Miami-Dade County Board of County Commissioners

Office of the Commission Auditor

Board of County Commissioners Meeting

March 8, 2016
9:30 A.M.
Commission Chamber

Research Division

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Commission Auditor
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Miami, Florida 33128
305-375-4354

Board of County Commissioners
March 8, 2016 Meeting
Research Notes

<table>
<tr><th>Item No.</th><th>Research Notes</th></tr>
<tr><td>4A
160443</td><td>ORDINANCE CREATING SECTION 2-8.11 OF THE CODE OF MIAMI-DADE COUNTY, FLORIDA ESTABLISHING A PAID SICK LEAVE REQUIREMENT FOR CERTAIN COUNTY SERVICE CONTRACTS; AMENDING JURISDICTION OF LIVING WAGE COMMISSION TO INCLUDE ADDITIONAL RESPONSIBILITIES UNDER THIS SECTION; PROVIDING SEVERABILITY, INCLUSION IN THE CODE, AND AN EFFECTIVE DATE</td></tr>
<tr><td>Notes</td><td>The proposed ordinance creates Section 2-8.11 of the Miami-Dade County Code establishing a paid sick leave requirement for certain county service contracts. Additionally, the propose ordinance amends jurisdiction of the Living Wage Commission to include additional responsibilities under this Section.

Highlights of the proposed ordinance:

Defines a covered employee as anyone employed by any service contractor either full or part time, as an employee with or without benefits that is involved in providing service;
Defines a service contractor as any individual or business entity, corporation (whether for profit or not for profit), partnership, limited liability company, joint venture, or similar business that is conducting business in Miami-Dade County;
Provides that covered services mean County service contracts awarded by the County that involve a total value of over $100,000 per year for specified services;
Provides that new contracts, contract-like instruments, and procurement specification created after the effective date of the proposed ordinance establish paid sick leave for County service contractors and subcontractors;
Provides that a covered employer may not set a limit on the total accrual of paid sick leave per year, or at any point in time, at less than 56 hours;
Provides that sick leave earned may be used by an employee for an absence resulting from:

Physical or mental illness, injury, or medical condition;
Obtaining diagnosis, care, or preventive care from a health care provider;
Caring for a child, a parent, a spouse, a domestic partner, or any other individual related by blood or affinity whose close association with the employee is the equivalent of a family relationship who has any of the conditions or needs for diagnosis, care, or preventive care; and
Domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking, if the time absent from work is to obtain additional counseling, to seek relocation, to seek assistance from a victim services organization, to take related legal action, including preparation for or participation in any related civil or criminal legal proceeding, or to assist an individual related to the employee in engaging in any of these activities.

Provides that covered employees must exhaust all paid sick leave under this Section before requesting unpaid domestic leave;
Provides that paid sick leave accrued carry over from one year to the next and be reinstated for employees rehired by a covered employer within 12 months after a job separation;
Provides that paid sick leave requests be made at least seven calendar days in advance; and
Provides that documentation may be required if 3 or more consecutive days of paid sick leave is used.

<u>Additional Information – Highlights of County Employee Sick Leave[1]:</u>

Provides that 96 hours of sick leave be granted for one year of continuous full-time service;
Provides that the following employees are eligible to earn sick leave benefits:

Permanent;
Probationary;
Exempt;
Part-time;
Trainee;
Emergency;
Substitute;
Acting appointment classified; and
Acting appointment classified exempt.

Provides that the following employees are NOT eligible to earn sick leave benefits:

Temporary – full-time;
Seasonal – full-time;
Temporary/Seasonal – part-time;
Work experience;
Farmworker trainee; and
Non-county employee.

Provides for the following authorized uses of sick leave:

Absence due to personal illness of injury;
Absence due to personal medical or dental appointments, with prior approval of the supervisor;
Absence as a result of pregnancy, birth or adoption of a child, to include postpartum recovery period, infant care for natural birth and infant care for adoption.
Exceptions: sick leave may NOT be used due to illness of a member of an employee's family. Annual, holiday or emergency sick leave should be used.

</td></tr>
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[1] http://www.miamidade.gov/humanresources/holidays-leave.asp

Board of County Commissioners
March 8, 2016 Meeting
Research Notes

4B
160359

ORDINANCE AMENDING SECTION 2-2034 OF THE CODE OF MIAMI-DADE COUNTY, FLORIDA, RELATING TO THE FREQUENCY OF MEETINGS OF THE AIRCRAFT NOISE ABATEMENT ADVISORY BOARD FOR MIAMI INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT; PROVIDING SEVERABILITY, INCLUSION IN THE CODE, AND AN EFFECTIVE DATE

Notes

The proposed ordinance amends Section 2-2034 of the Miami-Dade County Code relating to the frequency of meetings of the Aircraft Noise Abatement Advisory Board for Miami International Airport.

> *Section 2-2034. Procedures.*
>
> *(c) Meetings. A majority of the members, then in office, constitutes a quorum for the purpose of conducting business and exercising the powers of the NAAB and for all other purposes. Meetings of the NAAB shall be held a minimum of* ***two (2)*** *times annually, shall be public and written minutes of the proceedings thereof shall be maintained. No vacancy in the membership of the NAAB shall impair the right of a quorum to exercise the right to perform all the duties of the NAAB.*

Additional Information – Relevant Legislation on Aircraft Noise Abatement Advisory Board for Miami International Airport:
On October 7, 2008, the Board of County Commissioners (BCC) adopted Ordinance No. 08-116, creating the Aircraft Noise Abatement Advisory Board (NAAB) for Miami International Airport (MIA) to serve in an advisory capacity to discuss, evaluate and make recommendations to the BCC on measures to reduce aircraft noise on the surrounding areas of MIA. The NAAB consists of twenty (20) members. The NAAB was tasked to hold quarterly public meetings and maintain written minutes. Additionally, the NRC was to submit an annual written report of its recommendations to the BCC.

All boards created by the BCC through ordinance are subject to a sunset review process, as provided in Section 2-11.40 of the Miami-Dade County Code. The Sunset Review report was presented to the BCC on March 6, 2012.

The NAAB recommended the continuation of the Board and increasing the meetings from quarterly to bi-monthly.

On July 2, 2013, the BCC, through Ordinance No. extends the sunset provision, provided in Ordinance No. 08-116, to October 7, 2018, for the Aircraft Noise Abatement Advisory Board for Miami International Airport.

Additional Information - Sunset Review of County Boards for 2014:
On January 29, 2014, the Aircraft Noise Abatement Advisory Board for Miami International Airport submitted a report regarding the Sunset Review of County Boards for 2014. According to the report, there are 20 board members, whose terms of three (3) years each are staggered, and twelve (12) vacancies. From January 1, 2013 through December 31, 2013, nine (9) meeting were held.

The operating cost of the Board, both direct and indirect (FY 2012 and 2013), are as follows:
- $7,000 for staff hours dedicated for the preparation of Board reports, voice recording, and video services;
- Indirect cost: $31,932 to develop the 2011 Day-Night (DNL) Noise Contours, comparison of 2009 vs. 2011 and the aircraft noise evaluation of the FAA's 180-day test for runway use changes at MIA.

4C
160361

ORDINANCE AMENDING BY A TWO-THIRDS VOTE OF THE COMMISSION MEMBERSHIP, AND SUBJECT TO A VOTE OF THE ELECTORS OF MIAMI-DADE COUNTY, FLORIDA AT THE NOVEMBER 8, 2016 GENERAL ELECTION, SECTION 29-124 OF THE CODE OF MIAMI-DADE COUNTY TO ELIMINATE FARE FREE TRANSPORTATION SERVICE ON METROMOVER AND MAKE METROMOVER EQUITABLE WITH OTHER MODES OF TRANSPORTATION BY PROVIDING FOR FARES TO BE SET BY RESOLUTION; PROVIDING SEVERABILITY, INCLUSION IN THE CODE, AND AN EFFECTIVE DATE

Notes

The proposed ordinance amends by a two-thirds vote of the Commission membership, and subject to a vote of the electors of Miami-Dade County, at the November 8, 2016 general election, Section 29-124 of the Miami-Dade County Code to eliminate fare free transportation service on Metromover and make Metromover equitable with other modes of transportation by providing fares to be set by resolution.

Comparison of Current Code and the Proposed Amendments *Section 29-124 of the Code* Special Fund Created; Uses of Surtax Proceeds; and Role of Citizens' Independent Transportation Trust		
Section	*Current*	*Proposed*
Sec. 29-124 ***Special fund created; uses of surtax proceeds; and role of Citizens' Independent Transportation Trust.***	Expenditure of surtax proceeds shall be subject to the following limitations: (a) Surtax proceeds shall be applied to expand the Golden Passport Program to all persons (regardless of income level who are over the age of 65 or are drawing Social Security benefits, and to provide fare-free public transportation service on Metromover, including extensions.	Expenditure of surtax proceeds shall be subject to the following limitations: (a) Surtax proceeds shall be applied to expand the Golden Passport Program to all persons (regardless of income level who are over the age of 65 or are drawing Social Security benefits. **The Board of County Commissioners shall, by resolution, set or amend the fare for public transportation service on Metromover, including any extensions, in a manner consistent with other modes of transportation provided by the County.**

Additional Information on Relevant Legislation:
On March 17, 2015, the BCC considered File No. 141707, which amends Section 29-124 of the Code of Miami-Dade County (Code), by a two-thirds vote of the Commission membership, eliminating fare free transportation service on Metromove. File No. 141707 was discussed and eventually tabled as follows:

- *The Commission noted that residents were promised free public transportation on the Metromover when they approved the half-penny sales tax.*
- *The Commission expressed concern regarding privatization of the Metromover and noted the BCC was informed there was no cost benefit analysis for the Metromover charges in its current format.*
- *The Commission noted that mass transit was currently substantially subsidized in all forms and noted that mass transit should be considered holistically and the cost to operate a transit system should be determined, and dollars obtained through some general form that everyone paid into and benefitted from.*
- *The Commission noted the Metromover, Metrorail, and local circulator systems were attracting ridership; and the local circulators and the Metromover had no fares.*
- *The Commission stressed the need to create more incentive for people to use mass transit.*
- *The Commission directed questions to the Director of Miami-Dade Transit (MDT) regarding MDT's cost structure and noted that Community Redevelopment Areas (CRAs) that benefitted immensely from the free Metromover needed to contribute to the system; and suggested contracting the operational hours for the Metromover.*
- *The Commission suggested later operational hours for the Metromover on the weekends to accommodate downtown Miami riders and noted the Omni Metromover Loop was the only loop within the CRA.*
- *The Commission pointed out that a promise was made when the Metromover ridership was not high, and the promise was kept in good faith for ten years; however, conditions had changed as downtown Miami was booming; people were finding difficulty parking; and the area was growing even more.*
- *The Commission noted that the people mover system in Jacksonville, Duval County, was currently 100 percent free and this was accomplished through a six percent increase in gas tax which resulted in a dedicated funding stream.*
- *The Commission noted that patrons of the Arsht Center and the Perez Art Museum Miami (PAMM) were encouraged to use the Metromover due to insufficient parking spaces; however, the City of Miami's 20 percent of the PTP did not pay for the intercity transit service.*
- *There being no further discussion, the foregoing motion, upon being put to a vote, failed by a vote of 2-10.*

According to File No. 141707, it is estimated that the initial start-up capital cost to install fare collection equipment could range between $2.4 million to $9 million, depending upon the level of security and method of fee collection. In addition, depending on the collection system selected, it is estimated that on-going fare collection operations could cost an average of $525,000. Finally, assuming a fare of $1.00, it is estimated that between $1.8 million and $2.7 million of additional revenue will be generated, depending upon the ultimate elasticity in ridership.

Additional Information- County Mayor's report dated February 3, 2014, titled, "Analysis Regarding the Impact of Reinstating Metromover Fees – Directive #131143

For the 12-month period ending June 2013, Miami-Dade Transit (MDT) had 98.3 million boardings on both Metrobus and Metrorail (not including Metromover). The combined operating and maintenance cost for these services was approximately $480 million. Thus, an average cost of transporting each boarding passenger on Metrobus and Metrorail was approximately $4.15. Currently, only an estimated 38% of all boarding passengers paid the then full $2.00 base fare, so the subsidy was $2.15. An estimated 23% of all passenger boardings on both Metrobus and Metrorail pay no fare, in those cases the subsidy was the full $4.15.

Overall, revenues from paid fares in FY 2012 ($110 million) covered less than 23% of the operating and maintenance costs. The remaining cost was covered by subsidies from the General Fund, Federal and state grants, miscellaneous sources (e.g. advertising contracts) and the Transit Surtax (People's Transportation Plan – PTP).

Metromover carries an estimated 9.1 million passengers per year, many of whom transfer from Metrorail and Metrobus. During the July 9, 2002 discussion of the Transit Surtax ordinance, the Board approved an amendment which provided for fare- free transportation on Metromover upon passage of the PTP, which was approved by the voters in November 2002. The fare-free Metromover is included in the annual subsidy from the PTP. Reinstatement of a fare for Metromover would require a revision to the PTP ordinance, installation of new fare collection equipment and maintenance of that equipment. If a $0.50 fare is implemented, it is estimated that nearly $600,000 would be collected annually. The cost for fare collection equipment for the 22 metromover stations and installation would range from a $2.4 million honor like system (where riders would pay at a machine and retain the receipt in case they are asked to display it since there is no gate) to $9 million for a system comparable to the one used on Metrorail. The annual cost for collecting, maintaining, and servicing the fare collection system would be approximately $475,000. Therefore, it would take MDT approximately 5 to 10 years to recover the start-up cost.

Reinstating a fare of $.50 could reduce Metromover ridership with the most likely scenario that short trips would be reduced significantly. Passengers using the Easy Card would not be impacted, nor would they generate additional revenues due to the policy of no transfer cost for Easy Card users. A ridership of approximately 4.2 million would bear the brunt of the new fare and potentially be reduced to only 1.2 million passengers that would then pay a fare for this service. Metromover ridership in the next 10 years is expected to grow at a minimum by 10.5% or 1 million riders. It is important to note that according to the Miami-Dade economic profile, 32.5% of County residents earn less than $25k per year. If a fare were reinstated, it would be a reasonable assumption that a number of riders would migrate from Metromover to the fare-free City of Miami Trolley because of economic necessity.

Alternatively, several studies have been done that identified creative funding options. One option is a Public Private Partnership for Metromover with an organization such as the Downtown Development Authority and/or the City of Miami. This type of relationship could include sponsoring operational aspects such as aesthetics, cleaning, security, and local promotions, while MDT focuses on mechanical maintenance and customer service related expenses. Funding from the City's share of surtax funds or the possibility of creating a special taxing district has been explored recently by the CITT. Of course, the utilization of these techniques would require additional policy formulation on behalf of the Board as well as the City. Other creative options include the naming rights to the Metromover stations that the County is currently pursuing. It is not yet clear at this point how much revenue could be generated through this strategy.

Additional Information- Transit and Mobility Services Committee Meeting Discussion:
During the February 11, 2015, Transit and Mobility Services Committee meeting, File No, 141707 was discussed as follows:

- *Commissioners noted a significant opportunity was being missed with the growing developments in downtown Miami-Dade, such as the condominiums, but believed there was a need to gain as much revenue as possible to help with the transit system. Commissioners noted that if this fare continued to be at no cost there would be a loss of opportunities for growth and development in this area and pointed out those who could afford to pay a fee more than others who may use Special Transportation Service (STS) or other transportation services and the discounts were used by people who could afford it, rather than the people who could not.*
- *Commissioners stated that research was conducted to determine the cost, which was high, but equivalent to the ridership at that time; however, there has been a significant amount of ongoing growth.*
- *The Executive Director of the Citizens' Independent Transportation Trust appeared before the TMSC members and noted the challenges faced related to this item that would be reviewed every six months by the Trust. He noted the opinion of the Trust points to the promises made to the voters should only be changed for the following specific reasons:*
  - *If there was a compelling public purpose*
  - *If there was a significant gain and no unintended consequences*
- *The Executive Director noted upon reviewing this item there was an inverse relationship if the fare was reestablished at a low rate, such as a quarter, there would not be enough revenue generated for a compelling public purpose. However, if there was higher fare established such as a dollar, it would result in a number of unintended consequences. He said there would be a significant adverse impact on ridership and the metro rail and bus passengers would be impacted as well as City of Miami Trolley passengers who pay fares because there was no fare mechanism for a transfer from a bus to rail service.*
- *The Executive Director noted the efforts made to resolve this matter; however, the Trust members could not identify a compelling public purpose to change the policy and promise to voters.*
- *In response to a question regarding the number of free fares around the country, the Director of Miami-Dade Transit noted she did not have that information on hand and would have to retrieve that information to provide it to this Committee.*
- *The Committee requested that the Miami Dade Transit Director and the Deputy Mayor provide a report before this item was considered by the BCC on the number of Metro Mover or circulators existing around the country at no cost to the public, and to include information on the length of time in existence, the distance of travel, and information on like services provided in Miami-Dade County.*
- *The Committee noted how complicated it was to determine an appropriate fare amount due to the various people who used the system, such as bankers, and the homeless, that totaled approximately nine million people using this transportation system annually.*
- *The Committee discussed the high maintenance fees of the trains, which system was over 30 years old.*
- *In response to questions regarding how the number of transit users was monitored, the Miami-Dade Transit Director noted there was an electronic eye that takes count and was tested to monitor any occurring problems such as data, and trends. She noted this information was part of the monthly report submitted to this Committee. She noted September report listed approximately 32,000 transit users per day, and had increased by 1.3 percent yearly.*
- *Following a series of questions the Director noted that her staff would provide information on the entire operation and maintenance in addition to debt services, such as the purchase of new vehicles.*
- *A representative of Miami Dade Transit noted that the all expenditures on the existing system for the Miami Metro- Mover were approximately $22 million a year, which included capital and operations.*
- *The Committee noted that several years ago a report were prepared that reflected the cost of transportation and fares and pointed out the free services at that time, such as the Miami Golden Passport and the Patriot Passport, in addition to the Metro-Mover. It was further noted that there were subsidized and reduced discounted riders, and in terms of the school system, 75 percent of the County's system was in that category; and only 25 percent of the system was paid for by the working poor.*
- *In response to an inquiry regarding the cost to implement fare collections, the Miami-Dade Transit Director noted the cost would depend on the aggressiveness of the type of system put in place. She noted the problem consisted of 22 mover stations, which required large numbers of equipment. The Director further noted that in order for the fare card structure to work it would vary in the installation of the equipment and the initial capital cost would total between $2.4 to 9 million dollars that was dependent on either an honor system or whether there were gates installed. The Director noted that the ONM based on the aggressiveness of the system would vary between $200,000 to a million dollars per year for collections, security, and etc.*

Additional Information – Mayoral Report on Other Automated People Mover Systems in the United States:
In response to the request made at the TMSC meeting, a Report on other Automated People Mover Systems in the United States was provided on March 2, 2015. According to the National Transit Database (NTD, 2013) and property websites, aside from Miami-Dade County/Miami-Dade Transit's Metromover, there are two other cities with publicly operated automated mover systems operating in the United States: Detroit and Jacksonville.

The Miami-Dade County Metromover (Mover) system is a fully automated people mover system consisting of 4.4 miles of elevated dual-lane track and guideway. Service to the Downtown/Inner Loop began in April 1986 and was later expanded with the Omni and Brickell Loop extensions in May of 1994. The Mover offers convenient access to a variety of government, businesses, entertainment and cultural centers in the Central Downtown, Omni and Brickell areas, servicing 21 stations. The Mover fleet consists of 29 vehicles operating

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<tr><td></td><td>approximately 1,222,385 annual vehicle revenue miles. The Mover operates on three routes or loops (Inner, Omni and Brickell) Monday through Sunday from 5:00 am to 12:00 am; connects to Metrobus, Metrorail and the Airport. The Mover is fare free to all residents and visitors.

Detroit People Mover[2]
The Detroit Transportation Corporation, City of Detroit, is the owner and operator of the Detroit People Mover (DPM). The DPM is a fully automated light rail system that was developed as part of a planned regional transit system in 1987. The DPM operates on an elevated single track loop in Detroit's central business district. The 2.9 mile system provides connections between the courts and administrative offices of several levels of government, sports arenas, exhibition centers, major hotels, and commercial, banking and retail districts. DPM operates 586,382 annual vehicle revenue miles. The DPM fare is $0.75 and offers discounted fares for certified riders.

Jacksonville Skyway[3]
The Jacksonville Skyway (Skyway) is an automated people mover in Jacksonville, Florida. It is operated by the Jacksonville Transportation Authority (JTA). Opening in 1989 with three stations in Downtown Jacksonville, the Skyway was extended in 1996, 1998, and 2000 following a conversion from Matra technology to Bombardier equipment. The system currently comprises two routes across 2.5 miles of track, serving eight stations. The Skyway is fare free. In 2013, the Skyway registered 183,197 annual vehicle revenue miles.

In addition, there are two other public transportation systems with privately owned and/or operated automated people mover systems: Las Vegas Monorail Company and the City of Seattle Monorail.

Las Vegas Monorail (private)[4]
The Las Vegas Monorail Company (LVMC) runs the only privately-owned public transportation system in the United States. It is a 3.9 mile (6.3 km) monorail mass transit system located adjacent to the Las Vegas Strip in Nevada. The Monorail opened in 2004 and services seven stations. The single trip fare is $5.00 and the only discounts offered are to Nevada residents. LVMC operated 2,034,976 annual vehicle revenue miles.

Seattle Center Monorail[5]
The Seattle Center Monorail System (SMS) is an elevated monorail line composed of two trains and a fixed guideway. The SMS which was completed in January 1962 for the Seattle World's Fair, is the nation's first full- scale commercial monorail system and has a guideway just under 1 mile. The SMS is owned by the City of Seattle and operated by a private contractor, Seattle Monorail Services. A one-way trip is $2.25 for adults and $1 for Seniors, children ages 5 - 12, passengers with disabilities, Medicare recipients and active duty U.S. Military personnel. Roundtrip fares are twice the price of a one-way fare and children under the age of four ride fare free. The trains carry approximately 2 million passengers every year and operates 223,612 annual vehicle revenue miles.</td></tr>
<tr><td>4D
160391</td><td>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</td></tr>
<tr><td>Notes</td><td>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.

<table>
<tr><th colspan="3">Code Comparison Chart
Section 21-51 and 8CC-10 of the Miami-Dade County Cod</th></tr>
<tr><th>Section</th><th>Current</th><th>Proposed</th></tr>
<tr><td>Section 21-51 - Prohibition on Aiming a Laser Pointer at an Aircraft or Manned Police Vehicle.</td><td>N/A</td><td>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.

2. Definitions.
(a) Aircraft means any contrivance intended for and capable of transporting persons through airspace.

(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 highlighter to indicate, mark, or identify a specific position, place, item, or object.

3. Prohibition on Aiming a Laser Pointer at an Aircraft.</td></tr>
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[2] http://www.michigan.org/property/detroit-people-mover/
[3] http://www.jtafla.com/riding-jta/fares-passes/
[4] http://www.lvmonorail.com/
[5] http://www.seattlemonorail.com/information/

		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. **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.** **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.**
Sec. 8CC-10. *Schedule Of Civil Penalties.*	N/A	Description of Violation: **Aiming a laser pointer at an aircraft or manned police vehicle.** — Civil Penalty: **$1000.00**

Description of Violation	Civil Penalty
Aiming a laser pointer at an aircraft or manned police vehicle.	**$1000.00**

Additional Information - U.S. Code § 39A - Aiming a laser pointer at an aircraft[6]:

(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.

(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.

(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-

(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;

(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

(3) by an individual using a laser emergency signaling device to send an emergency distress signal.

(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.

(Added Pub. L. 112–95, title III, §311(a), Feb. 14, 2012, 126 Stat. 65 .)

Additional Information - FBI launches campaign against aiming lasers at aircraft[7]:

- *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.*
- *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.*
- *The Laser Threat Awareness Campaign has resulted in an overall reduction of incidents.*
- *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.*

[6] http://uscode.house.gov/view.xhtml?req=granuleid:USC-prelim-title18-section39A&num=0&edition=prelim

[7] http://www.news-gazette.com/news/local/2014-06-04/fbi-launches-campaign-against-aiming-lasers-aircraft.html

	• *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.*
4E **160358**	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
Notes	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 pick up.
4F **160428**	ORDINANCE CREATING SECTION 12-14.2.1 OF THE CODE OF MIAMI-DADE COUNTY, FLORIDA, TO PROVIDE FOR REPORTING REQUIREMENTS FOR COUNTY AND MUNICIPAL ELECTED OFFICERS AND CANDIDATES REGARDING SOLICITATION OF CONTRIBUTIONS FOR ORGANIZATIONS EXEMPT FROM TAXATION UNDER SECTION 501(C)(4) OF THE INTERNAL REVENUE CODE AND POLITICAL PARTIES; PROVIDING PENALTIES FOR FAILURE TO REPORT; PROVIDING FOR ENFORCEMENT BY THE COMMISSION ON ETHICS AND PUBLIC TRUST; PROVIDING SEVERABILITY, INCLUSION IN THE CODE AND AN EFFECTIVE DATE
Notes	The proposed ordinance creates Section 12-14.2.1 of the Miami-Dade County Code to provide for reporting requirements for County and municipal elected officials and candidates regarding solicitation of contributions for organizations exempt from taxation under Section 501(C)(4) of the Internal Revenue Code and political parties. Additionally, the proposed ordinance provides penalties for failure to report and provides for enforcement by the Commission on Ethics and Public Trust. ***Sec. 12-14.2.1 County and Municipal Elected Officer and Candidate Reporting Requirements for Organizations Exempt Under Section 501(c)(4) of the Internal Revenue Code or Political Party Solicitations.*** ***(1)*** ***Each candidate for County or municipal office in Miami-Dade County shall insure that his or her designated campaign treasurer shall, at the time of filing any contribution or expenditure reports otherwise required by law, file an additional electronic report with the Supervisor of Elections or other applicable filing officer regarding solicitation activities on behalf of any organization exempt from taxation under Section 501(c)(4) of the Internal Revenue Code ("501(c)(4) Organization") or political party. The report shall identify each contribution successfully solicited, directly or indirectly, by the candidate, the name of the person or entity contributing the funds, the name of the 501(c)(4) Organization or political party on behalf of whom such funds were solicited, the amount of the contribution, and a description of the relationship between the candidate and the 501(c)(4) Organization or political party, if any. The report shall be filed on a form created by the Supervisor of Elections for such purpose. A candidate may comply with the reporting requirements of this subsection by filing a one-time report indicating that all contributions to an identified 501(c)(4) Organization or political party were solicited either directly or indirectly by the candidate. Upon filing such report, no further reports shall be required under this subsection for solicitations on behalf the identified 501(c)(4) Organization or political party during any reporting period.*** ***(2)*** ***Upon commencement of any solicitation activities undertaken on behalf of any 501(c)(4) Organization or political party, each County or municipal elected officer in Miami-Dade County who is not also a candidate for another County or municipal office shall, on a monthly basis for the remainder of the officer's term of office, file an electronic report with the Supervisor of Elections or other applicable filing officer regarding such solicitation activities during the preceding month. The report shall identify each contribution successfully solicited, directly or indirectly, by the officer, the name of the person or entity contributing the funds, the name of the 501(c)(4) Organization or political party on behalf of whom such funds were solicited, the amount of the contribution, and a description of the relationship between the officer and the 501(c)(4) Organization or political party, if any. The report shall be filed on a form created by the Supervisor of Elections for such purpose. A County or municipal elected official may comply with the reporting requirements of this subsection by filing a one-time report indicating that all contributions to an identified 501(c)(4) Organization or political party were solicited either directly or indirectly by the County or municipal elected official. Upon filing such report, no further reports shall be required under this subsection for solicitations on behalf the identified 501(c)(4) Organization or political party during the remainder of the County or municipal elected official's term.*** (3) ***Any County or municipal elected officer or candidate who fails to file a report as required by this section on the designated due date shall be subject to a fine of $50 per day for the first three (3) days and, thereafter, $500 per day for each day late not to exceed $5,000. Such fine shall not be an allowable campaign expense and shall be paid only from the personal funds of the candidate or officer. Any candidate or officer may appeal or dispute the fine to the Miami-Dade County Commission on Ethics and Public Trust based upon, but not limited to, unusual circumstances surrounding the failure to file on the designated due date, and may request, and shall be entitled to, a hearing before the Commission on Ethics and Public Trust, which shall have***

	the authority to waive the fine in whole or in part. Any such appeal or dispute shall be made within twenty (20) days after receipt of notice from the Supervisor of Elections that payment is due or such appeal or dispute shall be waived.
4G 160270	ORDINANCE EXEMPTING ANY CLASSIFICATION IN THE PROPERTY APPRAISER'S OFFICE WITH ACCESS TO TAXPAYER'S CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION FROM THE EMPLOYMENT SCREENING PRACTICES OUTLINED IN SECTION 2-31(B) OF THE CODE OF MIAMI-DADE COUNTY, FLORIDA; AMENDING SECTION 2-31 OF THE CODE OF MIAMI-DADE COUNTY, FLORIDA; PROVIDING SEVERABILITY, INCLUSION IN THE CODE, AND AN EFFECTIVE DATE
Notes	The proposed ordinance amends Section 2-31 of the Code of Miami-Dade County (Code) relating to the consideration of criminal records in the recruitment process prior to a conditional offer of employment being extended to prospective employees. This amendment would exempt any position in the Property Appraiser's (PA) Office with access to taxpayers' confidential information from the employment screening practices defined in Section 2-31 of the Code. **<u>Fiscal Impact/Funding Source:</u>** Amendment of this Ordinance will not have a fiscal impact on the County. **<u>Background:</u>** On June 2, 2015, the BCC adopted Ordinance No. 15-118, which eliminated questions regarding criminal history from applications for County employment and required that an applicant's arrest record not be considered in the hiring process unless there is an actual prior criminal conviction. Section 2-31(c) of the Ordinance, Limiting provisions, included language that exempted the hiring of law enforcement officers, police complaint officers, police dispatchers, fire fighters, correctional officers, correctional technicians, and correctional labor supervisors from these requirements. The PA's Office is required to maintain the confidentiality of certain property owner information pursuant to Florida law (see Section 192.0105, Florida Statutes). PA staff has access to over 600,000 property owner social security numbers and annually reviews over 325,000 tax returns and 2,000 personal trusts. Because certain positions within the PA's Office have access to such confidential information, it is important for the PA's Office to conduct a criminal background check when hiring new employees and consider a prospective candidate's criminal record prior to offering him or her a position. **<u>Additional Information – Ordinance No. 15-118 Committee Discussion:</u>** During the August 27, 2015 Economic Prosperity Committee meeting, Ordinance No. 15-118 was discussed as follows: • *The Assistant County Attorney advised that the proposed amendment would add a new Subsection c(2) on handwritten page 8, with the following language: "any of the practices outlined in Subsection b shall not apply to the hiring of fire fighters, law enforcement officers, police complaint officers, police dispatchers, correctional officers, correctional technicians, and correctional labor supervisors," additionally all of the provisions that follow shall be renumbered accordingly.* • *The Commission expressed a concern because the BCC had a responsibility as a governing body for many things across the board due to the sensitivity of certain positions that have access to sensitive information and special assignments based on which department employed the applicant.* • *The Commission expressed concern for other departments within the County having access to sensitive information, certain categories, and timing.* • *Discussion ensued among BCC members regarding statistics on convictions and arrests and the rationale for this ordinance. It was suggested that the employment application should include a question to disclose conviction of a crime; and if the application indicated a conviction, it should be followed up.* • *Discussion ensued among BCC members the Deputy Director of the Miami-Dade Police Department (MDPD), and the Human Resources Director, regarding whether the employment application should disclose convictions*
4H 160413	ORDINANCE AUTHORIZING ISSUANCE OF MIAMI-DADE COUNTY, FLORIDA JUNIOR LIEN SPECIAL OBLIGATION BONDS, SERIES 2016A, IN AN AGGREGATE PRINCIPAL AMOUNT NOT TO EXCEED $48,000,000.00 FOR PURPOSE OF PROVIDING FUNDS FOR SCIENCE MUSEUM PROJECT; PROVIDING FOR ISSUANCE OF ADDITIONAL BONDS; PROVIDING FOR PAYMENT OF BONDS FROM PORTION OF CONVENTION DEVELOPMENT TAX REVENUES AND, IF NECESSARY, AVAILABLE SALES TAX; PROVIDING CERTAIN DETAILS OF SERIES 2016A BONDS AND THEIR SALE BY NEGOTIATION THROUGH DIRECT PURCHASE; AUTHORIZING MAYOR OR MAYOR'S DESIGNEE TO FINALIZE DETAILS, TERMS AND OTHER PROVISIONS OF SERIES 2016A BONDS WITHIN CERTAIN LIMITATIONS AND RESTRICTIONS; APPROVING FORM OF CONTINUING COVENANTS AGREEMENT; MAKING CERTAIN COVENANTS AND AGREEMENTS; AUTHORIZING COUNTY OFFICIALS TO TAKE ALL NECESSARY ACTIONS IN CONNECTION WITH SERIES 2016A BONDS; WAIVING PROVISIONS OF RESOLUTION NO. R-130-06; AND PROVIDING FOR SEVERABILITY

Notes	The proposed resolution provides for the following:
	• Approves the issuance of up to $48,000,000 of Miami-Dade County, Florida Junior Lien Special Obligation Bonds, Series 2016A (2016A Bonds) to fund a capital grant to the Museum of Science, Inc. (Museum) in order to allow its construction to be completed and the facility to be opened to the public;
	• Authorizes proceeds from the 2016A Bonds to:
	  o Fund a capital grant to the Museum in the amount of $45,000,000;
	  o Fund a Debt Service Reserve Fund for the benefit of the holders of the 2016A Bonds; and
	  o Pay the cost of issuance of the 2016A Bonds.
	• Restricts the 2016A Bonds to a maximum principal amount of $48,000,000, a maximum interest rate of 3.5 percent, and a final maturity of October 1, 2035;
	• Based on the recommendation of the County's Financial Advisor, the negotiated sale of the 2016 Bonds is in the best interest of the County due to the complexity of the junior lien structure of the bonds and the expedited funding needs of the Museum;
	• Authorizes the Mayor or Mayor's Designee to finalize the transaction subject to the restrictions noted; and

	• That the terms, maturities, interest rates and other bond-related details for future bonds (e.g. refunding bonds) issued under the Ordinance, if any, will be established in a separate Series Resolution to be approved by the BCC prior to the issuance of each such series. **The issuance of the 2016A Bonds will only occur if the BCC approves a cultural facilities grant to the Museum which is the subject of a companion item to this current recommendation. The 2016A Bonds will be repaid by CDT revenues that were projected to be used to partially subsidize the operations of the Museum upon opening.** **<u>Fiscal Impact/Funding Source:</u>** The 2016A Bonds will be repaid by Convention Development Tax (CDT) revenues on a subordinated "junior lien" basis after payments have been made on previously issued bonds, which are paid for by CDT revenues and secondarily backed by the County's share of local government half-cent sales tax (Available Sales Taxes) and other contractual obligations funded by CDT revenues. Generally speaking, these "senior" CDT obligations include payments on bonds supported by CDT revenues such as bonds issued to construct Marlins Stadium, the Adrienne Arsht Center for the Performing Arts, and other cultural facilities; payments under the American Airlines Arena Management and other agreements; payments made to the City of Miami Beach and the City of Miami pursuant to interlocal agreements; and payments in support of the operations of theaters managed by the Department of Cultural Affairs, the Adrienne Arsht Center for the Performing Arts, the Pérez Art Museum Miami, and other cultural facilities. Similar to all prior bond issues that are paid for by CDT revenues, the 2016A Bonds will also be secondarily backed by Available Sales Taxes. **<u>Background:</u>** CDT revenues, when supported by a secondary pledge of Available Sales Taxes, have been used to pay the debt service on several bond issues that supported the construction or rehabilitation of the Miami Beach Convention Center, the Adrienne Arsht Center for the Performing Arts, the Marlins Stadium, the South Miami-Dade Cultural Arts Center, the Lyric Theatre, and several other cultural and tourist-related facilities. Since its inception, CDT revenues have also funded operational subsidies to several venues such as the American Airlines Arena, Crandon Tennis Center, Fairchild Tropical Botanic Garden, several museums (i.e. the Pérez Art Museum Miami, Museum of Science, Vizcaya Museum and Gardens, History Miami, and the Miami Children's Museum) and other cultural and tourist-related facilities. On a prospective basis, the Board also provided for the future funding of the currently subsidized operations when it contractually "carved out" CDT revenues prior to any payments pursuant to a Performance-Based Marquee Event Grant Agreement between the County and the Miami Dolphins organization. One of these carved-out operating subsidies was a $4,000,000 annual contribution to the Museum which, as noted earlier, will now be redirected to pay for the 2016A Bonds which will generate the funds to provide a $45,000,000 capital grant to the Museum so that the facility can be completed and successfully opened to the public. A memorandum seeking bonding proposals was distributed to a number of financial institutions and the County subsequently received responses from BankUnited N.A., BBVA Compass Bank, Morgan Stanley, PNC Financial Service Group, SunTrust Bank, and Wells Fargo Securities. After a thorough evaluation of the proposals, BankUnited was selected as the institution that offered the most viable and cost effective solution. A copy of the BankUnited negotiated term sheet is attached to this memorandum for reference.
5A **160193**	RESOLUTION APPROVING SIGNIFICANT MODIFICATION OF BUILDING BETTER COMMUNITIES GENERAL OBLIGATION BOND PROGRAM PROJECTS NO. 121 - ''UNINCORPORATED MUNICIPAL SERVICE AREA - COUNTRY LAKE PARK'' TO REDUCE ALLOCATION BY $1,500,000.00 AND NO. 123 - ''UNINCORPORATED MUNICIPAL SERVICE AREA - LOCAL PARK IMPROVEMENTS'' TO INCREASE ALLOCATION BY $1,500,000.00 OF SURPLUS FUNDS FROM PROJECT NO. 121, BOTH AS IDENTIFIED IN APPENDIX A TO RESOLUTION NO. R-913-04, AFTER A PUBLIC HEARING AND IN ACCORDANCE WITH IMPLEMENTING ORDER 3-47 REGARDING ALLOCATION OF SURPLUS FUNDS
Notes	The proposed resolution: • Approves, after a public hearing, the significant modification of Project No. 121 in Appendix A to the Parks Resolution, to reduce its allocation from $2,500,000.00 to $1,000,000.00; • Declares $1,500,000.00 as surplus funds; and • Approves, after a public hearing, the significant modification of Project No. 123 in Appendix A to the Parks Resolution to increase its original allocation from $1,283,000.00 to $2,783,000.00. **<u>Background:</u>** Pursuant to Resolution No. R-913-04 (Parks Resolution), the voters of Miami-Dade County approved the issuance of general obligation bonds in a principal amount not to exceed $680,258,000.00 to construct and improve neighborhood and regional parks and other recreational areas to include athletic fields and gymnasiums, courts, pools, playgrounds, marinas, restore beaches, and the preservation of endangered lands. Appendix A to the Parks Resolution lists projects eligible for funding from the Building Better Communities General Obligation Bond Program (Bond Program) by project number, municipal project location, County Commission district, project name, project description, street address and allocation. One of the projects listed in Appendix A to the Parks Resolution is Project No. 121 – "Unincorporated Municipal Service Area – Country Lake Park" in County Commission District 13, with an original allocation of $2,500,000.00, and a project description that provides "Local park improvements include building construction; athletic field and courts, playground, and landscaping" (Project No. 121). Another of the projects listed in Appendix A to the Parks Resolution is Project No. 123 – "Unincorporated Municipal Service Area – Local Park Improvements" in County Commission District 13, with an original allocation of $1,283,000.00, and a project description that provides "Park improvements to existing local parks to include renovation and upgrades" (Project No. 123).

	All of the $1,283,000.00 original allocation for Project No. 123 has been expended or is committed to ongoing local park improvements. Project No. 123 has a budget shortfall of $1,500,000.00, negatively impacting the development of the local parks in County Commission District 13. The scope of Project No. 121 has been reduced so as to allow Project No. 121 to be completed with the expenditure of $1,000,000.00, and thereby leaving unused proceeds of $1,500,000.00, such unused proceeds being "surplus funds" (as such term is defined in Implementing Order 3-47) that can be used for Project No. 123.
5B **160153**	RESOLUTION APPROVING SIGNIFICANT MODIFICATION OF BUILDING BETTER COMMUNITIES GENERAL OBLIGATION BOND PROGRAM PROJECT NO. 103 - ''UNINCORPORATED MUNICIPAL SERVICE AREA - MEDSOUTH PARK'' TO REDUCE ALLOCATION OF $700,000.00 BY $375,000.00, AND ADDITION OF PROJECT NO. 359 - ''UNINCORPORATED MUNICIPAL SERVICE AREA - DEBBIE CURTIN PARK'' WITH AN ALLOCATION OF $375,000.00 OF SURPLUS FUNDS FROM PROJECT NO. 103, ALL AS IDENTIFIED IN APPENDIX A TO RESOLUTION NO. R-913-04, AFTER A PUBLIC HEARING; AND WAIVING REQUIREMENTS OF IMPLEMENTING ORDER 3-47 REGARDING ADDING NEW PROJECTS USING SURPLUS FUNDS
Notes	The proposed resolution: • Approves, after a public hearing, the significant modification of Project No. 103 in Appendix A to the Parks Resolution to reduce its current allocation by $375,000.00 from $700,000.00 to $325,000.00; • Declares $375,000.00 as surplus funds and waives the requirements of IO 3-47 regarding the addition of new projects to the BCC Program using surplus funds, including the requirement that surplus funds may fund new projects only after all projects have been completed or necessary funding for completion of all projects has been identified to the satisfaction of the BCC; and • Approves, after a public hearing, the addition of Project No. 359 titled "Unincorporated Municipal Service Area – Debbie Curtin Park" to Appendix A to the Parks Resolution. o Project No. 359 will have a municipal project location of "UMSA", be located in County Commission District 8, have a project description that provides "Local park improvements include development of the general plan and construction of a playground, related infrastructure and other park amenities", a street address of "22820 SW 112th Avenue," and an allocation equal to $375,000.00. **<u>Background:</u>** Pursuant to Resolution No. R-913-04 (Parks Resolution), the voters of Miami-Dade County approved the issuance of general obligation bonds in a principal amount not to exceed $680,258,000.00 to construct and improve neighborhood and regional parks and other recreational areas to include athletic fields and gymnasiums, courts, pools, playgrounds, marinas, restore beaches, and the preservation of endangered lands. Appendix A to the Parks Resolution lists projects eligible for funding from the Building Better Communities General Obligation Bond Program (Bond Program) by project number, municipal project location, County Commission district, project name, project description, street address and allocation. One of the projects listed in Appendix A to the Parks Resolution is Project No. 103 – "Unincorporated Municipal Service Area – Medsouth Park" in County Commission District 8, a project description that provides "Local park improvements include courts, playground, vehicular and pedestrian circulation, picnic area, exercise station, and landscaping," and an original allocation of $700,000.00 (Project No. 103). On January 21, 2010, the BCC adopted Resolution No. R-50-10, which approved the renaming of Palm Glades Park, located at 22820 SW 112th Avenue in County Commission District 8, to Debbie Curtin Park. At the time the Parks Resolution was adopted, the Parks, Recreation and Open Spaces Department (Parks Department) did not have a defined scope of work for Debbie Curtin Park, which did not receive any funding from the Bond Program and is currently undeveloped. The Parks Department intends to develop and implement several local park improvements at Debbie Curtin Park including a playground, related infrastructure and other park amenities. Implementing Order (IO) 3-47 sets forth a process for the allocation of surplus funds to existing and new Bond Program projects and requires that prior to adding a new project to the Bond Program, the BCC must consider certain factors, including that all projects have been completed or all the necessary funding for all projects have been identified to the satisfaction of the BCC.
5C **160208**	RESOLUTION DECLARING SURPLUS FIVE COUNTY-OWNED PROPERTIES AND REVISING THE INVENTORY LIST OF REAL PROPERTY, AFTER A PUBLIC HEARING, TO INCLUDE THE PROPERTIES IN ACCORDANCE WITH SECTION 125.379(1), FLORIDA STATUTES; WAIVING ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER 8-4 AS IT RELATES TO REVIEW BY THE PLANNING ADVISORY BOARD; AUTHORIZING THE CONVEYANCE OF THE FIVE COUNTY-OWNED PROPERTIES TO HABITAT FOR HUMANITY OF GREATER MIAMI, INC., A NOT-FOR-PROFIT 501(C)(3) CORPORATION, AT A PRICE OF $10.00 PURSUANT TO SECTION 125.379(2), FLORIDA STATUTES; AUTHORIZING THE CHAIRPERSON OR VICE-CHAIRPERSON OF THE BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS TO EXECUTE COUNTY DEED; DIRECTING THE COUNTY MAYOR OR COUNTY MAYOR'S DESIGNEE TO ENSURE PLACEMENT OF APPROPRIATE SIGNAGE; AND AUTHORIZING THE COUNTY MAYOR OR COUNTY MAYOR'S DESIGNEE TO TAKE ALL ACTION NECESSARY TO ENFORCE THE PROVISIONS SET FORTH IN THE COUNTY DEED
Notes	The proposed resolution provides for the following: • Declares five County-owned properties surplus and revises the inventory list of real property, after a public hearing, to include the properties in accordance with Section 125.379(1), Florida Statutes; • Waives Administrative Order 8-4 as it relates to review by the Planning Advisory Board; and • Authorizes the conveyance of the five County-owned properties to Habitat for Humanity of Greater Miami, Inc., a not-for-profit 501(c)(3) corporation, at a price of $10.00 pursuant to Section 125.379(2), Florida Statutes. This proposed resolution further authorizes the County Mayor or designee to take all actions necessary to effectuate the conveyance of the Properties and to exercise any and all rights set forth in the County Deed, including but not limited to granting extensions to complete the construction of the affordable housing project and, if necessary, exercising the County's reversionary interest.

	The Properties will be conveyed to Habitat pursuant to a reverter requiring the completion of the construction of the affordable housing project for qualified homebuyers in accordance with the Infill Housing Program within one year of the effective date of the conveyance, unless extended at the discretion of the County Mayor or designee. **Additional Information** According to the Property Appraiser's website, the 2015 Market Value for each parcel is listed below: • Folio No. 30-3111-031-0781- $12,614; • Folio No. 30-3115-024-0190- $15,894; • Folio No. 30-3121-034-1740- $27,116; • Folio No. 30-3115-034-0280- $17,010; and • Folio No. 30-3115-025-0180- $16,974. The affordable housing developed on the Properties will be sold to qualified households, under no circumstances will a sales price exceed $149,000.00.
5D **160225**	RESOLUTION APPROVING SIGNIFICANT MODIFICATION TO BUILDING BETTER COMMUNITIES GENERAL OBLIGATION BOND PROGRAM PROJECT NOS. 35 - ''SOUTHRIDGE PARK'', 108 - ''SGT. JOSEPH DELANCY PARK'', 110 - ''UNINCORPORATED MUNICIPAL SERVICE AREA - NARANJA PARK'', AND 309 - ''UNINCORPORATED MUNICIPAL SERVICE AREA - DOMINO PARK (WEST PERRINE)'' TO REDUCE ALLOCATION OF PROJECT NOS. 108, 110 AND 309 BY $1,561,628.00 AND REALLOCATE SUCH SURPLUS FUNDS TO PROJECT NO. 35, ALL AS IDENTIFIED IN APPENDIX A TO RESOLUTION NO. R-913-04, AFTER A PUBLIC HEARING
Notes	The proposed resolution approves, after a public hearing, a significant modification of Project Nos. 108, 110, and 309 to: • Reduce the original allocation to Project No. 108 of $2,500,000.00 by $1,243,413.00 for a new total allocation of $1,256,587.00; • Reduce the original allocation to Project No. 110 of $2,000,000.00 by $221,649 for a new total allocation of $1,778,351.00; and • Reduce the original allocation of Project No. 309 of $218,000.00 by $96,566.00 for a new total allocation of $121,434.00. Additionally, the proposed resolution approves, after a public hearing, a significant modification of Project No. 35 to increase its original allocation of $7,600,000.00 by $1,561,628.00 of surplus funds from Project Nos. 108, 110, and 309 for a new total allocation of $9,161,628.00 in order to cover the budget shortfall in Project No. 35 and to complete the development of the family aquatic center at Southridge Park. **Background:** Pursuant to Resolution No. R-913-04 (Parks Resolution), the voters of Miami-Dade County approved the issuance of general obligation bonds in a principal amount not to exceed $680,258,000.00 to construct and improve neighborhood and regional parks and other recreational areas to include athletic fields and gymnasiums, courts, pools, playgrounds, marinas, restore beaches, and the preservation of endangered lands. Appendix A to the Parks Resolution lists projects eligible for funding from the Building Better Communities General Obligation Bond Program (Bond Program) by project number, municipal project location, Commission district, project name, project description, street address and allocation. One of the projects listed in Appendix A to the Parks Resolution is Bond Program Project No. 35 - "Southridge Park" (Project No. 35) with an original allocation of $7,600,000.00 and a project description that provides "Area-wide park improvements include stadium completion; building construction, aquatic center, courts, playgrounds, vehicle and pedestrian circulation; and landscaping." Another one of the projects listed in Appendix A to the Parks Resolution is Bond Program Project No. 108 - "Sgt. Joseph Delancy Park" (Project No. 108) with an original allocation of $2,500,000.00 and a project description that provides "Local park improvements include pool renovation and expansion and irrigation. " Another one of the projects listed in Appendix A to the Parks Resolution is Bond Program Project No. 110 - "Unincorporated Municipal Service Area – Naranja Park" (Project No. 110) with an original allocation of $2,000,000.00 and a project description that provides "Local park improvements include building renovations, irrigation, pool renovation and expansion, and site improvements." Yet another one of the projects listed in Appendix A to the Parks Resolution is Bond Program Project No. 309 - "Unincorporated Municipal Service Area – Domino Park (West Perrine)" (Project No. 309) with an original allocation of $218,000.00 and a project description that provides "Local park improvements includes development of the general plan and irrigation." Project Nos. 108, 110, and 309 were completed with less funds than allocated through the Bond Program by using other funding sources such as the Safe Neighborhood Parks Bond funds, Community Development Block Grant funds, and Impact Fees. Project No. 108 has $1,243,413.00 of surplus funds (as such term is defined in Implementing Order 3-47), Project No. 110 has $221,649.00 of surplus funds, and Project No. 309 has $96,566.00 of surplus funds, for a total amount of surplus funds between the three projects of $1,561,628.00. Conversely, Project No. 35 has a budget shortfall (as such term is defined in Implementing Order 3-47) and requires the use of the $1,561,628.00 in surplus funds from Project Nos. 108, 110 and 309 in order to complete the family aquatic center. Implementing Order (IO) 3-47 allows the use of surplus funds to fund budget shortfalls.
5F **152440**	RESOLUTION DECLARING CERTAIN GEOGRAPHIC AREA OF UNINCORPORATED MIAMI-DADE COUNTY, FLORIDA, DESCRIBED GENERALLY AS BOUNDED ON THE NORTH BY SW 232 STREET FROM THE URBAN DEVELOPMENT BOUNDARY TO SW 122 AVENUE, ON THE WEST BY THE URBAN DEVELOPMENT BOUNDARY, ON THE SOUTH BY SW 288 STREET, AND ON THE EAST BY THE FLORIDA TURNPIKE FOLLOWING SW 288 STREET TO SW 127 AVENUE TO SW 248 STREET TO SW 122 AVENUE, TO BE A SLUM OR BLIGHTED AREA; DECLARING THE REBUILDING, REHABILITATION, CONSERVATION AND REDEVELOPMENT OF THE AREA TO BE IN THE INTEREST OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH, SAFETY, MORALS AND WELFARE OF RESIDENTS OF MIAMI-DADE COUNTY, FLORIDA; FINDING NEED FOR THE NARANJA LAKES COMMUNITY REDEVELOPMENT

	AGENCY TO PREPARE AMENDMENT TO ITS REDEVELOPMENT PLAN FOR EXPANSION OF COMMUNITY REDEVELOPMENT AREA BOUNDARIES, SUBJECT TO COUNTY COMMISSION APPROVAL
5F SUPP. 160430	SUPPLEMENT TO RESOLUTION APPROVING THE FINDING OF NECESSITY FOR THE NARANJA LAKES COMMUNITY REDEVELOPMENT AREA EXPANSION
Notes	The proposed resolution approves the Finding of Necessity for the Naranja Lakes Community Redevelopment Area Expansion. Acceptance of the Finding of Necessity Study and the proposed resolution indicates that the rehabilitation, conservation, redevelopment, or a combination thereof of the Expansion Area is in the interest of the public health, safety, morals or welfare of the residents of the County. Approval of this item is the first step in adding the Expansion Area to the existing Naranja Lakes Community Redevelopment Area (Area). The Naranja Lakes Community Redevelopment Agency (Agency) must prepare a Redevelopment Plan amendment to address the prevalence of slum and blight in the Expansion Area, and present the Redevelopment Plan amendment for review and approval by the BCC as a separate item. This item accepts the Study identifying approximately 2,730 acres, which is equivalent to 4.26 square miles, in County Commission Districts 8 and 9, to be slum and blighted. The Expansion Area, which is entirely in the unincorporated municipal service area (UMSA), is generally bounded on the North by SW 232 Street from the Urban Development Boundary to SW 122 Avenue on the West by the Urban Development Boundary, on the South by SW 288 Street, and on the East by the Florida Turnpike following SW 288 Street to SW 127 Avenue to SW 248 Street to SW 122 Avenue. The existing Area consists of 1,247 acres, equivalent to 1.95 square miles. Should the Expansion Area be approved, the Agency will consist of 4,068 acres, which is equivalent to 6.36 square miles, and will be the largest community redevelopment agency in Miami-Dade County. The closest agency in size is the North Miami Community Redevelopment Agency, which is 3,540 acres or equivalent to 5.5 square miles. The Study, prepared by PMG Associates, Inc., examines the conditions in the proposed area and concludes that conditions of slum and blight exist. The Study identifies conditions including inadequate provision for sanitation, high population density and overcrowding, defective parking facilities and roadways, faulty lot layout, unsanitary conditions, inadequate and outdated building density pattern, and high vacancy rates. The Tax Increment Financing and Coordinating Committee reviewed the Study on June 18, 2015 and recommended its approval by the BCC. It is important to note that the South B Municipal Advisory Committee (South B) is studying the feasibility of incorporating an area in South Dade. The area being considered by South B includes the Agency's current boundaries. The Expansion Area goes beyond the South B study area, and, should the expansion be approved along with the South B incorporation effort, a portion the Agency will exist within the newly incorporated area and the unincorporated area. There are no community redevelopment agencies in Miami-Dade County that are split between jurisdictions. **<u>Supplement Information</u>** At the Economic Prosperity Committee meeting on November 13, 2015, the committee requested that the Naranja Lakes Community Redevelopment Agency (Agency) consider adding an additional area to the proposed Agency expansion area west of the proposed expansion area up to but not past the urban development boundary (an additional 330 acres). On December 9, 2015, the Naranja Lakes Community Redevelopment Agency adopted a revised Finding of Necessity that included the additional area. The supplement item includes updated information based on the revised study boundaries. The Finding of Necessity Study (Study), declares a geographic area known as the Naranja Lakes Community Redevelopment Expansion Area (Expansion Area) to be a slum or blighted area pursuant to Chapter 163, Part III, Florida Statutes (Act). Acceptance of the Study and the accompanying resolution indicates that the rehabilitation, conservation, redevelopment, or a combination thereof of the Expansion Area is in the interest of the public health, safety, morals, or welfare of the residents of the County. Approval of this item is the first step in adding the Expansion Area to the existing Naranja Lakes Community Redevelopment Area (Area). The Naranja Lakes Community Redevelopment Agency (Agency) must prepare a Redevelopment Plan amendment to address the prevalence of slum and blight in the Expansion Area, and present the Redevelopment Plan amendment for review and approval by the BCC as a separate item. This item accepts the Study identifying approximately 3,060 acres, or 4.78 square miles, in County Commission Districts 8 and 9, to be slum and blighted. The Expansion Area, which is entirely in the unincorporated municipal service area (UMSA), is generally bounded on the North by SW 232 Street from the Urban Development Boundary to SW 122 Avenue on the West by the Urban Development Boundary, on the South by SW 288 Street, and on the East by the Florida Turnpike following SW 288 Street to SW 127 Avenue to SW 248 Street to SW 122 Avenue. The existing Area consists of 1,247 acres, equivalent to 1.95 square miles. Should the Expansion Area be approved, the Agency will consist of 4,307 acres, which is equivalent to 6.73 square miles, and will be the largest community redevelopment agency in Miami-Dade County. The closest agency in size is the North Miami Community Redevelopment Agency, which is 3,540 acres or 5.5 square miles. **<u>Fiscal Impact / Funding Source</u>**

	The Agency's revenue source is generated through the incremental growth of ad valorem revenues beyond an established base year, Tax Increment Financing (TIF), as described in Section 163.387 of the Florida Statutes. As provided in the Study, should these boundaries become part of the Area covered by the Agency, the countywide and UMSA TIF revenues will be deposited into the existing Naranja Lakes Trust Fund, and will be used to fund projects that will eradicate the slum and blight in the Expanded Area and existing Area. If this item is approved, the Agency and the BCC must amend the Redevelopment Plan to include the Expansion Area. The TIF generated in the Expansion Area beyond the base year would be deposited into the Agency's Trust Fund. The estimated revenues to be derived from the new area are detailed below based on a growth rate of three (3) percent and no new construction projects through the expiration of the Agency in FY 2033. From FY 2015-16 through FY 2032-33 (In Millions) Area Countywide UMSA Total Existing Area Revenues \$25.470 \$10.524 \$35.994 Expanded Area Revenues 18.673 7.716 26.389 Total \$44.143 \$18.240 \$62.383
5G **160412**	ORDINANCE APPROVING AND ADOPTING FY 2014-15 END-OF-YEAR SUPPLEMENTAL BUDGET ADJUSTMENTS AND AMENDMENTS FOR VARIOUS COUNTY DEPARTMENTS AND FUNDS; RATIFYING AND APPROVING IMPLEMENTING ORDERS AND OTHER BOARD ACTIONS WHICH SET FEES, CHARGES AND ASSESSMENTS AND PROVIDING FOR THEIR AMENDMENT; APPROPRIATING GRANT, DONATION AND CONTRIBUTION FUNDS; AND PROVIDING SEVERABILITY AND AN EFFECTIVE DATE (SEE ORIGINAL ITEM UNDER FILE NO. 160052)
Notes	The proposed ordinance approves and adopts the FY 2014-2015 End-of-Year Supplemental Budget adjustments and amendments for various County departments and funds. ***During the Strategic Planning and Government Operations Committee meeting on February 9, 2016, the proposed ordinance was amended to:*** • ***Increase the allocation for the Mom and Pop program from \$233,000 to \$315,000;*** • ***Detail the Parks and Recreation GF 040 transaction to reflect \$174,000 of intradepartmental revenues and expenditures, and \$3.865 million of operating revenues and expenditures; and*** • ***Reflect the total value of the adjustments in the item as \$52.835 million or 1.12 percent rather than \$52.223 million or 1.11 percent.*** ***The corresponding ordinance schedules were adjusted accordingly. In addition, the following scrivener's errors were read into the record:*** • ***The word "Rickenbacker" was added before Causeway Fund ER 430 and Causeway Capital Fund ER 431 in the Public Works and Waste Management paragraph; and*** • ***The value of the reserves for Fund SF 011, Subfund 124 was corrected to \$1.89 million, rather than \$890,000.*** **<u>Background:</u>** A supplemental budget is required by the Miami-Dade County Charter and State law when expenditures exceed budgeted appropriations. The revisions incorporated in this supplemental budget include adjustments associated with increased sales tax distribution to the Public Health Trust and local business tax distribution to the Economic Development Fund (Beacon Council), as well as General Fund Carryover and increased expenditures due to the transfer of function(s) (i.e. Cooperative Extension) and the activation of capital projects that were not included in the FY 2014-15 Adopted budget. The adjustments included in this item equal \$52.223 million, which is 1.11 percent of the total operating budget. **General Fund** The General Fund (GF 010, Subfund 010) requires a budget supplement and amendment to fund various General Fund supported activities described below. These adjustments are supported by higher than anticipated carryover (\$871,000) and savings from departments (\$7.431 million) - Office of the Mayor, State Attorney's Office, Public Defender, Office of the Clerk, Legal Aid, Medical Examiner, Police, Juvenile Services, Election, and Community Information and Outreach. The actions necessary for these budget adjustments were taken into account as part of the FY 2015-16 budget development and will not affect the current year budget. Total General Fund adjustments are \$8.302 million and distributed as described below. **Corrections and Rehabilitation** The Corrections and Rehabilitation Department requires a budget adjustment of \$5.459 million to cover costs associated with higher than anticipated overtime costs generated from actions taken to comply with the Settlement Agreement with the United States Department of Justice, such as additional training requirements for staff and changes in the officer to inmate ratios based on population type. **Administrative Office of the Courts (AOC)** The AOC requires a budget adjustment to reflect additional General Fund revenue of \$349,000 (Fund GF 030, Subfund 042) to offset traffic citation surcharge revenue losses. These revenues were impacted by statutory changes that shifted toll violations from a court-related infraction to a civil citation. Therefore, these violations no longer go through the Circuit Court system, which reduces the traffic surcharges assessed. **Fire Rescue** The Miami-Dade Fire Rescue Department requires a budget supplement of \$909,000 (Fund SF 011, Subfund 118 Lifeguards, Ocean Rescue, Communications, and Fire Boat) to cover higher than anticipated overtime and termination payout expenditures in its countywide functions. Funding is provided from unallocated prior year carryover revenue in Fund SF 011, Subfund 118 (\$530,000) and the General Fund (\$359,000). • ***The County's financial system reflects expenses of \$16.068 million or \$909,000 more than budget in the Fire Rescue Department's Fund SF 011, Subfund 118. The item reflects a prior year carryover in the***

amount of $530,000 and the additional Countywide General Fund transfer of $359,000, totaling $889,000.The ordinance schedule properly reflects prior year carryover revenues of $530,000 and the additional Countywide General Fund transfer of $379,000 totaling $909,000.

Office of the Property Appraiser
The Miami-Dade County Public Schools will no longer pay for a portion of the Value Adjustment Board (VAB) related expenditures in the Office of the Property Appraiser (PA). The FY 2014-15 budget assumed a payment of $2.047 million. In addition, to address the continued back-log of pending VAB cases, the PA added 24 positions, increasing personnel costs by $1.447 million (Attachment A), the cost of which was partially offset by savings in other spending categories ($238,000). Therefore, the PA requires a budget adjustment of $3.256 million (Fund GF 030, Subfund 056). Funding is provided from higher than anticipated departmental prior year carryover ($1.141 million) and an additional General Fund subsidy ($2.115 million).

Proprietary Funds

Animal Services
The Animal Services Department requires a budget supplement in the amount of $12,000 (Fund TF 600, Subfund 022, Project 022111) to cover higher than anticipated expenditures related to surgical supplies, drugs and transportation. Funding is provided from higher than budgeted donations' revenue.

Information Technology
The Information Technology Department requires a supplemental budget in GF Fund 060 in the amount of $22.756 million for expenses related to the consolidation of countywide information technology (IT) functions, which includes the transfer of 68 IT positions from the Corrections and Rehabilitation Department, PortMiami, Miami-Dade Transit, and Parks, Recreation and Open Spaces ($6.06 million); for a higher volume of IT purchases on behalf of County departments procured through IT consolidated contracts ($15.103 million); and for other pass-through expenses for County projects ($3.312 million) that were partially offset by reductions in other operating expenses of $1.72 million. These expenditures are fully funded by chargeback revenues from County departments.

Medical Examiner
The Medical Examiner is no longer participating in the Treasury Forfeiture Program. The department is required to remit all unspent funds to the Department of the Treasury. A supplemental budget of $69,000 is required in TF 600, Subfund 601, Project 630TME, Project Detail 630348 to return the funds.

Parks, Recreation and Open Spaces/Regulatory and Economic Resources
The Parks, Recreation and Open Spaces Department requires a supplemental budget of $4.039 million in Fund GF 040 (various subfunds) associated with intrafund transfers, unbudgeted termination and unused sick pay, purchase of heavy equipment for Beach Maintenance, environmental clean-up, wetland mitigation, and miscellaneous costs. Funding for these adjustments is provided by higher than budgeted earned revenues distributed across various subfunds.

In addition, on July 9, 2015, I informed the BCC via memorandum that in order to better align the County's operation functions the Cooperative Extension function would be transferred from the Regulatory and Economic Resource Department (RER) to the Parks, Recreation and Open Spaces Department (PROS). As a result, PROS also requires a supplemental budget of $321,000 in Fund GF 040, Subfund 001 for expenditures related to the transfer that include 17 full-time positions and one part-time position. A corresponding adjustment will be reflected in RER Fund GF 030, Subfund 032. Attachment A includes revised Tables of Organization for PROS and RER to reflect the transfer of the positions relating to the Cooperative Extension.

Public Works and Waste Management
The Public Works and Waste Management (PWWM) Department requires an amendment of $3.836 million to reflect the creation of Fund EN 438. This fund was created to separate and properly track Venetian Causeway from Rickenbacker Causeway revenues and expenses. A corresponding adjustment will be reflected in the Rickenbacker Causeway Fund ER 430. The Department also requires a supplemental budget of $3.181 million in Rickenbacker Causeway Capital Fund (Fund ER 431, Various Subfunds) related to higher than anticipated capital expenditures such as Causeway Toll System Upgrade, demolition, rehabilitation, maintenance, repair, and replacement of bridges. Funding is provided from higher than anticipated Rickenbacker Causeway Capital Fund prior-year carryover.

PWWM requires a supplement of $198,000 in Fund CO 330 to provide required federal grant match funding support for the Metropolitan Planning Organization. The additional funding will be provided from higher than anticipated Secondary Gas tax receipts.

Special Taxing District Fund SO 900, Subfund 905 requires a budget supplement of $665,000 related to higher than anticipated postage and printing costs associated with additional notices mailed out to all special taxing district residents regarding the setting of rates for FY 2015-16 and other security guard related operating expenses that were higher than anticipated. Funding is provided from unallocated prior-year carryover within each of the impacted districts.

As part of the PWWM's continued financial structure cleanup, a budget supplement of $1.918 million in Fund SO 720 is required to reflect the close out of that fund and the transfer of existing fund balances in stormwater utility payments into the department's stormwater utility operating fund (Fund SU 140 Subfund 141).

- ***According to the PWWM, after further review and consultation with the Office of Management and Budget and the Finance Department, the supplemental for Fund ER 430 and ER 431 are not required. This will be amended on the floor at the BCC meeting.***

Mom and Pop Program
The Mom and Pop Program requires a supplemental budget of $315,000 in Fund GF 030, Subfund 041 to cover the distribution of grant awards approved over more than one fiscal year period. Funding is provided from prior year carryover.

County Public Hospital Sales Tax Fund - Public Health Trust
FY 2014-15 year-end County Health Care Sales tax receipts were $16.3 million higher than budgeted. A supplemental budget is required to transfer these funds to the Public Health Trust in Fund SD 510, Subfund 510.

Economic Development Fund - Beacon Council
Fund SO 120, Subfund 122 requires a supplemental budget of $172,000 to reflect the transfer of higher than anticipated local business tax receipts to the Beacon Council pursuant to Section 8A-171.2(b) of the Code of Miami-Dade County.

Tourist Taxes
A supplemental budget is required to authorize additional transfer of revenues pursuant to governing ordinances and State Statutes of $2.27 million for the Tourist Development Tax (TDT) (Fund ST 150, Subfund 151), $783,000 for the Tourist Development Surtax (TDS) (Fund ST 150, Subfund 152), $994,000 for the Professional Sports Franchise Facility Tax (PSFFT) (Fund ST 150, Subfund 154), and $20.687 million from Professional Sports Franchise Tax Refunding – Surplus Fund/Shortfall Reserve (Fund D5 205, Subfund 2S8, Project 205804) to Convention Development Tax (Fund ST 160, Subfund 163). Per State Statute, revenues from tourist taxes are budgeted at 95 percent. This supplemental budget distributes any additional revenues collected to the Greater Miami Convention and Visitors Bureau, the Department of Cultural Affairs, Miami-Dade County for administrative costs, debt service, and the debt service shortfall reserve as required by Code and other legislation.

- ***The County's financial system reflects revenues of $2.254 million for the Tourist Development Tax (TDT) in Fund ST 150, Subfund 151, $1.257 million for the Tourist Development Surtax (TDS) in Fund ST 150, Subfund 152; and $993,828 for the Professional Sports Franchise Facility Tax (PSFFT) in Fund ST 150, Subfund 154. According to the Office of Management and Budget, the difference between what is reflected in the County's financial system and the supplemental for TDT and TDS is due to the accruals in September and October 2015 for the TDT and September 2015 accruals for TDS and $20.687 million for the Professional Sports Franchise Facility Tax-Fund ST 150, Subfund 154. As per the Office of Management and Budget, there are pending month 13 budget entries that will be reflected in FAMIS.***

Capital Budget
The following projects were not included in the FY 2014-15 Adopted Budget because they were expected to be completed in FY 2013-14. The projects continued in FY 2014-15 and the appropriate budget adjustments must be made utilizing previously approved revenues:

- Countywide Radio System Tower and Facility Improvements (Project #1687880) for $267,000 -2005 Sunshine State Loan (Fund CB 360, Subfund 101)
- Housing Safety and Security Improvements (Project #809850) for $248,000 - 2007 Sunshine State Loan (Fund CB 360, Subfund 104)
- Cyber Security (Project #1681700) for $4,000 - 2007 Sunshine State Loan (Fund CB 360, Subfund 104)
- West Lot Multi-Purpose Facility (Project #111620) for $283,000 - Capital Asset Acquisition Bond Series 2009A and 2009B (Fund CB 362, Subfunds 004 and 005)
- Cyber Security (Project #1681700) for $184,000 - Capital Asset Acquisition Bond Series 2009A and 2009B (Fund CB 362, Subfunds 004 and 005)
- Marina Capital Plan (Project #932660) for $32,000 - Capital Asset Acquisition Bond Series 2009A and 2009B (Fund CB 362, Subfunds 004 and 005)
- Children's Courthouse (Project #3020081) for $6.085 million - Special Obligation Court Facilities Bond 2014 Series (Fund CB 363, Subfund 002, Project 363005)
- Miami-Dade County Courthouse Façade Repairs (Project #3024160) for $1.479 million - Capital Asset Acquisition Bond Series 2004B (Fund CB 362, Subfund 003)
- Northeast Regional Library (Project #908680) for $1.003 million - Capital Asset Acquisition Bond Series 2007A (Fund CB 360, Subfund 015, Project 368043)
- QNIP II Local Park Improvements (Project #9341030) for $357,000 - Quality Neighborhood Improvement Program (QNIP) Phase II Series 2002 Public Service Tax Revenue Bonds (Fund CB 361, Subfund 003)

Fire Rescue's Special Revenue Fund (Fund SF 011, Subfund 124) requires a supplemental budget of $18.622 million to cover the costs associated with the Department's fleet replacement plan to include pumpers, rescues, platforms, battalions, and special event vehicles. This project and associated expenses were inadvertently omitted from the Department's FY 2014-15 Multi-Year Capital Plan. Funding is provided by financing proceeds ($16.732 million) and fleet reserves ($1.89 million) pursuant to equipment leases.

<table>
<tr><td></td><td>On March 17, 2015, the Board adopted resolution R-251-15, authorizing $13.2 million for the lease purchase of marked and unmarked police vehicles. The financing proceeds will be received in Capital Outlay Reserve (COR) to pay for the corresponding expenses ($3.17 million). In addition, it was anticipated that the financing needed to complete the Animal Services Facility would be secured in FY 2014-15. However, the debt service issuance was delayed until FY 2015-16. As a result of the delay, the expense ($10.324 million) is being temporarily moved to COR, as legally required, until the financing proceeds have been received, at which time the expenditures will be transferred to the appropriate fund. Until such time, this adjustment will be funded through the reallocation of expenses between current and future year Capital Outlay Reserve revenues.

A supplemental budget of $57.439 million is required to authorize expenditures for transactions relating to the issuance of The Transit System Sales Surtax Fund Series 2015 Bonds, Public Works and Waste Management Portion, (Fund D5 209, Subfund 2T4, Project # 209407). The 2015 series replaces the debt service for the recently refunded 2006 and partially refunded 2008 Transit System Sales Surtax Bond series. Funding is provided by bond proceeds.

Budget Line Item Transaction Appropriations
Miami-Dade County Ordinance 07-45 requires the disclosure of line item expenditures that exceeded budgeted allocation and the proper line item adjustments based on pre-established criteria. No transactions of this type had occurred when staff reported this information to the Board pursuant to the date established in the ordinance. In general, expenditure transactions beyond the stipulated line item budget are likely to occur in the last quarter of the year, when the majority of overdue transactions are posted in anticipation of the year-end closeout.</td></tr>
<tr><td>5L
160050</td><td>RESOLUTION DECLARING SURPLUS TWO COUNTY-OWNED PROPERTIES AND REVISING THE INVENTORY LIST OF REAL PROPERTY, AFTER A PUBLIC HEARING, TO INCLUDE THE PROPERTIES IN ACCORDANCE WITH SECTION 125.379(1), FLORIDA STATUTES; WAIVING ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER 8-4 AS IT RELATES TO REVIEW BY THE PLANNING ADVISORY BOARD; AUTHORIZING THE CONVEYANCE OF THE TWO COUNTY-OWNED PROPERTIES TO HABITAT FOR HUMANITY OF GREATER MIAMI, INC., A NOT-FOR-PROFIT 501(C)(3) CORPORATION, AT A PRICE OF $10.00 PURSUANT TO SECTION 125.379(2), FLORIDA STATUTES; DIRECTING THE COUNTY MAYOR OR COUNTY MAYOR'S DESIGNEE TO ENSURE PLACEMENT OF APPROPRIATE SIGNAGE; AUTHORIZING THE CHAIRPERSON OR VICE-CHAIRPERSON OF THE BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS TO EXECUTE COUNTY DEED; AND AUTHORIZING THE COUNTY MAYOR OR COUNTY MAYOR'S DESIGNEE TO TAKE ALL ACTION NECESSARY TO ENFORCE THE PROVISIONS SET FORTH IN THE COUNTY DEED</td></tr>
<tr><td>Notes</td><td>The proposed resolution provides for the following:
Declares as surplus two (2) parcels of County-owned land (Infill Properties) and, after a public hearing, revises the Affordable Housing Inventory List to include the Infill Properties in accordance with Section 125.379(1) of the Florida Statutes;
Approves the waiver of Implementing Order No. 3-44 as it relates to the conveyance process established in the section entitled "Availability of County Property" for the Infill Properties which were not offered through the Work Order Proposal process;
Authorizes the conveyance of the Infill Properties, pursuant Section 125.379(2), Florida Statues, and Section 17-121 of the Code of Miami-Dade County (the Code) to Habitat for Humanity of Greater Miami, Inc. (Habitat), a 501(c)(3) not-for-profit Florida corporation and an approved Infill Housing Initiative Program (Infill Program) developer, at a price of $10.00;
Authorizes the Chairperson or Vice-Chairperson of the BCC to execute a County Deed to convey the Infill Properties to Habitat to develop affordable homes;
Authorizes the County Mayor or the designee to take all necessary action to enforce the provisions set forth in the County Deed, including, but not limited to, granting extensions and exercising the County's option to enforce its reversionary interest; and
Ensures the placement of appropriate signage on each lot by the County Mayor or designee.
According to the Property Appraiser's website, the 2015 Market Value for each parcel is listed below:
Folio No. 30-3122-052-5240- $12,500; and
Folio No. 30-3122-029-0430- $19,649.
The affordable housing developed on the Properties will be sold to qualified households, under no circumstances will a sales price exceed $149,000.00.</td></tr>
<tr><td>5M
160053</td><td>RESOLUTION DECLARING SURPLUS FOUR COUNTY-OWNED PROPERTIES AND REVISING THE INVENTORY LIST OF REAL PROPERTY, AFTER A PUBLIC HEARING, TO INCLUDE THE PROPERTIES IN ACCORDANCE WITH SECTION 125.379(1), FLORIDA STATUTES; AUTHORIZING THE WAIVER OF IMPLEMENTING ORDER NO. 3-44 AS IT RELATES TO THE SECTION ENTITLED AVAILABILITY OF COUNTY PROPERTY FOR THE FOUR PROPERTIES; AUTHORIZING CONVEYANCE, PURSUANT TO SECTION 125.379(2), FLORIDA STATUTES, AND SECTIONS 17-121, ET SEQ. OF THE CODE OF MIAMI-DADE COUNTY, OF A TOTAL OF 10 PROPERTIES LOCATED IN MIAMI-DADE COUNTY TO HOUSING PROGRAMS, INC., A 501(C)(3) NOT-FOR-PROFIT, FLORIDA CORPORATION, AT A PRICE OF $10.00 FOR INFILL HOUSING DEVELOPMENT; AUTHORIZING THE CHAIRPERSON OR VICE-CHAIRPERSON OF THE BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS TO EXECUTE COUNTY DEED; AUTHORIZING THE COUNTY MAYOR OR THE COUNTY MAYOR'S DESIGNEE TO TAKE ALL ACTIONS NECESSARY TO ENFORCE THE PROVISIONS SET FORTH IN SUCH COUNTY DEED; AND DIRECTING COUNTY MAYOR OR COUNTY MAYOR'S DESIGNEE TO ENSURE PLACEMENT OF APPROPRIATE SIGNAGE</td></tr>
<tr><td>Notes</td><td>The proposed resolution provides for the following:
Declares as surplus four (4) parcels of County-owned land (Surplus Properties) and, after a public hearing, revises the Affordable Housing Inventory List to include the Infill Properties in accordance with Section 125.379(1) of the Florida Statutes;
Approves the waiver of Implementing Order No. 3-44 as it relates to the conveyance process established in the section entitled "Availability of County Property" for the Infill Properties which were not offered through the Work Order Proposal process;
Authorizes the conveyance of a total of 10 Infill Properties (Infill Properties), inclusive of the Surplus Properties, pursuant to Section 125.379(2) of the Florida Statutes and Section 17-121 of the Code of Miami-Dade County (the Code), to Housing Programs, Inc. (Housing Programs), a 501(c)(3) not-for-profit Florida corporation and an approved Infill Housing Initiative Program (Infill Housing Program) developer, at a price of $10.00, for the purpose of developing such properties with affordable housing to be sold to qualified homebuyers;</td></tr>
</table>

	• Authorizes the Chairperson or Vice-Chairperson of the BCC to execute a County Deed to convey the Infill Properties to Housing Programs; • Authorizes the County Mayor or designee to take all necessary actions to enforce the provisions set forth in the County Deed, including but not limited to, granting extensions and exercising the County's option to enforce its reversionary interest; and • Authorizes placement of appropriate project signage on each lot. According to the Property Appraiser's website, the 2015 Market Value for each parcel is listed below: • Folio No. 01-3113-065-2430- $32,986; • Folio No. 01-3114-017-0110- $24,203; • Folio No. 01-3113-006-0330- $42,897; • Folio No. 01-3114-017-0100- $30,861; • Folio No. 01-3114-036-2260- $10,202; • Folio No. 01-3114-036-0200- $11,360; • Folio No. 01-3123-035-0260- $21,032; • Folio No. 01-3113-024-2510- $15,319; • Folio No. 01-3114-036-0380- $11,360; and • Folio No. 01-3114-017-0190- $ 5,622. The affordable housing developed on the Properties will be sold to qualified households, under no circumstances will a sales price exceed $175,000.00.
7A **160324**	ORDINANCE AMENDING SECTIONS 2-2079, 2-2081, 2-2083, 2-2084, 2-2086, AND 2-2090 OF THE CODE OF MIAMI-DADE COUNTY, FLORIDA; AMENDING PROVISIONS RELATED TO VOLUNTARY ENERGY EFFICIENCY AND RENEWABLE ENERGY PROGRAM AND PROPERTY ASSESSMENT CLEAN ENERGY (PACE); REPEALING SECTION 2-2085 OF THE CODE OF MIAMI-DADE COUNTY, FLORIDA, RELATING TO FUNDING OF PROGRAM; PROVIDING SEVERABILITY, INCLUSION IN THE CODE, AND AN EFFECTIVE DATE [SEE ORIGINAL ITEM UNDER FILE NO. 160069]
Notes	The proposed resolution, relating to Voluntary Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Program and Property Assessment Clean Energy (PACE), amends Sections 2-2079, 2-2081, 2-2083, 2-2084, 2-2086, and 2-2090 of the Miami-Dade County Code. Additionally, the proposed ordinance repeals Section 2-2085 of the Miami-Dade County Code. Currently, the County Code allows for the County to issue bonds secured from non-ad valorem special assessments to provide funds to eligible participants to make qualifying improvements such as energy conservation, renewable energy improvements and wind resistant improvements. This ordinance rescinds this provision. Further, in additional to the County Mayor or designee, it allows for a separate legal entity selected by the BCC, as defined in Florida Statutes, to administer the program. IF the County serves as an administrator, County staffing requirements to perform assessments and meet notice and other program requirements will be evaluated based on the number of participants. However, as administrator, the County can include cost recovery provisions in the agreements with program participants to cover any associated staffing requirements. With respect to separate legal entities serving as administrators, there will be no fiscal impact to the County as long as each agreement between the County and the separate legal entity, subject to BCC approval, includes the provisions for the County to charge the amounts necessary to cover any incurred costs. ***During the Unincorporated Municipal Service Area Committee meeting on February 9, 2016, a substitute was presented and forwarded to the BCC with favorable recommendation. This substitute differs from the original in that it:*** • ***Replaces the term "commercial" with "non-residential" in the definition of Eligible Participant;*** • ***Clarifies the "Application" section;*** • ***Replaces the terms "loan" or "loans" with "financing";*** • ***Increases the general limit of financing to 20 percent from 10 percent;*** • ***Increases the length of time to replay the assessment to 30 years from 20 years; and*** • ***Clarifies that an energy savings audit is not required for all applications.*** **<u>Social Equity Statement:</u>** PACE Programs around the nation are intended to offer owners an alternative financing mechanism to make energy efficient retrofits or improvements to their properties (residential or commercial). More specifically, PACE programs are intended to incentivize expensive investments by offering a long-term financial solution. These investments will directly benefit participating property owners by reducing energy consumption, which will result in reduced energy costs. Property owners also stand to gain from any appreciation in property value as a result of the improvements. Indirect benefits of a PACE program, while not quantifiable, include reduced impacts to the environment as well as growth in clean-energy and other jobs because of the increase in demand for these types of retrofits and improvements. The proposed ordinance includes language for inclusion in the agreement between the administrator and the eligible participant that discloses "the risk that [the owner] may not be able to refinance or sell the home unless the assessment is paid off in full first." Financial lending institutions have publicly expressed concern with PACE programs. On such concern is that a PACE assessment has a priority over pre-existing mortgages, also known as first-lien loan. With respect to residential properties, the Federal Housing Finance Agency has alerted the public that Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac's policies prohibit the purchase of a mortgage where the home has a first-lien PACE loan. As a result, in the worst case scenario property owners may need to pay the assessment in full before refinancing or selling their property. There have been legal challenges to various PACE programs as well.

	<u>Additional Information – Property Assessed Clean Energy (PACE):</u> **Property Assessed Clean Energy (PACE)**[8] PACE (Property Assessed Clean Energy) is a simple and effective way to finance energy efficiency, renewable energy, and water conservation upgrades to buildings. PACE can pay for new heating and cooling systems, lighting improvements, solar panels, water pumps, insulation, and more for almost any property – homes, commercial, industrial, non-profit, and agricultural. Property owners across the US are using PACE because it saves them money and makes their buildings more valuable. PACE pays for 100% of a project's costs and is repaid for up to 20 years with an assessment added to the property's tax bill. PACE financing stays with the building upon sale and is easy to share with tenants. State and local governments sponsor PACE financing to create jobs, promote economic development, and protect the environment. **Florida PACE Funding Agency**[9] The Florida PACE Funding Agency was created in June 2011 by general law through an interlocal agreement. The initial incorporators are Flagler County and the City of Kissimmee. The Agency's mission is to facilitate the implementation, planning, development, funding, financing, marketing and management of a statewide platform so that counties and cities can easily and economically take advantage of a uniform, scalable program for their property-owning constituents. The Florida PACE Funding Agency was designed to insulate local governments from liability and the heavy use of staff time for such a voluntary program. Florida's PACE legislation allows individual residential and commercial property owners to voluntarily seek financing for certain energy or wind resistant improvements in the form of a special assessment though their local government with payback occurring over a period of years and collected on the same bill as property taxes. The Florida Legislature in 2010 overwhelmingly passed bipartisan legislation that carefully details the authority and processes for a PACE program and assessments in Florida. To date, the Agency is the only source of PACE financing initially capitalized at $200 million, making funding available immediately. In addition, the Agency has been approved to capitalize up to $2 billion. **<u>Additional Information – Unincorporated Municipal Service Area Committee Meeting Discussion:</u>** During the Unincorporated Municipal Service Area Committee meeting on February 9, 2016, the following was discussed: • *The President and Chief Executive Officer of Florida Association for Insurance Reform (FAIR), appeared before the committee to speak in support of this program. He requested that the County allow multiple PACE providers to operate since competition would help maintain the insurance rates low, and it would benefit consumers.* • *Pursuant to a question regarding the energy market and what could be done, the President and CEO that about seventy percent (70%) to eighty percent (80%) of the PACE projects completed were for wind mitigation with four percent (4%) to six percent (6%) being solar projects. He noted that many other opportunities remained opened, and property owners were able to qualify for the program without having a good credit score or history.* • *In response to a question regarding establishing minimum consumer protection and safety criteria, the President and CEO advised that his organization had already reviewed in detail one of the providers in the categories of consumer protection under the framework of federal lending laws, contractor controls, advertising and marketing, and functional underwriting guidelines. He noted he would like an opportunity to review additional PACE providers within the state.* • *The Vice President of Operations of Ygrene Energy Fund of Florida spoke in favor of the item and pointed out the County had a huge demand for this type of program, noting that he had already received over 500 applications from Miami-Dade County residents of unincorporated areas and continued to receive daily phone calls asking for the implementation date and timeframe.* • *A representative of Renew Financial spoke in support of the item and stated that her organization worked in 19 jurisdictions across Florida, and the industry had already financed over $1 billion in PACE projects nationwide. She suggested that vendors should be included in the process of establishing consumer protection criteria, and the vendors should be asked what constituted good practices and what their practices were. She advised three (3) primary vendors were currently operating within the State of Florida, who had already closed deals; but it was expected that other vendors would join the market.* • *In response to an earlier question relating to how a foreclosure impacted the PACE assessment, the Assistant County Attorney clarified that, it was her understanding, the PACE assessment would run with the property if it was not paid in full at the time the foreclosed property was sold.* • *Pursuant to a question regarding disclosure of liability, the Assistant County Attorney affirmed a mechanism was in place to disclose those costs.*
7B **153017**	ORDINANCE PERTAINING TO SMALL BUSINESS ENTERPRISE PROGRAMS; AMENDING SECTIONS 2-8.1.1.1.2 OF THE CODE OF MIAMI-DADE COUNTY, FLORIDA TO ALLOW PARTICIPANTS IN THE SMALL BUSINESS ENTERPRISE GOODS PROGRAM TO USE THE EXISTING BONDING AND FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAM AVAILABLE TO SMALL BUSINESS ENTERPRISES FOR CONSTRUCTION SERVICES; AND PROVIDING SEVERABILITY, INCLUSION IN CODE AND EFFECTIVE DATE
Notes	The proposed ordinance, pertaining to Small Business Enterprise Programs, amends Sections 2-8.1.1.1.2 of the Miami-Dade County Code to allow participants in the Small Business Enterprise Goods Programs to use the existing bonding and financial assistance program available to Small Business Enterprises for construction services.

[8] http://www.pacenation.us/about-pace/

[9] http://floridapace.gov/about/

The current funding for the program will be managed by existing staff within the Business Outreach and Education unit of Small Business Development.

Background

The BCC previously passed and adopted Ordinance No. 97-52, codified at Section 10-33.02 of the Code of Miami-Dade County, Florida, creating a Small Business Enterprise Construction Services Program (CSBE), which included a Bonding and Financial Assistance Program and the BCC also passed and adopted Ordinance No. 15-141, which extended the Bonding and Financial Assistance Program to the County's Small Business Enterprise Services Program (SBE) and Small Business Enterprise Architecture and Engineering Program (CBE).

The existing Bonding and Financial Assistance Program was established to provide assistance to CSBEs, SBEs, and CBEs in (i) preparing and completing bond packages, (ii) providing funding to be used for bonding purposes, and (iii) providing financial assistance such as mobilization capital, line of credit and/or working capital loans through partnering relationships with financial institutions.

Code Comparison Chart Section 2-8.1.1.1.2 of the Code of Miami-Dade County		
Section	*Current*	*Proposed*
Sec. 2-8.1.1.1.2 *Small Business Enterprise Goods Program.*	(3) Program. (f) SBE Financial Assistance. SBD will develop a program to identify methods of financial assistance to SBE vendors on Miami-Dade County contracts	(3) Program. (f) SBE **Bonding and** Financial Assistance. **This program will provide SBEs with assistance in obtaining bonding and/or financial assistance for goods and services contracts. Bonding assistance will include providing assistance in preparing and completing bond packages as well as providing funding to be used for bonding purposes. Financial assistance will include providing financial assistance such as mobilization capital, line of credit and/or working capital loans through partnering relationships with financial institutions.**

7C
160427

ORDINANCE AMENDING CHAPTER 17, ARTICLE VIII OF THE CODE OF MIAMI-DADE COUNTY, FLORIDA RELATED TO THE AFFORDABLE HOUSING TRUST FUND BOARD OF TRUSTEES; REVISING MEMBERSHIP OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES; CHANGING METHOD OF APPOINTMENT OF MEMBERS TO BOARD OF TRUSTEES; UPDATING TERMINOLOGY; PROVIDING SEVERABILITY, INCLUSION IN THE CODE, AND AN EFFECTIVE DATE [SEE ORIGINAL ITEM UNDER FILE NO. 153015]

Notes

The proposed ordinance amends Chapter 17, Article VIII of the Miami-Dade County Code related to the Affordable Housing Trust Fund Board of Trustees (Board of Trustees) providing for the following:

- Revising membership of the Board of Trustees;
- Changing method of appointment of members;
- Requiring the County Mayor or designee to provide adequate staff support services to enable the Board of Trustees to carry out its purposes; and
- Updating terminology.

Currently, the Board of Trustees is composed of nine (9) members, none of which can be employees of Miami-Dade County.

Listed below are highlights of the proposed amendments:

- One (1) member designated by the director of Miami-Dade Public Housing and Community Development Department, which member may be an employee of Miami-Dade County;
- One (1) member nominated by Housing Opportunities Projects for Excellence, Inc.;
- One (1) member nominated by the Builders Association of South Florida;
- One (1) member designated by the director of Miami-Dade Economic Advocacy Trust, which member may be an employee of Miami-Dade County;
- One (1) member nominated by the Miami-Dade Affordable Housing Advisory Board;
- One (1) member designated by Miami-Dade Housing Finance Authority, which member may be an employee of Miami-Dade County;
- One (1) member nominated by the Miami Coalition for the Homeless, Inc.;
- One (1) member nominated by Fannie Mae; and
- One (1) member nominated by the Latin Builders Association, Inc.
- One (1) member designated by the director of the Miami-Dade Metropolitan Planning Organization; and
- One (1) member nominated by Freddie Mac.

The County Mayor or the County Mayor's designee will contact each non-County agency or organization to obtain the name of such agency's or organization's representative. The County Mayor or the County Mayor's designee verify that each representative nominated by their respective agency or organization meets the requirements of Section 2-11.38 of the Code of Miami-Dade County and any other applicable

	requirements established by the BCC. In the event a representative does not meet such requirements, then the agency or organization will nominate another representative, subject to the before-mentioned requirements. o *Currently, the BCC Chair obtains the names of interested and eligible persons.* **Fiscal Impact/ Funding Source** The proposed ordinance will have an estimated $12,100 fiscal impact to the County. It is estimated that one part-time Administrative Officer 2 position at a cost of approximately $12,100 annually for both salary and fringes will be required to provide the necessary staff support to the Board of Trustees. The forecast of expenditures assumes a five percent annual inflationary increase for salary and fringes, and is subject to change. The estimated expenses would be funded by the revenues in the Affordable Housing Trust Fund and will be subject to the fund's 5 percent cap for administrative expenses. This expense is not part of the FY 2015-16 Adopted Budget.
8A1 **152993**	RESOLUTION REJECTING THE SOLE PROPOSAL RECEIVED IN RESPONSE TO THE ADVERTISEMENT FOR THE BID FOR LEASE OF LAND AT MIAMI LAKES INDUSTRIAL PARK LOCATED AT MIAMI-OPA LOCKA EXECUTIVE AIRPORT
Notes	The proposed resolution rejects the sole proposal received by the Miami-Dade Aviation Department (MDAD) in response to the Advertisement for the Bid for Lease of Land at Miami Lakes Industrial Park located at Miami-Opa locka Executive Airport (OPF). **Background** The Town of Miami Lakes prohibits parking of recreational vehicles and boats at residential homes. In an effort to address the parking issue, including boats, commercial and recreational vehicles, the Town of Miami Lakes considered two (2) County-owned parcels at Miami Lakes Industrial Park located west of 57 Avenue and OPF's Runway 9 Left/27 Right. Subsequently, the Town of Miami Lakes approached MDAD for assistance to move forward with an advertisement for a bid for the lease of the two (2) parcels to supplement parking for the Town of Miami Lakes' residents and neighboring commercial businesses. The advertisement requesting a bid to lease these parcels was posted on the Miami International Airport website and ads were placed in the Daily Business News and the Miami Herald's Neighbors Section on May 26, 2015. The ads sought proposals from companies and individuals to lease the combined 4.17-acre parcels and operate a storage parking lot for boats, recreational, and commercial vehicles. The minimum bid required the greater of $0.60 per square foot of land or 40 percent of the gross revenues. MDAD received one (1) proposal in response to the advertised bid from Value Store IT Management Inc., reviewed the proposal, and determined that it did not comply with the minimum bid requirements. The terms of the vendor's proposal listed the following: *(i) lease two (2) acres of land, (ii) $0.30 per square foot per annum, (iii) 12-month rent concession to complete improvements, (iv) seven (7) 5-year extensions, (v) 5 percent rent increase at each extension, and (vi) first right of refusal to rent the remaining acreage. Therefore, MDAD recommends that the sole proposal be rejected. At this time, a new solicitation is not being considered due to lack of interest by proposers.*
8C1 **160085**	RESOLUTION APPROVING THE FUNDING OF 31 GRANTS FOR A TOTAL OF $332,650.00 FROM THE FISCAL YEAR 2015-2016 SECOND QUARTER OF THE TOURIST DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL GRANTS PROGRAM ROOM TAX PLAN AND SURTAX CATEGORY TO PROMOTE MIAMI-DADE COUNTY TOURISM; WAIVING RESOLUTION NO. R-130-06, AND AUTHORIZING THE COUNTY MAYOR OR COUNTY MAYOR'S DESIGNEE TO EXECUTE GRANT AGREEMENTS WITH VARIOUS ENTITIES AND TO EXERCISE ALL PROVISIONS, INCLUDING CANCELLATION PROVISIONS CONTAINED THEREIN
Notes	The proposed resolution approves the funding of 31 grants for a total of $332,650.00 from the FY 2015-16 Tourist Development Council Grants Program – Second Quarter. Additionally, the proposed resolution waives Resolution No. R-130-06 (requiring contracts with non-governmental entities be signed by the other parties before being submitted to the BCC) in order to expedite the allocation of funding support for these time-sensitive, tourism-oriented, and community events. **Fiscal Impact/Funding Source:** Funding for the Tourist Development Council (TDC) Grants Program comes from the two (2) percent Tourist Development Room Tax Revenue and the two (2) percent Hotel/Motel Food and Beverage Surtax revenues. In addition, the Greater Miami Convention and Visitors Bureau provides $25,000.00 to the TDC pursuant to a multi-year agreement. Further, a remaining balance of $45,970.00 ($4,265.00 from FY 2013-14 and $41,705.00 from FY 2014-15) in unspent grant funds was carried over and is being appropriated as part of the FY 2015-16 program. TDC grants are disbursed through Index Code TU243964, Sub-object Code 60625, and drawn from Fund 150, Subfund 151. Pursuant to Ordinance 15-99, $1.2 million has been allocated for FY 2015-16 Tourist Development Council (TDC) Grants ($1.1 million from Fund ST 150, Subfund 151, plus $100,000.00 from Fund ST 150, Subfund 152). The current Second Quarter recommendations, totaling $332,650.00, continue the recommended TDC grant allocations for this fiscal year. **Background** The Tourist Development Council convened on December 14, 2015 to review 32 applications requesting $515,000.00 for the Second Quarter of the program. The TDC recommended funding 31 applicants for a total of $332,650.00.
8F1 **153009**	RESOLUTION AUTHORIZING DESIGNATED PURCHASE PURSUANT TO SECTION 2-8.1(B)(3) OF THE COUNTY CODE BY A TWO-THIRDS VOTE OF THE BOARD MEMBERS PRESENT; AUTHORIZING AWARD OF ADDITIONAL TIME OF SIX MONTHS AND AN ADDITIONAL AMOUNT OF UP TO $1,788,000.00 FOR CONTRACT NO. 1070-5/14-5 FOR PURCHASE OF AUTOMOTIVE AND TRUCK REPLACEMENT PARTS AND SPECIALIZED REPAIR SERVICES FOR VARIOUS COUNTY 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	The proposed resolution approves a request for a designated purchase under Contract No. 1070-5/14-5, Automotive and Truck Replacement Parts and Specialized Repair Services, for various County departments. Approval of a designated purchase is being requested, pursuant to Section 2-8.1(b)(3) of the Miami-Dade County Code, to authorize the extension of the current competitive contract term by six (6) months and increase expenditure authority by $1,788,000 to ensure continuity of services while the competitive selection process for a replacement contract is finalized.

Background:
In May 2009, this contract was approved by the BCC through Resolution No. R-504-09 for a one-year term plus five (5) one-year options to renew. The contract is currently in its final option to renew term and is used by multiple County departments to purchase automotive and truck replacement parts (e.g., alternators, batteries, radios, compressors, pumps, belts, chemicals and valves) and specialized repair services (e.g., exhaust, charging, starting and air-conditioning systems, bumper, window tinting, and alarms).

The current term was **extended administratively by six (6) months under the County Mayor's delegated authority** to afford user departments sufficient time to develop a replacement solicitation. However, it has been determined to be in the County's best interest to consolidate this contract with the replacement solicitation for Contract No. 5380-6/14-6, Mobile Equipment Manufacturer Replacement Parts and Services, as the scopes are similar for parts, equipment and services. Consolidation benefits the County by promoting administrative efficiencies (i.e., a single competitively-awarded contract for the purchase of automotive and truck replacement parts) and economies of scale (i.e., aggregating estimated quantities to lower prices).

This item is presented for BCC approval as a designated purchase as the Administration has exhausted its authority to extend the contract. Competition is not practicable at this time since the replacement solicitation for Contract No. 5380-6/14-6, which will include the product lines and services under this contract, has been advertised and is anticipated to be presented to the BCC for approval in early 2016.

Fiscal Impact/Funding Source:
The contract expired on November 30, 2015 and had an allocation of $10,656,000 for the 18-month term. User departments are currently purchasing required parts and services via small purchase orders while they await approval of this designated purchase. The requested additional allocation of $1,788,000 is based on anticipated usage during the six-month extension period and results in a total modified contract allocation of $12,444,000.

Awarded Vendors

- Arrow Muffler Co, Inc. 14545 NW 7 Avenue Miami, FL
- BCSS, LTD d/b/a Lou Bachrodt Freightliner 1801 West Atlantic Boulevard Pompano Beach, FL
- Bennett Auto Supply, Inc. 3141 SW 10 Street Pompano Beach, FL
- Cold Air Distributors Warehouse of Florida, Inc. 3053 Industrial 31 Street Fort Pierce, FL 7311-13 NW 44 Street Miami, FL
- D & L Auto and Marine Supplies, Inc. 5601 NW 79 Avenue Miami, FL
- Electric Sales and Service, Inc. 340 NE 75 Street Miami, FL
- Genuine Parts Company d/b/a Napa Auto Parts 2999 Circle 75 Parkway Atlanta, GA
- JD Distributors Automotive Supplies, Inc. (Micro/SBE) 7301 NW 32 Avenue Miami, FL
- Palm Truck Centers, Inc. 2441 South State Road #7 Fort Lauderdale, FL
- Truckmax, Inc. 6000 NW 77 Court Miami, FL
- Uni-Select USA, Inc. d/b/a Auto Plus 20 Hazelwood Drive, Suite 100 Amherst, NY

Applicable Ordinances and Contract Measures

- The two (2) percent User Access Program provision applies where permitted by the funding source.
- The Small Business Enterprise (SBE) Bid Preference and Local Preference Ordinances were applied to the original award where permitted by the funding source.
- The Living Wage Ordinance does not apply.

Additional Information on Contract Nos. 1070-5/14 and 5380-6/14:

Contract No. 1070-5/14 - Automotive and Truck Replacement Parts and Specialized Repair Services	
Term	*Amount*
Original Contract 1070-5/14-5 **R-504-09** *5/5/2009* *6/1/2009-5/31/2010*	$7,033,000
First OTR 1070-5/14-5-1 *6/1/2010-5/31/2011*	$7,058,000
Second OTR 1070-5/14-2 *6/1/2011-5/31/2012*	$7,058,000
Third OTR 1070-5/14-3 *6/1/2012-5/31/2013*	$7,058,000
Modification *4/17/2013*	$350,000

Fourth OTR 1070-5/14-4 *6/1/2013-5/31/2014*	$7,058,000
Modification *2/12/2014*	$70,000
Fifth OTR 1070-5/14-5 *6/1/2014-5/31/2015* *Extended administratively to 11/30/2015*	$7,128,000
Proration	$3,528,139.56
Current Contract Value	$10,656,139.56

On May 6, 2008, the BCC, through Resolution No. R-568-08, established a pool of pre-qualified vendors to purchase original mobile equipment manufacturer replacements parts and service, truck and major components equipment with repair or installation service, named brand replacement parts and service, and specialized heavy duty vehicle parts and service in the amount of $7,728,232

On May 6, 2008, the BCC, through Resolution No. R-568-08, also approved the emergency bridge contract for additional time and spending authority to allow various County departments to purchase non-dealer and aftermarket automotive truck parts. The additional amount requested was $2,609,065.

Contract No. 5380-6/14 - Mobile Equipment Manufacturer Replacement Parts and Services	
Term	*Amount*
Original Contract *5380-6/14* **R-568-08** *5/6/2008* *7/1/2008-6/30/2009*	$7,728,232
Modification R-1028-08 *10/7/2008*	$5,181,826
Modification *4/15/2009*	$144,000
First OTR 5380-6/14-1 *7/1/2009-6/30/2010*	$13,067,112.06
Modification *5/5/2010*	$166,286.15
Modification *5/11/2010*	$150,000
Second OTR 5380-6/14-2 *7/1/2010-6/30/2011*	$13,383,398.21
Modification *6/22/2011*	$1,332,601.79
Third OTR 5380-6/14-3 *7/1/2011-6/30/2012*	$14,716,000
Fourth OTR 5380-6/14-4 *7/1/2012-6/30/13*	$14,716,000
Fifth OTR *5380-6/14-5* *7/1/2013-6/30/2014*	$14,716,000
Modification *6/20/2014*	$1,101,000
Sixth OTR 5380-6/14-6 *7/1/2014-6/30/2015* ***According to the Bid Tracking System, the contract expiration date is now 12/31/2015***	$15,817,000
Proration	$7,908,500

		Current Contract Value	$23,725,500	

8F2 **153010**	RESOLUTION AUTHORIZING ADDITIONAL EXPENDITURE AUTHORITY IN A TOTAL AMOUNT UP TO $3,655,000.00 FOR PREQUALIFICATION POOL NO. 1298-1/21, PLANT MATERIALS AND TREE SERVICES, FOR VARIOUS COUNTY DEPARTMENTS
Notes	The proposed resolution authorizes increased expenditure authority of $3,655,000 to Prequalification Pool No. 1298-1/21, Plant Materials and Tree Services, for various County departments.

This pool was originally approved by the BCC in February 2012 for a five-year term and is used by County departments to purchase and install plant materials and ground coverings, and for tree services including tree trimming prior to hurricane season. Under the pool, services are divided into groups: Group 1 - Furnish Plant Material; Group 2 - Furnish and Install Plant Material; and Group 3 - Tree Services. Group 4 - Tree Relocation was awarded to multiple vendors based on low price by item.

The additional expenditure authority will ensure completion of the following projects:

- The Aviation Department will complete Phase 2 of the landscape improvement project at Miami Executive Airport;
- The Internal Services Department will implement planting projects for facilities under its management, including the Children's Courthouse, West Lot Facility, and Overtown Transit South Tower;
- The Parks, Recreation and Open Spaces Department will provide landscaping services for ongoing roadway construction, capital improvement projects, and other right-of-way beautification and tree replacement planting projects;
- Vizcaya Museum and Gardens will engage in the historic restoration of its gardens to emphasize the original appearance during the time of James Deering with an anticipated completion date prior to the American Public Gardens Association's national conference in June 2016; and
- The Water and Sewer Department will install plant material, including sustainable vegetation, for aesthetic improvement of structures, buildings, pump stations, and treatment facilities.

Fiscal Impact/Funding Source:
The initial five-year term expires on February 28, 2017 and has an existing allocation of $11,252,000. The recommended modification will authorize additional expenditure authority of $3,655,000, increasing the total pool value to $14,907,000.

Prequalified Vendors

- A Native Tree Service, Inc. (SBE/Micro) 15733 SW 117 Avenue Miami, FL
- Landscaping, LLC 14825 SW 36 Terrace Miami, FL Same Alejandro Pardo
- Arazoza Brothers Corporation 15901 SW 242 Street Homestead, FL
- Bannerman Greenworks, LLC 13925 NE 3 Court Miami, FL
- Comfort Farms, Inc. 22650 SW 194 Avenue Miami, FL
- Foster Crodon, Inc. 11767 S Dixie Highway, #429 Miami, FL
- Distreebutors, Inc. (SBE/Micro) 12171 NW 137 Avenue Miami, FL
- Florida Garden Center, Corp. (SBE/Micro/DBE) 10639 SW 185 Terrace Miami, FL
- Florida Lawn Service, Inc. d/b/a Florida Landscape Nursery 5845 SW 125 Avenue Miami, FL
- Foliage Xpress, Inc. (SBE/Micro) 16351 SW 216 Street Miami, FL
- General Mow, LLC d/b/a Groundkeepers 255 University Drive Coral Gables, FL
- Ginley Lawn Service & Landscaping, Inc. (SBE/Micro) 12140 SW 188 Terrace Miami, FL
- Lawn Keepers of South Florida, Inc. (SBE/Micro) 21550 SW 184 Place Miami, FL
- MCT Service, LLC 3607 Charles Avenue Miami, FL
- Mitchell's Lawn Maintenance Corp. (SBE/Micro) 15665 SW 117 Avenue Miami, FL
- Mix'D Greens, Inc. (SBE/Micro) 28905 SW 162 Avenue Homestead, FL
- National Core Services Corp d/b/a Grounds Group Landscaping 1110 S Flamingo Road Davie, FL
- Pine Island Nursery, Inc. 16300 SW 184 Street Miami, FL
- R. F. Orchids, Inc. 28100 SW 182 Avenue Homestead, FL
- SFM Services, Inc. 9700 NW 79 Avenue Hialeah Gardens, FL
- South Florida Grassing, Inc. 4580 SE Bridge Road, Box 725 Hobe Sound, FL
- Sunset Sod, Inc. (SBE/Micro) 13100 SW 124 Avenue Miami, FL
- Superior Landscaping & Lawn Service, Inc. 2200 NW 23 Avenue Miami, FL
- The Bannerman Group, Inc. (DBE) 6600 NW 27 Avenue Miami, FL
- Thomas Maintenance Services, Inc. (SBE/Micro) 16205 SW 117 Avenue, Unit 7 Miami, FL
- Tip-Top Enterprises, Inc. 18101 SW 98 Court Miami, FL S
- Triple O Nursery Farms, Inc. (SBE) 14750 SW 248 Street Homestead, FL
- Veber's Jungle Garden, Inc. 24605 SW 197 Avenue Homestead, FL
- VisualScape, Inc. (SBE/Micro) 15980 NW 117 Avenue Miami, FL
- Weed-A-Way, Inc. (SBE/Micro/DBE) 5900 Dewey Street, #202 Hollywood, FL
- Okotogbo Ynigo Landscaping and Lawn Services, Inc. (SBE/Micro) 20205 SW 188 Street Perrine, FL

Applicable Ordinances and Contract Measures

- The two (2) percent User Access Program provision applies and will be collected on all purchases where * permitted by funding source.

	• Groups 1-3: The Small Business Enterprise (SBE) Bid Preference and Local Preference Ordinance apply at the time of spot market competition where permitted by funding source. An SBE set-aside applies for spot market competition up to $100,000 where permitted by the funding source when there are three (3) or more SBE-certified firms available. • Group 4: The SBE Bid Preference and Local Preference Ordinance were applied at time of award, where permitted by funding source. • The Living Wage Ordinance applies. **<u>Additional Information on Relevant Legislation:</u>** On February 7, 2012, the BCC, through Resolution No. R-131-12, established a pre-qualification pool for Groups 1, 2 and 3 of Contract No. 1298-1/21, Plant Material and Tree Services, and award Group 4 of the same to A Native Tree Service, Inc., Arazoza Brothers Corp., Crodon, Inc., Groundkeepers, Inc., and Thomas Maintenance Service, Inc., in a total amount up to $5,186,000 for the initial term, or $10,372,000 if the renewal option is exercised. Additionally, R-131-12 authorized the County Mayor or County Mayor's designee to conduct spot bids and award subsequent contracts, add vendors, and conduct modifications for the pool, and exercise, in their discretion, any cancellation and renewal provisions in accordance with the terms and conditions of the contract on behalf of Miami-Dade. • During the BCC meeting on February 7, 2012 the following was discussed: o The Commission asked that the County administration review the feasibility of implementing a County-owned and operated plant nursery, which would produce its own inventory of plants, and that a written report be presented before the BCC. On September 4, 2013, the BCC, through Resolution No. R- 690-13, approved the use of Charter County Transportation Surtax (Surtax) Funds for a contract entitled Plant Material and Tree Services, Pre-qualification of Vendors (Contract Number 1298-1/21) for landscaping services for projects funded under the People's Transportation Plan (PTP). The cost of services was to be charged to the particular PTP funded project or activity requiring these services, and was to come from the Public Works and Waste Management Department (PWWM) and the Parks, Recreation, and Open Spaces Department (PROS) allocations. The fiscal impact to the Surtax was not to exceed $1.5 million over the contract's term period.
8F3 **160121**	RESOLUTION AUTHORIZING ESTABLISHMENT OF PREQUALIFICATION POOL RTQ-00280 IN A TOTAL AMOUNT UP TO $10,000,000.00 FOR ELDERLY MEALS FOOD SERVICE FOR THE COMMUNITY ACTION AND HUMAN 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 CODE OF MIAMI-DADE COUNTY, FLORIDA 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	The proposed resolution approves the establishment of a pre-qualification pool, RTQ-00280, for the purchase of ready-made meals for the Community Action and Human Services Department. Bidders who receive spot market awards under this pool will provide and deliver meals packaged in disposable containers to the department's elderly clients at designated sites (e.g., adult day care and senior centers) as well as complete deliveries to homebound participants in the Meals on Wheels Program. The meals, which include hot and frozen foods, will adhere to strict nutritional guidelines governing the production and delivery of food to the elderly. **<u>Fiscal Impact/Funding Source</u>** The fiscal impact for the five-year term is $10,000,000. The current contract, 9372-0/15, is valued at $10,630,000 for five (5) years. The method of award has been revised from a fixed-price schedule under the existing contract to a pre-qualification pool. This was done to enable the County to capitalize on market cost reductions and maximize competitive pricing while ensuring resource availability. The allocation being requested has been reduced based on an overall reduction in market pricing for ready-made meals and the projected expenditure by the Community Action and Human Services Department. Upon approval of this item, a pool of pre-qualified vendors will be established to participate in spot market competitions. The County Mayor or the County Mayor's designee will have the authority to solicit pricing and award contracts up to an aggregate amount of the allocation authorized by the BCC. The County Mayor or the County Mayor's designee will also have the authority to 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 BCC on a bi-annual basis. **Vendors Pre-Qualified for Pool** A Request to Qualify (RTQ) was issued under full and open competition on September 21, 2015. The method of award was to prequalify all responsive and responsible vendors that met the minimum requirements as specified in the RTQ for participation in future spot market competitions. Five (5) vendors responded to the solicitation. The vendors listed in the following table satisfied the prequalification criteria. Additional qualified vendors may be added to the pool during the term of the RTQ. **Pre-Qualified Vendors** • Greater Miami Caterers, Inc. 4001 NW 31 Avenue Miami, FL • Independent Living Systems, LLC (ILS) dba Classic Caterers 5200 Blue Lagoon Drive, Suite 500 Miami, FL • Prima Food Corporation d/b/a Diana Food Group 4020 NE 10 Way Pompano Beach, FL **Vendors Not Pre-Qualified for Pool** Nutrispa, Inc. and DDP Pizza Enterprises, Inc. dba Pizza Machine/Culinary Affairs were not recommended for award because neither completed the vendor registration process nor submitted the requisite qualification documents. Upon satisfactory completion of the registration process and submission of the necessary qualifying documentation, the vendor will be added to the pool.

Pursuant to Resolution No. R-140-15, prior to the re-procurement of the contract, a full review of the scope of services was conducted to ensure the replacement pool award best reflects the County's current needs. The review included conducting market research, posting a draft solicitation for industry comment, and holding meetings and drafting sessions with user departments.

Applicable Ordinances and Contract Measures

- The two (2) percent User Access Program provision does not apply due to the federal funding source.
- The Small Business Enterprise (SBE) Bid Preference and Local Preference ordinances do not apply due to the federal funding source.
- The Living Wage Ordinance does not apply due to the federal funding source.

Additional Information – Economic Prosperity Committee Meeting Discussion:
During the Economic Prosperity Committee meeting on February 11, 2016, the Committee questioned how a company in Pompano Beach was able to provide services without having a local office as compared to other located in Miami-Dade County who can provide for services.

Additional Information on Relevant Legislation
On January 20, 2011, the BCC, through Resolution No. R-22-11, approved the 30 day extension to provide bridge of services No. 2365B-0/11 for Food Catering Services to Construction Catering, in the amount of $250,000 and authorized the County Mayor or his designee to execute any agreements or exercise any renewal and cancellation provisions to accomplish such 30 day extension.

On March 1, 2011, the BCC, through Resolution No. R-154-11, approved the award of Contract No. 9372-0/15 to Construction Catering Inc, Montoya Holdings, Inc. dba Pelota Café and Pizzeria, and Greater Miami Caterers, in the amount of $10,630,000 and authorized the County Mayor or his designee to execute the contracts and to exercise any renewal and cancellation provisions. R-154-11 awarded three (3) vendors:

- Construction Catering, Inc.;
- Montoya Holdings Inc. d/b/a Pelota Café and Pizzeria; and
- Greater Miami Caterers.

Additionally, R-154-11 combined three (3) contracts:

- 2363-4/10-4 Food Catering Services for the Human Services Adult Day Care Centers,
- 2365-4/09-4 Food Catering Services for the Community Action Agency (CAA) Adult Day Care Centers; and
- 1315-4/10-4 Frozen Convenience Foods.

Previous Contracts Combined into Contract No. 9372-0/15 Food Catering Services			
Contract No.	2363-4/10-4	2365-4/09-4	1315-4/10-4
Contract Title	Food Catering Services for the Human Services Adult Day Care Centers	Food Catering Services for the Community Action Agency (CAA) Adult Day Care Centers	Frozen Convenience Foods
Contract History	Awarded on January 24, 2006, by Resolution No. 68-06, in the amount of $750,000 for 1 year with 4, 1 year options-to-renew (OTR) periods. On February 1, 2010, the contract was modified and approved by the County Manager for an additional spending authority in the amount of $174,000, and additional time, extending the contract for 6 months, from March 31, 2010 to September 30, 2010. Performance bond required. Total allocation under the 4th and final OTR is $992,233.50.	Awarded on January 24, 2006, by Resolution No. 68-06, in the amount of $831,000 for 1 year with 4, 1 year OTR periods. In October 2008, CAA's Elderly Programs were merged with the Department of Human Services (DHS) Elderly, Disability Veterans Services Bureau. On February 1, 2010, the contract was modified and approved by the County Manager for an additional spending authority in the amount of $102,000, and additional time, extending the contract for 6 months, from March 31, 2010 to September 30, 2010. On June 3, 2010, the contract was modified and approved by the County Manager for an additional spending authority in the amount of $345,234. On July 20, 2010, the contract was modified under Resolution No. 824-10, for an additional spending authority in	Awarded on February 15, 2006, by the Department of Procurement Management (DPM) in the amount of $350,000 for 1 year with 4, 1 year OTR periods. Originally, this contract provided for the delivery of frozen meals to CAA's Elderly Program. On July 18, 2006, under Resolution No. 909-06, the OTR periods were authorized. In October 2008, CAA's Elderly Programs were merged with the DHS Elderly, Disability Veterans Services Bureau. On February 1, 2010, the contract was modified and approved by the County Manager for an additional spending authority in the amount of $296,359, and additional time, extending the contract for 6 months, from March 31, 2010 to September 30, 2010.

			the amount of $301,000, and additional time, extending the contract for 3 months, from September 30, 2010 to December 31, 2010. Performance bond required. Total allocation under the 4th and final OTR = $1.893 million.	July 20, 2010, under Resolution No. 824-10, the contract was modified for an additional spending authority in the amount of $171,000, and additional time, extending the contract for 3 months, from September 30, 2010 to December 31, 2010. Performance bond required. Total allocation under the 4th and final OTR is approximately $1.06 million.
	Vendor	Construction Catering, Inc.	Construction Catering, Inc.	Construction Catering, Inc.
	Expiration Date	On January 20, 2011, under Resolution No. 22-11, this contract was extended until February 28, 2011 to ensure continuity of service while a successor contract is established.	On January 20, 2011, under Resolution No. 22-11, this contract was extended until February 28, 2011 to ensure continuity of services while a successor contract is established.	On January 20, 2011, under Resolution No. 22-11, this contract was extended until February 28, 2011 to ensure continuity of services while a successor contract is established.

8F4 **160197**	RESOLUTION AUTHORIZING ADDITIONAL EXPENDITURE AUTHORITY IN AN AMOUNT UP TO $5,891,000.00 FOR CONTRACT NO. 15/17-07-0220, TIRES AND OTHER RELATED SERVICES FOR VARIOUS COUNTY DEPARTMENTS
Notes	The proposed resolution authorizes increased expenditure authority of $5,891,000 to Contract No. 15/17-07-0220, Tires and Other Related Services, for multiple County departments to continue purchasing new tires and associated services for County-owned fleet as needed. **Background:** **The County Mayor, under his delegated authority, approved the County's access of this competitively-awarded Florida Sheriffs Association/Florida Association of Counties (FSA/FAC) contract in August 2015.** The County intended to utilize this contract as a secondary source for the purchase of new tires (passenger, emergency, light truck, medium truck and off-road) from multiple manufacturers and related services (i.e., tire mounting and dynamic balancing). As the secondary source, this contract would have only been used when prices under the County's primary contract for Goodyear tires were higher or the needed tire types and/or sizes were unavailable. The primary contract for new Goodyear tires was a State of Florida contract until it expired on August 31, 2015, at which point the State accessed a cooperative purchasing contract which has higher prices than the expired State contract. Research conducted indicated that the FSA/FAC contract best meets departments' needs by offering the lowest available prices for various manufacturer tires and associated tire services from reliable vendors. Accordingly, this FSA/FAC contract will now be the County's primary source to satisfy departmental demand for tires and related services, and an increase in expenditure authority is requested. **Fiscal Impact/Funding Source:** This 18-month contract has an existing allocation of $1,000,000 because the contract was established only to serve as the secondary source. The recommended modification will authorize additional expenditure authority of $5,891,000, increasing the total contract value to $6,891,000. The requested increase in spending authority is based on historical tire usage and anticipated purchases through the remainder of the contract term which expires on February 28, 2017. The increase also reflects the transition of the Parks, Recreation and Open Spaces, and Transit departments to this contract. **Awarded Vendors** Central Tire Corp. 8275 NW 74 Street Miami, FL • Michelin Cutler Bay Tire & Auto Service 20390 South Dixie Highway Cutler Bay, FL • Goodyear Dan Callaghan Enterprises, Inc. d/b/a Callaghan Tire 1301 44 Avenue E Bradenton, FL • Bridgestone • Michelin • Trelleborg Earl W. Colvard, Inc. d/b/a Boulevard Tire Center 816 S Woodland Boulevard Deland, FL 3850 NW 30 Avenue Miami, FL • Bridgestone • Continental • Michelin • Trelleborg KM Pederson Enterprises, Inc. d/b/a Homestead Tire and Auto Service Center 29430 SW 172 Avenue Homestead, FL • Goodyear South Dade Automotive, Inc. 2875 NW 77 Avenue Miami, FL • Continental

	Tiresoles of Broward, Inc. 1865 South Powerline Road Suite C Deerfield Beach, FL • Bridgestone • Continental • Goodyear U.S. Venture of Wisconsin, Inc. 425 Better Way Appleton, WI 2875 NW 77 Avenue Miami, FL • Goodyear **Applicable Ordinances and Contract Measures** • The two (2) percent User Access Program provision applies where permitted by funding source. • The Small Business Enterprise Bid Preference and Local Preference ordinances do not apply. • The Living Wage Ordinance does not apply. **<u>Additional Information – Strategic Government Operations Committee Meeting Discussion:</u>** During the Strategic Planning and Government Operations Committee meeting on February 9, 2016, the following was discussed: • *The Committee questioned whether or not the tire replacement decisions were audited, to which the Assistant Director of Fleet Management responded yes and that before tires are disposed of they are inspected by supervisors.* • *The Committee requested information on the maximum range of mileage for tires used by certain County vehicles as well as the amount of tires discarded as a result of damages.*
8F5 **160005**	RESOLUTION APPROVING AWARD OF CONTRACT NO. RFP 00213 TO ADVOCATE PROGRAM, INC. FOR THE PROVISION OF MISDEMEANOR PROBATION AND BATTERERS' INTERVENTION PROGRAM OVERSIGHT SERVICES FOR THE ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE OF THE COURTS ON BEHALF OF THE ELEVENTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT OF FLORIDA IN A TOTAL ESTIMATED AMOUNT OF UP TO $7,625,000.00 FOR THE FIVE-YEAR TERM; AND AUTHORIZING THE COUNTY MAYOR OR COUNTY MAYOR'S DESIGNEE TO EXECUTE SAME AND EXERCISE ALL PROVISIONS CONTAINED THEREIN PURSUANT TO SECTION 2-8.1 OF THE COUNTY CODE AND IMPLEMENTING ORDER 3-38
Notes	The proposed resolution approves the award of Request for Proposals No. 00213, Misdemeanor Probation Services and Batterers' Intervention Program Oversight Services, to Advocate Program, Inc., for the Administrative Office of the Courts on behalf of the Eleventh Judicial Circuit of Florida. Under the contract, Advocate Program, Inc. will deliver probation services for defendants found guilty of misdemeanors who are placed on probation. Those services include, but are not limited to, assessments to ascertain appropriate treatment plan, case and records management, rehabilitation, supervision, and job placement. The Advocate Program, Inc. will also provide oversight services to the Eleventh Judicial Circuit of Florida's Batterers' Intervention Program. More specifically, Advocate Program, Inc. will determine the type of intervention service to be provided to a Court-referred defendant and monitor service providers' compliance with administrative and programmatic contract requirements. **<u>Fiscal Impact/Funding Source:</u>** No County funds are allocated under this replacement contract, as all costs are set by the Administrative Office of the Courts and paid directly to the awarded vendor by the offenders that are placed on probation. The estimated contract value for the proposed five-year term is $7,625,000. The current contract, RFP525, is valued at approximately $11,158,000 for nine (9) years and did not include oversight services for Batterers' Intervention Program, which accounts for the higher annual value under the replacement contract. The replacement contract's value is an estimate based on historical data from the current contract and anticipated additional fees collected from the oversight services for Batterers' Intervention Program. **Vendor Recommended for Award** A Request for Proposals was issued under full and open competition on June 22, 2015. This method of award was used to obtain the best value by conducting a qualitative review of proposals, including qualifications, experience, and technical capability. Two (2) proposals were received in response to the solicitation. The recommended vendor has a team of highly qualified professionals with the experience, professional degrees, and licenses required to deliver the solicited services. • Advocate Program, Inc. 1150 NW 72 Avenue, Suite 200 Miami, FL Additionally, pursuant to Resolution No. R-140-15, prior to the re-procurement of this replacement contract, a full review of the scope of services was conducted to ensure the replacement contract reflects the County's current needs. The review included conducting market research, posting a draft solicitation for industry comment, holding multiple meetings and drafting sessions with the Administrative Office of the Courts, and consultation with the Small Business Development Division. The scope of services was expanded to include oversight of the Eleventh Judicial Circuit of Florida's Domestic Violence Branch Batterers' Intervention Program. **Applicable Ordinances and Contract Measures** • The two (2) percent User Access Program provision does not apply due to the funding source. • The Small Business Enterprise Selection Factor does not apply due to the funding source. • Local Preference was applied in accordance with the Ordinance. • The Living Wage Ordinance does not apply. **<u>Additional Information:</u>** On May 8, 2007, the BCC, through Resolution No. R-564-07, awarded Contract No. RFP 525 provide probation services in accordance with Section 948.15 of the Florida Statutes for the management, rehabilitation, and supervision of defendants found guilty of misdemeanors who are placed on probation. The term of the agreement was for five years with three, on-year options to renew. No County funds were to be allocated to this project as individual probationers were to pay a fee to the contractor for services rendered.

	• ***According to the Internal Services Department, on February 9, 2015, an administrative extension was approved for 6 months (from May 31, 2015 to November 30, 2015).*** ***During the BCC meeting on May 8, 2007, the General Counsel for the Eleventh Judicial Circuit noted that defendants would have the option of using the services provided by the Advocate Program or by another service provider. The Chief Executive Officer for the Advocate Program also noted that defendants were given an option of programs, convenience, hours and locations.*** ***During the Budget and Finance Committee meeting on April 10, 2007, the following was discussed:*** • *The Commission questioned why one of the judges withdrew from the original selection committee to which the Director of the Procurement Management Department, explained that the original selection committee had two judges; that both judges withdrew, one had a scheduling conflict and the other a conflict of interest; and that the process had a potential Cone of Silence violation but it was restarted with a new selection committee.* • *The Director of the Commission on Ethics and Public Trust, noted that investigation of the potential Cone of Silence violation was ongoing. He said the parties involved in the Cone of Silence complaint were prolonging the process by not cooperating.* • *The Procurement Director said the Cone of Silence investigation started in August 2006 and the new selection committee was not involved in the potential violation.* • *The Director of the Commission on Ethics and Public Trust clarified that the Cone of Silence investigation only involved the original selection committee and the investigation was regarding an anonymous letter a committee member received.* • *The Commission expressed concern that this solicitation did not have minimum qualification requirements and that the selection committee did not hold oral presentations.* • *The Procurement Director noted the Request for Proposal (RFP) process had weighted Technical (Quality) criteria on handwritten page 34 of this proposed resolution and clarified that each selection committee had discretion to waive the oral presentation if it felt it had enough information from the written record. The Director further clarified that the recommended company had no problems with the County; that the recommended contractor was the incumbent; and that no county funds would be allocated.* On November 17, 2015, the BCC, through Resolution No. R-1050-15, authorized an extension of Contract No. RFP525-1(3), Misdemeanor Probation Services for the Eleventh Judicial Circuit, for the Administrative Office of the Courts, by up to six (6) months and in an amount of $558,000 to ensure continuity of services while the long-term replacement contract is negotiated and awarded.
8F6 **160168**	RESOLUTION APPROVING AWARD OF CONTRACT NO. RFP-00168 TO VIEVU, LLC FOR THE PROVISION OF BODY WORN CAMERAS AND A VIDEO MANAGEMENT SOLUTION FOR THE MIAMI-DADE POLICE DEPARTMENT IN A TOTAL AMOUNT NOT TO EXCEED $23,027,000.00 OVER THE INITIAL FIVE-YEAR TERM AND THE THREE, FIVE-YEAR OPTIONS TO RENEW; AND AUTHORIZING THE COUNTY MAYOR OR COUNTY MAYOR'S DESIGNEE TO EXECUTE SAME AND EXERCISE ALL PROVISIONS CONTAINED THEREIN PURSUANT TO SECTION 2-8.1 OF THE COUNTY CODE AND IMPLEMENTING ORDER 3-38
Notes	The proposed resolution approves award of a contract resulting from Request for Proposals No. 00168, Body Worn Cameras and Video Management Solution to Vievu, LLC (Vievu) to obtain body worn camera devices and an associated turnkey, cloud-based Video Management Solution to capture, record, and store video of law enforcement activities for the Miami-Dade Police Department. Under the contract, Vievu will provide one-piece ruggedized, waterproof cameras that do not require the use of separate recorders, cables, or batteries and that are capable of capturing videos in both high and standard definition. The cameras include additional features such as built-in Wi-Fi, video streaming, configurable pre- and post-event recording as well as adjustable video and audio settings. The associated video management solution will allow law enforcement officers to upload and store videos, pictures, and relevant case documents into a cloud-hosted environment that is compliant with all Criminal Justice Information Services requirements. The contract includes a technology refresh program that will provide the County with new or upgraded devices every 30 months. Spare stock inventory and an additional stock of devices are included free of charge for declared emergency events. The County will pay a single monthly fee that includes the camera, storage, software license, hosting, warranty, maintenance, technical support, technology refresh, spare stock inventory, and software escrow. At the request of the County, Vievu will respond to public records requests received for information contained within the video management solution. As a result of negotiations, staff was able to achieve a deferred payment schedule that stipulates that no payments will be made to Vievu until such time as full deployment of all devices occurs, resulting in a cost avoidance in excess of $340,000. Additionally, negotiations yielded 1,000 car-mounting kits valued at $39,990, and 30 automated redaction licenses, valued at $144,000 per year at no additional cost to the County. The County will purchase 160 multi-dock charging stations, to include future upgrades, repairs, and replacement of the multi-dock charging stations at no cost for the duration of the contract. An increase in the initial proposed storage capacity of 60 gigabytes per camera was negotiated up to 750 gigabytes. **<u>Fiscal Impact/Funding Source:</u>** The fiscal impact for the five-year term is $5,477,000. Should the County choose to exercise the three (3), five-year options to renew, the estimated cumulative value will be $23,027,000. On September 21, 2015, the Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Assistance awarded the Miami-Dade Police Department (MDPD) a grant in the amount of $1,000,000 to implement a Body-Worn Camera (BWC) program. The grant funds are to be utilized to develop, adopt, train, pilot, implement, and evaluate a BWC program within Miami-Dade County. **Vendor Recommended for Award** Vievu, LLC 105 W. John Street Seattle, WA • No branch offices or headquarters in Miami

- No employee residents in Miami-Dade or Broward County

Vendors Not Recommended for Award
A Request for Proposals (RFP) was issued under full and open competition on June 3, 2015. The RFP method of award was used to obtain the best value to the County by conducting a qualitative review of proposals, including qualifications, experience and technical capability.

Digital Ally, Inc., Municipal Emergency Services, Inc., Point Blank Enterprises, Inc., Safety Innovations International, LLC and Taser International United Data Technologies, Inc. were not recommended for award due to evaluation scores and ranking.

Applicable Ordinances and Contract Measures
- The two (2) percent User Access Program provision applies and will be collected on all purchases where permitted by funding source.
- The Small Business Enterprise Selection Factor and Local Preference were applied in accordance with the ordinances.
- The Living Wage Ordinance does not apply.

Additional Information on Relevant Legislation:
On December 2, 2014, the BCC, through Resolution No. R-1078-14, directed the Mayor to conduct a study and prepare a report on the benefits and concerns associated with police officer BWC. In addition, the study was to be conducted in consultation with the Police Benevolent Association (PBA). **During the BCC meeting, R-1078-14 was amended to remove language pertaining to purchase delays.**
- During the BCC meeting on December 2, 2014, the following was discussed:
  - *The Commission expressed concern about the wording in the resolution relating to "delaying the purchase" of ordering of police officer body-worn cameras (cameras).*
  - *The Commission pointed out this was originally purported to be a sole source provider but additional concerns were brought up at the Public Safety & Animal Services Committee, such as the retrieval of storage without additional costs and other issues.*
  - *The Assistant County Attorney clarified that Section 2 of the resolution addressed the purchase delay and that the BCC could amend this wording out of the item, if desired.*
  - *The Mayor said that he did not anticipate that the proposed resolution would delay the process; that the report was a requirement and would be issued; that procedures would be established before putting the item out to bid; and that the BCC would be fully informed about the plans for camera use.*
  - *The Commission noted the need to protect citizens' rights when police came into a domestic situation in a home with a camera and to protect the release of information to the public. The Commission indicated that an officer's life and safety were paramount and also needed to be considered.*
  - *In response to questions regarding whether consulting with law enforcement bargaining unit representatives was included in the study, the Assistant County Attorney confirmed that they were included.*
  - *The Mayor pointed out that staff was currently consulting with the police department.*
  - *The Commission asked the Mayor to ensure that the camera study and report included: 1) consulting with local law enforcement personnel and collective bargaining unit representatives, 2) determining who would be responsible for maintaining public record requests and reviewing videos, 3) figuring out all related costs, 4) developing a discretion protocol for minor offenses, 4) evaluating the impact of population increases, 5) establishing protocols to protect videos from being edited, and 6) providing police officer discretion for camera use when entering a private residence or dealing with minors.*
  - *The Mayor noted that a pilot program was conducted in February, 2014 over the use of different technologies; 500 cameras were initially anticipated; and the goal was for every officer on the street to be equipped with a camera.*

On May 15, 2015, the Mayor issued a report regarding police body worn cameras. According to the report, in the Fall of 2012, the Miami-Dade Police Department (MDPD) Director was directed to study the utilization of BWC for patrol officers. The Director and his staff reviewed numerous publications and studies, conducted market research to include a 30-day testing cycle with different BWC providers, and have made contact with other local, state, out-of-state police departments, Miami-Dade State Attorney's Office, Miami-Dade Public Defender's Office, the American Civil Liberties Union of Florida and the PBA. Since the beginning of this calendar year, MDPD has been working with the PBA in developing policies outlining the use and management of BWC for MDPD police officers. During calendar year 2015, MDPD and the PBA have met to discuss this matter on the following dates: January 5, January 28, March 12, April 24, and May 4. On May 4, MDPD and PBA held their last meeting regarding retention and public release policies pending the outcome of this year's legislative session.

During the 2015 Legislative Session, the Florida Legislature worked to move two (2) bills creating public records exemption legislation and BWC policies. SB248 – Police Body Camera Public Records Exemption – contains three (3) public records exemptions. SB248 passed the full Senate on April 22, 2015 and passed the full House on April 24, 2015. SB248 is now law.

During the Metropolitan Services Committee meeting on May 13, 2015, the RFP of the proposed resolution was amended to include specifications that would require the selected vendor, at the request of the County, to collect data available on the vendor's body-worn cameras and video management solution in response to public records requests directed to the County, at a cost to the County that does not exceed the cost permitted under the Florida Public Records Act for collecting records.

On June 2, 2015, the BCC, through Resolution No. R-459-15, approved the advertisement of a Request for Proposals (RFP) for body worn cameras and a video management solution.

The solicitation requested proposals from qualified vendors to provide a commercially available, turnkey, cloud-based Body Worn Camera (BWC) and Video Management Solution (VM Solution) that will capture video from a law enforcement officer's perspective and store the recorded video to a secure hosted website, or secure local storage solution. The solicitation included the provision of all body worn camera devices, cables, components, as well as all necessary software, hardware, peripherals and associated cabling and devices. The vendor was to install, configure, implement, and train staff on the use of the body worn cameras and video management storage solution and provide maintenance and technical support services throughout the contract term.

The scope of services for this solicitation was posted for industry comment on October 2, 2014 for a period of two (2) weeks, and a revised version was posted on November 12, 2014 for another two (2) week period. Upon approval and incorporation of any recommended changes/edits by the BCC, the solicitation was released for advertisement. Award was to be made to a responsive, responsible vendor based on the best value to the County.

During the BCC meeting June 2, 2015, the following was discussed:

- *The Mayor provided a chronological overview of developments regarding staff's efforts to research, develop, and implement policy regarding body-worn cameras within the Miami-Dade Police Department. He stated he initiated the process by requesting research on the use of the technology in 2012, which began in the summer of 2013 and by winter of 2014, various products had been tested, before any of the incidents had occurred across the country.*
- *The Mayor stated that the prices of the cameras continued to plunge and the price for storage was also decreasing. He mentioned that the State of Florida recently passed legislation that allowed disposal of those images and recordings that had no criminal value, to protect the individuals' privacy. He stated those images and incidents that had value would eventually be removed from the cloud and placed in cold storage, similar to the process used for microfilm. This technology would eliminate the gap of doubt related to incidents, replacing it with knowledge, as well as protect officers, enhance the community's trust in the police department, and reduce costly settlements.*
- *The Mayor indicated this new technology would be standard operating equipment in police departments around the country in the near future and emphasized the need for the County to be on the cutting edge of that initiative.*
- *The Deputy Mayor provided the historical background on the development of this issue, beginning with the Mayor's initiating discussion on body worn cameras technology in 2012 , the BCC's adopting a resolution in December 2014, requesting a study and consult with the Police Benevolent Association (PBA) on policies and procedures. He referenced a compilation of the studies conducted, which had been distributed to members of the BCC and advised that the Miami-Dade Police Department met with the State Attorney's Office and the Public Defender's Office to discuss the technology and the policy and procedure aspects of this issue.*
- *The Deputy Mayor noted staff consulted with the PBA regarding procurement, policies and procedures, and public records, and that the Mayor had provided BCC members with a memorandum, dated May 11, 2015, reflecting draft policies and procedures. He noted, subsequent to the Mayor's memorandum, new public records legislation was passed affecting policy on public access to cameras, videos and privacy issues.*
- *The Deputy Mayor clarified that the item before the Board on June 2, 2015 concerned the procurement aspect of the matter rather than policy and procedures. He stated the BCC approved, in the budget effective October 1, 2014, the first million dollars for the purchase of up to 500 cameras with storage and another million for an additional 500 cameras/storage in the proposed budget. The Deputy Mayor indicated the procurement item was for five years and up to $5 million for the procurement of storage and maintenance of the video camera systems.*
- *The Commission noted the cameras would provide proof of what transpired until the community issues were addressed, which would result in convictions and referenced the case that involved a police officer attempting to plant a Taser on an unarmed individual who was killed.*
- *The Mayor announced that the Public Defender had submitted a letter of support for body cameras and that the State Attorney had also expressed support.*
- *The Commission cautioned against this initiative being seen as a panacea because of the limitations on what the cameras captured and indicated feedback from some areas using cameras revealed many were dissatisfied with the results. The Commission suggested a significant portion of the 7.3 percent earnings on property values be used to gain control of this problem, emphasizing the focus should be on prevention; restorative justice; and inherent bias training.*
- *The Commission noted concerns with this being a sole source item was addressed through presentation of the Request for Proposals (RFP) and referenced language pertaining to public records access and privacy protection. The Commission pointed out storage and access were the major issues requiring additional legal expertise.*
- *The Commission acknowledged efforts to vet all possible issues; however, concurred that cameras only reveal certain angles and actions.*
- *Pertaining to concerns regarding starting and stopping the camera's recording function, the Mayor advised the recording was continuous with overwriting capabilities. He pointed out that when the officer activated the save function, the 30 seconds prior to the activation point would be captured and saved with the footage until the officer stopped the recording.*
- *Pertaining to inquiries about a training aspect being part of the camera implementation process, the Miami-Dade Police Department Director informed BCC members there would be extensive training prior to the deployment of the first body cameras. He commented the department reached out to the ACLU and NAACP and other community and civic organizations, and would continue to do so, with respect to policies.*
- *The Commission expressed concerns associated with issues across the country being social and economic, and agreed that the focus needed to be on addressing those core issues and referenced a former truancy policy that was no longer in effect.*
- *The Commission referenced the issue regarding the towers and the delay in communication and expressed concern that the Fire and Police Departments communications systems were not integrated.*

Additional Information - Miami Beach cops begin trial of police body cameras – The Miami Herald (FL) - May 5, 2015[10]:

- *On Tuesday, the city laid out its initial plan: By the end of May, 30 officers, mostly traffic cops to begin with, will place the small square cameras on their uniforms. Video that isn't important will be deleted in 90 days. Video that includes the use of force or injury to an officer or another person will be stored for five years and will be available through a public record request.*
- *Officers will use the video to help craft accurate incident reports. Their supervisors will use the palm-size cameras to evaluate the officers. Prosecutors will use it as a tool in search of guilt. And lawyers will use the videos to defend their clients.*
- *The first cameras will be issued 210 motorcycle squad officers. Within a few weeks a total of 30 officers will begin a three-month pilot program that will test this new technology. The launch of the three-month pilot program has its critics. Miami Beach parking and code enforcement workers have worn the cameras since the fall, and though they initially resisted the technology, it seems to be catching on.*
- *The Miami Beach cameras are supplied by Taser International, the same company that outfits most South Florida police departments with electronic shock devices.*
- *The Miami Beach police chief is convinced that the cameras will help police. He said in the two years the system was in place in his former city in Colorado, the police department didn't receive a single complaint about an officer. The reasons, he said, were twofold: The public is less apt to file a false complaint if video is running, and an officer is less likely to act inappropriately.*

Additional Information on 2016 Legislative Session Bills:
HB 93 exempts police body camera recordings from statutory prohibitions on interception of wire, electronic and oral communications, which allows law enforcement officers to wear body cameras during their patrol duties without having to inform each individual they make contact with that they are being recorded. HB 93 also requires law enforcement agencies to adopt policies and procedures related to body cameras and provide training.

HB 93 has passed favorably on the House floor. The Senate companion bill is SB 418 and is scheduled to be taken up for a vote on the Senate floor.

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160198

RESOLUTION AUTHORIZING ACCESS OF THE CENTRAL FLORIDA REGIONAL TRANSPORTATION AUTHORITY D/B/A LYNX, CONTRACT NO. 14-C09, FOR A FIVE-YEAR TERM FOR THE PURCHASE OF HEAVY DUTY TRANSIT COACHES FOR THE MIAMI-DADE TRANSIT DEPARTMENT IN THE AMOUNT OF $2,670,000.00; AND AUTHORIZING THE COUNTY MAYOR OR COUNTY MAYOR'S DESIGNEE TO EXECUTE DOCUMENTS NECESSARY TO ACCESS SAME AND EXERCISE ALL PROVISIONS OF THE CONTRACT INCLUDING EXTENSIONS AND RENEWALS PURSUANT TO SECTION 2-8.1 OF THE CODE OF MIAMI-DADE COUNTY, FLORIDA AND IMPLEMENTING ORDER 3-38

Notes

The proposed resolution approves accessing the competitively-established Central Florida Regional Transportation Authority d/b/a LYNX Contract No. 14-C09 for the purchase of heavy duty transit buses for Miami-Dade Transit.

The contract was awarded to Gillig, LLC in December 2013 for a five-year term for the manufacture and delivery of low-floor heavy duty transit buses to members of the Florida Public Transportation Association (FPTA), of which Miami-Dade County is a member. Upon BCC approval of accessing this contract, Miami-Dade Transit intends to submit purchase orders to Gillig, LLC to purchase five (5) 40-foot buses to replace buses that have reached the end of their useful life.

Market research conducted by LYNX indicates that the bus prices under the contract are fair and reasonable. Similarly, Miami-Dade Transit's independent market research revealed that accessing LYNX's contract allows the County to benefit from economies of scale (lower pricing) as a single contract leverages the purchasing power of FPTA members.

Fiscal Impact/Funding Source:
The fiscal impact for the five (5) buses to be purchased is $2,670,000.

Vendor Recommended for Award
Gillig, LLC 25800 Clawiter Rd. Hayward, CA

Gillig, LLC does not have any employees who reside in Miami-Dade or Broward County.

Due Diligence
Pursuant to Resolution No. R-187-12, due diligence was conducted in accordance with the Internal Services Department's Procurement Guidelines to determine contractor responsibility, including verifying corporate status and review of performance or compliance issues. The lists referenced include convicted vendors, debarred vendors, delinquent contractors, suspended vendors, and federal excluded parties. There were no adverse findings relating to contractor responsibility.

Applicable Ordinances and Contract Measures

- The two (2) percent User Access Program provision does not apply due to the federal funding source.
- The Small Business Enterprise Bid Preference and Local Preference Ordinances do not apply due to the federal funding source.
- The Living Wage Ordinance does not apply.

Additional Information on Relevant Legislation	
R-482-08 *5/6/2008*	Authorized the execution of a Supplemental County Incentive Grant Program (SCIGP) Agreement with the Florida Department of Transportation (FDOT) to change the scope to allow for the purchase of **up to twelve**

[10] http://infoweb.newsbank.com/resources/doc/nb/news/15528609D1BD7548?p=NewsBank

	(12) 40-foot, heavy-duty, low floor hybrid (diesel-electric), transit buses instead of the originally programmed diesel only buses. **Additional Information:** This supplemental agreement had no fiscal impact as it was only for the change in scope from diesel to hybrid (diesel-electric) and does not involve additional match funding over the original $3,747,000, which was approved by the Board and the Citizens' Independent Transportation Trust (CITT) in May 2006. Resolution No. R-514-06 matched the State's $3,747,000 funding contribution equally with $3,747,000 from Surtax or Surtax backed funding.
Background	Miami-Dade Transit Department received a grant in the amount of $731,850 from the United States Environmental Protection Agency to purchase hybrid buses under the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA). Section 2-8.2.7 of the Code of Miami-Dade County, known as the "Economic Stimulus Plan" (ESP), adopted by the BCC on July 17, 2008 through Ordinance No. 08-92, provides for expedited award of professional service agreements and construction contracts associated with funded capital improvement projects.
R-350-09 *4/7/2009*	Approved the award of a contract to purchase **thirteen (13)** forty foot diesel/electric hybrid mass transit buses in the amount of $7,494,000 for Miami-Dade Transit. R-350-09 further authorized the award of this contract as a Bid Waiver because of the use of non-federal funding sources, as well as negotiated changes to bus component requirements. During the BCC meeting on April 7, 2009, the following was discussed: • *The Commission inquired whether retired buses or their parts could be sold in order to generate income for the County to which the Director of Miami-Dade Transit (MDT) responded that surplus buses could not be used to generate revenues and were auctioned to non-profit entities, otherwise profits on sales must be returned to the Federal Transportation Administration.* • *The MDT Director and the Director of Department of Procurement Management explained that each hybrid bus costs $544,549 and an additional one-time expense of $71,959 for digital recorders was included in the total contract price.* • *The MDT Director noted that the cost of a non-hybrid bus was approximately $360,000; it travels around 42,000 miles per year; and its life expectancy was 15 years.* • *The MDT Director mentioned rapid technological advancements over the past two years including roof mounted electric air conditioning units that required less horsepower than compressor driven units. He noted a reduction from 280 to 220 horsepower buses, combining electric and diesel power sources, and offering the same acceleration and power.* • *The MDT Director indicated a fuel savings of 2,100 gallons per year that equated to $60,000 per bus over the 15 year period. He noted reduced maintenance costs of five percent and environmental impact benefits.*
O-09-60 *6/30/2009*	Amended the ESP Ordinance to include extending the sunset provision and the inclusion of capital projects and purchases of goods and services funded by ARRA. The ARRA grant funds include projects in Miami-Dade County that require a fast spend out rate.
R-946-10 *9/21/2010*	Ratified the County Mayor's or County Mayor's designee actions taken on January 22, 2010 in expediting the purchase of services funded by the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA) project as authorized by Ordinance No. 09-60 extending the "Economic Stimulus Plan" (ESP). R-946-10 awarded a competitive contract by Central Florida Regional Transportation Authority (LYNX) in the amount of $3,254,904 to purchase **five (5)** Heavy Duty Transit Buses (with hybrid diesel-electric propulsion systems) for Miami-Dade Transit Department (MDT).

Additional Information:
According to the Department of Transportation and Public Works:

- There are 846 buses currently in the County fleet:
  - 689 are 40 foot buses;
  - 68 are 60 foot articulated buses;
  - 12 are 45 foot over the road buses; and
  - 77 are 30 foot minibuses.

Metrobus Ridership *December 2015*				
Travel Mode	**Total Weekday Ridership**	**Total Saturday Ridership**	**Total Sunday Ridership**	**% Change December 2014 Total Ridership**
MetroBus	4,648,870	519,039	474,515	-10.4%

8F8 **152978**	RESOLUTION RATIFYING A CONFIRMATION PURCHASE IN AN AMOUNT OF $659,265.29 AND APPROVAL OF A LEGACY PURCHASE IN AN AMOUNT NOT TO EXCEED $1,500,000.00 FOR 9-1-1 EQUIPMENT AND EMERGENCY NOTIFICATION SOFTWARE AND SERVICES; AND

AUTHORIZING THE COUNTY MAYOR OR COUNTY MAYOR'S DESIGNEE TO EXECUTE CONTRACT DOCUMENT FOR THE CONFIRMATION PURCHASE AWARD AND LEGACY PURCHASE FOR A TOTAL AMOUNT NOT TO EXCEED $2,159,265.29 AND EXERCISE ALL PROVISIONS OF THE CONTRACT DOCUMENT PURSUANT TO SECTION 2-8.1 OF THE COUNTY CODE AND IMPLEMENTING ORDER 3-38

Notes

The proposed resolution ratifies the confirmation purchase, Contract No. CP9844-PD in the amount of $659,265.29, and approves a legacy purchase, Contract No. EC07-14 in the amount of $1,500,000, for the purchase of 9-1-1 equipment and emergency notification software and services from Intrado Systems Corporation (Intrado).

Background:
In July 2009, the Miami-Dade Police Department procured the Positron 9-1-1 Call Taking System (System) from Intrado via access of a Houston-Galveston Area Council (H-GAC) contract, including ongoing technical and maintenance support services for the System through June 2011 when the contract expired. After expiration of the contract, the Police Department continued to receive needed support services and software upgrades from Intrado from April 1, 2012 through June 30, 2015 without authority, as no contract was in place. The support services were needed to ensure the System's optimal performance and functionality. Intrado is the only vendor that could provide the services as the System is proprietary.

The Police Department intended to request a replacement contract to obtain the required ongoing support services for the System. However, due to changes in Police Department staff responsible for the administration and management of the contract, the replacement contract request was not processed. Intrado did not invoice the County during the period that the services were rendered without a contract, but has subsequently presented an invoice for payment. Accordingly, a confirmation purchase is requested to pay Intrado for the services rendered during the period without a contract.

As a result of the countywide information technology consolidation, the Information Technology Department now manages the operational needs under this contract on behalf of the Police Department. The Information Technology Department has reviewed the process that led to the confirmation purchase and is confident that the issue has been remedied and will not be repeated.

Effective July 1, 2015, the Information Technology Department, on behalf of the Police Department, is procuring support services for the System via a County contract established using the terms of **H-GAC Contract No. EC07-14**. **The contract's one-year term amount through June 30, 2016 was within the County Mayor's delegated authority.**

A legacy purchase also using the terms of H-GAC Contract No. EC07-14 is required for hardware and software upgrades to obtain a turnkey Intrado Next Generation 911 (NG911) System, a texting solution, a dedicated call reporting solution, associated training of the new System and features, and technical and maintenance support. These services will allow the County to fully develop the components of the communication infrastructure to support emergency 911 call taking functions within the Police Department public safety answering point.

The NG911 upgrade requires a 90-day implementation period and must be completed within the first month of the 2016 Hurricane Season. The upgrade will provide the first step in a regional E911 texting solution. Currently Broward and Palm Beach Counties are coordinating with Miami-Dade County to deploy the texting to 911 function. A multi-regional partnership will allow for texting to 911 across the three counties.

Fiscal Impact and Funding Source:
The fiscal impact for this confirmation purchase is $659,265.29 and the amount for the legacy purchase is $1,500,000.

Department	Allocation	Funding Source
Police	$659,265.29	911 Fees
Information Technology	$1,500,000	911 Fees
Total	**$2,159,265.29**	

Additional Information - Contract No. EC07-14:
According to the Bid Tracking System, the Contract No. EC07-14, which is effective July 1, 2015 through June 30, 2016 for the purpose of procuring support services for the System and established under the County Mayor's delegated authority, was awarded an amount of $215,000.

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RESOLUTION APPROVING THE BUDGET TOTALING $4,171,839.00 FOR FISCAL YEAR 2015-16 FOR THE NORTH MIAMI COMMUNITY REDEVELOPMENT AGENCY

Notes

The proposed resolution approves the North Miami Community Redevelopment Agency's (Agency) FY 2015-16 Budget in the amount of $4,171,839.

Fiscal Impact / Funding Source
The Agency's main revenue source is generated through the incremental growth within the Area of ad valorem revenues beyond an established base year, tax increment financing, as defined in Section 163.387 of the Florida Statutes. Miami-Dade County's (County) tax increment financing revenue payment into the Agency's Trust Fund for FY 2015-16 is $868,691 and the City of North Miami's (City) tax increment financing revenue payment into the Trust Fund is $1,868,032.

The County and the City will continue to make annual payments to the Agency through 2016, when the Agency will sunset.

Background

	On July 13, 2004, the BCC adopted Resolution No. R-837-04, which approved the Finding of Necessity and established the Agency. On June 7, 2005, the BCC adopted Resolution No. R-610-05 approving the Redevelopment Plan (Plan) and Interlocal Cooperation Agreement (Interlocal Agreement). The BCC approved the funding of the Plan when it enacted Ordinance No. 05-109 on June 7, 2005, which created the Agency's Trust Fund. The Interlocal Agreement among the County, City and Agency requires, among other things, that the Agency will refund the County's tax increment financing payment for the redevelopment area west of Biscayne Boulevard and that the Agency will submit for County approval an annual budget for the implementation of the Plan prior to expending any funds. The Agency's FY 2015-16 budget totaling $4,171,839 was approved by the Agency and the City on October 13, 2015. The budget includes revenue sources of County and City's tax increment financing revenue payments totaling $868,691, and $1,868,032, respectively; carryover from prior years totaling $1,425,116 and interest earnings totaling $10,000. The County will receive a refund from the Agency totaling the County's tax increment financing payment for the portion of the Area west of Biscayne Boulevard. For FY 2015-16 the County will receive a refund of $478,000. Administrative expenditures total $72,766, excluding the 1.5 percent County Administrative Charge ($13,030), and represent 3.3 percent of total expenditures, which is less than the 20 percent cap in administrative expenditures required by the Interlocal Agreement. Operating expenditures total $3,961,093. **<u>Additional Information on North Miami Community Redevelopment Agency's 2014-2015 Budget</u>** On September 16, 2015, the BCC, through Resolution No. R-769-15, approved the North Miami Community Redevelopment Agency's (Agency) FY 2014-15 Budget totaling $2,272,286.00. The Agency's FY 2014-15 budget totaling $2,272,286.00 was approved by the Agency and the City on March 10, 2015. • *County TIF revenue payments - $621,904.00;* • *City's TIF revenue payments - $233,289.00;* • *Carryover from prior years - $1,344,107.00;* • *An adjustment to the County refund - $69,986.00;* • *Interest earnings - $3,000.00; and* • *Administrative expenditures - $72,766.00 (excluding the 1.5 percent County Administrative Charge ($3,499.00), and represent 3.2 percent of total expenditures, which satisfies the 20 percent cap in administrative expenditures required by the Interlocal Agreement).*
8H1 **160282**	RESOLUTION APPROVING POLICY WITH RESPECT TO DISTRIBUTION OF COMPLIMENTARY TICKETS FOR 2016 MIAMI OPEN TENNIS TOURNAMENT SPONSORSHIP BENEFITS PACKAGE AND 2016 MIAMI MARLINS BASEBALL SEASON; APPROVING LETTER OF AGREEMENT BETWEEN MIAMI-DADE COUNTY AND INTERNATIONAL PLAYERS CHAMPIONSHIPS, INC. IN THE AMOUNT OF $102,000.00 FOR THE 2016 MIAMI OPEN TENNIS TOURNAMENT; AND AUTHORIZING COUNTY MAYOR OR MAYOR'S DESIGNEE TO EXERCISE ALL RIGHTS CONFERRED THEREIN
Notes	The proposed resolution approves a ticket distribution policy for the 2016 Miami Open tennis tournament and the 2016 Miami Marlins baseball season. **<u>Fiscal Impact/Funding Source:</u>** The fiscal impact of this item will be a cash payment to the County of $102,000.00 for the 2016 Miami Open tennis tournament. There will not be a monetary fiscal impact for the receipt of Miami Marlins tickets. The Miami-Dade Parks, Recreation and Open Spaces Department (PROS) Director's Office and Office of Management and Budget (OMB) staff will monitor the receipt of the $102,000.00 cash payment from International Players Championships, Inc. (IPC). The Clerk of the Board (Clerk) will monitor the lottery and distribution of the Miami Marlins ticket allocation. • *This amount was determined based on price and the percentage of tickets IPC can resell. Based on current ticket inventory and the increasing number of tickets available on the secondary markets, IPC's ability to sell these tickets on behalf of the County has remained flat or has been reduced. PROS staff contacted secondary market ticket sales and distribution companies and could not secure a minimum guaranteed payment for the resale of tennis tournament tickets.* **<u>Background:</u>** The Miami-Dade Commission on Ethics and Public Trust approved a report regarding complimentary event tickets on March 1, 2012 titled "Guidelines and Recommendations Regarding 'Public Benefit' Clauses in Certain Government Contracts", and issued an addendum on March 29, 2012 clarifying "official function". On June 11, 2012, the County Mayor provided a report to the BCC that contained a summary of current agreements between the County and other entities which provide for complimentary tickets as well as other events/facilities for which the County also customarily receives complimentary tickets. **Miami Open** The current agreement in effect between the County and IPC for the annual tennis tournament at the Crandon Park Tennis Center was approved by the BCC under Resolution No. R-891-86 and was thereafter amended twice via Resolution No. R-712-88 and Resolution No. R-1187-90 (License Agreement). The tennis center site is on County-owned property and the License Agreement has a site sponsorship benefits package that includes County identification on the stadium court walls, advertising in the official tournament program, regular announcements on the electronic scoreboard system, recognition on the sponsor board, and an allocation for courtside boxes, tickets, and passes. The value of the allocation for courtside boxes, tickets, and passes the 2016 Tennis Tournament is $102,000.00. The 2016 Miami Open runs from March 21 to April 3.

	It is recommended that the County not receive its ticket allocation from IPC for the courtside boxes, tickets and passes for the 2016 tennis tournament and instead receive a cash payment of $102,000.00. The funds of $102,000.00 received will be divided evenly among the 13 County Commission Districts, in the amount of $7,846.15 per Commission District. Upon receipt of the check from IPC, funds will be deposited by OMB into a separate account. Commissioners may allocate their funds to support park and recreation programming and services at County park(s) or for youth, charitable or any other organization fulfilling a public purpose or function via resolution at a BCC meeting, and OMB will process the allocations accordingly. This is the same procedure used for the 2015 Miami Open, approved by Resolution No. R-22-15. A Letter of Agreement between the County and IPC setting forth the payment of $102,000.00 in lieu of tickets for the 2016 tennis tournament is recommended for BCC approval. **Miami Marlins** The Operating Agreement between the County and the Marlins Stadium Operator, LLC (Operator) for the Marlins Ballpark was approved by the BCC on March 23, 2009 under Resolution No. R-318-09. Section 7.3 of the Operating Agreement between the County and the Operator requires the Operator to provide the County and the City of Miami (City) a standard suite for public or charity use for 40 regular Major League Baseball home games each, with the home opener being shared by the County and the City. Each game represents 16 standard suite tickets and four (4) parking spaces. The home opener game represents eight (8) tickets and two (2) parking spaces each, for the County and the City. The contractual County ticket allocation for the entire 2016 Miami Marlins baseball season is 664 suite tickets for 40 home regular season games (16 tickets per game), and shared allocation with the City for the home opening day game (eight [8] County and eight [8] City), and one (1) exhibition game (16 tickets). For the 2015 baseball season, the BCC directed the Clerk of the Board to conduct a ticket lottery for distribution of the County tickets. The ticket lottery was conducted and tickets were allocated to the Mayor and the 12 Commissioners who opted to participate. Tickets were distributed to youth participating in little league or some other charitable organization identified by the District Commissioner. For the 2016 baseball season, it is recommended that the County use a ticket lottery procedure similar to 2015 used for the allocation of the season tickets and to include the Mayor and the Commissioners that choose to participate. Once allocated via the random lottery, each of the District Commissioners participating and the Mayor can identify the youth, charitable organizations, and/or any other organization and/or individual fulfilling a public purpose or function to whom they want the tickets distributed, including retaining the tickets for permissible public purposes for officials, staff and employees, all as set forth in the Commission on Ethics and Public Trust's existing guidelines. County Commissioners and the County Mayor are to advise the Clerk of the Board in writing as to his/her participation in the lottery and the organizations to which they want tickets distributed. The blocks of tickets cannot be broken up among more than one organization. Of the 16 tickets, two (2) will be reserved for the organization's chaperones, and 14 will be reserved for the organization's members. Any tickets distributed cannot be resold. Any organization and/or individual receiving a ticket will be required to attest that they will not sell, trade, barter, or raffle for fundraising purposes for cash or other monetary or non-monetary consideration, any tickets from their allotment. Ticket usage will be tracked. Family members or relatives of the non-profit, charitable, and/or youth organizations will not be eligible to receive tickets, unless they are an adult chaperone of the organization. Once tickets are allocated, they cannot be exchanged for a different game; in the event the tickets are lost, they cannot be replaced. The Clerk of the Board will distribute the tickets from the Clerk's Office, located at the Stephen P. Clark Center, 17 Floor, and will require that any recipient receiving the tickets present his or her driver's license or identification card with photo and sign for the package. **Other Agreements** With respect to the other events, facilities and activities the County has a partnership in, such as the City of Homestead/Homestead-Miami Speedway, Santa's Enchanted Forest, and Miami-Dade County Fair & Expo. Inc., and for which the County receives complimentary tickets, the BCC approved a policy and process for distribution of these tickets at its January 23, 2013 meeting under Resolution No. R-24-13. This policy and procedure will be continued and in effect. **<u>Additional Information – Unincorporated Municipal Service Area Committee Meeting Discussion:</u>** During the Unincorporated Municipal Service Area Committee meeting on February 9, 2016, the following was discussed: • *Pursuant to an inquiry relating to ticket allotment, the Deputy Director of Parks, Recreation and Open Spaces, stated that the County received cash instead of complimentary tickets for the tennis tournament; and the cash was divided within the thirteen (13) county commission districts. He explained that the County received complimentary tickets from the Marlins, which were allotted in a lottery-type distribution including the Mayor and those commissioners wishing to participate.*
8I1 **160054**	RESOLUTION APPROVING THE TERMS AND AUTHORIZING THE COUNTY MAYOR OR COUNTY MAYOR'S DESIGNEE TO EXECUTE THE CONSULTING SERVICES AGREEMENT IN AN AMOUNT NOT TO EXCEED $52,900.00 BETWEEN THE FLORIDA INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY AND MIAMI-DADE COUNTY TO CONDUCT A CRIME PREVENTION TRAINING PROGRAM WITHIN MIAMI-DADE COUNTY KNOWN AS THE POLICE-YOUTH COMMUNITY DIALOGUES; AND AUTHORIZING THE COUNTY MAYOR OR COUNTY MAYOR'S DESIGNEE TO EXERCISE THE RENEWAL AND CANCELLATION PROVISIONS AND ALL OTHER PROVISIONS CONTAINED THEREIN
Notes	The proposed resolution approves terms and authorizes the County Mayor or County Mayor's to execute the Consulting Service Agreement (Agreement) between Florida International University (FIU) and Miami-Dade County to conduct the Police-Youth Community Dialogues training program. The Agreement for these training services is effective for a period of two (2) years from the date of the final signatory. The Agreement is between FIU and Miami-Dade County through the Miami-Dade Police Department (MDPD). Training will be conducted with youth, to be selected by MDPD, from unincorporated Miami-Dade County neighborhoods and MDPD personnel from each of the seven (7) district stations.

	The training services proposed in this Agreement are designed by FIU to strengthen relationships between community youth and our police officers, particularly, police officers who are currently enrolled in the police academy and who will be newly assigned to district communities. The primary focus of this training program is to provide officers with a different perspective and skill set when interacting with our youth. It will also provide our youth with knowledge and different perspectives regarding our police officers. MDPD and FIU conducted a pilot version of this program and received strong positive feedback from both the MDPD officers and the youth. The proposed training program is scheduled to commence with the MDPD Basic Law Enforcement (BLE) Class 112 and Certified Transitional Academy 1. MDPD will select youth from various local high schools, Miami-Dade County's Juvenile Service Department, Teen Court, and other appropriate organizations. The training program will consist of four (4) phases. Each phase has an identified curriculum objective with corresponding activities such as open discussion, role play, group problem solving, and other dialogue techniques to facilitate discussion. Each phase will include a pre and post survey and all sessions will be video recorded. The phases include: • Phase 1 - Orientation • Phase 2 - Who Are We? • Phase 3 - Contemporary Issues, Issues on the Beat • Phase 4 - Diagnosing the Problem and Finding Solutions Phases 2, 3, and 4 will be conducted at each of the seven (7) police districts. Approximately 70 youth and 70 police officers will be participating in the proposed training, in groups of 10 officers and 10 youth. **<u>Fiscal Impact/Funding Source:</u>** The cost of these services is budgeted in the amount of $52,900.00. The funding source for this Agreement is the MDPD Law Enforcement Trust Fund.
8K1 **160033**	RESOLUTION APPROVING PROPOSED FISCAL YEAR 2015 DOCUMENTARY STAMP SURTAX AND STATE HOUSING INITIATIVES PARTNERSHIP FUNDING RECOMMENDATIONS IN AN AMOUNT UP TO $9,528,944.00, INCLUSIVE OF $4,028,944.00 IN FISCAL YEAR 2015 DOCUMENTARY STAMP SURTAX FUNDS TO WAGNER CREEK AND COALITION LIFT HOUSING PROJECTS AND HOMEOWNERSHIP ACQUISITION AND REHABILITATION PROJECTS, UP TO $500,000.00 IN FISCAL YEAR 2015 STATE HOUSING INITIATIVES PARTNERSHIP PROGRAM FUNDS FOR HOMEBUYER AND EDUCATION ACTIVITIES, $4,000,000.00 IN FISCAL YEAR DOCUMENTARY STAMP SURTAX FOR FIRST TIME HOMEBUYER PROGRAM, AND $1,000,000.00 IN FISCAL YEAR 2015 DOCUMENTARY STAMP SURTAX FOR THE HOMEOWNERSHIP REHABILITATION PROGRAM; AND AUTHORIZING THE COUNTY MAYOR OR COUNTY MAYOR'S DESIGNEE TO AWARD SUCH FUNDS, TO EXECUTE AMENDMENTS, SHELL CONTRACTS, LOAN DOCUMENTS AND OTHER TRANSACTIONAL DOCUMENTS NECESSARY TO ACCOMPLISH THE PURPOSES SET FORTH IN THIS RESOLUTION, AND TO EXERCISE TERMINATION, WAIVER, ACCELERATION AND OTHER PROVISIONS SET FORTH THEREIN
Notes	The proposed resolution approves the proposed funding recommendations for up to $9,528,944.00 for the FY 2015 Request for Applications (RFA) for the Documentary Stamp Surtax (Surtax) Program and State Housing Initiatives Partnership (SHIP) Program. This item recommends funding for new construction multi-family rental housing, homeownership acquisition, rehabilitation, homebuyer counseling, and education activities that applied in the FY 2015 Request for Applications. The Department is also seeking authorization to allocate $4 million of Surtax funds to support the County's First Time Homebuyer Program, a program that provides mortgage subsidies to low-to-moderate income first-time homebuyers in Miami-Dade County. An additional $1 million of Surtax funding is requested for homeowner rehabilitation activities administered by the Department. Funding recommendations for multi-family affordable housing developments are pursuant to a full credit underwriting analysis, which has been completed prior to submission of this item for BCC approval. The Department will submit additional items to the BCC to recommend funding to affordable rental housing and homeownership projects upon conclusion of full credit underwriting for feasible projects. A due diligence review, as required by Resolution No. R-630-13, was conducted. The resolution requires a report of findings to accompany all recommendations for the commitment of County funds. The Department's diligence review found no negative information concerning the recommended entities. **Fiscal Impact/Funding Source** The Public Housing and Community Development Department (Department) is seeking authorization to allocate $4 million of Surtax funds to support the County's First Time Homebuyer Program, a program that provides mortgage subsidies to low-to-moderate income first-time homebuyers in Miami-Dade County. An additional $1 million is requested for homeowner rehabilitation activities administered by the Community Action and Human Services Department. The award of Surtax and SHIP funds will not have a negative fiscal impact on the County's General Fund. **Background** The FY 2015 RFA was made available on May 27, 2015 and applications were due by June 29, 2015. All proposals were reviewed and scored by a selection committee. The FY 2015 Surtax and SHIP RFA was issued with $22,077,500.00 in available funding. Under the FY 2015 RFA, Surtax and SHIP funds are prioritized or targeted for those projects requiring "gap" financing for developments. The FY 2015 Surtax RFA prioritized the Liberty City area for multi-family rental housing, homeownership acquisition rehabilitation, and small developments. The Little Haiti and West Little River areas had priorities for homeownership acquisition and rehabilitation.
8L2 **160161**	RESOLUTION ACCEPTING ASSIGNMENT OF OPTION TO PURCHASE FOR APPROXIMATELY 4.85 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 ESPERANZA MILLON AS SELLER FOR A PURCHASE PRICE OF $16,975.00 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

8L3 **160162**	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 RESOLUTION ACCEPTING ASSIGNMENT OF OPTION TO PURCHASE FOR APPROXIMATELY 10 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 JUAN PADIN, JR., ANA MARIE RODRIGUEZ, AND LINNETTE M. PADIN AS SELLERS FOR A PURCHASE PRICE OF $30,000.00 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
Notes	<u>**8L2 - 160161:**</u> The proposed resolution accepts the Assignment of Option to Purchase for approximately 4.85 Acres of South Dade Wetlands Project within the Environmentally Endangered Lands Program with Esperanza Millon as Seller for a Purchase Price of $16,975.00. The parcel proposed for acquisition is located within the South Dade Wetlands EEL Project, an important wetland system in the southern part of the County. 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. Preserving and maintaining these wetlands is important for protecting against salt water intrusion of the Biscayne Aquifer and because of the importance of the region to endangered and threatened species. Acquiring this parcel is also consistent with the Sea Level Rise Task Force Recommendations for the continued strategic implementation of the EEL Program. <u>**Fiscal Impact/Funding Source:**</u> The appraised value of the subject property is $21,800.00 and the negotiated purchase price is $16,975.00. Building Better Communities General Obligation Bond (BBC-GOB) Program funding under Project No. 2, Site #70230 will be used for this purchase. **As of November 30, 2015, the balance of the EEL acquisition allocation of the BBC-GOB Bond is $11,986,885.00.** 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 November 30, 2015, the balance of the EEL Trust Fund (GF 080) is $40,575,103.46, of which $20,613,037.12 is reserved for acquisition and $19,962,066.34 is reserved for management.** <u>**8L3 - 160162:**</u> The proposed resolution accepts an Assignment of Option to Purchase for pproximately 10 Acres of South Dade Wetlands Project within the Environmentally Endangered Lands Program with Juan Padin Jr., Ana Marie Rodriguez and Linnette M. Padin as Sellers for a Purchase Price of $30,000.00. The parcel proposed for acquisition is located within the South Dade Wetlands EEL Project, an important wetland system in the southern part of the County. 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. Preserving and maintaining these wetlands is important for protecting against salt water intrusion of the Biscayne Aquifer and because of the importance of the region to endangered and threatened species. Acquiring this parcel is also consistent with the Sea Level Rise Task Force Recommendations for the continued strategic implementation of the EEL Program. <u>**Fiscal Impact/Funding Source:**</u> The appraised value of the subject property is $35,000.00 and the negotiated purchase price is $30,000.00. Building Better Communities General Obligation Bond (BBC-GOB) Program funding under Project No. 2, Site #70230 will be used for this purchase. **As of November 30, 2015, the balance of the EEL acquisition allocation of the BBC-GOB Bond is $11,986,885.00.** 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 November 30, 2015, the balance of the EEL Trust Fund (GF 080) is $40,575,103.46, of which $20,613,037.12 is reserved for acquisition and $19,962,066.34 is reserved for management.** <u>**Background:**</u> The historic loss, fragmentation and degradation of native wetland and forest communities in Miami-Dade County are well recognized. 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. 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 21,874 acres of land in Miami-Dade County from inception of the EEL Program through December 14, 2015. <u>**Additional Information on Relevant Legislation:**</u> On December 4, 2007 the BCC adopted Resolution No. R-1300-07 authorizing the EEL Program to bid on and to purchase tax deeds for properties that have been previously designated by the County Commission as Priority A properties on the EEL Acquisition List without

	further authorization by the Commission. The purchase price was to be less than or equal to either the appraised value of the tax-assessed value of the property. Tax deeds purchased by the EEL Program were to be reported annually to the County Commission. On January 21, 2015, the BCC adopted Resolution No. R-47-15 directing the Mayor or Mayor's designee to continue strategic implementation of Miami-Dade County's Environmentally Endangered Lands (EEL) Program to identify additional potential longer-term funding sources for continued acquisition of EEL lands. Additionally, the Mayor was directed to prepare a report and quarterly status reports regarding the issues identified. **Since the last Annual Report for the period of November 22, 2013 to December 31, 2014, no tax deed purchases were made by the EEL Program at auction.** **<u>Additional Information on Mayoral Report regarding First Quarterly Status Report on Resolution No. R-47-15:</u>** On August 20, 2015, the Mayor issued a report regarding the First Quarterly Status Report on Resolution No. R-47-15. **Quarter 1 Progress (January 31, 2015 – April 30, 2015) - Strategic Implementation through Acquisitions** Between January 21, 2015 (the date the Board approved R-47-15) and April 9, 2015, the EEL Program has acquired 41.410 acres within the South Dade Wetlands EEL Preserve at a total cost of $162,000 ($75,000 in GOB and $87,000 in EEL Trust Funds). This acreage includes the purchase of seven (7) folios ranging in size from five (5) acres to almost nine (9) acres. **Potential Future Funding Sources** Funding for acquiring properties on the EEL acquisition lists includes the EEL Acquisition Trust Fund and the Building Better Communities General Obligation Bond funds. These funding sources have been specifically designated for EEL land purchases by referendum and Board approval. Any other source of funding that becomes available for EEL purchase, such as grants, is also subject to approval by the Board. The EEL Program's land management activities are currently funded through the EEL Program's Management Fund. The EEL Program has been increasingly successful in the last few years at securing other funds for land management and at engaging community partners and volunteers to help meet unmet management needs in EEL Preserves. However, these are non-predictable remedies and do not provide long-term assurance that program activity levels can be sustained. Therefore, it is important that long-term and sustainable funding options be identified. One potential option includes allocation of funds made available under Florida Constitutional Amendment 1. Amendment 1 may result in more than $10 billion over the next 20 years for conservation, management, and restoration of water and land resources. Miami-Dade County is the most populous county in Florida and generates a significant share of Florida's total stamp tax revenues which will be directed to Amendment 1 Programs. On February 18, 2015, the BCC approved Resolution No. R-173-15 urging the Florida Legislature to allocate funding for Miami-Dade County's EEL Program for conservation land acquisition and management pursuant to the Florida Water and Land Conservation Initiative, Florida Constitutional Amendment 1.
8M1 **160169**	RESOLUTION AUTHORIZING EXECUTION OF A RESEARCH SERVICE AGREEMENT BETWEEN MIAMI-DADE COUNTY AND THE UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA IN THE AMOUNT OF $118,893.00 TO STUDY THE SUITABILITY OF USING ASH FROM THE COUNTY'S RESOURCES RECOVERY FACILITY AS A SUBSTITUTE FOR COAL ASH IN THE PRODUCTION OF CEMENT
Notes	The proposed resolution approve the Research Service Agreement with the University of Florida to determine the suitability of ash from the County's Resources Recovery Facility (RRF) as a substitute for coal ash in the production of cement. If successful, this test may lead to the recycling of up to 85 percent of the ash produced at the RRF each year (approximately 140,000 tons). **<u>Fiscal Impact/Funding Source:</u>** The proposed amount for the Research Service Agreement is $118,893.00, which is comprised of a base fee of $93,893.00 and a contingency of $25,000.00. Funding for services rendered under this Agreement will be drawn from Solid Waste System proprietary funds. In the event that the County receives regulatory approval for RRF ash recycling, ash landfill operating costs and long-term care costs may be reduced, and capital costs for landfill construction may be deferred significantly, dependent upon our ability to market the ash. The current annual operating cost for the ash landfill is approximately $322,181.00. The capital cost for the most recently constructed ash landfill cell was $5.19 million. At the current fill rate, this new cell is anticipated to reach capacity in 2032. Ash recycling could potentially extend this time frame by approximately 90 years. **<u>Background:</u>** The Miami-Dade RRF produces approximately 165,000 tons of ash per year. All of this ash is placed in a secure ash landfill that must be maintained and monitored in accordance with the State of Florida rules for at least 30 years after it is filled to its capacity and closed. Up to 85 percent of this ash (approximately 140,000 tons) may be suitable for recycling as an additive in the production of cement. Coal ash is an essential ingredient in the production of cement. With the recent changes in air quality regulations worldwide, coal-fired power plants - the primary supplier of ash for cement manufacturing - are being closed down, making the ash feedstock scarce and more expensive to obtain. Local cement kilns report that coal ash is being imported from as far away as Italy to satisfy needs. Ash from coal-fired plants has higher levels of contaminants than ash from waste-to-energy (WTE) plants, such as the RRF; therefore, WTE ash may be a better alternative from an environmental perspective. The SWM and its partners in this research, Covanta (RRF Operator) and Titan (a local cement manufacturer), are proposing to evaluate the use of RRF ash as a substitute for coal ash through a single day, full-scale pilot test. Covanta will provide up to 2,500 tons of ash and logistical

	support. Titan will dedicate a one-day cement production cycle at its local plant exclusively using the RRF ash. Additionally, Titan will monitor and evaluate the behavior of the ash during the cement production cycle. The University of Florida, through its Hinkley Center for Solid and Hazardous Waste Research (Hinkley Center), will perform the testing, analysis, and evaluation of the cement and cement products produced from RRF ash, and will compare them to cement and cement products currently and commonly available in Florida. The Hinkley Center was created by the Florida Legislature to coordinate research by Florida universities on waste management issues requested by cities, counties, municipalities, and state agencies. The Hinkley Center is world-renowned for its research in emerging waste management strategies and technologies. The Hinkley Center recently concluded similar research studies for Hillsborough County that resulted in the approval of the use of ash from its WTE facility in roadbed and has reserved the same team of researchers to perform the work for this RRF project. The Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP) has reviewed the concept and is supportive of the research approach. There are a number of potential direct and indirect financial and environmental benefits that will accrue to the County should the RRF ash be approved by FDEP as a suitable coal ash substitute. These benefits include: • Lessening of the amount of ash requiring landfilling by about 85 percent; • Extending the life of the existing ash landfill; • Allowing for more capacity, thereby postponing the need for a new ash landfill; • Increasing recycling to help reach the State adopted 75 percent recycling goal; • Enhancing the protection of the environment since WTE ash has fewer contaminants than coal ash; • Reducing the amount of greenhouse gases produced that are associated with transportation of ash since the WTE ash is locally produced; and • Reducing the cost of building materials by avoiding importation of raw materials from other sources. The following additional benefits will be realized if the previously landfilled ash can be mined and sold for cement production: • Creating a new revenue source for the County; • Reducing existing landfill footprint; and • Reducing the long-term care costs associated with the ash landfill.
8N4 **160048**	RESOLUTION AUTHORIZING MIAMI-DADE TRANSIT TO SECURE INDEPENDENT, CERTIFIED REAL PROPERTY APPRAISERS TO PERFORM REAL PROPERTY APPRAISALS ON AN AS-NEEDED BASIS, IN ACCORDANCE WITH ESTABLISHED COUNTY APPRAISER SELECTION PROCEDURES, IN AN AMOUNT NOT TO EXCEED A BLANKET AMOUNT OF $150,000.00, FUNDED BY MIAMI-DADE TRANSIT OPERATING FUNDS
Notes	The proposed resolution authorizes Miami-Dade Transit (MDT) to secure independent, certified real property appraisers holding a professional designation of MAI (Member Appraisal Institute) or (ASA) Accredited Senior Appraiser, American Society of Appraisers, to perform real property appraisals on an as-needed basis in accordance with established Miami-Dade County (County) appraiser-selection procedures in a blanket amount not to exceed $150,000.00 until funds are expended. This request of $150,000.00 will replenish the already exhausted current MDT blanket approved by Resolution No. R-313-11. The new blanket authorization will enable MDT to continue to secure quick appraisals for real estate planning, leasing, acquisition, sale, development, and management functions. County procedures are followed by soliciting project-specific proposals from County-approved independent real property appraisers whose proposals are approved by the Appraiser Selection Committee chaired by the County Attorney's Office. The selected property appraisers must meet the following criteria: • Submit a competitive bid price and reasonable time frame for completion; • Hold a current professional designation (MAI, ASA); • Meet current State of Florida requirements for state-certified appraisers; • Hold a current State of Florida Certified General Appraiser License (RZ designation); • Have related project experience; • Demonstrate skill in producing reports in compliance with Uniform Standards of Professional Appraisal Practice (USPAP); and • Demonstrate competent prior performance. Additionally, appraisers must comply with applicable federal regulations on appraisals involving federally- assisted projects. **<u>Fiscal Impact/Funding Source:</u>** The amount of this proposed blanket authorization is $150,000.00 and is funded from MDT Operating Budget (Index Code MT480100). Funding for appraisals related to joint development, leases, acquisition, and sale of properties is budgeted annually in the MDT Operating Budget. **<u>Background:</u>** In the past, the BCC has approved blanket appraisal authorizations for other County departments including Public Works (R-245-07), Miami-Dade Water and Sewer Department (R-671-14), and the former General Services Administration (R-797-00), whose authorization now falls under the Internal Services Department. Since 1998, the BCC approved nine (9) blanket appraisal authorizations for MDT (R-972-07, R-318-07, R-564-04, R-960-03, R-598-01, R-1373-99, R-509-99, R-342-98, and R-313-11) enabling MDT to secure appraisals, appraisal updates, and appraisal reviews on an expedited basis.

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RESOLUTION AUTHORIZING THE DESIGNATED PURCHASE OF SERVICES FOR TRANSPORT, IMPOUNDMENT AND CARE OF LARGE ANIMALS IN ACCORDANCE WITH SECTION 2-8.1(B)(3) OF THE CODE OF MIAMI-DADE COUNTY BY A TWO-THIRDS VOTE OF THE BOARD MEMBERS PRESENT TO APPROVE TERMS AND EXECUTION OF A SECOND RETROACTIVE AMENDMENT TO THE AGREEMENT WITH SOUTH FLORIDA SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS (SFSPCA) IN ORDER TO PAY SFSPCA ADDITIONAL $75,000.00 FOR FY 13-14 FOR A TOTAL AMOUNT OF $175,000 IN FY 13-14; AND AUTHORIZING THE COUNTY MAYOR OR MAYOR'S DESIGNEE TO EXERCISE ALL RIGHTS CONFERRED WITHIN SUCH AMENDMENT

Notes

The proposed resolution:

- Authorizes the Designated Purchase of services for the transport, impoundment, and care of large animals in accordance with Section 2-8.1(b)(3) of the Code of Miami-Dade County by a two-thirds vote of BCC members present;
- Approves the terms and execution of a Second Retroactive Amendment to the Agreement with South Florida Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (SFSPCA) in order to pay SFSPCA an additional $75,000.00 for Fiscal Year (FY) 2013-14 for a total amount of $175,000.00 in FY 2013-14; and
- Authorizes the Miami-Dade County (County) Mayor or Mayor's Designee to exercise all rights conferred within such Amendment.

Fiscal Impact/Funding Source:
The amount of $175,000.00 per year was budgeted and approved by the BCC through the budget ordinance for FY 2013-14. After receiving such invoices and verifying the expenditures, the County will reimburse SFSPCA for services provided under this Agreement in an amount not to exceed $175,000.00 for FY 2013-14. *The proposed resolution increases the total amount of reimbursement for services from $100,000.00 to $175,000.00 only for FY 2013-14 in order to allow ASD to reimburse SFSPCA for services rendered during FY 2013-14. This additional $75,000.00 in funding was approved by the BCC through the FY 2013-14 budget ordinance in order to pay the pending invoices totaling that amount.*

Background:
The County currently has an Agreement with SFSPCA to transport, impound, and care for large animals that are stray or victims of cruelty and neglect in order to comply with Florida Statute Sections 828.27 and 588.17-24, which require the aforementioned functions from the County. The current Agreement between the County and SFSPCA for these services, which was approved by Resolution No. R-81-11 on February 1, 2011, was in the amount of $100,000.00 per fiscal year. This fiscal year ASD was able to pay invoices totaling $100,000.00 for services rendered by SFSPCA under that Agreement.

Pursuant to Resolution No. 619-15, the BCC authorized the execution of the First Retroactive Amendment to the Agreement, which related only to FY 2014-15, in order to pay SFSPCA an additional $75,000.00 for FY 14-15 for a total amount of $175,000.00 in FY 14-15.

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RESOLUTION RETROACTIVELY APPROVE THE ACTION OF THE COUNTY MAYOR'S OR COUNTY MAYOR'S DESIGNEE IN AUTHORIZING EXECUTION OF A LICENSE AGREEMENT BETWEEN MIAMI-DADE COUNTY AND QUASAR COMMUNICATIONS, INC. IN THE AMOUNT OF $1,442,264.00 FOR THE INITIAL FIVE YEAR PERIOD AND THREE AUTOMATIC EXTENSIONS FOR THE PURPOSE OF HOUSING RADIO COMMUNICATION EQUIPMENT ON A TOWER SITE AS PART OF ENHANCEMENTS TO THE PUBLIC SAFETY 800 MHZ INFRASTRUCTURE

Notes

The proposed resolution retroactively authorizes the County Mayor or the County Mayor's action of executing a License Agreement (Agreement) between Miami-Dade County (County) and Quasar Communications, Inc., for the purpose of housing radio communication equipment on a tower site as part of enhancements to the Public Safety 800 MHz infrastructure. The initial term of the Agreement is five (5) years, effective July 31, 2015.

This Agreement will be extended automatically for three (3), five-year periods, unless declined by either party with 180 days written notice of termination prior to the expiration of then-current term. This Agreement will have minimal financial impact while providing improved coverage for the Miami-Dade Police Public Safety radio infrastructure.

The Information Technology Department is now addressing the low coverage areas that have existed for the past 25 years. The lease of new antenna sites will increase capacity and bandwidth to better support the existing 800 MHz infrastructure. **Quasar Communications, Inc. owns the tower the County wants to lease through this Agreement which will improve the first low coverage area in South Dade.**

Fiscal Impact/Funding Source:
The monthly license fee in the first year will be $4,250, which will be adjusted on the anniversary of the commencement date and on each anniversary thereafter during the initial term and renewal terms by an annual escalator of 3.5 percent. The total to be paid to Quasar Communications in monthly license fees during the initial five-year term is $273,485.50 and $1,442,263.77 if the additional three (3), five-year extension periods are renewed. The Information Technology Department will pay Quasar Communications, Inc. through the Internal Services Fund.

Additional Information – 800 MHz Infrastructure Rebanding Timeline	
FCC Report *8/6/2004*	On August 6, 2004, the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) issued a report and order to modify its rules governing the 800 MHz band. The order required its users, including Miami-Dade County, to reconfigure operations by engaging in a frequency swap known as rebanding.
R-905-07 *7/24/2007*	On January 24, 2007, the BCC, through Resolution No. R-905-07, authorized the execution of the Planning Funding Agreement (PFA) with Nextel Operations, Inc. (Sprint/Nextel) to support the upcoming reconfiguration of the County's 800 Megahertz (MHz) radio communication infrastructure.
Negotiations	Consistent with the public safety nature of radio communications, the County sought a resolution that made certain as a primary goal that the 800 MHz system would be maintained fully operational and at the highest available capacity during the re-banding process.

	As negotiations proceeded, the parties could not come to an agreement on the methodology to be followed and the related costs to Nextel. Because agreement was not reached during voluntary negotiations, on October 2, 2008, the parties entered into negotiations under FCC processes supervised by the Transition Administrator (TA), an entity assigned by the FCC, to mediate the negotiations. If the parties could not reach agreement during mediation, the next step would have been for the TA to make recommendations to the FCC regarding how to resolve the impasse, a process known as Proposed Resolution Memoranda (PRM). Thereafter, the FCC would impose their determination on the parties as to how to proceed. By mid-2009, it became apparent that the parties would not be able to come to an agreement on the methodology, a situation that would have triggered FCC intervention to determine an outcome.
R-1037-09 *7/21/2009*	On July 21, 2009, management requested and the BCC approved a resolution to advertise and award a contract to acquire specialized professional services, to assist the County Attorney's Office with the FCC processes that would ensue if the parties failed to reach agreement. The professional services contract was awarded; however, because the parties reached agreement, these services were not needed.
Negotiations	Nextel was interested in quickly settling their obligations to the County under the FCC orders, and the County wanted to avoid the risks associated with potential FCC decisions that would not take into account its concerns regarding the desired reconfiguration methodology to minimize system interruptions. As a result, the parties began to discuss ways to meet their respective objectives towards reaching a potential settlement. By the end of July 2009, an agreement in principle was reached. Nextel and the County jointly requested from the FCC that the mediated negotiations be suspended to allow for the completion of the agreements. The FCC agreed to the suspension of the mediation process on the condition that mediation would resume if the parties did not finalize and execute the agreements prior to January 29, 2010. The parties have now reached final agreement as to the manner in which Nextel could satisfy its obligations, and the County could meet its goals to achieve rebanding without affecting public safety. Under the FCC Order, Nextel's obligation was simply to reband existing equipment to operate in the new frequencies. In the event that there is equipment that cannot be rebanded, then Nextel's obligation is to provide radio terminal equipment. Additionally, Nextel was not obligated to provide new infrastructure to replace the County's aging system.
R-83-10 *1/28/2010*	On January 28, 2010, the BCC approved Resolution No. R-83-10, which authorized a settlement agreement with Nextel South Corporation and a purchase agreement with Harris Corporation to address the FCC mandate. Phase One of this project for general County departments was successfully completed by the end of December 2012 and Phase Two, consisting of more than 50 local, state, federal, and tribal law enforcement and first responder agencies, was completed by November 18, 2014. The P25 Digital Radio System is currently fully functional and the frequencies used by the legacy platform were returned to the FCC on December 21, 2014, 33 days ahead of schedule. • *The FCC mandate did not address coverage and improvements, only the completion of frequency swap. Therefore, the Information Technology Department is now addressing the low coverage areas that have existed for the past 25 years. The lease of new antenna sites will increase capacity and bandwidth to better support the existing 800 MHz infrastructure. Quasar Communications, Inc. owns the tower the County wants to lease through this Agreement which will improve the first low coverage area in South Dade.* During the BCC meeting on January 28, 2010, the following was discussed: • *The CAO noted this proposed resolution was time sensitive to a deadline set by the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) for the County to reband its radio system and explained that this proposed resolution would provide the County with radios and equipment valued at $165 million for only $25 million, and that the County would pay for these radios and equipment with the funds that would have been budgeted to maintain the existing radio system.* • *The Director of the Enterprise Technology Services Department explained that the FCC mandated the County reband its radios from the 800 MHz frequencies and pointed out that the FCC and Nextel South Corp (Nextel) reached an agreement that Nextel would conduct a frequency swap, and that the FCC and Nextel established a $2.6 billion escrow to help accomplish this swap.* • *The Director noted that the BCC approved Resolution No. R-905-07 on July 24, 2007, which authorized the County to enter into a planned funding agreement with Nextel that detailed how this radio reband would be executed. He explained that the County Administration met with Nextel representatives and they had a fundamental disagreement on the methodology for the reband. He clarified that the fundamental disagreement was that Nextel was unable to reband the County radios using its standard methodology without the County radio system going down, and a down radio system would disrupt the delivery of public safety services.* • *The Director explained that this fundamental disagreement led to the FCC placing the County and Nextel in supervised mediation in October 2008. He noted the County and Nextel reached a tentative agreement in July 2009 that Nextel would provide the County with an interim radio system that would allow the County's radio system to be reconfigured to move radios from the old system to the new system during the four year reconfiguration process. He pointed out that 24,000 County radios would*

have to be replaced in this process (10,000 could not be retuned and 14,000 did not have sufficient memory capacity to operate on both the old and the new systems).

- *The Director noted a new infrastructure would be needed for the proposed methodology as well. He clarified that replacing 24,000 radios and putting in a new infrastructure was equivalent to upgrading the County's radio system however, the County would not be liable for the full costs of this upgrade since the County had not intended to upgrade its system in 2007 when this process started. He noted the County would be liable for $25 million of the new infrastructure that was valued at $75 million and not liable for any of the costs for the 24,000 new radios with a two year warranty. He pointed out the total value of the infrastructure and the new radios was $165 million. He explained that the payment schedule for the $25 million was based on milestones over a five year period, and that the County would pay $3 million each year for the first three years, $6.2 million in the fourth year, and $9.7 million in the fifth year.*
- *The Director noted these payments reflected the value of the services that would be delivered each year. He pointed out that Nextel would finish the reconfiguration process after four years, which allowed the County to ensure the new system operated as expected before making the final $9.7 million payment.*
- *The Director noted the FCC deadline for the County and Nextel to reach an agreement was January 29, 2009. He pointed out that he had contacted the municipalities that participated in the County's radio system and they all responded positively and they were sending letters of understanding on this issue. He explained that after this process was complete when the County needed to replace radios they could use radios from any supplier and not be limited to Nextel.*
- *The Director noted another benefit of this proposal was that the County could better interoperate with the radio systems of the municipalities within the County. He explained that, in addition to the $25 million, the County needed to allocate $3 million to continue the old system during the reconfiguration process, $3.6 million for three two-year options-to-renew ($1.2 million each), and $7 million for optional services.*
- *The Commission questioned how the County could be assured the new radio system would operate properly and noted the County had problems when it installed a new system in 1993.*
- *The Director noted the County incorporated every lesson that was learned in 1993 into the tests that would be conducted with this new radio system to ensure past failures were not repeated.*
- *In response to the Commission's inquiry regarding the involvement of the Miami-Dade Police Department (MDPD) and Miami-Dade Fire Rescue (MDFR), the Director noted that MDPD was very involved since this was associated with the 9-1-1 communication center, and that MDFR was involved in the interoperability of the new system since MDFR had a different radio system.*
- *The Commission questioned why MDFR was not included in this proposed new system to which the Director pointed out that MDFR upgraded its UHF radio system within the last five years.*
- *The Commission questioned why the County would have to pay $25 million for the upgraded infrastructure to which the Director explained the County would pay $25 million for additional assets that were not part of what was required to retune the existing system. He noted the County would need to upgrade the existing infrastructure within the next two years for a minimum cost of $75 million if the County did not do it now. He clarified that the FCC mandate and the methodology that would be used to comply with that mandate made it possible for the County to upgrade for less money now.*
- *The Commission questioned what County departments would be the first to receive new radios, to which the Director noted the current schedule would convert the County departments that were general government to the new radio system first and to the public safety departments second.*
- *The Commission expressed concern that the public safety departments would not be converted to the new radio system first and questioned whether the municipalities that participated in the County's radio system had agreed to pay for the radios that they would receive.*
- *The Commission requested clarification on the commitment made by the municipalities, to which the Director explained that he had contacted every municipality, and that those municipalities that had responded to the County with letters of understanding indicated they were committed to this new radio system. He clarified that the commitment of the municipalities was that when the County would request payment in three years, they would recommend to their governing bodies that they pay the County according to the terms given them.*
- *The Commission questioned whether the municipalities provided the County with a written commitment to pay a specific dollar amount and expressed concern that County employees would suffer if the County had to pay the municipalities' contribution.*
- *The County Manager explained that through this proposed resolution the County could provide municipalities with new radios for approximately $800 versus $3,500 if the municipalities were to purchase the radios themselves.*
- *The Commission questioned whether Miami-Dade County Public Schools (MDCPS) had committed to pay the County for the radios that MDCPS would obtain from the County. The Director noted he was expecting a letter of understanding from MDCPS.*
- *The Commission pointed out the County would have the advantage of working out the unforeseen technical problems with the new radio system before the public safety departments started using it if the general government departments were the first to convert to the new system.*

- *Responding to questions regarding whether the net cost of this proposed resolution would be zero dollars, the County Manager noted the money the County would save on maintenance costs for the existing radio system over an extended period would be equal to or greater than the $25 million the County would allocate for this proposed resolution.*
- *The Commission pointed out that MDFR had used the 800 MHz radio system in the past, however, it did not work, subsequently MDFR reverted back to its reliable 450 MHz system.*
- *The Commission questioned whether MDFR could join the new radio system if it proved to be a reliable system, to which the Director noted MDFR could be included in the future, however, the recently upgraded 450 MHz system was operating very well.*
- *The Commission noted that MDFR should join this new radio system if it was a reliable system.*
- *The Commission questioned what the County would do with MDPD's used Ericsson radios, to which the Director pointed out that Ericsson and Nextel were now part of the same parent company and MDPD would continue to operate in this new system with the Ericsson radios.*
- *The Commission noted that MDPD did not report many of the problems that they encountered with the radio system that was installed in 1993 and expressed concern that this new system would have many of the same problems.*
- *The Director explained that the County would not meet the January 29, 2010, deadline set by the FCC for an agreement between the County and Nextel, and that the County would be required to settle this issue with Nextel in court if this proposed resolution was not adopted today (1/28). He noted the possible result of the County going to court with Nextel was that Nextel would have to only retune the County's radios, valued at $35 million. He pointed out that the court decision could cost the County over $100 million.*
- *The Director noted he spoke with representatives of those municipalities regarding how this reconfiguration process would go forward and noted that the County negotiated this proposed resolution as a result of a federal mandate and the County did not have the option to meet with all municipalities and arrange an aggregate reband.*

Additional Information – Strategic Planning and Government Operations Committee Meeting Discussion:
During the Strategic Planning and Government Operations Committee the following was discussed:

- *The Committee asked how much has been invested in the radio and communications equipment to which the Director of the Information Technology Department responded that $3.6 million is planned for.*

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RESOLUTION DIRECTING THE MAYOR OR THE MAYOR'S DESIGNEE TO (1) WORK COLLABORATIVELY, INCLUDING CONVENING A WORKSHOP, WITH MUNICIPAL POLICE AGENCIES IN MIAMI-DADE COUNTY TO CREATE A COUNTYWIDE BEST PRACTICES GUIDE FOR INVESTIGATIONS OF ENDANGERED MISSING PERSONS FOR ALL POLICE DEPARTMENTS IN THE COUNTY TO USE; (2) NEGOTIATE ANY NECESSARY AGREEMENTS, SUBJECT TO APPROVAL BY THE BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS, WITH MUNICIPAL POLICE AGENCIES IN MIAMI-DADE COUNTY IN ORDER TO FULLY ADOPT THE COUNTYWIDE BEST PRACTICES GUIDE FOR MISSING PERSONS INVESTIGATIONS; (3) PREPARE A STAFFING PLAN TO FACILITATE THE RECEIPT AND DISTRIBUTION OF MISSING PERSONS INTELLIGENCE BY THE MIAMI-DADE POLICE DEPARTMENT SPECIAL VICTIMS BUREAU CLEARINGHOUSE; (4) REVIEW THE OPTION OF PURCHASING A REVERSE 9-1-1 CALL SYSTEM TO DISTRIBUTE MISSING PERSONS INFORMATION; AND (5) IDENTIFY AND EXPEND AVAILABLE FUNDING SOURCES FROM WITHIN THE 2015-2016 COUNTY BUDGET IN ORDER TO DEVELOP A COUNTYWIDE BEST PRACTICES GUIDE FOR INVESTIGATIONS OF ENDANGERED MISSING PERSONS, EXECUTE THE STAFFING PLAN, AND FOR PURCHASE OF THE REVERSE 9-1-1 CALL SYSTEM; FURTHER DIRECTING THE MAYOR OR THE MAYOR'S DESIGNEE TO PREPARE A REPORT

Notes

The proposed resolution directs the Mayor or the Mayor's designee to:

- Work collaboratively, including convening a workshop, with municipal police agencies in Miami-Dade County to create a Countywide best practices guide for investigations of endangered missing persons for all police departments in the County to use.
  - The workshop should seek to include the attendance of all necessary administrators, investigators, and police legal advisors from each municipal police department in Miami-Dade County so that all police agencies may provide helpful suggestions towards the creation of a uniform, Countywide best practices guide for missing persons investigations.
  - The workshop will include a formal agenda and discuss topics, including, but not limited to:
    - The legal requirements of Section 937.021, Florida Statutes, and whether police agencies within the County are complying with Florida law;
    - Ways in which police crime analysis specialists or individuals tasked with investigating missing persons reports in other jurisdictions can work collaboratively to more efficiently locate missing persons;
    - When and what information should be disseminated to the public in order to advance a missing persons investigation;
    - What resources are and can be used by each municipality to disseminate information regarding a missing persons investigation;
    - What mechanism can be created, if any, to assist with location of missing adults who do not otherwise qualify for an existing missing persons alert notification;
    - Whether future workshops are necessary in order to finalize the creation of a Countywide best practices guide for investigations of endangered missing persons; and
    - The Mayor or the Mayor's designee is further directed to provide a draft version of the best practices guide for investigations of endangered missing persons to all attendees in order to facilitate discussion and solicit input and suggestions. The workshop will be hosted by the Mayor or the Mayor's designee within 90 days of the effective date of this resolution.

- Develop any necessary agreements, including, but not limited to, a standard form agreement, subject to approval by the BCC with municipal police agencies in Miami-Dade County in order to fully adopt the Countywide best practices guide for missing persons investigations;
- Prepare a staffing plan to facilitate the receipt and distribution of missing persons intelligence from municipal police departments by the Special Victims Bureau (SVB) Clearinghouse.
  - The staffing plan could include the creation and funding of four additional Police Crime Analysis Specialists or the re-assignment of existing staff to fulfill the duties of four additional PCAS positions.
    - Such specialists could, in addition to all other required job duties, be tasked with compiling and disseminating information regarding missing persons in Miami-Dade County to all appropriate channels, including other police agencies and news and media outlets.
    - The analysts could also be responsible for monitoring the National and Florida Crime Information Center databases and disseminating information found therein to other municipal police agencies in Miami-Dade County in order to assist with active missing person investigations.
    - The PCAS analysts should be tasked with complying with any reporting requirements enumerated in Section 937.021, Florida Statutes.
    - The Mayor or the Mayor's designee is further directed to create, if necessary, additional protocols as to how and when the PCAS analysts are expected to retrieve and disseminate missing person information.
- Review the option of purchasing a reverse 9-1-1 call system, otherwise known as a robo-call system, which would allow the SVB Clearinghouse to distribute missing persons information via telephone calls to residences and businesses; and
- Identify possible available funding sources from within the 2015-2016 County Budget in order to develop a Countywide best practices guide for investigations of endangered missing persons to be used by all municipal police agencies operating in Miami-Dade County, host a workshop, implement the staffing plan, and purchase the reverse 9-1-1 call system to be used by the SVB Clearinghouse to distribute missing persons information.

The Mayor or the Mayor's designee is further requested to:

- Prepare any necessary budget amendment to the fiscal year 2015-2016 budget to effectuate the foregoing. If budgetary funds are not available in the current fiscal year to accomplish the initiatives identified, the Mayor or the Mayor's designee is requested to include funding to accomplish this resolution as a part of the proposed fiscal year 2016-2017 County budget;
- Prepare a report regarding the creation and implementation of all issues identified;
  - The report will include all information as requested in this resolution, including information listing who attended the workshop, the status of any agreements between Miami-Dade County and municipal police agencies to implement the Countywide best practices guide for missing persons investigations, information regarding the hiring status of four additional PCAS analysts, an update on the purchase of the reverse 9-1-1 call system, a copy of the newly created Countywide best practices guide for investigations of endangered missing persons, and a recommendation as to whether additional funds are needed to implement or continue to implement the issues identified.
  - The completed report will be provided to the BCC within 180 days of the effective date of this resolution and placed on an agenda of the BCC pursuant to Ordinance No. 14-65.

Background:

The America's Missing: Broadcast Emergency Response Alert (AMBER Alert) is a partnership between law-enforcement agencies and local radio and television broadcasters to broadcast an emergency bulletin to the public when a child has been abducted and it is believed that the child is in danger of serious bodily harm or death. The statewide Silver Alert program is a similar emergency bulletin to the public when a person over the age of 60 goes missing, or when a person who is between the ages of 18 and 59 who suffers from an irreversible deterioration of intellectual faculties goes missing. There are no programs similar to the AMBER Alert or Silver Alert programs that broadcast an emergency bulletin to the public when a non-cognitively impaired adult or an adult under the age of 60 goes missing and is believed to be in life-threatening danger.

The Miami-Dade Police Department (MDPD) and other municipal law enforcement agencies have recently launched roundtable discussions in an attempt to create Countywide uniform best practices for investigations of endangered missing persons who would not qualify for an existing emergency alert bulletin. These uniform protocols will be followed by all agencies and police departments within Miami-Dade County. The MDPD's missing persons information is currently captured and stored by the Special Victims Bureau (SVB) Clearinghouse which obtains information on all missing persons reported throughout the country through the Florida Crime Information Center (FCIC) and the National Crime Information Center (NCIC). The SVB Clearinghouse currently captures, consolidates, and prepares informational press releases for all of MDPD's missing persons cases.

In order to facilitate the receipt and distribution of missing persons intelligence from municipal police departments, the SVB would require an additional four Police Crime Analysis Specialists (PCAS) to perform these functions. The combined cost per year for the four PCAS positions is approximately $194,282.00 and each municipal police department would still be responsible for all analytical work for its missing persons cases, including the issuance of appropriate alerts.

The SVB Clearinghouse would serve as the repository and distribution center for flyers and information received by the respective municipal police departments and the purchase of a reverse 9-1-1 call system, otherwise known as a robo-call system, would allow the SVB Clearinghouse to distribute missing persons information via telephone calls to residences and businesses within a selected radius of the missing persons incident or other determined location; and

Fiscal Impact:

The initial cost for a reverse 9-1-1 call system is approximately $100,000.00, with an annual cost of approximately $10,000.00 for service and maintenance.

Additional Information:
On December 15, 2015, the BCC, through Resolution No. R-1159-15, urged the Florida Legislature to enact legislation that creates a statewide emergency alert notification system, similar to the AMBER Alert and Silver Alert, for missing persons 18 years of age or older who are believed to be endangered and would not otherwise qualify for any other statewide emergency alert. Additionally, R-1159-15 urged the Florida Legislature to enact legislation that tasks an agency with enforcing and ensuring that law enforcement agencies are complying with the requirements established in Chapter 937, Florida Statutes, with particular attention to the requirements of section 937.021, and creating enforcement mechanisms to ensure compliance.

On December 2, 2014, the BCC, through Resolution No. R-1074-14, directed the Mayor or Mayor's designee to:

- Examine the feasibility and cost of, and recommend an implementation plan for, creating an information clearinghouse for missing persons in Miami-Dade County and an early warning alert and/or robo-call system, similar to the AMBER Alert, Silver Alert, and/or the Ashley Nicole Valdes Public Safety Alert, for missing persons where there is evidence that the missing person is at risk of imminent bodily harm and would not otherwise qualify for an AMBER or Silver Alert;
- Examine the procedures followed by the Miami-Dade Police Department regarding missing persons investigations and any waiting period that is instituted prior to engaging in a missing persons investigation and determine whether any such waiting periods can be waived, and the best methodology and implementation for such a waiver, for cases where there is evidence that a missing person is at risk of imminent bodily harm;
- Examine and identify risks factors that local law enforcement can use to identify missing persons that are at risk of imminent bodily harm;
- Identify resources available within Miami-Dade County and through the State of Florida that can be used by the Miami-Dade Police Department and other local law enforcement agencies in assisting with the dissemination of information regarding missing persons and in advancing a missing persons investigation; and
- Prepare a report regarding the issues identified and provide the report to the BCC within ninety (90) days of the effective date of this resolution and place the completed report on an agenda of the BCC pursuant to Ordinance No. 14-65.

Additional Information – Mayoral Report regarding the Miami-Dade Police Department's Information Clearing House and Early Warning System for Missing Persons:
On July 10, 2015, the Mayor issued a memo regarding the Miami-Dade Police Department's Information Clearing House and Early Warning System for Missing Persons in response to Resolution No. R-1074-14. According to the memo, the MDPD's missing persons information is currently captured and stored by the Special Victims Bureau (SVB) Clearinghouse. The SVB Clearinghouse obtains information on all missing persons reported throughout the country through the Florida Crime Information Center (FCIC) and the National Crime Information Center (NCIC). The SVB Clearinghouse currently captures, consolidates, and prepares informational press releases for all of MDPD's missing persons cases.

In order to facilitate the receipt and distribution of missing person intelligence from municipal police departments, the SVB would require an additional four (4) Police Crime Analysis Specialists (PCAS) to perform these functions. The total cost per year for PCAS positions is approximately $194,282. Each municipal police department would still be responsible for all analytical work for its missing persons case, including the issuance of appropriate alerts. The SVB Clearinghouse would serve as the repository and distribution center for flyers and information received by the respective municipal police department.

In addition, the purchase of a robo-call system would allow the SVB Clearinghouse to distribute missing persons information via telephone to residences and businesses within a selected radius of the missing persons incident or other determined location. The initial cost for a robo-call system is approximately $100,000, with an annual cost of $10,000 each year for service and maintenance. The SVB currently utilizes "The Communicator NXT Geocast Emergency Notification Solutions System" for reverse 9-1-1 (robo-calls) to notify citizens when a sexual predator or offender moves within a one (1) mile radius of their home. The SVB's current reverse 9-1-1 system can also be utilized to make notifications for missing persons; however, no more than one (1) message may be created at a time. The average time for a message to be distributed to residences within a one (1) mile radius is between six (6) and eight (8) hours. Additionally, if a reverse 9-1-1 call is in progress for a sexual predator or offender, the SVB would have to wait until the first call was completed before initiating a second call. Also, expanding the radius for the selected area to receive reverse 9-1-1 calls extends the time needed to complete the process; for example, a two (2) mile radius may take between 12 and 16 hours to complete.

The MDPD does not have a waiting period requirement prior to commencing a missing persons investigation; therefore, a waiver for commencing missing persons investigations does not need to be created by the MDPD.

The MDPD has identified a number of factors that local law enforcement can utilize to determine if a missing person is at risk for serious bodily harm. These factors, all of which are currently utilized by the MDPD, include, but are not limited to, if the person is able to care for himself, has a mental condition or is suicidal, and/or has demonstrated an extreme deviation from character or routine. Examples of extreme deviation of character or routine include, but are not limited to, a victim's vehicle found abandoned, victim's residence found ransacked, a victim does not show up or call after not arriving to work, the victim has a restraining order against another person who may be providing conflicting information regarding the victim, etc.

The MDPD suggests the creation of a new alert, the "Police Looking for Endangered Adult (PLEA) Alert". The criteria for activating a PLEA Alert for all law enforcement agencies would be determined when a missing person, 18 years of age or older, is unable to care for

	themselves, has a mental condition or is suicidal, and/or is the apparent victim of foul play (extreme deviation from character or routine), the victim's vehicle found abandoned, the victim's residence is discovered ransacked, or any factors determined to be one of concern. These factors are consistent with MDPD's Departmental Manual but additional factors may be added, if necessary. Creating an alert specifically designed to notify the public of missing persons with any of the above conditions or circumstances requires changes in the Florida Legislature. In addition, the establishment of the PLEA Alert would require collaboration with the Florida Department of Law Enforcement, Florida Chiefs and Sheriffs, Florida Department of Transportation, Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles, Florida Highway Patrol, and Florida legislators to work in conjunction with concerned citizens and organizations. This collaboration would result in the initiation of an Executive Order which would have to be codified by the legislature into Florida Statute. The MDPD currently utilizes several resources throughout Miami-Dade County and the State of Florida to disseminate information regarding missing persons and to advance missing persons investigations. These resources include: • A Be-On-the-Look-Out (BOLO) is issued, via the police radio, countywide by police dispatchers. • Within two (2) hours after a missing persons report is filed, information is promptly entered in the appropriate law enforcement computerized systems, such as the Florida Crime Information Center (FCIC) and National Crime Information Center (NCIC). • Press releases and flyers are disseminated to all media outlets and local hospitals. • An Amber Alert, Silver Alert, Missing Child Alert, Data Works Plus, LoJack/SafetyNet search operation, and/or the Child Abduction Response Team (CART) is implemented when the missing person meets the appropriate and applicable criteria. On Wednesday, April 1, 2015 the SVB Command Staff attended the Miami-Dade County Association of Chiefs of Police meeting. The SVB Command Staff provided a presentation and overview of missing person investigations, specifically involving missing endangered adults. A workgroup was created for the purpose of laying a foundation to establish a best practices protocol. The protocol established would be universal across all agencies and police departments within Miami-Dade County as it relates to endangered missing adults who do not have any mental or physical disabilities and are not entered into any other current alert systems. On Friday, June 19, 2015 the SVB conducted the first roundtable meeting where representatives from the Village of Bal Harbour Police Department, Miami-Dade County Public Schools Police Department, City of North Miami Police Department, and the MDPD were present. The City North Miami Beach, City of Sunny Isles, and City of Surfside Police Departments were unable to attend. The meeting was convened to discuss the best practices of missing person investigations and the possibility of creating legislation that would assist in future investigations which would affect this specific group of individuals. Current investigative protocols were reviewed with all workgroup members and a consensus was reached on how to thoroughly investigate missing persons and the unique challenges that are presented with each case. The creation of PLEA Alert, which would give missing endangered adults their own statewide alert notification system when it meets the criteria, such as suspected foul play or a suicidal person, was discussed. The workgroup voiced concern that creating a new alert for missing adults could possibly desensitize the public when traditional alerts for AMBER/SILVER are activated. At the conclusion of the meeting, all workgroup members agreed to submit the missing person investigative protocols from their respective agencies. Upon review, additional meetings will be held to continue the collaboration among the various agencies to ensure that a uniform best practices policy is established and submitted to the Miami-Dade County Association of Chiefs of Police for implementation.
11A3 SUB 160437	RESOLUTION DIRECTING THE COUNTY MAYOR OR COUNTY MAYOR'S DESIGNEE TO EVALUATE COUNTY SECTION LINE ROADWAYS CRITICAL TO THE TRANSPORT OF AGRICULTURAL GOODS BETWEEN SW 184TH STREET TO THE NORTH, SW 344TH STREET TO THE SOUTH, US-1 TO THE EAST AND SW 227TH AVENUE TO THE WEST AND PROVIDE A REPORT TO THE BOARD WITHIN 120 DAYS [SEE ORIGINAL ITEM UNDER FILE NO. 160123]
Notes	The proposed resolution: • Directs the County Mayor or County Mayor's designee to evaluate the County section line roadway network bounded by SW 184th Street to the north, SW 344th Street to the south, US-1 to the east and SW 227th Avenue to the west (Agricultural Roads Review Area). o The County Mayor or County Mayor's designee will identify which existing section line roadways within the Agricultural Roads Review Area are the most critical to the transport of agricultural goods, analyze the physical condition of these section line roadways within the Agricultural Roads Review Area, identify which section line roadways within the Agricultural Roads Review Area are in most need for resurfacing and/or repair and recommend potential funding sources for the identified section line roadway segments most in need of resurfacing and/or repair. • Directs the County Mayor or County Mayor's designee to provide a report to this Board within 120 days evaluating the issues identified and place the completed report on agenda of the BCC pursuant to Ordinance No. 14-65. ***The substitute differs from the original item in three main areas:*** • ***First, the original item asked for an evaluation of the County's section line roadways whereas the substitute item seeks an evaluation of the County's section line roadways;*** • ***Second, the southern boundary of the roadway network that the proposed resolution seeks to be evaluated is changed to SW 344th Street in the substitute item from SW 296th Street in the original item; and*** • ***Third, the substitute requires a report to the BCC within 120 days as opposed to 90 days.*** **<u>Background:</u>** Miami-Dade County's agricultural industry is one of the most diverse in the country and leads the State in the production of tropical vegetables, tropical fruits and ornamental nurseries, and ranks second in the production of winter vegetables and ornamental fish. The agriculture industry is an important home-grown economic engine for the County as it employs more than 20,000 people and produces more

	than $2.7 billion in economic impact each year and much of the County's agricultural business originates from the southern parts and communities of the County. Many of the section line roadways important to moving goods out of the agricultural area have not been maintained, in favor of urban roadways, and have deteriorated and are in poor condition, impacting the safe and efficient movement of goods from the agricultural area.
11A4 **160226**	RESOLUTION APPROVING ALLOCATION OF UP TO $1,500,000.00 FROM PROJECT 320 FUNDS TO CITY OF HOMESTEAD TO FUND CERTAIN ELIGIBLE INFRASTRUCTURE PROJECTS AND DIRECTING COUNTY MAYOR OR COUNTY MAYOR'S DESIGNEE TO NEGOTIATE TERMS OF RELATED INTERLOCAL AGREEMENT PURSUANT TO BOND PROGRAM'S ADMINISTRATIVE RULES AND PRESENT SUCH INTERLOCAL AGREEMENT OR, ALTERNATIVELY, A REPORT, FOR CONSIDERATION BY BOARD

Notes	The proposed resolution approves an allocation of $1,500,000.00 from Project 320 funds to the City of Homestead to fund certain eligible infrastructure projects and directs the County Mayor to negotiate terms of related Interlocal Agreement pursuant to Bond Program's Administrative Rules within six months from the effective date of this resolution. The County Mayor will present the negotiated Interlocal Agreement to the BCC for its consideration, provided, however, if the County Mayor is unable to successfully negotiate the terms of such Interlocal Agreement within the requisite time period, a report detailing the status of the negotiations will be presented to the BCC.
	
	<u>Additional Information</u>
	In November 2004, Miami-Dade County voters approved the issuance of $352.182 million in general obligation bonds to, among other things, construct and improve bridges, public infrastructure, and neighborhood improvements as part of the BBC GOB Program. A total of $15 million was allocated towards the Economic Development in the Targeted Urban Areas Fund Project 320. The Administrative Rules for the BBC GOB Program that govern Fund Project 320 were adopted by the BCC under Resolution No. R-668-10 on June 15, 2010.
	
	Funding from grant awards under Project 320 must be used for public infrastructure to spur economic development and attract new businesses to the community in order to create jobs. Public infrastructure includes road improvements, water and sewer networks, public parking structures, public facilities and other improvements subject to certain limitations and evaluated on a case-by-case basis. Ineligible uses of the grant awards from Project 320 include, but are not limited to, working capital, furniture and fixtures, business equipment, and non-capital related expenses.
	
	The grant awards are disbursed as reimbursements of eligible expenditures paid by the grantees and approved by the Mayor or his designee in accordance with established administrative and IRS rules governing the tax-exempt status of the General Obligation Bond Program. The disbursement of grant funds are also contingent upon the developer meeting performance measures for job creation, private investment, average salaries and other measures in the respective grant agreements. In the event that IRS rules require grant funds to be disbursed before performance milestones can be met, a clawback provision will be included in the grant agreement that allows the County to recover part or all of the grant funds disbursed when performance milestones are not achieved.
	
	Prior to entering into grant agreements, a final determination as to the projects qualifications to receive the funds will be made. The grant agreements will be presented to the BCC for approval at a future date. If an agreement cannot be finalized, the funding may be reallocated by the BCC. If the allocations are greater than the amount of eligible public infrastructure expenditures needed, the difference will be available for reallocation by the BCC.
	
	<u>Additional Information- Previous Economic Development Fund Project 320 Allocations</u>
	On October 7, 2014, the BCC approved various resolutions allocating funding from the BBC GOB, EDF Fund Project 320. Those resolutions also directed the Mayor or his designee to begin negotiating the terms of grant agreements that will be presented to the BCC for approval at a future date. The following projects were approved by the BCC on October, 7, 2014:
	• R-900-14- Wynwood Plaza Project- District 3- $3,000,000;
	• R-901-14- Miami Design District NE 2nd Avenue Project- District 3- $2,000,000;
	• R-902-14- Regional Health and Wellness Center and the Culinary Enterprise Center- District 1- $3,000,000; (***Rescinded);***
	    o ***On May 5, 2015, the BCC, through Resolution No. R-427-15, rescinded Resolution No. R-902-14****, which allocated $3,000,000.00 of Project 320 funds to the Health and Culinary Center; and approved an allocation of up to $2,000,000.00 from Project 320 funds to Seventh Avenue I, Ltd. to fund certain eligible infrastructure projects. Subject to the availability of Project 320 funds or Recaptured Funds becoming available for re-allocation and subject to the future consideration by the BCC of a Grant Agreement between the County and Seventh Avenue I, Ltd.*
	    o ***On May 5, 2015, the BCC, through Resolution No. R-432-15, rescinded Resolution No. R-902-14****, which allocated $3,000,000.00 of Project 320 funds to the Health and Culinary Center; and allocated up to $2,800,000.00 from Project 320 funds to Urban Health and Wellness Group for the Wellness Center Project. Subject to the availability of Project 320 funds or Recaptured Funds becoming available for re-allocation and subject to the future consideration by the BCC of a Grant Agreement between the County and Urban Health and Wellness Group.*
	• R-903-14- Sunshine Plaza Project- District 2- $2,000,000;
	• R-904-14- St. James Smokehouse- District 2- $200,000 ***(Project Withdrawn)***; and
	• R-905-14- Grove Village on Grand- District 7- $3,000,000 ***(Rescinded)***.
	    o ***On October 6, 2015, the BCC, through Resolution No. R-909-15, rescinded Resolution No. R-905-14,*** *which allocated $3,000,000 of Project 320 funds to Grove Village on Grand.*

11A5 **160118**	RESOLUTION DIRECTING THE COUNTY MAYOR OR MAYOR'S DESIGNEE TO STUDY THE ISSUE OF ACCEPTING PAYMENTS THROUGH MOBILE PAYMENT AND DIGITAL WALLET SYSTEMS AND TO PROVIDE A REPORT TO THE BOARD ON THE COST AND FEASIBILITY OF ACCEPTING SUCH PAYMENT METHODS AND WHETHER THE MAYOR RECOMMENDS THE IMPLEMENTATION OF SUCH A POLICY
Notes	The proposed resolution directs the Mayor or Mayor's designees to study the issue of Miami-Dade County accepting payments through "mobile payment" and "digital wallet" systems, and submit a report to the BCC. The report will, at a minimum:

	• Determine the County departments or County-operated facilities that would most benefit from being able to accept payments through "mobile payment" and "digital wallet" systems; • Assess the cost and feasibility of enabling Miami-Dade County to accept these payment methods at those locations; • Evaluate the potential impact that acceptance of these payment methods will have on security, primarily whether they increase, decrease, or have no effect on the risk for identity theft; • Provide information about other jurisdictions or current departments that have begun to accept these payment methods; and • Advise whether, based on the foregoing, the County Mayor recommends accepting payments through "mobile payment" and "digital wallet" systems. The County Mayor or Mayor's designee is further directed to submit this report to the BCC within 90 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. **<u>Background:</u>** In response to the public's growing use and dependence on mobile devices, companies like Apple, Samsung, and Google have unveiled technology that allows their mobile devices to make secure transactions and thereby replace the magnetic stripe or chip technology on credit or debit cards. Software developers, such as PayPal, Venmo, and Square, and financial institutions, such as Bank of America, JP Morgan Chase, and Well Fargo, have also developed apps that allow users to transfer funds via mobile devices. These innovations are frequently referred to as "mobile payment" or "digital wallet" systems. **<u>Additional Information - Report: Digital Wallet Usage Increased 20% From 2014 to 2015, Social Times, January 26, 2016[11]:</u>** • *Digital wallet usage increased by 20 percent from 2014 to 2015, according to new data from Citi Retail Services.* • *The results from two 'Let's Get Digital' surveys of U.S. consumers (one from January 2014 and the other from December 2015 to January 2016) showed 55 percent of respondents in the 2015 survey had used a digital wallet to make a purchase with their smartphone, up from 35 percent of respondents in 2014.* • *In the 2015 survey, when non-users were asked why they have not used a digital wallet product to make a purchase, 47 percent of these users said it was easier to pay with another form of payment, such as cash or a credit card. This is up from 41 percent of respondents in 2014. In addition, 45 percent of users said they didn't see the benefit of using a digital wallet, which is an increase of 10 percent from 2014.* • *Other reasons include a concern over the security of payments (45 percent in 2015, down from 52 percent in 2014), and a lack of knowledge about digital wallet tools (44 percent in 2015, up from 42 percent in 2014).* • *Of these non-users, 66 percent said they 'could be convinced' to use a digital wallet in their everyday lives, if they were educated about the benefits.*
11A7 SUB 160377	RESOLUTION DIRECTING THE COUNTY MAYOR OR MAYOR'S DESIGNEE TO COORDINATE WITH THE CITY OF DORAL TO IMPLEMENT A PILOT PROGRAM UTILIZING REVERSIBLE LANES AND/OR ONE WAY ROADS WITHIN THE CITY OF DORAL [SEE ORIGINAL ITEM UNDER FILE NO. 160215]
Notes	The proposed resolution directs the County Mayor or Mayor's designee to coordinate with the City of Doral to implement a pilot program utilizing reversible lanes and/or converting certain two way roads to one-way roads within the City of Doral. ***This item differs from the original in that it deletes a directive to the County Mayor to prepare a feasibility study and to report back to the BCC, and provides more detail regarding the role of the pilot program in Doral.*** **<u>Additional Information on Relevant Legislation:</u>** On December 1, 2015, the BCC, through Resolution No. R-1119-15, directed the County Mayor or County Mayor's designee to collaborate with the Miami-Dade Metropolitan Planning Organization in preparing a feasibility study regarding reversible lanes. On September 29, 2015, the MPO approved MPO Resolution #35-15 for a scope of work and budget to determine the feasibility and best way to implement reversible lanes along major thoroughfares throughout the County. **<u>Additional Information - New reversible lanes on I-595 now open [12]:</u>** • *The trio of center lanes stretch nearly 10 miles between Interstate 95 and the junction of Interstate 75 and the Sawgrass Expressway.* • *The aim is to reduce traffic by giving drivers from Broward County's western suburbs a rush-hour congestion-free weekday commute heading eastbound in the morning and westbound in the afternoon.* • *A third of the total $1.2 billion 595 improvement budget was spent on the reversible I-595 Express lanes. They are a first for South Florida. Tampa has reversible lanes on a bridge along the Lee Roy Selmon Expressway.* • *There are five emergency access gates so first responders can quickly enter the center lanes.* • *There are a series of gates at the entry points designed to prevent cars from going the wrong way. Several have red and white markings with a large, orange "Do Not Enter" sign suspended from the arm before a final steel arm.* • *The Project manager said even if a driver were to ignore the digital screens preceding the gates and crashed through several of them that final steel arm would prevent the driver from getting on the reversible lanes going in the wrong direction.* • *When asked the Project manager said as of Tuesday a full diagnostic check of the software and drills with various area fire departments had been performed and all was working smoothly. Should the computer-system fail, he said, the gates would*

[11] http://www.adweek.com/socialtimes/report-digital-wallet-usage-increased-20-from-2014-to-2015/633290

[12] http://www.local10.com/news/new-reversible-lanes-on-i595-open/25169180

	remain locked down in whatever position they were in last. It could be a frustrating experience for drivers should they be unable to correct it by the time the traffic direction switch was to take place, but not dangerous because the arms would still prevent any head-on collisions. • *Once up and running, it is expected 28,000 cars will use the reversible lanes daily, freeing up congestion on the free lanes.* • *Driving on the new reversible express lanes will be free for the first two weeks. After that, expect to pay between 50 cents and $2.* • *Drivers will need a SunPass because no cash will be accepted. Lampley said anyone who uses the lanes without a SunPass will receive a violation.* • *HOURS: The reversible lanes will typically be open on weekdays to eastbound traffic between 4 a.m. and 1 p.m. and for westbound drivers between 2 p.m. and 2 a.m. They will normally be closed between 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. and between 2 a.m. and 4 a.m. for routine maintenance. On weekends, the Express lanes will normally be open in the eastbound direction only.* **Additional Information - Reversible Express Lanes – Tampa Bay[13]:** The Reversible Express Lanes (REL) is a unique facility. This is the first road to address urban congestion by combining the innovations of concrete segmental bridges, reversible express lanes and all electronic tolling. Like many urban areas, purchasing the additional land needed along this corridor for typical highway widening was neither physically nor financially feasible. To minimize the footprint of the expressway, most of the project was constructed as a concrete segmental bridge using only 6 feet of space within the existing median. The REL provides quality service with an aesthetically pleasing structure and reduced impacts to the community and the environment. The REL provides a direct connection between Brandon and downtown Tampa, allowing for express travel of people in cars and buses. It is an innovative project that has won approximately two dozen awards of recognition by local, state, national and international organizations. The REL was the first transportation project in Florida to employ totally cashless, all electronic toll collection. The REL video toll option ensures access to all users. The REL system employs an overhead gantry with 18 transponder readers and 24 high-speed cameras. Together, the transponder system and the video system provide 99% operational accuracy and reliability for transactions.
11A8 **160221**	RESOLUTION DIRECTING THE COUNTY MAYOR OR MAYOR'S DESIGNEE TO NEGOTIATE CHANGE ORDER NO. 2 TO MISCELLANEOUS CONSTRUCTION CONTRACT NO. MCC-8-10 WITH MUNILLA CONSTRUCTION MANAGEMENT, LLC, EXTENDING THE CONTRACT TIME FOR ONE YEAR AND INCREASING THE CONTRACT AMOUNT BY NO MORE THAN $10,000,000; AUTHORIZING THE COUNTY MAYOR OR COUNTY MAYOR'S DESIGNEE TO EXECUTE SUCH CHANGE ORDER AND TO EXERCISE DELEGATED AUTHORITY DESCRIBED THEREIN
Notes	The proposed resolution directs the County Mayor or designee to negotiate Change Order No. 2 to Miscellaneous Construction Contract No. MCC-8-10 with Munilla Construction Management, LLC, extends the contract time for one year, increases the contract amount by no more than $10,000,000, and provides for a termination for convenience clause. The ability to issue new work orders under the MCC expires on February 29, 2016. The County has begun the process of procuring a replacement contract, MCC-9. ***Pursuant to MDAD staff, as of the last quarterly report $16.8 mil has been paid (37percent) for direct construction services and $165,000 to MCO out of $522,000 for CM work. More work coming for MCO.*** **Additional Information** On December 19, 2011, the BCC through R-1122-11, awarded the MDAD Miscellaneous Construction Contract, MCC-8-10, to MCM in the amount of $50,125,000. The contract provides for a licensed general contractor to subcontract projects on a competitive basis to allow MDAD to respond in a timely and efficient manner to demands for construction projects at its facilities. Projects include minor renovations, refurbishments, repairs, modifications, upgrades, installation of landscaping and related lighting, irrigation and maintenance work as well as various types of emergency and periodic maintenance for MDAD airport facilities. The general contractor attempts to maximize participation of Community Small Business Enterprise (CSBE) subcontractors certified by the Small Business Development (SBD) Department. Each work order describes the scope of work to be performed and includes the applicable CSBE contract measures for the project. *MCC-8-10 has a Small Business Enterprise measure of 18 percent on pre-construction services. MCM has achieved 16 percent Small Business Enterprise (Construction) participation to date. This percentage is expected to increase once outstanding projects are awarded upon approval of Change Order No. 1. The current participation of Small Business Enterprise (Construction) contractors is approximately 34 percent. This change order authorizes the issuance of a work order to the Small Business Enterprise (Construction) firm for supplemental pre-construction services and project management in an amount not to exceed $617,000.00 to more accurately reflect the intent of the goal.* The MCC-8-10 contract has already committed to projects in excess of $45 million, many of which have been awarded or are in the bidding process. The available contract allocation has been reduced to approximately $3.82 million for bidding and award of additional projects. *It was necessary to use this contract to complete several unforeseen critical construction projects with crucial time constraints to support the development of the MIA North and South Terminals as well as the Miami Intermodal Center (MIC) and the Central Boulevard relocation. In total, nearly 30 percent of the original award amount has been committed to support these construction projects:* • FIS Station Interior Finish -- $89,679.60; FIS Security Doors Upgrade -- $122,453.00; NTD FIS Station Interior Finish -- $868.16; NTD Back-up A/C Units Installation -- $66,059.80; Central Boulevard Piers Grounding System Relocation -- $17,363.20; Central North

[13] http://www.tampa-xway.com/AboutUs/ReversibleExpressLanes.aspx

	Terminal Development (NTD) Market Place, Phases II and III -- $3,170,291.45; NTD Terminal Operations Supervisors Offices -- $3,933.86; NTD Ticket Counters Concourse Level -- $4,678,417.65; NTD FPL Vaults Fire Rated Damper -- $116,706.71; South Terminal 5th Floor Mechanical Room Exiting Modifications -- $35,526.48; and NTD Baggage Handling System (BHS) Phase 3 Mechanical-Electrical -- $4,762,925.30. CONTRACT MEASURES: Small Business Enterprise (Construction) goal 18% (Pre-Construction Services) $32,036.00 CONTRACT MEASURES ACHIEVED TO DATE: MCO Construction and Services, Inc. 16% ($28,080.00) Participation to date ***During the original agreement, there was a mistake made with the calculation of the goal percentage. The percentage should have been based upon the entire Project Management portion of the contract. However, it was based on the pre-construction work in the amount of $177,980.00. In order to correct this miscalculation, this change order authorizes the issuance of a Work Order to MCO Construction and Services, Inc. for the entire Project Management participation as originally intended in an amount not to exceed 18% ($617,000.00).*** **On February 18, 2015, the BCC through Resolution No. R-187-15, approved Change Order No. 1** to the Miscellaneous Construction Contract, MCC-8-10, with Munilla Construction Management (MCM), LLC, increasing the contract by an amount not to exceed $30 million to $80,125,000.00 from the original award amount of $50,125,000.00. The term of the Agreement is four (4) years with one (1) additional year to complete all authorized work initiated during the previous four year term of the contract. No Project Order will be issued where the base award amount exceeds $5,000,000.00 excluding allowance accounts, pre-construction fees and MCC-8 construction fees. **Additional Information- File No. 141780- *Resolution authorizing execution of Change Order No. 1- Withdrawn on October 21, 2014*** **Discussion pertaining to File No. 141780 at the August 25, 2014 Finance Committee meeting:** • *MDAD clarified that the change order was for an additional $30 million, representing an increase from $50 million to $80 million. He noted that the initial funding source was North Terminal Capital Improvement funds and reserve maintenance funds.* • *In response to question, why the project was underestimated, MDAD explained that MDAD was unaware that they would receive a flat, low cost contract with an 8 percent markup and further explained that large North Terminal emergency rehabilitation funding expenses were incurred. A decision to expand the current contract was made rather than to secure a new agreement at a higher markup.* • *Committee noted concern that the bid was not originally offered at $80 million, thus attracting contractors offering lower markups and pointed out that this process encouraged vendors to initially underbid contracts and inflate the contract later, the intended amount of work should have been included in the original bid and that there was no attempt made to rebid the contract.* • *MDAD explained that funds were used to cover the cost associated with large emergency expenditures at the North Terminal.* • *Committee commented that the procurement process encouraged companies to submit low initial bids and then find reasons to raise the contract amount later and pointed out that the proposed change order represented more than 50 percent of the original contract amount, noting that this proposal was not a good policy decision.* • *Committee inquired whether MDAD or the contractor initiated the request for work order changes or funding and whether the intent was to expand the existing contract to cover maintenance, operations, emergency, and construction costs associated with an existing project and pointed out that this request was associated with ongoing projects and that some of the money from the initial project was redirected to other purposes and* ***that the current request was to replenish funds allocated to the original project that were used for other purposes and that the original scope was not being changed.*** • *MDAD initiated the request and that an existing contract was being expanded.* • ***The proposal could have been documented to reaffirm that the change order was not impacting the previously approved scope of work but to replace funds that were used for other purposes.***
11A9 **160429**	RESOLUTION OPPOSING HB 401 OR SIMILAR LEGISLATION THAT WOULD PROVIDE IMMUNITY FROM LIABILITY TO (1) HEALTHCARE PROVIDERS THAT REFUSE TO PROVIDE MEDICAL TREATMENT CONTRARY TO THEIR RELIGIOUS OR MORAL CONVICTIONS OR POLICIES, (2) PERSONS, CERTAIN BUSINESS ENTITIES AND ORGANIZATIONS, AND RELIGIOUS INSTITUTIONS THAT REFUSE TO PROVIDE SERVICE OR PRODUCTS CONTRARY TO THEIR RELIGIOUS OR MORAL CONVICTIONS OR POLICIES, AND (3) CHILD-PLACING AGENCIES THAT REFUSE TO PROVIDE SERVICES OR PARTICIPATE IN THE PLACEMENT OF A CHILD CONTRARY TO THEIR RELIGIOUS OR MORAL CONVICTIONS OR POLICIES; AND PREEMPT CERTAIN PROVISIONS OF THE COUNTY'S HUMAN RIGHTS ORDINANCE
Notes	The proposed resolution: • Opposes HB 401 or similar legislation that would provide immunity from liability to: o Healthcare providers that refuse to provide medical treatment contrary to their religious or moral convictions or policies; o Persons, certain business entities and organizations, and religious institutions that refuse to provide service or products contrary to their religious or moral convictions or policies; and o Child-placing agencies that refuse to provide services or participate in the placement of a child contrary to their religious or moral convictions or policies; and preempt certain provisions of the County's Human Rights Ordinance. • Directs the Clerk of the Board to transmit a certified copy of this resolution to the Governor, Senate President, House Speaker, Representative Julio Gonzalez, and the Chair and Members of the Miami-Dade County State Legislative Delegation; • Directs the County's state lobbyists to advocate against the legislation action and authorizes and directs the Office of Intergovernmental Affairs to amend the 2016 State Legislative Package to include this item and to include this item in the 2017 State Legislative Package when it is presented to the BCC. **Background:** Miami-Dade County's Human Rights Ordinance, codified at Chapter 11A of the Code of Miami-Dade County, prohibits discrimination in employment, family leave, public accommodations, credit financing practices, and housing accommodations because of race, color, religion,

	ancestry, national origin, sex, pregnancy, age, disability, marital status, familial status, sexual orientation, gender identity or gender expression, status as victim of domestic violence, dating violence and stalking or source of income. House Bill (HB) 401 was filed on October 21, 2015 by Representative Julio Gonzalez (R – Venice) and, if adopted, HB 401, or similar legislation, would provide immunity from liability to (1) a healthcare facility or healthcare provider, that refuses to administer, recommend, or deliver medical treatments or procedures that would be contrary to religious or moral convictions or policies, (2) a person, closely held organization, religious institution, business owned or operated by a religious institution that refuses to produce, create, or deliver custom products or services that would be contrary to religious or moral convictions or policies, and (3) a private child-placing agency that refuses to perform, assist in, recommend, consent to, or participate in the placement of a child that would be contrary to religious or moral convictions or policies; additionally, if passed, HB 401 would also preempt certain provisions of the County's Human Rights Ordinance and other local regulations.
11A10 **160410**	RESOLUTION AMENDING IMPLEMENTING ORDER 3-38, MASTER PROCUREMENT IMPLEMENTING ORDER, TO AUTHORIZE THE COUNTY MAYOR OR COUNTY MAYOR'S DESIGNEE TO ENTER INTO PILOT PROJECT AND PRODUCT DEMONSTRATION AGREEMENTS FOR TESTING AND OBSERVING INNOVATIVE AND EMERGING TECHNOLOGIES, PRODUCTS, AND PROCESSES [SEE ORIGINAL ITEM UNDER FILE 160125]
Notes	The propose resolution amends Implementing Order 3-38, Master Procurement Administrative Order to authorize the County Mayor or County Mayor's designee to enter into pilot project and product demonstration agreements. ***PILOT PROJECT AND DEVELOPMENT AGREEMENTS*** ***The County Mayor or the County Mayor's designee may enter into pilot project and product demonstration agreements with County vendors or prospective County vendors for the purpose of testing and evaluating technology, products and services provided that such agreements are: (1) for a period not to exceed twelve (12) months from the initiation of the pilot project or demonstration; (2) provided at no cost to the County with the exception of any ordinary cost for County employees or consultants to review such technology, products or services; (3) do not contain any exclusive dealing, in-kind or advertising commitments by the County; (4) provide for indemnification of the County; (5) provide for County ownership of any data generated during the testing and observation period; and (6) are terminable at will by the County.*** ***Each pilot project or product demonstration agreement shall be subject to review and approval by the County Attorney's Office for legal sufficiency prior to execution. In the event that the County seeks to procure a similar technology, product or service through the County's competitive process, any solicitation document shall include all information regarding the pilot project and the technology, product or services tested.*** ***Pilot project and product development agreements may not serve as a basis for any non-competitive purchase other than a bid waiver or sole source purchase and may not serve as the sole basis of the public interest justification of any bid waiver.*** **Additional Information:** During the Strategic Planning and Government Operations Committee meeting on February 9, 2015, the proposed resolution was amended as follows: • To provide that the one year period for a pilot project or demonstration does not commence until the pilot project or demonstration starts and that the existence of pilot project or demonstration cannot serve as the sole basis for meeting the public interest requirement of a bid waiver.
11A11 **160231**	RESOLUTION DIRECTING THE MAYOR OR DESIGNEE TO COLLABORATE WITH THE MIAMI CENTER FOR ARCHITECTURE & DESIGN (MCAD) IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF ACTIVE DESIGN GUIDELINES FOR MIAMI-DADE COUNTY AND CITIES, FUNDED BY THE CENTERS FOR DISEASE CONTROL AND PREVENTION (CDC) AND THE FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH; AND DIRECTING THE MAYOR OR DESIGNEE TO REPORT BACK TO THIS BOARD WITH THE FEASIBILITY OF ADOPTING THE GUIDELINES WHEN COMPLETED
Notes	The proposed resolution directs the Mayor or designee to collaborate with the Miami Center for Architecture & Design (MCAD) in the development of Active Design Guidelines for Miami-Dade County and cities, and to report back to the BCC with the feasibility of adopting the Active Design Guidelines once completed in 2016. The Mayor or designee will provide a report on the feasibility of adopting the Active Design Guidelines to the BCC within 60 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. **Background:** Obesity, a common and costly health issue that increases risk for heart disease, type 2 diabetes, and cancer, affects more than one-third of all adults and 17 percent of youth in the United States. Obesity among adults in Florida is on track to hit 58.6 percent by 2030, more than double the 26.6 percent experienced in 2012 according to a report commissioned by Trust for America's Health and the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation. To reverse the obesity epidemic, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) recommends that community efforts should focus on supporting healthy eating and active living in a variety of settings. Planners, architects, and public health professionals, working collaboratively, have an essential role in addressing the rapidly growing epidemics of obesity and related chronic diseases, especially in light of mounting scientific evidence demonstrating the impact of environmental design on physical activity and healthy eating. The Florida Department of Health was awarded a grant by the CDC and contracted with the Miami Center for Architecture & Design (MCAD), a 501c3, in October 2015 to create Active Design Guidelines for use by Miami-Dade County and cities by the end of the grant term in September 2016. Active Design Guidelines provide architects and urban designers with a manual of strategies for creating healthier buildings, streets, and urban spaces, based on the latest academic research and best practices in the field. These Guidelines were first

developed in New York City through a broad, collaborative effort and MCAD will use the New York Guidelines as a starting point for Guidelines that are appropriate and relevant for Miami-Dade County and cities.

Through Resolution No. R-995-14, Miami-Dade County developed, in coordination with the Florida Department of Transportation, the Metropolitan Planning Organization, and other applicable entities, a plan for BCC approval to implement a "Complete Streets" Program in Miami-Dade County. Miami-Dade County's sustainability plan, GreenPrint, under the Healthy Communities Goal Area, includes strategies and initiatives to decrease our community's lifestyle disease rates such as diabetes and heart disease through healthy eating and exercise, as well as increase the number of short walking and biking trips through safety programs and other programs.

Additional Information- A Tale of Two ObesCities: The Role of Municipal Governance in Reducing Childhood Obesity in New York City and London, U.S. National Library of Medicine, National Institutes of Health Journal Article, September 2010[14]:
As rates of childhood obesity and overweight rise around the world, researchers and policy makers seek new ways to reverse these trends. Given the concentration of the world's population, income inequalities, unhealthy diets, and patterns of physical activity in cities, urban areas bear a disproportionate burden of obesity. To address these issues, in 2008, researchers from the City University of New York and London Metropolitan University created the Municipal Responses to Childhood Obesity Collaborative. The Collaborative examined three questions: What role has city government played in responding to childhood obesity in each jurisdiction? How have municipal governance structures in each city influenced its capacity to respond effectively? How can policy and programmatic interventions to reduce childhood obesity also reduce the growing socioeconomic and racial/ethnic inequities in its prevalence? Based on a review of existing initiatives in London and New York City, the Collaborative recommended 11 broad strategies by which each city could reduce childhood obesity. These recommendations were selected because they can be enacted at the municipal level; will reduce socioeconomic and racial/ethnic inequalities in obesity; are either well supported by research or are already being implemented in one city, demonstrating their feasibility; build on existing city assets; and are both green and healthy.

In recent decades, rates of childhood obesity have soared around the world, imposing health and economic burdens on both developed and developing nations. Given obesity's role in the etiology of major chronic diseases, this trend threatens global progress in achieving improvements in population health. Because of the increasing concentration of the world's population in cities and the role of the urban built environment and urban life styles in obesity, cities experience a disproportionately heavy cost from rising rates of childhood obesity. Although municipal governments have the potential to play a leading role in the effort to reduce obesity, researchers have focused little attention on defining these opportunities or comparing the efficacy of various municipal-level approaches to obesity prevention and control.

To address these problems, in 2008, researchers from the City University of New York (CUNY) and London Metropolitan University (London Met) created the Municipal Responses to Childhood Obesity Collaborative to seek answers to these questions:

- How have New York City and London responded to rising rates of childhood obesity?
- What are the similarities and differences in their responses?
- How have different municipal governance systems shaped these responses?
- What can the two cities learn from each other to strengthen their responses to childhood obesity?
- What can other cities learn from the New York City and London experiences?

Our collaborative sought to build on the work of other local, national, and global bodies that have recently examined childhood obesity, but we identified three distinct themes that characterized our inquiry. First, we focused on the role of city government in responding to childhood obesity.

Childhood Obesity in New York City and London
New York City and London share social and political characteristics. Both cities have large and diverse populations. Because London is geographically larger, and development is subject to more stringent planning controls, it is less densely populated than New York. Available evidence indicates that New York has greater extremes of inequality and is more segregated by race/ethnicity and class than London. Both cities have the highest rates of income inequality in their nations.

Rates of childhood obesity and overweight also share common patterns in the two cities. In both cities, the prevalence of obesity and overweight increases with age; is more common among boys than girls until puberty, when the gender ratio changes; and is more common among low income, immigrant, and certain ethnic/racial groups. Racial and ethnic disparities in childhood obesity in these cities reflect the geopolitical histories of United States and Great Britain, so that in New York, Latino children are the most obese and in London, this burden falls on Southeast Asian children. These striking socioeconomic differences highlight the ways that differences in childhood obesity and overweight mirror broader health inequities in the two cities.

Municipal Programs to Control Childhood Obesity
The Collaborative identified responses to childhood obesity in the two cities in six sectors: food, transportation, green space, planning and housing, schools, and health care and health inequities. These initiatives fell into three broad categories: policy changes to modify environments that shaped health choices, programs to increase access to services or resources that helped to prevent obesity, and educational initiatives to assist individuals to make more informed choices.

Each city has created a diverse portfolio of educational, programmatic, and policy initiatives in the six sectors. To a large extent, these responses reflect the much larger universe of policy proposals that have made their way through the policy and political processes in the two cities. In his influential essay on policy development, Kingdon suggests that policy proposals that are actually implemented are those that

[14] http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC2937123/

	can find “windows of opportunity” in three overlapping “streams”: framing the problem, proposing feasible policy solutions, and negotiating political processes. To what extent are the paths chosen the most effective ways for reducing childhood obesity? An examination of policy proposals that have not succeeded provides some insights. For example, in New York City, proposals to impose congestion pricing fees to reduce traffic and promote mass transit and walking; to tax sweetened beverages; to use zoning laws to reduce the density of fast food outlets; or to balance growing budget deficits with new taxes on the wealthy rather than cuts in health, educational, and other services for the poor have for the most part not succeeded. These examples show that suggestions for even modest reforms that challenge the status quo of elites face formidable opposition. Similarly, in London, the 2012 Olympics and Paralympics will be hosted by five boroughs whose children experience some of the deepest deprivation and health burdens in the UK. It is notable that the intended health legacy of the 2012 Olympics is at odds with its commercial sponsorship, which includes McDonalds, Coca Cola, and Cadbury, companies implicated in the spread of obesity. In both cities, modest efforts to increase availability of healthy food and opportunities for physical activity seem more feasible than reducing the promotion and availability of unhealthy food or making more substantial changes in the built environment. The GLA’s London Health Inequalities Strategy commits to attempting to “influence the food industry to provide clearer information and reduce unhealthy food content” and hopes to work in partnership with the Food and Drink Federation, the food industry trade association. Whether these intentions can be translated into policy change will test the city’s ability to address more fundamental causes of childhood obesity.
11A12 **160004**	RESOLUTION AUTHORIZING THE SALE OF SIX COUNTY-OWNED PROPERTIES LOCATED IN FLORIDA CITY AT A TOTAL PRICE OF $67,500.00 TO THE CITY OF FLORIDA CITY IN ACCORDANCE WITH SECTION 125.38, FLORIDA STATUTES; AUTHORIZING THE WAIVER OF ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 8-4 AS IT PERTAINS TO REVIEW BY THE PLANNING ADVISORY BOARD; AUTHORIZING THE CHAIRPERSON OR THE VICE-CHAIRPERSON OF THE BOARD TO EXECUTE COUNTY DEED; AND DIRECTING THE COUNTY MAYOR OR COUNTY MAYOR’S DESIGNEE TO TAKE ALL ACTIONS NECESSARY TO ACCOMPLISH THE CONVEYANCE OF SAID PROPERTIES AND TO EXERCISE ALL RIGHTS SET FORTH IN THE COUNTY DEED
Notes	The proposed resolution authorizes the sale of six County Properties located in Florida City to the City of Florida City at a total price of $67,500.00 in accordance with Section 125.38, Florida Statutes and waives Administrative Order NO. 8-4 as it pertains to review by the Planning Advisory Board. The conveyance of the County Properties will be developed with market rate housing to be sold, or in the alternative, rented. **<u>Background</u>** The City of Florida City (City) submitted an application, dated January 22, 2016, to the County, requesting the conveyance of six County-owned properties located within the City’s municipal boundaries. Although there is a large supply of affordable, low income tax credit and public housing, the City has expressed a need for more market rate housing to be built in the City to house residents who do not otherwise qualify for such affordable, low income tax credit and public housing. The City advertised an Invitation to Bid seeking developers to develop 24 properties, including the County Properties and 18 properties owned by the City (City Properties), with market rate housing and the Invitation to Bid provides that the selected developer will not be bound to develop the County Properties in the event the County Properties are not conveyed to the City. The City Commission has adopted a resolution to select DRE Development, LLC as the developer to develop the City Properties and the County Properties. The City wishes to purchase the County Properties at a price of $11,250.00 each which is the market value of each of the County Properties according to the Property Appraiser’s website; for a total price of $67,500.00.
11A13 **160122**	RESOLUTION DIRECTING THE COUNTY MAYOR OR COUNTY MAYOR’S DESIGNEE TO EXPLORE THE FEASIBILITY OF DEVELOPING AND USING SEA LEVEL RISE CHECKLISTS FOR MIAMI-DADE COUNTY AND TO PREPARE A REPORT FOR THIS BOARD
Notes	The proposed resolution directs the County Mayor or County Mayor’s designee to continue to explore the feasibility of developing and using a “Sea Level Rise Checklist,” similar to, or inspired by, San Francisco’s “Sea Level Rise Checklist,” as discussed in the Second Quarter Status Report. The County Mayor or County Mayor’s designee will prepare a report regarding same, and will provide this report to the BCC within 6 months of the effective date of this resolution and place the completed report on an agenda of the BCC pursuant to Ordinance No. 14-65. **<u>Background:</u>** In 2013, pursuant to Resolution No. R-599-13, the BCC created the Miami-Dade County Sea Level Rise Task Force and the BCC subsequently adopted multiple resolutions in order to implement the recommendations of the Sea Level Rise Task Force, and some of those resolutions required that reports subsequently be presented to the BCC on a quarterly basis. On October 23, 2015, the County Mayor submitted the Second Quarter Status Report in Response to Multiple Resolutions Pertaining to Recommendations by the Sea Level Rise Task Force (Second Quarter Status Report). As described in the Second Quarter Status Report, city departments in San Francisco that have responsibility for implementing capital projects are required to complete a “Sea Level Rise Checklist” for projects over $5 million that are located within a city-designated Vulnerability Zone. The City of San Francisco further requires that each completed “Sea Level Rise Checklist” be submitted for review to San Francisco’s Capital Planning Committee and the City Engineer’s Office.

	Additional Information – Sea Level Rise Guidance, San Francisco[15]: The following instructions were created to establish and apply a consistent and comprehensive review, planning, and implementation process to carry out the "Guidance for Incorporating Sea Level Rise into Capital Planning in San Francisco". The guidance was originally adopted by the Capital Planning Committee on September 22, 2014; revisions and a supplement were adopted on December 14, 2015. **Short Term- Submission Requirements:** • Each department with responsibility for implementing capital projects should do the following: o Identify and map project sites included in the 10 year capital plan or submitted within a budget or supplemental request to verify if it falls within the area defined as the SLR Vulnerability Zone. "Vulnerability Zone" is defined and mapped by the CCSF SLR Committee as the area that would be impacted by SLR in the Year 2100 by a combination of unlikely but possible high end SLR plus a 100 year flood. The Vulnerability Zone map will be provided to departments as a shape file in ArcGIS for inputting at their request. o Fill out the Sea Level Rise Checklist for each of the capital projects over $5 million that have been identified for funding over the next ten years. Please note that in order to complete the Checklist correctly, Departments must review the full Guidance. o Submit the completed forms to the Capital Planning Committee by January 31. Departments are encouraged to submit their completed Checklists earlier than the deadline to allow for timely review by CPC and City Engineer. o In cases where projects are at an early stage of development or within a program that doesn't have specific information but are or may be within the Vulnerability Zone, inform the CPC staff and the City Engineer when specific projects will be defined and the checklist will be completed. • The SFPUC and its Sewer System Improvement Program consulting firm, AECOM, will provide information and training as requested to each department to assist in implementing the SLR Guidance, use of the SFPUC inundation maps referred to in the Guidance and Checklist, and completion of the Checklist. • All submissions and any accompanying vulnerability assessment materials will be forwarded to the Public Works Department – City Engineer's Office by February 10. • The City Engineer will utilize existing resources available within DPW to combine all CCSF mapped projects provided by departments on a GIS map. The City Engineer's Office will interact directly with each department as needed to clarify meaning or correct any deficiencies. This interaction could include any needed hydraulic, structural, regulatory, or other reviews to verify vulnerability assessments should the Capital Planning Committee or the department responsible for the asset deems it necessary. • At the request of the Capital Planning Committee Chair, the City Engineer will prepare and submit a report on projects submitted for the Capital Plan. • Submissions for capital projects seeking funding through the budget process will be due by March 15. Projects seeking funding for a supplemental appropriation will be due two weeks prior to the date at which the supplemental will go before the Capital Planning Committee. **Long Term Requirements:** • Departments which have projects within the Vulnerability Zone will need to provide specific long term strategies to specifically address sensitivity and adaptive capacity as defined in the Sea Level Rise Guidance. This will occur at the time for bond proposals or other funding requests. • DPW – City Engineer's Office, in collaboration with the CCSF SLR Committee if needed, will assist client departments in developing specific long term strategies to specifically address sensitivity and adaptive capacity of individual projects.
11A14 **160441**	RESOLUTION URGING THE FLORIDA LEGISLATURE TO ENACT SB 636, HB 179 OR SIMILAR LEGISLATION THAT WOULD REQUIRE LAW ENFORCEMENT TO PROMPTLY SUBMIT SEXUAL ASSAULT EVIDENCE TO AN ACCREDITED FORENSIC LABORATORY FOR DNA ANALYSIS
Notes	The proposed resolution: • Urges the Florida Legislature to enact SB 636, HB 179 or similar legislation that would require law enforcement to promptly submit sexual assault evidence to an accredited forensic laboratory for DNA analysis; • Directs the Clerk of the Board to transmit a certified copy of this resolution to the Governor, Senate President, House Speaker, Senator Lizbeth Benacquisto, Representative Janet Adkins, 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 amend the 2016 State Legislative Package to include this item. **Background:** Sexual offense evidence kits (SOEKs), also referred to as rape kits, are medical kits used to collect evidence from the body and clothing of a victim of rape or other sexual offense during a forensic investigation. Law enforcement agencies retain SOEKs and evidence collected during an investigation of a sexual assault in accordance with the policies of the law enforcement agency. Florida statute does not specify requirements regarding the timeframe for submission of SOEKs and other sexual assault evidence to crime laboratories for DNA analysis and the Florida Department of Law Enforcement (FDLE) reports that there are very few standards that govern when evidence must be submitted to a crime laboratory. Law enforcement agencies may retain SOEKs in evidence storage and opt not to submit a SOEK for DNA analysis in certain instances when the need to test the evidence no longer exists, such as cases when the victim opts not to proceed with an investigation or prosecution, the state attorney elects not to prosecute, or the suspect has previously pled guilty or nolo contendere.

[15] http://onesanfrancisco.org/staff-resources/sea-level-rise-guidance/

	SOEKs submitted to crime laboratories for DNA analysis result in the creation of a DNA profile when the genetic material collected is sufficient to render a result and when a DNA profile is created, it is uploaded to the Federal Bureau of Investigation's Combined DNA Index System (CODIS), a hierarchical system of local, state, and national DNA databases. New DNA profiles are searched and compared against existing CODIS DNA profiles to determine whether a match identifying the perpetrator exists. DNA matching through CODIS is a valuable and effective investigative tool for local, state, and federal law enforcement agencies investigating sexual assault crimes. Untested SOEKs may contain DNA profiles that could identify serial rapists, assist in investigations of other offenses, and identify suspects of other crimes. In August 2015, FDLE conducted a survey of Florida's sheriff and police agencies and found that there are 13,435 SOEKs retained by law enforcement that have not been submitted to crime laboratories for DNA analysis. Law enforcement agencies in Miami-Dade County presently possess more than 3,700 of the unsubmitted SOEKs and Miami-Dade County received approximately $2 million in grant funds from the 2015 New York County District Attorney's Sexual Assault Kit Backlog Elimination Program to test approximately 2,900 SOEKs. SB 636 and HB 179 would require submission of a SOEK, or other DNA evidence if a kit is not collected, to a statewide criminal analysis laboratory for forensic testing within 30 days after receipt of such evidence by a law enforcement agency if a report of the sexual offense is made to the law enforcement agency or the victim or victim's parent, guardian or legal representative, if the alleged victim is a minor, or the alleged victim's personal representative, if the alleged victim is deceased, requests testing of the evidence. SB 636 and HB 179 would additionally require each law enforcement laboratory to adopt and disseminate guidelines and procedures for the collection, submission, and testing of DNA evidence that is obtained in connection with an alleged sexual assault. SB 636 would require testing of SOEKs to be completed no later than 120 days after submission to a member of the statewide criminal analysis laboratory system.
11A15 **160220**	RESOLUTION DIRECTING THE COUNTY MAYOR OR COUNTY MAYOR'S DESIGNEE TO ANALYZE AND IMPLEMENT UNDER CERTAIN CIRCUMSTANCES THE METHODS AND TOOLS FROM THE FEDERAL HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION AND THE FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION THAT MAY BE USED TO ASSESS THE VULNERABILITY TO SEA LEVEL RISE AND EXTREME WEATHER FOR FUTURE COUNTY TRANSPORTATION PROJECTS AS WELL AS OTHER POSSIBLE APPLICATIONS; AND TO PREPARE A REPORT WITH RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THIS BOARD

Notes	The proposed resolution directs the County Mayor or County Mayor's designee to:
	• Analyze the methods and tools from the Federal Highway Administration and the Florida Department of Transportation and how those methods and tools may be used as part of the County's capital planning process for future transportation infrastructure projects, as discussed in the Second Quarter Status Report, with the goal of creating a more resilient County transportation system;
	• Analyze other possible uses of these methods and tools from the FHA and FDOT; and
	    o *Where implementation of those methods and tools is feasible, practicable, and legally permissible, and where the costs of using the tools and methods can be absorbed within the budget approved by the BCC, the County Mayor or County Mayor's designee will implement those methods and tools from the FHA and FDOT as part of the County's capital planning process for future transportation infrastructure projects.*
	• Prepare a report regarding the above analyses, including recommendations and whether legislation would be needed in order to implement any of the recommendations in the report.
	    o *The report will specify how the methods and tools from the FHA and FDOT have been implemented as part of the County's capital planning process for future transportation infrastructure projects;*
	    o *If such methods and tools have not been fully implemented, the report will explain why, including, if applicable, what legislation or information may be needed in order to fully implement the methods and tools from the FHA and FDOT as part of the County's capital planning process for future transportation infrastructure projects;*
	    o *If the use of such methods and tools would require any additional costs that cannot be absorbed by the County budget approved by the BCC, any such costs will be outlined in the report and included in the proposed 2016 budget for the County; and*
	    o *The County Mayor or County Mayor's designee will provide this report to the BCC within six months of the effective date of this resolution and place the completed report on an agenda of the BCC pursuant to Ordinance No. 14-65.*
	
	<u>Background:</u>
	In 2013, pursuant to Resolution No. R-599-13, the BCC created the Miami-Dade County Sea Level Rise Task Force. The BCC subsequently adopted multiple resolutions in order to implement the recommendations of the Sea Level Rise Task Force, and some of those resolutions required that reports subsequently be presented to this Board on a quarterly basis.
	
	On October 23, 2015, the County Mayor submitted the Second Quarter Status Report in Response to Multiple Resolutions Pertaining to Recommendations by the Sea Level Rise Task Force (Second Quarter Status Report). As described in the Second Quarter Status Report, the United States Department of Transportation Federal Highway Administration (FHA) has a training series called "Building a Climate Resilient Transportation System". This FHA training series includes methods and tools which may be used by local governments to assess the vulnerability of transportation infrastructure to sea level rise and extreme weather conditions. As referenced in the Second Quarter Status Report, the Florida Department of Transportation (FDOT) also has tools which may be used as part of the capital planning process for transportation. The Second Quarter Status Report suggested that the tools and methods in the "Building a Climate Resilient Transportation System," as well as the tools from FDOT, would be immediately useful as part of the County's capital planning process for future transportation projects.
	
	<u>Additional Information on Third Quarter Status Report in response to multiple Resolutions pertaining to recommendations presented by the Sea Level Rise Task Force (July 31, 2015-October 31, 2015):</u>
	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

<table>
<tr><td></td><td>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.</td></tr>
<tr><td>11A16
160409</td><td>RESOLUTION DIRECTING THE COUNTY MAYOR OR COUNTY MAYOR’S DESIGNEE TO POST HUMAN TRAFFICKING AWARENESS SIGNS IN PUBLIC AREAS AT COUNTY-OWNED FACILITIES AND TO PROVIDE A STATUS REPORT TO THE BOARD [SEE ORIGINAL ITEM UNDER FILE NO. 160216]</td></tr>
<tr><td>Notes</td><td>The proposed resolution directs the County Mayor or Mayor’s designee to:

Determine the public areas at County facilities where human trafficking awareness signs can be most effectively displayed and to use legally available funding sources to display said signs in those locations; and
Submit a status report to the BCC within 60 days of the effective date of this resolution regarding the locations where human trafficking awareness signs have been displayed at County facilities.
The completed report will be placed on an agenda of the BCC pursuant to Ordinance No. 14-65.

<u>Background:</u>
Human trafficking is a form of modern-day slavery where individuals are often sold or forced into labor or sexual exploitation. The individuals who profit from this practice often prey upon and manipulate the most vulnerable in our society, including children. The children used for commercial sex trafficking are, on average, no more than 12-13 years old and are often victims of prior physical, psychological, and sexual abuse, poverty, unaddressed trauma, and/or low self-esteem.

A 2001 study conducted by the University of Pennsylvania estimated that between 244,000 and 325,000 children in America are at risk each year of becoming victims of commercial sexual exploitation and a 2011 report by the Department of Justice’s Bureau of Judicial Statistics also found that nearly half of all incidents of sex trafficking in the United States involve victims under the age of 18. In order to raise awareness on human trafficking, the Florida Legislature recently passed legislation creating Section 787.29, Florida Statutes, which requires human trafficking awareness signs to be placed at:

State transportation centers, such as rest areas, turnpike service plazas, weigh stations, airports, passenger rail stations, and welcome centers;
Emergency rooms of general acute care hospitals;
Strip clubs or other adult entertainment establishments; and
Any business that provides massage or bodywork services for compensation that is not operated and regulated as a health care profession.

The state’s awareness signs include contact information for the National Human Trafficking Resource Center (NHTRC), a national hotline funded by the United States Department of Health and Human Services that provides referral services to victims of human trafficking, tips to law enforcement, and information to raise public awareness. In 2014, the NHTRC hotline received 1,428 phone calls and reported 364 human trafficking cases in Florida alone. At least 25 other states require or encourage the NHTRC hotline number to be posted or promoted within the state.

<u>Additional Information on Relevant Information:</u>
On February 2, 2016, the BCC, through Ordinance No. 16-17, created Section 21-31.5 of the Miami-Dade County Code requiring the posting of human trafficking public awareness signs at adult entertainment establishments and certain massage or bodywork services establishments.</td></tr>
<tr><td>11A17
160120</td><td>RESOLUTION DIRECTING THE COUNTY MAYOR OR COUNTY MAYOR’S DESIGNEE TO STUDY THE CREATION OF A ''MADE IN MIAMI'' MARKETING PROGRAM TO PROMOTE LOCAL COMPANIES AND LOCAL PRODUCTS AND TO PRESENT A REPORT TO THE BOARD CONTAINING A PROPOSED IMPLEMENTING ORDER ESTABLISHING SUCH PROGRAM OR OTHER APPROPRIATE RECOMMENDATION</td></tr>
<tr><td>Notes</td><td>The proposed resolution directs the County Mayor or Mayor’s designee to:

Study the creation of a “Made in Miami” marketing program including:

The creation and potential trademark of a seal using the “Made in Miami” branding;
A plan to promote the “Made in Miami” seal to local companies for use in product marketing;
The potential for charging a fee to defray the costs of the program and otherwise promote local businesses;
The potential for using such fee for grants to new local businesses;
The potential demand for the use of a “Made in Miami” seal; and
The potential costs and legal issues associated with a “Made in Miami” marketing program.

Provide a report to the BCC detailing the results of such study and will recommend either a proposed Implementing Order to establish a “Made in Miami” program or other such appropriate recommendation not later than 90 days following the effective date of this resolution.
The completed report and recommendation will be placed on an agenda of the BCC pursuant to Ordinance No. 14-65.
</td></tr>
<tr><td>11A18
160127</td><td>RESOLUTION RESCINDING RESOLUTION NO. R-1121-11 WHICH APPROVED AGREEMENTS WITH VANGUARDIAN VILLAGE, LLP FOR AFFORDABLE HOUSING SUBJECT TO FAVORABLE UNDERWRITING REPORT; AMENDING RESOLUTION NOS. R-1054-09 AND R-763-10 TO DELETE ALLOCATION FROM BUILDING BETTER COMMUNITIES GENERAL OBLIGATION BOND PROGRAM PROJECT NUMBER 249 – “PRESERVATION OF AFFORDABLE HOUSING UNITS AND EXPANSION OF HOME OWNERSHIP” IN AMOUNT OF $5 MILLION FOR VANGUARDIAN VILLAGE PROJECT (NOW KNOWN AS MARCIA GARDENS) LOCATED AT 127 AVE AND SW 104 ST</td></tr>
<tr><td>Notes</td><td>The proposed resolution provides for the following:

Rescinds Resolution No. R-1121-11 which approved agreements with Vanguardian Village, LLP for affordable housing subject to favorable underwriting report; and
</td></tr>
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	• Amends Resolution Nos. R-1054-09 and R-763-10 to delete allocation from Building Better Communities General Obligation Bond Program Project Number 249- Preservation of Affordable Housing Units and Expansion of Home Ownership- in the amount of $5 million for Vanguardian Village Project (now known as Marcia Gardens) *All other provisions of Resolution Nos. R-1054-09 and R-763-10 remain unchanged and in full force and effect*. **Background** Pursuant to Resolution No. R-1121-11, this BCC approved agreements with Vanguardian Village, LLP (Developer) for the development of affordable housing units, provided that the developer obtained a favorable underwriting report and since that date, the Project has been renamed "Marcia Gardens," has been assigned to a successor Developer entity called Marcia Gardens, LLC, and has proceeded with the development without completing underwriting or the use of Bond Program funds. The Project no longer requires the $5 million of Bond Program funds and the Developer has confirmed to the County, in writing, that it does not require the $5 million of Bond Program funds for the Project and that it has no objection to the reallocation of these monies to another eligible project. District 10 is in need of affordable housing and would like to rescind the allocation of the $5 million Bond Program funds to the Project in order to be able to utilize those funds for the provision of another affordable housing project in District 10, to be identified at a later date.
11A19 **160288**	RESOLUTION DIRECTING THE COUNTY MAYOR OR MAYOR'S DESIGNEE TO DEVELOP AND PROMOTE THE USE OF THE RONALD REAGAN EQUESTRIAN CENTER FOR THE SPORT OF POLO, INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO, THROUGH ISSUING A SOLICITATION FOR A POLO EVENTS MANAGER AND/OR PROGRAMMING PARTNER FOR POLO RECREATION PROGRAMS, THE RENTAL OF HORSE STALLS FOR POLO HORSES, AND THE RENTAL OF THE EQUESTRIAN CENTER FOR POLO PRACTICE AND MATCHES FOR LOCAL AND INTERNATIONAL EVENTS SUCH AS THOSE HOSTED BY THE UNIVERSITY OF MIAMI'S POLO CLUB; DIRECTING COUNTY MAYOR OR MAYOR'S DESIGNEE TO REPORT BACK TO THIS BOARD WITHIN 90 DAYS WITH THE STATUS OF AND PROGRESS MADE IN DEVELOPING AND PROMOTING THE USE OF THE RONALD REAGAN EQUESTRIAN CENTER FOR THE SPORT OF POLO
Notes	The proposed resolution directs the County Mayor or Mayor's designee to: • Develop and promote the use of the Ronald Reagan Equestrian Center for the sport of polo, including but not limited to, through the issuance of a solicitation for a polo events manager and/or a programming partner for polo recreation programs, the rental of horse stalls for polo horses, and the rental of the Ronald Reagan Equestrian Center for polo practice and matches for local and international events such as those hosted by the University of Miami's Polo Club; and • Report back to the BCC within 90 days of the effective date of this resolution with the status of and progress made in developing and promoting the use of the Ronald Reagan Equestrian Center for the sport of Polo. o Such written report will be placed on an agenda of the BCC pursuant to Ordinance 14-65. **Background:** Since 1979, Tropical Park has been a county-operated urban park located in Miami-Dade County, southwest of the intersection of the State Road 826-Palmetto Expressway and Bird Road. Tropical Park attracts approximately 1.5 million visitors annually, offering many activities to park-goers, including, among others, bicycling, walking, running, basketball, and racquet sports and today has the Ronald Reagan Equestrian Center that hosts over 30 horse shows annually, including international shows, as well as the renowned Miami International Agriculture, Horse, and Cattle Show.
11A20 **160432**	RESOLUTION ESTABLISHING AS COUNTY POLICY THAT THE AREA OF THE STEPHEN P. CLARK CENTER LOBBY THAT IS ENCLOSED BY GATES DURING NON-REGULAR WORKING HOURS BE USED ONLY FOR THE DISPLAY OF CULTURAL, CIVIC AND ART EXHIBITS AND REQUIRING THAT ALL PROPOSED EXHIBITS BE APPROVED BY THE BOARD IN ADVANCE OF ANY DISPLAY; DIRECTING COUNTY MAYOR OR MAYOR'S DESIGNEE TO PRESENT, THROUGH A SPONSORING COUNTY COMMISSIONER, ANY PROPOSED EXHIBIT FOR THE AREA OF THE STEPHEN P. CLARK CENTER LOBBY THAT IS ENCLOSED BY GATES DURING NON-REGULAR WORKING HOURS TO THE BOARD FOR APPROVAL [SEE ORIGINAL ITEM UNDER FILE NO. 160116]
Notes	The proposed resolution establishes as a policy of Miami-Dade County that the Secured Lobby Area of the Stephen P. Clark Center be used only for the display of cultural and art exhibits and requires that all proposed exhibits be approved by the BCC in advance of any display. Additionally, the proposed resolution directs the County Mayor or Mayor's designee to present, through a sponsoring County Commissioner, any proposed exhibit for the Secured Lobby Area to the BCC for approval prior to installation. **Background:** The lobby area of the Stephen P. Clark Center is used by permitted vendors to sell goods such as plants and jewelry and to provide information to County employees such as on the various health insurance options available to County employees. The area of the Stephen P. Clark Center that is enclosed by gates during weekends and non-regular working hours (i.e. 5:00 p.m. to 8:00 a.m.) (Secured Lobby Area) however has been limited in its use to exhibits and displays that are endorsed by Miami-Dade County government or to convey a message from County government. ***During the Strategic Planning and Government Operations Committee meeting on February 9, 2016, the proposed resolution was amended to add the word "Civic" to cover the display which honors fallen Police Officers in the line of duty.***
11A21 **160200**	RESOLUTION DIRECTING THE COUNTY MAYOR OR COUNTY MAYOR'S DESIGNEE TO PREPARE PROPOSED REGULATIONS FOR THE OPERATION OF ELECTRIC PERSONAL ASSISTIVE MOBILITY DEVICES (SUCH AS SEGWAYS OR HOVERBOARDS) ON ROADS, STREETS, SIDEWALKS AND BICYCLE PATHS UNDER THE COUNTY'S JURISDICTION AND COUNTY-OWNED FACILITIES USED BY THE PUBLIC; AND PROVIDE A REPORT TO THE BOARD WITH PROPOSED REGULATIONS WITHIN 90 DAYS
Notes	The proposed resolution directs the County Mayor or County Mayor's designee to: • Prepare proposed regulations for the operation of electric personal assistive mobility devices (such as Segways and Hoverboards) on roads, streets, sidewalks and bicycle paths under the County's jurisdiction and in County-owned facilities open to and used by the public.

	◦ *In preparing the proposed regulations, the County Mayor or County Mayor's designee will analyze and consider the ordinances, regulations and laws of other Florida counties, cities, municipalities and local governments regulating the operation of electric personal assistive mobility devices.* • Directs the County Mayor or County Mayor's designee to provide a report to the BCC within 90 days containing the proposed regulations requested in this resolution and place the completed report on agenda of the BCC pursuant to Ordinance No. 14-65. **Background:** The use of electric personal assistive mobility devices, such as Segways or Hoverboards, has become increasingly popular as a means for pedestrian residents and visitors of Miami-Dade County to navigate through roads, streets, sidewalks and bicycle paths in public spaces and areas. Florida Statutes § 316.2068(5) provides that "[a] county or municipality may regulate the operation of electric personal assistive mobility devices on any road, street, sidewalk, or bicycle path under its jurisdiction if the governing body of the county or municipality determines that regulation is necessary in the interest of safety". Florida Statutes § 316.008(7) provides that a county may enact an ordinance to permit, control, or regulate the operation of electric personal assistive mobility devices on sidewalks or sidewalk areas such as establishing a speed limit. Other local governments in Florida including the City of Miami Beach have enacted ordinances regulating the use of Segways and/or Hoverboards such as establishing speed restrictions on sidewalks, sidewalk areas and bicycle paths and prohibiting the operation of Segways and/or Hoverboards in certain high congestion areas.
11A22 **160223**	RESOLUTION DESIGNATING THE MIAMI-DADE COUNTY PARK KNOWN AS CAMP MATECUMBE, LOCATED AT 13842 SW 120TH STREET, AS MIAMI-DADE COUNTY'S OFFICIAL EXHIBITION SITE FOR OPERATION PEDRO PAN; DIRECTING THE COUNTY MAYOR OR MAYOR'S DESIGNEE TO IDENTIFY AND REPORT BACK TO THE BOARD WITHIN 60 DAYS AS TO THE FUNDING SOURCE AND AMOUNT NECESSARY TO HOUSE A PERMANENT PEDRO PAN EXHIBIT WITHIN THE EXISTING FACILITIES AT THE PARK AND TO FUND THE DEVELOPMENT AND PRESERVATION OF THE PARK, AND TO INCLUDE IN THE REPORT THE TIMEFRAME NECESSARY TO ACCOMPLISH SAME; FURTHER DIRECTING COUNTY MAYOR OR MAYOR'S DESIGNEE TO ESTABLISH APPROPRIATE SIGNAGE OR PLAQUE AT THE PARK IN ORDER TO ACKNOWLEDGE ITS DESIGNATION AS THE OFFICIAL SITE FOR OPERATION PEDRO PAN
Notes	The proposed resolution designates the Miami-Dade County park known as Camp Matecumbe, located at 13842 SW 120th Street, as Miami-Dade County's official exhibition site for Operation Pedro Pan. The proposed resolution further directs the County Mayor or Mayor's designee to: • Identify and report back to the BCC within 60 days of the effective date of this resolution as to the funding source and amount necessary to house a permanent, Pedro Pan exhibit within existing facilities at Camp Matecumbe and to fund the development and preservation of Camp Matecumbe; • Establish appropriate signage or a plaque at Camp Matecumbe in order to acknowledge its designation as Miami-Dade County's official exhibition site for Operation Pedro Pan and to fund same from the PROS budget for FY 2015-16 or, if PROS has insufficient funds in its FY 2015-16 budget to fund same, to report back to the BCC with an alternate funding source; • Include in his report the timeframe necessary to accomplish the foregoing and to collaborate and consult with HistoryMiami and Operation Pedro Pan Group, Inc. in compiling such report. Pursuant to Ordinance No. 14-65, the County Mayor or Mayor's designee will place the completed Report on an agenda of the BCC. **Background:** In December of 1960, the Roman Catholic Church, through the Catholic Welfare Bureau (Catholic Charities) under the leadership of Father Bryan O. Walsh, in conjunction with Havana's Ruston Academy's Headmaster James D. Baker and the subsequent participation of the United States government, established what became known as Operation Pedro Pan. Operation Pedro Pan was a program that enabled Cuban parents to send their minor children to the United States unaccompanied in order to escape the communist regime that had taken control in Cuba and thus prevent their forced indoctrination by means of educational and work and military training programs for minors. Over the course of 22 months, between December 26, 1960 and October 22, 1962, over 14,000 Cuban children traveled to the United States without their parents through Operation Pedro Pan. Operation Pedro Pan represented the largest exodus in history of minors traveling alone in the Western Hemisphere. Upon arrival in Miami, the unaccompanied minors were temporarily placed in church-sponsored camps, shelters, institutions, foster homes, or with relatives and family friends throughout the United States. One of the Catholic Church-sponsored camps that housed Operation Pedro Pan minors was Camp Matecumbe located at 13842 SW 120th Street, Miami, Florida and before Camp Matecumbe was closed in October of 1964, close to 4,000 young, Cuban boys from the ages of 12 to 18 were housed at the camp. The Cuban boys housed at Camp Matecumbe slept, ate, played, and were schooled and cared for at the camp by the Catholic Church while they waited to be reunited with their families. In 2003, Miami-Dade County purchased Camp Matecumbe from the Archdiocese of Miami in order to preserve the camp and to use it for open space, park and recreation purposes and since that time, there has been insufficient funding allocated to the park to develop and preserve it in a manner that would allow County residents and tourists to appreciate its historical significance, enjoy recreation and nature activities and become educated on Operation Pedro Pan.
11A24 **160357**	RESOLUTION URGING THE FLORIDA LEGISLATURE TO AMEND PART IV, SECTION 718.604, ET SEQ., FLORIDA STATUTES, RELATING TO CONDOMINIUM CONVERSIONS, TO AUTHORIZE LOCAL GOVERNMENTS TO COLLECT A PER UNIT CONDOMINIUM CONVERSION FEE FROM

	DEVELOPERS FOR EACH APARTMENT BUILDING CONVERTED TO A CONDOMINIUM AND TO USE SUCH FEE TO INCREASE THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT FUND EARMARKED FOR AFFORDABLE AND WORKFORCE HOUSING
Notes	The proposed resolution: • Urges the Florida Legislature to amend Part IV, Section 718.604, et. seq., Florida Statutes (commonly known as the "Roth Act"), to authorize local governments to collect a per condominium conversion unit fee from developers for each apartment building converted to a condominium, and to further authorize such local governments to use such fees to increase the local government fund earmarked for affordable and workforce housing; • Directs the Clerk of this Board to transmit certified copies of this resolution to the Governor, Senate President, House Speaker, and the Chair and Members of the Miami-Dade State Legislative Delegation; • Directs the County's state lobbyists to advocate for the legislative action and directs the Office of Intergovernmental Affairs to amend the 2016 State Legislative Package to include this item, and to include this item in the 2017 State Legislative Package when it is presented to the BCC. **Background:** Condominium conversions became popular during the housing boom in the mid-2000s because they proved to be profitable to developers. Many old apartment buildings were converted to condominium ownership, remodeled and then the units sold and according to the Florida Department of Business and Professional Regulation, during the last South Florida boom-bust cycle, developers converted nearly 1,000 projects with more than 93,650 apartments converted into condo units between 2003 and 2010 in the tri-county region of Miami-Dade, Broward, and Palm Beach counties. On a county-by-county basis in South Florida, developers converted 567 projects totaling nearly 43,500 units in Miami-Dade County, 285 projects totaling nearly 32,700 units in Broward County, and 117 projects totaling more than 17,500 units in Palm Beach County. By 2014, the number of housing units converted to condominiums in Miami-Dade County declined to approximately 15 projects or 600 units. In a July 2013 policy paper titled Housing Hunters South Florida: Where Will Our Workers Live?, which was published by Florida International University Metropolitan Center (FIU Study), it was concluded that the "increasing levels of affordability for existing single-family homes and condominiums brought on by the collapse of the housing bubble has not improved overall housing affordability for existing owners and renters alike". The FIU Study also concluded that "the percentage of cost burdened owner and renter households has continued to increase at the same rates as during the housing bubble". In Miami-Dade County, households are spending 57.9 percent of their income on housing and transportation, whereas the combined average should only be 45 percent according to the Housing and Transportation Affordability Index. Section 718.604, et seq., Florida Statutes (commonly known as, and referred herein as, the "Roth Act") authorizes counties, including charter counties, to adopt ordinances extending the notice requirements for an additional 90 days following findings by said counties that there exists a vacancy rate in rental housing of three percent or less and that there is a housing emergency so grave as to constitute a serious menace to the general public and that such controls are necessary and proper to eliminate such grave housing emergency. In 1980, the BCC found that the vacancy rates in rental housing in Miami-Dade County was 3 percent or less and that there existed a housing emergency in Miami-Dade County. Accordingly, on September 2, 1980, the BCC adopted Ordinance No. 80-87, codified at Section 17-01 of the Code of Miami-Dade County (Condominium Conversion Ordinance), which extends the 270-day extension period described in Section 718.606(1)(a), Florida Statutes, and the 180-day extension period described in Section 718.606(1)(b), Florida Statutes, for an additional 90 days. On March 9, 2006, the BCC also adopted Resolution No. R-324-06 whereby it was found that "the surge in condominium conversions continues to be on the rise in Miami-Dade County; resulting in a depletion of the supply of available rental housing units". The BCC has also taken measures to address the affordable housing crisis in the County, including but not limited to establishing the Infill Housing Initiative Program and Workforce Housing Development Program, funding privately and publically owned affordable housing projects through the use of documentary stamp Surtax, State Housing Initiatives Partnership, HOME Investment Partnerships, Community Development Block Grant, and General Obligation Bond funds, and creating an affordable housing trust fund as a permanent, renewable source of revenue to meet, in part, the housing needs of the residents of Miami-Dade County who meet the target income of up to 140 percent of the area median income for Miami-Dade County.
11A25 **160440**	RESOLUTION RESCINDING RESOLUTION NO. R-37-15 WHICH ALLOCATED $10,000,000.00 OF PROJECT 124 FUNDS TO MIAMI OCEAN STUDIOS ENTERPRISES, LLC
Notes	The proposed resolution rescinds Resolution No. R-37-15, which allocated $10,000,000.00 of Project 124 funds to Miami Ocean Studios Enterprises, LLC making such funds available for re-allocation to other eligible Project 124 projects. The developers of the project proposed by Miami Ocean Studios Enterprises, LLC. do not have control of the proposed site on which the project is proposed to be developed and therefore do not meet the requirements set forth in the Public Infrastructure Resolution and the requirements of the administrative rules of the Bond Program for Project 124, as amended by Resolution No. R-668-10.