



Miami-Dade County Board of County Commissioners

Office of the Commission Auditor

Board of County Commissioners Meeting

July 19, 2016
9:30 A.M.
Commission Chamber

Research Division

Office of the Commission Auditor
111 NW First Street, Suite 1030
Miami, Florida 33128
305-375-4354

**Board of County Commissioners
July 19, 2016 Meeting
Research Notes**

Item No.	Research Notes
4A 161620	ORDINANCE PERTAINING TO SMALL BUSINESS ENTERPRISE PROGRAMS; AMENDING SECTION 2-8.1.1.1.1 OF THE CODE OF MIAMI-DADE COUNTY, FLORIDA; DECREASING FROM \$2,500,000.00 OR LESS TO \$700,000.00 OR LESS AN EXEMPTION FROM SMALL BUSINESS ENTERPRISE GOALS ON CONTRACTS FOR PROFESSIONAL ARCHITECTURAL, ENGINEERING, LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURAL, SURVEYING AND MAPPING SERVICES, AND CONSTRUCTION AND CONSTRUCTION SERVICES; AND PROVIDING SEVERABILITY, INCLUSION IN CODE AND EFFECTIVE DATE
Notes	The proposed ordinance amends Section 2-8.1.1.1.1 of the Miami-Dade County Code decreasing from \$2,500,000 or less to \$700,000 or less an exemption from Small Business Enterprise goals on contracts for professional architectural, engineering, landscape architectural, surveying and mapping services, and construction and construction services. <i>Sec. 2-8.1.1.1.1. Small Business Enterprise Services Program.</i> <i>(2) Definitions. The following definitions shall apply in this section</i> <i>8. Contract means an agreement for the purchase of goods or services, including professional services. Professional services as used in this section includes but is not limited to accounting, legal, health care, consulting and management services. Contract does not mean: an agreement to purchase, lease, or rent real property; a grant, license, permit, franchise or a concession; an agreement to acquire professional architectural, engineering, landscape architectural or land surveying and mapping services of seven hundred thousand dollars (\$700,000.00) or less; or a contract for construction or construction management services of seven hundred thousand dollars (\$700,000.00) or less.</i>
4B 161660	ORDINANCE PERTAINING TO NIGHT CLUBS AND MINORS; CREATING SECTION 21-50 OF THE CODE OF MIAMI-DADE COUNTY, FLORIDA; PROHIBITING ANY NIGHT CLUB, ITS OWNER OR OPERATOR AND THE OWNER OF THE UNDERLYING REAL PROPERTY FROM ALLOWING MINORS ON THE PREMISES AT ANY TIME; PROVIDING FOR REVOCATION OF CERTIFICATE OF USE; PROVIDING FOR APPLICABILITY IN THE UNINCORPORATED AND INCORPORATED AREAS OF THE COUNTY; PROVIDING FOR MUNICIPAL AND CONCURRENT COUNTY ENFORCEMENT; AMENDING SECTION 8CC-10; PROVIDING FOR CIVIL PENALTIES; PROVIDING SEVERABILITY, INCLUSION IN THE CODE, AND AN EFFECTIVE DATE
4C 161661	ORDINANCE PERTAINING TO ADULT ENTERTAINMENT AND MINORS; CREATING SECTION 21-50.1 OF THE CODE OF MIAMI-DADE COUNTY, FLORIDA; PROHIBITING ADULT ENTERTAINMENT CLUBS FROM ALLOWING MINORS ON THE PREMISES AT ANY TIME; PROVIDING FOR REVOCATION OF CERTIFICATE OF USE; PROVIDING FOR APPLICABILITY IN THE UNINCORPORATED AND INCORPORATED AREAS OF THE COUNTY; PROVIDING FOR MUNICIPAL AND CONCURRENT COUNTY ENFORCEMENT; AMENDING SECTION 8CC-10; PROVIDING FOR CIVIL PENALTIES; PROVIDING SEVERABILITY, INCLUSION IN THE CODE, AND AN EFFECTIVE DATE
Notes	<u>4B – 161660:</u> The proposed ordinance: - Creates Section 21-50 of the Miami-Dade County Code prohibiting any night club, its owner or operator and the owner to the underlying real property from allowing minors on the premises at any time; - Provides for revocation of certificate of use and provides for applicability in the unincorporated and incorporated areas of the County;

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	- Provides for municipal and concurrent county enforcement; and - Amends Section 8CC-10 to provide for civil penalties. <i>Sec. 21-50. Allowing minors at a night club prohibited.</i> <i>(a) Definition. For purposes of this section, “night club” shall mean any business that operates predominantly at night, supplies entertainment, and dispenses alcoholic beverages for consumption on the premises; provided, however, the term shall not be construed to mean:</i> <i>(1) A business located in a hotel or motel, as those terms are defined in Chapter 33 of this Code or applicable municipal ordinance, where music or other entertainment is permitted or provided for the guests of said hotel or motel only.</i> <i>(2) A business operating as a restaurant, as that term is defined in Chapter 33 of this Code or applicable municipal ordinance, pursuant to a valid certificate of use (C.U.).</i> <i>(3) A business operating at or as a park, beach, carnival, circus, stadium, school, or religious facility.</i> <i>(b) Prohibition and penalty. Any night club, including its owner and operator and the owner of the real property upon which the night club operates, shall not allow, authorize or permit any minor under 18 years of age on the premises at any time. In addition to all applicable penalties, violators will be subject to revocation of any C.U. for a night club.</i> <i>(c) Countywide applicability and enforcement. This section shall be applicable in all the unincorporated and incorporated areas of Miami-Dade County with the enforcement of the provisions of this section being the responsibility of the County in the unincorporated area and the responsibility of the municipalities in the incorporated areas. The County shall also have concurrent jurisdiction to enforce the requirements of this section within municipalities.</i> <table><tr><th>Code Section</th><th>Description of Violation</th><th>Civil Penalty</th></tr><tr><td>21-50</td><td><i>Allowing, authorizing or permitting any person who is a minor on the premises of a night club</i></td><td>500.00</td></tr></table> <u>4C – 161661:</u> The proposed ordinance: - Creates Section 21-50.1 of the Miami-Dade County Code prohibiting adult entertainment clubs from allowing minors on the premises at any time; - Provides for revocation of certificate of use; - Providing for applicability in the unincorporated and incorporated areas of the County; - Providing for municipal and concurrent county enforcement; and - Amends Section 8CC-10 to provide for civil penalties. <i>Sec. 21-50.1 Allowing minors at an adult entertainment club prohibited.</i>	Code Section	Description of Violation	Civil Penalty	21-50	<i>Allowing, authorizing or permitting any person who is a minor on the premises of a night club</i>	500.00
Code Section	Description of Violation	Civil Penalty					
21-50	<i>Allowing, authorizing or permitting any person who is a minor on the premises of a night club</i>	500.00					

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	<i>(a) Definition. For purposes of this section, “adult entertainment club” shall mean any business that features live entertainment requiring the exclusion of minors under 18 years of age, pursuant to Chapter 847, Florida Statutes, as may be amended from time to time.</i> <i>(b) Prohibition and penalty. Regardless of any other uses that may be permitted at the location, any adult entertainment club, adult entertainment club owner, adult entertainment club operator, or the owner of the real property upon which the adult entertainment club operates shall not allow, authorize, or permit any minor under 18 years of age on the premises at any time. In addition to all applicable penalties, violators will be subject to revocation of any certificate of use (C.U.) for an adult entertainment club.</i> <i>(c) Countywide applicability and enforcement. This section shall be applicable in all the unincorporated and incorporated areas of Miami-Dade County with the enforcement of the provisions of this section being the responsibility of the County in the unincorporated area and the responsibility of the municipalities in the incorporated areas. The County shall also have concurrent jurisdiction to enforce the requirements of this section within municipalities.</i> <table><tr><th>Code Section</th><th>Description of Violation</th><th>Civil Penalty</th></tr><tr><td>21-50.1</td><td>Allowing a minor under 18 years of age on the premises of an adult entertainment club at any time</td><td>500.00</td></tr></table> Background: Section 33-259.1 of the County Code currently provides that adult entertainment uses, including adult entertainment clubs, will be permitted in the unincorporated area only in districts zoned Industrial – Light (IU-1), subject to certain distance and spacing requirements. Pursuant to Chapter 847, Florida Statutes, minors may not be admitted to any establishment where adult entertainment is occurring however, neither Florida law nor the County Code expressly prohibits minors from entering such establishments at times when adult entertainment is not occurring. Additional Information - Strip Club Location for Student Party Causes Uproar¹: • <i>There has been an uproar over tickets to a party for kids to celebrate the end of school this year. The location: one of South Florida's largest adult strip clubs.</i> • <i>The promoter said hundreds of tickets had been sold, fancy clothes purchased and hotel rooms booked. All for what was labeled a #NoIDParty at the King of Diamonds Adult Entertainment Complex.</i> • <i>NBC 6 received word about the party when a woman said her 15-year-old son brought the information home from school and she was shocked.</i> • <i>The event was posted on social media, and a flyer for the event shows scantily clad women; \$15 to get in and \$30 for VIP. The parent said she became alarmed when her son showed her the promotional material for the teen party. The promoter posted teens posing with the tickets at area high schools. Promoters were also handing out goodies at schools. A social media posting shows the tickets being offered as far north as Jacksonville.</i> • <i>Miami-Dade County rules require minors be kept more than 1,000 feet away from adult entertainment.</i>	Code Section	Description of Violation	Civil Penalty	21-50.1	Allowing a minor under 18 years of age on the premises of an adult entertainment club at any time	500.00
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21-50.1	Allowing a minor under 18 years of age on the premises of an adult entertainment club at any time	500.00					

¹ <http://www.nbcmiami.com/news/local/Strip-Club-Location-for-Student-Party-Causes-Uproar-380907391.html>

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	<i>The strip club owner has agreed not to host the teen bash. Parents said they were not only worried about the club, but about the hotels the promoter listed as preferred locations for those staying overnight.</i> <i>NBC 6 spoke to the promoter who said he has taken the proper steps so this can be a clean and safe environment for teens, no strippers. He said he only picked the location for the size.</i>																				
4D 161606	ORDINANCE EXTENDING AMNESTY PERIOD CREATED BY ORDINANCE NO. 11-64, AS SUBSEQUENTLY AMENDED, FOR AN ADDITIONAL YEAR COMMENCING JULY 12, 2016; EXTENDING A LIMITED EXCEPTION FROM CIVIL PENALTIES AND LIENS FOR BUILDING CODE VIOLATIONS UPON A HOMEOWNER’S COMPLIANCE WITH THE BUILDING CODE; PROVIDING SEVERABILITY, EXCLUSION FROM THE CODE, AND AN EFFECTIVE DATE																				
Notes	The proposed ordinance: - Extends the amnesty period created by Ordinance No. 11-64 for an additional year commencing July 12, 2016; and - Extends a limited exception from civil penalties and liens for building code violations upon a homeowner’s compliance with the building code <u>Additional Information on Relevant Legislation:</u> On August 2, 2011, under Ordinance No. 11-64, the BCC adopted a six-month Amnesty Period, creating a limited exception from civil penalties and liens resulting from Building Code violations upon a homeowner’s compliance with the Building Code as a result of the severe economic crisis that existed in Miami-Dade County (the Amnesty Ordinance). On July 17, 2012, under Ordinance No. 12-59, the BCC extended the Amnesty Ordinance for an additional year. Subsequently, on July 2, 2013, under Ordinance No. 13-61, the BCC extended the Amnesty Ordinance’s term to July 12, 2014 and on July 1, 2014, under Ordinance No. 14-66, to July 12, 2015. The BCC most recently adopted Ordinance No. 15-34 on May 5, 2015 extending the Amnesty Ordinance’s term to July 12, 2016. <u>Additional Information – Report on Amnesty Ordinance No. 11-64 – June 2016 Report:</u> On July 12, 2016, the Mayor issued a report regarding the Amnesty Ordinance No. 11-64. The monthly report provided information on the cases the Department of Regulatory and Economic Resources (RER) has been able to successfully complete under the provisions of the ordinance. <table><tr><th colspan="5">Cases Completed by RER</th></tr><tr><th>Time Period</th><th>Number of Cases</th><th>Civil Penalties and Liens Owed</th><th>Settlement Amount</th><th>Relief to Property Owners</th></tr><tr><td>6/1/2016-6/30/2016</td><td>70</td><td>\$1,097,739.85</td><td>\$85,510.19</td><td>\$1,015,229.66</td></tr><tr><td>TOTAL (since 8/2/2011)</td><td>2702</td><td>\$29,789,210.59</td><td>\$2,265,310.78</td><td>\$27,523,889.81</td></tr></table>	Cases Completed by RER					Time Period	Number of Cases	Civil Penalties and Liens Owed	Settlement Amount	Relief to Property Owners	6/1/2016-6/30/2016	70	\$1,097,739.85	\$85,510.19	\$1,015,229.66	TOTAL (since 8/2/2011)	2702	\$29,789,210.59	\$2,265,310.78	\$27,523,889.81
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4E 161616	ORDINANCE RELATING TO PREFERENCE FOR LOCAL BUSINESSES IN COUNTY CONTRACTING; AMENDING SECTION 2-8.5 OF THE CODE OF MIAMI-DADE COUNTY, FLORIDA; REVISING THE DEFINITION OF LOCAL BUSINESS; REQUIRING A LOCAL BUSINESS TO OWN OR LEASE A LOCAL BUSINESS LOCATION AND SHOW THAT, FOR AT LEAST ONE YEAR PRIOR TO BID OR PROPOSAL SUBMISSION, SUCH LOCATION SERVED AS THE PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT FOR AT LEAST ONE FULL TIME																				

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	EMPLOYEE OF THE VENDOR; PROVIDING FOR INVESTIGATION AND ENFORCEMENT AND REQUIRING VENDOR COOPERATION; PROVIDING SEVERABILITY, INCLUSION IN THE CODE AND AN EFFECTIVE DATE
Notes	The proposed ordinance: • Amends Section 2-8.5 of the Miami-Dade County Code revising the definition of local business; • Requiring a local business to own or lease a local business location and show that, for at least one year prior to bid or proposal submission, such location served as the place of employment for at least one full time employee of the vendor; and • Providing for investigation and enforcement and requiring vendor cooperation. <i>Sec. 2-8.5. - Procedure to provide preference to local business in county contracts.</i> <i>(1) Definitions.</i> <i>(c) Local business means the vendor has a valid business tax receipt issued by Miami-Dade County at least one year prior to bid or proposal submission, and a physical business address located within the limits of Miami-Dade County from which the vendor operates or performs business ("Local Business Location"). The vendor must own or lease the Local Business Location and the address must have served as the place of employment for at least one full time employee of the vendor for the continuous period of one year prior to the bid or proposal submission. Local Firms who provide goods or services which are exempt from Miami-Dade Business Tax Receipt requirements shall be required to submit documentation, to the County's satisfaction, demonstrating the physical business presence of the firm within the limits of Miami-Dade County for at least one year prior to bid or proposal submission. Post Office Boxes are not verifiable and shall not be used for the purpose of establishing said physical address. In addition to the foregoing, a vendor shall not be considered a "local business" unless it contributes to the economic development and well-being of Miami-Dade County in a verifiable and measurable way. This may include, but not be limited to, the retention and expansion of employment opportunities and the support and increase to the County's tax base. Vendors shall affirm in writing their compliance with the foregoing at the time of submitting their bid or proposal to be eligible for consideration as a "local business" under this section. The County may, in its sole discretion, investigate any claim that a vendor is not a local business and shall investigate any vendor that claims a Local Business Location located within an area zoned for residential uses. The vendor shall, as a condition of award of a contract, and at any time after a contract is awarded, cooperate fully with any investigation which the County decides to conduct in connection with the vendor's claim to be a local business. The obligation to cooperate shall include, but not be limited to, the submittal to the County of any document supporting the vendor's claim to being a local business promptly upon request. Such documents shall constitute a public record and may not be submitted subject to any confidentiality or public record exemption. The County Mayor or County Mayor's designee shall provide information on any investigation conducted in any recommendation for award of a contract submitted to the Board of County Commissioner. A vendor who misrepresents the status of its firm under this Section in a proposal or bid submitted to the County will lose the privilege to claim any preference under this Section for a period of up to one year. The County Mayor, in his discretion, may also recommend that the firm be referred for debarment in accordance with Section 2-8.4.1 of the Code of Miami-Dade County.</i>
7A 161515	ORDINANCE PROVIDING FOR REMOVAL OF DISEASED TREES AND FOR ENFORCEMENT OF NOTICE TO PROPERTY OWNERS TO REMOVE DISEASED TREES; AMENDING CHAPTER 11D OF THE CODE OF MIAMI-DADE COUNTY, FLORIDA; DECLARING LAUREL WILT DISEASE AND LETHAL YELLOWING DISEASE TO BE

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	PUBLIC NUISANCES; PROVIDING FOR ENFORCEMENT BY CIVIL PENALTY; PROVIDING SEVERABILITY, INCLUSION IN THE CODE, AND AN EFFECTIVE DATE; PROVIDING FOR SUNSET OF DISEASE DESIGNATIONS (SEE ORIGINAL ITEM UNDER FILE NO. 160571)
Notes	The proposed ordinance amends chapter 11D of the Miami-Dade County Code to provide for the following: • Removal of diseased trees and for enforcement of notice to property owners to remove diseased trees; • Declaring laurel wilt disease and lethal yellowing disease to be public nuisances; and • Enforcement by civil penalty. <i>During the Metropolitan Services Committee meeting on June 15, 2016, the proposed ordinance as amended to remove language that no longer reflects Florida law regarding the collection of liens in Section 1, Sec. 11D-7 on page 10.</i> <u>Additional Information – Relevant Legislation:</u> On October 6, 2015, the BCC, through Resolution No. R-880-15, directed the County Mayor or County Mayor’s Designee to develop a program, with input from the Miami-Dade Agricultural Practices Advisory Board, to protect the County’s avocado industry by: • Encouraging property owners to remove trees infected by laurel wilt through educating property owners on the importance of removal of trees infected by laurel wilt and on spotting the signs of laurel wilt in their trees; and • Making recommendations for enforcement mechanisms and other means for encouraging the removal of trees infected with laurel wilt, including but not limited to recommending changes to the Code of Miami-Dade County. The County Mayor or County Mayor’s Designee was to provide a report on the program to the BCC within 90 days. <u>Additional Information on Report Regarding Recommendations to Protect County’s Avocado Industry from Red Bay Ambrosia Beetle/Laurel Wilt Disease:</u> On May 17, 2016, the Mayor issued a report with recommendations on enforcement mechanisms to combat Laurel Wilt. According to the report, the red bay ambrosia beetle, which carries the Laurel Wilt fungus, bores into the bark of a host tree and infects it with the fungus, which grows throughout the tree’s sapwood. In response, the tree tries to block the spread of the fungus by preventing the flow of water and nutrients within it, which ultimately kills the tree a few weeks after inoculation. This disease is a tremendous threat to both the natural environment and the agricultural industry. The disease quickly kills trees in the lauraceae family including avocado trees and swamp bay trees. The red bay ambrosia beetle was first detected in 2002 in Port Wentworth, Georgia. These beetles, believed to have entered the United States on wood packing material from Asia, have spread north and south rapidly, and reached Florida in 2005. The first beetle found in Miami-Dade County was in February 2010 inside of an insect trap maintained by Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services (Florida Department of Agriculture) in the area just east of the Bird Drive Basin. Subsequently, on February 25, 2011, the Florida Department of Agriculture announced that Laurel Wilt was

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	confirmed in the western edge of Miami-Dade County in the Bird Drive Basin. Since then, the fungus has caused the death of nearly all of the swamp bay trees in that area and spread rapidly to the Everglades. In May of 2012, it was confirmed that the beetle, and the Laurel Wilt it carries had infested and killed trees in commercial avocado groves in the vicinity of SW 184 Street between SW 147 Avenue and 177 Avenue in South Miami-Dade County. Since this initial attack on commercial avocados, the disease has been responsible for the death of more than 11,000 avocado trees and the losses continue to mount. It is important to note that avocado trees make up approximately 12 percent of the tree canopy in the County. In addition, it has been discovered that the fungus has also been picked up and moved by other ambrosia beetle species present in the area, creating more vectors for disease transmission. Areas north of Miami-Dade County, where the beetle and disease are prevalent, have also lost up to 90 percent of their host trees since infestation. This beetle and disease have the potential to decimate the avocado industry in Miami-Dade County, which generates more than \$50 million a year in wholesale sales, covers more than 7,500 acres, and sustains approximately 2,000 jobs. In November 2008, the BCC passed Resolution No. R-1436-08, urging Congress, the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA), the Florida Department of Agriculture, and the State Legislature to take all steps necessary to address and prevent the spread of the beetle and Laurel Wilt in Miami-Dade County. Since 2008, funding provided from the USDA, the Florida Department of Agriculture, and the industry for research and mitigation of this disease has exceeded \$12 million. There is no known cure once a tree has been infected with the disease. The management technique recommended by the USDA, the Florida Department of Agriculture, the University of Florida, and the Florida Avocado Administrative Committee is the complete removal and destruction of the dead infected tree, as well as prophylactic fungicide injections to the trees immediately surrounding the infected tree. Unfortunately, there are a few land owners that have chosen not to follow the recommended procedures, whose properties now harbor large amounts of dead and dying trees infested/infected with the beetles and Laurel Wilt. The lack of consideration and land management in groves owned by these often absentee landowners has allowed the proliferation of Laurel Wilt carrying beetles to thrive and infest many other properties in Miami-Dade County. In August of 2015, a letter was sent out by Miami-Dade County Property Appraiser to all properties with an avocado classification that receive the agricultural classification for tax purposes, stating that growers who have the disease on their property but are taking no action may face the loss of the classification on areas of their property affected by the disease due to non-commercial use. This notice also contained contact information for questions regarding the disease and appropriate management techniques. An information insert from the University of Florida's Institute of Food and Agricultural Science describing recommended control actions for the disease and contact information was also included. According to the report, it was recommended that County staff continue working closely with state and federal agricultural officials and industry leaders to accomplish disease management. Current recommended management techniques call for continued aerial and ground reconnaissance, destruction of infested/infected trees, and treatment of surrounding healthy trees by their owners.

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	The following specific recommendations on actions that can be taken by Miami-Dade County to assist in combating this disease were developed with input from Miami-Dade’s Agricultural Practices Advisory Board, the Florida Avocado Administrative Committee, the University of Florida’s Institute of Food and Agricultural Sciences Tropical Research and Education Center, the Florida Department of Agriculture, the University of Florida/Miami-Dade County Cooperative Extension Service, and the USDA: • Adopt changes to Chapter 11D of the County Code to provide the same opportunities for the removal and destruction of dead trees infested with the beetles and Laurel Wilt disease, as was done with palms trees and lethal yellowing disease; • Continue lobbying efforts to ensure federal and state funding of research and mitigation programs; • Continue to educate the public on this issue through the programs provided by the University of Florida/Miami-Dade County Cooperative Extension Service in the Parks, Recreation and Open Spaces Department; • Work with the Miami-Dade County Property Appraiser’s office to identify infested/infected properties whose owners who are not following customary commercial agricultural practices, but are receiving the agricultural property tax benefit; and • Increase illegal dumping monitoring in the area to eliminate the continued threat of invasive insect and disease transmission posed by this activity.			
8G1 161642	RESOLUTION SETTING THE PROPOSED FY 2016-17 COUNTYWIDE OPERATING MILLAGE RATE			
8G2 161643	RESOLUTION SETTING THE PROPOSED FY 2016-17 COUNTYWIDE DEBT SERVICE MILLAGE RATE			
8G3 161644	RESOLUTION SETTING THE PROPOSED FY 2016-17 FIRE RESCUE DISTRICT OPERATING MILLAGE RATE			
8G4 161645	RESOLUTION SETTING THE PROPOSED FY 2016-17 FIRE RESCUE DISTRICT DEBT SERVICE MILLAGE RATE			
8G5 161646	RESOLUTION SETTING THE PROPOSED FY 2016-17 LIBRARY DISTRICT OPERATING MILLAGE RATE			
8G6 161639	RESOLUTION SETTING THE PROPOSED FY 2016-17 UNINCORPORATED MUNICIPAL SERVICE AREA OPERATING MILLAGE RATE			
Notes	State law requires that all property owners be advised of proposed property taxes along with notification of public budget hearings. The Property Appraiser will mail required notices to all property owners in August using proposed tax rates adopted by all taxing authorities in Miami-Dade County.			
		2015-2016 Proposed	2015-2016 Adopted	2016-2017 Proposed
	Countywide millage rate	4.6669 mills R-628-15	4.6669 mills O-15-91	4.6669 mills 8G1 – File No. 161642

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			The millage rate is 10.78 percent above the State-defined rollback rate of 4.2128 mills.	The millage rate recommended will generate \$1.114 billion for the Countywide General Fund.
	Countywide voter-approved millage rate	0.45 mills <i>R-629-15</i>	0.45 mills <i>O-15-92</i>	0.4 mills <i>8G2 – File No. 161643</i> <i>The millage rate recommended will generate \$95.549 million to support debt service payments for Countywide voter-approved debt.</i>
	Unincorporated Municipal Service Area (UMSA) millage rate	1.9283 mills <i>R-630-15</i>	1.9283 mills <i>O-16-94</i> <i>This millage rate is 8.67 percent above the state-defined rolled back rate of 1.7745 mills.</i>	1.9283 mills <i>8G6 – File No. 161639</i> <i>The millage rate recommended will generate \$122.028 million for the Unincorporated Municipal Service Area.</i>
	Fire Rescue District millage rate	2.4207 mills <i>R-631-15</i>	2.4207 mills <i>O-15-96</i> <i>This millage rate is 9.61 percent above the State-defined rollback rate of 2.2084 mills.</i>	2.4207 mills <i>8G3 – File No. 161644</i> <i>The millage rate recommended will generate \$323.957 million for the Fire Rescue District.</i>
	Fire Rescue District voter-approved millage rate	0.0086 mills <i>R-632-15</i>	0.0086 mills <i>O-15-97</i>	0.0075 mills <i>8G4 – File No. 161645</i> <i>The millage rate recommended will generate \$1.004 million to support debt service payments for Fire Rescue District voter-approved debt.</i>
	Library District millage rate	0.2840 mills <i>R-633-15</i>	0.2840 mills <i>O-15-98</i> <i>The millage rate is 11.37 percent above the of the State-defined rollback rate of 0.255 mills.</i>	0.2840 mills <i>8G5 – File No. 161646</i> <i>The millage rate recommended will generate \$62.29 million for the Library District.</i>

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8G7 161641	RESOLUTION SETTING THE DATE, TIME, AND LOCATION OF THE FY 2016-17 PROPOSED BUDGET PUBLIC BUDGET HEARINGS
Notes	The proposed resolution approves 5:01 p.m. on Thursday, September 8, 2016, and Thursday, September 22, 2016 as the Public Budget Hearing dates for use in preparing the “Notice of Proposed Property Taxes” to be mailed to all property owners in August. State law requires that all property owners be advised of proposed property taxes along with notification of public budget hearings. The Property Appraiser will mail required notices to all property owners in August using proposed tax rates adopted by all taxing authorities in Miami-Dade County. <u>Background:</u> The County’s public budget hearings have been tentatively scheduled for 5:01 p.m. on Thursday, September 8, 2016, and Thursday, September 22, 2016, in the Commission Chambers on the BCC’s official calendar. The School Board has scheduled its final budget hearing for September 7, 2016. By virtue of this action, these dates will be provided to the municipalities, which cannot hold their budget hearings on the same date as the County or the School Board.
9A1 161577	RESOLUTION APPROVING THE MODIFICATION OF THE INTERGOVERNMENTAL AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE COUNTY AND THE PUBLIC HEALTH TRUST D.B.A. JACKSON HEALTH SYSTEM RELATED TO THE PROVISION OF TESTING AND MEDICAL ASSESSMENT SERVICES FOR CERTAIN COUNTY EMPLOYEES TO INCREASE THE AMOUNT PAYABLE DURING THE ORIGINAL FIVE-YEAR TERM OF THE AGREEMENT FROM \$4.5 MILLION TO \$6.7 MILLION; ADDING APPENDIX B - SUPPLEMENT TO THE AGREEMENT WHICH SETS SPECIFIC CHARGES FOR SUCH SERVICES; AUTHORIZING THE COUNTY MAYOR OR COUNTY MAYOR’S DESIGNEE TO EXECUTE THE AMENDED AGREEMENT AND EXERCISE ALL PROVISIONS THEREIN [SEE ORIGINAL ITEM UNDER FILE NO. 161228]
Notes	The proposed resolution: • Approves a modification of the Intergovernmental Agreement with the Public Health Trust d.b.a. Jackson Health System for Employee Testing and Medical Assessment Services (Agreement) that increases the authorized contract amount for the initial five-year term (November 3, 2011 to November 2, 2016) from \$4.5 million to \$6.7 million; and • Adds Appendix B-Supplement to the Agreement in order to include the applicable charges for several procedures and medical tests that are currently provided to employees, but not listed on the original schedule. As of March 2016, expenditures total \$5,033,569, exceeding the initial contract allocation by \$533,569 (the Additional Expenditures), as a result, the proposed resolution approves the Additional Expenditures, as these services consisting of pre-employment physical examinations, high stress physical examinations, fitness for duty examinations, and drug and alcohol screenings are essential to County department operations and required medical services in Collective Bargaining Agreements. The modification that increases the authorized allocation by \$2.2 million to a total of \$6.7 million for the original contract term will include sufficient funding to pay for the Additional Expenditures. The need for increasing the allocation during the initial term and the OTR period is primarily because special risk employees in Miami-Dade Police Department (MDPD), Miami-Dade Corrections and Rehabilitation Department (MDCR), Miami-Dade Fire Rescue (MDFR), and Department of Transportation and Public Works (DTPW) are required to take physical examinations either every five (5) years, or every 24 months. During this physical examination, if required by the County examining

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	physician, the employee may also be given a stress electrocardiogram (EKG), an ultrasound, and any other medical tests that are necessary. The Collective Bargaining Agreements (CBA) provide for the following health services: <table><tr><th>CBA</th><th>Department</th><th>Article</th><th>Health Services</th></tr><tr><td>PBA Law Enforcement Supervisory</td><td>MDPD</td><td>16</td><td rowspan="2">Special risk employees will receive and are obligated to take physical examinations every five (5) years. If required by the County examining physician, an employee will be given a stress EKG. Special risk employees will be offered, upon renewal of the County's current contract with its service provider, a partial or total body scan or ultrasound as a component of the physical examination.</td></tr><tr><td>PBA Rank and File</td><td>MDCR</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>IAFF 1403</td><td>MDFR</td><td>19</td><td>Medical examinations will be administered annually by the Department. All bargaining unit employees will be required to take this medical examination once every 24 months, including ultrasound body scan recommended by examining physician.</td></tr><tr><td>TWU Local 291</td><td>DTPW</td><td>III.13</td><td>Physical examinations will be required for all Bus Operators and Train Operators every two years.</td></tr></table> <i>During the Strategic Planning and Government Operations Committee meeting on June 14, 2016, the proposed resolution was amended to request an additional allocation for the current term of the agreement and to remove the authorization to exercise the two-year Option-to-Renew.</i> <u>Fiscal Impact/Funding Source:</u> The current five (5) year term is set to expire on November 2, 2016. The proposed resolution will increase the allocation to the Human Resources Department from \$4,500,000 to \$2,200,000 for physical exams and medical tests for County departments through November 2018. The County pays the costs for physical exams and medical tests for General Fund supported departments. The additional allocation recommended will ensure continuity of services as Miami-Dade County conducts medical assessments and testing in accordance with established policies and protocols, including pre-employment physical examinations, high stress examinations, for employees within designated classifications, in-service fitness-for-duty assignments, and drug and alcohol testing for employees and applicants. <table><tr><th colspan="4">Distribution of Additional Allocation by Department</th></tr><tr><th>Department</th><th>% Use*</th><th>Revenue Funding</th><th>Additional Allocation</th></tr><tr><td>DTPW</td><td>12%</td><td>General Fund & Proprietary</td><td>\$792,000</td></tr><tr><td>MDCR</td><td>12%</td><td>General Fund</td><td>\$792,000</td></tr></table>				CBA	Department	Article	Health Services	PBA Law Enforcement Supervisory	MDPD	16	Special risk employees will receive and are obligated to take physical examinations every five (5) years. If required by the County examining physician, an employee will be given a stress EKG. Special risk employees will be offered, upon renewal of the County's current contract with its service provider, a partial or total body scan or ultrasound as a component of the physical examination.	PBA Rank and File	MDCR		IAFF 1403	MDFR	19	Medical examinations will be administered annually by the Department. All bargaining unit employees will be required to take this medical examination once every 24 months, including ultrasound body scan recommended by examining physician.	TWU Local 291	DTPW	III.13	Physical examinations will be required for all Bus Operators and Train Operators every two years.	Distribution of Additional Allocation by Department				Department	% Use*	Revenue Funding	Additional Allocation	DTPW	12%	General Fund & Proprietary	\$792,000	MDCR	12%	General Fund	\$792,000
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	MDFR	48%	General Fund & Fire District	\$3,168,000
	MDPD	8%	General Fund	\$528,000
	PROS	7%	General Fund & Proprietary	\$462,000
	RER	3%	Proprietary	\$198,000
	WASD	2%	Proprietary	\$132,000
	Other Depts. (each <2% use)	8%	General Fund	\$528,000
		100%		\$6,600,000
*Based on Department estimates for employee medical tests.				
<u>Additional Information on Relevant Legislation:</u>				
On June 7, 2011, the County Manager recommended award of contract RFP 737 to Mt. Sinai (R-969-11). The contract with Mt. Sinai at the time, was to expire on June 17, 2011 but was extended by the BCC for an additional six months.				
The Human Resources Division of the Internal Services Department assembled an evaluation team with representatives from the following departments that have specialized services requirements: Miami-Dade Police, Miami-Dade Fire and Rescue, Miami-Dade Transit, Corrections and Rehabilitation, and Internal Services.				
The evaluation committee, in collaboration with JHS, conducted a thorough review of the proposed health facilities and administrative procedures to determine if JHS could provide the desired services. The committee visited all five sites, confirmed that the facilities were able to deal with the expected volume of employees and applicants, verified that the equipment utilized to conduct tests was adequate, verified the credentials and certification of personnel, and conducted an evaluation of 20 critical factors that are requirements specified on the scope or services.				
The committee concluded that Jackson Health System (JHS) was not only able to efficiently perform all necessary medical assessment and testing functions, but would also be capable of providing the following additional service enhancements:				
• Facilities are located in areas that can accommodate Miami-Dade Transit requirements. Pursuant to federal Department of Transportation regulations, employees must be tested within two hours after an accident; • Easy access to the JHS Downtown Medical Center via public transportation; • Ability to perform high stress physicals (phase I and II) within the same day, thereby reducing the amount of time employees are away from work; • Perform fitness for duty evaluations and access to medical specialists in the same visit which would expedite evaluations.				
The Collective Bargaining Agreement between Miami-Dade County and the Dade County Association of Firefighters (IAFF Local 1403) requires that physical examinations be conducted at facilities mutually agreeable to the County and IAFF Local 1403. The IAFF Local 1403 was advised of the committee's evaluation and concurs with the committee's recommendation.				

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	On November 15, 2011, the BCC, through Resolution No. R-970-11, approved an intergovernmental agreement (Agreement) with JHS to provide employee testing and medical assessment services for Miami-Dade County. R-970-11 superseded R-969-11 which rejected all proposals received for services under RFP 737, Employee Testing and Medical Assessment Services. The recommended Agreement with JHS provided the same level of services with lower rates than the current contract with Mt. Sinai for medical assessments and testing. The JHS proposal provided an across the board reduction of service rates that range from eight percent to 23 percent as did Mt. Sinai's proposal to RFP 737. In addition, JHS agreed to pay the County the amount of \$40,000 during the first one-year term of this Agreement, in consideration of the County's additional costs in obtaining medical testing services from Mt. Sinai during the period of negotiation of this Agreement. These rates were guaranteed not to increase for the five-year contract term. Specifically, the agreement with Jackson Health System (JMH) was to provide employee testing and medical assessment services for Miami-Dade County in an amount not to exceed \$4.5 million for a five-year term, which is equivalent to \$900,000 annually. Should the County choose to exercise the two-year OTR with JMH, the cumulative value of the contract would increase by \$1.8 million (value of the OTR) to \$6.3 million. <u>Additional Information - Strategic Planning and Government Operations Committee Meeting</u> <u>Discussion:</u> During the Strategic Planning and Government Operations Committee meeting on June 14, 2016, the following was discussed: • <i>It was requested by the administration that a portion of the proposed resolution be bifurcated. The Committee asked for clarification on bifurcating a portion of item regarding the payment to Jackson Health System.</i> • <i>The Director of the Human Resources (HR) Department explained that there were two components to the proposed resolution: the first was to increase current allocation, and the second was to exercise the option to renew and provide additional allocations for the option to renew periods.</i> • <i>The Committee expressed concern that 48% of the allocation was expected to be directed to the Fire Department. The Committee asked why these funds were not allocated from the Fire District.</i> • <i>The Director of the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) explained that the contract had to do with physical and medical assessment not limited to the fire department.</i> • <i>The HR Director clarified that Fire employees are required to take physicals every two years as opposed to every five years for police and corrections officers.</i> • <i>The Committee asked for clarification on why funds were taken from General Fund and not Fire District Funds.</i> • <i>The Director of OMB explained that about 15% of funds came from the General Fund and 85% from Fire District funds.</i>
11A1 161607	RESOLUTION URGING THE FLORIDA LEGISLATURE TO ENACT LEGISLATION THAT CLARIFIES LIABILITY AND INDEMNIFICATION SO AS TO FACILITATE TRI-RAIL SERVICE INTO DOWNTOWN MIAMI; FURTHER URGING THE FLORIDA LEGISLATURE AND THE FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION (FDOT) TO FUND, THROUGH THE FDOT FIVE-YEAR WORK PROGRAM OR OTHERWISE, THE DOWNTOWN

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	MIAMI LINK AND THE COASTAL LINK PROJECTS; PRELIMINARILY IDENTIFYING THIS ITEM AS A CRITICAL COUNTY PRIORITY FOR THE 2017 LEGISLATIVE SESSION
Notes	The proposed resolution: • Urges the Florida Legislature to enact legislation that clarifies liability and indemnification so as to facilitate Tri-Rail service into Downtown Miami; • Urges the Florida Legislature and the Florida Department of Transportation (FDOT) to fund, through the FDOT Five-Year Work Program or otherwise, the Downtown Miami Link and the Coastal Link projects; and • Directs the County's state lobbyists to advocate for the legislation and authorizes and directs the Office of Intergovernmental Affairs to include this item in the 2017 State Legislative Package when it is presented to the BCC and to preliminarily identify this item as a critical priority when the BCC determines priorities for the 2017 session as provided in Resolution No. R-764-13. <u>Background:</u> As part of the development of the Miami Central Station, a privately funded multi-modal transportation hub, the construction of two additional platforms will allow for the immediate connection of the current Tri-Rail service operated by the South Florida Regional Transportation Authority (SFRTA) to Downtown Miami (Downtown Miami Link), as well as provide the facilities needed to support the planned Coastal Link that will ultimately take Tri-Rail service north along the Florida East Coast (FEC) railway corridor to Jupiter, Florida. The Downtown Miami Link and the Coastal Link are expected to provide greater public transportation options for residents who commute between Downtown Miami, the northeast areas of the County, and Broward and Palm Beach counties. The service, which is expected to increase Tri-Rail ridership, will provide the first commuter rail link to Downtown Miami from Palm Beach and Broward counties. SFRTA has been collaborating with Florida East Coast Industries, which is building the Miami Central Station for the All Aboard Florida inter-city rail service from Miami to Orlando, in order to make the Downtown Miami Link a reality. SFRTA is required to fund the construction cost of the additional platforms and a prorated portion of the infrastructure to be shared between SFRTA and All Aboard Florida at the Miami Central Station and has coordinated with a variety of partners, and has secured formal funding commitments with various public agencies, including but not limited to Miami-Dade County, the City of Miami, the Southeast Overtown Park West Community Redevelopment Agency, the OMNI Community Redevelopment Agency, and the Downtown Development Authority, to fund the construction costs of the additional platforms. During the 2016 Florida Legislature's session, a provision was amended into House Bill 7061 (HB 7061), an omnibus transportation bill by Representative David Santiago (R– Deltona) and Robert “Bob” Cortes (R– Maitland), that would have clarified liability and indemnification obligations with respect to railway shared by inter-city public and private trains. Such provision would have facilitated Tri-Rail operating on FEC tracks into the Miami Central Station. This liability and indemnification provision eventually passed the House, but was amended out of HB 7061 in the Senate. The Governor eventually signed HB 7061 into law, Chapter 2016-239, Laws of Florida, without the liability and indemnification provision. <u>Additional Information on Relevant Legislation:</u>

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	On June 30, 2015, the BCC, through Resolution No. R-570-15, approved terms of an Interlocal Agreement between Miami-Dade County and the South Florida Regional Transportation Authority (SFRTA) to provide financial support not to exceed \$13,900,000.00 for the Tri-Rail Downtown Miami link station improvements at the Miami Central Station and authorizes the use of Charter County Transportation Surtax Funds for such purpose. The SFRTA had submitted a request for \$13.9 million from Miami-Dade County to support the construction of two (2) platforms to allow for Tri-Rail service to be provided in the planned Miami Central Station. The source of funds to support the payments outlined in the interlocal agreement are Charter County Transportation Surtax funds, specifically the Capital Expansion Fund. • The total cost of the project, including the associated trackage and expansion of the Miami Central Station to allow for two (2) additional platforms to accommodate the Tri-Rail connection, is \$68.9 million. • SFRTA has already identified a total of \$21.8 million from a combination of SFRTA funds and a contribution from the Florida Department of Transportation for the track improvements needed to connect the current service to Downtown Miami. • The platform construction and station infrastructure will be funded through a collaborative effort of a number of agencies currently including, but not limited to, contributions from the Southeast Overtown Park West Community Redevelopment Agency (\$17.5 million), the OMNI Community Redevelopment Agency (\$3 million), the City of Miami (\$7.167 million) and the Downtown Development Authority (\$1.267 million). • It should be noted that this interlocal agreement is contingent upon SFRTA coming to agreement with all other funding parties and full funding is guaranteed. The interlocal agreement outlines a quarterly reimbursement of project cost not to exceed \$13.9 million, based upon invoices provided by SFRTA beginning October 1, 2015. SFRTA will ensure that construction of the improvements will follow all applicable guidelines for public information and involvement and disadvantaged business enterprise requirements. SFRTA will be solely responsible for the operations and maintenance of the improvements. The County will retain 15 percent of the funding for final payment due once SFRTA has issued a final acceptance of the improvements and revenue operations have begun, anticipated to be on or before March 31, 2017. Any cost overruns are the responsibility of SFRTA and All Aboard Florida and any cost savings will be proportionally shared by the funding partners. On May 17, 2016, the BCC, through Resolution No. R-439-16, approved the First Amendment to the Interlocal Agreement between the County and SFRTA for funding not to exceed \$13,900,000.00 for the improvements, of which up to \$11,815,000.00 may be released to underwrite improvement costs incurred to-date. R-439-16 authorized the use of Charter County Transportation Surtax Funds for such purpose and required SFRTA to reimburse the final payment, upon 60 days written notice from the County, if SFRTA fails to commence revenue service to the Miami Central Station within nine (9) months of completion of construction. <u>Additional Information – Tri-Rail:</u> During the Transit and Mobility Services Committee meeting on June 10, 2015, the Director of the South Florida Regional Transportation Authority (SFRTA) presented the committee with plans for the Tri-Rail expansion. The following outline was presented during the committee meeting: - o Key east-west rail connection between Tri-Rail/CSX and FEC

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	▪ Allow for an integrated freight and passenger rail network - o USDOT TIGER V grant award ▪ Multi-agency public private partnership • \$47.2 million total cost (TIGER - \$13.7 million, FDOT - \$29 million, CSX - \$1 million, FEC - \$1 million, SFRTA - \$2.5 million) ▪ Opens opportunity for near-term Tri-Rail expansion - o Unique public private partnership opportunities - o New service with 26 direct trains per weekday between Downtown Miami and all points north on the existing Tri-Rail system - o Fast implementation with service as early as December 2016 - o Funding and agreements involving multiple agencies were being pursued at this point in time - o Rail infrastructure ▪ Track and signals • Grade crossing upgrades -Allowing for new quiet zone on east-west segment ▪ Positive train control (PTC) ▪ Cost - \$19.3 million - o Corridor access fee ▪ Permanent perpetual easement ▪ Iris connection to Downtown Miami ▪ Cost - \$1million - o MiamiCentral Station ▪ Tri-Rail section of the elevated station ▪ Tri-Rail portion of shared station elements and supports ▪ Cost – at this point the idea was to use non-DOT public dollars proportional to sharing - o Funding partners: *At this point in time, negotiations for funding were still underway* ▪ Citizens Independent Transportation Trust ▪ City of Miami ▪ FDOT ▪ Miami-Dade County ▪ Miami Downtown Development Authority ▪ Omni Community Redevelopment Agency ▪ SE Overtown/Park West CRA ▪ South Florida Regional Transportation Authority
11A2 161336	RESOLUTION DIRECTING THE COUNTY MAYOR OR COUNTY MAYOR'S DESIGNEE TO INCLUDE AN AMENDED IMPLEMENTING ORDER NO. 4-133 RELATED TO THE SCHEDULE OF TRANSIT FARES, RATES, AND CHARGES IN THE 2016-2017 PROPOSED ANNUAL BUDGET BY PROVIDING THAT WITH THE EXCEPTION OF INTERCOUNTY EXPRESS BUS ROUTES, NO FARE FOR BUS SERVICE SHALL EXCEED THE FARE FOR METRORAIL SERVICE
Notes	The proposed resolution establishes a policy that, with the exception of intercounty express bus service, no fare for bus service will exceed the fare for Metrorail service. This policy will be reflected in an amendment to Implementing Order No. 4-133, Schedule of Transit Fares, Rates, and Charges, in the Fiscal Year 2016-2017 budget. <u>Background:</u>

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	The fares for certain express bus service within Miami-Dade County is actually higher than that of Metrorail and the County currently has several routes that act as extensions of Metrorail and provide an intracounty connection to the Metrorail system in lieu of extending Metrorail to serve these areas. As part of the MPO Strategic Miami Area Rapid Transit "SMART" Plan, a number of planned intra-County express bus services are incorporated to provide quick connection to the premium transit services. <u>Additional Information – Transit and Mobility Services Committee Meeting Discussion:</u> During the Transit and Mobility Services Committee meeting on June 15, 2016, the following was discussed: • <i>The Committee inquired about the impact on the operational cost to transit, and by how much.</i> • <i>Staff from the Department of Transportation and Public Works (DTPW) explained that the Department conducted an initial fiscal impact on the proposed resolution, and found that in the next budget a \$300,000 reduction in revenues was estimated.</i> <u>Additional Information on Miami-Dade Transit Fare Rates²:</u> All sales are final. Refunds are not issued for unused trips on activated MDT passes (1-Month, 7-Day and 1-Day). Additionally, no refunds are issued on EASY Ticket purchases. • Metrobus: Fare - \$2.25; Discount Fare - \$1.10 • Express Bus: Fare - \$2.65; Discount Fare - \$1.30 • Shuttle Bus: Fare - 25¢; Discount Fare - 10¢ • Bus-to-Bus Transfer [free transfer within 3 hours from time of first use]: Fare – Free; Discount Fare – Free • Bus-to-Express Bus Transfer: Fare - \$0.95; Discount Fare - \$0.45 • Bus-to-Rail Transfer: Fare - \$0.60; Discount Fare - \$0.30 • Rail-to-Bus Transfer: Fare - \$0.60; Discount Fare - \$0.30 • Shuttle Bus-to-Bus or Rail Transfer: Fare - \$2.00; Discount Fare - \$1.00 • Shuttle Bus-to-Express Bus Transfer: Fare - \$2.40; Discount Fare - \$1.20 • Metrorail: Fare - \$2.25; Discount Fare - \$1.10 • Metrorail daily parking fee: Fare - \$4.50; Discount Fare - Not applicable • Metrorail monthly parking permit: Fare - \$11.25 (with purchase of monthly pass); Discount Fare - Not applicable Discounts • 1-Month Pass [Only valid for one calendar month; not available for purchase between the 11th and the 20th of the month]: Fare - \$112.50; Discount Fare - \$56.25 • 1-Month Pass - Corporate Discount Program 4-99 passes: Fare - \$101.25; Discount Fare - Not applicable • 1-Month Pass - Corporate Discount Program 100 or more passes: Fare - \$95.65; Discount Fare - Not applicable • 7-Day Pass [Valid for seven consecutive days from the first day of use.]: Fare - \$29.25; Discount Fare - \$14.60 • 1-Day Pass [Valid only from the time of first use up to 2:00 A.M. the next day]: Fare - \$5.65; Discount Fare - \$2.80 • College/Adult Education Center Monthly Pass: Fare - \$56.25; Discount Fare - Not applicable

² <http://www.miamidade.gov/transit/fares.asp>

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	• Golden Passport or Patriot Passport: Fare – Free; Discount Fare - Free ○ Special Transportation Service (STS): Fare - \$3.50; Discount Fare - Not applicable Easy Passes • EASY Card [Made of durable plastic, is reusable and will expire in 20 years. Patrons are encouraged to register the card for balance protection]: Fare - \$2; Discount Fare - Not applicable • EASY Ticket [Made of paper, is disposable and will expire in 60 days]: Fare - \$2; Discount Fare - Not applicable Metromover: Fare – Free; Discount Fare - Free When paying with an EASY Card or EASY Ticket only. Cash customers must pay the full fare each time they board and there are no transfer privileges. Bus to bus transfers are free after paying for the initial trip. Transfers are free for passengers travelling in one direction (not for round trips) within 3 hours from the initial tap. Discount Fare is available for Medicare recipients, most people with disabilities, and local students (grades K-12) when using a Discount Fare EASY Card.
11A3 161664	RESOLUTION URGING THE U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS, THE FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION, AND THE SOUTH FLORIDA WATER MANAGEMENT DISTRICT TO EXPEDITE THE PLANNING OF THE EVERGLADES AGRICULTURAL AREA RESERVOIR PROJECT, A COMPONENT OF THE COMPREHENSIVE EVERGLADES RESTORATION PLAN; AND URGING THE FLORIDA LEGISLATURE TO PRIORITIZE FUNDING TO ACQUIRE LAND SOUTH OF LAKE OKEECHOBEE FOR THE PURPOSE OF STORING AND TREATING WATER FROM THE LAKE AND SENDING IT SOUTH TO THE GREATER EVERGLADES ECOSYSTEM
Notes	The proposed resolution: • Urges the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, the Florida Department of Environmental Protection and South Florida Water Management District to take all steps to expedite planning for the Everglades Agricultural Area reservoir, as outlined in Component G of the Comprehensive Everglades Restoration Plan, for the purpose of storing, treating, and conveying freshwater to Everglades National Park and Florida Bay; • Urges that planning for the above-mentioned Everglades Agricultural Area reservoir should be combined with the planning for the Lake Okeechobee Watershed project, which is slated to begin later this year, to more holistically and efficiently evaluate water storage needs north and south of Lake Okeechobee; • Urges the Florida Legislature to prioritize funding for the acquisition of land south of Lake Okeechobee in the Everglades Agricultural Area to achieve the Comprehensive Everglades Restoration Project purposes of storing, treating, and conveying freshwater south to the greater Everglades ecosystem, including Everglades National Park and Florida Bay; and • Directs the County's state and federal lobbyists to advocate for administrative action and legislation that would accomplish the goals set forth and authorizes and directs the Office of Intergovernmental Affairs to amend the 2016 Federal Legislative Package to include this item and include this item in the 2017 State and Federal Legislative Packages when they are presented to the BCC.

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	<u>Background:</u> The Everglades is critical to Miami-Dade’s economy, greatly benefitting local businesses and supporting the state’s estimated \$67 billion tourism industry, \$13 billion outdoor recreation economy, and \$100 billion agriculture sector. One-third of all Floridians, nearly seven million people, depend on the Everglades for their water supply. Everglades restoration would restore natural flows of water and water quality, and would ensure a reliable adequate supply of freshwater. The 360,000 acre-feet Everglades Agricultural Area (EAA) Storage Reservoir project is included in Component G of the Comprehensive Everglades Restoration Plan (CERP), as a means of providing storage of water south of Lake Okeechobee to help clean excess lake water and bring more such water south into the parched Everglades and Florida Bay where it is needed, instead of being discharged, untreated, into the St. Lucie and Caloosahatchee Rivers. The current Integrated Delivery Schedule, which provides a timeline for the implementation of CERP projects, anticipates that planning for the EAA Reservoir will not commence until 2020, while planning for storage north of Lake Okeechobee, through the Lake Okeechobee Watershed project, is set to begin this year. In 2015, the BCC adopted Resolution No. R-520-15, which urged the Florida Legislature to set aside funds to acquire land south of Lake Okeechobee for the purpose of storing and treating water from the Lake and sending it south to the greater Everglades ecosystem, but such lands have not been yet been acquired.
11A4 161690	RESOLUTION SUPPORTING FULL FUNDING AUTHORIZATION FOR THE CENTRAL EVERGLADES PLANNING PROJECT IN THE WATER RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT ACT OF 2016, S. 2848 OR H.R. 5303, OR SIMILAR LEGISLATION
Notes	The proposed resolution: • Supports full funding authorization for the Central Everglades Planning Project in the Water Resources Development Act of 2016, S. 2848 or H.R. 5303, or similar legislation; and • Directs the County’s federal lobbyists to advocate for the legislation and funding described and directs the Office of Intergovernmental Affairs to amend the 2016 Federal Legislative Package to include this item, and to include this item in the 2017 Federal Legislative Package when it is presented to the BCC. <u>Background:</u> The Florida Everglades is the largest and most important freshwater, subtropical peat wetland in North America and is the primary source of drinking water for more than a third of Florida’s population, home to many species of wildlife, and a cornerstone of the regional economy. Over the past 100 years, population growth, development, excessive drainage of wetlands, and resulting changes in water flow and water quality have caused great stress to the ecosystem in the Everglades. Preserving and restoring the greater Everglades ecosystem is crucial to restoring hydrology and surface water levels in South Florida, which can help reduce the threat of salt water intrusion, and is also a critical tool to protect South Florida from sea level rise. An essential piece of Everglades restoration and protection is the Central Everglades Planning Project (CEPP), which would take water discharged from Lake Okeechobee and treat it before sending the water southward to the Everglades, where it can nourish the natural ecosystem and sustain the delicate balance of saltwater and freshwater there. The importance of responsibly dealing with water discharges from Lake Okeechobee has been highlighted in recent weeks by the large algae blooms that have plagued certain

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	Florida communities in and around the Caloosahatchee and St. Lucie rivers and estuaries into which polluted water from the Lake is discharged. In October 2012, the BCC adopted Resolution No. R-817-12, supporting CEPP through the completion of a Project Implementation Report by the South Florida Water Management District and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers to address key obstacles to flows and implement meaningful ecological and economic benefits for Everglades restoration. In addition, in June 2015, the BCC adopted Resolution No. R-520-15, urging the Florida Legislature to set aside \$500 million in Amendment 1 funds to acquire land south of Lake Okeechobee for the purpose of storing and treating water from the Lake and sending it south to the greater Everglades ecosystem, and urging the Legislature to allocate 25.7 percent of Amendment 1 funds for Everglades Restoration, as had been proposed by Governor Scott. Most recently, in December 2015, the BCC adopted Resolution No. R-1173-15, supporting the “Legacy Florida” proposal to fund Everglades restoration and urging the Florida Legislature to devote additional funds for the purpose of storing and treating water from Lake Okeechobee and sending it south to the greater Everglades ecosystem. S. 2848 and H.R. 5303 have been introduced for consideration in the 114th United States Congress by United States Senator James Inhofe (R – Oklahoma) and United States Representative Bill Shuster (R – Pennsylvania), respectively. S. 2848 and H.R. 5303, entitled the Water Resources Development Act of 2016, include funding authorization for projects for environmental restoration and water resources development, conservation, and related purposes and would authorize \$1,951,000,000.00 in environmental and ecosystem restoration funding for CEPP. Among other benefits, CEPP is anticipated to: • Deliver an average of 200,000 acre-feet of freshwater to the Everglades per year; • Increase capacity to re-direct water to the Everglades that would otherwise cause damage to the Caloosahatchee and St. Lucie estuaries; • Restore natural overland sheetflow to 10,000 acres of degraded Everglades; • Provide flood control for developed areas, while also meeting water supply needs; • Reconnect habitat and hydrology between certain water conservation areas and Everglades National Park; • Facilitate recreational opportunities for Florida residents and visitors; and • Create thousands of new jobs.
11A5 161595	RESOLUTION APPROVING A SECOND AMENDMENT TO THE SECOND AMENDED PARTNER PROGRAM AGREEMENT WITH THE DADE COUNTY VETERINARY FOUNDATION, INC., D/B/A THE SOUTH FLORIDA VETERINARY FOUNDATION IN ORDER TO INCREASE THE MAXIMUM AMOUNT OF FUNDING AVAILABLE FOR REIMBURSEMENT FOR FISCAL YEAR 2015-16 FROM \$300,000.00 TO \$325,000.00 IN ORDER TO ENSURE THE CONTINUATION OF SERVICES AND AUTHORIZING THE COUNTY MAYOR OR COUNTY MAYOR’S DESIGNEE TO EXECUTE THE SECOND AMENDMENT AND TO EXERCISE ANY AND ALL PROVISIONS CONTAINED THEREIN
Notes	The proposed resolution approves the terms of the Second Amendment to the Second Amended Partner Program Agreement between Miami-Dade County and the South Florida Veterinary Foundation (SFVF) in order to provide for an additional \$25,000.00 in funding to SFVF, for a maximum amount of up to \$325,000.00 for Fiscal Year 2015-16. Previous Legislation Relating to the Second Amended Partner Program Agreement

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	R-623-14 <i>12/2/2014</i>	Approved the execution of the Partner Program Agreement (Agreement) between Miami-Dade County and the Dade County Veterinary Foundation, Inc. d/b/a The South Florida Veterinary Foundation (Foundation), establishing the first-ever voucher program with local veterinarians to increase community spay/neuter surgeries by providing income qualified individuals with low cost pet sterilization. The SFVF was to work with all veterinary clinics and hospitals in Miami-Dade County through a voucher system that will provide a reimbursement to veterinarians performing sterilization surgeries. R-623-14 also directed the Mayor to enter into an agreement with the SFVF to provide up to \$200,000 in support of this program to meet the unmet demand for low cost spay/neuter surgery by utilizing a network of qualified local veterinarians. Funding for this grant was to be provided by the ASD. The initial grant award was recommended at \$100,000. Authority was also requested for an additional grant of \$100,000 to be approved by the Mayor upon completion of the initial grant award.
	R-417-15 <i>5/5/2015</i>	Approved an amendment to Resolution No. R-623-14 to include fee waived sterilization services for community cats and establishing the authority of the Animal Services Department (ASD) to prohibit participation of subcontractors not meeting standards of performance. The amendment related to manner of performance provided the right to rescind, revoke or refuse subcontractor participation based on failure to perform in a satisfactory manner.
	R-637-15 <i>7/14/2015</i>	Authorized the Second Amended Partner Program Agreement with the Foundation, on behalf of Miami-Dade County in order to increase the maximum amount of funding available for reimbursement from the County for services rendered by the Foundation under the Agreement from \$200,000.00 to \$300,000.00. The County Mayor or the County Mayor's designee was directed to: • Immediately identify and allocate sufficient additional funding from the Animal Services Budget, in an amount up to \$100,000.00, for the purpose of ensuring the continuation of services performed under the Agreement; and • Identify and allocate these additional funds as soon as possible, in order to prevent the interruption or cessation of the services offered by the Foundation under the Partner Program. Additionally, prior to September 1, 2015, the County Mayor or the County Mayor's designee was to prepare and submit a report to the BCC, revealing the amount and the source of the funding in the Animal Services Budget that has been identified and allocated for the purpose outlined.
	R-1176-15 <i>12/15/2015</i>	Approved the First Amendment to the Second Amended Partner Program Agreement between Miami-Dade County and SFVF in order to provide for additional grant funding to SFVF in an amount up to \$300,000.00 for Fiscal Year 2015-16 and an additional \$300,000.00 for Fiscal Year 2016-17 for the one-year extension of the Second Amended Partner Program Agreement, if exercised, and to increase the administrative fee reimbursement for surgeries from \$5.00 per surgery to \$8.00 per surgery.
11A6 161622	RESOLUTION URGING THE UNITED STATES CONGRESS TO REINSTATE THE FEDERAL ASSAULT WEAPONS BAN; URGING THE FLORIDA LEGISLATURE TO IMPOSE A STATE ASSAULT WEAPONS BAN;	

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	ALTERNATIVELY, URGING THE FLORIDA LEGISLATURE TO LIFT THE PREEMPTION ON LOCAL GOVERNMENTS' REGULATION OF ASSAULT WEAPONS IN FLORIDA AND ALLOW LOCAL GOVERNMENTS TO IMPOSE AN ASSAULT WEAPONS BAN
Notes	The proposed resolution: • Urges the United States Congress to reinstate the federal assault weapons ban; • Urges the Florida Legislature to impose a state ban on assault weapons. • Urges the Florida Legislature to lift the preemption on local governments' regulation of assault weapons and allow local governments to impose an assault weapons ban; and • Directs the County's federal lobbyists to advocate for the legislation and the County's state lobbyists to advocate for the passage of legislation and authorizes and directs the Office of Intergovernmental Affairs to include this item in the 2017 Federal and State Legislative Packages when they are presented to the BCC. <u>Background:</u> Semiautomatic assault weapons were banned for a period of 10 years beginning in 1994 under the Federal Assault Weapons Act. The federal ban restricted the sale, manufacture, transfer, and possession of semi-automatic assault weapons except for those already in lawful possession at the time of the law's enactment and those made for, transferred to, or owned by the federal, state or local government for purposes of law enforcement. The ban expired in 2004 and has not been renewed. Although there is no federal law banning assault weapons, the District of Columbia, California, Connecticut, Hawaii, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Jersey and New York have all passed laws banning assault weapons. On June 20, 2016, the United States Supreme Court declined to consider a challenge to the New York and Connecticut assault weapons bans, effectively upholding the state bans. Some local governments throughout the country have also banned assault weapons in their jurisdictions. On December 7, 2015, the United States Supreme Court decided not to hear a challenge to a local law banning semi-automatic assault weapons and large-capacity magazines in the Chicago suburb of Highland Park, Illinois, which effectively upheld the lower court's decision allowing the local ban on these weapons. <u>Additional Information - California governor signs stringent gun bills, vetoes others, July 2, 2016³:</u> • <i>California Governor signed six stringent gun-control measures Friday that will require people to turn in high-capacity magazines and mandate background checks for ammunition sales.</i> • <i>The Governor vetoed five other bills, including a requirement to report lost or stolen weapons to authorities and a limit of one gun purchase per person per month.</i> • <i>Gun control measures have long been popular with some lawmakers but they stepped up their push this year following the December shooting in San Bernardino by a couple who pledged allegiance to the Islamic State group.</i> • <i>Advocates on both sides of the gun-control debate say California has some of the nation's strictest gun laws. It is one of six states to get the highest grade from the pro-gun control Law Center to Prevent Gun Violence.</i>

³ <http://www.timesunion.com/news/politics/article/California-governor-signs-stringent-gun-bills-8336752.php>

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	• <i>The state's move to tighten them further comes amid years of gridlock at the federal level, which spawned a tense clash in Washington last week.</i> • <i>The Governor's action will require people who own magazines that hold more than 10 rounds to give them up. It extends a 1999 law that made it illegal to buy a high-capacity magazine or to bring one into the state but allowed people who already owned them to keep them.</i> • <i>In an attempt to slow gun users from rapidly reloading, the governor signed a bill outlawing new weapons that have a device known as a bullet button. Gun makers developed bullet buttons to get around California's assault weapons ban, which prohibited new rifles with magazines that can be detached without the aid of tools. A bullet buttons allows a shooter to quickly dislodge the magazine using the tip of a bullet or other small tool.</i> • <i>People will be allowed to keep weapons they already own with bullet buttons, which are often referred to as "California compliant," but they'll be required to register them.</i> • <i>The Governor also endorsed a bill making another attempt to regulate ammunition sales after a law passed in 2009 was struck down by a Fresno County judge who said it was too vague. The new law will require ammunition sellers to be licensed and buyers to undergo background checks. Transactions will be recorded. He also opted to require a background check before a gun can be loaned to someone who isn't a family member.</i>
11A7 161617	RESOLUTION SUPPORTING THE COUNTY MAYOR IN EFFORTS TO SEEK A COMMITMENT FROM FLORIDA POWER & LIGHT COMPANY TO DISCONTINUE USE OF THE COOLING CANAL SYSTEM AT THE TURKEY POINT POWER PLANT
Notes	The proposed resolution supports the efforts of the County Mayor to seek a commitment from Florida Power & Light to discontinue the use of the cooling canal system at the Turkey Point Power Plant. Background: The Florida Power & Light's Turkey Point Power Plant, located in south Miami-Dade County, utilizes a cooling canal system which consists of a network of approximately 5,900 acres of unlined canals. Water from this cooling canal system communicates with the surrounding groundwater, and long-term monitoring data has shown that a hypersaline plume of cooling canal water has been migrating in the groundwater, beyond the boundaries of the cooling canals. The County has taken action to address these issues, including, but not limited to, issuing a Notice of Violation in 2015 to Florida Power & Light for certain water quality violations in the groundwater, and requiring, through an administrative consent agreement, that Florida Power & Light take certain actions to retract and contain the hypersaline groundwater plume. At that time, the issues were focused on the hypersaline groundwater plume migrating west of the cooling canal system and more recent water quality sampling detected exceedances of Miami-Dade County water quality standards in certain surface water locations in or connected to Biscayne Bay, adjacent to and east of the cooling canal system. Florida Power & Light has a license from the federal government to operate the Turkey Point power plant units that use the cooling canal system until 2033. The County Mayor has sought a commitment from Florida Power & Light to discontinue the use of the cooling canal system by 2033 in favor of more modern technology such as cooling towers. <u>Additional Information on Relevant Legislation:</u>

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	On June 2, 2015, the BCC, through Resolution No. R-517-15, directed the Mayor or Mayor's designee to have a study and report on the cooling canal system at Turkey Point Power Plant conducted by a third party, possibly under the direction of the Division of Environmental Resources Management; enter into or modify a professional services contract to this effect, in an amount not to exceed \$50,000.00, and funded through the Division of Environmental Resources Management operating funds; and if needed, waive Implementing Order 3-38. The study was to examine available data, including the long-term monitoring data from Florida Power and Light, and analyze what has happened with the cooling canal system and why. The study was to address issues including, but not limited to, salinity levels, temperature levels, and the migration of the plume of cooling canal water into the groundwater beyond the cooling canal system. During the BCC meeting on June 2, 2015, the following was discussed: • <i>The Commission stated that although the NRC was responsible for activities at the Turkey Point Power Plant the County was responsible for the water issues.</i> • <i>The Commission referenced recent legislation passed by the BCC limiting drawing of fresh water for one year and requiring a report with recommendations for moving forward.</i> • <i>The Commission stressed the point that if the study results revealed there was no consensus based on DERM, accountability remained with the County Commission to ensure enforcement was being done.</i> <u>Additional Information on Report Regarding Cooling Canal Study at the Florida Power and Light Turkey Point Power Plant:</u> On June 7, 2016, the Mayor issued the final Cooling Canal Study at the Florida Power and Light Turkey Point Power Plant. The preliminary study completed by Dr. David Chin of the University of Miami was distributed to the BCC and made available to the public through the County's website on February 17, 2016. Interested parties and members of the public had 30 days, through March 18, 2016, to submit written comments and questions about the study. Additionally, the preliminary study was placed on the BCC meeting agenda of March 8, 2016 as item 2B1 (Legistar 160395). All comments received through March 18, 2016 were relayed to Dr. David Chin for consideration in the final report. <u>Additional Information regarding cooling canal system at Turkey Point Power Plant:</u> FPL owns and operates a cooling canal system consisting of an approximately 5,900 acre network of unlined canals at Turkey Point. The cooling canal system was constructed in the early 1970s to serve as a heat exchange for four of the five power plant units at Turkey Point. Long-term monitoring data from FPL indicates that water quality within the cooling canal system has deteriorated over time, with cooling canal salinities measured at more than twice the values typically found in Biscayne Bay. In addition, monitoring data indicate that a hyper-saline plume of cooling canal water is migrating outside the boundaries of the cooling canal system through the groundwater pathway. In October 2008, FPL received approval from the state to modify the existing nuclear power plant units to increase their power generating capacity (referred to as an "uprate"). As a condition of that approval, FPL implemented an enhanced monitoring plan to further evaluate water quality associated with the cooling canal system. In early 2012, testing conducted by FPL indicated that water quality in the cooling canal system further deteriorated. FPL reported that the cooling canal system is currently

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	experiencing higher salinities and higher temperatures, and as a result of these conditions, the system is not functioning as it was intended. To address the issue, FPL proposed to reduce the temperature and salinity levels in the cooling canal system by adding cooler and less saline water to the system, which would allow them to further implement additional measures to correct the functionality of the system. In an effort to improve water quality, FPL began pumping additional water from the Floridian Aquifer well into the cooling canal system however, FPL indicated that more water was needed and proposed to install a series of temporary pipes and pumps to convey cooler fresh water from the L-31E Canal into the cooling canal system on a temporary basis. On September 16, 2014, the BCC adopted Resolution No. R-792-14, which approved a Class I permit application by Florida Power and Light (FPL) for temporary impacts to 0.24 acres of halophytic (salt-tolerant) wetlands through the installation of temporary pipelines and associated equipment to provide for the short-term transfer of water from the L-31E Canal to the FPL Turkey Point Power Plant Cooling Canal System. During the discussion at the September 16, 2014, BCC meeting, the following occurred: • <i>Superintendent of Biscayne National Park appeared before the Board and stated that this was the only national park located next to a power plant, Turkey Point and noted that concerns had been raised recently at Turkey Point regarding the cooling canal system and the precedent setting action of drawing down water from the L-31 east canal. The Superintendent suggested that Florida Power and Light (FPL) commission an independent review analyzing the cause of the change in the cooling canal system noting that the temperature and salinity had increased and the quality of the water had decreased.</i> • <i>The President of EAS Engineering, representing Atlantic Civil, Inc., appeared before the Board stating that for years they had been concerned with the hyper-salinity within the cooling canal system and noted a review of the water quality data collected by FPL over the past 40 years revealed that hyper saline water from the cooling canal system was creating a significant water quality violation of the ground water in South Miami-Dade County. He urged the County, through the Department for Environmental Resources Management (DERM), to immediately address this water quality violation emanating from the cooling canal system.</i> • <i>A representative from the Everglades Law Center appeared before the Board, noting she was also representing the National Parks Conservation Association and the Tropical Audubon Society along with four other speakers who had prepared a presentation. The group elevated this Class 1 Permit Application to a public hearing because they were concerned about the significant implications of the issues with the cooling canal system at Turkey Point and the environmental impacts of the long-term contamination existing within and underneath the cooling canal system. The group indicated that they were also concerned with the multiple emergency orders and approvals that had been granted to FPL over this past summer and noted the concerns related specifically to the algae bloom and increasing water salinity and temperature in the cooling canal system.</i> • <i>The Senior Director of Florida Power and Light (FPL) appeared before the Board, noting FPL had submitted an application for temporary wetlands impact in order to lay two pipes on the ground for 170 feet. He said that the monitoring program had been in place since 2009, and FPL was trying to identify long-term solutions however, in conjunction with the WMD, FPL had identified a short-term opportunity to tap into excess surface water. He pointed out the short-term benefit of tapping into the surface water, which would help alleviate the high temperature and salinity within the cooling canal system. The Senior Director said he</i>

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	<i>disagreed that the water quality in Turkey Point had deteriorated since 1970 and stated that the water quality varied with the season. He noted FPL had been monitoring the system, and had taken available actions to ensure that the salinity and temperature remained within certain ranges; however, this year these indicators were out of range, and FPL informed both federal, State and local regulators of the specific situation.</i> <i>The Director of the Department of Regulatory and Environmental Resources Management (DERM) noted FPL had received approval from the State to upgrade the existing nuclear power plants for additional power efficiency and linked to this upgrade was an expected increase in the temperature within the cooling canal system and said he believed that the changes were related to the upgrade. He indicated that DERM was recommending approval of the application, only as a temporary measure, and that FPL should identify long-term solutions to the water quality problems. The Director noted in the short term it would be necessary to address the existing water quality, and modify it to allow FLP to continue using the cooling canal system; and in the long-term it would be necessary to minimize the impact of the salt intrusion. The Senior Director of FPL present at the meeting noted what was being proposed in the foregoing resolution would help reduce salinity and temperature of the water in the cooling canal system however; it was not a long-term solution.</i>
11A8 161659	RESOLUTION URGING THE UNITED STATES CONGRESS, THE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES, THE FLORIDA LEGISLATURE, AND THE FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH TO IMPLEMENT ZIKA VIRUS TESTING FOR PREGNANT WOMEN AS STANDARD PROTOCOL DURING PRENATAL CARE AND TO PROVIDE FUNDING FOR THE TESTING
Notes	The proposed resolution: - Urges the United States Congress, the United States Department of Health and Human Services, the Florida Legislature, and the Florida Department of Health to implement Zika virus testing for pregnant women as standard protocol during prenatal care and to provide funding so that the testing is free of cost for the patient; and - Directs the County's federal and state lobbyists to advocate for the actions set forth and authorizes and directs the Office of Intergovernmental Affairs to amend the 2016 Federal Legislative Package to include this item and to include this item in the 2017 Federal and State Legislative Packages when they are presented to the BCC. Background: On February 3, 2016, Florida Governor Rick Scott declared a public health emergency in four counties where a case of Zika virus disease had been diagnosed, including Miami-Dade County. On February 4, 2016, following the detection of a new case of Zika virus disease in Broward County, Florida Governor Rick Scott asked the State Surgeon General to amend the declaration of public health emergency to include Broward County. On May 26, 2016, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention announced that there are 341 pregnant women who are being monitored for possible Zika virus disease in the United States and its territories. In Florida, of the 128 Zika virus disease diagnoses statewide (not involving pregnant women), 51 individuals with the disease have been identified in Miami-Dade County as of June 2016. In Florida, as of June 2016, there have been 40 pregnant women with evidence of Zika virus disease who have been or are being monitored, and on June 28, 2016, the Florida Department of Health confirmed the first Zika-related case of microcephaly in a child born in Florida.

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	<u>Additional Information on Relevant Legislation:</u> On June 7, 2016, the BCC, through Resolution No. R-521-16, urged the United States House and Senate to reach a compromise that provides sufficient funding to combat the spread of the Zika virus. On July 6, 2016, the BCC, through Resolution No. R-599-16, authorized the Miami-Dade County (County) Mayor or County Mayor's designee to retroactively apply for, receive, and expend approximately \$211,200.00 (\$105,600.00 for the months of June and July 2016) in funds from the Florida Department of Health (DOH), Statement of Work (SOW), to provide domestic mosquito control services in response to the public health emergency declared by Florida Governor Rick Scott, Executive Order Number 16-29, to mitigate the spread of the Zika virus in the County. Additionally, the BCC authorized the County Mayor or County Mayor's designee to apply for, receive, and expend additional funds, should they become available from the State of Florida during Fiscal Years 2015-16 and 2016-17. <u>Additional Information on the Miami-Dade Mosquito Control Program:</u> On February 4, 2016, the Mayor issued a memo regarding the Miami-Dade Mosquito Control Program of the Department of Solid Waste Management (DSWM) Mosquito Control Section. According to the memo, the Mosquito Control Program is designed to be proactive in terms of surveillance and monitoring activities in order to control mosquito larvae and eliminate adult mosquito populations as much as possible. While mosquito control efforts take place year-round, the traditional mosquito season occurs during the period from May to October. This year's unusually rainy winter has created some of the conditions necessary for increased mosquito activity; however, the number of service requests for inspections to address mosquitoes as a nuisance has not been significant. Over the last three (3) weeks, DSWM has followed its standard mosquito control protocol in response to notifications from the Florida Department of Health in Miami-Dade (FDOH Miami-Dade) that there are suspected cases of the Zika virus. When the DSWM is notified of a suspected or confirmed case of a mosquito-borne illness, the Mosquito Control Section carries out the following steps to reduce the possibility that the illness will be spread locally: • Conducts property inspections to eliminate mosquito breeding; • Treats storm drains in the area; • Initiates local and area-wide insecticide applications; • Collects mosquito surveillance data to assess the mosquito population before and after the mosquito control measures are implemented; and • Collects mosquitos for laboratory screening to determine if they carry the mosquito-borne viruses. Spray activities are conducted to distribute safe, EPA-approved insecticide to areas of the County that have documented high concentrations of mosquitoes. All insecticides used in the operations are applied in strict accordance with label instructions and Florida Statutes as detailed in Chapter 388. In addition to the Mosquito Control operations, DSWM will continue to utilize the existing "Drain and Cover" public education campaign to increase public awareness of mosquito control efforts in partnership with the FDOH Miami-Dade. The educational materials associated with this campaign communicates simple measures that can be undertaken by residents to prevent mosquito breeding and to protect themselves from mosquito bites and transmission of mosquito-borne illnesses.

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	<u>Additional Information on the Zika Virus⁴:</u> According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), Zika virus is spread to people through mosquito bites. The most common symptoms of Zika virus disease are fever, rash, joint pain, and conjunctivitis (red eyes). The illness is usually mild with symptoms lasting from several days to a week. Severe disease requiring hospitalization is uncommon. In May 2015, the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO) issued an alert regarding the first confirmed Zika virus infection in Brazil. The outbreak in Brazil led to reports of Guillain-Barré syndrome and pregnant women giving birth to babies with birth defects and poor pregnancy outcomes. In response, CDC has issued travel notices for people traveling to regions and certain countries where Zika virus transmission is ongoing. Zika in the United States and its territories: • No locally transmitted Zika cases have been reported in the continental United States, but cases have been reported in returning travelers. • Locally transmitted Zika virus has been reported in the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and American Samoa. • With the recent outbreaks, the number of Zika cases among travelers visiting or returning to the United States will likely increase. • These imported cases could result in local spread of the virus in some areas of the United States. <u>Additional Information - Utah resident is first Zika-related death in continental U.S.⁵:</u> • <i>Utah health officials said Friday that the death of an elderly patient at the end of June was related to the Zika virus, the first Zika-related death in the continental United States.</i> • <i>The unidentified resident of Salt Lake County had traveled to an undisclosed destination where the virus is circulating.</i> • <i>The cause of death has not been determined.</i> • <i>Laboratory confirmation of the virus did not come back until after the individual had died, according to the executive director of the Salt Lake County Department of Health, who said the department learned of the Zika-related death after a review of the death certificate.</i> • <i>Citing health privacy laws, health officials said that no additional information about the patient will be released.</i> • <i>To date, there have been no locally transmitted cases of the Zika virus in the United States, although there are 1,132 travel-related cases, according to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.</i> • <i>The virus, which can cause devastating birth defects in children born to women who were infected during pregnancy, is transmitted by the Aedes aegypti and Aedes albopictus mosquito, neither of which are found in Utah.</i>

⁴ <http://www.cdc.gov/zika/index.html>

⁵ <http://www.cnn.com/2016/07/08/health/utah-zika-death/>

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	• <i>The virus can also cause Guillain-Barré syndrome, a condition in which the body's immune system attacks the nerves. Symptoms of the condition, which can also be caused by other viruses, can include temporary paralysis.</i> • <i>A 70-year-old Puerto Rican man died from complications of the virus in February. There are no other known Zika-related deaths in the U.S.</i>