon County
Board of County Commissioners
Notes for Agenda Item #1

Leon County Board of County Commissioners

Cover Sheet for Agenda #1

June 10, 2014

To: Honorable Chairman and Members of the Board

From: Vincent S. Long, County Administrator 

Title: Approval of Minutes: May 13, 2014 Primary Healthcare Workshop and May 13, 2014 Regular Meeting

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

Fiscal Impact:

This item has no fiscal impact to the County.

Staff Recommendation:

Option #1: Approve the minutes of the May 13, 2014 Primary Healthcare Workshop and May 13, 2014 Regular Meeting

Attachments:

1. May 13, 2014 Primary Healthcare Workshop Minutes
2. May 13, 2014 Regular Meeting Minutes

**BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS
LEON COUNTY, FLORIDA
WORKSHOP
Primary Healthcare
May 13, 2014**

The Leon County Board of County Commissioners conducted a Primary Healthcare Workshop on Tuesday, May 13, 2014.

Present were Chairman Kristin Dozier, Vice Chairman Mary Ann Lindley and Commissioners John Dailey, Nick Maddox, Jane Sauls, Bryan Desloge and Bill Proctor. Also present were County Administrator Vincent Long, County Attorney Herb Thiele, Finance Director Betsy Coxen and Board Secretary Rebecca Vause.

Facilitator(s): Alan Rosenzweig, Deputy County Administrator
Candice Wilson, Director, Office of Human Services & Community Partnerships
Rosemary Evans, Healthcare Services Coordinator
Eryn Calabro, Financial Compliance Manager
Shington Lamy, Assistant to the County Administrator

Chairman Dozier called the workshop to order at 1:34 p.m.

County Administrator Long provided introductory remarks and conveyed that the workshop was being held at the Board's direction. He stated that the County provides funding to CareNet agencies which in turn delivers healthcare services to indigent and uninsured County residents. It was noted that funding to the program has remained consistent during recent tough economic times, even though the Board was making significant cuts in other areas of its budget. County Administrator Long recalled the Board's repeated appeals for greater collaboration between Bond and Neighborhood Medical Center (NMC) and conveyed that NMC had recently been awarded the Services Area Competition (SAC) grant that had historically been given to Bond. He mentioned that considerable information was provided in the Board's workshop packet and staff had provided three distinct options for the Board's consideration.

Deputy County Administrator Rosenzweig stated that the workshop serves as a follow up to the March 11 Primary Healthcare Workshop and the April 3 Day of Dialogue. Areas that were covered by staff included: 1) Summary of the Mercer Study; 2) Summary of the Day of Dialogue; 3) Overview of Bond and NMC Plans and Cooperative Efforts; 4) Current Primary Healthcare Program Funding and Contract Administration; 5) Analysis of Options Presented at the March 11, 2014 Workshop on Primary Healthcare, and 6) Options for Modifying the Primary Healthcare Program Funding Process.

The Board was provided a summary of the Mercer report, which discusses the Affordable Care Act and its potential impact on the CareNet Program and Leon County. The Mercer report revealed that without the expansion of Medicaid in Florida, there exists a coverage gap of those who are not eligible for Medicaid and are not eligible for subsidized coverage on the Federal Health Insurance Marketplace; those individuals currently being served through CareNet.

Staff summarized the outcomes from the Day of Dialogue and included participation from Commissioners, CareNet partners, and associated community organizations. The Dialogue focused on enhancing the CareNet program through greater community collaboration and the establishment of formal partnerships. Numerous ideas come out of the discussions and staff recommended the continued use of the County's Community Health Coordinating Committee (CHCC) to further explore the issues raised. County staff will work with the CHCC to assess the possibility of creating an outcome-driven model for primary healthcare and evaluating opportunities to enhance sharing of information among providers.

As stated by the County Administrator, NMC was awarded the Service Area Competition (SAC) grant and transition plans have been provided to the County by both providers which address current changes to both organization. NMC has created a transition team consisting of community partners and Leon County has been invited to participate. To date one formal meeting has occurred. Staff shared that the two organizations met on April 21 to discuss a possible merger, however, it was determined that a merger was not feasible. NMC and Bond announced at the Day of Dialogue that they had entered into a formal partnership with FAMU to address morbidity and mortality of African Americans with Type 2 diabetes.

A summary of current primary healthcare funding was provided by staff. It was noted that the current funding structure provides \$1.7 million to CareNet partners annually to support critical healthcare services for the uninsured. Staff shared that a web-based database tracking system has been implemented to improve tracking and accuracy of information submitted by CareNet agencies. The system has shown that the population intended to be served through CareNet funding may be smaller than previously captured and staff is working with CareNet providers to resolve these discrepancies.

Staff recalled that the Board had, at its March 11 Primary Healthcare Workshop, directed staff to provide an analysis of alternate options for primary healthcare funding. However, three of the options presented at that time included the establishment of a new FQHC; and, as NMC has now received funding from HRSA there are no open funding opportunities to pursue the creation of a new FQHC at this time.

Staff concluded their presentation by providing an overview of the options being offered for Board consideration and summarized the CareNet agencies' FY 14/15 funding requests. The Board was also provided further clarification on funding options related to NMC and Bond offering recommended funding amounts of \$368,000 for Bond and \$798,097 for NMC. The following three options were provided to the Board:

- Option #1 modified allocations to the current CareNet agencies based on what was presented in their Non-Departmental Funding applications.
- Option #2 provided modified allocations to CMS Foundation/We Care, Apalachee Center, and FAMU Pharmacy, and set up a competitive grant process for primary care funding.
- Option #3 included modified allocations for CMS Foundation/We Care, Apalachee Center, and FAMU Pharmacy, and directed Bond and NMC to present to the County within 45 days a plan to address allocation of funds between the two organizations and to address gaps and barriers identified at the Day of Dialogue. This option would set aside funding for Bond and NMC until the results of their plan were presented to the County.

Board Discussion:

Commissioner Dailey stated for the record that he currently serves as the voluntary chair of the Apalachee Center and confirmed with County Attorney Thiele that he had no conflict of interest related to funding for the organization.

Commissioner Desloge voiced his preference for Option #1. He stated that while an alliance between Bond and NMC was preferred, he acknowledged that this was not going to happen. He opined that Option #1 was a move in the right direction.

Commissioner Desloge moved, duly seconded by Commissioner Lindley, approval of Option 1: Direct the FY2014/15 Budget consider primary healthcare funding of \$1,739,582 allocated as follows:

- *Bond Community Health Center: \$368,000*
- *Neighborhood Medical Center: \$798,097*
- *CMS Foundation/ We Care: \$168,826*
- *FAMU Pharmacy/ Diabetes partnership: \$244,500*
- *Florida Healthy Kids: \$2,488*
- *Apalachee Center: \$157,671*

Commissioner Lindley voiced her support for the motion and stated that with NMC, as the newly granted FQHC provider, they should be given an opportunity “to step up to the plate and show what they can do”. She commented on the significance of the partnership between Bond and NMC to address mortality of African Americans with type 2 diabetes and did not believe that putting the two organizations into competitive posture was a move in the right direction.

Commissioner Proctor had a number of comments and questions for staff. He expressed concern about the number of patient encounters, both at Bond and NMC, being reported by staff and asked for confirmation that the information is accurate. Ms. Wilson responded that while the numbers being reported were very low the information is accurate. She added that staff is working with both agencies to ensure that the information is being entered into the database accurately. Ms. Wilson added that staff relies on the data provided by the healthcare management system. Commissioner Proctor continued to be troubled by the numbers as presented and suggested that staff go back and ensure that the information is correct. He asserted that Bond has always received high marks for its delivery of health care and opined that its funding should not be based on its status as an FQHC provider. He suggested that funding for Bond be maintained at its current level.

Commissioner Maddox established with staff that the questions contained in Option #3 b. would be asked of the two providers should Option #3 be approved by the Board. He stated that he was bothered by a number of unanswered questions and could not support the motion on the table.

Chairman Dozier praised staff for the thoroughness of the workshop packet. She also brought up the patient encounter numbers and asked if staff was aware of the concerns about the accuracy of the numbers. Mr. Rosenzweig responded that concerns that have been articulated to staff relate to the inability of the agencies to provide the documentation being requested by the new system. He affirmed however, that the numbers as provided within the database are accurate. Chairman Dozier stated that she would support Option #1. She noted that while the funding provided by the County to Bond represents a very small portion of their total overall budget, was concerned that other funding sources could be affected by the decrease.

Commissioner Sauls stated that a merger would have been the best solution; however, would support Option #1.

Commissioner Proctor confirmed with Mr. Rosenzweig that the funds allocated to Bond are eligible to be levered through the Medicaid Low Income Pool (LIP) program. Commissioner Proctor conveyed that he was in “strong disagreement” with Option #1 and asserted that the demand for patient care will not diminish because Bond is not a FQHC.

Commissioner Maddox indicated that he could not support Option #1 as he was not yet clear on how the patients currently being served by Bond would be transitioned to and served by NMC. He stated that although he had confidence in both organizations, he needed more clarification on the transition.

The motion moved, carried 5-2 (Commissioners Maddox and Proctor in opposition).

Adjourn:

There being no further business to come before the Board, the workshop was adjourned at 2:33 p.m.

LEON COUNTY, FLORIDA

ATTEST:

BY: _____
Kristin Dozier, Chairman
Board of County Commissioners

BY: _____
Bob Inzer, Clerk of the Circuit Court
and Comptroller

**BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS
LEON COUNTY, FLORIDA
REGULAR MEETING
May 13, 2014**

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

The Invocation was provided by Commissioner Bill Proctor, who then led the Pledge of Allegiance.

Awards and Presentations

- Chairman Kristin Dozier presented a Proclamation to Linda Barber White, Library Budget and Collection Development Manager, in honor of her retirement after 43 years of dedicated public service to Leon County and its citizens.
- Chairman Kristin Dozier presented a Proclamation recognizing May 18 – 24, 2014 as Public Works Week. Tony Park, Director of Public Works and Community Development; Kathy Burke, Director of Engineering Services, and Leigh Davis, Director of Parks & Recreation accepted the recognition on behalf of all public work employees.
- Commissioner Bill Proctor presented a Proclamation to Nicole Bowden, a graduate of James S. Rickards High School and reigning Ms. FAMU, recognizing her outstanding achievements and service to the community.
- Commission Bill Proctor presented a Proclamation recognizing the outstanding achievements and service to the community of Tonnette Graham, a graduate of James S. Rickards High School and incoming FAMU Student Body President. The recognition was accepted by her father, Tony Graham.
- Commissioner Bill Proctor presented a Proclamation to Ronnie Mackey, Jr., a graduate of James S. Rickards High School, 2013/14 Mr. FAMU and incoming FAMU Student Body Vice President, recognizing his outstanding achievements and service to the community.
- A presentation was provided by Mr. Chris Rietow, Executive Director of Apalachee Regional Planning Council regarding the Council's mission and asked to come back at a future date for a presentation or workshop.

Consent:

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

1. Approval of Minutes: April 8, 2014 Regular Meeting

The Board approved Option 1: Approve the minutes of the April 8, 2014 Regular Meeting.

2. Authorize Staff to Schedule a Joint County/City/Community Redevelopment Agency Meeting to Consider Options Related to the Tourist Development Taxes Dedicated to a Performing Arts Center(s), as Discussed at the April 24, 2014 Community Redevelopment Agency Meeting

The Board approved Option 1: Authorize staff to schedule a joint County/City/Community Redevelopment Agency meeting to consider options related to

the Tourist Development Taxes dedicated to a performing arts center(s), as discussed at the April 24, 2014 Community Redevelopment Agency meeting.

3. Acceptance of the FY 2013/2014 Mid-Year Financial Report

The Board approved Option 1: Accept the FY 2013/2014 Mid-Year Financial Report.

4. Approval of Payment of Bills and Voucher Submitted for May 13, 2014, and Pre-Approval of Payment of Bills and Vouchers for the Period of May 14, 2014 through May 26, 2014

The Board approved Option 1: Approve the payment of bills and vouchers submitted for May 13, 2014, and Pre-Approval of Payment of Bills and Vouchers for the Period of May 14 through May 26, 2014.

5. Approval of a First Amendment to Bond Community Health Center's FY 2013-2014 Primary Healthcare Contract and Approval of the Letter of Agreement with the Agency for Healthcare Administration

The Board approved Options 1 & 2: 1) Approve the First Amendment to the Bond Community Health Center's FY 2013-2014 Primary Healthcare Contract and authorize the County Administrator to execute, and 2) Approve the Letter of Agreement with the Agency for Healthcare Administration and authorize the County Administrator to execute.

6. Approval of the Renewal of the Certificate of Public Convenience and Necessity to Provide Advanced Life Support Non-Transport Services for the Tallahassee Fire Department

The Board approved Option 1: Approve the renewal of the Advanced Life Support Non-Transport Certificate of Public Convenience and Necessity Issues to the Tallahassee Fire Department.

7. Approval of the Renaming of the Bank of America Tower to the "Leon County Government Annex"

The Board approved Option 1: Approve the renaming of the Bank of America Tower to the "Leon County Government Annex".

8. Approval of a Supplemental Agreement with the Florida Department of Transportation for the Maintenance of a Section of US 90 (Mahan Drive)

The Board approved Option 1: Approve the Supplemental Agreement with the Florida Department of Transportation for the maintenance of a section of Mahan Drive and authorize the County Administrator to execute.

9. Authorize Staff to Negotiate an Agreement with Locklear & Associates, Inc. on a Continuing-supply Basis

The Board approved Option 1: Authorize staff to negotiate an Agreement with Locklear & Associates, Inc. for Solid Waste Consulting and Engineering Services.

Citizens to be Heard on Non-Agendaed Items

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

General Business

10. Approval of the Interlocal Agreement for the Blueprint 2020 Infrastructure Surtax and Request to Schedule the First and Only Public Hearing on the Proposed Ordinance to Extend the Local Government Infrastructure Surtax, Upon Voter Approval on the November 4, 2014 General Election Ballot, on Tuesday, June 10, 2014 at 6:00 p.m.

County Administrator Long introduced and summarized the item. He conveyed that the agreement reflects all the guidance received over the past few years.

Commissioner Dailey declared a conflict of interest on items #25 and #29 included in Option #1, as his wife's law firm is involved in this project. He asked that the item be moved without these two projects, so as to allow his participation in the vote. (A copy of Commissioner Dailey's Form 8B – Memorandum of Voting Conflict for County, Municipal, and Other Local Public Officers is attached as part of the Official Record.)

Commissioner Dailey moved, duly seconded by Commissioner Desloge, Option #1, as amended: Approval of the Interlocal Agreement for the Blueprint 2020 Infrastructure Surtax, excluding items #25 and #29. The motion carried 6-0 (Commissioner Proctor Out of Chambers).

Commissioner Desloge moved, duly seconded by Commissioner Lindley, approval of the remaining items (Items #25 and #29) included in the Interlocal Agreement for Blueprint 2020 Infrastructure Surtax. The motion carried 5-0-1 (Commissioner Proctor out of Chambers and Commissioner Dailey abstaining).

Commissioner Dailey moved, duly seconded by Commissioner Sauls, approval of Option 2: Schedule the First and Only Public Hearing on the Proposed Ordinance to Extend the Local Government Infrastructure Surtax, Upon Voter Approval on the November 4, 2014 General Election Ballot, on Tuesday, June 10, 2014 at 6:00 p.m. The motion carried 6-0 (Commissioner Proctor out of Chambers).

11. Request to Schedule the First and Only Public Hearing on the Refinancing of the Capital Improvement Revenue Bond, Series 2005 and Proceed with a Request for Proposal for a Partial Refinancing of Capital Improvement Bonds, Series 2005 for Tuesday, July 8, 2014 at 6:00 p.m.

County Administrator Long introduced the item. He shared that based on current market conditions, a refunding of the outstanding bonds could realize a savings of approximately \$145,000 a year in annual debt service payments; although actual amounts will not be known until a bid process is conducted and the final structure is determined. He conveyed that total savings are estimated at \$1.4 million over the life of the bonds (through 2025).

Commissioner Proctor thanked Deputy County Administrator Alan Rosenzweig and Office of Financial Stewardship Director Scott Ross for seizing this opportunity and making sure that the County was able to take advantage of the market and realize a savings to the citizens.

Commissioner Lindley moved, duly seconded by Commissioner Desloge approval of Options 1 & 2: 1) Authorize the County's financial advisor to issue a Bank Loan Request for Proposal for the purpose of refunding a portion of the Capital Improvement Revenue Bonds, Series 2005, and 2) Schedule the first and only Public Hearing regarding the refinancing of the Capital Improvement Revenue Bond, Series 2005 for Tuesday, July 8, 2014 at 6:00 p.m.

Commissioner Desloge echoed Commissioner Proctor's comments and asked if the County has any formal policy in terms of evaluating the debt for refinancing. County Administrator Long responded that the County has very little outstanding debt; however, staff evaluates the market regularly.

The motion carried 7-0.

12. Ratification of Full Board Appointments to the Tallahassee/Leon County Commission on the Status of Women and Girls and Consideration of Appointments to the Tallahassee Sports Council

County Administrator Long introduced the item.

Commissioner Maddox moved, duly seconded by Commissioner Desloge, approval of Options 1 and 2: 1) Ratify the appointments of Huberta Jackson-Lowman, Elizabeth Jakubowski, Ruth Nickens, and Marcia Warfel to the Tallahassee/Leon County Commission on the Status of Women and Girls, and 2) reappoint Chuck Davis and Patti Hilaman to the Tallahassee Sports Council. The motion carried 7-0.

Chairman Dozier announced that the Board had concluded its General Business Agenda and would now enter into Commissioner Discussion items.

SCHEDULED PUBLIC HEARINGS

Chairman Dozier reconvened the Board at 6:00 p.m. and conducted the following public hearings.

13. First and Only Public Hearing for Board Consideration of a Proposed Ordinance Amending Article IX, Signs, of Chapter 10 of the Leon County Land Development Code

County Administrator Long announced the public hearing. He conveyed that the Board had authorized staff to move forward in implementing procedures to address the issue of illegal signs located within the right-of-way on major roadways. He added that the amendments were needed to implement these new procedures, specifically in relation to the removal of illegal signs and enforcement procedures.

Speaker:

- Rick Caleen, 3048 Godfrey Place, voiced support for the amendments; however, opined that this was only the first step in the enforcement of abandoned signs. He submitted that neither the City nor County ordinance prohibiting the placement of signs is enforced; thus a culture of impunity has been created. He submitted that no one has been cited for violation of the ordinance and emphasized the need for better enforcement.

Commissioner Maddox moved, duly seconded by Commissioner Desloge, approval of Option 1: Conduct the first and only Public Hearing and adopt the proposed Ordinance amending Article IX, Signs, of Chapter 10 of the Leon County Land Development Code. The motion carried 7-0.

14. First and Only Public Hearing on Adoption of a Proposed Ordinance Amending Section 7-24 of Chapter 7, Article II of the Leon County Code of Laws

County Attorney Thiele announced the public hearing. He stated that Court Administration has advised that it cannot collect the \$65.00 of additional court cost fees in criminal cases until the ordinance is amended to include current statutory language. He recommended adoption of the proposed ordinance.

Commissioner Maddox moved, duly seconded by Commissioner Sauls, approval of Option 1: Conduct the first and only public hearing and adopt the proposed Ordinance amending Section 7-24 of Chapter 7, Article II of the Leon County Code of Laws. The motion carried 7-0.

15. First and Only TEFRA Public Hearing and Adopt the Resolution and Approve the Interlocal Agreement Regarding Presbyterian Retirement Communities, Inc.

County Attorney Thiele announced the public hearing. He advised that Presbyterian Retirement Communities, Inc. desires to obtain new financing to make improvements to its facility located off Centerville Road. He announced that representatives from Presbyterian Retirement Communities were in attendance and available to answer any questions the Board may have.

Commissioner Maddox moved, duly seconded by Commissioner Lindley, approval of Option 1: Conduct the first and only TEFRA public hearing and adopt the Resolution and approve the Interlocal Agreement regarding Presbyterian Retirement Communities, Inc.

Commissioner Proctor asked for clarification on Section 6 of the Resolution. County Attorney Thiele explained that the County would be the beneficiary of the transaction, but would have no debt obligation.

The motion carried 7-0.

Citizens to be Heard on Non-Agendaed Items

- Bruce Bates, 1365 E. Windwood Way, expressed concern that the 18,440 families in the unincorporated area on city utilities are being double taxed on their electric bills. He shared that he was the organizer of Citizens Against Unlawful Utility Surcharges (CAUUS) and the creator of a video explaining the issue of double taxation. The video can be viewed at cauus.blogspot.com. He asked that the Commission hold a public workshop with both the City and Public Service Commission to receive public input and to find an amicable solution to the problem.
 - Chairman Dozier, while unsure that there is anything the County can legally do suggested a report from the County Attorney on what, if any, action the County could/should take on this issue. She also commended the manner in which Mr. Bates has brought this issue forward.
 - *Commissioner Maddox moved, duly seconded by Commissioner Desloge, to direct the County Attorney's Office to bring back a report on any action the County should take on this issue.*
 - Commissioner Proctor referred to Consent Item #6, Attachment #2, page 30, which provides data on utility millage rates of the City of Tallahassee versus comparable cities and maintained that the City uses its utilities to subsidize the City's operations.
 - *The motion carried 7-0.*
- Michael Gavin, P.O. Box 2011, requested that the Board send a letter of commendation to the American Legion expressing appreciation for their efforts in making the recent Honor Flight a success.

Comments/Discussion Items

County Attorney Thiele:

- No issues.

County Administrator Long:

- Offered the following announcements/reminders:
 - Thanked Commissioner Desloge for his leadership during the legislative session.
 - The Third Annual Capital Cuisine Restaurant Week begins Thursday, May 15th.
 - To further promote Capital Cuisine Week, Rodney Adkins will be performing at the Amphitheater on Friday, May 16th. Tickets are only \$28 and \$39, while student tickets are \$20. He encouraged citizens to come and experience the amphitheater.
 - The Grand Opening of DOMI Station – the urban business incubator adjacent to the Old Amtrak Station will be held on Thursday, May 22nd at 6:00 p.m. He invited Commissioners to come early for a media tour.

Commissioner Discussion Items

Commissioner Proctor:

- Remarked that sightlines at certain intersections in his district are restricted due to the growth of hedges and bushes. He asked County Attorney Thiele if the County is empowered to take action to resolve this situation.
 - County Attorney Thiele responded that the County has some authority on roadways and intersections and his office would look into the issue.
 - Commissioner Proctor stated that he would supply the names of problematic intersections.
 - *Commissioner Proctor moved, duly seconded by Commissioner Maddox, to direct staff to look at issues of sightlines at intersections and bring back an analysis. The motion carried 7-0.*
- Commented on the water levels of local lakes and thanked Tony Park and his staff for their efforts and attention to local boat landings. Additionally, he encouraged all fishermen to take advantage of the increased water levels.

Commissioner Dailey:

- Shared that meetings are ongoing with the Department of Environmental Protection regarding a management plan for Lake Jackson and he is working with staff to put together some ideas for the Highway 27 North landing. He suggested a budget discussion item be brought back on this issue.
 - *Commissioner Dailey moved, duly seconded by Commissioner Proctor, to direct staff to bring back a budget discussion item on this topic at the June Budget Workshop. The motion carried 7-0.*

Commissioner Sauls:

- Referenced the presentation earlier by Chris Rietow of the Apalachee Regional Planning Council and asked if the Board would prefer an agenda item or a workshop.
 - *Commissioner Sauls moved, duly seconded by Commissioner Maddox, to direct staff to bring back a budget discussion item on the Apalachee Regional Planning Council. The motion carried 7-0.*

Commissioner Maddox:

- Thanked the Board for the flowers he received after his surgery.
- Asked about a Comprehensive Plan Amendment regarding the Crump Road issue.
 - County Administrator Long responded that the Board had provided direction to staff at the last meeting and information would be forthcoming.

Commissioner Desloge:

- Called attention to a recent Monroe County requirement that when new employees are hired, they be non-smokers. He referenced the impact that smokers have on the cost of health insurance.
 - *Commissioner Desloge moved to have the County Attorney bring back an agenda item for discussion on the County's latitude to implement such a provision. The motion died for lack of a second.*
- Discussed the upcoming new Shelter and Renaissance Community Center and their request for law enforcement presence (deputy) during the day at the new site (similar to a School Resource Officer). He shared that that Shelter and Renaissance Center staff want the facility to be a safe place for the individuals they serve. Commissioner Desloge indicated that he could support the request as the private sector has stepped up in a big way to address the homeless issue in the community.
 - *Commissioner Desloge moved, duly seconded by Commissioner Maddox, to bring back a budget discussion item to discuss the request.*
 - Commissioner Dailey ascertained from Commissioner Desloge that the Sheriff's initial reaction to the request was not favorable and suggested that if it was a budgetary concern, consideration could be given to funding a new position within the Sheriff's budget.
 - *The motion carried 7-0.*
- Expressed appreciation to Maggie Theriot, Director, Office of Resource Stewardship and Robert Mills, Solid Waste Director for their efforts in addressing issues related to solid waste. He noted that his office has seen an increase in the number of citizen concerns regarding billing and service issues and surmised that these issues may be reflective of the service level that the County is receiving. He requested a status report on these issues.
 - County Administrator Long responded that staff was already planning to bring back a status report to the Board at its June 10th meeting.
- Thanked Christina Paredes, Josh Pascua and others for their efforts during the legislative session. He noted that one of the bills in front of the Governor is \$1 million in funding for telemedicine related projects for Tallahassee Memorial Healthcare. He requested that the Board approve a letter in support of the allocation to the Governor.
 - *Commissioner Desloge moved, duly seconded by Commissioner Maddox, to authorize the Chairman to send a letter of support to the Governor, on behalf of the Board, expressing its unanimous support for the telemedicine allocation.*
 - Commissioner Dailey voiced his support for the request and relayed that the Economic Development Council had passed a Resolution of support of the study at its meeting today.
 - *The motion carried 7-0.*

Vice-Chairman Lindley:

- No issues.

Chairman Dozier:

- On behalf of Chairman Dozier: *Commissioner Maddox moved, duly seconded by Commissioner Desloge, to present a Proclamation for the 100th Anniversary of the Cooperative Extension Service. The motion carried 7-0.*
- Invited Commissioners to attend the Elevator Pitch Night event, to be held on Wednesday, May 14th from 5:30 – 7:30 PM at Goodwood. She shared that five companies (out of 18) have been selected to compete for two \$15,000 grant awards.
- Commended Emergency Medical Services and everyone who participated in the Honor Flight and made the event such a success and a special time for the veterans.

- Congratulated the Planning Department for receiving top honors (“the Oscar”) from the American Planning Association.
- Commented that the number of applicants for the Summer Youth Program way exceeded the number of position available and asked that staff strategize on ways to engage more young people in future summers.
 - *Commissioner Maddox moved, duly seconded by Commissioner Desloge, to direct staff to bring back a budget discussion item on ways to be more effective with the summer program and engage more youth. The motion carried 7-0.*

Chairman Dozier recessed the Board at 4:19 PM for its dinner break and announced that it would reconvene at 6:00 PM to conduct the scheduled public hearings.

Receipt and File:

- Capital Region Community Development District – Record of Proceedings for the February 13, 2014 Board of Supervisors and Audit Committee Regular Meetings

Adjourn:

There being no further business to come before the Board, the meeting was adjourned at 6:11 p.m.

LEON COUNTY, FLORIDA

ATTEST:

BY: _____
Kristin Dozier, Chairman
Board of County Commissioners

BY: _____
Bob Inzer, Clerk of the Circuit Court
and Comptroller


**Leon County
Board of County Commissioners**

Notes for Agenda Item #2

Leon County
Board of County Commissioners
Cover Sheet for Agenda #2

June 10, 2014

To: Honorable Chairman and Members of the Board

From: Vincent S. Long, County Administrator 

Title: Ratification of Commissioner Appointment to the Tallahassee-Leon County Commission on the Status of Women and Girls

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

Fiscal Impact:

This item has no fiscal impact to the County.

Staff Recommendation:

Option #1: Ratify Commissioner Maddox's appointment of Ms. C. Sha'Ron James to the Tallahassee-Leon County Commission on the Status of Women and Girls.

Report and Discussion

Background:

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

Analysis:

Tallahassee-Leon County Commission on the Status of Women and Girls (CSWG)

Purpose: The CSWG is a decision-making committee with the goal of promoting awareness in the matter of the status of women and girls in the community regarding discrimination, disparate experiences of diverse women and girls, employment, education, services, health, economic security, access to justice, freedom from violence, and more (Attachment #1).

Composition: The CSWG consists of 21 members that include one appointment by each County Commissioner, one appointment by each City Commissioner, two appointments by the City Commission, as well as seven applicants recommended by the Committee to the full Board of County Commissioners.

Vacancies: Commissioner Maddox received notification of the resignation of Ms. Kelly Otte, effective May 15th (Attachment #2). Ms. Otte's term expires April 30, 2015; therefore, an appointment to complete the unexpired term is needed. Ms. C. Sha'Ron James was recommended by Ms. Otte, and submitted her application (Attachment #3).

Table 1. Tallahassee-Leon County Commission on the Status of Women and Girls

Vacancy/Criteria	Eligible Applicant	Recommended Action
Kelly Otte (<i>resigned</i>)	C. Sha'Ron James	Commissioner Maddox makes appointment.

Options:

1. Ratify Commissioner Maddox's appointment of Ms. C. Sha'Ron James to the Tallahassee-Leon County Commission on the Status of Women and Girls.
2. Do not ratify Commissioner Maddox's appointment of Ms. C. Sha'Ron James to the Tallahassee-Leon County Commission on the Status of Women and Girls.
3. Board direction.

Recommendation:

Option #1.

Attachments:

1. Eligibility and Criteria – Tallahassee-Leon County Commission on the Status of Women and Girls (CSWG)
2. Resignation – Kelly Otte (CSWG)
3. Application – C. Sha'Ron James (CSWG))

Tallahassee-Leon County Commission on the Status of Women and Girls

Responsibility:

Consider input and promote awareness in the matter of the status of women and girls in the community regarding discrimination, disparate experiences of diverse women and girls, employment, education, services, health, economic security, access to justice, freedom from violence, and more.

Created By:

Enabling Resolution, adopted on March 12, 2013

Appointments:

21 members:

7 - each County Commissioner makes one appointment

7 - each City Commissioner makes one appointment and the full City Commission makes two appointments

7 - Full Board appointments, chosen from a list of candidates provided by the Commission

Terms:

Initial Terms will be staggered as follows:

County Commission Districts 1, 3, and 5 - one year

County Commission Districts 2 and 4 and At-large - two years

City Commission Seats 2 and 4 - one year

Mayor and City Commission Seats 1 and 3 - two years

After the initial appointments, all terms will be for two-year terms. The number of terms a committee member can serve is limited to no more than three terms.

Type of Report:

An annual report on the activities of the Commission will be provided to the Board.

Contact Person/Staff:

Haley Cutler, Executive Director
Oasis Center for Women & Girls
317 E. Call Street
Tallahassee, FL 32301

Phone: 222-2747

Email: haley.oasis@comcast.net

Members:

Jakubowski, Elizabeth	Begin Term: 5/14/2014 End Term: 4/30/2016 Type: two years	Original Date: 5/14/2014 <hr/> Appointed by: Board of County Commissioners	Email: ejakubowski@gmail.com
Hughes, Roxanne	Begin Term: 4/22/2014 End Term: 4/30/2016 Type: two years	Original Date: 4/22/2014 <hr/> Appointed by: Kristin Dozier Commissioner District V	Email: hughes@magnet.fsu.edu
Jackson-Lowman, Huberta	Begin Term: 5/14/2014 End Term: 4/30/2016 Type: two years	Original Date: 5/28/2013 <hr/> Appointed by: Board of County Commissioners	Email: huberta.jlo@gmail.com
Nickens, Ruth	Begin Term: 5/14/2014 End Term: 4/30/2016 Type: two years	Original Date: 5/14/2014 <hr/> Appointed by: Board of County Commissioners	Email: ruth.nickens@talgov.com
Burnette, Ada	Begin Term: 4/22/2014 End Term: 4/30/2016 Type: two years	Original Date: 4/23/2013 <hr/> Appointed by: Bill Proctor Commissioner District I	Email: draburnette@w3mconnect.com

Warfel, Marcia .	Begin Term: 5/14/2014 End Term: 4/30/2016 Type: two years	Original Date: 5/14/2014 <hr/> Appointed by: Board of County Commissioners	Email: Marcia.warfel@yahoo.com
Terry, Jaye Ann	Begin Term: 4/23/2014 End Term: 4/30/2016 Type: two years	Original Date: 4/23/2014 <hr/> Appointed by: Tallahassee City Commission	Notes: Appointed by City Commissioner Gillum Email: jayeannterry@gmail.com
Minor, Jessica Lowe League of Women Voters of Florida	Begin Term: 4/23/2014 End Term: 4/30/2016 Type: two years	Original Date: 4/24/2013 <hr/> Appointed by: Tallahassee City Commission	Notes: Appointed by Mayor Marks Email: lwvexecutivedirector@gmail.com
Saxner, Sara	Begin Term: 4/23/2014 End Term: 4/30/2016 Type: one year	Original Date: 5/14/2014 <hr/> Appointed by: Tallahassee City Commission	Notes: Appointed by the City Commission Email: scsaxner@gmail.com
Johnson, Jane	Begin Term: 4/22/2014 End Term: 4/30/2016 Type: two years	Original Date: 4/22/2014 <hr/> Appointed by: John Dailey Commissioner District III	Email: janeelizjohnson@hotmail.com

Carter-Smith, Paige Governance Services, LLC	Begin Term: 4/24/2013 End Term: 4/30/2015 Type: two years	Original Date: 4/24/2013 <hr/> Appointed by: Tallahassee City Commission	Notes: Appointed by City Commissioner Maddox Email: paigecartersmith@gmail.com
Otte, Kelly PACE Center for Girls RESIGNED	Begin Term: 4/23/2013 End Term: 4/30/2015 Type: two years	Original Date: 4/23/2013 <hr/> Appointed by: Nick Maddox Commissioner At-large II	Email: kelly.otte@pacecenter.org
Stansberry- Ziffer , Gail	Begin Term: 4/24/2013 End Term: 4/30/2015 Type: two years	Original Date: 4/24/2013 <hr/> Appointed by: Tallahassee City Commission	Notes: Appointed By City Commissioner Gil Ziffer Email: gail@ziffberry.com
Dixon, Gail D.	Begin Term: 5/28/2013 End Term: 4/30/2015 Type: two years	Original Date: 5/28/2013 <hr/> Appointed by: Board of County Commissioners	Email: gypsygdd@comcast.net
Gillum, R. Jai	Begin Term: 5/28/2013 End Term: 4/30/2015 Type: two years	Original Date: 5/28/2013 <hr/> Appointed by: Board of County Commissioners	Email: rjaigillum@gmail.com

O'Kon, Jeanne	Begin Term: 4/23/2013 End Term: 4/30/2015 Type: two years	Original Date: 4/23/2013 <hr/> Appointed by: Bryan Desloge Commissioner District IV	Email: okonj@tcc.fl.edu
Reynaud, B. Cecile	Begin Term: 5/28/2013 End Term: 4/30/2015 Type: two years	Original Date: 5/28/2013 <hr/> Appointed by: Board of County Commissioners	Email: reynaud@fsu.edu
Vasquez, Veronica E.	Begin Term: 4/23/2013 End Term: 4/30/2015 Type: two years	Original Date: 4/23/2013 <hr/> Appointed by: Mary Ann Lindley Commissioner At-large I	Email: vev02@my.fsu.edu
Land, Stephanie	Begin Term: 4/23/2013 End Term: 4/30/2015 Type: two years	Original Date: 4/23/2013 <hr/> Appointed by: Jane G. Sauls Commissioner District II	Email: jcsland@aol.com
Hall, Mildred R.	Begin Term: 4/24/2013 End Term: 4/30/2015 Type: two years	Original Date: 4/24/2013 <hr/> Appointed by: Tallahassee City Commission	Notes: Appointed by City Commissioner Miller Email: mrhaka@aol.com

Kelly Otte
1075 Alameda Drive
Tallahassee, FL 32317

May 11, 2014

Leon County Commissioner Nick Maddox
County Courthouse
Tallahassee, FL 32301

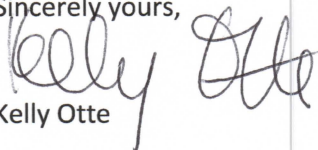
Dear Commissioner Maddox:

It has been my great honor to serve as a member of the Tallahassee/Leon County Commission on the Status of Women & Girls. And although I have one year left on my second term I am, unfortunately, going to have to resign. The Commission is a very hard working group and I just simply cannot devote the time that it deserves. My last day as a commissioner will be May 15, 2014.



I encourage you to consider appointing C. Sha'Ron James in my place. I've known Ms. James for many years and she is hardworking, extremely smart, and a very devoted member of the community. She applied for one of the at large positions that was available last month and received significant support from the other members of the commission but wasn't selected.

It's been with pleasure that I represented you on the commission and I'm sorry to leave before my full term is complete. I hope you are as proud of the work that we have accomplished in the past three years as I am. And that you will consider me for an appointment to something else in the future for which you believe I would be able to serve.

Sincerely yours,


Kelly Otte

Tallahassee-Leon County Commission on the Status of Women and Girls Application

			
Name: C. Sha'Ron James		Date: 4/15/2013	
Home Phone: N/A	Work Phone: 850. 413.4485	Email: csjamesesq@gmail.com	
Occupation: Attorney/Administrator		Employer: Florida Department of Financial Services	
<p>Please check box for preferred mailing address.</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Work Address: 2020 Capital Circle, SE Suite 310</p> <p>City/State/Zip: Tallahassee, FL 32301</p>			
<p><input type="checkbox"/> Home Address: 2849 Alexis Lane</p> <p>City/State/Zip: Tallahassee, FL 32308</p>			
<p>Do you live in Leon County? <u>Yes</u> No If yes, do you live within the City limits? <u>Yes</u> No</p>			
<p>Do you own property in Leon County? <u>Yes</u> No If yes, is it located within the City limits? <u>Yes</u> No</p>			
<p>For how many years have you lived in and/or owned property in Leon County? <u>15</u> years</p>			
<p>Are you currently serving on a City or County Advisory Committee? Yes <u>No</u></p> <p>If Yes, on what Committee(s) are you a member? _____</p>			
<p>Have you served on any previous City or County committees? Yes <u>No</u></p> <p>If Yes, on what Committee(s) have you served? _____</p>			
<p><u>If you are appointed to the Tallahassee-Leon County Commission on the Status of Women and Girls, you are expected to attend regular meetings.</u></p> <p>How many days per month would you be willing to commit for Committee work? 1 2 to 3 <u>4 or more</u></p> <p>And for how many months would you be willing to commit that amount of time? 2 3 to 5 <u>6 or more</u></p> <p>What time of day would be best for you to attend Committee meetings? <u>Day</u> Evening</p> <p>Can you serve a full three-year term? <u>Yes</u> No</p>			
<p>(OPTIONAL) The City of Tallahassee and Leon County strive to meet their goals, and those contained in various federal and state laws, of maintaining a membership in its Advisory Committees that reflects the diversity of the community. Although strictly optional for Applicant, the following information is needed to meet reporting requirements and attain those goals.</p> <p>Race: Caucasian <u>African American</u> Hispanic Asian Other</p> <p>Sex: Male <u>Female</u> Age: <u>37</u> Disabled? Yes <u>No</u></p>			

In the space below briefly describe or list the following: any previous experience on other Committees; your educational background; your skills and experience you could contribute to a Committee; any of your professional licenses and/or designations and indicate how long you have held them and whether they are effective in the City of Tallahassee or Leon County; any charitable or community activities in which you participate; and reasons for your interest in the Commission on the Status of Women and Girls. Please attach your resume, if one is available.

I have been an advocate for women and children in Tallahassee for a number of years having served on the Board of Refuge House, as President of the Tallahassee Women Lawyers, and as a mentor to many young women at Florida A&M University. I am proud of the fact that over the past 10 years, 5 of my mentees have become lawyers.

I believe I would be a great asset to the Tallahassee-Leon County Commission on the Status of Women and Girls. Please refer to the attached resume for more information regarding my educational background, professional experience, and charitable and community activities.

References (you must provide at least one personal reference who is not a family member):

Name: Dr. Rosalie Hill Telephone: (850) 574-0942

Address: 715 Spring Sax Road, Tallahassee, FL 32305

Name: Elaine Bryant Telephone: (850) 321-3606

Address: 1882 Capital Circle, NE, Tallahassee, FL 32308

IMPORTANT LEGAL REQUIREMENTS FOR ADVISORY COMMITTEE MEMBERSHIP

AS A MEMBER OF THE TALLAHASSEE-LEON COUNTY COMMISSION ON THE STATUS OF WOMEN AND GIRLS, YOU WILL BE OBLIGATED TO FOLLOW ANY APPLICABLE LAWS REGARDING CODE OF ETHICS FOR PUBLIC OFFICERS AND PUBLIC RECORDS DISCLOSURE. THE CONSEQUENCES OF VIOLATING THESE APPLICABLE LAWS INCLUDE CRIMINAL PENALTIES, CIVIL FINES, AND THE VOIDING OF ANY COMMITTEE ACTION AND OF ANY SUBSEQUENT ACTION BY THE CITY OF TALLAHASSEE OR BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS. IN ORDER TO BE FAMILIAR WITH THESE LAWS AND TO ASSIST YOU IN ANSWERING THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS, YOU MUST COMPLETE THE ORIENTATION PUBLISHED AT www.leoncountyfl.gov/bcc/committees/training.asp BEFORE YOUR APPLICATION IS DEEMED COMPLETE.

Have you completed the Orientation? Yes No

Will you be receiving any compensation that is expected to influence your vote, action, or participation on the Committee? Yes No If yes, from whom? _____

Do you or your employer, or your spouse or child or their employers, do business with the City of Tallahassee or Leon County? Yes No

If yes, please explain. _____

Do you have any employment or contractual relationship with the City of Tallahassee or Leon County that would create a continuing or frequently recurring conflict with regard to your participation on a Committee? Yes No

If yes, please explain. _____

Please note that pursuant to City of Tallahassee policy, a background check may be conducted for City appointees to the Tallahassee-Leon County Commission on the Status of Women and Girls.

All statements and information provided in this application are true to the best of my knowledge.

Signature: _____

C. SHA'RON JAMES

2849 Alexis Lane
Tallahassee, Florida 32308
Telephone: (850) 264-9021
Electronic mail: csjamesesq@gmail.com

Division Director/Assistant Division Director

2009 – Present

**Florida Department of Financial Services, Division of Rehabilitation and Liquidation
Tallahassee, Florida**

Directs the operation of 48 highly complex receivership estates with entrusted assets totaling over \$1.4 billion dollars; Provides leadership for approximately 127 employees; Controls human and financial resources, budgeting, strategic planning, and information technology for the Division; Manages all aspects of complex multi-jurisdictional litigation related to insurance company insolvencies including delinquency proceedings, the marshalling and recovery of assets, and criminal restitution; Advises the Chief Financial Officer, Deputy Chief Financial Officer, Chief of Staff, and General Counsel in insurance receivership and insolvency matters; Acts as court-appointed Deputy Receiver overseeing the rehabilitation and liquidation of Florida domestic insurance companies; Represents the Division at meetings and in negotiations with state and federal government officials and industry, guaranty associations, local and national organizations, and the public; Reviews and drafts legislation and legislative amendments; Responds to inquiries from staff in the Legislature, Office of the Auditor General, and other States regarding receivership issues.

Attorney

2005 - 2009

**Messer, Caparello & Self, P.A.
Tallahassee, Florida**

Represented clients in the areas of commercial and residential real estate, foreclosure, bankruptcy, business organizations, probate, real property litigation and general civil issues more specifically described below:

Real Estate: Facilitated buyer, seller, broker, and lender relations; Conducted title examinations; Issued commitment letters; Prepared closing documents; Conducted real estate closings; Issued title insurance policies; and oversaw trust account disbursements and reconciliations; Represented individuals and business clients in real estate transactions including the sale and acquisition of properties; Drafted and reviewed commercial and residential leases; Prepared and reviewed public and private financing agreements; Represented mortgagors and mortgagees in foreclosure matters; Represented clients in boundary and access disputes and suits to quiet title.

Bankruptcy: Represented debtors and creditors in Chapter 7 Liquidation Proceedings, Chapter 13 Adjustment of Debts of Individuals, and Chapter 11 Reorganization Proceedings; Prepared bankruptcy petitions and related schedules; Represented clients at 341 Meeting of Creditors; Assisted in developing Chapter 11 and Chapter 13 Plans; Represented clients in adversary proceedings such as hearings on Motions for Relief of Stay, Objections to Discharge of Debtor, and Motions to Redeem.

Probate & Guardianship: Prepared probate petitions and supporting documentation on behalf of personal representatives; Advised and prepared wills, living wills, powers of attorney, healthcare directives, and other estate planning documents; Represented clients in adversary probate proceedings such as hearings on Petitions for Determination of Heirs and contested Petitions to Determine Homestead Real Property; Represented guardians and individuals contesting the appointment of a guardian; Served as counsel to guardians over the person and property of minor children and incapacitated persons; Represented Alleged Incapacitated Persons in guardianship and incapacity matters; Conducted seminars and continuing legal education courses on probate, guardianship, and estate planning matters.

Business Organizations: Served as the incorporator and registered agent of over 200 for-profit and not-for-profit corporations and limited liability companies in the state of Florida; Assisted in the formation of client businesses by preparing articles of incorporation or organization, by-laws, operating agreements, and investor/financing agreements; Provided counsel on all aspects of day-to-day business operations.

C. Sha'Ron James
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Adjunct Faculty
Florida A&M University
Tallahassee, Florida

2001-2006

Department of History, Political Science, Public Affairs, & Geography

Taught Courses in: *American National Government, Scope & Methods of Political Research, Professional Development, State & Local Government, Blacks & The Political Process*; Exposed students to various areas of law, government, and business; Facilitated student exposure to important public policy issues; Encouraged personal management, leadership, and communication as necessary elements of professional and academic development.

Managing Partner
Barnes & James, P.A.
Tallahassee, Florida

2003 -2005

Led the company's public and private sector business development efforts; Managed the organization's financial and human resources; Performed all aspects of law office management; Provided legal services to clients in areas including but not limited to the following areas: Real Estate, Business Organizations, Probate, Bankruptcy, and Domestic Relations.

Summer Associate
Foley & Lardner
Tallahassee, Florida

Summer 1999

Responsible for research and writing of legal memoranda on various insurance-related issues involving civil, administrative, and workers' compensation law; Drafted motions; Assisted with depositions, hearings, and trials.

Executive Director
Florida Student Association
Tallahassee, Florida

1996-1997

Led Florida Student Association's (FSA) lobbying team in its efforts to achieve the Association's legislative goals; Gained proficiency in the legislative process; Served as official liaison between FSA Board of Directors, Florida Board of Regents, and media; Coordinated statewide training workshops, meetings, and conferences; Lobbied the Board of Regents and State Legislature on student-specific higher education issues; Analyzed and negotiated student related legislation; Managed financial accounts and fundraising.

GUBERNATORIAL APPOINTMENTS

Student Commissioner
Florida Postsecondary Education Planning Commission
Tallahassee, Florida

2000 -2001

Appointed by Governor Jeb Bush; Advised State Board of Education regarding the need for new programs, branch campuses and centers; Reviewed the accountability processes and reports of the public and independent postsecondary sectors; Reviewed public postsecondary education budget requests for compliance with the State Master Plan; Conducted special studies, analyses, and evaluations related to specific postsecondary education issues.

Student Regent
Florida Board of Regents
Tallahassee, Florida

1995-1996

Appointed by Governor Lawton Chiles; Participated in the formulation of higher education policy for 10 state universities; Lobbied the State Legislature on behalf of public higher education; Represented the interests of over 200,000 students.

COURTS ADMITTED

State Court, Florida
 United States District Court, Northern District of Florida
 United States Bankruptcy Court, Northern District of Florida
 United States District Court, Middle District of Florida
 United States Bankruptcy Court, Middle District of Florida
 United States District Court, Southern District of Florida

PROFESSIONAL ORGANIZATIONS & ACCOMPLISHMENTS

- Named one of the 40 Top Alumni Under 40 by Florida A&M University (2010)
- Tallahassee Women Lawyers- *Immediate Past President (2007-08); President (2006-07); Florida Association for Women Lawyers Representative (2005-06); Scholarships & Mentoring Director (2004-05); Treasurer (2003-04); Treasurer –Elect (2002-03); Co-Founder, Legacy of Excellence Law Day Program (2002); Supreme Court First 150 Project Researcher (1999-2000)*
- Tallahassee Bar Association- *Treasurer (2008-09), Director (2007-08); Legal Aid Foundation Pro Bono Attorney*
- Florida Association for Women Lawyers- *Legislative Committee (2005-2008); Co-Chair, FAWL Days at the Capitol (2005); Judicial Nominating Commission Monitoring Committee (2004-2007)*
- Virgil Hawkins Chapter National Bar Association, *General Counsel (2008-10), President-Elect (2010-11), President (2011-12); National Bar Association Outreach Director (2011-12)*
- Florida Bar Young Lawyers Division, *Membership Outreach Director and Co-Author, Getting Involved In the Florida Bar (2005-06)*
- Florida Bar Real Property, Probate, Trust Law Section – *Florida Attorneys Saving Homes (FASH) Volunteer*
- William H. Stafford American Inn of Court
- Tallahassee Barristers
- Florida Bar Family Law Rules Committee
- Florida Bar Voluntary Bar Liaison Committee
- Florida Bar Certified Diversity Trainer

COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT

- Greater Tallahassee Chamber of Commerce; *2011 Leadership Pacesetter Distinguished Leadership Award Winner*
- Leadership Tallahassee- *Class 21 Member (2003-04); Justice Day Program Chair (2004-05, 2005-06); Membership Committee Chair (2006-07); Board of Governors (2007-08, 2008-09, 2009-10; 2010-11); Curriculum Chair, Class 26 (2008-09)*
- Refuge House Board of Directors- *First Vice President (2005-2007); Executive Committee (2005-2007); Executive Director Search Committee (2004-05)*
- Oasis Center for Women and Girls, *Founding Member*
- National Kidney Foundation of Florida – *Executive Committee; Patient & Public Education, Chair; Minority Outreach Chair; Big Bend Chapter, Founder (2002-2006)*
- National Kidney Foundation, *National Operations Committee, Member (2006-07)*
- Steele-Collins Charter School/ Bethel Empowerment Foundation- *Vice-Chair (2004-05)*
- Tallahassee Girls Choir of CHOICE – *Advisory Council Member (2003-2008)*
- Florida Conference AME Church Federal Credit Union- *Credit Union Board Secretary (2002-04)*
- Delta Sigma Theta Sorority, Inc.- Tallahassee Alumnae Chapter, *Social Action Chair (2005-2007); Co-Chair, Delta Days at the Capitol (2006, 2009); Carrie P. Meek Servant Leadership Award Chair (2007-present)*
- Florida A&M University National Alumni Association, *Subscribing Life Member*
- Love & Faith Community Church, *General Counsel; Symphony Seven School of Arts & Technology, Director*

EDUCATION

University of Florida, Levin College of Law, Gainesville, Florida

Juris Doctor, May 2001

Black Law Student Association, President; Foley & Lardner Minority Scholar; Minority Participation in Legal Education Scholar; National Black Law Student Association, Sub-Regional Director- Florida & Puerto Rico; Black Student Union, Cabinet Co-Director; Law College Council, Organizational Representative; National Bar

C. Sha'Ron James
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Association; Florida Association of Women Lawyers, Project Researcher; Education Law Extern; State University System, Office of Planning, Budgeting, and Policy Analysis, Graduate Assistant; University of Capetown, Capetown, South Africa, Summer 2000

Maxwell School of Citizenship & Public Affairs, Syracuse University, Syracuse, New York

Master of Public Administration, *summa cum laude*, June 1998

Woodrow Wilson Fellowship in Public Policy & International Affairs

Areas of Specialization: Public Management & Social Policy

Florida A&M University, Tallahassee, Florida

Bachelor of Science, Economics; *minor*, Political Science, *cum laude*, August 1996

Presidential Scholarship, Wal-Mart Foundation Scholarship, Presidential Outstanding Student Leadership Award; Florida Scholar; Florida Council of Student Body Vice-Presidents; University Honors Program; National Campaign Training, Atlanta, Georgia; Student Government Association Vice-President;

Lyndon B. Johnson School of Public Policy, University of Texas at Austin, Summer Institute, 1995


**Leon County
Board of County Commissioners
Notes for Agenda Item #3**

Leon County Board of County Commissioners

Cover Sheet for Agenda #3

June 10, 2014

To: Honorable Chairman and Members of the Board

From: Vincent S. Long, County Administrator 

Title: Approval of Payment of Bills and Vouchers Submitted for June 10, 2014 and Pre-Approval of Payment of Bills and Vouchers for the Period of June 11 through June 24, 2014

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

Fiscal Impact:

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

Staff Recommendation:

Option #1: Approve the payment of bills and vouchers submitted for June 10, 2014, and pre-approve the payment of bills and vouchers for the period of June 11 through June 24, 2014.

Report and Discussion

This agenda item requests Board approval of the payment of bills and vouchers submitted for approval June 10, 2014 and pre-approval of payment of bills and vouchers for the period of June 11 through June 24, 2014. The Office of Financial Stewardship/Management and Budget (OMB) reviews the bills and vouchers printout, submitted for approval during the June 10, 2014 meeting, the morning of Monday, June 9, 2014. If for any reason, any of these bills are not recommended for approval, OMB will notify the Board.

Due to the Board not holding a regular meeting the third Tuesday in June, it is advisable for the Board to pre-approve payment of the County's bills for June 11 through June 24, 2014, so that vendors and service providers will not experience hardship because of delays in payment. The OMB office will continue to review the printouts prior to payment and if for any reason questions payment, then payment will be withheld until an inquiry is made and satisfied, or until the next scheduled Board meeting. Copies of the bills/vouchers printout will be available in OMB for review.

Options:

1. Approve the payment of bills and vouchers submitted for June 10, 2014, and pre-approve the payment of bills and vouchers for the period of June 11 through June 24, 2014.
2. Do not approve the payment of bills and vouchers submitted for June 10, 2014, and do not pre-approve the payment of bills and vouchers for the period of June 11 through June 24, 2014.
3. Board direction.

Recommendation:

Option #1.

VSL/AR/SR/cc


Leon County
Board of County Commissioners
Notes for Agenda Item #4

Leon County Board of County Commissioners

Cover Sheet for Agenda #4

June 10, 2014

To: Honorable Chairman and Members of the Board

From: Vincent S. Long, County Administrator 

Title: Acceptance of a Status Report on Intersection and Safety Improvements Capital Projects

County Administrator Review and Approval:	Vincent S. Long, County Administrator
Department/ Division Review:	Alan Rosenzweig, Deputy County Administrator Tony Park, P.E., Director, Public Works and Community Development
Lead Staff/ Project Team:	Kathy Burke, P.E., Director of Engineering Services

Fiscal Impact:

This item has no fiscal impact to the County.

Staff Recommendation:

Option #1: Accept the status report on Intersection and Safety Improvements Capital Projects.

Report and Discussion

Background:

At the Board of County Commissioners meeting on May 27, 2014, the Board requested an update on the status of the Intersection and Safety Improvements Capital Project account.

Analysis:

The following projects are currently underway and the status of each is summarized:

(Note: All costs are in order of magnitude for budget programming.)

- SR 20 and Geddie Road Intersection improvement and signal installation
 - Project is in the utility coordination phase, as the proposed mast arms require adjustment of major electrical. Coordination with the power companies has been far slower than anticipated.
 - Coordination and completion of the design phase is estimated to be late fall with construction in early 2015.
 - Estimated cost to finish \$550,000, less FDOT grant of \$250,000 = \$300,000.
- SR 20 and Aeon Church – Addition of a southbound right turn lane
 - Project is in permitting and is expected to be able to bid in the fall of 2014.
 - Total cost to finish is estimated at \$140,000.
 - Construction costs in FY 15.
- US 90 and Geddie – Addition of a northbound right turn lane
 - Project is nearly through permitting and is expected to advertise in August.
 - Total cost to finish is \$150,000.
- North Monroe and Crowder – Addition of a westbound left turn lane
 - Preliminary traffic analysis is complete. Detailed survey is required to determine preferred alignment to minimize right-of-way takes from adjacent commercial businesses.
 - Survey deliverable is due July 2014, and then the most cost feasible alignment can be selected.
 - Design and permitting is estimated at \$125,000.
 - Until the preferred alternative is selected, an accurate cost estimate cannot be done. Order of magnitude estimate is \$375,000. These dollars would be spent in late FY 15 or early FY 16.
- Oak Ridge and Wakulla Springs Highway – Addition of an eastbound right turn lane
 - Traffic analysis and conceptual design are complete.
 - Design and permitting have just started and are anticipated to take nine months.
 - Estimated cost to finish is \$400,000.

- Blair Stone and Old St. Augustine – Addition of turn lanes on Old St. Augustine, stormwater conveyance, and replacement of the strain pole signal with mast arms for service reliability.
 - This project has a major fiber optic duct bank that has the potential of adversely impacting the design project. It is absolutely essential that the fiber optic duct bank be accurately located and dimensioned in 3D on the plans for the remaining improvements to be designed around this duct bank. Staff has been working with CenturyLink for some time to try to compel them to do the investigative work necessary for the design. CenturyLink has resource limitations and County staff has continued to pursue the work being done in a cooperative manner. Progress is being made, but it is slower than anticipated. However, in order to minimize the disruption to the public during construction, it is essential that the County invest the time on the front end of the project to try to identify, to the greatest extent possible, the configuration of the underground utilities.
 - Right-of-way will be required from CenturyLink
 - Design and Permitting - \$350,000
 - Right-of-Way and Construction - \$2.25 million
- Miles Johnson and Miccosukee – Safety improvement/realignment
 - Initial investigation and tree survey have begun in order to determine conceptual alternatives. Costs will be estimated once an alternative is selected.
 - Cost to finish TBD Budget Allowance - \$700,000.
- Chaires Cross Road and Capitola – Intersection alignment
 - Work has not started on this project
 - Budget Allowance - \$500,000.
- Old Bainbridge and CCNW
 - Work has not started on this project
 - Possible realignment of intersection.
 - Budget Allowance - \$1,300,000.

The balance in the Intersection and Safety Improvements CIP is slightly more than \$6.3 million. Table 1 provides a summary of the anticipated expenditure of funds. As reflected in the table, additional resources to complete the currently identified projects will be contemplated in the FY2016 capital budget.

Table 1: Summary of Intersection and Safety Improvements Projects

Project	Total Est. Cost to Complete	Projected Cash Flow FY14	Project Cash Flow FY15	Projected Cash Flow FY16+
SR20 & Geddie	\$550,000 - \$250,000*=\$300,000	\$50,000	\$250,000 net	\$0
SR20 & Aenon Church	\$140,000	\$30,000	\$110,000	\$0
US 90 & Geddie	\$150,000	\$150,000**	\$0	\$0
North Monroe & Crowder	\$500,000	\$50,000	\$200,000	\$250,000
Oak Ridge & Wakulla Springs Hwy	\$400,000	\$50,000	\$350,000	\$0
Blair Stone & Old St. Augustine	\$2,600,000	\$250,000	\$400,000	\$1,950,000
Miles Johnson & Miccosukee	\$700,000	\$5,000	\$225,000	\$470,000
Chaires Cross Road & Capitola	\$500,000	\$0	\$150,000	\$350,000
Old Bainbridge & CCNW	\$1,300,000	\$0	\$200,000	\$1,100,000
Subtotal	\$6,590,000	\$585,000	\$1,885,000	\$4,120,000
Balance remaining	\$6,300,000	\$5,715,000	\$3,830,000	(\$290,000)

**FDOT contribution toward the traffic signal via JPA.*

***Obligated in FY14 – spent in early FY15*

Costs for Miles Johnson, Chaires Cross Road, and Old Bainbridge are place holders until preferred alternatives can be developed based on initial traffic studies/surveys etc.

Summary:

Funds for Lafayette Phase IV project were temporarily allocated from the Blair Stone and Old St. Augustine Project, which is in the same corridor and has been delayed due to ongoing utility coordination at that intersection. The resolution of which has required additional negotiation/coordination/design prior to bidding. The intersection improvement fund is a five-year capital fund. Given the nature of these projects, the fund is rarely "balanced" in a given year due to the multi-year nature of these capital projects.

Based on projected project delivery and cash flow analysis, the current Intersection and Safety Fund has sufficient funding to continue all existing projects without adverse impacts and without additional funding until FY 16.

Options:

1. Accept the status report on Intersection and Safety Improvements Capital Projects.
2. Do not accept the status report on Intersection and Safety Improvements Capital Projects.
3. Board direction.

Recommendation:

Option #1.


**Leon County
Board of County Commissioners
Notes for Agenda Item #5**

Leon County Board of County Commissioners

Cover Sheet for Agenda #5

June 10, 2014

To: Honorable Chairman and Members of the Board

From: Vincent S. Long, County Administrator 

Title: Acceptance of the 2014 Florida Legislative Session Final Report and Request to Schedule the Board Workshop on the 2015 State and Federal Legislative Priorities for Tuesday, October 28, 2014 from 1:30 – 3:00 p.m.

County Administrator Review and Approval:	Vincent S. Long, County Administrator
Department/ Division Review:	Alan Rosenzweig, Deputy County Administrator Ken Morris, Director of Economic Development and Business Partnerships
Lead Staff/ Project Team:	Cristina Paredes, Intergovernmental Affairs and Special Projects Coordinator Ryan Aamodt, Management Intern

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 2014 Legislative Session Final Report.
- Option #2: Schedule the Board Workshop on the 2015 State and Federal Legislative Priorities for Tuesday, October 28, 2014 from 1:30 – 3:00 p.m.

Report and Discussion

Background

At the 2014 State and Federal Legislative Priorities Workshop held on December 10, 2013, staff presented oral and written reports to the Board proposing six appropriation requests and eight policy statements for the 2014 state and federal legislative sessions (Attachment #1). This session there was not a formal process in place to submit community budget issue requests, with the exception of an application process for water quality projects. However, the County's contract lobbying teams continued to pursue funding at the state and federal levels for the projects approved by the Board during the workshop.

The appropriation requests approved by the Board were as follows:

- | | |
|---|-----------------|
| • Capital Circle Southwest | \$119.1 million |
| • Woodville Highway | \$26.6 million |
| • EMS Healthcare Innovation Challenge Grant | \$920,241 |
| • Entrepreneurial Excellence Program | \$650,000 |
| • Woodville Sewer | \$500,000 |
| • Daniel B. Chaires Park (FRDAP Grant) | \$95,000 |

In addition to the appropriation requests listed above, the Board directed staff to seek out possible state and federal grants related to beach re-nourishment programs for the lakeshores in Leon County with a specific focus on at Lake Jackson. The Board also directed staff to work with our community partners to support funding for the state-run visitor center located at Maclay Gardens and the Florida State University's Science Students Together Reaching Instructional Diversity & Excellence (SSTRIDE) program, which helps high school and middle school students prepare for medical school.

During the Workshop, the Board discussed state and federal substantive policy issues that were expected to be considered during the 2014 legislative session. Staff presented eight state and federal substantive issues, specific to Leon County. These issues were subsequently approved by the Board. The issues presented by staff to the Board are as follows:

State Substantive Issues

- Advocate for the protection of the state workforce.
- Support communications services tax legislation that is revenue neutral; simplifies administration and collection of the current tax; enhances the stability and reliability as an important revenue source for local government; and provides for the opportunity for market-based growth.
- Support legislation that promotes an equitable competitive environment between 'brick and mortar' businesses and remote business establishments operating in Florida.
- Support state aid grant funding for public library programs.
- Support the 2014 the Florida Association of Counties (FAC) legislative program unless specific issues conflict with Leon County's interests.

Federal Substantive Issues

- Continue to work with Patton Boggs to secure the usage of property at the Federal Correctional Institution facility for the purpose of constructing baseball fields.
- Support sufficient appropriations for the construction of the Veterans Affairs National Cemetery in Leon County.
- Support the reauthorization of MAP-21 at or above the current level of funding for surface transportation programs.

As directed by the Board, Commissioner Desloge, given his role as FAC president, was directed to work with staff to host the ‘Community Legislative Dialogue’ meetings. This year marked the fourth year that these meetings were held in order to coordinate with community partners and local organizations to identify shared interests in advance of the legislative session. The meetings were held during fall committee week, before session, in the middle of session, and at the end of session. All four meetings were well attended and the participants agreed that it was helpful to hear the priorities of other community partners. Representatives from across the community participated in this legislative dialogue, including representatives from the Florida State University, Florida A&M University, Tallahassee Community College, Tallahassee Memorial Hospital, the Sheriff’s office, the Big Bend Minority Chamber of Commerce, the Greater Tallahassee Chamber of Commerce, Talquin Electric, the Tax Collector’s office, members or staff from the Leon County Legislative Delegation, and the City of Tallahassee. The group collectively decided to follow seven priorities for the community and work together to monitor throughout session. These priorities included the following: support the state workforce, Florida Retirement System reform, fueling assistance for disabled drivers, water quality issues, communications service tax, and Public Education Capital Outlay (PECO) funding legislation, and economic development issues.

On March 26, county leaders from across the state converged on the state Capitol to participate in the FAC Legislative Day. This Legislative Day provided a unique forum for FAC staff to discuss the top legislative issues with county and legislative leaders. FAC President and Leon County Commissioner, Bryan Desloge, began the day-long event by welcoming county leaders for a morning briefing, which included guest speakers from the executive and legislative branches. Senator Jack Latvala briefly summarized the progress of the Legislature, highlighted a few pieces of legislation, and held a question and answer session. Following the guest speaker, FAC staff touched on a variety of issues including county juvenile justice cost-share reform, the communications services tax, and homelessness. Commissioners in attendance voted to approve a resolution supporting the 50/50 cost share billing system for juvenile justice (Attachment #2). FAC attendees also had the opportunity to participate in a panel discussion on eliminating homelessness in Florida with Representative Kathleen Peters, Col. Mike Prendergast (Director of the Florida Department of Veterans’ Affairs), and Jamie Ross (Florida Affordable Housing Coalition). Visiting county commissioners used the rest of the day to attend FAC training seminars and continue to meet with legislative leaders to advocate their county priorities.

The County's legislative platform was used to guide staff and the contract lobbying teams' legislative activities on behalf of the Board. The regular session began on Tuesday, March 4, 2014 and ended on Friday, May 2, 2014. Throughout the legislative session, staff worked with the County's legislative partners to lobby for the Board's priority issues, as well as address anticipated and unexpected statewide issues in order to protect and enhance the County's interests. These issues were presented to the Board and senior County staff on a weekly basis through the *Capitol Update* memorandum. In addition, staff presented resolutions, memorandums, and "call-to-action" e-mails for the Board throughout the year on important legislative issues.

Finally, staff presents a final report to the Board that summarizes significant legislative activity at the end of each legislative cycle. The following is the Final Report on the 2014 State Legislative Session.

Analysis:

Similar to the 2013 Session, Senate President Don Gaetz and House Speaker Will Weatherford once again pursued a single legislative agenda, entitled "Work Plan 2014." This collaborative agenda included economic opportunity through education, expanded education and employment opportunities for veterans, protection of vulnerable Floridians, improving government accountability and efficiency, and \$500 million in tax and fee cuts.

This session a surplus of approximately \$1.2 billion was projected for the FY 2014/2015 budget, the largest surplus since the Great Recession. Prior to the start of session, Governor Scott urged legislators to use a portion of the surplus to provide Floridians with \$500 million in tax and fee cuts. During the third week of session, both the House and Senate unanimously approved a bill cutting \$400 million in vehicle registration and driver's license fees. It is estimated that individual vehicle registration fees will be reduced by \$20 to \$25 depending on the size of the vehicle. Governor Scott swiftly signed the bill into law. To reach the \$500 million goal in tax and fee cuts, both chambers agreed upon a bill that would provide various sales tax holidays and exemptions, including a three-day "back to school" sales tax holiday and a twelve-day "hurricane preparedness" sales tax holiday. A more in-depth analysis of the tax breaks can be found on page 20.

The House and Senate approved the final budget during the last day of session on Friday, May 2. This year's state budget totals \$77 billion, after more than \$68.9 million in spending vetoed by the Governor. Overall, the state's FY 2015 budget represents an increase of \$2.7 billion, or 3.5 percent, over the current year. Budget issues affecting counties are explained in more detail under the *Statewide County Budget Issues* section on page 19.

County staff worked with FAC to determine the fiscal impacts of legislation considered by the Legislature and routinely provided this information to the Board, the Leon County Legislative Delegation, and legislative leaders. As part of the normal legislative process, staff utilizes the priorities identified by the Board prior to and during the legislative session to develop a strategic action plan with the County's legislative partners (FAC, members of the Leon County Legislative Delegation, the County's contract lobbyists, and community partners). A more detailed account of the Capitol Alliance Group's efforts is provided in its final report on state legislative activities (Attachment #3).

LEON COUNTY KEY APPROPRIATIONS ISSUES:

As stated previously, this session there was not a formal process in place to submit community budget issue requests, with the exception of an application process for water quality projects. However, similar to the current trend in the federal budget process, a greater emphasis has been placed on grant programs through the executive branch and coordinating through state agencies for long-term infrastructure needs. Table #1 illustrates projects that the state budget will fund in Leon County.

Table #1: State Budget Funding for Leon County Projects

Project Descriptions	Type of Funding	Allocations
<i>Water Quality Projects</i>		
Leon County Robinson Road Flood Relief	Water Projects	\$350,000
Leon County Septic to Sewer Project	Water Projects	\$75,000
<i>Transportation and Infrastructure Projects</i>		
Orchard Pond Greenway (CR 361 to CR 155)	Arterial Highway Construction	\$3,000,000
I-10 Leon Rest Area Building	Repair/Replace	\$8,380,559
US 90 from Magnolia Dr. to US 319 Capital Circle	Resurfacing	\$2,249,483
US 319 from North of Park Ave to Centerville Rd	Resurfacing	\$3,038,914
<i>Historical and Cultural Projects</i>		
Tallahassee Little Theatre, Inc.	Cultural Facilities	\$475,000
Tallahassee Little Theatre, Inc.	Cultural and Museum Grants	\$28,414
Tallahassee Ballet, Inc.	Cultural and Museum Grants	\$51,554
Young Actors Theatre of Tallahassee, Inc.	Cultural and Museum Grants	\$55,000
Tallahassee-Leon County Cultural Resources Commission	Historic Preservation Grants	\$120,228
Friends of Mission San Luis	Cultural Endowment Grants	\$240,000
John Gilmore Riley Center/Museum	Cultural Endowment Grants	\$240,000
<i>Education & Local Economy</i>		
FAMU – FSU College of Engineering Study	Education Fixed Capital Outlay	\$500,000
Emergency Service Center for Homeless	Economic and Self-Sufficiency	\$100,000
Total		\$18,904,152

Water Quality Projects

In February, Leon County submitted five water quality project applications to the House Agriculture and Natural Resources Appropriations Subcommittee for a total funding request of \$3.2 million (Attachment #4). The final budget included funding for two of the five projects submitted, including “Robinson Road Flood Relief” and a “Septic to Sewer Project.”

The “Robinson Road Flood Relief” project would provide flood relief to five property owners adjacent to Robinson Road in the Woodville rural community. Purchase of two flood-prone home sites adjacent to existing Leon County property would allow for the excavation of a treatment and attenuation stormwater facility. This would remove floodwater from the remaining three properties (four homes) and provide treatment for the adjacent state and county roadways in the Wakulla Springs Springshed. The Legislature funded the entire requested amount of \$350,000.

The “Septic to Sewer Project” application requested funding for design and construction funds to eliminate septic tanks in the Lake Munson Target Area by connecting to the City of Tallahassee’s Advanced Wastewater Treatment (AWT) Facility. Converting septic tanks to central sewer will reduce nitrogen loads, which contribute to the degradation of Wakulla Springs and the Upper Wakulla River. The Tallahassee AWT Facility currently discharges at 3 mg/L Total Nitrogen compared to up to 60 mg/L per septic tank estimated by the University of Florida Institute of Food and Agricultural Sciences (IFAS). The initial request was \$1 million to phase out approximately 58 septic tanks and up to 530 kg/year of Total Nitrogen from the Wakulla Springs and included the cost of the individual home connections and removal of existing septic tanks. However, the final budget appropriated \$75,000 to this project.

Transportation and Infrastructure Projects

This year’s budget includes funding for transportation infrastructure projects throughout Leon County as reflected in the table above. The budget includes construction funding for the Orchard Pond Greenway from CR 361 to CR 155. It also included resurfacing funding for US 90 from Magnolia Drive to Capital Circle Northeast and Capital Circle Northeast from North of Park Avenue to Centerville Road. The I-10 rest area building also received funding to repair and replace various amenities. In addition, right of way funding for Capital Circle Southwest – Orange Ave to Springhill Road has been advanced from FY 2019 to FY 2016 and increased to over \$8.7 million from \$409,000.

Historical and Cultural Projects

Based on the state’s granting process, several local organizations were awarded grants for their various historical and cultural functions. Organizations that received funding include the Tallahassee Little Theatre, Tallahassee Ballet, Young Actors Theatre of Tallahassee, Tallahassee-Leon County Cultural Resources Commission, Friends of Mission San Luis, and the John Gilmore Riley Center and Museum.

Education & Local Economy

During initial debate on the Senate proposed budget, Senator Thrasher offered an amendment to provide \$3 million to Florida State University (FSU) to begin the process of splitting the joint FAMU-FSU Engineering School. This amendment was approved by the Senate; however, during the budget negotiations between the chambers, an agreement was reached to remove Senator Thrasher’s provision and replace it with a \$500,000 study by the Florida Board of Governors to determine the benefits and consequences of dividing the FAMU-FSU Engineering School. The study shall examine the pros and cons of maintaining the status quo collaboration between the two universities, including an examination of the original mission as well as developing differentiated engineering programs at each university. The study shall be completed no later than January 1, 2015, and the Board of Governors shall make its decision based on the study no later than March 1, 2015. If, based on the analysis, the Board of Governors decides that a non-status quo option should be implemented, the Board of Governors shall submit its funding request to the Legislature.

This year's budget included a \$100,000 appropriation for the new Comprehensive Emergency Service Center (CESC) located on West Pensacola Street. This 36,000 square foot facility will be able to provide vital services to the homeless 24-hours a day. Services include a full-service cafeteria able to accommodate special diets, a medical clinic, on-site case management, heat-treatment storage capabilities to control bedbugs, and emergency power generation capabilities. Recently CESC project coordinators rejected \$500,000 funding from the City of Tallahassee, which would have come from the Federal Community Development Block Grants. However, the project managers stated this money came with too many strings and would have slowed down the project. The CESC is expected to open in December 2014.

Other County Budget Issues:

During the December 10, 2013 Workshop on 2014 State and Federal Legislative Priorities, the Board identified three additional issues to support the beach re-nourishment programs for lakeshores in Leon County, more specifically at Lake Jackson; support funding for FSU's SSTRIDE program, and; support funding for the state-run visitor center located at Maclay Gardens. The status on each of these additional issues is provided below.

Beach re-nourishment programs for lakeshores, specifically at Lake Jackson: Currently, staff is coordinating with the Florida Department of Environmental Protection on options for a Lake Jackson Blueway, or paddling trail, to encourage recreational use of the Lake and connect users with County boat landings and natural features of the Lake. This priority will also be discussed during the June 10, 2014 FY 2014/2015 Budget Workshop. As mentioned in the budget discussion item, possible improvements to Lake Jackson (specifically the Highway 27 boat landing) may include picnic tables and grills, a deck, and an observation pier into the fringes of Lake Jackson, improved parking, construction of a bathroom, and improved landscaping.

FSU's SSTRIDE Program: During discussion with FSU, staff learned that the university decided not to pursue funding for SSTRIDE program this session.

Maclay Garden Visitor Center: Funding was not included in the FY 2014/2015 state budget for the state-run visitor center located at Maclay Gardens.

LEON COUNTY KEY SUBSTANTIVE ISSUES:

This section summarizes the substantive issues identified by the Board during its annual workshop and beyond.

Protection of the State Workforce

Leon County is home to a substantial number of state workers. These workers contribute to our community, economy, and diversity each day. Protecting the jobs of these workers from privatization and advocating for fair wages has continuously been a top priority of the Board. Although state worker pay raises were not considered this session, it was heavily pursued by the Leon County Delegation. The 2014 legislative session brought about several pieces of legislation that would affect the state workforce. Most notably, several versions of Florida Retirement System (FRS) reform were introduced that would have closed the Florida pension system to new state employees. A more detailed analysis of FRS reform can be found in the subsequent section.

This session the House considered a bill (HB 7157) that would have established new state employee contribution rates for the State Group Insurance Program. Specifically this bill would require the Department of Management Services (DMS) to set health maintenance organization (HMO) and preferred provider organization (PPO) employee contributions rates according to their benefit level. For example, today the employee's premium for the HMO and PPO are the same, even though the HMO provides greater benefits. This bill would have required lower employee contribution rates for those in the PPO plan and created four different benefit levels. Under this proposed plan, if an employee chooses a plan which costs less than the state contribution amount the employee can use the remaining dollars to fund flexible spending arrangements, health savings account, purchase additional health benefits, or increase in salary. HB 7157 was approved on a party line vote by the House; however, it was never introduced to the Senate and therefore did not pass.

Both chambers passed a bill (SB 106) that clarifies the existing authority of a county government to employ personnel includes the ability to determine available benefits for different types of positions, including, but not limited to, insurance coverage and paid leave. As this appears to be a clarification of current law, the bill would not affect any county employee benefits required by state or federal law. In addition, the bill further clarifies that the Florida Retirement System Act governs the participation of county employees in the Florida Retirement System. SB 106 was signed into law by Governor Scott on May 12, 2014.

The Florida Retirement System

During House Speaker Will Weatherford's tenure as Speaker of the House, reforming the Florida Retirement System (FRS) has been a top priority. The Speaker has stated repeatedly that the current FRS system is not sustainable and is actuarially unsound. FRS is the primary retirement plan for public servant employees, 80 percent of which are local government agencies, district school boards, community colleges, and universities. One of Speaker Weatherford's arguments for FRS reform is the fact that the system is not fully funded. Currently, the funding liability is at 86.9 percent, as of July 1, 2013, and FRS is considered one of the most financially sound retirement systems in the country.

Last session, a proposal was debated that would have closed the defined benefit enrollment option to new employees and require them to join the investment plan. There was concern about funding for those currently collecting a pension if future contributions are shifted to the investment plan. The ability to pay future liabilities depends in large part on investment returns. Many FRS employers and employees voiced their opposition to the bill. However, this bill did not receive any traction and subsequently died due to lack of support in the Senate. In a last attempt to reach a compromise, a bill was debated that would have left the FRS pension program open to public employees, except for newly hired senior management and elected officials. Similarly, this bill did not have enough support and died in the Senate.

The 2014 Legislative session brought about heated debated and multiple FRS reform proposals similar to last session. Early in the session a bill was introduced that would have established a new retirement program option called the “Cash Balance Plan” that would have created individual accounts, similar to the investment plan, that would have been insulated from investment losses. Similar to the pension plan, the state would be responsible for investment-loss risks. This bill would have also required new state employees hired on or after July 1, 2015 to join the investment plan or the new “Cash Balance Plan.” Special risk employees would be exempt from this requirement. Those in the “Cash Balance Plan” would be guaranteed a return of at least two percent a year on the money in the plan. If the plan’s investments made more than two percent, then one-quarter of the extra money would go to the state, with the remainder going to the employee. Finally, this proposal would have made the state investment plan as the default retirement option for members of the FRS. Similar to last session, FRS reform received strong opposition and the “Cash Balance Plan” proposal died early in session.

Once again, in an effort to reach a compromise a bill similar to last year’s legislation, which proposed leaving the FRS pension program open to new employees except certain employee classes, was introduced. Both chambers discussed a bill that would have closed the pension plan only to newly elected officials (excluding judges), changed the default plan to the investment plan, and increased the pension plan-vesting period to from eight to ten years. However, this bill also faced strong opposition and FRS reform did not pass this session.

Home Rule: Fueling Assistance for Disabled Drivers

During the 2014 Legislative session, several pieces of legislation were proposed that contained provisions preempting the authority to regulate fueling assistance for disabled drivers to the state. Last year, the Board adopted an ordinance that requires gas stations in Leon County to place a decal on each gas pump displaying the international symbol of accessibility, the words “Call of Assistance,” the telephone number of the gas station and the hours at which two employees are on duty at the gas station. In addition to the decal, the ordinance would require large gas stations (offering ten or more fueling stations) or newly constructed, renovated, altered stations to offer two FuelCall stations to provide drivers unable use a cell phone the ability to fuel their vehicle. Stakeholders from across the county, including the disabled community and local business, were engaged in the development of this ordinance. These bills (SB 1272 and HB 7005) would have superseded the Leon County ordinance and threatened Leon County’s home-rule authority. Staff, the Capitol Alliance Group, and FAC worked with the local delegation to amend the bills to ensure Leon County’s home-rule authority is not affected.

On Tuesday, April 22, the Senate Appropriations Committee unanimously adopted an amendment, offered by Senator Montford, to remove preemption provision from SB 1272. Senator Montford argued that the amendment allows Leon County to go beyond what is required in SB 1272 and ensures local efforts helping the disabled community are not eliminated. Senator Montford's amendment gained strong support from Senate President Designee Andy Gardiner. Representatives Williams and Beshears offered an amendment to HB 7005, which was unanimously approved by the House, to grandfather any local ordinances enacted before May 2, 2014 in order to preserve Leon County's ordinance. HB 7005 was passed by both chambers, including the grandfather amendment, and is waiting to be presented to the Governor Scott.

Internet Sales Tax

Two bills were filed for the 2014 legislative session that would have required online retailers to collect Florida sales tax; however, neither HB 217 nor SB 202 were heard in committee. Over the past several sessions, legislation has been filed to address the inequitable competitive environment between 'Brick and Mortar' businesses and online retailers. Purchases from these online-stores are not subject to sales tax due to the fact that they are not physically located in the state of Florida. Under current law, it is the responsibility of the individuals who buy goods online to send the sales tax to the state; however, this provision is widely unenforced. Economists estimate that the State could receive \$400 million in revenue annually if this tax were to be collected.

Although neither HB 217 nor SB 202 were considered this session, internet sales tax reform saw a minor victory. After the 2013 session, Governor Scott announced a deal that was reached with Amazon to construct a warehouse and a distribution center in Ruskin, FL. In addition to the 3,000 new jobs this facility will bring, Amazon announced the collection of collection of state and local sales tax on May 1, 2014 for all Florida purchases due to its newly established physical presence in the state. The Florida Retail Federation estimates that Amazon will collect as much as \$80 million annually from Florida's six percent sales tax.

Communications Services Tax (CST)

Reforming the communications services tax (CST) continues to be one of the County's top priorities during legislative sessions. The CST is a tax on the retail sales of communications services, which include voice, data, audio, video, and any other information including cable (video) services. The Internet Tax Freedom Act specifies that internet access, email services, and prepaid calling arrangement (cards and cellphones) are not included in the CST, however account for approximately 25 percent to 40 percent of all wireless phones. Revenues from the CST used for programs such as the Public Education Capital Outlay program, Debt Service Trust Funds, the State's General Revenue Fund, and for county and municipal governments.

A CST reduction provision was included in the Senate's version of the "economic development" tax cut package, which would have impacted local governments with a negative \$31 million recurring fiscal impact; however, this provision was removed during final negotiations between the House and Senate. The final sales tax package does expand the definition of "prepaid calling arrangement" beyond voice calls to include other prepaid communication services, such as text messaging and data usage. This provision may result in pre-paid communication services no longer being subject to CST if they are sold as part of a prepaid calling arrangement. Instead, the prepaid services would be taxed at the general-sales tax rate. A more in-depth analysis of the entire tax cut package and the fiscal impact it may have can be found on page 20. No other legislation on CST reform passed this session.

Support the Florida Association of Counties' Legislative Efforts

The Board initially identified eight key statewide substantive issues to monitor and pursue for the 2014 legislative session. Staff and the Capitol Alliance Group worked closely with FAC throughout the legislative session as issues developed that shifts state costs to the counties and affects home rule authority such as electronic cigarettes and fueling assistance for disabled drivers.

STATEWIDE COUNTY SUBSTANTIVE ISSUES:

The County's legislative staff has provided summaries of legislative action on the Board's statewide substantive issues and other important issues that arose during the 2014 state legislative cycle as follows:

Legislative Session Dates

The Florida Legislature passed a bill (HB 9) that would modify the starting date of the 2016 legislative session to January 12. Originally, the House proposal would set the start date of session to the Tuesday after the second Monday in January for every even-numbered year, beginning 2016. However, during the final week of session, the House amended their bill to align with the Senate position of only changing the session dates for the 2016 regular session.

Currently, the legislative session begins on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in March. Due to religious holidays, the House and Senate are often faced with the decision of whether or not to hold meetings during Passover and Holy Weeks. For example, this year the both holidays fell during the seventh week of session; therefore House and Senate leadership agreed this year not to schedule any meetings in order to observe these holidays. Proponents of the bill argue that moving session would avoid having to lose a week of session due to religious holidays thus allowing for an additional full week of session. Representative Alan Williams voted against HB 9, arguing that the change in the start of session could possibly affect the local economy. Representative Williams stated that convening session during January could prevent lawmakers, lobbyists, and involved citizens from enjoying several festivals held in Tallahassee during the spring months. HB 9 has been sent to the Governor for his signature. The Leon County Division of Tourism expects a growth in tourism for the spring months in Tallahassee if the legislative session dates change to early January. With the legislature not in session during spring, more lodging will be available to attract visitors to the numerous cultural activities held during the spring months.

The Florida GI Bill

One of the top legislative priorities of the Senate President and the Speaker of the House was to expand education and employment opportunities to Veterans. In line with this commitment, the House passed HB 7015, more commonly known as the "Florida G.I. Bill," on the first day of session, as did the Senate a week later. Specifically, HB 7015 expands the mandatory government employer veteran hiring preference to include veterans who have served at least one day of active duty, persons who have served as military reservists or in the Florida National Guard, and parents or spouses of veterans who died in the line of duty. This bill also authorizes private sector employers to establish a voluntary veteran's preference process for honorably discharged veterans and certain spouses. Further, this bill creates Florida Is For Veterans, Inc. to promote Florida to retired veteran service members. HB 7015 also appropriates \$7.5 million to the Department of Environmental Protection to acquire land adjacent to military installations to protect against encroachment, and appropriates \$12.5 million to the Department of Military Affairs (DMA) for renovations to state armories.

One of the most significant provisions of this bill is increasing education opportunities for honorably discharged veterans. Not only does HB 7015 provide \$1.53 million to the DMA to fund tuition scholarships and book stipends for National Guard members, but it also waives out-of-state fees for honorably discharged veterans. The Florida G.I. Bill was passed unanimously by both the House and Senate, and was signed into law on March 31, 2014.

Leon County is the home to more than 18,600 veterans. Last year, Leon County veterans received more than \$9.3 million in revenue for education and compensation benefits from the Department of Veterans Affairs. With the signing of HB 7015, Leon County Veterans Service estimates a slight increase in clients applying for education, disability, and pension claims.

Public Records

A bill was considered this session that would have provided Floridians easier access to public records. SB 1648, which was unanimously passed by the Senate but was not taken up by the House, would have stipulated that public records requests do not need to be in writing unless there is a specific requirement in Florida Statute. This bill would have limited the fee charged for complicated public records requests to be the cost of the lowest paid personnel capable of completing such a request. SB 1648 would have also required any agency (including county governments) to train employees regarding public record laws and require a private contractor acting on behalf of a public agency to inform the agency before denying a public records request and to notify the agency if the private contractor is sued for failing to provide public records. In addition, SB 1648 would have required organizations that accept public funds for membership dues or fees to keep financial, business, and membership records relating to those agency members. Under this proposed bill, the FAC and the Tallahassee/Leon County Economic Development Council would have been considered organizations that accept public funds for membership and be subject to the provisions under this bill. As mentioned, SB 1648 died in the House.

Another public records related bill was debated in the Legislature but not approved this session would have exempted e-mail addresses obtained by tax collectors from public records. Currently Florida law allows tax collectors to use electronic means to communicate with a consenting individual under various circumstances, such as sending electronic tax notices and receiving certain documents. However, these email addresses are currently subject to Florida Sunshine Laws. SB 538 would have exempted taxpayer e-mail addresses obtained by the tax collector from public record for the following purposes:

- Sending a quarterly tax notice for prepayment of estimated taxes;
- Obtaining the taxpayer's consent to send the tax notice;
- Sending an additional tax notice or delinquent tax notice to the taxpayer; and
- Sending a tax notice to the designated third party, mortgagee, or vendee.

It is important to note that, under this proposed bill, a taxpayer's e-mail address obtained for purposes other than those listed above would not be exempted from public records.

Springs Protection

Water quality and protection of Florida's springs was a highly debated issue this legislative session and continues to be one of Leon County's top priorities. The issue arose due to reports that springs across the state, including Wakulla Springs, have been overcome by algae and weeds caused by high levels of nitrogen pollution seeping into groundwater. Sources of this nitrogen pollution stem from leaking septic tanks, farms, fertilizer, and stormwater runoff. Several Senators, including Senator Montford, held a workshop to craft a bill in order to address the problems facing our springs; however, no springs protection bill was passed this legislative session. SB 1576 originally sought to designate \$378 million from documentary stamp taxes to spring projects and included:

- A provision requiring water management districts to adopt minimum flows and levels for Outstanding Florida Springs.
- A provision requiring the Department of Environmental Protection to develop "Basin Management Action Plans" for each Outstanding Florida Spring.
- A provision requiring local governments to adopt an ordinance that is in line with the Department of Environmental Protection's "Model Ordinance for Florida-Friendly Fertilizer" (Leon County has already adopted the model ordinance).
- Requirements for septic tanks near springs with elevated nitrogen levels to be reviewed to determine if an upgrade, hook up to sewer, or no action is required.
- Regulations on wastewater treatment plants, fertilizer, and farms.

Opponents of the bill argued that Florida already has the regulatory tools necessary to protect and improve water quality. Early in session, Florida House Speaker Will Weatherford stated that he was not in favor of passing major water quality policies this year and noted that water quality was a top priority for Speaker Designate Crisafulli. In an effort to receive support from the House, the Senate Appropriations Committee decided to amend SB 1576 to reduce the funding to \$10 million. The amended version of the bill would have originally allowed water management districts to extend this deadline each year by July 1, 2022, if there is sufficient evidence that the extension is "in the best interest of the public." SB 1576 was unanimously passed by the Senate, however was never discussed in the House. Although no spring's protection bill was passed this session, the budget did appropriate \$30 for water quality restoration addressing nutrients in springs and water conservation measures. In addition, the budget includes \$88.5 million for water quality projects statewide of which Leon County was awarded \$425,000 for two water quality projects.

Ethics Reform

For the second year in a row, the Florida Legislature has taken steps in reforming public ethical standards. SB 846 was unanimously passed by both the House and Senate this session. This bill clarifies that public officers (including County Commissioners) must complete four hours of ethics training each calendar year, unless the officer assumed office after March 31 of that year, then the officer is not subject to the training requirement until the following year. The original bill included a provision that would have prohibited local officers from lobbying any agency on behalf of a person or entity other than his or her political subdivision; however, after testimony from FAC the prohibition was removed. In addition, the bill requires the Commission on Ethics to initiate an investigation and conduct a public hearing if a public officer refuses to file an annual statement of financial interests. If the Commission determines the officer willfully failed to file a public disclosure form, the Commission then would recommend the officer be removed from his or her public office. This bill has not yet been sent to the Governor for his signature, however it is expected that he will sign it into law.

Residency Requirements for Public Officers and Candidates

The Legislature considered two bills this session regarding residency requirements for public officers and candidates. The Florida Constitution and Florida Statutes contain various provisions requiring that certain public officers “reside” in a prescribed geographic area. Some of the residence requirements apply at the time that a person qualifies as a candidate for that office, while others apply only once a person takes office. Currently, there is no definition of the term “residence” in the Florida Constitution or Florida Statutes that pertains to a candidate for office or a person once elected to office. This ambiguity has raised concerns that some elected officials are living outside the district they represent. Based on anecdotal evidence, Senator Latvala estimated that as many as ten percent of his colleagues do not live in the district they represent. To combat this problem the House and Senate passed a joint rule on the first day of session that strengthens residency requirements for state legislators. The joint-rule states that while a member may have multiple residences, he or she must only have one legal residence. To determine a legal residence, several factors are mentioned in the joint rule, such as:

- Where one claims to reside, as reflected in statements or official documents
- The abandonment of prior legal residence or abandonment of rights and privileges associated with prior legal residence;
- Where one is registered to vote;
- Where one claims homestead exemption;
- Where one claims a legal residence for a driver’s license;
- Where one receives mail;
- Where one’s spouse or minor children maintain legal residence, work, or attends school;
- Where one conducts business affairs;
- Where one rents or leases property;
- Moreover, where one plans the construction of a new legal residence.

Although this joint rule only applies to state legislators, Senator Latvala sought to apply similar residency requirements to all public officials and candidates. SB 602 was unanimously approved by all three of its committees of reference, and subsequently passed by the Senate. However, SB 602 was not taken up by the House.

Telemedicine

The 2014 legislative session brought about legislation seeking to provide key components for the practice of telemedicine in Florida. SB 164 would have created a statewide definition for “telemedicine” and defined it as the practice of medicine through advanced communications technology by providers at a remote site. Telemedicine legislation was also discussed during the legislative dialogue meetings and its potential impact to residents across our region. SB 1646 would have also established rules and guidelines in order to protect Floridians and clarify payment methods for telemedicine providers. This bill was amended mid-session to expand telemedicine providers to include physician’s assistants, advanced nurse practitioners, and certain pharmacists; originally the bill only allowed licensed Florida physicians to be providers. SB 1646 was also amended to allow out-of-state physicians to practice telemedicine within Florida if they have an affiliation with a Florida health care provider or insurance companies. Opponents of the bill argued that the lack of accountability for out-of-state telemedicine providers is a serious problem and suggest that these providers are not subject to the Florida standard of care. SB 1646 did not pass its final committee and no other version of telemedicine was passed during session.

However, the final budget appropriated \$1 million in nonrecurring funds from the General Revenue Fund to Tallahassee Memorial Healthcare (TMH) for a regional telemedicine initiative. This initiative will provide access to primary and specialty care, treatment and disease management through its current regional service area. The Board sent a letter to Governor Scott to show their unified support of telemedicine and the \$1 million appropriation to TMH for the telemedicine initiative (Attachment #5). However, funding for this project was vetoed by the Governor.

Homelessness

A bill was passed this session that requires the Department of Children and Families (DCF) to establish homeless challenge grants of up to \$500,000 per homelessness agency with award levels based on homeless population and matching funds. HB 979 provides state aid for designated lead agencies of homelessness assistance continuums that provide secure housing, programs, or other services to the homeless. In order to receive these grants, agencies must document a commitment from local governments and private organizations to provide matching funds or in-kind support in an amount equal to the grant requested. The final budget appropriated \$4 million to be used to provide services to homeless persons. Of the \$4 million, \$3.8 million shall be used by DCF to provide the newly established grant system. The other \$200,00 shall be used by the Department of Economic Opportunity to provide training and technical assistance regarding affordable housing to designated lead agencies of homeless assistance continuums of care.

On February 19, 2014, construction began on the new Comprehensive Emergency Service Center (CESC) in Leon County. A public-private partnership between the County, the City, the Shelter, the Renaissance Community Center, the Beatitude Foundation, and United Way of the Big Bend is the driving force behind this new asset to our community. The 36,000 square foot facility seeks to better serve the homeless community by providing a new emergency shelter for single men and women. The facility will be able to serve up to 390 individuals at a time, 365 days a year, with a state of the art central intake system that goes beyond simply providing shelter. The new facility is expected to open by the end of this year. As mentioned previously, the final budget also provides CESC with \$100,000 in direct funding for construction purposes. It is anticipated that the CESC will apply for the homeless challenge grants.

Another bill was considered this session that would have allowed counties to levy a 0.5 percent homeless services and facility discretionary sales tax; however, SB 786 never made it to the Senate floor. This surtax could have been used for purchasing, construction or renovation of a homeless facility, and providing homeless services such as outreach, intake, assessment, case management, homeless prevention, housing vouchers and temporary medical readiness. FAC supported any legislation that developed a dedicated funding source for homeless programs and strategies that allow local governments to work closely with the state and federal government to service target populations, including the homeless.

Joint-Use of School Facilities

In an effort to combat childhood obesity, the Legislature considered legislation that would have encouraged school districts to enter into joint-use agreements with local governments or private organizations to allow public access to indoor or outdoor recreation facilities on public school grounds. Similar to last session, the House overwhelmingly passed the bill early during session; however, the bill was never heard by the full Senate. The Senate Community Affairs Committee significantly amended the bill to give school boards discretion of whether or not to require local governments or private businesses to maintain liability insurance of at least \$200,000 per person and \$300,000 per incident to cover the indemnification. An agreement could not be reached on the bill and it did not pass, however staff expects similar legislation to be filed next session.

Yellow-Dot Emergency Medical Information

The House and Senate passed the annual transportation bill (HB 7005) which included a provision that would allow counties to create a “Yellow Dot” critical motorist medical information program at no cost to the participant. This program, which is offered in at least five counties in Florida, would assist emergency medical responders in the event of a motor vehicle accident or a medical emergency involving a participant’s vehicle. Specifically, participants in a yellow dot program would place a yellow dot decal on the lower left rear window of the vehicle, alerting first responders arriving on the scene that a yellow folder in the glove box contains vital medical information. The folder should include the participant’s name, photograph, emergency contact information for no more than two persons, medical information, hospital preference, and contact information for no more than two physicians. The program is designed as a cooperative effort between all first responders in communicating important health information in order to save lives. In order to implement the program, HB 7005 requires counties to adopt guidelines and procedures to prevent public disclosure of confidential information through the “Yellow-Dot” program.

Leon County Emergency Medical Services supports the intention of the bill; however, the practicality of the program is difficult to measure. For example, there may be some uncertainty pertaining to whether or not the medical information in the yellow folder applies to that specific unconscious driver. Another factor to consider is that many crashes leave the car in no shape to identify anything on the car. This proposal was originally in stand-alone bills (HB 19 & SB 262), however during the final week of session, the language was amended to the annual transportation bill (HB 7005). HB 7005 has been not yet been presented to the Governor.

Medical Tourism

The Legislature debated but did not pass a bill this session that would market Florida as a health care destination. Specifically, SB 1150 would have directed Enterprise Florida, Inc. and Visit Florida to include promotion of medical tourism in the four-year marketing plan and showcase Florida providers. Although no bill was passed relating to medical tourism, the FY 2015 budget includes funding for Visit Florida to develop a marketing plan to promote the state as a medical tourism destination (\$3.5 million) and provide matching medical tourism grants (\$1.5 million). These medical tourism grants provide matching grants to local and regional economic-development organizations that have medical tourism marketing programs.

State Speed Zones

This session legislation was passed to allow the Florida Department of Transportation (FDOT) to increase the speed limit on certain highways, which was later vetoed by the Governor. Specifically this bill would have allowed FDOT to increase maximum speed limits on state highways by five miles per hour, such as: (1) 75 miles per hour on limited access highways, (2) 70 miles per hour on any other highway outside an urban area of 5,000 or more persons with at least four lanes divided by a median strip, and (3) 65 miles per hour on other roadways under FDOT jurisdiction. SB 392 would have also given FDOT discretion to set minimum speed limits on all highways that are part of the National System of Interstate and Defense Highways with at least four lanes. Leon County Public Works stated that this bill would have affected speed limits on I-10, Capital Circle (US 319) and Apalachee Parkway (US 27) as well as some roadway segments outside the designated urban area of the County affected.

Unfunded Mandate: Alzheimer's Special Needs Shelters

During the final week of session, the Legislature passed HB 709, which would require all special needs shelters to establish designated sheltering areas for persons with Alzheimer's disease or related dementia, without providing the means to expand or modify these shelters. Leon County currently has one designated special needs shelter, but has the capacity to open additional special needs shelters depending on the size and magnitude of the emergency event. There is concern that this bill would require counties to provide increased security for these special needs persons.

HB 709 would also require county health departments to staff special needs shelters with a person who is familiar with the needs of persons with Alzheimer's/dementia, but does not provide funding for this staffing requirement. Those county health departments lacking personnel with expertise in Alzheimer's/dementia care may need to contract for services through a nurse staffing company. The Leon County Health Department has limited staff for special needs shelter operations so meeting this requirement would be difficult without additional funding. The bill also directs the State Department of Emergency Management to create and maintain a special needs registry, bypassing the local emergency management program. Currently, individuals with special needs register with their county emergency management agency. Leon County's Emergency Management Division has expressed concern with relying on a database system that the County does not have control over in the middle of a crisis. HB 709 has not yet been presented to Governor Scott for his signature.

Home Rule Preemption: Nicotine Dispensing Devices

Legislation passed this session that will prohibit persons under the age of 18 from purchasing electronic cigarettes and will retain local government's authority to regulate nicotine-dispensing devices. SB 224 originally contained a provision that would have preempted authority to regulate nicotine-dispensing devices to the state and superseded all local ordinances on the subject; however, after efforts by FAC, the preemption language was removed. SB 224 prohibits the sale, delivery, exchange, or giving (directly or indirectly) of any nicotine product or nicotine dispensing device to any person under the age of 18. This bill also prohibits minors from knowingly possessing any nicotine product or nicotine-dispensing device. A nicotine-dispensing device includes, but is not limited to: electronic cigarettes, cigars, pipes, cigarillo, similar devices or products, and any replacement nicotine carried for the device or product.

SB 224 also requires businesses with a tobacco permit to update their signage that informs employees and the public that the sale of tobacco products, nicotine products, or nicotine dispensing device to persons under the age of 18 is against Florida law. In addition, this bill requires 80 percent of all civil penalties collected by a county court to be remitted to the State, where the Department of Education will use the funds to provide teacher training and research to prevent the use of tobacco (and nicotine dispensing devices) by children. This bill has not yet been sent to the Governor for his signature. If signed into law, SB 224 will go into effect July 1, 2014.

Brownfields

The House and Senate unanimously passed a bill, HB 325 that revises the process to designate brownfield areas. A “brownfield area” is a contiguous area of one or more brownfield sites, portions of which may not be contaminated, and which has been designated by local government resolution. Brownfield areas may include all or portions of community redevelopment areas, enterprise zones, empowerment zones, other such designated economically deprived communities and areas. Currently, a designation of brownfield area, or contaminated site, may be initiated either by a local government to encourage redevelopment in that area or by a non-governmental entity with a plan to rehabilitate and redevelop a brownfield site. Leon County has five designated brownfield areas, including the Cascades Park area, former Bayliner Facility area, Gaines Street corridor, the Pumphouse Station Brownfield area, and Sunland Hospital Parcel Brownfield area (Attachment #6). Specifically HB 325 clarifies requirements that apply to all local procedures for brownfield area designations, including the notice and hearing requirements and criteria that must be met for brownfield designation proposals. The new criterion for designating a brownfield area includes:

- Designating a brownfield area must be carried out by a resolution adopted by the local government;
- A public hearing must be held before the designation of a proposed brownfield;
- Notifying Department of Environmental Protection of the designated brownfield area within 30 days of the approving the resolution which must include a clearly identifies the parcels included in the proposal;

In addition, the bill states that local governments who designate brownfield areas pursuant to the procedures within the Brownfields Redevelopment Act are not required to use the term “brownfield area” within the name of the area. HB 325 also provides relief from liability for claims of property damage (including but not limited to, diminished value of real property or improvements; lost or delayed rent, sale, or use of real property or improvements) caused by contamination for successfully implemented brownfield sites. Furthermore, the bill expands liability protection for those doing site cleanups on designated brownfield areas to include property damage or diminished value of property. This bill has not yet been sent to the Governor for his signature. If signed into law, HB 325 will go into effect July 1, 2014.

Reclaimed Water

A bill was unanimously approved by both the House and Senate that directs the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) to coordinate with the Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services and the water management districts to conduct a study and submit a report on expanding the use of reclaimed water, stormwater, and excess surface water in Florida. Reclaimed water is wastewater that has been treated to remove harmful organisms and substances such as bacteria, viruses, and heavy metals. Reclaimed water is used for non-drinking purposes and is commonly used in landscape and agricultural irrigation.

SB 536 specifies that the report must identify opportunities and constraints for expanded use of reclaimed water and make recommendations on permit incentives, and cost estimates of infrastructure needed for regional reclaimed water storage facilities. SB 536 requires a minimum of two public meetings to gather input on the study design and to allow the public to submit written comments on the report. Lastly, the bill requires the report to be submitted to the Governor, President of the Senate, and Speaker of the House of Representatives by December 1, 2015. SB 536 has not yet been presented to the Governor for his signature, however once presented Staff expects Governor Scott to sign this bill into law.

STATEWIDE COUNTY BUDGET ISSUES:

In addition to the statewide substantive issues addressed by the Legislature, the Board expressed concern about statewide issues that would affect the County's budget, including unfunded mandates and budget issues relating to constitutional offices. These and other budget issues addressed by the Legislature in 2014 are detailed in the following section:

Tax Cut Package and Economic Development Incentives

In addition to the \$400 million fee cut in vehicle registration fee, both chambers agreed upon a tax cut package to reach Governor Scott's initial tax and fee cut goal. HB 5601 includes several tax cuts and economic development incentives that directly affect local governments. Included in this legislation is a provision that transfers energy tax revenues to help the Public Education Capital Outlay fund that pays for construction and maintenance projects at schools and universities.

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Table #2 shows the local and statewide impact of HB 5601. It is anticipated that these tax cuts will have a minimal impact to Leon County.

Table #2: HB 5601 Local Government Statewide Impact Estimates

HB 5601 – Tax Cut or Economic Development Incentives	Local Government Statewide Impact Estimates	
	Non-Recurring	Recurring
Sales Tax Holidays		
3-Day Back to School Sales Tax Holiday	(\$7,300,000)	
12-Day Hurricane Preparedness Sales Tax Holiday	(\$820,000)	
3-Day Energy Efficient Appliances Sales Tax Holiday	(\$300,000)	
Sales Tax Exemptions		
Sales Tax Exemption on Car Seats		(\$500,000)
Sales Tax Exemption on Youth Bicycle Helmets		-
Sales Tax Exemption on Cement Mixers	(\$400,000)	
Sales Tax Exemption on Therapeutic Pet Foods		(\$600,000)
Sales Tax Exemption on College Meal Plans		(\$2,600,000)
Private Label Credit Cards		
Provides for refund of sales taxes originally remitted for accounts that are “charged off”		(\$1,600,000)
Mobile Prepaid Calling		
Modernizes that definition of “prepaid calling arrangement” (Broadens exemption from state and local CST taxes)		(\$11,200,000)
Community Contribution Tax Credit		
The Community Contribution Tax Credit Program provides a credit or refund in the amount of 50% of eligible donations to Florida Businesses that make donations toward community development and housing projects for low-income persons.	(\$1,630,000)	
TOTAL IMPACT TO LOCAL GOVERNMENTS	(\$13,150,000)	(\$16,500,000)

Florida Retirement System Employer Contribution Rates

On the final day of session, both the House and Senate passed legislation regarding the employer contributions rates for the Florida Retirement System (FRS). FRS employers are responsible for contributing a set percentage of the member’s monthly compensation to the Division of Retirement. The employer contribution rate is a blended contribution rate set by statute, which is The same percentage regardless of whether the member participates in the pension plan or the investment plan. The rate is determined annually based on an actuarial study by the Department of Management Services that calculates the necessary level of funding to support all of the benefit obligations under both FRS retirement plans.

In 2012, the rates were increased to fund the amortization of the unfunded actuarial liability (UAL) of the FRS, which had not been funded for several years due to the state of the economy. The rates were established to ensure the actuarial soundness of the fund. The table to the right compares the current and the newly adopted contribution rates. The Office of Management and Budget estimates that the proposed FRS rates could have a negative impact of \$526,000 on the Leon County FY 2015 budget. HB 5005 was signed into law by Governor Scott.

Membership Class	Effective July 1, 2013		HB 5005 to be effective July 1, 2014	
	Normal Cost	UAL Rate	Normal Cost	UAL Rate
Regular Class	3.53%	2.19%	3.53%	2.54%
Special Risk Class	11.00%	6.83%	11.01%	7.51%
Special Risk Administrative Support	4.17%	30.56%	4.18%	36.59%
Elected Officer's Class	6.52%	24.85%	6.30%	38.66%
• Legislators, Governor, Lt. Governor, Cabinet Officers, State Attorneys, Public Defenders				
• Justices and Judges	10.05%	17.00%	10.10%	21.77%
• County Officers	8.44%	23.36%	8.36%	33.58%
Senior Management Service Class	4.81%	12.27%	4.80%	15.04%
Deferred Retirement Option	4.63%	7.01%	4.30%	6.72%

Juvenile Detention Cost-Share Reform

A major priority for FAC this legislative session was on juvenile detention cost-share reform, however efforts to reform the cost-share system were not successful. A bill (HB 5305) was filed this session that would have established a new cost sharing approach between the Department of Juvenile Justice (DJJ) and counties for juvenile detention. Currently, counties pay 75 percent of the total pre-disposition costs of juvenile detention. The proposed legislation would have created a new billing method for juvenile detention that equally divides (50/50) the cost of detention between the state and non-fiscally constrained counties. Commissioner Desloge, on behalf of the FAC, spoke in favor of the bill during its committee hearing and urged support for the legislation. During the FAC Legislative Day, the organization unanimously approved a resolution that shows their unified support for a 50/50 split cost-share reform.

Since 2004, DJJ has shared the pre-disposition cost of juvenile detention with the counties. Currently, Florida Statutes require non-fiscally restrained counties to pay for the cost of detention care for juvenile residents for the period prior to “final court disposition.” In short, the counties are responsible for paying for juvenile offender pre-disposition and the state pays for juvenile offenders post-disposition. The state is also responsible for all costs of detention incurred in fiscally constrained counties. All non-fiscally constrained counties are billed monthly based on DJJ’s estimates of the number of juveniles in detention. Counties can only dispute charges quarterly, based on the home address and actual county of residence of the juvenile detainee. Since the onset of this process, counties have been unable to accurately project these costs in their budgets due to the timeliness of the dispute process with the state.

In order to rectify this billing system, FAC has been working diligently with stakeholders to establish a new billing method and resolve past billing disputes. As stated previously, the proposed legislation equally divides the cost of juvenile detention between the state and non-fiscally constrained counties based on the prior year's juvenile detention figures. The legislation states that by February 1, 2015 DJJ must provide each county with the annual percentage of shared detention costs for the prior calendar year. Under this reimbursement model, Leon County would pay for 50 percent of the prior year's actual pre-disposition cost, eliminating any end of the year reconciliation. The proposed cost-share model is more advantageous to counties than what is reflected in the Governor's budget proposal, which would have the counties cover 57 percent of the cost and the state would pay the remaining 43 percent. However, the budget conference committee failed to take up HB 5305 and negotiate the state-county juvenile detention cost-share. Because an agreement could not be reached by both chambers, the budget reflects Governor Scott's proposal that the State will be responsible for 43 percent of the costs for juvenile detention, while the remaining 57 percent will be paid by counties. This proposal does not include appropriations for the backlog of payments.

DJJ is now in the process of promulgating new rules that will dictate the method and ultimately the amount counties will pay for detention care. The rule hearing is scheduled for June 6, 2014, at 10:00 a.m. at DJJ offices in Tallahassee. Based on the draft proposed rules, it appears that DJJ is receding from its original interpretation of the court's ruling and plans to begin billing counties for about 57% of the costs of detention. FAC has assembled a county attorney workgroup, which includes Leon County's County Attorney Office, to analyze the proposed rules and prepare responses and seek statewide county participation in the process. FAC will continue to advocate for the strongest position possible during the DJJ rulemaking process.

Article V Freeze

For the fourth year, FAC was successful in removing the mandatory 1.5 percent annual increase in funding counties must provide for Article V court-related responsibilities for FY 2015. According to FAC, this provision will save counties approximately \$10 million in Article V costs next year. This freeze on Article V funding only applies for FY 2015 and allows counties to maintain the current levels of funding established in FY 2010. Staff anticipates that lifting the Article V freeze will be part of the discussion during the development of the FY 2016 state budget.

Funding for Multi-use Trails

The House and Senate agreed during the joint-budget conferences to appropriate \$15.5 million in the annual budget for a "Coast to Coast Connector." This project will link 275 miles of paved bicycling trails across Central Florida. The House and Senate also passed SB 2514, which allows the FDOT to use appropriated state revenues from the State Transportation Trust Fund (STTF) to support a statewide system of interconnected multiuse trails and was signed subsequently into law by Governor Scott. Specifically SB 2514 allows FDOT to give priority funding to projects that are: (1) identified by Florida Greenway and Trails Council as a priority, (2) support the transportation needs of bicyclists and pedestrians, (3) have national, statewide, or regional importance, and/or (4) facilitate an interconnected system by completing gaps between existing trails. Currently, STTF funds cannot be used unless specified in statute. FDOT is currently limited to fund multiuse trails through revenues generated by the State Comprehensive Enhanced Transportation System Tax.

2014 CONGRESSIONAL UPDATE:

At the December 10, 2013 Workshop on the 2014 State and Federal Legislative Priorities, the Board approved appropriation requests identified by staff for the first session of the 113th Congress. The Board's practice has been to focus the County's federal legislative program on appropriations issues but has added specific substantive issues from time to time. As noted over the past year, recent trends in the federal budget process have shifted federal funding away from Congressional earmarks to federal grant programs through the executive branch. Most substantive issues that the County has at the federal level are coordinated through the County's National Association of Counties (NACO) representation. In order to assist with the federal appropriations process, the Board contracts annually with Patton Boggs as the County's federal lobbyist. The May 2014 federal update from Patton Boggs is attached and includes a summary on FY 2015 Appropriations; Leon County National Cemetery; and Grady Dam (Attachment #7).

Staff coordinates regularly with 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. Commissioners and staff attended the 2014 NACo Legislative Conference in March to take part in NACo's legislative policy process and attend educational sessions. The NACo Legislative Conference provides county officials and staff from around the country with the unique opportunity to discuss nationwide issues impacting counties. While visiting the nation's capital city, Commissioners, staff, and the County's federal contract lobbying team from Patton Boggs met with Congressman Steve Southerland's office and communicated issues of County importance to the Congressman including the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's pending permit to protect Lake Talquin; the new National Cemetery in Leon County; priorities for the U.S. Department of Transportation concerning Capital Circle Southwest and Woodville Highway; and highlighted the Woodville Sewer Project as an ongoing priority.

Veteran Affairs National Cemetery in Leon County

One of the top federal priorities of the Board has been to support the construction of the Veterans Affairs' National Cemetery in Leon County. In FY 2011, Congress approved the Department of Veteran Affairs (VA) budget that included five new national cemeteries, specifically one in Leon County, Florida. This new cemetery will provide a burial option to an additional 500,000 Veterans and their families in the North Florida, Southwestern Georgia, and Southeastern Alabama region. On August 14, 2012 the VA purchased a 250-acre parcel in Leon County with frontage along U.S. Highway 27 (Apalachee Parkway) for \$6.8 million. The President's Budget request for FY 2014 included \$40 million for the cemetery, and Congress passed the requested amount in the FY 2014 Omnibus Appropriations Act. It is anticipated that construction of the new national cemetery will begin in the Fall 2014, and Phase I will be completed in 2016. On April 17, 2014, the Veterans Administration National Cemetery hosted an Industry Day Forum to engage contractors to determine overall interest in the project, experience with cemetery construction, and small business participation possibilities.

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The \$40 million in funding will be used to carry out the major construction needs of Phase I for Leon County's Cemetery, which is to include the following:

- Land development (20 acres)
- Administration building/public information center with electronic gravesite locator and public restrooms
- Memorial walkway/donations area
- 3,000 grave sites for caskets
- 2,000 space columbarium
- 1,200 in ground grave sites for cremated remains
- 8,000 pre-placed crypts
- Committal shelters
- Flag assembly area
- Memorial wall
- Maintenance complex; roads system; utilities and distribution system; signage; site furnishings
- Fencing; irrigation system as needed consistent with water-wise landscaping principles;
- Environmental (including historical and cultural resources); preservation and mitigation

Construction has begun on the new Tallahassee Outpatient Clinic for the VA. This \$55 million clinic, which is expected to be completed in summer of 2016, will provide veterans with a broad range of general and specialized medical, dental, nursing, surgical services. Patton Boggs reports that the VA has already accounted for the funding of the new Outpatient Clinic for the next 20 years.

Options:

1. Accept the 2014 Legislative Session Final Report.
2. Schedule the Board Workshop on the 2015 State and Federal Legislative Priorities for Tuesday, October 28, 2014 from 1:30 – 3:00 p.m.
3. Do not accept the 2014 Legislative Session Final Report.
4. Board direction.

Recommendation:

Options #1 and #2.

Attachments:

1. Workshop on the 2014 State and Federal Legislative Priorities
2. Florida Association of Counties Juvenile Justice Cost Share Reform Resolution
3. Capitol Alliance Group 2014 Session Final Report
4. Water Quality Project Application
5. Letter to Governor Scott Supporting TMH Telemedicine Initiative Appropriation
6. Leon County Designated Brownfield's Map
7. Patton Boggs May 2014 Federal Update

WORKSHOP

Workshop on the 2014 State and Federal Legislative Priorities

**Tuesday, December 10, 2013
1:30 – 3:00 p.m.**

**Leon County Board of County Commissioners' Chambers
Leon County Courthouse, 5th Floor**

This document distributed December 3, 2013


Leon County Board of County Commissioners

Notes for Workshop

Leon County Board of County Commissioners

December 10, 2013

To: Honorable Chairman and Members of the Board

From: Vincent S. Long, County Administrator 

Title: Workshop on the 2014 State and Federal Legislative Priorities

County Administrator Review and Approval:	Vincent S. Long, County Administrator
Department/Division Review and Approval:	Alan Rosenzweig, Deputy County Administrator Ken Morris, Director of Economic Development and Business Partnerships
Lead Staff/ Project Team:	Cristina Paredes, Intergovernmental Affairs and Special Projects Coordinator Josh Pascua, Management Analyst

Fiscal Impact:

This item does not have a fiscal impact. However, it recommends projects for appropriation requests at the state and federal levels, while the substantive efforts of the legislative program often seek to avoid cost shifts and unfunded mandates to the County.

Staff Recommendation:

Option #1: Approve the 2014 state and federal legislative priorities, as amended by the Board.

Title: Workshop on the 2014 State and Federal Legislative Priorities
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Report and Discussion

Background:

Historically, the Board has conducted a workshop with staff on legislative priorities to guide the County's lobbying efforts. In recent years, staff has utilized this forum to receive Board direction on and approval of priority legislative issues to guide the County's lobbying efforts at both the state and federal level.

In recent years, the Board directed staff to refine the County's substantive 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 broader substantive initiatives. Consistent with years past, staff is seeking Board assent to the state and federal substantive and appropriations issues presented herein to be included in the County's 2014 State and Federal Legislative Priorities. Staff has identified seven appropriation requests for the 2014 state and federal legislative cycles (Attachment #1). Additionally, staff has provided five substantive priorities for the 2014 state legislative session (Attachment #2), and three federal substantive priorities for the second session of the 113th Congress (Attachment #3). The Board may wish to add and/or delete legislative priorities as deemed appropriate for the County's 2014 legislative issues.

This workshop seeks Board consideration of the state and federal legislative priorities to guide the County's lobbying efforts for the 2014 state legislative session and the second session of the 113th Congress. Upon Board approval, staff and the contract lobbying teams will pursue all of the legislative issues approved by the Board, and in so doing, place appropriate priority on the issues given the opportunities that arise during the legislative process.

Analysis:

Rather than ask the Board to rank projects in priority order, staff is seeking Board assent to the state and federal substantive and appropriations issues presented herein to be included in the County's 2014 State and Federal Legislative Priorities. Upon Board approval, staff and the contract lobbying teams will pursue all of the legislative issues approved by the Board, and in so doing, place appropriate priority on the issues given the opportunities that arise during the legislative process. Notwithstanding this, staff will assign priority to any issue that the Board directs to receive a special level of attention in 2014. Staff would also welcome the addition or deletion of issues that the Board deems appropriate for the County's 2014 legislative efforts.

It is important to note that in addition to the specific Leon County issues identified herein by staff, much of the County's legislative efforts each session are focused on statewide issues in conjunction with FAC. FAC finalized their 2014 legislative program during their legislative conference on November 14, 2013 (Attachment #4). These issues are often times the most critical issues facing the County during the state legislative session.

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For the past three years, the County has hosted 'Community Legislative Dialogue' meetings throughout session to engage our community and regional partners in identifying shared legislative priorities and interests. These meetings were well attended with representatives from higher education, the Leon County Delegation, the Tallahassee Chamber of Commerce, Big Bend Minority Chamber of Commerce, the City of Tallahassee, Leon County School Board, Constitutional Officers, Tallahassee Memorial Hospital, and several other community partners. The participants agreed that it was helpful to hear the priorities of other community partners. The Board will have an opportunity to communicate its legislative priorities when it hosts the Leon County Legislative Delegation. A meeting date has not yet been set but it is anticipated that the meeting will be held in January, prior to the start of the 2014 session. Staff will notify the Board of the date once it has been confirmed.

It is important for the Board to be active participants in the legislative process by testifying on behalf of the County and working with the legislative delegation. Staff will continue to keep the Board involved in legislative issues through agenda items, resolutions, memorandum, "Call to Action" emails, as well as through the weekly *Capital Update* memoranda during session.

PROPOSED LEON COUNTY 2014 STATE & FEDERAL LEGISLATIVE SESSION:

Appropriation Requests

(Please Note: For complete information on each, see Attachment #1)

The Board's practice of retaining professional contractual lobbying services, at both the state and federal levels, has been based primarily on increasing the County's chances of obtaining legislative appropriations. Staff works throughout the year to identify County projects for which to submit state and federal appropriations requests. In recent years, the Legislature has not accepted Community Budget Issue Requests (CBIRs), which serve as the primary vehicle for state appropriations, due to the state's severe budget constraints. However, a greater emphasis placed on grant programs through the executive branch and coordinating through state agencies helped fund a number of infrastructure projects during the previous session. Although an estimated budget surplus of \$846 million is projected, staff anticipates that the Legislature will not consider CBIRs in 2014 due to the fact that most of this additional revenue will be negated by tax-cutting plans and funding needs for programs such as Medicaid and public education. The Governor has announced that he plans to advance \$500 million in tax cuts during the 2014 session. In addition, Governor Scott has continued the practice of requesting that all state agencies submit a budget that reflects a 5% cut in funding for the next fiscal year.

Due to the continued revenue challenges at the state level, staff has refined the Board's top appropriation requests to avoid unrealistic expectations for securing funding for local projects. The 2014 appropriation requests identified herein include costly capital projects ranging from transportation projects and infrastructure improvements. In order to maximize the chances for state and federal funds, the County will seek to partner with the City on several projects important to the community including improvements to Capital Circle Southwest.

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In previous years, the County has had tremendous success in obtaining grants for its parks and library programs through the legislative appropriations process. Last year, one of the appropriation requests of the County was funding to develop the for the America's First Christmas site into a tourism destination. Staff contacted the Florida Department of State in order to discuss details regarding our legislative request for the 2014 session. During this conversation, staff learned that there will not be an appropriation request submitted this session. Instead, the Florida Department of State will focus on obtaining funding to renovate the Collins historical Governor's mansion at The Grove, located just between Midtown and Downtown.

The following are the proposed Leon County 2014 State and Federal appropriation requests (Attachment #1):

Capital Circle Southwest \$119.1 million

- Segment 1(Orange Avenue to Springhill Road) \$65.4 million
- Segment 2 (Springhill Road to Crawfordville Road) \$53.7 million

Woodville Highway \$26.6 million

- Right of Way Acquisition and Construction from Capital Circle to Paul Russell Road

EMS Healthcare Innovation Challenge Grant \$920,241

- Tele-Medicine

Entrepreneurial Excellence Program (EEP) \$650,000

- Support the Economic Development Council's request for funding for EEP's operational costs (three years).

Woodville Sewer \$500,000

- Design of Woodville Sewer System

Lake Talquin International Rowing Training Center \$150,000

- Support the Tallahassee International Rowing Association request for funding for the rowing equipment and infrastructure for a training center for the 2017 World Rowing Championships in Sarasota, Florida

Daniel B. Chaires Park \$95,000

- Park Renovations (Florida Recreation Development Assistance Program (FRDAP) Grant)

Please Note: For complete information on each issue, please see Attachment #1

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PROPOSED LEON COUNTY 2014 STATE LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Policy Requests

(Please Note: For complete information on each, see Attachment #2)

The 2014 legislative session will begin on March 4, 2014, and is scheduled to conclude on May 2, 2014. Like most legislation, much of the County's legislative efforts are incremental and focused on issues that are built upon throughout several sessions. However, each year staff evaluates the trends and issues affecting all County programs and services to identify potential policy or substantive legislative issues. Significant substantive issues that have been identified for County participation range from maintaining the County's home rule authority to the protection of state workforce. The state's current fiscal challenges and efforts to further reduce state government are likely to dominate the Legislature's time this year. It will be important for the 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.

Throughout this past session, the Capitol Alliance Group worked to advance the Board's legislative priorities. For example, Capitol Alliance Group, along with our community partners, lobbied successfully to secure pay raises for our state workers - the first in several years. The Tallahassee Chamber of Commerce estimates that the state employee raises will result in a \$22 million dollar economic impact for the Leon County community. Capitol Alliance Group also partnered with the Florida State University to advance legislation regarding the dissolution of the Tallahassee-Leon County Civic Center Authority (Authority), another top priority for the Board. This legislation was passed and signed into law.

In addition to the substantive issues identified by the County, staff works daily with FAC and the Florida Association for Intergovernmental Relations (FAIR) to identify developing issues that effect counties during the session's quick pace. In many cases, the County joins FAC and FAIR members to advocate for or against initiatives that would substantially impact counties (*Please note: FAIR members are representatives of local governments from across the state.*) Please find below a refined listing of the proposed Leon County 2014 state legislative policy requests. Each request provides a brief overview of the issue and indicates the specific recommended legislative action:

Protection of State Workforce

Issue: State workers comprise a substantial percentage of Leon County's population contributing to our community, economy and diversity. Protecting the jobs of these workers from privatization and advocating for fair wages has always been a top priority of the Board during the legislative cycle.

As stated previously, after significant lobbying from the County and our community partners, the FY13/14 state budget included an increase in state employee salaries, though it also eliminated nearly 3,400 positions throughout the state. This pay increase is the first in seven years for state workers. On October 1, 2013, state workers earning less than \$40,000 a year received a \$1,400 raise and those who earn more than \$40,000 received a \$1,000 raise.

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In addition, merit based bonuses of up to \$600 were given to 35 percent of the state employees. Law enforcement officers also saw an increase in pay. A five percent increase was given to those law enforcement officers with five years or more experience and a three percent increase will go to those with five years or less. Teachers also saw a salary increase in the FY13/14 budget. Each school district received a share of \$480 million for school employee raises. The Tallahassee Chamber of Commerce estimates that the state employee raises will result in a \$22 million dollar economic impact for the Leon County community.

There have been attempts in the past few sessions to cap the state's total spending on employee health insurance and in effect increase in health insurance premiums of state employees. The FY13/14 state budget did not increase state employee health insurance premiums, which remain at \$50 per month for individual coverage and \$180 per month for family coverage for most employees.

It is anticipated that the Legislature will once again pursue legislation reforming the Florida Retirement System (FRS). This is a top priority of Florida House Speaker Will Weatherford who would like to close the defined benefit enrollment option to new employees and require them to join the investment plan. FRS is the primary retirement plan for public servant employees, 80% of which are county government agencies, district school boards, community colleges, and universities. Currently, only one bill has been filed regarding FRS reform. Senate Bill 184 would provide compulsory membership in FRS investment plan for employees in the Elected Officers' Class or Senior Management Service Class enrolled on or after July 1, 2014.

Action: Oppose any additional reductions to state employee benefits and encourage the Legislature to study the economic impact of FRS reform and health insurance reform.

Communication Service Tax

Issue: The Communication Service Tax (CST) is a tax on the retail sales of communications services, which include voice, data, audio, video and any other information including cable (video) services. Internet access, as defined by the Internet Tax Freedom Act, email services, and prepaid calling arrangements (cards and cellphones) are not included and account for approximately 25% to 40% of all wireless phones. The proceeds from the tax are transferred to county and municipal governments, the Public Education Capital Outlay and Debt Service Trust Fund, and the state's General Revenue Fund. Since CST revenue funds the Public Education Capital Outlay program, the CST is also an issue for the County's community partners like Leon County Schools, Florida State University, Florida A&M University, and Tallahassee Community College.

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A county or municipality may choose to levy the CST by ordinance. Currently, Leon County levies a CST 6.02% within the unincorporated areas of the County. The City of Tallahassee's rate is applied to those individuals who live within the city limits and is levied at 6.90%. For the past seven fiscal years, the revenues from the CST have declined by an average of 2% or a total of 11.5%.

In 2012, the Legislature created the CST Workgroup to propose solutions to the problems associated with the CST. The Workgroup recommended that the best approach in addressing CST issues would be a holistic replacement of the CST by repealing the tax and bringing all communications services under an increased sales and use tax. According to the Workgroup, this option would modernize the current tax structure, streamline the administrative system, and remove competitive advantages without reducing local government revenues. Under the CST Workgroup's proposal, the Department of Revenue (DOR) estimated that the state sales tax rate would need to be adjusted from 6% to 6.34% in order to offset the repeal of the current CST structure. Despite the proposal being revenue neutral, legislators were resistive to the idea of raising the state sales tax citing that it would hurt retailers. Legislation that included the Workgroup's recommendation was not filed in either chamber.

Currently, a bill has been proposed for the 2014 session which would reduce the state's collection of CST by 2%. As mention previously, Governor Scott has announced that he plans to advance \$500 million in tax cuts during the 2014 session. The revenue estimating conference anticipates that this proposed reduction would result \$255 million less in state CST collections. In turn, the FAC estimates a \$35 million impact to local governments.

Action: Support legislation that is revenue neutral; simplifies administration and collection of the current tax; enhances the stability and reliability as an important revenue source for local government; and provides the opportunity for market-based growth.

Internet Sales Tax

Issue: Under current law, individuals who buy goods online are supposed to send the sales tax to the state on their own, but that provision is largely unheeded and not enforced. Economists estimate the state loses out on about \$400 million in revenue each year the tax goes uncollected. Purchases from these stores are not subject to sales tax due to the fact that they are not physically located in the state of Florida. Currently, it is the responsibility of the purchaser to file with the Department of Revenue the amount of sales tax they owe from internet purchases, something few people actually do. The inability to collect an internet sales tax puts local 'brick-and-mortar' businesses in Florida at a disadvantage compared to out-of-state online retailers.

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Legislation regarding the implementation of an internet sales tax has been considered in the State Legislature and is currently being considered in Congress. This spring the United States Senate passed the Market Fairness Act with bipartisan support. This bill is expected to face challenges as it reaches the U.S. House. If Congress declines to pass internet sales tax legislation, Florida could join the Streamlined Sales and Use Tax Agreement, an interstate compact of twenty-four states that encourages merchants in one member state to collect and submit another member state's sales taxes.

There is resistance in the Florida Legislature to any legislation that could be perceived as increasing taxes. Enforcing the collection of the sales tax on internet purchases is seen by the Governor and some members of the Legislature as a tax increase. The Governor and several legislators are advocating for a "revenue neutral" approach to the collection of this tax.

Action: Support legislation that promotes an equitable competitive environment between 'brick and mortar' businesses and remote businesses establishments operating in Florida.

Library Aid

Issue: Florida's State Aid to Libraries Grant Program, managed by the Florida Department of State's Division of Library and Information Services, has been the cornerstone of public library support in Florida since 1963, and is recognized as a national model. In the last 10 years, State Aid to public libraries has been reduced by 33% to \$22,298,834 for the current year FY 2013.

Florida library systems rely on State Aid grant funding to assist library users with economic development resources to small businesses and job seekers; access to the internet, government services, and a vast array of online services and products and; education and reading. Libraries are transitioning from traditional libraries to community hubs which function as learning environments to better serve their communities. Libraries are extending all their services to the Web while at the same time allowing citizens to develop new businesses, to teach early reading skills, to provide safe environments for children and teens, to develop new skills to become a better fit for today's workplace, and to find greater civic engagement.

Last year, the Leon County library system received \$165,913 in state aid. The library system uses State Aid grant funding to assist with purchasing circulating library materials for County residents.

Action: Support state aid grant funding for public library programs.

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Florida Association of Counties (FAC) Issues

Issue: FAC represents 67 counties before the Florida Legislature on issues that have broad statewide appeal, such as the opposition of unfunded mandates or cost shifts to counties (such as the \$90 million DJJ cost shift that was passed in 2005 and the \$146 million in Medicaid retrospective reconciliation and billing system changes passed in 2012), growth management, annexation, revenue-sharing, and water management issues. FAC finalized their 2014 legislative program during their legislative conference on November 14, 2013.

Action: Support the 2014 FAC legislative program unless specific issues conflict with Leon County's interests.

Community Legislative Dialogue Meetings

For the past three years, the County has hosted 'Community Legislative Dialogue' meetings throughout session to engage our community and regional partners in identifying shared legislative priorities and interests. Last year, the Board designated Commissioner Desloge to host these meetings given his role with FAC. A total of three roundtable discussions were held with our community partners and surrounding counties. The meetings were held before session, in the middle of session, and at the end of session. All three meetings were well attended and the participants agreed that it was helpful to hear the priorities of other community partners.

During the June 18, 2013 meeting, the Board again designated Commissioner Desloge to host the 'Community Legislative Dialogue' meeting in preparation for the 2014 legislative session. The first meeting was held September 24, 2013 to discuss the effects of legislation passed during the 2013 session and to discuss priorities for the 2014 session due to the fact that legislative committees convened in late September this year. The next meeting will be held on Tuesday, February 4, 2014. The mid-session and end of session meetings will take place on April 1st and May 14th respectively. All meetings will begin at 7:30 a.m. and will be held in the Leon County Commission Chambers.

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FEDERAL LEGISLATIVE ISSUES:

(Please Note: For complete information on each, see Attachment #3)

The Board's practice has been to focus the County's federal legislative program on appropriations issues but has added specific substantive issues from time to time. Most substantive issues that the County has at the federal level are coordinated through the County's National Association of Counties (NACO) representation. At the Board's request, the federal appropriation requests have been combined with the state appropriation requests (Page #4 of the Analysis Section).

Patton Boggs has worked closely with staff on a select few federal policy issues and priorities that have been identified by the Board. Patton Boggs has been instrumental in the County's efforts to utilize the Federal Correctional Institution open space area adjacent to Town Brown Park for Little League baseball fields. In 2012, Congressman Southerland introduced legislation concerning land conveyance from the Bureau of Prisons to Leon County for use for additional recreational space at Tom Brown Park. However, the 112th Congress adjourned before H.R. 4151, Land Conveyance Legislation for Tom Brown Park, could be passed. When the 113th Congress convened, H.R. 4151 died in Committee. New legislation to convey FCI land to the County has not yet been filed as Patton Boggs and County staff continues to communicate with Department of Justice on this issue.

The County has also sought assistance from Patton Boggs to educate the Leon County Federal Delegation on the County's concerns regarding the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers permit that was issued for the Grady County, Georgia Dam project and its impact on the water quality and quantity in North Florida. Subsequently, Congressman Southerland has become engaged in this issue and is actively working with the County to express concerns to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers regarding the Grady County Dam project. The Corps of Engineers has granted Leon County the substance of the relief being sought and did so in a fashion which actually provides a greater volume of recharge water to Lake Iamonia than initially requested. Action will be needed over the next several months to follow-up on the details of the plan Grady County prepares and submits to the Corps for approval to carry out this provision, in order to assure the provision provides in practice the protection the Corps permit condition requires.

Staff has prepared three federal policy requests for the second session of the 113th Congress and to provide direction to the County's federal lobbying team:

Federal Correctional Institution Property

Issue: On June 14, 2011, the Board authorized Commissioner Desloge to reach out to the Federal Correctional Institution (FCI) for usage of open space adjacent to the FCI facility for Little League baseball fields. The open space is adjacent to Tom Brown Park. The initial response from the Federal Bureau of Prisons indicated that it did not have the authority to grant the County's request. On September 20, 2011, Commissioner Desloge and staff met with FCI Warden Taylor to familiarize him with the County's proposal. At that time, Warden Taylor agreed to support the County's efforts to gain authorization for the use of the property.

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On March 7, 2012, Congressman Southerland introduced legislation concerning land conveyance from the Bureau of Prisons to Leon County for use for additional recreational space at Tom Brown Park. Congressman Crenshaw agreed to co-sponsor the bill. During that time, the House Subcommittee on Crime, Terrorism, and Homeland Security received pushback with regard to the legislation from the U.S. Bureau of Prisons' headquarters in Washington, D.C as the land has not been discharged as 'surplus' property.

On January 3, 2013, the 112th Congress adjourned before H.R. 4151, Land Conveyance Legislation for Tom Brown Park, could be passed. When the 113th Congress convened, H.R. 4151 died in Committee. New legislation to convey FCI land to the County has not yet been filed.

The County hosted Congressman Southerland on August 20, 2013 for an in-person look at the Tom Brown Park/FCI properties and to discuss the issue of potential County use of the FCI land. The County and the Congressman met with the new FCI warden, Vick Flournoy. Under the direction of the new warden, FCI objects to the County's use of the undeveloped land that lies adjacent to the Tom Brown Park.

Action: Continue to work with Patton Boggs to secure the usage of property at the Federal Correctional Institution facility for the purpose of constructing baseball fields.

Veterans Affairs National Veterans Cemetery

Issue: In November 2012, the U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) announced that it purchased land for a new national cemetery in Leon County. The VA purchased a 250-acre parcel along U.S. Highway 27 which will serve veterans in North Florida, Southwest Georgia, and Southeast Alabama. The VA also reported that it had hired a firm to develop the master plan for all phases of the cemetery and for the first phase of construction, which should be completed by January 1, 2014.

The October 2013 draft National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) Site Specific Environmental Assessment (EA) found no significant environmental impacts to the site. The draft assessment also notes that the first phase of construction of approximately 35 acres could begin in 2017. However, the construction date is dependent of allocation of federal funds which will need to be appropriated by Congress. It is anticipated that the NEPA will be completed at the end of 2013.

Action: Support sufficient appropriations for the construction of the Veterans Affairs National Cemetery in Leon County.

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Moving Ahead for Progress in the 21st Century (MAP-21)

Issue: On July 6, 2012, President Obama signed Moving Ahead for Progress in the 21st Century (MAP-21) into law. The legislation provides funding over two years (FY 2013 – FY 2014) in the amount of \$105 billion for surface transportation programs in the United States. MAP-21 is the first ‘long-term’ highway authorization enacted since 2005 and is set to expire on September 30, 2014. Local governments use this funding to aid with the building and maintaining transportation infrastructure. Counties own and maintain 44% of America's roads (including more than 200,000 bridges), involved in the operation of 27% of public transit systems, and invest \$106 billion per year on building infrastructure and maintaining and operating public works.

In recent years, Congress has only extended current authorizations, but it is expected that 2014 will be different. If MAP-21 was extended at the current level of funding, it would require additional revenue or programmatic cuts. Patton Boggs anticipates that Congress will address the reauthorization of MAP-21 next year, once Congress finalizes the Water Resources Reform and Development bill.

Action: Support the reauthorization of MAP-21 at or above the current level of funding for surface transportation programs.

Staff coordinates regularly with Patton Boggs by phone and e-mail to strategize on key federal budget issues and to identify new federal grant opportunities that could potentially fund County project requests. In addition, Patton Boggs has been submitting monthly memoranda to update the Board on their federal lobbying activities in order to further improve communication between the Board and their federal lobbying firm. It is important to note that the NACo Legislative Conference is scheduled for March 1-5, 2014 in Washington, D.C. In the past, Commissioners and County staff have used the NACo Legislative Conference as an opportunity to meet with the Leon County Federal Legislative Delegation to advocate for the County’s federal priorities.

Options:

1. Approve the 2014 state and federal legislative priorities, as amended by the Board.
2. Board direction.

Recommendation:

Option #1.

Attachments:

1. 2014 State and Federal Legislative Appropriations Request and Related Materials
2. 2014 State Legislative Session Policy Requests and Related Materials
3. 2014 Federal Policy Requests and Related Materials
4. 2014 Florida Association of Counties State Legislative Priorities



Leon County Board of County Commissioners

2014 LEGISLATIVE PROPOSAL

CONTACT INFORMATION

Department/Division:	Blueprint 2000		
Contact Person:	Wayne Tedder		
Email:	wayne.tedder@talgov.com	Phone:	219-1060
Topic/Project Title:	Capital Circle Southwest		

APPROPRIATION REQUEST (IF APPLICABLE)

☒ Federal

☒ State

Project Description:

This project will provide for the construction of Capital Circle Southwest (SR 263) from north of Orange Avenue (SR 371) to Crawfordville Road (SR 61/US319) a distance of approximately six miles. The existing 2-lane rural road section of Capital Circle Southwest will be reconstructed to a 6-lane curb and gutter facility with an enclosed drainage system and new stormwater ponds. The 6 lane roadway will be flanked by paved bike lanes, a 10' wide multi-use meandering trail on one side and a 6' wide concrete sidewalk on the other side of the roadway. Extensive landscaping will be installed along the medians and within the right-of-way of the corridor. New overhead lighting will also be installed. Signalized intersections will be constructed at Orange Avenue, the main entrance of the Tallahassee Regional Airport and at Springhill Road.

This six mile segment of Capital Circle Southwest has been divided into two segments with both segments currently being designed under the supervision of the Florida Department of Transportation, District Three. Segment 1 is from north of Orange Avenue to south of Springhill Road. Segment 2 is from south of Springhill Road to Crawfordville Road. The estimated cost for Segment 1 is \$65.4 million which is broken down into \$30.0 million for right-of-way acquisition and \$35.4 million for construction. Segment 2 is estimated at \$53.7 million which is broken down into \$31.0 million for right-of-way acquisition and \$22.7 million for construction.

Purpose of Project and Outcome Expected:

Reconstruction of this six mile segment of Capital Circle Southwest will service the traveling public with convenient access to Tallahassee Regional Airport and businesses and communities located in the southwest quadrant of Leon County. The 6-lane facility will provide additional vehicular capacity on Capital Circle. Intersection improvements will be constructed at several existing cross roads for safety and ease of traffic movements. The multi-use trail and sidewalk will provide safe facilities for pedestrians and bike enthusiasts. New housing developments and businesses could be attracted to the area by the reconstruction of this segment of Capital Circle Southwest. The project terminates at Crawfordville Road which provides travelers a convenient roadway to the south and to the beaches of the Gulf of Mexico.

Service Provided:

The entire six mile segment of Capital Circle Southwest will be designated as part of Florida's Strategic Intermodal System (SIS) which is vital for transporting both people and goods between major commercial facilities such as airports, rail terminals, and seaports. Efficient transportation between these major commercial facilities will benefit city, county and state agencies with potential for new businesses and developments along the corridor to service and handle/store goods.

Population Served:

The population served by the reconstruction of this 6 mile segment of Capital Circle Southwest includes the businesses and neighborhood that currently surround this segment of the roadway as well as those traveling to the Tallahassee Regional Airport, south to the beaches or circling the downtown area of Tallahassee via Capital Circle Southwest. The traveling public will be treated to a nicely landscaped 6-lane roadway corridor replacing the existing 2-lane road. The trail and sidewalk will attract active biking, walking and running enthusiasts while creating a pedestrian friendly environment.

Project Dates for Construction/Operation:

Both segments of Capital Circle Southwest (Segment 1 - north of Orange Avenue to south of Springhill Road and Segment 2 - south of Springhill Road to Crawfordville Road) are currently being designed under the direction of District Three at the Florida Department of Transportation. The design work should be complete by the end of calendar year 2015. Construction funding has not been identified.

Funding:

Summary of Funding Request:

Segment 1: North of Orange Avenue (SR 371) to south of Springhill Road (CR 2203)
Estimated Construction Cost: \$35.4M
Estimated Right-of-Way Cost: \$30.0M
TOTAL: \$65.4M

Segment 2: South of Springhill Road (CR 2203) to Crawfordville Road (SR 61/ US 319)
Estimated Construction Cost: \$22.7M
Estimated Right-of-Way Cost: \$31.0M
TOTAL: \$53.7M

Federal Funding Requested (as applicable):

Segment 1: North of Orange Avenue (SR 371) to south of Springhill Road (CR 2203) \$65.4 million
Segment 2: South of Springhill Road (CR 2203) to Crawfordville Road (SR 61/ US 319) \$53.7 million

State Funding Requested (as applicable):

Segment 1: North of Orange Avenue (SR 371) to south of Springhill Road (CR 2203) \$65.4 million
Segment 2: South of Springhill Road (CR 2203) to Crawfordville Road (SR 61/ US 319) \$53.7 million

Present or Pending Funding Sources (including county):

\$4.8 million in design funding from the Florida Department of Transportation



Leon County Board of County Commissioners

2014 LEGISLATIVE PROPOSAL

CONTACT INFORMATION

Department/Division: Capital Regional Transportation Planning Agency (CRTPA)
Contact Person: Harry Reed
Email: Harry.Reed@talgov.com Phone: 891-6815
Topic/Project Title: Woodville Highway

APPROPRIATION REQUEST (IF APPLICABLE)

☒ Federal

☐ State

Project Description:

This project is for the design of Woodville Highway to widen the existing two-lane segment to four lanes from Paul Russell Road to Capital Circle.

Purpose of Project and Outcome Expected:

Woodville Highway connects to major arterials systems including Capital Circle and Monroe Street and serves as a major evacuation route from the Coastal Highway (US 98).

This road is frequented by residents of Wakulla County that work in Leon County. It is anticipated that the volume of traffic will continue to increase as the Capital Circle Office Complex, which houses a number of state agencies, continues to expand.

During the FY 06/07 budget process, the Board budgeted \$2.1 million for Woodville Highway. On September 18, 2007, the Board approved a Joint Project Agreement with the Florida Department of Transportation (FDOT) to perform a Project Development and Environment (PD&E) study for a portion of Woodville Highway from Gaile Avenue to Capital Circle. On March 11, 2008, the Board authorized the expenditure of funds, up to \$175,000, to match funds from FDOT to perform a Corridor Master Plan for a portion of Woodville Highway from Gaile Avenue to Commerce Boulevard. On April 12, 2011, the Board amended its Agreement with FDOT for a PD&E study of Woodville Highway, from Gaile Avenue to Capital Circle, to extend north to Paul Russell Road. Several reasons for the extension include adding sidewalks, designing pedestrian crossings, and addressing any potential for redevelopment of the Leon County Fairgrounds, all of which could have a significant impact on future traffic patterns.

CRTPA held a meeting last year with property owners and residents to kick-off a corridor study that will be utilized to develop the Corridor Master Plan. The final Corridor Master Plan was completed in November 2011. The PD&E study has been under way for the last year and is expected to be completed at the end of 2013.

At the completion of this project, it is anticipated that there will be significant improvement in commuter access through southern Leon County and northern Wakulla County, improved freight movement from the coast, and improved hurricane evacuation options.

Service Provided:

Leon County and the City of Tallahassee, through their joint “Southern Strategy” are attempting to spur economic growth in the southern area of the city/county with a combination of roadway improvements, sector planning efforts, growth management, and economic incentives. Woodville Highway also serves as one of the primary evacuation routes from the central coastal panhandle. Given the importance of the corridor to the region, it is currently being evaluated by a citizen committee as a potential project to be funded with the local government infrastructure surtax extension.

Population Served:

All regional coastal residents of neighboring counties will benefit from this project. The current Annual Average Daily Traffic count is 12,900. This road serves as one of two links to the coast via Wakulla County.

Project Dates for Construction/Operation:

Due to the time necessary for the corridor study, project design, and right-of-way acquisition, construction commencement will be determined at a future date by FDOT.

Funding:

Federal Funding Requested (as applicable): \$26.6 million
 \$3.6 million for right of way acquisition
 \$23 million for construction

State Funding Requested (as applicable):

Present or Pending Funding Sources (including county):

 \$1.976 million in design funding from the Florida Department of Transportation



Leon County Board of County Commissioners

2014 LEGISLATIVE PROPOSAL

CONTACT INFORMATION

Department/Division: Emergency Medical Services

Contact Person: Chief Tom Quillin

Email: QuillinT@leoncountyfl.gov

Phone: 606-2100

Topic/Project Title: EMS Healthcare Innovation Challenge Grant

APPROPRIATION REQUEST (IF APPLICABLE)

☒ Federal

☐ State

Project Description:

This program is a collaborative healthcare project to coordinate all healthcare resources in the community in matching appropriate patients with the appropriate level of care to spare scarce resources and contain costs. The program utilizes Leon County EMS (LCEMS), since LCEMS is already deeply imbedded out in the community and assigns highly trained Community Paramedics to assess, utilize advanced diagnostics, connect to physicians via telemedicine, and refer patients to local existing medical resources. Patients would be identified, screened, evaluated, and connected with a Board Certified Emergency Physician (Telemedicine). Assessment would extend beyond traditional medical exams. All issues that contribute to negative healthcare outcomes would be addressed such as housing, financial, meal service, transportation, pharmaceuticals, and much more. Local community resources would be utilized to meet the varying needs of the patient instead of the traditional approach of taking all patients to the already overcrowded emergency rooms. This model could be utilized in any urban or rural area and could be adapted to local resources.

LCEMS has partnered with the following entities to pursue this grant opportunity Tallahassee Memorial Hospital, Capital Regional Medical Center, physicians, Capital Medical Society, Leon County Health Department, Bond Community Clinic, 211 Big Bend, Leon County Dental Clinic, Leon County Human Services, Leon County Primary Health, Senior Outreach, Florida DOH, Florida Dept. of Children and Families, Apalachee Mental Health, and Emergency Telemedicine Physicians.

Purpose of Project and Outcome Expected:

This program is a new model of healthcare delivery that expands the role of paramedics that are currently experienced and in the field to include community based evaluation and treatment of patients utilizing physicians through a telemedicine connection. The idea is to utilize an EMS system that is already intimately familiar with the population of patients that are at risk and divert those patients that qualify from transport to the emergency room. Currently emergency rooms are overcrowded with non-emergent patients that could receive care either on the scene through telemedicine or through a referral to local medical clinics, physicians, or other resources. Greater utilization of existing local medical resources is a goal and lightening the load on emergency rooms is another so they can focus on emergency cases. Field evaluation is more convenient for the patient, cost effective, and provides an opportunity to educate the patient on the availability of local resources that can better deal with their ongoing medical issues. If patients have their medical needs met with appropriate medications, arranged visits with physicians, provided transportation, and other issues related to medical care, they will not call 911 to deal with non-emergent problems.

With this Telemedicine Paramedic Program model, EMS and physician response and charge can still be done but we will eliminate the hospital emergency room response and charge. Using a conservative estimate of 20% of Leon County EMS (LCEMS) runs, this would divert 4,814 patients into this new system. With an average emergency room charge of \$2, 576, this amounts to a cost reduction of \$12,400,864 per year. Once this model is established and accepted, many other healthcare providers and patients will want to take advantage of this cost savings model. There can be on greater benefit to a patient than to take care of their healthcare needs in the comfort of their own home.

Service Provided:

Many patients would have a greatly improved access to care. With this improved access to care, patients could be handled early on in a disease process when costs are reasonable, before patients wait when their condition has deteriorated to the point of needing hospital admission. This model will identify several categories of high risk patients and will plug them in early to appropriate and complete medical care and reduce hospital re-admissions. Better healthcare, satisfied patients, and cost savings. The Leon County Community Telemedicine Paramedic Program will have a significant positive impact on our local community quality of life.

Population Served:

This program would target populations such as the medically underserved, hospital readmission patients – critical care discharge and surgical follow-up, EMS patients where an ER visit is not indicated, psychological emergencies- direct admit to psych. centers, homeless, vulnerable adult and children, early disease intervention, medication assistance and monitoring, immunizations, community medicine coordination, system abusers, and disaster recovery and disaster community clinics.

Project Dates for Construction/Operation: Dependent on Funding

Funding:*Summary of Funding Request:*

Training	\$42,000
Personnel	\$445,241
Contractual	\$251,000
Equipment	\$182,000
<i>Total</i>	<i>\$920,241</i>

Federal Funding Requested (as applicable): \$920,241

State Funding Requested (as applicable): N/A

Present or Pending Funding Sources (including county): N/A



Leon County Board of County Commissioners

2014 LEGISLATIVE PROPOSAL

CONTACT INFORMATION

Department/Division:	Economic Development and Business Partnerships		
Contact Person:	Ken Morris		
Email:	morrisk@leoncountyfl.gov	Phone:	606-5300
Topic/Project Title:	EDC: Entrepreneurial Excellence Program		

APPROPRIATION REQUEST (IF APPLICABLE)

☒ Federal

☒ State

Project Description:

The Economic Development Council's (EDC) Entrepreneurial Excellence Program (EEP) launched in 2011 with the support of a four-year \$450,000 grant from the U.S. Small Business Administration. This program supports business incubation in the Leon County is based on the curriculum developed by the successful University of Central Florida Incubation Program. The EEP is designed to help entrepreneurs navigate the vulnerable stages of business development by providing access to a team of local business experts, researchers, and specialists who will help lay the foundation for a successful company. The program teaches participants such basics as effective business models; team development; legal foundations; marketing strategies; funding insight; and entrepreneurial skills and development in a four-week boot camp of evening classes.

A majority of the EEP graduates can be described as full-time workers or mid-career types in pursuit of their entrepreneurial dreams. The EEP will exhaust its federal grant funds by September 2014, with an anticipated alumni base of 80-90 entrepreneurs at that time. The EEP is a valuable and needed resource for entrepreneurs in Leon County. Keeping the EEP program funded will enable Leon County to continue growing new businesses.

Purpose of Project and Outcome Expected:

To support the EDC's request to continue to fund the Entrepreneurial Excellence Program which helps entrepreneurs establish their budding businesses by providing access to experts, researchers, and specialists who can help them refine their business ideas.

Service Provide:

The EEP fosters new businesses, which grow the local and state economy. As these businesses expand, new jobs are created in Florida. This funding will allow programmatic support over a three year period to help entrepreneurs navigate the vulnerable stages of business development by providing access to a team of local business experts, researchers, and specialists who will help lay the foundation for a successful company.

Population Served:

The EDC's Entrepreneurial Excellence Program provides valuable advice to early stage start-up businesses and entrepreneurs in the Leon County region as they navigate through the vulnerable stages of business development. A majority of the EEP graduates can be described as full-time workers or mid-career types in pursuit of their entrepreneurial dreams. It is anticipated that funding for this program will assist 72 companies and 120 individuals over a three year period (24 companies/40 individuals per year).

Project Dates for Construction/Operation:

The EDC's Entrepreneurial Excellence Program is currently funded through September 2014. If additional funding is secured, the program can continue operation without interruption of service to Leon County entrepreneurs.

Funding:

Federal Funding Requested (as applicable): **\$650,000**

State Funding Requested (as applicable):

Present or Pending Funding Sources (including county):



Leon County Board of County Commissioners

2014 LEGISLATIVE PROPOSAL

CONTACT INFORMATION

Department/Division: Public Works/Engineering Services

Contact Person: Ms. Katherine Burke

Email: burkek@leoncountyfl.gov

Phone: 606-1518

Topic/Project Title: Woodville Sewer Project

APPROPRIATION REQUEST (IF APPLICABLE)

☒ Federal

☒ State

Project Description:

This project is for the design of a sewer system to provide sewer services to approximately 1,500 homes or properties located within the Woodville area of Leon County. These homes are located upstream to Wakulla Springs and threaten one of the world's largest and deepest freshwater springs.

Purpose of Project and Outcome Expected:

Providing sewer service will eliminate the need for septic tanks which, in the event of failure, can cause environmental concerns and impacts.

Service Provided:

The Leon County Comprehensive Plan provides that all waste water is to be treated and disposed of in a manner that protects natural resources and public health. (Note: The State of Florida has acquired more than half of the 6,500 acre buffer zone around Wakulla Springs acknowledging the importance of preserving this natural habitat).

Population Served:

Approximately 1,500 homes will be directly impacted in Leon County. Wakulla Springs is also home to a state park that has thousands of visitors each year.

Project Dates for Construction/Operation:

During the County's FY 07/08 budget workshop, the Board discontinued the funding of non-mandatory capital projects. A number of sewer projects were approved for discontinuation including the Woodville project. Due to the time necessary for the studies, project design, and right-of-way acquisition, construction may not commence for several years. However, during its April 12, 2011 Workshop on the Infrastructure Sales Tax Extension, Board identified the Woodville project for future discussion regarding funding. This project was presented to the Sales Tax Committee for consideration for funding. Currently, the Woodville project is grouped with several other water quality and stormwater control projects in a 'bucket'. The subtotal of the projects in said 'bucket' exceed the \$85 million that is currently recommended to fund the projects. It is anticipated that the Sales Tax Committee will finalize their recommendations in January 2014.

Funding:

Federal Funding Requested (as applicable): \$500,000 for design

State Funding Requested (as applicable): \$500,000 for design

Present or Pending Funding Sources (including county): N/A



Leon County Board of County Commissioners

2014 LEGISLATIVE PROPOSAL

CONTACT INFORMATION

Department/Division: Tourist Development

Contact Person: Lee Daniel

Email: danielLee@leoncountyfl.gov

Phone: 606-2300

Topic/Project Title: Lake Talquin International Rowing Training Center

APPROPRIATION REQUEST (IF APPLICABLE)

☐ Federal

☒ State

Project Description:

In FY 2012 and 2013, the Florida Legislature allocated a total of \$10 million to complete the Benderson Rowing Complex in Sarasota County. This funding was contingent on Sarasota being selected as the host site for the 2017 World Rowing Championships. On August 2013, International Federation of Rowing Associations announced that Sarasota would be hosting this competition, which is the sport's largest competition apart from the Olympic Games. The 10-day World Rowing Championships are expected to bring in an estimated 42,000 athletes and supports and inject millions of dollars into Southwest Florida's economy.

Similar to the 1996 Olympics venues throughout the state will be needed to provide training facilities for teams competing in this worldwide competition. Lake Talquin and the Williams Landing Park are on ideal location for teams to train for this event as the lake has one of the most unique rowing waters in the United States, mostly due to the construction of the Bob Woodruff Dam on the Ochlocknee River. Rowing teams need more than 2,000 meters to train and Lake Talquin hosts over 6,000 meters of rowable water.

Purpose of Project and Outcome Expected:

Support the Tallahassee International Rowing Association request for funding in the amount of \$150,000 to purchase rowing equipment and infrastructure that will be utilized as a training center for the 2017 World Rowing Championships in Sarasota, Florida.

Service Provided:

To provide the necessary training facilities for teams to compete in the 2017 World Rowing Competition. Currently, there are no training facilities available at the Sarasota complex. Similar to the 1996 Olympics venues throughout the state will be needed to provide training facilities for teams competing in this worldwide competition.

Population Served: Rowing communities such as the collegiate athletes and international rowing associations.

Project Dates for Construction/Operation: Dependent on funding.

Funding:

Summary of Funding Request:

Two low profile aluminum floating docks for launching and retrieval of rowing shells: \$80,000.

One combination starting/fishing fixed dock off the point of the Lake Talquin Trails State Park: \$40,000.

Fixed floating buoys 2,000 meters in overall length: \$20,000.

Survey, engineering, and permitting: \$10,000.

TOTAL: \$150,000

Federal Funding Requested (as applicable): N/A

State Funding Requested (as applicable): \$150,000

Present or Pending Funding Sources (including county): N/A



Leon County Board of County Commissioners

2014 LEGISLATIVE PROPOSAL

CONTACT INFORMATION

Department/Division: Parks and Recreation

Contact Person: Leigh Davis

Email: davisle@leoncountyfl.gov

Phone: 606-1475

Topic/Project Title: FRDAP Parks Funding

APPROPRIATION REQUEST

(IF APPLICABLE)

☐ Federal

☒ State

Project Description:

Daniel B. Chaires Park contains 125 acres and is located next to Chaires Elementary School. An analysis completed by Parks & Rec staff in July 2012, identified it as the only County-maintained, active recreation facility that did not have a playground supplementing the baseball fields, and furthermore, it was in need of parking improvements to support the active recreation facilities on the eastern side of the property. In September 2013, construction began on the parking improvements, with the County investing over \$350,000 in that project. In addition, the County has purchased playground equipment for the park and installation is scheduled for 2014.

The County is requesting funding assistance for a rubberized pour-it-in-place surface to be installed in lieu of sand or mulch material, as well as security lighting for the baseball/playground parking area. By installing the rubberized surface under the equipment, the playground will become more accessible to the physically impaired, and the lighting will ensure safe access to vehicles for all users.

Construction began on the park in 2001, and it has developed over the years to provide a community center, tennis courts, basketball courts, three baseball fields, a natural area, and a restroom/concession. The park fronts Chaires Cross Road at 4768 Chaires Cross Road, next to Chaires Elementary School, and the access drive is located just north and west of the Chaires Cross Road/Capitola Road intersection.

Purpose of Project and Outcome Expected:

The County is requesting funding assistance for a rubberized pour-it-in-place surface to be installed in lieu of sand or mulch material, as well as security lighting for the baseball/playground parking area. By installing the rubberized surface under the equipment, the playground will become more accessible to the physically impaired, and the lighting will ensure safe access to vehicles for all users.

Service Provided:

The park improvements will increase accessibility of the park to citizen of all capabilities. The park improvements will also improve the Leon County Parks and Recreation system overall, which serves residents throughout the County and surrounding communities.

Population Served:

The Leon County Parks and Recreation system serves approximately 277,971 residents of Leon County.

Funding:

Federal Funding Requested (as applicable): N/A

State Funding Requested (as applicable): \$95,000

Present or Pending Funding Sources (including county): \$350,000



Leon County Board of County Commissioners

2014 LEGISLATIVE PROPOSAL

CONTACT INFORMATION

Department/Division: Intergovernmental Affairs /Special Projects
 Contact Person: Ken Morris/Cristina Paredes
 Email: paredesc@leoncountyfl.gov Phone: 606-5300
 Topic/Project Title: Protection of State Workforce

PROBLEM/NEED

Identify effect on county programs/services and the economic impact.

Priority: ☐ Critical ☒ Important ☐ Anticipated

Description:

State workers comprise a substantial percentage of Leon County's population contributing to our community, economy, and diversity. Protecting the jobs of these workers from privatization and advocating for fair wages has always been a top priority of the Board during the legislative cycle.

After significant lobbying from the County and our community partners, the FY13/14 state budget included an increase in state employee salaries, though it also eliminates nearly 3,400 positions throughout the state. This pay increase is the first in seven years for state workers. On October 1, 2013, state workers earning less than \$40,000 a year received a \$1,400 raise and those who earn more than \$40,000 received a \$1,000 raise. In addition, merit based bonuses of up to \$600 were given to 35 percent of the state employees. Law enforcement officers also saw an increase in pay. A five percent increase was given to those law enforcement officers with five years or more experience and a three percent increase will go to those with five years or less. Teachers also saw a salary increase in the FY13/14 budget. Each school district received a share of \$480 million for school employee raises. The Tallahassee Chamber of Commerce estimates that the state employee raises will result in a \$22 million dollar economic impact for the Leon County community.

There have been attempts in the past few sessions to cap the state's total spending on employee health insurance and in effect increase in health insurance premiums of state employees. The FY13/14 state budget did not increase state employee health insurance premiums, which remain at \$50 per month for individual coverage and \$180 per month for family coverage for most employees.

It is anticipated that the Legislature will once again pursue legislation reforming the Florida Retirement System (FRS). This is a top priority of Florida House Speaker Will Weatherford who would like to close the defined benefit enrollment option to new employees and require them to join the investment plan. FRS is the primary retirement plan for public servant employees, 80% of which are county government agencies, district school boards, community colleges, and universities. Currently, only one bill has been filed regarding FRS reform. Senate Bill 184 would provide compulsory membership in FRS investment plan for employees in the Elected Officers' Class or Senior Management Service Class enrolled on or after July 1, 2014.

RECOMMENDED CHANGE IN FLORIDA STATUTES (IF APPLICABLE)

Current Statute of Reference: N/A

Suggested New Language: N/A

RECOMMENDED COUNTY POSITION

Recommended Position:

Oppose any additional reductions to state employee benefits and encourage the Legislature to study the economic impact of FRS and health insurance reform.



Leon County Board of County Commissioners

2014 LEGISLATIVE PROPOSAL

CONTACT INFORMATION

Department/Division: Intergovernmental Affairs /Special Projects
 Contact Person: Ken Morris/Cristina Paredes
 Email: paredesc@leoncountyfl.gov Phone: 606-5300
 Topic/Project Title: Communications Service Tax

PROBLEM/NEED

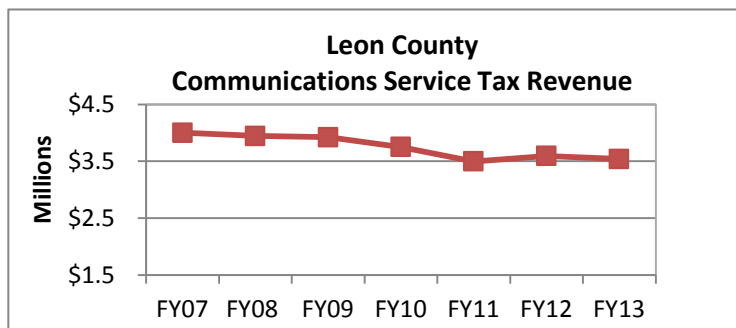
Identify effect on county programs/services and the economic impact.

Priority: ☐ Critical ☒ Important ☐ Anticipated

Description:

The Communication Service Tax (CST) is a tax on the retail sales of communications services, which include voice, data, audio, video, and any other information including cable (video) services. Internet access, as defined by the Internet Tax Freedom Act, email services, and prepaid calling arrangements (cards and cellphones) are not included and account for approximately 25% to 40% of all wireless phones. The proceeds from the tax are transferred to county and municipal governments, the Public Education Capital Outlay and Debt Service Trust Fund, and the state's General Revenue Fund. Since CST revenue funds the Public Education Capital Outlay program, the CST is also an issue for the County's community partners like Leon County Schools, Florida State University, Florida A&M University, and Tallahassee Community College.

A county or municipality may choose to levy the CST by ordinance. Currently, Leon County levies a CST 6.02% within the unincorporated areas of the County. The City of Tallahassee's rate is applied to those individuals who live within the city limits and is levied at 6.90%. For the past seven fiscal years, the revenues from the CST have declined by an average of 2% or a total of 11.5%. The chart to the right illustrates the collection of this revenue source.



Currently, the Florida Department of Revenue (DOR) administers the statewide collection of the state and local tax payments. Dealers/retailers who collect local communications services tax must notify the DOR of the method employed to accurately assign addresses to the appropriate taxing jurisdiction. The DOR maintains a database that provides the local taxing jurisdiction for all addresses in Florida. The database contains county and municipal names for every address and is based on information provided by the local taxing jurisdiction and updated at least once every six months. The amount of revenue collected is dependent on the jurisdiction's local CST rate. A county government's local CST is charged to those billable customers residing within the unincorporated area. A municipal government's local CST is charged to those billable customers residing within the incorporated area. There are currently 122 different local CST rates.

During the 2012 session, the Legislature passed a bill that made changes to definitions of the CST, and creates a workgroup to study the tax to make recommendations on future communications tax policies. The state levies a 6.65% communications services tax on items such as phone service and local governments apply a wide range of additional taxes that range from 0.1% to 7%. A key provision in HB 809 provided a broad CST exemption for certain services and hardware that are not separately stated on a customer's bill. For example, phone/cable service, in "bundles" with digital items such as cloud data storage or home security, would not have to pay communications taxes. Furthermore, the legislation created the Communications Services Tax Working Group within the Department of Revenue to propose solutions to the problems associated with the CST. The Workgroup recommended that the best approach in addressing CST issues would be a holistic replacement of the CST by repealing the tax and bringing all communications services under an increased sales and use tax. According to the Workgroup, this option would modernize the current tax structure, streamline the administrative system, and remove competitive advantages without reducing local government revenues. The Department of Revenue (DOR) estimated that the state sales tax rate would need to be adjusted from 6% to 6.34% under the CST Workgroup's proposal in order to offset the repeal of the current CST structure. Despite the proposal being revenue neutral, legislators were resistive to the idea of raising the state sales tax citing that it would hurt retailers. Legislation that included the Workgroup's recommendation was not filed in either chamber, though several bills did address issues related to the CST.

Currently, a bill has been proposed for the 2014 session which would reduce the state's collection of CST by 2%. As mention previously, Governor Scott has announced that he plans to advance \$500 million in tax cuts during the 2014 session. The revenue estimating conference anticipates that this proposed reduction would result \$255 million less in state CST collections. In turn, the FAC estimates a \$35 million impact to local governments.

**RECOMMENDED CHANGE IN FLORIDA STATUTES
(IF APPLICABLE)**

Current Statute of Reference: N/A

Suggested New Language: N/A

RECOMMENDED COUNTY POSITION

Recommended Position:

Support legislation that is revenue neutral; simplifies administration and collection of the current tax; enhances the stability and reliability as an important revenue source for local government; and provides the opportunity for market-based growth.



Leon County Board of County Commissioners

2014 LEGISLATIVE PROPOSAL

CONTACT INFORMATION

Department/Division: Intergovernmental Affairs/ Special Projects
 Contact Person: Ken Morris/Cristina Paredes
 Email: paredesc@leoncountyfl.gov Phone: 606-5300
 Topic/Project Title: Internet Sales Tax

PROBLEM/NEED

Identify effect on county programs/services and the economic impact.

Priority: ☐ Critical ☒ Important ☐ Anticipated

Description:

Under current law, individuals who buy goods online are supposed to send the sales tax to the state on their own, but that provision is largely unheeded and not enforced. Economists estimate the state loses out on about \$400 million in revenue each year the tax goes uncollected. Purchases from these stores are not subject to sales tax due to the fact that they are not physically located in the state of Florida. Currently, it is the responsibility of the purchaser to file with the Department of Revenue the amount of sales tax they owe from internet purchases, something few people actually do. The inability to collect an internet sales tax puts local 'brick-and-mortar' businesses in Florida at a disadvantage compared to out-of-state online retailers.

Legislation regarding the implementation of an internet sales tax has been considered in the State Legislature and is currently being considered in Congress. This spring the United States Senate passed the Market Fairness Act with bipartisan support. This bill is expected to face challenges as it reaches the U.S. House. If Congress declines to pass internet sales tax legislation, Florida could join the Streamlined Sales and Use Tax Agreement, an interstate compact of twenty-four states that encourages merchants in one member state to collect and submit another member state's sales taxes.

There is resistance in the Florida Legislature to any legislation that could be perceived as increasing taxes. Enforcing the collection of the sales tax on internet purchases is seen by the Governor and members of the Legislature as a tax increase. The Governor and several legislators are advocating for a "revenue neutral" approach to the collection of this tax.

RECOMMENDED CHANGE IN FLORIDA STATUTES (IF APPLICABLE)

Current Statute of Reference: N/A

Suggested New Language: N/A

RECOMMENDED COUNTY POSITION

Recommended Position:

Support legislation that promotes an equitable competitive environment between 'brick and mortar' businesses and remote businesses establishments operating in Florida.



Leon County Board of County Commissioners

2014 LEGISLATIVE PROPOSAL

CONTACT INFORMATION

Department/Division: Libraries

Contact Person: Cay Hohmeister

Email: hohmeisterh@leoncountyfl.gov

Phone: 606-2600

Topic/Project Title: State Aid to Public Libraries

PROBLEM/NEED

Identify effect on county programs/services and the economic impact.

Priority: ☐ Critical ☒ Important ☐ Anticipated

Description:

Florida's State Aid to Libraries Grant Program, managed by the Florida Department of State's Division of Library and Information Services, has been the cornerstone of public library support in Florida since 1963, and is recognized as a national model. In the last 10 years, State Aid to public libraries has been reduced by 33% to \$22,298,834 for the current year FY 2013.

Florida library systems rely on State Aid grant funding to assist library users with economic development resources to small businesses and job seekers; access to the internet, government services, and a vast array of online services and products and; education and reading. Libraries are transitioning from traditional libraries to community hubs which function as learning environments to better serve their communities. Libraries are extending all their services to the Web while at the same time allowing citizens to develop new businesses, to teach early reading skills, to provide safe environments for children and teens, to develop new skills to become a better fit for today's workplace, and to find greater civic engagement.

Last year, the Leon County library system received \$165,913 in state aid. The library system uses State Aid grant funding to assist with purchasing circulating library materials for County residents.

RECOMMENDED CHANGE IN FLORIDA STATUTES (IF APPLICABLE)

Current Statute of Reference: N/A

Suggested New Language: N/A

RECOMMENDED COUNTY POSITION

Recommended Position: Support State Aid to Public Libraries grant funding for public library programs.



Leon County Board of County Commissioners

2014 LEGISLATIVE PROPOSAL

CONTACT INFORMATION

Department/Division: Intergovernmental Affairs /Special Projects

Contact Person: Ken Morris/Cristina Paredes

Email: paredesc@leoncountyfl.gov

Phone: 606-5300

Topic/Project Title: Florida Association of Counties

PROBLEM/NEED

Identify effect on county programs/services and the economic impact.

Priority: ☐ Critical ☒ Important ☐ Anticipated

Description:

FAC represents 67 counties before the Florida Legislature on issues that have broad statewide appeal, such as the opposition of unfunded mandates or cost shifts to counties (such as the \$90 million DJJ cost shift that was passed in 2005 and the \$146 million in Medicaid retrospective reconciliation and new billing system changes passed in 2012), growth management, annexation, revenue-sharing, and water management issues. FAC finalized their 2014 legislative program during their legislative conference on November 14, 2013 (Attachment #4).

RECOMMENDED CHANGE IN FLORIDA STATUTES (IF APPLICABLE)

Current Statute of Reference: N/A

Suggested New Language: N/A

RECOMMENDED COUNTY POSITION

Recommended Position:

Support the 2013 FAC legislative program unless specific issues conflict with Leon County's interests.



Leon County Board of County Commissioners

2014 LEGISLATIVE PROPOSAL

CONTACT INFORMATION

Department/Division: Intergovernmental Affairs /Special Projects

Contact Person: Ken Morris/Cristina Paredes

Email: paredesc@leoncountyfl.gov

Phone: 606-5300

Topic/Project Title: Use of Federal Correctional Institution Property

PROBLEM/NEED

Identify effect on county programs/services and the economic impact.

Priority: ☐ Critical ☒ Important ☐ Anticipated

Description:

Leon County is seeking a small parcel of land to be conveyed from the Federal Correctional Institution (FCI) to the County for additional playing space at Tom Brown Park. The Bureau of Prisons (BOP) Headquarters in Washington, D.C, which maintains jurisdiction over the FCI, is the entity that decides upon land that can be determined “surplus” to the agency’s needs.

On June 14, 2011, the Board authorized Commissioner Desloge to reach out to the Federal Correctional Institution (FCI) for usage of open space adjacent to the FCI facility for Little League baseball fields. The open space is adjacent to Tom Brown Park.

On July 29, 2011 Commissioner Desloge sent a letter to the Federal Bureau of Prisons on behalf of the Board requesting the use of open space adjacent to the Federal Correctional Institution (FCI) facility for Little League baseball fields. The initial response from the Federal Bureau of Prisons indicated that it did not have the authority to grant the County’s request. On September 20, 2011, Commissioner Desloge and staff met with FCI Warden William Taylor to familiarize him with the County’s proposal, seek FCI’s support of the project, and assure him that the County and its lobbying team would take the lead in working with the Department of Justice. At that time, the Warden Taylor agreed to support the County’s efforts to gain authorization for the use of the property.

On February 24, 2012, Congressman Southerland met with County Commissioner Desloge and representatives from the Mayor of Tallahassee’s office to discuss possible land conveyance legislation from the federal Bureau of Prisons to the County to expand Tom Brown Park.

On March 7, 2012, Congressman Southerland introduced legislation concerning land conveyance from the Bureau of Prisons to Leon County for use for additional recreational space at Tom Brown Park. Congressman Crenshaw agreed to co-sponsor the bill. The bill was originally referred to the House Committee on Judiciary, Subcommittee on the Constitution. However, it was reassigned to the Subcommittee on Crime, Terrorism, and Homeland Security. The Subcommittee notified Congressman Southerland’s office of two issues it needs addressed at this time in order to proceed on the bill. One issue for the Subcommittee was any FCI structures that may exist on the requested property. Staff subsequently walked the site and identified a small FCI electrical platform at the very corner of the requested property. An updated map was sent to Congressman Southerland’s office showing that the electrical platform would not be incorporated in land conveyance request and would remain on FCI land. The second issue the Subcommittee has expressed

concern with is that it has been getting some pushback with regard to the legislation from the U.S. Bureau of Prisons' headquarters in Washington, D.C as the land has not been discharged as 'surplus' property. Subsequently, the County sent a letter to the Bureau of Prisons requesting that it allow the legislative process to proceed without objection.

On January 3, 2013, the 112th Congress adjourned before H.R. 4151, Land Conveyance Legislation for Tom Brown Park, could be passed. When the 113th Congress convened, H.R. 4151 died in Committee. New legislation to convey FCI land to the County has not yet been filed.

The County hosted Congressman Steve Southerland on August 20, 2013 for an in-person look at the Tom Brown Park/FCI properties and to discuss the issue of potential County use of the FCI land. The County and the Congressman met with the new FCI warden, Vick Flournoy. Under the direction of the new warden, FCI objects to the County's use of the undeveloped land that lies adjacent to the Tom Brown Park.

RECOMMENDED CHANGE IN FLORIDA STATUTES (IF APPLICABLE)

Current Statute of Reference: N/A

Suggested New Language: N/A

RECOMMENDED COUNTY POSITION

Recommended Position:

Continue to work with Patton Boggs to secure the usage of property at the Federal Correctional Institution facility for the purpose of constructing baseball fields.



Leon County Board of County Commissioners

2014 LEGISLATIVE PROPOSAL

CONTACT INFORMATION

Department/Division: Intergovernmental Affairs/Special Projects

Contact Person: Ken Morris/Cristina Paredes

Email: paredesc@leoncountyfl.gov

Phone: 606-5300

Topic/Project Title: Veterans Affairs National Cemetery

PROBLEM/NEED

Identify effect on county programs/services and the economic impact.

Priority: ☐ Critical ☒ Important ☐ Anticipated

Description:

In November 2012, the U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) announced that it purchased land for a new national cemetery in Leon County. The VA purchased a 250-acre parcel along U.S. Highway 27 which will serve veterans in North Florida, Southwest Georgia, and Southeast Alabama. The VA also reported that it had hired a firm to develop the master plan for all phases of the cemetery and for the first phase of construction, which should be completed by January 1, 2014.

The October 2013 draft National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) Site Specific Environmental Assessment (EA) found no significant environmental impacts to the site. The draft assessment also notes that the first phase of construction of approximately 35 acres could begin in 2017. However, the construction date is dependent of allocation of federal funds which will need to be appropriated by Congress. It is anticipated that the NEPA will be completed at the end of 2013.

RECOMMENDED CHANGE IN FLORIDA STATUTES (IF APPLICABLE)

Current Statute of Reference: N/A

Suggested New Language: N/A

RECOMMENDED COUNTY POSITION

Recommended Position:

Support sufficient appropriations for the construction of the National Cemetery in Leon County.



Leon County Board of County Commissioners

2014 LEGISLATIVE PROPOSAL

CONTACT INFORMATION

Department/Division: Intergovernmental Affairs/Special Projects
Contact Person: Ken Morris/Cristina Paredes
Email: paredesc@leoncountyfl.gov Phone: 606-5300
Topic/Project Title: Reauthorization of Moving Ahead for Progress in the 21st Century (MAP-21)

PROBLEM/NEED

Identify effect on county programs/services and the economic impact.

Priority: ☐ Critical ☒ Important ☐ Anticipated

Description:

On July 6, 2012, President Obama signed Moving Ahead for Progress in the 21st Century (MAP-21) into law. The legislation provides funding over two years (FY 2013 – FY 2014) in the amount of \$105 billion for surface transportation programs in the United States. MAP-21 is the first 'long-term' highway authorization enacted since 2005 and is set to expire on September 30, 2014. Local governments use this funding to aid with the building and maintaining transportation infrastructure. Counties own and maintain 44% of America's roads (including more than 200,000 bridges), involved in the operation of 27% of public transit systems, and invest \$106 billion per year on building infrastructure and maintaining and operating public works.

In recent years, Congress has only extended current authorizations, but it is expected that 2014 will be different. If MAP-21 was extended at the current level of funding, it would require additional revenue or programmatic cuts. Patton Boggs anticipates that Congress will address the reauthorization of MAP-21 next year, once Congress finalizes the Water Resources Reform and Development bill.

RECOMMENDED CHANGE IN FLORIDA STATUTES (IF APPLICABLE)

Current Statute of Reference: N/A

Suggested New Language: N/A

RECOMMENDED COUNTY POSITION

Recommended Position:

Support the reauthorization of MAP-21 at or above the current level of funding for surface transportation programs.



Federal Policy Committee 2013-14 Policy Statements: Priority Advocacy

Water Resources

Deena Reppen, Legislative Director
Email: dreppen@fl-counties.com
Phone: 850-922-4300 Fax: 850-488-7501

WATER RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT ACT

Comprehensive Everglades Restoration Plan (CERP): SUPPORT passage of a Water Resources Development Act, with inclusion of the following provisions:

- Authorization of CERP projects with completed Chief of Engineers' Reports:
 - Caloosahatchee River (C-43) West Basin Storage Reservoir Project
 - C-111 Spreader Canal Western Project
 - Biscayne Bay Coast Wetlands - Phase 1 Project
 - Broward County Water Preserve Areas Project
 - Central Everglades Planning Project
- Amend the authorization for the Picayune Strand Restoration Project to increase the Authorized Project Cost (i.e., Section 902 Fix)
- Authorize carry-over of credits to manage the Federal/Non-Federal cost-share balance (Treatment of Credit Provision) for all agreements between the Corps of Engineers and the South Florida Water Management District, allowing the required cost-share balance to be managed across all projects with executed Agreements.

Shore Protection & Dredging: SUPPORT inclusion of provisions in the Water Resources Development Act that provide for ongoing maintenance of shore protection, beach renourishment and dredging projects within Florida, including:

- Authorization of navigation projects within Florida with completed Chief of Engineers' Reports, and conditional authorization of projects with reports scheduled for completion in 2013/14.

Explanation: Generally authorized by the Senate Environment & Public Works Committee and the House Transportation & Infrastructure Committee, the Water Resources Development Act authorizes the Civil Works program for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. It sets policy and authorizes new water resource-related civil works projects that address environmental, structural, navigational, beach management, flood protection and hydrology needs across the nation.

Water Resources Appropriations

Deena Reppen, Legislative Director
Email: dreppen@fl-counties.com
Phone: 850-922-4300 Fax: 850-488-7501

Everglades Restoration: **SUPPORT** appropriations necessary to complete restoration of the Kissimmee River and the C44-Reservoir and Stormwater Treatment Area component of the Indian River Lagoon-South Everglades restoration project.

Herbert Hoover Dike Rehabilitation: **SUPPORT** continued and full federal funding for the rehabilitation of the Herbert Hoover Dike.

Explanation: *The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers is undertaking major rehabilitation of the Herbert Hoover Dike (HHD). The goal of the rehabilitation is to reduce risk to nearby citizens through a system-wide approach that includes the replacement of water control structures within the HHD project. Lowering the risk of failure of the HHD should allow the Corps to better manage water levels in Lake Okeechobee and lessen the necessity and frequency of harmful freshwater discharges to coastal estuaries during high water times. The 143-mile earthen dike surrounds Lake Okeechobee, the second largest freshwater lake in the nation.*

Transportation & Infrastructure

Eric Poole, Assistant Legislative Director
Email: epoole@fl-counties.com
Phone: 850-922-4300 or Fax: 850-488-7501

NATIONAL FLOOD INSURANCE PROGRAM

Biggert-Waters Flood Insurance Reform Act:

- **SUPPORT** revision of the Biggert-Waters Act to delay flood insurance rate increases that unfairly penalize Florida's consumers.
- **SUPPORT** completion of the affordability study by FEMA, required by the 2012 law.
- **SUPPORT** alternative policies that stabilize the NFIP Trust Fund but lessen the financial impact on families and small business owners.

FEMA Mapping Procedures:

- As FEMA amends flood hazard maps for Florida's counties, **SUPPORT** the agency's full coordination with local governments and technical experts to ensure technical and scientific accuracy of any final maps, which have the potential for negative economic impacts.

Explanation: *Changes made to the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) to secure its fiscal solvency, along with the release of new flood maps are causing dramatic increases in the cost of flood insurance. Florida holds 37 percent of the nation's flood insurance policies. Florida's homeowners have supported the NFIP with more than \$16 billion in payments since 1978, with only \$3.7 billion in claims during the same timeframe*



Federal Policy Committee 2013-14 Policy Statements: *Other*

Transportation & Infrastructure

Eric Poole, Assistant Legislative Director
Email: epoole@fl-counties.com
Phone: 850-922-4300 or Fax: 850-488-7501

Moving Ahead for Progress in the 21st Century (MAP-21):

SUPPORT reauthorization of MAP-21 and coordination with the Florida Department of Transportation on legislative principles that support Florida's infrastructure and economy, including *(TBD)*:

- *Efforts to enhance federal transportation revenue streams and replenish the Highway Trust Fund*
- *Full funding of transit programs*
- *Revision of the gas tax distribution formula to provide a fair and equitable distribution of collected revenues to Florida*

Explanation: The federal surface transportation program, MAP-21 (P.L. 112-141), was signed into law in July 2012. Funding surface transportation programs at over \$105 billion for fiscal years 2013 and 2014, MAP-21 is the first long-term highway authorization enacted since 2005. It is set to expire on 9 September 30, 2014.

Energy, Environment & Agriculture

Stephen James, Legislative Staff Attorney
Email: sjames@fl-counties.com
Phone: 850-922-4300 Fax: 850-488-7501

Oil Pollution Act of 1990 (OPA): **SUPPORT** revisions to OPA to provide for greater participation from local governments as primary first responders in the protection of local communities.

Offshore Energy Production: Monitor and report on the potential for expansion of offshore energy exploration in Florida's federal waters.

Numeric Nutrient Criteria: Monitor and report on activities associated with proposed numeric water quality criteria for lakes, flowing waters and canals.

Tax Reform

Davin Suggs, Legislative Advocate
Email: dsuggs@fl-counties.com
Phone: 850-922-4300 Fax: 850-488-7501

Tax-Exempt Status of Municipal Bonds: **SUPPORT** the preservation of the existing tax-exempt status of municipal bonds. Oppose legislative provisions that would repeal or eliminate the tax exempt status of municipal bonds. Oppose legislative provisions that would repeal, limit or "cap" the deduction for interest earned on new and outstanding municipal bonds.

Marketplace Fairness Act: Monitor and report on the status of legislative provisions for the collection of sales and use taxes from remote sellers and the effect on a state's ability to enforce state and local sales and use tax laws.

Entitlements & Appropriations

Lisa Hurley, Legislative Advocate
Email: lhurley@fl-counties.com
Phone: 850-922-4300 Fax: 850-488-7501

Block Grants: Monitor and report on the status of funding for the Social Services Block Grant, the Community Services Block Grant as well as the program's formula grant structure. Oppose any efforts to eliminate or reduce block grant funding.

Immigration: Monitor and report on the status of federal reimbursement to counties for all costs related to detaining, and transporting undocumented immigrants. Monitor and report on the reauthorization of the State Criminal Alien Assistance Program (SCAAP), to reimburse state and local costs of incarcerating undocumented criminal aliens.

Healthcare & Human Services

Susan Harbin, Legislative Advocate
Email: sharbin@fl-counties.com
Phone: 850-922-4300 Fax: 850-488-7501

Health Care: Monitor and report on implications of health care reforms for potential fiscal and health delivery impacts. Monitor and report on implementation of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act and changes to Medicaid that would further shift the financial burden to states and counties.

Veteran's Health: **SUPPORT** NACo's efforts to assure that:

- U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) funds are made available to reimburse counties for the services provided to veterans eligible for VA services and for services provided to veterans awaiting determination of eligibility.
- VA funds are made available to reimburse services provided to veterans eligible for VA services by public and private providers under contract with the VA.
- U.S. Department of Defense (DOD) funds are made available to reimburse counties for the services provided to veterans eligible for DOD services.

- Appropriate county level data are available so that counties know how many veterans are returning to their local areas.



Health & Human Services Policy Committee *2013-14 Policy Statements*

Health Care

Susan Harbin, Legislative Advocate
Email: sharbin@fl-counties.com
Phone: 850-922-4300 Fax: 850-488-7501

CONSENT ITEMS

Baker Act: **SUPPORT** appropriate funding as outlined in the existing state capacity formula for crisis mental health and substance abuse beds statewide. **SUPPORT** increased funding for public receiving facilities and maintaining funding for public facilities if new state general revenue is provided to private receiving facilities.

Behavioral Health System: **SUPPORT** appropriate funding for core mental health and substance abuse services. **SUPPORT** continued efforts to work through Medicaid reform initiatives to ensure that persons with substance abuse and mental health treatment needs are appropriately served. **SUPPORT** efforts to increase supportive housing, employment and education initiatives for people with behavioral health issues and/or disabilities.

County Health Departments (CHDs): **SUPPORT** maintaining state general revenue funding for CHDs, and **OPPOSE** any state reductions to the CHD Trust Funds. **SUPPORT** efforts to enable CHDs to transition to managed care under the Statewide Medicaid Managed Care Program without impacting service capacity. **SUPPORT** maintaining a coordinated system of CHDs that is centrally housed within the Department of Health (DOH). **SUPPORT** preserving the ability of CHDs to provide primary care and direct patient care services, particularly in communities without adequate substitutes or alternative providers for these services.

Emergency Medical Services (EMS): **SUPPORT** ST Segment Elevated Myocardial Infarction (STEMI) legislation that leads to better coordination of care without imposing additional liability or administrative costs on county government. **OPPOSE** legislation that preempts county authority to regulate use or register distribution of Automatic External Defibrillators (AEDs). **SUPPORT** a cost recovery mechanism if county provided training is mandated.

Graduate Medical Education (GME): **SUPPORT** efforts to fund GME programs to meet the healthcare needs of the state and its local communities, with a particular

emphasis on programs that provide for specialties in need as well as the development of physicians practice in medically underserved areas.

Statewide Medicaid Managed Care Program: **SUPPORT** including County Health Departments as priority providers within the Medicaid Managed Care Program and protect their ability to deliver primary care services to the communities they serve. **SUPPORT** carving out the coordinated Transportation Disadvantaged (TD) system to avoid fragmentation, inefficient operation, and costly duplication of TD services. **SUPPORT** the continuation of the Medically Needy program.

Trauma Care System: **SUPPORT** efforts to maintain and enhance established trauma care funding, including incentives for the development of new trauma centers. **OPPOSE** any efforts to shift the state's financial responsibility for the trauma system to counties or divert trauma care funding for purposes other than those intended by the existing legislation.

NEW AND REVISED ITEMS

County Share of Cost for Medicaid Services: ~~FAC~~ **SUPPORTS** the dissolution of the current county-state Medicaid contributory relationship in a manner that: (1) absolves counties of all financial responsibilities related to the provision of Medicaid services in Florida; (2) eliminates associated administrative burdens for the counties and the state; and, (3) equitably mitigates any potential fiscal impact for all affected parties. However, absent the identification of strategies to achieve the aforementioned goals in the referenced proscribed manner, ~~FAC~~ **SUPPORTS** retaining the current Medicaid billing system, but only with certain statutory modifications. At a minimum, these modifications should include: (1) allowing counties to review their bills prior to payment; (2) allowing counties to pay from a revenue source of their choosing within a specified time period; and, (3) allowing the state to withhold county revenue sharing for nonpayment within a specific time period; (4) and, requiring the state, in consultation with the counties, to develop an accurate, reliable, and equitable billing process.

SUPPORT continued evaluation of the county-state Medicaid cost-share arrangement, taking into consideration the impacts of state policies designed to contain growth in Medicaid costs, including statewide Medicaid managed care and diagnosis related group reimbursement for hospitals. Additionally, consider possible alternatives to the current arrangement, including but not limited to:

- o Alternative financing mechanisms;
- o Targeted local investment of the statutory county Medicaid contribution; and
- o Elimination of the unfunded mandate.

SUPPORT the efforts of the County Medicaid Workgroup to evaluate alternative formulaic distributions of the county Medicaid contributions set forth in s. 409.915, F.S. **OPPOSE** efforts to further shift state Medicaid costs to counties.

Explanation: During the 2013 Legislative Session, the Legislature passed SB 1520, which significantly modified the county-state Medicaid cost share relationship to eliminate the monthly billing system in lieu of a fixed formula-based county contribution. For the first two years, county contributions are based on past actual utilization (during 2012-13); however, beginning in FY 2015-16, the formula will begin transitioning to being based on each county's respective share of Medicaid enrollees. Additionally, the state has adopted policies in recent years that are designed, in part, to stabilize and/or reduce certain Medicaid costs. FAC supports closely evaluating the impacts of these programs to ensure that counties share in any savings derived from the various reforms.

Health Care for Veterans: SUPPORT collaboration with the Florida Department of Veterans' Affairs to steer veterans who are eligible for federal health care benefits into the appropriate federal programs.

Explanation: Certain veterans are eligible for federal health care benefits through the U.S. Department of Veterans' Affairs (VA). It is estimated that thousands of eligible veterans in Florida have not accessed this coverage, and instead remain uninsured or under-insured.

Human Services

Susan Harbin, Legislative Advocate
Email: sharbin@fl-counties.com
Phone: 850-922-4300 Fax: 850-488-7501

CONSENT ITEMS

Community Care for the Elderly: **SUPPORT** restoration and expansion of state funding for the Community Care for the Elderly Program, which provides cost efficient diversion from nursing home placement for impaired elders.

Healthy Families: **SUPPORT** a continuation of funding for the Florida Healthy Families program.

Open Water Life Guards: **SUPPORT** legislation that would provide for open water lifeguard agency certification in Florida.

Smoking Regulation: **SUPPORT** legislation that repeals the state statutory preemption of smoking regulation by allowing local governments to enact local regulations that exceed state standards.

Transportation Disadvantaged (TD): **SUPPORT** the continuation of a coordinated Transportation Disadvantaged (TD) system. **SUPPORT** efforts to avoid fragmentation, inefficient operation, and costly duplication of TD services. **SUPPORT** appropriate and dedicated state funding for the TD program. **SUPPORT** efforts to protect the TD trust fund. **SUPPORT** carving out the coordinated Transportation Disadvantaged (TD) system to avoid fragmentation, inefficient operation, and costly duplication of TD services.

NEW AND REVISED ITEMS

Homelessness: **SUPPORT** developing a dedicated state funding source for homeless programs. ~~restoring state funding for programs that serve the homeless.~~ **SUPPORT** legislation that streamlines current state statutes relating to homelessness and associated programs. ~~**SUPPORT** a process that would waive the fees related to obtaining personal identification from the state for persons identified as homeless.~~ **SUPPORT** the implementation of discharge protocols and/or procedures for hospitals and correctional facilities when releasing homeless persons. **SUPPORT** the development of strategies that would allow local governments to work with the state and federal government to serve target populations: the chronically homeless, veterans, and families and children, with particular emphasis on children aging out of the foster care system. **SUPPORT** continued coordination with the state's homeless planning council, specifically as it develops policies in support of the new Federal Strategic Plan to End Homelessness. **SUPPORT** efforts to extend tax credits to businesses that employ the homeless.

Recovery Residences: **SUPPORT** legislation defining and establishing minimum regulatory standards for recovery residence facilities, while also allowing more stringent local regulation.

Explanation: Although not specifically defined in state law, a "sober home" or "recovery residence" is a residential facility designed to provide a sober living environment for individuals recovering from substance abuse. Functioning under the theory that such living arrangements will foster sobriety and recovery for addicts, there are currently no licensing requirements or state regulations governing sober homes. Due to the lack of oversight, sober homes vary significantly throughout the state, and as expected, there are good actors and bad actors.

During the 2013 Legislative Session, SB 738 (Sen. Clemens) and HB 1089 (Rep. Grant) were filed to address the sober home issue, but both bills died in committee. Proviso language was inserted in SB 1500, the General Appropriations Act, requiring the Department of Children and Families (DCF) to study the possible licensure or registration of sober homes in Florida. DCF must submit their findings and recommendations to the President of the Senate, the Speaker of the House, and the Governor by October 1, 2013. DCF took public comment at three public meetings during the summer; the agency's report is expected in the next few weeks.

Unclaimed Bodies: ~~SUPPORT revisions to current statute that would clarify the responsibilities of counties in the disposition of remains, eliminate redundant language, and include an updated list of definitions.~~

Explanation: HB 171 (Rep. Rooney) was passed into law during the 2013 Legislative Session. The bill authorizes counties to establish procedures for the final disposition of unclaimed human remains by ordinance or resolution.



Finance, Tax & Administration Policy Committee 2013-14 Policy Statements

Finance

Davin J. Suggs, Senior Legislative Advocate
Email: dsuggs@fl-counties.com
Phone: 850-922-4300 or Fax: 850-488-7501

CONSENT ITEMS

FINANCE & TAX POLICY

Communications Services Tax: **SUPPORT** amending and/or revising current law in a manner that is: 1) revenue neutral; 2) simplifies administration and collection of the current tax; 3) provides for a broad and equitable tax base; 4) provides for enhanced stability and reliability as an important revenue source for local government; and 5) provides the opportunity for market-based growth. **OPPOSE** legislation that would revise current law in a manner that significantly reduces current local government related revenues.

Local Business Tax: **SUPPORT** the authorization of local governments to modify local ordinances in a manner that results in a more simplified, efficient and equitable tax system that benefits business and local communities. **OPPOSE** legislation that would provide for the elimination of the Local Business Tax.

E-911 Fee: **SUPPORT** collection of E-911 fee on prepaid mobile telecommunications for use in support of local government emergency communications operations.

Internet Sales Tax/"Main Street" Fairness Act: **SUPPORT** legislation that promotes an equitable competitive environment between "Brick and Mortar" businesses and remote business establishments conducting business in Florida.

Local Discretionary Revenue Flexibility: **SUPPORT** modifications to existing laws governing local discretionary revenue sources to provide greater flexibility and more efficient administration and management.

APPROPRIATIONS

Specific County Based Appropriations: **SUPPORT** maintaining current state appropriations critical to the delivery of public services at the county government level as it relates to currently funded county based appropriations in the SFY 2014-2015 budget. **SUPPORT** maintenance of existing appropriations currently funded in support of fiscally constrained counties.

NEW AND REVISED ITEMS

FINANCE & TAX POLICY

Sales Tax Exemption on Commercial Leases: **OPPOSE** legislation that would exempt state sales tax and local option sales tax on commercial leases.

Explanation/Update: *For the upcoming 2014 session two bills have been filed:*

- *House Bill 11 (Rep. Stuebe) would phase out the sales and use tax on commercial rentals by reducing the tax rate by 1% per year and completely repealing both state and local sales and use taxes in the year 2020. According to the 2013 Florida Revenue Estimating Conference, this proposal would have a negative recurring fiscal impact to local governments (mostly cities and counties) of more than \$400 million annually (by 2020).*
- *Senate Bill 176 (Sen. Hukill) would only reduce the current state sales and use tax of 6% to 5% on commercial rentals. Local option sales and use taxes would not be affected. Currently, FAC staff estimates that the negative impact to counties would be approximately \$12 million (county fiscal year 2015).*
- *The proposal was identified by the Florida Association of Realtors as its primary legislative objective for 2014.*

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Film/Television Entertainment Production Tax Incentives: **SUPPORT**

legislation that would enhance the current incentives program to foster a more sustainable and competitive environment for attracting film, television, digital, and new media related entertainment production in the State of Florida.

Explanation/Update: *Several counties have expressed interests in exploring strategies to enhance Florida's incentive program to be more competitive on a national and international basis.*

BUDGET & FINANCE ADMINISTRATION

Chart of Accounts Consolidation: **OPPOSE** legislation that would require all governmental entities in the State of Florida to utilize the same Chart of Accounts (Accounting System).

Explanation: *The Legislature passed SB 1292 during the 2011 Session, requiring the Chief Financial Officer to develop a Uniform Chart of Accounts to be used by all governmental entities for the reporting of assets, liabilities, equities, revenues and expenditures. Since the passage of this legislation, the CFO's office has developed draft recommendations that may prove to be costly and burdensome in its implementation for local governments. Recently, the Florida Government Finance Officers Association produced a white paper detailing the concerns of local government entities.*

Value Adjustment Boards: **OPPOSE** legislation that would harm the ability of Value Adjustment Boards in fulfilling its role as intended by the State Constitution.

Explanation: *During the 2013 Legislative Session, a Proposed Committee Substitute Bill for HB 1381 was filed with the intent of providing for several revisions to current laws governing the composition and operation of Value Adjustment Boards.*

Of primary concern to counties, the bill would have:

- *Amended the current composition of VABs to include three citizen members and only two elected officials.*
- *One of the citizen members would be appointed by the Clerk of Courts – Secretary to the VAB.*
- *Amended provisions regarding the role and duty of the VAB Attorney.*

The bill(s) failed to be passed out of committees of reference. It is anticipated that this issue will be carried forward to the 2014 legislative session.

Administration

Lisa Hurley, Legislative Advocate
lhurley@fl-counties.com
Phone: 850-922-4300 or Fax: 850-488-7501

CONSENT ITEMS

Collective Bargaining: **SUPPORT** legislation clarifying that constitutional officers can resolve impasse issues at the discretion of the constitutional officer.

Elections: SUPPORT full state funding of all expenditures by supervisors of elections to comply with the requirements of the federal Help America Vote Act.

Explanation/Update: *In 2013, passage of HB 7013 extended early voting days/hours from 8 days minimum up to 14 days at the discretion of the Supervisor of Elections and increased the hours from 96 to a maximum of 168 hours. The bill also expanded the authorized sites to include civic and convention centers, fairgrounds, stadiums, courthouses and commission buildings.*

Procurement: SUPPORT the non-publishing of detailed bid estimates by creating an exemption for county and municipality projects in statute. **SUPPORT** establishing an optional (alternative) process for state and local entities to consider cost in the award of professional services agreements pursuant to the Consultants' Competitive Negotiation Act.

Public Notice: SUPPORT legislation allowing local governments to comply with public notice and legal advertisement requirements by means other than the newspaper.

Florida Retirement System (FRS): OPPOSE any FRS benefit changes that result in an increase in the FRS county and county employee contribution rates. **SUPPORT** requiring all legislation that potentially results in an increase in the FRS contribution rate to be analyzed and evaluated to determine the direct fiscal impact of proposed changes to all local and state government to be eligible for consideration.

Explanation/Update: *In 2013, HB7011/SB1392 sought to reform the FRS by either closing the Defined Benefit (pension) plan to new employees or changing the default of plan options from Defined Benefit (pension) to Defined Contribution (investment) plan.*

The Senate proposed the more conservative approach of changing the default, whereas the House sought to close the pension. The two chambers could not reach agreement and reform efforts died. It is expected that the issue will be taken up again in 2014.

Also in 2013, SB1810 contained the annual employer contribution rate adjustments, which kept significant rate increases in place beginning July 1, 2013.

Public Record and Open Meeting Exemptions for Economic Development: **SUPPORT** changes to s.286.0113 and s.288.075, F.S., that would allow the Board of County Commissioners to deliberate in private regarding an economic development proposal and would allow confidential information in the possession of an economic development agency to be provided to a member of the Board of County Commissioners without the possibility of such communication being considered a disclosure, which would terminate the confidential nature of the information. Information would be released before final decision is made, however.



Public Safety Policy Committee 2013-14 Policy Statements

Public Safety

Lisa M. Hurley, Esq., Senior Legislative Advocate
lhurley@fl-counties.com
Phone: 850-922-4300 Fax: 850-488-7501

CONSENT ITEMS:

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Article V: SUPPORT reducing or eliminating the requirements of s. 29.008(4)(a), F.S., that require counties to fund certain court expenditures by 1.5 percent over the prior county fiscal year.

Explanation/Update: In 2013, counties successfully obtained an exemption from having to increase annual funding for court-related functions by 1.5% under section 29.008, Florida Statutes, for FY13-14.

Pretrial Service Agencies: SUPPORT maintaining county ability to provide non-monetary and risk assessment pretrial release services that ensure the safety and welfare of local communities by preventing new offenses and ensuring those appear as obligated. **OPPOSE** legislation limiting the discretion of the first appearance judge, requiring written reports and eliminating the presumption of release on non-monetary conditions. **SUPPORT** changing pretrial program reporting requirements as provided in s. 907.043, F.S., from weekly to monthly updates. **OPPOSE** legislation that restricts pretrial services to only indigent defendants and **SUPPORT** legislation that requires bail bondsmen to report information as required of pretrial service agencies in s.907.043 F.

Small County Courthouse Funding: SUPPORT continued state general revenue funding for capital improvements to county courthouses and other court-related facilities located in rural counties.

Traffic Hearing Officer Program: SUPPORT full funding for traffic hearing officer programs statewide and allow magistrates to handle cases resulting from red light camera offenses.

IMPACTS TO COUNTY JAILS

Inmate Medical Costs: **SUPPORT** legislation that reduces jail expenses by setting a reimbursement amount paid by counties to medical providers for health care services for inmates and arrestees at no higher than the established Medicare rate plus 10%, the same rate as currently charged to the Department of Corrections, unless there is an existing contract in place or a business practice providing a lower rate.

Shift of Prison Inmates to Jails: **OPPOSE** any efforts to shift inmates with less than a year on their sentence at the time of sentencing to jails instead of prisons.

Explanation/Update: *As part of its annual budget reduction exercise, in 2012 the Departments of Corrections proposed amending s. 944.17(3)(a), F.S., to state that only persons with 1 year or more left on their sentences (at time of sentencing) are to be sent to prison. Such a change would have meant more than a \$100 million cost shift to the counties. FAC worked aggressively against the proposal and it was not included in the Governor's Budget Recommendation or in any legislation.*

Mentally Ill and Substance Abuse: **SUPPORT** increased funding of the Criminal Justice Mental Health and Substance Abuse Reinvestment Grant Program with recurring dollars in a trust fund. **SUPPORT** sustainable matching state funds to counties that have received both planning and implementation Reinvestment Grant funds.

JUVENILE JUSTICE

Juvenile Detention: **SUPPORT** the state taking full responsibility for funding and operation of detention facilities serving juveniles, both for pre-disposition and post-disposition days and implementing juvenile justice reform, as recommended by the Detention Cost Share Proviso Workgroup. In the alternative, **SUPPORT** the dissolution of the current shared County-State Detention relationship in a manner that eliminates the administrative burdens for all parties and establishes a more collaborative and equitable detention model.

Explanation/Update: *In June 2013, the First District Court of Appeal in DJJ v. Okaloosa, et al. (Case No. 1D12-3929) affirmed a DOAH Final Order in Okaloosa, et al. v. DJJ (Case No. 12-0891RX) that invalidated rules DJJ promulgated to administer the cost/share relationship. The practical effect of which was that, for years, DJJ improperly shifted financial responsibility for detention days to the counties. County costs estimates for FY13-14 dropped from \$71 million to \$32 million, leaving the State with a budget deficit to fund. It is expected that the Legislature will look for ways to mitigate additional funding requirements, which may present an opportunity to establish a more equitable detention model.*

Cost of Care: **SUPPORT** legislation allowing counties to charge juveniles, or the parents of juveniles, for the costs of providing pre-adjudicatory, secure detention care based on their availability to pay.

Juvenile Assessment Centers (JAC Centers): **SUPPORT** state funding of JAC Centers throughout Florida to strive to achieve equal treatment of youth offenders.

GENERAL PUBLIC SAFETY

Crystal Methamphetamine: **SUPPORT** dedicated state funding for local and regional crystal methamphetamine enforcement, cleanup, and treatment.

Synthetic Drugs: **SUPPORT** expanding the controlled substance schedule to include new iterations of synthetic formulas that mimic the effects of illegal drugs. **SUPPORT** prohibiting certain types of packaging and marketing of any products claiming to mimic the effects of illegal drugs.

Explanation/Update: *In 2013, SB 294 expanded Schedule I of the controlled substances register to include 22 new formulas of synthetic drugs; all 22 formulas were included in the Attorney General's December 2012 Emergency Order. FAC supported the legislation throughout the process.*

Pain Management Clinics: **OPPOSE** preemption of the regulation of pain management clinics to the state.

Explanation/Update: *In 2013, SB 1192/HB 831 sought to preempt, or at least in part, restrict counties' ability to regulate pain management clinics and their practitioners. FAC opposed the effort and both bills eventually died during the final days of session.*

County Emergency Radio Systems: **OPPOSE** legislation that would shift funds or impede counties from building and maintaining an interoperable radio communication system as authorized by statute.

Crime Lab Funding: **SUPPORT** additional funding for locally-operated crime analysis laboratories.

Copper and Other Metals Thefts: **SUPPORT** legislation strengthening laws related to copper and other metals thefts and secondary metals recyclers to deter thefts from local governments, businesses and individuals. **SUPPORT** legislation increasing the penalties for illegal purchase of scrap metals. **OPPOSE** legislation preempting local scrap metal ordinances from being more restrictive.

NEW AND REVISED ITEMS:

JUVENILE JUSTICE

Juvenile Detention:

(1) SUPPORT *legislation that codifies the financial responsibility of the counties and state as upheld by Florida's courts.*

OR

(2) SUPPORT *legislation that codifies the financial responsibility of the counties and state as upheld by Florida's courts and allows counties to pay actual costs on a monthly reimbursement basis.*

OR

(3) SUPPORT *funding for the secure detention as upheld by Florida's courts.*

OR

(4) SUPPORT *initiatives which reduce juvenile detention through prevention, treatment, and rehabilitation services.*

Emergency Management

Eric Poole, Assistant Legislative Director
Email: epoole@fl-counties.com
Phone: 850-922-4300 Fax: 850-488-7501

CONSENT ITEMS

Shelter Funding and Standards: Consistent with the provisions of s. 252.385, F.S., which states that it is the intent of the Legislature that this state not have a deficit of safe shelter space by 1998 and thereafter, **SUPPORT** additional state funding for hurricane shelter spaces, including retrofitting existing facilities, and providing for the increased cost of construction for Enhanced Hurricane Protection Areas (EHPA) associated with new school construction. **SUPPORT** statutory revisions requiring nursing homes and assisted living facilities to have back-up power supply sources that operate a majority of the mechanical systems in the facility for a minimum of 72 hours. **SUPPORT** state funding for county and regional special needs patients and shelters.

Background Checks for Emergency Volunteers: **SUPPORT** a legislative review of the intent of background screening requirements of Chapter 2010-14, Laws of Florida with respect to volunteers in emergencies.

Persons with Special Needs: **SUPPORT** legislative changes to s.252.355 F.S. that provide additional privacy protections to all individuals who voluntarily register with local emergency management agencies.

Emergency Operation Centers (EOCs): **SUPPORT** continued state funding for county EOCs to ensure each is able to meet the minimum structural survivability and operational space criteria established by the state and federal government and the American Red Cross.

Disaster Funding: **SUPPORT** a 50/50 cost-share arrangement with the state for the non-federal portion of the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP). **SUPPORT** the current HMGP fund allocation and project selection process defined in Rule 9G-22, Florida Administrative Code. **SUPPORT** the creation of an emergency bridge loan program for counties to provide a source of expedient cash flow to counties impacted by a major catastrophe. Alternatively, **SUPPORT** expanding the current Florida Small Business Emergency Loan Program by making counties eligible applicants.

Emergency Management Credentialing: To strengthen the professionalism of County Emergency Management Directors, **SUPPORT** efforts that provide enhanced training and education opportunities for County Emergency Management employees. **OPPOSE** any state mandated training and hiring requirements for County Emergency Management Directors.

NEW AND REVISED ITEMS

Emergency Management Preparedness and Assistance (EMPA) Trust Fund:

SUPPORT maintaining the original intent and purpose of the EMPA Trust Fund, which is to serve as a funding source for state and local emergency management programs, by ensuring that all monies collected for purposes of funding emergency management, preparedness and assistance are deposited into the EMPA Trust Fund and spent on emergency management activities. Accordingly, FAC's **OPPOSES** legislative sweeps of the EMPA trust fund for non emergency management purposes and **SUPPORTS** an increase to the county base grant funding, which has remain unchanged for nearly a decade. **SUPPORT** changes to the EMPA trust fund by ensuring the \$2.00 and \$4.00 annual surcharge on all homeowner and business insurance policies is assessed on either a per-parcel or per-unit basis of coverage, rather than on a single policy.

SUPPORT a repeal of the service charge to general revenue on the EMPA trust fund and redirect these monies back to the counties in the same manner in which the EMPA base grant is distributed. ~~**SUPPORT** The Division of Emergency Management's Legislative Budget Request to increase base grant funding by \$10,000 per county.~~

Explanation/Update: *Currently, each county receives approximately \$105,000 from the EMPA trust fund for emergency management purposes. While there have been incremental increases to the trust fund over the past decade, county allocations have remained flat during this same time period, while responsibilities have increased. Additionally, for State FY 12/13, the Legislature swept approximately \$3.5 million to general revenue, while another roughly \$5 million was redirected in 2010.*

~~**OPPOSE** efforts to amend Chapter 252, F.S., to impose mandates on counties relating to functional needs access to general population shelters. **SUPPORT** legislative review, or an opinion, from the State Attorney General, of Federal "Functional Needs Support Services Shelter Guidance" and its impact on Florida shelter standards and policies and the statutory mission of the Special Needs Interagency Committee.~~

Explanation/Update: *FAC and the Florida Emergency Preparedness Association (FEPA) will continue to work with FDEM to address this issue.*

Emergency Management Ranking: **SUPPORT** working with the Florida Department of Emergency Management on developing an appropriate ranking/typing of county emergency management offices.



Growth, Agriculture & Environment Policy Committee 2013-14 Policy Statements

Growth Management

Eric Poole, Assistant Legislative Director
Email: epoole@fl-counties.com
Phone: 850-922-4300 Fax: 850-488-7501

CONSENT ITEMS

GROWTH MANAGEMENT IMPLEMENTATION

Growth Management Reform: The growth reforms of 2011 represented the most significant changes to the state's planning laws in more than 25 years. While FAC does not oppose the revised planning process, it believes that no further revisions should occur without first evaluating the impact the 2011 changes have had on the economy, the environment, local and regional infrastructure, and community development. Accordingly, until such an evaluation takes place, **OPPOSE** any further reductions in state planning oversight or other efforts preempting local planning decisions.

Explanation/Update: Only two bills were filed during the 2013 session impacting home rule. Of those, one was signed into law that affects the timing and use of so-called mobility fee systems in lieu of traditional concurrency. While FAC does not anticipate any major legislation for 2014, efforts to limit certain planning and land use decisions are possible.

Expedited State Review: **SUPPORT** changes to the Community Planning Act that would allow small counties to request the "State Coordinated Review Process" be used for the review of complex plan amendments.

Explanation/Update: Under the growth reforms of 2011, two review processes were created for local plan amendments: the Expedited Review Process; and, the State Coordinated Review Process. The more robust State Coordinated Review process is used for Sector Plans, DRIs, EAR amendments, and amendments located in Areas of Critical State Concern. However, in some circumstances complex development proposals requiring plan amendments are submitted to small counties that have no professional planning staff. As such, these proposals often do not receive an appropriate review. This policy proposes a change in law allowing small counties to submit amendments of a certain size under the State Coordinated Review Process.

Concurrency: In the absence of state-mandated transportation concurrency, and to ensure that the roads needed to support new development are concurrent with the impacts of development, **SUPPORT** county home rule authority, and current statutory provisions, which allow counties to retain their current transportation concurrency systems, as adopted by local ordinance.

Explanation/Update: *As a result of the 2011 legislative changes, transportation concurrency is no longer mandated by the state but may be maintained by local option. Currently, only a few local governments have elected to withdraw their concurrency ordinances. During the 2013 session, the House passed a bill (HB 321) that would have prevented counties from applying transportation concurrency for three years (from July 2013 – July 2016). This policy statement is intended to ensure counties can maintain their concurrency management ordinances without interference from the legislature.*

Developments of Regional Impact: **SUPPORT** the purpose and intent of the DRI program, which is to evaluate – and potentially mitigate – the impacts of large scale developments have on communities outside the approving jurisdiction. However, recognizing the high cost of the DRI process, the potential for duplicative reviews, and the lack of mitigation enforcement outside the jurisdiction, **SUPPORT** revisions to the DRI program under the following conditions:

- That a coordinated review by the RPC's be retained for DRI-sized projects to specifically examine extra-jurisdictional impacts;
- That the review process be limited to environmental issues and impacts on the infrastructure, particularly roads; and
- That a mandatory mitigation component be included if it is found that a project will have impacts on the environment or infrastructure outside the host jurisdiction.

Rural Growth: FAC recognizes that rural areas play an important role in our state's economy, environment, agriculture, and cultural history. However, from a planning perspective, these areas have received much less attention than their urban and suburban counterparts. In view of this, **SUPPORT** the following:

- Restoring the full amount of local technical assistance monies (\$3.2 million) to the Department of Economic Opportunity, as originally provided under SB 360 (2005);
- Targeted technical assistance to small counties for specific comprehensive planning functions, including Rural Land Stewardship Area (RLSA) issues; and

REGIONAL PLANNING

Regional Planning Councils (RPCs): **SUPPORT** full funding of regional planning councils to, at a minimum, cover the costs of statutory responsibilities, and to support enhanced economic development activities. **OPPOSE** legislation prohibiting or restricting the ability of a regional planning council to provide planning and technical service to its local governments.

Explanation/Update: *Historically, the state's 11 RPCs receive approximately \$2.5 million in state general revenue funds. For the past three years, RPCs have not received any state funding.*

NEW AND REVISED ITEMS

Proportionate Fair-Share Mitigation: **SUPPORT** major revisions to the proportionate share statute to ensure that: (1) the funding formula and its application are clear and unambiguous; (2) local governments can determine if the payment is adequate to satisfy the concurrency management system; (3) each development can be charged its proportionate share of road improvements when the road is deficient or when development causes the road to become deficient; and, (4) development is not charged for existing deficiencies or backlog.

Explanation/Update: *This funding process – which is akin to an impact fee – has undergone numerous legislative changes over the last several years. Problematically, the statute has various interpretations among developers, local governments and state agencies. In short, the statutory language needs to be clarified, with an outcome that creates a balance between the identified transportation needs created by new development and the apportioned construction costs associated with those needs.*

AFFORDABLE HOUSING

Affordable Housing: **SUPPORT** retaining the full amount of dedicated documentary tax revenues to fund state and local affordable housing programs.

Explanation/Update: *For the last three years, while some affordable housing assistance funds have been appropriated, essentially no housing funds have come from the primary funding source for affordable housing: The State and Local Housing Trust Funds. In fact, in 2011, the Legislature permanently diverted \$75 million per year of the doc stamp revenues to a newly created economic development program. For the current State Fiscal Year, the Legislature swept \$204 million from the State and Local Housing Trust Fund to General Revenue. However, attempted to offset this sweep by appropriating \$100 million from the 2012 National Mortgage Settlement to the SHIP (\$40 Million) and SAIL (\$60 Million) programs.*

Transportation

Eric Poole, Assistant Legislative Director
Email: epoole@fl-counties.com
Phone: 850-922-4300 or Fax: 850-488-7501

CONSENT ITEMS

TRANSPORTATION FUNDING

State Transportation Trust Fund: **OPPOSE** any effort to divert revenues from the state transportation trust fund for non-transportation purposes.

Explanation/Update: For the past two years, and a result of an improving state economy, the Legislature has not redirected revenues from the State Transportation Trust Fund (STTF) to the General Revenue fund. In fact, as a result of the Legislature increasing tag and title fees in 2009, the STTF received an additional \$200 million for FY 13/14. A portion of these new revenues are allocated to SCOP (\$10 million); Transportation Disadvantaged (\$10 million); Seaports (\$10 million); Turnpike Connectivity (\$35 million). As for overall transportation funding for FY 13/14, the FDOT Work Program is funded at \$8.4 billion.

Regional Transportation Finance Entities: **SUPPORT** legislation that authorizes the creation of regional transportation finance authorities, who may be authorized to use tolls, or pledge a portion of the capacity improvement funds from the State Transportation Trust Fund to finance eligible transit or transportation improvement projects.

Explanation/Update: During the 2013 session, FDOT's legislative package included language allowing the creation of the regional transportation finance authorities (RTFAs). The legislation, which ultimately failed, authorized a county, or two or more contiguous counties, to form a regional transportation finance authority for the purposes of financing, constructing, maintaining, and operating transportation projects in a region of the state, if approved by the Legislature and the county commission of each county that will be part of the authority.

Rural Transportation Funding: **SUPPORT** state funding for the Small County Road Assistance Program (SCRAP). **SUPPORT** continuing enhanced state funding for the Small County Outreach Program (SCOP).

Explanation/Update: FAC has seen success in its broad support of these programs before the Legislature. For FY 13/14, both SCRAP and SCOP received significant funding increases. Specifically, SCRAP was funded at \$27.6 million, an increase of \$2 million over last year's appropriation, while SCOP was funded at \$46.2 million, which represents a \$20 million increase from last year.

Urban Transportation Funding: To help reduce greenhouse gas emissions, promote energy conservation, and lower the number of vehicle miles traveled, FAC **SUPPORTS** a change to the state's transportation funding investment policy by creating a more flexible and balanced allocation of funds between transit and traditional highway capacity improvements.

TRANSPORTATION PLANNING & ADMINISTRATION

Managed Lanes: **SUPPORT** changes to FDOT's "Managed Lanes" designation process to ensure counties have proper notice and are given an adequate comment period relating to any state road corridor that is proposed to include managed lanes. Additionally, revenues derived from managed lane operations that are in excess of the amounts needed to pay debt service, operations, or maintenance directly related to the managed lanes in any given year, shall be returned to the county where such revenues were generated for transit or transportation program expansion, improvement, or enhancement.

Metropolitan Planning Organizations: **OPPOSE** FDOT efforts to require urbanized areas (UZAs) with multiple MPOs to submit one combined project priority list.

Leasing of State Roads: **OPPOSE** the State of Florida leasing any existing state-owned toll road to a private concessionaire without creating a more transparent and inclusive process for FDOT to follow when considering leasing state-owned toll roads.

SUPPORT statutory changes that would:

- Include an early local government notification process;
- Ensure local governments provide comments to the agency prior to it soliciting proposals relating to the leasing of a toll road;
- Authorize the use of any remaining toll revenues from a lease agreement to be returned to the affected counties to provide funding for transportation related activities, including but not limited to, reimbursing counties for fire and emergency rescue services associated with the leased facility; and
- Authorize the use of any upfront revenues (a.k.a., lease payment) and any excess revenues from a lease agreement to include non-SIS facilities and other non-capacity projects, including transit, as identified by the Metropolitan Planning Organization within the county or counties where the lease road is located.

NEW AND REVISED ITEMS

County Transportation Projects: SUPPORT increasing the cost cap (from \$400,00 to \$750,000) for counties to self-perform road improvement projects using the Constitutional Gas Tax proceeds.

Explanation/Update: Sections 336.41(b) and (c), F.S. limit the amount of road construction work a county can perform using its own employees to no more than \$400,000. This policy proposes to increase the limit to \$750,000.

Strategic Intermodal System (SIS): SUPPORT legislation allowing SIS funds to be used on roads and other transportation facilities not designated on the SIS network if the improvement relieves congestion on the SIS.

Explanation/Update: The SIS is a network of high-priority transportation facilities that includes the state's primary highways, rail corridors, airports, freight terminals and seaports. Since the creation of the SIS in 2003, FDOT has re-focused how it allocates its discretionary highway capacity funds by placing a priority on SIS facilities. While there is a local, regional, and statewide benefit to this policy, it does limit the amount of funds available for improving non-SIS facilities. In an effort to maximize the use of SIS funds and address other roadway deficiencies, FAC proposes a change in law that would allow the use of SIS dollars on non-SIS roads that are helping to effectively relieve congestion on the SIS road.

Transportation Improvement Program (TRIP): To help provide needed funding for the Transportation Regional Improvement Program (TRIP), **SUPPORT** redirecting a portion of the remaining 2009 tag and title fee increases (\$200 million) from state general revenue to the State Transportation Trust Fund (STTF)

Explanation/Update: The purpose of the TRIP program is to encourage regional planning by providing state matching funds (up to 50% of total project costs) for improvements to regionally significant transportation facilities. TRIP is funded from a portion of the documentary stamp tax collected on all real estate transactions. When the real estate market is robust, the program is well funded. However, with a downturn in the economy, TRIP has received only marginal funding over the past few years. Additionally, in 2011, the legislature designated that, beginning July 2014, the first \$60 million of TRIP funds be directed the Florida Rail Enterprise.

In an effort to replace some of the funding for TRIP, FAC supports redirecting a portion of the tag and title fee revenues that increased in 2009. That year, Legislature increased fees for vehicle titles and tags, generating an additional \$400 million for transportation purposes. However, the Legislature redirected this money for general revenue. Beginning in 2013, half of the money is scheduled to come back to the state transportation trust fund. FAC supports redirecting the balance for TRIP

Agriculture

Stephen James, Legislative Staff Attorney
Email: sjames@fl-counties.com
Phone: 850-922-4300 Fax: 850-488-7501

CONSENT ITEMS

Agricultural Protections: **SUPPORT** policies and legislation that curb abuse of statutory agricultural protections by real estate speculators and developers, while protecting principles of investment backed expectation.

Rural and Family Lands Protection Act: **SUPPORT** funding the Rural and Family Lands Protection Act to allow for the purchase of rural lands protection easements to prevent the subdivision and conversion of such land into other uses.

Rural Land Stewardship Areas (RLSAs): **SUPPORT** Rural Land Stewardship Areas (RLSAs) to maintain the economic value of rural land in Florida, protect the character of rural areas, ensure the viability of our agricultural economy, and control urban sprawl. **SUPPORT** local match funding for technical assistance and planning needed by local government to implement RLSAs.

Sustainable Agriculture Incentives: **SUPPORT** legislation that encourages and incentivizes sustainable agriculture, and the maximization of local food production.

Environment

Stephen James, Legislative Staff Attorney
Email: sjames@fl-counties.com
Phone: 850-922-4300 Fax: 850-488-7501

CONSENT ITEMS

BEACHES AND SHORES

Beach Access: **SUPPORT** the preservation of public access to and along beaches and state water bodies and county regulatory authority.

Beach Renourishment: **SUPPORT** continuation of a dedicated state funding source for beach renourishment at or above statutory levels. **SUPPORT** the protection of sovereign immunity with regard to beach mitigation liability where a county conducts beach renourishment according to federal and state regulatory requirements.

Permitting: **SUPPORT** improvements that reduce the permit review time and costs associated with joint coastal permitting without jeopardizing environmental resources.

SUPPORT streamlined permitting for previously restored beaches and inlet management projects that have already been approved through the joint coastal permitting process.

Working Waterfronts: **SUPPORT** funding sources and statutory provisions to assist local governments with: 1) the acquisition of property or development rights, 2) the preservation of commercial working waterfronts; 3) the improvement of recreational opportunities and public access.

Vessels and Waterways: **SUPPORT** continued state funding of derelict vessel removal.

SUPPORT continued state and local regulation of vessels, mooring fields, bulkheads and seawalls, floating vessel platforms, and seagrasses.

SUPPORT greater county authority to regulate vessels in navigation outside of designated mooring fields.

Explanation/Update: *Per HB 999 (2013), mooring fields authorized by DEP General Permit may not exceed 100 vessels. This is a change from a size limitation of 50,000 square feet. DEP was also given delegated authority from the Board of Trustees of the Internal Improvement Trust Fund to issue leases for mooring fields that meet this requirement.*

LAND USE REGULATION

Billboards: **OPPOSE** legislation that preempts or dilutes local government's ability to establish and maintain local ordinances which regulate billboards and outdoor advertising.

Dangerous Captive Wildlife: **SUPPORT** enhanced interagency coordination between the counties and the Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission (FWCC) relating to land use regulations regarding dangerous captive wildlife.

SUPPORT the listing of iguanas as a "reptile of concern" or, in the alternative, removing the current Class III permitting exemption.

Mining: **OPPOSE** any reduction in the county government role in siting mines for the production of construction aggregate or other minerals.

OPPOSE any reduction in county authority to regulate local concerns relating to the operation of mines including, but not limited to, hours of operation, noise, traffic and dust.

ENERGY

Incentives: **SUPPORT** incentives for local governments to assist in state energy policies such as green building and carbon emission reductions, and the technical assistance to implement these programs.

Climate Change: **SUPPORT** a comprehensive state climate change action plan, with energy policies and other initiatives to reduce carbon dioxide and other compounds in the atmosphere and address ecosystem sustainability, long term water supply, flood protection, public health and safety, and economic growth and prosperity.

SUPPORT state and federal recognition of adaptation and mitigation as critical to any climate change plan, and the funding necessary to assist local governments in developing and implementing climate change initiatives.

Renewable Energy: **SUPPORT** streamlining the permitting and regulatory processes for solar products and installers.

SUPPORT legislative incentives to encourage net metering and feed-in tariff programs, and the regulatory clarification that net metering should apply to each customer, rather than each meter, so that condominiums and other multi-unit buildings with a single solar system can apply the benefit to multiple users.

SUPPORT a Clean Portfolio Standard (CPS), or alternatively, a Renewable Portfolio Standard (RPS) for the State of Florida.

SUPPORT legislative authorization for solar energy product manufacturers to train contractors and supervise installation without being required to obtain a contracting license.

SUPPORT the repeal of the requirement of Florida Solar Energy Center (FSEC) approval in order to sell solar products in Florida. Alternatively, **SUPPORT** a requirement that FSEC develop nationally-recognized standards for its testing and approval process.

SUPPORT incentives to promote the use of solar power purchase agreements and solar leases. Additionally, **SUPPORT** statutory authorization, if needed, for local governments to create energy financing districts on a voluntary basis.

ENVIRONMENTAL PERMITTING

Delegation: **SUPPORT** increased delegation to local government where resources exist to accept partial or complete delegation of state environmental regulatory programs. **OPPOSE** mandatory delegation as many local environmental programs seek only to fill in the gaps of state and federal regulatory programs.

Permit Streamlining: **SUPPORT** legislation that is thoroughly vetted with all stakeholders, and that takes a targeted approach to increasing regulatory efficiencies, rather than broadly preempting local government authority.

OPPOSE legislation that prevents counties from having local environmental programs that are more stringent than state or federal regulatory programs.

SUPPORT legislation that authorizes the Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) and water management districts to develop a general permit for local government restoration and enhancement projects, particularly as these activities pertain to implementation of the Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) program.

Explanation/Update: In 2013, HB 999 addressed of issues such as: electronic submissions; RAIs on development applications (with the exception of building permits); sovereign land leases for marinas, boatyards and marine retailers; preemption on water well permitting, water allocations with planned desalination plants; exemptions for man-made farm ponds (under 15 acres and 15 feet deep) and unauthorized flooding from an adjacent property; revised air source permit fees; recovered materials and dealers; and interstate natural gas pipelines. Expect to see another comprehensive permit streamlining bill during the 2014 session.

PUBLIC LANDS

Land Acquisition: **SUPPORT** the continuation of the Florida Forever land acquisition program and a dedicated state funding source, which provides local match funding for acquisition or preservation of conservation lands.

SUPPORT legislation that would require land acquisition projects to be ranked and prioritized according to their consistency with the local comprehensive plan.

Explanation/Update: *In the 2013 budget, \$20 million was allocated for land acquisition with the proviso that an additional \$50 million would be funded by the sale of state-owned lands no longer needed for conservation purposes. The DEP has been charged with identifying those lands with limited conservation value, which will then be sold in order to purchase land with greater value — for instance, land that is protective of springs, water quality, water quantity and land that can be used as a military buffer zone.*

The Trust for Public Land and the DEP have brought together a technical advisory group to guide the process, and a list of approximately 170 parcels totaling 5,330 acres has been presented. These lands are scattered across 67 state forests, parks and other management units.

In the meantime, an advocacy group known as Florida's Water and Land Legacy has proposed an initiative to amend the state Constitution to require 33 percent of all net revenues derived from the documentary stamp tax to be dedicated to the Land Acquisition Trust Fund for the next 20 years. According to the group's website, they have collected approximately 150,000 signatures of the 683,149 needed to get the amendment on the November 2014 ballot.

Conservation Lands: **SUPPORT** legislation that provides future state funding for the management and maintenance of conservation lands transferred to county control.

SUPPORT improved management of state conservation lands and increased public access to those lands.

Sovereign Submerged Lands: **SUPPORT** the current case law definition of the "ordinary high water mark" which delineates state lands from private lands. **OPPOSE** any changes having the effect of transferring large quantities of wetlands and uplands from state ownership to private ownership.

Explanation/Update: *In both the 2012 and 2013 Legislative Sessions, bills were introduced which would have revised the current definition and interpretation of the Ordinary High Water Mark (OHWM). The 2012 proposal would have changed the OHWM definition to the "highest reach of a navigable, non-tidal water body as it usually exists when in its ordinary condition and is not the highest reach of such water body during the high water season or in times of freshets."*

The 2013 proposal would have redefined the "mean annual flood line" for delineating ERP limits to require calculating the arithmetic mean of the maximum yearly discharges for the most recent 10-year period of record. Although the language in both proposals died in committee, one can expect a similar effort this year.

SOLID WASTE

Solid Waste Funding: **SUPPORT** reinstating state funding of Solid Waste Management Grants. **SUPPORT** maintaining the waste tire fee as a dedicated revenue source for funding mosquito control programs and waste tire recycling.

Solid Waste Regulation: **OPPOSE** any diminution of county authority to franchise and otherwise regulate construction and demolition debris (C&D) haulers, recyclers, or disposal facilities.

Recycling: **SUPPORT** legislation that provides appropriate resources and incentives to local governments to achieve statewide recycling goals. **SUPPORT** a recycling credit for all recycled materials including municipal biomass and other waste-to-energy processes.

OPPOSE legislation that imposes fees or taxes on local governments for collecting waste, which is an essential governmental service. Any recycling plan promulgated by the state must consider market and state-wide economic conditions.

SUPPORT removing the exemption in s.403.7046(3), F.S., so that local government may require commercial establishments to convey source-separated recovered materials to the local government or to a facility designated by the local government for recycling.

Explanation/Update: *A late amendment to the permit streamlining bill HB 999 (2013), provides that a local government may not use information provided by a recovered materials dealer in its registration application to compete unfairly with the dealer until 90 days after receipt of the application. The law now also provides that a recovered materials dealer (or association) may initiate an action for injunctive relief or damages for alleged violations of § 403.7046.*

DOMESTIC WASTE

Central Sewer Systems: **SUPPORT** the authority of county government to require mandatory connection to central sewer systems as they become available.

Septage: **SUPPORT** local government authority to regulate the land application of septage waste within its jurisdictional boundaries, given the differences in technical, environmental and economic feasibilities present within each jurisdiction.

SUPPORT the repeal of the statutory ban on the land application of septage set to commence in 2016.

WATER RESOURCES

Water Funding: **SUPPORT** legislation that enhances regional and local financial capacity to address water supply development and the flexibility of all available funding sources.

SUPPORT the funding of the Water Protection and Sustainability Program within the Department of Environmental Protection for the development of alternative water supplies, water quality improvement projects, and comprehensive water infrastructure needs.

SUPPORT sustained commitment of state resources for regional systems of statewide importance, such as rivers, springs and the Everglades. **SUPPORT** renewed funding for alternative water supply projects, conservation, and the TMDL program.

Water Supply: **OPPOSE** any shift of the water supply allocation process from publicly regulated to a market driven process. **SUPPORT** the fundamental principles of Florida water law which:

- Requires demonstration that a proposed use of water is a reasonable-beneficial use, will not interfere with an existing legal use of water, and is consistent with the public interest to protect water and related natural resources.
- Establishes a right of use, not a right of ownership.
- Provides for "local sources first" – that is, a county in which water is withdrawn shall not be deprived directly or indirectly of the prior right to reasonable and beneficial use of water to supply the needs of its natural systems, property owners, or inhabitants.

OPPOSE any state-wide water commission or "water czar" which would redefine the water supply relationship among the state, water management districts, and local governments.

SUPPORT the enhancement of local government participation in the water management district planning, permitting and regulatory processes, including proposed reservations, minimum flows and levels, and recovery and prevention strategies.

SUPPORT removal of the current sales tax exemption on bottled water.

Explanation/Update: Bills were passed in the 2013 Legislative Session that:

- Authorizes utility companies, private landowners, water consumers, and the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services (DACS) to enter into cooperation agreements with cities, counties, water management districts and the DEP to meet water supply needs.
- Adds DACS to those entities participating in regional water supply planning pursuant to §373.709. (HB 948)
- Increases permit duration to 30 years for alternative water supply projects, with an additional 7 years possible if bonds are issued to finance the project. (HB 364)
- Includes in water management districts' annual submittal to DEP proposed reservations and a list of water bodies that have the potential to be affected by withdrawals in an adjacent district for which an MFL might be appropriate.
- Provides that water management districts shall apply any reservation, MFL or recovery or prevention strategy adopted by DEP by rule without the district's separate adoption by rule. (SB 244)

Water Quality: **SUPPORT** the DEP's Numeric Nutrient Criteria Rule as a replacement for the federally promulgated numeric nutrient criteria, as it provides the necessary protection to the state's waterbodies without imposing unnecessary costs to county governments. **SUPPORT** the DEP's petition to the EPA to rescind their January 2009 determination to promulgate federal numeric nutrient criteria only in Florida.

SUPPORT measures to preserve county authority to address water quality problems and the flexibility to craft solutions at the local level.

Explanation/Update: Last Session, the Legislature passed SB 1808, which essentially is the State numeric nutrient criteria. The bill also authorized implementation in accordance with the DEP guidance document entitled "Implementation of Florida's Numeric Nutrient Standards."

The Legislature also passed HB 7157, which ratified TMDLs for St. Marks River Basin, Pensacola Bay Basin, Indian River Lagoon, Hillsborough River Basin, Springs Coast Basin and the statewide TMDL for mercury-impaired water bodies; and SB 1806, which provides that future TMDLs will not be subject to the legislative ratification under §120.541(3).

Fertilizer: **SUPPORT** the authority of county government to regulate the use and application of fertilizer to protect water quality.

SUPPORT the "Florida Green Industries Best Management Practices" as a basic level of water quality protection, with more stringent protection authorized to address water bodies in need.

SUPPORT legislation that would allow counties to develop regional approaches to nutrients, fertilizer, and other water quality issues that take into account particular local concerns relating to geology and hydrology.

Utilities: **SUPPORT** legislation that encourages and supports "goal-based water conservation initiatives through permit incentives and the use of conservation best management practices developed by the utility industry.

SUPPORT legislation that recognizes the responsibility and authority of local government utilities to establish rates and rate structures to allow for flexibility in the provision of services and the sustainable funding of operations.

NEW AND REVISED STATEMENTS

Conservation Lands: **SUPPORT** the authority of county government to purchase and sell conservation lands in accordance with local needs and financial capacity.

Indian River Lagoon & Lake Okeechobee Basin: **SUPPORT** state funding for the construction of additional water storage and water quality treatment facilities within the Lake Okeechobee, Caloosahatchee, St. Lucie and Indian River Lagoon watersheds.

SUPPORT state funding for domestic wastewater infrastructure that would reduce nutrient loading from septic tanks within the Lake Okeechobee Basin.

Utility Liens: **SUPPORT** legislation to amend Section 159.17, Florida Statutes, to authorize counties – as well as municipalities – that issue revenue bonds to place liens on properties served by any water, sewer or gas systems for service charges until paid, which liens shall be prior to and on parity with state, county and municipal tax liens.

Stormwater Fees: **SUPPORT** legislation to amend Section 403.0893, Florida Statutes, to provide authorization for stormwater utilities to charge and collect user fees from all beneficiaries of the stormwater utility system.

Springs Protection: **SUPPORT** state funding for nutrient load reduction programs within Florida's springsheds. **SUPPORT** state funding for projects that will improve water quantity and water quality within Florida's springsheds.

RESOLUTION NO. 2014-01

Florida Association of Counties, Inc.

A RESOLUTION OF THE FLORIDA ASSOCIATION OF COUNTIES, INC., RATIFYING THE LEGISLATIVE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE'S POSITION ON JUVENILE JUSTICE COST SHARING; AND PROVIDING AN EFFECTIVE DATE.

WHEREAS, in 2004, the Florida Legislature mandated that counties share in the costs for juvenile secure detention;

WHEREAS, over the course of the last 10 years, the cost share implementation has been fraught with errors, confusion, and inefficiency, culminating in years of litigation between many individual counties and the Department of Juvenile Justice;

WHEREAS, the counties have been successful in that litigation, convincing the courts that, for many years in the last decade, the Department of Juvenile Justice implemented the cost share system in an unlawful fashion;

WHEREAS, the Florida Legislature has filed legislation to address the unlawful billing system of the past decade in the 2014 legislative session;

WHEREAS, the membership of the Florida Association of Counties adopted the following policy statement to guide its advocacy during the 2014 legislative session:

SUPPORT the state taking full responsibility for funding and operation of detention facilities serving juveniles. In the alternative, **SUPPORT** funding for secure detention as upheld by Florida's courts.

SUPPORT allowing counties to pay actual costs on a monthly reimbursement basis.

SUPPORT initiatives which reduce juvenile detention through prevention, treatment, and rehabilitation services;

WHEREAS, the Florida House of Representatives (HB 5305) and the Florida Senate (SB 1532) have each filed bills seeking to resolve the litigation on past bills and to improve the billing system in the future;

WHEREAS, using FAC's adopted policy statement as guidance, the Legislative Executive Committee, at two different meetings adopted a motion, authorizing staff to (1) support HB 5305, which implements a solution to the cost share billing system on a prospective basis and a repayment schedule for incorrect bills to all paying counties for the unlawfully billed five years (2008 to 2013), and to (2) negotiate a repayment for the counties on the incorrect five year billing;

WHEREAS, the repayment schedule in HB 5305 totals approximately \$140 million being paid to the non-fiscally constrained counties to compensate them on a county-by-county basis, over the course of time, for the five years of unlawful billing;

WHEREAS, the Legislative Executive Committee seeks ratification of the Florida Association of Counties, through those members present at Legislative Day 2014 in Leon County, of the two motions already approved by that Committee; and

WHEREAS, the Florida Association of Counties intends for HB 5305 to be a resolution to the currently pending judicial disputes between counties and the Department of Juvenile Justice;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, BY THE FLORIDA ASSOCIATION OF COUNTIES, INC.:

SECTION 1. STATEMENT OF RATIFICATION. The Florida Association of Counties, Inc., through its members present in Leon County on the FAC Legislative Day 2014, hereby declare its ratification of the FAC Legislative Executive Committee position on the cost share billing system for juvenile justice for the 2014 regular legislative session.

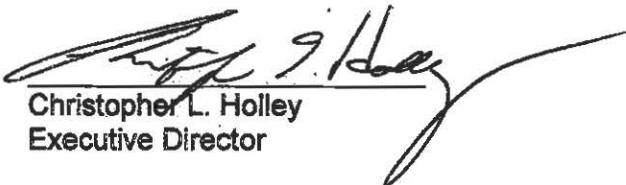
SECTION 2. EFFECTIVE DATE. This resolution shall be effective as of the date of March 27, 2014.

FLORIDA ASSOCIATION OF COUNTIES, INC.



Bryan Desloge, President
Florida Association of Counties, Inc.

Attest:



Christopher L. Holley
Executive Director

Leon County Capitol Report

2014 Legislative Session Summary May 12, 2014



Provided by:

**Capitol Alliance Group
106 E. College Ave, Suite 640
Tallahassee, FL 32301**

I. 2014 LEGISLATIVE SESSION SUMMARY

The **Capitol Alliance Group** team worked diligently on matters related to the electrical contracting industry over the course of the 2014 legislative session. Increased state revenues, gubernatorial campaign factors and a seemingly agreeable House and Senate working relationship contributed to a relatively harmonious session with significant budget projects funded despite very few bills passing. A session overview with highlights of key bills and actions is included below.

➤ **Sine Die** - The 2014 Legislative session ended at 10:40 PM on May 2. The Florida legislators passed a record **\$77.1 billion** state budget, almost **\$3 billion** more than the previous year.

➤ **Lowest Number Of Bills Passed By Legislature** - Lawmakers passed only **264 bills** in the 60-day legislative session that ended May 2nd, the fewest since at least 2001. That's **22 percent less** than the 10-year average of **338 bills** passed per year for 2004-2013. Republican Gov. Rick Scott's uphill battle for reelection – he's behind his predecessor, former Republican, now Democrat, Gov. Charlie Crist, in most recent polls – is cited by some lawmakers and most political observers as the main reason for the low output this year. The GOP-controlled Legislature didn't want to send Scott any bills that would hamper his chances of reaching out to the political middle or upset potential campaign donors.

➤ **Budget** - Florida legislators passed a **\$77.1 billion budget**, which includes about \$500 million in reductions of state fees and taxes, mainly a rollback of the auto vehicle registration costs enacted when **ex-Gov. Charlie Crist** was in office.

- The state's economic recovery gave lawmakers the luxury of having a **\$1.2 billion budget surplus** even after paying for school enrollment and the state's Medicaid program. Most of that surplus was set aside for **\$500 million in tax and fee cuts**, including a rollback in auto registration fees that was signed into law earlier this spring by Scott. The rest of the tax cuts included a three-day back-to-school sales tax holiday in August, as well as tax holidays for hurricane preparation supplies and energy-efficiency appliances. Lawmakers left roughly **\$3 billion** aside for reserves while also cutting taxes.
- **Economic Incentives** –The Senate and the House provided the **Department of Economic Opportunity \$77 million; \$60 million** in new money for economic development tools and an additional **\$17 million** in unspent incentives from the 2013-14 budget. Last year, **Gov. Rick Scott** got **\$102 million** in incentive money
- **Visit Florida** – Legislature approved **\$73 million**.
- **Quick Response Training** – Funding to support local workforce board employment training was funded at \$3 million.

➤ **Tax Cut Package** - Lawmakers passed a **\$105 million** hodgepodge of tax cuts Friday, sending Gov. **Rick Scott** the last piece of his goal of **\$500 million** in tax cuts this year. The bill, **HB 5601**, includes tax cuts for bail bonds, medicinal pet food and cement trucks, and is on top of the **\$395 million** reduction of vehicle registration fees (**SB 156**) already signed into law by Scott.

There is also a provision of the bill that transfers energy tax revenues to help the Public Education Capital Outlay fund that pays for construction and maintenance projects at schools and universities. The tax cuts include:

- A three-day back-to-school sales tax holiday on clothes and school supplies from Aug. 1-3, saving shoppers **\$40 million**.
- Sales tax holiday on energy-efficient appliances from Sept. 21-23, trimming **\$1.7 million** from state and local government coffers.
- Sales tax holiday on hurricane preparedness supplies like generators worth \$750 or less, saving consumers **\$4 million**.
- Eliminates sales taxes for child car seats and bicycle helmets, saving **\$2.4 million**, and for college meal plans (an \$11.4 million cut) and medicinal pet food (a \$2.5 million cut).
- A three-year exemption of the sales tax on cement trucks, cutting **\$3.3 million**.
- Increases tax credits to aid Habitat for Humanity (**\$14.7 million**), and the New Markets incentive program (**\$7.7 million**).
- Reduces the tax on prepaid calling plans (**\$7.2 million cut**).
- Cuts taxes on uncollectable debt on credit cards issued by retailers, saving stores **\$6.7 million**.
- Premium tax cuts for title insurers (**\$5.5 million**) and bail bonds (**\$700,000**).

II. KEY LEGISLATIVE ACTION RELATED TO LEON COUNTY

➤ **Senate Accessible Gas Station Bill**

SB 1184 and HB 185, the Senate and House versions of bill that would require gas stations statewide to affix blue decals that offer help at the gas pump for persons with disabilities, but also would have pre-empted any other local fueling assistance ordinance, created a great deal of controversy over the course of the session. The bills, pushed by the Florida Retail Federation, were actually designed to eliminate the Leon County ordinance passed in October 2103.

The Leon ordinance, crafted over 12 months by a broad group of stakeholders, requires larger gas stations to install “fuel call” intercom systems that would make it easier for disabled drivers to request fueling assistance from station attendants. The only other county that would have been preempted under the law was Broward County, whose ordinance is enforced by inspection. Local disability stakeholders and Leon County Commissioner Bryan Desloge testified at multiple committee hearings that that the bill was not friendly to disability community in Leon County and, in fact, would set a low

ceiling on other counties in the future that may want to do more than the bills required.

Repeated attempts to grandfather in counties with pre-existing ordinances faced difficulty until the last Senate Appropriations committee stop, when Sen. Montford passed an amendment that would allow all counties to create or enforce existing ordinances to provide fueling assistance to disabled drivers. The language was eventually included in the major transportation package, **HB 7005**. This was a major victory for Leon County and the disability community.

➤ **FRS and Local Pension Bills Fail**

Changes to both state and local pension retirement plans covering hundreds of thousands of public employees failed during the last week of the session, despite efforts by the House and Senate to reduce the scope and impact of the FRS plan and revision to the Local Pension program. The House attempted to on both sides of the Capitol, raising the prospects that modest changes to these pension plans will pass this session.

- **Local Pension Plan Legislation** - With no Senate companion and the effort to amend the bill on to the FRS bill, the language failed to pass. Essentially, the new plan would repeal restrictions in state law on how the premium taxes are spent, so long as local governments and unions can come to agreement. If there is no agreement, the taxes would be sifted through a formula detailing how much should be spent on existing benefits and how much should be given to workers in a separate retirement account.
- **FRS Pension Reform** – As recently as two weeks before the end of session, House and Senate committee both moved forward with changes to the Florida Retirement System on a pair of nearly party-line votes. Originally, the House plan, driven by Speaker Weatherford, would have dramatically changed the existing FRS plan. Realizing that the Senate would not go along with it, the House adopted the Senate “reform light” approach and attempted several procedural moves to make it attractive to the Senate. However, the Senate Sponsor, Sen. Wilton Simpson recognized that the votes to pass any type of reform bill did not exist and he abandoned his effort the last week of the session.

The bills would have required new workers to opt into a plan with the default option being the defined contribution plan. Both proposals would have increased the vesting period for the plan from eight years to 10. Newly hired Senior Management and elected officials would only have had the option of joining the investment plan

➤ **State Employee Health Insurance Reform Bill Dies**

HB 7157, by **Rep. Brodeur**, which would have directed the **Department of Management Services** to develop a four-tier array of health insurance offerings for state employees died. The state would have provide the same per-employee subsidy of premiums, but workers could choose a cheaper policy and use the excess funding for extra benefits -- like optional vision, dental or catastrophic coverage. They could also

shop around for lower hospital charges on common procedures and split the savings with the state. Since there was no Senate bill companion, the passed the house but died in the Senate.

➤ **Contributions to FRS – HB 5005**

House Bill 5005 passed the House and Senate on May 2, 2014. The bill changes the contribution rates to The Florida Retirement System (FRS), a multi-employer, contributory plan that provides retirement benefits to 621,774 active members and 346,678 retired members and beneficiaries, and 38,724 members of the Deferred Retirement Option Program. The FRS also serves as the retirement plan for employees of cities and independent special districts that have made an irrevocable election to participate.

Section 121.031, F.S., requires that an annual actuarial study of the FRS be provided by the administrator of the system (the Department of Management Services) and for the results to be reported to the Legislature by December 31 of each year. Thereafter, the Legislature uses the report in establishing the uniform contribution rates in law during the next regular legislative session.

Section 112.363 F.S., provides for a retiree health insurance subsidy (HIS). The subsidy is paid to eligible retirees of the FRS. The amount of monthly subsidy is \$5 for each year of service in the FRS, not to exceed \$150. The subsidy is funded through FRS employer contributions. The current contribution rate is 1.20 percent of member salaries. Under the current contribution rate, the fund is projected to deplete its reserves by September 2015. Effective July 1, 2014, the bill:

- Revises s. 121.71, F.S. to adjust the employer contribution rates for the FRS based on the 2013 Actuarial Valuation.
- Revises applicable sections of law to increase the employer contribution rate for the HIS from 1.20 to 1.26 percent.
- The bill provides that a proper and legitimate state purpose is served, which includes providing benefits that are managed, administered, and funded in a sound actuarially manner.

The bill has a significant negative fiscal impact to the state and local governments: \$80.0 million in General Revenue (state, district school boards, state colleges and universities) and \$13.0 million in trust funds; \$53.7 million to local governments (county agencies, certain municipalities and special districts.)

➤ **Education Funding**

- **Colleges** - Florida community colleges received \$1.15 billion. It is a \$28 million increase, or 2.5 percent, over previous year. It does not include about \$840 million in tuition revenue.

- **Universities** - The State University System was provided **\$4.35 billion**, a \$203 million or 9 percent increase, from the prior budget. Included in this amount is more than \$1.8 billion in estimated tuition revenue.
- **Private schools** - Private colleges and universities received an additional \$48 million, or a 43 percent increase, from the 2013-14 budget, making the total **\$159 million**.
- **Financial Aid** - State programs for student financial aid totals **\$441 million**.
- **Bright Futures** - totaled \$266 million for nearly 128,000 scholarships. It is a reduction of \$43 million and 27,000 slots due to higher standards.

➤ **Public Education Capital Outlay Funding**

The Legislature provided more than **\$544 million** in PECO which was supplemented by general revenue for the construction and maintenance of education facilities. Charter schools received **\$75 million** for maintenance funding while **\$50 million** went to public schools. However, **\$59 million** also went to seven public school districts for special construction projects.

- **Public School Capital Outlay - \$50 million**
- **2014-15 Total - \$109.7 million**

In FY 2014-15, Florida colleges will receive **\$15 million** in maintenance funding and \$107 million for construction projects. State universities were provided **\$57.6 million** for maintenance and **\$159.6 million for construction**.

➤ **Growth Management Bills**

- **Development of Regional Impact - SB 372 – (Died)** expanding the areas where large construction projects are exempt from state review as "developments of regional impact," passed three committee stops but died because the House bill wasn't moving.
- **Growth referendums - SB 374, (Passed)** which would eliminate a requirement that local referendums on development decisions involve five or more parcels, is headed to the governor. The bill seeks to exclude Longboat Key from a 2011 ban on local growth management referendums.
- **Permitting - HB 703, (Died)** a wide-ranging environmental permitting bill that failed to make it to the House floor, would have prohibited supermajority votes on changes to local comprehensive plans. The bill also would have prohibited a county from rezoning land solely because of its agricultural tax classification. A two-year extension for state environmental permits was included in **HB 7023**, which is headed to the governor.
- **Impact fees - HB 7023**, an economic development bill, is headed to the governor without a ban on local traffic concurrency and development impact fees.

- **Community Development Districts - SB 1632**, which is headed to the governor, places reporting requirements on special taxing districts, including community development districts, and applies the code of ethics to district officials. Special taxing districts were stripped from SB 846, which applies the ethics code to quasi-government organizations.
- **Fuel terminals - SB 1070**, which prohibits cities and counties in the future from classifying fuel terminals as nonconforming land uses in the future, passed the House 112-5 without debate and is headed to the governor.

➤ **Separation Of FAMU- FSU Engineering College Feasibility Study**

The amendment by **Sen. John Thrasher** to fund the initial planning stages for separation of Florida A & M and Florida State universities Engineering School which was met with strong opposition by members of the Senate's Black members, has continued to cause controversy. Dr. Elmira Mangum released an analysis that indicated it would cost \$100 million to build a new FAMU engineering school and \$15 million per year to operate. Thrasher's amendment would give an additional \$3 million to a \$10 million appropriation to Florida State University for a new College of Engineering. Under pressure from the Black Legislative Caucus and others, the House and Senate withdrew the separation amendment and appropriated **\$500,000 to conduct a study on the feasibility of the separation due March 1, 2015.**

➤ **Senate, House Agree On Water Projects Spending - \$86 million**

The Senate had a list of 84 projects totaling **\$43.3 million** with requests for **\$326 million for more than 230 projects**. The House received **265 requests for \$443 million**. The House has no list of approved projects but has allocated **\$100 million**, he said, plus \$500,000 for local water utilities to do system maintenance and cleaning to improve efficiencies. The chambers agreed on **\$86 million**. **Leon County received \$350,000 for Robinson Road Relief and \$75,000 for Septic to Sewer project**

➤ **Environmental & Water Quality Funding**

- **\$157.8 million** for spending for Everglades and Lake Okeechobee projects.
- **\$74 million** for Water and wastewater projects throughout Florida
- **\$30 million** in Springs protection legislation (recurring of \$10 million)

Although the major springs protection legislation failed due to the reluctance of the House to take it up, **Sen. Ben Albriton**, and **Sen. Joe Negron**, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Appropriations, allocated funding for clean-up of Indian River Lagoon, the Everglades and Lake Okeechobee. They also appropriated \$30 million for spring protection. They indicated that major springs legislation will be at the top of the priority list next year for the House speaker-designate and Senate president-elect. Last year the House and Senate proposed **\$59.3 million** in water projects but Gov. Rick Scott vetoed **\$27.3 million**.

➤ **Bill Pre-empting Local Contracting Preferences Dies**

SB 612, sponsored by **Sen. Alan Hays**, R-Umatilla, was amended to apply only to contracts using at least 51 percent state money. Previously the bill would have applied to contracts using 20 percent state money. However the bill died in Senate Appropriations. The **Florida Association of Counties** opposed the bill on the grounds that it supersedes local ordinances.

➤ **Telemedicine**

Bills filed to create a framework for providing Telemedicine, **SB 0070/HB 167**, died in both chambers and amendments to advance the issue were caught up in a health care package which eventually died on the House floor. TMH was a big advocate for the legislation. However, the budget included \$1 million for TMH to pursue a pilot project to determine the feasibility of telemedicine in the Big Bend area.

➤ **Homeless Funding**

The House and Senate approved an appropriation for \$100,000 to the new CESC homeless center. The effort was supported by Rick Kearny and championed by Sen. Bill Galvano. In addition, a major homeless bill passed, **HB 979 /SB 1090**, which will provide grants up to \$500,000 per year to lead homeless assistance continuums of care agencies. The amount of money available annually is indexed at 4% of the total of the amount of money that goes into the Local Housing Trust Fund from Documentary Stamp revenue. This year the funds available will be \$4 million.

➤ **Code of Ethics for Local Public Officials**

SB 846/HB 655 extends the requirements of the state's Code of Ethics currently in place for state officials to public officers and employees to certain quasi-governmental entities. SB 846 passed on last day of session. The bill does the following:

- Requires commissioners to certify annual ethics training on financial disclosure forms; provides that annual ethics training for newly elected officers begins next calendar year following election
- Increases penalties for failure to file disclosure forms
- Provision prohibiting local officers from lobbying legislative and executive branches **removed** from bill



Leon County

Board of County Commissioners

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

Commissioners

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District 2

JOHN DAILEY
District 3

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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

February 21, 2014

Representative Williams
1001, The Capitol
402 S. Monroe Street
Tallahassee, FL 32399-1300

Dear Representative Williams:

On behalf of the Leon County Board of County Commissioners, I would like to thank you for sponsoring our water quality projects. Protection of Leon County's natural resources continues to be one of our top priorities and water quality projects like the ones you have sponsored will achieve that goal.

Earlier this year the House Agriculture and Natural Resources Appropriations Subcommittee released its water quality projects application form. On February 19, 2014, Leon County submitted five projects for the Subcommittee's consideration. Enclosed is a brief summary of the water quality projects as well as a copy of the project applications.

If you have any questions or comments concerning the application, please contact Cristina Paredes, Intergovernmental Affairs and Special Projects Coordinator at (850) 606-5300 or paredesc@leoncountyfl.gov.

Once again, I would like to thank you for your commitment to protecting Leon County's water quality.

Sincerely,

Kristin Dozier
Chairman

Enclosure:
Water Quality Project Summaries & Project Applications

cc: Leon County Board of County Commissioners
Vincent S. Long, Leon County Administrator
Representative Rehwinkel Vasilinda
Representative Halsey Beshears
Senator Bill Montford
Jeff Sharkey, Capitol Alliance Group



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County Administrator

HERBERT W.A. THIELE
County Attorney

February 21, 2014

Representative Rehwinkel Vasilinda
1001, The Capitol
402 S. Monroe Street
Tallahassee, FL 32399-1300

Dear Representative Rehwinkel Vasilinda:

On behalf of the Leon County Board of County Commissioners, I would like to thank you for sponsoring our water quality projects. Protection of Leon County's natural resources continues to be one of our top priorities and water quality projects like the ones you have sponsored will achieve that goal.

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If you have any questions or comments concerning the application, please contact Cristina Paredes, Intergovernmental Affairs and Special Projects Coordinator at (850) 606-5300 or paredesc@leoncountyfl.gov.

Once again, I would like to thank you for your commitment to protecting Leon County's water quality.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Kristin Dozier", is written over a light blue horizontal line.

Kristin Dozier
Chairman

Enclosure:
Water Quality Project Summaries & Project Applications

cc: Leon County Board of County Commissioners
Vincent S. Long, Leon County Administrator
Representative Allan Williams
Representative Halsey Beshears
Senator Bill Montford
Jeff Sharkey, Capitol Alliance Group



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At-Large

VINCENT S. LONG
County Administrator

HERBERT W.A. THIELE
County Attorney

February 21, 2014

Representative Beshears
1102, The Capitol
402 S. Monroe Street
Tallahassee, FL 32399-1300

Dear Representative Beshears:

On behalf of the Leon County Board of County Commissioners, I would like to thank you for sponsoring our water quality projects. Protection of Leon County's natural resources continues to be one of our top priorities and water quality projects like the ones you have sponsored will achieve that goal.

Earlier this year the House Agriculture and Natural Resources Appropriations Subcommittee released its water quality projects application form. On February 19, 2014, Leon County submitted five projects for the Subcommittee's consideration. Enclosed is a brief summary of the water quality projects as well as a copy of the project applications.

If you have any questions or comments concerning the application, please contact Cristina Paredes, Intergovernmental Affairs and Special Projects Coordinator at (850) 606-5300 or paredesc@leoncountyfl.gov.

Once again, I would like to thank you for your commitment to protecting Leon County's water quality.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Kristin Dozier".

Kristin Dozier
Chairman

Enclosure:
Water Quality Project Summaries & Project Applications

cc: Leon County Board of County Commissioners
Vincent S. Long, Leon County Administrator
Representative Rehwinkel Vasilinda
Representative Alan Williams
Senator Bill Montford
Jeff Sharkey, Capitol Alliance Group



Leon County Water Quality Project Summaries

Lake Henrietta

Leon County received federal and state grant assistance to construct Lake Henrietta, a stormwater treatment and flood attenuation facility along Munson Slough, upstream of Lake Munson. The facility also received grant funds for park development. The existing trash racks on the major ditches entering Lake Henrietta are overwhelmed by the floating debris, including exotic vegetation which degrades and contributes to nutrient loading in the water. Both Munson Slough and Lake Munson have adopted TMDLs for several parameters, including nutrients. Removal of the vegetative debris will reduce the nutrient loading for these water bodies. The requested amount for this project is \$350,000.

Lake Bradford Estates

The 128-space Lake Bradford Estates Mobile Home Park (MHP) is served by a 43,000 gallon per day wastewater treatment facility. This project would convert the MHP facility to a pump station, eliminating the effluent discharge adjacent to Munson Slough by conveying the flows to the City of Tallahassee Advanced Wastewater Treatment Facility. This effort addresses two TMDLs within Leon County. The MHP facility and effluent disposal beds are adjacent to Black Swamp and Munson Slough, within the Wakulla Springs Springshed. Munson Slough has an adopted TMDL for fecal coliform. The Munson Slough Basin Management Action Plan (BMAP) has not been started by the Florida Dept. of Environmental Protection (FDEP). The Tallahassee facility which would treat the wastewater was recently upgraded to achieve 3 mg/L Total Nitrogen in the discharge, addressing the primary pollutant of concern for the Wakulla Springs TMDL. Wakulla Springs is currently the focus of the Upper Wakulla River TMDL BMAP being drafted by the FDEP. The requested amount for this project is \$1,000,000.

Septic to Sewer Project

This project provides design and construction funds to eliminate septic tanks in the Lake Munson Target Area by connecting to the City of Tallahassee Advanced Wastewater Treatment Facility. Converting septic tanks to central sewer will reduce nitrogen loads which contribute to the degradation of Wakulla Springs and the Upper Wakulla River. The Tallahassee AWT Facility currently discharges at 3 mg/L Total Nitrogen compared to up to 60 mg/L per septic tank estimated by the University of Florida Institute of Food and Agricultural Sciences (IFAS). The requested funds would phase out approximately 58 septic tanks and up to 530 kg/year of Total Nitrogen from the Wakulla Springs. This project includes the cost of the individual home connections and removal of existing septic tanks. The requested amount for this project is \$1,000,000.

Woodville Master Pump Station and Force Main

This project provides design funds for the connection between the Woodville Rural Community and the City of Tallahassee Advanced Wastewater Treatment Facility. The Master Pump Station and Force Main will convey flows from approximately 1,900 existing septic tanks in Woodville. This initial phase is critical to reducing nitrogen loads which contribute to the degradation of Wakulla Springs and the Upper Wakulla River. The Tallahassee AWT Facility currently discharges at 3 mg/L Total Nitrogen compared to up to 60 mg/L per septic tank estimated by the University of Florida Institute of Food and Agricultural Sciences (IFAS). The requested amount for this project is \$500,000.

Robinson Road Flood Relief

This project would provide flood relief to five property owners adjacent to Robinson Road in the Woodville Rural Community. Purchase of two flood-prone homesites adjacent to existing Leon County property would allow the excavation of a treatment and attenuation stormwater facility. This would remove floodwater from the remaining three properties (four homes) and provide treatment for the adjacent state and county roadways in the Wakulla Springs Springshed. The requested amount for this project is \$350,000.

Water Project Application Form

Preview after Data Entry. Form cannot be edited.

Num	Field	Data Entered
1	Sponsor	Williams
2	Proj Title	Lake Henrietta Trash Rack
3	Recipient	Leon County BCC
4	County	Leon
5	Contact	Tony Park, P.E.
6	Contact Add	Leon County Public Works
7	Contact Phone	606-1500
8	Contact Email	ParkT@LeonCountyFL.gov
9	Proj Description	Expansion of floating debris screens at Lake Henrietta Pond and Park. Sponsorship: Project is supported by the Leon County Delegation.
10	Statewide Goal	Improved Water Body
11	Project Addressed?	No
12	Plan Name	0
13	Proj Cost	350000
14	Amt Requested	350000
15	Local Match Amt	0
16	Type of Match Pledged	0
17	Financially Disadvantaged?	No
18	Population Economic Status?	0
19	Proj Previously Funded?	N/A
20	Type of State Funding	N/A
21	Fiscal Year	0
22	Amt	0
23	Future Funding Requested?	No
24	Applied for Alternative Funding?	Yes
25	If not, why not?	0
26	Revenue Sources for Ongoing Operating Expenses?	Leon County Stormwater Utility
27	Local Approval for the use of Identified Operating Funds?	Yes
28	Status Planning	Not Ready
29	Pct Complete	0.5
30	Est Completion Date	9/30/2014
31	Status of Design	Not Ready
32	Design % Complete	0
33	Est Design Completion Date	9/30/2015
34	Identify Required Permits	NWFWMD Environmental Resource Permit, USA Corps of Engineers Dredge and Fill permit, Leon County environmental permit
35	Status of Permitting	Planned
36	Status of Construction	Not Ready
37	Construction Pct Complete	0
38	Est Completion Date	12/30/2016

Water Project Application Form

Preview after Data Entry. Form cannot be edited.

Num	Field	Data Entered
1	Sponsor	Williams
2	Proj Title	Lake Bradford Estates MHP Sewer
3	Recipient	Leon County BCC
4	County	Leon
5	Contact	Tony Park, P.E.
6	Contact Add	Leon County Public Works
7	Contact Phone	606-1500
8	Contact Email	ParkT@LeonCountyFL.gov
9	Proj Description	Convert secondary wastewater treatment facility to pump station for treatment at City of Tallahassee advanced wastewater facility. Sponsor: Project is supported by the Leon County Delegation.
10	Statewide Goal	Improved Springshed
11	Project Addressed?	No
12	Plan Name	0
13	Proj Cost	1000000
14	Amt Requested	1000000
15	Local Match Amt	0
16	Type of Match Pledged	0
17	Financially Disadvantaged?	No
18	Population Economic Status?	0
19	Proj Previously Funded?	N/A
20	Type of State Funding	N/A
21	Fiscal Year	0
22	Amt	0
23	Future Funding Requested?	No
24	Applied for Alternative Funding?	Yes
25	If not, why not?	0
26	Revenue Sources for Ongoing Operating Expenses?	City of Tallahassee Underground Utilities
27	Local Approval for the use of Identified Operating Funds?	No
28	Status Planning	Not Ready
29	Pct Complete	0
30	Est Completion Date	12/31/2014
31	Status of Design	Not Ready
32	Design % Complete	0
33	Est Design Completion Date	9/30/2015
34	Identify Required Permits	NWFWMD Environmental Resource Permit, FDOT Right-of-Way Placement Permit, City of Tallahassee environmental permits, FDEP Treatment Facility conversion
35	Status of Permitting	Planned
36	Status of Construction	Not Ready
37	Construction Pct Complete	0
38	Est Completion Date	9/30/2016

Water Project Application Form

Preview after Data Entry. Form cannot be edited.

Num	Field	Data Entered
1	Sponsor	Williams
2	Proj Title	Septic to Sewer Project
3	Recipient	LCBCC
4	County	Leon
5	Contact	Tony Park, P.E.
6	Contact Add	Leon County Public Works
7	Contact Phone	606-1500
8	Contact Email	ParkT@LeonCountyFL.gov
9	Proj Description	Propose the phased construction of sanitary sewers with house connections to replace septic tanks. The Lake Munson Target Area lies within the Wakulla Springs Primary Focus Area 1 as identified in the draft Basin Management Action Plan for the Upper Wakulla River TMDL. Eight subareas are alternatives for construction, listed with estimated number of septic tanks in target subarea: Capital City Estates/114 units; Pine Lakes/210 units; Oak Crest/45 units; Woodside Heights/202 units; Annawood/48 units; Yon's Lakeside/182 units; Idlewild/61 units; Southwood Estates/122 units. Sponsor: Project is supported by the Leon County Delegation.
10	Statewide Goal	Improved Springshed
11	Project Addressed?	Yes
12	Plan Name	City of Tallahassee 2030 Master Sewer Plan Phase 2/Section 3 & Appendix A; Onsite Sewage Treatment and Disposal and Management Options - Final Report for Wakulla Springs, Leon County, Wakulla County and City of Tallahassee - Task 6 Report, p. 9
13	Proj Cost	1000000
14	Amt Requested	1000000
15	Local Match Amt	0
16	Type of Match Pledged	N/A
17	Financially Disadvantaged?	No
18	Population Economic Status?	0
19	Proj Previously Funded?	No
20	Type of State Funding	N/A
21	Fiscal Year	N/A
22	Amt	N/A

23	Future Funding Requested?	0
24	Applied for Alternative Funding?	Yes
25	If not, why not?	0
26	Revenue Sources for Ongoing Operating Expenses?	Sewer system will be operated by the City of Tallahassee Water Utilities
27	Local Approval for the use of Identified Operating Funds?	Yes
28	Status Planning	Ready
29	Pct Complete	1
30	Est Completion Date	2010
31	Status of Design	Not Ready
32	Design % Complete	0.3
33	Est Design Completion Date	42004
34	Identify Required Permits	EPA/FDEP NPDES; NFWFMD Environmental Resource Permit; Leon County Environmental permit; Leon County Right-of-Way Placement Permit; individual homesite permits for plumbing modification and septic tank abandonment
35	Status of Permitting	Received
36	Status of Construction	Not Ready
37	Construction Pct Complete	0
38	Est Completion Date	42735

Water Project Application Form

Preview after Data Entry. Form cannot be edited.

Num	Field	Data Entered
1	Sponsor	Rehwinkel Vasilinda
2	Proj Title	Woodville Master Pump Station and Force Main
3	Recipient	Leon County BCC
4	County	Leon
5	Contact	Tony Park, P.E.
6	Contact Add	Leon County Public Works
7	Contact Phone	850/606-1500
8	Contact Email	ParkT@LeonCountyFL.gov
9	Proj Description	Phased construction of sanitary sewer with house connections to replace septic tanks in the Woodville Rural Community. The Woodville Rural Community lies within the Wakulla Springs Primary Focus Area 1 identified in the draft FDEP Basin Management Action Plan for the Upper Wakulla River TMDL. The initial phase is design of the master pump station and force main to connect to the City of Tallahassee Advanced Wastewater Treatment Facility. Subsequent funding requests will address sewer main and home lateral construction to remove septic tanks. Sponsor: Project is supported by the Leon County Delegation.
10	Statewide Goal	Improved Springshed
11	Project Addressed?	Yes
12	Plan Name	City of Tallahassee 2030 Master Sewer Plan Phase 2/Section 3 and Appendix A; "Onsite Sewage Treatment and Disposal and Management Options - Final Report for Wakulla Springs, Leon County, Wakulla County and City of Tallahassee - Task 6 Report
13	Proj Cost	500000
14	Amt Requested	500000
15	Local Match Amt	0
16	Type of Match Pledged	0
17	Financially Disadvantaged?	No
18	Population Economic Status?	0
19	Proj Previously Funded?	No
20	Type of State Funding	N/A
21	Fiscal Year	0
22	Amt	0

23	Future Funding Requested?	Yes
24	Applied for Alternative Funding?	Yes
25	If not, why not?	0
26	Revenue Sources for Ongoing Operating Expenses?	Sewer system will be operated by the City of Tallahassee Water Utilities
27	Local Approval for the use of Identified Operating Funds?	Yes
28	Status Planning	Ready
29	Pct Complete	1
30	Est Completion Date	2010
31	Status of Design	Not Ready
32	Design % Complete	0.3
33	Est Design Completion Date	42430
34	Identify Required Permits	EPA/FDEP NPDES; NFWFMD Environmental Resources Permit; Florida Dept. of Transportation Right-of-Way Placement Permit; Leon County Environmental permit
35	Status of Permitting	0
36	Status of Construction	Not Ready
37	Construction Pct Complete	0
38	Est Completion Date	0

Water Project Application Form

Preview after Data Entry. Form cannot be edited.

Num	Field	Data Entered
1	Sponsor	Rehwinkel Vasilinda
2	Proj Title	Robinson Road Flood Relief
3	Recipient	Leon County BCC
4	County	Leon
5	Contact	Tony Park, P.E.
6	Contact Add	Leon County Public Works
7	Contact Phone	606-1500
8	Contact Email	ParkT@LeonCountyFL.gov
9	Proj Description	Purchase 2 floodprone homesites and construct stormwater treatment facility in the Wakulla Springs Springshed. Sponsor: Project is supported by the Leon County Delegation.
10	Statewide Goal	Improved Springshed
11	Project Addressed?	No
12	Plan Name	0
13	Proj Cost	350000
14	Amt Requested	350000
15	Local Match Amt	0
16	Type of Match Pledged	0
17	Financially Disadvantaged?	No
18	Population Economic Status?	0
19	Proj Previously Funded?	N/A
20	Type of State Funding	N/A
21	Fiscal Year	0
22	Amt	0
23	Future Funding Requested?	No
24	Applied for Alternative Funding?	Yes
25	If not, why not?	0
26	Revenue Sources for Ongoing Operating Expenses?	Leon County Stormwater Utility
27	Local Approval for the use of Identified Operating Funds?	Yes
28	Status Planning	Not Ready
29	Pct Complete	0.5
30	Est Completion Date	12/31/2014
31	Status of Design	Not Ready
32	Design % Complete	0
33	Est Design Completion Date	6/30/2015
34	Identify Required Permits	NWFWMD Environmental Resource Permit, Leon County environmental permit
35	Status of Permitting	Planned
36	Status of Construction	Not Ready
37	Construction Pct Complete	0
38	Est Completion Date	6/30/2016



Leon County

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VINCENT S. LONG
County Administrator

HERBERT W.A. THIELE
County Attorney

May 14, 2014

Office of Governor Rick Scott
State of Florida
The Capitol
400 S. Monroe St.
Tallahassee, FL 32399-0001

Dear Governor Scott:

Health care is an important and targeted industry focus of the Leon County Government and of the State of Florida. Innovation in the delivery of health care has great workforce and quality of care implications for our region and for the entire state of Florida.

We are highly supportive of the pilot program developed by Tallahassee Memorial Health Care in partnership with Florida State University. Their program demonstrates how technology can serve as a viable solution in the statewide shortage of both primary and specialty care physicians and to mitigate rising health care costs. We are pleased the Florida Legislature has approved an appropriation of \$1,000,000 to support this vital telemedicine pilot program for our region as part of your FY 2014/2015 adopted annual budget for the State of Florida.

We are aware this legislative appropriation is now moving forward to your office for your approval. The Leon County Board of County Commissioners voted unanimously last evening to offer our support and encouragement to you for your approval of this legislative allocation of \$1,000,000 to Tallahassee Memorial HealthCare. We also want to take this moment to express our gratitude and appreciation for the exceptional leadership you have demonstrated in addressing the needs of the Florida constituents. We hope you will contact us if you feel we may be of assistance to you.

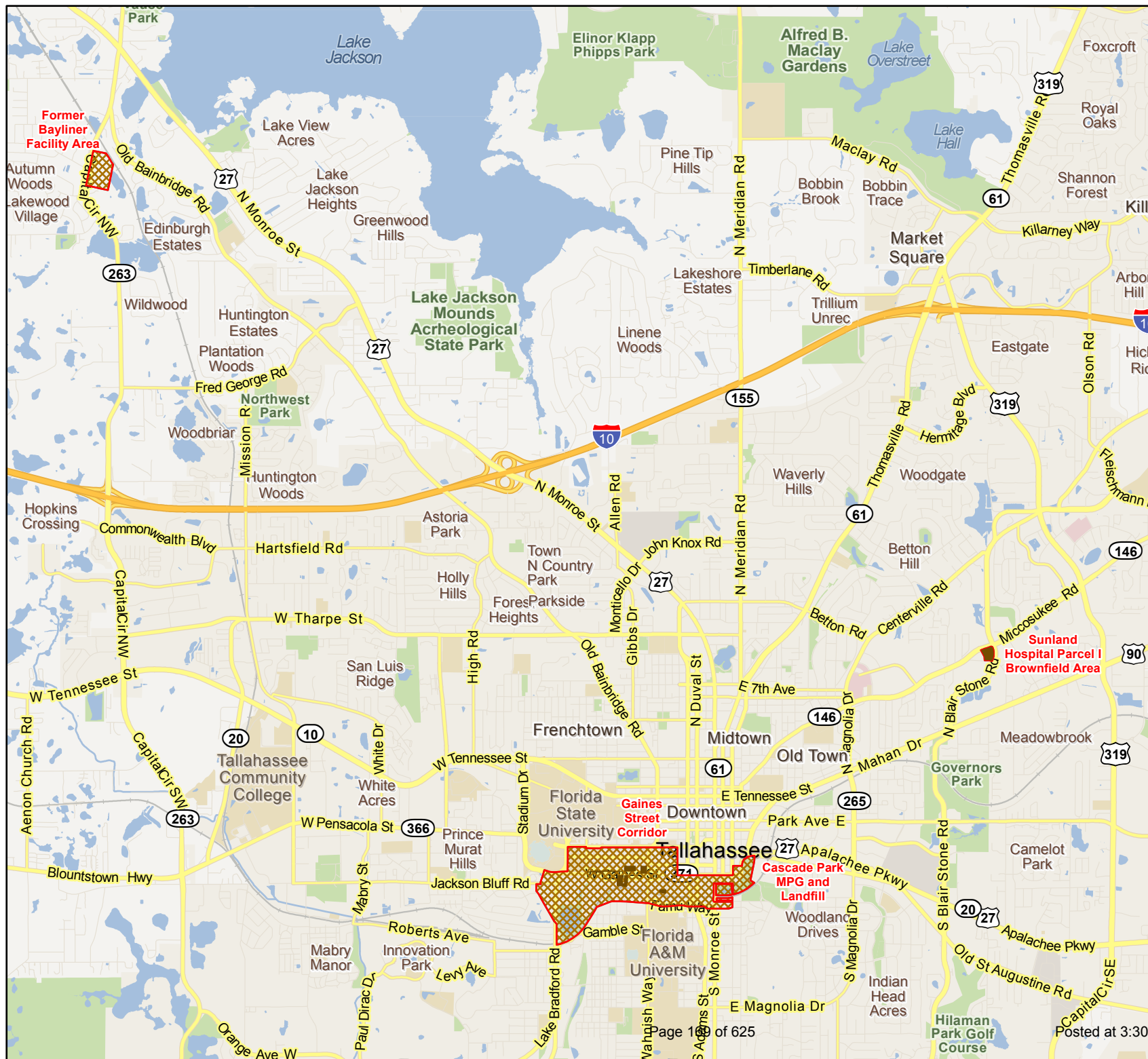
Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Kristi Dozier".

Kristen Dozier
Chair

cc: Board of County Commissioners
Vince Long, County Administrator
Herb Thiele, County Attorney

Leon County Brownfield Areas & Sites



- Leon County Brownfield Sites
- Leon County Brownfield Areas
- Interstate
- Interstate Overpass
- Major Arterial; Minor Arterial
- Major Collector
- Minor Collector and Local Street
- Ramps
- Main rail line
- Rivers
- Waterbodies
- Airports
- Hospital
- Retail Center
- Stadium
- School, College or University
- Parks
- City Limits
- County Boundary

0 0.375 0.75 1.5 Miles
0 0.375 0.75 1.5 Kilometers
1 in = 5,569 feet

NOTE: This product has been compiled from the most accurate source data from Leon County, the City of Tallahassee, and the Leon County Property Appraiser's Office. However, this product is for reference purposes only and is not to be construed as a legal document or survey instrument. Any reliance on the information contained herein is at the user's own risk. Leon County, the City of Tallahassee, and the Leon County Property Appraiser's Office assume no responsibility for any use of the information contained herein or any loss resulting therefrom.

Posted at 3:30 p.m. on June 2, 2014
Author: Jason Cox GIS Technician II
Date: 5/30/2014





2550 M Street, NW
Washington, DC 20037
202-457-6000

Facsimile 202-457-6315

MEMORANDUM

To: Leon County Board of Commissioners
From: Patton Boggs LLP
Date: May 30, 2014
Subject: May Monthly Report

This memo provides an overview of Congressional and Executive Branch activities relevant to Leon County during the month of May.

FY 2015 Appropriations

The House and Senate Appropriations Committees are making progress on the FY 2015 appropriations bills. The appropriations bills, though usually not completed until the fall or even later, are likely to contain funding of importance to Leon County's strategic priorities concerning a variety of initiatives including: highway funding, veterans' programs, health and human services funding, programs for small businesses, funding environmental quality and energy efficiency, workforce training funding, and related programs and funding.

To date, the House has passed its versions of the FY 2015 Legislative Branch and Military Construction-Veterans Affairs appropriations bills. Of interest to Leon County, funding is included in the House FY 2015 House Military Construction-Veterans Affairs appropriations bill for initial operations of the new National Cemetery to be built in the County, as well as funding for programs benefiting veterans. These bills will need to be conferenced with the Senate's forthcoming versions. We will provide a detailed update concerning programs and funding allocations of interest to the County once the bills become final.

The House is also close to finishing its vote on the FY 2015 Commerce-Justice-Science and Related Agencies Appropriations Bill and the FY 2015 Transportation, Housing and Urban Development (THUD) Appropriations Bill. With regard to the County's Quality of Life strategic priority, the FY 2015 Commerce-Justice-Science Appropriations Bill includes funding for alternative courts, drug courts, residential substance abuse treatment, youth mentoring and juvenile justice programs. The House FY 2015 THUD Appropriations Bill includes funding within the bill's transportation purview for airport infrastructure, construction and improvement of roads and highways, as well as funding for railroad research and development, including Amtrak. Under the bill's Housing and Urban Development section, funding is included for the Community Development Block Grant program (CDBG), the Section 8 housing rental assistance program, affordable housing programs and

homeless assistance grants. The House must pass these bills and then these bills will also need to be conferenced with the Senate's versions. We will provide a detailed update concerning programs and funding allocations of interest to the County once these bills are finalized.

The House FY 2015 Defense Appropriations Bill is in an earlier stage than the above noted bills and is in the process of being marked up by the Defense Subcommittee.

Overall, the House Appropriations Committee continues to remain on schedule to complete passage of all of its spending bills by the July 4 recess.

Also in May, three important actions took place in the Senate regarding the FY 2015 appropriations process. The Senate approved its 302b appropriations subcommittee allocations for FY 2015, which we have ***attached***. The 302b allocations set forth the spending limits for each Senate appropriations subcommittee and also enables the subcommittees to begin marking up their FY 2015 appropriations bills. Also in late May, the Senate's FY 2015 Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies Appropriations Bill was introduced. Finally, the Senate placed the House-passed FY 2015 appropriations bill for Military Construction-Veterans Affairs on its calendar for full Senate consideration.

Leon County National Cemetery Status

We have been in contact with the U.S. Department of Veteran's Affairs (VA), National Cemetery Administration's (NCA) headquarters in Washington, D.C. In May, we requested a status update concerning the National Cemetery for Leon County. The NCA reported back that the development process is on schedule. As part of their update to us, the NCA reported the following likely near-term activities:

Near-Term Anticipated Cemetery Developments:

- **Prior to Construction** -- There will be a "public dedication and groundbreaking ceremony" prior to the start of construction.
- **Construction** -- Construction of Phase I of the cemetery is currently on track to begin in the fall of 2014.
- **Cemetery Office Opening** -- The VA intends to open and operate a local cemetery office for the National Cemetery in Leon County during construction.
- **Front Entrance** -- There will be a front entrance to the cemetery constructed on Apalachee Parkway.
- **Burials Summer of 2015** -- The first burials are estimated to begin as soon as summer of 2015.
- **Phase I Completion** -- Phase I of the Cemetery is estimated to take two to two-and-a-half years to complete.

We are ***attaching*** the most recent status update from the VA which includes additional information.

Grady Dam

In May, we made a request of the Corps concerning the Grady County Dam construction schedule as well as the Corps' estimate of when a filling plan will be submitted. The Corps responded letting us know that the dam/reservoir construction is estimated to be completed by December 2014, assuming that weather does not cause delays. The Corps also noted that Grady's lake fill plan, which is required by the permit modification, has not yet been submitted. This plan is required to be submitted prior to filling the lake and the Corps has asked Grady County to let the Corps know when the lake fill plan will be submitted.

Once the Corps has the lake filling plan, it will be important for the County to review the plan to ensure the changes it offered, and that were accepted by the Corps, provide in practice the protection that the Corps' permit condition requires for the Grady Dam. We will provide information to the County as soon as we have information back from the Corps.

Operation Thank You – June 6

For background, we sought the attendance from Leon County's Congressional delegation members for the County's Operation Thank You event being held on Friday, June 6 to honor World War II Veterans. We discussed the event with the offices of Congressman Steve Southerland (R FL-2), Senator Bill Nelson (D-FL) and Senator Marco Rubio (R-FL). We secured commitments from each of the offices to send representatives to attend the County's Operation Thank You event.

May 22, 2014

ALLOCATION FY 2015 (\$ Millions)

FY 2015 SUBCOMMITTEE	Discretionary				Mandatory		Total	
	Budget authority				BA	Outlays	BA	Outlays
	Security	Nonsecurity	Total	Outlays				
Agriculture, Rural Development, and Related Agencies	---	20,575	20,575	21,833	114,937	107,310	135,512	129,143
Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies	5,031	46,171	51,202	63,795	317	308	51,519	64,103
Defense	489,413	192	489,605	522,323	514	514	490,119	522,837
Energy and Water Development	18,423	15,785	34,208	38,458	---	---	34,208	38,458
Financial Services and General Government	31	22,487	22,518	23,331	21,498	21,491	44,016	44,822
Homeland Security	1,629	37,371	39,000	44,341	1,576	1,580	40,576	45,921
Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies	---	29,450	29,450	31,552	62	62	29,512	31,614
Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, and Related Agencies	---	156,773	156,773	169,617	647,268	646,327	804,041	815,944
Legislative Branch	---	4,300	4,300	4,250	132	131	4,432	4,381
Military Construction and Veterans Affairs, and Related Agencies	6,559	65,339	71,898	76,447	86,821	86,519	158,719	162,966
State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs	---	39,660	39,660	44,719	159	159	39,819	44,878
Transportation and Housing and Urban Development, and Related Agencies	186	54,253	54,439	119,834	---	---	54,439	119,834
Total.....	<u>521,272</u>	<u>492,356</u>	<u>1,013,628</u>	<u>1,160,500</u>	<u>873,284</u>	<u>864,401</u>	<u>1,886,912</u>	<u>2,024,901</u>



U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs

National Cemetery Administration

Tallahassee National Cemetery

5015 Apalachee Parkway, Tallahassee, FL, 32311

(202) 632-8035

- The new 250-acre cemetery in Tallahassee, Fla., will serve the burial needs of more than 83,000 Veterans in the cemetery's service area for the next 100 years.
- The Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) purchased the land in Leon County, with frontage along U.S. Highway 27 (Apalachee Parkway) near March Road and east of Tallahassee, in August 2012 for \$6.8 million. The new cemetery property is bounded by Apalachee Parkway on the north and Old St. Augustine Road on the south.
- The initial phase of construction will provide for 6,000 gravesites and accommodate both casket and cremain interments. In addition to gravesites, the cemetery will include other features such as a front entrance on Apalachee Parkway, an administration building, a maintenance building, a flag pole assembly area, a memorial walkway, committal shelters, and a public information center with electronic gravesite locator and restrooms. Other cemetery infrastructure features will include roads, landscaping, utilities, and irrigation.
- VA is working with an architecture and engineering firm to design the cemetery. VA estimates construction will start in the fall of 2014, and the initial phase of the project is anticipated to take 2 to 2-1/2 years to complete. Prior to construction, VA will hold a public dedication and ground breaking ceremony. First burials are expected to begin 9 to 12 months after the start of construction and could begin as early as the summer of 2015.
- Burial in a national cemetery is open to all members of the armed forces and Veterans who have met minimum active duty service requirements and were discharged under conditions other than dishonorable. Their spouse, widow or widower, minor children, and, under certain conditions, unmarried adult children with disabilities, may also be eligible for burial. Eligible spouses and children may be buried even if they predecease the Veteran. Members of the reserve components of the armed forces who die while on active duty or who die while on training duty, or were eligible for retired pay, may also be eligible for burial.
- Burial in a VA national cemetery is a benefit. VA provides the gravesite, opening and closing of the grave, government headstone or marker, U.S. burial flag, Presidential Memorial Certificate, and perpetual care of the gravesite at no cost to the family.

Tallahassee National Cemetery

- VA plans to operate a local cemetery office while facilities are constructed on the cemetery grounds and will provide cemetery information and news updates as plans progress. For more information about Tallahassee National Cemetery, call the NCA Office of Communications at 202-632-8035.
- More information about VA's National Cemetery Administration is available online at www.cem.va.gov.

May 2014



**Leon County
Board of County Commissioners**


Notes for Agenda Item #6

Leon County Board of County Commissioners

Cover Sheet for Agenda #6

June 10, 2014

To: Honorable Chairman and Members of the Board

From: Vincent S. Long, County Administrator 

Title: Authorization to Submit a Funding Request to the Community Redevelopment Agency to Revitalize the Historic Amtrak Complex as a Place-making Project

County Administrator Review and Approval:	Vincent S. Long, County Administrator
Department/ Division Review:	Alan Rosenzweig, Deputy County Administrator Wayne Tedder, Director of PLACE Ken Morris, Director of Economic Development and Business Partnerships
Lead Staff/ Project Team:	Tom Brantley, Director of Facilities Management Cherie Bryant, Director of Planning Jeremy Floyd, Urban Designer Josh Pascua, Management Analyst

Fiscal Impact:

This item contemplates a series of improvements to the County-owned Historic Amtrak Complex in partnership with the City of Tallahassee and the Downtown Community Redevelopment Agency as a place-making project. At this time, staff does not recommend any additional County funds beyond what is currently included in the five-year capital improvement plan for maintenance and repairs to the Amtrak Complex.

Staff Recommendation:

Option #1: Direct staff to prepare a formal funding request in the amount of \$518,000 for the Community Redevelopment Agency's consideration to implement the revitalization improvements and re-branding of the Historic Amtrak Complex.

Report and Discussion

Background:

The Historic Amtrak Complex (Amtrak Complex) currently offers a variety of services throughout the three County-owned buildings including Leon County Office of Human Services and Community Partnerships, the All Saints Cinema, and the recently opened Domi Station business incubator. It is important to note that two of the three buildings were constructed in the 1880s and reside on the State Historic Registry. The Amtrak Complex is situated between both universities, the Gaines Street Revitalization Area and the FAMU Way Extension project, and is adjacent to local businesses and an arts park that generate an enormous amount of foot traffic given the amount of public and private investments made in this area.

In effort to improve the Gaines Street Corridor traffic flow, the City of Tallahassee has recently constructed a narrow Bike Boulevard immediately to the north of the Amtrak Complex to carry light traffic and bicyclists behind the new housing and commercial development on Gaines Street. Additionally, the City has begun developing plans for improvements to Railroad Avenue near Amtrak site, from Gaines Street to Wahnish Way to connect the newly improved Gaines Street with extension of FAMU Way. The planned improvements would significantly affect the Amtrak Complex and present an opportunity to enhance this facility in a fashion similar to ongoing redevelopment projects in the area.

City Public Works staff recently contacted County Facilities Management staff about the City's planned improvements to Railroad Avenue. These improvements include constructing raised medians along Railroad Avenue, which may limit egress and ingress to the Amtrak Complex, and moving the current overhead utility lines underground along the County's right-of-way for the Amtrak Complex property. The City is seeking to relocate the driveway for the dental clinic, operated by the Health Department (but owned by the County), from Railroad Avenue to the Bike Boulevard. Given the potential for medians along Railroad Avenue to limit the egress and ingress for the remainder of the Amtrak Complex, staff engaged the City about other potential opportunities for that site including a back entrance from the Bike Boulevard, additional parking, stormwater needs, and place-making enhancements. In addition, staff has had preliminary discussions with Community Redevelopment Agency (CRA) staff about potential aesthetic improvements to the Amtrak Complex that would align with neighboring redevelopment projects.

To date, the City has not finalized its plans for Railroad Avenue but has expressed a willingness to negotiate certain infrastructure improvements to the Amtrak site. The CRA may be a potential partner to enhance the appearance of the Historic Amtrak Complex and address some of the parking needs in the area.

This item seeks the Board's consideration to partner with the City and CRA in an effort to revitalize the Historic Amtrak Complex as a place-making project. The analysis section provides additional project information on the City's Railroad Avenue project and proposed future projects associated with the potential revitalization of the Amtrak Complex as a place-making project.

Analysis:

The ongoing investments in the area by the County and City, combined with the growing arts district and surge in student housing, are converting the Gaines Street District in to a thriving activity center. Given the current energy from the surrounding area's redevelopment including the County's partnership in opening the Domi Station business incubator, there has never been a better opportunity for consistent branding throughout the Complex, new access points to address increased traffic flows (foot, bike, and vehicular), stormwater improvements, and general aesthetic improvements.

Many of the hard infrastructure costs in the overall project may covered by the City of Tallahassee as part of their overall Railroad Avenue improvement project and the completion of the Bike Boulevard. The County's Capital Improvement Plan includes funding for minor ongoing maintenance needs and improvements to the Complex, such as painting and resurfacing. The remaining costs may be covered, in full or in part, by the CRA, which also has an interest in redeveloping a large City-owned parcel at the corner of Railroad Avenue and the Bike Boulevard, directly across from the dental clinic. It is important to note that County recently invested \$250,000 in this area for renovations and improvements to the Domi Station business incubator.

Proposed Partnership with the CRA for Historic Amtrak Complex

Staff is seeking the Board's consideration to collaborate with the City and CRA in an effort to revitalize the Historic Amtrak Complex as a place-making project. Attachment #1 contains renderings developed by the Department of P.L.A.C.E's DesignWorks team, which contemplate the improvements as outlined. In keeping with the site's rich history with the railroad, the draft plans contemplate rebranding the entire site "Inspiration Station" to describe many of the County programs offered at the site from Veteran Services to Housing and Human Services to Primary Healthcare.

The following improvements are recommended to implement the Amtrak Complex place-making revitalization initiative and complement the ongoing County and City investment in the Gaines Street District. Table #1 offers preliminary cost estimates for place-making enhancements to the Historic Amtrak Complex. Each proposed enhancement is described in detail in the subsequent paragraphs.

Table #1: Cost Estimates for Enhancements to the Historic Amtrak Complex

Proposed Improvements	Cost Estimate
Amtrak Station Building Façade/Entrance Improvements	\$250,000
Existing Parking Lot Enhancements	90,000
Roundabout Improvements	145,000
Signage and Aesthetics	33,000
Total Estimated Cost	\$518,000

Should the Board wish to pursue this partnership; staff will formally pursue the identified improvements in partnership with the City and CRA. This includes preparing a formal funding request in the amount of \$518,000 for the CRA's consideration, with the option of funding this project at once or in phases. Once the level of support by the City and CRA has been determined, staff will prepare an agenda item for the Board's final approval to implement the place-making project at the Historic Amtrak Complex.

Amtrak Station Building Façade/Entrance Improvements (\$250,000): Improvements include a formal staircase entrance on the Amtrak building facing Railroad Avenue, repainting the facility, and other aesthetic improvements. The County has limited funds for minor maintenance needs included in its five-year capital improvement program..

Existing Parking Lot Enhancements (\$90,000): This improvement includes stamped concrete throughout the complex for the parking area and overall resurfacing of the entire parking lot. The Amtrak Complex parking lot currently has 60 striped spaces available.

Roundabout Improvements (\$145,000): The existing parking flow utilizes the roundabout for traffic flow. With the addition of the Bike Boulevard, the traffic flow may be redesigned to have an exit at the opposite end of the parcel, thereby negating the need for the roundabout. The existing space could be repurposed for small gatherings, anchored with public art in the center to compliment the adjacent Railroad Square Art Park. The proposed improvements include surface prep, new curb and gutter, new stamped asphalt or paver surface, striping, and landscaping.

Aesthetics and Signage (\$33,000): The existing signage at the entrance to the Complex is dated and warrants a complete overhaul to make the overall site more welcoming and appealing to customers and patrons. Entrance enhancements would include replacing the existing signage on Railroad Avenue and installing new signage along the proposed entryways on the Bike Boulevard. New signage on all the buildings would brand the facilities as a Leon County complex with the various tenants labeled; the All Saints Cinema and other Leon County offices will remain. Other features may include public art, bike racks, and a series of improvements to the existing roundabout so that it can also serve as a public gathering place on nights and weekends.

Proposed Improvements to Railroad Avenue and Bike Boulevard

As mentioned previously, the City is currently proposing three preliminary improvements to Railroad Avenue that would affect the County-owned Amtrak Complex. First, the City proposed building a raised median on Railroad Avenue to divide traffic, which would restrict access to the Amtrak Complex to "right turns in" only and "right turns out" only. However, Leon County Facilities Management has been working with the City to explore a "cut" in the new raised island that would allow left turns into the Complex from Railroad Avenue and left turns leaving from the Complex.

Second, the City seeks to close the existing dental clinic access driveway located on Railroad Avenue. This driveway closure supports the new Bike Boulevard intersection, which must be signalized due to its proximity to Gaines Street traffic signals and the CSX Railroad Crossing spans. To achieve this proposed driveway closure, the City proposes to construct a new driveway out of the dental clinic parking lot for interconnection with the bike boulevard. This driveway would extend west of the existing parking lot, curve to the north and tie-in to Bike Boulevard at 100-feet or so west of Railroad Avenue (Attachment #2).

Third, the City Electric Department hopes to replace its current overhead, primary utility line extending along Railroad Avenue with underground utility lines. This would impact County-owned right-of-way adjacent to the Amtrak complex. These proposals by the City do not pose adverse impacts on the County's use of the Amtrak complex, but do provide an opportunity for the County to negotiate with the City to cover some or all of the described site improvements, as follows.

Taking in account the new development under construction surrounding the Amtrak Complex, the proposed conceptual site plan creates a secondary entrance at the west end of the property, opening the site up to the new Bike Boulevard roadway. The existing entrance for the dental clinic would be relocated from the Railroad Avenue location to the back of the parking lot, with ingress and egress from the Bike Boulevard. New trees would be planted as needed throughout the site to create a more attractive, safer pedestrian environment. This amenity could be negotiated with the City of Tallahassee to be at their sole cost as a gratuity for the County's agreement to allow the City to close the dental clinic driveway area and restrict the use of main Complex driveway. Thus, the noted two new driveway extensions, and entry modifications/signage could be implemented at no cost to the County.

Proposed Future Improvements to the Historic Amtrak Complex

With the increased development activity in the area, the City and CRA may desire additional parking; this could be a benefit to both the City/CRA and patrons of the services being offered at the facility. The County will continue to work with the City in identifying how the existing parking at the Amtrak site could be expanded. These proposed improvements would require additional cost considerations and could consist of up to 25 new parking spaces and taking the stormwater management facilities underground with preliminary estimate of \$600,000. These future improvements would also require extensive design, permitting, bids and construction work, and likely require two-three years to complete. Detailed descriptions of the additional parking and stormwater improvements are below.

Additional Parking: Future improvements could include additional parking for up to 25 cars over the existing grass area on site (currently serving as a stormwater facility) utilizing a mix of asphalt, pervious pavers and possibly gravel subject to final engineering and stormwater design. The impact to the stormwater facility from expanded parking would require mitigation as explained below.

Stormwater: To mitigate expanded impervious surfaces involved in this project, a new stormwater facility will be constructed either on-site, off-site, or capacity paid for into the nearby Coal Chute Pond. At present, it appears sufficient stormwater treatment capacity exists in Coal Chute Pond from the reservations made by Blueprint 2000. However, engineers note that the stormwater must be temporarily retained on-site (attenuation) and slowly drained into the Coal Chute Pond to prevent the Pond from being overwhelmed. Blueprint and Leon County Facilities engineers suggest installing attenuation storage facilities underground (beneath parking areas). This approach would allow the Complex's stormwater amenities to be "out-of-sight" and "out-of-mind." It would also allow maximum use of grounds for parking. Remaining green space could then be attractively landscaped instead of being occupied by surface stormwater management facilities. Similar stormwater management facilities have been practiced by Leon County since approximately 1990, when underground storage and treatment was first demonstrated at Coe Landing Park.

Conclusion

As mentioned previously, should the Board wish to pursue this partnership, staff will formally pursue the identified improvements in partnership with the City and CRA and prepare a funding request for the CRA's consideration. Once the level of support by the City and CRA has been determined, staff will bring back an agenda item for the Board's final approval to implement the place-making project at the Historic Amtrak Complex. In addition, staff will continue to work with the City and the CRA to evaluate other opportunities to partner in the Gaines Street District to complement the County and City investment.

Options:

1. Direct staff to prepare a formal funding request in the amount of \$518,000 for the Community Redevelopment Agency's consideration to implement the revitalization improvements and re-branding of the Historic Amtrak Complex.
2. Accept the staff report and take no further action.
3. Board direction.

Recommendation:

Option #1.

Attachments:

1. Proposed Inspiration Station Placemaking Concepts
2. Proposed Inspiration Station Site-plan

AMTRAK COMPLEX CONCEPTS





INSPIRATION STATION



86 Existing Parking Spaces

**Future
Redevelopment**

**Future
Redevelopment**

Bike Boulevard

**86 - 90
Parking Spaces Total**

**Railroad
Square**

List of Current Tenants

Attachment #1
Page 5 of 20

- ❖ Office of Human Services and Community Partnerships
 - ❖ Veterans Resource Center
 - ❖ Volunteer Services
 - ❖ Housing Services
 - ❖ Veteran Services
- ❖ Leon County Community Room
- ❖ All Saints Cinema
- ❖ Domi Station
- ❖ Leon County Health Department Center for Dental Care
- ❖ *Future Successes to be added...*





























**Future
Redevelopment**

**Future
Redevelopment**

Bike Boulevard

**86 - 90
Parking Spaces Total**

**Railroad
Square**

**Future
Redevelopment**

**Future
Redevelopment**

Bike Boulevard

**86 - 90
Parking Spaces Total**

**Railroad
Square**

**Leon County
Board of County Commissioners**


Notes for Agenda Item #7

Leon County Board of County Commissioners

Cover Sheet for Agenda #7

June 10, 2014

To: Honorable Chairman and Members of the Board

From: Vincent S. Long, County Administrator 

Title: Acceptance of the Status Report on the Community Humans Services Partnership (CHSP); Approval of Amended Joint Planning Board Bylaws; and, Consideration of Funding for the Community Humans Services Partnership Online Application System Software

County Administrator Review and Approval:	Vincent S. Long, County Administrator
Department/ Division Review:	Alan Rosenzweig, Deputy County Administrator
Lead Staff/ Project Team:	Candice M. Wilson, Director, Office of Human Services and Community Partnerships Tiffany Y. Harris, Human Services Analyst

Fiscal Impact:

This item has a fiscal impact to the County. \$40,000 is requested for the Community Human Services Partnership automated system. Funding for this request is available in the General Fund Contingency.

Staff Recommendation:

- Option #1: Accept the status report on the Community Human Services Partnership.
- Option #2: Approve the \$40,000 Budget Amendment Request to fund the County's portion of the Community Humans Services Partnership online application system software (Attachment #1), and authorize the County Administrator to execute an agreement between the County and United Way of the Big Bend, in a form approved by the County Attorney's Office.
- Option #3: Approve the amended Joint Planning Board Bylaws.

Report and Discussion

Background:

In 1997, Leon County, the City of Tallahassee and the United Way of the Big Bend joined together to form the Community Human Service Partnership (CHSP), which serves as a joint planning and funding distribution process, and established the Joint Planning Board (JPB) as the governing body for forming the Community Human Service Partnership. Each funding partner appointed two representatives to serve on the JPB. The goal of the CHSP was to allow the public funding partners to pool their resources to better address the human service needs of Leon County. By developing a consolidated funding process, CHSP reduced the amount of time and effort, which human service agencies had to invest in applying to the funding partners independently and provided for more coordination and collaboration amongst the program participants. The CHSP also incorporated a citizen evaluation process which recruits and trains local citizens to evaluate the CHSP funding requests.

After the implementation of the CHSP funding process, the JPB became inactive for several years, while assigned staff was charged with managing the day-to-day operations of the system. After recognizing the need to evaluate and improve the CHSP process, in 2007, the County Commission, City Commission, and United Way Board approved the reestablishment of the JPB.

As the CHSP process evolved over the last 17 years and the demands for funding increased, the partners looked at ways to enhance the program. There was a growing need to prioritize local human services demands, as well as evaluate the current service delivery systems. In order to accomplish these tasks, the critical human services needs of the community had to be identified through a scientific process that compared the identified needs to the current funding systems' response to those needs. It was determined by conducting a comprehensive needs assessment and a CHSP process evaluation, Leon County residents would be assured that resources expended for the provision of human services were done in the most effective and efficient manner.

In 2009, several community discussions were facilitated regarding how to scientifically identify the critical human service needs of the community and how to evaluate the current CHSP funding system's responsiveness in effectively addressing those needs. Based on these discussions, the CHSP partners entered into a contract with MGT of America to conduct a comprehensive community needs assessment and CHSP process evaluation.

The overall purpose of the MGT of America study was to:

1. Utilize social science research methods to determine the critical needs of the community.
2. Evaluate existing community resources (including community assets) in reference to how these resources are being targeted to address human care needs.
3. Evaluate the CHSP process.
4. Given the findings, develop a strategy that can help improve the scope and delivery of human services in Leon County.

The MGT of America study (Attachment #2) was finalized on March 8, 2010 and the results were presented at a joint meeting consisting of members of the Joint Planning Board, CHSP staff, and many other community committees and stakeholders. The best method for assessing the recommendations and developing a CHSP Strategic Action Plan was to appoint two special advisory committees. The two committees were tasked with developing recommendations that would help improve the scope and delivery of human services in the Tallahassee/Leon County area. The committees utilized the Needs Assessment/Process Analysis report prepared by MGT in addition to other sources of expertise to develop a series of recommendations that were presented to the JPB for action.

The Joint Planning Board charged the two Special Advisory Committees to complete the following tasks:

- A) *The Process Evaluation Subcommittee objectives:* 1) review and analyze the process evaluation data collected by MGT relative to the CHSP process; 2) collect additional CHSP process related data, if necessary, to supplement the data presented by MGT; 3) review and analyze the process evaluation related recommendations presented by MGT; 3) develop additional CHSP process improvement recommendations, if necessary; and 4) prepare and present a summary report that includes recommended process improvements for the CHSP.
- B) *The Needs Assessment Subcommittee Objectives:* 1) determine if it is possible to identify the community's highest priority needs; 2) review and analyze the human service needs data collected by MGT and other data deemed necessary; 3) review and analyze the human service needs related recommendations presented by MGT and develop additional recommendations as deemed necessary; 4) recommend if the process needs to be changed to address those needs and how it would be changed; and 5) prepare and present a summary report that includes action steps for addressing the identified high-risk needs.

The Special Advisory committees met on a monthly basis for more than a year's period of time. On October 27, 2011, during the publicly noticed meeting, the advisory committees presented their final reports to the Joint Planning Board (Attachments #3 and #4); thereby, providing an opportunity for the public and other stakeholders to give feedback.

Analysis:

In 2013, Commissioner Dozier was appointed Chair of the JPB. Under Commissioner Dozier's leadership, the JPB meet on several occasions during the course of the year. The advisory committees again presented their recommendations to the JPB in 2013. Members had the opportunity to review the recommendations from both advisory committees and receive public input from community partners and human service agencies.

A number of recommendations were able to be implemented in the current fiscal year:

1. Established CHSP eligibility requirements
2. Established CHSP Application Fatal Flaw criteria
3. Established CHSP Agency Findings and prescribed Finding Remedies
4. Implemented an Application Affirmation and Certification Sheet that requires Executive Director and Board Chair signatures on the CHSP application
5. Implemented a dual check signing policy requirement
6. Clarified appeals language and updated the CHSP appeals process
7. Implemented a Nonprofit Organizational Standards Checklist
8. Implemented cost saving measures by requiring application submission via flash drive
9. Implemented unified agency evaluation
10. Established additional training sessions for Citizen Review Team members and Team leaders

After fulfilling its goal to streamline the CHSP process, at their January 15, 2014 meeting, the JPB determined that it was not necessary to meet on a frequent basis and voted to meet on an "as needed" basis. Additionally, at their January 15, 2014 meeting, the current JPB bylaws were amended, pending approval by the Board (Attachment #5).

At the same meeting, the JPB adopted a new method of oversight for the CHSP process by establishing two special committees and giving oversight responsibilities to the newly created Executive and Leadership Teams.

1. The Executive Team
 - Composition: lead staff from the County, City, and United Way who oversee CHSP. (Candice Wilson, Michael Parker, Heather Mitchell)
 - Purpose: this team would meet quarterly to review the CHSP process and to discuss issues that need to be addressed.
2. Leadership Team
 - Composition: This is to be comprised of four members. One voting member from each funding agency (UWBB, City, and County) and one ex officio member from UPHS.
 - Purpose: This team would meet annually, with a meeting open to the public, to review the CHSP process, receive CHSP updates, and to discuss and address concerns from the Executive Team.

During the September 10, 2013 regularly scheduled Board meeting, Commissioner Dozier requested, under her discussion time, that staff bring an agenda item to the Board on the development of an online application for the CHSP application process.

At the October 29, 2013 Commission meeting, staff presented a status report on the transition of the CHSP application system to an online system. The United Way of the Big Bend (UWBB) allocated \$40,000 toward the creation of the online application system. All three funding partners agreed that the United Way would be the lead agency in procuring and managing the process and ultimate system implementation. In addition, the item indicated that if there were additional costs or additional funding was needed, staff would bring an agenda item back to the Board for consideration.

The CHSP application and funding process is a multi-tiered process that includes:

- a pre-application submittal training and introduction
- an application submittal
- a review and evaluation by staff
- site visits and applicant presentations
- a review and evaluation by volunteer Citizen Review Teams
- funding determinations by all three funding partners
- an appeals process
- contract development
- invoicing/reimbursement requests
- reporting and monitoring

In an effort to refine the application process to seek greater efficiency and uniformity, the funding partners' staff identified other areas in the application process that need to be automated. It was determined that the system needed to allow the CHSP staff and the citizen volunteers to move electronic applications through the entire CHSP review process and into formal contracts for those applicants that are awarded funding. A preliminary scope of work was created in consultation with County MIS staff and all three funding partners (Attachment #6).

With input from the County and City CHSP staff, the UWBB solicited proposals from qualified vendors to develop an online application process. The scope of work for the project called for a customized system which

- (a) can be used by the CHSP applicants to prepare and submit applications,
- (b) used by the CHSP staff and citizen volunteers to review and evaluate applications,
- (c) can be used to track and monitor CHSP contracts including performance and payments, and
- (d) is expandable to provide reports on client services and needs. The scope of work also required that the selected contractor must provide training for staff and the system must be operational for the 2015 CHSP application cycle.

The UWBB administered a Request for Proposals (RFP) selection process for the vendor selection. Five proposals were evaluated and Paul Consulting Group was selected to develop and implement the automated CHSP application project. The selected proposal calls for Paul Consulting Group to develop an online application process that would allow CHSP applications to be completed and submitted electronically and exceeds the requirements outlined in the scope of work (Attachment #7).

Paul Consulting Group provided a Needs Assessment to ensure all aspects of the manual process were included in the system design. The proposed cost for developing and implementing the automated system is \$108,360. As previously stated, the UWBB will serve as the contract administrator and will provide \$40,000 to support the project. The County and City are being asked to provide the balance of the funding. The City Commission approved \$40,000 on May 28, 2014.

Staff is recommending that up to \$40,000 be authorized to support the County's portion of the contract costs. This amount would fund the County's portion (\$34,180) of the \$108,360 contract amount, and provide \$5,820 as contingency in the event additional expenses are incurred during the design phase. The recommendation action includes an appropriation from the General Fund contingency to cover this expense.

Options:

1. Accept the status report on the Community Human Services Partnership.
2. Approve the \$40,000 Budget Amendment Request to fund the County's portion of CHSP online application system software and authorize the County Administrator to execute an agreement between the County and United Way of the Big Bend in a form approved by the County Attorney's Office.
3. Approve the amended Joint Planning Board Bylaws.
4. Do not accept the status report on the Community Human Services Partnership.
5. Do not approve the \$40,000 Budget Amendment Request to fund the County's portion of CHSP online application system software and authorize the County Administrator to execute an agreement between the County and United Way of the Big Bend in a form approved by the County's Attorney's Office.
6. Do not approve the amendment to the Joint Planning Board Bylaws.
7. Board direction.

Recommendation:

Options #1, #2, and #3.

Attachments:

1. Budget Amendment Request
2. MGT of America Study
3. Needs Assessment Committee Report
4. Process Committee Report
5. JPB Amended Bylaws
6. Scope of Work
7. Paul Consulting Group Proposal

FISCAL YEAR 2013/2014 BUDGET AMENDMENT REQUEST

No: BAB14026
Date: 5/27/2014

Agenda Item No: _____
Agenda Item Date: 6/10/2014

County Administrator

Deputy County Administrator

Vincent S. Long

Alan Rosenzweig

Request Detail:

Revenues

Account Information					Current Budget	Change	Adjusted Budget
<i>Fund</i>	<i>Org</i>	<i>Acct</i>	<i>Prog</i>	<i>Title</i>			
					Subtotal:	-	-

Expenditures

Account Information					Current Budget	Change	Adjusted Budget
<i>Fund</i>	<i>Org</i>	<i>Acct</i>	<i>Prog</i>	<i>Title</i>			
001	990	59900	599	General Fund Contingency Reserves	100,500	(40,000)	60,500
001	370	53400	564	Other Contractual Services	1,330	40,000	41,330
					Subtotal:	-	-

Purpose of Request:

This budget amendment appropriates \$40,000 from general fund contingency to provide funding for the Community and Human Services Partnership online application automated system software.

Group/Program Director

Senior Analyst

Scott Ross, Director, Office of Financial Stewardship

Approved By: Resolution ☐ Motion ☒ Administrator ☐

CHSP Needs Assessment and Process Evaluation Final Report



March 4, 2010



Submitted By: MGT 
OF AMERICA, INC.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY



Executive Summary



This executive summary provides a macro-level review of the “Community-wide Human Services Needs Assessment And Community Human Services Partnership (CHSP) Process Evaluation for Leon County” conducted by MGT of America, Inc. (MGT). The City of Tallahassee contracted with MGT in March, 2009, to assess human service needs and the structure, operations, and processes of the CHSP. This report, the product of several months worth of discussions, meetings, research, and community input present key findings, issues, and recommendations related to human service needs and the CHSP process. This executive summary highlights major recommendations and conclusions. The reader is strongly encouraged to review the entire report in order to put the executive summary into proper context.

Human Service Needs

One of the most important objectives of this study was to provide a comprehensive needs assessment and identify gaps in resources and services. In the sections that follow, MGT offers a series of recommendations based on the results of the needs assessment.

Service Needs/Framework

Recommendation 6-1: Reconfigure the grouping of human services into one or more of the following:

- **Prevention Services** – help prevent, limit, or minimize the need for human services. Prevention services have proven to be cost efficient and effective. Without a major focus on prevention services, service demand and service costs will continue to increase.

Executive Summary



Human Service Needs

- Intervention Services – provide a “social safety net” to help families and individuals during a crisis for a limited period of time. The need for time limited intervention may result from a number of crisis situations, including the need for temporary financial assistance, shelter, and other basic needs.
- Protection Services – protect individuals, children, and families from real or perceived threats. Examples include child protection, child and adult abuse and neglect services, and domestic violence shelters.
- Support Services – may aid recipients for the rest of their lives because of their circumstances (chronic physical and mental illness, long-term disability).

Recommendation 6-2: Use the following service categories to help frame human service needs and accompanying risk factors and indicators:

- Family Functioning.
- Child/Adolescent Functioning.
- Adult Functioning.
- Elderly Functioning.
- Safety and Security.

CHSP funding categories have remained largely unchanged over the years. Similar to other human service funding, CHSP has primarily focused on funding service activities and/or units of service. MGT recommends that CHSP focus on key indicators, risk factors, and outcomes for prevention, intervention, protection, and support for the above service categories.

Executive Summary



Human Service Needs

Recommendation 6-3: Focus resources on addressing key indicators and risk factors associated with service groupings in **Recommendation 6-1** and the service needs and priorities, identified, for family functioning, child/adolescent functioning, adult functioning, elderly functioning, safety and security in **Chapter 4.0**. An example of a framework for grouping services is provided in **Exhibit E-1**.

EXHIBIT E-1
EXAMPLE OF CHSP FRAMEWORK

	Birth/Childhood/ Adolescents	Working-Age Adult	Senior/Elderly
Prevention Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prenatal Care • Immunization • Nutrition programs • Children's insurance • Child support services • Mental health 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vocational training • Disease management • Employment services • Cash assistance • Higher-education assistance • Mental health 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Flu shots • Disease management • Mental health
Intervention Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Health care management • Food programs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Re-employment training • Cash assistance • Housing assistance • Health care management • Food programs • Financial counseling 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Food programs • Housing assistance
Protection Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mental health • Child protective services • Shelter services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mental health • Adult protective services • Shelter services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mental health • Adult protective services
Support Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disabled support • Mental health support 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disabled support • Mental health support • Employment accidents 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Long-term care • Nursing home/assisted living
Enabling Strategies	Information and referral, information systems, innovative programs.		

Executive Summary



Human Service Needs

Recommendation 6-4: Support development and implementation of an information and data system similar to SAMIS, which is utilized by the Juvenile Welfare Board of Pinellas County, or the AVOCARE health data management system (currently in use in Tallahassee), to provide human service related data that can be used by funders and service providers.

Recommendation 6-5: Until an information and data management system is in place to collect, compile, and report on key indicators and risk factors, the human services need assessment should be updated every two-three years. Based on the results of the needs assessment, key indicators, risk factors, and outcomes related to prevention, intervention, protection, and support should be examined and adjusted or modified, if needed.

Recommendation 6-6: Agencies should be guided and supported in collecting data to help determine progress in addressing indicators, risk factors, and outcomes. A key factor in evaluating CHSP funding requests should be the extent to which indicators, risk factors, and outcomes are being addressed or will be addressed with CHSP funds.

Recommendation 6-7: Base CHSP funding priorities on prevention, intervention protection, and support. Once funding priorities are adopted, agencies should be funded based on whether programs and services are targeted at one or more prevention, intervention, protection, and support indicators, risk factors, and outcomes.

Recommendation 6-8: In conjunction with conducting a needs assessment every two years, re-examine CHSP funding priorities every two years to ensure that funding priorities are aligned with key indicators, risk factors, and outcomes.

Executive Summary



Human Service Needs

Recommendation 6-9: Invest the time and resources to send CHSP staff to agencies such as the Juvenile Welfare Board of Pinellas County, the Children's Trust in Miami, or other organizations recognized for having model programs, best practices, and systems in place for aligning key indicators and risk factors with outcomes and funding priorities.

Action Steps – Recommendations 6-1 through 6-9

- The JPB, working in partnership with the HHS Community Group recommended in the JPB report, should reach consensus on priority risk factors and outcomes for prevention, intervention, protection, and support.
- CHSP staff should be directed to develop alternatives for compiling data to support using priority risk factors and outcomes for prevention, intervention, protection, and support.
- Examine the feasibility of adapting a data management system to support implementation and use of risk factors and outcomes for prevention, intervention, protection, and support.
- The JPB, working in collaboration with the HHS Community Group, should review CHSP funding priorities every two years.

CHSP Process

A major conclusion of this study is that the CHSP process is a viable and appropriate process for meeting human service needs. There are opportunities to improve certain features that are part of the current CHSP process.

Executive Summary



CHSP Process

CHSP Application Process

Recommendation 6-10: Streamline and simplify the CHSP application to reduce the burden on CHSP staff and applicant agencies by eliminating the need to provide certain information every year and by shifting the focus of the application on how CHSP funds will be used to address risk factors, indicators, and outcomes.

A vast majority of the agencies that request CHSP funding apply each year and are well known to CHSP staff. Unless there is a change in an agency's legal status, such as not being incorporated or losing 501(c)(3) status, it may not be critical to submit certain information. The guiding principle for streamlining the application should be what is the most essential information needed in order to make an informed decision about how CHSP funds will be used to address key risk factors, indicators, and outcomes. The primary focus of the CHSP application should be on how CHSP funds will be used and the ability of the agency to effectively and efficiently use the CHSP funds as proposed in the CHSP application.

Recommendation 6-11: For funding requests of \$10,000 or less, consider developing a modified CHSP application to reduce the burden on agencies and CHSP staff.

Currently, agencies that request \$5,000 must complete the same application as an agency applying for \$150,000. For example, if CHSP staff and agency time is factored into preparing and reviewing for a request of \$5,000, it probably cost much more than \$5,000 to prepare and review the application and complete the CHSP process.

Executive Summary



CHSP Process

Recommendation 6-12: To facilitate a shift toward funding based on addressing indicators, risk factors, and outcomes, pilot test multi-year funding.

MGT recommends pilot testing multi-year funding with a small group of agencies. Some agencies tend to get funded at the same level or near the same level each year. Multi-year funding could be used to facilitate moving towards addressing risk factors and outcomes, and give agencies more time to demonstrate the impact of CHSP funding on risk factors and outcomes.

Action Steps for Recommendations 6-10 through 6-12

- CHSP staff should review the CHSP application to identify information that does not facilitate evaluation of how CHSP funds will be used.
- The JPB should establish a policy related to funding requests less than \$10,000 and direct staff to modify the application and review process for requests less than \$10,000.
- Initiate pilot testing of multi-year funding, and develop criteria and a framework for approval by the JPB.

Citizen Review Teams

Recommendation 6-13: The use of citizen volunteers is commended. Maintain the CRT structure, but develop criteria to screen volunteers.

It is not unusual for funders who use volunteers to help make funding decisions and for other purposes to establish criteria for screening and selection. For example, the Juvenile Welfare Board of Pinellas County uses criteria to determine eligibility and to screen volunteers. The current information form that potential volunteers complete should be expanded to include criteria that CHSP staff can use to screen volunteers.

Executive Summary



Citizen Review Teams

Recommendation 6-14: Expand the volunteer pool by reaching out to a broader segment of the community.

Over the years, CHSP staff have done a great job recruiting volunteers and attempting to make the CRTs as diverse as possible. However, both volunteers, agencies, and some staff feel that more should be done to include different segments of the community. Prior to the annual CHSP process, a “call for volunteers” should be issued throughout the community to various organizations and groups.

Recommendation 6-15: To help expand the volunteer pool, consider placing a limit on how many years a volunteer can serve. MGT recommends after five years of consecutive service, a volunteer must wait out a year or two before serving again on a CRT.

It is very commendable that some volunteers continue to serve year after year on the CRTs. Continued service provides a certain level of continuity, knowledge, and understanding that is beneficial. However, if expanding the volunteer pool to broaden participation of different community segments is to occur, limiting service is a viable option.

Recommendation 6-16: As part of the CRT training, include more content on conducting the agency site visit and the roles, responsibilities, and expected behavior and attitudes of CRT members.

Agency site visits are a very vital part of the current CRT training and should be expanded to provide more in-depth training. MGT recommends utilizing experienced CRT team leaders and/or agency representatives to help facilitate the discussion on conducting agency site visits.

Executive Summary



Citizen Review Teams

Action Steps for Recommendations 6-13 through 6-16

- By 2011, develop specific criteria and begin using the criteria as the basis for staffing the CRTs. CHSP staff should research volunteer screening and selection used by other funders. Criteria should be inclusive in order to ensure that opportunities to volunteer are extended to a broader segment of the community.
- Examine alternative design and delivery mechanisms for CRT training, including simulations and interactive training modalities using multimedia tools.

CHSP Budget Deliberations

Recommendation 6-17: Discontinue conducting budget deliberations at the end of the day after site visits.

As a practical matter, both volunteers and staff are typically worn out and worn down at the end of a site visit day. By conducting budget deliberations the following day, or within two days of the site visit, it provides time for volunteers to reflect on the agency application and the agency site visit without the same pressure to make funding decisions. Several volunteers indicated that the current procedure was taxing and often resulted in rushing towards decisions so that they could go home.

Executive Summary



CHSP Budget Deliberations

Recommendation 6-18: For volunteers and agencies, specify the criteria that will be used to determine whether a funding request is granted, denied, reduced, or increased.

It should be very clear to volunteers involved in budget deliberations what criteria they should be basing their decisions upon. The same should also be clear in the award letters that are sent to the agencies after deliberations are completed. While it is helpful to include comments and findings in the award letters from the CRT, agencies want to know the basis for funding decisions.

Recommendation 6-19: Base funding on indicators, risk factors, and outcomes for prevention, intervention, protection, and support.

MGT recommends that prevention be the top priority for funding. This recommendation is premised on the notion that funders have the responsibility for establishing funding priorities and it is a common practice of human services and other types of funders. Within the context of prevention as a funding priority, it does not mean that other areas are not important. What it does mean is that addressing indicators, risk factors, and prevention outcomes is critical in meeting community needs.

Recommendation 6-20: Clarify appeals procedures and practices and provide written guidelines to the Appeals Committee.

CHSP staff should review the appeals process and put appeals procedures in writing so that they can be articulated to participants in the process. Agencies should know what to expect and how to prepare, and the same for the volunteer committee members who conduct the process. At the minimum, there should be one committee meeting prior to conducting the appeals meeting with agencies.

Executive Summary



CHSP Budget Deliberations

Action Steps for Recommendations 6-17 through 6-20

- Develop written evaluation criteria to guide decisions about CHSP agency awards.
- Incorporate the evaluation criteria into the agency workshops and CRT training.
- Incorporate the evaluation criteria into the budget deliberations process.
- Use the evaluation criteria to help document funding decisions in the agency award letters.

Joint Planning Board

Recommendation 6-21: Implement recommendations in the Joint Planning Board report submitted July 2009 with amendments to JPB membership.

The recommendations included in the July report to the JPB should be acted upon. There are still some concerns about the size of the JPB and the number of representatives for each partner agency. MGT has no objection to revisiting this issue and recommend that each partner be limited to one representative on the JPB. In addition, MGT recommends expanding the membership to four non-partner representatives. The role of the JPB as an advisory body may also need further clarification. The JPB is responsible for recommending and providing guidance relative to funding and priorities, which can either be accepted or rejected by the respective governing body of each CHSP partner. It should be very clear that the governing body of each CHSP partner is responsible for making policy.

Executive Summary



Joint Planning Board

Recommendation 6-22: Take the necessary steps to ensure that the HHS Community Group recommended in the Joint Planning Board report has the mandate, influence, and visibility necessary to carry out its role and responsibilities.

The HHS Community Group is very critical. It must garner the respect, cooperation, trust, and support required to carry out its charge. The membership of the group is key – it should be diverse and representative of different community segments and have the “movers and shakers” who can make things happen.

Action Steps for Recommendations 6-21 through 6-22

- Expand the JPB as recommended by adding four non-CHSP partner members. Seat the HHS Community Group and reexamine the functioning of the JPB after a six month period to determine what if any changes should be made in representation and operations of the JPB.
- The JPB should establish the mandate; framework; parameters; and desired characteristics, knowledge, and skills for members of the HHS Community Group. At a minimum, this group should be charged with recommending priorities to the JPB, soliciting community input on human service needs, and issuing a community human service “report card” that reflect progress on human risk factors and indicators addressed by CHSP funding.
- Each CHSP partner should recommend four members for the HHS Community Group based on the parameters established by the JPB.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

Introduction



In November 2008, the City of Tallahassee issued a Request for Qualification (RFQ) for “*Community-wide Human Services Needs Assessment and Community Human Services Partnership (CHSP) Process Evaluation for Leon County.*” As stated in the RFQ, the overall objective was to “provide an examination of current efforts to ensure that the limited resources available for investment in human services are yielding an appropriate return”. Within this context, the CHSP needs assessment and process evaluation was designed to:

- Assess and document human service needs.
- Assess existing resources to address human service needs.
- Evaluate the overall CHSP process.
- Provide recommendations for improvement.

In March 2009, the City of Tallahassee (Tallahassee) contracted with MGT of America, Inc., (MGT) to conduct the CHSP needs assessment and evaluation of the CHSP process. To complete the needs assessment and CHSP process evaluation, MGT designed and utilized an approach and methodology to:

- Describe and analyze human service needs and service gaps.
- Collect information from primary and secondary data sources to document human service needs and the CHSP process.
- Compile and analyze both quantitative and qualitative data related to human service needs and the CHSP process.
- Prepare a comprehensive report with major findings and recommendations to help guide decision-making about the future governance and operations of CHSP.

Introduction



This report presents the results of the needs assessment and CHSP process evaluation. The report is comprised of five chapters in addition to the executive summary and this introductory chapter.

2.0 Study Context: In this chapter, information is presented to provide a situational context for the CHSP needs assessment and process evaluation.

3.0 Study Methodology and Objectives: Chapter 3.0 provides a brief overview of MGT's methodology and the objectives which framed and guided the study.

4.0 Assessment of Human Service Needs: Chapter 4.0 provides an assessment of human service needs in Tallahassee and Leon County.

5.0 Evaluation of the CHSP Process: In Chapter 5.0, an evaluation of the CHSP process is presented, including opportunities for improvement.

6.0 Conclusions and Recommendations: In Chapter 6.0, conclusions and recommendations are provided to help guide decision-making about the governance and operations of CHSP.

2.0 STUDY CONTEXT

Study Context



The Community Human Service Partnership (CHSP) was created over 12 years ago in an effort to more effectively address human service needs in Tallahassee and Leon County. At the time of its creation, the collaboration and pooling of resources by the City of Tallahassee, Leon County, and the United Way of the Big Bend to fund human services was unprecedented and viewed as a unique model. In many ways, CHSP is still a unique model for funding human services. For example, MGT was unable to find other communities that have a similar partnership model or have pooled and allocated resources in a similar manner. While some communities may have collaboration in certain aspects of health and human service delivery, there is no exact duplicate of CHSP in other communities that was uncovered in the research conducted by MGT.

The collaborations uncovered by MGT most often included the following characteristics:

- Sharing grant application materials between funders to provide more consistency in how they ask for grantee information needed by all funders. In particular, certain grant components, such as use of a logic model approach, timelines, and budget forms were often shared.
- Representation by public/private funders on their sister funders' allocation committees, advisory boards, and/or governing bodies.
- Participation in strategic conversations by funders in the community to maximize community resources in order to meet the community's critical needs.
- One or more funding groups taking the lead on a specific initiative or human services issue.

Study Context



Prior to the creation of CHSP, it was not unusual for human service agencies and service providers to request funding from the city of Tallahassee (city), Leon County (county), and the United Way of the Big Bend (UWBB). In any given year, an agency could receive funding from all three or receive no funding. This process was perceived by some as very politicized, as well as inefficient and ineffective in meeting human services needs.

Since its inception, CHSP has evolved and the process for funding and addressing human services in the City and County has been modified over the years. Two of the main features of the CHSP that have remained intact is the Joint Planning Board (JPB), which is addressed later in this report, and the use of citizen volunteers in the evaluation of agency requests for CHSP funding. Through the CHSP process, millions of dollars have been awarded to various agencies and service providers in this community. **Exhibit 2-1** provides a snapshot of CHSP funding requests and funding awards for FY2008/2009 and FY2009/2010. As shown in this exhibit, agency funding requests exceeded available funds by more than \$2 million in FY2008/2009 and close to \$2 million in FY2009/2010. A review of CHSP's funding history shows that since FY2002/2003, funding requests have been much greater than the funds available to be awarded. To add further context, **Exhibit 2-2** shows the contributions by each CHSP partner since FY2002/2003. Since FY2002/2003, more than \$38 million has been contributed to CHSP, of which the UWBB contributed the largest share at \$24.5 million (63.7 percent of \$38 million).

Study Context



EXHIBIT 2-1 CHSP AGENCY REQUESTS AND FUNDING AWARDED FOR FY2008/09 AND FY2009/2010

	2008-2009	2009-2010
Funding Requests	\$7,144,441	\$7,100,488
CHSP Awards	\$4,886,836	\$5,154,132
Difference between requests and awards	-\$2,257,605	\$1,946,356

Source: City of Tallahassee.

EXHIBIT 2-2 CONTRIBUTIONS BY PARTNER

	FY 2002/03	FY 2003/04	FY 2004/05	FY 2005/06	FY 2006/07	FY 2007/08	FY 2008/09	FY 2009/10	Total
UWBB	\$2,713,578	\$2,853,882	\$3,010,083	\$3,075,151	\$3,161,992	\$3,307,184	\$3,068,603	\$3,300,610	\$24,491,083
City	\$1,043,640	\$1,065,510	\$1,093,936	\$1,037,273	\$1,054,339	\$1,070,945	\$1,109,347	\$1,110,298	\$8,585,288
County	\$610,400	\$610,400	\$610,400	\$671,000	\$671,000	\$749,950	\$689,951	\$743,223	\$5,356,324
Total	\$4,367,618	\$4,529,792	\$4,714,419	\$4,783,423	\$4,887,331	\$5,128,079	\$4,867,901	\$5,154,131	\$38,432,695

Source: City of Tallahassee.

Study Context



In recent years, as agency requests have increased, CHSP partners have recognized the need for more information and data on the extent to which needs are being met, and the overall impact and outcomes of CHSP. This kind of information has become even more critical given the reality of limited resources and the need to focus resources where they are most likely to have the greatest impact. Since its creation, there has been limited in-depth review and evaluation of CHSP. In 2004, the city auditor conducted a review of allocation and funding processes in response to an agency's charge that the process was unfair. At the end of each CHSP cycle, CHSP staff review the process to identify opportunities for improvement. In addition, the United Way of the Big Bend regularly solicits feedback from volunteers and Leon County also collects limited data related to CHSP. However, MGT's study is the first comprehensive and independent review of CHSP in many years. As such, the evaluation of the CHSP process and the needs assessment is important in terms of providing information which can be used to make strategic decisions related to current and future human service needs.

3.0 STUDY METHODOLOGY AND OBJECTIVES

Study Methodology and Objectives



Overview of Approach

MGT's approach to conducting the CHSP needs assessment and process evaluation was rooted in previous studies conducted by MGT, as well studies conducted by other organizations. These studies involved analyzing and documenting community needs and evaluating human service delivery systems.

Our overall approach included:

- Working closely with the CHSP partners to clearly define expectations and expected outcomes.
- Placing emphasis on transparency and participation of community stakeholders, including residents, service providers, service recipients, CHSP partners, and other stakeholders.
- Collecting and analyzing both quantitative and qualitative data.
- Fully "mining" existing data sources, including previous studies related to community needs and community resources in Tallahassee and Leon County.
- Documenting the structure, operations, processes, and systems of CHSP, and other factors that impact the CHSP process.
- Developing detailed analyses, findings, summaries, and recommendations related to:
 - Human service needs in Tallahassee and Leon County.
 - Existing community resources and significant gaps in resources.
 - Evaluation of the CHSP process.

Study Methodology and Objectives



Study Objectives

MGT also developed several questions to help guide the needs assessment and CHSP evaluation process:

- To what extent does the CHSP process effectively respond to the community's human service needs?
- Where are the significant gaps in the delivery of services?
- What alternatives should be considered in meeting human service needs?
- What is the current CHSP process and how can the process be improved?
- What are the most critical human service needs that should be addressed through the CHSP process?

To conduct the CHSP needs assessment, MGT completed the following:

- Review and analysis of reports, documents, and findings and recommendations from previous studies.
- Qualitative data collection:
 - Key informant interviews.
 - Intercept interviews at service locations.
 - Soliciting opinions and perceptions from community residents, groups, and associations.
 - Focus groups.
- Community-wide survey.
- Online agency survey.

Study Methodology and Objectives



CHSP Needs Assessment Methodology

- Collection of data and information on funding and service delivery from other communities.
- Review and analysis of needs assessments conducted in other communities.
- Primary data was collected from multiple data sources including state, local, and federal agencies. **Exhibit 3-1** shows some of the primary data collected and reviewed by MGT for this study. **Exhibit 3-2** includes a list of agency data sources.

EXHIBIT 3-1 PRIMARY DATA SOURCES

- | | |
|---|---|
| ➤ 2007-2008 Data Book | ➤ Drop Out Profile 2006 |
| ➤ 2006-07 District-Level Data from the Florida School Indicators Report. | ➤ Economic Assessment – United Partners for Human Services, August 2007 |
| ➤ 21 st Century Council Quality of Life Report, November, 1996 | ➤ Florida Health Insurance Study 2004, County Estimates of People without Health Insurance |
| ➤ 21 st Century Council, Human Services, Citizen Task Force Report, December, 1997 | ➤ Florida Youth Substance Abuse Survey – Leon County Report 2006 and 2008 |
| ➤ Acorn and the Benefits Gap. | ➤ Income and Poverty Estimates, 2008 |
| ➤ The Affordable Housing Study Commission Final Report, 2006. | ➤ Nursing Home and Assisted Living Facility: Adverse Incidents and Notices of Intent-Report to the Legislature. |
| ➤ Assessment of the Need for Women's Health Services, January 2005, MGT of America, Inc. | ➤ Oral Health of Disadvantaged Persons in Leon County. |
| ➤ Capital Area Healthy Start Coalition Service Delivery Plan 2005 and 2008. | ➤ Soul of the Community – Tallahassee, July 2008 Knight Foundation |
| ➤ Congressional District Profiles. | ➤ Statistical Digest 20098. |
| ➤ County Population Estimates for July 1, 2008 and Population change 2007-2008. | ➤ Whole Child Leon – 2008 Annual Report |
| ➤ Domestic Violence Report 1992-2007 (Leon County Data). | |

Study Methodology and Objectives



CHSP Needs Assessment Methodology

EXHIBIT 3-2 AGENCY DATA SOURCES

- | | |
|---|--|
| ➤ Agency for Workforce Innovation | ➤ Florida Department of Law Enforcement |
| ➤ American Diabetes Association | ➤ Florida State University Center for Economic Forecasting |
| ➤ American Heart Association | ➤ Fulton County Human Services Department |
| ➤ American Obesity Association | ➤ Hennepin County, Minnesota |
| ➤ Big Bend Community-Based Care | ➤ Leon County Health Department |
| ➤ Blue Foundation for a Healthy Florida | ➤ Leon County Planning Department |
| ➤ Center for Disease Control | ➤ Leon County School District |
| ➤ Fairfax County, Virginia | ➤ Juvenile Welfare Board of Pinellas County |
| ➤ Florida Agency for Health Care Administration | ➤ MedErgy Healthcare Information Management Company Inc. |
| ➤ Florida Center for Fiscal and Economic Policy | ➤ Miami-Dade County, Florida |
| ➤ Florida Department of Children & Families | ➤ Ounce of Prevention Fund of Florida |
| ➤ Florida Department of Education | ➤ U.S. Census Bureau |
| ➤ Florida Department of Health | ➤ U.S. Department of Health and Human Services |
| ➤ Florida Department of Highway Safety & Motor Vehicles | ➤ Workforce Plus |
| ➤ Florida Department of Insurance | |
| ➤ Florida Department of Juvenile Justice | |

CHSP Process Evaluation Methodology

To conduct the CHSP process evaluation, MGT completed the following:

- Analysis of the CHSP application process.
- Qualitative data collection, including:
 - Observation of Citizen Review Team (CRT) training.
 - Key informant interviews with CHSP staff and partners.
 - Key informant interviews with CRT team leaders and members.

Study Methodology and Objectives



CHSP Process Evaluation Methodology

- Observation of the CHSP Appeals Committee process and interviews with committee members and agencies involved in the appeals process.
- Contacts/interviews with agencies and organizations in other communities, including:
 - Juvenile Welfare Board of Pinellas County (Florida)
 - Fulton County Human Services Department (Georgia)
 - Fairfax County, Virginia
 - Miami-Dade County (Florida)
 - Hennepin County (Minnesota)
- Joint Planning Board Review:
 - Review of bylaws, minutes, and other source documents.
 - Key informant interviews with Joint Planning Board (JPB) members and CHSP partners.
 - Key informant interviews with representatives from other communities.
 - Development of case studies from other communities.
 - Presentations to the JPB.
 - Submission of the Joint Planning Review Board Report
- Review and analysis of various source documents including:
 - Description of the Community Human Service Partnership FY2009/10
 - FY2009/10 Community Human Service Partnership (CHSP) Funding Recommendation Letters
 - FY2009/10 CHSP Funding Workshop
 - Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) Agreement – City of Tallahassee

Study Methodology and Objectives



CHSP Process Evaluation Methodology

- Sample Agreement – Leon County
- The Human Services Division FY2009 Budget Report, Trends and Issues – City of Tallahassee
- City Commission Agenda Item – The Human Services Needs Assessment and Process Evaluation
- 21st Century Council, Human Services Task Force Report
- A Synopsis of the Results of the FY2009/10 CHSP Process – City of Tallahassee

Study Limitations

MGT's approach to conducting this study was premised on several assumptions about the availability of data and information needed to analyze human service needs, service gaps, and the CHSP process. To evaluate and interpret the impact and outcomes of the CHSP process and to inform the needs assessment, MGT assumed that certain data was collected and compiled by CHSP staff from the CHSP applications submitted by agencies applying for CHSP funding. However, there is no dedicated CHSP database specifically designed to capture basic human services related data and there has been no compilation of data based on the information provided in the CHSP application.

What this means is that, for many of the variables that were to be examined, there is no baseline data to serve as a starting point. In addition, CHSP funded agencies are not required to collect and maintain data for the variables that are critical to this study. As a result, MGT was limited in examining the data that could be used to draw conclusions about the impact and outcomes of CHSP, human service needs, and gaps in resources. To minimize these limitations, MGT sought to collect additional primary data from service providers and service recipients.

4.0 ASSESSMENT OF HUMAN SERVICE NEEDS

Assessment of Human Service Needs



Introduction/Overview

The sections which follow present major findings from our review and analysis of human service needs in Tallahassee and Leon County. MGT chose to collect both quantitative data and qualitative data from multiple sources in order to provide as comprehensive a picture as possible. Like other approaches to conducting human service needs assessments, the approach used by MGT was not without limitations. For example:

- There is a lack of baseline data on human service needs and service gaps available from CHSP partners and there is no CHSP database that can be used to manipulate data and information pertinent to this study.
- There is limited data compiled and available from agencies and service providers regarding needs and service gaps necessary to project trends or to draw scientific conclusions related to needs.
- Response to an online survey to collect data from agencies on service needs, service gaps, and resources was poor, which greatly limited MGT's ability to draw conclusions based on data from CHSP funded and non-CHSP funded agencies.
- The community-wide survey yielded useful information about the community perceptions but had limited value relative to documenting human service needs or gaps in services.

Based on the data MGT was able to collect and analyze, a decision was made to organize and frame the analysis of human service needs in terms of the following:

- Family Functioning
- Child Adolescent Functioning
- Adult Functioning
- Elderly Functioning
- Safety and Security

Assessment of Human Service Needs



Introduction/Overview

By framing in this manner, it was felt that it would facilitate analyzing needs, resources, and service gaps across client populations, age groups, service functions, risk factors, and key indicators. The sections which follow include selected findings from the community-wide survey, stakeholder input gathering, and a summary profile of selected human service factors, including indicators and service needs.

Community Survey Results

With the assistance of Oppenheim Research, a community survey was conducted by telephone to solicit opinions and perceptions about human service needs in Tallahassee and Leon County. The survey was conducted using accepted, reliable, and valid survey and sampling techniques to ensure statistically significant results. In April 2009, a total of 646 Leon County residents, 18 years or older, were interviewed. The sample was drawn from the City of Tallahassee utility customers list (total listing of 102,402, including cell phone only households). In addition, a directory listed telephone sample (3,000) was obtained from a sampling company for residents serviced by Talquin Electric Cooperative, Inc. and for residents living outside the city limits.

Profile of Respondents

Understanding the demographic profile of the 646 residents interviewed for the community survey is important for putting the survey findings which follow into proper context.

Assessment of Human Service Needs



Profile of Respondents

- Of the respondents, 85 percent lived in the City of Tallahassee city limits.
- Of the respondents, 55 percent were female.
- Majority of respondents lived in four Zone Improvement Plan (ZIP) code areas 32301 (13%), 32303 (16%), 32304 (14%), and 32312 (10%). ZIP code 32301 includes much of the Southside, including Orange Avenue, Apalachee Ridge, Myers Park, and Indianhead Estates. ZIP code 32304 includes Frenchtown.
- Majority (55%) of the respondents have lived in Leon County (County) for over ten years and 17 percent have lived in the County for three to five years.
- Approximately, 23 percent were in the 25-34 age range. Eighteen percent were in the 35-44 age range, 16 percent were in the 45-54 age range, and 23 percent were over the age of 55 (12 percent - 55-64, 11 percent - 65 and over).
- Over 60 percent of the respondents either had some college or were college graduates and had an advanced degree.
- Only 27 percent of the respondents stated that they made less than \$25,000 in 2008 household income before taxes. Over 36 percent had over \$50,000 or more in 2008 household income.
- Approximately 61 percent of the respondents were employed full-time and almost 14 percent were unemployed.
- In terms of race and ethnicity, 60 percent of the respondents were Caucasian, 29 percent were African American, and 3 percent were Hispanic American.
- Almost 50 percent of the respondents stated they are married.
- Majority (82%) of the respondents are currently insured and/or have health insurance for family.
- Of the respondents, 45 percent indicated that the human service needs of the homeless were being poorly met, followed by the working poor (39.9%), mentally ill (29.4%), migrants (25.9%), individuals with disabilities (22%), and the elderly (22%).

Assessment of Human Service Needs



Profile of Respondents

- Very few of the respondents to the survey utilized any human service agencies or programs. Only 16% of respondents had used any human services in the 12 months prior to taking the survey.
- Among respondents who utilized any human services in the 12 months prior to the survey, the services most utilized were provided by YMCA (25%) and Elder Care Services (10%).
- A majority of respondents rated meeting children's needs as either excellent or good (over 51%).
- Poor nutrition, mental illness, access to primary health services, sexually transmitted diseases, access to immunization, and alcohol and drug abuse were cited as very serious concerns.
- 30 percent of respondents indicated that alcohol and drug abuse were very serious concerns.

Community Survey Results

Human Service Needs

Exhibit 4-1 reflects perceptions about human service needs in Leon County. Survey respondents were asked how well certain human service needs are being met in the County. Needs rated most frequently as "Poor" or "Fair" were those for homeless people (45.2%) and those for the working poor (39.9%) followed by:

- Needs for the mentally ill (29.4%)
- Needs for migrants (25.7%)
- Needs for individuals with disabilities (22.9%)
- Needs for the elderly (22.6%)
- Needs for children (21.8%)

Approximately, one-of-four respondents rated children needs (25.9%), disabled needs (26%), working poor needs (23.8%) and elderly needs (22.3%) between "Good" and "Fair".

Assessment of Human Service Needs



Community Survey Results

The highest “Good” and “Excellent” ratings were given to children needs (Excellent 6.2%, Good 20.9%) followed by elderly needs (6.2% Excellent, 19.8% Good) and needs for disabled individuals (6% Excellent, 16.4% Good).

**EXHIBIT 4-1
HUMAN SERVICE NEEDS**

	Total	1 Poor	2	3	4	5 Excellent	Don't Know
Children needs	646	47	94	167	135	40	163
	100.0%	7.3%	14.6%	25.9%	20.9%	6.2%	25.2%
Elderly needs	646	57	89	144	128	40	188
	100.0%	8.8%	13.8%	22.3%	19.8%	6.2%	29.1%
Disabled needs	646	56	92	168	106	39	185
	100.0%	8.7%	14.2%	26.0%	16.4%	6.0%	28.6%
Homeless needs	646	133	159	120	72	25	137
	100.0%	20.6%	24.6%	18.6%	11.1%	3.9%	21.2%
Mentally ill needs	646	75	115	120	64	26	246
	100.0%	11.6%	17.8%	18.6%	9.9%	4.0%	38.1%
Migrants needs	646	66	100	105	61	22	292
	100.0%	10.2%	15.5%	16.3%	9.4%	3.4%	45.2%
Working poor needs	646	98	160	154	47	23	164
	100.0%	15.2%	24.8%	23.8%	7.3%	3.6%	25.4%

Assessment of Human Service Needs



Community Survey Results

To determine perceptions about human service needs in a slightly different context, respondents were also asked to respond to health care-related needs and concerns in the County (Exhibit 4-2).

When asked how serious poor nutrition, mental illness, access to primary health services, sexually transmitted diseases, access to immunizations, and alcohol and drug abuse are among the County residents, most respondents felt that these needs are all somewhat or very serious concerns.

The health concerns that respondents felt were most prevalent among County residents were alcohol and drug abuse (Very Serious 31.4% and Somewhat Serious 26.2%), access to primary health services (Very Serious 31.4% and Somewhat Serious 26%), and sexually transmitted diseases (Very Serious 31.7% and Somewhat Serious 21.1%).

Assessment of Human Service Needs



Community Survey Results

EXHIBIT 4-2 HEALTH CARE NEEDS/CONCERNS

	Total	1 Not at all serious	2 Somewhat not serious	3 Neither serious or not serious	4 Somewhat serious	5 Very serious	Don't Know	Mean
Poor nutrition; would you say:	646	43	114	105	171	135	78	3.4
	100.0%	6.7%	17.6%	16.3%	26.5%	20.9%	12.1%	
Mental illness; would you say:	646	41	89	112	135	138	131	3.5
	100.0%	6.3%	13.8%	17.3%	20.9%	21.4%	20.3%	
Access to primary health services; would you say:	646	31	80	118	168	203	46	3.7
	100.0%	4.8%	12.4%	18.3%	26.0%	31.4%	7.1%	
Sexually transmitted diseases; would you say:	646	25	63	103	136	205	114	3.8
	100.0%	3.9%	9.8%	15.9%	21.1%	31.7%	17.6%	
Access to immunizations; would you say:	646	60	111	96	153	138	88	3.4
	100.0%	9.3%	17.2%	14.9%	23.7%	21.4%	13.6%	
Alcohol and drug abuse; would you say:	646	32	76	92	169	205	72	3.8
	100.0%	5.0%	11.8%	14.2%	26.2%	31.7%	11.1%	

Assessment of Human Service Needs



Community Survey Results

Respondents were asked to respond to the utilization of human services in the last 12 months and identify which agencies have been used. Of those who had used human services in the last 12 months (16.3%), the Young Men's Christian Association (YMCA) was mentioned most frequently (25.9%) followed by Elder Care Services (10.5%).

Exhibit 4-3 shows all services used in the last 12 months.

**EXHIBIT 4-3
SERVICE UTILIZATION**

AGENCY		AGENCY	
2-1-1 Big Bend	3 2.1%	ECHO Outreach Ministries	2 1.4%
Ability 1st (formerly Center for Independent Living of North Florida)	1 0.7%	Elder Care Services	15 10.5%
A Life Recovery Center	1 0.7%	Healthy Start Coalition	2 1.4%
The Alzheimer's Project	1 0.7%	Kids Incorporated of the	1 0.7%
American Red Cross	3 2.1%	Advocacy and	2 1.4%
Big Bend Cares	4 2.8%	Neighborhood Health Services	2 1.4%
Big Bend Homeless Coalition	2 1.4%	Planned Parenthood of North	1 0.7%
Big Brothers Big Sisters of the Big Bend	1 0.7%	Refuge House	1 0.7%
Bond Community Health Center	7 4.9%	The Shelter	1 0.7%
Boys and Girls Clubs of the Big Bend	2 1.4%	YMCA	37 25.9%
Brehon Institute for Family Services	1 0.7%	WIC	3 2.1%
Capital Area Community Action Agency	5 3.5%	Can't recall/don't know	4 2.8%
Children's Home Society of , North Central Division	2 1.4%	Other (specify)	34 23.8%
County Health Department	5 3.5%	TOTAL	105

Assessment of Human Service Needs



Community Survey Results

Human Service Programs/Services

Exhibit 4-4 shows results for perceptions about services and programs. When asked about how well local human services agencies are handling services and programs, most frequently rated as “Excellent” and “Good” in handling their facilities and programs were local recreational facilities (46.6%), public transportation (36.7%) and education and job training services (33.8%). Most frequently rated as “Fair” or “Poor” in handling their programs or facilities were affordable health care (37.5%) and affordable housing (31.1%) services.

EXHIBIT 4-4
HUMAN SERVICE PROGRAMS/SERVICES

	Total	1 Poor	2	3	4	5 Excellent	Don't Know
Recreational facilities/programs	646	29	78	139	180	121	99
	100.0%	4.5%	12.1%	21.5%	27.9%	18.7%	15.3%
Public transportation	646	76	99	110	152	85	124
	100.0%	11.8%	15.3%	17.0%	23.5%	13.2%	19.2%
Education and job training services	646	62	101	141	151	67	124
	100.0%	9.6%	15.6%	21.8%	23.4%	10.4%	19.2%
Youth programs	646	39	83	126	133	52	213
	100.0%	6.0%	12.8%	19.5%	20.6%	8.0%	33.0%
Affordable housing	646	87	114	161	115	60	109
	100.0%	13.5%	17.6%	24.9%	17.8%	9.3%	16.9%
Services for the elderly	646	37	84	118	121	42	244
	100.0%	5.7%	13.0%	18.3%	18.7%	6.5%	37.8%
Available child care for working parents	646	38	91	121	90	50	256
	100.0%	5.9%	14.1%	18.7%	13.9%	7.7%	39.6%
Affordable health care	646	127	115	152	85	49	118
	100.0%	19.7%	17.8%	23.5%	13.2%	7.6%	18.3%
Available mental health services	646	66	87	108	77	46	262
	100.0%	10.2%	13.5%	16.7%	11.9%	7.1%	40.6%
Substance abuse prevention programs	646	66	75	129	59	31	286
	100.0%	10.2%	11.6%	20.0%	9.1%	4.8%	44.4%

Assessment of Human Service Needs



Community Survey Results

Several conclusions may be drawn from the community-wide survey. Overall, the residents interviewed for the community survey were employed full-time, college-educated, without children under 18 years of age in the household, or elderly. In addition, the respondents were far less likely to live in neighborhoods historically served by CHSP-funded agencies or other human services agencies. As such, the opinions and perceptions of respondents most likely to be service recipients or most likely to be in need of services and/or impacted by the delivery of services or the lack thereof, were more than likely not captured by the survey. However, the survey results do have some value and can be used to better understand the broad perceptions of residents about human service needs and human services-related issues.

Stakeholder Input Overview

In order to supplement and add context to the data presented in the preceding sections, MGT solicited input about human service needs from multiple stakeholders. A majority of stakeholder input was collected by conducting key informant interviews and meetings with service providers, residents, community stakeholders, CHSP partners, and CHSP staff. In addition, MGT also collected input from organizations and groups such as United Partners for Human Services (UPHS), TEAM Health Committee, and H.E.A.T (Health Equity Alliance of Tallahassee).

Assessment of Human Service Needs



Stakeholder Input Overview

In addition to over 75 scheduled key informant interviews, MGT conducted intercept interviews at various service locations throughout Tallahassee and engaged residents in discussions about needs, concerns, and issues that impact their daily lives. MGT visited neighborhoods in and around Apalachee Ridge, Frenchtown, Orange Avenue, Bond, Lake Bradford Road, Stearn Street, Bannerman Road, and other locations in and outside of the city limits. This is a technique that MGT used successfully in similar studies in Tallahassee and other communities. Fortunately, because some relationships were already established and several MGT staff were already known, it was relatively easy to get individuals to open up and talk about issues and concerns.

In seeking the opinions, perceptions, and viewpoints of this diverse group of stakeholders, MGT attempted to ascertain the following:

- Perceptions and opinions about human service needs and gaps.
- Barriers and constraints in receiving needed services.
- Perceptions, opinions, and viewpoints about human service priorities.
- Perceptions about the overall quality of life issues, concerns, and challenges, that affect daily living and daily living decisions.

The discussion which follows summarizes the opinions, perceptions, and viewpoints shared with MGT. For the most part, they are presented as shared and no attempt was made to filter or sanitize them.

Assessment of Human Service Needs



Stakeholder Input Overview

Human Service Needs and Service Gaps

- There is a diverse range of opinions, perceptions, and viewpoints about human service needs, how needs should be met, and which needs should be a priority. For example, in many instances, service providers and service advocates tend to feel that the population they are serving or advocating for should be the top priority. However, if you live in some of the neighborhoods that MGT visited, safety and security was a much greater concern, in addition to day-to-day survival.
- One area where there was broad consensus among service providers and other stakeholders, was the need for more resources to fully meet needs.
- A majority of stakeholders viewed needs in terms of two major categories, prevention and intervention, and indicated there are significant gaps in prevention and intervention services across different age groups, client needs, and target populations.
- On one end of the spectrum, availability of infant/toddler centered based care was viewed by some as a huge need. On another end of the spectrum, the need to assist low and moderate income families taking care of seniors who are not eligible for other assistance was viewed as a major need.
- Basic needs, including child care, affordable housing, transportation, employment, and health care are viewed as critical by a majority of stakeholders. There was frequent mention that services are fragmented, uncoordinated and some people who need services fall through the cracks . Lack of a shared human services information system was frequently mentioned as a critical need in coordinating and facilitating better service delivery.

Assessment of Human Service Needs



Stakeholder Input Overview

- Among a majority of residents in neighborhoods such as Bond, Apalachee Ridge, and others, safety and security are very critical needs. Some residents feel unsafe to the point where they are afraid to sit on their front porch. Gangs are a serious problem in certain neighborhoods. In discussions with youth at the Walker Ford Community Center and Dade Street, teens shared that there are a number of gangs in Tallahassee, and that gang violence and criminal activity is increasing.
- Overall there is uncertainty about how well human service needs are being met. A number of agencies report significant increases in the demand for services. A few agencies report they now have waiting lists, whereas in the past, this occurred infrequently. A number of agencies indicate they are able to service between 15 and 20 percent of the existing need for services.

Barriers and Constraints

- Several agencies shared that in situations where they are not able to serve all who come for services, and referrals must be made to another agency, it is not clear whether clients get the services they need. Inconsistent coordination, follow-up, and communication between agencies is perceived as a major weakness.

Assessment of Human Service Needs



Stakeholder Input Overview

- Service recipients shared several perceptions about the services they receive. The concerns most frequently mentioned are constantly being asked for the same information from different agencies, long wait times in cramped waiting areas, not being treated in a respectful manner, lack of transportation and day care in order to keep appointments, and hours of operation. More than one person stated that because most agencies close at 5 p.m., and they cannot take off from work, they sometimes do not receive the services they need. Several individuals commented that if they need something in the evening or on the weekend, they're "out of luck".

Online Agency Survey

MGT developed an online survey in an attempt to collect data from CHSP agencies and non-CHSP agencies about service needs, priorities, resources, and service gaps. The survey was open approximately three months, and its availability widely communicated to agencies by email, personal contacts, face-to-face meetings, and telephone calls. Less than 20 agencies completed the survey, which greatly limited the using of the results to make meaningful comparisons or projections, or to document and determine needs, priorities, and/or service gaps. Because of the poor response, MGT conducted additional personal interviews with agency staff and conducted numerous intercept interviews with service recipients at different agency locations. The results of these efforts are incorporated into the discussion of stakeholder input and in the findings and recommendations.

Assessment of Human Service Needs



Tallahassee-Leon County Profile

Tallahassee and Leon County is a growing, vibrant, and caring community with numerous assets that add to the quality of life and make it a good place to live and work. Perhaps the greatest assets of Tallahassee and Leon County are attached to the college and government town atmosphere, natural beauty, and sense of community. However, like all communities, Tallahassee and Leon County has its challenges despite the many assets that make Tallahassee a great place to live. For example, in 2008, the Florida Department of Law Enforcement counted 1313 domestic violence reports in Leon County, including five murders. In 2008, there were 730 juvenile arrests in Leon County, a 13 percent increase over 2007. According to law enforcement, not a month goes by in Leon County without a teen getting shot or victimized by a violent incident.

In the section that follows, a profile of Tallahassee and Leon County is presented in order to provide a snapshot of selected human services-related factors. Following this snapshot, an analysis is presented for selected human service needs and indicators.

Assessment of Human Service Needs



Tallahassee-Leon County Profile

Population (2008)		Population By Age (2008 Estimate) ¹	
Total Population ¹	274,892	Median Age	30
Labor force (ages 14-99) ¹	147,017	Under 5	15,715 (6.1%)
Registered Voters ²	177,627	5-17	39,367 (%)
Eligible voters ³	188,070	65-79	17,136 (%)
Persons per square mile ⁴	391	80+	7,205
Racial Mix (2008 Estimate) ¹		Education (Census 2007) ¹	
Non-Hispanic White	167,371	High School Graduate (25 years or older)	22.40%
Non-Hispanic Black	86,488	College degree	24.30%
Hispanic Origin	13,190		
Income (2007) ¹		Poverty (2007) ¹	
Per Capita Income	\$34,332	Poverty Rate	18.50%
Average Annual Wage	\$38,526	Children Living in Poverty	14.50%
Employment (2008) ¹		Uninsured Population (2007) ⁵	
Labor Force	147,017	Adults	11.50%
Percent Unemployed	4.40%		
Juvenile Arrests (2008) ⁶		Domestic Violence (2008) ⁶	
Juvenile Arrests	730	Domestic Violence Reports	1313

Sources:¹ Tallahassee Leon County Planning Department Statistical Digest (2009).

² Leon County Supervisor of Elections.

³ XXX.

⁴ http://www.city-data.com/county/Leon_County-FL.html.

⁵ Florida Department of Health.

⁶ Florida Department of Law Enforcement.

Assessment of Human Service Needs



Tallahassee-Leon County Profile

Chronic/Persistent Health Conditions ¹		Sexually Transmitted Diseases per 100,000 Population (2005-2007) ¹	
Obesity	25.70%	HIV Cases Reported	26.2
Current Smokers	14.20%	AIDS Cases Reports	19.1
Hypertension	25.60%	Chlamydia Cases Reported	590.4
High Blood Cholesterol	35.90%	Gonorrhea Cases Reported	250.4
		Infectious Syphilis Cases Reported	2.1
Homeless Population (2007 Estimate) ²		High School Graduation Rate (2008) ³	
Adults	554	High School Graduation Rate	81.17%
Children	376		
Total	930		
Single Parent Households (2007) ⁴		Home Foreclosures (2009) ⁵	
Single Parent Households	9,159	Home Foreclosures	3.90%
Infant Mortality (2007) ¹		Low Birth Weight Babies ¹	
Infant Mortality per 1,000 Births	9	Percent of Births Under 2500 Grams (87 oz.)	9.30%
		Percent of Births Under 1500 Grams (52 oz.)	2.00%
Food Stamp Recipients (2008) ⁴		Public Housing (2009) ⁶	
Food Stamp Recipients	7,782 Households	Waitlist (Section 8)	3100
		Waitlist (Public Housing)	1,452

Sources:¹ Florida Department of Health.

² Big Bend Homeless Coalition Survey (2007).

³ Tallahassee Leon County Planning Department Statistical Digest (2009).

⁴ US Bureau of the Census.

⁵ Tallahassee Democrat (10/10/2009).

⁶ Tallahassee Housing Authority.

Assessment of Human Service Needs



Tallahassee-Leon County Profile

Affordable Housing (2007 Estimate) ^{1*}		
	30-49.9% of Annual Income Paid for Housing	50% or More of Annual Income Paid for Housing
All Persons	19,095	18,913
Elderly (65 yrs+)	2,070	1,954
Household with disabled person	2,169	4,015

Mental Health Treatment – Adults (Specific Problems) ²					
	2004 -2005	2005 -2006	2006 -2007	2007 -2008	2008 -2009
Forensic involvement	43	108	108	102	140
Severe/Persistent Mental Illness	2,117	3,490	2,271	2,273	1,995
Serious/Acute Mental Illness	184	150	125	91	1
Mental Health Problem	170	99	83	68	74

Mental Health Treatment – Children (Specific Problems) ²					
	2004 -2005	2005 -2006	2006 -2007	2007 -2008	2008 -2009
Serious Emotional Disturbance (SED)	1,157	1,402	908	365	275
Emotional Disturbance (ED)	604	926	858	377	310
Risk of Emotional Disturbance	10	18	9	1	8

Sources:¹ Florida Housing Data Clearinghouse (<http://flhousingdata.shimberg.ufl.edu>).

* need is measured by the concept of "cost burden" or number of households who pay more than 30% of their annual income for rent or mortgage.

² Florida Department of Children and Families.

Assessment of Human Service Needs



Tallahassee-Leon County Profile

Selected Services		
Human Services Agencies (IRS File Data)		394
Agency Location and Poverty Level		
ZIP Code	Number of CHSP Funded Agencies	Poverty Level
32301	13	24.80%
32303	10	15.60%
32304	3	44.90%
32308	7	6.70%
32310	8	22.00%
32311	0	5.10%
32312	1	1.30%

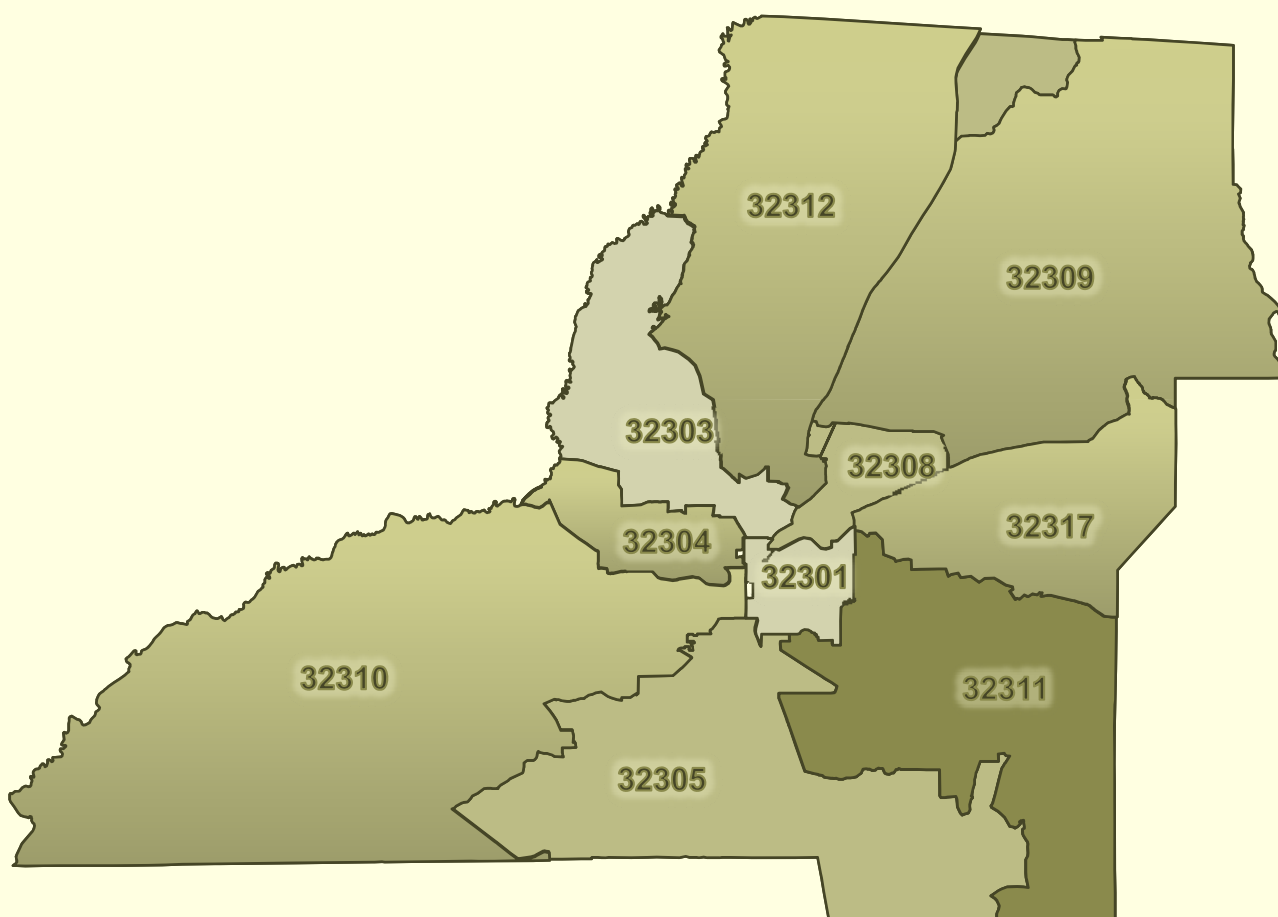
Source: MGT Database.

Assessment of Human Service Needs



Tallahassee-Leon County Profile

Leon County ZIP Code Map (Does not include FAMU or FSU
Campus ZIP Codes or Post Office Box ZIP Codes)



Source: MedErgy Healthcare Information Management Company, Inc.

Assessment of Human Service Needs



Tallahassee-Leon County Profile

To further analyze key data presented in the profile, MGT focused on several selected risk factors and indicators in ZIP codes with the highest concentration of poverty. MGT's decision was based on the assumption that persons living in poverty tend to be most in need and much more likely to use many of the services provided by CHSP funded agencies and other agencies. At the same time, there is also recognition that given the current environment, certain services may also be needed by individuals and families at different income levels.

Using ZIP code boundaries as a unit for comparison of data elements is less than perfect, but the best means that was available for such comparisons, especially when attempting to align comparisons by community names within Leon County (e.g., Bond or Capitola). Other than census tracts for Frenchtown and Bond, census tract boundaries of other communities are not uniformly recognized or readily available according to community planners and other officials with whom we conferred.

We applied our best judgment in assigning recognizable community names that reasonably match or are included within the ZIP code areas. It should be noted that prominent community names that we used, such as Bond, Betton Hills, or Frenchtown/West Tennessee, are intended as descriptors of the ZIP code areas, not as perfect boundary matches.

Assessment of Human Service Needs



Tallahassee-Leon County Profile

Unemployment Rate

Unemployment is a very important indicator which may indicate the need for certain human services. **Exhibit 4-5** shows that in some neighborhoods, unemployment is significantly higher than national, state, or county averages. Such high unemployment may have major implications on service use and demand.

**EXHIBIT 4-5
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE BY LEON COUNTY ZIP CODE**

ZIP Codes	Community Names	Unemployment Rate as of 2002
32304	Frenchtown/West Tennessee	22.20%
32301	Southside/Bond	15.80%
32310	Bond	6.80%
32303	North Monroe/Lake Jackson	4.40%
32311	East Apalachee Parkway	3.30%
32308	Betton Hills	2.70%
32312	Waverly Hills/Killearn Lakes	2.20%

Source: Florida Agency for Workforce Innovation and U.S. Census Bureau.

Assessment of Human Service Needs



Tallahassee-Leon County Profile

Median Income

Similar to unemployment, median income is a key socioeconomic indicator that may also have implications for human services. As shown in **Exhibit 4-6**, Frenchtown has the lowest median income (\$15,133) and Bond has the second lowest median income in Leon County with \$26,616. As a point of reference, the median household income in Waverly Hills/Killearn Lakes is more than the Bond and the Southside/Bond communities combined.

EXHIBIT 4-6
MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME BY LEON COUNTY ZIP CODE

ZIP Codes	Community Names	Median Household Income
32312	Waverly Hills/Killearn Lakes	\$79,275
32317	Capitola/Chaires	\$73,824
32309	Killearn/Concord	\$70,601
32308	Betton Hills	\$53,460
32311	East Apalachee Parkway	\$46,868
32303	North Monroe/Lake Jackson	\$42,357
32305	Spring Hill/Natural Bridge	\$35,270
32301	Southside/Bond	\$33,384
32310	Bond	\$26,616
32304	Frenchtown/West Tennessee	\$15,133

Source: Medergy Healthcare Information Management Company Inc. - Comprehensive Assessment for Tracking Community Health: Leon County, data warehouse.

Assessment of Human Service Needs



Tallahassee-Leon County Profile

High School Graduation Rates

Students who drop out and fail to graduate tend have an impact on the human services system as young adults. As shown in **Exhibit 4-7**, the Bond community has the lowest percentage of high school graduates in Leon County (slightly under 75 %), which is drastically lower than the remainder of the county, generally above 90 percent. What this means is that students from poorer neighborhoods tend to drop out more in comparison to other neighborhoods and may ultimately need certain services as teens or young adults.

EXHIBIT 4-7
2000 HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATION RATES BY LEON COUNTY ZIP CODE

ZIP Codes	Community Names	Percent High School Graduates as of 2000
32312	Waverly Hills/Killearn Lakes	94.24%
32301	Southside/Bond	92.97%
32308	Betton Hills	92.55%
32303	North Monroe/Lake Jackson	91.69%
32304	Frenchtown/West Tennessee	90.50%
32311	East Apalachee Parkway	86.38%
32310	Bond	74.88%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau.

Assessment of Human Service Needs



Tallahassee-Leon County Profile

Food Stamp Recipients

Exhibit 4-8 shows the number of families and individuals who are receiving food stamp benefits. Given the downturn in the economy, the number of food stamp recipients is probably much higher than what is shown in the exhibit. Frenchtown had the highest number of families (1,836) receiving food stamps. The Bond community had the second highest number of families and persons receiving food stamps in the county. Southside/Bond had the third highest number. In all three cases these rates far exceed most of the other areas of the county.

EXHIBIT 4-8
FOOD STAMP RECIPIENTS BY LEON COUNTY ZIP CODE, 2004 DATA

ZIP Codes	Community Names	Families Receiving Food Stamps	Persons Receiving Food Stamps
32304	Frenchtown/West Tennessee	1,836	3,666
32310	Bond	1,429	3,476
32301	Southside/Bond	1,341	2,808
32303	North Monroe/Lake Jackson	1,198	2,557
32305	Spring Hill/Natural Bridge	894	2,095
32308	Betton Hills	360	750
32311	East Apalachee Parkway	270	629
32312	Waverly Hills/Killearn Lakes	241	462
32309	Killearn/Concord	194	416
32317	Capitola/Chaires	95	210

Source: Florida Department of Children & Family Economic Services.

Assessment of Human Service Needs



Tallahassee-Leon County Profile

Free and Reduced Lunch Program

Participation in the free or reduced lunch program is another useful socioeconomic indicator. **Exhibit 4-9** shows 78 percent of students in the Bond community took part in the free or reduced lunch program, which is far above the rate for most of the county. In the Southside/Bond community, 68.20 percent of students took part in the free or reduced lunch program, which also ranks well above other areas of the county.

EXHIBIT 4-9
PERCENTAGE OF STUDENTS ON FREE OR REDUCED LUNCH PROGRAMS BY LEON COUNTY ZIP CODE

ZIP Codes	Community Names	Percent of Children on Free or Reduced Lunch Programs
32310	Bond	78.00%
32301	Southside/Bond	68.20%
32305	Spring Hill/Natural Bridge	47.43%
32304	Frenchtown/West Tennessee	45.63%
32311	East Apalachee Parkway	38.00%
32303	North Monroe/Lake Jackson	33.71%
32309	Killearn/Concord	33.67%
32308	Betton Hills	25.20%
32317	Capitola/Chaires	21.00%
32312	Waverly Hills/Killearn Lakes	13.83%

Source: Leon County School District.

Assessment of Human Service Needs



Tallahassee-Leon County Profile

Population/Women and Children

- **Exhibit 4-10** displays demographic information specific to women and children in selected ZIP codes. This includes the number of children under the age of 19 and the number of women aged 10-80 years of age. This is a significant factor because women and children are more likely to need certain kinds of services, particularly women and children living in poverty.
- The range of difference between communities regarding the proportion of the female population is fairly close (50.72% - 54.27%) and therefore not particularly significant.
- Bond community shows the highest percentage of children to age 19 (31.30 %) and Southside/Bond was among the lowest (25.96%). Since communities ranged from 25 to 31 percent population composed of children to age 19, differences between communities are not particularly significant.
- Of the seven ZIP codes analyzed, Southside/Bond community showed the highest percentage of female residents aged 10-80 years of age (49.9%) and Bond community the lowest (43.41%). However, with a range across all communities of approximately 43 to 49 percent, these differences do not appear to be significant.
- Even though Bond community showed the highest proportion of children to age 19 and the lowest percentage of female residents, the range and spread of these differences across Leon County ZIP codes does not appear to convey any significant findings.

Assessment of Human Service Needs



Tallahassee-Leon County Profile

EXHIBIT 4-10 PERCENTAGE OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN BY LEON COUNTY ZIP CODE

ZIP Codes	Community Names	Percent Female as of 2002
32301	Southside/Bond	54.27%
32308	Betton Hills	53.29%
32311	East Apalachee Parkway	53.25%
32303	North Monroe/Lake Jackson	52.31%
32310	Bond	52.41%
32312	Waverly Hills/Killearn Lakes	52.38%
32304	Frenchtown/West Tennessee	50.72%
ZIP Codes	Community Names	Percent Children to Age 19 as of 2002
32310	Bond	31.30%
32312	Waverly Hills/Killearn Lakes	31.02%
32304	Frenchtown/ West Tennessee	29.93%
32311	East Apalachee Parkway	28.27%
32301	Southside/ Bond	25.96%
32308	Betton Hills	25.70%
32303	North Monroe/Lake Jackson	25.03%
ZIP Codes	Community Names	Percent Female, Aged 10-84 as of 2002
32301	Southside/Bond	49.09%
32304	Frenchtown/West Tennessee	47.27%
32308	Betton Hills	45.85%
32303	North Monroe/Lake Jackson	45.79%
32311	East Apalachee Parkway	45.59%
32312	Waverly Hills/Killearn Lakes	43.99%
32310	Bond	43.41%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau.

Assessment of Human Service Needs



Tallahassee-Leon County Profile

Female Headed Households

Much of the research literature and practical experience suggest that female-headed households can be a key risk factor that impacts the need for human services for women and children.

Exhibit 4-11 shows the following:

- The Southside/Bond community had the highest percentage of female headed households (26.51%).
- The Bond community had the third highest percentage of female headed households (19.03%).

EXHIBIT 4-11

FEMALE HEADED HOUSEHOLDS BY LEON COUNTY ZIP CODE, 2000 DATA

ZIP Codes	Community Names	Percent of Female Headed Households as of 2000
32301	Southside/Bond	26.51%
32304	Frenchtown/West Tennessee	22.65%
32310	Bond	19.03%
32303	North Monroe/Lake Jackson	18.25%
32308	Betton Hills	14.96%
32311	East Apalachee Parkway	13.48%
32312	Waverly Hills/Killearn Lakes	8.61%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau.

Assessment of Human Service Needs



Tallahassee-Leon County Profile

Low and Very Low Birth Rates

Infants born in the low birth weight category and the very low birth weight category require services at the time of and following birth. These infants typically are at much greater risk than infants of average birth weight. Elevated rates of low birth rate can also indicate increased need for prenatal care and other services for mothers. **Exhibit 4-12** presents findings for a low birth weight rates (less than 2,500 grams) and very low birth weight (less than 1,500 grams).

- Bond community shows the highest occurrence of low birth weight at 13.09 percent (39 births). This is more than double the rates in some of the other neighborhoods and communities.
- Southside/Bond has the second highest occurrence of very low birth weight at 3.36 percent (10 births).
- As shown in Exhibit 4-12, Bond and Southside/Bond communities have significantly higher low and very low birth rates in comparison with state and national averages.

Assessment of Human Service Needs



Tallahassee-Leon County Profile

EXHIBIT 4-12

PERCENTAGE OF LOW AND VERY LOW BIRTH WEIGHT BY LEON COUNTY ZIP CODE AS A PROPORTION OF TOTAL LIVE BIRTHS

ZIP Codes	Community Names	Percent of Low Birth Weights	Total Number of Low Birth Weights
32310	Bond	13.09%	39
32305	Spring Hill/Natural Bridge	12.44%	28
32304	Frenchtown/West Tennessee	12.12%	40
32301	Southside/Bond	10.50%	38
32309	Killlearn/Concord	9.28%	27
32311	East Apalachee Parkway	8.92%	14
32308	Betton Hills	7.26%	18
32303	North Monroe/Lake Jackson	7.05%	40
32312	Waverly Hills/Killlearn Lakes	6.35%	19
32317	Capitola/Chaires	3.36%	4
ZIP Codes	Community Names	Percent of Very Low Birth Weights	Total Number of Very Low Birth Weights
32311	East Apalachee Parkway	4.46%	7
32301	Southside/Bond	4.14%	15
32305	Spring Hill/Natural Bridge	3.56%	8
32310	Bond	3.36%	10
32304	Frenchtown/West Tennessee	2.42%	8
32309	Killlearn/Concord	2.06%	6
32317	Capitola/Chaires	1.68%	2
32312	Waverly Hills/Killlearn Lakes	1.67%	5
32303	North Monroe/Lake Jackson	1.59%	9
32308	Betton Hills	.81%	2

Source: Medergy Healthcare Information Management Company, Inc. – Comprehensive Assessment for Tracking Community Health: Leon County, data warehouse.

Assessment of Human Service Needs



Tallahassee-Leon County Profile

Teen Birth Rates

The teen birth rate is a significant problem in many communities around the country and can be an indicator of need for increased services, especially in low-income neighborhoods. As shown in **Exhibit 4-13**:

- The Spring Hill and Frenchtown communities have the highest rates, followed by the Bond community, which has the third highest percentage of teen births in Leon County (4.03%, 12 births).
- Rate of teen births in four communities, including Bond, were higher than both the state and national rates.

EXHIBIT 4-13
TEEN BIRTHS BY LEON COUNTY ZIP CODE

ZIP Codes	Community Names	Percent of Teen Births (10-17)	Total Number of Teen Births (10-17)
32305	Spring Hill/Natural Bridge	6.67%	15
32304	Frenchtown/West Tennessee	5.76%	19
32310	Bond	4.03%	12
32301	Southside/Bond	3.59%	13
32303	North Monroe/Lake Jackson	1.94%	11
32311	East Apalachee Parkway	13.48%	3
32309	Killearn/Concord	8.61%	5
32308	Betton Hills	14.96%	3
32312	Waverly Hills/Killearn Lakes	13.48%	2
32317	Capitola/Chaires	8.61%	0

Source: U.S. Census Bureau.

Assessment of Human Service Needs



Tallahassee-Leon County Profile

AIDS and HIV

AIDS and HIV are a serious community health problem. As shown in **Exhibit 4-14**, the Frenchtown, Bond, Southside/Bond, and East Apalachee Parkway communities show high levels of both AIDS and HIV cases in comparison with the remainder of the community.

- The Bond community had the highest rate of AIDS infection cases in Leon County (42.07 cases per 100,000 people).
- As shown in Exhibit 4-10, the AIDS infection rate in the Bond community (42.07 per 100,000 people) was well over the state average (26.72 per 100,000 people) and almost triple the national average (15 per 100,000 people).
- The Southside/Bond community had the highest rate of HIV infection cases in Leon County (35.05 cases per 100,000 people).
- The Bond community had the third highest rate of HIV infection cases in Leon County (18.03 cases per 100,000 people).
- Rates of HIV infection cases in the Southside/Bond communities were well over the state average.

Assessment of Human Service Needs



Tallahassee-Leon County Profile

EXHIBIT 4-14

AIDS AND HIV CASE PER 100,000 POPULATION BY LEON COUNTY ZIP CODE*

ZIP Codes	Community Names	Number of AIDS cases(**per 100,000 population)	Total Number of AIDS cases
32310	Bond	42.07	7
32308	Betton Hills	39.42	8
32304	Frenchtown/West Tennessee	26.04	11
32301	Southside/Bond	17.53	5
32305	Spring Hill/Natural Bridge	15.97	3
32303	North Monroe/Lake Jackson	15.69	7
32311	East Apalachee Parkway	13.68	1.5
32309	Killearn/Concord	5.07	1.5
32312	Waverly Hills/Killearn Lakes	0	0
32317	Capitola/Chaires	0	0
ZIP Codes	Community Names	Deaths By Coronary Heart Disease (**per 10,000 population)	Total Number of Deaths by Coronary heart disease
32301	Southside/Bond	35.05	10
32304	Frenchtown/West Tennessee	33.14	14
32310	Bond	18.03	3
32311	East Apalachee Parkway	13.68	1.5
32305	Spring Hill/Natural Bridge	7.98	1.5
32308	Betton Hills	7.39	1.5
32309	Killearn/Concord	5.07	1.5
32303	North Monroe/Lake Jackson	3.36	2
32312	Waverly Hills/Killearn Lakes	0	0
32317	Capitola/Chaires	0	0

Source: Medergy Healthcare Information Management Company Inc. - Comprehensive Assessment for Tracking Community Health: Leon County, data warehouse

*HIV/AIDS data are masked by the state health department at the ZIP code level for cases numbering fewer than three. That is, where there are either one or two cases in a ZIP code, it is usually reported as simply "<3." To permit plotting all values, an average value of 1.5 has been arbitrarily assigned to these ZIP codes. Since the number of cases is so small to begin with, great care must already be exercised when interpreting rates in these ZIP codes.

**The total number of cases shown for each ZIP code is linked to the ZIP code population by calculating a rate per 100,000 as follows: the total number of cases reported times 100,000 divided by the ZIP code population.

Assessment of Human Service Needs



Tallahassee-Leon County Profile

Key Findings

Although there are pockets of low-income families and individuals that need human services throughout Leon County, the data clearly indicate that the highest concentration of needs are in the 32301, 32310, 32304 ZIP code areas and to some extent the 32311 ZIP code. Neighborhoods within these ZIP codes include neighborhoods in Frenchtown, Bond, Bond/Southside (Apalachee Ridge, Orange Avenue, Providence, and Lake Bradford) and East Apalachee Parkway. Some of the neighborhoods in these communities include public housing and/or Section 8 housing operated by the Tallahassee Housing Authority with high concentrations of low-income women, mostly African American, with children under the age of 18. For example, figures provided by the Tallahassee Housing Authority show that there are almost a thousand children aged 0-17 residing in public housing with female heads of household in Bond, Southside, and Frenchtown. The data show that some communities such as Bond have multiple risk indicators. In comparison to other communities, these communities have larger numbers of single female heads of households with children under age 18, greater numbers of children receiving free or reduced lunch, higher unemployment, and more chronic conditions, which in combination with other factors puts these communities at much greater risk.

Other findings which may point to the need for certain types of human services include the following:

- Median household incomes in the 32301, 32310, and 32304 ZIP code communities are the lowest median incomes in Leon County, and well below state and national averages. Median income in 32301 (Southside/Bond) was \$33,384, the median income in 32310 (Bond) was \$26,616, and median income in 32304 (Frenchtown/West Tennessee) was \$15,133.

Assessment of Human Service Needs



Tallahassee-Leon County Profile

- The Bond and Southside/Bond communities comprise 24 percent (57,555 persons) of the Leon County population, which is significant in that a majority are low-income families and individuals.
- In comparison with other areas of the county, the highest levels of unemployment are found in two or three ZIP code areas. The Southside/Bond community and the Bond community have the second and third highest unemployment rates in Leon County, 15.8 percent and 6.8 percent, respectively.
- In comparison with other areas of the county, the Bond community has the lowest proportion of high school graduates in the County at only 74.9 percent.
- In comparison with other areas of the county, neighborhoods such as Apalachee Ridge, Lake Bradford and Providence—all located on the Southside—have the highest number of female-headed households (26.5%) and the highest percentage of children under 18 with a single female as head of the household (31.3%).
- Relative to very low birth weight (under 1,500 grams) in the county, some of the highest percentages are found in Southside neighborhoods. The Southside/Bond community had a rate of 4.1 percent (15 births) very low birth weights, and the Bond community had a rate of 3.4 percent (10 births) very low birth weights.
- Compared with other areas of the county, a much higher percentage (78%) of all students in the Bond community took part in the free or reduced lunch program, which is a strikingly higher rate than other areas of Leon County. Bond has the highest percentage of students in the free lunch program with 78.0 percent, and Southside/Bond has the second highest percentage with 68.2 percent

Assessment of Human Service Needs



Availability of Services

As part of the needs assessment, MGT felt it was important to document services available to meet human service needs in order to answer the question: What services are available to those in need?

To identify and document services and service gaps, MGT relied on information from several sources including agencies that provide services. A review was conducted of CHSP applications, directories, and other sources. The following exhibits present the number of programs that address each of the listed services. It should be noted that agencies that provide human services and are funded by CHSP represent a small portion of the agencies that report to the Internal Revenue Service (IRS). According to IRS data files, in Leon County there are more than 350 agencies designated as human services agencies in Tallahassee and Leon County. In 2009, 75 agencies were funded by CHSP, which means that a majority of the agencies reported in IRS data files which are designated as human service do not come through the CHSP process.

The following tables show the number of programs addressing certain target populations and service needs.

**EXHIBIT 4-15
HUMAN SERVICE PROGRAMS/SERVICES**

Adult Care and Support		AIDS-related Services	
Service Provided	Number of Programs	Service Provided	Number of Programs
Daycare Services	3	AIDS/HIV Control Program	2
Homemaker Assistance	1	AIDS/HIV Testing	1
In Home Assistance	8	HIV Case Management	4
Personal Care	6	HIV/AIDS Testing	12
		HIV/AIDS Therapist	3

Assessment of Human Service Needs



Availability of Services

EXHIBIT 4-15 (Continued) HUMAN SERVICE PROGRAMS/SERVICES

Abuse/Neglect Prevention/Protection		Arts, Leisure, and Recreation	
Service Provided	Number of Programs	Service Provided	Number of Programs
Abused Adults	6	Art Museum	2
Abused Dependent Adults	4	Camps	7
Child Abuse Prevention	4	Day Camp	3
Domestic Violence Issues	10	Leisure Activities	12
Domestic Violence/Rape Hotline	1	Museums	10
Foster Children	7	Nature Centers/Walks	2
Sexual Assault Treatment	3	Parks/Recreation Areas	7
Sexually Abused Children	4	Physical Fitness	2
		Recreational Facilities	13
		Sports/Recreation Issues	4
		Summer School/Camps Programs	12
		Theater Performances	4
		Zoos/Wildlife Parks	1
Alcohol Abuse Services		Clothing and Household Goods	
Service Provided	Number of Programs	Service Provided	Number of Programs
Adult Children of Alcoholics	1	Bedding/Linen	5
Alcohol Abuse	10	Clothing	14
Alcohol Recovery Halfway House	1	Clothing - Maternity	4
Alcoholism Recovery Homes	1	Furniture	6
		Household Goods Donations	3
		Thrift Shops	11

Assessment of Human Service Needs



Availability of Services

EXHIBIT 4-15 (Continued) HUMAN SERVICE PROGRAMS/SERVICES

Child Care and Preschool		Counseling (continued)	
Service Provided	Number of Programs	Service Provided	Number of Programs
Child Care Centers	7	Divorce Counseling	2
Child Care Provider Referrals	2	Family Counseling	21
Developmental Disabilities	24	Geriatric Counseling	3
Disability Assessment	5	Group Counseling	15
Disability Related Employment	7	Individual Counseling	25
Disability Related Sports	3	Legal Counseling	20
Infants/Toddlers	11	Marriage Counseling	7
Intellectual Disabilities	4	Mental Health Counselors	5
Preschools	4	Parent Counseling	6
Counseling		Personal Finances/Budget Counseling	8
Service Provided	Number of Programs	Pregnancy Counseling	16
Abusive Individuals	1	Psychiatric Counseling	7
Adolescent/Youth Counseling	10	Relationship Therapy	5
Anger Management	6	Runaway/Homeless Youth Counseling	4
Anxiety Disorders	5	Sexual Assault Counseling	5
Behavior Management	19		
Bereavement Counseling	18		
Career Counseling	9		
Caregiver Counseling	4		
Conjoint Counseling	4		
Death and Dying	7		
Disability Related Counseling	11		

Assessment of Human Service Needs



Availability of Services

EXHIBIT 4-15 (Continued) HUMAN SERVICE PROGRAMS/SERVICES

Education/Vocational		Food/Meals	
Service Provided	Number of Programs	Service Provided	Number of Programs
Adult Education	7	Emergency Food	4
Childbirth Education	5	Food Banks/Food Suppliers	3
Consumer Education	7	Food Cooperatives	5
Continuing Education	2	Food Pantries	11
Educational Testing	4	Food Vouchers	4
ESOL	11	Formula/Baby Food	1
Family Life Education	3	Government Surplus Food	2
GED Instruction	5	Grocery Delivery	2
Health Education	17	Home Delivered Meals	4
Health Education	17	Meals	6
Independent Living Skills	6	Soup Kitchens	2
Learning Disabilities	4		
Life Skills Educations	10		
Law Enforcement and Corrections		Medical/Assistive Equipment or Supplies	
Service Provided	Number of Programs	Service Provided	Number of Programs
Crime Prevention	11	Hearing Impairments	10
Crime Victim Advocacy	12	Interpretation/Translation	1
Crime Victim/Witness Counseling	4	Medical Equipment/Supplies	5
Juvenile Delinquency Prevention	16	Prosthetic Devices	1

Assessment of Human Service Needs



Availability of Services

EXHIBIT 4-15 (Continued) HUMAN SERVICE PROGRAMS/SERVICES

Health Care Services		Health Care Services (continued)	
Service Provided	Number of Programs	Service Provided	Number of Programs
Abortion	1	Diabetes	3
Adolescent Medicine	1	Diabetes Management	3
Alzheimer's	6	Eating Disorders	2
Attention Deficit-Hyperactivity	5	Epilepsy	1
Birth Control	15	Eye Care	2
Blindness	4	Fibromyalgia	1
Blood Bank	2	Health Care Referrals	10
Blood Pressure Screening	3	Hearing Impairments	10
Braille and Tactile Aids	2	Heart Disease	3
Brain Injuries	3	Hepatitis	3
Breast Cancer	2	Immunizations	4
Breast Examinations	1	Lupus	1
Cancer	1	Multiple Sclerosis	1
Cardio-vascular Medicine	1	Muscular Dystrophy	1
Cerebral Palsy	2	Obstetrics/Gynecology	7
Dementia	7	Sickle Cell Anemia	1
Dental Care	8	Smoking Cessation	5
Depression	8	Spinal Cord Injuries	2
		Stroke	2

Assessment of Human Service Needs



Availability of Services

EXHIBIT 4-15 (Continued) HUMAN SERVICE PROGRAMS/SERVICES

Mental Health Services		Housing	
Service Provided	Number of Programs	Service Provided	Number of Programs
Depression	8	Assisted Living Facilities	7
Mental Health Evaluation	11	Home Purchase Assistance	4
Mental Health Support Groups	7	Home Purchase Loans	3
Mental Illness/Emotional Disability	7	Home Rehabilitation Programs	7
Outpatient Mental Health	8	Homeless	22
Post Traumatic Stress Disorder	4	Housing Counseling	5
Psychiatric Inpatient Units	1	Independent Living Community	4
Psychiatric Medication Services	2	Landlord/Tenant Assistance	8
Psychological Testing	7	Older Adult/Disabled Housing	17
Stress Management	6	Public Housing	7
		Rent Payment Assistance	4
Shelter		Youth	
Service Provided	Number of Programs	Service Provided	Number of Programs
Homeless Shelter	10	Supervised Living/Older Youth	1
Runaway/Youth Shelters	5	Youth Community Service Programs	4
Transitional Housing/Shelter	8	Youth Development	21
		Youth Enrichment Programs	6

Assessment of Human Service Needs



Availability of Services

EXHIBIT 4-15 (Continued) HUMAN SERVICE PROGRAMS/SERVICES

Substance Abuse Services		Support Group	
Service Provided	Number of Programs	Service Provided	Number of Programs
Alcoholic Dependency Support	5	Codependents Support Groups	7
Cocaine Abusers	1	Crime Victim Support Groups	2
Families of Alcoholics Support	1	Mental Health Support Groups	7
Outpatient Substance Abuse	6	Parent Support Groups	2
Recovery/Halfway Houses	2	Parenting/Family Support Groups	5
Relapse Prevention Programs	1	Women's Support Groups	4
Residential Substance Abuse	3		
Substance Abuse	13	Pregnancy Services	
Substance Abuse Education/Prevention	13	Service Provided	Number of Programs
Substance Abuse Intervention	12	Pregnancy Counseling	16
		Pregnancy Testing	9
		Prenatal Care	7
		Teen Parent/Pregnant Teen Education	3

Source: Compiled by MGT based on the 211 Directory, CHSP applications, and other data sources.

Assessment of Human Service Needs



Needs Analysis/Key Findings

Based on the data presented in preceding sections of this chapter, several major conclusions can be drawn about service needs, service gaps, and service resources.

- Given high concentrations of low income, female headed household and high unemployment, individuals and families living in high risk ZIP codes are more likely to be in need of services provided by CHSP funded agencies and other agencies that provide human services.
- In terms of service needs, individuals and families in high risk ZIP codes are more apt to require prevention, intervention, and support services related to family functioning, child/adolescent functioning, elderly functioning, and safety and security.
- In regards to family functioning, critical risk factors include children living in poverty, unemployment, and teen births. Appendix A presents a detailed analysis of these and other risk factors associated with family functioning.
- Relative to adolescent/youth functioning, infant mortality, prenatal care, mental health, substance abuse, and education attainment are critical factors that have significant implications for human services. See Appendix A for a detailed discussion of risk factors.

As demonstrated in **Exhibit 4-15**, a diverse range of programs exist in Tallahassee and Leon County. However, there is a need for more of the following:

- Services that focus on stabilizing families in crisis, including services that meet basic needs such as emergency and transitional housing, financial assistance, and referral for supportive services.

Assessment of Human Service Needs



Needs Analysis/Key Findings

- Services that address risk and protective factors including family relationship dysfunction, domestic violence, alcohol and substance abuse, health issues, and chronic mental illness.
- Services that address education or skills acquisition that result in greater self sufficiency and building assets, including employment and training and financial disability.
- Services that target prevention, intervention, and treatment of families in high risk ZIP codes, as defined by poverty level and other key indicators and risk factors.
- Services that provide a safe, nurturing, educationally stimulating, developmentally and culturally appropriate environment for children 0-5 years.
- Specialized services for children and youth of domestic violence victims, the homeless, the disabled, and children and youth with challenging behaviors and/or cultural barriers.
- Services that provide a comprehensive range of prevention, intervention, treatment, and support for families and youth who are at risk of dropping out of school, or who are pregnant.
- Services that provide residential supports for runaway/homeless youth, children with medical conditions, children with mild to moderate behavioral and emotional dysfunction, and children and families affected by domestic violence or substance abuse.
- Services that provide youth development activities in a safe, professionally supervised environment that emphasizes not just prevention or problems, but preparation for the challenges of life. Examples include after –school tutoring, drama and arts programs, teen councils, cultural activities, community service, environmental projects, and other life skills programming.

Assessment of Human Service Needs



Needs Analysis/Key Findings

- Services designed to reduce recidivism within the juvenile justice system and facilitate family access to support services.
- System support services that provide crisis intervention, problem solving, counseling, and that give information and referrals to appropriate human service agencies.
- Services that pilot new or innovative approaches to eliminating or reducing key risk factors and indicators that are outcome- and impact-based.
- Services that provide adults with severe and persistent mental illness with appropriate treatment.
- Services designed to reduce the recidivism of young adults within the criminal justice system.
- Services designed to provide emergency and transitional housing; counseling; financial assistance; and referrals for supportive services, education services, employment, and childcare.
- Services provided during non-traditional hours and weekends, including emergency assistance, transportation, and child care.
- System support services that provide crisis intervention, problem solving, and counseling to the elderly, and that give information and referrals to appropriate human service agencies.
- Services that provide a comprehensive range of prevention, intervention, and protection that enable the elderly to live independently.
- Services that meet the nutrition, emotional, and socialization needs of the elderly.

Assessment of Human Service Needs



Needs Analysis/Key Findings

- Services that are designed to facilitate decision-making about home- and community-based care, long term care (LTC), and assisted living.
- Services that target the abuse , exploitation, and victimization of the elderly.
- Services that target prevention and intervention in high risk ZIP codes, based on poverty level and other key indicators such as the crime index, adult and juvenile recidivism, and others.
- Services that focus on reducing adult and juvenile recidivism.

5.0 EVALUATION OF THE CHSP PROCESS

Evaluation of the CHSP Process



Introduction/Overview

As mentioned previously, the CHSP was created in 1995 when the City of Tallahassee, Leon County, and the United Way of the Big Bend (UWBB) decided to form a partnership to provide a more streamlined process for allocating human services funds. Prior to CHSP, the three partners conducted separate grant review and allocation processes. For the agencies involved, it meant completing different applications, meeting different requirements and expectations, and adhering to three different processes. Agencies often applied for funding from the city, county, and UWBB. In any given year, an agency could receive funding from all three for the same services and programs or receive no funding from either.

Typically, each year between 70 and 80 agencies request funding from CHSP. This year (FY2008/2009), 78 agencies requested CHSP funding, which compares favorably to previous years.

Exhibit 5-1 lists agencies which applied for CHSP funding this fiscal year.

EXHIBIT 5-1
CHSP APPLICANT AGENCIES FY2009/2010

CHSP APPLICANT AGENCIES			
2-1-1 Big Bend	Big Bend Hospice	Capital City Youth Services	Emergency Care Help Organization
A Life Recovery Center, Inc	Big Brothers Big Sisters of the Big Bend, Inc.	Capital Medical Society Foundation, Inc.	Epilepsy Association of the Big Bend, Inc.
Ability 1st	Bond Community Health Center, Inc.	Capital Region YMCA	Florida Disabled Outdoors Association, Inc.
African Caribbean Dance Theatre, Inc.	Boy Scouts	Catholic Charities of Northwest Florida	Frenchtown Neighborhood Improvement Association

Evaluation of the CHSP Process



Introduction/Overview

EXHIBIT 5-1 (Continued) CHSP APPLICANT AGENCIES FY2009/2010

CHSP APPLICANT AGENCIES			
American Lung Association of Florida	Boys Town of North Florida	Consumer Credit Counseling	FSU Project KICK
American Red Cross Capital Area Chapter	Brehon Institute for Family Services, Inc	Dick Hower Center	Girls Scouts Council
American Second Harvest of the Big Bend, Inc.	C.H. Mason Bible Institute	Early Learning Coalition of the Big Bend	Good News Foster Home, Inc
Big Bend Cares, Inc.	Capital Area Community Action Agency	Elder Care Services	Gwen Andrews Academy
Big Bend Homeless Coalition, Inc.	Capital Area Healthy Start Coalition, Inc	Habitat for Humanity	Miccosukee Youth Education Foundation, Inc.
Salvation Army	Walker-Ford Advisory Board	Imani Dance Program for Youth Development	Mothers in Crisis
Sickle Cell Foundation, Inc.	Watch Me Grow Enrichment Center	John G. Riley Museum	Neighborhood Health Services
Smith-Williams Center Foundation, Inc.	Workshop for Adult Vocational Enrichment, Inc.	Kids Incorporated of the Big Bend	Oasis Center for Women & Girls, The
Smith-Williams Center Foundation, Inc.	Workshop for Adult Vocational Enrichment, Inc.	Kids Incorporated of the Big Bend	Oasis Center for Women & Girls, The
Special Olympics of Florida-Leon County	Lee's Place, Inc.	Office of Public Guardian, Inc.	Tallahassee Girls Choir of C.H.O.I.C.E.
Legal Aid Foundation	PACE Center for Girls	Tallahassee Urban League, Inc.	Legal Services of North Florida, Inc.
Pivotal Point Enterprises, Inc.	Tallahassee-Leon Shelter, Inc.	Leon Advocacy & Resource Center, Inc.	Planned Parenthood
TCC College Reach-Out	Lighthouse	Pregnancy Help and Information Center	The Boys Choir of Tallahassee, Inc.
Literacy Volunteers of Leon County	Project Annie	Turn About	Lutheran Social Services of North Florida, Inc.
Lutheran Social Services of North Florida, Inc.	Refuge House	Visions of Manhood	

Source: City of Tallahassee

Evaluation of the CHSP Process



Introduction/Overview

The review of the CHSP process focused on documenting how the process is conducted, its impact on the agencies that participate in the process, and identifying opportunities for improvement. The evaluation of CHSP was also designed to determine what difference CHSP has made and what, if any, changes should be made and implemented in the current process and the strategic direction of CHSP.

In the sections which follow, the results of the evaluation of the CHSP process are presented. Included in the discussion is a review of CHSP and its major components, including the Joint Planning Board (JPB) which was reviewed by MGT as part of this study.

To evaluate the CHSP process, MGT focused primarily on the following:

- Documenting the process used to evaluate funding requests, funding, and awards.
- Reviewing a variety of information and materials related to the overall CHSP process.
- Reviewing the governance structure, roles, and responsibilities of the JPB.
- Soliciting the opinions, perceptions, and viewpoints of CHSP partners, CHSP staff, agencies, citizen volunteers, and other stakeholders.
- Attending and observing the Citizen Review Teams (CRTs) training and the deliberations of the CHSP Appeals Committee.
- Collecting and reviewing information from other communities on human services grant review processes.

Evaluation of the CHSP Process



CHSP Process Overview

As mentioned several times throughout this report, CHSP is a unique model and process for funding human services and allocating resources to meet human service needs. CHSP oversight and policy guidance is provided by the JPB which is discussed later. Staff support is provided by the three CHSP partners – the City of Tallahassee, Leon County, and the United Way of the Big Bend. Citizen volunteers serve on the CRTs. The CRTs review agency applications, participate in agency site visits, and deliberate on the funding awarded to applicant agencies. The CHSP process is typically an eight-month cycle that starts with agency workshop notifications in December, and end with the approval of final recommendations by the respective boards of each partner in August or September of each year.

There are a number of components and major activities that are important to a review of the CHSP process, including the submission and review of the CHSP application, the selection and training of volunteers, training and technical assistance to agencies, agency visits, funding deliberations, the appeals process, and post award processes and requirements.

In the sections and discussion which follow, major processes and activities are addressed. In addressing CHSP processes and activities, MGT relied heavily on various source documents and material, interviews with CHSP partners, interviews with CHSP staff, and interviews with agency staff, and first hand observations. To the extent possible, MGT attempted to quantify the interview results in order to draw conclusions about the CHSP process.

Evaluation of the CHSP Process



CHSP Process Overview

The structure and staffing that drive the CHSP process is important because without it, the process would come to a standstill. Over the years, the structure and staffing of CHSP has changed significantly. Staff responsible for the CHSP process have been intact for many years, which provides a certain level of continuity and institutional knowledge to the process.

The day-to-day operations of the CHSP process is a shared responsibility of staff from each of the CHSP partners. To some extent, the CHSP process has evolved into an almost year-long process. Staff are either planning to conduct the next CHSP process, conducting the process, or reviewing the process after its completion.

The major responsibilities of staff include:

- Providing the CHSP application and related materials and information to applicants.
- Providing technical assistance and training to applicants and volunteers.
- Recruiting volunteers for the CRTs.
- Planning, scheduling, and managing agency visits.
- Staffing the CRTs.
- Facilitating the evaluation and funding deliberations by the CRTs.
- Forwarding funding recommendations to CHSP governing bodies for final approval.
- Scheduling and assisting with the appeals process.
- Responding to agency requests for assistance and information.

Evaluation of the CHSP Process



CHSP Application Process

- Post award monitoring (of the three CHSP partners, the city conducts the most detailed monitoring after award. Monitoring by the county is limited and the United Way of the Big Bend does not monitor or review after award.)

The major starting point for the CHSP process is applying for CHSP funding. To be considered for funding from CHSP, agencies must complete and submit the CHSP application. Prior to completing and submitting an application for CHSP funding, agencies receive a variety of help and technical assistance from CHSP staff and must attend a pre-application workshop. A majority of agencies that submit an application are not new to the CHSP process.

This year's CHSP application process started with the 2009/2010 CHSP Funding Workshop. In December 2008, agencies received notice of five mandatory workshops held during January 2009. The workshops were also publically noticed. The notice distributed to the agencies specifically stated that, to be eligible to apply for FY2009/2010 funding, an agency representative must attend one of the five workshops conducted in January. Three of the five workshops conducted were for previously funded agencies only. The other two workshops were provided for new agencies and/or new directors.

Similar to past years, the agency workshops included the following:

- Distribution of the CHSP application.
- Review of the CHSP application packet.
- Responding to questions, concerns, and comments regarding the CHSP application and other aspects of the CHSP process.

Evaluation of the CHSP Process



CHSP Application Process

A review of the agenda and related materials for the CHSP funding workshops indicate that both are well aligned with the contents of the CHSP application. A review of past workshops resulted in a similar conclusion about the alignment of agency workshops and the CHSP application.

Among a majority of stakeholders, CHSP partners, CHSP staff, human service agencies, and volunteers, there is consensus that CHSP should remain intact. Only a few agency representatives (less than six) that MGT interviewed stated that CHSP should be completely dismantled. Virtually none of the key stakeholders have any interest in going back to the “pre-CHSP” way of funding human services. There is also some agreement that certain aspects of the CHSP process should be modified or changed, but there are differences in what the changes should look like. Some of the more frequent issues or concerns by agencies were related to awareness, information, and understanding about how allocation decisions are made; the criteria for making those decisions; the basis for establishing funding priorities; and the criteria for determining decreases or increases in CHSP funding. A majority of agencies support the process but would like more information about how decisions are made and how the funds are allocated and the criteria for making those decisions.

Summary of Findings

- Approximately 40 agencies shared the viewpoint that the CHSP application itself is burdensome and time consuming. Some indicate that recent changes to the application have reduced the time required to complete the application. Many question whether all of the information that must be provided is “overkill” and also question the extent to which requested information is used and/or essential for decision-making purposes.

Evaluation of the CHSP Process



CHSP Application Process

- Less than 10 agency staff also expressed that the CHSP application is much more complex and time consuming than what they are required to do for other funding sources. For some agencies, CHSP funding is a relatively small percentage of the agency's overall budget. One agency indicated that they receive three or four times what is awarded through the CHSP process and are required to provide less information and commit less time in completing funding requests.
- Agency staff and several volunteers questioned whether it is an efficient use of CHSP staff and agency time for an agency requesting \$5,000 from CHSP to have the same requirements and undergo the same process as agencies requesting \$50,000 or more from CHSP. Likewise, agencies that receive only UWBB designations question whether the same CHSP application process is necessary.
- Overall, the agency workshops were viewed as helpful. Several commented that, this year, the agency workshops provided more clarity than in previous years.
- Although there have been some changes to the CHSP application that have been made by CHSP staff, a comparison of this year's application with applications between FY2006/2007 and FY2003/2004 reveal that the same basic information is required.

Evaluation of the CHSP Process



Citizen Review Teams

The use of citizen volunteers is a critical component of the CHSP process. It is not unusual in a given year to have over 100 volunteers who are organized into CRTs nor is it unusual for volunteers to have served on a CRT more than once. For example, a majority of the volunteers interviewed by MGT have served three or more times, and some have served as both team leaders and team members in the past. This year, 105 volunteers participated in the process. Similar to past years, there were 11 CRTs as shown in **Exhibit 5-2**. **Exhibit 5-3** shows the FY2009/2010 awards made by each team and the contributions by each CHSP partner.

EXHIBIT 5-2 CITIZEN REVIEW TEAMS

Citizen Review Teams – 2009/2010		
Basic Needs	Family Support	Substance Abuse
Children's Services	Physical Health	Youth Character Building
Community Support	Senior Services	Youth Education
Emergency Services	Services to the Disabled	

Source: City of Tallahassee

Evaluation of the CHSP Process



Citizen Review Teams

EXHIBIT 5-3 CHSP AWARDS BY TEAM AND PARTNER CONTRIBUTIONS

CHSP AWARDS BY TEAM AND PARTNER CONTRIBUTIONS – FY2009/2010					
	2009/10 Award	City	County	UWBB	Total
Team 1 - Children's Services	647,507	230,631	60,816	356,060	647,507
Team 2 - Community Support	444,590	50,000	41,284	353,306	444,590
Team 3 - Services to Disabled	264,334	38,000	4,500	221,834	264,334
Team 4 - Emergency Services	542,498	52,500	12,000	477,998	542,498
Team 5 - Family Support	542,990	172,869	118,906	251,215	542,990
Team 6 - Physical Health	666,131	170,500	21,400	474,231	666,131
Team 7 - Senior Services	428,598	39,598	91,000	298,000	428,598
Team 8 - Substance Abuse	330,498	105,000	75,498	150,000	330,498
Team 9 - Youth Character Building	599,587	98,250	180,500	320,837	599,587
Team 10 - Youth Education	441,052	102,450	97,417	241,185	441,052
Team 11 - Basic Needs	246,347	50,500	39,902	155,945	246,347
Sub-Totals	5,154,132	1,110,298	743,223	3,300,611	5,154,132

Source: City of Tallahassee

Evaluation of the CHSP Process



Citizen Review Teams

A wide range of perceptions, opinions, and viewpoints were shared by stakeholders about the use of citizen volunteers. Opinions range from “it’s a good idea” to “we should do away with them completely.” A majority who favor the continued use of volunteers in the CHSP process, viewed volunteers as an excellent way to get people involved and to help average citizens better understand community needs and play a role in helping to meet needs. There are some volunteers who have served since the inception of CHSP and many feel they provide a valuable service and their volunteer service has enabled them to learn much more about community issues and problems, and to gain exposure that otherwise they would not get without the CHSP experience. One volunteer commented that, “a veil has now been lifted from my face and I understand things in a much different way and context.”

Conversely, there were a few interviewees, approximately 10-12, who valued the use of volunteers, but questioned a number of things about the recruitment, criteria, training, and knowledge of volunteers who serve on the CRTs. Some of these questions and concerns were raised by agencies who interact with the CRTs during the agency visits and some questions and concerns were also raised by volunteers. For example, approximately 20 staff questioned whether the average citizen with little or no knowledge of human services delivery with only a few hours of training can make informed and intelligent decisions that not only affect the agency, but also impact the clients and neighborhoods that the agency serves. Over 30 agency staff and 10 volunteers questioned the make-up of the teams and the diversity of the teams in terms of background, skills, race, gender, community affiliations, and other factors. Another concern raised by several stakeholders was the selection criteria for becoming a volunteer and wonder if there is any criteria used to screen and select volunteers.

Evaluation of the CHSP Process



Citizen Review Teams

About eight volunteers shared that they have served on teams where some members were either uninformed and unprepared, and clearly had not read the material which was reflected in some of the questions asked during the agency visits. While there was consensus that a majority of volunteers take their responsibilities very seriously, concerns were expressed about team members who were either uninterested and/or were just “bad team members” and came across as antagonistic, unfriendly, and disrespectful during the agency visits and deliberations afterwards.

Summary of Findings

- On the whole, the CRTs are viewed as a very valuable and important resource.
- Some stakeholders, including volunteers, are concerned about the ability of volunteers to make informed decisions about the amount of CHSP funds awarded to CHSP applicants.
- Overall, a vast majority (over 40) of agency key informants indicated that they felt that the CRTs were better trained and more professional than in previous years. Although this year’s CRTs were generally described as better trained and more professional, the reactions and comments about CRTs tend to be mixed by the agencies and some CRT members. About eight agency staff who described previous encounters with the CRTs as “adversarial” and “antagonistic” did not express the same concerns about this year’s teams.
- Conflict of interest or potential conflict of interest is a concern that was shared from an agency point of view and from volunteers. For example, three or four volunteers indicated they have served on teams where certain team members were biased for or against certain agencies or programs because of past or current relationships and affiliations.

Evaluation of the CHSP Process



Citizen Review Teams

- While there is ample recognition that CHSP staff make every effort to create diverse teams, over 30 interviewees questioned whether the teams are diverse enough. Those who shared this concern questioned whether the CRTs should come from broader community segments and include persons with more personal and/or professional experience in human services. Five interviewees recommended adding at least one human service professional to each team. Other recommendations included adding former service recipients to the teams. There is also a concern about overrepresentation on the CRTs by Leadership Tallahassee members. This concern was voiced by several CRT members who are part of Leadership Tallahassee, as well as by non-Leadership Tallahassee members.
- Agency visits are a major part of the CHSP process. The CRTs play a major role in the agency visits. Each team is assigned a team leader and time keeper. The team leader is responsible for oversight of the agency visit and keeping the visit on track. Team members are responsible for asking questions based on the review of the CHSP application. In previous years, after each agency visit, there would be some discussion and debriefing in the van on the way to the next visit. However, because of Sunshine Law requirements, these kinds of discussions were prohibited this year.
- Most agencies describe the agency visits as very helpful and professionally done. However, a few other agencies describe them as very tense, stressful, and something that they must “endure” as part of the process. To some extent, perceptions of both team members and agencies about the agency visits are a function of whether a team is perceived as a “good team,” the dynamics and interaction during the visit, and comparisons to previous visits and funding outcomes.

Evaluation of the CHSP Process



Citizen Review Teams

CRT Training and Preparation

As mentioned earlier, the training and preparation of CRT members was a concern on the part of some agencies and volunteers. However, several agency staff made a point to indicate that they felt the teams were much better prepared than in previous years. MGT examined the materials used for the CRT training and attended one mandatory training session conducted by CHSP staff.

The agenda for this year's CRT training included the following topics:

- CHSP Process and Time Line.
- Roles and Responsibilities.
- CHSP Evaluation Criteria and Deliberation Process.
- Florida Sunshine Law Requirements.
- Organizational Capacity Factors: How to Interpret and Analyze the Data Provided.

Based on MGT's review, the CRT training provided this year was very similar in scope and content to previous years. A major addition to the training this year was the inclusion of the Florida Sunshine Law requirements, which was facilitated by the City Attorney's Office.

Evaluation of the CHSP Process



Citizen Review Teams

Summary of Findings

- The CRT training covers in detail the CHSP application, the agency site visits, and agency evaluation. When asked to comment on preparation and training, a majority of the CRT members interviewed by MGT indicated they were adequately prepared. Most commented that the “notebooks” and training materials that were distributed in advance were very thorough and a great help.
- CRT members offered several suggestions for improvements, including organizing a separate training for team leaders only, ensuring that volunteers carefully review all of the materials prior to the site visit because it is very obvious when they do not. CRT members also recommended providing team member contact information to the team leader a little further in advance of the agency visits, having team leaders to contact members to ensure team members have read the materials and ensure that team leaders and timekeepers talk prior to site visits.
- Less than 10 veteran CRT members were mixed in their reaction to being required to attend the mandatory training sessions. Several commented that the training is most helpful to newer CRT members and unless there are very major changes, you should be able to just pick up your notebook.

Evaluation of the CHSP Process



Agency Visits

Although the agency visits were discussed earlier, they are such a critical part of the CHSP process that additional discussion is warranted. Agency visits represent a major investment of time, effort, energy, and resources by CHSP staff, agency staff, and agency board members and volunteers. CHSP staff invest countless hours planning, organizing, scheduling, and participating in the agency site visits. Agency staff and board members also spend an enormous amount of time planning and preparing for the visits. Volunteer members spend one to two days conducting the agency visits, and hours reading materials in preparation for the agency visits.

The agency visits are tightly scheduled and scripted. Depending on the number of programs that funding is requested for, agency presentations can last from 40 to 60 minutes, including the budget presentations. The team is allowed 20 to 30 minutes for questions before heading to the next site visit. Following the agency visit, each team member completes a 7-page rating form (2009/2010) that is organized into six broad categories: organizational structure and capacity, organizational representation, CHSP award letter, CHSP application, budget and finance, and program specific criteria. In comparison to previous years, this year's rating form is more detailed and comprehensive.

In the past, between visits, team members could discuss agencies between each visit as they completed the ratings form. This year, due to Sunshine Law requirements that CHSP is now subject to, this was not permitted. Some veteran team members indicated that not being able to discuss the visit changed the dynamics.

Evaluation of the CHSP Process



Agency Visits

Summary of Findings

- The perception of a majority (over 40) of agency staff and volunteers is that the agency visits are well organized and structured. However, there are differences in opinion about whether time allocated is sufficient for the agency visits. Some volunteers feel that the time allowed for visits is sufficient, while others felt that more time should be allowed. Agencies tend to have different views as well. Some feel that the time is sufficient and others would like more time.
- A few (less than 10) agency staff indicated that it would be helpful for team members to thoroughly review the application to avoid asking what should be obvious if the materials had been read. Several volunteers made similar comments.
- Less than 10 volunteers felt it was important to have 100 percent participation by board members and upper management staff in the site visits.
- Both agency staff and volunteers felt that having clients present at the site visits help to put a “human face” to the agency presentation and was an important part of the site visit.
- A few volunteers expressed that some team members could make better use of the time between agency visits by completing the rating forms instead of waiting until the end of the day.
- In terms of changes, a few volunteers and agency staff suggest that it may be beneficial to combine the overview presentation and budget into one block of time. By doing so, it would not be necessary to hold certain questions until the end.

Evaluation of the CHSP Process



Budget Deliberations

The allocation of dollars to the human service areas and the deliberations following the agency visits are vital components of the CHSP process. As a result of the Florida Sunshine Law requirements, agency representatives were informed they could attend the deliberations, but very few took advantage of the opportunity. That agencies did not attend is interesting since many indicated that the budget deliberations process is mysterious and they lacked sufficient knowledge and understanding of how budget decisions are made.

There are varying opinions and perceptions among agencies, volunteers, and other stakeholders regarding the allocation of dollars to human service areas and funding awarded to the agencies. There is a perception that the amounts allocated to the different human service areas is largely staff-driven, subjective, and not based on sound evidence or community priorities related to human services. Some agencies question whether certain human service areas are a good fit and align with the agency's core mission or services. Agencies that have been switched from an area that has more funding to an area with less funding were concerned about the rationale for doing so. One of the questions addressed in the 2004 CHSP review conducted by the City Auditor was whether the process for assigning the amount of monies available to the different areas was fair and logical. The conclusion reached was that the process was fair and logical, but at the same time, recommended "utilizing a quantitative method so that the process could be perceived to be more fair." A similar question was asked about awarding monies to CHSP applicants. The City Auditor recommended including "all the criteria used by the CRTs in the rating form" and retaining individual and summarized results from each CRT in an anonymous manner "to support the final rankings and amounts awarded to each applicant."

Evaluation of the CHSP Process



Budget Deliberations

Summary of Findings

- On the whole, the budget deliberation process is perceived as working well by most stakeholders, including CHSP staff.
- Budget deliberations are premised on a consensus process that starts with individual team member's ranking of each program on their assigned team. During the process, team members share their views about the strengths and weaknesses of an agency's application, the agency site visit, past performance, need for program(s) or service(s), and other factors. Although the basis for evaluating funding requests should be the agency ratings, volunteers indicate that other factors usually come into play, which can also determine how quickly consensus is reached. CHSP staff and volunteers mentioned that reaching consensus is easier for some teams, and some teams have met well into the evening in attempting to reach consensus.
- Approximately 8 or 9 volunteers expressed that there is a need for more deliberation time so that the process isn't hurried at the end. Several volunteers felt like they had been pressured or rushed to reach a consensus because other volunteers were ready to go home for the evening.
- Although a great deal of data and information is collected in the CHSP applications, the data and information that is collected, particularly data related to service outcomes and service needs is not being captured or compiled in a systematic way so that it can be sliced and diced in a variety of ways to help guide decision-making about funding priorities. In short, each year, a lot of data is provided in the CHSP application which can be entered into a database and used for a variety of purposes.

Evaluation of the CHSP Process



Appeals Process

Agencies have the right to request an appeal hearing and must do so in writing. This year, four agencies (Ability1st, WAVE, Bond Community Health Center, and Mothers in Crisis) requested an appeal hearing. According to information provided by CHSP staff, typically no more than five agencies have requested appeals in the past few years. Section Eight: Appeals Procedures in the CHSP Booklet for FY2009/2010, spells out the grounds for an appeal and the process for filing an appeal.

In addition to reviewing written appeal procedures and the appeals history provided by CHSP staff, MGT attended the FY2009/2010 Appeals held in August. Following the appeals meeting, MGT reviewed the binder of information provided to the Appeals Committee and followed up with agency representatives and committee members to solicit opinions and perceptions about the appeals process. The Appeals Committee is comprised of six members, all of whom have served on CRTs as members or team leaders. Several have also served on previous appeals committees. CHSP staff were present during the appeals meeting but the meeting itself was conducted by the Committee Chairperson and Co-Chairperson.

Each appeal was structured to allow a 25 minute presentation by the agency and a 20 minute question period by the committee. Based on MGT's observations, the agency presentation appeared to be similar to the presentations for the agency site visits and did not directly focus on the facts or merits related to the appeal.

Evaluation of the CHSP Process



Appeals Process

Summary of Findings

- Follow-up with agencies involved in the appeals revealed several major concerns about a lack of specificity and/or criteria related to funding allocations. Agencies wanted to know the basis for not receiving the amount requested, particularly agencies that had no findings. In other words, they don't know why funding was cut nor do they understand what the criteria is for reducing funding, increasing funding, or maintaining funding.
- Some committee members were unsure about what agencies were told to focus on during their 25 minute presentation and thought it would have been helpful for the committee to meet prior to the day the appeal were held.
- Prior to the agency presentations, CRT members were present to discuss the rationale for the funding decisions that were made. At least one committee member felt it would have been more helpful for CRT members to meet with the committee after the agency presentations.
- One of the appeals meetings came across as being very adversarial and antagonistic. When contacted after the meeting, the agency representative was very concerned about the tone of the meeting, how the meeting was conducted, and its outcomes.

Evaluation of the CHSP Process



Appeals Process

- On the whole, agencies that participated in the appeals questioned the process and its outcomes. The major concern was why funding was reduced and the basis upon which the decision was made. A review of the funding recommendation letter sent to the agencies did not reveal specific reasons for funding decisions pertaining to the agency. The letters provide the amount of allocation, comments from the CRT, and findings from the CRT, if any. What could not be determined is what weight the findings and comments carry in determining funding. For example, one of the agencies had no findings and an other agency had only one or two. The comments section in each letter included accolades, commendations, as well as criticisms and suggestions for improvements. What is unclear is how these are used to help determine funding, and which is given more weight.

Conclusions

Several major conclusions can be drawn based on the informant interviews:

- On the whole, there is very strong support for the CHSP process as the preferred mechanism for funding human services.
- Overall, the process is perceived as working well by a majority of key informants that were interviewed.
- There is a prevailing sentiment that CHSP could benefit from tweaking the CHSP application that agencies are required to complete.

Evaluation of the CHSP Process



Conclusions

- Agencies want more information about how allocation decisions are made and the criteria for making funding decisions. Among some agencies, there is an entitlement type attitude and an expectation that they will be funded merely because a CHSP application is submitted.
- The connection or relationship between what is required in the CHSP application and what is used to make funding decisions should be clearer.
- The use of volunteers in the process is quite appropriate if volunteers are properly trained and adequately prepared.

CHSP Governance

The JPB is the governing body for CHSP. The JPB's primary stated responsibilities are:

- Establish policies and procedures for the overall CHSP process.
- Establish funding priorities.
- Make initial allocations to review teams.
- Serve as members of the CHSP Appeals Committee, if needed.

As part of the CHSP needs assessment and process evaluation, MGT was asked to review the JPB to identify strengths, weaknesses, and suggested changes to its current governance structure and functions.

Evaluation of the CHSP Process



CSHP Governance

In completing the review, MGT conducted interviews with representatives of each of the three CHSP funding partners: the City of Tallahassee, Leon County, and the United Way of the Big Bend. MGT also researched different organizations as well as other communities to identify models for ideas about governance structures and operations similar to CHSP and the JPB.

MGT completed a review of the JPB and presented findings and recommendations at the JPB meeting In June, 2009. Findings and recommendations focused on the following:

Areas of consensus among CHSP partners.

- Areas of disagreement among CHSP partners.
- Suggestions for improving the JPB.

Key Issues for the CHSP and its Governance

For the purposes of this final report, key governance issues and the recommendations accepted by the JPB are restated in the sections which follow.

“How” partnered are we? A core dissent area is the perception of power. Some JPB members do not perceive themselves as having equal influence and question how fairly upcoming decisions about community priorities and subsequent funding will be made. This dissent has the possibility of splitting the partnership.

Priorities. Deciding on the community’s priorities regarding the distribution of limited funding, especially in times of increased economic uncertainty, is a “hot” topic. This has the potential for increased tension, conflict, and trust issues between the CHSP partners as well as community stakeholders (e.g. provider agencies and citizen advocacy groups.)

Evaluation of the CHSP Process



CSHP Governance

Relationships. To maintain its viability as a partnership, the CHSP process must continue to earn the trust of the community it is serving (the public and service providers). Further, there will be a continuous balancing act to ensure that differences about decision-making processes and differences about desired outcomes does not hinder the overall effectiveness of the JPB.

Good choices (outputs and outcomes). It is imperative that the CHSP process continue to strive for meaningful accountability of the outputs as well as the outcomes of its funding distribution.

Public sector accountability. The requirements and constraints of government sector accountability and transparency can sometimes be difficult to work within. However, it should not be an obstacle to working together successfully, it is one that must be clearly acknowledged and accepted.

Voice and power. Community stakeholders should have some voice in the decision-making process about human services in this community.

Positioned for change. The CHSP process and its governance must have the structure to anticipate changes in the environment and build its adaptive capacity.

Recommendations for the JPB

For this report, the recommendations which were part of the June presentation to the JPB are restated. The recommendations are premised on the JPB remaining intact but with a slightly different role and mandate. The recommendations are also premised on creating a larger community group that would play a role in providing input and a voice on human services needs and priorities on an ongoing basis to help inform JPB decision making processes.

Evaluation of the CHSP Process



CSHP Governance

1. Governance structure, membership, and voting issues should be resolved and put to rest so that the JPB can focus on more strategic issues. MGT recommends that the JPB remain intact and its primary focus should be policy making relative to CHSP outcomes, funding priorities and/or funding initiatives based on data and evidence that is collected, analyzed, and reported every two years. MGT also recommends that the membership be expanded to include at least three members that are not board or staff of CHSP partners and voting rights be extended to the three non-CHSP partner members. The JPB should consider including at least one representative from a funding-type agency—either state government or foundation.
2. MGT concurs with the City's Health and Human Services Target Issue Committee that a larger community group (henceforward called the HHS Community Group) be established to review the results of the needs assessment and evaluation and build consensus on strategic priorities. It should be noted that an expanded body was also recommended by the 21st Century Council Citizen Task Force in 1997. We feel it is important for a larger, more representative body to have a voice in providing input on human service needs and priorities. The JPB would then play a role in using this information to help guide strategic priorities related to CHSP. Its members should include community representatives committed to participating in a collaborative planning effort. The JPB should convene the initial meeting and guide the selection of an appointed leader(s) of the HHS Community Group.

Evaluation of the CHSP Process



CSHP Governance

3. MGT recommends that this consensus process be led by an independent facilitator that is neither a funder or grant recipient, but is known to and respected by the community's health and human services network. The previous work of the 21st Century Council has set a precedent for this approach to achieving community input. Further, following the examples of other communities described in the case studies above, we recommend that the structure for convening and obtaining input from the HHS Community Group be established for a time period no less than six months including the commitment for ongoing, active engagement by those participating in the HHS Community Group.
4. MGT recommends that a series of community town hall meetings be held to present the results of the needs assessment and evaluation and to obtain community input concerning strategic priorities. Further the community town hall meetings should also provide an open invitation to involve any community citizens for the subsequent duration of the HHS Community Group meetings.
5. The results of the town hall meetings will be provided to the HHS Community Group for its use in developing recommendations for strategic community priorities. Likewise, following the work of the HHS Community Group, the resulting community priority consensus should be reported to key stakeholder groups and the community using the town hall process.

Evaluation of the CHSP Process



CSHP Governance

6. MGT recommends that part of the JPB's role be reframed to that of monitoring the CHSP's implementation of the strategic priorities established by the HHS Community Group including ongoing evaluative information. In its monitoring role, the JPB meetings can be formally held as infrequently as one time per year at the conclusion of a funding cycle, and on an ad-hoc basis for tactical input concerning staff administration of the program.
7. MGT recommends that the JPB determine the frequency and process by which future comprehensive needs assessments, evaluations and strategic repositioning of the CHSP be conducted. This will include how and by whom these studies will be funded.
8. We recommend that the time cycle of future reassessments, as described in item six above, be every two to four years.
9. Consider sending a CHSP representative to the Council on Foundations' fall conference (October 5-7 in San Antonio, Texas.) The overarching theme for the conference is engaging and evaluating 21st century public-private partnerships.

The above recommendations were accepted by the JPB at its June, 2009 meeting. To facilitate implementation of the recommendations accepted by the JPB, additional recommendations are presented in **Chapter 6** of this report.

6.0 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Conclusions and Recommendations



MGT of America, Inc was retained to conduct the CHSP needs assessment and process evaluation. In this chapter, MGT presents major conclusions and recommendations related to the CHSP needs assessment and evaluation. MGT's conclusions and recommendations are premised on the assumption that CHSP is an appropriate mechanism for meeting human service needs. MGT's recommendations are also based on interactions with service recipients and people in neighborhoods who have real needs and challenges. These interactions confirm that people in this community do have real needs, some needs are being met, and some are not being met. Most important, these interactions have led to the conclusion that many people in this community make daily living decisions (DLDs) based on very limited choices that affect their lives and the lives of others in this community. Indirectly, and directly in some instances, we are all impacted by the DLDs made by those in need.

Human Service Needs

One of the most important objectives of this study was to provide a comprehensive needs assessment and identify gaps in resources and services. In the sections that follow, MGT offers a series of recommendations based on the results of the needs assessment.

Service Needs/Framework

Recommendation 6-1: Reconfigure the grouping of human services into one or more of the following:

- Prevention Services – help prevent, limit, or minimize the need for human services. Prevention services have proven to be cost efficient and effective. Without a major focus on prevention services, demand and service costs will continue to increase. Prevention services can cut across the age continuum and can have a significant impact across all service needs and service populations.

Conclusions and Recommendations



Service Needs/Framework

- Intervention Services – provide a “social safety net” to help families and individuals during a crisis for a limited period of time. The need for time limited intervention may result from a number of crisis situations, including the need for temporary financial assistance, shelter, etc.
- Protection Services – protect individuals, children, and families from real or perceived threats. Examples include child protection, child and adult abuse and neglect services, and domestic violence shelters.
- Support Services – may aid recipients for the rest of their lives because of their circumstances (chronic physical and mental illness, long-term disability).

Recommendation 6-2: Use the following service categories to help frame human service needs and accompanying risk factors and indicators:

- Family Functioning.
- Child/Adolescent Functioning.
- Adult Functioning.
- Elderly Functioning.
- Safety and Security.

For each service category, data to support key risk factors and indicators is found in **Appendix A**.

Conclusions and Recommendations



Service Needs/Framework

Family Functioning

MGT recommends that the following service needs and priorities be targeted in order to address risk factors and key indicators related to family functioning.

- Services that focus on stabilizing families in crisis, including services that meet basic needs such as emergency and transitional housing, financial assistance, and referral for supportive services.
- Services that address risk and protective factors including family relationship dysfunction, domestic violence, alcohol and substance abuse, health issues, and chronic mental illness.
- Services that address problem behaviors including parenting skills and family violence.
- Services that address education or skills acquisition that result in greater self sufficiency and building assets, including employment and training and financial disability.
- Services that target prevention, intervention, and treatment of families in high risk ZIP codes, as defined by poverty level and other key indicators and risk factors.
- Services that are designed to strengthen and unify families and/or promote stable living conditions.
- System support services that provide crisis intervention, problem solving, counseling, and that give information and referrals to appropriate human service agencies.
- Services that pilot new or innovative approaches to meeting the needs of families that are outcome- and impact-based.

Conclusions and Recommendations



Service Needs/Framework

Child/Adolescent/Youth Functioning

MGT recommends targeting the following service needs and priorities in order to address risk factors and indicators related to Child/adolescent/youth functioning.

- Services that target prevention, intervention, treatment, and support in high risk ZIP codes, based on poverty level and other key indicators and risk factors such as juvenile justice referrals; single female households; Department of Children and Families abuse investigations; school readiness; and teen births, infant mortality, and low birth weight babies.
- Services that provide a safe, nurturing, educationally stimulating, developmentally and culturally appropriate environment for children 0-5 years.
- Specialized services for children and youth of domestic violence victims, the homeless, the disabled, and children and youth with challenging behaviors and/or cultural barriers.
- Services that provide a comprehensive range of prevention, intervention, treatment, and support for families and youth who are at risk of dropping out of school, or who are pregnant.
- Services that provide residential supports for runaway/homeless youth, children with medical conditions, children with mild to moderate behavioral and emotional dysfunction, and children and families affected by domestic violence or substance abuse.
- Services that provide youth development activities in a safe, professionally supervised environment that emphasizes not just prevention or problems, but preparation for the challenges of life. Examples include after –school tutoring, drama and arts programs, teen councils, cultural activities, community service, environmental projects, and other life skills programming.
- Services designed to reduce recidivism within the juvenile justice system and facilitate family access to support services.
- System support services that provide crisis intervention, problem solving, counseling, and that give information and referrals to appropriate human service agencies.
- Services that pilot new or innovative approaches to eliminating or reducing key risk factors and indicators that are outcome- and impact-based.

Conclusions and Recommendations



Service Needs/Framework

Adult Functioning

MGT recommends targeting the following service needs and priorities in order to address risk factors and indicators related to adult functioning.

- Services that target prevention, intervention, treatment, and support in high risk ZIP codes, based on poverty level and other key indicators and risk factors such as homelessness, substance abuse, sexually transmitted disease, chronic health and mental conditions, and family violence.
- Specialized residential services for adults who are domestic violence victims, homeless, disabled, and those suffering from moderate behavioral and emotional dysfunction.
- System support services that provide crisis intervention, problem solving, counseling, and that give information and referrals to appropriate human service agencies.
- Services that provide adults with severe and persistent mental illness with appropriate treatment.
- Services that provide a comprehensive range of prevention, intervention, treatment, and support for adults and families who are at-risk.
- Services designed to reduce the recidivism of young adults within the criminal justice system.
- Services that provide adults and families with counseling, in-home education, parenting, safety, housekeeping, organization, family support, nutrition, and budgeting.
- Services designed to provide emergency and transitional housing; counseling; financial assistance; and referrals for supportive services, education services, employment, and childcare.
- Services provided during non-traditional hours and weekends, including emergency assistance, transportation, and child care.
- Services that pilot new or innovative approaches to eliminating and/or reducing key risk factors and indicators that are outcome- and impact-based.

Conclusions and Recommendations



Service Needs/Framework

Elderly Functioning

MGT recommends targeting the following service needs and priorities in order to address risk factors and indicators related to elderly functioning.

- Services that target prevention, intervention, treatment, and support in high risk ZIP codes, based on poverty level and other key indicators and risk factors such as disability, living in high risk environments, nutrition, activities of daily living (ADLs), and others.
- System support services that provide crisis intervention, problem solving, and counseling to the elderly, and that give information and referrals to appropriate human service agencies.
- Services that provide a comprehensive range of prevention, intervention, and protection that enable the elderly to live independently.
- Services that meet the nutrition, emotional, and socialization needs of the elderly.
- Services that are designed to facilitate decision-making about home- and community-based care, long term care (LTC), and assisted living.
- Services that target the abuse , exploitation, and victimization of the elderly.
- Services designed to assist grandparents raising grand children, particularly in high risk ZIP codes.
- Services that are designed to assist the elderly with adults living in the home who are involved in substance abuse.
- Services designed to increase the safety and security of the elderly in their homes.
- Services that pilot new or innovative approaches to meeting the needs of the elderly and eliminating and/or reducing key risk factors that are outcome- and impact-based.

Conclusions and Recommendations



Service Needs/Framework

Safety and Security

MGT recommends targeting the following service needs and priorities in order to address risk factors and indicators related to safety and security.

- Services that target prevention and intervention in high risk ZIP codes, based on poverty level and other key indicators such as the crime index, adult and juvenile recidivism, and others.
- System support services that provide crisis intervention, problem solving, and counseling individuals and families in neighborhoods, and that give information and referrals to appropriate human service agencies.
- Services that target building neighborhood coalitions and neighborhood support to address neighborhood safety and security.
- Services that focus on reducing adult and juvenile recidivism.
- Services that pilot new or innovative approaches to neighborhood safety and security that are outcome- and impact-based.

Human Service Needs

This configuration is based on the assumption that prevention is the most optimal strategy for impacting certain risk factors and indicators and has the greatest potential for minimizing the need for other types of services which may be more costly over a sustained period of time. At the same time, it recognized that people do have crisis in their lives and need help immediately to get beyond whatever crisis they are confronted with. There is also recognition that there are vulnerable individuals and populations that need protection to ensure their safety, security, and well-being. Likewise, there is recognition that support services are needed on a long-term basis for certain segments of the population.

Conclusions and Recommendations



Human Service Needs

As indicated earlier, there have been a number of past efforts to examine needs, indicators of needs, and, in an effort to measure quality of life, and human service needs. In 1996, the 21st Century Council, in its Quality of Life report, suggested the importance of coherence, coordination, communication, creativity, caring, change, and commitment as essential components of a dynamic human services system. These components are equally important today. What is equally important is to look at needs, and services to meet needs, as an interrelated, interdependent system rather than simply providing one disconnected at a time.

Human service programs must bounce people back as fast as possible, because the longer it takes the more difficult it becomes for people to recover. Conversely, the sooner an individual is out of crisis or achieves self-sufficiency or no longer needs protection or other types of assistance, the more everyone benefits.

CHSP funding areas or human service areas have remained largely unchanged over the years. MGT is recommending that CHSP focus on the four areas mentioned earlier and that key indicators, risk factors, and outcomes be agreed upon for each of the four areas and CHSP resources be targeted to address key indicators, risk factors, and outcomes. Funding priorities would focus on addressing agreed upon indicators, risk factors, and outcomes.

Recommendation 6-3: Focus resources on addressing key indicators and risk factors associated with service groupings in **Recommendation 6-1** and the service needs and priorities, identified, for family functioning, child/adolescent functioning, adult functioning, elderly functioning, safety and security in **Chapter 4.0**. An example of a framework for grouping services is provided in **Exhibit 6-1**.

Conclusions and Recommendations



Human Service Needs

EXHIBIT 6-1 CHSP FRAMEWORK

	Birth/Childhood/ Adolescents	Working-Age Adult	Senior/Elderly
Prevention Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prenatal Care • Immunization • Nutrition programs • Children's insurance • Child support services • Mental health 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vocational training • Disease management • Employment services • Cash assistance • Higher-education assistance • Mental health 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Flu shots • Disease management • Mental health
Intervention Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Health care management • Food programs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Re-employment training • Cash assistance • Housing assistance • Health care management • Food programs • Financial counseling 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Food programs • Housing assistance
Protection Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mental health • Child protective services • Shelter services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mental health • Adult protective services • Shelter services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mental health • Adult protective services
Support Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disabled support • Mental health support 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disabled support • Mental health support • Employment accidents 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Long-term care • Nursing home/assisted living
Enabling Strategies	Information and referral, information systems, innovative programs.		

Conclusions and Recommendations



Human Service Needs

Recommendation 6-4: Support development and implementation of an information system similar to SAMIS, which is utilized by the Juvenile Welfare Board of Pinellas County, or the AVOCARE system (currently in use in Tallahassee), to provide human service related data that can be used by funders and service providers.

Recommendation 6-5: Until a system is in place to collect, compile, and report on key indicators and risk factors, the human services need assessment should be updated every two-three years. Based on the results of the needs assessment, key indicators, risk factors, and outcomes related to prevention, intervention, protection, support, and service categories should be examined and adjusted or modified, if needed.

Recommendation 6-6: Agencies should be guided and supported in collecting data to help determine progress in addressing indicators, risk factors, and outcomes. A key factor in evaluating CHSP funding requests should be the extent to which indicators, risk factors, and outcomes are being addressed or will be addressed with CHSP funds.

Recommendation 6-7: Base CHSP funding priorities on prevention, intervention, protection, support, key indicators, risk factors, and related outcomes. Once funding priorities are adopted, agencies should be funded based on whether programs and services are targeted at one or more prevention, intervention, protection, and support indicators, risk factors, and outcomes.

Recommendation 6-8: In conjunction with conducting a needs assessment every two years, CHSP funding priorities should be re-examined every two years to ensure that funding priorities are properly aligned with human service needs, indicators, risk factors, and outcomes.

Conclusions and Recommendations



Human Service Needs

Recommendation 6-9: Invest the time and resources to send CHSP staff to agencies such as the Juvenile Welfare Board of Pinellas County, the Children's Trust in Miami, or other organizations recognized for having model programs and systems in place for aligning key indicators and risk factors with outcomes and funding priorities.

Action Steps – Recommendations 6-1 through 6-9

- The JPB, working in partnership with the HHS Community Group recommended in the JPB report, should reach a consensus on priority risk factors and outcomes for prevention, intervention, protection, and support.
- CHSP staff should be directed to develop alternatives for compiling data to support using priority risk factors and outcomes for prevention, intervention, protection, and support.
- Examine the feasibility of adapting a data management system to support implementation and use of risk factors and outcomes for prevention, intervention, protection, and support.
- The JPB, working in collaboration with the HHS Community Group, should review CHSP funding priorities every two years.

CHSP Process

As mentioned several times in this report there is consensus that the CHSP process is a viable and appropriate process for meeting human service needs. Based upon the input solicited from key stakeholders, including CHSP partners, CHSP staff, agencies, and CRT members, several recommendations are provided below.

Conclusions and Recommendations



CHSP Process

CHSP Application Process

Recommendation 6-10: Streamline and simplify the CHSP application to reduce the burden on CHSP staff and applicant agencies by shifting the focus of the application on how CHSP funds will be used to address risk factors, indicators, and outcomes.

A vast majority of the agencies that request CHSP funding apply year after year and are well known to CHSP staff. Unless there is a change in an agency's legal status, such as not being incorporated or losing 501(c)(3) status, certain documentation that is currently required may not be necessary. The guiding principle for streamlining the application should be what is the most essential information needed in order to make an informed decision about how CHSP funds will be used to address key risk factors, indicators, and outcomes. The primary focus of the CHSP application should be on how CHSP funds will be used, and the ability of the agency to effectively and efficiently use the CHSP funds as proposed in the CHSP application.

Recommendation 6-11: For funding requests of \$10,000 or less, consider developing a modified CHSP application to reduce the burden on agencies and CHSP staff.

Currently, agencies that request \$5,000 or less must complete the same application as an agency applying for \$150,000. If staff and agency time is factored into the preparing and reviewing a request for \$5,000, it probably cost much more than \$5,000 to prepare and review the application and complete the CHSP process.

Conclusions and Recommendations



CHSP Process

Recommendation 6-12: To facilitate a shift toward funding based on addressing indicators, risk factors, and outcomes, consider implementing multi-year funding.

MGT recommends pilot testing multi-year funding with a small group of agencies. Some agencies tend to get funded at the same level or near the same level each year. Multi-year funding would support moving towards addressing indicators, risk factors, and outcomes, and give agencies ample time to demonstrate the impact of CHSP funding on indicators, risk factors, and outcomes. Multi-year funding is a common practice for some human service funders and recognize that it can take time to show results and impacts in certain areas.

Action Steps for Recommendations 6-10 through 6-12

- CHSP staff should review the CHSP application to identify any information that is not essential to the agency evaluation and decision making process.
- The JPB should establish a policy related to funding requests less than \$10,000 and direct staff to modify the application and review process for requests less than \$10,000.
- Initiate pilot testing multi-year funding, and develop criteria and a framework for approval by the JPB.

Conclusions and Recommendations



Citizen Review Team

Recommendation 6-13: The use of citizen volunteers is commended. Maintain the CRT structure, but develop criteria to screen volunteers.

It is not unusual for funders who use volunteers to help make funding decisions to establish criteria. For example, the Juvenile Welfare Board of Pinellas County uses criteria to determine eligibility and to screen volunteers. The current information form that prospective volunteers complete should be expanded to include criteria that CHSP staff can use to screen volunteers.

Recommendation 6-14: Expand the volunteer pool by reaching out to a broader segment of the community.

Over the years, staff have done a great job recruiting volunteers and attempting to make the CRTs as diverse as possible. However, both volunteers, agencies, and some staff feel that more should be done to include different segments of the community. Prior to the annual CHSP process, a “call for volunteers” should be issued throughout the community to various organizations and groups. The criteria discussed in the previous recommendation may be useful in helping to shape the call for volunteers.

Conclusions and Recommendations



Citizen Review Team

Recommendation 6-15: To help expand the volunteer pool, consider placing a limit on how many years a volunteer can serve. MGT recommends after five years of consecutive service, a volunteer must wait out a year or two before serving again on a CRT.

It is very commendable that some volunteers continue to serve year after year on the CRTs. Continued service provides a certain level of continuity, knowledge, and understanding that is beneficial. However, if expanding the volunteer pool to broaden participation of different community segments is to occur, limiting service is a viable option.

Recommendation 6-16: As part of the CRT training, include more content on how to conduct the agency site visit and the roles, responsibilities, and expected behavior and attitudes of CRT members.

Agency site visits are a very vital part of the current CRT training but should be expanded to address site visit expectations and realities. MGT recommends utilizing experienced CRT team leaders to help facilitate the discussion and/or bringing in agency representatives to share site visit experiences.

Action Steps for Recommendations 6-13 through 6-16

- By 2011, develop specific criteria and begin using the criteria as the basis for staffing the CRTs. CHSP staff should research volunteer screening and selection used by other funder. Criteria should be inclusive in order to ensure that opportunities to volunteer are extended to a broad segment of the community.
- Examine alternative design and delivery mechanisms for CRT training, including simulations and interactive training modalities using multimedia tools.

Conclusions and Recommendations



CHSP Budget Deliberations

Recommendation 6-17: Discontinue conducting budget deliberations at the end of the day after site visits.

As a practical matter, both volunteers and staff are typically worn out and worn down at the end of a site visit day. By conducting budget deliberations the following day, or within two days of the site visit, it provides time for volunteers to reflect on the site visit, collect their thoughts, and come back much fresher. A number of volunteers indicated that the current procedure was taxing and often times resulted in rushing towards decisions so that they could go home.

Recommendation 6-18: For volunteers and agencies, specify the criteria that will be used to determine whether a funding request is granted, denied, reduced, or increased.

It should be very clear to volunteers involved in budget deliberations what criteria they should be basing their decisions upon. The same should also be clear in the award letters that are sent to the agencies after deliberations are completed. While it is helpful to include comments and findings in the award letters, agencies should be clear about the criteria. Otherwise, findings may not be sufficiently addressed in future applications. There is also a disconnect between the rating form used by the volunteers and the CHSP application which should be eliminated. Unless the agency presentation covers the factors in the rating form, it puts volunteers in the position of making a judgment call on certain factors. In other words, the rating form and the application should be more closely aligned with each other.

Conclusions and Recommendations



CHSP Budget Deliberations

Recommendation 6-19: Base funding on indicators, risk factors, and outcomes for prevention, intervention, protection, and support.

MGT recommends that prevention be the top priority for funding. This recommendation is premised on the notion that funders have the responsibility for establishing funding priorities and it is a common practice of human services and other types of funders. Within the context of prevention as a funding priority, it does not mean that other areas are not important. What it does mean is that addressing indicators, risk factors, and prevention outcomes is critical in meeting community needs.

Recommendation 6-20: Clarify appeals procedures and practices and provide written guidelines to the Appeals Committee.

CHSP staff need to take a look at the appeals process and pull essential appeals procedures in writing so that they can be articulated to participants in the process. Agencies should know what to expect and how to prepare, and the same for committee members who conduct the process. At the minimum, there should be one committee meeting prior to conducting the appeals meeting with agencies.

Action Steps for Recommendations 6-17 through 6-20

- Develop written evaluation criteria to guide decisions about CHSP agency awards.
- Incorporate the evaluation criteria into the agency workshops and CRT training.
- Incorporate the evaluation criteria into the budget deliberations process.
- Use the evaluation criteria to help document funding decisions in the agency award letters.

Conclusions and Recommendations



Joint Planning Board

Recommendation 6-21: Implement recommendations in the Joint Planning Board report submitted July 2009 with amendments to JPB membership.

The recommendations included in the July report to the JPB should be acted upon. There are still some concerns about the size of the JPB and the number of representatives for each partner agency. MGT has no objection to revisiting this issue and that each partner be limited to one representative on the JPB. In addition, expand the membership to four non-partner representatives. The role of the JPB as an advisory body may also need further clarification. The JPB is responsible for recommending and providing guidance relative to funding and priorities, which can either be accepted or rejected by the respective governing body of each CHSP partner. It should be very clear that the governing body of each CHSP partner is responsible for making policy.

Recommendation 6-22: Take the necessary steps to ensure that the HHS Community Group recommended in the Joint Planning Board report has the mandate, influence, and visibility necessary to carry out its role and responsibilities.

The HHS Community Group is very critical. It must garner the respect, cooperation, trust, and support required to carry out its charge. The membership of the group is key – it should be diverse and representative of different community segments and have the “movers and shakers” who can make things happen.

Conclusions and Recommendations



Joint Planning Board

Action Steps for Recommendations 6-21 through 6-22

- Expand the JPB as recommended by adding four non-CHSP partner members. Seat the HHS Community Group and reexamine the functioning of the JPB after a six month period to determine what if any changes should be made in representation and operations of the JPB.
- The JPB should establish the mandate; framework; parameters; and desired characteristics, knowledge, and skills for members of the HHS Community Group. At a minimum, this group should be charged with recommending priorities to the JPB, soliciting community input on human service needs, and issuing a community human service “report card” that reflect progress on human risk factors and indicators addressed by CHSP funding.
- Each CHSP partner should recommend up to four members of the HHS Community Group based on the parameters established by the JPB.

APPENDIX A: INDICATOR DATA

Appendix A:

Indicator Data



Family Functioning

The importance of families and the stability of families cannot be overlooked or overstated as a key factor that impact human service needs in Tallahassee and the County. Family stability has huge implications for adults, infants, toddlers, children, and youth and the community at large.

For families to thrive, basic economic and family stability are necessary. Inadequate financial resources and economic instability often result in inadequate housing, lack of transportation, poor nutrition, poor health care, and other key risk factors, which can lead to diminished capacity to function on a daily basis and undermine general well being. Family stresses caused by economic concerns, poverty, and other issues are reflected in the break-up of families, more frequent household moves, and overall family dysfunction.

One of the most common and important indicators that impact family functioning is employment and unemployment. A substantial increase in the unemployment rate started with the "Great Recession" of 2007 and continued through July of 2009. Unemployment was at its highest (7.3%) in 2009, but the lowest at 3.7 percent and 3.10 percent in 2004 and 2005, respectively.

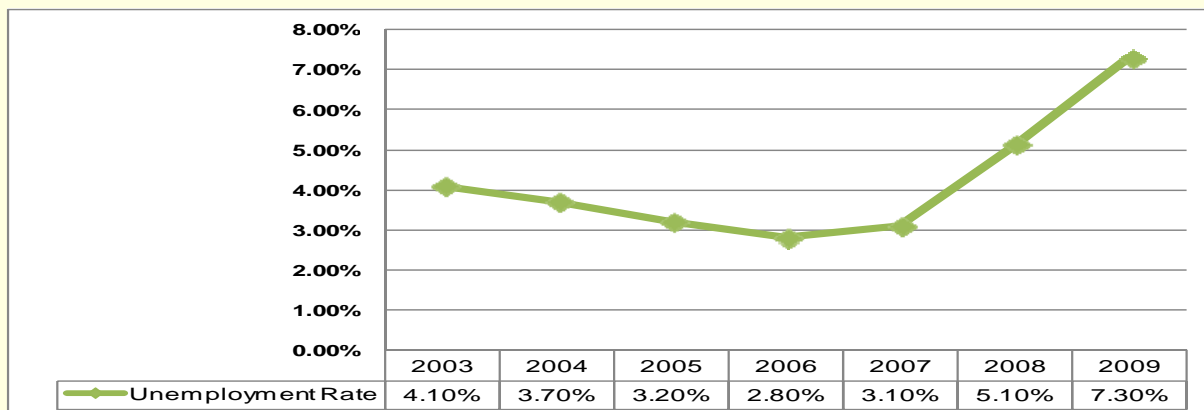
Currently, Tallahassee is experiencing its highest rate of unemployment in decades. According to some projections, the unemployment rate is expected to remain constant (at approximately 7.3 percent) and/or increase over the next two years.

Appendix A: Indicator Data



Family Functioning - Employment

**EXHIBIT A-1
PERCENTAGE OF UNEMPLOYMENT**

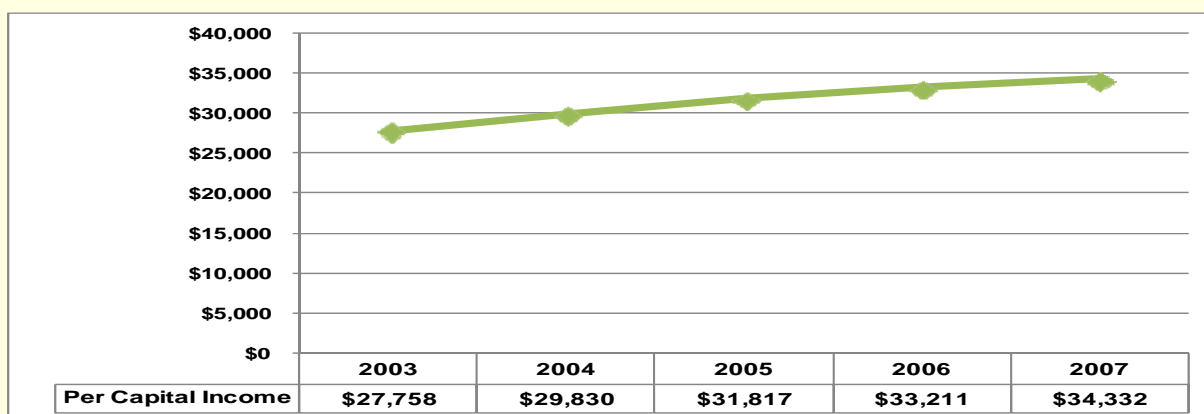


Source: Tallahassee – Leon County Planning Department.

Family Functioning – Per Capital Income

Income is a key factor in family stability and overall family functioning . Per capita income is generally viewed as a key indicator related to family well-being. Per capital income increased from \$27,758 in 2003 to \$34,332 in 2007. Based on the current economic downturn, it is expected that this will decrease in the future, which some have estimated will last another two to three years. This downturn could increase the underemployment and unemployment rates.

**EXHIBIT A-2
PER CAPITAL INCOME**



Source: Tallahassee – Leon County Planning Department.

Appendix A: Indicator Data

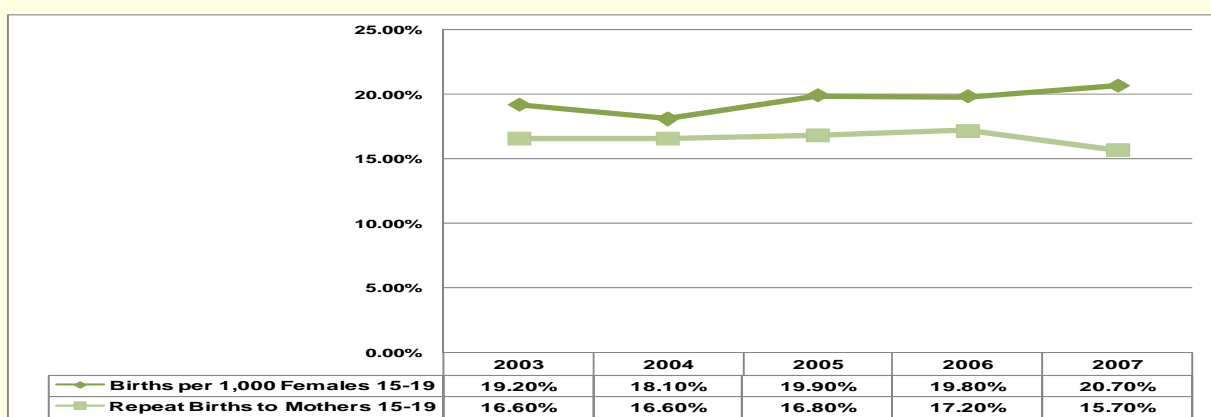


Family Functioning – Teen Births

Teen births have a very significant impact on family functioning and the need for services. Teen mothers are less likely than older mothers to start prenatal care in a timely manner and less likely to receive adequate prenatal care. Babies born to teens are more likely to have a low birth weight. Late or inadequate prenatal care and low birth weight contribute to developmental problems and costly interventions by the health care system.

The pattern of birth rates for women between 15-19 years remained an average of 19 live births per 1,000 females over a four-year period. A small increase (20.7%) in the birth rate occurred during 2007. Repeat births among teens is a critical indicator that also contributes to developmental problems and costly interventions by the health care system. Since 2003, the percentage of repeat births to females between 15 and 19 years of age averaged 16%.

**EXHIBIT A-3
TEEN BIRTHS**



Source: Florida Department of Health.

Appendix A: Indicator Data

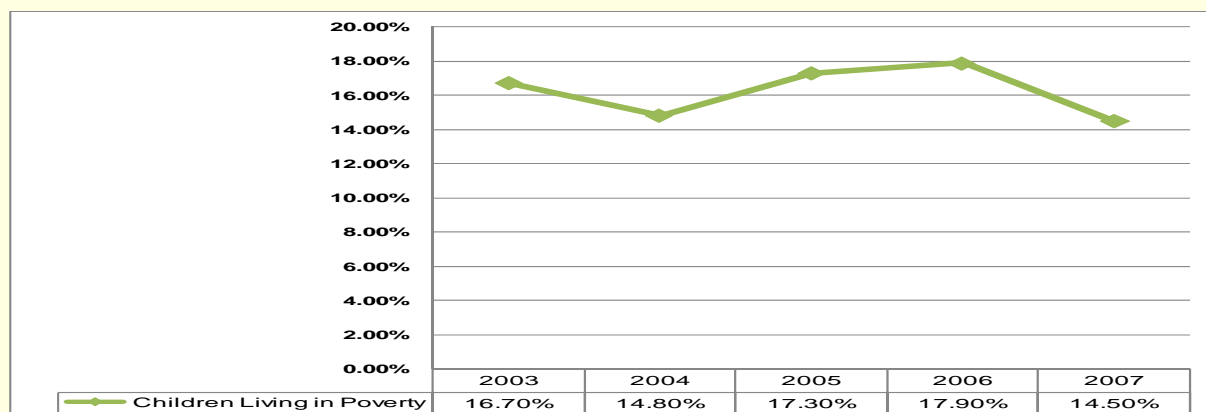


Family Functioning – Children Living in Poverty

The number of children living in poverty is also an important indicator of overall family functioning. Based on the MGT's study, when determining the need for a women's health center, MGT found that the highest concentrations of poverty and children in poverty were in three ZIP codes: 32301, 32310, and 32304, which include neighborhoods in Frenchtown, Bond, and Bond/Southside (Apalachee Ridge, Orange Avenue, Providence, and Lake Bradford Road).

These neighborhoods include public housing and/or Section 8 housing, with high concentrations of low-income women. Majority of these women are African American, with children under the age of 18 (*Assessment of the Need for Women's Health Services*, January 2005, MGT of America, Inc.). The percentage of children who live in families whose income was below the poverty line ranged from a high of 17.9 percent in 2006 to a low of 14.8 percent in 2004. This percentage has probably increased (no specific current figures available) as a result of increased underemployment and unemployment.

EXHIBIT A-4
CHILDREN LIVING IN POVERTY



Source: U.S. Census Bureau.

Appendix A: Indicator Data

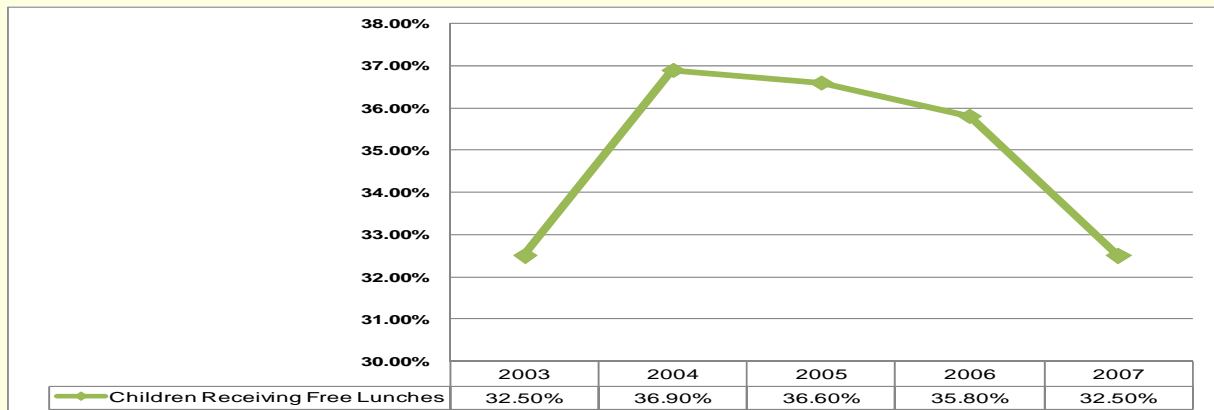


Family Functioning – Children in Poverty

The percentage of children eligible to receive free lunches was at an average of 34 percent between 2003 and 2007. In 2003 and 2007, more than 32 percent (32%) of children living in poverty were eligible to receive free lunches. In 2004, close to 37 percent (36.9%) of children living in poverty were eligible to receive free lunches, which was the highest percentage during the study period.

Based on a MGT study, *Assessment of the Need for Women's Health Services*, January 2005, almost 80 percent of children who live in Bond and 75 percent of children who live in Bond/Southside communities receive free or reduced lunch.

EXHIBIT A-5 CHILDREN ELIGIBLE FOR FREE LUNCHES



Source: Florida Department of Education.

Appendix A: Indicator Data

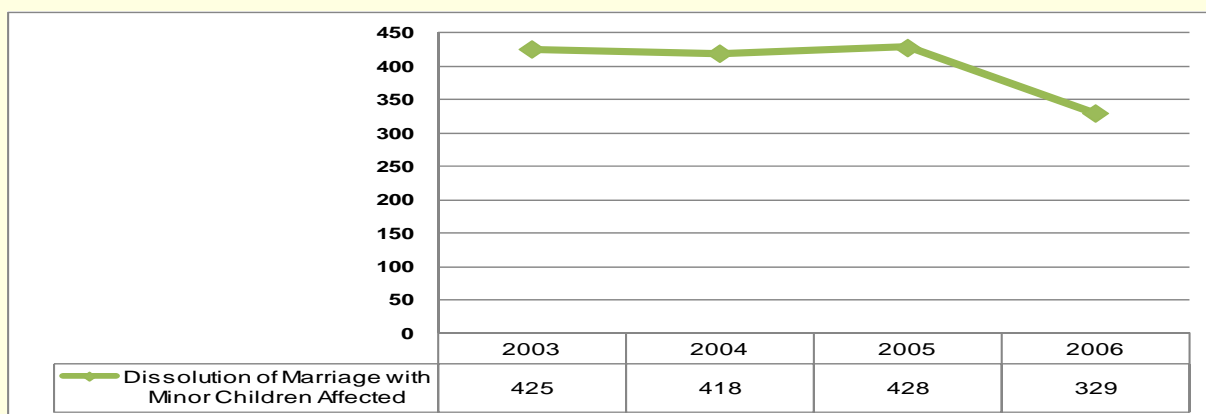


Family Functioning - Households

The break-up of families can have economic, emotional, and social consequences for children and families, which can result in the need for family support and other services. Single parent households typically encounter significant challenges maintaining a certain quality of life.

Based on a study conducted by the Center for the Study of Children's Futures, the number of divorces in which children were affected averaged around 420. There was a significant decrease from 428 marriages in 2005 to 329 marriages dissolved with minor children affected in 2006.

**EXHIBIT A-6
DISSOLUTION OF MARRIAGE
WITH MINOR CHILDREN AFFECTED**



Source: Center for the Study of Children's Futures – Children at a Glance.

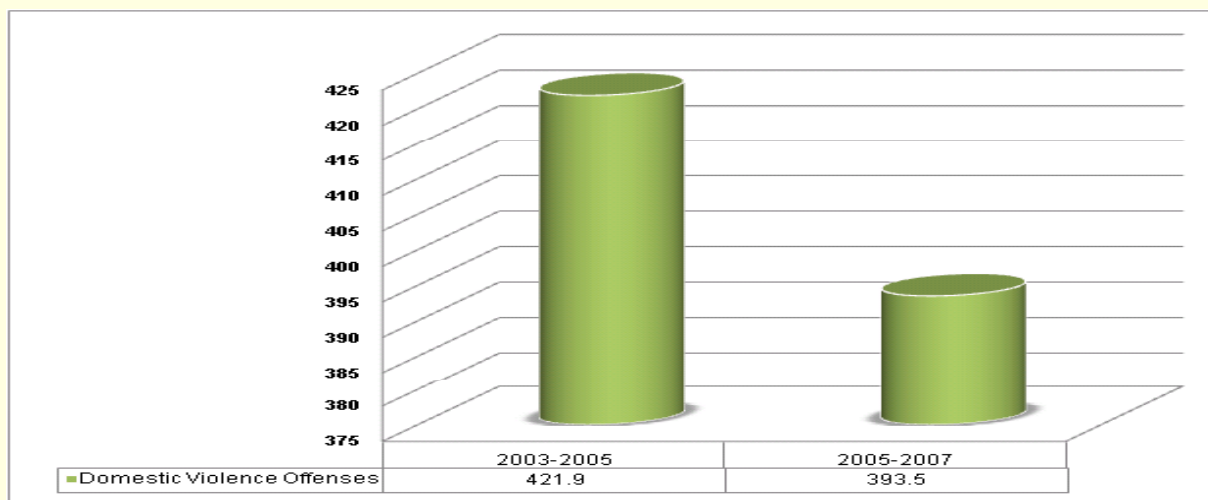
Appendix A: Indicator Data



Family Functioning – Domestic Violence

Domestic violence is a safety and security, as well as a key family functioning, issue. These issues have significant implications on adult victims and children and youth. Based on this data, the number of domestic violence offenses significantly decreased between the periods of 2003-2005 from 421.9 to 393.5 in 2005-2007. However, more recent data from the Florida Department of Law Enforcement counted 1,313 domestic violence reports in 2008.

**EXHIBIT A-7
NUMBER OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE OFFENSES**



Source: Florida Department of Health.

Appendix A: Indicator Data



Child/Adolescent/Youth Functioning

There is little argument that the well-being of children and youth is important to any community. The well-being of children and youth is associated to healthy family functioning. A healthy birth, healthy development, and free from disease and injury, help to ensure that children and youth grow to be productive, independent adults. Conversely, problems at birth and early development such as low birth weight, poor nutrition, limited intellectual and sensory stimulation, illness affecting development, or other health and environmental problems may follow a child into adolescence and adulthood. These problems can manifest into learning problems, social maladjustment, chronic health problems, juvenile delinquency, or other issues. Thus, indicators of the healthy well-being of children and youth are the most critical piece of a community needs assessment.

Child/Adolescent/Youth Functioning – Infant Mortality

Infant mortality is a major concern for parents, healthcare professionals, and other stakeholders in the County. Based on stakeholders' input, infant mortality is perceived to be one of the most critical issues. Based on Florida Department of Health data, the exhibit below shows that infant mortality rates have been greater than 8 between 2003 and 2007. The highest rate of infant mortality was at 10.5 in 2003.

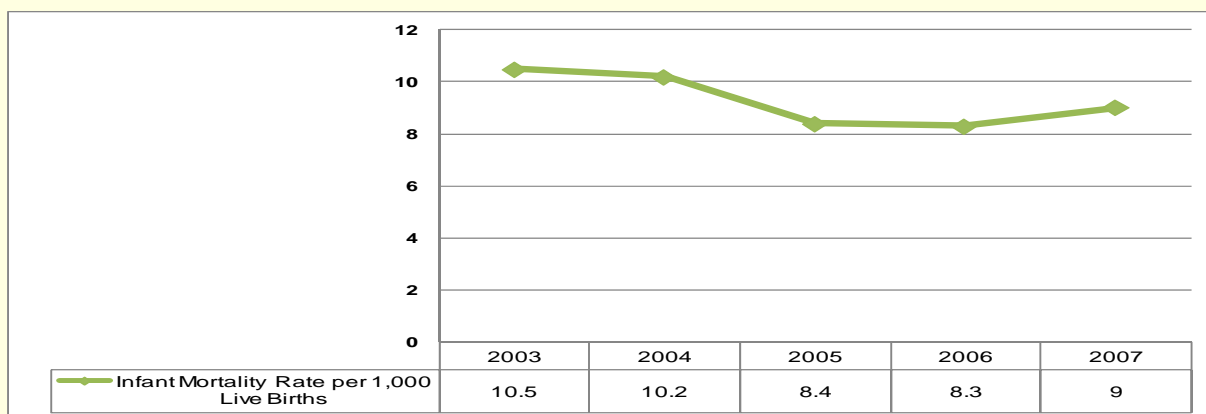
While the rates decreased to slightly more than 8 in 2005 and 2006, the rate increased to 9 in 2007. Based on MGT's *Assessment of the Need for Women's Health Services* study, the Bond community had the highest rate of infant mortalities per 1,000 births (20.1%) which, at the time, was much higher than the state (7.53%) or the national rate of 7.0 percent.

Appendix A: Indicator Data



Child/Adolescent/Youth Functioning – Infant Mortality

EXHIBIT A-8
INFANT MORTALITY RATE
PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS



Source: Florida Department of Health.

Appendix A: Indicator Data

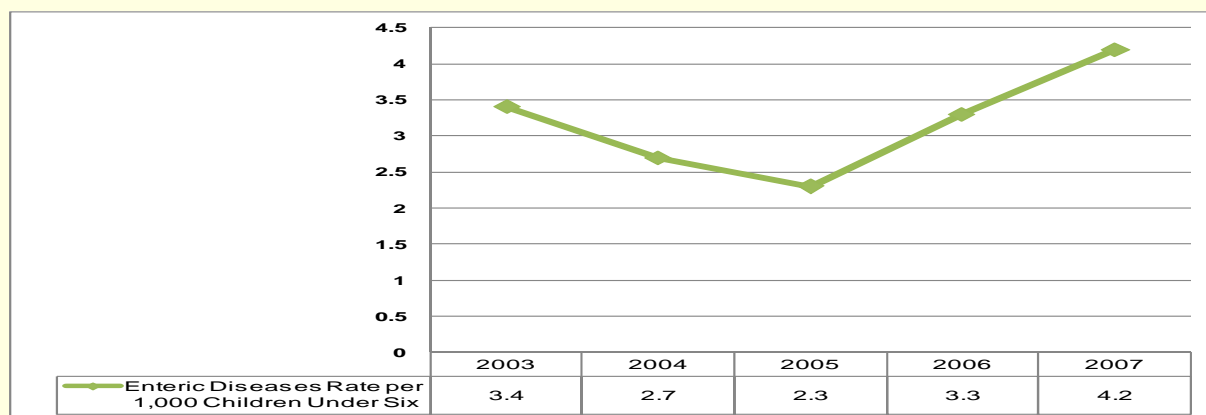


Child/Adolescent/Youth Functioning – Enteric Diseases

Young children are especially vulnerable to a group of communicable diseases that lead to diarrhea or bacterial and viral infections of the gastrointestinal tract. These gastrointestinal illnesses, known as enteric disease, are caused by bacteria, parasites, or viruses.

The absolute rates and changes in those rates can be used to measure the health quality of an infant's home environment and the family's dietary habits. Based on Florida Department of Health data and the study period, the highest rate of enteric diseases among children under the age of six was in 2007 at 4.2. Conversely, the lowest rate was in 2005 at 2.3.

EXHIBIT A-9
ENTERIC DISEASES RATE PER 1,000 CHILDREN UNDER THE AGE OF SIX



Source: Florida Department of Health.

Appendix A: Indicator Data

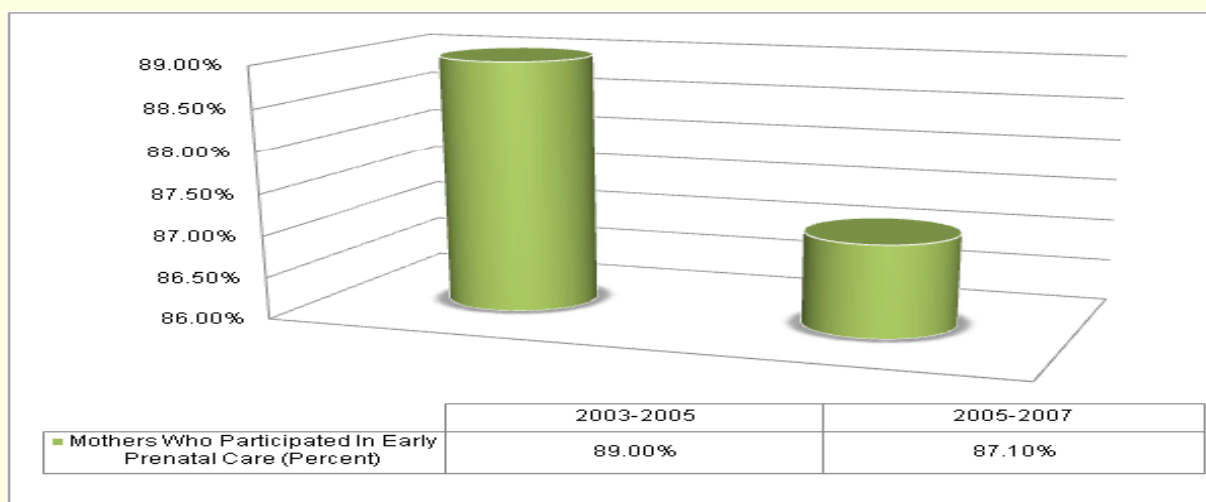


Child/Adolescent/Youth Functioning – Prenatal Care

Healthy births begin with good prenatal care. Studies have shown that prenatal care, beginning in the first trimester can significantly reduce the risk of maternal morbidity and poor birth outcomes that result in developmental delays or health problems in infants and young children. Women who do not receive early prenatal care are much more likely to have premature births and low birth weight infants.

Based on Florida Department of Health data, the percentage of mothers participating in early prenatal care decreased from 89 percent in 2003-2005 to 87.1 percent in 2005-2007, which is a two percent decrease. In addition, based on this data, almost nine out of ten mothers did participate in early prenatal care.

EXHIBIT A-10
MOTHERS WHO PARTICIPATED IN EARLY PRENATAL CARE



Source: Florida Department of Health.

Appendix A:

Indicator Data



Child/Adolescent/Youth Functioning – Substance Abuse

Research during the past 30 years supports the view that there is a link between alcohol, tobacco, other drug use, school achievement, delinquency, and other important adolescent outcomes. The following exhibits present results from the Florida Youth Substance Abuse Survey on substance use among Leon County high school and middle school students. It should be noted that the data provided is self-reported. Youth who have dropped out of school, irregularly attend school, do not attend school due to drug-related problems, or are incarcerated would not be included in the sample. In addition, based on a survey conducted by Tallahassee Equality Action Ministry (TEAM) in spring 2009, substance abuse treatment for high school and middle school students in Leon County is limited. TEAM identified eleven agencies that provide substance abuse treatment. Of the eleven agencies, only two serve the middle and high school-age populations.

Based on the Florida Youth Substance Survey, in 2006, approximately 19 percent of the high school respondents reported marijuana or hashish use. More than 40 percent (41.9%) of these respondents, in 2006, reported alcohol use, which resulted in the highest percent among these respondents.

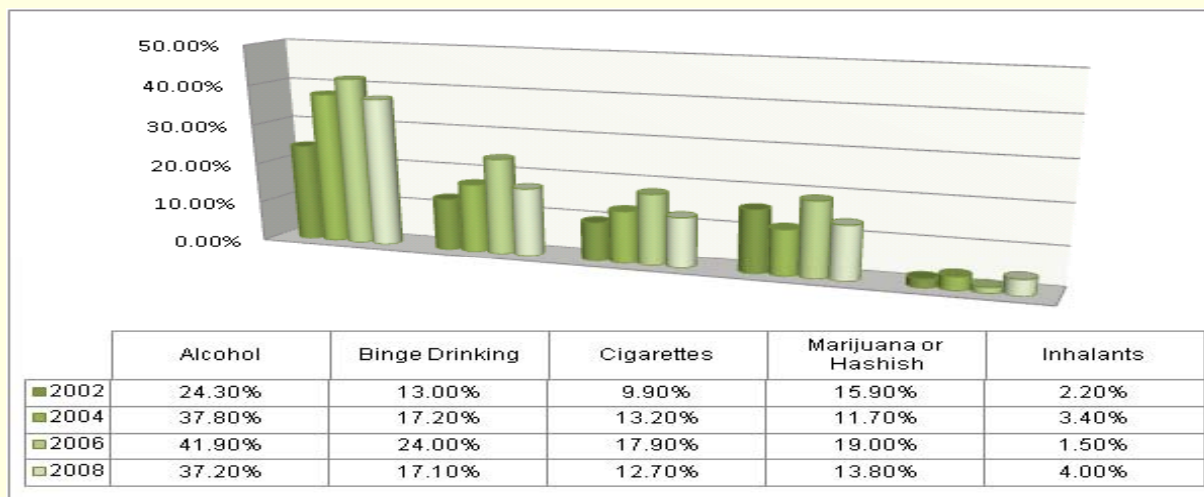
Overall, the use of inhalants was the lowest, ranging from 1.5 percent to 4 percent. The use of alcohol was the highest among these respondents, ranging from 24.3 percent to 41.9 percent. In 2002, approximately 13 percent stated that they had participated in binge drinking, while in 2006 the percentage increased to 24 percent. Overall, 2006 had the highest percentages for use of alcohol, binge drinking, cigarettes, and marijuana or hashish.

Appendix A: Indicator Data



Child/Adolescent/Youth Functioning – Substance Abuse

EXHIBIT A-11
PAST 30 DAY ALCOHOL AND DRUG USE - HIGH SCHOOL



Source: Florida Youth Substance Survey – Leon County Report.

Based on the Florida Youth Substance Survey, in 2006, approximately 7 percent of the middle school respondents reported marijuana or hashish use. More than 18 percent (18.9%) of these respondents, in 2006, reported alcohol use.

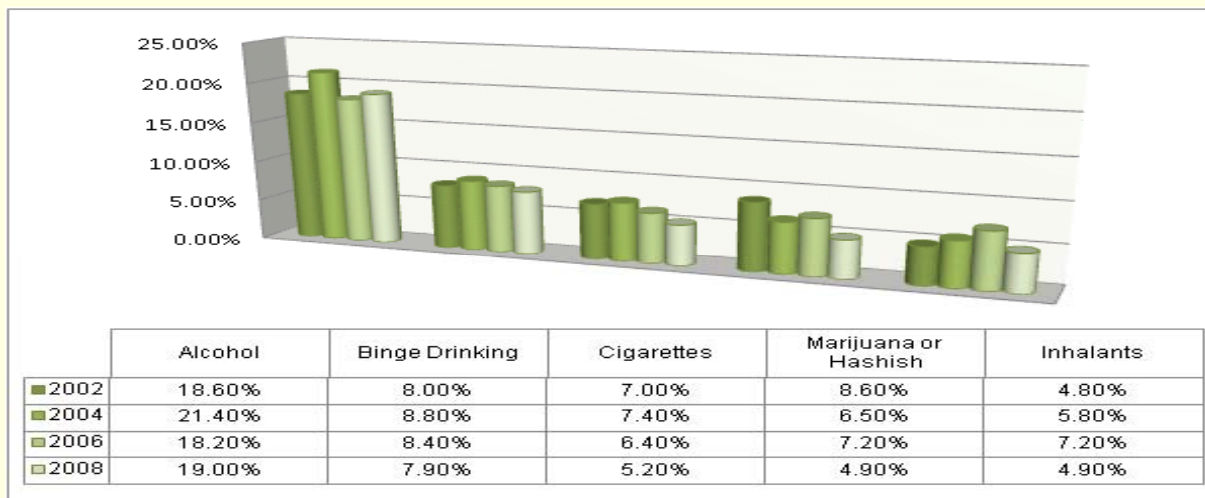
Overall, the use of inhalants was the lowest, ranging from 4.8 percent to 7.2 percent. In 2002, approximately 8percent stated that they had participated in binge drinking, while in 2006 the percentage slightly increased to 8.4 percent. Overall, 2004 had the highest percentages for use of alcohol, binge drinking, and cigarettes.

Appendix A: Indicator Data



Child/Adolescent/Youth Functioning – Substance Abuse

EXHIBIT A-12 PAST 30 DAY ALCOHOL AND DRUG USE - MIDDLE SCHOOL



Source: Florida Youth Substance Survey – Leon County Report.

Appendix A: Indicator Data

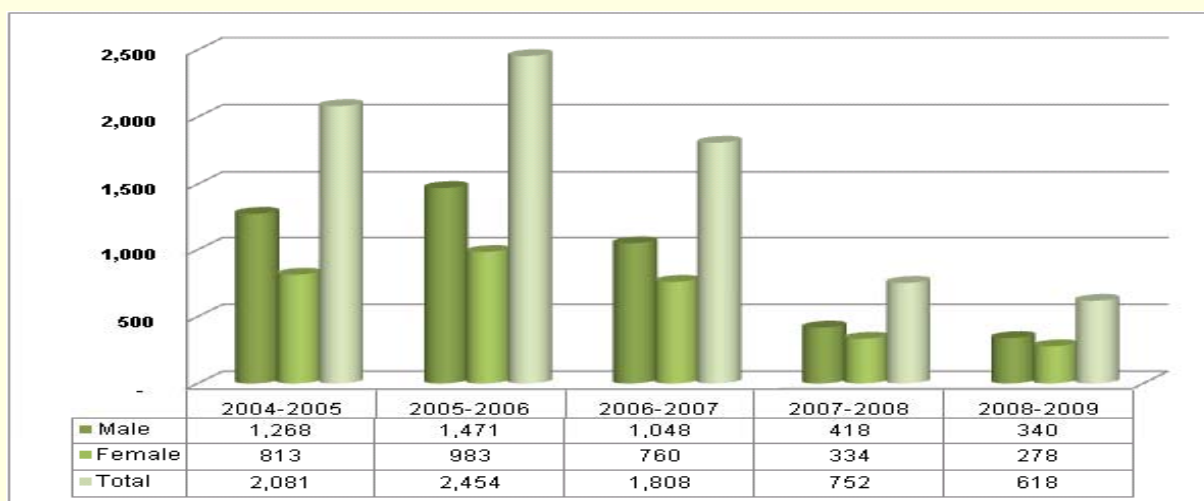


Child/Adolescent/Youth Functioning – Mental Health

In 2001, the U.S. Surgeon General's *Report of the Surgeon General's Conference on Children's Mental Health, A National Action Agenda*, concluded that one in ten children and adolescents suffer from a mental illness severe enough to cause some level of impairment. Yet, in any given year, it is estimated that about one in five of such children receive specialty mental health services.

According to data provided by the Florida Department of Children and Families, the total number of children provided with mental health treatment dramatically decreased from 2,081 in 2004-2005 to 618 in 2008-2009. Based on this data, more male children, when compared to female children, received treatment.

**EXHIBIT A-13
MENTAL HEALTH TREATMENT FOR CHILDREN**



Source: Florida Department of Children and Families.

Appendix A: Indicator Data

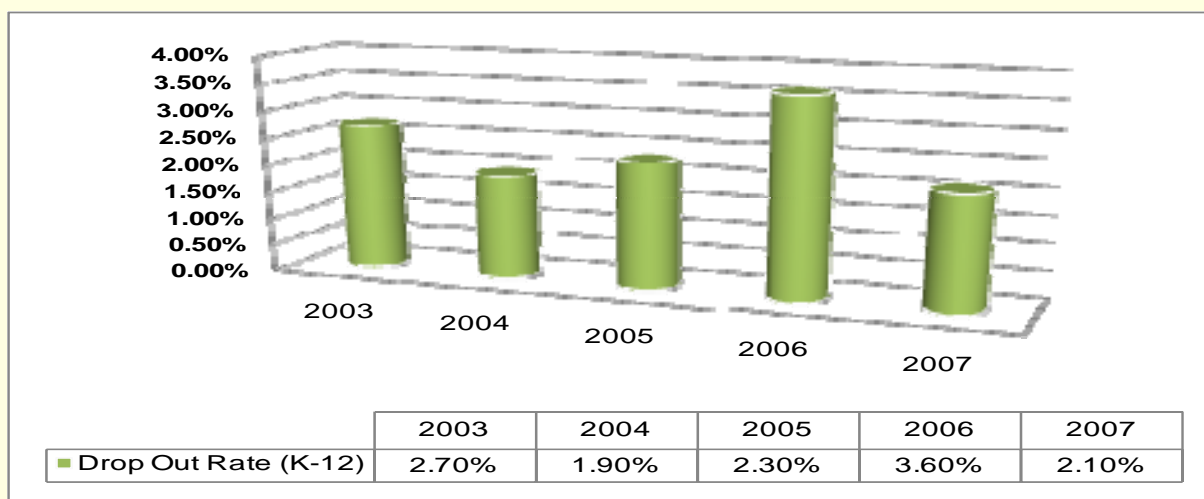


Child/Adolescent/Youth Functioning – School Dropouts

High school graduation rates are a key indicator of the success of the school system. Conversely, dropout rates are another key indicator, which can have severe consequences those students, as well as the entire community. Historically, the state dropout rate remains around 3 percent.

The exhibit presents results based on Florida Department of Education data. Based on this data, the dropout rate in the County was better than the state average, except for in 2006. However, what is not captured or presented in this data are differences between the dropout rate in certain neighborhoods/communities, which may vary significantly.

**EXHIBIT A-14
DROPOUT RATE (K-12)**



Source: Florida Department of Education.

Appendix A: Indicator Data

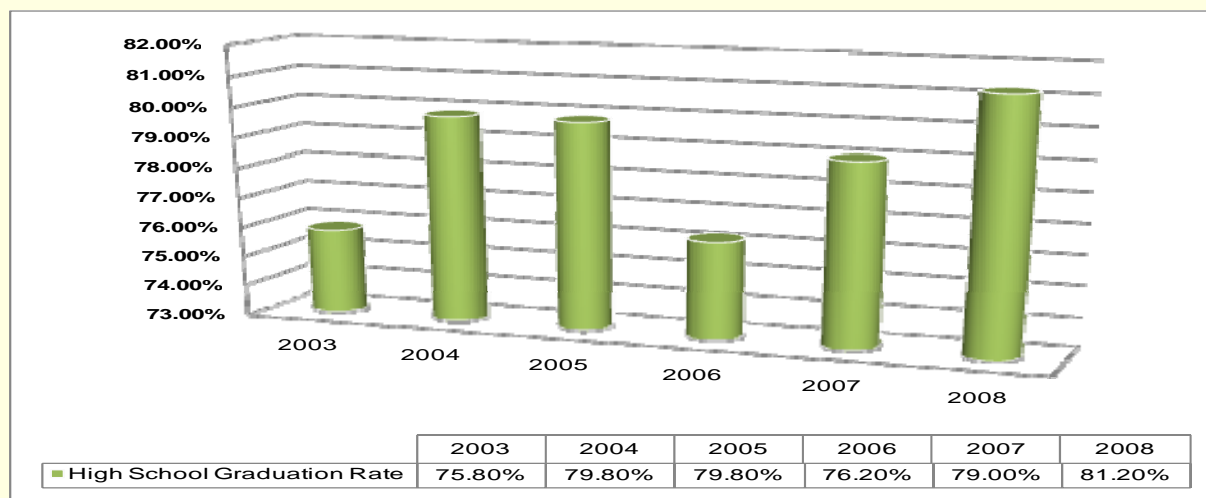


Child/Adolescent/Youth Functioning – Graduation Rates

Based on the Florida Department of Education data, the graduation rate in the County was generally higher than the state graduation rate. The state graduation rate fluctuates between 72 and 75 percent, while County ranged from 75.8 percent to 81.2 percent.

In addition a previous study conducted by MGT, the Northside neighborhoods tended to have higher graduation rates when compared to Southside neighborhoods. Based on this study, in 2005, the Bond community had lowest graduation rate at 74 percent.

**EXHIBIT A-15
HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATION RATE**



Source: Florida Department of Education.

Appendix A: Indicator Data

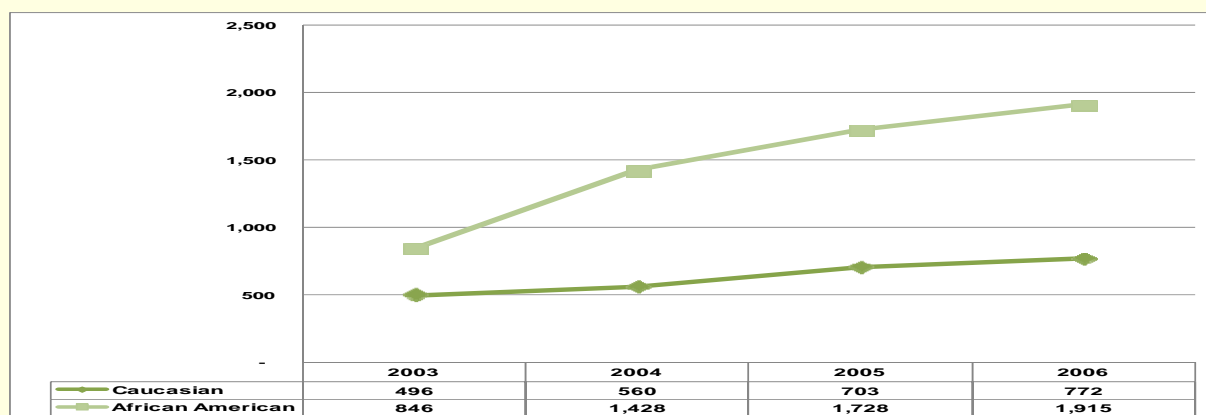


Child/Adolescent/Youth Functioning – School Suspensions

School suspensions can be a key indicator of how well children and youth function in a school-setting and community. In addition, studies show that suspensions can be linked to other issues, including increased delinquency and other anti-social behaviors. The following exhibits present results on in- and out-of school suspensions.

In-school suspensions increased between 2003 and 2006. African American students had a disproportionately high number for in-school suspensions when compared to Caucasian students. In-school suspensions for African American students increased from more than 800 (846) in 2003 to more than 1,900 (1,915) in 2006.

**EXHIBIT A-16
IN-SCHOOL SUSPENSIONS**



Source: Florida Department of Education.

Appendix A: Indicator Data

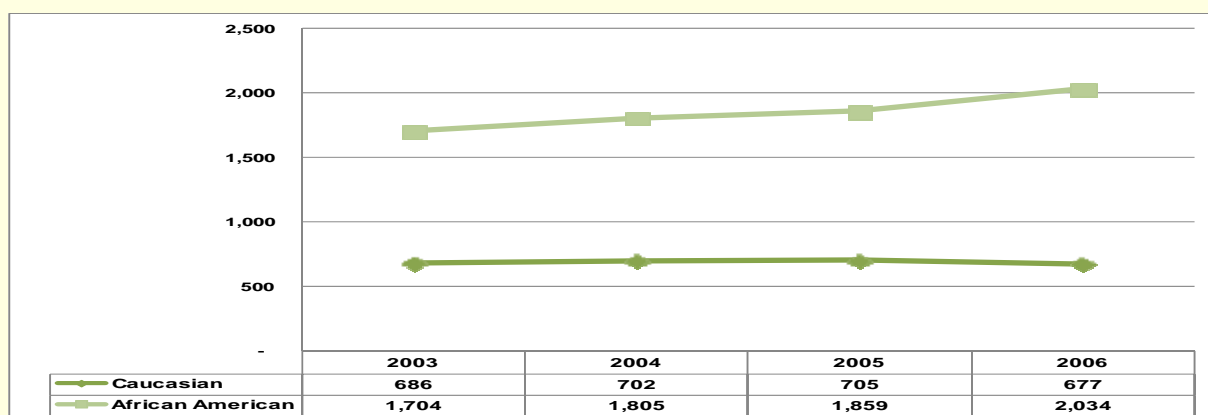


Child/Adolescent/Youth Functioning – School Suspensions

The following exhibit shows that results on out-of-school suspensions. As with in-school suspensions, the number of suspensions among African American students had a disproportionately high number when compared to Caucasian students.

Based on stakeholder input, the higher rates of suspensions for African American students is a major concern of educators and parents in the County. Parent stakeholders that MGT interviewed were particularly concerned that their children are being treated unfairly and that many schools are too quick to suspend African American students in comparison to Caucasian students.

**EXHIBIT A-17
OUT-OF-SCHOOL SUSPENSIONS**



Source: Florida Department of Education.

Appendix A:

Indicator Data



Adult Functioning

There are several ways to examine adult functioning as a key indicator of human service needs. One could examine in terms of certain characteristics such as age, or behavioral risk factors such as health status, chronic health conditions, and lifestyle. Adult functioning can also be examined in terms of socio-economic factors and/or target populations, such as the homeless or mentally ill. One of the challenges MGT faced was determining which factors to examine and the context in which they should be examined. In doing so, there was ample evidence to show that adult functioning across the age continuum is important to both family life and community life, and have a huge impact on many of the indicators discussed in the preceding sections. With this in mind, this section addresses adult functioning in terms of health and mental health. Numerous studies have shown that good physical health and good mental health impact everything from employment to family, and the ability to function on a day-to-day basis. Issues related to the elderly are addressed in a separate section.

To some extent, selected indicators related to the adult population were captured in some of the discussion related to family functioning. For example, employment, unemployment, and other family indicators are germane to the adult population in general. MGT thought it was important, however, to include adult functioning in an effort to address specific needs such as health and mental health which can affect adults and families alike.

Health insurance coverage has an impact on the ability of adults to function. Studies show that persons with health insurance and healthcare are more likely to have better physical health and more likely to be productive employees and citizens than persons without insurance coverage.

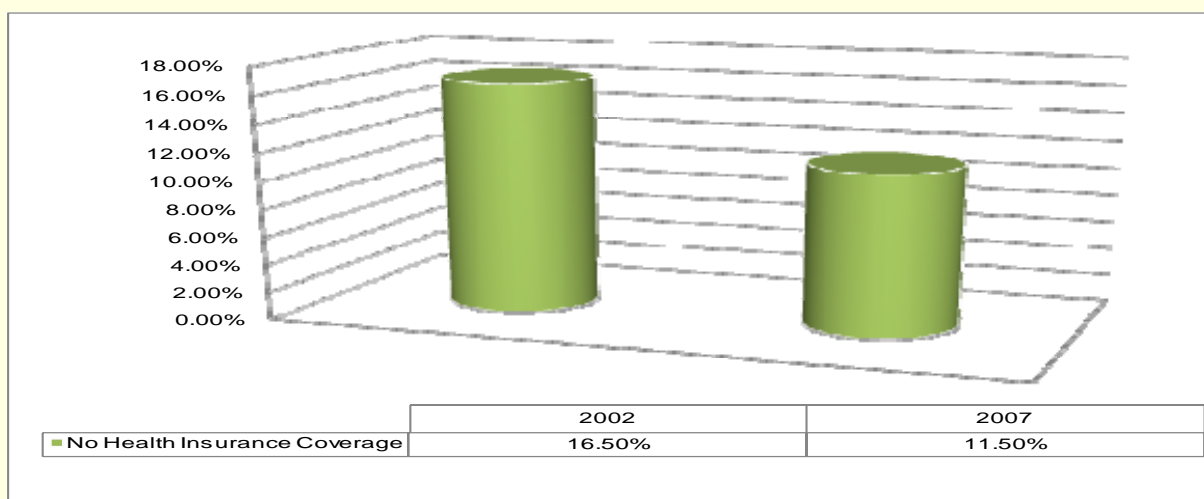
Appendix A: Indicator Data



Adult Functioning

The exhibit presents that among the adult population, adults who stated that they had no health insurance coverage decreased by 5 percent between 2002 and 2007, 16.5 percent to 11.5 percent.

**EXHIBIT A-18
ADULTS WITH NO HEALTH INSURANCE COVERAGE**



Source: Florida Department of Health

Appendix A: Indicator Data

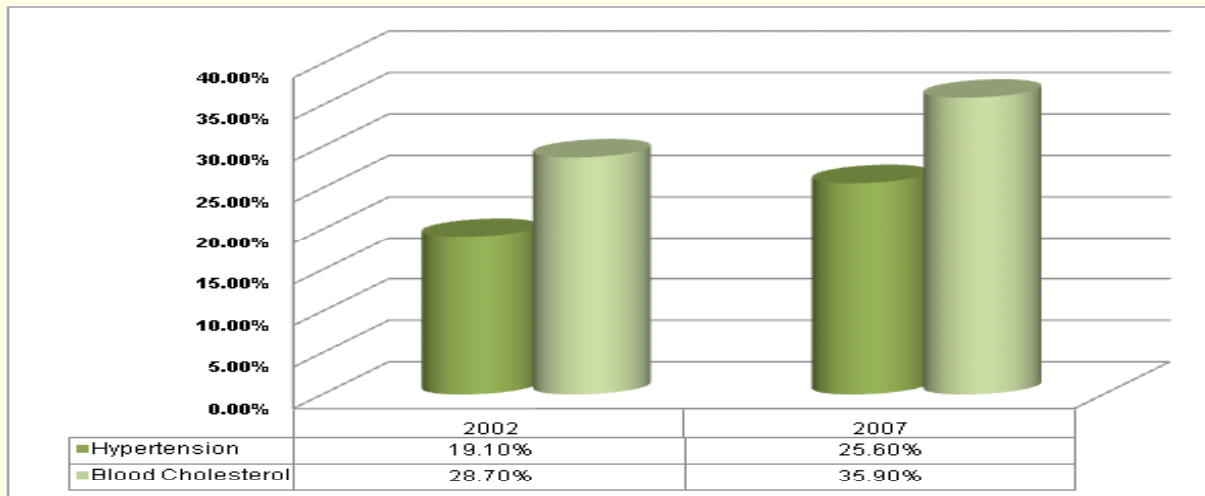


Adult Functioning

Hypertension is a serious but treatable condition that impacts physical health particularly among the minority population. As studies have shown, there is a direct link between hypertension and increased risk of stroke, heart attack, and other illnesses.

The percentage of adults who reported being diagnosed with hypertension increased between 2002 and 2005 by 6 percent, 19.1 percent to 25.6 percent. Those who reported being diagnosed with high blood cholesterol increased by approximately 6 percent between 2002 and 2007, 28.7 percent to 35.9 percent.

**EXHIBIT A-19
ADULTS DIAGNOSED WITH HYPERTENSION
AND HIGH BLOOD CHOLESTEROL**



Source: Florida Department of Health

Appendix A: Indicator Data

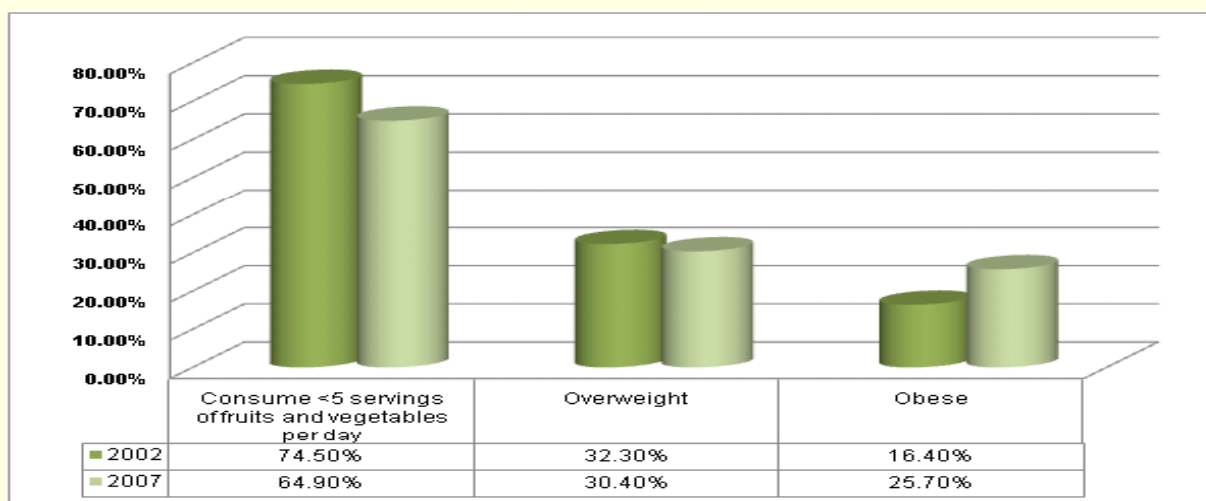


Adult Functioning

Nutrition is a key factor in overall health and can make a significant difference in conditions that impact physical health. Approximately 74 percent (74.5%), reported that they consumed less than five servings of fruits and vegetables per day.

This percentage did not change substantially between 2002 and 2007; however, it did decrease from 74.5 percent to 64.9 percent. In addition, there was a small decrease in the percentage of adults who reported that they are overweight between 2002 and 2007, 32.3 percent to 30.4 percent. However, the percentage of adults reporting that they are obese increased substantially between 2002 and 2007, 16.4 percent to 25.7 percent.

**EXHIBIT A-20
ADULTS AND NUTRITION AND WEIGHT**



Source: Florida Department of Health

Appendix A: Indicator Data

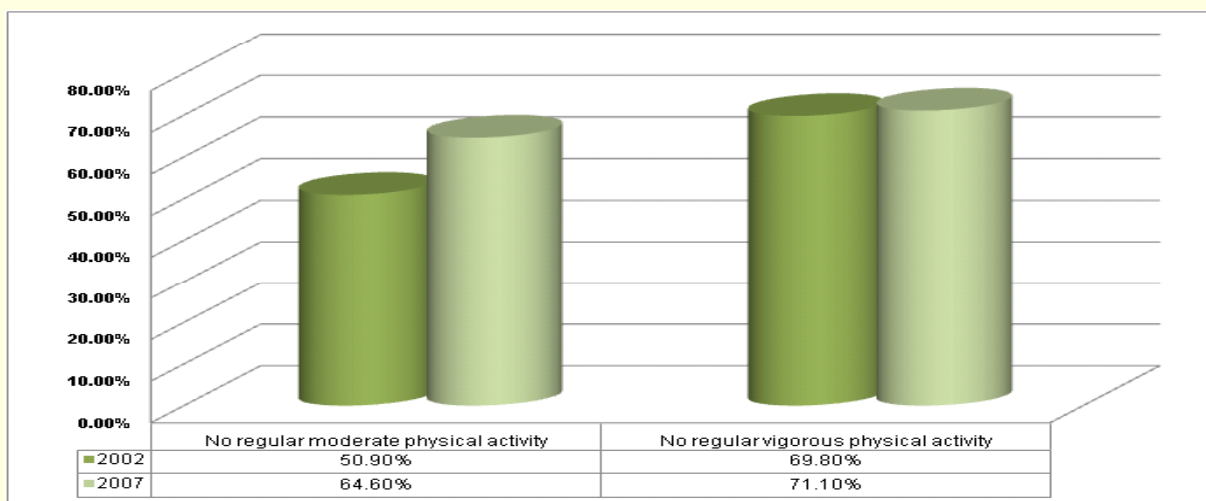


Adult Functioning

Adults who engage in physical activity tend to be healthier and less at risk than adults who live sedentary lives with little or no physical activity. The percentage of adults who reported that they did not engage in regular moderate physical activity increased between 2002 and 2007, 50.9 percent to 64.8 percent.

The self-reported pattern was consistent for the percentage of respondents who did not engage in regular vigorous physical activity. The percentages for no regular vigorous physical activity increased from 69.8 percent in 2002 to 71.1 percent in 2007.

**EXHIBIT A-21
ADULTS AND PHYSICAL ACTIVITY**



Source: Florida Department of Health

Appendix A: Indicator Data

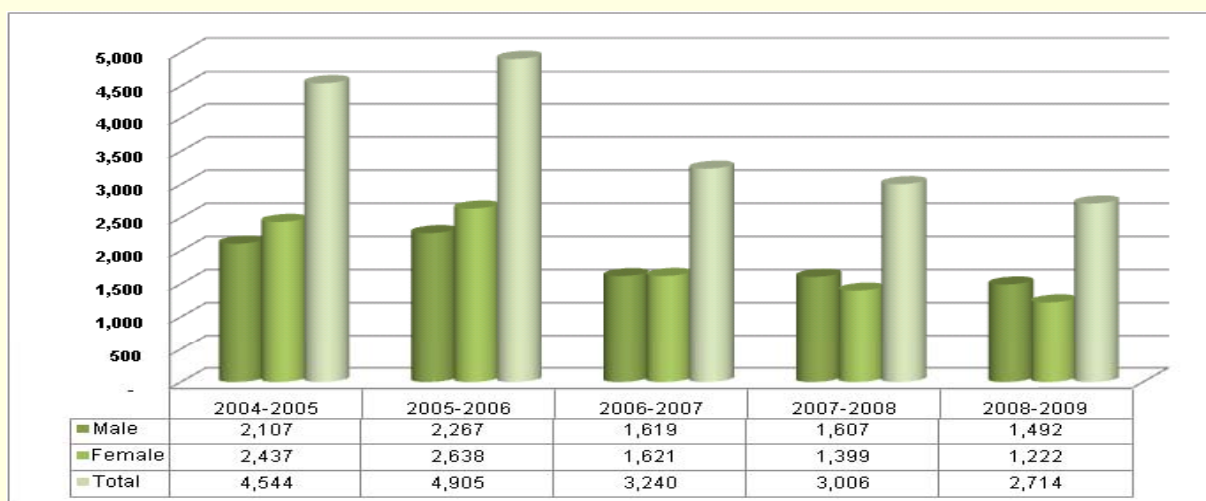


Adult Functioning

Availability of mental health services was viewed as a serious problem by mental health advocates. The number of adults receiving mental health treatment decreased from 4,544 in 2004-2005 to 2,714 in 2008-2009.

In general, more males, when compared to females, received mental health treatment. The decrease may be attributed to fewer individuals seeking treatment, the lack of mental health services, or both.

EXHIBIT A-22
MENTAL HEALTH TREATMENT - ADULTS



Source: Florida Department of Children and Families.

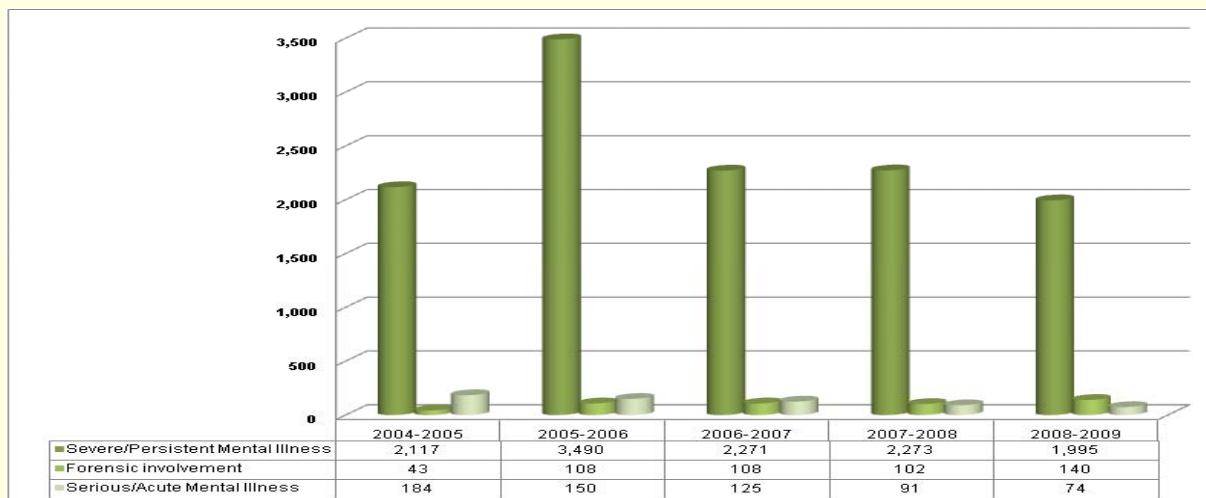
Appendix A: Indicator Data



Adult Functioning

Criminal activity and behavior is a major concern in this community and a key indicator of adult functioning. The number of adults receiving mental health treatment related to criminal behavior (forensic involvement) increased substantially from 43 in 2004-2005 to 140 in 2008-2009.

**EXHIBIT A-23
MENTAL HEALTH TREATMENT - ADULTS**



Source: Florida Department of Children and Families.

Appendix A: Indicator Data

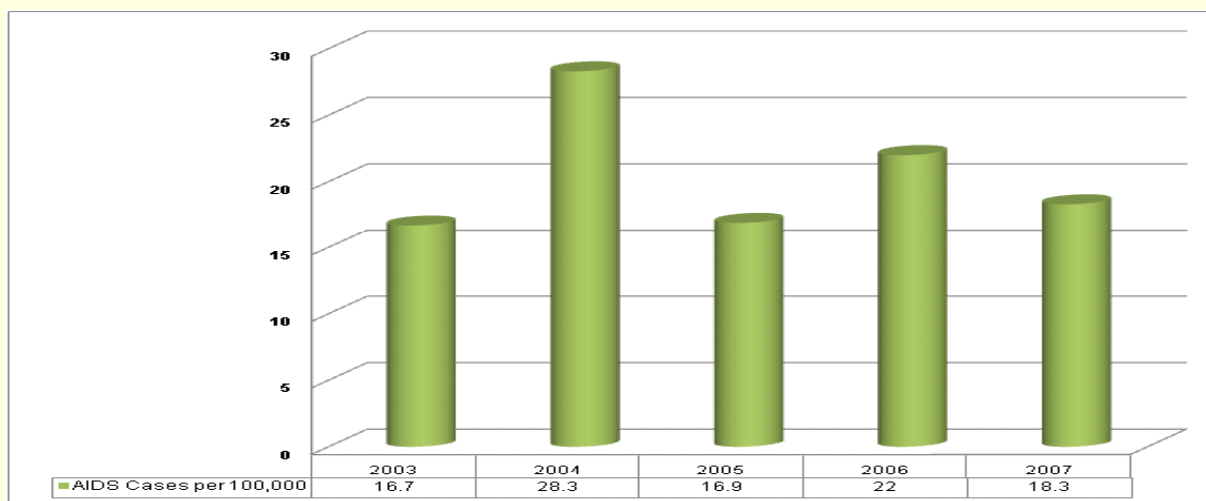


Adult Functioning

In a previous study conducted by MGT, neighborhoods/communities in Bond, Frenchtown, and East Apalachee Parkway had higher levels of both Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) and Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) cases in comparison to other parts of Leon County.

Based on MGT's previous study, the Bond community had the highest rate of AIDS infection cases in Leon County (42.07 cases per 100,000 people). The exhibit shows that the number of AIDS cases increased significantly from 16.7 in 2003 and to 28.3 in 2004. The number of cases significantly increased again in 2006.

EXHIBIT A-24
AIDS CASES PER 100,000



Source: Florida Department of Health.

Appendix A:

Indicator Data



Elderly Functioning

A needs assessment would be incomplete without a focus on the needs of the elderly. According to the Florida Department of Elder Affairs, 2008 County Profiles, approximately 31 percent of the population was 0 to 75 years old and an additional 3.9 percent was over 84 years of age. Similar to other parts of the state and nation, Leon County is “graying,” particularly as the “Baby Boom” population becomes older. According to the Elder Affairs Leon County Profile, a majority of the 60+ population (56%) is female. Minority elderly make up about 22 percent of the 60+ elderly population. Among minority elderly 60+, almost 3,000 live at or below federal poverty guidelines. Like elderly citizens elsewhere, Tallahassee’s elderly population face a number of concerns including nutrition, companionship, cost of living, maintaining their independence, health care, transportation, and safety, to name a few. In addition, access and availability of personal care, in-home services, adult day care, assisted living, and other services become important with increasing age and disabilities and/or health conditions that may follow.

For the 60+ population, financial status can be an important indicator of the need for services. Elderly citizens who are at or below the poverty guidelines are much more likely to need certain types of services than the elderly who are more financially secure. Likewise, elderly who are healthy and without chronic health or medical conditions are less likely to need certain services. The exhibits and discussions which follow focus on several factors which are indicators of need.

Appendix A: Indicator Data

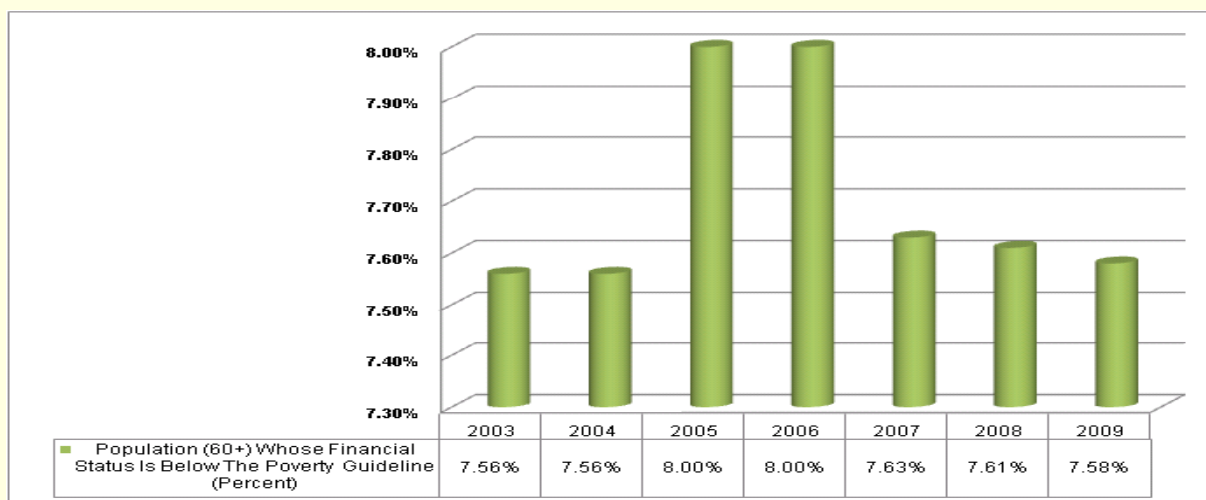


Elderly Functioning

In Tallahassee and Leon County, there are elderly persons who live at or below the poverty line, which means in some instances they are more likely to be in need of certain services.

The most significant increase in percentage of elderly whose financial status placed them below the poverty line occurred from 2004 at 7.6 percent to 8 percent in 2005 and 2006. There was a decrease in the subsequent years, averaging at 7.6 percent.

**EXHIBIT A-25
POPULATION (60+) WHOSE FINANCIAL STATUS IS
BELOW THE POVERTY LINE**



Source: Florida Department of Elder Affairs.

Appendix A: Indicator Data

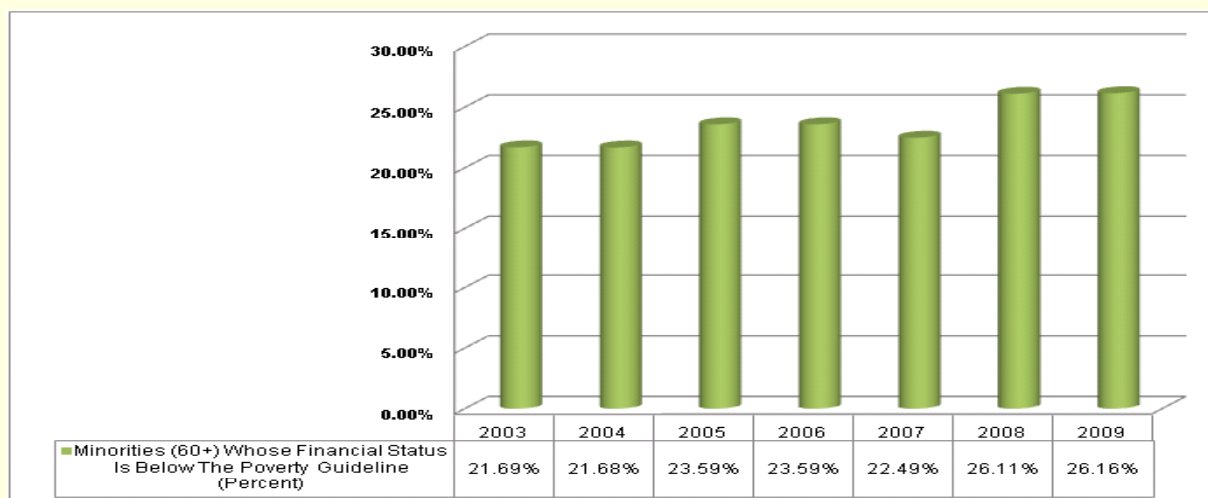


Elderly Functioning

As mentioned, financial status is an important indicator of certain needs. As shown in the following exhibit, a significant percentage of minority elderly are living at or below the poverty line. The percentage of minorities (the majority being African American) whose financial status placed them below the poverty line ranged from 24 percent with no more than a 2.5 percent variation between 2003 and 2009.

The highest percentage was in 2009 at 26.2 percent and lowest percentage was in 2004 at 21.7 percent

EXHIBIT A-26
MINORITIES (60+) WHOSE FINANCIAL STATUS IS
BELOW THE POVERTY LINE



Source: Florida Department of Elder Affairs.

Appendix A: Indicator Data

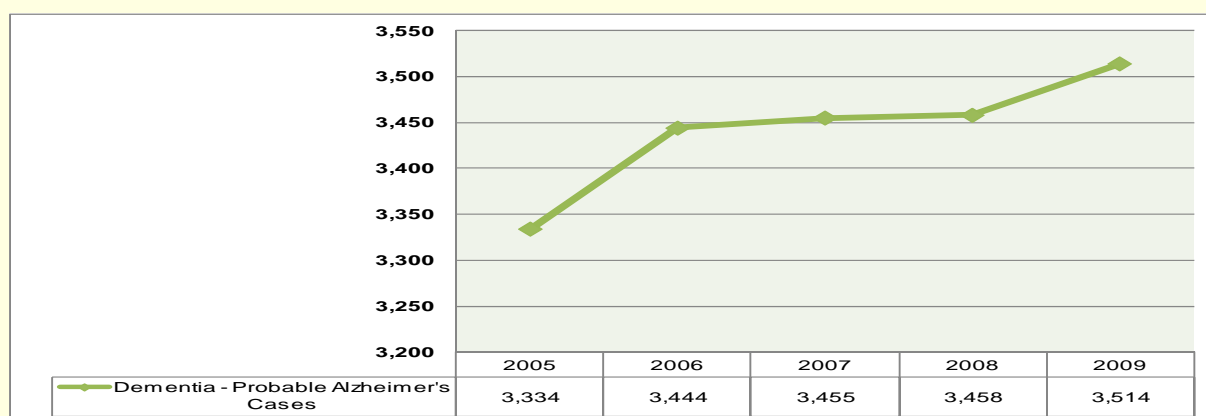


Elderly Functioning

Alzheimer's Disease can be a particularly debilitating illness for the elderly and their families. The illness can drain the elderly and their families financially, emotionally, and physically. Support services, respite services, care-giving services, and skilled nursing care tend to be critical in meeting the needs of persons with Alzheimer's Disease and their families.

The number of reported probable Alzheimer's Disease cases increased from more than 3,300 (3,334) in 2005 to more than 3,500 (3,514) in 2009. There has been a steady increase the number of cases from 2005 to 2009.

EXHIBIT A-27
DEMENTIA – PROBABLE ALZHEIMER'S CASES



Source: Florida Department of Health.

Appendix A:

Indicator Data



Safety and Security

Safe neighborhoods are important in any community and is certainly a key factor in overall perceptions about the quality of life in Tallahassee and Leon County. Throughout this study, MGT received feedback from a number of residents who indicated neighborhood safety was a major issue and concern.

For the community at large, safety and security are generally defined in terms of a low crime rate, particularly for the crimes defined as index crimes, i.e. murder, rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny, and motor vehicle theft. For children and youth, crime and violence in neighborhoods, schools, and families can significantly impact their growth and development. Although, recent figures that show a decrease in crime in Leon County, safety and security is a major issue, particularly for neighborhoods that tend to suffer from gang violence and other criminal activity. In recent months, several incidents of violence that resulted in deaths have increased and heightened concerns about youth or teen violence in particular. For example, the Youth Summit this past summer focused on youth violence and gangs which, according to law enforcement and youth themselves, is on the upswing in Tallahassee.

Throughout the study, perceptions were shared that violence has increased in recent years, particularly among young adults and in certain neighborhoods.

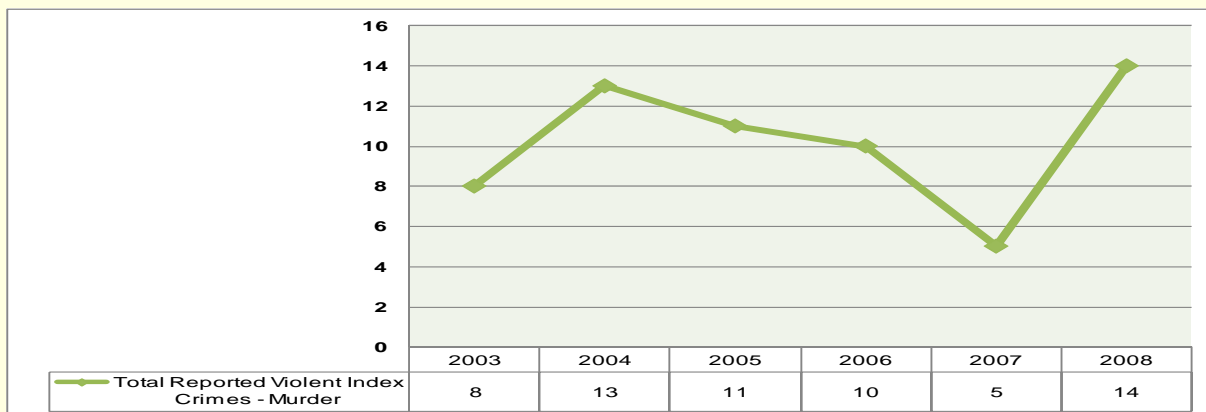
The highest number of murders occurred between 2004 and 2006, followed by a substantial increase from 2007 of five reported murders to fourteen reported murders in 2008.

Appendix A: Indicator Data



Safety and Security

EXHIBIT A-28
TOTAL REPORTED VIOLENT CRIMES - MURDER



Source: Florida Department of Law Enforcement.

Appendix A: Indicator Data

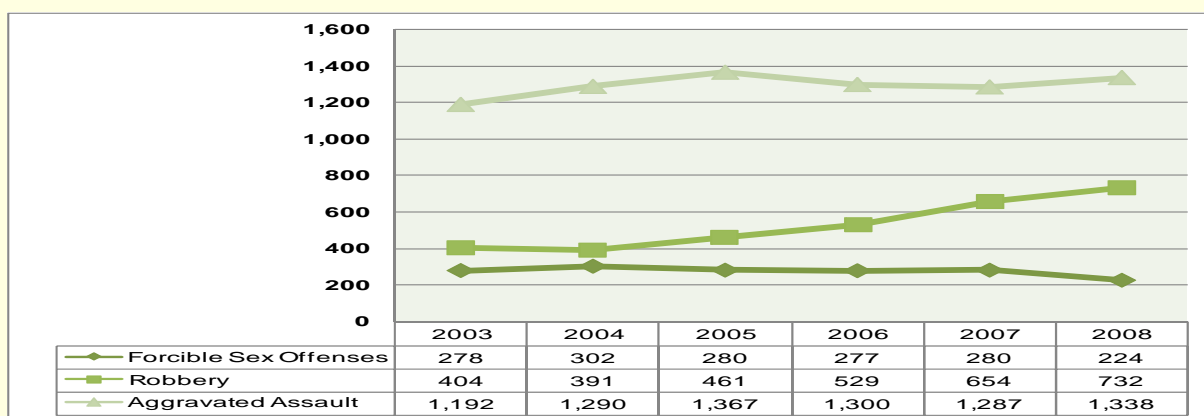


Safety and Security

Several other crimes, such as robbery, sex offenses, and robbery also shape general perceptions about safety and security in Tallahassee and Leon County. The following exhibit presents trends related to these crimes since 2003.

Since 2003, aggravated assault had the highest number of occurrences ranging from 1,287 to 1,367. Typically, aggravated assault victims and perpetrators are known to each other and often live in the same neighborhood. These results may also reflect increased gang activity, which is a growing problem in several neighborhoods/ communities. Forcible sex offenses had the lowest number of occurrences ranging from 224 to 302.

EXHIBIT A-29
TOTAL REPORTED VIOLENT INDEX CRIMES (EXCLUDING MURDER)



Source: Florida Department of Law Enforcement.

Appendix A: Indicator Data

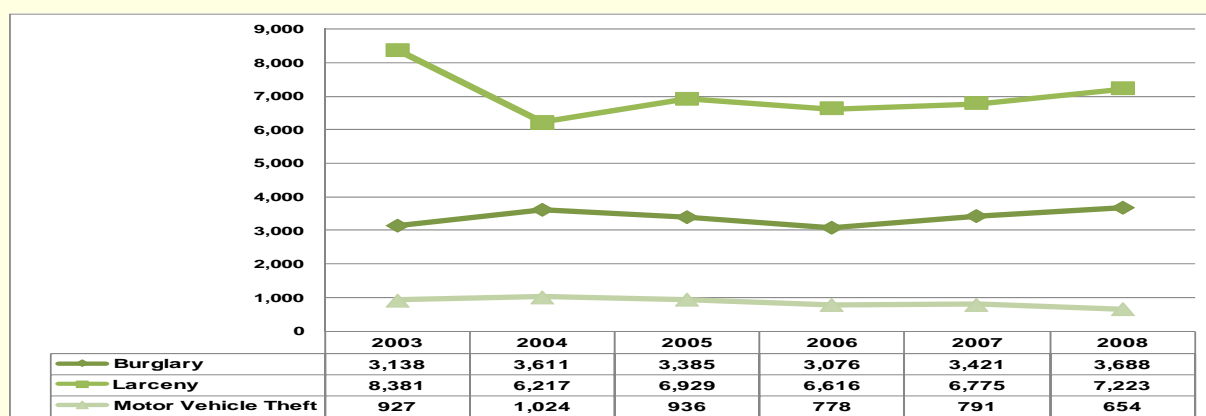


Safety and Security

In addition to acts of violence, property crimes are also a major concern of residents in several neighborhoods/communities. Crimes such as burglary and theft can leave residents feeling insecure and unsafe in their own homes.

Larceny accounted for the highest number of crimes committed between 2003 and 2008, ranging from 6,217 to 8,381. While the number of reported larcenies decreased in 2004 through 2007, the number increased to more than 7,200 (7,223) in 2008. This pattern, along with other property crimes, is expected to continue as the economy remains in a recessive state.

**EXHIBIT A-30
TOTAL REPORTED PROPERTY CRIMES**



Source: Florida Department of Law Enforcement.

Appendix A: Indicator Data

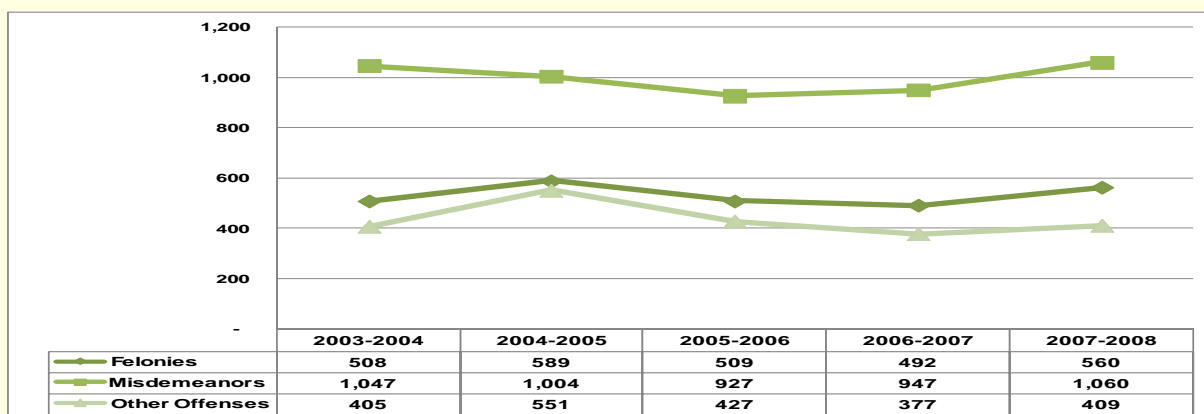


Safety and Security

Juvenile crime is viewed as a serious problem by parents, law enforcement, victims, and many youth. The following exhibit shows delinquency referrals between 2003 and 2008.

The number of referrals for felonies ranged from a high of 589 in 2004-2005 to a low of 492 in 2006-2007. Overall, misdemeanors had the highest number of delinquency referrals. The pattern of referrals shows the need for prevention, diversion, and treatment services aimed at reducing juvenile crime and keeping juveniles out of the adult system.

**EXHIBIT A-31
DELINQUENCY REFERRALS RECEIVED
10-17 YEARS OF AGE**



Source: Florida Department of Juvenile Justice.

Appendix A: Indicator Data

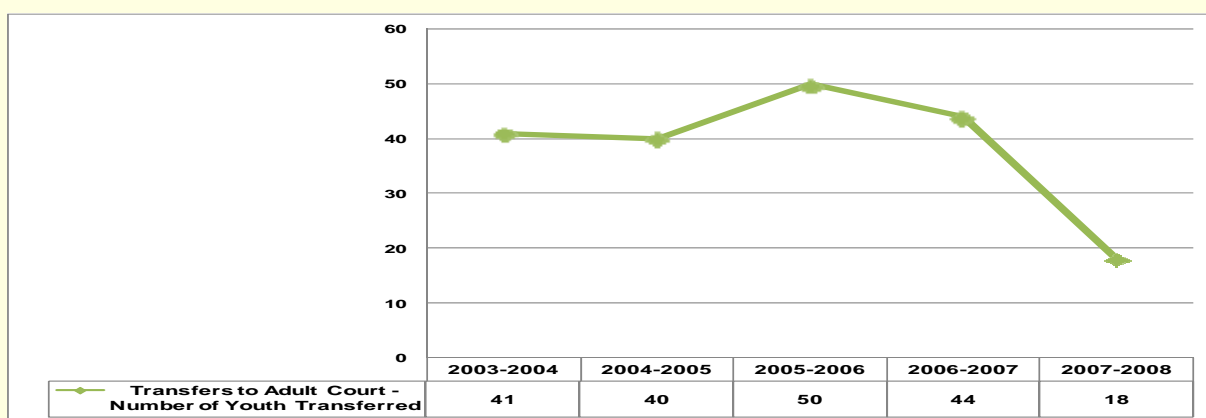


Safety and Security

Some youth (juveniles) commit crimes that warrant being treated as an adult in the criminal justice system.

As presented in the exhibit, the highest number of youth (juveniles) were transferred to adult court in 2005-2006 (50). The smallest number (18) of juveniles were transferred in 2007-2008.

**EXHIBIT A-32
TRANSFERS TO ADULT COURT
NUMBER OF YOUTH TRANSFERRED**



Source: Florida Department of Juvenile Justice.

Dear Community Leaders:

I am pleased to submit the attached report and recommendations resulting from nearly one year of committed efforts by the Community Human Services Partnership (CHSP) Needs Assessment Subcommittee to the Joint Planning Board's Special Advisory Committee. Included is an action plan that establishes a cohesive vision and framework for an effective social services delivery system for our community.

One of our charges was to examine prior research with this process. The 2010 MGT Study, meant to form the basis for our discussion and work, provided little usable data. Most of the information was outdated or inaccurate. Therefore, the committee had to add data collection to its scope of work in order to produce a meaningful report and recommendations based on true community needs.

Please note that the committee recommendations include an estimated budget. However, we understand that during these difficult economic times, you may have options to achieve these goals at a lower cost.

The report received the unanimous support of our committee. See Appendix D for a complete listing of committee members. All of the components are necessary to achieving the desired outcome for our community and should be viewed as one comprehensive proposal.

We appreciate the opportunity to serve and look forward to playing a part in the continued discussion. Please do not hesitate to contact me if you have any questions.

Sincerely,

Gabrielle K. Gabrielli, Ph.D.

Chair, CHSP Needs Assessment Committee

gabrielle@gabrielleconsulting.com, 850-321-8222

Community Human Services Partnership
Needs Assessment Committee Report and Action Plan

Submitted by: Gabrielle K. Gabrielli, Ph.D.
Needs Assessment Chair
October 2011

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Executive Summary

The CHSP Needs Assessment Subcommittee was charged by the Joint Planning Board (JPB) to review the 2010 MGT report and to make related recommendations. The subcommittee was asked if it was possible to determine the community's highest priority needs. Members concluded that it was possible only with a systematic and sustained effort to collect data that allowed for a thorough analysis of gaps in quality of life outcomes and effective services. The subcommittee found that the MGT report was neither comprehensive nor current enough to provide useful data to support prioritizing needs for funding purposes.

The subcommittee developed an action plan with action items, responsibilities, suggested timelines, and budget estimates for establishing an ongoing process to facilitate community prioritization of human services needs. The recommendations include moving from a shared vision and common framework to a process for establishing and maintaining outcome and program services databases. With an emphasis on measurable results and evidence-based best practices, recommendations were also made for prioritization strategies and community input.

The action plan suggests several strategies for the current Citizen's Review Teams to use the recommended outcome and services matrix, as well as future prioritized needs, to rank and fund programs. Annual reporting to the community regarding impacts on selected priority outcomes and attainment of process objectives is also recommended.

The subcommittee recognizes that currently there are not enough funds to meet all the social services needs in the community. To avoid taking funds from existing effective programs to meet critical unmet or emergency needs, the action plan suggests using the prioritization process to justify and seek additional funds.

CHSP NEEDS ASSESSMENT COMMITTEE REPORT AND ACTION PLAN

For a valid, reliable, and credible CHSP needs assessment and priority setting process, the CHSP Needs Assessment Committee provides the following recommendations, each of which includes action items, responsibilities, suggested deadlines, and estimated resources including budgets. At the end of this report is an Implementation Plan followed by a Cost Summary for non-recurring and annual costs.

1. A shared vision and mission statement for CHSP should be developed to ground the community-wide human services effort.

Without a shared vision, organizations often do not succeed in their efforts. Current CHSP Joint Planning Board (JPB) by-laws do not include a vision or mission statement. The 2010-11 CHSP application materials do contain a goal statement for the CHSP process and 13 objectives adopted by the JPB. However, these are neither measured nor reported to the community. A facilitated workshop with JPB members could easily result in a shared vision and mission statement to be used to ground decisions and structure. See Appendix A for sample vision statements.

Action: Development and adoption of a vision and mission statement

Who Is Responsible: CHSP Joint Planning Board

Deadline: November 2011

Resources: Session facilitator- \$1,000

2. A common framework should be adopted for CHSP agencies to use to describe their target clients and programs across age groups and service strategies.

Building on the MGT recommendations, the CHSP Needs Assessment Committee developed and field-tested a framework matrix with definitions and examples. After an orientation with agencies and inclusion in the Request for Proposals (RFP) process, the framework would provide common vocabulary and categorization for needs assessment, logic modeling, grant proposals, and grant reviews. See Appendix B for the recommended framework.

Action: Adoption of framework and staff incorporation into the grant process

Who Is Responsible: JPB and staff

Deadline: January 2012

Resources: Technical assistance for staff with revising grant applications-\$2,000

3. **Funding should be provided for a set of multi-year community-wide quality of life outcome indicators by targeted age groups, selected with significant public and agency input, to be continually updated as data become available.**

The needs assessment process must begin with current and reliable data that reflect the most important outcome measures related to the quality of life of children, families, individual adults, and senior citizens in the Tallahassee community. Data already exist from a variety of sources and can also be gleaned from information provided by CHSP agencies or programs. In some cases, a process may have to be developed to obtain data that the community believes are important but not currently available. The key outcomes to be measured must be selected with considerable community buy-in if they are to be used for high stakes needs assessment, prioritization, and progress monitoring. A system for updating the outcome data as it becomes available must also be supported if it is to remain current and reliable. Local non-profit organizations, such as the 21st Century Council, have shown the ability to access, collect, and maintain such indicators in a web-based environment (www.21stcenturycouncil.net).

Action: Contract with a local provider to facilitate community input, then collect and maintain outcome-based data

Who Is Responsible: JPB and providers

Deadline: January 2012

Resources: \$25,000 first year; \$15,000 annually

4. **Funding should be provided for a catalogue of current programs and services provided by member human service agencies, classified by age group and service strategy category from the framework matrix, to be maintained and updated annually.**

Currently nobody is charged with maintaining an inventory of programs and effective practices used by the CHSP agencies. 2-1-1 Big Bend has the most

comprehensive list of programs in the region. However, all of the information is agency generated and limited to general program information. There is no consistently collected description of current CHSP program effective practices in an agreed upon format that could be used in the needs assessment and prioritization process. 2-1-1 Big Bend has shown how a local non-profit can be a centralized data source using web-based technology (www.211bigbend.org). This kind of effort would help pinpoint the greatest needs in the community, and it would help the CHSP process be more responsive to changing needs.

Action: Contract with a local provider to collect and maintain a program and services database

Who Is Responsible: JPB

Deadline: January 2012

Resources: \$20,000 first year; \$10,000 annually

5. Funding should be provided for an informational clearinghouse and database of evidence-based best practices.

Florida A&M University and Florida State University both have departments of social work, public policy, and related fields. These resources could be used to develop a human services evidence-grounded database, stratified by targeted age groups and service category in the matrix, and updated at least every two years. The data could be categorized into the recommended framework and maintained by a graduate student supervised by a faculty member. Best practices as well as innovative approaches used by other communities could be reviewed regularly as part of graduate student class projects. This informational clearinghouse and database could be used to identify current practices that should be continued as well as additional effective practices that should be implemented.

Action: Contract with local university

Who Is Responsible: JPB

Deadline: January 2012

Resources: \$20,000 initially; \$10,000 biannually

6. **When the above recommendations have been in place for a year, a citizens needs assessment panel should be convened annually or biannually to examine priority needs by identifying:**
 - a. **Gaps in any age group quality of life indicators between current trends and desired outcomes, state averages, or other data for comparable communities**
 - b. **Gaps in any age group service area between the level of services provided to current and unserved or underserved individuals**
 - c. **Gaps in any age group service area between current practices and evidence based best practices or other documented practices that have been shown to be more efficient or effective**
 - d. **Critical short-term crisis situations that demand immediate intervention**

Needs assessment is the identification of gaps between desired outcomes and the current situation. These gaps can be found in data concerning quality of life indicators within each of the age group categories. Additionally, gaps can be identified between evidence-based effective practices that impact outcomes and current practices. A select citizens group with some experience and training could reliably identify these gaps. As the process is implemented, one would expect the gaps in practices would be reduced and eventually lead to a reduction in the gaps in outcomes. The citizen panel would also need to attend to any emergency short-term crises situations that must be addressed lest they overshadow the long-term process.

Action: Coordinate a panel selection representative of the community

Who Is Responsible: JPB

Deadline: October 2012

Resources: Staff support; \$3000 for training, materials and supplies

7. **Once priority needs have been identified, community input should be solicited at a public meeting prior to any ranking or adoption by the JPB, partner commissions, or UWBB Board.**

Prioritization requires ranking by importance. A review panel can identify the most significant gaps. However, the wider community, and the human service agencies as well, should be able to express their views on why some needs should be considered more important to the community than others. JPB partners, City and County Commissions, and the United Way of the Big Bend (UWBB) board must make the final decisions, however, community and agency input that includes the rationale (cost effectiveness, sustainability, potential for

impact, importance to other outcomes, etc.) would be most helpful to the JPB partners.

Action: Coordinate facilitated public hearing(s)

Who Is Responsible: JPB

Deadline: January 2013

Resources: Community facilitator, \$2000

8. With existing funding, citizens' review committees should immediately use the matrix framework to identify current grant programs with potential for meeting targeted outcomes.

Proposed evidence-based practices by service area, past effective activities, past impacts on important outcomes, and comparative cost analyses by strategy type should be evaluated by the panels for the purpose of determining continuation of funding. Prioritization in the CHSP process may require shifting of funds among the agencies. Even before the prioritization process, current citizens' review panels should assess grant proposals with a more rigorous approach using the recommended framework. They should identify the programs that clearly target and measure important outcomes and use evidence-based practices. In addition, grant applicants should report past successes in terms of results, not just processes, and the cost effectiveness of their programs. Some agencies will require a great deal of assistance to better communicate their activities and results. In some cases, agencies who may be doing good things may not be recommended for continued support if the citizens cannot find evidence that the community is getting a significant return on its investment.

Action: Revise training and evaluation process

Who Is Responsible: JPB

Deadline: March 2012

Resources: Staff time, revised training materials

9. Additional community support and additional public and private funding should be sought to address unmet needs as identified by the needs assessment process.

Agencies, UWBB, City and County, and universities can use the framework and needs assessment process to highlight unmet community needs as they seek

support for evidence-based strategies to address important outcomes. The power of an up-to-date database and a vehicle for measuring short and long-term impacts can persuade others to invest in the human services community as an effective resource.

Action: Identification of funding sources and solicitation of funds

Who Is Responsible: Agency, UWBB, City, County, University researchers

Deadline: Ongoing

Resources Needed: Implementation of Recommendations 3 ,4, and 5

10. The JPB should annually report the progress CHSP has made in addressing past and current priorities as follows:

a. Impacts on quality of life outcome measures

b. Status of adopted process objectives

JPB representatives regularly report to their respective commission or board. The use of the JPB's adopted objectives in reports to the partners would also improve individual commissioner and board member understanding of the CHSP process. There is currently not a comprehensive report to the larger community about efforts underway to meet community needs, services that are provided, and the results attained over time by CHSP agencies. A web-based annual report on best practices and outcomes would do much to encourage community support for the CHSP model. Since much of the outcome and strategy data would have already been collected if recommendations 3, 4, and 5 are adopted, an annual online report would not be difficult or expensive to produce.

Who Is Responsible: JPB staff or local contractor

Timeline: Annually, beginning March 2012

Resources Needed: Reports from contractors, agencies and JPB staff time; \$10,000 if a local organization is used to develop an annual report.

Implementation Plan

Priority needs, adopted every one to two years, should be incentivized by one or more of the following approaches:

- a. Within the current citizens' review process, a higher rating/ranking, and therefore higher funding, should be awarded to agencies for programs that address critical outcomes for an identified priority underserved or unserved population.
- b. Within the current process, a higher rating/ranking, and therefore higher funding, should be awarded to agencies for programs that proposed to provide evidence-based best practices in a priority age group service area that is not currently being effectively served.
- c. Within the current process, a higher rating/ranking, and therefore higher funding, should be awarded to providers who propose to work collaboratively to serve a priority age group or community-wide outcome with a comprehensive, coordinated, efficient and effective program with multiple service strategies.
- d. Within the current process, a higher rating/ranking, and therefore higher funding, should be awarded to agencies that propose innovative approaches to prevent or reduce a documented chronic community human service problem.
- e. Multi-year funding should be provided for agencies that demonstrate evidence-based programs that target quality of life outcomes.
- f. New funding should be provided to implement or expand programs that address a *critical* basic or emergency service need that cannot otherwise be met.

Priority needs adopted by the JPB partners can give new direction to the citizen review teams. The teams can use the priorities to rank or rate grant proposals in order to allocate more funds to those programs that clearly address critical target group outcomes and use the most effective strategies. Additional funds beyond current allocations, however, will be needed for short-term emergency services beyond the capacity of existing programs or agencies. If available, funding for innovative and creative approaches to chronic or seemingly intractable human service problems should be provided. A research and development model, especially if leveraged by agency, university or other grant funds, can add to future knowledge of what may be effective to solve difficult challenges.

Who Is Responsible: City, County United Way categorical funding

Timeline: March 2013

Resources Needed: \$1 million in additional funds

Cost Summary

Proposed Processes and Cost Summary by CHSP Needs Assessment Committee		
Activity	Non-recurring	Annual
1: Development of mission and vision statements	\$1,000	0
2: Revision of grant application	\$2,000	0
3: Input and outcome data	\$25,000	\$15,000
4: Program and services database	\$20,000	\$10,000
5: Clearinghouse and evidence-based practices	\$20,000	\$5,000
6: Citizens Needs Assessment Panel	0	\$3,000
7: Community Input Session	\$2,000	0
8: Training and Evaluation Process Revisions	0	0
9: Additional Resources	0	0
10: Annual Report	0	\$10,000
Total	\$70,000	\$43,000

APPENDICES

Appendix A: Sample Vision Statements

A vision statement tells us what we want the world to look like as a result of our work. It tells us how we want to be. A vision should inspire and focus energy. A vision is the result that we would like to create.

Dauphin County, PA Human Services:

“Dauphin County Human Services will expand and enhance our delivery of innovative, seamless and comprehensive services to our citizenship through strong collaboration, community partnerships and the recognition of our unique yet diverse population. Our Human Services will be easily accessible, culturally competent, and holistic as we provide services to our residents, with a special emphasis on our most vulnerable citizens. Dauphin County's Human Services will be the best not only in the Commonwealth, but also throughout the country, making Dauphin County a sought after location in which to live and raise our children.”

Georgetown University Center for Early Childhood Mental Health Consultation:

“Our vision is to provide culturally competent, holistic, and wellness focused services that promote children's social-emotional development, prevent development of mental health challenges, and address social-emotional problems that currently exist. We will do this by using evidence-based strategies in our services to children; by supporting staff training and wellbeing; by implementing effective mental health consultation to children, families, and staff; by facilitating mental health services for parents who need them; and by continuing to strive for excellence in supporting mental health for all Head Start children, families and staff.”

Otter Tail County, MN Human Services:

“We are committed to creating healthy and secure communities by providing and developing services that promote interdependence, acknowledge the importance of natural support systems, and are client centered.”

Dane County, WI Department of Human Services:

“An innovative system in which partners work together to provide highly effective programs that improves the lives of those we serve and strengthen our community.”

Appendix B: Framework

Outcome Areas	PREVENTION focus on mitigating risk factors that lead to negative outcomes	INTERVENTION focus on mitigating negative outcomes themselves	SUPPORT focus on maintaining or improving quality of life using measurable strategies
CHILDREN <i>Birth to 18 Years Old</i>	Alleviates issues with successful development of infants, children, and youth.	Targets at risk children's needs in the areas of physical, cognitive, communication, social, emotional, or adaptive development.	Coordinates individual, family, and community resources to maintain quality of life and healthy development of at-risk infants, children, and youth.
FAMILIES <i>Two or more people living in the same household, with or without children. May also include prenatal.</i>	Improves family interaction, child rearing, education, or training skills to reduce problems in the home.	Targets at-risk families in the midst of crisis including food, clothing, housing, economic support, and physical or mental health services.	Assists families to achieve self-sufficiency and improve quality of life.
ADULTS <i>Individuals aged 18 - 59, or emancipated</i>	Reduces behaviors that place adults at risk for legal and economic difficulties or social problems including addiction, physical, and mental health issues.	Helps adults meet individual crisis needs including food, clothing, housing, economic support, and physical or mental health services.	Assists adults to achieve self-sufficiency and improve quality of life.
SENIORS <i>Individuals aged 60 and older</i>	Promotes physical, emotional, cognitive, and social functions of seniors who have risk factors such as chronic health conditions, poverty, or isolation.	Assists seniors with disability, daily living, health and safety, or personal care needs in order to remain in their own homes.	Coordinates personal, family or community resources that help seniors maintain or improve quality of life.

Appendix C: Response to CHSP Needs Assessment Subcommittee Charges

- a. Determine if it is possible to identify the community's highest priority needs.

Response: The Subcommittee believes that it is possible to identify community priority needs. This will require the CHSP to support a systematic and sustained effort to collect the required data, analyze gaps in outcomes and services, prioritize needs and fund initiatives that address those needs.

- b. Review and analyze the human services needs data collected by MGT and other data as deemed necessary.

Response: The Subcommittee reviewed the MGT data and other data available to the committee. These data were found not to be comprehensive or recent enough to be able to determine needs or priorities for the current CHSP process.

- c. Review and analyze the human services needs related recommendations presented by MGT and develop additional recommendations as deemed necessary.

Response: The Subcommittee reviewed the needs recommendations presented by MGT and, using the report's own words, found "limited value" to the documentation of human service needs or gaps in services. There was a lack of baseline data on needs and service gaps, limited response to the online agency survey, and the in-person survey focused on perceptions of how well certain needs were being met in broad general categories offered as prompts. The result was a laundry list of 42 "services needs and priorities" that had little empirical support. The Subcommittee did find the MGT recommendation for a conceptual framework to be useful, and refined a model that is included in the Subcommittee report.

- d. Recommend if the process needs to be changed to address those needs and how it would be changed.

Response: The Subcommittee recommends that a new process to identify needs be established and maintained. After sufficient multi-year data is

collected, gaps between desired and current outcomes and between evidence based best practices and current practices can be identified. A systematic process for community involvement in priority setting will also be required. Additionally, new funding for the development or implementation of programs that address those gaps through outcome based and evidence based strategies, while continuing support for current human service programs addressing ongoing needs, will have to be identified.

- e. Prepare and present a summary report that includes Action Steps for addressing the identified high risk needs.

Response: The Subcommittee has prepared a summary report that suggests an action plan for implementing a systematic needs assessment process and supporting priority needs.

Appendix D: Needs Assessment Committee Members

- Gabrielle K. Gabrielli, Ph.D., Chair, Gabrielle Consulting, Inc.
- Angel Trejo, Vice-Chair, Consultant/ Retired State of Florida
- Phyllis Bush, Recording Secretary, City of Tallahassee
- Joe Baker, Jr., FL Dept. of Health
- Ralph Brower, Ph.D., Florida State University
- Jim Croteau, Ph.D., Elder Care Services
- Alfredo Cruz, The Florida Legislature
- Dorothy Inman-Johnson, Capital Area Community Action Agency
- Regina McQueen, Service Recipient/ Volunteer Coord., Kids, Inc.
- Randy Nicklaus, 2-1-1 Big Bend, Inc.
- Robin Perry, Ph.D., Florida A&M University
- Zachary Richardson, Pivotal Point Enterprises
- W. Jack Romberg, Temple Israel

Joint Planning Board Process Committee Report



Process Committee Completed Task

Grant Application:

- Reformatted as fillable document, reduced redundancy and provided better clarity.
- Submitted electronically to reduce paperwork

Implemented revisions in 2012/2013 fiscal year

- To be done: Continue updating to fillable PDF to prevent agencies from manipulating format

The Community Human Service Partnership (CHSP) 2013/2014 Application			
FORM ONE: ORGANIZATIONAL INFORMATION			
AGENCY'S LEGAL NAME: _____			
AGENCY CONTACT PERSON: _____			
STREET ADDRESS: _____		MAILING ADDRESS: _____	
CITY: _____		STATE: _____	ZIP: _____
PHONE NUMBER: (____) _____		FAX NUMBER: (____) _____	
E-MAIL ADDRESS: _____			
SITE VISIT ADDRESS: _____			
FINANCIAL INFORMATION – Utilizing the agency's fiscal year, please provide the agency's total operating budget for the following fiscal years:			
Last Fiscal Year (FY 2011/12 or calendar year 2012):		\$ _____	Current Fiscal Year (FY 2012/13 or calendar year 2013):
			\$ _____
What _____ % of the total operating budget is an administrative fundraising expense? (If this figure is above 15% of your total operating budget, attach a budget explanation)			
Community Human Service Partnership Allocation and Request Information			
Current (LRSP FY 2012/13) Allocation Amount		Allocation Request (LRSP FY 2013/14)	
Program A: _____		Program A: _____	
Program B: _____		Program B: _____	
Program C: _____		Program C: _____	
Program D: _____		Program D: _____	
Program E: _____		Program E: _____	
Program F: _____		Program F: _____	
TOTAL Award: _____		TOTAL Request: _____	
The following are the minimum legal requirements of the CHSP. An agency must meet these criteria to qualify for funding:			
1. Your organization must be registered as a nonprofit corporation with the Florida Department of State pursuant to Chapter 617, F.S. Registration # _____			
2. Registration with the U. S. Department of Treasury, Section 501(c)(3), Internal Revenue Service Code, for exempt status. Tax Exempt # _____			
3. Registration with the Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services, pursuant to Chapter 496, F.S. Registration # _____			
<input type="checkbox"/> My organization is automatically excluded, pursuant to Section 496.405, F.S.,			
4. If your organization has a physical presence in Florida, you must be registered with the Florida Department of Revenue pursuant to Chapter 212.05, F.S. State Sales Tax Exempt # _____			

Created Agency Pre-Screening Form:

- Completed by agency and verified staff to provide additional information to volunteers.
- Created Fatal Flaws Levels I and II

First Level – on check sheet – assessed by Staff

1. Nonprofit corporation with Florida Dept. of State
2. Registration with U.S. Dept. of Treasury Tax Exempt 501 (c) (3)
3. Registration with Florida Dept. of Agriculture and Consumer Services
4. Florida Dept. of Revenue sales tax exempt certificate

Fatal Flaws – Second Level – assessed initially by Team Leader

1. Missing sections of application
2. Missing most recent 990 that is in keeping with Federal regulations
3. Missing recent audit, if applicable

First level fatal flaw will result in application/program not being considered for funding (no site visit)

Second level fatal flaw review team will still conduct site visit but program will not be considered for funding

To be done: **Get JPB approval to implement second level fatal flaw**

CHSP Agency Pre-Screening Form

CHSP AGENCY PRE-SCREENING FORM		CI: «k Applicable Box to ir.dic:ne compli.:lnu or JliOncompliz>cc:: Yes No
AGENCY NAME: _____		
1. The agency is a nonprofit corporation, incorporated in Florida or authorized by the Florida Department of State to transact business in Florida, pursuant to Chapter 617, Florida Statutes.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. The agency has obtained 501(c)(3) status from the United States Department of Treasury.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. The agency is authorized by the Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services to solicit funds, pursuant to Chapter 496, Florida Statutes.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4. The agency has obtained a sales tax exemption registration from the Florida Department of Revenue, pursuant to Section 212.08.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5. The agency provides direct human services to Tallahassee/Leon County residents. Human services are those services provided directly to individuals or families experiencing difficulty in meeting their basic human needs including, but not limited to, physical survival (such as: food, shelter, clothing, maintenance of minimum income), adequate preparation for and help in sustaining gainful employment (such as: employment and training programs, child and adult day care), social support and interaction, especially in time of personal or family crisis (such as: social services, counseling services), assistance in overcoming or preventing specific pathologies (such as: health, mental health, and substance abuse), and help in gaining access to available, appropriate services (such as: information and referral, transportation, accessibility).	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6. The agency is in compliance with all applicable federal and state laws regarding nondiscrimination.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
7. The agency is governed by a local board of directors or a local advisory board (if it is a statewide or national organization) of no less than 5 members.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
8. The agency operates on an annual budget, which is approved annually by the agency's board of directors or advisory board.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
9. The agency has a check signing policy that requires two or more signatures based on certain fiscal thresholds approved by the board of directors.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
10. If required by the funding source, the agency has its books and records audited on an annual basis by an independent certified public accountant who has no affiliation with the agency and whose examination is made in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards. The audit report must include a management letter; financial statements showing all of the agency's income, disbursements, assets, liabilities, endowment, other funds, and reserves and surpluses during the period under study and be consolidated with the statements of any affiliated foundations or trusts.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
11. If the audit contains a schedule of findings, a corrective action plan is included with the audit.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
12. The agency has an administrative cost of 25% or less as evidenced by the IRS Form 990 AR.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
13. The agency expends funds and requests payments according to the schedule in the contract or the memorandum of agreement?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
14. Required reports are submitted to funding sources in a timely manner?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

- Implemented revisions in 2012/2013 fiscal year (see attachment)**

To be done: Continue updating with recommendations from previous year

3)	The program is structured, which include program activities, to yield the stated outcomes.	
6)	The program design is recognized as a scientifically proven and/or best practice model (i.e., a method or technique that consistently has shown results superior to those achieved with other means, and that is used as a benchmark).	
7)	The agency uses appropriate and/or creative collaborative approaches and partnerships to increase effectiveness in addressing the needs of the program's target population.	
8)	The program engages other community resources to meet the needs of its participants to keep the cost of the program delivery reasonable and to reduce unnecessary duplication of services.	
9)	The program is well structured and includes detailed activities to yield the stated outcomes (which are measurable).	
NOTES:		
C. Board Oversight and Governance		
1)	The board has an appropriate leadership structure (e.g., president, vice-president, treasurer, secretary, executive committee)	
2)	The board provides appropriate leadership and oversight (for example: meets regularly, sets internal fiscal controls, has minutes of meetings, operates on an annual budget approved by the board, establishes special committees such as fundraising or resource development committees).	
3)	The board's structure is developed in accordance with the needs of the organization and its target population.	
4)	The board makeup is diverse in reference to race, gender, expertise, skill sets, etc.	
5)	Was the board represented at the site visit?	
NOTES:		
D. Financial Management		
1)	Did the agency present a balanced budget clearly demonstrating revenues and expenditures, including the itemization of miscellaneous items?	
2)	Is the use of CHSP funds clearly outlined by the agency for the proposed program?	
3)	Has the agency appropriately addressed/corrected all findings outlined in the audit?	
4)	If there are audit findings, could the audit findings significantly impair the agency's ability to effectively implement the proposed program?	
5)	When applicable, were copies of the annual audit submitted by the agency?	
6)	When applicable, were copies of the annual 990 submitted by the agency?	
7)	Are other funding sources available to support this program?	
8)	Does the agency have the ability to leverage this grant and secure additional resources to support the program? (Did the agency provide specific information?)	
NOTES:		
E. Administration of the Program		
1)	The agency demonstrates that it has the structure and resources needed to carry out the program.	
2)	The agency's staff is representative of the client population and the community at large.	
3)	The agency has justified the need for the proposed expenditure of grant funds.	

4) The agency has provided a Measurement Framework and outcome indicators for measuring the program's effectiveness.		
5) The agency has provided data to show that the program effectively benefits its participants.		
6) The agency has demonstrated that it uses volunteers and other resources in the community in addition to CHSP funds.		
7) If findings were cited by the 2012/13 CHSP Review Team, have those findings been corrected or has the agency made adequate progress in addressing those concerns?		

NOTES:

Additional Comments:

Developed Specific Findings and Remedies for Agencies:

Attachment #4
Page 6 of 17

- Findings limited to five specific categories reducing confusion
- Findings now tied to monetary remedy for noncompliance
- Implement use of recommendations and commendations in conjunction with findings to provide feedback to agency

Findings that can result in funding reduction:

- Financial instability indicated by “on-going Concern opinion” in audit or other evidence of financial instability.
- No measureable outcomes or results listed, shown, or explained.
- Unbalanced budget presented.
- Errors or omissions in budget.
- Audit findings not addressed or corrected.

If a finding is determined, agency is required to provide written corrective action plan to staff within 60 days of end of appeals process.



Remedies and how they are applied

When “finding” from previous application process is not addressed, the following remedies would be initiated

First year: 5% reduction in current year funding if:

Corrective action plan was not submitted by deadline (60 days) and/or the finding has not been addressed by the agency

Second year: 15% reduction in current year funding- notification to JPB of agency non-compliance

Third year: 25% reduction in current year funding- recommendation to JPB that agency be removed from CHSP process

Reduction in funding request will be processed after teams are made aware of funds- please note that remedy reduction cannot be made up by reallocation of funds after designated funds are revealed.

Note: Any monies left not utilized during funding process or from application of remedies after appeals process will be allocated by special committee of the team leaders which will have no more than one recommendation from each team and have voted on a contingency funding recommendation immediately after CHSP process is completed (Never to exceed what they requested)

Note: JPB will be notified in year one of agencies that receive designations only that are noncompliant in year one and recommendation for removal from process would be in second year of noncompliance- Also remedies would be applied to any monies recommended above designations for these agencies if any.

Implemented language only in training for 2012/2013 fiscal year (see attachment)

To be done: **Get JPB approval for implementation**

Application Affirmation/Certification sheet:

We affirm that this is our agency's final version of the application for submission, and that this application is true and accurate. Any omission of information or data is intentional and we acknowledge that any omission of required components of this application may render the application incomplete and ineligible for consideration.

Require Executive Director and Board Chair signatures

Implemented revision in 2012/2013 fiscal year

To be done: **N/A**

COMMUNITY HUMAN SERVICE PARTNERSHIP (CHSP) AFFIRMATION/CERTIFICATION STATEMENT

Furthermore, we affirm that the agency provides direct human services to Tallahassee/Leon County residents. Human services are those services provided directly to individuals or families experiencing difficulty in meeting their basic human needs including, but not limited to: physical survival (e.g., food, shelter, clothing, and maintenance of minimum income); adequate preparation and help in acquiring and sustaining employment; child and adult day care; social and counseling support services; assistance in treating or preventing specific pathologies (e.g., health care, mental health, substance abuse and services for the disabled); youth services, including education and character building support; and help in gaining access to available, appropriate services such as information and referral, transportation, and accessibility.

We affirm that the agency is governed by a local board of directors or a local advisory board. Furthermore, the governing body of the agency provides appropriate leadership and oversight, thus, ensuring that the necessary internal controls are implemented to maintain the integrity of the agency.

If required by the funding source, the agency has its books and records audited on an annual basis by an independent certified public accountant who has no affiliation with the agency and whose examination is made in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards.

We affirm that the board of directors has approved of the following policies that are being submitted as part of the 2013/14 CHSP Application: Fiscal Management (including a Dual Check Signing policy), Record Retention, and Conflict of Interest.

We affirm that this is our agency's final version of the application for submission, and that this application is true and accurate. Any omission of information or data is intentional, and we acknowledge that any omission of required components, falsification or misrepresentation of this application may render the application incomplete and ineligible for consideration for funding by CHSP.

Agency Director (print name)	Agency Director (signature)	Date
Agency Board President or Chair (print name)	Agency Board President (signature)	Date

Below please provide the Board President/Chairperson's Mailing Address:

Page 401 of 625

(Please be advised that the Board President/Chairperson will receive a copy of the agency's 2013/2014 CHSP Award Letter.)

Posted at 3:30 p.m. on June 2, 2014

Clarify criteria/language by which Agency can appeal:

Attachment #4
Page 9 of 17

You have a right to appeal this decision by submitting a written request for hearing. A denial or reduction in funding request alone is not reason for appeal; your request must include documented evidence that your funding request was inappropriately denied or reduced due to gross misconduct, error or misinterpretation by member of CHSP staff or citizen review team volunteer.

Implemented revision in 2012/2013 fiscal year

To be done: **N/A**



Multi-year funding plan:

Recommend JPB give additional guidance regarding multi-year funding

Minimum qualification recommendations for multi-year funding

No findings in previous years review

No noted areas on pre-screening sheet

No audit finding in previous year

No budget errors on previous and current year budget

60% minimum success in outcomes previous year

Agencies with multi-year funding would still be subject to, as a minimum, the following:

Annual spot/desk audit by CHSP partners

Annual budget and outcome submission/review

Annual audit submission

To be done: **Request JPB guidance**



Implementation Time-line: Original

Attachment #4
Page 11 of 17

1 Year	2 Years	3 Years
New Application	Phase 2 paperless process	Final Phase
Fatal Flaws	1 st year for multi-year funding	
Update appeals process	Begin unified evaluation	
Additional training for Team Leader		
Web base application		
Phase one – paperless process		
Volunteer Assessment Guide		
Staff assessment sheet		

Additional Recommendations:

- ❖ Create a volunteer committee to work with staff in order to facilitate implementation of recommendations and to address any challenges that may arise as well as finalizing any unfinished tasks
- ❖ Move process to online format over next 18-24 months
- ❖ Develop a unified monitoring instrument to evaluate agencies that can be further integrated into the pre-screening check sheet to assist volunteers
- ❖ Provide additional training to team leader, volunteers and agencies
- ❖ Establish a standing review cycle for the process



Multi-Year Funding:

Multi-year funding Option 1.

All agencies would receive a two-year award. Funds would change with the success of the United Way Campaign, City and County funding levels. For example if the United Way campaign was up 1.5% then all agencies would receive a 1.5% increase. The same change would take effect for decreases.

In the alternate year of funding all agencies would receive a desk review and agencies would still be required to submit a budget, 990 and outcomes as well as an audit if applicable and submit to annual desk audit or other standardized monitoring process from funders.

PROS

1. Agencies would be able to budget and plan at an increased level
2. Allows the funding partners to standardize monitoring process if possible, (may involve no United Way only funding to accomplish)
3. Decreased burden on staff and community volunteers used in process
4. Would allow the off year option of outcomes measurement and/or data collection



CONS



1. Agencies left out of the process would be potentially left out for two years
2. Limited funding for new agencies or initiatives.
3. Requires standardized monitoring process
4. Agencies without proven history of sustainability, tested fiscal integrity, and programmatic success would be granted two years at a higher risk.
5. If an agency wants to apply for a new program, must wait 2 years
6. If there is an overall decrease in the campaign dollars, some agencies might have demonstrated stronger outcomes, but would suffer an equivalent decrease in dollars for year 2, whereas with the current system, if an agency/program had strong outcomes, even in a down campaign year, there is potential to retain level funding or see an increase if other agencies/programs not doing well.
7. Will new agencies automatically go into a two year cycle with no track record ?
8. There are agencies that would rather compete than take a cut if there are less funds.
9. What happens if an agency withdraws after 1 year voluntarily or otherwise.

This option is recommended by CHSP volunteers, staff and agencies that were represented on the committee.

It is also recommended that the City of Tallahassee consider adopting a policy similar to the County Commission that diverts agencies and programs that are eligible to receive funding through the CHSP process to that process instead of coming directly to the Commission for funding, or to restore lost funding.

A selected portion of agencies would receive multi-year funding on a three year basis. The agencies would be selected by utilizing the top 30% from each team, so that after 3 years all agencies are in the multi-year funding process. Increases and decreases in the available funding could be handled in a number of different ways:

2A – Those agencies already in multi-year funding would receive the percentage increase/decrease as in Option 1, and those agencies not yet receiving multi-year funding would compete for increased/decreased dollars as they do now.

2B – Those agencies in the multi-year process would be held harmless and all cuts or increases would take place in the current funding cycle only.

2C – All agencies would receive increases/decreases as in Option 1 and new funding would be set aside for new agencies or applicants into the process.

PROS

1. Agencies would be able to budget and plan at an increased level.
2. Agencies not funded or penalized would be for one year only

CONS

1. No ability to conduct monitoring in the off year.
2. Continued high usage of volunteers needed every year
3. Complicated, harder to track and may actually add work to the CHSP staff as they conduct reviews of agencies in the funding process and still must run CHSP process



Multi-year funding Option 3.

Agencies are placed into multi-year funding on a competitive basis. Only those agencies meeting a staff-developed criteria would be eligible for multi-year funding. Funding for those agencies would be a function of the available funding as in options 1 and 2.

PROS

1. Agencies not funded or penalized would be for one year only
2. All agencies would have a chance to be funded for multiple years
3. Agencies with a long history of sustainability and success can focus on strengthening outcomes and have confidence to hire and retain staff for programs, invest in service delivery innovations, and to grow the quality of programs, leading to stronger outcomes.

CONS

1. Possible bias to well established and larger agencies
2. Staff burden remains high – need volunteers every year
3. No off year for monitoring, needs assessment or data collection





United Way of the Big Bend



Bylaws and Rules for the Structure and Conduct of the Joint Planning Board

The Joint Planning Board (JPB) serves as the planning and governing body of the Community Human Service Partnership (CHSP).

A. Responsibilities of the Joint Planning Board:

- (1) To provide strategic direction to the CHSP.
- (2) To establish procedures and recommend policies for the overall CHSP process.
- (3) To develop the goals and objectives of the CHSP.
- (4) To gain endorsement from the CHSP partners for the goals and objectives recommended by the JPB.
- (5) To identify key elements to success in accomplishing stated goals and objectives.
- (6) To establish funding priorities for the CHSP.
- (7) To determine the amounts allocated to the CHSP human service areas.
- (8) To take into consideration the public and donor's trust in the exercise of its responsibilities.
- (9) To develop and maintain effective working relationships, which will allow the JPB to make critical decisions in the overall best interest of the community.
- (10) To utilize a joint CHSP staff, appointed by each partner, to conduct the overall administration and management of the CHSP process.
- (11) To recommend adoption of the annual CHSP funding recommendations by the City of Tallahassee and Leon County Board of Commissioners and the United Way of Big Bend Board of Directors.

B. Board Composition and Terms:

- (1) The membership of the JPB shall consist of seven representatives. Each funding partner shall appoint two representatives. The seventh member shall be the executive director of the United Partners for Human Services, Inc., and shall serve in an ex-officio, nonvoting capacity. At least one of the members on the JPB must be a minority, as defined by the U.S. Census Bureau: "racial and ethnic minority populations are defined as Asian American, Black or African American, Hispanic or Latino, Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander, American Indian and Alaska Native." CHSP staff and personnel assigned by the three funding partners to

provide the administration/management of the CHSP funding distribution process shall not serve as a member of the JPB.

- (2) The terms of the JPB members shall be for two years. No member shall serve more than three consecutive terms. Terms shall commence on January 1 and shall end on December 31, two years from the commencement date. The term limits shall **not be applicable to the JPB's seventh member, the executive director of the United Partners for Human Services.**

C. Officers and Terms:

The officers of the JPB shall be the chair and chair-elect. Officers' terms shall be for one year. The position of chair and chair-elect shall rotate in a three-year cycle among the funding partners.

D. Regular Meetings:

Meetings of the JPB will be held ~~quarterly~~ as needed. Other meetings of the JPB may be held at the call of the chair and will be defined as special meetings.

E. Parliamentary Procedures:

- (1) All business transactions and decisions made by the JPB will be based on a consensus of the representatives of the City of Tallahassee and Leon County Board of Commissioners and the United Way of the Big Bend Board of Directors.
- (2) All meetings shall be open to the public and held in compliance with the Florida's Government-in-the-Sunshine Law, chapter 286 of the Florida Statutes.

F. Special Advisory Committees:

- (1) The JPB shall create and name special advisory committees as needed to conduct business on behalf of and make recommendations to the JPB. The appointment of representatives of CHSP funded agencies to serve on such committees is mandatory. CHSP staff may also be participants in meetings of special advisory committees. These special advisory committees are defined as "groups of people who provide information, guidance, advice and support to the JPB as it develops, coordinates and administers various initiatives."
- (2) Some of the functions of a special advisory committee may include:
 - (a) Assist the JPB by recommending relevant policies and procedures.
 - (b) Assist in the development of resources.
 - (c) Assist in improving public relations through linkages with civic, business, and other community representatives.

- (d) Help mobilize the community, including community leadership, for activities sponsored by the CHSP.
- (e) Provide an opportunity for community stakeholders to have quality input.
- (f) Assist in determining the need for new initiatives.
- (g) Provide expertise and technical assistance on matters outside the CHSP's expertise.
- (h) Provide advice on specific program areas.

G. Conflict of Interest

JPB members shall abstain from voting on any issues that affect his/her personal interest or have any personal or pecuniary interest, direct or indirect. If, when a particular issue is under discussion by the JPB and a board member feels that a potential conflict of interest exists, the board member is obliged to inform the other board members of this potential conflict of interest. If it is determined that a particular issue does represent a conflict of interest, the board member shall abstain from voting on the issue.

H. The Staffing of the Joint Planning Board

The funding partner whose representative is serving as the chair shall staff the JPB. Specific staffing responsibilities include: scheduling meetings with the JPB membership; setting up the meeting location; developing and emailing the meeting agenda and other applicable materials at least seven work days prior to the meeting date, unless a special meeting is called, making it impossible to meet this seven-day requirement; when necessary, making packets of materials for each meeting; and directly working with the chair to ensure that all other necessary duties are completed. The JPB chair shall assign a person or one of the members of the CHSP partnership to record, write and amend the minutes of each meeting for JPB approval.

All other assignments, including conducting research, developing written reports, and managing special advisory committees, will be assigned to the CHSP staff.

I. Recordkeeping Requirements

All records generated by the JBP shall be kept by the City of Tallahassee and the Leon County Board of Commissioners in compliance with the Public Records Law, chapter 119 of the Florida Statutes. The United Way of the Big Bend shall also maintain all records generated by the JPB in their record keeping system.

J. Independence of the Partners

Nothing in this document shall infringe upon the existing rights of the three funding partners.

K. Policy/Governing Bodies

While the JPB can make recommendations and implement procedural changes to the CHSP, all policy recommendations, prior to implementation, must be approved by the governing bodies of each funding partner: specifically, the City Commission, Leon County Commission, and the United Way Board of Directors.

Adoption/Amendment Dates

11/17/2008

9/27/2012 Draft

1/17/2013 Final Review/Approval

2/20/2013 Revision Draft

SCOPE OF WORK

Seeking a provider to work with funding partners to develop or provision an existing online application system for Non-Profit Organizations to apply for funding through the CHSP process and to invoice funding partners (Leon County, City of Tallahassee, and the United Way) for services rendered. The solution is to be cloud-based, using Microsoft SQL database, have a log-in process for users and administrative staff, and allows for users to use any web browser. Initial requirements are to be refined by the provider in concert with funding partners' staff. The system must be developed, tested, and deployed for the January 2015 application period.

- I. Refine and finalize requirements with staff of funding partners.
- II. Develop or provision an Online Application with Functional Requirements initially defined as:
 - A. Provides for entry of application data of six – ten forms.
 1. A variety of data fields including numerical, text, text boxes, currency, percentages
 2. Allow for spell checking in text boxes
 - B. Provides for uploading supporting documents including initially defined as:
 1. W-9 Forms
 2. Budget Worksheets
 3. Salary Information
 4. Verifying documents
 5. Audits
 6. Agency 990 form
 - C. Allows for multiple sessions to enter application data before final submission
 - D. Submission process validates all required documents and fields are provided before final acceptance of submission.
 - E. Creates a database for administrating staff to manage and access
 - F. Allows for five rolling years of history on applications.
 - G. Allows for printing or downloading to storage media of applications and supporting documents in PDF format for users and funding partners' administrative staff
 - H. Provides reporting based on user defined criteria (to be finalized)
 - I. Allow the Non-Profit Organization to submit an appeals letter that is sent via email
 - J. Allows the Non-Profit Organization to create an invoice and attach supporting documentation that is emailed to funding partners
- III. Provide Administrative Functions for Funding Partners
 - A. Set opening and closing of the application period for access to the
 - B. Store committee evaluation results
 - a. Funding Partner
 - b. Amount
 - c. Funding Source
 - d. Award letter to the applicant agency
 - C. Store Contract Information
 - a. Upload contract
 - b. Upload Budget sheet
 - c. Update changes in funding amount
- IV. Testing with Funding Partners Staff
- V. Training of Trainers
- VI. Deployment by January 2015

Paul Consulting Group's

Summary Scope of Work *for* Community Human Service Partnership



CHSP Portal



Company Information

Paul Consulting Group
2541-2 Barrington Circle
Tallahassee, Florida 32308
www.paulconsulting.com
team@paulconsulting.com
Tel: 850.523.9626
Fax: 850.523.9655

FEIN: 59-3677431

Spurs Vendor Number: F593677431-001

State Term Contract # 973-561-10-01

Contact Information

Marc F. Paul, CEO
2541-2 Barrington Circle
Tallahassee, Florida 32308
mpaul@paulconsulting.com
Tel: 850.523.9626
Fax: 850.523.9655

Main Contacts:

Drew Saucier – Account Executive

drew@paulconsulting.com
Cell: 850.251.1389

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1. Company Overview & History

Paul Consulting Group (PCG) specializes in software design, development, and implementation of web-based applications for businesses ranging from large governmental entities to small private businesses.

The company began operations on July 1, 1997 with a focus on consistently providing quality programming services – which has resulted in steady growth over the last twelve years. Our culture is one of professionalism, creativity, and an ongoing love of what we do.

Goals

- To ensure that all clients continually receive excellent service and creative, quality solutions.
- To efficiently utilize professionals who augment each other's knowledge and experience to solve complex problems.
- To focus on teamwork, incentives, and communication.
- To always remember that family is just as important as business.

PCG has completed hundreds of programming systems for private firms and state agencies throughout the last 17 years. The success of these systems has been predicated upon the ability to build long-term, productive relationships with clients. Part of our mission is to quickly understand our client's processes and build elegant and creative solutions that automate those processes.

Communication is a core element of business success; if the project is local, we schedule weekly status meetings with our clients to review deliverables and the status of the tasks within each deliverable. These meetings are crucial for guaranteeing the success of software development projects. Our consultants are always available during regular business hours, and if need be, after hours.

Our staff of programmers have degrees in Management Information Systems, Computer Science, Finance, Masters in Accounting and Business Administration. Our Board of Directors, who assist us with strategy and policy and who are considered part of our management team include: Vice President of Bell South, Nuclear Pharmacist, Vice President of Regions Bank, and a Certified Public Accountant. PCG utilizes all accessible talent to meet the complex technology needs of our clients.

We work hard to understand the current problems of our clients and to determine the most effective and efficient solutions while maintaining data integrity and security.

Location and Staffing

The PCG offices are located in Tallahassee, Florida. We are a small, efficient firm. We like it that way. Our team is made up of approximately 15 employees and subcontractors.

2. Qualifications – Select Recent Projects

Leon County – Health Services & Community Planning (HSCP)

The Leon County Office of Health and Community Services' mission is to promote and support the health, safety, and welfare of Leon County citizens. From a technology, audit and financial reconciliation perspective, the new HSCP Client Management System assists in achieving that important mission. This new web-based, relational database system allows the County and its community partners to accurately and efficiently track clients, establish eligibility, track services delivered, and compensate partners. Perpetually and accurately assessing and monitoring client eligibility ultimately saves money for Leon County taxpayers. Utilizing state-of-the-art technologies reduces long-term costs.

The HSCP Management System was written using the latest Microsoft technologies. It is a web-based system that allows the County and its partners to work together by giving them a secure, but easy-to-use portal where client eligibility can be tracked and supporting documents can be easily uploaded.

Capital Medical Society Foundation (CMSF)

Paul Consulting Group converted, updated, and improved upon an antiquated Lotus Notes 6 database application to SQL & 3.5 ASP.net. The purpose of the application was to allow CMSF's multiple Case Managers to receive, review, qualify, maintain, and report donated health and medical services to qualified recipients. The application features a communications log module, clients tracking database, a DB integrated and automated letter / form generator, client financial log, and robust reporting system. The application is used to facilitate disbursement of millions of dollars a year in donated health services to thousands of clients.

Florida Department of Health – Bureau of Public Health Pharmacy

Paul Consulting Group has been working closely with the Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Public Health Pharmacy ("BPHP"), on the implementation and statewide rollout of the Pharmaceutical Forms System ("PFS"). This secure, mission-critical web-based system facilitates efficient pharmaceutical and medical supply ordering, tracking, fulfillment, bar-code generation, and inventory reconciliation. The Pharmaceutical Forms System provides considerable, long-term value to the State of Florida and its residents. The security, accountability, and financial controls over all BPHP inventory lines have dramatically increased from the utilization of PFS.

PFS major modules include:

- Nurse Issuance
- Perpetual Inventory
- Budget Allocation
- Refill Home Delivery
- PKU
- Medicaid Reimbursement

Benefits BPHP has experienced as a result of PFS include:

- Time required to activate, fulfill, and receive barcoded product has been reduced by over 50%
- Online prescription refills
- 320,000+ bar-coded products tracked
- Consolidated inventory source to track ALL products STATEWIDE
- Significant increases in accountability, accuracy and transparency
- Estimated \$2,000,000 in savings last year due to increased inventory tracking accuracies and workflow improvements

Florida Department of Economic Opportunity – eGrants & eCDBG

The *Grants Administration System* captures and reports data at the Federal, State, Agency, and County levels. The system encompasses: Agency Information, Contract Information, Building Work Reports (BWRs), Monthly Financial Status Reports (FSRs), Detailed and Management Financial Reports, and auditing reports. The system tracks and reports over 300 million dollars annually in grants for Housing and Community Development.

Additional stories of success can be found at <http://paulconsulting.com/success.aspx>

A shortlist of our Public & Private sector clients can be found at <http://paulconsulting.com/portfolio.aspx>

3. Scope of Work

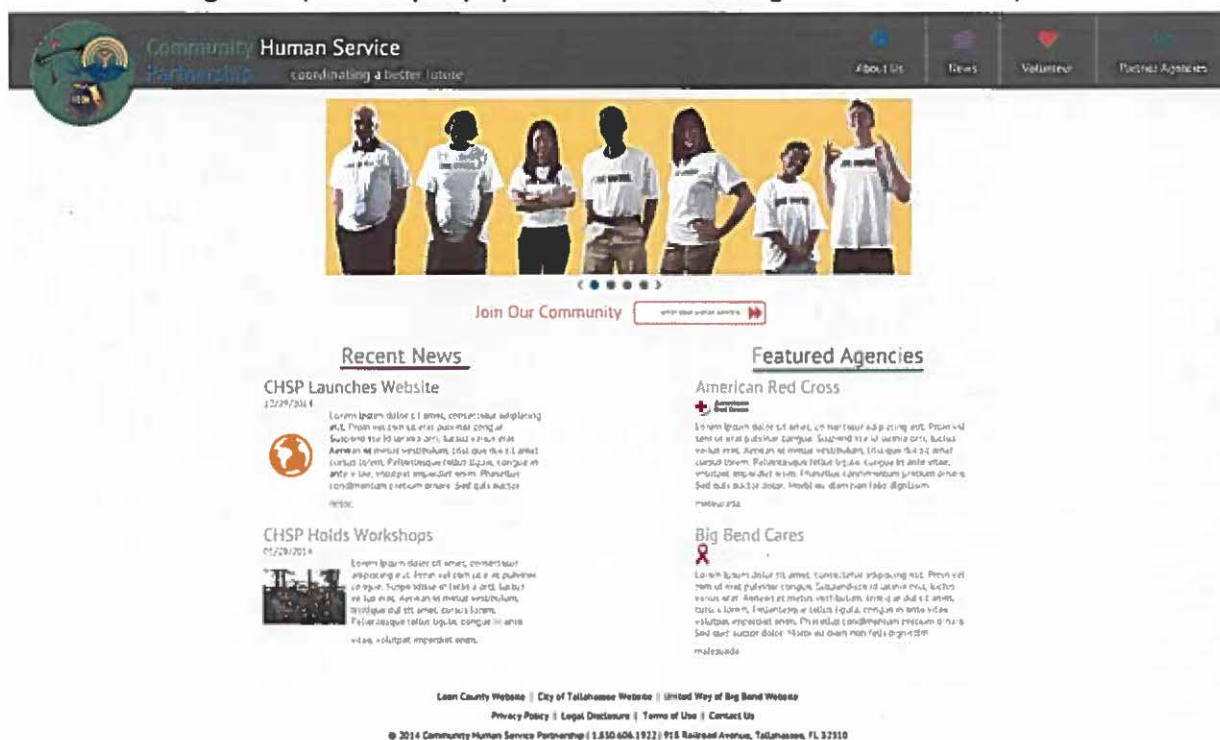
3.1. Public Facing CHSP Website

Paul Consulting Group recommends the CHSP have a standalone public facing website. This website would provide a centralized information and login portal for the CHSP Partners, volunteers, and agencies.

We've taken the liberty of reserving the domain www.chspnetwork.org as a possible home for this website.

The website could consist of the following areas:

- Header with CHSP logo and links to About Us, News, Volunteer, and Partner Agencies.
 - About Us – links to an information page about the CHSP
 - News – shortcut to the full News / announcements page
 - Volunteer – opens the Volunteer page described in section 3.1.2
 - Partner Agencies – redirects to Partner Agencies described in 3.1.3
- A rotating picture / message area. (CHSP could swap the pictures out with announcements.)
- Join Our Community! For the public to sign up to be on an e-mail distribution list.
- Recent News (populates from the content management area described in section 3.1.1)
- Featured Agencies (randomly displays 1 – 3 CHSP funded agencies on each visit)



3.1.1. Content Manageable Information Pages

The News and Agencies sections are content manageable to allow CHSP staff to post news, announcements, and keep the agencies information up to date.



3.1.2. Application Portal



The Partner Agencies section provides Agencies with everything they need to either become a CHSP funded agency or access the CHSP Portal. In this section visitors will find:

- Program Instructions
- Program Deadlines
- Document downloads
- Workshop Signup
- CHSP Portal Login (for application submission & reporting)

3.1.3. Volunteer Portal



This section provides volunteers with all the information they need to become a volunteer or continue being one. Visitors will find:

- Volunteer Information
- Volunteer Registration
- Volunteer Portal Login (for application reviewing and volunteering)

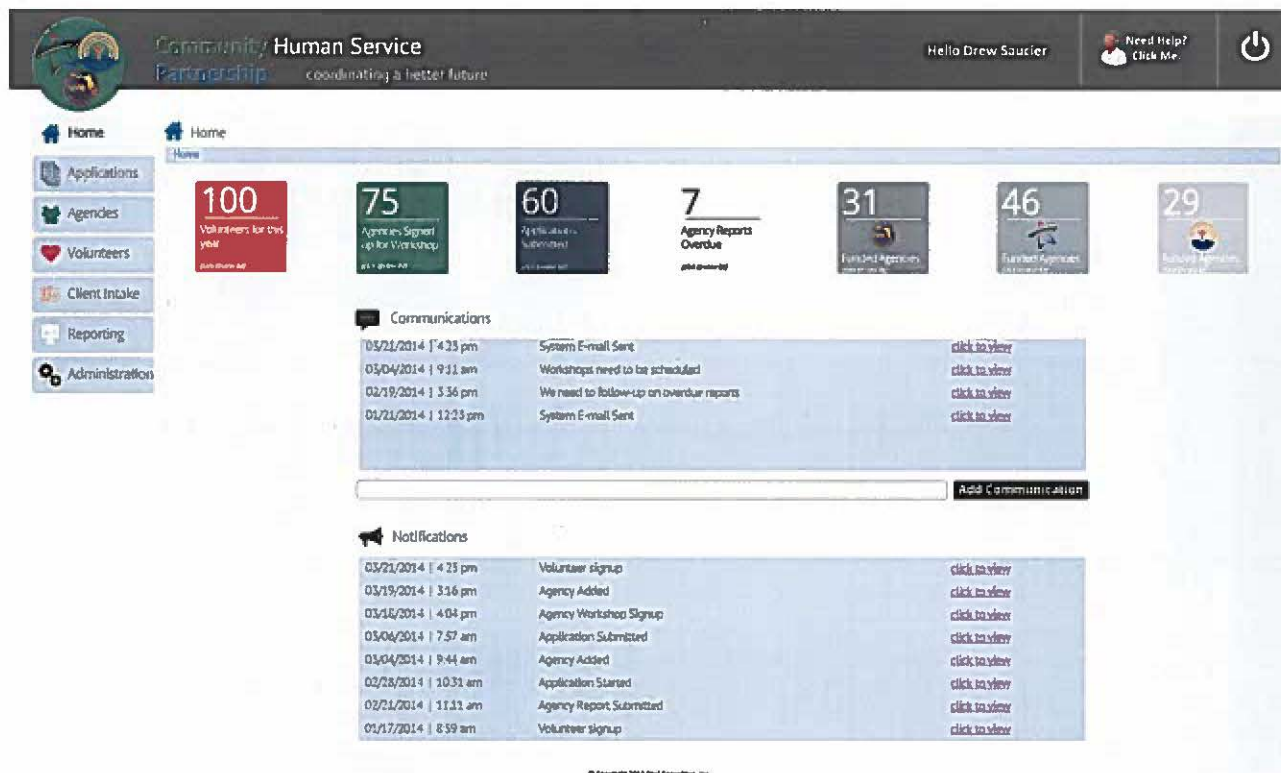
3.2. Core System

3.2.1. Home / Dashboard

The Dashboard is accessible to CHSP staff only. Across the top are seven business metrics we believe may be useful to the CHSP team upon login. We can work with management to identify alternative metrics.

Below the metrics is a Communications area that the CHSP Staff can use to track system e-mails sent, post messages for the management team, and use a general tool to increase communication among the partners.

With the management team scattered between the three partners, we believe it is important to provide the CHSP team with the Notifications area. When volunteers signup, an agency is added, report submitted, etc.; these system events are tracked and displayed in this area. Providing this feature will help give users a “snapshot” of system changes since they last logged in.



3.2.2. Administration

An Administration area is the workhorse of every system. Only CHSP Admin users have access to this section. We've identified five admin areas.

- Users & Security – Where CHSP staff create and manage users and their access to the system.



Users

- Content Manager – When edits and updates are needed to public facing website, CHSP staff come here.



Content Manager

- Funding Year Settings – Each year CHSP staff will need to “setup” the year by entering a variety of information including funding amount, teams, application windows, etc.



Funding Year Settings

- System E-mail – A powerful feature utilizing the volunteer's, agencies', contact's, client's, and user's databases to provide CHSP staff with a dynamic tool to create and send e-mails to customized distribution lists.



System E-mail

- **Help Module** – When users experience problems or issues of any kind, they can submit a “Help Ticket” through the system that can be easily responded to within the system. Additionally, CHSP staff can create and maintain a digital Help File for disseminating information about the program or how to use the CHSP Portal.



Need Help?
Click Me.

- **Reports** – The reports module is a robust dynamic report builder centered on custom report layouts. To run a report, users select a report, for example “Agency List”, then use the filters such as date range, active or inactive, to narrow the parameters of that report. We identified 4 reports in the needs analysis and additionally recommend a few more.



Reporting

Reports identified are recommended are:

- CDBG Quarterly Reporting Form
- End of the Year Reporting Form
- General Revenue Change for Change Quarterly Reporting Form
- Quarterly Reporting Form
- Agency List
- Application List
- Volunteer List
- Funding Worksheet

3.3. Applications

3.3.1. List Screen

The Applications list screen provides CHSP staff with a centralized area to view, filter, and search applications.

Columns on this list screen are:

- Team (application team)
- Agency (Agency completing application)
- Funding Year (funding year of application)
- Status (application status)
- Submitted Date (date application was submitted, if applicable)
- Total Request (amount requested by applicant, if applicable)
- Awarded Amount (amount awarded to applicant, if applicable)

Filters are:

- Search (the search is a wildcard field that will search all columns)
- Selected Status (filter applications by status (Pending, Submitted, Awarded, Not Awarded))
- Select Team (filter applications by selected team. Teams are defined in the Funding Year Settings)
- Select Funding Year (by default this is the current funding period but can be changed to filter applications to show previous funding years)

Team	Agency	Funding Year	Status	Submitted Date	Total Request	Awarded Amount
1	Capital Area Community Action Agency	2014 - 15	In Progress			
1	Early Learning Coalition	2014 - 15	Submitted	02/28/2014	\$185,830	
4	Capital Area Community Action Agency	2014 - 15	Submitted	02/27/2014	\$50,000	
3	A Life Recovery Center	2014 - 15	Submitted	02/15/2014	\$97,000	
5	Capital City Youth Services	2014 - 15	Awarded	02/27/2014	\$120,000	\$100,014
5	Making Miracles Group Home	2014 - 15	Not Awarded	02/09/2014	\$140,000	

3.3.2. Application - The HSCP grant application will be converted into an online application that CHSP staff can direct future applicants to complete.

Some of the online application features would be:

- Application statuses (In progress, Submitted, Awarded, Not Awarded)
- A progress bar to indicate completeness
- Crumb trail for navigation
- Navigation Pane for quickly jumping between sections
- Document upload feature
- Required fields
- Tooltips to help users understand requirements
- Logic checks to prevent required documents fields from not being submitted
- Save feature to allow applicants to return to their work at a later time
- Print and save to PDF options.
- **User Friendly and Simple Interface**

Community Human Service Partnership
Coordinating a better future

Hello Drew Sautler [Need Help? Click Me](#)

Home **Application** **Applications** **Agencies** **Volunteers** **Client Intake** **Reporting** **Administration**

Application Status: In Progress

Form 1: Organizational Information

Agency's Legal Name

Agency Contact Person

Street Address

Mailing Address

Site Visit Address

Phone Number

Fax Number

E-mail Address

City

State **Zip**

FINANCIAL INFORMATION - Utilizing the agency's fiscal year, please provide the agency's total operating budget for the following fiscal years:

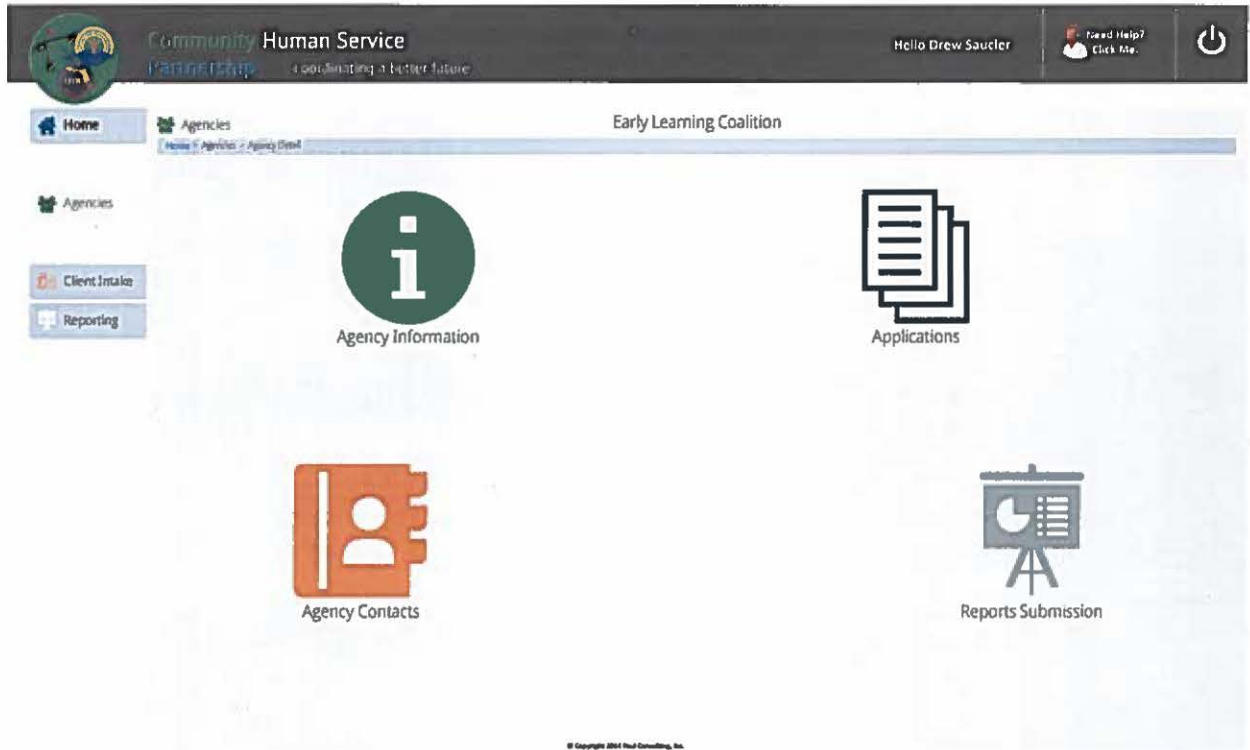
Last Fiscal Year **Current Fiscal Year**

What % of the total operating budget is an administrative/fundraising expense? (If the figure is above 25% of your operating budget, please explain)

[Back](#) [Save](#) [Continue](#)

3.4. Agencies

The central features of every database system are list and detail screens. When agencies login to the CHSP Portal, they are brought to the detail screen of their Agency record (see screenshot below). From here, they may update their agency information and contacts, submit and follow up on their applications, and submit required reports.



The Agency list screen below is only accessible to CHSP staff users. It features a list of all agencies in the system and multiple search and filter tools to search and sort those agencies.

List screen columns are:

- Delete (only possible when not tied to other data in system)
- Agency Name
- Executive Directory
- Phone
- Workshop Attended (current funding year)
- Previous Funding Years (last 5 funding periods)
- Team (last 5 funding periods)

Filters are:

- Search (the search is a wildcard field that will search all columns)
- Active (select whether agency is active or inactive)
- Select Team (filter applications by selected team. Teams are defined in the Funding Year Settings)
- Select Funding Year (by default this is the current funding period but can be changed to filter applications to show previous funding years)

Delete	Agency Name <small>(click to expand)</small>	Executive Director	Phone	Workshop Attended <small>(current year)</small>	Previous Funding Year(s) <small>(last 5 funding periods)</small>	Team <small>(last 5 funding periods)</small>
	Capital Area Community Action Agency	-	(813) 323-9626		2013 - 14	1
	Early Learning Coalition	-	(813) 323-5462	✓	2013 - 14 2014 - 15	1 1
	Capital Area Community Action Agency	-	(813) 323-5462	✓	2012 - 13 2013 - 14 2014 - 15	1,2,4,9 5 4
	A Life Recovery Center	-	(813) 323-4367		-	-
	Capital City Youth Services	9106.014	(813) 323-4367	✓	2012 - 13 2013 - 14 2014 - 15	9 8 7
	Making Miracles Group Home	-	(813) 323-5768	✓	2014 - 15	11

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- 3.4.1. Info** – Shortcut to the Agency information screen where the detailed contact information about the agency is maintained. Agencies & CHSP staff can maintain this screen.



Agency Information

- 3.4.2. Contacts** – CHSP staff and Agencies can maintain their contact information here. Multiple contacts can be added with basic contact details.



Agency Contacts

- 3.4.3. Applications** – In addition to the Applications list screen which shows all application for all agencies, individual agencies' applications are also found in their detail screen. Agencies may access and submit applications here. Volunteers may access an agencies' applications during the review window as well.



Applications

- **Application Copy Feature** – A copy feature would provide the agency with a quick start feature for each funding period saving agencies valuable time.

- 3.4.4. Notes & Communications** – This section is available to CHSP staff only. It provides the management team a tool to track and manage communications with individual agencies.



Notes &
Communications

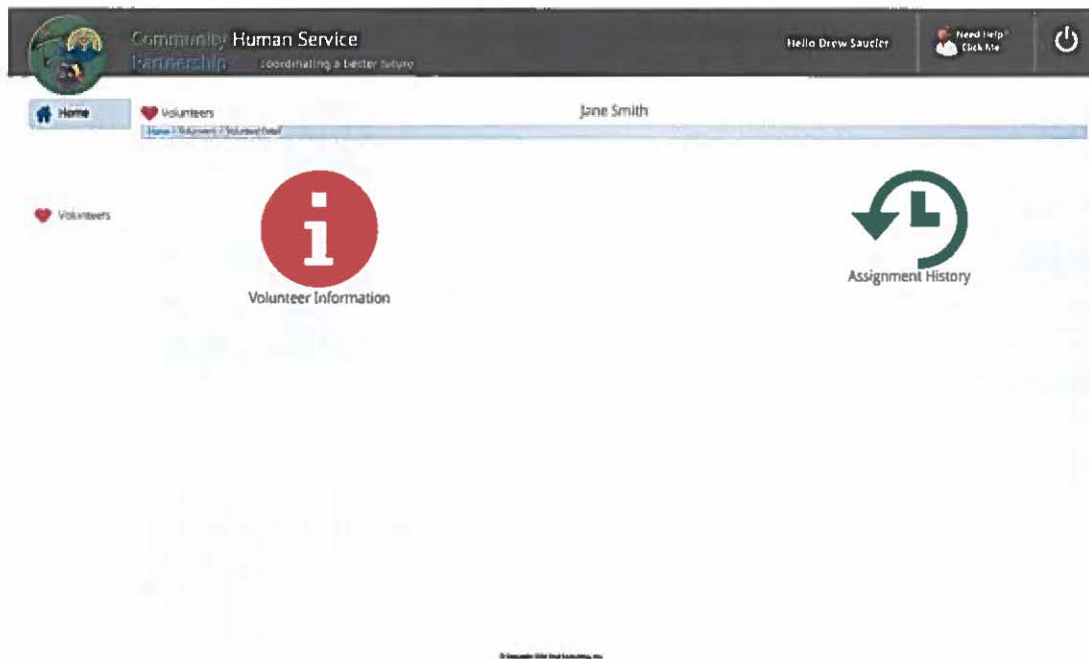
- 3.4.5. Reports Submission** – Agencies are required to submit a variety of reports on a periodic basis; they will do so through this section.



Reports Submission

3.5. Volunteers

When volunteers login to the CHSP Portal, they are brought to their detail screen (see screenshot below). From here, they may update their contact information and see past team assignments. During the agency review window, Volunteers have access to the Applications & Agencies list screens. Those list screens are locked to show only the Team that the volunteer is assigned to.



The Volunteers list screen below is only accessible to CHSP staff users. It features a list of all volunteers in the system and multiple search and filter tools to search and sort those volunteers.

List screen columns are:

- Delete (only possible when not tied to other data in system)
- Volunteer Name
- Phone
- Volunteer for Current Year (green check shows if the volunteer has indicated they wish to volunteer again for that year)
- Original Volunteer Date (original date volunteered)
- Previous Funding Years (last 5 funding periods)
- Team (last 5 funding periods)

Filters are:

- Search (the search is a wildcard field that will search all columns)
- Current Year (volunteered for current year)
- Active (select whether agency is active or inactive)
- Select Team (filter applications by selected team. Teams are defined in the Funding Year Settings)
- Select Funding Year (by default this is the current funding period but can be changed to filter applications to show previous funding years)

Delete	Volunteer Name	Phone	Volunteer for Current Year	Original Volunteer Date	Previous Funding Year(s)	Team
	Andrews, Jacob	(850) 523-9626		-	2013 - 14	1
	Bach, Johann	(850) 121-9463	✓	02/28/2013	2013 - 14 2014 - 15	1
	Golovchenko, Denna	(850) 125-5462	✓	03/27/2011	2012 - 13 2013 - 14 2014 - 15	1 5 4
	Knapp, Gerardo	(850) 123-4567		02/15/2014	-	-
	Smith, Jane	(850) 123-4567	✓	11/11/2010	2012 - 13 2013 - 14 2014 - 15	8 8 7
	Volfson, Woodie	(850) 123-5768	✓	06/22/2013	2014 - 15	11

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- 3.5.1. Info** – Shortcut to the volunteer information screen where the detailed contact information about the volunteer is maintained. Only Volunteers & CHSP staff can maintain this screen.



Volunteer Information

- 3.5.1. Notes & Communications** – This section is available to CHSP staff only. It provides the management team with a tool to track and manage communications with individual agencies.



Notes &
Communications

- 3.5.2. Assignments** – Volunteers and CHSP staff can view their past review assignments here.

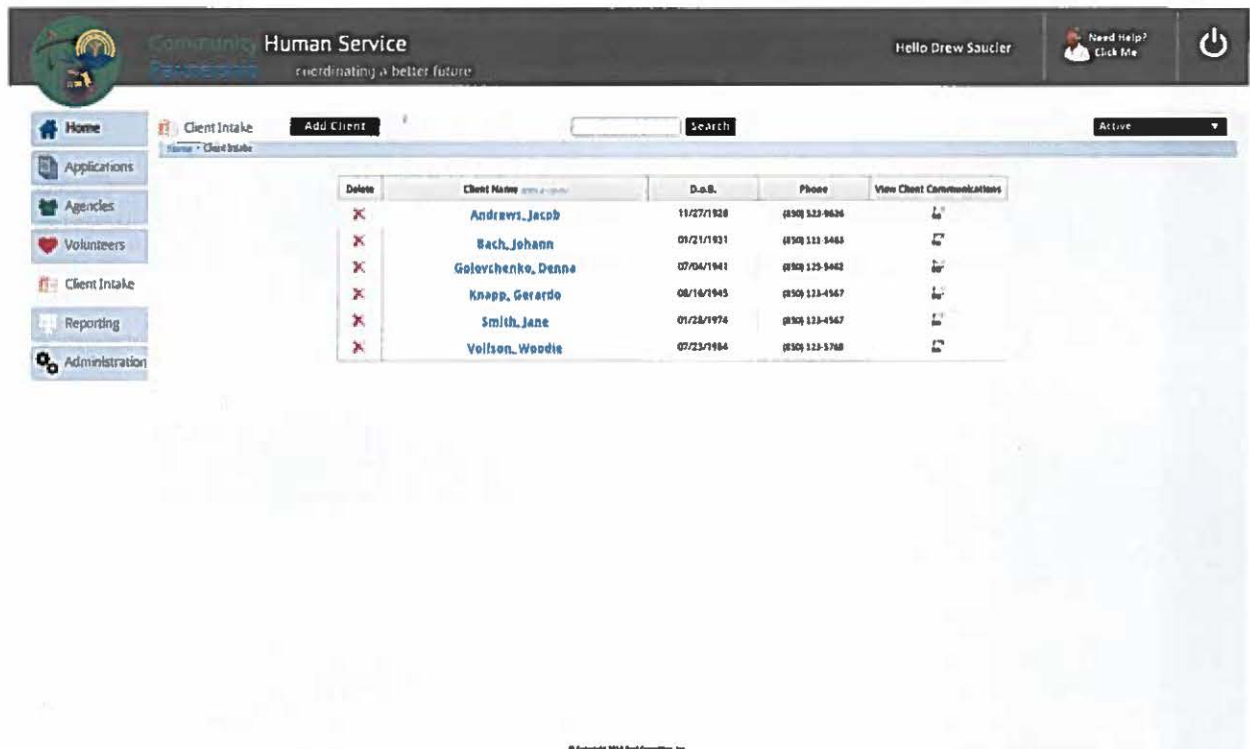


Assignment History

3.6. Phase 1 Client Intake System

The CHSP would like to create a Unified Client Intake system where funded agencies providing Emergency Services could facilitate to better track, coordinate, provide, and report on services provided within the community. However, in our analysis, we determined that the path to attain this goal isn't clear and that the agencies were experiencing difficulty envisioning a working solution.

We propose that we copy the client related features described in this section from Leon County's HSCP System (Human Services Community Partnership) into the CHSP System. Doing this will immediately provide a simple client management tool for agencies willing to utilize it and may help spark a vision for the goal state of the Unified Client System.



3.6.1. Demographics – Client demographics may be input here.

* Active:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Created:	4/1/2013	<input type="checkbox"/> Unincorporated?
SSN:	555 - 55 - 5555	<input type="checkbox"/> SSN Unknown		
Client Data				
* First Name:	test	Prefix:		
* Last Name:	~1	Middle Name:	test	
* DOB:	12/31/1977			
Physical Address:				
Physical State:	Florida	Physical City:		
County:	LEON	Physical Zip:		
		How long at address?:	Years	Months
Contact Information				
Best number?:	Home	Email:		
Best time to reach?:		Mailing Address:	<input type="checkbox"/> Same as above	
Home Phone:	() -	Mailing City:		
Work Phone:	() -	Mailing State:	Florida	
Cell Phone:	() -	Mailing Zip:		
Other Phone:	() -			
Demographic Information				
* Gender:	Male	Race:	Select A Race	
U.S. Citizen?:	<input type="checkbox"/>	Legal Resident?:	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Work Visa?:	<input type="checkbox"/>			
Student?:	<input type="checkbox"/>			
Marital Status:	Select A Marital Status			
Military Veteran?:	<input type="checkbox"/>	Eligible for VA Benefits?:	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Medical Insurance?:	<input type="checkbox"/>			
Disability?:	<input type="checkbox"/> Select a Disability Type	Homeless?:	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Elderly?:	<input type="checkbox"/>	Own/Rent?:	<input type="checkbox"/>	

3.6.2. Household Members & Contacts – Can be tracked through this area.

* Indicates a required field

* First Name:	test	Last Name:	2
DOB:	1/1/2012	Gender:	Male
Relationship to Patient:		Relationship Type:	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Other <input type="radio"/> Spouse <input type="radio"/> Child
Phone Number:	() -	Is Household Member?:	<input type="checkbox"/>
Is Immediate Family?:	<input type="checkbox"/>	Is Emergency Contact?:	<input type="checkbox"/>

- 3.6.3. Financial Analysis** – Is a tool that will allow agencies to input client income and expenses to determine whether or not the client is above or below poverty.

Financial Analysis

Total Monthly Income: 1883.84
 Total Monthly Expenses: 1796.675.88
 Total Assets: 1391.84
 Interview 1 used: ☐ Select An Income Level

If others have been supporting you financially (not both parents) and the amount of support they give each month:

Save Cancel

Is not income? (This is for income not working?)

Add Income Source

Edit	Delete	Income Source	Company Name	How Often Paid?	How much Paid Payment?
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Test - 1		Weekly	\$ 100.01
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Test - 1		Weekly	\$ 123.80

Unassigned Income

Add Unassigned Income

Edit	Delete	Receiving Individual	Type	Amount per Month
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Test - 1	Checking	\$0.00
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Test - 1	Checking	\$321.81

Add Other Asset

Edit	Delete	Asset Owner	Asset Type	Asset Value
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Test - 1	Checking	\$0.00
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Test - 1	Checking	\$321.81

Expenses

Type	Who pays it?	Amount per month	Type	Who pays it?	Amount per month
Cash/Debit	Test - 1	\$ 1796.675.88	Cash/Debit	Test - 1	\$ 1796.675.88
Car Payment	Test - 1	\$ 5.00	Car Payment	Test - 1	\$ 5.00
Child Care	Test - 1	\$ 5.00	Child Care	Test - 1	\$ 5.00
Cash/Debit	Test - 1	\$ 5.00	Cash/Debit	Test - 1	\$ 5.00
Food	Test - 1	\$ 5.00	Food	Test - 1	\$ 5.00
Gas/Transport	Test - 1	\$ 5.00	Gas/Transport	Test - 1	\$ 5.00
Life Insurance	Test - 1	\$ 5.00	Life Insurance	Test - 1	\$ 5.00
Mortgage/rent	Test - 1	\$ 5.00	Mortgage/rent	Test - 1	\$ 5.00
Other	Test - 1	\$ 5.00	Other	Test - 1	\$ 5.00
Total Expenses	Test - 1	\$ 1796.675.88	Total Expenses	Test - 1	\$ 1796.675.88

Save Cancel

- 3.6.4. Client Communications** – Communications, notes, and documents may all be entered into the client communications section to create a communication log for that client.

RETURN TO CLIENT LIST SCREEN ADD CLIENT COMMUNICATIONS ADD INTERNAL NOTE UPLOAD NEW SERVICE RELATED DOCUMENTS

Search: By Entered By Search

Communication Type: ☒ All ☐ Client Communication ☐ Internal Note ☐ Uploaded Document

Reminder?: ☒ All ☐ Yes ☐ No

Edit / View	Delete	Created Date / Time	Communication Type	Entered By (First Name - Last Name - Division)	Document Link (if applicable)	Communication Description (abbreviated)	Reminder?	Date Completed	Completed By
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	4/19/2013 1:18:00 PM	Client Communication - Email	Ryan Brooks	N/A	d	✓		
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	4/12/2013 10:58:00 AM	Client Communication - Visit	Ryan Brooks	N/A	visiting hscp			
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	4/3/2013 10:18:00 AM	Internal Note	Ryan Brooks	N/A	asasas	✓	4/15/2013	Ryan Brooks
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	4/2/2013 4:12:00 PM	Client Communication - Letter	Ryan Brooks	N/A	test	✓		Ryan Brooks
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	4/2/2013 1:50:00 PM	Client Communication - Letter	Ryan Brooks	N/A	test2			
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	4/2/2013 1:50:00 PM	Client Communication - Phone Call	Ryan Brooks	N/A	test3			

4. Project Time Frame

Your project is **estimated** to take **13 - 17 weeks** from proposal acceptance, content delivery, and payment of deposit to completion. PCG will make every effort to deliver ahead of this estimate. Iterative testing and enhancements may occur during testing depending upon ongoing requests from Radiology staff that can extend this estimate.

5. Programming Language

Your website solution will be programmed using Microsoft's ASP.NET 4.0 and utilize a Microsoft SQL Server database

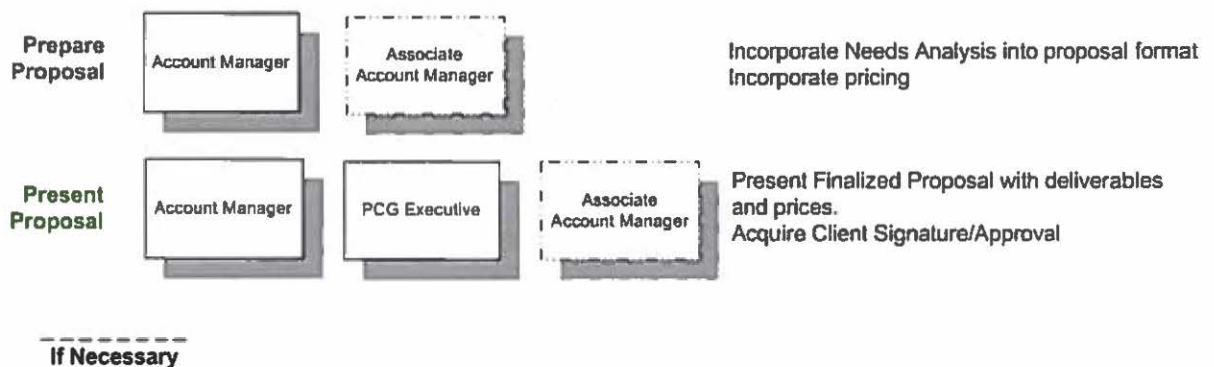
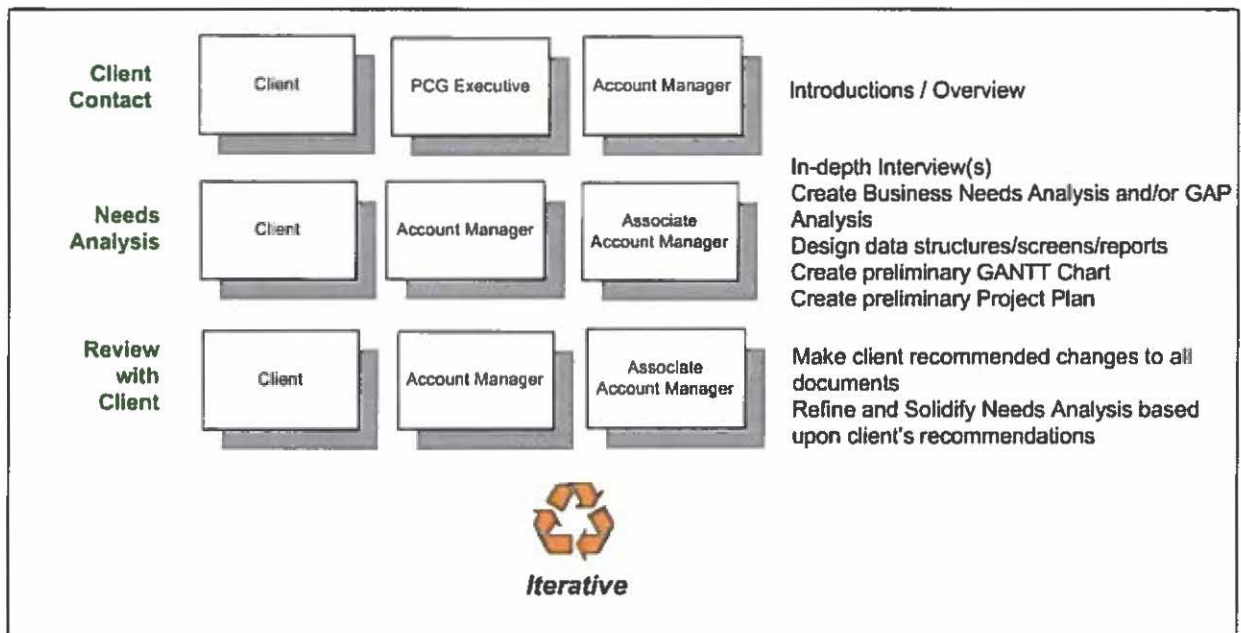
More information about Microsoft's ASP.NET can be found at <http://www.asp.net>.

6. Account Management Process

PCG has an effective, efficient workflow for completing all of our consulting/programming projects in a timely and professional manner. We pride ourselves on the successes our account management process produces time and time again and we would like to share it with you so you know exactly what to expect from us at any given time.

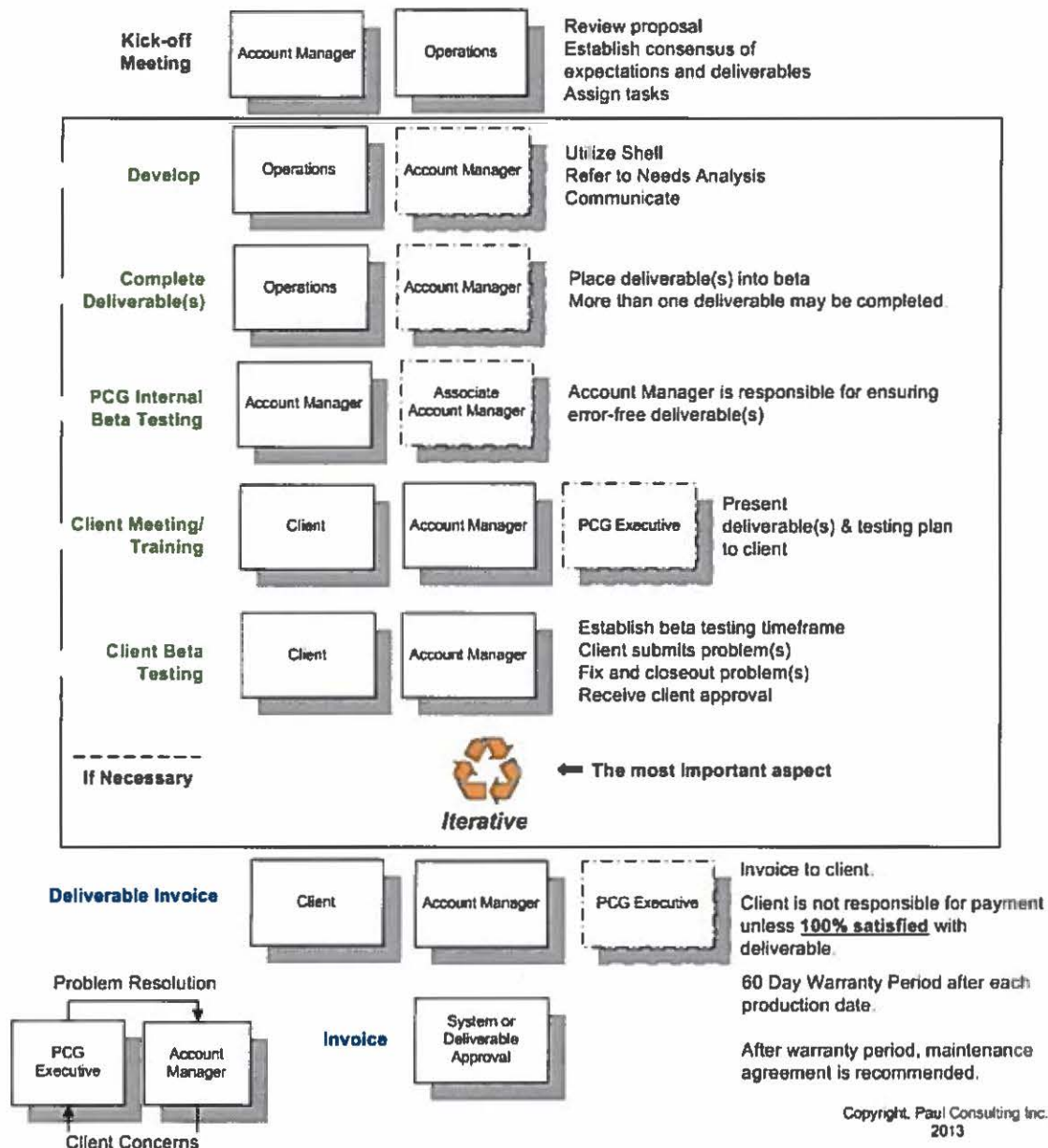
It all begins with Listening...

Account Management Listening



Once the listening is complete, we start **Solving...**

Account Management Solving



Client Beta Testing is the key to you and your users' happiness with the delivered web application.

Please keep this in mind when we provide you with a beta URL and login. During this phase of testing, we want to ensure your web-application will meet your needs as described in the scope of work before final delivery and project signoff.

7. Revisions after Delivery

After implementation and testing, you may decide to make minor workflow changes or site updates. Examples of revisions would include items like changing content on a page, replacing a photo with a different photo, moving the location of a link, uploading a new PDF, changing the background colors, etc. A revision should constitute no more than three (3) hours of programmer work. Any additional time spent during the revision process will be billed accordingly or against an existing maintenance agreement.

Please note that revisions do not constitute a complete rewrite, only minor changes and/or updates. Additional work beyond 10 revision(s) is not covered by this proposal and falls under either an additional phase category or an existing maintenance agreement.

Changes to workflow not described in this proposal could constitute a revision or an additional deliverable, please ensure our analysis of your needs is correctly represented by this proposal before we begin work.

Paul Consulting Group, at its sole discretion will determine what constitutes a revision and what constitutes additional billable time outside the scope of work.

Revisions expire 60 days after the application(s) or enhancements being placed into the applicable production environment and/or the final invoice has been generated - assuming PCG created the application or website.

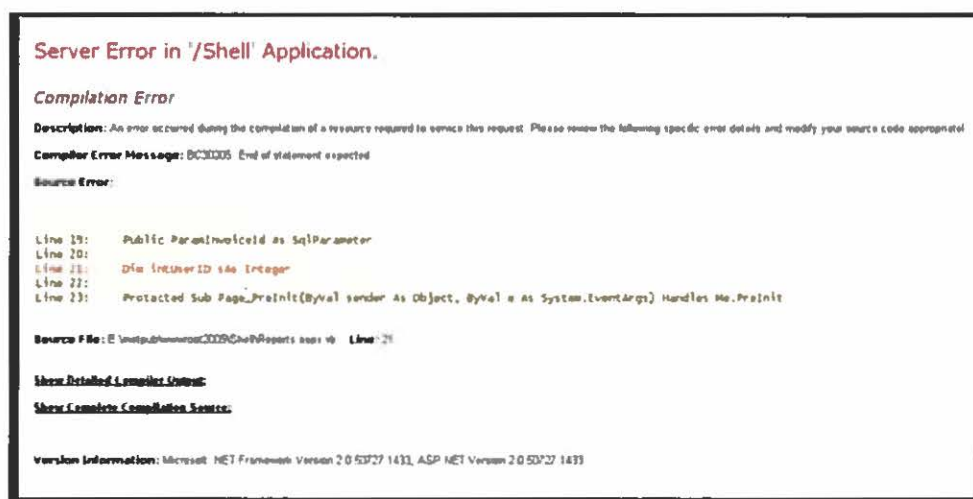
This proposal includes 10 revision(s).

8. Maintenance

Application warranty services are the activities associated with repairing errors / defects for PCG developed application(s) or enhancements that are discovered within 60 days of the application(s) or enhancements being placed into the applicable production environment and/or the final invoice has been generated - *assuming PCG created the application or website*. Application warranty services include the applicable life-cycle support activities as described in our Account Management process, as well as any activities necessary to repair errors/defects to enable application programs and enhancements to perform without error.

Note: The inherent life-cycle nature of custom software lends itself to ambiguity regarding what is an error and what is an enhancement. It is imperative that, during the warranty period, that the client extensively test the application or website to minimize these ambiguities.

Calculation errors are an example of a logic problem. An example of a syntax error is provided in the figure below:



The screenshot displays a 'Server Error in '/Shell' Application.' with a 'Compilation Error'. The description states: 'An error occurred during the compilation of a resource required to service this request. Please review the following specific error details and modify your source code appropriately.' The compiler error message is 'BC30005: End of statement expected'. The source error points to 'Line 21' in the file 'E:\inetpub\wwwroot\0009\Shell\Reports.aspx.vb'. The code snippet shows a public method 'PrintInvoiceId' with a parameter 'id As SqlParameter'. Line 20 is 'Dim intUserID as Integer'. Line 21 is 'Dim intUserID as Integer', which is the source of the error. Line 22 is 'Protected Sub Page_PreInit(ByVal sender As Object, ByVal e As System.EventArgs) Handles Me.PreInit'. The version information at the bottom indicates 'Microsoft .NET Framework Version 2.0.50727.1433, ASP.NET Version 2.0.50727.1433'.

```
Server Error in '/Shell' Application.

Compilation Error

Description: An error occurred during the compilation of a resource required to service this request. Please review the following specific error details and modify your source code appropriately.

Compiler Error Message: BC30005: End of statement expected

Source Error:

Line 19:      Public ParamInvoiceId As SqlParameter
Line 20:
Line 21:      Dim intUserID as Integer
Line 22:
Line 23:      Protected Sub Page_PreInit(ByVal sender As Object, ByVal e As System.EventArgs) Handles Me.PreInit

Source File: E:\inetpub\wwwroot\0009\Shell\Reports.aspx.vb Line: 21

Show Detailed Compiler Output:
Show Complete Compilation Source:

Version Information: Microsoft .NET Framework Version 2.0.50727.1433, ASP.NET Version 2.0.50727.1433
```

Paul Consulting, Inc. will make every effort to promote a long-term, mutually beneficial relationship with clients. We know from experience that your business will change over time and so will your application or website. Successful long-term maintenance services, which include quality work and fair invoicing are integral components of success. Please see the included **Website and Application Maintenance Service** document.

9. Hosting

What is Web Hosting?

The group of services required to keep a website and supporting services online is called "web hosting." Hundreds or thousands of files and, in some cases, databases are used to store information on your website. All of the information comprising your website resides on a powerful server, or computer. The fee necessary to reserve space and bandwidth for your website on this server is called a "web hosting fee." There are a few different types of web hosting arrangements. When you lease a portion of a server, it's called "shared hosting"; when you own an entire server, it's called "dedicated hosting." Either way you are simply renting space on another computer that is connected to the internet.

Why host with us?

The number of companies offering Web hosting services has grown exponentially to the point where hosting services are practically a commodity. Paul Consulting Group provides web hosting to our clients because hosting a website and building a website go hand in hand. By hosting the sites we build, we're able to eliminate the potential pitfalls that come with introducing another vendor into the mix. If we build your site and someone else hosts it, then you may end up in a scenario where something doesn't work, and we blame the web hosting company, they blame us, and you as the client have no idea who to believe since this isn't your cup of tea. You certainly aren't required to host with Paul Consulting Group, but we do recommend that you let us host your site since we can eliminate that potential passing of the buck.

If you are the kind of person who shops around, you'll find that you can buy web hosting from all kinds of firms for as little as \$25 per month. And Paul Consulting charges several times that for what seems to be the same thing. Why? Well, firstly, let's be very clear: you're not comparing apples with apples if you're looking at \$25/mo web hosting! Paul Consulting Group offers fully managed web hosting, which means that when we handle your web hosting, we handle all aspects of it for you. When you have questions or needs, you can simply call or email us, talk to a real person, and get on-the-spot results. Try calling up one of these \$25/month guys and get them to walk you through configuring your website security or check your website traffic stats. If you even get a response, it will typically be to point you to some online FAQ or Help Desk. So three hours of research later, maybe you'll eventually figure out how to set up that auto responder. With Paul Consulting Group's fully-managed hosting, you can call us and we'd have the auto responder set up immediately. It's that sort of service that makes us more expensive than the low-end web hosting shops out there.

Due to our large web development clientele, we are able to provide smooth, continuous support systems for other web requirements, such as upgrades and maintenance. For example, if your hosting usage spikes beyond your plan's allotment, we don't have automated limits that will just turn off your site like most hosts would. We will note the spike and if it's a one-time thing, we ignore it as a professional courtesy. If your usage spikes often and you are outgrowing your plan, we will discuss it with you and figure out if you need to upgrade plans or if we need to build a new custom plan for you. All of this is just done as a part of our normal service and does not incur any additional fees.

Security and Compliance

Achieving security and compliance comes more readily with the infrastructure of a service provider that takes a vested interest in your businesses. Positive security outcomes are more likely when each party can see clear delineation between the roles and responsibilities of the other. Roles and responsibility matrices are an important part of your relationship with Paul Consulting Group. Components of everything from the data center to the application are protected by our hosting service.

Scope of Compliance:		PCG	Shared	Client
Physical Security	(data center, infrastructure)	✓		
Perimeter Security	(IP reputation filtering, DDoS mitigation)	✓		
Application Security	(WAF, OS, webserver, database patching)	✓		
Network Security	(IDS, hypervisor firewall, vuln mgmt, SSL certs)	✓		
Server Security	(hardened OS, patching, AV, Log mgmt, FIM)	✓		
Administrative Security	(secure access, two-factor authentication)	✓		
Data Backup	(nightly volume based, kept for 14 days)	✓		
Secure Data Deletion	(secure deletion upon service termination)	✓		
Security Audits	(PCI, HITRUST, SSAE 16, ISO 27001)	✓		
Access Control	(logical access control to servers)		✓	
Maintain Policies	(security policies and procedures)		✓	
Change Control	(firewall changes, OS patching)		✓	
Incident Response	(for customer servers)		✓	
Risk Assessment	(annual risk assessment)		✓	
Data Management	(DBA duties, encryption, backup beyond FH default)		✓	
Application Management	(customer specific applications)			✓



2541 Barrington Circle, Suite 2
Tallahassee, FL 32308
850.523.9626
ST Contract # 973-561-10-01

Quote for:

CHSP Portal

Date: 4/1/2014
(Good for 30 Days.)

Terms:
Net 30

Client Name & Address

United Way of the Big Bend
Susan Dunlap
307 E. 7th Avenue
Tallahassee, FL 32303

Client Contact	Client Phone
Susan Dunlap	

Deliverable Description	TOTAL:
Public Facing CHSP Website	5,700.00
Content Manageable Information Pages	1,140.00
Application Portal	5,225.00
Volunteer Portal	2,850.00
Core System	
Dashboard	4,180.00
Administration	
Users & Security	6,080.00
Content Manager	4,750.00
Funding Year Settings	3,800.00
System E-mail	1,520.00
Help Module	3,040.00
Reports (up to 8 in this quote)	6,080.00
Applications	
List Screen	3,420.00
Application	19,000.00
Agencies (list screen)	760.00
Info	760.00
Contacts	1,140.00
Applications	1,900.00
Application Copy Feature	570.00
Notes & Communications	1,520.00
Reports Submission	2,280.00
Volunteers (list screen)	760.00
Info	1,140.00
Notes & Communications	1,520.00
Assignments	3,040.00
SEE NEXT PAGE	

PCI reserves the right to charge interest on all overdue invoices at a rate of 14.99%.

Client Signature: _____

TOTAL:

Print Name: _____

Date: _____

2541 Barrington Circle, Suite 2 Tallahassee, FL 32308
Phone: 850.523.9626 Fax: 850.523.9655
E-mail: admin@paulconsulting.com
www.paulconsulting.com



2541 Barrington Circle, Suite 2
Tallahassee, FL 32308
850.523.9626
ST Contract # | 973-561-10-01

Quote for:

CHSP Portal

Date: 4/1/2014
(Good for 30 Days.)

Terms:

Net 30

Client Name & Address

United Way of the Big Bend
Susan Dunlap
307 E. 7th Avenue
Tallahassee, FL 32303

Client Contact | Client Phone

Susan Dunlap

Deliverable Description	TOTAL:
Phase 1 Client Intake System (list screen)	760.00
Demographics	2,090.00
Household Members & Contacts	1,900.00
Financial Analysis	3,325.00
Client Communications	4,750.00
Meetings / Testing / Implementation / Production Installs / Training.	7,600.00
1 Year of hosting via Paul Consulting Group secure servers. (Beginning on final invoice date.)	5,760.00
PCI reserves the right to charge interest on all overdue invoices at a rate of 14.99%.	
Client Signature: _____	TOTAL: \$108,360.00

Print Name: _____

Date: _____

2541 Barrington Circle, Suite 2 Tallahassee, FL 32308
Phone: 850.523.9626 Fax: 850.523.9655
E-mail: admin@paulconsulting.com
www.paulconsulting.com


**Leon County
Board of County Commissioners
Notes for Agenda Item #8**

Leon County Board of County Commissioners

Cover Sheet for Agenda #8

June 10, 2014

To: Honorable Chairman and Members of the Board

From: Herbert W.A. Thiele, County Attorney 

Title: Consideration of Amending Chapter 12, Article II "Noise Control" of the Leon County Code of Laws to Modify Certain Provisions of Section 12-56 Entitled "Noises Prohibited"

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

Fiscal Impact:

This item has a fiscal impact to the County; however, cost is undetermined at this time.

Staff Recommendation:

Board direction.

Report and Discussion

Background:

On April 8, 2008, the Leon County Board of County Commissioners adopted Ordinance No. 08-08 which became effective on May 1, 2008 and, further, regulates loud and raucous noises. Subsequent to the enactment of the Ordinance No. 08-08, it has been enforced upon a complaint basis by the Leon County Sheriff’s Office. There have been a number of calls to the Sheriff’s Office over the last six (6) years with regard to noise complaints; however, only one citation has been issued on a noise complaint until the recent issues involving a commercial operation that front son Thomasville Road at the entrance to the Killearn Lakes Plantation neighborhood.

Analysis:

As is stated in Section 12-59 (the codified version of the noise control ordinance), the penalty for a violation is a civil infraction which is punishable by a fine not to exceed \$500.00. Since the latter part of 2013, there have been a number of complaints by citizens in the Killearn Lakes area with regard to music and sound which are emanating from a commercial establishment called “Hurricane’s Grill.” The County Attorney’s Office, counsel for the Leon County Sheriff’s Office, Command Staff from the Leon County Sheriff’s Office, representatives of the Hurricane’s Grill establishment and their counsel have met to try to resolve the issues with regard to the noise complaints.

The focus of the controversy concerns the applicability of provisions set forth in Section 12-56 entitled “Noises Prohibited” which declares to be violations of the noise control article a series of events. The items in question are subsections (5) and (6) which are set forth below:

(5) *Radios, televisions, boom boxes, phonographs, stereos, musical instruments, and similar devices:* The use of operation of a radio, television, boom box, stereo, musical instrument, or similar device that produces or reproduces sound in a manner that is plainly audible to any person other than the player(s) or operator(s) of the device, and those who are voluntarily listening to the sound, and which unreasonably disturbs the peace, quiet, and comfort of neighbors and passers-by, or is plainly audible at a distance of 50 feet from any person in a commercial, industrial area, or public space. The use or operation of a radio, television, boom box, stereo, musical instrument, or similar device that produces or reproduces sound in a manner that is plainly audible to any person other than the player(s) or operator(s) of the device, and those who are voluntarily listening to the sound, and unreasonably disturbs the peace, quiet, and comfort of neighbors in residential or **noise** sensitive areas, including multi-family or single-family dwellings.

(6) *Loudspeakers, amplifiers, public address systems, and similar devices:* The unreasonably loud and raucous use or operation of a loudspeaker, amplifier, public address system, or other device for producing or reproducing sound between the hours of 10:00 p.m. and 7:00 a.m. on weekdays, and 10:00 p.m. and 10:00 a.m. on weekends and holidays in the following areas:

- a. Within or adjacent to residential or **noise**-sensitive areas; and
- b. Within public space if the sound is plainly audible across the real property line of the public space from which the sound emanates, and is unreasonably loud and raucous. This shall not apply to any public performance, gathering, or parade for which a permit has been obtained from a governmental agency with jurisdiction.

It has been the position of the Leon County Sheriff’s Office and the County Attorney’s Office that the provisions set forth in subsection (6), while the music does involve amplification, and contains time duration, are superseded by the provisions in subsection (5) which regulates musical instruments. The result of this is that a citation can and has been issued if it “unreasonably disturbs the peace, quiet and comfort or neighbors and passers-by, or is plainly audible at a distance of 50 feet from any person in a commercial, industrial area, or public space.” Based upon the application of subsection (5), a number of violations have been noted by the Leon County Sheriff’s Office personnel and citations have been issued.

However, due to the nature of the complaints and the difficulty in enforcement, at a recent meeting it was discussed whether or not a more objective standard for these two types of sound/noises would be better served to be enacted.

In order to accomplish this, a study will need to be conducted by a person with expertise in noise and sound issues to establish a decibel level for a receiving source that would be applicable within the confines of the Killbuck Lakes area and elsewhere within the unincorporated area of Leon County for the regulation of the item set forth in subsections (5) and (6).

The purpose of this agenda item is to seek direction from the Board of County Commissioners as to whether or not you wish the County Attorney’s Office and the Leon County Sheriff’s Office to pursue formulating a decibel limit standard for enactment within the noise control ordinance. If the Board of County Commissioners chooses to do so, then the Leon County Sheriff’s Office will need to be outfitted with the necessary equipment and training to measure the decibel counts. The cost attendant to the purchase of the equipment and the training has yet to be determined but would be in the thousands of dollars.

Options:

1. Direct the County Attorney’s Office, in conjunction with County Administration and consultants, and, in cooperation with the Leon County Sheriff’s Office, to research and prepare a decibel limit amendment standard proposed ordinance amending Section 12-56 entitled “Noises Prohibited” of the Leon County Code of Laws.
2. As a declaration of the legislative intent of the Board of County Commissioners, advise the County Attorney’s Office and the Leon County Sheriff’s Office to apply only subsection (6) to the live performances outdoors of bands which utilize musical instruments.
3. Do not proceed with the development of a decibel limit proposed ordinance amending Section 12-56 entitled “Noises Prohibited” of the Leon County Code of Laws.
4. Board direction.

Recommendation:

Board direction.

Attachment:

1. Chapter 12, Article II of the Leon County Code of Laws.

HWAT:ea

Leon County, Florida, Code of Ordinances >> - CODE OF LAWS >> Chapter 12 - OFFENSES—
MISCELLANEOUS >> ARTICLE II. NOISE CONTROL >>

ARTICLE II. NOISE CONTROL ^[2]

Sec. 12-51. Purpose.

Sec. 12-52. Findings.

Sec. 12-53. Scope.

Sec. 12-54. Definitions.

Sec. 12-55. General prohibition.

Sec. 12-56. Noises prohibited.

Sec. 12-57. Exemptions.

Sec. 12-58. Enforcement.

Sec. 12-59. Penalties.

Sec. 12-51. Purpose.

This article is enacted to protect, preserve, and promote the health, safety, welfare, peace, and quiet of the citizens of Leon County through the reduction, control, and prevention of loud and raucous noise, or any noise which unreasonably disturbs, injures, or endangers the comfort, repose, health, peace, or safety of reasonable persons of ordinary sensitivity.

Sec. 12-52. Findings.

- (a) Loud and raucous noise degrades the environment of Leon County to a degree that:
 - (1) Is harmful to the health, welfare, and safety of its inhabitants and visitors;
 - (2) Interferes with the comfortable enjoyment of life and property;
 - (3) Interferes with the well being, tranquility, and privacy of the home; and
 - (4) Both causes and aggravates health problems.
- (b) Both the effective control and the elimination of loud and raucous noise are essential to the health and welfare of Leon County's inhabitants and visitors, and to the conduct of the normal pursuits of life, including recreation, work, and communication.
- (c) The use of sound amplification equipment creates loud and raucous noise that may, in a particular manner and at a particular time and place, substantially and unreasonably invade the privacy, peace, and freedom of inhabitants of, and visitors to Leon County.
- (d) Certain short-term easing of noise restrictions is essential to allow the construction and maintenance of structures, infrastructure, and other elements necessary for the physical and commercial vitality of Leon County.

Sec. 12-53. Scope.

This article applies to the control of all sound originating within the jurisdictional limits of Leon County lying outside the municipal limits of the City of Tallahassee.

Sec. 12-54. Definitions.

[The following words, terms and phrases, when used in this article, shall have the meanings ascribed to them in this section, except where the context clearly indicates a different meaning:]

Emergency means any occurrence or set of circumstances involving actual or imminent physical trauma or property damage demanding immediate attention.

Emergency work means any work performed for the purpose of preventing or alleviating physical trauma or property damage, whether actually caused or threatened by an emergency, or work by private or public utilities when restoring utility service.

Noise sensitive area includes, but is not limited to, a posted area where a school, hospital, nursing home, church, court, public library, or similar institution is located.

Person means any individual, firm, association, partnership, joint venture, or corporation.

Public right-of-way means any street, avenue, boulevard, highway, sidewalk, alley, or similar place normally accessible to the public which is owned or controlled by a government entity.

Public space means any real property or structures on real property, owned by a government entity and normally accessible to the public, including but not limited to parks and other recreational areas.

Residential area means any real property which contains a structure or building in which one or more persons reside, provided that the structure or building is properly zoned, or is legally nonconforming, for residential use in accordance with the terms and maps of Leon County's Zoning Articles.

Sec. 12-55. General prohibition.

- (a) No person shall make, continue, or cause to be made or continued:
 - (1) Any unreasonably loud or raucous noise;
 - (2) Any noise which unreasonably disturbs, injures, or endangers the comfort, repose, health, peace, or safety of reasonable persons of ordinary sensitivity, within the unincorporated areas of Leon County; or,
 - (3) Any noise which is so harsh, prolonged, unnatural, or unusual in time or place as to occasion unreasonable discomfort to any persons within the neighborhood from which said noises emanate, or as to unreasonably interfere with the peace and comfort of neighbors or their guests, or operators or customers in places of business, or as to detrimentally or adversely affect such residences or places of business.
- (b) Factors for determining whether a sound is unreasonably loud and raucous include, but are not limited to, the following:
 - (1) The proximity of the sound to sleeping facilities, whether residential or commercial;
 - (2) The land use, nature, and zoning of the area from which the sound emanates and the area where it is received or perceived;
 - (3) The time of day or night the sound occurs;
 - (4) The duration of the sound; and

Sec. 12-56. Noises prohibited.

The following acts are declared to be per se violations of this article. This enumeration does not constitute an exclusive list:

- (1) *Unreasonable noises*: The unreasonable making of, or knowingly and unreasonably permitting to be made, any unreasonably loud, boisterous or unusual noise, disturbance, commotion or vibration in any boarding facility, dwelling, place of business or other structure, or upon any public street, park, or other place or building. The ordinary and usual sounds, noises, commotion or vibration incidental to the operation of these places when conducted in accordance with the usual standards of practice and in a manner which will not unreasonably disturb the peace and comfort of adjacent residences or which will not detrimentally affect the operators of adjacent places of business are exempted from this provision.
- (2) *Vehicle horns, signaling devices, and similar devices*: The sounding of any horn, signaling device, or other similar device, on any automobile, motorcycle, or other vehicle on any right-of-way or in any public space of Leon County for more than ten consecutive seconds. The sounding of any horn, signaling device, or other similar device, as a danger warning is exempt from this prohibition.
- (3) *Nonemergency signaling devices*: Sounding or permitting sounding of any amplified signal from any bell, chime, siren, whistle or similar device, intended primarily for non-emergency purposes, from any place for more than ten consecutive seconds in any hourly period. The reasonable sounding of such devices by houses of religious worship, ice cream trucks, seasonal contribution solicitors, or by law enforcement for traffic control purposes are exempt from the operation of this provision.
- (4) *Emergency signaling devices*: The intentional sounding or permitting the sounding outdoors of any emergency signaling device including fire, burglar, civil defense alarm, siren, whistle, or similar emergency signaling device, except in any emergency or except as provided in Subsections a. and b., below.
 - a. Testing of an emergency signaling device shall occur between 7:00 a.m. and 8:00 p.m. Any testing shall use only the minimum cycle test time. In no case shall such test time exceed five minutes. Testing of the emergency signaling system shall not occur more than once in each calendar month.
 - b. Sounding or permitting the sounding of any exterior burglar or fire alarm or any motor vehicle burglar alarm, shall terminate within 15 minutes of activation unless an emergency exists. If a false or accidental activation of an alarm occurs more than twice in a calendar month, the owner or person responsible for the alarm shall be in violation of this article.
- (5) *Radios, televisions, boom boxes, phonographs, stereos, musical instruments, and similar devices*: The use or operation of a radio, television, boom box, stereo, musical instrument, or similar device that produces or reproduces sound in a manner that is plainly audible to any person other than the player(s) or operator(s) of the device, and those who are voluntarily listening to the sound, and which unreasonably disturbs the peace, quiet, and comfort of neighbors and passers-by, or is plainly audible at a distance of 50 feet from any person in a commercial, industrial area, or public space. The use or operation of a radio, television, boom box, stereo, musical instrument, or similar device that produces or reproduces sound in a manner that is plainly audible to

any person other than the player(s) or operator(s) of the device, and those who are voluntarily listening to the sound, and unreasonably disturbs the peace, quiet, and comfort of neighbors in residential or noise sensitive areas, including multi-family or single-family dwellings.

- (6) *Loudspeakers, amplifiers, public address systems, and similar devices:* The unreasonably loud and raucous use or operation of a loudspeaker, amplifier, public address system, or other device for producing or reproducing sound between the hours of 10:00 p.m. and 7:00 a.m. on weekdays, and 10:00 p.m. and 10:00 a.m. on weekends and holidays in the following areas:
- Within or adjacent to residential or noise-sensitive areas; and
 - Within public space if the sound is plainly audible across the real property line of the public space from which the sound emanates, and is unreasonably loud and raucous.

This shall not apply to any public performance, gathering, or parade for which a permit has been obtained from a governmental agency with jurisdiction.

- (7) *Yelling, shouting, and similar activities:* Yelling, shouting, hooting, whistling, or singing in residential or noise sensitive areas or in public places, between the hours of 10:00 p.m. and 7:00 a.m., or at any time or place so as to unreasonably disturb the quiet, comfort, or repose of reasonable persons of ordinary sensitivities.
- (8) *Animals and birds:* Unreasonably loud and raucous noise emitted by an animal or bird for which a person is responsible. A person is responsible for an animal if the person owns, controls or otherwise cares for the animal or bird. Sounds made by animals or birds in animal shelters, kennels, veterinary hospitals, pet shops, or pet kennels licensed under and in compliance with any applicable licensing and permitting provisions are exempt from this subsection.
- (9) *Loading or unloading merchandise, materials, equipment:* The creation of unreasonably loud, raucous, and excessive noise in connection with the loading or unloading of any vehicle at a place of business or residence.
- (10) *Construction or repair of residential buildings, excavation of streets and highways:* The construction, demolition, alteration or repair of any building or the excavation of streets and highways other than between the hours of 7:00 a.m. and 8:00 p.m. on weekdays and Saturdays and between 9:00 a.m. and 5:00 p.m. on Sundays. This prohibition does not apply to the delivery and installation of concrete and other materials associated with residential slab installation. In cases of emergency, construction or repair noises are exempt from this provision.
- (11) *Noise sensitive areas—Schools, courts, churches, hospitals, and similar institutions:* The creation of any unreasonably loud and raucous noise adjacent to any noise sensitive area while it is in use, which unreasonably interferes with the workings of the institution or which disturbs the persons in these institutions; provided that conspicuous signs delineating the boundaries of the noise sensitive area are displayed in the streets surrounding the noise sensitive area.
- (12) *Blowers, and similar devices:* In residential or noise sensitive areas, between the hours of 8:00 p.m. and 7:00 a.m., the operation of any noise-creating blower, power fan, or any internal combustion engine, the operation of which causes noise due to the explosion of operating gases or fluids, provided that the noise is unreasonably loud and raucous and can be heard across the property line of the property from which it emanates.
- (13) *Commercial establishments adjacent to residential property:* Unreasonably loud and raucous noise from the premises of any commercial establishment, including any

Attachment # 1
Page 5 of 6

outdoor area which is part of or under the control of the establishment, between the hours of 10:00 p.m. and 7:00 a.m. which is plainly audible at a distance of five feet from any residential property.

Sec. 12-57. Exemptions.

Sounds caused by the following are exempt from the prohibitions set out in section 12-56, noises prohibited, above:

- (1) Motor vehicles on traffic ways of Leon County, provided that the prohibition of subsection 12-56(2) above continues to apply.
- (2) Repairs of utility structures which pose a clear and immediate danger to life, health, or significant loss of property.
- (3) Sirens, whistles, or bells lawfully used by emergency vehicles, or other alarm systems used in case of fire, collision, civil defense, police activity, or imminent danger, provided that the prohibition contained in subsection 12-56(4) above continues to apply.
- (4) The emission of sound for the purpose of alerting persons to the existence of an emergency or the emission of sound in the performance of emergency work.
- (5) Repairs or excavations of bridges, streets or highways by or on behalf of any local government, the state, or the federal government, between the hours of 8:00 p.m. and 7:00 a.m., when public welfare and convenience renders it impractical to perform the work between 7:00 a.m. and 8:00 p.m.
- (6) Outdoor school and playground activities. Reasonable activities conducted on public playgrounds and public or private school grounds, which are conducted in accordance with the manner in which such spaces are generally used, including but not limited to, school athletic and school entertainment events.
- (7) Other outdoor events. Outdoor gatherings, concerts, public dances, shows and sporting events, and other similar outdoor events, and associated noise shall be exempt from this section, provided that a temporary use permit has been obtained, if required.
- (8) Outdoor hunting or hunting sports. The discharge of firearms in the normal course of legal hunting activities or customary shooting sports such as skeet, trap, and target shooting.
- (9) Non-residential and multi-family residential construction projects approved and permitted by the county.
- (10) Outdoor concerts and events that are subject to Leon County's Temporary Use Permitting Requirements, and which are held on property designated as Activity Center in the Future Land Use Map of the City of Tallahassee-Leon County Comprehensive Plan, shall be allowed to operate until 11:00 p.m. on Friday or Saturday, provided a temporary use permit has been obtained for the event.

Sec. 12-58. Enforcement.

- (a) The following individuals shall enforce this article: the Sheriff of Leon County will have primary responsibility for the enforcement of the noise regulations contained herein. Nothing in this article shall prevent the sheriff from obtaining voluntary compliance by way of warning, notice, or education.
- (b) If a person's conduct would otherwise violate this article and consists of speech or

communication; of a gathering with others to hear or observe speech or communication, or of a gathering with others to picket or otherwise express in a non-violent manner a position on social, economic, political, or religious questions, then the person must be ordered to, and have the opportunity to, move, disperse, or otherwise remedy the violation prior to a citation being issued.

Sec. 12-59. Penalties.

- (a) A person who violates a provision of this article is guilty of a civil infraction which is punishable by a fine not to exceed \$500.00.
- (b) Each occurrence of a violation, or, in the case of continuous violations, each day a violation occurs or continues, constitutes a separate offense and may be punished separately.

FOOTNOTE(S):

[\(Back\)](#)

**Leon County
Board of County Commissioners**

Notes for Agenda Item #9

Leon County Board of County Commissioners

Cover Sheet for Agenda #9

June 10, 2014

To: Honorable Chairman and Members of the Board

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

Title: Request to Schedule the First and Only Public Hearing to Consider the Public Benefits and Enter into a Public-Private Cooperation Agreement for the Construction of a Roundabout on Bannerman Road for July 8, 2014 at 6:00 p.m.

County Administrator Review and Approval	Vincent S. Long, County Administrator
County Attorney Review and Approval:	Herbert W.A. Thiele, County Attorney
Department/ Division Review:	Alan Rosenzweig, Deputy County Administrator Tony Park, P.E., Director, Public Works & Community Development
Lead Staff/ Project Team:	Laura M. Youmans, Assistant County Attorney Kathy Burke, P.E., Director of Engineering Services

Fiscal Impact:

This item has a fiscal impact. The Board has appropriated funding for a section of the Bannerman Road widening project from significant benefit funds. Costs associated with the proposed roundabout are available in the project budget.

Staff Recommendation:

Option #1: Schedule the First and Only Public Hearing to Consider the Public Benefits and Enter into a Public-Private Cooperation Agreement for the construction of a roundabout on Bannerman Road for July 8, 2014 at 6:00 p.m.

Report and Discussion

Background:

Effective February 5, 2014, Leon County entered into a Development Agreement with the owners of the property on the north and south sides of Bannerman Road, west of its intersection with Thomasville Road ("Developer"). The purpose of the Development Agreement was to serve as a comprehensive framework for the development of the property by enumerating the property's development entitlements and the responsibilities of the Developer.

The Development Agreement will result in the construction of a County-owned 17.8-acre passive park, community center, and regional stormwater facility located between Kinhega Drive and Bannerman Road, adjacent to the proposed Beech Ridge Trail. The Developer has agreed to move the Bradfordville School House, currently serving as a community center, and donate additional land for the relocation of the school house to the proposed passive park. The County has agreed to convey the present site of the Bradfordville School House to the Developer in consideration of the proposed enhancements to the passive park, to allow for the consolidation of the County facilities, and to promote a more efficient design of the proposed commercial development.

Pursuant to the Development Agreement, the Developer will construct the Beech Ridge Trail Extension and roundabout, a new roadway that will connect Bannerman Road to Kinhega Drive to operate as a north/south alternative to Thomasville Road. The Developer has also agreed to redesign and permit the relocation of the intersection of Beech Ridge Trail Extension and Bannerman Road to allow for better traffic mobility. The Developer agreed to donate right-of-way along the north and south sides of Bannerman Road to accommodate the widening of Bannerman Road, a multi-use trail, and associated stormwater.

In the Development Agreement, the County agreed to consider coordinating the project proposed for widening Bannerman Road with the Developer's construction of roadways plan to support their development. To date, the County has taken significant steps towards the proposed widening of Bannerman Road. Actions include authorizing the project design and engineering for the Bannerman Corridor Study, convening the Bannerman Corridor Study Citizens Advisory Committee to make recommendations to the Board regarding preferred alternatives for the widening, accepting Preliminary Engineering Report and Corridor Study and approving the recommended preferred alternative for use in 30% design, and allocating concurrency payments towards the project.

County staff has reviewed the 30% plans and determined that an interim improvement project could be done to four-lane Bannerman Road from Thomasville Road to 900 feet west of Quail Commons (Phase 1 Bannerman Widening). This would improve .24 miles of the needed 1.5 miles of roadway between Thomasville Road and Tekesta Drive and allow for an additional four-lane section and provides that the transition four-lanes to two-lanes will occur well west of the proposed Beech Ridge Trail roundabout; thereby, significantly improving the operational capacity of the intersection through better lane utilization.

On January 21, 2014, the Board authorized the appropriation of significant benefit funds towards the widening of Bannerman Road. The significant benefit dollars, plus funds currently available in the Bannerman PD&E Corridor Study Capital Project, would provide sufficient funding to start the Phase 1 Bannerman Widening Project. It is anticipated that the project could be fully funded by allocation of gas tax revenue in the 2015 budget cycle.

Analysis:

During the Board's public hearings on the Development Agreement, the Board directed staff and the Developer to investigate construction of a roundabout at the intersection of Bannerman Road and Beech Ridge Trail instead of the proposed signalized intersection (Attachment #1). Prior to the second public hearing, the Developer conducted a traffic analysis at its expense. The analysis, performed by Dantin Consulting, LLC, dated March 17, 2014, determined that construction of a dual-lane roundabout was a preferable design alternative to a signalized intersection.

An analysis of a roundabout at this intersection indicated that construction of a roundabout versus a signalized intersection would have the benefits of addressing concerns regarding the spacing between the Beech Ridge Trail intersection and Thomasville Road not meeting FDOT ideal traffic signal spacing standards. A roundabout would resolve concerns about the possibility that traffic would back up onto Thomasville Road if the Beech Ridge Trail intersection were signalized. The Federal Highway Administration has determined that, generally, roundabouts improve safety, result in a 76 % reduction in injuries from accidents and a 35% reduction in all crashes, are functionally and aesthetically pleasing, and reduce delay and idling time.

At the request of the County, and in the interest of time, efficiency, and to ensure optimal interconnectivity at the intersection and the future commercial development, the Developer, at its expense, is in the process of designing and permitting the Bannerman Road roundabout in conjunction with its design and permit activities for the Beech Ridge Trail extension and roundabout and the roadways for the development on the southern side of Bannerman Road. As currently proposed, the roundabout would be constructed with a temporary by-pass road. Other roundabouts constructed in the community have required complete road closure and significant traffic detours, but the construction of a by-pass road would allow Bannerman Road traffic to continue to move relatively unimpeded. The by-pass road can only be constructed using portions of the Developer's property that are currently under contract for development in the Fall 2014.

The purpose of the proposed agreement would be to outline the terms of the partnership between the County and the Developer with respect to the construction costs of the Bannerman Road roundabout. The Developer has agreed to fund the roundabout up to the anticipated budget for the proposed signalized intersection. If approved, the proposed public-private cooperation agreement would allow the County to use funds programmed for the Bannerman Road widening project to complete the roundabout and the portion of the widening project associated with the area covered by the roundabout. The agreement would also establish the responsibilities of the parties for the activities necessary to ascertain the possible benefit of a subsequent public-private partnership for the construction of the Phase 1 Bannerman Widening Project.

During the 2013 legislative session, the Florida Legislature adopted section 336.71, Fla. Stat. (2013), entitled “Public-private cooperation in construction of county roads.” This legislation authorizes the use of public-private partnerships for purposes of county road projects, and permits counties to receive or solicit proposals and enter into agreements with private entities to construct, extend, or improve a county road. This provision was part of a larger bill adopted to create an alternative procurement process and requirements for public-private partnerships to facilitate the construction of public-purpose projects (Florida Staff Analysis, H.B. 85, 5/14/2013).

To enter into a public-private partnership to construct a county facility, the statute requires that the Board hold a public hearing to determine whether the proposed partnership is in the best interest of the public. To enter into public-private cooperation agreement, the Board must determine that:

- County funds will only be used for those portions of the project that will be part of the county road system;
- The agreement has adequate safeguards to ensure that additional costs or unreasonable service disruptions are not realized by the traveling public and citizens of the state;
- The partnership would result in a financial benefit to the public by completing the subject project at a cost to the public significantly lower than if the project were constructed by the county using the normal procurement process.

Staff is currently conducting a cost/benefit analysis of proceeding with the Bannerman Road roundabout project as a public-private cooperation project pursuant to Section 336.71 Fla. Stat. (2013). Staff anticipates completing the public benefit analysis for consideration during a public hearing at the Board’s regularly scheduled meeting of July 8, 2014. A proposed public-private cooperation agreement would be provided for the Board’s consideration in conjunction with the analysis of the public benefits.

Options:

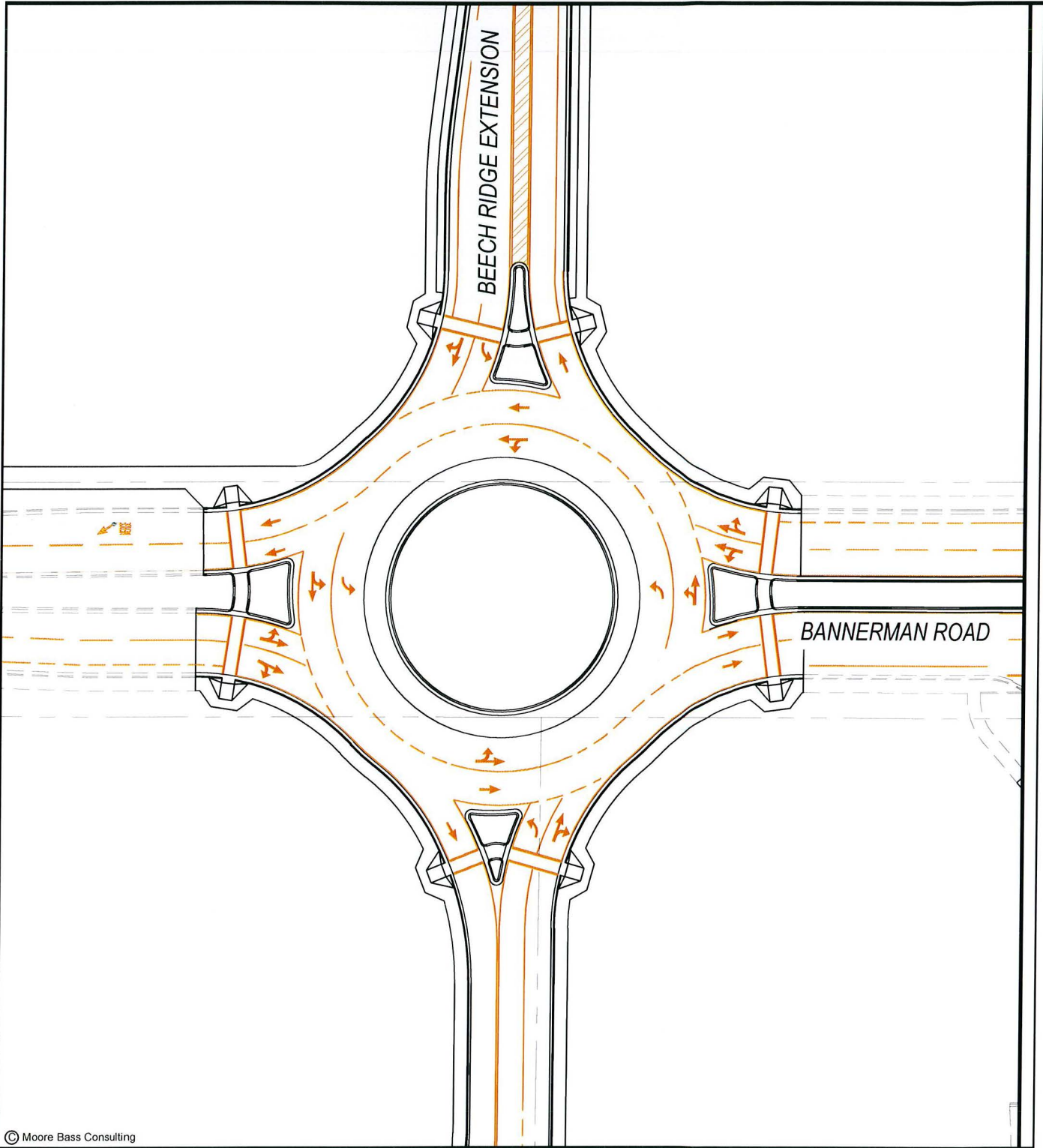
1. Schedule the First and Only Public Hearing to Consider the Public Benefits and Enter into a Public-Private Cooperation Agreement for the construction of a roundabout on Bannerman Road for July 8, 2014 at 6:00 p.m.
2. Do not schedule First and Only Public Hearing to Consider the Public Benefits and Enter into a Public-Private Cooperation Agreement for the construction of a roundabout on Bannerman Road.
3. Board direction.

Recommendation:

Option #1.

Attachment:

1. Bannerman Roundabout Schematic



© Moore Bass Consulting

The Drawings, Specifications and other documents prepared by Moore Bass Consulting, Inc. (MB) for this Project are instruments of MB for use solely with respect to this Project and, unless otherwise provided, MB shall be deemed the author of these documents and shall retain all common law, statutory and other reserved rights, including the copyright.

CLIENT NAME

FILE #

CONTRACT #

DATE

03/13/14

PROJECT NAME

BANNERMAN RAB EXHIBIT 4.dwg

ARCHIVE

DRAWN BY

SHEET TITLE

BANNERMAN ROUNDABOUT
EXHIBIT 4

4

**Leon County
Board of County Commissioners**


Notes for Agenda Item #10

Leon County Board of County Commissioners

Cover Sheet for Agenda #10

June 10, 2014

To: Honorable Chairman and Members of the Board

From: Vincent S. Long, County Administrator 

Title: Second and Final Quasi-Judicial Public Hearing on a Proposed Ordinance Amending the Official Zoning Map to Change the Zoning Classification from the Rural (R) Zoning District to the Open Space (OS) Zoning District

County Administrator Review and Approval:	Vincent S. Long, County Administrator
Department/ Division Review:	Tony Park, P.E., Director, Public Works and Community Development Wayne Tedder, Director, Planning, Land Management & Community Enhancement Cherie Bryant, Planning Manager
Lead Staff/ Project Team:	Stephen Hodges, Senior Planner, Comprehensive Planning Division

Fiscal Impact:

This item has no fiscal impact to the County.

Staff Recommendation:

Option #1: Conduct the second and final Public Hearing and adopt the proposed Ordinance, amending the Official Zoning Map to change the zoning classification from the Rural (R) Zoning District to the Open Space (OS) Zoning District (Attachment #1).

Report and Discussion

Background:

The subject parcel was purchased by Leon County to establish an active recreation park (the “Northeast Community Park”) for citizens outside of the Urban Service Area. \$10 million is included as part of the proposed sales tax extension to support the park development. As part of the Board of County Commissioners’ decision to purchase this parcel, staff was directed, upon acquisition of the property, to initiate a Comprehensive Plan Map amendment to change the designation of the property from Rural to Government Operational. This land use designation and the proposed Open Space zoning designation allow the property to be used as a park.

Analysis:

This rezoning implements Comprehensive Plan map amendment PCM140108, which was adopted on May 27, 2014. This application requests a change to the Official Zoning Map from the Rural (R) zoning district to the Open Space (OS) zoning district. The 100-acre parcel is located east of Thomasville Road/U.S. Highway 27 at the intersection of Proctor Road. The proposed rezoning Ordinance and location map is included as Attachment #1.

The purpose of this land acquisition project is to create an active recreation park (the “Northeast Community Park”), including ball fields, in an area of the County where there are not enough similar facilities to meet the current and projected demand for such facilities. The current land use designation does not allow active recreation parks. Therefore, to be consistent with the Comprehensive Plan, the Board of County Commissioners authorized and directed staff to initiate a proposed amendment to the Future Land Use Map.

The Government Operational land use category was recommended by staff because Recreation/Open Space as described by Policy 2.2.14 of the Land Use Element only allows active recreation facilities if the site is within the USA or a rural community. Since the site is outside the USA, Governmental Operational is a more appropriate land use category. The recommended Open Space zoning will allow active recreation facilities, while limiting the use of the site to its intended purpose as a park.

There are several active recreation parks that have a Government Operational land use designation. These include; Leon County’s Apalachee Regional Park, Miccosukee Community Park, Canopy Oaks Community Park, the Stoneler Road Park, and the Ft. Braden Community Center. Additionally, these include the City of Tallahassee’s James Messer Fields, Trousdell Gymnastics Center & Aquatics Center, and Capital Park. Several parks have co-located land uses that the Government Operational land use designation allows, such as libraries (Ft. Braden Community Center) and landfills (Apalachee Regional Park). There are no plans for any such uses other than passive and active recreation on the subject parcel.

Although the existing Rural zoning designation allows passive and active recreation uses and facilities, the recommended Open Space zoning also allows a variety of active and passive recreation facilities, but also limits the use of the subject parcel to its intended purpose as a park.

Public Notification & Response:

This request has been noticed and advertised in accordance with the provisions of the Leon County Code of Ordinances. The Planning Department mailed 29 notices to property owners within 1,000 feet of the subject property. To date, the Planning Department has received no responses. Additionally, the Public Hearing was duly advertised consistent with the applicable provisions of the Florida Statutes (Attachment #2).

Options:

1. Conduct the second and final Public Hearing and adopt the proposed Ordinance amending the Official Zoning Map to change the zoning classification from the Rural (R) Zoning District to the Open Space (OS) Zoning District.
2. Conduct the second and final Public Hearing and do not adopt the proposed Ordinance; thereby, retaining the existing Rural (R) zoning district.
3. Board direction.

Recommendation:

Option #1.

Attachments:

1. Ordinance/Location Map
2. Public Notice

VSL/WT/CB/SH/sh

LEON COUNTY ORDINANCE NO. ____

AN ORDINANCE AMENDING LEON COUNTY ORDINANCE NO. 92-11 TO PROVIDE FOR A CHANGE IN ZONE CLASSIFICATION FROM THE RURAL ZONING DISTRICT TO THE OPEN SPACE ZONING DISTRICT IN LEON COUNTY, FLORIDA; PROVIDING FOR CONFLICTS; PROVIDING FOR SEVERABILITY; AND PROVIDING AN EFFECTIVE DATE.

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

SECTION 1. On May 27, 2014, the County Commission approved an Ordinance which adopted Comprehensive Amendment #PCM140108. To implement plan amendment # PCM140108 the property, which is the subject of that amendment, as shown in Exhibit A attached hereto, must be rezoned. Accordingly, the part or area of Leon County and the same as indicated in Exhibit A is hereby changed from Rural (R) District and hereby designated and established as Open Space (OS) on the official zoning map of Leon County adopted and established by Leon County Commission. The official zoning map as adopted in Leon County Ordinance No. 92-11 is hereby amended as it pertains to Exhibit A. PRZ140023: From Rural (R) Zoning District to Open Space (OS) Zoning District. The property shown as Rural on the map attached hereto as Exhibit A.

SECTION 2. All Ordinance or parts of Ordinance in conflict with the provisions this ordinance are hereby repealed to the extent of such conflict, except to the extent of any conflicts with the Tallahassee-Leon County 2030 Comprehensive Plan as amended which provisions shall prevail over any parts of this ordinance which are inconsistent, either in whole or in part, with the said Comprehensive Plan.

SECTION 3. If any word, phrase, clause, section or portion of this Ordinance shall be held invalid or unconstitutional by a court of competent jurisdiction, such portion or words shall be deemed a separate and independent provision and such holding shall not affect the validity of the remaining portions thereof.

SECTION 4. The effective date of this ordinance shall be the effective date of comprehensive plan amendment PCM140108.

DULY PASSED AND ADOPTED by the Board of County Commissioners of Leon County, Florida, on this _____ day of _____, 2014.

LEON COUNTY, FLORIDA

Kristen Dozier, Chairman
Board of County Commissioners

ATTEST:
Bob Inzer, Clerk of the Court

By: _____

APPROVED AS TO FORM:
County Attorney's Office
Leon County, Florida

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

Insert Map of Site to be Rezoned & General Location Map

Exhibit A



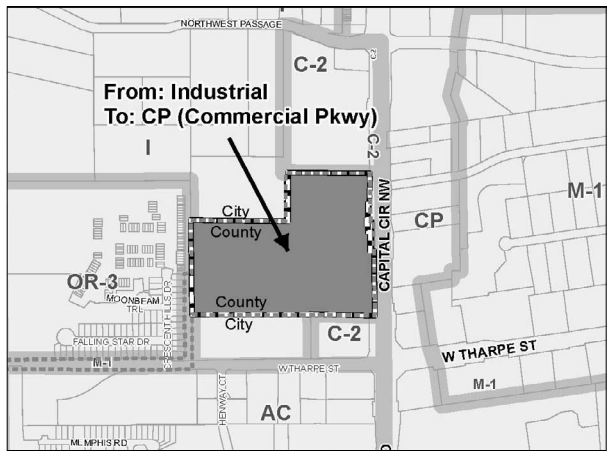
NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING ON ORDINANCES AMENDING THE OFFICIAL ZONING MAP AND CHANGING THE USE OF LAND

Notice is hereby given that the Board of County Commissioners of Leon County, Florida (the County) will conduct a public hearing on Tuesday, June 10, 2014, at 6 pm or as soon thereafter as such matter may be heard, at the County Commission Chambers, 5th Floor, Leon County Courthouse, 301 South Monroe Street, Tallahassee, Florida, to consider adoption of Ordinances entitled to wit:

LEON COUNTY ORDINANCE NO. 14 ____

AN ORDINANCE AMENDING LEON COUNTY ORDINANCE NO. 92-11 TO PROVIDE FOR A CHANGE IN ZONE CLASSIFICATION FROM I INDUSTRIAL TO CP COMMERCIAL PARKWAY IN LEON COUNTY, FLORIDA; PROVIDING FOR CONFLICTS; PROVIDING FOR SEVERABILITY; AND PROVIDING AN EFFECTIVE DATE

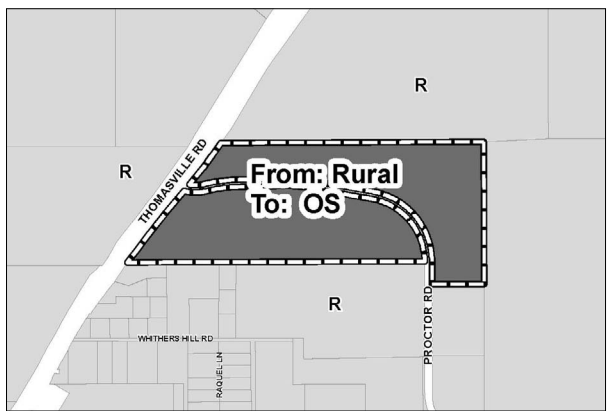
The proposed Ordinance provides for a zoning change from Industrial (I) Zoning District to the Commercial Parkway (CP) Zoning District on the properties shown in gray below.



LEON COUNTY ORDINANCE NO. 14 ____

AN ORDINANCE AMENDING LEON COUNTY ORDINANCE NO. 92-11 TO PROVIDE FOR A CHANGE IN ZONE CLASSIFICATION FROM R RURAL TO OS OPEN SPACE IN LEON COUNTY, FLORIDA; PROVIDING FOR CONFLICTS; PROVIDING FOR SEVERABILITY; AND PROVIDING AN EFFECTIVE DATE.

The proposed Ordinance provides for a zoning change from Rural (R) Zoning District to the Open Space (OS) Zoning District on the properties shown in gray below.



All interested parties are invited to present their comments at the public hearing at the time and place set out above. Speakers are requested to limit their comments to 3 minutes.

Anyone wishing to appeal the action of the Board with regard to this matter will need a record of the proceedings and should ensure that a verbatim record is made.

In accordance with Section 286.26, Florida Statutes, persons needing a special accommodation to participate in the proceeding should contact Christine Coble, or Facilities Management, Leon County Courthouse, 301 South Monroe Street, Tallahassee, Florida 32301, by written request at least 48 hours prior to the proceeding. Telephone 606-3500 or 606-5000; 1-800-955-8771 (TDD), 1-800-955-8770 (Voice), or 711 via Florida Relay Service.

Copies of said Ordinances may be inspected at the following location during regular business hours:

Tallahassee-Leon County Planning Department
3rd Floor, Renaissance Building
435 N. Macomb Street
Tallahassee, FL 32301
Phone (850) 891-6400

**Leon County
Board of County Commissioners**


Notes for Agenda Item #11

Leon County Board of County Commissioners

Cover Sheet for Agenda #11

June 10, 2014

To: Honorable Chairman and Members of the Board

From: Vincent S. Long, County Administrator 

Title: Second and Final Quasi-Judicial Public Hearing on a Proposed Ordinance Amending the Official Zoning Map to Change the Zoning Classification from the Industrial (I) Zoning District to the Commercial Parkway (CP) Zoning District.

County Administrator Review and Approval:	Vincent S. Long, County Administrator
Department/ Division Review:	Tony Park, P.E., Director, Public Works and Community Development Wayne Tedder, Director, Planning, Land Management & Community Enhancement Cherie Bryant, Planning Manager
Lead Staff/ Project Team:	Debra Thomas, Senior Planner, Comprehensive Planning Division

Fiscal Impact:

This item has no fiscal impact to the County.

Staff Recommendation:

Option #1: Conduct the second and final Public Hearing and adopt the proposed Ordinance, thereby amending the Official Zoning Map to change the zoning classification from the Industrial (I) zoning district to the Commercial Parkway (CP) zoning district (Attachment #1).

Report and Discussion

Background:

At their December 2012 Retreat, the Board of County Commissioners directed staff to examine the Industrial zoned lands, and uses allowed in Industrial and Light Industrial districts. The proposed Ordinance is consistent with the Comprehensive Plan in that it concentrates development into a location that offers the greater opportunity for higher density and mixture of uses consistent with the Urban Service Area policies.

The proposed rezoning Ordinance is essential to the following FY2012-FY2016 Strategic Initiative that the Board approved at the January 21, 2014 meeting:

- Identify revisions to future land uses, which will eliminate hindrances or expand opportunities to promote and support economic activity (rev. 2013).

This particular Strategic Initiative aligns with the Board's Strategic Priority: Economy:

- Support business expansion and job creation, including the implementation of the Leon County 2012 Job Creation Action Plan, to include evaluating the small business credit program (EC2).

Analysis:

The proposed rezoning implements Comprehensive Plan map amendment PCM140103, which was adopted on May 27, 2014. This application requests a change to the Official Zoning Map from the Industrial (I) zoning district to the Commercial Parkway (CP) zoning district. The 23.50-acre subject site is located west of Capital Circle Northwest, between Tharpe Street and the Northwest Passage. The proposed rezoning Ordinance and location map is included as Attachment #1.

The proposed change will support the expansion and redevelopment of the subject sites and provide a zoning district that is consistent with the development patterns and existing uses in the area. The subject parcels are owned by Earnest Steele and the Loyal Order of Moose. The three parcels are located in unincorporated Leon County and have frontage on Capital Circle Northwest. Two of the parcels have been developed with structures not designed for industrial use (the Moose Lodge and a glass front retail type building), and the back of the third parcel is adjacent to the Crescent Hills subdivision and condominiums. The subject property owners have expressed an interest in this amendment to help expand opportunities for economic activity, and to protect their current uses.

Public Notification & Response:

This request has been noticed and advertised in accordance with the provisions of the Leon County Code of Ordinances. The Planning Department mailed 155 notices to property owners within 1,000 feet of the subject property. To date, the Planning Department has received no responses. Additionally, the Public Hearing was duly advertised consistent with the applicable provisions of the Florida Statutes (Attachment #2).

Title: Second and Final Quasi-Judicial Public Hearing on a Proposed Ordinance Amending the Official Zoning Map to Change the Zoning Classification from the Industrial (I) Zoning District to the Commercial Parkway (CP) Zoning District.

June 10, 2014

Page 3

Options:

1. Conduct the second and final Public Hearing and adopt proposed Ordinance, thereby amending the Official Zoning Map to change the zoning classification from the Industrial (I) zoning district to the Commercial Parkway (CP) zoning district (Attachment #1).
2. Conduct the second and final Public Hearing and do not adopt the proposed Ordinance; thereby, retaining the existing Industrial (I) zoning district.
3. Board direction.

Recommendation:

Option #1.

Attachments:

1. Proposed Ordinance/Location Map
2. Public Notice

VSL/WT/CB/DT/dt

LEON COUNTY ORDINANCE NO. ____

AN ORDINANCE AMENDING LEON COUNTY ORDINANCE NO. 92-11 TO PROVIDE FOR A CHANGE IN ZONE CLASSIFICATION FROM THE INDUSTRIAL ZONING DISTRICT TO THE COMMERCIAL PARKWAY ZONING DISTRICT IN LEON COUNTY, FLORIDA; PROVIDING FOR CONFLICTS; PROVIDING FOR SEVERABILITY; AND PROVIDING AN EFFECTIVE DATE.

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

SECTION 1. On May 27, 2014, the County Commission approved an Ordinance which adopted Comprehensive Amendment #PCM140103. To implement plan amendment # PCM140103 the properties, which are the subject of that amendment, as shown in Exhibit A attached hereto, must be rezoned. Accordingly, the part or area of Leon County and the same as indicated in Exhibit A is hereby changed from Industrial (I) District and hereby designated and established as Commercial Parkway (CP) on the official zoning map of Leon County adopted and established by Leon County Commission. The official zoning map as adopted in Leon County Ordinance No. 92-11 is hereby amended as it pertains to Exhibit A. PRZ130018: From Industrial (I) Zoning District to Commercial Parkway (CP) Zoning District. The property shown as Industrial on the map attached hereto as Exhibit A.

SECTION 2. All Ordinance or parts of Ordinance in conflict with the provisions this ordinance are hereby repealed to the extent of such conflict, except to the extent of any conflicts with the Tallahassee-Leon County 2030 Comprehensive Plan as amended which provisions shall prevail over any parts of this ordinance which are inconsistent, either in whole or in part, with the said Comprehensive Plan.

SECTION 3. If any word, phrase, clause, section or portion of this Ordinance shall be held invalid or unconstitutional by a court of competent jurisdiction, such portion or words shall be deemed a separate and independent provision and such holding shall not affect the validity of the remaining portions thereof.

SECTION 4. The effective date of this ordinance shall be the effective date of comprehensive plan amendment PCM140103.

DULY PASSED AND ADOPTED by the Board of County Commissioners of Leon County, Florida, on this _____ day of _____, 2014.

LEON COUNTY, FLORIDA

Kristen Dozier, Chairman
Board of County Commissioners

ATTEST:
Bob Inzer, Clerk of the Court

By: _____

APPROVED AS TO FORM:
County Attorney's Office
Leon County, Florida

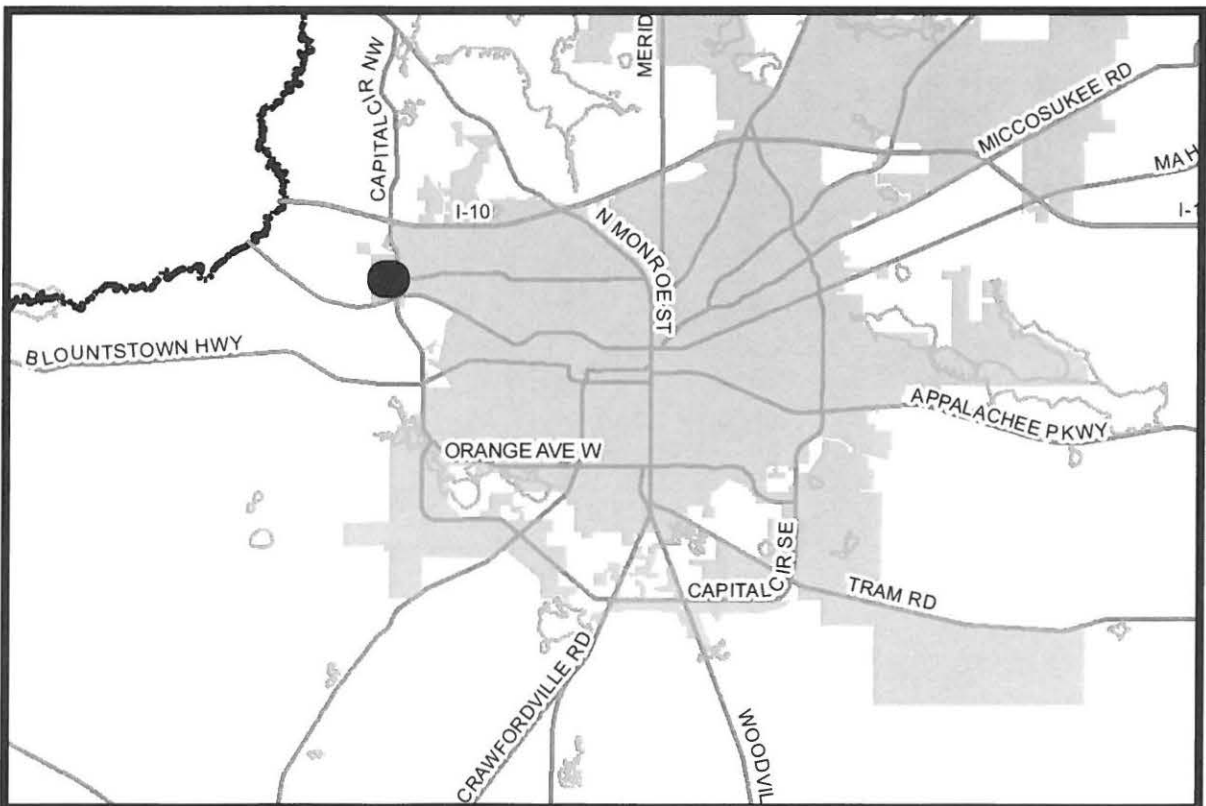
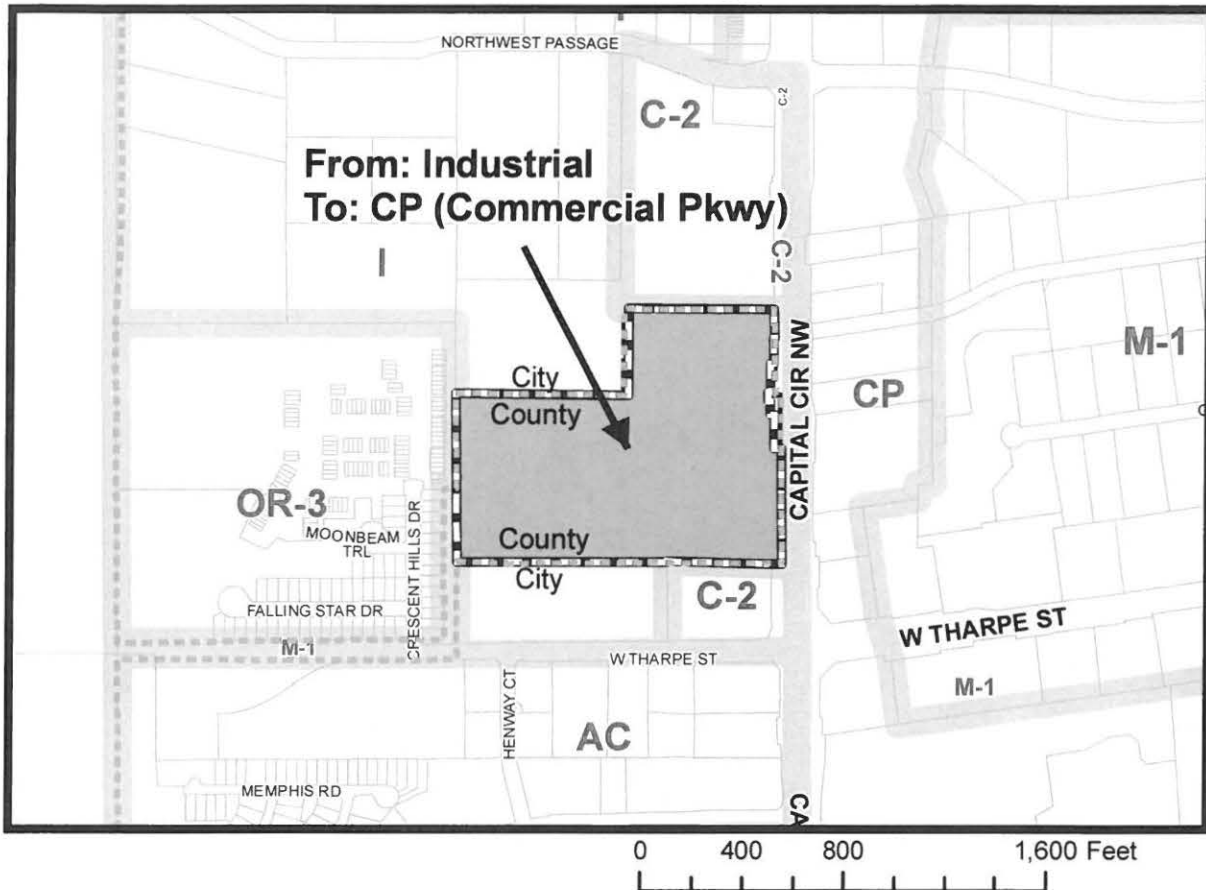
By: _____
Herbert W. A. Thiele, Esq.
County Attorney

EXHIBIT A

Capital Circle Northwest Rezoning

Attachment 1
Page 3 of 3

PRZ #130018



GENERAL LOCATION MAP
Page 477 of 625

Posted at 3:30 p.m. on June 2, 2014



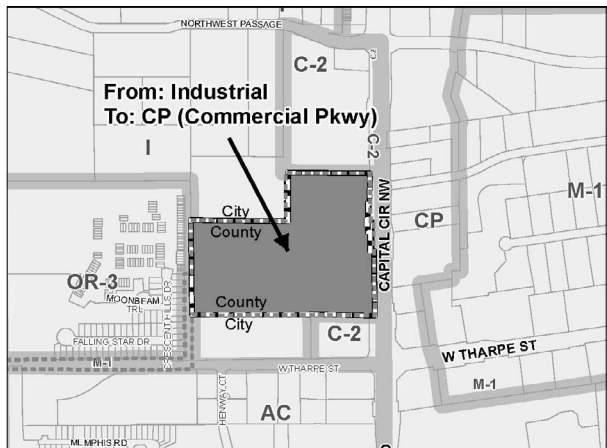
NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING ON ORDINANCES AMENDING THE OFFICIAL ZONING MAP AND CHANGING THE USE OF LAND

Notice is hereby given that the Board of County Commissioners of Leon County, Florida (the County) will conduct a public hearing on Tuesday, June 10, 2014, at 6 pm or as soon thereafter as such matter may be heard, at the County Commission Chambers, 5th Floor, Leon County Courthouse, 301 South Monroe Street, Tallahassee, Florida, to consider adoption of Ordinances entitled to wit:

LEON COUNTY ORDINANCE NO. 14 ____

AN ORDINANCE AMENDING LEON COUNTY ORDINANCE NO. 92-11 TO PROVIDE FOR A CHANGE IN ZONE CLASSIFICATION FROM I INDUSTRIAL TO CP COMMERCIAL PARKWAY IN LEON COUNTY, FLORIDA; PROVIDING FOR CONFLICTS; PROVIDING FOR SEVERABILITY; AND PROVIDING AN EFFECTIVE DATE

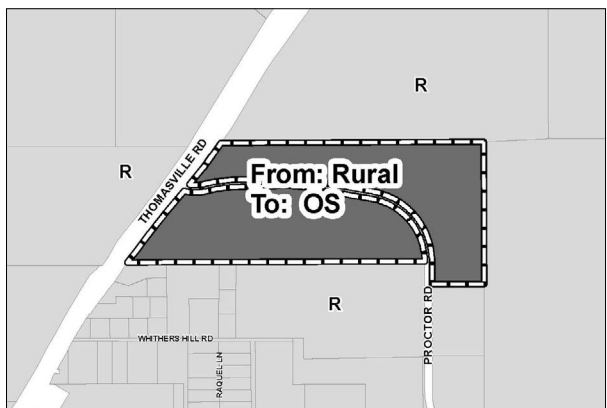
The proposed Ordinance provides for a zoning change from Industrial (I) Zoning District to the Commercial Parkway (CP) Zoning District on the properties shown in gray below.



LEON COUNTY ORDINANCE NO. 14 ____

AN ORDINANCE AMENDING LEON COUNTY ORDINANCE NO. 92-11 TO PROVIDE FOR A CHANGE IN ZONE CLASSIFICATION FROM R RURAL TO OS OPEN SPACE IN LEON COUNTY, FLORIDA; PROVIDING FOR CONFLICTS; PROVIDING FOR SEVERABILITY; AND PROVIDING AN EFFECTIVE DATE.

The proposed Ordinance provides for a zoning change from Rural (R) Zoning District to the Open Space (OS) Zoning District on the properties shown in gray below.



All interested parties are invited to present their comments at the public hearing at the time and place set out above. Speakers are requested to limit their comments to 3 minutes.

Anyone wishing to appeal the action of the Board with regard to this matter will need a record of the proceedings and should ensure that a verbatim record is made.

In accordance with Section 286.26, Florida Statutes, persons needing a special accommodation to participate in the proceeding should contact Christine Coble, or Facilities Management, Leon County Courthouse, 301 South Monroe Street, Tallahassee, Florida 32301, by written request at least 48 hours prior to the proceeding. Telephone 606-3500 or 606-5000; 1-800-955-8771 (TDD), 1-800-955-8770 (Voice), or 711 via Florida Relay Service.

Copies of said Ordinances may be inspected at the following location during regular business hours:

Tallahassee-Leon County Planning Department
3rd Floor, Renaissance Building
435 N. Macomb Street
Tallahassee, FL 32301
Phone (850) 891-6400

**Leon County
Board of County Commissioners**


Notes for Agenda Item #12

Leon County Board of County Commissioners

Cover Sheet for Agenda #12

June 10, 2014

To: Honorable Chairman and Members of the Board

From: Vincent S. Long, County Administrator 

Title: First and Only Public Hearing to Consider an Ordinance Amending Chapter 10 to Correct Scrivener's Errors and Inadvertent Inconsistencies

County Administrator Review and Approval:	Vincent S. Long, County Administrator
Department/ Division Review:	Tony Park, P.E., Director, Public Works and Community Development David McDevitt, Director, Development Support & Environmental Management
Lead Staff/ Project Team:	John Kraynak, P.E. Environmental Services Director Ryan Culpepper, Development Services Director

Fiscal Impact:

This item has no fiscal impact to the County.

Staff Recommendation:

Option #1: Conduct the first and only Public Hearing and adopt the proposed Ordinance amending Chapter 10 to correct scrivener's errors and inadvertent inconsistencies (Attachment #1).

Report and Discussion

Background:

Over time, staff has found several errors in the Land Development Code (LDC) that need correction to ensure accuracy and continuity. Staff maintains an ongoing list of these corrections until there is a sufficient quantity to justify an Ordinance amendment. Staff has drafted a proposed Ordinance to correct the errors noted to date (Attachment #1).

Analysis:

The proposed amendments fall into several categories. The first category consists of sections that contain the incorrect Department name (either Growth or Community Development) that requires updating to reflect the Department of Development Support and Environmental Management. The second category includes incorrect code citations due to either staff error in renumbering or Municipal Code making inconsistent format changes, and the third category clarifies various inconsistencies within the code. A matrix outlining the proposed amendments is included as Attachment #2.

The proposed Ordinance is intended to correct these errors by clarifying ambiguous information, correcting spelling/grammar, reorganizing sections, correcting citations, and updating outdated terminology. As previously stated, many of these amendments are efforts to update older terminology and outdated department names referenced in the LDC, while other amendments include updates to citations that have since been revised or are no longer in effect. For example, when the Two Track Review Process was adopted, the pre-application meeting was eliminated in all review processes, except for Type D review. Several references to the pre-application meeting still exist in the LDC in other sections; therefore, those items are being updated to reflect that the optional "presubmittal" meeting is now the standard practice for applications below the Type D threshold.

The Public Hearing was duly advertised consistent with the applicable provisions of the Florida Statutes (Attachment #3).

Options:

1. Conduct the first and only Public Hearing and adopt the Ordinance amending Chapter 10 to correct scrivener's errors and inadvertent inconsistencies (Attachment #1).
2. Conduct the first and only Public Hearing and do not adopt the Ordinance amending Chapter 10 to correct scrivener's errors and inadvertent inconsistencies.
3. Board direction.

Recommendation:

Option #1.

Attachments:

1. Proposed Ordinance
2. Matrix of Amendments
3. Public Hearing Advertisement

ORDINANCE NO. 14- _____

AN ORDINANCE OF THE BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS OF LEON COUNTY, FLORIDA, AMENDING CHAPTER 10 OF THE CODE OF LAWS OF LEON COUNTY, FLORIDA, RELATING TO THE LAND DEVELOPMENT CODE; AMENDING SECTION 10-1.101, DEFINITIONS; AMENDING SECTION 10-2.301, DEVELOPMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE; AMENDING SECTION 10-2.351, WAIVER OF NONCONFORMING STATUS; AMENDING SECTION 10-2.402, VESTED CATEGORIES; AMENDING SECTION 10-3.107, APPEALS; AMENDING SECTION 10-4.202, RELATING TO PRE-DEVELOPMENT ENVIRONMENTAL ANALYSIS REVIEWS; AMENDING SECTION 10-4.203, RELATING TO ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PERMIT APPLICATION REQUIREMENTS AND CONDITIONS; AMENDING SECTION 10-4.214, EXPIRATION AND TRANSFER OF PERMITS; AMENDING SECTION 10-4.301, WATER QUALITY TREATMENT STANDARDS; AMENDING SECTION 10-4.303, STORMWATER MANAGEMENT DESIGN STANDARDS; AMENDING SECTION 10-4.323, SPECIAL DEVELOPMENT STANDARDS FOR ENVIRONMENTALLY SENSITIVE ZONES; AMENDING SECTION 10-4.327, TOPOGRAPHIC ALTERATIONS; AMENDING SECTION 10-4.342, GENERAL APPLICABILITY; AMENDING SECTION 10-4.357, USE OF LANDSCAPE AREA; AMENDING SECTION 10-4.401, REDEVELOPMENT ALLOWANCES; AMENDING SECTION 10-4.503, VARIANCES; AMENDING SECTION 10-6.204, SCHEDULE OF FEES, CHARGES AND EXPENSES; AMENDING SECTION 10-6.696, PLANNED UNIT DEVELOPMENTS; AMENDING SECTION 10-6.803, ACCESSORY USES; AMENDING SECTION 10-6.804, TEMPORARY USES; AMENDING SECTION 10-6.812, COMMUNICATION ANTENNAS AND COMMUNICATION ANTENNA SUPPORT STRUCTURES; AMENDING SECTION 10-6.813, BROADCAST ANTENNA SUPPORT STRUCTURES; AMENDING SECTION 10-6.814, OUTDOOR PAINTBALL RANGES; AMENDING SECTION 10-6.815(1)P, RELATING TO RURAL SMALL-SCALE PLANT NURSURIES; AMENDING SECTION 10-7.201, LIMITED PARTITIONS; AMENDING SECTION 10-7.202, REVISED 2.1.9 FAMILY HEIR SUBDIVISION STANDARDS; AMENDING SECTION 10-7.203, SITE AND DEVELOPMENT PLANS PROPOSING SUBDIVISION OF PROPERTY REQUIRING PLATTING; AMENDING SECTION 10-7.204, CONSERVATION SUBDIVISION; AMENDING SECTION 10-7.402, DEVELOPMENT REVIEW AND APPROVAL SYSTEM; AMENDING SECTION 10-7.403, TYPE A REVIEW; AMENDING SECTION 10-7.404, TYPE B REVIEW; AMENDING SECTION 10-7.405, TYPE C REVIEW; AMENDING SECTION 10-7.413, ON-GOING INSPECTIONS; AMENDING SECTION 10-7.525, WATER AND SEWER CHARGES; AMENDING SECTION 10-7.542, PARKING STANDARDS COMMITTEE; AMENDING SECTION 10-7.545, NUMBER OF OFF-STREET PARKING

SPACES; AMENDING SECTION 10-7.603, SUBMITAL; AMENDING SECTION 10-8.106, PERMIT CERTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS; AMENDING SECTION 10-8.202, CERTIFICATION FOR CERTAIN CONSTRUCTION; AMENDING SECTION 10-9.303, MAXIMUM NUMBER OF OFF-SITE SIGNS ALLOWED WITHIN THE UNINCORPORATED COUNTY; AMENDING SECTION 10-9.306, PROCEDURAL REQUIREMENTS TO OBTAIN A NEW OFF-SITE SIGN; AMENDING SECTION 10-11.105, STREET NAMES; AMENDING SECTION 10-11.107, ADMINISTRATION AND NUMBER ASSIGNMENT; AMENDING SECTION 10-11.108, AUTHORIZATION FOR ADDRESS CORRECTIONS; PROVIDING FOR CONFLICTS; PROVIDING FOR SEVERABILITY; AND PROVIDING AN EFFECTIVE DATE.

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

SECTION 1. Section 10-1.101 of Article I of Chapter 10 of the Code of Laws of Leon County, Florida, entitled "Definitions," is hereby amended to read as follows:

Sec. 10-1.101. Definitions.

* * *

Environmentally sensitive land use matrix shall mean a land use environmental management tool which shall be maintained and made available for public use in the ~~department of growth and environmental management~~ Department of Development Support and Environmental Management, and which prescribes management strategies for each of several environmental constraints in relation to various land use categories and densities.

* * *

Shade tree shall mean any self-supporting woody plant of a species that is generally well-shaped, well-branched, and well-foliated which normally grows to an overall minimum height of 35 feet with a minimum average mature crown spread of 30 feet, and which is commonly accepted by local horticultural and arboricultural professionals as a species which can be expected to survive for at least 15 years in a healthy and vigorous growing condition over a wide range of environmental conditions. A listing of suggested shade trees shall be maintained by the director of ~~growth and environmental management~~ Development Support and Environmental Management.

* * *

Vested rights staff committee shall mean a committee consisting of the following persons or their designated representatives: the county attorney, the director of planning and the director of ~~environmental management~~ Development Support and Environmental Management.

* * *

SECTION 2. Section 10-2.301 of Article II of Chapter 10 of the Code of Laws of Leon County, Florida, entitled “Development Review Committee,” is hereby amended to read as follows:

Sec. 10-2.301. Development Review Committee.

(a) There is hereby established a development review committee (DRC) whose primary purpose is to provide professional, informed review of proposed development with respect to design, adequacy of public facilities, services and utilities and consistency with the Comprehensive Plan, this chapter, and other applicable land development regulations.

The DRC shall advise the Board of County Commissioners, the planning commission, the ~~growth and environmental management~~ Department of Development Support and Environmental Management director, or designee, and the county administrator or designee concerning applications for site and development plan approvals, platting, and other development approval, and shall prepare studies and make recommendations on such matters as are requested by the planning commission. The members of the DRC shall attend meetings of the planning commission and Board of County Commissioners, as required.

(b) The DRC shall be composed of the department directors or their respective designee of the following county departments:

- (1) Tallahassee-Leon County Planning Department,
- (2) Public works department, and
- (3) ~~Growth and environmental management department~~ Department of Development Support and Environmental Management.

* * *

SECTION 3. Section 10-2.351 of Article II of Chapter 10 of the Code of Laws of Leon County, Florida, entitled “Waiver of nonconforming status,” is hereby amended to read as follows:

Sec. 10-2.351. Waiver of nonconforming status.

* * *

(d) The written certificate of the board of adjustment and appeals shall be permanently on file in the office of the ~~department of growth and environmental management~~ Department of Development Support and Environmental Management and a copy thereof promptly transmitted to the applicant. The applicant shall provide proof that the certificate has been recorded in the public records of Leon County within 30 days of the date of the certificate. Failure to record shall render the certificate null and void as though it had never been issued.

* * *

1 **SECTION 4.** Section 10-2.402 of Article II of Chapter 10 of the Code of Laws of Leon County,
2 Florida, entitled “Vested Categories,” is hereby amended to read as follows:
3

4 **Sec. 10-2.402. Vested Categories.**
5

6 (a) *Presumptively vested.* The following categories were presumptively vested for the purposes
7 of consistency with the Comprehensive Plan and concurrency as specified in the Comprehensive
8 Plan and were not required to file an application to preserve their vested rights status:
9

10 (1) All nonresidential lots within a subdivision recorded as of July 16, 1990, or lots in
11 approved unrecorded subdivisions for which streets, stormwater management facilities,
12 utilities, and other infrastructure required for the development have been completed as of
13 July 16, 1990. Leon County ~~Growth and Environmental Management~~ Department of
14 Development Support and Environmental Management shall maintain a listing of such
15 exempt subdivisions.
16

17 (2) All active and valid building permits issued prior to July 17, 1990. All technically
18 complete building permit applications received by the ~~environmental management and~~
19 ~~permitting department~~ Department of Development Support and Environmental
20 Management on or before July 2, 1990, and subsequently issued, shall be vested under
21 the provisions of the Comprehensive Plan, regardless of the date of issuance.
22

23 * * *
24

25 **SECTION 5.** Section 10-3.107 of Article III of Chapter 10 of the Code of Laws of Leon
26 County, Florida, entitled “Appeals,” is hereby amended to read as follows:
27

28 **Sec. 10-3.107. Appeals.**
29

30 (a) *Process for administrative appeals.* Should an applicant seek to appeal a denial of a
31 certificate of concurrency, the appeal shall be submitted in writing, and shall include factual
32 information to document the basis for the appeal. The appeal document shall be filed with the
33 director within ten working days of receipt of notice by certified mail to the address of the
34 applicant of denial of the issuance of a certificate of concurrency or the issuance of a certificate
35 of concurrency with conditions unacceptable to the applicant. The director shall, within 30
36 calendar days, convene the concurrency appeals committee which shall render a decision on the
37 appeal within 15 working days after convening. The applicant will be provided an advance
38 notice of 15 working days before the scheduled meeting of the concurrency appeals committee
39 unless such notice is waived by the applicant.
40

41 (b) *Composition of concurrency appeals committee.* The concurrency appeals committee shall be
42 composed of the county administrator, the ~~director of growth and environmental management~~
43 Director of Development Support and Environmental Management and the county attorney, or
44 their designees as approved by the Board of County Commissioners.
45

(c) *Meetings of appeals committee.* The director shall schedule meetings of the concurrency appeals committee as required to facilitate timely review of all appeals pursuant to subsection (a) above and enforcement actions set forth in section 10-3.102

SECTION 6. Section 10-4.202(a)(2)b.7 of Article IV of Chapter 10 of the Code of Laws of Leon County, Florida, related to “Pre-development environmental analysis reviews,” is hereby amended to read as follows:

Sec. 10-4.202. Pre-development environmental analysis reviews.

* * *

7. *Cultural resources.* Significant cultural resources shall be protected in accordance with section ~~10-300~~ 10-4.329. A cultural resource protection plan is required for areas containing identified significant cultural resources. This plan may require a conservation easement encompassing the cultural resources, provision of public access to the cultural resource site, or other measures to protect, maintain, and manage the resource or to mitigate for impacts to the resource.

* * *

SECTION 7. Section 10-4.203(c)(8) of Article IV of Chapter 10 of the Code of Laws of Leon County, Florida, related to “Environmental management permit application requirements and conditions,” is hereby amended to read as follows:

Sec. 10-4.203. Environmental management permit application requirements and conditions.

* * *

(8) *Recording and notification of easements.* Conservation easement documents shall be executed and provided with recording fees to Leon County, Department of ~~Growth and Environmental Management~~ Development Support and Environmental Management staff prior to the issuance of an environmental permit. All stormwater and other easements required pursuant to this article shall be recorded in the public records, and where established prior to or at the time of platting or replatting shall be specifically referenced in the plat to the affected property. A copy of the easement, with proof of recording, shall be provided to the county administrator or designee prior to final inspection. Where transfer of title to any affected parcel is proposed, it shall be the duty of the owner to provide clear information, to the best of his knowledge after due diligent investigation, to each prospective buyer prior to execution of any contracts, about the existence, impacts, and responsibilities associated with the easements on the property. A copy of the applicable easements shall be provided by the owner to each prospective purchaser prior to closing, and the copy shall be initialed by the parties and attached to such closing documents upon execution.

* * *

SECTION 8. Section 10-4.214 of Article IV of Chapter 10 of the Code of Laws of Leon County, Florida, entitled “Expiration and transfer of permits,” is hereby amended to read as follows:

Sec. 10-4.214. Expiration and transfer of permits.

(a) *Environmental management permits.*

- (1) *Permit life.* Environmental management permits shall expire 36 months after issuance unless otherwise specified by the county administrator or designee for master planned subdivisions or phased development projects, as provided in section 10-4.203(c)(7)b., or otherwise specified in subsection ~~(4)~~e(a)(3).
- (2) *Extensions.* Permits may be extended, by request of the applicant and approval of the county administrator or designee, for successive periods of time not to exceed 36 months each, provided the request is made prior to the expiration of the prior approval and provided continuous good faith efforts have been made to complete the development. After expiration, the applicant must resubmit an application for a permit and comply with all requirements in effect at the time of resubmission. Extensions will not be granted to mining and Construction and Demolition (C&D) facilities if the facility does not have an approved closure plan that meets current stormwater requirements at the time of obtaining approval for the closure plan.
- (3) *Early expiration for cause.* If no substantial and readily observable site development activity has taken place within 24 months of the issuance of the permit or, once development is started, if no such development activity occurs for any 24 consecutive months, the county administrator or designee may, after notifying the permittee and providing an opportunity for hearing, determine the permit to be expired and shall so notify the permittee. Such a permit may not thereafter be extended.

* * *

SECTION 9. Section 10-4.301 of Article IV of Chapter 10 of the Code of Laws of Leon County, Florida, entitled “Water Quality Treatment Standards,” is hereby amended to read as follows:

10-4.301 Water Quality Treatment Standards.

* * *

- (5) *Stormwater treatment standards within the Bradfordville Study Area.* Stormwater runoff from new development in the Bradfordville Study Area shall meet the standards set forth in this section in addition to other standards within Article IV.

- (a) Stormwater runoff shall be treated to one of the following standards below:

1 (i) Systems utilizing on-line dry retention only. A volume of runoff calculated as
2 four inches times the total impervious area that will be situated on the site
3 shall be retained on the site or in an approved master stormwater facility. This
4 calculation can exclude the wetted area of the pond/stormwater facility. This
5 volume of runoff shall be collected from the entire developed portion of the
6 site and directed to on-line dry retention storage. Retention can occur in
7 cisterns, ponds, shallow swales, landscaped areas, or natural areas.
8

9 (ii) Systems utilizing a combination of off-line dry retention and detention:
10

- 11 a. Off-line retention shall be provided with a treatment volume calculated
12 as two and one-half inches times the total impervious area on the site.
13 b. Detention portion of system--In addition to the dry retention volume,
14 one of the following detention options shall also be provided:
15 1. Dry detention systems will provide a treatment volume
16 calculated as two inches times the total impervious area on the
17 site, or
18 2. Wet detention system with a permanent pool volume equivalent
19 to two and nine-tenths inches times the impervious area onsite.
20 c. The calculation of the above volumes can exclude the wetted area of
21 the stormwater facility.
22 d. Runoff from the entire developed portion of the site shall be directed in
23 sequence to each of the above facilities.
24

25 (b) Drawdown requirements:
26

- 27 (i) For on-line dry retention (Subsection (5)(a)(i) above), the entire treatment
28 volume must recover within 72 hours.
29
30 (ii) For off-line dry retention (Subsection (5)(a)(ii)a. above), the entire treatment
31 volume must recover within 24 hours.
32
33 (iii) For dry detention systems (Subsection (5)(a)(ii)b.1.above), the treatment
34 volume must recover within 72 hours. Dry detention systems will not include
35 underdrains but will utilize an orifice or V-notch weir for drawdown. The
36 bottom of the drawdown device will be a minimum of six inches above the
37 pond bottom.
38
39 (iv) For wet detention systems (Subsection (5)(a)(ii)b.2. above), the bottom of the
40 weir crest will be a minimum of 12 inches above the normal water level
41 (seasonal high groundwater table elevation).
42
43 (v) Regardless of the method of volume recovery, the entire retention volume
44 must recover within the time frame established above unless an approved
45 continuous analysis, using Tallahassee Airport rainfall data from January 1,
46 1959 to December 31, 1998, demonstrates that the total volume retained

1 within the stormwater system over the 40-year period is greater than or equal
2 to that retained by a dry retention system as set forth in subsection (4)
3 (5)(a)(i) based on the above described recovery times. For systems requiring
4 a combination of retention and detention, this analysis shall only be used for
5 the retention portion of the system. The detention portion of this
6 combination system will still be required in full pursuant to Subsection
7 (5)(a)(ii)b.
8

9 * * *

10
11 **SECTION 10.** Section 10-4.303 of Article IV of Chapter 10 of the Code of Laws of Leon
12 County, Florida, entitled “Stormwater Management Design Standards,” is hereby amended to
13 read as follows:
14

15 **10-4.303 Stormwater Management Design Standards.**
16

17 The design and construction of stormwater management systems shall be consistent with the
18 following minimum standards:
19

20 * * *

21
22 (16) *Minimum access stabilization requirements and permitting.* It is the intent of this
23 subsection to provide stabilization of all new roadway accesses to prevent erosion,
24 sedimentation and water quality problems in surface waters.
25

- 26 a. All new roadways and ingress/egress easements that serve three or more single-
27 family residential parcels must be stabilized to prevent erosion, sedimentation and
28 water quality problems in surface waters. This stabilization requirement applies as
29 long as there are no conflicts with more stringent standards in the Code. If a conflict
30 exists, the more stringent standard shall apply.
31
32 b. A short form permit will be required provided that the roadway or ingress/egress
33 easement:
34

- 35 1. Has an exposed sandy soil footprint of less than 5,000 square feet, or an
36 impervious area of less than 8,000 square feet, or a graveled area of less
37 than 10,000 square feet.
38 2. Has a width of ten feet or less and constructed on grade.
39 3. Has a parallel downstream swale at least six feet in width and between 12
40 and 15 inches in depth, ditch blocked as necessary to retain at least ~~one-~~
41 ~~half-inch~~ 1.125 inches of runoff from the roadway, and directed to
42 properly sized and stabilized conveyances if the swale provides a
43 concentrated discharge.
44 4. Provides no anticipated adverse impact on downstream property.
45

- 1 c. Roadways and ingress/egress easements meeting the requirements in subsection
2 (16)a. and b. above shall not be required to obtain an operating permit and property
3 owner's association as required in section 10-4.209.
4

5 * * *
6

7 **SECTION 11.** Section 10-4.323 of Article IV of Chapter 10 of the Code of Laws of Leon
8 County, Florida, entitled "Special development standards for environmentally sensitive zones,"
9 is hereby amended to read as follows:
10

11 **Sec. 10-4.323. Special development standards for environmentally sensitive zones.**
12

13 (a) *Special development standards designation.* The Board of County Commissioners may
14 designate special development standards for environmentally sensitive zones adjacent to
15 watercourses or receiving water bodies and in other environmentally sensitive areas within any
16 watershed where additional or more stringent minimum design and development standards shall
17 apply. Design and development standards shall be established to minimize the adverse
18 environmental impacts associated with both the extent of development activity and the type of
19 land uses permitted within or adjacent to sensitive environmental features such as watercourses,
20 water bodies, wetlands, and areas subject to periodic flooding.
21

22 (b) *Lake Jackson special development zone.* Special development zones adjacent to Lake
23 Jackson are hereby designated within which the following minimum design and development
24 standards shall apply, notwithstanding any less restrictive provisions in any state law or
25 regulation or local ordinance:
26

- 27 (1) *Zone A.* Wetland and floodplain ecotone, from elevation 89 feet NGVD or the
28 water's edge, whichever provides the greater area of protection, to 100 feet NGVD:
29

30 a. *Development area limitations.*
31

- 32 1. Clearing, soil disturbance, and building area shall not exceed the
33 greater of 4,000 square feet or five percent of that part of the
34 development site located within zone A above 89 feet NGVD,
35 hereafter referred to as the base square footage. For purposes of
36 calculating this base square footage, the septic tank and drainfield area
37 shall not be included and gravel driveways kept on grade will be
38 considered as 50 percent disturbed.
39 2. No cut and fill and no fill except as necessary and specifically
40 authorized for permitted impervious areas.
41 3. No structures at or below elevation 96.5 feet NGVD, unless
42 specifically approved based on compliance with the provisions of
43 section 10-4.503, or unless approved for a previously platted lot or lot
44 of record existing on January 15, 1990, when used for single-family
45 residential use. Single-family residential use includes accessory
46 structures such as pools, tennis courts, storage sheds, and gazebos

which are customarily incidental and subordinate to the single-family dwelling.

4. Reasonable minimum clearing for docks and access to these docks accessory to a single-family use may be permitted as an exception when constructed in accordance with state and local permit criteria.

b. *On-site sewage disposal system standards* shall be in compliance with Chapter 18 of this Code.

1. Minimum lot size of one acre, net usable land, exclusive of all paved areas, public rights-of-way, and prepared road beds within easements, and exclusive of streams, lakes, drainage ditches, marshes, or other such bodies of water, and wetlands as determined by the State Department of Environmental Protection or the county administrator or designee.
2. No portion of any on-site sewage disposal system shall be located within 75 feet upland of elevation 89 feet NGVD, within 75 feet of any water body or watercourse or the jurisdictional limit of a wetland as determined by the State Department of Environmental Protection or the county administrator or designee, or within any 100-year floodplain area.
3. An existing, previously platted, lot or lot of record existing on January 15, 1990, when used for single-family residential use, shall be exempt from the standards of this subsection (b)(1)b. but shall comply with all other applicable laws, ordinances and regulations relating to septic tanks. Existing septic tanks may be replaced by the same size or larger units as required by other applicable laws, ordinances, and regulations relating to septic tanks, except where sanitary sewer is available.

c. *Natural vegetation protection zone.* All vegetation shall be protected in a natural state from the water's edge or the normal high water line, whichever provides the greater area of protection, to a minimum distance of 50 feet upland from elevation 89 feet NGVD, except that established lawns existing on developed single-family lots prior to January 15, 1990, may continue to be maintained. Annual (or less frequent) cutting of woody plants and controlled burning within the natural vegetation protection zone is allowed, as well as selective removal of species which are intrusive to the native species, and planting of native species, such as to improve the environmental function of the area.

d. *Motor vehicle prohibition.* Automobiles, motorcycles, dune buggies, or other wheeled motorized or tracked vehicles shall not be allowed within any portion of zone A, including any portion of lake bottom periodically exposed as a result of natural or artificial drawdown, except as follows:

1. Entry shall be allowed into those areas which must be entered to

1 provide reasonable access to structures, to approved boat launching
2 areas, to public parks, to approved rights-of-way, or to public
3 roadways.

- 4 2. Lawn mowers shall be allowed in areas within zone A which lie
5 landward of the natural vegetation zone, and within the latter zone if
6 permitted pursuant to subsection (b)(1) ~~C~~., unless otherwise prohibited
7 by this article.
8 3. Entry shall be allowed where associated with bona fide public uses,
9 such as agency research, law enforcement, and approved lake
10 restoration and management activities.

11 * * *

12
13
14 **SECTION 12.** Section 10-4.327 of Article IV of Chapter 10 of the Code of Laws of Leon
15 County, Florida, entitled "Topographic alterations," is hereby amended to read as follows:

16
17 **Sec. 10-4.327. Topographic alterations.**

18
19 All projects involving alteration of the contour, topography, use or vegetation cover of land, shall
20 comply with the following minimum standards:

21 * * *

- 22
23
24 (3) *Flood zone grade change restrictions.* The wetland protection provisions of Article IV shall
25 first be complied with prior to considering the provisions of this section. It is the intent of
26 this subsection to allow selective alterations and redevelopment activities in those specific
27 portions of a floodplain meeting the definition of altered floodplain, provided that the
28 requirements of all other applicable portions of this article are met and that the applicant
29 demonstrates in the permit application that a net improvement in the hydrologic function of
30 the adjacent unaltered floodplain will result post-development.

- 31
32 a. No fill or other alteration shall be made to the topography or vegetative cover in any
33 floodplain. An exception to this provision is to allow up to a maximum of five percent
34 disturbance to the unaltered floodplain located on-site, if the applicant demonstrates, to
35 the satisfaction of the county administrator or designee, that there is no reasonable
36 alternative. The following provisions apply to altered floodplains and to unaltered
37 floodplains qualifying for the five percent disturbance:

- 38
39 1. Minimum fill or alteration in a floodplain may be allowed for an approved road
40 right-of-way, driveway, water management area, or septic tank, provided that
41 all other applicable state and local standards are met and that the applicant
42 demonstrates, to the satisfaction of the county administrator or designee, that
43 there is no reasonable alternative to intruding into the floodplain and that the
44 activities will not increase water stages (for the same event) on offsite
45 properties, increase water stages onsite to an extent that this could cause
46 degradation of onsite wetland vegetation, or increase flow velocities more than

ten percent in unhardened stream beds adjacent to the area of the alteration.

For newly permitted roads within the floodplain under this subsection, which could be either public road rights-of-way or those that will be accepted by Leon County for public dedication, the applicant shall demonstrate that at full basin buildout, upstream backwater stages will be raised no more than one-half foot for a ten-year flood event, no more than one foot for a 100-year flood event, and no higher than one foot below the finished floor elevations of existing upstream occupied structures during a 100-year flood event. If flow velocities are increased to an extent that erosion of the streambed can result, the streambed shall be lined or energy dissipation devices shall be installed to lower flow velocities.

2. For projects where placement of fill is allowed in a floodprone area or in the floodplain pursuant to subsection 1., compensating volume shall be provided. The compensating volume required shall be located so as to mitigate the ecological and hydrologic impacts of the fill.

3. There shall be a prohibition against the placement of fill within FEMA designated floodways, except for the placement of piles, piers, or abutments as required for bridge construction and such construction shall comply with the provisions of subsection 1.

4. Where fill is to be placed within a 100-year floodplain, as deemed necessary by the county administrator or designee based on technical criteria, compliance with the provisions of Standards for Flood Hazard Reduction, Subsections 10-8.3014736(f)(1) through (6) shall be demonstrated.

b. Fill for single-family home foundations located within the 100-year floodplain will be allowed as long as it is in full compliance with the technical policy as set forth by the county administrator or designee, "Policy Concerning the Placement of Fill in the Floodplain on Single-family Residential Lots" or its successor. This policy only applies to previously platted nonconforming lots where there is no reasonable alternative to the limited placement of foundation fill. This subsection or policy shall not be interpreted to facilitate in any way whatsoever the creation of new lots of record that would cause a single-family home to be constructed within the 100-year floodplain.

SECTION 13. Section 10-4.342 of Article IV of Chapter 10 of the Code of Laws of Leon County, Florida, entitled "General applicability," is hereby amended to read as follows:

Sec. 10-4.342. General applicability.

(a) Landscaping information shall be provided in a landscape development plan as part of the environmental management permit application, for all new development and redevelopment in the county except as specified in subsection (b). The following requirements and standards for landscaping shall apply:

(1) Minimum landscaped areas in all developed land use areas, including towers and telecommunication projects, additions of 1,000 square feet or more of impervious

1 area, or where redevelopment requires additional parking, in accordance with
2 sections 10-173, 10-4.344, 10-4.347 through 10-4.355, including section 10-6.812
3 for towers and telecommunication projects.

- 4 (2) A reforestation program, in accordance with sections 10-4.347, 10-4.349, 10-4.350,
5 and 10-4.353.
- 6 (3) Landscaped areas in off-street parking facilities and other vehicular use areas, in
7 accordance with sections 10-4.347, 10-4.348, 10-4.350 and 10-4.351.
- 8 (4) Minimum natural area, site design alternative, or other environmentally sensitive
9 areas, in accordance with sections 10-4.345, 10-4.345.1, 10-4.346, and 10-4.202.
- 10 (5) Landscape buffer requirements for uncomplimentary land use conflicts applicable to
11 all development identified in the zoning and site plan review code, section 10-7.522.
- 12 (6) Vegetation management plan. A vegetation maintenance plan for pre-development
13 vegetation in accordance with subsections 10-4.345(c) and 10-4.209(c)2, (2), (f)(1)h.
14 and (g)(7).
- 15 (7) Bradfordville. Additional landscape requirements for the Bradfordville Study area
16 are set forth in section 10-4.386, 10-6.673(10), 10-6.674(10), 10-6.675(10), and 10-
17 6.676(10).
- 18 (8) Projects within or abutting future transportation corridors. This paragraph applies to
19 land within or abutting future transportation corridors designated on/in the future
20 right-of-way needs map and the Tallahassee-Leon County Long Range
21 Transportation Plan of the Tallahassee-Leon County Comprehensive Plan, as
22 amended. Subsection 10-7.530(h) of the Leon County Code of Laws provides that
23 green space credits and other incentives may be given to landowners who dedicate
24 property determined by the county as necessary for corridor protection. Therefore,
25 for the purpose of calculating natural area and landscape area requirements pursuant
26 to section's 10-4.344 and 10-4.345 of this chapter, the acreage of the parcel prior to
27 dedication shall be used. If land to be dedicated includes natural area that will be
28 removed in the future, the developer may replant natural area elsewhere on the site.
29 In the event that right-of-way needs restrict the parcel to the point that staff
30 determines economic use of the land is significantly reduced by the natural area
31 requirement, the County Administrator or designee may provide a functional waiver
32 of this requirement, and the terms of such waiver shall be included in the written
33 agreement required by subsection 10-7.530(h) of the Leon County Code of Laws.
34 This incentive, if applicable, shall be provided consistent with subsection 10-
35 7.530(h).

36
37 * * *

38
39 **SECTION 14.** Section 10-4.357 of Article IV of Chapter 10 of the Code of Laws of Leon
40 County, Florida, entitled "Use of landscape area," is hereby amended to read as follows:

41
42 **Sec. 10-4.357. Use of landscape area.**

43
44 No required landscape area shall be used for parking (except limited encroachment as permitted
45 in Subsection 10-4.347(1)(~~6~~)b.) or for accessway structures, garbage or trash collection or any
46 other functional use contrary to the intent and purposes of this division.

SECTION 15. Section 10-4.401 of Article IV of Chapter 10 of the Code of Laws of Leon County, Florida, entitled “Redevelopment allowances,” is hereby amended to read as follows:

Sec. 10-4.401. Redevelopment allowances.

(a) In the unincorporated area of the County, when redevelopment is occurring and when the demolition or removal of the principal structure or 50 percent or more of the impervious surface existing on a site is occurring, it is the intent of this section to allow for the following modifications to this article:

(1) *Allowances.* The following allowances apply to parcels with impervious area greater than or equal to 25 percent of the parcel existing on or before January 1, 2004, if there is no reduction to special development zone requirements and the requirements of section 10-4.202:

- a. Only 1/2 of the landscaping area requirements of sections 10-4.344, 10-4.347(1)a., and (2) shall be applied except the minimum landscape island area shall remain 400 sf.
- b. Section 10-4.351(e)(4)a. (40 percent canopy coverage of parking areas) shall not apply.
- c. Trees preserved shall receive double the credit listed in section 10-4.349.
- d. A parcel may utilize section 10-4.346 if no impacts are proposed to preservation areas.
- e. If no increase in impervious area is proposed, section 10-4.302 2.a. is presumed to be met.
- f. If full water quality treatment is provided as required by this article, then the parcel may utilize 50 percent of the existing impervious in the rate control and downstream analysis calculations required in section 10-4.302.
- g. Site specific stormwater standards in Section’s 10-4.301(2), 10-4.301(3) and 10-4.301(4) may be reduced up to 50% for all previously developed areas if stormwater treatment is provided by retention. The treatment volume for these areas must still meet the minimum state water quality treatment standards.

(2) *Variances.* Where a redevelopment site cannot meet the requirements of specific stormwater management, landscape, and tree protection requirements of division 3, a variance may be sought by submitting an application to Leon County ~~Growth and Environmental Management Department~~ Development Support and Environmental Management in accordance with the requirements in section 10-2.347.

* * *

SECTION 16. Section 10-4.503 of Article IV of Chapter 10 of the Code of Laws of Leon County, Florida, entitled “Variances,” is hereby amended to read as follows:

1 **Sec. 10-4.503. Variances.**
2

3 (a) *Authorized.* To the extent that a variance, if granted, would not be inconsistent with the
4 provision of the Comprehensive Plan, the Leon County Board of Adjustment and Appeals is
5 hereby authorized to grant variances to the specific stormwater management, landscape, and tree
6 protection requirements of division 3, except for the requirements of division 3 as they apply
7 within any wetland, water body, watercourse, floodplain, or floodway, upon filing of a written
8 petition with the Leon County Department of ~~Growth and Environmental Management~~
9 Development Support and Environmental Management by the property owner for whose land the
10 variance is sought, and payment of a fee for same. The board of adjustment and appeals shall
11 consider such a request at a public hearing. The procedures, criteria, and hearing requirements
12 set forth for variances in article II shall govern applications for variances under this article. When
13 all criteria for a variance have been met, based on the evidence presented, only the minimum
14 variance necessary shall be granted.
15

16 (b) *Criteria.* Applications for variances under this article may only be approved when:
17

- 18 (1) Literal enforcement of the requirements of this article would result in an
19 unnecessary and undue hardship not resulting from the actions of the property
20 owners, and
- 21 (2) Granting of the variance will not impair the attainment of the objectives of this
22 article, and
- 23 (3) Technical evidence reasonably supports the conclusion that no significant adverse
24 impacts will result from the granting of the variance, and
- 25 (4) When an application for subdivision or site and development approval has been
26 submitted.
27

28 (c) *Wetlands, water bodies, watercourses, floodplains, or floodways.* To the extent that a
29 variance, if granted, would not be inconsistent with the provision of the Comprehensive Plan,
30 only the Board of County Commissioners may grant variances to the requirements of division 3
31 as they apply within any wetland, water body, watercourse, floodplain, or floodway, upon
32 application of the property owner filed with the director and payment of a fee as established by
33 the Board of County Commissioners, in the same manner, and pursuant to the same procedures
34 and criteria, as set forth for variance requests in this section.
35

36 (d) *Public sector linear infrastructure variances.*
37

- 38 (1) *Standards and procedures.* Variances for public sector projects approved as
39 provided herein are intended to comply with Policy 1.3.11[C] of the
40 Comprehensive Plan Conservation Element, and are not limited to the maximum
41 five percent threshold associated with conservation or preservation areas.
42
43 a. *Development activity within a conservation or preservation overlay*
44 *district:* A governmental entity or a franchisee of a governmental entity
45 serving a public purpose may petition for a public sector linear
46 infrastructure variance pursuant to this section.

- b. *Public sector linear infrastructure systems:* Examples of public sector linear infrastructure systems include, but are not limited to transportation systems such as roads, sidewalks and bikeways, water and sewer distribution and collection systems, stormwater conveyance and impoundment systems, telecommunication lines, gas and electric distribution and transmission systems. Ancillary components or subsystems of linear infrastructure systems, which functionally must be located adjacent to or near the linear system may also request a variance under this subsection.
- c. *Department of ~~Growth and Environmental Management~~ Development Support and Environmental Management review:* A petition for a variance under this subsection shall be made after the approval of a natural features inventory and after review of an environmental impact analysis by the ~~Department of Growth and Environmental Management~~ Department of Development Support and Environmental Management, as applicable.
- d. *Mitigation:* Evaluation of other feasible alternatives and determination of appropriate mitigation shall be explored during the environmental impact analysis.

* * *

SECTION 17. Section 10-6.204 of Article VI of Chapter 10 of the Code of Laws of Leon County, Florida, entitled "Schedule of fees, charges, and expenses," is hereby amended to read as follows:

Sec. 10-6.204. Schedule of fees, charges, and expenses.

(a) The Board of County Commissioners shall establish by resolution a schedule of fees, charges, and expenses and a collection procedure for all certificates, permits, appeals, applications, and other matters pertaining to this Code. The schedule of fees shall be posted in the offices of the ~~growth and environmental management department~~ Department of Development Support and Environmental Management and the ~~planning department~~ Planning Department, and may be altered or amended by resolution of the Board of County Commissioners.

* * *

SECTION 18. Section 10-6.696 of Article VI of Chapter 10 of the Code of Laws of Leon County, Florida, entitled "Planned unit developments," is hereby amended to read as follows:

Sec. 10-6.696. Planned unit developments.

1. *Specific uses required by the Comprehensive Plan to be developed as planned developments or planned unit developments.*

- 1 (a) *Purpose and intent.* The purpose and intent of this subsection is to provide for the
2 required review of the uses specifically identified in the Comprehensive Plan as uses
3 to be developed as planned developments or planned unit developments. These uses
4 are ones which may have a potential adverse impact and therefore should be subject
5 to additional review.
- 6 (b) *Allowable land uses.* Those uses specifically identified in the goals, objectives, and
7 policies, the land use categories and the land development use matrix shall be
8 allowed.
- 9 (c) *Development standards.* These uses shall be subject to review and approval by the
10 Board of County Commissioners and any specific standards as shown in the
11 Comprehensive Plan, these regulations, and other applicable codes or ordinances.

12
13 2. *Planned unit development (PUD) zoning district requirements and procedures.*
14

- 15 (a) *Purpose and intent of district.* The planned unit development (PUD) zoning district
16 and associated concept plan may be used to establish types of development and
17 arrangements of land uses that are consistent with the Comprehensive Plan, but which
18 are not otherwise provided for or allowed in the zoning districts set out in this
19 chapter. The range of uses and development intensities allowed within a particular
20 PUD district, along with any corresponding development and design standards are
21 established by an associated PUD concept plan. Subsequent development within the
22 PUD district is implemented by the approval of one or more site and development
23 plans, known as PUD final plans.

24
25 The standards for creating a new PUD district and its associated concept plan set out
26 herein are intended to promote flexibility of design and permit planned diversification
27 and integration of uses and structures. The process set out herein allows the Board of
28 County Commissioners to evaluate applications to establish new PUD districts and
29 their associated concept plans, to make modifications to adopted concept plans, and to
30 render final determination as to whether applications should be approved, approved
31 with conditions, or denied. In addition, the Board of County Commissioners, may
32 through approval with conditions, establish such additional limitations and
33 regulations as it deems necessary to protect the public health, safety, and general
34 welfare. Specifically, the PUD district is intended to:

- 35
36 (1) Promote more efficient and economic uses of land.
37 (2) Provide flexibility to meet changing needs, technologies, economics, and
38 consumer preferences.
39 (3) Encourage uses of land which reduce transportation needs and which conserve
40 energy and natural resources to the maximum extent possible.

- (4) Preserve to the greatest extent possible, and utilize in a harmonious fashion, existing landscape features and amenities.
- (5) Provide for more usable and suitably located recreational facilities, open spaces and scenic areas, either commonly owned or publicly owned, than would otherwise be provided under a conventional zoning district.
- (6) Lower development and building costs by permitting smaller networks of utilities and streets and the use of more economical building types and shared facilities.
- (7) Permit the combining and coordinating of land uses, building types, and building relationships within a planned development, which otherwise would not be provided under a conventional zoning district.

(b) *Planned unit development in residential preservation land use category.* In addition to the provisions of this section, planned unit developments proposed for lots in a recorded or unrecorded residential subdivision zoned residential preservation and which directly abut an arterial or a major collector roadway shall be consistent with the provisions cited in subsection 10-6.617(a)(4) of these regulations. Planned unit developments proposed for interior lots in a recorded or unrecorded subdivision zoned residential preservation shall be consistent with the density of the existing residential development in the recorded or unrecorded subdivision as provided for in subsection 10-6.617(a)(2) of these regulations. For the purpose of this section, interior lots mean those lots within a recorded or unrecorded subdivision in the residential preservation zoning district having sole legal access via the roadway network internal to the subdivision and said roadway network was specifically constructed as part of the subdivision roadway network.

(c) *Establishment of a new PUD district and adoption of an associated concept plan.*

(1) *Eligibility for application.* Applications for establishment of a new PUD zoning district shall demonstrate compliance with the following minimum eligibility criteria:

- a. *Minimum area for a PUD zoning district.* The minimum area required for an application to a PUD district shall be five acres, except where the proposed use is required to be approved as a planned unit development by the Comprehensive Plan wherein, there shall be no minimum area required.
- b. *Configuration of the PUD zoning district.* The PUD zoning district shall consist of a single discrete area of land of sufficient width and depth to accommodate the proposed use.

1 c. *Unified control/ownership.* All properties included for the purpose of
2 application to amend the official zoning map to create a PUD district
3 shall be under the ownership or control of the applicant.

4 (2) *Review process.* The approval of a PUD zoning map amendment and
5 associated concept plan application rests with the Board of County
6 Commissioners. An application for a PUD zoning district shall include a PUD
7 concept plan; a PUD zoning district shall not be established unless and until
8 an associated implementing PUD concept plan is approved by the Board of
9 County Commissioners. Review of an application for a PUD zoning map
10 amendment and associated concept plan shall undergo the following
11 sequence:

12 a. *Pre-application conference.* An application for a pre-application
13 conference shall be submitted in accordance with established policies
14 and procedures.

15 b. *PUD concept plan application.* A PUD concept plan application shall
16 be submitted in accordance with the submittal requirements set forth in
17 subsection (3) of this section.

18 c. *Public notification.* Public notice of the PUD concept plan shall be
19 provided by publication in a newspaper of regular and general
20 circulation. In addition, written notice shall be mailed to the current
21 address of each owner of property located within 1,000 feet of the
22 properties included in the application based upon the records of the
23 Leon County Property Appraiser's office, and to registered
24 neighborhood associations.

25 d. *DRC meeting and recommendation.* The development review
26 committee shall review the PUD concept plan application to evaluate
27 consistency with the Comprehensive Plan and compliance with
28 applicable land development regulations adopted by the county. The
29 DRC shall prepare an itemized list of written findings of fact that
30 support a recommendation of approval, approval with conditions, or
31 denial of the PUD concept plan. The written findings of the DRC shall
32 be forwarded to the planning commission.

33 e. *Planning commission public hearing and recommendation.* The
34 planning commission shall conduct a public hearing on the PUD
35 zoning map amendment and concept plan application and formulate
36 findings supporting a recommendation to the Board of County
37 Commissioners to approve, approve with conditions, or deny the
38 application. The planning commission's recommendation shall be
39 based upon the recommendation of the DRC, public testimony and
40 findings made on the record at the public hearing. Quasi-judicial

proceedings may be invoked pursuant to the provisions of Article XI, **Division 9** of this Code.

- f. *Board of County Commissioners public hearing and disposition.* The Board of County Commissioners shall conduct a public hearing on the PUD zoning map amendment and concept plan application. The Board's final action approve, approve with conditions, or deny the application shall be based upon the recommendations of the planning commission and the DRC, public testimony, and findings made on the record at the public hearing. The decision of the Board of County Commissioners shall be supported by written findings. The decision of the Board of County Commissioners shall be final.

(3) *Application content and submittal requirements.*

- (a) *PUD concept plan.* A PUD concept plan is a generalized plan that establishes the allowable land uses and the allowable development density or intensity ranges as well as any corresponding development and design standards for all lands within the PUD zoning district. A PUD concept plan may further establish separate subdistricts. The PUD concept plan may, for each subdistrict, establish a separate list of allowable uses and applicable standards, so long as those uses and standards are consistent with those established for the PUD district.

A PUD concept plan shall consist of the graphic and/or textual information itemized in [subsections] 1. through 4. below. Adjustments to this information can be made at the pre-application conference.

1. A general plan for the use of all lands within the proposed PUD. Such plans shall indicate the general location of residential areas (including density and unit types), open space, parks, passive or scenic areas, and nonresidential areas (including maximum building square footage and maximum height).
2. A plan of vehicular and pedestrian circulation showing the general locations and right-of-way widths of roads, sidewalks, the capacity of the system and access points to the external and internal thoroughfare network. The conceptual vehicular plan for a PUD utilizing the provisions of section 10-6.617(a)(4) of these regulations shall identify the functional classification of the roadway that will provide access to the proposed development.
3. A summary of allowable development. The summary shall provide:

- a. The total acreage of the PUD district, and each subdistrict, as may be proposed;
 - b. The acreage of areas proposed for specific land uses proposed to be allowed within the PUD district and PUD sub-districts proposed in the concept plan, as may be applicable;
 - c. The acreage of open space or conservation areas not to be developed within the PUD district and PUD sub-districts proposed in the concept plan;
 - d. The minimum and maximum allowable quantity of residential units to be allowed within the PUD district, and PUD sub-districts proposed in the concept plan, measured in residential dwelling units per acre;
 - e. The minimum and maximum allowable residential density to be allowed within the PUD district, and PUD sub-districts proposed in the concept plan, measured in residential dwelling units per acre;
 - f. The minimum and maximum allowable nonresidential development intensity to be allowed within the PUD district, measured in gross building square footage; and,
 - g. The minimum and maximum allowable nonresidential development intensity to be allowed within the PUD district, measured in floor area ratio.
4. Regulations and development standards for the PUD district and for each sub-district, including:
- a. An itemized list of uses proposed to be allowed in each the PUD district, or sub-districts, if any.
 - b. The minimum and maximum residential densities for the PUD district and for any sub-districts.
 - c. The minimum and maximum nonresidential gross square footage and floor area ratios for the PUD district and for any sub-districts.
 - d. Development and design standards governing the development of the PUD district and any sub-districts which shall, at a minimum, address: lot dimensions and size; building setbacks; building heights; dimensions of internal streets, sidewalks, and other transportation facilities (such standards may be conveyed through annotated diagrams); open space provision, off-street parking, buffering, and landscaping.

e. The PUD Concept Plan may establish, for the PUD district or any sub-district therein, additional development and design standards for other development and design characteristics and elements, etc., so long as these standards are consistent with the Comprehensive Plan. The PUD Concept Plan may establish proprietary standards to regulate a particular development or design characteristic or element. In those instances where development or design standards are not specifically provided in the PUD Concept Plan, the standards set out in the Land Development Code shall remain in force.

(b) A site conditions map that includes:

- (i) A legal description of the properties included in the application with an associated boundary survey signed and sealed by a registered Florida land surveyor.
- (ii) Name of the PUD; the owners of all properties included in the PUD district; the agent for the PUD application, and address and phone number of the agent; and, date of drawing and of any subsequent revision.
- (iii) Scale, north arrow, and general location map showing relationship of the site to external uses, structures, and features.

(c) A natural features inventory approved by the department of ~~growth and environmental management~~ Development Support and Environmental Management.

(d) A preliminary certificate of concurrency or appropriate documentation issued by the county ~~growth and environmental management department~~ Department of Development Support and Environmental Management.

(4) *Review criteria.* In order to be approved, a proposed PUD zoning map amendment and concept plan application shall demonstrate satisfaction of the following criteria:

- (i) Consistency with the Comprehensive Plan. The proposed PUD district shall be consistent with the Comprehensive Plan.
- (ii) Consistency with other ordinances. The proposed PUD district shall be consistent with all other ordinances adopted by the county, including but not limited to the applicable environmental and concurrency management ordinances.

- 1 (iii) Consistency with purpose and intent of PUD district. An
2 application for a PUD district shall include a narrative indicating
3 how the proposed PUD district meets the purpose and intent of the
4 PUD district, as set forth in subsection (a) of this section. The
5 narrative shall specifically address the seven statements itemized in
6 subsection (a).

7
8 * * *

9
10 **SECTION 19.** Section 10-6.803 of Article VI of Chapter 10 of the Code of Laws of Leon
11 County, Florida, entitled "Accessory uses," is hereby amended to read as follows:

12
13 **Sec. 10-6.803. Accessory uses.**

14
15 * * *

- 16
17 (b) *Accessory dwelling units.*

18
19 * * *

20
21 (4) *Standards for detached accessory dwelling units:*

- 22
23 a. Freestanding or detached accessory dwelling units shall be allowed in
24 conjunction with any principal residential use.
25 b. A detached dwelling unit accessory to a single-family residential
26 structure shall not exceed 800 square feet nor five percent of the total
27 lot or parcel area.
28 c. A detached dwelling unit accessory to a single-family residential
29 structure shall be located and designed not to interfere with the
30 appearance of the principal structure. This provision shall not be
31 construed so as to limit an attached accessory dwelling unit from
32 having its own entryway, porch, or to limit the quantity or location of
33 window space.
34 d. A detached dwelling unit accessory to a single-family residential
35 structure shall be setback a minimum distance equal to the applicable
36 minimum rear and side yard setbacks established by the zoning district
37 in which it is located, except that within the residential preservation
38 zoning district, any detached dwelling unit accessory to a single-family
39 residential structure shall be no less than 105 percent of the applicable
40 minimum side yard setback and 110 percent of the applicable minimum
41 rear yard setback for principal residential structures.

1 e. Within the lake protection and the residential preservation zoning
2 districts and overlays, detached accessory dwelling units are subject to
3 under the following conditions:

- 4 i) as a component of a new site and development plan application,
5 on a parcel of no less than three acres within the lake protection
6 zoning district; a parcel of no less than .3 acres within the
7 residential preservation zoning district inside the urban services
8 area; or a parcel of no less than three acres within the residential
9 preservation overlay, outside of the urban services area; and,
10 ii) in conjunction with a previously developed, existing residential
11 dwelling, on a parcel of no less than three acres within the lake
12 protection zoning district, no less than one acre within the
13 residential preservation zoning district inside the urban services
14 area, and no less than three acres within the residential
15 preservation overlay, outside of the urban services area.

16 f. An approved application demonstrating compliance with these
17 regulations shall be required prior to the issuance of any permits for the
18 establishment of accessory dwelling units. Accessory dwelling units may
19 be reviewed as components of a new site and development plan
20 application. Applications for accessory dwelling units in conjunction
21 with a previously developed, existing residential dwelling shall be
22 provided and reviewed by the Leon County ~~Department of Growth and~~
23 ~~Environmental Management~~ Department of Development Support and
24 Environmental Management through the Administrative Streamlined
25 Application Process.

26 * * *

27
28
29 (e) *Bed and breakfast inn.*

30
31 (1) *Generally.* Private home bed and breakfast inns may be permitted in all districts
32 that permit residential and residential mixed-use development as an accessory
33 use to a single-family dwelling unit.

34
35 (2) *Standards.* Accessory private home bed and breakfast inns may be allowed
36 provided all the following requirements are met:

- 37
38 a. Private home bed and breakfast inns shall be limited to three guest
39 rooms, except in the Historic Overlay District, where five guest rooms
40 may be provided.

1 b. Guests are limited to a length of stay of no more than 14 consecutive
2 days.

3 c. Planning department review is required to ensure that the establishment
4 of the private home bed and breakfast inn accessory use is consistent
5 with the Comprehensive Plan and conforms with the Land
6 Development Regulations. Requests for the establishment of private
7 home bed and breakfast inns, in the form of application/affidavit shall
8 be filed with the planning department accompanied by a fee of \$200.00,
9 for the purposes of notification. The application shall undergo staff
10 review, including, but not necessarily limited to, review by the
11 planning, ~~growth and environmental management~~ Development
12 Support and Environmental Management, and public works
13 departments.

14 Within 15 days of receipt of the application, the director of the planning
15 department shall make a recommendation based on comments from
16 reviewing departments.

17 The Board of County Commissioners shall consider the application and
18 planning department recommendation and shall hold a public hearing
19 on the application.

20 Notice of the public hearing shall be provided at least ten days in
21 advance of the meeting through publication in a newspaper of general
22 circulation. The Board shall take final action on the application
23 following the public hearing.

24 d. The private home bed and breakfast inn operator shall be required to
25 obtain an occupational license.

26 e. The number of required parking spaces for guests and residents shall
27 conform to the following schedule:

28 One guest room, two spaces.

29 Two guest rooms, three spaces.

30 Three guest rooms, four spaces.

31 Four guest rooms, five spaces.

32 Five guest rooms, six spaces.

33 Parking is prohibited in the front yard unless the area is screened and
34 the parking arrangement is determined to be compatible with the
35 surrounding area. Parking may be located to the side or rear of the
36 structure, to be screened from view of adjacent properties. (See section
37 10-7.522 for screening and buffering requirements.)

- f. No food preparation or cooking for guests shall be conducted within any bedroom nor other individual rooms, except for the kitchen and/or pantry. Meals may be provided only to residents and guests.
- g. No structure shall be constructed for the sole purpose of being utilized as a bed and breakfast inn; no existing structure should be enlarged or expanded for the purpose of providing additional rooms for guests. It is intended that private home bed and breakfast inn be converted or renovated single-family residences, and that this principal function be maintained. The exterior appearance of the structure shall not be altered from its single-family character.
- h. Only a singular sign, for the purposes of identification, not advertisement, shall be permitted. This sign shall not exceed two square feet in area, and be posted no higher than three and one-half feet. This sign shall not be illuminated.

(f) *Private home adult day care facilities.*

(1) *Generally.* Private home adult day care facilities for more than six persons may be permitted as an accessory use to a single-family dwelling in all districts except for residential preservation, R-1, and R-2 as an accessory use to a single-family dwelling unit. Private home adult day care facilities that provide care for six or fewer persons not related to the operator of the facility by blood, marriage, adoption or foster care shall be allowed as a home occupation as a home occupation consistent with the provisions of subsection (c) of this section.

(2) *Standards.* Accessory private home adult day care facilities that provide care to seven or more persons may be allowed provided all of the following requirements are met:

- a. Private home adult day care facilities are required to comply with all licensing and regulatory requirements as established by the State of Florida.
- b. The facility shall only provide care to clients for a period less than 24 hours per day.
- c. Development review is required to ensure that the establishment of the private home adult day care facility accessory use is consistent with the Comprehensive Plan and conforms with the land development regulations. Requests for the establishment of home private adult day care facilities, in the form of application/affidavit shall be filed with the ~~department of growth and environmental management~~ Department of

1 Development Support and Environmental Management accompanied
2 by a fee set by the Board of County Commissioners for the purposes of
3 notification.

4 * * *

5
6
7 (g) *Private airports.*

8
9 (1) *Generally.* Private airports are not permitted except in the rural or planned unit
10 development districts. All private airports shall comply with the provisions of
11 F.S. Ch. 330, and Chapter 14-60, Florida Administrative Code. All terms,
12 words, and phrases used in this section shall have the same meaning or
13 definition as noted in F.S. Ch. 330.

14
15 (2) *Standards.* Private airports may be allowed provided all the following
16 requirements are met:

17
18 a. The proposed landing area shall be located at least 500 feet from
19 residential structures on adjoining properties.

20 b. The hours of operation shall be daylight hours, from sunup to sundown.

21 c. There shall be no sale of fuel or sale of maintenance services at a private
22 airport. Commercial or business activities of aviation related services
23 such as leasing of tiedowns and hangars, operation of a flight school, or
24 the transportation of passengers for consideration shall not be
25 permitted.

26 d. Rural zoning district. Planning department review is required to ensure
27 that the establishment of the private airport is consistent with the
28 Comprehensive Plan and conforms with the land development
29 regulations. Requests for the establishment of a private airport, in the
30 form of an application, shall be filed with the planning department
31 accompanied by a fee of \$200.00, for the purposes of notification. The
32 application shall undergo staff review, including, but not necessarily
33 limited to, review by the planning, ~~growth and environmental~~
34 ~~management~~ Development Support and Environmental Management,
35 and public works departments.

36 The planning department shall provide notice of the application by
37 certified mail to property owners located within 500 feet of the
38 proposed private airport.

39 Within 45 days of receipt of the application, the director of the planning
40 department shall make a recommendation based on comments from
41 reviewing departments. The Board of County Commissioners shall

consider the application and planning department recommendation and shall hold a public hearing on the application. Notice of the public hearing shall be provided at least ten days in advance of the meeting through publication in a newspaper of general circulation. The board shall take final action on the application following the public hearing. Such action is not appealable.

e. Planned unit development zoning district. A request for a private airport in this district shall comply with the provisions set forth in section 10-6.696 of this chapter.

(3) *Variances*. The board of adjustment and appeals shall grant variances to section (2), standards, of this section consistent with the provisions of section 10-2.347 of this chapter.

SECTION 20. Section 10-6.804 of Article VI of Chapter 10 of the Code of Laws of Leon County, Florida, entitled “Temporary uses,” is hereby amended to read as follows:

Sec. 10-6.804. Temporary uses.

A. Temporary uses and structures.

(1) Regulations in this section shall apply to the following:

a. *Temporary uses regulated*. Outdoor events and events in temporary structures, intended to accommodate attendance of 250 or more persons may be permitted by the county administrator or designee upon demonstration of compliance with the following regulations, standards, and requirements specific in this section, and article, as applicable.

b. *Temporary structures regulated*. Temporary structures, with a capacity of 100 or more persons regardless of location or use, shall be subject to applicable building permitting requirements. Documentation, from the Leon County ~~Department of Growth and Environmental Management~~ Department of Development Support and Environmental Management, Building Inspection Division, that the temporary structure complies with applicable building code requirements; including, receipt of electrical permit and satisfactory inspection for any temporary lighting and temporary electric service for any electric-powered equipment associated with the temporary use. Satisfactory inspection of temporary structures, temporary lighting, and temporary electric service for any electric-powered equipment may be demonstrated subsequent to permit issuance, as a condition of the permit, and as noted on the permit.

* * *

SECTION 21. Section 10-6.812 of Article VI of Chapter 10 of the Code of Laws of Leon County, Florida, entitled “Communication antennas and communication antenna support structures,” is hereby amended to read as follows:

Sec. 10-6.812. Communication antennas and communication antenna support structures.

(a) Applicability; use of existing structures.

(1) All new communication antennas and communication antenna support structures in the unincorporated areas of the county shall be subject to these land development regulations and all other applicable building and construction codes. In the event of any conflict between other land development regulations and the regulations contained in this section, the provisions of this section shall override and supersede such other regulations unless otherwise specifically set forth herein.

(2)~~a~~. All communication antenna support structures existing on July 14, 2009 shall be allowed to continue to be used as they presently exist, provided that a notice of continuing use is submitted by the communication antenna support structure owner/operator to the ~~department of growth and environmental management~~ Department of Development Support and Environmental Management not later than July 30, 2010 and no later than every three years there after. A notice of continuing use shall certify that the structure continues to be used as a communication antenna support structure and that a security or performance bond has been posted in an amount to be determined by the county to cover the cost of removal plus a reasonable safety factor. The notice of continuing use shall specify the antenna support structure's use, number of collocated antennas and use, owner and contact information for the antenna support structure and all collocated antennas. Failure to file a notice of continuing use shall constitute abandonment in accordance with subsection (o). Routine maintenance or minor modifications to accommodate the collocation of an additional user or users shall be permitted on such existing communication antenna support structures subject to the criteria in [subsection] (b) below. New construction, other than routine maintenance and modifications to accommodate collocation on an existing communication antenna support structure, shall comply with the requirements of this section.

* * *

- (i) *Structural design.* Communication antenna support structures shall be designed and constructed to ensure that the structural failure or collapse of the tower will not create a safety hazard, according to the EIA/TIA 222-E Standards, to adjoining properties.

Communication antenna support structures shall be constructed to the EIA/TIA 222-E Standards, as published by the Electronic Industries Association, which may be amended from time to time, and all applicable county building codes. Further, any improvements and/or additions (i.e., antenna, satellite dishes, etc.) to existing communication antenna support structures shall require submission of site plans sealed and verified by a professional engineer, which demonstrate compliance with the EIA/TIA 222-E Standards in effect at the time of said improvement or addition. Said plans shall be submitted to and reviewed and approved by the ~~Growth and Environmental Management Department~~ Department of Development Support and Environmental Management at the time building permits are requested.

* * *

SECTION 22. Section 10-6.813 of Article VI of Chapter 10 of the Code of Laws of Leon County, Florida, entitled "Broadcast antennas and broadcast antenna support structures," is hereby amended to read as follows:

Sec. 10-6.813. Broadcast antennas and broadcast antenna support structures.

(a) Applicability; use of existing structures.

(1) All new broadcast antennas and broadcast antenna support structures in the unincorporated areas of the county shall be subject to these land development regulations and all other applicable building and construction codes. In the event of any conflict between other land development regulations and the regulations contained in this section, the provisions of this section shall override and supersede such other regulations unless otherwise specifically set forth herein.

(2) a. All broadcast antennas and broadcast antenna support structures existing on July 14, 2009 shall be allowed to continue to be used as they presently exist, provided that a notice of continuing use is submitted by the broadcast antenna support structure owner/operator to the ~~department of growth and environmental management~~ Department of Development Support and Environmental Management not later than July 30, 2010 and no later than every three years thereafter. A notice of continuing use shall certify that the structure continues to be used as a broadcast antenna or broadcast antenna support structure and that a security or performance bond has been posted in an amount to be determined by the county to cover the cost of removal plus a reasonable safety factor. The notice of continuing use shall specify the antenna support structure's use, number of collocated antennas and use, owner and contact information for the antenna support structure and all collocated antennas. Failure to file a notice of continuing use shall constitute abandonment in accordance with paragraph (p). Routine maintenance or minor

1 modifications to accommodate additional or new broadcast antennas shall be
2 permitted on such existing broadcast antenna support structures. New construction,
3 other than routine maintenance and modifications, shall comply with the
4 requirements of this section.

- 5 b. Replacement of antennas on a broadcast antenna support structure with a different
6 antenna shall be considered routine maintenance or a minor modification to
7 accommodate a new or additional antenna, provided such maintenance or minor
8 modification does not increase the height of any broadcast antenna support
9 structure more than 25 feet or ten percent, whichever is less, above the initially
10 constructed height.

- 11
12 (3) For purposes of this section, a broadcast antenna support structure that has received
13 final approval in the form of a building permit for an approved site and development
14 plan or where substantial construction has been completed, shall be considered an
15 existing broadcast antenna support structure, provided such approval is valid and
16 unexpired as of the effective date of this section.

- 17
18 (4) A broadcast antenna support structure may be rebuilt, reconstructed, or replaced, in
19 any zoning district other than Residential Preservation, R-1, R-2, R-3, R-4, R-5, or in
20 a recorded or unrecorded subdivision, regardless of the zoning designation. Broadcast
21 antenna support structures proposed inside the Urban Service Area shall use
22 construction techniques that do not require guy wires (e.g., lattice or monopole
23 structures).

- 24
25 (5) All broadcast antenna support structures proposed in the unincorporated areas of the
26 county shall comply with the requirements of section 10-6.808, "airport regulation,"
27 of the Zoning Code. If there is any conflict between the requirements of this section
28 and section 10-6.808, the requirements in section 10-6.808 shall apply. Furthermore,
29 no new broadcast antenna support structure shall be permitted within 1,000 feet of the
30 landing area of a private airport that has been approved by the county pursuant to the
31 provisions of subsection 10-6.803(f) of the Zoning Code.

32
33 (b) *Location and setback requirements.*

- 34
35 (1) Broadcast antenna support structures may be located in any zoning district
36 other than Residential Preservation, R-1, R-2, R-3, R-4, R-5, or in a recorded
37 or unrecorded residential subdivision, regardless of the zoning designation.

- 38
39 (2) All broadcast antenna support structures shall be located not less than the
40 height of the proposed broadcast antenna support structure itself, from the

1 nearest residential lot line zoned for or constructed with single or multifamily
2 residences.

3
4 (3) Variances from these location and setback requirements may be granted
5 consistent with the procedures and standards contained in subsections (t), (u),
6 and (v) of this section.

7
8 (4) Distances shall be measured from the center of the base of the broadcast
9 antenna support structure to the residential lot line, or as the case may be, to
10 the lot line of the nearest occupied structure.

11
12 (5) Towers should not be sited in or near wetlands, other known bird
13 concentration areas (e.g., state or federal refuges, staging areas, rookeries), in
14 known migratory or daily movement flyways, or in habitat of threatened or
15 endangered species. Construction is prohibited in areas habitually containing a
16 significant number of breeding, feeding, or roosting birds.

17
18 (6) Broadcast antenna support structures and guy wires shall not be sited in or
19 adjacent wetlands.

20
21 (7) Anchors and guy wires shall be oriented to provide the maximum distance to
22 the nearest residentially-zoned lot line.

23
24 (c) *Broadcast antenna support structure permitting.*

25
26 (1) New broadcast antenna support structures.

27
28 a. Broadcast antenna support structure applications.

29 1. In granting a broadcast antenna support structure permit, the
30 county shall require the posting of a security or performance bond,
31 in an amount to be determined by the county, not to exceed the
32 cost of removal, to ensure removal of such broadcast antenna
33 support structure, if it becomes abandoned as described in
34 subsection (n) of this section.

35 2. Any information of an engineering nature that the applicant
36 submits, whether civil, mechanical, or electrical, shall be certified
37 by a professional engineer licensed in the State of Florida, as
38 otherwise required by law.

39 3. An applicant for a broadcast antenna support structure permit shall
40 submit the information described in this section and a

nonrefundable fee as established by the county to reimburse the county for the costs of reviewing the application.

4. The applicant for a broadcast antenna support structure permit shall be required to obtain Type C site and development plan approval, in accordance with the Land Development Code.

5. Information required. In addition to any information required by the land development regulations for Type C site and development plans, applicants for a broadcast antenna support structure permit shall submit the following information:

- (i) A scaled site plan clearly indicating the location, type, and height of the proposed broadcast antenna support structure, on-site land uses and zoning, adjacent land uses and zoning (including when adjacent to other municipalities), master plan classification of the site and all properties within the applicable setback areas, adjacent roadways, proposed means of access, property lines, elevation drawings of the proposed broadcast antenna support structure and any other structures, topography, parking, and other information deemed by the county to be necessary to assess compliance with this ordinance.
- (ii) A sealed survey performed by a Florida professional land surveyor, and a legal description of the parent tract and leased parcel (if applicable).
- (iii) The setback distance between the proposed broadcast antenna support structure and the nearest residential unit or residentially zoned property line.
- (iv) The location of all broadcast antenna support structures within a one mile radius of the location of the proposed broadcast antenna support structure, currently existing or closed and filed with the FAA, FCC or both.
- (v) A landscape plan showing specific landscape materials.
- (vi) Method of fencing, and finished color and, if applicable, the method of camouflage and illumination.
- (vii) A description of compliance with the requirements of this section and all applicable federal, state, or local laws.
- (viii) The location of the proposed broadcast antenna support structure in digital format compatible with the county's GIS system.

- (ix) Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) and Federal Communication Commission (FCC) licenses, permits, or approvals, if applicable.
 - (x) The names and addresses of all property owners within 2,640 feet of the proposed broadcast antenna support structure if the proposed site is outside the Urban Service Area, and 500 feet if inside the Urban Service Area. The county will verify this information, and notify all identified property owners of the proposal's required ~~pre-application~~ presubmittal meeting.
 - (xi) Proof that the applicant owns the broadcast antenna support structure site or has a leasehold interest in the proposed site. If a leasehold interest, the lease must evidence a term of at least ten years, and the fee simple property owner must consent in writing to the proposed use of the broadcast antenna support structure location.
- b. Provisions governing the issuance of permits. The county may consider the following factors in determining whether to issue a broadcast antenna support structure permit, although the county may waive or reduce the burden on the applicant of one or more of these criteria if the county concludes that the goals of this ordinance are better served as determined pursuant to the variance provision of this ordinance:
1. Height of the proposed broadcast antenna support structure;
 2. Proximity of the broadcast antenna support structure to residential structures and residential zoning district boundaries;
 3. Nature of uses on adjacent and nearby properties, within 2,640 feet of the broadcast antenna support structure site property line;
 4. Surrounding topography;
 5. Surrounding tree coverage and foliage;
 6. Design of the tower, with particular reference to design characteristics that have the effect of reducing or eliminating visual obtrusiveness;
 7. Proposed ingress and egress.
 8. Co-location options.
- (d) *Height.* The permitted height of a broadcast antenna support structure is to be determined in accordance with the setback regulations contained in subsection (b)(2) of this section.
- (e) *Minimum yard requirements.* There are no minimum yard requirements for broadcast antenna support structures.

(f) *Illumination.* Broadcast antenna support structure shall not be artificially lighted except to assure human safety or as required by the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA).

(1) Broadcast antenna support structures exceeding 200 feet in height must use the minimum number of lights having the minimum intensity and number of flashes per minute (i.e., the longest duration between flashes) permitted by the FAA (i.e., daytime high intensity and night time low intensity). The use of solid red or pulsating red warning lights shall be prohibited at night.

(2) On broadcast antenna support structures exceeding 200 feet in height, only white strobe lights shall be used at night, where permissible by the FAA. All tower lighting shall automatically switch to the lowest luminance allowed at different times of day or circumstances as defined by FAA advisories.

(3) All lights on broadcast antenna support structures of any height shall be up-shielded and directed upwards to the maximum extent allowed by FAA regulations, eliminating luminescence toward the ground.

(4) Guyed broadcast antenna support structures shall use daytime visual markers (e.g., bird diverter devices) on the guy wires to reduce collisions by migratory birds.

(5) Security lighting for on-ground facilities and equipment shall be down-shielded to keep light within the boundaries of the site and to minimize its potential attraction for birds and impact on adjacent land uses.

(g) *Finished color.* Broadcast antenna support structures not requiring FAA painting/markings shall have either a galvanized finish or painted a dull blue, gray, or black finish.

(h) *Structural design.* Broadcast antenna support structures shall be designed and constructed to ensure that the structural failure or collapse of the tower will not create a safety hazard, according to the most current EIA/TIA 222 Standards, to adjoining properties. Broadcast antenna support structures shall be constructed to the EIA/TIA 222 Standards, as published by the Electronic Industries Association, which may be amended from time to time, and all applicable county building codes. Further, any improvements and/or additions (i.e., antenna, satellite dishes, etc.) to existing broadcast antenna support structures shall require submission of site plans sealed and verified by a professional engineer, which demonstrate compliance with the most current EIA/TIA 222 Standards in effect at the time of said improvement or addition. Said plans shall be submitted to and reviewed for approval by the ~~department of growth and environmental management~~ Department of Development Support and Environmental Management and shall incorporate the following:

(1) The proposed antenna support structure and all apertures shall be designed and built to withstand 125 mph winds. All proposed apertures shall include planned and future

- 1 antennas, antenna mounts, tower lights, transmission lines, guy wires and other
2 equipment mounted on the tower.
- 3 (2) The proposed antenna support structure shall be designed and constructed with
4 adequate antenna load for planned and future antennas, including planned antennas
5 for public safety (law enforcement, fire, EMS, etc.). At a minimum, the proposed
6 antenna support structure shall be designed and constructed to include five additional
7 antenna spaces with five square foot of loading space per antenna. All proposed
8 future antenna allocations should be at 25-foot intervals on the support structure. A
9 15/8 transmission line shall be allocated for each antenna.
- 10 (3) The proposed antenna support structure shall be designed and constructed to include a
11 space allocation at the 150-foot and 135-foot level for cellular/PCS antennas on each
12 tower face.
- 13
- 14 (i) *Fencing.* A minimum eight-foot finished masonry wall or an eight-foot fence with less than
15 85 percent opacity shall be required around all broadcast antenna support structure sites.
16 Access to the tower shall be through a locked gate.
- 17
- 18 (j) *No advertising.* Neither the broadcast antenna support structure nor the broadcast antenna
19 support structure site shall be used for advertising purposes and shall not contain any signs
20 for the purpose of advertising.
- 21
- 22 (k) *Landscaping.* The visual impacts of residentially or commercially located broadcast antenna
23 support structures shall be mitigated through landscaping or other screening materials at the
24 base of the tower and ancillary structures as follows:
- 25
- 26 (1) A 20-foot landscape buffer which meets the landscape requirements of Section 10-
27 7.522 of the Zoning Code shall be required around the perimeter of the broadcast
28 antenna support structure and any accessory structures located outside the required
29 wall or fence;
- 30 (2) All required landscaping shall be of the native evergreen variety;
- 31 (3) All required landscaping shall be xeriscape tolerant or irrigated and properly
32 maintained to ensure good health and vitality;
- 33 (4) Required landscaping shall be installed outside the fence or wall;
- 34 (5) Existing vegetation shall be preserved to the maximum extent practicable and may be
35 credited as appropriate toward meeting landscaping requirements.
- 36
- 37 (l) *Access.* The operator of a broadcast antenna shall allow reasonable access to all qualified
38 researchers for the purpose of investigating the impact of the broadcast antenna on wildlife.
- 39
- 40 (m) *Operation of antenna.* The proposed or future broadcast antennas shall not impact or
41 interfere with the operation of adjacent or nearby electrical devices. The applicant shall

demonstrate compliance with this provision during the site plan review process. Any corrective action shall be at the tower owner's expense.

(n) An applicant may request deviation to the standards in this section from the Board of County Commissioners as part of the Type C review process and shall meet section 10-1.106, including the setback standards contained in subsection (b)(2) of this section.

(o) *Nonconforming broadcast antenna support structures.* To the extent set forth herein, the restrictions on nonconforming uses and structures contained in Division 3 of Article VI of the Leon County Code of Laws are modified and supplemented by this section. Bona fide nonconforming broadcast antenna support structures or broadcast antennas that are damaged or destroyed may be rebuilt and all such broadcast antenna support structures or broadcast antennas may be modified or replaced without meeting the minimum distance requirements specified in paragraph (c) herein above. The type, height, and location of the broadcast antenna support structure on the site shall be of the same type and intensity as the original facility approval. Building permits to rebuild the tower shall comply with the applicable county codes and shall be obtained within 180 days from the date the broadcast antenna support structure is damaged or destroyed. If no permit is applied for, or obtained, or if said permit expires, the broadcast antenna support structure shall be deemed abandoned as specified in paragraph (p) hereinafter.

(p) *Abandonment.* In the event the use of any broadcast antenna support structure has been discontinued for a period of 180 consecutive days, the broadcast antenna support structure shall be deemed to be abandoned. Determination of the date of abandonment shall be made by the county administrator or his/her designee, based upon documentation and/or affidavits from the broadcast antenna support structure owner/operator regarding the issue of usage. Upon the determination of such abandonment, the owner/operator of the broadcast antenna support structure shall have an additional 180 days within which to: (1) reactivate the use of the broadcast antenna support structure or transfer the structure to another owner/operator who makes actual use of the structure, or (2) dismantle and remove the structure and all facilities, returning the property to its pre-development state. Upon the expiration of 180 days from the date of abandonment without reactivation or upon completion of dismantling and removal, any exception and/or variance approval for the broadcast antenna support structure shall automatically expire.

(q) *Certification of compliance with Federal Communication Commission (FCC) NIER standards.* Prior to receiving final inspection, documentation shall be submitted to the ~~department of growth and environmental management~~ Department of Development Support and Environmental Management, building inspection division, demonstrating that the broadcast antenna support structure complies with all current FCC regulations for nonionizing electromagnetic radiation (NIER). The county administrator or designee shall

1 indicate on the site plan approval that this certification has been received. Future use of this
2 structure for additional broadcast antennas shall be governed by this requirement as well.

3
4 * * *

5
6 **SECTION 23.** Section 10-6.814 of Article VI of Chapter 10 of the Code of Laws of Leon
7 County, Florida, entitled "Outdoor paintball ranges," is hereby amended to read as follows:

8
9 **Sec. 10-6.814. Outdoor paintball ranges.**
10

11 All outdoor paintball ranges shall be required to demonstrate compliance with the following
12 standards, as determined through the review and approval by the Board of County
13 Commissioners following a duly noticed public hearing; compliance shall be documented on a
14 plan furnished by the applicant demonstrating the following:

15 (1) *Location.* Outdoor paintball ranges shall be allowed only in the following locations: the
16 Rural (R), Urban Fringe (UF0, Lake Talquin Recreation Urban Fringe (LTRUF), and Light
17 Industrial (M-1) zoning districts.
18

19 (2) *Screening, setbacks and separation from other uses.* Outdoor paintball ranges shall be
20 allowed only upon demonstration of protection of adjacent properties, public rights-of-way, and
21 private streets, from nuisance impacts, including errant projectiles, noise, lighting and overflow
22 parking, and unkempt site design. All portions of the range shall be set back a minimum of 300
23 feet from the perimeter property boundaries or 500 feet from the nearest off-site residence,
24 residential zoning district, or subdivision intended primarily for residential land use, whichever
25 distance is greater. This setback standard may be reduced by up to 50 percent if netting, walls,
26 buffering or other containment method is to be incorporated.
27

28 (3) *Access.* Within the urban services area, outdoor paintball ranges may have access only
29 from streets other than local streets, with the exception that access may be allowed from local
30 streets designated "nonresidential" streets in the Comprehensive Plan. Outside the urban services
31 area, access may be allowed from any public street, or any private street under the ownership or
32 control of the proprietor, except that, in no instance, shall the sole route of access be through a
33 street located within the Residential Preservation (RP) zoning district.
34

35 (4) *Additional considerations.*
36

37 a. *Buffering.* Outdoor paintball ranges shall provide a minimum of Type D
38 buffering when adjacent to any residential or agricultural use; a minimum of
39 Type C buffering shall be required for all other adjacencies.

40 b. *Minimum lot sizes.* Three acres.

41 c. *Lighting.* No lighting shall shine directly from the site upon any other property.

- 1 d. *Hours of operation.* Outside of the urban services area, and adjacent to
2 properties within the residential zoning district, or subdivision intended
3 primarily for residential land use activities shall be limited only to daylight
4 hours.
- 5 e. *Parking.* No less than eight parking spaces shall be provided; however, the
6 plan shall demonstrate the provision that sufficient parking will be provided so
7 that no parking associated with the property is located off-site. Except for
8 handicapped parking spaces, spaces may be gravel or other hard surface if
9 approved by the department of public works.
- 10 f. *Solid waste facilities.* Solid waste containers shall be located with appropriate
11 screening and landscaping to facilitate aesthetic compatibility with adjacent
12 properties.
- 13 g. *Structures and activities.* Structures shall be limited to a cumulative size of no
14 greater than 1,000 square feet gross floor area; all accessory activities shall be
15 conducted within structures.
- 16 h. *Posting.* Signage warning the general public that the site is being used as an
17 outdoor paintball range shall be posted no less than every 150 linear feet along
18 all property perimeter boundaries. Warning signs shall not contain advertising.
- 19 i. *Limitation on "Large competitions."* Competitions on the site exceeding ten
20 teams or 60 participants shall be considered "large competitions." Any outdoor
21 paintball facility may have no more than two large competitions per year.
- 22 j. *Adequate sanitary facilities.* The applicant shall furnish documentation, from
23 the Leon County Public Health Department, that the applicant has ensured the
24 provision of adequate sanitary facilities to accommodate the proposed use.
- 25 k. *Safety review.* The applicant shall furnish documentation, from the City of
26 Tallahassee Fire Department and Leon County Emergency Medical Services,
27 that the proposed use complies with applicable fire and life safety code
28 regulations.

29
30 (5) *Environmental review.* The applicant shall furnish documentation of compliance with all
31 applicable environmental regulations and review standards, demonstrating that the proposed site
32 design will not adversely impact any preservation or conservation features, will properly
33 maintain and manage stormwater run-off, and minimize other adverse environmental impact
34 including: approval of a Natural Features Inventory (NFI); receipt of applicable environmental
35 permits; and other documentation, as may be required by the Leon County ~~Department of~~
36 ~~Growth and Environmental Management~~ Department of Development Support and
37 Environmental Management and Department of Public Works. Completion and approval of
38 environmental impact assessment shall not be required.

39
40 * * *
41

1 **SECTION 24.** Section 10-6.815(1)p of Article VI of Chapter 10 of the Code of Laws of Leon
2 County, Florida, relating to “Rural small-scale plant nurseries,” is hereby amended to read as
3 follows:
4

5 **Sec. 10-6.815. Rural small-scale plant nurseries.**
6

7 * * *

8
9 p. *Environmental regulatory compliance.* The applicant shall furnish documentation of
10 compliance with all applicable environmental regulations and review standards, demonstrating
11 that the proposed site design will not adversely impact any preservation or conservation features,
12 will properly maintain and manage stormwater run-off, and minimize other adverse
13 environmental impact, including: approval of a Natural Features Inventory (NFI) - No Impact,
14 NFI, or NFI - with Floodplain, as applicable; receipt of applicable environmental permits; and,
15 other documentation, as may be required by the Leon County ~~Department of Growth and~~
16 ~~Environmental Management~~ Department of Development Support and Environmental
17 Management, Department of Public Works, and any other regulatory agency's permitting
18 requirements.
19

20 * * *

21
22 **SECTION 25.** Section 10-7.201 of Article VII of Chapter 10 of the Code of Laws of Leon
23 County, Florida, entitled “Limited Partitions,” is hereby amended to read as follows:
24

25 **Sec. 10-7.201. Limited Partitions.**
26

27 * * *

28
29 (5) A complete application shall include the following:
30

31 (a) An 8½ by 14-inch document acceptable to be recorded in the Official
32 Records of Leon County, which shall include:
33

- 34 1. Boundary survey of the parcel, and a separate sketch plan showing
35 boundaries of the proposed individual lots and legal descriptions of the
36 overall parent tract and individual lots;
- 37 2. Signature and seal of surveyor who prepared said boundary survey;
- 38 3. Existing structures and parking area(s) on the parcel to be subdivided;
- 39 4. Date of preparation;
- 40 5. Total acreage of the parcel to be subdivided;
- 41 6. Lot and block numbers, if applicable;
- 42 7. All easements on the property to be subdivided and each abutting street;

8. A statement on the face of the plan stating that any further subdivision of the lot or lots shall be subject to the platting requirements as specified in section 10-7.203, site and development plans, as applicable, of these regulations; and
9. Scale of plan, both written and graphic.

(b) Supplemental information, which shall, upon the request of the ~~growth and environmental management~~ Development Support and Environmental Management director or designee, include the following:

1. A vicinity map which depicts the location of the proposed subdivision in relation to adjacent streets and properties;
2. The 100-year flood frequency hazard area or a notation if not applicable; and
3. The method by which utilities including, but not limited to, water, sewer, electric, telephone, and cablevision will be provided to the subdivision. All underground utilities will be constructed prior to placement of final roadway surface.

(c) A completed application form.

(d) A certificate of concurrency.

(e) Payment of applicable fee.

(f) Pro forma documents which set forth any proposed conservation and preservation easements as may be required by this section.

(g) For properties proposing residential use, a completed school impact analysis form.

(6) Procedure.

(a) *Application.* The applicant shall submit the required subdivision application to the director of the ~~growth and environmental management department~~ Department of Development Support and Environmental Management or designee.

* * *

SECTION 26. Section 10-7.202 of Article VII of Chapter 10 of the Code of Laws of Leon County, Florida, entitled "Revised 2.1.9 Family Heir Subdivision Standards," is hereby amended to read as follows:

Sec. 10-7.202. Revised 2.1.9 Family Heir Subdivision Standards.

1. *Eligibility to subdivide land to create parcels for use as a homestead by a family member.*
To qualify for subdivision of land pursuant to Comprehensive Plan Land Use Element Policy 2.1.9., for purposes of creating parcels of property for use solely as a homestead by an individual who is the grandparent, parent, stepparent, adopted parent, sibling, child, stepchild, adopted child, or grandchild of the person who conveys the parcel, notwithstanding the density or intensity of limits established for this land by the future land use map of the Comprehensive Plan or the official zoning map, the following conditions must be met:
 - (a) The land to be subdivided must be located outside of the urban services area.
 - (b) The parcel to be subdivided is in the same configuration as it was on February 1, 1990; or, the parcel was created, subsequent to February 1, 1990, through subdivision pursuant to the family heir provision of Policy 2.1.9 of the Land Use Element of the Comprehensive Plan and conveyed to an originally intended heir, as defined herein, and the applicant is an originally intended heir or an heir through successive generations of the originally intended heir. Any subdivision of the parcel after February 1, 1990, shall thereafter void the eligibility to subdivide the parcel under this section for use as a homestead by a family member, unless that subdivision was undertaken pursuant to the family heir provision of Policy 2.1.9 of the Land Use Element of the Comprehensive Plan.
2. *Criteria for approval.* Approval of an application for residential development pursuant to Comprehensive Plan Land Use Policy 2.1.9. shall be dependent upon a finding by the county in the affirmative for each of the following criteria:
 - (a) That the application is consistent with the Comprehensive Plan.
 - (b) That the application complies with the standards set out in subsection 10-7.202.5.; and,
 - (c) That the application complies with applicable provisions of the land development code and other applicable regulations and ordinances have been met, including those pertaining to environmental protection, access, zoning district development standards except lot size, and concurrency management system requirements.
3. *Additional criteria for approval for subdivision to create parcels for use as a homestead by a family member (subsection, 10-7.202.2.).* In addition to an affirmative finding for each of the three criteria set out in subsection 10-7.202.3., approval of an application made pursuant

1 to subsection 10-7.202.2. shall be dependent upon a finding by the county in the affirmative
2 for each of the following criteria:

- 3
- 4 (a) That the application includes documentation of those covenants and
5 restrictions, executed by the applicant and the chair of the DRC, recorded
6 pursuant to subsection 10-7.202.9.(f); and,
7 (b) That the number of lots that may be created through subdivision of property
8 for use as a homestead by a family member is equal to or less than the number
9 of heirs plus the original homestead family member.

10

11 4. *Substantive requirements for the subdivision of land pursuant to this section.*

- 12
- 13 (a) *General.* The following general requirements apply to applications submitted
14 pursuant to this section:
15 (1) No lot created may be any smaller than one-half acre of buildable area in
16 size;
17 (2) Parcels within a recorded subdivision may not be further subdivided by
18 application of this section; and,
19 (3) The application may be fashioned for approval of additional dwelling
20 units without subdivision; in which instance, the application shall
21 demonstrate sufficient land area for each dwelling unit, equivalent to
22 amount of land and arrangement of dwelling units as would otherwise be
23 required to create subdivision lots.
24 (b) Additional requirements for application for subdivision of land within
25 previously approved unrecorded subdivisions. Further subdivision of land to
26 create residential lots or additional dwelling units pursuant to Policy 2.1.9 of
27 the Land Use Element of the Comprehensive Plan shall be allowed if the
28 resulting parcels are no smaller than the smallest existing lot within the
29 subdivision, established in accordance with the Leon County Land
30 Development Code, nor less than one-half acre in size.

31

32 5. *Timely completion of a deficient application.* ~~The department of growth and environmental~~
33 ~~management~~ Department of Development Support and Environmental Management or its
34 successor, shall inform the applicant of any deficiencies constituting an incomplete
35 application. The applicant shall have 180 days, from the date of the issuance of notice from
36 the county informing of deficiencies constituting an incomplete application, to make
37 required corrections to the application and submit that application for review. The applicant
38 shall be entitled to request, in writing to the county, one 90-day extension; the county may
39 grant that extension based upon a demonstration of hardship by the applicant. Failure to
40 resubmit a revised application in a timely manner shall have the same effect as denial of the

1 application without prejudice; however, no application filed pursuant to subsection 10-
2 7.202.1. shall be accepted after February 1, 2010.

3
4 6. *Approval subject to condition.* In those instances wherein the application substantially meets
5 the applicable criteria for approval but, in the determination of the entity with authority to
6 approve the application, does not completely satisfy these criteria, the entity may approve
7 the application subject to condition that all deficiencies are corrected; whereupon the
8 applicant shall thereafter be required to provide a revised application, demonstrating
9 complete satisfaction with these criteria. No permits for development activity for properties
10 included in such applications shall be issued by the county unless and until the application
11 has been determined to demonstrate complete satisfaction with these criteria.

12
13 7. *Timely revision of an application approved subject to condition.* Any application made
14 pursuant to this section, approved subject to condition, shall be revised to demonstrate
15 satisfaction of all conditions within 180 days from the date of the issuance of notice
16 informing the applicant of approval subject to condition by the county. The applicant shall
17 be entitled to request, in writing to the county, one 90-day extension; the county may grant
18 that extension based upon a demonstration of hardship by the applicant. Failure to revise the
19 application within the allotted time period to demonstrate satisfaction of all conditions shall
20 have the same effect as denial of the application without prejudice; however, no application
21 filed pursuant to subsection 10-7.202.1. shall be accepted after February 1, 2010.

22
23 8. *Limitations on the use of parcels created pursuant to [subsection] 10-7.202.1; creating*
24 *parcels of property for use as a homestead by a family member:*

25
26 (a) Parcels created through subdivision pursuant to subsection 10-7.202.1 are
27 intended as homestead property for heirs of the owner/subdivider. No parcel
28 created through this process shall be conveyed to any person other than the
29 originally intended heir within a period of fewer than two years from the date
30 of the approval of the 2.1.9 subdivision.

31 (b) No building permit shall be issued for any building on any parcel created
32 through subdivision pursuant to subsection 10-7.202.1, except to the originally
33 intended heir or the original homestead family member, within a period of
34 fewer than two years from the date of the approval of the 2.1.9 subdivision.

35 (c) After a period of two years from the date of the creation of a lot created
36 pursuant to subsection 10-7.202.1, that lot may be conveyed to any other
37 person.

38 (d) Except as provided in [subsection] (e), below, any lot created by subdivision
39 pursuant to subsection 10-7.202.1 may, after a period of two years from the
40 date of the creation of the lot, be eligible for further subdivision or additional
41 dwelling units pursuant to this chapter.

- 1 (e) Any lot created by subdivision pursuant to subsection 10-7.202.1 may be
2 eligible for further subdivision or additional dwelling units, within the two-
3 year period immediately following the date of the creation, by originally
4 intended heir or original homestead family member, for the purpose of
5 creating additional lots for conveyance to another eligible family member, as
6 provided by F.S. § 163.3179. Such subdivision or application for additional
7 dwelling units shall comply with subsection 10-7.202.1.
- 8 (f) The applicant for subdivision or additional dwelling unit pursuant to
9 subsection 10-7.202.1, shall provide covenants and restrictions to be executed
10 by the applicant and the chair of the development review committee, on the
11 behalf of Leon County, which shall be recorded in the clerk of the court's
12 records, restricting transfer and regulating the development of the property to
13 comply with the limitations of subsection 10-7.202.9. The covenants and
14 restrictions shall be enforceable by Leon County. The covenants and
15 restrictions may be amended, by the Board of County Commissioners, as
16 necessary, to otherwise provide for the transfer or permitting in the case of the
17 death or institutionalization of the originally intended heir.

18
19 9. *Procedural standards.*
20

- 21 (a) Except as provided for in ~~[subsection]~~ subsection (b) below, all applications
22 for subdivision pursuant to this section shall be subject to the review and
23 approval requirements of the Type A site and development plan application
24 process; however, no ~~pre-application~~ presubmittal meeting or technical staff
25 meeting shall be required, but may be provided, at the request of the applicant,
26 free of charge.
- 27 (b) In those instances where subdivision pursuant to this section would result in
28 the requirement of a new access connection to a designated canopy road or the
29 removal of any protected tree and/or vegetation within the canopy road
30 protection zone the subdivision application shall be subject to the review and
31 approval requirements of the Type B site and development plan application
32 process including, mandatory ~~pre-application and technical staff~~ application
33 review meetings (presubmittal meetings are optional), at the expense of the
34 applicant.
35

36 **SECTION 27.** Section 10-7.203 of Article VII of Chapter 10 of the Code of Laws of Leon
37 County, Florida, entitled "Site and development plans proposing subdivision of property
38 requiring platting," is hereby amended to read as follows:
39

40 **Sec. 10-7.203. Site and development plans proposing subdivision of property requiring**
41 **platting.**
42

- 1 1. Pursuant to F.S. ch. 177, and these ordinances, no subdivision plat within the jurisdiction of
2 the county shall be recorded by the Clerk of the Circuit Court of Leon County unless and
3 until it has received plat approval as provided herein. To secure plat approval, the
4 applicant/subdivider shall also follow the procedures established in article VII, division 6,
5 plats.
6
- 7 2. Site and development plans are required for all parcels or lots proposed for subdivision, with
8 the exception of: those exceptions specified under the definition of subdivision in section 10-
9 1.101; the exemptions and requirements of section 10-7.201, limited partitions, and section
10 10-7.202, residential development pursuant to Comprehensive Plan policy 2.1.9, and, those
11 exceptions identified in subsection 10-7.402(6) of this chapter.
12
- 13 3. Procedure:
14
 - 15 (a) *Land use and project determination.* Prior to submittal of a ~~pre-application request~~
16 formal application, the applicant shall first obtain a permitted use verification
17 certificate (PUV) from the ~~department of development support and environmental~~
18 management Department of Development Support and Environmental Management
19 which verifies that the subject development is a site and development plan proposing
20 subdivision of property requiring platting.
 - 21 (b) *Presubmittal.* The applicant may schedule a presubmittal meeting with the county
22 administrator or designee to discuss the application, the procedures for review and
23 approval, and the applicable regulations and requirements for the review type. The
24 county administrator or designee may modify or eliminate any required information
25 submittals, after documentation, based upon consideration of the complexity of the
26 proposed site and development plan, environmental constraints, existing site
27 conditions, or other relevant submittal items required for DRC review, if applicable,
28 and approval of site and development plans.
 - 29 (c) *Review process.* All site and development plans proposing subdivision of property
30 requiring platting shall be reviewed pursuant to the provisions of this section.
31

32 **SECTION 28.** Section 10-7.204 of Article VII of Chapter 10 of the Code of Laws of Leon
33 County, Florida, entitled "Conservation Subdivision," is hereby amended to read as follows:
34

35 **Sec. 10-7.204. Conservation Subdivision.**
36

- 37 (a) *Purpose and intent.* Conservation subdivision design is encouraged to advance
38 environmental resource protection or restoration by analyzing the development parcel so as
39 to locate and coordinate appropriate areas for development and conservation. Such
40 development shall permanently aside preservation features and canopy road protection
41 zones and, to the greatest extent practicable, other functional open space and sensitive

1 natural resources. In addition, conservation subdivisions shall allow for a diversity of lot
2 sizes, housing choices, and building densities.

- 3
4 (b) *Eligibility.* Conservation subdivision provisions, no matter the form of ownership, may be
5 applied at the request of a landowner in the urban fringe zoning district or Lake Talquin
6 Recreation/Urban Fringe zoning district, and they shall apply to all clustered development
7 proposed in areas designated rural residential in the Bradfordville Sector Plan. The
8 provisions herein shall be applied to all conservation subdivisions, regardless of the form of
9 ownership.

- 10
11 (c) *Procedures and review.*

- 12
13 (1) Conservation subdivisions shall be reviewed and authorized pursuant to the site and
14 development plan review and approval procedure provisions of division 4, article
15 VII of chapter 10 of the Leon County Code. In addition to submittals required for
16 appropriate review under other provisions of the Leon County Code, the following
17 submittals shall also be required:

- 18
19 a. A land preservation plan, showing all existing vegetation and proposed
20 changes and new planting, if any.
21 b. A geographic features and land use map of all land within 500 feet of the site
22 that shall indicate floodplains, area hydrography, publicly or privately
23 managed parks or preserves, and adopted or proposed greenways.

24 The required plans and maps shall be prepared and sealed by a licensed
25 architect, engineer, or landscape architect, as appropriate.

- 26
27 (2) ~~Pre-application~~ *Presubmittal meeting.* Applicants shall be required to participate in
28 a ~~pre-application~~ presubmittal meeting with all necessary and appropriate local
29 government departments prior to submission of an application for a conservation
30 subdivision. At least five working days prior to the meeting, the applicant shall
31 provide the land preservation plan and the site's geographic features and land use
32 map as described above.

33
34 * * *

35
36 **SECTION 29.** Section 10-7.402 of Article VII of Chapter 10 of the Code of Laws of Leon
37 County, Florida, entitled "Development review and approval system," is hereby amended to read
38 as follows:

39
40 **Sec. 10-7.402. Development review and approval system.**

41
42 * * *

7. *Review process for exceptions.* The development listed in the table set out as parts (a) and (b) of this subsection shall be excepted from Type A-D site and development plan review, as set forth in subsection 4., above.

(a) The following chart provides a range of development and changes of use excepted from site and development plan application. The chart specifies appropriate criteria for approval, applicable review process, notice requirements and other applicable substantive or procedural requirements. Omission of a particular requirement from the chart shall not be construed so as to alleviate requirement for compliance.

Proposed Use or Development	Criteria for Approval	PUV or R-PUV <u>RCC</u> Required	Review Required for Approval	Notice Requirements	Public Meeting Requirements	Application Content Requirements
Single-family (attached or detached) residential dwelling unit, manufactured home, duplex residential units on any vacant existing parcel; any structures accessory to these residential units, including garages, pavilions, kiosks, gazebos, or other similar structures accessory as determined by the county administrator or designee.	Precedent development order, such as, approved plat or site plan, Otherwise as required in the Land Development Code	No, R-PUV <u>RCC</u> is optional.	PSD	None	No	PSD; scaled sketch plan accessory buildings in this category require affidavit of nonhabitable structure; project-specific environment permits as applicable
Home occupation in an existing residence	Home occupation standards; Life-safety code	No, <u>RCC</u> is optional	PSD <u>None</u>	Notice advertising approval or denial <u>None</u>	No	PSD <u>RCC (optional)</u> ; project-specific environment permits as applicable
Agricultural, horticultural, floriculture, and silviculture-related bldgs. in a zoning district allowing agricultural as a principal use; structure size ≤5,000 feet ² s.f.	As required in the Land Development Code	No	PSD	None	No	Affidavit of nonhabitable structure; project-specific environment permits as applicable
Agricultural, horticultural	As required in the Land	No <u>Yes</u>	ASAP	None <u>Ad for PUV</u>	No	Affidavit of nonhabitable

floriculture and silviculture-related bldgs. in a zoning district allowing agricultural as a principal use; structure size $\geq 5,000$ feet ² <u>s.f.</u>	Development Code					structure; project-specific environment permits as applicable
Principal industrial use within a district allowing heavy or light Industrial use as a Principal Use; structure size ≤ 300 feet ² <u>s.f.</u>	As required in the Land Development Code	Yes	PSD	Ad for PUV	No	Sketch plan; project-specific environment permits as applicable
Principal industrial use within a district allowing heavy or light Industrial use as a Principal Use; structure size > 300 feet ² <u>s.f.</u> and $\leq 10,000$ feet ² <u>s.f.</u>	As required in the Land Development Code	Yes	ASAP	Ad for PUV	No	Site plan; project-specific environment permits as applicable
Proposed use or development	Criteria for approval	PUV or RPV <u>RCC</u> required	Review required for approval	Notice requirements	Public meeting requirements	Application content requirements
Change in tenancy without expansion or functional modification	N/A	Yes, to verify that use was originally properly established and allowed in zoning district	None	None <u>Ad for PUV</u>	No	N/A
Change of use without expansion or functional modification, to another use allowed within the zoning district, $\leq 1,000$ feet ² <u>s.f.</u>	Zoning district; life-safety health codes	Yes	PSD <u>None, unless a special exception or restricted use</u>	Public Notice of approval or denial <u>Ad for PUV</u>	No	Project-specific environment permits, as applicable
Change of use without expansion or functional modification, to another use allowed within the zoning district, $> 1,000$ feet ² <u>s.f.</u>	Zoning district; life-safety health codes	Yes	ASAP, <u>unless a special exception or restricted use</u>	Public notice of approval or denial	No	Project specific environmental permits, as needed.
Additional dwelling unit <u>without subdivision</u>	Approved plat or site plan, otherwise as required in the Land Development Code	No, RPV <u>RCC</u> optional	PSD	None	None	Affidavit; project specific environment permits as applicable

Accessory dwelling unit <u>without subdivision</u>	Approved plat or site plan, otherwise as required in the Land Development Code	RPV PUV required	ASAP	None Ad for PUV	Pre-application Presubmittal (optional)	Site plan for ASAP, PSD requires scaled sketch plan; project specific environment permits as applicable.
Miscellaneous residential accessory structures	Approved plat or site plan, otherwise as required in the Land Development Code	No	PSD	None	None	PSD requires scaled sketch plan; project specific environment permits as applicable.
Other development determined to be below the type A site and development plan review threshold and ≤300 feet² s.f. ; and structures accessory to other than single-family, manufactured home, or duplex residential dwellings and ≤300 feet ² s.f.	Approved plat or site plan, and otherwise as required in the Land Development Code	Yes, except for accessory structures	PSD	Public notice of approval or denial Ad for PUV	No	Scaled sketch plan; information demonstration compliance with Land Development Code standards; project specific environment permits as applicable.
Other development determined to be below the Type A site and development plan review threshold and >300 feet ² s.f.; and structures >300 feet ² s.f. accessory to other than single-family, manufactured home, or duplex residential dwellings	Approved plat or site plan, otherwise as required in the Land Development Code	Yes	ASAP	Public notice of approval or denial Ad for PUV	Pre-application Presubmittal (optional)	Site plan; project specific environmental permits, as applicable.

- (b) Exceptions specified under the definition of subdivision in Section 10-1.101. Any and all landowner(s) of a parcel that is divided or developed pursuant to this exception shall file an affidavit, on a form approved by the county attorney, with the clerk of the court in the public records of the county. The affidavit shall specify that the property has been modified or subdivided, the number of new parcels, if any, created, the exemption type used for this action, the legal description of the original location of the parcel(s), and the metes and bounds descriptions of each new parcel. A judicial exception based on a court order shall be excepted from site and development plan application but may be required to comply with the Land

Development Code. Review of development proposed pursuant to such orders shall be through a process determined by the county administrator or designee.

(c) Requirements for administrative streamlined application process (ASAP).

- (1) *Accessory dwelling unit.* All ASAP applications for Accessory Dwelling Units shall demonstrate compliance with subsection 10-6.803(b). Review and determination of compliance shall be conducted by the county administrator or their designee. Review may include consultation with other county and affiliated agency technical staff. ~~Pre-application~~ Presubmittal meeting is available at the option of the applicant. Applications shall include a site plan or survey of the subject property along with sufficient information to demonstrate compliance with applicable standards.
- (2) *1:2 subdivision/lot split, inside the urban service area.* All ASAP applications for 1:2 subdivision/lot split shall demonstrate compliance with article IV, environmental management, article VI, zoning, and division 5 of article VII, substantive standards and criteria, subdivision and site and development plan regulations. Review and determination of compliance shall be conducted by the county administrator or their designee. Review may include consultation with other county and affiliated agency technical staff. Applications shall include a site plan or survey of the subject property along with sufficient information to demonstrate compliance with applicable standards. The application should furnish sufficient information to clearly demonstrate legal access, utility service connections, compliance with zoning district standards, and adequate protection of environmental resources.
- (3) *Other administrative streamlined applications process applications.* All other ASAP applications shall demonstrate compliance with article IV, environmental management; article VI, zoning; and division 5 of article VII, substantive standards and criteria, subdivision and site and development plan regulations. Review and determination of compliance shall be conducted by the county administrator or their designee. Review may include consultation with other county and affiliated agency technical staff. Applications shall include a site plan or survey of the subject property along with sufficient information to demonstrate compliance with applicable standards. The application should furnish sufficient information to clearly demonstrate legal access, utility service connections, compliance with zoning district standards, and adequate protection of environmental resources. Applications shall be required to furnish a natural features inventory, as set out in article IV, and provide calculations demonstrating compliance with applicable stormwater management standards; waiver or modification of these requirements may be provided by the county administrator or designee. The application should

furnish sufficient information to clearly demonstrate compliance with zoning district standards and any precedent development order.

8. *Review process application.* Except for any exception or exemptions specified in this chapter, a site and development plan application is required for review Types A, B, C, and D site and development plans. Application submittal requirements for Types A, B, and C site and development plans are as set forth in section 10-7.402. Application submittal requirements for Type D site and development plans are as set forth in section 10-7.406. The difference between the review types shall also be affected by the level of detail as determined by the county administrator or designee and technical assistance staff, which may be determined at the ~~preapplication conference~~ presubmittal meeting (optional) or quick check. The submittal requirements for site and development plan review are listed below. The county administrator or designee is authorized to waive or modify specific submittal requirements for any site and development plan proposal based on review type, site conditions, and characteristics of the proposed development. When site and development plan applications are to be submitted to the county administrator or designee, the county administrator or designee is also authorized to waive any specific submittal requirements as deemed appropriate.

* * *

SECTION 30. Section 10-7.403 of Article VII of Chapter 10 of the Code of Laws of Leon County, Florida, entitled "Type A Review," is hereby amended to read as follows:

Sec. 10-7.403. Type A review.

Type A review shall be applied to those types of site and development plans listed in Table 10-7.1. For the purposes of this section, nonresidential site and development plans include but are not limited to certain commercial, office, institutional, and/or industrial development.

Review requirements.

- (a) *Preapplication:* ~~The applicant shall obtain a permitted use verification, as applicable, prior to filing a Type A site and development plan application. A preapplication meeting with staff shall be scheduled by the applicant. Interested parties are permitted to attend and participate in the preapplication meeting. Public notice shall be mailed at least five calendar days in advance of the preapplication 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 600 feet of the project and to neighborhood and business associations. 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~~

1 any required information submittals, after documentation, based upon consideration
2 of the complexity of the proposed site and development plan, environmental
3 constraints, existing site conditions, or other relevant submittal items required for
4 review and approval of site and development plans.
5

- 6 (b) *Application:* The applicant shall submit the required site and development plan to
7 the county administrator or designee. The applicant shall select the proposed
8 project's development review track from the options outlined in section 10-7.402 5.,
9 and proceed accordingly.
10
- 11 (c) *Determination of completeness:* Within 14 calendar days after receipt of the
12 application for site and development plan approval, the county administrator or
13 designee shall determine whether the application contains all required information
14 set out in section 10-7.402 8. at the required level of detail, and shall advise the
15 applicant of all areas of deficiency. This notification shall specify any additional
16 information and level of detail required in order to meet the requirements of this
17 section. In the event that an applicant fails to submit the required additional
18 information within 30 calendar days of the date of the notice of deficiency, the
19 county administrator or designee shall consider the application to be withdrawn.
20 The county administrator or designee may grant extensions of up to 30 days at the
21 request of the applicant; provided any such request for an extension is received
22 prior to the expiration of the relevant time period.
23
- 24 (d) *Public notice.* Public notice of the Type A application consistent with the provisions
25 of section 125.66(4)(b)2. and 3. shall be published within seven calendar days of
26 receipt of application. Notice of the application must be prominently posted at the
27 job site. Notice of the application must clearly delineate that an aggrieved or
28 adversely affected person has the right to request a quasi-judicial hearing before a
29 special master, must explain the conditions precedent to the appeal of any
30 development order rendered on the application, and must specify where written
31 procedures can be obtained that describe the process to appeal the decision of the
32 county.
33
- 34 (e) *Review at application review meeting and decision by county administrator.* The
35 application review committee shall review the application for compliance with
36 applicable regulations; and, if necessary, receive input from any appropriate
37 agencies. The application review committee shall render a written recommendation
38 to the county administrator or designee recommending approving, approving with
39 conditions, or denying the application. The county administrator or designee shall
40 render a written preliminary decision within 14 calendar days from the date that the
41 application is determined complete, pursuant to subsection (c) above. Within five

1 calendar days of the decision, notice of the written preliminary decision shall be
2 provided to the applicant and persons who submitted written comments, provided
3 the person's mailing address is readily ascertainable on the face of the written
4 comments provided.
5

- 6 (f) *Approval subject to conditions.* Subsequent to the action of the county administrator
7 or designee to approve a Type A site and development plan subject to conditions,
8 the applicant shall furnish for review and verification by the county administrator or
9 designee, a revised site and development plan application, demonstrating
10 compliance with all conditions. The revised site and development plan shall be
11 submitted to the county administrator or designee within 90 days of the date of
12 approval entity's action; however, the applicant may, upon demonstration of good
13 faith effort and hardship that is not self-created, be granted a 90-day extension by
14 the county administrator or designee. Subsequent 90-day extensions may be
15 requested and granted, based on the same criteria. Failure to comply with these time
16 limits shall render the site and development plan application approval expired.
17

- 18 (g) *Notice of the application review meeting.* Public notice of the application review
19 meeting shall be mailed at least
20 seven calendar days in advance of the meeting to the current address (based upon
21 the most current tax rolls in the office of the Leon County Property Appraiser) of
22 each property owner whose property is located within 600 feet of the project and to
23 registered homeowners associations and business associations of property within
24 600 feet of the project. The public notice shall advise such persons of the
25 application, and specify that input and comments regarding the application should
26 be sent to the ~~department of development support and environmental management~~
27 Department of Development Support and Environmental Management. The public
28 notice shall advise that the application will be reviewed by staff at a public
29 application review meeting and provide the date, time, and place of that meeting.
30 The public notice shall advise that the application will be subject to administrative
31 review and not subject to quasi-judicial provisions. The notice must also include a
32 statement that, as a condition precedent to filing an appeal, one must submit written
33 comments regarding the application to the ~~department of development support and~~
34 ~~environmental management~~ Department of Development Support and
35 Environmental Management prior to the adjournment of the application review
36 meeting at which the written preliminary decision on the development application is
37 made. Required notices may be provided in combination with other notices.
38

- 39 (h) *Appeals.* The decision of the county administrator or designee shall become final 15
40 calendar days after it is rendered unless an applicant or a person who qualifies as a
41 party, as defined in section 10-7.414 has filed written comments with the

~~department of development support and environmental management~~ Department of Development Support and Environmental Management prior to the adjournment of the meeting at which the decision was rendered, files a notice of intent to file an appeal of a decision on a site and development plan application. Subsequent to the filing of a notice of intent, a petition must be filed within 30 calendar days from the date of rendition of the decision. Petitions shall be made in writing and filed at the ~~department of development support and environmental management~~ Department of Development Support and Environmental Management, and shall include the project name, application number, a description of the facts upon which the decision is challenged, all allegations of inconsistency with the Comprehensive Plan and land development regulations, and any argument in support thereof. Failure to file both a notice and intent or a petition is jurisdictional and will result in a waiver of the hearing. Appeals heard by a special master will be conducted in accordance with the procedures outlined in section[s] 10-7.414 and 10-7.415

SECTION 31. Section 10-7.404 of Article VII of Chapter 10 of the Code of Laws of Leon County, Florida, entitled "Type B Review," is hereby amended to read as follows:

Sec. 10-7.404. Type B review.

Type B review shall be applied to the types of site and development plans listed in Table 10-7.1. 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 shall obtain a permitted use verification, as applicable, prior to filing a Type B site and development plan application. The applicant shall schedule an appointment and meet with the county administrator or designee and technical assistance staff 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 shall determine the level of application detail and specific methodologies required for petitions seeking Type B development approval. Interested parties are permitted to attend and participate in the preapplication meeting. Public notice shall be mailed at least five calendar days in advance of the preapplication 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 800 feet of the project and to neighborhood and business associations. 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 select the proposed project's development review track from the options outlined in subsection 10-7.402 5. and proceed accordingly. The applicant shall submit the required site and development plan to the county administrator or designee for distribution to the DRC. Notice of the application shall be as set forth in subsection 10-7.402 6.(d).
- (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.* Public notice of the Type B 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 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 800 feet of the project and to registered home owners associations and business associations of property within 800 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. Required notices may be provided in combination with other notices.

- 1 (e) *DRC meeting notice.* Public notice of the DRC meeting shall be given at least seven
2 calendar days in advance of the meeting by publication in a newspaper of regular
3 and general circulation in the county. In addition, written notice shall be mailed at
4 least five calendar days in advance of the DRC meeting to the current address
5 (based upon the most current tax rolls in the office of the Leon County Property
6 Appraiser) of each property owner within 800 feet of the project and to registered
7 neighborhood and business associations of property located within 800 feet of the
8 project. Notices shall advise such persons of the application, and specify that the
9 application will be reviewed by staff at a public DRC meeting and provide the date,
10 time, and place of that meeting. The public notice shall also advise that no
11 testimony may be heard by the DRC at their meeting since it is an administrative
12 review and not subject to quasi-judicial provisions. Notices must state that an
13 aggrieved or adversely affected person has the right to request a quasi-judicial
14 hearing, and must also include a statement that, as a condition precedent to filing an
15 appeal, one must submit written comments regarding the application to the clerk of
16 the DRC prior to the adjournment of the DRC meeting at which the written
17 preliminary decision on the development application is made. Required notices may
18 be provided in combination with other notices.
19
- 20 (f) *DRC meetings.* No testimony shall be received from any applicant or member of the
21 public during the course of the DRC meeting, although written comments may be
22 provided to the DRC and the meetings shall be open to public attendance. Each
23 member of the DRC is responsible for providing proposed written findings which
24 identify whether a development meets the applicable criteria and standards of this
25 chapter and those imposed by other applicable ordinances, regulations and/or
26 adopted standards of the county. The proposed written findings shall be transmitted
27 to other members of the DRC, the applicant, and made available for public
28 inspection at least one working day prior to consideration by the DRC. The
29 proposed written findings shall be the basis for a recommendation by each DRC
30 member for the DRC as a whole to issue a written preliminary decision to approve,
31 approve with conditions, or deny the application. Absent a written preliminary
32 decision, the DRC may continue consideration of an application to a date and time
33 certain.
34
- 35 (g) *DRC review.* The DRC shall review the application at any scheduled meeting, and
36 shall prepare and submit to the county administrator or designee a written
37 preliminary decision including an itemized list of findings of fact which support the
38 preliminary decision of approval, approval with conditions, or denial of the
39 application; or shall request additional material and data determined to be necessary
40 to undertake the required review and continue its review to a date and time certain.
41 Within five calendar days of the decision, notice of the written preliminary decision

1 shall be provided to the applicant and persons who submitted written comments,
2 provided the person's mailing address is readily ascertainable on the face of the
3 written comments provided. The written preliminary decision of the DRC shall
4 include a statement that an aggrieved or adversely affected person may request a
5 quasi-judicial hearing pursuant to paragraph (h) herein.
6

7 (h) *Conditional approval.* Subsequent to the action of the DRC to approve a Type B
8 site and development plan subject to conditions, the applicant shall furnish for
9 review and verification by the DRC or their designee, a revised site and
10 development plan application, demonstrating compliance with all conditions. The
11 revised site and development plan shall be submitted to the DRC or their designee
12 within 90 days of the date of approval entity's action; however, the applicant may,
13 upon demonstration of good faith effort and hardship that is not self-created, be
14 granted a 90-day extension by the DRC or designee. Subsequent 90-day extensions
15 may be requested and granted, based on the same criteria. Failure to comply with
16 these time limits shall render the site and development plan application approval
17 expired.
18

19 (i) *Appeals.* The written preliminary decision of the DRC shall become final 15
20 calendar days after it is rendered unless a person who qualifies as a party, as defined
21 in section 10-7.414, and who has filed written comments with the ~~department of~~
22 ~~development support and environmental management~~ Department of Development
23 Support and Environmental Management prior to the adjournment of the meeting at
24 which the decision was rendered files a notice of intent to file an appeal of a
25 decision on a site and development plan application. Subsequent to the filing of a
26 notice of intent, a petition must be filed within 30 calendar days from the date of
27 rendition of the DRC's decision. Petitions shall be made in writing and directed to
28 the clerk of the DRC, and shall include the project name, application number, a
29 description of the facts upon which the decision is challenged, and all allegations of
30 inconsistency with the Comprehensive Plan and land development regulations, and
31 any argument in support thereof. Failure to file both a notice of intent and a petition
32 is jurisdictional and will result in a waiver of the hearing. Hearings before a special
33 master will be conducted in accordance with the procedures outlined in section[s]
34 10-7.414 and 10-7.415
35

36 **SECTION 32.** Section 10-7.405 of Article VII of Chapter 10 of the Code of Laws of Leon
37 County, Florida, entitled "Type C Review," is hereby amended to read as follows:
38

39 **Sec. 10-7.405. Type C review.**

40 Type C review shall be applied to the types of site and development plans listed in Table 10-7.1.,
41 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 shall obtain a permitted use verification, as applicable, prior to filing a Type C site and development plan application. The applicant shall schedule an appointment and meet with the county administrator or designee and technical assistance staff 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 shall determine the level of application detail and specific methodologies required for petitions seeking Type C development approval. Interested parties are permitted to attend and participate in the preapplication meeting. Public notice shall be mailed at least five calendar days in advance of the preapplication 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 neighborhood and business associations. 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.~~

* * *

SECTION 33. Section 10-7.413 of Article VII of Chapter 10 of the Code of Laws of Leon County, Florida, entitled “On-going inspections,” is hereby amended to read as follows:

Sec. 10-7.413. On-going inspections.

1. *Inspection:* ~~The growth and environmental management department~~ Department of Development Support and Environmental Management shall implement a procedure for periodic inspection of development work in progress relating to zoning and environmental management requirements to ensure compliance with features of the approved site and development plan which authorized the activity. The public works department shall implement a procedure for periodic inspection for work under its administrative jurisdiction.
2. *Minor modifications:* If the proposed or on-going work is found to have or require one or more minor modifications to the approved site and development plan, the county administrator or public works director, or their respective designees, as applicable, shall

1 require that the applicant obtain an amendment to the approved site and development plan to
2 conform to actual development, and provide copies of each amendment to each DRC
3 member. Minor modifications to an approved site and development plan may be made at the
4 time of permitting without the requirement for re-submittal of a revised site and development
5 plan by the applicant. Any DRC member may, however, refer any minor modification that
6 significantly affects the development's compliance with the purpose of this Code to the DRC
7 for treatment as a major modification. Minor modifications may not become effective until
8 24 hours after notice is provided to each DRC member of the proposed minor modification.
9 The time frame for effectiveness of any minor modification may be stayed upon request of a
10 DRC member if a proposed minor modification is referred to the DRC members.
11

12 3. *Major modifications:* If the proposed or ongoing work is found to have one or more
13 modifications, the ~~growth and environmental management department~~ Department of
14 Development Support and Environmental Management shall:
15

- 16 (a) Refer the matter for consideration to the next agenda of the DRC, allowing for
17 adequate notice, and recommend appropriate action for the DRC to take. An
18 applicant shall be required to pay any and all applicable fees.
- 19 (b) Issue a stop-work order and/or refuse to allow occupancy of all or part of the
20 development if deemed necessary to protect the public's health, safety, and welfare.
21 The order shall remain in effect until the ~~growth~~ development support and
22 environmental management department or public works department, as applicable,
23 determines that work or occupancy may proceed pursuant to the decision of the
24 DRC.
- 25 (c) Refer the matter to a county code inspector, if it appears that the developer has
26 committed violations within the jurisdiction of the county code enforcement board.
- 27 (d) If the ~~growth and environmental management department~~ Department of
28 Development Support and Environmental Management or public works department,
29 as applicable, refers a matter pursuant to subsection (3)(a) above, the DRC shall
30 hold a public meeting on the matter and shall take one of the following actions:
 - 31 (i) Order the developer to bring the development into substantial compliance
32 (that is, having no or only minor modifications) within a reasonable period
33 of time. Any development order or permit shall be revoked if this order is
34 not complied with.
 - 35 (ii) Amend the development order or permit to accommodate adjustments to the
36 development made necessary by technical or engineering considerations
37 first discovered during actual development and not reasonably anticipated
38 during the initial approval process. Amendments shall be the minimum
39 necessary to overcome the difficulty, and shall be consistent with the intent
40 and purpose of the development approval given and the requirements of this
41 Code.

- (iii) Revoke the relevant development order or permit based on a determination that the development cannot be brought into substantial compliance and that the development order or permit should not be amended to accommodate the modifications.

SECTION 34. Section 10-7.525 of Article VII of Chapter 10 of the Code of Laws of Leon County, Florida, entitled “Water and sewer charges,” is hereby amended to read as follows:

Sec. 10-7.525. Water and sewer charges.

Water and sewer system charges collected by the ~~department of growth and environmental management~~ Department of Development Support and Environmental Management for the benefit of county franchisees shall be paid prior to the issuance of a building permit or tap, whichever is first. Water and sewer systems charges shall not be made for development proposals that are served by existing on-site well and/or septic systems which are determined to be functioning properly and do not require repair or substantial modification as determined by the county public health unit.

SECTION 35. Section 10-7.542 of Article VII of Chapter 10 of the Code of Laws of Leon County, Florida, entitled “Parking standards committee,” is hereby amended to read as follows:

Sec. 10-7.542. Parking standards committee.

There is hereby established a parking standards committee comprised of the planning director, the ~~growth and environmental management~~ Development Support and Environmental Management director and the public works director, or their respective designees. The parking standards committee shall meet on an as-needed basis to approve, approve with conditions, or deny requests and applications as provided for in this article.

SECTION 36. Section 10-7.545 of Article VII of Chapter 10 of the Code of Laws of Leon County, Florida, entitled “Number of off-street parking spaces,” is hereby amended to read as follows:

Sec. 10-7.545. Number of off-street parking spaces.

- (a) The standard number of off-street parking spaces required for specific land uses is established in schedule 6-2, below. The actual number of parking spaces provided in association with any proposed use may, at the developer's discretion, be equivalent to a range of number of parking spaces based upon the zoning district in which the development is located, pursuant to the following table:

Zoning District	Allowed Number of Parking Spaces
R, UF, LTRUF, RC, WRG <u>WC</u> , LP, RP, RA, OS, OA-1	95%—100% of standard in schedule 6-2 up to 5% may be allowed over the standard, but shall be of an approved pervious material.

R1, R2, R3, R4, R5, OR-1, MH, MRC	85%—100% of standard in schedule 6-2 up to 10% may be allowed over the standard, but shall be of an approved pervious material.
OR-2, MR-1, C-1, BC-1, BOR, M-1, I, MRCN, NBO	80%—100% of standard in Schedule 6-2 up to 15% may be allowed over the standard, but shall be of an approved pervious material.
AC, BC-2, BCS, OR-3, CM, C-2, CP, IC, UP-1, UP-2	75%—100% of standard in schedule 6-2 up to 15% may be allowed over the standard, but shall be of an approved pervious material.
DRI, PUD	Development-specific schedule to be included in approved development application.

Any deviation from the range of required parking established within the table above, would require approval or approval with conditions by the parking standards committee.

Surface parking areas in excess of the standard identified in schedule 6-2 of this division shall be of an approved pervious material, unless determined that pervious material would be more damaging to the environment or would not comply with accessibility requirements.

SCHEDULE 6-2 Required Parking Spaces

	Use	Minimum Off-Street Parking Requirement	Ratio of Full Size to Compact Parking Spaces (Full/Compact)	Required Bicycle Spaces	Notes
RESIDENTIAL					
1.	Conventional detached	1,2 and 3 bedrooms: 1.5 spaces/unit* ** 4 bedrooms: 2 spaces/unit* **	100/0	0	* If on-street parking is not permitted or is restricted on the unit's street frontage, then 1 visitor parking space shall be required. The visitor space shall be located not more than 100 feet from the unit's street frontage. ** Resident parking spaces may be tandem.
2.	Cluster/multifamily development: -Resident parking*	1 Studio/bedroom: 1 space/unit 2, 3 or more bedrooms: 1.5 spaces/unit	100/0	0.10 per required parking space	* Resident parking spaces may be tandem. ** On-street parking provided in accordance with the dimensions required for parallel spaces may count toward visitor parking requirements. These spaces must be located within the maximum distances specified in section 10-7.544(d)(2).

	Visitor parking**	0.5 space/unit	50/50		
3.	Housing for the elderly	To be determined by the parking standards committee*			* Developer shall submit a parking study.
4.	Mobile home parks				* Resident parking spaces may be tandem.
	-Resident parking*	1.5 spaces/unit	100/0	0	
	-Visitor parking**	0.25 spaces/unit	50/50		** On-street parking provided in accordance with the dimensions required for parallel spaces may count toward fulfilling visitor parking requirements. These spaces must be located within the maximum distances specified in section 10-7.544(d)(2).
COMMERCIAL					
5.	Uses located in commercial shopping centers	1 space/350 square feet of gross floor area	70/30	0.10 per required parking space	
6.	Auto repair/service station	2 per service bay plus 1 per 2,000 square feet of gross floor area	70/30	0	
7.	Auto sales	1 space/400 square feet of gross floor area*	70/30	0	* Areas for vehicle display shall utilize pervious material to the greatest extent possible.
8.	Auto washing	1 space/washing stall	70/30	0	
9.	Barbershops or beauty parlors	1 space/250 square feet of gross floor area	70/30	0.10 per required parking space	
10.	Bank, savings and loan	1 space/400 square feet of gross floor area	70/30	0.10 per required parking space	
11.	Hotel, motel	.75 space per unit	70/30	0	
12.	Lumberyards, nurseries	1 space/350 square feet of gross floor area for retail sales plus 1 space/2,000 square feet of outdoor area devoted to displays and storage	70/30	2	
13.	Offices:			0.10 per required parking space	* For on-site parking facilities containing 1,000 or more parking spaces, the parking requirement shall be 1 space per 500 square feet of gross floor area for parking spaces required in excess of 1,000.
	-Administrative business and professional	1 space/350 square feet of gross floor area*	50/10		
	- Government	1 space/350 square feet of gross floor area*	50/50	0.05 per required parking space	
14.	Restaurants:	1 space/200 gross square feet	70/30	0.10 per	

	-All restaurants except fast food	of floor area up to 6,000 gross square feet plus 1 space/150 gross square feet of floor area over 6,000 square feet		required parking space	
	-Fast food restaurant	1 space/350 square feet of gross floor area	70/30	0.25 per required parking space	
15.	Retail, general (i.e. department stores, markets, etc.)	1 space/350 square feet of gross floor area	70/30	0.10 per required parking space	
16.	Retail, furniture and appliance	1 space/1000 square feet of gross floor area	70/30	0.05 per required parking area	
17.	Elementary and junior high schools	1.5 spaces/classroom	70/30	5.00 per required parking space*	* Bicycle spaces for teachers and visitors should be separate from spaces for students.
18.	Senior high schools	3.25 spaces/classroom	70/30	2.50 per required parking space	
19.	Colleges	3.25 spaces/classroom	70/30	3.00 per required parking space	
20.	Convenience food stores	1 space/300 square feet of gross floor area	70/30	0.10 per required parking space	
HEALTH SERVICES					
21.	Convalescent and nursing homes	1 space/4 beds	70/30	0.10 per required parking space	
22.	Medical and dental offices and clinics, veterinary hospitals and clinics	1 space/250 square feet of gross floor area	70/30	0.5 per required parking space	
INDUSTRIAL USES					
23.	Manufacturing	1 space/750 square feet of gross floor area devoted to manufacturing for the first 20,000 square feet plus the required parking for area devoted to other uses; 1 space/2,000 square feet for the second 20,000 square feet. 1 space/4,000 square feet for floor area in excess of 40,000 square feet	50/50	0.10 per required parking space	
24.	Warehouse	1 space/1,000 square feet of gross floor area for the first	50/50	.05 per required	

		20,000 square feet devoted to warehousing plus the required footage devoted to other uses. 1 space/2,000 square feet for the second 20,000 square feet. 1 space/4,000 square feet for floor area in excess of 40,000 square feet		parking space	
25.	Reserved				
ENTERTAINMENT AND RECREATION					
26.	Arcades, games	1 space/300 square feet of gross floor area	70/30	0.20 per required parking space	
27.	Bowling alleys, billiard halls	3 spaces/alley plus 1.5 for each billiard table plus required parking for other uses on the site	70/30	0.20 per required parking space	
28.	Commercial stables	1 space/5 stalls boarded on the site	70/30	0.10 per required parking space	
29.	Driving range (golf)	1 space/tee plus required parking for any other uses on the site	70/30	0.10 per required parking space	
30.	Golf course (regulation)	5 spaces/hole plus required parking for any other uses on the site	70/30	0.10 per required parking space	
31.	Miniature golf	1 space/3 holes plus required parking for any other uses on the site	70/30	0.10 per required parking space	
32.	Parks (public or private)	To be determined by the parking standards committee*	70/30		* Developer must submit a parking study.
33.	Skating rinks	1 space/300 square feet of gross floor area	70/30	0.25 per required parking space	
34.	Tennis, handball and racquetball facilities	2 spaces/court plus required parking for additional uses on the site	70/30	0.25 per required parking space	
35.	Health club	1 space/ 200 square feet of gross floor area*	70/30	0.25 per required parking space	* Swimming pool shall be counted as floor area.
36.	Theaters, movies: - Single screen	1 space/4 seats	70/30	0.10 per required parking space	
	-Multiscreen	1 space/4 seats			
MISCELLANEOUS					

37.	Auditoriums	1 space/200 square feet of gross floor area	70/30	0.10 per required parking space	
38.	<u>Churches and other spaces of public assembly</u>	1 space/200 square feet of chapel, sanctuary or assembly area*	70/30	0.10 per required parking space	* May be all pervious material unless determined by parking standards committee to require impervious parking
39.	Day care, preschools, nursery schools	1 space/300 square feet of gross floor area, if adequate drop-off facilities are provided*	70/30	0.10 per required parking space	* Drop-off facilities must be designed to accommodate a continuous flow of passenger vehicles to load and unload children safely. The adequacy of drop-off facilities shall be determined by the transportation engineer based on standard traffic safety principles.
40.	Model home	2 spaces/model home plus 1 space/salesperson * **	100/0	0	* Salesperson space may be a vacant garage space in the model home. ** On-street parking adjacent to the site frontage may count toward fulfilling required parking if doing so does not produce a shortage or residential parking or obstruct traffic.
41.	Utilities	To be determined by the parking standards committee*			* Developer must submit a parking study.
42.	Libraries	To be determined by the parking standards committee*	70/30	0.20 per required parking space	* Developer must submit a parking study.

(b) For any use not listed in schedule 6-2, the county administrator or designee, upon review of the proposed use, shall specify the required number of loading spaces to be provided, using generally accepted traffic engineering practices and standards.

SECTION 37. Section 10-7.603 of Article VII of Chapter 10 of the Code of Laws of Leon County, Florida, entitled "Submittal," is hereby amended to read as follows:

Sec. 10-7.603. Submittal.

While the approval of a site and development plan is in effect, the applicant may submit the plat for approval to the county in the following order:

1. The developer or representative shall submit the plat, so marked, to the Leon County Public Works Department, at which time it will be considered for approval. The plat

1 shall be submitted not more than 36 months after the date on which the site and
2 development plan was approved, otherwise such request and approval shall be
3 deemed null and void unless a written extension of this time limit has been granted by
4 the county administrator or designee for just cause on or before the 36th month
5 anniversary of the approval of the site and development plan.
6

- 7 2. The planning department or the ~~growth and environmental management department~~
8 Department of Development Support and Environmental Management, appropriate,
9 shall notify the developer in writing whether the plat, as submitted, conforms to the
10 approved site and development plan. This document then shall be forwarded by the
11 planning department or the ~~growth and environmental management department~~
12 Department of Development Support and Environmental Management, as
13 appropriate, to the county engineer.
14
- 15 3. The developer or representative shall then submit the original plat to the county
16 engineer in a manner to allow for the review of the plat for consistency with respect
17 to any easements, design standards, and requirements of applicable county codes, and
18 shall also submit a current title opinion for the subject property, including any
19 joinders.
20

21 **SECTION 38.** Section 10-8.106 of Article VIII of Chapter 10 of the Code of Laws of Leon
22 County, Florida, entitled "Permit certification requirements," is hereby amended to read as
23 follows:
24

25 **Sec. 10-8.106. Permit certification requirements.**
26

27 All real property identified as subject to flooding and as special flood hazard areas by the Flood
28 Insurance Study (FIS), FIRM's (dated August 18, 2009), FHBM's and FBFM's promulgated by
29 the Federal Emergency Management Agency or the Department of Housing and Urban
30 Development, Federal Insurance Administration and any subsequent revisions thereto, which are
31 hereby adopted by reference and declared to be a part of this article, is subject to the permitting
32 provisions hereof. All other real property shall require certification as set forth in Subsection 10-
33 8.202(1). The FIS and FIRMs are on file at the Leon County Department of ~~Growth and~~
34 Environmental Management Office Development Support and Environmental Management.
35

36 **SECTION 39.** Section 10-8.202 of Article VIII of Chapter 10 of the Code of Laws of Leon
37 County, Florida, entitled "Certification for certain construction," is hereby amended to read as
38 follows:
39

40 **Sec. 10-8.202. Certification for certain construction.**
41

42 Every application for a development permit for new construction shall be accompanied by a
43 flood certificate from a professional civil engineer licensed in the state unless the application is
44 for an accessory structure less than 300 square feet. The certificate at a minimum shall have the
45 following information submitted to the county:
46

- 1 (1) The certificate shall certify one of the following statements:
2 a. All of the property is at or above the flood protection elevation as set forth
3 in subsections (1), (2), (3), and (4) of the flood protection elevation
4 definition in section 10-1.101.
5 b. Some or all of the property is located below the 100-year flood elevation
6 (base flood elevation). The base flood elevation must be provided along
7 with the flood protection elevation and the required lowest floor elevation.
8 c. All of the property is located at or above the 100-year flood elevation
9 (base flood elevation), but some or all of the property is lower than the
10 flood protection elevation as set forth in subsections (1), (2), (3), and (4)
11 of the flood protection elevation definition in section 10-1.101. The base
12 flood elevation must be provided along with the flood protection elevation
13 and the required lowest floor elevation.
14
15 (2) Where appropriate, the certificate may certify one of the following statements:
16 a. The location of the proposed building is in an area of the parcel that is at
17 or above the 100-year (base flood) elevation as determined by a site plan
18 with building location shown; or
19 b. The following narrative describes the area of the parcel that is at or above
20 the 100-year (base flood) elevation. This statement should be followed by
21 a layman's description of the area outside of the floodplain.
22
23 ~~(3)e.~~ The Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) panel number on which the property is
24 located.
25
26 ~~(4)d.~~ The parcel ID number.
27
28 ~~(5)e.~~ The designated zone for the parcel from the FIRM maps.
29
30 ~~(6)f.~~ A statement certifying that the site has been visited by the engineer.
31
32 ~~(7)g.~~ The flood certificate must be signed and sealed by a professional civil engineer
33 licensed in the state in accordance with 61G15-23.002 F.A.C. The certificate will
34 not be accepted if it is older than five years.
35
36 ~~(8)h.~~ The engineer shall review all potential flood information sources to make a
37 determination as to whether the property is located within a flood zone. At a
38 minimum, the following sources must be reviewed:
39 ~~(a)1-~~ Topographic information in two-foot or four-foot contour intervals.
40 ~~(b)2-~~ FIRM maps and accompanying flood profiles.
41 ~~(c)3-~~ Any study or model available through the county files that would have
42 pertinent flood elevation information.
43 ~~(d)4-~~ Any plat, subdivision, site plan or environmental permit file that would
44 have pertinent flood elevation information.
45 ~~(e)5-~~ Aerial photos.
46

(9) If any portion of the parcel is located in a flood area other than zone AE, whether FEMA designated or not, the engineer shall determine an appropriate base flood elevation, a corresponding flood protection elevation, and a required minimum lowest floor elevation. Supporting documentation for the base flood elevation must also be submitted with the flood certificate. At a minimum the following must be done:

(a) Topographic information must be reviewed with two-foot contour intervals. This information should be submitted with the flood certificate. Upstream and downstream constrictions should be analyzed.

(b) Review any model or plat available through the county files that would have pertinent base flood elevation information.

(c) Where sufficient information is not conclusive for determining a base flood elevation for a FIRM designated A zone, the elevation should be determined as identified in FEMA's publication titled: "Managing Floodplain Development in Approximate Zone A Areas", April 1995 or its successor.

SECTION 40. Section 10-9.303 of Article IX of Chapter 10 of the Code of Laws of Leon County, Florida, entitled "Maximum number of off-site signs allowed within the unincorporated county," is hereby amended to read as follows:

Sec. 10-9.303.

(a) *Off-site signs inventory will be maintained by Leon County.* The ~~department of growth and environmental management~~ Department of Development Support and Environmental Management will maintain an annual inventory of off-site signs within the unincorporated portion of Leon County. Leon County will conduct an annual audit of permits issued for off-site signs to determine the current number of such signs within the unincorporated portion of Leon County. Signs located within areas subsequently annexed into corporate municipal limits shall be deleted from the county's inventory of off-site signs.

(b) *The Maximum number of permitted off-site signs shall be equivalent to the number in the inventory.* The maximum number of off-site signs allowed within the county shall be limited to the number of signs included in the off-site sign inventory.

SECTION 41. Section 10-9.306 of Article IX of Chapter 10 of the Code of Laws of Leon County, Florida, entitled "Procedural requirements to obtain a new off-site sign," is hereby amended to read as follows:

Sec. 10-9.306. Procedural requirements to obtain a new off-site sign.

A building permit for the construction of a new off-site sign may be issued only after the removal of one existing off-site sign with its supporting structure. Confirmation of removal of an existing off-site sign shall be on file in the Leon County Department of ~~Growth and Environmental Management~~ Development Support and Environmental Management prior to

1 issuance of a building permit to construct a new sign. Such documentation shall be in the form of
2 a site inspection by county staff. Upon documentation of the removal of an off-site sign with its
3 supporting structure, a certificate shall be issued by Leon County for each off-site sign and
4 structure removed. The certificate of removal (COR) shall allow the holder to apply for a permit
5 for construction of a sign having a surface area no greater than that of the sign removed. The
6 owner of the certificate may hold the certificate, redeem it as a prerequisite for a building permit
7 to construct a new off-site sign, or convey the certificate to a third party.
8

9 **SECTION 42.** Section 10-11.105 of Article XI of Chapter 10 of the Code of Laws of Leon
10 County, Florida, entitled "Street Names," is hereby amended to read as follows:
11

12 **Sec. 10-11.105. Street names.**
13

14 All streets as defined herein, in both the unincorporated and incorporated area of Leon County
15 shall be named, including private-to-private accesses, for the purposes of emergency response
16 (E-9-1-1) location. Street names shall be developed and assigned, in accordance with the uniform
17 street naming and property numbering system, according to the following requirements:

- 18 (1) *Authority.* The Leon County Board of County Commissioners has designated the
19 Leon County ~~Growth and Environmental Management Department~~ Department of
20 Development Support and Environmental Management, to assign street names to all
21 streets within the incorporated and unincorporated areas of Leon County. Citizens
22 who desire to name streets must complete a street name application provided by
23 Leon County.
24
- 25 (2) *Existing rights-of-way and road easements.* When any existing public right-of-way
26 or private road easement is determined consistent with the definitions contained in
27 this [article] ordinance, Leon County shall assign or coordinate a name to such
28 street. Such public streets shall be identified with street signs provided by the
29 appropriate local government jurisdiction.
30
- 31 (3) *New and proposed public rights-of-way and private road easements.* When any new
32 street is constructed as a public right-of-way or private road easement, Leon County
33 shall have full authority to assign or coordinate the street name. Such public streets
34 and private streets which result from new development or subdivision shall be
35 identified by street signs specified by the appropriate local government agency.
36 Costs of the sign shall be the obligation of the person(s) applying for the
37 development permit for construction of the street, and satisfaction of such
38 obligation shall be made a condition of the development permit. Certificates of
39 occupancy shall not be issued until all required all street signs required by this
40 provision are properly installed.
41

- 1 (4) For private road easements, or fee simple situations created by a subdivision of
2 lands, the subdivider, at his or her expense, shall provide and post the required
3 street signs when they are not directly adjoining existing public rights-of-way.
4 These street signs must be erected in accordance with specifications set forth by the
5 appropriate local government agency. Final subdivision plats will be recorded with
6 the assigned street names indicated on the final plat. Certificates of occupancy shall
7 not be issued until and unless street signs required are properly installed. The
8 applicable local government is responsible for verifying the placement and
9 installation of all street signs.

10
11 **SECTION 43.** Section 10-11.107 of Article XI of Chapter 10 of the Code of Laws of Leon
12 County, Florida, entitled “Administration and number assignment,” is hereby amended to read as
13 follows:
14

15 **Sec. 10-11.107. Administration and number assignment.**
16

17 The city and county growth and environmental management departments Growth Management
18 Department and the Leon County Department of Development Support and Environmental
19 Management shall be responsible for managing, coordinating, and maintaining the property
20 numbering maps in accordance with the uniform street naming and property numbering system.
21

- 22 (1) *Address numbers.* All new principal buildings and all new activities involving uses
23 of land without principal buildings shall be assigned address numbers by the
24 appropriate local government agency. For principal uses of land without principal
25 buildings, or any other permitted activity or approval requires the posting of the
26 assigned address numbers by the time the final electrical inspection is conducted.
27 The assigned address number shall be displayed as indicated in the Uniform Street
28 Naming and Property Numbering System Ordinance. For principal buildings, final
29 electrical inspections and certificates of occupancy will be issued after the assigned
30 address number or numbers are displayed as provided in the uniform street naming
31 and property numbering system policies and procedures. The following criteria
32 shall be used to assign address numbers:
33

- 34 a. Numbers should be assigned according to the adopted policies and
35 procedures, using the grid system illustrated on the General Highway Map.
36 The grid is established by the Tallahassee Meridian (the numbering meridian
37 line has been established as the road segment of Meridian Road North and
38 South) and the Tallahassee Base line (the numbering base line has been
39 established as the road segment of Tharpe Street through to Buck Lake Road).

The grid lines are based on the established section lines at one mile intervals with each line representing 1,000 addresses.

SECTION 44. Section 10-11.108 of Article XI of Chapter 10 of the Code of Laws of Leon County, Florida, entitled "Authorization for address corrections," is hereby amended to read as follows:

Sec. 10-11.108. Authorization for address corrections.

The county administrator and/or city manager or designee is hereby directed to require changes as necessary in existing street names and street address numbers, so as to bring such names and numbers into reasonable conformance with the property numbering maps and the adopted uniform street naming and property numbering system policies and procedures.

(1) *Standards for renaming and renumbering.* Any changes in the names of streets must be approved by the Board of County Commissioners. The county administrator and the city manager shall require address numbers to be changed to streets which are not in reasonable conformance with this article. Street name changes may be required by the Board of County Commissioners only if they duplicate or are phonetically similar to or are otherwise easily confused with other street names in the same response area for the "Enhanced 9-1-1 Emergency Telephone System." Street and address number changes shall be coordinated, to the extent possible, with the City of Tallahassee. When one of two duplicated or phonetically-similar or otherwise confusing street names must be changed the appropriate adopted policies and procedures will be followed.

(2) *Street renaming.*

- a. When any street is to be renamed pursuant to the requirements of this article, the Leon County ~~Growth and Environmental Management Department~~ Department of Development Support and Environmental Management shall notify by mail all property owners, as set forth in the most recent county tax rolls, whose lands abut such street, and shall make a reasonable attempt by public notice to notify the residents or businesses occupying such lands, that the street will be renamed. Cost of all installation of signs shall be the responsibility of appropriate local government. This includes public and private streets regardless of its intersections to public or private streets.
- b. Public notices of the new street name shall be provided in the form of a display advertisement to run in a local public newspaper of general circulation at least 30 days prior to the effective date of change. The advertisement will identify the change of the street name and the effective date of the change. The cost associated for the implementation of this action will be that of the appropriate local government agency as set forth in this article.
- c. For street number changes without street name changes. The city manager and or county administrator or their designees shall notify by mail the affected

property owners, as shown on the latest tax rolls, of any street number changes and the effective date of the change.

(3) *Contents of notice.* The notices provided for in subsection 10-11.108(2)b. above, shall clearly identify the change in street name as it affects each property owner and/or occupant; shall identify the effective date of the change; and shall set forth the property owner's and occupant's obligations pursuant to this article.

(4) *Recorded plats.* Notwithstanding any other provisions to the contrary in Chapter 10 of the Leon County Code of Laws, the county administrator or their designee is authorized to record a document in a form approved by the county attorney that would notify property owners, in recorded final plats in Leon County, when street names that are specifically listed on the recorded final plat are changed or otherwise modified in accordance with the terms and conditions of the Leon County/City of Tallahassee Street Naming and Uniform Property Numbering Ordinance. The form of the document shall list the plat book and page number of the recorded final plat being referred to along with the former and newly designated street name. In no event shall a replat be required of the recorded final plat for the purposes of the street naming change.

SECTION 45. Conflicts. All ordinances or parts of ordinances in conflict with the provisions of this Ordinance are hereby repealed to the extent of such conflict, as of the effective date of this Ordinance, except to the extent of any conflicts with the Tallahassee-Leon County 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 Comprehensive Plan.

SECTION 46. Severability. If any section, subsection, sentence, clause, phrase or portion of this article is for any reason held invalid or unconstitutional by any court of competent jurisdiction, such portion shall be deemed a separate, distinct, and independent provision and such holding shall not affect the validity of the remaining portions of this Ordinance.

SECTION 47. Effective date. This ordinance shall be effective according to law.

DULY PASSED AND ADOPTED BY the Board of County Commissioners of Leon County, Florida, this ____ day of _____, 2014.

LEON COUNTY, FLORIDA

BY: _____
KRISTIN DOZIER, CHAIRMAN
BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS

1
2 ATTEST:
3 BOB INZER, CLERK OF THE COURT
4 AND COMPTROLLER
5 LEON COUNTY, FLORIDA
6
7

8 BY: _____
9

10 APPROVED AS TO FORM:
11 LEON COUNTY ATTORNEY'S OFFICE
12
13

14 BY: _____
15 HERBERT W.A. THIELE, ESQ.
16 COUNTY ATTORNEY
17
18

DRAFT

	Proposed Amendment Section/Title	LDC Section	Location of Amendment in Proposed Ord.	Description of Proposed Changes
1	Definitions	10-1.101		Several references to Growth & Environmental Management (GEM) Should refer to Development Support and Environment (DSEM)
2	Development Review Committee	10-2.301		Refers to GEM – should refer to DSEM
3	Waiver of Nonconforming Status	10-2.351(d)		Refers to GEM – should refer to DSEM
4	Vested Categories	10-2.402		Refers to GEM – should refer to DSEM
5	Appeals	10-3.107(b)		Refers to GEM – should refer to DSEM
6	Pre-development Environmental Analysis Reviews	10-4.202.7		The citation in this subsection is incorrect – amendment will update.
7	Environmental Management Permit Application Requirements and Conditions	10-4.203(8)		Refers to GEM – should refer to DSEM
8	Expiration and Transfer of Permits	10-4.214(a)(1)		The citation in this subsection is incorrect – amendment will update.
9	Water Quality Treatment Standards	10-4.301(5)(b)(v)		The citation listed is incorrect – amendment will update.
10	Stormwater Management Design Standards	10-4.303(16)b.3.		Lists an inconsistency in the minimum countywide treatment standard adopted two years ago. The amendment will update the measurement from 0.5 inches to 1.125 inches.
11	Special Development Standards for Environmentally Sensitive Zones	10-4.323(b)(1)d.2.		This subsection lists an incorrect cite of a separate subsection – amendment will correct the citation.
12	Topographic Alterations	10-4.327(3)a.4.		This section incorrectly references a previous code numbering system – amendment will update the code reference.
13	General Applicability	10-4.342		The current citation of 10-4.409(c)(2) is incorrect – amendment will update to 10-4.209(c)2.
14	Use of Landscape Area	10-4.357		The current citation of 10-4.347(6)b. is incorrect – amendment will update to 10-4.347(1)b.
15	Redevelopment Allowances	10-4.401(a)(2)		Refers to GEM – should refer to DSEM
16	Variances	10-4.503		Refers to GEM – should refer to DSEM
17	Schedule of Fees, Charges and Expenses	10-6.204		Refers to GEM – should refer to DSEM
18	Planned Unit Developments	10-6.696.2(c)(3)		Refers to GEM – should refer to DSEM
19	Accessory Uses	10-6.803		Refers to GEM – should refer to DSEM
20	Temporary Uses	10-6.804		Refers to GEM – should refer to DSEM
21	Communication Antennas and Communication Antenna Support Structures	10-6.812		Refers to GEM – should refer to DSEM

22	Broadcast Antenna Support Structures	10-6.813 10-6.813(c)5.		Refers to GEM – should refer to DSEM Subsection “x” refers to a “required preapplication” meeting; however, as a result of the implementation of the two-track process and project manager model, the requirement for a preapplication meeting was eliminated. Instead, a presubmittal meeting is encouraged, but not required. The amendment will update this language.
23	Outdoor Paintball Ranges	10-6.814		Refers to GEM – should refer to DSEM
24	Rural Small-Scale Plant Nurseries	10-6.815		Refers to GEM – should refer to DSEM
25	Limited Partitions	10-7.201		Refers to GEM – should refer to DSEM
26	Revised Policy 2.1.9 Family Heir Subdivision Standards	10-7.202		Refers to GEM – should refer to DSEM The process subsection refers to preapplication and technical review meetings. The LDC was previously amended to remove preapplication meetings as mandatory and now identifies technical review meetings as “application review meetings.” The amendment will update this language.
27	Site and Development Plans Proposing Subdivision of Property Requiring Platting	10-7.203(3)		Subsection “a” refers to a “preapplication request.” When the LDC was previously amended to implement the two-track process, the requirement for a preapplication meeting was eliminated. Instead, a presubmittal meeting is encouraged, but not required. The amendment will update this language.
28	Conservation Subdivision	10-7.204(c)(2)		This section refers to a “preapplication meeting.” The LDC was previously amended to remove preapplication meetings as mandatory and now identifies technical review meetings as “application review meetings.” The amendment will update this language.
29	Development Review and Approval System	10-7.402		The referenced chart contains incorrect requirements to provide public notice of approvals of Project Status Determinations (PSD), which are effectively line item reviews for building or environmental permits. The amendment will remove the public notice requirement. This section includes a reference to a “preapplication” meeting, which will be amended to correctly note the meeting as an optional “presubmittal” meeting. The referenced chart incorrectly refers to a Residential Permitted Use Verification (RPV) – should be noted as a Residential Compliance Certificate (RCC).

30	Type A Review	10-7.403		Subsection “(a)” refers to “preapplication.” The LDC was previously amended to remove references to preapplication meetings and replace with optional “presubmittal” meetings. The amendment will update this language.
31	Type B Review	10-7.404		Subsection “(a)” refers to “preapplication.” The LDC was previously amended to remove references to preapplication meetings and replace with optional “presubmittal” meetings. The amendment will update this language.
32	Type C Review	10-7.405		Subsection “(a)” refers to “preapplication.” The LDC was previously amended to remove references to preapplication meetings and replace with optional “presubmittal” meetings. The amendment will update this language.
33	On-going Inspections	10-7.413		Refers to GEM – should refer to DSEM
34	Water and Sewer Charges	10-7.525		Refers to GEM – should refer to DSEM
35	Parking Standards Committee	10-7.524		Refers to GEM – should refer to DSEM
36	Number of Off-Street Parking Spaces	10-7.545(a)		The first row of Schedule 6-2 incorrectly refers to a “WRC” (Woodville Rural Community) – should read “WC” for Woodville Commercial. During a previous update to Schedule 6-2, the land use column reference of “Churches and other public spaces of assembly” was inadvertently omitted. The amendment will reinstate the land use reference.
37	Submittal	10-7.603.2		Refers to GEM – should refer to DSEM
38	Permit Certification Requirements	10-8.106		Refers to GEM – should refer to DSEM
39	Certification for Certain Construction	10-8.202		During codification, Municipal Code erroneously numbered a portion of the subsections and changed the meaning of the flood letter requirements. The amendment will reinstate the correct numbering system and update the flood letter requirements language.
40	Maximum Number of Off-Site Signs Allowed within the Unincorporated County	10-9.303		Refers to GEM – should refer to DSEM
41	Procedural Requirements to Obtain a New Off-Site Sign	10-9.306		Refers to GEM – should refer to DSEM
42	Street Names	10-11.105		Refers to GEM – should refer to DSEM
43	Administration and Number Assignment	10-11.107		Refers to GEM – should refer to DSEM
44	Authorization for Address Corrections	10-11.108		Refers to GEM – should refer to DSEM

NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING

Notice is hereby given that the Board of County Commissioners of Leon County, Florida (the "County") will conduct a public hearing on Tuesday, June 10, 2014, at 6:00 p.m., or as soon thereafter as such matter may be heard, at the County Commission Chambers, 5th Floor, Leon County Courthouse, 301 South Monroe Street, Tallahassee, Florida, to consider adoption of an ordinance entitled to wit:

AN ORDINANCE OF THE BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS OF LEON COUNTY, FLORIDA, AMENDING CHAPTER 10 OF THE CODE OF LAWS OF LEON COUNTY, FLORIDA, RELATING TO THE LAND DEVELOPMENT CODE; AMENDING SECTION 10-1.101, DEFINITIONS; AMENDING SECTION 10-2.301, DEVELOPMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE; AMENDING SECTION 10-2.351, WAIVER OF NONCONFORMING STATUS; AMENDING SECTION 10-2.402, VESTED CATEGORIES; AMENDING SECTION 10-3.107, APPEALS; AMENDING SECTION 10-4.202, RELATING TO PRE-DEVELOPMENT ENVIRONMENTAL ANALYSIS REVIEWS; AMENDING SECTION 10-4.203, RELATING TO ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PERMIT APPLICATION REQUIREMENTS AND CONDITIONS; AMENDING SECTION 10-4.214, EXPIRATION AND TRANSFER OF PERMITS; AMENDING SECTION 10-4.301, WATER QUALITY TREATMENT STANDARDS; AMENDING SECTION 10-4.303, STORMWATER MANAGEMENT DESIGN STANDARDS; AMENDING SECTION 10-4.323, SPECIAL DEVELOPMENT STANDARDS FOR ENVIRONMENTALLY SENSITIVE ZONES; AMENDING SECTION 10-4.327, TOPOGRAPHIC ALTERATIONS; AMENDING SECTION 10-4.342, GENERAL APPLICABILITY; AMENDING SECTION 10-4.357, USE OF LANDSCAPE AREA; AMENDING SECTION 10-4.401, REDEVELOPMENT ALLOWANCES; AMENDING SECTION 10-4.503, VARIANCES; AMENDING SECTION 10-6.204, SCHEDULE OF FEES, CHARGES AND EXPENSES; AMENDING SECTION 10-6.696, PLANNED UNIT DEVELOPMENTS; AMENDING SECTION 10-6.803, ACCESSORY USES; AMENDING SECTION 10-6.804, TEMPORARY USES; AMENDING SECTION 10-6.812, COMMUNICATION ANTENNAS AND COMMUNICATION ANTENNA SUPPORT STRUCTURES; AMENDING SECTION 10-6.813, BROADCAST ANTENNA SUPPORT STRUCTURES; AMENDING SECTION 10-6.814, OUTDOOR PAINTBALL RANGES; AMENDING SECTION 10-6.815(1)P, RELATING TO RURAL SMALL-SCALE PLANT NURSURIES; AMENDING SECTION 10-7.201, LIMITED PARTITIONS; AMENDING SECTION 10-7.202, REVISED 2.1.9 FAMILY HEIR SUBDIVISION STANDARDS; AMENDING SECTION 10-7.203, SITE AND DEVELOPMENT PLANS PROPOSING SUBDIVISION OF PROPERTY REQUIRING PLATTING; AMENDING SECTION 10-7.204, CONSERVATION SUBDIVISION; AMENDING SECTION 10-7.402, DEVELOPMENT REVIEW AND APPROVAL SYSTEM; AMENDING SECTION 10-7.403, TYPE A REVIEW; AMENDING SECTION 10-7.404, TYPE B REVIEW; AMENDING SECTION 10-7.405, TYPE C REVIEW; AMENDING SECTION 10-7.413, ON-GOING INSPECTIONS; AMENDING SECTION 10-7.525, WATER AND SEWER CHARGES; AMENDING SECTION 10-7.542, PARKING STANDARDS COMMITTEE; AMENDING SECTION 10-7.545, NUMBER OF OFF-STREET PARKING SPACES; AMENDING SECTION 10-7.603, SUBMITAL; AMENDING SECTION 10-8.106, PERMIT

CERTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS; AMENDING SECTION 10-8.202, CERTIFICATION FOR CERTAIN CONSTRUCTION; AMENDING SECTION 10-9.303, MAXIMUM NUMBER OF OFF-SITE SIGNS ALLOWED WITHIN THE UNINCORPORATED COUNTY; AMENDING SECTION 10-9.306, PROCEDURAL REQUIREMENTS TO OBTAIN A NEW OFF-SITE SIGN; AMENDING SECTION 10-11.105, STREET NAMES; AMENDING SECTION 10-11.107, ADMINISTRATION AND NUMBER ASSIGNMENT; AMENDING SECTION 10-11.108, AUTHORIZATION FOR ADDRESS CORRECTIONS; PROVIDING FOR CONFLICTS; PROVIDING FOR SEVERABILITY; AND PROVIDING AN EFFECTIVE DATE.

All interested parties are invited to present their comments at the public hearing at the time and place set out above.

Anyone wishing to appeal the action of the Board with regard to this matter will need a record of the proceedings and should ensure that a verbatim record is made. Such record should include the testimony and evidence upon which the appeal is to be based, pursuant to Section 286.0105, Florida Statutes.

In accordance with the Americans with Disabilities Act and Section 286.26, Florida Statutes, persons needing a special accommodation to participate in this proceeding should contact Jon Brown or Facilities Management, Leon County Courthouse, 301 South Monroe Street, Tallahassee, Florida 32301, by written request at least 48 hours prior to the proceeding. Telephone: 850-606-5300 or 850-606-5000; 1-800-955-8771 (TTY), 1-800-955-8770 (Voice), or 711 via Florida Relay Service.

Copies of said ordinance may be inspected at the following locations during regular business hours:

Leon County Courthouse
301 S. Monroe St., 5th Floor Reception Desk
Tallahassee, FL 32301

and

Leon County Clerk's Office
315 S. Calhoun Street, Room 750
Tallahassee, Florida 32301

Advertise: May 30, 2014

**Leon County
Board of County Commissioners**

Notes for Agenda Item #13

Leon County Board of County Commissioners

Cover Sheet for Agenda # 13

June 10, 2014

To: Honorable Chairman and Members of the Board

From: Vincent S. Long, County Administrator

Title: First and Only Public Hearing and Adopt the Proposed Ordinance to Extend the Local Government Infrastructure Surtax, Upon Voter Approval on the November 4, 2014 General Election Ballot

County Administrator Review and Approval:	Vincent S. Long, County Administrator
Department/ Division Review:	Alan Rosenzweig, Deputy County Administrator, County Administration
Lead Staff/ Project Team:	Ken Morris, Director of Economic Development and Business Partnerships Cristina Paredes, Intergovernmental Affairs and Special Projects Coordinator

Fiscal Impact:

The existing one-cent local government infrastructure sales tax expires December 31, 2019. The sales tax currently generates approximately \$37.8 million annually and is shared between the County, City, and Blueprint 2000. Approval of a referendum, authorized by the Board, is necessary to continue the imposition and collection of the sales tax.

Staff Recommendation:

Option #1: Conduct the first and only public hearing and adopt the proposed Ordinance to extend the Local Government Infrastructure Surtax, upon voter approval on the November 4, 2014 General Election Ballot (Attachment #1).

Report and Discussion

Background:

The Board of County Commissioners and the City Commission both conducted respective meetings to consider the work of the Leon County Sales Tax Committee. During these meetings, the respective governing bodies have taken specific actions and provided policy guidance as it relates to the possible continuation of the local government infrastructure surtax (sales tax).

On April 22, 2014, the Intergovernmental Agency (consisting of the Board of County Commissioners and the City Commission) conducted a meeting to discuss outstanding differences between the County and City Commissions regarding the projects for the extension of the sales tax.

On May 13, 2014, the Board approved the Blueprint 2020 Infrastructure Surtax Interlocal Agreement and agreed to conduct the first and only public hearing on the proposed Ordinance to extend the sales tax, upon voter approval on the November 4, 2014 General Election ballot, on Tuesday, June 10, 2014 at 6:00 p.m. Subsequently, the City of Tallahassee Commission approved the Blueprint 2020 Infrastructure Surtax Interlocal Agreement on the extension of the sales tax on May 14, 2014 (Attachment #2).

Analysis:

Section 212.055(2), Florida Statutes, provides that the governing authority in each county may extend the discretionary sales surtax pursuant to an ordinance enacted by a majority of the members of the county governing authority and approval by a majority of the electors of the county voting in a referendum on the surtax. Attachment #1 contains the proposed Ordinance, including a proposed resolution listing specific projects.

The proposed ordinance contains the ballot language and ballot title as listed below:

ONE CENT LOCAL GOVERNMENT SURTAX EXTENSION

To provide for projects designed to improve roads; reduce traffic congestion; protect lakes and water quality; reduce flooding; expand and operate parks and recreational areas; invest in economic development; and other uses authorized under Florida law; and to seek matching funds for these purposes, shall the existing one cent sales surtax within Leon County be extended until December 31, 2039, with project expenditures subject to annual independent audit and review by a citizens advisory committee?

_____ FOR the one cent sales tax

_____ AGAINST the one cent sales tax

This proposed Ordinance requires a simple majority vote of the Board to be placed on the November 4, 2014 General Election Ballot. The public hearing for this Ordinance has been properly noticed as required by law (Attachment #3).

Title: First and Only Public Hearing and Adopt the Proposed Ordinance to Extend the Local Government Infrastructure Surtax, Upon Voter Approval on the November 4, 2014 General Election Ballot

June 10, 2014

Page 3

Options:

1. Conduct the first and only public hearing and adopt the proposed Ordinance to extend the Local Government Infrastructure Surtax, upon voter approval on the November 4, 2014 General Election Ballot (Attachment #1).
2. Conduct the first and only public hearing and do not adopt the proposed Ordinance to extend the Local Government Infrastructure Surtax, upon voter approval on the November 4, 2014 General Election Ballot.
3. Board direction.

Recommendation:

Options #1

Attachments:

1. Proposed Local Government Infrastructure Surtax Extension Ordinance and Resolution
2. Blueprint 2020 Infrastructure Surtax Interlocal Agreement
3. Public Hearing Advertisement

ORDINANCE NO. 14-____

AN ORDINANCE OF THE BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS OF LEON COUNTY, FLORIDA, RELATING TO THE ONE-CENT LOCAL GOVERNMENT INFRASTRUCTURE SURTAX EXTENSION; PROVIDING FOR AUTHORIZATION; PROVIDING FOR INCORPORATION OF RECITALS; PROVIDING FOR THE SURTAX EXTENSION; PROVIDING FOR THE REFERENDUM, BALLOT QUESTION, AND NOTICE BY PUBLICATION; PROVIDING FOR THE ADMINISTRATION, COLLECTION AND DISTRIBUTION OF SURTAX PROCEEDS; PROVIDING FOR THE DEDICATION OF SURTAX PROCEEDS; PROVIDING FOR THE PROJECT MANAGEMENT STRUCTURE; PROVIDING FOR THE CREATION OF A TRUST FUND; PROVIDING FOR CODIFICATION; PROVIDING FOR SEVERABILITY; AND PROVIDING AN EFFECTIVE DATE.

RECITALS

WHEREAS, section 212.055(2), Florida Statutes, provides for the levy of a local government infrastructure surtax (“surtax”) by the governing board in each county; and

WHEREAS, section 212.055(2), Florida Statutes, provides for the levy of the surtax pursuant to an ordinance enacted by a majority of the members of the governing body of the county and approved by a majority of the electors in the county voting in a referendum election on the surtax; and

WHEREAS, on April 18, 1989, the Board of County Commissioners adopted Ordinance 89-14 levying a one-cent surtax in Leon County for a period of fifteen (15) years, which was subsequently approved by a majority of the electorate voting in a referendum held on September 19, 1989; and

WHEREAS, section 212.055(2)(a)2., Florida Statutes, provides for the extension of the surtax; and

1 WHEREAS, on September 12, 2000, the Board of County Commissioners adopted
2 Ordinance 00-35 extending the levy of the one-cent surtax in Leon County for an additional
3 fifteen (15) year period, which was subsequently approved by a majority of the electorate voting
4 in a referendum held on November 7, 2000; and

5 WHEREAS, in accordance with section 163.01(7), Florida Statutes, the Board of County
6 Commissioners and the City Commission created the Blueprint 2000 Intergovernmental Agency
7 (“BP 2000 Intergovernmental Agency”) to govern the project management structure for the
8 planning and construction of those projects funded with surtax proceeds; and

9 WHEREAS, the Board of County Commissioners and the City Commission have
10 thoroughly considered a further extension of the surtax and have determined that there are
11 immediate and critical needs for the revenue to be generated by the surtax; and

12 WHEREAS, the Board of County Commissioners and City Commission have entered
13 into a Blueprint 2020 Infrastructure Surtax Interlocal Agreement which will ensure that local
14 infrastructure projects and related services will continue to be provided to the unincorporated and
15 incorporated areas of Leon County in an effective and efficient manner; that economic
16 development projects having a general public purpose of improving local economies will be
17 funded; and that the operational and maintenance needs of parks and recreational facilities will
18 be adequately met; and

19 WHEREAS, pursuant to section 212.055(2)(d)3., Florida Statutes, the Board of County
20 Commissioners intends to make an allocation of the surtax proceeds for the purpose of funding
21 economic development projects; and

22 WHEREAS, the Board of County Commissioners and City Commission have determined
23 it appropriate to place the surtax extension referendum issue on the ballot at the November 4,
24 2014 General Election; and

WHEREAS, the notice requirements of section 100.342, Florida Statutes, must be met, which require a period of approximately thirty (30) days' publication of notice of the referendum prior to the election.

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

Section 1. Authorization. This Ordinance is authorized by section 212.055(2), Florida Statutes (2013), and other applicable law.

Section 2. Incorporation of Recitals. The foregoing recitals constitute essential findings of fact by the Board of County Commissioners and accordingly are hereby fully incorporated into this Ordinance by reference.

Section 3. Surtax extension. The surtax shall be and is hereby relevied, extended and continued at the rate of one percent (1%) commencing January 1, 2020 and continuing through December 31, 2039. The surtax shall be relevied, extended and continued in accordance with section 212.054 and section 212.055(2), Florida Statutes. This Section shall be effective upon passage of the surtax referendum described in Section 4 below.

Section 4. Referendum; ballot question; notice by publication. Pursuant to section 212.055(2)(a), Florida Statutes, a referendum election shall be held in Leon County, and the Supervisor of Elections is hereby directed and shall cause to be placed on the ballot for the November 4, 2014 General Election, the question of the approval or disapproval of the surtax set forth in this Ordinance, such question to appear on the ballot as follows:

ONE CENT LOCAL GOVERNMENT SURTAX EXTENSION

To provide for projects designed to improve roads; reduce traffic congestion; protect lakes and water quality; reduce flooding; expand and operate parks and recreational areas; invest in economic development; and other uses authorized under Florida law; and to seek matching funds for these purposes, shall the existing one cent sales

1 surtax within Leon County be extended until December 31, 2039, with
2 project expenditures subject to annual independent audit and review by
3 a citizens advisory committee?
4

5 _____ FOR the one-cent sales tax
6 _____ AGAINST the one-cent sales tax
7

8 The Supervisor of Elections shall ensure that notice of the referendum election shall be
9 published in accordance with the provisions of section 100.342, Florida Statutes. Proof of
10 publication shall be provided to the Chairman of the Board of County Commissioners.

11 **Section 5. Surtax proceeds.**

12 (1) *Administration, collection and distribution of proceeds.* The surtax shall be
13 administered, collected, and enforced in accordance with the provisions of section 212.054,
14 Florida Statutes and the rules promulgated by the Florida Department of Revenue. The proceeds
15 of the surtax shall be distributed to Leon County, the City of Tallahassee and the BP 2000
16 Intergovernmental Agency in accordance with the Blueprint 2020 Infrastructure Surtax Interlocal
17 Agreement dated May 14, 2014, as may be amended from time to time.

18 (2) *Dedication of proceeds.* Surtax proceeds shall be allocated and dedicated to
19 funding Blueprint 2020 Infrastructure Projects, Economic Development Projects having a
20 general public purpose of improving local economies, Leon County and City of Tallahassee
21 Projects, and Livable Infrastructure For Everyone (L.I.F.E.) Projects, as each is further described
22 in Resolution No. ____ of the Board of County Commissioners, as may be amended from time to
23 time, and which is attached hereto and incorporated herein as Exhibit A.

24 (3) *Project management structure.* The BP 2000 Intergovernmental Agency shall
25 constitute the management structure for the planning, construction and utilization of the surtax
26 proceeds dedicated to Blueprint 2020 Infrastructure Projects and Economic Development
27 Projects.

(4) *Creation of trust fund.* A trust fund within the county's accounts shall be created for the purpose of funding economic development projects having a general public purpose of improving local economies, including the funding of operational costs and incentives related to economic development.

(5) *Effective upon passage.* This Section 5 shall be effective only upon the passage of the surtax referendum authorized in Section 4 above.

Section 6. Codification. It is the intention of the Board of County Commissioners that the provisions of this Ordinance, including its recitals, shall become and be made a part of the Leon County Code, and codified as part of Chapter 11, Article IV, thereof, and that the word "ordinance" may be changed to "section", "article", or other appropriate word or phrase and the sections of this Ordinance may be renumbered or re-lettered to accomplish such intention; provided, however, that Sections 6, 7 and 8 of this Ordinance shall not be codified.

Section 7. Severability. It is declared to be the intent of the Board of County Commissioners that, if any section, subsection, sentence, clause, phrase, or portion of the Ordinance for any reason is held to be invalid or unconstitutional by any court of competent jurisdiction, such portion shall be deemed a separate, distinct, and independent provision and such holding shall not affect the validity of the remaining portions thereof.

Section 8. 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 10th day of June, 2014.

LEON COUNTY, FLORIDA

By: _____
Kristin Dozier, Chairman
Board of County Commissioners

1 ATTESTED BY:
2 BOB INZER, CLERK OF THE COURT
3 AND COMPTROLLER
4 LEON COUNTY, FLORIDA
5
6

7 By: _____
8 Bob Inzer, Clerk of Court and Comptroller
9 Leon County, Florida
10
11

12 APPROVED AS TO FORM:
13 COUNTY ATTORNEY'S OFFICE
14 LEON COUNTY, FLORIDA
15
16

17 By: _____
18 Herbert W. A. Thiele, Esq.
19 County Attorney
20
21

F13-00055

RESOLUTION NO. R14-_____

**A RESOLUTION OF THE BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS
OF LEON COUNTY, FLORIDA, IDENTIFYING INFRASTRUCTURE
PROJECTS AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS TO BE
FUNDED FROM THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT INFRASTRUCTURE
SURTAX EXTENSION.**

RECITALS

WHEREAS, the Board of County Commissioners and City Commission have determined that a significant community need exists for the extension of the local government infrastructure surtax to fund infrastructure projects and economic development projects; and

WHEREAS, section 212.055(2)(a)2., Florida Statutes, provides for the extension of a levy after approval at referendum of a local government infrastructure surtax; and

WHEREAS, the Board of County Commissioners created the Leon County Sales Tax Committee on September 13, 2011, consisting of both Leon County and City of Tallahassee appointees, to make recommendations on infrastructure projects and economic development proposals; and

WHEREAS, the Board of County Commissioners and City Commission have entered into a Blueprint 2020 Infrastructure Surtax Interlocal Agreement which will ensure that local infrastructure projects and related services will continue to be provided to the unincorporated and incorporated areas of Leon County in an effective and efficient manner; that economic development projects having a general public purpose of improving local economies will be funded; and that the operational and maintenance needs of parks and recreational facilities will be adequately met; and

WHEREAS, the County and City desire to further describe the infrastructure projects and economic development projects agreed upon to accomplish the public purposes set forth in these recitals.

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

Section 1. Recitals. The Recitals to this Resolution are incorporated herein and made a part hereon as if fully set forth below.

Section 2. Permissible Uses of Surtax Proceeds.

Permissible uses of surtax proceeds shall be restricted to the following categories:

- a. Stormwater and Water Quality Projects
- b. Transportation Improvement Projects
- c. Greenways, Parks and Recreation
- d. Economic Development Projects
- e. Public Buildings and Structures
- f. Parks and Recreational Area Operations and Maintenance
- g. Livable Infrastructure For Everyone (L.I.F.E.) Projects
- h. Other permissible uses set forth in section 212.055(2), Florida Statutes, as amended.

Section 3. Blueprint 2020 Infrastructure Projects.

Sixty-six percent (66%) of the surtax proceeds shall be allocated and dedicated for the purpose of funding Blueprint 2020 Infrastructure Projects, as follows (projects 1-27 represent first priority projects; projects 28-29 represent second priority projects):

Project 1, Capital Circle Southwest: Widen Capital Circle Southwest from Orange Avenue to Crawfordville Road (includes ROW, construction, stormwater for roadway improvements, water quality enhancements, and land acquisition for future greenway).

Project 2, Westside Student Corridor Gateway: Widen West Pensacola Street from Capital Circle Southwest to Appleyard Drive (includes ROW, construction, stormwater for roadway improvements, and land acquisition for future greenway). This project also includes funding for stormwater improvements in the Gum Creek/West Drainage Ditch, the gateway features and neighborhood connectivity.

Project 3, Airport Gateway: Springhill Road and Lake Bradford Road: Perform roadway improvements to Springhill Road from Capital Circle Southwest to Orange Avenue and Lake Bradford Road from Orange Avenue to Gaines Street (includes ROW, construction, gateway streetscaping, stormwater for roadway improvements, and enhanced landscape).

Project 4, Southside Gateway Enrichment: Widen Woodville Highway from Capital Circle Southwest to Tram Road (includes ROW, construction, gateway streetscaping, and stormwater for roadway improvements); enhance the landscape of Crawfordville Highway and stormwater facilities, and neighborhood connectivity.

Project 5, North Monroe Gateway: Develop gateway enhancements for North Monroe Street from I-10 to 7th Avenue (includes signage, art, crosswalks and other pedestrian safety enhancements).

Project 6, Build Bike Route System: Continue implementation of the Bicycle and Pedestrian Master Plan.

Project 7, County/City Sidewalk Projects: Construction of sidewalks.

Project 8, Implement Greenways Master Plan Phase I: Continue implementation of the Greenways Master Plan.

Project 9, Northwest Connector Corridor: Widen Tharpe Street from Ocala Road to Capital Circle Northwest (includes ROW, construction, stormwater for roadway improvements, and land acquisition for future greenway). This project also includes funding for the Park Place Recreational Area and neighborhood connectivity.

Project 10, Lake Lafayette and St. Marks Regional Linear Park: Develop Lake Lafayette and St. Marks Regional Linear Park (includes construction, stormwater study and improvements, and land acquisition for future greenway) and stormwater and recreational improvements in Tom Brown Park.

Project 11, Market District Activity Center Connectivity: Implement the Market District Corridor Placemaking Action Plan (includes construction, stormwater improvements, greenway connections, streetscaping, and gateway enhancements).

Project 12, Midtown Placemaking: Implement the Midtown Placemaking Action Plan (includes construction, stormwater improvements, streetscaping, and gateway enhancements).

Project 13, College Avenue Placemaking: Implement the College Avenue Placemaking Action Plan (includes construction, stormwater improvements, streetscaping, and gateway enhancements).

Project 14, Monroe-Adams Corridor Placemaking: Implement the Monroe-Adams Corridor Placemaking Action Plan (includes construction, stormwater improvements, underground utilities, streetscaping, and gateway enhancements).

Project 15, Northeast Corridor Connector: Widen Bannerman Road from Thomasville Road to Tekesta Drive (includes ROW, construction, stormwater for roadway improvements, and land acquisition for future greenway), develop multi-use trails, greenway and neighborhood connectivity.

Project 16, StarMetro: Provide bus stop amenities (including bench, shelter, or other structures), and make bus stops ADA compliant and enhance service for customers at major transfer points.

Project 17, Operating Costs for Parks Built with Surtax Funds: Operation and maintenance of parks built with surtax funds.

Project 18, Desoto Winter Encampment: Develop the Desoto Winter Encampment site.

Project 19, Northeast Park: Develop a Northeast Park.

Project 20, Water Quality and Stormwater Improvements: Water Quality Program: Stormwater, sewer and/or water quality retrofit to be split 50/50 between County and City.

Project 21, Florida A&M Entry Points: Develop entry points to Florida A&M University at Osceola Street/Adams Street and Perry Street/Gamble Street.

Project 22, Orange/Meridian Placemaking: Implement the Orange/Meridian Placemaking project (includes construction, stormwater improvements, streetscaping, and bus stop enhancements).

Project 23, Beautification and Improvements to the Fairgrounds: Construct improvements to the fairgrounds infrastructure.

Project 24, Orange Avenue Widening from Adams Street to Springhill Road: Widen Orange Avenue from Adams Street to Springhill Road (includes ROW, construction, and stormwater for roadway improvements).

Project 25, Northeast Gateway: Welaunee Critical Area Plan Regional Infrastructure Phase I: Develop Welaunee Boulevard from Fleischman to Shamrock, and two-lane Shamrock Way extension from Centerville to Welaunee Boulevard North (includes ROW, construction, stormwater for roadway improvements). This Project is conditioned upon: (i) reimbursement by developer(s) to BP 2000 Intergovernmental Agency for any developer(s) required transportation improvements (reasonable repayment timelines would be established); (ii) Any cost (inclusive of right of way) related to the greenway may be used as a direct offset to any developer(s) required transportation improvement costs; (iii) that portion of the project involving land owned by the City of Tallahassee will only require reimbursement if sold and developed privately; and (vi) anticipated developer(s) reimbursements are to be recognized as potential future resources for BP 2000 Intergovernmental Agency.

Project 26, Alternative Sewer Solutions Study: Study and develop preferred options for management alternatives to traditional onsite sewage treatment and disposal systems in the unincorporated areas of Leon County, including the Primary Springs Protection Zone; identify preferred options for responsible management entities, including recommendations for financing and management structures for identified preferred options; recommend regulatory measures; identify other issues related to sewage treatment and disposal system financing.

Project 27, Tallahassee-Leon County Animal Service Center: Provide capital improvements to the Tallahassee-Leon County Animal Service Center.

Project 28, Implement Greenways Master Plan Phase II: Continue implementation of the Greenways Master Plan.

Project 29, Northeast Gateway: Welaunee Critical Area Plan Regional Infrastructure Phase II: Develop Welaunee Boulevard North from Shamrock Way to Roberts Road, and Shamrock Way, from Welaunee Boulevard to U.S. 90 (includes ROW, construction, stormwater for roadway improvements). This project also includes improvements to the Miccosukee Canopy Road Greenway trailhead at the intersection of Fleischmann Road and Crump Road. Second priority implementation shall not occur until such time as adequate transportation connections north of Roberts Road, to allow the traffic to flow through to Thomasville Road, have been identified and funded.

Section 4. Economic Development Projects.

Twelve percent (12%) of the surtax proceeds shall be allocated and dedicated for the purpose of funding Blueprint 2020 Economic Development Projects having a general public purpose of improving local economies, as follows:

1. Madison Mile Convention District: Up to \$20 million of surtax proceeds will be used to construct a convention center on or near the existing Donald L. Tucker Civic Center site as part of a larger Florida State University redevelopment and master planning effort to attract a full service hotel to the Madison District. The final determination on the level of funding to be provided and the time period for said funding is subject to approval by the BP 2000 Intergovernmental Agency at the time of project consideration and the execution of formal agreements among

all parties to the project.

2. Regional Airport Growth and Development (Part I): Up to \$5.5 million of surtax proceeds shall be used to upgrade the existing hanger facilities at the Tallahassee Regional Airport, provide the necessary utility infrastructure to construct additional hangers, and develop 1,000 acres of airport property for lease. Funding is subject to approval by the BP 2000 Intergovernmental Agency at the time of project consideration.
3. Regional Airport Growth and Development (Part II): Up to \$8.6 million of surtax proceeds would be used to create an international passenger processing facility, support international user fee expenses, and provide additional training support to Airport staff in accordance to the Tallahassee Regional Airport's Ten-Year Growth and Development Plan.
4. The following proposals are to be evaluated by the Blueprint 2020 Economic Development Coordinating Committee for consideration, as recommended by the Leon County Sales Tax Committee. Recommendations are to be forwarded to the BP 2000 Intergovernmental Agency for its consideration, as follows:
 - A. Entrepreneurial Development Fund: This proposal will provide a source of funding from which to enhance present and develop new entrepreneurial support programs.
 - B. Minority & Women Business Investment Fund: This proposal will provide microloans to help minority and women owned small businesses and entrepreneurs.
 - C. Technology & Innovation Incubators: This proposal will provide funds

to be used to support existing incubation programs and/or start new ones.

- D. Business Retention, Expansion & Attraction Fund: This proposal will provide the community a toolkit to grow local businesses and attract companies that pay higher than average wages.
- E. Economic Opportunity Rapid Response Fund: This proposal will provide resources to quickly leverage and close the gap between state incentives and project needs.
- F. Quantum Leaps & Signature Festivals: This proposal seeks to grow and support the City of Tallahassee and Leon County as a cultural destination through festivals and the arts by providing grants for festivals that draw tourists, grants to support new and expanding cultural offerings, and grants to propel cultural organizations to a new level of sustainability.
- G. South Monroe / Adams Corridor Catalyst: This proposal will provide aesthetic and community funding associated with the Monroe-Adams Street Corridor Action Plan, funding to support an additional Florida A&M University (FAMU) Small Business Development Center location on the Southside over a ten-year period, and funding for the FAMU Urban Agriculture Project to increase access to locally grown foods and increase urban farming and related business opportunities through workforce training.
- H. Raising the Ship Talent Development: This proposal will provide

funding for an in-depth assessment of job seekers and estimated employment needs, capital funding for a Southeast Regional Center of Excellence, and programmatic funding to support a Socially Responsible Enterprise.

5. Additional economic development projects and staffing needs including, but not limited to, the following uses:
 - A. Staffing needs specific to economic development projects.
 - B. Project and program consultants specific to economic development projects.
 - C. Other key economic development projects and opportunities that may arise over the term of the surtax extension levy.

Section 5. Livable Infrastructure For Everyone (L.I.F.E.) Projects.

Two percent (2%) of the surtax proceeds shall be allocated and dedicated for the purpose of funding the L.I.F.E. Projects in both the incorporated and unincorporated areas of Leon County, by addressing core infrastructure needs therein. Use of surtax proceeds for L.I.F.E. Projects shall be authorized by the Board of County Commissioners.

Section 6. Dedicated Leon County Projects.

Ten percent (10%) of the surtax proceeds shall be allocated and dedicated for the purpose of funding Leon County Projects, which may only be used for the following purposes:

- a. Transportation Resurfacing Projects;
- b. Transportation Intersection Improvement Projects; and
- c. Other statutorily authorized uses approved by the Board of County Commissioners.

Section 7. Dedicated City of Tallahassee Projects.

Ten percent (10%) of the surtax proceeds shall be allocated and dedicated for the purpose of funding City of Tallahassee Projects, which may only be used for the following purposes:

- a. Transportation Projects;
- b. Stormwater and Water Quality;
- c. Parks and Recreational Facilities;
- d. Gateway Enhancements;
- e. Greenway and Bike Trails; and
- f. Other statutorily authorized uses approved by the City Commission.

Section 8. This Resolution shall be effective upon adoption.

DONE AND ADOPTED by the Board of County Commissioners of Leon County, Florida, this 10th day of June, 2014.

LEON COUNTY, FLORIDA

BY: _____
Kristin Dozier, Chairman
Board of County Commissioners

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

BY: _____

Approved as to Form:
Leon County Attorney's Office

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

BLUEPRINT 2020 INFRASTRUCTURE SURTAX INTERLOCAL AGREEMENT

THIS BLUEPRINT 2020 INFRASTRUCTURE SURTAX INTERLOCAL AGREEMENT ("Agreement") is made and entered into this 14th day of May, 2014, by and between LEON COUNTY, a political subdivision of the State of Florida ("County"), and the CITY OF TALLAHASSEE, a Florida municipal corporation ("City").

RECITALS

WHEREAS, it is of benefit to all the citizens of the County and the City that both governments cooperate to resolve community problems; and,

WHEREAS, a significant community need exists for the extension of the local government infrastructure surtax; and,

WHEREAS, section 212.055(2)(a)2., Florida Statutes, provides for the extension of a levy after approval at referendum of a local government infrastructure surtax; and,

WHEREAS, section 212.055(2)(c)1., Florida Statutes, provides for interlocal agreements to be entered into between counties and municipalities within those counties; and,

WHEREAS, it is the desire of the County and the City to enter into such an interlocal agreement to establish the amount of such levy, the distribution of proceeds between the County and City, and the uses of such proceeds; and

WHEREAS, the Board of County Commissioners created the Leon County Sales Tax Committee on September 13, 2011, consisting of both County and City appointees, to make recommendations on infrastructure projects and economic development proposals; and

WHEREAS, the County and the City wish to enter into an agreement that will ensure that local infrastructure projects and economic development programs and related services will continue to be provided to the unincorporated and incorporated areas of Leon County in an effective and efficient manner; and

WHEREAS, the County and City desire to enter into an agreement to accomplish the public purposes set forth in these recitals.

NOW, THEREFORE, in consideration of the following mutual promises and covenants, and other good and valuable consideration, the sufficiency of which is being acknowledged, the County and City hereby agree as follows:

SECTION 1. Term and Termination.

The Term of this Agreement shall commence on this 14th day of May, 2014 and shall continue in full force and effect in accordance with the terms hereof. In no event shall this Agreement be rescinded or terminated until (a) all bonds, notes and other evidences

of indebtedness of the BP 2000 Intergovernmental Agency and the interest thereon shall have been paid or adequate provision for such payment shall have been made in accordance with the instruments governing such bonds, notes and other evidences of indebtedness and (b) all contractual obligations undertaken by the BP 2000 Intergovernmental Agency, all obligations and liabilities, and all liens, charges and encumbrances to which property of the BP 2000 Intergovernmental Agency is subject shall have been satisfied, released or adequately provided for, unless earlier terminated pursuant to the provisions of Section 4.a. hereof.

SECTION 2. Conditions Precedent.

This Agreement shall become effective upon the occurrence of (i) the execution of this Agreement by the proper officers of the County and the City; (ii) upon filing with the Clerk of the Circuit Court of Leon County, Florida, as required by section 163.01(11), Florida Statutes; and (iii) approval by the majority of the electors of the County voting on a referendum on the surtax to be conducted on November 4, 2014.

Notwithstanding any other provision of this Section 2, the effectiveness of Section 11 of this Agreement is specifically conditioned upon the adoption of an ordinance by the Board of County Commissioners pursuant to section 212.055(2), Florida Statutes, regarding a referendum on the extension of this levy of the discretionary sales surtax of 1% being placed on the November 4, 2014 Ballot. Failure of any condition precedent in accordance with this Section 2 shall not be considered a default hereunder, and the Parties shall have no further liability in respect to this Agreement.

SECTION 3. Infrastructure Surtax Extension.

The local government infrastructure surtax shall be extended pursuant to the provisions of section 212.055(2), Florida Statutes, effective January 1, 2020 and shall expire on December 31, 2039. The local government infrastructure surtax levy shall be continued at the rate of 1%.

SECTION 4. Blueprint 2000 Intergovernmental Agency.

a. BP 2000 Intergovernmental Agency and Amended Interlocal Agreement; Citizen Advisory Committee; Economic Development Coordinating Committee.

Pursuant to section 163.01(7), Florida Statutes, the County and the City created an Intergovernmental Agency ("BP 2000 Intergovernmental Agency") to govern the project management structure for the project planning and construction of the Blueprint 2000 Projects listed in the Amended and Restated Interlocal Agreement dated February 1, 2003 ("Amended Interlocal Agreement"). Except as otherwise provided herein, it is the intent of the Parties that the BP 2000 Intergovernmental Agency shall provide the management structure for Blueprint 2020 Infrastructure Projects and Economic Development Programs described in Section 7 hereof.

Nothing in this Agreement is intended to alter, change or otherwise modify the provisions of the Amended Interlocal Agreement. The Parties further agree that should the conditions precedent set forth in Section 2 above occur, the Parties shall negotiate and enter into a new or amended interlocal agreement which will authorize utilization of the BP 2000 Intergovernmental Agency and its project management structure for the planning and construction of the Blueprint 2020 Infrastructure Projects and Economic Development Programs described in Section 7 hereof, and to otherwise incorporate the provisions set forth in this Agreement, and thereupon this Agreement shall automatically terminate.

b. Citizen Advisory Committee.

1. A Citizen Advisory Committee was established pursuant to the Amended Interlocal Agreement to serve in an advisory capacity to the BP 2000 Intergovernmental Agency.

2. The Citizen Advisory Committee, with respect to Blueprint 2020 Infrastructure Projects and Economic Development Programs, shall hereafter consist of fourteen members serving three year staggered terms.

Four members shall be selected by the BP 2000 Intergovernmental Agency from a list of applicants which shall include at least one from each of the following categories: a financial expert with bonding experience; a natural scientist/ biologist, and a planner. The BP 2000 Intergovernmental Agency shall take into consideration as part of the selection process those individuals that formerly served on the Economic and Environmental Citizens Committee (EECC).

Three members shall be selected by the BP 2000 Intergovernmental Agency from a list of three names for each position provided by the Citizens Advisory Committee and shall include one member from the civil rights community, one member from the elderly community, and one member from the disability community.

The remaining seven members shall be selected as follows:

- 1- Board Member of the Greater Tallahassee Chamber of Commerce
- 1 - Board Member of the Capital City Chamber of Commerce
- 1 - Board Member of the Big Bend Minority Chamber of Commerce
- 1 - Chairperson of the Planning Commission or designee thereof
- 1 - Representative from Council of Neighborhood Associations
- 1 - Representative from the Big Bend Environmental Forum
- 1 - Representative from the Network of Entrepreneurs and Business Advocates in Tallahassee

3. Responsibilities of the Citizen Advisory Committee shall be to review work plans, economic development program recommendations, financial audits and performance audits and make recommendations to the BP 2000 Intergovernmental Agency.

c. Economic Development Coordinating Committee.

1. With respect to Blueprint 2020 Infrastructure Projects and Economic Programs, a technical coordinating committee for economic development programs is hereby created and established to provide professional advice and technical expertise to the BP 2000 Intergovernmental Agency to be known as the Economic Development Coordinating Committee (EDCC). The EDCC shall serve as the BP 2000 Intergovernmental Agency's advisor on economic development matters.

2. The EDCC shall evaluate those economic development proposals recommended for consideration by the Leon County Sales Tax Committee as set forth in Section 7.b.4. A-H. below. The EDCC shall afford the organizations that developed each of these proposals the opportunity to refine and present their economic development proposal for EDCC consideration. The EDCC shall make funding and programmatic recommendations to the BP 2000 Intergovernmental Agency; perform a biennial review of the implementation, operation, and performance of economic development programs and projects funded with surtax proceeds, to ensure accountability; and such other duties as shall be provided in the BP 2000 Intergovernmental Agency Bylaws or as prescribed by the BP 2000 Intergovernmental Agency.

3. The Chairmanship of the EDCC shall rotate biennially between the County and City staff designees. The membership of the EDCC shall consist of the following representatives or their staff designees:

- County Administrator Designee
- City Manager Designee
- TCC Vice President of Economic & Workforce Development
- FSU Vice President of Research
- FAMU Vice President of Research
- Executive Director of Leon County Research and Development Authority
- CEO of CareerSource Capital Region
- President of the Greater Tallahassee/ Leon County Chamber of Commerce
- President of the Capital City Chamber of Commerce
- President of the Big Bend Minority Chamber of Commerce

4. In order to provide transparency and accountability for economic development programs utilizing surtax proceeds, all financial activities shall be audited in accordance with the fiscal controls adopted by the Parties and as otherwise set forth in the BP 2000 Intergovernmental Agency Bylaws.

5. The BP 2000 Intergovernmental Agency shall:
- A. Require any organization providing economic development programing with surtax funds to maintain detailed records of activities and expenditures for the Term of this Agreement.
 - B. Ensure full accounting transparency of all economic development programs throughout the Term of this Agreement.
 - C. Produce periodic reports detailing the relevant performance metrics of each funded program.
 - D. Allocate sufficient funding, as needed, from the economic development portion of the surtax proceeds, to provide the financial oversight and accountability measures prescribed in this Agreement and the BP 2000 Intergovernmental Agency Bylaws.
 - E. Determine the appropriate staffing and support levels for the EDCC prior to the EDCC's first meeting, which shall occur not later than February 16, 2018. At a minimum, the staff support for the EDCC shall be comprised of the County and City Economic Development Directors and a representative of the official economic development organization of the community. The BP 2000 Intergovernmental Agency may designate the economic development organization of the community as the primary liaison to the EDCC to prepare agenda materials, notice meetings, maintain records, and present information in coordination with the County and City Economic Development Directors.

SECTION 5. Distribution of Surtax Proceeds

The proceeds of the surtax extension levied in accord with this Agreement (including revenue derived from bonds issued to advance fund Infrastructure Projects and Economic Development Programs described herein) shall be distributed into the appropriate trust fund account throughout the term of this Agreement, as follows:

<u>Trust Fund Account</u>	<u>Share of Total Proceeds</u>
Blueprint 2020 Infrastructure Projects	66%
Blueprint 2020 Economic Development Programs	12%
Leon County Projects	10%
City of Tallahassee Projects	10%
L.I.F.E. Projects	2%

The Parties agree that 80% of the total proceeds shall be used for Blueprint 2020 Infrastructure Projects, Economic Development Programs and Liveable Infrastructure For Everyone (L.I.F.E.) Projects further described in Section 7 below. The Parties shall cause 66% of the total proceeds to be placed in the BP 2000 Intergovernmental Agency Blueprint 2020 Infrastructure Projects trust fund account to be created hereby, within ten

(10) working days of its receipt. The Parties shall cause 12% of the total proceeds to be placed in the BP 2000 Intergovernmental Agency Blueprint 2020 Economic Development Programs trust fund account to be created hereby, within ten (10) working days of its receipt. The Parties shall cause 2% of the total proceeds to be placed in the Liveable Infrastructure For Everyone Projects trust fund account to be created hereby, within ten (10) working days of its receipt. The Intergovernmental Management Committee shall administer the spending of those funds on the projects and programs listed in Section 7.a. and b. below.

SECTION 6. Permissible Uses of Surtax Proceeds.

Permissible uses of surtax proceeds shall be restricted to the following categories:

- a. Stormwater and Water Quality Projects
- b. Transportation Improvement Projects
- c. Greenways, Parks and Recreation
- d. Economic Development Programs
- e. Public Buildings and Structures
- f. Parks and Recreational Area Operations
- g. L.I.F.E. Projects
- h. Other permissible uses set forth in section 212.055(2), Florida Statutes, as amended.

SECTION 7. Blueprint 2020 Infrastructure Projects, Economic Development Programs and L.I.F.E. Projects.

a. BLUEPRINT 2020 INFRASTRUCTURE PROJECTS

The 66% share of the surtax proceeds which are dedicated to Blueprint 2020 Infrastructure Projects, shall be used for the purpose of funding Blueprint 2020 Infrastructure Projects as approved by the BP 2000 Intergovernmental Agency, as follows (1-27 represent first priority projects; 28-29 represent second priority projects):

Project 1, Capital Circle Southwest: Funding to widen Capital Circle Southwest from Orange Avenue to Crawfordville Road (includes ROW, construction, stormwater for roadway improvements, water quality enhancements, and land acquisition for future greenway) (Exhibit 1).

Project 2, Westside Student Corridor Gateway: Funding to widen West Pensacola Street from Capital Circle Southwest to Appleyard Drive (includes ROW, construction, stormwater for roadway improvements, and land acquisition for future greenway). Also includes funding for stormwater improvements in the Gum Creek/West Drainage Ditch, the gateway features and neighborhood connectivity (Exhibit 2).

Project 3, Airport Gateway: Springhill Road and Lake Bradford Road: Funding to perform roadway improvements to Springhill Road from Capital Circle Southwest to Orange Avenue and Lake Bradford Road from Orange Avenue to Gaines Street (includes ROW, construction, gateway streetscaping, stormwater for roadway improvements, and enhanced landscape) (Exhibit 3).

Project 4, Southside Gateway Enrichment: Funding to widen Woodville Highway from Capital Circle Southwest to Tram Road (includes ROW, construction, gateway streetscaping, and stormwater for roadway improvements) enhanced landscape of Crawfordville Highway and stormwater facilities, and neighborhood connectivity (Exhibit 4).

Project 5, North Monroe Gateway: Funding to develop gateway enhancements for North Monroe Street from I-10 to 7th Avenue (includes signage, art, crosswalks and other pedestrian safety enhancements) (Exhibit 5).

Project 6, Build Bike Route System: Funding to continue implementation of the Bicycle and Pedestrian Master Plan (Exhibit 6).

Project 7, County/City Sidewalk Projects: Funding for sidewalks to be split 50/50 between County and City (Exhibit 7).

Project 8, Implement Greenways Master Plan Phase I: Funding to continue implementation of the Greenways Master Plan (Exhibit 8).

Project 9, Northwest Connector Corridor: Funding to widen Tharpe Street from Ocala Road to Capital Circle Northwest (includes ROW, construction, stormwater for roadway improvements, and land acquisition for future greenway). Also includes funding for Park Place Recreational Area and neighborhood connectivity (Exhibit 9).

Project 10, Lake Lafayette and St. Marks Regional Linear Park: Funding to develop Lake Lafayette and St. Marks Regional Linear Park (includes construction, stormwater study and improvements, and land acquisition for future greenway) and stormwater and recreation improvements in Tom Brown Park (Exhibit 10).

Project 11, Market District Activity Center Connectivity: Funding to implement the Market District Corridor Placemaking Action Plan (includes construction,

stormwater improvements, greenway connections, streetscaping, and gateway enhancements) (Exhibit 11).

Project 12, Midtown Placemaking: Funding to implement the Midtown Placemaking Action Plan (includes construction, stormwater improvements, streetscaping, and gateway enhancements) (Exhibit 12).

Project 13, College Avenue Placemaking: Funding to implement the College Avenue Placemaking Action Plan (includes construction, stormwater improvements, streetscaping, and gateway enhancements) (Exhibit 13).

Project 14, Monroe-Adams Corridor Placemaking: Funding to implement the Monroe-Adams Corridor Placemaking Action Plan (includes construction, stormwater improvements, underground utilities, streetscaping, and gateway enhancements) (Exhibit 14).

Project 15, Northeast Corridor Connector: Funding to widen Bannerman Road from Thomasville Road to Tekesta Drive (includes ROW, construction, stormwater for roadway improvements, and land acquisition for future greenway), multi-use trails, greenway and neighborhood connectivity (Exhibit 15).

Project 16, StarMetro: Funding to provide bus stop amenities (including bench, shelter, or other structure). Also includes funding to make bus stops ADA compliant and enhance service for customers at major transfer points (Exhibit 16).

Project 17, Operating Costs for Parks Built with Surtax Funds: Funding for the operation and maintenance of parks to be split County (50%) and City (50%) (Exhibit 17).

Project 18, Desoto Winter Encampment: Funding to develop the Desoto Winter Encampment site (Exhibit 18).

Project 19, Northeast Park: Funding to develop a Northeast Park (Exhibit 19).

Project 20, Water Quality and Stormwater Improvements: Water Quality Program: Funding for stormwater, sewer and/or water quality retrofit to be split 50/50 between County and City (Exhibit 20).

Project 21, Florida A&M Entry Points: Funding to develop entry points to Florida A&M University at Osceola Street/Adams Street and Perry Street/Gamble Street (Exhibit 21).

Project 22, Orange/Meridian Placemaking: Funding to implement the Orange/Meridian Placemaking project (includes construction, stormwater improvements, streetscaping, and bus stop enhancements) (Exhibit 22).

Project 23, Beautification and Improvements to the Fairgrounds: Funding to construct improvements to the fairgrounds infrastructure (Exhibit 23).

Project 24, Orange Avenue Widening from Adams Street to Springhill Road: Funding to widen Orange Avenue from Adams Street to Springhill Road (includes ROW, construction, and stormwater for roadway improvements) (Exhibit 24).

Project 25, Northeast Gateway: Welaunee Critical Area Plan Regional Infrastructure Phase I: Funding to develop Welaunee Boulevard from Fleischman to Shamrock, and two-lane Shamrock Way extension from Centerville to Welaunee Boulevard North (includes ROW, construction, stormwater for roadway improvements). Project shall be conditioned upon: (i) reimbursement by developer(s) to BP 2000 Intergovernmental Agency for any developer(s) required transportation improvements (reasonable repayment timelines would be established); (ii) Any cost (inclusive of right of way) related to the greenway may be used as a direct offset to any developer(s) required transportation improvement costs; (iii) that portion of the project involving land owned by the City of Tallahassee will only require reimbursement if sold and developed privately; and (vi) anticipated developer(s) reimbursements are to be recognized as potential future resources for BP 2000 Intergovernmental Agency (Exhibit 25).

Project 26, Alternative Sewer Solutions Study: Funding to study and develop preferred options for management alternatives to traditional onsite sewage treatment and disposal systems in the unincorporated areas of Leon County, including the Primary Springs Protection Zone; identify preferred options for responsible management entities, including recommendations for financing and management structures for identified preferred options; recommend regulatory measures; identify other issues related to sewage treatment and disposal system financing (Exhibit 26).

Project 27, Tallahassee-Leon County Animal Service Center: Funding for capital improvements to the Tallahassee-Leon County Animal Service Center (Exhibit 27).

Project 28, Implement Greenways Master Plan Phase II: Funding to continue implementation of the Greenways Master Plan (Exhibit 28).

Project 29, Northeast Gateway: Welaunee Critical Area Plan Regional Infrastructure Phase II: Funding to develop Welaunee Boulevard North from Shamrock Way to Roberts Road, and Shamrock Way, from Welaunee Boulevard to U.S. 90 (includes ROW, construction, stormwater for roadway improvements). Funding also includes improvements to the Miccosukee Canopy Road Greenway trailhead at the intersection of Fleischmann Road and Crump Road. Second priority implementation shall not occur until such time as adequate transportation connections north of Roberts Road, to allow the traffic to flow through to Thomasville Road, have been identified and funded (Exhibit 29).

b. BLUEPRINT 2020 ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS

The 12% share of the surtax proceeds which are dedicated to Economic Development Programs, shall be used for the purpose of funding Blueprint 2020 Economic Development Programs, as approved by the BP 2000 Intergovernmental Agency, as follows:

1. Madison Mile Convention District: Up to \$20 million of sales tax proceeds would be used to construct a convention center on or near the existing Donald L. Tucker Civic Center site as part of a larger Florida State University redevelopment and master planning effort to attract a full service hotel to the Madison District. The final determination on the level of funding to be provided and the time period for said funding is subject to approval by the BP 2000 Intergovernmental Agency at the time of project consideration and the execution of formal agreements among all parties to the project.

2. Regional Airport Growth and Development (Part I): Up to \$5.5 million of sales tax proceeds would be used to upgrade existing hanger facilities at the Tallahassee Regional Airport, provide the necessary utility infrastructure to construct additional hangers, and develop 1,000 acres of airport property for lease. Funding is subject to approval by the BP 2000 Intergovernmental Agency at the time of project consideration.

3. Regional Airport Growth and Development (Part II): Up to \$8.6 million of sales tax proceeds would be used to create an international passenger processing facility, support international user fee expenses, and provide additional training support to Airport staff in accordance to the Tallahassee Regional Airport's Ten-Year Growth and Development Plan.

4. The following proposals are to be evaluated by the Blueprint 2020 EDCC for consideration, as recommended by the Leon County Sales Tax Committee, and recommendations are to be forwarded to the BP 2000 Intergovernmental Agency regarding the utilization of the economic development portion of the sales tax proceeds in accordance with section 4.c.2. above, as follows:

- A. Entrepreneurial Development Fund: This proposal provides a source of funding from which to enhance present and develop new entrepreneurial support programs.
- B. Minority & Women Business Investment Fund: This proposal provides microloans to help minority and women owned small businesses and entrepreneurs.
- C. Technology & Innovation Incubators: This proposal provides funds to be used to support existing incubation programs and/or start new ones.
- D. Business Retention, Expansion & Attraction Fund: This proposal

provides the community a toolkit to grow local businesses and attract companies that pay higher than average wages.

- E. Economic Opportunity Rapid Response Fund: This proposal provides resources to quickly leverage and close the gap between state incentives and project needs.
 - F. Quantum Leaps & Signature Festivals: This proposal seeks to grow and support Tallahassee as a cultural destination through festivals and the arts by providing grants for festivals that draw tourists, grants to support new and expanding cultural offerings, and grants to propel cultural organizations to a new level of sustainability.
 - G. South Monroe / Adams Corridor Catalyst: This proposal provides aesthetic and community funding associated with the Monroe-Adams Street Corridor Action Plan, funding to support an additional Florida A&M University (FAMU) Small Business Development Center location on the Southside over a ten-year period, and funding for the FAMU Urban Agriculture Project to increase access to locally grown foods and increase urban farming and related business opportunities through workforce training.
 - H. Raising the Ship Talent Development: This proposal provides funding for an in-depth assessment of job seekers and estimated employment needs, capital funding for a Southeast Regional Center of Excellence, and programmatic funding to support a Socially Responsible Enterprise.
5. Additional economic development projects and staffing needs including, but not limited to, the following uses:
- A. Staffing needs specific to economic development.
 - B. Project and program consultants specific to economic development.
 - C. Other key economic development projects and opportunities that may arise over the Term of this Agreement.

c. LIVABLE INFRASTRUCTURE FOR EVERYONE (L.I.F.E.) PROJECTS.

The 2% share of the surtax proceeds which are dedicated to L.I.F.E. Projects shall be used for the purpose of funding the L.I.F.E. Projects in both the incorporated and unincorporated areas of Leon County, by addressing core infrastructure needs therein. Use of surtax proceeds for L.I.F.E. Projects shall be authorized by the Board of County Commissioners.

SECTION 8. Changes to Blueprint 2020 Infrastructure Projects and Economic Development Programs

The projects and programs set forth in Section 7.a. and b.1., b.2., and b.3 hereof may only be amended to a substantial degree if circumstances call for a substantial change and if the Blueprint 2000 Intergovernmental Agency approves the change by a supermajority vote of the members of each Party, after taking into consideration the recommendations of the Citizens' Advisory Committee, the Blueprint 2000 Technical Coordinating Committee, and the Intergovernmental Management Committee. Such a vote will not be taken until the BP 2000 Intergovernmental Agency holds at least two (2) noticed public hearings. Otherwise the above projects and programs set forth in section 7.a. and b., hereof may be amended upon majority vote of the BP 2000 Intergovernmental Agency.

SECTION 9. Dedicated Leon County Projects.

The 10% share of the proceeds dedicated to Leon County projects may only be used for the following purposes:

- a. Transportation Resurfacing Projects;
- b. Transportation Intersection Improvement Projects;
- c. Other statutorily authorized uses approved by the Board of County Commissioners.

SECTION 10. Dedicated City of Tallahassee Projects.

The 10% share of the proceeds dedicated to City of Tallahassee projects may only be used for the following purposes:

- a. Transportation Projects;
- b. Stormwater and Water Quality;
- c. Parks and Recreational Facilities;
- d. Gateway Enhancements;
- e. Greenway and Bike Trails; and
- f. Other statutorily authorized uses approved by the City Commission.

SECTION 11. Ballot Title and Summary Language

The ballot title and summary language to be used for the referendum for the extension of the local government infrastructure surtax shall be set forth in an ordinance to be considered by the Board of County Commissioners and shall read as follows:

ONE CENT LOCAL GOVERNMENT SURTAX EXTENSION

To provide for projects designed to improve roads; reduce traffic congestion; protect lakes and water quality; reduce flooding; expand and operate parks and recreational areas; invest in economic development; and other uses authorized under Florida law; and to seek matching funds for these purposes; shall the existing one cent sales surtax within Leon County be extended until December 31, 2039, with project expenditures subject to annual independent audit and review by a citizens advisory committee?

_____ FOR the one cent sales tax
_____ AGAINST the one cent sales tax

SECTION 12. Exhibits.

Exhibits 1-29, inclusive, attached hereto shall be deemed incorporated herein and made part of this Agreement, as if fully set forth below.

SECTION 13. General Provisions.

- a. Governing Law and Venue. This Agreement shall be governed by and construed in accordance with the laws of the State of Florida. Any action to enforce any of the provisions of this Agreement shall be maintained in Tallahassee, Leon County, Florida.
- b. Waiver. Failure to insist upon strict compliance with any term, covenant or condition of this Agreement shall not be deemed a waiver of it. No waiver or relinquishment of a right or power under this Agreement shall be deemed a waiver of that right or power at any other time.
- c. Modification. This Agreement shall not be extended, changed or modified, except in writing duly executed by the Parties hereto.
- d. Entire Agreement. This Agreement constitutes the entire agreement between the Parties with respect to the matters contained herein, and all prior agreements or arrangements between them with respect to such matters are superseded by this Agreement.
- e. Headings. Headings in this Agreement are for convenience only and shall not be used to interpret or construe its provisions.

- f. Ambiguity. This Agreement has been negotiated by the Parties upon the advice of counsel and, in the event of an ambiguity herein, such ambiguity shall not be construed against any Party as the author hereof.

SECTION 14. Recordation.

A copy of this Agreement and all subsequent amendments thereto shall be filed with the Clerk of the Circuit Court of Leon County and with other such agencies of the State of Florida as may be required by law.

The County shall record this Agreement with the Leon County Clerk of the Court upon execution by the Parties in compliance with section 163.01(11), Florida Statutes. Upon return of the recorded Agreement, the County shall deliver a copy of same to the City.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the Parties hereto, through their duly authorized representative, have executed this Blueprint 2020 Infrastructure Surtax Interlocal Agreement as of the date set forth above.

LEON COUNTY, FLORIDA

By: Kristin Dozier
Kristin Dozier, Chairman
Board of County Commissioners



ATTEST:

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

By: Betsy Coxen

Approved as to Form:
Leon County Attorney's Office

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

A True Copy
Attest:

Bob Inzer
Clerk & Comptroller
Leon County, Florida

By: [Signature]
Deputy Clerk



CITY OF TALLAHASSEE

By: John Marks
John Marks, Mayor
City of Tallahassee

ATTEST:

By: James O. Cooke
City Treasurer/Clerk

Approved as to Form:

By: Lewis E. Shelley, Esq.
City Attorney

Capital Circle Southwest

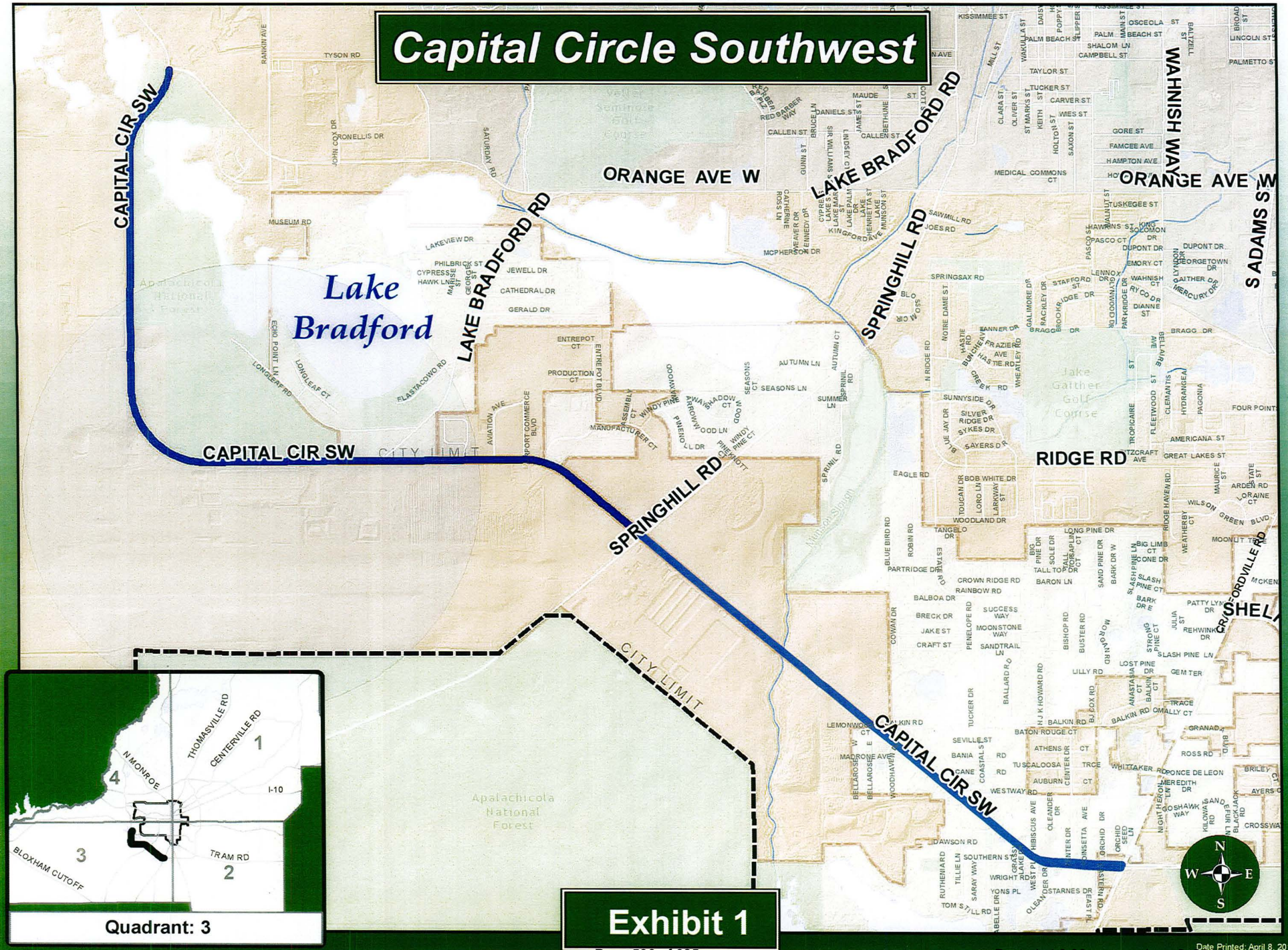


Exhibit 1

Quadrant: 3

Westside Student Corridor Gateway

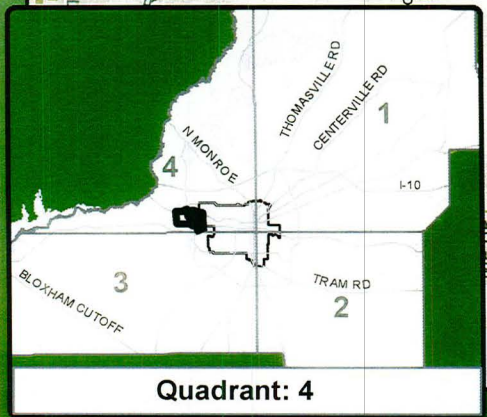
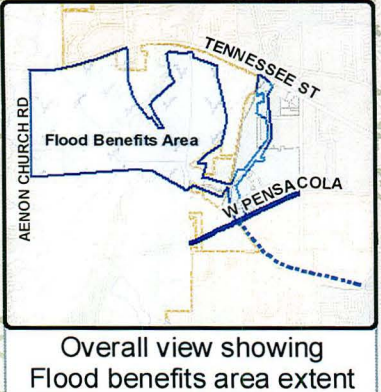
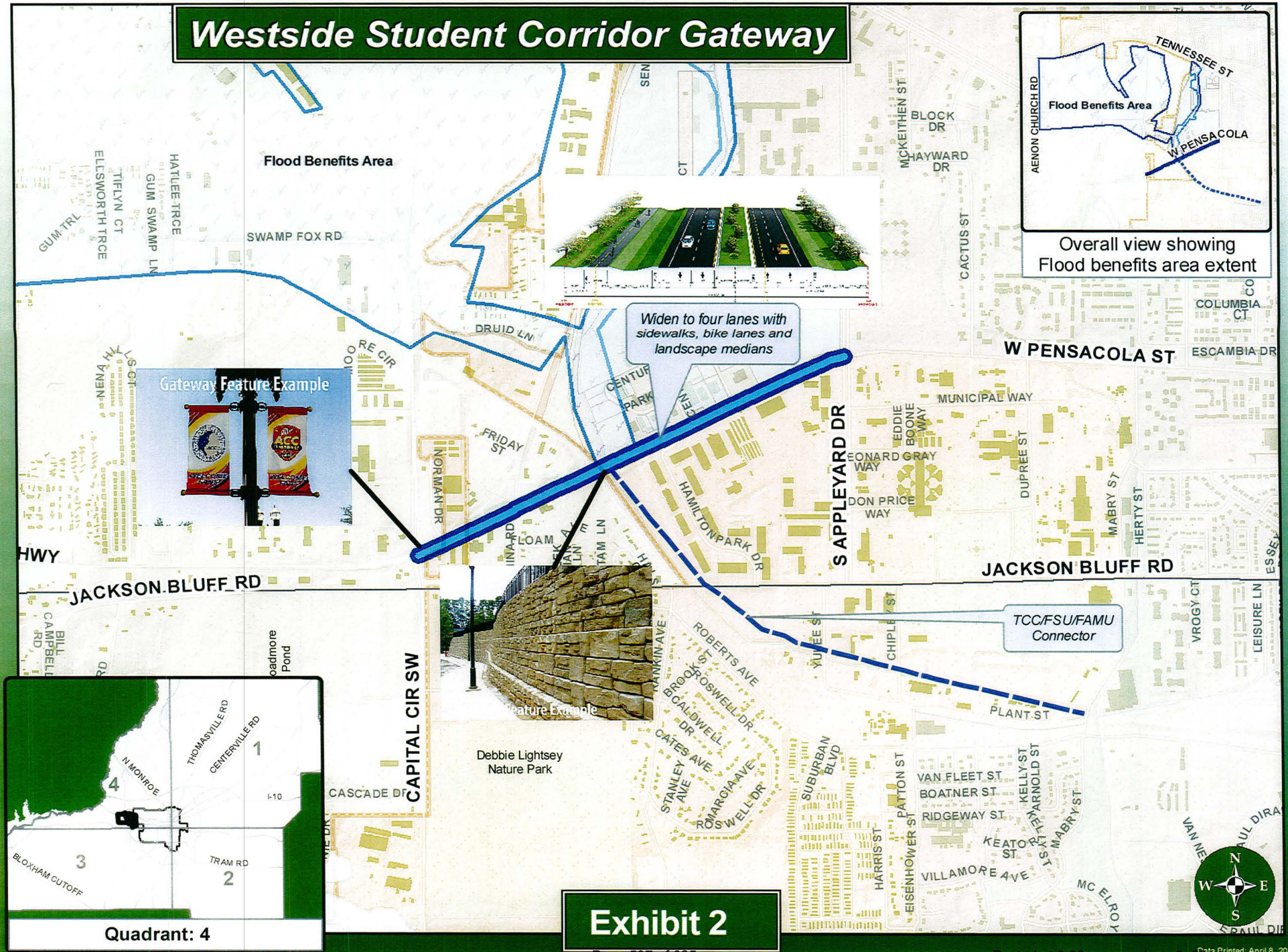


Exhibit 2

Airport Gateway: Springhill Road and Lake Bradford Road

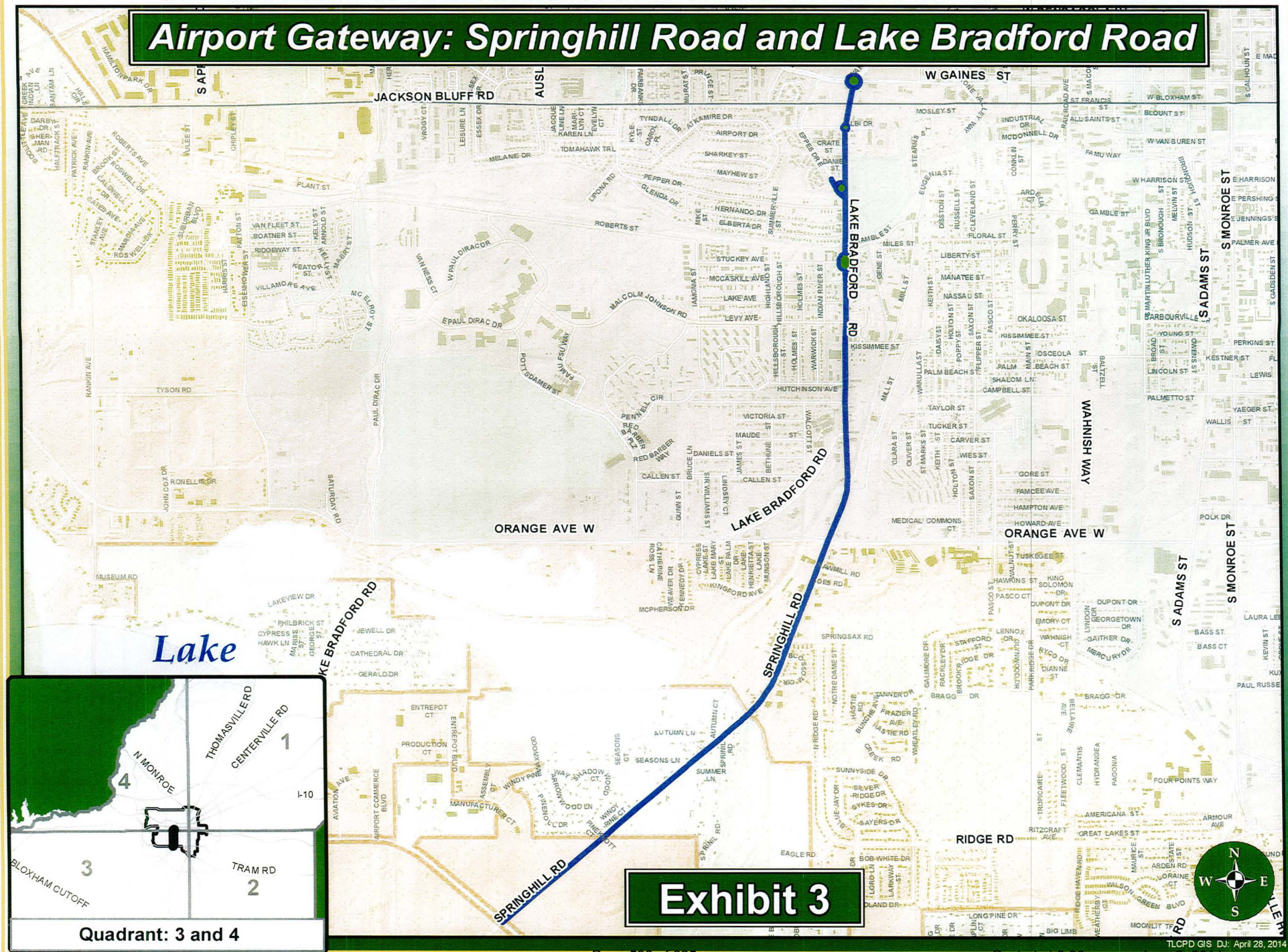


Exhibit 3

Southside Gateway Enrichment

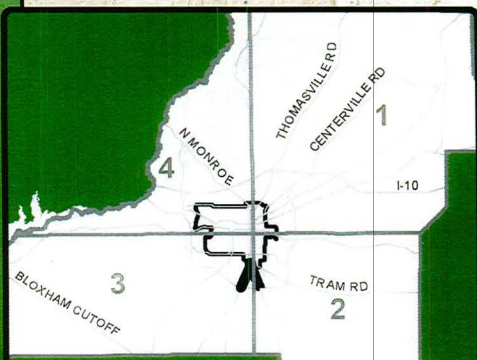
Widen to four lanes with sidewalks,
bike lanes, St. Marks Trail landscaped medians
Evacuation route - capacity enhancement



Stormwater
Pond
Improvements

Sidewalks

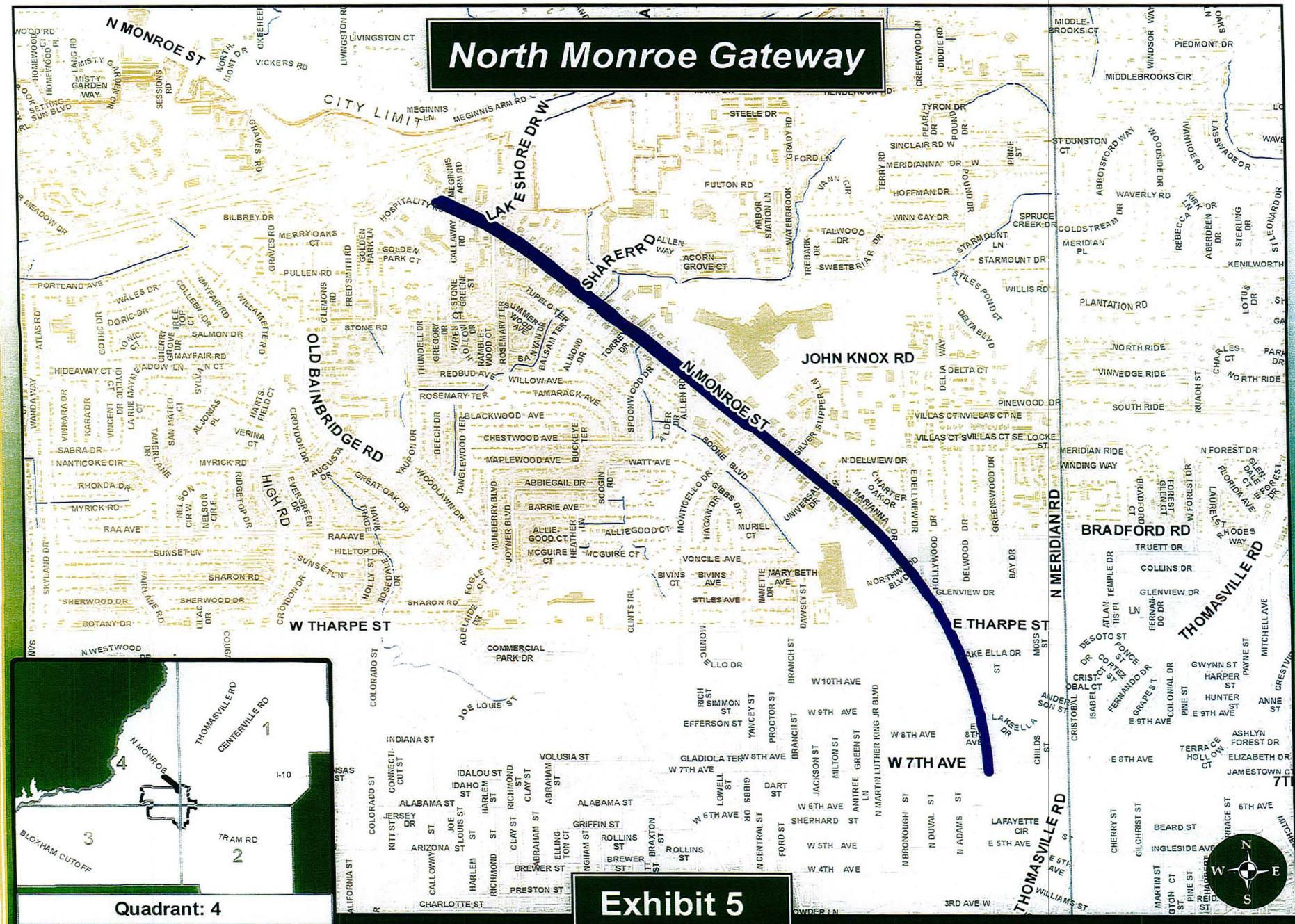
Landscaping
Improvements



Quadrants: 2 and 3

Exhibit 4





Build Bike Route System

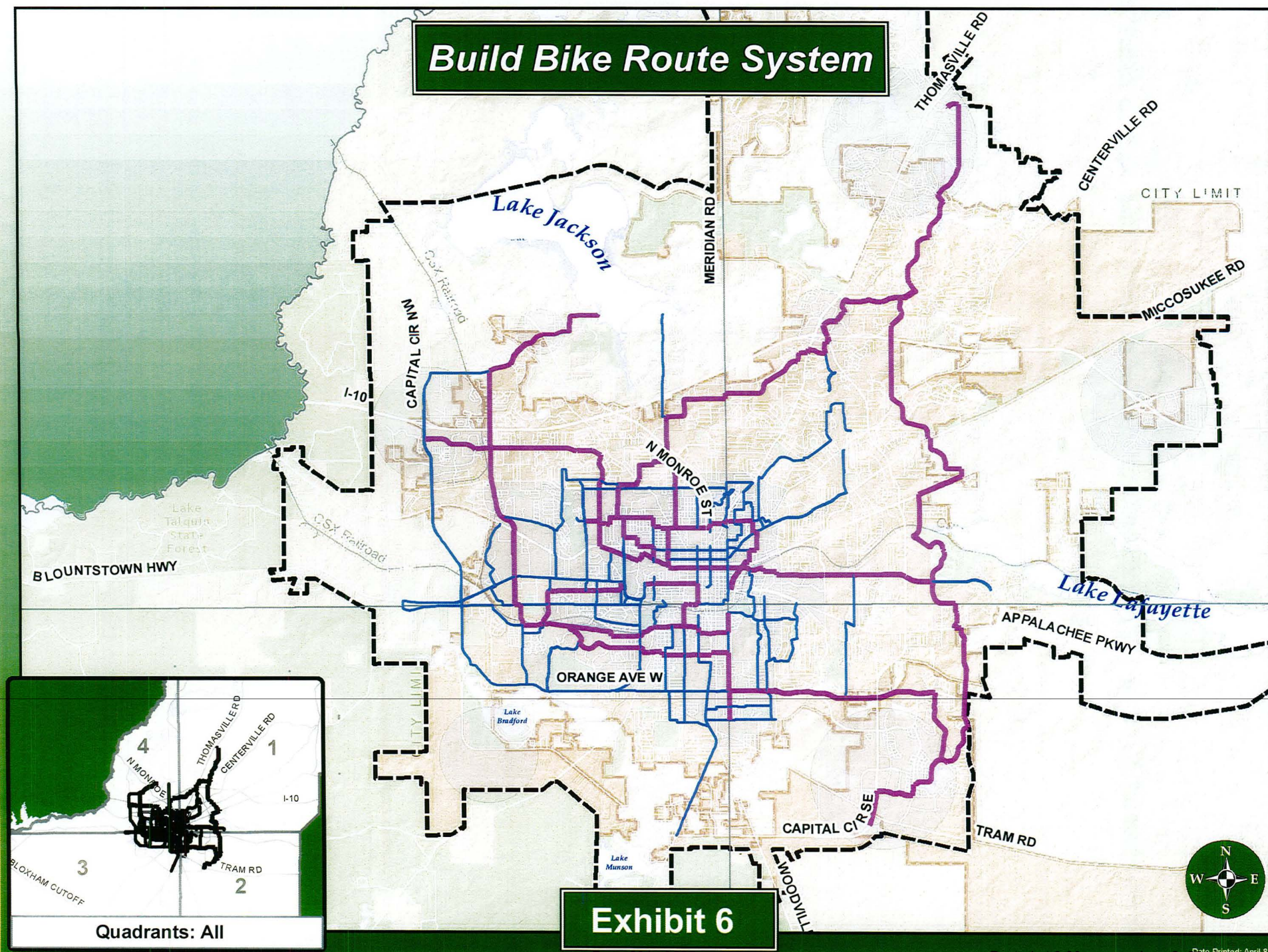
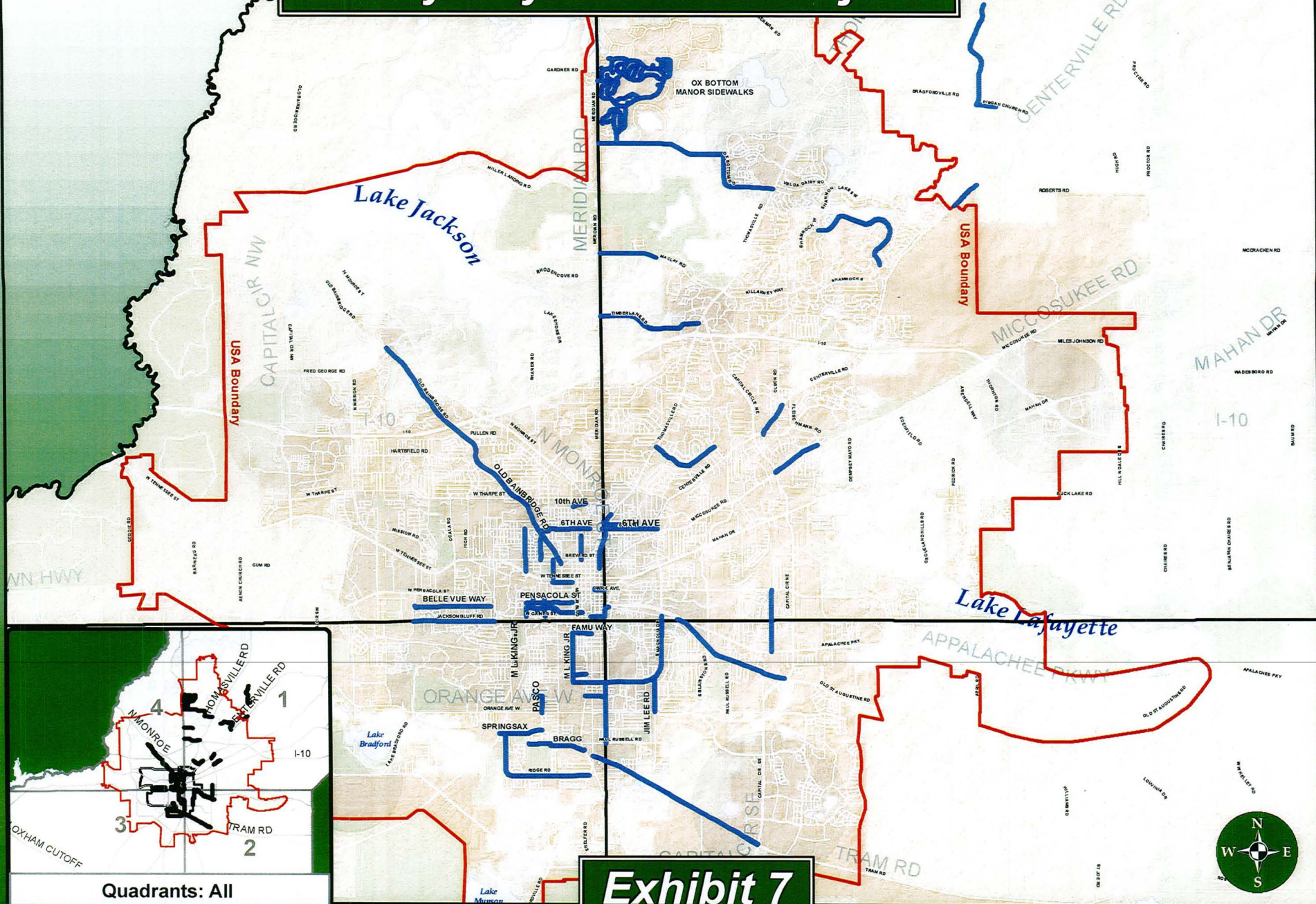


Exhibit 6

County/City Sidewalk Projects



Quadrants: All

Exhibit 7

Implement Greenways Master Plan

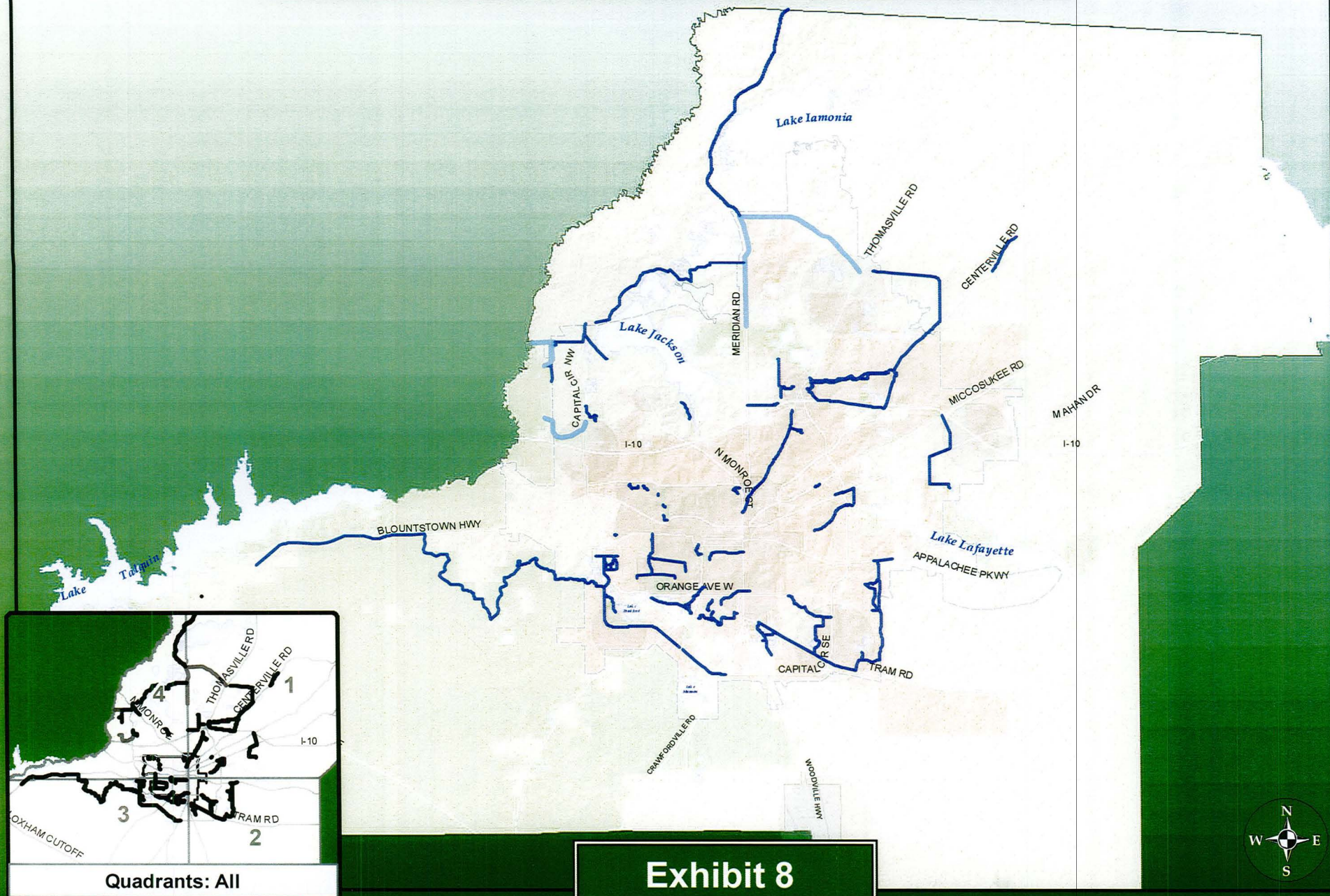


Exhibit 8

Quadrants: All

Northwest Connector Corridor

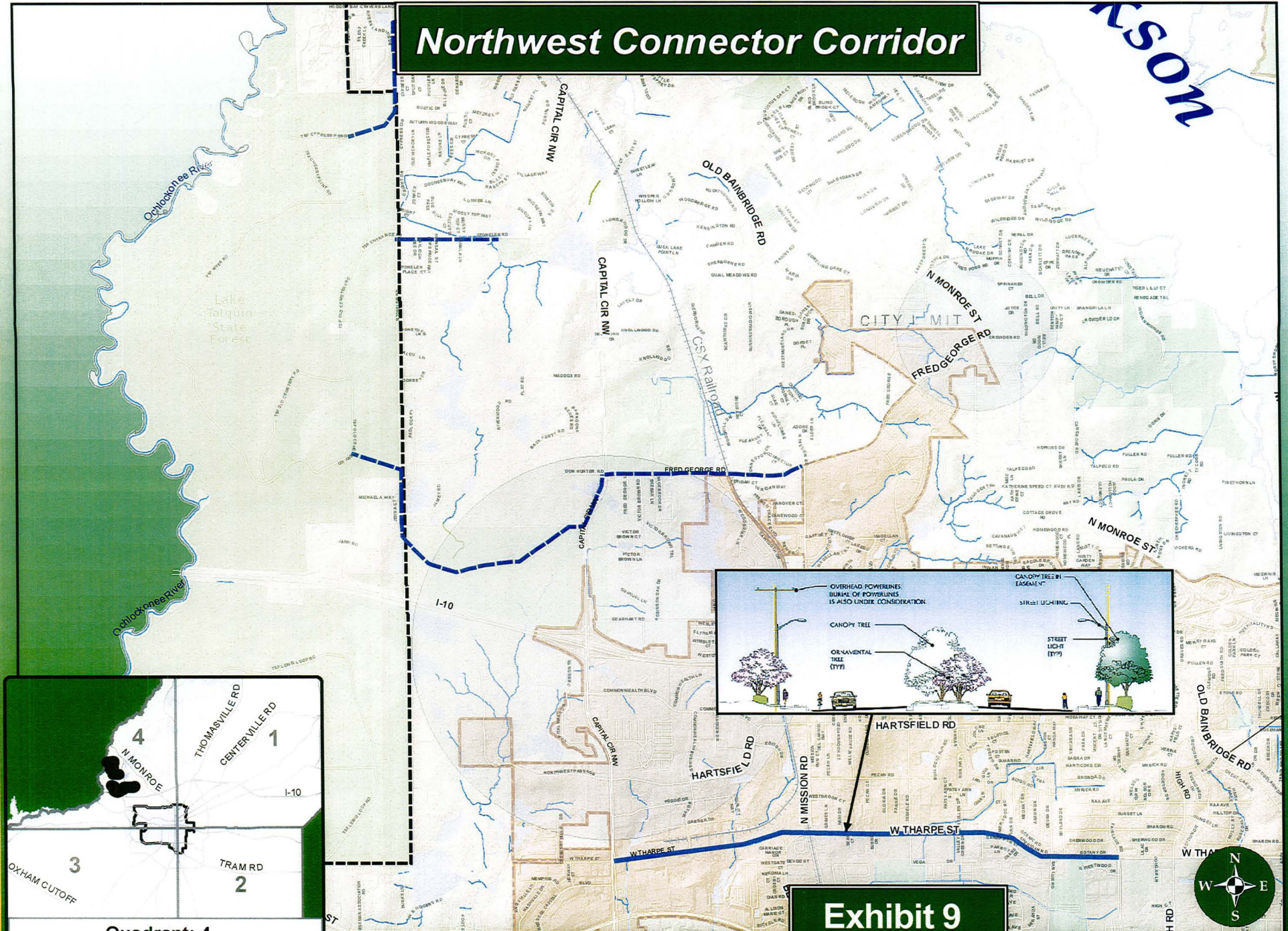


Exhibit 9

Lake Lafayette and St. Marks Regional Linear Park

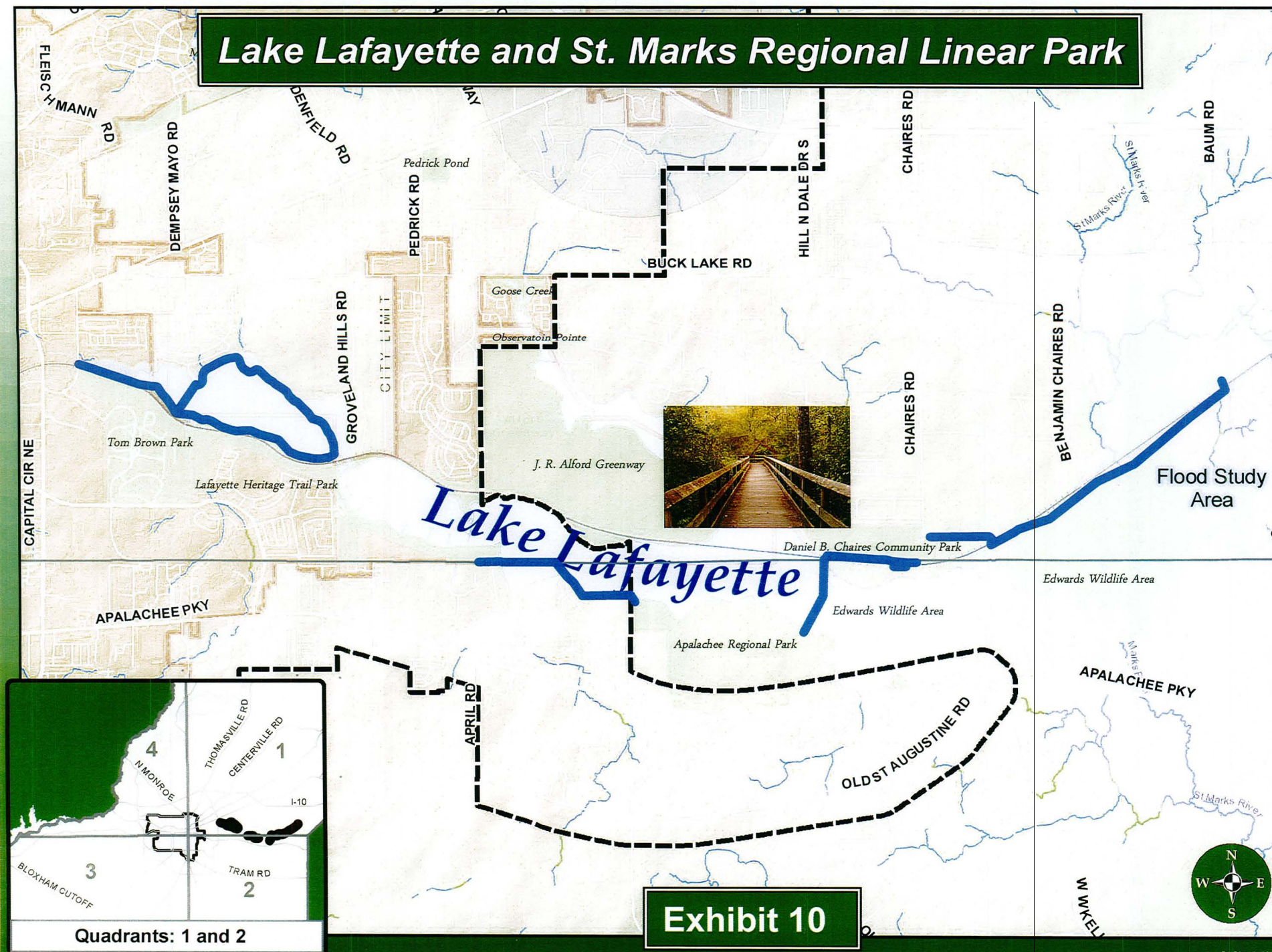
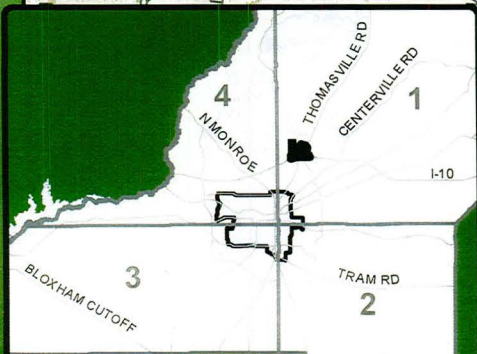
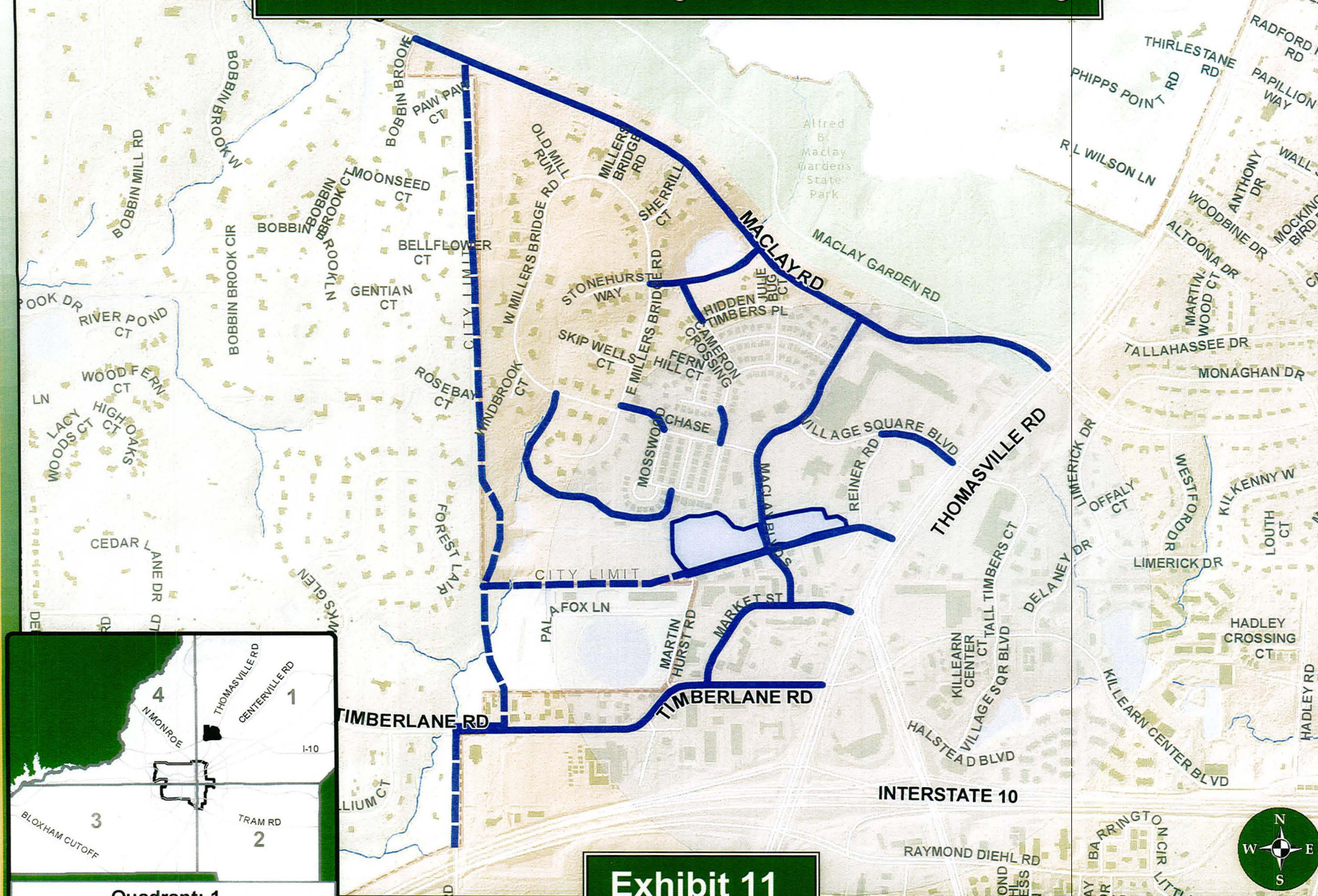


Exhibit 10

Market District Activity Center Connectivity



Quadrant: 1

Exhibit 11



College Avenue Placemaking

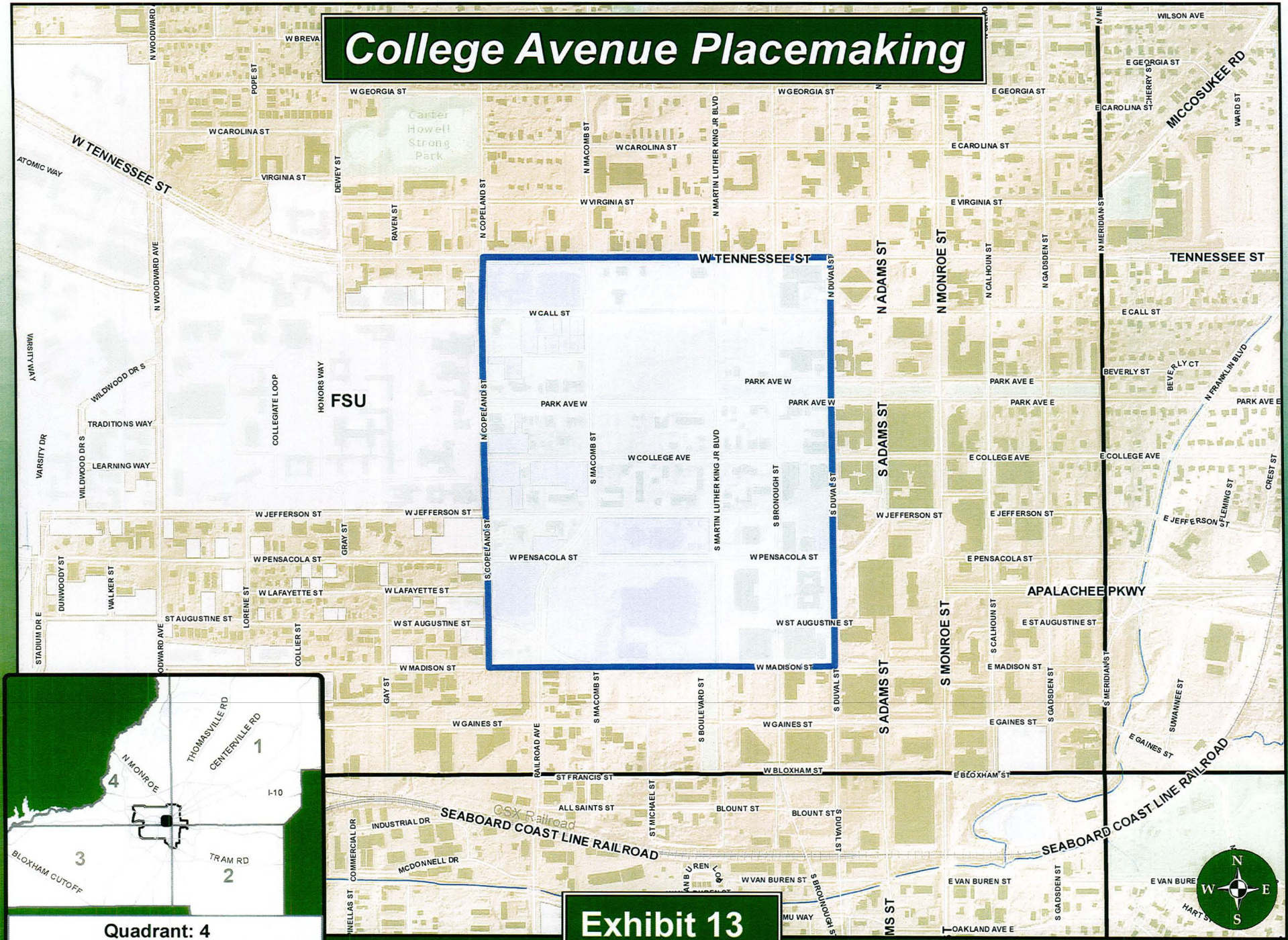


Exhibit 14



Northeast Corridor Connector

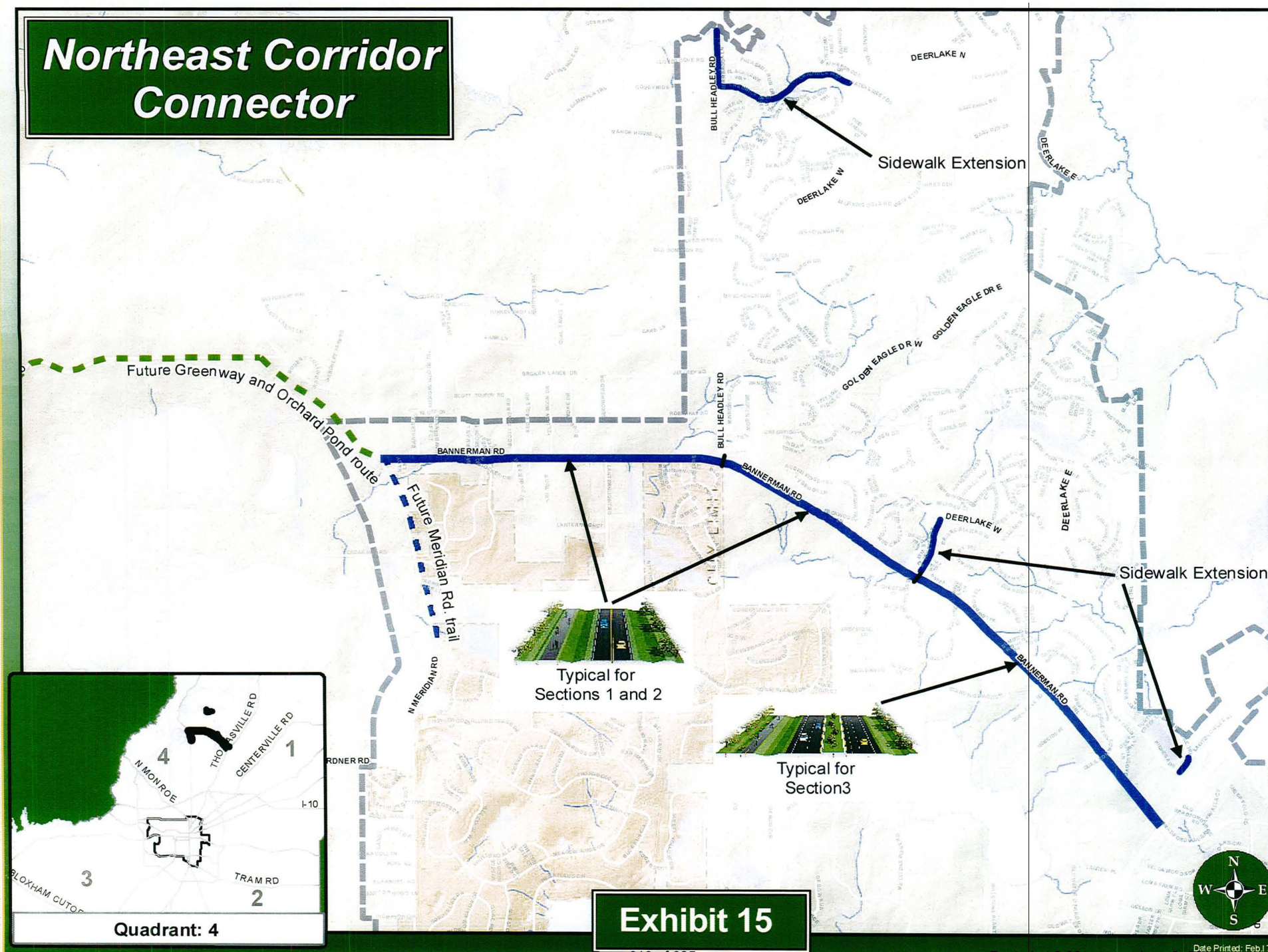


Exhibit 15

StarMetro - Enhanced Infrastructure



Bus Stop Enhancements

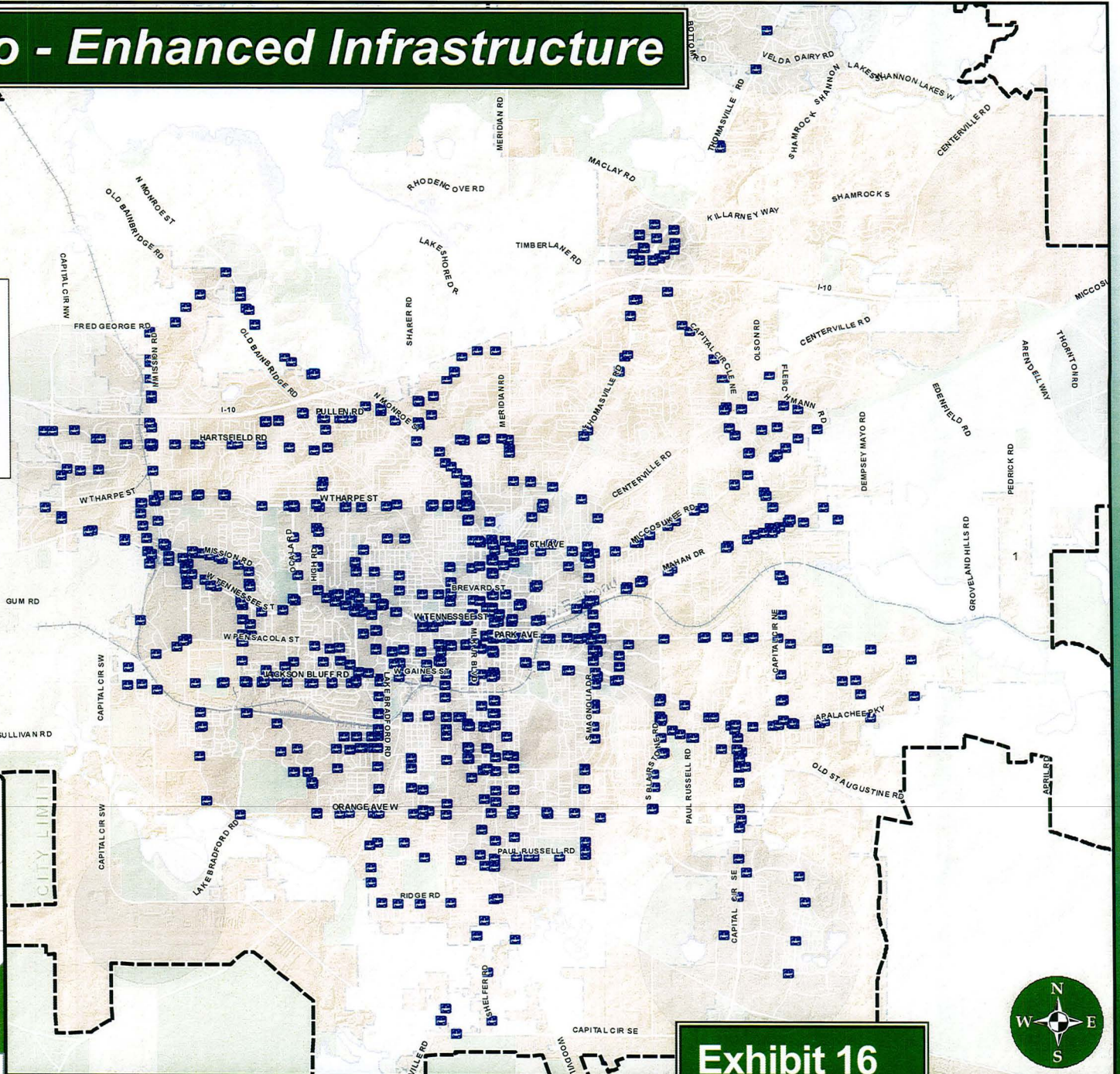
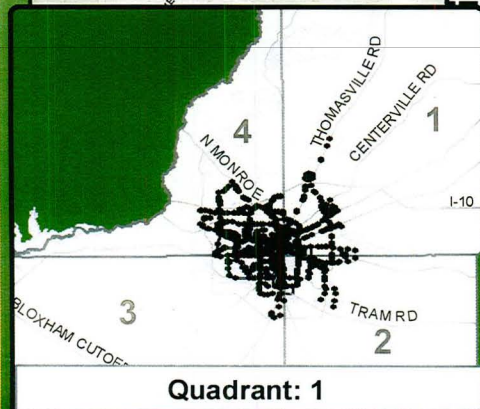
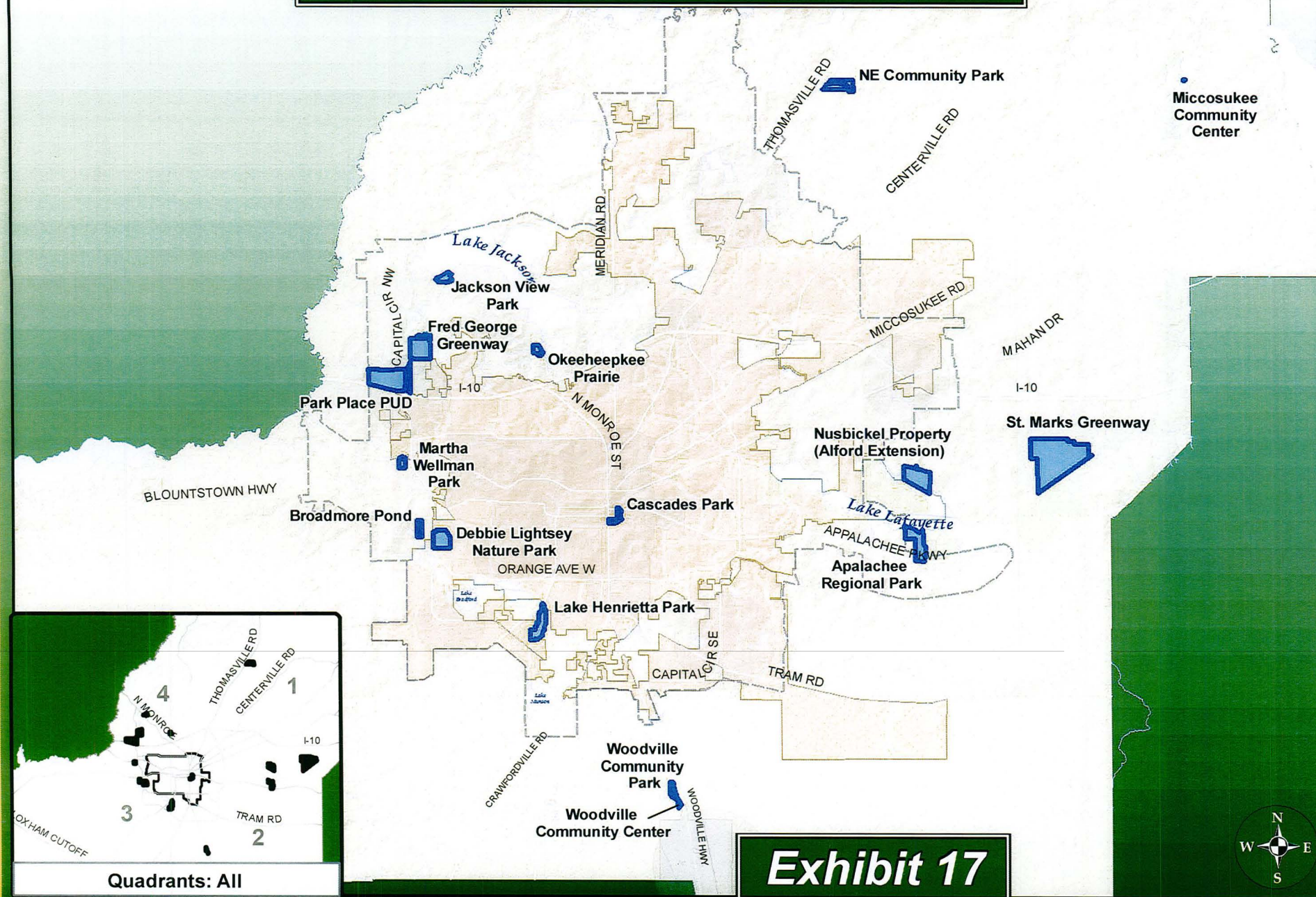
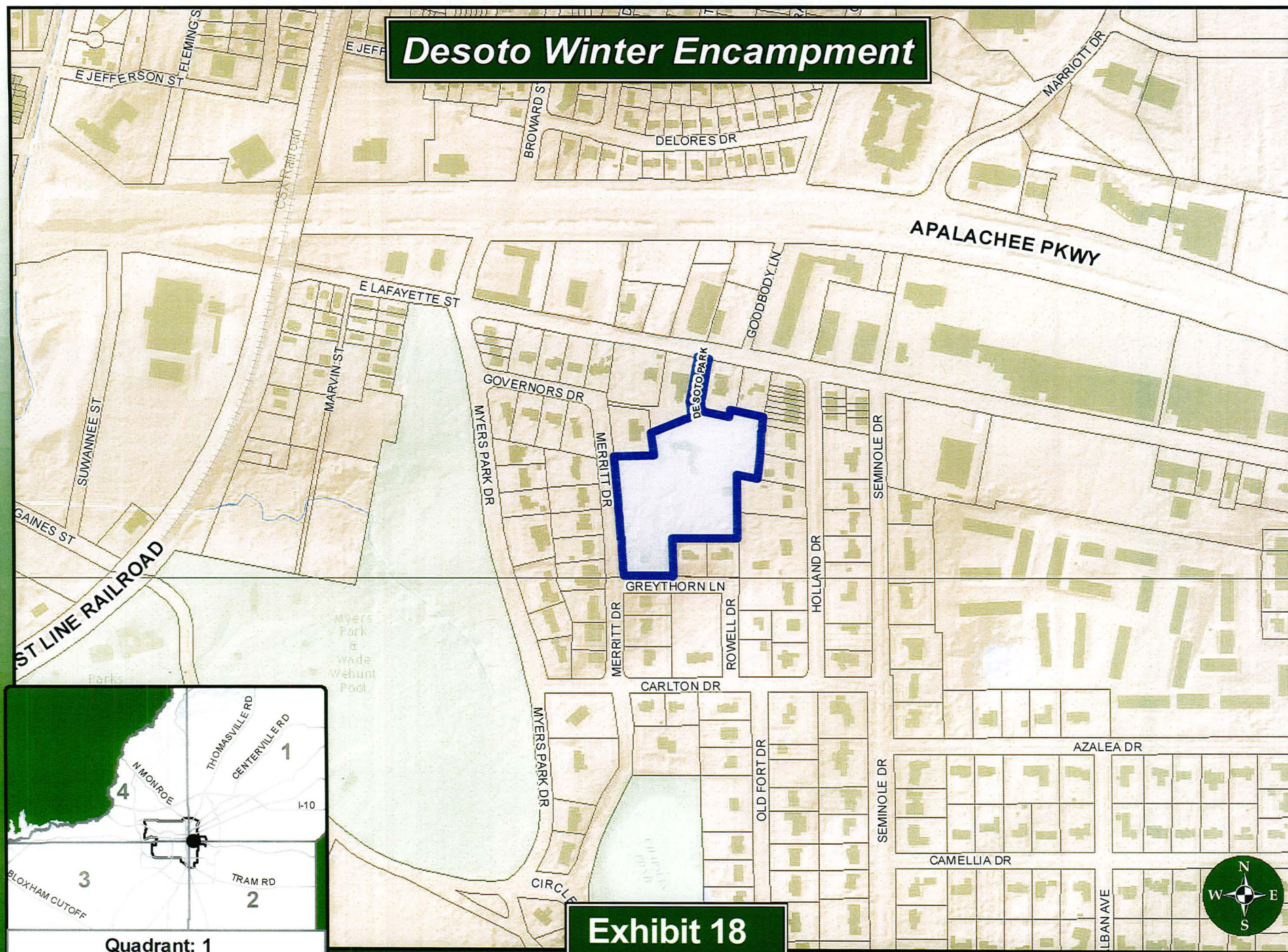


Exhibit 16

Parks Built with Surtax Funds



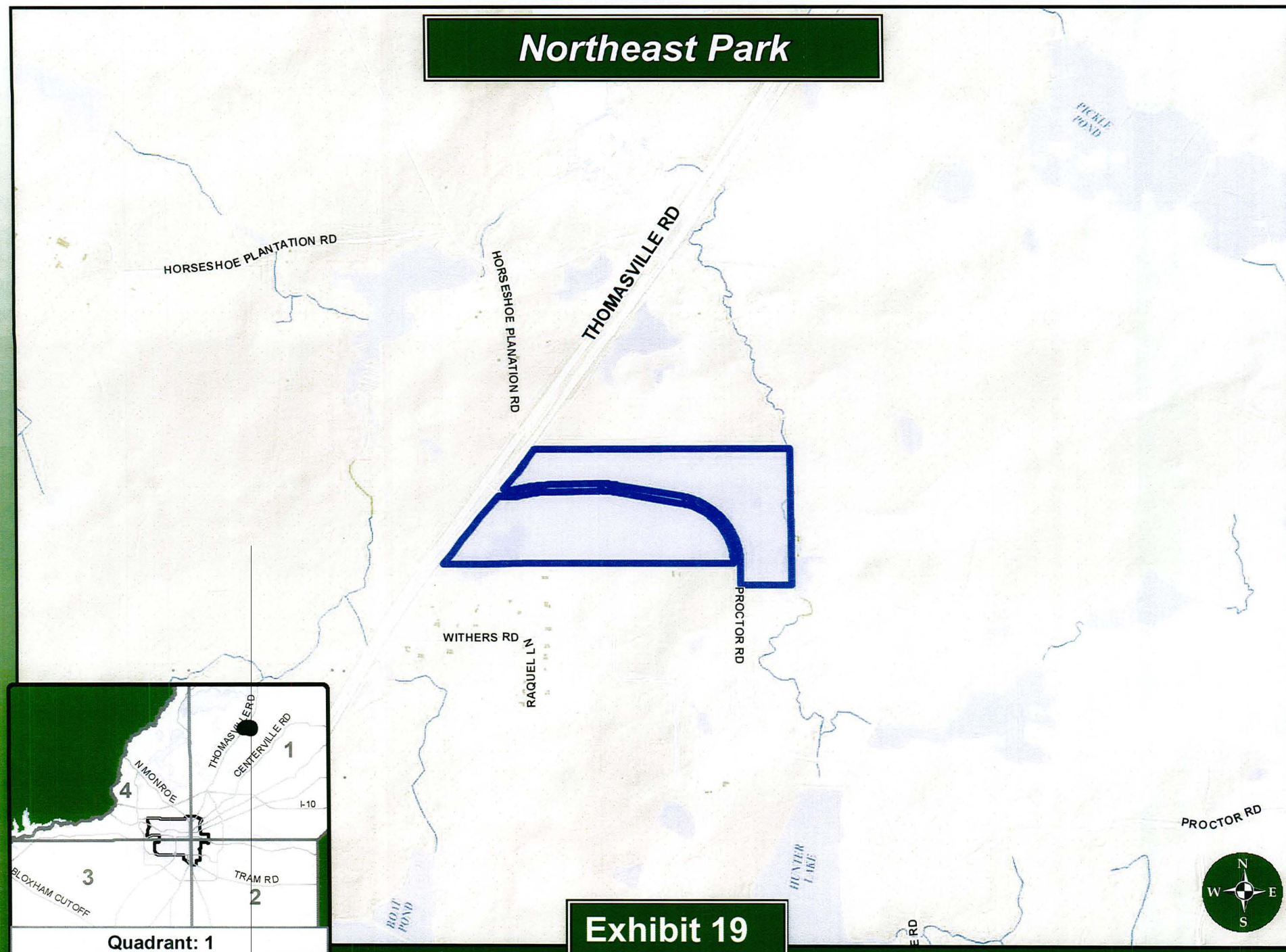
Desoto Winter Encampment



Quadrant: 1

Exhibit 18

Northeast Park



Quadrant: 1

Exhibit 19

Project 20, Water Quality and Stormwater Improvements: Water Quality Program: Funding for stormwater, sewer and/or water quality retrofit to be split 50/50 between County and City.

GAMBLE ST. & PERRY ST.
INTERSECTION ENHANCEMENT

E. PALMER AVE. & W. PALMER AVE.
LEFT TURN SIGNAL TO ALLOW
ACCESS TO FLORIDA A&M
UNIVERSITY ENTRANCE

OSCEOLA ST. & ADAMS ST. INTERSECTION ACCESS IMPROVEMENTS



Orange-Meridian Placemaking

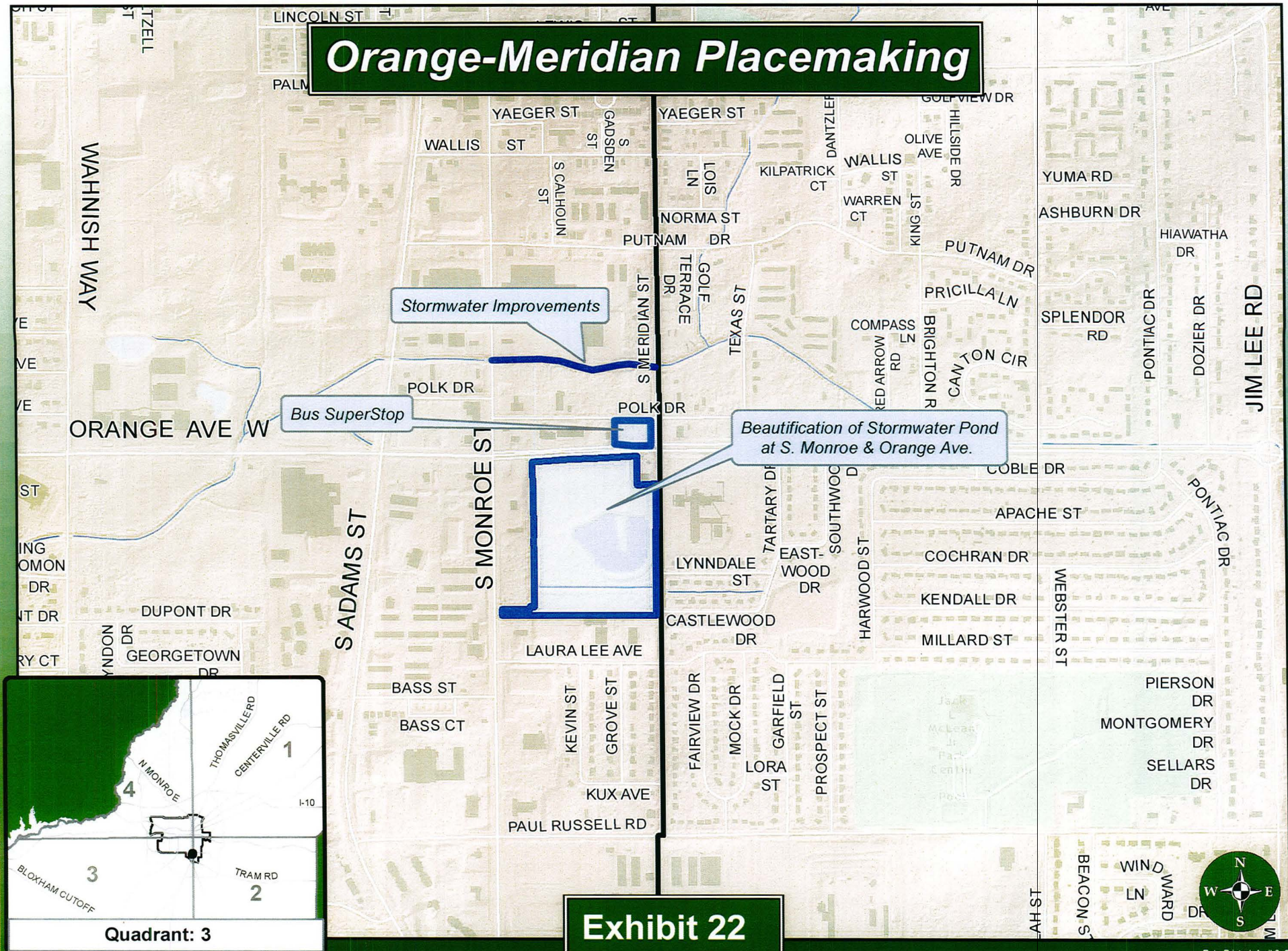


Exhibit 22

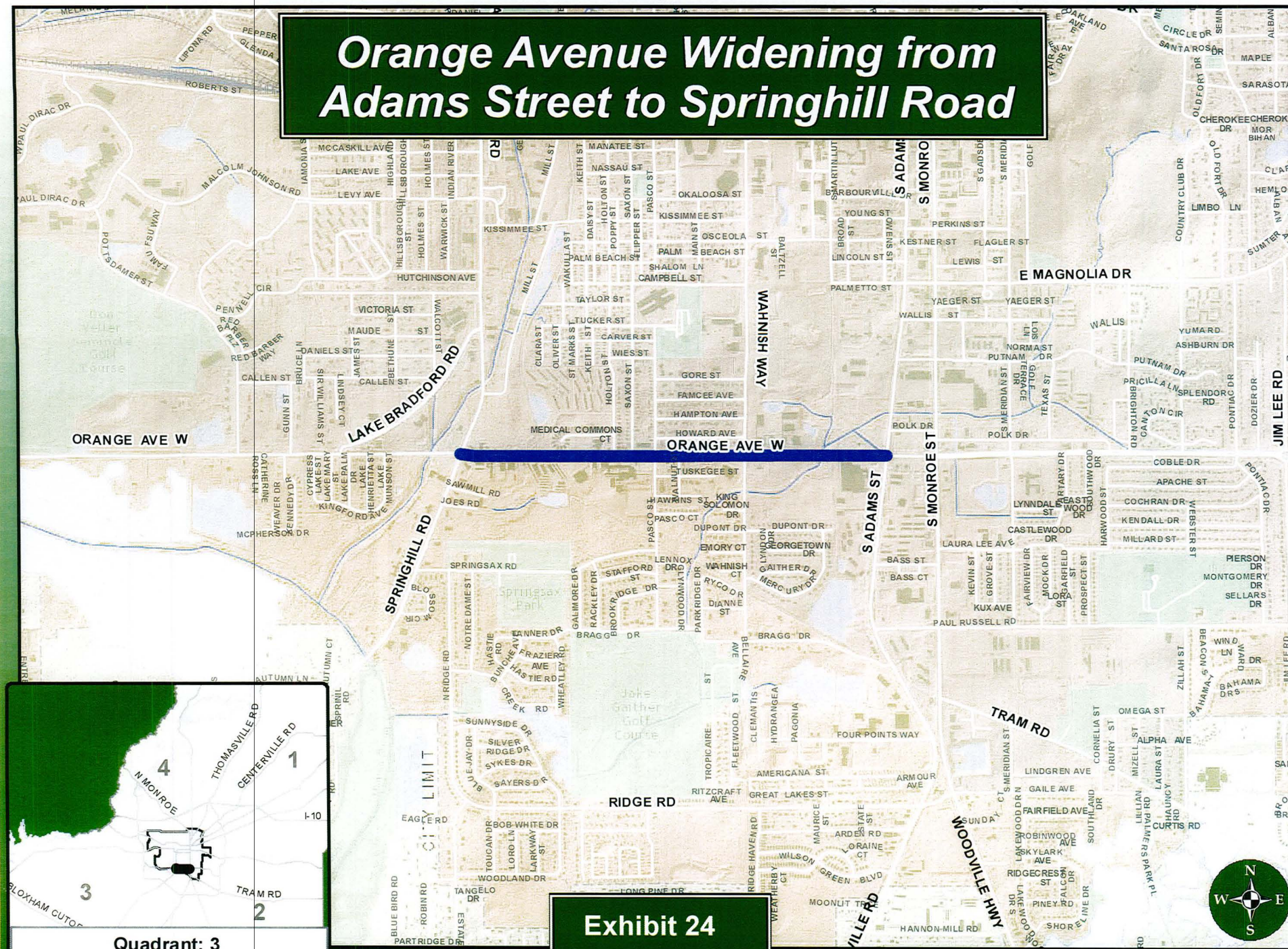
Exhibit 23

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Posted at 3:30 p.m. on June 2, 2014



Orange Avenue Widening from Adams Street to Springhill Road

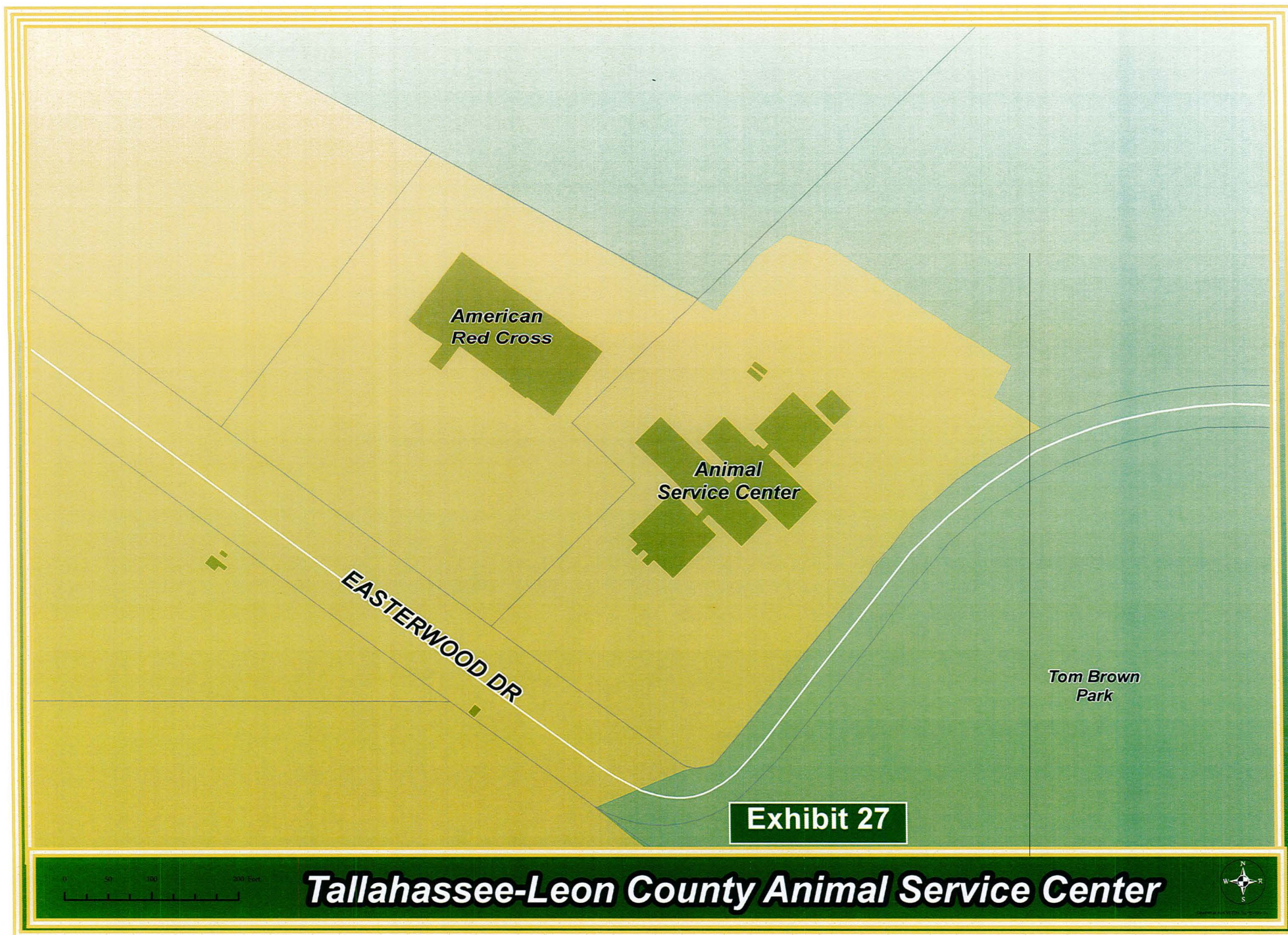


Quadrant: 3

Exhibit 24



Project 26, Alternative Sewer Solutions Study: Funding to study and develop preferred options for management alternatives to traditional onsite sewage treatment and disposal systems in the unincorporated areas of Leon County, including the Primary Springs Protection Zone; identify preferred options for responsible management entities, including recommendations for financing and management structures for identified preferred options; recommend regulatory measures; identify other issues related to sewage treatment and disposal system financing.



Implement Greenways Master Plan

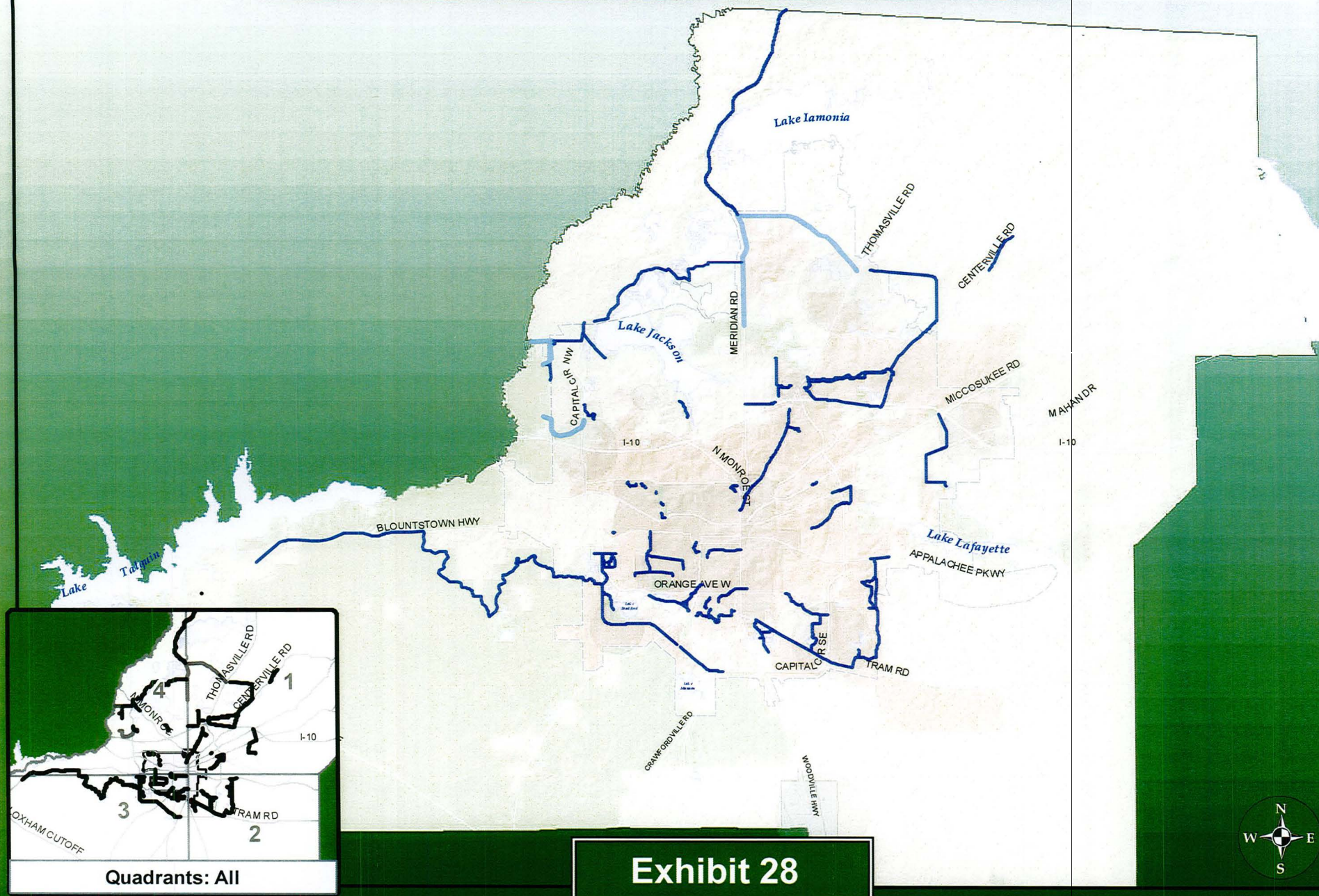


Exhibit 28

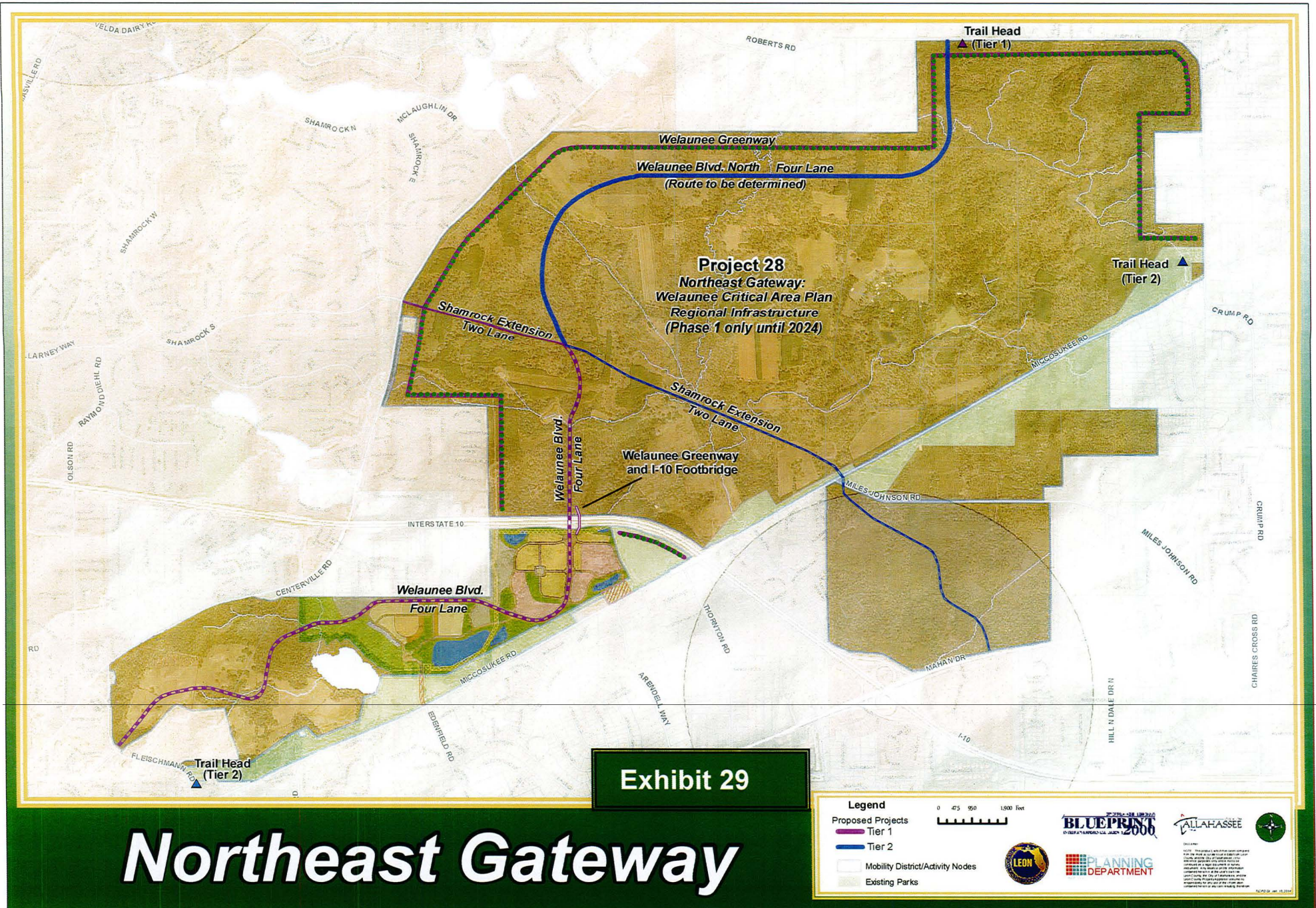


Exhibit 29

Northeast Gateway

NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING

Notice is hereby given that the Board of County Commissioners of Leon County, Florida (the "County") will conduct a public hearing on Tuesday, June 10, 2014, at 6:00 p.m., or as soon thereafter as such matter may be heard, at the County Commission Chambers, 5th Floor, Leon County Courthouse, 301 South Monroe Street, Tallahassee, Florida, to consider adoption of an ordinance entitled to wit:

AN ORDINANCE OF THE BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS OF LEON COUNTY, FLORIDA, RELATING TO THE ONE-CENT LOCAL GOVERNMENT INFRASTRUCTURE SURTAX EXTENSION; PROVIDING FOR AUTHORIZATION; PROVIDING FOR INCORPORATION OF RECITALS; PROVIDING FOR THE SURTAX EXTENSION; PROVIDING FOR THE REFERENDUM, BALLOT QUESTION, AND NOTICE BY PUBLICATION; PROVIDING FOR THE ADMINISTRATION, COLLECTION AND DISTRIBUTION OF SURTAX PROCEEDS; PROVIDING FOR THE DEDICATION OF SURTAX PROCEEDS; PROVIDING FOR THE PROJECT MANAGEMENT STRUCTURE; PROVIDING FOR THE CREATION OF A TRUST FUND; PROVIDING FOR CODIFICATION; PROVIDING FOR SEVERABILITY; AND PROVIDING AN EFFECTIVE DATE.

All interested parties are invited to present their comments at the public hearing at the time and place set out above.

Anyone wishing to appeal the action of the Board with regard to this matter will need a record of the proceedings and should ensure that a verbatim record is made. Such record should include the testimony and evidence upon which the appeal is to be based, pursuant to Section 286.0105, Florida Statutes.

In accordance with the Americans with Disabilities Act and Section 286.26, Florida Statutes, persons needing a special accommodation to participate in this proceeding should contact Jon Brown or Facilities Management, Leon County Courthouse, 301 South Monroe Street, Tallahassee, Florida 32301, by written request at least 48 hours prior to the proceeding. Telephone: 850-606-5300 or 850-606-5000; 1-800-955-8771 (TTY), 1-800-955-8770 (Voice), or 711 via Florida Relay Service.

Copies of said ordinance may be inspected at the following locations during regular business hours:

Leon County Courthouse
301 S. Monroe St., 5th Floor Reception Desk
Tallahassee, FL 32301

and

Leon County Clerk's Office
315 S. Calhoun Street, Room 750
Tallahassee, Florida 32301

PUBLICATION: MAY 30, 2014