



Miami-Dade County Board of County Commissioners

Office of the Commission Auditor

Board of County Commissioners Meeting

October 23, 2012
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

**Miami-Dade County Board of County Commissioners
Meeting Agenda**

October 23, 2012

Item Number(s)

4C
4F
11A21

Acknowledgements:

Bia Marsellos, Senior Legislative Analyst

Michael Amador-Gil, Senior Legislative Analyst

Elizabeth Owens, Legislative Analyst

MIAMI-DADE COUNTY
BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSION AUDITOR



Research Notes

Agenda Item: 4C
File Number: 121883
Date of Analysis: October 18, 2012

Summary

This proposed ordinance extends *the sunset provision* of Ordinance No. 11-06 to December 31, 2013.

Background and Relevant Information

On May 9, 2006, the Board of County Commissioners (BCC), through R-558-06, created the Miami-Dade Community Affordable Housing Strategies Alliance *Task Force* (CASHA) to: evaluate the housing crisis in Miami-Dade County; establish methods for obtaining input on community needs and priorities; develop solutions; develop methods to inform the public about available funding and financing opportunities; plan and implement the convocation of a Miami-Dade County Housing Summit; offer guidance in establishing a One-Stop clearinghouse for information related to housing in Miami-Dade; make final recommendation to the BCC; and serve as an advisory capacity to the BCC and other public and governmental entities.

Pursuant to R-558-06, the Task Force would submit a preliminary report of its findings to the BCC on or before October 31, 2006, and a final report to the BCC on or before April 30, 2007. The preliminary report was submitted to the BCC on November 27, 2006.

CASHA submitted the following preliminary recommendations to the BCC:

- *Adopt a master housing plan with specific production goals and accomplishments;*
- *Housing resource be directed towards housing development based on greatest need and where market response is less certain;*
- *The master plan must involve the whole community in the process and increase collaboration between the County and municipalities;*
- *The master plan must address greater coordination between housing and economic development activities as well as coordination of neighborhood-based social services; and*
- *The Miami-Dade Homeless Trust Plan to End Homelessness be promoted and integrated into the countywide Housing Plan.*

On February 6, 2007, the BCC, through R-161-07, directed the County Manager to develop a Comprehensive Housing Intervention and Master Plan as recommended by CAHSA's **preliminary report**.

Pursuant to R-161-07, the County Manager was directed to complete the **Comprehensive Housing and Intervention Plan** within seven months after the effective date of this resolution, and present the plan to the BCC.

On April 24, 2007, the BCC, accepted CAHSA's **Final Report** (See File No. 070312), which included the input from nine committees, established by the CAHSA Task Force members to consider the critical housing issues facing Miami-Dade County. The Final Report recommendations directed the attention to the following four major aspects of housing policy: (1) the need to reorganize the existing housing delivery program in the County; (2) need to facilitate the development and construction of affordable housing; (3) need to provide professional and accessible services to County residents needing assistance in acquiring or maintaining affordable housing; and (4)

the need to understand and fulfill the needs of those residents requiring public or special needs housing through the development of an affordable housing master plan.

Legislative History for the Community Affordable Housing Strategies Alliance

Date	BCC Legislative Action
9/24/07 Ord. 07-121	Created the CAHSA and provided membership requirements, set appointments, established removal and tenure of members, and specified organization and powers. CAHSA was composed of <i>thirty-six voting members</i>, and the membership qualifications required that each member be a permanent resident and qualified elector of Miami-Dade County. During the September 24, 2007 BCC meeting, Ordinance 07-121 was amended to: • <i>Delete the representatives from the State of Florida Housing Finance Corporation, the Mortgage Bankers Association, the Public Lands Trust, Freddy Mac, and the Mayor's Office; and to add representatives from The Builders Association of South Florida; the Hialeah Chambers of Commerce; the Latin Builders Association; Latin Chamber of Commerce (CAMACOL); the Coalition of Florida Farmers Organization (COFFO); the Chairperson of the Economic Development, Health and Safety or any future committee with jurisdiction over Housing or his/her designee; and one representative from the local community who was actively engaged in the Housing Industry.</i> • <i>Provide that eighteen of the original members serve for a term of two (2) years; that the current Chairperson of the CAHSA, established by resolution be the initial Chairperson of the CAHSA, established by this ordinance; that a quorum of 11 members be required; and that a three-year sunset provision be included.</i>
4/4/08 Ord. 08-24	Amended the <i>structure</i> of the CAHSA by: reducing the number of members from 36 to 32; deleted voting members that would be reclassified as non-voting (ex-officio) members; and provided the opportunity to have the ex-officio members serve in an advisory capacity. The CAHSA ordinance was also amended by the BCC to increase membership from 32 to 33 through Ord. 09-30.
5/20/08 R-588-08	Appointed members, and waived residency requirements to permit membership to the CAHSA.
01/09 CASHA Meeting	Members voted to defer any recommendations on the Master Plan until later that year in order to take into consideration the impact of the Economic Stimulus Package, the NSP, the results from the Florida Legislation for the extension of the Documentary Surtax Program, and State Bill 2A, requiring the recapture of \$190 million of State Affordable Housing Trust funds.
5/5/09 R-563-09	Amended R-161-07 to extend the submittal date for the Comprehensive Housing Intervention and Master Plan to December 31, 2009. On July 10, 2008, the CAHSA convened its first meeting to set an agenda for submittal of the plan for December 2008. The December date was extended by the CAHSA due to time constraints set by the Federal government to submit the funding application for the Neighborhood Stabilization Program (NSP).
2/1/11 Ord. 11-06	Extended the Community Affordable Housing Strategies Alliance sunset provision to December 31, 2012 to allow for the completion of research and the development of a plan to address housing issues in Miami-Dade County. CAHSA was to sunset in three (3) years in 2010. However, through Ord. 11-06, the sunset provision was extended to 2012.

Questions

The following questions were posed to Public Housing and Community Development staff:

1. What is the status of the Comprehensive Housing Intervention and Master Plan?
2. When was the last CASHA meeting?

Prepared by: Michael Amador-Gil

**MIAMI-DADE COUNTY
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Research Notes

Agenda Item: 4F
File Number: 121524
Date of Analysis: October 17, 2012

Summary

This ordinance: (1) repeals section 30-422 of the code of Miami-Dade County, Florida; (2) repeals the authority to use traffic infraction detectors/red light cameras in the *Unincorporated Area of Miami-Dade County, Florida*; (3) repeals Resolution 759-10, removing direction and authority to the mayor or designee to implement a red light camera program in Miami-Dade County; and (4) sets policy that no red light camera program will be implemented or maintained by Miami-Dade County in the Unincorporated Area or on County roads.

The Mark Wandall Act authorizes the use of cameras for traffic enforcement in Florida and requires cameras to be tested regularly and to comply with specifications established by the Florida Department of Transportation. *The Act was named after Mark Wandall, a man who was killed by a red-light runner in 2003.*

Florida Statute 316.0083 provides for a \$158 fine, which is distributed as follows:

- \$75 – Retained by the City or County where the violation took place
- \$70 – Remitted to the Department of Revenue (DOR)
- \$10 – Remitted to DOR for deposit into the Department of Health Administrative Trust Fund
- \$3 – Remitted to DOR for deposit into the Brain and Spinal Cord Injury Trust Fund

Recent Red Light Camera Legislation

On February 7, 2012, the Board of County Commissioners (BCC), through R-151-12, directed the County Mayor or his designee to prepare a report within 60 days detailing the best methodology and implementation schedule to synchronize traffic signals at high crash, high volume intersections within Miami-Dade County to provide a four-second all-red clearance interval between signal phases. *The purpose for this legislation is to curb the use of red light cameras at busy intersections and implement a four-second all red clearance interval.*

Around the same time, the Florida House of Representatives temporarily postponed consideration of HB 343 re: red light cameras. HB 343 would have imposed additional requirements on red light cameras, such as accuracy testing of red light cameras every six months. A new version of HB 343 filed for consideration would have eliminated the \$75 that the local government receives from a red light camera ticket.

Additional BCC Legislative Action

BCC Date	Legislative Action
8/23/05 R-937-05	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.
11/6/07 R-1248-07	Urged the Florida Legislature to allow the use of unmanned cameras at intersections with traffic signals in an effort to reduce red-light running.

7/8/10 <i>R-759-10</i>	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.
9/16/10 <i>See File No. 102086</i>	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.

Nationwide Fatality Statistics and 2012 Florida Municipalities Operating Red Light Cameras

A 2011 study, titled, *Effects of red light camera enforcement on fatal crashes in large U.S. cities*, conducted by the Insurance Institute for Highway Safety identified that From the 99 large U.S. cities with more than 200,000 residents in 2008, 14 cities had red light camera enforcement programs for all of 2004-2008 but not at any time during 1992-1996, and 48 cities were identified without camera programs during either period. Analyses compared the citywide per capita rate of fatal red light running crashes and the citywide per capita rate of all fatal crashes at signalized intersections during the two study periods, and rate changes then were compared for cities with and without cameras programs.

- The study states that the average annual rate of fatal red light running crashes declined for both study groups, but the decline was larger for cities with red light camera enforcement programs than for cities without camera programs (35% vs. 14%). The average annual rate of all fatal crashes at signalized intersections decreased by 14% for cities with camera programs and increased slightly (2%) for cities without cameras.
- After controlling for population density and land area, the rate of fatal red light running crashes during 2004-2008 for cities with camera programs was an estimated 24% lower than what would have been expected without cameras. The rate of all fatal crashes at signalized intersections during 2004-2008 for cities with camera programs was an estimated 17% lower than what would have been expected without cameras.
- *The study concluded that Red light camera enforcement programs were associated with a statistically significant reduction in the citywide rate of fatal red light running crashes and a smaller but still significant reduction in the rate of all fatal crashes at signalized intersections.*

Municipalities in Florida that currently operate red light programs:

Apopka; Aventura; Bal Harbour; Boca Raton; Boynton Beach; Bradenton; Brooksville; Casselberry; Clearwater; Cocoa Beach; Collier County; Coral Gables; Coral Springs; Cutler Bay; Daytona; DeLand; Doral; Dunnellon; Eatonville; El Portal; Florida City; Fort Lauderdale; Fort Meyers; Green Cove Springs; Gulf Breeze; Gulfport; Haines City; Hallandale Beach; Hialeah; Hillsborough County; Holly Hill; Hollywood; Homestead; Juno Beach; Jupiter; Kenneth City; Key Biscayne; Kissimmee; Lake Worth; Lakeland; Maitland; Margate; Medley; Miami; Miami Gardens; Miami Springs; Milton; New Port Richey; North Miami; North Miami Beach; Oakville; Ocoee; Oldsmar; Orange County; Orlando; Palm Beach County; Palm Coast; Pembroke Pines; Port Richey; Sarasota; South Pasadena; St. Petersburg; Sunny Isles Beach; Sunrise; Sweetwater; Tallahassee; Tampa; Temple Terrace; West Boca; West Park; Winter Park; and Winter Springs.

Source: *National Highway Traffic Safety Administration and Insurance Institute for Highway Safety, August 2012*

Prepared by: Michael Amador-Gil

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Legislative Notes

Agenda Item: 11A21
File Number: 122045
Date of Analysis: October 12, 2012

Summary

This proposed resolution provides for the following:

- Extends the compensation authorized by Resolutions 1059-01, 1063-02, 157-03, 1345-07 and 1117-10 to cover the period from November 1, 2012 through October 31, 2014;
- The County Mayor will continue to provide reports to the Board of County Commissioners about the cost of providing supplemental pay under these resolutions; and
- The BCC will review this resolution in October 2014 for a determination as to whether the benefits should be continued.

Relevant Information

As required by the resolutions mentioned above, the following historical data summarizes payments made to military reservists for FY 2002-03 through FY 2011-12:

Military Leave Payments for Reservists (FY 2002-03 through FY 2011-12)										
BENEFITS	FY2002-03 Total	FY2003-04 Total	FY 2004-05 Total	FY 2005-06 Total	FY 2006-07 Total	FY 2007-08 Total	FY 2008-09 Total	FY 2009-10 Total	FY2010-11 Total	FY2011-12 Total
Military Supplements ⁽¹⁾	\$905,844	\$816,501	\$542,175	\$428,161	\$607,525	\$674,459	551,478	772,901	664,587	631,375
Military Reserve Leave ⁽²⁾	\$505,486	\$504,062	\$571,200	\$569,428	\$541,033	\$648,892	724,363	788,007	817,104	824,528
Military Active Leave ⁽³⁾	\$563,777	\$593,570	\$413,559	\$409,808	\$512,312	\$517,547	575,473	756,306	652,531	531,911
TOTAL	\$1,976,117	\$1,914,133	\$1,526,934	\$1,407,397	\$1,657,870	\$1,840,898	1,851,314	2,317,214	2,134,221	1,987,815

Notes:

- (1) Military Supplements: The difference between employees' military pay and County pay as authorized by Resolutions R-1117-10, R-1059-01, R-1063-02, R-157-03, and R-1345.07
- (2) Military Reserve Leave: Employees are granted 30 days per fiscal year for training. This was increased from 17 days to 30 days in January 2008.
- (3) Military Active Leave: Employees are granted 30 days for each deployment per fiscal year.

Prepared by: Michael Amador-Gil