



Miami-Dade County Board of County Commissioners

Office of the Commission Auditor

Board of County Commissioners Meeting

June 7, 2016

9:30 A.M.

Commission Chamber

Research Division

Charles Anderson, CPA
Commission Auditor
111 NW First Street, Suite 1030
Miami, Florida 33128
305-375-4354

Board of County Commissioners
June 7, 2016 Meeting
Research Notes

Item No.	Research Notes
4A 161115	ORDINANCE PERTAINING TO SMALL BUSINESS ENTERPRISE PROGRAMS; AMENDING SECTION 2-8.1.1.1.2 OF THE CODE OF MIAMI-DADE COUNTY, FLORIDA TO PROVIDE FOR INCREASED PENALTIES TO BE PAID BY CONTRACTORS AND SUB-CONTRACTORS UPON FAILURE TO MEET GOAL REQUIREMENTS; AND PROVIDING SEVERABILITY, INCLUSION IN THE CODE, AND AN EFFECTIVE DATE
Notes	<p>The proposed ordinance amends Section 2-8.1.1.1.2 of the Miami-Dade County Code relating to the Small Business Enterprise Goods Program to provide for increased penalties to be paid by contractors and sub-contractors upon failure to meet goal requirements.</p> <p>Specifically, contractors and sub-contractors may be sanctioned in the following ways:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Penalties payable to the County in an amount equal to 20% of the amount of the underpayment of wage and/or benefits for the first instance of underpayment; • 40% for the second instance; • 60% of the amount of underpayment for the third and successive instances; an • A fourth violation will constitute a default of the contract where the underpayment occurred and may be cause for suspension or termination in accordance with the debarment procedures of the County.
4B 161116	ORDINANCE PERTAINING TO SMALL BUSINESS ENTERPRISE PROGRAMS; AMENDING SECTION 10-33.02 OF THE CODE OF MIAMI-DADE COUNTY, FLORIDA TO PROVIDE FOR INCREASED PENALTIES TO BE PAID BY CONTRACTORS AND SUB-CONTRACTORS UPON FAILURE TO MEET GOAL REQUIREMENTS, AND PENALTIES FOR SCHEDULE OF INTENT VIOLATIONS; AND PROVIDING SEVERABILITY, INCLUSION IN THE CODE, AND AN EFFECTIVE DATE
Notes	<p>The proposed resolution amends Section 10-33.02 of the Miami-Dade County Code relating to the Small Business Enterprise Construction Services Program to provide for increased penalties to be paid by contractors and sub-contractors upon failure to meet goal requirements.</p> <p>Specifically, contractors and sub-contractors may be sanctioned in the following ways:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Penalties payable to the County in an amount equal to 20% of the amount of the underpayment of wage and/or benefits for the first instance of underpayment; • 40% for the second instance; • 60% of the amount of underpayment for the third and successive instances; an • A fourth violation will constitute a default of the contract where the underpayment occurred and may be cause for suspension or termination in accordance with the debarment procedures of the County. <p>Additionally, the proposed ordinance provides that if on three (3) separate occasions, a subcontractor executed a Schedule of Intent (SOI) Affidavit and subsequently becomes unavailable to perform or complete the work for the prime contractor during the contract period, SBD will suspend said subcontractor from certification for one (1) year. If SBD suspends the same subcontractor three (3) times due to its failure to perform pursuant to an SOI, SBD will suspend the subcontractor for a minimum of five (5) years, or until such time as the subcontractor can show SBD that it is ready, willing and able to perform if five (5) years has elapsed.</p>
4C 161117	ORDINANCE PERTAINING TO SMALL BUSINESS ENTERPRISE PROGRAMS; AMENDING SECTION 2-10.4.01 OF THE CODE OF MIAMI-DADE COUNTY, FLORIDA TO PROVIDE FOR INCREASED PENALTIES TO BE PAID BY CONTRACTORS AND SUB-CONTRACTORS UPON FAILURE TO MEET GOAL REQUIREMENTS; AND PROVIDING SEVERABILITY, INCLUSION IN THE CODE, AND AN EFFECTIVE DATE
Notes	<p>The proposed ordinance amends Section 2-10.4.01 of the Miami-Dade County Code relating to Small Business Enterprise Architecture and Engineering Programs to provide for increased penalties to be paid by contractors and sub-contractors upon failure to meet goal requirements.</p> <p>Specifically, contractors and sub-contractors may be sanctioned in the following ways:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Penalties payable to the County in an amount equal to 20% of the amount of the underpayment of wage and/or benefits for the first instance of underpayment; • 40% for the second instance; • 60% of the amount of underpayment for the third and successive instances; an • A fourth violation will constitute a default of the contract where the underpayment occurred and may be cause for suspension or termination in accordance with the debarment procedures of the County.
4D 161119	ORDINANCE PERTAINING TO SMALL BUSINESS ENTERPRISE PROGRAM; AMENDING SECTION 2-8.1.1.1.1 OF THE CODE OF MIAMI-DADE COUNTY, FLORIDA TO PROVIDE FOR INCREASED PENALTIES TO BE PAID BY CONTRACTORS AND SUB-CONTRACTORS UPON FAILURE TO MEET GOAL REQUIREMENTS; AND PROVIDING SEVERABILITY, INCLUSION IN THE CODE, AND AN EFFECTIVE DATE
Notes	<p>The proposed ordinance amends Sections 2-8.1.1.1.1 of the Miami-Dade County Code relating to Small Business Enterprise Services Programs to provide for increased penalties to be paid by contractors and sub-contractors upon failure to meet goal requirements.</p> <p>Specifically, contractors and sub-contractors may be sanctioned in the following ways:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Penalties payable to the County in an amount equal to 20% of the amount of the underpayment of wage and/or benefits for the first instance of underpayment; • 40% for the second instance; • 60% of the amount of underpayment for the third and successive instances; and • A fourth violation will constitute a default of the contract where the underpayment occurred and may be cause for suspension or termination in accordance with the debarment procedures of the County.
4E 161121	ORDINANCE PERTAINING TO COMMUNITY WORKFORCE PROGRAM; AMENDING SECTION 2-1701 OF THE CODE OF MIAMI-DADE COUNTY, FLORIDA TO PROVIDE FOR INCREASED PENALTIES TO BE PAID BY CONTRACTORS AND SUB-CONTRACTORS UPON FAILURE TO MEET GOAL REQUIREMENTS; AND PROVIDING SEVERABILITY, INCLUSION IN THE CODE, AND AN EFFECTIVE DATE

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Notes	<p>The proposed ordinance pertaining to the Community Workforce Program amends Section 2-1701 of the Miami-Dade County Code to provide for increased penalties to be paid by contractors and sub-contractors upon failure to meet goal requirements.</p>	
	Code Comparison Chart Section 2-1701 of the Miami-Dade County Code	
	<i>Section</i>	<i>Current</i>
	<p>Sec. 2-1701. <i>Community Workforce Program.</i> <i>(2) Program Components</i></p>	<p>C. <i>Workforce Plan:</i> Bid and proposal documents for Capital Construction Contracts/Work Order to which a local workforce goal has been applied shall require the contractor, to develop and submit to the County, within fifteen (15) days of notification of award of the contract, a Workforce Plan outlining how the goal will be met and containing all of the information and elements required by this Section. The Plan shall specify the total number of persons that will be used by the contractor (as well as by all subcontractors) to perform all of the construction trades and labor work of the contract, broken down by trade and labor category, minimum qualifications for each category, and the number of persons to be utilized in each category. The Plan shall identify by name, address and trade category of all persons proposed to perform work under the contract currently on the contractor's (or on any proposed subcontractor's) payroll who reside in any Designated Target Area. The Plan shall also indicate the number of positions shown on the work, trade categories and minimum qualifications therefore of the positions to be hired by the contractor (or by any proposed subcontractors) to perform the construction trades and labor work under the contract. The County will not enter into the contract until it receives the contractor's Workforce Plan and deems the Plan acceptable. The contract language of a contract subject to a local workforce goal shall provide that in the event that at contract completion, the contractor fails to comply with the established local workforce goal, liquidated damages equal to a minimum of \$1,500.00 per position or the salary that would be payable for such position had the person(s) been hired for the position as listed on the approved workforce plan to include all approved revisions to the workforce plan, whichever is greater shall be withheld from the contractor's final payment as liquidated damages and be applied to pay part of the costs of the Community Workforce Program under this ordinance. An updated Plan shall be submitted to SBD on a monthly basis. In the event that during the contract time a new hire or a person identified in the Plan as already on the contractor's (or any proposed subcontractor's) payroll to meet the local workforce goal is replaced, Miami-Dade County will require the contractor to immediately contact SBD identifying the replacement. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary above, the contractor may be relieved from the requirements of this ordinance, in part or in whole, if such contractor can demonstrate to SBD that it has utilized its best efforts to achieve the goal in accordance with the prescribed Implementing Order.</p> <p>D. <i>Goal compliance:</i> The following shall count towards compliance with a local workforce goal. Within 15 days of approval of the Workforce Plan, the contractor shall complete and submit a Job Order Request Form (in the form attached to Resolution No. 1145-99, the Clearinghouse for posting of job opportunities) to the</p>
		<p>C. <i>Workforce Plan:</i> Bid and proposal documents for Capital Construction Contracts/Work Order to which a local workforce goal has been applied shall require the contractor, to develop and submit to the County, within fifteen (15) days of notification of award of the contract, a Workforce Plan outlining how the goal will be met and containing all of the information and elements required by this Section. The Plan shall specify the total number of persons that will be used by the contractor (as well as by all subcontractors) to perform all of the construction trades and labor work of the contract, broken down by trade and labor category, minimum qualifications for each category, and the number of persons to be utilized in each category. The Plan shall identify by name, address and trade category of all persons proposed to perform work under the contract currently on the contractor's (or on any proposed subcontractor's) payroll who reside in any Designated Target Area. The Plan shall also indicate the number of positions shown on the work, trade categories and minimum qualifications therefore of the positions to be hired by the contractor (or by any proposed subcontractors) to perform the construction trades and labor work under the contract. The County will not enter into the contract until it receives the contractor's Workforce Plan and deems the Plan acceptable. The contract language of a contract subject to a local workforce goal shall provide that in the event that at contract completion, the contractor fails to comply with the established local workforce goal, liquidated damages equal to a minimum of \$3,000.00 per position or the salary that would be payable for such position had the person(s) been hired for the position as listed on the approved workforce plan to include all approved revisions to the workforce plan, whichever is greater shall be withheld from the contractor's final payment as liquidated damages and be applied to pay part of the costs of the Community Workforce Program under this ordinance. In calculating the salary, a minimum of eight (8) hours per day times (i) the position's wage rate or (ii) the applicable Responsible Wages and Benefits Schedule wage rate will be used. An updated Plan shall be submitted to SBD on a monthly basis. In the event that during the contract time a new hire or a person identified in the Plan as already on the contractor's (or any proposed subcontractor's) payroll to meet the local workforce goal is replaced, Miami-Dade County will require the contractor to immediately contact SBD identifying the replacement. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary above, the contractor may be relieved from the requirements of this ordinance, in part or in whole, if such contractor can demonstrate to SBD that it has utilized its best efforts to achieve the goal in accordance with the prescribed Implementing Order.</p> <p>D. <i>Goal compliance:</i> The following shall count towards compliance with a local workforce goal. Within 15 days of approval of the Workforce Plan, the contractor shall complete and submit a Job Order Request Form (in the form attached to Resolution No. R-1145-99, the Clearinghouse for posting of job opportunities) to the Employee Relations Department for each position designated in the approved</p>

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	<p>Employee Relations Department for each position designated in the approved Workforce Plan for recruitment. The employer/contractor Information portion of the Job Order Request Form shall provide the relevant information for the contractor or subcontractor who will employ the new hire. Persons designated in the approved Workforce Plan as already on the contractor's (or on any proposed subcontractor's) payroll at the time of bid submittal who reside in the DTA in which the public improvement is located and who perform any construction trades work or labor of the contract shall count towards meeting the local workforce goal. Each New Hire residing in the DTA where the public improvement project is located who is hired to any position designated in the approved Workforce Plan who performs construction trades or labor work of the contract for a minimum duration of one hundred twenty (120) days or the length of the job whichever is less, shall also count towards meeting the goal. Persons that reside in a DTA other than the DTA in which the public improvement is located, may be counted towards meeting the goal provided the first priority in hiring for such position was given to persons residing in the Designated Target Area in which the public improvement is located, and when the hiring party as well as the WDOs and WROs have demonstrated to SBD that they have been unable to identify a qualified resident of the Designated Target Area in which the public improvement is located.</p>	<p>Workforce Plan for recruitment. The employer/contractor Information portion of the Job Order Request Form shall provide the relevant information for the contractor or subcontractor who will employ the new hire. Persons designated in the approved Workforce Plan as already on the contractor's (or on any proposed subcontractor's) payroll at the time of bid submittal who reside in the DTA in which the public improvement is located and who perform any construction trades work or labor of the contract shall count towards meeting the local workforce goal. Each New Hire residing in the DTA where the public improvement project is located who is hired to any position designated in the approved Workforce Plan who performs construction trades or labor work of the contract for a minimum duration of one hundred twenty (120) days or the length of the job whichever is less, shall also count towards meeting the goal. Persons that reside in a DTA other than the DTA in which the public improvement is located, may be counted towards meeting the goal provided the first priority in hiring for such position was given to persons residing in the Designated Target Area in which the public improvement is located, and when the hiring party as well as the WDOs and WROs have demonstrated to SBD that they have been unable to identify a qualified resident of the Designated Target Area in which the public improvement is located. In the event that at contract completion, goal compliance cannot be determined due to the contractor's failure to submit and obtain SBD approval for a revised Workforce Plan, \$10,000.00 shall be withheld from the contractor's final payment as liquidated damages, and applied to pay costs of the Community Workforce Program.</p>
4F 161122	<p>ORDINANCE PERTAINING TO PAYMENT OF LIVING WAGES; AMENDING SECTION 2-8.9 OF THE CODE OF MIAMI-DADE COUNTY, FLORIDA TO PROVIDE FOR INCREASED PENALTIES TO BE PAID BY CONTRACTORS AND SUB-CONTRACTORS UPON FAILURE TO MEET GOAL REQUIREMENTS; AND PROVIDING SEVERABILITY, INCLUSION IN THE CODE, AND AN EFFECTIVE DATE</p>	
Notes	<p>The proposed ordinance amends Sections 2-8.9 of the Miami-Dade County Code relating to the Living Wage Ordinance for County service contracts and County employees to provide for increased penalties to be paid by contractors and sub-contractors upon failure to meet goal requirements.</p> <p>Specifically, service contractors may be sanctioned in the following ways:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Penalties payable to the County in an amount equal to 20% of the amount of the underpayment of wage and/or benefits for the first instance of underpayment; • 40% for the second instance; • 60% of the amount of underpayment for the third and successive instances; and • A fourth violation will constitute a default of the contract where the underpayment occurred and may be cause for suspension or termination in accordance with the debarment procedures of the County. 	
4G 161144	<p>ORDINANCE PERTAINING TO PAYMENT OF RESPONSIBLE WAGES; AMENDING SECTION 2-11.16 OF THE CODE OF MIAMI-DADE COUNTY, FLORIDA TO PROVIDE FOR INCREASED PENALTIES TO BE PAID BY CONTRACTORS AND SUB-CONTRACTORS UPON FAILURE TO MEET GOAL REQUIREMENTS, AND PRIVATE RIGHT OF ACTION BY EMPLOYEES; AND PROVIDING SEVERABILITY, INCLUSION IN THE CODE, AND AN EFFECTIVE DATE</p>	
Notes	<p>The proposed ordinance amends Section 2-11.16 of the Miami-Dade County Code relating to County construction contracts to provide for increased penalties to be paid by contractors and sub-contractors upon failure to meet goal requirement, and private right of action by employees.</p> <p>Specifically, contractors and sub-contractors may be sanctioned in the following ways:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Penalties payable to the County in an amount equal to 20% of the amount of the underpayment of wage and/or benefits for the first instance of underpayment; • 40% for the second instance; • 60% of the amount of underpayment for the third and successive instances; and • A fourth violation will constitute a default of the contract where the underpayment occurred and may be cause for suspension or termination in accordance with the debarment procedures of the County. <p>Additionally, any employee of a contractor or subcontractor may instead, bring an action by filing suit against the contractor or subcontractor in any court of competent jurisdiction and may be awarded back pay, benefits, attorney's fees, costs.</p>	

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	The applicable statute of limitations of such a claim will be two (2) years as provided in Florida Statutes Section 95.11(4)(c) in an action for payment of wages. The court may also impose sanctions on the employer, including those persons or entities aiding or abetting the employer, to include wage restitution to the affected employee and damages payable to the covered employee in the sum of up to five hundred dollars (\$500.00) for each week each employer is found to be in violation.	
4H 161263	ORDINANCE RELATING TO HISTORIC PRESERVATION AND AD VALOREM TAXATION; AMENDING DEFINITION OF OWNER FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION PURPOSES AS IT RELATES TO CONDOMINIUM AND COOPERATE PROPERTIES AND CERTAIN LAND LEASES; REVISING CRITERIA FOR APPOINTMENT OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION BOARD MEMBERS; PROVIDING FOR TERM LIMITS ON HISTORIC PRESERVATION BOARD MEMBERS; REQUIRING WAIVER OF SUCH TERM LIMITS BY ORDINANCE; REQUIRING TRAINING OF NEW BOARD MEMBERS; REQUIRING THE BOARD TO CONSIDER CERTAIN CRITERIA IN DECIDING WHETHER TO DESIGNATE CERTAIN SITES; REQUIRING DESIGNATION REPORTS TO INCLUDE ADDITIONAL FACTORS; PROVIDING AN AD VALOREM TAX EXEMPTION FOR CERTAIN HISTORIC PROPERTIES USED FOR COMMERCIAL OR NONPROFIT PURPOSES; MAKING TECHNICAL CHANGES; AMENDING SECTIONS 16A-4, 16A-6, 16A-10, AND 16A-18 OF THE CODE OF MIAMI-DADE COUNTY, FLORIDA; PROVIDING SEVERABILITY, INCLUSION IN THE CODE, AND AN EFFECTIVE DATE	
Notes	<p>The proposed ordinance relating to historic preservation and ad valorem taxation provides for the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Amends the definition of owner for historic preservation purposes as it relates to condominium and cooperate properties and certain land leases; • Revises criteria for appointment of Historic Preservation Board members; • Provides for term limits on Historic Preservation Board members; • Requires waiver of such term limits by ordinance; • Requires training of new board members; • Requires the board to consider certain criteria in deciding whether to designate certain sites; • Requires designation reports to include additional factors; and • Provides an ad valorem tax exemption for certain historic properties used for commercial or nonprofit purposes. 	
	Code Comparison Chart Sections 16A-4, 16A-6, 16A-10, and 16A-18 of the Miami-Dade County Code	
	<i>Current</i>	<i>Proposed</i>
<i>Section</i>	<i>Current</i>	<i>Proposed</i>
Sec. 16A-4. <i>Definitions.</i>	(14) Owner of a designated property: As reflected on the current Metropolitan Miami-Dade County tax rolls or current title holder.	(14) Owner(s): An owner is any person, organization, corporation, or other entity having a recorded fee simple interest in a building or its underlying land. When the ownership of a building has been divided into condominiums, the condominium association shall be considered the sole owner. When a building is owned by a cooperative corporation, the corporation shall be considered the sole owner. When an owner has entered into a recorded land lease for a term exceeding 75 years, which lease entitles the lessee to construct, demolish, or alter buildings on the land, the lessee shall also be considered an owner.
Sec. 16A-6. <i>Same— Members.</i>	The Board shall consist of thirteen (13) members appointed by the Board of County Commissioners. The Board of County Commissioners should attempt to appoint architects, realtors, archeologists, historians, art historians, lawyers or other individuals from the business, financial and other segments of the community who, by virtue of their profession or business, have demonstrated concern for historic preservation. The Historic Preservation Board shall contain not less than one architect; one real estate agent or attorney at law; and one historian or architectural historian. The term of office of membership shall be four (4) years for each member. Any vacancy occurring on the Board shall be filled by the County Commission for the remainder of the unexpired term, at the earliest possible date. Members shall be eligible for reappointment. Members of the Board shall serve without compensation but shall be reimbursed for necessary expenses incurred in the performance of their official duties, as shall be determined and approved by the County Commission. Members of the Board shall be governed by Section 2-11.36, et seq. of the Code.	The Board shall consist of 13 members appointed by the Board of County Commissioners. The Board of County Commissioners should attempt to appoint architects, realtors, archeologists, historians, art historians, lawyers, developers, contractors, engineers, economists, or other individuals from the business, financial and other segments of the community who, by virtue of their profession or business, have demonstrated concern for historic preservation. The Historic Preservation Board shall contain not less than one architect; one real estate professional or attorney at law; and one historian or architectural historian. The term of office of membership shall be 4 years for each member. Any vacancy occurring on the Board shall be filled by the County Commission for the remainder of the unexpired term, at the earliest possible date. Members shall be eligible for reappointment, but shall not serve more than 2 consecutive 4-year terms without a hiatus of at least 4 years, provided, however, that an appointment to fill an unexpired term shall not preclude that appointee from serving 2 consecutive 4-year terms thereafter, subject to waiver by a two-thirds vote of the Board of County Commissioners as provided in section 2-11.38.2. The provisions of section 2-11.38.2 that authorize the Board of County Commissioners to waive term limit restrictions by resolution adopted by a two-thirds vote of members present shall not otherwise apply, and the aforementioned term limit restrictions shall not be waived by the Board of County Commissioners except by ordinance. Members of the Board shall serve without compensation but shall be reimbursed for necessary expenses incurred in the performance of their official duties, as shall be determined and approved by the

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			County Commission. All new members shall receive an orientation or training upon being appointed to the Board. Except as otherwise provided in this Section, Board members shall be governed by the provisions applicable to all County boards, as set forth in Chapter 2, Article IB of the Code.
	Sec. 16A-10. <i>Designation process and procedure.</i>	<p>(I) <i>Criteria.</i> - The Board shall have the authority to designate areas, places, buildings, structures, landscape features, archeological and paleontological sites and other improvements or physical features, as individual sites, districts or archeological or paleontological zones that are significant in Miami-Dade County's history, architecture, paleontology, archeology or culture and possess an integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship or association, or:</p> <p>(II) <i>Properties not generally considered;</i> - exceptions. Certain properties, which include cemeteries, birthplaces, properties owned by religious institutions or used for religious purposes, structures that have been moved from their original locations, properties commemorative in nature and properties that have achieved significance within the last fifty years, will not normally be considered for designation. However, such properties will qualify if they are integral parts of districts that do meet the criteria, or if they fall within the following categories:</p> <p>(III) <i>Investigation and designation report.</i> - Prior to the designation of an individual site, a district, or an archeological zone, an investigation and designation report must be filed with the Board. The format of these reports may vary according to the type of designation; however, all reports must address the following: The historical, cultural, architectural or archeological significance of the property or properties being recommended for designation; a recommendation of boundaries for districts and archaeological zones and identification of boundaries of individual sites being designated; a recommendation of standards to be adopted by the Board in carrying out its regulatory function under this chapter with respect to certificates of appropriateness and certificates to dig. Where a report is filed recommending designation of a district, the report must identify those properties, if any, within the district which are not historically or architecturally compatible with structures in the district. The standards for regulating such nonconforming properties shall provide that a certificate of appropriateness may be required only for new construction on such properties. All reports shall take into consideration projected, proposed or existing public improvements and developmental or renewal plans.</p>	<p>In deciding whether to exercise its discretion to designate a proposed individual site, district, or archeological or paleontological zone, the Board shall consider the objective criteria set forth in subsection (1) below, as well as the factors and considerations required to be addressed in staff's designation report pursuant to subsection (3) below, along with the evidence and testimony presented at the public hearing and any other information the Board deems relevant to its determination.</p> <p>(1) <i>Criteria.</i> The Board shall have the authority to designate areas, places, buildings, structures, landscape features, archeological and paleontological sites and other improvements or physical features, as individual sites, districts or archeological or paleontological zones that are significant in Miami-Dade County's history, architecture, paleontology, archeology or culture and possess an integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship or association, or:</p> <p>(2) <i>Properties not generally considered; exceptions.</i> Certain properties, which include cemeteries, birthplaces, properties owned by religious institutions or used for religious purposes, structures that have been moved from their original locations, properties commemorative in nature and properties that have achieved significance within the last 50 years, will not normally be considered for designation. However, such properties will qualify if they are integral parts of districts that do meet the criteria, or if they fall within the following categories:</p> <p>(3) Designation report. Prior to the designation of an individual site, a district, or an archeological zone, a designation report must be filed with the Board. The format of these reports may vary according to the type of designation; however, all reports must address the following: The historical, cultural, architectural or archeological significance of the property or properties being recommended for designation; a recommendation of boundaries for districts and archaeological zones and identification of boundaries of individual sites being designated; a recommendation of standards to be adopted by the Board in carrying out its regulatory function under this chapter with respect to certificates of appropriateness and certificates to dig. Where a report is filed recommending designation of a district, the report must identify those properties, if any, within the district which are not historically or architecturally compatible with structures in the district. The standards for regulating such nonconforming properties shall provide that a certificate of appropriateness may be required only for new construction on such properties. All reports shall also address, to the extent applicable, the following: any projected, proposed or existing public improvements and developmental or renewal plans; any private plans for development or redevelopment of the property or area under consideration, including any new architecture or features proposed for the same location; any applicable neighborhood or community revitalization goals, plans, or objectives, including any existing policies in the local government's comprehensive plan or other planning initiatives pertaining to, among other things, economic development, transportation, and housing; and the possible adaptive use of the property after designation, based on applicable local government zoning regulations and other building code requirements.</p>

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	<p>Sec. 16A-18. <i>Tax exemptions for historic properties.</i></p>	<p>(a) Scope of tax exemptions. A method is hereby created for the Board of County Commissioners, at its discretion, to allow tax exemptions for the restoration, renovation, or rehabilitation of historic properties. The exemption shall apply to one hundred percent of the assessed value of all improvements to historic properties which result from restoration, renovation, or rehabilitation made on or after the effective date of this ordinance. The exemption applies only to taxes levied by Metropolitan Miami-Dade County. The exemption does not apply to taxes levied for the payment of bonds or to taxes authorized by a vote of the electors pursuant to Section 9(b) or Section 12, Article VII of the Florida Constitution. The exemption does not apply to personal property. The exemption under this ordinance does not apply to properties within a community redevelopment area previously or hereafter established pursuant to Part III of Chapter 163, Florida Statutes, by either the Board of County Commissioners of Miami-Dade County or the governing body of any city or other municipality within Miami-Dade County.</p>
		<p>(1) Tax exemptions for historic properties used for certain commercial or nonprofit purposes.</p> <p>(a) Pursuant to Section 196.1961, Florida Statutes, Miami-Dade County hereby elects to provide for an ad valorem tax exemption of 25 percent of the assessed value for any property, located in the unincorporated area of the County or in a municipality over which the County exercises historic preservation jurisdiction, that meets the following statutory criteria:</p> <p>(i) The property must be used for commercial or non-profit purposes;</p> <p>(ii) The property must be historically designed at the local level, a contributing property to a locally-designated historic district, listed in the National Register of Historic Places, or a contributing property to a National Register Historic District; and</p> <p>(iii) The property must be "regularly open to the public," as defined by law.</p> <p>To retain this ad valorem tax exemption, the historic character of the property must be maintained in good repair and condition to the extent necessary to preserve the historic value and significance of the property. Where a qualifying property is located within a municipality over which the County exercises historic preservation jurisdiction, the exemption shall only apply to taxes levied by the County. The exemption does not apply to taxes levied for the payment of bonds or to taxes authorized by a vote of the electors pursuant to Section 9(b) or Section 12, Article VII of the Florida Constitution.</p> <p>(b) Any person or entity claiming the ad valorem tax exemption provided under subsection (1)(a) above shall file an application for exemption with the Miami-Dade County Property Appraiser, describing the property for which exemption is claimed and certifying its ownership and use. The Property Appraiser shall process the application and grant the exemption if the property meets the conditions and requirements specified in Section 196.1961, Florida Statutes, as may be amended from time to time. The property shall remain eligible for the exemption for as long as the property remains in compliance with the conditions and requirements specified in the Florida Statutes, as may be amended from time to time.</p> <p>(2) Tax exemptions for renovations of historic properties.</p> <p>(a) Scope of tax exemptions. A method is hereby created for the Board of County Commissioners, at its discretion, to allow tax exemptions for the restoration, renovation, or rehabilitation of historic properties. The exemption shall apply to 100 percent of the assessed value of all improvements to historic properties which result from restoration, renovation, or rehabilitation made on or after the effective date of this ordinance. The exemption applies only to taxes levied by Metropolitan Miami-Dade County. The exemption does not apply to taxes levied for the payment of bonds or to taxes authorized by a vote of the electors pursuant to Section 9(b) or Section 12, Article VII of the Florida Constitution. The exemption does not apply to personal property. The exemption under this ordinance does not apply to properties within a community redevelopment area previously or hereafter established pursuant to Part III of Chapter 163, Florida Statutes, by either the Board of County Commissioners of Miami-Dade County or the governing body of any city or other municipality within Miami-Dade County.</p>
41 161265	<p>ORDINANCE RELATING TO SALE OF FISHING TACKLE; CREATING SECTION 14A-1 OF THE CODE OF MIAMI-DADE COUNTY, FLORIDA; REQUIRING BUSINESS ESTABLISHMENTS SELLING FISHING TACKLE TO DISPLAY SIGNS REGARDING PROPER USE AND DISPOSAL OF FISHING LINE AND TACKLE TO PROTECT SEABIRDS AND OTHER WILDLIFE; PROVIDING FOR CONTENT OF SIGNS AND DEFINITIONS; AMENDING</p>	

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	SECTION 8CC-10 OF THE CODE TO PROVIDE PENALTIES FOR FAILURE TO DISPLAY REQUIRED SIGNS; PROVIDING SEVERABILITY, INCLUSION IN THE CODE, AND AN EFFECTIVE DATE						
Notes	<p>The proposed ordinance creates Section 14A-1 of the Miami-Dade County Code requiring business establishments selling fishing tackle to display signs regarding proper use and disposal of fishing line and tackle to protect seabirds and other wildlife. The proposed ordinance further provides for penalties for failure to display required signs.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Section 14A-1 – Warning Signs for Proper Use and Disposal of Fishing Tackle at Business Establishments Selling Fishing Line and Tackle.</p> <p>1. Purpose. <i>The purpose of this ordinance is to educate the public and prevent the needless harm and death of seabirds and other wildlife by the improper use and disposal of fishing line and tackle and shall be read broadly in light of that purpose.</i></p> <p>2. Definitions. <i>For the purposes of this section, the following definitions shall apply:</i></p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;"><i>(a) A business establishment shall mean: (a) retail stores or other retail space, such as bait and tackle shops, whose primary merchandise consists of equipment and supplies used for fishing, including but not limited to live and artificial bait, fishing rods, reels, hooks, lines, lures, sinkers, floats, or nets; (b) retail stores or other retail space that sell live fishing bait or sell or dispense fishing licenses; or (c) sporting goods stores or department stores that sell at retail fishing rods, lines, hooks, sinkers, lures or other fishing tackle. Small convenience stores, gas stations or other retail establishments that do not sell live bait, sell or dispense fishing licenses or whose primary merchandise does not consist of selling fishing equipment or tackle will not be subject to this section.</i></p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;"><i>(b) Fishing tackle means the equipment used when fishing, including lines, hooks, sinkers, lures, floats, artificial bait, rods, reels, nets, gaffs, traps, waders, rigs, spears, spoons, or spinners.</i></p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;"><i>(c) Retail shall mean sale to the ultimate consumer.</i></p> <p>3. Signage required for business establishments selling fishing tackle. <i>All persons who own or operate a business establishment subject to this section that sells at retail any kind of fishing tackle shall conspicuously post a sign no smaller than 256 square inches (16" x 16"), with at least 40-point type, clearly visible, easily readable and immediately apparent upon viewing by members of the public and consumers at such establishments, providing the following language:</i></p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;"><i>Discarded fishing line and tackle leads to injury and death to pelicans and other seabirds.</i></p> <p>How you can help</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Cast with care. Do not cast near birds or near areas where your line may get caught.</i> • <i>Properly dispose of unwanted fishing line and tackle in the monofilament recycling containers found at marinas or in a garbage container with a lid.</i> <p><i>If you hook a bird or find one in compromised health call the Pelican Harbor Seabird Station at (305) 751-9840 for assistance.</i></p> <p><i>Don't kill pelicans with kindness by feeding them scraps or unwanted bait fish. Bones from large fish can cause internal injuries that may lead to infection and death. Be a friend to wildlife and keep wild animals wild.</i></p> <p>4. Penalties. <i>Persons failing to post signs as required by this section shall be subject to penalties, civil liability, attorney's fees and enforcement proceedings as set forth in Section 8CC of the Code of Miami-Dade County and to any other such enforcement proceedings as may be required by law. Every day a sign is not posted shall be a separate violation.</i></p> <p>Sec. 8CC-10. Schedule of Civil Penalties.</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 33%;">Code Section</th> <th style="width: 33%;">Description of Violation</th> <th style="width: 33%;">Civil Penalty</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">14A-1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">Failure to post warning signs for proper use and disposal of fishing line and tackle</td> <td style="text-align: center;">\$100.00 for first offense. \$500.00 for each subsequent offense</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Background: On May 3, 2016, the Mayor and City Commission of the City of South Miami, Florida unanimously adopted Resolution No. 085-16-14640 asking the BCC to require establishments selling fishing tackle to display warning signs about the proper use and disposal of fishing tackle such as fishing line, hooks and sinkers to help protect this County's seabirds and wildlife.</p>	Code Section	Description of Violation	Civil Penalty	14A-1	Failure to post warning signs for proper use and disposal of fishing line and tackle	\$100.00 for first offense. \$500.00 for each subsequent offense
Code Section	Description of Violation	Civil Penalty					
14A-1	Failure to post warning signs for proper use and disposal of fishing line and tackle	\$100.00 for first offense. \$500.00 for each subsequent offense					
4J 161255	ORDINANCE RELATING TO ZONING, HOUSING, AND IMPACT FEES; CREATING MANDATORY WORKFORCE HOUSING DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM; AMENDING REQUIREMENTS FOR WORKFORCE HOUSING UNITS AND MODIFYING DENSITY BONUS AND DEVELOPMENT INTENSITY STANDARDS; AMENDING REQUIREMENTS FOR DECLARATIONS OF RESTRICTIVE COVENANTS REGARDING WORKFORCE HOUSING UNITS; PROVIDING FOR DEFERRAL OF ROAD IMPACT FEES FOR DEVELOPMENT OF WORKFORCE HOUSING UNITS; AMENDING ELIGIBILITY						

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	REQUIREMENTS RELATING TO WORKFORCE HOUSING DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM ADMINISTRATION; AMENDING ARTICLE XIII A OF CHAPTER 33, ARTICLE IX OF CHAPTER 17, AND SECTIONS 33E-6.1 AND 33E-18 OF THE CODE OF MIAMI-DADE COUNTY, FLORIDA; PROVIDING SEVERABILITY, INCLUSION IN THE CODE, AND AN EFFECTIVE DATE												
Notes	<p>The proposed ordinance:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creates the Mandatory Workforce Housing Program; • Amends requirements for workforce housing units and modifies density bonus and development intensity standards; • Amends requirements for declarations of restrictive covenants regarding workforce housing units; • Provides for deferral of road impact fees for development of workforce housing units; • Amends eligibility requirements relating to workforce housing development program administration. 												
4K 161267	ORDINANCE RELATING TO THE RULES OF PROCEDURE OF THE BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS, HISTORIC PRESERVATION, AND AD VALOREM TAXATION; AMENDING SECTION 2-1 AND CHAPTER 16A OF THE CODE OF MIAMI-DADE COUNTY, FLORIDA; PROVIDING THAT HISTORIC PRESERVATION APPEALS SHALL BE HEARD AT THURSDAY MEETINGS OF THE BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS; REVISING HISTORIC PRESERVATION CODE; ALLOWING MUNICIPALITIES TO OPT OUT OF COUNTY HISTORIC PRESERVATION JURISDICTION AND ENACT MUNICIPAL HISTORIC PRESERVATION ORDINANCES UNDER CERTAIN CIRCUMSTANCES; PROVIDING MINIMUM STANDARDS FOR MUNICIPAL HISTORIC PRESERVATION ORDINANCES AND PROGRAMS; PROVIDING PROCEDURES FOR THE COUNTY TO RESUME JURISDICTION WHERE A MUNICIPAL HISTORIC PRESERVATION PROGRAM IS NOT IN COMPLIANCE WITH COUNTY MINIMUM STANDARDS; REVISING QUALIFICATIONS, MEMBERSHIP, COMPOSITION, AND POWERS OF THE COUNTY'S HISTORIC PRESERVATION BOARD AND STAFF; REVISING PROCEDURES PERTAINING TO INITIATION OF HISTORIC DESIGNATION PROCESS BY OWNER PETITION, COUNTY'S HISTORIC PRESERVATION BOARD, AND STAFF; AMENDING PROCEDURES AND CRITERIA RELATING TO ECONOMIC HARDSHIP; SPECIFYING HISTORIC PRESERVATION APPEAL PROCEDURES; AUTHORIZING REQUIREMENT FOR CONDITIONS RELATED TO CERTIFICATES TO DIG; AUTHORIZING AN AD VALOREM TAX EXEMPTION FOR RENOVATIONS TO CERTAIN HISTORIC PROPERTIES USED FOR COMMERCIAL OR NONPROFIT PURPOSES; REVISING AND SUPPLEMENTING DEFINITIONS PERTAINING TO HISTORIC PRESERVATION; MAKING TECHNICAL REVISIONS; PROVIDING SEVERABILITY, INCLUSION IN THE CODE, AND AN EFFECTIVE DATE												
Notes	<p>The proposed ordinance:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Amends Section 2-1 and Chapter 16A of the Miami-Dade County Code to provide that historic preservation appeals be heard at Thursday BCC meetings; • Revises historic preservation code allowing for municipalities to opt out of County historic preservation jurisdiction and enact municipal historic preservation ordinances under certain circumstances; • Provides minimum standards for municipal historic preservation ordinances and programs; • Provides procedures for the County to resume jurisdiction where a municipal historic preservation program is not in compliance with County minimum standards; • Revises qualifications, membership, composition and powers of the County's Historic Preservation Board and staff; • Revises procedures pertaining to initiation of historic designation process by owner petition, County's Historic Preservation Board and staff; • Amends procedures and criteria relating to economic hardship; • Specifies historic preservation appeal procedures; • Authorizes requirement for conditions related to certificates to dig; and • Authorizes ad valorem tax exemption for renovations to certain historic preservation used for commercial or nonprofit purposes. 												
4L 161269	ORDINANCE RELATING TO ZONING; AMENDING REGULATIONS GOVERNING NONCONFORMING USES, STRUCTURES, AND LOTS FOR THE NORTH CENTRAL URBAN AREA DISTRICT AND THE STANDARD URBAN CENTER DISTRICT REGULATIONS; AMENDING SECTIONS 33-284.99.54 AND 33-284.89.2 OF THE CODE OF MIAMI-DADE COUNTY, FLORIDA; PROVIDING SEVERABILITY, INCLUSION IN THE CODE, AND AN EFFECTIVE DATE												
Notes	<p>The proposed ordinance amends regulations governing nonconforming uses, structures and lots for the North Central Urban Area District and the Standard Urban Center District regulations.</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; margin-top: 10px;"> <thead> <tr style="background-color: #d9ead3;"> <th colspan="3" style="text-align: center;">Code Comparison Chart</th> </tr> <tr style="background-color: #d9ead3;"> <th colspan="3" style="text-align: center;">Sections 33-284.99.54 and 33-284.89.2</th> </tr> <tr style="background-color: #d9ead3;"> <th style="text-align: center;">Section</th> <th style="text-align: center;">Current</th> <th style="text-align: center;">Proposed</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td style="vertical-align: top;">Sec. 33-284.99.54. - <i>Non-conforming Structures, Uses, and Occupancies.</i></td> <td style="vertical-align: top;">Nothing contained in this article shall be deemed or construed to prohibit a continuation of a legal nonconforming structure, use, or occupancy in the NCUAD that either (1) was existing as of the date of the district boundary change on the property to NCUAD or (2) on or before said date, had received final site plan approval through a public hearing pursuant to this chapter or through administrative site plan review or had a valid building permit. However, any structure, use, or occupancy in the NCUAD that is discontinued for a period of at least six months, or is superseded by a lawful structure, use, or occupancy permitted under this chapter, or that incurs damage to an extent of 50 percent or more of its market value, shall be subject to Section 33-35(c) of this code. It is further provided, however, that no lawfully existing</td> <td style="vertical-align: top;">Non-conforming structures, uses, and occupancies shall be governed by the provisions of Section 33-284.89.2 of this chapter.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Code Comparison Chart			Sections 33-284.99.54 and 33-284.89.2			Section	Current	Proposed	Sec. 33-284.99.54. - <i>Non-conforming Structures, Uses, and Occupancies.</i>	Nothing contained in this article shall be deemed or construed to prohibit a continuation of a legal nonconforming structure, use, or occupancy in the NCUAD that either (1) was existing as of the date of the district boundary change on the property to NCUAD or (2) on or before said date, had received final site plan approval through a public hearing pursuant to this chapter or through administrative site plan review or had a valid building permit. However, any structure, use, or occupancy in the NCUAD that is discontinued for a period of at least six months, or is superseded by a lawful structure, use, or occupancy permitted under this chapter, or that incurs damage to an extent of 50 percent or more of its market value, shall be subject to Section 33-35(c) of this code. It is further provided, however, that no lawfully existing	Non-conforming structures, uses, and occupancies shall be governed by the provisions of Section 33-284.89.2 of this chapter.
Code Comparison Chart													
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	<p>single-family home use or mobile home park use shall be subject to Section 33-35(c) of this code, even if it is discontinued for a period of six months or more or incurs damage to the roof or structure to an extent of 50 percent or more of its market value.</p>	
<p>Sec. 33-284.89.2. - <i>Nonconforming Lots, Uses and Structures.</i></p>	<p>B. Nonconforming Lots, Uses and Structures.</p> <p>2. Nonconforming Uses.</p> <p>a. A legally established nonconforming use may continue. Expansions to a structure containing a nonconforming use shall require Administrative Site Plan Review [see Subsection (C)] below.</p> <p>b. If a nonconforming use is discontinued for a period of more than one year, the use may not be reestablished. A use shall be considered discontinued once the activities or commerce, essential to the continuation of the use are abandoned. Discontinuance due to acts of force majeure shall not constitute abandonment, provided that a good faith effort is made to reestablish the use.</p> <p>c. Expansions of nonconforming single-family and two-family residences shall be permitted and shall not require Administrative Site Plan approval, provided that the project complies with the Building Placement Standards for single-family detached or duplex lots set forth in Section 33-284.85 of this article.</p> <p>3. Nonconforming Structures.</p> <p>a. To prevent changes in regulation from unduly burdening property owners, legally established, nonconforming structures may continue to be used and maintained. Expansions, repairs, alterations, and improvements to nonconforming structures shall be permitted only in accordance with the following provisions:</p> <p>i. Internal and external repairs, alterations, and improvements that do not increase the square footage of the nonconforming structure shall be permitted and shall not be subject to the requirements of this article.</p> <p>ii. Expansions to a nonconforming structure shall be permitted as follows:</p> <p>(a) If the total square footage of the proposed improvement is less than fifty (50) percent of the structure's net square footage at the time it became nonconforming, the improvement shall require Administrative Site Plan Review [see Subsection (C)] below].</p> <p>(b) If the total square footage of the proposed improvement is equal to or exceeds fifty (50) percent of the structure's net square footage at the time it became nonconforming, the entire structure and site improvements shall be brought into compliance with current regulations.</p> <p>(c) Once the cumulative total of additional square footage of improvements equals to fifty (50) percent of the structure's net square footage at the time it</p>	<p>B. Nonconforming Lots, Uses and Structures.</p> <p>2. Nonconforming Uses.</p> <p>a. A legally established nonconforming use may continue. Expansions to a structure containing a nonconforming use shall require Administrative Site Plan Review [see Subsection (C)] below.</p> <p>b. If a nonconforming use is discontinued for a period of more than one year, the use may not be reestablished. A use shall be considered discontinued once the activities or commerce, essential to the continuation of the use are abandoned. Discontinuance due to acts of force majeure shall not constitute abandonment, provided that a good faith effort is made to reestablish the use.</p> <p>c. Expansions of nonconforming single-family and two-family residences shall be permitted and shall not require Administrative Site Plan approval, provided that the project complies with the Building Placement Standards for single-family detached or duplex lots set forth in Section 33-284.85 of this article.</p> <p>3. Nonconforming Structures.</p> <p>a. To prevent changes in regulation from unduly burdening property owners, legally established, nonconforming structures may continue to be used and maintained. Expansions, repairs, alterations, and improvements to nonconforming structures shall be permitted only in accordance with the following provisions:</p> <p>i. Internal and external repairs, alterations, and improvements that do not increase the square footage of the nonconforming structure shall be permitted and shall not be subject to the requirements of this article.</p> <p>ii. Expansions to a nonconforming structure shall be permitted as follows:</p> <p>(a) If the total square footage of the proposed improvement is less than fifty (50) percent of the structure's net square footage at the time it became nonconforming, the improvement shall require Administrative Site Plan Review [see Subsection (C)] below].</p> <p>(b) If the total square footage of the proposed improvement is equal to or exceeds fifty (50) percent of the structure's net square footage at the time it became nonconforming, the entire structure and site improvements shall be brought into compliance with current regulations.</p> <p>(c) Once the cumulative total of additional square footage of improvements equals to fifty (50) percent of the structure's net square footage at the time it</p>

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	<p>became nonconforming, no additional expansions shall be permitted and the entire structure and site improvements shall be brought into compliance with current regulations.</p> <p>(d) For the purposes of this article, net square footage shall refer to the square footage indicated on the building permit or determined through equivalent evidence.</p> <p>b. If a nonconforming structure is damaged by fire, flood, explosion, wind, war, riot or any other act of force majeure, repairs shall be subject to the following provisions:</p> <p>i. If the repair/replacement cost is less than fifty (50) percent of the value of the structure based upon the average of two (2) independent appraisals, the structure may be reconstructed up to the same building height and within the same building footprint existing prior to the damage, provided that an application for final building permit has been submitted within twelve (12) months of the date of such damage unless extended by the Board of County Commissioners.</p> <p>ii. If the repair/replacement cost is equal to or exceeds fifty (50) percent of the building's value based upon the average of two (2) independent appraisals, the building and site improvements shall be brought into compliance with current regulations.</p> <p>iii. Routine internal and external maintenance, repairs and material replacement such as re-roofing, painting, window or door replacement, mechanical equipment repair and replacement, plumbing and electrical maintenance, and similar repair, maintenance and replacements shall be permitted and shall not be subject to the requirements of this Article.</p> <p>c. If a nonconforming building is deemed to be unsafe pursuant to Chapter 8 of this Code, and demolition is required, the building shall be rebuilt in accordance with current regulations.</p> <p>d. In addition to the requirements of this section, all repairs, improvements and expansions to a nonconforming building shall comply with the Florida Building Code.</p>	<p>(d) For the purposes of this article, net square footage shall refer to the square footage indicated on the building permit or determined through equivalent evidence.</p> <p>b. If a nonconforming structure is damaged by fire, flood, explosion, wind, war, riot or any other act of force majeure, repairs shall be subject to the following provisions:</p> <p>i. If the repair/replacement cost is less than fifty (50) percent of the value of the structure based upon the average of two (2) independent appraisals, the structure may be reconstructed up to the same building height and within the same building footprint existing prior to the damage, provided that an application for final building permit has been submitted within twelve (12) months of the date of such damage unless extended by the Board of County Commissioners.</p> <p>ii. If the repair/replacement cost is equal to or exceeds fifty (50) percent of the building's value based upon the average of two (2) independent appraisals, the building and site improvements shall be brought into compliance with current regulations.</p> <p>iii. Routine internal and external maintenance, repairs and material replacement such as re-roofing, painting, window or door replacement, mechanical equipment repair and replacement, plumbing and electrical maintenance, and similar repair, maintenance and replacements shall be permitted and shall not be subject to the requirements of this Article.</p> <p>c. If a nonconforming building is deemed to be unsafe pursuant to Chapter 8 of this Code, and demolition is required, the building shall be rebuilt in accordance with current regulations.</p> <p>d. In addition to the requirements of this section, all repairs, improvements and expansions to a nonconforming building shall comply with the Florida Building Code.</p> <p>4. Notwithstanding any other provision to the contrary, a lawfully existing single-family or two-family home use or mobile home park use may be repaired without being brought into compliance with current regulations, even if it is discontinued for a period of six months or more or incurs damage to the roof or structure to an extent of 50 percent or more of its market value.</p>
4M 161270	<p>ORDINANCE RELATING TO ZONING; MODIFYING PROCESS FOR APPLICATIONS TO AMEND MAPS, ALSO REFERRED TO AS REGULATING PLANS, GOVERNING ALL URBAN CENTER AND URBAN AREA DISTRICTS IN THE UNINCORPORATED AREA; PROVIDING THAT SUCH MAPS OR PLANS, AND ASSOCIATED LEGAL DESCRIPTIONS, SHALL BE MAINTAINED ON FILE WITH THE DEPARTMENT OF REGULATORY AND ECONOMIC RESOURCES; AUTHORIZING SUCH MAPS OR PLANS TO BE AMENDED BY RESOLUTION, RATHER THAN BY ORDINANCE; AMENDING DEFINITIONS; DELETING FROM THE CODE THE MAPS OR PLANS AND CERTAIN LEGAL DESCRIPTIONS FOR THE DOWNTOWN KENDALL URBAN CENTER DISTRICT, NARANJA COMMUNITY URBAN CENTER DISTRICT, GOULDS COMMUNITY URBAN CENTER DISTRICT, PRINCETON COMMUNITY CENTER URBAN DISTRICT, PERRINE COMMUNITY URBAN CENTER DISTRICT, OJUS URBAN AREA DISTRICT, CUTLER RIDGE METROPOLITAN URBAN CENTER DISTRICT, LEISURE CITY COMMUNITY URBAN CENTER DISTRICT, MODEL CITY URBAN CENTER DISTRICT, NORTH CENTRAL URBAN AREA DISTRICT, PALMER LAKE METROPOLITAN URBAN CENTER DISTRICT, BIRD ROAD CORRIDOR URBAN AREA DISTRICT, AND COUNTRY CLUB URBAN AREA DISTRICT; AMENDING ARTICLE I, ARTICLES XXXIII(I) THROUGH XXXIII(V), AND ARTICLE XXXVI OF CHAPTER 33 OF THE CODE OF MIAMI-DADE COUNTY, FLORIDA; PROVIDING SEVERABILITY, INCLUSION IN THE CODE AND AN EFFECTIVE DATE</p>	
Notes	<p>The proposed ordinance:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Modifies the process for applications to amends maps, or regulating plans, governing all Urban Center and Urban Area Districts in the unincorporated area; 	

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides that such maps or plans, and associated legal descriptions, be maintained on file with the Department of Regulatory and Economic Resources; • Authorizes such maps or plans to be amended by resolution, rather than by ordinance; and • Deletes from the Code the maps or plans and certain legal descriptions for the Downtown Kendall Urban Center District, Naranja Community Urban Center District, Goulds Community Urban Center district, Princeton Community Center Urban District, Perrine Community Urban Center District; Ojous Urban Area District, Cutler Ridge Metropolitan Urban Center District, Leisure City Community Urban Center District, Model City Urban Center District, North Central Urban Area District, Palmer Lake Metropolitan Urban Center District, Bird Road Corridor Urban Are District and County Club Urban Area District. <p>Background: The County's Zoning Code (Chapter 33 of the County Code), provides for unique zoning districts, the "urban center districts," that are intended to be moderate- to high-intensity design-unified areas that contain a concentration of different urban functions integrated both horizontally and vertically.</p> <p>Establishment of an urban center district is a two-step process: first, the BCC adopts an ordinance, through its standard legislative process, that sets forth the boundaries of the urban center, the land use plan designating the uses permitted on each property, and other regulating plans and regulations applicable to that urban center district; and second, the BCC holds a quasi-judicial zoning hearing on a district boundary change, to rezone each of the underlying properties to the urban center district. Once the district boundary change is completed, each individual property within the urban center bears a zoning designation of "urban center district," but the specific land use category that defines the permitted uses and other development parameters applicable to a particular property are set forth only in the regulating plan maps in the Zoning Code. Changing the land use category or other regulating plan applicable to a particular property within the urban center is currently similar to the two-step process used to establish the district, in that: (1) such an amendment requires a change to the regulating plans set forth in the urban center ordinance itself, which is a legislative act; but (2) it also requires a quasi-judicial hearing because it involves the zoning of a specific property.</p> <p>Through Ordinance No. 13-119, the BCC created a hybrid process to allow a regulating plan applicable to a particular property to be rezoned in a quasi-judicial hearing on an ordinance amending Chapter 33.</p> <p>Additional Information on Relevant Legislation: On July 7, 2005, the BCC adopted Ordinance 05-143 establishing Article XXXIII(K) of the Zoning Code, the County's Standard Urban Center District Regulations. The Standard Urban Center District provides the regulatory framework that guides the development within the Comprehensive Development Master Plan (CDMP) designated urban centers and mixed-use corridors and that also constitutes the modern, form-based portion of the County's Zoning Code. The adoption of Standard Urban Center District Regulations has been followed by the BCC's establishment of the area-specific urban center districts which include those addressing the areas of Cutler Ridge, Goulds, Leisure City, Model City, Naranja, North Central, Ojus, Perrine, and Princeton.</p>
4N 161111	ORDINANCE AMENDING SECTION 2-2008 OF THE CODE OF MIAMI-DADE COUNTY, FLORIDA RELATING TO WEST PERRINE COMMUNITY REDEVELOPMENT AND REVITALIZATION TRUST FUND'S SUNSET PROVISION; EXTENDING SAID SUNSET PROVISION UNTIL SEPTEMBER 30, 2046; PROVIDING SEVERABILITY, INCLUSION IN THE CODE, AND AN EFFECTIVE DATE
Notes	<p>The proposed ordinance amends Section 2-2008 of the Miami-Dade County Code extending the West Perrine Community Redevelopment and Revitalization Trust Fund's sunset provision until September 30, 2046.</p> <p>Background: The Florida Legislature enacted the Community Redevelopment Act of, which is presently codified at Chapter 163, Part III, Florida Statutes, as amended from time to time (Act). All powers arising through the Act are conferred by the Act upon counties with home rule charters and authorizes said counties to delegate certain of such powers to a community redevelopment agency created pursuant to the Act.</p> <p>On March 1, 2005, the BCC adopted Resolution No. R-212-05, which declared a certain geographic area of the County known as the West Perrine Redevelopment Area (Redevelopment Area) to be a slum or blighted area, declared the rehabilitation, conservation or redevelopment, or combination thereof to be necessary in the interest of the public health, safety, morals or welfare of the residents of the Redevelopment Area and the County. The BCC found that there was a need for the creation of a community redevelopment agency known as the West Perrine Community Redevelopment Agency (Agency) within the Redevelopment Area.</p> <p>Pursuant to Resolution No. R-744-07 adopted by the BCC on June 5, 2007, the West Perrine Community Redevelopment Plan (Plan) to enable the Agency to undertake redevelopment of the Redevelopment Area was adopted. The BCC also enacted Ordinance No. 07-79, which approved the creation of a community redevelopment trust fund, known as the West Perrine Redevelopment Trust Fund (Fund) and further provided for the calculation and appropriation of tax increment funds into such Fund. On June 5, 2007, in accordance with Section 163.357 of the Act, the BCC adopted Resolution No. R-745-07 establishing and appointing itself as the Board of Commissioners of the Agency.</p> <p>Ordinance No. 07-79 is scheduled to sunset by June 16, 2017. In accordance with Section 163.361, the Agency adopted Resolution No. CRA-2-16, recommending that the BCC adopt a resolution to approve an amendment in order to extend the life of the Agency and Redevelopment Area until September 30, 2046. The Agency also recommends that the BCC amend Ordinance No. 07-79 to extend the sunset provision until September 30, 2046.</p>
4O 161125	ORDINANCE RELATING TO THE TREE TRUST FUND; AMENDING SECTIONS 2-1336 AND 24-39 OF THE CODE OF MIAMI-DADE COUNTY, FLORIDA; PROVIDING FOR SUBACCOUNT TO TREE TRUST FUND FOR PLANTING TREES ON PUBLIC PROPERTY; PROVIDING FOR PROCEDURES

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	FOR DISBURSEMENT FROM SUBACCOUNT IN CONJUNCTION WITH NEAT STREETS MIAMI; DELETING REFERENCES TO TREE FOREST ADVISORY COMMITTEE; PROVIDING SEVERABILITY, INCLUSION IN THE CODE, AND AN EFFECTIVE DATE												
Notes	<p>The proposed ordinance amends Sections 2-1336 and 24-39 of the Miami-Dade County Code to provide for a subaccount to the Tree Trust Fund for planting trees on public property. The proposed ordinance further provides for procedures for disbursement from the subaccount in conjunction with Neat Streets Miami.</p> <p>The Tree and Forest Resources Advisory Committee was sunset years ago, and the proposed resolution would delete those portions of the Code which still reference that committee.</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="3" style="text-align: center;">Code Comparison Chart Sections 2-1336 and 24-39 <i>Highlights of Proposed Ordinance</i></th> </tr> <tr> <th style="width: 15%;">Section</th> <th style="width: 25%;">Current</th> <th style="width: 60%;">Proposed</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Sec. 2-1336. <i>Function.</i></td> <td>N/A</td> <td>5. Tree Trust Fund Subaccount Dedicated to Planting Trees on Public Property. For the Subaccount to the Tree Trust Fund, as created by Section 24-39 of this Code, monies may be disbursed administratively for the planting of trees on public property along public rights-of-way within Miami-Dade County, with the goal of enhancing our roadways and transportation gateways. All such disbursements shall be made in conjunction with the Miami-Dade Street Trees Matching Grant program and shall require matching funds or resources, to the satisfaction of the Director of Parks, Recreation and Open Spaces Department, or successor department, with a preference given to areas with 20 percent or less of tree canopy and which are located in a Census Tract that is in the fourth or fifth quintile distribution of Median Household Income. A report detailing the disbursements from this Tree Trust Fund Subaccount shall be presented to the Neat Streets Miami Board and the Board of County Commissioners on an annual basis.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Sec. 24-39.(e) <i>Tree Trust Fund</i></td> <td>N/A</td> <td>(e) Notwithstanding anything provided herein, on an annual basis, monies equivalent to 35 percent of the previous fiscal year's contributions to the Tree Trust Fund shall be placed in a Subaccount of the Tree Trust Fund, and such Subaccount shall be dedicated solely to the planting of trees on public property. Disbursements from this Subaccount shall be made pursuant to the procedures and requirements of Section 2-1336(5) of this Code.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Additional Information – Million Trees Miami¹: The Million TREES Miami Campaign is a Community-wide effort to plant 1 million trees by 2020 in order to achieve a 30% tree canopy cover for Miami-Dade County. The campaign was developed by the Miami-Dade Community Image Advisory Board and was born of the idea that a healthy and sustainable urban forest provides significant social, economic, and environmental benefits that fosters a high quality, livable, vibrant, and beautiful community.</p> <p>Miami-Dade County has experienced historical losses in tree canopy cover due to hurricanes, citrus canker and urban development. The canopy coverage calculations have varied over the years, hovering around 10-15% on average, with some urban areas having coverage as low as 1-2%.</p> <p>What would planting a million trees mean to our community?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 24,000 acres of new urban forests spread throughout the county. • Reaching the national average for healthy tree cover for an urban community. • New green infrastructure to mitigate the effects of flooding and pollution. • Livable communities despite rapid growth. • Protection: South Florida is at the epicenter for climate change. Trees anchor existing and future natural resources. • Sunscreen: About 626 people in Florida die of melanoma every year. Trees provide UV protection. • More food: Trees generate many of South Florida's favorite healthy foods and contribute greatly to the economy. <p>Examples of cities that have stepped it up</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Charlotte – 40 percent tree coverage - TreesCharlotte launched in 2012 after the release of an assessment showing Charlotte losing tree canopy. The goal: 50 percent tree canopy by 2050. <p>Washington DC – 35 percent tree coverage - Casey Tree's mission is "to restore, enhance and protect the tree canopy of the nation's capital." Thus far, more than 20,000 trees have been planted.</p>	Code Comparison Chart Sections 2-1336 and 24-39 <i>Highlights of Proposed Ordinance</i>			Section	Current	Proposed	Sec. 2-1336. <i>Function.</i>	N/A	5. Tree Trust Fund Subaccount Dedicated to Planting Trees on Public Property. 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4P 161248	ORDINANCE RELATED TO SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT; AMENDING SECTION 15-16 OF THE CODE OF MIAMI--DADE COUNTY TO LIMIT THE AMOUNT OF TIME THAT BULKY WASTE MAY BE LEFT CURBSIDE; PROVIDING SEVERABILITY, INCLUSION IN THE CODE, AND AN EFFECTIVE DATE												

¹ <http://milliontrees.miamidade.gov/about-us.asp>

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Notes	<p>The proposed ordinance relating to solid waste management amends Section 15-16 of the Miami-Dade County Code to limit the amount of time that bulky waste may be left curbside.</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Sec. 15-16. - Responsibility for removal of industrial waste, hazardous waste and noncombustible solid waste, collection and disposal of bulky waste.</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Industrial waste, hazardous waste, and noncombustible solid waste shall be disposed of in the manner and at such locations as are consistent with all federal, state and local laws, rules, regulations, and ordinances. Removal of industrial waste, hazardous waste, and noncombustible solid waste shall be the responsibility of the owner, occupant, operator or contractor creating or causing the accumulation of such material. The Department shall not be responsible for collecting or hauling discarded building material, construction and demolition debris, dirt or rock, nor shall it be responsible for collecting or hauling trees, bushes or other vegetation cut on private property before a certificate of occupancy is issued.</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Bulky waste shall not be permitted at curbside until advance arrangements have been made with the Department for its removal. Bulky waste shall not be left curbside more than 72 hours between time of placement curbside and removal by the Department.</p> <p>Background: Section 15-16 of the Code of Miami-Dade County provides that bulky waste may not be placed curbside until advance arrangements have been made for its removal with the Department of Solid Waste Management (Department). Currently the Code does not provide for a time limit as to how long bulky waste may be left curbside before it is removed by the Department.</p>									
4Q 161254	ORDINANCE PERTAINING TO ZONING; AMENDING SECTION 33-20 OF THE CODE OF MIAMI-DADE COUNTY, FLORIDA, PERTAINING TO PORTABLE MINI-STORAGE UNITS; AMENDING CHAPTER 8CC-10 OF THE CODE OF MIAMI-DADE COUNTY, FLORIDA, PERTAINING TO PENALTIES; PROVIDING FOR CIVIL PENALTIES; PROVIDING SEVERABILITY, INCLUSION IN THE CODE, AND AN EFFECTIVE DATE									
Notes	<p>The proposed ordinance amends Section 33-20 of the Miami-Dade County Code pertaining to portable mini-storage units. Additionally, the proposed ordinance amends Chapter 8CC-10 of the Miami-Dade County Code to provide for civil penalties.</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="3" style="background-color: #d9ead3; text-align: center;">Code Comparison Chart Sections 33-20 and 8CC-10</th> </tr> <tr> <th style="background-color: #d9ead3; text-align: center;">Section</th> <th style="background-color: #d9ead3; text-align: center;">Current</th> <th style="background-color: #d9ead3; text-align: center;">Proposed</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td style="vertical-align: top;"> Sec. 33-20. <i>Accessory buildings; utility sheds and pergolas; swimming pools; fallout shelters; boat storage; portable mini-storage units.</i> </td> <td style="vertical-align: top;"> (i) Portable mini-storage unit. For the purpose of this section, the term portable mini-storage unit shall mean a portable container designed for the storage of personal property that is placed on a homeowner's lot, parcel or tract and is designed to be delivered to and/or removed from the homeowner's site by a truck or other street-legal vehicle. One temporary portable mini-storage unit may be placed on a fee simple lot, parcel or tract containing a single-family residence, subject to the following conditions and limitations: (1) The homeowner: (a) has a valid building permit for the major remodeling of, or for a significant addition to, or for damage repair to the single-family residence on the lot, parcel, or tract whereon the portable mini-storage unit is requested to be placed; or (b) is conducting work involving interior improvements that do not require a building permit; or (c) is using the portable mini-storage unit to move personal items or furnishings to another location; and (2) The portable mini-storage unit, shall not exceed 8 feet in width, 16 feet in length, and 8 feet in height; and (3) The portable mini-storage unit shall be placed at ground level, shall be setback a minimum of ten (10) feet from the front property line and a minimum of </td> <td style="vertical-align: top;"> (i) Portable mini-storage unit. 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	<p>five (5) feet from all other property lines, and shall comply with the safe sight distance triangle regulations; and</p> <p>(4) In no instance shall hazardous material be placed in the portable mini-storage unit; and</p> <p>(5) The property owner shall apply for and obtain a Zoning Improvement Permit (ZIP) pursuant to Section 33-8.1 for a portable mini-storage unit that will be kept on the lot/parcel for more than 15 days.</p> <p>(6) The ZIP for the portable mini-storage unit shall be a conditional permit and shall be issued for a period not to exceed 90 days.</p> <p>(7) Upon application, the ZIP may be extended for a maximum of 30 consecutive days if the unit is located in the rear of the property or otherwise hidden from view from the street; and</p> <p>(8) No site may have more than 3 ZIP permits issued for a portable mini-storage unit within a 12-month period. No site may have a portable mini-storage unit for more than 21 days total in a 12-month period, or 60 days total in a 12-month period if an extension is granted; and</p> <p>(7) No mechanical, plumbing or electrical installations or connections are made to the portable mini-storage unit. >>All portable mini-storage units must be kept in good, clean, and finished condition, with no visible signs of deterioration, weathering, discoloration, rust, ripping, tearing or other holes or breaks; and</p> <p>(8) The portable mini-storage unit shall have clearly posted on the exterior of the unit, the name, current phone number and address of the company providing the portable mini-storage unit, a copy of the current ZIP permit issued for the mini-storage unit, and the date the portable mini-storage unit was placed at the site.</p> <p>(9) The conditional ZIP approval may be revoked by the Director at any time should the homeowner's utilization of such temporary portable mini-storage unit result in unsafe or unsanitary conditions on the site or upon violation of any of the conditions or limitations stated herein.</p>	<p>from the street or, if all potential placement areas are visible from the street, shall be placed only on a driveway or paved surface, and shall comply with the safe sight distance triangle regulations; and</p> <p>(4) In no instance shall hazardous material be placed in the portable mini-storage unit and it shall be locked at all times when it is not being loaded or unloaded; and</p> <p>(5) The property owner shall apply for and obtain a Zoning Improvement Permit (ZIP) pursuant to Section 33-8.1 for a portable mini-storage unit that will be kept on the lot/parcel; and</p> <p>(6) The ZIP for the portable mini-storage unit shall be a conditional permit and shall be issued for a period not to exceed 7 consecutive days; and</p> <p>(7) Upon application, the ZIP may be extended for a maximum of 30 consecutive days if the unit is located in the rear of the property or otherwise hidden from view from the street; and</p> <p>(8) No site may have more than 3 ZIP permits issued for a portable mini-storage unit within a 12-month period. No site may have a portable mini-storage unit for more than 21 days total in a 12-month period, or 60 days total in a 12-month period if an extension is granted; and</p> <p>(9) No mechanical, plumbing or electrical installations or connections are made to the portable mini-storage unit. >>All portable mini-storage units must be kept in good, clean, and finished condition, with no visible signs of deterioration, weathering, discoloration, rust, ripping, tearing or other holes or breaks; and</p> <p>(10) The portable mini-storage unit shall have clearly posted on the exterior of the unit, the name, current phone number and address of the company providing the portable mini-storage unit, a copy of the current ZIP permit issued for the mini-storage unit, and the date the portable mini-storage unit was placed at the site.</p> <p>(11) The conditional ZIP approval may be revoked by the Director at any time should the homeowner's utilization of such temporary portable mini-storage unit result in unsafe or unsanitary conditions on the site or upon violation of any of the conditions or limitations stated herein. All portable mini-storage units shall be removed immediately upon the issuance of a hurricane watch by a federal agency.</p> <p>(12) Violations. Failure to comply with any condition or limitation of Section 33-20(i) shall constitute a violation. Violations of this section shall be punishable by a fine enumerated in Section 8CC-10 of this Code. A courtesy warning shall be issued prior to commencing any enforcement action, and the responsible party shall have five calendar days within which to correct the violation. Thereafter, the County may commence appropriate enforcement action.</p>								
	Sec. 8CC-10. <i>Schedule of civil penalties.</i>	N/A								
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5D 160657	ORDINANCE AMENDING SECTIONS 25A-4 AND 25A-5 OF THE CODE OF MIAMI-DADE COUNTY, FLORIDA; AMENDING PROVISIONS RELATED TO PUBLIC HEALTH TRUST COMPLIANCE WITH HEALTH CARE POLICIES ESTABLISHED BY THE BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS; AND AMENDING PROVISIONS RELATED TO NET INCOME OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH TRUST; PROVIDING SEVERABILITY, INCLUSION IN THE CODE, AND AN EFFECTIVE DATE														
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When the Commission establishes or changes policies relating to hospital admissions or medical indigency, it shall, in order to avoid the promulgation of unfunded mandates, through the County Manager and Chief Executive Officer of the Trust, identify in consultation with the Trust, an appropriate source of funding necessary to carry out such policies.</td> <td style="vertical-align: top;">(4) Compliance with policies and directives; avoidance of unfunded mandates impacting Trust. The Trust shall comply with the health care policies and directives established by the Board of County Commissioners. 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The Trust shall make an annual report and an audited accounting to Miami-Dade County for all receipts and disbursements of money during each fiscal year, which accounting shall be submitted to the Board of County Commissioners no later than ninety (90) days subsequent to the close of such fiscal year and which accounting shall be in a manner consistent with and in a format pursuant to that prescribed by the County Manager. The Board of County Commissioners shall, after examining the Trust's annual report and accounting, determine whether there is net income, exclusive of County payments for services rendered, at the end of the fiscal year. The Board of County Commissioners may then appropriate such net income into the County's general revenues or leave such net income with the Trust for continued use in effecting the public purposes of the Trust; provided, however, in the event the Commissioners decide to leave such income with the Trust, the Commissioners may still retain the right to withdraw such income at any future time.</td> <td style="vertical-align: top;">(c) General financial provisions. The County shall convey to the Trust all accounts receivable pertaining to the designated facilities, and the Trust shall be subject to, assume the liability for, and be authorized to pay all accounts payable pertaining to the designated facilities. The Trust shall have the authority to establish necessary banking accounts in its own name and to make cash disbursements. 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Code Comparison Chart Miami-Dade County Code Section 25A-4 and 25A-5															
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Sec. 25A-4 (b)(4) <i>Powers and duties of the Trust.</i>	(4) Compliance. The Trust shall comply with the health care policies established by the Board of County Commissioners. When the Commission establishes or changes policies relating to hospital admissions or medical indigency, it shall, in order to avoid the promulgation of unfunded mandates, through the County Manager and Chief Executive Officer of the Trust, identify in consultation with the Trust, an appropriate source of funding necessary to carry out such policies.	(4) Compliance with policies and directives; avoidance of unfunded mandates impacting Trust. The Trust shall comply with the health care policies and directives established by the Board of County Commissioners. If any such policy or directive will result in a financial impact to the Trust, then the Commission shall provide County funding to the Trust for implementation of and compliance with the policy or directive for the period of time necessary for implementation or compliance.													
Sec. 25A-5 (c) <i>Financial support for the Public Health Trust.</i>	(c) General financial provisions. The County shall convey to the Trust all accounts receivable pertaining to the designated facilities, and the Trust shall be subject to, assume the liability for, and be authorized to pay all accounts payable pertaining to the designated facilities. The Trust shall have the authority to establish necessary banking accounts in its own name and to make cash disbursements. The Trust shall make an annual report and an audited accounting to Miami-Dade County for all receipts and disbursements of money during each fiscal year, which accounting shall be submitted to the Board of County Commissioners no later than ninety (90) days subsequent to the close of such fiscal year and which accounting shall be in a manner consistent with and in a format pursuant to that prescribed by the County Manager. The Board of County Commissioners shall, after examining the Trust's annual report and accounting, determine whether there is net income, exclusive of County payments for services rendered, at the end of the fiscal year. The Board of County Commissioners may then appropriate such net income into the County's general revenues or leave such net income with the Trust for continued use in effecting the public purposes of the Trust; provided, however, in the event the Commissioners decide to leave such income with the Trust, the Commissioners may still retain the right to withdraw such income at any future time.	(c) General financial provisions. The County shall convey to the Trust all accounts receivable pertaining to the designated facilities, and the Trust shall be subject to, assume the liability for, and be authorized to pay all accounts payable pertaining to the designated facilities. The Trust shall have the authority to establish necessary banking accounts in its own name and to make cash disbursements. The Trust shall make an annual report and an audited accounting to Miami-Dade County for all receipts and disbursements of money during each fiscal year, which accounting shall be submitted to the Board of County Commissioners no later than ninety (90) days subsequent to the close of such fiscal year and which accounting shall be in a manner consistent with and in a format pursuant to that prescribed by the County Manager. The Board of County Commissioners shall, after examining the Trust's annual report and accounting, determine whether there is net income, exclusive of County payments for services rendered, at the end of the fiscal year. The Board of County Commissioners shall leave such net income with the Trust for continued use in effecting the public purposes of the Trust; provided, however, in the event the Trust's cash reserves attain and are maintained at a level sufficient to sustain the Trust's operations for a year, then the Trust shall dedicate any additional surplus in excess of such cash reserves that has been contributed by the County through maintenance of effort, as set forth under													

**Board of County Commissioners
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Item No.	Research Notes	
		Section 212.055(5)(d), Fla. Stat., as such may be amended from time to time, to increase the provision of high-quality health care services in other segments of the County through innovative means to improve health care access, quality and outcomes and to report such innovations at the annual joint meeting called by the Chairperson of the Commission under Section 25A-4(b)(3).
7A 160840	ORDINANCE RELATING TO MIAMI-DADE PARKS, RECREATION AND OPEN SPACES DEPARTMENT’S RULES AND REGULATIONS; AMENDING CHAPTER 26, ARTICLE I OF THE CODE OF MIAMI-DADE COUNTY, FLORIDA; BANNING POLYSTYRENE IN PARKS IN CERTAIN CIRCUMSTANCES AND MAKING TECHNICAL AMENDMENTS; PROVIDING SEVERABILITY, INCLUSION IN THE CODE, AND AN EFFECTIVE DATE	
11A5 160943	RESOLUTION DIRECTING THE COUNTY MAYOR OR MAYOR’S DESIGNEE, SUBJECT TO CONDITION PRECEDENT, TO DEVELOP AND IMPLEMENT A PUBLIC AWARENESS CAMPAIGN, AT NO COST TO THE COUNTY, TO INFORM PUBLIC OF NEW PARK RULE BANNING POLYSTYRENE PRODUCTS IN PARKS AND BEACHES; AND TO REPORT TO THE BOARD WITHIN 90 DAYS ON THE STATUS OF THE DEVELOPMENT AND IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PUBLIC AWARENESS CAMPAIGN [SEE AGENDA ITEM NO. 7A]	
Notes	<p><u>7A - 160840:</u> The proposed ordinance, relating to Miami-Dade County Parks, Recreation and Open Spaces Department’s (MDPROS) rules and regulations, amends Chapter 26, Article I of the Miami-Dade County Code banning polystyrene in parks in certain circumstances. The proposed ordinance further defers enforcement until June of 2017 in order to educate the public about the ban and to limit the fines to \$100.00 for first-time violators and to \$200.00 for each subsequent violation.</p> <p><u>Fiscal Impact Statement:</u> This ordinance has a provision for a fine not to exceed \$100 for the first violation and \$200 for each succeeding violation; however, enforcement will be deferred until 2017 in order to educate the public. MDPROS’ park staff will assist in the Department’s public information campaign. The implementation of this ordinance will have no fiscal impact to Miami-Dade County.</p> <p><u>Social Equity Statement:</u> This ordinance regarding polystyrene could benefit MDPROS and the public in that polystyrene may break into small piece that make it difficult for park staff and equipment to remove, which can also negatively affect wildlife and create an unsightly nuisance that may negatively impact Miami-Dade County’s tourism-dependent economy.</p> <p>The educational campaign will be essential to help mitigate the potentially negative economic effect of low-income residents who violate the ordinance.</p> <p><u>Additional Information – Metropolitan Services Committee Meeting Discussion:</u> During the Metropolitan Services Committee meeting on May 11, 2016, the proposed resolution was discussed as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The Committee questioned who would be responsible for enforcing the proposed legislation to which the Deputy Director of the Miami-Dade County Parks, Recreation and Open Spaces Department explained that the park officers who are authorized to enforce Chapter 26 would be.</i> • <i>The Committee asked how visitors and tourists would be made aware of the proposed resolution to which the Deputy Director explained that the park officers would use their discretion to issue fines after providing warnings.</i> • <i>The Committee expressed concern with the first warning entailing a \$100 fine.</i> • <i>The Committee noted that fines would not go into effect for one year which would provide time to educate the public.</i> <p><u>11A5 - 160943:</u> The proposed resolution directs the County Mayor or Mayor’s designee to develop a public awareness campaign, at no cost to the County, to inform the public of the Polystyrene Ban proposed in File No. 160840, and to report to the BCC within 90 days on the status of the public awareness campaign developed and implementation thereof. The County Mayor or Mayor’s designee will place the completed report on an agenda of the BCC pursuant to Ordinance No. 14-65.</p> <p><u>Background:</u> Polystyrene is a petroleum-based plastic, most commonly known under the name of “Styrofoam,” which is actually the proprietary trade name of a polystyrene foam product. The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) named polystyrene as the fifth largest creator of hazardous waste. The biggest environmental health concern associated with polystyrene is the danger associated with Styrene, the basic ingredient in polystyrene, which has classified as a possible human carcinogen by the EPA and the International Agency for Research on Cancer.</p> <p>Numerous cities across the United States, including several within Miami-Dade County, have banned polystyrenes in parks and on beaches or their use altogether, including Miami Beach, FL, Key Biscayne, FL, Bal Harbour, FL, Bay Harbor Islands, FL, North Bay Village, FL, Surfside, FL, New York City, NY, Albany County, NY, Portland, OR, San Francisco, CA, Los Angeles County, CA, Malibu, CA, Oakland, CA, San Jose, CA, Seattle, WA, Amherst, MA, Minneapolis, MN, and Washington, D.C.</p>	

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	In 2010, the BCC adopted Ordinance No. 10-52 which increased the maximum fines and imprisonment associated with violations of the Park rule set forth in Chapter 26 of the County Code to \$500.00 and 60 days in the County jail.
7B 153014	ORDINANCE RELATED TO TOWING, RECOVERY, STORAGE AND IMMOBILIZATION OF VEHICLES WITHOUT CONSENT; AMENDING SECTION 30-461 OF THE CODE OF MIAMI DADE COUNTY, FLORIDA; PROVIDING DEFINITIONS; AMENDING SECTION 30-476 OF THE CODE; PROVIDING THAT MAXIMUM RATES FOR TOWING, RECOVERY, STORAGE AND IMMOBILIZATION WITHOUT CONSENT CAN BE ESTABLISHED BY ORDINANCE; ESTABLISHING REVISED MAXIMUM RATES FOR TOWING, RECOVERY AND STORAGE OF VEHICLES AT THE REQUEST OF PRIVATE PROPERTY OWNERS AND POLICE AGENCIES, AS WELL AS ALL OTHER TOWS WITHOUT PRIOR CONSENT OF THE VEHICLE OWNER OR A DULY AUTHORIZED DRIVER; INCORPORATING EXISTING IMMOBILIZATION RATES INTO THE CODE; RESCINDING RESOLUTION NOS. R-694-99, R-853-03 AND R-621-08; PROVIDING SEVERABILITY, INCLUSION IN THE CODE, AND AN EFFECTIVE DATE
Notes	<p>The proposed ordinance, relating to towing, recovery, storage and immobilization of vehicles without consent:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Amends Section 30-461 of the Miami-Dade County code; • Amends Section 30-476 of the Miami-Dade County code; • Provides that maximum rates for towing, recovery, storage and immobilization without consent can be established by ordinance; • Establishes revised maximum rates for towing, recovery and storage of vehicles at the request of private property owners and police agencies, as well as all other police directed tows without prior consent of the vehicles owner or a duly authorized driver; • Incorporates existing immobilization rates into the code; and • Rescinds Resolution Nos. R-694-99, R-853-03 and R-621-08, which removes the \$3.00 gas surcharge currently charged by towing companies. <p><u>Fiscal Impact Statement:</u> Under the proposed ordinance, the maximum rates for police directed, non-consent tows of motor vehicles will increase; however, the maximum rates for private-property, non-consent tows and immobilization will remain the same and the \$3 gas surcharge will no longer be authorized for either type of tow.</p> <p>The proposed ordinance will have a minimal fiscal impact on Miami-Dade County. Implementation of this ordinance will not result in additional staffing needs or create future operational costs for the Department of Regulatory and Economic Resources. However, there would be a minimum impact to the Miami-Dade Police Department. Per Florida Statute, the registered vehicle owners must pay for the first tow, regardless of circumstances; however, the law enforcement agency is responsible for any additional tows. Based on historical expenditures, the increase in fees will have an estimated impact of \$3,000 or less to the Miami-Dade Police Department on an annual basis.</p> <p><u>Social Equity Statement:</u> Owners of vehicles towed or stored at the direction of the Miami-Dade Police Department will incur the cost associated with the rate increases, which in turn provides companies performing these types of services an opportunity to generate additional revenue. However, in the case of a vehicular accident where the police directs the tow, the owner's insurance company may incur the expense depending on the type of insurance coverage.</p> <p>The rates for such police tows increase by approximately 15 percent in the proposed ordinance. The rates for private property (non-police directed), non-consent tow rates will also be codified through the proposed ordinance, but are not adjusted from the current amounts. Therefore, the companies performing private property, non-consent tows will not receive the same benefit as those performing police-directed, non-consent tows.</p> <p>Additionally, towing companies performing both police and private property directed, non-consent tows are currently authorized to charge a \$3.00 gas surcharge, which was established in 2008 as a result of increased fuel prices. The \$3.00 gas surcharge is currently charged by towing companies to the vehicle owner. The proposed ordinance removes the \$3.00 gas surcharge, which will benefit vehicle owners but also reduces the amount of revenue generate by towing companies.</p> <p><u>Background:</u> Section 125.0103, Florida Statutes, authorizes counties to establish maximum rates which may be charged for the towing of vehicles from or immobilization of vehicles on private property, or as directed by law enforcement, without the consent of the vehicle's owner or authorized operator. Article III of Chapter 30 of the Code of Miami-Dade County sets forth the County's towing regulations and provides that the BCC will establish the maximum rates for towing, recovery, storage, and immobilization of vehicles at the direction of law enforcement or from private property at the request of the private property owner, without the consent of the vehicle owner or duly authorized driver ("non-consent tows"). Maximum rates provide a rate ceiling for non-consent tows, although individual towers may establish rates that are lower than the maximum permitted rates.</p> <p>On June 22, 1999, the BCC enacted Resolution No. R-694-99, which established the maximum rate for removal of an immobilization or booting device attached to a vehicle without prior consent of the owner or operator. In the past, the BCC periodically has set and subsequently increased the maximum rates for non-consent tows, most recently in 2003. On July 22, 2003, the BCC enacted Resolution No. R-853-03, which rescinded a prior resolution establishing towing rates, amongst other rates, and established new revised maximum rates for non-consent tows. Resolution No. R-853-03 also provided for an automatic increase in the maximum rates for non-consent tows of Class A vehicles based upon the percentage increase in the Consumer Price Index (All Urban Customers Area: Transportation) for the 12 month period following the effective date of the Resolution.</p>

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	<p>On June 3, 2008, the BCC enacted Resolution No. R-621-08, which authorized, as a result of increased diesel fuel prices, a fuel surcharge of up to \$3 per non consent tow until such time that the maximum towing rates established in R-853-03 are amended. But for the authorized fuel surcharge, it has been more than 11 years since an adjustment has been made to the maximum rates established by the BCC for non-consent tows.</p> <p>Industry costs have increased substantially, as evidenced by the 37 percent annualized inflation rate in the Consumer Price Index for Transportation and 31 percent annualized inflation rate in the Producer Price Index for Truck Transportation, over the period since the last rate increase.</p>										
	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="2" style="text-align: center;">Additional Information on Relevant Legislation</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">R-130-99 2/2/1999</td> <td> <p>R-130-99 rescinded Resolution No. R-1472-93 and established a revised maximum towing rate for Class A vehicles for companies providing towing services from private property at the request of the property owner, but without the consent of the vehicle owner, and a revised maximum towing rate for Class A vehicles for companies providing nonconsensual towing services requested by a police agency. 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With annual CPI increases averaging 2.5%, it is expected that the rate would rise to approximately \$100 at that time. • Class C tows are recommended at \$235 and Class D at \$300 from their current rates of \$175 and \$200, respectively. These classes do not affect average consumers and relate to oversized vehicles such as dump trucks, buses and tractor trailers, typically commercial vehicles, representing a minor percentage of all tows. The waiting time rates for Class C and D equal one quarter of the tow rate and change accordingly. The Class D per mile rate is increased from \$4.50 to \$5.50. Lowboy tows are recommended at \$230 to remain consistent with the Class C tow. Lowboys are specialized trailers designed to carry large vehicles. Although some communities do not regulate Class C and D rates, staff believes retaining maximum rates is appropriate. • Daily storage rates are calculated based on vehicle size and remain unchanged. 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Director of the Consumer Services Department (CSD), provided an overview of the proposed maximum uniform rates for towing, recovery and storage of abandoned or unauthorized vehicles at the request of private property owners on which the vehicles were parked and for non-consent police ordered tows. She noted the changes were made based upon the towing industry's input.
R-621-08 6/3/2008	R-621-08 authorized Miami-Dade County towing companies to levy up to a \$3.00 fuel surcharge per non-consent tow performed due to the increase in the cost of diesel fuel.

Additional Information on Metropolitan Services Committee Meeting Discussion:

During the Metropolitan Services Committee meeting on May 11, 2016, the Committee discussed a travelling amendment that would accompany the item to provide for future rate increases based on a Consumer Price Index.

Additional Information - Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers – Bureau of Labor Statistics:

In response to information requested during the Metropolitan Services Committee meeting on May 11, 2016, the Office of Consumer Protection from the Department of Regulatory and Economic Resources, Business Affairs Division provided the following data on Consumer Price Index rates for all urban consumers.

Miami-Fort Lauderdale, FL Base Period: 1982-84=100 Years: 2006 to 2016								
Year	Feb	Apr	Jun	Aug	Oct	Dec	Annual	%Annual Change
2006	202.2	203.8	203.8	205.6	204.8	205.4	203.9	
2007	207.989	210.904	212.820	213.127	215.159	217.319	212.390	4.2
2008	219.082	221.324	225.079	225.473	223.699	218.324	222.119	4.6
2009	220.589	220.740	221.485	221.306	222.416	222.943	221.387	-0.3
2010	222.505	222.625	222.390	222.803	223.631	224.907	223.062	0.8
2011	227.451	231.503	231.197	232.749	232.141	231.794	230.851	3.5
2012	234.043	236.095	233.991	236.110	236.793	235.023	235.207	1.9
2013	238.524	238.124	237.815	237.438	238.858	239.417	238.179	1.3
2014	242.268	244.073	243.428	243.124	244.130	242.676	243.147	2.1
2015	243.283	245.195	246.245	246.348	246.789	246.597	245.419	0.9
2016	247.126	248.741						

7C 160391	ORDINANCE CREATING SECTION 21-51 OF THE CODE OF MIAMI-DADE COUNTY, FLORIDA, PROHIBITING THE AIMING OF A LASER POINTER AT AN AIRCRAFT OR MANNED POLICE VEHICLE; AMENDING SECTION 8CC-10 OF THE CODE PROVIDING FOR PENALTIES FOR AIMING A LASER POINTER AT AN AIRCRAFT OR MANNED POLICE VEHICLE; PROVIDING SEVERABILITY, INCLUSION IN THE CODE, AND AN EFFECTIVE DATE
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Notes	The proposed ordinance creates Section 21-51 of the Miami-Dade County Code prohibiting the aiming of a laser pointer at an aircraft or manned police vehicle. Additionally, the proposed amends Section 8CC-10 of the Miami-Dade County Code providing for penalties for aiming a laser pointer at an aircraft or manned police vehicle.
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Code Comparison Chart Section 21-51 and 8CC-10 of the Miami-Dade County Cod		
Section	Current	Proposed
Section 21-51 - Prohibition on Aiming a Laser Pointer at an Aircraft or Manned Police Vehicle.	N/A	<p>1. Purpose. The purpose of this ordinance is to prevent laser-induced accidents and to enhance aviation and police officer safety, and shall be read broadly in light of that purpose.</p> <p>2. Definitions.</p> <p>(a) Aircraft means any contrivance intended for and capable of transporting persons through airspace.</p> <p>(b) Laser pointer means any device designed or used to amplify electromagnetic radiation by stimulated emission that emits a beam that is designed to be used by the operator as a pointer or</p>

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			<p style="text-align: center;">highlighter to indicate, mark, or identify a specific position, place, item, or object.</p> <p>3. Prohibition on Aiming a Laser Pointer at an Aircraft. It is unlawful for any person to knowingly aim, shine, point, or focus the beam of a laser pointer on an aircraft on the ground or in flight.</p> <p>4. Prohibition on Aiming a Laser Pointer at a Manned Police Vehicle. It is unlawful for any person to knowingly aim, shine, point, or focus the beam of a laser pointer at a police officer, or a motor vehicle, vessel, or aircraft operated by a police officer, when such police officer is acting within the scope of his or her official duties.</p> <p>5. Penalties. Persons who violate the provisions of this section shall be subject to penalties, civil liability, attorney's fees and enforcement proceedings as set forth in Section 8CC of the Code of Miami-Dade County and to any other such enforcement proceedings as may be provided by law.</p>				
	<p>Sec. 8CC-10. <i>Schedule Of Civil Penalties.</i></p>	<p>N/A</p>	<table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <thead> <tr style="background-color: #c6e0b4;"> <th style="text-align: center;">Description of Violation</th> <th style="text-align: center;">Civil Penalty</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">Aiming a laser pointer at an aircraft or manned police vehicle.</td> <td style="text-align: center;">\$1000.00</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Description of Violation	Civil Penalty	Aiming a laser pointer at an aircraft or manned police vehicle.	\$1000.00
Description of Violation	Civil Penalty						
Aiming a laser pointer at an aircraft or manned police vehicle.	\$1000.00						
<p><u>Additional Information - U.S. Code § 39A - Aiming a laser pointer at an aircraft²:</u></p> <p><i>(a) Offense.-Whoever knowingly aims the beam of a laser pointer at an aircraft in the special aircraft jurisdiction of the United States, or at the flight path of such an aircraft, shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than 5 years, or both.</i></p> <p><i>(b) Laser Pointer Defined.-As used in this section, the term "laser pointer" means any device designed or used to amplify electromagnetic radiation by stimulated emission that emits a beam designed to be used by the operator as a pointer or highlighter to indicate, mark, or identify a specific position, place, item, or object.</i></p> <p><i>(c) Exceptions.-This section does not prohibit aiming a beam of a laser pointer at an aircraft, or the flight path of such an aircraft, by-</i></p> <p><i>(1) an authorized individual in the conduct of research and development or flight test operations conducted by an aircraft manufacturer, the Federal Aviation Administration, or any other person authorized by the Federal Aviation Administration to conduct such research and development or flight test operations;</i></p> <p><i>(2) members or elements of the Department of Defense or Department of Homeland Security acting in an official capacity for the purpose of research, development, operations, testing, or training; or</i></p> <p><i>(3) by an individual using a laser emergency signaling device to send an emergency distress signal.</i></p> <p><i>(d) Authority To Establish Additional Exceptions by Regulation.-The Attorney General, in consultation with the Secretary of Transportation, may provide by regulation, after public notice and comment, such additional exceptions to this section as may be necessary and appropriate. The Attorney General shall provide written notification of any proposed regulations under this section to the Committees on the Judiciary of the Senate and the House of Representatives, the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate, and the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives, not less than 90 days before such regulations become final.</i></p> <p><i>(Added Pub. L. 112-95, title III, §311(a), Feb. 14, 2012, 126 Stat. 65.)</i></p> <p><u>Additional Information - FBI launches campaign against aiming lasers at aircraft³:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The Federal Bureau of Investigation has launched an educational campaign to make the public aware of the danger — and criminality — of pointing a laser at an airplane.</i> • <i>The agency is so concerned that it is offering a reward of up to \$10,000 for information that leads to the arrest of any individual who aims a laser at an aircraft. The reward is available for 90 days in all 56 FBI field offices.</i> • <i>The Laser Threat Awareness Campaign has resulted in an overall reduction of incidents.</i> 							

² <http://uscode.house.gov/view.xhtml?req=granuleid:USC-prelim-title18-section39A&num=0&edition=prelim>

³ <http://www.news-gazette.com/news/local/2014-06-04/fbi-launches-campaign-against-aiming-lasers-aircraft.html>

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Since the FBI and the Federal Aviation Administration began tracking laser strikes in 2005, data shows a more than 1,100 percent increase in the deliberate targeting of aircraft by people with handheld lasers. • When aimed at an aircraft, the powerful beam of light from a handheld laser can travel more than a mile and illuminate a cockpit, disorienting and temporarily blinding pilots. Those who have experienced such attacks have described them as the equivalent of a camera flash going off in a pitch black car at night. • As of December 2013, the FAA had documented at least 35 incidents where pilots required medical attention after a laser strike. • Interfering with the operation of an aircraft has long been a federal crime, but in 2012, a new law made it a felony to knowingly point the beam of a laser at an aircraft. • In March, for example, a 26-year-old California man was sentenced to 14 years in prison for aiming a laser pointer at a police helicopter and a hospital emergency transport helicopter. The man and his girlfriend were using a device that was 13 times more powerful than the permissible power emission level for handheld lasers. The girlfriend was also convicted and recently sentenced to a two-year prison term. • The dramatic increase in the incidences of laser pointing in the last few years prompted the FBI to create a pilot program aimed at raising awareness and offering a cash reward in 12 field offices. Since that program began in February, the major metropolitan areas of those 12 field offices have seen a 19 percent decrease in the number of reported incidents. • The FBI is partnering with the FAA, the Air Line Pilots Association International, law enforcement at all levels nationally and internationally, school resource officers and others to continue to educate the public about the dangers associated with laser strikes to aircraft. Those efforts include digital billboards, radio public service announcements, video, social media, a presence on http://www.fbi.gov and partner websites and more. 						
7D 160654	ORDINANCE AMENDING SECTION 2-8.1 OF THE CODE CREATING A PROCEEDURE FOR SINGLE VEHICLE LEASES AND EXCLUDING SUCH LEASES FROM THE CONE OF SILENCE AND THE USER ACCESS PROGRAM AND INSPECTOR GENERAL FEES; PROVIDING SEVERABILITY, INCLUSION IN THE CODE, AND AN EFFECTIVE DATE						
Notes	<p>The proposed ordinance amends Section 2-8.1 of the Miami-Dade County Code creating a procedure for single vehicle leases and excluding some leases from the cone of silence and the user access program and Inspector General fees.</p> <p><i>(4) Procedures for single vehicle leases. Formal sealed bids shall not be required for the lease of a vehicle by the County for an individual entitled to such vehicle from the County by law, rule or contract where the total value of such lease shall not exceed fifty thousand dollars (\$50,000.00). For such procurements, the County Mayor or County Mayor’s designee is authorized to enter into direct negotiations with potential vendors upon completion of market research to ensure that the County obtains the best value for the requested lease. The “Cone of Silence,” as set forth in Section 2-11.1(t) of the Code, and the User Access Program and Inspector General fees as set forth in Sections 2-8.10 and 2-1076(6) of the Code respectively, shall not apply to car leases under this Subsection. An award of a single vehicle lease under this Subsection shall not be subject to the competitive bidding and protest procedures set forth in Sections 2-8.1 and 2-8.4 of the Code. The County Mayor or County Mayor’s designee is hereby delegated the authority to award such leases without the need for further action by the Board.</i></p> <p>Fiscal Impact Statement: The implementation of this ordinance will not have a fiscal impact to Miami-Dade County.</p>						
7E 160839	ORDINANCE RELATED TO RED LIGHT CAMERAS; AMENDING SECTION 30-422 OF THE CODE OF MIAMI-DADE COUNTY, FLORIDA; REPEALING THE AUTHORITY FOR MIAMI-DADE COUNTY TO USE TRAFFIC INFRACTION DETECTORS/RED LIGHT CAMERAS; REPEALING RESOLUTION NO. R-759-10, REPEALING DIRECTION AND AUTHORITY TO THE MAYOR OR DESIGNEE TO IMPLEMENT A RED LIGHT CAMERA PROGRAM FOR MIAMI-DADE COUNTY; SETTING POLICY THAT NO RED LIGHT CAMERA PROGRAM SHALL BE IMPLEMENTED OR MAINTAINED BY MIAMI-DADE COUNTY; PROVIDING SEVERABILITY, INCLUSION IN THE CODE AND AN EFFECTIVE DATE						
Notes	<p>The proposed ordinance, related to red light cameras:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Amends Section 30-422 of the Miami-Dade County Code; • Repeals the authority for Miami-Dade County to use traffic infraction detectors/red light cameras; • Repeals Resolution No. R-759-10; • Repeals the direction and authority to the Mayor or designee to implement a red light camera program for Miami-Dade County; and • Sets policy that no red light camera program will be implemented or maintained by the County. <p>Fiscal Impact Statement: The implementation of this ordinance will not have a fiscal impact to the County.</p> <p>Social Equity Statement: The amendment of this ordinance will not impact the residents of Miami-Dade County. No traffic infraction detectors or Red Light Cameras have been implemented on the roadways or unincorporated Miami-Dade County.</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; margin-top: 10px;"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="2" style="background-color: #c6e0b4;">Additional Information on Previous Legislation</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td style="width: 25%;">R-937-05 8/23/2005</td> <td>Directed the County Manager to explore the feasibility, cost and benefit of installing cameras at certain dangerous intersections with traffic signals to curb red-light running.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>R-1248-07 11/6/2007</td> <td>Urged the Florida Legislature to allow the use of unmanned cameras at intersections with traffic signals in an effort to reduce red-light running.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Additional Information on Previous Legislation		R-937-05 8/23/2005	Directed the County Manager to explore the feasibility, cost and benefit of installing cameras at certain dangerous intersections with traffic signals to curb red-light running.	R-1248-07 11/6/2007	Urged the Florida Legislature to allow the use of unmanned cameras at intersections with traffic signals in an effort to reduce red-light running.
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R-937-05 8/23/2005	Directed the County Manager to explore the feasibility, cost and benefit of installing cameras at certain dangerous intersections with traffic signals to curb red-light running.						
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	R-759-10 7/8/2010	Established policy for Miami-Dade County authorizing the installation of red light cameras at high crash, high volume intersections; and directed the Mayor or his designee to implement a red light camera program in Miami-Dade County.
	9/16/2010	The Health, Public Safety and Intergovernmental Committee deferred a resolution directing the Mayor or designee to study the feasibility of negotiation with municipalities in Miami-Dade County to create a single, uniform countywide program for red light cameras with revenues generated in municipalities to be provided to such municipalities.
	O-11-01 1/20/2011	Created Section 30-422 of the Code of Miami-Dade County and authorized and regulated the use of Traffic Infraction Detectors in the Unincorporated Areas.
	Background	<p>The County issued a solicitation to obtain proposals from experienced and qualified firms to establish a turnkey Red Light Camera Program (Program) for the MDPD. It was anticipated that the Program would be at no-cost to the County, funded through the revenue generated by the citations issued. It was also anticipated that the Program would be deployed in phases, with the initial implementation phase of 50 cameras. Additional cameras would have been added in increments of up to 50 cameras for up to a total of 150 cameras at the County's discretion. The RFP required the selected proposer to fully fund all costs associated with the implementation of the Program.</p> <p>Florida law permits public entities to use Traffic Infraction Detectors (Detectors), subject to rules and procedures established by the Florida Department of Transportation. More specifically, the law allows a county or municipality to install traffic detectors on state, county, or municipal rights-of-way within the boundaries of that county or municipality. Local agencies are required to provide a hearing for individuals who are issued a notice of a traffic infraction. There has been substantial discourse in the Florida House and Senate regarding the proper application of Detectors, including the administration of the Detectors, by local agencies.</p> <p>In October 2014, the Fourth District Court of Appeal ruled that the City of Hollywood was not authorized to delegate police power by entering into a contract that allowed a private vendor to screen data and decide whether a violation had occurred before sending that data to a Traffic Infraction Enforcement Officer for authorization of a citation. The Fourth District reasoned that such outsourcing to a third-party for-profit vendor of a city's statutorily mandated obligation to issue uniform traffic citations for red light camera violations was contrary to the Florida Statutes. The Fourth District's decision was appealed to the Florida Supreme Court, which declined to hear the appeal.</p> <p>In light of this and the time that has elapsed since the January 24, 2014 proposals submission date, it was recommended that all proposals be rejected without prejudice to the proposers. The County would determine the feasibility of re-issuing a solicitation for this Program pending judicial and legislative action that have an impact on the administration of Detectors.</p>
	O-13-116 12/3/2013	<p>Amended Section 30-422 of the Code of Miami-Dade County (Code), providing a local hearing process for red light camera violations.</p> <p>The ordinance added the following language to Section 30-422 of the Code, Traffic Intersection Safety and Traffic Infraction Detectors, Notice and Appeals:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;"><i>Pursuant to Chapter 2013-160, Laws of Florida, the Board elects to use and hereby designates its currently appointed code enforcement hearing officers under Chapter 8CC of the Code of Miami-Dade County, Florida, to serve as local hearing officers, as that term is defined in section 316.0083(91), Florida Statutes, as such may be amended from time to time, for purposes of conducting hearings by alleged violators wishing to contest a notice of violation received for a red light camera violation. A person may request such a hearing within 60 days of the notice of violation. No payment or fee shall be required in advance to receive such a hearing, but if a person is found to have committed the violation at the hearing, he or she shall be required to pay \$150 in hearing costs in addition to the penalty imposed by law.</i></p>
	R-477-15 6/2/2015	Approved the rejection of the proposals received under Request for Proposals (RFP) No. 881, Red Light Camera Program for the Miami-Dade Police Department (MDPD) and directed the County Mayor, or Mayor's designee, to re-solicit for the Program within 60 days or report to the BCC on why it was unable to re-solicit.

Additional Information – Metropolitan Services Committee Meeting Discussion:

During the March 16, 2016 Metropolitan Services Committee meeting, the proposed ordinance was discussed and deferred as follows:

- *The Committee noted that the pilot program concerned 11 intersections that were deemed the most dangerous and noted that the current legislation was an exceptional model and it would be a disservice to the community to repeal it.*
- *The Committee expressed concern with the language in the proposed legislation which provided that the County would not maintain the equipment.*
- *The Committee pointed out that there were other ways to increase the safety at intersections, such as changing their design.*
- *The Assistant County Attorney provided the commissioners with the history of this item noting that the original resolution that this item would be repealing passed in 2010; that resolution directed the Mayor or Mayor's designee to implement the red light camera program in Miami-Dade County.*

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The Deputy Mayor noted no changes had occurred legislatively. He stated that several months ago the Mayor delegated him the authority to prepare a procurement item on red light cameras, or provide the reasons why this program should not be implemented. The Deputy Mayor said that he submitted that report to the BCC along with a recommendation not to proceed with the program. He stated that currently the County did not have red light cameras in operation.</i> • <i>In response to questions as to the reasons for repealing the legislation, the Deputy Mayor stated that the Mayor delegated this issue to him, and he issued a memorandum to the BCC on November 12, 2015. He said that he and his team reviewed the legislation at the State level; they reviewed the litigation on this issue; and they obtained information on the cost of the program. The Deputy Mayor noted typically municipalities had outsourced this program to vendors; however, this was no longer feasible, and if the program were retained it would have to be administered by the County. He stated that he and his team compared the cost with the revenue and determined that it was not the best time to move forward with this program, especially in light of the litigation and the unknowns with State law. He noted he would forward his report to all of the commissioners.</i> • <i>The proposed ordinance was deferred to the next Committee meeting.</i> <p>Additional Information – Red Light Camera Status Report – November 12, 2015: In response to Resolution No. R-477-15, the administration released a status report of the Red Light Camera Program for the Miami-Dade Police Department (MDPD).</p> <p>Based on changes in the legislation pertaining to the manner in which citations may be reviewed and issued, the burden of responsibilities and costs have now shifted to the County. As such, the services to be provided will change, requiring a thorough review of the operational and fiscal impact for the establishment and management of the Program.</p> <p>In order to administer the Program, the Miami-Dade Police Department (MDPD) would establish a unit within the Special Patrol Bureau and utilize approximately 25 personnel to manager and perform the tasks necessary. The new unit would consist of one (1) Lieutenant to supervise and oversee the unit; two (2) Sergeants to manage the operations of their respective shifts; four (4) Police Officers to testify in court and review red light violations; 17 Public Service Aides to view all red light camera videos and identify violations; and one (1) Secretary to perform administrative tasks, assist with mailing notices, and assign public records requests.</p> <p>It is expected that any County Program would commence with 150 cameras. The intersections where the cameras would be located are expected to generate up to 1,000,000 videos during the first and second years, before decreasing to approximately 500,000 videos for subsequent years, as drivers comply with the traffic control devices. It is expected that the cameras will produce approximately 180,000 Notice of Violations (NOV) each year during the first two (2) years, before decreasing to approximately 115,000 in subsequent years. The size of the new unit, the time needed for court, and the number of vehicles needed for the unit are based on this data. The cost of personnel and vehicles per year is expected to be approximately \$2.6 million. Of that amount, the estimated vehicle cost is about \$275, 000.</p> <p>It is anticipated there will be an additional \$400,000 in costs to the County to include internet upgrades, office space, computer equipment, stationary, and mailing needs. This estimate takes into account that the MDPD will be responsible for the mailing of NOVs and any subsequent mailing of Uniform Traffic Citations (UTC). The total estimated cost for personnel, infrastructure, and equipment for MDPD is approximately \$3,000,000, the majority of which will be recurring annual expenses. Previously, these costs were not contemplated, as the vendor would have been responsible for many of the required tasks.</p> <p>Due to the size of the new unit and the need for continuous ongoing video viewing, it was recommended by the City of Miami Police Department, and suggested by the County’s Information Technology Department’s Engineering Design Service Manager, that the new unit be equipped with dedicated internet lines capable of handling the expected volume of internet use without impacting normal operations. While the exact cost of the necessary equipment cannot be obtained without first identifying the location to house the new unit, an estimate for the installation of dedicated internet lines within the Special Patrol Bureau and MDPD Headquarters Building, where the infrastructure is already in place, is approximately \$25,000, with an additional \$15,000 per year in service costs.</p> <p>Additionally, MDPD would use certified and trained public service aides to review and approve the NOVs and UTCs. In order to meet the requirements of Florida State Section 316.0083, the Mark Wandall Traffic Safety Program, the public service aides selected for the Program would have to attend a 40-hour in-service training course to meet the requirements to be authorized to review and approve the NOVs and UTCs. The cost of training public service aides has not yet been determined.</p> <p><i>Market research cannot be conducted to assess what the estimated costs for the Program would now be, based on the County’s anticipated changes to the scope of services. This is due to the fact that the revised scope of services that the County would be requesting has not been performed before in Florida. Most agencies within Florida that operate a red light camera program continue to pay the same rates in their contracts, even with reduced services provided by the vendors.</i></p> <p>The public service aides dedicated to the Program will be removed from all of their normal patrol functions, which include but are not limited to, preparation of vehicle crash reports, responding to and documenting minor law violations, assisting with traffic control and scene security on traffic accidents, and enforcing parking and County ordinance violations related to improperly parked vehicles. This loss of personnel will have an adverse impact, as it will increase the calls-for-service for sworn uniformed personnel and reduce that amount of available time for them to conduct proactive enforcement activities. The County would utilize personnel assigned to the new unit in the Special Patrol Bureau to answer public records requests. If the number of the public records requests becomes too voluminous for allocated staff to respond to, additional staff or overtime will be needed.</p>

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	<p>With the recent ruling by the Fourth District Court of Appeal, and based on consultations with the County Attorney's Office, the County would have to take on a larger role in the Program. MDPD would be tasked with issuing the NOVs and UTCs and, in order to avoid conflict of interest, it is suggested that the collection of fines be administered by another department or separate unit within Police. While there are several ways to handle this aspect of the Program, they all may require hiring of additional personnel. Additional personnel would have to be hired if the County determined that the most efficient and effective way to handle the payment of fines is in-house. Potentially a computer software program would also have to be acquired that would be dedicated to track this process. These costs are undetermined at this time.</p> <p>It should be noted that the Clerk of Courts will lonely manage and conduct hearings related to a UTC. Per the legislative changes of 2013, municipalities and counties having red light cameras must make a hearing for NOVs, which are conducted by the municipality or county of jurisdiction, available. In order to comply with this change and foster citizen satisfaction and Program legitimacy consistent with procedural justice, the County needs to identify a department or entity independent from the MDPD, Clerk of Courts, or Finance Department that would be responsible for administering this portion of the Program, which includes scheduling NOV hearings, notifying the violators of their hearing date/time, conducting the hearing, and administering all paperwork related to the hearing. Additionally, a location to conduct these hearing would have to be identified along with the proper staff to conduct the hearings, to include the hiring of a magistrate to preside over the hearing, who cannot be associated or employed by the Clerk of the Courts. At this time, an accurate cost projection to comply with this mandate cannot be calculated, but it should be noted that this could be a substantial cost.</p> <p>The Administrative Office of the Courts, in conjunction with the Clerk of Courts, determined that if current courtroom space is utilized for these hearings at the Gerstein, North Dade, and South Dade, no additional court room security monitor of clerk staff would be needed. If it is determined that the red light camera hearings would need to expand to additional court rooms at North Dade or South Dade, then the issue of required equipment and staffing would need to be re-addressed.</p> <p>Changes in Approach and Scope of Services Going Forward Currently, one (1) potential vendor would require the County to list at least three (3) locations for every intersection where a red light camera is proposed. After completion of their independent research, the vendor would then select which intersections are most suitable for red light camera equipment placement and revenue generation. This presents a major issue for the MDPD, as the intersections chosen may not be the ones with the most reported traffic crashes or safety needs and would be a change in the approach for the Program.</p> <p>Legislative Impact At this time, there are no legislative changes pending. On September 25, 2015, a final ruling was issued by Judge Steve Leifman, Associate Administrative Judge for the County Court Criminal Division, on the motion to dismiss filed by attorneys representing an individual that received a violation issued by the City of Aventura. The motion to dismiss was filed based on the decision of the Fourth District Court of Appeal on October 2014, regarding procedural issues in the processing of red light camera cases between the municipalities and private vendors.</p> <p>In his ruling, Judge Steve Leifman granted the individuals motion to dismiss, however, in addition, certified three (3) areas of concern to the Third District Court of Appeal. Based on Judge Leifman's ruling, attorneys for the City of Aventura filed an appeal to the Third District Court of Appeal and a motion entitles "Motion for Recognition of automatic stay and extension of same to Other Traffic Court Proceeding." In response to the City of Aventura's filed motion, attorneys representing other individuals on Red Light Camera Cases, filed a motion to strike the "City of Aventura's motion for recognition of automatic stay." A hearing was scheduled before Judge Leifman on October 16th and issued an order by Judge Leifman granting the City of Aventura's motion for stay. A final decision is not anticipated until the Third District Court of Appeals addresses the three (3) issues raised by Judge Leifman in his prior ruling.</p> <p>Additionally, a class action lawsuit against three red light camera vendors and more than 70 Florida counties and cities is moving forward after a Miami federal judge rejected a motion to dismiss, seeking more than \$200,000,000 in damages for tickets issued in violation of federal and Florida Laws. It is important to note that Miami-Dade County has been dismissed from this suit since we do not have red light cameras.</p> <p>Additional Information – Proposed Statewide Legislation: During the 2016 Legislation Session Senate Bill (SB) 168, which would repeal state statutes authorizing red light cameras, and the House companion bill, House Bill (HB) 4027, were proposed but not passed.</p> <p>Additional Information – OPPAGA Report: Florida Red Light Camera Programs⁴ – February 7, 2014</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At the end of Fiscal Year 2012-13, 79 jurisdictions (74 municipalities, 5 counties) operated red light camera programs in 26 Florida counties and the DHSMV's most recent survey of local governments operating red light camera programs found that, as of June 30, 2013, cameras were installed at 922 approaches to intersections however, there can be multiple cameras at each intersection; • Local governments consider several criteria when making red light camera placement decisions; use of countermeasures at red light intersections varies among jurisdictions; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>Using information about a variety of factors, engineering countermeasures can be developed to help reduce the occurrence of hazardous driver behaviors such as red light running. Selecting the most appropriate countermeasures for red light running depends on individual intersection characteristics and can only be determined after conducting an</i>

⁴ <http://www.thenewspaper.com/rlc/docs/2014/fl-oppaga.pdf>

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	<p><i>engineering study that investigates existing intersection design elements and intersection safety as related to red light running and the occurrence of red light violations.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>Although national and state transportation organizations strongly recommend the use of countermeasures, OPPAGA’s survey results indicate that most (56%) of the respondents did not implement countermeasures prior to installing red light cameras. Of the jurisdictions that did implement countermeasures prior to installing red light cameras (44%), the most frequent types of countermeasures were</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>Installation of signal ahead signs;</i> ▪ <i>Use of LED signal lenses;</i> ▪ <i>Modification of signal-cycle length; and</i> ▪ <i>Alteration of yellow light change intervals.</i> ● <i>Yellow light change intervals are relevant to red light camera programs because altering their duration can affect the frequency of red light running;</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>Recent research indicates that using a value greater than 1.0 second would encompass the reaction times of a larger proportion of the driver population. Based on these research results, the Florida Department of Transportation recently revised requirements for yellow light timing across all of the state’s jurisdictions. DOT increased the perception/reaction time to 1.4 seconds, effectively increasing the department’s previous minimum yellow light change interval by 0.4 seconds. Intersections with existing red light cameras were required to comply with the new standards by December 31, 2013.</i> ○ <i>According to OPPAGA’s survey of counties and municipalities that operate red light camera programs, most (58%) jurisdictions reported using DOT standards for yellow light interval timing, while some (43%) jurisdictions reported not having the authority to change yellow light interval timing, as it is often managed at the county level for many cities and towns.</i> ● <i>Jurisdictions use red light cameras to enforce several types of traffic infractions including the enforcement of right turns on red without making a complete stop and right turns on red at intersections with “No Turn on Red” signs;</i> ● <i>State and local red light camera revenue has increased more than 200% since Fiscal Year 2010-11;</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>Red light camera program revenues have increased significantly over the last three fiscal years. Between Fiscal Year 2010-11 and Fiscal Year 2012-13, total revenues grew from \$37.6 million to \$118.9 million, an increase of 215%.</i> ○ <i>Of the local governments that reported revenues to the Department of Revenue in Fiscal Year 2012-13, a small number of jurisdictions accounted for a large portion of the \$56.4 million in local red light camera revenues.</i> <table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="background-color: #d9ead3;">Jurisdiction</th> <th style="background-color: #d9ead3;">Jurisdiction Revenue</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Miami</td> <td>\$5,841,750</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Miami Gardens</td> <td>\$2,889,975</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Tampa</td> <td>\$2,786,695</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Apopka</td> <td>\$1,835,625</td> </tr> <tr> <td>North Miami</td> <td>\$1,822,345</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Orlando</td> <td>\$1,725,300</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Aventura</td> <td>\$1,423,125</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Sweetwater</td> <td>\$1,254,290</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● <i>Nearly 50% of fines collected by local governments are used to pay red light camera vendors;</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>To examine the financial arrangement between jurisdictions and red light camera vendors, OPPAGA reviewed 36 contracts and city ordinances from 20 unique jurisdictions and found that jurisdictions typically pay vendors between \$4,250 and \$4,750 per camera, per month. These payments cover costs associated with site selection; camera installation, operation, and maintenance; review of possible violations; violation issuance; payment collection; data collection; and customer service. In general, fees are fixed.</i> ● <i>Estimates of the safety effects of other states’ red light camera programs vary considerably;</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>As of December 2013, 502 communities in the U.S. had red light camera programs.</i> ● <i>Red light camera research results differ due to wide variation in factors examined; many studies have been limited by methodological concern;</i> ● <i>Notices of violation and uniform traffic citations issued by jurisdictions with red light camera programs have increased significantly since Fiscal Year 2010-11.¹⁹ Based on OPPAGA survey results, notices of violation issued and notices of violation paid increased significantly from Fiscal Year 2010-11 to Fiscal Year 2011-12, and increased slightly from Fiscal Year 2011-12 to Fiscal Year 2012-13.²⁰ and</i> ● <i>Crashes resulting in fatalities decreased at red light camera intersections on state roads but rear-end and angle crashes increased.</i> ● <i>Among the counties with red light camera intersections on state roads, nearly 40% had increases in rear-end and angle crashes.</i> <p>Additional Information:</p>	Jurisdiction	Jurisdiction Revenue	Miami	\$5,841,750	Miami Gardens	\$2,889,975	Tampa	\$2,786,695	Apopka	\$1,835,625	North Miami	\$1,822,345	Orlando	\$1,725,300	Aventura	\$1,423,125	Sweetwater	\$1,254,290
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	<p>Red-light camera ticket ruling to impact local drivers - Court says it's illegal to have vendor prescreen videos before officers see them – February 22, 2016⁵</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An Orange County, Florida court ruled the city was not following the red-light camera law. The case could affect other cities and counties where tickets are pending. • The court ruled that allowing the city's vendor, American Traffic Solutions, to prescreen videos before sending them to Orlando's enforcement officer was an unlawful delegation of police power. • The attorney who won a red-light camera case said cities in Orange and Osceola counties are bound by the ruling. • Of 86 cities and counties that have the systems, nine have deactivated their cameras, including Palm Bay, Winter Springs and Dunnellon. Last year, ticket revenue was down 15 percent. • Last fall, Orange County put on hold a plan to add cameras. • Last year, local cities and counties collected \$21 million in ticket revenue. <p>Lawsuit takes aim at Tampa's red-light camera program – Tampa Bay Times – August 18, 2015⁶</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A new lawsuit could mean the beginning of the end for Tampa's red-light camera program — one that lawyers call unconstitutional and activists say can be abused. • The lawsuit was filed by a group of Florida lawyers Aug. 11 in Hillsborough circuit court against the city of Tampa and the private, for-profit merchant the city uses to review video footage and issue tickets for red-light infractions. • The suit argued that the city's delegation of its powers to ticket and fine drivers who run red lights to American Traffic Solutions goes against Florida statutes and aims for all tickets issued since the program started in 2011 to be declared void. • Since Tampa's program started in November 2011, the city has collected \$11.4 million in revenue from red-light tickets through May 2015. Of that, \$7 million has gone to ATS. • Red-light cameras have been hotly debated across the Tampa Bay area and Florida but have lost favor in some jurisdictions. The technology is used by municipalities in Hillsborough, Pasco and Pinellas counties, but last year St. Petersburg ended its program. • The Tampa lawsuit's legal argument follows an October decision from Florida's 4th District Court of Appeal, which dismissed a citation against a Hollywood motorist. The appellate court in West Palm Beach ruled that officials delegated too much authority to the vendor, which was also American Traffic Solutions. • That decision — which the Florida Supreme Court declined to review — spawned several class-action lawsuits that have been consolidated in the U.S. District Court for the Southern District of Florida. • Tampa was originally named as a defendant among more than 70 Florida municipalities in that case, but the city argued it shouldn't be sued in Miami. • Tampa Police Department spokeswoman defended the program, saying its goal is to save lives by stopping drivers from running red lights. The number of red-light tickets police issued fell 33 percent, according to city data, going from 61,618 in 2012 to 41,369 in 2014. • Florida law authorizes municipalities to delegate the initial review of potential traffic violations captured by red-light cameras, the suit argued, but it doesn't authorize them to delegate the power to determine who violated the law or the ability to send out notices of violation and issue traffic citations. • Under Tampa's program, ATS reviews recorded images and video from red-light cameras and determines whether those images should be sent to a police officer. When an officer authorizes enforcement, ATS automatically sends a notice of violation with a copy of the officer's signature and badge number. <p>Additional Information – 4th District Court of Appeal:</p> <p>Red-light refund seekers find red tape⁷ - Sun Sentinel - February 24, 2015</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The 4th District Court of Appeal in West Palm Beach recently struck down camera programs in Hollywood and Davie, ruling that the way those cities delegated police authority to a private vendor was improper. The legal uncertainty has caused some cities to rethink red-light cameras; for example, Boca Raton abruptly stopped its program earlier this month.</i> • <i>As for refunds, class-action suits against South Florida cities are in the early stages, say some lawyers involved in the fight. Even if those lawsuits are successful, those who paid tickets might only get back a fraction of what they paid.</i> • <i>The final verdict on red-light cameras isn't in, as Hollywood intends to take the issue to the Florida Supreme Court. American Traffic Solutions, the Arizona-based vendor that runs the program in most Florida cities, will pay for Hollywood's legal fees, according to a city spokeswoman.</i> • <i>The camera program was authorized by the Florida Legislature in 2010, and those who have paid tickets could fight to get money back. That could leave cities and the state (which divided the red-light ticket money) on the hook for huge liabilities. At its peak, more than 70 Florida municipalities and counties had red-light cameras, generating over \$100 million in some years.</i> • <i>Because no class-action suits have been certified yet, it's unclear who'll be eligible to seek refunds: Those who paid the \$158 "Notice of Violation" (NOVs) sent by the vendor, those who waited 60 days until the violations turned into \$265 Uniform Traffic Citations (UTCs), or both.</i> • <i>An attorney involved in class-action suits against Fort Lauderdale, Sunrise and other South Florida cities, said he believes only those who let violations lapse into citations would be eligible.</i>

⁵ <http://www.wesh.com/news/redlight-camera-ticket-ruling-to-impact-local-drivers/38136496>

⁶ <http://www.tampabay.com/news/courts/civil/lawsuit-takes-aim-at-tampas-red-light-camera-program/2241810>

⁷ <http://infoweb.newsbank.com/resources/doc/nb/news/153BCC105C54E630?p=NewsBank>

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	<p>Court delivers new strike to Volusia-Flagler red-light cameras⁸ - Daytona Beach News-Journal (FL) - February 2, 2015</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Florida's 4th District Court of Appeal recently turned down a request to reconsider its decision in October that the city of Hollywood didn't have authority under state law to delegate the ability to issue uniform traffic citations to its red-light camera vendor. • The South Florida appeals court decision matters to Daytona Beach, Holly Hill and Palm Coast — the only municipalities in Volusia and Flagler with red-light cameras — because it could set a precedent for the way citations have to be issued. It could also spur lawsuits brought by people who want their fine money back, and it could scare the three cities into dropping their red light programs. • For now, though, all three local cities are watching a flurry of lawsuits work their way through the courts before deciding whether to change course. • Reacting to the October ruling in the Hollywood case, late last year Daytona Beach and Holly Hill suspended their red light enforcement programs. Palm Coast decided to keep using its cameras and issuing citations, although Palm Coast hasn't been going after the people who refuse to pay. • The three cities are going to keep tabs on whether the Florida Supreme Court agrees to consider the Hollywood case. In its ruling Friday, the 4th DCA refused to recommend that the Florida Supreme Court take up the challenge to the way many cities across the state have handled red light citation issuance. Hollywood could still ask the Supreme Court to take up the case, but attorneys say its chances of getting Florida's highest court to oblige are severely weakened without the appeals court endorsement. • Daytona Beach is also going to be watching a new federal court case with 15 plaintiffs challenging red light cameras. Daytona Beach, which was just served last week with the federal suit, was one of 29 cities named as defendants in the class action filed in November challenging red light camera programs, Hartman said. The case in the U.S. District Court for the Northern District of Florida also lists as defendants the state government and American Traffic Solutions, the private for-profit company that Hollywood, Palm Coast and other Florida cities have used in their red light programs. • There are also seven additional federal red light lawsuits against individual cities pending in South Florida. • The Oct. 15 ruling in the 4th DCA suit said only police officers and traffic infraction enforcement officers have the authority to make the initial review of the images caught on the cameras, decide which cases will be pursued and ultimately issue citations. Daytona's system was similar to what Hollywood had, with the Daytona vendor selecting and sending video footage for Daytona Beach police to make decisions on and the vendor mailing out citations. • Daytona Beach put up its first red-light cameras in 2010, and now has 12 cameras at seven intersections. Daytona has used Massachusetts-based Gatso USA as its vendor, and last year began a new three-year contract with the company. • The contract allows the city to terminate the agreement for changes in state law or court decisions, and it allows both parties to end the contract for "convenience" with 90 days' written notice. • The cameras, owned by Gatso, are still up but they're turned off and the city is not using them for anything. • In 2008, Palm Coast became the first area city to get red-light cameras, and now has 43 cameras at 27 intersections. Palm Coast has been monitoring the court cases but continues its red light program. American Traffic Solutions is still issuing notices of violation for Palm Coast, and the city is still paying the company's fees, said the city spokeswoman. • Between Nov. 1 and Monday, 2,119 notices of violation had been issued. The only change is that those who don't pay the \$158 fine within 60 days aren't being pursued — at least for now. • Holly Hill also installed red-light cameras in 2010, and has eight cameras at four intersections. Holly Hill also uses Gatso as its vendor. • Holly Hill's cameras are still up and turned on, but they're only used for other types of investigations. <p>Clearwater tightens control of red-light camera citations⁹ – The Tampa Tribune (FL) - January 1, 2015</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In an attempt to avoid a court challenge, city officials have tightened procedures for issuing traffic citations stemming from the use of red-light cameras. • Citations for running red lights no longer will be mailed from Arizona by Clearwater's camera vendor, RedFlex Traffic Systems, the Assistant City Attorney recently told council members. The move comes in reaction to a decision by Broward County's Fourth District Court of Appeal. • In October, the court ruled that the City of Hollywood illegally delegated to its red-light camera vendor the ability to issue traffic citations. • To protect Clearwater's program against a similar challenge, the city delayed issuing more than 100 red-light camera citations since October until it could change its practices. • The appellate court objected to Hollywood's program because it allowed American Traffic Solutions, or ATS, to print and send out violation notices and then issue citations if motorists failed to pay their fines. • Under a contract change Clearwater council members recently approved, local police now will mail the traffic citations after the vendor prints them. This local control should address the district court's objection and put the city "solidly in a defensible position." • The city's red-light camera contract expires in August. The cameras have prompted protests and lawsuits since Florida cities began putting them up to catch drivers who ignore stop lights and fly through intersections. Proponents say the cameras have made streets and intersections safer, while critics contend they have made cities and vendors richer. <p>Additional Information on Metropolitan Services Committee Meeting Discussion:</p>

⁸ <http://infoweb.newsbank.com/resources/doc/nb/news/153434603B6FBA90?p=NewsBank>

⁹ <http://infoweb.newsbank.com/resources/doc/nb/news/15293EDAF250DFE8?p=NewsBank>

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	<p>During the Metropolitan Services Committee meeting on May 11, 2016 the following was discussed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The Committee asked how the municipalities currently utilizing red light cameras would be impacted to which the Deputy Mayor explained that the proposed resolution would not impact the municipalities' ability to have red light cameras.</i> • <i>The Deputy Mayor clarified that the organizations who benefited from funds of red light cameras would not be impacted.</i>
7F 160358	<p>ORDINANCE AMENDING SECTION 15-2 OF THE CODE OF MIAMI-DADE COUNTY, FLORIDA, ADDING SUBSECTIONS; AMENDING SECTION 15-2 OF THE CODE, PROHIBITING THE PLACEMENT OF MATTRESSES AT CURBSIDE FOR DISPOSAL WITHOUT ENCASEMENT OF MATTRESSES IN SEALED PLASTIC BAGS; AMENDING SECTION 8CC-10 OF THE CODE OF MIAMI-DADE COUNTY, FLORIDA, PROVIDING PENALTIES FOR FAILURE TO COMPLY WITH SECTION 15-2 OF THE CODE; PROVIDING SEVERABILITY, INCLUSION IN THE CODE, AND AN EFFECTIVE DATE</p>
Notes	<p>The proposed ordinance amends Section 15-2 of the Miami-Dade County Code and adds subsections to prohibit the placement of mattresses at curbside for disposal without encasement of mattresses in sealed plastic bags. Additionally, the proposed ordinance amends Section 8CC-10 of the Miami-Dade County Code providing for a fine of \$250.00 for failure to fully encase a mattress in a sealed bag for curbside pickup.</p> <p><u>Fiscal Impact Statement:</u> Adoption of the proposed ordinance will not have a fiscal impact on the enforcement activities that will be conducted by the Enforcement Officers as it is a part of their scope of work. Therefore, the implementation of this ordinance will not have a fiscal impact on Miami-Dade County.</p> <p><u>Social Equity Statement:</u> In recent years, there has been a resurgence of bed bug infestations throughout the United States. Bed bugs do not transmit diseases to humans, however, bed bug bites cause red, raised, itchy reactions on the skin that can lead to secondary skin infections.</p> <p>This ordinance has the potential to protect the public health and safety of the community, and to provide a means for residents to actively participate in the alleviation of bed bug infestations.</p>
7G 160074	<p>ORDINANCE REPEALING SECTION 2-10.6 OF THE CODE OF MIAMI-DADE COUNTY, FLORIDA RELATED TO UNDERWRITERS; CREATING A NEW SECTION 2-10.6 OF THE CODE OF MIAMI-DADE COUNTY, FLORIDA RELATED TO UNDERWRITERS; REQUIRING SALE OF BONDS THROUGH COMPETITIVE BID, UNLESS WAIVED; ESTABLISHING MAYOR'S FINANCE COMMITTEE AND RELATED FUNCTIONS; ESTABLISHING AND SETTING FORTH CRITERIA OF UNDERWRITING POOL; PROVIDING MECHANISM FOR ASSIGNMENT OF UNDERWRITING FIRMS TO NEGOTIATED BOND TRANSACTIONS; PROVIDING SEVERABILITY, INCLUSION IN THE CODE, AND AN EFFECTIVE DATE</p>
Notes	<p>The proposed ordinance repeals Section 2-10.6 of the Code of Miami-Dade County, Florida (Section 2-10.6) and provides for the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • That all County bonds be sold by competitive bid, unless waived; • Re-establishes the Mayor's Finance Committee (MFC); • Replaces the current provisions pertaining to the selection of underwriting firms for negotiated bond transactions with new provisions, creating an underwriting pool based on each firm's capital strength and ability to underwrite bonds; and • Provides a mechanism for assignment of underwriting firms to negotiated bond transactions. <p>The proposed Ordinance further authorizes the County Mayor to prepare and issue a new Request for Qualifications for the selection of underwriting firms; sets forth new criteria for the assignment by the MFC of underwriting firms to negotiated transactions; establishes terms and provisions for a new pool; and authorizes the MFC to continue to make assignments on negotiated transactions until the initial Pool is established under this Ordinance.</p> <p>Specifically, the proposed Ordinance repeals Section 2-10.6 but continues to provide that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All general obligation, special obligation, and revenue bonds of the County be sold at a competitive public sale; • The sale of bonds by competitive bid may be waived upon the written recommendations of the County Mayor and the County's financial advisors by a majority vote of the BCC or without such recommendation by an affirmative two-thirds vote of the entire BCC, provided the BCC makes specific finding in favor of the waiver; • The MFC will be maintained; • Staff will prepare a new RFQ for underwriter solicitation; • The senior manager position for unsolicited proposals accepted by the County will be assigned to the underwriting firm submitting the proposal whether a member of the Underwriting Pool or not, provided that the firm meets the Net Capital Before Haircut requirement of the Ordinance; and • The provisions of the accompanying Ordinance will not apply to the County's peripheral authorities. <p><i>Net Capital Before Haircuts is defined in the Securities Exchange Commission's Focus Report, Form II, Line 3640, filed by underwriters, as net unencumbered capital available for, among other things, to underwrite municipal bond transactions.</i></p> <p>Additionally, proposed Ordinance changes the underwriter selection process by providing that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A new Underwriting Pool will be established consisting of three (3) segments (Segment) of underwriting firms categorized by their Net Capital Before Haircuts. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Segment 1 (Wall Street Firms) will consist of up to 12 underwriting firms with a Net Capital Before Haircuts greater than or equal to \$35 million; ○ Segment 2 (Regional Firms) will consist of up to six (6) underwriting firms with a Net Capital Before Haircuts greater than or equal to \$5 million and less than \$35 million; ○ Segment 3 (Small Business Firms) will consist of up to six (6) underwriting firms with a Net Capital Before Haircuts greater than or equal to \$ million and less than \$5 million;

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Any underwriting firm with Net Capital Before Haircuts between \$5 million and \$10 million may apply for either Segment 2 or Segment 3. • Any firm not selected to the Underwriting Pool shall be placed in the “batter’s box” for the purpose of filing any vacancy; • All underwriting firms selected to the Underwriting Pool will be assigned to one (1) of three (3) teams (Team) based on their RFQ rank; • Segment 1 and 2 firms may be named as a Senior Manager but must have 15 times their Net Capital Before Haircuts (Eligible Amount) greater than or equal to 60 percent of the par amount of the transaction; while a Segment 3 firm may be named as a Senior Manager on a County bond transaction with a par amount equal to or less than \$125 million, or if the firm has an Eligible Amount equal to 60 percent of the par amount of the bond transaction. This change will permit smaller firms to serve as Senior Manager on larger transactions; • The MFC will assign a Team for negotiated transactions based on the par amount of the transaction with the intent of equalizing the par amount assigned to each of the three (3) Teams; and • All assignments will be subject to an award resolution. <p><u>Fiscal Impact/Funding Source:</u> There is no fiscal impact associated with the enactment of this Ordinance.</p> <p><u>Background:</u> On June 22, 1999, the BCC enacted Ordinance No. 99-73 providing that all general obligation, special obligation, and revenue bonds of the County be sold at a competitive public sale, unless waived; establishing the MFC and its composition; and creating a new Underwriting Pool divided into two (2) divisions: one division for firms with a minimum of \$250,000.00 and a maximum of \$5 million of “Net Capital Before Haircuts” and the second division for firms with more than \$5 million of “Net Capital Before Haircuts.”</p> <p>Ordinance No. 99-73 was further amended by the BCC on November 30, 2004, with the enactment of Ordinance No. 04-202 that provided for an increase in the representatives to the MFC and a new provision for suspension or removal of firms from the Underwriting Pool.</p>
7H 161169	ORDINANCE REGARDING PLANNING; AMENDING PROCEDURES AND PUBLIC HEARING REQUIREMENTS FOR APPLICATIONS TO AMEND THE COMPREHENSIVE DEVELOPMENT MASTER PLAN; INCREASING THE NUMBER OF ANNUAL FILING PERIODS FOR SUCH APPLICATIONS; AMENDING SECTION 2-116.1 OF THE CODE OF MIAMI-DADE COUNTY, FLORIDA; PROVIDING SEVERABILITY, INCLUSION IN THE CODE, AND AN EFFECTIVE DATE (SEE AGENDA ITEM NO. 8L2)
Notes	<p>The proposed ordinance provides for the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Amends Section 2-116.1 of the County Code of Ordinances (Code) to modify the schedule and procedures related to processing Comprehensive Development Master Plan (CDMP) amendment applications; • Provides a process by which the Director of the Department, upon written request by an applicant, can transfer an application to the next scheduled application period prior to issuance of the Department’s initial recommendations on the application. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ In such case, no additional fees will be required. Following issuance of the Department’s initial recommendations but prior to the BCC’s transmittal hearing, only standard amendment applications can be transferred to the next amendment cycle by the Director. ○ Applications transferred following issuance of the Department’s initial recommendations will be required to furnish payment in accordance with Implementing Order No.4-111 during the filing period of the next scheduled application period to which the application has been transferred. • No application will be transferred more than once; • Applications requesting to include additional land within the Urban Development Boundary, to modify the Urban Expansion Area boundary, or to redesignate to an urban use any land located outside the Urban Development Boundary filed every odd year May cycle will not be eligible for transfer; • Modifies the dates for filing of applications, public hearings and the publishing of required reports to provide more flexibility in the processing of applications while maintaining compliance with the timeframes established by State law. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ To ensure predictability in the processing of applications, the proposed ordinance requires the Department to include a schedule of proposed dates for public hearings and the publication of reports as part of the applications report to the BCC. <p><i>The Code currently allows for the submission of applications to amend the CDMP in May and November of every year. The proposed ordinance will amend the Code to add a third annual CDMP amendment cycle and establishes the filing periods in January, May, and October.</i></p> <p><i>During the Unincorporated Municipal Service Area Committee meeting on May 10, 2016, the proposed ordinance was amended to include cross-reference language clarifying:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Any and all mention of “subsection 3” references on handwritten page 23, paragraph 2, handwritten page 24, paragraph 3 and handwritten page 26, paragraph 8 (a) should read Miami-Dade Rules of Procedure Code 2-116.1(3); and</i> • <i>The reference to “Subsection 2” on handwritten page 25, paragraph 3 should read 2.116.1(2).</i> <p><u>Fiscal Impact/Funding Source:</u> The proposed ordinance will not have a fiscal impact on Miami-Dade County. Implementation of this proposed ordinance will not result in additional staffing needs or future operational costs for the County administration. Activities relating to the implementation of the proposed ordinance would be absorbed by the Department of Regulatory and Economic Resources (Department) as part of its day-to-day functions.</p>

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	<p>The proposed ordinance provides for a process by which an application can be transferred to the next amendment cycle at the request of the applicant. When such application is transferred following release of the Department's initial recommendations, a corresponding fee will be required to offset the administrative costs associated with processing the application in the next amendment cycle. Such fee will be incorporated into Implementing Order No. 4-111 through separate BCC action.</p> <p><u>Social Equity Statement:</u> The proposed ordinance is not anticipated to have a specific social equity benefit or burden as described under Ordinance No. 15-63. The proposed ordinance provides applicants more flexibility by allowing an additional CDMP amendment cycle per year as well as the transfer of CDMP amendment applications to the next scheduled application cycle under specified circumstances.</p>
<p>8A1 160548</p> <p>8A2 160550</p>	<p>RESOLUTION APPROVING AWARD OF THE PROFESSIONAL SERVICES AGREEMENT TO STANTEC CONSULTING SERVICES, INC., FOR FUELING SYSTEMS CONSULTING SERVICES AT MIAMI INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT (MIA) AND GENERAL AVIATION AIRPORTS (GAA) , PROJECT NO. E14-MDAD-03; IN AN AMOUNT NOT TO EXCEED \$2,305,500.00 AND FOR A TERM OF SEVEN (7) YEARS; AND AUTHORIZING THE COUNTY MAYOR OR COUNTY MAYOR'S DESIGNEE TO EXECUTE THE AGREEMENT AND TO EXERCISE THE PROVISIONS CONTAINED THEREIN, INCLUDING TERMINATION PROVISIONS</p> <p>RESOLUTION APPROVING AWARD OF THE PROFESSIONAL SERVICES AGREEMENT TO T.Y. LIN, INTERNATIONAL FOR FUELING SYSTEMS CONSULTING SERVICES AT MIAMI INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT (MIA) AND GENERAL AVIATION AIRPORTS (GAA) , PROJECT NO. E14-MDAD-03 IN AN AMOUNT NOT TO EXCEED \$2,305,500.00 AND FOR A TERM OF SEVEN (7) YEARS; AND AUTHORIZING THE COUNTY MAYOR OR COUNTY MAYOR'S DESIGNEE TO EXECUTE THE AGREEMENT AND TO EXERCISE THE PROVISIONS CONTAINED THEREIN, INCLUDING TERMINATION PROVISIONS</p>
Notes	<p><u>Item 8A1- 160548</u> The proposed resolution approves the award of the Professional Services Agreement (PSA) for Fueling Systems Consulting Services, E14-MDAD-03, with Stantec Consulting Services, Inc. (Stantec) in the amount of \$2,305,500.00 for a term of seven (7) years with no options to renew, and authorizes the County Mayor or designee to execute the Agreement.</p> <p>ASSIGNED CONTRACT MEASURES: 25 percent SBE/AE / \$500,000.00</p> <p>MEASURES ACHIEVED AT AWARD: 25 percent SBE/AE / \$500,000.00</p> <p>SBE A/E SUBCONSULTANT: Chen Moore and Associates, Inc.</p> <p><u>Item 8A2- 160550</u> The proposed resolution approves the award of the Professional Services Agreement (PSA) for Fueling Systems Consulting Services, E14-MDAD-03, with T.Y. Lin International in the amount of \$2,305,500.00 for a term of seven (7) years with no options to renew, and authorizes the County Mayor or designee to execute the Agreement.</p> <p>ASSIGNED CONTRACT MEASURES: 25 percent SBE/AE / \$500,000.00</p> <p>MEASURES ACHIEVED AT AWARD: 28 percent SBE/AE / \$560,000.00</p> <p>SBE A/E SUBCONSULTANTS: Nova Consulting, Inc.; BND Engineers, Inc.; Nifah and Partners Consulting Engineers, Inc.; and F.R. Aleman and Associates, Inc.</p> <p><u>Background</u> Pursuant to the Florida Department of Environmental Protection, Rules 62-761 to 762, and the Miami-Dade County Regulatory and Economic Resources, Environmental Resources Management Division, MDAD is required to perform monthly inspections of all storage tanks and associated monitoring wells at all Miami-Dade airports.</p> <p>The scope will include, but not be limited to, design services and preparation of contract documents for the upgrade, maintenance, repair and/or construction of the aviation fuel storage and distribution systems and proposed facilities under the Miami-Dade Aviation Department's (MDAD) jurisdiction including, but not limited to: midfield gas station; west load rack facility and diesel and gasoline tanks; employee emergency vehicle fuel tank; hydraulic modeling and planning services; value appraisal of aviation fueling system and any other component related to it; equipment and facilities; emergency consulting services; construction management and inspection services; environmental regulatory projects; providing recommendations and inspections for maintenance repairs of fueling facilities; reviewing proposed maintenance work estimates; updating the fueling Atlas and Master Plan; consulting; design and work-site services for the fueling systems fire protection and detection systems; closed-circuit television; electrical work; structural improvements; and any other work associated with fueling systems at MIA and GAAs.</p>
8A3 160930	<p>RESOLUTION APPROVING PROFESSIONAL SERVICES AGREEMENT BETWEEN MIAMI-DADE COUNTY AND HAZEN AND SAWYER, P.C. FOR UTILITIES MASTER PLAN (SANITARY SEWER) SERVICES, PROJECT NO. E15-MDAD-02; IN AN AMOUNT NOT TO EXCEED \$2,288,206.00 AND FOR A TERM OF SIX YEARS WITH TWO ONE YEAR OPTIONS TO RENEW; AND AUTHORIZING THE COUNTY MAYOR OR THE COUNTY MAYOR'S DESIGNEE TO EXECUTE THE AGREEMENT AND TO EXERCISE THE PROVISIONS THEREOF, INCLUDING THE RENEWAL AND TERMINATION PROVISIONS CONTAINED THEREIN</p>
Notes	<p>The proposed resolution approves the Professional Services Agreement (PSA) with Hazen and Sawyer, P.C. for Utilities Master Plan (Sanitary Sewer), E15-MDAD-02, in the amount of \$2,288,206.00, for a term of six (6) years with two (2) one (1) year options to renew and authorizes the County Mayor or the designee to execute the agreement for and on behalf of the County.</p>

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	<p>The utility master plan is required to provide MDAD with the tools to operate, maintain, monitor and upgrade utility infrastructure at all MDAD Facilities. Two primary needs are to satisfy requirements for regulatory compliance and operating permits. MDAD must meet regulatory compliance requirements such as the Sanitary Sewer Evaluation and Peak Flow Studies as mandated by Chapter 24 of the Miami-Dade County Code.</p> <p>This project will consist of complying with the new Miami-Dade County Regulatory and Economic Resources - Division of Environmental Resources Management (RER-DERM) Sanitary Sewer Consent Decree (SSCD) capacity, management, operation and maintenance program and updating and maintaining the sanitary sewer master plan for Miami-Dade Aviation Department (MDAD) facilities. The scope of work includes collecting and reviewing as-built data, field verifying as-built conditions, updating the utility atlas, updating the existing modeling scenario, re-establishing the future modeling scenarios, updating the master plan document, reviewing and updating the MDAD design guidelines, reviewing and updating the technical specifications, and assisting the Department with environmental and permitting issues.</p> <p>ASSIGNED CONTRACT MEASURES: SBE-A/E 10 percent / \$200,000.00</p> <p>CONTRACT MEASURES ACHIEVED AT AWARD: 10 percent</p> <p>SBE-A/E SUBCONSULTANTS: Robayna and Associates, Inc.; Civil Works, Inc.; Cardozo Engineering, Inc.; and 300 Engineering Group.</p>
8F1 161019	<p>RESOLUTION AUTHORIZING ADDITIONAL TIME OF FIVE YEARS AND EXPENDITURE AUTHORITY IN A TOTAL AMOUNT UP TO \$1,250,000.00 FOR PREQUALIFICATION POOL NO. 9122-4/15-4 FOR PURCHASE OF VETERINARY SERVICES FOR THE ANIMAL SERVICES DEPARTMENT; AND AUTHORIZING THE COUNTY MAYOR OR COUNTY MAYOR'S DESIGNEE TO SOLICIT PRICING, AWARD CONTRACTS, EXERCISE ALL PROVISIONS OF THE SOLICITATION DOCUMENTS AND ANY RESULTING CONTRACTS PURSUANT TO SECTION 2-8.1 OF THE COUNTY CODE AND IMPLEMENTING ORDER 3-38, AND ADD VENDORS TO THE POOL AT ANY TIME, SUBJECT TO RATIFICATION BY THE BOARD ON A BI-ANNUAL BASIS</p>
Notes	<p>The proposed resolution approves an extension of Prequalification Pool No. 9122-4/15-4, Veterinary Services, for five (5) additional years and increase expenditure authority by \$1,250,000.</p> <p><u>Background:</u> This pool was established on September 15, 2009 for a two-year term with four (4) one-year options to renew for use by the Miami-Dade Animal Services Department to obtain veterinary services. The pool consists of pre-qualified veterinarians that supplement Animal Service's veterinary staff.</p> <p><u>Fiscal Impact/Funding Source:</u> This pool has an existing allocation of \$876,000 for the current 18-month term, which includes a six-month administrative extension, and expires on June 30, 2016. This requested additional allocation of \$1,250,000 is based on the anticipated usage during the five-year extension period. The yearly allocation for the extension period has decreased due to the hiring of two (2) full-time veterinarians.</p> <p>The requirements, terms, and conditions of the pool would not change if a replacement solicitation were to be issued. It is anticipated that the same vendors would prequalify for a replacement solicitation. Additional qualified vendors may be added to the pool at any time during the term of the pool, subject to bi-annual ratification by the BCC. This prequalification pool will remain advertised on the Internal Services Department's Procurement Management Services website to encourage additional participation. Outreach to registered firms was conducted to increase the number of prequalified firms.</p> <p><u>Pre-qualified Vendors</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Alberto G. Parodi 11 258 SW 71 Lane Miami, FL • Angel Barbaro Gonzalez 2220 NW 131 Place Miami, FL • Brian Huntsman 8204 SW 171 Street Palmetto Bay, FL • Chavez Veterinary Services, LLC 7465 SW 105 Terrace Miami, FL • Covadonga Talavera Canete 2028 Alhambra Circle Coral Gables, FL • Eileen Osti 660 SW 94 Terrace Pembroke Pines, FL • Enzo Gerardo Bicchi 7704 SW 139 Court Miami, FL • Hirschfeld Veterinary Consulting, Inc. 3280 N 37 Street Hollywood, FL • Karen Arlinda Ashby 10260 SW 160 Terrace Miami, FL • Katarina Boros 1900 Sans Souci Boulevard, # 403 Miami, FL • Laura Ganske 7913 NW 73 Avenue Tamarac, FL • Luis Jaime Garcia 6291 SW 41 Street Miami, FL • Lynda A. Clark 493 Durham Q Deerfield Beach, FL Same • Marc H. Kramer 16423 SW 82 Terrace Miami, FL • Norberto Morejon 8547 Cutler Court Cutler Bay, FL • Petfield Veterinary Clinic, Corp. 9328 SW 56 Street Miami, FL • Richard Rogoff, V.M.D. 10521 N. Kendall, E 101 Miami, FL • Veterinary Associates of South Florida, Inc. 8726 NW 26 Street, Unit 17 Doral, FL <p><u>Applicable Ordinances and Contract Measures</u></p>

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The two (2) percent User Access Program provision will apply. • The Small Business Enterprise Bid Preference and Local Preference Ordinances will be applied at the time of spot market competition. • The Living Wage Ordinance does not apply. <p>Additional Information on Prequalification Pool No. 9122-4/15-4: On November 19, 2013, the BCC, through Resolution No. R-948-13, authorized the remaining two, one-year OTR term to supplement the veterinary staff at the Animal Services Department with qualified veterinarians. Each of the remaining OTR terms was estimated at \$438,000, for a total of \$876,000. R-948-13 also allowed an extension of the open pool through December 31, 2015.</p> <table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <thead> <tr style="background-color: #d9ead3;"> <th colspan="2" style="text-align: center;">Prequalification Pool No. 9122-4/15-4</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">Original Contract Amount 9122-4/15</td> <td style="text-align: center;">\$240,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">Modification 5/24/2011</td> <td style="text-align: center;">\$235,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">9122-4/15-1 1/1/2012-12/31/2012</td> <td style="text-align: center;">\$237,500</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">9122-4/15-2 R-948-13 1/1/2013-12/31/2013</td> <td style="text-align: center;">\$237,500</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">9122-4/15-4 R-948-13 1/1/2014-12/31/2015</td> <td style="text-align: center;">\$876,000</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p style="margin-left: 40px;"><i>According to the Bid Tracking System, the expiration date is now 6/30/2016.</i></p>	Prequalification Pool No. 9122-4/15-4		Original Contract Amount 9122-4/15	\$240,000	Modification 5/24/2011	\$235,000	9122-4/15-1 1/1/2012-12/31/2012	\$237,500	9122-4/15-2 R-948-13 1/1/2013-12/31/2013	\$237,500	9122-4/15-4 R-948-13 1/1/2014-12/31/2015	\$876,000																							
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8F2 160849	RESOLUTION AUTHORIZING ADDITIONAL TIME OF FIVE YEARS IN AN AMOUNT NOT TO EXCEED \$238,000.00 FOR PREQUALIFICATION POOL NO. IB5709-0/16 FOR PURCHASE OF FLOOR MACHINE PARTS AND REPAIR SERVICES FOR COUNTY DEPARTMENTS; AND AUTHORIZING THE COUNTY MAYOR OR COUNTY MAYOR'S DESIGNEE TO SOLICIT PRICING, AWARD CONTRACTS, EXERCISE ALL PROVISIONS OF THE SOLICITATION DOCUMENTS AND ANY RESULTING CONTRACTS PURSUANT TO SECTION 2-8.1 OF THE COUNTY CODE AND IMPLEMENTING ORDER 3-38, AND ADD VENDORS TO THE POOL AT ANY TIME, SUBJECT TO RATIFICATION BY THE BOARD ON A BI-ANNUAL BASIS																																			
Notes	<p>The proposed resolution extends Prequalification Pool No. IB5709-0/16, Floor Machine Parts and Repair Services, for five (5) additional years and increase expenditure authority by \$238,000.</p> <p>Background: This pool was established on May 1, 2011 for a five-year term and provides County departments with access to prequalified vendors who compete via spot market quotes to repair various floor machines, including, but not limited to, scrubbers, vacuum cleaners, buffers, pressure washers, burnishers, wet-vacs, dryers and shampoo machines. The pool was extended administratively by three (3) months to enable departments to continue receiving services while this item travelled to the BCC.</p> <p>Fiscal Impact/Funding Source: This pool has an existing allocation of \$256,000 and expires on July 31, 2016. The requested additional allocation of \$238,000 is based on anticipated usage during the five-year extension period. The allocation for the extension period is less than the current amount due to a reduction in overall anticipated usage.</p> <table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <thead> <tr style="background-color: #d9ead3;"> <th style="text-align: center;">Department</th> <th style="text-align: center;">Existing Allocation</th> <th style="text-align: center;">Additional Allocation Requested</th> <th style="text-align: center;">Modified Allocation</th> <th style="text-align: center;">Funding Source</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Aviation</td> <td style="text-align: center;">\$9,000</td> <td style="text-align: center;">\$0</td> <td style="text-align: center;">\$9,000</td> <td>Proprietary Funds</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Corrections and Rehabilitation</td> <td style="text-align: center;">\$40,000</td> <td style="text-align: center;">\$39,000</td> <td style="text-align: center;">\$79,000</td> <td>General Funds</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Community Action and Human Services</td> <td style="text-align: center;">\$26,000</td> <td style="text-align: center;">\$26,000</td> <td style="text-align: center;">\$52,000</td> <td>General Fund, State Funds and Federal Funds</td> </tr> <tr> <td>PortMiami</td> <td style="text-align: center;">\$53,000</td> <td style="text-align: center;">\$51,000</td> <td style="text-align: center;">\$104,000</td> <td>Proprietary Funds</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Transportation and Public Works</td> <td style="text-align: center;">\$128,000</td> <td style="text-align: center;">\$122,000</td> <td style="text-align: center;">\$250,000</td> <td>MDT Operations</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total</td> <td style="text-align: center;">\$256,000</td> <td style="text-align: center;">\$238,000</td> <td style="text-align: center;">\$494,000</td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>The requirements and terms and conditions of the pool would not change if a replacement solicitation were to be issued. It is anticipated that the same vendors would prequalify for the replacement solicitation. Additional qualified vendors may be added to the pool at any time during the term of the pool, subject to bi-annual ratification by the BCC.</p>	Department	Existing Allocation	Additional Allocation Requested	Modified Allocation	Funding Source	Aviation	\$9,000	\$0	\$9,000	Proprietary Funds	Corrections and Rehabilitation	\$40,000	\$39,000	\$79,000	General Funds	Community Action and Human Services	\$26,000	\$26,000	\$52,000	General Fund, State Funds and Federal Funds	PortMiami	\$53,000	\$51,000	\$104,000	Proprietary Funds	Transportation and Public Works	\$128,000	\$122,000	\$250,000	MDT Operations	Total	\$256,000	\$238,000	\$494,000	
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	<p>This prequalification pool will remain advertised on the County's Procurement Management Services website to encourage additional participation. Outreach to registered vendors was conducted to encourage prequalified vendors to apply. All three (3) pool vendors are local firms, of which one (1) is a certified Small Business Enterprise. It is in the County's best interest to modify the existing pool for an additional five-year period so user departments are able to continue purchasing floor machine parts and repair services for their equipment.</p> <p>Vendor Prequalified for Pool Grunskis, LLC d/b/a Industrial Cleaning Equipment & Supply 1490 South Dixie Highway East Pompano Beach, FL Raymond Pourbaix Enterprises Inc. d/b/a Cleaning Equipment & Supply Co. 2701 SW 69 Court Miami, FL Rex Chemical Corp. (LDB, SBE) 2270 NW 23 Street Miami, FL</p> <p>Applicable Ordinances and Contract Measures</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The User Access Program provision applies and the two (2) percent discount will be collected where permitted by the funding the source. The Small Business Enterprise Bid Preference and Local Preference Ordinances will be applied at the time of spot market competition where permitted by the funding source. The Living Wage Ordinance applies. <table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="2" style="text-align: center;">Additional Information on Prequalification Pool No. IB5709-0/16</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">Original Contract Amount <i>5/1/2011-7/31/2016</i></td> <td style="text-align: center;">\$106,620</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">Modification R-449-11 <i>6/7/2011</i></td> <td style="text-align: center;">\$74,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">Modification <i>6/7/2011</i></td> <td style="text-align: center;">\$3,380</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">Modification <i>11/3/2014</i></td> <td style="text-align: center;">\$33,850</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">Modification <i>12/10/2014</i></td> <td style="text-align: center;">\$12,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">Modification <i>11/30/2015</i></td> <td style="text-align: center;">\$15,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">Proration</td> <td style="text-align: center;">\$9,016.17</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Additional Information on Prequalification Pool No. IB5709-0/16		Original Contract Amount <i>5/1/2011-7/31/2016</i>	\$106,620	Modification R-449-11 <i>6/7/2011</i>	\$74,000	Modification <i>6/7/2011</i>	\$3,380	Modification <i>11/3/2014</i>	\$33,850	Modification <i>12/10/2014</i>	\$12,000	Modification <i>11/30/2015</i>	\$15,000	Proration	\$9,016.17
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8F3 160851	<p>RESOLUTION AUTHORIZING APPROVAL OF A LEGACY PURCHASE FOR ONGOING MAINTENANCE AND SUPPORT SERVICES FOR THE INTEGRATED DATABASE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM FOR THE INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY DEPARTMENT, CONTRACT NO. BW8255-2/12, TO CA - IT MANAGEMENT SOFTWARE, INC., FOR AN ADDITIONAL THREE-YEAR TERM IN A TOTAL AMOUNT NOT TO EXCEED \$4,800,000.00 AND APPROVING TERMS OF AND AUTHORIZING THE COUNTY MAYOR OR COUNTY MAYOR'S DESIGNEE TO EXECUTE CONTRACT AND TO EXERCISE ALL PROVISIONS OF THE CONTRACT PURSUANT TO SECTION 2-8.1 OF THE COUNTY CODE AND IMPLEMENTING ORDER 3-38</p>																
Notes	<p>The proposed resolution approves a request for a legacy purchase under Contract No. BW8255-2/12, CA IDMS Software Licensing and Maintenance Support Services, for the Information Technology Department. Approval of a legacy purchase is being requested, pursuant to Section 2-8.1(b)(2) of the Miami-Dade County Code, to authorize extension of the contract term for three (3) additional years and increase expenditure authority by \$4.8 million, to obtain ongoing maintenance and support services for the Integrated Database Management System (IDMS).</p> <p>Background: The IDMS supports the relational databases and mainframe systems used across multiple County departments. The IDMS provides automated monitoring of database application systems as well as integration between the various systems. The Information Technology Department uses the IDMS functionality to support numerous core County mainframe systems and applications that run approximately 36 million transactions annually, including traffic citations, fine collections, permitting, inspections, payroll, tax assessment and collection, automobile tags, and occupational licenses.</p> <p>Prior negotiations established a flat annual fee for the services. For the extension period, negotiations resulted in a continuation of the current flat fee in the contract for the duration of the three-year extension period, with no pricing increase. This affords the County a cost avoidance of over \$1.7 million when compared to the vendor's prevailing rates for the services. The total cost avoidance resulting from negotiations over the life of the contract is estimated to be \$4.5 million.</p> <p>The increase in allocation will cover the services for an additional three-year period. Based on the County's current environment, a technology migration to a different provider's product would cost in excess of \$60 million and take several years to complete.</p> <p>Fiscal Impact/Funding Source: The contract has been in place for nine (9) years, which includes two (2) three-year extension periods approved by the BCC, and expires on June 30, 2016. The contract has a current allocation of \$14,700,000. If this request is approved, the contract will have a modified value of</p>																

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	<p>\$4,800,000 and an expiration date of June 30, 2019. The additional allocation requested is based on the estimated need during the three-year term.</p> <p>Awarded Vendor CA - IT Management Software, Inc. One CA Plaza Islandia, NY</p> <p>Applicable Ordinances and Contract Measures</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The two (2) percent User Access Program provision applies. • The Small Business Enterprise and the Local Preference Ordinances do not apply. • The Living Wage Ordinance does not apply. <p>Additional Information on Relevant Legislation: On June 5, 2007, the BCC, through Resolution No. R-684-07 approved bid waiver Contract No. BW8225-2/12 to CA, Inc. for the Enterprise Technology Services Department for products, maintenance, support services and software licenses for County systems and applications for a term of three years, with two, one-year options-to-renew in the amount of \$7,000,000 for the initial three-year term.</p> <table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="2" style="background-color: #d9ead3;">Contract No. BW8225-2/12</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td style="width: 60%;"> Original Contract Amount R-684-07 7/1/2007-6/30/2016 </td> <td style="text-align: center;">\$7,000,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td> Modification R-122-12 2/7/2012 <i>The modification of this contract, CA IDMS Software Licensing and Maintenance Support Services, was to extend for three years and add \$4.8 million in spending authority so that ITD could pay the required maintenance and support services for existing Integrated Database Management System (IDMS) licenses provided by CA Inc.</i> </td> <td style="text-align: center;">\$4,800,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">Proration</td> <td style="text-align: center;">\$2,900,000</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Contract No. BW8225-2/12		Original Contract Amount R-684-07 7/1/2007-6/30/2016	\$7,000,000	Modification R-122-12 2/7/2012 <i>The modification of this contract, CA IDMS Software Licensing and Maintenance Support Services, was to extend for three years and add \$4.8 million in spending authority so that ITD could pay the required maintenance and support services for existing Integrated Database Management System (IDMS) licenses provided by CA Inc.</i>	\$4,800,000	Proration	\$2,900,000
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Proration	\$2,900,000								
8F4 160908	<p>RESOLUTION APPROVING TERMS OF AND AUTHORIZING EXECUTION BY THE COUNTY MAYOR, OR THE COUNTY MAYOR'S DESIGNEE, OF A LEASE AGREEMENT BETWEEN MIAMI-DADE COUNTY AND OLD CUTLER PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, INC., A FLORIDA NOT-FOR-PROFIT CORPORATION, FOR A PORTION OF THE PREMISES LOCATED AT 7055 S.W. 144 STREET, PALMETTO BAY, FLORIDA, TO BE UTILIZED BY THE MIAMI-DADE FIRE RESCUE, TO PROVIDE A TEMPORARY FIRE RESCUE STATION, WITH A TOTAL FISCAL IMPACT TO THE FIRE RESCUE DEPARTMENT ESTIMATED TO BE \$369,640.00 FOR THE TWO YEAR TERM OF THE LEASE AND OPTION PERIOD; AND AUTHORIZING THE COUNTY MAYOR, OR THE COUNTY MAYOR'S DESIGNEE, TO EXERCISE ANY AND ALL OTHER RIGHTS CONFERRED THEREIN</p>								
Notes	<p>The proposed resolution authorizes execution of the Lease Agreement (Lease) between Miami-Dade County (County) and Old Cutler Presbyterian Church, Inc. (Landlord), a Florida not-for-profit corporation, for a portion of the property located at 7055 SW 144 Street, Palmetto Bay, Florida, to be used by Miami-Dade Fire Rescue Department as temporary fire rescue station. More specifically, the resolution does the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Authorizes the lease of approximately 5,000 square feet of land adjacent to Old Cutler Road, including 9 parking spaces, and the driveway that leads to Old Cutler Road; and • Authorizes an initial lease term of two (2) years, plus the lesser of one-year or the expiration of six (6) months after issuance of a Certificate of Occupancy or equivalent permit for the County to occupy the permanent fire rescue station being constructed on an adjacent vacant parcel of land located at 14251 Old Cutler Road (Folio No.: 33-5023-001-0080), which was acquired by the County from the Landlord in 2015. <p>Fiscal Impact/Funding Source: The fiscal impact to the Fire Rescue Department for the initial two-year term of the Lease is estimated to be \$273,760. This amount is comprised of \$84,000 in base rent (which is equal to \$3,500 per month), \$3,360 in lease management fees, \$24,000 in utilities and maintenance, \$18,000 for insurance, \$70,000 for site work, and \$74,400 for rental of a modular trailer and installation, which will serve as the temporary fire rescue station. The lease management fee, which amounts to four (4) percent of the base rent, will be paid by the Fire Rescue Department to the Internal Services Department for the administration of the Lease. If the County elects to exercise the full optional renewal term, the total fiscal impact to the Fire Rescue Department is estimated to be \$369,640 (\$126,000 in rent, plus \$5,040 in lease management fees over 36 months, \$36,000 in utilities and maintenance, \$27,000 for insurance, \$70,000 for site improvements, and \$105,600 for modular trailer delivery and installation and rental for 36 months). All costs associated with this Lease will be funded through the Fire Rescue Department's Fire District budget.</p> <p>Background:</p>								

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	<p>The Fire Rescue Department identified a suitable parcel of land on the grounds of Old Cutler Presbyterian Church located at 7055 SW 144 Street in the Village of Palmetto Bay to establish a temporary fire rescue station to provide much needed fire and emergency rescue services to the residents of Palmetto Bay, Pinecrest, and unincorporated Miami-Dade County.</p> <p>On February 3, 2015, the BCC adopted Resolution No. R-162-15 which authorized the execution of a Contract for Sale and Purchase between the County and Old Cutler Presbyterian Church, Inc. for an approximate one (1) acre parcel of vacant land located at 14251 Old Cutler Road (Folio No.: 33-5023-001-0080). The Fire Rescue Department intends to utilize the parcel of land for the construction of the Palmetto Bay North Fire Rescue Station 62.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Due to the timeline to construct the permanent fire rescue station, the Fire Rescue Department negotiated with the Landlord to lease an approximately 5,000 square foot parcel of land, located along the northwest portion of the Landlord's property, for use as a temporary fire station. Once leased by the County, the parcel will be improved with a modular trailer, canopy, and storage shed. As a result of existing improvements to the property, the Fire Rescue Department will benefit from nine (9) parking spaces as well as a driveway for ingress/egress to and from Old Cutler Road. The temporary fire station will be equipped with an Advanced Life Support (ALS) suppression fire truck and staffed with a total of four (4) firefighters/paramedics, 24 hours a day, seven (7) days a week.</i></p> <p>On May 18, 2015, the Palmetto Bay Village Council passed and adopted a resolution authorizing the construction of the temporary fire rescue station and associated site plan. The Fire Rescue Department will be responsible for seeking the required building permits from the Village of Palmetto Bay, constructing the temporary facility and implementing operations, including providing the necessary staff and equipment.</p> <p>Following construction of the permanent fire station, the equipment and staff will be relocated from the temporary fire rescue station to the new station. Additionally, upon terminating the operation of the temporary fire rescue station and vacating the premises, the Fire Rescue Department will return the leased parcel to its original condition or in a manner mutually agreed upon by both parties.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>The Landlord, despite having sold the County the adjacent land in 2015, was unwilling to agree to many of the standard lease terms which protect the County and imposed terms that the County does not customarily agree to in lease matters. The importance of having fire rescue services in this region warranted agreement to changes to standard lease clauses related to liability, insurance and indemnity until the new permanent station has been constructed.</i></p>
8F5 160949	<p>RESOLUTION AUTHORIZING ADDITIONAL EXPENDITURE AUTHORITY IN A TOTAL AMOUNT UP TO \$4,468,000.00 FOR PREQUALIFICATION POOL NO. 8446-5/17-1 FOR PURCHASE OF CONSTRUCTION EQUIPMENT RENTAL FOR THE REGULATORY AND ECONOMIC RESOURCES AND TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENTS; AND AUTHORIZING THE COUNTY MAYOR OR COUNTY MAYOR'S DESIGNEE TO SOLICIT PRICING, AWARD CONTRACTS, EXERCISE ALL PROVISIONS OF THE SOLICITATION DOCUMENTS AND ANY RESULTING CONTRACTS PURSUANT TO SECTION 2-8.1 OF THE COUNTY CODE AND IMPLEMENTING ORDER 3-38, AND ADD VENDORS TO THE POOL AT ANY TIME, SUBJECT TO RATIFICATION BY THE BOARD ON A BI-ANNUAL BASIS</p>
Notes	<p>The proposed resolution authorizes increased expenditure authority of \$4,468,000 under Prequalification Pool No. 8446-5/17-1, Construction Equipment Rental, for the Miami-Dade County Regulatory and Economic Resources and Transportation and Public Works Departments.</p> <p>The requested additional expenditure authority will be applied as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regulatory and Economic Resources is requesting a \$2,711,000 allocation increase in order to launch its Beach Erosion Mitigation and Re-nourishment Project to address ongoing beach and shoreline protection concerns. The department will use this pool to rent 4x4 dump trucks and operators holding Commercial Driver's License, Class B, to haul newly purchased sand to replenish the shoreline of beach communities, including, but not limited to, Miami Beach, Sunny Isles and Surfside. This project is also supported through Resolution No. R-763-15, which approved a significant modification to a Building Better Communities-General Obligation Bond Program project for beach erosion mitigation and re-nourishment. • Transportation and Public Works is requesting a \$1,757,000 allocation increase to support operations in its Facilities Maintenance and Rail Divisions. The department's existing allocation is insufficient to support its needs through the expiration of this pool term due to usage trends and anticipated expenditures. The Facilities Maintenance Division is responsible for the provision of building structural support services and regularly uses this contract to rent various types of heavy lifting and moving equipment for the restoration, repair and maintenance of facilities overseen by Transportation and Public Works. The Rail Division administers over 50 miles of rail track constituting the Metrorail and Metromover systems. The division will use the increased spending authority to rent various construction equipment needed to reach elevated levels of rail platforms, complete bridge inspections and to maintain, repair and replace rail parts. <p>Background: This pool was originally approved by the BCC on March 4, 2008 for a five-year term, with one (1) five-year option to renew. County departments rely on this pool for the rental of construction equipment (e.g., air compressors, aerial lift platforms, augers, drills, tower cranes, scaffolds, tractors, heavy duty trucks and backhoes) and for the performance of equipment operator services.</p> <p>Fiscal Impact/Funding Source: The pool is in its sole option to renew term which expires on March 31, 2018 and has an existing allocation of \$17,510,000. The recommended modification will authorize additional expenditure authority of \$4,468,000 increasing the total pool value to \$21,978,000.</p>

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	<p>Prequalified Vendors</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Action Rentals, LLC 3007 NW South River Drive Miami, FL • Allied Trucking of Florida, Inc. 10741 NW 89 Avenue Hialeah Gardens, FL • American Portable Air Conditioning, Inc. 3355 NW 154 Terrace Miami Gardens, FL • Eastman Aggregate Enterprises, LLC 3705 Bellevue Avenue Lake Worth, FL • Epperson Cranes, Inc. (SBE) 8455 NW 70 Street Miami, FL • Equipment and Tools Solutions, Inc. (SBE, DBE) 3233 NW 7 Street Miami, FL • Excava Landclearing LLC 841 NW 9 Avenue Dania Beach, FL • Flagler Construction Equipment, LLC <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 8418 Palm River Road Tampa, FL ○ 6144 NW 74 Avenue Miami, FL • Gold Coast Crane Service, Inc. 4450 North 29 Avenue Hollywood, FL • Gold Coast Hi-Lift, Inc. 2910 Stirling Road Hollywood, FL • Hertz Equipment Rental Corporation d/b/a Service Pump & Compressor <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 8501 Williams Road Estero, FL ○ 5850 NW 77 Court Miami, FL • Kelly Tractor Co. 8255 NW 58 Street Miami, FL • Miami Tool Rental, Inc. 7044 SW 8 Street Miami, FL • Neff Rental, LLC 3750 NW 87 Avenue Suite 400 Miami, FL • Nortrax, Inc. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 4042 Park Oaks Boulevard Suite 200 Tampa, FL ○ 4343 NW 77 Avenue Miami, FL • Pantropic Power, Inc. 8205 NW 58 Street Miami, FL • Poes Rentals of Kendall, LLC 211 Ridgewood Road Coral Gables, FL • Randall Industries, Inc. 1651 N Powerline Road Pompano Beach, FL • Rockland Contracting, Inc. (SBE) 16142 SW 138 Terrace Miami, FL • Sunbelt Rentals, Inc. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 2341 Deerfield Drive Fort Mill, SC ○ 6550 NW 77 Court Miami, FL • Synagro South, LLC <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 435 Williams Court Suite 100 Baltimore, MD ○ 801 Brickell Avenue Suite 900 Miami, FL • Thomas Maintenance Services, Inc. (SBE) 16205 SW 117 Avenue Unit 7 Miami, FL • Trane U.S. Inc. d/b/a Trane <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 800 Beaty Street Davidson, NC ○ 2884 Corporate Way Miramar, FL • United Rentals (North America), Inc. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 100 First Stamford Place Suite 700 Stamford, CT ○ 4301 NW 27 Avenue Miami, FL <p>Applicable Ordinances and Contract Measures</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The User Access Program provision applies and the two (2) percent fee will be collected on all purchases where permitted by the funding source. • The Small Business Enterprise Bid Preference and Local Preference Ordinance will be applied at the time of spot market competition where permitted by the funding source. • The Living Wage Ordinance applies to Group B, Equipment Operator Services. <p>Additional Information on Prequalification Pool No. 8446-5/17:</p> <p>On March 4, 2008, the BCC, through Resolution No. R-228-08, awarded Contract No. 8446-5/17 in the amount of \$14,537,328 for various Miami-Dade County departments to provide for the rental of light and heavy equipment, and equipment operators. The allocation for Miami-Dade Transit was to be funded by operating revenue and People's Transportation Plan surtax funds.</p> <p>On July 7, 2011, the BCC, through Resolution No. R-545-11 modified Contract No. 8446-5/17 for additional spending authority to allow the Miami-Dade Transit Department to rent construction equipment. The additional amount requested was \$712,000.</p> <table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr style="background-color: #d9ead3;"> <th colspan="2" style="text-align: center;">Prequalification Pool No. 8446-5/17</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">Original Contract Amount R-228-08 4/1/2008-3/31/2013</td> <td style="text-align: center;">\$14,537,328</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">Modification 9/9/2010</td> <td style="text-align: center;">\$250,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">Modification R-545-11</td> <td style="text-align: center;">\$712,000</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Prequalification Pool No. 8446-5/17		Original Contract Amount R-228-08 4/1/2008-3/31/2013	\$14,537,328	Modification 9/9/2010	\$250,000	Modification R-545-11	\$712,000
Prequalification Pool No. 8446-5/17									
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Modification 9/9/2010	\$250,000								
Modification R-545-11	\$712,000								

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	7/7/2011											
	Modification 7/7/2011	\$672										
	First OTR 4/1/2013-3/31/2018	\$2,010,000										
	<p><u>Additional Information on Strategic Planning and Government Operations Committee Meeting Discussion:</u> During the Strategic Planning and Government Operations Committee meeting on May 10, 2016, the proposed resolution was discussed as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The Committee inquired as to whether or not the County already owned such equipment, to which the Internal Service Department (ISD) Director explained that some departments do have their own equipment but only if they have the amount of staff to run the equipment.</i> • <i>The Director noted that the proposed resolution included services to operate the equipment as needed and the equipment itself. The Director noted that not all department have the equipment on hand.</i> 											
8F6 161099	RESOLUTION AUTHORIZING THE COUNTY MAYOR OR THE COUNTY MAYOR'S DESIGNEE TO EXERCISE THE EIGHTH, NINTH AND TENTH ONE-YEAR OPTION TO RENEW PERIODS FOR CONTRACT NO. EPP-RFP8570-7(10), ELECTRONIC VOTING SYSTEM, WITH AN ALLOCATION OF UP TO \$234,000.00 FOR THE COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY DEPARTMENTS; AND AUTHORIZING THE COUNTY MAYOR OR COUNTY MAYOR'S DESIGNEE TO EXERCISE ALL PROVISIONS OF THE CONTRACT PURSUANT TO SECTION 2-8.1 OF THE COUNTY CODE AND IMPLEMENTING ORDER 3-38											
Notes	<p>The proposed resolution approves the three (3) remaining option to renew periods under Contract No. EPP-RFP8570-7(10), Electronic Voting System.</p> <p><u>Background:</u> The Electronic Voting System (System) is administered by the Information Technology and Communications Departments on behalf of the Clerk of the BCC. The BCC's approval is required as the value of the requested renewal periods bring the aggregate contract value over the Mayor's delegated authority. This item is exempt from Committee review per Ordinance No. 07-139, which permits contract renewals to be heard directly by the BCC.</p> <p>The contract was awarded in June 2008 under the delegated authority at the time to Granicus Inc. (Granicus) for a one-year term with ten (10) one-year options to renew. The contract provides the County with an Electronic Voting System through which votes are tabulated and attendance captured at BCC and Committee meetings. Through the System, votes per item are electronically recorded when Commissioners vote on an item via individual touch screen panels. The System then automatically logs voting information in the Clerk of the Board's meeting minutes and publishes that information by posting it on the County's intranet.</p> <p>Prior to the decision to exercise the remaining option to renew periods, market research was conducted to assess competitive factors such as pricing, quality, product features, operational functionality and capital commitment by the vendor.</p> <p><u>Fiscal Impact/Funding Source:</u> The contract, which is in it's the seventh, one-year option to renew period, is valued at \$78,000 and expires on June 10, 2016. The total value of the three (3) requested renewal periods is \$234,000. If all renewal periods are exercised, the contract's expiration date will be June 10, 2019, and the contract's cumulative value will be \$1,223,570.</p> <p>Pursuant to Resolution No. R-98-12, staff contacted the awarded vendor to negotiate the renewal pricing for the next available option to renew period. The result was a continuation of the original contract pricing.</p> <p><u>Awarded Vendor</u> Granicus, Inc. 707 17 Street Suite 4000 Denver, CO</p> <p><u>Applicable Ordinances and Contract Measures</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The two (2) percent User Access Program provision applies and will be collected on all purchases. • The Small Business Enterprise Selection Factor and Local Preference Ordinance were applied at the time of contract award. • The Living Wage Ordinance does not apply. <table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <thead> <tr style="background-color: #c6e0b4;"> <th colspan="2" style="text-align: center;">Additional Information on Contract No. EPP-RFP8570</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">Original Contract Amount 6/11/2008-6/10/2009</td> <td style="text-align: center;">\$143,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">Modification 7/24/2008</td> <td style="text-align: center;">\$166,320</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">Modification 10/1/2008</td> <td style="text-align: center;">\$2,250</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">Initial Contract Term Total</td> <td style="text-align: center;">\$311,570</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Additional Information on Contract No. EPP-RFP8570		Original Contract Amount 6/11/2008-6/10/2009	\$143,000	Modification 7/24/2008	\$166,320	Modification 10/1/2008	\$2,250	Initial Contract Term Total	\$311,570
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Original Contract Amount 6/11/2008-6/10/2009	\$143,000											
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Modification 10/1/2008	\$2,250											
Initial Contract Term Total	\$311,570											

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	First OTR 6/11/2009-6/10/2010	\$75,000
	Modification 8/3/2009	\$25,000
	First OTR Total	\$100,000
	Second OTR 6/11/2010-6/10/2011	\$100,000
	Third OTR 6/11/2011-6/10/2012	\$100,000
	Fourth OTR 6/11/2012-6/10/2013	\$100,000
	Fifth OTR 6/11/2013-6/10/2014	\$100,000
	Sixth OTR 6/11/2014-6/10/2015	\$100,000
	Seventh OTR 6/11/2015-6/10/2016	\$78,000
8H1 160594	RESOLUTION AUTHORIZING, BY A TWO-THIRDS (2/3) VOTE OF THE BOARD MEMBERS PRESENT, AND PURSUANT TO SECTION 2-8.1(B)(3) OF THE CODE OF MIAMI-DADE COUNTY, FLORIDA, THE DESIGNATED PURCHASE OF BIOLOGICAL MONITORING SERVICES FROM FAIRCHILD TROPICAL BOTANIC GARDEN, INC.; APPROVING TERMS OF A BIOLOGICAL MONITORING SERVICES AGREEMENT FOR BIOLOGICAL MONITORING SERVICES IN MIAMI-DADE COUNTY NATURAL AREA PRESERVES IN AN AMOUNT NOT TO EXCEED \$310,000.00; AUTHORIZING THE COUNTY MAYOR OR COUNTY MAYOR'S DESIGNEE TO EXECUTE THE AGREEMENT FOR AND ON BEHALF OF MIAMI-DADE COUNTY AND TO EXERCISE ALL RIGHTS CONFERRED THEREIN CONSISTENT WITH SECTION 2-8.1 AND ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER 3-38	
Notes	<p>The proposed resolution approves an award of a Designated Purchase Contract to Fairchild Tropical Botanic Garden, Inc. (FTBG) to provide biological monitoring services for Miami-Dade County Natural Area Preserves and other land with rare or threatened species.</p> <p>The biological monitoring services to be provided by FTBG under the recommended agreement are necessary for the continued effective management of natural area preserves which include more than 80 properties totaling in excess of 25,000 acres with over 100 endangered plant species. Given the time-sensitive need for these services and FTBG's unique qualifications to perform this work, the Designated Purchase procedure is recommended. To avoid the need for the future use of the Designated Purchase procedure, the County will evaluate the feasibility of utilizing competitive contracting processes to acquire the biological monitoring services to be provided by FTBG under the recommended agreement.</p> <p>Under the proposed contract, FTBG will continue to implement the Biological Monitoring Program for plant conservation, and assist in updating adaptive habitat restoration plans that will include community and species level goals, restoration priorities, and measurable objectives. Additionally, FTBG will design monitoring programs for plants of critical importance, fire effects on plants and habitats, update the Richmond Pineland Management Plan to include current biological surveys, and measure impacts of public recreation on native habitats. FTBG will devote one part-time staff person to the monitoring program. As per Section 2-8.1(b)(3) of the Code that the County pursue the maximum amount of competition available under the circumstances for a Designated Purchase, PROS contacted two other firms; however, both firms were unable to provide all of the required services and having multiple firms and contracts is not viable.</p> <p>Fairchild Tropical Botanic Garden is located at 10901 Old Cutler Road, Coral Gables, FL 33156 however, the services provided under the agreement are for nature preserves located throughout the County.</p> <p><u>Fiscal Impact/Funding Source:</u> The fiscal impact of this five-year agreement is a payment by the County to FTBG for services in an amount not to exceed \$310,000.00. The terms of the agreement provide for FTBG to receive up to \$60,000.00 in FY 2015-16; \$70,000.00 for FY 2016-17; \$60,000.00 in FY 2017-18; \$60,000.00 in FY 2018-19; and \$60,000.00 in FY 2019-20, all on a reimbursement basis. Funding will be provided through the Miami-Dade Parks, Recreation and Open Spaces Department (PROS) in the amount of \$300,000.00 from general fund index Code PREOUT347801 and \$10,000.00 from general fund index code PREMETS58010.</p> <p><u>Background:</u> On September 4, 2013, the BCC approved Resolution No. R-688-13 authorizing the execution of a two-year agreement with FTBG for a Biological Monitoring Program for the County's natural area preserves. FTBG coordinated the preparation of a comprehensive Natural Areas Management Plan, completed and published a study on the impacts of the exotic Natal Grass on native pine rockland habitat, analyzed 10 years of wildland fire records, discovered numerous new populations of critically imperiled plants, collected, grew and outplanted more than a dozen species to augment dwindling wild populations, and monitored and mapped populations of more than 25 critically imperiled plant species.</p> <p>In 1989, FTBG and the County entered into a Conservation Partnership whereby FTBG assisted in developing management plans for numerous park preserve areas. In the wake of Hurricane Andrew, the County contracted with FTBG through Resolution No. R-1556-93 to develop a geographical information system based remote sensing program that allowed PROS's resource managers to identify non-native plant species invasions. This monitoring system was useful in tracking large-scale vegetation patterns in post-hurricane vegetation</p>	

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	<p>management. The Biological Monitoring Program for the County's natural area preserves was developed and implemented after BCC approval of Resolution No. R-841-02 in 2002.</p> <p><u>Additional Information on Resolution No. R-688-13:</u> Resolution No. R-688-13, adopted on September 4, 2013, approved an Agreement with Fairchild Tropical Botanic Garden Inc. to provide Biological Monitoring Program services for Miami-Dade County natural area preserves for two years, in an amount not to exceed \$120,000.00. The terms of the agreement provided for FTBG to receive up to \$60,000 for FY 2014 and \$60,000 in FY 2015. Funding was provided through the Miami-Dade Parks, Recreation and Open Spaces Department (PROS).</p>
811 160545	<p>RESOLUTION APPROVING THE TERMS AND AUTHORIZING THE COUNTY MAYOR OR COUNTY MAYOR'S DESIGNEE TO EXECUTE THE MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING BETWEEN MIAMI-DADE COLLEGE AND MIAMI-DADE COUNTY, THROUGH THE MIAMI-DADE POLICE DEPARTMENT, TO SERVE AS A RESOURCE IN THE DEVELOPMENT AND IMPLEMENTATION OF A VICTIM SERVICES PROGRAM TO BE KNOWN AS THE MIAMI-DADE COLLEGE NORTH CAMPUS VIOLENCE PREVENTION PROGRAM; AND AUTHORIZING THE EXECUTION OF AMENDMENTS AS REQUIRED BY LAW, AND TO EXERCISE ANY AND ALL PROVISIONS CONTAINED THEREIN</p>
Notes	<p>The proposed resolution ratifies the County Mayor or County Mayor's designee's action to execute the Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between Miami Dade College and Miami-Dade County through the Miami-Dade Police Department (MDPD). The MOU will be for a period of five (5) years upon execution through 2021.</p> <p>This MOU will authorize the MDPD to provide assistance to Miami Dade College in developing and implementing a violence prevention program, specifically, at the Miami Dade College North Campus located at 11380 NW 27th Ave, Miami, FL 33167.</p> <p><u>Fiscal Impact/Funding Source:</u> There is no fiscal impact to the County.</p> <p><u>Background:</u> Miami Dade College is preparing a grant application to the U.S. Department of Justice in response to the grant solicitation entitled "Grants to Reduce Sexual Assault, Domestic Violence, Dating Violence and Stalking on Campus Program." A statutory requirement for this funding request is a signed MOU; Failure to include a signed MOU with a law enforcement partner, such as the MDPD, will disqualify Miami Dade College's grant application.</p> <p>Miami Dade County, through the MDPD and its Special Victims Bureau, will participate in this proposed project to expand victim services at Miami Dade College through this violence prevention program, at the Miami Dade College North Campus.</p>
812 160530	<p>RESOLUTION APPROVING THE TERMS AND AUTHORIZING THE COUNTY MAYOR OR COUNTY MAYOR'S DESIGNEE TO EXECUTE MEMORANDA OF AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS AND MIAMI-DADE COUNTY TO ESTABLISH AND MAINTAIN SUPPORT DURING AN ACTUAL OR ANTICIPATED EMERGENCY AND/OR ESCAPE FROM FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS FACILITIES LOCATED WITHIN MIAMI-DADE COUNTY, SPECIFICALLY HEREIN, THE SOUTH FLORIDA RECEPTION CENTER AND DADE CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION; AUTHORIZING THE COUNTY MAYOR OR COUNTY MAYOR'S DESIGNEE TO EXECUTE THE SAME OR SIMILAR MEMORANDA OF AGREEMENT WITH THE FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS FOR SUPPORT AT OTHER INSTITUTIONS; AUTHORIZING THE COUNTY MAYOR OR COUNTY MAYOR'S DESIGNEE TO EXERCISE TERMINATION PROVISIONS CONTAINED THEREIN</p>
Notes	<p>The proposed resolution authorizes the County Mayor or County Mayor's designee to execute Memoranda of Agreements (Agreements) between the Florida Department of Corrections and Miami-Dade County through the Miami-Dade Police Department (MDPD). The purpose of these Agreements is to provide support during an actual or anticipated emergency, and/or escape from a Florida Department of Corrections' facility located within Miami-Dade County, and specifically for the South Florida Reception Center and Dade Correctional Institution. The Agreement for each of these facilities is effective for a period of five (5) years upon execution through March 30, 2021.</p> <p><u>Fiscal Impact/Funding Source:</u> There is no fiscal impact to Miami-Dade County.</p> <p><u>Background:</u> The MDPD has established and maintains longstanding partnerships with correctional agencies both at the county level, via the Miami-Dade Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation, and the state level, via the Florida Department of Corrections. In the event that the Florida Department of Corrections experiences or anticipates an emergency and/or an escape from a facility located in Miami-Dade County, this state agency depends upon support from the MDPD due to MDPD's number of highly trained sworn personnel and the department's specialized capacity, which may include crisis negotiators, crime scene investigators, K-9, and Aviation services, as well as communications capabilities.</p>
813 160536	<p>RESOLUTION APPROVING THE TERMS AND AUTHORIZING THE EXECUTION OF A MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING FOR LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCY ACCESS TO DRIVER AND VEHICLE INFORMATION DATABASE SYSTEM BETWEEN THE FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAY SAFETY AND MOTOR VEHICLES AND MIAMI-DADE COUNTY; AND AUTHORIZING THE COUNTY MAYOR OR COUNTY MAYOR'S DESIGNEE TO EXECUTE ANY AMENDMENT, RENEWAL OR EXTENSION OF THE MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING AND EXERCISE THE CANCELLATION AND TERMINATION PROVISIONS CONTAINED THEREIN</p>
Notes	<p>The proposed resolution authorizes the County Mayor or County Mayor's designee to execute the Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) for Law Enforcement Access to the Driver and Vehicle Information Database System (DAVID) between the Florida Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles (DHSMV) and Miami-Dade County, through the Miami-Dade Police Department (MDPD). This MOU will become effective once signed by both the Florida DHSMV and Miami-Dade County and will continue for a period of six (6) years.</p>

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	<p>Approval of this proposed resolution will replace Resolution No. R-554-12, approved by the BCC on July 3, 2012. The Florida DHSMV has revised the terms of this MOU such that it clearly specifies the conditions and limitations under which the Florida DHSMV agrees to provide electronic access to DAVID information to law enforcement agencies and specifically MDPD. As a result, a new resolution is necessary to authorize the execution of the revised MOU.</p> <p><u>Fiscal Impact/Funding Source:</u> The approval of this MOU will not have a negative fiscal impact to Miami-Dade County.</p> <p><u>Background:</u> The Florida DHSMV collects and maintains personal information which is stored in DAVID. This database provides vital information such as driver license history, signature, photographs, and other information related to a tag for vehicles or vessels (boats). Based upon the nature of this information, the Florida DHSMV administers DAVID in strict compliance with federal and state statutory requirements, and in turn, requires that same strict compliance of the law enforcement agencies to which it provides access. MDPD must comply with statutory requirements, as well as administrative policies and procedures, which govern this information.</p> <p><u>Additional Information:</u> On July 3, 2012, the BCC, through Resolution No. R-554-12, approved a Memorandum of Understanding between the Florida Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles, and Miami-Dade County, on behalf of the Miami-Dade Police Department, authorizing a data exchange from the Driver and Vehicle Information Database. This data exchange was for law enforcement purposes only and provides the Miami-Dade Police Department with vital information on drivers, and vehicle or vessel information. The Memorandum of Understanding was effective upon execution and lasted for a period of three years.</p>
8L1 160856	<p>RESOLUTION ACCEPTING ASSIGNMENT OF OPTION TO PURCHASE FOR APPROXIMATELY 117 ACRES OF SOUTH DADE WETLANDS PROJECT WITHIN THE ENVIRONMENTALLY ENDANGERED LANDS PROGRAM ACQUISITION SITE WITH THE NATURE CONSERVANCY AS ASSIGNOR, MIAMI-DADE COUNTY AS ASSIGNEE, AND TERRY L. MUNZ, TRUSTEE. AS SELLER FOR A PURCHASE PRICE OF \$350,000.00 USING BUILDING BETTER COMMUNITIES GENERAL OBLIGATION BOND PROGRAM FUNDS; AUTHORIZING THE MAYOR OR MAYOR'S DESIGNEE TO EXECUTE THE ASSIGNMENT OF OPTION TO PURCHASE AND TO EXERCISE THE PROVISIONS CONTAINED THEREIN; AND DIRECTING THE MAYOR OR MAYOR'S DESIGNEE TO RECORD IN THE PUBLIC RECORDS OF MIAMI-DADE COUNTY THE INSTRUMENT OF CONVEYANCE AS REQUIRED BY RESOLUTION NO. R-974-09</p>
Notes	<p>The proposed resolution provides for the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accepts the Assignment of Option to Purchase from The Nature Conservancy, as assignor, Miami-Dade County, as assignee, and Terry L. Munz, Trustee, as seller, for a purchase price of \$350,000.00 using Building Better Communities General Obligation Bond Program funds; and • Authorizes the use of Environmentally Endangered Lands Acquisition Trust Funds for this purchase in the event that Building Better Communities General Obligation Bond Program funds are not available. <p>The parcel proposed for acquisition is located within the South Dade Wetlands EEL Project. Land in this area is targeted for acquisition because of its strategic location between two (2) national parks (Everglades National Park and Biscayne National Park) and within the watersheds of Florida Bay, Biscayne Bay and Card and Barnes Sounds. Acquiring this parcel is also consistent with the Sea Level Rise Task Force Recommendations for the continued strategic implementation of the EEL Program.</p> <p><u>Fiscal Impact/Funding Source:</u> The appraised value of the 117 acre property is \$460,400.00 and the negotiated purchase price is \$350,000.00. Building Better Communities General Obligation Bond (BBC-GOB) Program funding under Project No. 2, Site #70230, will be used for this purchase. As of February 29, 2016, the balance of the EEL acquisition allocation of the BBC-GOB Program is \$11,898,385.00.</p> <p>In the unlikely event that BBC-GOB Program funds are not available, the EEL Acquisition Trust Fund may be used to close on the property. As of February 29, 2016, the balance of the EEL Acquisition Trust Fund (GF 080) is \$39,577,894.29, of which \$20,619,355.87 is reserved for acquisition and \$18,958,538.42 is reserved for management.</p> <p><u>Background:</u> In May of 1990, with the knowledge that remaining wetland and forest communities were endangered, the electorate of Miami-Dade County authorized the County to levy an ad valorem tax for two (2) years to create the EEL Program and Trust Fund. The purpose of the EEL Program is to acquire, preserve, enhance, restore, conserve and maintain environmentally-endangered lands for the benefit of present and future generations.</p> <p>The BCC first placed the South Dade Wetlands on the EEL Priority A Acquisition List in 1993. The County, in partnership with the South Florida Water Management District, the State of Florida and other funding partners, has acquired approximately 21,890 acres of land in Miami-Dade County from inception of the EEL Program through February 29, 2016.</p>
8L2 160894	<p>RESOLUTION AMENDING IMPLEMENTING ORDER NO. 4-111, FEE SCHEDULE FOR REGULATORY AND ECONOMIC RESOURCES (PLANNING, ZONING, AND PLATTING SERVICES) TO PROVIDE FOR FEES WHEN AN APPLICATION TO AMEND THE COMPREHENSIVE DEVELOPMENT MASTER PLAN IS TRANSFERRED FROM ONE APPLICATION CYCLE TO ANOTHER (SEE AGENDA ITEM NO. 1G2)</p>
Notes	<p>The proposed resolution approves an amendment to Implementing Order No. 4-111, Fee Schedule for Regulatory and Economic Resources (Planning, Zoning and Platting Services) to add a fee when an application to amend the Comprehensive Development Master Plan (CDMP) is transferred from one application cycle to the next application cycle.</p>

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	<p><u>Fiscal Impact/Funding Source:</u> Approval of this amendment to Implementing Order No. 4-111 will not create a fiscal impact to Miami-Dade County as this fee will cover the costs associated with applications transferred from one cycle to the next cycle.</p>
8M1 160950	<p>RESOLUTION RENEWING, FOR A PERIOD OF TWO YEARS, THE PROFESSIONAL SERVICES AGREEMENT BETWEEN ARCADIS U.S., INC. AND MIAMI-DADE COUNTY FOR PROFESSIONAL BOND ENGINEERING SERVICES, IN AN AMOUNT NOT TO EXCEED \$2,184,000.00 FOR CONTRACT NO. E11-PWWM-01</p>
Notes	<p>The proposed resolution approves the option to renew the Professional Services Agreement (PSA) Contract No. E11-PWWM-01 between Arcadis U.S., Inc. (Arcadis), and Miami-Dade County (County) for a two-year term to provide continuing Bond Engineering services to the Department of Solid Waste Management (DSWM) pursuant to Ordinance No. 96-168 (Bond Ordinance).</p> <p>The scope of work during the two-year renewal term of the PSA includes services associated with the County Solid Waste System (System) such as reviewing DSWM financial transactions; reviewing engineering decisions; preparing Annual Reports; evaluating the System's conditions, rates and charges, and operating efficiency; approving disbursements for the Comprehensive Landfill Closure Plan Grant Interlocal Agreements (CLCP); monitoring the Resources Recovery Facility (RRF) operation; and providing ancillary and support services related to the primary scope.</p> <p><u>Fiscal Impact/Funding Source:</u> The PSA includes one (1), two-year option to renew for an amount not to exceed \$2,184,000.00.</p> <p>Funding for services rendered under this PSA will not be drawn from the general fund, but will only be drawn from Solid Waste System proprietary funds that include Solid Waste Revenue Bond Series 2015, Disposal Operating Revenues, and Future Notes/Bonds. If the BCC approves the two-year option to renew, the \$2,184,000.00 will be apportioned by Index Code/Sub-Object Code in the upcoming fiscal year(s) to pay for services under the renewal term of the PSA.</p> <p><u>Background:</u> The BCC approved the award of a PSA for Bond Engineering services with Arcadis with an initial three-year term and one (1), two-year option to renew through Resolution No. R-475-13. Pursuant to the PSA that was approved by Resolution No. R-475-13, the BCC authorized the use of \$3,471,600.00 in the initial three-year term. The initial term will expire on July 25, 2016. Resolution No. R-475-13 also required that the option to renew be brought back to the BCC for approval.</p> <p>During the initial term of the PSA, Arcadis has been authorized to perform services valued at \$3,425,205.70 of the already approved initial amount of \$3,471,600.00.</p> <p>When Resolution No. R-475-13 was being considered, there was discussion about awarding a contract without any small business participation. The issue was reexamined for this renewal by Small Business Development (SBD). SBD determined there would be no small business set aside (measure) for the Bond Engineering contract because less than three (3) firms are certified to do this work precluding application of a goal.</p> <p>The Bond Ordinance requires that, as long as bonds are outstanding, the County must employ a nationally recognized, independent consultant (Bond Engineer) to provide certain services, analyses, and certifications associated with the operation and maintenance of the System. The Bond Engineer's primary responsibilities are set forth in Bond Ordinance Sections 208, 605, 607, 612 and 619; the CLCP; and the Resources Recovery Facility (RRF) Operations and Management Agreement (RRFA) between Covanta and the County.</p> <p>Section 208 of the Bond Ordinance requires that, if the County elects to issue additional bonds backed by the System, the Bond Engineer must publish a report certifying the adequacy of revenues to meet the additional obligation and the assumptions upon which its opinion is based. The Bond Engineer's responsibilities under Section 605 entail reviewing and approving plans for improvements to the System and the operation and maintenance of such improvements. Duties and responsibilities under Section 607 include issuing a report on or before July 1 of each year of the adequacy of the rates and charges collected by the System and providing recommendations and other advice on needed revisions to the rates and charges, including a recommendation of the amount that should be deposited monthly in the Renewal and Replacement Fund. Under Section 607, the Bond Engineer is to conduct annual physical inspections of each facility in the System, including the RRF. Findings and observations from the inspections are documented in detailed, comprehensive written reports that assess the condition of each facility including recommendations for repairs, replacements, and improvements. Section 612 requires the Bond Engineer to review any private waste disposal facility permits and evaluate whether the facility would compete or tend to compete with the System. The Bond Engineer must approve the Director's determination that such facility will not compete or tend to compete with the System. Lastly, Section 619 governs the procedure governing the disposition of System property and use of proceeds derived therefrom.</p> <p>Resolution No. R-942-15 approved a list of landfill closure projects eligible for funding through the DSWM and created the framework by which the CLCP could be developed or entered into with certain cities to remediate city-owned, former landfill sites under a Comprehensive Landfill Closure Plan. The County has entered into agreements with four (4) cities to remediate former landfill sites. The Bond Engineer oversees disbursements for remedial action projects in conformance with those funding agreements. Conformance with the agreements and appropriateness of the disbursement requests are determined through onsite inspections and evaluation of plans and other documentation submitted in support of such requests.</p>

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	<p>The RRF is the most significant element of the System, and is among the largest and most complex facilities of its kind in the world. The County has entered into a long-term RRFA with Covanta Dade Renewable Energy, Ltd. to operate and maintain the facility until the year 2023, with mutual renewal options to the year 2043. The Bond Engineer assists County personnel overseeing and evaluating facility compliance with contractual requirements; provides technical expertise and evaluation of the RRF's components; reviews and renders an opinion on proposed capital improvements or modifications to the facility; and provides continuous surveillance of the physical condition and operational status of the facility as required by the RRFA.</p> <p>Additional Information – R-475-13: On June 18, 2013, the BCC through Resolution No. R-475-13, approved the Professional Services Agreement (PSA) between Arcadis U.S., Inc. and Miami-Dade County in an amount not to exceed \$3,471,600 for the initial term. The PSA provided for Professional Bond Engineering services for County Solid Waste System projects. The initial term was for three (3) years, with one (1), two-year option to renew for a total of five (5) years.</p> <p>The cumulative total for the five (5) year term is The total payments to the Engineer for all Professional Services requested during the initial three-year term, including contingency, was not exceed \$3,471,600. Should the County exercise the two-year renewal period, total payments to the Engineer for all Professional Services requested during the renewal period was not exceed \$2,184,000 for a total of \$5,655,600. The County Mayor or his designee had the authority to execute the two-year option to renew period for the contract.</p> <p>This contract award had no Community Business Enterprise (CBE) goal.</p> <p>On August 24, 2012, the Clerk of the Board received three (3) proposals in response to this solicitation. Arcadis U.S., Inc. was evaluated and selected as the top-rated firm.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Arcadis U.S., Inc. received 472 qualitative points; • Black & Veatch Corporation received 428 qualitative points; and • CDM Smith, Inc. received 424 qualitative points. <p>Additional Information – R-475-13 BCC Discussion: During the BCC meeting on June 18, 2013, Resolution No. R-475-13 was discussed as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The Commission asked if the previous contract had expired in December of 2012, and if so, was there a gap in the bond engineering services to which the Assistant Director of the Public Works and Waste Management Department (PWWM) confirmed that the prior contract had expired, and that there was a gap between the contracted services; however, he noted there was a work order in place that was still active, which had some funding left.</i> • <i>The Commission asked whether the services of a bond engineer were required for an open professional services agreement, pursuant to the Bond Ordinance; and whether the County was at risk during the lapse in service to which the Assistant Director confirmed that the Bond Ordinance required the services of a bond engineer for an open contract, but said he believed that the County was never at risk because of the open, active work order, which still had some funding left for it.</i> • <i>The Commission pointed out that when the Mayor was a commissioner, he was opposed to the option to renew in the prior contract; but this resolution asked that the Mayor be given the authority to exercise the option to renew this agreement.</i> • <i>An amendment was offered to remove that language from the proposed agreement authorizing the Mayor to exercise the option to renew, and to require that any option to renew the contract come back before the BCC for approval.</i> • <i>In response to an inquiry regarding the appropriate motion, the County Attorney clarified that the amendment would involve deleting the language "the authority to exercise the option to extend the agreement for an additional two-year period" and adding language requiring that the agreement come back before the BCC for approval.</i> • <i>The Commission asked why a Community Business Enterprise (CBE) goal was not established for the proposed agreement when a CBE goal was established in the prior contract to which the Director of the Internal Services Department (ISD), explained that the prior contract had a 16 percent CBE measure and availability of three firms; however, no CBE goal could be established in the proposed contract because only two qualified firms were available.</i> • <i>In response to an inquiry regarding whether the availability requirement was defined as a minimum of three firms, the ISD Director noted he believed that was correct.</i> • <i>The Commission recalled that the policy for availability was amended to require a minimum of two firms instead of three firms because not enough qualified firms were available for this service.</i> • <i>The Commission noted, if that was correct and two firms applied, then the department should be able to establish a CBE goal for this contract.</i> • <i>A representative from the Small Business Development Department, clarified that pursuant to the County Code; the policy for availability required a minimum of three CBE firms for Architectural and Engineering Services. She confirmed comments that the requirement was a policy matter that could be changed by ordinance by the BCC.</i> • <i>The BCC adopted the resolution as amended as outlined in Agenda Item 8L1 Supplement; and to delete all references to the following language: "authorizing the County Mayor or the Mayor's Designee to exercise the option to extend the Professional Services Agreement (PGA) duration for a two-year period" within the resolution.</i>
8N2 160955	<p>RESOLUTION APPROVING AWARD OF A NON-EXCLUSIVE PROFESSIONAL SERVICES AGREEMENT IN THE AMOUNT NOT TO EXCEED \$1,650,000.00 TO T. Y. LIN INTERNATIONAL, INC. FOR FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION LOCAL AGENCY PROGRAM COMPLIANCE SERVICES FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC WORKS PROJECT NUMBERS 20120004 AND 20130202 ALONG NW 74 STREET, CONTRACT NUMBER 20140159; AND AUTHORIZING THE COUNTY MAYOR OR COUNTY MAYOR'S DESIGNEE TO EXECUTE THE AGREEMENT; AND AUTHORIZING THE USE OF CHARTER COUNTY TRANSPORTATION SURTAX FUNDS FOR SUCH PURPOSES</p>

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Notes	<p>The proposed resolution approves the award of a non-exclusive Professional Services Agreement in an amount not to exceed \$1,650,000.00 to T. Y. Lin International, Inc. for Florida Department of Transportation Local Agency Program Compliance Services for the Department of Transportation and Public Works (DTPW) Project Numbers 20120004 and 20130202 along NW 74 Street (Contract No. 20140159).</p> <p>Consultant Services include, but are not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assisting the DTPW's Engineer at the Pre-construction conference; • Ensuring that the Contractor for each PROJECT meets all Contractor Quality Assurance and Control requirements of the Contract Documents including the Contractor's Quality Control Plan (CQCP) and personnel qualification requirements of Article 105 of the FDOT Standard Specifications for Road and Bridge Construction; • Participating in weekly progress meetings with County and FDOT representatives and the Contractors; • Providing services that comply with FDOT manuals, procedures, and memoranda in effect as of the date of execution of the Agreement unless otherwise directed in writing. Such FDOT manuals, procedures, and memorandums are found at the FDOT State Construction Office's website; • Verifying that the contractor is in compliance with the requirements of the FDOT Laboratory Information Management System (LIMS), confirming that the materials, samples and records are accurate; • Monitoring the Contractor's and Subcontractor's performance for compliance with all requirements of the Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO), Affirmative Action (AA), Disadvantage Business Enterprise (DBE), On-the-Job Training (OJT) and federal Wage Rate Provisions required by the FHWA 1273 Required Contract Provisions Federal-Aid Construction Contracts and applicable Florida Statutes; and • Meeting with FDOT designee in order to respond to construction and post construction audits. <p><u>Fiscal Impact/Funding Source:</u></p> <p>The total fiscal impact will be approximately \$1,650,000.00. The work is to be fronted by the People's Transportation Plan (PTP) funds and is to be reimbursed by FDOT up to the limits established in Local Agency Program (LAP) Agreements:</p> <p>1) PROJECT 20120004 is being funded by Charter County Transportation Sales System Bond Sale Proceeds and is to be reimbursed by FDOT. LAP Agreement, ARB76, between Miami-Dade County and FDOT was approved under BCC Resolution No. R-792-12. A construction contract was awarded on December 2, 2014 to Construct Group Corp. for a total of \$6,649,073.20 under BCC Resolution No. R-1053-14. The funding index code for this Project is CPEPTP71274S.</p> <p>2) PROJECT 20130202 is being funded by Charter County Transportation Sales System Bond Sale Proceeds and is to be reimbursed by FDOT. LAP Agreement, ARC43, between Miami-Dade County and FDOT was approved under BCC Resolution No. R-873-13. A construction contract was awarded on February 3, 2015 to JVA Engineering Contractor, Inc. for a total of \$7,190,569.64 under BCC Resolution No. R-106-15. The funding index code for this Project is CPEPTP71274S.</p> <p>Contract Measures DBE - 9.91%</p> <p>Selection Process On May 12, 2015, a Notice to Professional Consultants (NTPC) was issued under a full and open competition. A project briefing meeting was conducted on June 1, 2015, that was open to all interested parties. On June 19, 2015, five (5) proposals were received.</p> <p>At the First Tier meeting held on September 10, 2015, the Competitive Selection Committee (CSC) reviewed the five (5) proposals. At this meeting, based on the CSC's professional experience and by a majority vote, the CSC invited all five (5) respondents to advance to the Second Tier. Additional information was requested by the CSC from all five (5) respondents. Three (3) of the respondents submitted the requested additional information on or before the October 9, 2015 deadline. Two (2) of the teams, CIMA Engineering Corp. and A2 Group, Inc., did not respond by the deadline and were therefore not further considered for this solicitation. The three (3) responsive teams were evaluated at the Second Tier Meeting, which was held on October 29, 2015. At this meeting, it was determined that T. Y. Lin International, Inc. met the minimum qualifications and demonstrated its relevant experience as required by the NTPC. The CSC evaluated and ranked the firm first, and decided by unanimous vote to recommend the selection of T. Y. Lin International, Inc. to the Mayor for approval to negotiate a contract. The negotiation with the firm occurred on January 13, 2016.</p>
8N3 160957	<p>RESOLUTION APPROVING AWARD OF A NON-EXCLUSIVE PROFESSIONAL SERVICES AGREEMENT IN AN AMOUNT NOT TO EXCEED \$434,500.00 TO T. Y. LIN INTERNATIONAL, INC. FOR FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION LOCAL AGENCY PROGRAM COMPLIANCE SERVICES FOR VARIOUS SAFE ROUTE TO SCHOOLS PROJECTS, CONTRACT NUMBER 20150037; AND AUTHORIZING THE COUNTY MAYOR OR COUNTY MAYOR'S DESIGNEE TO EXECUTE THE AGREEMENT; AND AUTHORIZING THE USE OF CHARTER COUNTY TRANSPORTATION SURTAX FUNDS FOR SUCH PURPOSES</p>
Notes	<p>The proposed resolution approves the award of a non-exclusive Professional Services Agreement in an amount not to exceed \$434,500.00 to T. Y. Lin International, Inc. for Florida Department of Transportation Local Agency Program Compliance Services for Various Safe Route to Schools Projects (Contract No. 20150037).</p> <p>Consultant Services include, but are not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assisting DTPW at the pre-construction conference;

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensuring that the Contractor for each project meets all Contractor Quality Assurance and Control requirements of the Contract Documents including the Contractor's Quality Control Plan (CQCP) and personnel qualification requirements of Article 105 of the FDOT Standard Specifications for Road and Bridge Construction; • Participating in weekly progress meetings with County and FDOT representatives and the Contractors; • Providing services that comply with FDOT manuals, procedures, and memoranda in effect as of the date of execution of the PSA unless otherwise directed in writing (FDOT manuals, procedures, and memorandums are found at the FDOT State Construction Office's website); • Verifying that the contractor is in compliance with the requirements of the FDOT Laboratory Information Management System, confirming that the materials, samples, and records are accurate; • Monitoring the Contractor's and Subcontractor's performance for compliance with all requirements of the Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO), Affirmative Action (AA), Disadvantaged Business Enterprise (DBE), On-the-Job Training (OJT), and federal Wage Rate Provisions required by the FHWA 1273 Required Contract Provisions Federal-Aid Construction Contracts and applicable Florida Statutes; • Meeting with FDOT designee in order to respond to construction and post construction audits; and • Providing concrete and asphalt testing services. <p>Project Locations</p> <p>1) Safe Route to Schools FM# 431505-1, Phase 9:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Avocado Elementary - 16969 SW 294 Street • Redondo Elementary - 18480 SW 304 Street • Dr. Robert Ingram Elementary – 600 Ahmad Street <p>2) Safe Route to Schools FM# 433443-1, Phase 10:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Linda Lentin Elementary - 14312 NE 2 Court • Natural Bridge Elementary - 1650 NE 141 Street • North Hialeah Elementary - 4251 E 5 Avenue • Oak Grove Elementary - 15640 NE 8 Avenue • Phyllis R. Miller Elementary - 840 NE 87 Street <p>3) Safe Route to Schools FM#433444-1, Phase 11:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Jesse J. McCrary Elementary - 514 NW 77 Street • Kensington Elementary - 711 NW 30 Avenue • Phyllis Wheatley Elementary - 1801 NW 1 Place • Santa Clara Elementary - 1051 NW 29 Terrace • Toussaint Louverture Elementary - 120 NE 59 Street <p>4) Safe Route to Schools FM#428210-1, Phase 12:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ben Sheppard Elementary - 5700 W 24 Avenue • Meadowlane Elementary - 4280 W 8 Avenue • Ernest R. Graham K-8 Center - 7330 W 32 Avenue • Brentwood Elementary - 3101 NW 191 Street • Spanish Lake Elementary - 7940 NW 194 Street • Gertrude K. Edelman/Sabal Palm Elem - 17101 NE 7 Ave • Winston Park K-8 Center - 13200 SW 79 Street <p>5) Safe Route to Schools FM#428211-1, Phase 13:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coral Way K-8 Center - 1950 SW 13 Avenue • Devon Aire K-8 Center - 10501 SW 122 Avenue • Maya Angelou Elementary - 1850 NW 32 Street • Melrose Elementary - 3050 NW 35 Street <p><u>Fiscal Impact/Funding Source:</u></p> <p>The total fiscal impact will be approximately \$434,500.00. The work is to be fronted by the People's Transportation Plan (PTP) funds and is to be reimbursed by FDOT up to the limits established in Local Agency Program (LAP) Agreements:</p> <p>1. Project 20130219 is being funded by Charter County Transportation System Surtax Bond Sale Proceeds and is to be reimbursed by FDOT. LAP Agreement, AQV68, between Miami-Dade County and FDOT was approved under Board Resolution No. R-915-12. A Construction contract was awarded on January 21, 2015 to Union Electrical Contractor, Inc. for a total of \$165,773.00 under Board Resolution No. R-29-15. The funding index code for this project is CPE333CPPW30.</p> <p>2. Project 20150134 is being funded by Charter County Transportation System Surtax Bond Sale Proceeds and is to be reimbursed by FDOT. The LAP Agreement between Miami-Dade County and FDOT was approved under Board Resolution No. R-665-13. The Agreement provides</p>

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	<p>the County, with up to \$663,450.00 in funds. The funding index code for this Project is CPEPTP00SAFE. Construction is expected to commence in July 2016.</p> <p>3. Project 20150148 is being funded by Charter County Transportation Sales System Bond Sale Proceeds and is to be reimbursed by FDOT. The LAP Agreement between Miami-Dade County and FDOT was approved under Board Resolution No. R-667-13. The Agreement provides the County, with up to \$581,710.00 in funds. The funding index code for this Project is CPEPTP00SAFE. Construction is expected to commence in July 2016.</p> <p>4. FM 428210-1 is being funded by Charter County Transportation Sales System Bond Sale Proceeds and is to be reimbursed by FDOT. The LAP Agreement between Miami-Dade County and FDOT was approved under Board Resolution No. R-388-14. The Agreement provides the County, with up to \$673,100.00 in funds. The funding index code for this Project is CPEPTP00SAFE. Construction is expected to commence in July 2017.</p> <p>5. FM 428211-1 is being funded by Charter County Transportation Sales System Bond Sale Proceeds and is to be reimbursed by FDOT. The LAP Agreement between Miami-Dade County and FDOT was approved under Board Resolution No. R-386-14. The Agreement provides the County, with up to \$604,930.00 in funds. The funding index code for this Project is CPEPTP00SAFE. Construction is expected to commence in July 2017.</p> <p>Contract Measures DBE - 9.91%</p> <p>Selection Process On June 8, 2015, a Notice to Professional Consultants (NTPC) was issued under a full and open competition. A project briefing meeting, which was open to all interested parties, was conducted on July 14, 2015. On August 7, 2015, three (3) proposals were received.</p> <p>At the First Tier meeting held on October 2, 2015, the Competitive Selection Committee (CSC) reviewed the three (3) proposals. At this meeting, it was determined that T. Y. Lin International, Inc. met the minimum qualifications and demonstrated its relevant experience as required by the NTPC. The CSC evaluated and ranked the firm first, and decided by unanimous vote to recommend the selection of T. Y. Lin International, Inc. to the County Mayor for approval to negotiate a contract. The negotiation with the firm occurred on November 18, 2015.</p>
8N4 160961	RESOLUTION APPROVING FIRST AMENDMENT TO THE JOINT PARTICIPATION AGREEMENT BETWEEN MIAMI-DADE COUNTY AND THE CITY OF MIAMI BEACH TO PROVIDE THE CITY WITH ADDITIONAL FUNDING IN AN AMOUNT UP TO \$2,000,000.00 FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE WEST AVENUE BRIDGE PROJECT; AND AUTHORIZING THE COUNTY MAYOR OR COUNTY MAYOR'S DESIGNEE TO EXECUTE SAME AND EXERCISE THE PROVISIONS THEREIN
Notes	<p>The proposed resolution approves an amendment to the Joint Participation Agreement (JPA) between Miami-Dade County and the City of Miami Beach, providing up to an additional \$2,000,000.00 to the City for eligible expenses incurred in the construction of the West Avenue Bridge project.</p> <p>Fiscal Impact: The maximum increase in cost to the County as a result of this Amendment is \$2,000,000.00. The County's participation in funding has increased from the original amount of \$3,011,000.00 to \$5,011,000.00 and will be included in the Fiscal Year 2016-17 Proposed Budget and Multi-Year Capital Plan under Project 2000000091. Road Impact Fee District 8 will continue to provide the County's funding for the Project.</p> <p>The County will utilize the resources of the City to acquire right-of way and construct the Project on a reimbursable basis. Disbursement of County funds to the City will be based upon City submissions with certified copies of paid consultant or contractor invoices.</p> <p>Background: On September 1, 2011, the BCC approved the JPA under Resolution No. R-683-11. Under the JPA, the City would be provided up to \$3,011,000.00 for the right-of-way acquisition and construction of a new bridge along West Avenue over the Collins Canal, from 17 Street to Dade Boulevard. Due to the inclusion of additional roadway items along Dade Boulevard, an additional \$2,000,000.00 was requested. Construction of the Project is anticipated to commence in May of 2016.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>According to the Department of Transportation and Public Works, there were some delays with the City of Miami's negotiations with the firm that will eventually build the project. As such, the City has advised that the NTP is to be issued in June, assuming the item is approved by the BCC. The City selected a design/build firm to build the project; therefore, there will be a period of design prior to actual construction.</i>
801 160547	RESOLUTION APPROVING EXECUTION OF AN INTERLOCAL MASTER AGREEMENT BETWEEN MIAMI-DADE COUNTY AND THE CITY OF CORAL GABLES REGARDING UTILITY WORK FOR MIAMI-DADE COUNTY AND ESTABLISHING THE PROCEDURES FOR THE PERFORMANCE AND REIMBURSEMENT OF THE UTILITY WORK; AUTHORIZING THE COUNTY MAYOR OR COUNTY MAYOR'S DESIGNEE TO EXECUTE INDIVIDUAL JOINT PARTICIPATION AGREEMENTS WITH THE CITY OF CORAL GABLES AS UTILITY WORK PROJECTS ARE IDENTIFIED AND TO EXERCISE ANY PROVISIONS CONTAINED THEREIN
Notes	<p>The proposed resolution authorizes the execution of an Interlocal Master Agreement between the City of Coral Gables (City) and Miami-Dade County for a term of ten years.</p> <p>This Interlocal Master Agreement establishes procedures for the performance and reimbursement of any utility work, utility design work, and utility construction work deemed to be necessary by the County and the City involving the installation, relocation, replacement, or</p>

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	<p>removal of water facilities for projects in the City. It also authorizes individual Joint Participation Agreements between both parties for each project.</p> <p><u>Fiscal Impact/Funding Source:</u> The County will provide the funding for the utility work proposed for each project because the County owns the water system and all related appurtenances located in the City. As projects are identified, individual Joint Participation Agreements will be issued listing the funding sources for upgrades to the water system which may include any combination of: Water Revenue Bonds Sold, Water Connection Charge, Future Revenue Bonds, and the Renewal and Replacement Fund.</p> <p><u>Background:</u> The County, through WASD, owns and operates the water system in the City and provides water service directly to the City's residents of the City. The City provides sewer services to its customers in the City's sewer service area through the provision of wholesale services by the County to the City.</p> <p>On January 12, 2016, the City of Coral Gables Commission approved this Interlocal Master Agreement under Resolution No. R-2016-03.</p>
9A1 160953	<p>RESOLUTION APPROVING AND RATIFYING ARTICLE 26 LEAVE WITH PAY OF THE 2014-2017 COLLECTIVE BARGAINING AGREEMENT BETWEEN MIAMI-DADE COUNTY AND THE GOVERNMENT SUPERVISORS ASSOCIATION OF FLORIDA, OPEIU, LOCAL 100 - PROFESSIONAL EMPLOYEES; AUTHORIZING THE COUNTY MAYOR TO EXECUTE THE AGREEMENT; WAIVING RESOLUTION NO. R-130-06</p>
Notes	<p>The proposed resolution approves and ratifies Article 26 Leave With Pay (Article) of the 2014-2017 Collective Bargaining Agreement (Agreement) between Miami-Dade County and the Government Supervisors Association of Florida, OPEIU, Local 100 Professional Employees Unit (Union).</p> <p>The County Mayor is further authorized to effectuate this Resolution by approving and filing this Resolution with the Clerk of the Board. This authorization is necessary to allow this Article to be in effect prior to the preparation of the FY 2016-17 proposed budgets.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Proposed Article for Ratification</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Article 26 Leave With Pay</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Leave with pay shall be authorized in accordance with the County Leave Manual for the following reasons:</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <i>1. Seven (7) employees will be permitted, when necessary, to participate in collective bargaining negotiations with the County. These employees shall be designated in writing to the Department Director and the Director of Labor Relations for the County and the Public Health Trust. The employee shall give reasonable notice to their supervisor. Such time spent at Collective Bargaining negotiations will be considered as time worked.</i> <i>2. Employees designated by the Union to attend Union functions. The total amount of time granted to all employees cumulatively seeking leave under this provision shall not exceed 2500 hours in any contract year.</i> <i>3. Administrative Leave shall be granted to employees to take County Civil Service exams and to appear for job interviews in connection therewith as well as for job interviews related to positions not filled through competitive examination.</i> <i>4. The Association President and one (1) additional County bargaining unit employees will be released from duty with pay to administer this Agreement. This leave with pay benefit for the Association President and one (1) additional bargaining unit employee is also provided for in the Government Supervisors Association of Florida/OPEIU, Local 100-Supervisory Employees Collective Bargaining Agreement and is not meant to be duplicated. Additionally, the County will authorize up to 2500 hours for each year of the Agreement, time off with pay for union representatives to participate in union approved activities providing that the Union President requests the leave in writing to the Director of Labor Relations no less than one (1) week in advance of the scheduled time off. The hours allocated per year shall not be cumulative. These authorized hours are inclusive of the hours granted in Article 13 Association Representatives and number 2 of this article.</i> <i>5. Paid Parental Leave shall be authorized in accordance with Miami-Dade Ordinance No. 16-20 to care for a newborn, newly-adopted child, or newly-placed foster child or children. Eligible employees will be provided up to six (6) weeks of paid leave at 100 percent of base wages for the first two (2) weeks, 75 percent of base wages for the following two (2) weeks, and 50 percent of base wages for the remaining two (2) weeks. This provision is subject to any modifications or revocations by the Board of County Commissioners to Ordinance 16-20, in accordance with Article X of Chapter 11A.</i> <p><u>Fiscal Impact/Funding Source:</u> As reported to the BCC at the time the Paid Parental Leave policy was adopted, many employees currently take leave following a birth, adoption, or foster placement of a child. This leave is part of the historical leave usage that is taken into account as part of the annual budget development process. All County employees are budgeted for 2,080 hours for employees with a 40-hour work week and 2,496 hours for employees with a 48-hour work week. In other words, whether the employee works or utilizes accrued leave, the funding to pay that employee's annual salary is included in the budget. In addition, there are certain County operations, such as Transportation and Public Works, Police, Fire, and Public Health Trust services, that already budget a relief factor (additional positions which vary by service) to take into account both anticipated and unanticipated leave usage that occur during the year to ensure County services are not interrupted. In</p>

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	<p>some instances, unanticipated leave may require backfill with overtime if the relief factor is not sufficient and work cannot be distributed amongst existing staff.</p> <p>Without knowing if this policy will significantly change leave usage and ultimately the accumulation of leave prior to separation, it is unknown whether costs will increase in the fiscal period following implementation or even in the near future. Therefore, while allowing employees to benefit from paid parental leave may have a fiscal impact to the County, but it is difficult to determine the extent of such impact at this time.</p> <p>Background: On February 2, 2016, the BCC adopted a "Paid Parental Leave" Ordinance granting six (6) weeks of partial paid leave for qualifying Miami-Dade County employees. The ordinance specifically requires that Paid Parental Leave be expressly contained within an employee's Collective Bargaining Agreement in order for the employee to receive the benefit. Miami-Dade County requested to reopen Article 26 Leave With Pay of the Collective Bargaining Agreement between Miami-Dade County and GSAF Local 100 Professional Employees Unit for the limited purpose of modifying Article 26 to include Paid Parental Leave in accordance with the Miami-Dade County Ordinance No. 16-20. The County and the Union held a negotiation session on March 1, 2016, whereby the County and the Union tentatively agreed to the County's proposed changes to Article 26 Leave With Pay. This Article was ratified by the Union membership on March 24, 2016.</p>
9A2 160956	<p>RESOLUTION APPROVING AND RATIFYING ARTICLE 26 LEAVE WITH PAY OF THE 2014-2017 COLLECTIVE BARGAINING AGREEMENT BETWEEN MIAMI-DADE COUNTY AND THE GOVERNMENT SUPERVISORS ASSOCIATION OF FLORIDA, OPEIU, LOCAL 100 - SUPERVISORY EMPLOYEES; AUTHORIZING THE COUNTY MAYOR TO EXECUTE THE AGREEMENT; WAIVING RESOLUTION NO. R-130-06</p>
Notes	<p>The proposed resolution approves and ratifies Article 26 Leave With Pay (Article) of the 2014-2017 Collective Bargaining Agreement (Agreement) between Miami-Dade County and the Government Supervisors Association of Florida, OPEIU, Local 100 Supervisory Employees Unit (Union).</p> <p>The County Mayor is further authorized to effectuate this Resolution by approving and filing this Resolution with the Clerk of the Board. This authorization is necessary to allow this Article to be in effect prior to the preparation of the FY 2016-17 proposed budgets.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Proposed Article for Ratification</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Article 26 Leave With Pay</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Leave with pay shall be authorized in accordance with the County Leave Manual for the following reasons:</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <i>1. Seven (7) employees will be permitted, when necessary, to participate in collective bargaining negotiations with the County. These employees shall be designated in writing to the Department Director and the Director of Labor Relations for the County and the Public Health Trust. The employee shall give reasonable notice to their supervisor. Such time spent at Collective Bargaining negotiations will be considered as time worked.</i> <i>2. Employees designated by the Union to attend Union functions. The total amount of time granted to all employees cumulatively seeking leave under this provision shall not exceed 2500 hours in any contract year.</i> <i>3. Administrative Leave shall be granted to employees to take County Civil Service exams and to appear for job interviews in connection therewith as well as for job interviews related to positions not filled through competitive examination.</i> <i>4. The Association President and one (1) additional County bargaining unit employees will be released from duty with pay to administer this Agreement. This leave with pay benefit for the Association President and one (1) additional bargaining unit employee is also provided for in the Government Supervisors Association of Florida/OPEIU, Local 100-Supervisory Employees Collective Bargaining Agreement and is not meant to be duplicated. Additionally, the County will authorize up to 2500 hours for each year of the Agreement, time off with pay for union representatives to participate in union approved activities providing that the Union President requests the leave in writing to the Director of Labor Relations no less than one (1) week in advance of the scheduled time off. The hours allocated per year shall not be cumulative. These authorized hours are inclusive of the hours granted in Article 13 Association Representatives and number 2 of this article.</i> <i>5. Paid Parental Leave shall be authorized in accordance with Miami-Dade Ordinance No. 16-20 to care for a newborn, newly-adopted child, or newly-placed foster child or children. Eligible employees will be provided up to six (6) weeks of paid leave at 100 percent of base wages for the first two (2) weeks, 75 percent of base wages for the following two (2) weeks, and 50 percent of base wages for the remaining two (2) weeks. This provision is subject to any modifications or revocations by the Board of County Commissioners to Ordinance 16-20, in accordance with Article X of Chapter 11A.</i> <p>Fiscal Impact/Funding Source: As reported to the BCC at the time the Paid Parental Leave policy was adopted, many employees currently take leave following a birth, adoption, or foster placement of a child. This leave is part of the historical leave usage that is taken into account as part of the annual budget development process. All County employees are budgeted for 2,080 hours for employees with a 40-hour work week and 2,496 hours for employees with a 48-hour work week. In other words, whether the employee works or utilizes accrued leave, the funding to pay that employee's annual salary is included in the budget. In addition, there are certain County operations, such as Transportation and Public Works, Police, Fire, and Public Health Trust services, that already budget a relief factor (additional positions which vary by service) to take</p>

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	<p>into account both anticipated and unanticipated leave usage that occur during the year to ensure County services are not interrupted. In some instances, unanticipated leave may require backfill with overtime if the relief factor is not sufficient and work cannot be distributed amongst existing staff.</p> <p>Without knowing if this policy will significantly change leave usage and ultimately the accumulation of leave prior to separation, it is unknown whether costs will increase in the fiscal period following implementation or even in the near future. Therefore, while allowing employees to benefit from paid parental leave may have a fiscal impact to the County, it is difficult to determine the extent of such impact at this time.</p> <p>Background: On February 2, 2016, the BCC adopted a "Paid Parental Leave" Ordinance granting six (6) weeks of partial paid leave for qualifying Miami-Dade County employees. The ordinance specifically requires that Paid Parental Leave be expressly contained within an employee's Collective Bargaining Agreement in order for the employee to receive the benefit. Miami-Dade County requested to reopen Article 26 Leave With Pay of the Collective Bargaining Agreement between Miami-Dade County and GSAF Local 100 Supervisory Employees Unit for the limited purpose of modifying Article 26 to include Paid Parental Leave in accordance with the Miami-Dade County Ordinance No. 16-20. The County and the Union held a negotiation session on March 1, 2016, whereby the County and the Union tentatively agreed to the County's proposed changes to Article 26 Leave With Pay. This Article was ratified by the Union membership on March 24, 2016.</p>
9A3 160960	<p>RESOLUTION APPROVING AND RATIFYING ARTICLE 32 LEAVE WITH PAY OF THE 2014-2017 COLLECTIVE BARGAINING AGREEMENT BETWEEN MIAMI-DADE COUNTY AND THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF STATE, COUNTY AND MUNICIPAL EMPLOYEES (AFSCME), A.F.L. -C.I.O., GENERAL EMPLOYEES, LOCAL 199; AUTHORIZING THE COUNTY MAYOR TO EXECUTE THE AGREEMENT; WAIVING RESOLUTION NO. R-130-06</p>
Notes	<p>The proposed resolution approves and ratifies Article 32 Leave With Pay (Article) of the 2014-2017 Collective Bargaining Agreement (Agreement) between Miami-Dade County and the American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees, General Employees, AFSCME, Local 199 (Union).</p> <p>The County Mayor is further authorized to effectuate this Resolution by approving and filing this Resolution with the Clerk of the Board. This authorization is necessary to allow this Article to be in effect prior to the preparation of the FY 2016-17 proposed budgets.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Proposed Article for Ratification</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Article 32 Leave With Pay</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Leave with pay shall be authorized in accordance with the County Leave Manual for the following reasons:</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <i>1. For employees to serve on jury duty. Employees serving on Federal jury duty may retain up to a twenty dollar (\$20.00) daily jury fee and employees serving on State, County, or Circuit jury duty may retain up to a ten dollar (\$10.00) daily jury fee; however, any jury fee received in excess of these amounts shall be retained by the County.</i> <i>2. To be in attendance at official or educational meetings as directed by the Department or Agency.</i> <i>3. Seven (7) employees will be permitted, when necessary, to participate in collective bargaining negotiations with the County. These employees shall be designated in writing to the Elected/Appointed Agency Official or Department Director and the Director of Labor Relations for the County. The employees shall give reasonable notice to their supervisors.</i> <i>4. The Union President and Vice President or equivalent Union designee will be released from duty with pay to administer this Agreement. It is agreed to and understood between the parties that these bargaining unit employees, who are designated by the Union President for release from duty with pay to administer this Agreement, shall each be from a different County Department. An employee released from duty with pay under this provision shall be exempt from any layoff action that results in the removal of the employee from the bargaining unit.</i> <i>5. Employees designated by the Union to attend Union functions. The total amount of time granted to all employees cumulatively seeking leave under this provision and Article 13 shall not exceed 6,500 hours for bargaining unit employees in any contract year.</i> <i>6. Administrative Leave shall be granted to employees to take County Civil Service exams and to appear for job interviews in connection therewith.</i> <i>7. The Union President and any additional employees released from duty with pay to administer this agreement shall receive an overall performance evaluation rating which shall reflect the average of the three overall evaluation ratings received prior to serving in such capacity.</i> <i>8. Paid Parental Leave shall be authorized in accordance with Miami-Dade Ordinance No. 16-20 to care for a newborn, newly-adopted child, or newly-placed foster child or children. Eligible employees will be provided up to six (6) weeks of paid leave at 100 percent of base wages for the first two (2) weeks, 75 percent of base wages for the following two (2) weeks, and 50 percent of base wages for the remaining two (2) weeks. This provision is subject to any modifications or revocations by the Board of County Commissioners to Ordinance 16-20, in accordance with Article X of Chapter 11A.</i>

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	<p><u>Fiscal Impact/Funding Source:</u> As reported to the BCC at the time the Paid Parental Leave policy was adopted, many employees currently take leave following a birth, adoption, or foster placement of a child. This leave is part of the historical leave usage that is taken into account as part of the annual budget development process. All County employees are budgeted for 2,080 hours for employees with a 40-hour work week and 2,496 hours for employees with a 48-hour work week. In other words, whether the employee works or utilizes accrued leave, the funding to pay that employee’s annual salary is included in the budget. In addition, there are certain County operations, such as Transportation and Public Works, Police, Fire, and Public Health Trust services, that already budget a relief factor (additional positions which vary by service) to take into account both anticipated and unanticipated leave usage that occur during the year to ensure County services are not interrupted. In some instances, unanticipated leave may require backfill with overtime if the relief factor is not sufficient and work cannot be distributed amongst existing staff.</p> <p>Without knowing if this policy will significantly change leave usage and ultimately the accumulation of leave prior to separation, it is unknown whether costs will increase in the fiscal period following implementation or even in the near future. Therefore, while allowing employees to benefit from paid parental leave may have a fiscal impact to the County, it is difficult to determine the extent of such impact at this time.</p>
9A4 160962	<p>RESOLUTION APPROVING AND RATIFYING ADDENDUM 4 - ARTICLE 64 LEAVE WITH PAY TO THE 2014-2017 COLLECTIVE BARGAINING AGREEMENT BETWEEN MIAMI-DADE COUNTY AND THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF STATE, COUNTY AND MUNICIPAL EMPLOYEES (AFSCME), A.F.L.-C.I.O., AVIATION EMPLOYEES, LOCAL 1542; AUTHORIZING THE COUNTY MAYOR TO EXECUTE THE AGREEMENT; WAIVING RESOLUTION NO. R-130-06</p>
Notes	<p>The proposed resolution approves and ratifies Addendum 4 – Article 64 Paid Parental Leave (Addendum) to the 2014-2017 Collective Bargaining Agreement (Agreement) between Miami-Dade County and the American Federation of State County and Municipal Employees, A.F.L.-C.I.O., Local 1542, Miami-Dade County Aviation Department Employees (Union).</p> <p>The County Mayor is further authorized to effectuate this Resolution by approving and filing this Resolution with the Clerk of the Board. This authorization is necessary to allow this Article to be in effect prior to the preparation of the FY 2016-17 proposed budgets.</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Article for Ratification</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;"><i>Addendum 4 - Article 64 Paid Parental Leave</i></p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;"><i>Paid Parental Leave shall be authorized in accordance with Miami-Dade Ordinance No. 16-20 to care for a newborn, newly-adopted child, or newly-placed foster child or children. Eligible employees will be provided up to six (6) weeks of paid leave at 100 percent of base wages for the first two (2) weeks, 75 percent of base wages for the following two (2) weeks, and 50 percent of base wages for the remaining two (2) weeks.</i></p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;"><i>This Article is subject to any modifications by the Board of County Commissioners to Ordinance 16-20, in accordance with Article X of Chapter 11A.</i></p> <p><u>Fiscal Impact/Funding Source:</u> As reported to the BCC at the time the Paid Parental Leave policy was adopted, many employees currently take leave following a birth, adoption, or foster placement of a child. This leave is part of the historical leave usage that is taken into account as part of the annual budget development process. All County employees are budgeted for 2,080 hours for employees with a 40-hour work week and 2,496 hours for employees with a 48-hour work week. In other words, whether the employee works or utilizes accrued leave, the funding to pay that employee’s annual salary is included in the budget. In addition, there are certain County operations, such as Transportation and Public Works, Police, Fire, and Public Health Trust services, that already budget a relief factor (additional positions which vary by service) to take into account both anticipated and unanticipated leave usage that occur during the year to ensure County services are not interrupted. In some instances, unanticipated leave may require backfill with overtime if the relief factor is not sufficient and work cannot be distributed amongst existing staff.</p> <p>Without knowing if this policy will significantly change leave usage and ultimately the accumulation of leave prior to separation, it is unknown whether costs will increase in the fiscal period following implementation or even in the near future. Therefore, while allowing employees to benefit from paid parental leave may have a fiscal impact to the County, it is difficult to determine the extent of such impact at this time.</p> <p><u>Background:</u> On February 2, 2016, the BCC adopted a “Paid Parental Leave” Ordinance granting six (6) weeks of partial paid leave for qualifying Miami-Dade County employees. The ordinance specifically requires that Paid Parental Leave be expressly contained within an employee’s Collective Bargaining Agreement in order for the employee to receive the benefit. Miami-Dade County requested to reopen the Collective Bargaining Agreement between Miami-Dade County and AFSCME Local 1542 Miami-Dade County Aviation Department Employees for the limited purpose of adding Addendum 4 – Article 64 to include Paid Parental Leave in accordance with the Miami-Dade County Ordinance No. 16-20. The County and the Union held a negotiation session on February 25, 2016, whereby the County and the Union tentatively agreed to the County’s proposed addition of Addendum 4 - Article 64 Paid Parental Leave. This Addendum was ratified by the Union membership on March 24, 2016.</p>

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9A5 160963	RESOLUTION APPROVING AND RATIFYING ARTICLE 29 LEAVE WITH PAY OF THE 2014-2017 COLLECTIVE BARGAINING AGREEMENT BETWEEN MIAMI-DADE COUNTY AND THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF STATE, COUNTY AND MUNICIPAL EMPLOYEES (AFSCME), A.F.L.-C.I.O., SOLID WASTE EMPLOYEES, LOCAL 3292; AUTHORIZING THE COUNTY MAYOR TO EXECUTE THE AGREEMENT; WAIVING RESOLUTION NO. R-130-06
Notes	<p>The proposed resolution approves and ratifies Article 29 Leave With Pay (Article) of the 2014-2017 Collective Bargaining Agreement (Agreement) between Miami-Dade County and the American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees, Solid Waste Employees, Local 3292 (Union).</p> <p>The County Mayor is further authorized to effectuate this Resolution by approving and filing this Resolution with the Clerk of the Board. This authorization is necessary to allow this Article to be in effect prior to the preparation of the FY 2016-17 proposed budgets.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Proposed Article for Ratification</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;">Article 29 Leave With Pay</p> <p><i>Leave with pay shall be authorized in accordance with the County Leave Manual for the following reasons:</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <i>1. Four (4) employees will be permitted, when necessary, to participate in collective bargaining negotiations with the County. These employees shall be designated in writing to the Department Director and the Director of Labor Relations for the County. The employees shall give reasonable notice to their supervisors.</i> <i>2. The Union President and Vice President will be released from duty with pay to administer this Agreement. Additionally, the County will authorize up to 2500 hours for each year of the Agreement, time off with pay for union representatives to participate in union approved activities providing that the Union President requests the leave in writing to the Director of Labor Relations no less than one (1) week in advance of the scheduled time off. The hours allocated per year shall not be cumulative. These authorized hours are inclusive of the hours granted in Article 13 Union Stewards and number 3 of this article.</i> <i>3. Employees designated by the Union to attend Union functions. The Union shall request approval from the appropriate supervisor at least 48 hours in advance of the leave. The total amount of time granted to all employees cumulative seeking leave under this provision shall not exceed 2500 hours for each year of the Agreement. The hours allocated per year shall not be cumulative. These authorized hours are inclusive of the hours granted in Article 13 Union Stewards and number 2 of this article.</i> <i>4. In addition to the standard forty-hour work week, the Union President, Vice President, and any employee released from duty for a minimum of 40 hours per work week, shall receive one (1) hour of daily overtime pay. In addition, hours worked by employees who have been authorized to be released from duty to administer this agreement ("Y" time) shall be considered hours worked and included in the overtime calculation.</i> <i>5. Administrative Leave shall be granted to employees to take County Civil Service exams or to appear for job interviews with Miami-Dade County.</i> <i>6. The Union President, Vice-President and any additional employee released from duty full-time with pay to administer this Agreement shall receive while on such release, performance evaluations containing no more than an overall rating, which rating shall reflect the average of the three overall evaluation ratings received prior to serving in such capacity.</i> <i>7. Employees released from duty with pay under this provision shall be exempted from layoff bumping while released.</i> <p>8. Paid Parental Leave shall be authorized in accordance with Miami-Dade Ordinance No. 16-20 to care for a newborn, newly-adopted child, or newly-placed foster child or children. Eligible employees will be provided up to six (6) weeks of paid leave at 100 percent of base wages for the first two (2) weeks, 75 percent of base wages for the following two (2) weeks, and 50 percent of base wages for the remaining two (2) weeks. This provision is subject to any modifications or revocations by the Board of County Commissioners to Ordinance 16-20, in accordance with Article X of Chapter 11A.</p> <p><u>Fiscal Impact/Funding Source:</u></p> <p>As reported to the BCC at the time the Paid Parental Leave policy was adopted, many employees currently take leave following a birth, adoption, or foster placement of a child. This leave is part of the historical leave usage that is taken into account as part of the annual budget development process. All County employees are budgeted for 2,080 hours for employees with a 40-hour work week and 2,496 hours for employees with a 48-hour work week. In other words, whether the employee works or utilizes accrued leave, the funding to pay that employee's annual salary is included in the budget. In addition, there are certain County operations, such as Transportation and Public Works, Police, Fire, and Public Health Trust services, that already budget a relief factor (additional positions which vary by service) to take into account both anticipated and unanticipated leave usage that occur during the year to ensure County services are not interrupted. In some instances, unanticipated leave may require backfill with overtime if the relief factor is not sufficient and work cannot be distributed amongst existing staff.</p> <p>Without knowing if this policy will significantly change leave usage and ultimately the accumulation of leave prior to separation, it is unknown whether costs will increase in the fiscal period following implementation or even in the near future. Therefore, while allowing</p>

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	<p>employees to benefit from paid parental leave may have a fiscal impact to the County, it is difficult to determine the extent of such impact at this time.</p> <p>Background: On February 2, 2016, the BCC adopted a "Paid Parental Leave" Ordinance granting six (6) weeks of partial paid leave for qualifying Miami-Dade County employees. The ordinance specifically requires that Paid Parental Leave be expressly contained within an employee's Collective Bargaining Agreement in order for the employee to receive the benefit. Miami-Dade County requested to reopen Article 29 Leave With Pay of the Collective Bargaining Agreement between Miami-Dade County and the American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees, Solid Waste Employees, Local 3292 for the limited purpose of modifying Article 29 to include Paid Parental Leave in accordance with the Miami-Dade County Ordinance No. 16-20. The County and the Union held a negotiation session on March 1, 2016, whereby the County and the Union tentatively agreed to the County's proposed changes to Article 29 Leave With Pay. This Article was ratified by the Union membership on March 24, 2016.</p>
9A6 160583	RESOLUTION APPROVING AN IMPLEMENTING ORDER ESTABLISHING FUNDRAISING GUIDELINES FOR THE MIAMI-DADE COUNTY YOUTH COMMISSION
Notes	<p>The proposed resolution approves the Miami Dade County's Youth Commission (YC) Fundraising Policy and Guidelines Implementing Order.</p> <p>Fiscal Impact/Funding Source: If approved, this implementing order will not have a fiscal impact, as monies collected will be utilized for authorized purposes, including purchasing refreshments for Youth Commission sponsored events.</p> <p>Social Equity Statement: Pursuant to Resolution No. R-778-14, if approved, this implementing order will allow for the equitable and fair distribution of fundraised monies. YC will be able to fundraise in the specified manners for purposes such as the purchasing of refreshments for YC sponsored events.</p> <p>Background: Since 2010, the YC has served as an advisory board to the BCC. Youth Commissioners are high school students ages 15 through 18 who represent and articulate the needs of youth in Miami-Dade County. The YC advises the Mayor and BCC on matters affecting the youth in the community.</p> <p>In order to assist in carrying out youth-related activities, the YC has requested the ability to fundraise. On September 3, 2014, the BCC adopted Resolution No. R-778-14 which directed the County Mayor or the County Mayor's designee to prepare an implementing order with fundraising guidelines for the Miami-Dade County Youth Commission.</p>
11A1 160980	RESOLUTION DIRECTING THE COUNTY MAYOR OR COUNTY MAYOR'S DESIGNEE TO PREPARE A REPORT ANALYZING THE MIAMI-DADE WATER AND SEWER DEPARTMENT'S WATER AND SEWER RATE STRUCTURE FOR BUILDINGS THAT HAVE BOTH COMMERCIAL AND RESIDENTIAL USES, AND TO PRESENT SUCH REPORT TO THE BOARD WITHIN 180 DAYS
Notes	<p>The proposed resolution directs the County Mayor or County Mayor's designee to prepare a report analyzing the water and sewer rate structure for Mixed Use Buildings in order to determine whether an alternate and less financially burdensome rate structure can be applied in such circumstances. The County Mayor or County Mayor's designee is further directed to complete the report and place the completed report on an agenda of the BCC pursuant to Ordinance No. 14-65 within 180 days of the effective date of this resolution.</p> <p>Background: Throughout Miami-Dade County, there are a number of buildings that receive water and/or sewer service from the Miami-Dade Water and Sewer Department (Department) that are used, in part, for residential purposes and, in part, for commercial purposes, such as, for example, a condominium with retail or restaurant space on the ground level of the building (Mixed Use Buildings). Many of these Mixed Use Buildings have only one water meter for the entire building, and therefore, there is no way to determine what amount of water is being utilized by the commercial portions of the building and what amount of water is being utilized by the residential portions of the building and it is often not physically or financially possible for these Mixed Use Buildings to alter their infrastructure to allow for separate water meters for the residential and commercial portions of these buildings.</p>
11A2 160984	RESOLUTION DIRECTING THE COUNTY MAYOR OR COUNTY MAYOR'S DESIGNEE TO COORDINATE WITH MUNICIPAL LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES WITHIN THE COUNTY TO DETERMINE THEIR DESIRE, WILLINGNESS AND ABILITY TO PARTICIPATE IN A CONDOMINIUM FRAUD NETWORK FOR THE PURPOSE OF SHARING INFORMATION AND RESOURCES TO ASSIST IN THE CURRENT ELIMINATION AND FUTURE PREVENTION OF CONDOMINIUM ASSOCIATION FRAUD, AND TO PRESENT A STATUS REPORT, INCLUDING RECOMMENDATIONS, TO THIS BOARD WITHIN 180 DAYS
Notes	<p>The proposed resolution directs the County Mayor or County Mayor's designee to coordinate with municipal law enforcement agencies in Miami-Dade County to determine their desire, willingness, and ability to participate in a condominium fraud network (Participating Agencies), to provide a report on the status of the coordination and discussions with the Participating Agencies within 180 days of the effective date of this resolution, and to place the completed report on an agenda of the BCC pursuant to Ordinance No. 14-65.</p> <p>Such report should also include recommendations arising from such discussions, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Potential methods and means for creation of an information sharing network; and • Recommendations for ways in which such network can be implemented, including the manner in which resources could be exchanged and made available by and between the County and the Participating Agencies.
11A4 160942	RESOLUTION DIRECTING THE COUNTY MAYOR OR MAYOR'S DESIGNEE TO EVALUATE THE COUNTY'S PROCUREMENT POLICIES AND PURCHASES, INCLUDING THOSE OF ALL COUNTY INSTRUMENTALITIES SUCH AS VIZCAYA AND THE PUBLIC HEALTH TRUST, TO IDENTIFY

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	SAFEGUARDS AND MEASURES IN EFFECT TO ELIMINATE, WHENEVER POSSIBLE, THE PURCHASE OF DISPOSABLE POLYSTYRENE PRODUCTS; AND TO REPORT TO THE BOARD WITHIN 90 DAYS ON SUCH SAFEGUARDS AND MEASURES, AND ON ALL COUNTY PURCHASES OF DISPOSABLE POLYSTYRENE PRODUCTS OVER THE PAST FIVE YEARS
Notes	<p>The proposed resolution directs the County Mayor or Mayor's designee to evaluate the County's procurement policies and purchases, including those of all County agencies and instrumentalities such as Vizcaya and the Public Health Trust, to identify safeguards and measures in effect to eliminate, whenever possible, the purchase of disposable polystyrene products, and to report to the BCC within 90 days on such safeguards and measures, and on all County purchases of disposable polystyrene products over the past five years. The County Mayor or Mayor's designee will place the completed report on an agenda of the BCC pursuant to Ordinance No. 14-65.</p> <p>Background: Six years ago, pursuant to Resolution No. R-1053-09, the BCC directed the County Mayor or Mayor's designee to prepare and present to the Board a "green" preference procurement program which provides a preference for the purchase of environmentally responsible products and services. On January 21, 2010, the County Manager submitted a report to the BCC regarding Miami-Dade County's "Buy Green" Purchasing Guide (Green Guide) along with a copy of the Green Guide, which had as its stated goals to "decrease the use of hazardous materials to improve community and environmental health". Further, in order to meet these goals, the Green Guide provided that the County shall "purchase products and services that reduce greenhouse gas emissions, are durable and long-lasting, include recycled content and plant-based, organic material, and use unbleached or chlorine free manufacturing processes [and] . . . that reduce hazards to employee and community safety and minimize environmental impacts, toxics, and pollution".</p> <p>On November 2, 2010, the County Manager issued a memorandum to all County Department Directors identifying commodity priorities that were selected in order to achieve the most significant impact in green purchasing and departments were encouraged to purchase the listed commodities solely with 100 percent sustainable or green components. One of the priority commodities identified by the County administration was Food Containers/Trays/Cups/Plasticware and County Departments were instructed that: "Reusable items are preferred (made of recycled content). Disposables will be compostable. No Styrofoam".</p> <p>"Styrofoam" is actually the proprietary trade name of a polystyrene foam product which is a petroleum-based plastic and is the fifth largest creator of hazardous waste. The biggest environmental health concern associated with polystyrene is the danger associated with Styrene, the basic ingredient in polystyrene, which has been classified as a possible human carcinogen by the EPA and the International Agency for Research on Cancer. The acute health effects of exposure to styrene include irritation of the skin, eyes, and upper respiratory tract, and gastrointestinal effects. The toxic chemicals leak out of polystyrene products into the food that they contain, especially when the foods are heated, and these chemicals threaten human health and reproductive systems.</p> <p>Since 2010, Miami-Dade County has identified the cessation of County purchases of polystyrene, or "Styrofoam" as a priority to further environmentally-friendly purchases and programs.</p>
11A5 160943	RESOLUTION DIRECTING THE COUNTY MAYOR OR MAYOR'S DESIGNEE, SUBJECT TO CONDITION PRECEDENT, TO DEVELOP AND IMPLEMENT A PUBLIC AWARENESS CAMPAIGN, AT NO COST TO THE COUNTY, TO INFORM PUBLIC OF NEW PARK RULE BANNING POLYSTYRENE PRODUCTS IN PARKS AND BEACHES; AND TO REPORT TO THE BOARD WITHIN 90 DAYS ON THE STATUS OF THE DEVELOPMENT AND IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PUBLIC AWARENESS CAMPAIGN [SEE AGENDA ITEM NO. 7A]
Notes	See item 7A
11A6 161086	RESOLUTION URGING THE FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION TO DENY FLORIDA POWER & LIGHT THE ABILITY TO RECOVER COSTS FOR REMEDIATING ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS FROM THE TURKEY POINT POWER PLANT AT ADDITIONAL COST TO RATEPAYERS, TO THE EXTENT SUCH COSTS ARE NOT ALREADY COVERED BY THE PREVIOUSLY-FILED PROPOSED ELECTRICITY RATE INCREASE THE BOARD OPPOSED IN RESOLUTION NO. R-322-16
Notes	<p>The proposed resolution:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Urges the Florida Public Service Commission to deny any electricity rate increase or special assessment proposed by Florida Power and Light (FPL) to pay the costs of remediating the environmental impacts of the Turkey Point Power Plant, to the extent such costs are not already covered by the previously-filed proposed electricity rate increase the BCC opposed in Resolution No. R-322-16; and • Directs the Clerk of the Board to transmit certified copies of this resolution to the Chair and Members of the Florida Public Service Commission, and the Chair and Members of the Miami-Dade County State Legislative Delegation. <p>Background: Florida Power & Light (FPL) operates the Turkey Point Power Plant in south Miami-Dade County, adjacent to Biscayne National Park and Biscayne Bay. Operation of the Turkey Point Power Plant, and particularly use of the approximately 5,900-acre unlined cooling canal system to cool nuclear-powered Units 3 and 4, has had impacts to environmental resources in the area surrounding the plant, including the creation of a plume of dense "hypersaline" saltwater that is migrating outside the boundaries of the cooling canal system into the County's drinking water aquifer, as well as leaching water tainted with ammonia and other contaminants into Biscayne Bay.</p> <p>FPL has been aware of the environmental contamination emanating from the cooling canal system since at least 2010 and in 2015, the County's Division of Environmental Resources Management issued a Notice of Violation to FPL for its continued impacts to groundwater and entered into a Consent Agreement with FPL, requiring the utility to undertake various actions to reduce and remediate the impacts, including the installation of wells to intercept, capture, contain, and retract hypersaline groundwater. Since then, the Florida Department of Environmental Protection has also entered a final order requiring FPL to undertake certain actions to address the environmental damage from the cooling canal system.</p>

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	<p>At a Florida Senate joint committee hearing conducted in Homestead on April 29, 2016, FPL represented that the remediation costs could be as high as \$50 million this year alone, and that the utility would seek to recover those costs from customers. FPL's customers include over 1 million homes and businesses in Miami-Dade County, which is a larger share of FPL's 4.8 million customers than any other county. In January 2016, FPL filed a request with the Florida Public Service Commission (PSC) to raise the base rate of the monthly bill of a typical customer by \$13 a month, which increase would be phased in over four years (\$8.50 in 2017, another \$2.50 in 2018 and \$2 in 2019). The January 2016 request did not include the costs of remediating the environmental damage from Turkey Point.</p> <p>Through Resolution No. R-322-16, the BCC opposed that proposed rate increase because of its potentially adverse impact on certain sectors of the population, particularly on those elderly residents and others who rely on fixed incomes to pay for their daily needs. Under state law, FPL is allowed to earn an annual return on equity within a range established by the PSC, which is currently set between 9.5 percent and 11.5 percent.</p>
11A9 160746	RESOLUTION AUTHORIZING THE PUBLIC HEALTH TRUST TO DEMOLISH BUILDINGS AND FACILITIES LOCATED AT JACKSON MEMORIAL MEDICAL CENTER, JACKSON NORTH MEDICAL CENTER AND THE JACKSON WEST CAMPUS IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE TRUST'S \$1,400,000,000.00 CAPITAL MASTER PLAN; DELEGATING TO THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH TRUST AUTHORITY TO APPROVE BY RESOLUTION DEMOLITION OF ADDITIONAL BUILDINGS AND FACILITIES NECESSARY TO COMPLETE FUTURE PROJECTS UNDER THE CAPITAL MASTER PLAN AS DETERMINED NECESSARY BY THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES; AND REQUIRING ADVANCE NOTICE OF DEMOLITION OF SUCH BUILDINGS AND FACILITIES
Notes	<p>The proposed resolution authorizes the Public Health Trust (Trust) to demolish the following buildings and facilities located at the Jackson Memorial Medical Center:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Institute and Institute Annex; • Elliot Building; • Rehabilitation Hospital; and • North Wing facilities <p>Additionally, the proposed resolution provides for the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Authorizes the Trust to demolish the North Pavilion and an existing warehouse located at Jackson North Medical Center and the Jackson West campus, respectively; and • Delegates authority to the Board of Trustees of the Trust to approve demolition of buildings and facilities unidentified at this time, but which are determined by the Board of Trustees to be necessary for the timely completion of construction projects under the Capital Master Plan. <i>The Board of Trustees will provide notification in writing to the Clerk of the BCC no less than 7 days prior to the Board of Trustees' consideration of a resolution to approve the demolition of any future building or facility.</i> <p><i>The BCC will review the delegation of authority every two years and may revoke this delegation at any time in its discretion.</i></p>
11A12 160743	RESOLUTION DECLARING THE MONTH OF MARCH BEGINNING IN MARCH 2017 AND EACH YEAR THEREAFTER AS WOMEN'S HISTORY MONTH
Notes	<p>The proposed resolution declares that the month of March, beginning in March 2017 and each year thereafter, will be observed as Women's History Month. The proposed resolution further authorizes the use of cultural, historic and/or artistic exhibits, demonstrations or displays located in or at County owned or operated buildings and facilities in observance of Women's History Month.</p> <p>Background: On February 28, 1980, by proclamation, President Jimmy Carter nationally recognized the historical contributions of women by designating the week of March 2 - 8, 1980, as National Women's History Week. Thereafter, in 1987, the United States Congress designated March as Women's History Month and from 1988 to the present Congress has passed resolutions requesting and authorizing the President to proclaim or the President has issued proclamations designating the month of March as Women's History Month.</p> <p>Women's History Month honors and celebrates the struggles and achievements of women throughout history and affords individuals with opportunities to learn about, recognize and highlight the innumerable accomplishments and contributions that women have made in and to our society.</p>
11A13 160277	RESOLUTION CALLING A COUNTYWIDE SPECIAL ELECTION IN MIAMI-DADE COUNTY, FLORIDA, TO BE HELD IN CONJUNCTION WITH A GENERAL ELECTION ON TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 2016, FOR THE PURPOSE OF SUBMITTING TO THE ELECTORS OF MIAMI-DADE COUNTY THE QUESTION OF WHETHER TO AMEND THE CHARTER TO INCLUDE THE RIGHT TO COPY COUNTY AND MUNICIPAL PUBLIC RECORDS WITHIN THE CITIZENS' BILL OF RIGHTS
Notes	<p>The proposed resolution calls for a Countywide special election in Miami-Dade County to be held in conjunction with a general election on Tuesday, November 8, 2016, for the purpose of submitting to the electors of Miami-Dade County the question of whether to amend the Charter to include the right to copy County and Municipal public records within the Citizens' Bill of Rights.</p> <p>The proposed resolution further provides for the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Notice of such election will be published in accordance with Section 100.342, Florida Statutes. • The result of such election will be determined by a majority of the qualified electors of Miami-Dade County voting upon the proposal. • The polls at such election will be open from 7:00 a.m. until 7:00 p.m. on the day of such election. • All qualified electors of Miami-Dade County, Florida will be entitled to vote at said election.

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The County registration books will remain open at the Office of the Miami-Dade County Supervisor of Elections until twenty-nine (29) days prior to the date of such election, at which time the registration books will close in accordance with the provisions of general election laws. • The question will appear on the ballot in substantially the following form: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>CHARTER AMENDMENT INCLUDING RIGHT TO COPY PUBLIC RECORDS IN THE CITIZENS' BILL OF RIGHTS THE PUBLIC RECORDS PROVISION OF THE CHARTER'S CITIZENS' BILL OF RIGHTS, ENFORCED BY BOTH PRIVATE ACTION AND THE COMMISSION ON ETHICS AND THE PUBLIC TRUST, CURRENTLY REQUIRES PUBLIC RECORDS OF THE COUNTY AND THE MUNICIPALITIES BE OPEN TO THE PUBLIC ONLY FOR INSPECTION. SHALL THIS PROVISION BE AMENDED TO ALSO REQUIRE THAT SUCH RECORDS BE AVAILABLE FOR COPYING BY THE PUBLIC IN A MANNER CONSISTENT WITH STATE PUBLIC RECORDS LAW?</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ YES ▪ NO <p>Background: The Citizens' Bill of Rights contained in the Miami-Dade County Home Rule Charter was enacted "to provide the public with full and accurate information, to promote efficient administrative management, to make government more accountable, and to insure to all persons fair and equitable treatment". The Citizens' Bill of Rights currently requires only for the inspection of County and Municipal public records and does not afford a right to obtain copies of such public records.</p> <p>The State of Florida public records laws provides for both the right to inspect and copy public records but is enforced solely through criminal or private rights of action. The Citizens' Bill of Rights may be enforced either through a private right of action or a complaint made to the Commission on Ethics and Public Trust. Enforcement of the public records laws through the Commission on Ethics and the Public Trust may provide a less expensive, and therefore more readily available, remedy than seeking to enforce rights through private litigation.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>CITIZENS' BILL OF RIGHTS</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>(A). This government has been created to protect the governed, not the governing. In order to provide the public with full and accurate information, to promote efficient administrative management, to make government more accountable, and to insure to all persons fair and equitable treatment, the following rights are guaranteed:</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>3. Public Records. All audits, reports, minutes, documents and other public records of the County and the municipalities and their boards, agencies, departments and authorities shall be open for inspection and copying, consistent with the requirements of the State of Florida's public records laws, at reasonable times and places convenient to the public.</i></p>
11A14 160747	RESOLUTION DIRECTING THE COUNTY MAYOR OR COUNTY MAYOR'S DESIGNEE TO ANALYZE THE FEASIBILITY OF IDENTIFYING ADDITIONAL FUNDING FROM ANY LEGALLY AVAILABLE SOURCE FOR THE PURPOSE OF EXPANDING THE RESPONSIBLE PET OWNERSHIP PROGRAM IN MIAMI-DADE COUNTY PUBLIC SCHOOLS TO ADDITIONAL GRADE LEVELS AND TO PROVIDE A REPORT ON SAME WITHIN 120 DAYS OF THE EFFECTIVE DATE OF THIS RESOLUTION AND SHALL PLACE THE COMPLETED REPORT ON AN AGENDA OF THE BOARD, PURSUANT TO ORDINANCE NO. 14-65
Notes	<p>The proposed resolution directs the County Mayor or the County Mayor's designee to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Analyze the feasibility of identifying additional funding from any legally available source for the purpose of expanding the Responsible Pet Ownership Curriculum in Miami-Dade County schools to additional grade levels and to provide a report on same; • Include in said report recommendations regarding the source of this additional funding; and • Complete said report within 120 days of the effective date of this resolution and will place the completed report on an agenda of the BCC, pursuant to Ordinance No. 14-65. <p>Background: In 2013, the Miami-Dade County Animal Services Department launched the Responsible Pet Ownership Curriculum in Miami-Dade County schools for elementary school students in third, fourth and fifth grade. This program promotes responsible pet ownership and at the same time stimulates students to develop strong character traits, while caring for pets. This program currently reaches over 89,000 students however, the Animal Services Department does not currently have the funding resources to expand this program.</p>
11A15 161268	RESOLUTION SUPPORTING THE HUMAN EXPLOITATION RESCUE OPERATIVE CHILD-RESCUE CORPS ("HERO CORPS"); DIRECTING THE COUNTY MAYOR OR COUNTY MAYOR'S DESIGNEE, IN COORDINATION WITH THE OFFICE OF INTERGOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS, TO TAKE STEPS TO CREATE A PARTNERSHIP WITH HERO CORPS TO HELP CREATE EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES FOR HERO CORPS GRADUATES IN THE LAW ENFORCEMENT, GOVERNMENT, PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SECTORS IN MIAMI-DADE COUNTY [SEE ORIGINAL ITEM UNDER FILE NO. 160975]
Notes	<p>The proposed resolution:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supports the HERO Corps and its mission to combat child sexual exploitation by transitioning wounded military veterans into elite, highly trained counter-child-exploitation professionals; and • Directs the County Mayor or County Mayor's designee to coordinate with the Office of Intergovernmental Affairs to take steps to create a partnership with HERO and coordinate with Miami Dade College, Florida International University, Miami-Dade County Public Schools, and the Miami-Dade Office of the State Attorney Corps to help create employment opportunities for HERO Corps graduates in the law enforcement, government, public and private sectors in Miami-Dade County. <p>During the Strategic Planning and Government Operations Committee meeting on May 10, 2016, the proposed resolution was amended to further direct the County Mayor or designee to coordinate with Miami Dade College, Florida International University, Miami-Dade</p>

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	<p><i>County Public Schools, and the Miami-Dade Office of the State Attorney to help create employment opportunities for HERO Corps graduates in the law enforcement, government, public and private sectors in Miami-Dade County.</i></p> <p>Background: The Internet has facilitated an explosion of trafficking in video and images of child sexual abuse and exploitation, more generally referred to as child pornography. To help find and stop child predators and also locate and rescue child victims, the Human Exploitation Rescue Operative Child-Rescue Corps (HERO Corps) was created as a program to transition wounded, ill or injured U.S. military veterans (and transitioning service members) into new law enforcement careers as elite, highly trained counter-child-exploitation professionals. The program was developed and is operated by the National Association to Protect Children (PROTECT), U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) and the U.S. Special Operations Command (SOCOM), and is therefore a unique partnership of government, military and nonprofit supported and made possible by generous foundations, corporations and individuals in the private sector.</p> <p>Each HERO Corps class undergoes an 11-week intensive training course in computers and digital forensics, followed by a 10-month, unpaid law enforcement internship as a computer forensics analyst at a Homeland Security Investigations field office and following their completion of the program, many HERO Corps graduates are hired in federal law enforcement, although employment is not guaranteed. Additionally, many state and local law enforcement agencies, as well as some other federal agencies, have expressed a strong desire to hire HERO Corps graduates as the demand for experienced specialists with digital forensic training in law enforcement continues to grow.</p>
11A16 160987	<p>RESOLUTION DIRECTING THE COUNTY MAYOR OR COUNTY MAYOR'S DESIGNEE TO INCORPORATE INTO THE ANIMAL SERVICES DEPARTMENT'S PROPOSED FISCAL YEAR 2017-18 FEE SCHEDULE A FEE WAIVER ALLOWING QUALIFYING VETERANS TO ADOPT AND SPAY/NEUTER A PET WITHOUT CHARGE; PROVIDING A DEFINITION OF "QUALIFYING VETERAN" FOR THE PURPOSE OF THIS RESOLUTION; AND DIRECTING THE COUNTY MAYOR OR COUNTY MAYOR'S DESIGNEE TO INCLUDE INFORMATION ABOUT THIS BENEFIT IN MARKETING MATERIALS AND IDENTIFY ITS AVAILABILITY IN PRICE LISTS DISPLAYED TO THE PUBLIC</p>
Notes	<p>The proposed resolution directs the County Mayor or County Mayor's designee to incorporate into the Animal Services Department's proposed Fiscal Year 2017-18 fee schedule a fee waiver allowing Qualifying Veterans to adopt and spay/neuter up to one pet per fiscal year from the Animal Services Department without charge.</p> <p>For the purpose of this resolution, a "Qualifying Veteran" is an individual who:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Resides in Miami-Dade County; • Served in the U.S. Armed Forces (i.e., the Army, Marine Corps, Navy, Air Force, Coast Guard, Army National Guard, Army Reserve, Marine Corps Reserve, Navy Reserve, Air National Guard, Air Force Reserve, and Coast Guard Reserve); • Was not punitively discharged from the U.S. Armed Forces, in the case of enlisted personnel, or dismissed, in the case of commissioned officers; and • Has no unresolved fines or violations with the Animal Services Department. <p>The County Mayor or County Mayor's designee is directed to include information concerning the benefit of this Resolution in relevant marketing materials concerning adoption and/or spaying/neutering services by the Animal Services Department and to further list said benefit in any price lists displayed to the public.</p> <p>Background: Dr. Edward Creagan, an oncologist at the Mayo Clinic, speaking as to the health benefits of pet ownership, has commented that when patients advise his medical staff of their trip to an animal shelter to rescue an animal, "in effect, that dog or a cat really rescues" the patient. While post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) is not unique to veterans, because of their increased exposure to traumatic situations, veterans comprise a disproportionate amount of the population living with PTSD. Statistics compiled by the U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs indicate that 11-20 percent of veterans that served in Operations Iraqi Freedom and Enduring Freedom, 12 percent of veterans that served in Desert Storm, and 15 percent of veterans that served in the Vietnam War have PTSD, as compared to 7-8 percent of the general population. Researchers have begun to accumulate evidence that bonding with animals has desirable biological effects, such as elevating oxytocin levels which, in turn, and among other things, improves trust, the ability to interpret facial expressions, and assists with the overcoming of paranoia—all challenges for persons with PTSD.</p> <p>According to the U.S. Census Bureau, the veteran population in Miami-Dade County was 60,168 in the years between 2009 and 2013.</p>
11A17 160998	<p>RESOLUTION DIRECTING THE COUNTY MAYOR OR COUNTY MAYOR'S DESIGNEE TO ANALYZE THE FEASIBILITY OF IDENTIFYING ADDITIONAL FUNDING FROM ANY LEGALLY AVAILABLE SOURCE FOR THE PURPOSE OF RETAINING AN OUTSIDE CONSULTING FIRM TO ASSIST THE MIAMI-DADE COUNTY ANIMAL SERVICES DEPARTMENT WITH SOCIAL MEDIA OUTREACH TO INCREASE PUBLIC AWARENESS ABOUT THE SUCCESS OF THE DEPARTMENT IN SAVING ANIMALS AND TO PROVIDE A REPORT ON SAME WITHIN 120 DAYS OF THE EFFECTIVE DATE OF THIS RESOLUTION</p>
Notes	<p>The proposed resolution directs the County Mayor or County Mayor's designee to analyze the feasibility of identifying additional funding from any available legal source for the purpose of retaining an outside consulting firm to assist the Miami-Dade County's Animal Services Department with social media outreach to increase public awareness about the Department's success of saving animals and to provide a report.</p> <p>The County Mayor or County Mayor's designee is directed to include recommendations regarding the source of this additional funding in the report. Further, the County Mayor or the County Mayor's designee is directed to complete the report within 120 days of the effective date of this resolution and will place the completed report on an agenda of the BCC pursuant to Ordinance No. 14-65.</p>

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	<p>Background: The Miami-Dade County Animal Services Department (ASD) has increased the save rate for animals in its care from 51 percent in 2011 to 90 percent in 2016, which fulfills the Department’s goal of becoming a “no-kill” shelter. ASD has decreased the number of animals euthanized per year from approximately 13,000 in 2011 to approximately 2,500 in 2015.</p> <p>ASD does not currently have the funding resources to retain an outside consulting firm to assist with social media outreach.</p>
11A18 160999	<p>RESOLUTION DIRECTING THE COUNTY MAYOR OR COUNTY MAYOR’S DESIGNEE TO SEEK FUNDS TO ESTABLISH AND MAINTAIN A RESERVE FUND TO FACILITATE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE MIAMI-DADE COUNTY SEA LEVEL RISE TASK FORCE, AND TO PREPARE A REPORT FOR THIS BOARD</p>
Notes	<p>The proposed resolution directs the County Mayor or County Mayor’s designee to seek funding to establish and maintain a reserve fund that will be dedicated to carrying out the recommendations of the Sea Level Rise Task Force, and particularly the adaptation and resiliency strategies. Such funding may be sought from a variety of sources, including, but not limited to, federal, state, and local sources, such as grants from governmental entities and non-profit organizations.</p> <p>The County Mayor or County Mayor’s designee will prepare a report and will provide this report to the BCC within 180 days of the effective date of this resolution, and will place the completed report on an agenda of the BCC pursuant to Ordinance No. 14-65.</p> <p>Background: In 2013, pursuant to Resolution No. R-599-13, the BCC created the Miami-Dade County Sea Level Rise Task Force and subsequently adopted multiple resolutions in order to implement the recommendations of the Sea Level Rise Task Force.</p> <p><u>Additional Information - Third Quarter Status Report In Response to Multiple Resolutions Pertaining to Recommendations by the Sea Level Rise Task Force (July 31, 2015 – October 31, 2015):</u> During the BCC meeting on December 15, 2015, the BCC accepted the Third Quarter Status Report pertaining to recommendations of the Sea Level Rise Task Force.</p> <p>In July 2013, the BCC created the Task Force for the purpose of reviewing current and relevant data, science and reports, and to assess the likely and potential impacts of sea level rise and storm surge on Miami-Dade County over time. On July 1, 2014, the Task Force presented a report to the BCC entitled, “Miami-Dade Sea Level Rise Task Force Report and Recommendations,” providing the requested assessment along with recommendations on how Miami-Dade County can begin preparing for projected sea level rise impacts. Subsequently, Resolution No. R-451-14 and Ordinance No. 14-79 were approved by the BCC in 2014, requiring that planning, design, and construction of County infrastructure consider potential sea level rise impacts. In January 2015, the BCC adopted seven (7) resolutions supporting the recommendations of the Task Force, of which one (1) was an urging and six (6) require quarterly reports and a final report to the BCC.</p>
11A19 161172	<p>RESOLUTION CREATING SECOND MIAMI-DADE COURT CAPITAL INFRASTRUCTURE TASK FORCE; PROVIDING FOR MEMBERSHIP, ORGANIZATION AND PROCEDURES; AND SETTING FORTH PURPOSE, FUNCTION, RESPONSIBILITY, AND SUNSET PROVISION [SEE ORIGINAL ITEM UNDER FILE NO. 161000]</p>
Notes	<p>The proposed resolution creates the Second Miami-Dade Court Capital Infrastructure Task Force, provides for membership, organization and procedures.</p> <p>Purpose The purpose of the Second Miami-Dade Court Capital Infrastructure Task Force is to conduct a more detailed, in-depth analysis of the recommendations of the first Miami-Dade Court Capital Infrastructure Task Force, consult with local universities such as the University of Miami and Florida International University, and create a detailed report recommending the best way to address courthouse capital needs including, but not limited to, both the civil and criminal divisions of the Court and the best funding and delivery methodology to achieve those recommendations.</p> <p>Limitations on Authority The Second Miami-Dade Court Capital Infrastructure Task Force is advisory only and will not have the power or authority to commit Miami-Dade County or any of its agencies or instrumentalities to any policies, incur any financial obligations or to create any liability, contractual or otherwise, on behalf of Miami-Dade County or any of its agencies or instrumentalities.</p> <p>Membership The Second Miami-Dade Court Capital Infrastructure Task Force will consist of the same membership as the Miami-Dade Court Capital Infrastructure Task Force with the same chairperson and vice chairperson except that Assistant State Attorney Gary Steven Winston will be added as an additional member of the Second Miami-Dade Court Capital Infrastructure Task Force.</p> <p>Any member vacancies on the Second Miami-Dade Court Capital Infrastructure Task Force will be filled in the manner provided for in Resolution No. 144-15. In the event of a chairperson vacancy, the vice chairperson will conduct the next meeting and the members of the Second Miami-Dade Court Capital Infrastructure Task Force will select a new chairperson at that meeting. In the event of a vice chairperson vacancy, the chairperson will conduct the next meeting and the members of the Second Miami-Dade Court Capital Infrastructure Task Force will select a new vice chairperson at that meeting.</p> <p>Organization and procedures at meetings</p>

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	<p>The Second Miami-Dade Court Capital Infrastructure Task Force may establish, adopt, and amend bylaws, rules, and regulations for its own governance. The chairperson will preside at all meetings at which he or she is present. The vice chairperson will act as chairperson in the absence of the chairperson.</p> <p>In order to transact any business or to exercise any power vested in the Second Miami-Dade Court Capital Infrastructure Task Force, a quorum consisting of a majority of members will be present. Members of the Task Force will serve without compensation.</p> <p>Regulations All proceedings of the Second Miami-Dade Court Capital Infrastructure Task Force will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Be conducted in accordance with the Government in the Sunshine Law (Sec. 286.011, Fla. Stats.) and the Citizens Bill of Rights of the Miami-Dade County Home Rule Charter; • Be considered an "agency" for purposes of the Public Records Law; • Be governed by all State and County conflict of interest laws, as applicable, including the Miami-Dade County Conflict of Interest and Code of Ethics Ordinance, Section 2-11.1 the Code of Miami-Dade County; and • Meet within thirty (30) days of the effective date of this Resolution. Additional meetings may be held at the discretion of the Task Force. <p>Report The Second Miami-Dade Court Capital Infrastructure Task Force will provide its report to the BCC.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The report submitted will consist of a more detailed analysis of the recommendations of the first Miami-Dade Court Capital Infrastructure Task Force, the recommendations of local universities such as the University of Miami and Florida International University, a detailed recommendation of the best way to address courthouse capital needs, including, but not limited to, both the civil and criminal divisions of the Court, and the best funding and delivery methodology to achieve those recommendations; • This report will be placed on an agenda of the BCC pursuant to Ordinance No. 14-65 for consideration by the BCC; • The BCC may then request such further work of the Second Miami-Dade Court Capital Infrastructure Task force as may be in the public interest. <p>Staff The Second Miami-Dade Court Capital Infrastructure Task Force will be provided adequate staff and support services by the County Mayor or County Mayor's designee. The staff will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain and keep records of the Second Miami-Dade Court Capital Infrastructure Task Force; • Prepare the agenda for each meeting; • Be responsible for the preparation of such reports, minutes, documents, or correspondence as the Second Miami-Dade Court Capital Infrastructure Task Force may direct; and • Generally administer the business and affairs of the Second Miami-Dade Court Capital Infrastructure Task Force, subject to budgetary limitations. <p>The Second Miami-Dade Court Capital Infrastructure Task Force may request that the BCC provide other specialized consulting expertise as needed. The County Attorney's Office will provide legal counsel to the Task Force as needed.</p> <p>Sunset The Second Miami-Dade Court Capital Infrastructure Task Force will sunset on the two-hundred-and-twentieth (220th) day from the effective date of this resolution unless the BCC extends the term of service by majority vote.</p> <p><i>During the Strategic Planning and Government Operations Committee meeting on May 10, 2016, the proposed resolution was amended to add a review of the County's criminal division courthouse capital infrastructure needs and to add Gary Steven Winston as an additional member of the taskforce.</i></p> <p><u>Additional Information – Miami-Dade Court Capital Infrastructure Task Force:</u> On February 3, 2015, the BCC, through Resolution No. R-144-15, created the Miami-Dade Court Capital Infrastructure Task Force (Task Force). The purpose of the Task Force was to review the County trial court infrastructure needs and identify any needed repairs to existing facilities as well as any current or future infrastructure expansion needs. The Task Force was to recommend mechanisms to finance the repairs and/or expansion of court facilities in the most efficient manner possible. The Task Force was advisory only and did not have the power or authority to commit Miami-Dade County or any of its agencies or instrumentalities to any policies, or to incur any financial obligations or to create any liability, contractual or otherwise, on behalf of Miami-Dade County or any of its agencies or instrumentalities.</p> <p><u>Additional Information – Miami-Dade Court Capital Infrastructure Task Force Report – Directive 150528:</u> On February 11, 2016, the Miami-Dade Court Capital Infrastructure Task Force Report was issued. According to the report, the Task Force is comprised of seven (7) members – five (5) appointed by the BCC; one (1) appointed by the Chief Judge of the Eleventh Judicial Circuit of Miami-Dade County; one (1) appointed by the County Mayor.</p> <p>The Task Force held nine (9) meetings: July 17, 2015; August 10, 2015; August 17, 2015; August 24, 2015; September 15, 2015; October 5, 2015; November 19, 2015; December 10, 2015; and December 17, 2015. During the course of these meetings, numerous presentations were made, at the request of the Task Force members. In addition to these presentations, a number of other County Departments were available</p>

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	<p>to answer questions of the Task Force members, including the Office of management and Budget, the Eleventh Judicial Circuit, and Internal Services' Facilities and Construction Management staff.</p> <p>After hearing and deliberating the testimony and information provided, the Task Force established the following priorities based on the needs of the courts system:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The historic Dade County Courthouse is no longer able to support the operational and spatial needs of the civil court and related functions in an environment that is functional, flexible, secure, accessible, dignified and technologically current; • The civil court should be accommodated in a purposely built facility that embodies the characteristics of a 21st century civil courthouse, serves the public and the efficient administration of justice, accommodates growth and change, and continues to represent the community's commitment to the rule of law and equal access to justice under that law; • The estimated size of the recommended facility and/or facilities through 2035 should provide 53 courtrooms to accommodate 53 judicial officers (Circuit Civil, Probate and County Civil Courts) and the associated operations of the Administrative Office of the Courts and the Clerk of Courts as well as the appropriate jury assembly, grand jury space, law enforcement area, law library/community space, security and building management functions. On December 8, the Task Force was provided with the Draft Master Plan, which determined the final number of civil courtrooms through 2035 is 50; and • This facility should be located in the downtown area, close to related courts and as close as possible to a major transportation hub with adequate parking. <p><u>Additional Information on Strategic Planning and Government Operations Committee Meeting Discussion:</u></p> <p>During the Strategic Planning and Government Operations Committee meeting on May 10, 2016, the proposed resolution was discussed as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The Committee asked what has happened so far with the recommendations that came out of first Task Force. The Internal Services Department (ISD) Director explained that the Task Force presented a recommendation as a report approximately two months ago and that the Task Force voted to prioritize the civil courthouse in its recommendation.</i> • <i>The ISD Director noted that the Task Force took into consideration the updates Master Plan in their recommendations and evaluated current needs of each courthouse.</i>
11A20 161191	<p>RESOLUTION DIRECTING THE COUNTY MAYOR OR COUNTY MAYOR'S DESIGNEE TO PROVIDE ACCESS TO ACCURATELY TRANSLATED FOREIGN LANGUAGE VERSIONS OF BOTH HIGHLY TRAFFICKED AND ESSENTIAL SERVICES PAGES WITHIN THE COUNTY'S WEBSITE AS WELL AS ANY OTHER WEBSITE ADMINISTERED BY COUNTY DEPARTMENTS WITHIN 180 DAYS, REQUIRE THAT HIGHLY TRAFFICKED AND ESSENTIAL SERVICE PAGES BE ROUTINELY REVIEWED TO ENSURE THAT NEW CONTENT IS ACCURATELY TRANSLATED TO FOREIGN LANGUAGES, AND, IF NECESSARY, IDENTIFY AVAILABLE REVENUES TO FINANCE THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE TRANSLATIONS IN THE CURRENT OR SUBSEQUENT FISCAL YEAR BUDGET, SUBJECT TO APPROVAL BY THE BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS, AND PROVIDE A REPORT TO THE BOARD [SEE ORIGINAL ITEM UNDER FILE NO. 160981]</p>
Notes	<p>The proposed resolution directs the County Mayor or County Mayor's designee to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evaluate the public's usage of the County's website, including websites administered by County departments, and provide accurately translated versions of the most highly trafficked and essential services County and County department website pages, as determined by the County Mayor or County Mayor's designee, in languages other than English, but at a minimum in Spanish and Creole, within 180 days of the effective date of this resolution; • Require that highly trafficked and essential service pages be routinely reviewed to ensure that new content is accurately translated to foreign languages other than English, but at a minimum in Spanish and Creole; • Identify available revenues in the Fiscal Year 2015-2016 annual budget to finance the implementation of the website page translations and prepare a proposed amendment to the Fiscal Year 2015-2016 County budget for such funding if such funds are available and needed in Fiscal Year 2015-2016. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>In the event such funds are needed but not available in the current fiscal year, or needed in Fiscal Year 2016-2017, the County Mayor or County Mayor's designee is directed to include such funding in the 2016-2017 proposed budget.</i> ○ <i>In the event that the County Mayor or County Mayor's designee is unable to comply with this direction within 180 days of the effective date of this resolution, the County Mayor is directed to provide a report to the BCC detailing the reasons why compliance is not feasible and place such report on an agenda of the BCC pursuant to Ordinance No. 14-65 at the next scheduled BCC meeting.</i> <p><i>During the Strategic Planning and Government Operations Committee meeting on May 10, 2016, the proposed resolution was amended to clarify that the highly trafficked websites should be published in at least Spanish and Creole in addition to English.</i></p> <p><u>Background:</u></p> <p>Miami-Dade County provides residents and visitors of the County with crucial information regarding the government of Miami-Dade County through the County's main web site and through other websites administered by County departments. Miami-Dade County has a diverse population of residents and visitors many of whom either do not speak English or do not speak English as a primary language.</p> <p>The County currently uses free online resources such as Google Translate to offer translations of websites into many different languages including Spanish and Creole and while Google Translate and similar online services provide translation services, such services do not provide edited translations that are reviewed for accuracy and may contain significant errors in such translation. Certain County and departmentally administered website pages are more highly trafficked and more essential in the provision of County services than others.</p> <p><u>Additional Information – Relevant Legislation:</u></p>

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	<p>During the BCC meeting on November 3, 2015, File No. 152236, which directed the County Mayor or County Mayor’s designee to make the County’s website more foreign language friendly by providing the ability for users of the County’s website to access the information in languages other than English, but at a minimum in Spanish or Creole, was deferred.</p> <p>During the Strategic Planning and Government Operations Committee meeting on October 13, 2015, File No. 152236 was discussed as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The Committee noted that the County website was only available in the English language.</i> • <i>The Director of the Communications Department noted that currently, the County’s website does utilize the Google translation toolbar to translate text but the Department would continue to evaluate available tools.</i> • <i>The Committee noted that translations generated by Google often provide different vocabulary.</i>
11A21 161266	<p>RESOLUTION DIRECTING THE COUNTY MAYOR OR DESIGNEE TO PREPARE AND DISTRIBUTE A WRITTEN REPORT TO ALL BOARD MEMBERS SETTING FORTH ALL MAJOR DEPARTMENTAL INITIATIVES; AND DEFINING MAJOR DEPARTMENTAL INITIATIVE FOR THE PURPOSE OF THIS RESOLUTION [SEE ORIGINAL ITEM UNDER FILE NO. 160494]</p>
Notes	<p>The proposed resolution directs the County Mayor or designee to prepare and distribute to all BCC members, on a quarterly basis, a written report setting forth all Major Departmental Initiatives for each County department.</p> <p>If, in the estimation of the County Mayor or designee, there are no new Major Departmental Initiatives to report to BCC members, the County Mayor or designee will so state in the written report. If, in the judgment of the County Mayor or designee an initiative does not qualify as a “Major Departmental Initiative,” because the initiative only impacts a particular Commission District, then the County Mayor or designee will inform the Commissioner of the affected Commission District as the impact arises, either orally or in writing.</p> <p>A Major Departmental Initiative is any undertaking by a County department that creates significant regional impacts or otherwise significantly impacts a regional asset. The County Mayor or designee will treat the imposition of any new fees or the reduction of any existing fees on County residents as a Major Departmental Initiative.</p> <p><u>Additional Information on Strategic Planning and Government Operations Committee Meeting Discussion:</u> During the Strategic Planning and Government Operations Committee meeting on May 10, 2016, the proposed resolution was discussed as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The Committee asked how initiatives would be considered, to which the CAO clarified that it would be at the discretion of the Mayor to determine what would be considered major departmental initiatives. The CAO further clarified that a major department initiative would include any fee that will be imposed or reduced and would have to be reported.</i> • <i>The Committee requested that a definition of “major departmental initiative” be defined in the proposed resolution.</i> <p><i>During the Strategic Planning and Government Operations Committee meeting on May 10, 2016, the proposed resolution was amended as follows:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>To change the County Mayor’s or designee’s reporting requirement from weekly to quarterly;</i> • <i>Define a “Major Departmental Initiative” as one that creates significant regional impacts or otherwise significantly impacts a regional asset, instead of giving the County Mayor or designee discretion to determine what constitutes a “Major Departmental Initiative;” and</i> • <i>Directs the County Mayor or designee to report Commission District-specific impacts to the District Commissioner, instead of to the entire BCC.</i>
11A22 160935	<p>RESOLUTION DIRECTING THE COUNTY MAYOR OR COUNTY MAYOR’S DESIGNEE TO PREPARE A REPORT (1) IDENTIFYING CERTAIN RESIDENTIAL AREAS WITHIN EACH COUNTY COMMISSION DISTRICT THAT ARE LACKING COUNTY AND/OR MUNICIPAL WATER AND/OR SEWER SERVICES, (2) ESTIMATING COSTS ASSOCIATED WITH CONNECTIVITY, AND (3) IDENTIFYING POTENTIAL FUNDING OPTIONS TO PROVIDE WATER AND SEWER CONNECTIONS TO THOSE CERTAIN RESIDENTIAL NEIGHBORHOODS, AND TO PRESENT SUCH REPORT TO THE BOARD WITHIN 120 DAYS</p>
Notes	<p>The proposed resolution directs the County Mayor or County Mayor’s designee to prepare a report:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identifying the doughnut neighborhoods throughout the County, broken down by County Commission district, that do not currently have County and/or municipal water and/or sewer service; • Estimating the cost required to connect the residents in each such doughnut neighborhood to the County’s water and/or sewer system; and • Identifying potential funding options to provide water and sewer connections to each of those doughnut neighborhoods, including but not limited to, the possible re-allocation of the \$126,000,000.00 in Water and Sewer General Obligation Bond funds that were designated for use through Resolution No. R-537-14 so that those monies might be distributed equally among the 13 County Commission districts and potentially used for this project. <p>The County Mayor or County Mayor’s designee is directed to complete the report and place the completed report on an agenda of the BCC pursuant to Ordinance No. 14-65 within 120 days of the effective date of this resolution.</p> <p><u>Background:</u> Throughout Miami-Dade County, there are pockets of residential properties that are surrounded by neighborhoods that are already connected to the County’s water and sewer systems (doughnut neighborhoods). The first step to getting such doughnut neighborhoods connected to the County’s water and sewer system is to determine where those doughnut neighborhoods are located, how much the</p>

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	<p>connections to the County's water and sewer systems would cost for each doughnut neighborhood and whether there is funding available to carry out the connections.</p> <p>In 2014, Resolution No. R-537-14 allocated \$126,000,000.00 in Water and Sewer General Obligation Bond funds were allocated to Project No. 17 in order to pay for the expansion of sewer service to commercial properties in many, but not all, of the County Commission districts.</p> <p><u>Additional Information – Relevant Legislation:</u> On April 19, 2016, the BCC, through Resolution No. R-313-16, authorized the County Mayor or Mayor's designee to use Miami-Dade Water and Sewer Department's services, employees and equipment to design and install approximately 1,612 linear feet of 8-inch water pipelines along SW 107th Street, between SW 87th Avenue and SW 84th Avenue. The cost of the project was not to exceed \$322,000.00 without further approval by the BCC and was to be funded from the Building Better Communities General Obligation Bond Program (Bond Program) Project No. 17 – "Countywide Water and Sewer System Enhancements" (Project No. 17).</p> <p>During the Metropolitan Services Committee meeting, R-313-16 was discussed as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The Commission inquired as to the prevalence of these "doughnut areas", and whether the department had developed a plan to deal with them. The Assistant Director of Legislative and Municipal Affairs for the Water and Sewer Department noted staff was aware of the existence of these areas, and a study conducted in 2013 pinpointed their location.</i> • <i>In response to questions regarding whether the department had policies to ensure that such "doughnut areas" would never again be created, the Assistant Director stated that any new project that was proposed had to meet certain requirements.</i> • <i>Responding to questions as to an estimated cost to connect all of these "doughnut areas" to the County's water and sewer pipelines, the Assistant Director said that she would provide him the cost at a later date.</i> • <i>Pursuant to questions as to whether the State would reimburse some of the cost, and whether the homeowners would pay a portion of the cost, the Assistant Director confirmed that the State would reimburse some of the cost and the homeowners would be required to abandon their wells, pay connection charges, a water allocation fee, and the plumbing costs to the meter box. She indicated that the homeowners had been made aware of these charges.</i> • <i>In response to questions as to the reason this street was not connected to the County's water and sewer pipelines, the Assistant Director said that staff would research the history of this block to attempt to understand why it was not connected and noted the State and the Department of Environmental Resource Management (DERM) verified the quality of water in the wells; and the Water and Sewer Department monitored the wells.</i> • <i>The Assistant Director for DERM of the Regulatory and Economic Resources Department said that his department became aware recently of the contamination of the water in this particular area. He explained that the water was contaminated with dieldrin which was a pesticide used in the past to treat the ground before the houses were built.</i> • <i>The Assistant Director for DERM stated that a few years ago the department advised property owners to test the water in their wells. He said that under the "feasible distance" rule if water was available any new construction would have to be connected. He noted however that the regulations did not compel the owners of the older homes to be connected. He stated that in the long run the policies were encouraging properties to be connected to the County's pipelines.</i> • <i>Responding to a question regarding how much it would cost for the residents to be connected to a pipeline located on a street close to their property, the Assistant Director of Legislative and Municipal Affairs stated that the approximate cost was \$600, not including the plumbing and that payment plans were available for the connection charges.</i>
11A23 161292	<p>RESOLUTION ESTABLISHING COUNTY POLICY THAT ANY LEGALLY-TRANSFERRABLE SAVINGS REALIZED FROM FUEL EXPENDITURES IN FISCAL YEAR 2015-16 BE TRANSFERRED TO THE PEOPLE'S TRANSPORTATION PLAN FOR PURPOSES OF NEIGHBORHOOD IMPROVEMENTS BY COMMISSION DISTRICT AND/OR TRANSIT SERVICE IMPROVEMENTS; DIRECTING THE COUNTY MAYOR OR COUNTY MAYOR'S DESIGNEE TO PREPARE ANY RELEVANT MID-YEAR BUDGET AMENDMENT(S) TO EFFECTUATE SAID POLICY; DIRECTING THE COUNTY MAYOR OR COUNTY MAYOR'S DESIGNEE TO PREPARE A STATUS REPORT WITHIN 90 DAYS ON ANY RELEVANT FUEL SAVINGS TO DATE [SEE ORIGINAL ITEM UNDER FILE NO. 160936]</p>
Notes	<p>The proposed resolution establishes as a County policy that any legally-transferrable savings realized from lower-than-anticipated fuel expenditures in Fiscal Year 2015-16 be transferred to the People's Transportation Plan for purposes of providing additional funding for either Neighborhood Improvements by Commission District, which will be allocated in accordance with the "Neighborhood Improvements Projects Formula" described in Resolution No. R-87-04, or Transit Service Improvements.</p> <p>The County Mayor or County Mayor's designee is further directed to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Include implementation of said policy in any mid-year or end-of-year budget amendments submitted to the BCC for approval; and • Submit a status report to the BCC within 90 days of the effective date of this resolution providing a current estimate of the County's relevant fuel savings for this fiscal year. The completed report will be placed on an agenda of the BCC pursuant to Ordinance No. 14-65. <p><i>During the Strategic Planning and Government Operations Committee meeting on May 10, 2016, the proposed resolution was amended to provide that legally-transferrable savings realized from lower-than-anticipated fuel expenditures in Fiscal Year 2015-16 can also be transferred to the People's Transportation Plan for purposes of providing additional funding for Transit Service Improvements, in addition to Neighborhood Improvements by Commission district.</i></p> <p><u>Background:</u> Section 2-1795 of the Code of Miami-Dade County requires the County Mayor to submit a proposed budget for approval by the BCC in a line-item format with schedules for specific expenditures including, but not limited to, advertising, rent, security services, utilities, and fuel costs.</p>

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	<p>Since the FY 2015-16 County budget was submitted to the BCC there has been a noticeable decrease in the average cost per gallon of gasoline. The U.S. Energy Information Administration estimates that the average cost for regular gasoline in Miami was previously \$2.86 per gallon in July 2015 and has decreased to \$2.14 per gallon in March 2016. This decrease in gasoline prices may result in the County spending considerably less on fuel during this fiscal year than what was originally budgeted for.</p> <p>The People’s Transportation Plan is a long term program incorporating major roadway and transit improvements primarily funded through the levy of a ½ percent sales surtax and administered by the Citizens’ Independent Transportation Trust. The "Neighborhood Improvements" are one of the categories of projects included in the current Five Year Implementation Plan of the People’s Transportation Plan and include, but are not limited to, modification of intersections, resurfacing of arterial roads, installation/repairs of guardrails, installation of school flashing signals and enhancement of greenway and bikeways, replacement/repair of sidewalks, repair/installation of drainage and landscape beautification related to County roads, bridges, or bus and fixed guideway systems. With respect to Neighborhood Improvements, the People’s Transportation Plan provides each Commission District with funds for such projects that are allocated by a formula based on population, reported needs, and County-maintained road lane miles.</p> <p><u>Additional Information on Strategic Planning and Government Operations Committee Meeting Discussion:</u> During the Strategic Planning and Government Operations Committee meeting on May 10, 2016, the proposed resolution was discussed as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The Committee inquired as to how much savings was being realized and if funds could be used towards transit projects.</i> • <i>The OMB Director explained that the department that uses the most fuel is the Transit Department and although fuel prices are lower, as a result of lower fuel costs, less individuals use public transit and drive themselves. As a result, the Director explained that all of fuel savings are staying in Transit so as to offset the loss in revenue.</i>
11A24 161004	<p>RESOLUTION DIRECTING THE COUNTY MAYOR OR MAYOR’S DESIGNEE TO ESTABLISH, FOR FY 2016-17, A TRUST FUND FOR EACH COUNTY PARK THAT IS LARGELY UNDEVELOPED IN ACCORDANCE WITH ITS APPROVED GENERAL PLAN; DIRECTING THE COUNTY MAYOR OR MAYOR’S DESIGNEE TO DEPOSIT FUNDS IN AN AMOUNT EQUAL TO REVENUES GENERATED FROM THE USE OF EACH SUCH PARK PURSUANT TO ISSUANCE OF CERTAIN PERMITS INTO EACH PARK’S TRUST FUND AND TO USE SUCH FUNDS TO FUND THE DEVELOPMENT OF EACH SUCH PARK; FURTHER DIRECTING THE COUNTY MAYOR OR MAYOR’S DESIGNEE TO REPORT BACK TO THIS BOARD WITHIN 90 DAYS ON THE NUMBER OF, AND PARKS ASSOCIATED WITH, THE TRUST FUNDS TO BE ESTABLISHED PURSUANT TO THIS RESOLUTION AND THE AMOUNT ANTICIPATED TO BE DEPOSITED INTO EACH SUCH TRUST FUND IN FY 2016-17</p>
Notes	<p>The proposed resolution directs the County Mayor or Mayor’s designee to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish, for Fiscal Year 2016-17, a trust fund for each Undeveloped Park and to deposit funds in an amount equal to the revenues generated from the use and rental of each, or portions of each, such Undeveloped Park pursuant to permits issued under AO 8-3 and AO 8-5 into each such trust fund; and <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The revenues deposited and held in each trust fund for an Undeveloped Park will be used towards the funding of the development of that Undeveloped Park in accordance with such Undeveloped Park’s general plan. • Report to the BCC within 90 days of the adoption of this resolution on the number of trust funds established pursuant to this resolution, the specific Undeveloped Parks associated with such trust funds, and the collections anticipated to be realized into each such trust fund pursuant to permits issued under AO 8-3 and AO 8-5 in FY 2016-17. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The County Mayor or Mayor’s designee will place the completed report on an agenda of the BCC pursuant to Ordinance No. 14-65. <p><u>Background:</u> Currently, Miami-Dade County (County), through the Miami-Dade Park, Recreation and Open Spaces Department, owns and operates over 260 parks throughout Miami-Dade County.</p> <p>Voters approved the Safe Neighborhood Parks Bond (SNP) program in 1996 and the Building Better Communities General Obligation Bond (BBC GOB) program in 2004 with the intent to develop park space and recreational facilities in parks throughout Miami-Dade County yet, the amount of money allocated to the development of parks under the SNP program and the BBC GOB program were insufficient to fully develop many of the Undeveloped Parks. Some of these Undeveloped Parks do, however, generate modest revenues for the County from permitted, temporary uses and rentals such as for farming, special events, and other activities allowed pursuant to Administrative Order (AO) 8-3 – “Special Events Permits in Park and Recreation Facilities” and AO 8-5 – “Permission to Conduct Private Business on Public Property”.</p> <p><i>According to the Parks, Recreation and Open Spaces Department, there are currently 44 undeveloped parks in Miami-Dade County.</i></p> <p><u>Additional Information - The New York Tree Trust¹⁰:</u> The New York Tree Trust, a program of the New York City Department of Parks & Recreation and the City Parks Foundation, was established in 1994 to protect, preserve, and enhance New York City’s street, park and forest trees. The goals of the Tree Trust are to foster public-private partnerships in urban forestry, raise public awareness of the importance of urban forestry conservation and stewardship, promote new technologies to enhance tree survival and advance innovative management tools, and revitalize historically and arboreally significant municipal trees.</p>

¹⁰ <http://www.nycgovparks.org/trees/tree-care/ny-tree-trust>

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	<p>Donations to the New York Tree Trust enable the installation of tree guards, tree planting, and sidewalk repair. The Trust works with qualified contractors who follow the city specifications and standards so you can be assured to receive the highest quality work.</p> <p><u>Additional Information on Unincorporated Municipal Service Area Committee Meeting Discussion:</u> During the Unincorporated Municipal Service Area Committee meeting on May 10, 2016, the following was discussed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The Committee noted that parks currently operated as a system and if only the parks that generated funds would be granted funds, the parks that did not generate funds will be negatively impacted.</i> • <i>The Director of the Miami-Dade County Parks, Recreation and Open Spaces Department explained that only one park that is generating funds equal to about \$84,000. He noted that about 52 parks are completely undeveloped that are not generating any revenue.</i>
11A26 161215	RESOLUTION URGING THE FLORIDA LEGISLATURE TO ENACT LEGISLATION THAT WOULD MAKE TEXTING WHILE DRIVING A PRIMARY OFFENSE
Notes	<p>The proposed resolution:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Urges the Florida Legislature to enact legislation that would make texting while driving a primary offense; • Directs the Clerk of the Board to transmit a certified copy of this resolution to the Governor, Senate President, House Speaker, and the Chair and Members of the Miami-Dade County State Legislative Delegation; and • Directs the County's state lobbyists to advocate for the passage of the legislation and authorizes and directs the Office of Intergovernmental Affairs to include this item in the 2017 Legislative Package when it is presented to the BCC. <p><u>Background:</u> The National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA) reported an estimated total of 967,000 crashes in the United States involving distracted drivers in 2014. In 2014, approximately 431,000 people were injured in crashes in the United States involving distracted drivers and 3,179 people were killed in crashes in the United States involving distracted drivers, according to the NHTSA.</p> <p>A number of local jurisdictions have made it illegal to use hand-held cellular devices while driving and in October 2001, the BCC passed Ordinance No. 01-148 making Miami-Dade County among the first jurisdictions in Florida to pass an ordinance prohibiting the use of cellular telephones while operating a motor vehicle, except with the use of a hands-free device. Shortly thereafter, during the 2002 regular session, the Florida Legislature enacted Chapter 2002-179, Laws of Florida (Senate Bill 358), which preempted local governments from regulating the use of electronic communications devices in motor vehicles.</p> <p>On September 30, 2009, President Barack Obama issued an executive order prohibiting federal employees from texting while driving owned, leased, or rented government vehicles or driving and texting with government-supplied equipment and in November 2009, the BCC enacted Resolution No. 1390-09, which prohibits Miami-Dade County employees, with certain exceptions, from text messaging, emailing or talking on a cellular telephone or other personal wireless handheld device when driving county-owned or county-leased vehicles unless a hands-free device is used.</p> <p>On October 27, 2010, the Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration enacted a ban prohibiting commercial vehicle drivers from texting while driving and on December 13, 2011, the National Transportation Safety Board urged all states to prohibit the use of cellular telephones and text messaging while behind the wheel of a motor vehicle. During the 2013 regular session, the Florida Legislature passed the Florida Ban on Texting While Driving Law, which made texting while driving a noncriminal traffic infraction. As of March 2016, 46 states, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, Guam and the U.S. Virgin Islands have banned texting while driving for all drivers. Of the 46 states that have banned texting while driving, all but five have made texting while driving a primary offense. Florida is among the five states that do not enforce texting while driving as a primary offense, but instead as a secondary offense.</p>
11A27 161253	RESOLUTION URGING THE UNITED STATES HOUSE AND SENATE TO REACH A COMPROMISE THAT PROVIDES SUFFICIENT FUNDING TO COMBAT THE SPREAD OF THE ZIKA VIRUS
Notes	<p>The proposed resolution:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Urges the United States House and Senate to reach a compromise that provides sufficient funding to combat the spread of the Zika virus; • Directs the Clerk of the Board to transmit certified copies of this resolution to United States Senators Bill Nelson and Marco Rubio and the remaining Members of the Miami-Dade County Congressional Delegation; and • Directs the County's federal lobbyists to support legislation and authorizes and directs the Office of Intergovernmental Affairs to amend the 2016 Federal Legislative Package to include this item. <p><u>Background:</u> The Zika virus, which is spread to people primarily through the bite of an infected Aedes species mosquito, usually leads to mild symptoms lasting for several days to a week after being bitten by an infected mosquito and, while infected individuals usually do not get sick enough to go to the hospital and very rarely die, Zika virus infection during pregnancy can cause a serious birth defect called microcephaly, as well as other severe fetal brain defects.</p> <p>On May 20, 2016, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention announced that there are 279 pregnant women who are being monitored for a possible Zika virus infection in the United States and its territories. In Florida, of the 113 Zika diagnoses statewide, 44 individuals with the virus have been identified in Miami-Dade County as of May 2016. On February 17, 2016, pursuant to Resolution No. R-170-16, the BCC urged the United States Congress and the Florida Legislature to allocate funding to combat the spread of the Zika virus in Miami-Dade County.</p>

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	<p>On February 22, 2016, President Obama asked Congress to set aside \$1.9 billion to halt the spread of the Zika virus and protect the health and safety of the public. On May 12, 2016, United States Senators Bill Nelson (D — Florida) and Marco Rubio (R — Florida) introduced Senate Amendment No. 3898 (S. AMDT. 3898) to House Resolution 2577 (H. Res. 2577). S. AMDT. 3898 was a bipartisan agreement to provide \$1.9 billion to curb the spread of the Zika virus. On May 17, 2016, the Senate advanced \$1.1 billion in emergency funding to combat the Zika virus, significantly less than the funding provided for in S. AMDT. 3898 and on May 18, 2016, the House passed legislation providing \$622.1 million to control the spread of the Zika virus, significantly less than the funding provided for in H. Res. 2577 and the Senate legislation. The House and Senate must now reach a compromise that can pass both chambers and be signed by President Obama. Among other things, the funding would be used to develop a vaccine and diagnostic tests, create rapid response teams, and work with state and local governments to control the type of mosquitos that can spread the Zika virus.</p> <p><u>Additional Information on the Miami-Dade Mosquito Control Program:</u></p> <p>On February 4, 2016, the Mayor issued a memo regarding the Miami-Dade Mosquito Control Program of the Department of Solid Waste Management (DSWM) Mosquito Control Section. According to the memo, the Mosquito Control Program is designed to be proactive in terms of surveillance and monitoring activities in order to control mosquito larvae and eliminate adult mosquito populations as much as possible. While mosquito control efforts take place year-round, the traditional mosquito season occurs during the period from May to October. This year’s unusually rainy winter has created some of the conditions necessary for increased mosquito activity; however, the number of service requests for inspections to address mosquitoes as a nuisance has not been significant.</p> <p>Over the last three (3) weeks, DSWM has followed its standard mosquito control protocol in response to notifications from the Florida Department of Health in Miami-Dade (FDOH Miami-Dade) that there are suspected cases of the Zika virus. When the DSWM is notified of a suspected or confirmed case of a mosquito-borne illness, the Mosquito Control Section carries out the following steps to reduce the possibility that the illness will be spread locally:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conducts property inspections to eliminate mosquito breeding; • Treats storm drains in the area; • Initiates local and area-wide insecticide applications; • Collects mosquito surveillance data to assess the mosquito population before and after the mosquito control measures are implemented; and • Collects mosquitos for laboratory screening to determine if they carry the mosquito-borne viruses. <p>Spray activities are conducted to distribute safe, EPA-approved insecticide to areas of the County that have documented high concentrations of mosquitoes. All insecticides used in the operations are applied in strict accordance with label instructions and Florida Statutes as detailed in Chapter 388.</p> <p>In addition to the Mosquito Control operations, DSWM will continue to utilize the existing “Drain and Cover” public education campaign to increase public awareness of mosquito control efforts in partnership with the FDOH Miami-Dade. The educational materials associated with this campaign communicates simple measures that can be undertaken by residents to prevent mosquito breeding and to protect themselves from mosquito bites and transmission of mosquito-borne illnesses.</p> <p><u>Additional Information on the Zika Virus¹¹:</u></p> <p>According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), Zika virus is spread to people through mosquito bites. The most common symptoms of Zika virus disease are fever, rash, joint pain, and conjunctivitis (red eyes). The illness is usually mild with symptoms lasting from several days to a week. Severe disease requiring hospitalization is uncommon.</p> <p>In May 2015, the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO) issued an alert regarding the first confirmed Zika virus infection in Brazil. The outbreak in Brazil led to reports of Guillain-Barré syndrome and pregnant women giving birth to babies with birth defects and poor pregnancy outcomes.</p> <p>In response, CDC has issued travel notices for people traveling to regions and certain countries where Zika virus transmission is ongoing. Zika in the United States and its territories:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No locally transmitted Zika cases have been reported in the continental United States, but cases have been reported in returning travelers. • Locally transmitted Zika virus has been reported in the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and American Samoa. • With the recent outbreaks, the number of Zika cases among travelers visiting or returning to the United States will likely increase. • These imported cases could result in local spread of the virus in some areas of the United States. <p><u>Additional Information - CDC director: What we're doing about the Zika virus, CNN, February 2, 2016¹²:</u></p>

¹¹ <http://www.cdc.gov/zika/index.html>

¹² <http://www.cnn.com/2016/02/01/health/cdc-frieden-zika-explained/index.html>

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Vaccines and antibiotics have made many infectious diseases a thing of the past; we've come to expect that public health and modern science can conquer all microbes. But nature is a formidable adversary. And Zika is our newest threat, particularly to pregnant women.</i> • <i>New, unfamiliar and mysterious threats to our health are scary. At the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention -- where we identify, on average, one new health threat each year -- we work around the clock with an approach that prioritizes finding out what we need to know as fast as we can to protect Americans.</i> • <i>The CDC has some of the world's leading experts both in diseases spread by mosquitoes and in fetal abnormalities. We get the facts, base actions on science, tell people what we know when we know it and what we are doing to add to our knowledge, and act to protect Americans today as effectively as possible.</i> • <i>Who is at risk for Zika infection?</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>Most people in the contiguous United States are unlikely to ever come into contact with the Zika virus, but two groups need particular attention. First, people living in the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, a U.S. territory, the U.S. Virgin Islands, Caribbean or Pacific territories, and Central and South America are likely to see an increasing spread of Zika. In these areas, women who are pregnant need to protect themselves from mosquito bites by using repellants, permethrin-coated clothing, long sleeves and pants, and by staying indoors (ideally in places with air conditioning) as much as is practical. We advise pregnant women to postpone travel to areas where Zika is spreading.</i> ○ <i>The spread of the virus through blood transfusion and sexual contact have been reported in isolated cases. However, for most of the nonpregnant population, there is no reason to think Zika presents a particular risk.</i> • <i>Will we see Zika in the U.S.?</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>We have already seen the Zika virus in travelers returning from places where Zika is spreading, including, sadly, one woman in Hawaii who delivered an infant with microcephaly after being infected with the virus in Brazil last year. We will certainly see more travelers returning to the United States with Zika after being infected in parts of the world where the virus is spreading. But the big question many people have is whether Zika will spread widely within the United States.</i> ○ <i>Science doesn't have a crystal ball, but the CDC has great laboratories and the world's best disease detectives. For a disease such as Zika to spread widely, two things are necessary. The first is the specific mosquito species that spreads the virus. The second is the conditions in communities; places that are crowded and don't have air conditioning enable viruses such as Zika to spread.</i> ○ <i>So we do expect, unfortunately, that Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands could have many infections with the Zika virus, and we will certainly see U.S. travelers returning with Zika infections, just as we saw travelers returning with dengue and chikungunya infections. We could see isolated cases and small clusters of infections in other parts of the country where the mosquito is present. But from the information we know now, widespread transmission in the contiguous United States appears to be unlikely.</i> • <i>What is the government doing?</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>Since the first large Zika outbreak ever recognized, in 2007, the CDC has had boots on the ground responding. Our laboratories have developed a test that can confirm Zika in the first week of illness or in a sample from an affected child. Diagnosing prior infection with Zika is much more challenging, and CDC scientists as well as private companies are working to develop tests that can do this accurately. This is a priority, and we are working to do in weeks what would usually take months or years.</i> • <i>We are supporting laboratories in Puerto Rico and around the United States to provide testing, and we are using cutting-edge genomic methods in this effort. We are also working with Puerto Rico and other places at risk around the country to improve mosquito control efforts before we head into warmer weather when mosquitoes become a bigger problem. The CDC also provides support and guidance for health care providers and the public. You'll know of any new developments as soon as we do.</i> • <i>Across the Department of Health and Human Services, there is also important work related to Zika, particularly to speed the development of tests, treatments and vaccines.</i> • <i>Prevention will be key. Mosquito control is hard. States and cities that invest in mosquito control can track and fix many places where mosquitoes can breed to drive down mosquito populations. But this takes hard, meticulous work -- and money. We must maximize the use of today's tools to reduce the mosquitoes that can spread Zika and other diseases. We must also advance innovative mosquito control tools of tomorrow, such as promising new products that may be safer and more effective than today's methods.</i> • <i>There is no way to predict when or where health threats will emerge, but the plain fact is that we will continue to see new infectious disease threats such as Zika. The CDC's laser focus is protecting the health, safety and security of Americans; learning more about Zika and fighting it is a top priority.</i>
11A28 161133	<p>RESOLUTION AMENDING RESOLUTION NO. R-512-15 REGARDING THE SALE OF APPROXIMATELY 48.87 ACRES OF VACANT COUNTY-OWNED LAND LOCATED AT THE SOUTHWEST CORNER OF SW 127TH AVENUE AND SW 272ND STREET IN UNINCORPORATED MIAMI-DADE COUNTY TO SUNCAP PROPERTY GROUP, LLC FOR THE APPRAISED MARKET VALUE OF \$4,446,778.00 PURSUANT TO SECTION 125.045, FLORIDA STATUTES; AMENDING CERTAIN PROVISIONS OF DEED, DECLARATION OF RESTRICTIONS AND PURCHASE AND SALE CONTRACT; AUTHORIZING THE CHAIRPERSON OR VICE-CHAIRPERSON OF THIS BOARD TO EXECUTE SUCH DEED AS AMENDED, AND AUTHORIZING THE COUNTY MAYOR OR MAYOR'S DESIGNEE TO EXECUTE THE DECLARATION OF RESTRICTIONS AS AMENDED, TO REVISE THE PURCHASE AND SALES CONTRACT IN ORDER TO CONFORM THERETO, TO EXERCISE ALL PROVISIONS CONTAINED IN THE DEED, DECLARATION OF RESTRICTIONS, AND PURCHASE AND SALES CONTRACT, AND TO COMPLETE ALL ACTS NECESSARY TO EFFECTUATE THE SALE OF THE PROPERTY</p>
Notes	<p>The proposed resolution:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Authorizes the Chairperson or Vice-Chairperson of the BCC to execute the County Deed;

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Authorizes the County Mayor or Mayor’s designee to execute the Declaration of Restrictions to take all actions necessary to effectuate the conveyance; and • Authorizes the County Mayor or the Mayor’s designee to revise the Contract for Sale and Purchase between the County and SunCap Property as necessary, in order to conform it to the terms approved, and to exercise any and to complete all acts necessary to effectuate the sale and the conveyance of the Property. <p>Pursuant to Resolution No. R-974-09, when the Property is conveyed, the BCC:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Directs the Mayor or designee to record the instrument of conveyance and Declaration of Restrictions in the Public Records of Miami-Dade County and to provide a recorded copy of the instrument to the Clerk of the Board within 30 days of execution of said instrument; and • Directs the Clerk of the Board to attach and permanently store a recorded copy of the instrument together with this resolution. <p>The proposed resolution further directs the County Mayor or Mayor’s designee to appoint staff to monitor compliance with the terms of this conveyance, and authorizes the County Mayor or Mayor’s designee to review and approve of any reasonable and customary terms and documentation of any financing lender which are not otherwise inconsistent with this authorizing resolution, as well as to issue an letter within thirty days of such request by SunCap or its assigns, stating that the County is unaware of any defaults under the Declaration or if applicable, specifying any known defects.</p> <p>To the extent that any of the terms and provisions of Resolution No. R-512-15 conflict with this resolution, such terms and provisions are amended and superseded. All other terms and provisions of Resolution No. R-512-15 remain in full force and effect.</p> <p>Background: On June 2, 2015, pursuant to Resolution No. R-512-15, the BCC approved the sale to SunCap Property Group, LLC (SunCap Property) of approximately 48.87 acres of vacant County-owned land located at the southwest corner of S.W. 127th Avenue and S.W. 272nd Street (Property) as an economic development conveyance pursuant to Florida Statutes 125.045 for the appraised market value of \$4,446,778.00. In accordance with such Resolution, SunCap Property and the County entered into a Purchase and Sale Agreement, which also required compliance with certain covenants and restrictions set forth in the Deed and Declaration of Restrictions. The Declaration of Restrictions allowed for assignment to an affiliate of SunCap Property upon consent by the County Mayor or Mayor’s designee, and the Contract for Sale and Purchase was assigned by SunCap Property to SunCap Miami, LLC, a Delaware Limited Liability Company (SunCap). The Deed and Declaration of Restrictions, among other conditions, required SunCap Property to expend \$15,000,000.00 to construct a large industrial facility on the Property and to create and maintain certain jobs and salary levels, subject to a reverter of the Property in the event of noncompliance.</p> <p>SunCap wishes to maintain the commitment to construct such facility, but has requested revisions to the job creation and reversion provisions, due to concerns expressed by its lenders, which have resulted in delay and potential inability to obtain reasonable financing. In order to address such financing issues, SunCap has requested that the remedy of a reverter to the County should be limited to the time period prior to the completion of the improvements and certain lack of performance issues, while maintaining other remedies for noncompliance or breach at all times during the term of the Declaration of Restrictions. In order to allow SunCap the opportunity to create the industrial facility, potentially resulting in the stimulation of economic growth and the creation of jobs, certain revisions to the Deed and Declaration of Restrictions would be required. The revised Deed and Declaration of Restrictions would be recorded in the public records of Miami-Dade County in connection with this transaction, which amendments include, among other things:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The quantity of full time or full time equivalent jobs is reduced from 75 to 50; • The average annual salary is reduced from \$35,000 to \$30,000; • A monetary penalty is imposed if the jobs requirements are not met; • The time during which SunCap may not assign, lease, or convey the Property to non-affiliates without Board consent is reduced to the time prior to completion of the improvements; • The Property may revert to the County if the development is not substantially completed within five years of the date of recording of the Declaration or if the Property is improperly transferred; and • Subordination of the reverter remedy and the assignment restriction to the rights of the financing lender, if any, provided however that all other restrictions and provisions of the Declaration must remain in full force and effect.
11A29 161296	RESOLUTION AMENDING RESOLUTION NO. R-436-16 TO APPROVE ADDITIONAL 2016 FEDERAL LEGISLATIVE PRIORITIES
Notes	<p>The proposed resolution:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Amends Resolution No. R-436-16 to approve additional federal legislative priorities for 2016; and • Directs the County’s federal lobbyists to advocate for the 2016 federal legislative priorities. <p>Background: On September 17, 2013, the BCC approved Resolution No. R-764-13, which directed that the federal and state legislative packages each be presented to the BCC in two separate companion items, one consisting of no more than ten priorities for distribution to the Miami-Dade Legislative Delegation and the other to include guiding principles, Board “urging” resolutions enacted to date and departmental items for approval by the BCC. At the May 17, 2016 BCC meeting, the BCC adopted Resolution No. R-436-16, which approved six 2016 federal legislative priorities. These six priorities each received at least three votes by commissioners through a ballot process and 16 other federal legislative items each received two votes through this ballot process. The BCC adopted the six priorities that each received at least three</p>

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	votes, and then directed that the remaining 16 items that each received two votes be brought back before the BCC for a vote to adopt up to four additional priorities.
11A30 161290	RESOLUTION ENDORSING THE STRATEGIC MIAMI AREA RAPID TRANSIT PLAN AS APPROVED BY THE MIAMI-DADE METROPOLITAN PLANNING ORGANIZATION
Notes	<p>The proposed resolution endorses the Strategic Miami Area Rapid Transit Plan as approved by the Miami-Dade Metropolitan Planning Organization.</p> <p><u>Background:</u> In 2002, the electors of Miami-Dade County approved the imposition of a one-half percent surtax with the purpose of improving, among other things, mass transit within the County through the People’s Transportation Plan. The People’s Transportation Plan includes rapid transit corridors to be developed throughout Miami-Dade County.</p> <p>On February 16, 2016, the Metropolitan Planning Organization Governing Board unanimously adopted Resolution #06-16 and approved a policy to set as highest priority for the community the advancement of rapid transit corridors and transit supportive projects in Miami-Dade County. On April 21, 2016, the Metropolitan Planning Organization reviewed and unanimously endorsed the attached Strategic Miami Area Rapid Transit (SMART) Plan. On May 12, 2016, the Citizens’ Independent Transportation Trust expressed its support for the SMART Plan and for the use of Charter County Transportation Surtax funds for the necessary project development and environment studies.</p>