



AGENDA
FERNANDINA BEACH CITY COMMISSION
REGULAR MEETING
MAY 15, 2018
6:00 PM
CITY HALL COMMISSION CHAMBERS
204 ASH STREET
FERNANDINA BEACH, FL 32034

1. CALL TO ORDER

2. ROLL CALL

3. PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE / INVOCATION

In memory of Fernandina Beach Police Chaplain Donald McFadyen, the City Commission will observe a moment of silence.

4. PROCLAMATIONS / PRESENTATIONS

4.1 **PROCLAMATION - "MEMORIAL DAY"** - *Recognizes May 28, 2018, as "Memorial Day." Members of the Veterans of Foreign Wars Post 4351 will be in attendance to accept the Proclamation.*

4.2 **PROCLAMATION - "PEACE OFFICERS MEMORIAL DAY" AND "NATIONAL POLICE WEEK"** - *Proclaims May 15, 2018, as "Peace Officers Memorial Day" and the week of May 13, 2018, as "National Police Week." Chief James T. Hurley will be present to accept the Proclamation.*

4.3 **PRESENTATION - NORTH FLORIDA TRANSPORTATION PLANNING ORGANIZATION (TPO)** – *Ms. Wanda Forrest, Transportation Planning Manager of the North Florida TPO, will provide a brief update and answer questions regarding projects planned and programmed for the area.*

4.4 **PRESENTATION - CODE ENFORCEMENT AND APPEALS BOARD** - *Code Enforcement Manager Michelle Forstrom and Code Enforcement and Appeals Board Chair Buddy Boyd will present an overview of the Code Enforcement and Appeals Board.*

4.5 **PRESENTATION - FERNANDINA BEACH MAIN STREET PROGRAM** - *Ms. Arlene Filkoff of Fernandina Beach Main Street will provide a synopsis of projects occurring within each of the four Main Street Councils (Promotions, Economic Restructuring, Organization, and Promotion).*

4.6 **BUDGET SUMMARY** - *Comptroller Patti Clifford will answer any questions regarding the budget summary for April 2018.*

5. PUBLIC COMMENT REGARDING ITEMS NOT ON THE AGENDA OR ITEMS ON THE CONSENT AGENDA

6. CONSENT AGENDA

- 6.1 **APPROVAL OF MINUTES** - *City Commission Workshop - August 15, 2017; City Commission Regular Meeting - August 15, 2017; City Commission Special Meeting - August 29, 2017; City Commission Workshop - February 27, 2018; and City Commission Special Meeting - February 27, 2018.*

7. RESOLUTIONS

- 7.1 **VEHICLE USE POLICY AMENDMENTS** - RESOLUTION 2018-67 APPROVES AMENDMENTS TO THE VEHICLE USE POLICY; AND PROVIDING FOR AN EFFECTIVE DATE. *Synopsis: Approves amendments to the Vehicle Use Policy.*
- 7.2 **INTERLOCAL AGREEMENT - NASSAU COUNTY BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS** - RESOLUTION 2018-68 APPROVING AN INTERLOCAL AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE NASSAU COUNTY BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS AND THE CITY OF FERNANDINA BEACH FOR COMPLETION OF A HOUSING NEEDS ASSESSMENT; AUTHORIZING EXECUTION; AND PROVIDING FOR AN EFFECTIVE DATE. *Synopsis: Approves the Interlocal Agreement between the Nassau County Board of County Commissioners and the City of Fernandina Beach for funding and staff support of a Housing Needs Assessment.*
- 7.3 **BUDGET AMENDMENTS - VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS** - RESOLUTION 2018-69 APPROVING THE TRANSFER OF GENERAL FUND CONTINGENCY FUNDS AND RESERVE FUNDS TO VARIOUS GENERAL FUND DEPARTMENTS FOR HIGHER THAN BUDGETED COPIER COSTS. *Synopsis: Approves the transfer of funds to various General Fund Contractual accounts from the General Fund Contingency account and the General Fund Reserve account.*
- 7.4 **BUDGET AMENDMENT - FINANCE DEPARTMENT**- RESOLUTION 2018-70 APPROVING AMENDMENTS TO THE BUDGET FOR FISCAL YEAR 2017/2018; AND PROVIDING FOR AN EFFECTIVE DATE. *Synopsis: Approves a transfer of funds to Finance Professional Services account, from the Finance Salaries account for Comptroller recruitment expenses.*
- 7.5 **MOBILE DEVICE POLICY ADOPTION** - RESOLUTION 2018-71 ADOPTING A MOBILE DEVICE POLICY TO BE INCLUDED IN THE CITY'S PERSONNEL POLICY MANUAL; AND PROVIDING FOR AN EFFECTIVE DATE. *Synopsis: Adopts a Mobile Device Policy for later inclusion in the City's Personnel Policy Manual.*
- 7.6 **TRAIL DESIGNATION SUBMISSION APPROVAL - FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION (FDEP)** - RESOLUTION 2018-72 APPROVING THE SUBMITTAL OF AN APPLICATION TO THE FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION (FDEP) FOR DESIGNATION OF CERTAIN PUBLIC LANDS AS PART OF THE FLORIDA GREENWAYS AND TRAILS SYSTEM; AUTHORIZING EXECUTION; AND PROVIDING FOR AN EFFECTIVE DATE. *Synopsis: Approves the submission of an application to FDEP requesting designation of the Fernandina Beach Segment of the Cumberland to Timucuan Regional Trail as a component of the Florida Greenways and Trails System.*

8. ORDINANCES - FIRST READING

- 8.1 **AGREEMENT APPROVAL - ADVANCED DISPOSAL SERVICES STATELINE, LLC - ORDINANCE 2018-10 AMENDING ORDINANCE 2012-12 PROVIDING AN EXCLUSIVE 5-YEAR FRANCHISE TO ADVANCED DISPOSAL SERVICES STATELINE, LLC, A DELAWARE LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANY, FOR THE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL OF ALL RESIDENTIAL AND COMMERCIAL TRASH, GARBAGE, AND OTHER REFUSE, AND PROVIDING FOR THE COLLECTION OF RESIDENTIAL RECYCLABLE MATERIALS AND YARD WASTE WITHIN THE CITY LIMITS; FURTHER PROVIDING FOR DEFINITIONS; GRANT OF FRANCHISE; LIMITS OF FRANCHISE; TERM OF FRANCHISE; FRANCHISE CONSIDERATION; ASSIGNMENT; BANKRUPTCY OR INSOLVENCY; DEFAULT; RATE CHANGES; RIGHTS OF FIRST REFUSAL; RESTORATION; COMPLIANCE WITH LAWS; LIABILITY INSURANCE, HOLD HARMLESS, WORKERS COMPENSATION; PERFORMANCE BOND; RIGHT TO REQUIRE PERFORMANCE; DISPUTE RESOLUTION; OPERATIONS DURING DISPUTE; STANDARD OF PERFORMANCE; CURBSIDE RECYCLABLE MATERIALS COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL; RECYCLING PROGRAM; COLLECTION SERVICES AND OPERATIONS; OFFICE AND COLLECTION HOURS; DISPOSAL; ROUTES AND SCHEDULES; GRANTEE PERSONNEL; SPILLAGE AND LITTER; STORMS AND OTHER EMERGENCIES; NONDISCRIMINATION PROVISION; RATES AND CHARGES; BILLING FOR SERVICES; ACCOUNTING, RIGHT TO AUDIT; COMPLAINTS; CHARGES FOR FAILURE OF PERFORMANCE; MISCELLANEOUS SECTION; REPEAL OF SECTIONS IN CONFLICT; SEVERABILITY; AND PROVIDING FOR AN EFFECTIVE DATE.** *Synopsis: Provides an exclusive 5-year franchise to Advanced Disposal Services Stateline, LLC for the collection and disposal of all residential and commercial trash, garbage, and other refuse; and providing for the collection of residential recyclable materials and yard waste within the City limits.*
- 8.2 **PAY AND CLASSIFICATION PLAN FY 2017/2018 AMENDMENT - ORDINANCE 2018-11 ESTABLISHING AN AMENDED CLASSIFICATION PLAN FOR FISCAL YEAR 2017/2018, PURSUANT TO SECTION 120 OF THE CITY CHARTER AND SECTION 62-247 OF THE CODE OF ORDINANCES OF THE CITY; PROVIDING FOR SEVERABILITY; AND PROVIDING FOR AN EFFECTIVE DATE.** *Synopsis: Amends the Pay and Classification Plan for FY 2017/2018.*
- 8.3 ***Legislative* - FUTURE LAND USE MAP AMENDMENT - S. 3RD STREET AND GUM STREET-** ORDINANCE 2018-05 CHANGING THE CITY'S FUTURE LAND USE MAP FROM INDUSTRIAL (IND) AND MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL (MDR) TO ASSIGN A FUTURE LAND USE MAP CATEGORY OF MIXED USE (MU) FOR PROPERTY TOTALING APPROXIMATELY 2.15 ACRES OF LAND LOCATED ON S. 3RD STREET AND GUM STREET; PROVIDING FOR SEVERABILITY; AND PROVIDING FOR AN EFFECTIVE DATE. *Synopsis: Assigns a Future Land Use Map Category of Mixed Use (MU) to approximately 2.15 acres located on S. 3rd Street and Gum Street.*
- 8.4 ***Quasi-Judicial* - ZONING MAP AMENDMENT - S. 3RD STREET AND GUM STREET-** ORDINANCE 2018-06 CHANGING THE CITY'S ZONING MAP FROM INDUSTRIAL (I-1) AND MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL (R-2) TO ASSIGN A ZONING MAP CATEGORY OF MIXED USE (MU-1) FOR PROPERTY TOTALING APPROXIMATELY 2.15 ACRES OF LAND LOCATED ON S. 3RD STREET AND GUM STREET; PROVIDING FOR SEVERABILITY; AND PROVIDING FOR AN EFFECTIVE DATE. *Synopsis: Assigns a Zoning Map Category of Mixed Use (MU) to approximately 2.15 acres located on S. 3rd Street and Gum Street.*

- 8.5 **Legislative - FUTURE LAND USE MAP AMENDMENT - S. 5TH STREET-** ORDINANCE 2018-08 CHANGING THE CITY'S FUTURE LAND USE MAP FROM INDUSTRIAL (IND) AND MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL (MDR) TO ASSIGN A FUTURE LAND USE MAP CATEGORY OF MIXED USE (MU) FOR PROPERTY TOTALING APPROXIMATELY 0.23 ACRES OF LAND LOCATED ON S. 5TH STREET; PROVIDING FOR SEVERABILITY; AND PROVIDING FOR AN EFFECTIVE DATE. *Synopsis: Assigns a Future Land Use Map Category of Mixed Use (MU) to approximately 0.23 acres located on S. 5th Street.*
- 8.6 **Quasi-Judicial - ZONING MAP AMENDMENT - S. 5TH STREET-** ORDINANCE 2018-09 CHANGING THE CITY'S ZONING MAP FROM LIGHT INDUSTRIAL (I-1) AND MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL (R-2) TO ASSIGN A ZONING MAP CATEGORY OF MIXED USE (MU-1) FOR A PROPERTY TOTALING APPROXIMATELY 0.23 ACRES OF LAND LOCATED ON S. 5TH STREET; PROVIDING FOR SEVERABILITY; AND PROVIDING FOR AN EFFECTIVE DATE. *Synopsis: Assigns a Zoning Category of Mixed Use (MU-1) Zoning to approximately 0.23 acres located on S. 5th Street.*
- 8.7 **CODE AMENDMENT - JAKE BRAKING -** ORDINANCE 2018-12 AMENDING CHAPTER 42, ARTICLE V, OF THE CODE OF ORDINANCES; AMENDING SECTION 42-141 DEFINITIONS; AMENDING SECTION 42-142 JAKE BRAKING PROHIBITED; PROVIDING FOR SEVERABILITY; AND PROVIDING FOR AN EFFECTIVE DATE. *Synopsis: Amends Chapter 42 of the City Code pertaining to jake braking.*
- 8.8 **CODE AMENDMENT - CONSERVATION AND PRESERVATION OF LAND -** ORDINANCE 2018-13 CREATING ARTICLE VIII, CONSERVATION AND PRESERVATION OF LAND UNDER CHAPTER 42, ENVIRONMENT; CREATING SECTION 42-190 OBJECTIVES; CREATING SECTION 42-191 PURPOSE AND INTENT; CREATING SECTION 42-192 DEFINITIONS; CREATING SECTION 42-193 LAND CONSERVATION TRUST FUND; CREATING SECTION 42-194 ADMINISTRATION; CREATING SECTION 42-195 PROPERTIES ELIGIBLE FOR ACQUISITION AND MANAGEMENT; CREATING SECTION 42-196 CRITERIA FOR EVALUATION OF LANDS; CREATING SECTION 42-197 ACQUISITION LIST; CREATING SECTION 42-198 NOMINATION OF ACQUISITION PROPOSALS; CREATING SECTION 42-199 PROCEDURES FOR SELECTIONS AND PURCHASE PROCEDURES; CREATING SECTION 42-200 MANAGEMENT AND USE OF ENVIRONMENTALLY SENSITIVE LANDS; PROVIDING FOR SEVERABILITY; AND PROVIDING FOR AN EFFECTIVE DATE. *Synopsis: Amends Chapter 42 of the City Code pertaining to conservation and preservation of land.*
- 8.9 **CODE AMENDMENT - CUSTOMARY USE OF BEACHES AND PUBLIC ACCESS -** ORDINANCE 2018-14 AMENDING CHAPTER 90, ARTICLE II, BEACHES, OF THE CODE OF ORDINANCES; BY CREATING A NEW DIVISION 3 TITLED CUSTOMARY USE OF BEACHES AND PUBLIC ACCESS; CREATING SECTION 90-60 PUBLIC POLICY; CREATING SECTION 90-61 PUBLIC ACCESS PRESERVATION; CREATING SECTION 90-62 PROHIBITING PERSONAL ACCESS OBSTRUCTIONS; CREATING SECTION 90-63 EROSION CONTROL; CREATING SECTION 90-64 PROHIBITING POSTING PROPERTY; CREATING SECTION 90-65 ENFORCEMENT AND VIOLATIONS; PROVIDING FOR SEVERABILITY; AND PROVIDING FOR AN EFFECTIVE DATE. *Synopsis: Amends Chapter 90 of the City Code pertaining to customary use of beaches and public access.*

9. BOARD APPOINTMENT

- 9.1 **FERNANDINA BEACH HOUSING AUTHORITY** - two appointments.

10. CITY COMMISSION DISCUSSION / DIRECTION

- 10.1 **MARINA DREDGING / FUTURE OF THE MARINA SOUTHERN BASIN** - *This item is placed on the agenda at the request of Commissioner Ross.*

- 11. **CITY MANAGER REPORTS**
- 12. **CITY ATTORNEY REPORTS**
- 13. **CITY CLERK REPORTS**
- 14. **MAYOR/COMMISSIONER COMMENTS**
- 15. **ADJOURNMENT**

-
- A THREE (3) MINUTE TIME LIMIT MAY BE IMPOSED FOR ALL SPEAKERS (EXCEPT IN A QUASI-JUDICIAL HEARING). A “REQUEST TO SPEAK” FORM IS AVAILABLE ON THE COUNTER AT THE ENTRANCE TO THE COMMISSION CHAMBERS. THE FORM SHOULD BE GIVEN TO THE CITY CLERK UPON COMPLETION.
 - THE MAYOR WILL DETERMINE THE ORDER OF THE SPEAKERS AND MAY IMPOSE MORE RESTRICTIVE TIME LIMITS.
 - ONE PERSON WILL SPEAK AT A TIME AND ADDRESS COMMENTS TO THE MAYOR, NOT INDIVIDUAL CITY COMMISSION MEMBERS.
 - THE CITY COMMISSION MAY ASK QUESTIONS OF SPEAKERS WHO WILL HAVE ONE MINUTE TO RESPOND. ADDITIONAL TIME MAY BE GRANTED AT THE DISCRETION OF THE MAYOR OR BY A MOTION BY THE CITY COMMISSION.
 - SPEAKERS MAY FILE COPIES OF THEIR REMARKS WITH THE CITY CLERK WHO WILL MAKE THEM AVAILABLE TO THE COMMISSION.
 - FERNANDINA BEACH CITIZENS WILL SPEAK BEFORE NONRESIDENTS AND SPEAKERS WILL LIMIT REMARKS TO THE SPECIFIC SUBJECT MATTER.
 - DISCUSSION – DIRECTION - ACTIONS ITEMS MAY BE ACTED UPON BY THE CITY COMMISSION BY EITHER A MOTION AND VOTE IN ACCORDANCE WITH ROBERTS RULES OF ORDER, OR BY A CONSENSUS OF THE CITY COMMISSION.
 - PURSUANT TO RESOLUTION 95-32, IF AN ITEM IS NOT ON THE AGENDA IT REQUIRES A FOUR-FIFTHS VOTE OF THE CITY COMMISSION DECLARING THE ITEM AN EMERGENCY BEFORE ACTION CAN BE TAKEN.
 - *QUASI-JUDICIAL* - DENOTES THAT THE ITEM MUST BE CONDUCTED AS A QUASI-JUDICIAL HEARING IN ACCORDANCE WITH CITY COMMISSION ESTABLISHED PROCEDURE AND FLORIDA STATUTES. ANY PERSON WISHING TO APPEAL ANY QUASI-JUDICIAL DECISION MADE BY THE COMMISSION WITH RESPECT TO ANY MATTER CONSIDERED AT SUCH MEETING OR HEARING WILL NEED A RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS, AND, FOR SUCH PURPOSES, MAY NEED TO ENSURE THAT A VERBATIM RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS IS MADE, WHICH RECORD INCLUDES THE TESTIMONY AND EVIDENCE UPON WHICH THE APPEAL IS MADE.
-

Persons with disabilities requiring accommodations in order to participate should contact the City Clerk at (904) 310-3115 or TTY/TDD 711 (for the hearing or speech impaired).

CITY COMMISSION AGENDA ITEM
City of Fernandina Beach



SUBJECT: Proclamation
"Memorial Day"

ITEM TYPE: Proclamations

REQUESTED ACTION: Presentation

SYNOPSIS: Attached is a Proclamation recognizing May 28, 2018, as "Memorial Day."

Members of the Veterans of Foreign Wars Post 4351 will be in attendance to accept the Proclamation.

FISCAL IMPACT: N/A

CITY ATTORNEY COMMENTS: N/A

CITY MANAGER RECOMMENDATION(S): N/A

Dale Martin, City Manager 05/07/2018

Date: April 26, 2018

Submitted By: Nicole Bednar, Administrative Services Manager

COMMISSION ACTION:

Proclamation

WHEREAS, since 1868, on the last Monday of May, Americans across these United States have come together to honor the American military personnel who made the ultimate sacrifice in service to our Nation in all of our wars; and

WHEREAS, on Memorial Day it is right and proper to honor those who, over the course of our Nation's history have laid down their lives in defense of our Constitution and our way of life. Their service was selfless, and their accomplishments were extraordinary; and

WHEREAS, these brave men and women are part of an unbroken chain who have served our country with honor and distinction for more than 200 years. On Memorial Day, we show them our deepest thanks. Their sacrifices have helped secure more than two centuries of American progress and their legacy affirms that no matter what confronts us or what trials we face, there is no challenge we cannot overcome; and

WHEREAS, our men and women in uniform have taught us about strength, duty, devotion, and resolve; which are the very cornerstones of a commitment to protect and defend that which has kept our country safe since the American Revolutionary War.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, John A. Miller, by virtue of the authority vested in me as Mayor of the City of Fernandina Beach, Florida, do hereby proclaim May 28, 2018, as:

“MEMORIAL DAY”

in Fernandina Beach, Florida, and in observance thereof, call upon my fellow citizens to participate in the scheduled Military Veterans Memorial Day Observance presented by the Vietnam Veterans of America Chapter 1088, Nassau County, here in Fernandina Beach and, especially, to pause for a personal moment of silence in honor of those who have died in service to our great Nation.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I hereunto set my hand and cause the Official Seal of the City of Fernandina Beach, Florida, to be affixed this 15th day of May, 2018.

CITY OF FERNANDINA BEACH

JOHN A. MILLER
Mayor-Commissioner

CITY COMMISSION AGENDA ITEM
City of Fernandina Beach



SUBJECT: Proclamation
"Peace Officers Memorial Day" and "National Police Week"

ITEM TYPE: Proclamations

REQUESTED ACTION: Presentation

SYNOPSIS:

Attached is a Proclamation proclaiming May 15, 2018, as "Peace Officers Memorial Day" and the week of May 13, 2018, as "National Police Week." Chief James T. Hurley will be present to accept the Proclamation.

FISCAL IMPACT: N/A

CITY ATTORNEY COMMENTS: N/A

CITY MANAGER RECOMMENDATION(S): N/A

James Hurley, Chief of Police	04/26/2018
-------------------------------	------------

Nicole Bednar, Administrative Services Manager	04/27/2018
--	------------

Dale Martin, City Manager	05/03/2018
---------------------------	------------

Date: April 26, 2018

Submitted By: Nicole Bednar, Administrative Services Manager

COMMISSION ACTION:

Proclamation

WHEREAS, the Congress and President of the United States have designated May 15, 2018, as “Peace Officers Memorial Day” and the week in which it falls as “National Police Week”; and

WHEREAS, the members of our law enforcement agencies play an essential role in safeguarding the rights and freedoms of the citizens of our country; and

WHEREAS, it is important that all Florida citizens know and understand the unique challenges and responsibilities of their Police Department, and that members of our Police Department fully recognize their duty to serve the people by protecting life and property, by standing up against violence and disorder, and by shielding the innocent and the weak against oppression or intimidation; and

WHEREAS, Police Departments in Florida have properly evolved into professional organizations, utilizing scientific and computerized methods as the basis for policy mandates, while embracing diversity and fairness as fundamental organizational principals; and

WHEREAS, Police Chief James “Frank” Surrency was shot and killed in the line of duty in 1930, while serving the citizens of Fernandina; and

WHEREAS, by their faithful and loyal devotion to duty, our local peace officers have established an enviable and enduring legacy of public service that is cherished by our community and is woven into the fabric of our history.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, by the City Commission of the City of Fernandina Beach, Florida, that we call upon all Florida police agencies and municipalities to observe Monday, May 15, 2018, as:

“PEACE OFFICERS MEMORIAL DAY”

and the week of May 13, 2018, as:

“NATIONAL POLICE WEEK”

in honor of those peace officers who, through their courageous deeds, have lost their lives or have become disabled in the performance of their duty.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that a copy of this Proclamation is presented as a permanent matter of record in the proceedings of the City Commission as a testimonial of our sincerest thanks to local law enforcement.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I, John A. Miller, by virtue of the authority vested in me as Mayor of the City of Fernandina Beach, Florida, have set my hand to and caused the Official Seal of the City of Fernandina Beach to be affixed this 15th day of May, 2018.

CITY OF FERNANDINA BEACH

John A. Miller
Mayor-Commissioner

CITY COMMISSION AGENDA ITEM
City of Fernandina Beach



SUBJECT: Presentation
 North Florida Transportation Planning Organization (TPO)

ITEM TYPE:

REQUESTED ACTION:

SYNOPSIS: The North Florida TPO is developing the Transportation Improvement Program (TIP) for FY 2018/2019 through FY 2022/2023. The TIP identifies all publicly funded highway, transit and aviation projects within the North Florida TPO area which includes Clay, Duval, Nassau and St. Johns Counties.

The TPO wishes to increase public involvement in developing the TIP and to inform the City Commission as to the projects planned and programmed for the area. Ms. Wanda Forrest will be present to give a brief presentation and answer questions.

FISCAL IMPACT: N/A

CITY ATTORNEY COMMENTS: N/A

CITY MANAGER RECOMMENDATION(S): N/A

Dale Martin, City Manager 05/03/2018

Date: March 20, 2018

Submitted By: Nicole Bednar, Administrative Services Manager

COMMISSION ACTION:



March 19, 2018

The Honorable John Miller, Mayor
City of Fernandina Beach
204 Ash Street
Fernandina Beach, FL 32034

Dear Mayor Miller:

The North Florida TPO is developing the ***Transportation Improvement Program (TIP) for Fiscal Years 2018/2019 through 2022/2023***. The TIP identifies all publicly funded highway, transit and aviation projects within the North Florida TPO area which includes Clay, Duval, Nassau and St. Johns Counties.

To increase public involvement in developing the TIP and to inform the Fernandina Beach City Commission as to the projects planned and programmed for the area, I would like to make a brief presentation at your May 15 meeting. The presentation should take no more than 10 minutes and I will gladly answer any questions.

We look forward to meeting with you.

Sincerely,

Wanda Forrest
Transportation Planning Manager

PLAN • FUND • MOBILIZE

NORTH FLORIDA TPO

**Transportation Improvement
Program FY 2018/19 - 2022/23**

Nassau County



Phase	Fund Source	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	Total
AMELIA ISL PKWY TRAIL FROM BAILEY RD TO 14TH ST - 4373361						*Non-SIS*	
BIKE PATH/TRAIL						Length: .711	
Responsible Agency: NASSAU CO.							
PE	TALU	0	166,500	0	0	0	166,500
	Total	0	166,500	0	0	0	166,500
<i>Prior Cost < 2018/19</i>		<i>0</i>	<i>Future Cost > 2022/23</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>Total Project Cost</i>		<i>166,500</i>
AMELIA ISL PKWY TRAIL FROM SR A1A (8TH ST) TO BAILEY RD - 4373371						*Non-SIS*	
BIKE PATH/TRAIL						Length: .829	
Responsible Agency: NASSAU CO.							
PE	TALU	0	166,500	0	0	0	166,500
	Total	0	166,500	0	0	0	166,500
<i>Prior Cost < 2018/19</i>		<i>0</i>	<i>Future Cost > 2022/23</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>Total Project Cost</i>		<i>166,500</i>
AMELIA ISL PKWY TRAIL FROM SR A1A (FLETCHER AVE) TO VIA DEL REY - 4373341						*Non-SIS*	
BIKE PATH/TRAIL						Length: .837	
Responsible Agency: NASSAU CO.							
PE	TALU	0	166,500	0	0	0	166,500
CST	TALU	0	0	0	0	532,207	532,207
	Total	0	166,500	0	0	532,207	698,707
<i>Prior Cost < 2018/19</i>		<i>0</i>	<i>Future Cost > 2022/23</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>Total Project Cost</i>		<i>698,707</i>

Phase	Fund Source	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	Total
AMELIA ISL PKWY TRAIL FROM VIA DEL REY TO 14TH ST - 4373351						*Non-SIS*	
BIKE PATH/TRAIL						Length: .866	
Responsible Agency: NASSAU CO.							
PE	TALT	0	165,000	0	0	0	165,000
PE	TALU	0	1,500	0	0	0	1,500
Total		0	166,500	0	0	0	166,500
<i>Prior Cost < 2018/19</i>		<i>0</i>	<i>Future Cost > 2022/23</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>Total Project Cost</i>		<i>166,500</i>
CITRONA DRIVE FROM HICKORY ST TO BEECH ST - 4412411						*Non-SIS*	
SIDEWALK						Length: .526	
Responsible Agency: NASSAU CO.							
PE	TALU	0	50,707	0	0	0	50,707
CST	TALU	0	0	0	0	224,620	224,620
Total		0	50,707	0	0	224,620	275,327
<i>Prior Cost < 2018/19</i>		<i>0</i>	<i>Future Cost > 2022/23</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>Total Project Cost</i>		<i>275,327</i>
CR 108 FROM MIDDLE RD TO US 17 - 4394961						*Non-SIS*	
SAFETY PROJECT						Length: 9.531	
Responsible Agency: FDOT							
CST	HSP	0	3,215,934	5,000	0	0	3,220,934
Total		0	3,215,934	5,000	0	0	3,220,934
<i>Prior Cost < 2018/19</i>		<i>686,942</i>	<i>Future Cost > 2022/23</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>Total Project Cost</i>		<i>3,907,876</i>

Phase	Fund Source	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	Total
CR 108 FROM BAY RD (CR 115) TO MIDDLE RD (CR 121 A) - 4412141						*Non-SIS*	
WIDEN/RESURFACE EXIST LANES						Length: 7.803	
Responsible Agency: NASSAU CO.							
PE	HSLD	836,540	0	0	0	0	836,540
CST	HSP	0	0	3,541,225	0	0	3,541,225
Total		836,540	0	3,541,225	0	0	4,377,765
Prior Cost < 2018/19		0	Future Cost > 2022/23		0	Total Project Cost	4,377,765
CR 121 FROM CR 2 TO US 1 - 4412171						*Non-SIS*	
SIGNING/PAVEMENT MARKINGS						Length: 19.098	
Responsible Agency: NASSAU CO.							
PE	HSP	17,342	0	0	0	0	17,342
CST	HSP	0	0	73,410	0	0	73,410
Total		17,342	0	73,410	0	0	90,752
Prior Cost < 2018/19		0	Future Cost > 2022/23		0	Total Project Cost	90,752
CR 200A OVER LOFTON CREEK BRIDGE #740069 - 4374071						*Non-SIS*	
BRIDGE REPLACEMENT						Length: .100	
Responsible Agency: FDOT							
ROW	ACBR	123,112	0	0	0	0	123,112
CST	DS	0	0	130	0	0	130
CST	ACBR	0	0	3,313,559	0	0	3,313,559
Total		123,112	0	3,313,689	0	0	3,436,801
Prior Cost < 2018/19		1,334,572	Future Cost > 2022/23		0	Total Project Cost	4,771,373

Phase	Fund Source	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	Total
D2-NASSAU COUNTY TRAFFIC SIGNAL MAINTENANCE AGREEMENT - 4135321						*Non-SIS*	
TRAFFIC CONTROL DEVICES/SYSTEM						Length: .000	
Responsible Agency: NASSAU CO.							
OPS	DDR	135,628	141,619	147,886	149,447	156,055	730,635
Total		135,628	141,619	147,886	149,447	156,055	730,635
Prior Cost < 2018/19		750,958	Future Cost > 2022/23		0	Total Project Cost	1,481,593
DYAL RD FROM MAILBOX #36579 TO MAILBOX #36821 - 4396711						*Non-SIS*	
ROAD RECONSTRUCTION - 2 LANE						Length: .389	
Responsible Agency: NASSAU CO.							
CST	GRSC	0	550,000	0	0	0	550,000
Total		0	550,000	0	0	0	550,000
Prior Cost < 2018/19		0	Future Cost > 2022/23		0	Total Project Cost	550,000
FERNANDINA BCH APT DESIGN & CONST FUEL FARM AT NEW TERMINAL PFL0004327 - 4380351						*Non-SIS*	
AVIATION REVENUE/OPERATIONAL						Length: .000	
Responsible Agency: Fernandina Beach							
CAP	DPTO	22,034	0	0	0	0	22,034
CAP	DDR	22,966	275,000	0	0	0	297,966
CAP	LF	11,250	68,750	0	0	0	80,000
Total		56,250	343,750	0	0	0	400,000
Prior Cost < 2018/19		0	Future Cost > 2022/23		0	Total Project Cost	400,000

Phase	Fund Source	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	Total
FERNANDINA BCH APT DESIGN & CONST T-HANGARS PFL0004309 - 4349091						*Non-SIS*	
AVIATION REVENUE/OPERATIONAL						Length: .000	
Responsible Agency: Fernandina Beach							
CAP	DPTO	0	100,000	720,000	0	0	820,000
CAP	DDR	0	25,000	0	0	0	25,000
CAP	LF	0	31,250	180,000	0	0	211,250
Total		0	156,250	900,000	0	0	1,056,250
Prior Cost < 2018/19		0	Future Cost > 2022/23		0	Total Project Cost	1,056,250
FERNANDINA BCH APT DESIGN & CONSTRUCT HANGARS IN NORTH AREA PFL0007380 - 4400241						*Non-SIS*	
AVIATION PRESERVATION PROJECT						Length: .000	
Responsible Agency: Fernandina Beach							
CAP	DPTO	0	0	0	0	1,500,000	1,500,000
CAP	LF	0	0	0	0	1,500,000	1,500,000
Total		0	0	0	0	3,000,000	3,000,000
Prior Cost < 2018/19		0	Future Cost > 2022/23		0	Total Project Cost	3,000,000
FERNANDINA BCH APT DESIGN NORTH AIRCRAFT PARKING REHAB PFL0010451 - 4367691						*Non-SIS*	
AVIATION CAPACITY PROJECT						Length: .000	
Responsible Agency: Fernandina Beach							
CAP	DPTO	0	8,334	0	0	0	8,334
CAP	LF	0	8,334	0	0	0	8,334
CAP	FAA	0	150,000	0	0	0	150,000
Total		0	166,668	0	0	0	166,668
Prior Cost < 2018/19		0	Future Cost > 2022/23		0	Total Project Cost	166,668

Phase	Fund Source	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	Total
FERNANDINA BEACH AT AIRPORT DESIGN & CONST NEW TERMINAL PFL0002602 - 4272481							*Non-SIS*
AVIATION PRESERVATION PROJECT							
Responsible Agency: Fernandina Beach							
CAP	DPTO	275,000	0	0	0	0	275,000
CAP	LF	68,750	0	0	0	0	68,750
Total		343,750	0	0	0	0	343,750
Prior Cost < 2018/19		1,687,500	Future Cost > 2022/23		0	Total Project Cost	2,031,250
HENRY SMITH RD FROM US 1 TO CR 108 - 4381781							*Non-SIS*
FLEXIBLE PAVEMENT RECONSTRUCT.							Length: 1.924
Responsible Agency: NASSAU CO.							
CST	SCOP	50,000	0	0	0	0	50,000
CST	GRSC	850,000	0	0	0	0	850,000
Total		900,000	0	0	0	0	900,000
Prior Cost < 2018/19		0	Future Cost > 2022/23		0	Total Project Cost	900,000
HILLIARD AIRPARK ACQUIRE TRACTOR AND ATTACHMENTS PFL0010628 - 4380581							*Non-SIS*
AVIATION REVENUE/OPERATIONAL							Length: .000
Responsible Agency: Hilliard							
CAP	DPTO	0	0	86,000	0	0	86,000
Total		0	0	86,000	0	0	86,000
Prior Cost < 2018/19		0	Future Cost > 2022/23		0	Total Project Cost	86,000

Phase	Fund Source	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	Total
HILLIARD APK ACQUISITION OF LAND NORTH OF AIRPORT - 4417481						*Non-SIS*	
AVIATION SAFETY PROJECT						Length: .000	
Responsible Agency: Hilliard							
CAP	DPTO	75,000	0	0	0	0	75,000
CAP	FAA	675,000	0	0	0	0	675,000
Total		750,000	0	0	0	0	750,000
<i>Prior Cost < 2018/19</i>		<i>0</i>	<i>Future Cost > 2022/23</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>Total Project Cost</i>		<i>750,000</i>
HILLIARD APK DESIGN & CONSTRUCT HANGARS PFL0011464 - 4417511						*Non-SIS*	
AVIATION REVENUE/OPERATIONAL						Length: .000	
Responsible Agency: Hilliard							
CAP	DPTO	0	0	0	0	340,000	340,000
Total		0	0	0	0	340,000	340,000
<i>Prior Cost < 2018/19</i>		<i>0</i>	<i>Future Cost > 2022/23</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>Total Project Cost</i>		<i>340,000</i>
HILLIARD APK DESIGN & PERMITTING REALIGNMENT OF PEA FAR RD PFL0011459 - 4417491						*Non-SIS*	
AVIATION SAFETY PROJECT						Length: .000	
Responsible Agency: Hilliard							
CAP	DPTO	15,000	0	0	0	0	15,000
CAP	FAA	135,000	0	0	0	0	135,000
Total		150,000	0	0	0	0	150,000
<i>Prior Cost < 2018/19</i>		<i>0</i>	<i>Future Cost > 2022/23</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>Total Project Cost</i>		<i>150,000</i>

Phase	Fund Source	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	Total
HILLIARD APK REALIGN PEA FARM ROAD ON NORTH END PFL0009613 - 4365901						*Non-SIS*	
AVIATION PRESERVATION PROJECT						Length: .000	
Responsible Agency: Hilliard							
CAP	DPTO	112,500	13,000	600,000	0	0	725,500
CAP	DDR	100,000	0	0	0	0	100,000
Total		212,500	13,000	600,000	0	0	825,500
<i>Prior Cost < 2018/19</i>		<i>0</i>	<i>Future Cost > 2022/23</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>Total Project Cost</i>		<i>825,500</i>
HILLIARD APT CONST REALIGNED PEA FARM RD BEYOND RW 36 TO RPZ PFL11462 - 4417461						*Non-SIS*	
AVIATION PRESERVATION PROJECT						Length: .000	
Responsible Agency: Hilliard							
CAP	DPTO	0	87,000	0	0	0	87,000
CAP	FAA	0	783,000	0	0	0	783,000
Total		0	870,000	0	0	0	870,000
<i>Prior Cost < 2018/19</i>		<i>0</i>	<i>Future Cost > 2022/23</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>Total Project Cost</i>		<i>870,000</i>
HURRICANE IRMA (74) NASSAU DIS REC OFF STATE/ON FED SYS. - 4421693						*Non-SIS*	
EMERGENCY OPERATIONS						Length: .010	
Responsible Agency: FDOT							
CST	ACER	668,932	0	0	0	0	668,932
Total		668,932	0	0	0	0	668,932
<i>Prior Cost < 2018/19</i>		<i>158,378</i>	<i>Future Cost > 2022/23</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>Total Project Cost</i>		<i>827,310</i>

Phase	Fund Source	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	Total
I-95 (SR 9) AT US 17 INTERCHANGE - 4350051						*SIS*	
LIGHTING						Length: .538 MI	
Responsible Agency: FDOT							
CST	ACNP	9,046	0	0	0	0	9,046
Total		9,046	0	0	0	0	9,046
Prior Cost < 2018/19		1,413,907	Future Cost > 2022/23		0	Total Project Cost	1,422,953
I-95 NB & SB (SR 9) TIDE CREEK BRIDGE NO740033 & NO740074 - 4412001						*SIS*	
BRIDGE-REPAIR/REHABILITATION						Length: .060	
Responsible Agency: FDOT							
PE	DIH	2,061	0	0	0	0	2,061
PE	BRRP	137,341	0	0	0	0	137,341
CST	DIH	0	0	37,117	0	0	37,117
CST	BRRP	0	0	3,009,489	0	0	3,009,489
Total		139,402	0	3,046,606	0	0	3,186,008
Prior Cost < 2018/19		0	Future Cost > 2022/23		0	Total Project Cost	3,186,008
NASSAU COUNTY FED SECT 5311 RURAL TRANSIT FUNDING - 4272631						*Non-SIS*	
OPERATING/ADMIN. ASSISTANCE						Length: .000	
Responsible Agency: Nassau Co COA							
OPS	DU	425,804	447,094	469,449	492,921	517,567	2,352,835
OPS	LF	425,804	447,094	469,449	492,921	517,567	2,352,835
Total		851,608	894,188	938,898	985,842	1,035,134	4,705,670
Prior Cost < 2018/19		3,201,946	Future Cost > 2022/23		0	Total Project Cost	7,907,616

Phase	Fund Source	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	Total
PORT OF FERNANDINA MULTI PURPOSE DOCK CRANE & WAREHOUSE - 4434011						*SIS*	
SEAPORT CAPACITY PROJECT						Length: .000	
Responsible Agency: Responsible							
CAP	EM19	2,000,000	0	0	0	0	2,000,000
Total		2,000,000	0	0	0	0	2,000,000
Prior Cost < 2018/19		0	Future Cost > 2022/23		0	Total Project Cost	2,000,000
PRATT SIDING RD FROM US 1 TO OLD DIXIE HWY - 4382041						*Non-SIS*	
FLEXIBLE PAVEMENT RECONSTRUCT.						Length: 1.523	
Responsible Agency: NASSAU CO.							
CST	SCED	1,000,000	0	0	0	0	1,000,000
Total		1,000,000	0	0	0	0	1,000,000
Prior Cost < 2018/19		0	Future Cost > 2022/23		0	Total Project Cost	1,000,000
SR 200 FROM I-95 DDI TO WEST OF STILL QUARTERS RD - 4412911						*SIS*	
LANDSCAPING						Length: 2.218	
Responsible Agency: FDOT							
PE	DIH	5,250	0	0	0	0	5,250
PE	DDR	350,000	0	0	0	0	350,000
CST	DIH	0	0	0	0	36,000	36,000
CST	DDR	0	0	0	0	2,700,000	2,700,000
Total		355,250	0	0	0	2,736,000	3,091,250
Prior Cost < 2018/19		0	Future Cost > 2022/23		0	Total Project Cost	3,091,250

Phase	Fund Source	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	Total
SR 200 FROM W OF RUBIN DAVIS LANE TO E OF CR 107 - 4412901							*SIS*
LANDSCAPING							Length: 4.878
Responsible Agency: FDOT							
PE	DIH	6,000	0	0	0	0	6,000
PE	DDR	400,000	0	0	0	0	400,000
CST	DIH	0	0	0	0	45,000	45,000
CST	DDR	0	0	0	0	3,350,000	3,350,000
Total		406,000	0	0	0	3,395,000	3,801,000
Prior Cost < 2018/19		0	Future Cost > 2022/23		0	Total Project Cost	3,801,000
SR A1A (SR 200) FROM AMELIA RIVER BRIDGE TO CENTRE STREET - 4361601							*SIS*
RESURFACING							Length: 3.780
Responsible Agency: FDOT							
CST	SA	5,140	0	0	0	0	5,140
Total		5,140	0	0	0	0	5,140
Prior Cost < 2018/19		4,899,016	Future Cost > 2022/23		0	Total Project Cost	4,904,156
SR A1A (SR 200) FROM I-95 TO WEST OF STILL QUARTERS RD - 2107112							*SIS*
ADD LANES & RECONSTRUCT				LRTP No: 37		Length: 2.218 MI	
Responsible Agency: FDOT							
CST	DIH	25,700	0	0	0	0	25,700
Total		25,700	0	0	0	0	25,700
Prior Cost < 2018/19		55,780,637	Future Cost > 2022/23		0	Total Project Cost	55,806,337

Phase	Fund Source	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	Total
SR A1A (SR 200) YULEE - 4377291							*SIS*
LANDSCAPING							Length: 1.548
Responsible Agency: FDOT							
CST	DIH	32,400	0	0	0	0	32,400
CST	DS	0	0	480,000	0	0	480,000
CST	DDR	0	0	600,000	0	0	600,000
Total		32,400	0	1,080,000	0	0	1,112,400
Prior Cost < 2018/19		167,184	Future Cost > 2022/23		0	Total Project Cost	1,279,584
US 1 (SR 15) @ RATLIFF RD - 4360661							*SIS*
TRAFFIC SIGNALS							Length: .010
Responsible Agency: FDOT							
CST	DS	0	542,913	0	0	0	542,913
CST	DIH	0	5,275	5,405	0	0	10,680
Total		0	548,188	5,405	0	0	553,593
Prior Cost < 2018/19		375,000	Future Cost > 2022/23		0	Total Project Cost	928,593
US 1 (SR 15) FROM ALLIGATOR CREEK TO END OF C&G - 4361621							*SIS*
RESURFACING							Length: 9.862
Responsible Agency: FDOT							
CST	SA	154,200	0	0	0	0	154,200
Total		154,200	0	0	0	0	154,200
Prior Cost < 2018/19		11,031,312	Future Cost > 2022/23		0	Total Project Cost	11,185,512

Phase	Fund Source	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	Total
US 301 (SR 200) FROM RR OVERPASS TO STRATTON RD - 4376121						*SIS*	
RESURFACING						Length: .759	
Responsible Agency: FDOT							
PE	DIH	15,000	0	0	0	0	15,000
CST	DIH	51,400	0	0	0	0	51,400
CST	SA	733,695	21,100	0	0	0	754,795
CST	DDR	1,596,895	0	0	0	0	1,596,895
Total		2,396,990	21,100	0	0	0	2,418,090
Prior Cost < 2018/19		54,961	Future Cost > 2022/23		0	Total Project Cost	2,473,051
US-301 AT CRAWFORD - 4358211						*SIS*	
INTERCHANGE (NEW)						Length: .001	
Responsible Agency: FDOT							
ROW	GMR	361,770	0	0	0	0	361,770
ROW	DDR	145,334	0	0	0	0	145,334
Total		507,104	0	0	0	0	507,104
Prior Cost < 2018/19		786,351	Future Cost > 2022/23		0	Total Project Cost	1,293,455
US17 (SR 5) FROM S OF SR 200 TO APPROXIMATELY GARDNERS CREEK LANE - 4374611						*Non-SIS*	
TRANSPORTATION STATISTICS						Length: .000	
Responsible Agency: FDOT							
PE	SU	0	0	0	1,000,000	0	1,000,000
PE	SA	0	0	0	50,000	0	50,000
Total		0	0	0	1,050,000	0	1,050,000
Prior Cost < 2018/19		503,500	Future Cost > 2022/23		0	Total Project Cost	1,553,500

Phase	Fund Source	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	Total
WILLIAM BURGESS BLVD EXTENSION - 4434001						*Non-SIS*	
MISCELLANEOUS CONSTRUCTION						Length: 1.673	
Responsible Agency: Responsible							
CST	EM19	1,000,000	0	0	0	0	1,000,000
	Total	1,000,000	0	0	0	0	1,000,000
Prior Cost < 2018/19		0	Future Cost > 2022/23		0	Total Project Cost	1,000,000
YULEE WEIGH STATION - SIGNING & PAVEMENT MARKING (S&PM) - 4419981						*SIS*	
MCCO WEIGH STATION STATIC/WIM						Length: 1.152	
Responsible Agency: FDOT							
CST	DWS	0	0	241,400	0	0	241,400
	Total	0	0	241,400	0	0	241,400
Prior Cost < 2018/19		0	Future Cost > 2022/23		0	Total Project Cost	241,400

APPENDIX I

Abbreviations & Acronyms

ABBREVIATIONS AND FUNDING SOURCES

AGENCIES

FAA	Federal Aviation Administration
FHWA	Federal Highway Administration
FTA	Federal Transit Administration
JAA	Jacksonville Aviation Authority
JTA	Jacksonville Transportation Authority
SA/STJAA	St. Augustine/St. Johns County Airport Authority

PROJECT PHASES

ADM	Administration
CAP	Capital
CST	Construction
DSB	Design Build
ENV	Environmental
INC	Contract Incentives
LAR	Local Advance Reimbursement

MNT	Bridge/Roadway/Contract Maintenance
MSC	Miscellaneous
OPS	Operations
PD&E	Project, Development & Environment Study
PE	Preliminary Engineering
PLN	Planning
ROW	Right-of-Way Acquisition
RPY	Repayments
RRU	Railroad/Utilities

FUNDING SOURCES

ACBR	Advance Construction (BRT) – Federal Bridge Replacement
ACBZ	Advance Construction (BRTZ)
ACER	Advance Construction (ER)
ACCM	Advance Construction (CM)
ACEN	Advance Construction Equity Bonus National Highway
ACF0	Advance Construction for High Priority
ACIM	Advanced Construction Interstate
ACNP	Advance Construction (NHPP)

ACSA	Advanced Construction Transportation Management Areas
ACSB	Advance Construction for SABR STP Bridges
ACSE	Advanced Construction Enhancement
ACSH	Advanced Construction Hazard Elimination
ACSL	Advance Construction (SL)
ACSS	Advanced Construction Safety
ACSU	Advance Construction (SU)
BNBR	State Bonds (Statewide Bridges)
BNDS	Bond funding State
BNIR	Interstate R/W and Bridge Bonds
BRAC	Bridge Replacement
BRP	State Bridge Replacement
BRRP	State Bridge Repair and Rehabilitation
BRTZ	Federal Bridge Replacement - Off System
CIGP	County Incentive Grant Program
CM	Congestion Mitigation
CMAQ	Congestion Mitigation Air Quality
D	Unrestricted State Primary

DDR	District Dedicated Revenue (Gas Tax effective January 1, 1991)
DEM	Environmental Mitigation
DDRF	District Dedicated Matching Revenue Funds
DI	Statewide Inter/Intrastate Highways
DIH	State In-House Product Support
DIS	Strategic Intermodal System
DITS	District Intelligent Transportation Systems
DPTO	District Public Transportation Office
DS	State Primary Highways and PTO
DSBJ	I-295 Express Lanes – Capital
DU	State Primary/Federal Reimb
DWS	Weight Stations – State 100%
EB	Equity Bonus
EBNH	Equity Bonus - National Highway
EM19	GAA Earmarks FY 2019
FAA	Federal Aviation Administration
FTA	Federal Transit Administration
FTAT	FHWA Transfer to FTA (NON-BUD)
GMR	General Revenue for Strategic Intermodal System

GRSC	Growth Management of SCOP
HPP	High Priority Projects
HRRR	High Risk Rural Road
HSID	Intersection Crashes
HSLD	Lane Departure Crashes
HSP	Highway Safety Program
IMAC	Interstate Maintenance
IMD	Interstate Maintenance Discrete
JAA	Jacksonville Airport Authority
LF	Local Funds
LFB	Local Funds Budget
LFP	Local Funds for Participating
LFR	Local Funds/Reimbursable
LFRF	Local Funds/Reimbursable - Future
LOGT	Local Option Gas Tax
MG	Minimum Guarantee
NFPD	National Freight PGM-Discretionary
NHAC	National Highway System

NHBR	National Highway Bridges
NHPP	IM, Bridge Repl, Natnl Hwy-MAP 21
NHRE	Nat. Hwy. Perform – Resurfacing
PKBD	Turnpike Master Bond Fund
PKYI	Turnpike Improvement
PLH	Public Lands Highway
PLHD	Public Lands Highway Discretionary
PORT	Seaports
REPE	Repurposed Federal Earmarks
RHH	Rail Highway Crossings - Hazard
RHP	Rail-Highway Safety Crossings – Prot. Dev.
SA	Transportation Management Areas
SCED	2012 SB1998-Small County Outreach
SCOP	Small County Outreach Program
SCRA	Small County Resurfacing
SIWR	2015 SB2514A-Strategic INT SYS
SE	Transportation Enhancement Activities related to any Surface Transportation Program
SH	Hazard Elimination
SIBG	SIB funds – Growth Management

SIB1	State Infrastructure Bank
SL	STP Areas <=200K
SN	STP, Mandatory Non-Urban <=5K
SR	Surface Transportation Program (STP) Railroad Hazard Elimination
SR2T	Safe Routes - Transfer
SS	Any safety improvement eligible under the Section 130 Railway-Highway Crossings Program and the Section 152 Hazard Elimination Program (allocated by statutory formula)
STED	2012 SB1998-Strategic Econ Cor
STP	Surface Transportation Program
SU, XU	Surface Transportation Program (STP) in urban areas with a population of over 200,000
TALT	Transportation Alts – Any Area
TALU	Transportation Alts - >200K
TDTF	Transportation Disadvantaged Trust Fund (80% Federal/20% State)
TLWR	Suntrail
TMBJ	I-95 Express Lanes – Maintenance
TOBJ	I-95 Expressway Lanes - Operating
TMA	Transportation Management Areas - Areas with a population of over 200,000
TRIP	Transportation Regional Incentive Program
TRWR	TRIP Wheels on Road

XA

Surface Transportation Program (STP) in any urban areas.

XU, SU

Surface Transportation Program (STP) in urban areas > 200k

COMMISSION ACTION:

CITY COMMISSION AGENDA ITEM
City of Fernandina Beach



SUBJECT: Presentation
 Fernandina Beach Main Street Program - Quarterly Update

ITEM TYPE: Presentation

REQUESTED ACTION: N/A

SYNOPSIS: Ms. Arlene Filkoff of Fernandina Beach Main Street will provide a synopsis of projects occurring within each of the four Main Street Councils (Promotions, Economic Restructuring, Organization, and Promotion).

FISCAL IMPACT: N/A

CITY ATTORNEY COMMENTS: N/A

CITY MANAGER RECOMMENDATION(S): N/A

Dale Martin, City Manager 05/03/2018

Date: December 20, 2017

Submitted By: Nicole Bednar, Administrative Services Manager

COMMISSION ACTION:

CITY COMMISSION AGENDA ITEM
City of Fernandina Beach



SUBJECT: Presentation
Budget Summary

ITEM TYPE: Presentation

REQUESTED ACTION:

SYNOPSIS: Comptroller Patti Clifford will answer any questions regarding the budget summary for April 2018.

FISCAL IMPACT: N/A

CITY ATTORNEY COMMENTS: N/A

CITY MANAGER RECOMMENDATION(S): N/A

Nicole Bednar, Administrative Services Manager 05/08/2018

Dale Martin, City Manager 05/08/2018



Date: April 25, 2018

Submitted By: Patti Clifford, Comptroller

COMMISSION ACTION:

Monthly Budget Report

April 2018

Overall: Sven months, 58% into fiscal year 2017/2018. Electric Franchise Fee revenue and various grant revenues have been accrued for the month of April. Sanitation Services expense includes an accrual for one month. We will prepare budget amendments through the year to ensure budgeted amounts are not exceeded on a line by line basis. Reports comparing current YTD to prior year YTD are also available. Please let the Comptroller know if you wish to see any of these comparative reports.

General Fund: (001)

Total General Fund Revenues are at 83.0% of the annual budget. This is due to the timing of property tax receipts, over \$11.6 million received to date compared to the \$12 budgeted, the accrual of almost \$2 million in Federal and State FEMA revenue related to Hurricane Irma and Hurricane Matthew, and large Building and Permitting Revenue as well as Fire Marshall Fees. An additional \$709,280 FEMA Revenue was accrued in the month of April – see the two FEMA pages following this report. Building and Permitting Revenue and Fire Marshall Fees of more than \$400,000 were recorded this month for the permitting of 200 plus units at the 14th Street & Lime location. \$140,000 has been accrued for April Franchise Fees. Specific lines we are tracking are detailed below.

	17/18 Budget	Apr 18 YTD \$	Apr 18 YTD %	Apr 17 YTD \$	Apr 17 YTD %
Local Option Gas Tax	243,101	147,750	60.8%	142,639	61.1%
Small County Surtax (one cent sales tax)	1,770,051	862,189	48.7%	800,162	50.3%
Half Cent Sales Tax	854,775	464,182	54.3%	430,278	53.9%
Franchise Fees	1,400,000	824,840	58.9%	730,912	50.4%
Total FY 17/18 Bud	4,267,927				
Total FY 16/17 Actual	4,026,580				
Total FY 16/17 Bud	4,073,372				

Three departmental budgets are over the 58.3% mark. The Clerk's office is over due to the budgeted annual payment to SWAGIT in December. Non Departmental is over due to the \$36,803 encumbrance for Advanced Disposal Shrimp Fest work and one month advance payment for the Nassau Humane Society. The Streets department is over due to Hurricane Irma related items. Revenue exceeded expenditures for the year to date by almost \$6.5 million.

Special Revenue Funds: (100-190)

Revenues plus Cash Balance Forward exceed Expenditures for all Special Revenue Funds.

Debt Service Funds: (220 –230)

The annual principal payment, \$386,000 was paid in April and semiannual interest was paid in October in the GO Bond Debt Service Fund – Fund 220. Semiannual interest was paid in March for the Utility Bond and Futures debt.

Capital Improvement Funds: (300-330)

Expenses exceed Revenue in the Capital Improvement Fund due to debt service payments, the purchase of new Police vehicles, Fire rescue unit, and the grapple truck. In April, the prepaid \$1.6 million for Beach Renourishment was recognized as an expense with the offsetting grant Revenue (State & County) in the Capital Improvement Fund. Revenues exceed Expenditures for the Capital Expansion and Wastewater Capital Improvement Funds. Impact Fees of more than \$600,000 were recorded in April for the 200 plus units at the 14th Street & Lime location.

Golf Course: (410)

Revenues exceeded Expenses year to date due to annual memberships and transfers from the General Fund, recording Gain on the sale of the old golf carts and recognizing the \$200,000 interfund loan proceeds. Memberships were \$11,452 lower this April year to date compared to April 2017. April margins on Pro Shop Sales are lower than the budgeted ratio while F&B Sales are above the budgeted ratio.

Airport: (420)

Revenue exceeded Expenses for the year to date due in part to recording the \$1,000,000 loan proceeds in January.

Sanitation: (440)

Revenue exceeded Expenditures for the year to date.

Wastewater: (450)

Revenues exceeded Expenditures for the month and year to date. Revenues from Sewer Fees were \$7,135, or .2% lower than last April year to date.

Water: (460)

Revenues exceeded Expenditures for the month and year to date. Revenues from Water Fees were \$59,709, or 2.6% lower than last April year to date.

Stormwater: (470)

Revenues exceeded Expenditures for the month and year to date. The rate increase went into effect in October and fees were tripled. Water Drainage Fees were \$325,385 higher than April 2017 year to date.

Marina: (480)

Limited Marina operations continue into the beginning of the new fiscal year. Expenditures exceeded Revenue year to date due in part to the semiannual interest debt payment.

Fleet: (510)

Prior period adjustments to Revenue were posted which reduced the “loss” in the Fleet Fund from the \$60,423 reported in March to the YTD loss of \$34,558 in April. The Fleet & Facilities Director and staff will continue to work with the Finance staff to ensure all revenue is posting properly to this fund. This Fund is meant to be self-supporting.

Utility Billing and Utility Administration: (520 – 530)

As was anticipated in the budget, Revenues plus Cash Balance Forward exceed Expenditures in Utility Billing and Utility Admin.

City of Fernandina Beach
Hurricane Matthew (4283)

		Revenue		*** 33120		*** 33420	
		AR		*** 11153		*** 11142	
						PAID	
Project #		Per FL PA Portal	Fed	State	City	Fed	State
57	Cat A 0-30 Days	\$ 362,895.56	308,461.23	27,217.17	27,217.17	308,461.23	27,217.16
	Cat A 0-30 Days Over run	\$ 158,900.58	135,065.49	11,917.54	11,917.54		
145	Cat A 31-90 Days	\$ 235,684.43	188,547.54	23,568.44	23,568.44	188,547.55	23,568.44
145	Cat A 31-90 Days Force	\$ 7,723.02	6,178.42	772.30	772.30	6,178.42	772.30
	Total		638,252.68	63,475.45	63,475.45	503,187.20	51,557.90
	Revenue Booked in FY 16/17		(555,235.03)	(57,982.26)			
	Booked in FY 17/18		-				
	Revenue to be booked in April		83,018.00	5,493.00			

	Per FL PA Portal					
215 Cat B	\$ 127,983.12	95,987.34	15,997.89	15,997.89	95,987.34	15,997.89
		(95,987.34)	15,997.89			

Project #	Per FL PA Portal	Status
437 Cat E	\$ 19,703.90	Pending Obligation
569 Cat C	\$ 4,659.91	Pending Obligation

	Per 3/19/18 email & letter
358 Cat E	\$ 148,109.93 Eligible 5/1/2018

831 Marina Rebuild

City of Fernandina Beach
Hurricane Irma (4337)

	Revenue	001 33120	001 33420	
	AR	001 11153	001 11142	
	Per Dean	Fed	State	City
Cat A Debris Period 1	\$ 37,284.85	27,963.64	4,660.60	4,660.60
Cat A Debris Period 2	\$ 1,087,314.62	978,583.16	54,365.73	54,365.73
Cat A Debris Period 3	\$ 225,794.76	180,635.80	22,579.48	22,579.48
Cat A Debris Period 4	\$ 101,762.76	76,322.06	12,720.35	12,720.35
Total		1,263,504.66	94,326.16	94,326.16

Revenue Booked in Dec JE 6	(782,393.00)	(50,860.00)
Revenue to be booked in April	481,112.00	43,466.00

	Per Dean			
Cat B	\$ 95,250.69	71,438.01	11,906.34	11,906.34
Revenue to be booked in April		71,438.00	11,906.00	

Project #		Per FL PA Portal	
	Eligible Funds	Status	
437 Cat E	\$ 19,703.90	Pending Obligation	
569 Cat C	\$ 4,659.91	Pending Obligation	

City of Fernandina Beach
Accounts Receivable Analysis

5/8/2018

Utility Billing - Current Accounts						
Number of Customers		Delinquency Days	\$	Avg Monthly Billing		
8,360	Active Customers			\$ 980,500.00		
159		30	12,798.02			
49		60	1,968.73			
7		90	159.28 *			
-		120	- *			
-		150	- *			
159	Total		\$ 14,926.03			* Payment plan in place
Utility Billings - Closed accounts (not yet turned over to Collection Agency)						
119	Closed accts.	36 accts. w/delinquent balances	\$ 15,085.82			
Utility Billings in Collections						
Year based on final billing date	# of Accounts Transferred	Amt of \$ Transferred	Amt of \$ Recovered by CCI	Amt of \$ Recovered by UB	Total \$ Recovered	% recovered
2014 Charged Off	Effective 9/30/17	-	-	-		0.00%
2015 (thru Dec)	126	23,388.52	784.88	4,705.91		23.48%
2016 (thru Dec)	161	27,511.96	1,557.88	3,954.09		20.03%
2017 (thru Dec)	148	26,629.59	655.83	2,734.07		
		\$ 77,530.07	\$ 2,998.59	\$ 11,394.07	\$ 14,392.66	18.56%
Recovered to date		\$ (14,392.66)				
Balance currently at CCI		\$ 63,137.41				

Airport				
Number of Customers		Delinquency Days	\$	Avg Mo'ly Billing
87	ALL Customers			\$42,512.60
5		30	6,473.43	
2		60	5,272.31	
0		90	-	
0		120	-	
0		150+	-	
5	Sub Total		\$ 11,745.74	

Marina				
Number of Customers		Delinquency Days	\$	Avg Mo'ly Billing
44	ALL Customers			\$18,744
6		30	1,644.92	
3		60	1,090.05	
1		90	400.62	
3		120	1,840.12	
0		150+	-	
			4,975.71	
Brandon Hooper	1,261.59	Have title will sell boat	120	
Jed Duckro	297.63	Registered letter returned	60	
Benny Hendrix	415.00	Making Payments	30	
Carol Beth Williams	1,476.07	Collections with federal Lein	30+60+90+120	
William Supplee	586.66	Meeting with customer Tuesday 4/10	30+60	
George Lannon	115.92	Will pay	30+60	
Michael Foster	1.60	Will pay	30	
William Supplee	821.24	Meeting with customer Tuesday 4/10	30+60	
Total	4,975.71			

Peck Center & Other City Leases				
Number of Customers		Delinquency Days	\$	Avg Mo'ly Billing
9	ALL Customers			12,521.54
1		30	144.39	
0		60	-	
0		90	-	
0		120+	-	
1	Sub Total		\$ 144.39	

05/08/2018 08:26
 brathmell

 City of Fernandina Beach
 YEAR-TO-DATE BUDGET REPORT
 GENERAL FUND REVENUE

 P 1
 glytdbud

58.39%

FOR 2018 07

	ORIGINAL APPROP	REVISED BUDGET	YTD EXPENDED	MTD EXPENDED	ENCUMBRANCES	AVAILABLE BUDGET	% USED
001 GENERAL FUND							
001 31110		PROPERTY TAXES					
	-12,045,190.00	-12,045,190.00	-11,653,146.84	-465,629.05	0.00	-392,043.16	96.7%
001 31240		LOCAL OPTION GAS TAX					
	-243,101.00	-243,101.00	-147,750.47	-17,783.03	0.00	-95,350.53	60.8%
001 31251		STATE/FIRE INSURANCE TAX					
	-125,000.00	-125,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-125,000.00	.0%
001 31252		STATE/POLICE INSURANCE TAX					
	-100,000.00	-100,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-100,000.00	.0%
001 31260		SMALL COUNTY SURTAX					
	-1,770,051.00	-1,770,051.00	-862,188.71	-119,613.05	0.00	-907,862.29	48.7%
001 31610		LOCAL BUSINESS TAX					
	-160,000.00	-160,000.00	-119,519.49	-6,271.25	0.00	-40,480.51	74.7%
001 31620		LOCAL BUSINESS TAX - PENALTIES					
	-2,500.00	-2,500.00	-2,357.46	-193.18	0.00	-142.54	94.3%
001 31630		LOCAL BUSINESS TAX-OTHER FEES					
	0.00	0.00	-20.75	0.00	0.00	20.75	100.0%
001 31640		LOCAL BUSINESS TAX-PAST DUE FE					
	-500.00	-500.00	-1,573.13	0.00	0.00	1,073.13	314.6%
001 32200		BUILDING PERMITS					
	-600,000.00	-600,000.00	-777,795.87	-223,421.53	0.00	177,795.87	129.6%
001 32201		BUILDING PERMIT-ADDRESS					
	0.00	0.00	-97.50	0.00	0.00	97.50	100.0%
001 32202		BLDING PERMIT-CONSTRUCTION PL					
	-300,000.00	-300,000.00	-357,950.29	-108,771.00	0.00	57,950.29	119.3%
001 32203		BUILDING PERMIT-DEMOLITION					
	-6,500.00	-6,500.00	-4,128.00	-808.00	0.00	-2,372.00	63.5%
001 32204		BUILDING PERMIT-DRIVEWAY					
	-6,000.00	-6,000.00	-3,410.00	-295.00	0.00	-2,590.00	56.8%
001 32206		BUILDING PERMIT-AFTER THE FACT					
	-4,500.00	-4,500.00	-13,816.00	0.00	0.00	9,316.00	307.0%
001 32207		BLDING PERMIT-REINSPECTION FEE					
	-4,000.00	-4,000.00	-2,565.23	-325.23	0.00	-1,434.77	64.1%
001 32208		BLDING PERMIT-2ND REINSPECTION					
	-100.00	-100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-100.00	.0%
001 32210		BUILDING PERMIT-TREE REMOVAL					
	-15,000.00	-15,000.00	-19,752.50	-7,862.50	0.00	4,752.50	131.7%
001 32211		BUILDING PERMIT-FENCING					
	-5,000.00	-5,000.00	-2,915.00	-550.00	0.00	-2,085.00	58.3%
001 32218		CLEARING/EXCAVATE-PERMITS					
	-16,000.00	-16,000.00	-23,221.00	-14,403.00	0.00	7,221.00	145.1%

05/08/2018 08:26
 brathmell

 City of Fernandina Beach
 YEAR-TO-DATE BUDGET REPORT
 GENERAL FUND REVENUE

 P
 glytdbud

FOR 2018 07

	ORIGINAL APPROP	REVISED BUDGET	YTD EXPENDED	MTD EXPENDED	ENCUMBRANCES	AVAILABLE BUDGET	% USED
001 32219		TREE TRUST FUND RESERVE					
	-15,000.00	-15,000.00	-19,752.50	-7,862.50	0.00	4,752.50	131.7%
001 32310		FRANCHISE FEES ELECTRIC					
	-1,400,000.00	-1,400,000.00	-824,839.55	-82,820.30	0.00	-575,160.45	58.9%
001 32340		FRANCHISE FEES GAS					
	-16,000.00	-16,000.00	-10,276.02	-2,479.52	0.00	-5,723.98	64.2%
001 32900		CODE ENFORCEMENT FEES & FINES					
	-3,500.00	-3,500.00	-20,735.85	-4,215.34	0.00	17,235.85	592.5%
001 32901		ZONING PLAN REVIEW					
	-18,000.00	-18,000.00	-11,840.00	-1,950.00	0.00	-6,160.00	65.8%
001 32903		SIGN PERMITS					
	-4,500.00	-4,500.00	-2,614.00	-348.00	0.00	-1,886.00	58.1%
001 32905		ELECTRICAL PERMITS-GENERAL					
	-55,000.00	-55,000.00	-40,966.00	-6,057.00	0.00	-14,034.00	74.5%
001 32906		ELECTRICAL PERMITS-TEMPORARY P					
	-7,500.00	-7,500.00	-5,025.00	-1,050.00	0.00	-2,475.00	67.0%
001 32908		GAS PERMITS-GENERAL					
	-14,000.00	-14,000.00	-9,300.00	-1,410.00	0.00	-4,700.00	66.4%
001 32909		GAS PERMITS-LP INSTALLATION					
	-6,000.00	-6,000.00	-2,775.00	-450.00	0.00	-3,225.00	46.3%
001 32911		MECHANICAL					
	-65,000.00	-65,000.00	-75,911.00	-7,557.00	0.00	10,911.00	116.8%
001 32912		PLUMBING PERMITS					
	-34,000.00	-34,000.00	-22,210.00	-2,460.00	0.00	-11,790.00	65.3%
001 32913		PLUMBING-FIXTURE FEES					
	-20,000.00	-20,000.00	-21,719.00	-1,879.00	0.00	1,719.00	108.6%
001 32915		ANNEXATION APP FEE					
	-2,700.00	-2,700.00	-1,200.00	-300.00	0.00	-1,500.00	44.4%
001 32917		BOA APP FEES-RESIDENTIAL					
	-13,000.00	-13,000.00	-6,700.00	-650.00	0.00	-6,300.00	51.5%
001 32918		ZONING CERTIFICATION FEE					
	-3,500.00	-3,500.00	-2,280.00	-200.00	0.00	-1,220.00	65.1%
001 32920		CDD COPIES MADE FEE					
	-2,000.00	-2,000.00	-1,163.63	-101.50	0.00	-836.37	58.2%
001 32921		COMP PLAN AMEND APP FEE					
	-3,300.00	-3,300.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-3,300.00	.0%
001 32923		CU APPLICATION FEE					
	0.00	0.00	-20.00	0.00	0.00	20.00	100.0%
001 32924		HDC APPLICATION FEE					
	-10,000.00	-10,000.00	-6,380.00	-525.00	0.00	-3,620.00	63.8%
001 32926		PLAT APPROVAL APP FEE					
	-3,200.00	-3,200.00	-750.00	0.00	0.00	-2,450.00	23.4%
001 32927		PRELIMINARY SITE PLAN VISIT					
	0.00	0.00	-1,600.00	0.00	0.00	1,600.00	100.0%

05/08/2018 08:26
 brathmell

 City of Fernandina Beach
 YEAR-TO-DATE BUDGET REPORT
 GENERAL FUND REVENUE

 P 3
 glytdbud

3

FOR 2018 07

	ORIGINAL APPROP	REVISED BUDGET	YTD EXPENDED	MTD EXPENDED	ENCUMBRANCES	AVAILABLE BUDGET	% USED
001 32928		REZONING APP FEE					
	-5,000.00	-5,000.00	-3,400.00	0.00	0.00	-1,600.00	68.0%
001 32929		SITE PLAN REVIEW APP FEE					
	-36,000.00	-36,000.00	-16,600.00	0.00	0.00	-19,400.00	46.1%
001 32931		HDC VARIANCE					
	-1,300.00	-1,300.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-1,300.00	.0%
001 32932		DUE DILIGENCE					
	-1,500.00	-1,500.00	-250.00	-250.00	0.00	-1,250.00	16.7%
001 32936		CODE TEXT AMENDMENT					
	-850.00	-850.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-850.00	.0%
001 32937		LOT LINE ADJUSTMENTS					
	-1,200.00	-1,200.00	-2,800.00	-400.00	0.00	1,600.00	233.3%
001 32960		ADMINISTRATION COST BLDING SU					
	-2,000.00	-2,000.00	2,246.94	3,892.97	0.00	-4,246.94	-112.3%
001 32980		OTHER MISC PERMITS					
	-1,000.00	-1,000.00	-425.00	0.00	0.00	-575.00	42.5%
001 32981		SPECIAL EVENT PERMITS					
	-2,500.00	-2,500.00	-3,249.00	-651.00	0.00	749.00	130.0%
001 32982		SPECIAL BANNER PERMITS					
	-1,000.00	-1,000.00	-1,440.00	-270.00	0.00	440.00	144.0%
001 32992		FIRE MARSHALL'S FEES					
	-24,000.00	-24,000.00	-214,624.65	-87,898.35	0.00	190,624.65	894.3%
001 32995		ADDRESS ASSIGNMENT					
	-1,000.00	-1,000.00	-910.00	-190.00	0.00	-90.00	91.0%
001 33120		FEMA GRANT					
	0.00	-1,316,811.00	-1,428,973.34	-646,580.34	0.00	112,162.34	108.5%
001 33170		DOS PRESERVATION					
	-50,000.00	-50,000.00	-20,000.00	-20,000.00	0.00	-30,000.00	40.0%
001 33350		HALF-CENT SALES TAX					
	-854,775.00	-854,775.00	-464,181.57	-68,943.09	0.00	-390,593.43	54.3%
001 33420		FEMA STATE					
	0.00	-103,209.00	-113,560.89	-62,700.89	0.00	10,351.89	110.0%
001 33512		STATE REVENUE SHARING PROCEED					
	-228,016.00	-228,016.00	-124,575.31	-17,792.95	0.00	-103,440.69	54.6%
001 33514		MOBILE HOME TAX					
	-600.00	-600.00	-459.60	-33.50	0.00	-140.40	76.6%
001 33515		ALCOHOLIC BEV LICENSE					
	-22,000.00	-22,000.00	-17,715.63	4,132.27	0.00	-4,284.37	80.5%
001 33522		FIREFIGHTERS SUPPLEMENT					
	-10,500.00	-10,500.00	-4,861.67	0.00	0.00	-5,638.33	46.3%
001 33720		SCHOOL RESOURCE OFFICER					
	-127,850.00	-127,850.00	-82,603.50	-28,355.54	0.00	-45,246.50	64.6%
001 33721		DEA REIMBURSEMENT					
	-4,000.00	-4,000.00	-7,663.32	0.00	0.00	3,663.32	191.6%

05/08/2018 08:26
brathmell

City of Fernandina Beach
YEAR-TO-DATE BUDGET REPORT
GENERAL FUND REVENUE

P 4
glytdbud

4

FOR 2018 07

	ORIGINAL APPROP	REVISED BUDGET	YTD EXPENDED	MTD EXPENDED	ENCUMBRANCES	AVAILABLE BUDGET	% USED
001 33722		NASSAU COUNTY OCEAN RESCUE					
	-118,650.00	-118,650.00	-17,832.02	-3,263.93	0.00	-100,817.98	15.0%
001 33910		OCEAN, HIGHWAY AND PRT AUTHORIT					
	-50,000.00	-50,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-50,000.00	.0%
001 34260		AMBULANCE SERVICES					
	-423,771.00	-423,771.00	-253,481.86	-44,275.82	0.00	-170,289.14	59.8%
001 34290		SHRIMP FESTIVAL REIMBURSEMENT					
	-12,000.00	-12,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-12,000.00	.0%
001 34700		TRUST ACTIVITIES NON-TAXABLE					
	-157,000.00	-157,000.00	-89,607.33	-14,821.16	0.00	-67,392.67	57.1%
001 34701		TRUST ACTIVITIES TAXABLE					
	-20,000.00	-20,000.00	-16,709.19	-2,301.06	0.00	-3,290.81	83.5%
001 34702		PARKS TRUST NON-TAXABLE					
	-7,000.00	-7,000.00	7,524.40	-4,500.00	0.00	-14,524.40	-107.5%
001 34704		RENTALS NON-TAXABLE					
	-15,000.00	-15,000.00	-8,843.00	-1,865.00	0.00	-6,157.00	59.0%
001 34705		SOFTBALL COMPLEX					
	-1,000.00	-1,000.00	-212.01	-30.00	0.00	-787.99	21.2%
001 34706		PARKS LAWN CHARGES					
	-9,000.00	-9,000.00	-7,149.21	0.00	0.00	-1,850.79	79.4%
001 34720		RENTALS					
	-12,000.00	-12,000.00	-3,900.00	-794.00	0.00	-8,100.00	32.5%
001 34721		PECK RENTS					
	-10,000.00	-10,000.00	-7,952.34	-1,050.36	0.00	-2,047.66	79.5%
001 34722		PECK RENTS NON-TAXABLE					
	-30,000.00	-30,000.00	-39,206.79	-2,337.16	0.00	9,206.79	130.7%
001 34723		PECK TRUST TAXABLE					
	-6,000.00	-6,000.00	-4,077.18	-515.94	0.00	-1,922.82	68.0%
001 34724		PECK TRUST NON-TAXABLE					
	-40,000.00	-40,000.00	-26,545.00	-5,032.00	0.00	-13,455.00	66.4%
001 34725		MLK RENTS					
	-3,000.00	-3,000.00	-2,143.00	0.00	0.00	-857.00	71.4%
001 34726		MLK RENTS NON-TAXABLE					
	0.00	0.00	-1,261.00	0.00	0.00	1,261.00	100.0%
001 34728		MLK TRUST NON-TAXABLE					
	-12,000.00	-12,000.00	-4,853.00	-760.00	0.00	-7,147.00	40.4%
001 34730		YOUTH TRUST ACTIVITIES					
	0.00	0.00	-15,194.50	-10,947.50	0.00	15,194.50	100.0%
001 34731		YOUTH CAMPS					
	-240,000.00	-240,000.00	-138,389.90	-22,460.32	0.00	-101,610.10	57.7%
001 34741		AQUATICS TRUST NON-TAXABLE					
	-115,000.00	-115,000.00	-51,529.68	-14,254.00	0.00	-63,470.32	44.8%
001 34742		SWIMMING POOLS					
	-54,000.00	-54,000.00	-19,302.12	-4,452.86	0.00	-34,697.88	35.7%

05/08/2018 08:26
 brathmell

 City of Fernandina Beach
 YEAR-TO-DATE BUDGET REPORT
 GENERAL FUND REVENUE

 P 5
 glytdbud

5

FOR 2018 07

	ORIGINAL APPROP	REVISED BUDGET	YTD EXPENDED	MTD EXPENDED	ENCUMBRANCES	AVAILABLE BUDGET	% USED
001 34743		SWIMMING POOLS NON-TAXABLE					
	0.00	0.00	-750.00	-550.00	0.00	750.00	100.0%
001 34745		GREENWAY					
	0.00	0.00	-62.00	-62.00	0.00	62.00	100.0%
001 34746		GREENWAY TAXABLE					
	0.00	0.00	-361.00	-25.00	0.00	361.00	100.0%
001 34799		P & R COMBO MEMBERSHIPS					
	0.00	0.00	-1,627.11	43.93	0.00	1,627.11	100.0%
001 35100		COURT CASES GENERAL FUND					
	-8,000.00	-8,000.00	-6,008.79	-901.67	0.00	-1,991.21	75.1%
001 35115		PARKING TICKETS					
	-8,500.00	-8,500.00	-7,001.55	-755.00	0.00	-1,498.45	82.4%
001 35120		POLICE EDUCATION					
	-1,300.00	-1,300.00	-773.20	-137.28	0.00	-526.80	59.5%
001 35420		CODE ENFORCEMENT FINDS					
	0.00	0.00	-25.00	0.00	0.00	25.00	100.0%
001 35911		FINGERPRINT-ACCI-INC REPORT					
	-1,600.00	-1,600.00	-908.10	-182.00	0.00	-691.90	56.8%
001 36110		INTEREST					
	-25,000.00	-25,000.00	-30,184.31	-5,238.93	0.00	5,184.31	120.7%
001 36210		RENTS					
	-4,000.00	-4,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-4,000.00	.0%
001 36215		RENTS NON-TAXABLE					
	-20,300.00	-20,300.00	-12,694.00	-1,983.75	0.00	-7,606.00	62.5%
001 36221		POLICE BUILDING RENT					
	-125,000.00	-125,000.00	-22,010.02	0.00	0.00	-102,989.98	17.6%
001 36990		OTHER REVENUE					
	-12,000.00	-12,000.00	-27,886.14	-5,710.12	0.00	15,886.14	232.4%
001 36993		DONATIONS/CONTRIBUTIONS					
	0.00	-15,529.00	-15,528.89	0.00	0.00	-0.11	100.0%
001 36996		REVENUE-GARNISHMENT FEE					
	-100.00	-100.00	-81.00	-8.00	0.00	-19.00	81.0%
001 36997		TDC REVENUE					
	-36,348.00	-36,348.00	-30,261.00	-2,100.00	0.00	-6,087.00	83.3%
001 36999		HDC TRUST FUND					
	0.00	0.00	-35.00	0.00	0.00	35.00	100.0%
001 38215		FROM UTILITY TAX					
	-1,704,000.00	-1,704,000.00	-994,000.00	-142,000.00	0.00	-710,000.00	58.3%
001 38244		FROM SANITATION					
	-36,000.00	-36,000.00	-21,000.00	-3,000.00	0.00	-15,000.00	58.3%
001 38245		FROM WASTEWATER OPERATIONS					
	-360,000.00	-360,000.00	-210,000.00	-30,000.00	0.00	-150,000.00	58.3%
001 38246		FROM WATER OPERATIONS					
	-180,000.00	-180,000.00	-105,000.00	-15,000.00	0.00	-75,000.00	58.3%

05/08/2018 08:26
 brathmell

 City of Fernandina Beach
 YEAR-TO-DATE BUDGET REPORT
 GENERAL FUND REVENUE

 P 6
 glytdbud

6

FOR 2018 07

	ORIGINAL APPROP	REVISED BUDGET	YTD EXPENDED	MTD EXPENDED	ENCUMBRANCES	AVAILABLE BUDGET	% USED
001 38251		FROM FLEET					
	-15,000.00	-15,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-15,000.00	.0%
001 38910		CASH BALANCE FORWARD					
	-5,260,874.00	-5,260,874.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-5,260,874.00	.0%
001 38911		CASH BAL FORWARD REST'D					
	-1,322,750.00	-1,322,750.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-1,322,750.00	.0%
TOTAL GENERAL FUND							
	-28,930,926.00	-30,366,475.00	-19,773,174.17	-2,355,552.33	0.00	-10,593,300.83	65.1%
TOTAL REVENUES							
	-28,930,926.00	-30,366,475.00	-19,773,174.17	-2,355,552.33	0.00	-10,593,300.83	
0012100 POLICE							
0012100 34211		USDOT GRANT					
	-49,700.00	-49,700.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-49,700.00	.0%
TOTAL POLICE							
	-49,700.00	-49,700.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-49,700.00	.0%
TOTAL REVENUES							
	-49,700.00	-49,700.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-49,700.00	
0012200 FIRE							
0012200 36993		DONATIONS/CONTRIBUTIONS					
	0.00	0.00	-6,352.03	-20.00	0.00	6,352.03	100.0%
TOTAL FIRE							
	0.00	0.00	-6,352.03	-20.00	0.00	6,352.03	100.0%
TOTAL REVENUES							
	0.00	0.00	-6,352.03	-20.00	0.00	6,352.03	
GRAND TOTAL							
	-28,980,626.00	-30,416,175.00	-19,779,526.20	-2,355,572.33	0.00	-10,636,648.80	65.0%

** END OF REPORT - Generated by Barbara Rathmell **

- CBF = 23,832,551

83.0%

05/08/2018 08:30
 brathmell

 City of Fernandina Beach
 YEAR-TO-DATE BUDGET REPORT
 GENERAL FUND EXPENSES SUMMARY

 P 1
 glytdbud

7

FOR 2018 07

ORIGINAL APPROP	REVISED BUDGET	YTD EXPENDED	MTD EXPENDED	ENCUMBRANCES	AVAILABLE BUDGET	% USED
0011100 CITY COMMISSION						
328,214.00	332,214.00	182,045.64	37,204.20	0.00	150,168.36	54.8%
0011200 CITY CLERK						
466,036.00	467,036.00	281,860.02	30,271.81	0.00	185,175.98	60.4%
0011210 CITY MANAGER						
498,307.00	498,307.00	278,350.61	37,997.44	5,000.00	214,956.39	56.9%
0011300 FINANCE						
845,808.00	842,808.00	403,262.55	54,504.85	2,500.00	437,045.45	48.1%
0011310 INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY						
656,026.00	656,026.00	307,272.53	49,087.60	5,741.39	343,012.08	47.7%
0011350 HUMAN RESOURCES						
365,171.00	368,171.00	209,755.10	24,275.10	0.00	158,415.90	57.0%
0011400 CITY ATTORNEY						
327,545.00	327,545.00	190,995.04	28,645.98	0.00	136,549.96	58.3%
0011500 PLANNING						
534,710.00	534,710.00	261,744.96	38,131.94	1,785.00	271,180.04	49.3%
0011910 NON DEPARTMENTAL						
277,769.00	277,769.00	141,087.30	17,616.85	36,803.00	99,878.70	64.0%
0011930 FACILITIES MAINTENANCE						
601,507.00	601,507.00	311,024.30	43,192.59	32,648.00	257,834.70	57.1%
0012100 POLICE						
5,526,768.00	5,589,539.00	2,964,131.68	472,616.66	45,592.52	2,579,814.80	53.8%
0012200 FIRE						
4,621,740.00	4,844,763.00	2,444,880.23	384,391.25	188,397.12	2,211,485.65	54.4%
0012201 FIRE OCEAN RESCUE						
233,200.00	233,200.00	29,504.99	9,625.27	0.00	203,695.01	12.7%
0012400 BUILDING / PERMITTING						
1,479,328.00	1,479,328.00	483,936.04	95,025.76	0.00	995,391.96	32.7%
0012420 CODE ENFORCEMENT						
167,039.00	167,039.00	81,637.59	10,414.75	0.00	85,401.41	48.9%
0014100 STREETS						
2,048,212.00	3,486,895.00	2,342,938.61	234,488.58	0.00	1,143,956.39	67.2%
0015200 DOWNTOWN						
85,373.00	85,373.00	24,203.42	3,597.89	0.00	61,169.58	28.4%
0015640 PUBLIC ASSISTANCE						
56,500.00	56,500.00	12,725.40	2,906.45	0.00	43,774.60	22.5%
0017100 LIBRARY						
14,341.00	14,341.00	4,446.89	374.95	0.00	9,894.11	31.0%
0017200 RECREATION						
1,040,999.00	1,040,924.00	526,212.30	69,931.53	12,411.01	502,300.69	51.7%
0017210 PARKS						
220,293.00	220,293.00	84,076.32	14,330.74	1,204.00	135,012.68	38.7%
0017220 PECK						
267,064.00	267,139.00	125,644.58	15,411.95	8,368.00	133,126.42	50.2%

05/08/2018 08:30
 brathmell

 City of Fernandina Beach
 YEAR-TO-DATE BUDGET REPORT
 GENERAL FUND EXPENSES SUMMARY

 P 2
 glytdbud

8

FOR 2018 07

0017225 MLK CENTER	ORIGINAL APPROP	REVISED BUDGET	YTD EXPENDED	MTD EXPENDED	ENCUMBRANCES	AVAILABLE BUDGET	% USED
0017225 MLK CENTER	188,136.00	188,136.00	79,446.64	10,869.15	0.00	108,689.36	42.2%
0017230 YOUTH	259,736.00	259,736.00	122,659.32	17,650.02	0.00	137,076.68	47.2%
0017240 AQUATICS	350,360.00	353,285.00	166,465.75	19,282.15	0.00	186,819.25	47.1%
0018100 INTERFUND TRANSFERS OUT	2,104,281.00	2,104,281.00	1,227,497.25	175,356.75	0.00	876,783.75	58.3%
0018200 CONTINGENCIES	120,000.00	55,175.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	55,175.00	.0%
0018300 RESERVES	4,396,993.00	4,164,965.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4,164,965.00	.0%
0018301 REST'D RESERVES	899,170.00	899,170.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	899,170.00	.0%
GRAND TOTAL	28,980,626.00	30,416,175.00	13,287,805.06	1,897,202.21	340,450.04	16,787,919.90	44.8%

** END OF REPORT - Generated by Barbara Rathmell **

REVENUE < 19,779,526 >
 NET < REV > EXPS < 6,491,721 >

05/03/2018 08:33
brathmell

City of Fernandina Beach
 YEAR-TO-DATE BUDGET REPORT
 LAW ENFORCEMENT TRUST FUND

P 1
glytdbud

9

FOR 2018 07

	ORIGINAL APPROP	REVISED BUDGET	YTD ACTUAL	MTD ACTUAL	ENCUMBRANCES	AVAILABLE BUDGET	% USED
100 LAW ENFORCEMENT TRUST							
100 35110		FINES/FORFEITURES					
	-376.00	-376.00	-123.08	0.00	0.00	-252.92	32.7%
100 38910		CASH BALANCE FORWARD					
	-2,038.00	-2,038.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-2,038.00	.0%
100 55200		OPERATING SUPPLIES					
	2,000.00	2,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2,000.00	.0%
100 59990		RESERVE					
	414.00	414.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	414.00	.0%
TOTAL LAW ENFORCEMENT TRUST	0.00	0.00	-123.08	0.00	0.00	123.08	100.0%
	TOTAL REVENUES						
	-2,414.00	-2,414.00	-123.08	0.00	0.00	-2,290.92	
	TOTAL EXPENSES						
	2,414.00	2,414.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2,414.00	
	GRAND TOTAL						
	0.00	0.00	-123.08	0.00	0.00	123.08	100.0%

** END OF REPORT - Generated by Barbara Rathmell **

05/08/2018 08:34
 brathmell

 City of Fernandina Beach
 YEAR-TO-DATE BUDGET REPORT
 FEDERAL FORFEITURE

 P 1
 glytdbud

10

FOR 2018 07

	ORIGINAL APPROP	REVISED BUDGET	YTD ACTUAL	MTD ACTUAL	ENCUMBRANCES	AVAILABLE BUDGET	% USED
110 FEDERAL FORFEITURE							
110 35110		FINES/FORFEITURES					
	0.00	0.00	0.00	9,934.40	0.00	0.00	.0%
110 35121		SEIZED CONTRABAND					
	-25,000.00	-25,000.00	-25,028.36	-13,334.40	0.00	28.36	100.1%
110 38910		CASH BALANCE FORWARD					
	-34,200.00	-34,200.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-34,200.00	.0%
110 54000		TRAINING/TRAVEL					
	0.00	4,000.00	700.00	700.00	0.00	3,300.00	17.5%
110 54900		MISC EXPENSE					
	10,000.00	8,500.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	8,500.00	.0%
110 55200		OPERATING SUPPLIES					
	15,000.00	11,000.00	6,719.15	0.00	0.00	4,280.85	61.1%
110 56400		MACH/EQUIP					
	30,000.00	31,500.00	31,255.00	0.00	0.00	245.00	99.2%
110 59990		RESERVE					
	4,200.00	4,200.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4,200.00	.0%
TOTAL FEDERAL FORFEITURE							
	0.00	0.00	13,645.79	-2,700.00	0.00	-13,645.79	100.0%
TOTAL REVENUES							
	-59,200.00	-59,200.00	-25,028.36	-3,400.00	0.00	-34,171.64	
TOTAL EXPENSES							
	59,200.00	59,200.00	38,674.15	700.00	0.00	20,525.85	
GRAND TOTAL							
	0.00	0.00	13,645.79	-2,700.00	0.00	-13,645.79	100.0%

** END OF REPORT - Generated by Barbara Rathmell **

05/08/2018 08:35
brathmell

City of Fernandina Beach
YEAR-TO-DATE BUDGET REPORT
CDBG ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

P 1
glytdbud

(11)

FOR 2018 07

	ORIGINAL APPROP	REVISED BUDGET	YTD ACTUAL	MTD ACTUAL	ENCUMBRANCES	AVAILABLE BUDGET	% USED
130 CDBG ECON DEV							
<u>130 38910</u>							
	-109,680.00	CASH BALANCE FORWARD					
		-109,680.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-109,680.00	.0%
<u>130 53100</u>		PROFESSIONAL SERVICES					
	0.00	14,285.00	0.00	0.00	8,500.00	5,785.00	59.5%
<u>130 56300</u>		IMPROVEMENTS					
	109,680.00	95,395.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	95,395.00	.0%
TOTAL CDBG ECON DEV							
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	8,500.00	-8,500.00	100.0%
TOTAL REVENUES	-109,680.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	-109,680.00	
TOTAL EXPENSES	109,680.00	109,680.00	0.00	0.00	8,500.00	101,180.00	
GRAND TOTAL	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	8,500.00	-8,500.00	100.0%

** END OF REPORT - Generated by Barbara Rathmell **

05/03/2018 08:35
 brathmell

 City of Fernandina Beach
 YEAR-TO-DATE BUDGET REPORT
 WASTEWATER IMPACT

 P 1
 glytdbud

12

FOR 2018 07

	ORIGINAL APPROP	REVISED BUDGET	YTD ACTUAL	MTD ACTUAL	ENCUMBRANCES	AVAILABLE BUDGET	% USED
<u>145 WASTEWATER IMPACT</u>							
<u>145 36110</u>		INTEREST					
	-5,000.00	-5,000.00	-1,224.34	-1,224.34	0.00	-3,775.66	24.5%
<u>145 36310</u>		IMPACT FEES- INCORPORATED AREA					
	-232,100.00	-232,100.00	-319,741.83	-83,205.91	0.00	87,641.83	137.8%
<u>145 36311</u>		IMPACT FEES- UNINCORPORATED					
	-174,075.00	-174,075.00	-15,455.68	-12,007.19	0.00	-158,619.32	8.9%
<u>145 36990</u>		OTHER REVENUE					
	0.00	0.00	-2,234.16	-379.62	0.00	2,234.16	100.0%
<u>145 38910</u>		CASH BALANCE FORWARD					
	-320,600.00	-320,600.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-320,600.00	.0%
<u>145 59230</u>		TRANSFER TO UTIL ACQ DS					
	406,175.00	406,175.00	236,935.44	33,847.92	0.00	169,239.56	58.3%
<u>145 59990</u>		RESERVE					
	325,600.00	325,600.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	325,600.00	.0%
TOTAL WASTEWATER IMPACT							
	0.00	0.00	-101,720.57	-62,969.14	0.00	101,720.57	100.0%
TOTAL REVENUES							
	-731,775.00	-731,775.00	-338,656.01	-96,817.06	0.00	-393,118.99	
TOTAL EXPENSES							
	731,775.00	731,775.00	236,935.44	33,847.92	0.00	494,839.56	
GRAND TOTAL							
	0.00	0.00	-101,720.57	-62,969.14	0.00	101,720.57	100.0%

** END OF REPORT - Generated by Barbara Rathmell **

05/08/2018 08:36
brathmell

City of Fernandina Beach
YEAR-TO-DATE BUDGET REPORT

WATER IMPACT

P 1
glytdbud

13

FOR 2018 07

	ORIGINAL APPROP	REVISED BUDGET	YTD ACTUAL	MTD ACTUAL	ENCUMBRANCES	AVAILABLE BUDGET	% USED
146 WATER IMPACT							
<u>146 36310</u>		IMPACT FEES- INCORPORATED AREA					
	-95,900.00	-95,900.00	-131,375.13	-28,507.75	0.00	35,475.13	137.0%
<u>146 36311</u>		IMPACT FEES- UNINCORPORATED					
	-71,925.00	-71,925.00	-7,408.86	-4,903.18	0.00	-64,516.14	10.3%
<u>146 38910</u>		CASH BALANCE FORWARD					
	-102,330.00	-102,330.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-102,330.00	.0%
<u>146 59230</u>		TRANSFER TO UTIL ACQ DS					
	167,825.00	167,825.00	97,897.94	13,985.42	0.00	69,927.06	58.3%
<u>146 59990</u>		RESERVE					
	102,330.00	102,330.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	102,330.00	.0%
TOTAL WATER IMPACT	0.00	0.00	-40,886.05	-19,425.51	0.00	40,886.05	100.0%
TOTAL REVENUES	-270,155.00	-270,155.00	-138,783.99	-33,410.93	0.00	-131,371.01	
TOTAL EXPENSES	270,155.00	270,155.00	97,897.94	13,985.42	0.00	172,257.06	
GRAND TOTAL	0.00	0.00	-40,886.05	-19,425.51	0.00	40,886.05	100.0%

** END OF REPORT - Generated by Barbara Rathmell **

05/08/2018 08:37
brathmell

City of Fernandina Beach
YEAR-TO-DATE BUDGET REPORT

UTILITY TAX

P 1
glytdbud

14

FOR 2018 07

	ORIGINAL APPROP	REVISED BUDGET	YTD ACTUAL	MTD ACTUAL	ENCUMBRANCES	AVAILABLE BUDGET	% USED
150 UTILITY TAX							
150 31410							
	-700,000.00	-700,000.00	-362,735.71	-55,363.60	0.00	-337,264.29	51.8%
150 31420							
	-641,979.00	-641,979.00	-387,016.18	-57,243.64	0.00	-254,962.82	60.3%
150 31430							
	-300,000.00	-300,000.00	-171,276.10	-23,694.63	0.00	-128,723.90	57.1%
150 31440							
	-90,000.00	-90,000.00	-64,799.70	-10,146.11	0.00	-25,200.30	72.0%
150 36110							
	0.00	0.00	-2.16	-0.37	0.00	2.16	100.0%
150 38910							
	-63,021.00	-63,021.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-63,021.00	.0%
150 59100							
	1,704,000.00	1,704,000.00	994,000.00	142,000.00	0.00	710,000.00	58.3%
150 59990							
	91,000.00	91,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	91,000.00	.0%
TOTAL UTILITY TAX	0.00	0.00	8,170.15	-4,448.35	0.00	-8,170.15	100.0%
TOTAL REVENUES	-1,795,000.00	-1,795,000.00	-985,829.85	-146,448.35	0.00	-809,170.15	
TOTAL EXPENSES	1,795,000.00	1,795,000.00	994,000.00	142,000.00	0.00	801,000.00	
GRAND TOTAL	0.00	0.00	8,170.15	-4,448.35	0.00	-8,170.15	100.0%

** END OF REPORT - Generated by Barbara Rathmell **

05/08/2018 08:38
brathmell

City of Fernandina Beach
 YEAR-TO-DATE BUDGET REPORT
 LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT BLOCK GRANT

P 1
glytdbud

15

FOR 2018 07

	ORIGINAL APPROP	REVISED BUDGET	YTD ACTUAL	MTD ACTUAL	ENCUMBRANCES	AVAILABLE BUDGET	% USED
160 LOCAL LAW ENFORC BLOCK							
160 38910		CASH BALANCE FORWARD					
	-571.00	-571.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-571.00	.0%
160 59990		RESERVE					
	571.00	571.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	571.00	.0%
TOTAL LOCAL LAW ENFORC BLOCK	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	.0%
TOTAL REVENUES	-571.00	-571.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-571.00	
TOTAL EXPENSES	571.00	571.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	571.00	
GRAND TOTAL	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	.0%

** END OF REPORT - Generated by Barbara Rathmell **

05/08/2018 08:38
brathmell

City of Fernandina Beach
YEAR-TO-DATE BUDGET REPORT

CEMETERY

P 1
glytdbud

16

FOR 2018 07

	ORIGINAL APPROP	REVISED BUDGET	YTD ACTUAL	MTD ACTUAL	ENCUMBRANCES	AVAILABLE BUDGET	% USED
170 CEMETERY							
170 32970		BURIAL PERMITS					
	-3,500.00	-3,500.00	-2,200.00	-320.00	0.00	-1,300.00	62.9%
170 34560		MARKER SETTING FEES					
	-2,200.00	-2,200.00	-1,680.00	-120.00	0.00	-520.00	76.4%
170 34570		PERPETUAL CARE					
	-38,430.00	-38,430.00	-50,909.32	-10,198.16	0.00	12,479.32	132.5%
170 34580		SALE OF LOTS					
	-71,370.00	-71,370.00	-89,754.18	-18,939.34	0.00	18,384.18	125.8%
170 36110		INTEREST					
	-13,000.00	-13,000.00	-7,478.18	-410.73	0.00	-5,521.82	57.5%
170 36120		UNREALIZED GAIN					
	0.00	0.00	6,859.81	369.38	0.00	-6,859.81	100.0%
170 38910		CASH BALANCE FORWARD					
	-84,600.00	-84,600.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-84,600.00	.0%
170 38913		CASH BAL FOR RESTD CEMET					
	-966,750.00	-966,750.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-966,750.00	.0%
170 51200		SALARIES					
	70,431.00	70,431.00	38,346.43	5,456.00	0.00	32,084.57	54.4%
170 51400		OVERTIME					
	0.00	0.00	1,081.91	409.20	0.00	-1,081.91	100.0%
170 52100		FICA					
	5,388.00	5,388.00	2,737.02	407.87	0.00	2,650.98	50.8%
170 52200		RETIREMENT					
	1,750.00	1,750.00	1,020.81	145.83	0.00	729.19	58.3%
170 52300		HEALTH INSUR					
	23,712.00	23,712.00	14,076.92	2,120.80	0.00	9,635.08	59.4%
170 52301		LIFE INSUR					
	387.00	387.00	202.96	30.96	0.00	184.04	52.4%
170 52400		WORKERS' COMP					
	4,010.00	4,010.00	2,339.19	334.17	0.00	1,670.81	58.3%
170 53200		AUDITING					
	2,265.00	2,265.00	1,321.25	188.75	0.00	943.75	58.3%
170 53400		CONTRACTUAL					
	3,848.00	3,848.00	1,557.00	87.28	0.00	2,291.00	40.5%
170 54101		COMMUNICATIONS-CELLULAR					
	50.00	50.00	5.04	0.00	0.00	44.96	10.1%
170 54300		UTILITIES ELECTRIC					
	3,300.00	3,300.00	412.50	69.77	0.00	2,887.50	12.5%
170 54310		UTILITIES-WATER & WASTEWATER					
	750.00	750.00	58.12	13.38	0.00	691.88	7.7%

05/08/2018 08:38
brathmell

City of Fernandina Beach
YEAR-TO-DATE BUDGET REPORT

CEMETERY

P
glytdbud 2

17

FOR 2018 07

	ORIGINAL APPROP	REVISED BUDGET	YTD ACTUAL	MTD ACTUAL	ENCUMBRANCES	AVAILABLE BUDGET	% USED
170 54500		INSURANCE					
	3,207.00	3,207.00	1,870.75	267.25	0.00	1,336.25	58.3%
170 54610		R/M BLDG & GROUNDS					
	20,000.00	20,000.00	12,403.33	598.40	0.00	7,596.67	62.0%
170 54620		R/M EQUIPMENT					
	1,800.00	1,800.00	397.79	0.00	0.00	1,402.21	22.1%
170 54630		R/M VEHICLES-LABOR					
	1,500.00	1,500.00	1,735.00	13.75	0.00	-235.00	115.7%
170 54640		R/M VEHICLES-PARTS					
	2,000.00	2,000.00	2,241.21	37.47	0.00	-241.21	112.1%
170 55200		OPERATING SUPPLIES					
	600.00	600.00	7.25	0.00	0.00	592.75	1.2%
170 55210		UNIFORMS					
	650.00	650.00	574.50	0.00	0.00	75.50	88.4%
170 55230		GAS/OIL					
	2,250.00	2,250.00	1,216.69	231.17	0.00	1,033.31	54.1%
170 56400		MACH/EQUIP					
	20,500.00	20,500.00	16,181.00	8,681.00	2,250.00	2,069.00	89.9%
170 59900		CONTINGENCY					
	2,902.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	.0%
170 59990		RESERVE					
	1,008,550.00	2,902.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2,902.00	.0%
170 59997		RESERVE REST'D FOR CEMETERY					
	0.00	1,008,550.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1,008,550.00	.0%
TOTAL CEMETERY	0.00	0.00	-45,375.20	-10,525.80	2,250.00	43,125.20	100.0%
		TOTAL REVENUES					
	-1,179,850.00	-1,179,850.00	-145,161.87	-29,618.85	0.00	-1,034,688.13	
		TOTAL EXPENSES					
	1,179,850.00	1,179,850.00	99,786.67	19,093.05	2,250.00	1,077,813.33	
		GRAND TOTAL					
	0.00	0.00	-45,375.20	-10,525.80	2,250.00	43,125.20	100.0%

** END OF REPORT - Generated by Barbara Rathmell **

05/08/2018 08:39
brathmell

City of Fernandina Beach
YEAR-TO-DATE BUDGET REPORT

CRA

P 1
glytdbud

(18)

FOR 2018 07

	ORIGINAL APPROP	REVISED BUDGET	YTD ACTUAL	MTD ACTUAL	ENCUMBRANCES	AVAILABLE BUDGET	% USED
180 COMM DEVELOP AREA							
<u>180 31110</u>		PROPERTY TAXES					
	-4,000.00	-4,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-4,000.00	.0%
<u>180 31117</u>		PROPERTY TAXES-COUNTY					
	-4,000.00	-4,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-4,000.00	.0%
<u>180 36991</u>		PARKING REVENUE					
	-1,000.00	-1,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-1,000.00	.0%
<u>180 38910</u>		CASH BALANCE FORWARD					
	-2,000.00	-2,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-2,000.00	.0%
<u>180 59990</u>		RESERVE					
	11,000.00	11,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	11,000.00	.0%
TOTAL COMM DEVELOP AREA	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	.0%
	TOTAL REVENUES						
	-11,000.00	-11,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-11,000.00	
	TOTAL EXPENSES						
	11,000.00	11,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	11,000.00	
	GRAND TOTAL						
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	.0%

** END OF REPORT - Generated by Barbara Rathmell **

05/08/2018 08:40
 brathmell

 City of Fernandina Beach
 YEAR-TO-DATE BUDGET REPORT
 LAW ENFORCEMENT RECOVERY

 P 1
 glytdbud

FOR 2018 07

	ORIGINAL APPROP	REVISED BUDGET	YTD ACTUAL	MTD ACTUAL	ENCUMBRANCES	AVAILABLE BUDGET	% USED
<u>190 LAW ENFORCE RECOVERY</u>							
<u>190 34210</u>		FEDERAL LAW ENFORCEMENT SUPP					
	-135,216.00	-135,216.00	-84,749.46	-14,099.91	0.00	-50,466.54	62.7%
<u>190 35910</u>		UNCLAIMED/ABANDONED CASH					
	0.00	0.00	-480.24	0.00	0.00	480.24	100.0%
<u>190 38910</u>		CASH BALANCE FORWARD					
	-41,884.00	-41,884.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-41,884.00	.0%
<u>190 53400</u>		CONTRACTUAL					
	0.00	1,050.00	0.00	0.00	1,047.83	2.17	99.8%
<u>190 54000</u>		TRAINING/TRAVEL					
	11,500.00	11,500.00	1,658.19	0.00	0.00	9,841.81	14.4%
<u>190 54921</u>		UNDERCOVER					
	10,000.00	4,950.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4,950.00	.0%
<u>190 55200</u>		OPERATING SUPPLIES					
	27,000.00	27,000.00	14,844.87	1,079.51	0.00	12,155.13	55.0%
<u>190 56400</u>		MACH/EQUIP					
	68,000.00	68,000.00	43,399.00	4,265.00	20,836.18	3,764.82	94.5%
<u>190 56401</u>		EQUIP-NON CAPITAL					
	18,500.00	22,500.00	0.00	0.00	3,957.59	18,542.41	17.6%
<u>190 59990</u>		RESERVE					
	42,100.00	42,100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	42,100.00	.0%
TOTAL LAW ENFORCE RECOVERY	0.00	0.00	-25,327.64	-8,755.40	25,841.60	-513.96	100.0%
TOTAL REVENUES	-177,100.00	-177,100.00	-85,229.70	-14,099.91	0.00	-91,870.30	
TOTAL EXPENSES	177,100.00	177,100.00	59,902.06	5,344.51	25,841.60	91,356.34	
GRAND TOTAL	0.00	0.00	-25,327.64	-8,755.40	25,841.60	-513.96	100.0%

** END OF REPORT - Generated by Barbara Rathmell **

05/08/2018 08:40
brathmell

City of Fernandina Beach
YEAR-TO-DATE BUDGET REPORT
BOND DEBT SERVICE

P 1
glytdbud

FOR 2018 07

	ORIGINAL APPROP	REVISED BUDGET	YTD ACTUAL	MTD ACTUAL	ENCUMBRANCES	AVAILABLE BUDGET	% USED
220 BOND DEBT SERVICE							
220 38101		FROM GENERAL FUND					
	-423,807.00	-423,807.00	-247,220.75	-35,317.25	0.00	-176,586.25	58.3%
220 38910		CASH BALANCE FORWARD					
	-4,440.00	-4,440.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-4,440.00	.0%
220 57100		PRINCIPAL					
	386,000.00	386,000.00	386,000.00	386,000.00 ✓	0.00	0.00	100.0%
220 57200		INTEREST					
	37,807.00	37,807.00	37,807.20	18,903.60	0.00	-0.20	100.0%
220 59990		RESERVE					
	4,440.00	4,440.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4,440.00	.0%
TOTAL BOND DEBT SERVICE	0.00	0.00	176,586.45	369,586.35	0.00	-176,586.45	100.0%
TOTAL REVENUES	-428,247.00	-428,247.00	-247,220.75	-35,317.25	0.00	-181,026.25	
TOTAL EXPENSES	428,247.00	428,247.00	423,807.20	404,903.60	0.00	4,439.80	
GRAND TOTAL	0.00	0.00	176,586.45	369,586.35	0.00	-176,586.45	100.0%

** END OF REPORT - Generated by Barbara Rathmell **

05/08/2018 08:41
brathmell

City of Fernandina Beach
YEAR-TO-DATE BUDGET REPORT
UTILITY DEBT SERVICE

P 1
glytdbud

FOR 2018 07

ORIGINAL APPROP	REVISED BUDGET	YTD ACTUAL	MTD ACTUAL	ENCUMBRANCES	AVAILABLE BUDGET	% USED
230 UTILITY DEBT SERVICE						
230 38140	FROM WW IMPACT FEES					
-406,175.00	-406,175.00	-236,935.44	-33,847.92	0.00	-169,239.56	58.3%
230 38141	FROM WATER IMPACT FEES					
-167,825.00	-167,825.00	-97,897.94	-13,985.42	0.00	-69,927.06	58.3%
230 38145	FROM WASTEWATER					
-510,965.00	-510,965.00	-298,062.94	-42,580.42	0.00	-212,902.06	58.3%
230 38146	FROM WATER					
-1,669,465.00	-1,669,465.00	-973,854.56	-139,122.08	0.00	-695,610.44	58.3%
230 38910	CASH BALANCE FORWARD					
-249,000.00	-249,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-249,000.00	.0%
230 57100	PRINCIPAL					
1,440,000.00	1,440,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1,440,000.00	.0%
230 57200	INTEREST					
1,314,430.00	1,314,430.00	657,214.80	0.00	0.00	657,215.20	50.0%
230 59990	RESERVE					
249,000.00	249,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	249,000.00	.0%
TOTAL UTILITY DEBT SERVICE						
0.00	0.00	-949,536.08	-229,535.84	0.00	949,536.08	100.0%
TOTAL REVENUES						
-3,003,430.00	-3,003,430.00	-1,606,750.88	-229,535.84	0.00	-1,396,679.12	
TOTAL EXPENSES						
3,003,430.00	3,003,430.00	657,214.80	0.00	0.00	2,346,215.20	
GRAND TOTAL						
0.00	0.00	-949,536.08	-229,535.84	0.00	949,536.08	100.0%

** END OF REPORT - Generated by Barbara Rathmell **

05/08/2018 08:42
brathmell

City of Fernandina Beach
YEAR-TO-DATE BUDGET REPORT
CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS REVENUE

P 1
glytdbud

FOR 2018 07

	ORIGINAL APPROP	REVISED BUDGET	YTD ACTUAL	MTD ACTUAL	ENCUMBRANCES	AVAILABLE BUDGET	% USED
300 CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT							
300 33140		FEDERAL HOMELAND SECURITY					
	-475,000.00	-475,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-475,000.00	.0%
300 33323		FDOT GRANT					
	0.00	-841,667.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-841,667.00	.0%
300 33400		STATE GRANT					
	-29,900.00	-29,900.00	-745,704.73	-745,704.73	0.00	715,804.73	2494.0%
300 33544		8TH CENT GAS TAX					
	-107,250.00	-107,250.00	-64,175.49	-9,166.06	0.00	-43,074.51	59.8%
300 33710		COUNTY GRANT					
	-35,050.00	-35,050.00	-862,841.64	-858,496.64	0.00	827,791.64	2461.7%
300 36110		INTEREST					
	-2,426.00	-2,426.00	-5,938.38	-1,030.69	0.00	3,512.38	244.8%
300 36800		CAPITAL CONTRIBUTION					
	0.00	-2,296,333.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-2,296,333.00	.0%
300 38101		FROM GENERAL FUND					
	-1,138,959.00	-1,138,959.00	-664,392.75	-98,513.25	0.00	-474,566.25	58.3%
300 38152		FROM UB					
	-10,700.00	-10,700.00	-6,241.69	-6,241.69	0.00	-4,458.31	58.3%
300 38410		LOAN PROCEEDS					
	-427,200.00	-427,200.00	-427,154.28	0.00	0.00	-45.72	100.0%
300 38910		CASH BALANCE FORWARD					
	-1,030,500.00	-1,030,500.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-1,030,500.00	.0%
300 38911		CASH BAL FORWARD REST'D					
	-1,165,300.00	-1,165,300.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-1,165,300.00	.0%
TOTAL CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT	-4,422,285.00	-7,560,285.00	-2,776,448.96	-1,719,153.06	0.00	-4,783,836.04	36.7%
TOTAL REVENUES	-4,422,285.00	-7,560,285.00	-2,776,448.96	-1,719,153.06	0.00	-4,783,836.04	
GRAND TOTAL	-4,422,285.00	-7,560,285.00	-2,776,448.96	-1,719,153.06	0.00	-4,783,836.04	36.7%

** END OF REPORT - Generated by Barbara Rathmell **

05/08/2018 08:42
 brathmell

 City of Fernandina Beach
 YEAR-TO-DATE BUDGET REPORT
 CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS EXPENSES

 P
 glytdbud 1

23

FOR 2018 07

ORIGINAL APPROP	REVISED BUDGET	YTD EXPENDED	MTD EXPENDED	ENCUMBRANCES	AVAILABLE BUDGET	% USED
<u>3001000 GENERAL GOVERNMENT</u>						
<u>3001000 56410</u>	SOFTWARE					
105,900.00	105,900.00	48,049.47	0.00	0.00	57,850.53	45.4%
<u>3001000 57100</u>	PRINCIPAL					
668,687.00	668,687.00	228,505.04	43,370.08	0.00	440,181.96	34.2%
<u>3001000 57200</u>	INTEREST					
33,940.00	33,940.00	21,086.81	3,912.65	0.00	12,853.19	62.1%
<u>3001000 57310</u>	BOND EXPENSE					
800.00	800.00	642.50	0.00	0.00	157.50	80.3%
<u>3001000 59990</u>	RESERVE					
224,708.00	110,813.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	110,813.00	.0%
TOTAL GENERAL GOVERNMENT						
1,034,035.00	920,140.00	298,283.82	47,282.73	0.00	621,856.18	32.4%
TOTAL EXPENSES						
1,034,035.00	920,140.00	298,283.82	47,282.73	0.00	621,856.18	
<u>3002100 CAP IMP POLICE</u>						
<u>3002100 56300</u>	IMPROVEMENTS					
150,000.00	150,000.00	92,950.00	0.00	0.00	57,050.00	62.0%
<u>3002100 56400</u>	EQUIPMENT					
225,300.00	225,300.00	225,260.34	0.00	0.00	39.66	100.0%
TOTAL CAP IMP POLICE						
375,300.00	375,300.00	318,210.34	0.00	0.00	57,089.66	84.8%
TOTAL EXPENSES						
375,300.00	375,300.00	318,210.34	0.00	0.00	57,089.66	
<u>3002200 CAP IMP FIRE</u>						
<u>3002200 56400</u>	MACH/EQUIP					
932,200.00	932,200.00	434,417.94	0.00	0.00	497,782.06	46.6%
TOTAL CAP IMP FIRE						
932,200.00	932,200.00	434,417.94	0.00	0.00	497,782.06	46.6%
TOTAL EXPENSES						
932,200.00	932,200.00	434,417.94	0.00	0.00	497,782.06	

05/08/2018 08:42
brathmell

City of Fernandina Beach
YEAR-TO-DATE BUDGET REPORT
CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS EXPENSES

P 2
glytdbud

24

FOR 2018 07

3004100 CAP IMP STREETS	ORIGINAL APPROP	REVISED BUDGET	YTD EXPENDED	MTD EXPENDED	ENCUMBRANCES	AVAILABLE BUDGET	% USED
3004100 CAP IMP STREETS							
3004100 56311		SIDEWALKS-GENL/MISC					
	79,000.00	79,000.00	51,266.59	10,623.29	14,999.00	12,734.41	83.9%
3004100 56312		STREET STRIPING					
	34,750.00	34,750.00	26,826.75	4,888.25	0.00	7,923.25	77.2%
3004100 56321		STREET RESURFACING/GENERAL					
	325,000.00	325,000.00	24,214.00	0.00	0.00	300,786.00	7.5%
3004100 56357		ALACHUA PROJECT					
	800,000.00	800,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	800,000.00	.0%
3004100 56358		MAIN STREET IMPROVEMENTS					
	42,000.00	42,000.00	9,498.28	0.00	0.00	32,501.72	22.6%
3004100 56400		MACH/EQUIP					
	150,000.00	263,895.00	186,990.00	73,095.00	75,504.71	1,400.29	99.5%
3004100 56500		INFRASTRUCTURE					
	0.00	3,138,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3,138,000.00	.0%
TOTAL CAP IMP STREETS	1,430,750.00	4,682,645.00	298,795.62	88,606.54	90,503.71	4,293,345.67	8.3%
TOTAL EXPENSES	1,430,750.00	4,682,645.00	298,795.62	88,606.54	90,503.71	4,293,345.67	
3007200 CAP IMP REC							
3007200 56315		DUNE WALKOVERS					
	200,000.00	200,000.00	247.60	247.60	0.00	199,752.40	.1%
3007200 56327		BEACH MONITORING/REPORTING					
	30,000.00	30,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	30,000.00	.0%
3007200 56331		BEACH RENOUR / ENGINEERING					
	35,000.00	35,000.00	8,690.00	0.00	21,310.00	5,000.00	85.7%
3007200 56332		BEACH RENOURISHMENT					
	35,000.00	35,000.00	1,605,738.00	1,600,000.00	15,437.25	-1,586,175.25	4631.9%
3007200 56355		DOWNTOWN WATERFRONT PARKS					
	125,000.00	125,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	125,000.00	.0%
TOTAL CAP IMP REC	425,000.00	425,000.00	1,614,675.60	1,600,247.60	36,747.25	-1,226,422.85	388.6%
TOTAL EXPENSES	425,000.00	425,000.00	1,614,675.60	1,600,247.60	36,747.25	-1,226,422.85	
3007210 PARKS IMPROVEMENTS							
3007210 56300		IMPROVEMENTS					

05/08/2018 08:42
brathmell

City of Fernandina Beach
YEAR-TO-DATE BUDGET REPORT
CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS EXPENSES

P 3
glytdbud

25

FOR 2018 07

3007210 PARKS IMPROVEMENTS ORIGINAL APPROP	REVISED BUDGET	YTD EXPENDED	MTD EXPENDED	ENCUMBRANCES	AVAILABLE BUDGET	% USED
60,000.00	60,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	60,000.00	.0%
TOTAL PARKS IMPROVEMENTS 60,000.00	60,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	60,000.00	.0%
TOTAL EXPENSES 60,000.00	60,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	60,000.00	
3007220 CAP IMP PECK						
3007220 56300 IMPROVEMENTS 55,000.00	55,000.00	23,449.02	23,449.02	27,200.00	4,350.98	92.1%
TOTAL CAP IMP PECK 55,000.00	55,000.00	23,449.02	23,449.02	27,200.00	4,350.98	92.1%
TOTAL EXPENSES 55,000.00	55,000.00	23,449.02	23,449.02	27,200.00	4,350.98	
3007225 MLK CENTER						
3007225 56300 IMPROVEMENTS 25,000.00	25,000.00	3,642.50	3,642.50	1,242.50	20,115.00	19.5%
TOTAL MLK CENTER 25,000.00	25,000.00	3,642.50	3,642.50	1,242.50	20,115.00	19.5%
TOTAL EXPENSES 25,000.00	25,000.00	3,642.50	3,642.50	1,242.50	20,115.00	
3007400 CAP IMP AQUATICS						
3007400 56300 IMPROVEMENTS 85,000.00	85,000.00	229.25	218.85	0.00	84,770.75	.3%
TOTAL CAP IMP AQUATICS 85,000.00	85,000.00	229.25	218.85	0.00	84,770.75	.3%
TOTAL EXPENSES 85,000.00	85,000.00	229.25	218.85	0.00	84,770.75	
GRAND TOTAL 4,422,285.00	7,560,285.00	2,991,704.09	1,763,447.24	155,693.46	4,412,887.45	41.6%

** END OF REPORT - Generated by Barbara Rathmell **

REVENUE
NET (REV) EXPS

< 2,776,449 >
215,255

05/08/2018 08:43
 brathmell

 City of Fernandina Beach
 YEAR-TO-DATE BUDGET REPORT
 CAPITAL EXPANSION REVENUE

 P 1
 glytdbud

26

FOR 2018 07

	ORIGINAL APPROP	REVISED BUDGET	YTD EXPENDED	MTD EXPENDED	ENCUMBRANCES	AVAILABLE BUDGET	% USED
<u>310 CAPITAL EXPANSION</u>							
<u>310 36110</u>	INTEREST						
	-4,000.00	-4,000.00	-4,856.75	-842.96	0.00	856.75	121.4%
	TOTAL CAPITAL EXPANSION						
	-4,000.00	-4,000.00	-4,856.75	-842.96	0.00	856.75	121.4%
	TOTAL REVENUES						
	-4,000.00	-4,000.00	-4,856.75	-842.96	0.00	856.75	
<u>3101000 CAP EXP ADMIN</u>							
<u>3101000 32410</u>	IMPACT FEES ADMIN						
	-126,000.00	-126,000.00	-243,849.23	-95,819.51	0.00	117,849.23	193.5%
<u>3101000 38910</u>	CASH BALANCE FORWARD						
	-571,035.00	-571,035.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-571,035.00	.0%
	TOTAL CAP EXP ADMIN						
	-697,035.00	-697,035.00	-243,849.23	-95,819.51	0.00	-453,185.77	35.0%
	TOTAL REVENUES						
	-697,035.00	-697,035.00	-243,849.23	-95,819.51	0.00	-453,185.77	
<u>3102100 CAP EXP POLICE</u>							
<u>3102100 32421</u>	IMPACT FEES POLICE						
	-47,250.00	-47,250.00	-90,739.47	-35,972.51	0.00	43,489.47	192.0%
<u>3102100 38910</u>	CASH BALANCE FORWARD						
	-98,177.00	-98,177.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-98,177.00	.0%
	TOTAL CAP EXP POLICE						
	-145,427.00	-145,427.00	-90,739.47	-35,972.51	0.00	-54,687.53	62.4%
	TOTAL REVENUES						
	-145,427.00	-145,427.00	-90,739.47	-35,972.51	0.00	-54,687.53	
<u>3102200 CAP EXP FIRE</u>							
<u>3102200 32422</u>	IMPACT FEES FIRE						
	-94,500.00	-94,500.00	-179,435.04	-69,661.92	0.00	84,935.04	189.9%

05/08/2018 08:43
brathmell

City of Fernandina Beach
YEAR-TO-DATE BUDGET REPORT
CAPITAL EXPANSION REVENUE

P 2
glytdbud

27

FOR 2018 07

3102200 CAP EXP FIRE	ORIGINAL APPROP	REVISED BUDGET	YTD EXPENDED	MTD EXPENDED	ENCUMBRANCES	AVAILABLE BUDGET	% USED
<u>3102200 38910</u>	CASH BALANCE FORWARD						
	-361,863.00	-361,863.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-361,863.00	.0%
TOTAL CAP EXP FIRE							
	-456,363.00	-456,363.00	-179,435.04	-69,661.92	0.00	-276,927.96	39.3%
TOTAL REVENUES							
	-456,363.00	-456,363.00	-179,435.04	-69,661.92	0.00	-276,927.96	
3107200 CAP EXP RECREATION							
<u>3107200 32470</u>	IMPACT FEES RECREATION						
	-630,000.00	-630,000.00	-753,123.89	-451,003.80	0.00	123,123.89	119.5%
<u>3107200 38910</u>	CASH BALANCE FORWARD						
	-1,279,325.00	-1,279,325.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-1,279,325.00	.0%
TOTAL CAP EXP RECREATION							
	-1,909,325.00	-1,909,325.00	-753,123.89	-451,003.80	0.00	-1,156,201.11	39.4%
TOTAL REVENUES							
	-1,909,325.00	-1,909,325.00	-753,123.89	-451,003.80	0.00	-1,156,201.11	
GRAND TOTAL							
	-3,212,150.00	-3,212,150.00	-1,272,004.38	-653,300.70	0.00	-1,940,145.62	39.6%

** END OF REPORT - Generated by Barbara Rathmell **

05/08/2018 08:44
 brathmell

 City of Fernandina Beach
 YEAR-TO-DATE BUDGET REPORT
 CAPITAL EXPANSION EXPENSES

 P 1
 glytdebud

28

FOR 2018 07

ORIGINAL APPROP	REVISED BUDGET	YTD EXPENDED	MTD EXPENDED	ENCUMBRANCES	AVAILABLE BUDGET	% USED
<u>3101000 CAP EXP ADMIN</u>						
<u>3101000 56400</u>	MACH/EQUIP					
75,000.00	75,000.00	46,205.52	0.00	0.00	28,794.48	61.6%
<u>3101000 56500</u>	INFRASTRUCTURE					
100,000.00	100,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100,000.00	.0%
<u>3101000 59990</u>	RESERVE					
523,024.00	523,024.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	523,024.00	.0%
TOTAL CAP EXP ADMIN						
698,024.00	698,024.00	46,205.52	0.00	0.00	651,818.48	6.6%
TOTAL EXPENSES						
698,024.00	698,024.00	46,205.52	0.00	0.00	651,818.48	
<u>3102100 CAP EXP POLICE</u>						
<u>3102100 59990</u>	RESERVE					
145,597.00	145,597.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	145,597.00	.0%
TOTAL CAP EXP POLICE						
145,597.00	145,597.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	145,597.00	.0%
TOTAL EXPENSES						
145,597.00	145,597.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	145,597.00	
<u>3102200 CAP EXP FIRE</u>						
<u>3102200 59990</u>	RESERVE					
456,989.00	456,989.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	456,989.00	.0%
TOTAL CAP EXP FIRE						
456,989.00	456,989.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	456,989.00	.0%
TOTAL EXPENSES						
456,989.00	456,989.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	456,989.00	
<u>3107200 CAP EXP RECREATION</u>						
<u>3107200 56200</u>	BUILDING					
170,000.00	170,000.00	0.00	0.00	83,918.86	86,081.14	49.4%

05/08/2018 08:44
brathmell

City of Fernandina Beach
YEAR-TO-DATE BUDGET REPORT
CAPITAL EXPANSION EXPENSES

P 2
glytdbud

29

FOR 2018 07

3107200 CAP EXP RECREATION	ORIGINAL APPROP	REVISED BUDGET	YTD EXPENDED	MTD EXPENDED	ENCUMBRANCES	AVAILABLE BUDGET	% USED
<u>3107200 56300</u>		IMPROVEMENTS					
	355,000.00	355,000.00	4,163.75	0.00	41,480.96	309,355.29	12.9%
<u>3107200 56400</u>		MACH/EQUIP					
	50,000.00	50,000.00	48,790.00	0.00	0.00	1,210.00	97.6%
<u>3107200 59990</u>		RESERVE					
	1,336,540.00	1,336,540.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1,336,540.00	.0%
TOTAL CAP EXP RECREATION	1,911,540.00	1,911,540.00	52,953.75	0.00	125,399.82	1,733,186.43	9.3%
		TOTAL EXPENSES					
	1,911,540.00	1,911,540.00	52,953.75	0.00	125,399.82	1,733,186.43	
		GRAND TOTAL					
	3,212,150.00	3,212,150.00	99,159.27	0.00	125,399.82	2,987,590.91	7.0%

** END OF REPORT - Generated by Barbara Rathmell **

REVENUE < 1272,004 >
NET < REV > EXPS < 1,172,845 >

05/08/2018 08:45
brathmell

City of Fernandina Beach
YEAR-TO-DATE BUDGET REPORT
WASTEWATER IMPROVEMENT

P 1
glytdbud

30

FOR 2018 07

ORIGINAL APPROP	REVISED BUDGET	YTD ACTUAL	MTD ACTUAL	ENCUMBRANCES	AVAILABLE BUDGET	% USED
330 WASTEWATER IMPROVEMENT						
330 38145	FROM WASTEWATER					
-500,000.00	-500,000.00	-291,666.69	-41,666.67	0.00	-208,333.31	58.3%
330 38910	CASH BALANCE FORWARD	0.00	0.00	0.00	-2,988,400.00	.0%
330 59990	RESERVE					
3,488,400.00	3,488,400.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3,488,400.00	.0%
TOTAL WASTEWATER IMPROVEMENT						
0.00	0.00	-291,666.69	-41,666.67	0.00	291,666.69	100.0%
TOTAL REVENUES						
-3,488,400.00	-3,488,400.00	-291,666.69	-41,666.67	0.00	-3,196,733.31	
TOTAL EXPENSES						
3,488,400.00	3,488,400.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3,488,400.00	
GRAND TOTAL						
0.00	0.00	-291,666.69	-41,666.67	0.00	291,666.69	100.0%

** END OF REPORT - Generated by Barbara Rathmell **

05/08/2018 08:45
brathmell

City of Fernandina Beach
YEAR-TO-DATE BUDGET REPORT

GOLF

P
glytdbud¹

30

FOR 2018 07

	ORIGINAL APPROP	REVISED BUDGET	YTD ACTUAL	MTD ACTUAL	ENCUMBRANCES	AVAILABLE BUDGET	% USED
410 GOLF							
410 34710		GREEN FEES					
	-315,135.00	-315,135.00	-166,807.79	-26,407.31	0.00	-148,327.21	52.9%
410 34713		GOLF CARTS					
	-485,177.00	-485,177.00	-264,754.06	-45,792.68	0.00	-220,422.94	54.6%
410 34714		RANGE FEES					
	-53,951.00	-53,951.00	-20,570.84	-3,587.67	0.00	-33,380.16	38.1%
410 34715		PRO SHOP SALES					
	-113,355.00	-113,355.00	-38,482.53	-7,009.98	0.00	-74,872.47	33.9%
410 34716		SNACK BAR SALES					
	-357,743.00	-357,743.00	-208,955.62	-18,044.23	0.00	-148,787.38	58.4%
410 34718		FACILITY RENTAL					
	-32,920.00	-32,920.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-32,920.00	.0%
410 34719		SCHOOL OF GOLF					
	-6,580.00	-6,580.00	-2,160.00	-320.00	0.00	-4,420.00	32.8%
410 34733		MEMBERSHIPS					
	-148,941.00	-148,941.00	-105,866.25	-1,966.00	0.00	-43,074.75	71.1%
410 36990		OTHER REVENUE					
	-7,000.00	-7,000.00	-66,389.89	-5,168.85	0.00	59,389.89	948.4%
410 36992		GAIN ON SALE OF ASSET					
	-150,000.00	-150,000.00	-141,600.00	0.00	0.00	-8,400.00	94.4%
410 38101		FROM GENERAL FUND					
	-220,000.00	-220,000.00	-128,333.31	-18,333.33	0.00	-91,666.69	58.3%
410 38410		LOAN PROCEEDS					
	-200,000.00	-200,000.00	-200,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.0%
410 38910		CASH BALANCE FORWARD					
	625,520.00	625,520.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	625,520.00	.0%
410 52350		OPEB COSTS					
	785.00	878.00	512.16	73.16	0.00	365.84	58.3%
410 53200		AUDITING					
	6,975.00	6,975.00	2,831.25	0.00	0.00	4,143.75	40.6%
410 53400		CONTRACTUAL					
	681,647.00	681,554.00	364,575.01	53,592.95	0.00	316,978.99	53.5%
410 54000		TRAINING/TRAVEL					
	7,492.00	7,492.00	120.49	288.11	0.00	7,371.51	1.6%
410 54100		COMM - PHONE/FAX/ALARM					
	1,440.00	1,440.00	258.96	0.00	0.00	1,181.04	18.0%
410 54101		COMMUNICATIONS-CELLULAR					
	2,580.00	2,580.00	248.85	0.00	0.00	2,331.15	9.6%
410 54103		COMMUNICATIONS-INTERNET					
	7,840.00	7,840.00	3,504.30	266.80	0.00	4,335.70	44.7%

LY
117,518

05/08/2018 08:45
brathmell

City of Fernandina Beach
YEAR-TO-DATE BUDGET REPORT

GOLF

P 2
glytdbud

32

FOR 2018 07

	ORIGINAL APPROP	REVISED BUDGET	YTD ACTUAL	MTD ACTUAL	ENCUMBRANCES	AVAILABLE BUDGET	% USED
410 54200		POSTAGE					
	1,170.00	1,170.00	256.62	74.45	0.00	913.38	21.9%
410 54300		UTILITIES ELECTRIC					
	62,550.00	62,550.00	41,109.28	5,601.98	0.00	21,440.72	65.7%
410 54310		UTILITIES-WATER & WASTEWATER					
	6,000.00	6,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	6,000.00	.0%
410 54400		RENTALS/LEASES					
	0.00	0.00	952.39	0.00	0.00	-952.39	100.0%
410 54500		INSURANCE					
	79,622.00	79,622.00	57,934.44	8,272.97	0.00	21,687.56	72.8%
410 54610		R/M BLDG & GROUNDS					
	5,000.00	74,410.00	38,308.87	583.11	0.00	36,101.13	51.5%
410 54620		R/M EQUIPMENT					
	28,350.00	28,350.00	24,842.85	5,077.80	0.00	3,507.15	87.6%
410 54800		PROMOTIONAL					
	38,660.00	38,660.00	16,846.63	3,005.83	0.00	21,813.37	43.6%
410 55100		OFFICE SUPPLIES					
	3,120.00	3,120.00	879.04	18.68	0.00	2,240.96	28.2%
410 55200		OPERATING SUPPLIES					
	221,187.00	221,187.00	116,763.27	29,347.89	0.00	104,423.73	52.8%
410 55210		UNIFORMS					
	5,850.00	5,850.00	3,338.80	556.02	0.00	2,511.20	57.1%
410 55230		GAS/OIL					
	30,000.00	30,000.00	16,612.52	2,874.25	0.00	13,387.48	55.4%
410 55400		BOOKS/SUBS/DUES					
	5,291.00	5,291.00	1,870.24	210.00	0.00	3,420.76	35.3%
410 55545		PRO SHOP COST OF SALES					
	57,957.00	57,957.00	21,407.84	4,251.64	0.00	36,549.16	36.9%
410 55550		F&B COST OF SALES					
	162,028.00	162,028.00	92,407.04	8,830.21	0.00	69,620.96	57.0%
410 55555		F&B PERSONNEL COSTS					
	125,817.00	125,817.00	61,019.67	4,459.08	0.00	64,797.33	48.5%
410 56200		BUILDING					
	0.00	0.00	8,425.50	8,425.50	0.00	-8,425.50	100.0%
410 56300		IMPROVEMENTS					
	25,000.00	75,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	75,000.00	.0%
410 56400		MACH/EQUIP					
	450,000.00	400,000.00	337,786.80	0.00	0.00	62,213.20	84.4%
410 57100		PRINCIPAL					
	106,522.00	106,522.00	5,257.58	0.00	0.00	101,264.42	4.9%
410 57200		INTEREST					
	6,170.00	6,170.00	6,020.45	558.97	0.00	149.55	97.6%
410 59900		CONTINGENCY					
	-663,771.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	.0%

05/08/2018 08:45
brathmell

City of Fernandina Beach
YEAR-TO-DATE BUDGET REPORT

P 3
glytdbud

GOLF

33

FOR 2018 07

	ORIGINAL APPROP	REVISED BUDGET	YTD ACTUAL	MTD ACTUAL	ENCUMBRANCES	AVAILABLE BUDGET	% USED
410 59990	RESERVE						
	0.00	-733,181.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-733,181.00	.0%
TOTAL GOLF	0.00	0.00	-119,829.44	9,739.35	0.00	119,829.44	100.0%
	TOTAL REVENUES						
	-1,465,282.00	-1,465,282.00	-1,343,920.29	-126,630.05	0.00	-121,361.71	
	TOTAL EXPENSES						
	1,465,282.00	1,465,282.00	1,224,090.85	136,369.40	0.00	241,191.15	
	GRAND TOTAL						
	0.00	0.00	-119,829.44	9,739.35	0.00	119,829.44	100.0%

** END OF REPORT - Generated by Barbara Rathmell **

	BUDGET	APRIL YTD
PRO SHOP SALES	113,355	38,483
COST OF GOODS SOLD	57,957	21,408
↑ \$	55,398	17,075
% OF COST	95.6%	79.80%
F&B SALES	357,743	208,956
COST OF GOODS SOLD	287,845	153,427
↑ \$	69,898	55,529
% OF COST	24.3%	36.20%

05/08/2018 08:46
 brathmell

 City of Fernandina Beach
 YEAR-TO-DATE BUDGET REPORT

AIRPORT

 P
 glytdbud 1

34

FOR 2018 07

	ORIGINAL APPROP	REVISED BUDGET	YTD ACTUAL	MTD ACTUAL	ENCUMBRANCES	AVAILABLE BUDGET	% USED
420 AIRPORT							
420 33220		FAA GRANT					
	-350,000.00	-485,000.00	-320,719.50	0.00	0.00	-164,280.50	66.1%
420 33323		FDOT GRANT					
	-1,625,000.00	-1,625,000.00	-747,238.08	0.00	0.00	-877,761.92	46.0%
420 33440		OTHER GRANT					
	-470,000.00	-470,000.00	-306,364.18	-11,432.25	0.00	-163,635.82	65.2%
420 34970		FUEL SALES					
	-35,000.00	-35,000.00	-19,548.82	-7,731.88	0.00	-15,451.18	55.9%
420 34971		LEASE PAYMENTS-LAND LEASE					
	-37,240.00	-37,240.00	-30,370.87	-3,788.56	0.00	-6,869.13	81.6%
420 34973		LAND LEASE- AMELIA RIVER					
	-199,500.00	-199,500.00	-113,017.51	-16,733.63	0.00	-86,482.49	56.7%
420 34974		LAND LEASE PAYMENTS-NON TAXABL					
	-33,295.00	-33,295.00	-19,475.08	-2,781.51	0.00	-13,819.92	58.5%
420 34975		RENT/LEASE PAYMENTS					
	-306,503.00	-306,503.00	-158,257.45	-21,800.56	0.00	-148,245.55	51.6%
420 36420		INSURANCE PROCEEDS					
	0.00	0.00	-131,454.53	0.00	0.00	131,454.53	100.0%
420 36800		CAPITAL CONTRIBUTION					
	0.00	0.00	-10,101.00	-10,101.00	0.00	10,101.00	100.0%
420 36990		OTHER REVENUE					
	-90,000.00	-90,000.00	-44,955.83	-2,160.00	0.00	-45,044.17	50.0%
420 36995		LATE FEES					
	0.00	0.00	-1,146.82	-89.49	0.00	1,146.82	100.0%
420 38410		LOAN PROCEEDS					
	-1,000,000.00	-1,000,000.00	-1,000,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.0%
420 38910		CASH BALANCE FORWARD					
	-1,020,700.00	-1,020,700.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-1,020,700.00	.0%
420 51200		SALARIES					
	119,340.00	119,340.00	66,190.40	8,830.00	0.00	53,149.60	55.5%
420 52100		FICA					
	9,130.00	9,130.00	4,739.07	607.49	0.00	4,390.93	51.9%
420 52200		RETIREMENT					
	40,600.00	40,600.00	23,683.31	3,383.33	0.00	16,916.69	58.3%
420 52300		HEALTH INSUR					
	18,448.00	18,448.00	16,495.60	2,357.24	0.00	1,952.40	89.4%
420 52301		LIFE INSUR					
	743.00	743.00	346.15	49.45	0.00	396.85	46.6%
420 52350		OPEB COSTS					
	785.00	1,756.00	1,021.33	143.33	0.00	734.67	58.2%

05/08/2018 08:46
brathmell

City of Fernandina Beach
YEAR-TO-DATE BUDGET REPORT

AIRPORT

P 2
glytdbud

35

FOR 2018 07

	ORIGINAL APPROP	REVISED BUDGET	YTD ACTUAL	MTD ACTUAL	ENCUMBRANCES	AVAILABLE BUDGET	% USED
420 52400		WORKERS' COMP					
	2,067.00	2,067.00	1,205.75	172.25	0.00	861.25	58.3%
420 53100		PROFESSIONAL SERVICES					
	40,000.00	45,000.00	7,084.39	1,200.00	14,140.61	23,775.00	47.2%
420 53200		AUDITING					
	6,795.00	6,795.00	3,963.75	566.25	0.00	2,831.25	58.3%
420 53400		CONTRACTUAL					
	53,535.00	48,935.00	31,160.97	18,573.35	835.71	16,938.32	65.4%
420 53910		HOUSING ALLOWANCE					
	2,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.0%
420 54000		TRAINING/TRAVEL					
	3,000.00	3,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3,000.00	.0%
420 54100		COMM - PHONE/FAX/ALARM					
	1,922.00	1,922.00	430.29	0.00	0.00	1,491.71	22.4%
420 54101		COMMUNICATIONS-CELLULAR					
	2,000.00	2,000.00	724.82	144.29	0.00	1,275.18	36.2%
420 54103		COMMUNICATIONS-INTERNET					
	5,750.00	4,779.00	1,113.00	185.50	0.00	3,666.00	23.3%
420 54200		POSTAGE					
	100.00	100.00	43.90	0.00	0.00	56.10	43.9%
420 54300		UTILITIES ELECTRIC					
	20,000.00	20,000.00	9,896.84	1,534.34	0.00	10,103.16	49.5%
420 54310		UTILITIES-WATER & WASTEWATER					
	11,000.00	11,000.00	5,191.19	866.15	0.00	5,808.81	47.2%
420 54500		INSURANCE					
	47,928.00	47,928.00	27,958.00	3,994.00	0.00	19,970.00	58.3%
420 54610		R/M BLDG & GROUNDS					
	78,000.00	280,850.00	253,575.52	14,009.20	1,200.00	26,074.48	90.7%
420 54620		R/M EQUIPMENT					
	1,500.00	1,500.00	650.00	0.00	0.00	850.00	43.3%
420 54630		R/M VEHICLES-LABOR					
	3,500.00	3,500.00	2,308.75	0.00	0.00	1,191.25	66.0%
420 54640		R/M VEHICLES-PARTS					
	3,500.00	3,500.00	1,598.73	130.96	0.00	1,901.27	45.7%
420 54700		PRINTING					
	2,500.00	1,600.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1,600.00	.0%
420 54800		PROMOTIONAL					
	1,500.00	1,500.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1,500.00	.0%
420 54910		BILLING COSTS					
	7,000.00	7,000.00	4,083.38	583.34	0.00	2,916.62	58.3%
420 55100		OFFICE SUPPLIES					
	300.00	300.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	300.00	.0%
420 55200		OPERATING SUPPLIES					
	4,810.00	4,810.00	1,209.16	0.00	0.00	3,600.84	25.1%

05/08/2018 08:46
 brathmell

 City of Fernandina Beach
 YEAR-TO-DATE BUDGET REPORT

AIRPORT

 P 3
 glytdbud

36

FOR 2018 07

	ORIGINAL APPROP	REVISED BUDGET	YTD ACTUAL	MTD ACTUAL	ENCUMBRANCES	AVAILABLE BUDGET	% USED
420 55210		UNIFORMS					
	300.00	300.00	22.00	0.00	0.00	278.00	7.3%
420 55230		GAS/OIL					
	8,500.00	8,500.00	3,629.71	1,029.70	0.00	4,870.29	42.7%
420 55400		BOOKS/SUBS/DUES					
	725.00	725.00	330.00	0.00	0.00	395.00	45.5%
420 56200		BUILDING					
	3,845,000.00	4,280,000.00	2,352,750.37	17,856.89	1,888,707.63	38,542.00	99.1%
420 56300		IMPROVEMENTS					
	225,000.00	240,000.00	123.80	123.80	0.00	239,876.20	.1%
420 56401		EQUIP-NON CAPITAL					
	5,500.00	6,000.00	4,828.50	0.00	0.00	1,171.50	80.5%
420 57100		PRINCIPAL					
	198,000.00	198,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	198,000.00	.0%
420 57200		INTEREST					
	52,266.00	46,866.00	15,143.45	0.00	0.00	31,722.55	32.3%
420 57300		FINANCING COSTS					
	36,000.00	41,400.00	39,972.05	0.00	0.00	1,427.95	96.6%
420 59900		CONTINGENCY					
	308,194.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	.0%
420 59990		RESERVE					
	0.00	-209,656.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-209,656.00	.0%
TOTAL AIRPORT							
	0.00	0.00	-19,175.49	-278.02	1,904,883.95	-1,885,708.46	100.0%
TOTAL REVENUES							
	-5,167,238.00	-5,302,238.00	-2,902,649.67	-76,618.88	0.00	-2,399,588.33	
TOTAL EXPENSES							
	5,167,238.00	5,302,238.00	2,883,474.18	76,340.86	1,904,883.95	513,879.87	
GRAND TOTAL							
	0.00	0.00	-19,175.49	-278.02	1,904,883.95	-1,885,708.46	100.0%

** END OF REPORT - Generated by Barbara Rathmell **

05/08/2018 08:47
brathmell

City of Fernandina Beach
YEAR-TO-DATE BUDGET REPORT

SANITATION

P
glytdbud

37

FOR 2018 07

	ORIGINAL APPROP	REVISED BUDGET	YTD ACTUAL	MTD ACTUAL	ENCUMBRANCES	AVAILABLE BUDGET	% USED
440 SANITATION							
440 34340		GARBAGE FEES					
	-2,370,000.00	-2,370,000.00	-1,382,687.21	-185,701.45	0.00	-987,312.79	58.3%
440 36110		INTEREST					
	0.00	0.00	-896.05	-155.52	0.00	896.05	100.0%
440 36990		OTHER REVENUE					
	-10,000.00	-10,000.00	-10,832.54	-1,690.22	0.00	832.54	108.3%
440 38910		CASH BALANCE FORWARD					
	-83,500.00	-83,500.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-83,500.00	.0%
440 53200		AUDITING					
	6,795.00	6,795.00	3,963.75	566.25	0.00	2,831.25	58.3%
440 53400		CONTRACTUAL					
	90,000.00	90,000.00	20,204.84	3,325.09	40,000.00	29,795.16	66.9%
440 53440		SANITATION SERVICES EXPENSE					
	2,154,330.00	2,154,330.00	1,266,005.76	178,058.14	0.00	888,324.24	58.8%
440 53444		RECYCLING SERVICES					
	13,500.00	13,500.00	7,875.00	1,125.00	0.00	5,625.00	58.3%
440 54910		BILLING COSTS					
	88,000.00	88,000.00	51,333.38	7,333.34	0.00	36,666.62	58.3%
440 55200		OPERATING SUPPLIES					
	500.00	500.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	500.00	.0%
440 55230		GAS/OIL					
	5,000.00	5,000.00	1,291.40	690.75	0.00	3,708.60	25.8%
440 55644		NON PROFIT KNB					
	1,000.00	1,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1,000.00	.0%
440 59100		TRANSFER TO GENERAL FUND					
	36,000.00	36,000.00	21,000.00	3,000.00	0.00	15,000.00	58.3%
440 59900		CONTINGENCY					
	68,375.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	.0%
440 59990		RESERVE					
	0.00	68,375.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	68,375.00	.0%
TOTAL SANITATION	0.00	0.00	-22,741.67	6,551.38	40,000.00	-17,258.33	100.0%
TOTAL REVENUES	-2,463,500.00	-2,463,500.00	-1,394,415.80	-187,547.19	0.00	-1,069,084.20	
TOTAL EXPENSES	2,463,500.00	2,463,500.00	1,371,674.13	194,098.57	40,000.00	1,051,825.87	
GRAND TOTAL	0.00	0.00	-22,741.67	6,551.38	40,000.00	-17,258.33	100.0%

** END OF REPORT - Generated by Barbara Rathmell **

05/08/2018 08:47
 brathmell

 City of Fernandina Beach
 YEAR-TO-DATE BUDGET REPORT

WASTEWATER

 P
 glytdbud 1

38

FOR 2018 07

	ORIGINAL APPROP	REVISED BUDGET	YTD ACTUAL	MTD ACTUAL	ENCUMBRANCES	AVAILABLE BUDGET	% USED
450 WASTEWATER							
450 33120		FEMA GRANT					
	0.00	-7,894.00	-14,377.00	-14,377.00	0.00	6,483.00	182.1%
450 33420		FEMA STATE					
	0.00	-1,315.00	-2,395.00	-2,395.00	0.00	1,080.00	182.1%
450 34345		WASTEWATER CHARGES					
	-5,821,017.00	-5,821,017.00	-3,274,884.03	-444,307.06	0.00	-2,546,132.97	56.3%
450 34530		SEPTIC DUMPING					
	-30,000.00	-30,000.00	-17,566.40	-1,490.40	0.00	-12,433.60	58.6%
450 34535		WASTEWATER TAP FEES					
	-4,000.00	-4,000.00	-28,895.85	-25,645.85	0.00	24,895.85	722.4%
450 34910		WASTEWATER MISCELLANEOUS FEES					
	-15,000.00	-15,000.00	-4,325.00	0.00	0.00	-10,675.00	28.8%
450 36110		INTEREST					
	-15,427.00	-15,427.00	-16,291.34	-3,448.35	0.00	864.34	105.6%
450 36992		GAIN ON SALE OF ASSET					
	0.00	0.00	-17,400.00	0.00	0.00	17,400.00	100.0%
450 38910		CASH BALANCE FORWARD					
	-4,933,779.00	-4,933,779.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-4,933,779.00	.0%
450 51200		SALARIES					
	566,520.00	566,520.00	315,965.20	41,635.08	0.00	250,554.80	55.8%
450 51350		PART-TIME					
	30,617.00	30,617.00	9,968.51	1,415.37	0.00	20,648.49	32.6%
450 51400		OVERTIME					
	90,000.00	97,113.00	48,122.58	6,376.10	0.00	48,990.42	49.6%
450 52100		FICA					
	52,566.00	52,566.00	26,338.93	3,452.04	0.00	26,227.07	50.1%
450 52200		RETIREMENT					
	193,060.00	195,156.00	113,666.31	16,088.33	0.00	81,489.69	58.2%
450 52300		HEALTH INSUR					
	168,176.00	168,176.00	93,498.02	13,517.08	0.00	74,677.98	55.6%
450 52301		LIFE INSUR					
	2,967.00	2,967.00	1,609.24	232.84	0.00	1,357.76	54.2%
450 52350		OPEB COSTS					
	18,861.00	18,861.00	8,959.42	1,278.42	0.00	9,901.58	47.5%
450 52400		WORKERS' COMP					
	15,932.00	15,932.00	9,293.69	1,327.67	0.00	6,638.31	58.3%
450 53200		AUDITING					
	14,345.00	14,345.00	8,367.94	1,195.42	0.00	5,977.06	58.3%
450 53400		CONTRACTUAL					
	250,128.00	249,128.00	114,548.68	23,467.49	0.00	134,579.32	46.0%

05/08/2018 08:47
brathmell

City of Fernandina Beach
YEAR-TO-DATE BUDGET REPORT

WASTEWATER

P
glytdbud

39

FOR 2018 07

	ORIGINAL APPROP	REVISED BUDGET	YTD ACTUAL	MTD ACTUAL	ENCUMBRANCES	AVAILABLE BUDGET	% USED
450 54000		TRAINING/TRAVEL					
	13,875.00	13,875.00	6,409.55	114.00	0.00	7,465.45	46.2%
450 54100		COMM - PHONE/FAX/ALARM					
	2,700.00	2,700.00	1,141.40	792.00	0.00	1,558.60	42.3%
450 54101		COMMUNICATIONS-CELLULAR					
	2,400.00	2,400.00	1,375.67	193.85	0.00	1,024.33	57.3%
450 54103		COMMUNICATIONS-INTERNET					
	3,335.00	3,335.00	1,983.00	277.60	0.00	1,352.00	59.5%
450 54200		POSTAGE					
	500.00	1,500.00	515.56	25.23	0.00	984.44	34.4%
450 54300		UTILITIES ELECTRIC					
	170,000.00	170,000.00	105,928.19	14,405.81	0.00	64,071.81	62.3%
450 54310		UTILITIES-WATER & WASTEWATER					
	31,287.00	31,287.00	11,462.42	997.09	0.00	19,824.58	36.6%
450 54320		UTILITIES-PROPANE/OTHER					
	7,800.00	7,800.00	69.75	0.00	0.00	7,730.25	.9%
450 54500		INSURANCE					
	80,793.00	80,793.00	47,129.25	6,732.75	0.00	33,663.75	58.3%
450 54610		R/M BLDG & GROUNDS					
	40,000.00	40,000.00	4,062.02	0.00	0.00	35,937.98	10.2%
450 54620		R/M EQUIPMENT					
	110,000.00	110,000.00	64,093.89	3,545.23	11,044.39	34,861.72	68.3%
450 54630		R/M VEHICLES-LABOR					
	20,000.00	20,000.00	9,739.00	488.75	0.00	10,261.00	48.7%
450 54640		R/M VEHICLES-PARTS					
	40,000.00	40,000.00	19,498.09	929.07	0.00	20,501.91	48.7%
450 54910		BILLING COSTS					
	167,500.00	167,500.00	97,708.38	13,958.34	0.00	69,791.62	58.3%
450 54920		UTILITY ADMIN COSTS					
	130,000.00	130,000.00	75,833.31	10,833.33	0.00	54,166.69	58.3%
450 55100		OFFICE SUPPLIES					
	2,250.00	2,250.00	11.64	0.00	0.00	2,238.36	.5%
450 55200		OPERATING SUPPLIES					
	175,470.00	175,470.00	66,536.91	9,116.78	2,349.00	106,584.09	39.3%
450 55210		UNIFORMS					
	5,575.00	5,575.00	2,458.71	70.58	0.00	3,116.29	44.1%
450 55220		JANITORIAL SUPPLIES					
	1,500.00	1,500.00	793.23	0.00	0.00	706.77	52.9%
450 55230		GAS/OIL					
	35,000.00	35,000.00	17,087.88	1,660.41	0.00	17,912.12	48.8%
450 55240		CHEMICALS					
	46,000.00	46,000.00	27,015.00	2,001.00	0.00	18,985.00	58.7%
450 55300		ROAD MATERIALS					
	8,000.00	8,000.00	4,341.68	0.00	0.00	3,658.32	54.3%

05/08/2018 08:47
 brathmell

 City of Fernandina Beach
 YEAR-TO-DATE BUDGET REPORT

WASTEWATER

 P
 glytdbud

40

FOR 2018 07

	ORIGINAL APPROP	REVISED BUDGET	YTD ACTUAL	MTD ACTUAL	ENCUMBRANCES	AVAILABLE BUDGET	% USED
450 55400		BOOKS/SUBS/DUES					
	1,900.00	1,900.00	201.75	0.00	0.00	1,698.25	10.6%
450 56300		IMPROVEMENTS					
	590,000.00	590,000.00	243,006.62	2,487.39	25,442.60	321,550.78	45.5%
450 56400		MACH/EQUIP					
	387,500.00	387,500.00	133,202.70	0.00	151,682.00	102,615.30	73.5%
450 56401		EQUIP-NON CAPITAL					
	24,000.00	24,000.00	4,360.00	0.00	0.00	19,640.00	18.2%
450 59100		TRANSFER TO GENERAL FUND					
	360,000.00	360,000.00	210,000.00	30,000.00	0.00	150,000.00	58.3%
450 59230		TRANSFER TO UTIL ACQ DS					
	510,965.00	510,965.00	298,062.94	42,580.42	0.00	212,902.06	58.3%
450 59330		TRANSFER TO WW CAPITAL					
	500,000.00	500,000.00	291,666.69	41,666.67	0.00	208,333.31	58.3%
450 59460		TRANSFER TO WATER FUND					
	600,000.00	600,000.00	350,000.00	50,000.00	0.00	250,000.00	58.3%
450 59900		CONTINGENCY					
	5,347,701.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	.0%
450 59990		RESERVE					
	0.00	5,347,701.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5,347,701.00	.0%
TOTAL WASTEWATER	0.00	0.00	-530,100.87	-148,801.52	190,517.99	339,582.88	100.0%
TOTAL REVENUES	-10,819,223.00	-10,828,432.00	-3,376,134.62	-491,663.66	0.00	-7,452,297.38	
TOTAL EXPENSES	10,819,223.00	10,828,432.00	2,846,033.75	342,862.14	190,517.99	7,791,880.26	
GRAND TOTAL	0.00	0.00	-530,100.87	-148,801.52	190,517.99	339,582.88	100.0%

** END OF REPORT - Generated by Barbara Rathmell **

05/08/2018 08:48
brathmell

City of Fernandina Beach
YEAR-TO-DATE BUDGET REPORT

WATER

P 1
glytdbud

41

FOR 2018 07

	ORIGINAL APPROP	REVISED BUDGET	YTD ACTUAL	MTD ACTUAL	ENCUMBRANCES	AVAILABLE BUDGET	% USED
460 WATER							
460 33120		FEMA GRANT					
	0.00	-8,906.00	-13,486.00	-13,486.00	0.00	4,580.00	151.4%
460 33420		FEMA STATE					
	0.00	-1,484.00	-2,247.00	-2,247.00	0.00	763.00	151.4%
460 34346		WATER CHARGES					
	-3,990,521.00	-3,990,521.00	-2,232,205.91	-304,588.79	0.00	-1,758,315.09	55.9%
460 34610		WATER TAP CHARGES					
	-87,500.00	-87,500.00	-52,350.03	1,330.26	0.00	-35,149.97	59.8%
460 34620		WATER METER INSTALLATION FEES					
	-18,750.00	-18,750.00	-17,581.78	-3,428.44	0.00	-1,168.22	93.8%
460 34621		WATER NONPAY RECONNECT FEE					
	-60,000.00	-60,000.00	-34,890.04	-4,941.29	0.00	-25,109.96	58.2%
460 34634		WATER OVERPAYMENT					
	0.00	0.00	19.14	0.00	0.00	-19.14	100.0%
460 34910		MISCELLANEOUS FEES					
	-15,000.00	-15,000.00	-7,920.00	-1,450.00	0.00	-7,080.00	52.8%
460 36110		INTEREST					
	-2,800.00	-2,800.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-2,800.00	.0%
460 36323		EXTENSION CHARGES					
	-8,400.00	-8,400.00	-3,500.00	-750.00	0.00	-4,900.00	41.7%
460 36995		LATE FEES					
	-16,000.00	-16,000.00	-9,811.61	-786.15	0.00	-6,188.39	61.3%
460 38145		FROM WASTEWATER					
	-600,000.00	-600,000.00	-350,000.00	-50,000.00	0.00	-250,000.00	58.3%
460 38910		CASH BALANCE FORWARD					
	-3,242,441.00	-3,242,441.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-3,242,441.00	.0%
460 38912		RESERVE - R & R FUND					
	-200,000.00	-200,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-200,000.00	.0%
460 51200		SALARIES					
	544,069.00	544,069.00	282,936.86	38,229.23	0.00	261,132.14	52.0%
460 51400		OVERTIME					
	95,000.00	102,637.00	50,713.87	6,448.81	0.00	51,923.13	49.4%
460 52100		FICA					
	48,889.00	49,473.00	24,999.79	3,331.09	0.00	24,473.21	50.5%
460 52200		RETIREMENT					
	205,788.00	207,957.00	121,127.50	17,149.00	0.00	86,829.50	58.2%
460 52300		HEALTH INSUR					
	125,150.00	125,150.00	60,662.66	8,566.22	0.00	64,487.34	48.5%
460 52301		LIFE INSUR					
	2,926.00	2,926.00	1,461.23	206.19	0.00	1,464.77	49.9%

05/08/2018 08:48
bratkmell

City of Fernandina Beach
YEAR-TO-DATE BUDGET REPORT

WATER

P
glytdbud 2

42

FOR 2018 07

	ORIGINAL APPROP	REVISED BUDGET	YTD ACTUAL	MTD ACTUAL	ENCUMBRANCES	AVAILABLE BUDGET	% USED
<u>460 52350</u>		OPEB COSTS					
	26,198.00	26,198.00	8,448.42	1,206.92	0.00	17,749.58	32.2%
<u>460 52400</u>		WORKERS' COMP					
	18,304.00	18,304.00	10,677.31	1,525.33	0.00	7,626.69	58.3%
<u>460 53200</u>		AUDITING					
	9,815.00	9,815.00	5,725.44	817.92	0.00	4,089.56	58.3%
<u>460 53400</u>		CONTRACTUAL					
	175,046.00	175,046.00	34,256.99	4,766.98	3,476.00	137,313.01	21.6%
<u>460 54000</u>		TRAINING/TRAVEL					
	11,920.00	11,920.00	1,695.00	-20.00	0.00	10,225.00	14.2%
<u>460 54100</u>		COMM - PHONE/FAX/ALARM					
	1,700.00	1,700.00	1,241.10	792.00	0.00	458.90	73.0%
<u>460 54101</u>		COMMUNICATIONS-CELLULAR					
	3,500.00	3,500.00	2,459.72	357.45	0.00	1,040.28	70.3%
<u>460 54103</u>		COMMUNICATIONS-INTERNET					
	5,250.00	5,250.00	1,793.60	263.81	0.00	3,456.40	34.2%
<u>460 54200</u>		POSTAGE					
	1,825.00	1,825.00	665.52	46.97	0.00	1,159.48	36.5%
<u>460 54300</u>		UTILITIES ELECTRIC					
	200,000.00	200,000.00	128,115.86	28,287.98	0.00	71,884.14	64.1%
<u>460 54310</u>		UTILITIES-WATER & WASTEWATER					
	2,060.00	2,060.00	421.08	70.18	0.00	1,638.92	20.4%
<u>460 54320</u>		UTILITIES-PROPANE/OTHER					
	4,000.00	4,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4,000.00	.0%
<u>460 54440</u>		LAND RENT					
	12,436.00	12,549.00	7,320.25	1,045.75	0.00	5,228.75	58.3%
<u>460 54500</u>		INSURANCE					
	34,234.00	34,234.00	19,969.81	2,852.83	0.00	14,264.19	58.3%
<u>460 54610</u>		R/M BLDG & GROUNDS					
	3,000.00	3,000.00	3,446.27	475.00	0.00	-446.27	114.9%
<u>460 54620</u>		R/M EQUIPMENT					
	280,000.00	280,000.00	9,026.70	5,381.00	2,120.00	268,853.30	4.0%
<u>460 54630</u>		R/M VEHICLES-LABOR					
	15,000.00	15,000.00	4,370.00	191.25	0.00	10,630.00	29.1%
<u>460 54640</u>		R/M VEHICLES-PARTS					
	30,000.00	30,000.00	4,407.30	366.64	0.00	25,592.70	14.7%
<u>460 54800</u>		PROMOTIONAL					
	4,000.00	4,000.00	3,927.96	969.59	0.00	72.04	98.2%
<u>460 54910</u>		BILLING COSTS					
	167,500.00	167,500.00	97,708.38	13,958.34	0.00	69,791.62	58.3%
<u>460 54920</u>		UTILITY ADMIN COSTS					
	130,000.00	130,000.00	75,833.31	10,833.33	0.00	54,166.69	58.3%
<u>460 55100</u>		OFFICE SUPPLIES					
	500.00	500.00	6.94	0.00	0.00	493.06	1.4%

05/08/2018 08:48
 brathmell

 City of Fernandina Beach
 YEAR-TO-DATE BUDGET REPORT

WATER

 P
 glytdbud

43

FOR 2018 07

	ORIGINAL APPROP	REVISED BUDGET	YTD ACTUAL	MTD ACTUAL	ENCUMBRANCES	AVAILABLE BUDGET	% USED
460 55200		OPERATING SUPPLIES					
	212,770.00	212,657.00	104,530.57	14,513.02	1,254.00	106,872.43	49.7%
460 55210		UNIFORMS					
	4,875.00	4,875.00	2,188.94	0.00	0.00	2,686.06	44.9%
460 55220		JANITORIAL SUPPLIES					
	250.00	250.00	201.35	0.00	0.00	48.65	80.5%
460 55230		GAS/OIL					
	35,000.00	35,000.00	17,414.56	2,684.03	0.00	17,585.44	49.8%
460 55240		CHEMICALS					
	25,000.00	25,000.00	7,700.00	2,450.00	0.00	17,300.00	30.8%
460 55300		ROAD MATERIALS					
	8,000.00	8,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	8,000.00	.0%
460 55400		BOOKS/SUBS/DUES					
	5,190.00	5,190.00	991.75	0.00	0.00	4,198.25	19.1%
460 56300		IMPROVEMENTS					
	416,000.00	416,000.00	101,511.21	8,078.65	95,890.00	218,598.79	47.5%
460 56400		MACH/EQUIP					
	140,000.00	140,000.00	76,573.00	0.00	36,894.00	26,533.00	81.0%
460 56401		EQUIP-NON CAPITAL					
	18,500.00	18,500.00	4,360.00	0.00	0.00	14,140.00	23.6%
460 59100		TRANSFER TO GENERAL FUND					
	180,000.00	180,000.00	105,000.00	15,000.00	0.00	75,000.00	58.3%
460 59230		TRANSFER TO UTIL ACQ DS					
	1,669,465.00	1,669,465.00	973,854.56	139,122.08	0.00	695,610.44	58.3%
460 59900		CONTINGENCY					
	3,168,252.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	.0%
460 59910		CONTINGENCY R & R					
	200,000.00	200,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	200,000.00	.0%
460 59990		RESERVE					
	0.00	3,168,252.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3,168,252.00	.0%
TOTAL WATER							
	0.00	0.00	-366,228.42	-50,379.82	139,634.00	226,594.42	100.0%
TOTAL REVENUES							
	-8,241,412.00	-8,251,802.00	-2,723,973.23	-380,347.41	0.00	-5,527,828.77	
TOTAL EXPENSES							
	8,241,412.00	8,251,802.00	2,357,744.81	329,967.59	139,634.00	5,754,423.19	
GRAND TOTAL							
	0.00	0.00	-366,228.42	-50,379.82	139,634.00	226,594.42	100.0%

** END OF REPORT - Generated by Barbara Rathmell **

05/08/2018 08:48
 brathmell

 City of Fernandina Beach
 YEAR-TO-DATE BUDGET REPORT
 STORMWATER MANAGEMENT

 P 1
 glytdbud

(44)

FOR 2018 07

	ORIGINAL APPROP	REVISED BUDGET	YTD ACTUAL	MTD ACTUAL	ENCUMBRANCES	AVAILABLE BUDGET	% USED
470 STORMWATER							
470 33120		FEMA FED GRANT					
	0.00	-639.00	-639.00	-639.00	0.00	0.00	100.0%
470 33400		STATE GRANT					
	-500,000.00	-500,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-500,000.00	.0%
470 33420		FEMA STATE					
	0.00	-106.00	-106.00	-106.00	0.00	0.00	100.0%
470 33700		SJRWMD GRANT					
	-251,283.00	-251,283.00	-26,817.39	0.00	0.00	-224,465.61	10.7%
470 34347		WATER DRAINAGE FEES					
	-779,328.00	-779,328.00	-486,868.78	-65,917.80	0.00	-292,459.22	62.5%
470 38101		FROM GENERAL FUND					
	-21,515.00	-21,515.00	-12,550.44	-1,792.92	0.00	-8,964.56	58.3%
470 38910		CASH BALANCE FORWARD					
	-191,500.00	-191,500.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-191,500.00	.0%
470 51200		SALARIES					
	207,809.00	207,809.00	94,431.19	14,448.33	0.00	113,377.81	45.4%
470 51400		OVERTIME					
	5,000.00	5,000.00	2,988.99	145.64	0.00	2,011.01	59.8%
470 52100		FICA					
	16,280.00	16,280.00	7,309.96	1,028.29	0.00	8,970.04	44.9%
470 52200		RETIREMENT					
	69,642.00	69,642.00	40,624.50	5,803.50	0.00	29,017.50	58.3%
470 52300		HEALTH INSUR					
	55,690.00	53,496.00	23,518.69	3,981.76	0.00	29,977.31	44.0%
470 52301		LIFE INSUR					
	1,192.00	1,192.00	501.47	81.82	0.00	690.53	42.1%
470 52350		OPEB COSTS					
	0.00	2,194.00	1,279.83	182.83	0.00	914.17	58.3%
470 52400		WORKERS' COMP					
	6,221.00	6,221.00	3,628.94	518.42	0.00	2,592.06	58.3%
470 53100		PROFESSIONAL SERVICES					
	5,000.00	4,840.00	4,367.65	3,367.65	0.00	472.35	90.2%
470 53200		AUDITING					
	6,040.00	6,040.00	3,523.31	503.33	0.00	2,516.69	58.3%
470 53400		CONTRACTUAL					
	33,475.00	52,720.00	18,023.92	1,671.59	0.00	34,696.08	34.2%
470 54000		TRAINING/TRAVEL					
	1,772.00	1,772.00	1,521.20	619.00	0.00	250.80	85.8%
470 54100		COMM - PHONE/FAX/ALARM					
	216.00	216.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	216.00	.0%

05/08/2018 08:48
brathmell

City of Fernandina Beach
YEAR-TO-DATE BUDGET REPORT
STORMWATER MANAGEMENT

P 2
glytdbud

45

FOR 2018 07

	ORIGINAL APPROP	REVISED BUDGET	YTD ACTUAL	MTD ACTUAL	ENCUMBRANCES	AVAILABLE BUDGET	% USED
470 54101		COMMUNICATIONS-CELLULAR					
	2,000.00	2,000.00	1,144.01	0.00	0.00	855.99	57.2%
470 54103		COMMUNICATIONS-INTERNET					
	1,635.00	1,635.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1,635.00	.0%
470 54300		UTILITIES ELECTRIC					
	3,900.00	1,900.00	586.30	0.00	0.00	1,313.70	30.9%
470 54500		INSURANCE					
	959.00	959.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	959.00	.0%
470 54610		R/M BLDG & GROUNDS					
	2,500.00	2,500.00	255.00	0.00	0.00	2,245.00	10.2%
470 54620		R/M EQUIPMENT					
	5,000.00	5,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5,000.00	.0%
470 54630		R/M VEHICLES-LABOR					
	12,000.00	12,000.00	1,604.00	0.00	0.00	10,396.00	13.4%
470 54640		R/M VEHICLES-PARTS					
	15,000.00	15,000.00	4,973.85	327.16	0.00	10,026.15	33.2%
470 54700		PRINTING					
	500.00	500.00	7.90	0.00	0.00	492.10	1.6%
470 54800		PROMOTIONAL					
	1,500.00	1,500.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1,500.00	.0%
470 54910		BILLING COSTS					
	33,500.00	33,500.00	19,541.69	2,791.67	0.00	13,958.31	58.3%
470 55100		OFFICE SUPPLIES					
	2,245.00	2,245.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2,245.00	.0%
470 55200		OPERATING SUPPLIES					
	17,560.00	29,560.00	17,621.80	944.38	2,434.98	9,503.22	67.9%
470 55210		UNIFORMS					
	2,375.00	2,375.00	810.55	0.00	0.00	1,564.45	34.1%
470 55230		GAS/OIL					
	15,000.00	15,000.00	4,272.46	823.06	0.00	10,727.54	28.5%
470 55400		BOOKS/SUBS/DUES					
	750.00	910.00	892.00	0.00	0.00	18.00	98.0%
470 56200		BUILDING					
	100,000.00	100,000.00	24,220.45	0.00	4,000.00	71,779.55	28.2%
470 56300		IMPROVEMENTS					
	816,283.00	833,902.00	31,627.60	0.00	5,849.98	796,424.42	4.5%
470 56400		MACH/EQUIP					
	110,000.00	111,881.00	5,133.50	0.00	106,747.00	0.50	100.0%
470 57100		PRINCIPAL					
	41,637.00	41,637.00	41,637.34	0.00	0.00	-0.34	100.0%
470 57200		INTEREST					
	1,393.00	1,393.00	1,331.24	0.00	0.00	61.76	95.6%
470 59900		CONTINGENCY					
	149,552.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	.0%

05/08/2018 08:48
brathmell

City of Fernandina Beach
YEAR-TO-DATE BUDGET REPORT
STORMWATER MANAGEMENT

P 3
glytdbud

(46)

FOR 2018 07

	ORIGINAL APPROP	REVISED BUDGET	YTD ACTUAL	MTD ACTUAL	ENCUMBRANCES	AVAILABLE BUDGET	% USED
470 59990	RESERVE						
	0.00	101,552.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	101,552.00	.0%
TOTAL STORMWATER							
	0.00	0.00	-169,602.27	-31,217.29	119,031.96	50,570.31	100.0%
	TOTAL REVENUES						
	-1,743,626.00	-1,744,371.00	-526,981.61	-68,455.72	0.00	-1,217,389.39	
	TOTAL EXPENSES						
	1,743,626.00	1,744,371.00	357,379.34	37,238.43	119,031.96	1,267,959.70	
	GRAND TOTAL						
	0.00	0.00	-169,602.27	-31,217.29	119,031.96	50,570.31	100.0%

** END OF REPORT - Generated by Barbara Rathmell **

05/08/2018 08:49
 brathmell

City of Fernandina Beach
YEAR-TO-DATE BUDGET REPORT

MARINA

 P 1
 glytdbud

(47)

FOR 2018 07

	ORIGINAL APPROP	REVISED BUDGET	YTD ACTUAL	MTD ACTUAL	ENCUMBRANCES	AVAILABLE BUDGET	% USED
480 MARINA							
<u>480 33120</u>		FEMA GRANT					
	-4,068,750.00	-4,068,750.00	-562.00	-562.00	0.00	-4,068,188.00	.0%
<u>480 33400</u>		STATE GRANT					
	-264,000.00	-264,000.00	-105,013.82	-9,430.00	0.00	-158,986.18	39.8%
<u>480 33420</u>		FEMA STATE					
	0.00	0.00	-94.00	-94.00	0.00	94.00	100.0%
<u>480 34750</u>		SLIP RENTALS - PERMANENT					
	-240,000.00	-240,000.00	-110,955.42	-15,690.50	0.00	-129,044.58	46.2%
<u>480 34755</u>		SLIP RENTALS - TRANSIENT					
	-125,000.00	-125,000.00	-33,523.32	-6,048.45	0.00	-91,476.68	26.8%
<u>480 34757</u>		SLIP RENTALS - NON-TAXABLE					
	-1,500.00	-1,500.00	-300.00	-300.00	0.00	-1,200.00	20.0%
<u>480 34760</u>		BUSINESS RENTALS					
	-26,250.00	-26,250.00	-14,935.77	-2,030.42	0.00	-11,314.23	56.9%
<u>480 34762</u>		MOORINGS-TAXABLE					
	-18,000.00	-18,000.00	-19,769.00	-4,870.00	0.00	1,769.00	109.8%
<u>480 34766</u>		SERVICES-NON TAXABLE					
	-250.00	-250.00	-208.00	-32.00	0.00	-42.00	83.2%
<u>480 34767</u>		SERVICES-TAXABLE					
	-1,200.00	-1,200.00	-1,046.71	-205.61	0.00	-153.29	87.2%
<u>480 34770</u>		FUEL-DIESEL					
	-750,000.00	-750,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-750,000.00	.0%
<u>480 34771</u>		FUEL-GAS					
	-150,000.00	-150,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-150,000.00	.0%
<u>480 34773</u>		FUEL-DIESEL NON-TAXABLE					
	-2,500.00	-2,500.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-2,500.00	.0%
<u>480 34775</u>		FUEL-DISCOUNTS DIESEL					
	6,500.00	6,500.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	6,500.00	.0%
<u>480 34776</u>		FUEL-DISCOUNTS GAS					
	700.00	700.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	700.00	.0%
<u>480 36215</u>		NON-TAXABLE RENT					
	-11,450.00	-11,450.00	-4,694.82	-782.47	0.00	-6,755.18	41.0%
<u>480 36990</u>		OTHER REVENUE					
	-500.00	-500.00	-456.91	-104.21	0.00	-43.09	91.4%
<u>480 36992</u>		GAIN ON SALE OF ASSET					
	-1,200,000.00	-1,200,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-1,200,000.00	.0%
<u>480 38101</u>		FROM GENERAL FUND					
	-300,000.00	-300,000.00	-175,000.00	-25,000.00	0.00	-125,000.00	58.3%
<u>480 38410</u>		LOAN PROCEEDS					
	-2,400,000.00	-2,400,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-2,400,000.00	.0%

05/08/2018 08:49
brathmell

City of Fernandina Beach
YEAR-TO-DATE BUDGET REPORT

MARINA

P
glytdbud

48

FOR 2018 07

	ORIGINAL APPROP	REVISED BUDGET	YTD ACTUAL	MTD ACTUAL	ENCUMBRANCES	AVAILABLE BUDGET	% USED
480 38910		CASH BALANCE FORWARD					
	150,450.00	150,450.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	150,450.00	.0%
480 53200		AUDITING					
	6,795.00	6,795.00	3,963.75	566.25	0.00	2,831.25	58.3%
480 53400		CONTRACTUAL					
	403,172.00	403,172.00	187,297.15	30,136.58	0.00	215,874.85	46.5%
480 54000		TRAINING/TRAVEL					
	1,650.00	1,650.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1,650.00	.0%
480 54100		COMM - PHONE/FAX/ALARM					
	1,135.00	1,135.00	1,854.10	0.00	0.00	-719.10	163.4%
480 54101		COMMUNICATIONS-CELLULAR					
	2,510.00	2,510.00	355.37	0.00	0.00	2,154.63	14.2%
480 54103		COMMUNICATIONS-INTERNET					
	12,220.00	12,220.00	1,046.52	174.42	0.00	11,173.48	8.6%
480 54300		UTILITIES ELECTRIC					
	24,000.00	24,000.00	8,207.39	1,185.53	0.00	15,792.61	34.2%
480 54310		UTILITIES-WATER & WASTEWATER					
	19,000.00	19,000.00	11,713.22	1,494.11	0.00	7,286.78	61.6%
480 54500		INSURANCE					
	73,946.00	73,946.00	43,694.63	6,242.09	0.00	30,251.37	59.1%
480 54610		R/M BLDG & GROUNDS					
	36,000.00	36,000.00	21,207.21	426.66	0.00	14,792.79	58.9%
480 54620		R/M EQUIPMENT					
	15,750.00	15,750.00	171.28	150.00	0.00	15,578.72	1.1%
480 54675		R/M MOORING FIELD					
	13,400.00	13,400.00	8,954.95	0.00	0.00	4,445.05	66.8%
480 54700		PRINTING					
	1,175.00	1,175.00	731.16	0.00	0.00	443.84	62.2%
480 54800		PROMOTIONAL					
	8,464.00	8,464.00	-51.43	0.00	0.00	8,515.43	-.6%
480 55100		OFFICE SUPPLIES					
	3,800.00	3,800.00	600.39	53.37	0.00	3,199.61	15.8%
480 55200		OPERATING SUPPLIES					
	35,170.00	35,170.00	6,225.21	714.34	0.00	28,944.79	17.7%
480 55210		UNIFORMS					
	1,200.00	1,200.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1,200.00	.0%
480 55220		JANITORIAL SUPPLIES					
	3,300.00	3,300.00	621.70	2.51	0.00	2,678.30	18.8%
480 55230		GAS/OIL					
	250.00	250.00	29.60	0.00	0.00	220.40	11.8%
480 55400		BOOKS/SUBS/DUES					
	775.00	775.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	775.00	.0%
480 55510		FUEL FOR RESALE					
	626,522.00	626,522.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	626,522.00	.0%

05/08/2018 08:49
brathmell

City of Fernandina Beach
YEAR-TO-DATE BUDGET REPORT

MARINA

P 3
glytdbud

49

FOR 2018 07

	ORIGINAL APPROP	REVISED BUDGET	YTD ACTUAL	MTD ACTUAL	ENCUMBRANCES	AVAILABLE BUDGET	% USED
480 56200		BUILDING					
	4,650,000.00	4,650,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4,650,000.00	.0%
480 56300		IMPROVEMENTS					
	545,000.00	545,000.00	182,187.67	10,000.00	109,999.05	252,813.28	53.6%
480 57100		PRINCIPAL					
	332,000.00	332,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	332,000.00	.0%
480 57200		INTEREST					
	131,863.00	131,863.00	30,676.97	0.00	0.00	101,186.03	23.3%
480 57300		FINANCING COSTS					
	50,000.00	50,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	50,000.00	.0%
480 59900		CONTINGENCY					
	2,402,653.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	.0%
480 59990		RESERVE					
	0.00	2,402,653.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2,402,653.00	.0%
TOTAL MARINA	0.00	0.00	42,927.07	-14,003.80	109,999.05	-152,926.12	100.0%
	TOTAL REVENUES						
	-9,401,750.00	-9,401,750.00	-466,559.77	-65,149.66	0.00	-8,935,190.23	
	TOTAL EXPENSES						
	9,401,750.00	9,401,750.00	509,486.84	51,145.86	109,999.05	8,782,264.11	
	GRAND TOTAL						
	0.00	0.00	42,927.07	-14,003.80	109,999.05	-152,926.12	100.0%

** END OF REPORT - Generated by Barbara Rathmell **

05/08/2018 08:50
brathmell

City of Fernandina Beach
YEAR-TO-DATE BUDGET REPORT
FLEET REVENUE

P 1
glytdbud

50

FOR 2018 07

	ORIGINAL APPROP	REVISED BUDGET	YTD ACTUAL	MTD ACTUAL	ENCUMBRANCES	AVAILABLE BUDGET	% USED
<u>510 FLEET</u>							
510 33120		FEMA GRANT					
	0.00	-687.00	-2,599.00	-2,599.00	0.00	1,912.00	378.3%
510 33420		FEMA STATE					
	0.00	-114.00	-433.00	-433.00	0.00	319.00	379.8%
510 36990		OTHER REVENUE					
	-8,000.00	-8,000.00	12,820.87	-500.00	0.00	-20,820.87	-160.3%
510 36992		GAIN ON SALE OF ASSET					
	-75,000.00	-75,000.00	-23,313.23	-2,362.00	0.00	-51,686.77	31.1%
510 36994		LOANER VEHICLE REVENUE					
	-1,500.00	-1,500.00	-1,875.00	-510.90	0.00	375.00	125.0%
510 38040		PARTS					
	0.00	0.00	-4,899.15	-855.11	0.00	4,899.15	100.0%
510 38047		HUMANE SOCIETY-PARTS					
	-500.00	-500.00	-397.98	0.00	0.00	-102.02	79.6%
510 38048		HUMANE SOCIETY-LABOR					
	-500.00	-500.00	-251.25	0.00	0.00	-248.75	50.3%
510 38049		HUMANE SOCIETY-FUEL					
	-3,000.00	-3,000.00	-1,395.99	-194.00	0.00	-1,604.01	46.5%
510 38053		GAS/OIL					
	-333,750.00	-333,750.00	-180,635.85	-28,888.40	0.00	-153,114.15	54.1%
510 38144		FROM SANITATION					
	-13,500.00	-13,500.00	-7,875.00	-1,125.00	0.00	-5,625.00	58.3%
510 38910		CASH BALANCE FORWARD					
	-7,800.00	-7,800.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-7,800.00	.0%
TOTAL FLEET	-443,550.00	-444,351.00	-210,854.58	-37,467.41	0.00	-233,496.42	47.5%
TOTAL REVENUES	-443,550.00	-444,351.00	-210,854.58	-37,467.41	0.00	-233,496.42	
<u>5101000 GENERAL FUND</u>							
5101000 38040		PARTS					
	-261,750.00	-261,750.00	-151,631.03	-38,982.16	0.00	-110,118.97	57.9%
5101000 38045		LABOR					
	-143,250.00	-143,250.00	-84,000.07	-12,000.01	0.00	-59,249.93	58.6%
TOTAL GENERAL FUND	-405,000.00	-405,000.00	-235,631.10	-50,982.17	0.00	-169,368.90	58.2%
TOTAL REVENUES	-405,000.00	-405,000.00	-235,631.10	-50,982.17	0.00	-169,368.90	

05/08/2018 08:50
 brathmell

 City of Fernandina Beach
 YEAR-TO-DATE BUDGET REPORT
 FLEET REVENUE

 P
 glytdbud

 2
 51

FOR 2018 07

5103900 CEMETERY	ORIGINAL APPROP	REVISED BUDGET	YTD ACTUAL	MTD ACTUAL	ENCUMBRANCES	AVAILABLE BUDGET	% USED
5103900 CEMETERY							
5103900 38040	PARTS						
	-2,000.00	-2,000.00	-2,241.21	-37.47	0.00	241.21	112.1%
5103900 38045	LABOR						
	-1,500.00	-1,500.00	-1,735.00	-13.75	0.00	235.00	115.7%
TOTAL CEMETERY							
	-3,500.00	-3,500.00	-3,976.21	-51.22	0.00	476.21	113.6%
TOTAL REVENUES							
	-3,500.00	-3,500.00	-3,976.21	-51.22	0.00	476.21	
5104100 GOLF COURSE							
5104100 38040	PARTS						
	0.00	0.00	-1,331.82	0.00	0.00	1,331.82	100.0%
TOTAL GOLF COURSE							
	0.00	0.00	-1,331.82	0.00	0.00	1,331.82	100.0%
TOTAL REVENUES							
	0.00	0.00	-1,331.82	0.00	0.00	1,331.82	
5104200 AIRPORT							
5104200 38040	PARTS						
	-3,500.00	-3,500.00	-1,598.73	-130.96	0.00	-1,901.27	45.7%
5104200 38045	LABOR						
	-3,500.00	-3,500.00	-2,308.75	0.00	0.00	-1,191.25	66.0%
TOTAL AIRPORT							
	-7,000.00	-7,000.00	-3,907.48	-130.96	0.00	-3,092.52	55.8%
TOTAL REVENUES							
	-7,000.00	-7,000.00	-3,907.48	-130.96	0.00	-3,092.52	
5104500 WASTEWATER							
5104500 38040	PARTS						
	-40,000.00	-40,000.00	-19,395.33	-826.31	0.00	-20,604.67	48.5%

05/08/2018 08:50
brathmell

City of Fernandina Beach
YEAR-TO-DATE BUDGET REPORT
FLEET REVENUE

P
glytdbud 3

52

FOR 2018 07

5104500 WASTEWATER	ORIGINAL APPROP	REVISED BUDGET	YTD ACTUAL	MTD ACTUAL	ENCUMBRANCES	AVAILABLE BUDGET	% USED
<u>5104500 38045</u> LABOR	-20,000.00	-20,000.00	-9,739.00	-488.75	0.00	-10,261.00	48.7%
TOTAL WASTEWATER	-60,000.00	-60,000.00	-29,134.33	-1,315.06	0.00	-30,865.67	48.6%
TOTAL REVENUES	-60,000.00	-60,000.00	-29,134.33	-1,315.06	0.00	-30,865.67	
5104600 WATER							
<u>5104600 38040</u> PARTS	-30,000.00	-30,000.00	-4,317.77	-277.11	0.00	-25,682.23	14.4%
<u>5104600 38045</u> LABOR	-15,000.00	-15,000.00	-4,370.00	-191.25	0.00	-10,630.00	29.1%
TOTAL WATER	-45,000.00	-45,000.00	-8,687.77	-468.36	0.00	-36,312.23	19.3%
TOTAL REVENUES	-45,000.00	-45,000.00	-8,687.77	-468.36	0.00	-36,312.23	
5104700 STORMWATER							
<u>5104700 38040</u> PARTS	-15,000.00	-15,000.00	-4,615.63	-71.95	0.00	-10,384.37	30.8%
<u>5104700 38045</u> LABOR	-12,000.00	-12,000.00	-1,604.00	0.00	0.00	-10,396.00	13.4%
TOTAL STORMWATER	-27,000.00	-27,000.00	-6,219.63	-71.95	0.00	-20,780.37	23.0%
TOTAL REVENUES	-27,000.00	-27,000.00	-6,219.63	-71.95	0.00	-20,780.37	
GRAND TOTAL	-991,050.00	-991,851.00	-499,742.92	-90,487.13	0.00	-492,108.08	50.4%

** END OF REPORT - Generated by Barbara Rathmell **

05/08/2018 08:50
brathmell

City of Fernandina Beach
YEAR-TO-DATE BUDGET REPORT
FLEET EXPENSES

P 1
glytdbud

53

FOR 2018 07

	ORIGINAL APPROP	REVISED BUDGET	YTD EXPENDED	MTD EXPENDED	ENCUMBRANCES	AVAILABLE BUDGET	% USED
510 FLEET							
510 51200		SALARIES					
	111,482.00	112,283.00	64,894.10	8,715.66	0.00	47,388.90	57.8%
510 51350		PART TIME SALARIES					
	25,877.00	25,877.00	16,465.63	2,075.99	0.00	9,411.37	63.6%
510 51400		OVERTIME					
	6,000.00	6,000.00	2,560.50	731.22	0.00	3,439.50	42.7%
510 52100		FICA					
	10,967.00	10,967.00	6,318.50	871.83	0.00	4,648.50	57.6%
510 52200		RETIREMENT					
	36,622.00	36,622.00	21,362.81	3,051.83	0.00	15,259.19	58.3%
510 52300		HEALTH INSUR					
	23,060.00	23,060.00	13,451.82	1,921.69	0.00	9,608.18	58.3%
510 52301		LIFE INSUR					
	550.00	550.00	344.61	49.23	0.00	205.39	62.7%
510 52400		WORKERS' COMP					
	3,428.00	3,428.00	1,999.69	285.67	0.00	1,428.31	58.3%
510 53200		AUDITING					
	2,265.00	2,265.00	1,321.25	188.75	0.00	943.75	58.3%
510 53400		CONTRACTUAL					
	22,275.00	23,075.00	18,948.77	376.36	0.00	4,126.23	82.1%
510 54000		TRAINING/TRAVEL					
	2,250.00	2,250.00	725.50	219.88	0.00	1,524.50	32.2%
510 54100		COMM - PHONE/FAX/ALARM					
	288.00	288.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	288.00	.0%
510 54101		COMMUNICATIONS-CELLULAR					
	1,730.00	1,730.00	698.90	101.70	0.00	1,031.10	40.4%
510 54103		COMMUNICATIONS-INTERNET					
	1,635.00	1,635.00	672.48	112.08	0.00	962.52	41.1%
510 54200		POSTAGE					
	100.00	100.00	6.83	0.00	0.00	93.17	6.8%
510 54300		UTILITIES ELECTRIC					
	3,000.00	3,000.00	2,057.20	238.86	0.00	942.80	68.6%
510 54310		UTILITIES-WATER & WASTEWATER					
	1,900.00	1,900.00	1,168.87	173.00	0.00	731.13	61.5%
510 54500		INSURANCE					
	20,541.00	20,541.00	11,982.25	1,711.75	0.00	8,558.75	58.3%
510 54610		R/M BLDG & GROUNDS					
	4,500.00	4,500.00	2,091.83	481.43	0.00	2,408.17	46.5%
510 54620		R/M EQUIPMENT					
	7,750.00	6,950.00	4,924.33	2,071.36	0.00	2,025.67	70.9%

05/08/2018 08:50
 brathmell

 City of Fernandina Beach
 YEAR-TO-DATE BUDGET REPORT
 FLEET EXPENSES

 P 2
 glytdbud

54

FOR 2018 07

	ORIGINAL APPROP	REVISED BUDGET	YTD EXPENDED	MTD EXPENDED	ENCUMBRANCES	AVAILABLE BUDGET	% USED
510 54630		R/M VEHICLES-LABOR					
	2,000.00	2,000.00	162.50	0.00	0.00	1,837.50	8.1%
510 54640		R/M VEHICLES-PARTS					
	3,000.00	3,000.00	1,011.13	96.77	0.00	1,988.87	33.7%
510 55100		OFFICE SUPPLIES					
	1,000.00	1,000.00	7.49	7.49	0.00	992.51	.7%
510 55200		OPERATING SUPPLIES					
	10,370.00	8,234.00	5,706.16	753.75	0.00	2,527.84	69.3%
510 55210		UNIFORMS					
	575.00	675.00	623.93	0.00	0.00	51.07	92.4%
510 55230		GAS/OIL					
	4,500.00	4,500.00	2,061.46	390.84	0.00	2,438.54	45.8%
510 55240		CHEMICALS					
	500.00	500.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	500.00	.0%
510 56400		MACH/EQUIP					
	60,000.00	60,000.00	25,961.35	0.00	0.00	34,038.65	43.3%
510 56401		EQUIP-NON CAPITAL					
	5,700.00	7,736.00	2,036.00	0.00	0.00	5,700.00	26.3%
510 58600		GAS/OIL COSTS					
	290,000.00	290,000.00	160,042.30	23,190.14	0.00	129,957.70	55.2%
510 58700		VEHICLE PARTS/SRVS COSTS					
	305,000.00	305,000.00	164,693.12	36,669.76	2,483.15	137,823.73	54.8%
510 59100		TRANSFER TO GENERAL FUND					
	15,000.00	15,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	15,000.00	.0%
510 59900		CONTINGENCY					
	7,185.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	.0%
510 59990		RESERVE					
	0.00	7,185.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	7,185.00	.0%
TOTAL FLEET							
	991,050.00	991,851.00	534,301.31	84,487.04	2,483.15	455,066.54	54.1%
TOTAL EXPENSES							
	991,050.00	991,851.00	534,301.31	84,487.04	2,483.15	455,066.54	
GRAND TOTAL							
	991,050.00	991,851.00	534,301.31	84,487.04	2,483.15	455,066.54	54.1%

** END OF REPORT - Generated by Barbara Rathmell **

REVENUE

< 499,743 >

NET < REV > EXPS

34,558

05/08/2018 08:51
 brathmell

 City of Fernandina Beach
 YEAR-TO-DATE BUDGET REPORT
 UTILITY BILLING REVENUE

 P 1
 glytdbud

55

FOR 2018 07

	ORIGINAL APPROP	REVISED BUDGET	YTD EXPENDED	MTD EXPENDED	ENCUMBRANCES	AVAILABLE BUDGET	% USED
<u>520 UTILITY BILLING</u>							
<u>520 34300</u>		UB ADMIN FEES					
	-32,000.00	-32,000.00	-17,560.29	-2,847.36	0.00	-14,439.71	54.9%
<u>520 36990</u>		OTHER REVENUE					
	0.00	0.00	-555.63	-68.11	0.00	555.63	100.0%
<u>520 38910</u>		CASH BALANCE FORWARD					
	-50,250.00	-50,250.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-50,250.00	.0%
	TOTAL UTILITY BILLING						
	-82,250.00	-82,250.00	-18,115.92	-2,915.47	0.00	-64,134.08	22.0%
	TOTAL REVENUES						
	-82,250.00	-82,250.00	-18,115.92	-2,915.47	0.00	-64,134.08	
<u>5204200 AIRPORT</u>							
<u>5204200 38052</u>		CHARGES FOR UB SERVICES					
	-7,000.00	-7,000.00	-4,083.38	-583.34	0.00	-2,916.62	58.3%
	TOTAL AIRPORT						
	-7,000.00	-7,000.00	-4,083.38	-583.34	0.00	-2,916.62	58.3%
	TOTAL REVENUES						
	-7,000.00	-7,000.00	-4,083.38	-583.34	0.00	-2,916.62	
<u>5204400 SANITATION</u>							
<u>5204400 38052</u>		CHARGES FOR UB SERVICES					
	-88,000.00	-88,000.00	-51,333.38	-7,333.34	0.00	-36,666.62	58.3%
	TOTAL SANITATION						
	-88,000.00	-88,000.00	-51,333.38	-7,333.34	0.00	-36,666.62	58.3%
	TOTAL REVENUES						
	-88,000.00	-88,000.00	-51,333.38	-7,333.34	0.00	-36,666.62	
<u>5204500 WASTE WATER</u>							
<u>5204500 38052</u>		CHARGES FOR UB SERVICES					
	-167,500.00	-167,500.00	-97,708.38	-13,958.34	0.00	-69,791.62	58.3%

05/08/2018 08:51
 brathmell

 City of Fernandina Beach
 YEAR-TO-DATE BUDGET REPORT
 UTILITY BILLING REVENUE

 P 2
 glytdbud

56

FOR 2018 07

5204500 WASTE WATER	ORIGINAL APPROP	REVISED BUDGET	YTD EXPENDED	MTD EXPENDED	ENCUMBRANCES	AVAILABLE BUDGET	% USED
TOTAL WASTE WATER	-167,500.00	-167,500.00	-97,708.38	-13,958.34	0.00	-69,791.62	58.3%
TOTAL REVENUES	-167,500.00	-167,500.00	-97,708.38	-13,958.34	0.00	-69,791.62	
<u>5204600 WATER</u>							
<u>5204600 38052</u>	CHARGES	FOR UB SERVICES					
	-167,500.00	-167,500.00	-97,708.38	-13,958.34	0.00	-69,791.62	58.3%
TOTAL WATER	-167,500.00	-167,500.00	-97,708.38	-13,958.34	0.00	-69,791.62	58.3%
TOTAL REVENUES	-167,500.00	-167,500.00	-97,708.38	-13,958.34	0.00	-69,791.62	
<u>5204700 STORMWATER</u>							
<u>5204700 38052</u>	CHARGES	FOR UB SERVICES					
	-33,500.00	-33,500.00	-19,541.69	-2,791.67	0.00	-13,958.31	58.3%
TOTAL STORMWATER	-33,500.00	-33,500.00	-19,541.69	-2,791.67	0.00	-13,958.31	58.3%
TOTAL REVENUES	-33,500.00	-33,500.00	-19,541.69	-2,791.67	0.00	-13,958.31	
GRAND TOTAL	-545,750.00	-545,750.00	-288,491.13	-41,540.50	0.00	-257,258.87	52.9%

** END OF REPORT - Generated by Barbara Rathmell **

05/08/2018 08:52
 brathmell

 City of Fernandina Beach
 YEAR-TO-DATE BUDGET REPORT
 UTILITY BILLING EXPENSES

 P 1
 glytdbud

(57)

FOR 2018 07

	ORIGINAL APPROP	REVISED BUDGET	YTD EXPENDED	MTD EXPENDED	ENCUMBRANCES	AVAILABLE BUDGET	% USED
<u>520 UTILITY BILLING</u>							
<u>520 51200</u>							
	208,090.00	SALARIES 207,440.00	119,329.50	15,071.08	0.00	88,110.50	57.5%
<u>520 51350</u>		PART-TIME					
	0.00	776.00	775.57	0.00	0.00	0.43	99.9%
<u>520 51400</u>		OVERTIME					
	3,000.00	2,224.00	1,151.64	457.98	0.00	1,072.36	51.8%
<u>520 52100</u>		FICA					
	16,148.00	15,348.00	9,110.10	1,125.86	0.00	6,237.90	59.4%
<u>520 52200</u>		RETIREMENT					
	68,710.00	68,710.00	40,080.81	5,725.83	0.00	28,629.19	58.3%
<u>520 52300</u>		HEALTH INSUR					
	36,960.00	36,960.00	21,320.32	3,610.20	0.00	15,639.68	57.7%
<u>520 52301</u>		LIFE INSUR					
	1,084.00	1,084.00	593.40	85.14	0.00	490.60	54.7%
<u>520 52400</u>		WORKERS' COMP					
	356.00	356.00	207.69	29.67	0.00	148.31	58.3%
<u>520 53400</u>		CONTRACTUAL					
	25,709.00	28,209.00	20,724.22	545.89	0.00	7,484.78	73.5%
<u>520 54000</u>		TRAINING/TRAVEL					
	3,290.00	3,290.00	1,388.57	63.19	0.00	1,901.43	42.2%
<u>520 54100</u>		COMM - PHONE/FAX/ALARM					
	882.00	882.00	172.64	0.00	0.00	709.36	19.6%
<u>520 54103</u>		COMMUNICATIONS-INTERNET					
	1,635.00	1,635.00	672.48	112.08	0.00	962.52	41.1%
<u>520 54200</u>		POSTAGE					
	45,000.00	45,000.00	19,995.00	3,999.00	0.00	25,005.00	44.4%
<u>520 54300</u>		UTILITIES ELECTRIC					
	3,500.00	3,500.00	1,376.56	159.24	0.00	2,123.44	39.3%
<u>520 54310</u>		UTILITIES-WATER & WASTEWATER					
	1,000.00	1,000.00	440.48	64.90	0.00	559.52	44.0%
<u>520 54610</u>		R/M BLDG & GROUNDS					
	1,000.00	1,000.00	999.95	335.53	0.00	0.05	100.0%
<u>520 54620</u>		R/M EQUIPMENT					
	700.00	400.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	400.00	.0%
<u>520 54700</u>		PRINTING					
	5,800.00	5,800.00	2,206.50	148.00	0.00	3,593.50	38.0%
<u>520 54902</u>		BAD DEBT EXPENSE					
	1,500.00	1,500.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1,500.00	.0%
<u>520 55100</u>		OFFICE SUPPLIES					
	3,200.00	2,450.00	768.95	0.00	0.00	1,681.05	31.4%

05/08/2018 08:52
 brathmell

 City of Fernandina Beach
 YEAR-TO-DATE BUDGET REPORT
 UTILITY BILLING EXPENSES

 P
 glytdbud 2

58

FOR 2018 07

	ORIGINAL APPROP	REVISED BUDGET	YTD EXPENDED	MTD EXPENDED	ENCUMBRANCES	AVAILABLE BUDGET	% USED
520 55200		OPERATING SUPPLIES					
	49,410.00	49,410.00	34,893.04	4,196.57	0.00	14,516.96	70.6%
520 55210		UNIFORMS					
	700.00	700.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	700.00	.0%
520 55220		JANITORIAL SUPPLIES					
	400.00	400.00	311.57	3.97	0.00	88.43	77.9%
520 56400		MACH/EQUIP					
	75,000.00	75,000.00	31,096.41	7,713.92	6,175.00	37,728.59	49.7%
520 59300		TRANSFER TO CAP IMP					
	10,700.00	10,700.00	6,241.69	6,241.69	0.00	4,458.31	58.3%
520 59900		CONTINGENCY					
	-18,024.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	.0%
520 59990		RESERVE					
	0.00	-18,024.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-18,024.00	.0%
TOTAL UTILITY BILLING							
	545,750.00	545,750.00	313,857.09	49,689.74	6,175.00	225,717.91	58.6%
TOTAL EXPENSES							
	545,750.00	545,750.00	313,857.09	49,689.74	6,175.00	225,717.91	
GRAND TOTAL							
	545,750.00	545,750.00	313,857.09	49,689.74	6,175.00	225,717.91	58.6%

** END OF REPORT - Generated by Barbara Rathmell **

REVENUE < 288,491 >
 NET < REV > EXPS 25,366

05/08/2018 08:53
brathmell

City of Fernandina Beach
 YEAR-TO-DATE BUDGET REPORT
 UTILITIES ADMINISTRATION REVENUE

P 1
glytdbud

59

FOR 2018 07

	ORIGINAL APPROP	REVISED BUDGET	YTD EXPENDED	MTD EXPENDED	ENCUMBRANCES	AVAILABLE BUDGET	% USED
530 UTILITY ADMIN							
530 36990	OTHER REVENUE						
	0.00	0.00	-100.70	0.00	0.00	100.70	100.0%
530 38910	CASH BALANCE FORWARD						
	-65,800.00	-65,800.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-65,800.00	.0%
TOTAL UTILITY ADMIN							
	-65,800.00	-65,800.00	-100.70	0.00	0.00	-65,699.30	.2%
TOTAL REVENUES							
	-65,800.00	-65,800.00	-100.70	0.00	0.00	-65,699.30	
5304500 WASTE WATER							
5304500 38054	CHARGES FOR UTIL ADM						
	-165,993.00	-165,993.00	-75,833.31	-10,833.33	0.00	-90,159.69	45.7%
TOTAL WASTE WATER							
	-165,993.00	-165,993.00	-75,833.31	-10,833.33	0.00	-90,159.69	45.7%
TOTAL REVENUES							
	-165,993.00	-165,993.00	-75,833.31	-10,833.33	0.00	-90,159.69	
5304600 WATER							
5304600 38054	CHARGES FOR UTIL ADM						
	-165,993.00	-165,993.00	-75,833.31	-10,833.33	0.00	-90,159.69	45.7%
TOTAL WATER							
	-165,993.00	-165,993.00	-75,833.31	-10,833.33	0.00	-90,159.69	45.7%
TOTAL REVENUES							
	-165,993.00	-165,993.00	-75,833.31	-10,833.33	0.00	-90,159.69	
GRAND TOTAL							
	-397,786.00	-397,786.00	-151,767.32	-21,666.66	0.00	-246,018.68	38.2%

** END OF REPORT - Generated by Barbara Rathmell **

05/08/2018 08:54
 brathmell

 City of Fernandina Beach
 YEAR-TO-DATE BUDGET REPORT
 UTILITIES ADMINISTRATION EXPENSES

 P
 glytdbud

60

FOR 2018 07

	ORIGINAL APPROP	REVISED BUDGET	YTD EXPENDED	MTD EXPENDED	ENCUMBRANCES	AVAILABLE BUDGET	% USED
530 UTILITY ADMIN							
530 51200		SALARIES					
	205,134.00	205,134.00	117,908.23	15,632.60	0.00	87,225.77	57.5%
530 51400		OVERTIME					
	1,000.00	1,000.00	458.81	0.00	0.00	541.19	45.9%
530 52100		FICA					
	15,769.00	15,769.00	8,478.47	1,106.93	0.00	7,290.53	53.8%
530 52200		RETIREMENT					
	65,921.00	65,921.00	38,453.94	5,493.42	0.00	27,467.06	58.3%
530 52300		HEALTH INSUR					
	38,553.00	38,553.00	21,854.09	3,212.50	0.00	16,698.91	56.7%
530 52301		LIFE INSUR					
	1,041.00	1,041.00	591.21	87.72	0.00	449.79	56.8%
530 52400		WORKERS' COMP					
	5,085.00	5,085.00	2,966.25	423.75	0.00	2,118.75	58.3%
530 53400		CONTRACTUAL					
	9,205.00	11,505.00	5,503.39	463.52	0.00	6,001.61	47.8%
530 54000		TRAINING/TRAVEL					
	5,250.00	5,250.00	1,322.01	0.00	0.00	3,927.99	25.2%
530 54100		COMM - PHONE/FAX/ALARM					
	564.00	564.00	86.32	0.00	0.00	477.68	15.3%
530 54101		COMMUNICATIONS-CELLULAR					
	1,640.00	1,640.00	757.86	105.35	0.00	882.14	46.2%
530 54103		COMMUNICATIONS-INTERNET					
	1,662.00	1,662.00	687.81	114.27	0.00	974.19	41.4%
530 54200		POSTAGE					
	1,500.00	1,500.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1,500.00	.0%
530 54300		UTILITIES ELECTRIC					
	3,000.00	3,000.00	1,376.55	159.24	0.00	1,623.45	45.9%
530 54310		UTILITIES-WATER & WASTEWATER					
	800.00	800.00	440.48	64.89	0.00	359.52	55.1%
530 54610		R/M BLDG & GROUNDS					
	2,500.00	2,500.00	1,024.18	508.60	0.00	1,475.82	41.0%
530 54620		R/M EQUIPMENT					
	2,500.00	2,500.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2,500.00	.0%
530 55100		OFFICE SUPPLIES					
	4,000.00	4,000.00	314.28	0.00	0.00	3,685.72	7.9%
530 55200		OPERATING SUPPLIES					
	7,430.00	7,430.00	3,087.32	659.67	0.00	4,342.68	41.6%
530 55210		UNIFORMS					
	800.00	800.00	199.49	0.00	0.00	600.51	24.9%

05/08/2018 08:54
brathmell

City of Fernandina Beach
YEAR-TO-DATE BUDGET REPORT
UTILITIES ADMINISTRATION EXPENSES

P
glytdbud

61

FOR 2018 07

	ORIGINAL APPROP	REVISED BUDGET	YTD EXPENDED	MTD EXPENDED	ENCUMBRANCES	AVAILABLE BUDGET	% USED
530 55220		JANITORIAL SUPPLIES					
	6,000.00	3,700.00	308.58	3.97	0.00	3,391.42	8.3%
530 55400		BOOKS/SUBS/DUES					
	3,000.00	3,000.00	361.70	230.00	0.00	2,638.30	12.1%
530 55300		IMPROVEMENTS					
	10,000.00	10,000.00	3,900.00	0.00	0.00	6,100.00	39.0%
530 55401		EQUIP-NON CAPITAL					
	1,500.00	1,500.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1,500.00	.0%
530 59900		CONTINGENCY					
	3,932.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	.0%
530 59990		RESERVE					
	0.00	3,932.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3,932.00	.0%
TOTAL UTILITY ADMIN	397,786.00	397,786.00	210,080.97	28,266.43	0.00	187,705.03	52.8%
TOTAL EXPENSES	397,786.00	397,786.00	210,080.97	28,266.43	0.00	187,705.03	
GRAND TOTAL	397,786.00	397,786.00	210,080.97	28,266.43	0.00	187,705.03	52.8%

** END OF REPORT - Generated by Barbara Rathmell **

REVENUE < 151,767 >
NET (REV) EXPS 58,314

CITY COMMISSION AGENDA ITEM
City of Fernandina Beach



SUBJECT: Approval of Minutes

ITEM TYPE: Resolution (w/o fiscal impact)

REQUESTED ACTION: Approve Minutes

SYNOPSIS:

The following minutes are attached for the City Commission's review and consideration for approval:

City Commission Workshop	August 15, 2017
City Commission Regular Meeting	August 15, 2017
City Commission Special Meeting	August 29, 2017
City Commission Special Meeting	February 27, 2018
City Commission Workshop	February 27, 2018

FISCAL IMPACT: N/A

CITY ATTORNEY COMMENTS: N/A

CITY MANAGER RECOMMENDATION(S): N/A

Caroline Best, City Clerk	04/27/2018
Nicole Bednar, Administrative Services Manager	05/01/2018
Dale Martin, City Manager	05/03/2018

Date: April 19, 2018

Submitted By: Caroline Best, City Clerk

COMMISSION ACTION: Approve

The City Commission of the City of Fernandina Beach, Florida met in a Workshop on Tuesday August 15, 2017 at 5:00 pm in the City Commission Chambers. Present were Mayor Robin C. Lentz presiding, Vice Mayor Len Kreger, Commissioners John A. Miller, Roy G. Smith, and Tim Poynter. Also present were City Clerk Caroline Best, City Manager Dale L. Martin and City Attorney Tammi Bach.

Mayor Lentz called the meeting to order and led the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag.

4. PRESENTATION: Maintenance Director - Facilities Mr. Jeremiah Glisson provided a presentation of the City's current sanitation program and discussed potential changes in the upcoming contract for sanitation services. Joining Mr. Glisson were Maintenance Director - Streets & Parks Mr. Rex A. Lester, Utility Billing Supervisor Ms. Melissa Howard, Purchasing Agent Ms. Wanda Weeks and Finance Comptroller Ms. Patti Clifford.

Maintenance Director Jeremiah Glisson provided a historical overview; in 2005, City of Fernandina Beach sanitation services were awarded to Waste Management (WM) who abandoned the contract in 2006 due to loss of revenue. Advanced Disposal acquired the remaining WM contract which ended in 2008. The Advanced Disposal contract was then extended an additional five years but was opened early in 2012, in order to include a recycle program at no extra cost to residents, extending the contract to 2018.

The recycle program averages 115 tons per month of assorted recyclables which are sent to Jacksonville for processing. Advanced Disposal provides 5,770 residential customers with twice weekly curbside garbage, once weekly curbside recycle, and once weekly curbside yard debris pickup. Advanced Disposal also provides 490 commercial customers with one to seven times per week pickup as well as cleanup for special events and storms. Annual numbers are 1,380 tons of recycling, 4,404 tons of residential garbage, 5,316 tons of commercial garbage and 30,000 cubic yards of yard debris. Base rate for residents is \$20.84 per month; commercial rates vary depending on frequency and volume. Reimbursement to Advanced Disposal is 90% of collected revenue. The remaining 10% is allotted to the City for billing and operations and the sanitation fund contributes yearly to the General fund. Management of the mulch site is approximately 550 man hours per year. The City has an annual recycle event and various small community cleanups and acts as a liaison between residents and the contractor.

Over the past dozen years the top ten concerns/issues since sanitation has been outsourced along with possible solutions are as follows: 1) With services seven days per week, downtown garbage cans are always in the right of way and have been an ongoing complaint. A possible solution is to provide a roll off compactor in the next request for proposal and require roll out/roll back service for downtown commercial customers with price for nighttime service and pickup. 2) A misconception is that there is no commercial recycling. There is recycling at parking lot D and a compactor could be incorporated into a waterfront design. 3) Damage to curbs, driveway aprons and roadways could be offset by requiring the contractor to provide a smaller, single axle truck. 4) Complaints about hours of operation are either too early or too late. A new contract would reflect specific hours. 5) Illegal dumping is

an issue as are debris piles in rights of way. A possible solution could to implement a weekly route schedule. 6) Lack of communication on recycling and route changes. Requiring a contractor to provide and maintain communication via a social media platform to alert of schedule changes or other important and timely information. 7) Possible decrease to one time per week garbage pickup dependent on bid pricing. 8) The City run mulch site was left out of the 2005 bid and left to the City to run at an approximate cost of \$100,000 per year including 500 man hours. This would be included in the new bid along with details regarding storm debris cleanup. 9) There is cart confusion between current and past haulers. The new contractor will be required to provide new carts emblazoned with the City logo and/or name. 10) Since 2013 recycling costs have increased substantially as the rebates were eliminated and charges assessed to the hauler. The new contract would require rate adjustments approvals by the City Commission.

The proposed five year multi-million dollar is a franchise agreement contract. There may be possible price increase due to recycling costs and the closure of the nearest landfill in Callahan, Florida and the extended trek to nearby landfills, 43 miles to Camden County and 48 miles to Folkston, Georgia. The bid process would begin on September 1, 2017 advertising request for proposals (RFP), 9/30/17 deadline for questions, 10/13/17 RFP due date, 10/23/17 evaluation of submissions, 11/7/17 City Commission Regular Meeting to authorize staff to negotiate contract for services, 12/27/17 City Commission Regular Meeting to approve service contract.

5. DISCUSSION: Mayor Lentz invited any waste company representatives in attendance to introduce themselves on behalf of their perspective companies: Advanced Disposal Municipal Marketing and Government Affairs Manager Mr. Greg Huntington, 90 Fort Wade Road, Ponte Vedra Beach; Nassau Trash Pros Owner Mr. Tony Fournier, 850568 US-17, Yulee; Mark Dunning Industries Mr. David Dunning, 100 Racetrack Road, Dothan Alabama; Waste Management Sales Manager Mr. Eric Nizamoff, 6501 Greenland Road, Jacksonville; Partner Disposal Owner Mr. Dave Shepler, 463106 East State Road 200, Yulee; Republic Services Government Relations Manager Mr. Don Collins, 700 Imeson Road, Jacksonville; Waste Pro Florida Ms. Dana Miller, 2940 Strickland St, Jacksonville.

Vice Mayor Kreger stated his desired course of action to hire a sanitation provider would be to follow the Invitation to Bid (ITB) process. Commissioner Smith agreed. Facilities Maintenance Director Jeremiah Glisson stated the pros and cons of applying the Request for Proposal (RFP) process versus ITB process. City Attorney Bach explained the ITB process looks at price only and stated the specifications would have to be very well written in order to provide interested sanitation provider parties with enough information to precisely bid the job. ***After additional discussion the City Commission offered no consensus to staff to apply the ITB process or RFP process.***

The City Commission discussed the ten current sanitation concerns/issues outlined in the Facilities Maintenance PowerPoint as follows: 1) Downtown - garbage cans always in the right-of-way (ROW); serviced seven days a week, creates blight, little room to store garbage

carts, merchants do not want carts in front of their businesses. Solution: provide pricing for roll-off compactor in RFP and require roll out/roll back service for downtown commercial customers. Price night time service/pickup. ***The consensus to the City Commission was to incorporate the proposed solutions in the ITB or RFP specifications.*** 2) Downtown – no commercial recycling; recycling is available, but limited space to store carts, reduced complaints since recycle station was moved to Parking Lot D, recycle station – Comprehensive Plan. Solution: Include pricing for roll-off compactors in RFP. ***The consensus to the City Commission was not to incorporate the proposed solution in the ITB or RFP specifications.*** 3) Damages - to curbing and ROW within Amelia Park and in the downtown area; addressed concerns with contractor and there have been improvements. Solution: Require contractor to provide compact single-axle truck for servicing the downtown and Amelia Park areas. ***The consensus to the City Commission was to incorporate the proposed solutions in the ITB or RFP specifications.*** 4) Hours of operation - there have been many complaints over the years about truck noise in the 4AM - 6AM hours. Contract calls for services to begin at 7am; however traffic makes it difficult to perform pickups in the high traffic areas after 7am. Commercial work actually begins around 3AM. Solution: Increase hours of operation from 7AM-7PM to 3AM-7PM, stipulate that commercial pickups in the downtown area and along South Fletcher be serviced after 6am ONLY. ***The consensus to the City Commission was to incorporate the proposed solutions in the ITB or RFP specifications.*** 5) Piles of garbage in ROW - mixed piles have been picked up free of charge: Code Enforcement element. Solution: require in RFP contractor charge for pickup of piles larger than one cubic yard and require all mixed debris piles in the ROW must be removed by implementing a weekly route schedule. ***The consensus to the City Commission was to incorporate the proposed solutions in the ITB or RFP specifications.*** 6) Miscommunication of route changes, missed pickups - there isn't a platform in place that provides efficient communication of changes in route schedule due to: truck breakdowns, roads blocked from contractor, severe weather events. Solution: Require contractor to provide and maintain a communication platform via social media where deviations in route schedule or other important information can be conveyed immediately. ***The consensus to the City Commission was to incorporate the proposed solutions in the ITB or RFP specifications.*** 7) Twice week garbage pickup – necessary? A frequent item of debate has been twice week pickup vs. once week pickup. Many communities have one time week pickup. Twice week pickup is viewed by a majority as unnecessary and wasteful. Language was added in the current contract to allow for a change to once week pickup. During the term of this Franchise the Grantor may elect to change the frequency of residential garbage collection for City residents from two times per week to one time per week. Solution: Require contractor to provide pricing for once week garbage pickup and two times week garbage pickup in RFP. ***The consensus to the City Commission was to incorporate the proposed solutions in the ITB or RFP specifications.*** 8) City Mulch site - General Fund (Streets Division) manages mulch site at a cost of approx. \$100k per year and consumes approximately 550 man hours. Management of yard debris was left out of original contract. Not a common practice. Permitted through Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP) as a staging site. Solution: Task contractor with the full handling of yard debris. Awarded vendor could use the mulch site for staging if need be. ***The consensus of***

the City Commission was to incorporate the proposed solutions in the ITB or RFP specifications. 9) Confusion over cart ownership - some of the garbage carts services by Advanced Disposal are still old carts from Waste Management and COFB. This creates confusion over who is the service provide. Management of yard debris was left out of original contract. Not a common practice. Permitted through FDEP as a staging site. Solution: Require contractor to provide all new carts at start of contract. New carts will be impregnated with the City logo and/or City name. *The consensus to the City Commission was to incorporate the proposed solutions in the ITB or RFP specifications.* 10) Increased cost for recycling - recycling costs have increased substantially since 2013. Solution: Provide for rate adjustments in the contract that would allow for once year annual rate adjustments for: CPI increase, fuel surcharge, increase in recycling costs. All fee adjustments would have to be approved by the City Commission. *The consensus to the City Commission was to incorporate the proposed solution in the ITB or RFP specifications.*

6. ADJOURNMENT: There being no further business to come before the City Commission, the meeting was adjourned at 6:18 pm.

ATTEST:

CAROLINE BEST
City Clerk

JOHN A. MILLER
Mayor-Commissioner

The City Commission of the City of Fernandina Beach, Florida met in a Regular Meeting on Tuesday August 15, 2017 at 6:00 pm in the City Commission Chambers. Present were Mayor Robin C. Lentz presiding, Vice Mayor Len Kreger, Commissioners John A. Miller, Roy G. Smith, and Tim Poynter. Also present were City Clerk Caroline Best, City Manager Dale L. Martin and City Attorney Tammi Bach.

Mayor Lentz called the meeting to order and led the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag. The invocation was then given by Reverend Wardell Avant of Kingdom Ministries Church gave the invocation.

4.1 PROCLAMATION - INTERNATIONAL HOMELESS ANIMALS' DAY AND HOMELESS ANIMALS' MONTH: Mayor Lentz recognized August 19, 2017, as "International Homeless Animals' Day" and the month of August as "Homeless Animals' Month". Executive Director of Cats Angels, Inc. Pat Glassbrenner was in attendance to accept the Proclamation and to highlight the plight of millions of homeless animals all over the world.

4.2 PRESENTATION - MARINA: Mr. Rob Semmes of Applied Technology & Management, Inc. (ATM) provided a presentation regarding the following Marina projects and their perspective schedules: repairs to northern part of attenuator and timber overwater walkway: bids available shortly, October – December 2017; replace southern portion of attenuator: \$4.6 million, as soon as Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) funding is available; remove southern basin docks: \$150,000, as soon as attenuator is complete; dredge southern basin: \$300,000, following removal of docks; install reconfigured docks & utilities: \$600,000, following dredging; install Phase 1 of Mooring Field; \$120,000; complete northern expansion: \$3.5 million, winter 2018/2019; notice of grant award May 2018.

City Manager Martin commented on the status of the Wade-Venturo property; the cost to tear down is approximately \$10,000. Options for the City Commission to consider are demolish and not redevelop; demolish and redevelop through a lease or, demolish and sell the property which would be redeveloped through the sale. The permit the City is currently operating under is called a NW3 permit which is a nationwide permit good for five years, the cycle started this March. Vice Mayor Kreger stated this is the most blighted property on the waterfront and would like to see how Mr. Semmes marina projects fit into the Capital Improvement Plan (CIP). Commissioner Poynter noted an ADA compliant ramp needs to be installed regardless of grant availability. After additional discussion ***the consensus of the City Commission was to direct staff to move forward with bid package preparation for the southern portion of the attenuator.***

Mr. Semmes explained it is very unusual to be able to build over water in the State of Florida. The Wade-Venturo property was built prior to 1968 and grandfathered in 1972 which allows the City to rebuild in-kind but if the structure is torn down and not rebuilt before March, 2022 the City will not be able to rebuild. City Manager Martin noted the City has done everything possible to retain development rights at this location.

4.3 BUDGET SUMMARY: Finance Department Comptroller Patti Clifford was available to answer any questions regarding the budget summary for July 2017.

5. PUBLIC COMMENT REGARDING ITEMS NOT ON THE AGENDA OR ITEMS ON THE CONSENT AGENDA:

THE ARC NASSAU CELEBRITY WAITER LUNCH INVITATION: Ms. Kim Misciasci and ARC Nassau Executive Director Ms. Helen Ridley, 86051 Hamilton Way, Yulee extended an invitation the City Commissioners and members of the public to join the annual celebrity waiter's lunch contest to be held October 26th and 27th at Ciao Restaurant, 302 Centre Street.

CONSERVATION CONCERNS: Ms. Margaret Kirkland, 1377 Plantation Point Drive, speaking on behalf

of the Amelia Tree Conservancy stated she and her organization are concerned the 2018 budget does not contain any monies for canopy conservation and suggested the Commissioners focus on broad green conservation planning. The heavily wooded north end of the golf course and greenway lands need to be conserved and protected because they are particularly sensitive and are wildlife corridors.

Mr. David Caples,

CONSENT AGENDA: The following two items were on the Consent Agenda and were approved by one motion.

6.1 RESOLUTION 2017-119 DECLARING CERTAIN TITLED CITY PROPERTY SURPLUS; AUTHORIZING THE CITY MANAGER TO DISPOSE OF SAID PROPERTY IN A MANNER CONSISTENT WITH THE CITY'S POLICIES AND PROCEDURES: According to the agenda support documents Resolution 2017-119 declares certain property as surplus, and authorizes the disposal of such. **A motion was made by Vice Mayor Kreger, seconded by Commissioner Poynter to approve Resolution 2017-119. Vote upon passage of the motion was taken by ayes and nays and being all ayes, carried.**

6.2 RESOLUTION 2017-120 APPROVING THE EXTENSION OF WATER SERVICES OUTSIDE THE CORPORATE LIMITS; ACCEPTING THE VOLUNTARY ANNEXATION PETITION FOR ONE PARCEL CONTAINING APPROXIMATELY 0.28 ACRES LOCATED AT 835 ROBINHOOD DRIVE: According to the agenda support documents Resolution 2017-120 authorizes the extension of water services to the property owners identified, whose property is located at 835 Robin Hood Drive and noted as parcel ID #00-00-30-0640-0036-0000. Also approves the Voluntary Annexation Petition. **A motion was made by Vice Mayor Kreger, seconded by Commissioner Poynter to approve Resolution 2017-120. Vote upon passage of the motion was taken by ayes and nays and being all ayes, carried.**

7.1 RESOLUTION 2017-121 APPROVING AN AMENDMENT TO THE BUDGET FOR FISCAL YEAR 2016/2017 FOR ITEMS RELATED TO HURRICANE MATTHEW: According to the agenda support documents Resolution 2017-121 approves a budget transfer to recognize insurance proceeds and increase various Repairs/Maintenance Building/Grounds accounts to allow the City to proceed with repairs related to Hurricane Matthew. **A motion was made by Commissioner Poynter, seconded by Commissioner Miller to approve Resolution 2017-121. Vote upon passage of the motion was taken by ayes and nays and being all ayes, carried.**

7.2 RESOLUTION 2017-122 AWARDING RFP # 17-05 FOR EMERGENCY DEBRIS REMOVAL SERVICES TO DRC EMERGENCY SERVICES AND CROWDERGULF; AUTHORIZING THE CITY MANAGER TO NEGOTIATE AN AGREEMENT: According to the agenda support documents Resolution 2017-122 awards RFP #17-05 for the City's disaster recovery and debris removal services to DRC Emergency Services and CrowderGulf as the secondary.

St. Marys River Keeper Mr. Rick Fry, 506 Bailey Street, St. Marys, GA provided a handout and explained CrowderGulf was involved in debris removal on the St. Marys River near Highway 17 and the blue bridge but there was no debris there to be removed. Over 700 tons of living trees were taken to the Camden County landfill from this operation. Stormwater runoff, riverbank destabilization and sediment concerns are an issue as a result of the unauthorized tree removal. CrowderGulf went beyond what was approved which may result in fraud charges being filed. **A motion was made by Commissioner Miller, seconded by Vice Mayor Kreger to accept DRC Emergency Services as the City's debris removal contractor and remove CrowderGulf as the secondary debris removal contractor. Vote upon passage of the motion was taken by ayes and nays and being all ayes, carried. The consensus of the City Commission was to direct the Debris Removal Evaluation Committee to investigate CrowderGulf's debris removal activities along the St. Mary's River.**

7.3 RESOLUTION 2017-123 APPROVING A MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING WITH W.R. HOWELL COMPANY (DEVELOPER) AND NASSAU COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT REGARDING CONDITIONS TO VACATION OF A PORTION OF THE GUM STREET RIGHT- OF WAY EAST OF CITRONA: According to the agenda support documents Resolution 2017-123 approves the Memorandum of Understanding between the City of Fernandina Beach, the Nassau County School District, and W.R. Howell Company. **A motion was made by Commissioner Poynter, seconded by Vice Mayor Kreger to approve Resolution 2017-123. Vote upon passage of the motion was taken by ayes and nays as follows:**

Commissioner Poynter:	Aye
Vice Mayor Kreger:	Aye
Commissioner Miller:	Aye
Commissioner Smith:	Aye
Mayor Lentz:	Abstained due to conflict of interest.

Motion carried.

7.4 RESOLUTION 2017-124 APPROVING A MASTER SERVICES AGREEMENT WITH AT&T CORPORATION TO PROVIDE A MANAGED METRO ETHERNET WIDE AREA NETWORK SOLUTION: According to the agenda support documents Resolution 2017-124 *Synopsis: Approves the Master Agreement and the Pricing Sheet with AT&T Corporation.* **A motion was made by Vice Mayor Kreger, seconded by Commissioner Smith to approve Resolution 2017-124. Vote upon passage of the motion was taken by ayes and nays and being all ayes, carried.**

7.5 RESOLUTION 2017-125 AWARDING BID # 17-09 TO OTAK, INC. IN THE AMOUNT OF \$202,845.17; APPROVING AN AMENDMENT TO THE BUDGET FOR FISCAL YEAR 2016/2017; AUTHORIZING EXECUTION OF SERVICES CONTRACT: According to the agenda support documents Resolution 2017-125 awards Bid # 17-09 to Otak, Inc. in a not-to-exceed amount of \$202,845.17. Also approves a budget amendment transferring \$100,000 from the Airport Reserve account to the Airport Repairs / Maintenance Building and Grounds account. **A motion was made by Commissioner Miller, seconded by Vice Mayor Kreger to approve Resolution 2017-125. Vote upon passage of the motion was taken by ayes and nays and being all ayes, carried.**

8.1 FIRST READING OF ORDINANCE 2017-19 ESTABLISHING AND AMENDING FEES FOR THE AIRPORT, CEMETERY, CITY CLERK'S OFFICE, CITY MANAGER'S OFFICE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT, FIRE, GOLF COURSE, MARINA, PARKS AND RECREATION, POLICE, SANITATION, STORMWATER, WASTEWATER, WATER, AND IMPACT FEES, EXCLUDING WATER AND SEWER IMPACT FEES FOR FY 2017/2018: City Attorney Bach read Ordinance 2017-19 by title only which was as follows: "AN ORDINANCE OF THE CITY COMMISSION OF THE CITY OF FERNANDINA BEACH, FLORIDA ESTABLISHING AND AMENDING FEES FOR THE AIRPORT, CEMETERY, CITY CLERK'S OFFICE, CITY MANAGER'S OFFICE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT, FIRE, GOLF COURSE, MARINA, PARKS AND RECREATION, POLICE, SANITATION, STORMWATER, WASTEWATER, WATER, AND IMPACT FEES, EXCLUDING WATER AND SEWER IMPACT FEES FOR FY 2017/2018; PROVIDING FOR SEVERABILITY; AND PROVIDING FOR AN EFFECTIVE DATE." According to the agenda support documents Ordinance 2018-19 approves the amended Master Fee Schedule consisting of the Airport, Cemetery, City Clerk's Office, City Manager's Office, Community Development, Fire, Golf Course, Marina, Parks and Recreation, Police, Sanitation, Stormwater, Wastewater, Water, and Impact Fees, excluding Water and Wastewater Impact Fees for Fiscal Year 2017/2018. Mayor Lentz asked that her follow Commissioners consider easing into the proposed stormwater fee increase discussed at an earlier budget meeting. Stormwater Manager Andre Desilt explained the stormwater fee exemption can be applied for under the

Wastewater, Refuse and/or Stormwater Fee Exemption Application. **A motion was made by Commissioner Smith, seconded by Commissioner Miller to approve Ordinance 2017-19. Vote upon passage of the motion was taken by ayes and nays and being all ayes, carried.**

8.2 FIRST READING OF ORDINANCE 2017-20 AMENDING THE LAND DEVELOPMENT CODE BY AMENDING SECTION 10.02.01 (C)(8) TO ALLOW PROPERTIES ON THE WEST SIDE OF NORTH OR SOUTH FLETCHER AVENUE THE ABILITY TO APPLY FOR A VARIANCE FROM LOT COMBINATION RESTRICTIONS: City Attorney Bach read Ordinance 2018-20 by title only, which was as follows: “AN ORDINANCE OF THE CITY COMMISSION OF THE CITY OF FERNANDINA BEACH, FLORIDA, AMENDING THE LAND DEVELOPMENT CODE SECTION 10.02.01(C)(8) LIMITATIONS ON THE GRANTING OF A VARIANCE; PROVIDING FOR SEVERABILITY; AND PROVIDING FOR AN EFFECTIVE DATE.” According to the agenda support documents Ordinance 2018-20 amends the Land Development Code specific to the limitations for the granting of a variance.

Mr. Harrison Poole, of Poole and Poole PA., 303 Centre Street, Suite 200, on behalf of the applicant provided a handout noting the principals are Lodging Resources Inc. owners David and Susan Caples. Mr. Poole noted this Ordinance will only impact commercial properties located on the west side of South Fletcher Avenue, located within job economic areas which can only be added to with a Comprehensive Plan amendment. The applicant is asking that the prohibition be lifted to be able to ask for permission to combine lots on the west side of South Fletcher Avenue. Mr. Poole noted Comprehensive Plan goals are served by approving Ordinance 2017-20.

Nassau County Economic Development Board Executive Director Ms. Laura DiBello, 76346 William Burgess Boulevard, Yulee Florida stated she and her organization support the adoption of Ordinance 2017-20.

Amelia Island Conventions and Visitors Bureau President Mr. Gil Langley, 2398 Sadler Road, stated his organization supports the adoption of Ordinance 2017-20.

A motion was made by Commissioner Poynter, seconded by Commissioner Smith to approve Ordinance 2017-20. Vote upon passage of the motion was taken by ayes and nays as follows:

Commissioner Poynter:	Aye
Commissioner Smith:	Aye
Commissioner Miller:	Nay
Vice Mayor Kreger:	Nay
Mayor Lentz:	Aye

Motion carried.

8.3 FIRST READING OF ORDINANCE 2017-21 AMENDING SECTION 82-36, DEFINITIONS, TO PROVIDE FOR A DEFINITION OF AVAILABLE WITH REGARD TO SEWER AVAILABILITY; AMENDING SECTIONS 82-40, 82- 45, 82-67, 82-163 AND 82-206 TO CLARIFY THAT SEWER IS “AVAILABLE” AS THAT TERM IS DEFINED IN SECTION 82-36: City Attorney Bach read Ordinance 2018-22 by title only, which was as follows: “AN ORDINANCE OF THE CITY COMMISSION OF THE CITY OF FERNANDINA BEACH, FLORIDA, AMENDING SECTION 82-36, DEFINITIONS, TO PROVIDE FOR A DEFINITION OF AVAILABLE WITH REGARD TO SEWER AVAILABILITY; AMENDING SECTIONS 82-40, 82-45, 82-67, 82-163 AND 82-206 TO CLARIFY THAT SEWER IS “AVAILABLE” AS THAT TERM IS DEFINED IN SECTION 82-36; PROVIDING FOR SEVERABILITY; AND PROVIDING FOR AN EFFECTIVE DATE.” According to the agenda support documents

Ordinance 2017- 21 amends various sections of the City Code pertaining to sewer availability. **A motion was made by Vice Mayor Kreger, seconded by Commissioner Millerto approve Ordinance 2017-21. Vote upon passage of the motion was taken by ayes and nays and being all ayes, carried.**

9.1 SECOND READING OF ORDINANCE 2016-40 APPROVING A VACATION OF PUBLIC RIGHT-OF-WAY WITH SPECIFIC TERMS AND CONDITIONS FOR A PORTION OF GUM STREET TOTALING APPROXIMATELY 600 LINEAR FEET EXTENDING BETWEEN CITRONA DRIVE AND JUST WEST OF THE EGAN'S CREEK GREENWAY: City Attorney Bach read Ordinance 2016-40 by title only which was a follows: "AN ORDINANCE OF THE CITY COMMISSION OF THE CITY OF FERNANDINA BEACH, FLORIDA, APPROVING A VACATION OF PUBLIC RIGHT-OF-WAY WITH SPECIFIC TERMS AND CONDITIONS FOR A PORTION OF GUM STREET TOTALING APPROXIMATELY 600 LINEAR FEET EXTENDING BETWEEN CITRONA DRIVE AND JUST WEST OF THE EGANS CREEK GREENWAY; PROVIDING FOR SEVERABILITY; AND PROVIDING FOR AN EFFECTIVE DATE." The public hearing was opened at this time.

Ms. Lisa Timm, 123 West Hirth Road, stated as a new resident she cares deeply for the island and urged the Commissioners to look at alternate ideas of conservation and suggested a conservation organization be founded in order to purchase undeveloped property for conservation purposes. There being no further speakers from the floor the public hearing was closed at this time. After additional discussion among the City Commissioners **a motion was made by Vice Mayor Kreger, seconded by Commissioner Poynter to approve Ordinance 2016-40 without the condition of removing the chain link fence at 1201 Atlantic Avenue. Vote upon passage of the motion was taken by ayes and nays as follows:**

Commissioner Poynter:	Aye
Vice Mayor Kreger:	Aye
Commissioner Miller:	Aye
Commissioner Smith:	Aye
Mayor Lentz:	Abstained due to conflict of interest.

Motion carried.

10.1 CITY COMMISSION DISCUSSION ONLY (NO ACTION) FACILITY NAMING: City Manager Martin remarked regarding informal discussion about the possibility of naming City facilities and asked for direction and a consensus from the Commission. *The consensus amongst the Commissioners was to review naming facilities on a case by case basis.*

CITY MANAGER REPORTS:

THANKS: City Manager Martin expressed his thanks and privilege in attending the recent end of season Fire Department Ocean Rescue Banquet and Service Awards.

PERSONNEL: City Manager Martin noted the introduction to the Commission of new Airport Manager, Mr. Nathan Coyle, who started in his new role today. A new Grants Administrator has been hired, Ms. Lorelei Jacobs, who will start on Monday September 11th.

WORKDAY: City Manager Martin announced his workday will be at the Airport this Wednesday, August 16th.

CONFERENCE: City Manager Martin along with Commissioner Poynter will attend the Florida League of Cities Conference August 17th- 20th.

HOLIDAY: City Manager Martin issued a reminder that City offices will be closed Monday, September 4th in observance of Labor Day.

HEARINGS: City Manager Martin announced two upcoming budget meetings on Tuesday, September 5TH and Tuesday, September 19TH.

CITY ATTORNEY REPORTS:

REQUEST: City Attorney Bach asked for a review of an Ordinance that pertains to the Arts and Cultural Nassau Board collect fees from artists interested in installation. Ms. Marge Powell, a board member, asked for elimination of the fee due to a lack of fee structure or fee schedule. The Commission agreed to review the Ordinance at a future meeting.

CITY CLERK REPORT: City Clerk Best had no reports at this time.

MAYOR/COMMISSIONER COMMENTS:

CONGRATULATIONS: Commissioner Miller congratulated Fire Chief Ty Silcox and Deputy Fire Chief Fino Murallo on the fabulous Ocean Rescue banquet and the outstanding job that the Fire Department Ocean Rescue team does to protect citizens and keep them safe. Commissioner Miller asked that the Commission consider awarding the team for a job well done.

AMITY: Commissioner Poynter reflected on the recent spirited School Board meeting and extended his goodwill and commitment to all regarding the removal of the unsightly fence on Atlantic Avenue.

RALLY: Vice Mayor Kreger noted the recent fun of attending the energetic back to school district rally and the Elm Street Sportsman's Association distribution of free school supplies at the Peck Center.

CLEANUP: Vice Mayor Kreger suggested that the lifeguards and Ocean Rescue team be recognized at the upcoming International Coastal cleanup day on September 16th.

KEYNOTE: Vice Mayor Kreger noted he will be the keynote speaker at the Main Street conference taking place in downtown Fernandina Beach.

FENCE: Commissioner Smith reiterated the desire to remove the unsightly fence bordering the Nassau County School Board property located at 1201 Atlantic Avenue.

CONGRATULATIONS: Commissioner Smith congratulated the Fire Department Ocean Rescue team on their great job and successful season.

APPRECIATION: Mayor Lentz also noted her appreciation and thanks to Fire Department Ocean Rescue division for their commitment, diligence and dedication protecting our expansive beaches and citizens.

KUDOS: Mayor Lentz recognized Maintenance Director Jeremiah Glisson for his direct and informative Sanitation presentation.

GRATITUDE: Mayor Lentz expressed her gratitude for City employees who do an excellent job and represent the City with professionalism.

WELCOME: Mayor Lentz extended a welcome to the Main Street conference attendees and invited all to welcome them to her Fernandina Beach reference "Mayberry by the Sea".

MEETING: Mayor Lentz articulated retrospection in commencing the recent Nassau County School Board meeting with the Commission seated on the dais rather than together at a roundtable and suggested extending an invitation to meet again to foster working together.

ADJOURNMENT: There being no further business to come before the City Commission, the meeting was adjourned at 7:56 pm.

DRAFT

MINUTES

City Commission Regular Meeting

August 15, 2017

Page 7 of 7

ATTEST:

CAROLINE BEST
City Clerk

JOHN A. MILLER
Mayor – Commissioner

The City Commission of the City of Fernandina Beach, Florida, met on Tuesday August 29, 2017 at 6:00 pm in the City Hall Commission Chambers. Present were Mayor Robin C. Lentz presiding, Vice Mayor Len Kreger, Commissioners John A. Miller, Tim Poynter, and Roy G. Smith. Also in attendance were City Clerk Caroline Best, City Manager Dale L. Martin and City Attorney Tammi Bach.

Mayor Lentz called the meeting to order and led the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag.

4.1 DOWNTOWN PARKING: Police Chief James Hurley gave a detailed Downtown parking presentation, prepared by the Downtown Parking Committee members comprised of Police Chief James Hurley, Stormwater Manager Mr. Andre Desilet, Community Development Department Senior Planner Ms. Kelly Gibson, Facilities Maintenance Director Mr. Jeremiah Glisson, and Streets & Parks Maintenance Director Mr. Rex A. Lester. An eight question survey was sent to the downtown merchants which received seventy-seven responses. Highlights included paid parking questions; 47% support and 53% would not support paid parking downtown. 66% of respondents are in favor of more public parking lots, 36% want more on street parking, 33% want increased parking enforcement and 26% want paid parking for prime spaces. The survey was mailed to 805 respondents of those 53% are City residents, 70% Amelia Island residents and 88% Nassau County residents, the remainder being from outside the area. The majority of respondents favor additional parking lots or on street parking, 75% would not be willing to pay for prime parking. In the last several years City staff has increased downtown parking by adding two compact vehicle spots, seven loading zones were converted into seventeen parking spots after 5pm, the Nassau County Courthouse now allows parking in their fourteen space lot and the Nassau County Health Department allows parking in their eighteen spots after 5pm. North 2nd Street has eighteen spots, the Broome Street parking lot has twenty-four spots and City Hall has twenty eight spots after 5pm.

City Stormwater Manager Mr. Andre Desilet, taking into account the 2000 Walker Parking Study, noted 678 parking spaces in the Central Business District and 164 at the marina for a total of 842 parking spots. The peak parking demand is Noon on Saturdays which leaves a deficit of twenty-seven spaces. This can create delays and frustration for patrons. Walking distances from parking lots range from 400 to 1600 feet.

Facilities Maintenance Director Mr. Jeremiah Glisson presented options for paid parking including meters and standalone solar powered kiosks that integrate mobile phone applications with a “pay by plate” paperless option. Parking garages can be costly and range in millions of dollars to construct. Projected cost to implement paid parking in the Central Business District is approximately \$450,000. An average revenue projection for paid parking is \$420,000. After consulting with other cities the uniform response is paid parking equipment pays for itself in approximately nine-eighteen months and is beneficial.

Commissioner Miller asked a series of questions regarding abandoned paid parking programs, flexibility of fees and enforcement times. Mr. Glisson responded to his knowledge no cities have abandoned their paid parking programs and there are fee and enforcement time options to accommodate “grab and go” for shopping situations. Flexibility and tweaking the program during the inaugural year to acclimate staff and the community would be an adaptive process. Police Chief Hurley clarified the presentation before the City Commission is a prompt for direction and action from the Commissioners.

5. PUBLIC COMMENT:

Fernandina Main Street Director Mr. Jeff Kurtz, 715 Centre Street, thanked the Downtown Parking Committee for their thorough research and comprehensive presentation. Mr. Kurtz stated, on behalf of the Fernandina Main Street board, they are in favor of code enforcement of the current three hour parking limit downtown as prime spaces are often occupied by employees rather than patrons and questioned whether enough time has been dedicated to parking enforcement in order to effect change. Police Chief Hurley questioned the wisdom of forcing people out of town after parking for three hours. If staying four or five hours is an option without penalty when a meter is available, the current parking Ordinance allows for the successful challenging of parking tickets. Police officers serving as parking code enforcers is not necessarily the most optimal use of Police Department personnel.

Mrs. Joan Bean, 141 N. 15th Street, commented parking meters were tried years ago and removed from downtown. Small business owners have numerous expenses and deterring the public from coming downtown could be detrimental. As a part of downtown who struggles, paid parking is an issue that is opposed.

Mr. Lynn Williams, 1899 S. Fletcher Avenue, kudos to Police Chief Hurley and Mr. Desilet for finding extra spaces. Paid parking would be a “great human crime” that will not work as advertised and will be fraught with issues. However, the paid parking kiosks would work well at the beach.

Mr. Allen Mills, 1425 Broome Street, remembers the downtown parking meters and is opposed to reinstalling meters due to his fishing business and employees who use the downtown lots and do not have smart phones to connect to automated kiosks. If paid parking is approved, designated parking for boat slips is needed.

Mr. Philip Chapman, 2120 Florida Ave, if the deficit of parking spaces is only twenty-seven at peak times why is metered parking necessary. Paid parking would change the charm of downtown. Has the Tourist Development Council weighed in on this subject? Downtown as a whole should be reviewed including rebuilding the marina. The Commission has spoken in the past of connecting the dots, what dots will connect to make downtown better by installing parking meters.

Mr. Louis Goldman, 23 S. 6th Street, meters would not personally affect his family however if meters are installed up to 5th Street this will push traffic to 6th and 7th Streets. A neighbor who lives on 6th Street got a ticket for parking in front of his home. The presentation showed towns that have meters but not small towns that don't have meters. A possibility for an extra parking lot would be the Baptist Church parking lot.

Ms. Marisol Triana, 344 Tarpon Avenue, owner of Hola Cuban Café located at 117 Centre Street, parking is a big concern and a big thank you goes out to Police Chief Hurley for enforcing the three hour parking limit as it moves employees to other spots and opens parking for customers. Business owners believe it is unfair to institute paid parking that will directly impact them. Nickel and diming patrons will drive business away and put business owners at a disadvantage and should not be done at their expense.

Mr. Todd Duncan, 515 S. 5th Street, thanked the Police Department for their increased presence and enforcement. Local employees violate the three hour limit and comply when they see a Police Officer. Having open, convenient spots for paying customers keeps businesses downtown.

Mr. Coleman Langshaw, 308 S. 15th Street, noted parking is a supply and demand situation. When there is more demand than space, the turnover rate is not great. Focusing on peak demand times, the beach parking issues and enforcement is a critical piece. Looking at why other communities, national and state parks etc. have had successful paid parking is important. Exemptions for City residents and having marina customers paying dockage fees are options that could be explored. Tax paying City residents technically pay for parking currently and this should be a shared burden especially at peak times.

Vice Mayor Kreger believes the survey speaks for itself in that the majority do not want paid parking downtown. When residents are asked for their opinion the Commission should listen. The Commission should continue to explore increasing parking spaces.

Commissioner Poynter added parking vacillates between being an issue and a non-issue. Exempting residents compounds the problem and will detract from revenue. There are only a handful of times when parking is an issue. Turnover is critical and if parking is not available walking is an option. Keeping downtown operational is costly to the City and residents and currently visitors do not contribute to help defray costs and is a point that should be considered.

Vice Mayor Kreger added St. Simons Island does not have paid parking nor do small towns along the Gulf Coast. Commissioner Smith noted 75% of respondents were from the south end of the island and would not want to pay for parking.

Commissioner Miller was surprised the survey results indicated nearly half the downtown merchants are in favor of paid parking. What will prevent employees who can afford parking to continue to occupy prime spaces? Burdening downtown businesses is a concern and will be a problem if business revenues drop because of paid parking.

Mayor Lentz agreed with different aspects of the debate however citizens who are opposed to paid parking continue to implore the Commission to resolve the "parking problem". Having abundant free parking with paid premium parking would be a beneficial balance. Commissioner Poynter concurred and detailed the numerous areas of free parking which surround the premium paid parking of Centre Street. Commissioner Smith concurred with Commissioner Poynter but was concerned about employees capitalizing on the free parking. Mayor Lentz clarified employees should be parking to keep premium spaces available for paying patrons. Balancing free lots with paid lots and spaces needs to be determined.

Mayor Lentz thanked the Downtown Parking Committee members and City Manager Martin for the detailed presentation and diligence in researching the parking options. Commissioner Poynter noted if there is not a consensus, a change from the three hour parking limit to two hours is proposed. Mayor Lentz polled the Commissioners for who was in favor of premium paid parking. Vice Mayor Kreger urged caution and believes it is prudent to wait for the larger survey results. Commissioner Poynter agreed to wait for the larger survey results although the Ordinance needs to be reviewed. Police Chief Hurley added that volunteer and other programs could be considered in an effort to free up parking spaces if revenue is not a consideration.

Mayor Lentz noted it was not about revenue, except for funding equipment but about solving the parking issues and making changes including reconfiguring parking lot E and revising the parking Ordinance to reflect a two hour parking limit, a change from the current three hour limit.

Vice Mayor Kreger acknowledged City staff for the impressive, quality work they do and added they can do a lot more.

City Manager Martin shared that the randomly mailed survey to 1500 city residents from the National Research Center typically has a return survey rate of 15-30% however City residents have exceeded that reducing the margin of error to 4% down from 5%. Results are anticipated at the end of September.

Mr. Chris McComis, 506 S. 14th Street, believes this to be ridiculously crazy and as a former Californian who witnessed wear and tear on meters due to salt air this should be taken into consideration.

The consensus of the City Commission was to direct City Manager Martin, City Attorney Bach and Police Chief Hurley to meet to discuss and address the parking Ordinance issues and present alternatives along with the National Research Center survey results in an October City Commission Regular Meeting.

ADJOURNMENT: There being no further business to come before the Commission, the meeting was adjourned at 7:23pm.

ATTEST:

CAROLINE BEST
City Clerk

ROBIN C. LENTZ
Mayor-Commissioner

The City Commission of the City of Fernandina Beach, Florida, met in a workshop on Tuesday, February 27, 2018 at 6:00 pm in the City Commission Chambers. Present were Mayor John A. Miller presiding, Commissioners Roy G. Smith, Philip Chapman, and Chip Ross. Vice Mayor Kreger was not in attendance due to a previously scheduled family obligation. Also present were City Manager Dale L. Martin, City Attorney Tammi Bach, and City Clerk Caroline Best.

Mayor Miller called the meeting to order and led the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag.

CHANGES TO THE AGENDA: Fernandina Beach Main Street Interim Director Ms. Arlene Filkoff presented a packet of information containing the Fernandina Beach Main Street Agreement for Services, Profit & Loss statements/financials as well as Fernandina Beach Main Street meeting minutes.

4. PRESENTATION SANITATION SERVICES: Maintenance Director - Facilities Mr. Jeremiah Glisson and Maintenance Director – Streets and Parks Mr. Rex A. Lester presented an overview of the sanitation program and stated staff needs Commission direction regarding three past concerns/issues: downtown garbage cans are always in the right-of-way, weakening recycle market, and frequency of pickup.

5. DISCUSSION: Advanced Disposal Municipal Marketing and Government Affairs Manager Mr. Greg Huntington, Interim General Manager Mr. Jeff Washington, Residential Supervisor Mr. Clark Burlingame and Municipal Marketing and Government Sales Representative Ms. Karlie Evatt, Advanced Disposal were available to answer questions. After considerable discussion and deliberation the consensus of the City Commission was to direct staff to implement Alternate Plan 2: \$19.53/month, which Advanced Disposal recommends and features the following options: 2 x week garbage pickup, 1 x week recycling (no new carts), 1 x week yard waste (up to 3-yd), 1 x week bulk/pile (up to 3-yd), Roll Out/Roll Back garbage (optional) \$17.03/month, Roll Out/Roll Back recycle (optional) \$8.69/month. City staff will work with Advanced Disposal representatives on public outreach as to the changes in services.

6. PUBLIC COMMENT: Ms. Julie Ferreira, 501 Date Street, commented on the City's longtime commitment to recycling and hopes the same commitment continues for years to come.

Mr. Mike Meadows, 2601 Via Del Rey, observed that lawn care company's frequently dump yard debris from other neighborhoods on Via Del Rey rights-or-way and surrounding streets.

ADJOURNMENT: There being no further business to come before the City Commission, the meeting was adjourned at 8:01 pm.

ATTEST:

CAROLINE BEST
City Clerk

JOHN A. MILLER
Mayor-Commissioner

The City Commission of the City of Fernandina Beach, Florida, met in a Special Meeting on Tuesday, February 27, 2018 at 5:30 pm in the City Commission Chambers. Present were Mayor John A. Miller presiding, Commissioners Roy G. Smith, Philip Chapman, and Chip Ross. Vice Mayor Kreger was not in attendance due to a previously scheduled family obligation. Also present were City Manager Dale L. Martin, City Attorney Tammi Bach, and City Clerk Caroline Best.

Mayor Miller called the meeting to order and led the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag.

4.1 RESOLUTION 2018-26 CALLING ON THE STATE OF FLORIDA, GOVERNOR RICK SCOTT, PRESIDENT DONALD TRUMP, AND THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT TO REDUCE GUN VIOLENCE IN AMERICA AND HELP PREVENT FUTURE SHOOTINGS BY REQUIRING A BACKGROUND CHECK FOR EVERY FIREARM SALE; SUPPORTING RAISING THE AGE FOR LEGAL PURCHASE OF FIREARMS, MAGAZINES AND AMMUNITION TO 21; SUPPORTING THE PASSAGE OF LEGISLATION THAT WOULD KEEP MILITARY-STYLE WEAPONS AND HIGH-CAPACITY MAGAZINES AWAY FROM OUR SCHOOLS; AUTHORIZING THE CITY CLERK TO TRANSMIT THIS RESOLUTION: According to the agenda support documents Resolution 2018-26 urges the state and federal governments to pass legislation in an effort to reduce gun violence. It was the consensus of the City Commission to take public comment at this time.

5. PUBLIC COMMENT:

GUN CONTROL: Ms. Sarah Pelican, 425 North Fletcher Avenue, rather than engaging in divisive national issues there are many local issues the Commission could be focusing on. Yet in the wake of the Parkland, Florida school shooting we find ourselves pushing hopes for gun control when it is gun purchasing policies and procedures that should be strengthened. Our basic constitutional rights are the right to self-defense and the right to bear arms.

GUN CONTROL: Mr. Andrew Curtin, 1227 South Fletcher Avenue, stated he does not believe it is a good idea for the City Commission to go on record as supporting gun control as it will do little to deter mass shooters. Problem rests with the shooters, not with the guns. Commissioners should address local issues over jumping into a federal issue.

GUN CONTROL: Mr. Tony Crawford, 3958 First Avenue, supports the first amendment but does not support the sale of military style weapons.

GUN CONTROL: Mr. Ron Sapp, 415 Alachua Street, commented the 2nd Amendment was written in 1791, when the militia were regular folks who formed up, armed themselves and went out and met threats, life has changed since then. Mr. Sapp does not support the sale of military style/high powered weapons, and supports Resolution 2018-26 as presented.

GUN CONTROL: Ms. Christine Corso, 2965 Park Square Place, asked the Commission not to approve Resolution 2018-26 as presented siting that repealing Section 79.33 Florida Statute would remove the preemption of the State of Florida to be in control of gun legislation.

GUN CONTROL: Mr. Lynn Williams, 997 Egans Creek Lane, one side is against assault weapons and the other side says there should be no regulations. If Resolution 2018-26, as

presented, stops one mass shooting in the next ten years it is worth adopting and asked that the Commissioners support its implementation.

GUN CONTROL: Ms. Christine Platel, 17 South 7th Street, in response to the Parkland, Florida school shooting and in conjunction with the national “March for Our Lives” event has organized a local “March for Our Lives” to be held March 24th. Ms. Platel noted we should not live in fear of people who want to keep hold of their guns, we simply want legislation in place that will keep everyone safe.

GUN CONTROL: Mr. Medardo Monzon, 2826 South Fletcher Avenue, stated we have the right to bear arms but not military style arms, nuclear arms or bio-chemical arms. There is room to regulate the possession of arms. Mr. Monzon supports Resolution 2018-26 as presented and applauds Mayor Miller for his leadership.

GUN CONTROL: Mr. Phil Scanlon, 1833 Village Court, supports Resolution 2018-26 as submitted.

GUN CONTROL: Lauree Hemke, 751 Barrington Drive, supports Resolution 2018-26 as submitted and believes it gives voice to those who can’t speak for themselves.

With public comments concluded Commissioner Chapman noted assault rifles are not necessary to defend one’s home and family and supports Resolution 2018-26 as initially presented wholeheartedly.

Commissioner Ross noted through the years he has strongly supported measures to prevent gun violence including the ban of ownership of military assault weapons and high capacity magazines. Siting the complexities of the issues presented this evening have not been properly addressed, analyzed or vetted, Commissioner Ross stated he does not support Resolution 2018-26 as submitted.

Commissioner Smith noted the only way to change gun laws is at the ballot box. Resolution 2018-26 as presented (eleven pages) goes into too much detail and a simplified Resolution should be adopted to accomplish the same goal.

City Clerk Best read a statement prepared by Vice Mayor Kreger into the record as follows: “I support strong gun control laws along with all the necessary laws and procedures to eliminate violence. I recommend the City Manager immediately establish appropriate coordination with Nassau County Sheriff, the Nassau County School district to provide assistance in ensuring our public and private schools along with other public venues are as secure as possible. I also recommend that the City Manager provide an update of ongoing measures and an outline/plan of actions initiated at the March 6, 2018 City Commission Regular Meeting.”

City Attorney Bach read amended Resolution 2018-26 into the record as follows: “RESOLUTION 2018-26 - A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COMMISSION OF THE CITY OF FERNANDINA BEACH, FLORIDA, OFFERING SYMPATHY TO THE VICTIMS OF GUN VIOLENCE AND IMPLORING STATE AND FEDERAL ACTION TO PREVENT

FUTHER INCIDENTS THEREOF. WHEREAS, the Nation was again sadly rocked by an act of gun violence in a horrific shooting in a Parkland, Florida high school, resulting in the deaths of seventeen students and staff; and WHEREAS, the action of state and federal officials to address the factors that likely contribute to gun violence, such as mental health, background checks, and access to guns, has been woefully inadequate; and WHEREAS, due to state statutes, federal regulations, and the United States Constitution, the ability of the City of Fernandina Beach to address the aforementioned factors is constrained. NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE CITY COMMISSION OF THE CITY OF FERNANDINA BEACH, FLORIDA, THAT: SECTION 1. The City Commission hereby offers its deepest and heartfelt condolences to the families of victims of the Parkland, Florida, tragedy, as well as to the victims and their families of previous incidents of gun violence in schools, churches, government facilities, and elsewhere. SECTION 2. The City Commission implores state and federal officials to take the necessary and appropriate action and provide related funding to curtail, and hopefully eliminate, incidents of gun violence, believing that action is long overdue. SECTION 3. This Resolution shall take effect immediately upon passage and be provided immediately hereafter to the state and federal officials who represent the City of Fernandina Beach in Tallahassee, Florida, and Washington, D.C., respectively. ADOPTED this 6th day of March, 2018.” City Attorney Bach read the Resolution date of March 6, 2018 however the effective date of Resolution 2018-26 is February 27, 2018. **A motion was made by Commissioner Ross, seconded by Commissioner Chapman to approve amended Resolution 2018-26.** Mayor Miller reflected it is unbelievable a nineteen year old can purchase an assault rifle with a high capacity magazine. This Resolution is a good start towards assisting law enforcement in evening the playing field and expressed condolences to the victims and loved ones of the Parkland, Florida school shooting. **Vote upon passage of the motion was taken by ayes and nays and being all ayes, carried.**

ADJOURNMENT: There being no further business to come before the City Commission, the meeting was adjourned at 6:15 pm.

ATTEST:

CAROLINE BEST
City Clerk

JOHN A. MILLER
Mayor-Commissioner

CITY COMMISSION AGENDA ITEM
City of Fernandina Beach



SUBJECT: Resolution 2018-67
Vehicle Use Policy Amendments

ITEM TYPE: Resolution (w/o fiscal impact)

REQUESTED ACTION: Consider Resolution 2018-67

SYNOPSIS: The Vehicle Use Policy, approved on April 3, 2007, and amended on November 5, 2014, prescribes the procedures for the acquisition, operation, maintenance, control, care, and disposal of the City's vehicular fleet.

In the interest of keeping the policy current and applicable, it is necessary to make certain changes and amendments. These changes are highlighted in the proposed Vehicle Use Policy (Exhibit "A").

FISCAL IMPACT: N/A

CITY ATTORNEY COMMENTS: No additional comments.

CITY MANAGER RECOMMENDATION(S): I recommend that the City Commission adopt proposed Resolution 2018-67.

Jeremiah Glisson, Fleet & Facilities Maintenance Director	04/27/2018
Dale Martin, City Manager	05/07/2018
Tammi E. Bach, City Attorney	05/08/2018

Date: April 04, 2018

Submitted By: Cathy Sabattini, Administrative Coordinator

COMMISSION ACTION: Adopt

RESOLUTION 2018-67

A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COMMISSION OF THE CITY OF FERNANDINA BEACH, FLORIDA, APPROVES AMENDMENTS TO THE VEHICLE USE POLICY; AND PROVIDING FOR AN EFFECTIVE DATE.

WHEREAS, the Vehicle Use Policy, approved on April 3, 2007, and amended on November 5, 2014, details the procedures for the acquisition, operation, maintenance, control, care, and disposal of the City's vehicular fleet; and

WHEREAS, in the interest of keeping the policy current and applicable, it is necessary to make certain changes and amendments; and

WHEREAS, a summary of the amendments and a copy of the revised Vehicle Use Policy are attached hereto as Exhibit "A".

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE CITY COMMISSION OF THE CITY OF FERNANDINA BEACH, FLORIDA, THAT:

SECTION 1. The City Commission hereby approves amendments to the Vehicle Use Policy, attached hereto as Exhibit "A",

SECTION 2. This Resolution shall become effective immediately upon passage.

ADOPTED this 15th day of May, 2018.

CITY OF FERNANDINA BEACH

John A. Miller
Commissioner - Mayor

ATTEST:

APPROVED AS TO FORM AND LEGALITY:



Caroline Best
City Clerk

Tammi E. Bach
City Attorney



Vehicle Use Policy

Revised November 5, 2014
Via Resolution 2014-151

Revised May 15, 2018
Via Resolution 2018-67

Foreword

The City of Fernandina Beach possesses a large inventory of vehicles, motorized equipment, and supporting items. These items constitute a substantial investment on the part of the community we serve, with a replacement value of several million dollars. Therefore, it is the responsibility of all City employees to ensure that this equipment is properly used and maintained in order for all departments to function properly and to efficiently provide services to the community.

It is to meet this responsibility that the Vehicle Use Policy is established, setting forth those policies and procedures necessary for proper care and operation of the City's motorized fleet. This policy supersedes all previous written and verbal instructions concerning the City of Fernandina Beach Fleet and its operation.

City Manager: _____

Date: _____ May 15, 2018 _____

Table of Contents

<u>Section</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Page</u>
1	General Overview	4
2	Responsibilities	4
3	Driver Safety	5
4	Reports & Forms Required	6
5	Vehicle Assignments	7
6	Vehicle & Equipment Repair	8
7	Preventative Maintenance & Care	9
8	Fuel Disbursement & Control	10
9	Equipment Abuse & Neglect	10
10	Vehicle Markings & Appearance	11
11	Equipment Acquisition & Disposal	12
12	Vehicle & Equipment Rotation	13
13	Fleet Management	14
14	GPS Monitoring	15
Appendix	Forms / Acknowledgment	17

Section 1, General Overview

Scope:

The successful and efficient accomplishment of services provided to the City of Fernandina Beach citizens is dependent on the availability of the proper equipment and vehicles for the job. All employees are responsible for the proper use and care of equipment in their area of responsibility.

This Vehicle Use Policy prescribes procedures for the acquisition, operation, maintenance, control, care and disposal of this equipment. Every effort has been made to standardize these functions throughout the City. It is impossible to cover everything; however, common sense and reasoning should be used in every situation.

Applicability:

The Vehicle Use Policy applies to all personnel and departments within the City of Fernandina Beach. City vehicles shall only be operated by City employees or other individuals acting under the authority of the City which are approved by the City Manager or his designee.

This policy shall apply to all employees of the City. Where the policy is inconsistent with any provision of the City Charter or any collective bargaining agreement to which the City is a party, the collective bargaining agreement shall govern for the employees to whom it applies until such time as the collective bargaining agreement is amended to reflect the intent of the City Charter, and the City vehicle policy is also amended accordingly.

Section 2, Responsibilities

City Manager:

1. Provides overall control, authority, and direction in the use of the entire City's fleet and equipment.
2. Provides guidance as needed to ensure the best possible utilization of funds, equipment, and personnel.

Fleet Manager:

1. Responsible for the maintenance and repair of the City Fleet.
2. Responsible for the acquisition and disposition of vehicles and equipment.
3. Evaluates equipment condition and ensures safe operation.
4. Maintains and controls the City fueling operations.
5. Is responsible for the adherence to and the correction of any fleet policy/program violation.

Department Directors:

1. Assist in the acquisition of vehicles & equipment.
2. Ensure that equipment and vehicles are cleaned and inspected on a regular basis.
3. Report any unusual vehicular circumstances, issues, or concerns to the Maintenance Manager and/or City Manager.
4. Are responsible for the adherence to and the correction of any fleet policy/program violation under their cognizance.

Drivers/Operators:

1. Checks to ensure that fluid levels are satisfactory.
2. Checks to ensure that the tires, lights, wipers, information gauges, and safety items are present and functioning correctly.
3. Reports any unusual noise, drivability concerns, questions, mechanical failures, etc.
4. Obeys all traffic laws (obey speed limit & warning signs, be sure to fasten seat belt before driving, etc.)
5. Keeps the exterior and interior of vehicles & equipment reasonably clean from trash, dirt, grime, and debris.

Section 3, Driver Safety

The safety and well-being of our employees is of critical importance to the organization. We therefore each have a responsibility to not only protect ourselves when on the road but also should do our part to protect those around us. Employees that are required to drive on City business at any time will be expected to consistently apply and follow all the procedures below.

Procedures

1. All employees are expected to wear seat belts at all times while in a moving vehicle being used for City business, whether they are the driver or a passenger, in accordance with FL Statutes.
2. Use of hand-held cell phones, whether personal or City-owned, while behind the wheel of a moving vehicle being used on city business is discouraged.
3. Although use of cell phones under any circumstances is strongly discouraged while driving, the use of hands-free technology may be warranted in unusual or emergency circumstances.
4. Engaging in other distracting activities including, but not limited to, eating, reading or changing music, is also strongly discouraged while driving, even when in slow-moving traffic.

5. Use of alcohol, drugs or other substances, including certain over-the-counter cold or allergy medications that in any way impair driving ability, is prohibited.
6. Tobacco use, in any form, is prohibited.
7. All employees are expected to follow all driving laws and safety rules such as adherence to posted speed limits and directional signs, use of turn signals and avoidance of confrontational or offensive behavior while driving.
8. Employees should never allow anyone to ride in any part of the vehicle not specifically intended for passenger use and/or any seat that does not include a working seat belt.
9. Employees who drive commercial vehicles or who are otherwise subject to separate rules and regulations such as those dictated by state or federal law are also expected to adhere to all policies and regulations associated with the appropriate law or regulation that applies.
10. Employees must promptly report any accidents to local law enforcement as well as to the organization in accordance with established procedures [details below].
11. Employees are also expected to report any moving or parking violations received while driving on City business and/or in City vehicles.
12. Failure to adhere to these procedures may result in corrective/disciplinary action per City policy.

Section 4, Reports & Forms Required

Reports: There are a few reports that are required by the City of Fernandina Beach. The purpose of these reports is to accurately track the City fleet and maintenance records. These reports also assist the Fleet Maintenance in the maintenance and repair of the fleet. These reports are defined as follows:

Vehicle report logs:

Logs are used to control and assist in the maintenance & repair of vehicles and equipment. While inspections of vehicles should occur before operation, it is allowed that one vehicle report log will be submitted on a weekly basis. This will assist in reducing paperwork. Heavy duty trucks (those equipped with air brakes) are required by D.O.T. to have proof of inspections available at all times. It is important that the drivers/operators of heavy duty vehicles keep the most recent inspection form in the vehicle at all times.

1. Injury/Incident/Accident:

Injury/Accident/Incident reports are required as the result of an injury, accident, or incident involving City personnel, citizens on City property, City equipment, or City vehicles, and should be completed as soon as possible after the occurrence. The guidelines for such reports are listed below:

- A. A report is required for all injuries/accidents/incidents involving employees on or off City property and citizens on City property. The report must be completed by either the employee's supervisor or Fleet Manager. If reasonable suspicion exists that the accident may have been caused by alcohol or drug impairment the employee involved may be required to take a drug and alcohol test at the appropriate testing center immediately following the accident/incident. Contact the Human Resources Director or the City Attorney for guidance. The supervisor of the department is responsible for transporting the employee to the testing facility.
- B. The estimation of vehicle damage is performed by the Fleet Manager or law enforcement officer.
- C. All injuries/accidents/incidents involving City vehicles or equipment will be reported promptly. Failure to report any vehicular or equipment accidents, incidents, or damage of any kind will be considered to be vehicle/equipment abuse.
- D. Reports should be forwarded to the Finance department and to the Human Resources department immediately following the incident. Finance/HR are responsible for reporting the incident to the appropriate insurance carrier and to the Safety Committee.

Section 5, Vehicle Assignments

General: There are two types of vehicle assignments used within the City. One is the assignment of personnel for the responsibility of certain vehicles and equipment. The other category involves the assignment of vehicles to personnel on a 24-hour basis. The requirements for each of these are as follows:

24-hour Permanent Vehicle Assignment:

Some City vehicles are assigned to personnel on a full time 24-hour basis. Permanent 24-hour vehicle assignments are assigned to exempt personnel of a critical status and/or to whomever the City Manager deems necessary. This privilege will be granted to those exempt employees that are subject to multiple calls of an emergency nature. The City Manager reviews the need and usage of the 24-hour permanent vehicle assignments periodically and makes adjustments where necessary. Departments/Divisions have primary responsibility to ensure authorized use of assigned vehicles.

24-hour Temporary Vehicle Assignment:

Department directors may make 24-hour vehicle assignments on a temporary basis from the department fleet. Temporary assignments may be made for rotational on-call personnel, conferences, training, or work assignments outside

the area when a City vehicle is the most practical and most economical form of transportation.

The City maintains a vehicle pool. The vehicle pool serves to provide City employees transportation on a temporary basis. The vehicles within the pool are leased to the borrowing department for a rate of \$.22 per mile. The lease rate is charged to cover fuel, maintenance, & repair costs. The lease rate is subject to change and is factored using several variables. The pool vehicles are available for travel, training, temporary operation assignments, etc. Pool vehicles are kept at the Fleet Maintenance facility.

Mileage reimbursement may be provided to employees who drive their personal vehicle for training/travel outside of Nassau County only when a loaner or department assigned vehicle is not available for use. The rate for mileage reimbursement is determined by the IRS.

Guideline:

24-hour Vehicle usage:

1. Use of an assigned vehicle for personal reasons that do not reflect the normal range of duty is prohibited (vacation, weekend travel, transporting non-city employees, etc.)
2. Use of the 24-hour assigned vehicle outside Nassau County must meet the approval of the department director.
3. Any and all vehicle usage that negatively impacts the image of the City may result in termination of the 24-hour assignment for the employees involved.
4. Any employee assigned to a permanent 24-hour vehicle must reside within 20 miles of Five Points intersection on Amelia Island and be able to respond within 30 minutes of any given call.
5. All new hires, after October 1, 2012, that have a take home vehicle assignment will have a 10 mile range limit from the Five Points intersection on Amelia Island.
6. Special circumstances or arrangements may be made with written approval by the City Manager.

Section 6, Vehicle & Equipment Repair

Fleet Maintenance has the assigned task of maintaining vehicles/equipment belonging to the City, except small engine equipment held by the Golf Course. Fleet personnel are not responsible for the repair and maintenance of stationary equipment such as well motors, pumps, generators, even though the items are similar in nature. Fleet personnel will strive to attend to such items when time and/or resources allow. Fleet will strive to accomplish as much repair as possible in-house. Work outside the division's capability will be sent to appropriate outside organizations for accomplishment. Outsourcing of maintenance and repair work

is done at the discretion of the Fleet Manager. During repair procedures the Fleet Manager will make every effort to keep the corresponding department informed of the status of the repair procedures.

Some units within the City structure have certain definitive preventive maintenance and repair responsibilities besides Fleet Maintenance due to the rated personnel and types of equipment owned. These are:

1. **Fire-Rescue Equipment:** The Fire Department shall be responsible for the operation and serviceability checks required for Fire-Rescue equipment/apparatus. Fleet Maintenance is responsible for all the preventative maintenance and repairs needed for vehicles & equipment such as trucks, SUVs, and sedans. Fire-Rescue equipment/apparatus is installed under the supervision of the Fire Chief by qualified personnel.
2. **Golf Course:** The Golf Course mechanic will be responsible for repair and maintenance of their equipment with the exception of trucks and sedans, which will be the responsibility of Fleet Maintenance.
3. **Police Equipment:** The Police Department shall be responsible for the operation and serviceability checks required for Police equipment. Police equipment is installed under the supervision of the Police Chief by qualified personnel.

Section 7, Preventative Maintenance

Preventative maintenance inspections are defined as inspections of various points on a vehicle on a regular basis for the purpose of ensuring safe and trouble-free operation. Preventative Maintenance Inspections will be a daily inspection of various check points (listed below) on the vehicle to be used. Every person employed by the City of Fernandina Beach who operates, drives, repairs, or supervises those who do, play an equal and responsible role in seeing that preventative maintenance inspections, cleaning, and maintenance are performed. Proper maintenance includes the proper care of all vehicle systems and parts.

Drivers/Operators:

1. Checking to ensure that fluid levels are satisfactory.
2. Checking to ensure that tires, lights, wipers, horn, instrument gauges, and safety items are present and functioning correctly.
3. Reporting of unusual noise, drivability concerns, questions, mechanic failures, etc.

Fleet Maintenance:

1. Through computer and manual controls, set up optimum mileage and time frames for scheduled preventative maintenance services for all wheeled City equipment.

2. Alert the proper personnel regarding any vehicles & equipment that are due for maintenance.
3. Report the abuse of equipment or other violations.

Maintenance Alert Procedure:

1. The Fleet Division shall advise department supervisors through verbal or written means of the specified vehicle(s) that are due for maintenance.
2. The department will be alerted a second time in writing.
3. The department will be alerted a third time in writing after the 2nd notice. After the 3rd notice, the assigned fuel key of the vehicle that is past due for maintenance will be locked out preventing further fuel access and the department director or City Manager will be notified.

Section 8, Fuel Disbursement and Control

The cost of fuel is the single largest expense associated with the operation of the City Fleet. Diligence on the part of all employees is required to utilize the City's fuel supply efficiently.

1. Fueling Station: There is one primary fuel station that will be used for City vehicles and equipment. This fuel station is equipped with unleaded gasoline and diesel fuel.
2. Fuel Access: Fuel distribution is allowed through the use of encoded fuel keys.
3. Each employee is assigned a City I.D. badge that should be used in conjunction with an assigned vehicle key fob. The I.D. badge should remain in the possession of the employee and the vehicle key fob should remain with the assigned vehicle.
4. Emergency Fueling: Fleet Maintenance will provide emergency fueling in the event primary fuel station fails.
5. Employee Hiring/Transfers/Terminations: Department supervisors will notify Fleet Maintenance when an employee begins employment with the City, is transferred within the City to another department, or is terminated so that the necessary changes to fuel access can be made.

Section 9, Equipment Abuse, Neglect and Improper use

Incorrect/improper use of equipment can be is very costly to the City of Fernandina Beach. Abuse and neglect shortens a vehicle's usable service life, increases maintenance and repair costs, and yields an unprofessional and unsightly appearance.

A large amount of all fleet maintenance repair costs stem from one or more forms of equipment abuse and neglect. Only through continuing education, supervision,

proper reporting, and adherence to this policy may equipment abuse costs be reduced.

Forms of Equipment Abuse/Neglect: There are many ways that equipment can be abused, neglected or used inappropriately. Including but not limited to are:

1. Uninformed, uncaring, or untrained personnel.
2. Failure to perform operator/driver preventative maintenance inspections.
3. Using equipment for something it was not designed to do.
4. Failure to report unusual equipment performance or problems.
5. Failure to deliver equipment to Fleet Maintenance for scheduled preventative maintenance inspections and service.
6. Marking or personalizing City equipment
7. Use of tobacco products or alcoholic beverages in City vehicles or equipment.
8. Allowing a vehicle to run while unattended (except Emergency Response Vehicles or if required for job operations)
9. Operation of equipment by unqualified personnel.
10. Careless/reckless driving
11. Modifying or removing vehicle accessories/safety features/hardware.
12. Texting while driving or performing other distracting actions.
13. Use of vehicles and equipment for personal use outside the range of normal duties
14. **Tampering with GPS tracking systems**

Reporting: Instances of abuse, neglect, or any policy violations shall first be reported to the employees' supervisor or department director. If the issue is not addressed it will be necessary to report the violation to the Fleet Maintenance Division, Human Resources, and/or the City Manager. Appropriate action will be taken to address any and all abuse or neglect issues and policy violations.

Section 10, Vehicle Markings & Appearance

All City equipment is of a very high visibility; therefore, it is necessary that all employees keep equipment in a condition that denotes care and concern. All vehicles and equipment will be purchased in white whenever white is a paint option and it is feasible to do so. All City vehicles and equipment will be marked and identified by the use of adhesive decals (except for undercover Police vehicles). It is to this end that the guidelines listed below are provided.

Proper markings/identifications of City vehicles:

1. Vehicles and equipment will be marked with a City seal. Depending on the use, vehicles and equipment may also be marked with a department name and unit number. Safety decals will be installed on vehicles/equipment where applicable. In the case of investigative, undercover, or other 24-hour

assigned vehicles, the application of markings/identification may be waived. Note that special emergency vehicles (Police patrol cars, Fire-Rescue vehicle apparatus, and investigative units) will be marked differently in accordance with the intended use of the vehicle.

Unauthorized markings & personalizing:

1. Under no circumstances are employees allowed to mark, placard, or modify the appearance of any City vehicle. Unauthorized marking include stickers, inappropriate decals, tags, markings, etc. Unauthorized marking of City equipment will be considered abuse and will be treated as such.
2. Personalizing of city equipment is prohibited. Personalizing is any customizing or modifying of any City equipment with its accessories and attachments. Personalizing includes body/interior modifications, accessory additions, and the removal of factory or safety equipment, etc. In some cases, changes or adjustments to City vehicles may be made, but any proposed vehicular changes must first be reviewed by the Fleet Manager. Personalizing of City equipment is considered abuse and will be treated as such.

Vehicle and Equipment Cleanliness:

1. Vehicle cleanliness is a relative term and a definitive effort will be waived in favor of common sense and reasoning. The appearance of City vehicles greatly impacts the City's image to the public. This takes a collaborative effort and cooperation from all City drivers and operators. Be sure that vehicles are cleaned on a regular basis

Section 11, Equipment Acquisition & Disposal

Acquisition Stages:

Budget process: During the annual budget process Fleet Maintenance will work with the department directors to determine if vehicle & equipment purchases are needed. The Fleet Maintenance Division will use the Vehicle Rotation Plan as a guide for purchasing new vehicles and equipment. The purpose of the Vehicle Rotation Plan is to ensure that the City has a consistent, equal, and planned fleet. After the budget has been approved and adopted, the Fleet Maintenance Division will work with the City Manager in developing a purchasing priority to ensure that the right vehicles are replaced at the right time. Fleet Maintenance will provide an annual purchase plan during the budget process. This plan should match what departments have budgeted. The purchase plan details the vehicles that will be replaced and/or added to the fleet in the upcoming year. Vehicles marked for replacement are removed from the respective department once new vehicles are put into service.

Vehicle Purchases: After the requests have been made and approved the next step in acquisition is purchasing. The purchasing of items for the City Fleet will be completed by Fleet Maintenance. All new equipment will be delivered to Fleet Maintenance and the following will be accomplished before it is issued to the purchasing department:

1. The item will be thoroughly inspected for specification compliance and professional workmanship. The dealer will correct all discrepancies at this time.
2. A unit number will be assigned to the vehicle along with a vehicle fuel key. Vehicle ignition key spares are kept at the Fleet Maintenance facility.
3. Safety items (fire extinguisher, first aid kit, safety decals), emergency lighting, markings, will be installed by or under the supervision of Fleet personnel.

General Disposal: The need for equipment disposal can come about in two separate areas:

The first is the orderly transition of replacement of old for new based upon the general guides in this policy and the Vehicle Rotation Program. The Vehicle Rotation Program serves as a guideline for the replacement and rotation of City equipment. As some vehicles are rotated out of front line service, they will be redistributed and reassigned to other departments within the City. Depending on the severity of usage, all vehicles and equipment are placed on a scheduled term of service. Vehicles repairs will not be neglected for the purpose of saving repair costs due to an upcoming vehicle rotation. The Vehicle Rotation program will continually be reviewed and updated.

The second is that the equipment may become uneconomical to repair due to accident, fire, theft, expensive breakdown, etc. These are unplanned and will be dealt with accordingly.

1. Procedure: City equipment that is no longer in service will be transported to the Public Works Complex where it will be sold or disposed of properly.
2. Surplus: The City will dispose of vehicles and equipment as often as necessary by means of competitive bid. Prior to disposal, all City seals, tags, papers, accessories, etc. must be removed.

Section 12, Vehicle & Equipment Rotation

Overview: The benefits of a Vehicle Rotation Program are both immediate and long-term. This program assists in the prevention of waste from both replacing vehicles too soon or too late. The program simplifies the budget preparation processes and provides an accurate preview of future vehicle replacement needs. This program will continue to positively increase the city's image to the public,

reduce liability while increasing safety, and provide the entire city with a more stable, consistent, and planned fleet. The mileage will be the primary replacement parameter, but the marked time allowance will be factored into the replacement of the vehicles/equipment as well. The current inventory and the plan assignment of the City fleet can be provided at any time and in any format by Fleet Maintenance.

Program Goal: Implement and maintain a triple tier vehicle rotation program based on the following parameters:

- 7 year / 75,000 miles
- 10 year / 7,500 hour / 100,000 miles
- Exempt – replaced as needed

Program Objective:

- To ensure that vehicles are replaced on a timely basis to ensure a consistent & equal fleet.
- To ensure that vehicles are replaced at an optimum time when total costs are at a minimum.
- To simplify annual budget preparations, centralize purchasing/control, and further reduce liability.

Section 13, Fleet Management

Fleet Management is a complex, detailed, and continuous process. There are variables that must be considered, needs & directions that must be evaluated and analytical tools that must be applied.

1. Rightsizing: The City of Fernandina provides a variety of services to general public. The services that the City provides vary in nature by department. For this reason, the City departments require vehicles and equipment specified to their job duties. This requires a diverse vehicle and equipment fleet. The Fleet Maintenance Division, under the direction of the City Manager, will strive to provide vehicles and equipment that meet the needs of the city departments. The City will not stock a surplus of vehicles and equipment and will strive to keep the fleet inventory at minimum through a continual assignment evaluation.

2. Alternative fuel vehicles / Fuel Efficiency:

A. Overview: With the volatile prices on fuel and the increased concern over global warming, alternative fuel vehicles are becoming more desirable. There are a variety of alternative fuel options that all under development.

Some of these alternative fuel options are: hydrogen, electricity, E85 (ethanol), natural gas, and Bio-diesel. Until alternative fuels become more reliable and cost effective, vehicle manufactures are producing hybrid automobiles. Hybrid vehicles utilize both an electric driven motor and an internal combustion engine to help improve vehicle efficiency by reducing fuel consumption.

B. Application: The City of Fernandina Beach will continue to closely monitor alternative fuel industries and applications. As hybrids and alternative vehicles continue to improve, the demand for these vehicles will increase. The City of Fernandina Beach will continue to evaluate the vehicle & equipment needs for the City departments and choose the most efficient and effective vehicle for the job. Automotive manufacturers are producing more efficient vehicles that are both cleaner and safer. The City of Fernandina will also continue to minimize fuel consumption by reducing idle time, rightsizing the fleet, and purchasing more fuel efficient vehicles.

4. Standardization:

A. Overview: Setting a standard in vehicle purchasing and in the City fleet is important for several reasons. With standardization, you ensure an equal, matched, and consistent fleet. The City's vehicle fleet and equipment have become more standardized over the years through the combined efforts of the departments, vendors, and fleet management. This has supported uniformity and has made fleet inventories and repairs more controllable and manageable.

Section 14, GPS monitoring

To further safeguard City equipment and track City vehicles and equipment, the City may install GPS tracking systems in City vehicles and equipment. Depending on the type of equipment, these devices allow the City to monitor the location, speed, direction, ignition status, and other information related to City equipment. By using any City vehicles and equipment, employees consent to the City monitoring and reviewing of the information provided through GPS tracking systems. Employees are subject to disciplinary action, up to termination, for tampering with GPS tracking systems.

VEHICLE REPORT LOG

DATE _____ UNIT # _____ OPERATOR _____

CREW _____

ODOMETER READING: BEGINNING _____ ENDING _____ TOTAL MILES _____

HOOR METER: BEGINNING _____ ENDING _____ TOTAL HOURS _____

VEHICLE CHECKLIST – INSPECT CRITICAL COMPONENTS

(√ = OK X = REPAIR/REPLACE N/A = NOT APPLICABLE)

LIGHTS HEAD ☐ BRAKE ☐ PARKING/CLEARANCE ☐ HAZARD ☐
STROBE/BEACON ☐ TURN SIGNALS ☐

FLUIDS OIL ☐ COOLANT ☐ TRANSMISSION ☐ POWERSTEERING ☐
BRAKE ☐ HYDRAULIC ☐

SAFETY SEATBELTS ☐ FIRE EXTINGUISHER ☐ FIRST AID KIT ☐
WINDSHIELD/WIPERS ☐ MIRRORS/GLASS ☐
REFLECTIVE MARKINGS ☐

OTHER TAG/DECALS/NUMBERING ☐ TIRES/WHEELS ☐ HYDRAULICS ☐
RACKS/BOXES ☐ TRAILER BALLS/HOOKS ☐
AIR COMPRESSOR ☐ ACCESSORIES/ATTACHMENTS ☐

REPAIRS/SERVICE NEEDED:

By signing this document, I attest that I have inspected this vehicle and the above is true to the best of my knowledge

Employee Signature _____



CITY OF FERNANDINA BEACH
EMPLOYEE ACKNOWLEDGEMENT
VEHICLE USE POLICY

The Vehicle Use Policy outlines important information regarding my responsibilities as a user of City vehicles or equipment, and I understand that I should consult my department head the maintenance manager responsible for fleet maintenance or Human Resources regarding any questions not answered.

Since the information described here is necessarily subject to change, I acknowledge that revisions to the policy may occur. All such changes will be communicated through official notices, and I understand that revised information may supersede, modify, or eliminate existing policies. Only the City Manager and as necessary the City Commission has the ability to adopt any revisions to the policies in this manual.

Furthermore, I acknowledge that this policy is not a legal document, but a guide for responsible usage of City-owned vehicles and equipment. I have received a copy of the Vehicle Use Policy, and I understand that it is my responsibility to read and comply with the policy and any revisions made to it.

Employee Name – Printed

Employee Name – Signature

Date

CITY COMMISSION AGENDA ITEM

City of Fernandina Beach



SUBJECT: Resolution 2018-68
Interlocal Agreement - Nassau County Board of County Commissioners

ITEM TYPE: Resolution (w/ fiscal impact)

REQUESTED ACTION: Consider Resolution 2018-68

SYNOPSIS: This Resolution authorizes the execution of a new Interlocal Agreement (ILA) between the Nassau County Board of County Commissioners and the City of Fernandina Beach for creation of a housing needs assessment. Funds in the amount of \$10,000 are included in the City FY 2017/2018 Budget for this study.

Nassau County will be contracting with the University of Florida's Shimberg Center for Housing Studies to complete a comprehensive needs assessment for Nassau County, including Fernandina Beach. Following completion of the assessment, City and County staff will work to update the Local Housing Assistance Program (LHAP) and determine appropriate amendments to the Comprehensive Plan and Land Development Code.

FISCAL IMPACT: The City will contribute \$10,000 towards completion of the Housing Needs Assessment as budgeted in Planning Professional Services account, 0011500 53100.

CITY ATTORNEY COMMENTS: No additional comments.

CITY MANAGER RECOMMENDATION(S): I recommend that the City Commission adopt proposed Resolution 2018-68.

Nicole Bednar, Administrative Services Manager	05/02/2018
Dale Martin, City Manager	05/03/2018
Patti Clifford, Comptroller	05/04/2018
Tammi E. Bach, City Attorney	05/04/2018
Katie Newton, Legal Assistant	03/23/2018

Kelly N. Gibson, AICP

Date: March 29, 2018

Submitted By: Kelly Gibson, AICP, Planning Manager

COMMISSION ACTION: Adopt

RESOLUTION 2018-68

A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COMMISSION OF THE CITY OF FERNANDINA BEACH, FLORIDA, APPROVING AN INTERLOCAL AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE NASSAU COUNTY BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS AND THE CITY OF FERNANDINA BEACH FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF HOUSING NEEDS ASSESSMENT; AUTHORIZING EXECUTION; AND PROVIDING FOR AN EFFECTIVE DATE.

WHEREAS, the City Comprehensive Plan directs the creation of a housing needs assessment through Objectives 3.01 and 3.03; and

WHEREAS, the City of Fernandina Beach and Nassau County will develop a data resource on housing supply and needs which serves to benefit residents of the City and County; and

WHEREAS, the study will provide data for three sub-regions: West, Central, and Beaches; and

WHEREAS, the City has budgeted \$10,000 for the completion of a housing needs assessment in Planning Professional Services account, 0012410 53100, in the FY 2017/2018 budget; and

WHEREAS, the City agrees to appoint a Project Manager to be the liaison to the County and to provide to support to ensure that City requirements are met and that the data provided is sufficient.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE CITY COMMISSION OF THE CITY OF FERNANDINA BEACH, THAT:

SECTION 1. INTERLOCAL AGREEMENT – The City Commission hereby directs the City Manager to execute an Interlocal Agreement with the Nassau County Board of County Commissioners committing to pay \$10,000 and directing assignment of a City Project Manager for the completion of a Housing Needs Assessment.

SECTION 2. FILING – This Interlocal Agreement, attached hereto as Exhibit “A”, shall be filed with the Clerk of the Circuit Court of Nassau City, Florida, prior to its effective date in accordance with Florida Statutes, 163.01 Florida Interlocal Cooperation Act of 1969.

SECTION 3. This Resolution shall become effective immediately upon passage.

ADOPTED this 15th day of May, 2018.

CITY OF FERNANDINA BEACH

JOHN A. MILLER
Commissioner – Mayor

ATTEST:

CAROLINE BEST
City Clerk

APPROVED AS TO FORM AND LEGALITY:



TAMMI E. BACH
City Attorney

**INTERLOCAL AGREEMENT
BETWEEN
NASSAU COUNTY, FLORIDA
AND THE
CITY OF FERNANDINA BEACH, FLORIDA
FOR THE NASSAU COUNTY AFFORDABLE HOUSING ASSESSMENT**

THIS INTERLOCAL AGREEMENT entered into this _____ day of May, 2018 by and between Nassau County, Florida, a political subdivision of the State of Florida, by and through its Board of County Commissioners, hereinafter the "COUNTY," and the City of Fernandina Beach, a municipal corporation organized under the laws of the State of Florida, hereinafter the "CITY," for the responsibilities for completion of a countywide affordable housing assessment, hereinafter the "Project."

WHEREAS, Section 163.01, Florida Statutes, provides that local governments may enter into interlocal agreements to make the most efficient use of their powers by enabling them to cooperate with other localities on a basis of mutual advantage; and

WHEREAS, the State Comprehensive Plan requires local governments to protect the substantial investment in public facilities that already exist and to plan for and finance new facilities in a timely, orderly, and efficient manner; and

WHEREAS, the Project is consistent with and further implements certain Goals, Objectives and Policies as established in the Nassau County 2030 Comprehensive Plan, specifically Objective H.01; Policies H.01.01, H.01.04; Objective H.03; Policies H.03.01, H.03.02; Objective H.04; Policy H.04.01, H.04.05; and

WHEREAS, the Project is consistent with and further implements certain Goals, Objectives and Policies as established in the City of Fernandina Beach Comprehensive Plan, specifically Objective 3.01; Policy 3.01.01; Objective 3.03; Policies 3.03.01, 3.03.02, 3.03.04, and 3.03.08; and

WHEREAS, the intent of the Project is to provide countywide data on housing supply and needs which will benefit the residents of the CITY and the COUNTY; and

WHEREAS, the Project will provide data for three sub-regions: West, Central, and Beaches. Sub-regions are made up of Census tracts according to 2010 Census Bureau designations: West (tracts 504, 505.02, 5050.03, and 5050.04); Central (tracts 503.01, 503.02, and 503.03) and Beaches (tracts 501.01, 501.02, 502.01, 502.02, and 502.03). To the extent possible given tract boundaries, the West sub-region covers areas west of I-95 and the Central sub-region includes the area between I-95 and Amelia Island; and

WHEREAS, the Project is currently scheduled for funding in Fiscal Year 2018 by COUNTY funds in the amount of \$7,500.00 and CITY funds in the amount of \$10,000.00; and

WHEREAS, the COUNTY and CITY have entered into this Agreement to further define responsibilities of ownership and maintenance of the Project.

NOW, THEREFORE, for and in consideration of the mutual promises and covenants and other good and valuable considerations contained herein to be kept, the parties do hereby agree as follows:

1. Recitals. The foregoing recitals are true and correct and incorporated herein by reference.
2. CITY Obligations.
 - a. The CITY shall cooperate with the COUNTY throughout the length of the Project for the Project Scope, Project Plans Review, meetings with CITY Commission, officials, board, and citizens; and any other issues which may arise within the CITY limits.
 - b. The CITY will designate a CITY Project Manager to be the liaison to the COUNTY and provide support to ensure CITY requirements are met and data provided for purposes of the Project.

- c. The CITY will provide funds in the amount of \$10,000.00 payable to the COUNTY for the City's contribution to the Project.
- 3. COUNTY Obligations.
 - a. The COUNTY will serve as Project Manager for management and completion of the Project.
 - b. The COUNTY will work with the CITY's Project Manager to keep the Affordable Housing Advisory Committee ("AHAC") apprised of the Project process, timeline and updates.
 - c. The COUNTY will facilitate any meetings or outreach associated with the Project.
 - d. The COUNTY will handle the process for soliciting proposals for the Project as required by COUNTY procurement standards and include the CITY's Project Manager in the selection process.
 - e. The COUNTY will coordinate management of the Project with the successful proposer and process associated payments.
 - f. The COUNTY will serve as the primary manager and recordkeeper for the Project.
 - g. The COUNTY will be responsible for distributing final deliverables for the Project to the CITY and the AHAC.
- 4. Severability. If any section, clause, or provision of this Agreement is held invalid, the remainder of this Agreement shall be construed as not having contained said section, clause, or provision, and shall not be affected by said holding.
- 5. Modification. Unless otherwise specified herein, no modification, amendment, or alteration of the terms or conditions contained herein shall be effective unless contained

in a written document executed by the parties hereto, with the same formality and of equal dignity herewith.

6. Notices.

- a. All notices, demands or other writings required to be given or made or sent in this Agreement, or which may be given or made or sent, by either party to the other, shall be deemed to have been fully given or made or sent when in writing and addressed as follows:

COUNTY
County Manager
96135 Nassau Place, Suite 1
Yulee, Florida 32097

CITY
City Manager
204 Ash Street
Fernandina Beach, Florida 32034

CC to:

COUNTY
Planning & Economic Opportunity Director
96161 Nassau Place
Yulee, Florida 32097

7. No Agency. Nothing contained herein shall be construed to constitute either of the parties, nor any of its agents or employees, as the agent of the other.
8. Term. This agreement shall continue in effect until terminated by either party upon thirty (30) days written notice to the other.
9. Authority. Each of the parties represents to the other that the execution of this agreement has been duly and properly authorized by the governing bodies of each of the parties, and each has full authority to execute the same through its representative whose signatures appear below.
10. Entire Agreement. This document embodies the entire agreement between the parties. It may not be modified or terminated except as provided herein. This Agreement may not

be assigned except with the written consent of the other party. This Agreement is made under, and in all respects shall be interpreted, construed and governed by and in accordance with, the laws of the State of Florida. Venue for any legal action resulting from this Agreement shall lie in Nassau County, Florida.

11. Effective Date. This Agreement shall become effective on the date on which this Agreement is executed by the last party hereto.

12. Filing. This Interlocal Agreement shall be filed with the Clerk of the Circuit Court of Nassau County, Florida, prior to its effective date, in accordance with Florida Statutes, 163.01(11).

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the parties hereto have made and executed this Interlocal Agreement on the respective dates under each signature: The COUNTY, through its Board of County Commissioners, signing by and through its Chairman, and by the CITY of Fernandina Beach, through its City Commission.

BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS
NASSAU COUNTY, FLORIDA

Pat Edwards
Its: Chairman

(SIGNATURES CONTINUE ON THE NEXT PAGE)

ATTEST AS TO CHAIRMAN'S SIGNATURE:

JOHN A. CRAWFORD
Its: Ex-Officio Clerk

Approved as to form by the Nassau County Attorney:

MICHAEL S. MULLIN

CITYOF FERNANDINA BEACH

JOHN A. MILLER
Its: Commissioner-Mayor

ATTEST:

CAROLINE BEST
Its: City Clerk

Approved as to form and legality:

TAMMI E. BACH
Its: City Attorney



100 Festival Park Avenue
Jacksonville, FL 32202
☎ (904) 279-0880
📠 (904) 279-0881
🌐 www.nefrc.org
✉ info@nefrc.org

Serving the communities of Baker, Clay, Duval, Flagler, Nassau, Putnam and St. Johns Counties

Bringing Communities Together

M E M O R A N D U M

DATE: JANUARY 24, 2018

TO: NORTHEAST FLORIDA REGIONAL COUNCIL BOARD OF DIRECTORS

THRU: BRIAN D. TEEPLE, CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER 

FROM: MARGO MOEHRING, POLICY DIRECTOR 

RE: DRAFT AFFORDABLE HOUSING NEEDS PLAN

Attached is the draft Affordable Housing Needs Plan that the Affordable Housing Committee approved for the Board's consideration. As requested by the Board, the Plan has been finalized and addressed Commissioner Bennett's concern. Therefore, staff respectfully request that the Northeast Florida Regional Council Board of Directors adopt the Affordable Housing Needs Plan at their February 1, 2018 meeting.

Follow Us.



EQUAL OPPORTUNITY EMPLOYER



NORTHEAST FLORIDA REGIONAL COUNCIL



AFFORDABLE HOUSING NEEDS PLAN

Contents

INTRODUCTION	3
ECONOMIC AND FISCAL BENEFITS TO THE COMMUNITY.....	4
ECONOMIC AND FISCAL BENEFITS TO THE BUSINESS SECTOR	5
COUNTY OVERVIEW	5
GOAL	10
MEASURES OF SUCCESS	10
REGIONAL AFFORDABLE HOUSING STRATEGIES	12
Training	12
Clearinghouse	12
Partnerships	12
Create More Affordable Units	13
Regional Strategy	13
Champion	14
Appendix	15
ALICE	15
Affordable/Available Rental Analysis.....	16
Homelessness	18
SHIP Program Investment and Households/Individuals Served	19
Exhibit 1 – Excerpt from 2017 Update for Florida, United Way ALICE Report	20

INTRODUCTION

Northeast Florida has been focused on how it wants to grow since 300 leaders played “Reality Check” with Legos and yarn in 2009 and told the world where they wanted jobs and housing to be in 2060. Since that time, the Lego game was played in all seven counties in Northeast Florida and twice with young people from throughout the region, the region was polled regarding its preferences and the regional growth pattern of Multiple Growth Centers was chosen by a wide margin. This allows for job centers in each county, so that residents can choose to work close to home. First Coast Vision, the 2011 regional visioning effort that preceded the update to NEFRC’s Strategic Regional Policy Plan, imagined a future where a range of housing choices is available, affordable and works for all of our residents. The Strategic Regional Policy Plan (SRPP) incorporates the vision and includes the following Goal:

A safe, sanitary, efficient and resilient housing supply that provides lifestyle choice (agricultural, rural, suburban, and urban) and affordable options for all income, age and ability groups, equitably placed in vibrant, viable and accessible communities throughout the region.

The SRPP also includes the need for an “Affordable Housing Needs Plan”, without defining the parameters of such a plan. This recognizes that regions must think through what they want to become, and then determine what they need to accomplish their goals. This Affordable Housing Needs Plan includes what the Ad Hoc Affordable Housing Committee of the Northeast Florida Regional Council believes is needed to achieve the affordable housing goal, what metrics will help us determine success, and how leadership will be provided to guide implementation. They began with a concern that affordable housing is a purely local issue, and ended with a focus on the regional gaps that may be filled to make it easier for localities to provide affordable housing. They address the range of affordable housing, as does the goal: “affordable options for all income, age and ability groups”, and so address the full spectrum of income levels, from extreme poverty to 120% of area median income. The affordable/available rental analysis included with the metrics at the end of this plan estimate that there is a deficit of more than 29,000 units regionally needed by households making up to 30% of average median income, more than 30,000 units needed for those making up to 50% of average median income and more than

17,000 units needed for those making up to 80% of average median income. Ultimately, the prosperity of the residents and businesses in Northeast Florida depends on overcoming challenges at both the local and regional level, and it is only in partnership that we will succeed.

ECONOMIC AND FISCAL BENEFITS TO THE COMMUNITY

Affordable housing has short and long term benefits that are often overlooked or misunderstood. According to the Planning Commissioners Journal in 2011¹, not only are there short term benefits of building or rehabilitation affordable units as seen in the building construction field, but they estimate 100 affordable units will generate 120 jobs during the construction phase. The misunderstanding comes in with units once they are occupied. Those 100 units generate approximately 30 jobs, which is similar to the job generation of market rate units. According to a Chattanooga, Tennessee example cited in The Urban Land Institute's "Ten Principles for Developing Affordable Housing", affordable housing provides jobs, tax revenues and local business income well beyond a 1.65% multiplier to the affordable housing developer's direct investment². Like market rate units, affordable units generate one-time revenue for local governments, in the form of permit, impact and utility fees. This factor provides an opportunity to support affordable housing without spending local government funds, as waiving of such fees can be an option in the "tool box" of local governments. Another area of misunderstanding is the effect of affordable housing on nearby property values. Affordable housing that is well designed, built, managed and maintained is most likely to have a neutral or positive impact on nearby property values. Affordable development in areas that are "taking off" or "revitalizing" are positive factors that add to and speed up overall success. Another misunderstanding is that affordable housing costs communities more money than market rate housing because lower income families tend to have more children, and this costs money for schools. Overall, the average number of children per household has

¹ Cohen, Rebecca and Wardrip, Keith, *The Economic and Fiscal Benefits of Affordable Housing*, Planning Commissioner Journal Number 83 Summer 2011

² Bach, Alexa, Prema Katari Gupta, Richard Haughey, George Kelly, Michael Pawlukiewicz, and Michael Pitchford, *Ten Principles for Developing Affordable Housing*. Washington, D.C.:ULI—the Urban Land Institute, 2007.

been falling for many years, and there is only a small difference in the number of children per household when comparing income levels. Affordable and moderate –income purchasers have a lower risk of delinquency and foreclosure than buyers with prime or sub-prime loans. In addition, taking advantage of homes in foreclosure for affordable housing programs saves communities costs in maintenance, and also reduces the risk that nearby homes will experience loss in property value, and local governments in tax revenue, that occur when vacancies exist near occupied homes.

ECONOMIC AND FISCAL BENEFITS TO THE BUSINESS SECTOR

The cited Planning Commissioners Journal article further notes that in a national survey of 300 companies, 55% of the largest respondents cited an insufficient level of affordable housing in their proximity, and 2/3rds of the same respondents believed that the shortage negatively affected their ability to hold onto qualified employees. From this perspective, lack of affordable housing becomes a competitive disadvantage for Northeast Florida. Living in affordable housing also increases the residual income that those households have to spend, and this increased buying power allows businesses to gain additional business.

COUNTY OVERVIEW

In order to get a more complete understanding of what was and wasn't working in affordable housing in each of the seven counties in the region, the Committee invited each county and interested parties to an information gathering meeting in November 2016, and Council staff conducted a "listening tour" during November 2017. As the SHIP Program data and information are covered elsewhere in this report that information will not be repeated here. The results are presented below.

Baker County

In addition to SHIP activities, the Northeast Florida Community Action Agency, USDA, the Baker County Veterans Council, the Macclenny Housing Authority and nearly all of the community churches participate at some level in providing housing assistance to needy households. The Macclenny Housing Authority manages 80 public housing units and 147 Section 8 Vouchers, both with waiting lists. While the overall rental market is extremely tight, Baker County currently has a new 30 unit multi-family affordable housing development under construction by a private developer. Baker County also allows close family members to develop homes on family land too small to otherwise meet density requirements. In order to reduce the price of housing, Baker County has suspended transportation impact fees on new home construction. Only Macclenny has the infrastructure needed to support multi-family housing. The gap between affordable housing needs and affordable housing resources is very pronounced in Baker County. It was summed up at the November, 2017 meeting with a general consensus that the approaches Baker County is using to address affordable housing are working, but more of all of them would be needed to address the problem.

Clay County

The Clay County Housing Finance Authority (CCHFA) was created to provide safe, sanitary, and decent housing; to encourage investment by private enterprise and stimulation of construction and rehabilitation of housing through the use of public funds. The HFA issues bonds to raise money for affordable housing. They also buy and rehabilitate houses that are then used for affordable rentals.

Clay County also has an entity called Mercy Support Services that provides the communication and coordination between social service agencies and faith-based groups and provides access to resources and services to the low income, needy and homeless. Mercy Support Services serves the people of Clay County who are circumstantially in need by providing services that guide them to self-sufficiency through a network of compassionate-hearted people and organizations.

Through these two organizations Clay County has embarked on a homeless initiative by rehabilitation apartments for the homeless.

Duval County

The City of Jacksonville is served by a number of agencies and organizations dedicated to the affordable housing issue. The City of Jacksonville is a CDBG Entitlement Community, and as such, funds come directly from HUD for a variety of activities including affordable housing. Use of the CDBG funds is governed by the required Consolidated Plan.

The Jacksonville Housing Finance Authority exists for the purpose of addressing affordable housing needs in Duval County, Florida by stimulating the construction and rehabilitation of housing through the use of public financing. The JHFA is empowered to alleviate the shortage of affordable residential housing and to provide capital for investment in such facilities for low, moderate or middle income families and persons anywhere within Duval County, Florida through the issuance of its mortgage revenue bonds.

The Jacksonville Housing Authority operates the public housing program and the Section 8 Voucher program. The public Housing program has properties across the City and houses approximately 2,378 families.

Various other organizations in the City such as LISC, Habitat for Humanity and Ability Housing also provide affordable housing related services. Organizations like these operate throughout the region and are valuable in all counties, but as the county with the largest population, Duval has the widest diversity of such organizations.

Currently there are a couple of affordable multi-family projects being developed in the Downtown area. These projects are targeted for persons making 60% of average median income. However, in general, Duval County has found that market rental rates have increased therefore making it difficult to serve the full range of households making 30% to 140% of the average median household income.

In 2016 the City passed an ordinance to connect surplus city owned land with developers who want to construct affordable housing. Also the City is exploring the possibilities of repurposing empty commercial structures for affordable housing.

Flagler County

Flagler County has two distinct geographical areas, the largely rural west and the more urbanized areas of Palm Coast and the beaches. The needs and types of affordable housing in these two areas are different with mobile homes predominating the west and conventional built housing in the east.

HUD tables for subsidies allowable for renters based on HUD guidelines are far below the local market prices. The supply of available rental units, especially for affordable housing is very, very tight. Land and home prices have climbed so high that entry level teachers, firefighters and law enforcement households are now moving into Daytona and into the more rural areas of the County causing commuting demands on the road network.

Palm Coast recently became a CDBG Entitlement Community and through its Consolidated Plan uses some of that funding for affordable housing.

Nassau County

The Fernandina Beach Housing Authority manages 57 public housing units and 47 Section 8 vouchers. Fernandina Beach allows for higher densities for projects that include affordable housing and recently worked with a developer to provide 10% of the units in a market rate multi-family project as affordable units. Fernandina Beach has waived impact fees for affordable housing. Nassau County has asked the University of Florida's Shimberg Center to perform a housing needs assessment plan which will encompass a variety of analyses including an overview of existing housing stock, cost burdens, commuting workforce and will divide the County into 3 regions. Nassau County intends to use small area plans to proactively plan for the needs and goals of the County, which includes the incentivization of affordable housing and fiscally responsible development patterns that provide high quality services and amenities to

strengthen the work/life balance. This includes working with transit partners to create and implement advanced transit and walkability opportunities and working with economic development partners to create vibrant and sustainable places.

Putnam County

The Palatka Housing Authority operates public housing and Section 8 Voucher programs. Limited other affordable housing organizations/initiatives exist in the County. Due to relatively inexpensive housing costs citizens of modest means from nearby counties, priced out of their home county markets have migrated to Putnam County to take up residence. This, plus local needs, has led to a critical shortage of available rental housing. There are only two affordable housing apartment complexes in Putnam County. About half of all residential building permits issued are issued for mobile homes. No infrastructure to support multifamily is available in many parts of the County. There is currently a moratorium on residential impact fees.

St. Johns County

In 1980 St. Johns County established a Housing Finance Authority. The Authority is authorized, in furtherance of the public purposes described in its organizational documents, to alleviate the shortage of affordable residential housing facilities and to provide capital for investment in such facilities for low, moderate and middle-income families in St. Johns County by issuing its revenue bonds.

St. Johns County also has the St. Johns Housing Partnership, a not-for-profit whose mission is to promote safe, decent and affordable housing in North Florida by creating links between the public and private sectors on projects that create low- and moderate-income housing. They rebuild neglected homes and neighborhoods, thus benefiting disadvantaged areas and enhancing community economic and social development.

St. Johns County recently became a CDBG Entitlement County and expenditures for affordable housing initiatives are governed by their Consolidated Plan.

St. Johns County had a rental market with little affordable rents before the 2016 and 2017 hurricanes and storms. Since those storms, average rents have increased by about \$200 per unit. An unexpected migration of people from the southern part of the State to the County has also exacerbated the rental market issues. St. Johns County currently has only one shelter for the homeless.

The County has spent over \$1.5 million from monies from developments of regional impact to fund five affordable housing projects. St. Johns County is also funding four homeless projects and helping with emergency rehabilitations for mobile homes. On one project, St. Johns County is allowing the impact fees payment to be carried for 5 years with a lien. Some decisions have been made to dispose of County-owned surplus properties for use for workforce housing.

GOAL

Overarching Regional Goal: A safe, sanitary, efficient and resilient housing supply that provides lifestyle choice (agricultural, rural, suburban, and urban) and affordable options for all income, age and ability groups, equitably placed in vibrant, viable and accessible communities throughout the region.

MEASURES OF SUCCESS

We will know if we are succeeding if:

- Each County positively impacts ALICE households

ALICE stands for Asset Limited, Income Constrained, Employed. It is a metric created and measured by the United Way, and is a way for Florida Counties to consider the number of households that struggle to afford basic needs. The percentage of households below the ALICE threshold in Northeast Florida varies from a high of 52% in Putnam County to a low of 28% in St. Johns County. This number is not a fair measure of affordable housing, as it may simply be a measure of wealth. More useful indicators are the

Housing portion of the monthly Household Survival Budget, which ranges between \$644 for a family (2 adults, one infant and one preschooler) in Putnam County and \$935 in Flagler County. Counties may also positively impact ALICE households by reducing the monthly costs within a survival budget associated with child care, food, transportation, health care or taxes, and changes to these will be noted. In addition, ALICE provides the housing burden of homeowners and renters, or the % of those who pay more than 30% of their income for their housing costs. This homeownership metric varies from a low of 22% in Baker and Putnam Counties, and a high of 29% in Flagler County. The renter metric varies between a low of 45% in Clay and Nassau Counties, and a high of 59% in Putnam County. As each of these metrics may change based on factors beyond simply the number of affordable housing units, each will be reported as a metric of this plan each time the ALICE report is updated. The relevant data plus an excerpt from the 2017 Update to the Florida ALICE Report from the United Way is included in the Appendix.

- Each County reduces homelessness

The metric for homelessness is always subject to question, as there is no easy way to count the homeless and individual circumstances change. It is, however, the ultimate measure of success in providing affordable housing, even if it touches on many other issues beyond just the availability and affordability of units. Northeast Florida will combine the annual count of homeless citizens by County (Baker County does not participate in the count) plus the estimated number of homeless households determined by the Florida Department of Education Homeless Student Data, and the Unaccompanied Homeless Youth Data included in that report. The relevant data plus the source data is included in the Appendix.

- Each County increases the number of affordable units from local strategies

Each County and Local Government is asked to identify a strategy or set of strategies that they want the region to track to assess their increases in affordable units. A baseline will be developed from an initial survey provided to each local government after approval of this plan, and the number of units produced will be tracked annually, again by survey, thereafter.

REGIONAL AFFORDABLE HOUSING STRATEGIES

Training

NEFRC will educate social service planners and land use planners by convening the two groups to discuss how they impact each other's activities, how they can share data, and how they can help achieve each other's goals.

NEFRC will assemble bankers, developers and other experts to teach about pro formas. The audience will be social service and land use planners as well as non-profit housing providers.

NEFRC will coordinate with developers on assembly of a developer's packet. It will contain a synopsis of this plan, a list of lenders and programs from the clearinghouse, and sample pro formas for affordable housing.

NEFRC will reach out to appraisers on the value of energy efficiency/resiliency/accessibility. The goal is recognition of the value of these building attributes when appraising affordable housing.

Clearinghouse

NEFRC will conduct an annual survey of what services banks are providing, where, and what kind of deals they are looking for in the Northeast Florida market. Results will be posted on a matrix available online.

NEFRC will provide a way to communicate such as a contact list or a list serve to share opportunities for investment with banks, and banks interests with communities and providers. NEFRC will also provide a way for communities and NFPs to ask banks for what they need, such as training, expertise, or funding.

NEFRC will coordinate with banks on a tour of projects that may serve as models for communities in Northeast Florida.

Partnerships

NEFRC will work with banks to ensure they know where funding is needed in support of affordable housing.

NEFRC will increase its familiarity with the Florida Community Loan Fund, and will explore the possibility of making Federal Home Loan Bank programs available to the entire region, by potentially partnering with the Housing Finance Authorities in Clay or Duval Counties or creating other authorities.

NEFRC will launch this plan by reaching out to partners. To build a constituency for Affordable Housing, the Urban Land Institute, the Northeast Florida Association of Realtors ULI, and the Northeast Florida Builders Association will be contacted and asked to convene stakeholders.

Once the strategies above are underway, NEFRC will convene interested parties to consider an Opportunity Bond and the structure and programs to implement it, or other regional approaches to funding.

Create More Affordable Units

NEFRC will share lessons learned and best practices related to land banking and land donation programs, including St. Johns County's experience in West Augustine and Duval County's experience with the land donation program.

NEFRC will ask each community to have its own strategy to address its needs. These may include density bonuses, inclusionary requirements, waiving fees, alternative infrastructure requirements, encouragement of affordable housing types (accessory units, co-habitation, etc.), funding, etc.

Regional Strategy

NEFRC will begin to implement this Affordable Housing Needs Plan immediately. With the benefit of experience and lessons learned from the Needs Plan, but before the next update to the Strategic Regional Policy Plan (SRPP), NEFRC will convene all of its counties to discuss how their policies and strategies relate to each other. This will include an update on regional transit initiatives. The results of this discussion may be reflected in the Housing and other elements of the next SRPP.

Champion

NEFRC will consider how the region might hire a regional Affordable Housing champion.

Appendix

The Need: Metrics related to Affordable Housing in Northeast Florida

ALICE

County	Housing Portion of Monthly Household Survival Budget (Family)	Percent of Homeowners who Pay More than 30% of their Income on Housing Costs	Percent of Renters who Pay More than 30% of their Income on Housing Costs
Baker	\$728	22%	53%
Clay	\$931	20%	45%
Duval	\$931	26%	52%
Flagler	\$935	29%	47%
Nassau	\$931	26%	45%
Putnam	\$644	22%	59%
St. Johns	\$931	25%	50%

Affordable/Available Rental Analysis

Renters 0-30% AMI		Affordable @ 30% AMI		Affordable/Available @ 30% AMI			Affordable, Not Available @ 30% AMI		
A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	
Place	Renter Households	Affordable Units	Absolute Difference Between Renters and Affordable Units (C-B)	Affordable Units per 100 Renter Households (C/(B/100))	Affordable & Available Units	Absolute Difference Between Renters and Affordable & Available Units (F-B)	Affordable & Available Units per 100 Renter Households (F/(B/100))	Affordable Units Occupied by Higher Income Households (C-F)	
Baker County	625	560	65	90	260	(365)	42	300	
Clay County	2,220	1,360	860	61	340	(1,880)	15	1,020	
Duval County	29,945	13,560	16,385	45	7,925	(22,020)	26	5,635	
Flagler County	1,135	630	505	56	125	(1,010)	11	505	
Nassau County	1,290	1,125	165	87	665	(625)	52	460	
Putnam County	1,755	1,264	491	72	574	(1,181)	33	690	
St. Johns County	2,895	1,730	1,165	60	560	(2,335)	19	1,170	
Region	39,865	20,229	19,636	51	10,449	(29,416)	26	9,780	

Renters 0-50% AMI		Affordable @ 50% AMI		Affordable/Available @ 50% AMI			Affordable, Not Available @ 50% AMI		
A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	
Place	Renter Households	Affordable Units	Absolute Difference Between Renters and Affordable Units (C-B)	Affordable Units per 100 Renter Households (C/(B/100))	Affordable & Available Units	Absolute Difference Between Renters and Affordable & Available Units (F-B)	Affordable & Available Units per 100 Renter Households (F/(B/100))	Affordable Units Occupied by Higher Income Households (C-F)	
Baker County	914	1,045	131	114	915	1	100	130	
Clay County	4,890	3,380	(1,510)	69	2,735	(2,155)	56	645	
Duval County	51,815	34,045	(17,770)	66	29,150	(22,665)	56	4,895	
Flagler County	2,175	1,045	(1,130)	48	845	(1,330)	39	200	
Nassau County	2,345	2,225	(120)	95	1,930	(415)	82	295	
Putnam County	3,280	2,794	(486)	85	2,138	(1,142)	65	656	
St. Johns County	5,515	3,190	(2,325)	58	2,670	(2,845)	48	520	
Region	70,934	47,724	(23,210)	67	40,383	(30,551)	57	7,341	

Renters 0-80% AMI		Affordable @ 80% AMI		Affordable/Available @ 80% AMI			Affordable, Not Available @ 80% AMI		
A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	
Place	Renter Households	Affordable Units	Absolute Difference Between Renters and Affordable Units (C-B)	Affordable Units per 100 Renter Households (C/(B/100))	Affordable & Available Units	Absolute Difference Between Renters and Affordable & Available Units (F-B)	Affordable & Available Units per 100 Renter Households (F/(B/100))	Affordable Units Occupied by Higher Income Households (C-F)	
Baker County	1,174	1,895	721	161	1,529	355	130	366	
Clay County	8,345	13,480	5,135	162	6,775	(1,570)	81	6,705	
Duval County	80,575	110,700	30,125	137	67,610	(12,965)	84	43,090	
Flagler County	3,590	4,870	1,280	136	2,240	(1,350)	62	2,630	
Nassau County	3,535	4,960	1,425	140	4,065	530	115	895	
Putnam County	4,715	5,804	1,089	123	4,803	88	102	1,001	
St. Johns County	9,290	12,560	3,270	135	7,170	(2,120)	77	5,390	
Region	111,224	154,269	43,045	139	94,192	(17,032)	85	60,077	

Homelessness

County	2015 Homeless Count (*Baker County does not participate)	UF Calculations based on FDOE FY 14/15 Data: Estimated Family Households	UF Calculations based on FDOE FY 14/15 Data: Unaccompanied Youth	Total
Baker		43	9	52*
Clay	147	471	100	718
Duval	1,566	802	170	2,538
Flagler	105	266	57	428
Nassau	140	199	42	381
Putnam	26	272	58	356
St. Johns	1,161	320	68	1,549

SHIP Program Investment and Households/Individuals Served

County (last completed SHIP Year)	Purchase Assistance	New Construction/ Reconstruction	Rehabilitation Owner/Rental	Emergency Repairs	Disaster Repair/ Mitigation	Special Needs/Non Profit (Clay only)	Security Deposits Utility Fees	Foreclosure Prevention	Rapid Rehousing	Rental Housing Development
Baker (13/14)		1/\$65,000	1/\$11,331	4/\$34,335						
Clay (13/14)			18/\$301,401			\$148,615				
Duval (14/15)	141/\$1,507,150		104/\$1,703,710 Owner 120/\$803,005 Rental							
Flagler (14/15)	16/\$309,375		6/\$145,161					2/\$4,990		
Nassau (14/15)	10/\$204,443		3/\$186,915		4/\$19,500					
Putnam (13/14)	3/\$67,588		9/\$159,636	14/\$148,677						
St. Johns (14/15)			31/\$681,817							15/\$170,000

Exhibit 1 – Excerpt from 2017 Update for Florida, United Way ALICE Report

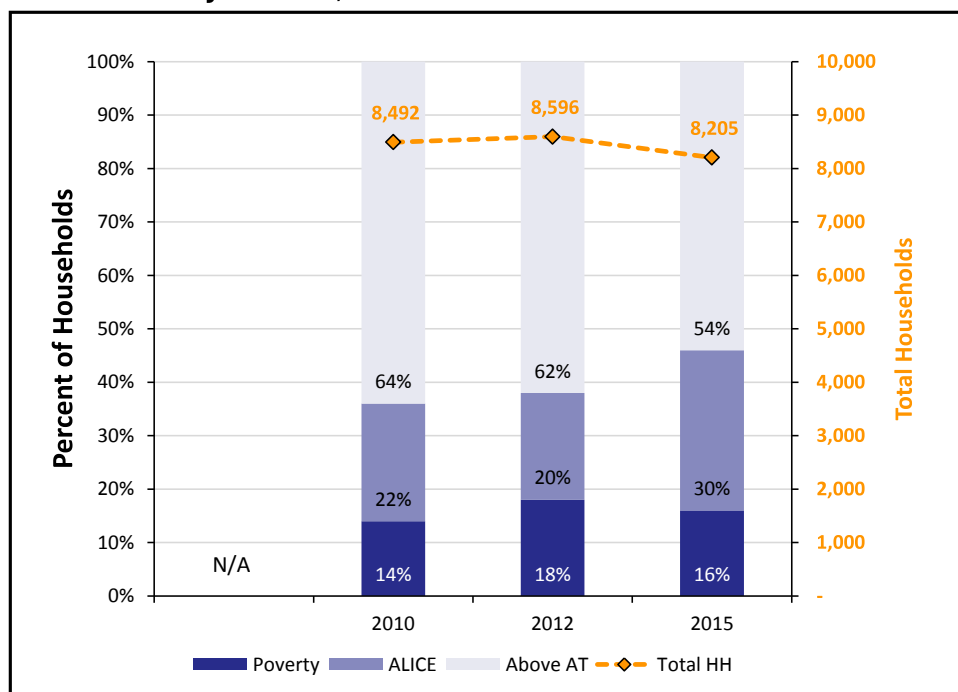
ALICE IN BAKER COUNTY

Population: 27,135 | **Number of Households:** 8,205
Median Household Income: \$47,121 (state average: \$49,426)
Florida Underemployment Rate for 2015: 11.5%
Households Below ALICE Threshold: 3,749 (46%)

How many households are struggling?

ALICE is an acronym for **A**sset **L**imited, **I**ncome **C**onstrained, **E**mployed – households that earn more than the Federal Poverty Level, but less than the basic cost of living for the county (the ALICE Threshold, or AT). Combined, the number of poverty and ALICE households equals the total population struggling to afford basic needs. The percentage of households below the ALICE Threshold changes over time (left axis, blue bars) as does the total number of households (right axis, dotted yellow line). The Great Recession, from 2007 to 2010, caused hardship for many families. Conditions started to improve in 2010 and 2012 for some, but not for all.

Households by Income, 2007 to 2015



What does it cost to afford the basic necessities?

The bare-minimum Household Survival Budget does not include any savings, leaving a household vulnerable to unexpected expenses. ALICE households typically earn above the Federal Poverty Level of \$11,770 for a single adult and \$24,250 for a family of four, but less than the Household Survival Budget.

Household Survival Budget, Baker County

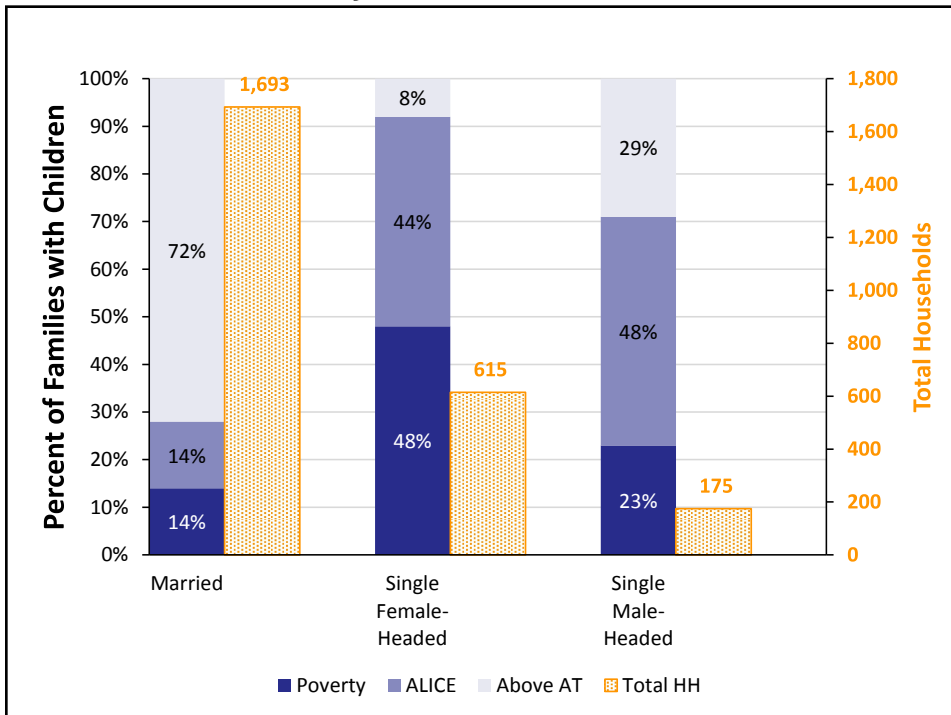
	SINGLE ADULT	2 ADULTS, 1 INFANT, 1 PRESCHOOLER
Monthly Costs		
Housing	\$491	\$728
Child Care	\$–	\$757
Food	\$165	\$547
Transportation	\$322	\$644
Health Care	\$165	\$634
Miscellaneous	\$130	\$347
Taxes	\$160	\$162
Monthly Total	\$1,433	\$3,819
ANNUAL TOTAL	\$17,196	\$45,828
POVERTY ANNUAL TOTAL	\$11,770	\$24,250

Sources: **2015 Point-in-Time Data:** American Community Survey. **ALICE Demographics:** American Community Survey; the ALICE Threshold. **Budget:** U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD); U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA); Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS); Internal Revenue Service (IRS); Florida Department of Education, Office of Early Learning.

How many families with children are struggling?

Children add significant expense to a family budget, so it is not surprising that many families with children live below the ALICE Threshold. Though more Baker County families are headed by married parents, a greater percent of single parent families have income below the AT (left axis, blue bar). Total number of families in each category are reflected by dotted yellow bars (right axis).

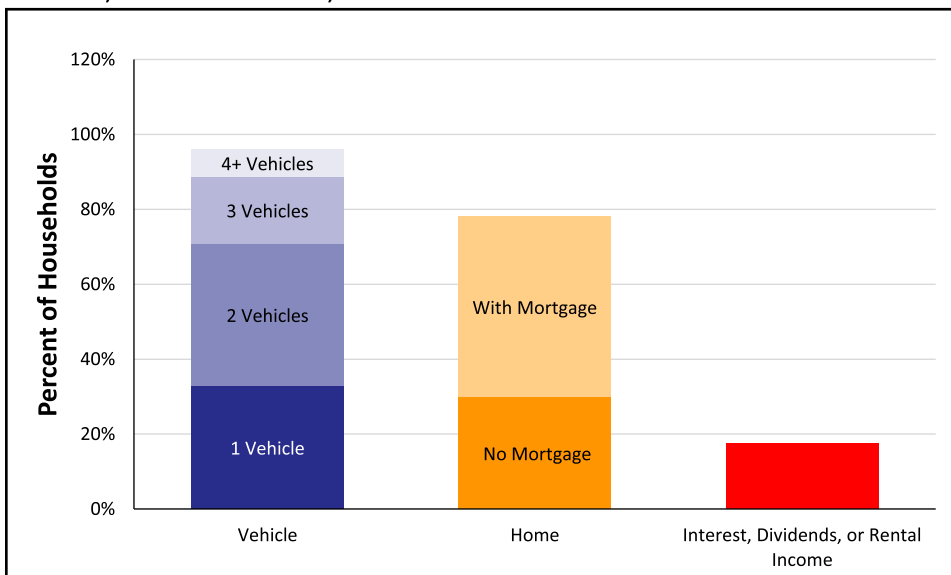
Families with Children by Income, 2015



What assets do households have?

Ownership of assets can contribute to stability of households. Yet few families in Baker County own liquid assets, such as a savings account, 401(k) plan, or rental income, that are readily available to cover emergency expenses. Vehicles, the most common asset, depreciate over time. Homeownership, the next most common asset, can build wealth, but is not a liquid asset.

Assets, All Households, 2015



Note: Municipal-level data on this page is for Places and County Subdivisions, which include Census Designated Places (CDP), and Census County Divisions (CCD), relatively permanent statistical areas delineated cooperatively by the Census Bureau and state and local government authorities. These are overlapping geographies so totals will not match county-level data. Municipal-level data often relies on 5-year averages and is not available for the smallest towns that do not report income.

Baker County, 2015

Town	Total HH	% ALICE & Poverty
Macclenny	1,899	49%
Macclenny CCD	4,493	42%
Sanderson CCD	3,712	50%

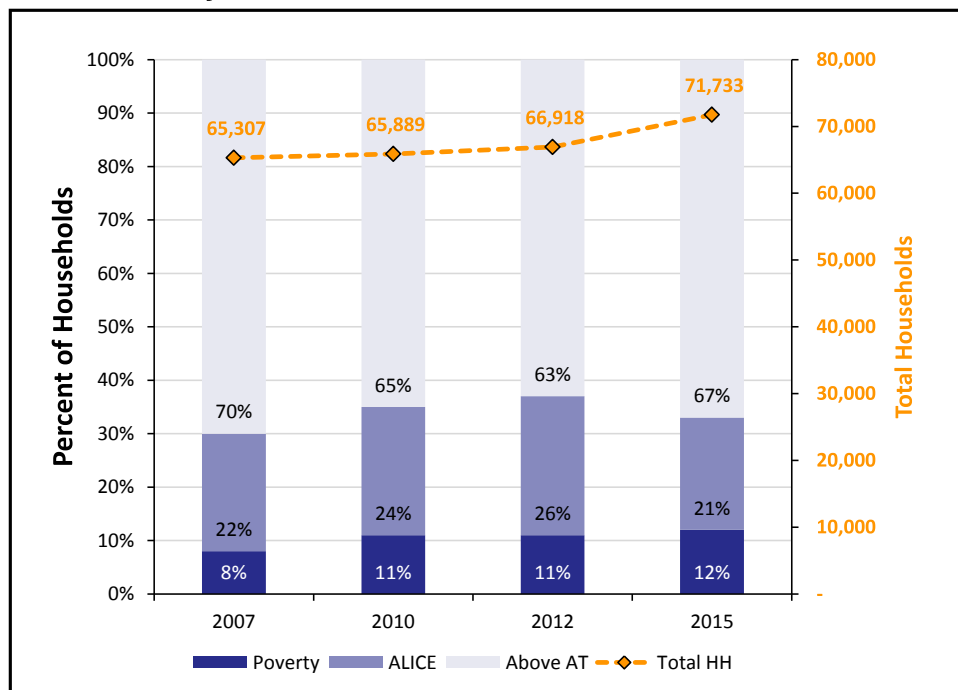
ALICE IN CLAY COUNTY

Population: 203,967 | **Number of Households:** 71,733
Median Household Income: \$58,676 (state average: \$49,426)
Florida Underemployment Rate for 2015: 11.5%
Households Below ALICE Threshold: 23,925 (33%)

How many households are struggling?

ALICE is an acronym for **A**sset **L**imited, **I**ncome **C**onstrained, **E**mployed – households that earn more than the Federal Poverty Level, but less than the basic cost of living for the county (the ALICE Threshold, or AT). Combined, the number of poverty and ALICE households equals the total population struggling to afford basic needs. The percentage of households below the ALICE Threshold changes over time (left axis, blue bars) as does the total number of households (right axis, dotted yellow line). The Great Recession, from 2007 to 2010, caused hardship for many families. Conditions started to improve in 2010 and 2012 for some, but not for all.

Households by Income, 2007 to 2015



What does it cost to afford the basic necessities?

The bare-minimum Household Survival Budget does not include any savings, leaving a household vulnerable to unexpected expenses. ALICE households typically earn above the Federal Poverty Level of \$11,770 for a single adult and \$24,250 for a family of four, but less than the Household Survival Budget.

Household Survival Budget, Clay County

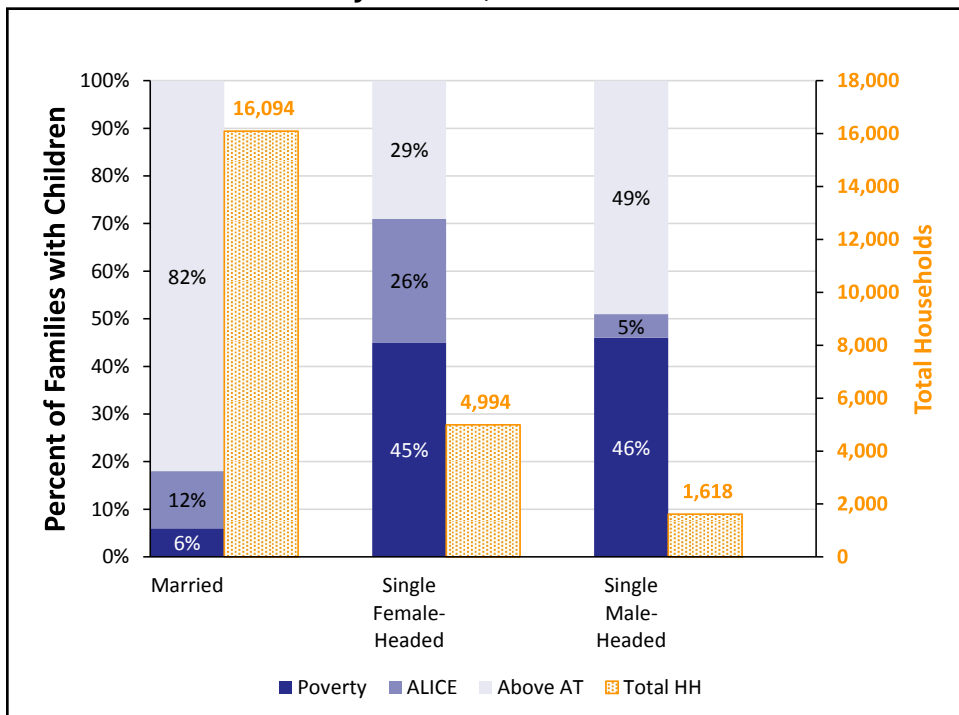
	SINGLE ADULT	2 ADULTS, 1 INFANT, 1 PRESCHOOLER
Monthly Costs		
Housing	\$628	\$931
Child Care	\$–	\$990
Food	\$165	\$547
Transportation	\$322	\$644
Health Care	\$165	\$634
Miscellaneous	\$147	\$403
Taxes	\$191	\$285
Monthly Total	\$1,618	\$4,434
ANNUAL TOTAL	\$19,416	\$53,208
POVERTY ANNUAL TOTAL	\$11,770	\$24,250

Sources: **2015 Point-in-Time Data:** American Community Survey. **ALICE Demographics:** American Community Survey; the ALICE Threshold. **Budget:** U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD); U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA); Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS); Internal Revenue Service (IRS); Florida Department of Education, Office of Early Learning.

How many families with children are struggling?

Children add significant expense to a family budget, so it is not surprising that many families with children live below the ALICE Threshold. Though more Clay County families are headed by married parents, a greater percent of single parent families have income below the AT (left axis, blue bar). Total number of families in each category are reflected by dotted yellow bars (right axis).

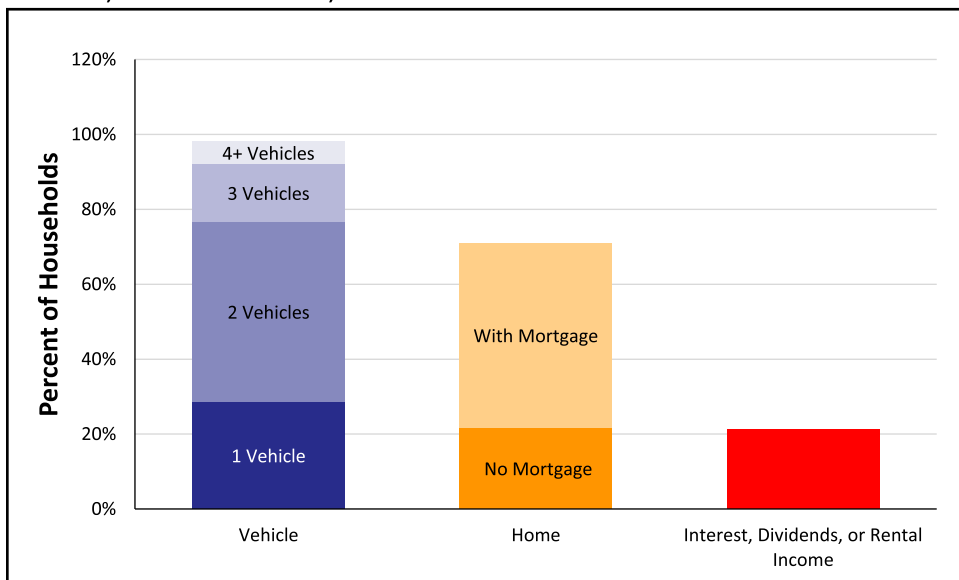
Families with Children by Income, 2015



What assets do households have?

Ownership of assets can contribute to stability of households. Yet few families in Clay County own liquid assets, such as a savings account, 401(k) plan, or rental income, that are readily available to cover emergency expenses. Vehicles, the most common asset, depreciate over time. Homeownership, the next most common asset, can build wealth, but is not a liquid asset.

Assets, All Households, 2015



Clay County, 2015		
Town	Total HH	% ALICE & Poverty
Asbury Lake CDP	2,867	23%
Bellair-Meadowbrook Terrace CDP	5,381	49%
Fleming Island CDP	10,216	19%
Green Cove Springs	2,421	47%
Green Cove Springs CCD	5,128	43%
Keystone Heights	587	34%
Keystone Heights CCD	6,562	45%
Lakeside CDP	11,310	34%
Middleburg CDP	4,438	43%
Middleburg-Clay Hill CCD	18,568	34%
Oakleaf Plantation CDP	6,830	20%
Orange Park	3,455	41%
Orange Park CCD	33,396	31%
Penney Farms	353	53%
Penney Farms CCD	5,399	31%

Note: Municipal-level data on this page is for Places and County Subdivisions, which include Census Designated Places (CDP), and Census County Divisions (CCD), relatively permanent statistical areas delineated cooperatively by the Census Bureau and state and local government authorities. These are overlapping geographies so totals will not match county-level data. Municipal-level data often relies on 5-year averages and is not available for the smallest towns that do not report income.

ALICE IN DUVAL COUNTY

Population: 913,010 | **Number of Households:** 343,467

Median Household Income: \$49,554 (state average: \$49,426)

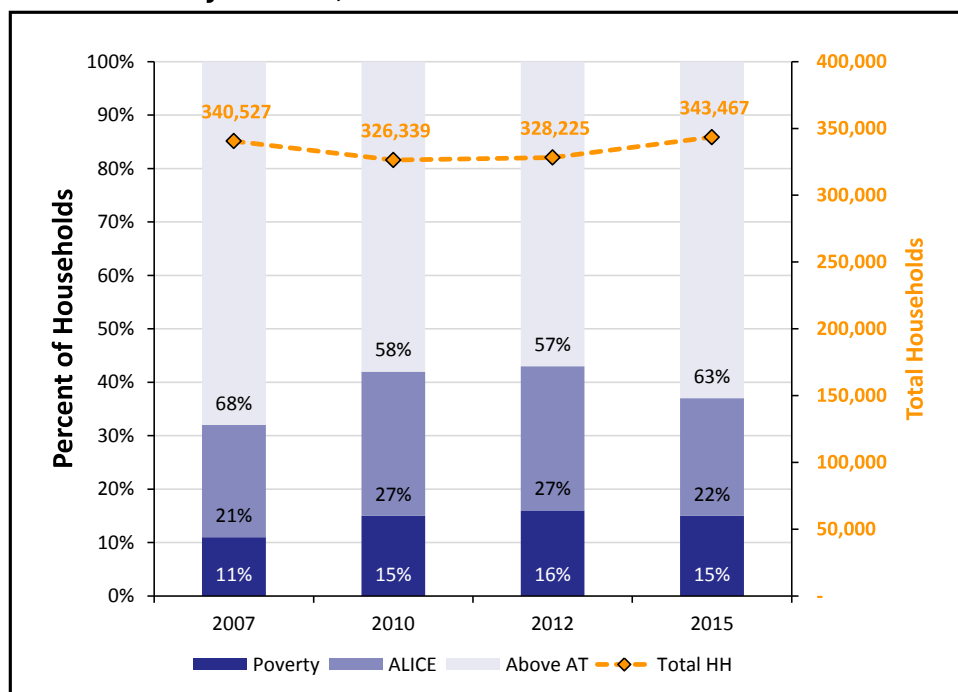
Florida Underemployment Rate for 2015: 11.5%

Households Below ALICE Threshold: 128,665 (37%)

How many households are struggling?

ALICE is an acronym for **A**sset **L**imited, **I**ncome **C**onstrained, **E**mployed – households that earn more than the Federal Poverty Level, but less than the basic cost of living for the county (the ALICE Threshold, or AT). Combined, the number of poverty and ALICE households equals the total population struggling to afford basic needs. The percentage of households below the ALICE Threshold changes over time (left axis, blue bars) as does the total number of households (right axis, dotted yellow line). The Great Recession, from 2007 to 2010, caused hardship for many families. Conditions started to improve in 2010 and 2012 for some, but not for all.

Households by Income, 2007 to 2015



What does it cost to afford the basic necessities?

The bare-minimum Household Survival Budget does not include any savings, leaving a household vulnerable to unexpected expenses. ALICE households typically earn above the Federal Poverty Level of \$11,770 for a single adult and \$24,250 for a family of four, but less than the Household Survival Budget.

Household Survival Budget, Duval County

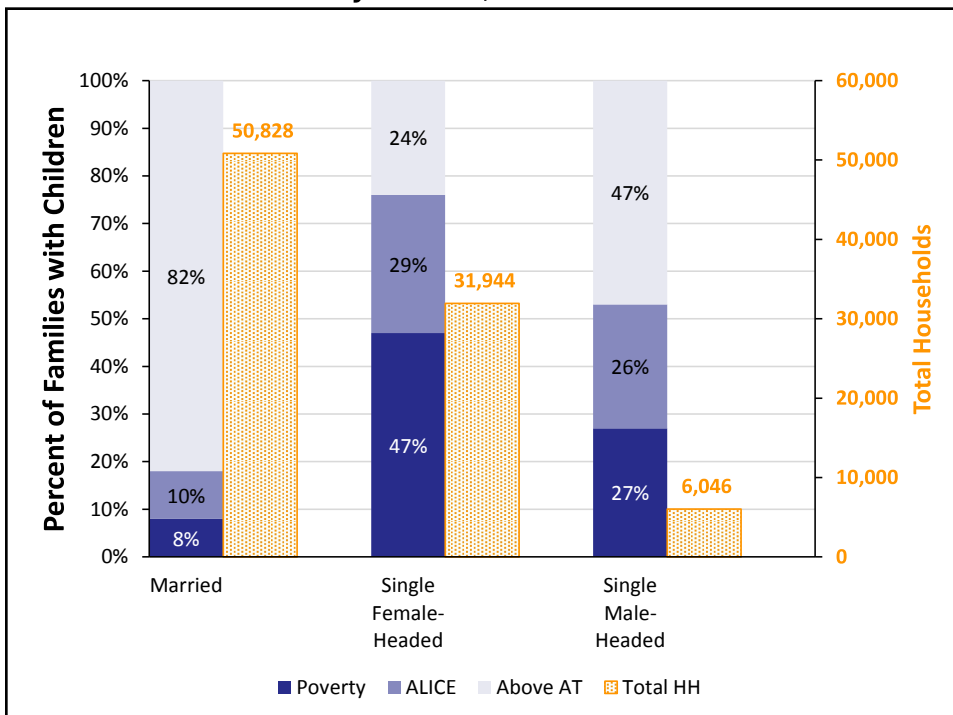
	SINGLE ADULT	2 ADULTS, 1 INFANT, 1 PRESCHOOLER
Monthly Costs		
Housing	\$628	\$931
Child Care	\$–	\$960
Food	\$165	\$547
Transportation	\$322	\$644
Health Care	\$165	\$634
Miscellaneous	\$147	\$399
Taxes	\$191	\$276
Monthly Total	\$1,618	\$4,391
ANNUAL TOTAL	\$19,416	\$52,692
POVERTY ANNUAL TOTAL	\$11,770	\$24,250

Sources: **2015 Point-in-Time Data:** American Community Survey. **ALICE Demographics:** American Community Survey; the ALICE Threshold. **Budget:** U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD); U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA); Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS); Internal Revenue Service (IRS); Florida Department of Education, Office of Early Learning.

How many families with children are struggling?

Children add significant expense to a family budget, so it is not surprising that many families with children live below the ALICE Threshold. Though more Duval County families are headed by married parents, a greater percent of single parent families have income below the AT (left axis, blue bar). Total number of families in each category are reflected by dotted yellow bars (right axis).

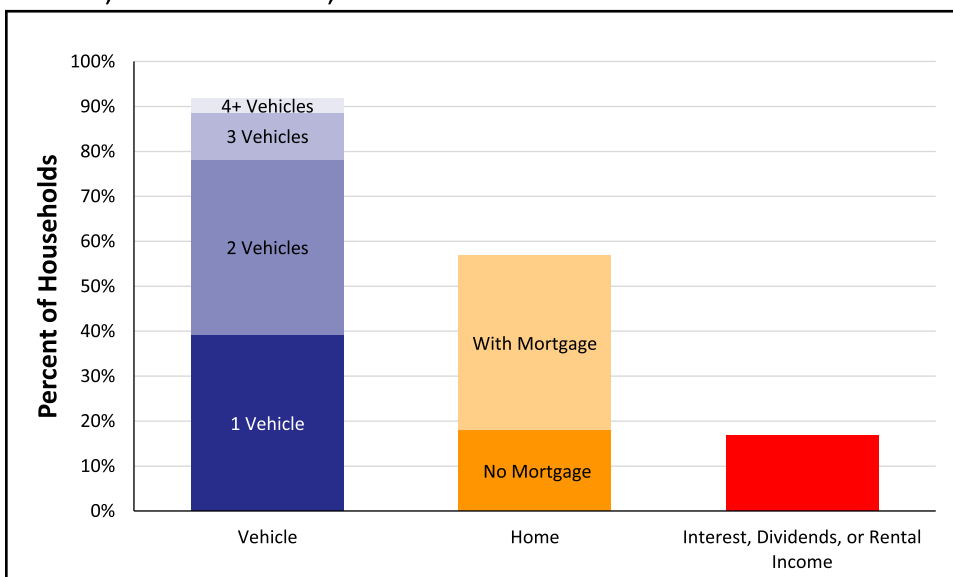
Families with Children by Income, 2015



What assets do households have?

Ownership of assets can contribute to stability of households. Yet few families in Duval County own liquid assets, such as a savings account, 401(k) plan, or rental income, that are readily available to cover emergency expenses. Vehicles, the most common asset, depreciate over time. Homeownership, the next most common asset, can build wealth, but is not a liquid asset.

Assets, All Households, 2015



Duval County, 2015		
Town	Total HH	% ALICE & Poverty
Atlantic Beach	5,477	24%
Baldwin	597	53%
Baldwin CCD	2,340	39%
Jacksonville	323,488	39%
Jacksonville Beach	10,303	27%
Jacksonville Beaches CCD	22,553	30%
Jacksonville East CCD	168,890	35%
Jacksonville North CCD	27,351	36%
Jacksonville West CCD	116,766	49%
Neptune Beach	2,948	22%

Note: Municipal-level data on this page is for Places and County Subdivisions, which include Census Designated Places (CDP), and Census County Divisions (CCD), relatively permanent statistical areas delineated cooperatively by the Census Bureau and state and local government authorities. These are overlapping geographies so totals will not match county-level data. Municipal-level data often relies on 5-year averages and is not available for the smallest towns that do not report income.

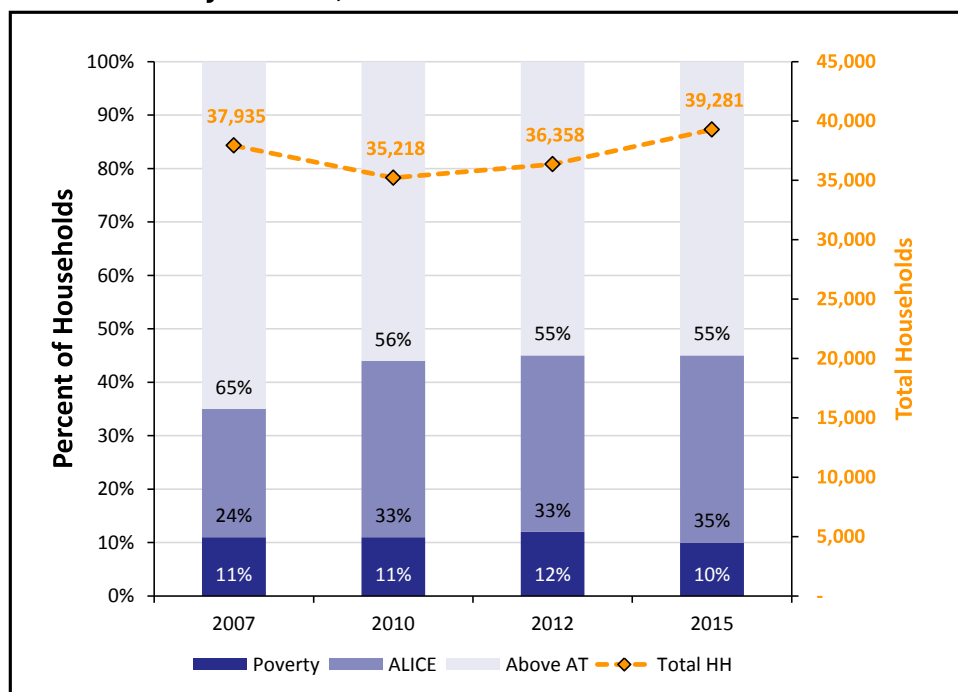
ALICE IN FLAGLER COUNTY

Population: 105,392 | **Number of Households:** 39,281
Median Household Income: \$48,864 (state average: \$49,426)
Florida Underemployment Rate for 2015: 11.5%
Households Below ALICE Threshold: 17,688 (45%)

How many households are struggling?

ALICE is an acronym for **A**sset **L**imited, **I**ncome **C**onstrained, **E**mployed – households that earn more than the Federal Poverty Level, but less than the basic cost of living for the county (the ALICE Threshold, or AT). Combined, the number of poverty and ALICE households equals the total population struggling to afford basic needs. The percentage of households below the ALICE Threshold changes over time (left axis, blue bars) as does the total number of households (right axis, dotted yellow line). The Great Recession, from 2007 to 2010, caused hardship for many families. Conditions started to improve in 2010 and 2012 for some, but not for all.

Households by Income, 2007 to 2015



What does it cost to afford the basic necessities?

The bare-minimum Household Survival Budget does not include any savings, leaving a household vulnerable to unexpected expenses. ALICE households typically earn above the Federal Poverty Level of \$11,770 for a single adult and \$24,250 for a family of four, but less than the Household Survival Budget.

Household Survival Budget, Flagler County

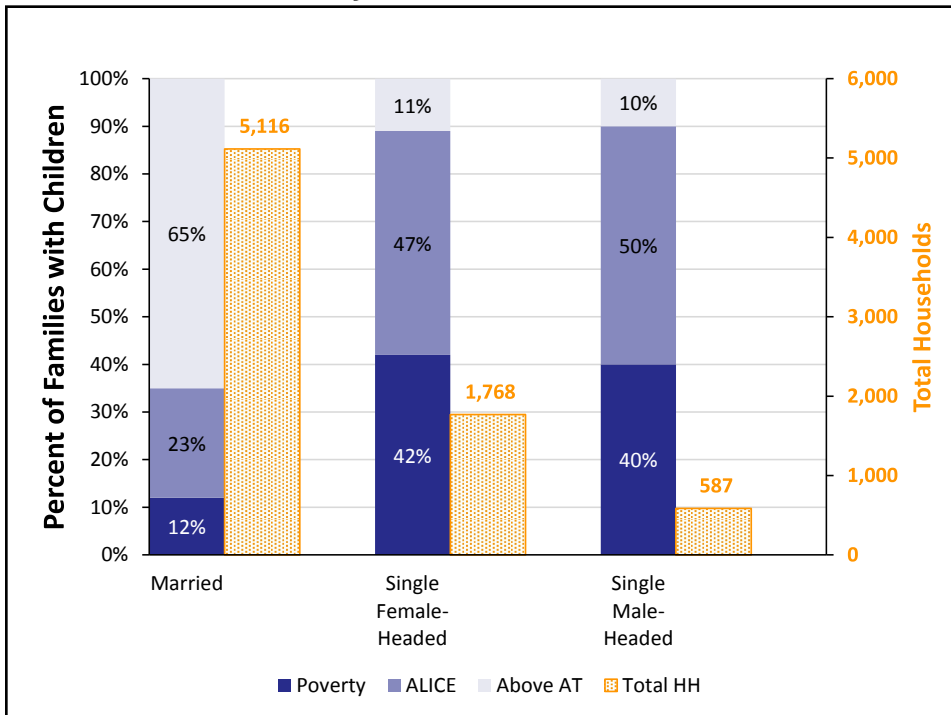
	SINGLE ADULT	2 ADULTS, 1 INFANT, 1 PRESCHOOLER
Monthly Costs		
Housing	\$640	\$935
Child Care	\$–	\$1,060
Food	\$165	\$547
Transportation	\$322	\$644
Health Care	\$165	\$634
Miscellaneous	\$149	\$413
Taxes	\$194	\$307
Monthly Total	\$1,635	\$4,540
ANNUAL TOTAL	\$19,620	\$54,480
POVERTY ANNUAL TOTAL	\$11,770	\$24,250

Sources: **2015 Point-in-Time Data:** American Community Survey. **ALICE Demographics:** American Community Survey; the ALICE Threshold. **Budget:** U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD); U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA); Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS); Internal Revenue Service (IRS); Florida Department of Education, Office of Early Learning.

How many families with children are struggling?

Children add significant expense to a family budget, so it is not surprising that many families with children live below the ALICE Threshold. Though more Flagler County families are headed by married parents, a greater percent of single parent families have income below the AT (left axis, blue bar). Total number of families in each category are reflected by dotted yellow bars (right axis).

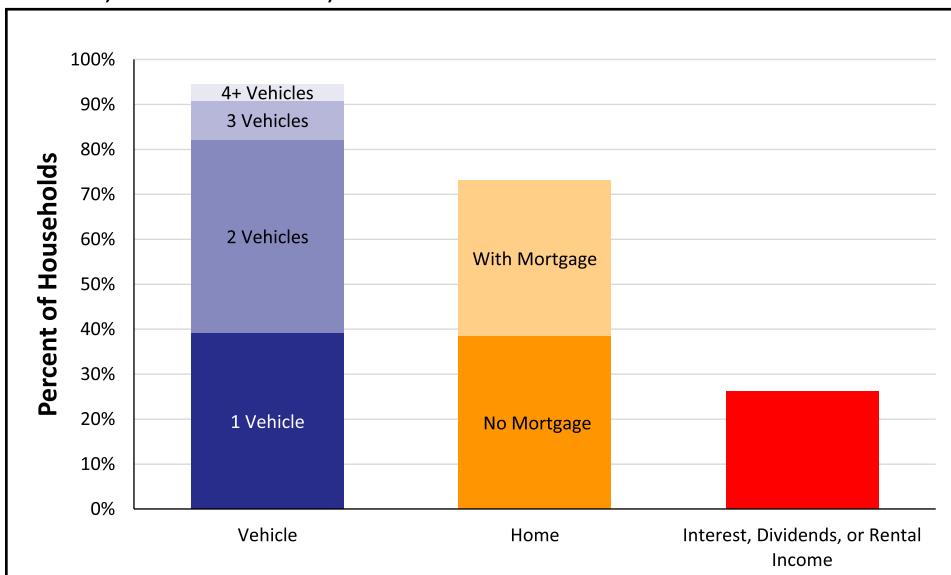
Families with Children by Income, 2015



What assets do households have?

Ownership of assets can contribute to stability of households. Yet few families in Flagler County own liquid assets, such as a savings account, 401(k) plan, or rental income, that are readily available to cover emergency expenses. Vehicles, the most common asset, depreciate over time. Homeownership, the next most common asset, can build wealth, but is not a liquid asset.

Assets, All Households, 2015



Flagler County, 2015

Town	Total HH	% ALICE & Poverty
Bunnell	966	64%
Bunnell CCD	24,044	47%
Flagler Beach	2,057	42%
Flagler Beach CCD	12,906	41%
Palm Coast	29,739	44%

Note: Municipal-level data on this page is for Places and County Subdivisions, which include Census Designated Places (CDP), and Census County Divisions (CCD), relatively permanent statistical areas delineated cooperatively by the Census Bureau and state and local government authorities. These are overlapping geographies so totals will not match county-level data. Municipal-level data often relies on 5-year averages and is not available for the smallest towns that do not report income.

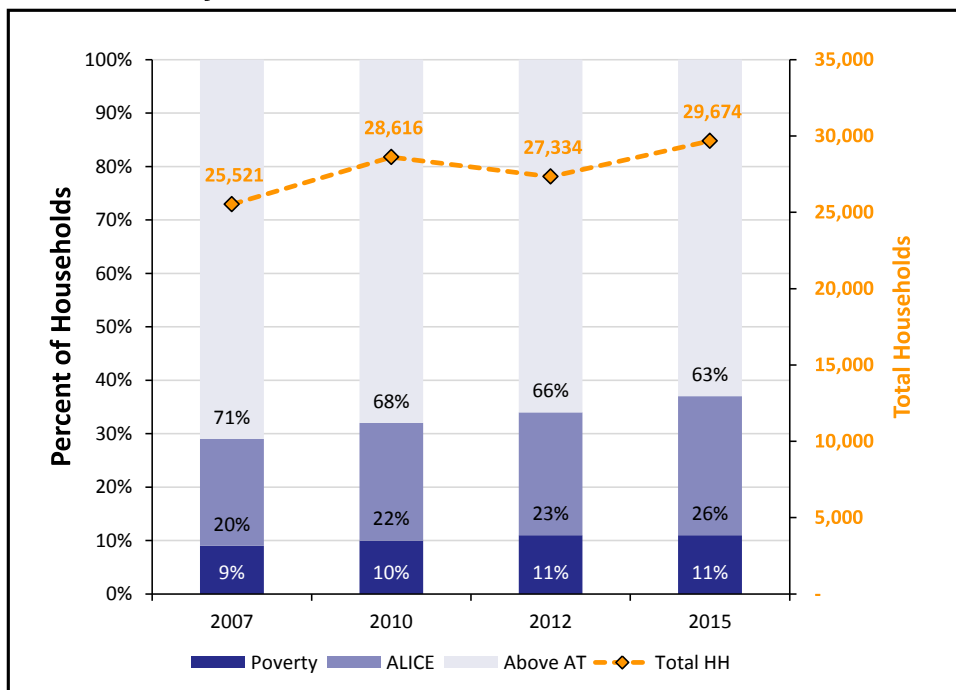
ALICE IN NASSAU COUNTY

Population: 78,444 | **Number of Households:** 29,674
Median Household Income: \$52,005 (state average: \$49,426)
Florida Underemployment Rate for 2015: 11.5%
Households Below ALICE Threshold: 11,156 (37%)

How many households are struggling?

ALICE is an acronym for **A**sset **L**imited, **I**ncome **C**onstrained, **E**mployed – households that earn more than the Federal Poverty Level, but less than the basic cost of living for the county (the ALICE Threshold, or AT). Combined, the number of poverty and ALICE households equals the total population struggling to afford basic needs. The percentage of households below the ALICE Threshold changes over time (left axis, blue bars) as does the total number of households (right axis, dotted yellow line). The Great Recession, from 2007 to 2010, caused hardship for many families. Conditions started to improve in 2010 and 2012 for some, but not for all.

Households by Income, 2007 to 2015



What does it cost to afford the basic necessities?

The bare-minimum Household Survival Budget does not include any savings, leaving a household vulnerable to unexpected expenses. ALICE households typically earn above the Federal Poverty Level of \$11,770 for a single adult and \$24,250 for a family of four, but less than the Household Survival Budget.

Household Survival Budget, Nassau County

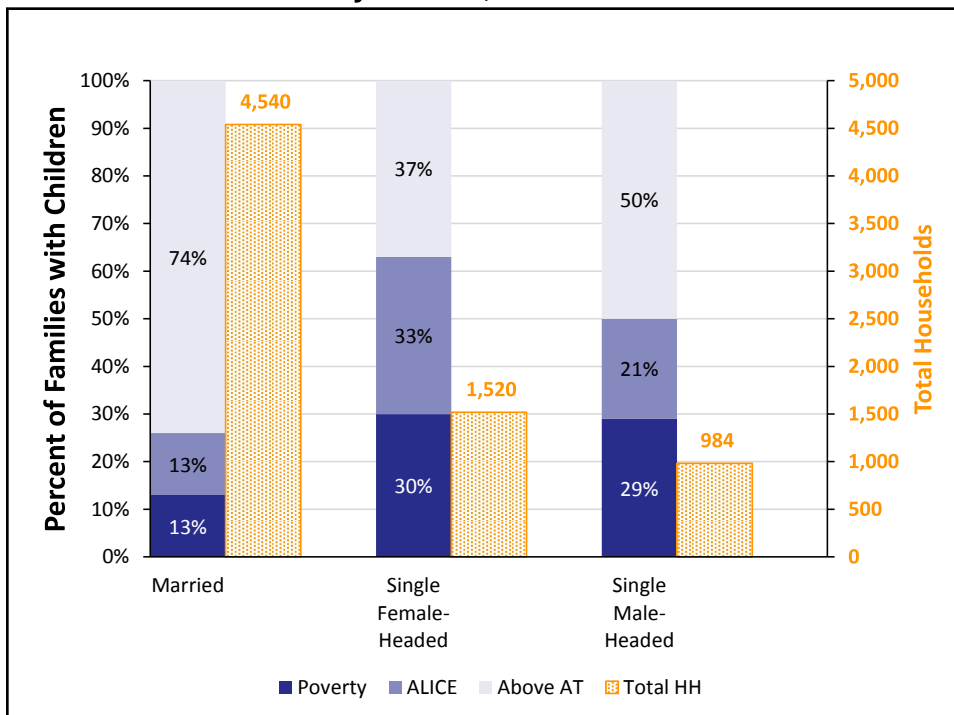
	SINGLE ADULT	2 ADULTS, 1 INFANT, 1 PRESCHOOLER
Monthly Costs		
Housing	\$628	\$931
Child Care	\$–	\$983
Food	\$165	\$547
Transportation	\$322	\$644
Health Care	\$165	\$634
Miscellaneous	\$147	\$402
Taxes	\$191	\$283
Monthly Total	\$1,618	\$4,424
ANNUAL TOTAL	\$19,416	\$53,088
POVERTY ANNUAL TOTAL	\$11,770	\$24,250

Sources: **2015 Point-in-Time Data:** American Community Survey. **ALICE Demographics:** American Community Survey; the ALICE Threshold. **Budget:** U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD); U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA); Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS); Internal Revenue Service (IRS); Florida Department of Education, Office of Early Learning.

How many families with children are struggling?

Children add significant expense to a family budget, so it is not surprising that many families with children live below the ALICE Threshold. Though more Nassau County families are headed by married parents, a greater percent of single parent families have income below the AT (left axis, blue bar). Total number of families in each category are reflected by dotted yellow bars (right axis).

Families with Children by Income, 2015

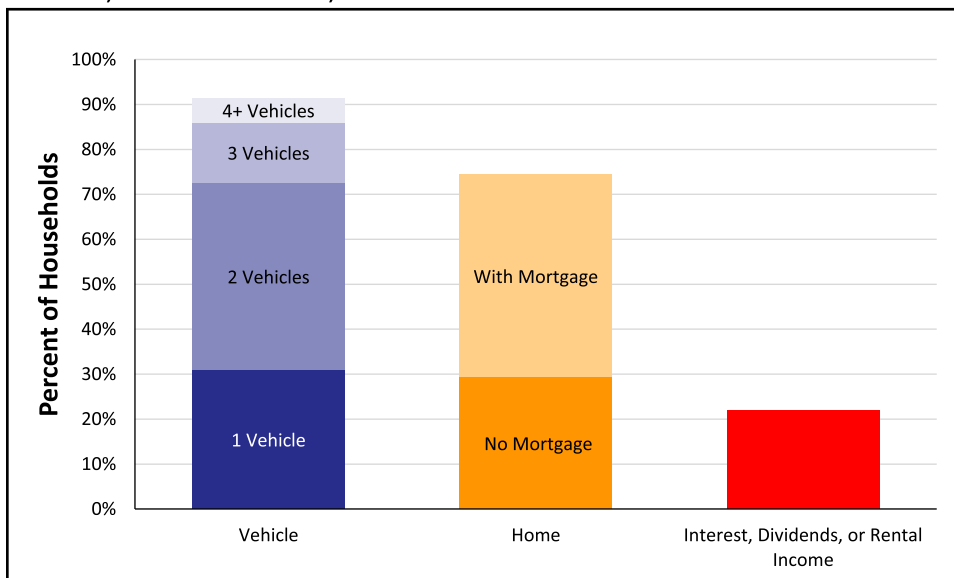


Nassau County, 2015		
Town	Total HH	% ALICE & Poverty
Callahan	540	65%
Callahan-Hilliard CCD	9,178	39%
Fernandina Beach	5,367	33%
Fernandina Beach CCD	9,475	30%
Hilliard	1,047	43%
Nassau Village-Ratliff CDP	1,788	35%
Yulee CCD	9,653	35%
Yulee CDP	4,179	34%

What assets do households have?

Ownership of assets can contribute to stability of households. Yet few families in Nassau County own liquid assets, such as a savings account, 401(k) plan, or rental income, that are readily available to cover emergency expenses. Vehicles, the most common asset, depreciate over time. Homeownership, the next most common asset, can build wealth, but is not a liquid asset.

Assets, All Households, 2015



Note: Municipal-level data on this page is for Places and County Subdivisions, which include Census Designated Places (CDP), and Census County Divisions (CCD), relatively permanent statistical areas delineated cooperatively by the Census Bureau and state and local government authorities. These are overlapping geographies so totals will not match county-level data. Municipal-level data often relies on 5-year averages and is not available for the smallest towns that do not report income.

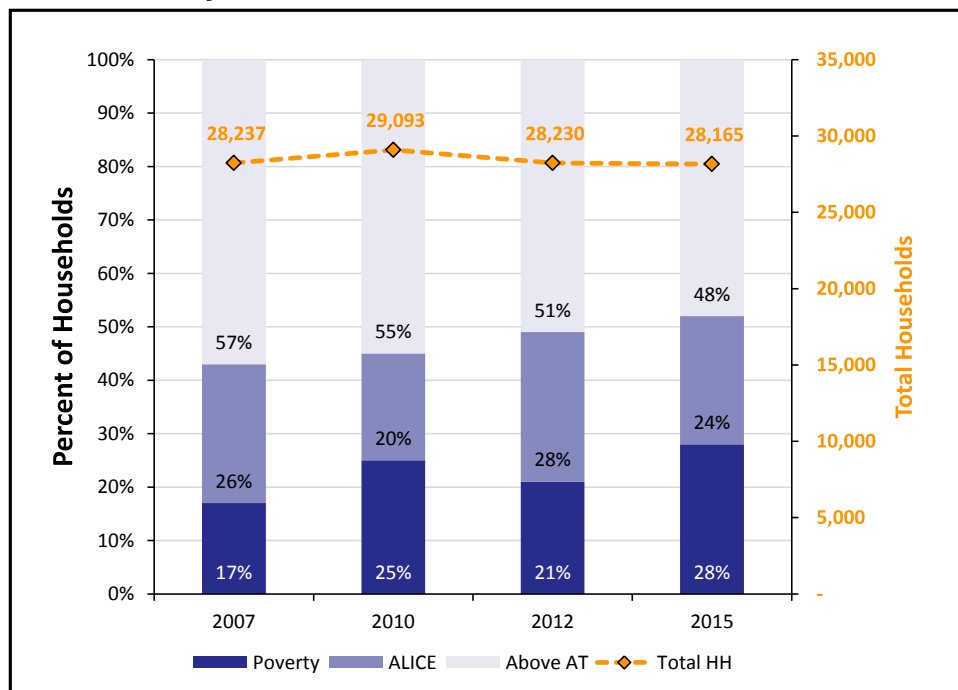
ALICE IN PUTNAM COUNTY

Population: 72,023 | **Number of Households:** 28,165
Median Household Income: \$31,483 (state average: \$49,426)
Florida Underemployment Rate for 2015: 11.5%
Households Below ALICE Threshold: 14,729 (52%)

How many households are struggling?

ALICE is an acronym for **A**sset **L**imited, **I**ncome **C**onstrained, **E**mployed – households that earn more than the Federal Poverty Level, but less than the basic cost of living for the county (the ALICE Threshold, or AT). Combined, the number of poverty and ALICE households equals the total population struggling to afford basic needs. The percentage of households below the ALICE Threshold changes over time (left axis, blue bars) as does the total number of households (right axis, dotted yellow line). The Great Recession, from 2007 to 2010, caused hardship for many families. Conditions started to improve in 2010 and 2012 for some, but not for all.

Households by Income, 2007 to 2015



What does it cost to afford the basic necessities?

The bare-minimum Household Survival Budget does not include any savings, leaving a household vulnerable to unexpected expenses. ALICE households typically earn above the Federal Poverty Level of \$11,770 for a single adult and \$24,250 for a family of four, but less than the Household Survival Budget.

Household Survival Budget, Putnam County

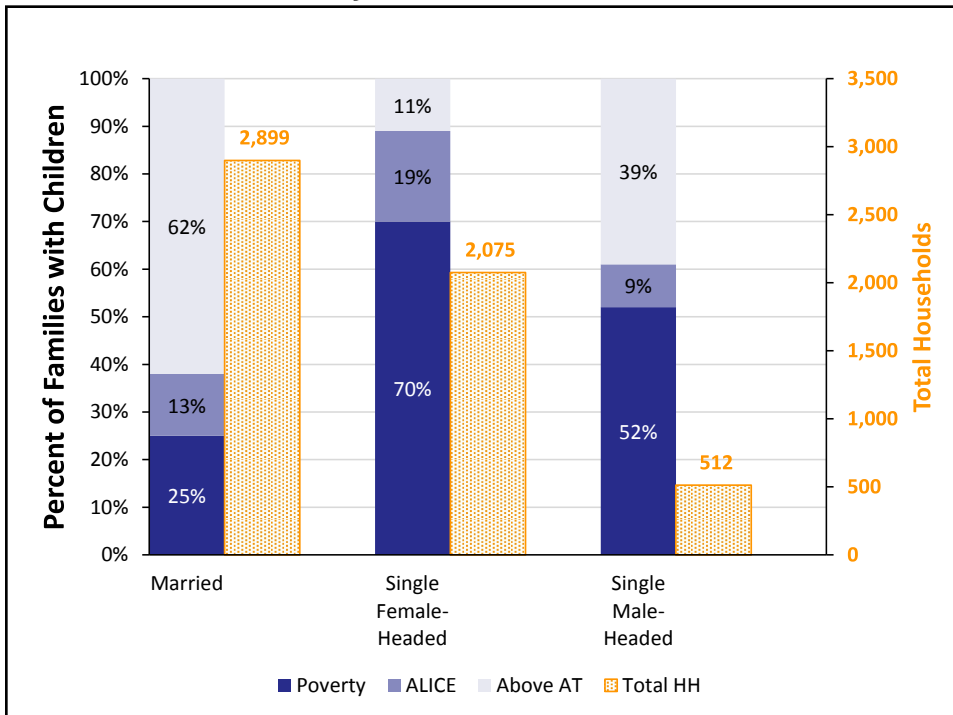
	SINGLE ADULT	2 ADULTS, 1 INFANT, 1 PRESCHOOLER
Monthly Costs		
Housing	\$519	\$644
Child Care	\$–	\$730
Food	\$165	\$547
Transportation	\$322	\$644
Health Care	\$165	\$634
Miscellaneous	\$134	\$334
Taxes	\$167	\$136
Monthly Total	\$1,472	\$3,669
ANNUAL TOTAL	\$17,664	\$44,028
POVERTY ANNUAL TOTAL	\$11,770	\$24,250

Sources: **2015 Point-in-Time Data:** American Community Survey. **ALICE Demographics:** American Community Survey; the ALICE Threshold. **Budget:** U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD); U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA); Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS); Internal Revenue Service (IRS); Florida Department of Education, Office of Early Learning.

How many families with children are struggling?

Children add significant expense to a family budget, so it is not surprising that many families with children live below the ALICE Threshold. Though more Putnam County families are headed by married parents, a greater percent of single parent families have income below the AT (left axis, blue bar). Total number of families in each category are reflected by dotted yellow bars (right axis).

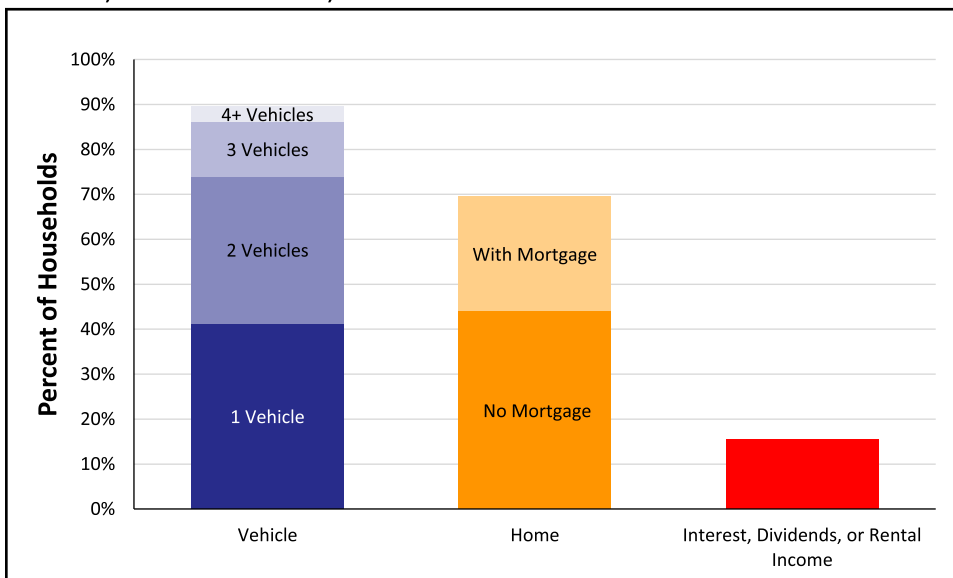
Families with Children by Income, 2015



What assets do households have?

Ownership of assets can contribute to stability of households. Yet few families in Putnam County own liquid assets, such as a savings account, 401(k) plan, or rental income, that are readily available to cover emergency expenses. Vehicles, the most common asset, depreciate over time. Homeownership, the next most common asset, can build wealth, but is not a liquid asset.

Assets, All Households, 2015



Putnam County, 2015		
Town	Total HH	% ALICE & Poverty
Crescent City	725	61%
Crescent City CCD	6,392	55%
East Palatka CCD	3,438	49%
East Palatka CDP	508	45%
Interlachen	538	59%
Interlachen-Florahome CCD	9,285	50%
Palatka	3,827	72%
Palatka CCD	8,568	55%
Pomona Park	285	58%
Welaka	280	57%

Note: Municipal-level data on this page is for Places and County Subdivisions, which include Census Designated Places (CDP), and Census County Divisions (CCD), relatively permanent statistical areas delineated cooperatively by the Census Bureau and state and local government authorities. These are overlapping geographies so totals will not match county-level data. Municipal-level data often relies on 5-year averages and is not available for the smallest towns that do not report income.

ALICE IN ST. JOHNS COUNTY

Population: 226,640 | **Number of Households:** 83,247

Median Household Income: \$70,379 (state average: \$49,426)

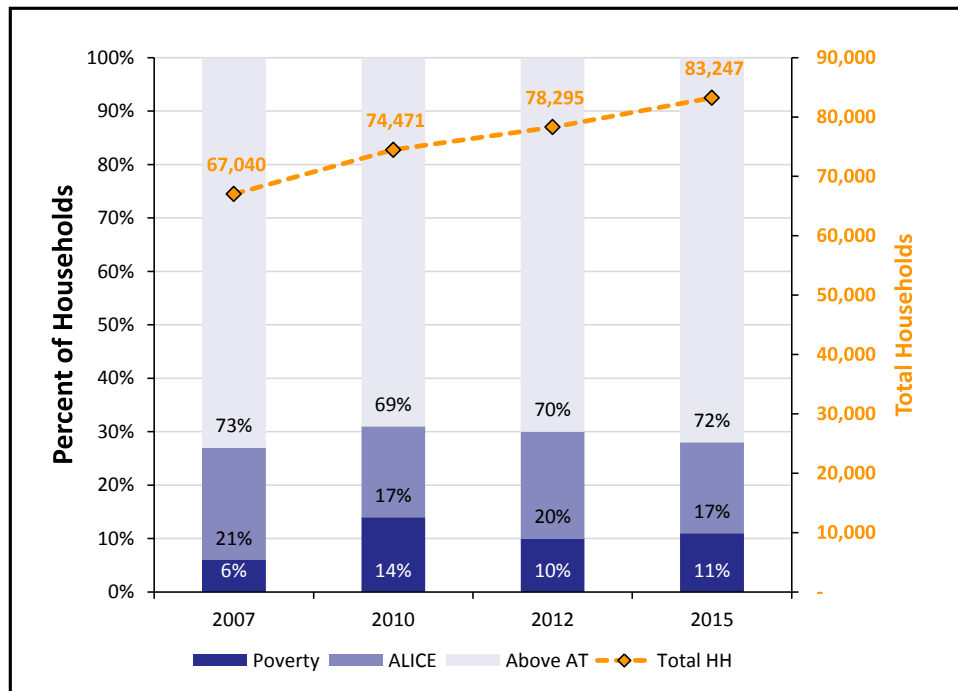
Florida Underemployment Rate for 2015: 11.5%

Households Below ALICE Threshold: 23,812 (28%)

How many households are struggling?

ALICE is an acronym for **A**sset **L**imited, **I**ncome **C**onstrained, **E**mployed – households that earn more than the Federal Poverty Level, but less than the basic cost of living for the county (the ALICE Threshold, or AT). Combined, the number of poverty and ALICE households equals the total population struggling to afford basic needs. The percentage of households below the ALICE Threshold changes over time (left axis, blue bars) as does the total number of households (right axis, dotted yellow line). The Great Recession, from 2007 to 2010, caused hardship for many families. Conditions started to improve in 2010 and 2012 for some, but not for all.

Households by Income, 2007 to 2015



What does it cost to afford the basic necessities?

The bare-minimum Household Survival Budget does not include any savings, leaving a household vulnerable to unexpected expenses. ALICE households typically earn above the Federal Poverty Level of \$11,770 for a single adult and \$24,250 for a family of four, but less than the Household Survival Budget.

Household Survival Budget, St. Johns County

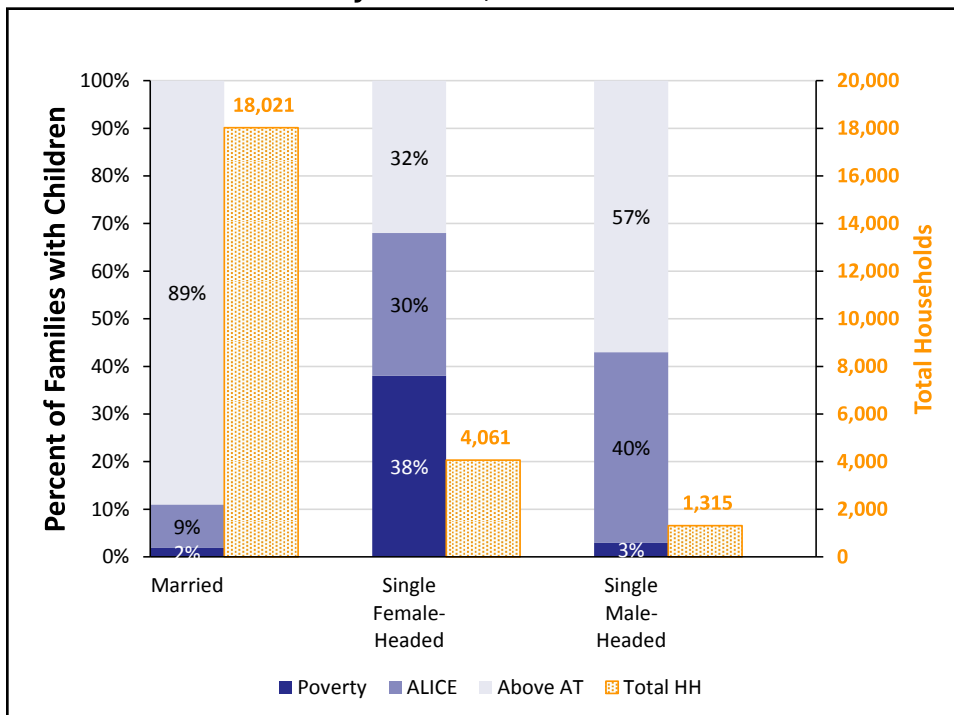
	SINGLE ADULT	2 ADULTS, 1 INFANT, 1 PRESCHOOLER
Monthly Costs		
Housing	\$628	\$931
Child Care	\$–	\$1,052
Food	\$165	\$547
Transportation	\$322	\$644
Health Care	\$165	\$634
Miscellaneous	\$147	\$411
Taxes	\$191	\$304
Monthly Total	\$1,618	\$4,523
ANNUAL TOTAL	\$19,416	\$54,276
POVERTY ANNUAL TOTAL	\$11,770	\$24,250

Sources: **2015 Point-in-Time Data:** American Community Survey. **ALICE Demographics:** American Community Survey; the ALICE Threshold. **Budget:** U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD); U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA); Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS); Internal Revenue Service (IRS); Florida Department of Education, Office of Early Learning.

How many families with children are struggling?

Children add significant expense to a family budget, so it is not surprising that many families with children live below the ALICE Threshold. Though more St. Johns County families are headed by married parents, a greater percent of single parent families have income below the AT (left axis, blue bar). Total number of families in each category are reflected by dotted yellow bars (right axis).

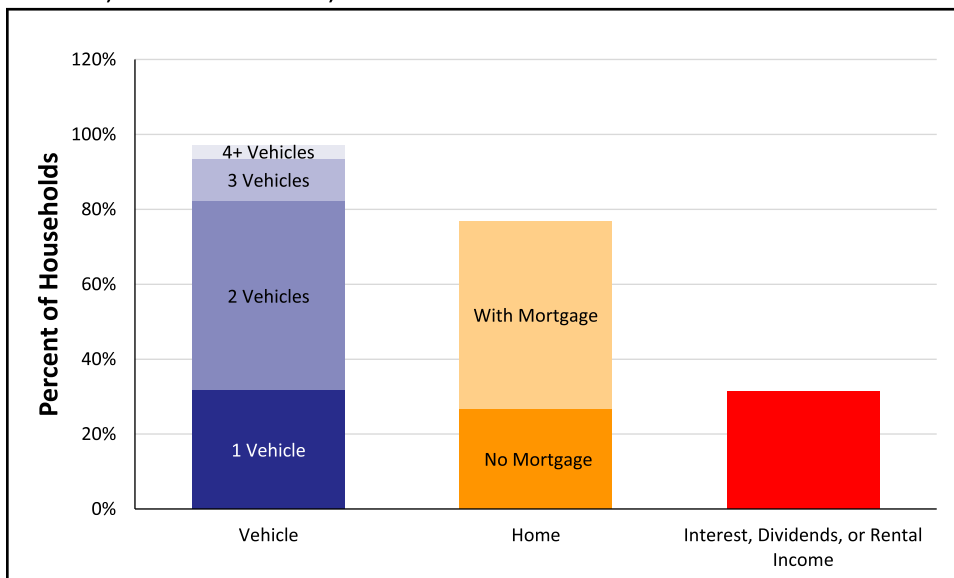
Families with Children by Income, 2015



What assets do households have?

Ownership of assets can contribute to stability of households. Yet few families in St. Johns County own liquid assets, such as a savings account, 401(k) plan, or rental income, that are readily available to cover emergency expenses. Vehicles, the most common asset, depreciate over time. Homeownership, the next most common asset, can build wealth, but is not a liquid asset.

Assets, All Households, 2015



St. Johns County, 2015		
Town	Total HH	% ALICE & Poverty
Butler Beach CDP	2,641	34%
Crescent Beach CDP	487	36%
Flagler Estates CDP	1,015	50%
Fruit Cove CCD	13,609	15%
Fruit Cove CDP	10,066	17%
Hastings CCD	4,452	49%
Matanzas CCD	7,130	41%
Nocatee CDP	2,321	18%
Palm Valley CDP	8,767	26%
Ponte Vedra CCD	12,191	25%
Sawgrass CDP	2,531	27%
St. Augustine	5,477	48%
St. Augustine Beach	2,926	24%
St. Augustine CCD	41,860	34%
St. Augustine Shores CDP	3,721	47%
St. Augustine South CDP	2,144	32%
Villano Beach CDP	1,044	33%
World Golf Village CDP	4,624	17%

Note: Municipal-level data on this page is for Places and County Subdivisions, which include Census Designated Places (CDP), and Census County Divisions (CCD), relatively permanent statistical areas delineated cooperatively by the Census Bureau and state and local government authorities. These are overlapping geographies so totals will not match county-level data. Municipal-level data often relies on 5-year averages and is not available for the smallest towns that do not report income.

ALICE HOUSING DATA BY COUNTY

ALICE, an acronym for **A**sset **L**imited, **I**ncome **C**onstrained, **E**mployed, represents the growing number of individuals and families who are working, but are unable to afford the basic necessities of housing, food, child care, health care, and transportation.

The United Way ALICE Report uses standardized measurements to quantify the cost of a basic household budget in each county in Florida, and to show how many households are struggling to afford it. This table presents key housing data for each county in Florida in 2015 for owner-occupied and renter-occupied units.

The Gap in Rental Units is an average of the high and low estimates for the number of rental units necessary to enable all households below the ALICE Threshold to spend less than one-third of their income on housing.

Source: American Community Survey, 2015; counties with populations over 65,000 use 1-year estimates; populations under 65,000 use 5-year estimates. Starting in 2015, there are no 3-year estimates.

Housing Data by County, Florida, 2015

County	Owner-Occupied Units			Renter-Occupied Units				Source
	Owner-Occupied	Percent Owned by HHs Below ALICE Threshold	Housing Burden: Percent Owners Pay More Than 30% of Income	Renter-Occupied	Percent Rented by HHs Below ALICE Threshold	Housing Burden: Percent Renters Pay More Than 30% of Income	Gap in Rental Units Affordable for All HHs Below ALICE Threshold	American Community Survey Estimate
Alachua	51,964	36%	21%	44,463	70%	55%	4,140	1-Year
Baker	6,406	43%	22%	1,799	80%	53%	351	5-Year
Bay	42,673	42%	21%	26,664	68%	52%	4,775	1-Year
Bradford	6,477	48%	19%	2,293	77%	57%	242	5-Year
Brevard	158,025	27%	23%	67,657	46%	51%	5,392	1-Year
Broward	414,256	37%	35%	259,614	60%	62%	90,678	1-Year
Calhoun	3,875	61%	24%	909	87%	54%	145	5-Year
Charlotte	55,131	50%	25%	17,540	72%	57%	3,065	1-Year
Citrus	49,292	41%	21%	11,249	60%	59%	7,607	1-Year
Clay	50,941	32%	20%	20,792	59%	45%	12,362	1-Year
Collier	97,414	33%	26%	37,492	56%	54%	9,647	1-Year
Columbia	16,564	48%	21%	7,674	60%	37%	4,623	1-Year
DeSoto	7,907	61%	23%	3,331	81%	53%	142	5-Year
Dixie	4,769	66%	22%	1,282	75%	53%	123	5-Year
Duval	195,353	23%	26%	148,114	50%	52%	11,264	1-Year
Escambia	71,379	26%	20%	45,435	50%	49%	1,516	1-Year
Flagler	28,702	48%	29%	10,579	58%	47%	6,150	1-Year
Franklin	3,147	55%	28%	1,191	73%	42%	81	5-Year
Gadsden	11,990	54%	25%	4,974	87%	55%	640	5-Year
Gilchrist	5,006	57%	19%	1,181	74%	49%	91	5-Year
Glades	2,908	86%	19%	1,012	89%	60%	610	5-Year
Gulf	3,923	48%	26%	1,426	85%	50%	452	5-Year
Hamilton	3,423	61%	24%	1,265	78%	59%	987	5-Year
Hardee	5,300	59%	21%	2,318	80%	49%	1,261	5-Year
Hendry	7,802	55%	28%	3,543	77%	46%	678	5-Year
Hernando	54,638	54%	24%	16,075	71%	47%	11,346	1-Year
Highlands	30,814	42%	19%	10,302	79%	61%	1,392	1-Year
Hillsborough	286,637	36%	25%	216,517	63%	54%	29,547	1-Year
Holmes	5,421	62%	24%	1,407	85%	58%	240	5-Year

County	Owner-Occupied Units			Renter-Occupied Units				Source
	Owner-Occupied	Percent Owned by HHs Below ALICE Threshold	Housing Burden: Percent Owners Pay More Than 30% of Income	Renter-Occupied	Percent Rented by HHs Below ALICE Threshold	Housing Burden: Percent Renters Pay More Than 30% of Income	Gap in Rental Units Affordable for All HHs Below ALICE Threshold	American Community Survey Estimate
Indian River	42,755	45%	20%	12,739	71%	47%	1,310	1-Year
Jackson	11,747	59%	26%	4,562	86%	50%	560	5-Year
Jefferson	4,150	46%	30%	1,261	80%	64%	281	5-Year
Lafayette	2,001	57%	25%	492	80%	37%	394	5-Year
Lake	95,377	44%	24%	31,142	67%	54%	5,461	1-Year
Lee	182,806	43%	27%	80,888	63%	52%	13,065	1-Year
Leon	56,747	19%	24%	52,462	59%	62%	4,565	1-Year
Levy	11,899	43%	23%	3,617	66%	52%	249	5-Year
Liberty	1,801	52%	13%	632	75%	26%	51	5-Year
Madison	5,186	64%	27%	1,428	83%	64%	179	5-Year
Manatee	92,814	42%	23%	41,876	65%	54%	7,190	1-Year
Marion	95,212	54%	23%	30,015	74%	53%	1,150	1-Year
Martin	49,010	44%	29%	16,091	61%	46%	9,891	1-Year
Miami-Dade	433,846	42%	37%	423,866	69%	66%	139,396	1-Year
Monroe	19,025	36%	35%	12,366	51%	59%	7,846	1-Year
Nassau	22,065	41%	26%	7,609	63%	45%	4,773	1-Year
Okaloosa	45,861	20%	21%	30,860	44%	52%	3,761	1-Year
Okeechobee	9,229	59%	24%	3,817	84%	53%	367	5-Year
Orange	246,508	36%	27%	211,228	65%	57%	46,567	1-Year
Osceola	57,486	46%	32%	40,815	68%	60%	13,580	1-Year
Palm Beach	367,126	37%	31%	178,654	60%	60%	57,381	1-Year
Pasco	134,828	47%	23%	57,800	68%	53%	9,274	1-Year
Pinellas	258,204	45%	28%	142,005	65%	53%	20,056	1-Year
Polk	152,419	47%	23%	74,703	73%	54%	10,823	1-Year
Putnam	19,593	46%	22%	8,572	75%	59%	6,466	1-Year
Santa Rosa	42,867	35%	24%	17,994	48%	38%	560	1-Year
Sarasota	127,664	39%	25%	50,143	57%	53%	9,182	1-Year
Seminole	104,433	34%	27%	58,306	59%	53%	14,310	1-Year
St. Johns	64,035	32%	25%	19,212	51%	50%	9,878	1-Year
St. Lucie	77,847	47%	30%	30,964	68%	59%	20,927	1-Year
Sumter	46,276	46%	21%	4,894	70%	53%	3,440	1-Year
Suwannee	10,752	57%	24%	4,897	73%	48%	167	5-Year
Taylor	5,862	63%	19%	1,743	84%	41%	360	5-Year
Union	2,547	58%	26%	1,336	75%	36%	548	5-Year
Volusia	146,531	33%	27%	63,126	60%	61%	6,605	1-Year
Wakulla	7,998	42%	24%	2,693	72%	47%	40	5-Year
Walton	16,858	35%	28%	6,632	50%	55%	747	5-Year
Washington	6,447	59%	22%	1,799	73%	54%	48	5-Year

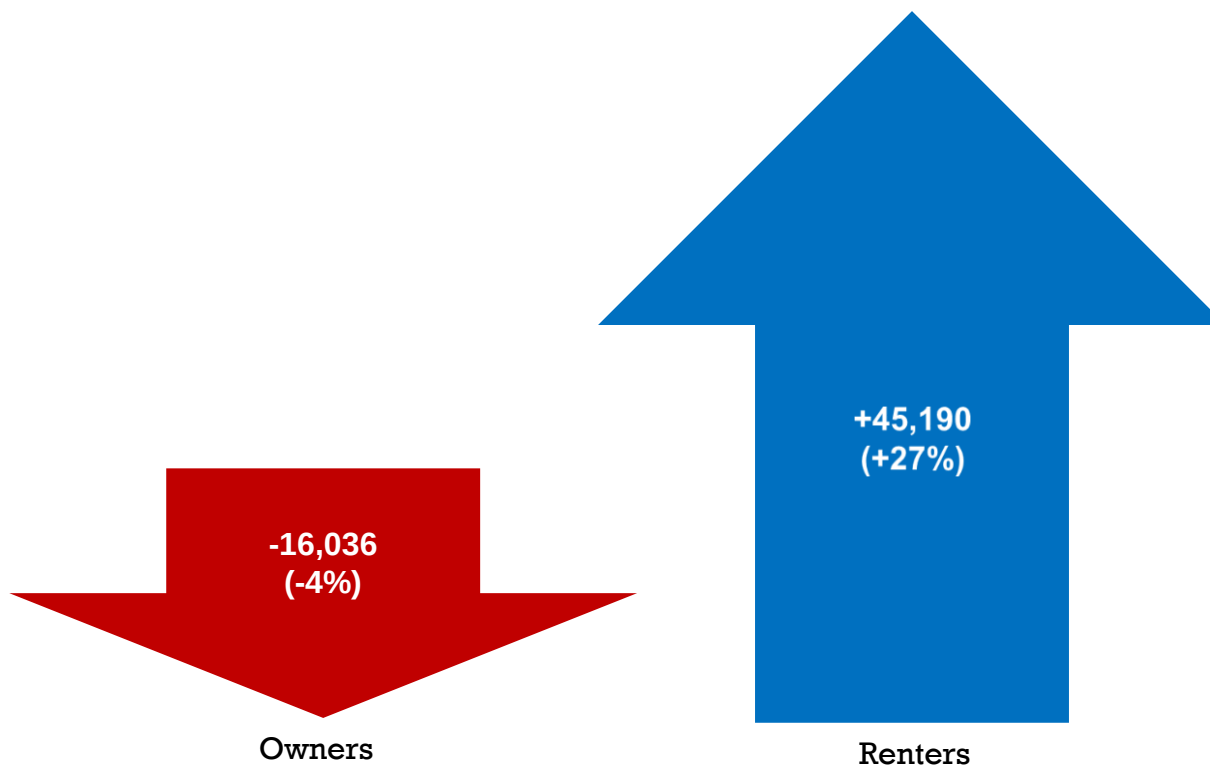
Interagency Bankers Roundtable: Northeast Florida's Affordable Housing Needs

Anne Ray
June 27, 2017

Renting is on the rise.

2007-2015

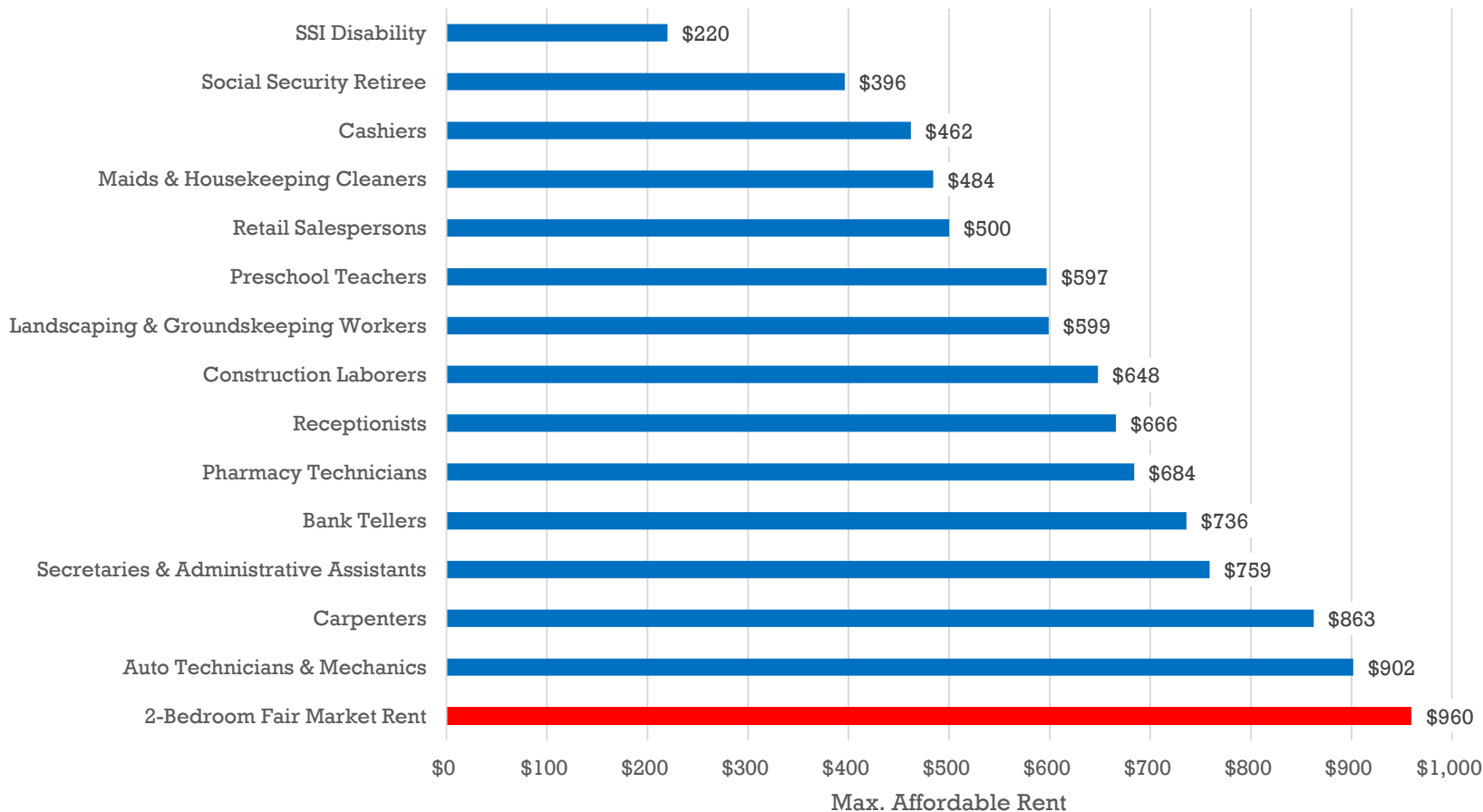
The 7-county region LOST 16,036 owners and GAINED 45,190 renters.



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2007 & 2015 1-Year American Community Survey

Rents outpace wages for many occupations in the Jacksonville metro area

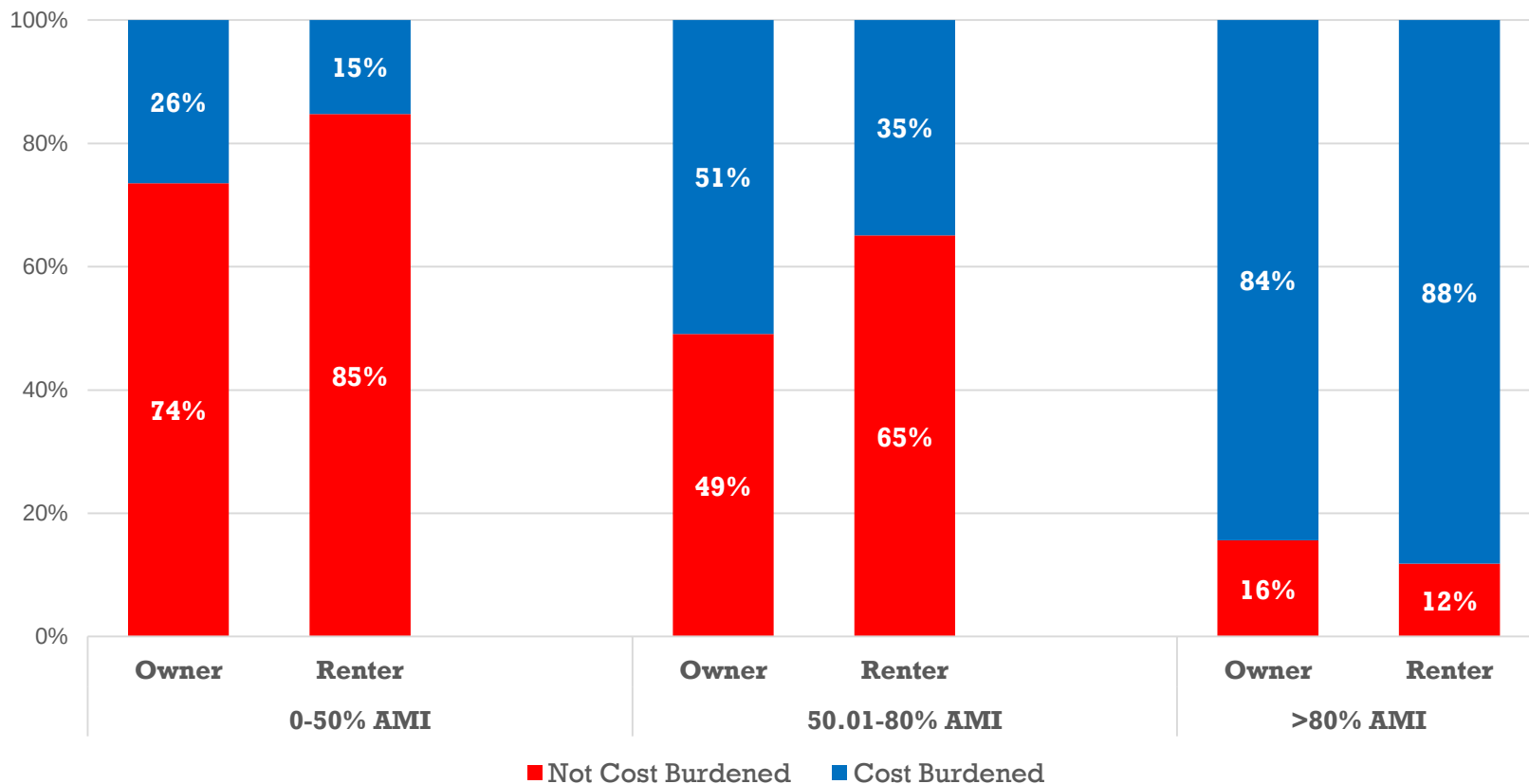
Affordable Rents for Median-Wage Workers vs. 2-Bedroom Fair Market Rent, Jacksonville MSA, 2016



Based on median wage for occupation. Maximum rent calculated as 30% of monthly salary; compared to HUD Fair Market Rent for 2-bedroom unit. Sources: Florida Agency for Workforce Innovation, 2016 Occupational Employment Statistics and Wages; U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, 2016 Fair Market Rents; U.S. Social Security Administration

Most low-income households are cost-burdened; few higher income households are. Renters below 50% AMI face the greatest needs.

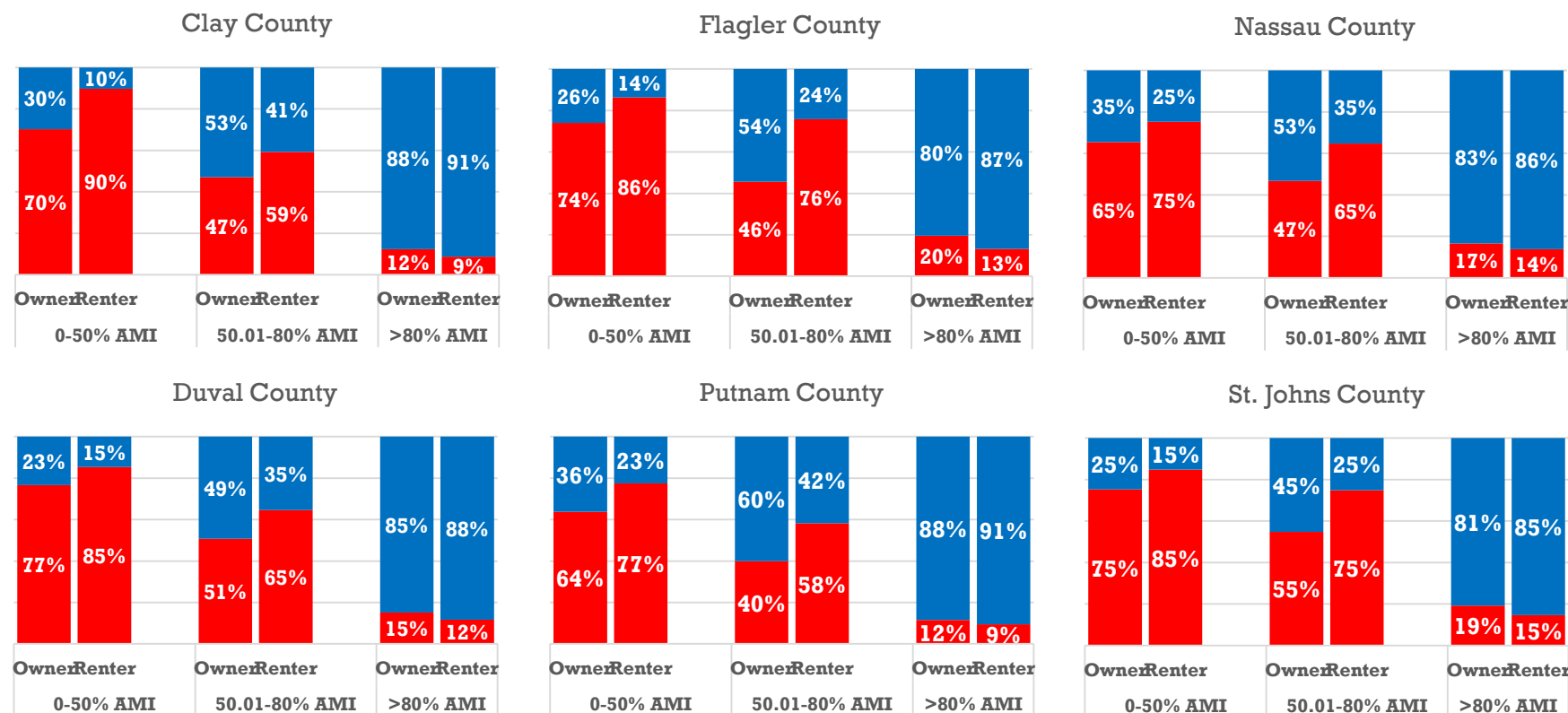
Households by Tenure and Cost Burden Status (Paying >30% of Income for Housing Costs), 7-County Region, 2010-2014



Source: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, 2000 and 2010-2014 Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS) data. A “cost burdened” household pays more than 30 percent of income for housing costs, including utilities.

These patterns generally hold across the region. Cost burden is more prevalent for 50-80% AMI renters in more expensive counties (Flagler, St. Johns).

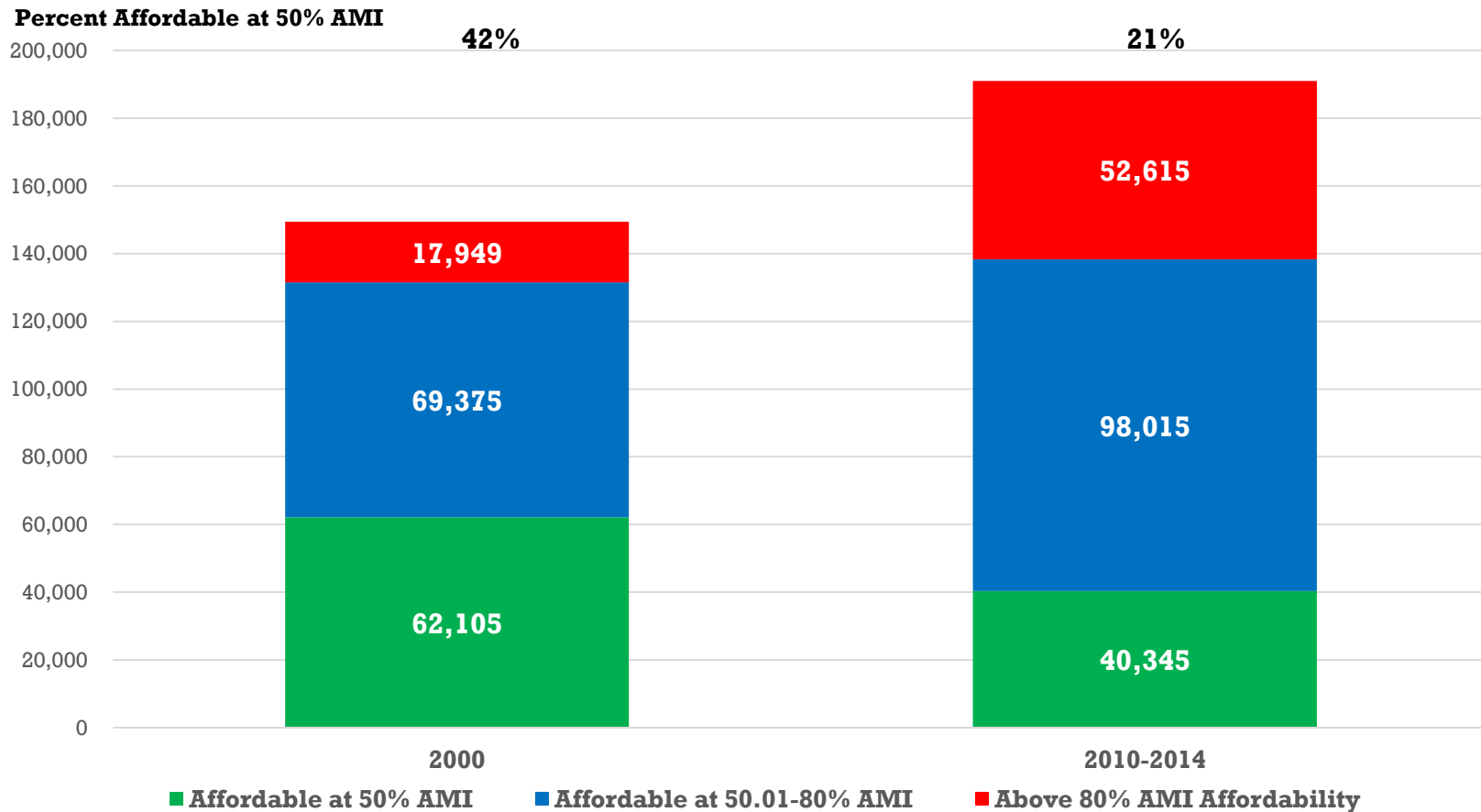
Households by Tenure and Cost Burden Status (Paying >30% of Income for Housing Costs) by County, 2010-2014



Source: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, 2000 and 2010-2014 Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS) data. A “cost burdened” household pays more than 30 percent of income for housing costs, including utilities. Baker County figures are unavailable because small sample size does not allow statistical significance.

The region had a net gain of 41,456 rental units since 2000, but a net *loss* of 21,760 units affordable at 50% AMI.

Rental Units by Affordability Level, 7-County Region, 2000 and 2010-2014

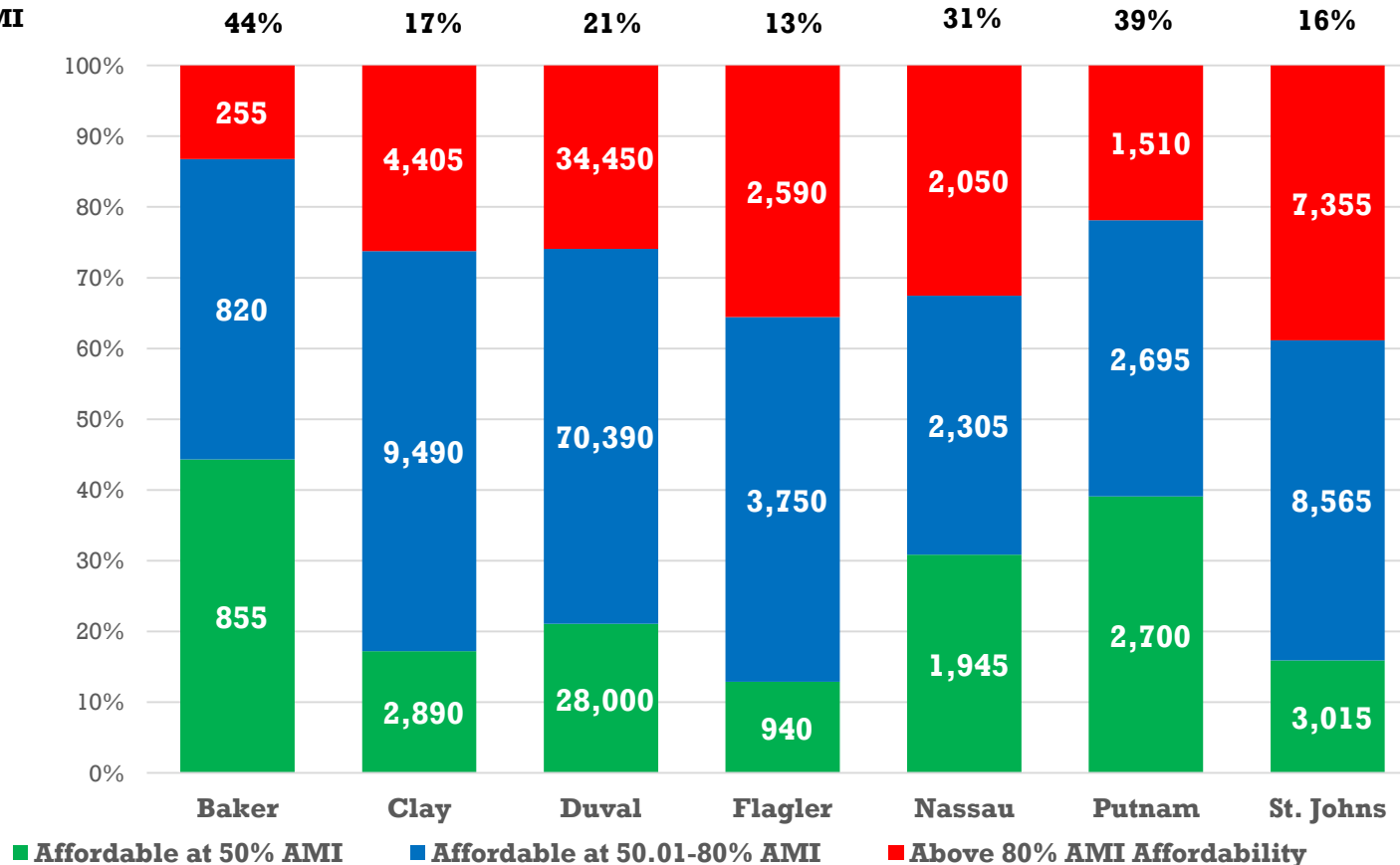


Source: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, 2000 and 2010-2014 Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS) data.

The share of rental units that are affordable at 50% AMI varies by county.

Rental Units by Affordability Level, Counties, 2010-2014

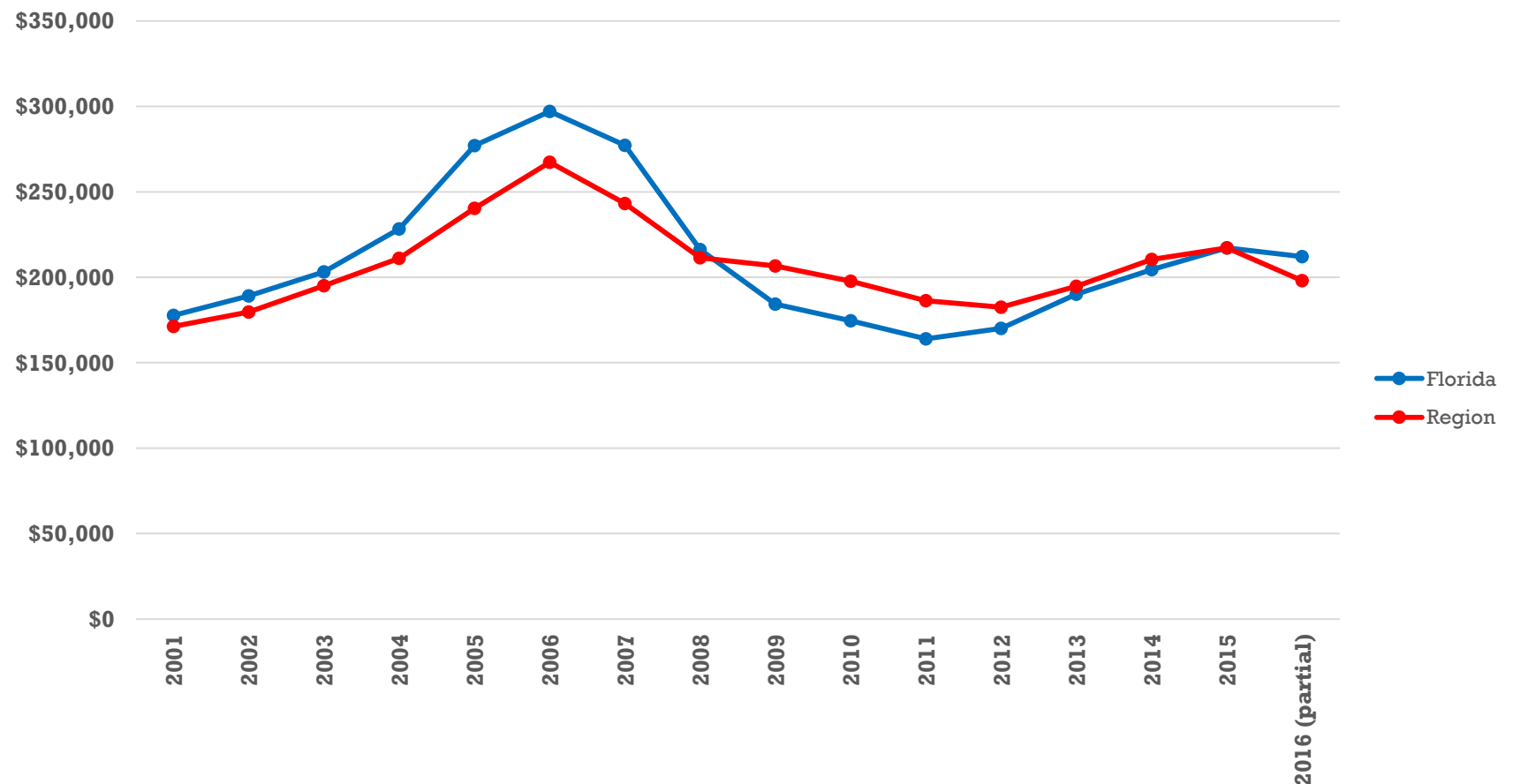
Percent Affordable
at 50% AMI



Source: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, 2010-2014 Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS) data.

NE FL's sales price boom and bust were gentler than the state's, but there are differences within the region.

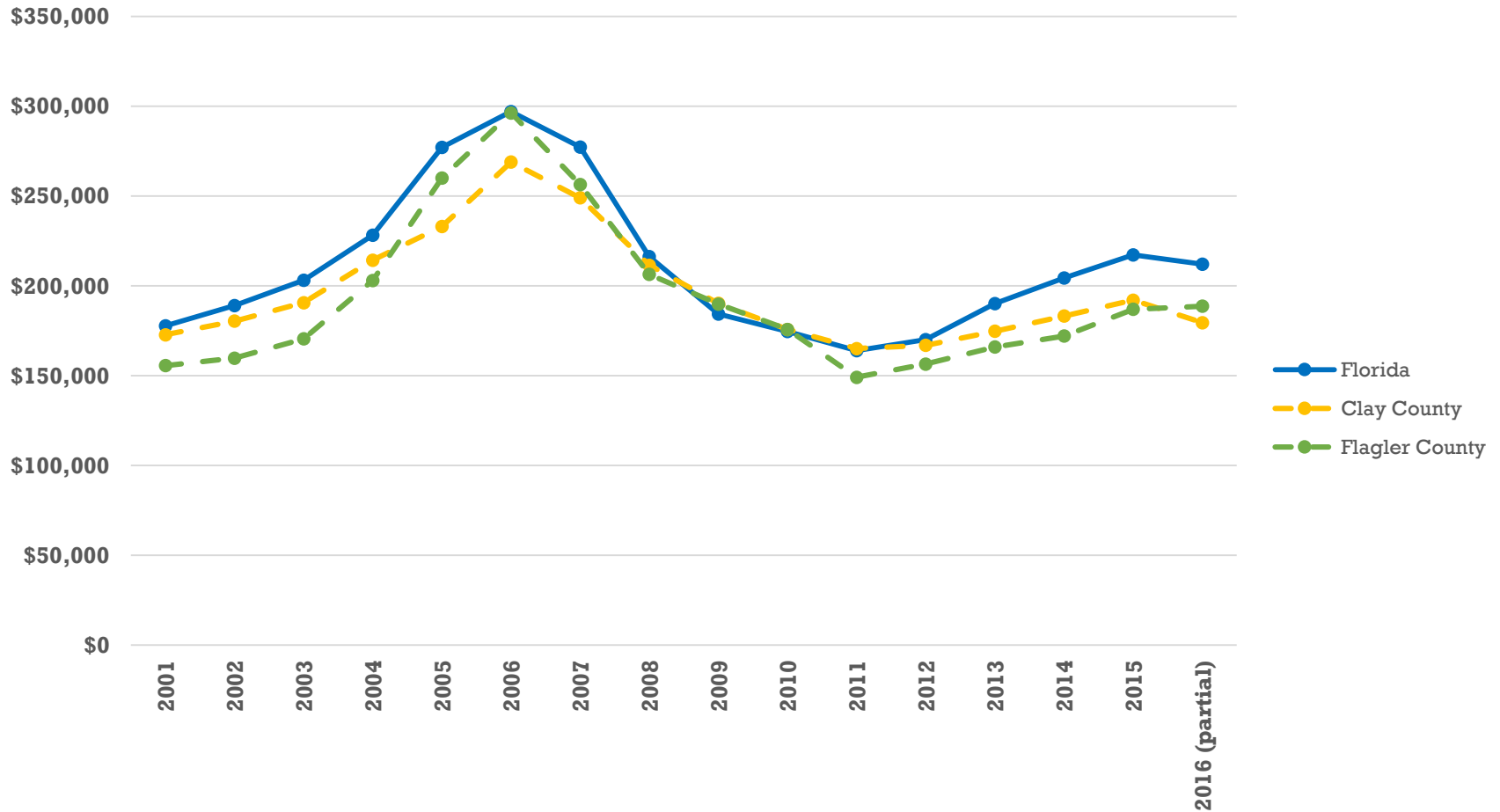
Median Real Single Family Sale Price (2016 \$), 7-County Region, 2000-2016 (partial)



Source: Florida Department of Revenue, Sales Data File

Clay and Flagler Counties track state changes.

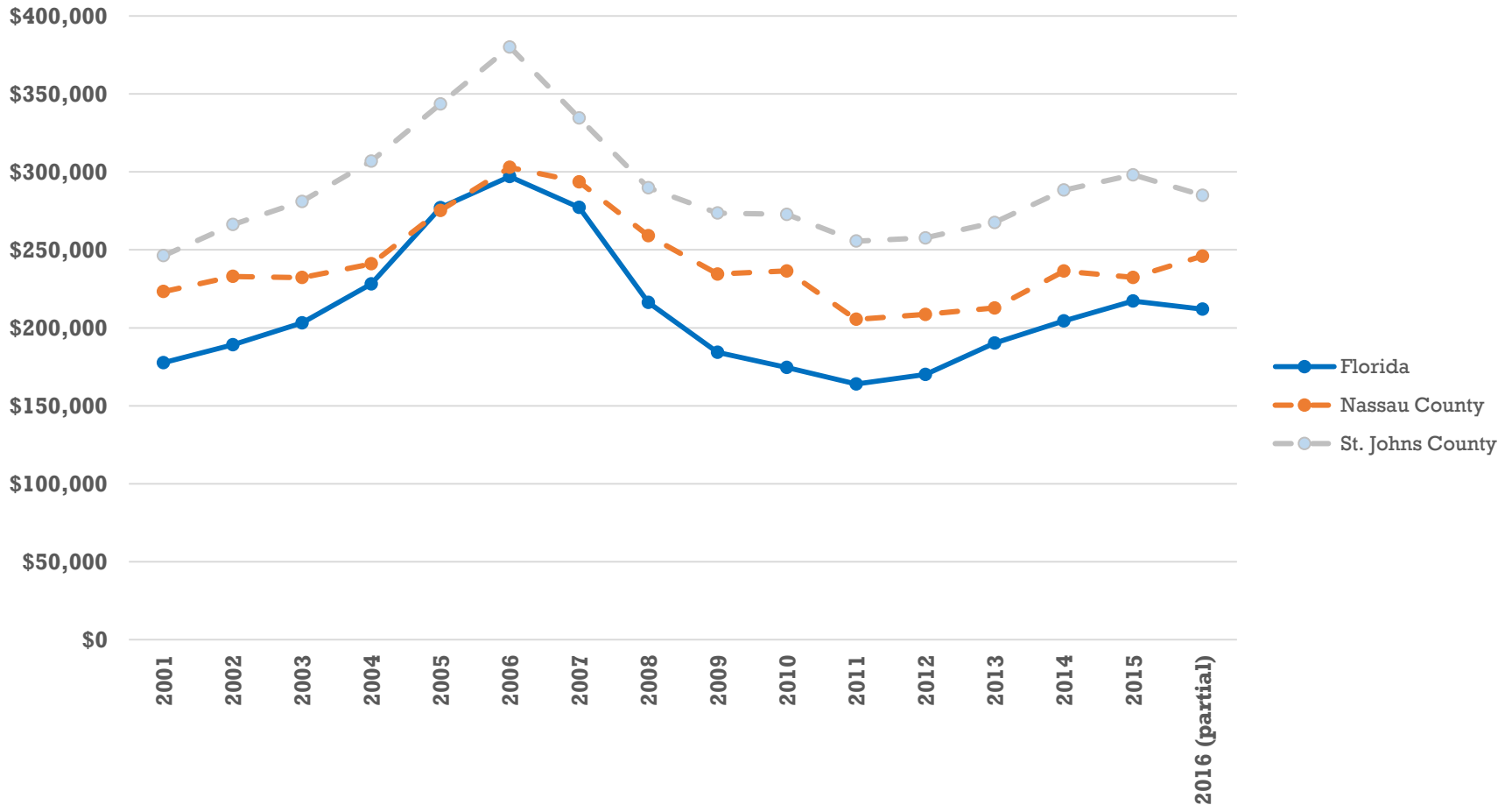
Median Real Single Family Sale Price (2016 \$), Clay/Flagler Counties, 2000-2016 (partial)



Source: Florida Department of Revenue, Sales Data File

St. Johns and Nassau Counties stay consistently higher.

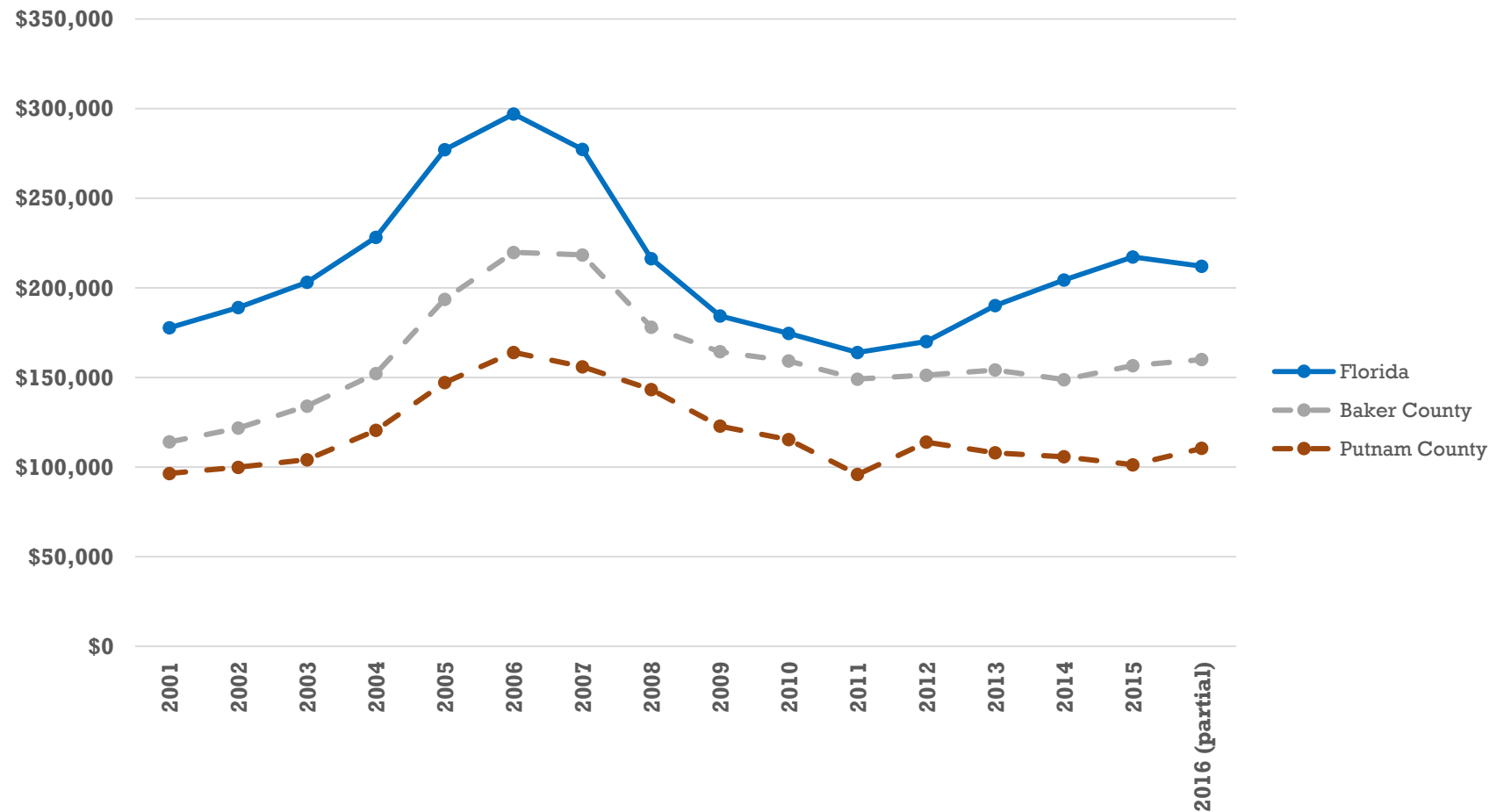
Median Real Single Family Sale Price (2016 \$), St. Johns/Nassau Counties, 2000-2016 (partial)



Source: Florida Department of Revenue, Sales Data File

Baker and Putnam Counties are consistently lower.

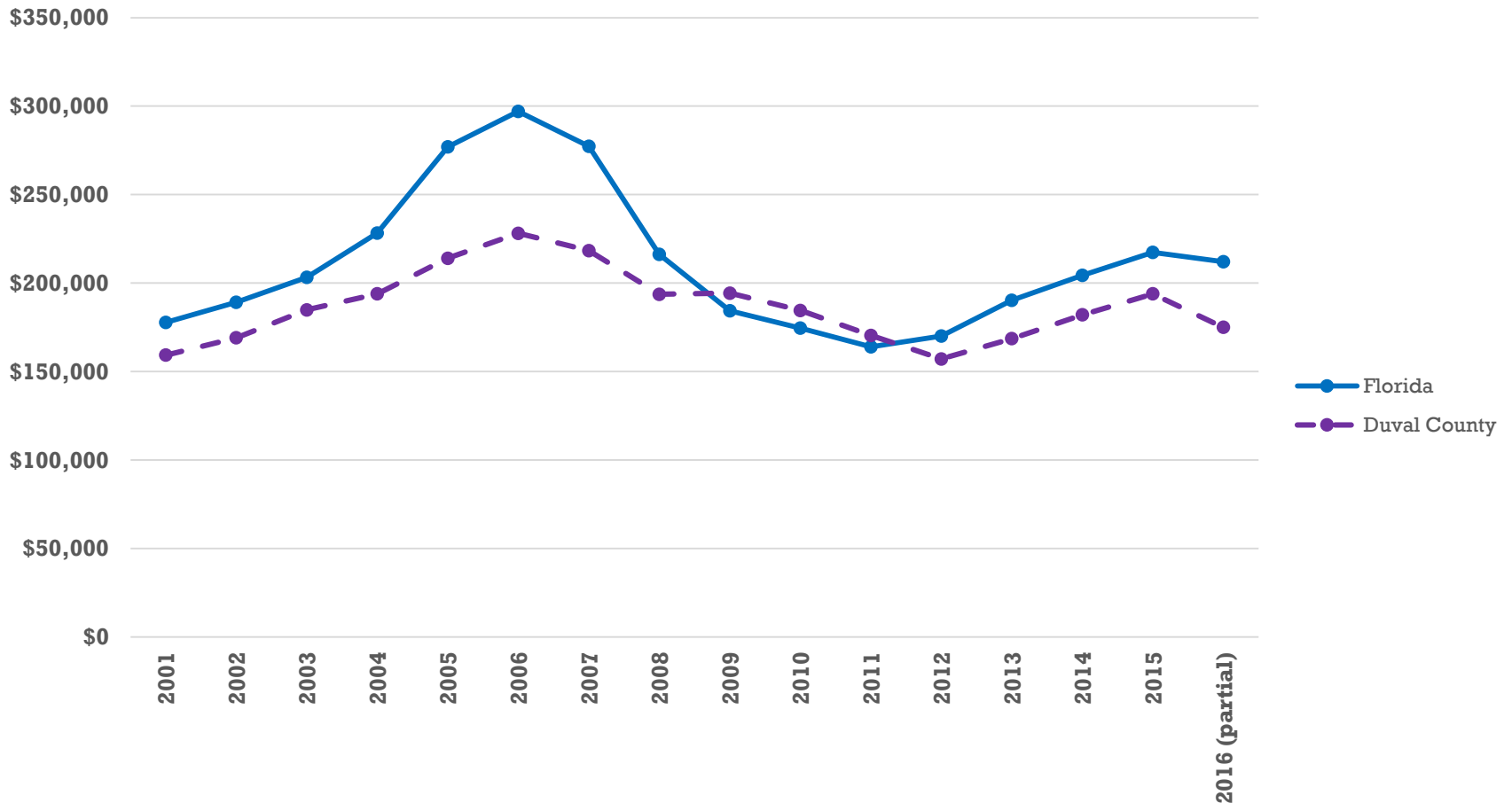
Median Real Single Family Sale Price (2016 \$), Baker/Putnam Counties, 2000-2016 (partial)



Source: Florida Department of Revenue, Sales Data File

Duval County experienced less volatility.

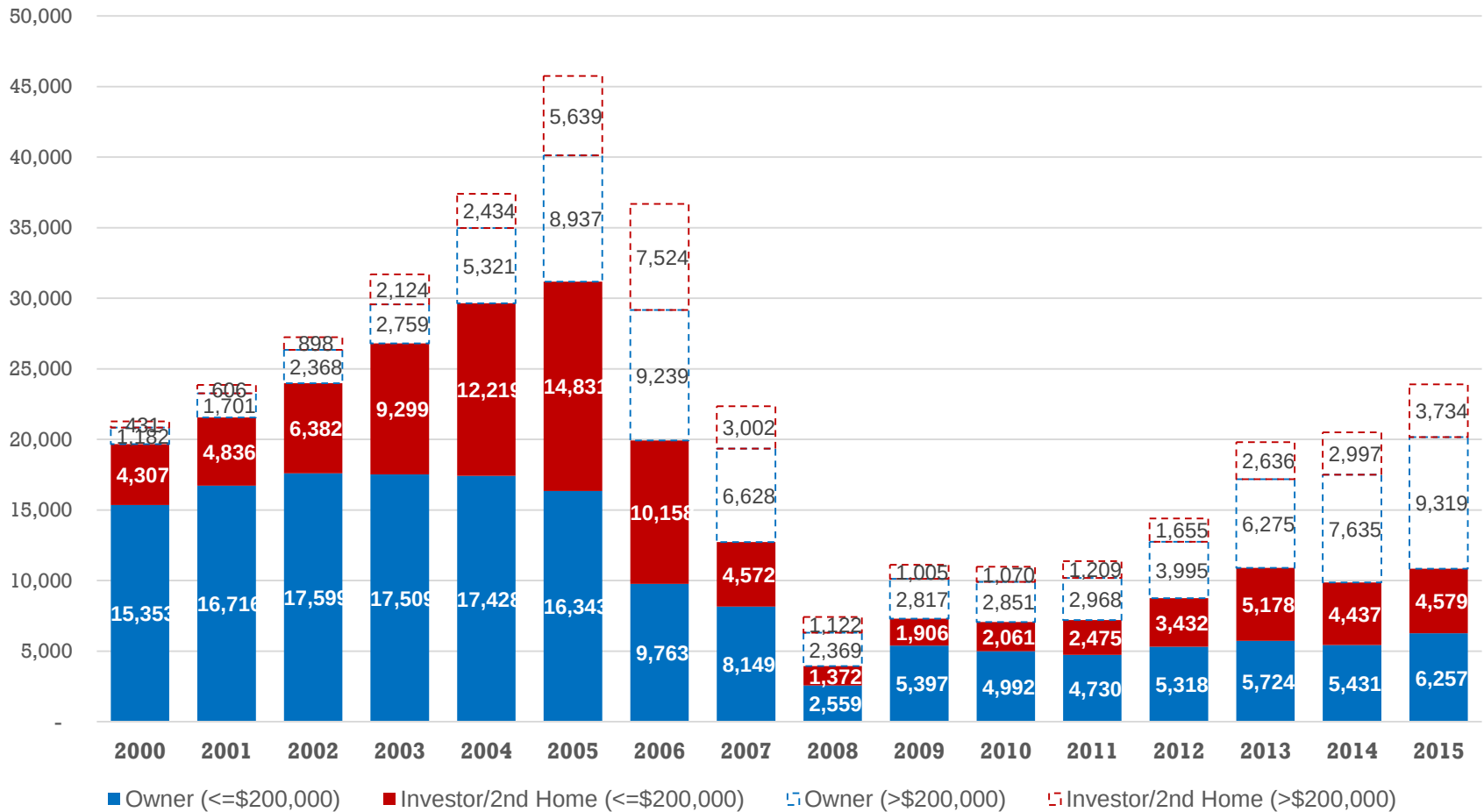
Median Real Single Family Sale Price (2016 \$) Duval County, 2000-2016 (partial)



Source: Florida Department of Revenue, Sales Data File

Sales under \$200K to owners are far below pre-recession levels.

Single Family Home Sales by Price (2016 \$) and Owner Status, 7-County Region, 2000-2015

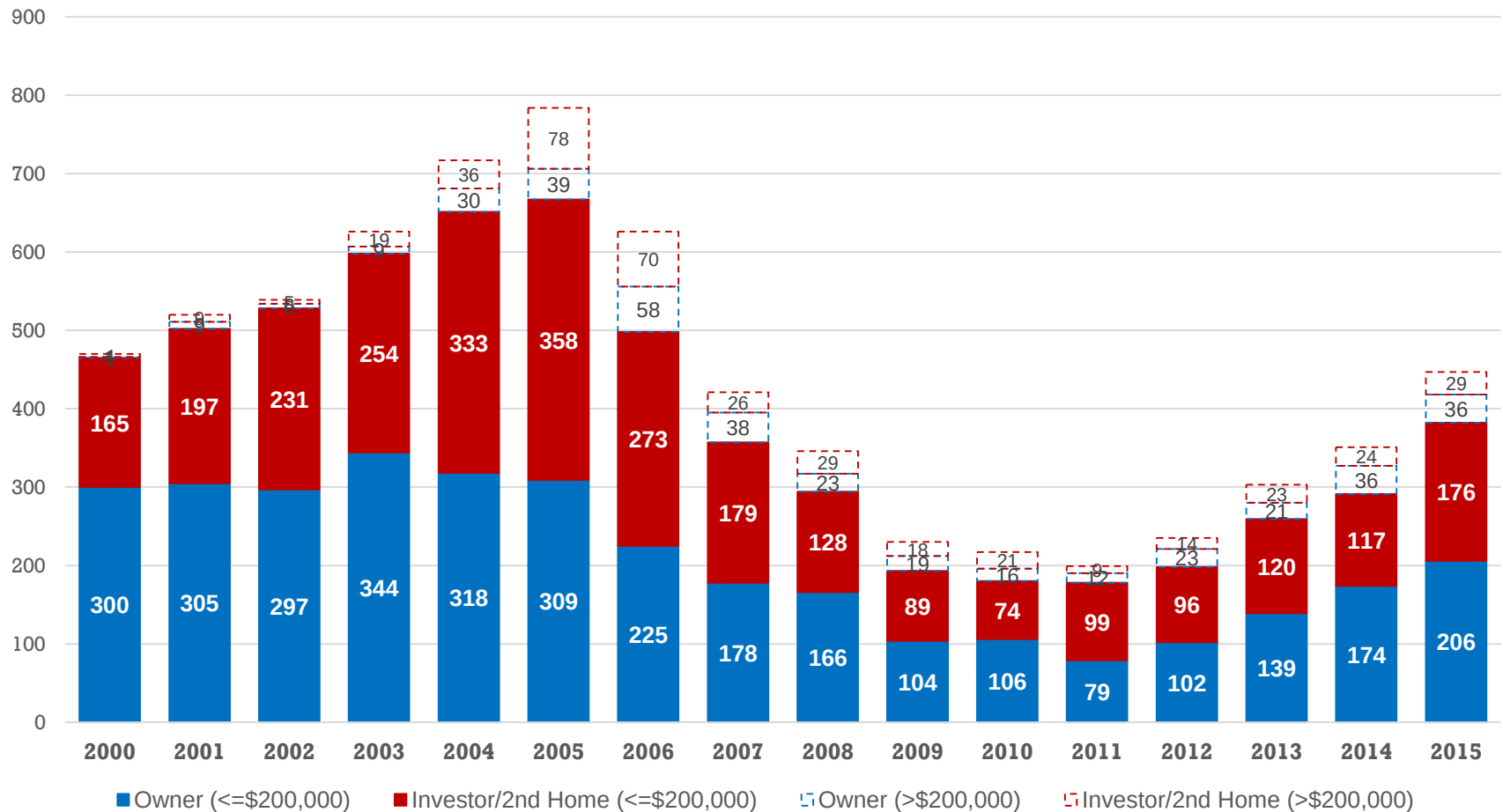


Sales price breakpoint is \$200,000 in 2016 dollars, Owner status is determined by homestead status of property in year following sale. Arms length, single family sales only.

Source: Florida Department of Revenue, Sales Data File

Least expensive market: Most Putnam County sales are still are below \$200K.

Single Family Home Sales by Price (2016 \$) and Owner Status, Putnam County, 2000-2015

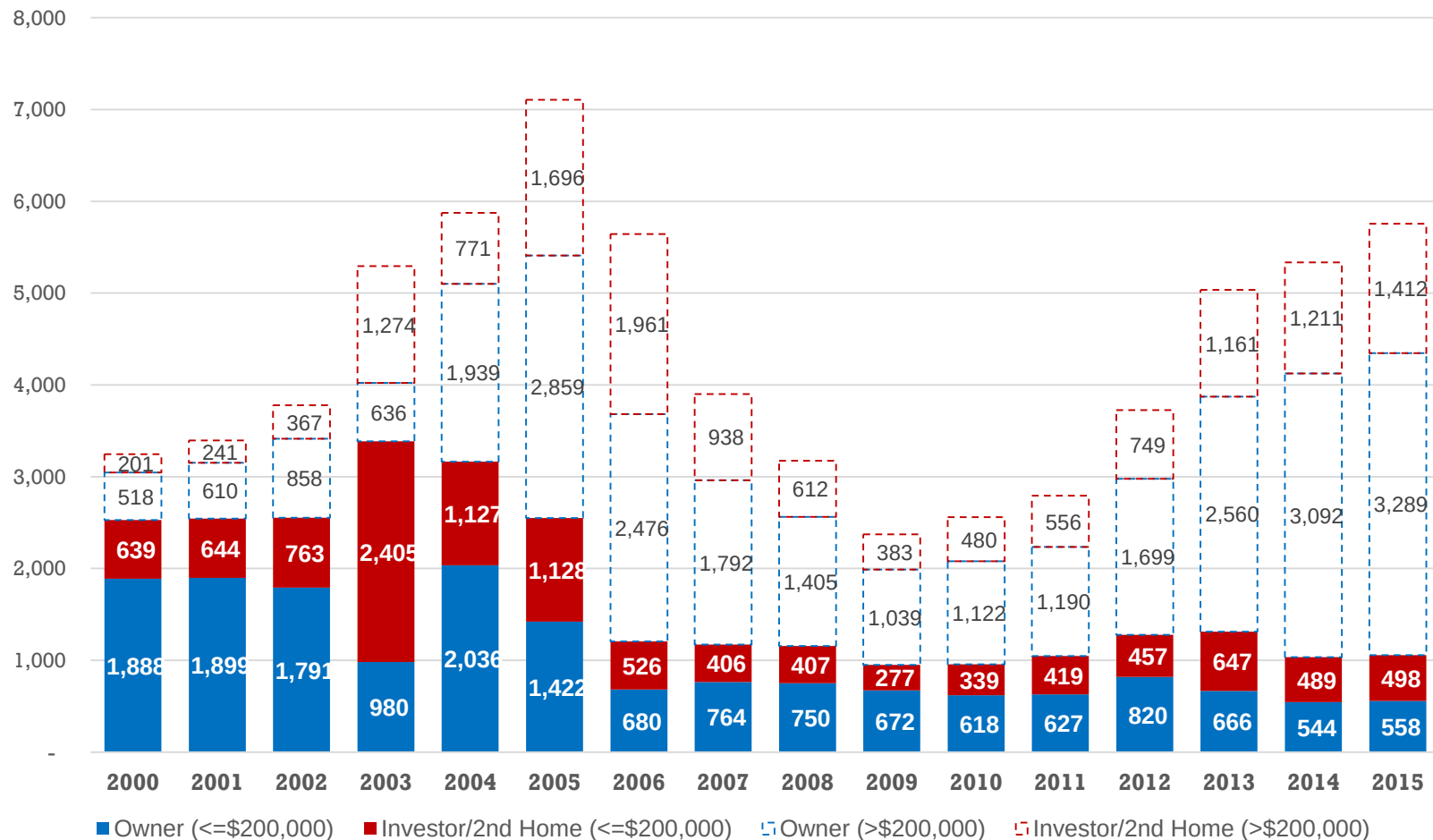


Sales price breakpoint is \$200,000 in 2016 dollars, Owner status is determined by homestead status of property in year following sale. Arms length, single family sales only.

Source: Florida Department of Revenue, Sales Data File

Most expensive: St. John's County has had few affordable sales since market peak, but >\$200K sales are returning.

Single Family Home Sales by Price (2016 \$) and Owner Status, St. Johns County, 2000-2015

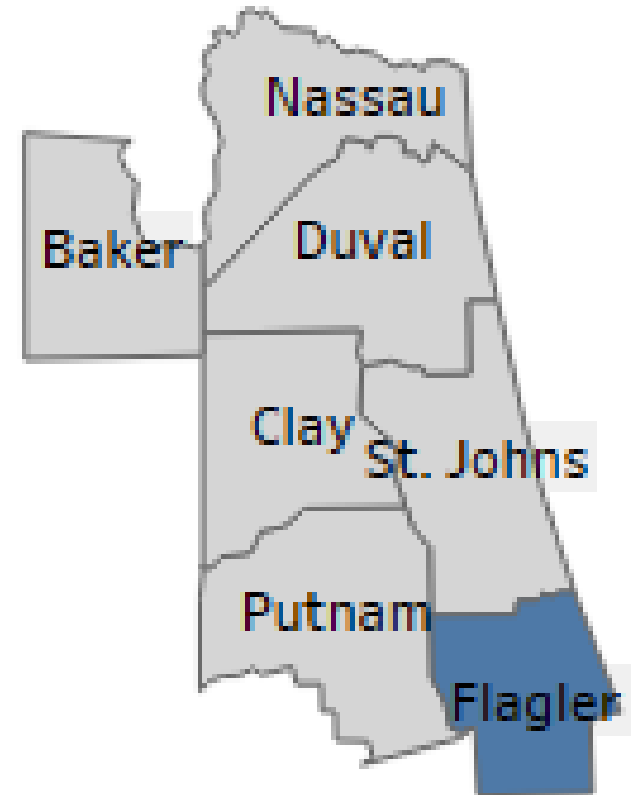
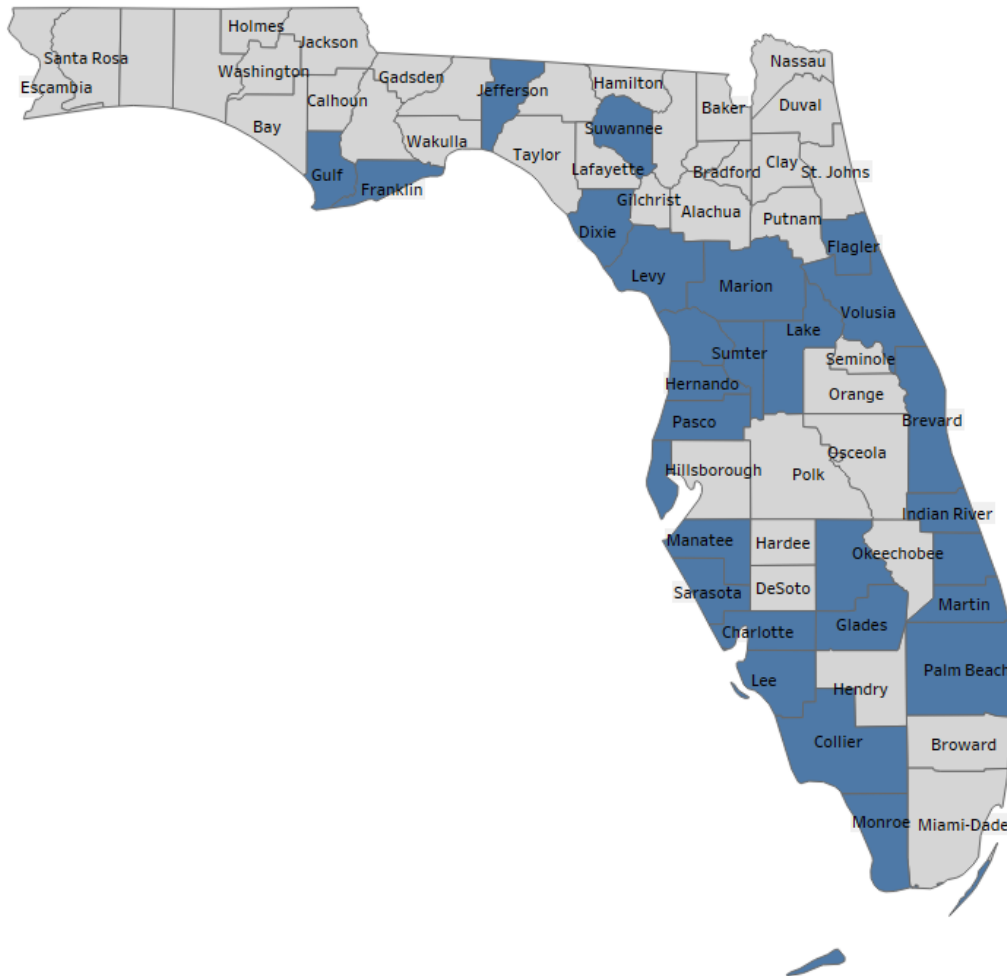


Sales price breakpoint is \$200,000 in 2016 dollars, Owner status is determined by homestead status of property in year following sale. Arms length, single family sales only.

Source: Florida Department of Revenue, Sales Data File

The senior population is growing in the state and region.

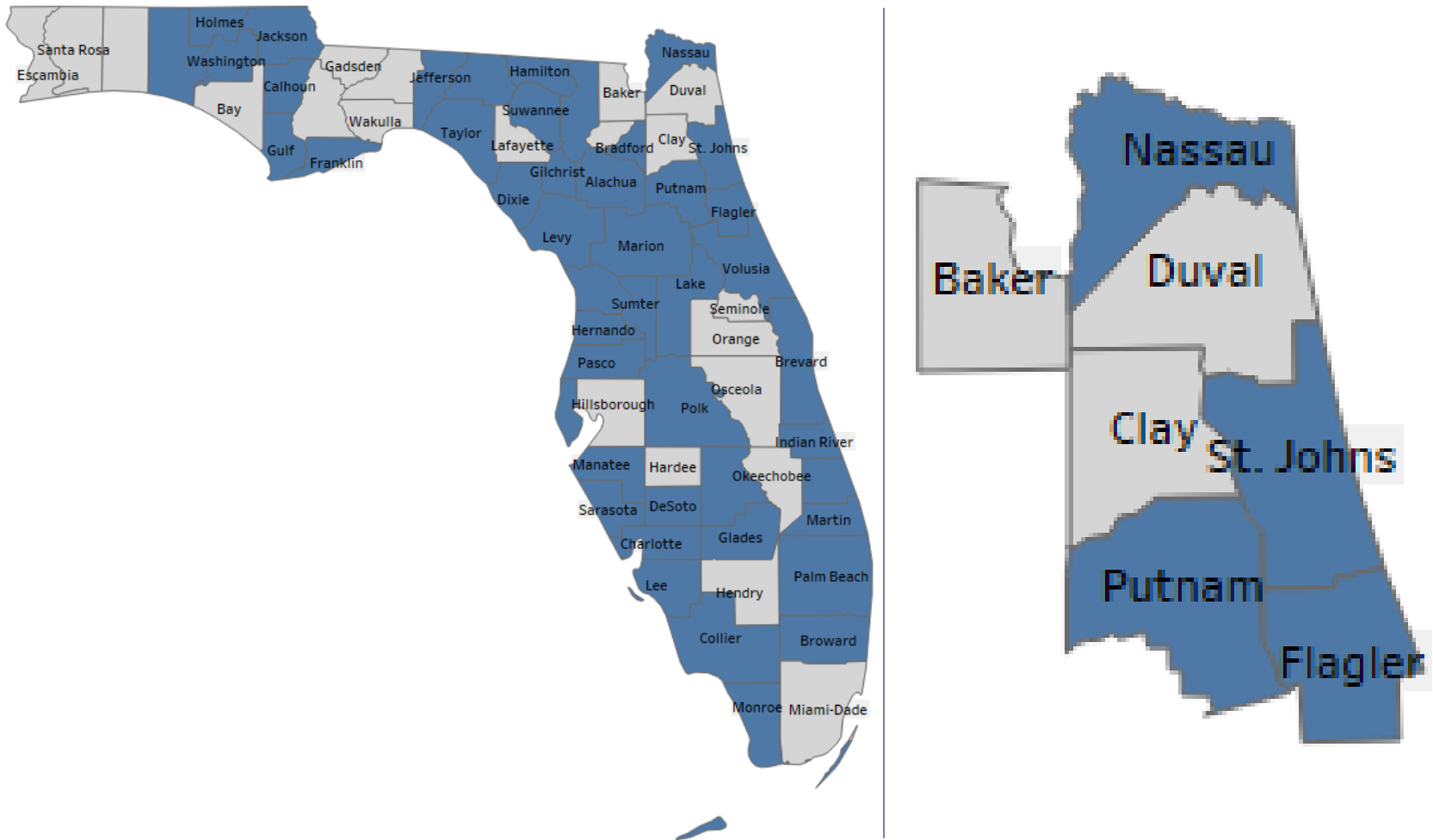
Counties with More Older Adults (65+) than Youth (0-19), 2010



Source: Estimates and projections by Shimberg Center, based on 2000 and 2010 U.S. Census data and population projections by the Bureau of Economic and Business Research, University of Florida

The senior population is growing in the state and region.

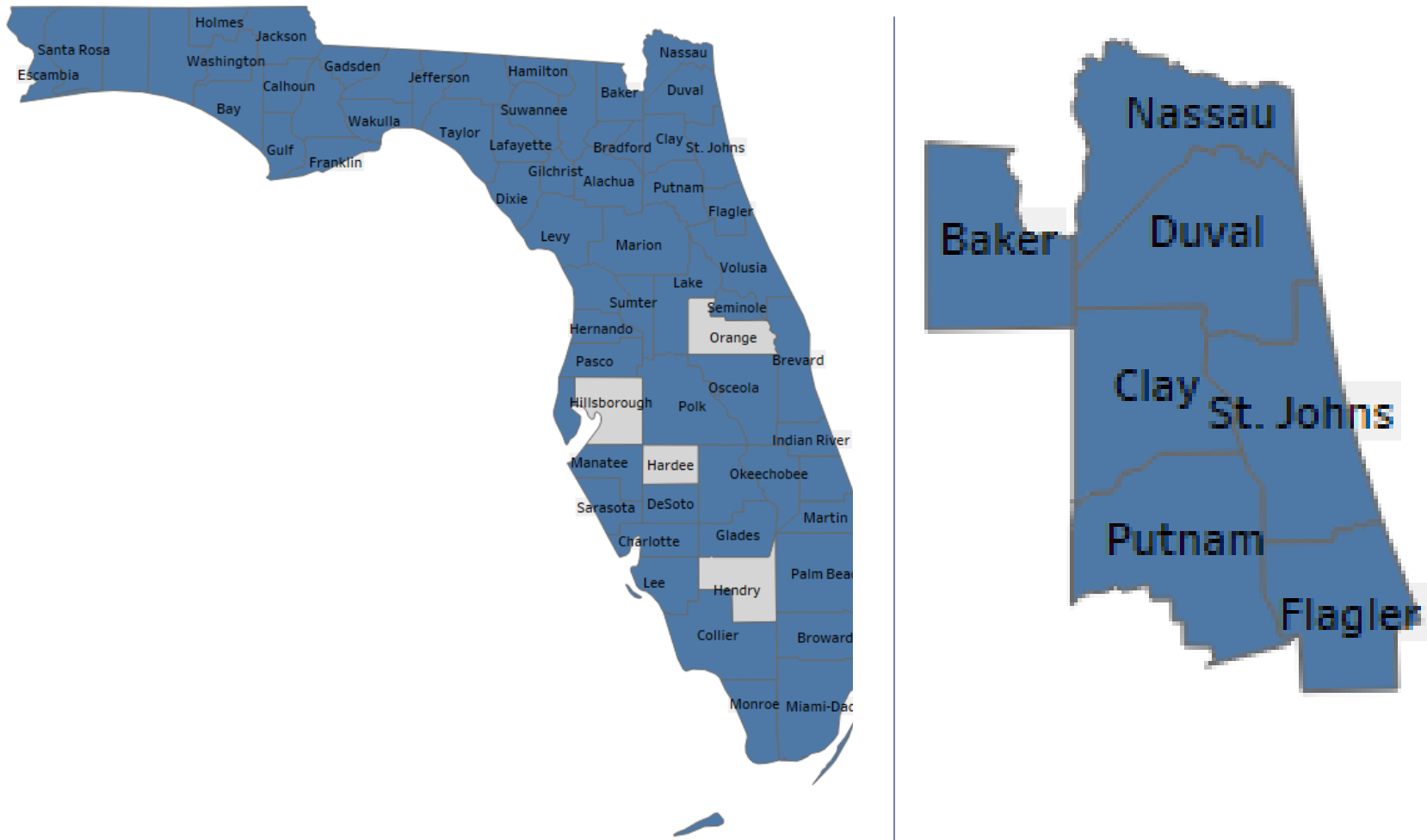
Counties with More Older Adults (65+) than Youth (0-19), 2020



Source: Estimates and projections by Shimberg Center, based on 2000 and 2010 U.S. Census data and population projections by the Bureau of Economic and Business Research, University of Florida

The senior population is growing in the state and region.

Counties with More Older Adults (65+) than Youth (0-19), 2040



Source: Estimates and projections by Shimberg Center, based on 2000 and 2010 U.S. Census data and population projections by the Bureau of Economic and Business Research, University of Florida

Links and Contact

Shimberg Center for Housing Studies

<http://www.shimberg.ufl.edu>

Florida Housing Data Clearinghouse

<http://flhousingdata.shimberg.ufl.edu>

2016 Rental Market Study

[http://www.shimberg.ufl.edu/publications/Full RMS final 2016.pdf](http://www.shimberg.ufl.edu/publications/Full_RMS_final_2016.pdf)

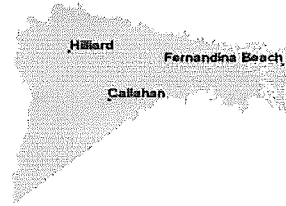
Anne Ray

352-273-1195

aray@ufl.edu

Nassau County

Florida's 37th most populous county
with 0.4% of Florida's population



Population

	Nassau County	Florida
Census Population		
1980 Census	32,894	9,746,961
1990 Census	43,941	12,938,071
% change 1980-90	33.6%	32.7%
2000 Census	57,663	15,982,824
% change 1990-00	31.2%	23.5%
2010 Census	73,314	18,801,332
% change 2000-10	27.1%	17.6%
Age		
% Under 18 years of age	21.7%	21.3%
% 65 years of age and over	16.2%	17.3%
Race & Ethnicity		
% White alone	89.8%	75.0%
% Black or African American alone	6.4%	16.0%
% Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	3.2%	22.5%
Estimates and Projections		
2017 Estimate	80,456	20,484,142
% change 2010-17	9.7%	9.0%
2020 Projection based on 2016 estimate	83,924	21,438,743
% change 2016-20	4.3%	4.7%
2025 Projection based on 2016 estimate	91,243	22,943,880
% change 2020-25	8.7%	7.0%
2016 Median Age	45.0	41.6

Housing

	Nassau County	Florida
Housing Counts		
Housing units, 2000 Census	25,917	7,302,947
Occupied	21,980	6,337,929
Owner-occupied	17,723	4,441,799
Renter-occupied	4,257	1,896,130
Vacant	3,937	965,018
Housing units, 2010 Census	35,009	8,989,580
Occupied	28,794	7,420,802
Owner-occupied	22,449	4,998,979
Renter-occupied	6,345	2,421,823
Vacant	6,215	1,568,778
Units Permitted		
1990	407	126,384
2000	758	155,269
2010	251	38,679
2011	327	42,360
2012	313	64,810
2013	544	86,752
2014	587	84,075
2015	1,110	109,924
2016	1,025	116,240

Density

	Nassau County	Florida
Persons per square mile		
2000	88.5	296.4
2010	113.0	350.6
2017	124.0	382.0

Population Characteristics

	Nassau County	Florida
Language spoken at home other than English		
Persons aged 5 and over	3.9% +/- 0.6%	28.3% +/- 0.1%
Place of birth		
Foreign born	3.3% +/- 0.5%	19.9% +/- 0.1%
Veteran status		
Civilian population 18 and over	13.7% +/- 0.8%	9.4% +/- 0.1%

Households and Family Households

	Nassau County	Florida
Households		
Total households, 2000 Census	21,980	6,338,075
Family households, 2000 Census	16,532	4,210,760
% with own children under 18	43.6%	42.3%
Total households, 2010 Census	28,794	7,420,802
Family households, 2010 Census	20,870	4,835,475
% with own children under 18	36.4%	40.0%
Average Household Size, 2010 Census	2.53	2.48
Average Family Size, 2010 Census	2.93	3.01

	Nassau County	Florida
Residence 1 Year Ago		
Persons aged 1 and over		
Same house	84.5% +/- 1.9%	83.9% +/- 0.1%
Different house in the U.S.	15.0% +/- 1.8%	15.1% +/- 0.1%
Same county in Florida	7.4% +/- 1.2%	9.2% +/- 0.1%
Different county in Florida	3.7% +/- 0.8%	3.1% +/- 0.1%
Different county in another state	3.9% +/- 1.0%	2.8% +/- 0.1%
Abroad	0.5% +/- 0.4%	1.0% +/- 0.1%

+/- = margin of error based on a 90% confidence level.

According to Census definitions, a household includes all of the people who occupy a housing unit. The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated people who share living quarters. A family includes a householder and one or more other people living in the same household who are related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. Census counts may be corrected for Census Count Question Resolution (CCQR).

Employment by Industry

	Nassau County	Florida		Nassau County	Florida
Number of Establishments			Percent of All Establishments		
2016 preliminary			2016 preliminary		
All industries	2,099	670,061	All industries	2,099	670,061
Natural Resource & Mining	36	5,368	Natural Resource & Mining	1.7%	0.8%
Construction	285	66,377	Construction	13.6%	9.9%
Manufacturing	46	20,584	Manufacturing	2.2%	3.1%
Trade, Transportation and Utilities	434	141,643	Trade, Transportation and Utilities	20.7%	21.1%
Information	22	10,923	Information	1.0%	1.6%
Financial Activities	193	71,938	Financial Activities	9.2%	10.7%
Professional & Business Services	407	154,679	Professional & Business Services	19.4%	23.1%
Education & Health Services	204	71,153	Education & Health Services	9.7%	10.6%
Leisure and Hospitality	217	55,437	Leisure and Hospitality	10.3%	8.3%
Other Services	186	54,912	Other Services	8.9%	8.2%
Government	46	6,137	Government	2.2%	0.9%

Industries may not add to the total due to confidentiality and unclassified.

Employment by Industry

Average Annual Employment, % of All Industries, 2016 preliminary	Nassau County	Florida	Average Annual Wage 2016 preliminary	Nassau County	Florida
All Industries	21,068	8,309,088	All Industries	\$38,884	\$47,060
Natural Resource & Mining	2.0%	0.9%	Natural Resource & Mining	\$59,655	\$31,501
Construction	4.7%	5.7%	Construction	\$35,190	\$47,342
Manufacturing	5.7%	4.3%	Manufacturing	\$65,819	\$57,824
Trade, Transportation and Utilities	18.5%	20.6%	Trade, Transportation and Utilities	\$32,302	\$41,939
Information	0.9%	1.6%	Information	\$45,024	\$77,256
Financial Activities	3.1%	6.5%	Financial Activities	\$58,700	\$69,701
Professional & Business Services	11.1%	15.5%	Professional & Business Services	\$38,902	\$56,930
Education & Health Services	11.0%	14.8%	Education & Health Services	\$38,067	\$48,616
Leisure and Hospitality	23.6%	14.1%	Leisure and Hospitality	\$24,026	\$24,399
Other Services	3.9%	3.3%	Other Services	\$33,457	\$33,996
Government	15.5%	12.6%	Government	\$55,224	\$52,022

Industries may not add to the total due to confidentiality and unclassified.

Labor Force

Labor Force as Percent of Population Aged 18 and Older	Nassau County	Florida	Unemployment Rate	Nassau County	Florida
1990	71.2%	64.3%	1990	5.8%	6.1%
2000	70.0%	63.7%	2000	3.3%	3.7%
2010	62.4%	62.2%	2010	10.6%	11.1%
2016	60.0%	61.4%	2016	4.6%	4.9%

Income and Financial Health

Personal Income (\$000s)	Nassau County	Florida	Per Capita Personal Income	Nassau County	Florida
1990	\$824,103	\$260,093,568	1990	\$18,623	\$19,956
2000	\$1,803,618	\$477,315,998	2000	\$31,120	\$29,744
% change 1990-2000	118.9%	83.5%	% change 1990-00	67.1%	49.0%
2010	\$3,188,862	\$728,063,852	2010	\$43,368	\$38,626
% change 2000-10	76.8%	52.5%	% change 2000-10	39.4%	29.9%
2011	\$3,359,295	\$773,315,948	2011	\$45,297	\$40,494
% change 2010-11	5.3%	6.2%	% change 2010-11	4.4%	4.8%
2012	\$3,360,367	\$793,103,892	2012	\$45,022	\$41,000
% change 2011-12	0.0%	2.6%	% change 2011-12	-0.6%	1.2%
2013	\$3,463,681	\$798,885,890	2013	\$45,812	\$40,797
% change 2012-13	3.1%	0.7%	% change 2012-13	1.8%	-0.5%
2014	\$3,716,566	\$856,491,910	2014	\$48,520	\$43,064
% change 2013-14	7.3%	7.2%	% change 2013-14	5.9%	5.6%
2015	\$4,058,679	\$919,957,886	2015	\$51,723	\$45,441
% change 2014-15	9.2%	7.4%	% change 2014-15	6.6%	5.5%
2016	\$4,186,231	\$947,207,472	2016	\$51,924	\$45,953
% change 2015-16	3.1%	3.0%	% change 2015-16	0.4%	1.1%

Earnings by Place of Work (\$000s)	Nassau County	Florida	Median Income	Nassau County	Florida
1990	\$385,082	\$161,317,329	Median Household Income	\$59,196 +/- \$3,437	\$48,900 +/- \$200
2000	\$751,792	\$313,054,047	Median Family Income	\$67,203 +/- \$3,581	\$59,139 +/- \$295
% change 1990-2000	95.2%	94.1%	+/- = margin of error based on a 90% confidence level.		
2010	\$1,024,173	\$437,064,465	Percent in Poverty, 2016		
% change 2000-10	36.2%	39.6%	All ages in poverty	10.3%	14.8%
2011	\$1,045,922	\$447,731,548	Under age 18 in poverty	14.4%	21.3%
% change 2010-11	2.1%	2.4%	Ages 5-17 in families in poverty	13.9%	20.1%
2012	\$1,129,722	\$465,347,164			
% change 2011-12	8.0%	3.9%			
2013	\$1,143,872	\$479,490,070			
% change 2012-13	1.3%	3.0%			
2014	\$1,253,069	\$507,928,140			
% change 2013-14	9.5%	5.9%			
2015	\$1,290,175	\$541,836,991			
% change 2014-15	12.8%	13.0%			
2016	\$1,315,238	\$564,243,047			
% change 2015-16	5.0%	11.1%			

Education

Personal Bankruptcy Filing Rate (per 1,000 population)	Nassau County	Florida	Educational attainment	Nassau County	Florida
12-Month Period Ending March 31, 2016	1.95	2.55	Persons aged 25 and older	90.9% +/- 1.0%	87.2% +/- 0.1%
12-Month Period Ending March 31, 2017	1.32	2.10	% HS graduate or higher	24.5% +/- 1.4%	27.9% +/- 0.2%
State Rank	36	NA	+/- = margin of error based on a 90% confidence level.		

Chapter 7 & Chapter 13

Quality of Life

Crime	Nassau County	Florida	Workers Aged 16 and Over	Nassau County	Florida
Crime rate, 2016 (index crimes per 100,000 population)	1,761.3	3,181.4	Place of Work in Florida		
Admissions to prison FY 2015-16	126	30,289	Worked outside county of residence	40.0% +/- 1.9%	17.5% +/- 0.1%
Admissions to prison per 100,000 population FY 2015-16	167.3	155.3	Travel Time to Work		
			Mean travel time to work (minutes)	29.4 +/- 1.0	26.7 +/- 0.1
			+/- = margin of error based on a 90% confidence level.		

Reported County Government Revenues and Expenditures

Revenue 2014-15			Expenditures 2014-15		
Nassau County			Nassau County		
Florida*			Florida*		
Total - All Revenue Account Codes (\$000s)			Total - All Expenditure Account Codes (\$000s)		
Per Capita \$	\$123,799.3	\$39,173,950.7	Per Capita \$	\$120,316.97	\$37,648,543.60
% of Total	\$1,617.53	\$2,071.64	% of Total	\$1,572.03	\$1,990.97
	100.0%	100.0%		97.2%	96.1%
Taxes (\$000s)	\$65,465.1	\$12,048,064.2	General Government Services** (\$000s)	\$22,523.24	\$6,826,642.19
Per Capita \$	\$855.35	\$637.14	Per Capita \$	\$294.28	\$361.01
% of Total	52.9%	30.8%	% of Total	18.2%	17.4%
Permits, Fee, and Special Assessments (\$000s)	\$3,798.9	\$1,603,417.1	Public Safety (\$000s)	\$41,295.88	\$8,691,656.62
Per Capita \$	\$49.64	\$84.79	Per Capita \$	\$539.56	\$459.64
% of Total	3.1%	4.1%	% of Total	33.4%	22.2%
Intergovernmental Revenues (\$000s)	\$17,293.6	\$3,997,485.2	Physical Environment (\$000s)	\$8,470.87	\$4,201,869.90
Per Capita \$	\$225.95	\$211.40	Per Capita \$	\$110.68	\$222.21
% of Total	14.0%	10.2%	% of Total	6.8%	10.7%
Charges for Services (\$000s)	\$10,127.5	\$12,014,816.2	Transportation (\$000s)	\$12,533.34	\$4,472,600.28
Per Capita \$	\$132.32	\$635.38	Per Capita \$	\$163.76	\$236.53
% of Total	8.2%	30.7%	% of Total	10.1%	11.4%
Judgments, Fines, and Forfeits (\$000s)	\$812.9	\$213,460.3	Economic Environment (\$000s)	\$4,786.43	\$1,274,070.27
Per Capita \$	\$10.62	\$11.29	Per Capita \$	\$62.54	\$67.38
% of Total	0.7%	0.5%	% of Total	3.9%	3.3%
Miscellaneous Revenues (\$000s)	\$2,588.7	\$924,478.7	Human Services (\$000s)	\$3,630.39	\$3,046,122.82
Per Capita \$	\$33.82	\$48.89	Per Capita \$	\$47.43	\$161.09
% of Total	2.1%	2.4%	% of Total	2.9%	7.8%
Other Sources (\$000s)	\$23,712.5	\$8,372,229.2	Culture / Recreation (\$000s)	\$2,181.94	\$1,462,898.42
Per Capita \$	\$309.82	\$442.75	Per Capita \$	\$28.51	\$77.36
% of Total	19.2%	21.4%	% of Total	1.8%	3.7%
			Other Uses and Non-Operating (\$000s)	\$21,141.56	\$6,734,703.84
			Per Capita \$	\$276.23	\$356.15
			% of Total	17.1%	17.2%
			Court-Related Expenditures (\$000s)	\$3,753.32	\$937,979.28
			Per Capita \$	\$49.04	\$49.60
			% of Total	3.0%	2.4%

* All County Governments Except Duval - The consolidated City of Jacksonville / Duval County figures are included in municipal totals rather than county government totals.

** (Not Court-Related)

State Infrastructure

	Nassau County	Florida
Transportation		
State Highway		
Centerline Miles	111.5	12,109.9
Lane Miles	401.1	43,819.1
State Bridges		
Number	60	6,783
State Facilities		
Buildings/Facilities (min. 300 Square Feet)		
Number	64	9,319
Square Footage	134,222	63,971,860
State Owned Lands		
State Lands		
Conservation Lands		
Parcels	95	38,326
Acreage	25,294.0	3,140,422.9
Non-Conservation Lands		
Parcels	118	5,880
Acreage	9,142.7	160,353.7

State and Local Taxation

	Nassau County	
2016 Ad Valorem Millage Rates	County-Wide	Not County-Wide*
County	6.5670	1.2116
School	6.7940	
Municipal		1.6699
Special Districts	0.3205	0.1002

*MSTU included in Not County-Wide "County" category



Prepared by:
Florida Legislature
Office of Economic and Demographic Research
111 W. Madison Street, Suite 574
Tallahassee, FL 32399-6588
(850) 487-1402 <http://edr.state.fl.us>

December 2017

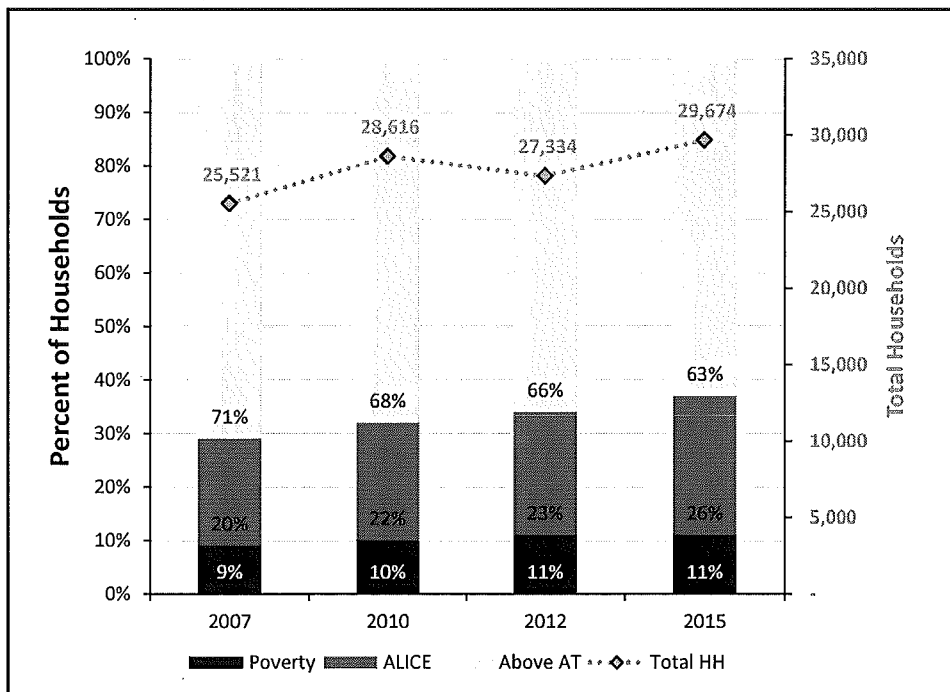
ALICE IN NASSAU COUNTY

Population: 78,444 | **Number of Households:** 29,674
Median Household Income: \$52,005 (state average: \$49,426)
Florida Underemployment Rate for 2015: 11.5%
Households Below ALICE Threshold: 11,156 (37%)

How many households are struggling?

ALICE is an acronym for Asset Limited, Income Constrained, Employed – households that earn more than the Federal Poverty Level, but less than the basic cost of living for the county (the ALICE Threshold, or AT). Combined, the number of poverty and ALICE households equals the total population struggling to afford basic needs. The percentage of households below the ALICE Threshold changes over time (left axis, blue bars) as does the total number of households (right axis, dotted yellow line). The Great Recession, from 2007 to 2010, caused hardship for many families. Conditions started to improve in 2010 and 2012 for some, but not for all.

Households by Income, 2007 to 2015



What does it cost to afford the basic necessities?

The bare-minimum Household Survival Budget does not include any savings, leaving a household vulnerable to unexpected expenses. ALICE households typically earn above the Federal Poverty Level of \$11,770 for a single adult and \$24,250 for a family of four, but less than the Household Survival Budget.

Household Survival Budget, Nassau County

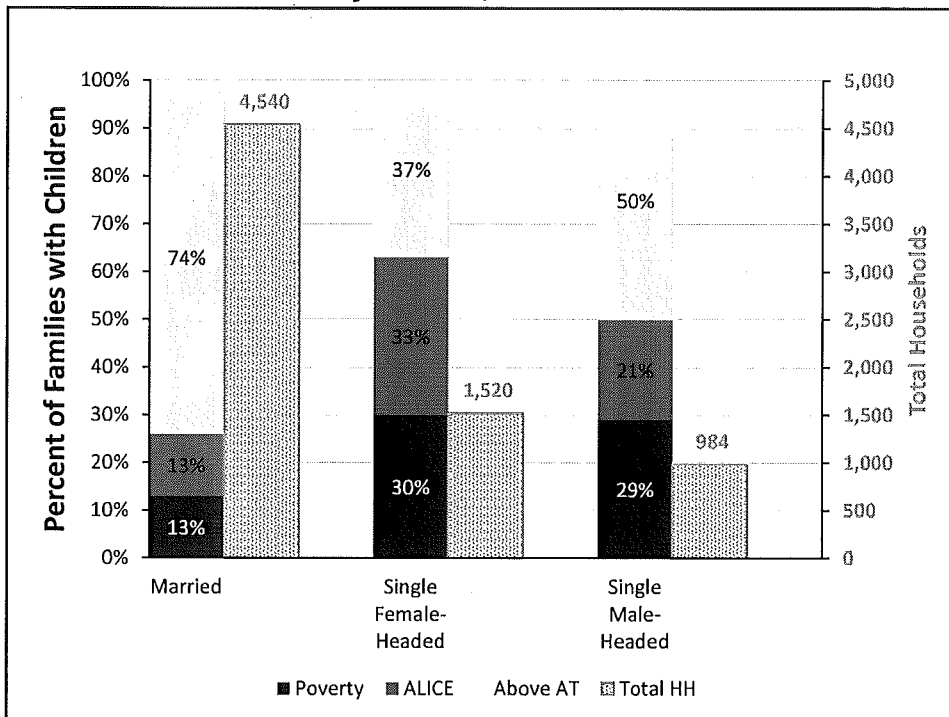
	SINGLE ADULT	2 ADULTS, 1 INFANT, 1 PRESCHOOLER
Monthly Costs		
Housing	\$628	\$931
Child Care	\$—	\$983
Food	\$165	\$547
Transportation	\$322	\$644
Health Care	\$165	\$634
Miscellaneous	\$147	\$402
Taxes	\$191	\$283
Monthly Total	\$1,618	\$4,424
ANNUAL TOTAL	\$19,416	\$53,088
POVERTY ANNUAL TOTAL	\$11,770	\$24,250

Sources: **2015 Point-in-Time Data:** American Community Survey. **ALICE Demographics:** American Community Survey; the ALICE Threshold. **Budget:** U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD); U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA); Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS); Internal Revenue Service (IRS); Florida Department of Education, Office of Early Learning.

How many families with children are struggling?

Children add significant expense to a family budget, so it is not surprising that many families with children live below the ALICE Threshold. Though more Nassau County families are headed by married parents, a greater percent of single parent families have income below the AT (left axis, blue bar). Total number of families in each category are reflected by dotted yellow bars (right axis).

Families with Children by Income, 2015

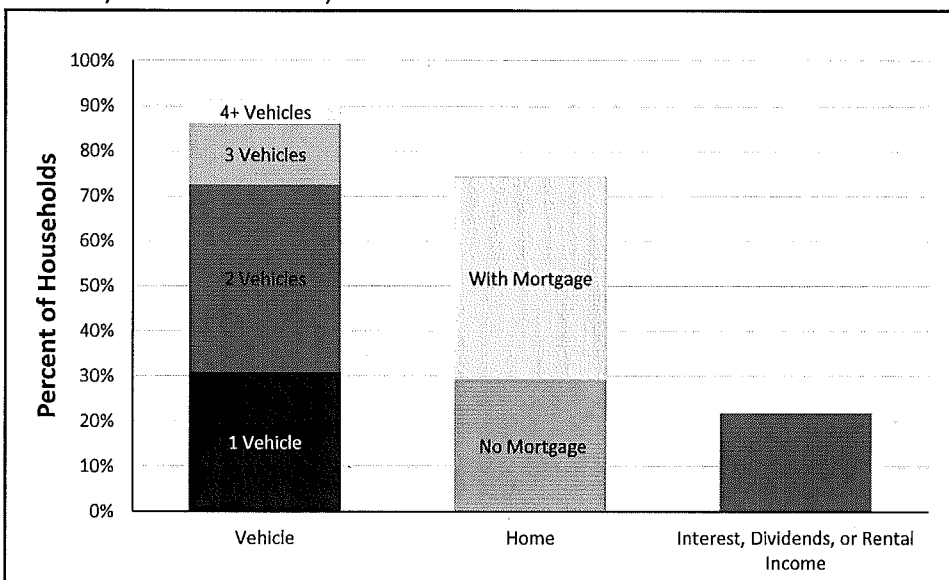


Nassau County, 2015		
Town	Total HH	% ALICE & Poverty
Callahan	540	65%
Callahan-Hilliard CCD	9,178	39%
Fernandina Beach	5,367	33%
Fernandina Beach CCD	9,475	30%
Hilliard	1,047	43%
Nassau Village-Ratliff CDP	1,788	35%
Yulee CCD	9,653	35%
Yulee CDP	4,179	34%

What assets do households have?

Ownership of assets can contribute to stability of households. Yet few families in Nassau County own liquid assets, such as a savings account, 401(k) plan, or rental income, that are readily available to cover emergency expenses. Vehicles, the most common asset, depreciate over time. Homeownership, the next most common asset, can build wealth, but is not a liquid asset.

Assets, All Households, 2015



Note: Municipal-level data on this page is for Places and County Subdivisions, which include Census Designated Places (CDP), and Census County Divisions (CCD), relatively permanent statistical areas delineated cooperatively by the Census Bureau and state and local government authorities. These are overlapping geographies so totals will not match county-level data. Municipal-level data often relies on 5-year averages and is not available for the smallest towns that do not report income.

County	Owner-Occupied Units			Renter-Occupied Units				Source
	Owner-Occupied	Percent Owned by HHs Below ALICE Threshold	Housing Burden: Percent Owners Pay More Than 30% of Income	Renter-Occupied	Percent Rented by HHs Below ALICE Threshold	Housing Burden: Percent Renters Pay More Than 30% of Income	Gap in Rental Units Affordable for All HHs Below ALICE Threshold	
Indian River	42,755	45%	20%	12,739	71%	47%	1,310	1-Year
Jackson	11,747	59%	26%	4,562	86%	50%	560	5-Year
Jefferson	4,150	46%	30%	1,261	80%	64%	281	5-Year
Lafayette	2,001	57%	25%	492	80%	37%	394	5-Year
Lake	95,377	44%	24%	31,142	67%	54%	5,461	1-Year
Lee	182,806	43%	27%	80,888	63%	52%	13,065	1-Year
Leon	56,747	19%	24%	52,462	59%	62%	4,565	1-Year
Levy	11,899	43%	23%	3,617	66%	52%	249	5-Year
Liberty	1,801	52%	13%	632	75%	26%	51	5-Year
Madison	5,186	64%	27%	1,428	83%	64%	179	5-Year
Manatee	92,814	42%	23%	41,876	65%	54%	7,190	1-Year
Marion	95,212	54%	23%	30,015	74%	53%	1,150	1-Year
Martin	49,010	44%	29%	16,091	61%	46%	9,891	1-Year
Miami-Dade	433,846	42%	37%	423,866	69%	66%	139,396	1-Year
Monroe	19,025	36%	35%	12,366	51%	59%	7,846	1-Year
Nassau	22,065	41%	26%	7,609	63%	45%	4,773	1-Year
Okaloosa	45,861	20%	21%	30,860	44%	52%	3,761	1-Year
Okeechobee	9,229	59%	24%	3,817	84%	53%	367	5-Year
Orange	246,508	36%	27%	211,228	65%	57%	46,567	1-Year
Osceola	57,486	46%	32%	40,815	68%	60%	13,580	1-Year
Palm Beach	367,126	37%	31%	178,654	60%	60%	57,381	1-Year
Pasco	134,828	47%	23%	57,800	68%	53%	9,274	1-Year
Pinellas	258,204	45%	28%	142,005	65%	53%	20,056	1-Year
Polk	152,419	47%	23%	74,703	73%	54%	10,823	1-Year
Putnam	19,593	46%	22%	8,572	75%	59%	6,466	1-Year
Santa Rosa	42,867	35%	24%	17,994	48%	38%	560	1-Year
Sarasota	127,664	39%	25%	50,143	57%	53%	9,182	1-Year
Seminole	104,433	34%	27%	58,306	59%	53%	14,310	1-Year
St. Johns	64,035	32%	25%	19,212	51%	50%	9,878	1-Year
St. Lucie	77,847	47%	30%	30,964	68%	59%	20,927	1-Year
Sumter	46,276	46%	21%	4,894	70%	53%	3,440	1-Year
Suwannee	10,752	57%	24%	4,897	73%	48%	167	5-Year
Taylor	5,862	63%	19%	1,743	84%	41%	360	5-Year
Union	2,547	58%	26%	1,336	75%	36%	548	5-Year
Volusia	146,531	33%	27%	63,126	60%	61%	6,605	1-Year
Wakulla	7,998	42%	24%	2,693	72%	47%	40	5-Year
Walton	16,858	35%	28%	6,632	50%	55%	747	5-Year
Washington	6,447	59%	22%	1,799	73%	54%	48	5-Year

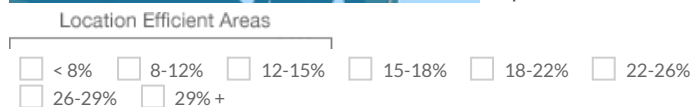
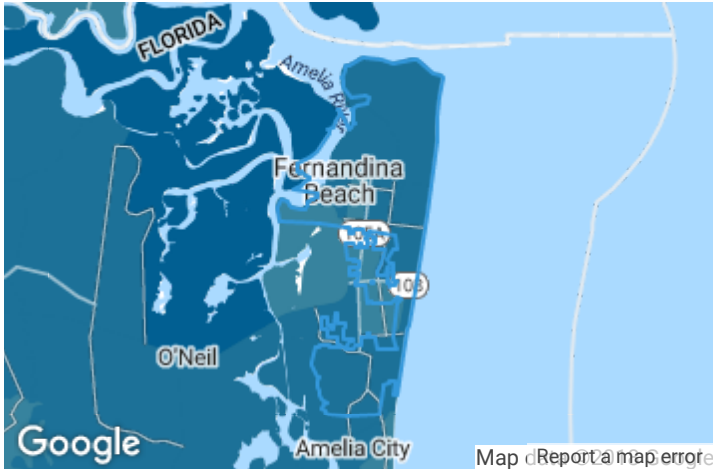


Municipality: Fernandina Beach, FL

Traditional measures of housing affordability ignore transportation costs. Typically a household's second-largest expenditure, transportation costs are largely a function of the characteristics of the neighborhood in which a household chooses to live. [Location Matters](#). Compact and dynamic neighborhoods with walkable streets and high access to jobs, transit, and a wide variety of businesses are more efficient, affordable, and sustainable.

The statistics below are modeled for the Regional Typical Household. Income: \$51,998 Commuters: 1.13 Household Size: 2.63 (Jacksonville, FL)

Map of Transportation Costs % Income



Location Efficiency Metrics

Places that are compact, close to jobs and services, with a variety of transportation choices, allow people to spend less time, energy, and money on transportation.

0%

Percent of location efficient neighborhoods

Neighborhood Characteristic Scores (1-10)

As compared to neighborhoods in all 955 U.S. regions in the Index

Job
Access

1.2

Very low access to jobs

AllTransit
Performance Score

0

Car-dependent with very
limited or no access to
public transportation

Compact
Neighborhood

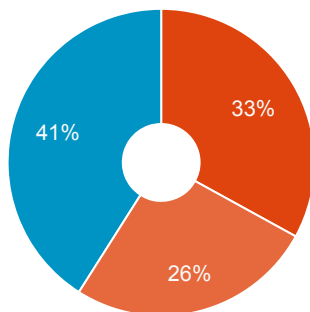
4.6

Moderate density and
walkable

Average Housing + Transportation Costs % Income

Factoring in both housing *and* transportation costs provides a more comprehensive way of thinking about the cost of housing and true affordability.

- Housing
- Transportation
- Remaining Income



Transportation Costs

In dispersed areas, people need to own more vehicles and rely upon driving them farther distances which also drives up the cost of living.



\$13,611

Annual Transportation Costs



1.89

Autos Per Household



23,600

Average Household VMT

0%

Transit Ridership % of Workers

0

Annual Transit Trips

8.49 Tonnes

Annual Greenhouse Gas per Household



H+T Metrics

Affordability

Housing + Transportation Costs % Income:	58%
Housing Costs % Income:	33%
Transportation Costs % Income:	26%

Demographics

Block Groups:	9
Households:	5,572
Population:	12,735

Household Transportation Model Outputs

Autos per Household:	1.89
Annual Vehicle Miles Traveled per Household :	23,600
Transit Ridership % of Workers:	0%
Annual Transportation Cost:	\$13,611
Annual Auto Ownership Cost:	\$10,309
Annual VMT Cost:	\$3,302
Annual Transit Cost:	\$0
Annual Transit Trips:	0

Housing Costs

Average Monthly Housing Cost:	\$1,442
Median Selected Monthly Owner Costs:	\$1,408
Median Gross Monthly Rent:	\$1,183
Percent Owner Occupied Housing Units:	68%
Percent Renter Occupied Housing Unit:	32%

Environmental Characteristics

Residential Density 2010:	4.01 HHs/Res. Acre
Gross Household Density:	0.78 HH/Acre
Regional Household Intensity:	5,198 HH/mile ²
Percent Single Family Detached Households:	78%
Employment Access Index:	7,243 Jobs/mi ²
Employment Mix Index (0-100):	87
Transit Connectivity Index (0-100):	0
Transit Access Shed:	0 km ²
Jobs Accessible in 30 Minute Transit Ride:	0
Available Transit Trips per Week:	0
Average Block Perimeter:	1,220 Meters
Average Block Size :	15 Acres
Intersection Density:	100 /mi ²

Greenhouse Gas from Household Auto Use

Annual GHG per Household:	8.49 Tonnes
Annual GHG per Acre:	11.48 Tonnes

ALICE[®]

ASSET LIMITED, INCOME CONSTRAINED, EMPLOYED



FLORIDA

ALABAMA, ALASKA, ARIZONA, ARKANSAS, CALIFORNIA, COLORADO, **CONNECTICUT**, DELAWARE, **FLORIDA**, GEORGIA, HAWAII, **IDAHO**, ILLINOIS, **INDIANA**, IOWA, KANSAS, KENTUCKY, **LOUISIANA**, MAINE, **MARYLAND**, MASSACHUSETTS, **MICHIGAN**, MINNESOTA, MISSISSIPPI, MISSOURI, MONTANA, NEBRASKA, NEVADA, NEW HAMPSHIRE, **NEW JERSEY**, NEW MEXICO, **NEW YORK**, NORTH CAROLINA, NORTH DAKOTA, **OHIO**, OKLAHOMA, **OREGON**, PENNSYLVANIA, RHODE ISLAND, SOUTH CAROLINA, SOUTH DAKOTA, TENNESSEE, TEXAS, UTAH, VERMONT, **VIRGINIA**, **WASHINGTON**, WEST VIRGINIA, **WISCONSIN**, WYOMING

**2017
UPDATE**



Winter 2017

STUDY OF FINANCIAL HARDSHIP

GIVE. ADVOCATE. VOLUNTEER.

United Way of Florida

UnitedWayALICE.org/Florida

LIVE UNITED



THE UNITED WAYS OF FLORIDA

Heart of Florida United Way

United Way of Martin County

United Way of the Big Bend

United Way of Miami-Dade

United Way of the Broward County

United Way of North Central Florida

United Way of Brevard County

United Way of Northeast Florida

United Way of Central Florida

United Way of Northwest Florida

United Way of Charlotte County

United Way of Okaloosa-Walton County

United Way of Citrus County

United Way of Palm Beach County

United Way of Collier County

United Way of Pasco County

United Way of Escambia County

United Way of Putman County

United Way of the Florida Keys

United Way of South Sarasota County

United Way of Hernando County

United Way of St. Johns County

United Way of Indian River County

United Way of St Lucie County

United Way of Lake & Sumter Counties

United Way Suncoast

United Way of Lee County

United Way of Suwannee Valley

United Way of Manatee County

United Way of Volusia-Flagler County

United Way of Marion County

NATIONAL ALICE ADVISORY COUNCIL

The following companies are major funders and supporters of the United Way *ALICE Project*.

**Aetna Foundation | AT&T | Atlantic Health System | Deloitte | Entergy | Johnson & Johnson
KeyBank | Novartis Pharmaceuticals Corporation | OneMain Financial
Thrivent Financial Foundation | UPS | U.S. Venture**

LETTER TO THE COMMUNITY



Dear Floridians,

This report is about the ALICE population – Florida’s most valuable and vulnerable economic driver.

- ALICE workers are the face of Florida to the 100+ million tourists who visit our state’s hotels, restaurants, theme parks, beaches, and retail shops each year.
- ALICE workers are the laborers, clerical staff, mechanics, legal aids, and city workers who build and support our homes and businesses.
- ALICE workers fill our hospitals, doctors’ offices and homes as aides, orderlies, therapists, and even nurses who care for us and our families’ health.
- ALICE workers harvest, transport, package, and sell Florida produce around the state and the world.
- ALICE workers shape our future workforce and leaders through their work in day care centers, public and private schools, libraries, community centers, and even our colleges and universities.

ALICE is a United Way acronym for **A**sset **L**imited, **I**ncome **C**onstrained, **E**mployed. “Employed” is the critical word. ALICE represents those who work hard and are above the poverty line, but due to high costs and factors often beyond their control, must live paycheck to paycheck. For many, a small emergency can quickly become a major financial crisis. Car repairs and health care emergencies, to name just a few, can plunge these working families over the edge into poverty and financial chaos. When this happens, families, employers, and our economy suffer.

In 2014, Florida’s first groundbreaking United Way ALICE Report was released. It established an ALICE survival budget for each of Florida’s 67 counties, based on what it costs to afford basic necessities in each community. The Report revealed a disturbing fact: 45 percent of Florida households cannot afford even this bare-minimum budget. The vast majority of these families were working, yet 15 percent lived below the Federal Poverty Level and fully 30 percent were ALICE.

This Update to the Report shows many positive and exciting examples of Florida’s continued population and economic growth. But it also highlights the fact that even with three more years of economic recovery under our belts, during which unemployment fell 50 percent, the rate of Florida’s households who are poor or ALICE has barely decreased: 0.5% each.

But more than providing data, this Report is about finding solutions, not about pointing fingers. ALICE families have opportunities to improve their economic conditions, and employers and policymakers have opportunities to help ALICE employees. When both groups understand these opportunities and act upon them, everyone wins. Florida’s United Ways serve each and every county in Florida to ensure you and every Floridian has an opportunity to find and support winning solutions.

We hope this new United Way ALICE Report, like its predecessor, provides a common respectful narrative around this critically important but previously overlooked population.

Sincerely,

A blue ink signature of Theodore Granger, President of United Way of Florida.

Theodore Granger, President, United Way of Florida

THE UNITED WAY *ALICE PROJECT*

The United Way *ALICE Project* provides a framework, language, and tools to measure and understand the struggles of the growing number of households in our communities that do not earn enough to afford basic necessities, a population called ALICE. This research initiative partners with state United Way organizations to present data that can stimulate meaningful discussion, attract new partners, and ultimately inform strategies that affect positive change.

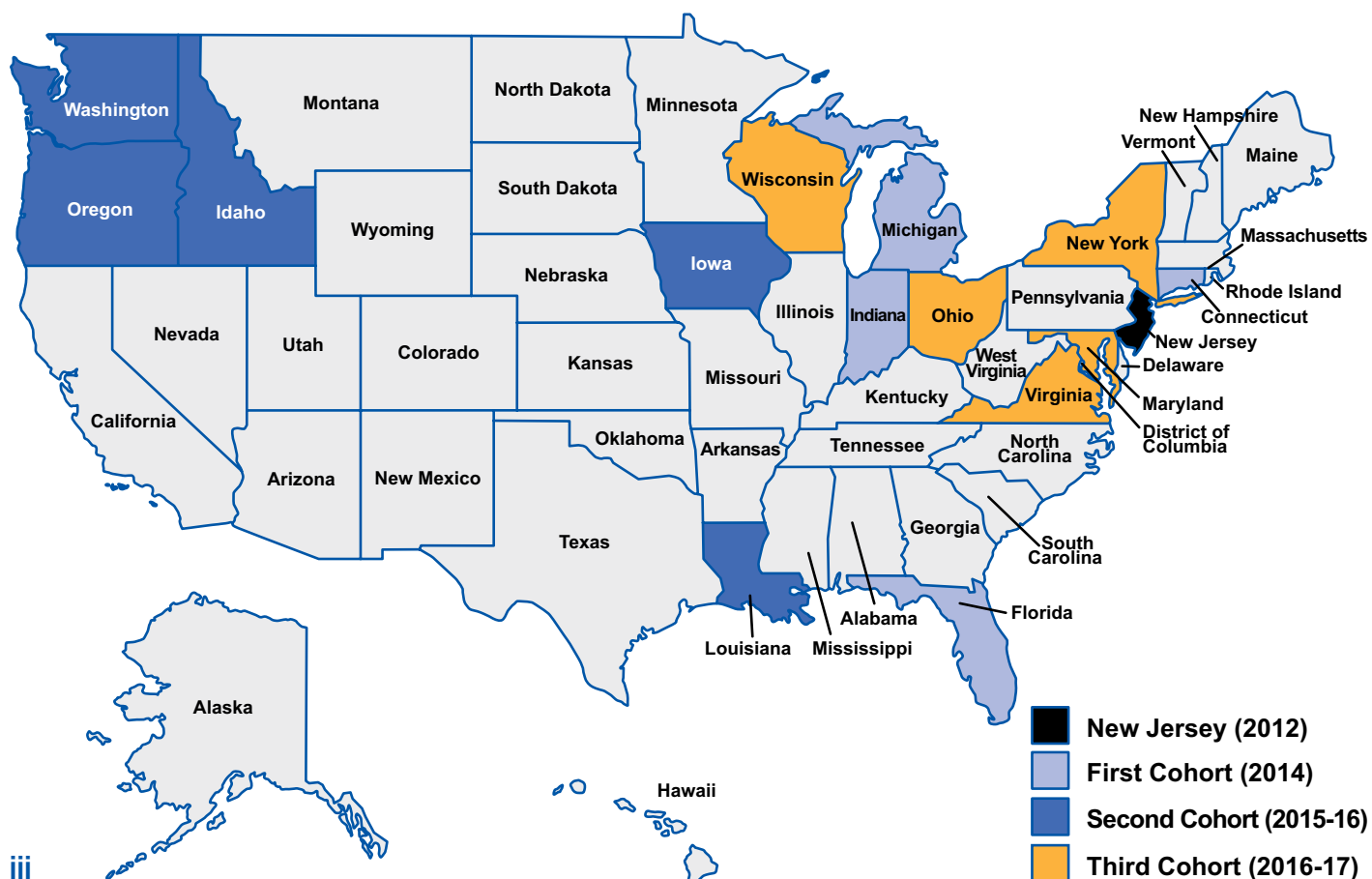
Based on the overwhelming success of this research in identifying and articulating the needs of this vulnerable population, the United Way *ALICE Project* has grown from a pilot in Morris County, New Jersey in 2009, to the entire state of New Jersey in 2012, and now to the national level with 15 states participating.

United Way of Florida is proud to join nearly 450 United Ways from these states to better understand the struggles of ALICE. Organizations across the country are also using this data to better understand the struggles and needs of their employees, customers, and communities. The result is that ALICE is rapidly becoming part of the common vernacular, appearing in the media and in public forums discussing financial hardship in communities across the country.

Together, United Ways, government agencies, nonprofits, and corporations have the opportunity to evaluate current initiatives and discover innovative approaches that give ALICE a voice, and create changes that improve life for ALICE and the wider community.

To access reports from all states, visit UnitedWayALICE.org

States with United Way ALICE Reports



THE ALICE RESEARCH TEAM

The United Way *ALICE Project* provides high-quality, research-based information to foster a better understanding of who is struggling in our communities. To produce the United Way ALICE Report for Florida, a team of researchers collaborated with a Research Advisory Committee, composed of 22 representatives from across the state, who advised and contributed to our Report. This collaborative model, practiced in each state, ensures each Report presents unbiased data that is replicable, easily updated on a regular basis, and sensitive to local context. Working closely with United Ways, the United Way *ALICE Project* seeks to equip communities with information to create innovative solutions.

Lead Researcher

Stephanie Hoopes, Ph.D. is the lead researcher and director of the United Way *ALICE Project*.

Dr. Hoopes' work focuses on the political economy of the United States and specifically on the circumstances of low-income households. Her research has garnered both state and national media attention. She began the United Way *ALICE Project* as a pilot study of the low-income community in affluent Morris County, New Jersey in 2009, and has overseen its expansion into a broad-based initiative to more accurately measure financial hardship in states across the country. In 2015, Dr. Hoopes joined the staff at United Way of Northern New Jersey in order to expand this project as more and more states become involved.

Dr. Hoopes was an assistant professor at the School of Public Affairs and Administration (SPAA), Rutgers University-Newark, from 2011 to 2015, and director of Rutgers-Newark's New Jersey DataBank, which makes data available to citizens and policymakers on current issues in 20 policy areas, from 2011 to 2012. SPAA continues to support the United Way *ALICE Project* with access to research resources.

Dr. Hoopes has a doctorate from the London School of Economics, a master's degree from the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, and a bachelor's degree from Wellesley College.

Research Support Team

Andrew Abrahamson

Helen McGinnis

Dan Treglia, Ph.D.

ALICE Research Advisory Committee for Florida

Stuart Anderson, Ph.D.
*Federal Reserve Bank
of Atlanta*

Lance Arney, Ph.D.
SCOPE

**Jennifer Bencie, M.D.,
M.S.A.**
*Florida Department of
Health – Manatee*

Dale A. Brill, Ph.D.
Thinkspot

Morgan Burleson
*Homeless and Hunger
Coalition*

Melissa Clements, Ph.D.
The Children's Forum

Sameera Fazili, J.D.
*Federal Reserve Bank
of Atlanta*

**Liana Fernandez Fox,
Ph.D.**
*Hillsborough Community
College*

Michael Gutter, Ph.D.
University of Florida

Nancy Hardt, M.D.
University of Florida

Rick Harper, Ph.D.
University of West Florida

Maria D. Ilcheva, Ph.D.
*The Metropolitan Center
at Florida International
University*

Phyllis Kalifeh, Ed.D.
The Children's Forum

Jerry Murphy, Ph.D.
University of Florida

**Brittany Olivieri Birken,
Ph.D.**
Florida Children's Council

Jerry D. Parrish, Ph.D.
*The Florida Chamber
Foundation*

Joseph F. Pennisi
Florida Policy Institute

Robin Perry, Ph.D.
Florida A&M University

Rose A. Phillips, M.S.
Florida Housing Coalition

Gloria Putiak, M.U.R.P.
*Children's Services
Council of Broward County*

Sandra S. Stone, Ph.D.
University of South Florida

Ellen Zinzeleta, Sc.D.
United Way Suncoast

WHAT'S NEW

Data & Methodology Updates

Every two years, the United Way *ALICE Project* engages a Research Advisory Committee of external experts to scrutinize the ALICE methodology and sources. This rigorous process results in enhancements to the methodology and new ideas in how to more accurately measure and present this important data. While these changes impact specific calculations, the overall trends have remained the same – ALICE represents a large percentage of our population and these households are struggling to provide basic essentials for their families.

For this Report, the following improvements have been incorporated. To ensure consistency and accurate comparison in changes over time, data has been recalculated for previous years. **For a more detailed description of the methodology, see the Methodology Exhibit VIII.**



- **The ALICE Threshold for each state now accounts for county-level differences.** This key measure is now calculated by combining the average household size for each county rather than using the statewide average household size.
- **The ALICE Household Survival and Stability Budgets have been updated to reflect today's economic and technological realities.** The Household Survival Budget's health care costs increased partly due to the Affordable Care Act. Because many ALICE households do not qualify for Medicaid but cannot afford even the Bronze Marketplace premiums and deductibles, the penalty for not having coverage is added to the out-of-pocket health care cost. The ALICE Stability Budget added the cost of a cell phone with internet access.
- **The Economic Viability Dashboard is now presenting each of its three indices – Housing Affordability, Job Opportunities, and Community Resources – separately instead of as one combined score.** Each index represents a critical condition for the stability of ALICE households, and poor scores in one index cannot be compensated by good scores in another. These indices are not cumulative.
- **The ALICE Income Assessment has been recalculated to more accurately depict the assistance available to help an ALICE household meet basic needs.** Only programs that directly help low-income households meet the Household Survival Budget, such as TANF and Medicaid, are included. It no longer includes programs that assist households in broader ways, such as to attend college, or that assist communities, like community policing.

Source changes

- The American Community Survey no longer provides 3-year averages, so data for all communities with populations less than 65,000 relies on 5-year averages.
- The National Association of State Budget Officers (NASBO) replaces individual state budgets as the source for state spending on programs to assist vulnerable families, making the spending categories standardized and comparable.
- In the Economic Viability Dashboard, the variables for two of the indicators of the Community Resources Index – education resources and social capital – have been changed to items that vary more by county. The variable for education resources is now 3- and 4-year-olds enrolled in preschool; and the variable for social capital is the percent of the population 18 and older who voted in the most recent election.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	1
I. WHO IS STRUGGLING IN FLORIDA?	5
II. WHAT DOES IT COST TO FUNCTION IN TODAY'S ECONOMY?	16
III. ACHIEVING STABILITY: INCOME, SAVINGS AND PUBLIC ASSISTANCE	22
IV. HOW HAVE ECONOMIC CONDITIONS CHANGED FOR ALICE FAMILIES?	30
CONCLUSION: WHAT CHALLENGES LIE AHEAD?	42
BIBLIOGRAPHY	56
EXHIBIT I: ALICE COUNTY PAGES	
EXHIBIT II: ALICE HOUSING DATA BY COUNTY	
EXHIBIT III: ALICE THRESHOLD AND DEMOGRAPHICS, FLORIDA, 2015	
EXHIBIT IV: KEY FACTS AND ALICE STATISTICS FOR FLORIDA CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS	
EXHIBIT V: THE ECONOMIC VIABILITY DASHBOARD	
EXHIBIT VI: KEY FACTS AND ALICE STATISTICS FOR FLORIDA MUNICIPALITIES	
EXHIBIT VII: ALICE HOUSEHOLDS BY INCOME, 2007 TO 2015	
EXHIBIT VIII: METHODOLOGY OVERVIEW & RATIONALE	

INDEX OF FIGURES

Figure 1. Household Income, Florida, 2007 to 2015	5
Figure 2. Household Income by Age of Head of Household, Florida, 2015	6
Figure 3. Trends in Households by Income by Age, Florida, 2007 to 2015	7
Figure 4. Households by Race/Ethnicity and Income, Florida, 2015	8
Figure 5. Households by Race/Ethnicity and Income, Florida, 2007 to 2015	10
Figure 6. Household Types by Income, Florida, 2015	11
Figure 7. Single & Cohabiting (No Children Below 18) Households by Income, Florida, 2015.....	11
Figure 8. Families with Children by Income, Florida, 2015.....	12
Figure 9. Families with Children by Income, Florida, 2007 to 2015.....	13
Figure 10. Percentage of Households with Income Below the ALICE Threshold by County, Florida, 2007 and 2015	14
Figure 11. Households Below the ALICE Threshold, Largest Cities and Towns in Florida, 2015	15
Figure 12. Household Survival Budget, Florida Average, 2015	16
Figure 13. Household Survival Budget, Florida Average, 2007 to 2015	17
Figure 14. Comparison of Household Budgets (family of 4), Polk County, Florida, 2015	19
Figure 15. Comparison of Household Budgets by Category, 2015.....	20
Figure 16. Average Household Stability Budget vs. Household Survival Budget, Florida, 2015	21
Figure 17. Earnings by Number of Households and Aggregate Total, Florida, 2007 to 2015.....	22
Figure 18. Percent Change in Non-wage Household Sources of Income, Florida, 2007 to 2015.....	23
Figure 19. Assets Ownership, Florida, 2015	24
Figure 20. ALICE Income Assessment, Florida, 2012 to 2015	25

Figure 21. Comparing Basic Need with Public and Nonprofit Spending by Category (Excluding Health Care and Miscellaneous Expenses), Florida, 2015.....	27
Figure 22. Total Public and Nonprofit Assistance per Household Below the ALICE Threshold, Florida, 2015.....	29
Figure 23. Number of Jobs by Hourly Wage, Florida, 2007 to 2015	30
Figure 24. Employment and GDP by Industry, Florida, 2007 to 2015	32
Figure 25. Top 20 Occupations by Employment and Wage, Florida, 2015	33
Figure 26. Small Business Employment by Sector, Florida, 2013	34
Figure 27. Work Status, Florida, 2007 to 2015	36
Figure 28. Economic Viability Dashboard, Florida, 2007 to 2015	37
Figure 29. Housing Affordability Index, Florida, 2010 to 2015.....	38
Figure 30. Renters Below the ALICE Threshold vs. Rental Stock, Florida, 2015	39
Figure 31. Jobs Opportunities Index, Florida, 2010 to 2015.....	40
Figure 32. Population Inflows and Outflows, Florida, 2015.....	43
Figure 33. Population Projection, Florida, 2010 to 2030.....	45
Figure 34. New Growth by Occupation, Florida, 2015 to 2023	47
Figure 35. Employment by Occupation and Impact of Technology, Florida, 2015.....	48
Figure 36. Median Earnings Asian, Black, Hispanic, and White Workers, Florida, 2007 to 2015	51
Figure 37. Unemployment for White, Black, and Hispanic Workers, Florida, 2007 to 2015	51
Figure 38. Short-, Medium-, and Long-Term Strategies to Assist Households with Income Below the ALICE Threshold	55

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This United Way ALICE Report provides the most comprehensive look at Floridians who are struggling financially: 44 percent of households in Florida could not afford basic needs such as housing, child care, food, health care, and transportation in 2015. Many households are living below the Federal Poverty Level (FPL), but an even greater number of households are what United Way calls **ALICE** – an acronym for **A**sset Limited, **I**ncome **C**onstrained, **E**mployed. ALICE households have incomes above the FPL, but still struggle to afford basic household necessities. The number of ALICE and poverty-level households increased steadily from 2007 to 2012, but while households in poverty fell slightly from 2012 to 2015, the percent of ALICE households continued to rise.

This Report focuses on what has changed in Florida since the first United Way ALICE Report was published three years ago. It updates the cost of basic needs in the **Household Survival Budget** for each county in Florida, and the number of households earning below this amount – **the ALICE Threshold**. It delves deeper into county and municipal data, as well as ALICE and poverty households by race, ethnicity, age, and household type to reveal variations in hardship that are often masked by state averages. Finally this Report highlights emerging trends that will be important to ALICE in the future.

The data reveal an ongoing struggle for ALICE households and the obstacles to achieving financial stability.

- **Struggling Households:** Of Florida's 7.5 million households, 14.5 percent lived in poverty in 2015 and another 29.5 percent were ALICE. Combined, 44 percent had income below the ALICE Threshold, or 3.3 million, up from 2.6 million in 2007.
- **Basic Cost of Living:** The cost of basic household expenses increased steadily in every county in Florida between 2007 and 2015. The average budget rose by 19 percent, more than the national rate of inflation of 14 percent during that time period. In 2015, the average annual Household Survival Budget for a Florida family of four (two adults with one infant and one preschooler) ranged from \$44,028 in Putnam County to \$68,952 in Monroe County – compared to the U.S. family poverty rate of \$24,250.
- **Low-wage Jobs:** Low-wage jobs continued to dominate the landscape in Florida with 67 percent of all jobs in the state paying less than \$20 per hour – a wage that is almost enough to afford the family Household Survival Budget. However, three-quarters of these jobs pay less than \$15 per hour.
- **Assistance for ALICE:** Since 2012, the amount needed to bring all ALICE households to financial stability has grown faster than wages and government spending. Notably, health care spending increased by 17 percent, accounting for 55 percent of all public and nonprofit spending on ALICE and poverty-level households. Because services and funds are not typically transferable from one area of need to another, there are large gaps between spending and need in many categories. For example, the gap to meet housing needs is 47 percent and the gap to meet child care is 51 percent.
- **Emerging trends:** Several trends could change the economic landscape for ALICE families:
 - The Florida population is aging, and many seniors do not have the resources they need to support themselves.
 - Differences by race and ethnicity persist, creating challenges for many ALICE families, as well as for immigrants in Florida.
 - Low-wage jobs are projected to grow faster than higher-wage jobs over the next decade.
 - Technology is changing the workplace, adding some jobs, replacing many others, while also changing where people work, the hours they work, and the skills that are required. Technology creates opportunities as well as challenges for ALICE workers.

Using the best available information on those who are struggling, this Report offers an enhanced set of tools for stakeholders to measure the real challenges ALICE households face in trying to make ends meet. This information is presented to inform the discussion around programmatic and policy solutions for these households and their communities now and for the future. The lack of accurate information about the number of people who are “poor” and struggling distorts the identification of problems related to poverty, misguides policy solutions, and raises questions of equity, transparency, and fairness in the allocation of resources based on an outdated FPL.

**Additional data, methodology, and ALICE reports are available in the Exhibits and at www.UnitedWayALICE.org.*

GLOSSARY

ALICE is an acronym that stands for **A**sset **L**imited, **I**ncome **C**onstrained, **E**mployed, comprising households with income above the Federal Poverty Level but below the basic cost of living.

The Household Survival Budget calculates the actual costs of basic necessities (housing, child care, food, health care, and transportation) in Florida, adjusted for different counties and household types.

The ALICE Threshold is the average income that a household needs to afford the basic necessities defined by the Household Survival Budget for each county in Florida. (Unless otherwise noted in this Report, households earning less than the ALICE Threshold include both ALICE and poverty-level households.)

The Household Stability Budget is greater than the basic Household Survival Budget and reflects the cost for household necessities at a modest but sustainable level. It adds a savings category and a cell phone category, and is adjusted for different counties and household types.

The ALICE Income Assessment is the calculation of all sources of income, resources, and assistance for ALICE and poverty-level households. Even with assistance, the Assessment reveals a shortfall, or Unfilled Gap, between what these households bring in and what is needed for them to reach the ALICE Threshold.

The Economic Viability Dashboard is comprised of three Indices that evaluate the economic conditions that matter most to ALICE households – Housing Affordability, Job Opportunities, and Community Resources. A Dashboard is provided for each county in the state.

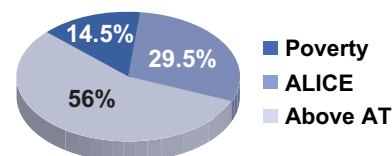
AT-A-GLANCE: FLORIDA, 2015

Point-in-Time Data

Population: 20,271,272 | Number of Counties: 67 | Number of Households: 7,458,155

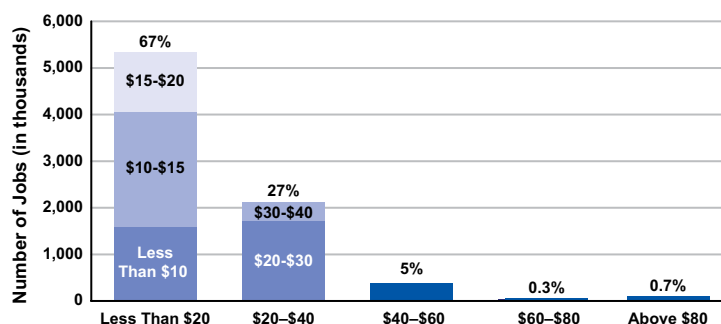
How many households are struggling?

ALICE, an acronym for **A**sset **L**imited, **I**ncome **C**onstrained, **E**mployed, are households that earn more than the Federal Poverty Level (FPL), but less than what it costs to survive (the ALICE Threshold) for the state. Of Florida's 7.5 million households, 14.5 percent earn below the FPL and another 29.5 percent are ALICE, well above the 2007 level.



How much does ALICE earn?

In Florida, 67 percent of jobs pay less than \$20 per hour, with three-quarters of those paying less than \$15 per hour. Another 27 percent of jobs pay between \$20 and \$40 per hour. Only 5 percent of jobs pay above \$40 per hour.



What does it cost to afford the basic necessities?

This bare-minimum Household Survival Budget increased by an average of 19 percent from 2007 to 2015, while the rate of inflation was 14 percent. Affording only a very modest living, this budget is still significantly more than the Federal Poverty Level of \$11,770 for a single adult and \$24,250 for a family of four.

Average Monthly Costs, Florida, 2015			
	SINGLE ADULT	2 ADULTS, 1 CHILD, 1 PRESCHOOLER	2007–2015 PERCENT INCREASE
Monthly Costs			
Housing	\$609	\$842	22%
Child Care	N/A	\$1,015	10%
Food	\$165	\$547	14%
Transportation	\$326	\$653	2%
Health Care	\$164	\$628	>48%*
Miscellaneous	\$145	\$408	19%
Taxes	\$189	\$395	20%
Monthly Total	\$1,598	\$4,488	19%
ANNUAL TOTAL	\$19,176	\$53,856	19%

*Increase in out-of-pocket health care costs from 2007 to 2015 was 48 percent; increase including ACA penalty was 74 percent.

Note: Percent increases are an average of the percent change in each category for a single-adult and for a four-person family. Source: American Community Survey, U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD); U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA); Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS); Internal Revenue Service (IRS) and Florida Department of Education, 2015.

AT-A-GLANCE: FLORIDA, 2015

Point-in-Time Data

Population: 20,271,272 | Number of Counties: 67 | Number of Households: 7,458,155

Florida Counties, 2015		
County	Total HH	% ALICE & Poverty
Alachua	96,427	46%
Baker	8,205	46%
Bay	69,337	41%
Bradford	8,770	50%
Brevard	225,682	34%
Broward	673,870	44%
Calhoun	4,784	58%
Charlotte	72,671	40%
Citrus	60,541	43%
Clay	71,733	33%
Collier	134,906	33%
Columbia	24,238	45%
DeSoto	11,238	58%
Dixie	6,051	55%
Duval	343,467	37%
Escambia	116,814	38%
Flagler	39,281	45%
Franklin	4,338	51%
Gadsden	16,964	56%
Gilchrist	6,187	50%
Glades	3,920	65%
Gulf	5,349	49%
Hamilton	4,688	57%
Hardee	7,618	65%
Hendry	11,345	64%
Hernando	70,713	42%
Highlands	41,116	49%
Hillsborough	503,154	42%
Holmes	6,828	56%
Indian River	55,494	40%
Jackson	16,309	58%
Jefferson	5,411	49%
Lafayette	2,493	57%
Lake	126,519	41%

Florida Counties, 2015		
County	Total HH	% ALICE & Poverty
Lee	263,694	43%
Leon	109,209	41%
Levy	15,516	50%
Liberty	2,433	52%
Madison	6,614	56%
Manatee	134,690	43%
Marion	125,227	47%
Martin	65,101	41%
Miami-Dade*	857,712	61%
Monroe	31,391	46%
Nassau	29,674	37%
Okaloosa	76,721	33%
Okeechobee	13,046	58%
Orange	457,736	43%
Osceola	98,301	60%
Palm Beach	545,780	40%
Pasco	192,628	42%
Pinellas	400,209	41%
Polk	227,122	51%
Putnam	28,165	52%
Santa Rosa	60,861	33%
Sarasota	177,807	33%
Seminole	162,739	37%
St. Johns	83,247	28%
St. Lucie	108,811	46%
Sumter	48,039	42%
Suwannee	15,649	48%
Taylor	7,605	55%
Union	3,883	70%
Volusia	209,657	42%
Wakulla	10,691	39%
Walton	23,490	42%
Washington	8,246	51%

* See Miami-Dade County page in Exhibit I

I. WHO IS STRUGGLING IN FLORIDA?

Florida's economy has seen some economic recovery since the Great Recession, but the impact has been uneven, making it difficult for many households to improve their financial status. The economy showed signs of improvement starting in 2012, yet the number of households in Florida struggling financially increased, as the cost of living continued to exceed what most wages pay. In 2015, 44 percent of Florida's 7.5 million households could not afford the basic needs it takes to survive such as housing, child care, food, health care, and transportation. Many of Florida's households are living in poverty. An even greater number are households with incomes above the Federal Poverty Level (FPL), but not earning enough to afford basic household necessities. They are **ALICE** – **A**sset **L**imited, **I**ncome **C**onstrained, **E**mployed.

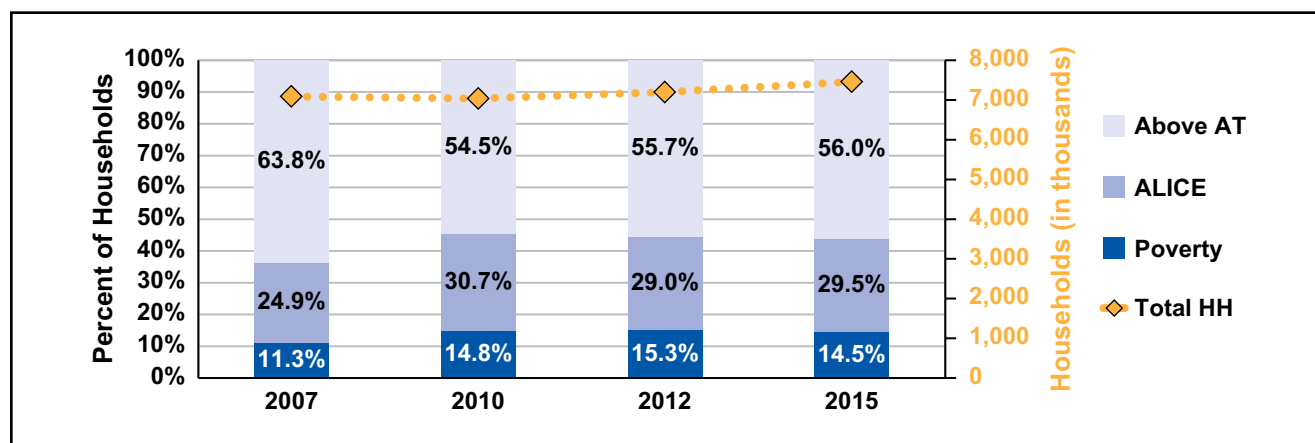
This section reviews demographic trends of ALICE and poverty-level households by race, ethnicity, age, and household type from 2007 to 2015. While many expected the economic climate to improve in 2010, the technical end of the national Great Recession, evidence of recovery in Florida only starts to emerge in 2012, and not always statewide. This section also delves into county and municipal data to reveal local variations that are often masked by state averages.

ALL HOUSEHOLDS

In Florida, the total number of households fell by 1 percent between 2007 and 2010, and then increased by 6 percent from 2010 to 2015, reaching 7,458,155. Even while the total number of households fell, the number of ALICE and poverty-level households increased through the Great Recession, and continued to increase, though more slowly, from 2010 to 2015:

- **Poverty:** Households in poverty, defined in 2015 as \$11,770 for a single adult and \$24,250 for a family of four, increased from 790,797 households in 2007 to 1.08 million in 2015. While there was a 30 percent increase in the number of households in poverty from 2007 to 2010, the percent in poverty fluctuated between 2010 and 2015, resulting in a 4 percent increase since 2007.
- **ALICE:** ALICE households increased from 1.7 million in 2007 to 2.2 million in 2015. While there was a 22 percent increase from 2007 to 2010, the percent of ALICE households fluctuated between 2010 and 2015, resulting in a 2 percent increase since 2007.
- **Above ALICE Threshold:** Households above the ALICE Threshold decreased from 4.5 million in 2007 to 4.2 million in 2015, a 15 percent decrease from 2007 to 2010, and then a 9 percent increase from 2012 to 2015.

Figure 1.
Household Income, Florida, 2007 to 2015



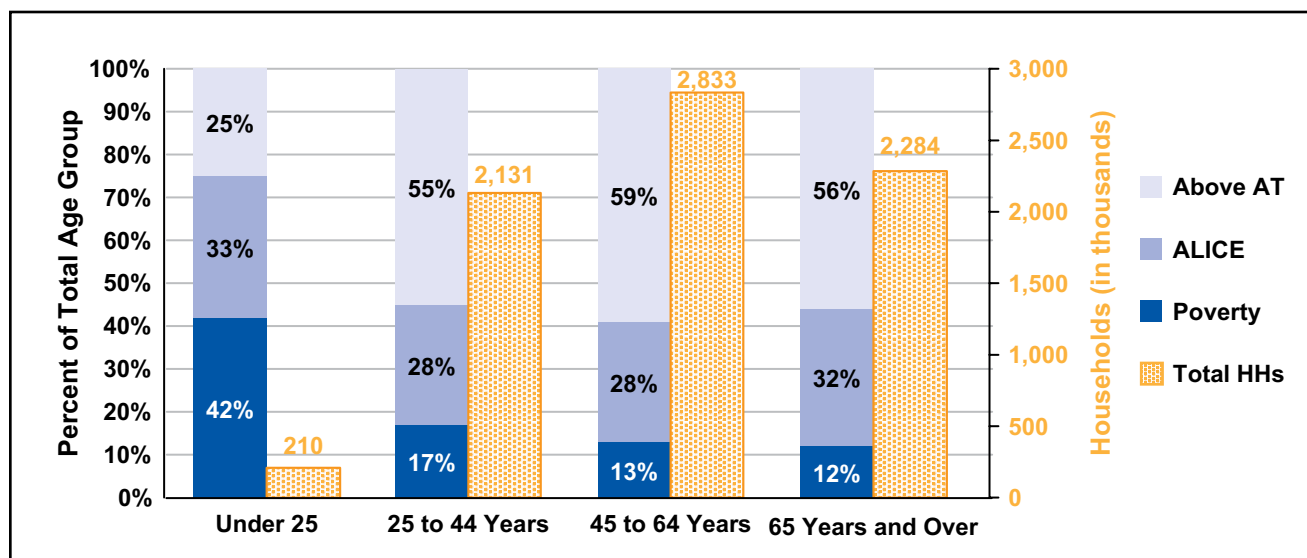
Source: American Community Survey, 2007-2015, and the ALICE Threshold, 2007-2015; see Exhibit VII and ALICE Methodology for details

AGE

With some exceptions, the age distribution of ALICE households and households in poverty roughly reflects their proportion of the overall population, and that has been relatively consistent over time. In 2015, households headed by someone under 25 were the age group most likely to be in poverty (42 percent), with a poverty rate more than double that of the other age groups (Figure 2). Households 65 and older have the lowest poverty rate (12 percent), but they are just below the youngest households for the highest rate of ALICE households (32 percent). Even groups in their prime earning years struggle to support their families: 45 percent of households headed by 25- to 44-year-olds and 41 percent of households headed by 45- to 64-year-olds earn below the ALICE Threshold.

Figure 2.

Household Income by Age of Head of Household, Florida, 2015



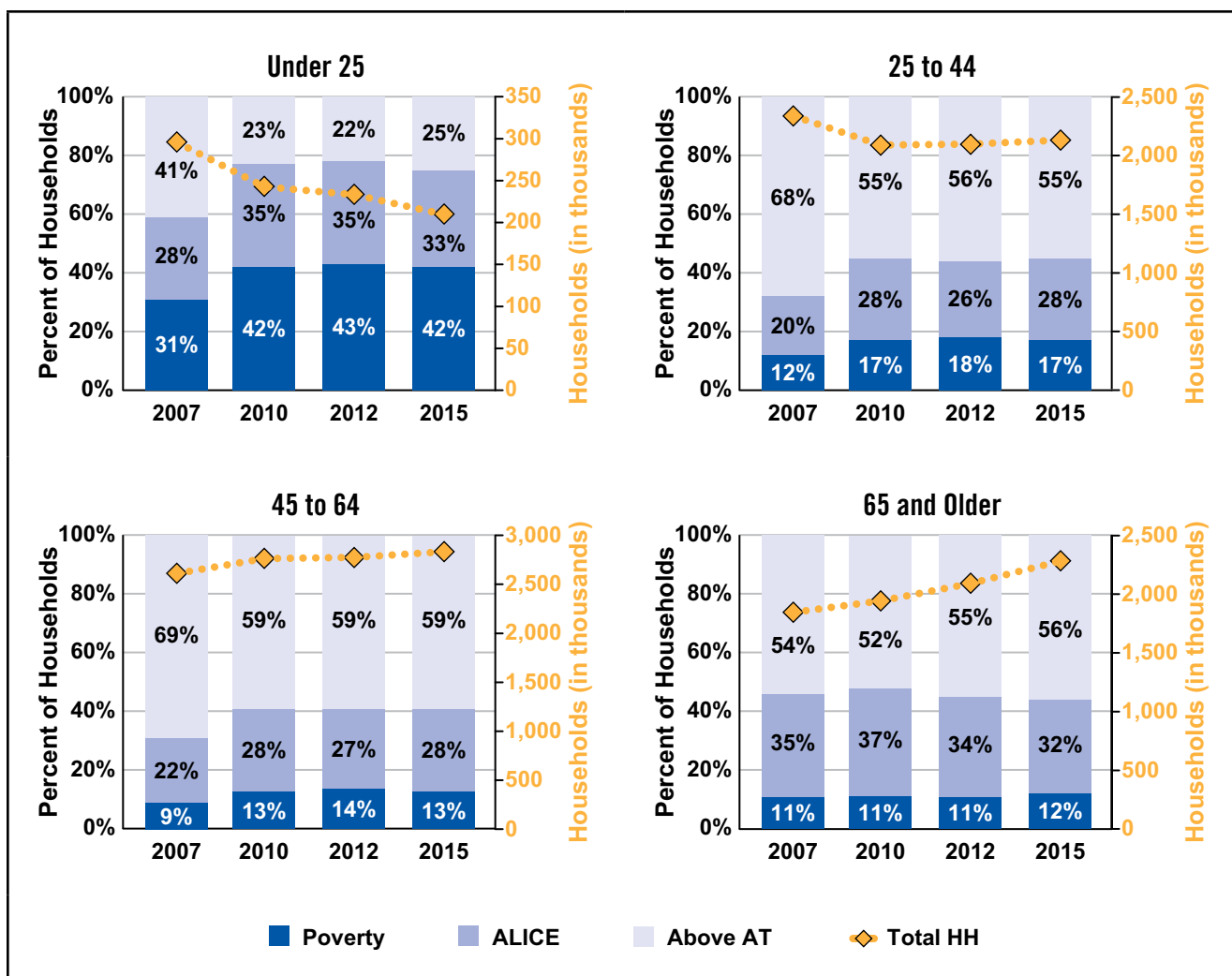
Source: American Community Survey, 2015, and the ALICE Threshold, 2015

Figure 3 shows changes in the population size as well as changes in poverty and ALICE rates for each age group from 2007 to 2015.

There were two notable trends:

- Florida's population is aging. The number of younger households decreased, while the number of older households increased. Households headed by someone 25 or younger saw the biggest decline in numbers, dropping 29 percent from 2007 to 2015. Those headed by 25- to 44-year-olds fell by 9 percent. At the same time, the number of households headed by someone 45 to 64 years old increased by 9 percent from 2007 to 2015, and those headed by someone 65 years and older increased by 24 percent (American Community Survey, 2007, 2010, 2012, and 2015).
- From 2007 to 2015, each age group saw an increase in the number of households living below the ALICE Threshold. For seniors 65 and over, the proportion of ALICE households actually decreased by 16 percent even though the actual number of senior households rose; this was due to a large increase in the total number of senior households. The proportion of seniors in poverty remained flat. Note in Figure 3 that total household scales vary across age groups.

Figure 3.
Trends in Households by Income by Age, Florida, 2007 to 2015



Source: American Community Survey, 2007-2015, and the ALICE Threshold, 2015

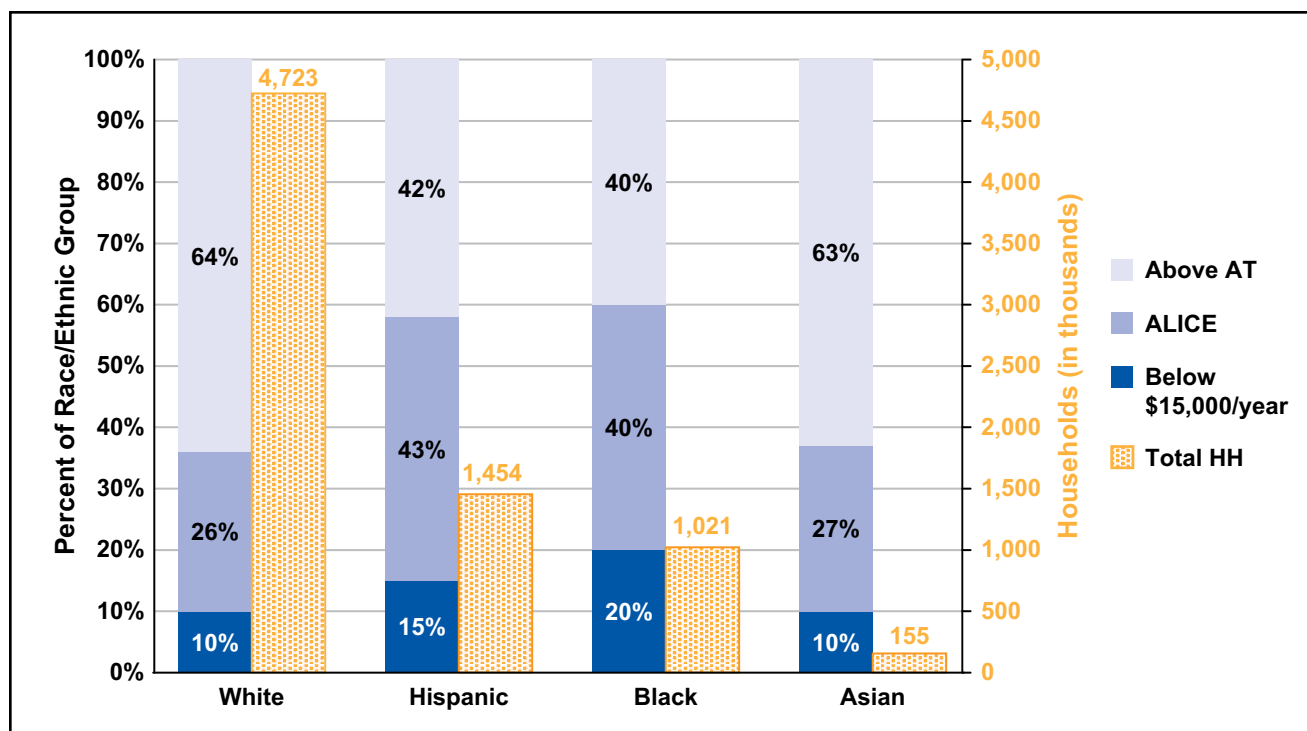
RACE AND ETHNICITY

In Florida, the total number of households of color has grown steadily, while there was a slight decline in the number of White households. This increase in households of color contributed to a 5 percent increase in the total number of Florida households from 2007 to 2015.

The United Way ALICE Reports follow the U.S. Census classification for non-Whites to include Blacks, Hispanics, Asians, and Native Americans. As non-White racial and ethnic “minorities” move toward becoming a numeric majority of the population in some cities and counties throughout the U.S., the Reports use the term “people of color” for these four groups. References to White households include those that are White non-Hispanic.

ALICE and poverty-level households exist in every racial and ethnic group in Florida. Because there are significantly more White households in the state than households of color, White households also make up the largest number of households living below the ALICE Threshold. There were 1.7 million White households in poverty and ALICE in 2015, compared to 1.5 million Asian, Black, and Hispanic households in poverty and ALICE. However, populations of color made up a proportionally larger share of households below the ALICE Threshold, with 17 percent in poverty and 41 percent ALICE, compared to 10 percent of White households in poverty and 26 percent ALICE (Figure 4).

Figure 4.
Households by Race/Ethnicity and Income, Florida, 2015



Note: Because household poverty data is not available for the American Community Survey's Race/Ethnicity categories, annual income below \$15,000 is used as a proxy for poverty; see Methodology for more information.

Source: American Community Survey, 2015, and the ALICE Threshold, 2015

The change in the number of households by race and ethnicity reveals some emerging trends in Florida (Figure 5).

Hispanic Households

- **Total Households:** Hispanic households are the largest population of color in Florida, with their number increasing by 20 percent from 2007 to 2015 to 1.5 million households.
- **Poverty:** The percent of Hispanic households in poverty increased from 14 percent in 2007 to 18 percent in 2010, but then began to fall, dropping to 15 percent in 2015.
- **ALICE:** The percent of Hispanic ALICE households increased steadily from 31 percent in 2007 to 43 percent in 2015.
- **ALICE Threshold:** In 2015, 58 percent of Hispanic households lived below the ALICE Threshold.

Race and ethnicity are overlapping categories, which can be an issue when reporting Hispanic households. In most Florida counties the overlap is minimal, less than 5 percent of the White population is also Hispanic. However, in five counties – Miami-Dade, Hendry, Osceola, Hardee, and Desoto – more than 30 percent of the White population is also Hispanic. In this analysis, these households are only included in the statistics on Hispanics. The percent of Hispanic and White households has increased over time in Florida and across the country due to the increase in Hispanic immigration as well as to changes in self-identification and the way residents answer the Census questions (American Community Survey, 2015; Humes, Jones, & Ramirez, 2011).

Black Households

- **Total Households:** Blacks are the next largest population of color in Florida, with their number increasing by 11 percent from 2007 to 2015, to just over 1 million households in 2015.
- **Poverty:** The percent of Black households in poverty increased from 20 percent in 2007 to 23 percent in 2012, but then dropped back down to 20 percent in 2015.
- **ALICE:** The percent of Black ALICE households increased steadily from 31 percent in 2007 to 40 percent in 2015.
- **ALICE Threshold:** In 2015, 60 percent of Black households lived below the ALICE Threshold.

Asian Households

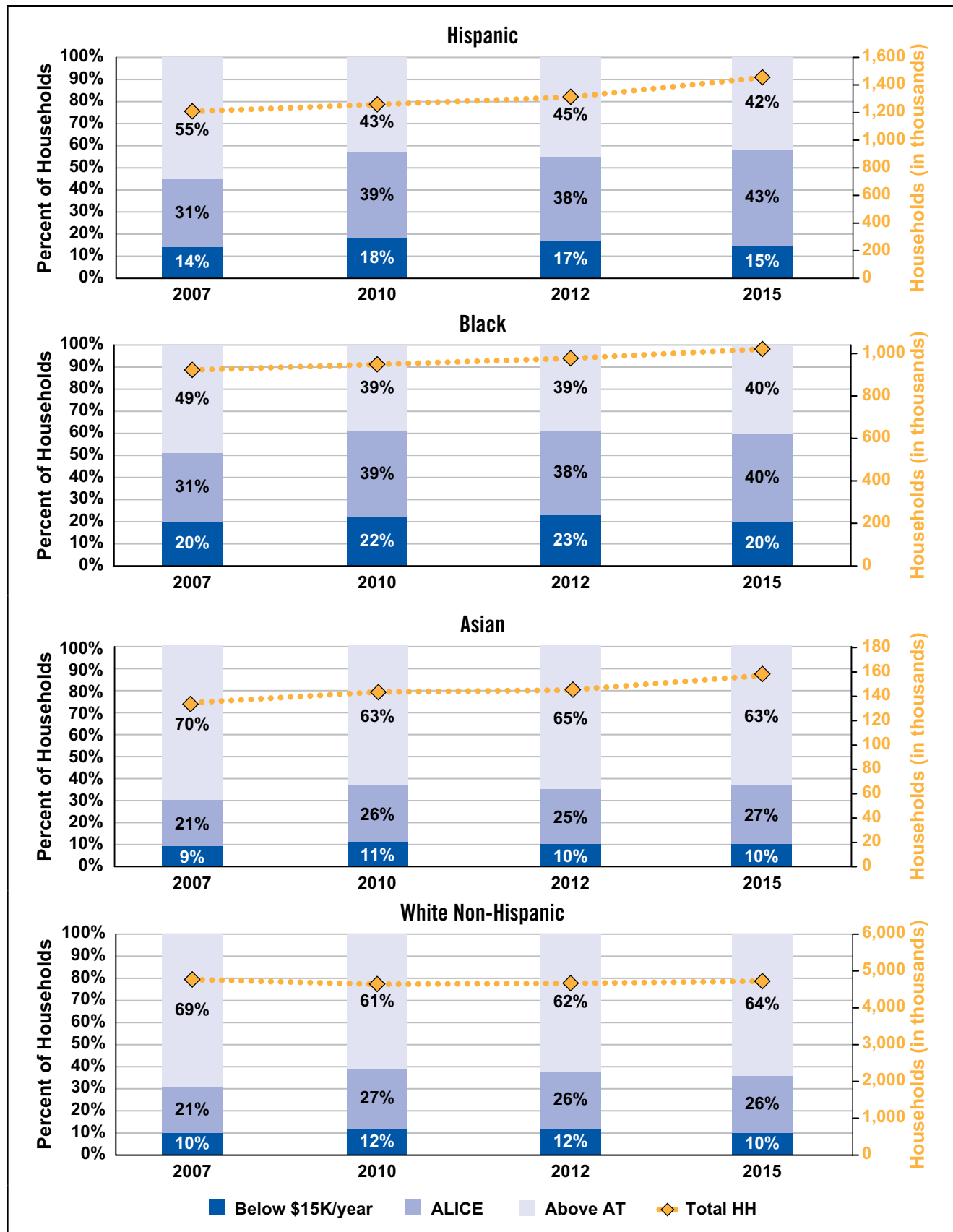
- **Total Households:** The total number of Asian households rose by 19 percent from 2007 to 2015 to 155,384 households.
- **Poverty:** The percent of Asian households in poverty increased from 9 percent in 2007 to 11 percent in 2010, but then began to fall, reaching 10 percent in 2012 and remaining flat through 2015.
- **ALICE:** The percent of Asian ALICE households has increased steadily from 21 percent in 2007 to 27 percent in 2015.
- **ALICE Threshold:** In 2015, 37 percent of Asian households lived below the ALICE Threshold.

White Households

- **Total Households:** Following a slightly different trajectory, the total number of White (non-Hispanic) households decreased by 1 percent from 2007 to 2015, to just over 4.7 million. These trends reflected a consolidation of households, which suggests that people moved in together to save money (such as college graduates moving in with their parents or older workers living with roommates).
- **Poverty:** The percent of White households in poverty increased from 10 percent in 2007 to 12 percent in 2010, and remained flat through 2012 before dropping back down to 10 percent in 2015.
- **ALICE:** The percent of White ALICE households increased significantly from 21 percent in 2007 to 27 percent in 2010, then improved slightly to 26 percent in 2012 and has remained flat.
- **ALICE Threshold:** In 2015, 36 percent of White households lived below the ALICE Threshold.

Figure 5.

Households by Race/Ethnicity and Income, Florida, 2007 to 2015



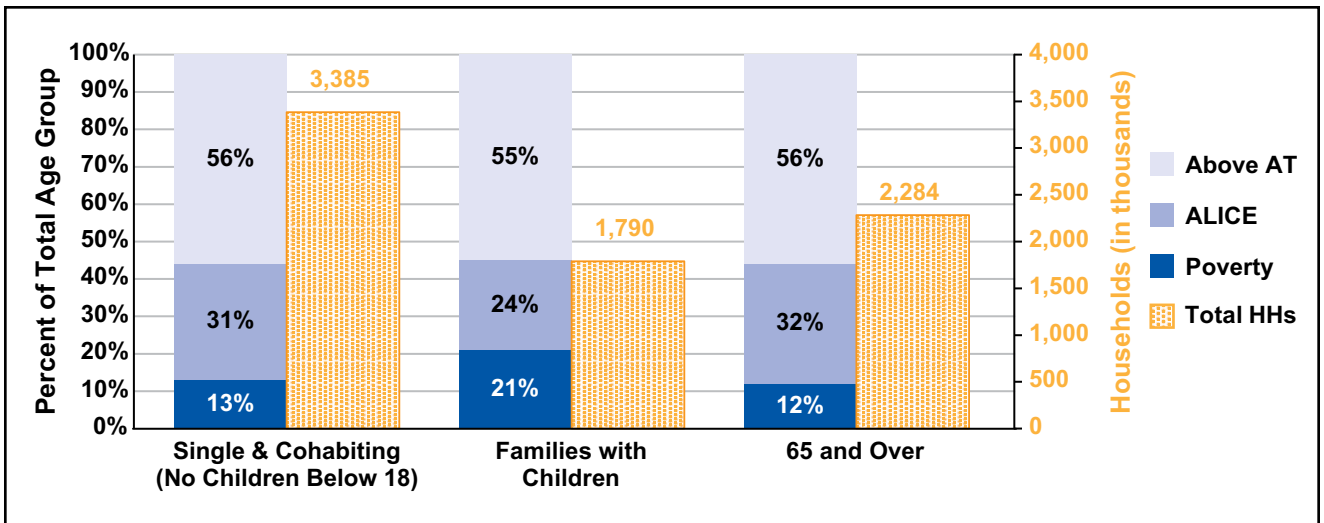
Note: Because household poverty data is not available for the American Community Survey's Race/Ethnicity categories, annual income below \$15,000 is used as a proxy for poverty.

Source: American Community Survey, 2015, and the ALICE Threshold, 2015

HOUSEHOLD TYPE

Households are changing across the U.S. People are increasingly living in a wider variety of arrangements, including singles living alone or with roommates, and grown children living with parents. Since the 1970s, U.S. households have followed a trend of smaller households, fewer households with children, fewer married-couple households, and more people living alone, especially at older ages. Today, single and cohabiting adults under 65 with no children (under 18) make up the largest group in Florida, accounting for 45 percent of households (3.4 million) (Figure 6). Nationally, approximately 27 percent of all households are single-adult households younger than 65 (Vespa, Lewis, & Kreider, 2013).

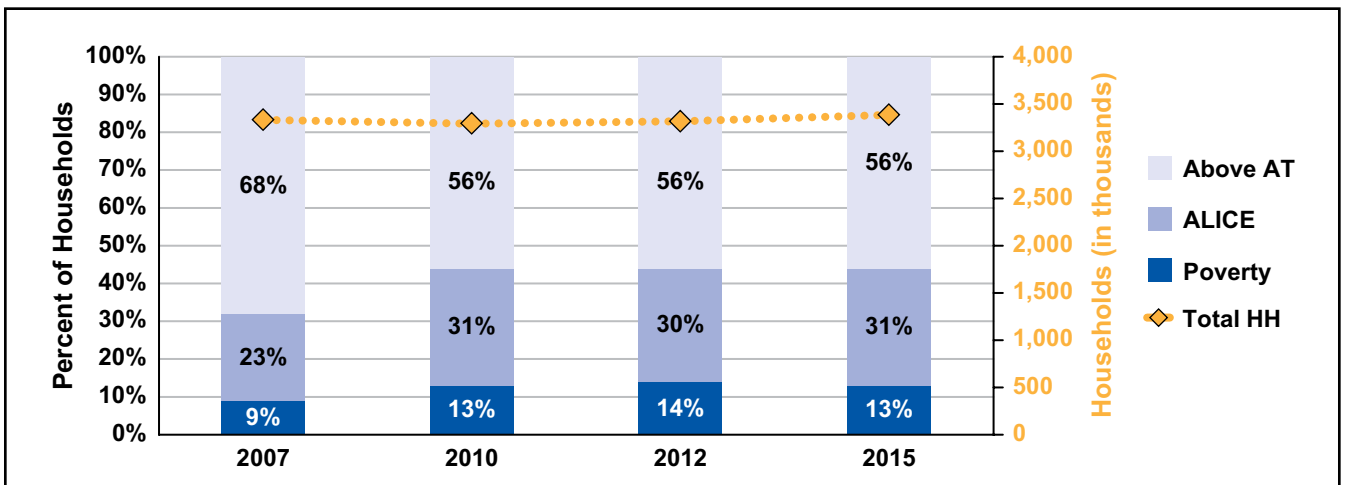
Figure 6.
Household Types by Income, Florida, 2015



Source: American Community Survey, 2015, and the ALICE Threshold, 2015

These single and cohabiting households without children under 18 are also the group with the largest number of households below the ALICE Threshold. In 2015, 44 percent of these households had income below the ALICE Threshold (Figure 6), with 13 percent in poverty and 31 percent ALICE. The proportion of single and cohabiting households below the ALICE Threshold increased from 32 percent in 2007 to 44 percent in 2015 (Figure 7).

Figure 7.
Single & Cohabiting (No Children Below 18) Households by Income, Florida, 2015



Source: American Community Survey, 2007-2015, and the ALICE Threshold, 2015

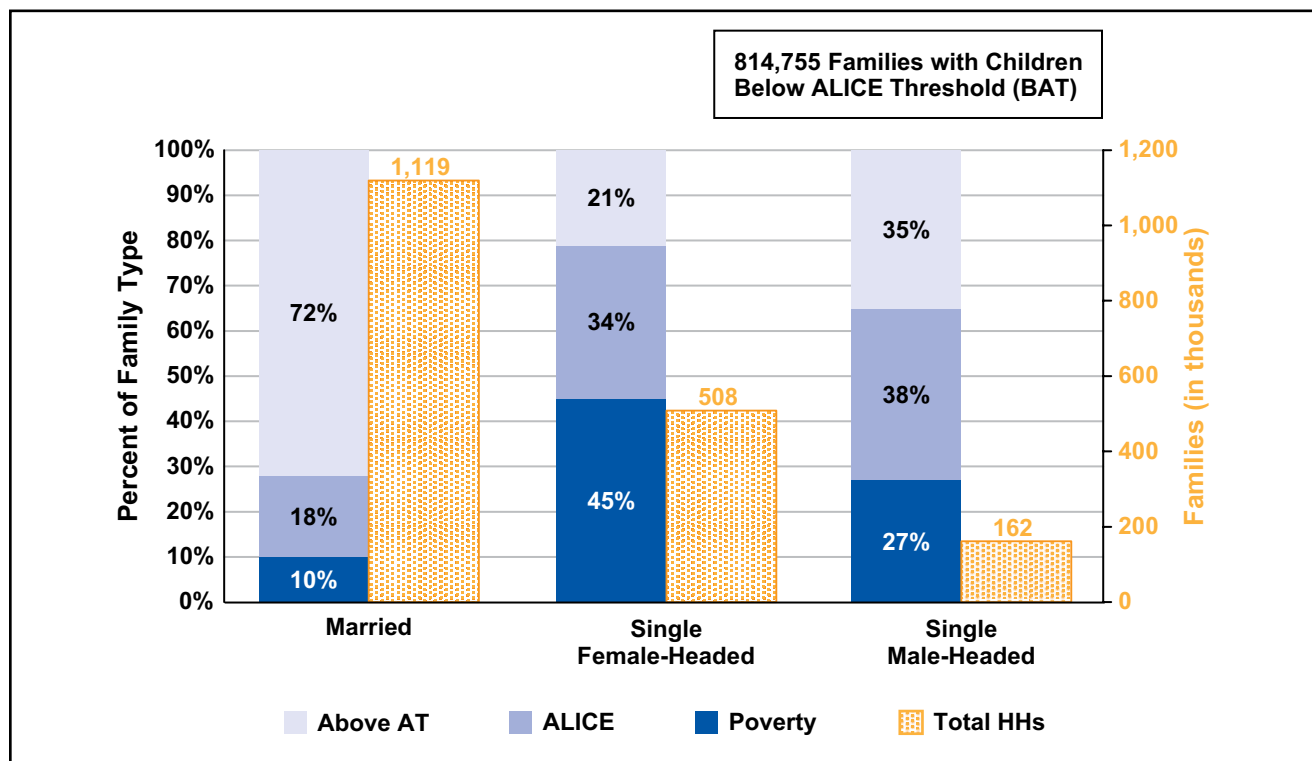
Families with Children

Not surprisingly, households with young children have the most expensive Household Survival Budget of all household types. Not only are these households larger, but they have the additional expense of child care, preschool, and after-school care. The biggest factors determining the economic stability of a household with children are the number of wage earners, the gender of the wage earners, and the number of children.

Married-parent families with children far outnumber single-headed families; however, a higher number and proportion of children in single-headed families live below the ALICE Threshold (Figure 8).

Figure 8.

Families with Children by Income, Florida, 2015



Source: American Community Survey, 2015, and the ALICE Threshold, 2015

There are large differences in the economic conditions of married and single-parent families in Florida.

In the majority of married-parent families, both parents are working (Working Poor Families Project (WPFP), 2016). Dual-income couples typically have a higher household income than single-parent families and tend to be better able to pay their expenses. This partly explains why 72 percent of married-couple families with children in Florida have income above the ALICE Threshold (Figure 9).

It is important to note that the reality of a single-parent family is changing. According to the U.S. Census, the category of “single-parent” homes includes one parent as the sole adult (37 percent nationally), or a parent with a cohabiting partner (11 percent), or a parent with another adult age 18 or older who lives in the home, such as a grown child, grandparent, or boyfriend (52 percent). In other words, even in most single-parent families, there may be at least two adults in the home who contribute financially to the household (Vespa, Lewis, & Kreider, 2013).

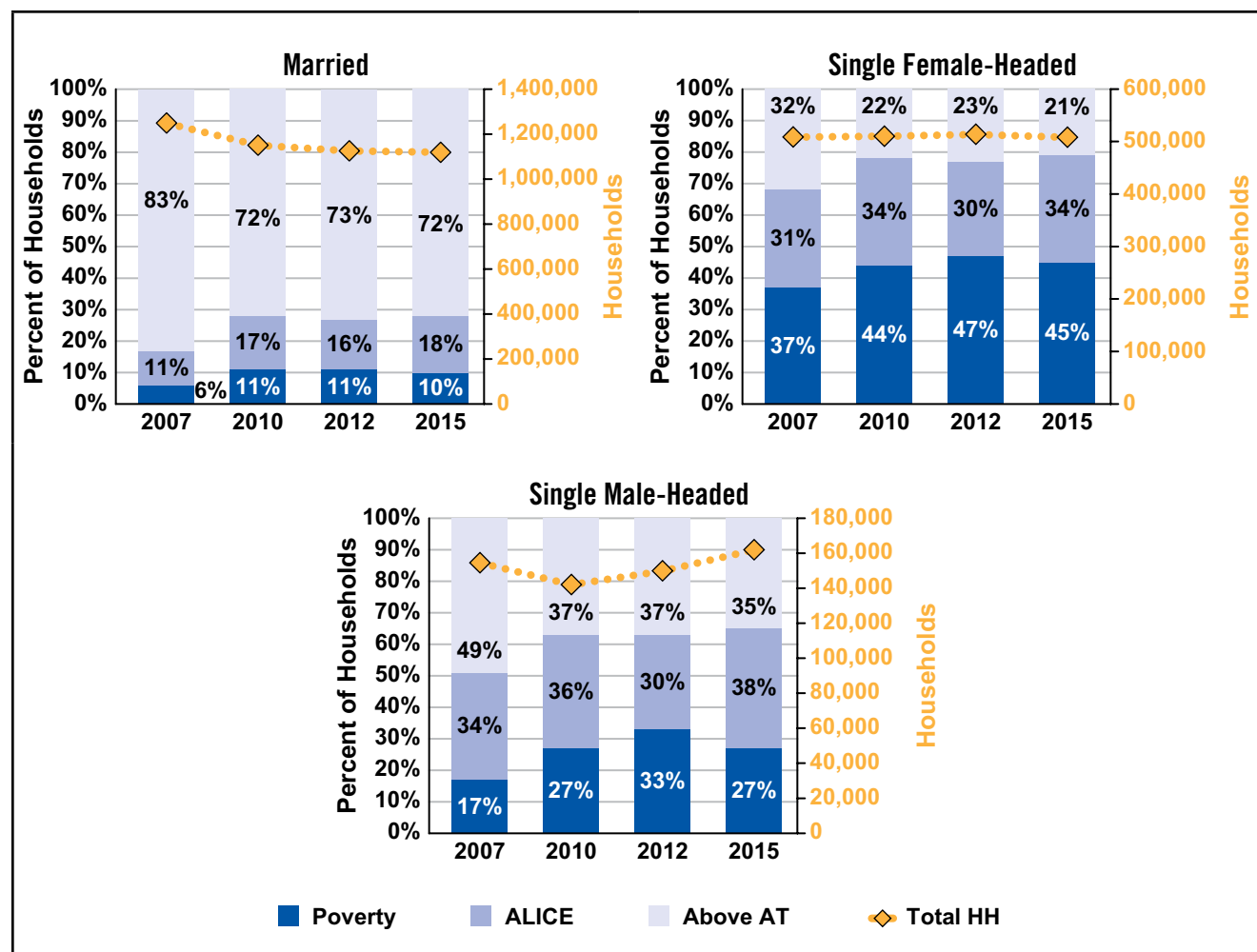
Nonetheless, single-parent families are more likely to have income below the ALICE Threshold. In 2015, in Florida, 79 percent of single female-headed households and 65 percent of single male-headed households lived below the ALICE Threshold, compared to 28 percent of married-couple families with children. Yet because

the number of married-couple families in Florida is so large, they still account for a significant portion of all children living below the ALICE Threshold.

From a wider perspective, household composition is changing in Florida – and across the country. One important trend is a decline in the number of married-couple families with children. In Florida, the number fell by 10 percent from 2007 to 2015. During the same time period, the number of single female-headed families with children remained relatively flat and the number of single male-headed families increased by 5 percent.

Figure 9.

Families with Children by Income, Florida, 2007 to 2015



Source: American Community Survey, 2007-2015

When addressing poverty, the media and the community often focus on households with single mothers. But there are households of all types that struggle to make ends meet. Single female-headed families only account for 17 percent of all working-age households below the ALICE Threshold in Florida.

ALICE BY COUNTY

Where ALICE families live matters: The Harvard Equality of Opportunity Project has demonstrated the importance of where we live, and especially where we grow up, in determining the directions that our lives take (Chetty & Hendren, 2015). Local economic conditions largely determine the number of households in a county or state that struggle financially. These conditions indicate how difficult it is to survive without adequate income and assets to afford basic household necessities.

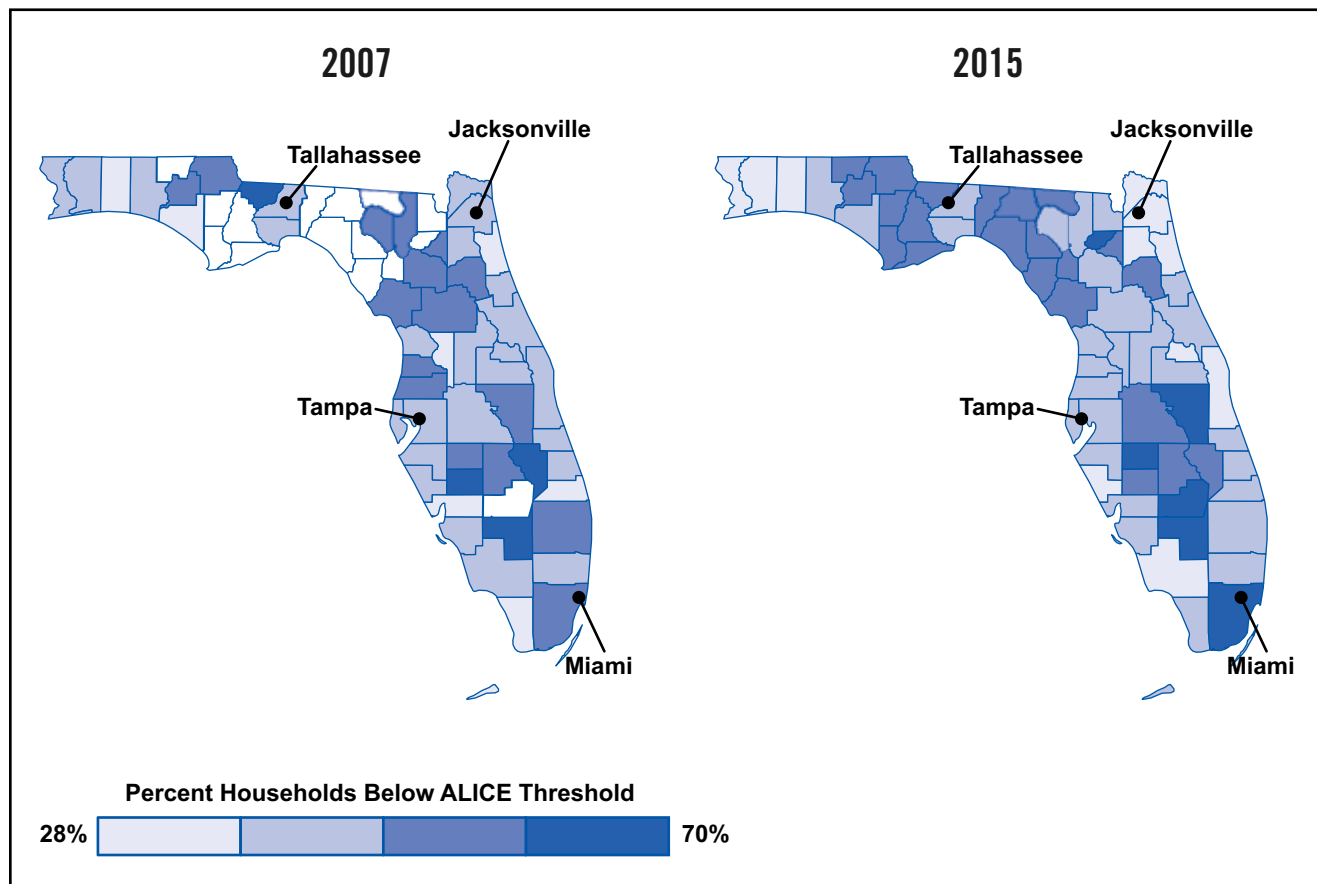
Although ALICE households live in every county of Florida, there is enormous variation in the percentage of ALICE and poverty-level households among counties, ranging from 28 percent of households with income below the ALICE Threshold in St. Johns County to 65 percent in Glades and Hardee counties in 2015 (Figure 10). Contrary to stereotypes that suggest poverty only exists in inner cities, the ALICE data show that families are struggling in rural, urban, and suburban areas.

Comparison across counties, as well as over time, provides important tools to identify the factors that reduce financial hardship in a location.

The percent of households with income below the ALICE Threshold increased across the state from 2007 to 2015. Overall, more counties had a higher percentage of households with income below the ALICE Threshold in 2015 than they had in 2007 (white sections in Figure 10 indicate no data was available). In addition, the percent of households living below the ALICE Threshold increased from a county average of 36 percent in 2007 to 47 percent in 2015. In other words, there was on average a 23 percent increase in the number of households below the ALICE Threshold across Florida counties.

Figure 10.

Percentage of Households with Income Below the ALICE Threshold by County, Florida, 2007 and 2015



Source: American Community Survey, 2007 and 2015, and the ALICE Threshold, 2007 and 2015

Details on each county's household income and ALICE demographics, as well as further breakdown by municipality, are listed in the ALICE County Pages (Exhibit I).

CHANGES AT THE LOCAL LEVEL

In the majority of towns and cities that reported households with income in 2015, more than 30 percent of their households were below the ALICE Threshold. It is difficult to measure change over time in Florida's smaller towns and cities because small population size and data limited to 5-year estimates make it more difficult to track. But there is reliable data on changes over time for the largest towns in Florida.

Florida's largest cities, those with more than 40,000 households, vary greatly in their proportion of households below the ALICE Threshold, ranging from 32 percent in Boca Raton to 76 percent in Hialeah. From 2007 to 2015, only two large cities saw their household population decrease, while most grew by more than 7 percent, and Miami and Orlando grew by more than 20 percent. During the same period, all experienced an increase in the number of households below the ALICE Threshold, most by more than 20 percent. In two cities, Brandon and Cape Coral, which had large population changes and were hit hard by the housing bubble, the number of households below the ALICE Threshold increased by more than 70 percent (Figure 11).

Figure 11.

Households Below the ALICE Threshold, Largest Cities and Towns in Florida, 2015

Largest Cities and Towns (Above 40,000 Households)	Number of Households	Percentage of Households Below ALICE Threshold	2007-2015 Percent Change	
			HOUSEHOLDS	BELOW AT
	2015	2015		
Jacksonville	323,488	39%	1%	23%
Miami	171,720	72%	26%	46%
Tampa	144,582	48%	11%	34%
Orlando	111,100	50%	22%	64%
St. Petersburg	103,788	42%	1%	9%
Tallahassee	74,162	48%	8%	33%
Fort Lauderdale	73,817	46%	7%	29%
Hialeah	71,124	76%	-4%	20%
Port St. Lucie	61,310	40%	7%	48%
Cape Coral	61,251	42%	4%	74%
Pembroke Pines	56,409	35%	3%	20%
Hollywood	56,104	52%	0%	13%
Gainesville	48,617	57%	8%	19%
Clearwater	46,240	41%	4%	6%
Miami Beach	43,400	55%	10%	14%
Brandon CDP, Florida	41,955	36%	19%	72%
West Palm Beach	41,168	48%	16%	16%
Coral Springs	40,825	35%	0%	58%
Boca Raton	40,551	32%	13%	25%
Pompano Beach	40,375	54%	-7%	12%
Miramar	40,203	33%	17%	43%

Source: American Community Survey, 2007-2015, and the ALICE Threshold, 2007-2015; see Exhibit VI and ALICE Methodology for details

II. WHAT DOES IT COST TO FUNCTION IN TODAY'S ECONOMY?

HOUSEHOLD SURVIVAL BUDGET

The Household Survival Budget reflects the bare minimum cost to live and work in the modern economy. In Florida, the average Household Survival Budget was \$53,856 for a four-person family and \$19,176 for a single adult in 2015 (Figure 12). The hourly wage necessary to support a family budget is \$26.93, working 40 hours per week for 50 weeks per year for one parent (or \$13.47 per hour each, if two parents work), and \$9.59 per hour full-time for a single adult.

Figure 12.

Household Survival Budget, Florida Average, 2015

Monthly Costs, Florida Average, 2015			
	SINGLE ADULT	2 ADULTS, 1 INFANT, 1 PRESCHOOLER	2007 – 2015 PERCENT INCREASE
Monthly Costs			
Housing	\$609	\$842	22%
Child care	N/A	\$1,015	10%
Food	\$165	\$547	14%
Transportation	\$326	\$653	2%
Health care	\$164	\$628	>48% *
Miscellaneous	\$145	\$408	19%
Taxes	\$189	\$395	20%
Monthly Total	\$1,598	\$4,488	19%
ANNUAL TOTAL	\$19,176	\$53,856	19%
Hourly Wage **	\$9.59	\$26.93	19%

* Increase in out-of-pocket health care costs from 2007 to 2015 was 48 percent; increase including ACA penalty was 74 percent.

** Wage required to support this budget if working 40 hours per week for 50 weeks.

Note: Percent increases in Figure 12 are an average of the increases in each category for a single-adult and for a four-person family.

Source: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), 2015; U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), 2015; Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), 2015; Internal Revenue Service (IRS) and Florida Department of Education, 2015

The cost of household basics in the Household Survival Budget – housing, child care, food, transportation, health care, taxes, and other miscellaneous essentials – increased by 17 percent for a single adult and 21 percent for a family of four from 2007 to 2015 (Figure 13; note Figure 12 shows the average percent increase for the two budgets between 2007 and 2015). In comparison, the rate of inflation nationally was 14 percent, and the average wage increased by 19 percent in Florida. The rise in the Household Survival Budget in Florida was driven primarily by a 20 percent increase in housing costs and an even larger increase in health care costs (Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), 2015).

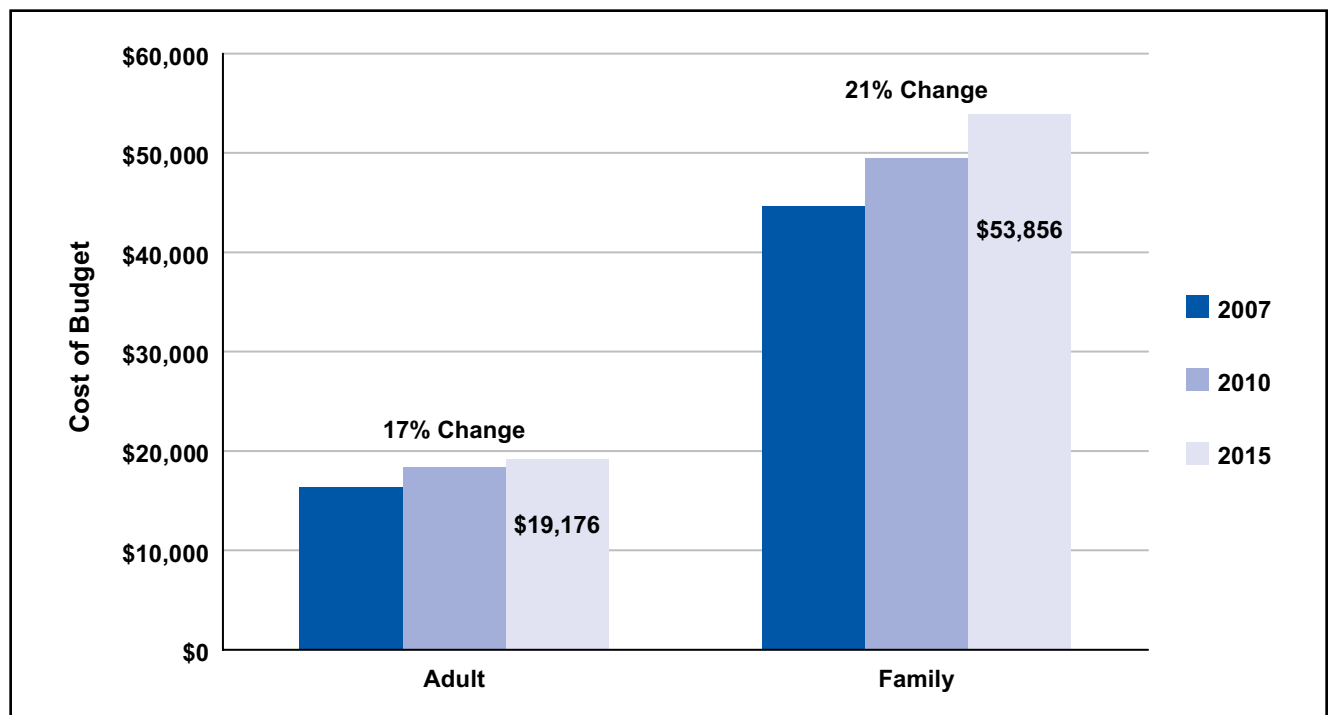
The basic health care costs included in the Household Survival Budget also continued to rise, driven largely by the increase in out-of-pocket medical expenses.

One-third of the budget increase was due to costs associated with the Affordable Care Act (ACA). ALICE does not earn enough to afford the premiums for the ACA Marketplace plans – even the least expensive Bronze plan – and many ALICE households make too much to be eligible for Medicaid (the eligibility cutoff is 138 percent of the FPL). The Household Survival Budget, therefore, includes the least expensive option, which is the cost of the “shared responsibility payment” – the penalty for not having coverage. The annual penalty was \$325 for a single adult and \$975 for a family of four in 2015 (Internal Revenue Service (IRS), 2016). These costs may change in the future as insurance plans change and health care legislation changes over time across the country.

From a broader perspective, many households in Florida with income below the ALICE Threshold were able to purchase insurance through the ACA Marketplace due to Cost Sharing Reductions and Premium Tax Credits. With one of the highest ACA enrollments in the country, Florida has reduced the number of uninsured in all income groups (American Community Survey, 2007, 2010, 2012, and 2015; Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS), 2016).

Figure 13.

Household Survival Budget, Florida Average, 2007 to 2015



Source: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), 2015; U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), 2015; Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), 2015; Internal Revenue Service (IRS) and Florida Department of Education, 2015

The Household Survival Budget for seniors is based on the budget for a single adult, so likely underestimates the additional costs many seniors incur, especially those with health issues. For example Medicare does not cover most dental and foot care, eye exams and glasses, and aides and equipment (U.S. Centers for Medicare & Medicaid (CMS), 2016).

The Household Survival Budget varies across Florida counties. The basic essentials were least expensive for a family of four in Putnam County at \$44,028 per year, and for a single adult in Suwannee County at \$15,456. They were most in Monroe County, \$68,952 for a family and \$29,208 for a single adult. A Household Survival Budget for each county in Florida is presented in the County Pages (Exhibit I); there is also a Methodology Exhibit, and additional budgets for different family variations are available at <http://spaa.newark.rutgers.edu/united-way-alice>.

HOUSEHOLD SURVIVAL BUDGET COMPONENTS

Housing: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD)'s Fair Market Rent (FMR) for an efficiency apartment for a single adult and a two-bedroom apartment for a family. The cost includes utilities but not telephone service, and it does not include a security deposit.

Child Care: The cost of registered home-based child care for an infant and a four-year-old. Home-based child care has only voluntary licensing, so the quality of care that it provides is not regulated and may vary widely between locations (Florida Department of Education, 2015). However, licensed and accredited child care centers, which are fully regulated to meet standards of quality care, are significantly more expensive.

Food: U.S. Department of Agriculture's (USDA) Thrifty Food Plan, which is also the basis for the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) and Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) benefits.

Like the original Economy Food Plan, the Thrifty Food Plan was designed to meet the nutritional requirements of a healthy diet, but it includes foods that need a lot of home preparation time with little waste, plus skill in both buying and preparing food. The cost of the Thrifty Food Plan takes into account broad regional variation across the country but not localized variation, which can be even greater, especially for fruits and vegetables (Hanson, 2008; Leibtag & Kumcu, 2011).

Transportation: The transportation budget is calculated using average annual expenditures for transportation by car and by public transportation from the Bureau of Labor Statistics' Consumer Expenditure Survey (CES). Since the CES is reported by metropolitan statistical areas and regions, counties are matched with the most local level possible.

Health Care: The health care budget includes nominal out-of-pocket health care spending, medical services, prescription drugs, and medical supplies using the average annual health expenditure reported in the CES plus a penalty for not purchasing insurance as mandated by the Affordable Care Act (ACA). Because ALICE does not qualify for Medicaid but cannot afford even the Bronze Marketplace premiums and deductibles, we add the cost of the "shared responsibility payment" – the penalty for not having coverage – to the current out-of-pocket health care spending. The penalty for 2015 was \$325 for a single adult and \$975 for a family of four.

Miscellaneous: The miscellaneous category includes 10 percent of the budget total (including taxes) to cover cost overruns. It could be used for items many consider additional essentials, such as toiletries, diapers, cleaning supplies, or work clothes.

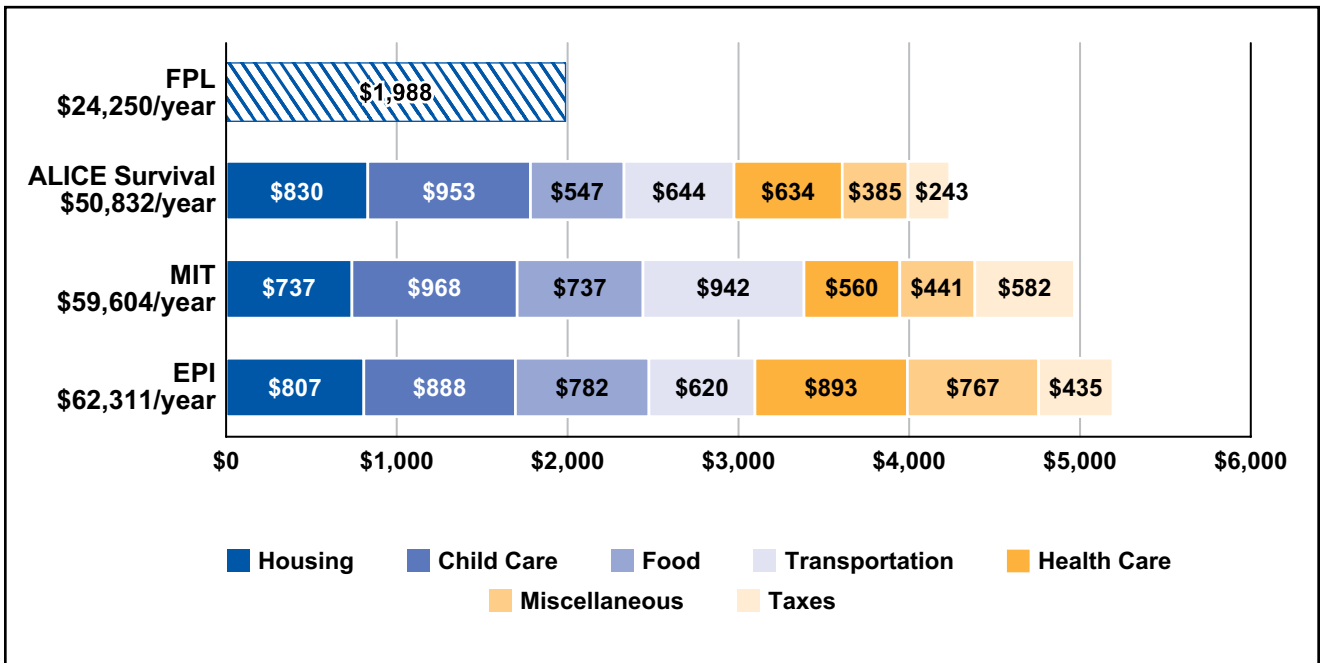
Taxes: The tax budget includes both federal and state income taxes where applicable, as well as Social Security and Medicare taxes. These rates include standard federal and state deductions and exemptions, as well as the federal Child Tax Credit and the Child and Dependent Care Credit as defined in the Internal Revenue Service 1040: Individual Income Tax, Forms and Instructions. They also include state tax deductions and exemptions such as the Personal Tax Credit and renter's credit as defined in each state Department of Revenue's 1040: Individual Income Tax, Forms and Instructions. In most cases, the Household Survival Budget is above the Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) eligibility limit so these credits are not included in the budget, but they are counted in the Income Assessment, discussed below.

HOW DOES THE SURVIVAL BUDGET COMPARE?

The Household Survival Budget is a very specific measure that is used to recognize the bare minimum costs for a household to live and work in the modern economy, calculated on actual household expenditures. By comparison, other existing budgets provide different ways to view local economies, ranging from the very lowest measure, the Federal Poverty Level (FPL), to the highest, the Household Stability Budget (Figure 14).

Figure 14.

Comparison of Household Budgets (family of 4), Polk County, Florida, 2015



Source: American Community Survey, 2015; The ALICE Threshold, 2015; MIT, 2016; Economic Policy Institute, 2015

Source: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), 2015; U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), 2015; Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), 2015; Internal Revenue Service (IRS), 2015; Florida Department of Education, 2015; MIT, 2016; Economic Policy Institute, 2015

Budget Comparisons

The Household Survival Budget is significantly higher than the FPL of \$24,250 per year for a family of four and \$11,770 per year for a single adult in 2015 (U.S. Department of Health & Human Services, 2015). However, it is lower than the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT) Living Wage Calculator's budget by 17 percent and the Economic Policy Institute's Family Budget Calculator by 23 percent (note, the EPI budget is in 2014 dollars). Though these alternative budgets are slightly more comfortable, providing for higher quality housing and child care, more nutritious food, more reliable transportation, and employer-sponsored health insurance, it would still be hard to live on these budgets for a long period of time. It is important to note that while the budgets use similar calculations for taxes, the amount of taxes in the alternative budgets are higher because their base budgets are higher. As the total budget increases, the income needed to cover the expenses increases, and higher income results in a larger tax bill. Detailed comparison of the budgets is outlined below (Figure 15) (Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT), 2015; Economic Policy Institute, 2015).

Figure 15.
Comparison of Household Budgets by Category, 2015

	Household Survival Budget	MIT Living Wage Budget	EPI Family Budget Calculator
Housing	HUD's 40 th rent percentile for a two-bedroom apartment (which includes all utilities whether paid by the landlord/owner or by the renter).	HUD's 40 th rent percentile for a two-bedroom apartment plus additional utilities to HUD's estimate.	HUD's 40 th rent percentile for a two-bedroom apartment plus additional utilities to HUD's estimate.
Child Care	Home-based child care for an infant and a preschooler.	Lowest-cost child care option available (usually home-based care) for a 4-year-old and a school-age child, whose care is generally less costly than infant child care.	Licensed and accredited child care centers, which have significantly higher costs than home-based centers for a "young child" and a "child" (no ages specified), whose care is generally less costly than infant child care.
Food	USDA's Thrifty Food Plan for a family of four.	USDA's Low-Cost Food Plan for a family of four.	USDA's Low-Cost Food Plan estimates the cost of food for each person in the family and totals those numbers.
Transportation	Includes only the operating costs for a car (including car insurance) or public transportation where available.	Includes operating costs for a car (including car insurance), and the cost of vehicle financing.	Includes operating costs for a car (including car insurance).
Health Care	Out-of-pocket health care expenses plus the Affordable Care Act (ACA) penalty.	Employer-sponsored health insurance, medical services and supplies, and drugs.	ACA's least expensive Bronze plan.
Miscellaneous	Includes 10 percent of the budget for cost overruns.	Includes essential clothing and household expenses.	Includes apparel, personal care, and household supplies.

Source: Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT), 2015; Economic Policy Institute, 2014; Glasmeier & Nadeau, 2015

Household Stability Budget

Because the alternative budgets only cover the bare essentials, it is helpful to calculate a budget that provides for stability over time – as well as a reasonable quality of life, and peace of mind. The ALICE Household Stability Budget is meant to fill this gap. This budget is significantly higher than the other measures because it estimates what it costs to support and sustain a secure and economically viable household.

The Household Stability Budget includes safer housing that needs fewer repairs, reflected in the median rent for single adults and single parents, and a moderate house with a mortgage for a two-parent family. Child care is upgraded to licensed and accredited care where quality is regulated. Food is elevated to the USDA's Moderate Food Plan, which provides more variety than the Thrifty Food Plan and requires less skill and time for shopping and cooking, plus one meal out per month. For transportation, the Stability Budget includes leasing a car, allowing drivers to more easily maintain a basic level of safety and reliability. For health care, health insurance is represented by the cost of an employer-sponsored health plan. Cell phone ownership, increasingly necessary to work in the modern economy, is also added into the Household Stability Budget. The Miscellaneous category represents 10 percent of the five basic necessities.

Because savings are crucial to achieving stability, the Household Stability Budget also includes a savings category of 10 percent of the budget, which is typically enough to invest in education and retirement, cover monthly payments on a student loan, or put towards a down payment on a house. However, in many cases, savings are used for emergencies and never accumulate.

In Florida, the Household Stability Budget is \$92,034 per year for a family of four – 71 percent higher than the Household Survival Budget (Figure 16). The Household Stability Budget for a single adult totals \$31,483 which is 30 percent higher than the Household Survival Budget.

Figure 16.

Average Household Stability Budget vs. Household Survival Budget, Florida, 2015

Florida Average – 2015			
2 ADULTS, 1 INFANT, 1 PRESCHOOLER			
	Survival	Stability	Percent Difference
Monthly Costs			
Housing	\$842	\$1,213	44%
Child Care	\$1,015	\$1,300	28%
Food	\$547	\$1,047	91%
Transportation	\$653	\$1,185	81%
Health Care	\$628	\$1,002	60%
Cell Phone	N/A	\$99	N/A
Savings	N/A	\$455	N/A
Miscellaneous	\$408	\$455	12%
Taxes	\$395	\$913	131%
Monthly Total	\$4,488	\$7,670	71%
ANNUAL TOTAL	\$53,856	\$92,034	71%
Hourly Wage*	\$26.93	\$46.02	71%

* Wage required to support this budget if working 40 hours per week for 50 weeks

Note: Percent increases in Figure 16 are an average of the increases in each category for a single-adult and for a four-person family.

Source: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), 2015; U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), 2015; Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), 2015; Internal Revenue Service (IRS) and Florida Department of Education, 2015

III. ACHIEVING STABILITY: INCOME, SAVINGS AND PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

It is often assumed that ALICE households have savings to draw upon in an emergency or have access to public assistance as a last resort. However, most ALICE households have little or no savings, and are not typically eligible for public and private assistance because their earnings are above qualifying limits. This section reports how resources have changed over time.

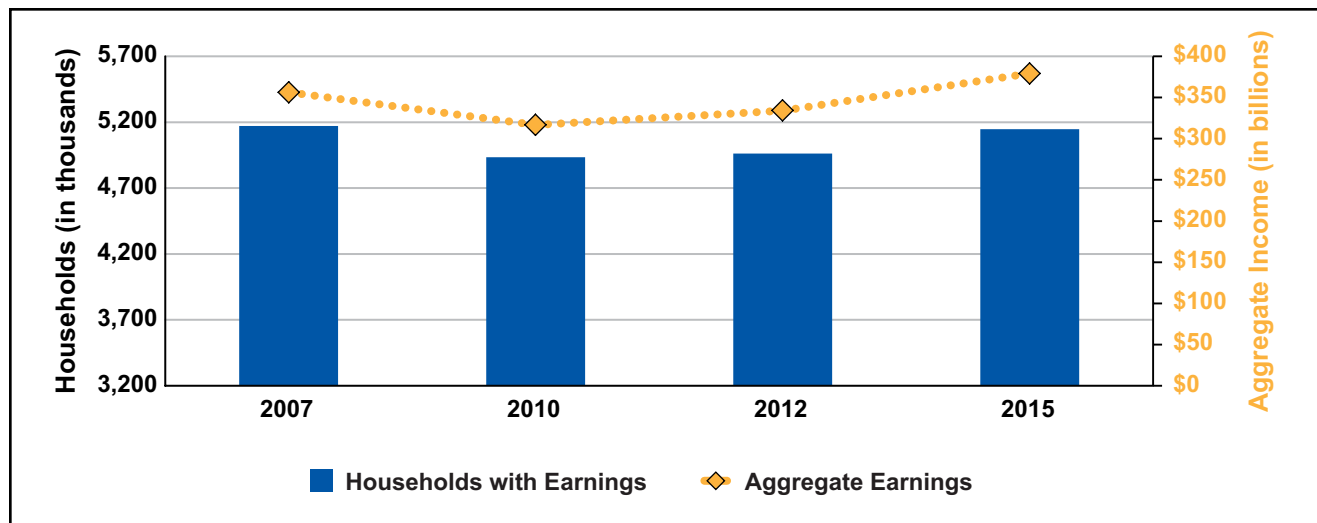
SHIFTS IN SOURCES OF INCOME

Changes in the sources of income for Florida households during the period between 2007 and 2015 provide insight into the way the economy's downturn and rebound impacted different families (Figure 17). The toughest economic years were from 2007 to 2010, when most of these income changes occurred. Some of those trends have since been reversed, but none have returned to pre-2007 levels.

In 2015, 69 percent of households (4.96 million) had wage or salary income (blue bar, left axis), the most common sources of income for households in Florida. The number of households with wage or salary income decreased by 4 percent from 2007 to 2010 and then increased by 4 percent from 2010 to 2015 ending just below the 2007 level. The aggregate amount of all earnings followed a similar pattern but ended 6 percent higher than 2007 (dotted yellow line, right axis) (American Community Survey, 2007, 2010, 2012, and 2015).

Figure 17.

Earnings by Number of Households and Aggregate Total, Florida, 2007 to 2015

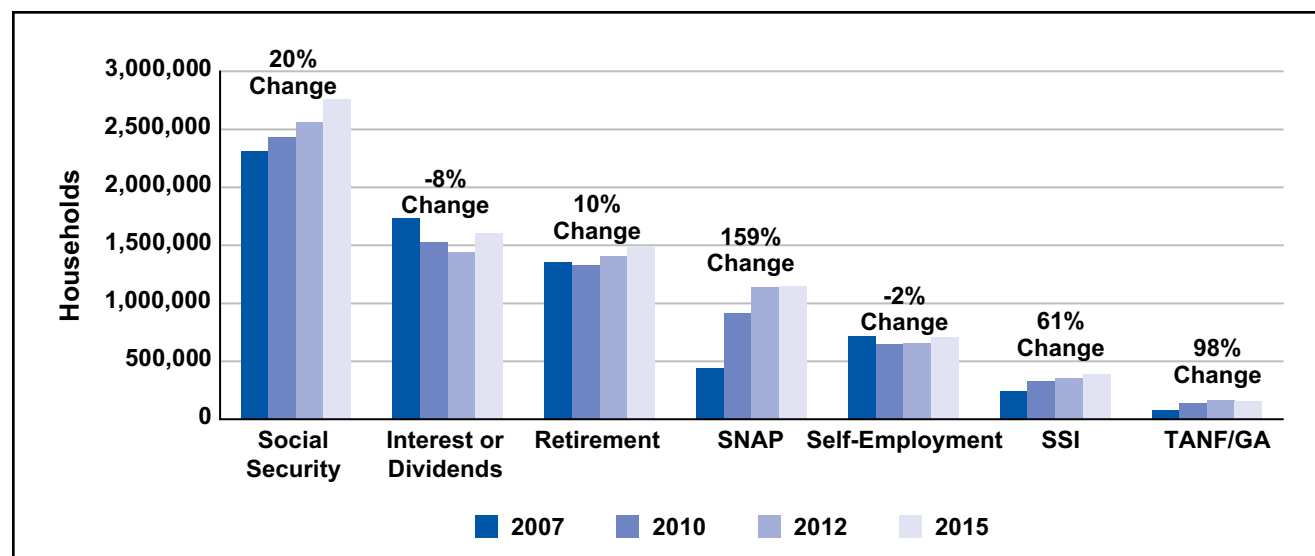


Source: American Community Survey, 2015

Households in Florida receive several other types of income as well (Figure 18). Although much has been written about the “gig” economy (also known as the contract or non-traditional economy), only a small number of households in Florida report self-employment as a source of income (though more may earn and not report it). Just 9 percent of households reported receiving self-employment income in 2015. The self-employed took a hit during the Great Recession, as the number of households reporting self-employment income decreased by 9 percent from 2007 to 2010 and then rebounded by 8 percent from 2010 to 2015 (American Community Survey, 2007, 2010, 2012, and 2015).

Figure 18.

Percent Change in Non-wage Household Sources of Income, Florida, 2007 to 2015



Source: American Community Survey, 2015

The next most common source of income after wages is Social Security. The impact of the aging population is evident in the 20 percent increase in the number of households getting Social Security income and the 10 percent increase in households receiving retirement income from 2007 to 2015.

The impact of the financial downturn on households during this time period is also reflected in the striking increase in the number of Florida households receiving income from government sources other than Social Security. While not all ALICE households qualified for government support between 2007 and 2015, many with one or more members who lost a job during this period began receiving government assistance for the first time. The number of households receiving SNAP, the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program formerly known as food stamps, increased by 159 percent. The average SNAP benefit per person decreased from \$141 per month in 2010 to \$130 per month in 2015 (Kaiser Family Foundation, 2014).

At the same time, the number of households receiving government aid once known as “welfare,” through Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF), or General Assistance (other payments from state or local welfare offices), increased by 98 percent. But the average amount each person received in benefits decreased (U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 2009, 2014). The number of households receiving Supplemental Security Income (SSI), which includes welfare payments to low-income people who are 65 and older and to people of any age who are blind or disabled, rose by 61 percent.

SAVINGS AND ASSETS

With so many families not able to keep up with the cost of living, accumulating assets is difficult in Florida. The cost of unexpected emergencies, ranging from natural disasters to personal health crises, can deplete savings. Job losses have forced people to tap into their retirement savings, or take out second mortgages or home equity lines of credit. Having minimal or no assets makes ALICE households more vulnerable to emergencies. It also can increase their overall costs when they have to use alternative financing with fees and high interest rates that make it difficult or impossible to save money or amass more assets.

According to a 2015 Financial Capability Survey, 47 percent of Florida residents did not think that they could come up with \$2,000 if an unexpected need arose within the next month. These findings are on par with the 2011 Corporation for Enterprise Development (CFED) survey that found 27 percent of Florida households were

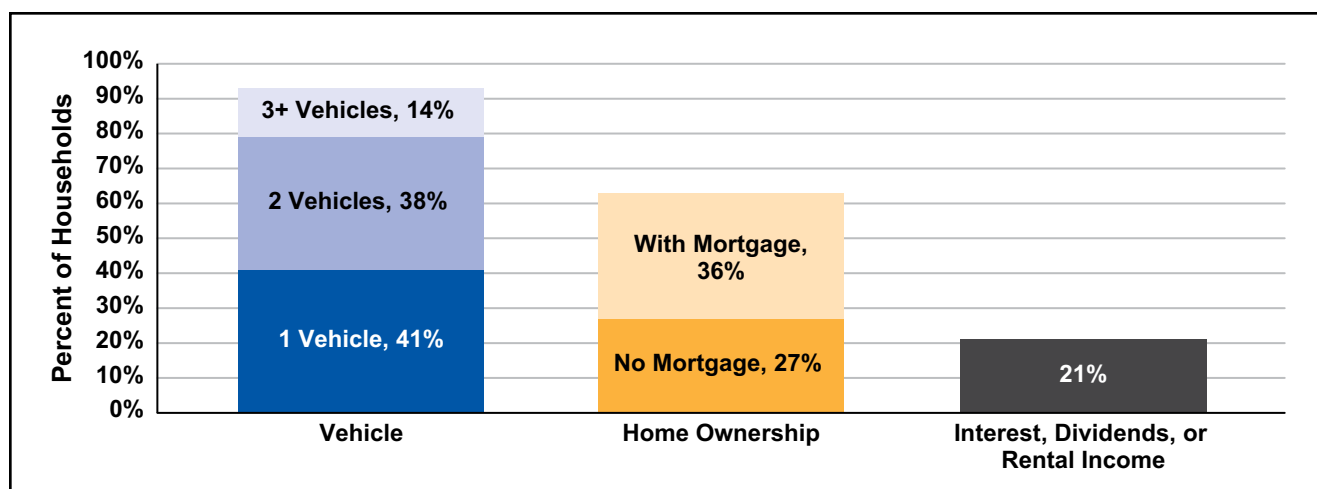
“asset poor,” defined as not having enough net worth to subsist at the poverty level for three months without income. And 49 percent were “liquid asset poor,” defined as having no or limited cash or a savings account (Corporation for Enterprise Development (CFED), 2012; FINRA Investor Education Foundation, 2016).

While data on savings and investments is minimal, levels of ownership of three of the most common assets in Florida – vehicles, homes, and investments – provide insight into resources families have for emergencies and to accumulate wealth (Figure 19). Most Florida households have at least one vehicle, a necessity for work. In 2015, 41 percent of all households had one vehicle, 38 percent had two and 14 percent had three or more. Only 7 percent of households had no vehicle in 2015. While cars offer benefits beyond their cash value, they are not an effective means of accumulating wealth because the value of a car normally depreciates over time. Nationally, the percent of vehicles that are leased has been increasing steadily. In 2015, 86 percent of new vehicles and 55 percent of used vehicles were leased. An indicator of the financial strain of leasing is the fact that in Florida, 2.2 percent of those leases are more than 30 days delinquent with their payment (Jones, 2014; Center for Responsible Lending, 2014; Kiernan, 2016; Zabritski M., 2016).

The second most common asset is a home, an asset that has traditionally provided financial stability and the primary means for low-income families to accumulate wealth. In 2015, 65 percent of Florida households owned a home, down from the peak of 72 percent in 2005. As homeownership is a primary asset for many families, they are significantly affected by changes in home prices. This is especially important for the two-thirds of Florida homeowners who have a mortgage. According to the 2015 Financial Capability Survey, 15 percent of Florida homeowners thought that they would owe more on their home than they would earn by selling it (American Community Survey, 2007, 2010, 2012, and 2015; Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis, 2015; Herbert, McCue, & Sanchez-Moyano, September 2013; Federal Reserve, 2014; FINRA Investor Education Foundation, 2016).

The most effective resource to weather an emergency is an investment that produces income, which can range from a checking account to a 401K retirement plan to a rental property. According to the 2015 Financial Capability Survey, 73 percent of Florida residents report having a savings account, money market account, or certificates of deposit (CDs). However, with low interest rates and increased banking fees, only 21 percent of households in Florida received interest and dividends or rental income (same as the national average). The number of households with investment income dropped by 8 percent between 2007 and 2015, largely because of the stock market crash. Though some households have recovered, the number of households with investment income remains below the 2007 level, as many families have used assets to cover expenses during periods of unemployment and lower income. When combined with an emergency, the loss of these assets forced many households below the ALICE Threshold (Bricker, et al., 2014; American Community Survey, 2007, 2010, 2012, and 2015; Federal Reserve, 2014; U.S. Financial Capability Study, 2015).

Figure 19.
Assets Ownership, Florida, 2015



Source: American Community Survey, 2015

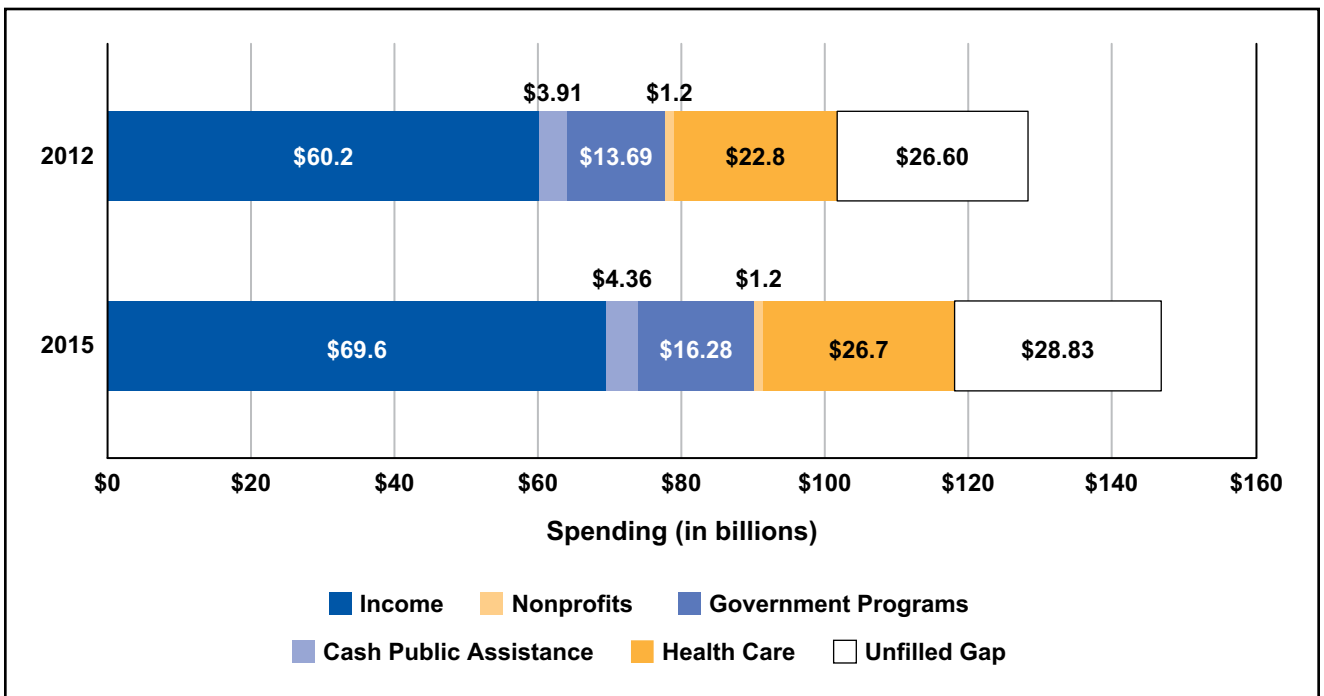
DOES PUBLIC ASSISTANCE BRING FINANCIAL STABILITY?

The persistence of low wages, underemployment, periods of unemployment, and loss of employer-sponsored benefits have led to financial insecurity for many ALICE households. As a result, many working ALICE households have turned to government supports and services, often for the first time, to make ends meet. When workers do not earn enough to pay for basic necessities, they may be forced to turn to public support to feed their families, secure health insurance, or pay rent and other basic needs.

The **ALICE Income Assessment** quantifies total income of households below the ALICE Threshold as well as how much public and nonprofit assistance is spent on these low-income households. The methodology for the Income Assessment has been slightly revised since the last United Way ALICE Report was published for Florida, and incorporated into this analysis (for more details, see the What's New section at the beginning of this report, and Exhibit VIII: Methodology Overview).

From 2012 to 2015, the number of households below the ALICE Threshold remained flat, but the earnings of these households increased from \$60.2 billion in 2012 to \$69.6 billion in 2015. During that time, the cost of basic necessities grew at a faster rate, as did the amount of need, which reached \$147 billion in 2015 (up from \$128 billion in 2012). Federal and state government spending on cash public assistance increased by 12 percent to \$4.36 billion in 2015. Other government programs (excluding health) had the largest increase, growing by 19 percent to \$16.28 billion, and nonprofit spending remained flat at \$1.2 billion. Health care spending increased by 17 percent to \$26.7 billion. As a result, the size of the Unfilled Gap – the amount still needed to bring all households to the ALICE Threshold – increased by 8 percent. In other words, in order for all Florida households to have income at the ALICE Threshold, \$28.83 billion is needed to fill the gap – and that could come through a combination of additional wages and public resources (Figure 20) (Office of Management and Budget, 2016; Urban Institute, 2010, 2012; U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), 2016; National Association of State Budget Officers, 2016; American Community Survey, 2015; for more detail see the Methodology Exhibit).

Figure 20.
ALICE Income Assessment, Florida, 2012 to 2015



Source: Office of Management and Budget, 2016; Department of Treasury, 2015; American Community Survey, 2015; National Association of State Budget Officers, 2016; Urban Institute, 2010 and 2012; U.S. Department of Agriculture, 2016; for more detail see the Methodology Exhibit.

Without public assistance, many households in poverty and ALICE households would face even greater hardship and many more would be in poverty, especially in the wake of the Great Recession. Programs like SNAP, the Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) and Child Care Tax Credit (CTC), Medicaid, and food banks provide a critical safety net for basic household well-being, and enable many families to work (Sherman, Trisi, & Parrott, 2013; Dowd & Horowitz, 2011; Grogger, 2003; Coleman-Jensen, Rabbitt, Gregory, & Singh, September 2015; Rosenbaum, 2013; Feeding America, 2014). This analysis is not an evaluation of the efficiency of the programs in delivering goods or services. However, research has shown that assistance is not always well-targeted, effective, and timely. There are several challenges to meeting basic needs with public and private assistance.

First, the majority of government programs are intended to fill short-term needs, such as basic housing, food, clothing, health care, and education. By design, their goal is not to help households achieve long-term financial stability (Haskins, 2011; Shaefer & Edin, 2013; O'Dea, 2016; Ben-Shalom, Moffitt, & Scholz, 2012).

Second, crucial resources are often targeted to households near or below the Federal Poverty Level (FPL), meaning that many struggling ALICE households are not eligible for assistance. Benefits are often structured to end before a family reaches stability, known as the “cliff effect.” In Florida, SNAP benefits decrease once income reaches 185 percent of the FPL, or just \$44,123 for a family of four – about \$10,000 less than the Household Survival Budget for a family (National Conference of State Legislatures, October 2011; Kaiser Family Foundation, 2014).

Third, resources may not be available where they are needed. This statewide analysis may mask geographic disparities in the various types of assistance. For many reasons, funding is distributed unevenly across the state, which may lead to unmet need in some parts of the state not reflected in the Income Assessment.

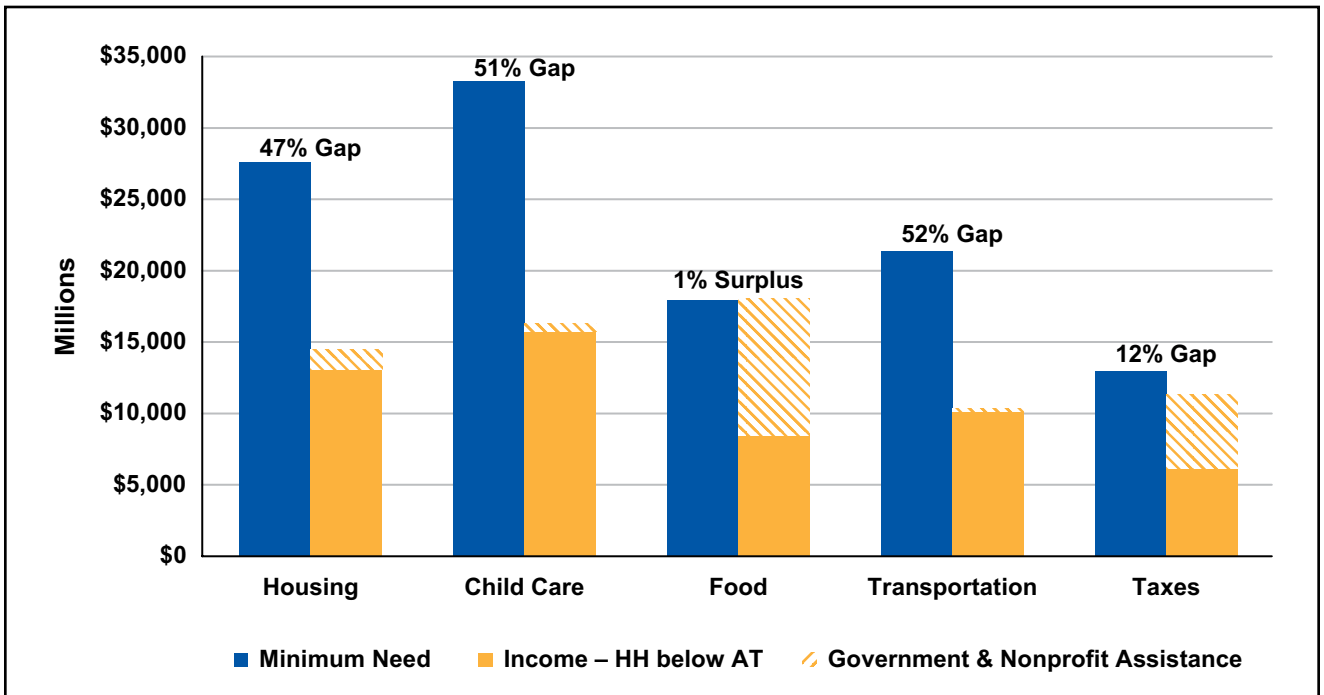
Finally, because public and nonprofit assistance is allocated for specific purposes and often delivered as services, it can only be used for specific parts of the household budget. Only 8 percent of the assistance provided in Florida is done through cash transfers, which households can use toward any of their most pressing needs. The remainder is earmarked for specific items, like food assistance or health care, for which the need varies across households below the ALICE Threshold. This means that not all households benefit equally from assistance. For example, a household that only visits a doctor for an annual checkup does not receive its share of the spending put toward health care assistance in Florida, while a household that experiences a medical emergency receives far more than the average.

Spending by Category: Example for Families with Children

A breakdown of public and nonprofit spending in Florida by category reveals that there are large gaps in key areas, particularly housing and child care. Figure 21 compares the budget amounts for each category of the Household Survival Budget for a family of four (shown in dark blue) with income from households below the ALICE Threshold (shown in dark yellow), plus the public and nonprofit spending in each category (shown in yellow cross-hatch). The gap or surplus in each budget area is the difference between the blue column and the yellow/cross-hatch column. The comparison assumes that the income households earn is allocated proportionately to each category.

Figure 21.

Comparing Basic Need with Public and Nonprofit Spending by Category (Excluding Health Care and Miscellaneous Expenses), Florida, 2015



Source: Office of Management and Budget, 2015; U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), 2015; Internal Revenue Service, 2015; Department of Treasury, 2015; American Community Survey, 2015; National Association of State Budget Officers, 2016; Urban Institute, 2012

Housing

In the Household Survival Budget for a family of four, housing accounts for 19 percent of the family budget. Following this allocation, this analysis assumes that all ALICE households then spend 19 percent of their income on housing. That still leaves them far short of what is needed to afford rent at HUD's 40th rent percentile. But does public assistance fill the gap? Federal housing programs provide \$1.2 billion in assistance, including Section 8 Housing Vouchers, the Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program, the Public Housing Operating Fund, and Community Development Block Grant (CDBG). In addition, nonprofits spend an estimated \$231 million on housing assistance (because nonprofit spending is not available by category, the estimate is one-fifth of the total nonprofit budget). Yet when income and government and nonprofit assistance for housing are combined, **there is still a 47 percent gap in resources for all households to meet the basic ALICE Threshold for housing.** Therefore it is not surprising that most families spend more of their income on housing, which leaves less for other items.

Child Care

In the Household Survival Budget for a family of four, child care accounts for 23 percent of the family budget. Yet for many ALICE households, 23 percent of earned income is not enough to pay for even home-based child care, the least expensive organized care option. Additional child care resources available to Florida families include \$457 million for Head Start, the program that helps children meet their basic needs or is necessary to enable their parents to work, and Florida's School Readiness program. Nonprofits provide additional child care assistance including vouchers and child care services estimated at \$231 million. Yet when income and government and nonprofit assistance are combined, **there is still a 51 percent gap in resources for all households to meet the basic ALICE Threshold for child care.**

Food

In the Household Survival Budget for a family of four, food accounts for 12 percent of the family budget, yet for many ALICE households, 12 percent of what they actually earn is insufficient to afford even the USDA Thrifty Food Plan. Food assistance for Florida households includes \$1.6 billion of federal spending on food programs, primarily SNAP (formerly food stamps), school breakfast and lunch programs, and the Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC). Nonprofits also provide food assistance – including food pantries, food banks, and soup kitchens – totaling approximately \$231 million. When income and government and nonprofit food assistance are combined, **there is a 1 percent surplus in resources for all households to meet the basic ALICE Threshold for food.** In practice, there is a gap for many Florida families. Because there are strict eligibility requirements for Florida's Food Assistance Program, and food pantries are not always geographically accessible to families in need, approximately 17 percent of Florida residents struggled with hunger in 2015, according to Feeding Florida (Florida Department of Children and Families, 2016; Feeding Florida, 2015).

Transportation

In the Household Survival Budget for a family of four, transportation accounts for 15 percent of the family budget. Yet for many ALICE households, 15 percent of what they actually earn is not enough to afford even the running costs of a car. While Florida's public transportation systems are state-funded, there is no government spending on transportation targeted specifically to ALICE and poverty families. However, nonprofits provide some programs, spending an estimated \$231 million. When income and nonprofit assistance are combined, **there is a 52 percent gap in resources for all households to meet the basic ALICE Threshold for transportation.**

Taxes

In the Household Survival Budget for a family of four, taxes account for 14 percent of the family budget, so this analysis assumes that 14 percent of income is allocated toward taxes. Though earning enough to afford the Household Survival Budget would put some ALICE households above the eligibility level for the Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC), many households below the ALICE Threshold benefit from the EITC (the average income for households receiving EITC in Florida in 2014 was \$14,118). The federal EITC provided \$1.3 billion in tax credits and refunds for Florida's working families. Eligible households collected an average federal tax refund of \$2,450, which helped 2 million ALICE and poverty-level households in 2015 (National Conference of State Legislatures, 2016; Brookings, 2016). The per-household amount of taxes depends on a recipient's income; for every additional dollar families with children earned above \$17,830 (\$23,260 for married families), the amount of credit they received decreased. When income and government credits and refunds are combined, **there remains a 12 percent gap in resources for all households to meet the basic ALICE Threshold for taxes.**

The Special Case of Health Care

Health care resources are separated from other government and nonprofit spending because they account for the largest single source of assistance to low-income households: \$26.7 billion or 55 percent of all spending in Florida. Health care spending includes federal grants for Medicaid, CHIP, and Hospital Charity Care; state matching grants for Medicaid, CHIP, and Medicare Part D Clawback Payments; and the cost of unreimbursed or unpaid services provided by Florida hospitals (Office of Management and Budget, 2016; Internal Revenue Service (IRS), 2007, 2010 and 2012; National Association of State Budget Officers, 2016).

With the increasing cost of health care and the implementation of the Affordable Care Act (ACA), spending on health care has also increased in Florida, but the percent of residents insured has also increased for all income groups. For this reason, spending on health care in Florida surpasses the amount needed for each household to afford basic out-of-pocket health care expenses. However, even this level of assistance does not necessarily guarantee good or improved health to low-income Florida households.

Because there is greater variation in the amount of money families need for health care than there is in any other single category, it is difficult to estimate health care needs and costs, and even more difficult to deliver health care efficiently to families in poverty or ALICE families. An uninsured (or even an insured) household with a severe and sudden illness could be burdened with hundreds of thousands of dollars in medical bills in a single year, while a healthy household would have few expenses. National research has shown that a small proportion of households facing severe illness or injury account for more than half of all health care expenses, and those expenses can vary greatly from year to year (U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), 2010; Stanton, 2006; Kaiser Family Foundation, 2012).

Public and Nonprofit Assistance per Household

Looking at the breakdown of average spending further highlights the difference between health care spending and other types of assistance. In Florida, the average assistance each household received was \$8,130 in health care resources from the government and hospitals in 2015, a 14 percent increase from 2012. By comparison, the average benefit to households below the ALICE Threshold from other types of federal, state, and local government and nonprofit assistance – excluding health care – was \$6,647 per household, a 13 percent increase from 2012. Combining the two categories, the average household below the ALICE Threshold received a total of \$14,776 in cash and services, shared by all members of the household and spread throughout the year (Figure 22) (Office of Management and Budget, 2016; American Community Survey, 2007, 2010, 2012, and 2015; Urban Institute, 2010, 2012; National Association of State Budget Officers, 2016; and the ALICE Threshold, 2012 and 2015).

Figure 22.

Total Public and Nonprofit Assistance per Household Below the ALICE Threshold, Florida, 2015

Spending per Household Below the ALICE Threshold			
	HEALTH ASSISTANCE ONLY	ASSISTANCE EXCLUDING HEALTH	TOTAL ASSISTANCE
2012	\$7,151	\$5,886	\$13,037
2015	\$8,130	\$6,647	\$14,776

Source: Office of Management and Budget, 2016; Department of Treasury, 2015; National Association of State Budget Officers, 2016; Urban Institute, 2012; American Community Survey, 2015; and the ALICE Threshold, 2015

To put the amount of per-household spending in perspective, most Floridians, including those well above the ALICE Threshold, receive some form of assistance though the mechanism for delivery are different. For example, households with income between \$100,000 and \$200,000 receive an average of \$9,978 as a home mortgage interest deduction and \$4,720 in real estate tax deductions; households with income above \$1 million receive an average of \$24,516 as a home mortgage interest deduction and \$41,600 in real estate tax deductions in 2014 (Internal Revenue Service, 2014).

IV. HOW HAVE ECONOMIC CONDITIONS CHANGED FOR ALICE FAMILIES?

More than any demographic feature, employment defines ALICE households. The financial stability of ALICE workers depends on local job opportunities, as well as the cost and condition of housing, and the availability of community resources. The updated Economic Viability Dashboard presented in this section describes changes in these economic factors throughout Florida.

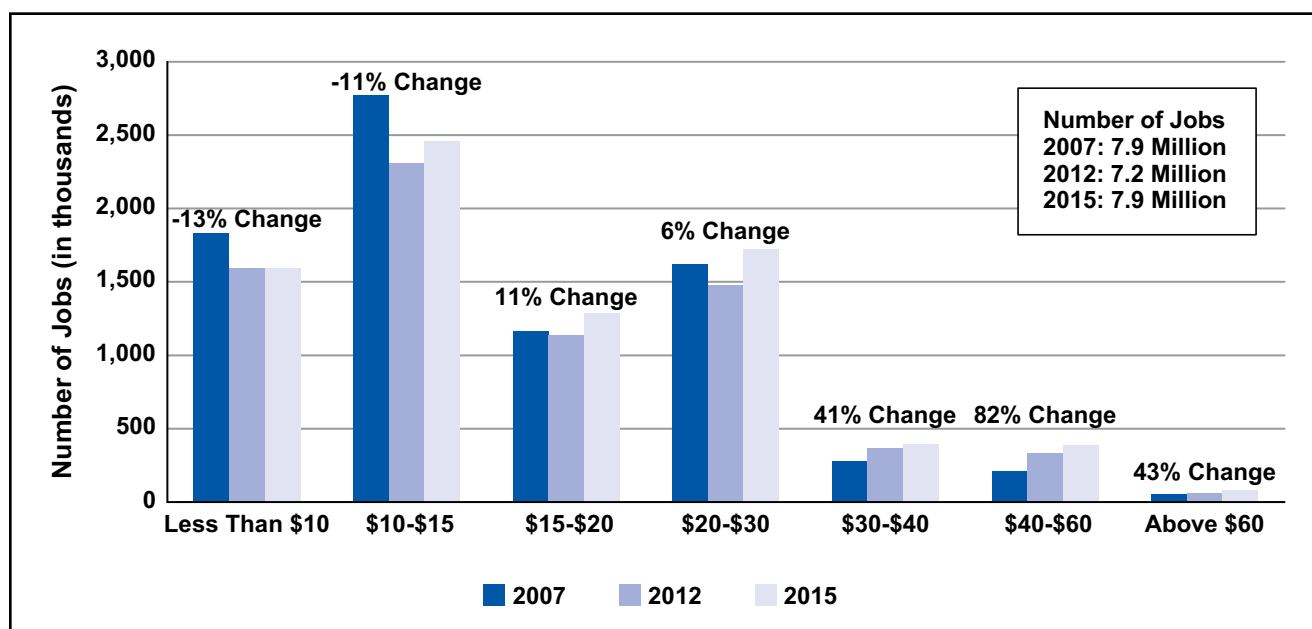
FLORIDA JOBS

Florida's job market has improved since 2012, though low-wage jobs still dominate the economic landscape. In Florida, **67 percent of jobs pay less than \$20 per hour, with three-quarters of those paying less than \$15 per hour.** This is lower than the 73 percent of jobs that were low-wage in 2007 (Figure 23). However, when 2007 wages are adjusted for inflation, the percent of jobs paying less than \$20 per hour in 2015 dollars was the same, 67 percent.

A full-time job that pays \$15 per hour grosses \$30,000 per year, which is well below the average Household Survival Budget for a family of four in Florida of \$53,856.

With 7.9 million total jobs in Florida recorded by the Bureau of Labor Statistics in 2015, the job market has shown improvement since 2012, and it is just returning to its 2007 size (Figure 23). Though jobs paying less than \$20 per hour dominate the job market, those paying less than \$15 decreased between 2007 and 2015. The number of jobs paying more than \$20 per hour increased, with those paying more than \$30 per hour rising dramatically. Jobs paying \$30 to \$40 rose by 41 percent and jobs paying \$40 to \$60 increased by 82 percent. Jobs that saw the most growth were food preparers, restaurant cooks, customer service representatives, office administrative supervisors, and secretaries and administrative assistants (Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), 2007 and 2015).

Figure 23.
Number of Jobs by Hourly Wage, Florida, 2007 to 2015



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Occupational Employment Statistics (OES) Wage Survey – All Industries Combined, 2007-2015

Industries in Florida vary in the contributions they make to the state's employment and gross domestic product (GDP). The industries with large GDP contributions but low employment tend to pay higher wages to employees, while those with smaller GDP contributions but higher employment have more people to pay. In Florida, ALICE workers tend to be concentrated in the industries with smaller GDP contributions (Figure 24).

The financial industry continues to be the largest contributor to GDP, with over \$173 billion in 2015 or 22 percent of total GDP. However, it employs less than 2 percent of the workforce. There are few ALICE workers in this field, and they are primarily in administrative support roles. With strong demand for banking, financial investments, insurance, and real estate investments, Miami and Tampa had the 3rd and 4th fastest growing financial sectors in the state (Headlight Data, 2015).

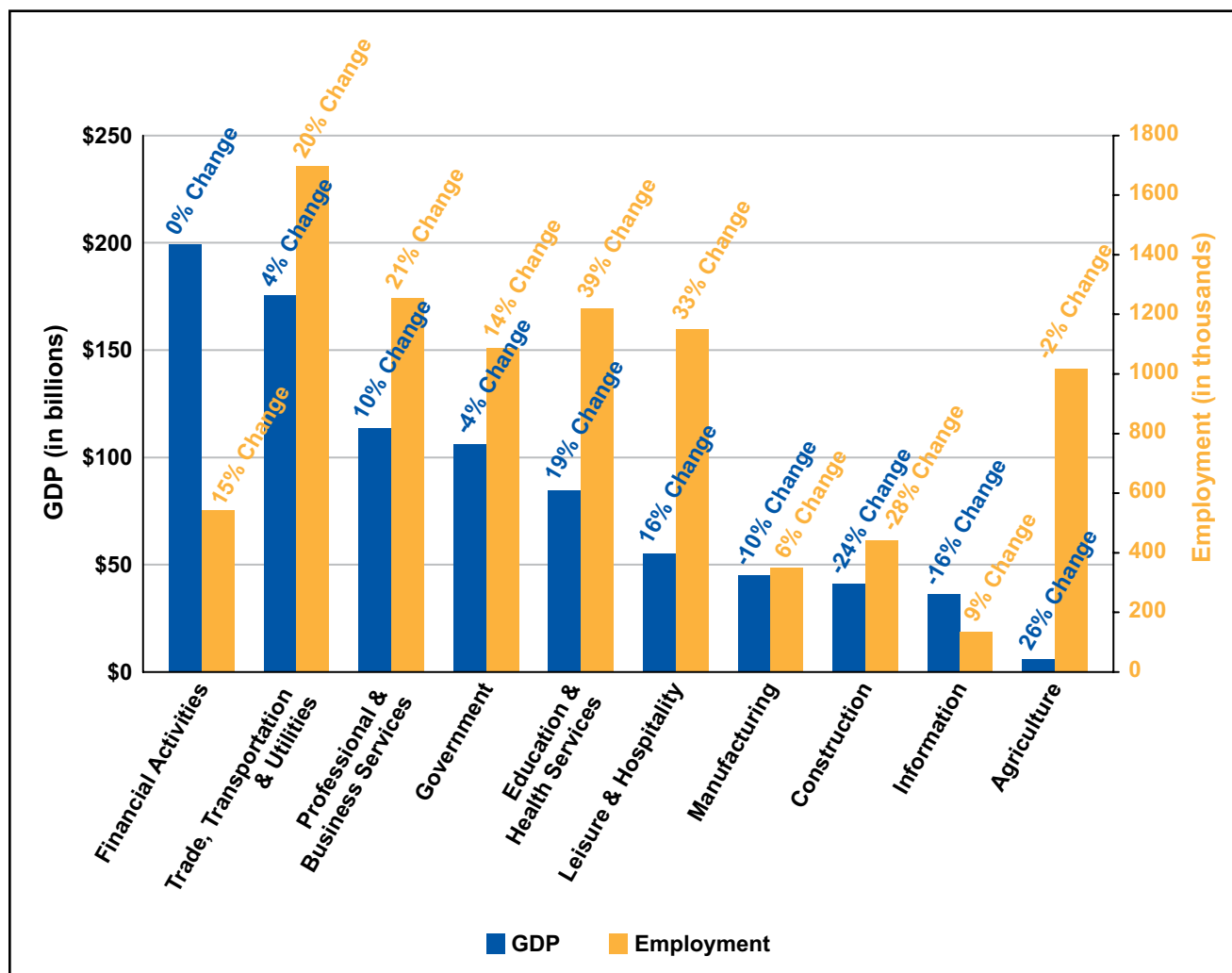
The trade, transportation, and utilities industry made the second largest contribution to GDP (20 percent) and employed the largest number of workers, 1.7 million workers or 17 percent of the workforce. While its contribution to GDP increased by 4 percent between 2007 and 2015, employment in the industry increased by 20 percent, and continues to employ significant numbers of ALICE workers.

The next four largest employing industries – professional and business services, government, education and health services, and leisure and hospitality employ a larger share of the population than is represented by its contribution to GDP. Primarily service industries, these are large employers of ALICE workers. Education and health services is the fastest growing sector for employment and GDP. Leisure and hospitality have also shown strong growth, especially since 2010. In 2015, there were more than 106 million out-of-state visitors who spent more than \$89 billion in taxable spending and provided \$11.3 billion in state and local taxes. Government grew in employment but declined in GDP (Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), 2015; Parrish, 2016).

While agriculture and construction make much smaller contributions to GDP, they are large employers (16 percent and 5 percent respectively), and have shown some of the strongest growth since 2010. With Florida's warm climate, the growing season is more year-round than other regions of the country, and the leading commodities (greenhouse and nursery products, as well as oranges, tomatoes, and dairy products) require more labor than most agriculture products. The construction industry, which took a hard hit during the Great Recession, has bounced back and is now responsible for the largest percentage increase in job creation of all categories from 2010 to 2015, though the sector still has not returned to 2007 levels (Parrish, 2016; Walton, 2016).

Though Florida is a well known leader in the aerospace industry, overall manufacturing accounts for less than 5 percent of employment and GDP in Florida. Despite this small share, prominence in the aerospace industry has garnered national attention and provided a compelling case for Florida's future in the technology and innovation sectors (DiBello, 2013; Walton, 2016).

Figure 24.
Employment and GDP by Industry, Florida, 2007 to 2015



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), 2007-2015, and U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, 2007-2015

With the service sector employing a large number of ALICE workers, it's important to address several characteristics of the service-sector economy that add to the struggles of their employees. Most notably, service sector jobs pay low wages. In 2015, only one of the 20 most common service sector occupations paid enough to support the Household Survival Budget, a minimum of \$26.93 per hour: registered nurses who earned an average of \$29.87 per hour (Figure 25).

The most common occupation in Florida, retail sales, pays a wage that is well below what is needed to make ends meet. The more than 337,140 retail salespeople make an average of \$9.99 per hour, or \$19,980 if working full time, year round. These jobs fall short of meeting the family Household Survival Budget by more than \$33,000 per year. Even if both parents worked full time at this wage, they would fall short of the Household Survival Budget by almost \$14,000 per year.

Working in service sector jobs can put more financial stress on ALICE families in other ways. First, many of these jobs are seasonal, like those in agriculture and tourism, and this leads to irregular income for ALICE households as well as unpredictable scheduling and lack of benefits. Second, these jobs are often located in areas with high housing costs, meaning that employees have to either pay more for housing or have longer commutes and higher transportation costs. Most of these jobs require employees to work on-site, and they often have unpredictable or nontraditional work schedules, which makes it harder to plan around public transportation and child care.

This is especially true in Naples and Orlando, and many of Florida's islands as well as the Florida Keys, where tourism and resort communities exacerbate some of these challenges. In these areas, the demand for jobs is highest where housing costs are highest, and yet many jobs are low wage and seasonal (Maxwell, 2015; Florida Housing Coalition, 2015; Florida Department of Economic Opportunity, 2015).

Figure 25.

Top 20 Occupations by Employment and Wage, Florida, 2015

OCCUPATION	2015		2007-2015 Percent Change	
	NUMBER OF JOBS	MEDIAN HOURLY WAGE	NUMBER OF JOBS	MEDIAN HOURLY WAGE
Retail Salespersons	337,140	\$9.99	19%	-6%
Food Prep, Including Fast Food	227,860	\$8.98	38%	20%
Cashiers	226,000	\$9.08	-5%	13%
Customer Service Representatives	220,700	\$13.73	33%	4%
Waiters and Waitresses	209,340	\$9.31	3%	7%
Secretaries and Admin Assistants	173,050	\$14.73	21%	17%
Registered Nurses	168,870	\$29.87	14%	9%
Office Clerks, General	155,040	\$12.48	-18%	14%
Laborers and Movers, Hand	129,670	\$11.03	1%	12%
Stock Clerks and Order Fillers	123,120	\$10.98	-22%	17%
Janitors and Cleaners	112,290	\$9.99	-2%	8%
Cooks, Restaurant	96,010	\$11.68	37%	10%
Sales Representatives	91,910	\$22.80	-6%	2%
Bookkeeping and Auditing Clerks	91,670	\$16.69	-22%	15%
First-Line Supervisors of Office and Admin Workers	90,560	\$23.87	21%	17%
Nursing Assistants	88,110	\$11.43	-1%	5%
First-Line Supervisors of Retail Sales Workers	86,680	\$19.10	0%	0%
Security Guards	82,860	\$10.43	7%	5%
Maids and Housekeeping Cleaners	80,960	\$9.46	12%	12%
Maintenance and Repair Workers	80,190	\$15.29	3%	12%

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Occupational Employment Statistics (OES) Wage Survey – All Industries Combined, 2007 and 2015

Small Businesses

Small businesses – firms employing fewer than 500 employees – employed 44 percent of the private sector workforce in 2013 in Florida (latest data available). Firms employing less than 20 people employed the largest share. Small businesses, and their employees, experienced the largest shifts during the Great Recession, a trend that continued through 2015. For example, in the second quarter of 2014, 18,673 ventures started up in Florida and 16,293 exited (meaning they closed, moved to another state, or merged with another company). Startups generated 75,015 new jobs while exits caused 68,247 job losses. Small businesses are more vulnerable to changes in demand, price of materials, and transportation, as well as to cyber attacks and natural disasters. Many small businesses have fewer resources to pay their employees, and even fewer to maintain employees in lean times (U.S. Small Business Administration, 2016; Florida SBDC and University of West Florida Center for Research and Economic Opportunity, 2015).

Some sectors are more heavily reliant on small businesses, such as construction (88 percent of employees worked in small businesses in 2013) and other services such as food and cleaning (81 percent), while other sectors are much less so, such as administrative support (19 percent) (Figure 26 shows 2013 figures, the latest data available). For many small businesses, there is a dual challenge when ALICE is both the employee and the customer, such as child care, where more than 90 percent of operators are sole proprietors (included as part of Educational Services in Figure 26). On the one hand, child care workers are ALICE; there were 7,664 small child care businesses in Florida in 2015 and 33,860 child care workers, who earned an average wage of \$9.53 per hour (\$19,060 annually if full time). On the other hand, ALICE families use child care so they can work, but it can be the most expensive item in ALICE's budget – even more than housing. The conundrum is that if small businesses increase wages of their employees, those expenses are passed on to customers, who themselves are ALICE. These ALICE workers will earn more money, but child care will become more expensive for them (U.S. Small Business Administration, 2016; SBDCNet, 2014; Florida SBDC and University of West Florida Center for Research and Economic Opportunity, 2015).

Figure 26.
Small Business Employment by Sector, Florida, 2013

Small Business Employment by Sector, Florida, 2013			
	SMALL BUSINESS EMPLOYMENT SHARE	SMALL BUSINESS EMPLOYMENT	TOTAL PRIVATE EMPLOYMENT
Construction	88%	308,407	271,423
Other Services	81%	300,906	244,604
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing	78%	9,182	7,118
Professional, Scientific, and Tech Services	68%	444,688	304,220
Wholesale Trade	63%	299,427	188,149
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	63%	149,440	93,433
Manufacturing	53%	281,852	149,610
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	52%	178,157	92,009
Educational Services	52%	156,060	80,435
Accommodation and Food Services	51%	832,085	427,739
Health Care and Social Assistance	45%	1,010,544	454,690
Mining and Oil and Gas Extraction	37%	4,185	1,563
Transportation and Warehousing	35%	209,498	72,772
Finance and Insurance	31%	338,792	103,461
Retail Trade	29%	985,663	288,998
Utilities	24%	27,579	6,598
Information	23%	155,169	34,855
Administrative Support	19%	1,307,729	245,474
Total	44%	6,999,363	3,067,151

Source: U.S. Small Business Administration, 2016

SHIFTING TOWARDS THE “GIG ECONOMY”

NEW ECONOMY TERMS

Gig – also referred to as **contract** or **freelance** work – one-time project and compensation

Contingent – work arrangements without traditional employers or regular, full-time schedules

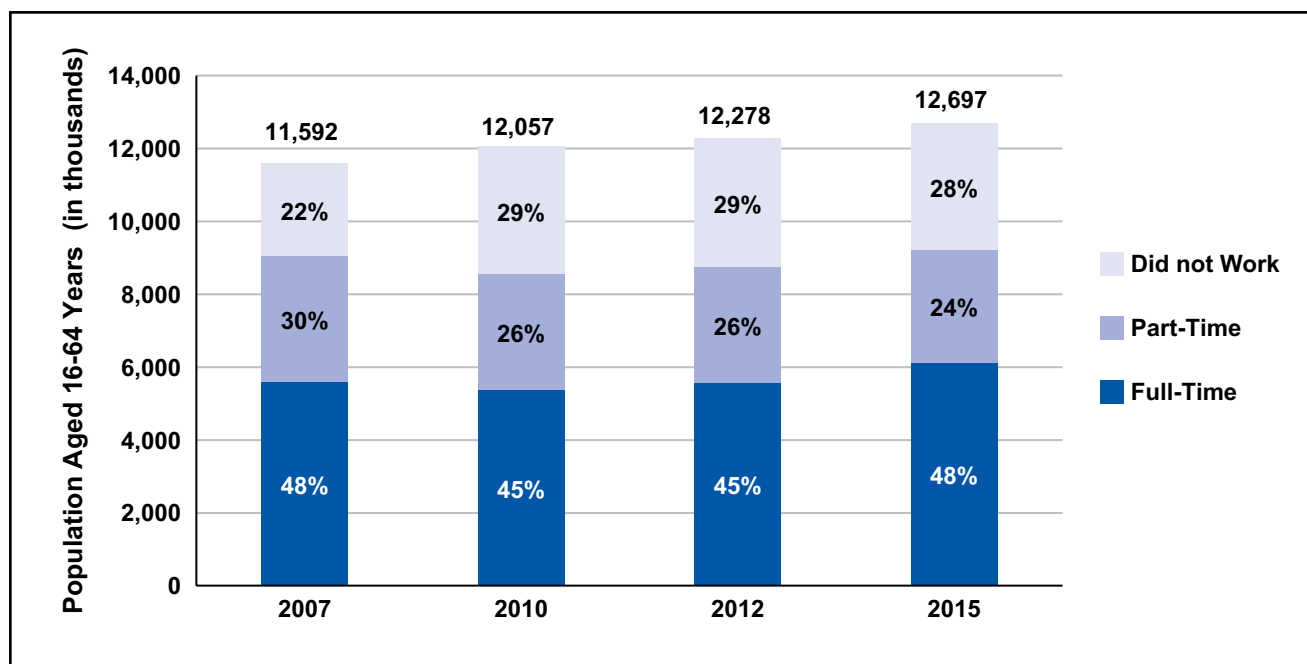
On-demand – also referred to as **on-call** – work with schedule variability according to customer activity

Shadow economy – also referred to as the **grey or underground economy** – unreported activity and income from the production of legal goods and services

The nature of work is changing dramatically in Florida and across the country, and these changes impact ALICE workers disproportionately. The most significant change is that low-wage jobs, especially those in the service sector, are increasingly shifting away from traditional full-time employment with benefits towards part-time, on-demand, or contingent employment with fluctuating hours and few benefits. At the same time, workers are replacing or supplementing their traditional jobs with a new gig-to-gig, project-to-project work life. Freelance and contingent (on-call) labor has more than doubled its share of the national labor force over the last 20 years, from 7 percent in 1993 to 15 percent in 2015, and is expected to grow to nearly 20 percent by 2020 (Intuit, 2010; Economist Intelligence Unit, 2014; Manyika, et al., 2016).

These positions may help ALICE households who need to fill short-term gaps in standard employment, and may provide more lucrative opportunities than exist in the traditional employment market. Companies have also come to value the new hiring model since it provides flexibility to scale up or down on demand, and often can be cheaper than hiring a part-time or full-time employee on staff when considering health insurance and other benefits (Boudreau, 2015). The non-traditional nature of this work is not captured in the American Community Survey, which only asks about number of weeks and hours worked, not number of jobs or quality of relationships with the employers. In fact, the American Community Survey statistics show a decline in part-time work and self-employment (Figure 27), whereas recent national surveys focusing on changes in the labor market report an increase in part-time work and self-employment (U.S. Census Bureau, 2010, 2015; American Community Survey, 2007, 2010, 2012, and 2015; Boudreau, 2015; Fehr, 2017).

Figure 27.
Work Status, Florida, 2007 to 2015



Source: American Community Survey, 2007-2015

Likewise, declining unemployment rates do not account for the changing numbers of underemployed workers – defined as those who are employed part time (either in the traditional or gig economy), those who have accepted a lower income than they had in the past, or those who have stopped looking for work but would like to work. For example, Florida’s unemployment rate was 5.4 percent in 2015, but the underemployment rate was 11.5 percent (Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), 2015).

While information specific to Florida was not available, two national surveys provide greater insight on the growing prevalence of alternative work arrangements in primary and supplementary jobs. Nationally, the percentage of workers employed as temporary help agency workers, on-call workers, contract workers, independent contractors, or freelancers as their **main** job rose from 10.1 percent in 2005 to 15.8 percent in 2015, according to the RAND-Princeton Contingent Worker Survey (RPCWS) (Katz & Krueger, 2016).

By a broader measure, one-third of all workers in the U.S. have had supplemental, temporary, or contract-based work in addition to their main job in the past 12 months, according to an independent survey by Freelancers Union and Elance-oDesk. These findings are supported by IRS data showing a steady increase in nonemployee compensation (1099 form), sole proprietorship businesses, and self-employment. Because low-wage jobs continue to dominate the employment landscape, income earned through alternative and supplemental employment is increasingly critical for many ALICE families (Abraham, Haltiwanger, Sandusky, & Spletzer, 2016; Katz & Krueger, 2016; Freelancers Union & Elance-oDesk; Wald, 2014).

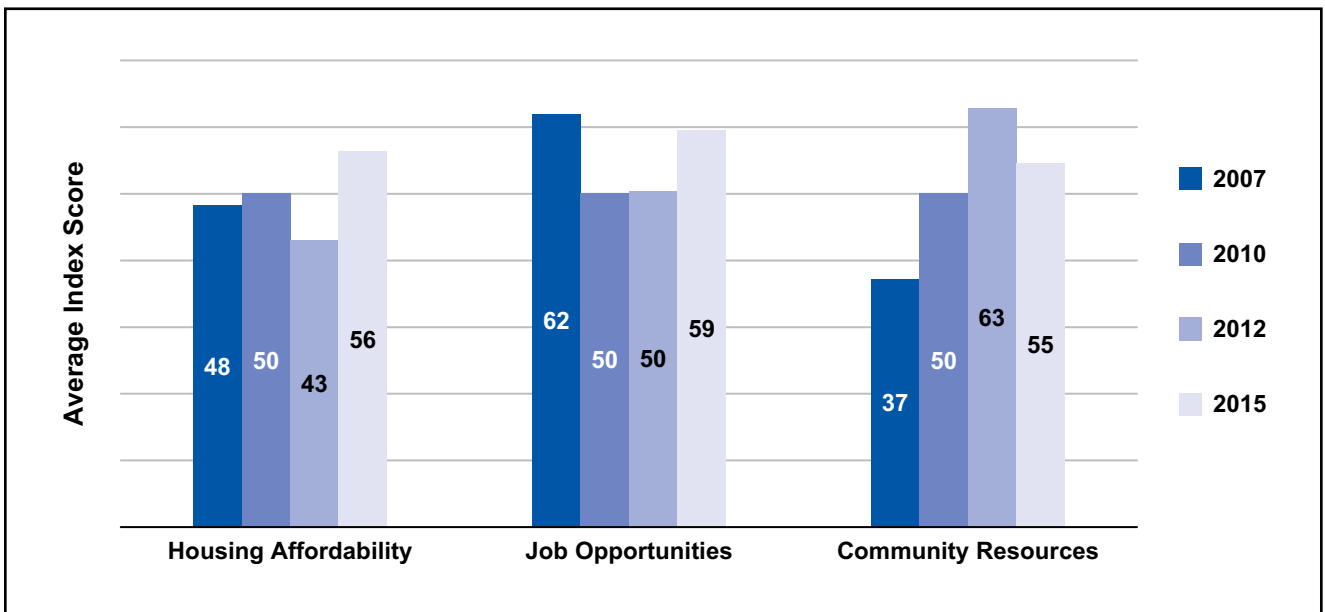
The characteristics and experiences of non-traditional, contingent workers differ from those of standard, full-time workers in a number of ways. The U.S. Government Accountability Office’s report on the contingent workforce found that core contingent workers are less likely to have a high school degree and more likely to have low family income. They are more likely to experience job instability, have worker-safety issues, and feel less satisfied with their benefits and employment arrangements than standard full-time workers. In addition, contingent work tends to yield lower earnings with fewer benefits (such as retirement plans and health insurance), which results in greater reliance on public assistance (U.S. Government Accountability Office (U.S. GAO), 2015).

FLORIDA'S ECONOMY AND LOCAL CONDITIONS

In addition to shifting labor market conditions, the financial stability of ALICE households depends on local conditions. The **Economic Viability Dashboard** is composed of three indices that evaluate the local economic conditions that matter most to ALICE households – the **Housing Affordability Index**, the **Job Opportunities Index**, and the **Community Resources Index**. Index scores range from 1 to 100, with higher scores reflecting better conditions. Each county's score is relative to other counties in Florida and compared to prior years. A score of 100 does not necessarily mean that conditions are very good; it means that they are better than scores in other counties in the state. These indices are used only for comparison within the state, not for comparison to other states.

The change in statewide Dashboard scores from 2007 to 2015 provides a picture of the Great Recession and the uneven recovery in Florida (Figure 28). Between 2007 and 2010, scores for Housing Affordability were relatively stable; Job Opportunities fell by 19 percent, and Community Resources rose by 35 percent. In the five years since the recession ended in 2010, conditions fluctuated before rebounding in 2015; Housing Affordability surpassed 2007 levels, Job Opportunities improved by 19 percent but have not returned to their 2007 level, and Community Resources were 47 percent higher than 2007.

Figure 28.
Economic Viability Dashboard, Florida, 2007 to 2015



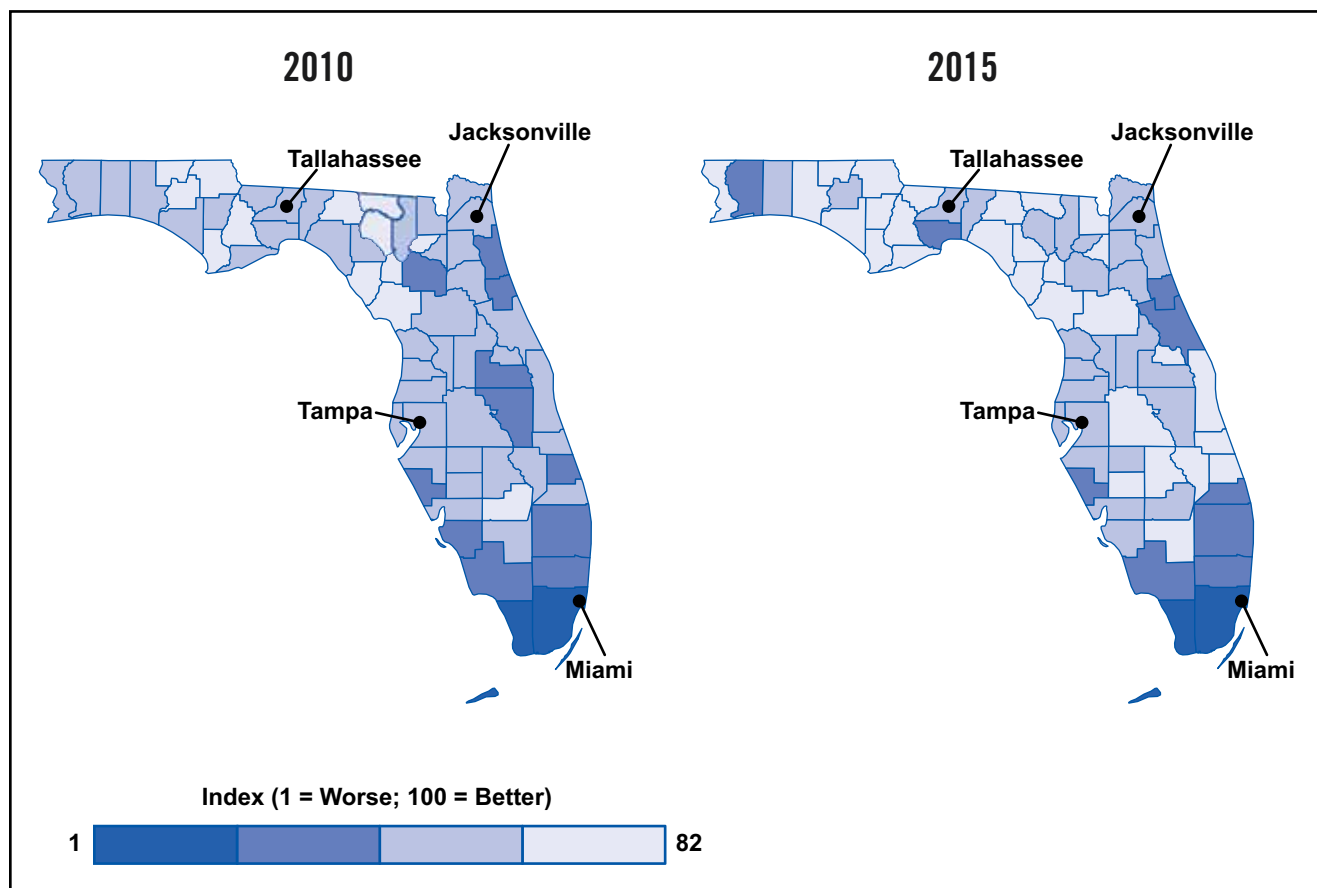
Source: American Community Survey, 2010 and 2015; Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), 2010 and 2015; U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), 2010 and 2015

Housing Affordability, which includes measures on the affordable housing stock, housing burden, and real estate taxes, showed significant improvement from 2007 to 2015. Despite a dip in 2012, the index surpassed its 2007 level in 2015 by 17 percent. This improvement fits with statewide reports on the housing industry (O'Connor, 2016). However, the statewide improvement also masked varying conditions across the state. The Housing Affordability Index improved from 2010 to 2015 in most counties. In Figure 29, higher scores shifted these counties from darker blues (worse conditions) in 2010 to lighter blues (better conditions) in 2015. At the same time, affordability fell in several counties, notably Bradford, Jackson, Nassau, and Columbia counties, which had affordability scores fall more than 20 percent.

For the 2007 to 2015 time period, Monroe and St. Johns counties had the largest drops in Housing Affordability, falling by more than 37 percent. Housing stock in Monroe County continues to face increasing pressure from tourism and resort communities. St. Johns County has a small stock of affordable housing, which cannot keep pace with a growing population and changing job opportunities (Florida Housing Coalition, 2015; Florida Department of Economic Opportunity, 2015; American Community Survey, 2007, 2010, 2012, and 2015).

Part of the reason housing became more affordable in Florida is because the housing bubble burst. Florida had one of the highest rates of foreclosure in the country. This left many neighborhoods with empty and unkempt houses that brought down value for the whole community. Foreclosures are still occurring but at a lower rate; the rate in Florida is 0.10 percent, compared to 0.06 percent nationally in 2015. The highest rates of foreclosure in the state – rates more than 0.20 percent are in Hernando and Hendry counties (RealtyTrac, 2016; O'Connor, 2016).

Figure 29.
Housing Affordability Index, Florida, 2010 to 2015



Source: American Community Survey; 2010-2015; Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), 2010-2015; U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), 2010-2015

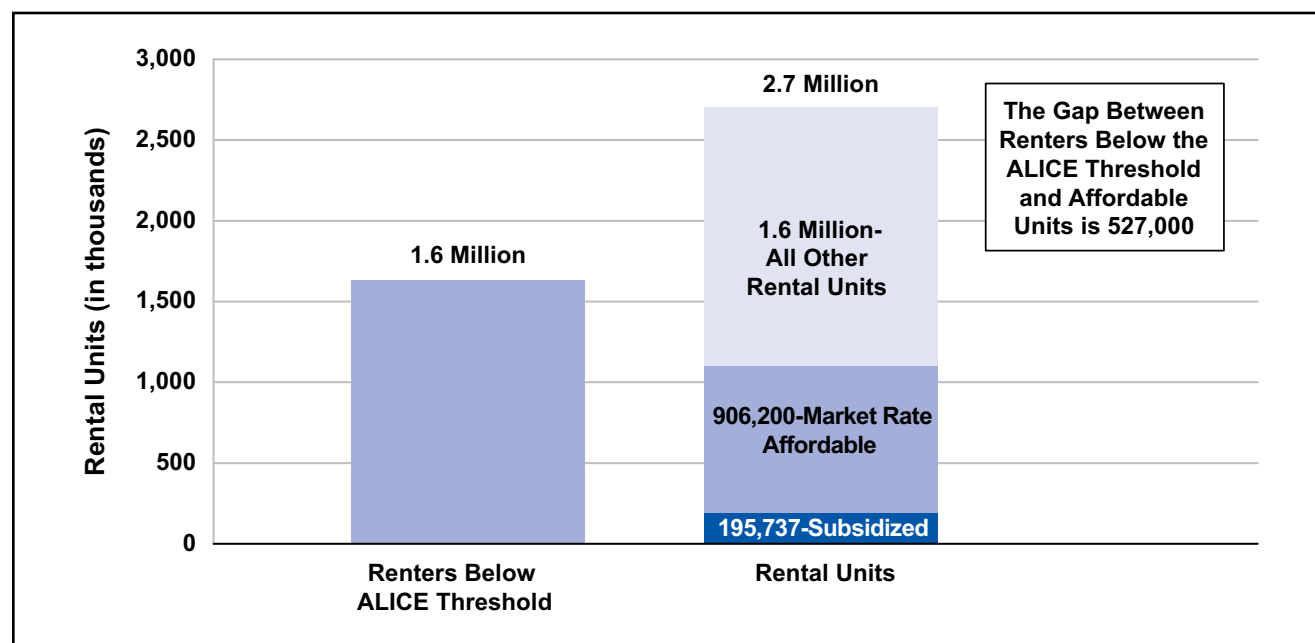
Drilling down into housing affordability in Florida, analysis of the housing stock in each county reveals that the available rental units do not match current needs. According to housing and income data that roughly aligns with the ALICE dataset, there are more than 1.6 million renters with income below the ALICE Threshold, yet there are approximately 1.1 million rental units – subsidized and market-rate – that these households can afford without being housing-burdened, which is defined as spending more than one-third of income on housing (Figure 30). Therefore, Florida would need at least 527,000 additional lower-cost rental units to meet the demand of renters below the ALICE Threshold. This estimate assumes that all ALICE and poverty-level households are currently

living in rental units they can afford. The data on housing burden, in fact, shows that many are not, in which case the assessment of need for low-cost rental units is a low estimate, and is more likely closer to 675,000 units (American Community Survey, 2015; U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), 2015).

Subsidized housing units are an important source of affordable housing for poverty-level households and some ALICE families. Of the 1.1 million rental units that households with income below the ALICE Threshold can afford across the state, approximately 18 percent are subsidized: Florida's affordable rental housing programs reached 195,737 households across the state in 2015 (U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), 2015).

Figure 30.

Renters Below the ALICE Threshold vs. Rental Stock, Florida, 2015

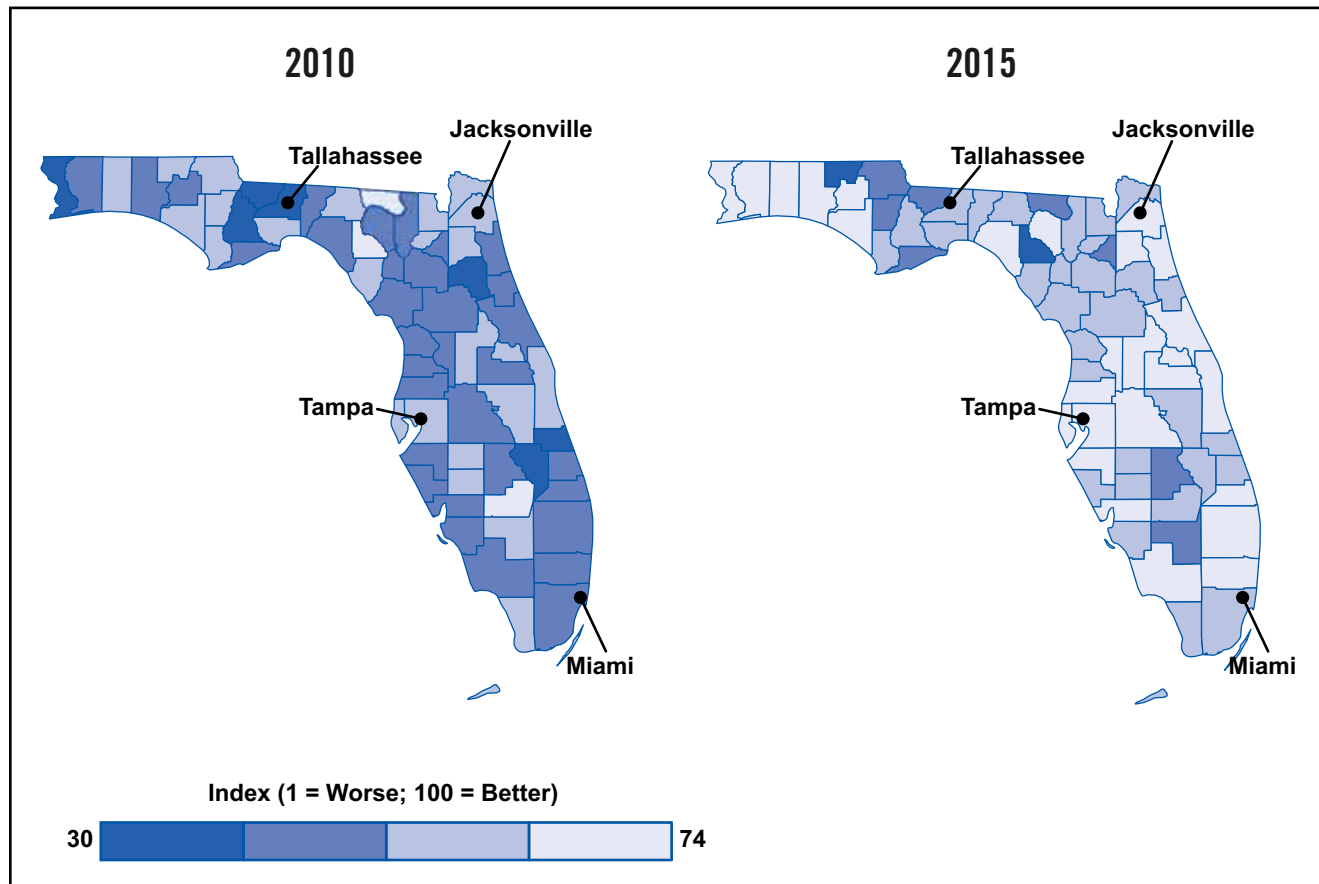


Source: American Community Survey, 2015, U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), 2015, and the ALICE Threshold, 2015

Job Opportunities Index scores reflect more than the number of jobs, but also wages and distribution of income. The Index score fell dramatically across Florida counties during the Great Recession and remained low through 2012. The rebound from 2012 to 2015 has been pronounced, but has not quite reached 2007 levels in all Florida counties. In the post-Recession era, from 2010 to 2015, all but 13 counties experienced some improvement in job opportunities. Liberty County had the greatest improvement, increasing by 93 percent, followed by Martin, Flagler, Indian River, Walton, Taylor, and Escambia counties, which all had an increase of more than 50 percent.

Several counties still face tough job conditions. Four counties had scores that dropped by at least 20 percent since 2007: Bradford, Jackson, Nassau, and Columbia counties. At the same time, Job Opportunity Index scores improved by more than 20 percent in Sarasota, Alachua, and Escambia counties. In general, the best job opportunities remain in central Florida and the top of the Panhandle (Figure 31).

Figure 31.
Jobs Opportunities Index, Florida, 2010 to 2015



Source: American Community Survey; Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), 2010-2015; U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) 2010-2015

Improvement in Community Resources was driven primarily by the increased rate of those with health insurance. The spike in the index in 2012 was due to voting, which is an indicator of social capital, or how invested people are in their community. Voting was higher during the 2012 presidential election. See Exhibit V for county scores.

ECONOMIC VIABILITY DASHBOARD

The Housing Affordability Index

Key Indicators: Affordable Housing Gap + Housing Burden + Real Estate Taxes

The more affordable a county, the easier it is for a household to be financially stable. The three key indicators for the Housing Affordability Index are the affordable housing gap, the housing burden, and real estate taxes.

The Job Opportunities Index

Key Indicators: Income Distribution+Unemployment Rate+New Hire Wages

The more job opportunities there are in a county, the more likely a household is to be financially stable. The three key indicators for the Job Opportunities Index are income distribution as measured by the share of income for the lowest two quintiles, the unemployment rate, and the average wage for new hires.

The Community Resources Index

Key Indicators: Education Resources+Health Resources+Social Capital

Collective resources in a location can make a difference in the financial stability of ALICE households. The three key indicators for the Community Resources Index are the percent of 3- and 4-year-olds enrolled in preschool, health insurance coverage rate, and the percent of the adult population who voted.

Refer to the Methodology Exhibit for more information

CONCLUSION: WHAT CHALLENGES LIE AHEAD?

While ALICE families differ in their composition, challenges, and level of need, there are three broad trends that will impact the conditions these households face in the next decade and their opportunities to change their financial status. These trends will also have significant implications for local communities and the state as a whole. These are:

- 1. Population Changes – Migration and an Aging Population**
- 2. Jobs – Technology and Future Prospects**
- 3. Education and Income Gap**

POPULATION CHANGES

Migration has been the primary source of Florida's high population growth since at least the 1970s, and despite having a reputation of attracting retirees, Florida has become home to people of all ages. Population growth rates slowed during the Great Recession, especially migration from other states, but it has picked up again since 2010. More than 85 percent of Florida's total population growth since 2010 was due to migration with domestic migration accounting for just over half (Wang & Rayer, 2016; Florida Department of Transportation, 2014).

When migration is broken down by age group, it is clear that Florida is a destination for more than retirees. The largest movement of people into the state in 2015 was by those under 18 years old, with more than 234,000 moving to Florida (Figure 32). As minors, most came with their families, paralleling the inflows of 20-, 30-, and 40-somethings.

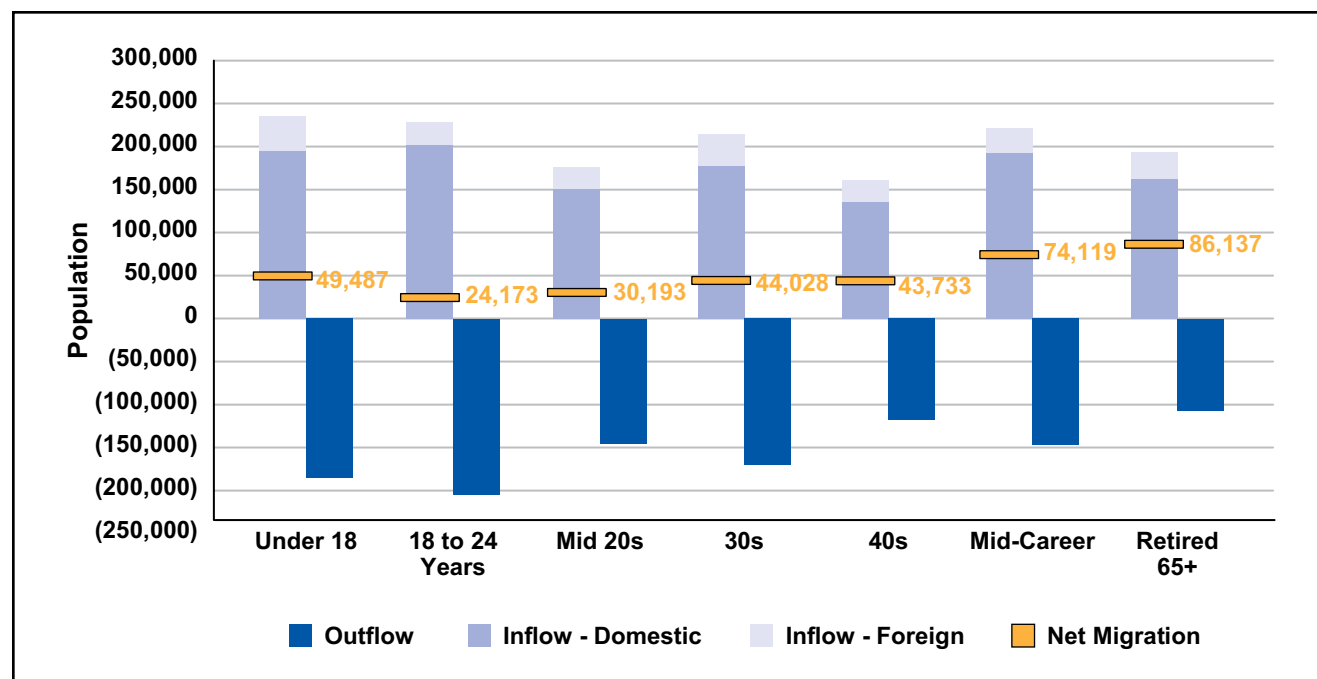
The largest movement in and out of the state was among those aged 18 to 24, with more than 228,000 moving in to the state and 205,000 moving out. Without this net positive migration, the decline in households headed by someone under 25 would be even larger. Many of those moving were college students. In fact, 27,301 students moved to Florida to enroll in undergraduate programs, while 17,719 went to colleges in another state (American Community Survey, 2007, 2010, 2012, and 2015; U.S. Census Bureau, 2010, 2015; National Center for Education Statistics (NCES), 2014; Wang & Rayer, 2016; Florida Department of Transportation, 2014).

At all ages, there is a net gain, which among adults steadily increases with age, reaching 86,137 for those ages 65 and older (U.S. Census Bureau, 2010, 2015; American Community Survey, 2014).

Foreign migration accounted for more than 10 percent of inflows in each age group. Foreign immigrants accounted for 17 percent of those under 18 years old and 11 percent of college age students (American Community Survey, 2014).

Figure 32.

Population Inflows and Outflows, Florida, 2015



Source: American Community Survey, 2015

What Shifting Demographics Means for the Community

When unemployment rates are low, a large college-age population is a potential engine for a state's future economic growth. Florida's challenge is to have job opportunities and affordable living available to these young residents. Debt for unemployed or underemployed college graduates can cause them to remain below the ALICE Threshold. Florida's college loan default rate was 14.1 percent, considerably higher than the national rate of 11.3 percent in 2013 (U.S. Department of Education, 2013)

The high cost of living combined with college debt has made it difficult for young workers in Florida. This is reflected in the decline in the number of households headed by someone under 25 years old in Florida, and in the high rate of poverty and ALICE among young people living alone. Recent graduates and young workers are choosing to move in with their parents or roommates, and delaying buying a home and starting a family on their own. With fewer young people choosing to strike out on their own, not only has the housing construction sector suffered, but there has also been a reduction in furniture and appliance manufacturing and other indirect effects for retail and utilities (Keely, van Ark, Levanon, & Burbank, May 2012; American Community Survey, 2007, 2010, 2012, and 2015; U.S. Department of Education, 2013).

Foreign-born Residents

International migration plays an increasing role in Florida's racial and ethnic composition. The foreign-born population represented 20 percent of the state total in 2015, up from 16.7 percent in 2000. The light blue portion of the inflow bars in Figure 32 represents the number of people moving to Florida from outside the U.S. Almost four million foreign-born residents live in Florida, with many settling in Florida's largest counties: Orange, Broward, Palm Beach, and Miami-Dade. More than half (54 percent) have become citizens, 5 percent are undocumented, and 41 percent are legal permanent residents. Current immigrants in Florida came from Latin America (75 percent), followed by Asia (11 percent), but they also hail from Africa, Europe, and the Middle East (Migration Policy Institute, 2014; American Community Survey, 2014; Wang & Rayer, 2016; Florida Department of Transportation, 2014; American Immigration Council, 2015).

Immigrants vary widely in language, education, age, and skills – as well as in their financial stability. Among adults ages 25 and older, 22 percent of Florida’s foreign-born population has less than a high school education, compared to 12 percent of the native population. However, a higher percentage of the foreign-born population has a graduate or professional degree (10 percent) compared to the native-born population (7 percent). As a result, there are many well-educated and financially successful immigrants in Florida. Yet, there are also other immigrant families with distinct challenges that make them more likely to be unemployed or in struggling ALICE households. These challenges include low levels of education, minimal English proficiency, and lack of access to support services if their citizenship status is undocumented (American Community Survey, 2014; Chirillo, Anderson, & Hess, 2016; Aspen Institute, 2013).

As both workers and entrepreneurs, immigrants are an important source of economic growth in Florida, making up 24.5 percent of the state’s workforce (2.3 million workers) in 2013. Across the state, Latino- and Asian-owned businesses contributed to the economy through sales revenue, and employed more than 400,000 people in 2007 (latest data available). And the state’s Asians and Latinos also contribute to the economy as consumers, according to the U.S. Census Bureau (U.S. Census Bureau, 2012; Migration Policy Institute, 2014; Gardner, Johnson, & Wiehe, April 2015; Perryman Group, 2008; U.S. Chamber of Commerce, 2013).

Implications of Undocumented Workers for the Community

Not only do immigrants run businesses and pay taxes, they facilitate growth in the economy. They contribute to a range of fields from engineering to science to the service sector and are more likely to start their own business. In addition, the availability of low-skilled immigrant workers, such as child care providers and house cleaners, has enabled higher-income American women to work more and to pursue careers while having children (Furman & Gray, 2012).

Though undocumented workers make up a small part of the overall immigrant population, their costs and benefits to Florida’s economy are being hotly debated. On the one hand, they contribute to economic growth and the tax base. The Perryman Group estimates that if all undocumented immigrants were removed from the state, Florida would lose billions in economic activity, approximately 750,000 jobs, and according to the Institute for Taxation and Economic Policy, millions in state and local taxes. According to the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, removing undocumented workers would not lead to the same number of job openings for unemployed Americans, because undocumented workers have a different set of skills that complement rather than replicate the U.S. workforce (Perryman Group, 2008; U.S. Chamber of Commerce, 2013).

On the other hand, undocumented workers use community resources, though they use a lot fewer resources than legal residents because they are often not eligible for assistance. In Florida, state and local governments provide services for undocumented residents including schooling for K-12 children of undocumented residents and medical care (Gardner, Johnson, & Wiehe, April 2015; Martin & Ruark, 2010; National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine, 2016).

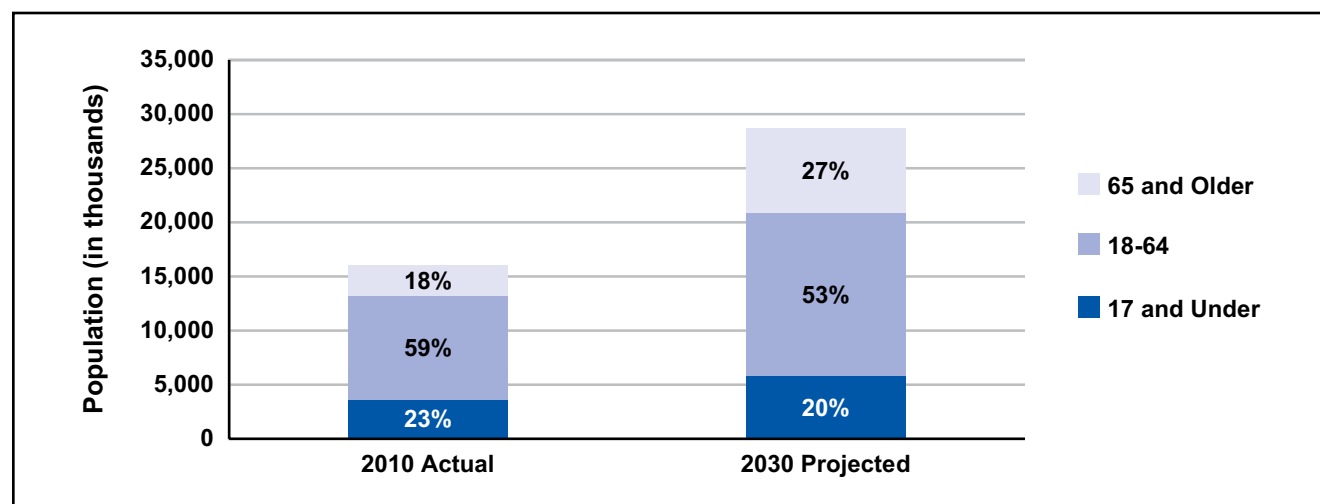
Exacerbating this issue is the fact that foreign born, and especially undocumented workers, are often underpaid and are among the most likely to live in poverty and ALICE households. Often without access to any government safety net, they can be more likely to need emergency services in a crisis. While there continues to be high demand for foreign born workers in Florida, especially those who are bilingual, job opportunities and wages need to be sufficient in order to continue to attract these workers and prevent them from being ALICE (Pew Charitable Trusts, 2014; Camarota, 2015; Pereira, et al., 2012).

An Aging Population

By 2030, when all baby boomers are 65 or older, the senior share of the population is projected to increase in nearly every country in the world. Because this shift will tend to lower labor force participation and reduce the amount of money people put towards savings, there are well-founded concerns about a potential slowing in future economic growth (Bloom, Canning, & Fink, 2011).

The proportion of Florida's population that is 65 and above was projected to grow from 18 percent in 2010 to 27 percent by 2030, a 177 percent increase (Figure 33). Florida's population is significantly older than the national average with a median age of 41.6 years old compared to the nation's 37.6 in 2014. In contrast, demographers predict that the population of all other age groups will increase by 10 percent or less in Florida (U.S. Census Bureau, 2005; Florida Demographic Estimating Conference and the University of Florida, Bureau of Economic and Business Research, 2015; Florida Department of Transportation, 2014; American Community Survey, 2014).

Figure 33.
Population Projection, Florida, 2010 to 2030



Source: U.S. Census, 2005

As five million Florida residents will age into retirement over the next 20 years, this demographic shift has implications for the financial stability of these households as well as for the economic stability of the state. In Florida, and nationally, these trends will likely produce increases in the number of ALICE households. Since the start of the Great Recession, retirement plan participation decreased for all families and has continued to do so for families in the bottom half of the income distribution. For upper-middle income families, participation rebounded slightly from 2010 to 2015, but did not return to 2007 levels (Bricker, et al., 2014; Florida Demographic Estimating Conference and the University of Florida, Bureau of Economic and Business Research, 2015).

Florida has the lowest rate of residents planning for retirement with only 46 percent of workers participating in an employer-sponsored retirement plan, the lowest in the country, and below the national average of 49 percent. Rates also vary across metropolitan areas within Florida. One of the lowest rates is in Fort Myers-Cape Coral, with 33 percent and Miami-Fort Lauderdale-Miami Beach, with 38 percent (The Pew Charitable Trusts, 2016; The Pew Charitable Trusts, May 2016).

However, those on the brink of retirement are finding that they cannot afford to fully leave the workforce. Nationally, the large numbers of post-WW II baby boomers (those aged 55 and over) are expected to make up a larger share of the labor force in the next decade. The over 55 age group has steadily increased its share of the labor force from 11.8 percent in 1992 to 14.3 percent in 2002 to 20.9 percent in 2012, and is projected to increase to 25.6 percent by 2022. In Florida, almost half (48 percent) of the over 65 population were in the workforce in 2011 (Bricker, et al., 2014; AARP, 2012; Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), 2014; Institute for Women's Policy Research, 2016).

More of the ALICE seniors will be women because they are likely to live longer than their generation of men, and have fewer resources on which to draw. Generally, women have worked less and earned less than men, and therefore have lower or no pensions and lower Social Security retirement benefits. Since women tend to live longer than men, they are more likely to be single and depend on one income in their old age. In Florida in 2015, there were 18 percent more women 65 or older than men of the same age, but 38 percent more in poverty (Waid, 2013; Hounsell, 2008; American Community Survey, 2007, 2010, 2012, and 2015; Brown, Rhee, Saad-Lessler, & Oakley, March 2016).

Broader Consequences of an Aging Population

The aging of the population in Florida presents new challenges. First, there will be greater pressure on the state's infrastructure, especially the housing market for smaller, affordable rental units. These units need to be near family, health care, and other services. Likewise, transportation services need to be expanded for older adults who cannot drive, especially those in rural areas. Unless changes are made to Florida's housing stock, the current shortage will increase, pushing up prices for low-cost units and making it harder for ALICE households of all ages to find and afford basic housing. In addition, homeowners trying to downsize may have difficulty selling their homes at the prices they had estimated in better times, a source of income they were relying on to support their retirement plans (U.S. Department of Transportation, 2015). As a result of the financial hardships of home ownership for seniors, increasing numbers are actually living together, in rented and owned homes, to maintain independence while minimizing the economic burden (Abrahms, 2013).

The aging population will increase demand for geriatric health services, including assisted living and nursing facilities and home health care. Along with the traditional increase in physical health problems, low-income seniors in Florida are more likely to face mental health issues. According to American's Health Rankings, seniors in Florida with income below \$25,000 average 6.1 poor mental health days in the last month compared to 2 days for those with income above \$75,000. Seniors reporting mental distress are also more likely to report poor or fair physical health (United Health Foundation, 2016; Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration in partnership with the U.S. Administration on Aging, 2012).

Without sufficient savings, many families will not be able to afford the health care they need. A collaborative project of AARP, the Commonwealth Fund, and The Scan Foundation suggests that the state is ill-prepared. The Long-Term Services and Support Scorecard ranks Florida 43rd among all states in its long-term support and services for older adults in terms of affordability, access, and quality of life (Reinhard, et al., 2014).

Shifting demographics also have implications for caring for the growing number of seniors. The Caregiver Support Ratio, the number of potential caregivers aged 45 to 64 for each person aged 80 and older, was 5.5 in 2010, and is projected to fall to 2.9 by 2030. In fact, The Long-Term Services and Support Scorecard ranked Florida 40th in its support for family caregivers (Reinhard, et al., 2014; AARP Public Policy Institute, 2015; Redfoot, Feinberg, & Houser, 2013).

A number of additional consequences are emerging, ranging from job implications to elder abuse. With the increased demand for caregivers, there is a growing need for more paid health aides, who are themselves likely to be ALICE. Nursing assistants, one of the fastest growing jobs in Florida, are paid \$11.72 per hour, and require reliable transportation, which can consume a significant portion of the worker's wage. There are similar challenges for home health aides and personal care aides. These jobs do not require much training, are not well regulated, and yet involve substantial responsibility for the health of vulnerable clients. Together these factors may lead to poor quality caregiving. There are significant downsides to poor quality caregiving, including abuse and neglect – physical, mental and financial – an issue that is on the rise in Florida and across the country (MetLife Mature Market Institute, June 2011; U.S. Bureau of Justice Statistics, 2015).

JOBS – TECHNOLOGY AND THE FUTURE

More than any other factor, jobs define ALICE. The outlook for new jobs shows that they will be dominated by low-wage jobs that will require no work experience and minimal education. According to the Bureau of Labor Statistics 2015 to 2023 job projections for Florida, 82 percent of new jobs will pay less than \$15 per hour, and only 3 percent will require any work experience. In terms of education, 29 percent of new jobs will not require a high school diploma, 37 percent will require only a high school diploma, while 31 percent will require an associate or postsecondary degree, and only 3 percent will require a bachelor's degree (Figure 34) (Florida Department of Economic Opportunity, 2016).

Figure 34.
New Growth by Occupation, Florida, 2015 to 2023

OCCUPATION	2015 EMPLOYMENT	ANNUAL NEW GROWTH	HOURLY WAGE	EDUCATION OR TRAINING	WORK EXPERIENCE
Retail Salespersons	331,438	123,284	11.81	High school diploma	None
Cashiers	210,410	97,267	9.34	High school diploma	None
Waiters and Waitresses	193,583	100,784	10.03	Less than high school	None
Customer Service Representatives	190,248	66,525	14.21	Postsecondary adult vocational	None
Food Prep, Including Fast Food	183,508	65,794	8.87	Less than high school	None
Registered Nurses	169,380	56,799	30.28	Associate degree	None
Secretaries	163,703	28,974	14.9	Postsecondary adult vocational	None
Office Clerks, General	147,743	41,935	13.22	High school diploma	None
Janitors and Cleaners	121,214	29,113	10.36	Less than high school	None
Stock Clerks and Order Fillers	117,509	26,423	11.46	High school diploma	None
First-Line Supervisors of Retail Sales Workers	117,222	29,279	20.46	Postsecondary adult vocational	Less than 5 years
Laborers and Movers, Hand	108,118	38,438	12.17	Less than high school	None
Landscaping and Groundskeeping	96,958	31,207	11.26	Less than high school	None
Sales Representatives	92,964	28,160	28.47	Postsecondary adult vocational	None
Nursing Assistants	88,258	26,829	11.72	Postsecondary adult vocational	None
Cooks, Restaurant	87,226	25,416	11.52	Postsecondary adult vocational	None
Accountants and Auditors	84,311	26,377	32.27	Bachelor's degree	None
First-Line Supervisors of Administrative Support Workers	81,107	26,962	24.45	Associate degree	None
Receptionists and Information Clerks	77,264	34,178	12.72	High school diploma	None
Sales Representatives, Services	68,533	24,935	26.55	High School diploma	None

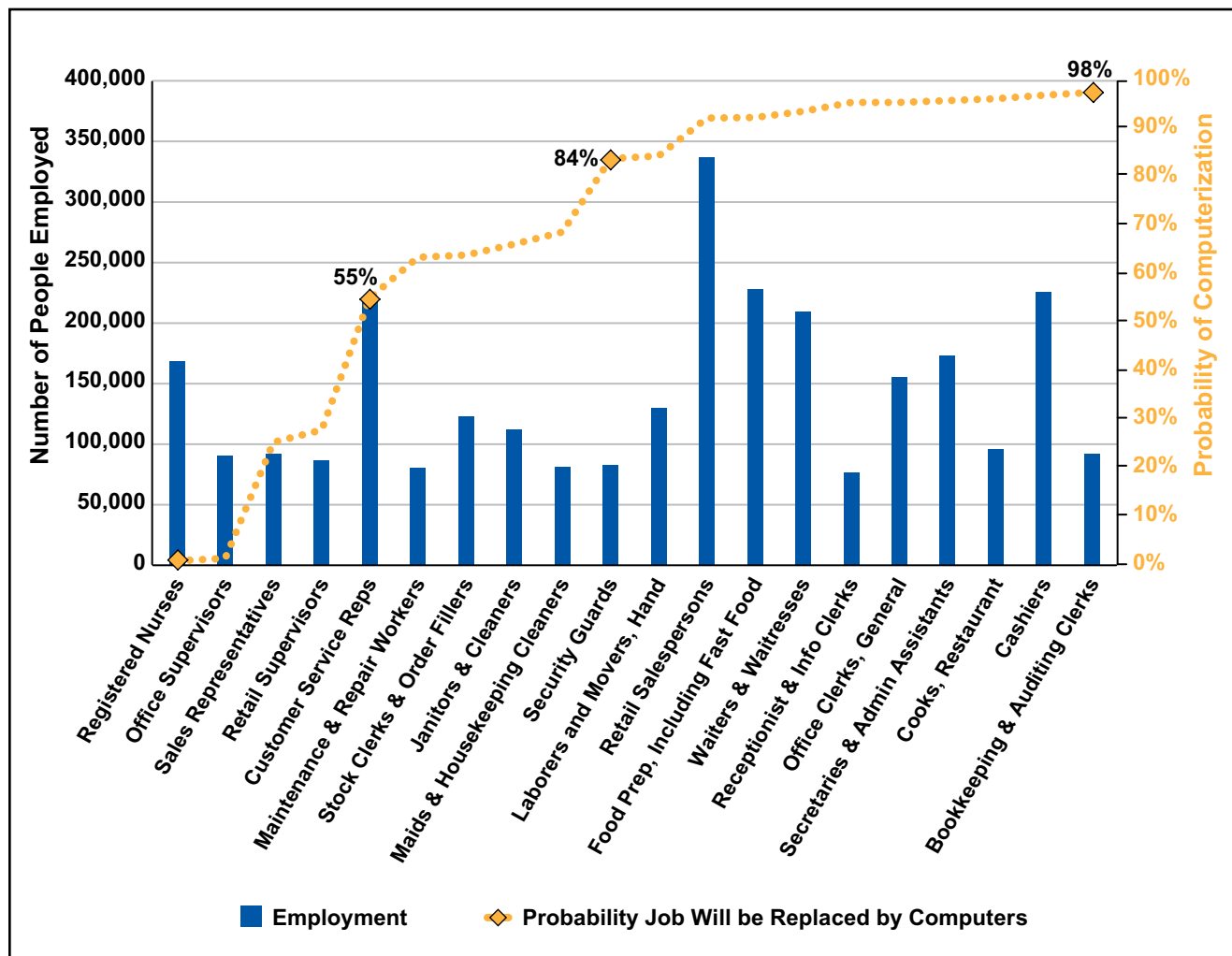
Source: Florida Department of Economic Opportunity, 2016

Jobs and Technology

With Florida's High Tech Corridor, the state's innovation economy has grown substantially over the past five years; in 2015, it was ranked the 4th highest state for technology jobs in the country. In addition, technology is changing the nature of work in most sectors and will likely have a large impact on the future of both low-wage and high-wage jobs across industries (CBRE Research, 2015; Comptia, 2016; florida.High.Tech, 2016; Parrish, 2016).

While technology has been changing jobs for centuries as businesses weigh the costs of capital versus wages, the latest wave comes as technology has decreased the costs of automation of manufacturing and many services. Wendy's, for example, recently announced plans to replace front-line staff with computer kiosks. Figure 35 shows the likelihood that Florida's top 20 occupations will be replaced by technology over the next two decades. While some of the changes are likely to be positive and offer new opportunities, there are many new risks associated that will negatively impact ALICE workers (Frey & Osborne, September 2013).

Figure 35.
Employment by Occupation and Impact of Technology, Florida, 2015



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), OES wages, 2015, and Frey and Osborne, 2013

New jobs: Technology has created new opportunities in types as well as the availability of jobs. Most commonly, technology is changing the scope of jobs. For example, Wish Farms in Plant City is investing in robots that can pick berries, meaning fewer employees will be needed for harvesting, but the company will need engineers to program and oversee the machines. Technology is also creating new services, and has ushered in a “gig” economy, creating new jobs such as TaskRabbit workers and Uber drivers. Gig positions may help ALICE households fill short-term gaps in standard employment and may be more lucrative than jobs in the traditional employment market (Knight, 2012; Price, 2016; David, 2016; Manyika, et al., 2016; Smith, 2016).

Cost of changing jobs: When technology eliminates jobs, even if new jobs are created, there is disruption for those losing their jobs and they incur costs associated with unemployment, moving, and retraining. The cost of changing jobs will affect millions of U.S. workers, as more than 60 percent of jobs have a higher than 50 percent chance of being replaced by technology by 2020. Low-wage workers, especially those with lower levels of education, and older workers, especially women, are among those most at-risk of not benefiting from new technology-based jobs. For example, a hard-working cashier does not necessarily have the skills to repair digital checkout kiosks. The jobs that remain will be service jobs that cannot be automated and are often low paying, such as health aides, janitors, sales representatives, and movers (Brynjolfsson & McAfee, 2014; Frey & Osborne, September 2013; Monge-Naranjo, 2015; Mitchell, 2013).

Risks to job security: A contingent workforce provides flexibility for companies to scale up or down on demand, but it subjects workers to unexpected gains or losses in work hours, making it difficult for ALICE households to pay bills regularly or to make long-term financial plans, especially qualifying for a mortgage. In the gig economy, there are no benefits, such as health insurance and retirement plans. This increases costs to ALICE families and makes them more vulnerable should they have a health crisis or have to retire early. In addition, unpredictable wages can put employer or government benefits that are tied to work hours in jeopardy, including paid and unpaid time off, health insurance, unemployment insurance, public assistance, and work supports. For example, low-wage workers are 2.5 times more likely to be out of work than other workers, but only half as likely to receive unemployment insurance (Garfield, Damico, Stephens, & Rouhani, 2015; Watson, Frohlich, & Johnston, 2014; U.S. Government Accountability Office (U.S. GAO), 2007).

Fewer standard workplace protections: Independent contractors lack other standard workplace protections such as protection against discrimination (age, gender, and race). And they do not have recourse under the Fair Labor Standards Act (FLSA), which mandates that eligible workers be compensated for hours worked in excess of 40 hours per workweek, or the Family and Medical Leave Act (FMLA), which entitles eligible workers to unpaid, job-protected leave depending on their work history with a company. Without workforce protections, ALICE workers are vulnerable to exploitation, legal bills, and poor working conditions (Donovan, Bradley, & Shimabukuro, 2016).

The impact of technology on education: Technology – and increasingly affordable technology – will enable more online education options and could change the recent trajectory of poor returns on education. However, these options are less available to those without access to the Internet, such as low-income individuals and those in rural areas. Colleges are embracing online courses for matriculated students and Massive Open Online Courses (MOOCs) for the wider community. These can lower the cost of education and enable many more avenues to gain and update skills. However, technology also makes it easier to create fraudulent educational organizations and to cheat unsuspecting students. For-profit colleges nationwide enroll about 11 percent of all higher education students but account for nearly 50 percent of all loan defaults. The U.S. Government Accountability Office (U.S. GAO) and several state attorneys general are investigating numerous fraudulent educational practices and money-making education schemes (State Attorneys General, 2014; U.S. Government Accountability Office (U.S. GAO), September 21, 2009; U.S. Government Accountability Office (U.S. GAO), October 7, 2010; U.S. Government Accountability Office (U.S. GAO), August 4, 2010; Cohen, 2015; Minnesota Attorney General’s Office, 2016; United States Senate Health, Education, Labor and Pensions Committee, July 30, 2012; Carlson & Gross, 2016).

According to the Florida Chamber of Commerce, four out of five new jobs in Florida will be created by small businesses, and many of those will be innovation-based businesses. While these present some opportunities for ALICE workers with the right skills, small businesses are also more unpredictable employers (as discussed earlier). Innovation has the potential to change the jobs landscape, but the timing and the extent depend on a host of economic factors, and the implications for ALICE families are not yet clear (Teague, 2014; Florida SBDC and University of West Florida Center for Research and Economic Opportunity, 2015).

EDUCATION AND INCOME GAP

There are many compounding factors to being ALICE or in poverty. Being a racial or ethnic minority, an unskilled recent immigrant, language-isolated, or being an undocumented worker makes a household more likely to be ALICE. Likewise, as discussed in the full United Way ALICE Report published in 2014, having a female-headed household, having a low level of education, living with a disability, or having a household headed by a transgender individual predisposes a household to being ALICE. Groups with more than one of these factors – younger combat veterans or ex-offenders, for example, who may have both a disability and a low level of education – are even more likely to fall below the ALICE Threshold.

The Education Gap

The education gap among racial and ethnic groups is showing some signs of improvement, suggesting that some structural changes are occurring in Florida. In K-12 education, the Education Equality Index (EEI) shows that the achievement gap – the disparity in educational measures between socioeconomic and racial or ethnic groups – in Florida narrowed between 2011 and 2014. The achievement gap for students from low-income families and families of color in Florida is smaller than the national average, with Florida ranking 2nd out of 35 states for which data is available. Of Florida's six cities with large populations of color (Hialeah, Jacksonville, Miami, Orlando, St. Petersburg, and Tampa), all but St. Petersburg scored above the national average (Education Equality Index, 2016; Office of the Governor, 2014).

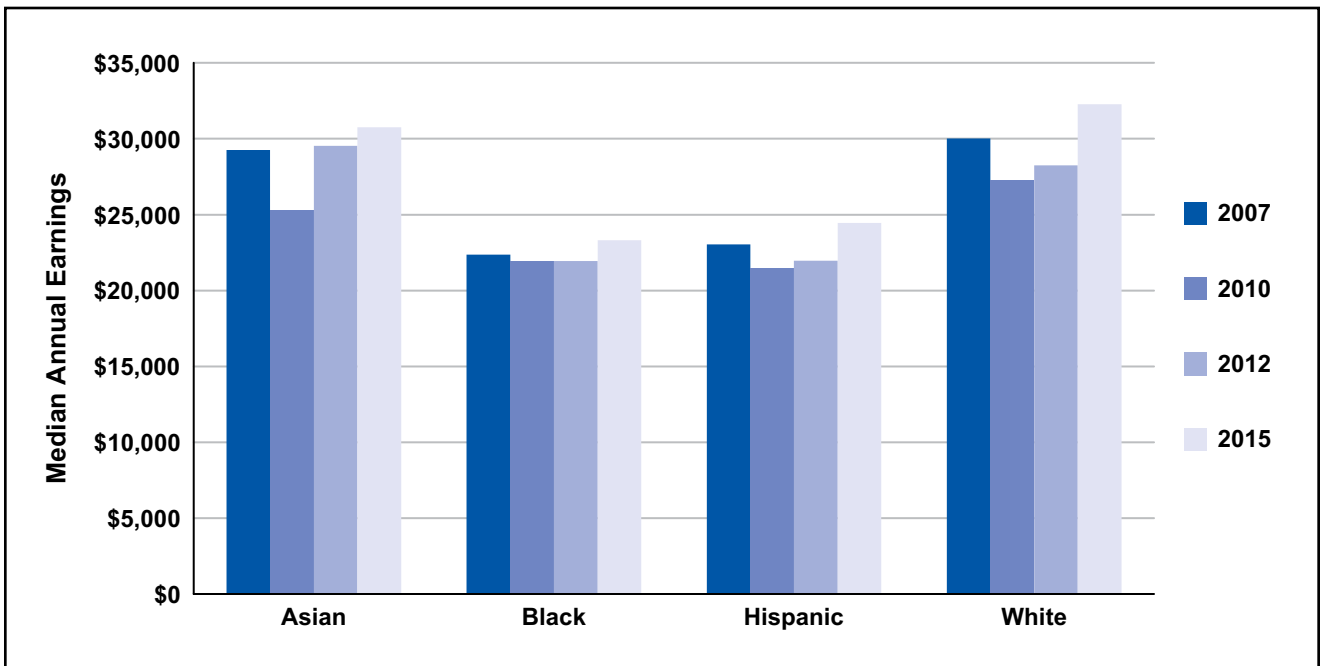
The education gap impacts graduation rates and college performance. Among teenagers, 65 percent of Black students, 75 percent of Hispanic students, and 68 percent of economically disadvantaged students in the state go on to college after high school, compared to 82 percent of White students. However, once in college, students who are Black or Hispanic were more likely to need remediation and had lower grade point averages than students who are White (Office of the Governor, 2014; National Center for Education Statistics (NCES), 2015; Ladner & Burke, 2010).

Income Trends among Ethnic and Racial Groups

The differences between racial and ethnic groups are also apparent in earnings and employment. All groups experienced a decline in earnings during the Great Recession, as noted in the drop from 2007 to 2010 in Figure 36, and all have recovered to some degree since then. Yet, the wages for Black and Hispanic workers remain significantly lower than those for Asian and White workers (American Community Survey, 2007, 2010, 2012, and 2015).

Because it is hard to accumulate wealth with lower earnings, Black and Hispanic households have substantially less wealth than White households, a gap that has been widening in recent years. Nationally (wealth data is not available at the state level), the median wealth of White households was 13 times the median wealth of Black households in 2013, compared with eight times the wealth in 2010, according to the Pew Research Center (Kochhar & Fry, 2014).

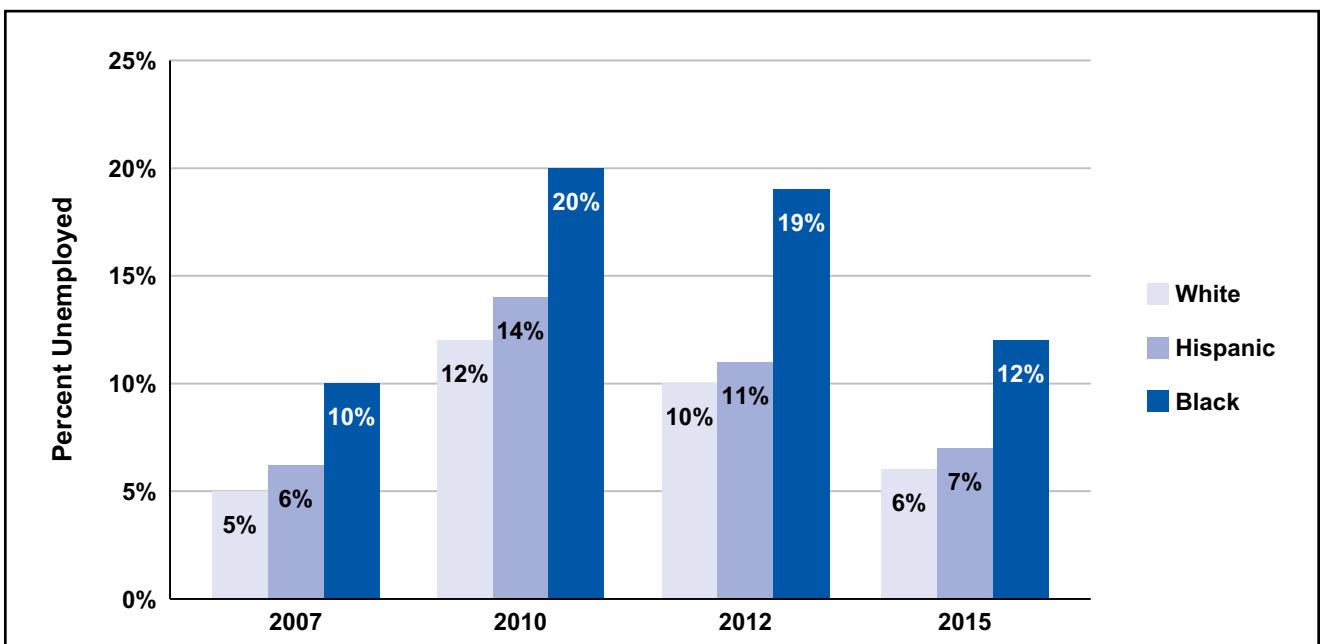
Figure 36.

Median Earnings Asian, Black, Hispanic, and White Workers, Florida, 2007 to 2015

Source: American Community Survey, 2007-2015

Black and Hispanic workers also have higher rates of unemployment in Florida. Though all groups faced higher rates of unemployment through the Great Recession, and have seen some improvement since then, the rate of unemployment for Blacks remains well above the rate for Whites and Hispanics. The gap in unemployment between Hispanic and White workers remains 1 percentage point (Figure 37).

Figure 37.

Unemployment for White, Hispanic, and Black Workers, Florida, 2007 to 2015

Source: American Community Survey, 2007-2015

Implications of an Education and Income Gap for the Community

The importance of high-quality child care and public education remains a fundamental American value, but ALICE households are challenged to find quality, affordable education at all levels in Florida. With inadequate educational opportunities, the state economy loses talent and suffers from lower productivity from less-skilled workers. In order for Florida's economy to continue to grow and sustain an aging population, the state must also then continue to attract workers from other states and abroad. An education system that works for all residents would be an important draw.

Education is also important for communities; people with lower levels of education are often less engaged in their communities and less able to improve conditions for their families. More than half of those without a high school diploma report not understanding political issues, while 89 percent of those with a bachelor's degree have at least some understanding of political issues. Similarly, having a college degree significantly increases the likelihood of volunteering, even controlling for other demographic characteristics (Baum, Ma, & Payea, 2013; Campbell, 2006; Mitra, 2011).

Ultimately, basic secondary education remains essential for any job. According to the Alliance for Excellent Education, if 90 percent of students graduated from high school in Florida, their aggregate increased annual income would be \$436 million and they would pay \$23 million in annual state and local tax revenues (Alliance for Excellent Education (AEE), 2013).

What Will it Take to Meet the Challenges Ahead?

There is a basic belief in America that if you work hard, you can support your family. Yet, the data presented in this Report shows that this is not the case for hundreds of thousands of hard-working families in Florida. The Report also debunks the assumptions and stereotypes that those who cannot support their families are primarily people of color, live in urban areas, are unemployed, or in extreme cases are thought to be simply lazy or have some sort of moral failing.

Why is there a mismatch between stereotypes and the facts? First, there has been a lack of awareness. Before the United Way ALICE Reports, 3.3 million struggling households in Florida had not been clearly named and documented. Second, the situation has developed over decades and barriers are embedded in many parts of our economy and communities.

Solutions require addressing the layers of obstacles outlined in this Report that prevent ALICE families from achieving financial stability: An economy heavily dependent on low-wage jobs, fast-changing job landscape, institutional bias against populations of color, changing demographics, increasing cost of household basics, and even the increasing occurrence of natural disasters.

What Will it Take to Overcome These Barriers?

The most common approaches to overcoming these barriers are short-term efforts that help an ALICE family weather an emergency. Temporary housing, child care assistance, meals, rides to work, and caregiving for ill or elderly relatives help ALICE recover from the loss of housing, a lack of food, an accident, or illness. These approaches can be crucial to preventing an ALICE household from falling into poverty or becoming homeless. But, these short-term relief efforts are not designed to move households to long-term financial stability.

The issues affecting ALICE are complex and solutions are difficult. Real change requires identifying where barriers exist and understanding how they are connected. Only then can stakeholders begin to envision bold ideas and take the steps necessary to remove barriers so that ALICE families can thrive. The following solutions need to be a part of the dialogue when addressing the financial stability of Florida residents.

Decrease the cost of household basics: The cost of basic household necessities in Florida has increased faster than the national rate of inflation – and wages of most jobs – leaving ALICE households further behind than a decade ago. Large-scale economic and social changes that could

significantly reduce basic household costs over time include a larger supply of affordable housing (market-rate or subsidized), public preschool, accessible and affordable health care, and more public transportation (Collins & Gjertson, 2013; Consumer and Community Development Research Section of the Federal Reserve Board's Division of Consumer and Community Affairs (DCCA), 2015; Lusardi, Schneider, & Tufano, 2011; Allard, Danziger, & Wathe, 2012).

Improve job opportunities: The seemingly simple solution – to increase the wages of current low-paying jobs – has complex consequences. The increased cost of doing business is either passed on to the consumer, who in many cases is ALICE, or absorbed by the business, resulting in fewer resources to invest in growth, or in some cases in a reduction in staff. However, if ALICE families have more income, they can spend more and utilize less assistance. Increased consumer activity provides benefits to businesses that can offset increased costs in production (Knowledge@Wharton, 2013; Congressional Budget Office, 2014; Wolfson, 2014).

Another option is to focus on restructuring the Florida economy towards more medium- and high-skilled jobs in both the public and private sectors, an enormous undertaking involving a wide range of stakeholders. But as technology increasingly replaces many low-wage jobs, this will be even more important for Florida. Such a shift would require an influx of new businesses and new industries, increased education and training for workers, and policies for labor migration to ensure skill needs are met (Luis, 2009; Frey & Osborne, September 2013).

Adjust to fast paced job change: New gig-focused job opportunities help many ALICE households fill short-term gaps in standard employment and some provide more lucrative opportunities than exist in the traditional employment market. While part-time and contract work has been part of the Florida economy for decades, these jobs are growing rapidly, pushing economists and policymakers into uncharted territory. With the shift to contract work, the burden of economic risk is increasingly shifted to workers, including retraining and securing benefits such as health insurance and disability insurance. Since any period of unemployment is a financial hardship for ALICE families, new safety measures that keep workers from sliding into financial distress during periods of transition will be needed (Friedman, 2016; Donovan, Bradley, & Shimabukuro, 2016; Watson, Frohlich, & Johnston, 2014).

Accommodate changing demographics: Based on forecasted economic and demographic changes, particularly the increasing number of seniors and immigrants, it is foreseeable that significantly more households will need smaller, lower-cost housing over the next two decades. In addition, these groups prefer housing that is close to transportation and community services. The changing structure of households, including the decline in the number of married parents with children and the increase in single male-parent families, will impact child care and schools as well as neighborhoods (sidewalks and playgrounds) and consumer goods (Harvard Joint Center for Housing Studies, 2014; Stilwell, 2015; Southwick Associates, 2015; Snaith, 2016; Shimberg Center for Housing Studies, 2013; South Florida Regional Planning Council, 2008).

Cost, regulations, and zoning laws limit the building of new, small, or low-cost housing units in most of the remaining open areas in Florida. To meet the needs of seniors, and preferences of millennials and immigrants, regulations and zoning laws will need to be changed and possibly subsidies or tax breaks would be necessary to make it cost effective to build townhouses and multifamily units. However, such changes impact developers and existing homeowners, making this a complex undertaking (Joint Center for Housing Studies, 2013; The White House, 2016; Prevost, 2013).

Address institutional bias: While attitudes about race and ethnicity have improved over the last few decades, there remain deeper causes for the sharp economic racial disparities. Recent reports have found that the gaps in education, income, and wealth that now exist along racial lines in the U.S. reflect in part policies and institutional practices that create different opportunities for Whites, Blacks, and Hispanics. To make a difference for ALICE families that are Black, Hispanic, or another disadvantaged

group, changes need to be made within the institutions that impede equity in the legal system, health care, housing, education, and jobs (Mishel, Bivens, Gould, & Shierholz, 2012; Shapiro, Meschede, & Osoro, 2013; Oliver & Shapiro, 2006; Cramer, 2012; Leadership Conference on Civil Rights, 2000; Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality (AHRQ), 2015; Goldrick-Rab, Kelchen, & Houle, 2014; Sum & Khatiwada, 2010).

Prepare for natural disasters: For the most part, the areas and populations that are vulnerable to disasters are well known and well documented. Florida has 1,200 miles of coastline, almost 4,500 square miles of estuaries and bays, and more than 6,700 square miles of other coastal waters. The entire state lies within the Atlantic Coastal Plain, with a maximum elevation of less than 400 feet above sea level. Given this landscape, most of the state is vulnerable to rising water levels, while episodic flooding and beach erosion of low-lying areas are expanding into areas that have not been impacted previously. The consequences of these changes include damage to property and infrastructure, declines in coastal bird and wildlife populations, and the contamination of groundwater supplies (Florida Oceans and Coastal Council, 2010).

Natural disasters have a disproportionate impact on low-income families. With no savings to cover even minor damage to homes or cars, many households have no way to pay for these additional expenses. With a tight budget, most ALICE households cannot afford insurance or even preventative maintenance. As a result, they cannot repair even minor damage to homes and property, or afford dislocation. These natural disasters can also lead to increased mental health issues (Cooley, Eli Moore, & Allen, 2012; Deryugina, Kawano, & Levitt, 2013; Hoopes, 2013).

However, because of the demand for more housing and the desirability of water front property, the coastal region has experienced significant development and population growth over the past 50 years, with most of Florida's 18 million residents living less than 60 miles from the Atlantic Ocean or the Gulf of Mexico. Three-fourths of Florida's population resides in coastal counties. The housing that ALICE households can afford is often less expensive because it is located in flood-prone areas (Florida Oceans and Coastal Council, 2010; Florida Department of Environmental Protection, 2010; U.S. Global Change Research Program, 2014; White House, 2014; Climate Central, 2014).

Catastrophic natural disasters have disproportionate impacts on lower income families, but often are not considered in development planning. This, in turn, adds costs to emergency relief and recovery expenses down the road. Solutions are complex: Halting development adds price pressure to the existing housing stock. However, allowing development adds layers of risk to many homeowners and renters. In addition, natural disasters in these areas add enormous costs to state and federal emergency services. For flood-prone areas that have already been developed, stakeholders will need to consider the multi-faceted issues involved. These include the costs of emergency response, and insurance, the costs of relocation, the impact of mandatory relocation on families, and supports needed to minimize the impact of such relocations (Hayat & Moore, 2015; Environmental Protection Agency, 2014; Polefka, 2013).

STRATEGIES THAT CAN MAKE A DIFFERENCE FOR ALICE

This United Way ALICE Report presents a range of strategies and broad changes Florida stakeholders – whether family, friends, nonprofits or the government – can consider for their own communities. These are current and innovative ideas collected from research and practitioners. These are not policy prescriptions, but rather a collection of options that could help ALICE families in the short-, medium-, and long-term.

The chart below allocates strategies to different stakeholders, though there is often overlap. Research shows that there are layers of support for financially fragile families. Often the first place low-income people or those without emergency savings seek help are from friends and family, followed by private nonprofits and government.

Florida is a diverse state, and there is no one-size-fits-all solution. Different communities can assess which strategies make the most sense for them as they assimilate the ALICE data laid out in this Report. Ultimately, strategies that put more money in the pockets of ALICE families – either by increasing their income or reducing their expenses – are needed now and in the future.

Figure 38.

Short-, Medium-, and Long-Term Strategies to Assist Households with Income Below the ALICE Threshold

Strategies to Assist ALICE Families		
	SHORT-TERM	MEDIUM- AND LONG-TERM
Friends and Family	• Temporary housing • Meals and food • Rides to work and errands • Child care • Caregiving for ill/elderly relatives • Tool and trade sharing	• Loans • Access to good employers
Nonprofits	• Temporary housing • Food pantries • Utility assistance • Home repair • Tax preparation • Caregiver respite • Subsidized child care • Tool and trade sharing • Financial counseling, debt repair and credit building	• Loans and affordable financial products • Support to find good employers • Job training and educational assistance • Affordable housing
Employers	• Paid days off • Transportation assistance • Flex-time • Telecommuting options	• Regular work schedules • Full-time opportunities • Higher wages • Benefits • HR resources for caregivers • On-site health services, wellness incentives • Career paths • Mentoring • Employer sponsored training • Apprentice programs
Government	• Temporary assistance • Child care vouchers • Housing subsidies • Educational vouchers and charter school options • Social Security credit for caregivers • Tax credit for caregivers, workers, parents and students • Financial counseling, debt repair and credit building	• Quality, affordable housing, child care, education, health care, transportation, and financial products • Reduced student loan burden • Attract higher-skilled jobs • Strengthen infrastructure • Job training and educational assistance • Integrated public services

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- AARP. (2012). *AARP Workforce Profiles*. Retrieved from http://www.aarp.org/content/dam/aarp/research/surveys_statistics/general/2013/workforceprofiles/AARP%20Workforce%20Profile%20-%20Florida.pdf
- AARP Public Policy Institute. (2015, June). *Caregiving in the U.S. 2015*. National Alliance for Caregiving. Retrieved from http://www.caregiving.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/05/2015_CaregivingintheUS_Final-Report-June-4_WEB.pdf
- Abraham, K., Haltiwanger, J., Sandusky, K., & Spletzer, J. (2016, May). Measuring the Gig Economy. Society of Labor Economists. Retrieved from <http://www.sole-jole.org/16375.pdf>
- Abrahms, S. (2013, May 31). House Sharing for Boomer Women Who Would Rather Not Live Alone. *AARP Bulletin*. Retrieved from <http://www.aarp.org/home-family/your-home/info-05-2013/older-women-roommates-house-sharing.html>
- Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality (AHRQ). (2015, May). 2014 National Healthcare Quality and Disparities Report. *AHRQ Pub. No. 15-0007*. Retrieved from <https://www.ahrq.gov/sites/default/files/wysiwyg/research/findings/nhqdr/nhqdr14/2014nhqdr.pdf>
- Allard, S. W., Danziger, S., & Wathe, M. (2012). *Policy Brief*. National Poverty Center. Retrieved from http://www.npc.umich.edu/publications/policy_briefs/brief31/PolicyBrief31.pdf
- Alliance for Excellent Education (AEE). (2013, September). Saving Futures, Saving Dollars: The Impact of Education on Crime Reduction and Earnings. Retrieved from http://all4ed.org/wp-content/uploads/2013/09/Florida_hs.pdf
- American Community Survey. (2007, 2010, 2012, and 2015). *2007, 2010, 2012, and 2014; 1-, 3-, and 5-Year Estimates*. Retrieved from U.S. Census Bureau: www.factfinder.census.gov
- American Community Survey. (2014). *2014; 1-, and 3-, and 5-Year Estimates*. Retrieved from U.S. Census Bureau: www.factfinder.census.gov
- American Immigration Council. (2015). *New Americans in [STATE]*. Retrieved from <https://www.americanimmigrationcouncil.org/topics/state-by-state>
- Aspen Institute. (2013). *Experiences Of Immigrant Workers: Challenges, Opportunities, And The Future Of Our Economy*. Retrieved from <http://www.aspenwsi.org/resource/immigrant-workers/>
- Baum, S., Ma, J., & Payea, K. (2013). Education Pays: The Benefits of Higher Education for Individuals and Society. Retrieved from <https://trends.collegeboard.org/sites/default/files/education-pays-2013-full-report.pdf>
- Ben-Shalom, Y., Moffitt, R., & Scholz, J. (2012). An Assessment of the Effectiveness of Anti-Poverty Programs in the United States. (Chapter 22). Retrieved from <http://www.irp.wisc.edu/publications/dps/pdfs/dp139211.pdf>
- Bloom, D., Canning, D., & Fink, G. (2011, January). Implications of Population Aging for Economic Growth. (P. o. Aging, Ed.) (Working Paper No. 64). Retrieved from http://www.hsph.harvard.edu/program-on-the-global-demography-of-aging/WorkingPapers/2011/PGDA_WP_64.pdf
- Boudreau, J. (2015). We Need to Move Beyond the Employee vs. Contractor Debate. *Harvard Business Review*. Retrieved from <https://hbr.org/2015/07/we-need-to-move-beyond-the-employee-vs-contractor-debate>
- Bricker, J., Detting, L., Henriques, A., Hsu, J., Moore, K., Sabelhaus, J., & Windle, R. (2014, September). Changes in U.S. Family Finances from 2010 to 2013: Evidence from the Survey of Consumer Finances. *Federal Reserve Bulletin*, 100(4). Retrieved from <http://www.federalreserve.gov/pubs/bulletin/2014/pdf/scf14.pdf>
- Brookings. (2016). *Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) Interactive*. Retrieved from <https://www.brookings.edu/interactives/earned-income-tax-credit-eitc-interactive-and-resources/?keyword=CHARACTERISTICS%20OF%20EITC-ELIGIBLE%20TAX%20UNITS%20IN%202014>
- Brown, J., Rhee, N., Saad-Lessler, J., & Oakley, D. (March 2016). *Shortchanged in Retirement: Continuing Challenges to Women's Financial Future*. National Institute on Retirement Security. Retrieved from http://www.nirsonline.org/storage/nirs/documents/Shortchanged/final_shortchanged_retirement_report_2016.pdf
- Brynjolfsson, E., & McAfee, A. (2014). *The Second Machine Age: Work, Progress, and Prosperity in a Time of Brilliant Technologies* (First Edition ed.). Retrieved from <http://www.amazon.com/The-Second-Machine-Age-Technologies/dp/0393239357>
- Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS). (2007 and 2015). *Occupational Employment Statistics (OES) Survey*. U.S. Department of Labor. Retrieved from <http://www.bls.gov/oes/>
- Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS). (2014). *Share of Labor Force Projected to Rise for People Age 55 and Over and Fall for Younger Age Groups*. Retrieved from https://www.bls.gov/opub/ted/2014/ted_20140124.htm
- Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS). (2015). *Alternative Measures of Labor Underutilization for States, 2015 Annual Averages*. Retrieved from Local Area Unemployment Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor: <https://www.bls.gov/lau/stalt15q4.htm>
- Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS). (2015). *QCEW State and County Map*. Retrieved from BLS Beta Labs, U.S. Department of Labor: <http://beta.bls.gov/maps/cew/us>
- Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS). (2015). *States: Employment status of the civilian noninstitutional population, 1976 to 2015 annual averages*. Retrieved from U.S. Department of Labor: <http://www.bls.gov/lau/staadata.txt>
- Bureau of Labor Statistics. (2016). *Occupational employment, job openings and worker characteristics*. Retrieved from http://www.bls.gov/emp/ep_table_107.htm
- Camarota, S. A. (2015). *Welfare Use by Legal and Illegal Immigrant Households*. Retrieved from <http://cis.org/Welfare-Use-Legal-Illegal-Immigrant-Households>
- Campbell, D. (2006). What is Education's Impact on Civic and Social Engagement?" Measuring the Effects of Education on Health and Civic Engagement. Retrieved from <http://www.oecd.org/edu/innovation-education/37425694.pdf>
- Carlson, E., & Gross, J. (2016). *The State of the Urban/Rural Digital Divide*. Retrieved from <https://www.ntia.doc.gov/blog/2016/state-urbanrural-digital-divide>

- CBRE Research. (2015). Tech Thirty, 2015. Retrieved from <http://www.cbre.us/research/2015-US-Reports/Pages/Tech-Thirty-2015.aspx>
- Center for Responsible Lending. (2014). *The State of Lending in America and Its Impact on U.S. Households*. Retrieved from <http://www.responsiblelending.org/state-of-lending/reports/SOL-full-5-12-14.pdf>
- Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS). (2016). Retrieved from <https://www.cms.gov/Newsroom/MediaReleaseDatabase/Fact-sheets/2016-Fact-sheets-items/2016-06-30.html>
- Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS). (2016, April 1). *Medicaid and CHIP Eligibility Levels*. Retrieved from <https://www.medicaid.gov/medicaid-chip-program-information/program-information/medicaid-and-chip-eligibility-levels/medicaid-chip-eligibility-levels.html>
- Chetty, R., & Hendren, N. (2015, April). The Impacts of Neighborhoods on Intergenerational Mobility: Childhood Exposure Effects and County-Level Estimates. (T. E. Project, Ed.) Retrieved from http://www.equality-of-opportunity.org/images/nbhd_exec_summary.pdf
- Chirillo, G., Anderson, J., & Hess, C. (2016). *The Status of Women in Florida by County: Population & Diversity*. Retrieved from <http://www.floridatrend.com/public/userfiles/news/pdfs/R474-Population-Diversity.pdf>
- Climate Central. (2014). *Florida and the Surging Sea*. Retrieved from <http://sealevel.climatecentral.org/uploads/ssrf/FL-Report.pdf>
- Cohen, P. (2015, October). For-Profit Colleges Accused of Fraud Still Receive U.S. Funds. *The New York Times*. Retrieved from http://www.nytimes.com/2015/10/13/business/for-profit-colleges-accused-of-fraud-still-receive-us-funds.html?_r=0
- Coleman-Jensen, A., Rabbitt, M. P., Gregory, C., & Singh, A. (September 2015). *Household Food Security in the United States in 2014*. Economic Research Report Number 194, United States Department of Agriculture (USDA). Retrieved from <https://www.ers.usda.gov/webdocs/publications/err215/err-215.pdf>
- Collins, M., & Gjertson, L. (2013). Emergency savings for low-income consumers. *Focus*, 12. Retrieved from <http://www.irp.wisc.edu/publications/focus/pdfs/foc301.pdf>
- Comptia. (2016). *Cyberstates 2016*. Retrieved from <https://www.comptia.org/docs/default-source/advocacydocs/cyberstates/comptia-cyberstates-2016-vfinal-v2.pdf?sfvrsn=2>
- Congressional Budget Office. (2014). *The Effects of a Minimum-Wage Increase on Employment and Family Income*. Retrieved from <https://www.cbo.gov/publication/44995>
- Consumer and Community Development Research Section of the Federal Reserve Board's Division of Consumer and Community Affairs (DCCA). (2015). *Report on the Economic Well-Being of U.S. Households in 2014*. Retrieved from <https://www.federalreserve.gov/econresdata/2014-report-economic-well-being-us-households-201505.pdf>
- Cooley, H., Eli Moore, M. H., & Allen, L. (2012). *Social Vulnerability to Climate Change in California*. California Energy Commission's California Climate Change Center. Retrieved from <http://www.energy.ca.gov/2012publications/CEC-500-2012-013/CEC-500-2012-013.pdf>
- Corporation for Enterprise Development (CFED). (2012). *Asset and Opportunity Scorecard, 2012*. Retrieved from http://assetsandopportunity.org/scorecard/state_data/
- Cramer, R. (2012, December 13). Trends in Savings, Debt, and Net Worth: Testimony to FDIC Advisory Committee on Economic Inclusion (ComE-IN). Retrieved from <https://static.newamerica.org/attachments/8991-fdic-is-focusing-on-saving-and-financial-inclusion/CramerFDIC1.3.13.a91df04065274d9f8e5c50910114f0c0.pdf>
- David, C. (2016). Wishnatzki Pursues Automated Harvester. *The Packer*. Retrieved from <http://www.thepacker.com/shipping-profiles/florida-strawberries/wishnatzki-pursues-automated-harvester>
- Deryugina, T., Kawano, L., & Levitt, S. (2013). *The Economic Impact of Hurricane Katrina on its Victims: Evidence from Individual Tax Returns*. American Economic Association. Retrieved from <http://www.nber.org/papers/w20713>
- DiBello, F. (2013). Spotlight on Aerospace in Florida. *Florida's Bottom Line*, p. 2. Retrieved from https://www.myfloridacfo.com/FloridasBottomLine/docs/FBL102513_WebFinal.pdf
- Donovan, S., Bradley, D., & Shimabukuro, J. (2016). *What Does the Gig Economy Mean for Workers?* Congressional Research Service. Retrieved from <https://www.fas.org/sgp/crs/misc/R44365.pdf>
- Dowd, T., & Horowitz, J. (2011, September). Income Mobility and the Earned Income Tax Credit: Short-Term Safety Net or Long-Term Income Support. *Public Finance Review*. Retrieved from <https://cms.bsu.edu/-/media/WWW/DepartmentalContent/MillerCollegeofBusiness/Econ/research/FacultyPapers/horowitz2011pfr.pdf>
- Economic Policy Institute. (2015). *Family Budget Calculator*. Retrieved May 22, 2014, from <http://www.epi.org/resources/budget/>
- Economist Intelligence Unit. (2014). *What's Next: Future Global Trends Affecting Your Organization*. Retrieved from <https://www.shrm.org/about/foundation/shapingthefuture/documents/2-14%20theme%201%20paper-final%20for%20web.pdf>
- Education Equality Index. (2016). *Education Equality in America: Comparing the Achievement Gap Across Schools and Cities*. <http://www.educationequalityindex.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/02/Education-Equality-in-America-v1-4.pdf>
- Environmental Protection Agency. (2014). *Planning for Flood Recovery and Long-Term Resilience in Vermont*. Office of Sustainable Communities Smart Growth Program. Retrieved from <https://www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2014-07/documents/vermont-sgia-final-report.pdf>
- Federal Reserve. (2014, July). *Report on the Economic Well-Being of U.S. Households in 2013*. Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System. Retrieved from <http://www.federalreserve.gov/econresdata/2013-report-economic-well-being-us-households-201407.pdf>
- Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis. (2015). *Homeownership Rate for Florida*. Retrieved from Economic Research: <https://fred.stlouisfed.org/series/FLHOWN>
- Feeding America. (2014, August). *Hunger in America 2014: National Report*. Retrieved from http://help.feedingamerica.org/HungerInAmerica/hunger-in-america-2014-full-report.pdf?s_src=W159ORGSC&s_referrer=google&s_subsrc=http%3A%2F%2Fwww.feedingamerica.org%2Fhunger-in-america
- Feeding Florida. (2015). *Map the Meal Gap 2015 Study Indicates Food Insecurity Hits Close to Home*. Retrieved from <https://www.feedingflorida.org/news/entry/map-the-meal-gap-2015-study-indicates-food-insecurity-hits-close-to-home>

Fehr, J. (2017). *Why Hire Temporary and Contract Workers*. Retrieved from <http://www.thehartford.com/business-playbook/in-depth/benefits-temporary-contract-employees>

FINRA Investor Education Foundation. (2016). *Florida Survey Data, 2015*. Retrieved from National Financial Capblity Study: <http://www.usfinancialcapability.org>

Florida Demographic Estimating Conference and the University of Florida, Bureau of Economic and Business Research. (2015). *Florida Population by Age Group*. Retrieved from http://edr.state.fl.us/Content/population-demographics/data/Pop_Census_Day.pdf

Florida Department of Children and Families. (2016). Retrieved from <http://www.myflfamilies.com/service-programs/access-florida-food-medical-assistance-cash/food-assistance-and-suncap>

Florida Department of Economic Opportunity. (2015). *Florida Keys Area of Critical State Concern*. Retrieved from <http://www.floridajobs.org/docs/default-source/2015-community-development/community-planning/2015-cmty-plan-acsc/2015-florida-keys-area-of-critical-state-concern-annual-report.pdf?sfvrsn=2>

Florida Department of Economic Opportunity. (2016). *2015-2023 Projections Statewide or by Workforce Region*. Retrieved from <http://www.floridajobs.org/labor-market-information/data-center/statistical-programs/employment-projections>

Florida Department of Education. (2015). Retrieved from http://www.floridaearlylearning.com/providers/provider_menu/market_rate.aspx

Florida Department of Environmental Protection. (2010). *Florida Assessment of Coastal Trends*. Retrieved from [https://www.dep.state.fl.us/cmp/publications/FACT_2010/REV_FACT_AUG_2012/2010_FACT_AUG30\(2\).pdf](https://www.dep.state.fl.us/cmp/publications/FACT_2010/REV_FACT_AUG_2012/2010_FACT_AUG30(2).pdf)

Florida Department of Transportation. (2014). *Florida Transportation Trends and Conditions*. Retrieved from <http://www.fdot.gov/planning/trends/tc-report/Population.pdf>

Florida Housing Coalition. (2015). *Home Matters*. Retrieved from <http://www.flhousing.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/02/Home-Matters-Report-02.2015-FINAL.pdf>

Florida Housing Coalition. (2015). *Home Matters, St Johns County Report*. Retrieved from <http://www.flhousing.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/01/Home-Matters-for-St-Johns-County.pdf>

Florida Oceans and Coastal Council. (2010). *Climate Change and Sea-Level Rise in Florida*. Retrieved from http://www.dep.state.fl.us/oceanscouncil/reports/climate_change_and_sea_level_rise.pdf

Florida SBDC and University of West Florida Center for Research and Economic Opportunity. (2015). *Small Business and Its Impact on Florida*. Retrieved from <http://floridasbdc.org/Reports/2015-State-of-Small-Business/State%20of%20Small%20Business%20Florida%202015-FINAL.indd.pdf>

florida.High.Tech. (2016). Retrieved from <http://www.floridahightech.com/wp-content/uploads/2016/02/FHT-2016-compressed.pdf>

Freelancers Union & Elance-oDesk. (n.d.). *Freelancing in America: A National Survey of the New Workforce*. Retrieved July 15, 2016, from https://fu-web-storage-prod.s3.amazonaws.com/content/filer_public/7c/45/7c457488-0740-4bc4-ae45-0aa60daac531/freelancinginamerica_report.pdf

Frey, C., & Osborne, M. (September 2013). *The Future of Employment: How Susceptible Are Jobs To Computerisation?* Oxford Martin School, University of Oxford. Retrieved from http://www.oxfordmartin.ox.ac.uk/downloads/academic/The_Future_of_Employment.pdf

Friedman, T. (2016). *Thank You for Being Late: An Optimist's Guide to Thriving in the Age of Accelerations*. Retrieved from <http://us.macmillan.com/thankyouforbeinglate/thomasfriedman>

Furman, J., & Gray, D. (2012, July 12). Ten Ways Immigrants Help Build and Strengthen Our Economy. Retrieved from <https://www.whitehouse.gov/blog/2012/07/12/ten-ways-immigrants-help-build-and-strengthen-our-economy>

Gardner, M., Johnson, S., & Wiehe, M. (April 2015). *Undocumented Immigrants' State & Local Tax Contributions*. Institute on Taxation & Economic Policy. Retrieved from <http://www.itep.org/pdf/undocumentedtaxes2015.pdf>

Garfield, R., Damico, A., Stephens, J., & Rouhani, S. (2015, April 17). The Coverage Gap: Uninsured Poor Adults in States that Do Not Expand Medicaid – An Update. Retrieved January 21, 2016, from <http://kff.org/health-reform/issue-brief/the-coverage-gap-uninsured-poor-adults-in-states-that-do-not-expand-medicaid-an-update/>

Glasmeier, A., & Nadeau, C. (2015). *Living Wage Calculator User's Guide/Technical Notes, 2015 Update*. Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT). Retrieved from <http://livingwage.mit.edu/resources/Living-Wage-User-Guide-and-Technical-Notes-2015.pdf>

Goldrick-Rab, S., Kelchen, R., & Houle, J. (2014, September 2). The Color of Student Debt: Implications of Federal Loan Program Reforms for Black Students and Historically Black Colleges and Universities. (W. H. Lab, Ed.) Retrieved from <https://news.education.wisc.edu/docs/WebDispenser/news-connections-pdf/thecolorofstudentdebt-draft.pdf?sfvrsn=4>

Grogger, J. (2003, January). *Welfare Transitions in the 1990s: the Economy, Welfare Policy, and the EITC*. National Bureau of Economic Research, Working Paper No. 9472. Retrieved from <http://www.nber.org/papers/w9472.pdf>

Hanson, K. (2008). Mollie Orshansky's Strategy to Poverty Measurement as a Relationship between Household Food Expenditures and Economy Food Plan. *Review of Agricultural Economics, Volume 30* (Number 3), 572–580. Retrieved from <http://handle.nal.usda.gov/10113/20301>

Harvard Joint Center for Housing Studies. (2014). *Housing America's Older Adults: Meeting the Needs of an Aging Population*. Retrieved from http://www.jchs.harvard.edu/sites/jchs.harvard.edu/files/jchs-housing_americas_older_adults_2014.pdf

Haskins, R. (2011, June). *Fighting Poverty the American Way*. Retrieved from <https://www.brookings.edu/research/fighting-poverty-the-american-way/>

Hayat, B., & Moore, R. (2015). *Addressing Affordability and Long Term Resiliency Through the National Flood Insurance Program*. NRDC. Retrieved from <https://www.nrdc.org/sites/default/files/blog-national-flood-insurance-program-report.pdf>

Headlight Data. (2015). Retrieved from <http://headlightdata.com/top-10-large-counties-with-best-and-worst-financial-services-economies-of-2014-kings-county-brooklyn-ny-grew-the-fastest-hennepin-county-in-minneapolis-shrank-the-most>

- Herbert, C., McCue, D., & Sanchez-Moyano, R. (September 2013). *Is Homeownership Still an Effective Means of Building Wealth for Low-income and Minority Households? (Was it Ever?)*. Harvard University, Joint Center for Housing Studies. Retrieved from <http://www.jchs.harvard.edu/sites/jchs.harvard.edu/files/hbtl-06.pdf>
- Hoopes, S. (2013). *The Impact of Superstorm Sandy on New Jersey Towns and Households*. School of Public Affairs and Administration, Rutgers-Newark. Retrieved from https://njdatbank.newark.rutgers.edu/sites/default/files/files/RutgersSandyImpact-FINAL-2013_10_28.pdf
- Hounsell, C. (2008). *The Female Factor 2008: Why Women Are at Greater Financial Risk in Retirement and How Annuities Can Help*.
- Humes, K. R., Jones, N. A., & Ramirez, R. R. (2011). *Overview of Race and Hispanic Origin: 2010*. U.S. Census. Retrieved from <http://www.census.gov/prod/cen2010/briefs/c2010br-02.pdf>
- Institute for Women's Policy Research. (2016). *The Status of Women in Florida by County: Poverty & Opportunity*. Retrieved from <http://www.floridatrend.com/public/userfiles/news/pdfs/R475-Poverty-Opportunity.pdf>
- Internal Revenue Service (IRS). (2007, 2010 and 2012). NCCS Data Web Report Builder, Statistics of Income 990EZc3 Report and 990 c3 Report.
- Internal Revenue Service (IRS). (2016). *Individual Shared Responsibility Provision – Reporting and Calculating the Payment*. Retrieved from <https://www.irs.gov/affordable-care-act/individuals-and-families/aca-individual-shared-responsibility-provision-calculating-the-payment>
- Internal Revenue Service. (2014). *Individual Income and Tax Data, by State and Size of Adjusted Gross Income, Tax Year 2014*. Retrieved from <https://www.irs.gov/uac/soi-tax-stats-historic-table-2>
- Intuit. (2010). *Intuit 2020 Report: Twenty Trends that will Shape the Next Decade*. Retrieved from https://http-download.intuit.com/http.intuit/CMO/intuit/futureofsmallbusiness/intuit_2020_report.pdf
- Joint Center for Housing Studies. (2013). *America's Rental Housing: Evolving Markets and Needs*. Retrieved from http://www.jchs.harvard.edu/sites/jchs.harvard.edu/files/jchs_americas_rental_housing_2013_1_0.pdf
- Jones, S. (2014). *Table: The Rise in Auto Loans Across the U.S.* Retrieved from Bankrate.com: <http://www.bankrate.com/finance/auto/table-auto-loan-debt-per-capita-by-state.aspx>
- Kaiser Family Foundation. (2012). *Health Care Costs: A Primer*. Retrieved from <http://kff.org/report-section/health-care-costs-a-primer-2012-report/>
- Kaiser Family Foundation. (2014). *Average Monthly Food Stamp Benefits Per Person*. Retrieved from State Health Facts: <http://kff.org/other/state-indicator/avg-monthly-food-stamp-benefits/>
- Katz, L., & Krueger, A. (2016). *The Rise and Nature of Alternative Work Arrangements in the United States, 1995-2015*. RAND-Princeton Contingent Worker Survey. Retrieved from https://krueger.princeton.edu/sites/default/files/akrueger/files/katz_krueger_cws_-_march_29_20165.pdf
- Keely, L., van Ark, B., Levanon, G., & Burbank, J. (May 2012). *The Shifting Nature of U.S. Housing Demand*. Demand Institute. Retrieved from <http://demandinstitute.org/demandwp/wp-content/uploads/2015/03/the-shifting-nature-of-us-housing-demand.pdf>
- Kiernan, J. (2016). *Q2 2016 Auto Financing Report*. WalletHub. Retrieved March 30, 2016, from <https://wallethub.com/edu/auto-financing-report/10131/>
- Knight, W. (2012). *This Robot Could Transform Manufacturing*. MIT Technology Review. Retrieved from <https://www.technologyreview.com/s/429248/this-robot-could-transform-manufacturing/>
- Knowledge@Wharton. (2013). *The Complex Economics of America's Minimum Wage*. Retrieved from <http://knowledge.wharton.upenn.edu/article/complex-economics-americas-minimum-wage/>
- Kochhar, R., & Fry, R. (2014). *Wealth Inequality Has Widened along Racial, Ethnic Lines Since End of Great Recession*. FactTank. Retrieved from <http://www.pewresearch.org/fact-tank/2014/12/12/racial-wealth-gaps-great-recession/>
- Ladner, M., & Burke, L. (2010). *Closing the Racial Achievement Gap: Learning from Florida's Reforms*. Retrieved from <http://www.heritage.org/research/reports/2010/09/closing-the-racial-achievement-gap-learning-from-floridas-reforms>
- Leadership Conference on Civil Rights. (2000). *Justice on Trial: Racial Disparities in the American Criminal Justice System*. Leadership Conference Education Fund. Retrieved from <http://www.protectcivilrights.org/pdf/reports/justice.pdf>
- Leibtag, E., & Kumcu, A. (2011, May). *The WIC Fruit and Vegetable Cash Voucher: Does Regional Price Variation Affect Buying Power?*. *Economic Information Bulletin* (Number 75). Retrieved from <http://www.ers.usda.gov/media/127579/eib>
- Luis, M. (2009). *A Tale of Ten Cities: Attracting and Retaining Talent*. Retrieved from <http://www.psrc.org/assets/5585/IRBC2-Talent1109.pdf>
- Lusardi, A., Schneider, D., & Tufano, P. (2011). *Financially Fragile Households: Evidence and Implications*. Retrieved from https://www.brookings.edu/wp-content/uploads/2011/03/2011a_bpea_lusardi.pdf
- Manyika, J., Lund, S., Bughin, J., Robinson, K., Mischke, J., & Mahajan, D. (2016). *Independent work: Choice, necessity, and the gig economy*. McKinsey Global Institute. Retrieved from <http://www.mckinsey.com/global-themes/employment-and-growth/independent-work-choice-necessity-and-the-gig-economy>
- Martin, J., & Ruark, E. (2010). *The Fiscal Burden Of Illegal Immigration On United States Taxpayers*. Federation for American Immigration Reform. Retrieved from http://www.fairus.org/DocServer/research-pub/USCostStudy_2013upd.pdf
- Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT). (2015). *Living Wage Calculator User's Guide/Technical Notes, 2015 Update*. Retrieved from <http://livingwage.mit.edu/resources/Living-Wage-User-Guide-and-Technical-Notes-2015.pdf>
- Maxwell, S. (2015). *Orlando: No. 1 in tourism and dead last in wages*. *Orlando Sentinel*. Retrieved from <http://www.orlandosentinel.com/opinion/os-low-wage-orlando-scott-maxwell-20150905-column.html>
- MetLife Mature Market Institute. (June 2011). *The MetLife Study of Elder Financial Abuse*. Retrieved from <https://www.metlife.com/assets/cao/mmi/publications/studies/2011/mmi-elder-financial-abuse.pdf>
- Migration Policy Institute. (2014). *State Immigration Data Profiles: Demographics & Social*. Retrieved from <http://www.migrationpolicy.org/programs/data-hub/state-immigration-data-profiles>

- Minnesota Attorney General's Office. (2016). *For-Profit Colleges: Do Your Homework*. Retrieved from <https://www.ag.state.mn.us/Brochures/pubForProfitColleges.pdf>
- Mishel, L., Bivens, J., Gould, E., & Shierholz, H. (2012). *The State of Working America, 12th Edition*. Ithaca, NY: An Economic Policy Institute Book, Cornell University Press.
- Mitchell, J. (2013). *Who Are the Long-Term Unemployed?* Retrieved from <http://www.urban.org/sites/default/files/publication/23911/412885-Who-Are-the-Long-Term-Unemployed-.PDF>
- Mitra, D. (2011). Pennsylvania's Best Investment: The Social and Economic Benefits of Public Education. Retrieved from http://www.elc-pa.org/wp-content/uploads/2011/06/BestInvestment_Full_Report_6.27.11.pdf
- Monge-Naranjo, A. (2015). *Long-Term Unemployment Affected Older Women Most Following Recession*. Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis. Retrieved from <https://www.stlouisfed.org/on-the-economy/2015/november/older-women-recession-long-term-unemployment>
- National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine. (2016). *The Economic and Fiscal Consequences of Immigration*. Retrieved from <https://www.nap.edu/catalog/23550/the-economic-and-fiscal-consequences-of-immigration>
- National Association of State Budget Officers. (2016). *State Expenditure Report: Examining Fiscal 2014-2016 State Spending*. Retrieved from [https://higherlogicdownload.s3.amazonaws.com/NASBO/9d2d2db1-c943-4f1b-b750-0fca152d64c2/UploadedImages/SER%20Archive/State%20Expenditure%20Report%20\(Fiscal%202014-2016\)%20-%20S.pdf](https://higherlogicdownload.s3.amazonaws.com/NASBO/9d2d2db1-c943-4f1b-b750-0fca152d64c2/UploadedImages/SER%20Archive/State%20Expenditure%20Report%20(Fiscal%202014-2016)%20-%20S.pdf)
- National Center for Education Statistics (NCES). (2014). Retrieved from http://nces.ed.gov/programs/digest/d14/tables/dt14_309.10.asp
- National Center for Education Statistics (NCES). (2015). *Public High School 4-Year Adjusted Cohort Graduation Rate (ACGR), by Selected Student Characteristics and State: 2010-11 through 2013-14*. Retrieved from https://nces.ed.gov/programs/digest/d15/tables/dt15_219.46.asp
- National Conference of State Legislatures. (2016). *Tax Credits for Working Families: Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC)*. Retrieved from <http://www.ncsl.org/research/labor-and-employment/earned-income-tax-credits-for-working-families.aspx>
- National Conference of State Legislatures. (October 2011). *State Policies to Counteract the Cliff Effect in Public Programs: Summary Prepared by National Conference of State Legislatures*. Retrieved from http://www.legis.nd.gov/files/committees/64-2014%20appendices/17_9066_01000appendixb.pdf
- O'Connor, B. (2016). Florida's Remarkable Recovery: How it Happened. *Florida's Bottom Line*, p. 3. Retrieved from <http://www.myfloridacfo.com/floridasbottomline/docs/FBLFall2016.pdf>
- O'Dea, C. (2016). Explainer: NJ's Welfare Programs pay Well Below Federal Poverty Level. *NJ Spotlight*. Retrieved from <http://www.njspotlight.com/stories/16/02/22/explainer-nj-s-welfare-programs-pay-well-below-poverty-level-impose-strict-rules/>
- Office of Management and Budget. (2016). Fiscal Year 2016 Analytical Perspectives Budget of the U.S. Government. Retrieved from <https://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/BUDGET-2016-PER/pdf/BUDGET-2016-PER.pdf>
- Office of the Governor. (2014). *Florida Minority Students Closing the Achievement Gap*. Retrieved from <http://www.flgov.com/fl-minority-students-closing-the-achievement-gap/>
- Oliver, M., & Shapiro, T. (2006). *Black Wealth/White Wealth: A New Perspective on Racial Inequality* (2nd ed.). New York, NY: Routledge. Retrieved from <http://www.amazon.com/Black-Wealth-White-Perspective-Inequality/dp/0415951674>
- Parrish, J. (2016). Florida's Economy. *Florida's Bottom Line*, p. 5. Retrieved from <http://www.myfloridacfo.com/floridasbottomline/docs/FBLFall2016.pdf>
- Pereira, K. M., Crosnoe, R., Fortuny, K., Pedroza, J. M., Ulvestad, K., Weiland, C., Chaudry, A. (2012). *Barrier to Immigrants Access to Health and Human Services Programs*. Retrieved from <https://aspe.hhs.gov/basic-report/barriers-immigrants-access-health-and-human-services-programs>
- Perryman Group. (2008, April). *An Essential Resource: An Analysis of the Economic Impact of Undocumented Workers on Business Activity in the US with Estimated Effects by State and Industry*. Retrieved from <https://www.perrymangroup.com/special-reports/classics-from-the-archives/an-essential-resource/>
- Pew Charitable Trusts. (2014). *Mapping Public Benefits for Immigrants in the States*. Retrieved from <http://www.pewtrusts.org/en/research-and-analysis/issue-briefs/2014/09/mapping-public-benefits-for-immigrants-in-the-states>
- Polefka, S. (n.d.). *Moving Out of Harm's Way*. Center for American Progress. Retrieved from <https://www.americanprogress.org/issues/green/reports/2013/12/12/81046/moving-out-of-harms-way/>
- Prevost, L. (2013). *Snob Zones: Fear, Prejudice, and Real Estate*. Boston, MA: Beacon Press. Retrieved from <http://www.amazon.com/Snob-Zones-Fear-Prejudice-Estate-ebook/dp/B008ED6AL8>
- Price, W. T. (2016). The Future of Automation and Your Job. *Florida Today*. Retrieved from <http://www.floridatoday.com/story/news/local/2016/09/03/future-automation-job/89857442/>
- RealtyTrac. (2016). *Florida Real Estate Trends & Market Info*. Retrieved from <http://www.realtytrac.com/statsandtrends/foreclosuretrends/fl>
- Redfoot, D., Feinberg, L., & Houser, A. (2013, August). The Aging of the Baby Boom and the Growing Care Gap: A Look at Future Declines in the Availability of Family Caregivers. Retrieved from http://www.aarp.org/content/dam/aarp/research/public_policy_institute/ltc/2013/baby-boom-and-the-growing-care-gap-insight-AARP-ppi-ltc.pdf
- Reinhard, S. C., Kassner, E., Houser, A., Ujvari, K., Mollica, R., & Hendrickson, L. (2014). Raising Expectations: A State Scorecard on Long-Term Services and Supports for Older Adults, People With Physical Disabilities, and Family Caregivers. Retrieved from <http://www.longtermscorecard.org/2014-scorecard#.WHkmsVUuLIU>
- Rosenbaum, D. (2013, January). *The Relationship Between SNAP and Work Among Low-Income Households*. Center on Budget and Policy Priorities. Retrieved from <http://www.cbpp.org/cms/index.cfm?fa=view&id=38>
- SBDCNet. (2014). *Daycare Business 2014*. Retrieved from <http://www.sbdnet.org/small-business-research-reports/daycare-business-2014>
- Shaefer, H. L., & Edin, K. (2013, May). Rising Extreme Poverty in the United States and the Response of Federal Means-Tested Transfer Programs. (Working Paper #13-06). Retrieved from http://www.npc.umich.edu/publications/working_papers/?publication_id=255&

- Shapiro, T., Meschede, T., & Osoro, S. (2013). *The Roots of the Widening Racial Wealth Gap: Explaining the Black-White Economic Divide*. Brandeis University, Institute on Assets and Social Policy. Retrieved from <http://iasp.brandeis.edu/pdfs/Author/shapiro-thomas-m/racialwealthgapbrief.pdf>
- Sherman, A., Trisi, D., & Parrott, S. (2013, July 30). *Various Supports for Low-Income Families Reduce Poverty and Have Long-Term Positive Effects On Families and Children*. Center on Budget and Policy Priorities. Retrieved from <http://www.cbpp.org/sites/default/files/atoms/files/7-30-13pov.pdf>
- Shimberg Center for Housing Studies. (2013). *2013 Rental Market Study: Affordable Housing Needs*. Retrieved from http://www.shimberg.ufl.edu/publications/Full_RMS_Needs.pdf
- Smith, A. (2016). *Gig Work, Online Selling and Home Sharing*. Pew Research Center. Retrieved from <http://www.pewinternet.org/2016/11/17/labor-platforms-technology-enabled-gig-work/>
- Snaith, S. (2016). UCF Florida & metro forecast: State economy will outpace U.S. *Florida Trend*. Retrieved from <http://www.floridatrend.com/article/20237/ucf-florida-metro-forecast-state-economy-will-outpace-us>
- South Florida Regional Planning Council. (2008). *Identified Barriers to Affordable Housing*. Retrieved from <http://www.sfrpc.com/ftp/pub/housing/barriers.pdf>
- Southwick Associates. (2015). *Demographic, economic, and growth initiative analysis: Big Bend Region of Florida*. Retrieved from http://www.conservationfund.org/images/projects/files/Big_Bend_Technical_Report_FINAL_PDF.pdf
- Stanton, M. (2006). *The High Concentration of U.S. Health Care Expenditures*. Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality. Retrieved from <https://archive.ahrq.gov/research/findings/factsheets/costs/expriach/expendria.pdf>
- State Attorneys General. (2014, September 9). Re: S.2204 – Proprietary Education Oversight Coordination Improvement Act. Retrieved from http://ag.ky.gov/pdf_news/s2204-letter.pdf
- Stilwell, V. (2015). Boomers Competing With Millennials for U.S. Urban Rental Housing. *Bloomberg*. Retrieved from <http://www.bloomberg.com/news/articles/2015-07-21/boomers-competing-with-millennials-for-u-s-urban-rental-housing>
- Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration in partnership with the U.S. Administration on Aging. (2012, December). *Policy Academy State Profile: [STATE]*. Retrieved from http://www.aoa.acl.gov/AoA_Programs/HPW/Behavioral/index.aspx#state
- Sum, A., & Khatiwada, I. (2010). The Nation's Underemployed in the 'Great Recession' of 2007–09. *Monthly Labor Review*, Vol. 133. Retrieved from <http://www.bls.gov/opub/mlr/2010/11/mlr201011.pdf>
- Teague, J. (2014). Accelerating Growth Through Innovation. *Florida's Bottom Line*, p. 6. Retrieved from <http://www.myfloridacfo.com/floridasbottomline/docs/FBLSummerIssue14.pdf>
- The Pew Charitable Trusts. (2016, January 13). *Employer-based Retirement Plan Access and Participation across the 50 States*. Retrieved from <http://www.pewtrusts.org/en/multimedia/data-visualizations/2016/employer-based-retirement-plan-access-and-participation-across-the-50-states>
- The Pew Charitable Trusts. (May 2016). *A Look at Access to Employer-Based Retirement Plans in the Nation's Metropolitan Areas*. Brief. Retrieved from http://www.pewtrusts.org/~media/assets/2016/05/employerbased-retirement_plans_metropolitan_areas.pdf?la=en
- The White House. (2016). *Housing Development Toolkit*. Retrieved from https://www.whitehouse.gov/sites/whitehouse.gov/files/images/Housing_Development_Toolkit%20f.2.pdf
- U.S. Bureau of Justice Statistics. (2015). *Elderly Abuse Statistics*. National Center on Elder Abuse. Retrieved from <http://www.statisticbrain.com/elderly-abuse-statistics/>
- U.S. Census Bureau. (2005). *Population Projections*. Retrieved from <https://www.census.gov/population/projections/data/state/projectionsagesex.html>
- U.S. Census Bureau. (2010, 2015). *Population Estimates: Historical Data*. U.S. Census Bureau. Retrieved from <https://www.census.gov/popest/data/historical/index.html>
- U.S. Census Bureau. (2012). *Statistics for All U.S. Firms by Industry, Gender, Ethnicity, and Race for the U.S., States, Metro Areas, Counties, and Places: 2012, 2012 Survey of Business Owners*. Retrieved from American Fact Finder: <http://factfinder.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?src=bkmk>
- U.S. Centers for Medicare & Medicaid (CMS). (2016). Retrieved from <https://www.medicare.gov/what-medicare-covers/not-covered/item-and-services-not-covered-by-part-a-and-b.html>
- U.S. Chamber of Commerce. (2013). *Immigration Myths and Facts*. Retrieved from https://www.uschamber.com/sites/default/files/legacy/reports/Immigration_MythsFacts.pdf
- U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA). (2016). *Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Participation and Costs*. Retrieved from <http://www.fns.usda.gov/sites/default/files/pd/SNAPsummary.pdf>
- U.S. Department of Education. (2013). *FY 2013 3-Year Official Cohort Default Rates by State/Territory*. Retrieved from <https://www2.ed.gov/offices/OSFAP/defaultmanagement/staterates.pdf>
- U.S. Department of Health & Human Services. (2015). *Poverty Guidelines*. Retrieved from <https://aspe.hhs.gov/prior-hhs-poverty-guidelines-and-federal-register-references>
- U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. (2009, 2014). Retrieved from <https://www.acf.hhs.gov/ofa/resource/tanf-financial-data-fy-2009>; <https://www.acf.hhs.gov/ofa/resource/tanf-financial-data-fy-2014>
- U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD). (2010, March). *Costs Associated with First-Time Homelessness for Families and Individuals*. Retrieved from http://www.huduser.org/publications/pdf/Costs_Homeless.pdf
- U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD). (2015). *Picture of Subsidized Households: Summary of all HUD Programs, 2015 based on 2010 Census*. Retrieved from <https://www.huduser.gov/portal/datasets/picture/yearlydata.html>
- U.S. Department of Transportation. (2015). *Beyond Traffic: Trends and Choices 2045*. Retrieved from https://www.transportation.gov/sites/dot.gov/files/docs/Draft_Beyond_Traffic_Framework.pdf
- (2015). *U.S. Financial Capability Study*. Retrieved from http://www.usfinancialcapability.org/downloads/tables/Florida_2015.pdf

U.S. Global Change Research Program. (2014). Retrieved from <http://www.globalchange.gov/nca3-downloads-materials>

U.S. Government Accountability Office (U.S. GAO). (2007). *Unemployment Insurance: Low-Wage And Part-Time Workers Continue To Experience Low Rates Of Receipt*. Retrieved from <http://www.gao.gov/new.items/d071147.pdf>

U.S. Government Accountability Office (U.S. GAO). (2015). *Contingent Workforce: Size, Characteristics, Earnings, and Benefits*. GAO-15-168R. Retrieved from <http://www.gao.gov/assets/670/669766.pdf>

U.S. Government Accountability Office (U.S. GAO). (August 4, 2010). *For-Profit Colleges: Undercover Testing Finds Colleges Encouraged Fraud and Engaged in Deceptive and Questionable Marketing Practices*. Retrieved from <http://www.gao.gov/products/GAO-10-948T>

U.S. Government Accountability Office (U.S. GAO). (October 7, 2010). *Higher Education: Stronger Federal Oversight Needed to Enforce Ban on Incentive Payments to School Recruiters*. Retrieved from <http://www.gao.gov/products/GAO-11-10>

U.S. Government Accountability Office (U.S. GAO). (September 21, 2009). *Proprietary Schools: Stronger Department of Education Oversight Needed to Help Ensure Only Eligible Students Receive Federal Student Aid*. Retrieved from <http://www.gao.gov/products/GAO-09-600>

U.S. Small Business Administration. (2016). *Small Business Profile: Florida*. Retrieved from <https://www.sba.gov/sites/default/files/advocacy/Florida.pdf>

United Health Foundation. (2016). *America's Health Rankings, 2016 Senior Report*. Retrieved from <http://www.americashealthrankings.org/explore/2015-annual-report/measure/MentalHealth/state/FL>

United States Senate Health, Education, Labor and Pensions Committee. (July 30, 2012). *For Profit Higher Education: The Failure to Safeguard the Federal Investment and Ensure Student Success*. Retrieved from http://www.help.senate.gov/imo/media/for_profit_report/PartI-PartIII-SelectedAppendixes.pdf

Urban Institute. (2010, 2012). *NCCS Data Web Report Builder, Statistics of Income 990EZc3 Report and 990 c3 Report*. Retrieved from National Center for Charitable Statistics: <http://nccs.urban.org/NCCS-Databases-and-Tools.cfm>

Vespa, J., Lewis, J. M., & Kreider, R. M. (2013, August). *America's Families and Living Arrangements: 2012, Population Characteristics*. Retrieved from <https://www.census.gov/prod/2013pubs/p20-570.pdf>

Waid, M. D. (2013, April). *An Uphill Climb: Women Face Greater Obstacles to Retirement Security*. (Fact Sheet 281). Retrieved from http://www.aarp.org/content/dam/aarp/research/public_policy_institute/econ_sec/2013/uphill-climb-women-face-g

Wald, J. (2014, July). *What the Rise of the Freelance Economy Really Means for Businesses*. *Forbes*. Retrieved from <http://www.forbes.com/sites/waldleventhal/2014/07/01/a-modern-human-capital-talent-strategy-usingfreelancers/#4800cc3636a4>

Walton, J. (2016). *Florida's Economy: The 6 Industries Driving GDP Growth*. Retrieved from <http://www.investopedia.com/articles/investing/011316/floridas-economy-6-industries-driving-gdp-growth.asp#ixzz4W3PXsa4r>

Wang, Y., & Rayer, S. (2016). *Foreign In-Migration To Florida, 2005–2014*. Retrieved from <http://www.bebr.ufl.edu/population/website-article/foreign-migration-florida-2005%E2%80%932014>

Watson, L., Frohlich, L., & Johnston, E. (2014, April). *Collateral Damage: Scheduling Challenges for Workers in Low-Wage Jobs and Their Consequences*. Retrieved from http://www.nwlc.org/sites/default/files/pdfs/collateral_damage_s

White House. (2014). *FACT SHEET: What Climate Change Means for Florida and the Southeast and Caribbean*. Retrieved from <https://obamawhitehouse.archives.gov/the-press-office/2014/05/06/fact-sheet-what-climate-change-means-regions-across-america-and-major-se>

Wolfson, D. B. (2014). *What Does the Minimum Wage Do?* Retrieved from http://research.upjohn.org/up_press/227/

Working Poor Families Project (WPFP). (2016, Accessed March 28). *Indicators and data, Supplemental data, Table S.5*. Retrieved from <http://www.workingpoorfamilies.org/indicators/>

Zabritski, M. (2016). *State of the Automotive Finance Market: A Look at Loans and Leases in Q1 2016*. Retrieved from <http://www.experian.com/assets/automotive/quarterly-webinars/2016-q1-safm.pdf>

EXHIBITS

The following Exhibits present key data for better understanding ALICE households in Florida from a variety of geographic and demographic perspectives. Exhibit VIII describes an overview of the methodology used in the ALICE Reports.

EXHIBIT I: COUNTY PAGES

EXHIBIT II: ALICE HOUSING DATA BY COUNTY

EXHIBIT III: ALICE THRESHOLD AND DEMOGRAPHICS, FLORIDA, 2015

EXHIBIT IV: KEY FACTS AND ALICE STATISTICS FOR FLORIDA CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS

EXHIBIT V: THE ECONOMIC VIABILITY DASHBOARD

EXHIBIT VI: KEY FACTS AND ALICE STATISTICS FOR FLORIDA MUNICIPALITIES

EXHIBIT VII: ALICE HOUSEHOLDS BY INCOME, 2007 TO 2015

EXHIBIT VIII: METHODOLOGY OVERVIEW & RATIONALE

ALICE COUNTY PAGES

The following section presents a snapshot of ALICE in each of Florida's 67 counties, including the number and percent of households by income, Economic Viability Dashboard scores, Household Survival Budget, key economic indicators, and data for each municipality in the county (where available).

Because state averages often smooth over local variation, these county pages are crucial to understanding the unique combination of demographic and economic circumstances in each county in Florida. Building on American Community Survey data, for counties with populations over 65,000, the data are 1-year estimates; for populations below 65,000, data are 5-year estimates (starting in 2014, there are no 3-year estimates).

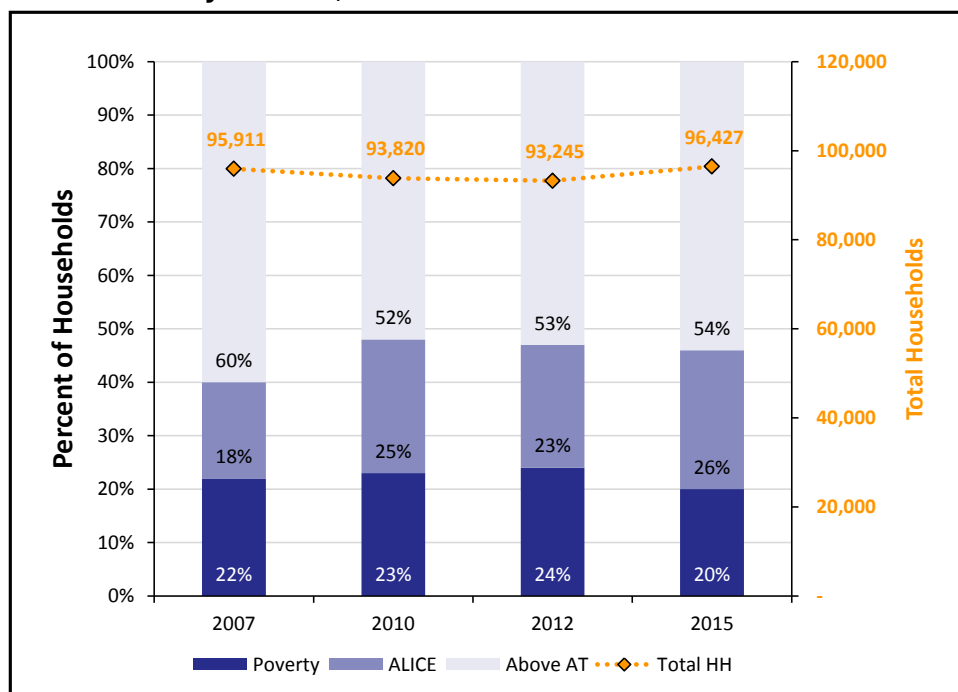
ALICE IN ALACHUA COUNTY

Population: 259,964 | **Number of Households:** 96,427
Median Household Income: \$47,895 (state average: \$49,426)
Florida Underemployment Rate for 2015: 11.5%
Households Below ALICE Threshold: 44,453 (46%)

How many households are struggling?

ALICE is an acronym for **A**sset **L**imited, **I**ncome **C**onstrained, **E**mployed – households that earn more than the Federal Poverty Level, but less than the basic cost of living for the county (the ALICE Threshold, or AT). Combined, the number of poverty and ALICE households equals the total population struggling to afford basic needs. The percentage of households below the ALICE Threshold changes over time (left axis, blue bars) as does the total number of households (right axis, dotted yellow line). The Great Recession, from 2007 to 2010, caused hardship for many families. Conditions started to improve in 2010 and 2012 for some, but not for all.

Households by Income, 2007 to 2015



What does it cost to afford the basic necessities?

The bare-minimum Household Survival Budget does not include any savings, leaving a household vulnerable to unexpected expenses. ALICE households typically earn above the Federal Poverty Level of \$11,770 for a single adult and \$24,250 for a family of four, but less than the Household Survival Budget.

Household Survival Budget, Alachua County

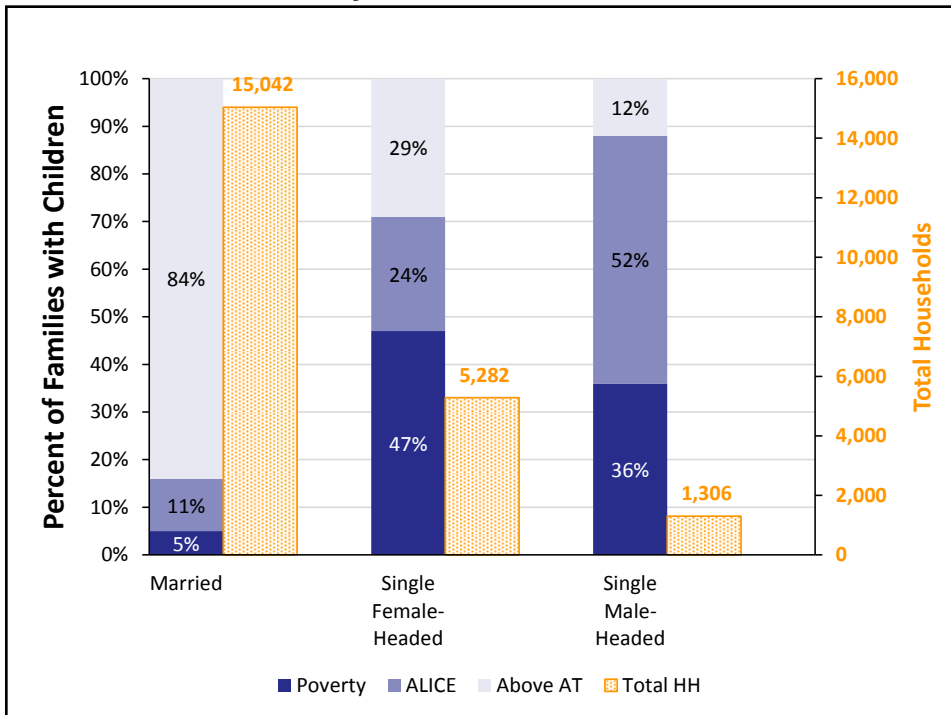
	SINGLE ADULT	2 ADULTS, 1 INFANT, 1 PRESCHOOLER
Monthly Costs		
Housing	\$676	\$883
Child Care	\$–	\$1,030
Food	\$165	\$547
Transportation	\$322	\$644
Health Care	\$165	\$634
Miscellaneous	\$153	\$402
Taxes	\$203	\$282
Monthly Total	\$1,684	\$4,422
ANNUAL TOTAL	\$20,208	\$53,064
POVERTY ANNUAL TOTAL	\$11,770	\$24,250

Sources: **2015 Point-in-Time Data:** American Community Survey. **ALICE Demographics:** American Community Survey; the ALICE Threshold. **Budget:** U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD); U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA); Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS); Internal Revenue Service (IRS); Florida Department of Education, Office of Early Learning.

How many families with children are struggling?

Children add significant expense to a family budget, so it is not surprising that many families with children live below the ALICE Threshold. Though more Alachua County families are headed by married parents, a greater percent of single parent families have income below the AT (left axis, blue bar). Total number of families in each category are reflected by dotted yellow bars (right axis).

Families with Children by Income, 2015

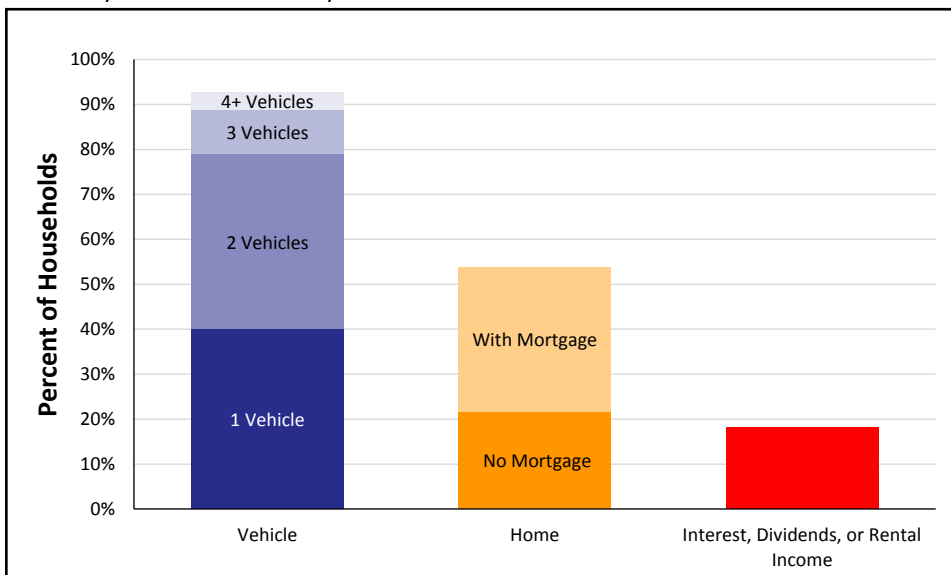


Alachua County, 2015		
Town	Total HH	% ALICE & Poverty
Alachua	4,012	42%
Archer	445	64%
Gainesville	48,617	57%
Gainesville CCD	65,880	55%
Hawthorne	507	61%
Hawthorne CCD	2,238	52%
High Springs	1,989	43%
High Springs-Alachua CCD	16,125	40%
Micanopy	293	53%
Micanopy CCD	1,237	47%
Newberry	1,845	28%
Newberry-Archer CCD	8,538	30%
Waldo	373	71%
Waldo CCD	2,685	48%

What assets do households have?

Ownership of assets can contribute to stability of households. Yet few families in Alachua County own liquid assets, such as a savings account, 401(k) plan, or rental income, that are readily available to cover emergency expenses. Vehicles, the most common asset, depreciate over time. Homeownership, the next most common asset, can build wealth, but is not a liquid asset.

Assets, All Households, 2015



Note: Municipal-level data on this page is for Places and County Subdivisions, which include Census Designated Places (CDP), and Census County Divisions (CCD), relatively permanent statistical areas delineated cooperatively by the Census Bureau and state and local government authorities. These are overlapping geographies so totals will not match county-level data. Municipal-level data often relies on 5-year averages and is not available for the smallest towns that do not report income.

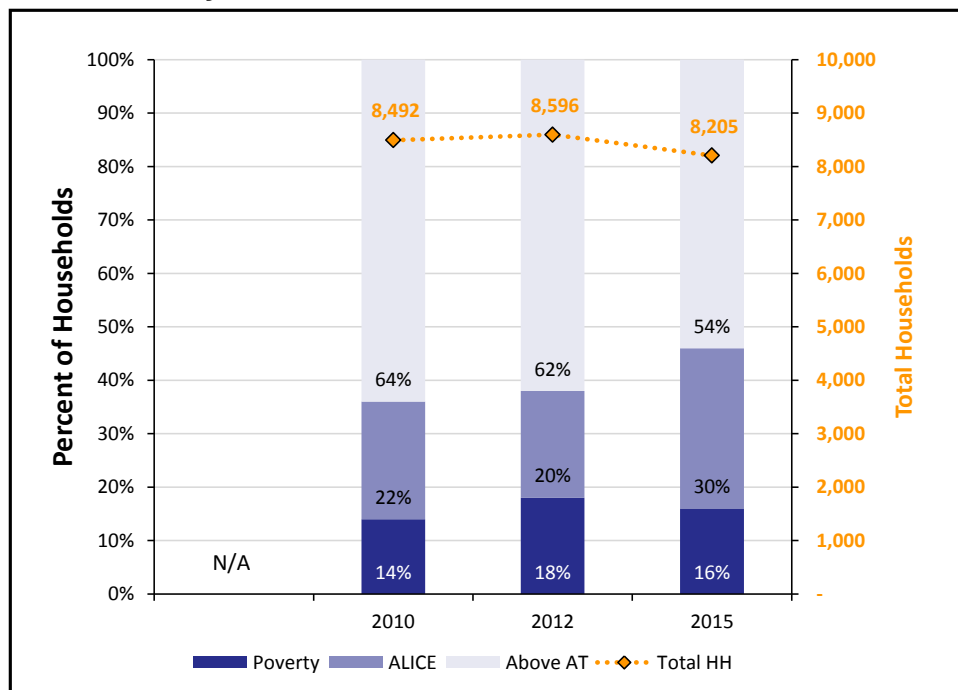
ALICE IN BAKER COUNTY

Population: 27,135 | **Number of Households:** 8,205
Median Household Income: \$47,121 (state average: \$49,426)
Florida Underemployment Rate for 2015: 11.5%
Households Below ALICE Threshold: 3,749 (46%)

How many households are struggling?

ALICE is an acronym for **A**sset **L**imited, **I**ncome **C**onstrained, **E**mployed – households that earn more than the Federal Poverty Level, but less than the basic cost of living for the county (the ALICE Threshold, or AT). Combined, the number of poverty and ALICE households equals the total population struggling to afford basic needs. The percentage of households below the ALICE Threshold changes over time (left axis, blue bars) as does the total number of households (right axis, dotted yellow line). The Great Recession, from 2007 to 2010, caused hardship for many families. Conditions started to improve in 2010 and 2012 for some, but not for all.

Households by Income, 2007 to 2015



What does it cost to afford the basic necessities?

The bare-minimum Household Survival Budget does not include any savings, leaving a household vulnerable to unexpected expenses. ALICE households typically earn above the Federal Poverty Level of \$11,770 for a single adult and \$24,250 for a family of four, but less than the Household Survival Budget.

Household Survival Budget, Baker County

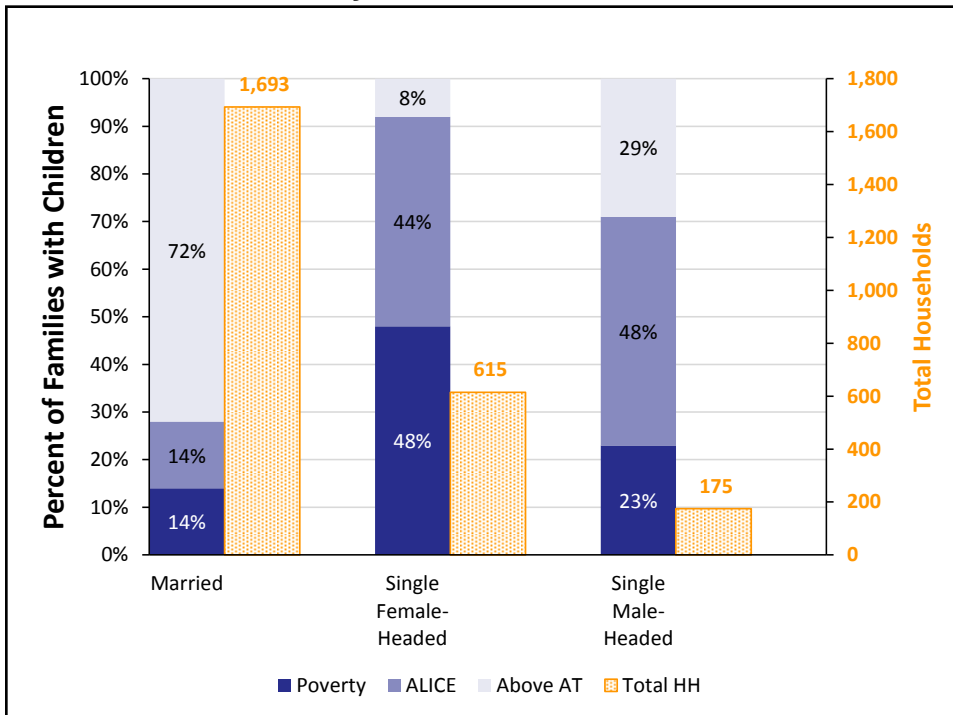
	SINGLE ADULT	2 ADULTS, 1 INFANT, 1 PRESCHOOLER
Monthly Costs		
Housing	\$491	\$728
Child Care	\$–	\$757
Food	\$165	\$547
Transportation	\$322	\$644
Health Care	\$165	\$634
Miscellaneous	\$130	\$347
Taxes	\$160	\$162
Monthly Total	\$1,433	\$3,819
ANNUAL TOTAL	\$17,196	\$45,828
POVERTY ANNUAL TOTAL	\$11,770	\$24,250

Sources: **2015 Point-in-Time Data:** American Community Survey. **ALICE Demographics:** American Community Survey; the ALICE Threshold. **Budget:** U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD); U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA); Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS); Internal Revenue Service (IRS); Florida Department of Education, Office of Early Learning.

How many families with children are struggling?

Children add significant expense to a family budget, so it is not surprising that many families with children live below the ALICE Threshold. Though more Baker County families are headed by married parents, a greater percent of single parent families have income below the AT (left axis, blue bar). Total number of families in each category are reflected by dotted yellow bars (right axis).

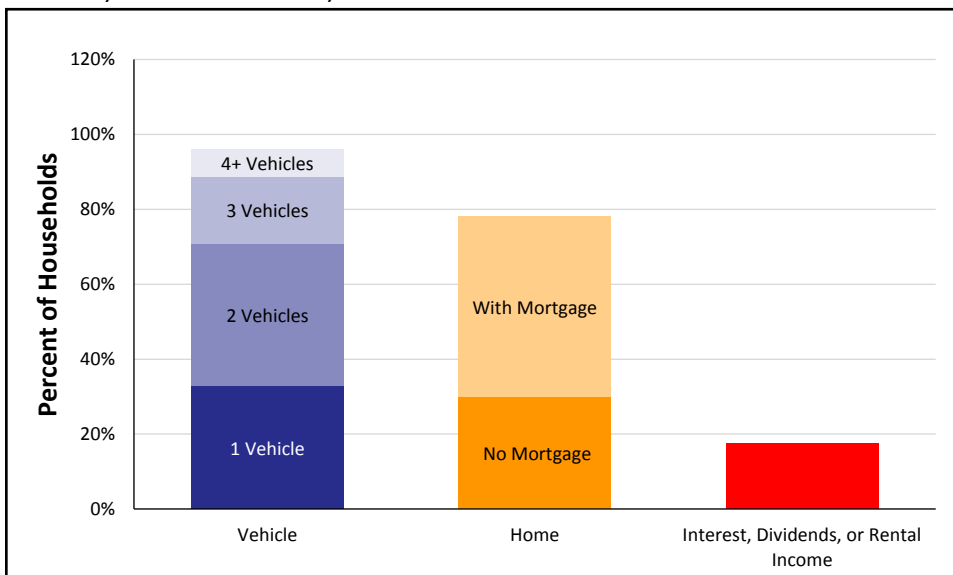
Families with Children by Income, 2015



What assets do households have?

Ownership of assets can contribute to stability of households. Yet few families in Baker County own liquid assets, such as a savings account, 401(k) plan, or rental income, that are readily available to cover emergency expenses. Vehicles, the most common asset, depreciate over time. Homeownership, the next most common asset, can build wealth, but is not a liquid asset.

Assets, All Households, 2015



Note: Municipal-level data on this page is for Places and County Subdivisions, which include Census Designated Places (CDP), and Census County Divisions (CCD), relatively permanent statistical areas delineated cooperatively by the Census Bureau and state and local government authorities. These are overlapping geographies so totals will not match county-level data. Municipal-level data often relies on 5-year averages and is not available for the smallest towns that do not report income.

ALICE IN BAY COUNTY

Population: 181,635 | **Number of Households:** 69,337

Median Household Income: \$48,259 (state average: \$49,426)

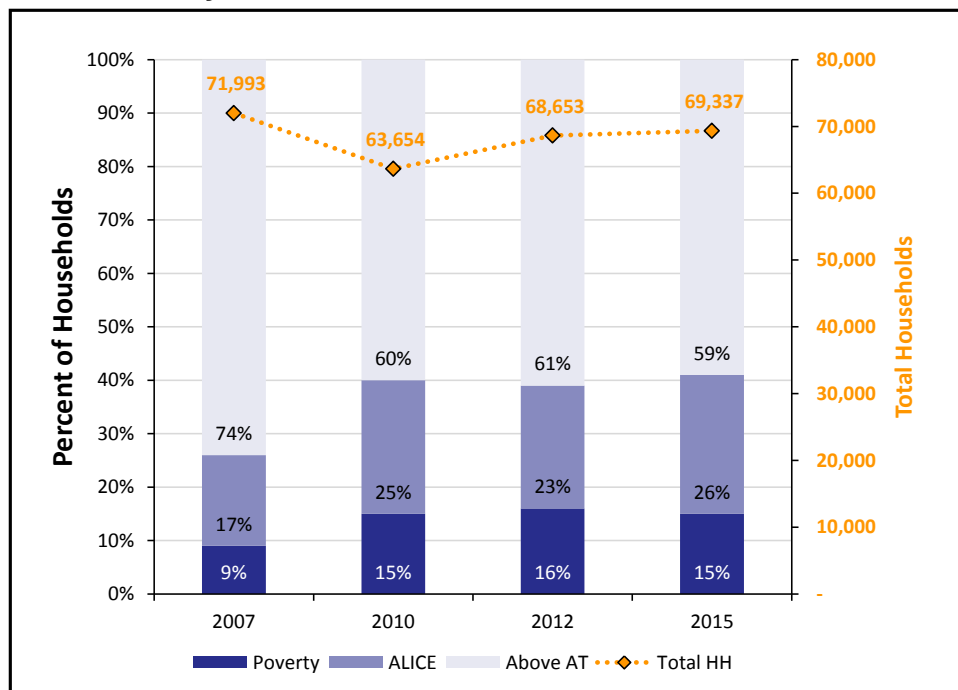
Florida Underemployment Rate for 2015: 11.5%

Households Below ALICE Threshold: 28,577 (41%)

How many households are struggling?

ALICE is an acronym for **A**sset **L**imited, **I**ncome **C**onstrained, **E**mployed – households that earn more than the Federal Poverty Level, but less than the basic cost of living for the county (the ALICE Threshold, or AT). Combined, the number of poverty and ALICE households equals the total population struggling to afford basic needs. The percentage of households below the ALICE Threshold changes over time (left axis, blue bars) as does the total number of households (right axis, dotted yellow line). The Great Recession, from 2007 to 2010, caused hardship for many families. Conditions started to improve in 2010 and 2012 for some, but not for all.

Households by Income, 2007 to 2015



What does it cost to afford the basic necessities?

The bare-minimum Household Survival Budget does not include any savings, leaving a household vulnerable to unexpected expenses. ALICE households typically earn above the Federal Poverty Level of \$11,770 for a single adult and \$24,250 for a family of four, but less than the Household Survival Budget.

Household Survival Budget, Bay County

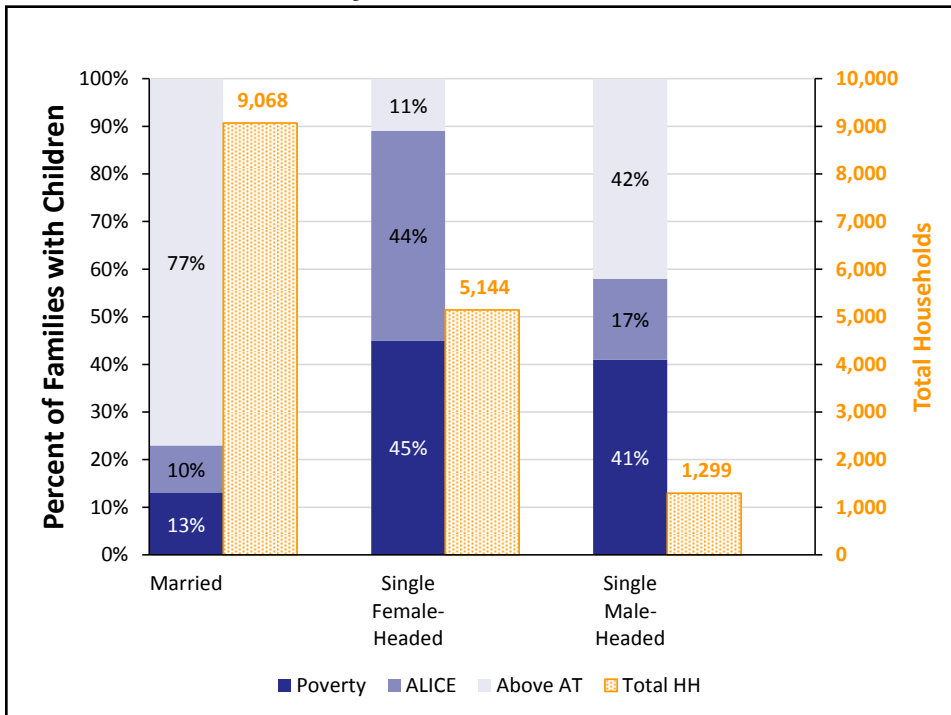
	SINGLE ADULT	2 ADULTS, 1 INFANT, 1 PRESCHOOLER
Monthly Costs		
Housing	\$703	\$886
Child Care	\$–	\$920
Food	\$165	\$547
Transportation	\$322	\$644
Health Care	\$165	\$634
Miscellaneous	\$157	\$388
Taxes	\$211	\$250
Monthly Total	\$1,723	\$4,269
ANNUAL TOTAL	\$20,676	\$51,228
POVERTY ANNUAL TOTAL	\$11,770	\$24,250

Sources: **2015 Point-in-Time Data:** American Community Survey. **ALICE Demographics:** American Community Survey; the ALICE Threshold. **Budget:** U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD); U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA); Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS); Internal Revenue Service (IRS); Florida Department of Education, Office of Early Learning.

How many families with children are struggling?

Children add significant expense to a family budget, so it is not surprising that many families with children live below the ALICE Threshold. Though more Bay County families are headed by married parents, a greater percent of single parent families have income below the AT (left axis, blue bar). Total number of families in each category are reflected by dotted yellow bars (right axis).

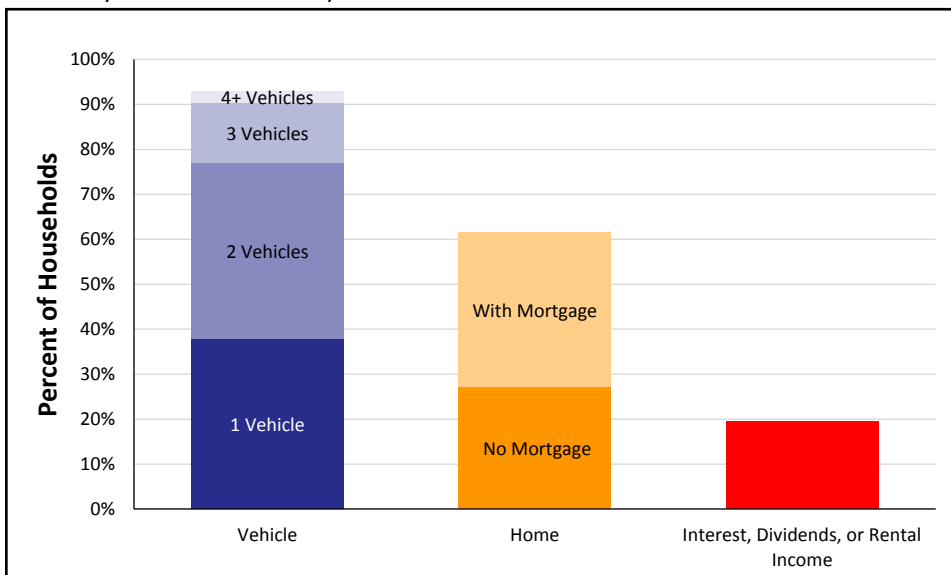
Families with Children by Income, 2015



What assets do households have?

Ownership of assets can contribute to stability of households. Yet few families in Bay County own liquid assets, such as a savings account, 401(k) plan, or rental income, that are readily available to cover emergency expenses. Vehicles, the most common asset, depreciate over time. Homeownership, the next most common asset, can build wealth, but is not a liquid asset.

Assets, All Households, 2015



Bay County, 2015		
Town	Total HH	% ALICE & Poverty
Callaway	5,297	39%
Cedar Grove CDP	1,145	47%
Laguna Beach CDP	1,920	45%
Lower Grand Lagoon CDP	2,017	49%
Lynn Haven	7,238	35%
Lynn Haven CCD	9,175	33%
Mexico Beach	654	37%
Mexico Beach CCD	1,465	37%
Panama City	14,945	54%
Panama City Beach	5,241	37%
Panama City Beaches CCD	15,967	39%
Panama City CCD	34,976	47%
Parker	1,949	47%
Pretty Bayou CDP	1,386	40%
Southport CCD	3,776	34%
Springfield	3,590	59%
Tyndall AFB CDP	811	37%
Upper Grand Lagoon CDP	6,029	36%
Youngstown CCD	2,563	56%

Note: Municipal-level data on this page is for Places and County Subdivisions, which include Census Designated Places (CDP), and Census County Divisions (CCD), relatively permanent statistical areas delineated cooperatively by the Census Bureau and state and local government authorities. These are overlapping geographies so totals will not match county-level data. Municipal-level data often relies on 5-year averages and is not available for the smallest towns that do not report income.

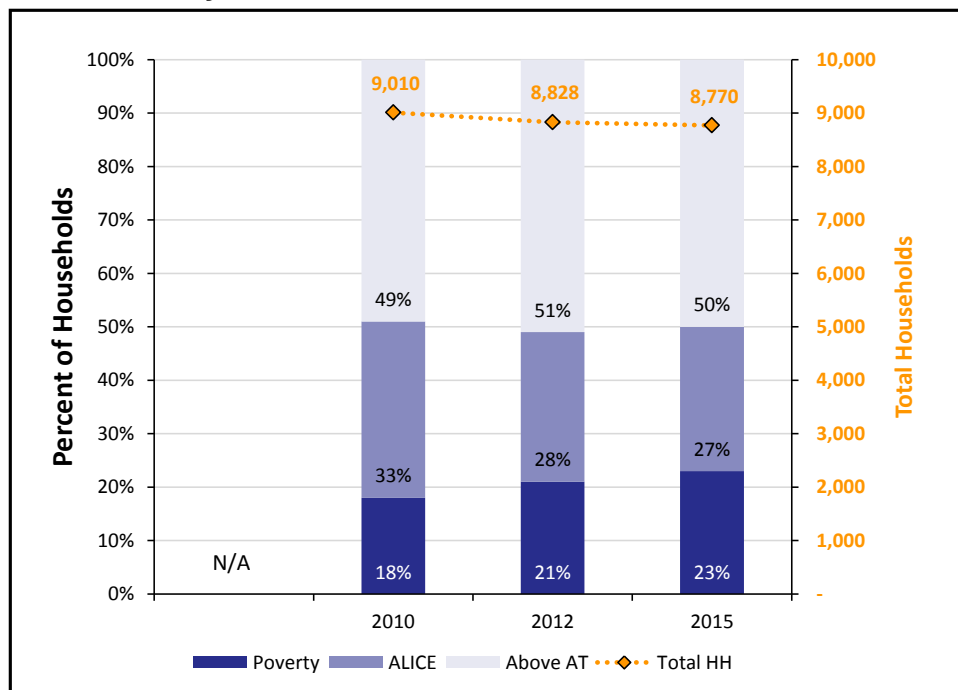
ALICE IN BRADFORD COUNTY

Population: 27,223 | **Number of Households:** 8,770
Median Household Income: \$41,606 (state average: \$49,426)
Florida Underemployment Rate for 2015: 11.5%
Households Below ALICE Threshold: 4,332 (50%)

How many households are struggling?

ALICE is an acronym for **A**sset **L**imited, **I**ncome **C**onstrained, **E**mployed – households that earn more than the Federal Poverty Level, but less than the basic cost of living for the county (the ALICE Threshold, or AT). Combined, the number of poverty and ALICE households equals the total population struggling to afford basic needs. The percentage of households below the ALICE Threshold changes over time (left axis, blue bars) as does the total number of households (right axis, dotted yellow line). The Great Recession, from 2007 to 2010, caused hardship for many families. Conditions started to improve in 2010 and 2012 for some, but not for all.

Households by Income, 2007 to 2015



What does it cost to afford the basic necessities?

The bare-minimum Household Survival Budget does not include any savings, leaving a household vulnerable to unexpected expenses. ALICE households typically earn above the Federal Poverty Level of \$11,770 for a single adult and \$24,250 for a family of four, but less than the Household Survival Budget.

Household Survival Budget, Bradford County

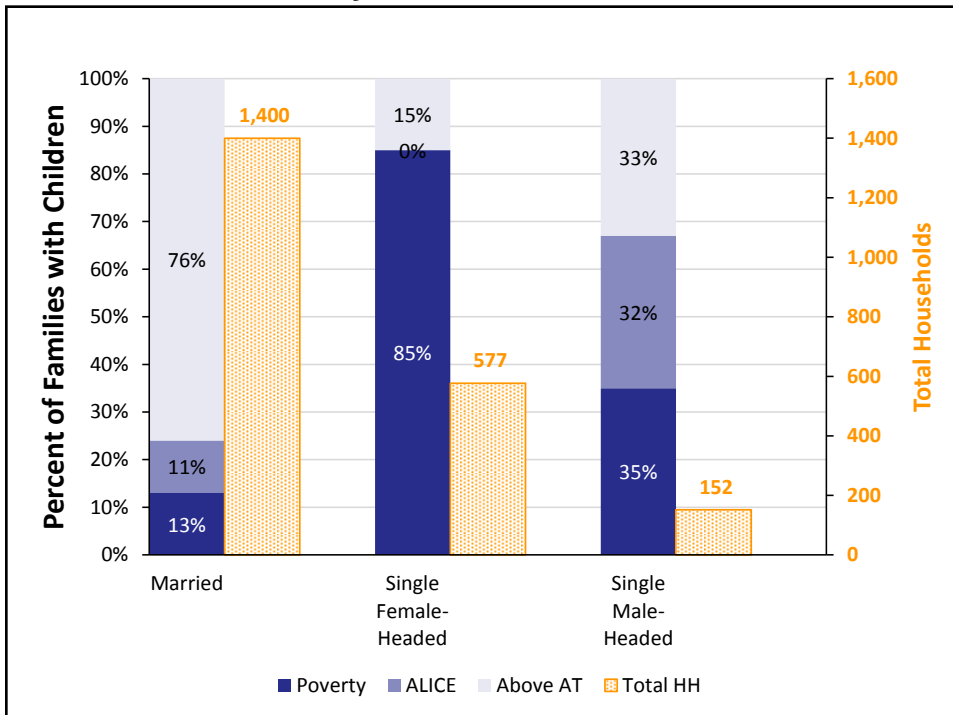
	SINGLE ADULT	2 ADULTS, 1 INFANT, 1 PRESCHOOLER
Monthly Costs		
Housing	\$519	\$643
Child Care	\$–	\$1,033
Food	\$165	\$547
Transportation	\$322	\$644
Health Care	\$165	\$634
Miscellaneous	\$134	\$371
Taxes	\$167	\$211
Monthly Total	\$1,472	\$4,083
ANNUAL TOTAL	\$17,664	\$48,996
POVERTY ANNUAL TOTAL	\$11,770	\$24,250

Sources: **2015 Point-in-Time Data:** American Community Survey. **ALICE Demographics:** American Community Survey; the ALICE Threshold. **Budget:** U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD); U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA); Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS); Internal Revenue Service (IRS); Florida Department of Education, Office of Early Learning.

How many families with children are struggling?

Children add significant expense to a family budget, so it is not surprising that many families with children live below the ALICE Threshold. Though more Bradford County families are headed by married parents, a greater percent of single parent families have income below the AT (left axis, blue bar). Total number of families in each category are reflected by dotted yellow bars (right axis).

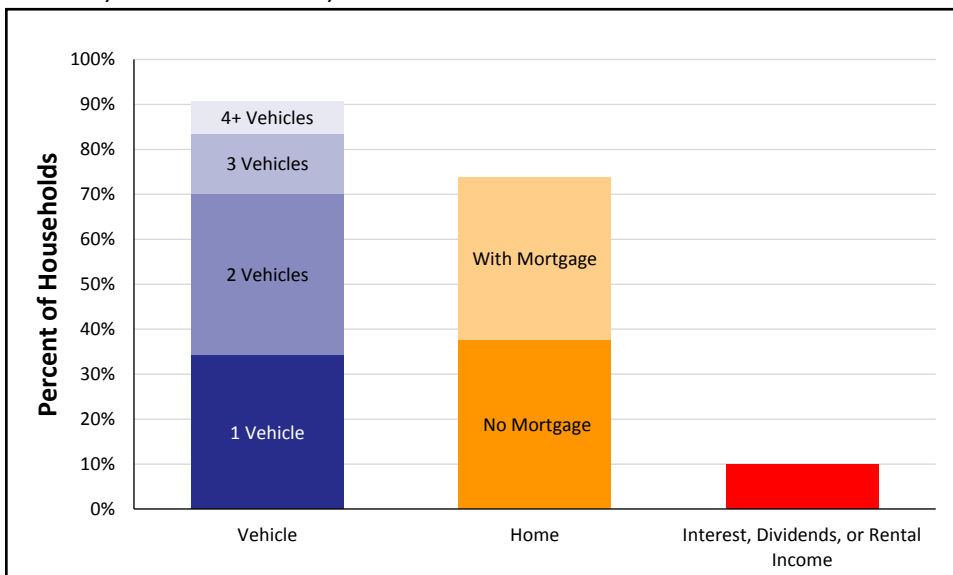
Families with Children by Income, 2015



What assets do households have?

Ownership of assets can contribute to stability of households. Yet few families in Bradford County own liquid assets, such as a savings account, 401(k) plan, or rental income, that are readily available to cover emergency expenses. Vehicles, the most common asset, depreciate over time. Homeownership, the next most common asset, can build wealth, but is not a liquid asset.

Assets, All Households, 2015



Bradford County, 2015		
Town	Total HH	% ALICE & Poverty
Brooker CCD	421	51%
Hampton CCD	2,335	43%
Lawley	386	65%
Lawley CCD	1,460	49%
Starke	2,044	56%
Starke CCD	4,554	53%

Note: Municipal-level data on this page is for Places and County Subdivisions, which include Census Designated Places (CDP), and Census County Divisions (CCD), relatively permanent statistical areas delineated cooperatively by the Census Bureau and state and local government authorities. These are overlapping geographies so totals will not match county-level data. Municipal-level data often relies on 5-year averages and is not available for the smallest towns that do not report income.

ALICE IN BREVARD COUNTY

Population: 568,088 | **Number of Households:** 225,682

Median Household Income: \$50,416 (state average: \$49,426)

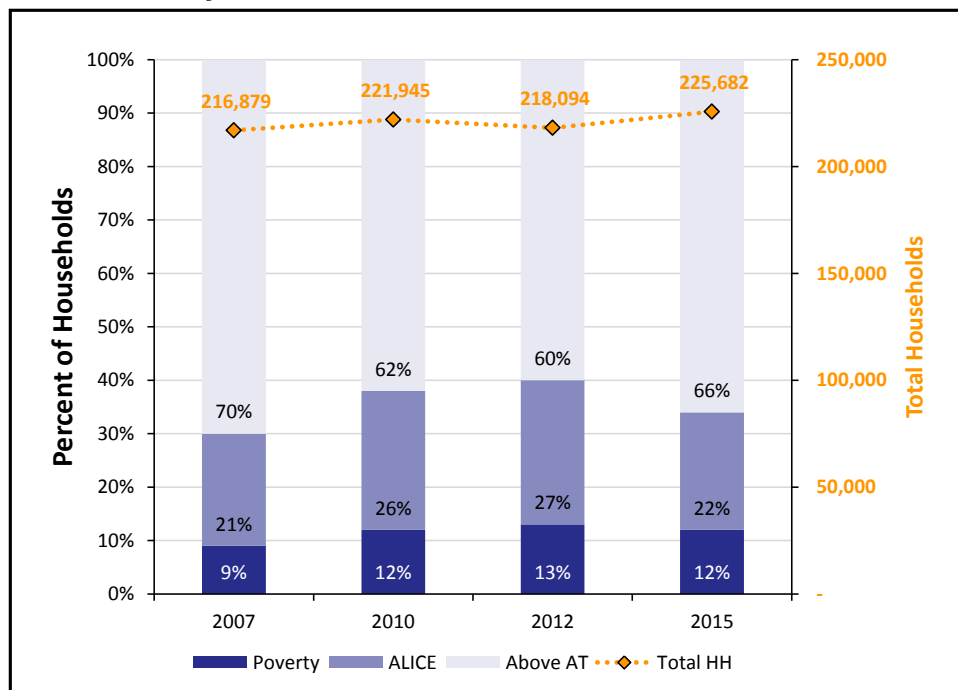
Florida Underemployment Rate for 2015: 11.5%

Households Below ALICE Threshold: 75,153 (34%)

How many households are struggling?

ALICE is an acronym for **A**sset **L**imited, **I**ncome **C**onstrained, **E**mployed – households that earn more than the Federal Poverty Level, but less than the basic cost of living for the county (the ALICE Threshold, or AT). Combined, the number of poverty and ALICE households equals the total population struggling to afford basic needs. The percentage of households below the ALICE Threshold changes over time (left axis, blue bars) as does the total number of households (right axis, dotted yellow line). The Great Recession, from 2007 to 2010, caused hardship for many families. Conditions started to improve in 2010 and 2012 for some, but not for all.

Households by Income, 2007 to 2015



What does it cost to afford the basic necessities?

The bare-minimum Household Survival Budget does not include any savings, leaving a household vulnerable to unexpected expenses. ALICE households typically earn above the Federal Poverty Level of \$11,770 for a single adult and \$24,250 for a family of four, but less than the Household Survival Budget.

Household Survival Budget, Brevard County

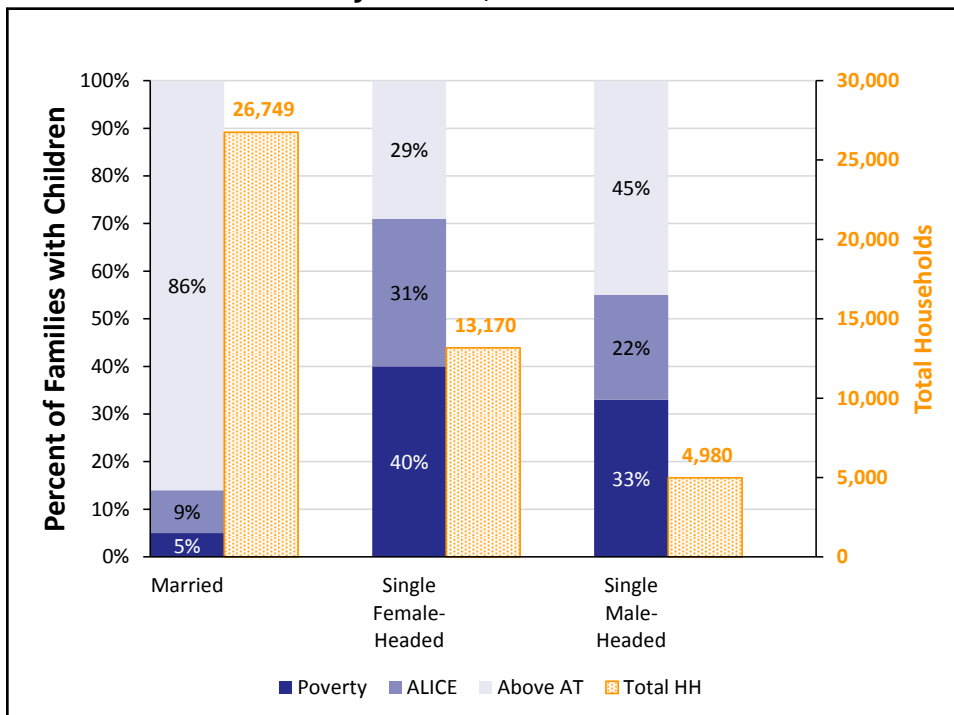
	SINGLE ADULT	2 ADULTS, 1 INFANT, 1 PRESCHOOLER
Monthly Costs		
Housing	\$542	\$878
Child Care	\$–	\$933
Food	\$165	\$547
Transportation	\$322	\$644
Health Care	\$165	\$634
Miscellaneous	\$137	\$389
Taxes	\$172	\$251
Monthly Total	\$1,503	\$4,276
ANNUAL TOTAL	\$18,036	\$51,312
POVERTY ANNUAL TOTAL	\$11,770	\$24,250

Sources: **2015 Point-in-Time Data:** American Community Survey. **ALICE Demographics:** American Community Survey; the ALICE Threshold. **Budget:** U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD); U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA); Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS); Internal Revenue Service (IRS); Florida Department of Education, Office of Early Learning.

How many families with children are struggling?

Children add significant expense to a family budget, so it is not surprising that many families with children live below the ALICE Threshold. Though more Brevard County families are headed by married parents, a greater percent of single parent families have income below the AT (left axis, blue bar). Total number of families in each category are reflected by dotted yellow bars (right axis).

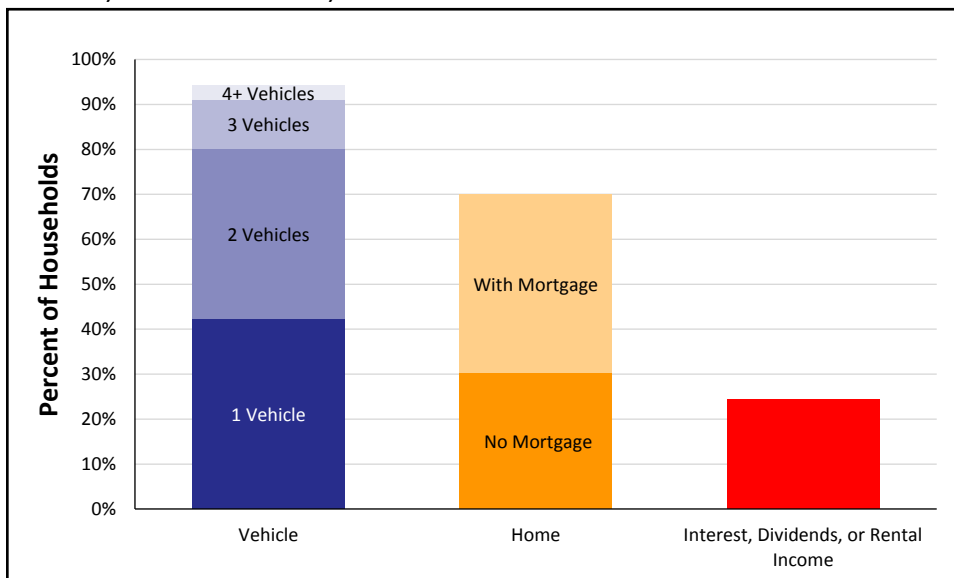
Families with Children by Income, 2015



What assets do households have?

Ownership of assets can contribute to stability of households. Yet few families in Brevard County own liquid assets, such as a savings account, 401(k) plan, or rental income, that are readily available to cover emergency expenses. Vehicles, the most common asset, depreciate over time. Homeownership, the next most common asset, can build wealth, but is not a liquid asset.

Assets, All Households, 2015



Brevard County, 2015

Town	Total HH	% ALICE & Poverty
Cape Canaveral	5,602	39%
Cocoa	6,811	56%
Cocoa Beach	5,796	32%
Cocoa Beach-Cape Canaveral CCD	12,609	35%
Cocoa West CDP	1,953	70%
Cocoa-Rockledge CCD	45,172	34%
Grant-Valkaria	1,518	25%
Indialantic	1,212	27%
Indialantic-Melbourne Beach CCD	18,972	24%
Indian Harbour Beach	3,653	34%
June Park CDP	1,570	32%
Malabar	1,084	20%
Malabar CCD	6,928	39%
Melbourne	32,825	41%
Melbourne Beach	1,211	20%
Melbourne CCD	51,170	38%
Melbourne Shores-Floridana Beach CCD	3,317	31%
Melbourne Village	316	23%
Merritt Island CCD	17,826	34%
Merritt Island CDP	14,577	35%
Micco CDP	4,234	47%
Mims CDP	2,617	35%
Palm Bay	38,113	38%
Palm Bay CCD	37,981	42%
Palm Shores	410	33%
Patrick AFB CDP	370	32%
Port St. John CDP	4,283	37%
Rockledge	10,171	30%
Satellite Beach	4,020	15%
Sharpes CDP	1,186	43%
South Patrick Shores CDP	2,638	20%
Titusville	18,722	44%
Titusville CCD	27,170	38%
Viera East CDP	4,583	25%
Viera West CDP	3,312	9%
West Brevard CCD	1,646	10%
West Melbourne	7,158	31%

Note: Municipal-level data on this page is for Places and County Subdivisions, which include Census Designated Places (CDP), and Census County Divisions (CCD), relatively permanent statistical areas delineated cooperatively by the Census Bureau and state and local government authorities. These are overlapping geographies so totals will not match county-level data. Municipal-level data often relies on 5-year averages and is not available for the smallest towns that do not report income.

ALICE IN BROWARD COUNTY

Population: 1,896,425 | **Number of Households:** 673,870

Median Household Income: \$53,926 (state average: \$49,426)

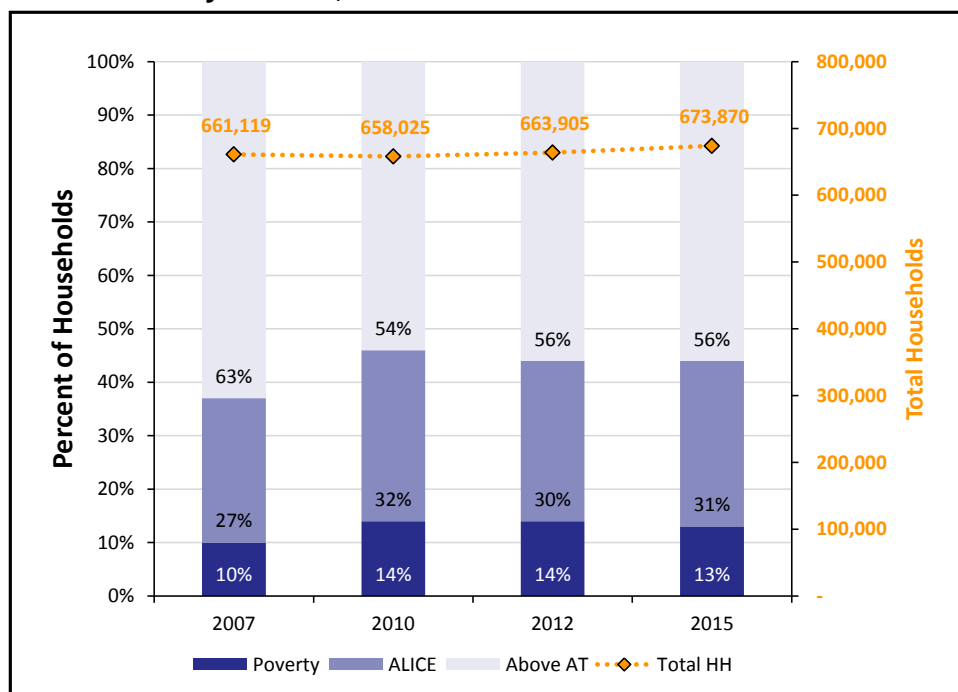
Florida Underemployment Rate for 2015: 11.5%

Households Below ALICE Threshold: 296,943 (44%)

How many households are struggling?

ALICE is an acronym for **A**sset **L**imited, **I**ncome **C**onstrained, **E**mployed – households that earn more than the Federal Poverty Level, but less than the basic cost of living for the county (the ALICE Threshold, or AT). Combined, the number of poverty and ALICE households equals the total population struggling to afford basic needs. The percentage of households below the ALICE Threshold changes over time (left axis, blue bars) as does the total number of households (right axis, dotted yellow line). The Great Recession, from 2007 to 2010, caused hardship for many families. Conditions started to improve in 2010 and 2012 for some, but not for all.

Households by Income, 2007 to 2015



What does it cost to afford the basic necessities?

The bare-minimum Household Survival Budget does not include any savings, leaving a household vulnerable to unexpected expenses. ALICE households typically earn above the Federal Poverty Level of \$11,770 for a single adult and \$24,250 for a family of four, but less than the Household Survival Budget.

Household Survival Budget, Broward County

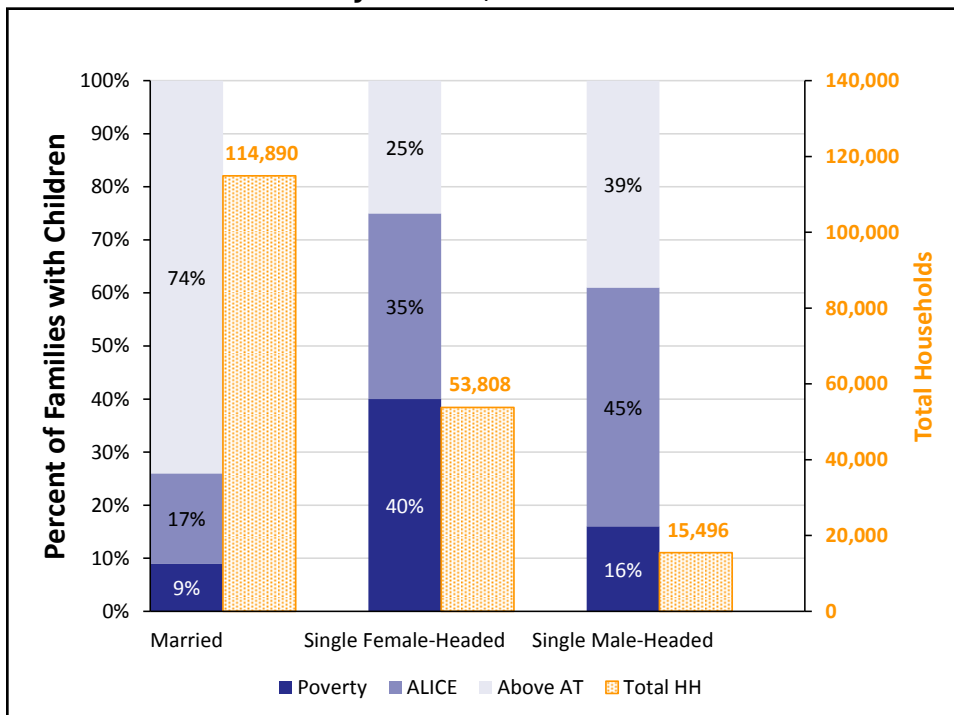
	SINGLE ADULT	2 ADULTS, 1 INFANT, 1 PRESCHOOLER
Monthly Costs		
Housing	\$764	\$1,263
Child Care	\$–	\$1,100
Food	\$165	\$547
Transportation	\$419	\$837
Health Care	\$133	\$506
Miscellaneous	\$173	\$469
Taxes	\$247	\$440
Monthly Total	\$1,901	\$5,162
ANNUAL TOTAL	\$22,812	\$61,944
POVERTY ANNUAL TOTAL	\$11,770	\$24,250

Sources: **2015 Point-in-Time Data:** American Community Survey. **ALICE Demographics:** American Community Survey; the ALICE Threshold. **Budget:** U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD); U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA); Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS); Internal Revenue Service (IRS); Florida Department of Education, Office of Early Learning.

How many families with children are struggling?

Children add significant expense to a family budget, so it is not surprising that many families with children live below the ALICE Threshold. Though more Broward County families are headed by married parents, a greater percent of single parent families have income below the AT (left axis, blue bar). Total number of families in each category are reflected by dotted yellow bars (right axis).

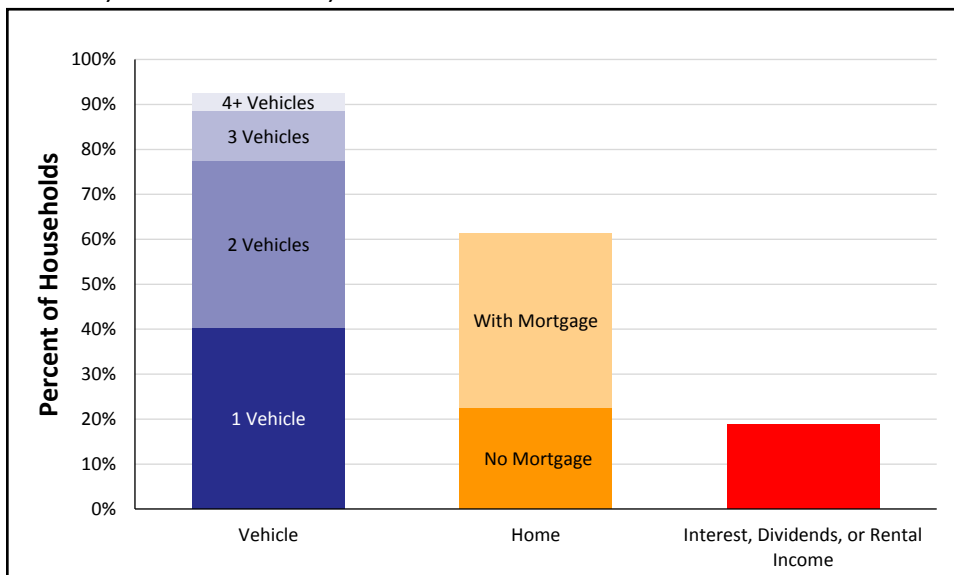
Families with Children by Income, 2015



What assets do households have?

Ownership of assets can contribute to stability of households. Yet few families in Broward County own liquid assets, such as a savings account, 401(k) plan, or rental income, that are readily available to cover emergency expenses. Vehicles, the most common asset, depreciate over time. Homeownership, the next most common asset, can build wealth, but is not a liquid asset.

Assets, All Households, 2015



Broward County, 2015		
Town	Total HH	% ALICE & Poverty
Boulevard Gardens CDP	495	46%
Broadview Park CDP	2,039	52%
Coconut Creek	22,113	43%
Cooper City	10,727	22%
Coral Springs	40,825	35%
Coral Springs-Margate CCD	77,842	47%
Dania Beach	12,202	56%
Davie	36,504	39%
Davie CCD	69,286	33%
Deerfield Beach	31,863	51%
Deerfield Beach CCD	66,918	41%
Fort Lauderdale	73,817	46%
Fort Lauderdale CCD	120,691	51%
Franklin Park CDP	334	90%
Hallandale Beach	18,025	61%
Hallandale Beach CCD	22,002	62%
Hillsboro Beach	927	34%
Hollywood	56,104	52%
Hollywood CCD	72,079	51%
Lauderdale Lakes	10,999	69%
Lauderdale-by-the-Sea	3,869	39%
Lauderhill	23,525	60%
Lighthouse Point	4,932	31%
Margate	20,651	53%
Miramar	40,203	33%
Miramar-Pembroke Pines CCD	96,006	38%
North Lauderdale	11,913	58%
Oakland Park	16,837	54%
Parkland	8,240	14%
Pembroke Park	2,482	72%
Pembroke Pines	56,409	35%
Plantation	33,712	32%
Plantation CCD	100,420	48%
Pompano Beach	40,375	54%
Pompano Beach CCD	45,040	56%
Roosevelt Gardens CDP	752	56%
Sea Ranch Lakes	263	20%
Southwest Ranches	2,177	24%
Sunrise	30,856	41%
Tamarac	27,242	54%
Washington Park CDP	384	65%
West Park	4,156	60%
Weston	21,259	24%
Wilton Manors	6,474	46%

Note: Municipal-level data on this page is for Places and County Subdivisions, which include Census Designated Places (CDP), and Census County Divisions (CCD), relatively permanent statistical areas delineated cooperatively by the Census Bureau and state and local government authorities. These are overlapping geographies so totals will not match county-level data. Municipal-level data often relies on 5-year averages and is not available for the smallest towns that do not report income.

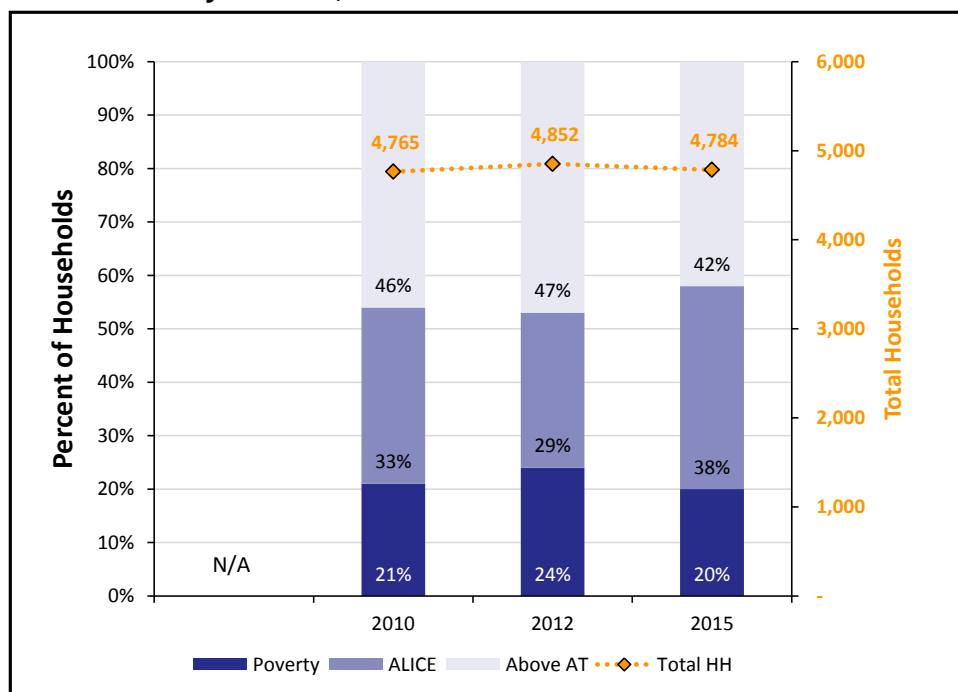
ALICE IN CALHOUN COUNTY

Population: 14,615 | **Number of Households:** 4,784
Median Household Income: \$34,510 (state average: \$49,426)
Florida Underemployment Rate for 2015: 11.5%
Households Below ALICE Threshold: 2,780 (58%)

How many households are struggling?

ALICE is an acronym for **A**sset **L**imited, **I**ncome **C**onstrained, **E**mployed – households that earn more than the Federal Poverty Level, but less than the basic cost of living for the county (the ALICE Threshold, or AT). Combined, the number of poverty and ALICE households equals the total population struggling to afford basic needs. The percentage of households below the ALICE Threshold changes over time (left axis, blue bars) as does the total number of households (right axis, dotted yellow line). The Great Recession, from 2007 to 2010, caused hardship for many families. Conditions started to improve in 2010 and 2012 for some, but not for all.

Households by Income, 2007 to 2015



What does it cost to afford the basic necessities?

The bare-minimum Household Survival Budget does not include any savings, leaving a household vulnerable to unexpected expenses. ALICE households typically earn above the Federal Poverty Level of \$11,770 for a single adult and \$24,250 for a family of four, but less than the Household Survival Budget.

Household Survival Budget, Calhoun County

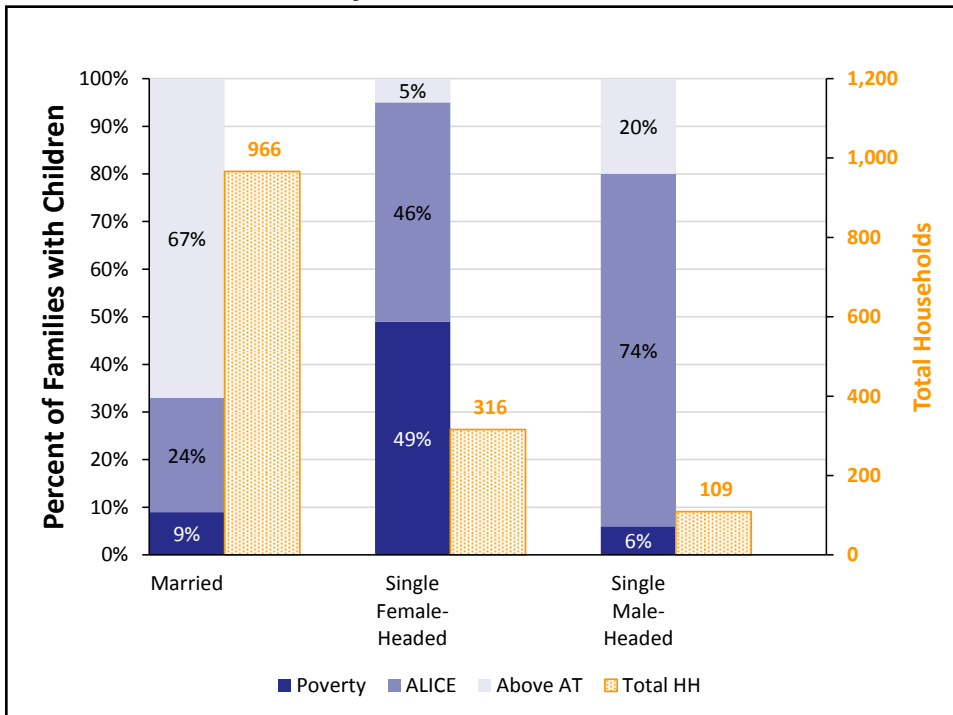
	SINGLE ADULT	2 ADULTS, 1 INFANT, 1 PRESCHOOLER
Monthly Costs		
Housing	\$519	\$643
Child Care	\$–	\$1,033
Food	\$165	\$547
Transportation	\$322	\$644
Health Care	\$165	\$634
Miscellaneous	\$134	\$371
Taxes	\$167	\$211
Monthly Total	\$1,472	\$4,083
ANNUAL TOTAL	\$17,664	\$48,996
POVERTY ANNUAL TOTAL	\$11,770	\$24,250

Sources: **2015 Point-in-Time Data:** American Community Survey. **ALICE Demographics:** American Community Survey; the ALICE Threshold. **Budget:** U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD); U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA); Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS); Internal Revenue Service (IRS); Florida Department of Education, Office of Early Learning.

How many families with children are struggling?

Children add significant expense to a family budget, so it is not surprising that many families with children live below the ALICE Threshold. Though more Calhoun County families are headed by married parents, a greater percent of single parent families have income below the AT (left axis, blue bar). Total number of families in each category are reflected by dotted yellow bars (right axis).

Families with Children by Income, 2015

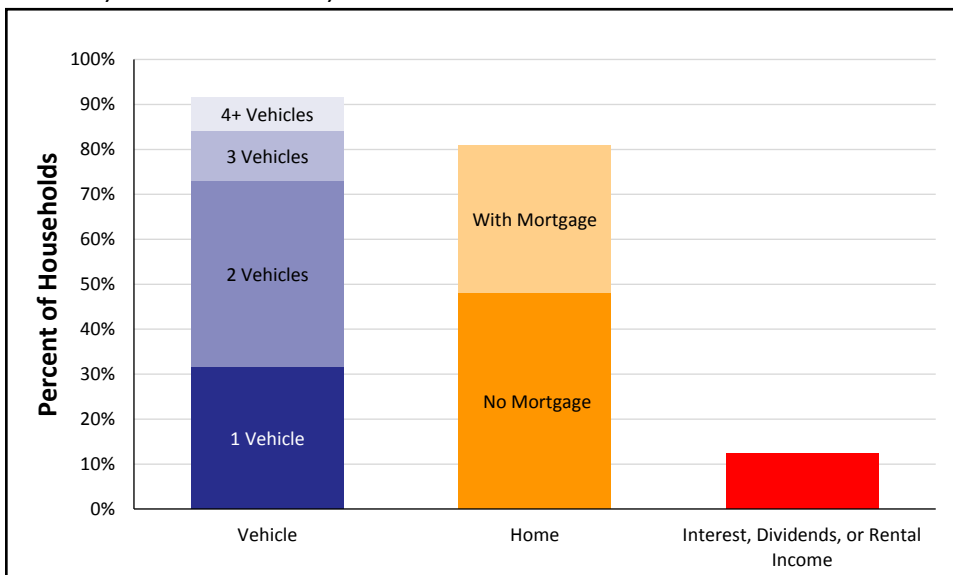


Calhoun County, 2015		
Town	Total HH	% ALICE & Poverty
Altha CCD	973	59%
Blountstown	937	60%
Blountstown CCD	2,293	60%
West Calhoun CCD	1,518	53%

What assets do households have?

Ownership of assets can contribute to stability of households. Yet few families in Calhoun County own liquid assets, such as a savings account, 401(k) plan, or rental income, that are readily available to cover emergency expenses. Vehicles, the most common asset, depreciate over time. Homeownership, the next most common asset, can build wealth, but is not a liquid asset.

Assets, All Households, 2015



Note: Municipal-level data on this page is for Places and County Subdivisions, which include Census Designated Places (CDP), and Census County Divisions (CCD), relatively permanent statistical areas delineated cooperatively by the Census Bureau and state and local government authorities. These are overlapping geographies so totals will not match county-level data. Municipal-level data often relies on 5-year averages and is not available for the smallest towns that do not report income.

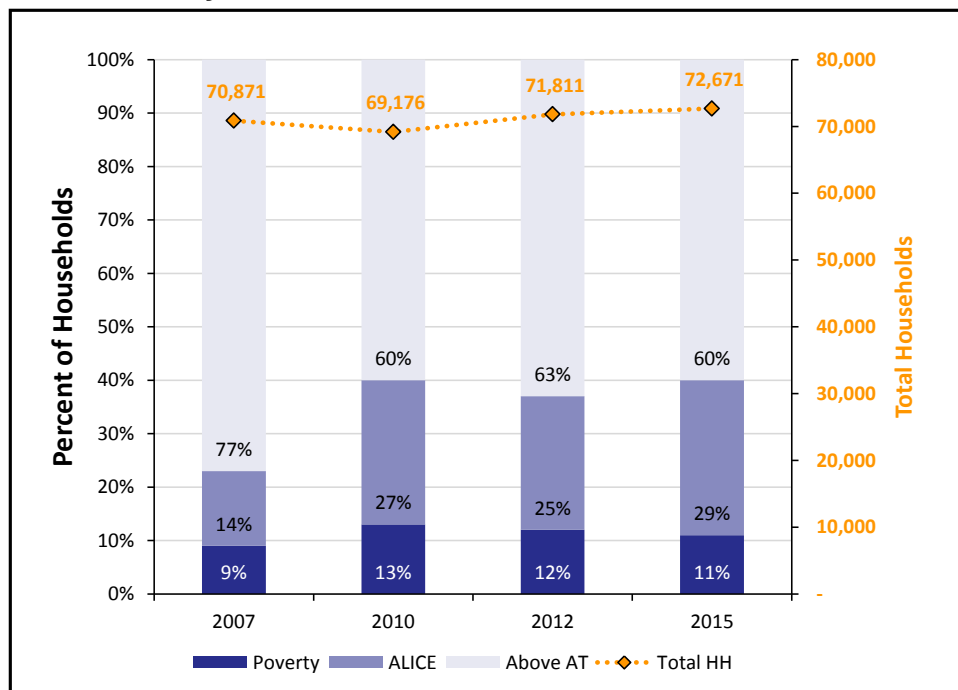
ALICE IN CHARLOTTE COUNTY

Population: 173,115 | **Number of Households:** 72,671
Median Household Income: \$45,492 (state average: \$49,426)
Florida Underemployment Rate for 2015: 11.5%
Households Below ALICE Threshold: 28,632 (40%)

How many households are struggling?

ALICE is an acronym for **A**sset **L**imited, **I**ncome **C**onstrained, **E**mployed – households that earn more than the Federal Poverty Level, but less than the basic cost of living for the county (the ALICE Threshold, or AT). Combined, the number of poverty and ALICE households equals the total population struggling to afford basic needs. The percentage of households below the ALICE Threshold changes over time (left axis, blue bars) as does the total number of households (right axis, dotted yellow line). The Great Recession, from 2007 to 2010, caused hardship for many families. Conditions started to improve in 2010 and 2012 for some, but not for all.

Households by Income, 2007 to 2015



What does it cost to afford the basic necessities?

The bare-minimum Household Survival Budget does not include any savings, leaving a household vulnerable to unexpected expenses. ALICE households typically earn above the Federal Poverty Level of \$11,770 for a single adult and \$24,250 for a family of four, but less than the Household Survival Budget.

Household Survival Budget, Charlotte County

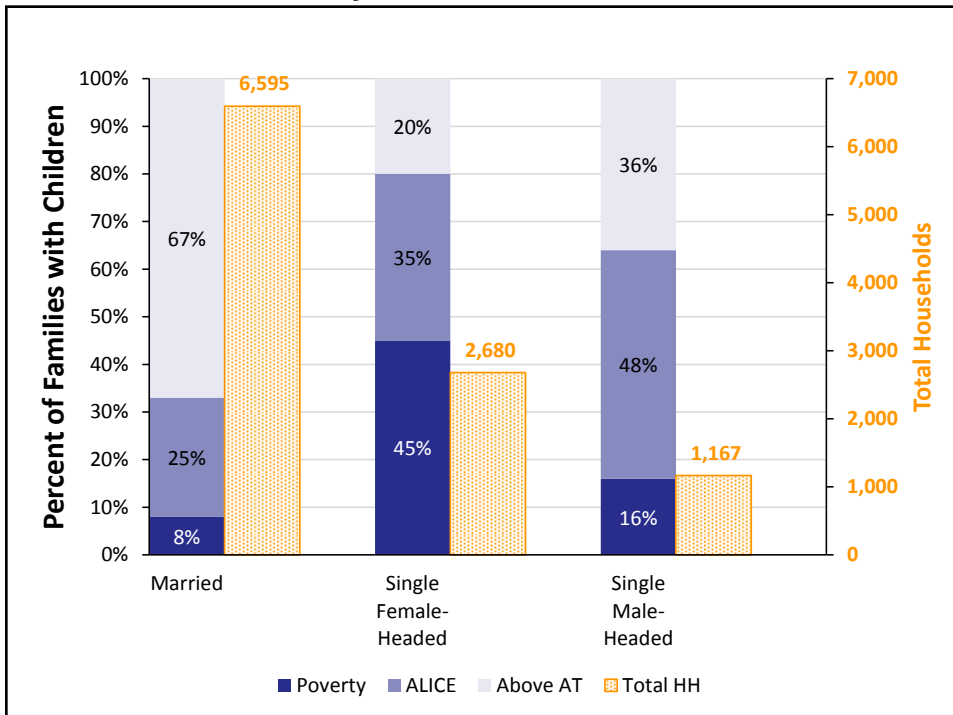
	SINGLE ADULT	2 ADULTS, 1 INFANT, 1 PRESCHOOLER
Monthly Costs		
Housing	\$508	\$854
Child Care	\$–	\$1,180
Food	\$165	\$547
Transportation	\$322	\$644
Health Care	\$165	\$634
Miscellaneous	\$132	\$418
Taxes	\$164	\$319
Monthly Total	\$1,456	\$4,596
ANNUAL TOTAL	\$17,472	\$55,152
POVERTY ANNUAL TOTAL	\$11,770	\$24,250

Sources: **2015 Point-in-Time Data:** American Community Survey. **ALICE Demographics:** American Community Survey; the ALICE Threshold. **Budget:** U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD); U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA); Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS); Internal Revenue Service (IRS); Florida Department of Education, Office of Early Learning.

How many families with children are struggling?

Children add significant expense to a family budget, so it is not surprising that many families with children live below the ALICE Threshold. Though more Charlotte County families are headed by married parents, a greater percent of single parent families have income below the AT (left axis, blue bar). Total number of families in each category are reflected by dotted yellow bars (right axis).

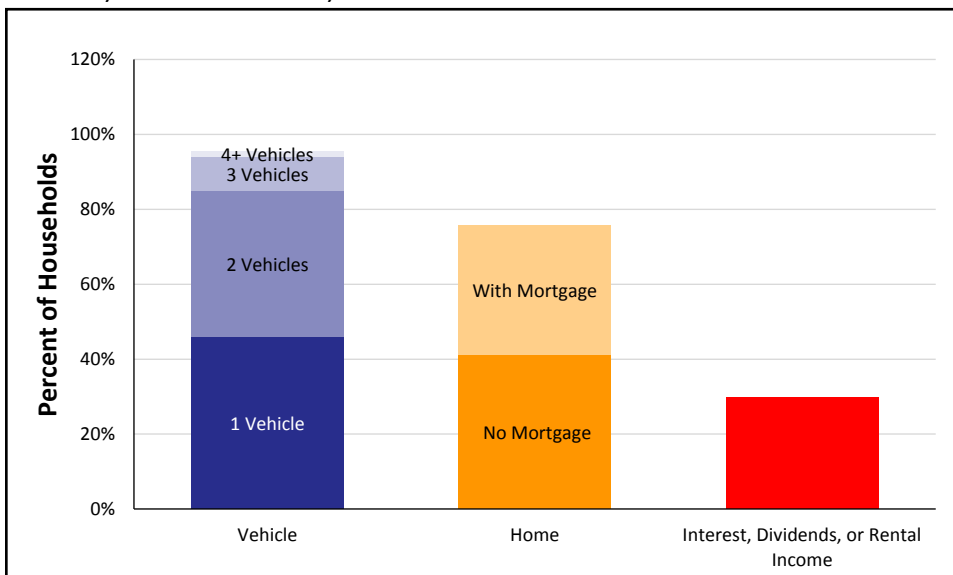
Families with Children by Income, 2015



What assets do households have?

Ownership of assets can contribute to stability of households. Yet few families in Charlotte County own liquid assets, such as a savings account, 401(k) plan, or rental income, that are readily available to cover emergency expenses. Vehicles, the most common asset, depreciate over time. Homeownership, the next most common asset, can build wealth, but is not a liquid asset.

Assets, All Households, 2015



Charlotte County, 2015		
Town	Total HH	% ALICE & Poverty
Charlotte Harbor CDP	1,791	39%
Charlotte Park CDP	1,190	40%
Cleveland CDP	1,152	50%
Grove City CDP	985	50%
Grove City-Rotonda CCD	17,951	40%
Harbour Heights CDP	1,371	32%
Manasota Key CDP	605	22%
Port Charlotte CCD	37,031	43%
Port Charlotte CDP	23,486	48%
Punta Gorda	8,629	29%
Punta Gorda CCD	16,874	35%
Rotonda CDP	4,124	41%

Note: Municipal-level data on this page is for Places and County Subdivisions, which include Census Designated Places (CDP), and Census County Divisions (CCD), relatively permanent statistical areas delineated cooperatively by the Census Bureau and state and local government authorities. These are overlapping geographies so totals will not match county-level data. Municipal-level data often relies on 5-year averages and is not available for the smallest towns that do not report income.

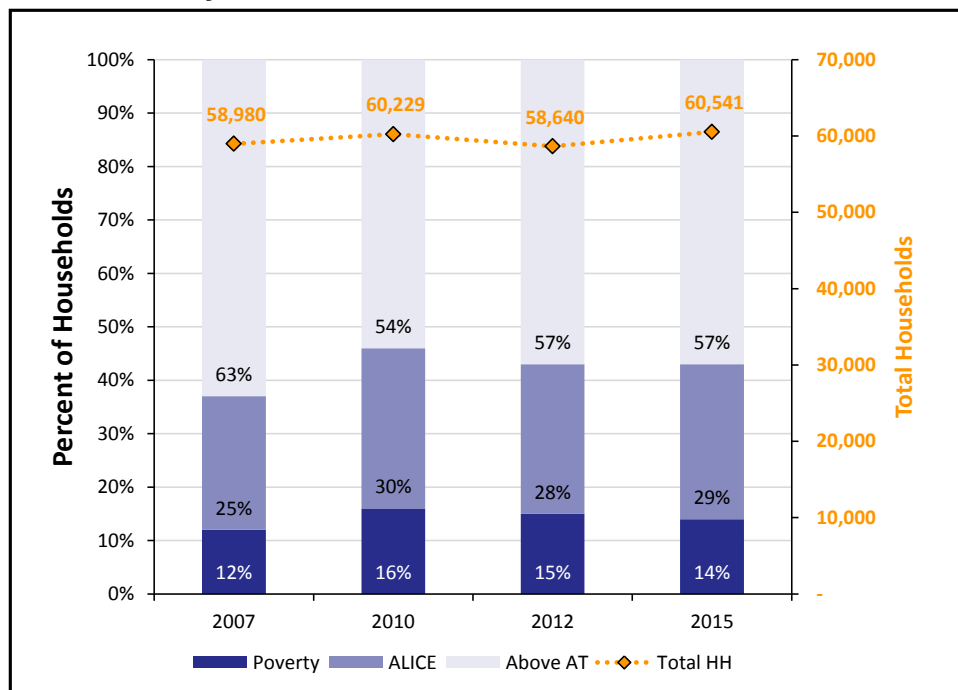
ALICE IN CITRUS COUNTY

Population: 141,058 | **Number of Households:** 60,541
Median Household Income: \$40,294 (state average: \$49,426)
Florida Underemployment Rate for 2015: 11.5%
Households Below ALICE Threshold: 26,251 (43%)

How many households are struggling?

ALICE is an acronym for **A**sset **L**imited, **I**ncome **C**onstrained, **E**mployed – households that earn more than the Federal Poverty Level, but less than the basic cost of living for the county (the ALICE Threshold, or AT). Combined, the number of poverty and ALICE households equals the total population struggling to afford basic needs. The percentage of households below the ALICE Threshold changes over time (left axis, blue bars) as does the total number of households (right axis, dotted yellow line). The Great Recession, from 2007 to 2010, caused hardship for many families. Conditions started to improve in 2010 and 2012 for some, but not for all.

Households by Income, 2007 to 2015



What does it cost to afford the basic necessities?

The bare-minimum Household Survival Budget does not include any savings, leaving a household vulnerable to unexpected expenses. ALICE households typically earn above the Federal Poverty Level of \$11,770 for a single adult and \$24,250 for a family of four, but less than the Household Survival Budget.

Household Survival Budget, Citrus County

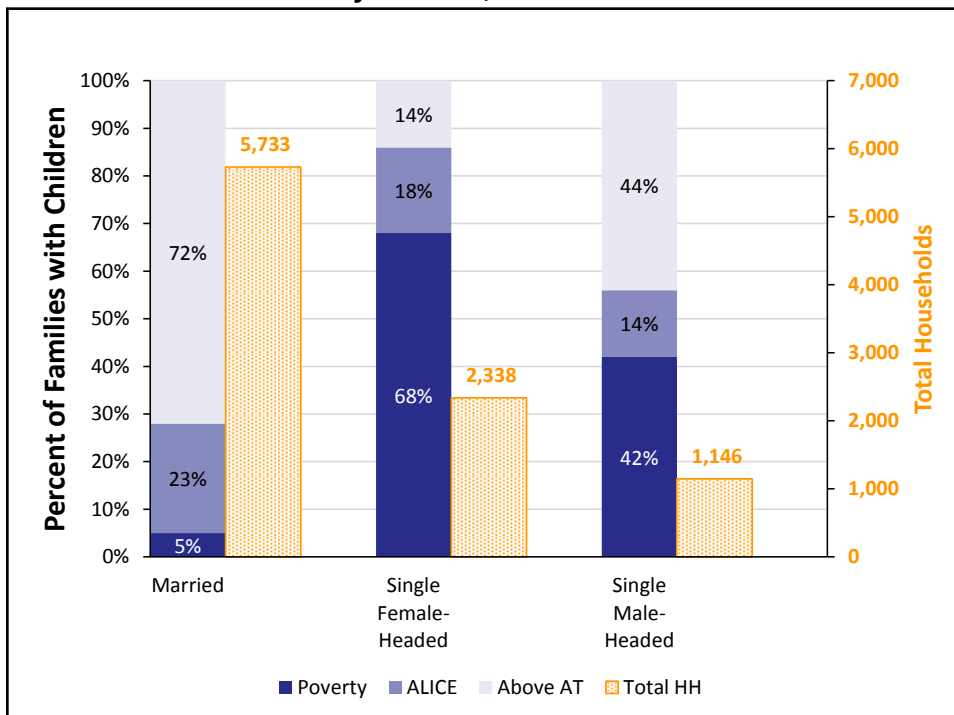
	SINGLE ADULT	2 ADULTS, 1 INFANT, 1 PRESCHOOLER
Monthly Costs		
Housing	\$600	\$770
Child Care	\$–	\$880
Food	\$165	\$547
Transportation	\$322	\$644
Health Care	\$165	\$634
Miscellaneous	\$144	\$368
Taxes	\$185	\$203
Monthly Total	\$1,581	\$4,046
ANNUAL TOTAL	\$18,972	\$48,552
POVERTY ANNUAL TOTAL	\$11,770	\$24,250

Sources: **2015 Point-in-Time Data:** American Community Survey. **ALICE Demographics:** American Community Survey; the ALICE Threshold. **Budget:** U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD); U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA); Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS); Internal Revenue Service (IRS); Florida Department of Education, Office of Early Learning.

How many families with children are struggling?

Children add significant expense to a family budget, so it is not surprising that many families with children live below the ALICE Threshold. Though more Citrus County families are headed by married parents, a greater percent of single parent families have income below the AT (left axis, blue bar). Total number of families in each category are reflected by dotted yellow bars (right axis).

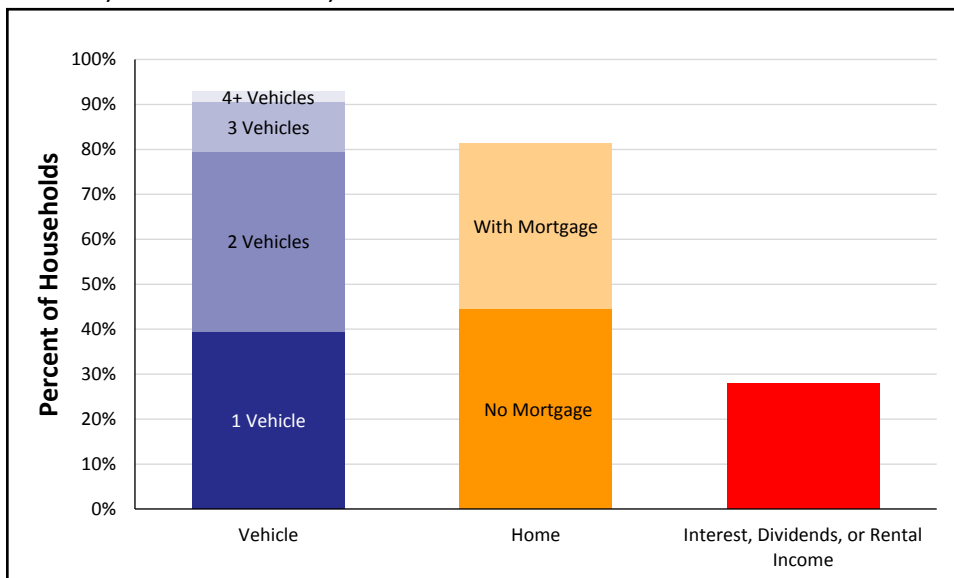
Families with Children by Income, 2015



What assets do households have?

Ownership of assets can contribute to stability of households. Yet few families in Citrus County own liquid assets, such as a savings account, 401(k) plan, or rental income, that are readily available to cover emergency expenses. Vehicles, the most common asset, depreciate over time. Homeownership, the next most common asset, can build wealth, but is not a liquid asset.

Assets, All Households, 2015



Citrus County, 2015		
Town	Total HH	% ALICE & Poverty
Beverly Hills CDP	3,999	62%
Black Diamond CDP	419	22%
Citrus Hills CDP	3,691	20%
Citrus Springs CDP	3,410	37%
Crystal River	1,232	51%
Crystal River CCD	30,114	42%
Floral City CDP	2,251	51%
Hernando CDP	4,121	59%
Homosassa CDP	865	33%
Homosassa Springs CDP	5,291	60%
Inverness	3,212	61%
Inverness CCD	30,898	48%
Inverness Highlands North CDP	871	37%
Inverness Highlands South CDP	2,670	48%
Lecanto CDP	1,957	37%
Pine Ridge CDP (Citrus County)	4,671	32%
Sugarmill Woods CDP	4,410	37%

Note: Municipal-level data on this page is for Places and County Subdivisions, which include Census Designated Places (CDP), and Census County Divisions (CCD), relatively permanent statistical areas delineated cooperatively by the Census Bureau and state and local government authorities. These are overlapping geographies so totals will not match county-level data. Municipal-level data often relies on 5-year averages and is not available for the smallest towns that do not report income.

ALICE IN CLAY COUNTY

Population: 203,967 | **Number of Households:** 71,733

Median Household Income: \$58,676 (state average: \$49,426)

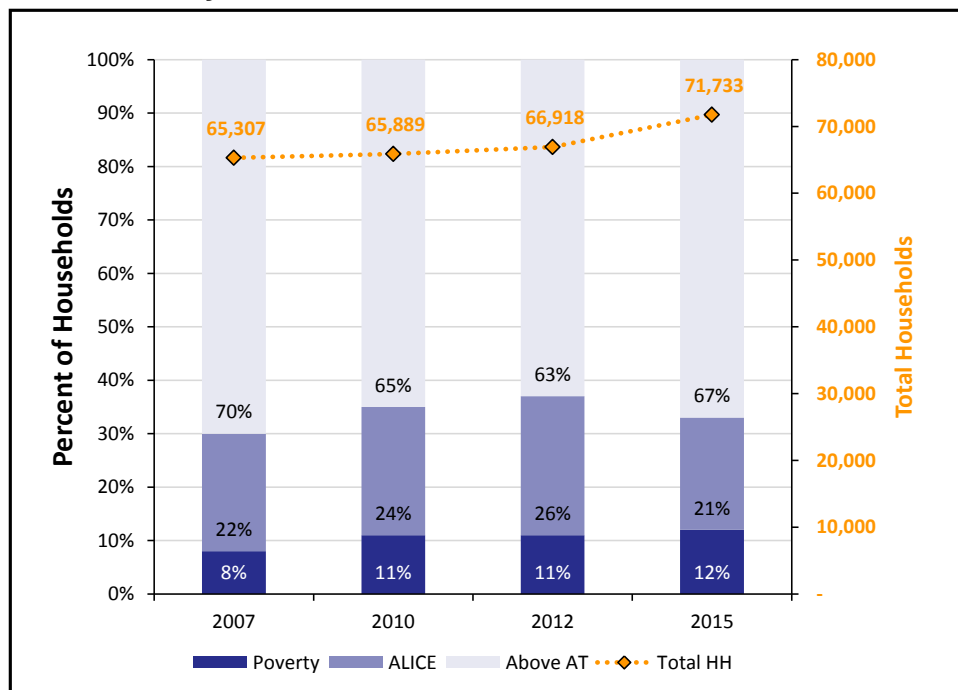
Florida Underemployment Rate for 2015: 11.5%

Households Below ALICE Threshold: 23,925 (33%)

How many households are struggling?

ALICE is an acronym for **A**sset **L**imited, **I**ncome **C**onstrained, **E**mployed – households that earn more than the Federal Poverty Level, but less than the basic cost of living for the county (the ALICE Threshold, or AT). Combined, the number of poverty and ALICE households equals the total population struggling to afford basic needs. The percentage of households below the ALICE Threshold changes over time (left axis, blue bars) as does the total number of households (right axis, dotted yellow line). The Great Recession, from 2007 to 2010, caused hardship for many families. Conditions started to improve in 2010 and 2012 for some, but not for all.

Households by Income, 2007 to 2015



What does it cost to afford the basic necessities?

The bare-minimum Household Survival Budget does not include any savings, leaving a household vulnerable to unexpected expenses. ALICE households typically earn above the Federal Poverty Level of \$11,770 for a single adult and \$24,250 for a family of four, but less than the Household Survival Budget.

Household Survival Budget, Clay County

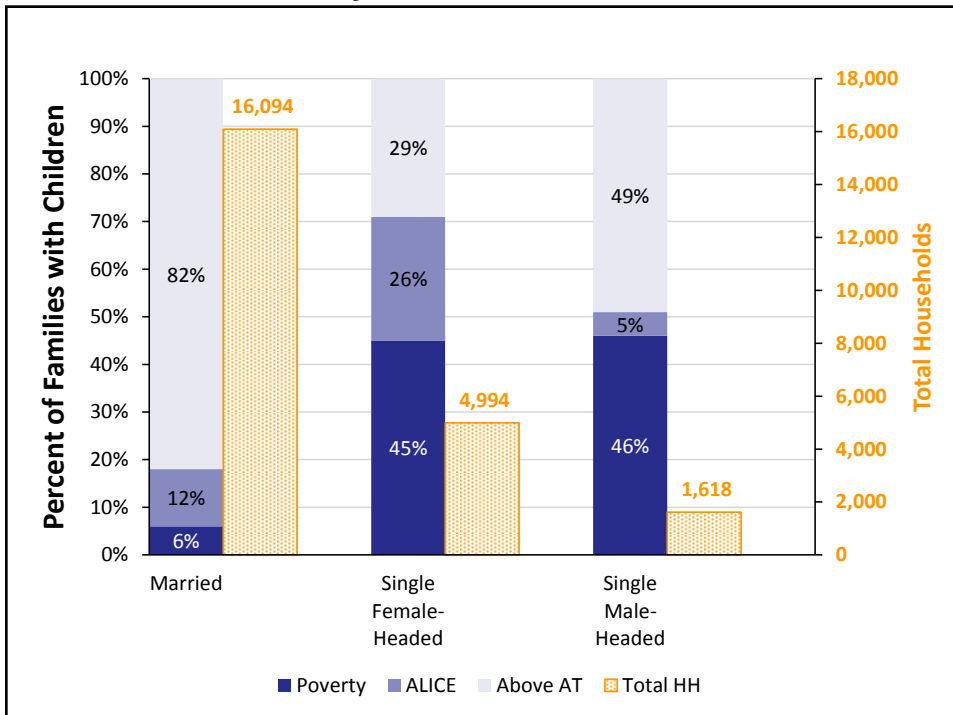
	SINGLE ADULT	2 ADULTS, 1 INFANT, 1 PRESCHOOLER
Monthly Costs		
Housing	\$628	\$931
Child Care	\$–	\$990
Food	\$165	\$547
Transportation	\$322	\$644
Health Care	\$165	\$634
Miscellaneous	\$147	\$403
Taxes	\$191	\$285
Monthly Total	\$1,618	\$4,434
ANNUAL TOTAL	\$19,416	\$53,208
POVERTY ANNUAL TOTAL	\$11,770	\$24,250

Sources: **2015 Point-in-Time Data:** American Community Survey. **ALICE Demographics:** American Community Survey; the ALICE Threshold. **Budget:** U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD); U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA); Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS); Internal Revenue Service (IRS); Florida Department of Education, Office of Early Learning.

How many families with children are struggling?

Children add significant expense to a family budget, so it is not surprising that many families with children live below the ALICE Threshold. Though more Clay County families are headed by married parents, a greater percent of single parent families have income below the AT (left axis, blue bar). Total number of families in each category are reflected by dotted yellow bars (right axis).

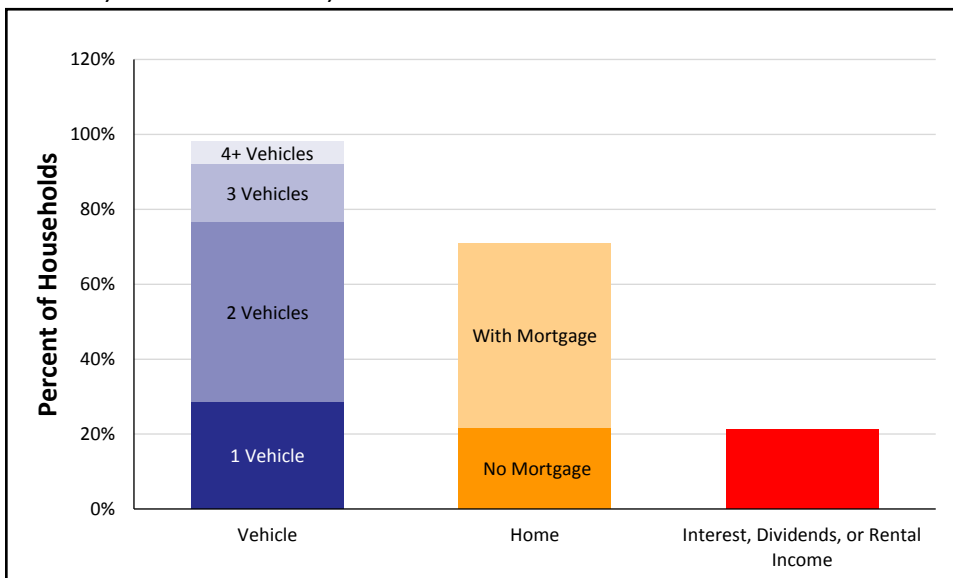
Families with Children by Income, 2015



What assets do households have?

Ownership of assets can contribute to stability of households. Yet few families in Clay County own liquid assets, such as a savings account, 401(k) plan, or rental income, that are readily available to cover emergency expenses. Vehicles, the most common asset, depreciate over time. Homeownership, the next most common asset, can build wealth, but is not a liquid asset.

Assets, All Households, 2015



Clay County, 2015		
Town	Total HH	% ALICE & Poverty
Asbury Lake CDP	2,867	23%
Bellair-Meadowbrook Terrace CDP	5,381	49%
Fleming Island CDP	10,216	19%
Green Cove Springs	2,421	47%
Green Cove Springs CCD	5,128	43%
Keystone Heights	587	34%
Keystone Heights CCD	6,562	45%
Lakeside CDP	11,310	34%
Middleburg CDP	4,438	43%
Middleburg-Clay Hill CCD	18,568	34%
Oakleaf Plantation CDP	6,830	20%
Orange Park	3,455	41%
Orange Park CCD	33,396	31%
Penney Farms	353	53%
Penney Farms CCD	5,399	31%

Note: Municipal-level data on this page is for Places and County Subdivisions, which include Census Designated Places (CDP), and Census County Divisions (CCD), relatively permanent statistical areas delineated cooperatively by the Census Bureau and state and local government authorities. These are overlapping geographies so totals will not match county-level data. Municipal-level data often relies on 5-year averages and is not available for the smallest towns that do not report income.

ALICE IN COLLIER COUNTY

Population: 357,305 | **Number of Households:** 134,906
Median Household Income: \$62,126 (state average: \$49,426)
Florida Underemployment Rate for 2015: 11.5%
Households Below ALICE Threshold: 44,948 (33%)

How many households are struggling?

ALICE is an acronym for **A**sset **L**imited, **I**ncome **C**onstrained, **E**mployed – households that earn more than the Federal Poverty Level, but less than the basic cost of living for the county (the ALICE Threshold, or AT). Combined, the number of poverty and ALICE households equals the total population struggling to afford basic needs. The percentage of households below the ALICE Threshold changes over time (left axis, blue bars) as does the total number of households (right axis, dotted yellow line). The Great Recession, from 2007 to 2010, caused hardship for many families. Conditions started to improve in 2010 and 2012 for some, but not for all.

Households by Income, 2007 to 2015



What does it cost to afford the basic necessities?

The bare-minimum Household Survival Budget does not include any savings, leaving a household vulnerable to unexpected expenses. ALICE households typically earn above the Federal Poverty Level of \$11,770 for a single adult and \$24,250 for a family of four, but less than the Household Survival Budget.

Household Survival Budget, Collier County

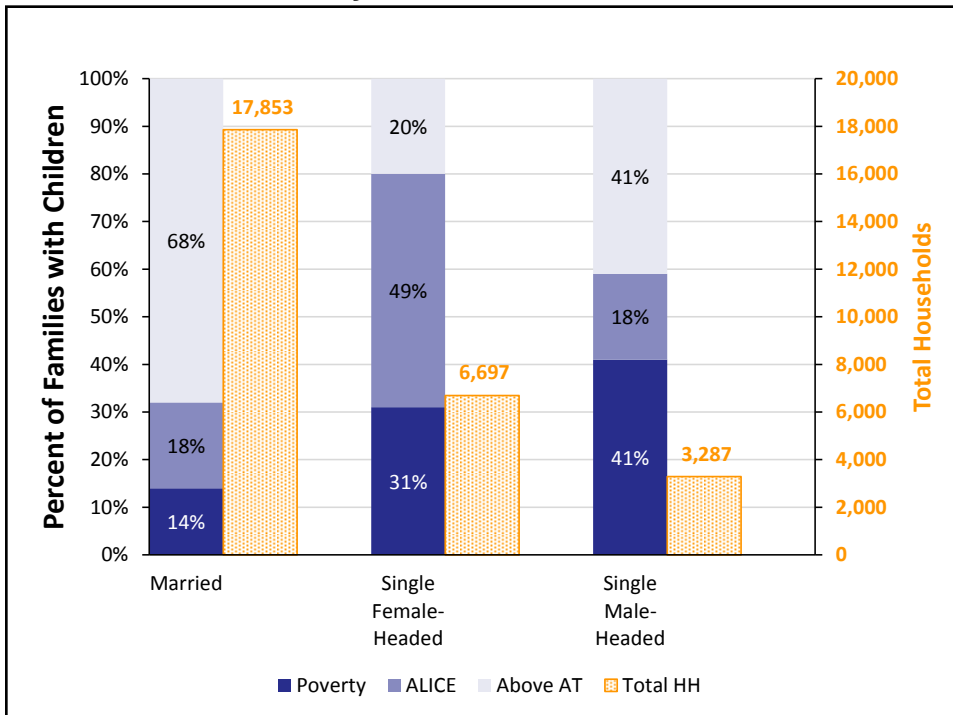
	SINGLE ADULT	2 ADULTS, 1 INFANT, 1 PRESCHOOLER
Monthly Costs		
Housing	\$691	\$990
Child Care	\$–	\$1,100
Food	\$165	\$547
Transportation	\$322	\$644
Health Care	\$165	\$634
Miscellaneous	\$155	\$425
Taxes	\$207	\$336
Monthly Total	\$1,705	\$4,676
ANNUAL TOTAL	\$20,460	\$56,112
POVERTY ANNUAL TOTAL	\$11,770	\$24,250

Sources: **2015 Point-in-Time Data:** American Community Survey. **ALICE Demographics:** American Community Survey; the ALICE Threshold. **Budget:** U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD); U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA); Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS); Internal Revenue Service (IRS); Florida Department of Education, Office of Early Learning.

How many families with children are struggling?

Children add significant expense to a family budget, so it is not surprising that many families with children live below the ALICE Threshold. Though more Collier County families are headed by married parents, a greater percent of single parent families have income below the AT (left axis, blue bar). Total number of families in each category are reflected by dotted yellow bars (right axis).

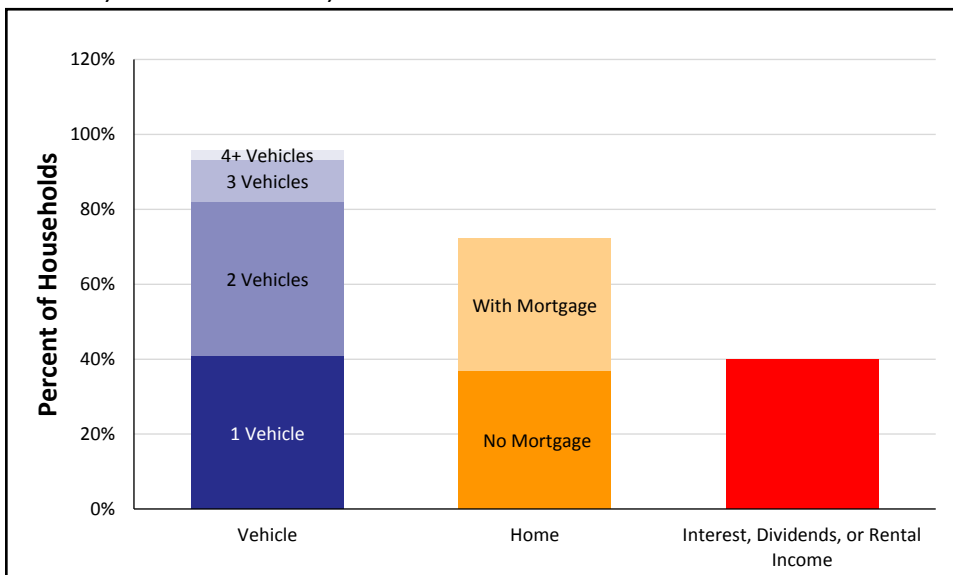
Families with Children by Income, 2015



What assets do households have?

Ownership of assets can contribute to stability of households. Yet few families in Collier County own liquid assets, such as a savings account, 401(k) plan, or rental income, that are readily available to cover emergency expenses. Vehicles, the most common asset, depreciate over time. Homeownership, the next most common asset, can build wealth, but is not a liquid asset.

Assets, All Households, 2015



Collier County, 2015		
Town	Total HH	% ALICE & Poverty
Golden Gate CDP	7,113	60%
Immokalee CCD	14,937	40%
Immokalee CDP	4,955	75%
Island Walk CDP	1,551	13%
Lely CDP	1,731	38%
Lely Resort CDP	2,104	33%
Marco Island	8,254	27%
Marco Island CCD	8,416	28%
Naples	10,392	27%
Naples CCD	99,949	37%
Naples Manor CDP	1,120	77%
Naples Park CDP	2,568	49%
Orangetree CDP	1,369	19%
Pelican Bay CDP	2,995	14%
Pine Ridge CDP (Collier County)	848	21%
Verona Walk CDP	1,230	32%
Vineyards CDP	1,716	15%

Note: Municipal-level data on this page is for Places and County Subdivisions, which include Census Designated Places (CDP), and Census County Divisions (CCD), relatively permanent statistical areas delineated cooperatively by the Census Bureau and state and local government authorities. These are overlapping geographies so totals will not match county-level data. Municipal-level data often relies on 5-year averages and is not available for the smallest towns that do not report income.

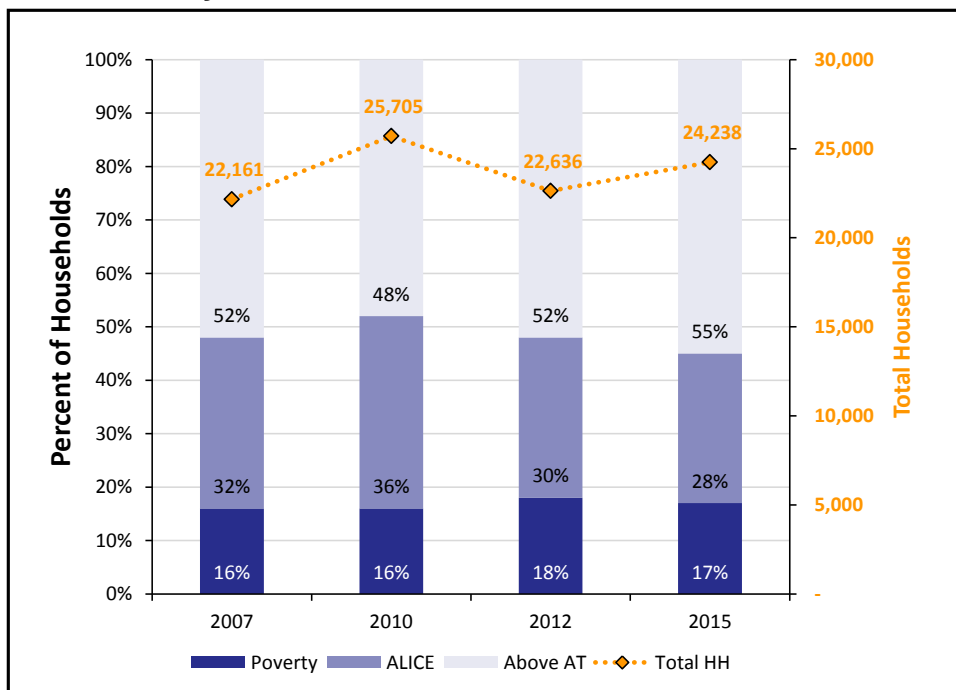
ALICE IN COLUMBIA COUNTY

Population: 68,348 | **Number of Households:** 24,238
Median Household Income: \$47,808 (state average: \$49,426)
Florida Underemployment Rate for 2015: 11.5%
Households Below ALICE Threshold: 10,862 (45%)

How many households are struggling?

ALICE is an acronym for **A**sset **L**imited, **I**ncome **C**onstrained, **E**mployed – households that earn more than the Federal Poverty Level, but less than the basic cost of living for the county (the ALICE Threshold, or AT). Combined, the number of poverty and ALICE households equals the total population struggling to afford basic needs. The percentage of households below the ALICE Threshold changes over time (left axis, blue bars) as does the total number of households (right axis, dotted yellow line). The Great Recession, from 2007 to 2010, caused hardship for many families. Conditions started to improve in 2010 and 2012 for some, but not for all.

Households by Income, 2007 to 2015



What does it cost to afford the basic necessities?

The bare-minimum Household Survival Budget does not include any savings, leaving a household vulnerable to unexpected expenses. ALICE households typically earn above the Federal Poverty Level of \$11,770 for a single adult and \$24,250 for a family of four, but less than the Household Survival Budget.

Household Survival Budget, Columbia County

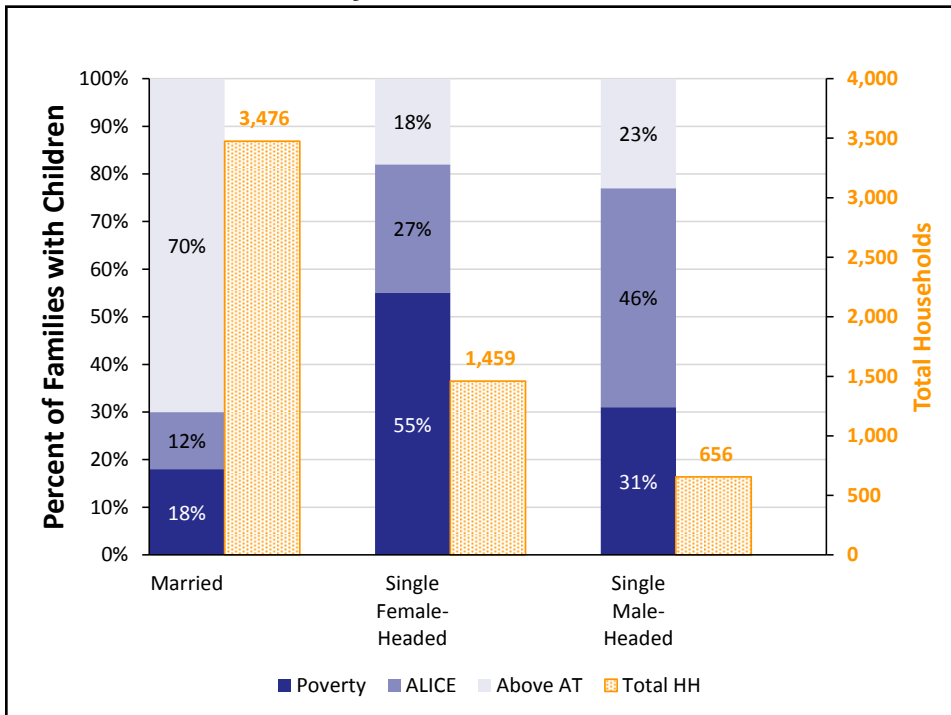
	SINGLE ADULT	2 ADULTS, 1 INFANT, 1 PRESCHOOLER
Monthly Costs		
Housing	\$480	\$747
Child Care	\$–	\$1,033
Food	\$165	\$547
Transportation	\$322	\$644
Health Care	\$165	\$634
Miscellaneous	\$129	\$385
Taxes	\$158	\$242
Monthly Total	\$1,419	\$4,232
ANNUAL TOTAL	\$17,028	\$50,784
POVERTY ANNUAL TOTAL	\$11,770	\$24,250

Sources: **2015 Point-in-Time Data:** American Community Survey. **ALICE Demographics:** American Community Survey; the ALICE Threshold. **Budget:** U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD); U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA); Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS); Internal Revenue Service (IRS); Florida Department of Education, Office of Early Learning.

How many families with children are struggling?

Children add significant expense to a family budget, so it is not surprising that many families with children live below the ALICE Threshold. Though more Columbia County families are headed by married parents, a greater percent of single parent families have income below the AT (left axis, blue bar). Total number of families in each category are reflected by dotted yellow bars (right axis).

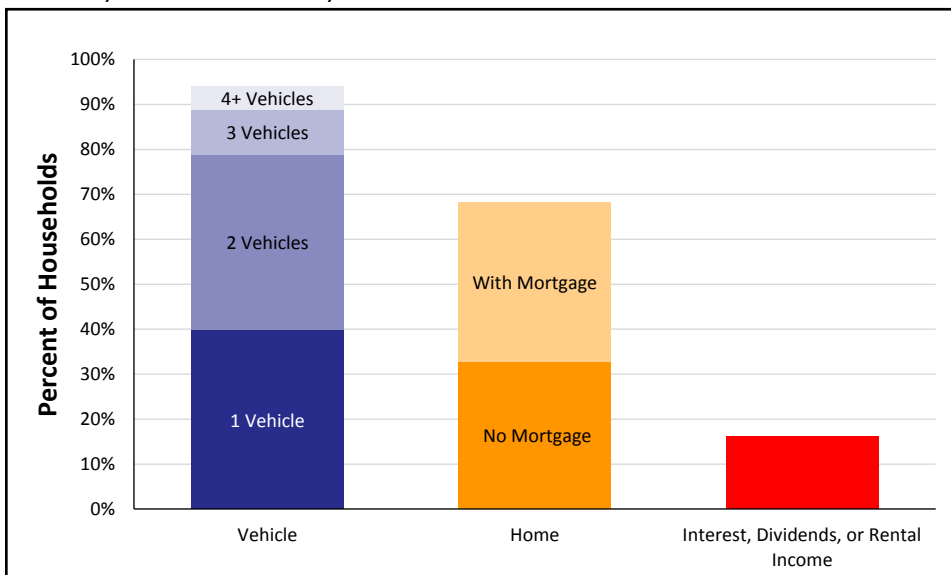
Families with Children by Income, 2015



What assets do households have?

Ownership of assets can contribute to stability of households. Yet few families in Columbia County own liquid assets, such as a savings account, 401(k) plan, or rental income, that are readily available to cover emergency expenses. Vehicles, the most common asset, depreciate over time. Homeownership, the next most common asset, can build wealth, but is not a liquid asset.

Assets, All Households, 2015



Columbia County, 2015		
Town	Total HH	% ALICE & Poverty
Five Points CDP	299	55%
Fort White CCD	5,556	50%
Lake City	4,634	58%
Lake City CCD	17,609	47%
North Columbia CCD	543	58%
Watertown CDP	1,167	55%

Note: Municipal-level data on this page is for Places and County Subdivisions, which include Census Designated Places (CDP), and Census County Divisions (CCD), relatively permanent statistical areas delineated cooperatively by the Census Bureau and state and local government authorities. These are overlapping geographies so totals will not match county-level data. Municipal-level data often relies on 5-year averages and is not available for the smallest towns that do not report income.

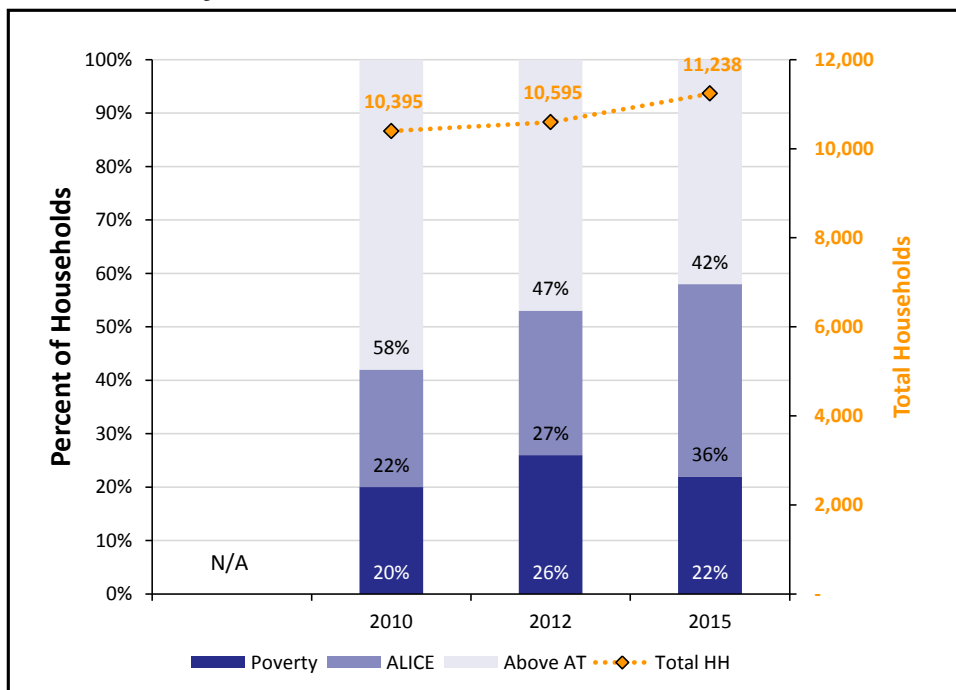
ALICE IN DESOTO COUNTY

Population: 34,957 | **Number of Households:** 11,238
Median Household Income: \$35,165 (state average: \$49,426)
Florida Underemployment Rate for 2015: 11.5%
Households Below ALICE Threshold: 6,535 (58%)

How many households are struggling?

ALICE is an acronym for **A**sset **L**imited, **I**ncome **C**onstrained, **E**mployed – households that earn more than the Federal Poverty Level, but less than the basic cost of living for the county (the ALICE Threshold, or AT). Combined, the number of poverty and ALICE households equals the total population struggling to afford basic needs. The percentage of households below the ALICE Threshold changes over time (left axis, blue bars) as does the total number of households (right axis, dotted yellow line). The Great Recession, from 2007 to 2010, caused hardship for many families. Conditions started to improve in 2010 and 2012 for some, but not for all.

Households by Income, 2007 to 2015



What does it cost to afford the basic necessities?

The bare-minimum Household Survival Budget does not include any savings, leaving a household vulnerable to unexpected expenses. ALICE households typically earn above the Federal Poverty Level of \$11,770 for a single adult and \$24,250 for a family of four, but less than the Household Survival Budget.

Household Survival Budget, DeSoto County

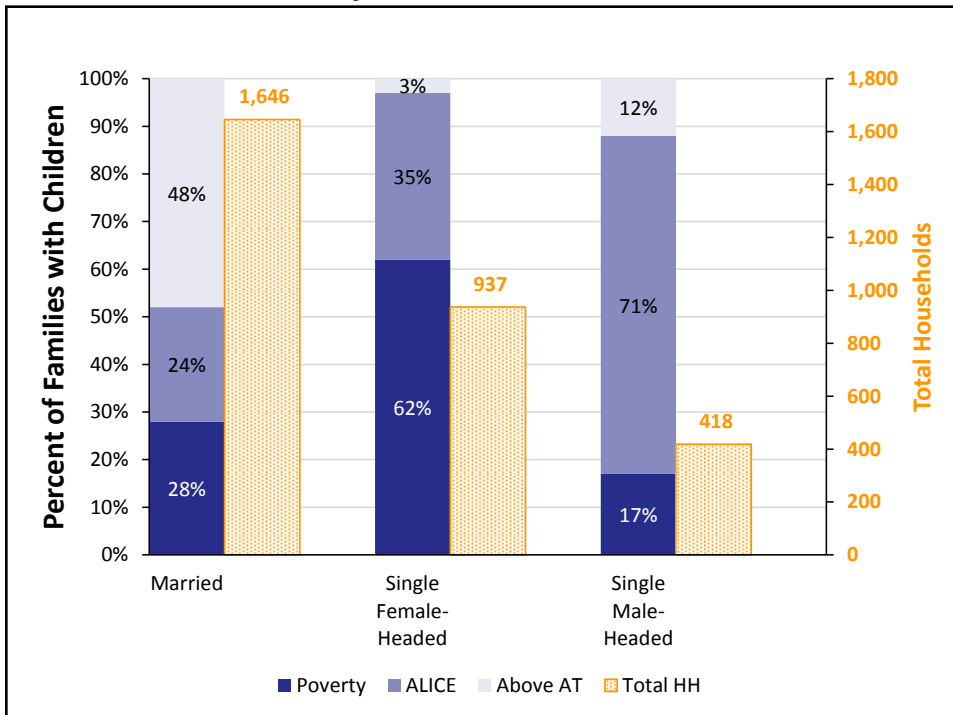
	SINGLE ADULT	2 ADULTS, 1 INFANT, 1 PRESCHOOLER
Monthly Costs		
Housing	\$532	\$658
Child Care	\$–	\$1,033
Food	\$165	\$547
Transportation	\$322	\$644
Health Care	\$165	\$634
Miscellaneous	\$135	\$373
Taxes	\$170	\$215
Monthly Total	\$1,489	\$4,104
ANNUAL TOTAL	\$17,868	\$49,248
POVERTY ANNUAL TOTAL	\$11,770	\$24,250

Sources: **2015 Point-in-Time Data:** American Community Survey. **ALICE Demographics:** American Community Survey; the ALICE Threshold. **Budget:** U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD); U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA); Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS); Internal Revenue Service (IRS); Florida Department of Education, Office of Early Learning.

How many families with children are struggling?

Children add significant expense to a family budget, so it is not surprising that many families with children live below the ALICE Threshold. Though more DeSoto County families are headed by married parents, a greater percent of single parent families have income below the AT (left axis, blue bar). Total number of families in each category are reflected by dotted yellow bars (right axis).

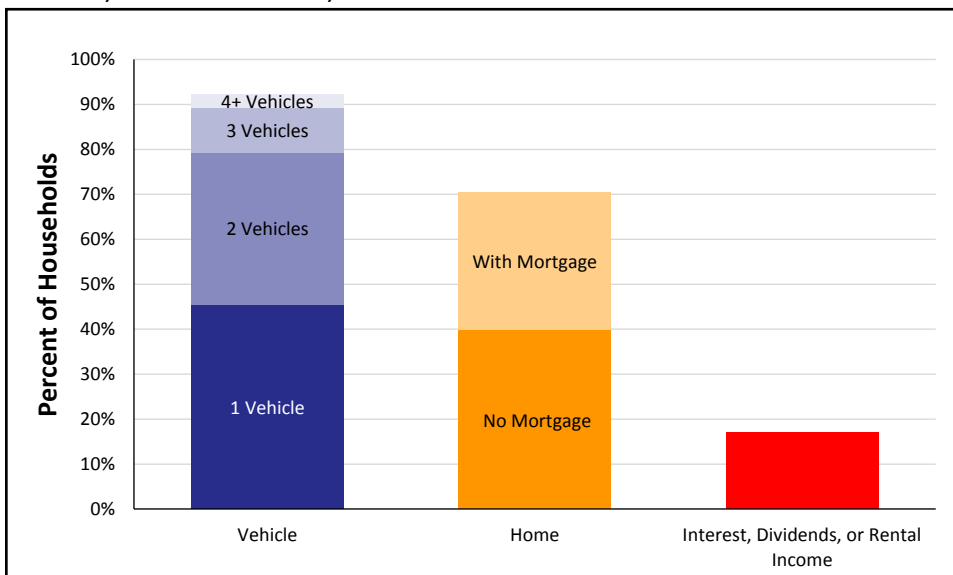
Families with Children by Income, 2015



What assets do households have?

Ownership of assets can contribute to stability of households. Yet few families in DeSoto County own liquid assets, such as a savings account, 401(k) plan, or rental income, that are readily available to cover emergency expenses. Vehicles, the most common asset, depreciate over time. Homeownership, the next most common asset, can build wealth, but is not a liquid asset.

Assets, All Households, 2015



DeSoto County, 2015		
Town	Total HH	% ALICE & Poverty
Arcadia	2,527	64%
Arcadia East CCD	7,178	64%
Arcadia West CCD	4,060	49%
Southeast Arcadia CDP	2,336	71%

Note: Municipal-level data on this page is for Places and County Subdivisions, which include Census Designated Places (CDP), and Census County Divisions (CCD), relatively permanent statistical areas delineated cooperatively by the Census Bureau and state and local government authorities. These are overlapping geographies so totals will not match county-level data. Municipal-level data often relies on 5-year averages and is not available for the smallest towns that do not report income.

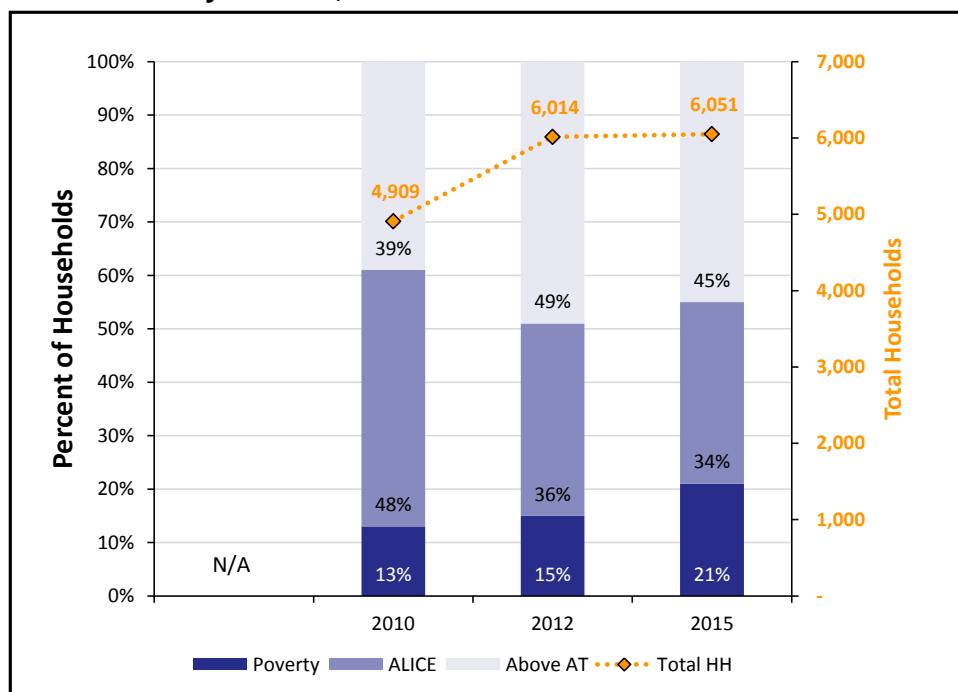
ALICE IN DIXIE COUNTY

Population: 16,091 | **Number of Households:** 6,051
Median Household Income: \$36,292 (state average: \$49,426)
Florida Underemployment Rate for 2015: 11.5%
Households Below ALICE Threshold: 3,327 (55%)

How many households are struggling?

ALICE is an acronym for **A**sset **L**imited, **I**ncome **C**onstrained, **E**mployed – households that earn more than the Federal Poverty Level, but less than the basic cost of living for the county (the ALICE Threshold, or AT). Combined, the number of poverty and ALICE households equals the total population struggling to afford basic needs. The percentage of households below the ALICE Threshold changes over time (left axis, blue bars) as does the total number of households (right axis, dotted yellow line). The Great Recession, from 2007 to 2010, caused hardship for many families. Conditions started to improve in 2010 and 2012 for some, but not for all.

Households by Income, 2007 to 2015



What does it cost to afford the basic necessities?

The bare-minimum Household Survival Budget does not include any savings, leaving a household vulnerable to unexpected expenses. ALICE households typically earn above the Federal Poverty Level of \$11,770 for a single adult and \$24,250 for a family of four, but less than the Household Survival Budget.

Household Survival Budget, Dixie County

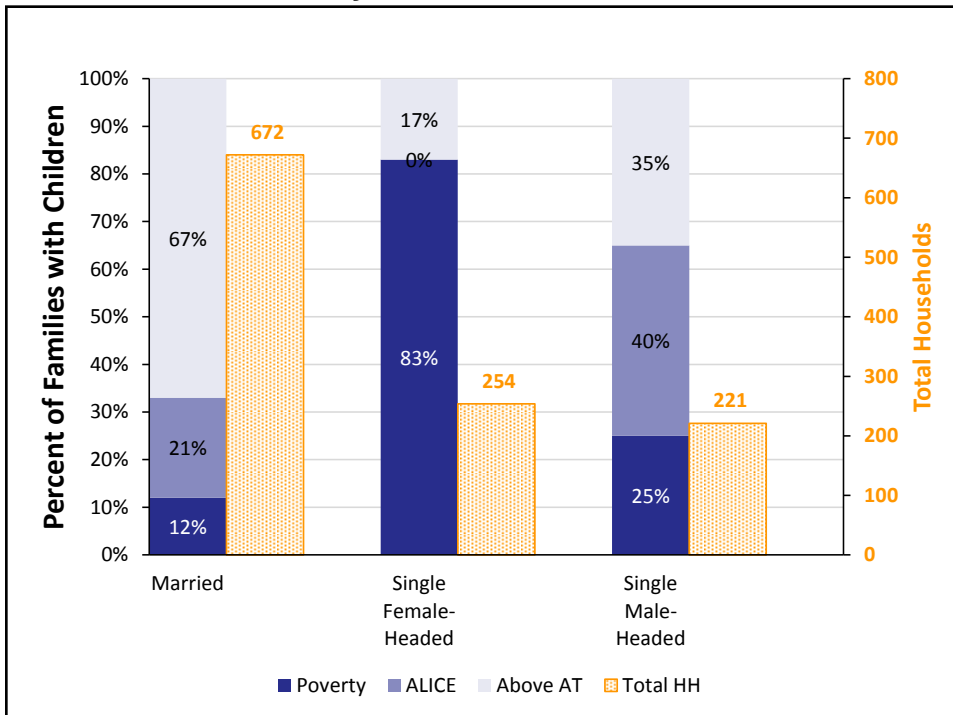
	SINGLE ADULT	2 ADULTS, 1 INFANT, 1 PRESCHOOLER
Monthly Costs		
Housing	\$519	\$643
Child Care	\$–	\$1,033
Food	\$165	\$547
Transportation	\$322	\$644
Health Care	\$165	\$634
Miscellaneous	\$134	\$371
Taxes	\$167	\$211
Monthly Total	\$1,472	\$4,083
ANNUAL TOTAL	\$17,664	\$48,996
POVERTY ANNUAL TOTAL	\$11,770	\$24,250

Sources: **2015 Point-in-Time Data:** American Community Survey. **ALICE Demographics:** American Community Survey; the ALICE Threshold. **Budget:** U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD); U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA); Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS); Internal Revenue Service (IRS); Florida Department of Education, Office of Early Learning.

How many families with children are struggling?

Children add significant expense to a family budget, so it is not surprising that many families with children live below the ALICE Threshold. Though more Dixie County families are headed by married parents, a greater percent of single parent families have income below the AT (left axis, blue bar). Total number of families in each category are reflected by dotted yellow bars (right axis).

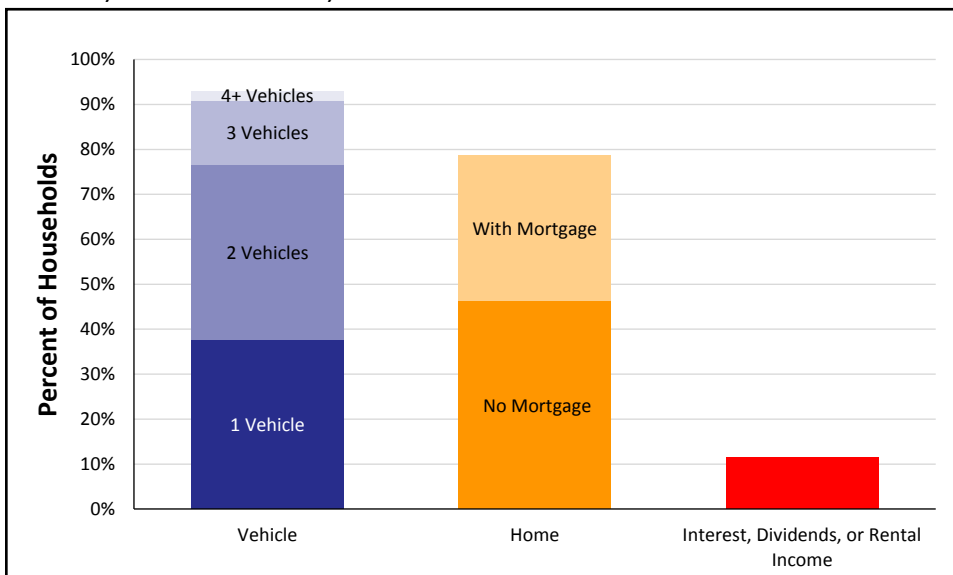
Families with Children by Income, 2015



What assets do households have?

Ownership of assets can contribute to stability of households. Yet few families in Dixie County own liquid assets, such as a savings account, 401(k) plan, or rental income, that are readily available to cover emergency expenses. Vehicles, the most common asset, depreciate over time. Homeownership, the next most common asset, can build wealth, but is not a liquid asset.

Assets, All Households, 2015



Note: Municipal-level data on this page is for Places and County Subdivisions, which include Census Designated Places (CDP), and Census County Divisions (CCD), relatively permanent statistical areas delineated cooperatively by the Census Bureau and state and local government authorities. These are overlapping geographies so totals will not match county-level data. Municipal-level data often relies on 5-year averages and is not available for the smallest towns that do not report income.

Dixie County, 2015

Town	Total HH	% ALICE & Poverty
Cross City	788	66%
Cross City North CCD	4,290	59%
Cross City South CCD	1,761	47%

ALICE IN DUVAL COUNTY

Population: 913,010 | **Number of Households:** 343,467

Median Household Income: \$49,554 (state average: \$49,426)

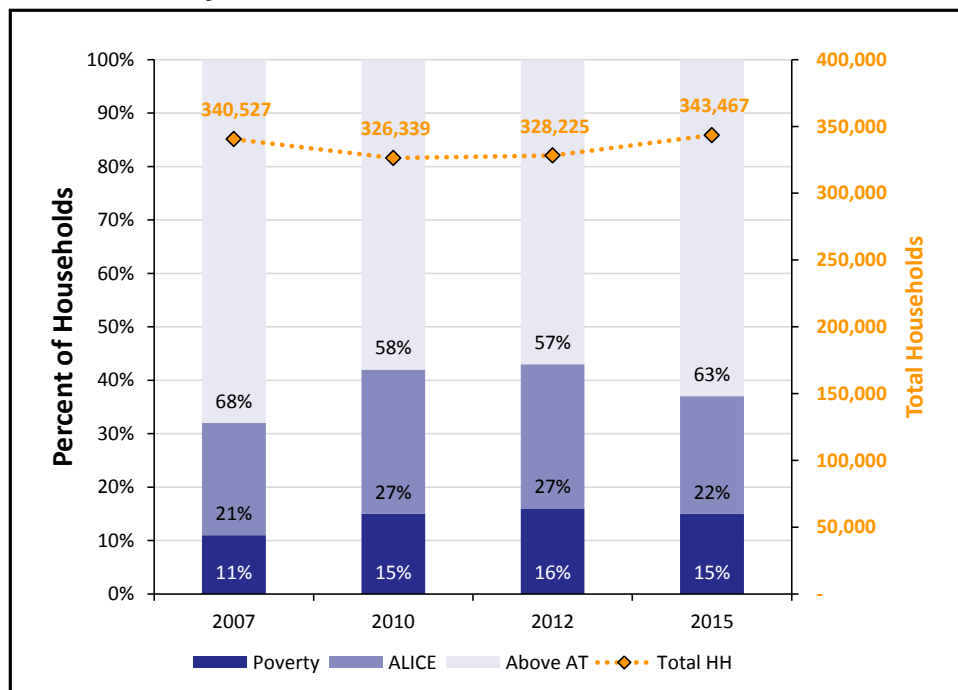
Florida Underemployment Rate for 2015: 11.5%

Households Below ALICE Threshold: 128,665 (37%)

How many households are struggling?

ALICE is an acronym for **A**sset **L**imited, **I**ncome **C**onstrained, **E**mployed – households that earn more than the Federal Poverty Level, but less than the basic cost of living for the county (the ALICE Threshold, or AT). Combined, the number of poverty and ALICE households equals the total population struggling to afford basic needs. The percentage of households below the ALICE Threshold changes over time (left axis, blue bars) as does the total number of households (right axis, dotted yellow line). The Great Recession, from 2007 to 2010, caused hardship for many families. Conditions started to improve in 2010 and 2012 for some, but not for all.

Households by Income, 2007 to 2015



What does it cost to afford the basic necessities?

The bare-minimum Household Survival Budget does not include any savings, leaving a household vulnerable to unexpected expenses. ALICE households typically earn above the Federal Poverty Level of \$11,770 for a single adult and \$24,250 for a family of four, but less than the Household Survival Budget.

Household Survival Budget, Duval County

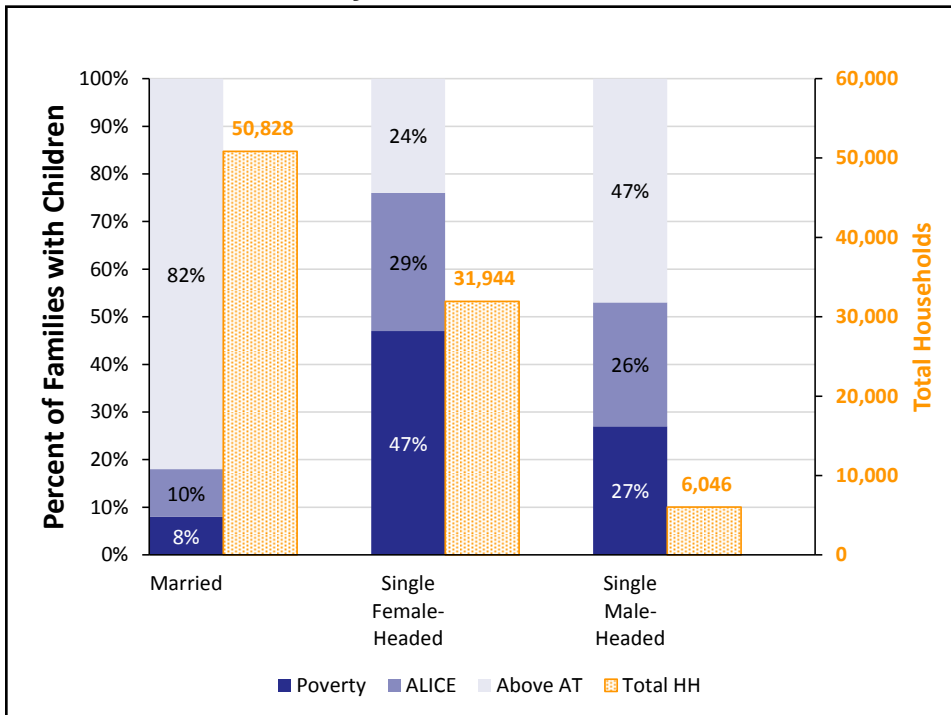
	SINGLE ADULT	2 ADULTS, 1 INFANT, 1 PRESCHOOLER
Monthly Costs		
Housing	\$628	\$931
Child Care	\$–	\$960
Food	\$165	\$547
Transportation	\$322	\$644
Health Care	\$165	\$634
Miscellaneous	\$147	\$399
Taxes	\$191	\$276
Monthly Total	\$1,618	\$4,391
ANNUAL TOTAL	\$19,416	\$52,692
POVERTY ANNUAL TOTAL	\$11,770	\$24,250

Sources: **2015 Point-in-Time Data:** American Community Survey. **ALICE Demographics:** American Community Survey; the ALICE Threshold. **Budget:** U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD); U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA); Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS); Internal Revenue Service (IRS); Florida Department of Education, Office of Early Learning.

How many families with children are struggling?

Children add significant expense to a family budget, so it is not surprising that many families with children live below the ALICE Threshold. Though more Duval County families are headed by married parents, a greater percent of single parent families have income below the AT (left axis, blue bar). Total number of families in each category are reflected by dotted yellow bars (right axis).

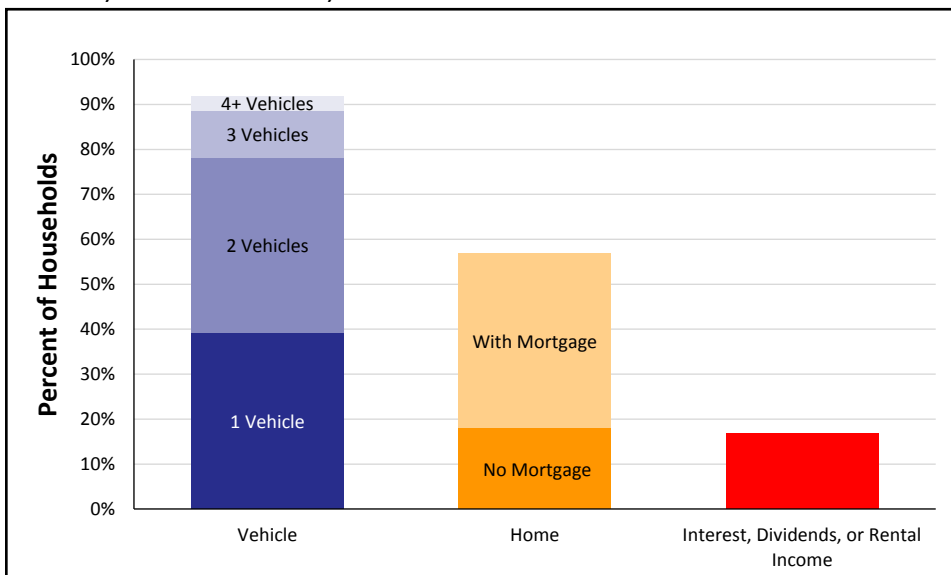
Families with Children by Income, 2015



What assets do households have?

Ownership of assets can contribute to stability of households. Yet few families in Duval County own liquid assets, such as a savings account, 401(k) plan, or rental income, that are readily available to cover emergency expenses. Vehicles, the most common asset, depreciate over time. Homeownership, the next most common asset, can build wealth, but is not a liquid asset.

Assets, All Households, 2015



Duval County, 2015		
Town	Total HH	% ALICE & Poverty
Atlantic Beach	5,477	24%
Baldwin	597	53%
Baldwin CCD	2,340	39%
Jacksonville	323,488	39%
Jacksonville Beach	10,303	27%
Jacksonville Beaches CCD	22,553	30%
Jacksonville East CCD	168,890	35%
Jacksonville North CCD	27,351	36%
Jacksonville West CCD	116,766	49%
Neptune Beach	2,948	22%

Note: Municipal-level data on this page is for Places and County Subdivisions, which include Census Designated Places (CDP), and Census County Divisions (CCD), relatively permanent statistical areas delineated cooperatively by the Census Bureau and state and local government authorities. These are overlapping geographies so totals will not match county-level data. Municipal-level data often relies on 5-year averages and is not available for the smallest towns that do not report income.

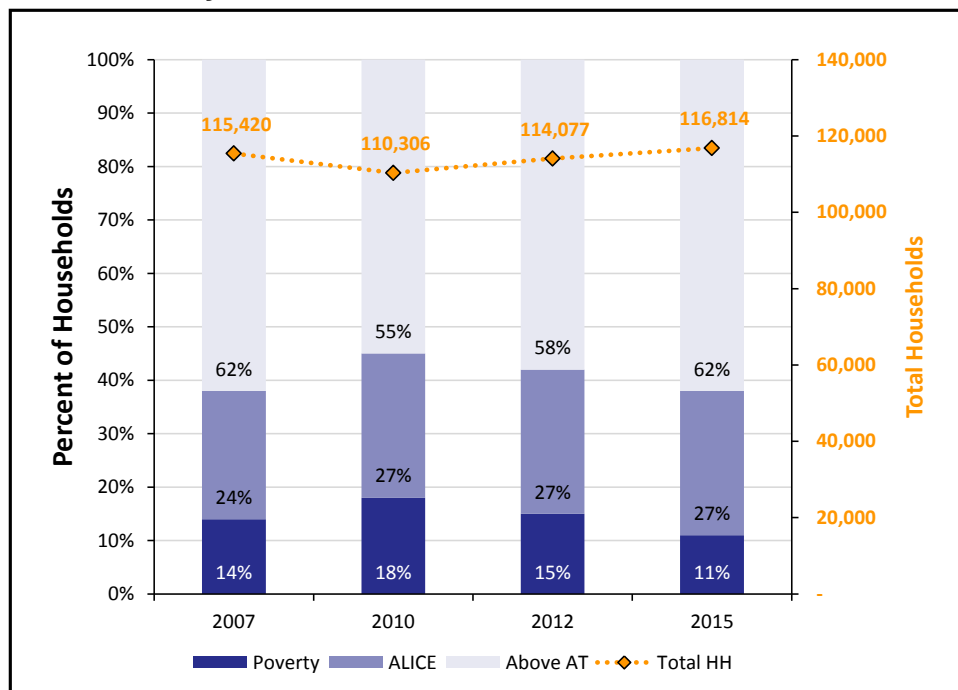
ALICE IN ESCAMBIA COUNTY

Population: 311,003 | **Number of Households:** 116,814
Median Household Income: \$46,001 (state average: \$49,426)
Florida Underemployment Rate for 2015: 11.5%
Households Below ALICE Threshold: 44,318 (38%)

How many households are struggling?

ALICE is an acronym for **A**sset **L**imited, **I**ncome **C**onstrained, **E**mployed – households that earn more than the Federal Poverty Level, but less than the basic cost of living for the county (the ALICE Threshold, or AT). Combined, the number of poverty and ALICE households equals the total population struggling to afford basic needs. The percentage of households below the ALICE Threshold changes over time (left axis, blue bars) as does the total number of households (right axis, dotted yellow line). The Great Recession, from 2007 to 2010, caused hardship for many families. Conditions started to improve in 2010 and 2012 for some, but not for all.

Households by Income, 2007 to 2015



What does it cost to afford the basic necessities?

The bare-minimum Household Survival Budget does not include any savings, leaving a household vulnerable to unexpected expenses. ALICE households typically earn above the Federal Poverty Level of \$11,770 for a single adult and \$24,250 for a family of four, but less than the Household Survival Budget.

Household Survival Budget, Escambia County

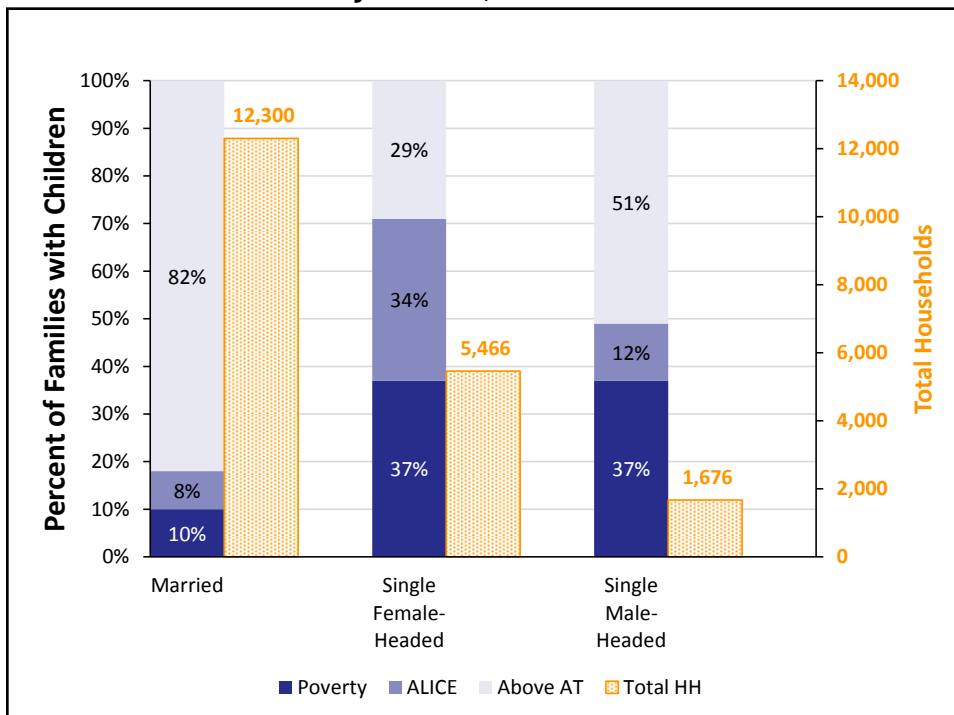
	SINGLE ADULT	2 ADULTS, 1 INFANT, 1 PRESCHOOLER
Monthly Costs		
Housing	\$613	\$828
Child Care	\$–	\$900
Food	\$165	\$547
Transportation	\$322	\$644
Health Care	\$165	\$634
Miscellaneous	\$145	\$378
Taxes	\$188	\$226
Monthly Total	\$1,598	\$4,157
ANNUAL TOTAL	\$19,176	\$49,884
POVERTY ANNUAL TOTAL	\$11,770	\$24,250

Sources: **2015 Point-in-Time Data:** American Community Survey. **ALICE Demographics:** American Community Survey; the ALICE Threshold. **Budget:** U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD); U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA); Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS); Internal Revenue Service (IRS); Florida Department of Education, Office of Early Learning.

How many families with children are struggling?

Children add significant expense to a family budget, so it is not surprising that many families with children live below the ALICE Threshold. Though more Escambia County families are headed by married parents, a greater percent of single parent families have income below the AT (left axis, blue bar). Total number of families in each category are reflected by dotted yellow bars (right axis).

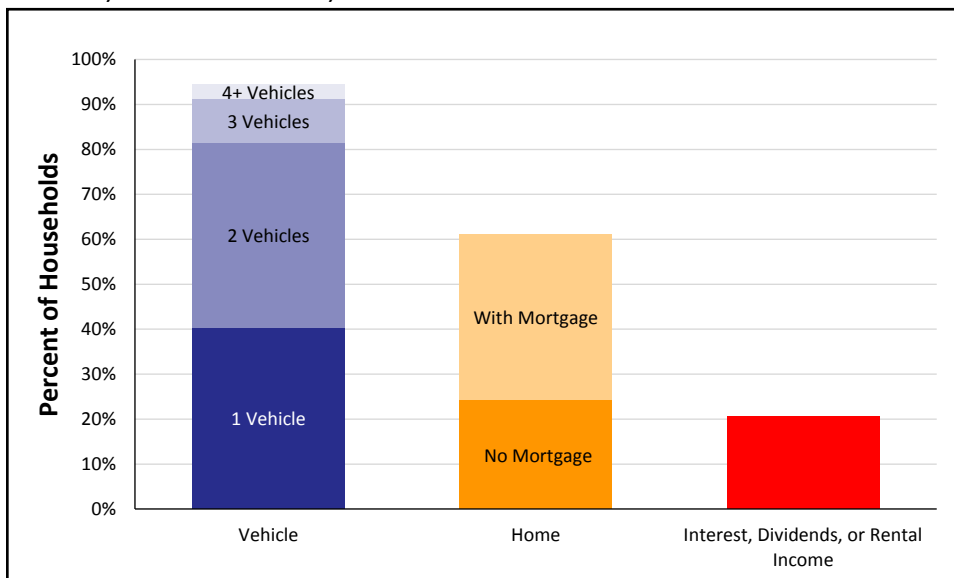
Families with Children by Income, 2015



What assets do households have?

Ownership of assets can contribute to stability of households. Yet few families in Escambia County own liquid assets, such as a savings account, 401(k) plan, or rental income, that are readily available to cover emergency expenses. Vehicles, the most common asset, depreciate over time. Homeownership, the next most common asset, can build wealth, but is not a liquid asset.

Assets, All Households, 2015



Escambia County, 2015

Town	Total HH	% ALICE & Poverty
Bellview CDP	8,614	31%
Brent CDP	6,824	49%
Cantonment CCD	18,759	31%
Century	687	75%
Century CCD	2,847	52%
Ensley CDP	8,413	43%
Ferry Pass CDP	12,742	45%
Gonzalez CDP	4,818	19%
Goulding CDP	1,012	74%
Molino CDP	453	57%
Myrtle Grove CDP	6,044	43%
Northwest Escambia CCD	1,697	29%
Pensacola	22,103	42%
Pensacola CCD	90,357	42%
Warrington CDP	5,732	51%
West Pensacola CDP	8,143	62%

Note: Municipal-level data on this page is for Places and County Subdivisions, which include Census Designated Places (CDP), and Census County Divisions (CCD), relatively permanent statistical areas delineated cooperatively by the Census Bureau and state and local government authorities. These are overlapping geographies so totals will not match county-level data. Municipal-level data often relies on 5-year averages and is not available for the smallest towns that do not report income.

ALICE IN FLAGLER COUNTY

Population: 105,392 | **Number of Households:** 39,281
Median Household Income: \$48,864 (state average: \$49,426)
Florida Underemployment Rate for 2015: 11.5%
Households Below ALICE Threshold: 17,688 (45%)

How many households are struggling?

ALICE is an acronym for **A**sset **L**imited, **I**ncome **C**onstrained, **E**mployed – households that earn more than the Federal Poverty Level, but less than the basic cost of living for the county (the ALICE Threshold, or AT). Combined, the number of poverty and ALICE households equals the total population struggling to afford basic needs. The percentage of households below the ALICE Threshold changes over time (left axis, blue bars) as does the total number of households (right axis, dotted yellow line). The Great Recession, from 2007 to 2010, caused hardship for many families. Conditions started to improve in 2010 and 2012 for some, but not for all.

Households by Income, 2007 to 2015



What does it cost to afford the basic necessities?

The bare-minimum Household Survival Budget does not include any savings, leaving a household vulnerable to unexpected expenses. ALICE households typically earn above the Federal Poverty Level of \$11,770 for a single adult and \$24,250 for a family of four, but less than the Household Survival Budget.

Household Survival Budget, Flagler County

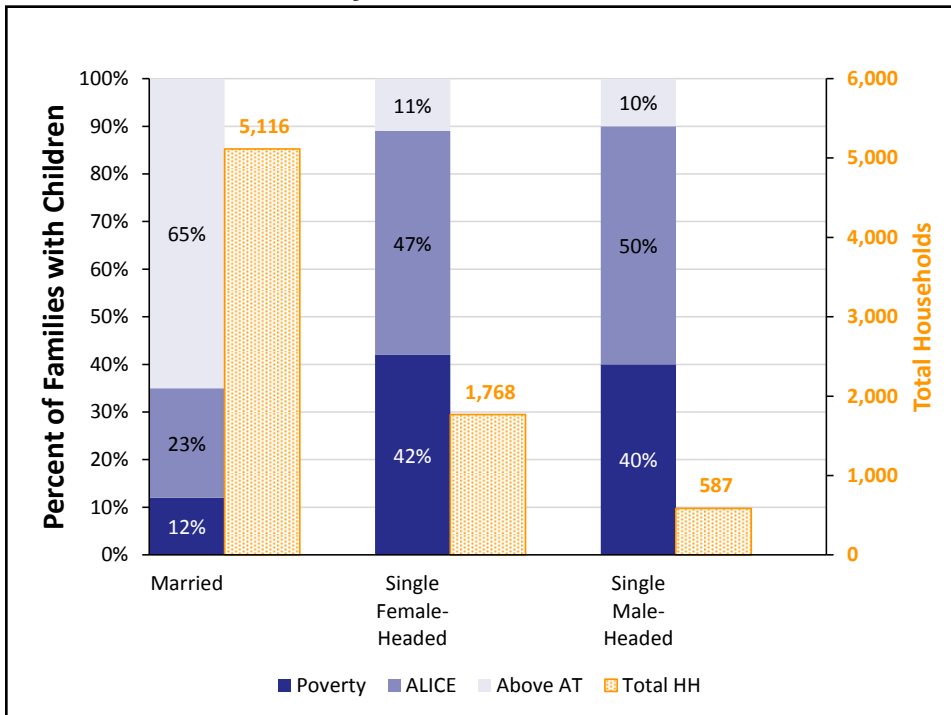
	SINGLE ADULT	2 ADULTS, 1 INFANT, 1 PRESCHOOLER
Monthly Costs		
Housing	\$640	\$935
Child Care	\$–	\$1,060
Food	\$165	\$547
Transportation	\$322	\$644
Health Care	\$165	\$634
Miscellaneous	\$149	\$413
Taxes	\$194	\$307
Monthly Total	\$1,635	\$4,540
ANNUAL TOTAL	\$19,620	\$54,480
POVERTY ANNUAL TOTAL	\$11,770	\$24,250

Sources: **2015 Point-in-Time Data:** American Community Survey. **ALICE Demographics:** American Community Survey; the ALICE Threshold. **Budget:** U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD); U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA); Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS); Internal Revenue Service (IRS); Florida Department of Education, Office of Early Learning.

How many families with children are struggling?

Children add significant expense to a family budget, so it is not surprising that many families with children live below the ALICE Threshold. Though more Flagler County families are headed by married parents, a greater percent of single parent families have income below the AT (left axis, blue bar). Total number of families in each category are reflected by dotted yellow bars (right axis).

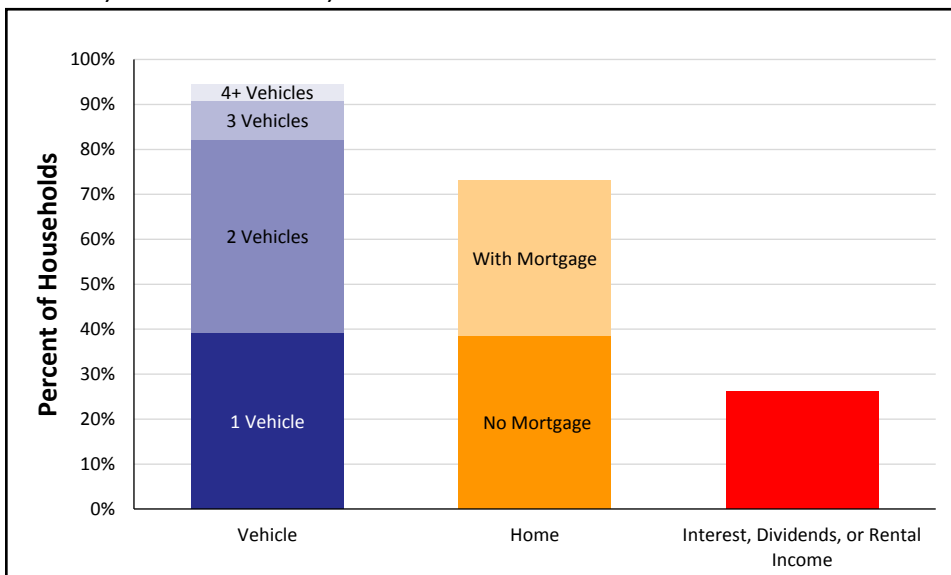
Families with Children by Income, 2015



What assets do households have?

Ownership of assets can contribute to stability of households. Yet few families in Flagler County own liquid assets, such as a savings account, 401(k) plan, or rental income, that are readily available to cover emergency expenses. Vehicles, the most common asset, depreciate over time. Homeownership, the next most common asset, can build wealth, but is not a liquid asset.

Assets, All Households, 2015



Flagler County, 2015		
Town	Total HH	% ALICE & Poverty
Bunnell	966	64%
Bunnell CCD	24,044	47%
Flagler Beach	2,057	42%
Flagler Beach CCD	12,906	41%
Palm Coast	29,739	44%

Note: Municipal-level data on this page is for Places and County Subdivisions, which include Census Designated Places (CDP), and Census County Divisions (CCD), relatively permanent statistical areas delineated cooperatively by the Census Bureau and state and local government authorities. These are overlapping geographies so totals will not match county-level data. Municipal-level data often relies on 5-year averages and is not available for the smallest towns that do not report income.

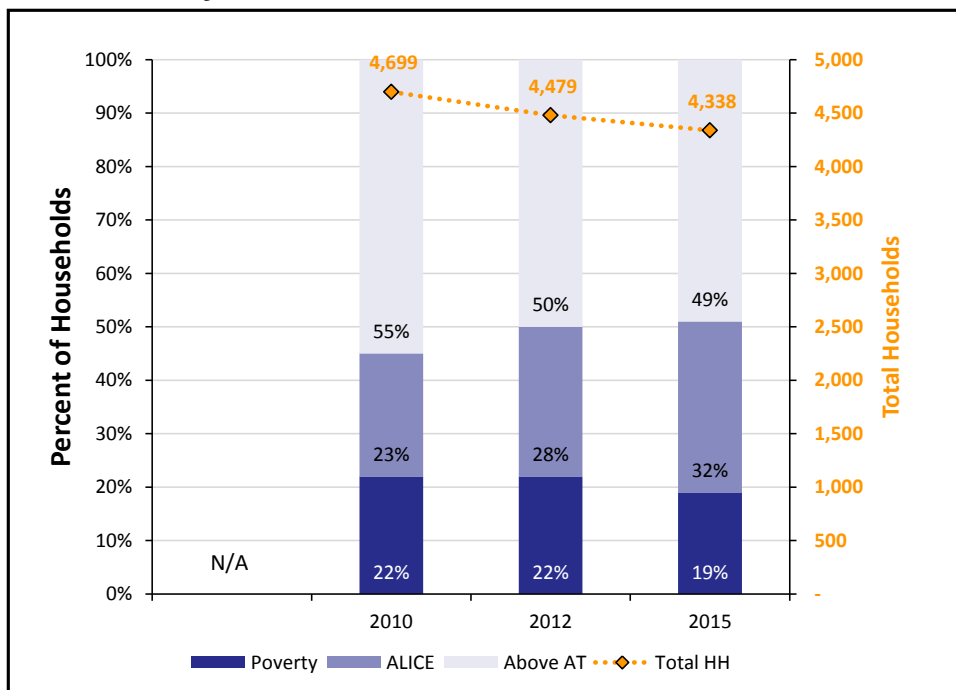
ALICE IN FRANKLIN COUNTY

Population: 11,628 | **Number of Households:** 4,338
Median Household Income: \$40,401 (state average: \$49,426)
Florida Underemployment Rate for 2015: 11.5%
Households Below ALICE Threshold: 2,199 (51%)

How many households are struggling?

ALICE is an acronym for **A**sset **L**imited, **I**ncome **C**onstrained, **E**mployed – households that earn more than the Federal Poverty Level, but less than the basic cost of living for the county (the ALICE Threshold, or AT). Combined, the number of poverty and ALICE households equals the total population struggling to afford basic needs. The percentage of households below the ALICE Threshold changes over time (left axis, blue bars) as does the total number of households (right axis, dotted yellow line). The Great Recession, from 2007 to 2010, caused hardship for many families. Conditions started to improve in 2010 and 2012 for some, but not for all.

Households by Income, 2007 to 2015



What does it cost to afford the basic necessities?

The bare-minimum Household Survival Budget does not include any savings, leaving a household vulnerable to unexpected expenses. ALICE households typically earn above the Federal Poverty Level of \$11,770 for a single adult and \$24,250 for a family of four, but less than the Household Survival Budget.

Household Survival Budget, Franklin County

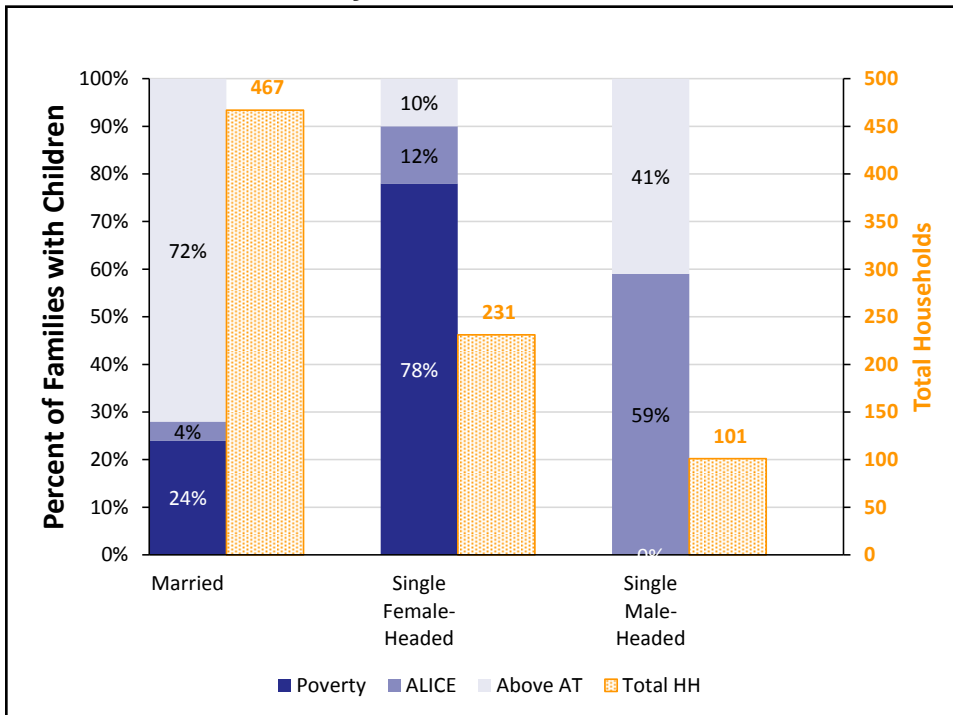
	SINGLE ADULT	2 ADULTS, 1 INFANT, 1 PRESCHOOLER
Monthly Costs		
Housing	\$576	\$713
Child Care	\$–	\$1,033
Food	\$165	\$547
Transportation	\$322	\$644
Health Care	\$165	\$634
Miscellaneous	\$141	\$380
Taxes	\$180	\$231
Monthly Total	\$1,549	\$4,182
ANNUAL TOTAL	\$18,588	\$50,184
POVERTY ANNUAL TOTAL	\$11,770	\$24,250

Sources: **2015 Point-in-Time Data:** American Community Survey. **ALICE Demographics:** American Community Survey; the ALICE Threshold. **Budget:** U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD); U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA); Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS); Internal Revenue Service (IRS); Florida Department of Education, Office of Early Learning.

How many families with children are struggling?

Children add significant expense to a family budget, so it is not surprising that many families with children live below the ALICE Threshold. Though more Franklin County families are headed by married parents, a greater percent of single parent families have income below the AT (left axis, blue bar). Total number of families in each category are reflected by dotted yellow bars (right axis).

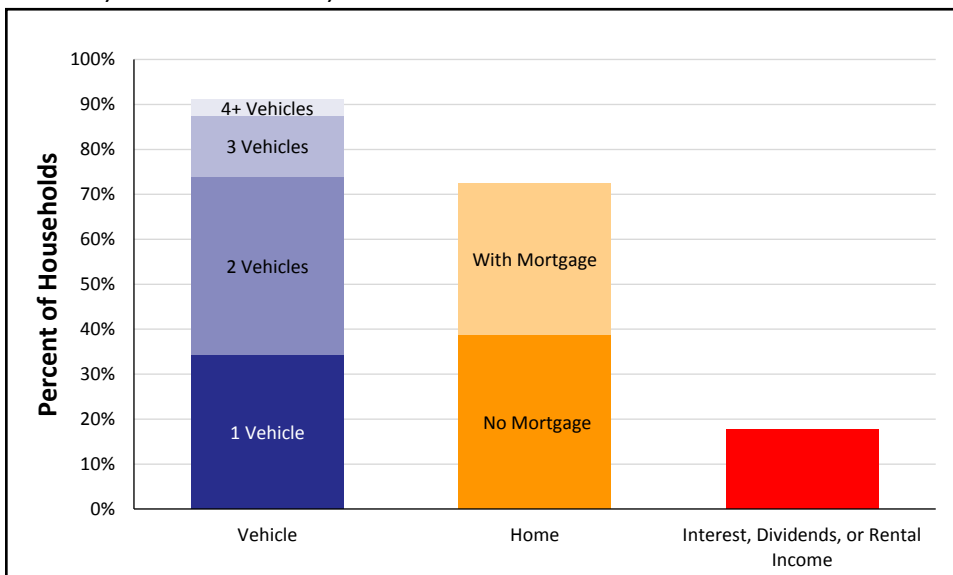
Families with Children by Income, 2015



What assets do households have?

Ownership of assets can contribute to stability of households. Yet few families in Franklin County own liquid assets, such as a savings account, 401(k) plan, or rental income, that are readily available to cover emergency expenses. Vehicles, the most common asset, depreciate over time. Homeownership, the next most common asset, can build wealth, but is not a liquid asset.

Assets, All Households, 2015



Franklin County, 2015		
Town	Total HH	% ALICE & Poverty
Apalachicola	940	51%
Apalachicola CCD	1,694	43%
Carrabelle	758	61%
Carrabelle CCD	1,439	60%
Eastpoint CCD	1,205	51%
Eastpoint CDP	854	55%
St. George Island CDP	304	24%

Note: Municipal-level data on this page is for Places and County Subdivisions, which include Census Designated Places (CDP), and Census County Divisions (CCD), relatively permanent statistical areas delineated cooperatively by the Census Bureau and state and local government authorities. These are overlapping geographies so totals will not match county-level data. Municipal-level data often relies on 5-year averages and is not available for the smallest towns that do not report income.

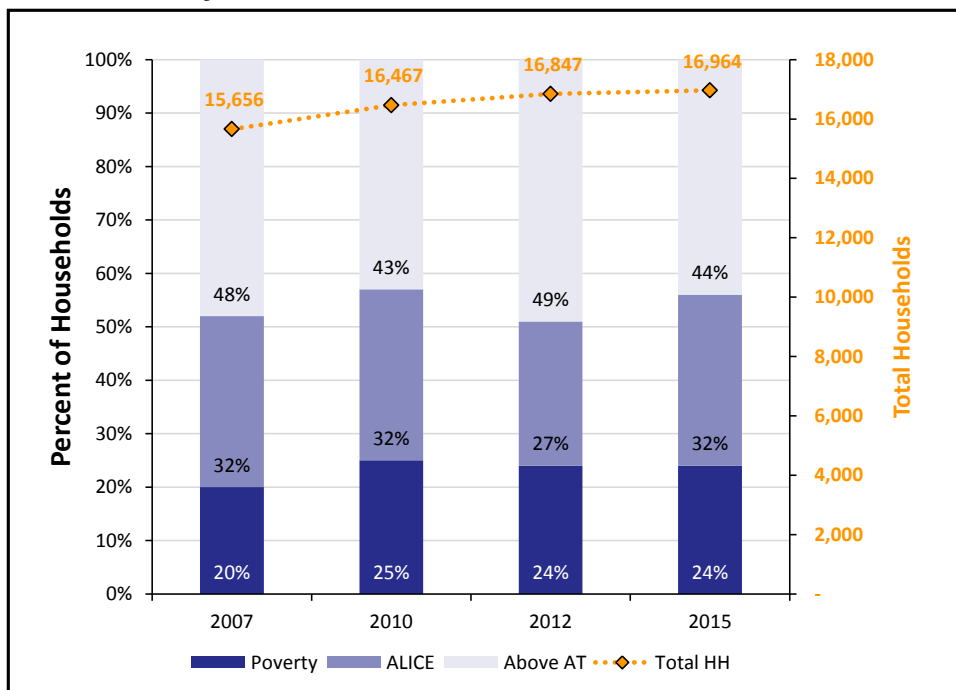
ALICE IN GADSDEN COUNTY

Population: 46,424 | **Number of Households:** 16,964
Median Household Income: \$35,567 (state average: \$49,426)
Florida Underemployment Rate for 2015: 11.5%
Households Below ALICE Threshold: 9,447 (56%)

How many households are struggling?

ALICE is an acronym for **A**sset **L**imited, **I**ncome **C**onstrained, **E**mployed – households that earn more than the Federal Poverty Level, but less than the basic cost of living for the county (the ALICE Threshold, or AT). Combined, the number of poverty and ALICE households equals the total population struggling to afford basic needs. The percentage of households below the ALICE Threshold changes over time (left axis, blue bars) as does the total number of households (right axis, dotted yellow line). The Great Recession, from 2007 to 2010, caused hardship for many families. Conditions started to improve in 2010 and 2012 for some, but not for all.

Households by Income, 2007 to 2015



What does it cost to afford the basic necessities?

The bare-minimum Household Survival Budget does not include any savings, leaving a household vulnerable to unexpected expenses. ALICE households typically earn above the Federal Poverty Level of \$11,770 for a single adult and \$24,250 for a family of four, but less than the Household Survival Budget.

Household Survival Budget, Gadsden County

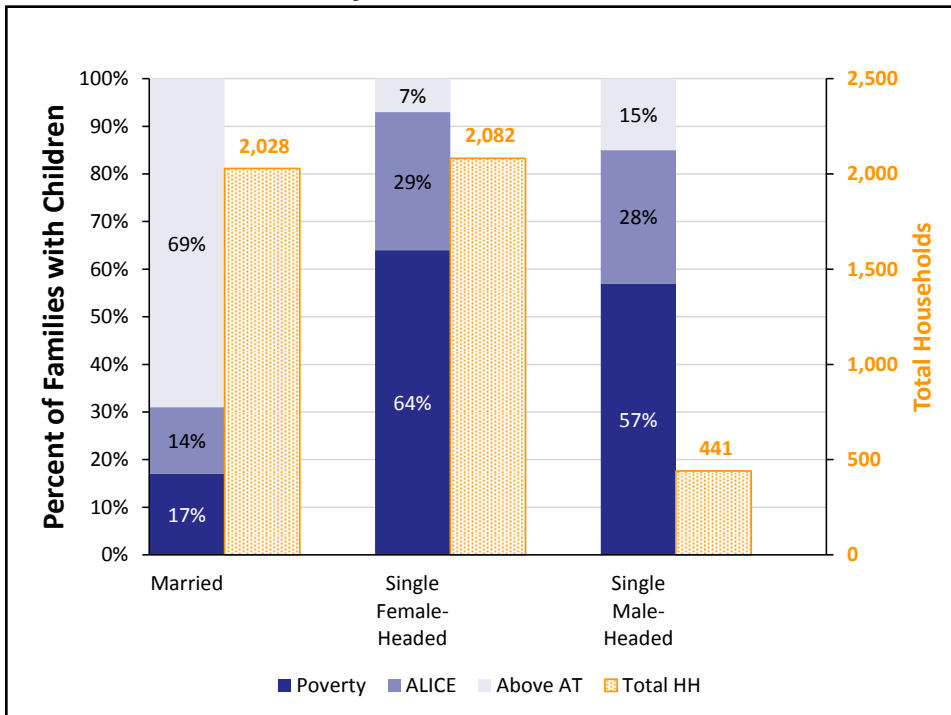
	SINGLE ADULT	2 ADULTS, 1 INFANT, 1 PRESCHOOLER
Monthly Costs		
Housing	\$705	\$905
Child Care	\$–	\$908
Food	\$165	\$547
Transportation	\$322	\$644
Health Care	\$165	\$634
Miscellaneous	\$157	\$389
Taxes	\$211	\$252
Monthly Total	\$1,725	\$4,279
ANNUAL TOTAL	\$20,700	\$51,348
POVERTY ANNUAL TOTAL	\$11,770	\$24,250

Sources: **2015 Point-in-Time Data:** American Community Survey. **ALICE Demographics:** American Community Survey; the ALICE Threshold. **Budget:** U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD); U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA); Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS); Internal Revenue Service (IRS); Florida Department of Education, Office of Early Learning.

How many families with children are struggling?

Children add significant expense to a family budget, so it is not surprising that many families with children live below the ALICE Threshold. Though more Gadsden County families are headed by married parents, a greater percent of single parent families have income below the AT (left axis, blue bar). Total number of families in each category are reflected by dotted yellow bars (right axis).

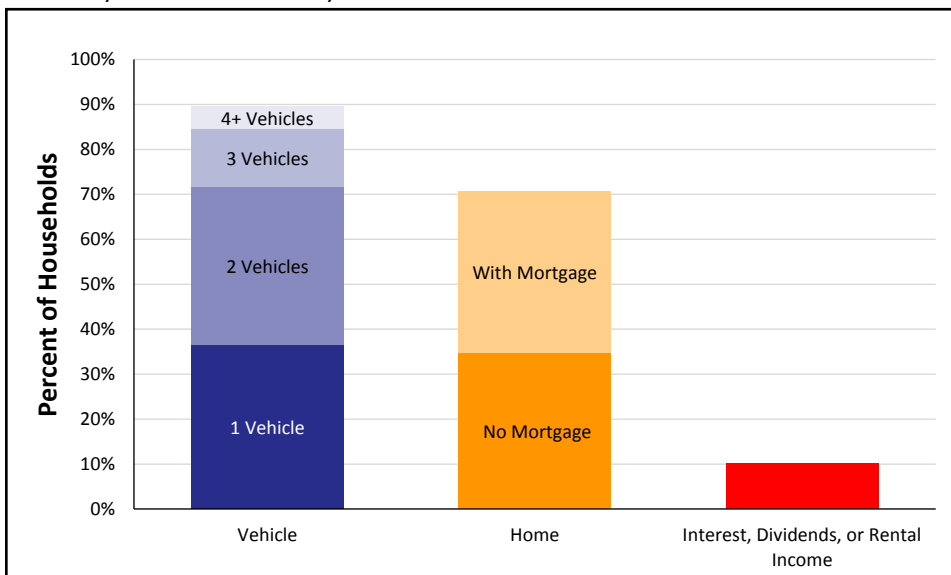
Families with Children by Income, 2015



What assets do households have?

Ownership of assets can contribute to stability of households. Yet few families in Gadsden County own liquid assets, such as a savings account, 401(k) plan, or rental income, that are readily available to cover emergency expenses. Vehicles, the most common asset, depreciate over time. Homeownership, the next most common asset, can build wealth, but is not a liquid asset.

Assets, All Households, 2015



Gadsden County, 2015		
Town	Total HH	% ALICE & Poverty
Chattahoochee	851	55%
Chattahoochee CCD	1,582	54%
Greensboro	239	43%
Greensboro CCD	1,373	59%
Gretna	516	71%
Havana	836	54%
Havana CCD	6,045	45%
Midway	1,232	45%
Quincy	2,733	62%
Quincy CCD	7,964	64%

Note: Municipal-level data on this page is for Places and County Subdivisions, which include Census Designated Places (CDP), and Census County Divisions (CCD), relatively permanent statistical areas delineated cooperatively by the Census Bureau and state and local government authorities. These are overlapping geographies so totals will not match county-level data. Municipal-level data often relies on 5-year averages and is not available for the smallest towns that do not report income.

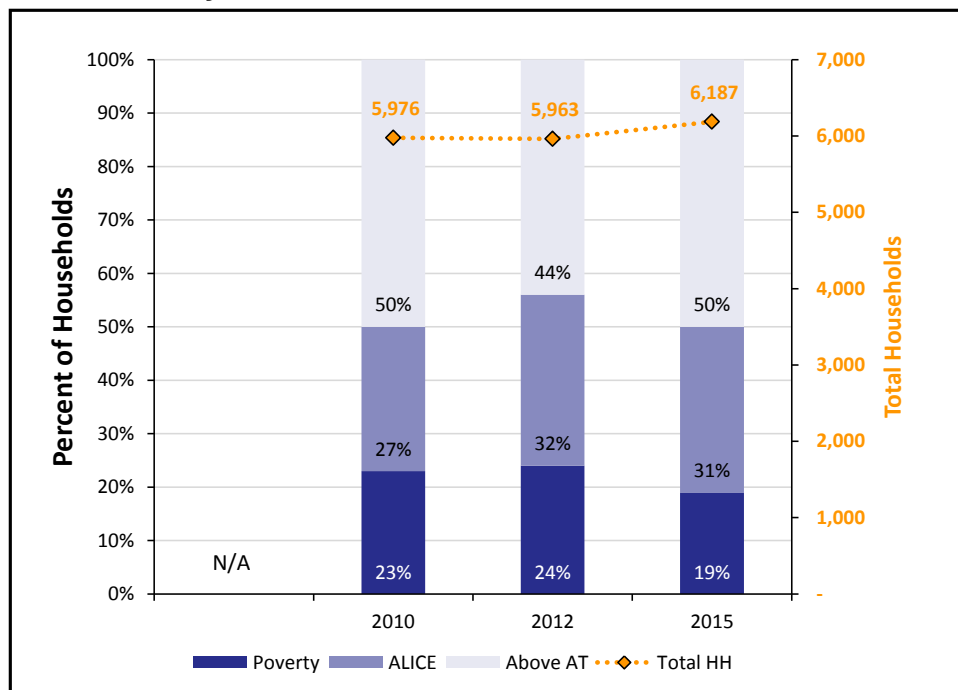
ALICE IN GILCHRIST COUNTY

Population: 16,992 | **Number of Households:** 6,187
Median Household Income: \$40,623 (state average: \$49,426)
Florida Underemployment Rate for 2015: 11.5%
Households Below ALICE Threshold: 3,130 (50%)

How many households are struggling?

ALICE is an acronym for **A**sset **L**imited, **I**ncome **C**onstrained, **E**mployed – households that earn more than the Federal Poverty Level, but less than the basic cost of living for the county (the ALICE Threshold, or AT). Combined, the number of poverty and ALICE households equals the total population struggling to afford basic needs. The percentage of households below the ALICE Threshold changes over time (left axis, blue bars) as does the total number of households (right axis, dotted yellow line). The Great Recession, from 2007 to 2010, caused hardship for many families. Conditions started to improve in 2010 and 2012 for some, but not for all.

Households by Income, 2007 to 2015



What does it cost to afford the basic necessities?

The bare-minimum Household Survival Budget does not include any savings, leaving a household vulnerable to unexpected expenses. ALICE households typically earn above the Federal Poverty Level of \$11,770 for a single adult and \$24,250 for a family of four, but less than the Household Survival Budget.

Household Survival Budget, Gilchrist County

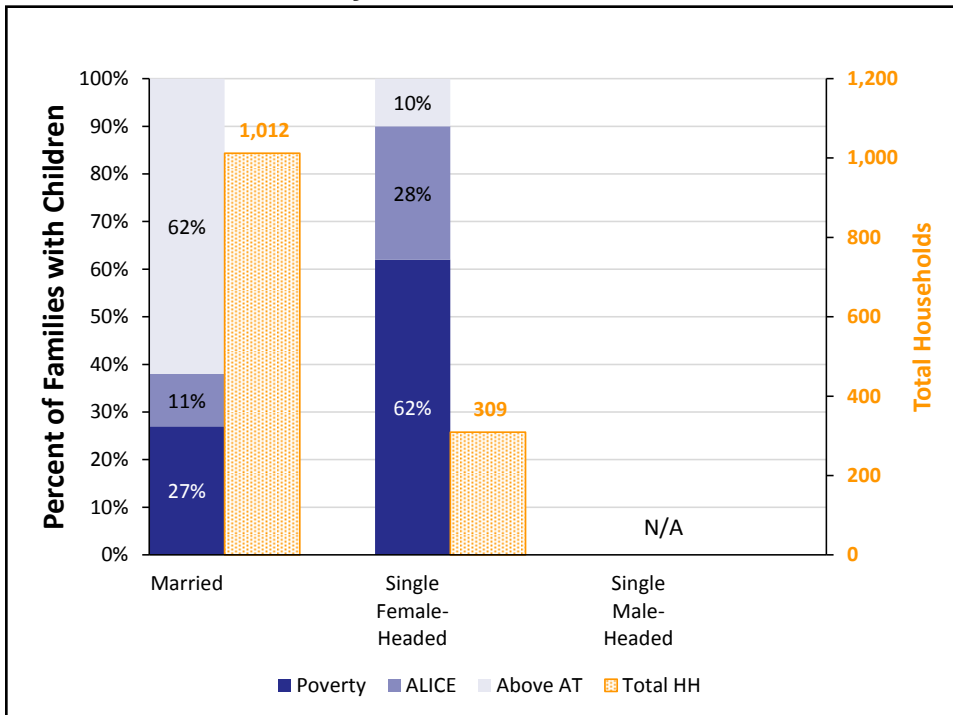
	SINGLE ADULT	2 ADULTS, 1 INFANT, 1 PRESCHOOLER
Monthly Costs		
Housing	\$676	\$883
Child Care	\$–	\$1,033
Food	\$165	\$547
Transportation	\$322	\$644
Health Care	\$165	\$634
Miscellaneous	\$153	\$402
Taxes	\$203	\$283
Monthly Total	\$1,684	\$4,426
ANNUAL TOTAL	\$20,208	\$53,112
POVERTY ANNUAL TOTAL	\$11,770	\$24,250

Sources: **2015 Point-in-Time Data:** American Community Survey. **ALICE Demographics:** American Community Survey; the ALICE Threshold. **Budget:** U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD); U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA); Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS); Internal Revenue Service (IRS); Florida Department of Education, Office of Early Learning.

How many families with children are struggling?

Children add significant expense to a family budget, so it is not surprising that many families with children live below the ALICE Threshold. Though more Gilchrist County families are headed by married parents, a greater percent of single parent families have income below the AT (left axis, blue bar). Total number of families in each category are reflected by dotted yellow bars (right axis).

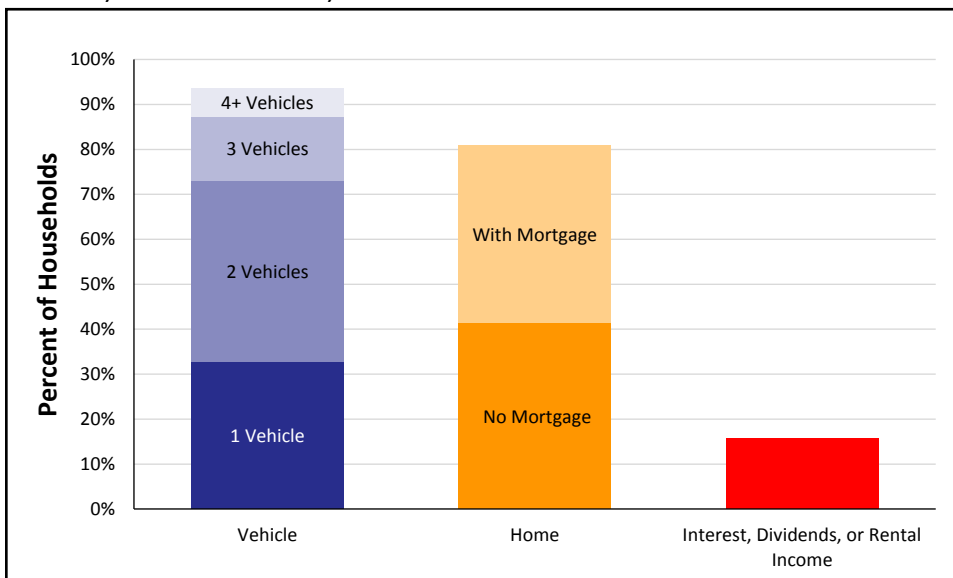
Families with Children by Income, 2015



What assets do households have?

Ownership of assets can contribute to stability of households. Yet few families in Gilchrist County own liquid assets, such as a savings account, 401(k) plan, or rental income, that are readily available to cover emergency expenses. Vehicles, the most common asset, depreciate over time. Homeownership, the next most common asset, can build wealth, but is not a liquid asset.

Assets, All Households, 2015



Note: Municipal-level data on this page is for Places and County Subdivisions, which include Census Designated Places (CDP), and Census County Divisions (CCD), relatively permanent statistical areas delineated cooperatively by the Census Bureau and state and local government authorities. These are overlapping geographies so totals will not match county-level data. Municipal-level data often relies on 5-year averages and is not available for the smallest towns that do not report income.

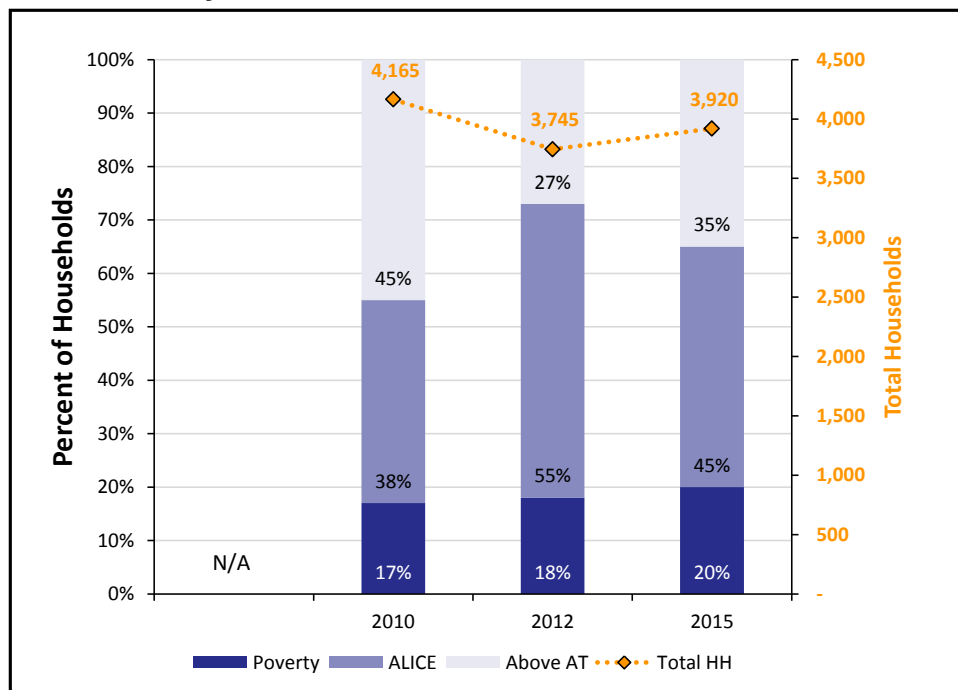
ALICE IN GLADES COUNTY

Population: 13,272 | **Number of Households:** 3,920
Median Household Income: \$34,877 (state average: \$49,426)
Florida Underemployment Rate for 2015: 11.5%
Households Below ALICE Threshold: 2,554 (65%)

How many households are struggling?

ALICE is an acronym for **A**sset **L**imited, **I**ncome **C**onstrained, **E**mployed – households that earn more than the Federal Poverty Level, but less than the basic cost of living for the county (the ALICE Threshold, or AT). Combined, the number of poverty and ALICE households equals the total population struggling to afford basic needs. The percentage of households below the ALICE Threshold changes over time (left axis, blue bars) as does the total number of households (right axis, dotted yellow line). The Great Recession, from 2007 to 2010, caused hardship for many families. Conditions started to improve in 2010 and 2012 for some, but not for all.

Households by Income, 2007 to 2015



What does it cost to afford the basic necessities?

The bare-minimum Household Survival Budget does not include any savings, leaving a household vulnerable to unexpected expenses. ALICE households typically earn above the Federal Poverty Level of \$11,770 for a single adult and \$24,250 for a family of four, but less than the Household Survival Budget.

Household Survival Budget, Glades County

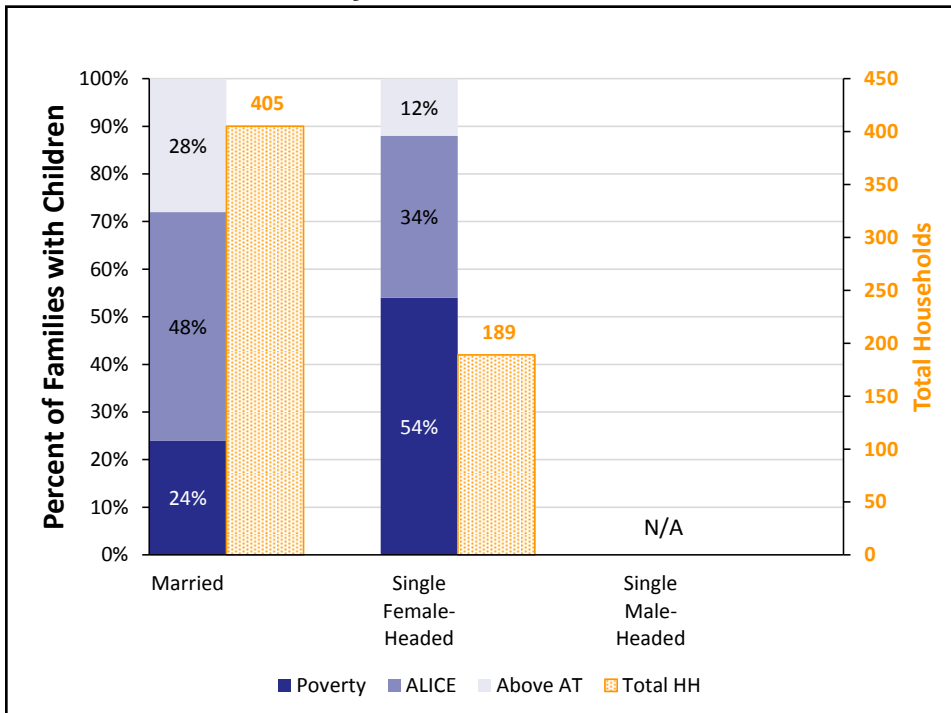
	SINGLE ADULT	2 ADULTS, 1 INFANT, 1 PRESCHOOLER
Monthly Costs		
Housing	\$623	\$812
Child Care	\$–	\$1,033
Food	\$165	\$547
Transportation	\$322	\$644
Health Care	\$165	\$634
Miscellaneous	\$147	\$393
Taxes	\$190	\$262
Monthly Total	\$1,612	\$4,325
ANNUAL TOTAL	\$19,344	\$51,900
POVERTY ANNUAL TOTAL	\$11,770	\$24,250

Sources: **2015 Point-in-Time Data:** American Community Survey. **ALICE Demographics:** American Community Survey; the ALICE Threshold. **Budget:** U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD); U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA); Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS); Internal Revenue Service (IRS); Florida Department of Education, Office of Early Learning.

How many families with children are struggling?

Children add significant expense to a family budget, so it is not surprising that many families with children live below the ALICE Threshold. Though more Glades County families are headed by married parents, a greater percent of single parent families have income below the AT (left axis, blue bar). Total number of families in each category are reflected by dotted yellow bars (right axis).

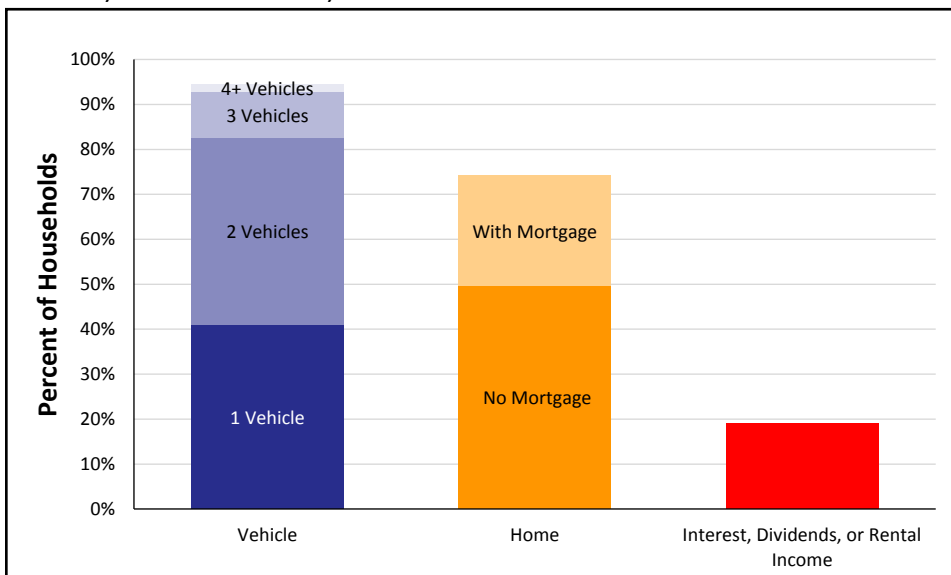
Families with Children by Income, 2015



What assets do households have?

Ownership of assets can contribute to stability of households. Yet few families in Glades County own liquid assets, such as a savings account, 401(k) plan, or rental income, that are readily available to cover emergency expenses. Vehicles, the most common asset, depreciate over time. Homeownership, the next most common asset, can build wealth, but is not a liquid asset.

Assets, All Households, 2015



Glades County, 2015		
Town	Total HH	% ALICE & Poverty
Buckhead Ridge CDP	639	64%
Moore Haven	655	79%
Northeast Glades CCD	1,447	64%
Southwest Glades CCD	2,473	66%

Note: Municipal-level data on this page is for Places and County Subdivisions, which include Census Designated Places (CDP), and Census County Divisions (CCD), relatively permanent statistical areas delineated cooperatively by the Census Bureau and state and local government authorities. These are overlapping geographies so totals will not match county-level data. Municipal-level data often relies on 5-year averages and is not available for the smallest towns that do not report income.

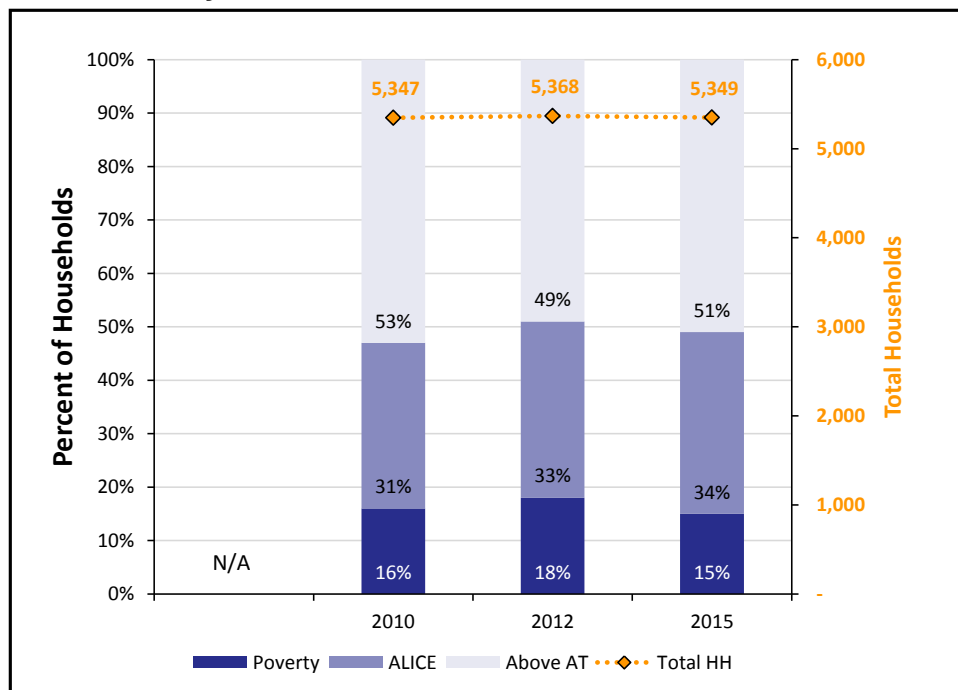
ALICE IN GULF COUNTY

Population: 15,785 | **Number of Households:** 5,349
Median Household Income: \$41,788 (state average: \$49,426)
Florida Underemployment Rate for 2015: 11.5%
Households Below ALICE Threshold: 2,621 (49%)

How many households are struggling?

ALICE is an acronym for **A**sset **L**imited, **I**ncome **C**onstrained, **E**mployed – households that earn more than the Federal Poverty Level, but less than the basic cost of living for the county (the ALICE Threshold, or AT). Combined, the number of poverty and ALICE households equals the total population struggling to afford basic needs. The percentage of households below the ALICE Threshold changes over time (left axis, blue bars) as does the total number of households (right axis, dotted yellow line). The Great Recession, from 2007 to 2010, caused hardship for many families. Conditions started to improve in 2010 and 2012 for some, but not for all.

Households by Income, 2007 to 2015



What does it cost to afford the basic necessities?

The bare-minimum Household Survival Budget does not include any savings, leaving a household vulnerable to unexpected expenses. ALICE households typically earn above the Federal Poverty Level of \$11,770 for a single adult and \$24,250 for a family of four, but less than the Household Survival Budget.

Household Survival Budget, Gulf County

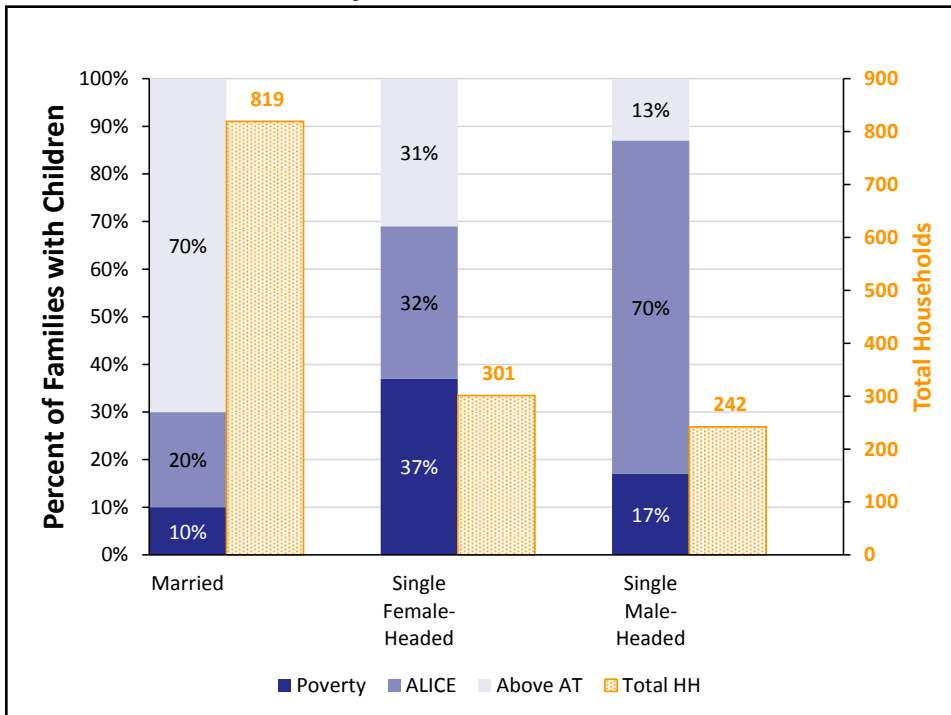
	SINGLE ADULT	2 ADULTS, 1 INFANT, 1 PRESCHOOLER
Monthly Costs		
Housing	\$567	\$702
Child Care	\$–	\$1,033
Food	\$165	\$547
Transportation	\$322	\$644
Health Care	\$165	\$634
Miscellaneous	\$140	\$379
Taxes	\$178	\$228
Monthly Total	\$1,537	\$4,167
ANNUAL TOTAL	\$18,444	\$50,004
POVERTY ANNUAL TOTAL	\$11,770	\$24,250

Sources: **2015 Point-in-Time Data:** American Community Survey. **ALICE Demographics:** American Community Survey; the ALICE Threshold. **Budget:** U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD); U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA); Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS); Internal Revenue Service (IRS); Florida Department of Education, Office of Early Learning.

How many families with children are struggling?

Children add significant expense to a family budget, so it is not surprising that many families with children live below the ALICE Threshold. Though more Gulf County families are headed by married parents, a greater percent of single parent families have income below the AT (left axis, blue bar). Total number of families in each category are reflected by dotted yellow bars (right axis).

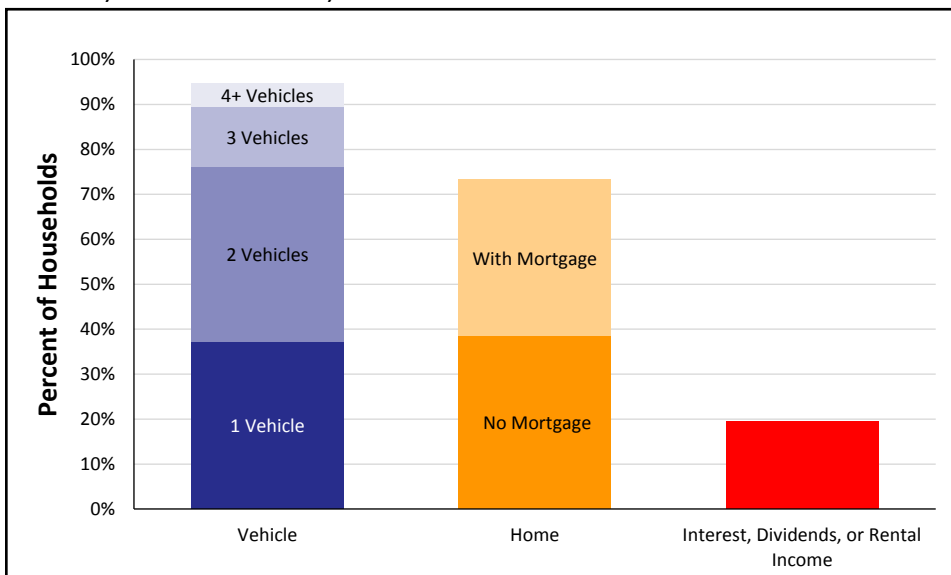
Families with Children by Income, 2015



What assets do households have?

Ownership of assets can contribute to stability of households. Yet few families in Gulf County own liquid assets, such as a savings account, 401(k) plan, or rental income, that are readily available to cover emergency expenses. Vehicles, the most common asset, depreciate over time. Homeownership, the next most common asset, can build wealth, but is not a liquid asset.

Assets, All Households, 2015



Gulf County, 2015		
Town	Total HH	% ALICE & Poverty
Port St. Joe	1,297	55%
Port St. Joe CCD	3,112	46%
Wewahitchka	803	60%
Wewahitchka CCD	2,237	52%

Note: Municipal-level data on this page is for Places and County Subdivisions, which include Census Designated Places (CDP), and Census County Divisions (CCD), relatively permanent statistical areas delineated cooperatively by the Census Bureau and state and local government authorities. These are overlapping geographies so totals will not match county-level data. Municipal-level data often relies on 5-year averages and is not available for the smallest towns that do not report income.

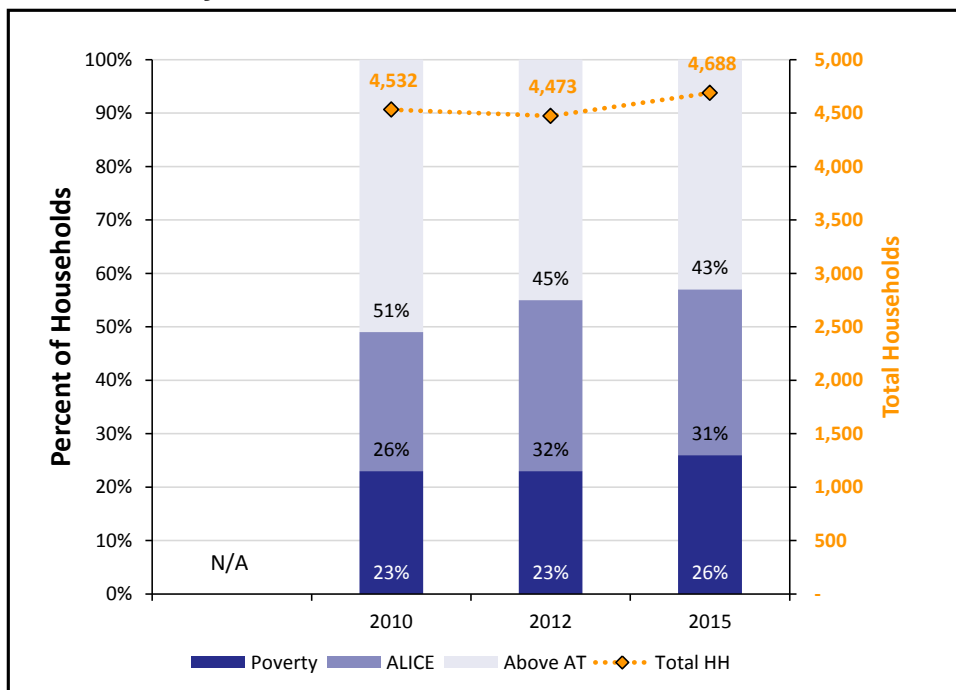
ALICE IN HAMILTON COUNTY

Population: 14,395 | **Number of Households:** 4,688
Median Household Income: \$35,048 (state average: \$49,426)
Florida Underemployment Rate for 2015: 11.5%
Households Below ALICE Threshold: 2,682 (57%)

How many households are struggling?

ALICE is an acronym for **A**sset **L**imited, **I**ncome **C**onstrained, **E**mployed – households that earn more than the Federal Poverty Level, but less than the basic cost of living for the county (the ALICE Threshold, or AT). Combined, the number of poverty and ALICE households equals the total population struggling to afford basic needs. The percentage of households below the ALICE Threshold changes over time (left axis, blue bars) as does the total number of households (right axis, dotted yellow line). The Great Recession, from 2007 to 2010, caused hardship for many families. Conditions started to improve in 2010 and 2012 for some, but not for all.

Households by Income, 2007 to 2015



What does it cost to afford the basic necessities?

The bare-minimum Household Survival Budget does not include any savings, leaving a household vulnerable to unexpected expenses. ALICE households typically earn above the Federal Poverty Level of \$11,770 for a single adult and \$24,250 for a family of four, but less than the Household Survival Budget.

Household Survival Budget, Hamilton County

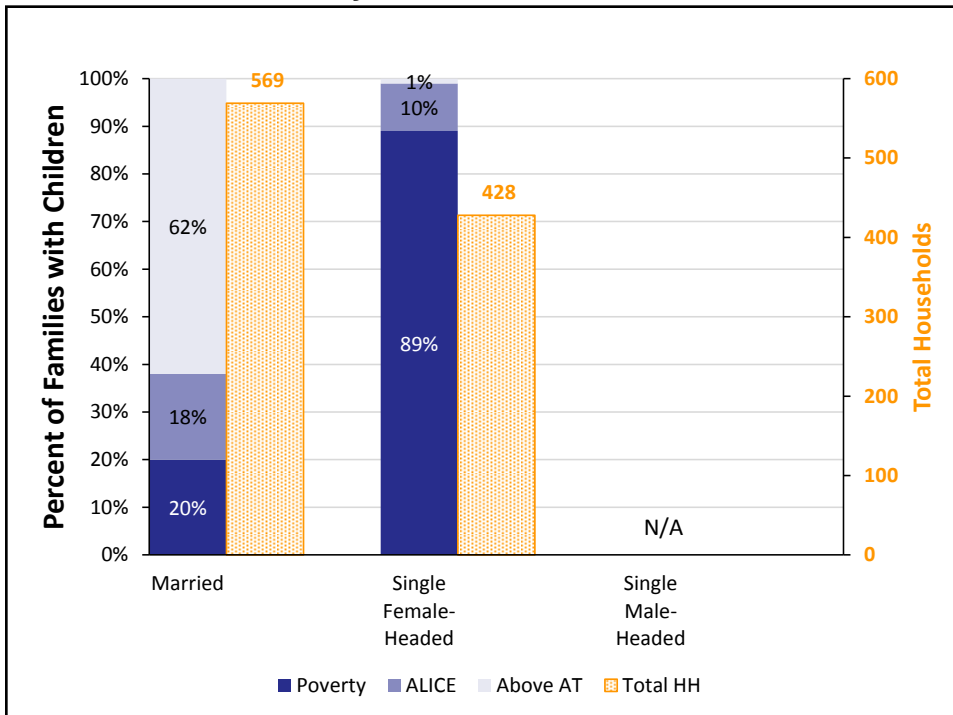
	SINGLE ADULT	2 ADULTS, 1 INFANT, 1 PRESCHOOLER
Monthly Costs		
Housing	\$519	\$643
Child Care	\$–	\$1,033
Food	\$165	\$547
Transportation	\$322	\$644
Health Care	\$165	\$634
Miscellaneous	\$134	\$371
Taxes	\$167	\$211
Monthly Total	\$1,472	\$4,083
ANNUAL TOTAL	\$17,664	\$48,996
POVERTY ANNUAL TOTAL	\$11,770	\$24,250

Sources: **2015 Point-in-Time Data:** American Community Survey. **ALICE Demographics:** American Community Survey; the ALICE Threshold. **Budget:** U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD); U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA); Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS); Internal Revenue Service (IRS); Florida Department of Education, Office of Early Learning.

How many families with children are struggling?

Children add significant expense to a family budget, so it is not surprising that many families with children live below the ALICE Threshold. Though more Hamilton County families are headed by married parents, a greater percent of single parent families have income below the AT (left axis, blue bar). Total number of families in each category are reflected by dotted yellow bars (right axis).

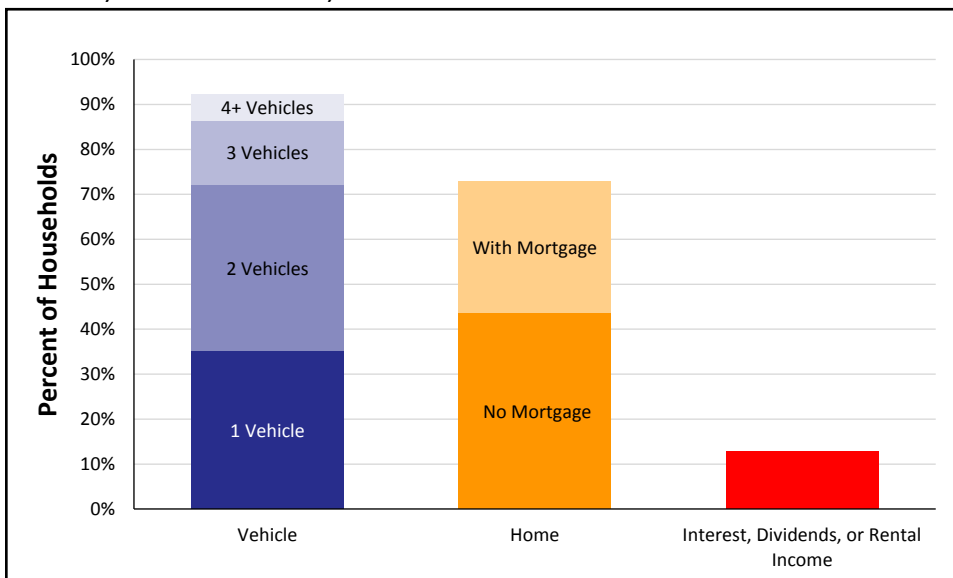
Families with Children by Income, 2015



What assets do households have?

Ownership of assets can contribute to stability of households. Yet few families in Hamilton County own liquid assets, such as a savings account, 401(k) plan, or rental income, that are readily available to cover emergency expenses. Vehicles, the most common asset, depreciate over time. Homeownership, the next most common asset, can build wealth, but is not a liquid asset.

Assets, All Households, 2015



Hamilton County, 2015		
Town	Total HH	% ALICE & Poverty
Jasper	712	60%
Jasper CCD	2,168	57%
Jennings	248	70%
Jennings CCD	1,824	55%
White Springs	373	65%
White Springs CCD	696	61%

Note: Municipal-level data on this page is for Places and County Subdivisions, which include Census Designated Places (CDP), and Census County Divisions (CCD), relatively permanent statistical areas delineated cooperatively by the Census Bureau and state and local government authorities. These are overlapping geographies so totals will not match county-level data. Municipal-level data often relies on 5-year averages and is not available for the smallest towns that do not report income.

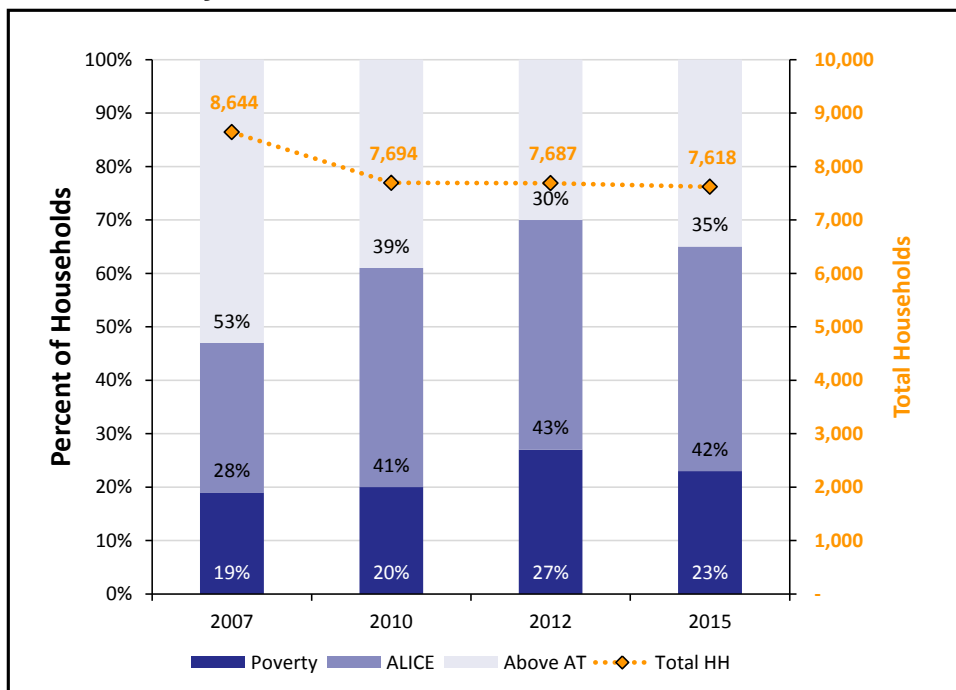
ALICE IN HARDEE COUNTY

Population: 27,468 | **Number of Households:** 7,618
Median Household Income: \$35,457 (state average: \$49,426)
Florida Underemployment Rate for 2015: 11.5%
Households Below ALICE Threshold: 4,926 (65%)

How many households are struggling?

ALICE is an acronym for **A**sset **L**imited, **I**ncome **C**onstrained, **E**mployed – households that earn more than the Federal Poverty Level, but less than the basic cost of living for the county (the ALICE Threshold, or AT). Combined, the number of poverty and ALICE households equals the total population struggling to afford basic needs. The percentage of households below the ALICE Threshold changes over time (left axis, blue bars) as does the total number of households (right axis, dotted yellow line). The Great Recession, from 2007 to 2010, caused hardship for many families. Conditions started to improve in 2010 and 2012 for some, but not for all.

Households by Income, 2007 to 2015



What does it cost to afford the basic necessities?

The bare-minimum Household Survival Budget does not include any savings, leaving a household vulnerable to unexpected expenses. ALICE households typically earn above the Federal Poverty Level of \$11,770 for a single adult and \$24,250 for a family of four, but less than the Household Survival Budget.

Household Survival Budget, Hardee County

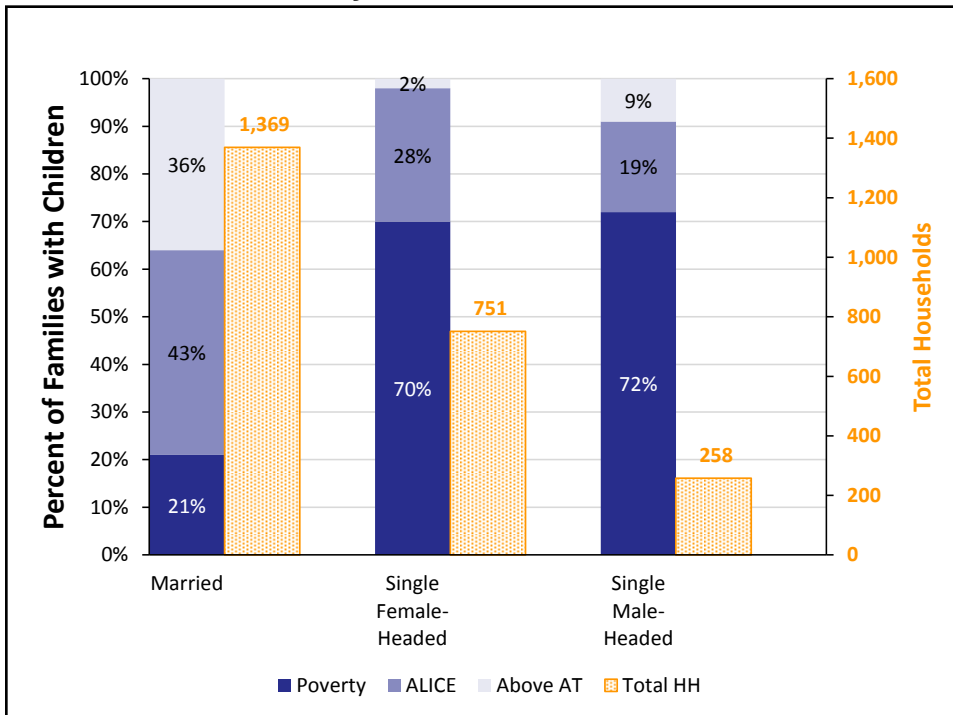
	SINGLE ADULT	2 ADULTS, 1 INFANT, 1 PRESCHOOLER
Monthly Costs		
Housing	\$534	\$661
Child Care	\$–	\$1,033
Food	\$165	\$547
Transportation	\$322	\$644
Health Care	\$165	\$634
Miscellaneous	\$136	\$374
Taxes	\$170	\$216
Monthly Total	\$1,492	\$4,109
ANNUAL TOTAL	\$17,904	\$49,308
POVERTY ANNUAL TOTAL	\$11,770	\$24,250

Sources: **2015 Point-in-Time Data:** American Community Survey. **ALICE Demographics:** American Community Survey; the ALICE Threshold. **Budget:** U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD); U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA); Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS); Internal Revenue Service (IRS); Florida Department of Education, Office of Early Learning.

How many families with children are struggling?

Children add significant expense to a family budget, so it is not surprising that many families with children live below the ALICE Threshold. Though more Hardee County families are headed by married parents, a greater percent of single parent families have income below the AT (left axis, blue bar). Total number of families in each category are reflected by dotted yellow bars (right axis).

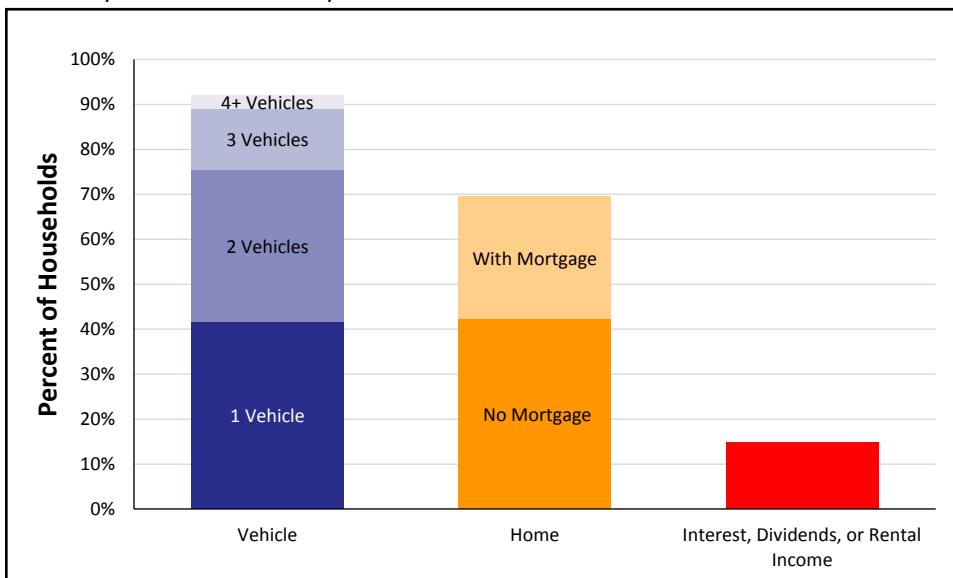
Families with Children by Income, 2015



What assets do households have?

Ownership of assets can contribute to stability of households. Yet few families in Hardee County own liquid assets, such as a savings account, 401(k) plan, or rental income, that are readily available to cover emergency expenses. Vehicles, the most common asset, depreciate over time. Homeownership, the next most common asset, can build wealth, but is not a liquid asset.

Assets, All Households, 2015



Hardee County, 2015		
Town	Total HH	% ALICE & Poverty
Bowling Green	835	76%
Bowling Green CCD	1,591	70%
Wauchula	1,618	58%
Wauchula CCD	3,812	63%
Zolfo Springs	466	78%
Zolfo Springs CCD	2,215	64%

Note: Municipal-level data on this page is for Places and County Subdivisions, which include Census Designated Places (CDP), and Census County Divisions (CCD), relatively permanent statistical areas delineated cooperatively by the Census Bureau and state and local government authorities. These are overlapping geographies so totals will not match county-level data. Municipal-level data often relies on 5-year averages and is not available for the smallest towns that do not report income.

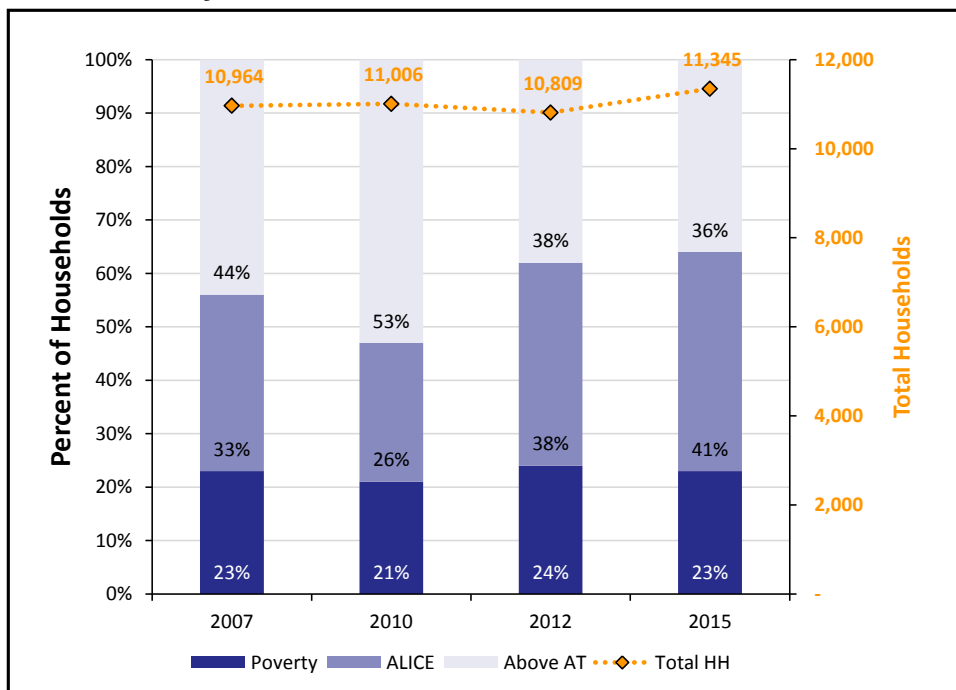
ALICE IN HENDRY COUNTY

Population: 38,363 | **Number of Households:** 11,345
Median Household Income: \$36,771 (state average: \$49,426)
Florida Underemployment Rate for 2015: 11.5%
Households Below ALICE Threshold: 7,279 (64%)

How many households are struggling?

ALICE is an acronym for **A**sset **L**imited, **I**ncome **C**onstrained, **E**mployed – households that earn more than the Federal Poverty Level, but less than the basic cost of living for the county (the ALICE Threshold, or AT). Combined, the number of poverty and ALICE households equals the total population struggling to afford basic needs. The percentage of households below the ALICE Threshold changes over time (left axis, blue bars) as does the total number of households (right axis, dotted yellow line). The Great Recession, from 2007 to 2010, caused hardship for many families. Conditions started to improve in 2010 and 2012 for some, but not for all.

Households by Income, 2007 to 2015



What does it cost to afford the basic necessities?

The bare-minimum Household Survival Budget does not include any savings, leaving a household vulnerable to unexpected expenses. ALICE households typically earn above the Federal Poverty Level of \$11,770 for a single adult and \$24,250 for a family of four, but less than the Household Survival Budget.

Household Survival Budget, Hendry County

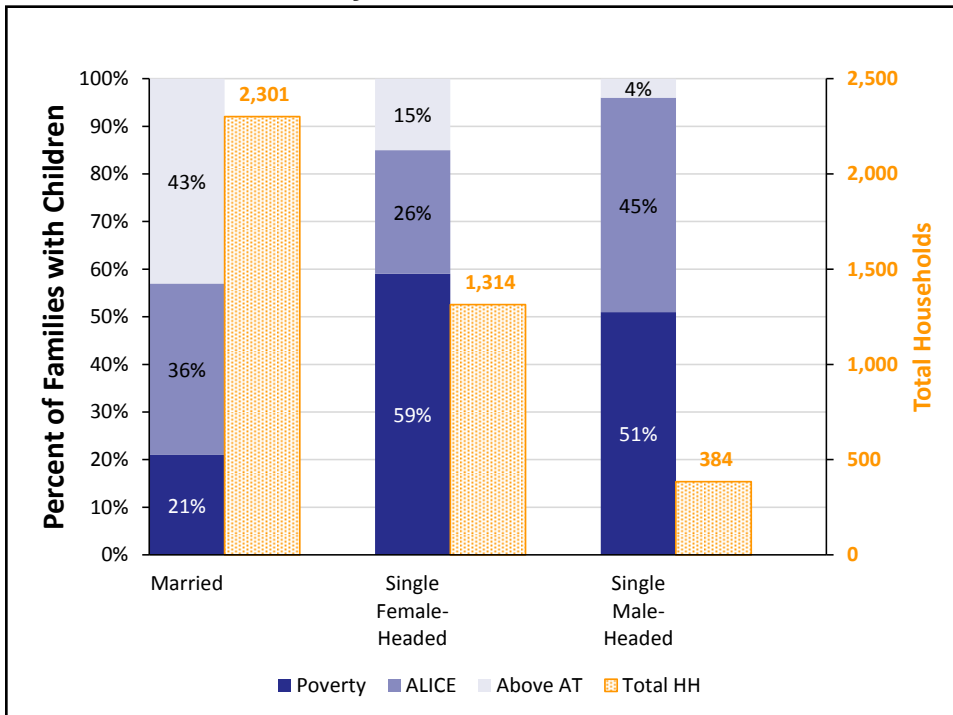
	SINGLE ADULT	2 ADULTS, 1 INFANT, 1 PRESCHOOLER
Monthly Costs		
Housing	\$556	\$757
Child Care	\$–	\$1,033
Food	\$165	\$547
Transportation	\$322	\$644
Health Care	\$165	\$634
Miscellaneous	\$138	\$386
Taxes	\$175	\$245
Monthly Total	\$1,521	\$4,246
ANNUAL TOTAL	\$18,252	\$50,952
POVERTY ANNUAL TOTAL	\$11,770	\$24,250

Sources: **2015 Point-in-Time Data:** American Community Survey. **ALICE Demographics:** American Community Survey; the ALICE Threshold. **Budget:** U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD); U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA); Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS); Internal Revenue Service (IRS); Florida Department of Education, Office of Early Learning.

How many families with children are struggling?

Children add significant expense to a family budget, so it is not surprising that many families with children live below the ALICE Threshold. Though more Hendry County families are headed by married parents, a greater percent of single parent families have income below the AT (left axis, blue bar). Total number of families in each category are reflected by dotted yellow bars (right axis).

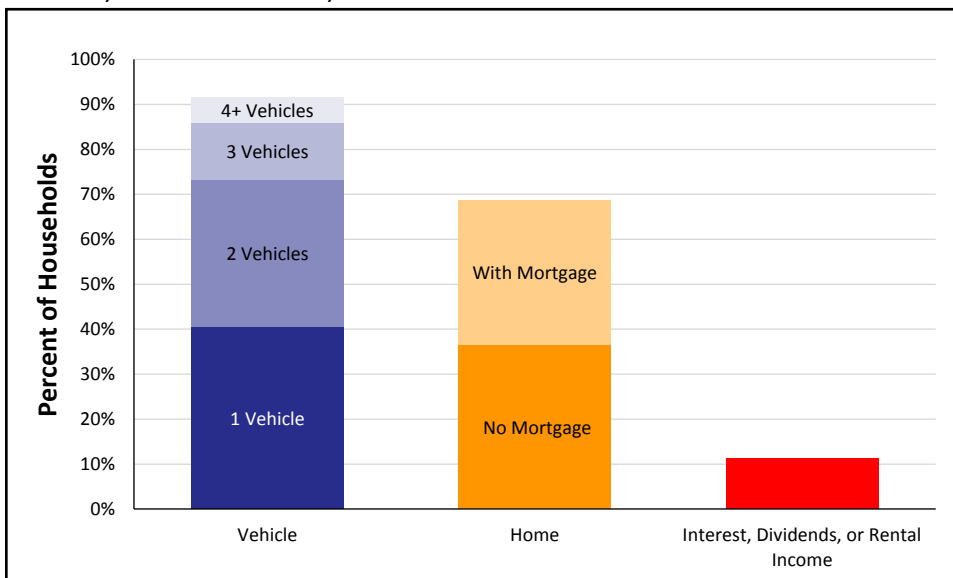
Families with Children by Income, 2015



What assets do households have?

Ownership of assets can contribute to stability of households. Yet few families in Hendry County own liquid assets, such as a savings account, 401(k) plan, or rental income, that are readily available to cover emergency expenses. Vehicles, the most common asset, depreciate over time. Homeownership, the next most common asset, can build wealth, but is not a liquid asset.

Assets, All Households, 2015



Hendry County, 2015		
Town	Total HH	% ALICE & Poverty
Clewiston	2,404	56%
Clewiston CCD	5,625	69%
Fort Denaud CDP	609	44%
Harlem CDP	763	82%
LaBelle	1,405	57%
LaBelle CCD	5,720	59%
Montura CDP	1,014	79%
Pioneer CDP	335	67%
Port LaBelle CDP	1,260	53%

Note: Municipal-level data on this page is for Places and County Subdivisions, which include Census Designated Places (CDP), and Census County Divisions (CCD), relatively permanent statistical areas delineated cooperatively by the Census Bureau and state and local government authorities. These are overlapping geographies so totals will not match county-level data. Municipal-level data often relies on 5-year averages and is not available for the smallest towns that do not report income.

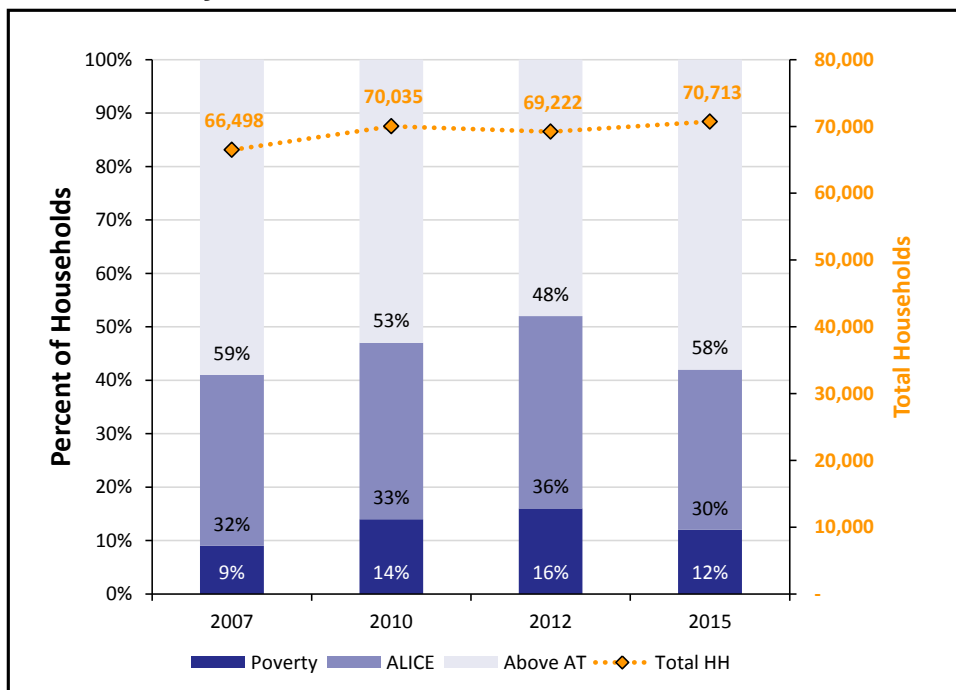
ALICE IN HERNANDO COUNTY

Population: 178,439 | **Number of Households:** 70,713
Median Household Income: \$43,590 (state average: \$49,426)
Florida Underemployment Rate for 2015: 11.5%
Households Below ALICE Threshold: 29,989 (42%)

How many households are struggling?

ALICE is an acronym for **A**sset **L**imited, **I**ncome **C**onstrained, **E**mployed – households that earn more than the Federal Poverty Level, but less than the basic cost of living for the county (the ALICE Threshold, or AT). Combined, the number of poverty and ALICE households equals the total population struggling to afford basic needs. The percentage of households below the ALICE Threshold changes over time (left axis, blue bars) as does the total number of households (right axis, dotted yellow line). The Great Recession, from 2007 to 2010, caused hardship for many families. Conditions started to improve in 2010 and 2012 for some, but not for all.

Households by Income, 2007 to 2015



What does it cost to afford the basic necessities?

The bare-minimum Household Survival Budget does not include any savings, leaving a household vulnerable to unexpected expenses. ALICE households typically earn above the Federal Poverty Level of \$11,770 for a single adult and \$24,250 for a family of four, but less than the Household Survival Budget.

Household Survival Budget, Hernando County

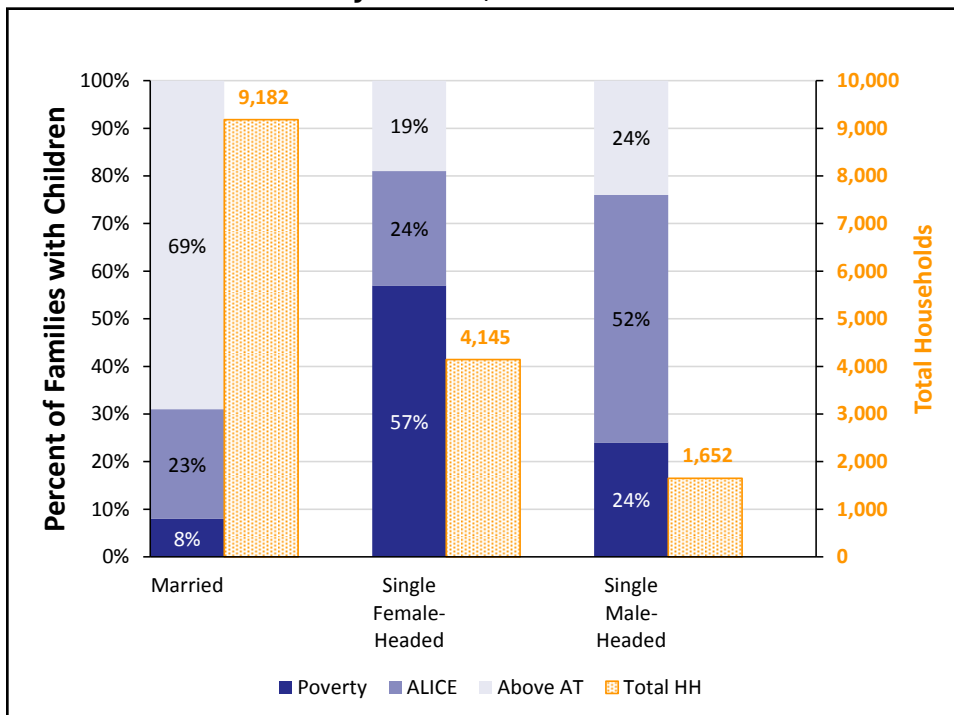
	SINGLE ADULT	2 ADULTS, 1 INFANT, 1 PRESCHOOLER
Monthly Costs		
Housing	\$610	\$959
Child Care	\$–	\$993
Food	\$165	\$547
Transportation	\$322	\$644
Health Care	\$165	\$634
Miscellaneous	\$145	\$407
Taxes	\$187	\$294
Monthly Total	\$1,594	\$4,478
ANNUAL TOTAL	\$19,128	\$53,736
POVERTY ANNUAL TOTAL	\$11,770	\$24,250

Sources: **2015 Point-in-Time Data:** American Community Survey. **ALICE Demographics:** American Community Survey; the ALICE Threshold. **Budget:** U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD); U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA); Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS); Internal Revenue Service (IRS); Florida Department of Education, Office of Early Learning.

How many families with children are struggling?

Children add significant expense to a family budget, so it is not surprising that many families with children live below the ALICE Threshold. Though more Hernando County families are headed by married parents, a greater percent of single parent families have income below the AT (left axis, blue bar). Total number of families in each category are reflected by dotted yellow bars (right axis).

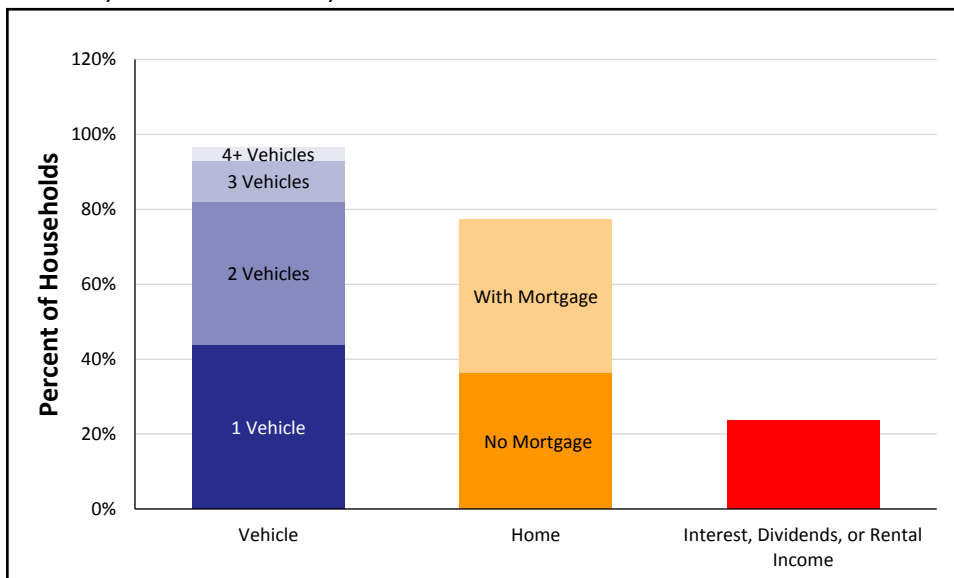
Families with Children by Income, 2015



What assets do households have?

Ownership of assets can contribute to stability of households. Yet few families in Hernando County own liquid assets, such as a savings account, 401(k) plan, or rental income, that are readily available to cover emergency expenses. Vehicles, the most common asset, depreciate over time. Homeownership, the next most common asset, can build wealth, but is not a liquid asset.

Assets, All Households, 2015



Hernando County, 2015		
Town	Total HH	% ALICE & Poverty
Brookridge CDP	2,305	46%
Brooksville	3,074	64%
Brooksville CCD	12,370	51%
Garden Grove CDP	234	51%
Hernando Beach CCD	5,725	40%
Hernando Beach CDP	1,074	37%
High Point CDP	1,738	58%
Hill 'n Dale CDP	634	82%
Masaryktown CDP	405	44%
North Brooksville CDP	1,374	49%
North Weeki Wachee CDP	3,604	38%
Ridge Manor CCD	2,818	50%
Ridge Manor CDP	1,952	53%
South Brooksville CDP	1,683	53%
Spring Hill CCD	49,539	46%
Spring Hill CDP	39,446	43%
Timber Pines CDP	3,055	28%
Weeki Wachee Gardens CDP	825	40%

Note: Municipal-level data on this page is for Places and County Subdivisions, which include Census Designated Places (CDP), and Census County Divisions (CCD), relatively permanent statistical areas delineated cooperatively by the Census Bureau and state and local government authorities. These are overlapping geographies so totals will not match county-level data. Municipal-level data often relies on 5-year averages and is not available for the smallest towns that do not report income.

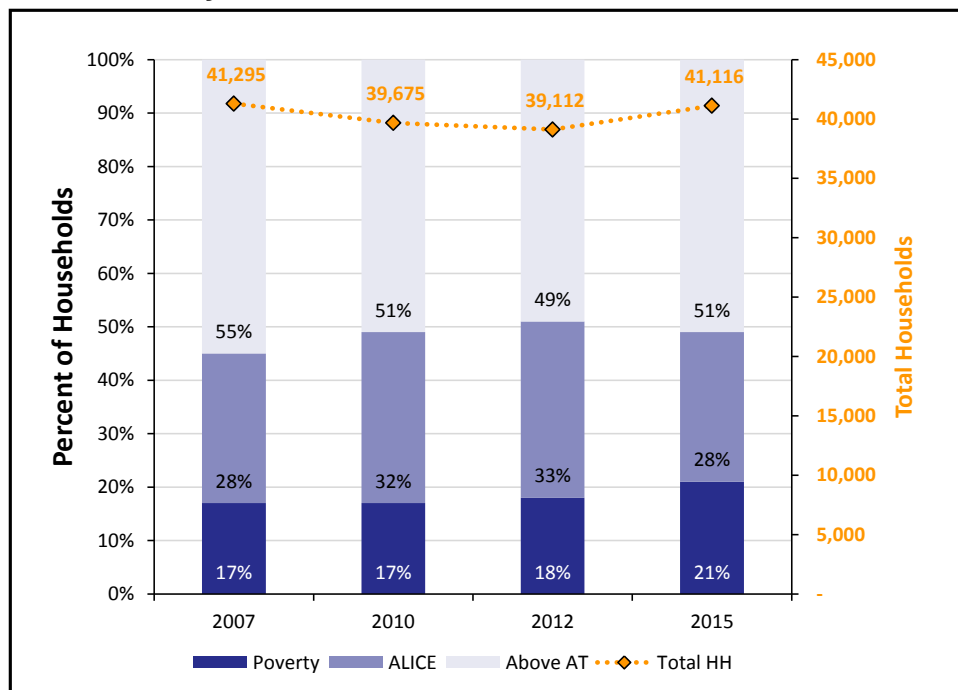
ALICE IN HIGHLANDS COUNTY

Population: 99,491 | **Number of Households:** 41,116
Median Household Income: \$34,242 (state average: \$49,426)
Florida Underemployment Rate for 2015: 11.5%
Households Below ALICE Threshold: 19,972 (49%)

How many households are struggling?

ALICE is an acronym for **A**sset **L**imited, **I**ncome **C**onstrained, **E**mployed – households that earn more than the Federal Poverty Level, but less than the basic cost of living for the county (the ALICE Threshold, or AT). Combined, the number of poverty and ALICE households equals the total population struggling to afford basic needs. The percentage of households below the ALICE Threshold changes over time (left axis, blue bars) as does the total number of households (right axis, dotted yellow line). The Great Recession, from 2007 to 2010, caused hardship for many families. Conditions started to improve in 2010 and 2012 for some, but not for all.

Households by Income, 2007 to 2015



What does it cost to afford the basic necessities?

The bare-minimum Household Survival Budget does not include any savings, leaving a household vulnerable to unexpected expenses. ALICE households typically earn above the Federal Poverty Level of \$11,770 for a single adult and \$24,250 for a family of four, but less than the Household Survival Budget.

Household Survival Budget, Highlands County

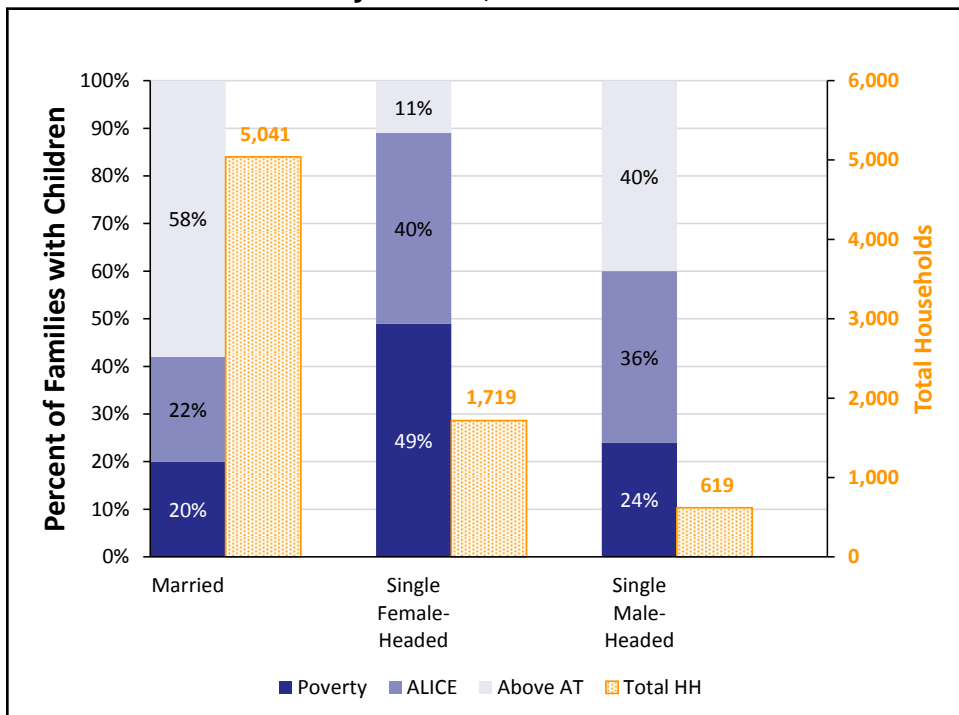
	SINGLE ADULT	2 ADULTS, 1 INFANT, 1 PRESCHOOLER
Monthly Costs		
Housing	\$571	\$726
Child Care	\$–	\$1,033
Food	\$165	\$547
Transportation	\$322	\$644
Health Care	\$165	\$634
Miscellaneous	\$140	\$382
Taxes	\$178	\$235
Monthly Total	\$1,541	\$4,201
ANNUAL TOTAL	\$18,492	\$50,412
POVERTY ANNUAL TOTAL	\$11,770	\$24,250

Sources: **2015 Point-in-Time Data:** American Community Survey. **ALICE Demographics:** American Community Survey; the ALICE Threshold. **Budget:** U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD); U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA); Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS); Internal Revenue Service (IRS); Florida Department of Education, Office of Early Learning.

How many families with children are struggling?

Children add significant expense to a family budget, so it is not surprising that many families with children live below the ALICE Threshold. Though more Highlands County families are headed by married parents, a greater percent of single parent families have income below the AT (left axis, blue bar). Total number of families in each category are reflected by dotted yellow bars (right axis).

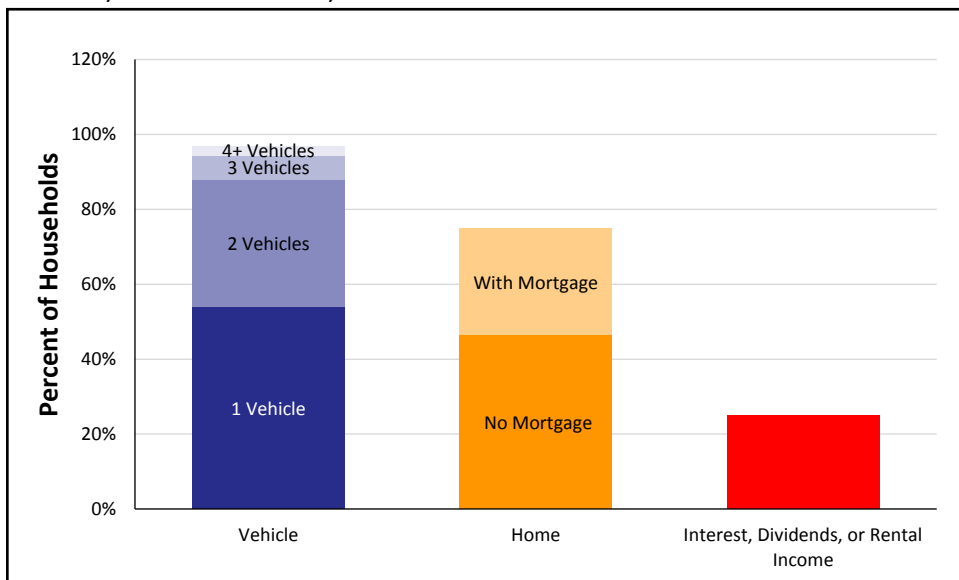
Families with Children by Income, 2015



What assets do households have?

Ownership of assets can contribute to stability of households. Yet few families in Highlands County own liquid assets, such as a savings account, 401(k) plan, or rental income, that are readily available to cover emergency expenses. Vehicles, the most common asset, depreciate over time. Homeownership, the next most common asset, can build wealth, but is not a liquid asset.

Assets, All Households, 2015



Highlands County, 2015		
Town	Total HH	% ALICE & Poverty
Avon Park	3,337	63%
Avon Park CCD	13,215	48%
Lake Placid	767	65%
Lake Placid CCD	9,381	49%
Sebring	4,259	63%
Sebring CCD	17,801	47%

Note: Municipal-level data on this page is for Places and County Subdivisions, which include Census Designated Places (CDP), and Census County Divisions (CCD), relatively permanent statistical areas delineated cooperatively by the Census Bureau and state and local government authorities. These are overlapping geographies so totals will not match county-level data. Municipal-level data often relies on 5-year averages and is not available for the smallest towns that do not report income.

ALICE IN HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY

Population: 1,349,050 | **Number of Households:** 503,154

Median Household Income: \$51,725 (state average: \$49,426)

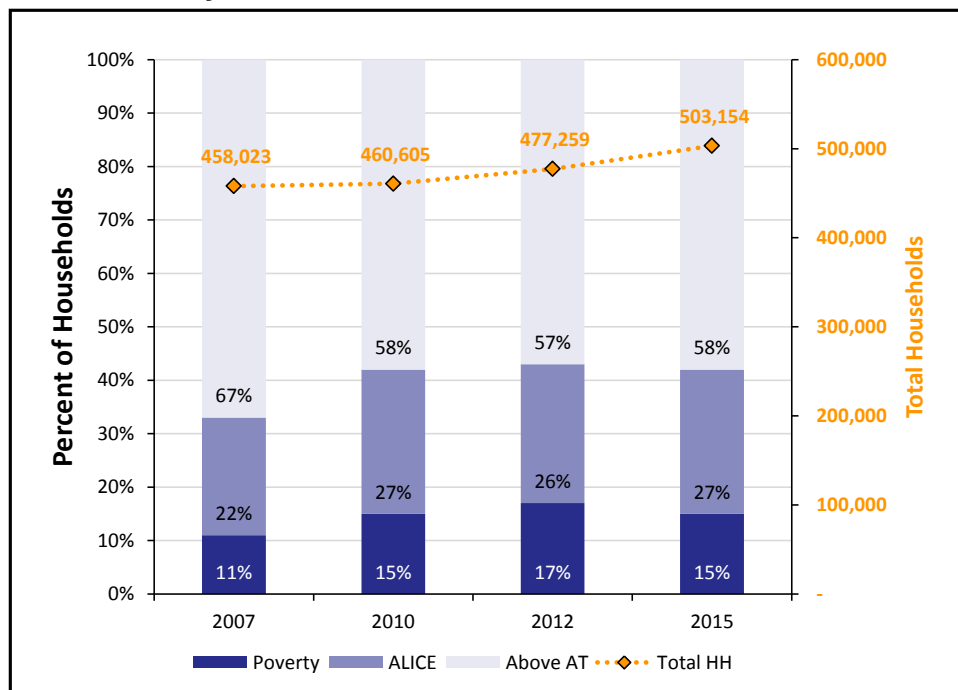
Florida Underemployment Rate for 2015: 11.5%

Households Below ALICE Threshold: 210,307 (42%)

How many households are struggling?

ALICE is an acronym for **A**sset **L**imited, **I**ncome **C**onstrained, **E**mployed – households that earn more than the Federal Poverty Level, but less than the basic cost of living for the county (the ALICE Threshold, or AT). Combined, the number of poverty and ALICE households equals the total population struggling to afford basic needs. The percentage of households below the ALICE Threshold changes over time (left axis, blue bars) as does the total number of households (right axis, dotted yellow line). The Great Recession, from 2007 to 2010, caused hardship for many families. Conditions started to improve in 2010 and 2012 for some, but not for all.

Households by Income, 2007 to 2015



What does it cost to afford the basic necessities?

The bare-minimum Household Survival Budget does not include any savings, leaving a household vulnerable to unexpected expenses. ALICE households typically earn above the Federal Poverty Level of \$11,770 for a single adult and \$24,250 for a family of four, but less than the Household Survival Budget.

Household Survival Budget, Hillsborough County

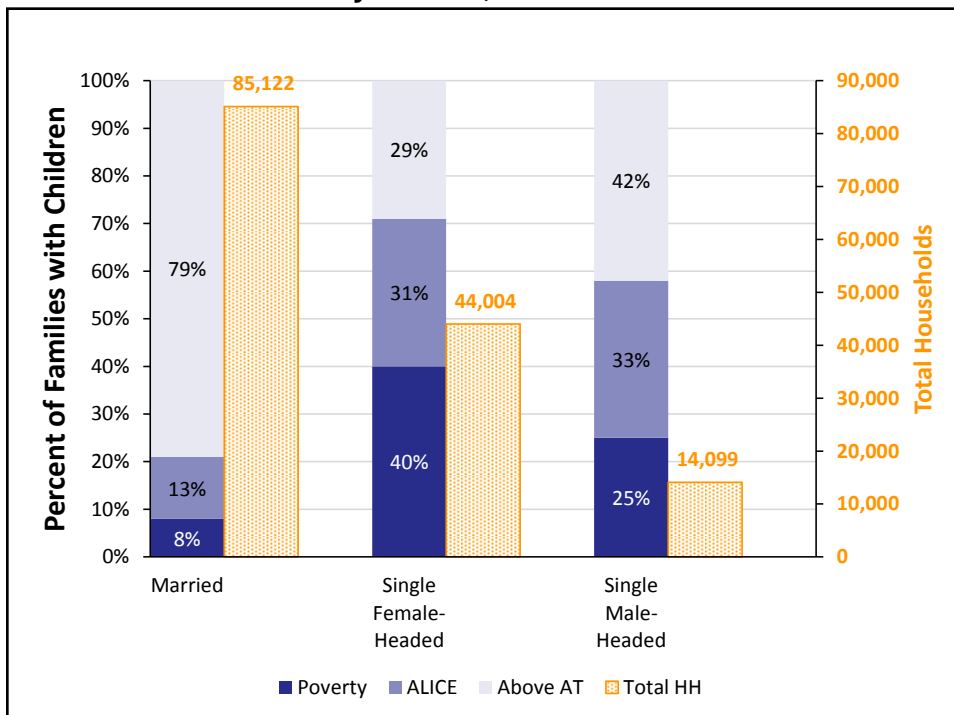
	SINGLE ADULT	2 ADULTS, 1 INFANT, 1 PRESCHOOLER
Monthly Costs		
Housing	\$610	\$959
Child Care	\$–	\$1,013
Food	\$165	\$547
Transportation	\$322	\$644
Health Care	\$165	\$634
Miscellaneous	\$145	\$410
Taxes	\$187	\$300
Monthly Total	\$1,594	\$4,507
ANNUAL TOTAL	\$19,128	\$54,084
POVERTY ANNUAL TOTAL	\$11,770	\$24,250

Sources: **2015 Point-in-Time Data:** American Community Survey. **ALICE Demographics:** American Community Survey; the ALICE Threshold. **Budget:** U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD); U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA); Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS); Internal Revenue Service (IRS); Florida Department of Education, Office of Early Learning.

How many families with children are struggling?

Children add significant expense to a family budget, so it is not surprising that many families with children live below the ALICE Threshold. Though more Hillsborough County families are headed by married parents, a greater percent of single parent families have income below the AT (left axis, blue bar). Total number of families in each category are reflected by dotted yellow bars (right axis).

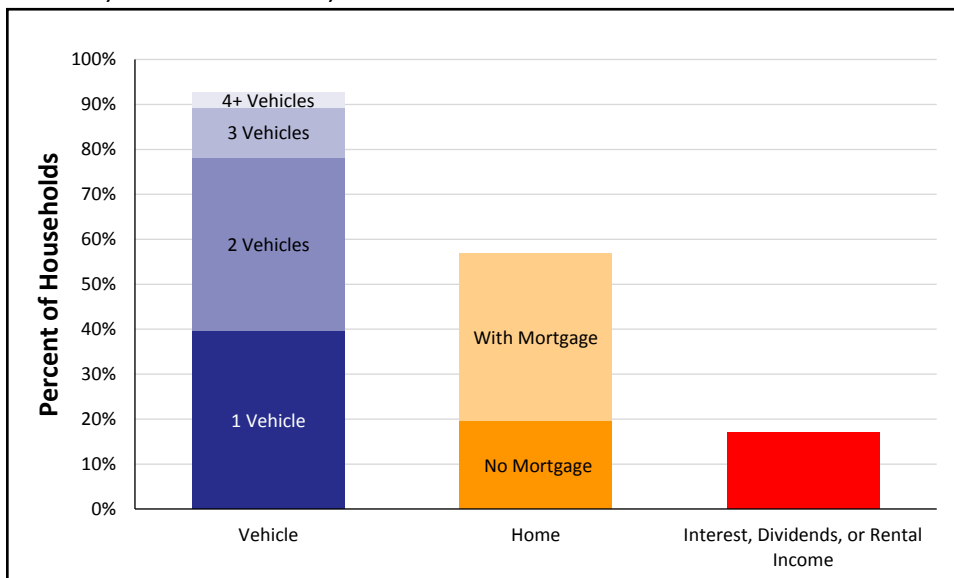
Families with Children by Income, 2015



What assets do households have?

Ownership of assets can contribute to stability of households. Yet few families in Hillsborough County own liquid assets, such as a savings account, 401(k) plan, or rental income, that are readily available to cover emergency expenses. Vehicles, the most common asset, depreciate over time. Homeownership, the next most common asset, can build wealth, but is not a liquid asset.

Assets, All Households, 2015



Hillsborough County, 2015

Town	Total HH	% ALICE & Poverty
Apollo Beach CDP	6,269	26%
Balm CDP	593	39%
Bloomington CDP	7,899	23%
Brandon CCD	63,831	36%
Brandon CDP	41,955	36%
Carrollwood CDP	13,926	33%
Cheval CDP	4,268	34%
Citrus Park CDP	9,177	36%
Dover CDP	971	61%
East Lake-Orient Park CDP	9,550	56%
Egypt Lake-Leto CDP	13,545	60%
Fish Hawk CDP	4,940	18%
Gibson CDP	5,286	49%
Keystone CDP	7,937	11%
Keystone-Citrus Park CCD	49,635	28%
Lake Magdalene CDP	11,798	43%
Lutz CDP	7,511	33%
Mango CDP	4,264	58%
Northdale CDP	8,400	29%
Palm River-Clair Mel CDP	7,676	56%
Palm River-Gibson CDP	16,022	50%
Pebble Creek CDP	2,760	22%
Plant City	12,774	48%
Plant City CCD	28,933	46%
Progress Village CDP	2,434	38%
Riverview CDP	27,869	27%
Ruskin CCD	26,993	38%
Ruskin CDP	6,383	46%
Seffner CDP	2,616	41%
Sun City Center CDP	11,910	39%
Tampa	144,582	48%
Tampa CCD	256,445	49%
Temple Terrace	9,815	41%
Thonotosassa CDP	4,802	49%
Town 'n' Country CDP	30,176	45%
University CDP (Hillsborough County)	17,057	76%
Valrico CDP	12,799	25%
Westchase CDP	8,685	20%
Wimauma CDP	1,791	66%
Wimauma-Riverview CCD	44,219	29%

Note: Municipal-level data on this page is for Places and County Subdivisions, which include Census Designated Places (CDP), and Census County Divisions (CCD), relatively permanent statistical areas delineated cooperatively by the Census Bureau and state and local government authorities. These are overlapping geographies so totals will not match county-level data. Municipal-level data often relies on 5-year averages and is not available for the smallest towns that do not report income.

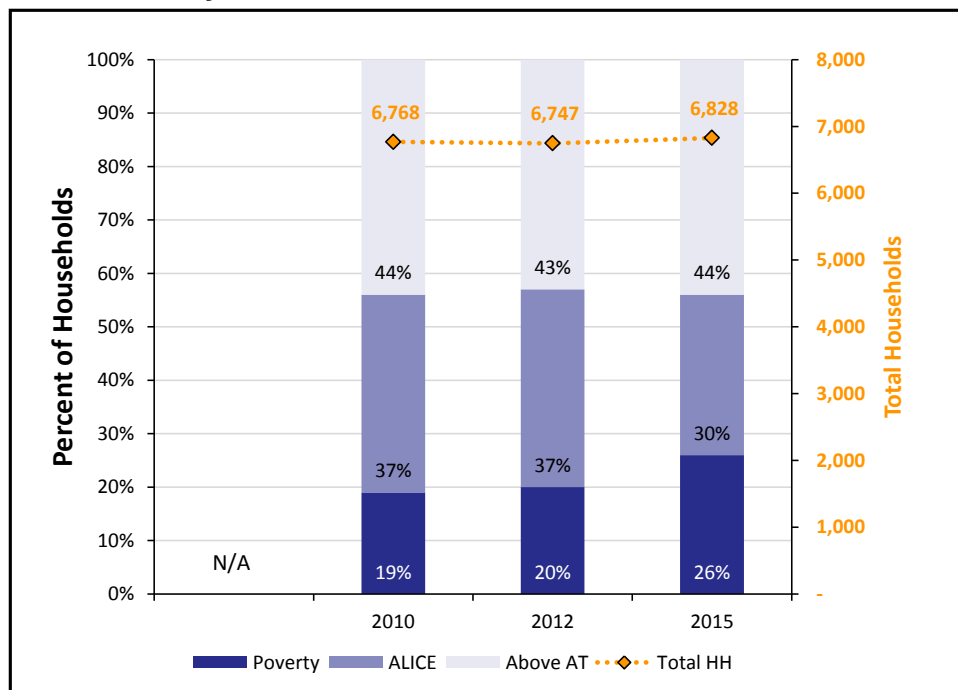
ALICE IN HOLMES COUNTY

Population: 19,635 | **Number of Households:** 6,828
Median Household Income: \$35,020 (state average: \$49,426)
Florida Underemployment Rate for 2015: 11.5%
Households Below ALICE Threshold: 3,841 (56%)

How many households are struggling?

ALICE is an acronym for **A**sset **L**imited, **I**ncome **C**onstrained, **E**mployed – households that earn more than the Federal Poverty Level, but less than the basic cost of living for the county (the ALICE Threshold, or AT). Combined, the number of poverty and ALICE households equals the total population struggling to afford basic needs. The percentage of households below the ALICE Threshold changes over time (left axis, blue bars) as does the total number of households (right axis, dotted yellow line). The Great Recession, from 2007 to 2010, caused hardship for many families. Conditions started to improve in 2010 and 2012 for some, but not for all.

Households by Income, 2007 to 2015



What does it cost to afford the basic necessities?

The bare-minimum Household Survival Budget does not include any savings, leaving a household vulnerable to unexpected expenses. ALICE households typically earn above the Federal Poverty Level of \$11,770 for a single adult and \$24,250 for a family of four, but less than the Household Survival Budget.

Household Survival Budget, Holmes County

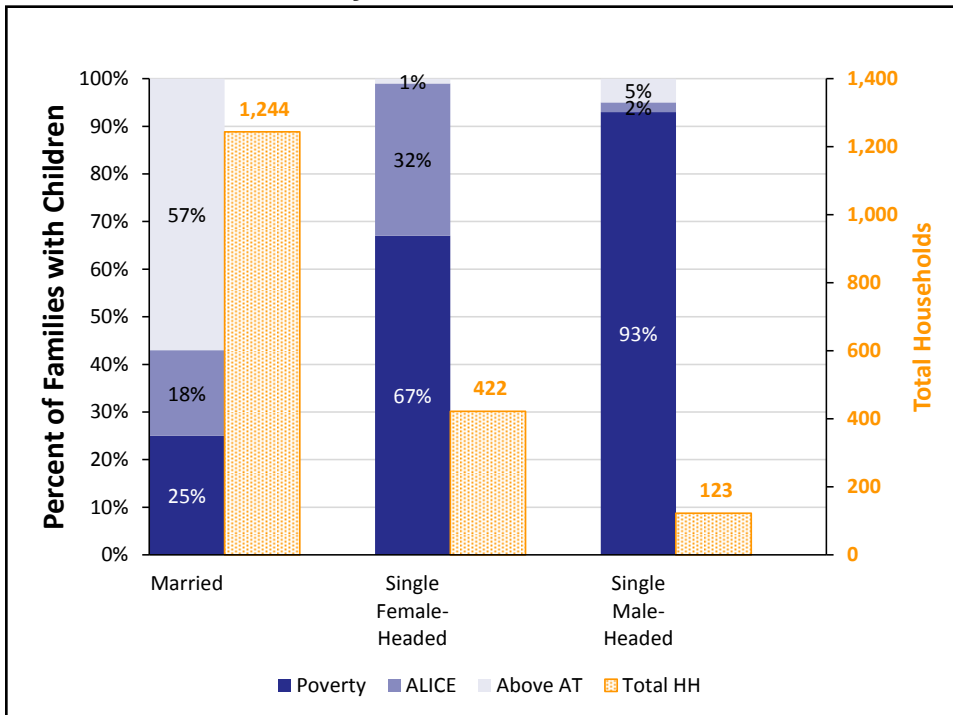
	SINGLE ADULT	2 ADULTS, 1 INFANT, 1 PRESCHOOLER
Monthly Costs		
Housing	\$519	\$643
Child Care	\$–	\$1,033
Food	\$165	\$547
Transportation	\$322	\$644
Health Care	\$165	\$634
Miscellaneous	\$134	\$371
Taxes	\$167	\$211
Monthly Total	\$1,472	\$4,083
ANNUAL TOTAL	\$17,664	\$48,996
POVERTY ANNUAL TOTAL	\$11,770	\$24,250

Sources: **2015 Point-in-Time Data:** American Community Survey. **ALICE Demographics:** American Community Survey; the ALICE Threshold. **Budget:** U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD); U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA); Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS); Internal Revenue Service (IRS); Florida Department of Education, Office of Early Learning.

How many families with children are struggling?

Children add significant expense to a family budget, so it is not surprising that many families with children live below the ALICE Threshold. Though more Holmes County families are headed by married parents, a greater percent of single parent families have income below the AT (left axis, blue bar). Total number of families in each category are reflected by dotted yellow bars (right axis).

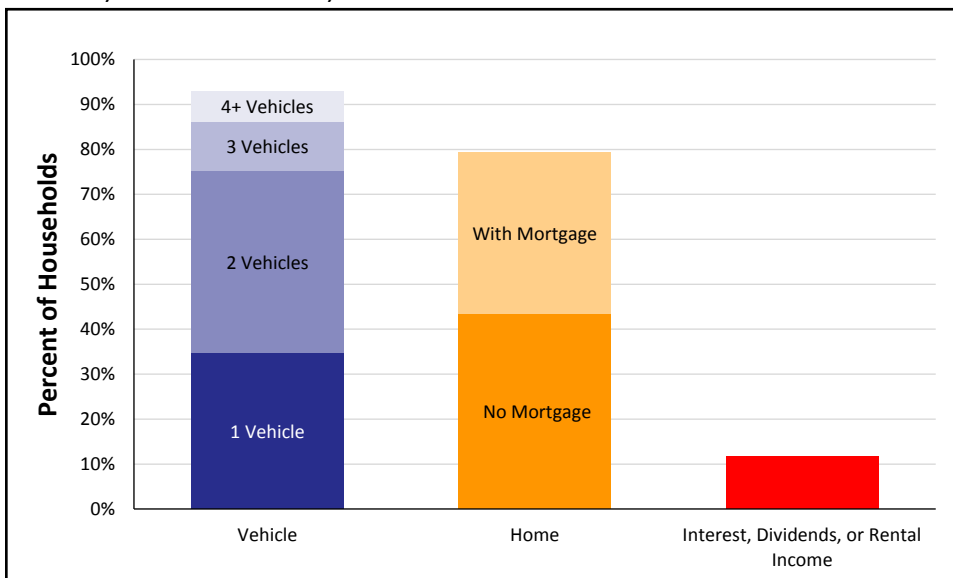
Families with Children by Income, 2015



What assets do households have?

Ownership of assets can contribute to stability of households. Yet few families in Holmes County own liquid assets, such as a savings account, 401(k) plan, or rental income, that are readily available to cover emergency expenses. Vehicles, the most common asset, depreciate over time. Homeownership, the next most common asset, can build wealth, but is not a liquid asset.

Assets, All Households, 2015



Note: Municipal-level data on this page is for Places and County Subdivisions, which include Census Designated Places (CDP), and Census County Divisions (CCD), relatively permanent statistical areas delineated cooperatively by the Census Bureau and state and local government authorities. These are overlapping geographies so totals will not match county-level data. Municipal-level data often relies on 5-year averages and is not available for the smallest towns that do not report income.

ALICE IN INDIAN RIVER COUNTY

Population: 147,919 | **Number of Households:** 55,494
Median Household Income: \$49,379 (state average: \$49,426)
Florida Underemployment Rate for 2015: 11.5%
Households Below ALICE Threshold: 22,005 (40%)

How many households are struggling?

ALICE is an acronym for **A**sset **L**imited, **I**ncome **C**onstrained, **E**mployed – households that earn more than the Federal Poverty Level, but less than the basic cost of living for the county (the ALICE Threshold, or AT). Combined, the number of poverty and ALICE households equals the total population struggling to afford basic needs. The percentage of households below the ALICE Threshold changes over time (left axis, blue bars) as does the total number of households (right axis, dotted yellow line). The Great Recession, from 2007 to 2010, caused hardship for many families. Conditions started to improve in 2010 and 2012 for some, but not for all.

Households by Income, 2007 to 2015



What does it cost to afford the basic necessities?

The bare-minimum Household Survival Budget does not include any savings, leaving a household vulnerable to unexpected expenses. ALICE households typically earn above the Federal Poverty Level of \$11,770 for a single adult and \$24,250 for a family of four, but less than the Household Survival Budget.

Household Survival Budget, Indian River County

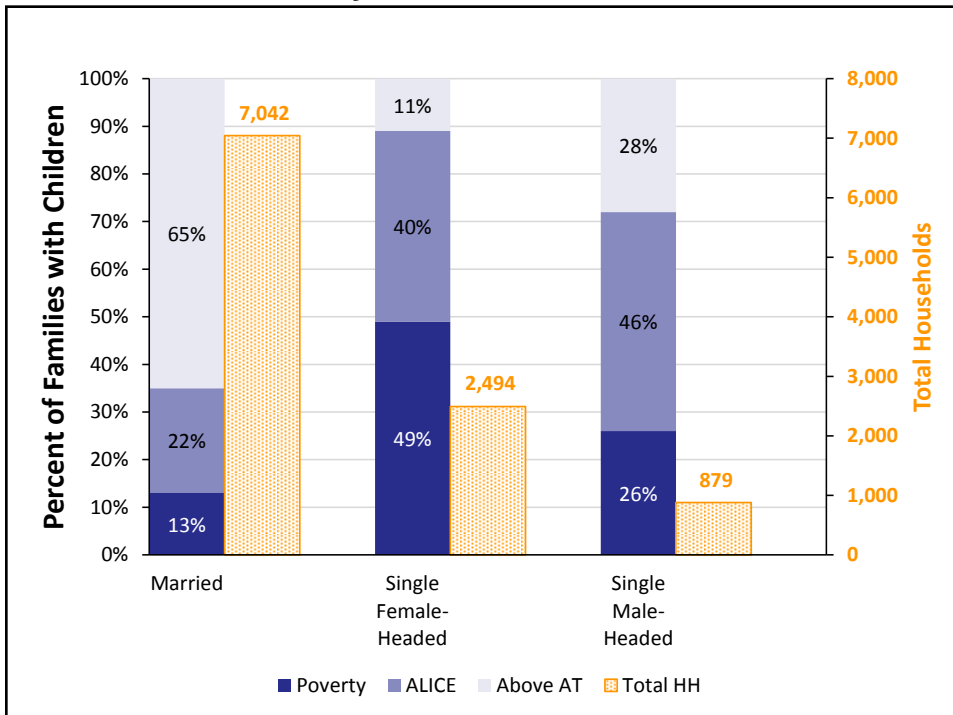
	SINGLE ADULT	2 ADULTS, 1 INFANT, 1 PRESCHOOLER
Monthly Costs		
Housing	\$532	\$821
Child Care	\$–	\$940
Food	\$165	\$547
Transportation	\$322	\$644
Health Care	\$165	\$634
Miscellaneous	\$135	\$382
Taxes	\$170	\$236
Monthly Total	\$1,489	\$4,204
ANNUAL TOTAL	\$17,868	\$50,448
POVERTY ANNUAL TOTAL	\$11,770	\$24,250

Sources: **2015 Point-in-Time Data:** American Community Survey. **ALICE Demographics:** American Community Survey; the ALICE Threshold. **Budget:** U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD); U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA); Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS); Internal Revenue Service (IRS); Florida Department of Education, Office of Early Learning.

How many families with children are struggling?

Children add significant expense to a family budget, so it is not surprising that many families with children live below the ALICE Threshold. Though more Indian River County families are headed by married parents, a greater percent of single parent families have income below the AT (left axis, blue bar). Total number of families in each category are reflected by dotted yellow bars (right axis).

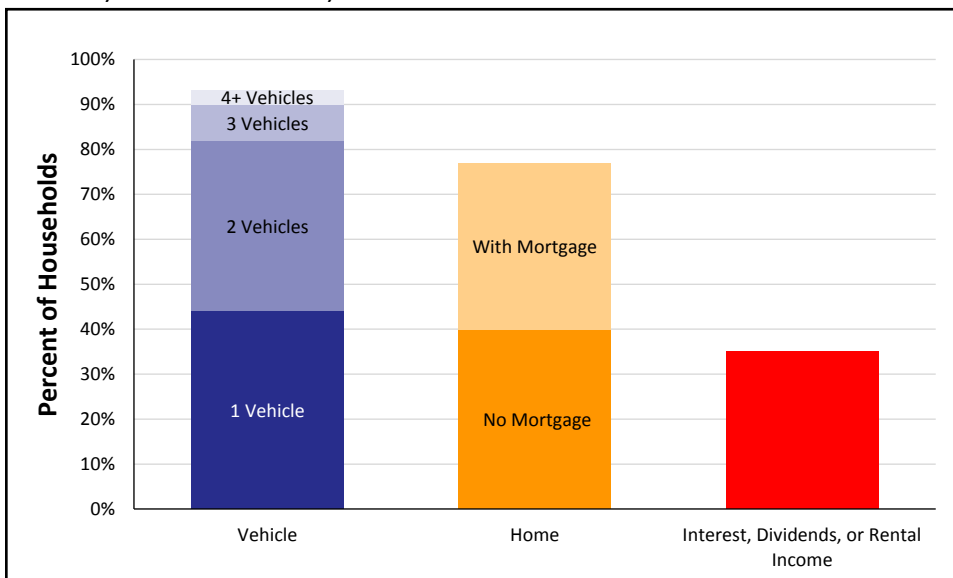
Families with Children by Income, 2015



What assets do households have?

Ownership of assets can contribute to stability of households. Yet few families in Indian River County own liquid assets, such as a savings account, 401(k) plan, or rental income, that are readily available to cover emergency expenses. Vehicles, the most common asset, depreciate over time. Homeownership, the next most common asset, can build wealth, but is not a liquid asset.

Assets, All Households, 2015



Indian River County, 2015		
Town	Total HH	% ALICE & Poverty
Fellsmere	1,260	81%
Fellsmere CCD	6,977	52%
Florida Ridge CDP	7,166	49%
Gifford CDP	3,801	62%
Indian River Shores	2,139	17%
Roseland CDP	703	25%
Sebastian	9,172	42%
South Beach CDP	1,621	14%
Vero Beach	7,174	51%
Vero Beach CCD	50,848	43%
Vero Beach South CDP	9,405	47%
Wabasso Beach CDP	861	31%
West Vero Corridor CDP	3,992	48%
Winter Beach CDP	801	26%

Note: Municipal-level data on this page is for Places and County Subdivisions, which include Census Designated Places (CDP), and Census County Divisions (CCD), relatively permanent statistical areas delineated cooperatively by the Census Bureau and state and local government authorities. These are overlapping geographies so totals will not match county-level data. Municipal-level data often relies on 5-year averages and is not available for the smallest towns that do not report income.

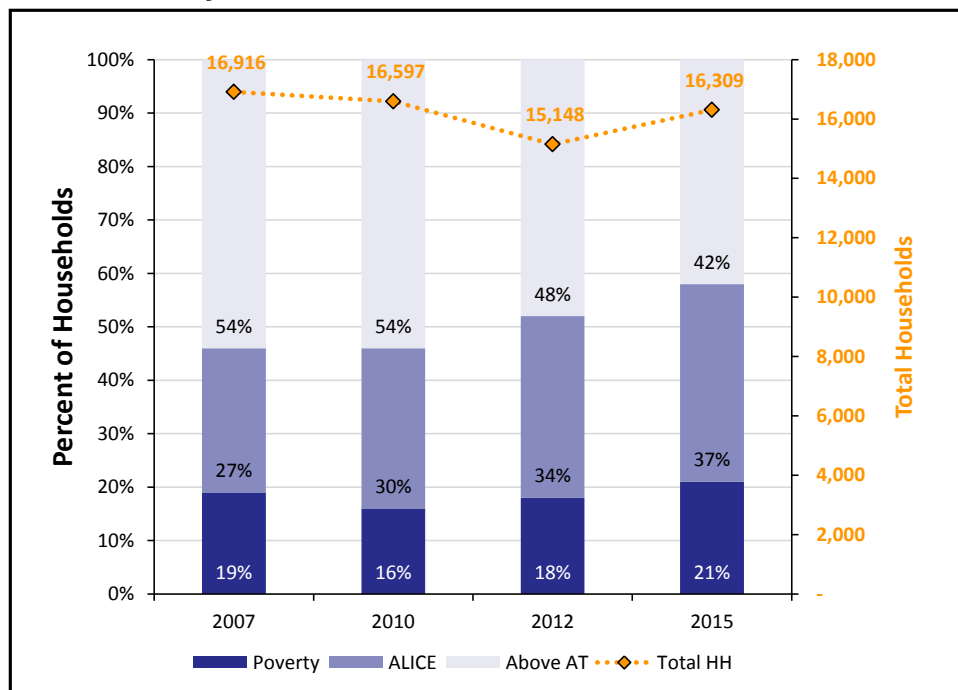
ALICE IN JACKSON COUNTY

Population: 48,900 | **Number of Households:** 16,309
Median Household Income: \$35,098 (state average: \$49,426)
Florida Underemployment Rate for 2015: 11.5%
Households Below ALICE Threshold: 9,464 (58%)

How many households are struggling?

ALICE is an acronym for **A**sset **L**imited, **I**ncome **C**onstrained, **E**mployed – households that earn more than the Federal Poverty Level, but less than the basic cost of living for the county (the ALICE Threshold, or AT). Combined, the number of poverty and ALICE households equals the total population struggling to afford basic needs. The percentage of households below the ALICE Threshold changes over time (left axis, blue bars) as does the total number of households (right axis, dotted yellow line). The Great Recession, from 2007 to 2010, caused hardship for many families. Conditions started to improve in 2010 and 2012 for some, but not for all.

Households by Income, 2007 to 2015



What does it cost to afford the basic necessities?

The bare-minimum Household Survival Budget does not include any savings, leaving a household vulnerable to unexpected expenses. ALICE households typically earn above the Federal Poverty Level of \$11,770 for a single adult and \$24,250 for a family of four, but less than the Household Survival Budget.

Household Survival Budget, Jackson County

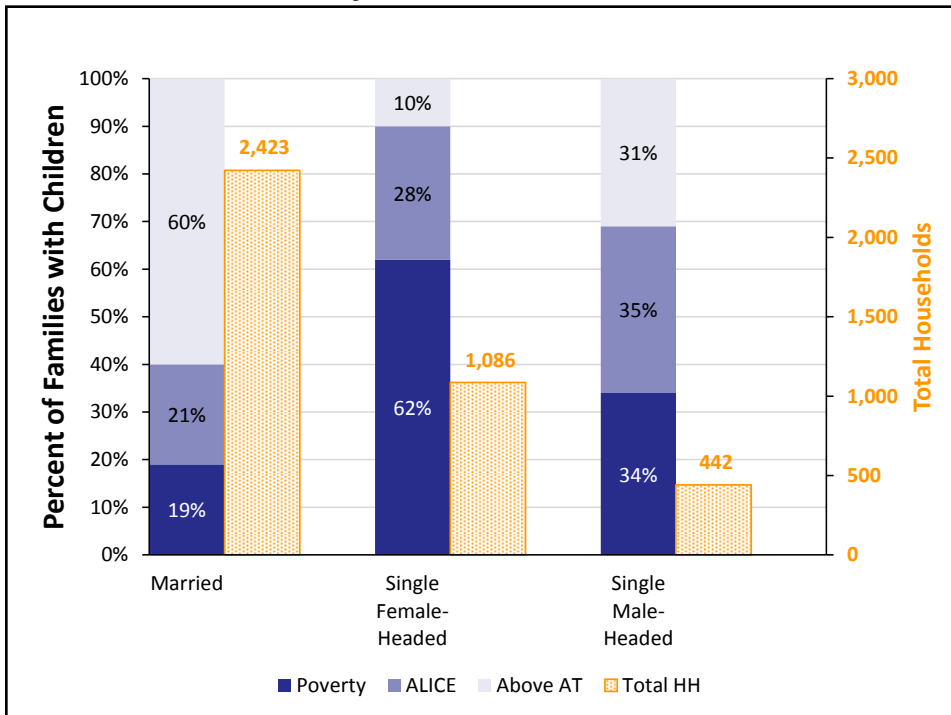
	SINGLE ADULT	2 ADULTS, 1 INFANT, 1 PRESCHOOLER
Monthly Costs		
Housing	\$519	\$643
Child Care	\$–	\$1,033
Food	\$165	\$547
Transportation	\$322	\$644
Health Care	\$165	\$634
Miscellaneous	\$134	\$371
Taxes	\$167	\$211
Monthly Total	\$1,472	\$4,083
ANNUAL TOTAL	\$17,664	\$48,996
POVERTY ANNUAL TOTAL	\$11,770	\$24,250

Sources: **2015 Point-in-Time Data:** American Community Survey. **ALICE Demographics:** American Community Survey; the ALICE Threshold. **Budget:** U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD); U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA); Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS); Internal Revenue Service (IRS); Florida Department of Education, Office of Early Learning.

How many families with children are struggling?

Children add significant expense to a family budget, so it is not surprising that many families with children live below the ALICE Threshold. Though more Jackson County families are headed by married parents, a greater percent of single parent families have income below the AT (left axis, blue bar). Total number of families in each category are reflected by dotted yellow bars (right axis).

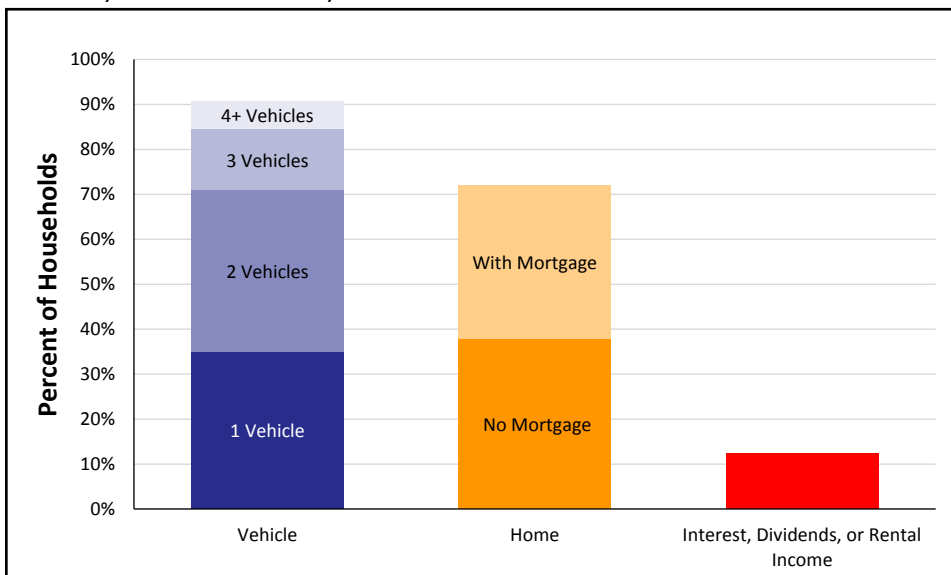
Families with Children by Income, 2015



What assets do households have?

Ownership of assets can contribute to stability of households. Yet few families in Jackson County own liquid assets, such as a savings account, 401(k) plan, or rental income, that are readily available to cover emergency expenses. Vehicles, the most common asset, depreciate over time. Homeownership, the next most common asset, can build wealth, but is not a liquid asset.

Assets, All Households, 2015



Jackson County, 2015		
Town	Total HH	% ALICE & Poverty
Alford CCD	1,561	54%
Campbellton CCD	546	68%
Cottondale CCD	1,290	58%
Cypress CCD	1,897	52%
Graceville	757	64%
Graceville CCD	1,471	59%
Grand Ridge	337	61%
Greenwood CCD	1,298	56%
Malone	250	66%
Malone CCD	933	56%
Marianna	3,490	74%
Marianna CCD	5,757	62%
Sneads	758	56%
Sneads CCD	1,556	54%

Note: Municipal-level data on this page is for Places and County Subdivisions, which include Census Designated Places (CDP), and Census County Divisions (CCD), relatively permanent statistical areas delineated cooperatively by the Census Bureau and state and local government authorities. These are overlapping geographies so totals will not match county-level data. Municipal-level data often relies on 5-year averages and is not available for the smallest towns that do not report income.

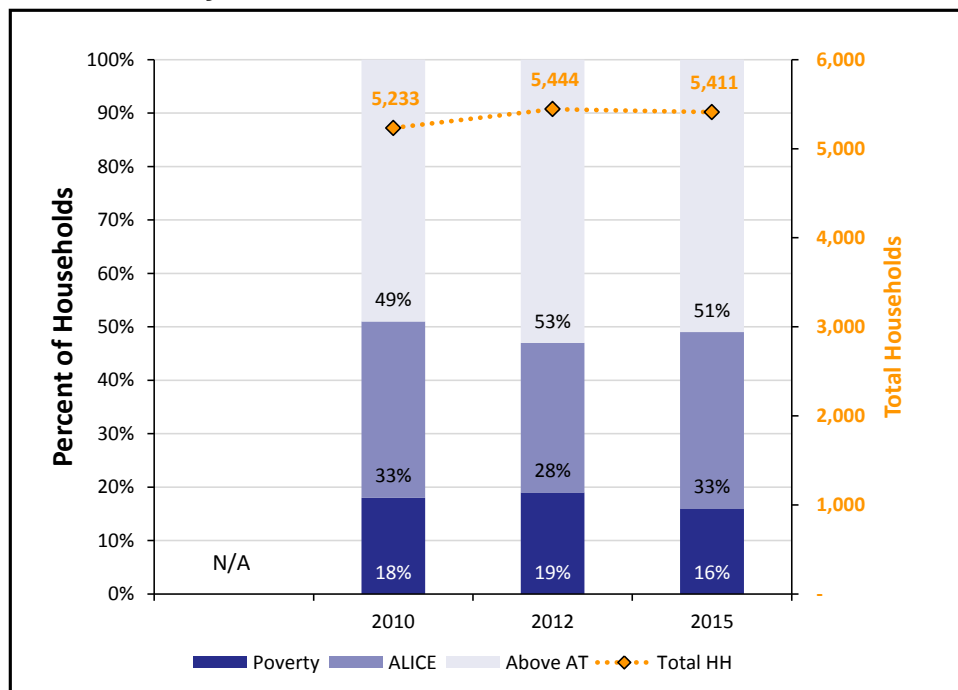
ALICE IN JEFFERSON COUNTY

Population: 14,198 | **Number of Households:** 5,411
Median Household Income: \$43,355 (state average: \$49,426)
Florida Underemployment Rate for 2015: 11.5%
Households Below ALICE Threshold: 2,663 (49%)

How many households are struggling?

ALICE is an acronym for **A**sset **L**imited, **I**ncome **C**onstrained, **E**mployed – households that earn more than the Federal Poverty Level, but less than the basic cost of living for the county (the ALICE Threshold, or AT). Combined, the number of poverty and ALICE households equals the total population struggling to afford basic needs. The percentage of households below the ALICE Threshold changes over time (left axis, blue bars) as does the total number of households (right axis, dotted yellow line). The Great Recession, from 2007 to 2010, caused hardship for many families. Conditions started to improve in 2010 and 2012 for some, but not for all.

Households by Income, 2007 to 2015



What does it cost to afford the basic necessities?

The bare-minimum Household Survival Budget does not include any savings, leaving a household vulnerable to unexpected expenses. ALICE households typically earn above the Federal Poverty Level of \$11,770 for a single adult and \$24,250 for a family of four, but less than the Household Survival Budget.

Household Survival Budget, Jefferson County

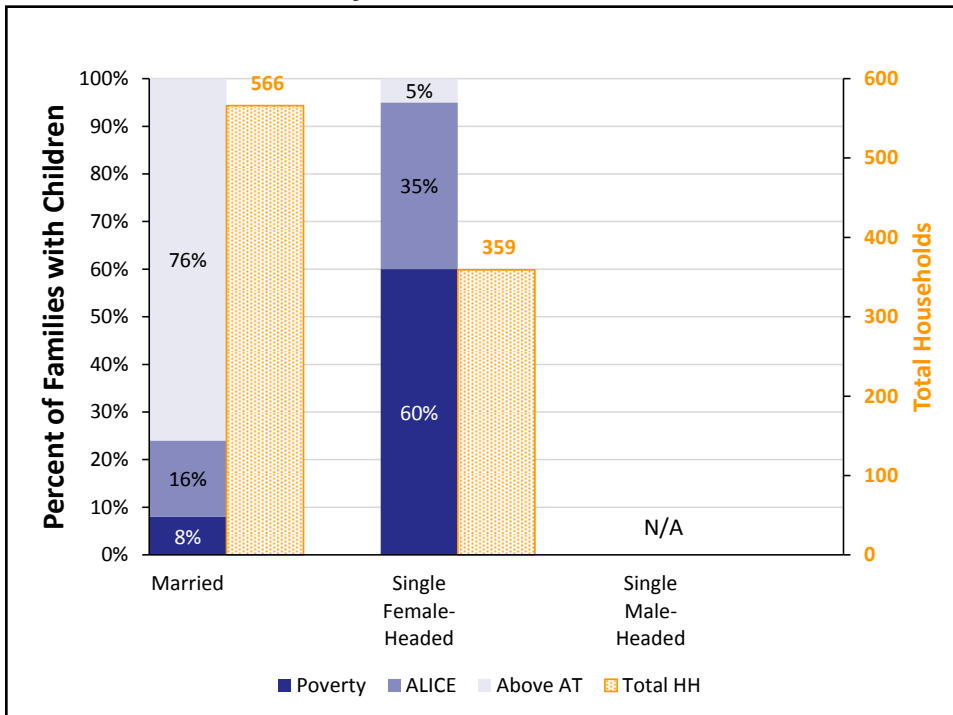
	SINGLE ADULT	2 ADULTS, 1 INFANT, 1 PRESCHOOLER
Monthly Costs		
Housing	\$705	\$905
Child Care	\$–	\$1,033
Food	\$165	\$547
Transportation	\$322	\$644
Health Care	\$165	\$634
Miscellaneous	\$157	\$405
Taxes	\$211	\$290
Monthly Total	\$1,725	\$4,458
ANNUAL TOTAL	\$20,700	\$53,496
POVERTY ANNUAL TOTAL	\$11,770	\$24,250

Sources: **2015 Point-in-Time Data:** American Community Survey. **ALICE Demographics:** American Community Survey; the ALICE Threshold. **Budget:** U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD); U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA); Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS); Internal Revenue Service (IRS); Florida Department of Education, Office of Early Learning.

How many families with children are struggling?

Children add significant expense to a family budget, so it is not surprising that many families with children live below the ALICE Threshold. Though more Jefferson County families are headed by married parents, a greater percent of single parent families have income below the AT (left axis, blue bar). Total number of families in each category are reflected by dotted yellow bars (right axis).

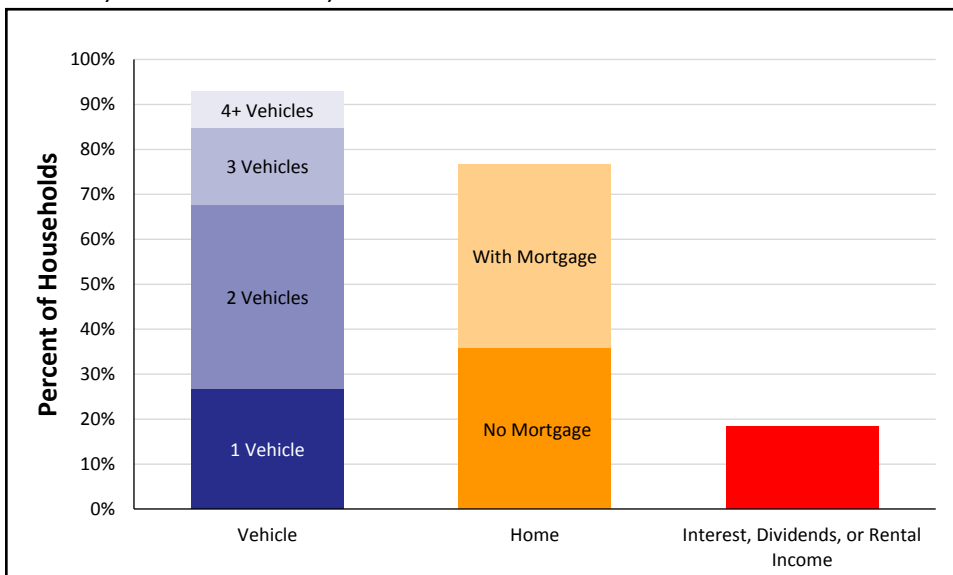
Families with Children by Income, 2015



What assets do households have?

Ownership of assets can contribute to stability of households. Yet few families in Jefferson County own liquid assets, such as a savings account, 401(k) plan, or rental income, that are readily available to cover emergency expenses. Vehicles, the most common asset, depreciate over time. Homeownership, the next most common asset, can build wealth, but is not a liquid asset.

Assets, All Households, 2015



Jefferson County, 2015		
Town	Total HH	% ALICE & Poverty
Monticello	945	57%
Monticello CCD	3,609	53%
Wacissa CCD	1,802	42%

Note: Municipal-level data on this page is for Places and County Subdivisions, which include Census Designated Places (CDP), and Census County Divisions (CCD), relatively permanent statistical areas delineated cooperatively by the Census Bureau and state and local government authorities. These are overlapping geographies so totals will not match county-level data. Municipal-level data often relies on 5-year averages and is not available for the smallest towns that do not report income.

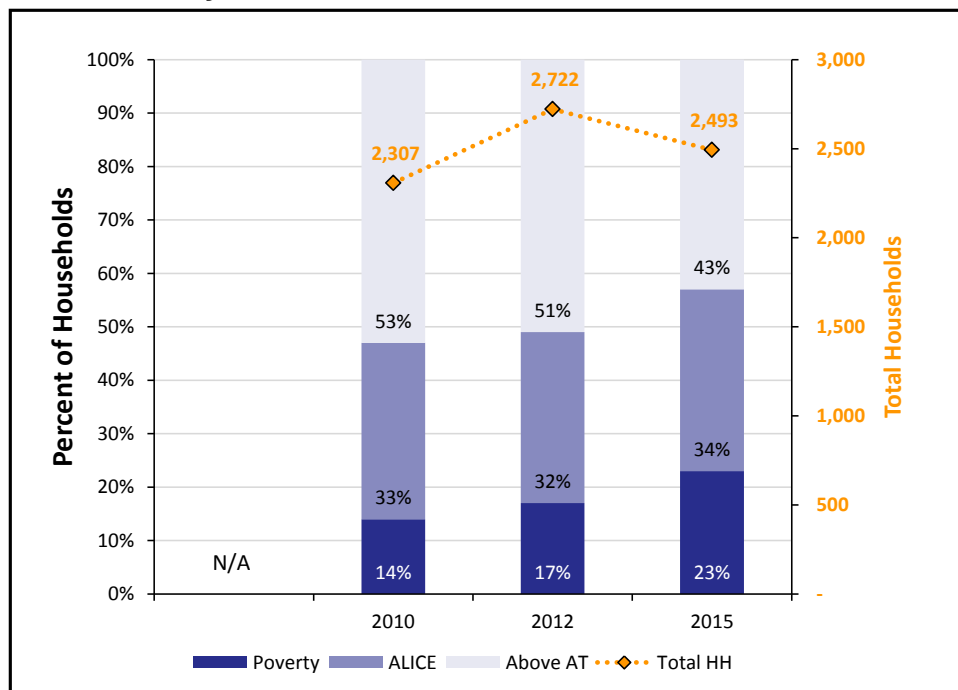
ALICE IN LAFAYETTE COUNTY

Population: 8,801 | **Number of Households:** 2,493
Median Household Income: \$35,864 (state average: \$49,426)
Florida Underemployment Rate for 2015: 11.5%
Households Below ALICE Threshold: 1,435 (57%)

How many households are struggling?

ALICE is an acronym for **A**sset **L**imited, **I**ncome **C**onstrained, **E**mployed – households that earn more than the Federal Poverty Level, but less than the basic cost of living for the county (the ALICE Threshold, or AT). Combined, the number of poverty and ALICE households equals the total population struggling to afford basic needs. The percentage of households below the ALICE Threshold changes over time (left axis, blue bars) as does the total number of households (right axis, dotted yellow line). The Great Recession, from 2007 to 2010, caused hardship for many families. Conditions started to improve in 2010 and 2012 for some, but not for all.

Households by Income, 2007 to 2015



What does it cost to afford the basic necessities?

The bare-minimum Household Survival Budget does not include any savings, leaving a household vulnerable to unexpected expenses. ALICE households typically earn above the Federal Poverty Level of \$11,770 for a single adult and \$24,250 for a family of four, but less than the Household Survival Budget.

Household Survival Budget, Lafayette County

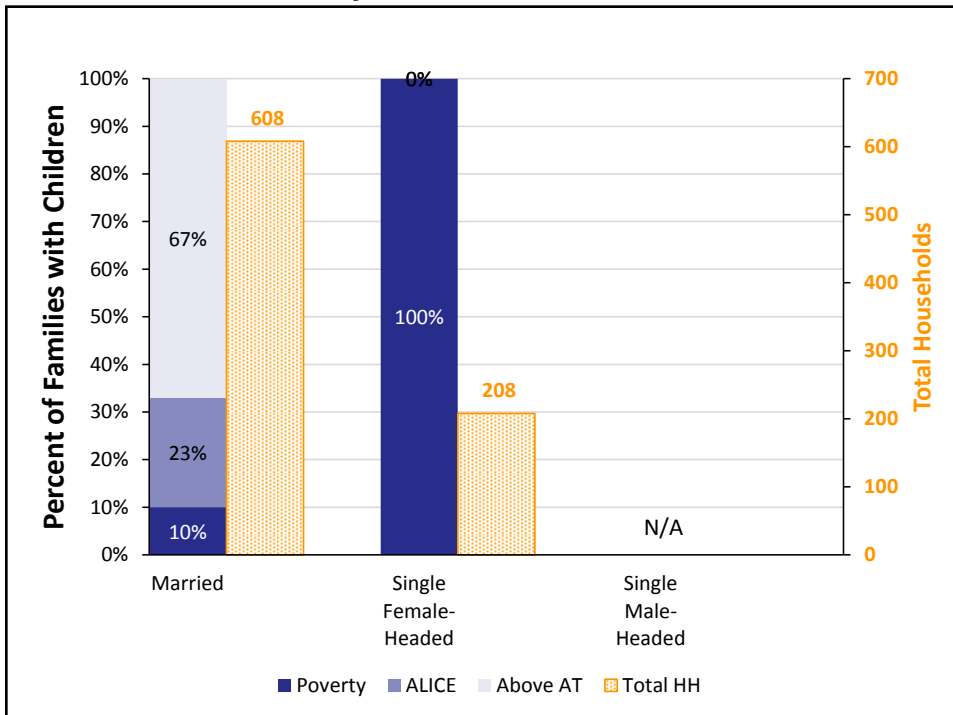
	SINGLE ADULT	2 ADULTS, 1 INFANT, 1 PRESCHOOLER
Monthly Costs		
Housing	\$519	\$643
Child Care	\$–	\$1,033
Food	\$165	\$547
Transportation	\$322	\$644
Health Care	\$165	\$634
Miscellaneous	\$134	\$371
Taxes	\$167	\$211
Monthly Total	\$1,472	\$4,083
ANNUAL TOTAL	\$17,664	\$48,996
POVERTY ANNUAL TOTAL	\$11,770	\$24,250

Sources: **2015 Point-in-Time Data:** American Community Survey. **ALICE Demographics:** American Community Survey; the ALICE Threshold. **Budget:** U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD); U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA); Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS); Internal Revenue Service (IRS); Florida Department of Education, Office of Early Learning.

How many families with children are struggling?

Children add significant expense to a family budget, so it is not surprising that many families with children live below the ALICE Threshold. Though more Lafayette County families are headed by married parents, a greater percent of single parent families have income below the AT (left axis, blue bar). Total number of families in each category are reflected by dotted yellow bars (right axis).

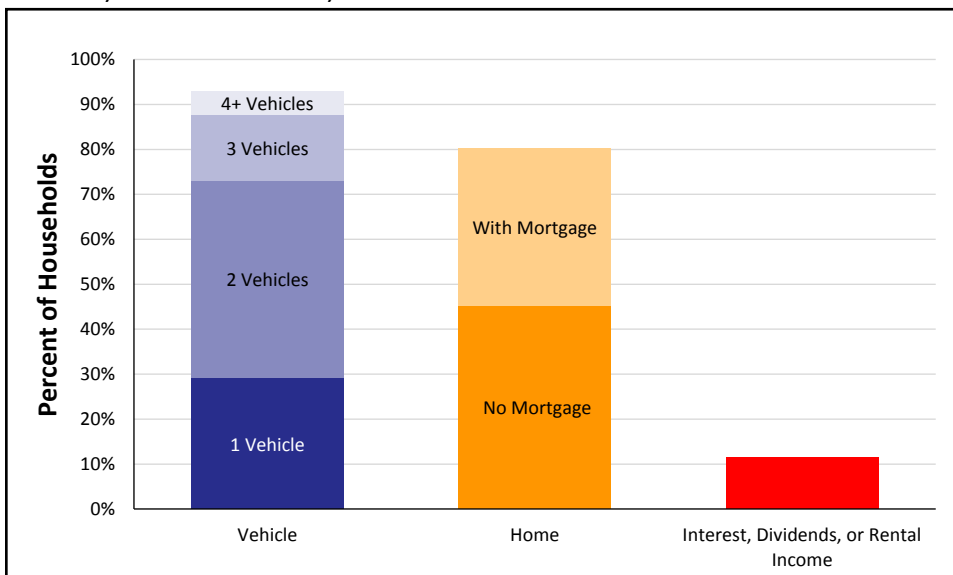
Families with Children by Income, 2015



What assets do households have?

Ownership of assets can contribute to stability of households. Yet few families in Lafayette County own liquid assets, such as a savings account, 401(k) plan, or rental income, that are readily available to cover emergency expenses. Vehicles, the most common asset, depreciate over time. Homeownership, the next most common asset, can build wealth, but is not a liquid asset.

Assets, All Households, 2015



Note: Municipal-level data on this page is for Places and County Subdivisions, which include Census Designated Places (CDP), and Census County Divisions (CCD), relatively permanent statistical areas delineated cooperatively by the Census Bureau and state and local government authorities. These are overlapping geographies so totals will not match county-level data. Municipal-level data often relies on 5-year averages and is not available for the smallest towns that do not report income.

Lafayette County, 2015

Town	Total HH	% ALICE & Poverty
Day CCD	472	58%
Mayo	419	59%
Mayo CCD	2,021	57%

ALICE IN LAKE COUNTY

Population: 325,875 | **Number of Households:** 126,519

Median Household Income: \$50,305 (state average: \$49,426)

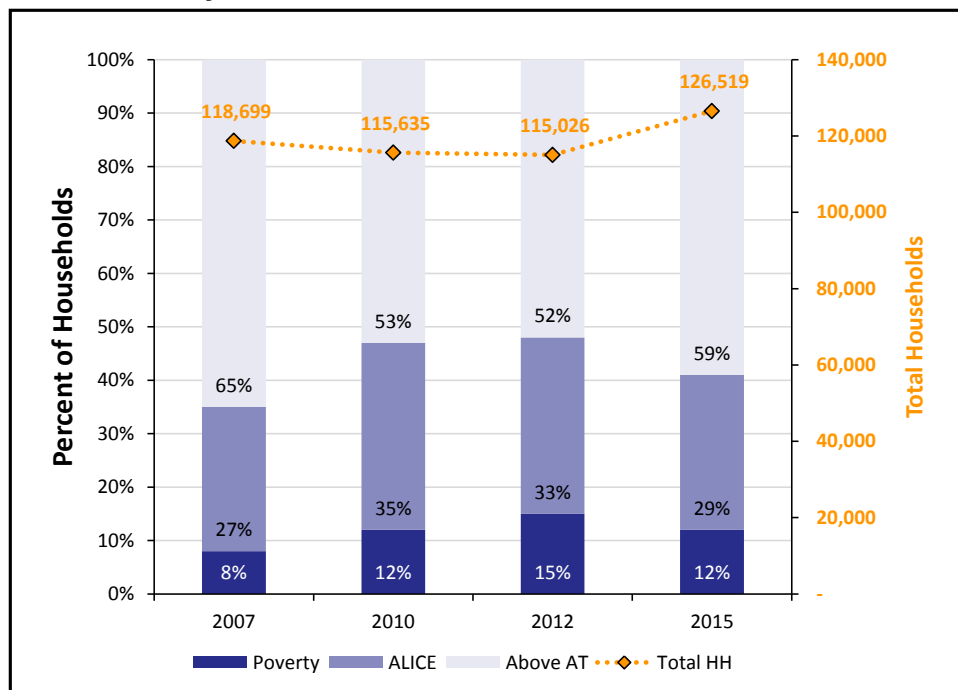
Florida Underemployment Rate for 2015: 11.5%

Households Below ALICE Threshold: 51,456 (41%)

How many households are struggling?

ALICE is an acronym for **A**sset **L**imited, **I**ncome **C**onstrained, **E**mployed – households that earn more than the Federal Poverty Level, but less than the basic cost of living for the county (the ALICE Threshold, or AT). Combined, the number of poverty and ALICE households equals the total population struggling to afford basic needs. The percentage of households below the ALICE Threshold changes over time (left axis, blue bars) as does the total number of households (right axis, dotted yellow line). The Great Recession, from 2007 to 2010, caused hardship for many families. Conditions started to improve in 2010 and 2012 for some, but not for all.

Households by Income, 2007 to 2015



What does it cost to afford the basic necessities?

The bare-minimum Household Survival Budget does not include any savings, leaving a household vulnerable to unexpected expenses. ALICE households typically earn above the Federal Poverty Level of \$11,770 for a single adult and \$24,250 for a family of four, but less than the Household Survival Budget.

Household Survival Budget, Lake County

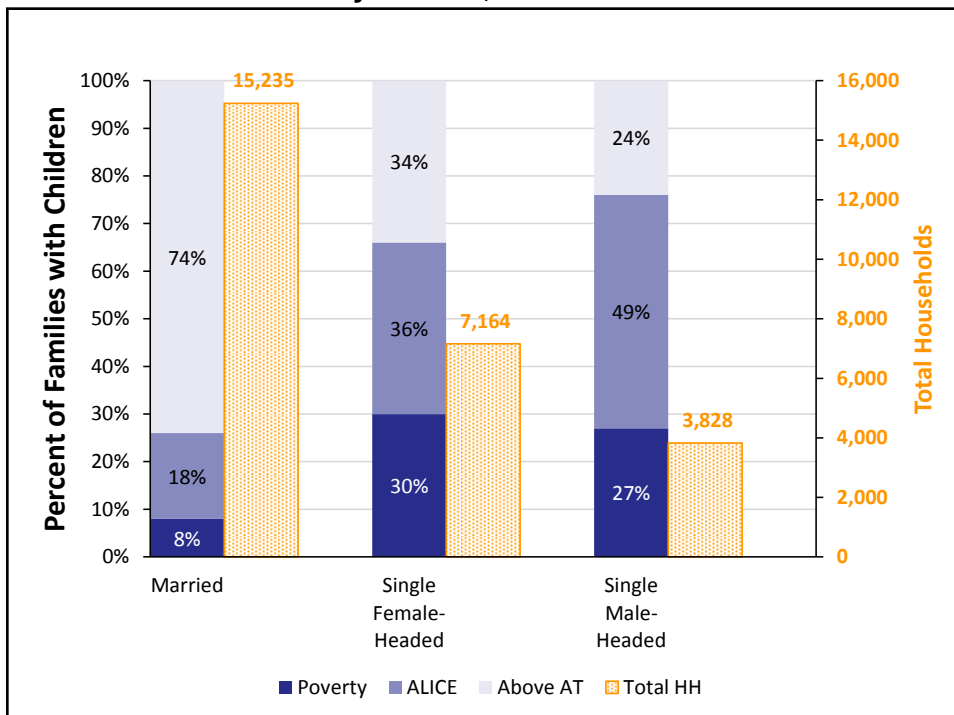
	SINGLE ADULT	2 ADULTS, 1 INFANT, 1 PRESCHOOLER
Monthly Costs		
Housing	\$707	\$997
Child Care	\$–	\$953
Food	\$165	\$547
Transportation	\$322	\$644
Health Care	\$165	\$634
Miscellaneous	\$157	\$407
Taxes	\$212	\$294
Monthly Total	\$1,728	\$4,476
ANNUAL TOTAL	\$20,736	\$53,712
POVERTY ANNUAL TOTAL	\$11,770	\$24,250

Sources: **2015 Point-in-Time Data:** American Community Survey. **ALICE Demographics:** American Community Survey; the ALICE Threshold. **Budget:** U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD); U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA); Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS); Internal Revenue Service (IRS); Florida Department of Education, Office of Early Learning.

How many families with children are struggling?

Children add significant expense to a family budget, so it is not surprising that many families with children live below the ALICE Threshold. Though more Lake County families are headed by married parents, a greater percent of single parent families have income below the AT (left axis, blue bar). Total number of families in each category are reflected by dotted yellow bars (right axis).

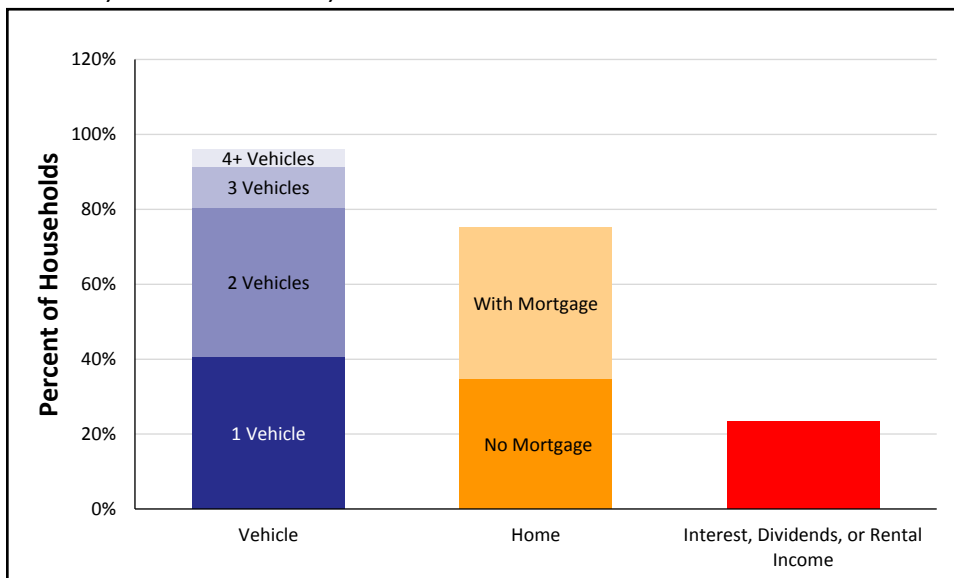
Families with Children by Income, 2015



What assets do households have?

Ownership of assets can contribute to stability of households. Yet few families in Lake County own liquid assets, such as a savings account, 401(k) plan, or rental income, that are readily available to cover emergency expenses. Vehicles, the most common asset, depreciate over time. Homeownership, the next most common asset, can build wealth, but is not a liquid asset.

Assets, All Households, 2015



Lake County, 2015		
Town	Total HH	% ALICE & Poverty
Astatula	541	50%
Astor CDP	649	68%
Clermont	11,007	38%
Clermont CCD	29,373	35%
Eustis	7,150	57%
Eustis CCD	11,514	49%
Fruitland Park	1,479	49%
Fruitland Park-Lady Lake CCD	13,046	46%
Groveland	3,345	39%
Groveland-Mascotte CCD	9,484	39%
Howey-in-the-Hills	527	24%
Howey-in-the-Hills-Okahumpka CCD	8,293	36%
Lady Lake	6,936	50%
Lake Kathryn CDP	297	81%
Lake Mack-Forest Hills CDP	300	71%
Leesburg	8,311	61%
Leesburg CCD	9,216	58%
Leesburg East CCD	9,803	49%
Mascotte	1,488	49%
Minneola	3,290	44%
Montverde	520	28%
Mount Dora	5,747	41%
Mount Dora CCD	10,185	39%
Mount Plymouth CDP	1,577	24%
Silver Lake CDP	689	37%
Sorrento CDP	215	74%
Tavares	6,232	52%
Tavares CCD	9,227	49%
Umatilla	1,399	49%
Umatilla CCD	9,110	50%
Yalaha CDP	539	19%

Note: Municipal-level data on this page is for Places and County Subdivisions, which include Census Designated Places (CDP), and Census County Divisions (CCD), relatively permanent statistical areas delineated cooperatively by the Census Bureau and state and local government authorities. These are overlapping geographies so totals will not match county-level data. Municipal-level data often relies on 5-year averages and is not available for the smallest towns that do not report income.

ALICE IN LEE COUNTY

Population: 701,982 | **Number of Households:** 263,694

Median Household Income: \$50,651 (state average: \$49,426)

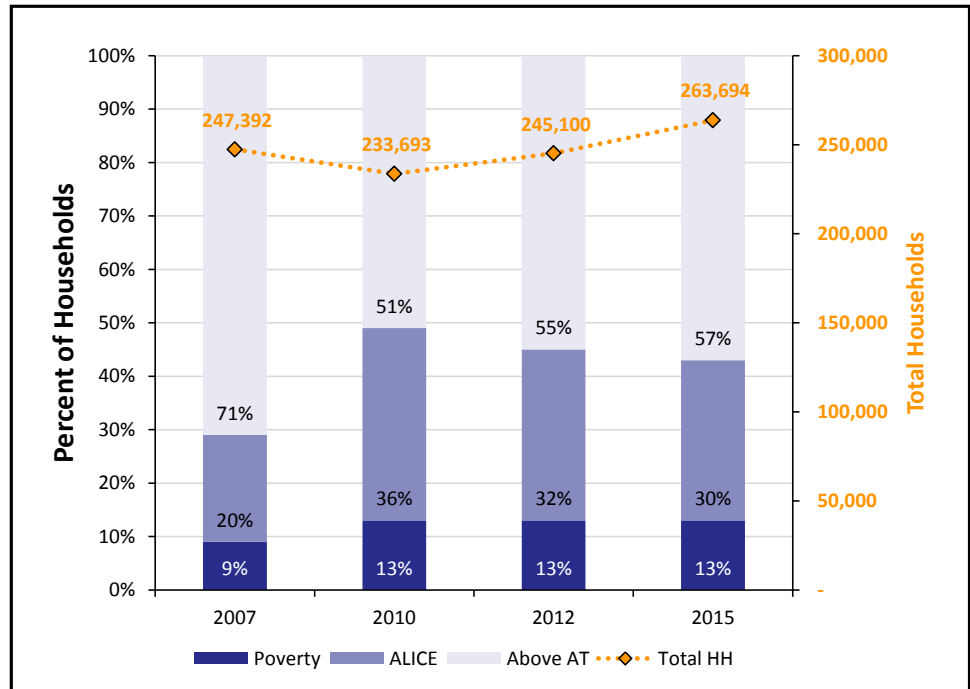
Florida Underemployment Rate for 2015: 11.5%

Households Below ALICE Threshold: 114,083 (43%)

How many households are struggling?

ALICE is an acronym for **A**sset **L**imited, **I**ncome **C**onstrained, **E**mployed – households that earn more than the Federal Poverty Level, but less than the basic cost of living for the county (the ALICE Threshold, or AT). Combined, the number of poverty and ALICE households equals the total population struggling to afford basic needs. The percentage of households below the ALICE Threshold changes over time (left axis, blue bars) as does the total number of households (right axis, dotted yellow line). The Great Recession, from 2007 to 2010, caused hardship for many families. Conditions started to improve in 2010 and 2012 for some, but not for all.

Households by Income, 2007 to 2015



What does it cost to afford the basic necessities?

The bare-minimum Household Survival Budget does not include any savings, leaving a household vulnerable to unexpected expenses. ALICE households typically earn above the Federal Poverty Level of \$11,770 for a single adult and \$24,250 for a family of four, but less than the Household Survival Budget.

Household Survival Budget, Lee County

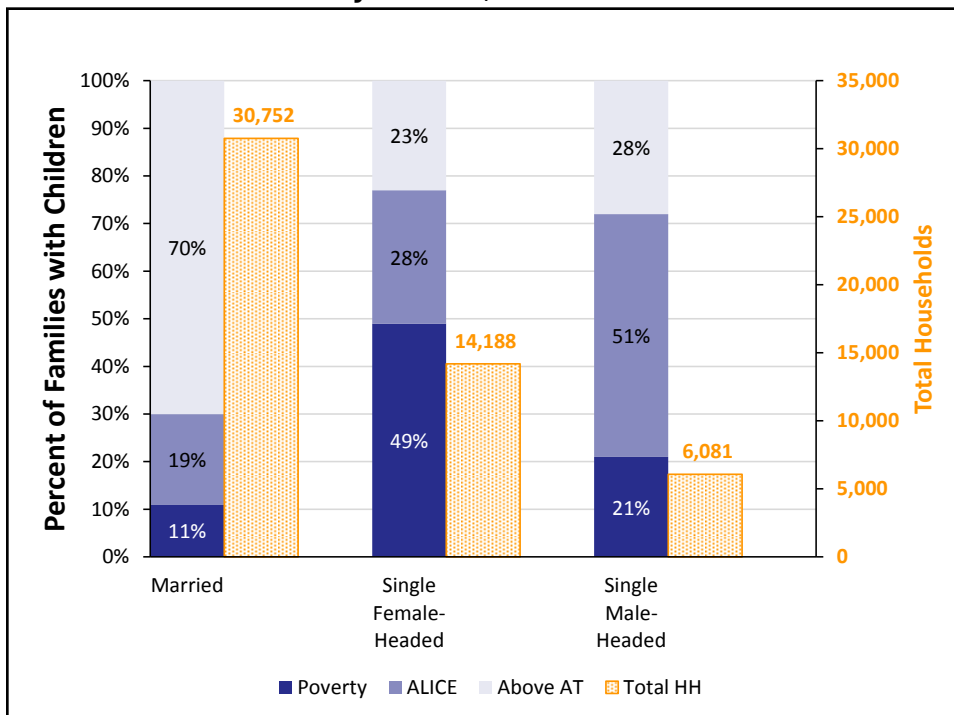
	SINGLE ADULT	2 ADULTS, 1 INFANT, 1 PRESCHOOLER
Monthly Costs		
Housing	\$703	\$896
Child Care	\$–	\$963
Food	\$165	\$547
Transportation	\$322	\$644
Health Care	\$165	\$634
Miscellaneous	\$157	\$395
Taxes	\$211	\$266
Monthly Total	\$1,723	\$4,345
ANNUAL TOTAL	\$20,676	\$52,140
POVERTY ANNUAL TOTAL	\$11,770	\$24,250

Sources: **2015 Point-in-Time Data:** American Community Survey. **ALICE Demographics:** American Community Survey; the ALICE Threshold. **Budget:** U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD); U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA); Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS); Internal Revenue Service (IRS); Florida Department of Education, Office of Early Learning.

How many families with children are struggling?

Children add significant expense to a family budget, so it is not surprising that many families with children live below the ALICE Threshold. Though more Lee County families are headed by married parents, a greater percent of single parent families have income below the AT (left axis, blue bar). Total number of families in each category are reflected by dotted yellow bars (right axis).

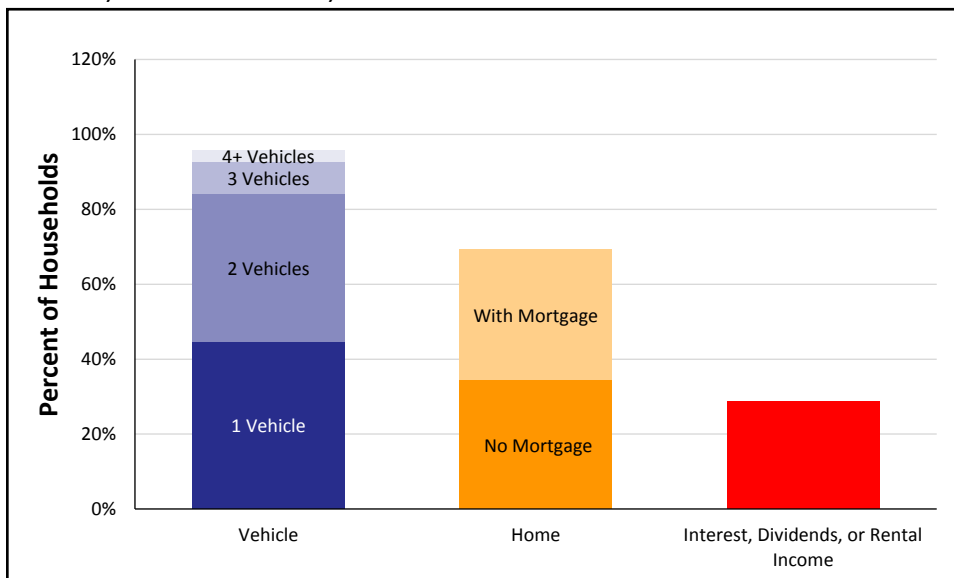
Families with Children by Income, 2015



What assets do households have?

Ownership of assets can contribute to stability of households. Yet few families in Lee County own liquid assets, such as a savings account, 401(k) plan, or rental income, that are readily available to cover emergency expenses. Vehicles, the most common asset, depreciate over time. Homeownership, the next most common asset, can build wealth, but is not a liquid asset.

Assets, All Households, 2015



Lee County, 2015		
Town	Total HH	% ALICE & Poverty
Alva CDP	819	37%
Boca Grande CCD	358	24%
Bokeelia CDP	610	56%
Bonita Springs	19,634	38%
Bonita Springs CCD	42,523	36%
Buckingham CDP	1,521	37%
Burnt Store Marina CDP	986	25%
Cape Coral	61,251	42%
Cape Coral CCD	65,919	44%
Cypress Lake CDP	6,053	49%
Estero	13,790	28%
Estero Island CCD	4,605	37%
Fort Myers	28,441	56%
Fort Myers Beach	3,604	37%
Fort Myers CCD	62,852	50%
Fort Myers Shores CCD	5,096	41%
Fort Myers Shores CDP	1,980	49%
Gateway CDP	3,002	24%
Harlem Heights CDP	396	58%
Iona CDP	7,158	39%
Lehigh Acres CCD	46,767	47%
Lehigh Acres CDP	33,574	55%
Lochmoor Waterway Estates CDP	1,746	45%
Matlacha CDP	420	54%
McGregor CDP	3,414	33%
North Fort Myers CCD	16,889	55%
North Fort Myers CDP	19,044	52%
Olga CDP	761	50%
Page Park CDP	233	100%
Palmona Park CDP	466	78%
Pine Island CCD	3,754	48%
Pine Island Center CDP	750	50%
Pine Manor CDP	1,072	94%
Punta Rassa CDP	1,021	32%
San Carlos Park CDP	5,953	48%
Sanibel	3,487	25%
Sanibel Island CCD	3,524	25%
St. James City CDP	1,834	42%
Suncoast Estates CDP	1,635	75%
Three Oaks CDP	1,016	21%
Tice CDP	1,188	74%
Villas CDP	4,901	49%
Whiskey Creek CDP	2,128	27%

Note: Municipal-level data on this page is for Places and County Subdivisions, which include Census Designated Places (CDP), and Census County Divisions (CCD), relatively permanent statistical areas delineated cooperatively by the Census Bureau and state and local government authorities. These are overlapping geographies so totals will not match county-level data. Municipal-level data often relies on 5-year averages and is not available for the smallest towns that do not report income.

ALICE IN LEON COUNTY

Population: 286,272 | **Number of Households:** 109,209

Median Household Income: \$46,002 (state average: \$49,426)

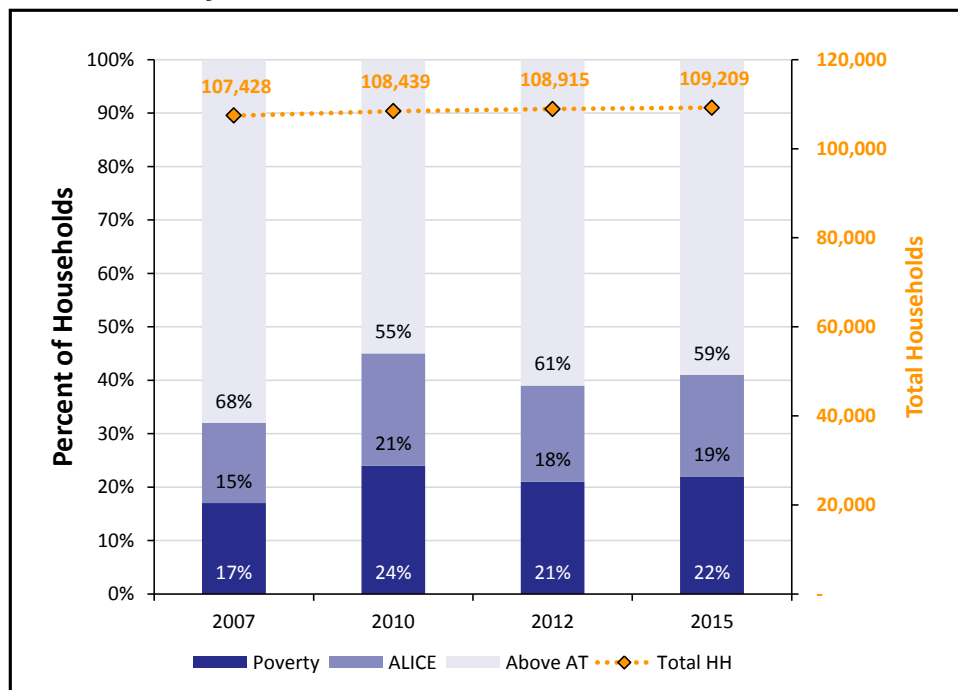
Florida Underemployment Rate for 2015: 11.5%

Households Below ALICE Threshold: 44,759 (41%)

How many households are struggling?

ALICE is an acronym for **A**sset **L**imited, **I**ncome **C**onstrained, **E**mployed – households that earn more than the Federal Poverty Level, but less than the basic cost of living for the county (the ALICE Threshold, or AT). Combined, the number of poverty and ALICE households equals the total population struggling to afford basic needs. The percentage of households below the ALICE Threshold changes over time (left axis, blue bars) as does the total number of households (right axis, dotted yellow line). The Great Recession, from 2007 to 2010, caused hardship for many families. Conditions started to improve in 2010 and 2012 for some, but not for all.

Households by Income, 2007 to 2015



What does it cost to afford the basic necessities?

The bare-minimum Household Survival Budget does not include any savings, leaving a household vulnerable to unexpected expenses. ALICE households typically earn above the Federal Poverty Level of \$11,770 for a single adult and \$24,250 for a family of four, but less than the Household Survival Budget.

Household Survival Budget, Leon County

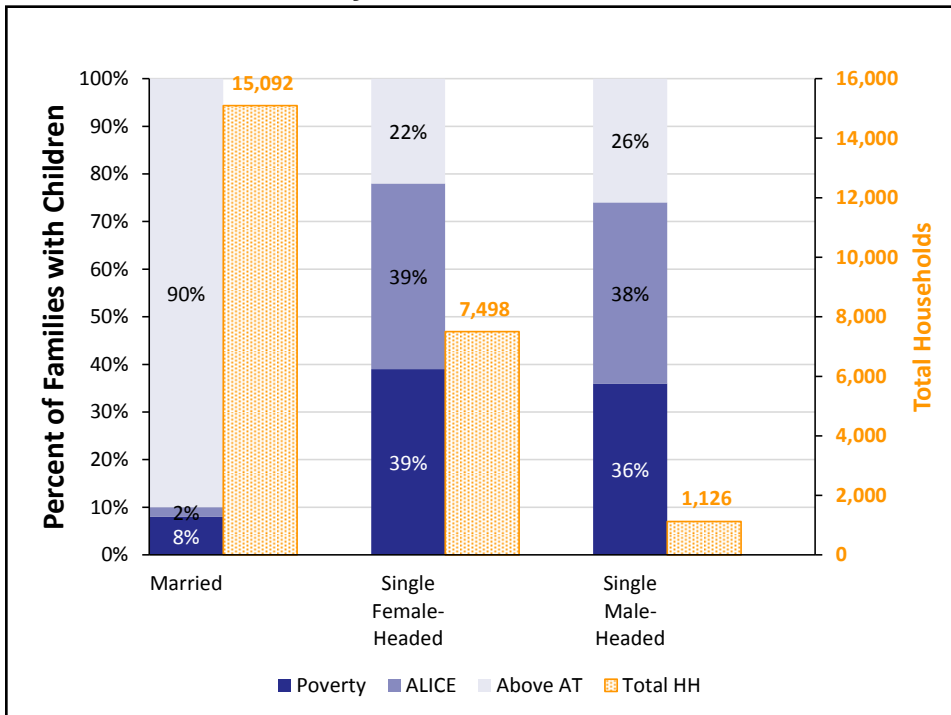
	SINGLE ADULT	2 ADULTS, 1 INFANT, 1 PRESCHOOLER
Monthly Costs		
Housing	\$705	\$905
Child Care	\$–	\$961
Food	\$165	\$547
Transportation	\$322	\$644
Health Care	\$165	\$634
Miscellaneous	\$157	\$396
Taxes	\$211	\$268
Monthly Total	\$1,725	\$4,355
ANNUAL TOTAL	\$20,700	\$52,260
POVERTY ANNUAL TOTAL	\$11,770	\$24,250

Sources: **2015 Point-in-Time Data:** American Community Survey. **ALICE Demographics:** American Community Survey; the ALICE Threshold. **Budget:** U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD); U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA); Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS); Internal Revenue Service (IRS); Florida Department of Education, Office of Early Learning.

How many families with children are struggling?

Children add significant expense to a family budget, so it is not surprising that many families with children live below the ALICE Threshold. Though more Leon County families are headed by married parents, a greater percent of single parent families have income below the AT (left axis, blue bar). Total number of families in each category are reflected by dotted yellow bars (right axis).

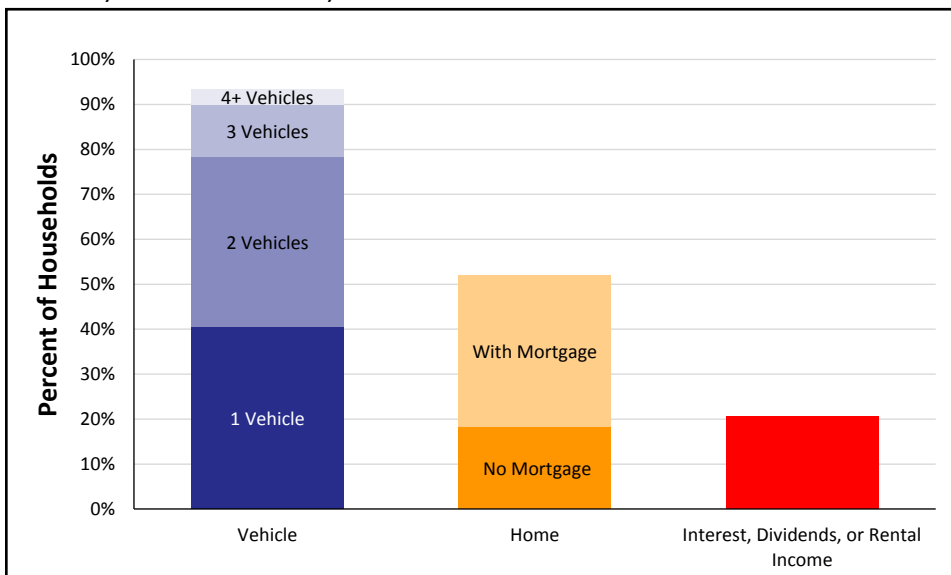
Families with Children by Income, 2015



What assets do households have?

Ownership of assets can contribute to stability of households. Yet few families in Leon County own liquid assets, such as a savings account, 401(k) plan, or rental income, that are readily available to cover emergency expenses. Vehicles, the most common asset, depreciate over time. Homeownership, the next most common asset, can build wealth, but is not a liquid asset.

Assets, All Households, 2015



Leon County, 2015		
Town	Total HH	% ALICE & Poverty
East Leon CCD	13,940	24%
Northeast Leon CCD	20,029	16%
Northwest Leon CCD	9,125	27%
Southeast Leon CCD	5,998	29%
Southwest Leon CCD	5,235	47%
Tallahassee	74,162	48%
Tallahassee Central CCD	16,672	68%
Tallahassee East CCD	10,353	41%
Tallahassee Northeast CCD	6,789	37%
Tallahassee Northwest CCD	10,735	60%
Tallahassee South CCD	5,624	55%
Tallahassee Southwest CCD	6,334	76%
Woodville CDP	982	41%

Note: Municipal-level data on this page is for Places and County Subdivisions, which include Census Designated Places (CDP), and Census County Divisions (CCD), relatively permanent statistical areas delineated cooperatively by the Census Bureau and state and local government authorities. These are overlapping geographies so totals will not match county-level data. Municipal-level data often relies on 5-year averages and is not available for the smallest towns that do not report income.

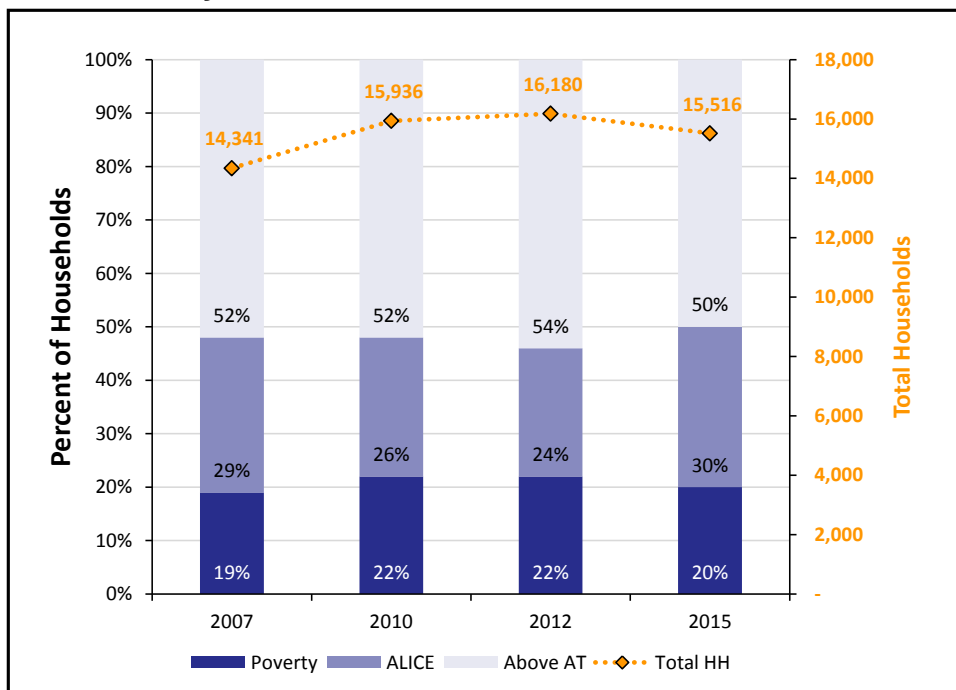
ALICE IN LEVY COUNTY

Population: 39,821 | **Number of Households:** 15,516
Median Household Income: \$35,782 (state average: \$49,426)
Florida Underemployment Rate for 2015: 11.5%
Households Below ALICE Threshold: 7,841 (50%)

How many households are struggling?

ALICE is an acronym for **A**sset **L**imited, **I**ncome **C**onstrained, **E**mployed – households that earn more than the Federal Poverty Level, but less than the basic cost of living for the county (the ALICE Threshold, or AT). Combined, the number of poverty and ALICE households equals the total population struggling to afford basic needs. The percentage of households below the ALICE Threshold changes over time (left axis, blue bars) as does the total number of households (right axis, dotted yellow line). The Great Recession, from 2007 to 2010, caused hardship for many families. Conditions started to improve in 2010 and 2012 for some, but not for all.

Households by Income, 2007 to 2015



What does it cost to afford the basic necessities?

The bare-minimum Household Survival Budget does not include any savings, leaving a household vulnerable to unexpected expenses. ALICE households typically earn above the Federal Poverty Level of \$11,770 for a single adult and \$24,250 for a family of four, but less than the Household Survival Budget.

Household Survival Budget, Levy County

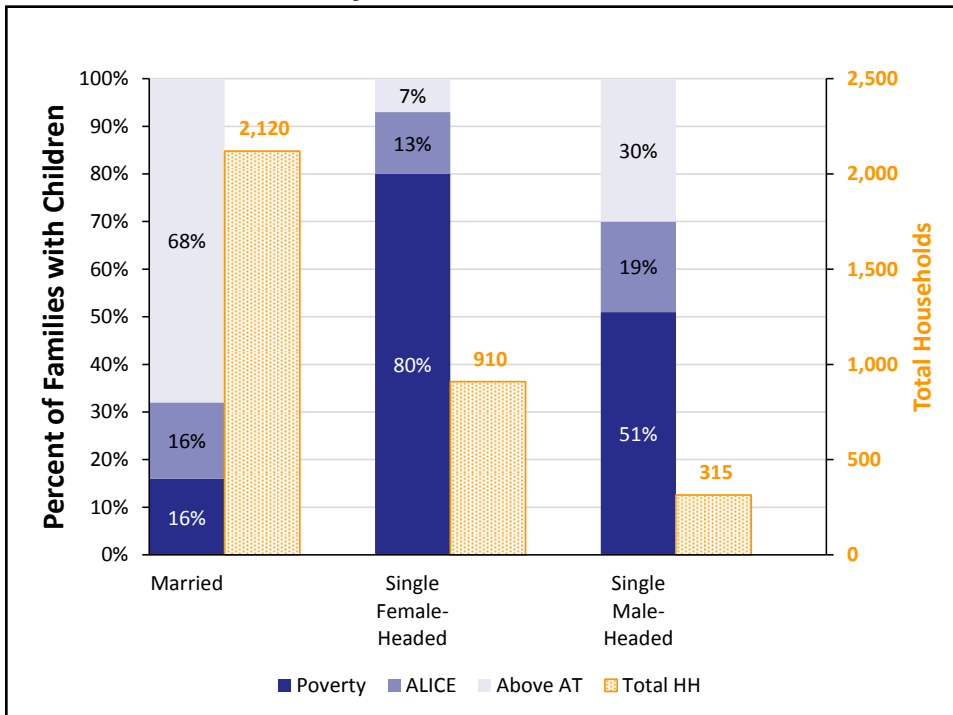
	SINGLE ADULT	2 ADULTS, 1 INFANT, 1 PRESCHOOLER
Monthly Costs		
Housing	\$531	\$657
Child Care	\$–	\$1,033
Food	\$165	\$547
Transportation	\$322	\$644
Health Care	\$165	\$634
Miscellaneous	\$135	\$373
Taxes	\$169	\$215
Monthly Total	\$1,487	\$4,103
ANNUAL TOTAL	\$17,844	\$49,236
POVERTY ANNUAL TOTAL	\$11,770	\$24,250

Sources: **2015 Point-in-Time Data:** American Community Survey. **ALICE Demographics:** American Community Survey; the ALICE Threshold. **Budget:** U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD); U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA); Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS); Internal Revenue Service (IRS); Florida Department of Education, Office of Early Learning.

How many families with children are struggling?

Children add significant expense to a family budget, so it is not surprising that many families with children live below the ALICE Threshold. Though more Levy County families are headed by married parents, a greater percent of single parent families have income below the AT (left axis, blue bar). Total number of families in each category are reflected by dotted yellow bars (right axis).

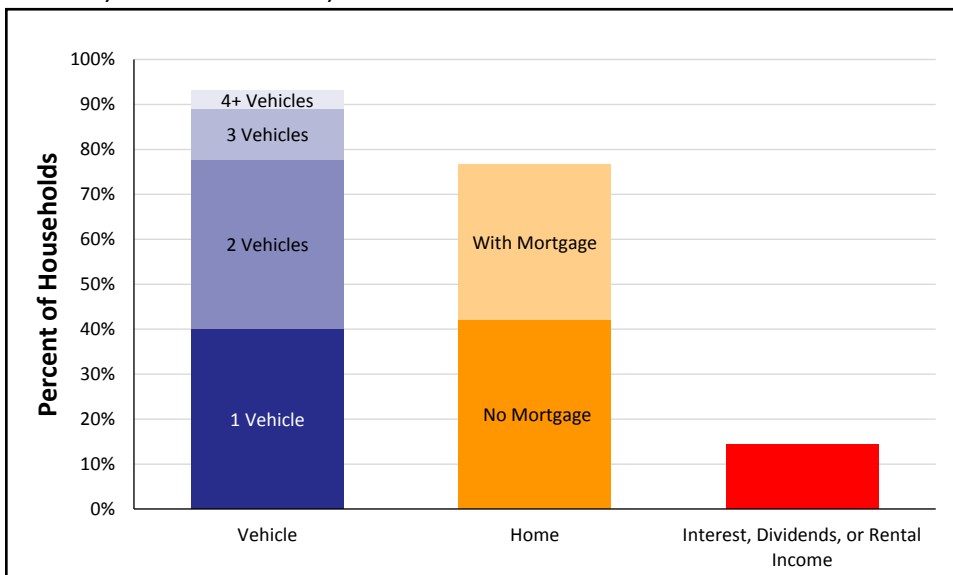
Families with Children by Income, 2015



What assets do households have?

Ownership of assets can contribute to stability of households. Yet few families in Levy County own liquid assets, such as a savings account, 401(k) plan, or rental income, that are readily available to cover emergency expenses. Vehicles, the most common asset, depreciate over time. Homeownership, the next most common asset, can build wealth, but is not a liquid asset.

Assets, All Households, 2015



Levy County, 2015		
Town	Total HH	% ALICE & Poverty
Andrews CDP	382	64%
Bronson	382	62%
Cedar Key	342	36%
Cedar Key-Yankeetown CCD	2,440	52%
Chiefland	911	66%
Chiefland CCD	4,853	51%
East Bronson CDP	720	60%
Fanning Springs	389	52%
Inglis	635	59%
Manatee Road CDP	1,225	48%
Williston	980	57%
Williston Highlands CDP	892	37%
Williston-Bronson CCD	8,223	50%

Note: Municipal-level data on this page is for Places and County Subdivisions, which include Census Designated Places (CDP), and Census County Divisions (CCD), relatively permanent statistical areas delineated cooperatively by the Census Bureau and state and local government authorities. These are overlapping geographies so totals will not match county-level data. Municipal-level data often relies on 5-year averages and is not available for the smallest towns that do not report income.

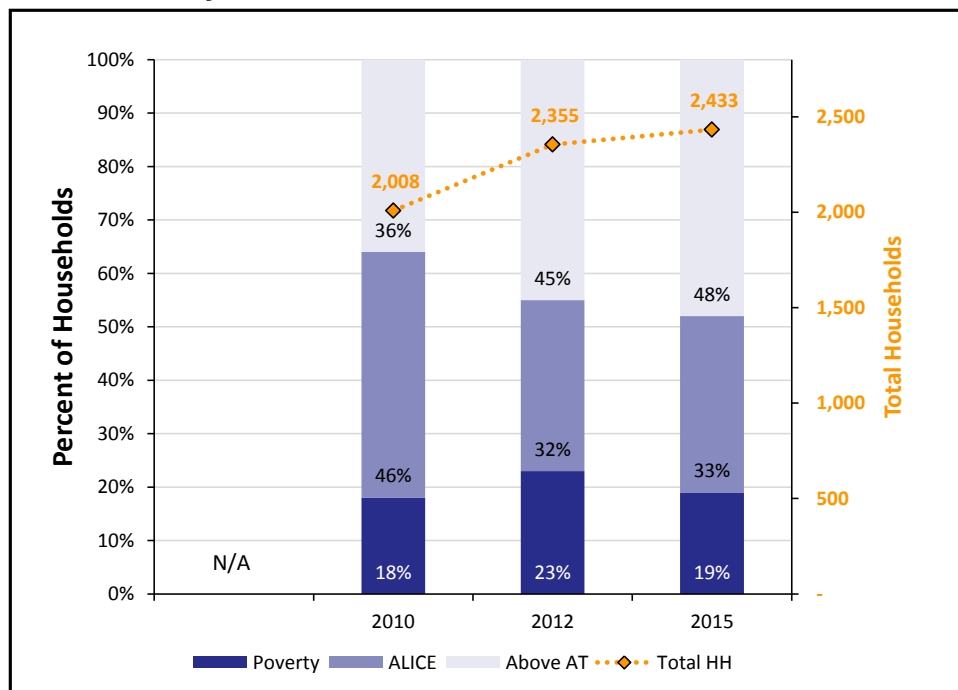
ALICE IN LIBERTY COUNTY

Population: 8,295 | **Number of Households:** 2,433
Median Household Income: \$39,406 (state average: \$49,426)
Florida Underemployment Rate for 2015: 11.5%
Households Below ALICE Threshold: 1,279 (52%)

How many households are struggling?

ALICE is an acronym for **A**sset **L**imited, **I**ncome **C**onstrained, **E**mployed – households that earn more than the Federal Poverty Level, but less than the basic cost of living for the county (the ALICE Threshold, or AT). Combined, the number of poverty and ALICE households equals the total population struggling to afford basic needs. The percentage of households below the ALICE Threshold changes over time (left axis, blue bars) as does the total number of households (right axis, dotted yellow line). The Great Recession, from 2007 to 2010, caused hardship for many families. Conditions started to improve in 2010 and 2012 for some, but not for all.

Households by Income, 2007 to 2015



What does it cost to afford the basic necessities?

The bare-minimum Household Survival Budget does not include any savings, leaving a household vulnerable to unexpected expenses. ALICE households typically earn above the Federal Poverty Level of \$11,770 for a single adult and \$24,250 for a family of four, but less than the Household Survival Budget.

Household Survival Budget, Liberty County

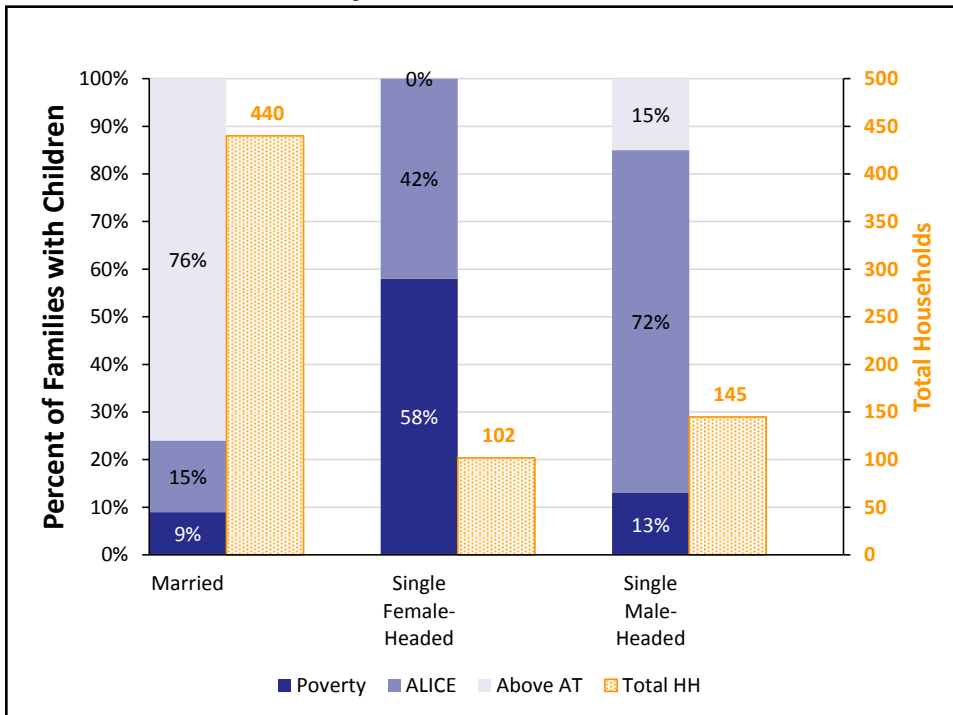
	SINGLE ADULT	2 ADULTS, 1 INFANT, 1 PRESCHOOLER
Monthly Costs		
Housing	\$519	\$643
Child Care	\$–	\$1,033
Food	\$165	\$547
Transportation	\$322	\$644
Health Care	\$165	\$634
Miscellaneous	\$134	\$371
Taxes	\$167	\$211
Monthly Total	\$1,472	\$4,083
ANNUAL TOTAL	\$17,664	\$48,996
POVERTY ANNUAL TOTAL	\$11,770	\$24,250

Sources: **2015 Point-in-Time Data:** American Community Survey. **ALICE Demographics:** American Community Survey; the ALICE Threshold. **Budget:** U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD); U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA); Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS); Internal Revenue Service (IRS); Florida Department of Education, Office of Early Learning.

How many families with children are struggling?

Children add significant expense to a family budget, so it is not surprising that many families with children live below the ALICE Threshold. Though more Liberty County families are headed by married parents, a greater percent of single parent families have income below the AT (left axis, blue bar). Total number of families in each category are reflected by dotted yellow bars (right axis).

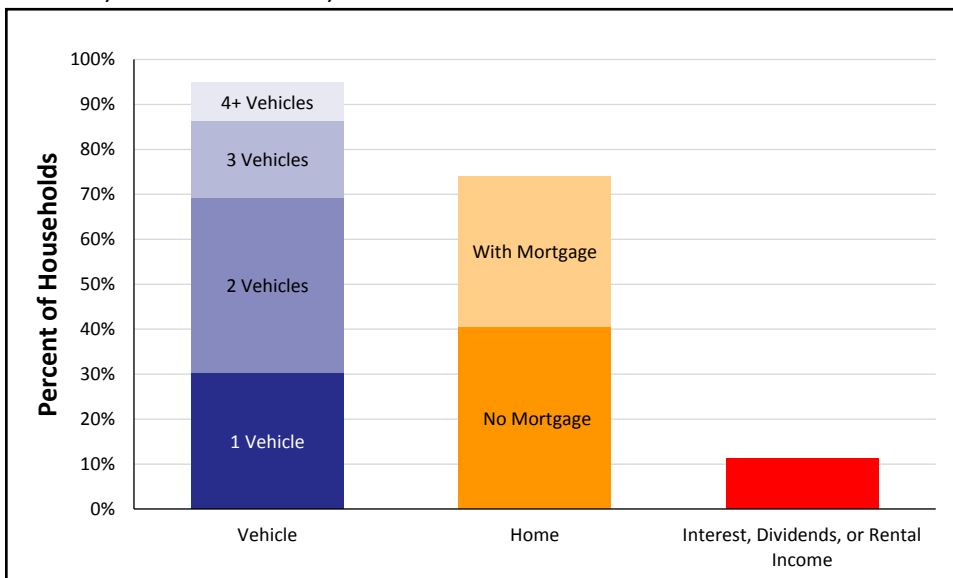
Families with Children by Income, 2015



What assets do households have?

Ownership of assets can contribute to stability of households. Yet few families in Liberty County own liquid assets, such as a savings account, 401(k) plan, or rental income, that are readily available to cover emergency expenses. Vehicles, the most common asset, depreciate over time. Homeownership, the next most common asset, can build wealth, but is not a liquid asset.

Assets, All Households, 2015



Liberty County, 2015		
Town	Total HH	% ALICE & Poverty
Bristol	363	54%
East Liberty CCD	855	43%
West Liberty CCD	1,578	57%

Note: Municipal-level data on this page is for Places and County Subdivisions, which include Census Designated Places (CDP), and Census County Divisions (CCD), relatively permanent statistical areas delineated cooperatively by the Census Bureau and state and local government authorities. These are overlapping geographies so totals will not match county-level data. Municipal-level data often relies on 5-year averages and is not available for the smallest towns that do not report income.

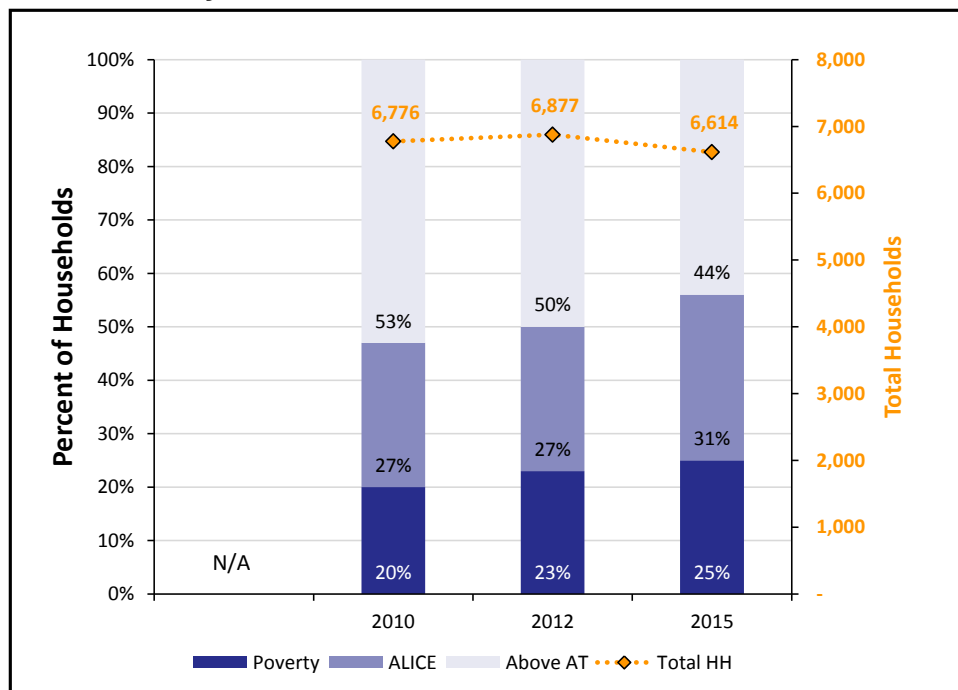
ALICE IN MADISON COUNTY

Population: 18,729 | **Number of Households:** 6,614
Median Household Income: \$32,164 (state average: \$49,426)
Florida Underemployment Rate for 2015: 11.5%
Households Below ALICE Threshold: 3,725 (56%)

How many households are struggling?

ALICE is an acronym for **A**sset **L**imited, **I**ncome **C**onstrained, **E**mployed – households that earn more than the Federal Poverty Level, but less than the basic cost of living for the county (the ALICE Threshold, or AT). Combined, the number of poverty and ALICE households equals the total population struggling to afford basic needs. The percentage of households below the ALICE Threshold changes over time (left axis, blue bars) as does the total number of households (right axis, dotted yellow line). The Great Recession, from 2007 to 2010, caused hardship for many families. Conditions started to improve in 2010 and 2012 for some, but not for all.

Households by Income, 2007 to 2015



What does it cost to afford the basic necessities?

The bare-minimum Household Survival Budget does not include any savings, leaving a household vulnerable to unexpected expenses. ALICE households typically earn above the Federal Poverty Level of \$11,770 for a single adult and \$24,250 for a family of four, but less than the Household Survival Budget.

Household Survival Budget, Madison County

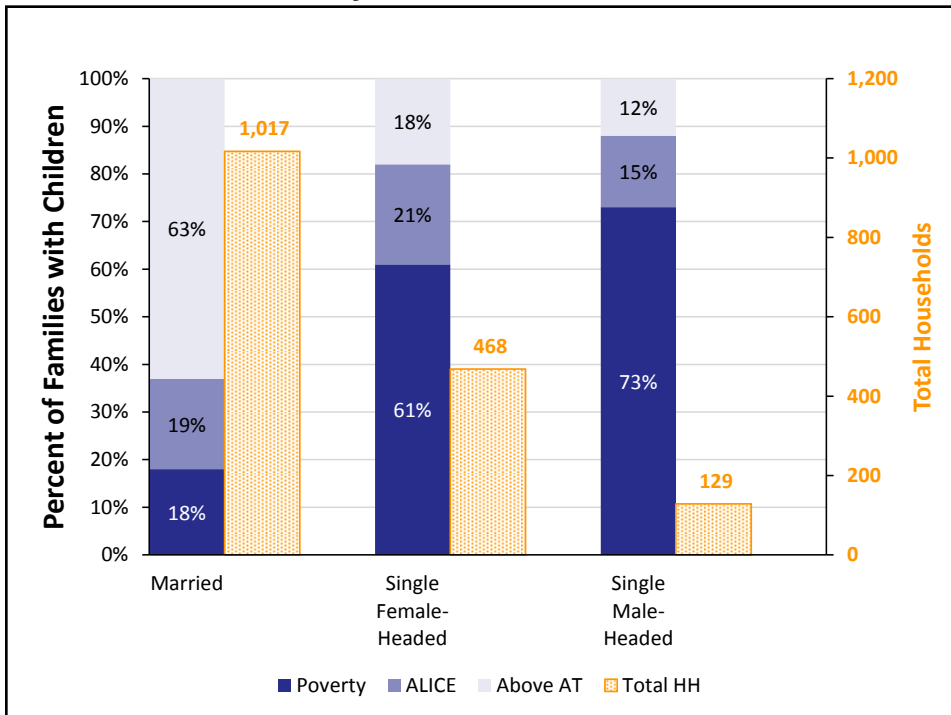
	SINGLE ADULT	2 ADULTS, 1 INFANT, 1 PRESCHOOLER
Monthly Costs		
Housing	\$519	\$643
Child Care	\$–	\$887
Food	\$165	\$547
Transportation	\$322	\$644
Health Care	\$165	\$634
Miscellaneous	\$134	\$353
Taxes	\$167	\$172
Monthly Total	\$1,472	\$3,880
ANNUAL TOTAL	\$17,664	\$46,560
POVERTY ANNUAL TOTAL	\$11,770	\$24,250

Sources: **2015 Point-in-Time Data:** American Community Survey. **ALICE Demographics:** American Community Survey; the ALICE Threshold. **Budget:** U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD); U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA); Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS); Internal Revenue Service (IRS); Florida Department of Education, Office of Early Learning.

How many families with children are struggling?

Children add significant expense to a family budget, so it is not surprising that many families with children live below the ALICE Threshold. Though more Madison County families are headed by married parents, a greater percent of single parent families have income below the AT (left axis, blue bar). Total number of families in each category are reflected by dotted yellow bars (right axis).

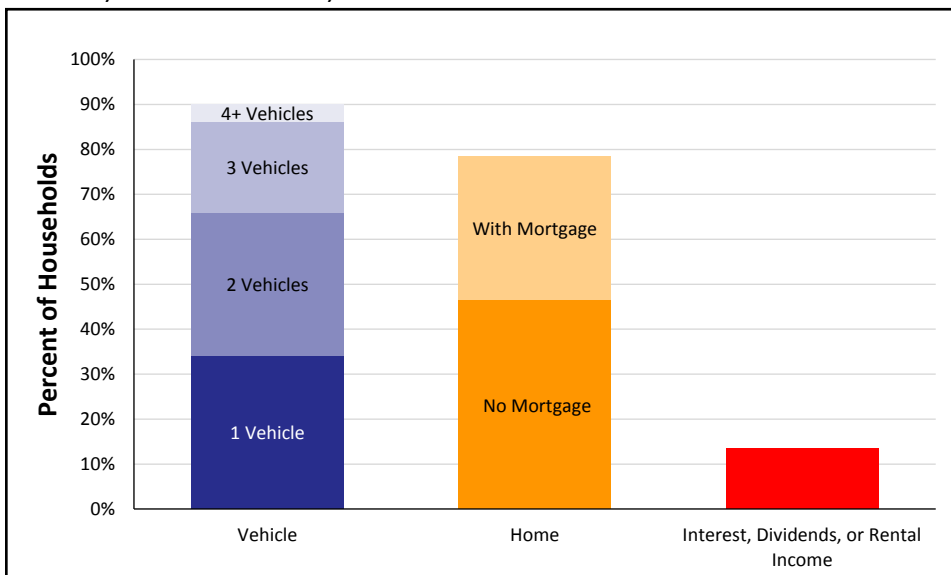
Families with Children by Income, 2015



What assets do households have?

Ownership of assets can contribute to stability of households. Yet few families in Madison County own liquid assets, such as a savings account, 401(k) plan, or rental income, that are readily available to cover emergency expenses. Vehicles, the most common asset, depreciate over time. Homeownership, the next most common asset, can build wealth, but is not a liquid asset.

Assets, All Households, 2015



Note: Municipal-level data on this page is for Places and County Subdivisions, which include Census Designated Places (CDP), and Census County Divisions (CCD), relatively permanent statistical areas delineated cooperatively by the Census Bureau and state and local government authorities. These are overlapping geographies so totals will not match county-level data. Municipal-level data often relies on 5-year averages and is not available for the smallest towns that do not report income.

Madison County, 2015		
Town	Total HH	% ALICE & Poverty
Greenville CCD	1,416	56%
Madison	1,123	76%
Madison CCD	5,198	57%

ALICE IN MANATEE COUNTY

Population: 363,369 | **Number of Households:** 134,690

Median Household Income: \$50,835 (state average: \$49,426)

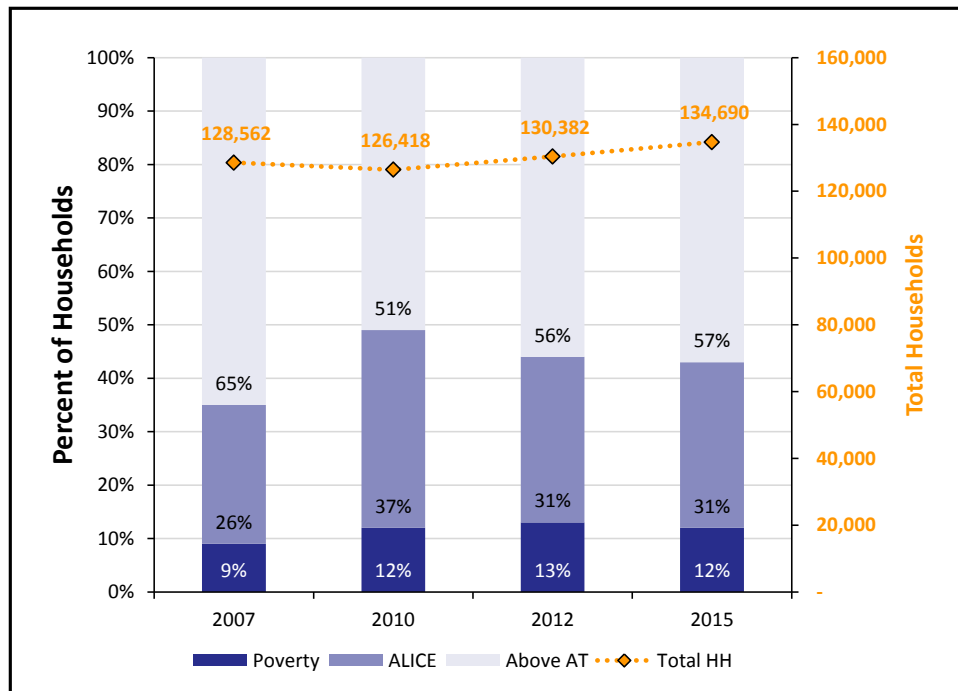
Florida Underemployment Rate for 2015: 11.5%

Households Below ALICE Threshold: 57,513 (43%)

How many households are struggling?

ALICE is an acronym for **A**sset **L**imited, **I**ncome **C**onstrained, **E**mployed – households that earn more than the Federal Poverty Level, but less than the basic cost of living for the county (the ALICE Threshold, or AT). Combined, the number of poverty and ALICE households equals the total population struggling to afford basic needs. The percentage of households below the ALICE Threshold changes over time (left axis, blue bars) as does the total number of households (right axis, dotted yellow line). The Great Recession, from 2007 to 2010, caused hardship for many families. Conditions started to improve in 2010 and 2012 for some, but not for all.

Households by Income, 2007 to 2015



What does it cost to afford the basic necessities?

The bare-minimum Household Survival Budget does not include any savings, leaving a household vulnerable to unexpected expenses. ALICE households typically earn above the Federal Poverty Level of \$11,770 for a single adult and \$24,250 for a family of four, but less than the Household Survival Budget.

Household Survival Budget, Manatee County

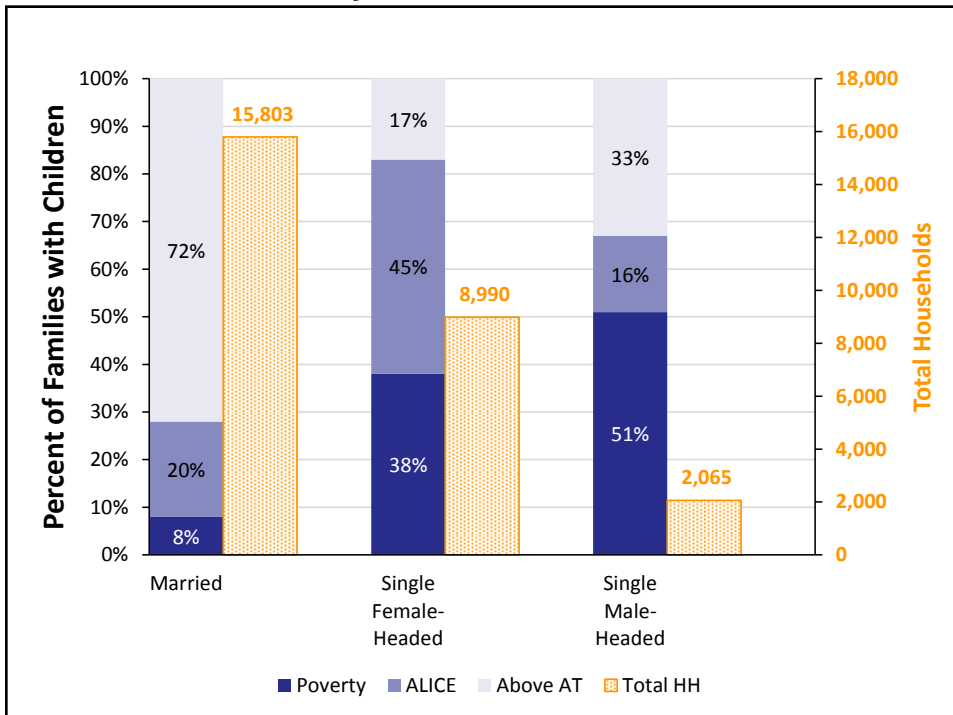
	SINGLE ADULT	2 ADULTS, 1 INFANT, 1 PRESCHOOLER
Monthly Costs		
Housing	\$675	\$960
Child Care	\$–	\$1,120
Food	\$165	\$547
Transportation	\$322	\$644
Health Care	\$165	\$634
Miscellaneous	\$153	\$424
Taxes	\$202	\$333
Monthly Total	\$1,682	\$4,662
ANNUAL TOTAL	\$20,184	\$55,944
POVERTY ANNUAL TOTAL	\$11,770	\$24,250

Sources: **2015 Point-in-Time Data:** American Community Survey. **ALICE Demographics:** American Community Survey; the ALICE Threshold. **Budget:** U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD); U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA); Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS); Internal Revenue Service (IRS); Florida Department of Education, Office of Early Learning.

How many families with children are struggling?

Children add significant expense to a family budget, so it is not surprising that many families with children live below the ALICE Threshold. Though more Manatee County families are headed by married parents, a greater percent of single parent families have income below the AT (left axis, blue bar). Total number of families in each category are reflected by dotted yellow bars (right axis).

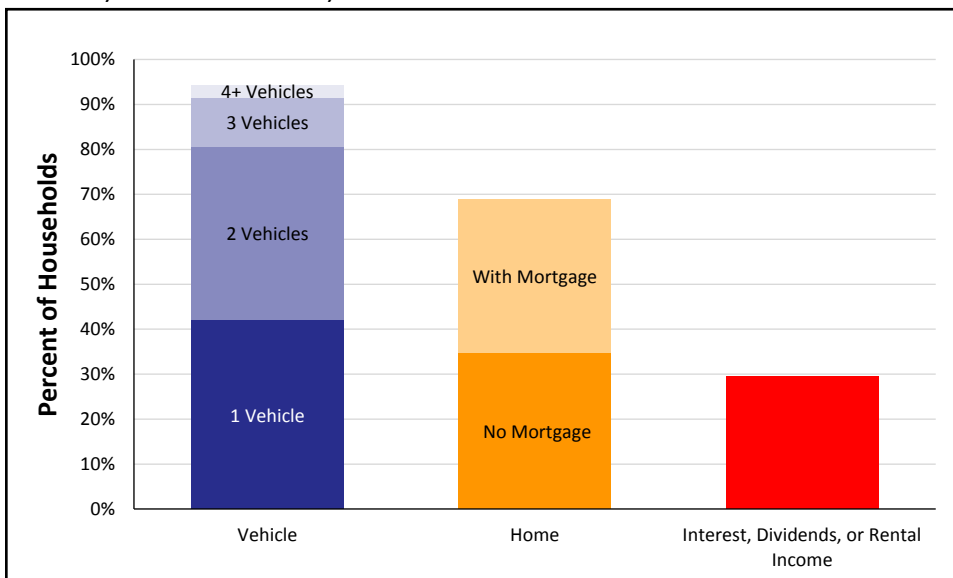
Families with Children by Income, 2015



What assets do households have?

Ownership of assets can contribute to stability of households. Yet few families in Manatee County own liquid assets, such as a savings account, 401(k) plan, or rental income, that are readily available to cover emergency expenses. Vehicles, the most common asset, depreciate over time. Homeownership, the next most common asset, can build wealth, but is not a liquid asset.

Assets, All Households, 2015



Manatee County, 2015		
Town	Total HH	% ALICE & Poverty
Anna Maria	587	48%
Bayshore Gardens CDP	7,592	58%
Bradenton	20,649	53%
Bradenton Beach	553	54%
Bradenton CCD	96,630	48%
Cortez CDP	2,063	41%
Ellenton CDP	1,360	45%
Holmes Beach	2,113	39%
Longboat Key	3,867	27%
Memphis CDP	2,699	59%
Myakka City CCD	17,634	24%
Palmetto	4,859	56%
Palmetto CCD	11,610	54%
Parrish CCD	8,851	26%
Samoset CDP	1,230	64%
South Bradenton CDP	10,331	67%
West Bradenton CDP	1,616	34%
West Samoset CDP	1,965	84%
Whitfield CDP (Manatee County)	1,275	29%

Note: Municipal-level data on this page is for Places and County Subdivisions, which include Census Designated Places (CDP), and Census County Divisions (CCD), relatively permanent statistical areas delineated cooperatively by the Census Bureau and state and local government authorities. These are overlapping geographies so totals will not match county-level data. Municipal-level data often relies on 5-year averages and is not available for the smallest towns that do not report income.

ALICE IN MARION COUNTY

Population: 343,254 | **Number of Households:** 125,227

Median Household Income: \$40,050 (state average: \$49,426)

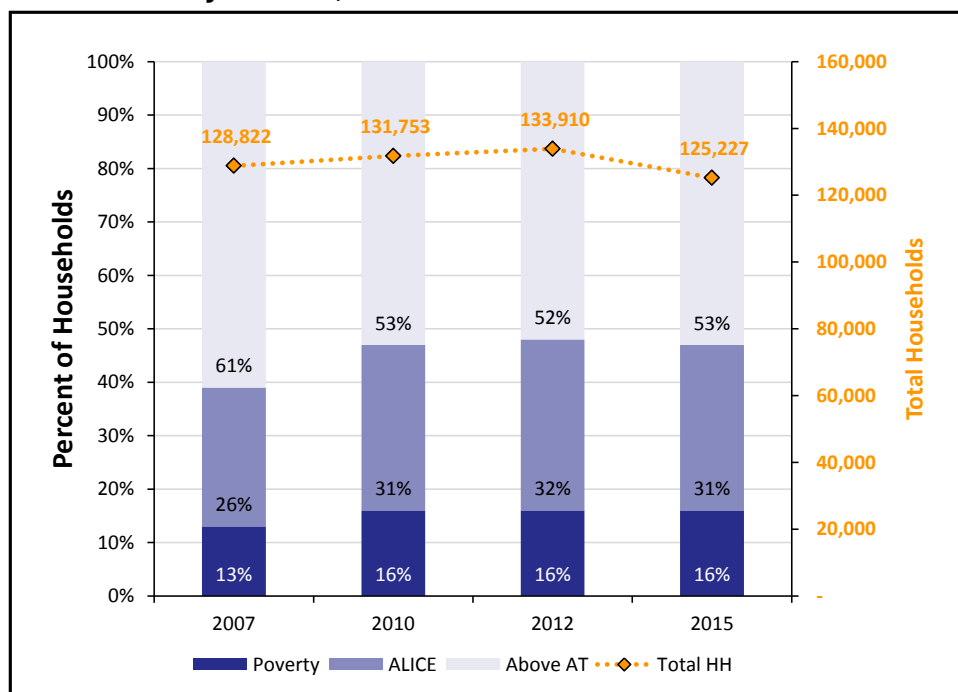
Florida Underemployment Rate for 2015: 11.5%

Households Below ALICE Threshold: 59,852 (47%)

How many households are struggling?

ALICE is an acronym for **A**sset **L**imited, **I**ncome **C**onstrained, **E**mployed – households that earn more than the Federal Poverty Level, but less than the basic cost of living for the county (the ALICE Threshold, or AT). Combined, the number of poverty and ALICE households equals the total population struggling to afford basic needs. The percentage of households below the ALICE Threshold changes over time (left axis, blue bars) as does the total number of households (right axis, dotted yellow line). The Great Recession, from 2007 to 2010, caused hardship for many families. Conditions started to improve in 2010 and 2012 for some, but not for all.

Households by Income, 2007 to 2015



What does it cost to afford the basic necessities?

The bare-minimum Household Survival Budget does not include any savings, leaving a household vulnerable to unexpected expenses. ALICE households typically earn above the Federal Poverty Level of \$11,770 for a single adult and \$24,250 for a family of four, but less than the Household Survival Budget.

Household Survival Budget, Marion County

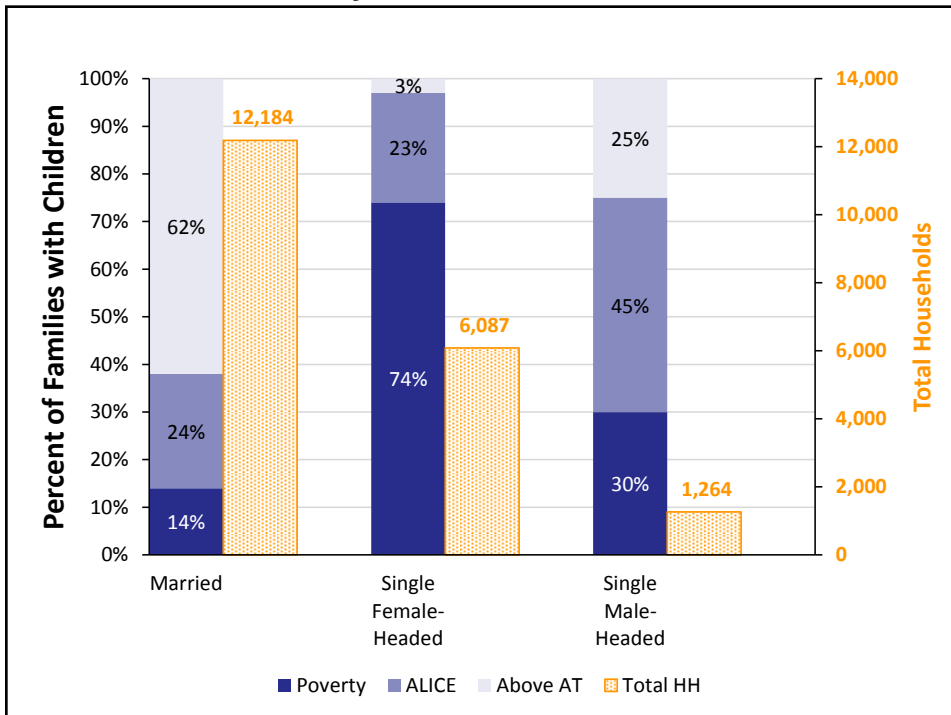
	SINGLE ADULT	2 ADULTS, 1 INFANT, 1 PRESCHOOLER
Monthly Costs		
Housing	\$504	\$783
Child Care	\$–	\$940
Food	\$165	\$547
Transportation	\$322	\$644
Health Care	\$165	\$634
Miscellaneous	\$132	\$377
Taxes	\$163	\$224
Monthly Total	\$1,451	\$4,149
ANNUAL TOTAL	\$17,412	\$49,788
POVERTY ANNUAL TOTAL	\$11,770	\$24,250

Sources: **2015 Point-in-Time Data:** American Community Survey. **ALICE Demographics:** American Community Survey; the ALICE Threshold. **Budget:** U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD); U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA); Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS); Internal Revenue Service (IRS); Florida Department of Education, Office of Early Learning.

How many families with children are struggling?

Children add significant expense to a family budget, so it is not surprising that many families with children live below the ALICE Threshold. Though more Marion County families are headed by married parents, a greater percent of single parent families have income below the AT (left axis, blue bar). Total number of families in each category are reflected by dotted yellow bars (right axis).

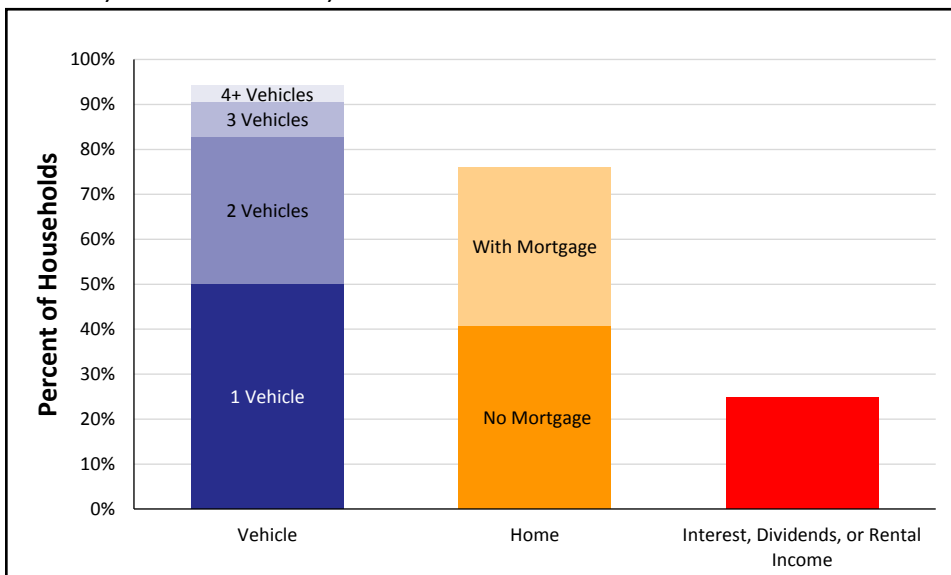
Families with Children by Income, 2015



What assets do households have?

Ownership of assets can contribute to stability of households. Yet few families in Marion County own liquid assets, such as a savings account, 401(k) plan, or rental income, that are readily available to cover emergency expenses. Vehicles, the most common asset, depreciate over time. Homeownership, the next most common asset, can build wealth, but is not a liquid asset.

Assets, All Households, 2015



Marion County, 2015		
Town	Total HH	% ALICE & Poverty
Bellevue	1,821	66%
Bellevue CCD	45,390	41%
Dunnellon	958	65%
Dunnellon CCD	5,612	52%
East Marion CCD	7,625	65%
Fellowship CCD	10,985	47%
Fort McCoy-Anthony CCD	5,383	56%
Ocala	21,664	56%
Ocala CCD	52,626	53%
Reddick-McIntosh CCD	4,666	58%
Silver Springs Shores CDP	2,964	75%

Note: Municipal-level data on this page is for Places and County Subdivisions, which include Census Designated Places (CDP), and Census County Divisions (CCD), relatively permanent statistical areas delineated cooperatively by the Census Bureau and state and local government authorities. These are overlapping geographies so totals will not match county-level data. Municipal-level data often relies on 5-year averages and is not available for the smallest towns that do not report income.

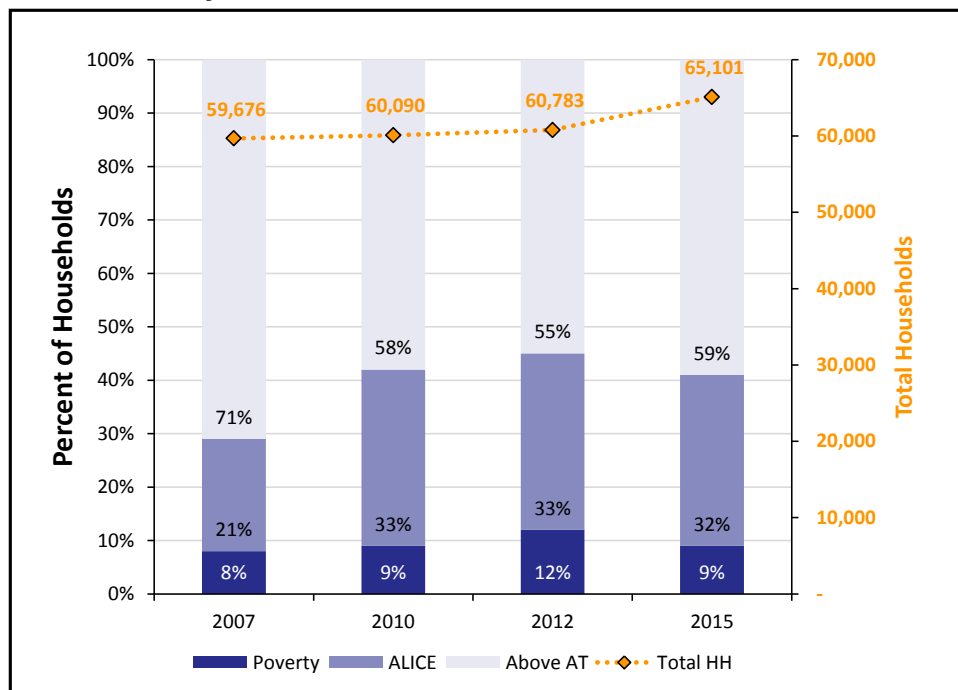
ALICE IN MARTIN COUNTY

Population: 156,283 | **Number of Households:** 65,101
Median Household Income: \$51,622 (state average: \$49,426)
Florida Underemployment Rate for 2015: 11.5%
Households Below ALICE Threshold: 26,689 (41%)

How many households are struggling?

ALICE is an acronym for **A**sset **L**imited, **I**ncome **C**onstrained, **E**mployed – households that earn more than the Federal Poverty Level, but less than the basic cost of living for the county (the ALICE Threshold, or AT). Combined, the number of poverty and ALICE households equals the total population struggling to afford basic needs. The percentage of households below the ALICE Threshold changes over time (left axis, blue bars) as does the total number of households (right axis, dotted yellow line). The Great Recession, from 2007 to 2010, caused hardship for many families. Conditions started to improve in 2010 and 2012 for some, but not for all.

Households by Income, 2007 to 2015



What does it cost to afford the basic necessities?

The bare-minimum Household Survival Budget does not include any savings, leaving a household vulnerable to unexpected expenses. ALICE households typically earn above the Federal Poverty Level of \$11,770 for a single adult and \$24,250 for a family of four, but less than the Household Survival Budget.

Household Survival Budget, Martin County

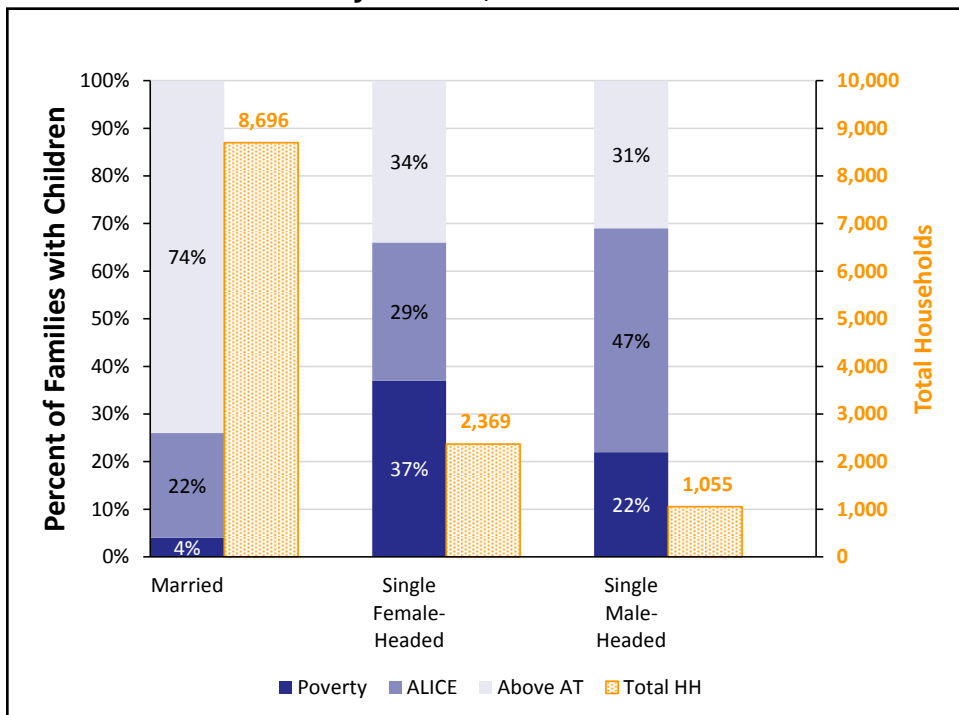
	SINGLE ADULT	2 ADULTS, 1 INFANT, 1 PRESCHOOLER
Monthly Costs		
Housing	\$684	\$939
Child Care	\$–	\$1,500
Food	\$165	\$547
Transportation	\$322	\$644
Health Care	\$165	\$634
Miscellaneous	\$154	\$471
Taxes	\$205	\$443
Monthly Total	\$1,695	\$5,178
ANNUAL TOTAL	\$20,340	\$62,136
POVERTY ANNUAL TOTAL	\$11,770	\$24,250

Sources: **2015 Point-in-Time Data:** American Community Survey. **ALICE Demographics:** American Community Survey; the ALICE Threshold. **Budget:** U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD); U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA); Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS); Internal Revenue Service (IRS); Florida Department of Education, Office of Early Learning.

How many families with children are struggling?

Children add significant expense to a family budget, so it is not surprising that many families with children live below the ALICE Threshold. Though more Martin County families are headed by married parents, a greater percent of single parent families have income below the AT (left axis, blue bar). Total number of families in each category are reflected by dotted yellow bars (right axis).

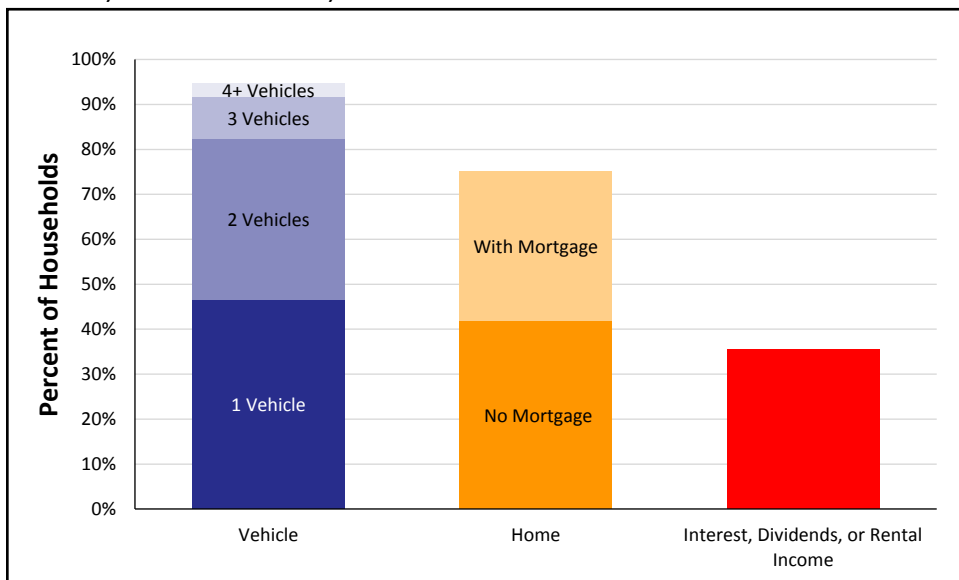
Families with Children by Income, 2015



What assets do households have?

Ownership of assets can contribute to stability of households. Yet few families in Martin County own liquid assets, such as a savings account, 401(k) plan, or rental income, that are readily available to cover emergency expenses. Vehicles, the most common asset, depreciate over time. Homeownership, the next most common asset, can build wealth, but is not a liquid asset.

Assets, All Households, 2015



Martin County, 2015		
Town	Total HH	% ALICE & Poverty
Hobe Sound CDP	5,948	53%
Indiantown CCD	6,212	42%
Indiantown CDP	1,484	62%
Jensen Beach CDP	5,288	48%
Jupiter Island	291	16%
North River Shores CDP	1,559	49%
Palm City CDP	9,558	28%
Port Salerno CDP	4,236	50%
Port Salerno-Hobe Sound CCD	26,439	41%
Rio CDP	452	46%
Sewall's Point	811	19%
Stuart	7,418	59%
Stuart CCD	29,301	43%

Note: Municipal-level data on this page is for Places and County Subdivisions, which include Census Designated Places (CDP), and Census County Divisions (CCD), relatively permanent statistical areas delineated cooperatively by the Census Bureau and state and local government authorities. These are overlapping geographies so totals will not match county-level data. Municipal-level data often relies on 5-year averages and is not available for the smallest towns that do not report income.

ALICE IN MIAMI-DADE COUNTY

Population: 2,693,117 | **Number of Households:** 857,712

Median Household Income: \$43,786 (state average: \$49,426)

Florida Underemployment Rate for 2015: 11.5%

Households Below ALICE Threshold: 467,160 to 519,810 (55% to 61%)

Note: The ALICE Threshold methodology provides for Thresholds at US Census income breaks. With the under 65 Household Survival budget of \$56,753 and a 65 years and older budget of \$45,010, we provide a range of households using two thresholds: under 65 households with income below \$50,000 and below \$60,000, plus 65 year and older households at \$45,000.

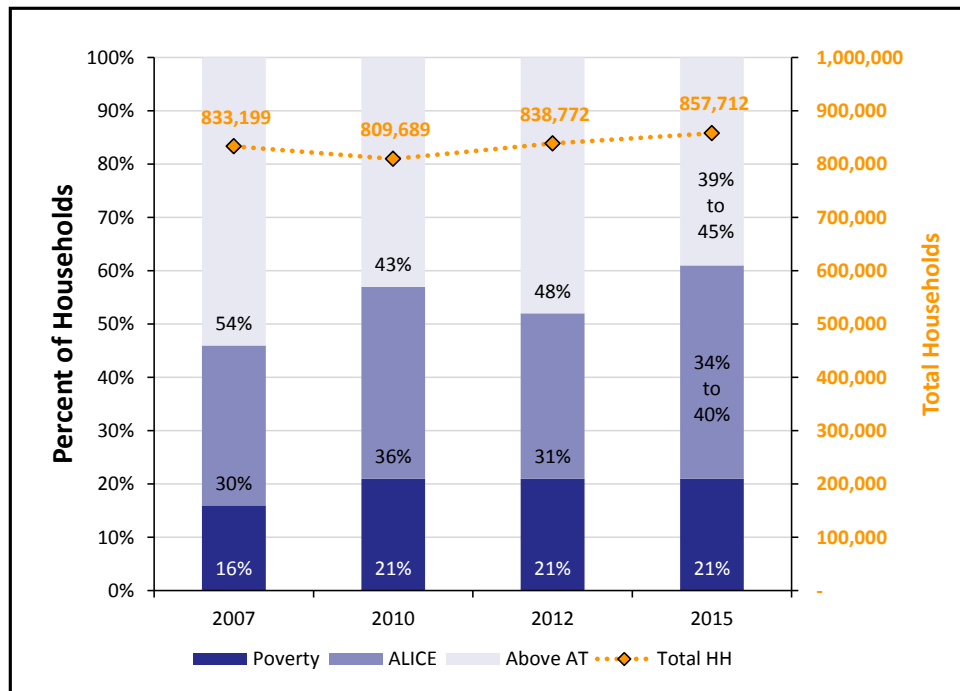
How many households are struggling?

ALICE is an acronym for **A**sset **L**imited, **I**ncome **C**onstrained, **E**mployed – households that earn more than the Federal Poverty Level, but less than the basic cost of living for the county (the ALICE Threshold, or AT). Combined, the number of poverty and ALICE households equals the total population struggling to afford basic needs. The percentage of households below the ALICE Threshold changes over time (left axis, blue bars) as does the total number of households (right axis, dotted yellow line). In Miami-Dade, the increase in the ALICE Threshold was due to increasing household costs and increasing household size. These changes moved the Miami-Dade ALICE Threshold into a higher income bracket, for details see note above.

What does it cost to afford the basic necessities?

The bare-minimum Household Survival Budget does not include any savings, leaving a household vulnerable to unexpected expenses. ALICE households typically earn above the Federal Poverty Level of \$11,770 for a single adult and \$24,250 for a family of four, but less than the Household Survival Budget.

Households by Income, 2007 to 2015



Household Survival Budget, Miami-Dade County

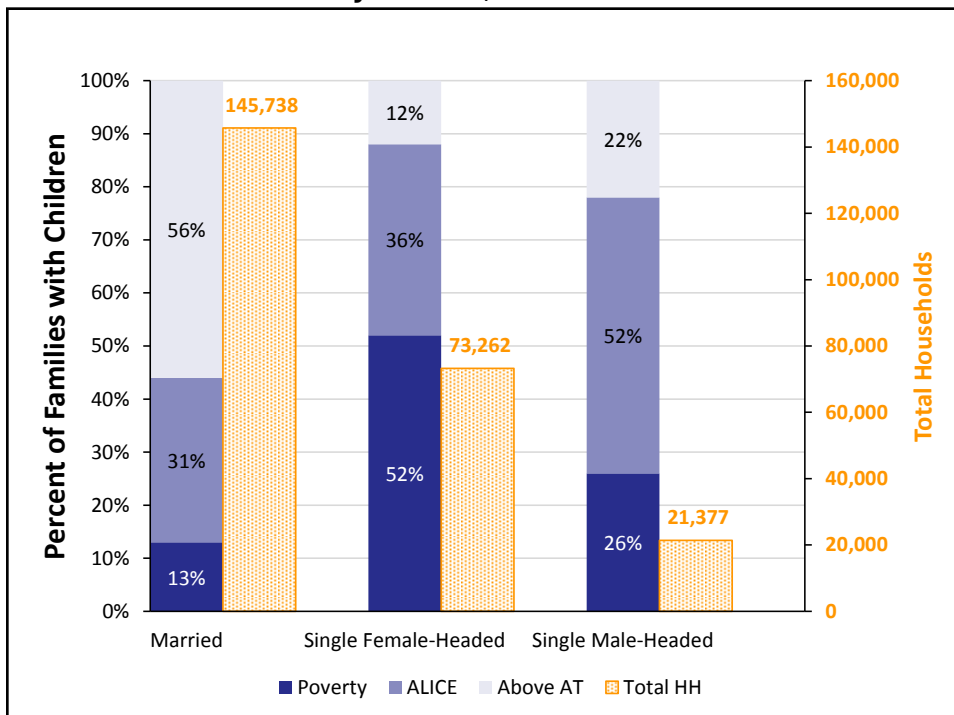
	SINGLE ADULT	2 ADULTS, 1 INFANT, 1 PRESCHOOLER
Monthly Costs		
Housing	\$745	\$1,162
Child Care	\$–	\$900
Food	\$165	\$547
Transportation	\$419	\$837
Health Care	\$133	\$506
Miscellaneous	\$170	\$430
Taxes	\$242	\$348
Monthly Total	\$1,874	\$4,730
ANNUAL TOTAL	\$22,488	\$56,760
POVERTY ANNUAL TOTAL	\$11,770	\$24,250

Sources: **2015 Point-in-Time Data:** American Community Survey. **ALICE Demographics:** American Community Survey; the ALICE Threshold. **Budget:** U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD); U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA); Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS); Internal Revenue Service (IRS); Florida Department of Education, Office of Early Learning.

How many families with children are struggling?

Children add significant expense to a family budget, so it is not surprising that many families with children live below the ALICE Threshold. Though more Miami-Dade County families are headed by married parents, a greater percent of single parent families have income below the AT (left axis, blue bar). Total number of families in each category are reflected by dotted yellow bars (right axis).

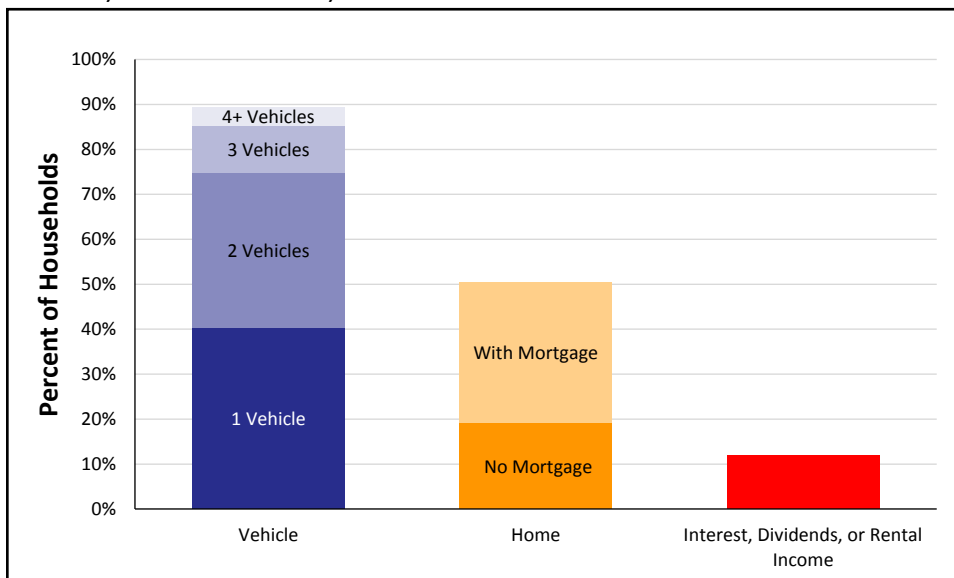
Families with Children by Income, 2015



What assets do households have?

Ownership of assets can contribute to stability of households. Yet few families in Miami-Dade County own liquid assets, such as a savings account, 401(k) plan, or rental income, that are readily available to cover emergency expenses. Vehicles, the most common asset, depreciate over time. Homeownership, the next most common asset, can build wealth, but is not a liquid asset.

Assets, All Households, 2015



Miami-Dade County, 2015

Town	Total HH	BAT Range
Aventura	18,701	42% to 47%
Bal Harbour	1,521	49% to 50%
Bay Harbor Islands	2,604	41% to 47%
Biscayne Park	1,156	40% to 42%
Coral Gables	17,954	30% to 34%
Cutler Bay	12,848	39% to 45%
Doral	15,038	34% to 41%
El Portal	883	48% to 53%
Florida City	2,794	83% to 86%
Hialeah	71,124	71% to 76%
Hialeah Gardens	6,254	56% to 61%
Homestead	19,154	59% to 66%
Key Biscayne	4,570	24% to 28%
Medley	356	82% to 84%
Miami Beach	43,400	48% to 55%
Miami	171,720	66% to 72%
Miami Gardens	29,814	62% to 68%
Miami Lakes	9,794	37% to 44%
Miami Shores	3,250	23% to 25%
Miami Springs	4,923	46% to 53%
North Bay Village	3,219	50% to 58%
North Miami Beach	14,150	61% to 68%
North Miami	18,302	64% to 70%
Opa-locka	5,247	86% to 91%
Palmetto Bay	7,318	23% to 27%
Pinecrest	5,980	21% to 25%
South Miami	4,221	43% to 48%
Sunny Isles Beach	10,855	51% to 55%
Surfside	2,220	32% to 34%
Sweetwater	5,533	68% to 74%
Virginia Gardens	937	49% to 57%
West Miami	2,034	59% to 63%
Kendall CDP	26,911	36% to 43%
Fountainebleau CDP	18,175	57% to 65%
Kendale Lakes CDP	17,936	50% to 57%
Tamiami CDP	16,085	52% to 58%
The Hammocks CDP	15,687	40% to 48%
S. Miami Heights CDP	10,503	62% to 69%
Westchester CDP	9,175	53% to 58%
Golden Glades CDP	9,118	63% to 70%
West Little River CDP	8,935	65% to 71%
University Park CDP	7,496	55% to 60%
Ives Estates CDP	6,908	51% to 60%
Princeton CDP	6,598	50% to 56%
Leisure City CDP	6,478	66% to 73%
Sunset CDP	5,185	36% to 42%
Brownsville CDP	4,890	81% to 86%
Olympia Heights CDP	3,985	41% to 46%
Westview CDP	2,965	68% to 72%
West Perrine CDP	2,899	61% to 65%
Goulds CDP	2,756	71% to 75%
Naranja CDP	2,706	76% to 82%
Richmond Heights CDP	2,569	60% to 70%

Note: Municipal-level data on this page is for Places and County Subdivisions, which include Census Designated Places (CDP), and Census County Divisions (CCD), relatively permanent statistical areas delineated cooperatively by the Census Bureau and state and local government authorities. These are overlapping geographies so totals will not match county-level data. Municipal-level data often relies on 5-year averages and is not available for the smallest towns that do not report income.

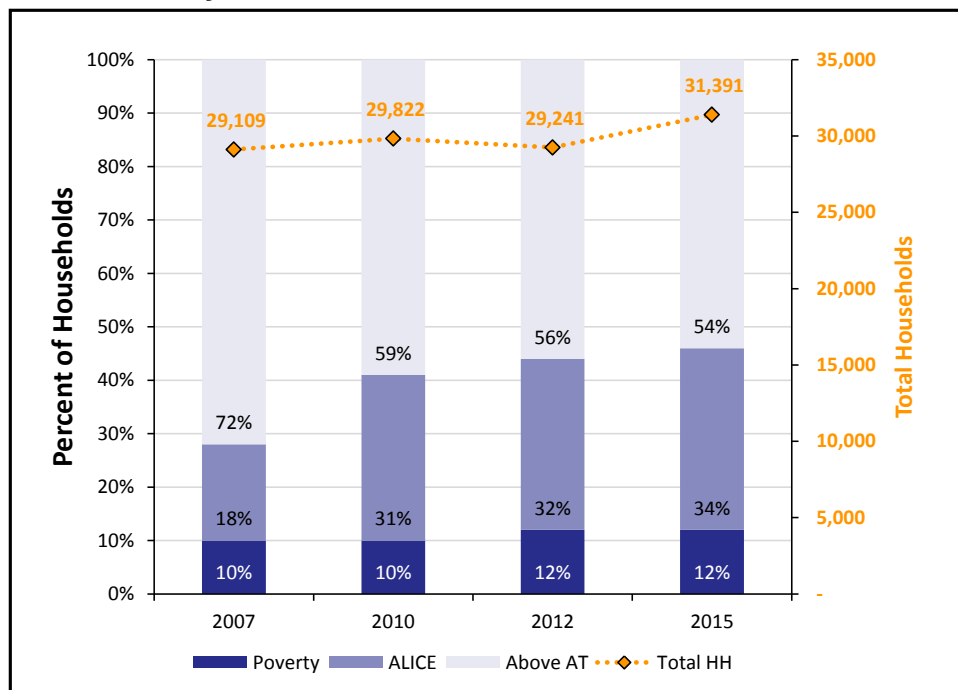
ALICE IN MONROE COUNTY

Population: 77,482 | **Number of Households:** 31,391
Median Household Income: \$61,020 (state average: \$49,426)
Florida Underemployment Rate for 2015: 11.5%
Households Below ALICE Threshold: 14,509 (46%)

How many households are struggling?

ALICE is an acronym for **A**sset **L**imited, **I**ncome **C**onstrained, **E**mployed – households that earn more than the Federal Poverty Level, but less than the basic cost of living for the county (the ALICE Threshold, or AT). Combined, the number of poverty and ALICE households equals the total population struggling to afford basic needs. The percentage of households below the ALICE Threshold changes over time (left axis, blue bars) as does the total number of households (right axis, dotted yellow line). The Great Recession, from 2007 to 2010, caused hardship for many families. Conditions started to improve in 2010 and 2012 for some, but not for all.

Households by Income, 2007 to 2015



What does it cost to afford the basic necessities?

The bare-minimum Household Survival Budget does not include any savings, leaving a household vulnerable to unexpected expenses. ALICE households typically earn above the Federal Poverty Level of \$11,770 for a single adult and \$24,250 for a family of four, but less than the Household Survival Budget.

Household Survival Budget, Monroe County

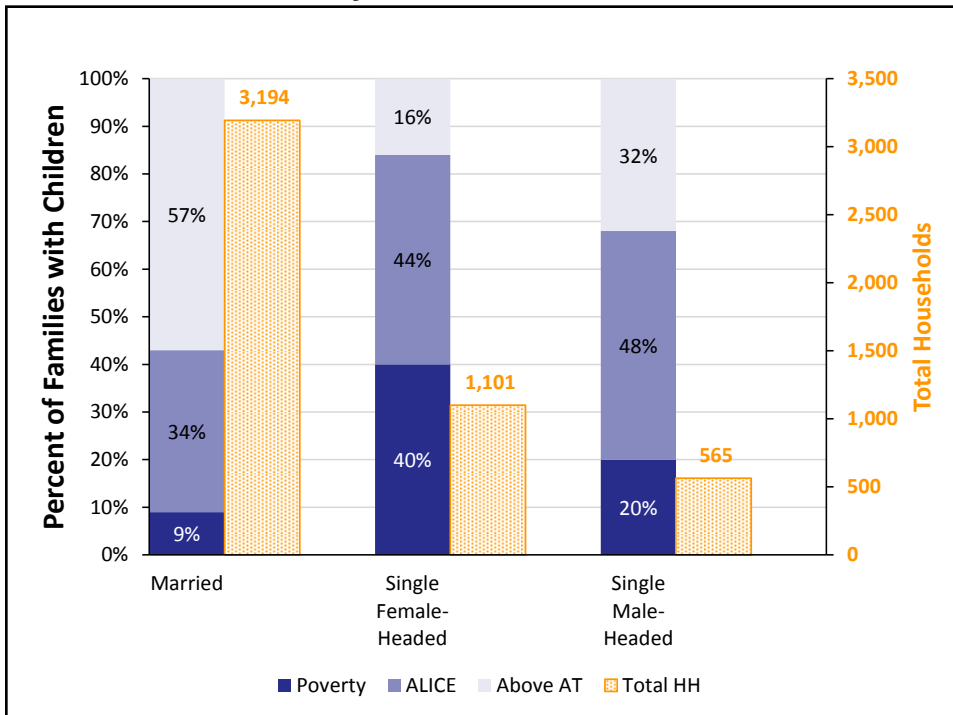
	SINGLE ADULT	2 ADULTS, 1 INFANT, 1 PRESCHOOLER
Monthly Costs		
Housing	\$1,200	\$1,635
Child Care	\$–	\$1,200
Food	\$165	\$547
Transportation	\$322	\$644
Health Care	\$165	\$634
Miscellaneous	\$221	\$522
Taxes	\$361	\$564
Monthly Total	\$2,434	\$5,746
ANNUAL TOTAL	\$29,208	\$68,952
POVERTY ANNUAL TOTAL	\$11,770	\$24,250

Sources: **2015 Point-in-Time Data:** American Community Survey. **ALICE Demographics:** American Community Survey; the ALICE Threshold. **Budget:** U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD); U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA); Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS); Internal Revenue Service (IRS); Florida Department of Education, Office of Early Learning.

How many families with children are struggling?

Children add significant expense to a family budget, so it is not surprising that many families with children live below the ALICE Threshold. Though more Monroe County families are headed by married parents, a greater percent of single parent families have income below the AT (left axis, blue bar). Total number of families in each category are reflected by dotted yellow bars (right axis).

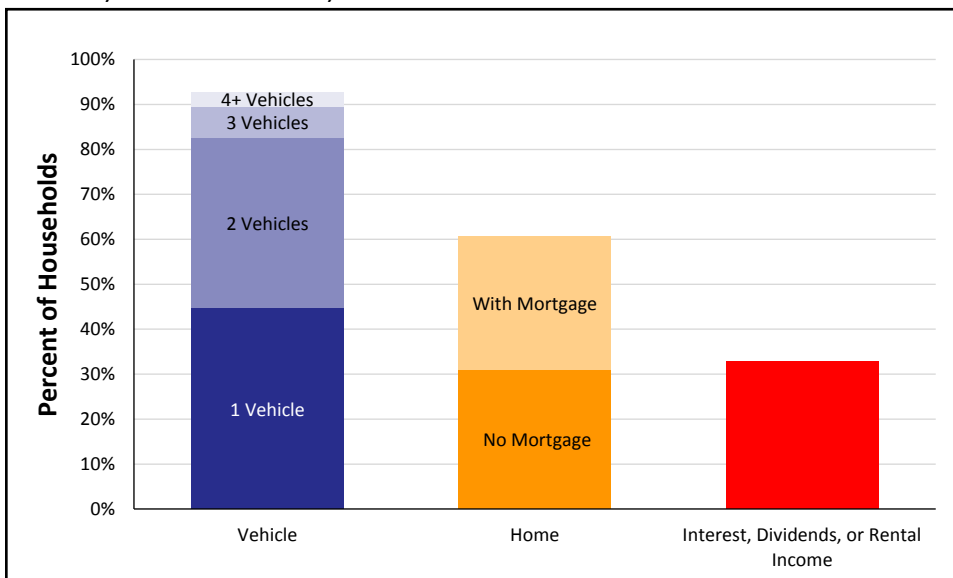
Families with Children by Income, 2015



What assets do households have?

Ownership of assets can contribute to stability of households. Yet few families in Monroe County own liquid assets, such as a savings account, 401(k) plan, or rental income, that are readily available to cover emergency expenses. Vehicles, the most common asset, depreciate over time. Homeownership, the next most common asset, can build wealth, but is not a liquid asset.

Assets, All Households, 2015



Monroe County, 2015		
Town	Total HH	% ALICE & Poverty
Big Coppitt Key CDP	880	45%
Big Pine Key CDP	1,922	49%
Cudjoe Key CDP	951	45%
Islamorada	2,613	47%
Key Colony Beach	391	31%
Key Largo CDP	4,207	49%
Key West	9,524	52%
Key West CCD	11,972	52%
Lower Keys CCD	4,976	44%
Marathon	3,003	56%
Middle Keys CCD	3,819	52%
North Key Largo CDP	401	23%
Stock Island CDP	1,162	66%
Tavernier CDP	897	54%
Upper Keys CCD	8,139	48%

Note: Municipal-level data on this page is for Places and County Subdivisions, which include Census Designated Places (CDP), and Census County Divisions (CCD), relatively permanent statistical areas delineated cooperatively by the Census Bureau and state and local government authorities. These are overlapping geographies so totals will not match county-level data. Municipal-level data often relies on 5-year averages and is not available for the smallest towns that do not report income.

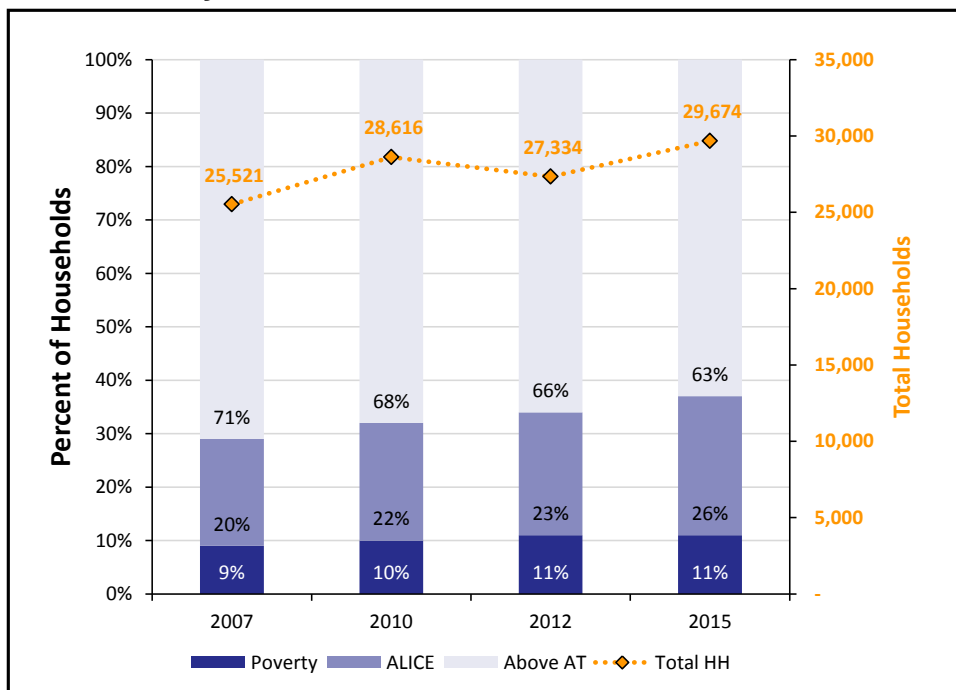
ALICE IN NASSAU COUNTY

Population: 78,444 | **Number of Households:** 29,674
Median Household Income: \$52,005 (state average: \$49,426)
Florida Underemployment Rate for 2015: 11.5%
Households Below ALICE Threshold: 11,156 (37%)

How many households are struggling?

ALICE is an acronym for **A**sset **L**imited, **I**ncome **C**onstrained, **E**mployed – households that earn more than the Federal Poverty Level, but less than the basic cost of living for the county (the ALICE Threshold, or AT). Combined, the number of poverty and ALICE households equals the total population struggling to afford basic needs. The percentage of households below the ALICE Threshold changes over time (left axis, blue bars) as does the total number of households (right axis, dotted yellow line). The Great Recession, from 2007 to 2010, caused hardship for many families. Conditions started to improve in 2010 and 2012 for some, but not for all.

Households by Income, 2007 to 2015



What does it cost to afford the basic necessities?

The bare-minimum Household Survival Budget does not include any savings, leaving a household vulnerable to unexpected expenses. ALICE households typically earn above the Federal Poverty Level of \$11,770 for a single adult and \$24,250 for a family of four, but less than the Household Survival Budget.

Household Survival Budget, Nassau County

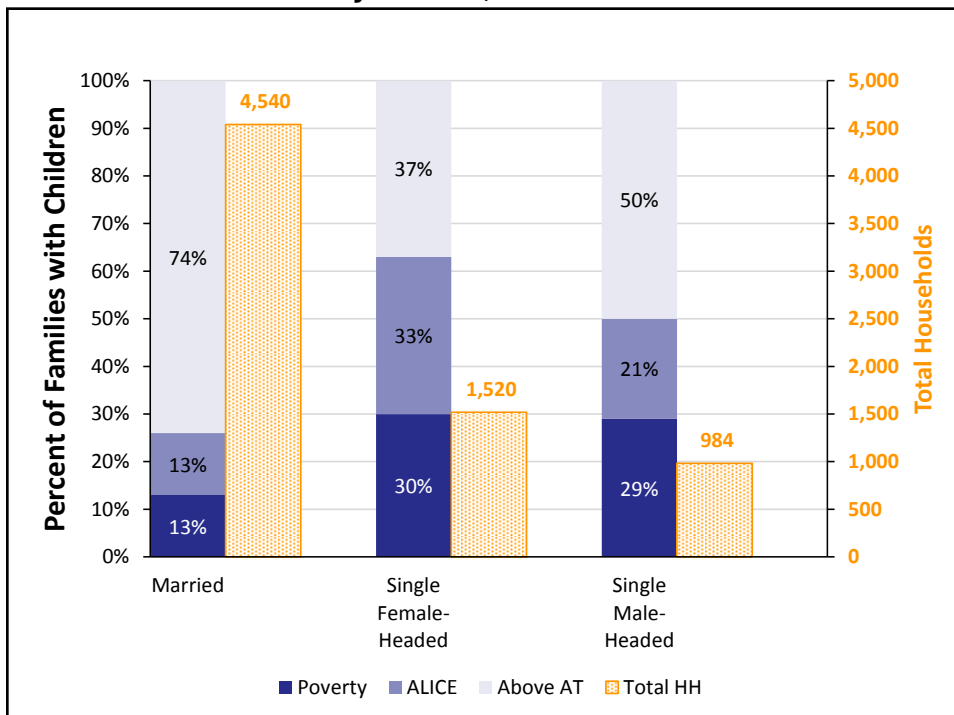
	SINGLE ADULT	2 ADULTS, 1 INFANT, 1 PRESCHOOLER
Monthly Costs		
Housing	\$628	\$931
Child Care	\$–	\$983
Food	\$165	\$547
Transportation	\$322	\$644
Health Care	\$165	\$634
Miscellaneous	\$147	\$402
Taxes	\$191	\$283
Monthly Total	\$1,618	\$4,424
ANNUAL TOTAL	\$19,416	\$53,088
POVERTY ANNUAL TOTAL	\$11,770	\$24,250

Sources: **2015 Point-in-Time Data:** American Community Survey. **ALICE Demographics:** American Community Survey; the ALICE Threshold. **Budget:** U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD); U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA); Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS); Internal Revenue Service (IRS); Florida Department of Education, Office of Early Learning.

How many families with children are struggling?

Children add significant expense to a family budget, so it is not surprising that many families with children live below the ALICE Threshold. Though more Nassau County families are headed by married parents, a greater percent of single parent families have income below the AT (left axis, blue bar). Total number of families in each category are reflected by dotted yellow bars (right axis).

Families with Children by Income, 2015

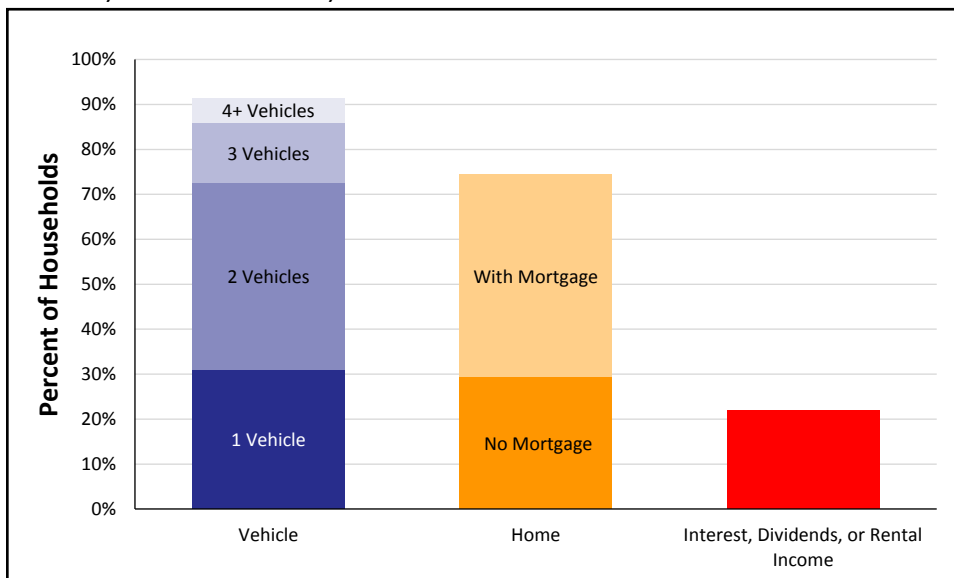


Nassau County, 2015		
Town	Total HH	% ALICE & Poverty
Callahan	540	65%
Callahan-Hilliard CCD	9,178	39%
Fernandina Beach	5,367	33%
Fernandina Beach CCD	9,475	30%
Hilliard	1,047	43%
Nassau Village-Ratliff CDP	1,788	35%
Yulee CCD	9,653	35%
Yulee CDP	4,179	34%

What assets do households have?

Ownership of assets can contribute to stability of households. Yet few families in Nassau County own liquid assets, such as a savings account, 401(k) plan, or rental income, that are readily available to cover emergency expenses. Vehicles, the most common asset, depreciate over time. Homeownership, the next most common asset, can build wealth, but is not a liquid asset.

Assets, All Households, 2015



Note: Municipal-level data on this page is for Places and County Subdivisions, which include Census Designated Places (CDP), and Census County Divisions (CCD), relatively permanent statistical areas delineated cooperatively by the Census Bureau and state and local government authorities. These are overlapping geographies so totals will not match county-level data. Municipal-level data often relies on 5-year averages and is not available for the smallest towns that do not report income.

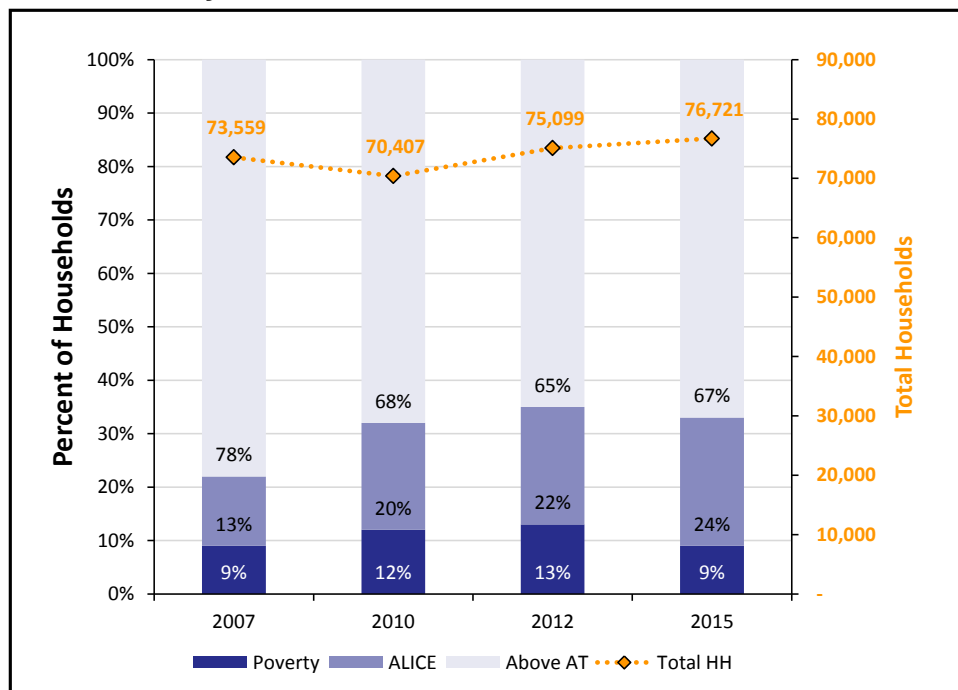
ALICE IN OKALOOSA COUNTY

Population: 198,664 | **Number of Households:** 76,721
Median Household Income: \$55,659 (state average: \$49,426)
Florida Underemployment Rate for 2015: 11.5%
Households Below ALICE Threshold: 25,445 (33%)

How many households are struggling?

ALICE is an acronym for **A**sset **L**imited, **I**ncome **C**onstrained, **E**mployed – households that earn more than the Federal Poverty Level, but less than the basic cost of living for the county (the ALICE Threshold, or AT). Combined, the number of poverty and ALICE households equals the total population struggling to afford basic needs. The percentage of households below the ALICE Threshold changes over time (left axis, blue bars) as does the total number of households (right axis, dotted yellow line). The Great Recession, from 2007 to 2010, caused hardship for many families. Conditions started to improve in 2010 and 2012 for some, but not for all.

Households by Income, 2007 to 2015



What does it cost to afford the basic necessities?

The bare-minimum Household Survival Budget does not include any savings, leaving a household vulnerable to unexpected expenses. ALICE households typically earn above the Federal Poverty Level of \$11,770 for a single adult and \$24,250 for a family of four, but less than the Household Survival Budget.

Household Survival Budget, Okaloosa County

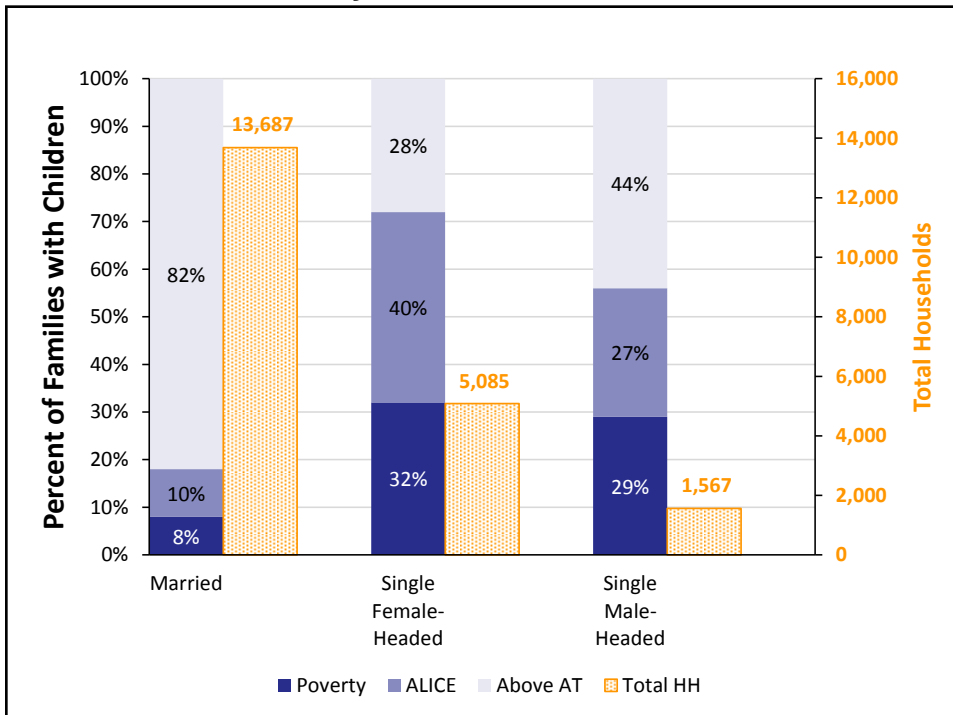
	SINGLE ADULT	2 ADULTS, 1 INFANT, 1 PRESCHOOLER
Monthly Costs		
Housing	\$719	\$905
Child Care	\$–	\$1,010
Food	\$165	\$547
Transportation	\$322	\$644
Health Care	\$165	\$634
Miscellaneous	\$159	\$402
Taxes	\$215	\$283
Monthly Total	\$1,745	\$4,425
ANNUAL TOTAL	\$20,940	\$53,100
POVERTY ANNUAL TOTAL	\$11,770	\$24,250

Sources: **2015 Point-in-Time Data:** American Community Survey. **ALICE Demographics:** American Community Survey; the ALICE Threshold. **Budget:** U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD); U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA); Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS); Internal Revenue Service (IRS); Florida Department of Education, Office of Early Learning.

How many families with children are struggling?

Children add significant expense to a family budget, so it is not surprising that many families with children live below the ALICE Threshold. Though more Okaloosa County families are headed by married parents, a greater percent of single parent families have income below the AT (left axis, blue bar). Total number of families in each category are reflected by dotted yellow bars (right axis).

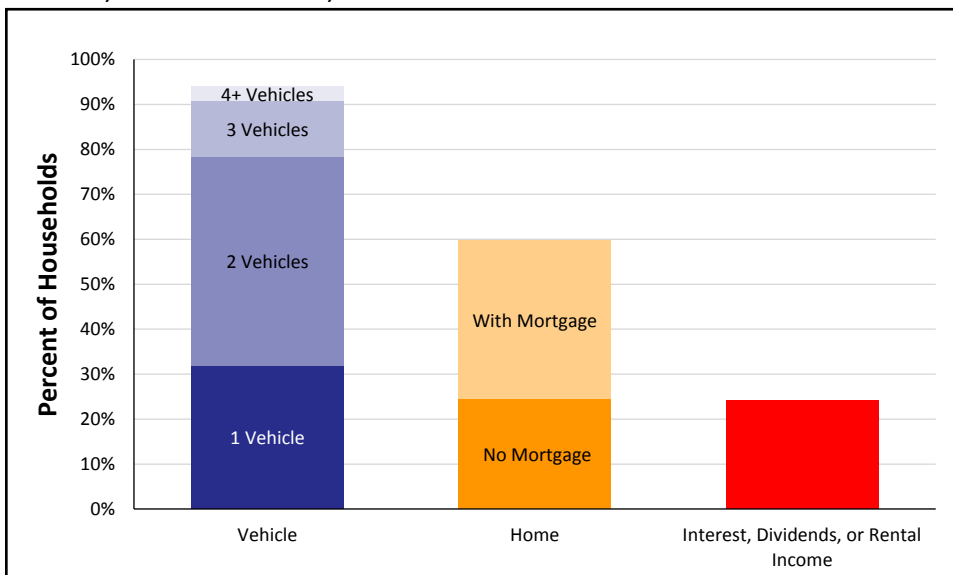
Families with Children by Income, 2015



What assets do households have?

Ownership of assets can contribute to stability of households. Yet few families in Okaloosa County own liquid assets, such as a savings account, 401(k) plan, or rental income, that are readily available to cover emergency expenses. Vehicles, the most common asset, depreciate over time. Homeownership, the next most common asset, can build wealth, but is not a liquid asset.

Assets, All Households, 2015



Okaloosa County, 2015		
Town	Total HH	% ALICE & Poverty
Baker CCD	2,844	40%
Crestview	7,983	40%
Crestview CCD	16,874	33%
Destin	5,702	27%
Eglin AFB CCD	1,559	52%
Eglin AFB CDP	928	55%
Fort Walton Beach	8,502	40%
Fort Walton Beach CCD	39,078	35%
Lake Lorraine CDP	3,093	40%
Laurel Hill CCD	799	48%
Mary Esther	1,766	30%
Niceville	5,441	34%
Niceville-Valparaiso CCD	13,730	27%
Ocean City CDP	2,467	38%
Shalimar	292	23%
Valparaiso	1,603	36%
Wright CDP	10,210	41%

Note: Municipal-level data on this page is for Places and County Subdivisions, which include Census Designated Places (CDP), and Census County Divisions (CCD), relatively permanent statistical areas delineated cooperatively by the Census Bureau and state and local government authorities. These are overlapping geographies so totals will not match county-level data. Municipal-level data often relies on 5-year averages and is not available for the smallest towns that do not report income.

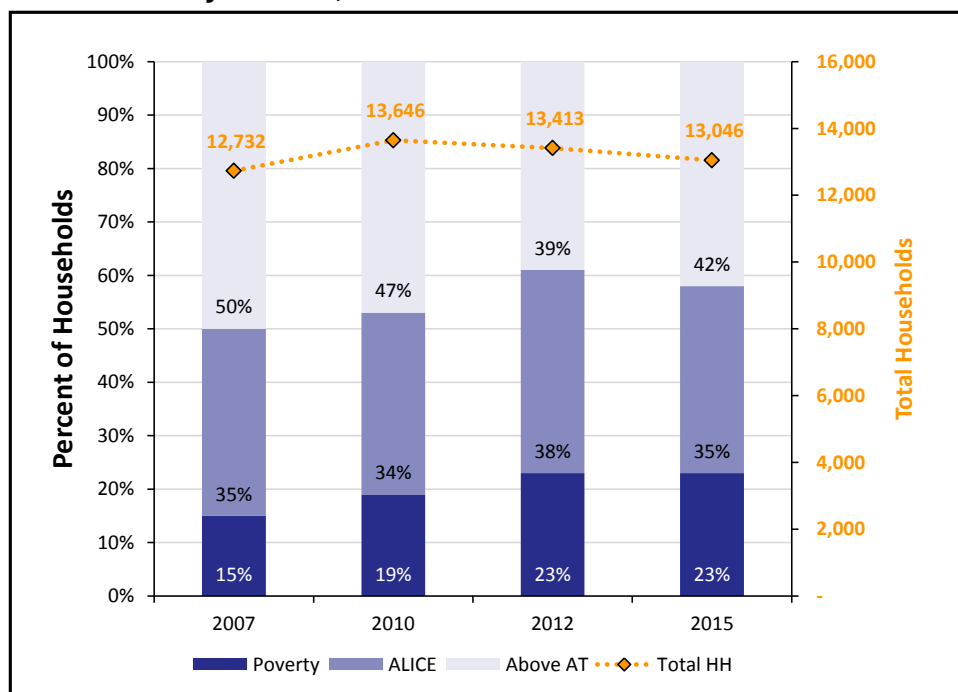
ALICE IN OKEECHOBEE COUNTY

Population: 39,255 | **Number of Households:** 13,046
Median Household Income: \$35,405 (state average: \$49,426)
Florida Underemployment Rate for 2015: 11.5%
Households Below ALICE Threshold: 7,620 (58%)

How many households are struggling?

ALICE is an acronym for **A**sset **L**imited, **I**ncome **C**onstrained, **E**mployed – households that earn more than the Federal Poverty Level, but less than the basic cost of living for the county (the ALICE Threshold, or AT). Combined, the number of poverty and ALICE households equals the total population struggling to afford basic needs. The percentage of households below the ALICE Threshold changes over time (left axis, blue bars) as does the total number of households (right axis, dotted yellow line). The Great Recession, from 2007 to 2010, caused hardship for many families. Conditions started to improve in 2010 and 2012 for some, but not for all.

Households by Income, 2007 to 2015



What does it cost to afford the basic necessities?

The bare-minimum Household Survival Budget does not include any savings, leaving a household vulnerable to unexpected expenses. ALICE households typically earn above the Federal Poverty Level of \$11,770 for a single adult and \$24,250 for a family of four, but less than the Household Survival Budget.

Household Survival Budget, Okeechobee County

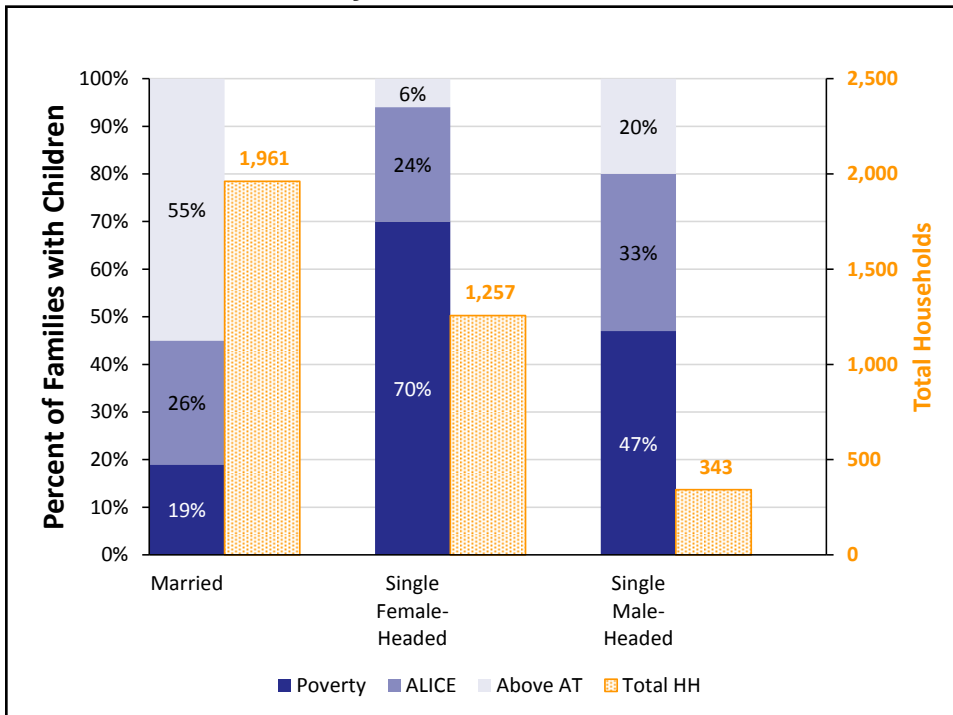
	SINGLE ADULT	2 ADULTS, 1 INFANT, 1 PRESCHOOLER
Monthly Costs		
Housing	\$508	\$692
Child Care	\$–	\$1,000
Food	\$165	\$547
Transportation	\$322	\$644
Health Care	\$165	\$634
Miscellaneous	\$132	\$373
Taxes	\$164	\$215
Monthly Total	\$1,456	\$4,105
ANNUAL TOTAL	\$17,472	\$49,260
POVERTY ANNUAL TOTAL	\$11,770	\$24,250

Sources: **2015 Point-in-Time Data:** American Community Survey. **ALICE Demographics:** American Community Survey; the ALICE Threshold. **Budget:** U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD); U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA); Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS); Internal Revenue Service (IRS); Florida Department of Education, Office of Early Learning.

How many families with children are struggling?

Children add significant expense to a family budget, so it is not surprising that many families with children live below the ALICE Threshold. Though more Okeechobee County families are headed by married parents, a greater percent of single parent families have income below the AT (left axis, blue bar). Total number of families in each category are reflected by dotted yellow bars (right axis).

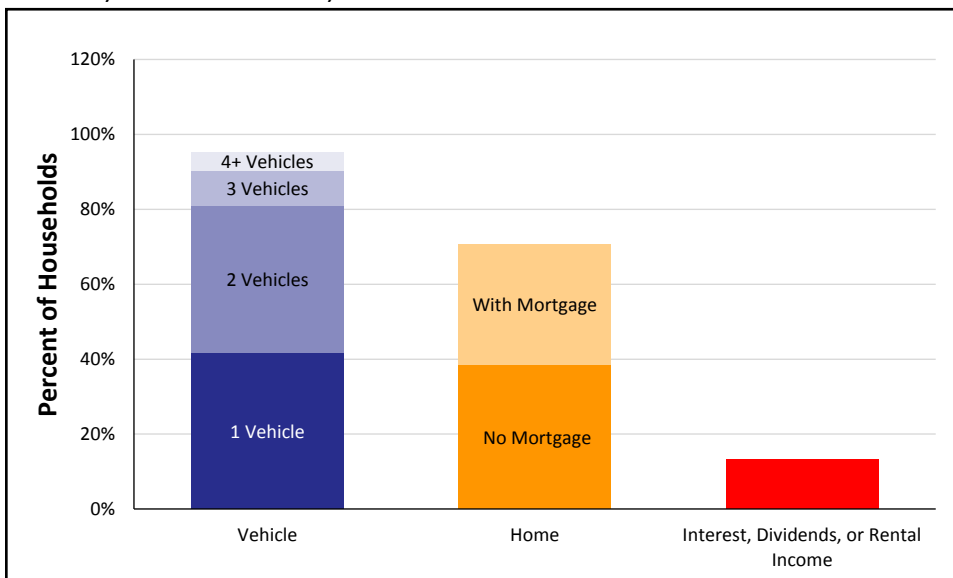
Families with Children by Income, 2015



What assets do households have?

Ownership of assets can contribute to stability of households. Yet few families in Okeechobee County own liquid assets, such as a savings account, 401(k) plan, or rental income, that are readily available to cover emergency expenses. Vehicles, the most common asset, depreciate over time. Homeownership, the next most common asset, can build wealth, but is not a liquid asset.

Assets, All Households, 2015



Okeechobee County, 2015		
Town	Total HH	% ALICE & Poverty
Cypress Quarters CDP	427	70%
North Okeechobee CCD	2,269	61%
Okeechobee	1,909	57%
Okeechobee CCD	10,777	58%
Taylor Creek CDP	1,748	61%

Note: Municipal-level data on this page is for Places and County Subdivisions, which include Census Designated Places (CDP), and Census County Divisions (CCD), relatively permanent statistical areas delineated cooperatively by the Census Bureau and state and local government authorities. These are overlapping geographies so totals will not match county-level data. Municipal-level data often relies on 5-year averages and is not available for the smallest towns that do not report income.

ALICE IN ORANGE COUNTY

Population: 1,288,126 | **Number of Households:** 457,736

Median Household Income: \$50,720 (state average: \$49,426)

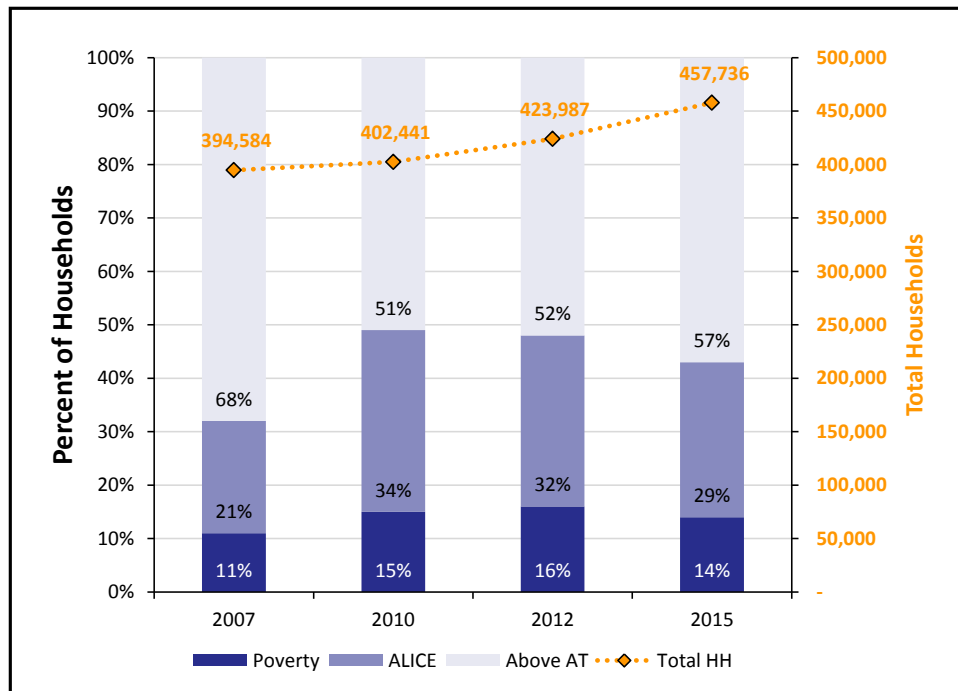
Florida Underemployment Rate for 2015: 11.5%

Households Below ALICE Threshold: 199,826 (43%)

How many households are struggling?

ALICE is an acronym for **A**sset **L**imited, **I**ncome **C**onstrained, **E**mployed – households that earn more than the Federal Poverty Level, but less than the basic cost of living for the county (the ALICE Threshold, or AT). Combined, the number of poverty and ALICE households equals the total population struggling to afford basic needs. The percentage of households below the ALICE Threshold changes over time (left axis, blue bars) as does the total number of households (right axis, dotted yellow line). The Great Recession, from 2007 to 2010, caused hardship for many families. Conditions started to improve in 2010 and 2012 for some, but not for all.

Households by Income, 2007 to 2015



What does it cost to afford the basic necessities?

The bare-minimum Household Survival Budget does not include any savings, leaving a household vulnerable to unexpected expenses. ALICE households typically earn above the Federal Poverty Level of \$11,770 for a single adult and \$24,250 for a family of four, but less than the Household Survival Budget.

Household Survival Budget, Orange County

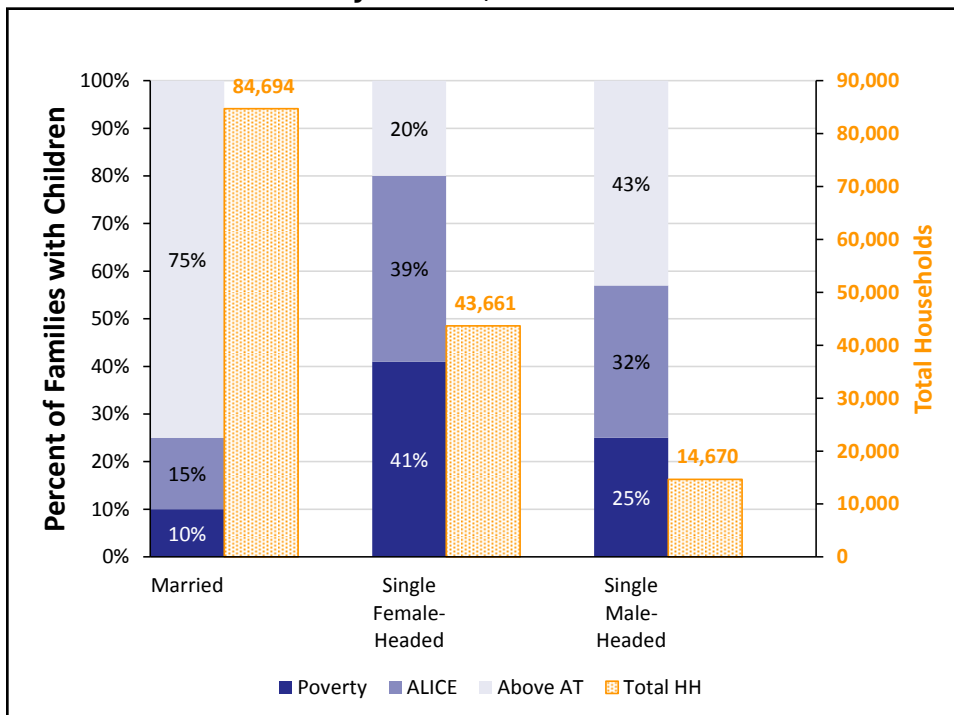
	SINGLE ADULT	2 ADULTS, 1 INFANT, 1 PRESCHOOLER
Monthly Costs		
Housing	\$707	\$997
Child Care	\$–	\$1,040
Food	\$165	\$547
Transportation	\$322	\$644
Health Care	\$165	\$634
Miscellaneous	\$157	\$418
Taxes	\$212	\$320
Monthly Total	\$1,728	\$4,600
ANNUAL TOTAL	\$20,736	\$55,200
POVERTY ANNUAL TOTAL	\$11,770	\$24,250

Sources: **2015 Point-in-Time Data:** American Community Survey. **ALICE Demographics:** American Community Survey; the ALICE Threshold. **Budget:** U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD); U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA); Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS); Internal Revenue Service (IRS); Florida Department of Education, Office of Early Learning.

How many families with children are struggling?

Children add significant expense to a family budget, so it is not surprising that many families with children live below the ALICE Threshold. Though more Orange County families are headed by married parents, a greater percent of single parent families have income below the AT (left axis, blue bar). Total number of families in each category are reflected by dotted yellow bars (right axis).

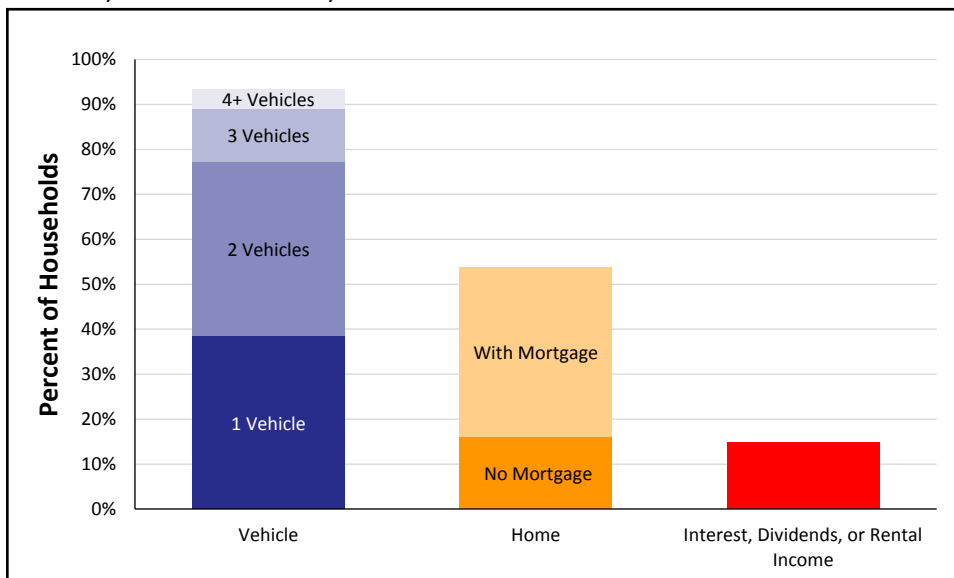
Families with Children by Income, 2015



What assets do households have?

Ownership of assets can contribute to stability of households. Yet few families in Orange County own liquid assets, such as a savings account, 401(k) plan, or rental income, that are readily available to cover emergency expenses. Vehicles, the most common asset, depreciate over time. Homeownership, the next most common asset, can build wealth, but is not a liquid asset.

Assets, All Households, 2015



Orange County, 2015		
Town	Total HH	% ALICE & Poverty
Alafaya CDP	28,286	34%
Apopka	15,688	39%
Apopka CCD	31,695	41%
Azalea Park CDP	4,545	62%
Bay Hill CDP	1,864	30%
Belle Isle	2,388	23%
Bithlo CDP	2,735	43%
Christmas CDP	859	51%
Clarcona CDP	1,158	65%
Conway CDP	5,457	33%
Doctor Phillips CDP	4,101	20%
East Orange CCD	13,119	33%
Eatonville	581	71%
Edgewood	1,037	30%
Fairview Shores CDP	4,207	54%
Gotha CDP	566	14%
Holden Heights CDP	1,405	58%
Horizon West CDP	6,465	20%
Hunters Creek CDP	7,784	32%
Lake Butler CDP	5,562	16%
Lake Mary Jane CDP	506	37%
Lockhart CDP	5,145	46%
Maitland	7,049	31%
Meadow Woods CDP	8,710	45%
Oak Ridge CDP	7,540	68%
Oakland	831	26%
Ocoee	12,964	35%
Orlando	111,100	50%
Orlando CCD	216,173	53%
Orlovista CDP	2,053	64%
Pine Castle CDP	3,630	65%
Pine Hills CDP	23,027	58%
Rio Pinar CDP	1,822	20%
Sky Lake CDP	1,916	59%
South Apopka CDP	1,586	60%
Southchase CDP	4,612	37%
Southwest Orange CCD	65,488	33%
Taft CDP	685	69%
Tangelo Park CDP	773	55%
Tangerine CDP	920	40%
Tildenville CDP	616	60%
Union Park CCD	75,352	43%
Union Park CDP	3,614	51%
University CDP (Orange County)	6,198	61%
Wedgefield CDP	2,525	34%
Williamsburg CDP	3,462	40%
Windermere	1,132	20%
Winter Garden	12,318	36%
Winter Garden-Ocoee CCD	32,492	45%
Winter Park	11,793	38%
Zellwood CDP	1,461	55%

Note: Municipal-level data on this page is for Places and County Subdivisions, which include Census Designated Places (CDP), and Census County Divisions (CCD), relatively permanent statistical areas delineated cooperatively by the Census Bureau and state and local government authorities. These are overlapping geographies so totals will not match county-level data. Municipal-level data often relies on 5-year averages and is not available for the smallest towns that do not report income.

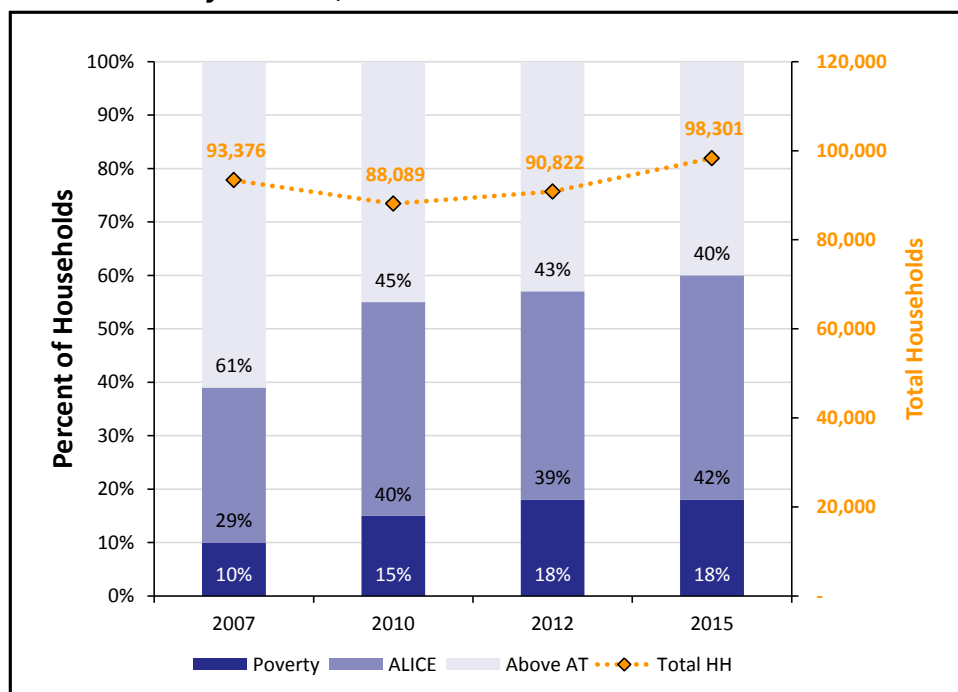
ALICE IN OSCEOLA COUNTY

Population: 323,993 | **Number of Households:** 98,301
Median Household Income: \$45,244 (state average: \$49,426)
Florida Underemployment Rate for 2015: 11.5%
Households Below ALICE Threshold: 58,397 (60%)

How many households are struggling?

ALICE is an acronym for **A**sset **L**imited, **I**ncome **C**onstrained, **E**mployed – households that earn more than the Federal Poverty Level, but less than the basic cost of living for the county (the ALICE Threshold, or AT). Combined, the number of poverty and ALICE households equals the total population struggling to afford basic needs. The percentage of households below the ALICE Threshold changes over time (left axis, blue bars) as does the total number of households (right axis, dotted yellow line). The Great Recession, from 2007 to 2010, caused hardship for many families. Conditions started to improve in 2010 and 2012 for some, but not for all.

Households by Income, 2007 to 2015



What does it cost to afford the basic necessities?

The bare-minimum Household Survival Budget does not include any savings, leaving a household vulnerable to unexpected expenses. ALICE households typically earn above the Federal Poverty Level of \$11,770 for a single adult and \$24,250 for a family of four, but less than the Household Survival Budget.

Household Survival Budget, Osceola County

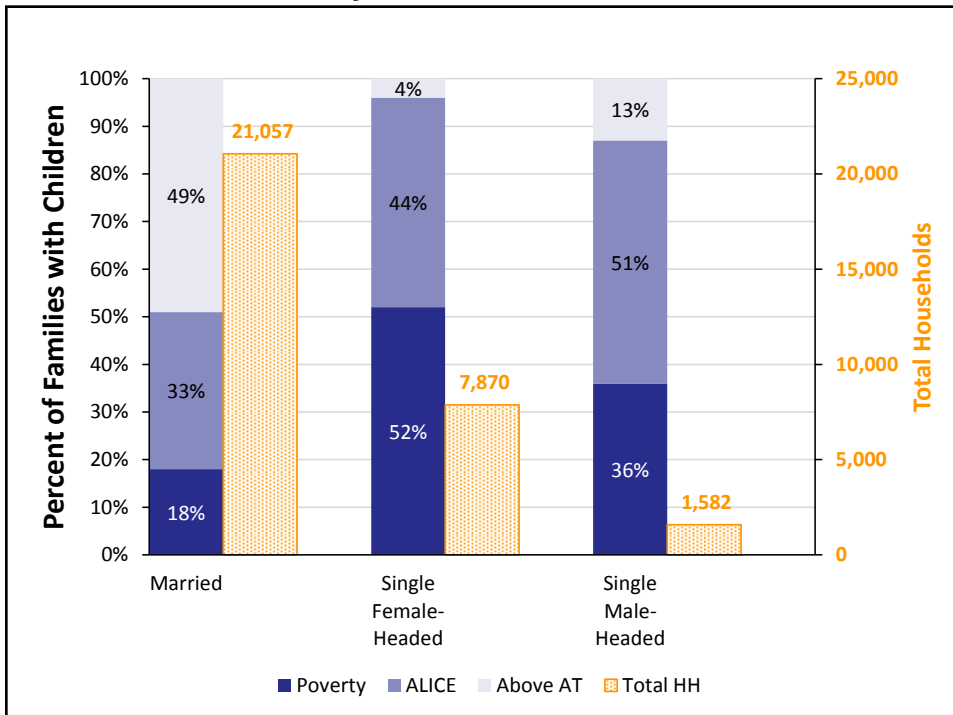
	SINGLE ADULT	2 ADULTS, 1 INFANT, 1 PRESCHOOLER
Monthly Costs		
Housing	\$707	\$997
Child Care	\$–	\$900
Food	\$165	\$547
Transportation	\$322	\$644
Health Care	\$165	\$634
Miscellaneous	\$157	\$400
Taxes	\$212	\$277
Monthly Total	\$1,728	\$4,399
ANNUAL TOTAL	\$20,736	\$52,788
POVERTY ANNUAL TOTAL	\$11,770	\$24,250

Sources: **2015 Point-in-Time Data:** American Community Survey. **ALICE Demographics:** American Community Survey; the ALICE Threshold. **Budget:** U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD); U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA); Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS); Internal Revenue Service (IRS); Florida Department of Education, Office of Early Learning.

How many families with children are struggling?

Children add significant expense to a family budget, so it is not surprising that many families with children live below the ALICE Threshold. Though more Osceola County families are headed by married parents, a greater percent of single parent families have income below the AT (left axis, blue bar). Total number of families in each category are reflected by dotted yellow bars (right axis).

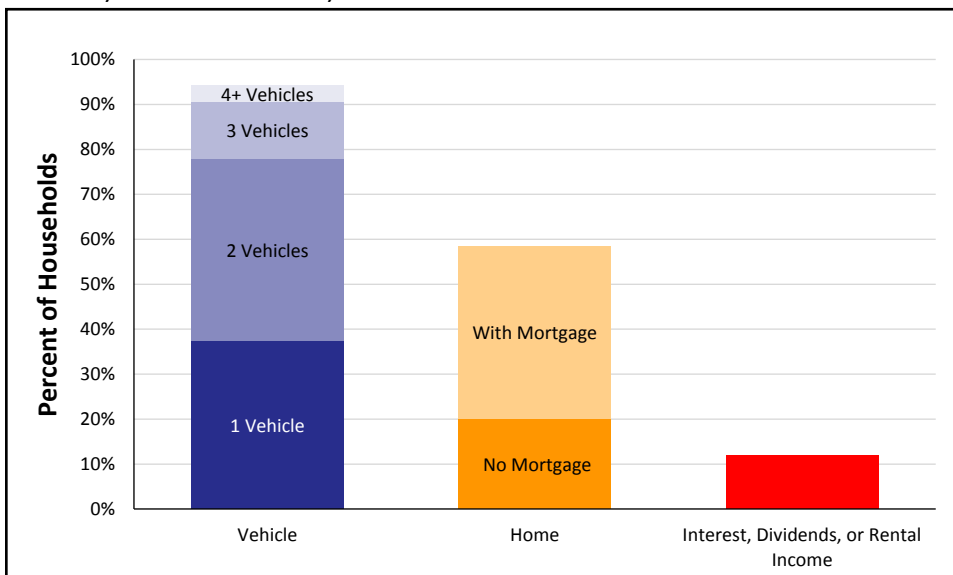
Families with Children by Income, 2015



What assets do households have?

Ownership of assets can contribute to stability of households. Yet few families in Osceola County own liquid assets, such as a savings account, 401(k) plan, or rental income, that are readily available to cover emergency expenses. Vehicles, the most common asset, depreciate over time. Homeownership, the next most common asset, can build wealth, but is not a liquid asset.

Assets, All Households, 2015



Osceola County, 2015		
Town	Total HH	% ALICE & Poverty
Buenaventura Lakes CDP	8,543	67%
Campbell CDP	1,226	63%
Celebration CDP	2,687	31%
Four Corners CDP	11,464	55%
Kissimmee	22,823	64%
Kissimmee CCD	47,837	66%
South and East Osceola CCD	2,404	46%
St. Cloud	13,465	56%
St. Cloud CCD	42,097	57%

Note: Municipal-level data on this page is for Places and County Subdivisions, which include Census Designated Places (CDP), and Census County Divisions (CCD), relatively permanent statistical areas delineated cooperatively by the Census Bureau and state and local government authorities. These are overlapping geographies so totals will not match county-level data. Municipal-level data often relies on 5-year averages and is not available for the smallest towns that do not report income.

ALICE IN PALM BEACH COUNTY

Population: 1,422,789 | **Number of Households:** 545,780

Median Household Income: \$56,664 (state average: \$49,426)

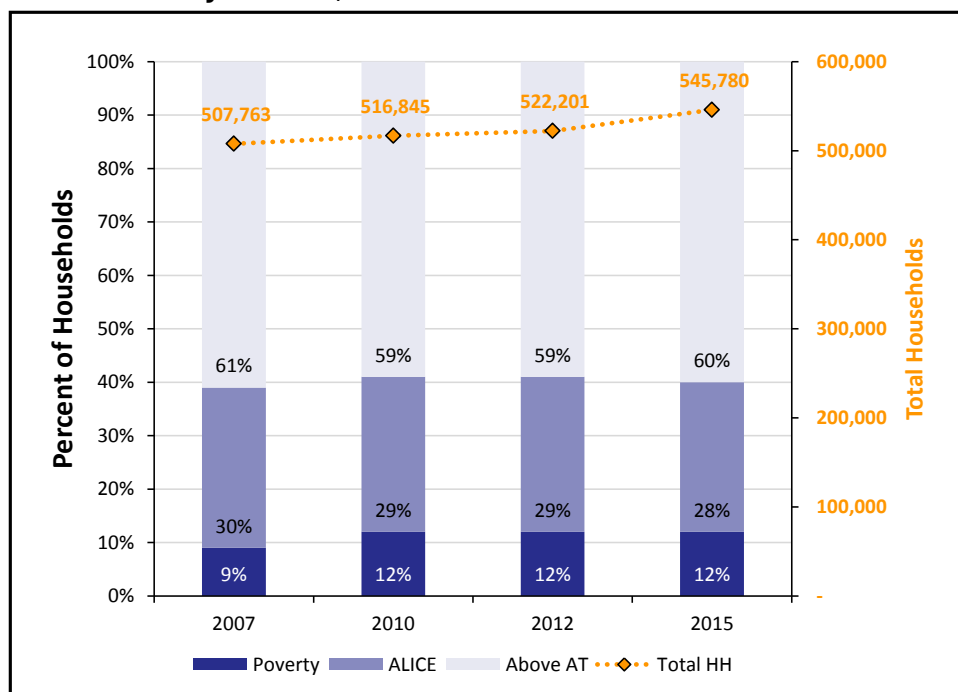
Florida Underemployment Rate for 2015: 11.5%

Households Below ALICE Threshold: 218,952 (40%)

How many households are struggling?

ALICE is an acronym for **A**sset **L**imited, **I**ncome **C**onstrained, **E**mployed – households that earn more than the Federal Poverty Level, but less than the basic cost of living for the county (the ALICE Threshold, or AT). Combined, the number of poverty and ALICE households equals the total population struggling to afford basic needs. The percentage of households below the ALICE Threshold changes over time (left axis, blue bars) as does the total number of households (right axis, dotted yellow line). The Great Recession, from 2007 to 2010, caused hardship for many families. Conditions started to improve in 2010 and 2012 for some, but not for all.

Households by Income, 2007 to 2015



What does it cost to afford the basic necessities?

The bare-minimum Household Survival Budget does not include any savings, leaving a household vulnerable to unexpected expenses. ALICE households typically earn above the Federal Poverty Level of \$11,770 for a single adult and \$24,250 for a family of four, but less than the Household Survival Budget.

Household Survival Budget, Palm Beach County

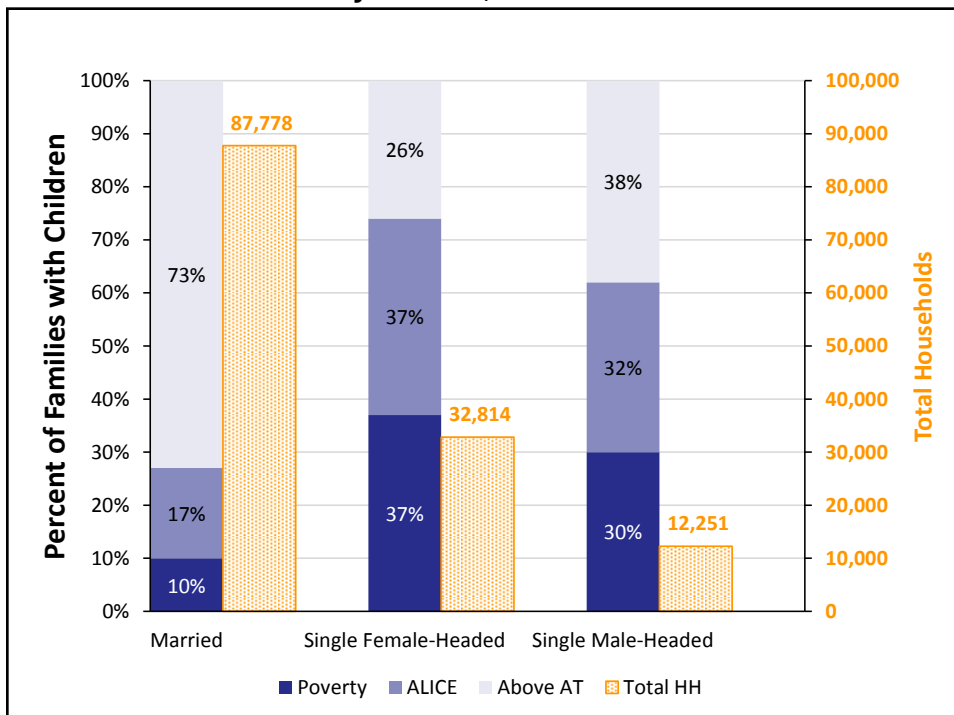
	SINGLE ADULT	2 ADULTS, 1 INFANT, 1 PRESCHOOLER
Monthly Costs		
Housing	\$752	\$1,206
Child Care	\$–	\$1,147
Food	\$165	\$547
Transportation	\$419	\$837
Health Care	\$133	\$506
Miscellaneous	\$171	\$468
Taxes	\$244	\$437
Monthly Total	\$1,884	\$5,148
ANNUAL TOTAL	\$22,608	\$61,776
POVERTY ANNUAL TOTAL	\$11,770	\$24,250

Sources: **2015 Point-in-Time Data:** American Community Survey. **ALICE Demographics:** American Community Survey; the ALICE Threshold. **Budget:** U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD); U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA); Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS); Internal Revenue Service (IRS); Florida Department of Education, Office of Early Learning.

How many families with children are struggling?

Children add significant expense to a family budget, so it is not surprising that many families with children live below the ALICE Threshold. Though more Palm Beach County families are headed by married parents, a greater percent of single parent families have income below the AT (left axis, blue bar). Total number of families in each category are reflected by dotted yellow bars (right axis).

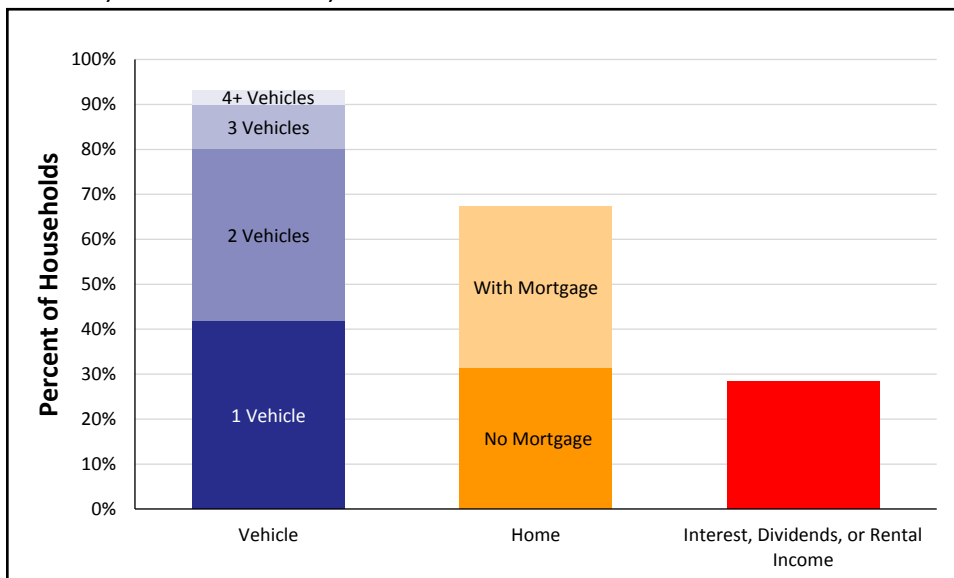
Families with Children by Income, 2015



What assets do households have?

Ownership of assets can contribute to stability of households. Yet few families in Palm Beach County own liquid assets, such as a savings account, 401(k) plan, or rental income, that are readily available to cover emergency expenses. Vehicles, the most common asset, depreciate over time. Homeownership, the next most common asset, can build wealth, but is not a liquid asset.

Assets, All Households, 2015



Palm Beach County, 2015

Town	Total HH	% ALICE & Poverty
Atlantis	920	25%
Belle Glade	5,715	72%
Belle Glade-Pahokee CCD	9,504	73%
Boca Raton	40,551	32%
Boca Raton CCD	58,068	33%
Boynton Beach	29,848	45%
Boynton Beach-Delray Beach CCD	136,295	43%
Briny Breezes	497	46%
Cabana Colony CDP	849	42%
Delray Beach	27,741	42%
Greenacres	13,305	53%
Gulf Stream	310	18%
Gun Club Estates CDP	339	63%
Haverhill	630	46%
Highland Beach	2,026	24%
Hypoluxo	1,330	30%
Juno Beach	1,982	33%
Juno Ridge CDP	318	70%
Jupiter	24,536	32%
Jupiter CCD	36,810	32%
Jupiter Farms CDP	3,965	21%
Kenwood Estates CDP	383	58%
Lake Belvedere Estates CDP	936	28%
Lake Clarke Shores	1,528	34%
Lake Park	2,942	55%
Lake Worth	12,784	60%
Lake Worth CCD	74,418	57%
Lantana	3,884	52%
Limestone Creek CDP	296	51%
Loxahatchee Groves	1,006	30%
Mangonia Park	616	74%
North Palm Beach	6,092	35%
Ocean Ridge	842	32%
Pahokee	1,822	71%
Palm Beach	4,738	21%
Palm Beach Gardens	22,945	31%
Palm Beach Shores	650	38%
Palm Springs	7,684	68%
Pine Air CDP	637	65%
Plantation Mobile Home Park CDP	291	70%
Riviera Beach	11,570	53%
Riviera Beach CCD	42,352	44%
Royal Palm Beach	11,354	32%
Royal Palm Beach-West Jupiter CCD	37,692	31%
Royal Palm Estates CDP	799	61%
San Castle CDP	1,078	50%
Schall Circle CDP	388	85%
Seminole Manor CDP	912	63%
South Bay	595	68%
South Palm Beach	804	37%
Sunshine Parkway CCD	71,218	30%
Tequesta	2,534	41%
The Acreage CDP	11,205	27%
Watergate CDP	972	58%
Wellington	19,959	28%
West Palm Beach	41,168	48%
West Palm Beach CCD	58,959	57%
Western Community CCD	9,072	24%
Westgate CDP	2,187	76%

Note: Municipal-level data on this page is for Places and County Subdivisions, which include Census Designated Places (CDP), and Census County Divisions (CCD), relatively permanent statistical areas delineated cooperatively by the Census Bureau and state and local government authorities. These are overlapping geographies so totals will not match county-level data. Municipal-level data often relies on 5-year averages and is not available for the smallest towns that do not report income.

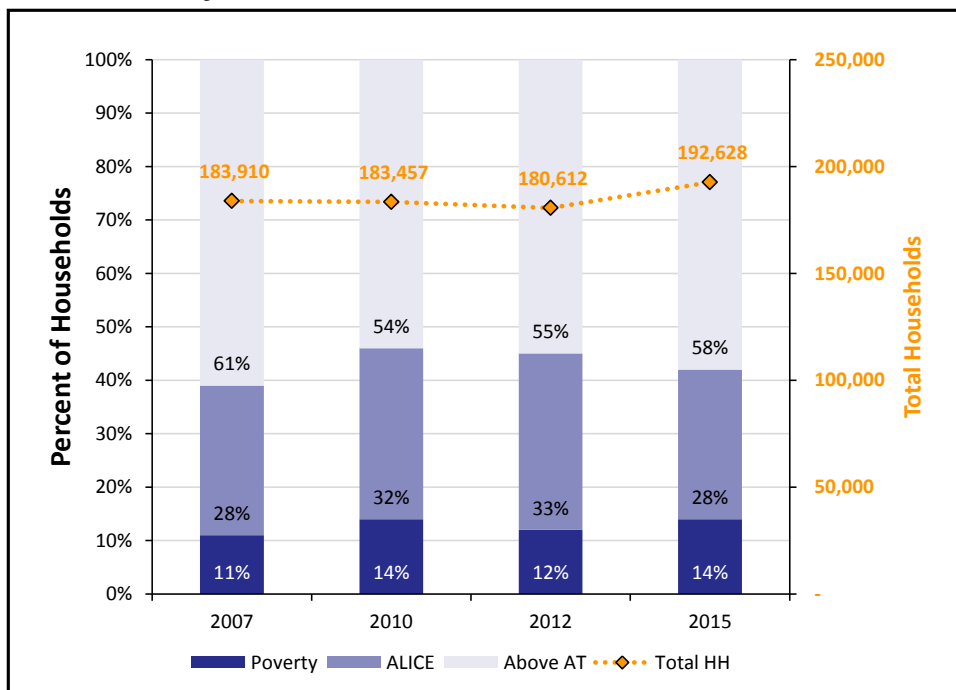
ALICE IN PASCO COUNTY

Population: 497,909 | **Number of Households:** 192,628
Median Household Income: \$46,133 (state average: \$49,426)
Florida Underemployment Rate for 2015: 11.5%
Households Below ALICE Threshold: 80,857 (42%)

How many households are struggling?

ALICE is an acronym for **A**sset **L**imited, **I**ncome **C**onstrained, **E**mployed – households that earn more than the Federal Poverty Level, but less than the basic cost of living for the county (the ALICE Threshold, or AT). Combined, the number of poverty and ALICE households equals the total population struggling to afford basic needs. The percentage of households below the ALICE Threshold changes over time (left axis, blue bars) as does the total number of households (right axis, dotted yellow line). The Great Recession, from 2007 to 2010, caused hardship for many families. Conditions started to improve in 2010 and 2012 for some, but not for all.

Households by Income, 2007 to 2015



What does it cost to afford the basic necessities?

The bare-minimum Household Survival Budget does not include any savings, leaving a household vulnerable to unexpected expenses. ALICE households typically earn above the Federal Poverty Level of \$11,770 for a single adult and \$24,250 for a family of four, but less than the Household Survival Budget.

Household Survival Budget, Pasco County

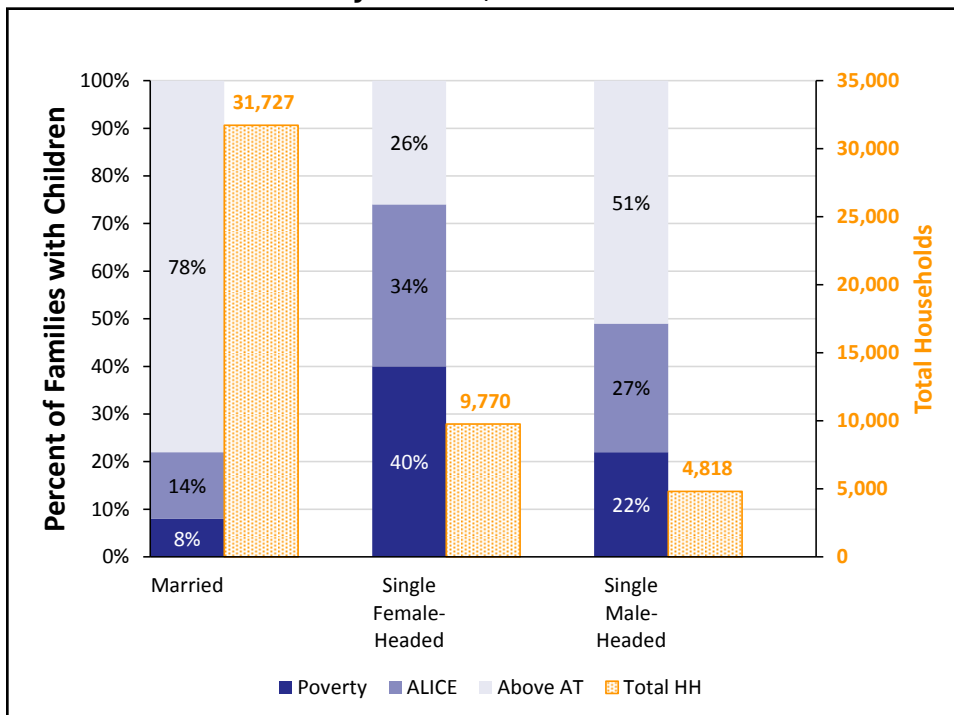
	SINGLE ADULT	2 ADULTS, 1 INFANT, 1 PRESCHOOLER
Monthly Costs		
Housing	\$610	\$959
Child Care	\$–	\$1,097
Food	\$165	\$547
Transportation	\$322	\$644
Health Care	\$165	\$634
Miscellaneous	\$145	\$421
Taxes	\$187	\$326
Monthly Total	\$1,594	\$4,628
ANNUAL TOTAL	\$19,128	\$55,536
POVERTY ANNUAL TOTAL	\$11,770	\$24,250

Sources: **2015 Point-in-Time Data:** American Community Survey. **ALICE Demographics:** American Community Survey; the ALICE Threshold. **Budget:** U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD); U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA); Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS); Internal Revenue Service (IRS); Florida Department of Education, Office of Early Learning.

How many families with children are struggling?

Children add significant expense to a family budget, so it is not surprising that many families with children live below the ALICE Threshold. Though more Pasco County families are headed by married parents, a greater percent of single parent families have income below the AT (left axis, blue bar). Total number of families in each category are reflected by dotted yellow bars (right axis).

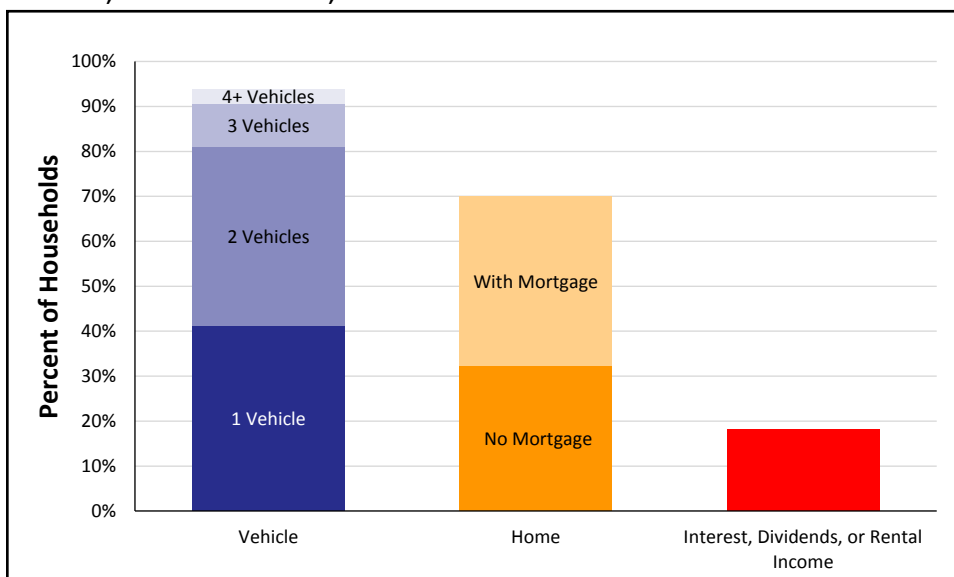
Families with Children by Income, 2015



What assets do households have?

Ownership of assets can contribute to stability of households. Yet few families in Pasco County own liquid assets, such as a savings account, 401(k) plan, or rental income, that are readily available to cover emergency expenses. Vehicles, the most common asset, depreciate over time. Homeownership, the next most common asset, can build wealth, but is not a liquid asset.

Assets, All Households, 2015



Pasco County, 2015

Town	Total HH	% ALICE & Poverty
Bayonet Point CDP	10,974	57%
Beacon Square CDP	2,580	62%
Central Pasco CCD	43,746	24%
Crystal Springs CDP	345	70%
Dade City	2,663	60%
Dade City CCD	5,613	56%
Dade City North CDP	798	64%
Elfers CDP	5,482	61%
Heritage Pines CDP	1,081	24%
Holiday CDP	8,820	62%
Hudson CDP	5,457	51%
Jasmine Estates CDP	7,423	62%
Key Vista CDP	559	19%
Lacoochee CCD	2,127	52%
Lacoochee CDP	513	67%
Land O' Lakes CDP	11,893	25%
Meadow Oaks CDP	960	45%
Moon Lake CDP	1,675	63%
New Port Richey	6,575	63%
New Port Richey CCD	66,208	46%
New Port Richey East CDP	3,972	59%
Odessa CDP	2,515	35%
Pasadena Hills CDP	3,444	40%
Port Richey	1,295	47%
Port Richey CCD	44,677	52%
Quail Ridge CDP	495	37%
River Ridge CDP	1,811	23%
San Antonio	423	28%
Shady Hills CDP	3,925	50%
Trinity CDP	4,027	17%
Wesley Chapel CDP	16,444	20%
Zephyrhills	6,409	51%
Zephyrhills CCD	23,947	48%
Zephyrhills North CDP	1,286	56%
Zephyrhills South CDP	2,601	51%
Zephyrhills West CDP	2,723	49%

Note: Municipal-level data on this page is for Places and County Subdivisions, which include Census Designated Places (CDP), and Census County Divisions (CCD), relatively permanent statistical areas delineated cooperatively by the Census Bureau and state and local government authorities. These are overlapping geographies so totals will not match county-level data. Municipal-level data often relies on 5-year averages and is not available for the smallest towns that do not report income.

ALICE IN PINELLAS COUNTY

Population: 949,827 | **Number of Households:** 400,209

Median Household Income: \$47,618 (state average: \$49,426)

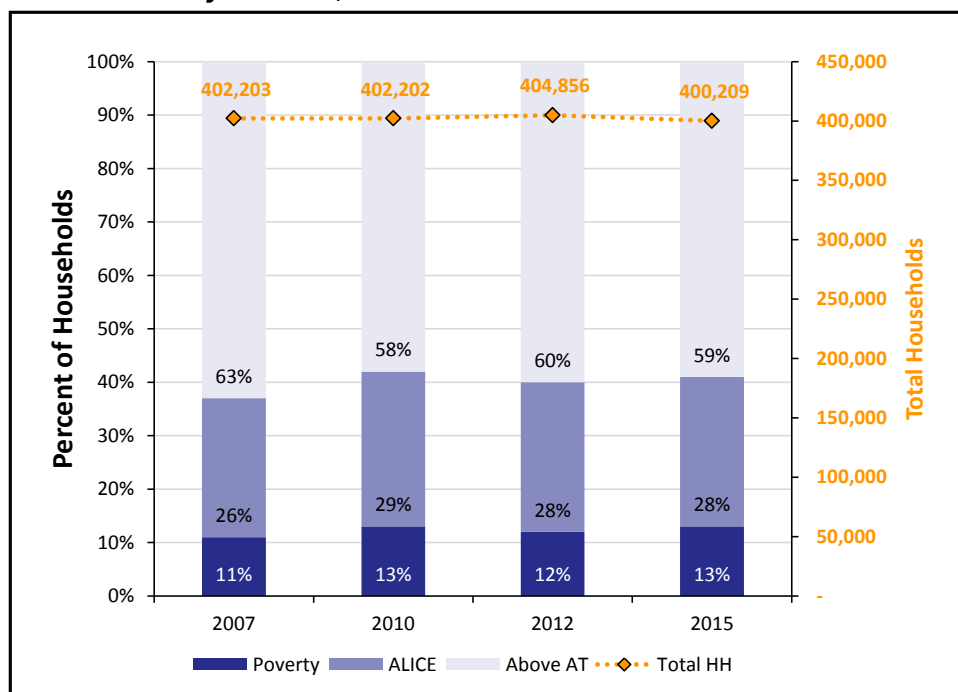
Florida Underemployment Rate for 2015: 11.5%

Households Below ALICE Threshold: 165,421 (41%)

How many households are struggling?

ALICE is an acronym for **A**sset **L**imited, **I**ncome **C**onstrained, **E**mployed – households that earn more than the Federal Poverty Level, but less than the basic cost of living for the county (the ALICE Threshold, or AT). Combined, the number of poverty and ALICE households equals the total population struggling to afford basic needs. The percentage of households below the ALICE Threshold changes over time (left axis, blue bars) as does the total number of households (right axis, dotted yellow line). The Great Recession, from 2007 to 2010, caused hardship for many families. Conditions started to improve in 2010 and 2012 for some, but not for all.

Households by Income, 2007 to 2015



What does it cost to afford the basic necessities?

The bare-minimum Household Survival Budget does not include any savings, leaving a household vulnerable to unexpected expenses. ALICE households typically earn above the Federal Poverty Level of \$11,770 for a single adult and \$24,250 for a family of four, but less than the Household Survival Budget.

Household Survival Budget, Pinellas County

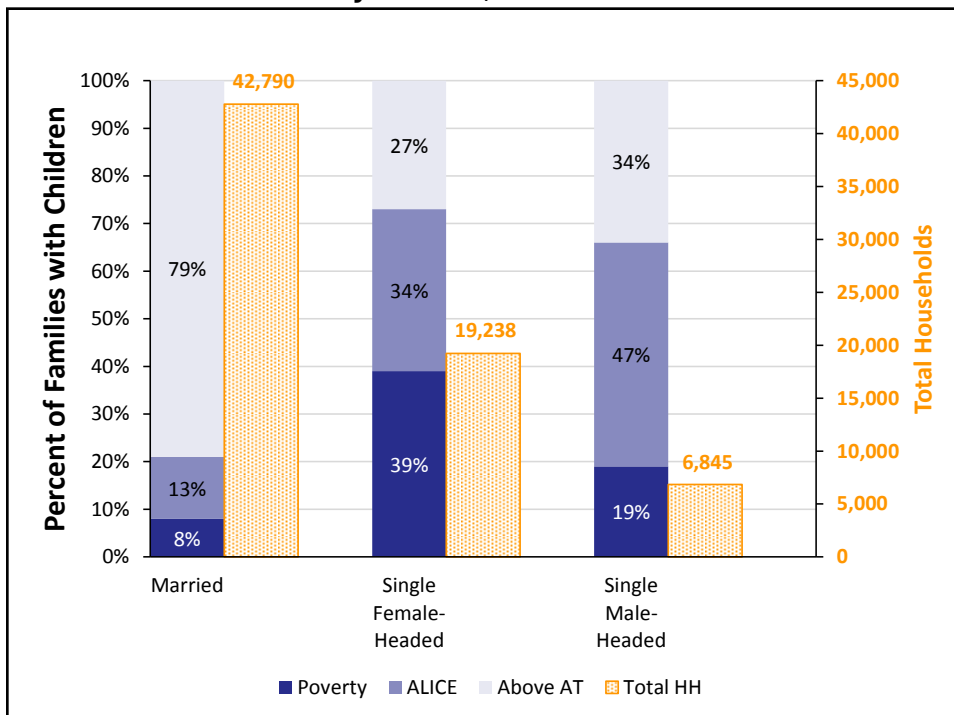
	SINGLE ADULT	2 ADULTS, 1 INFANT, 1 PRESCHOOLER
Monthly Costs		
Housing	\$610	\$959
Child Care	\$–	\$1,240
Food	\$165	\$547
Transportation	\$322	\$644
Health Care	\$165	\$634
Miscellaneous	\$145	\$439
Taxes	\$187	\$370
Monthly Total	\$1,594	\$4,833
ANNUAL TOTAL	\$19,128	\$57,996
POVERTY ANNUAL TOTAL	\$11,770	\$24,250

Sources: **2015 Point-in-Time Data:** American Community Survey. **ALICE Demographics:** American Community Survey; the ALICE Threshold. **Budget:** U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD); U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA); Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS); Internal Revenue Service (IRS); Florida Department of Education, Office of Early Learning.

How many families with children are struggling?

Children add significant expense to a family budget, so it is not surprising that many families with children live below the ALICE Threshold. Though more Pinellas County families are headed by married parents, a greater percent of single parent families have income below the AT (left axis, blue bar). Total number of families in each category are reflected by dotted yellow bars (right axis).

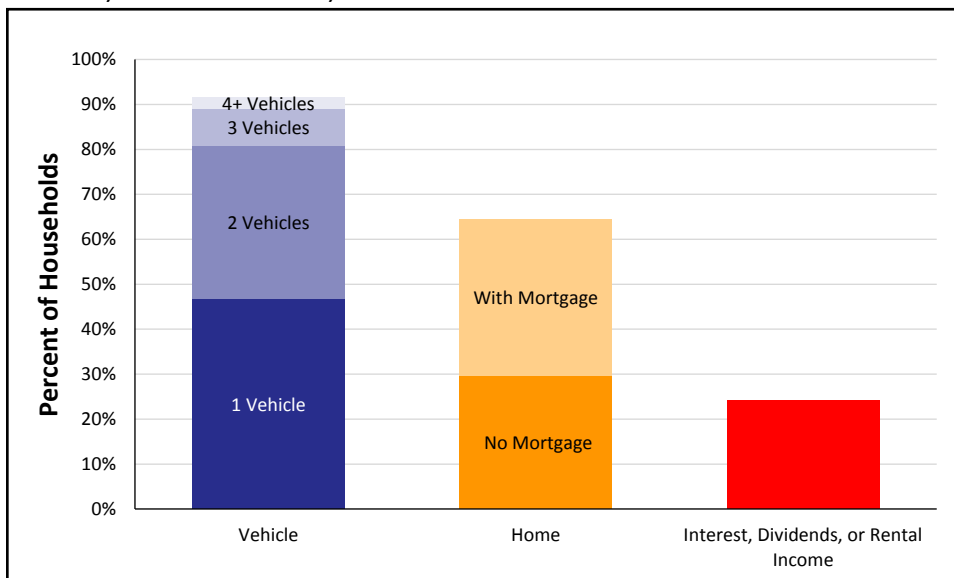
Families with Children by Income, 2015



What assets do households have?

Ownership of assets can contribute to stability of households. Yet few families in Pinellas County own liquid assets, such as a savings account, 401(k) plan, or rental income, that are readily available to cover emergency expenses. Vehicles, the most common asset, depreciate over time. Homeownership, the next most common asset, can build wealth, but is not a liquid asset.

Assets, All Households, 2015



Pinellas County, 2015		
Town	Total HH	% ALICE & Poverty
Bardmoor CDP	3,845	43%
Bay Pines CDP	1,401	39%
Bear Creek CDP	899	42%
Belleair	1,737	22%
Belleair Beach	723	21%
Belleair Bluffs	1,196	41%
Boca Ciega CCD	30,600	39%
Clearwater	46,240	41%
Clearwater CCD	139,857	44%
Dunedin	16,656	42%
East Lake CDP	13,041	25%
Feather Sound CDP	1,767	26%
Greenbriar CDP	981	36%
Gulfport	5,925	49%
Harbor Bluffs CDP	1,149	19%
Indian Rocks Beach	2,132	31%
Indian Shores	843	33%
Kenneth City	1,815	50%
Largo	35,192	47%
Lealman CDP	8,682	63%
Madeira Beach	2,296	42%
North Redington Beach	741	26%
Oldsmar	5,038	36%
Palm Harbor CDP	26,423	35%
Pinellas Park	20,981	47%
Redington Beach	713	21%
Redington Shores	1,189	35%
Ridgecrest CDP	1,039	57%
Safety Harbor	7,158	33%
Seminole	8,360	40%
South Highpoint CDP	1,646	57%
South Pasadena	3,255	52%
St. Pete Beach	5,077	33%
St. Pete Beach CCD	8,539	34%
St. Petersburg	103,788	42%
St. Petersburg CCD	166,259	46%
Tarpon Springs	9,809	42%
Tarpon Springs CCD	57,398	35%
Tierra Verde CDP	1,631	15%
Treasure Island	3,566	34%
West Lealman CDP	7,506	56%

Note: Municipal-level data on this page is for Places and County Subdivisions, which include Census Designated Places (CDP), and Census County Divisions (CCD), relatively permanent statistical areas delineated cooperatively by the Census Bureau and state and local government authorities. These are overlapping geographies so totals will not match county-level data. Municipal-level data often relies on 5-year averages and is not available for the smallest towns that do not report income.

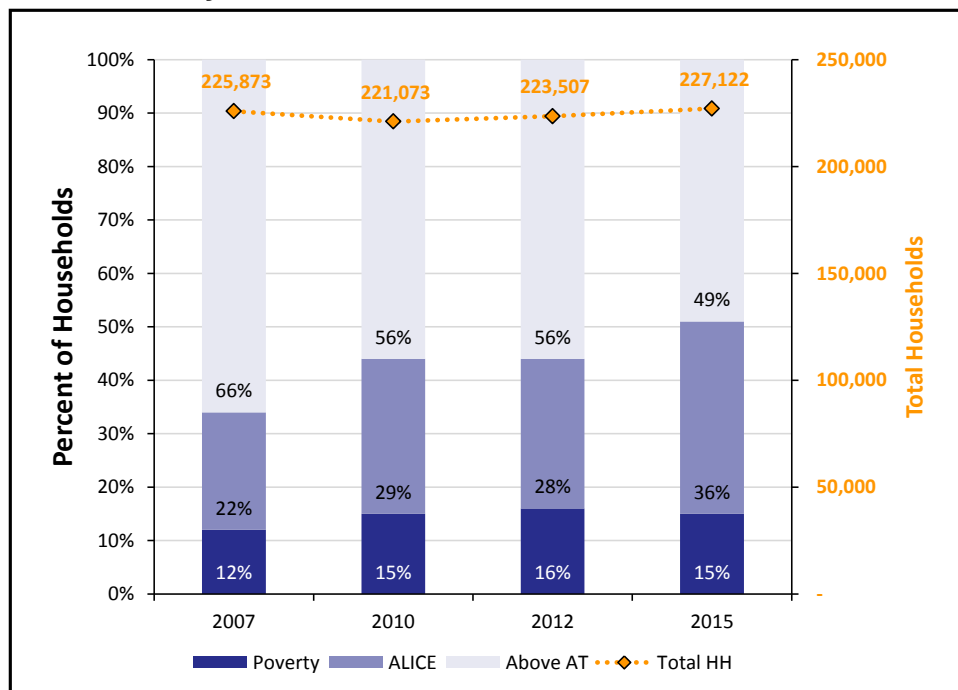
ALICE IN POLK COUNTY

Population: 650,092 | **Number of Households:** 227,122
Median Household Income: \$44,061 (state average: \$49,426)
Florida Underemployment Rate for 2015: 11.5%
Households Below ALICE Threshold: 113,909 (51%)

How many households are struggling?

ALICE is an acronym for **A**sset **L**imited, **I**ncome **C**onstrained, **E**mployed – households that earn more than the Federal Poverty Level, but less than the basic cost of living for the county (the ALICE Threshold, or AT). Combined, the number of poverty and ALICE households equals the total population struggling to afford basic needs. The percentage of households below the ALICE Threshold changes over time (left axis, blue bars) as does the total number of households (right axis, dotted yellow line). The Great Recession, from 2007 to 2010, caused hardship for many families. Conditions started to improve in 2010 and 2012 for some, but not for all.

Households by Income, 2007 to 2015



What does it cost to afford the basic necessities?

The bare-minimum Household Survival Budget does not include any savings, leaving a household vulnerable to unexpected expenses. ALICE households typically earn above the Federal Poverty Level of \$11,770 for a single adult and \$24,250 for a family of four, but less than the Household Survival Budget.

Household Survival Budget, Polk County

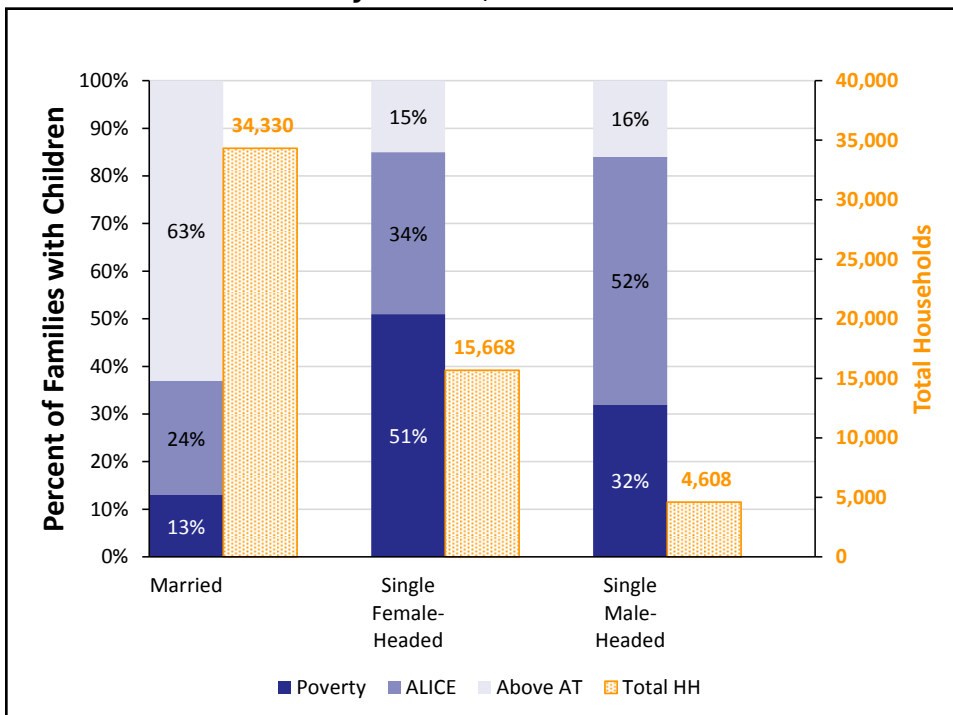
	SINGLE ADULT	2 ADULTS, 1 INFANT, 1 PRESCHOOLER
Monthly Costs		
Housing	\$637	\$830
Child Care	\$–	\$953
Food	\$165	\$547
Transportation	\$322	\$644
Health Care	\$165	\$634
Miscellaneous	\$148	\$385
Taxes	\$194	\$243
Monthly Total	\$1,631	\$4,236
ANNUAL TOTAL	\$19,572	\$50,832
POVERTY ANNUAL TOTAL	\$11,770	\$24,250

Sources: **2015 Point-in-Time Data:** American Community Survey. **ALICE Demographics:** American Community Survey; the ALICE Threshold. **Budget:** U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD); U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA); Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS); Internal Revenue Service (IRS); Florida Department of Education, Office of Early Learning.

How many families with children are struggling?

Children add significant expense to a family budget, so it is not surprising that many families with children live below the ALICE Threshold. Though more Polk County families are headed by married parents, a greater percent of single parent families have income below the AT (left axis, blue bar). Total number of families in each category are reflected by dotted yellow bars (right axis).

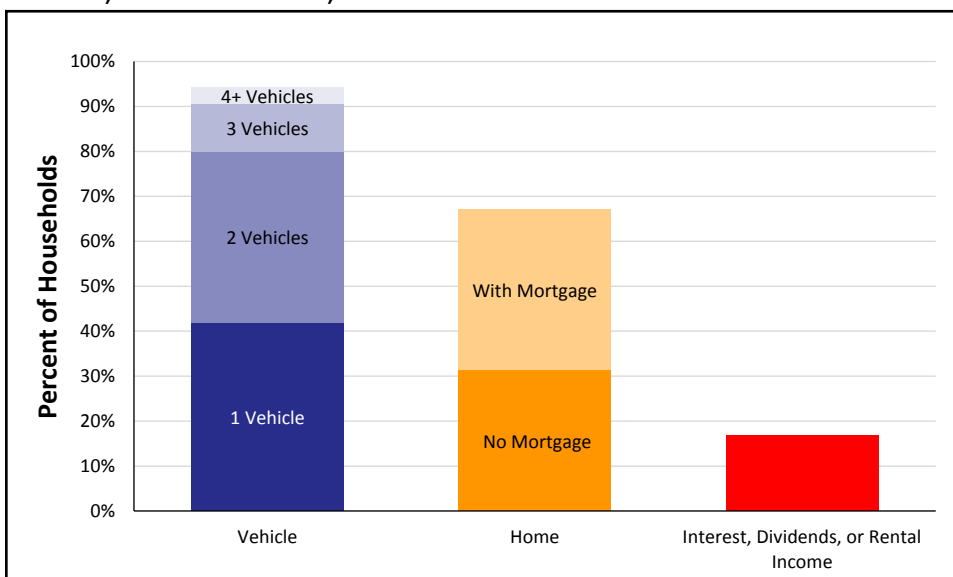
Families with Children by Income, 2015



What assets do households have?

Ownership of assets can contribute to stability of households. Yet few families in Polk County own liquid assets, such as a savings account, 401(k) plan, or rental income, that are readily available to cover emergency expenses. Vehicles, the most common asset, depreciate over time. Homeownership, the next most common asset, can build wealth, but is not a liquid asset.

Assets, All Households, 2015



Polk County, 2015

Town	Total HH	% ALICE & Poverty
Alturas CDP	1,249	47%
Auburndale	4,711	53%
Babson Park CDP	318	49%
Bartow	5,931	50%
Bartow CCD	20,451	48%
Combee Settlement CDP	2,035	73%
Crooked Lake Park CDP	612	66%
Crystal Lake CDP	2,048	68%
Cypress Gardens CDP	3,561	40%
Davenport	1,021	54%
Dundee	1,430	66%
Eagle Lake	872	50%
Fort Meade	1,826	49%
Frostproof	1,119	55%
Frostproof CCD	3,544	56%
Fuller Heights CDP	3,328	39%
Fussels Corner CDP	2,125	55%
Grenelefe CDP	743	48%
Haines City	6,867	63%
Haines City CCD	44,107	50%
Highland City CDP	3,525	37%
Inwood CDP	2,256	70%
Jan Phyl Village CDP	1,617	55%
Kathleen CDP	2,043	51%
Lake Alfred	1,924	59%
Lake Hamilton	364	44%
Lake Wales	5,427	57%
Lake Wales CCD	16,361	55%
Lakeland	38,975	55%
Lakeland CCD	92,789	50%
Lakeland Highlands CDP	3,996	23%
Loughman CDP	1,055	55%
Medulla CDP	3,130	44%
Mulberry	1,567	65%
Poinciana CDP	17,275	58%
Polk City	743	52%
Wahnetta CDP	1,181	70%
Waverly CDP	374	72%
Willow Oak CDP	1,770	62%
Winter Haven	14,120	56%
Winter Haven-Auburndale CCD	44,129	53%

Note: Municipal-level data on this page is for Places and County Subdivisions, which include Census Designated Places (CDP), and Census County Divisions (CCD), relatively permanent statistical areas delineated cooperatively by the Census Bureau and state and local government authorities. These are overlapping geographies so totals will not match county-level data. Municipal-level data often relies on 5-year averages and is not available for the smallest towns that do not report income.

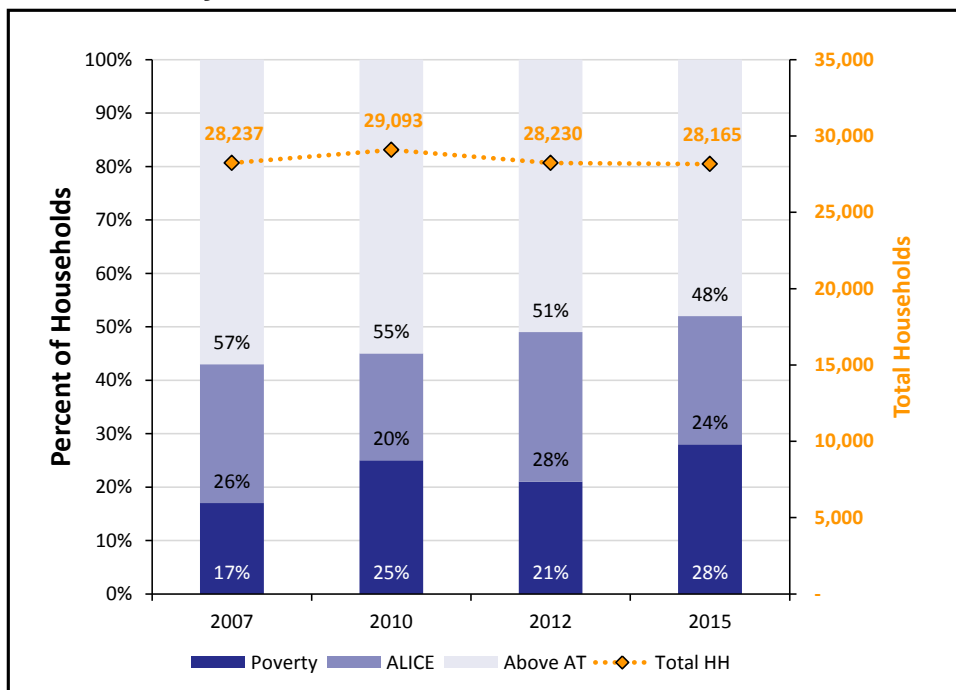
ALICE IN PUTNAM COUNTY

Population: 72,023 | **Number of Households:** 28,165
Median Household Income: \$31,483 (state average: \$49,426)
Florida Underemployment Rate for 2015: 11.5%
Households Below ALICE Threshold: 14,729 (52%)

How many households are struggling?

ALICE is an acronym for **A**sset **L**imited, **I**ncome **C**onstrained, **E**mployed – households that earn more than the Federal Poverty Level, but less than the basic cost of living for the county (the ALICE Threshold, or AT). Combined, the number of poverty and ALICE households equals the total population struggling to afford basic needs. The percentage of households below the ALICE Threshold changes over time (left axis, blue bars) as does the total number of households (right axis, dotted yellow line). The Great Recession, from 2007 to 2010, caused hardship for many families. Conditions started to improve in 2010 and 2012 for some, but not for all.

Households by Income, 2007 to 2015



What does it cost to afford the basic necessities?

The bare-minimum Household Survival Budget does not include any savings, leaving a household vulnerable to unexpected expenses. ALICE households typically earn above the Federal Poverty Level of \$11,770 for a single adult and \$24,250 for a family of four, but less than the Household Survival Budget.

Household Survival Budget, Putnam County

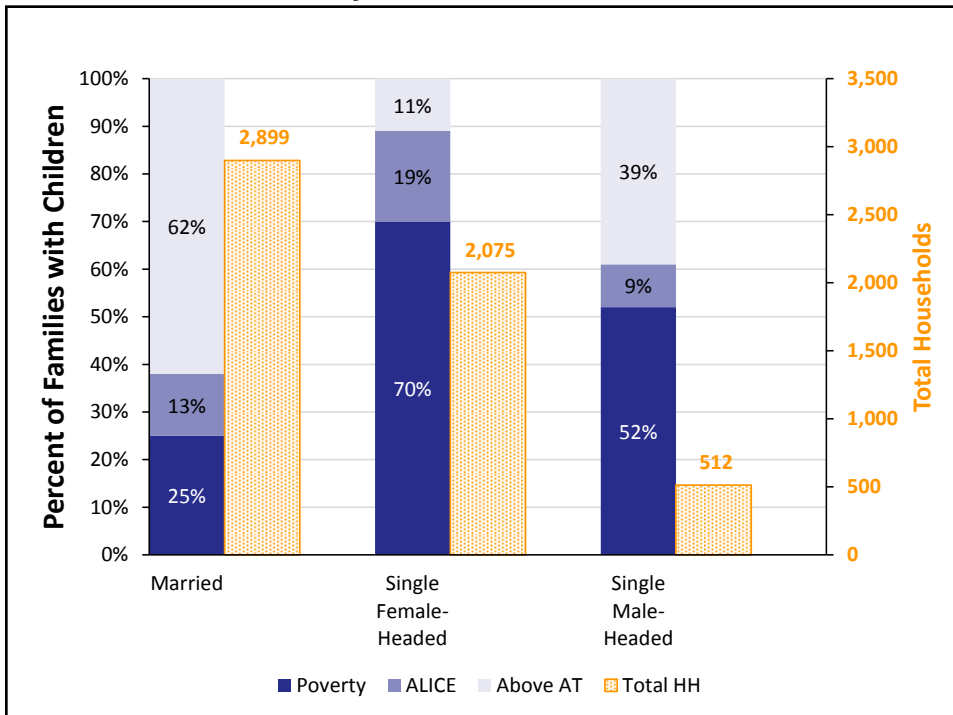
	SINGLE ADULT	2 ADULTS, 1 INFANT, 1 PRESCHOOLER
Monthly Costs		
Housing	\$519	\$644
Child Care	\$–	\$730
Food	\$165	\$547
Transportation	\$322	\$644
Health Care	\$165	\$634
Miscellaneous	\$134	\$334
Taxes	\$167	\$136
Monthly Total	\$1,472	\$3,669
ANNUAL TOTAL	\$17,664	\$44,028
POVERTY ANNUAL TOTAL	\$11,770	\$24,250

Sources: **2015 Point-in-Time Data:** American Community Survey. **ALICE Demographics:** American Community Survey; the ALICE Threshold. **Budget:** U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD); U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA); Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS); Internal Revenue Service (IRS); Florida Department of Education, Office of Early Learning.

How many families with children are struggling?

Children add significant expense to a family budget, so it is not surprising that many families with children live below the ALICE Threshold. Though more Putnam County families are headed by married parents, a greater percent of single parent families have income below the AT (left axis, blue bar). Total number of families in each category are reflected by dotted yellow bars (right axis).

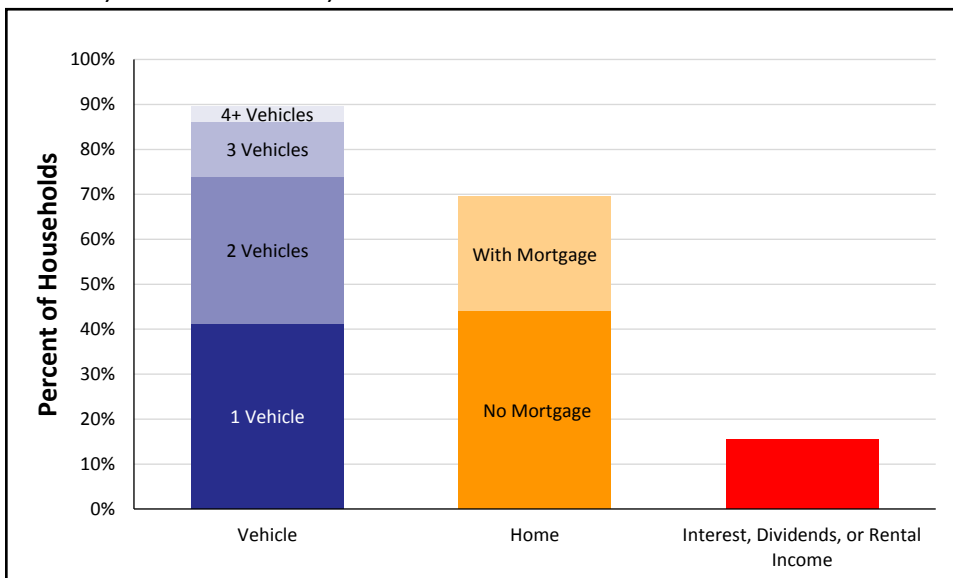
Families with Children by Income, 2015



What assets do households have?

Ownership of assets can contribute to stability of households. Yet few families in Putnam County own liquid assets, such as a savings account, 401(k) plan, or rental income, that are readily available to cover emergency expenses. Vehicles, the most common asset, depreciate over time. Homeownership, the next most common asset, can build wealth, but is not a liquid asset.

Assets, All Households, 2015



Putnam County, 2015		
Town	Total HH	% ALICE & Poverty
Crescent City	725	61%
Crescent City CCD	6,392	55%
East Palatka CCD	3,438	49%
East Palatka CDP	508	45%
Interlachen	538	59%
Interlachen-Florahome CCD	9,285	50%
Palatka	3,827	72%
Palatka CCD	8,568	55%
Pomona Park	285	58%
Welaka	280	57%

Note: Municipal-level data on this page is for Places and County Subdivisions, which include Census Designated Places (CDP), and Census County Divisions (CCD), relatively permanent statistical areas delineated cooperatively by the Census Bureau and state and local government authorities. These are overlapping geographies so totals will not match county-level data. Municipal-level data often relies on 5-year averages and is not available for the smallest towns that do not report income.

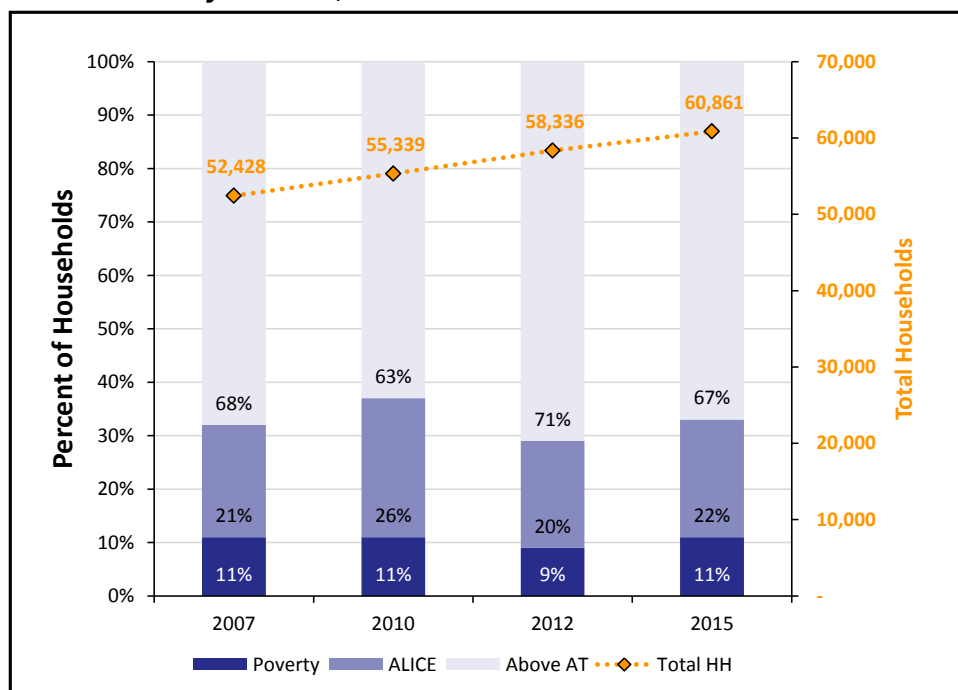
ALICE IN SANTA ROSA COUNTY

Population: 167,040 | **Number of Households:** 60,861
Median Household Income: \$59,682 (state average: \$49,426)
Florida Underemployment Rate for 2015: 11.5%
Households Below ALICE Threshold: 20,080 (33%)

How many households are struggling?

ALICE is an acronym for **A**sset **L**imited, **I**ncome **C**onstrained, **E**mployed – households that earn more than the Federal Poverty Level, but less than the basic cost of living for the county (the ALICE Threshold, or AT). Combined, the number of poverty and ALICE households equals the total population struggling to afford basic needs. The percentage of households below the ALICE Threshold changes over time (left axis, blue bars) as does the total number of households (right axis, dotted yellow line). The Great Recession, from 2007 to 2010, caused hardship for many families. Conditions started to improve in 2010 and 2012 for some, but not for all.

Households by Income, 2007 to 2015



What does it cost to afford the basic necessities?

The bare-minimum Household Survival Budget does not include any savings, leaving a household vulnerable to unexpected expenses. ALICE households typically earn above the Federal Poverty Level of \$11,770 for a single adult and \$24,250 for a family of four, but less than the Household Survival Budget.

Household Survival Budget, Santa Rosa County

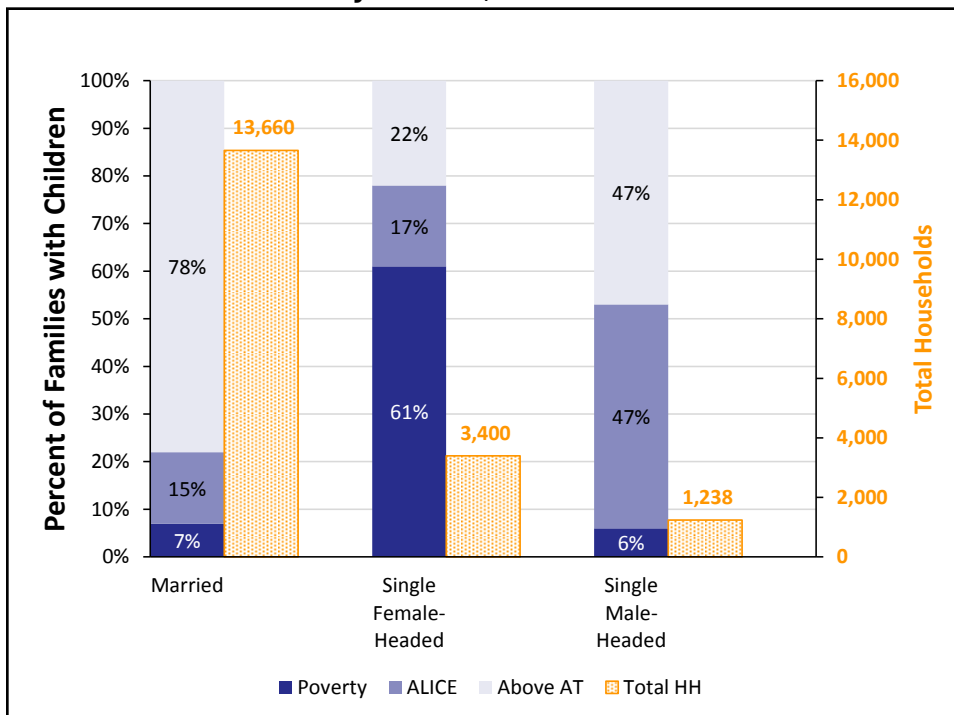
	SINGLE ADULT	2 ADULTS, 1 INFANT, 1 PRESCHOOLER
Monthly Costs		
Housing	\$613	\$828
Child Care	\$–	\$965
Food	\$165	\$547
Transportation	\$322	\$644
Health Care	\$165	\$634
Miscellaneous	\$145	\$386
Taxes	\$188	\$246
Monthly Total	\$1,598	\$4,250
ANNUAL TOTAL	\$19,176	\$51,000
POVERTY ANNUAL TOTAL	\$11,770	\$24,250

Sources: **2015 Point-in-Time Data:** American Community Survey. **ALICE Demographics:** American Community Survey; the ALICE Threshold. **Budget:** U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD); U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA); Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS); Internal Revenue Service (IRS); Florida Department of Education, Office of Early Learning.

How many families with children are struggling?

Children add significant expense to a family budget, so it is not surprising that many families with children live below the ALICE Threshold. Though more Santa Rosa County families are headed by married parents, a greater percent of single parent families have income below the AT (left axis, blue bar). Total number of families in each category are reflected by dotted yellow bars (right axis).

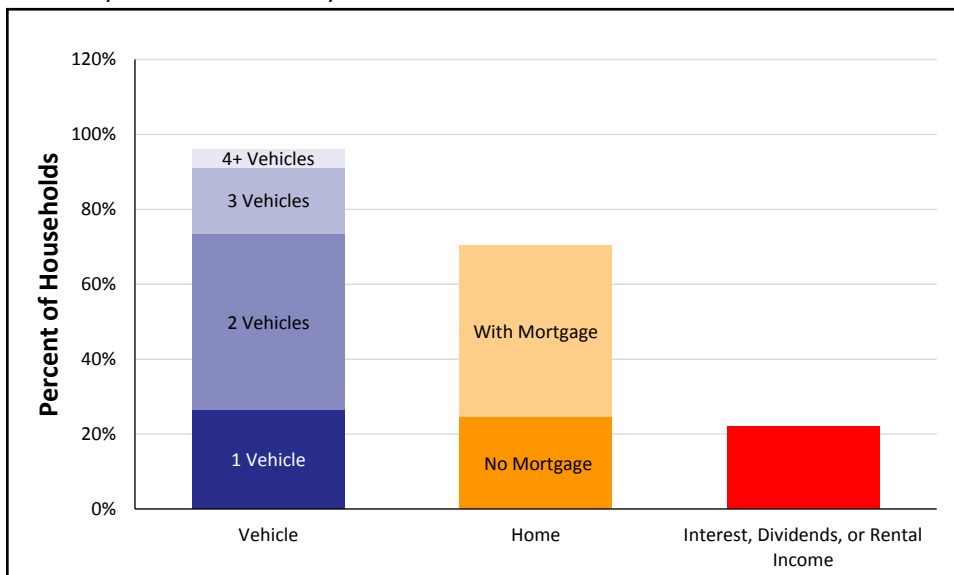
Families with Children by Income, 2015



What assets do households have?

Ownership of assets can contribute to stability of households. Yet few families in Santa Rosa County own liquid assets, such as a savings account, 401(k) plan, or rental income, that are readily available to cover emergency expenses. Vehicles, the most common asset, depreciate over time. Homeownership, the next most common asset, can build wealth, but is not a liquid asset.

Assets, All Households, 2015



Santa Rosa County, 2015

Town	Total HH	% ALICE & Poverty
Allentown CCD	910	31%
Allentown CDP	376	22%
Avalon-Mulat CCD	2,341	28%
Bagdad CCD	2,421	52%
Bagdad CDP	1,494	50%
Berrydale CCD	731	44%
Chumuckla CDP	300	33%
East Milton CCD	2,998	48%
East Milton CDP	2,814	49%
Gulf Breeze CCD	2,366	26%
Harold CCD	421	35%
Harold CDP	343	25%
Holley CDP	546	30%
Holley-Navarre CCD	12,741	29%
Jay CCD	1,453	39%
Midway CCD	9,401	32%
Midway CDP (Santa Rosa County)	6,903	36%
Milton	3,762	46%
Milton CCD	4,312	45%
Munson CCD	574	51%
Navarre Beach CCD	518	8%
Navarre CDP	12,195	29%
Oriole Beach CDP	545	31%
Pace CCD	11,538	32%
Pace CDP	7,663	31%
Pea Ridge CDP	1,412	53%
Point Baker CDP	1,181	41%
Skyline CCD	5,907	37%
Tiger Point CDP	1,212	20%
Wallace CDP	604	36%
Woodlawn Beach CDP	741	18%

Note: Municipal-level data on this page is for Places and County Subdivisions, which include Census Designated Places (CDP), and Census County Divisions (CCD), relatively permanent statistical areas delineated cooperatively by the Census Bureau and state and local government authorities. These are overlapping geographies so totals will not match county-level data. Municipal-level data often relies on 5-year averages and is not available for the smallest towns that do not report income.

ALICE IN SARASOTA COUNTY

Population: 405,549 | **Number of Households:** 177,807

Median Household Income: \$56,286 (state average: \$49,426)

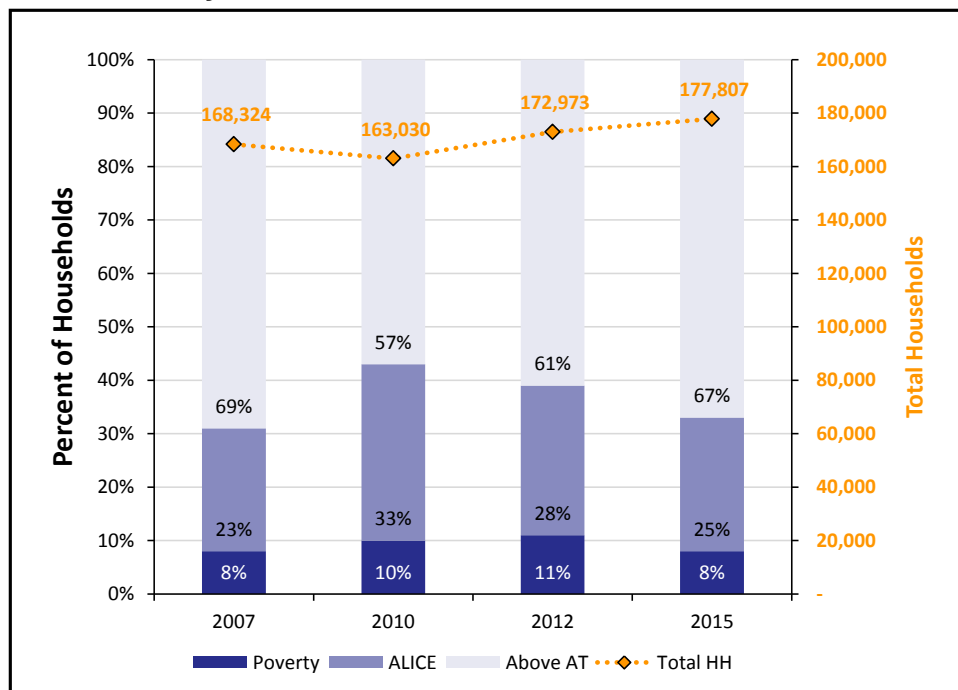
Florida Underemployment Rate for 2015: 11.5%

Households Below ALICE Threshold: 59,332 (33%)

How many households are struggling?

ALICE is an acronym for **A**sset **L**imited, **I**ncome **C**onstrained, **E**mployed – households that earn more than the Federal Poverty Level, but less than the basic cost of living for the county (the ALICE Threshold, or AT). Combined, the number of poverty and ALICE households equals the total population struggling to afford basic needs. The percentage of households below the ALICE Threshold changes over time (left axis, blue bars) as does the total number of households (right axis, dotted yellow line). The Great Recession, from 2007 to 2010, caused hardship for many families. Conditions started to improve in 2010 and 2012 for some, but not for all.

Households by Income, 2007 to 2015



What does it cost to afford the basic necessities?

The bare-minimum Household Survival Budget does not include any savings, leaving a household vulnerable to unexpected expenses. ALICE households typically earn above the Federal Poverty Level of \$11,770 for a single adult and \$24,250 for a family of four, but less than the Household Survival Budget.

Household Survival Budget, Sarasota County

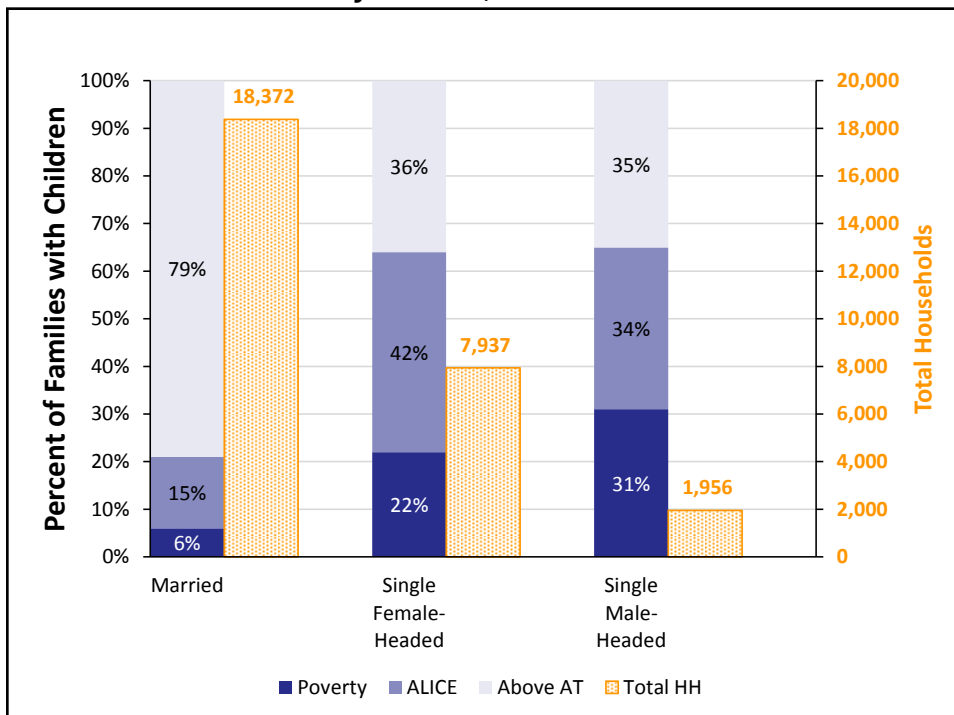
	SINGLE ADULT	2 ADULTS, 1 INFANT, 1 PRESCHOOLER
Monthly Costs		
Housing	\$675	\$960
Child Care	\$–	\$1,153
Food	\$165	\$547
Transportation	\$322	\$644
Health Care	\$165	\$634
Miscellaneous	\$153	\$428
Taxes	\$202	\$344
Monthly Total	\$1,682	\$4,710
ANNUAL TOTAL	\$20,184	\$56,520
POVERTY ANNUAL TOTAL	\$11,770	\$24,250

Sources: **2015 Point-in-Time Data:** American Community Survey. **ALICE Demographics:** American Community Survey; the ALICE Threshold. **Budget:** U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD); U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA); Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS); Internal Revenue Service (IRS); Florida Department of Education, Office of Early Learning.

How many families with children are struggling?

Children add significant expense to a family budget, so it is not surprising that many families with children live below the ALICE Threshold. Though more Sarasota County families are headed by married parents, a greater percent of single parent families have income below the AT (left axis, blue bar). Total number of families in each category are reflected by dotted yellow bars (right axis).

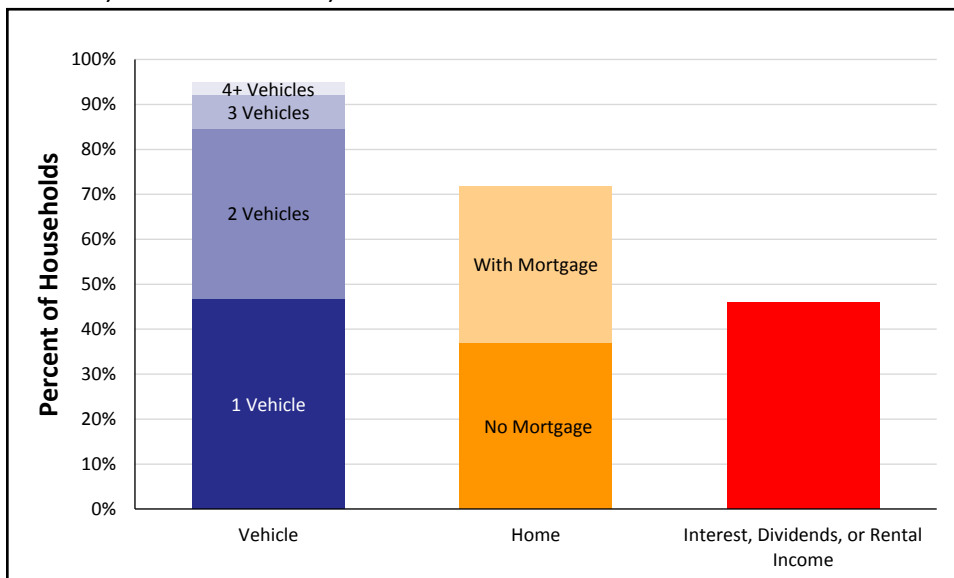
Families with Children by Income, 2015



What assets do households have?

Ownership of assets can contribute to stability of households. Yet few families in Sarasota County own liquid assets, such as a savings account, 401(k) plan, or rental income, that are readily available to cover emergency expenses. Vehicles, the most common asset, depreciate over time. Homeownership, the next most common asset, can build wealth, but is not a liquid asset.

Assets, All Households, 2015



Sarasota County, 2015

Town	Total HH	% ALICE & Poverty
Bee Ridge CDP	4,453	35%
Desoto Lakes CDP	1,341	34%
Englewood CCD	5,786	43%
Englewood CDP	7,496	44%
Fruitville CDP	5,716	36%
Gulf Gate Estates CDP	5,287	48%
Gulf Gate Estates-Osprey CCD	14,190	34%
Interior County CCD	15,196	30%
Kensington Park CDP	1,500	51%
Lake Sarasota CDP	1,635	31%
Laurel CDP	4,389	38%
Longboat Key CCD	2,489	24%
Nokomis CDP	1,414	47%
North Port	22,580	38%
North Port CCD	24,971	38%
North Sarasota CDP	3,087	56%
Osprey CDP	2,916	25%
Plantation CDP	2,734	28%
Ridge Wood Heights CDP	2,050	40%
Sarasota	23,461	48%
Sarasota CCD	79,818	40%
Sarasota Springs CDP	6,098	37%
Siesta Key CDP	2,983	26%
South Gate Ridge CDP	2,528	40%
South Sarasota CDP	2,418	40%
South Venice CDP	6,252	44%
Southgate CDP	3,366	48%
The Meadows CDP	2,184	28%
Vamo CDP	2,519	36%
Venice	11,524	38%
Venice CCD	32,735	40%
Venice Gardens CDP	3,367	37%
Warm Mineral Springs CDP	2,571	41%

Note: Municipal-level data on this page is for Places and County Subdivisions, which include Census Designated Places (CDP), and Census County Divisions (CCD), relatively permanent statistical areas delineated cooperatively by the Census Bureau and state and local government authorities. These are overlapping geographies so totals will not match county-level data. Municipal-level data often relies on 5-year averages and is not available for the smallest towns that do not report income.

ALICE IN SEMINOLE COUNTY

Population: 449,144 | **Number of Households:** 162,739

Median Household Income: \$57,074 (state average: \$49,426)

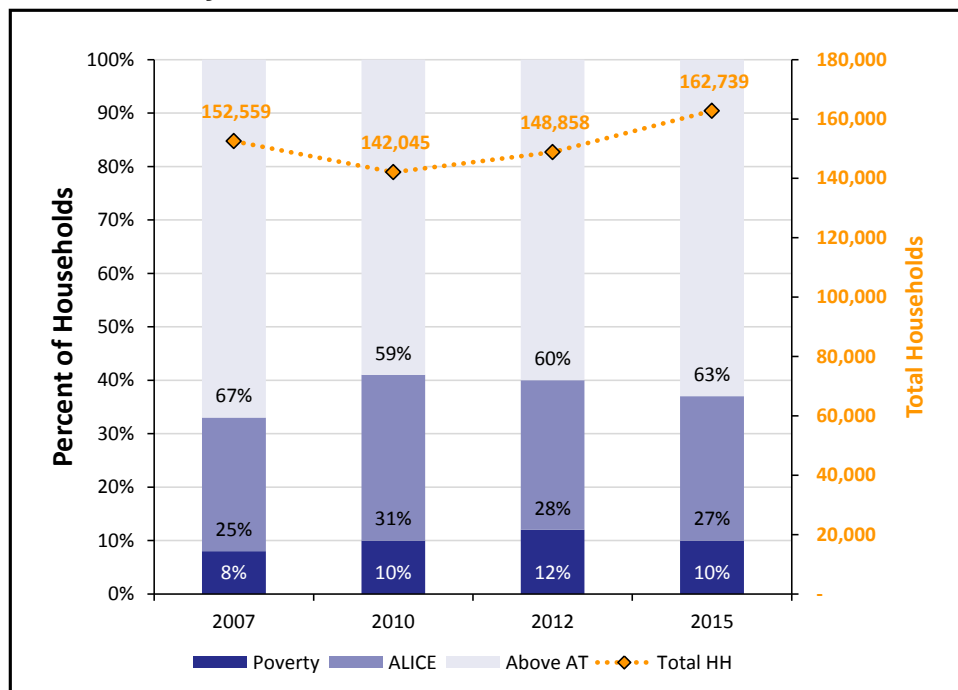
Florida Underemployment Rate for 2015: 11.5%

Households Below ALICE Threshold: 61,100 (37%)

How many households are struggling?

ALICE is an acronym for **A**sset **L**imited, **I**ncome **C**onstrained, **E**mployed – households that earn more than the Federal Poverty Level, but less than the basic cost of living for the county (the ALICE Threshold, or AT). Combined, the number of poverty and ALICE households equals the total population struggling to afford basic needs. The percentage of households below the ALICE Threshold changes over time (left axis, blue bars) as does the total number of households (right axis, dotted yellow line). The Great Recession, from 2007 to 2010, caused hardship for many families. Conditions started to improve in 2010 and 2012 for some, but not for all.

Households by Income, 2007 to 2015



What does it cost to afford the basic necessities?

The bare-minimum Household Survival Budget does not include any savings, leaving a household vulnerable to unexpected expenses. ALICE households typically earn above the Federal Poverty Level of \$11,770 for a single adult and \$24,250 for a family of four, but less than the Household Survival Budget.

Household Survival Budget, Seminole County

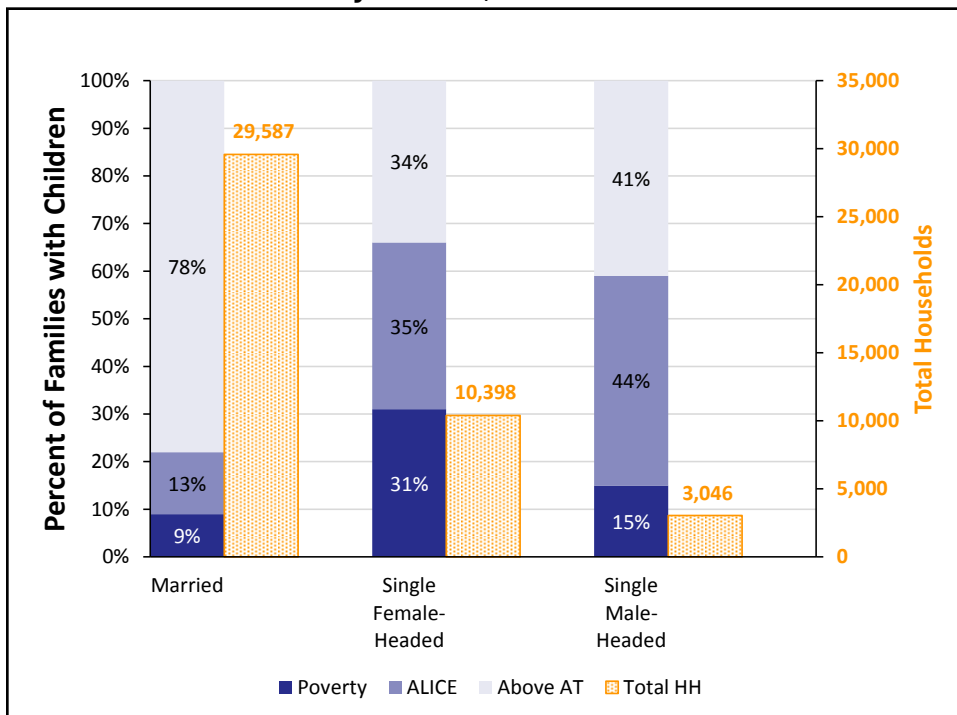
	SINGLE ADULT	2 ADULTS, 1 INFANT, 1 PRESCHOOLER
Monthly Costs		
Housing	\$707	\$997
Child Care	\$–	\$1,120
Food	\$165	\$547
Transportation	\$322	\$644
Health Care	\$165	\$634
Miscellaneous	\$157	\$429
Taxes	\$212	\$345
Monthly Total	\$1,728	\$4,716
ANNUAL TOTAL	\$20,736	\$56,592
POVERTY ANNUAL TOTAL	\$11,770	\$24,250

Sources: **2015 Point-in-Time Data:** American Community Survey. **ALICE Demographics:** American Community Survey; the ALICE Threshold. **Budget:** U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD); U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA); Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS); Internal Revenue Service (IRS); Florida Department of Education, Office of Early Learning.

How many families with children are struggling?

Children add significant expense to a family budget, so it is not surprising that many families with children live below the ALICE Threshold. Though more Seminole County families are headed by married parents, a greater percent of single parent families have income below the AT (left axis, blue bar). Total number of families in each category are reflected by dotted yellow bars (right axis).

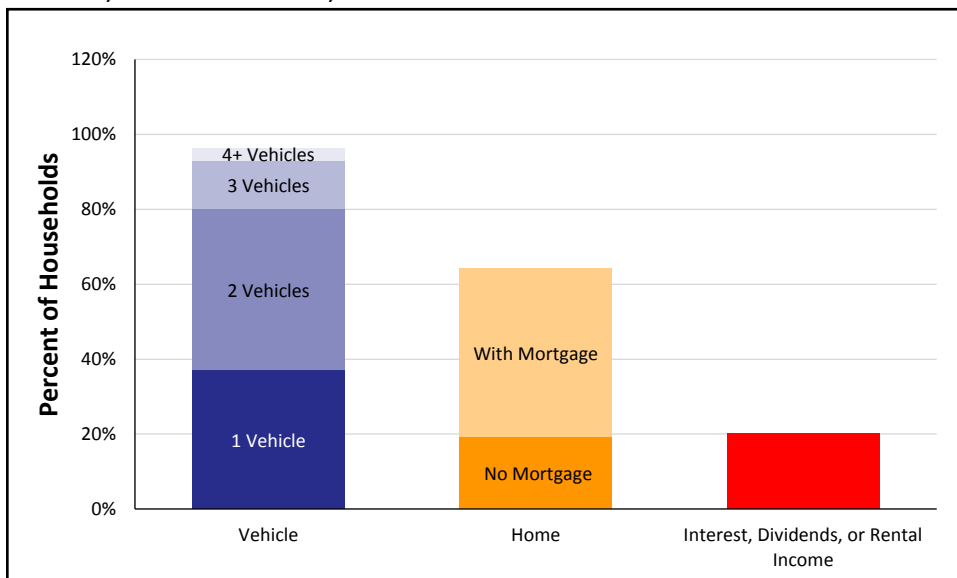
Families with Children by Income, 2015



What assets do households have?

Ownership of assets can contribute to stability of households. Yet few families in Seminole County own liquid assets, such as a savings account, 401(k) plan, or rental income, that are readily available to cover emergency expenses. Vehicles, the most common asset, depreciate over time. Homeownership, the next most common asset, can build wealth, but is not a liquid asset.

Assets, All Households, 2015



Seminole County, 2015		
Town	Total HH	% ALICE & Poverty
Altamonte Springs	16,709	44%
Black Hammock CDP	388	54%
Casselberry	10,694	52%
Casselberry-Altamonte Springs CCD	75,543	40%
Chuluota CDP	811	32%
Fern Park CDP	3,226	44%
Forest City CDP	4,705	38%
Geneva CDP	778	26%
Goldenrod CDP	4,755	52%
Heathrow CDP	2,308	30%
Lake Mary	5,375	23%
Longwood	4,780	37%
Midway CDP (Seminole County)	534	72%
Oviedo	10,721	22%
Oviedo CCD	31,236	28%
Sanford	19,039	55%
Sanford CCD	45,481	39%
Wekiwa Springs CDP	8,375	22%
Winter Springs	11,891	33%

Note: Municipal-level data on this page is for Places and County Subdivisions, which include Census Designated Places (CDP), and Census County Divisions (CCD), relatively permanent statistical areas delineated cooperatively by the Census Bureau and state and local government authorities. These are overlapping geographies so totals will not match county-level data. Municipal-level data often relies on 5-year averages and is not available for the smallest towns that do not report income.

ALICE IN ST. JOHNS COUNTY

Population: 226,640 | **Number of Households:** 83,247

Median Household Income: \$70,379 (state average: \$49,426)

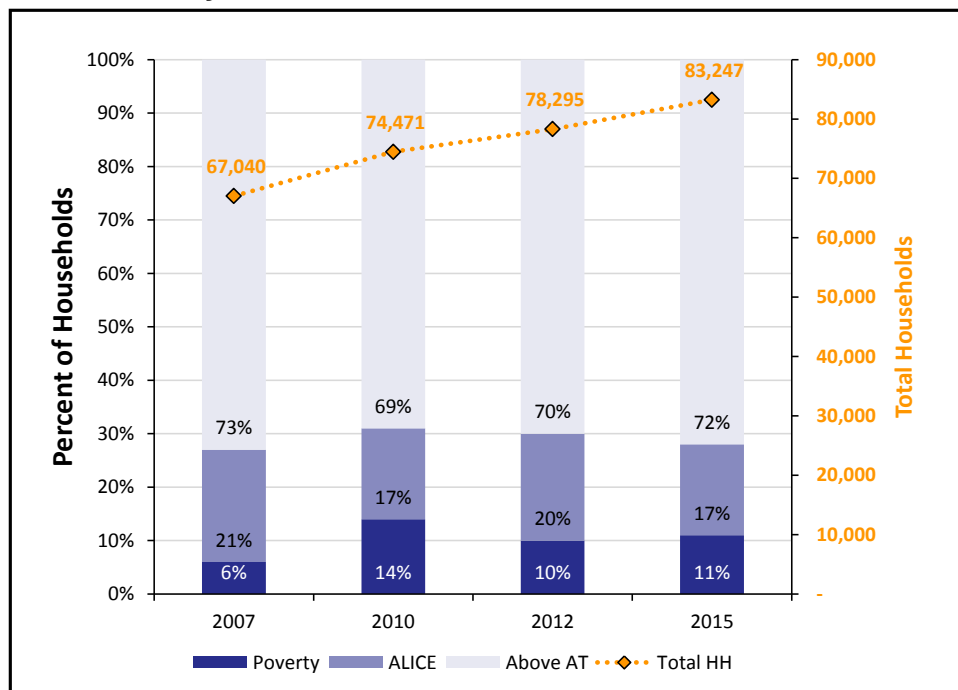
Florida Underemployment Rate for 2015: 11.5%

Households Below ALICE Threshold: 23,812 (28%)

How many households are struggling?

ALICE is an acronym for **A**sset **L**imited, **I**ncome **C**onstrained, **E**mployed – households that earn more than the Federal Poverty Level, but less than the basic cost of living for the county (the ALICE Threshold, or AT). Combined, the number of poverty and ALICE households equals the total population struggling to afford basic needs. The percentage of households below the ALICE Threshold changes over time (left axis, blue bars) as does the total number of households (right axis, dotted yellow line). The Great Recession, from 2007 to 2010, caused hardship for many families. Conditions started to improve in 2010 and 2012 for some, but not for all.

Households by Income, 2007 to 2015



What does it cost to afford the basic necessities?

The bare-minimum Household Survival Budget does not include any savings, leaving a household vulnerable to unexpected expenses. ALICE households typically earn above the Federal Poverty Level of \$11,770 for a single adult and \$24,250 for a family of four, but less than the Household Survival Budget.

Household Survival Budget, St. Johns County

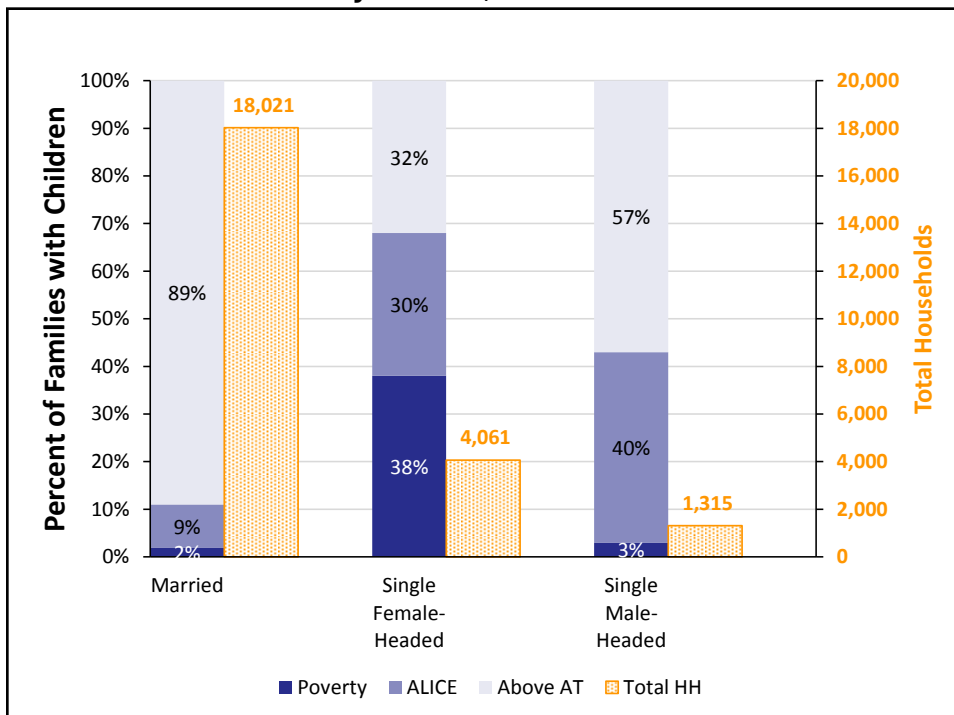
	SINGLE ADULT	2 ADULTS, 1 INFANT, 1 PRESCHOOLER
Monthly Costs		
Housing	\$628	\$931
Child Care	\$–	\$1,052
Food	\$165	\$547
Transportation	\$322	\$644
Health Care	\$165	\$634
Miscellaneous	\$147	\$411
Taxes	\$191	\$304
Monthly Total	\$1,618	\$4,523
ANNUAL TOTAL	\$19,416	\$54,276
POVERTY ANNUAL TOTAL	\$11,770	\$24,250

Sources: **2015 Point-in-Time Data:** American Community Survey. **ALICE Demographics:** American Community Survey; the ALICE Threshold. **Budget:** U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD); U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA); Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS); Internal Revenue Service (IRS); Florida Department of Education, Office of Early Learning.

How many families with children are struggling?

Children add significant expense to a family budget, so it is not surprising that many families with children live below the ALICE Threshold. Though more St. Johns County families are headed by married parents, a greater percent of single parent families have income below the AT (left axis, blue bar). Total number of families in each category are reflected by dotted yellow bars (right axis).

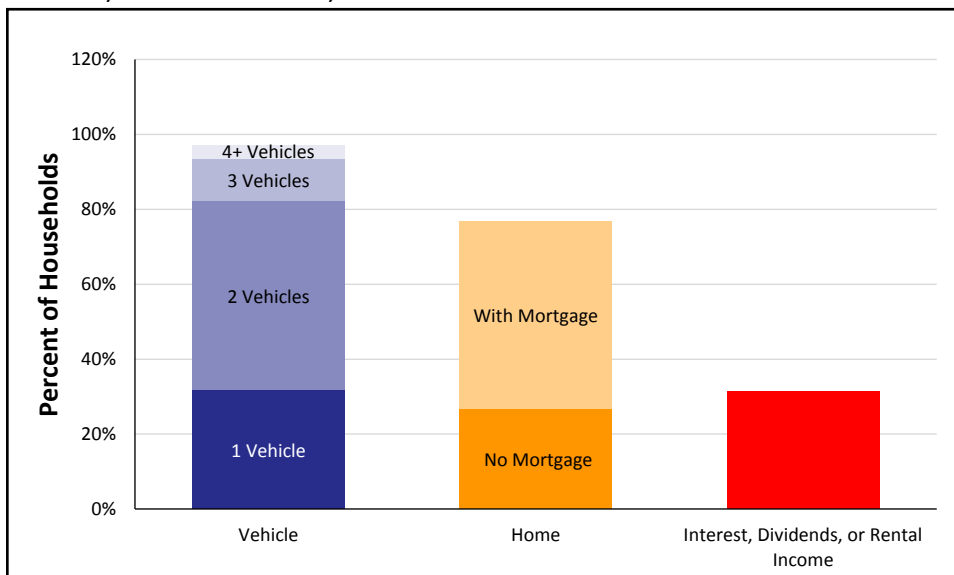
Families with Children by Income, 2015



What assets do households have?

Ownership of assets can contribute to stability of households. Yet few families in St. Johns County own liquid assets, such as a savings account, 401(k) plan, or rental income, that are readily available to cover emergency expenses. Vehicles, the most common asset, depreciate over time. Homeownership, the next most common asset, can build wealth, but is not a liquid asset.

Assets, All Households, 2015



St. Johns County, 2015		
Town	Total HH	% ALICE & Poverty
Butler Beach CDP	2,641	34%
Crescent Beach CDP	487	36%
Flagler Estates CDP	1,015	50%
Fruit Cove CCD	13,609	15%
Fruit Cove CDP	10,066	17%
Hastings CCD	4,452	49%
Matanzas CCD	7,130	41%
Nocatee CDP	2,321	18%
Palm Valley CDP	8,767	26%
Ponte Vedra CCD	12,191	25%
Sawgrass CDP	2,531	27%
St. Augustine	5,477	48%
St. Augustine Beach	2,926	24%
St. Augustine CCD	41,860	34%
St. Augustine Shores CDP	3,721	47%
St. Augustine South CDP	2,144	32%
Villano Beach CDP	1,044	33%
World Golf Village CDP	4,624	17%

Note: Municipal-level data on this page is for Places and County Subdivisions, which include Census Designated Places (CDP), and Census County Divisions (CCD), relatively permanent statistical areas delineated cooperatively by the Census Bureau and state and local government authorities. These are overlapping geographies so totals will not match county-level data. Municipal-level data often relies on 5-year averages and is not available for the smallest towns that do not report income.

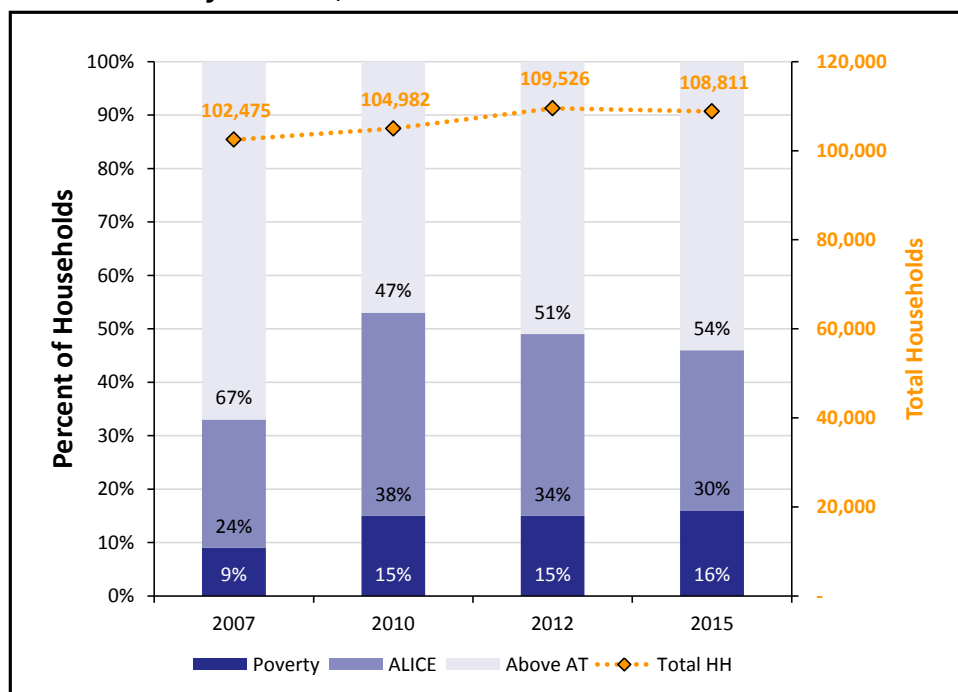
ALICE IN ST. LUCIE COUNTY

Population: 298,563 | **Number of Households:** 108,811
Median Household Income: \$45,905 (state average: \$49,426)
Florida Underemployment Rate for 2015: 11.5%
Households Below ALICE Threshold: 50,645 (46%)

How many households are struggling?

ALICE is an acronym for **A**sset **L**imited, **I**ncome **C**onstrained, **E**mployed – households that earn more than the Federal Poverty Level, but less than the basic cost of living for the county (the ALICE Threshold, or AT). Combined, the number of poverty and ALICE households equals the total population struggling to afford basic needs. The percentage of households below the ALICE Threshold changes over time (left axis, blue bars) as does the total number of households (right axis, dotted yellow line). The Great Recession, from 2007 to 2010, caused hardship for many families. Conditions started to improve in 2010 and 2012 for some, but not for all.

Households by Income, 2007 to 2015



What does it cost to afford the basic necessities?

The bare-minimum Household Survival Budget does not include any savings, leaving a household vulnerable to unexpected expenses. ALICE households typically earn above the Federal Poverty Level of \$11,770 for a single adult and \$24,250 for a family of four, but less than the Household Survival Budget.

Household Survival Budget, St. Lucie County

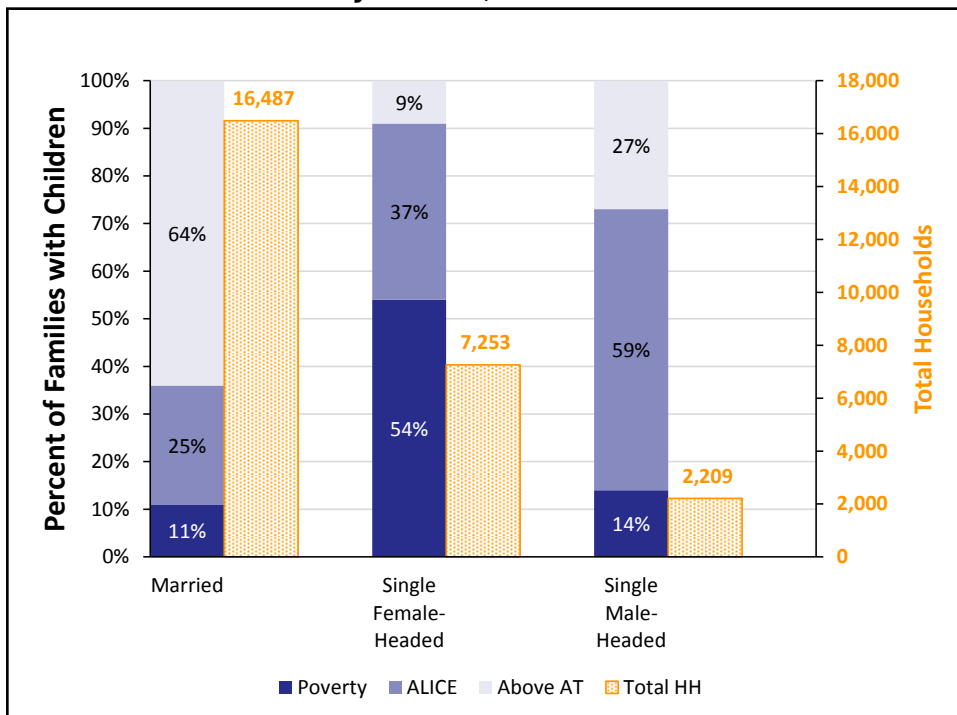
	SINGLE ADULT	2 ADULTS, 1 INFANT, 1 PRESCHOOLER
Monthly Costs		
Housing	\$684	\$939
Child Care	\$–	\$1,020
Food	\$165	\$547
Transportation	\$322	\$644
Health Care	\$165	\$634
Miscellaneous	\$154	\$408
Taxes	\$205	\$296
Monthly Total	\$1,695	\$4,488
ANNUAL TOTAL	\$20,340	\$53,856
POVERTY ANNUAL TOTAL	\$11,770	\$24,250

Sources: **2015 Point-in-Time Data:** American Community Survey. **ALICE Demographics:** American Community Survey; the ALICE Threshold. **Budget:** U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD); U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA); Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS); Internal Revenue Service (IRS); Florida Department of Education, Office of Early Learning.

How many families with children are struggling?

Children add significant expense to a family budget, so it is not surprising that many families with children live below the ALICE Threshold. Though more St. Lucie County families are headed by married parents, a greater percent of single parent families have income below the AT (left axis, blue bar). Total number of families in each category are reflected by dotted yellow bars (right axis).

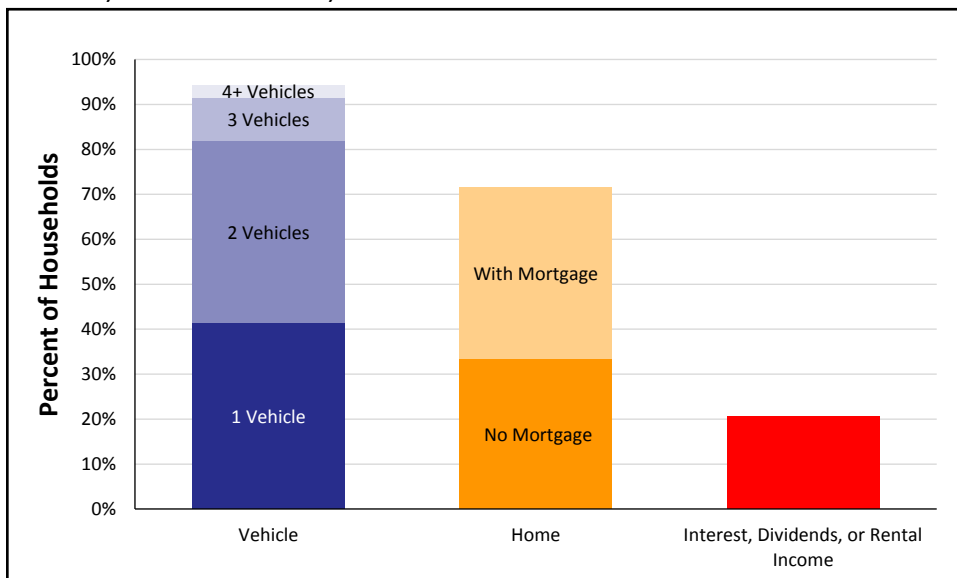
Families with Children by Income, 2015



What assets do households have?

Ownership of assets can contribute to stability of households. Yet few families in St. Lucie County own liquid assets, such as a savings account, 401(k) plan, or rental income, that are readily available to cover emergency expenses. Vehicles, the most common asset, depreciate over time. Homeownership, the next most common asset, can build wealth, but is not a liquid asset.

Assets, All Households, 2015



St. Lucie County, 2015		
Town	Total HH	% ALICE & Poverty
Fort Pierce	16,522	71%
Fort Pierce CCD	42,984	60%
Fort Pierce North CDP	2,341	73%
Fort Pierce South CDP	1,837	69%
Hutchinson Island CCD	5,145	36%
Hutchinson Island South CDP	3,105	35%
Indian River Estates CDP	2,691	52%
Lakewood Park CDP	4,839	44%
Port St. Lucie	61,310	40%
Port St. Lucie CCD	56,787	44%
River Park CDP	2,517	67%
West St. Lucie CCD	2,982	45%
White City CDP	1,333	40%

Note: Municipal-level data on this page is for Places and County Subdivisions, which include Census Designated Places (CDP), and Census County Divisions (CCD), relatively permanent statistical areas delineated cooperatively by the Census Bureau and state and local government authorities. These are overlapping geographies so totals will not match county-level data. Municipal-level data often relies on 5-year averages and is not available for the smallest towns that do not report income.

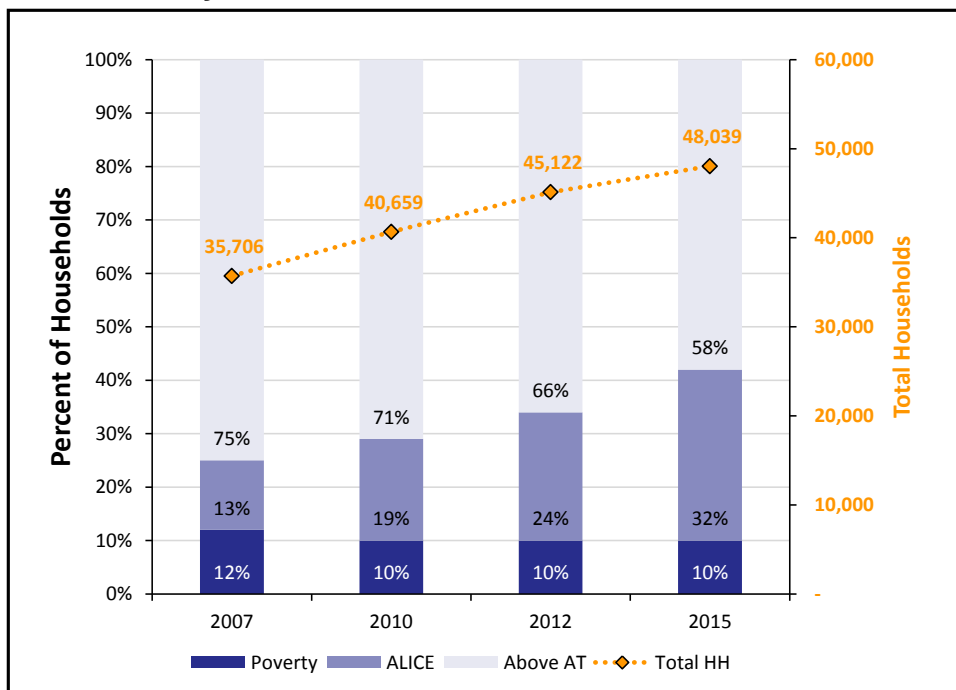
ALICE IN SUMTER COUNTY

Population: 118,891 | **Number of Households:** 48,039
Median Household Income: \$51,335 (state average: \$49,426)
Florida Underemployment Rate for 2015: 11.5%
Households Below ALICE Threshold: 19,982 (42%)

How many households are struggling?

ALICE is an acronym for **A**sset **L**imited, **I**ncome **C**onstrained, **E**mployed – households that earn more than the Federal Poverty Level, but less than the basic cost of living for the county (the ALICE Threshold, or AT). Combined, the number of poverty and ALICE households equals the total population struggling to afford basic needs. The percentage of households below the ALICE Threshold changes over time (left axis, blue bars) as does the total number of households (right axis, dotted yellow line). The Great Recession, from 2007 to 2010, caused hardship for many families. Conditions started to improve in 2010 and 2012 for some, but not for all.

Households by Income, 2007 to 2015



What does it cost to afford the basic necessities?

The bare-minimum Household Survival Budget does not include any savings, leaving a household vulnerable to unexpected expenses. ALICE households typically earn above the Federal Poverty Level of \$11,770 for a single adult and \$24,250 for a family of four, but less than the Household Survival Budget.

Household Survival Budget, Sumter County

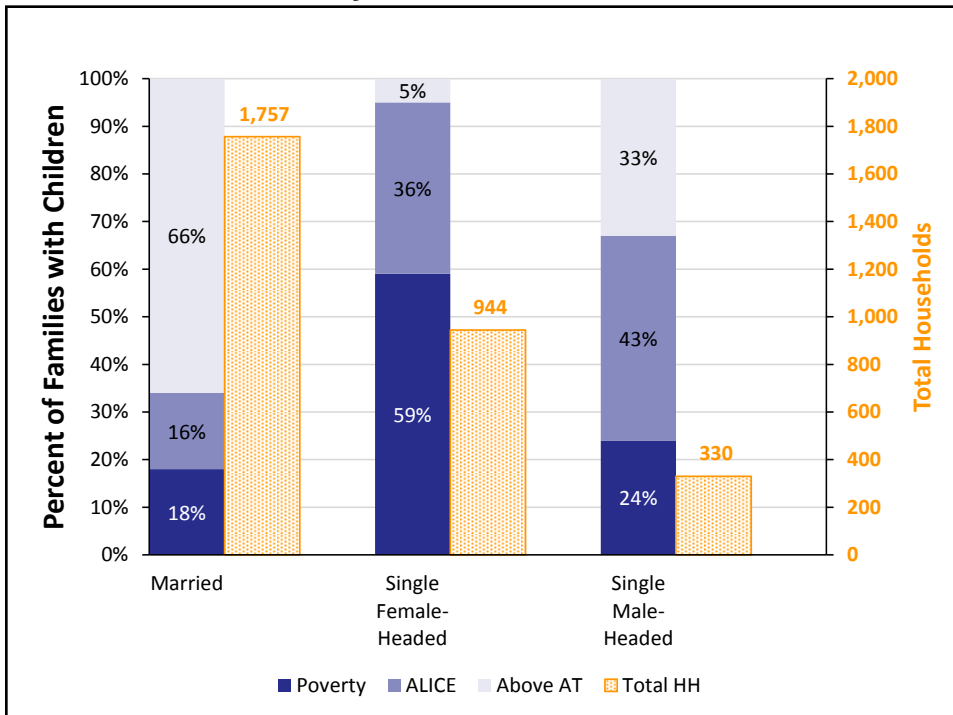
	SINGLE ADULT	2 ADULTS, 1 INFANT, 1 PRESCHOOLER
Monthly Costs		
Housing	\$635	\$786
Child Care	\$–	\$960
Food	\$165	\$547
Transportation	\$322	\$644
Health Care	\$165	\$634
Miscellaneous	\$148	\$380
Taxes	\$193	\$231
Monthly Total	\$1,628	\$4,182
ANNUAL TOTAL	\$19,536	\$50,184
POVERTY ANNUAL TOTAL	\$11,770	\$24,250

Sources: **2015 Point-in-Time Data:** American Community Survey. **ALICE Demographics:** American Community Survey; the ALICE Threshold. **Budget:** U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD); U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA); Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS); Internal Revenue Service (IRS); Florida Department of Education, Office of Early Learning.

How many families with children are struggling?

Children add significant expense to a family budget, so it is not surprising that many families with children live below the ALICE Threshold. Though more Sumter County families are headed by married parents, a greater percent of single parent families have income below the AT (left axis, blue bar). Total number of families in each category are reflected by dotted yellow bars (right axis).

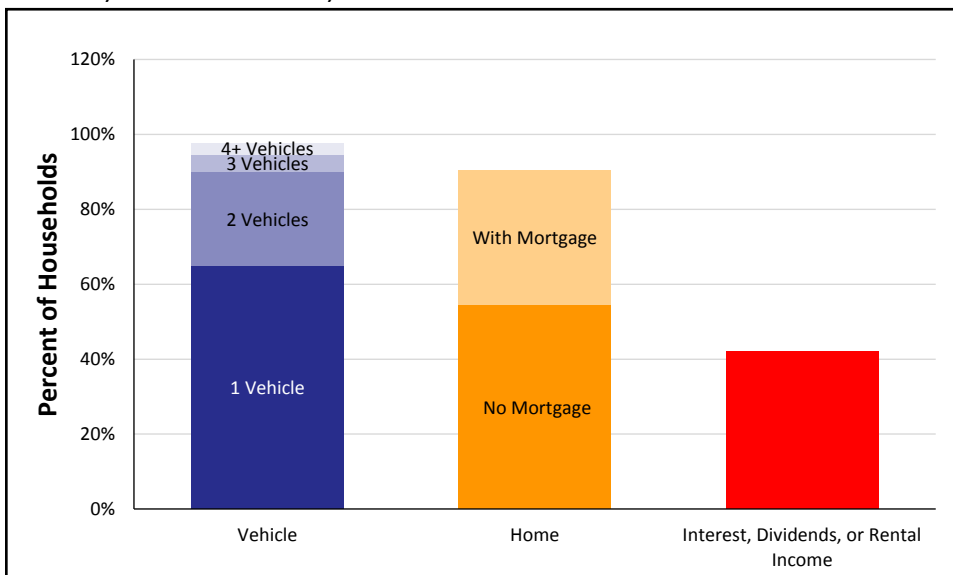
Families with Children by Income, 2015



What assets do households have?

Ownership of assets can contribute to stability of households. Yet few families in Sumter County own liquid assets, such as a savings account, 401(k) plan, or rental income, that are readily available to cover emergency expenses. Vehicles, the most common asset, depreciate over time. Homeownership, the next most common asset, can build wealth, but is not a liquid asset.

Assets, All Households, 2015



Sumter County, 2015		
Town	Total HH	% ALICE & Poverty
Bushnell	1,151	63%
Bushnell-Center Hill CCD	8,843	61%
Center Hill	392	77%
Coleman	233	70%
Lake Panasoffkee CDP	1,462	60%
The Villages CDP	36,306	33%
Webster	286	65%
Wildwood	2,608	56%
Wildwood CCD	39,196	37%

Note: Municipal-level data on this page is for Places and County Subdivisions, which include Census Designated Places (CDP), and Census County Divisions (CCD), relatively permanent statistical areas delineated cooperatively by the Census Bureau and state and local government authorities. These are overlapping geographies so totals will not match county-level data. Municipal-level data often relies on 5-year averages and is not available for the smallest towns that do not report income.

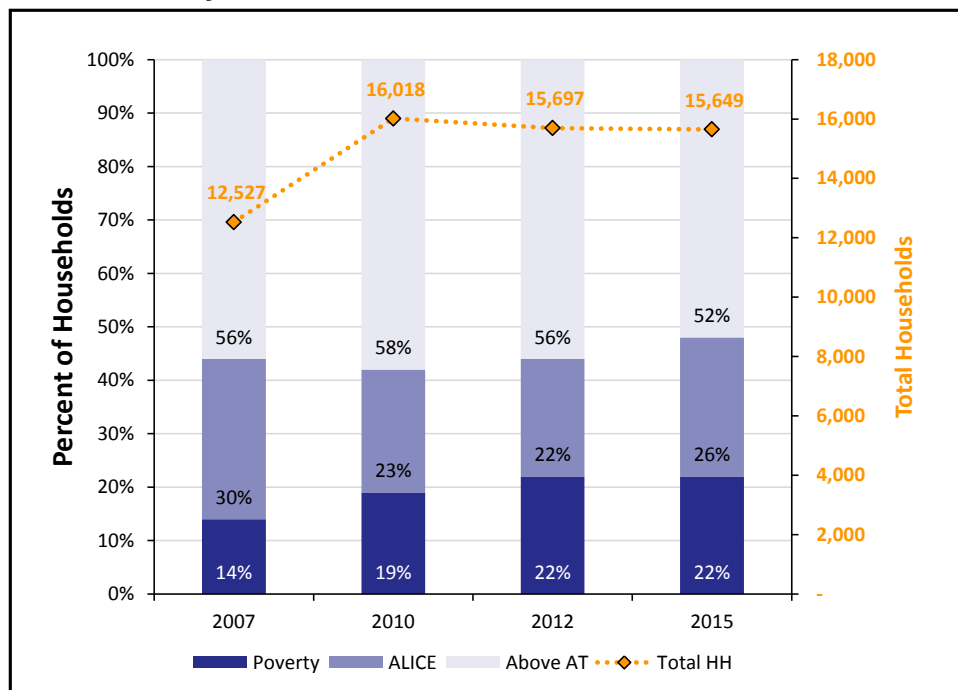
ALICE IN SUWANNEE COUNTY

Population: 43,595 | **Number of Households:** 15,649
Median Household Income: \$36,289 (state average: \$49,426)
Florida Underemployment Rate for 2015: 11.5%
Households Below ALICE Threshold: 7,556 (48%)

How many households are struggling?

ALICE is an acronym for **A**sset **L**imited, **I**ncome **C**onstrained, **E**mployed – households that earn more than the Federal Poverty Level, but less than the basic cost of living for the county (the ALICE Threshold, or AT). Combined, the number of poverty and ALICE households equals the total population struggling to afford basic needs. The percentage of households below the ALICE Threshold changes over time (left axis, blue bars) as does the total number of households (right axis, dotted yellow line). The Great Recession, from 2007 to 2010, caused hardship for many families. Conditions started to improve in 2010 and 2012 for some, but not for all.

Households by Income, 2007 to 2015



What does it cost to afford the basic necessities?

The bare-minimum Household Survival Budget does not include any savings, leaving a household vulnerable to unexpected expenses. ALICE households typically earn above the Federal Poverty Level of \$11,770 for a single adult and \$24,250 for a family of four, but less than the Household Survival Budget.

Household Survival Budget, Suwannee County

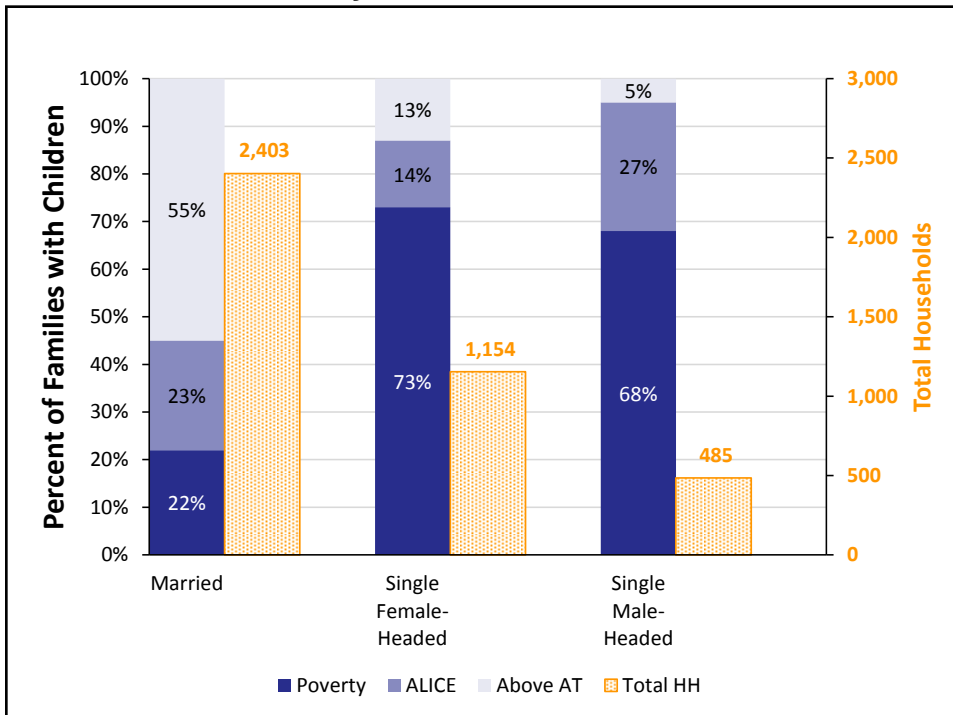
	SINGLE ADULT	2 ADULTS, 1 INFANT, 1 PRESCHOOLER
Monthly Costs		
Housing	\$383	\$643
Child Care	\$–	\$1,033
Food	\$165	\$547
Transportation	\$322	\$644
Health Care	\$165	\$634
Miscellaneous	\$117	\$371
Taxes	\$136	\$211
Monthly Total	\$1,288	\$4,083
ANNUAL TOTAL	\$15,456	\$48,996
POVERTY ANNUAL TOTAL	\$11,770	\$24,250

Sources: **2015 Point-in-Time Data:** American Community Survey. **ALICE Demographics:** American Community Survey; the ALICE Threshold. **Budget:** U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD); U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA); Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS); Internal Revenue Service (IRS); Florida Department of Education, Office of Early Learning.

How many families with children are struggling?

Children add significant expense to a family budget, so it is not surprising that many families with children live below the ALICE Threshold. Though more Suwannee County families are headed by married parents, a greater percent of single parent families have income below the AT (left axis, blue bar). Total number of families in each category are reflected by dotted yellow bars (right axis).

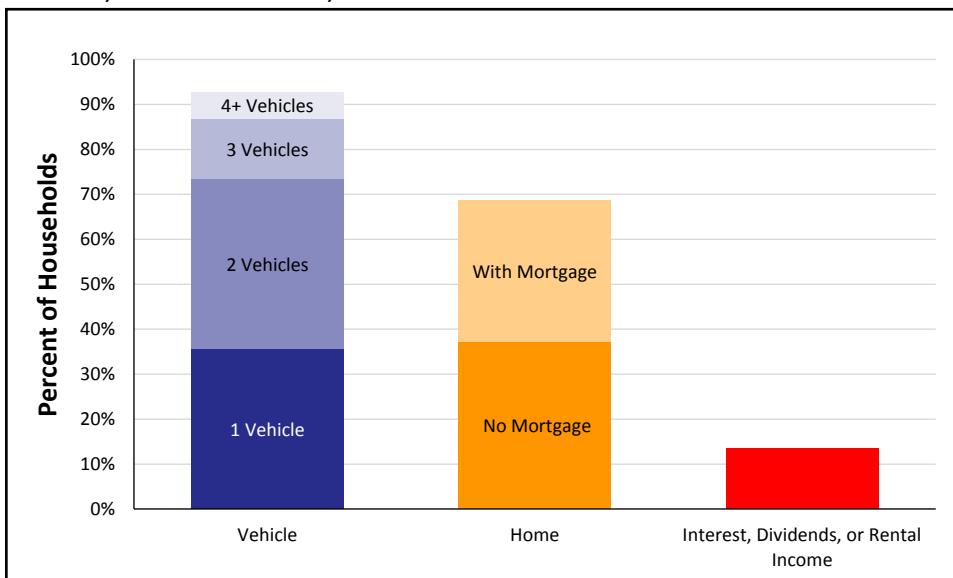
Families with Children by Income, 2015



What assets do households have?

Ownership of assets can contribute to stability of households. Yet few families in Suwannee County own liquid assets, such as a savings account, 401(k) plan, or rental income, that are readily available to cover emergency expenses. Vehicles, the most common asset, depreciate over time. Homeownership, the next most common asset, can build wealth, but is not a liquid asset.

Assets, All Households, 2015



Suwannee County, 2015		
Town	Total HH	% ALICE & Poverty
Branford	297	54%
Branford CCD	2,536	45%
Dowling Park CCD	3,198	46%
Live Oak	2,501	68%
Live Oak CCD	6,598	51%
McAlpin-Wellborn CCD	3,317	48%

Note: Municipal-level data on this page is for Places and County Subdivisions, which include Census Designated Places (CDP), and Census County Divisions (CCD), relatively permanent statistical areas delineated cooperatively by the Census Bureau and state and local government authorities. These are overlapping geographies so totals will not match county-level data. Municipal-level data often relies on 5-year averages and is not available for the smallest towns that do not report income.

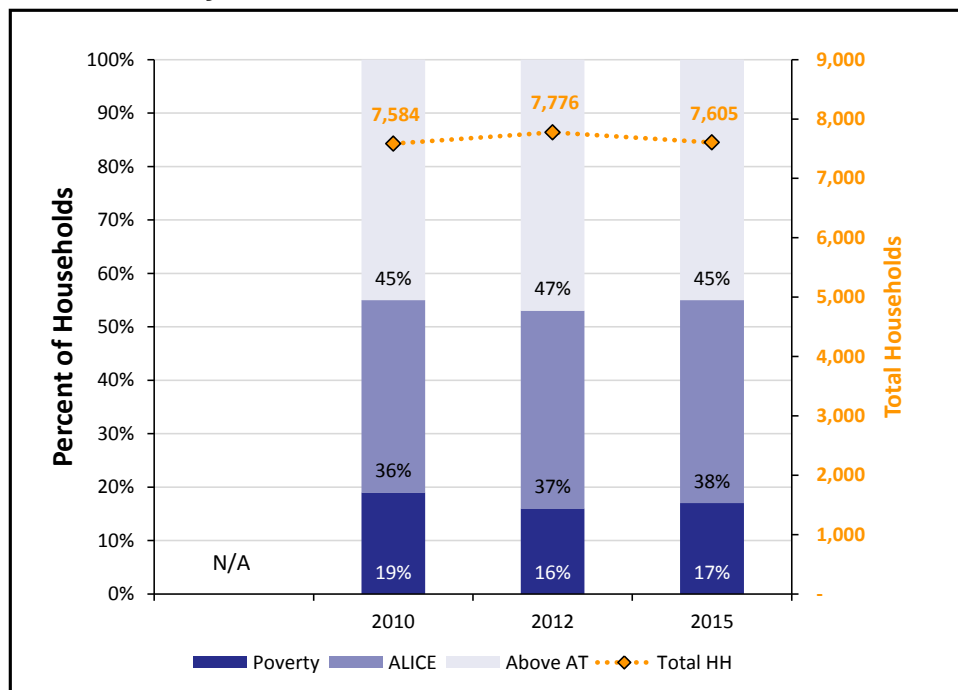
ALICE IN TAYLOR COUNTY

Population: 22,685 | **Number of Households:** 7,605
Median Household Income: \$36,181 (state average: \$49,426)
Florida Underemployment Rate for 2015: 11.5%
Households Below ALICE Threshold: 4,144 (55%)

How many households are struggling?

ALICE is an acronym for **A**sset **L**imited, **I**ncome **C**onstrained, **E**mployed – households that earn more than the Federal Poverty Level, but less than the basic cost of living for the county (the ALICE Threshold, or AT). Combined, the number of poverty and ALICE households equals the total population struggling to afford basic needs. The percentage of households below the ALICE Threshold changes over time (left axis, blue bars) as does the total number of households (right axis, dotted yellow line). The Great Recession, from 2007 to 2010, caused hardship for many families. Conditions started to improve in 2010 and 2012 for some, but not for all.

Households by Income, 2007 to 2015



What does it cost to afford the basic necessities?

The bare-minimum Household Survival Budget does not include any savings, leaving a household vulnerable to unexpected expenses. ALICE households typically earn above the Federal Poverty Level of \$11,770 for a single adult and \$24,250 for a family of four, but less than the Household Survival Budget.

Household Survival Budget, Taylor County

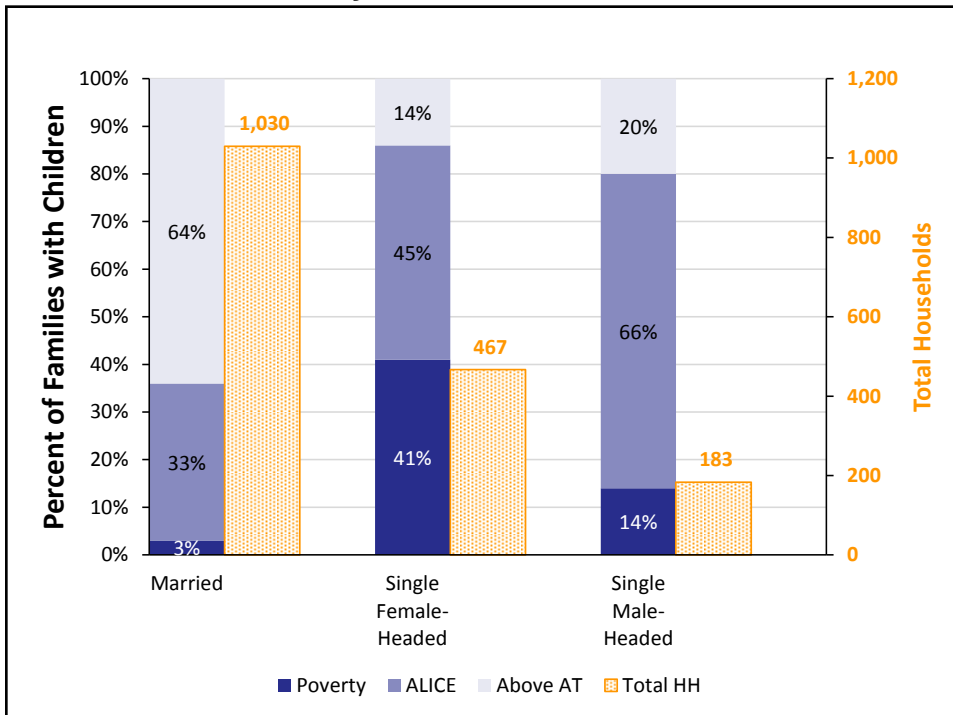
	SINGLE ADULT	2 ADULTS, 1 INFANT, 1 PRESCHOOLER
Monthly Costs		
Housing	\$519	\$643
Child Care	\$–	\$978
Food	\$165	\$547
Transportation	\$322	\$644
Health Care	\$165	\$634
Miscellaneous	\$134	\$364
Taxes	\$167	\$195
Monthly Total	\$1,472	\$4,005
ANNUAL TOTAL	\$17,664	\$48,060
POVERTY ANNUAL TOTAL	\$11,770	\$24,250

Sources: **2015 Point-in-Time Data:** American Community Survey. **ALICE Demographics:** American Community Survey; the ALICE Threshold. **Budget:** U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD); U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA); Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS); Internal Revenue Service (IRS); Florida Department of Education, Office of Early Learning.

How many families with children are struggling?

Children add significant expense to a family budget, so it is not surprising that many families with children live below the ALICE Threshold. Though more Taylor County families are headed by married parents, a greater percent of single parent families have income below the AT (left axis, blue bar). Total number of families in each category are reflected by dotted yellow bars (right axis).

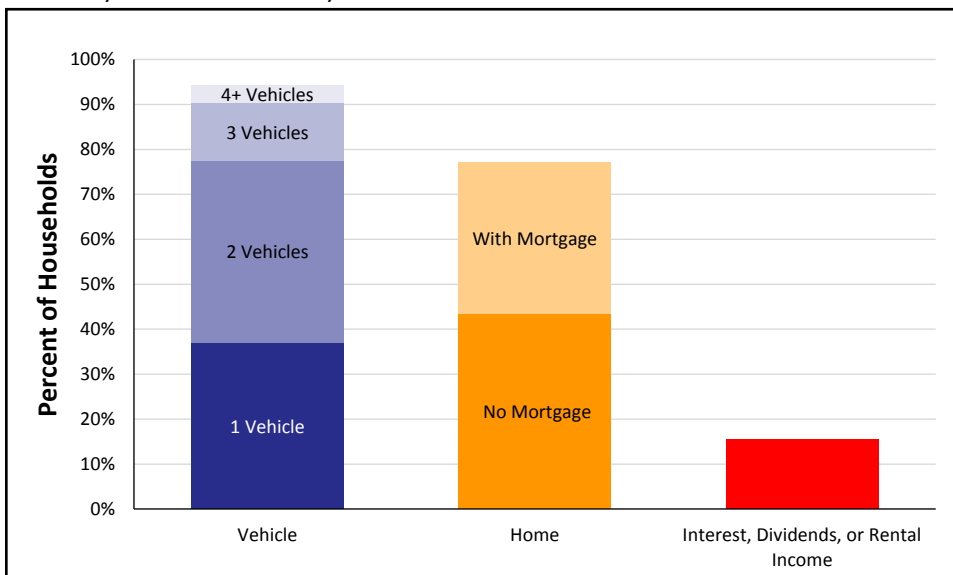
Families with Children by Income, 2015



What assets do households have?

Ownership of assets can contribute to stability of households. Yet few families in Taylor County own liquid assets, such as a savings account, 401(k) plan, or rental income, that are readily available to cover emergency expenses. Vehicles, the most common asset, depreciate over time. Homeownership, the next most common asset, can build wealth, but is not a liquid asset.

Assets, All Households, 2015



Note: Municipal-level data on this page is for Places and County Subdivisions, which include Census Designated Places (CDP), and Census County Divisions (CCD), relatively permanent statistical areas delineated cooperatively by the Census Bureau and state and local government authorities. These are overlapping geographies so totals will not match county-level data. Municipal-level data often relies on 5-year averages and is not available for the smallest towns that do not report income.

Taylor County, 2015

Town	Total HH	% ALICE & Poverty
Perry	2,695	65%
Perry North CCD	5,531	55%
Perry South CCD	2,074	53%
Steinhatchee CDP	551	51%

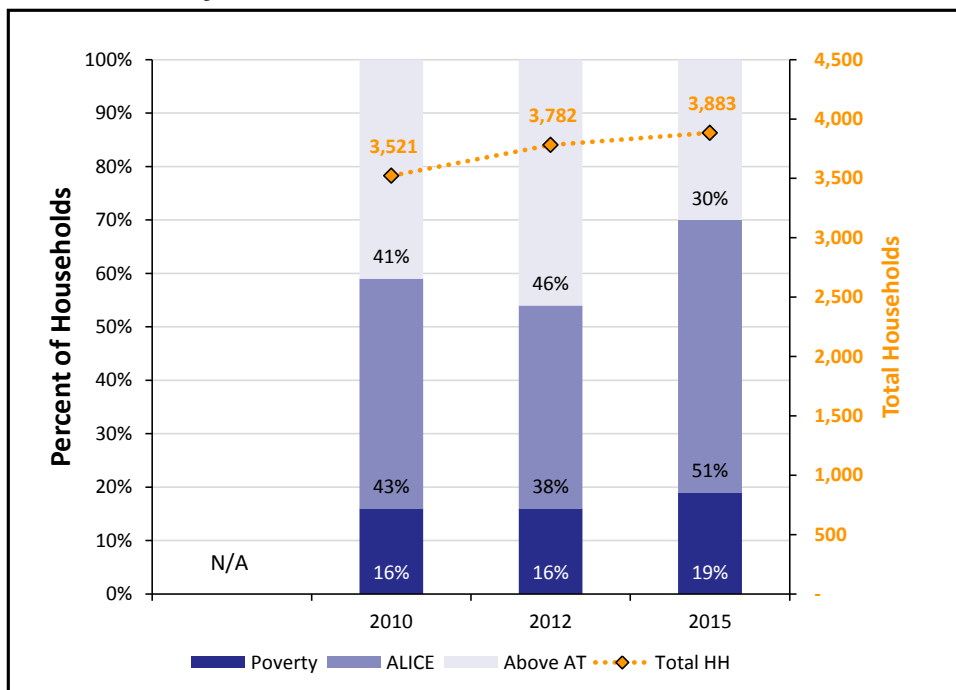
ALICE IN UNION COUNTY

Population: 15,191 | **Number of Households:** 3,883
Median Household Income: \$39,163 (state average: \$49,426)
Florida Underemployment Rate for 2015: 11.5%
Households Below ALICE Threshold: 2,716 (70%)

How many households are struggling?

ALICE is an acronym for **A**sset **L**imited, **I**ncome **C**onstrained, **E**mployed – households that earn more than the Federal Poverty Level, but less than the basic cost of living for the county (the ALICE Threshold, or AT). Combined, the number of poverty and ALICE households equals the total population struggling to afford basic needs. The percentage of households below the ALICE Threshold changes over time (left axis, blue bars) as does the total number of households (right axis, dotted yellow line). The Great Recession, from 2007 to 2010, caused hardship for many families. Conditions started to improve in 2010 and 2012 for some, but not for all.

Households by Income, 2007 to 2015



What does it cost to afford the basic necessities?

The bare-minimum Household Survival Budget does not include any savings, leaving a household vulnerable to unexpected expenses. ALICE households typically earn above the Federal Poverty Level of \$11,770 for a single adult and \$24,250 for a family of four, but less than the Household Survival Budget.

Household Survival Budget, Union County

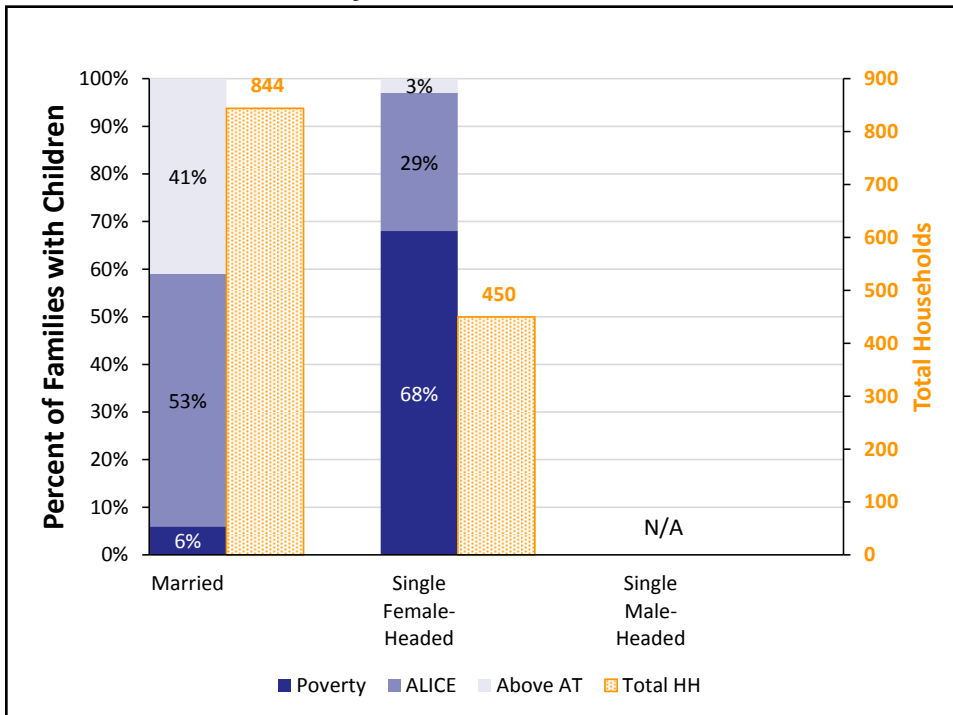
	SINGLE ADULT	2 ADULTS, 1 INFANT, 1 PRESCHOOLER
Monthly Costs		
Housing	\$472	\$643
Child Care	\$–	\$1,033
Food	\$165	\$547
Transportation	\$322	\$644
Health Care	\$165	\$634
Miscellaneous	\$128	\$371
Taxes	\$156	\$211
Monthly Total	\$1,408	\$4,083
ANNUAL TOTAL	\$16,896	\$48,996
POVERTY ANNUAL TOTAL	\$11,770	\$24,250

Sources: **2015 Point-in-Time Data:** American Community Survey. **ALICE Demographics:** American Community Survey; the ALICE Threshold. **Budget:** U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD); U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA); Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS); Internal Revenue Service (IRS); Florida Department of Education, Office of Early Learning.

How many families with children are struggling?

Children add significant expense to a family budget, so it is not surprising that many families with children live below the ALICE Threshold. Though more Union County families are headed by married parents, a greater percent of single parent families have income below the AT (left axis, blue bar). Total number of families in each category are reflected by dotted yellow bars (right axis).

Families with Children by Income, 2015

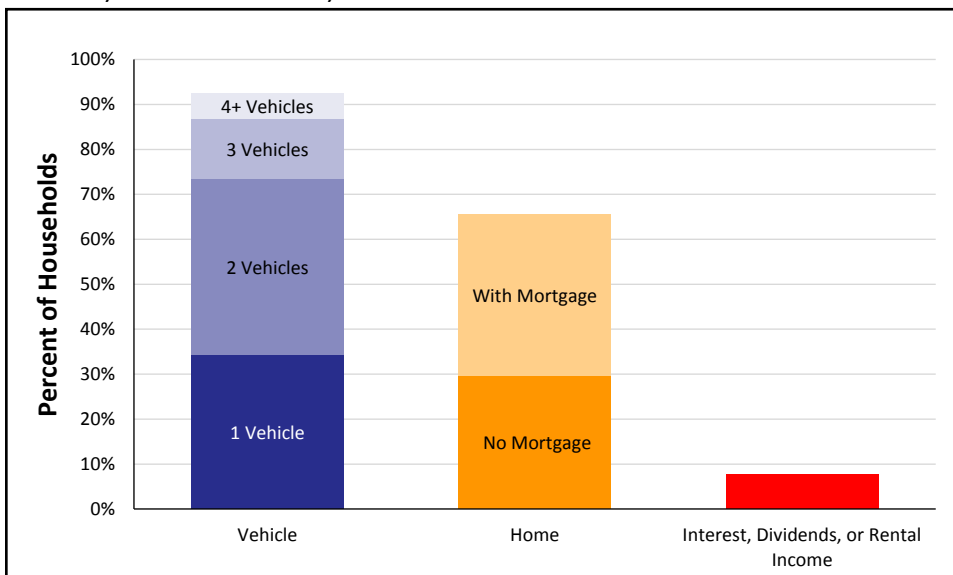


Union County, 2015		
Town	Total HH	% ALICE & Poverty
Lake Butler	812	80%
Lake Butler CCD	1,643	75%
Raiford CCD	657	63%
Worthington Springs CCD	1,583	67%

What assets do households have?

Ownership of assets can contribute to stability of households. Yet few families in Union County own liquid assets, such as a savings account, 401(k) plan, or rental income, that are readily available to cover emergency expenses. Vehicles, the most common asset, depreciate over time. Homeownership, the next most common asset, can build wealth, but is not a liquid asset.

Assets, All Households, 2015



Note: Municipal-level data on this page is for Places and County Subdivisions, which include Census Designated Places (CDP), and Census County Divisions (CCD), relatively permanent statistical areas delineated cooperatively by the Census Bureau and state and local government authorities. These are overlapping geographies so totals will not match county-level data. Municipal-level data often relies on 5-year averages and is not available for the smallest towns that do not report income.

ALICE IN VOLUSIA COUNTY

Population: 517,887 | **Number of Households:** 209,657

Median Household Income: \$42,175 (state average: \$49,426)

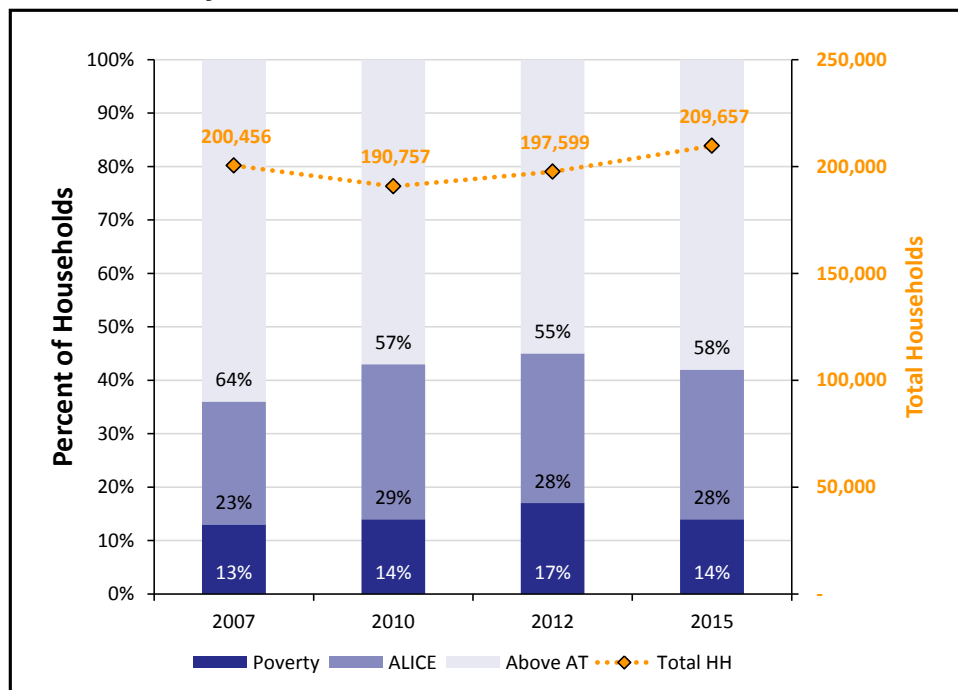
Florida Underemployment Rate for 2015: 11.5%

Households Below ALICE Threshold: 89,476 (42%)

How many households are struggling?

ALICE is an acronym for **A**sset **L**imited, **I**ncome **C**onstrained, **E**mployed – households that earn more than the Federal Poverty Level, but less than the basic cost of living for the county (the ALICE Threshold, or AT). Combined, the number of poverty and ALICE households equals the total population struggling to afford basic needs. The percentage of households below the ALICE Threshold changes over time (left axis, blue bars) as does the total number of households (right axis, dotted yellow line). The Great Recession, from 2007 to 2010, caused hardship for many families. Conditions started to improve in 2010 and 2012 for some, but not for all.

Households by Income, 2007 to 2015



What does it cost to afford the basic necessities?

The bare-minimum Household Survival Budget does not include any savings, leaving a household vulnerable to unexpected expenses. ALICE households typically earn above the Federal Poverty Level of \$11,770 for a single adult and \$24,250 for a family of four, but less than the Household Survival Budget.

Household Survival Budget, Volusia County

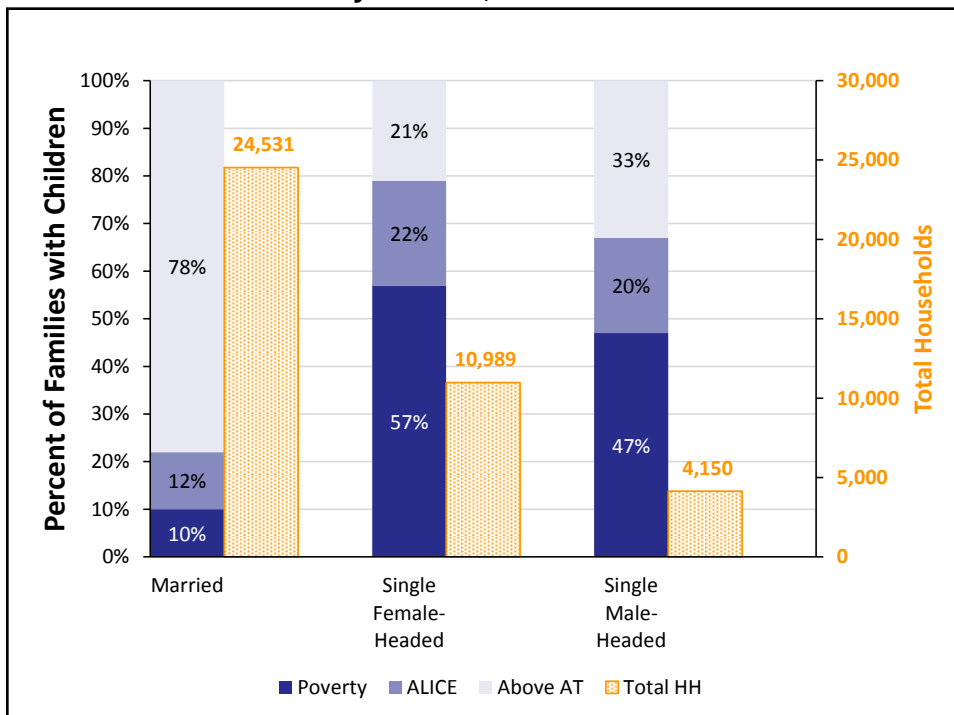
	SINGLE ADULT	2 ADULTS, 1 INFANT, 1 PRESCHOOLER
Monthly Costs		
Housing	\$569	\$900
Child Care	\$–	\$960
Food	\$165	\$547
Transportation	\$322	\$644
Health Care	\$165	\$634
Miscellaneous	\$140	\$395
Taxes	\$178	\$266
Monthly Total	\$1,539	\$4,346
ANNUAL TOTAL	\$18,468	\$52,152
POVERTY ANNUAL TOTAL	\$11,770	\$24,250

Sources: **2015 Point-in-Time Data:** American Community Survey. **ALICE Demographics:** American Community Survey; the ALICE Threshold. **Budget:** U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD); U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA); Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS); Internal Revenue Service (IRS); Florida Department of Education, Office of Early Learning.

How many families with children are struggling?

Children add significant expense to a family budget, so it is not surprising that many families with children live below the ALICE Threshold. Though more Volusia County families are headed by married parents, a greater percent of single parent families have income below the AT (left axis, blue bar). Total number of families in each category are reflected by dotted yellow bars (right axis).

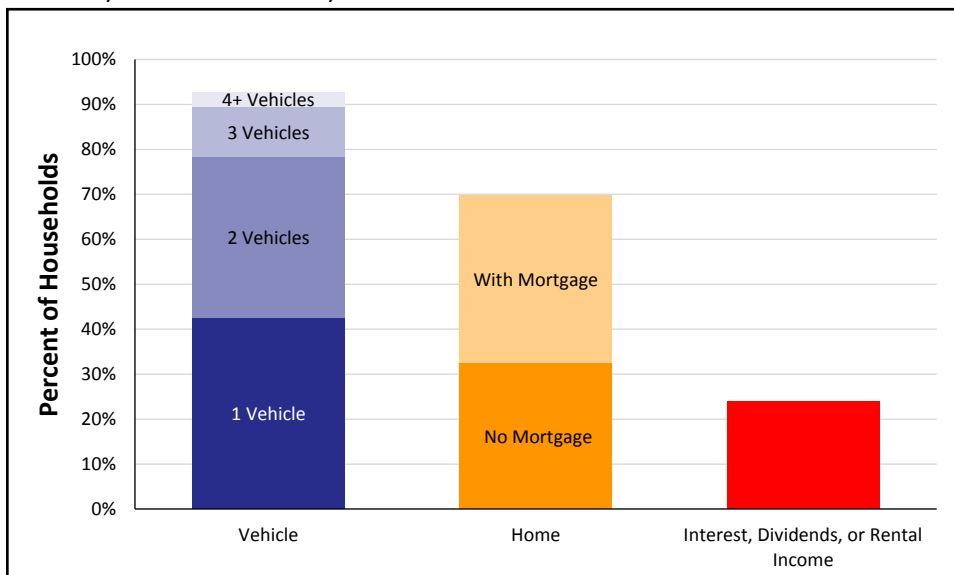
Families with Children by Income, 2015



What assets do households have?

Ownership of assets can contribute to stability of households. Yet few families in Volusia County own liquid assets, such as a savings account, 401(k) plan, or rental income, that are readily available to cover emergency expenses. Vehicles, the most common asset, depreciate over time. Homeownership, the next most common asset, can build wealth, but is not a liquid asset.

Assets, All Households, 2015



Volusia County, 2015		
Town	Total HH	% ALICE & Poverty
Central Volusia CCD	13,682	25%
Daytona Beach	26,998	62%
Daytona Beach CCD	16,343	72%
Daytona Beach Shores	2,353	38%
De Leon Springs CDP	821	31%
DeBary	7,928	37%
DeBary-Orange City CCD	16,866	43%
DeLand	10,093	45%
DeLand CCD	23,583	42%
DeLand Southwest CDP	362	76%
Deltona	30,583	42%
Deltona CCD	33,431	43%
Edgewater	8,345	37%
Glencoe CDP	1,071	40%
Holly Hill	4,764	61%
Lake Helen	1,092	48%
New Smyrna Beach	10,786	37%
New Smyrna Beach CCD	25,013	38%
North DeLand CDP	538	41%
North Peninsula CCD	11,964	45%
Oak Hill	672	40%
Orange City	4,871	53%
Ormond Beach	16,223	37%
Ormond Beach CCD	22,237	45%
Ormond-by-the-Sea CDP	3,730	43%
Pierson	427	57%
Pierson-Seville CCD	2,502	43%
Ponce Inlet	1,433	23%
Port Orange	24,356	40%
Port Orange CCD	29,145	47%
Samsula-Spruce Creek CDP	2,365	16%
South Daytona	5,102	54%
South Peninsula CCD	5,414	33%
West DeLand CDP	1,321	45%

Note: Municipal-level data on this page is for Places and County Subdivisions, which include Census Designated Places (CDP), and Census County Divisions (CCD), relatively permanent statistical areas delineated cooperatively by the Census Bureau and state and local government authorities. These are overlapping geographies so totals will not match county-level data. Municipal-level data often relies on 5-year averages and is not available for the smallest towns that do not report income.

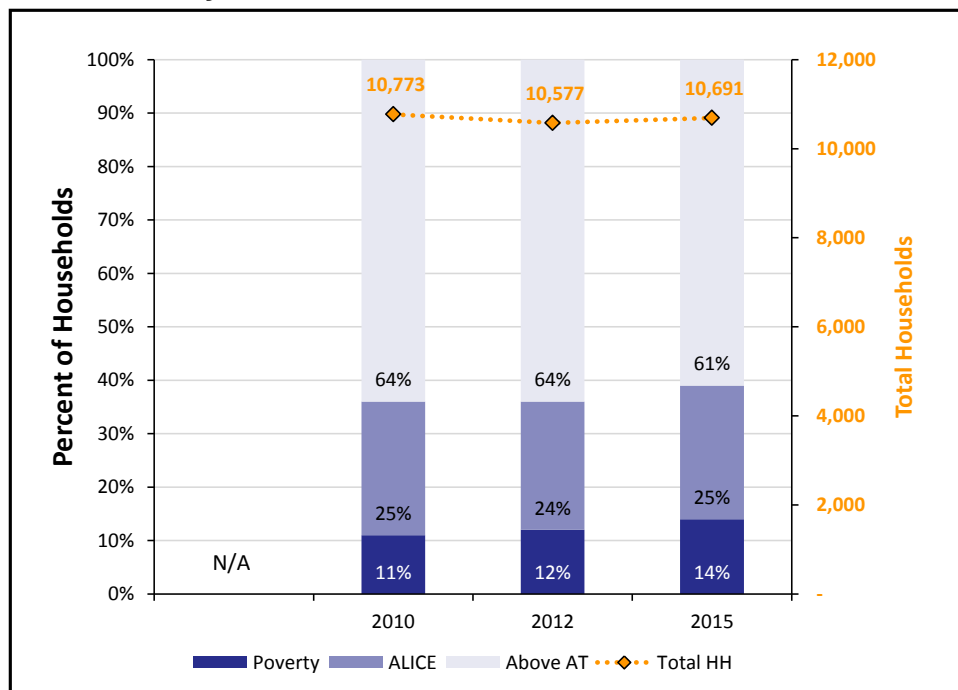
ALICE IN WAKULLA COUNTY

Population: 31,128 | **Number of Households:** 10,691
Median Household Income: \$50,340 (state average: \$49,426)
Florida Underemployment Rate for 2015: 11.5%
Households Below ALICE Threshold: 4,195 (39%)

How many households are struggling?

ALICE is an acronym for **A**sset **L**imited, **I**ncome **C**onstrained, **E**mployed – households that earn more than the Federal Poverty Level, but less than the basic cost of living for the county (the ALICE Threshold, or AT). Combined, the number of poverty and ALICE households equals the total population struggling to afford basic needs. The percentage of households below the ALICE Threshold changes over time (left axis, blue bars) as does the total number of households (right axis, dotted yellow line). The Great Recession, from 2007 to 2010, caused hardship for many families. Conditions started to improve in 2010 and 2012 for some, but not for all.

Households by Income, 2007 to 2015



What does it cost to afford the basic necessities?

The bare-minimum Household Survival Budget does not include any savings, leaving a household vulnerable to unexpected expenses. ALICE households typically earn above the Federal Poverty Level of \$11,770 for a single adult and \$24,250 for a family of four, but less than the Household Survival Budget.

Household Survival Budget, Wakulla County

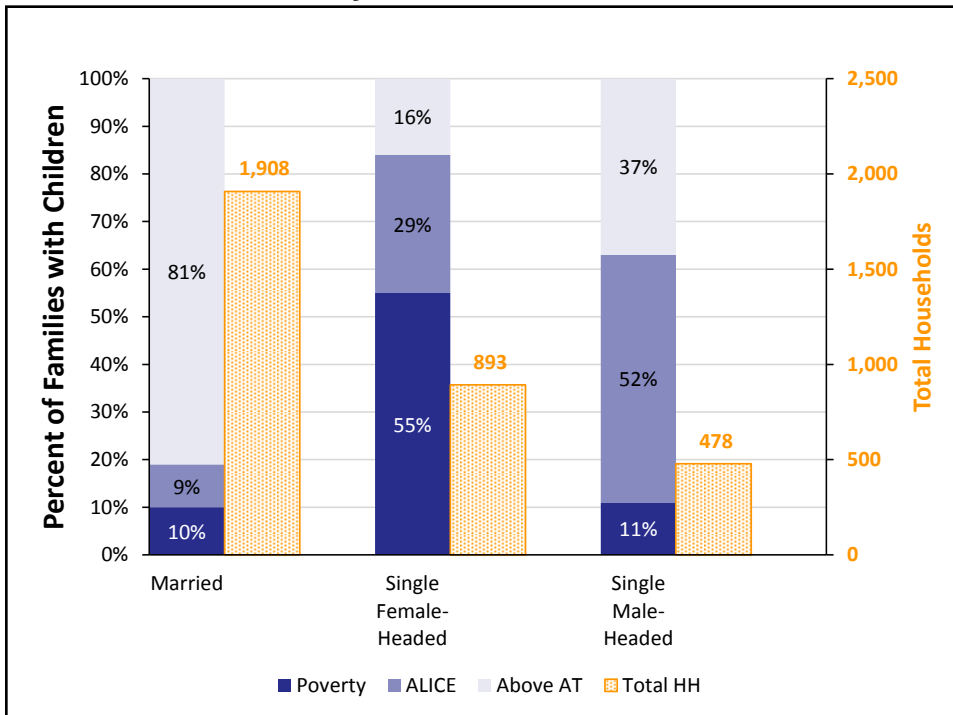
	SINGLE ADULT	2 ADULTS, 1 INFANT, 1 PRESCHOOLER
Monthly Costs		
Housing	\$580	\$790
Child Care	\$–	\$1,014
Food	\$165	\$547
Transportation	\$322	\$644
Health Care	\$165	\$634
Miscellaneous	\$141	\$388
Taxes	\$181	\$249
Monthly Total	\$1,554	\$4,266
ANNUAL TOTAL	\$18,648	\$51,192
POVERTY ANNUAL TOTAL	\$11,770	\$24,250

Sources: **2015 Point-in-Time Data:** American Community Survey. **ALICE Demographics:** American Community Survey; the ALICE Threshold. **Budget:** U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD); U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA); Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS); Internal Revenue Service (IRS); Florida Department of Education, Office of Early Learning.

How many families with children are struggling?

Children add significant expense to a family budget, so it is not surprising that many families with children live below the ALICE Threshold. Though more Wakulla County families are headed by married parents, a greater percent of single parent families have income below the AT (left axis, blue bar). Total number of families in each category are reflected by dotted yellow bars (right axis).

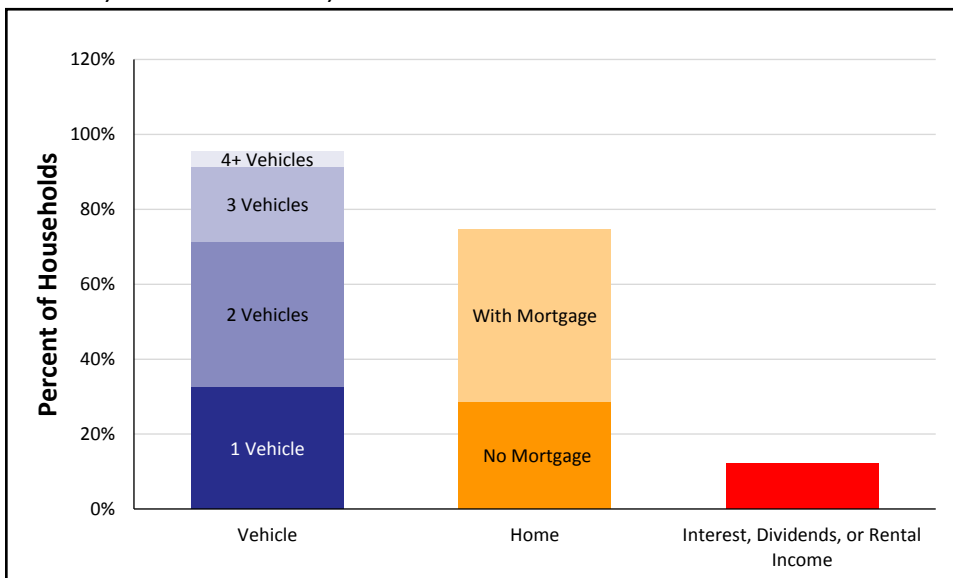
Families with Children by Income, 2015



What assets do households have?

Ownership of assets can contribute to stability of households. Yet few families in Wakulla County own liquid assets, such as a savings account, 401(k) plan, or rental income, that are readily available to cover emergency expenses. Vehicles, the most common asset, depreciate over time. Homeownership, the next most common asset, can build wealth, but is not a liquid asset.

Assets, All Households, 2015



Note: Municipal-level data on this page is for Places and County Subdivisions, which include Census Designated Places (CDP), and Census County Divisions (CCD), relatively permanent statistical areas delineated cooperatively by the Census Bureau and state and local government authorities. These are overlapping geographies so totals will not match county-level data. Municipal-level data often relies on 5-year averages and is not available for the smallest towns that do not report income.

Wakulla County, 2015		
Town	Total HH	% ALICE & Poverty
Crawfordville CDP	1,453	34%
East Wakulla CCD	8,608	36%
Panacea CDP	366	71%
West Wakulla CCD	2,083	50%

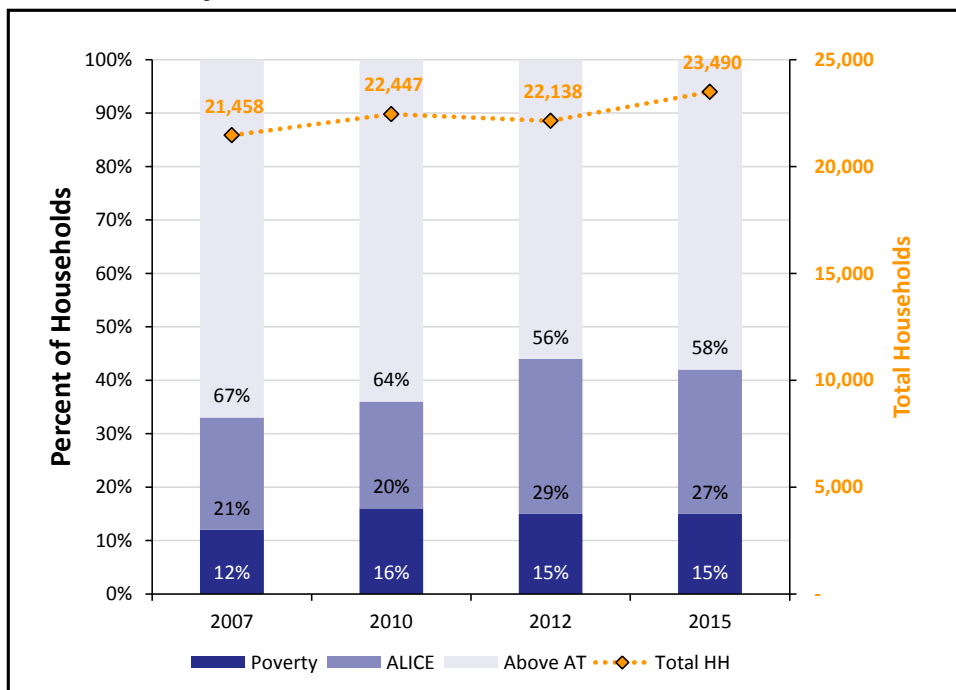
ALICE IN WALTON COUNTY

Population: 59,487 | **Number of Households:** 23,490
Median Household Income: \$44,966 (state average: \$49,426)
Florida Underemployment Rate for 2015: 11.5%
Households Below ALICE Threshold: 9,676 (42%)

How many households are struggling?

ALICE is an acronym for **A**sset **L**imited, **I**ncome **C**onstrained, **E**mployed – households that earn more than the Federal Poverty Level, but less than the basic cost of living for the county (the ALICE Threshold, or AT). Combined, the number of poverty and ALICE households equals the total population struggling to afford basic needs. The percentage of households below the ALICE Threshold changes over time (left axis, blue bars) as does the total number of households (right axis, dotted yellow line). The Great Recession, from 2007 to 2010, caused hardship for many families. Conditions started to improve in 2010 and 2012 for some, but not for all.

Households by Income, 2007 to 2015



What does it cost to afford the basic necessities?

The bare-minimum Household Survival Budget does not include any savings, leaving a household vulnerable to unexpected expenses. ALICE households typically earn above the Federal Poverty Level of \$11,770 for a single adult and \$24,250 for a family of four, but less than the Household Survival Budget.

Household Survival Budget, Walton County

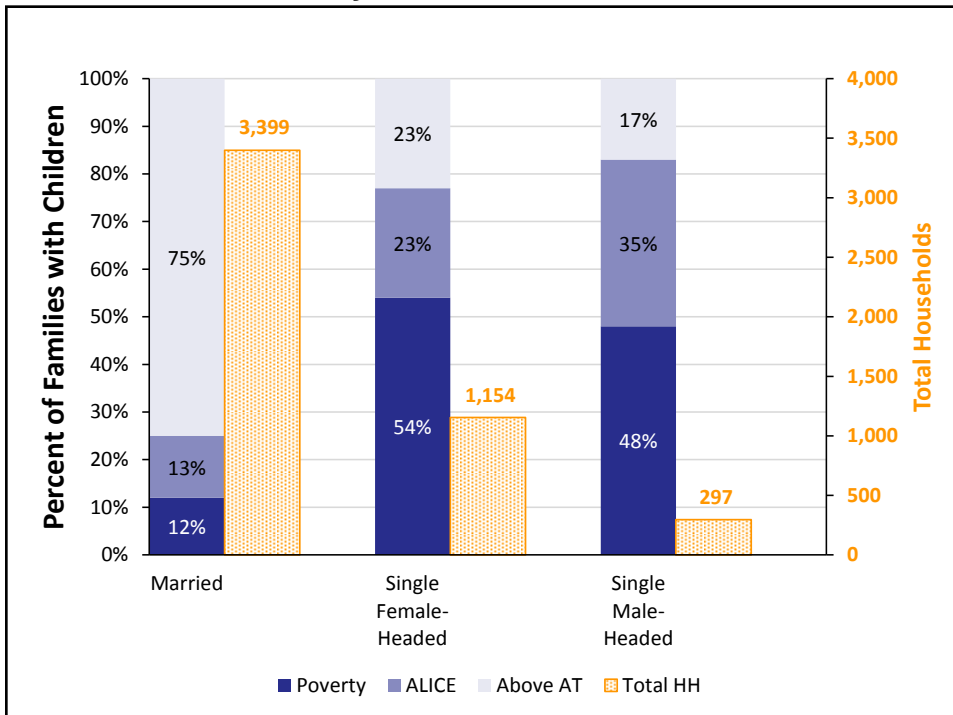
	SINGLE ADULT	2 ADULTS, 1 INFANT, 1 PRESCHOOLER
Monthly Costs		
Housing	\$592	\$807
Child Care	\$–	\$900
Food	\$165	\$547
Transportation	\$322	\$644
Health Care	\$165	\$634
Miscellaneous	\$143	\$375
Taxes	\$183	\$220
Monthly Total	\$1,570	\$4,127
ANNUAL TOTAL	\$18,840	\$49,524
POVERTY ANNUAL TOTAL	\$11,770	\$24,250

Sources: **2015 Point-in-Time Data:** American Community Survey. **ALICE Demographics:** American Community Survey; the ALICE Threshold. **Budget:** U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD); U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA); Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS); Internal Revenue Service (IRS); Florida Department of Education, Office of Early Learning.

How many families with children are struggling?

Children add significant expense to a family budget, so it is not surprising that many families with children live below the ALICE Threshold. Though more Walton County families are headed by married parents, a greater percent of single parent families have income below the AT (left axis, blue bar). Total number of families in each category are reflected by dotted yellow bars (right axis).

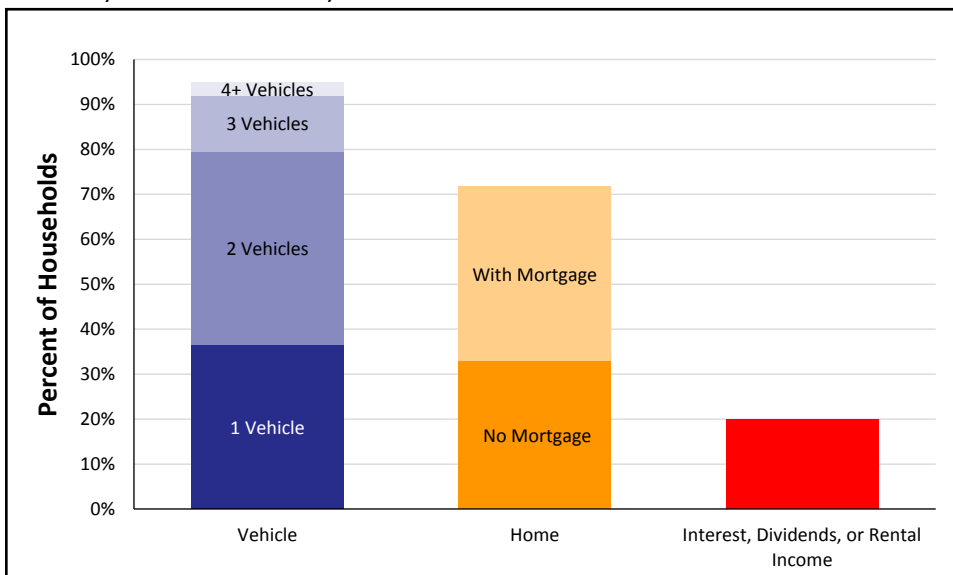
Families with Children by Income, 2015



What assets do households have?

Ownership of assets can contribute to stability of households. Yet few families in Walton County own liquid assets, such as a savings account, 401(k) plan, or rental income, that are readily available to cover emergency expenses. Vehicles, the most common asset, depreciate over time. Homeownership, the next most common asset, can build wealth, but is not a liquid asset.

Assets, All Households, 2015



Walton County, 2015		
Town	Total HH	% ALICE & Poverty
DeFuniak Springs	2,109	61%
DeFuniak Springs CCD	5,400	56%
Freeport	842	45%
Freeport CCD	3,718	42%
Miramar Beach CDP	3,482	34%
Paxton-Darlington CCD	3,680	50%
Redbay CCD	1,168	51%
Walton Beaches CCD	9,524	28%

Note: Municipal-level data on this page is for Places and County Subdivisions, which include Census Designated Places (CDP), and Census County Divisions (CCD), relatively permanent statistical areas delineated cooperatively by the Census Bureau and state and local government authorities. These are overlapping geographies so totals will not match county-level data. Municipal-level data often relies on 5-year averages and is not available for the smallest towns that do not report income.

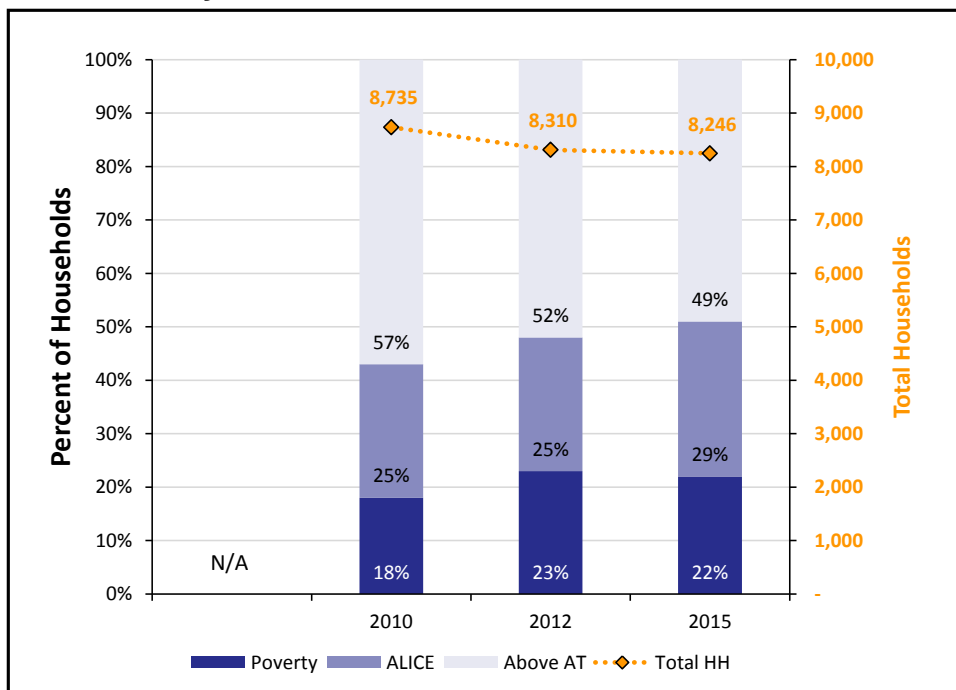
ALICE IN WASHINGTON COUNTY

Population: 24,629 | **Number of Households:** 8,246
Median Household Income: \$38,970 (state average: \$49,426)
Florida Underemployment Rate for 2015: 11.5%
Households Below ALICE Threshold: 4,167 (51%)

How many households are struggling?

ALICE is an acronym for **A**sset **L**imited, **I**ncome **C**onstrained, **E**mployed – households that earn more than the Federal Poverty Level, but less than the basic cost of living for the county (the ALICE Threshold, or AT). Combined, the number of poverty and ALICE households equals the total population struggling to afford basic needs. The percentage of households below the ALICE Threshold changes over time (left axis, blue bars) as does the total number of households (right axis, dotted yellow line). The Great Recession, from 2007 to 2010, caused hardship for many families. Conditions started to improve in 2010 and 2012 for some, but not for all.

Households by Income, 2007 to 2015



What does it cost to afford the basic necessities?

The bare-minimum Household Survival Budget does not include any savings, leaving a household vulnerable to unexpected expenses. ALICE households typically earn above the Federal Poverty Level of \$11,770 for a single adult and \$24,250 for a family of four, but less than the Household Survival Budget.

Household Survival Budget, Washington County

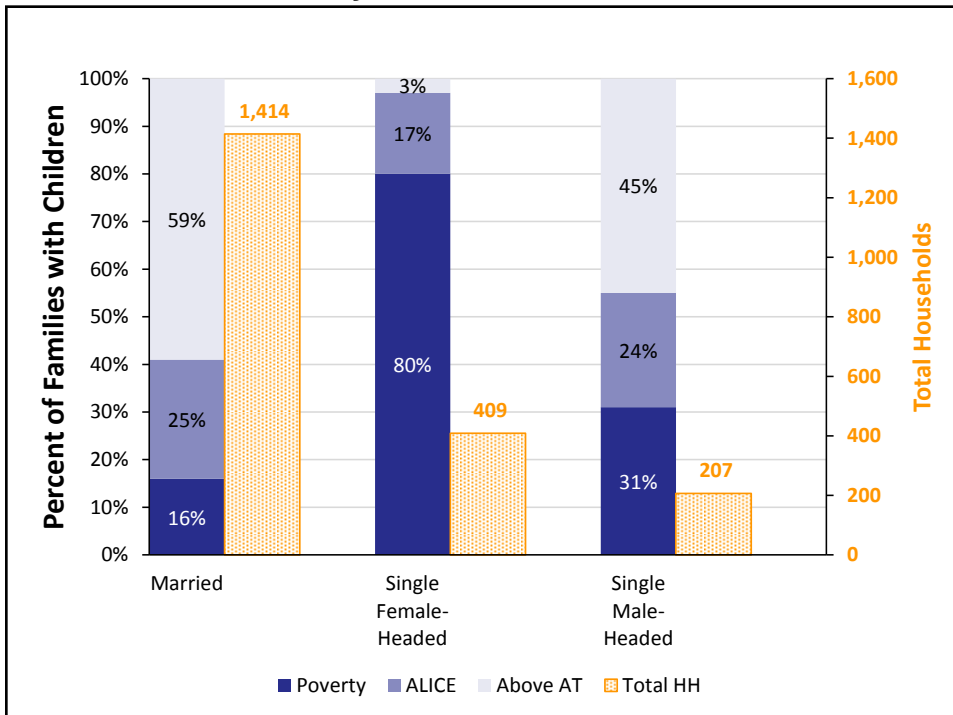
	SINGLE ADULT	2 ADULTS, 1 INFANT, 1 PRESCHOOLER
Monthly Costs		
Housing	\$472	\$643
Child Care	\$–	\$1,033
Food	\$165	\$547
Transportation	\$322	\$644
Health Care	\$165	\$634
Miscellaneous	\$128	\$371
Taxes	\$156	\$211
Monthly Total	\$1,408	\$4,083
ANNUAL TOTAL	\$16,896	\$48,996
POVERTY ANNUAL TOTAL	\$11,770	\$24,250

Sources: **2015 Point-in-Time Data:** American Community Survey. **ALICE Demographics:** American Community Survey; the ALICE Threshold. **Budget:** U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD); U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA); Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS); Internal Revenue Service (IRS); Florida Department of Education, Office of Early Learning.

How many families with children are struggling?

Children add significant expense to a family budget, so it is not surprising that many families with children live below the ALICE Threshold. Though more Washington County families are headed by married parents, a greater percent of single parent families have income below the AT (left axis, blue bar). Total number of families in each category are reflected by dotted yellow bars (right axis).

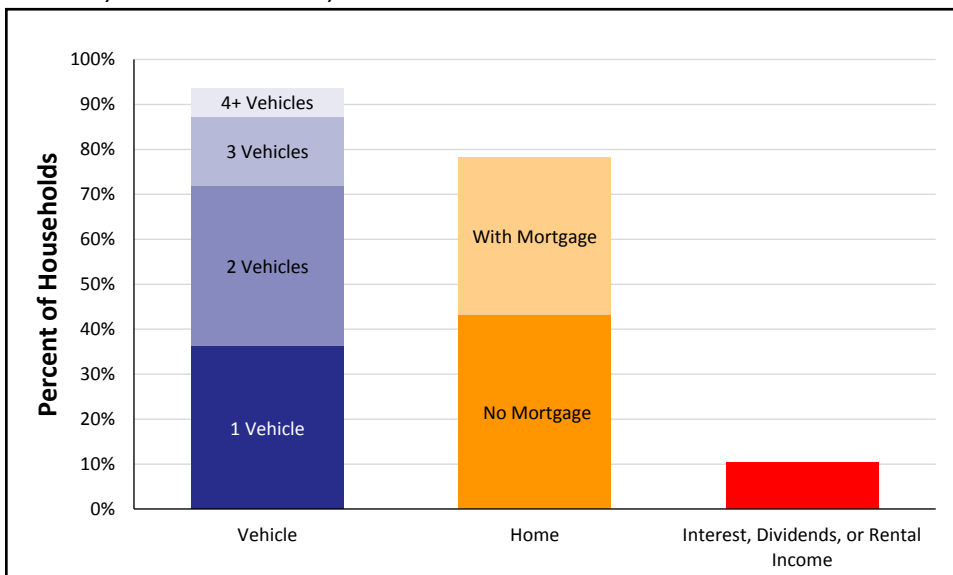
Families with Children by Income, 2015



What assets do households have?

Ownership of assets can contribute to stability of households. Yet few families in Washington County own liquid assets, such as a savings account, 401(k) plan, or rental income, that are readily available to cover emergency expenses. Vehicles, the most common asset, depreciate over time. Homeownership, the next most common asset, can build wealth, but is not a liquid asset.

Assets, All Households, 2015



Washington County, 2015		
Town	Total HH	% ALICE & Poverty
Caryville CCD	1,309	45%
Chipley	1,250	57%
Chipley CCD	2,928	48%
Vernon	333	66%
Vernon CCD	4,009	54%

Note: Municipal-level data on this page is for Places and County Subdivisions, which include Census Designated Places (CDP), and Census County Divisions (CCD), relatively permanent statistical areas delineated cooperatively by the Census Bureau and state and local government authorities. These are overlapping geographies so totals will not match county-level data. Municipal-level data often relies on 5-year averages and is not available for the smallest towns that do not report income.

ALICE HOUSING DATA BY COUNTY

ALICE, an acronym for **A**sset **L**imited, **I**ncome **C**onstrained, **E**mployed, represents the growing number of individuals and families who are working, but are unable to afford the basic necessities of housing, food, child care, health care, and transportation.

The United Way ALICE Report uses standardized measurements to quantify the cost of a basic household budget in each county in Florida, and to show how many households are struggling to afford it. This table presents key housing data for each county in Florida in 2015 for owner-occupied and renter-occupied units.

The Gap in Rental Units is an average of the high and low estimates for the number of rental units necessary to enable all households below the ALICE Threshold to spend less than one-third of their income on housing.

Source: American Community Survey, 2015; counties with populations over 65,000 use 1-year estimates; populations under 65,000 use 5-year estimates. Starting in 2015, there are no 3-year estimates.

Housing Data by County, Florida, 2015

County	Owner-Occupied Units			Renter-Occupied Units				Source
	Owner-Occupied	Percent Owned by HHs Below ALICE Threshold	Housing Burden: Percent Owners Pay More Than 30% of Income	Renter-Occupied	Percent Rented by HHs Below ALICE Threshold	Housing Burden: Percent Renters Pay More Than 30% of Income	Gap in Rental Units Affordable for All HHs Below ALICE Threshold	American Community Survey Estimate
Alachua	51,964	36%	21%	44,463	70%	55%	4,140	1-Year
Baker	6,406	43%	22%	1,799	80%	53%	351	5-Year
Bay	42,673	42%	21%	26,664	68%	52%	4,775	1-Year
Bradford	6,477	48%	19%	2,293	77%	57%	242	5-Year
Brevard	158,025	27%	23%	67,657	46%	51%	5,392	1-Year
Broward	414,256	37%	35%	259,614	60%	62%	90,678	1-Year
Calhoun	3,875	61%	24%	909	87%	54%	145	5-Year
Charlotte	55,131	50%	25%	17,540	72%	57%	3,065	1-Year
Citrus	49,292	41%	21%	11,249	60%	59%	7,607	1-Year
Clay	50,941	32%	20%	20,792	59%	45%	12,362	1-Year
Collier	97,414	33%	26%	37,492	56%	54%	9,647	1-Year
Columbia	16,564	48%	21%	7,674	60%	37%	4,623	1-Year
DeSoto	7,907	61%	23%	3,331	81%	53%	142	5-Year
Dixie	4,769	66%	22%	1,282	75%	53%	123	5-Year
Duval	195,353	23%	26%	148,114	50%	52%	11,264	1-Year
Escambia	71,379	26%	20%	45,435	50%	49%	1,516	1-Year
Flagler	28,702	48%	29%	10,579	58%	47%	6,150	1-Year
Franklin	3,147	55%	28%	1,191	73%	42%	81	5-Year
Gadsden	11,990	54%	25%	4,974	87%	55%	640	5-Year
Gilchrist	5,006	57%	19%	1,181	74%	49%	91	5-Year
Glades	2,908	86%	19%	1,012	89%	60%	610	5-Year
Gulf	3,923	48%	26%	1,426	85%	50%	452	5-Year
Hamilton	3,423	61%	24%	1,265	78%	59%	987	5-Year
Hardee	5,300	59%	21%	2,318	80%	49%	1,261	5-Year
Hendry	7,802	55%	28%	3,543	77%	46%	678	5-Year
Hernando	54,638	54%	24%	16,075	71%	47%	11,346	1-Year
Highlands	30,814	42%	19%	10,302	79%	61%	1,392	1-Year
Hillsborough	286,637	36%	25%	216,517	63%	54%	29,547	1-Year
Holmes	5,421	62%	24%	1,407	85%	58%	240	5-Year

County	Owner-Occupied Units			Renter-Occupied Units				Source
	Owner-Occupied	Percent Owned by HHs Below ALICE Threshold	Housing Burden: Percent Owners Pay More Than 30% of Income	Renter-Occupied	Percent Rented by HHs Below ALICE Threshold	Housing Burden: Percent Renters Pay More Than 30% of Income	Gap in Rental Units Affordable for All HHs Below ALICE Threshold	American Community Survey Estimate
Indian River	42,755	45%	20%	12,739	71%	47%	1,310	1-Year
Jackson	11,747	59%	26%	4,562	86%	50%	560	5-Year
Jefferson	4,150	46%	30%	1,261	80%	64%	281	5-Year
Lafayette	2,001	57%	25%	492	80%	37%	394	5-Year
Lake	95,377	44%	24%	31,142	67%	54%	5,461	1-Year
Lee	182,806	43%	27%	80,888	63%	52%	13,065	1-Year
Leon	56,747	19%	24%	52,462	59%	62%	4,565	1-Year
Levy	11,899	43%	23%	3,617	66%	52%	249	5-Year
Liberty	1,801	52%	13%	632	75%	26%	51	5-Year
Madison	5,186	64%	27%	1,428	83%	64%	179	5-Year
Manatee	92,814	42%	23%	41,876	65%	54%	7,190	1-Year
Marion	95,212	54%	23%	30,015	74%	53%	1,150	1-Year
Martin	49,010	44%	29%	16,091	61%	46%	9,891	1-Year
Miami-Dade	433,846	42%	37%	423,866	69%	66%	139,396	1-Year
Monroe	19,025	36%	35%	12,366	51%	59%	7,846	1-Year
Nassau	22,065	41%	26%	7,609	63%	45%	4,773	1-Year
Okaloosa	45,861	20%	21%	30,860	44%	52%	3,761	1-Year
Okeechobee	9,229	59%	24%	3,817	84%	53%	367	5-Year
Orange	246,508	36%	27%	211,228	65%	57%	46,567	1-Year
Osceola	57,486	46%	32%	40,815	68%	60%	13,580	1-Year
Palm Beach	367,126	37%	31%	178,654	60%	60%	57,381	1-Year
Pasco	134,828	47%	23%	57,800	68%	53%	9,274	1-Year
Pinellas	258,204	45%	28%	142,005	65%	53%	20,056	1-Year
Polk	152,419	47%	23%	74,703	73%	54%	10,823	1-Year
Putnam	19,593	46%	22%	8,572	75%	59%	6,466	1-Year
Santa Rosa	42,867	35%	24%	17,994	48%	38%	560	1-Year
Sarasota	127,664	39%	25%	50,143	57%	53%	9,182	1-Year
Seminole	104,433	34%	27%	58,306	59%	53%	14,310	1-Year
St. Johns	64,035	32%	25%	19,212	51%	50%	9,878	1-Year
St. Lucie	77,847	47%	30%	30,964	68%	59%	20,927	1-Year
Sumter	46,276	46%	21%	4,894	70%	53%	3,440	1-Year
Suwannee	10,752	57%	24%	4,897	73%	48%	167	5-Year
Taylor	5,862	63%	19%	1,743	84%	41%	360	5-Year
Union	2,547	58%	26%	1,336	75%	36%	548	5-Year
Volusia	146,531	33%	27%	63,126	60%	61%	6,605	1-Year
Wakulla	7,998	42%	24%	2,693	72%	47%	40	5-Year
Walton	16,858	35%	28%	6,632	50%	55%	747	5-Year
Washington	6,447	59%	22%	1,799	73%	54%	48	5-Year

ALICE THRESHOLD AND DEMOGRAPHICS, FLORIDA, 2015

ALICE, an acronym for **A**sset **L**imited, **I**ncome **C**onstrained, **E**mployed, represents the growing number of individuals and families who are working, but are unable to afford the basic necessities of housing, food, child care, health care, and transportation.

The United Way ALICE Report uses standardized measurements to quantify the cost of a Household Survival Budget in each county in Florida, and to show the number of households earning below this amount – the ALICE Threshold.

The table presents ALICE demographics for each county broken down by race/ethnicity and age. Note that percentages of race/ethnicity and age can mask the size of the population. The ALICE Thresholds for households under and over 65 years old for each county are presented.

For details of the methodology, see the Methodology Overview.

Source: American Community Survey, 2015; counties with populations over 65,000 use 1-year estimates; populations under 65,000 use 5-year estimates; there are no 3-year estimates.

ALICE Threshold and ALICE Households by Race/Ethnicity and Age, Florida, 2015

County	Total HHs	HHs Below ALICE Threshold	Percent HH Below AT – Race/Ethnicity				Percent HH Below AT – Age	ALICE Threshold	
			Asian	Black	Hispanic	White		ALICE Threshold – HH Under 65 Years	ALICE Threshold – HH 65 Years and Over
Alachua	96,427	46%	47%	70%	62%	39%	42%	45,000	35,000
Baker	8,205	46%	49%	76%	41%	43%	41%	50,000	30,000
Bay	69,337	41%	46%	59%	53%	37%	40%	45,000	30,000
Bradford	8,770	50%	N/A	70%	27%	45%	49%	50,000	30,000
Brevard	225,682	34%	34%	56%	45%	31%	32%	40,000	30,000
Broward	673,870	44%	38%	54%	45%	39%	53%	50,000	40,000
Calhoun	4,784	58%	27%	69%	44%	58%	50%	50,000	30,000
Charlotte	72,671	40%	37%	59%	65%	37%	34%	45,000	30,000
Citrus	60,541	43%	21%	52%	54%	43%	40%	40,000	30,000
Clay	71,733	33%	39%	41%	33%	35%	39%	45,000	35,000
Collier	134,906	33%	41%	67%	60%	27%	27%	50,000	35,000
Columbia	24,238	45%	17%	61%	55%	41%	41%	45,000	30,000
DeSoto	11,238	58%	0%	81%	73%	51%	45%	50,000	30,000
Dixie	6,051	55%	89%	76%	43%	54%	49%	45,000	30,000
Duval	343,467	37%	26%	54%	47%	30%	35%	40,000	30,000
Escambia	116,814	38%	44%	55%	51%	31%	33%	40,000	30,000
Flagler	39,281	45%	26%	61%	43%	44%	42%	50,000	35,000
Franklin	4,338	51%	0%	55%	47%	51%	47%	45,000	30,000
Gadsden	16,964	56%	84%	67%	65%	38%	46%	45,000	30,000
Gilchrist	6,187	50%	27%	73%	53%	50%	52%	45,000	35,000
Glades	3,920	65%	0%	85%	88%	62%	61%	60,000	35,000
Gulf	5,349	49%	0%	72%	51%	46%	47%	45,000	30,000

County	Total HHs	HHs Below ALICE Threshold	Percent HH Below AT – Race/Ethnicity				Percent HH Below AT – Age	ALICE Threshold	
			Asian	Black	Hispanic	White		ALICE Threshold – HH Under 65 Years	ALICE Threshold – HH 65 Years and Over
Hamilton	4,688	57%	0%	71%	87%	49%	47%	50,000	30,000
Hardee	7,618	65%	45%	74%	83%	54%	54%	60,000	35,000
Hendry	11,345	64%	35%	84%	71%	52%	54%	60,000	30,000
Hernando	70,713	42%	47%	66%	50%	40%	40%	45,000	30,000
Highlands	41,116	49%	35%	68%	65%	40%	38%	40,000	30,000
Hillsborough	503,154	42%	32%	62%	52%	33%	46%	45,000	35,000
Holmes	6,828	56%	56%	61%	100%	56%	55%	45,000	30,000
Indian River	55,494	40%	17%	73%	59%	37%	32%	50,000	30,000
Jackson	16,309	58%	61%	74%	69%	53%	46%	50,000	30,000
Jefferson	5,411	49%	N/A	68%	58%	39%	50%	45,000	35,000
Lafayette	2,493	57%	N/A	81%	96%	51%	62%	50,000	35,000
Lake	126,519	41%	32%	55%	50%	40%	43%	45,000	35,000
Lee	263,694	43%	48%	64%	60%	39%	38%	50,000	35,000
Leon	109,209	41%	35%	59%	51%	32%	24%	40,000	30,000
Levy	15,516	50%	100%	61%	68%	48%	50%	40,000	30,000
Liberty	2,433	52%	0%	72%	100%	48%	49%	50,000	30,000
Madison	6,614	56%	65%	68%	30%	51%	49%	45,000	30,000
Manatee	134,690	43%	41%	65%	65%	38%	42%	50,000	35,000
Marion	125,227	47%	43%	68%	65%	44%	39%	50,000	30,000
Martin	65,101	41%	37%	70%	64%	38%	38%	50,000	35,000
Miami-Dade	857,712	61%	48%	72%	64%	40%	67%	60,000	45,000
Monroe	31,391	46%	41%	70%	63%	42%	44%	60,000	45,000
Nassau	29,674	37%	5%	52%	30%	34%	35%	45,000	30,000
Okaloosa	76,721	33%	45%	52%	40%	31%	35%	40,000	35,000
Okeechobee	13,046	58%	22%	78%	74%	55%	47%	50,000	30,000
Orange	457,736	43%	39%	54%	54%	35%	52%	45,000	40,000
Osceola	98,301	60%	50%	72%	70%	46%	60%	60,000	40,000
Palm Beach	545,780	40%	33%	59%	55%	33%	40%	50,000	35,000
Pasco	192,628	42%	32%	46%	42%	42%	41%	45,000	30,000
Pinellas	400,209	41%	37%	60%	58%	38%	43%	45,000	30,000
Polk	227,122	51%	37%	68%	63%	44%	47%	50,000	35,000
Putnam	28,165	52%	10%	73%	68%	47%	39%	40,000	25,000
Santa Rosa	60,861	33%	18%	46%	47%	32%	42%	45,000	35,000
Sarasota	177,807	33%	34%	65%	50%	31%	33%	45,000	35,000
Seminole	162,739	37%	28%	54%	53%	32%	42%	45,000	35,000
St. Johns	83,247	28%	31%	49%	41%	27%	35%	45,000	35,000
St. Lucie	108,811	46%	38%	66%	63%	41%	43%	50,000	35,000
Sumter	48,039	42%	71%	70%	64%	40%	39%	50,000	40,000
Suwannee	15,649	48%	57%	62%	74%	44%	38%	45,000	25,000
Taylor	7,605	55%	100%	63%	72%	52%	46%	45,000	30,000
Union	3,883	70%	55%	77%	48%	70%	66%	60,000	40,000
Volusia	209,657	42%	38%	65%	56%	38%	38%	40,000	30,000
Wakulla	10,691	39%	0%	37%	50%	40%	33%	45,000	25,000
Walton	23,490	42%	10%	75%	45%	39%	39%	40,000	30,000
Washington	8,246	51%	N/A	73%	21%	48%	36%	50,000	25,000

KEY FACTS AND ALICE STATISTICS FOR FLORIDA CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS

ALICE, an acronym for **A**sset **L**imited, **I**ncome **C**onstrained, **E**mployed, represents the growing number of individuals and families who are working, but are unable to afford the basic necessities of housing, food, child care, health care, and transportation.

The United Way ALICE Report uses standardized measurements to quantify the cost of a basic household budget in each county in Florida, and to show how many households are struggling to afford it.

Key data and ALICE statistics for the state's 27 congressional districts (114th Congress) are presented below.

Source: American Community Survey, 2015, 1-year estimates.

Districts for the 114 th Congress	Population	Households	Poverty %	ALICE %	Above ALICE Threshold %	Unemployment Rate	Health Insurance Coverage %	Housing Burden: Owner Over 30%	Housing Burden: Renter Over 30%
Congressional District 1	750,928	284,944	11%	25%	64%	7.3%	89%	21%	44%
Congressional District 2	718,173	263,789	19%	31%	50%	8.3%	89%	21%	51%
Congressional District 3	721,105	256,401	18%	24%	58%	8.2%	89%	19%	41%
Congressional District 4	740,304	281,685	10%	24%	66%	5.2%	90%	24%	47%
Congressional District 5	743,735	264,825	23%	28%	49%	10.4%	84%	28%	56%
Congressional District 6	755,981	299,860	14%	32%	54%	6.7%	89%	25%	51%
Congressional District 7	738,367	266,444	11%	28%	61%	6.5%	89%	28%	51%
Congressional District 8	730,746	287,064	11%	22%	67%	6.8%	89%	22%	47%
Congressional District 9	819,676	264,789	16%	42%	42%	6.1%	85%	28%	58%
Congressional District 10	788,192	296,949	12%	26%	62%	5.7%	89%	25%	49%
Congressional District 11	740,907	294,002	14%	38%	48%	9.3%	90%	22%	47%
Congressional District 12	747,779	290,195	12%	26%	62%	6.3%	90%	23%	47%
Congressional District 13	716,429	307,481	13%	28%	59%	5.3%	89%	28%	48%
Congressional District 14	765,377	297,271	19%	31%	50%	8.3%	86%	28%	52%
Congressional District 15	728,456	259,029	13%	27%	60%	6.6%	89%	20%	48%
Congressional District 16	764,808	311,188	10%	26%	64%	6.5%	88%	24%	50%
Congressional District 17	747,648	275,425	13%	26%	61%	7.4%	87%	21%	50%
Congressional District 18	748,028	289,741	12%	28%	60%	5.7%	89%	29%	51%
Congressional District 19	774,346	303,535	12%	28%	60%	6.4%	86%	27%	48%

Districts for the 114 th Congress	Population	Households	Poverty %	ALICE %	Above ALICE Threshold %	Unemployment Rate	Health Insurance Coverage %	Housing Burden: Owner Over 30%	Housing Burden: Renter Over 30%
Congressional District 20	767,766	249,312	20%	37%	43%	11.7%	81%	37%	61%
Congressional District 21	758,192	279,199	10%	27%	63%	6.6%	88%	31%	55%
Congressional District 22	730,302	311,737	12%	28%	60%	6.5%	86%	32%	57%
Congressional District 23	734,951	279,979	12%	30%	58%	5.8%	87%	35%	58%
Congressional District 24	745,862	243,955	25%	40%	35%	9.4%	80%	36%	60%
Congressional District 25	765,164	230,199	18%	28%	54%	5.6%	83%	33%	60%
Congressional District 26	776,959	221,403	15%	38%	47%	5.4%	83%	35%	63%
Congressional District 27	751,091	252,783	21%	40%	39%	6.2%	81%	34%	63%

THE ECONOMIC VIABILITY DASHBOARD

ALICE, an acronym for **A**sset **L**imited, **I**ncome **C**onstrained, **E**mployed, represents the growing number of individuals and families who are working, but are unable to afford the basic necessities of housing, food, child care, health care, and transportation.

The United Way ALICE Report uses standardized measurements to quantify the cost of a basic household budget in each county in Florida, and to show how many households are struggling to afford it.

The **Economic Viability Dashboard** is composed of three indices that evaluate the local economic conditions that matter most to ALICE households – the Housing Affordability Index, the Job Opportunities Index, and the Community Resources Index. Index scores range from 1 to 100, with higher scores reflecting better conditions. Each county's score is relative to other counties in Florida and compared to prior years. A score of 100 does not necessarily mean that conditions are very good; it means that they are better than in other counties in the state. These indices are used only for comparison within the state, not for comparison to other states. Scores are presented for 2010 and 2015, showing change since the end of the Great Recession (comparison with 2007 is more difficult because complete data was not available in all counties).

Source: American Community Survey, U.S. Census, and Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), 2015.

ECONOMIC VIABILITY DASHBOARD

The Housing Affordability Index

Key Indicators: Affordable Housing Gap + Housing Burden + Real Estate Taxes

The more affordable a county, the easier it is for a household to be financially stable. The three key indicators for the Housing Affordability Index are the affordable housing gap, the housing burden, and real estate taxes.

The Job Opportunities Index

Key Indicators: Income Distribution + Unemployment Rate + New Hire Wages

The more job opportunities there are in a county, the more likely a household is to be financially stable. The three key indicators for the Job Opportunities Index are income distribution as measured by the share of income for the lowest two quintiles, the unemployment rate, and the average wage for new hires.

The Community Resources Index

Key Indicators: Education Resources + Health Resources + Social Capital

Collective resources in a location can also make a difference in the financial stability of ALICE households in both the short and long terms. The three key indicators for the Community Resources Index are the percent of 3- and 4-year-olds enrolled in preschool, health insurance coverage rate, and percent of the adult population who voted.

Economic Viability Dashboard, Florida, 2010 and 2015

1 = worse, 100 = better

County	Housing Affordability		Job Opportunities		Community Resources	
	2010	2015	2010	2015	2010	2015
Alachua County	40	55	45	57	61	63
Baker County	59	68	58	57	47	53
Bay County	56	64	55	66	44	60
Bradford County	49	70	47	47	54	68
Brevard County	53	63	53	71	60	67
Broward County	25	28	50	67	45	55
Calhoun County	59	72	52	51	62	37
Charlotte County	51	52	43	63	53	60
Citrus County	59	61	45	58	65	65
Clay County	52	53	58	64	61	59
Collier County	31	38	49	66	41	48
Columbia County	46	58	45	54	46	58
DeSoto County	47	67	52	59	21	25
Dixie County	69	76	61	61	52	44
Duval County	49	59	58	68	57	61
Escambia County	53	68	40	74	54	53
Flagler County	30	35	41	62	52	51
Franklin County	53	66	49	47	54	49
Gadsden County	54	67	36	50	55	68
Gilchrist County	63	74	50	55	64	44
Glades County	65	51	68	53	43	38
Gulf County	65	64	57	53	48	51
Hamilton County	70	70	71	42	50	42
Hardee County	45	57	53	55	17	21
Hendry County	44	65	54	51	20	22
Hernando County	52	56	42	60	52	58
Highlands County	57	69	50	51	37	55
Hillsborough County	43	55	55	70	47	56
Holmes County	68	70	55	37	42	37
Indian River County	47	63	35	55	46	55
Jackson County	67	70	56	45	55	51
Jefferson County	61	61	48	53	63	74
Lafayette County	57	71	66	36	41	44
Lake County	44	59	53	72	54	57
Lee County	41	51	46	62	44	47
Leon County	42	52	39	53	67	83

Economic Viability Dashboard, Florida, 2010 and 2015

1 = worse, 100 = better

County	Housing Affordability		Job Opportunities		Community Resources	
	2010	2015	2010	2015	2010	2015
Levy County	62	73	48	52	46	52
Liberty County	70	82	30	58	41	45
Madison County	65	69	60	53	54	48
Manatee County	42	51	49	66	43	50
Marion County	54	67	45	55	48	61
Martin County	42	36	42	63	58	77
Miami-Dade County	12	16	45	62	26	45
Monroe County	1	10	60	62	41	63
Nassau County	54	42	57	59	65	66
Okaloosa County	56	61	60	70	58	60
Okeechobee County	52	64	35	52	26	28
Orange County	28	42	47	67	46	55
Osceola County	34	42	53	61	36	45
Palm Beach County	28	31	47	65	50	60
Pasco County	52	61	49	65	47	59
Pinellas County	48	59	52	68	51	66
Polk County	54	62	50	67	43	56
Putnam County	50	49	39	54	39	48
St. Johns County	38	36	48	64	77	80
St. Lucie County	37	39	46	61	46	53
Santa Rosa County	55	67	50	71	63	54
Sarasota County	38	47	51	69	58	68
Seminole County	43	68	58	57	60	53
Sumter County	55	61	48	65	61	59
Suwannee County	66	59	51	68	51	66
Taylor County	60	62	42	67	62	56
Union County	67	49	57	54	38	48
Volusia County	50	36	47	64	44	80
Wakulla County	55	39	54	61	76	53
Walton County	56	67	45	71	61	54
Washington County	62	47	51	69	60	68

KEY FACTS AND ALICE STATISTICS FOR FLORIDA MUNICIPALITIES

ALICE, an acronym for **A**sset **L**imited, **I**ncome **C**onstrained, **E**mployed, represents the growing number of individuals and families who are working, but are unable to afford the basic necessities of housing, food, child care, health care, and transportation.

The United Way ALICE Report uses standardized measurements to quantify the cost of a basic household budget in each county in Florida, and to show how many households are struggling to afford it. Knowing the extent of local variation is an important aspect of understanding the challenges facing households earning below the ALICE Threshold in Florida.

Key data and ALICE statistics for the state's municipalities are presented here.

Source: American Community Survey, 2015; towns with populations over 65,000 use 1-year estimates; populations under 65,000 use 5-year estimates. There are no 3-year estimates.

Key Facts and ALICE Statistics for Florida Municipalities

Municipality by County	Population	Households	Poverty %	ALICE %	Above ALICE Threshold %	Unemployment Rate	Health Insurance Coverage %	Housing Burden: Owner Over 30%	Housing Burden: Renter Over 30%	Source, American Community Survey Estimate
Alachua, Alachua County	9,435	4,012	16%	26%	58%	7.0%	89%	28%	45%	5-Year
Archer, Alachua County	1,180	445	31%	33%	36%	12.0%	85%	24%	42%	5-Year
Gainesville CCD, Alachua County	175,982	65,880	27%	28%	45%	8.2%	86%	24%	55%	5-Year
Gainesville, Alachua County	130,133	48,617	29%	28%	43%	5.1%	92%	21%	55%	1-Year
Hawthorne CCD, Alachua County	5,780	2,238	22%	30%	48%	16.3%	80%	26%	36%	5-Year
Hawthorne, Alachua County	1,670	507	32%	29%	39%	25.4%	82%	45%	47%	5-Year
High Springs, Alachua County	5,591	1,989	9%	34%	57%	8.8%	84%	25%	60%	5-Year
High Springs-Alachua CCD, Alachua County	39,736	16,125	13%	27%	60%	6.4%	89%	23%	47%	5-Year
La Crosse, Alachua County	261	107	20%	28%	52%	2.3%	90%	31%	36%	5-Year
Micanopy CCD, Alachua County	2,836	1,237	14%	33%	53%	4.0%	83%	17%	41%	5-Year
Micanopy, Alachua County	668	293	13%	40%	47%	7.2%	88%	19%	57%	5-Year
Newberry, Alachua County	5,307	1,845	10%	18%	72%	2.5%	87%	24%	40%	5-Year
Newberry-Archer CCD, Alachua County	23,027	8,538	11%	19%	70%	4.7%	89%	20%	37%	5-Year
Waldo CCD, Alachua County	6,857	2,685	14%	34%	52%	13.7%	85%	22%	49%	5-Year
Waldo, Alachua County	1,004	373	29%	42%	29%	15.2%	74%	32%	66%	5-Year
Glen St. Mary, Baker County	567	184	21%	45%	34%	15.4%	84%	13%	50%	5-Year
Maccleddy CCD, Baker County	14,441	4,493	15%	27%	58%	5.2%	89%	26%	45%	5-Year
Maccleddy, Baker County	6,414	1,899	18%	31%	51%	3.7%	87%	24%	52%	5-Year
Sanderson CCD, Baker County	12,694	3,712	17%	33%	50%	13.0%	84%	17%	35%	5-Year
Callaway, Bay County	14,760	5,297	15%	24%	61%	10.3%	82%	25%	46%	5-Year
Cedar Grove CDP, Bay County	3,313	1,145	16%	31%	53%	15.8%	82%	25%	51%	5-Year
Laguna Beach CDP, Bay County	3,665	1,920	13%	32%	55%	6.6%	75%	21%	53%	5-Year
Lower Grand Lagoon CDP, Bay County	3,722	2,017	20%	29%	51%	5.9%	69%	33%	42%	5-Year
Lynn Haven CCD, Bay County	25,151	9,175	10%	23%	67%	7.6%	84%	23%	53%	5-Year
Lynn Haven, Bay County	19,355	7,238	10%	25%	65%	7.9%	88%	27%	47%	5-Year
Mexico Beach CCD, Bay County	4,483	1,465	9%	28%	63%	11.4%	94%	38%	46%	5-Year

Key Facts and ALICE Statistics for Florida Municipalities

Municipality by County	Population	Households	Poverty %	ALICE %	Above ALICE Threshold %	Unemployment Rate	Health Insurance Coverage %	Housing Burden: Owner Over 30%	Housing Burden: Renter Over 30%	Source, American Community Survey Estimate
Mexico Beach, Bay County	1,355	654	12%	25%	63%	10.1%	86%	38%	36%	5-Year
Panama City Beach, Bay County	12,092	5,241	10%	27%	63%	5.2%	82%	27%	42%	5-Year
Panama City Beaches CCD, Bay County	35,603	15,967	11%	28%	61%	6.3%	80%	29%	47%	5-Year
Panama City CCD, Bay County	91,793	34,976	17%	30%	53%	10.1%	83%	25%	51%	5-Year
Panama City, Bay County	36,917	14,945	20%	34%	46%	12.2%	82%	25%	54%	5-Year
Parker, Bay County	4,462	1,949	17%	30%	53%	15.0%	81%	30%	51%	5-Year
Pretty Bayou CDP, Bay County	3,432	1,386	8%	32%	60%	6.6%	89%	24%	57%	5-Year
Southport CCD, Bay County	10,718	3,776	11%	23%	66%	5.9%	90%	15%	34%	5-Year
Springfield, Bay County	9,186	3,590	23%	36%	41%	7.3%	78%	25%	54%	5-Year
Tyndall AFB CDP, Bay County	3,128	811	7%	30%	63%	12.5%	98%	?	49%	5-Year
Upper Grand Lagoon CDP, Bay County	14,216	6,029	8%	28%	64%	7.1%	81%	31%	53%	5-Year
Youngstown CCD, Bay County	7,605	2,563	27%	29%	44%	10.2%	89%	24%	44%	5-Year
Brooker CCD, Bradford County	1,313	421	18%	33%	49%	18.3%	72%	14%	57%	5-Year
Brooker, Bradford County	394	118	16%	29%	55%	10.3%	75%	17%	18%	5-Year
Hampton CCD, Bradford County	6,506	2,335	19%	24%	57%	10.3%	82%	15%	38%	5-Year
Hampton, Bradford County	412	149	30%	39%	31%	22.5%	86%	22%	50%	5-Year
Lawtey CCD, Bradford County	5,560	1,460	22%	27%	51%	19.1%	85%	17%	42%	5-Year
Lawtey, Bradford County	1,051	386	27%	38%	35%	11.5%	87%	31%	24%	5-Year
Starke CCD, Bradford County	13,844	4,554	25%	28%	47%	10.9%	82%	22%	50%	5-Year
Starke, Bradford County	5,401	2,044	29%	27%	44%	12.2%	83%	25%	52%	5-Year
Cape Canaveral, Brevard County	10,031	5,602	13%	26%	61%	8.6%	78%	24%	45%	5-Year
Cocoa Beach, Brevard County	11,355	5,796	8%	24%	68%	7.7%	83%	30%	39%	5-Year
Cocoa Beach-Cape Canaveral CCD, Brevard County	23,905	12,609	10%	25%	65%	8.3%	81%	27%	43%	5-Year
Cocoa West CDP, Brevard County	4,910	1,953	38%	32%	30%	21.8%	74%	32%	84%	5-Year
Cocoa, Brevard County	17,339	6,811	27%	29%	44%	15.2%	79%	30%	59%	5-Year
Cocoa-Rockledge CCD, Brevard County	117,688	45,172	13%	21%	66%	12.0%	85%	26%	50%	5-Year
Grant-Valkaria, Brevard County	3,938	1,518	6%	19%	75%	5.9%	86%	35%	15%	5-Year
Indialantic, Brevard County	2,764	1,212	9%	18%	73%	4.9%	82%	25%	49%	5-Year
Indialantic-Melbourne Beach CCD, Brevard County	45,515	18,972	7%	17%	76%	8.1%	86%	29%	44%	5-Year
Indian Harbour Beach, Brevard County	8,315	3,653	11%	23%	66%	15.7%	81%	37%	55%	5-Year
June Park CDP, Brevard County	3,981	1,570	11%	21%	68%	7.3%	90%	22%	36%	5-Year
Malabar CCD, Brevard County	15,567	6,928	12%	27%	61%	11.6%	88%	25%	49%	5-Year
Malabar, Brevard County	2,822	1,084	6%	14%	80%	7.9%	89%	24%	65%	5-Year
Melbourne Beach, Brevard County	3,146	1,211	3%	17%	80%	2.0%	87%	32%	66%	5-Year
Melbourne CCD, Brevard County	124,818	51,170	13%	25%	62%	10.2%	86%	26%	50%	5-Year
Melbourne Shores-Floridana Beach CCD, Brevard County	7,109	3,317	10%	21%	69%	15.7%	92%	32%	40%	5-Year
Melbourne Village, Brevard County	769	316	4%	19%	77%	12.7%	89%	28%	42%	5-Year
Melbourne, Brevard County	80,136	32,825	14%	27%	59%	5.5%	86%	24%	49%	1-Year
Merritt Island CCD, Brevard County	43,778	17,826	13%	21%	66%	10.9%	86%	25%	47%	5-Year
Merritt Island CDP, Brevard County	35,900	14,577	13%	22%	65%	10.7%	85%	25%	49%	5-Year
Micco CDP, Brevard County	8,293	4,234	14%	33%	53%	19.4%	90%	21%	49%	5-Year
Mims CDP, Brevard County	6,334	2,617	14%	21%	65%	14.1%	90%	18%	41%	5-Year
Palm Bay CCD, Brevard County	105,426	37,981	16%	26%	58%	11.4%	84%	30%	58%	5-Year
Palm Bay, Brevard County	107,895	38,113	15%	23%	62%	6.6%	90%	25%	50%	1-Year

Municipality by County	Population	Households	Poverty %	ALICE %	Above ALICE Threshold %	Unemployment Rate	Health Insurance Coverage %	Housing Burden: Owner Over 30%	Housing Burden: Renter Over 30%	Source, American Community Survey Estimate
Palm Shores, Brevard County	1,123	410	14%	19%	67%	3.6%	87%	21%	39%	5-Year
Patrick AFB CDP, Brevard County	1,371	370	3%	29%	68%	9.1%	97%	?	44%	5-Year
Port St. John CDP, Brevard County	11,335	4,283	14%	23%	63%	13.0%	85%	32%	43%	5-Year
Rockledge, Brevard County	25,798	10,171	9%	21%	70%	11.2%	85%	25%	40%	5-Year
Satellite Beach, Brevard County	10,351	4,020	3%	12%	85%	4.9%	91%	25%	37%	5-Year
Sharpes CDP, Brevard County	2,885	1,186	19%	24%	57%	12.5%	78%	27%	48%	5-Year
South Patrick Shores CDP, Brevard County	6,529	2,638	7%	13%	80%	9.6%	83%	26%	45%	5-Year
Titusville CCD, Brevard County	65,479	27,170	15%	23%	62%	11.8%	86%	22%	49%	5-Year
Titusville, Brevard County	44,363	18,722	18%	26%	56%	11.8%	84%	24%	50%	5-Year
Viera East CDP, Brevard County	11,264	4,583	3%	22%	75%	9.4%	92%	22%	55%	5-Year
Viera West CDP, Brevard County	8,365	3,312	3%	6%	91%	8.4%	95%	25%	15%	5-Year
West Brevard CCD, Brevard County	4,306	1,646	3%	7%	90%	8.2%	94%	29%	35%	5-Year
West Melbourne, Brevard County	19,667	7,158	9%	22%	69%	10.4%	87%	21%	47%	5-Year
Boulevard Gardens CDP, Broward County	1,870	495	2%	44%	54%	17.7%	76%	40%	49%	5-Year
Broadview Park CDP, Broward County	7,593	2,039	21%	31%	48%	7.1%	52%	32%	71%	5-Year
Coconut Creek, Broward County	56,816	22,113	9%	34%	57%	9.7%	83%	37%	53%	5-Year
Cooper City, Broward County	33,382	10,727	4%	18%	78%	6.9%	90%	34%	52%	5-Year
Coral Springs, Broward County	129,502	40,825	10%	25%	65%	6.8%	86%	34%	59%	1-Year
Coral Springs-Margate CCD, Broward County	228,089	77,842	12%	35%	53%	10.1%	78%	40%	60%	5-Year
Dania Beach, Broward County	30,878	12,202	22%	34%	44%	12.2%	74%	36%	62%	5-Year
Davie CCD, Broward County	212,050	69,286	10%	23%	67%	7.6%	87%	36%	55%	5-Year
Davie, Broward County	100,894	36,504	13%	26%	61%	4.6%	87%	30%	60%	1-Year
Deerfield Beach CCD, Broward County	183,189	66,918	11%	30%	59%	9.0%	83%	37%	56%	5-Year
Deerfield Beach, Broward County	79,769	31,863	12%	39%	49%	8.1%	85%	34%	57%	1-Year
Fort Lauderdale CCD, Broward County	297,992	120,691	17%	34%	49%	12.5%	78%	38%	56%	5-Year
Fort Lauderdale, Broward County	178,587	73,817	15%	31%	54%	9.1%	85%	38%	56%	1-Year
Franklin Park CDP, Broward County	958	334	44%	46%	10%	34.0%	69%	37%	74%	5-Year
Hallandale Beach CCD, Broward County	51,236	22,002	22%	40%	38%	13.8%	75%	39%	61%	5-Year
Hallandale Beach, Broward County	38,725	18,025	21%	40%	39%	13.0%	76%	41%	61%	5-Year
Hillsboro Beach, Broward County	1,568	927	4%	30%	66%	5.4%	92%	43%	34%	5-Year
Hillsboro Pines CDP, Broward County	401	122	0%	28%	72%	5.4%	98%	40%	52%	5-Year
Hollywood CCD, Broward County	188,262	72,079	16%	35%	49%	10.5%	77%	37%	59%	5-Year
Hollywood, Broward County	149,721	56,104	16%	36%	48%	9.2%	83%	34%	59%	1-Year
Lauderdale Lakes, Broward County	34,103	10,999	24%	45%	31%	18.9%	75%	50%	64%	5-Year
Lauderdale-by-the-Sea, Broward County	6,313	3,869	11%	28%	61%	7.9%	87%	37%	47%	5-Year
Lauderhill, Broward County	71,574	23,525	20%	40%	40%	8.2%	83%	39%	73%	1-Year
Lighthouse Point, Broward County	10,842	4,932	6%	25%	69%	5.9%	93%	33%	56%	5-Year
Margate, Broward County	55,678	20,651	13%	40%	47%	11.7%	78%	37%	62%	5-Year
Miramar, Broward County	137,115	40,203	9%	24%	67%	7.7%	88%	33%	65%	1-Year
Miramar-Pembroke Pines CCD, Broward County	297,974	96,006	10%	28%	62%	9.3%	83%	42%	60%	5-Year
North Lauderdale, Broward County	42,853	11,913	19%	39%	42%	10.6%	68%	46%	64%	5-Year
Oakland Park, Broward County	43,347	16,837	16%	38%	46%	11.7%	74%	35%	59%	5-Year
Parkland, Broward County	27,114	8,240	3%	11%	86%	5.7%	96%	36%	65%	5-Year
Pembroke Park, Broward County	6,244	2,482	23%	49%	28%	7.2%	76%	23%	62%	5-Year
Pembroke Pines, Broward County	166,624	56,409	10%	25%	65%	5.6%	90%	32%	55%	1-Year

Key Facts and ALICE Statistics for Florida Municipalities

Municipality by County	Population	Households	Poverty %	ALICE %	Above ALICE Threshold %	Unemployment Rate	Health Insurance Coverage %	Housing Burden: Owner Over 30%	Housing Burden: Renter Over 30%	Source, American Community Survey Estimate
Plantation CCD, Broward County	276,292	100,420	13%	35%	52%	9.2%	79%	39%	56%	5-Year
Plantation, Broward County	92,555	33,712	9%	23%	68%	4.0%	89%	33%	56%	1-Year
Pompano Beach CCD, Broward County	108,068	45,040	18%	38%	44%	11.1%	76%	35%	59%	5-Year
Pompano Beach, Broward County	107,771	40,375	19%	35%	46%	13.8%	80%	33%	61%	1-Year
Roosevelt Gardens CDP, Broward County	2,760	752	17%	39%	44%	19.0%	77%	35%	61%	5-Year
Sea Ranch Lakes, Broward County	701	263	6%	14%	80%	2.2%	93%	37%	19%	5-Year
Southwest Ranches, Broward County	7,676	2,177	8%	16%	76%	10.3%	88%	43%	46%	5-Year
Sunrise, Broward County	92,706	30,856	10%	31%	59%	6.5%	83%	35%	52%	1-Year
Tamarac, Broward County	63,227	27,242	12%	42%	46%	8.2%	83%	39%	55%	5-Year
Washington Park CDP, Broward County	1,310	384	15%	50%	35%	15.9%	82%	32%	62%	5-Year
West Park, Broward County	14,779	4,156	21%	39%	40%	14.5%	71%	43%	65%	5-Year
Weston, Broward County	69,947	21,259	7%	17%	76%	0.0%	92%	38%	51%	5-Year
Wilton Manors, Broward County	12,133	6,474	12%	34%	54%	7.8%	81%	34%	42%	5-Year
Altha CCD, Calhoun County	2,431	973	14%	45%	41%	11.9%	88%	23%	41%	5-Year
Altha, Calhoun County	670	237	29%	30%	41%	15.6%	84%	14%	53%	5-Year
Blountstown CCD, Calhoun County	8,438	2,293	26%	34%	40%	8.9%	77%	26%	45%	5-Year
Blountstown, Calhoun County	2,625	937	32%	28%	40%	12.1%	75%	25%	34%	5-Year
West Calhoun CCD, Calhoun County	3,746	1,518	13%	40%	47%	10.4%	78%	19%	18%	5-Year
Charlotte Harbor CDP, Charlotte County	4,001	1,791	10%	29%	61%	4.0%	77%	21%	40%	5-Year
Charlotte Park CDP, Charlotte County	2,475	1,190	10%	30%	60%	10.3%	86%	29%	33%	5-Year
Cleveland CDP, Charlotte County	2,881	1,152	16%	34%	50%	14.1%	76%	24%	22%	5-Year
Grove City CDP, Charlotte County	1,982	985	28%	22%	50%	16.5%	82%	19%	30%	5-Year
Grove City-Rotonda CCD, Charlotte County	38,871	17,951	12%	28%	60%	9.3%	85%	26%	56%	5-Year
Harbour Heights CDP, Charlotte County	3,400	1,371	11%	21%	68%	11.1%	91%	28%	28%	5-Year
Manasota Key CDP, Charlotte County	1,131	605	9%	13%	78%	13.6%	94%	37%	42%	5-Year
Port Charlotte CCD, Charlotte County	88,106	37,031	12%	31%	57%	10.9%	84%	29%	51%	5-Year
Port Charlotte CDP, Charlotte County	56,434	23,486	14%	34%	52%	10.7%	82%	32%	55%	5-Year
Punta Gorda CCD, Charlotte County	38,806	16,874	11%	24%	65%	11.9%	86%	29%	35%	5-Year
Punta Gorda, Charlotte County	17,288	8,629	11%	18%	71%	10.2%	89%	30%	40%	5-Year
Rotonda CDP, Charlotte County	8,337	4,124	10%	31%	59%	6.2%	89%	24%	74%	5-Year
Solana CDP, Charlotte County	289	180	17%	41%	42%	30.2%	78%	28%	42%	5-Year
Beverly Hills CDP, Citrus County	8,593	3,999	26%	36%	38%	19.8%	85%	25%	57%	5-Year
Black Diamond CDP, Citrus County	1,114	419	15%	7%	78%	12.3%	81%	21%	27%	5-Year
Citrus Hills CDP, Citrus County	8,039	3,691	4%	16%	80%	4.2%	97%	20%	46%	5-Year
Citrus Springs CDP, Citrus County	8,695	3,410	11%	26%	63%	10.5%	84%	25%	51%	5-Year
Crystal River CCD, Citrus County	68,992	30,114	15%	27%	58%	13.0%	87%	25%	49%	5-Year
Crystal River, Citrus County	3,060	1,232	24%	27%	49%	13.7%	77%	29%	68%	5-Year
Floral City CDP, Citrus County	4,919	2,251	12%	39%	49%	13.3%	87%	28%	31%	5-Year
Hernando CDP, Citrus County	9,699	4,121	23%	36%	41%	21.9%	82%	17%	61%	5-Year
Homosassa CDP, Citrus County	1,673	865	10%	23%	67%	1.0%	96%	24%	10%	5-Year
Homosassa Springs CDP, Citrus County	13,012	5,291	25%	35%	40%	18.4%	81%	22%	59%	5-Year
Inverness CCD, Citrus County	70,662	30,898	16%	32%	52%	13.2%	87%	21%	54%	5-Year
Inverness Highlands North CDP, Citrus County	2,944	871	22%	15%	63%	5.4%	92%	16%	20%	5-Year

Municipality by County	Population	Households	Poverty %	ALICE %	Above ALICE Threshold %	Unemployment Rate	Health Insurance Coverage %	Housing Burden: Owner Over 30%	Housing Burden: Renter Over 30%	Source, American Community Survey Estimate
Inverness Highlands South CDP, Citrus County	6,375	2,670	13%	35%	52%	4.6%	86%	16%	42%	5-Year
Inverness, Citrus County	7,184	3,212	20%	41%	39%	12.8%	89%	25%	70%	5-Year
Lecanto CDP, Citrus County	5,415	1,957	16%	21%	63%	15.6%	86%	24%	32%	5-Year
Pine Ridge CDP (Citrus County), Citrus County	10,402	4,671	11%	21%	68%	11.7%	94%	26%	62%	5-Year
Sugarmill Woods CDP, Citrus County	9,129	4,410	7%	30%	63%	13.8%	90%	24%	44%	5-Year
Asbury Lake CDP, Clay County	8,078	2,867	7%	16%	77%	7.8%	86%	18%	35%	5-Year
Bellair-Meadowbrook Terrace CDP, Clay County	13,987	5,381	9%	40%	51%	9.2%	85%	24%	43%	5-Year
Fleming Island CDP, Clay County	30,350	10,216	7%	12%	81%	7.6%	95%	26%	40%	5-Year
Green Cove Springs CCD, Clay County	14,089	5,128	15%	28%	57%	12.1%	84%	24%	48%	5-Year
Green Cove Springs, Clay County	7,054	2,421	17%	30%	53%	12.3%	83%	23%	56%	5-Year
Keystone Heights CCD, Clay County	17,202	6,562	14%	31%	55%	14.1%	81%	22%	46%	5-Year
Keystone Heights, Clay County	1,652	587	7%	27%	66%	7.8%	89%	14%	30%	5-Year
Lakeside CDP, Clay County	31,223	11,310	10%	24%	66%	10.5%	85%	23%	44%	5-Year
Middleburg CDP, Clay County	13,062	4,438	16%	27%	57%	11.2%	82%	23%	37%	5-Year
Middleburg-Clay Hill CCD, Clay County	58,303	18,568	12%	22%	66%	11.5%	87%	24%	38%	5-Year
Oakleaf Plantation CDP, Clay County	23,087	6,830	7%	13%	80%	8.0%	93%	25%	22%	5-Year
Orange Park CCD, Clay County	93,295	33,396	8%	23%	69%	9.2%	89%	25%	43%	5-Year
Orange Park, Clay County	8,545	3,455	9%	32%	59%	11.6%	87%	22%	42%	5-Year
Penney Farms CCD, Clay County	14,528	5,399	12%	19%	69%	11.7%	90%	19%	41%	5-Year
Penney Farms, Clay County	618	353	5%	48%	47%	16.9%	95%	28%	56%	5-Year
Chokoloskee CDP, Collier County	418	153	59%	32%	9%	0.0%	97%	28%	100%	5-Year
Everglades CCD, Collier County	16,035	6,586	14%	30%	56%	6.5%	82%	30%	49%	5-Year
Everglades, Collier County	268	117	15%	27%	58%	4.0%	87%	34%	30%	5-Year
Golden Gate CDP, Collier County	29,258	7,113	25%	35%	40%	9.7%	59%	39%	65%	5-Year
Goodland CDP, Collier County	330	162	0%	64%	36%	0.0%	87%	34%	100%	5-Year
Immokalee CCD, Collier County	56,726	14,937	17%	23%	60%	11.0%	69%	27%	40%	5-Year
Immokalee CDP, Collier County	24,879	4,955	42%	33%	25%	17.6%	51%	29%	51%	5-Year
Island Walk CDP, Collier County	3,041	1,551	0%	13%	87%	5.3%	98%	36%	66%	5-Year
Lely CDP, Collier County	3,589	1,731	5%	33%	62%	6.3%	90%	27%	61%	5-Year
Lely Resort CDP, Collier County	5,088	2,104	8%	25%	67%	3.4%	85%	39%	47%	5-Year
Marco Island CCD, Collier County	17,478	8,416	8%	20%	72%	5.0%	93%	39%	48%	5-Year
Marco Island, Collier County	17,148	8,254	8%	19%	73%	5.1%	93%	40%	46%	5-Year
Naples CCD, Collier County	250,852	99,949	10%	27%	63%	7.2%	81%	31%	53%	5-Year
Naples Manor CDP, Collier County	5,566	1,120	26%	51%	23%	25.0%	62%	34%	64%	5-Year
Naples Park CDP, Collier County	6,691	2,568	9%	40%	51%	6.6%	69%	33%	47%	5-Year
Naples, Collier County	20,603	10,392	9%	18%	73%	5.4%	93%	34%	51%	5-Year
Orangetree CDP, Collier County	5,248	1,369	6%	13%	81%	2.7%	79%	40%	29%	5-Year
Pelican Bay CDP, Collier County	5,230	2,995	2%	12%	86%	1.6%	99%	33%	55%	5-Year
Pine Ridge CDP (Collier County), Collier County	1,994	848	7%	14%	79%	0.7%	92%	33%	28%	5-Year
Plantation Island CDP, Collier County	452	150	55%	32%	13%	0.0%	74%	35%	?	5-Year
Verona Walk CDP, Collier County	2,645	1,230	11%	21%	68%	8.6%	95%	33%	38%	5-Year
Vineyards CDP, Collier County	3,983	1,716	5%	10%	85%	3.1%	90%	31%	33%	5-Year
Five Points CDP, Columbia County	812	299	27%	28%	45%	13.2%	72%	28%	20%	5-Year
Fort White CCD, Columbia County	14,988	5,556	19%	31%	50%	16.4%	85%	26%	22%	5-Year
Fort White, Columbia County	728	226	17%	22%	61%	13.8%	92%	25%	39%	5-Year

Key Facts and ALICE Statistics for Florida Municipalities

Municipality by County	Population	Households	Poverty %	ALICE %	Above ALICE Threshold %	Unemployment Rate	Health Insurance Coverage %	Housing Burden: Owner Over 30%	Housing Burden: Renter Over 30%	Source, American Community Survey Estimate
Lake City CCD, Columbia County	51,548	17,609	16%	31%	53%	14.2%	84%	22%	41%	5-Year
Lake City, Columbia County	12,082	4,634	22%	36%	42%	18.2%	77%	26%	45%	5-Year
North Columbia CCD, Columbia County	1,270	543	27%	31%	42%	19.0%	74%	14%	0%	5-Year
Watertown CDP, Columbia County	3,318	1,167	16%	39%	45%	17.3%	78%	31%	34%	5-Year
Arcadia East CCD, DeSoto County	23,856	7,178	26%	38%	36%	11.4%	73%	24%	48%	5-Year
Arcadia West CCD, DeSoto County	11,101	4,060	16%	33%	51%	5.2%	75%	20%	39%	5-Year
Arcadia, DeSoto County	7,704	2,527	26%	38%	36%	13.7%	81%	27%	57%	5-Year
Southeast Arcadia CDP, DeSoto County	8,129	2,336	32%	39%	29%	10.8%	68%	22%	43%	5-Year
Cross City North CCD, Dixie County	12,157	4,290	21%	38%	41%	7.1%	79%	24%	39%	5-Year
Cross City South CCD, Dixie County	3,934	1,761	23%	24%	53%	7.5%	84%	17%	33%	5-Year
Cross City, Dixie County	2,198	788	27%	39%	34%	7.6%	81%	24%	40%	5-Year
Atlantic Beach, Duval County	12,961	5,477	7%	17%	76%	4.5%	88%	25%	44%	5-Year
Baldwin CCD, Duval County	7,376	2,340	11%	28%	61%	16.2%	82%	18%	45%	5-Year
Baldwin, Duval County	1,929	597	21%	32%	47%	23.0%	78%	18%	45%	5-Year
Jacksonville Beach, Duval County	22,149	10,303	8%	19%	73%	4.5%	89%	33%	49%	5-Year
Jacksonville Beaches CCD, Duval County	55,635	22,553	10%	20%	70%	6.8%	88%	30%	47%	5-Year
Jacksonville East CCD, Duval County	430,253	168,890	12%	23%	65%	8.2%	86%	27%	51%	5-Year
Jacksonville North CCD, Duval County	77,801	27,351	13%	23%	64%	9.4%	87%	33%	53%	5-Year
Jacksonville West CCD, Duval County	319,608	116,766	23%	26%	51%	13.5%	83%	31%	55%	5-Year
Jacksonville, Duval County	868,031	323,488	16%	23%	61%	7.2%	88%	25%	50%	1-Year
Neptune Beach, Duval County	6,683	2,948	12%	10%	78%	4.0%	92%	29%	41%	5-Year
Bellview CDP, Escambia County	22,341	8,614	7%	24%	69%	7.6%	88%	19%	49%	5-Year
Brent CDP, Escambia County	21,957	6,824	20%	29%	51%	9.4%	84%	23%	52%	5-Year
Cantonment CCD, Escambia County	54,365	18,759	10%	21%	69%	8.9%	87%	19%	44%	5-Year
Century CCD, Escambia County	8,572	2,847	14%	38%	48%	11.8%	85%	22%	48%	5-Year
Century, Escambia County	1,529	687	20%	55%	25%	21.6%	77%	31%	58%	5-Year
Ensley CDP, Escambia County	21,981	8,413	14%	29%	57%	10.9%	81%	24%	41%	5-Year
Ferry Pass CDP, Escambia County	32,077	12,742	16%	29%	55%	9.5%	87%	24%	57%	5-Year
Gonzalez CDP, Escambia County	14,187	4,818	5%	14%	81%	6.5%	88%	15%	46%	5-Year
Goulding CDP, Escambia County	4,274	1,012	33%	41%	26%	26.4%	83%	30%	64%	5-Year
Molino CDP, Escambia County	1,256	453	19%	38%	43%	15.9%	76%	13%	61%	5-Year
Myrtle Grove CDP, Escambia County	16,134	6,044	19%	24%	57%	6.5%	86%	22%	52%	5-Year
Northwest Escambia CCD, Escambia County	4,570	1,697	9%	20%	71%	9.0%	88%	9%	46%	5-Year
Pensacola CCD, Escambia County	238,820	90,357	15%	27%	58%	9.4%	86%	24%	49%	5-Year
Pensacola, Escambia County	52,752	22,103	16%	26%	58%	8.9%	85%	24%	47%	5-Year
Warrington CDP, Escambia County	13,053	5,732	19%	32%	49%	13.2%	85%	21%	55%	5-Year
West Pensacola CDP, Escambia County	20,538	8,143	19%	43%	38%	16.0%	81%	26%	53%	5-Year
Beverly Beach, Flagler County	342	191	5%	43%	52%	24.1%	94%	17%	58%	5-Year
Bunnell CCD, Flagler County	71,011	24,044	13%	34%	53%	9.1%	84%	30%	44%	5-Year
Bunnell, Flagler County	2,762	966	27%	37%	36%	7.0%	76%	24%	39%	5-Year
Flagler Beach CCD, Flagler County	29,772	12,906	9%	32%	59%	10.0%	88%	34%	45%	5-Year
Flagler Beach, Flagler County	4,682	2,057	5%	37%	58%	5.9%	83%	36%	51%	5-Year
Palm Coast, Flagler County	82,121	29,739	10%	34%	56%	8.4%	88%	28%	46%	1-Year
Apalachicola CCD, Franklin County	4,087	1,694	11%	32%	57%	6.3%	83%	32%	51%	5-Year

Municipality by County	Population	Households	Poverty %	ALICE %	Above ALICE Threshold %	Unemployment Rate	Health Insurance Coverage %	Housing Burden: Owner Over 30%	Housing Burden: Renter Over 30%	Source, American Community Survey Estimate
Apalachicola, Franklin County	2,077	940	13%	38%	49%	8.3%	84%	39%	46%	5-Year
Carrabelle CCD, Franklin County	4,524	1,439	27%	33%	40%	14.0%	79%	29%	25%	5-Year
Carrabelle, Franklin County	2,770	758	26%	35%	39%	11.9%	81%	23%	23%	5-Year
Eastpoint CCD, Franklin County	3,017	1,205	19%	32%	49%	9.4%	76%	22%	26%	5-Year
Eastpoint CDP, Franklin County	2,165	854	25%	30%	45%	11.7%	73%	21%	32%	5-Year
St. George Island CDP, Franklin County	587	304	8%	16%	76%	4.2%	86%	31%	77%	5-Year
Chattahoochee CCD, Gadsden County	5,133	1,582	23%	31%	46%	12.2%	73%	24%	41%	5-Year
Chattahoochee, Gadsden County	3,229	851	26%	29%	45%	10.7%	65%	21%	39%	5-Year
Greensboro CCD, Gadsden County	3,954	1,373	33%	26%	41%	7.0%	73%	13%	19%	5-Year
Greensboro, Gadsden County	664	239	24%	19%	57%	3.8%	82%	21%	16%	5-Year
Gretna, Gadsden County	1,271	516	25%	46%	29%	15.0%	86%	28%	26%	5-Year
Havana CCD, Gadsden County	14,425	6,045	18%	27%	55%	8.4%	86%	25%	43%	5-Year
Havana, Gadsden County	1,895	836	20%	34%	46%	16.5%	83%	31%	49%	5-Year
Midway, Gadsden County	3,234	1,232	14%	31%	55%	6.0%	86%	34%	36%	5-Year
Quincy CCD, Gadsden County	22,912	7,964	28%	36%	36%	14.1%	83%	25%	41%	5-Year
Quincy, Gadsden County	7,947	2,733	28%	34%	38%	14.4%	80%	24%	49%	5-Year
Bell CCD, Gilchrist County	5,517	2,240	28%	32%	40%	14.5%	76%	15%	53%	5-Year
Bell, Gilchrist County	505	168	15%	51%	34%	7.8%	72%	28%	19%	5-Year
Spring Ridge CDP, Gilchrist County	319	167	8%	37%	55%	5.2%	94%	29%	?	5-Year
Trenton CCD, Gilchrist County	11,475	3,947	14%	31%	55%	8.2%	80%	21%	37%	5-Year
Trenton, Gilchrist County	2,199	723	21%	37%	42%	16.0%	73%	14%	48%	5-Year
Buckhead Ridge CDP, Glades County	1,595	639	18%	46%	36%	14.8%	92%	15%	35%	5-Year
Moore Haven, Glades County	2,818	655	21%	58%	21%	14.2%	68%	15%	60%	5-Year
Northeast Glades CCD, Glades County	3,583	1,447	17%	47%	36%	15.6%	82%	17%	50%	5-Year
Southwest Glades CCD, Glades County	9,689	2,473	22%	44%	34%	12.1%	75%	20%	43%	5-Year
Port St. Joe CCD, Gulf County	7,817	3,112	13%	33%	54%	8.1%	85%	32%	45%	5-Year
Port St. Joe, Gulf County	3,413	1,297	11%	44%	45%	13.0%	84%	19%	47%	5-Year
Wewahitchka CCD, Gulf County	7,968	2,237	18%	34%	48%	12.7%	79%	16%	32%	5-Year
Wewahitchka, Gulf County	1,979	803	28%	32%	40%	15.3%	77%	23%	32%	5-Year
Jasper CCD, Hamilton County	8,148	2,168	26%	31%	43%	17.1%	83%	24%	54%	5-Year
Jasper, Hamilton County	4,243	712	34%	26%	40%	10.4%	87%	23%	52%	5-Year
Jennings CCD, Hamilton County	4,577	1,824	27%	28%	45%	14.5%	85%	21%	39%	5-Year
Jennings, Hamilton County	668	248	35%	35%	30%	17.2%	72%	14%	61%	5-Year
White Springs CCD, Hamilton County	1,670	696	24%	37%	39%	15.2%	86%	29%	38%	5-Year
White Springs, Hamilton County	961	373	30%	35%	35%	23.8%	87%	31%	42%	5-Year
Bowling Green CCD, Hardee County	5,376	1,591	22%	48%	30%	8.6%	74%	24%	40%	5-Year
Bowling Green, Hardee County	2,916	835	24%	52%	24%	8.3%	75%	29%	49%	5-Year
Gardner CDP, Hardee County	277	136	12%	47%	41%	0.0%	91%	0%	100%	5-Year
Lemon Grove CDP, Hardee County	678	179	37%	27%	36%	20.8%	72%	29%	80%	5-Year
Wauchula CCD, Hardee County	14,356	3,812	20%	43%	37%	11.2%	76%	19%	42%	5-Year
Wauchula, Hardee County	4,909	1,618	15%	43%	42%	6.6%	74%	12%	49%	5-Year
Zolfo Springs CCD, Hardee County	7,736	2,215	29%	35%	36%	12.2%	76%	22%	44%	5-Year
Zolfo Springs, Hardee County	2,003	466	35%	43%	22%	9.1%	73%	28%	54%	5-Year
Clewiston CCD, Hendry County	19,835	5,625	23%	46%	31%	10.6%	67%	32%	48%	5-Year
Clewiston, Hendry County	7,240	2,404	19%	37%	44%	7.3%	71%	28%	43%	5-Year
Fort Denaud CDP, Hendry County	1,639	609	5%	39%	56%	5.3%	90%	18%	0%	5-Year

Key Facts and ALICE Statistics for Florida Municipalities

Municipality by County	Population	Households	Poverty %	ALICE %	Above ALICE Threshold %	Unemployment Rate	Health Insurance Coverage %	Housing Burden: Owner Over 30%	Housing Burden: Renter Over 30%	Source, American Community Survey Estimate
Harlem CDP, Hendry County	2,347	763	33%	49%	18%	11.9%	91%	43%	59%	5-Year
LaBelle CCD, Hendry County	18,528	5,720	22%	37%	41%	13.2%	72%	24%	34%	5-Year
LaBelle, Hendry County	4,648	1,405	21%	36%	43%	17.6%	76%	34%	51%	5-Year
Montura CDP, Hendry County	3,087	1,014	23%	56%	21%	19.4%	68%	33%	42%	5-Year
Pioneer CDP, Hendry County	728	335	20%	47%	33%	26.1%	89%	18%	25%	5-Year
Port LaBelle CDP, Hendry County	4,385	1,260	25%	28%	47%	16.9%	70%	17%	45%	5-Year
Bayport CDP, Hernando County	452	125	0%	16%	84%	0.0%	72%	0%	11%	5-Year
Brookridge CDP, Hernando County	4,429	2,305	8%	38%	54%	6.8%	86%	24%	7%	5-Year
Brooksville CCD, Hernando County	31,672	12,370	19%	32%	49%	14.9%	83%	23%	48%	5-Year
Brooksville, Hernando County	7,752	3,074	22%	42%	36%	18.9%	79%	25%	57%	5-Year
Garden Grove CDP, Hernando County	462	234	10%	41%	49%	31.0%	85%	19%	31%	5-Year
Hernando Beach CCD, Hernando County	11,905	5,725	11%	29%	60%	11.1%	89%	28%	48%	5-Year
Hernando Beach CDP, Hernando County	2,376	1,074	12%	25%	63%	7.8%	91%	34%	60%	5-Year
High Point CDP, Hernando County	3,409	1,738	17%	41%	42%	11.3%	87%	27%	13%	5-Year
Hill 'n Dale CDP, Hernando County	1,906	634	52%	30%	18%	27.7%	77%	28%	65%	5-Year
Masaryktown CDP, Hernando County	888	405	26%	18%	56%	16.1%	92%	28%	46%	5-Year
Nobleton CDP, Hernando County	335	108	0%	26%	74%	6.7%	82%	0%	0%	5-Year
North Brooksville CDP, Hernando County	3,695	1,374	21%	28%	51%	14.0%	85%	23%	34%	5-Year
North Weeki Wachee CDP, Hernando County	8,436	3,604	11%	27%	62%	12.4%	87%	23%	54%	5-Year
Ridge Manor CCD, Hernando County	6,704	2,818	17%	33%	50%	10.5%	82%	24%	53%	5-Year
Ridge Manor CDP, Hernando County	4,593	1,952	20%	33%	47%	9.2%	86%	24%	44%	5-Year
South Brooksville CDP, Hernando County	3,701	1,683	22%	31%	47%	20.2%	89%	22%	58%	5-Year
Spring Hill CCD, Hernando County	124,528	49,539	13%	33%	54%	13.8%	85%	28%	50%	5-Year
Spring Hill CDP, Hernando County	103,197	39,446	13%	30%	57%	9.0%	88%	25%	44%	1-Year
Spring Lake CDP, Hernando County	454	209	11%	25%	64%	13.4%	84%	31%	?	5-Year
Timber Pines CDP, Hernando County	5,305	3,055	5%	23%	72%	17.1%	96%	14%	53%	5-Year
Weeki Wachee Gardens CDP, Hernando County	1,527	825	6%	34%	60%	8.5%	87%	24%	22%	5-Year
Wiscon CDP, Hernando County	414	207	9%	49%	42%	0.0%	93%	27%	100%	5-Year
Avon Park CCD, Highlands County	33,646	13,215	16%	32%	52%	15.3%	83%	20%	54%	5-Year
Avon Park, Highlands County	9,974	3,337	27%	36%	37%	20.0%	78%	29%	55%	5-Year
Lake Placid CCD, Highlands County	22,989	9,381	21%	28%	51%	12.7%	85%	22%	45%	5-Year
Lake Placid, Highlands County	2,541	767	40%	25%	35%	8.6%	68%	24%	54%	5-Year
Sebring CCD, Highlands County	41,693	17,801	16%	31%	53%	11.9%	85%	20%	49%	5-Year
Sebring, Highlands County	10,371	4,259	31%	32%	37%	12.9%	79%	26%	59%	5-Year
Apollo Beach CDP, Hillsborough County	16,336	6,269	8%	18%	74%	8.7%	90%	33%	35%	5-Year
Balm CDP, Hillsborough County	1,880	593	8%	31%	61%	8.2%	83%	40%	51%	5-Year
Bloomington CDP, Hillsborough County	22,882	7,899	6%	17%	77%	6.1%	90%	22%	54%	5-Year
Brandon CCD, Hillsborough County	175,508	63,831	11%	25%	64%	7.2%	86%	24%	48%	5-Year
Brandon CDP, Hillsborough County	113,968	41,955	11%	25%	64%	6.8%	89%	20%	44%	1-Year
Carrollwood CDP, Hillsborough County	35,027	13,926	9%	24%	67%	6.6%	87%	29%	46%	5-Year
Cheval CDP, Hillsborough County	10,833	4,268	8%	26%	66%	5.5%	90%	29%	39%	5-Year
Citrus Park CDP, Hillsborough County	25,570	9,177	11%	25%	64%	7.5%	84%	35%	59%	5-Year
Dover CDP, Hillsborough County	3,817	971	39%	22%	39%	2.2%	47%	32%	55%	5-Year

Municipality by County	Population	Households	Poverty %	ALICE %	Above ALICE Threshold %	Unemployment Rate	Health Insurance Coverage %	Housing Burden: Owner Over 30%	Housing Burden: Renter Over 30%	Source, American Community Survey Estimate
East Lake-Orient Park CDP, Hillsborough County	25,373	9,550	22%	34%	44%	11.2%	79%	30%	57%	5-Year
Egypt Lake-Leto CDP, Hillsborough County	37,408	13,545	21%	39%	40%	8.3%	75%	31%	55%	5-Year
Fish Hawk CDP, Hillsborough County	16,297	4,940	6%	12%	82%	6.3%	95%	26%	39%	5-Year
Gibsonton CDP, Hillsborough County	18,070	5,286	20%	29%	51%	7.4%	77%	24%	62%	5-Year
Keystone CDP, Hillsborough County	23,271	7,937	2%	9%	89%	4.1%	96%	26%	36%	5-Year
Keystone-Citrus Park CCD, Hillsborough County	134,015	49,635	8%	20%	72%	6.3%	89%	27%	45%	5-Year
Lake Magdalene CDP, Hillsborough County	28,560	11,798	14%	29%	57%	7.1%	84%	29%	52%	5-Year
Lutz CDP, Hillsborough County	20,398	7,511	7%	26%	67%	6.7%	88%	30%	54%	5-Year
Mango CDP, Hillsborough County	12,267	4,264	22%	36%	42%	14.7%	78%	20%	66%	5-Year
Northdale CDP, Hillsborough County	22,725	8,400	8%	21%	71%	7.5%	86%	26%	45%	5-Year
Palm River-Clair Mel CDP, Hillsborough County	23,017	7,676	22%	34%	44%	13.4%	78%	27%	57%	5-Year
Palm River-Gibsonton CCD, Hillsborough County	50,134	16,022	20%	30%	50%	10.8%	78%	27%	56%	5-Year
Pebble Creek CDP, Hillsborough County	8,111	2,760	7%	15%	78%	6.7%	92%	30%	45%	5-Year
Plant City CCD, Hillsborough County	88,511	28,933	17%	29%	54%	10.1%	77%	24%	51%	5-Year
Plant City, Hillsborough County	36,382	12,774	16%	32%	52%	10.9%	78%	27%	52%	5-Year
Progress Village CDP, Hillsborough County	7,366	2,434	13%	25%	62%	9.0%	84%	30%	44%	5-Year
Riverview CDP, Hillsborough County	89,746	27,869	8%	19%	73%	4.9%	88%	24%	40%	1-Year
Ruskin CCD, Hillsborough County	63,658	26,993	10%	28%	62%	7.6%	87%	27%	52%	5-Year
Ruskin CDP, Hillsborough County	20,643	6,383	14%	32%	54%	5.2%	77%	28%	47%	5-Year
Seffner CDP, Hillsborough County	7,907	2,616	12%	29%	59%	10.4%	80%	27%	57%	5-Year
Sun City Center CDP, Hillsborough County	20,554	11,910	8%	31%	61%	12.5%	97%	24%	62%	5-Year
Tampa CCD, Hillsborough County	656,090	256,445	19%	30%	51%	10.2%	82%	30%	53%	5-Year
Tampa, Hillsborough County	369,028	144,582	19%	29%	52%	8.3%	88%	28%	51%	1-Year
Temple Terrace, Hillsborough County	25,354	9,815	15%	26%	59%	8.1%	85%	25%	50%	5-Year
Thonotosassa CDP, Hillsborough County	13,292	4,802	18%	31%	51%	13.7%	83%	30%	51%	5-Year
Town 'n' Country CDP, Hillsborough County	78,996	30,176	14%	31%	55%	7.2%	86%	32%	57%	1-Year
University CDP (Hillsborough County), Hillsborough County	41,858	17,057	41%	35%	24%	15.5%	71%	23%	62%	5-Year
Valrico CDP, Hillsborough County	36,975	12,799	8%	17%	75%	6.8%	91%	25%	48%	5-Year
Westchase CDP, Hillsborough County	23,222	8,685	6%	14%	80%	4.8%	94%	19%	42%	5-Year
Wimauma CDP, Hillsborough County	6,405	1,791	32%	34%	34%	7.7%	71%	27%	62%	5-Year
Wimauma-Riverview CCD, Hillsborough County	134,968	44,219	9%	20%	71%	7.1%	87%	26%	47%	5-Year
Bonifay CCD, Holmes County	9,588	3,114	27%	30%	43%	11.1%	82%	28%	52%	5-Year
Bonifay, Holmes County	2,756	957	34%	31%	35%	16.4%	84%	31%	59%	5-Year
Esto, Holmes County	375	124	33%	37%	30%	15.0%	78%	31%	38%	5-Year
Esto-Noma CCD, Holmes County	4,430	1,582	21%	31%	48%	11.3%	84%	22%	37%	5-Year
Ponce de Leon, Holmes County	496	211	30%	30%	40%	21.0%	84%	31%	36%	5-Year
West Holmes CCD, Holmes County	5,617	2,132	29%	29%	42%	22.8%	75%	20%	30%	5-Year
Westville, Holmes County	362	121	26%	37%	37%	18.5%	72%	17%	27%	5-Year
Fellsmere CCD, Indian River County	19,803	6,977	12%	40%	48%	10.8%	79%	24%	59%	5-Year
Fellsmere, Indian River County	5,390	1,260	35%	46%	19%	14.6%	60%	25%	63%	5-Year
Florida Ridge CDP, Indian River County	19,701	7,166	11%	38%	51%	14.3%	80%	23%	50%	5-Year
Gifford CDP, Indian River County	8,750	3,801	25%	37%	38%	17.9%	78%	26%	63%	5-Year
Indian River Shores, Indian River County	4,026	2,139	6%	11%	83%	0.0%	96%	29%	49%	5-Year

Key Facts and ALICE Statistics for Florida Municipalities

Municipality by County	Population	Households	Poverty %	ALICE %	Above ALICE Threshold %	Unemployment Rate	Health Insurance Coverage %	Housing Burden: Owner Over 30%	Housing Burden: Renter Over 30%	Source, American Community Survey Estimate
Orchid, Indian River County	374	192	5%	8%	87%	13.6%	99%	35%	100%	5-Year
Roseland CDP, Indian River County	1,669	703	8%	17%	75%	17.1%	84%	21%	27%	5-Year
Sebastian, Indian River County	22,920	9,172	9%	33%	58%	14.6%	84%	27%	46%	5-Year
South Beach CDP, Indian River County	3,320	1,621	2%	12%	86%	5.2%	96%	38%	56%	5-Year
Vero Beach CCD, Indian River County	123,063	50,848	12%	31%	57%	12.4%	84%	27%	54%	5-Year
Vero Beach South CDP, Indian River County	23,973	9,405	12%	35%	53%	11.8%	81%	25%	55%	5-Year
Vero Beach, Indian River County	15,788	7,174	18%	33%	49%	9.9%	81%	32%	62%	5-Year
Wabasso Beach CDP, Indian River County	1,549	861	7%	24%	69%	11.9%	96%	35%	30%	5-Year
Wabasso CDP, Indian River County	575	195	13%	24%	63%	10.6%	95%	25%	0%	5-Year
West Vero Corridor CDP, Indian River County	6,945	3,992	8%	40%	52%	16.5%	91%	26%	62%	5-Year
Winter Beach CDP, Indian River County	2,594	801	17%	9%	74%	15.1%	76%	16%	64%	5-Year
Alford CCD, Jackson County	3,831	1,561	17%	37%	46%	8.2%	86%	22%	21%	5-Year
Alford, Jackson County	538	201	37%	35%	28%	12.2%	72%	39%	31%	5-Year
Campbellton CCD, Jackson County	1,310	546	25%	43%	32%	11.6%	75%	28%	48%	5-Year
Cottontdale CCD, Jackson County	3,422	1,290	24%	34%	42%	13.8%	81%	15%	47%	5-Year
Cottontdale, Jackson County	947	320	32%	28%	40%	15.1%	87%	11%	42%	5-Year
Cypress CCD, Jackson County	4,837	1,897	10%	42%	48%	8.1%	86%	23%	33%	5-Year
Graceville CCD, Jackson County	6,085	1,471	26%	33%	41%	16.3%	82%	23%	42%	5-Year
Graceville, Jackson County	2,321	757	36%	28%	36%	9.7%	84%	24%	47%	5-Year
Grand Ridge, Jackson County	825	337	15%	46%	39%	10.4%	82%	31%	40%	5-Year
Greenwood CCD, Jackson County	4,854	1,298	16%	40%	44%	12.8%	88%	29%	18%	5-Year
Greenwood, Jackson County	882	261	9%	45%	46%	23.7%	88%	14%	13%	5-Year
Jacob City, Jackson County	383	149	28%	39%	33%	20.5%	78%	32%	17%	5-Year
Malone CCD, Jackson County	3,765	933	18%	38%	44%	13.2%	83%	18%	23%	5-Year
Malone, Jackson County	1,926	250	30%	36%	34%	20.4%	85%	24%	28%	5-Year
Marianna CCD, Jackson County	14,502	5,757	26%	36%	38%	15.7%	91%	34%	40%	5-Year
Marianna, Jackson County	8,860	3,490	31%	43%	26%	23.0%	90%	45%	42%	5-Year
Sneads CCD, Jackson County	6,294	1,556	21%	33%	46%	12.3%	90%	21%	61%	5-Year
Sneads, Jackson County	1,849	758	27%	29%	44%	18.7%	84%	18%	66%	5-Year
Lloyd CDP, Jefferson County	378	119	22%	8%	70%	0.0%	100%	7%	100%	5-Year
Monticello CCD, Jefferson County	10,198	3,609	16%	37%	47%	10.2%	86%	30%	39%	5-Year
Monticello, Jefferson County	2,006	945	20%	37%	43%	12.9%	83%	23%	56%	5-Year
Wacissa CCD, Jefferson County	4,000	1,802	15%	27%	58%	8.3%	94%	29%	52%	5-Year
Wacissa CDP, Jefferson County	229	100	17%	29%	54%	0.0%	100%	29%	100%	5-Year
Day CCD, Lafayette County	2,970	472	19%	39%	42%	15.7%	81%	15%	38%	5-Year
Mayo CCD, Lafayette County	5,831	2,021	24%	33%	43%	14.4%	77%	28%	33%	5-Year
Mayo, Lafayette County	1,145	419	29%	30%	41%	14.6%	72%	22%	56%	5-Year
Astatula, Lake County	1,541	541	15%	35%	50%	9.9%	80%	18%	35%	5-Year
Astor CDP, Lake County	1,742	649	21%	47%	32%	19.8%	60%	28%	42%	5-Year
Clermont CCD, Lake County	86,761	29,373	11%	24%	65%	8.5%	88%	26%	51%	5-Year
Clermont, Lake County	30,319	11,007	13%	25%	62%	9.2%	86%	28%	63%	5-Year
Eustis CCD, Lake County	29,826	11,514	18%	31%	51%	9.1%	85%	28%	51%	5-Year
Eustis, Lake County	19,198	7,150	22%	35%	43%	11.1%	82%	28%	57%	5-Year

Municipality by County	Population	Households	Poverty %	ALICE %	Above ALICE Threshold %	Unemployment Rate	Health Insurance Coverage %	Housing Burden: Owner Over 30%	Housing Burden: Renter Over 30%	Source, American Community Survey Estimate
Ferndale CDP, Lake County	469	205	20%	62%	18%	40.4%	97%	14%	0%	5-Year
Fruitland Park, Lake County	4,330	1,479	16%	33%	51%	10.3%	86%	31%	63%	5-Year
Fruitland Park-Lady Lake CCD, Lake County	29,492	13,046	12%	34%	54%	9.0%	88%	22%	62%	5-Year
Groveland, Lake County	9,931	3,345	11%	28%	61%	8.7%	81%	23%	43%	5-Year
Groveland-Mascotte CCD, Lake County	29,462	9,484	14%	25%	61%	11.7%	79%	23%	49%	5-Year
Howey-in-the-Hills, Lake County	1,234	527	4%	20%	76%	5.6%	82%	35%	24%	5-Year
Howey-in-the-Hills-Okahumpka CCD, Lake County	16,433	8,293	7%	29%	64%	9.9%	94%	21%	33%	5-Year
Lady Lake, Lake County	14,312	6,936	11%	39%	50%	11.2%	90%	18%	65%	5-Year
Lake Kathryn CDP, Lake County	920	297	12%	69%	19%	16.7%	76%	0%	44%	5-Year
Lake Mack-Forest Hills CDP, Lake County	568	300	24%	47%	29%	23.9%	69%	11%	0%	5-Year
Leesburg CCD, Lake County	22,307	9,216	18%	40%	42%	13.8%	84%	25%	59%	5-Year
Leesburg East CCD, Lake County	22,562	9,803	14%	35%	51%	10.4%	88%	26%	55%	5-Year
Leesburg, Lake County	21,209	8,311	20%	41%	39%	14.4%	82%	25%	60%	5-Year
Mascotte, Lake County	5,267	1,488	17%	32%	51%	5.0%	74%	26%	57%	5-Year
Minneola, Lake County	10,086	3,290	7%	37%	56%	4.5%	93%	34%	53%	5-Year
Montverde, Lake County	1,594	520	2%	26%	72%	5.7%	91%	27%	52%	5-Year
Mount Dora CCD, Lake County	26,713	10,185	10%	29%	61%	6.0%	85%	24%	40%	5-Year
Mount Dora, Lake County	12,929	5,747	12%	29%	59%	5.3%	88%	24%	45%	5-Year
Mount Plymouth CDP, Lake County	5,305	1,577	5%	19%	76%	7.1%	87%	22%	13%	5-Year
Paisley CDP, Lake County	1,159	388	43%	21%	36%	17.5%	85%	31%	86%	5-Year
Pine Lakes CDP, Lake County	626	223	20%	26%	54%	19.9%	79%	14%	18%	5-Year
Silver Lake CDP, Lake County	1,555	689	15%	22%	63%	0.0%	94%	24%	46%	5-Year
Sorrento CDP, Lake County	514	215	9%	65%	26%	0.0%	23%	0%	0%	5-Year
Tavares CCD, Lake County	22,199	9,227	12%	37%	51%	9.0%	85%	25%	48%	5-Year
Tavares, Lake County	14,608	6,232	12%	40%	48%	9.6%	86%	25%	48%	5-Year
Umatilla CCD, Lake County	24,806	9,110	20%	30%	50%	14.6%	79%	27%	59%	5-Year
Umatilla, Lake County	3,586	1,399	18%	31%	51%	11.2%	92%	41%	92%	5-Year
Yalaha CDP, Lake County	1,117	539	3%	16%	81%	2.8%	97%	30%	0%	5-Year
Alva CDP, Lee County	2,088	819	9%	28%	63%	5.1%	91%	21%	23%	5-Year
Boca Grande CCD, Lee County	865	358	4%	20%	76%	13.2%	80%	52%	0%	5-Year
Bokeelia CDP, Lee County	1,339	610	16%	40%	44%	5.1%	83%	48%	43%	5-Year
Bonita Springs CCD, Lee County	104,385	42,523	10%	26%	64%	8.0%	83%	27%	50%	5-Year
Bonita Springs, Lee County	47,915	19,634	12%	26%	62%	7.7%	81%	29%	52%	5-Year
Buckingham CDP, Lee County	4,316	1,521	6%	31%	63%	2.8%	87%	24%	54%	5-Year
Burnt Store Marina CDP, Lee County	1,903	986	5%	20%	75%	0.0%	99%	34%	0%	5-Year
Cape Coral CCD, Lee County	180,259	65,919	12%	32%	56%	11.1%	82%	33%	51%	5-Year
Cape Coral, Lee County	175,230	61,251	12%	30%	58%	6.9%	82%	31%	48%	1-Year
Cypress Lake CDP, Lee County	11,964	6,053	10%	39%	51%	8.1%	89%	32%	52%	5-Year
Estero Island CCD, Lee County	8,430	4,605	9%	28%	63%	5.0%	92%	36%	41%	5-Year
Estero, Lee County	29,588	13,790	7%	21%	72%	6.7%	93%	26%	51%	5-Year
Fort Myers Beach, Lee County	6,668	3,604	9%	28%	63%	5.3%	91%	34%	41%	5-Year
Fort Myers CCD, Lee County	153,027	62,852	15%	35%	50%	9.3%	80%	29%	50%	5-Year
Fort Myers Shores CCD, Lee County	14,027	5,096	11%	30%	59%	7.0%	81%	26%	42%	5-Year
Fort Myers Shores CDP, Lee County	5,541	1,980	15%	34%	51%	6.4%	76%	26%	53%	5-Year
Fort Myers, Lee County	74,015	28,441	20%	36%	44%	7.5%	83%	24%	46%	1-Year

Key Facts and ALICE Statistics for Florida Municipalities

Municipality by County	Population	Households	Poverty %	ALICE %	Above ALICE Threshold %	Unemployment Rate	Health Insurance Coverage %	Housing Burden: Owner Over 30%	Housing Burden: Renter Over 30%	Source, American Community Survey Estimate
Gateway CDP, Lee County	8,208	3,002	9%	15%	76%	10.0%	94%	27%	39%	5-Year
Harlem Heights CDP, Lee County	1,423	396	19%	39%	42%	19.8%	76%	27%	19%	5-Year
Iona CDP, Lee County	13,830	7,158	9%	30%	61%	7.4%	94%	28%	52%	5-Year
Lehigh Acres CCD, Lee County	150,099	46,767	15%	32%	53%	11.4%	79%	26%	50%	5-Year
Lehigh Acres CDP, Lee County	119,480	33,574	19%	36%	45%	8.9%	80%	26%	52%	1-Year
Lochmoor Waterway Estates CDP, Lee County	4,561	1,746	15%	30%	55%	7.9%	85%	32%	45%	5-Year
Matlacha CDP, Lee County	851	420	11%	43%	46%	4.7%	82%	32%	18%	5-Year
Matlacha Isles-Matlacha Shores CDP, Lee County	354	175	6%	21%	73%	0.0%	64%	29%	0%	5-Year
McGregor CDP, Lee County	7,652	3,414	9%	24%	67%	5.2%	86%	29%	42%	5-Year
North Fort Myers CCD, Lee County	37,229	16,889	13%	42%	45%	12.6%	81%	27%	47%	5-Year
North Fort Myers CDP, Lee County	40,560	19,044	11%	41%	48%	11.7%	86%	26%	48%	5-Year
Olga CDP, Lee County	2,104	761	9%	41%	50%	7.8%	72%	35%	25%	5-Year
Page Park CDP, Lee County	549	233	51%	49%	0%	4.5%	59%	25%	46%	5-Year
Palmona Park CDP, Lee County	1,245	466	19%	59%	22%	14.2%	58%	52%	58%	5-Year
Pine Island CCD, Lee County	8,277	3,754	14%	34%	52%	7.4%	87%	29%	34%	5-Year
Pine Island Center CDP, Lee County	1,877	750	21%	29%	50%	8.9%	82%	25%	37%	5-Year
Pine Manor CDP, Lee County	4,451	1,072	56%	38%	6%	13.9%	56%	60%	56%	5-Year
Pineland CDP, Lee County	293	132	0%	44%	56%	9.8%	92%	18%	83%	5-Year
Punta Rassa CDP, Lee County	1,767	1,021	6%	26%	68%	0.0%	99%	17%	53%	5-Year
San Carlos Park CDP, Lee County	18,443	5,953	14%	34%	52%	8.5%	72%	28%	43%	5-Year
Sanibel Island CCD, Lee County	7,077	3,524	6%	19%	75%	7.1%	93%	32%	49%	5-Year
Sanibel, Lee County	6,899	3,487	6%	19%	75%	6.8%	94%	32%	50%	5-Year
St. James City CDP, Lee County	3,900	1,834	12%	30%	58%	7.9%	92%	25%	35%	5-Year
Suncoast Estates CDP, Lee County	4,570	1,635	28%	47%	25%	20.8%	61%	28%	46%	5-Year
Three Oaks CDP, Lee County	3,188	1,016	2%	19%	79%	5.9%	87%	27%	30%	5-Year
Tice CDP, Lee County	4,293	1,188	29%	45%	26%	9.3%	52%	34%	64%	5-Year
Villas CDP, Lee County	10,349	4,901	7%	42%	51%	4.9%	82%	35%	39%	5-Year
Whiskey Creek CDP, Lee County	4,973	2,128	4%	23%	73%	4.3%	91%	22%	21%	5-Year
East Leon CCD, Leon County	36,882	13,940	9%	15%	76%	6.4%	92%	24%	46%	5-Year
Northeast Leon CCD, Leon County	52,711	20,029	4%	12%	84%	4.4%	95%	21%	41%	5-Year
Northwest Leon CCD, Leon County	23,675	9,125	10%	17%	73%	7.5%	87%	25%	49%	5-Year
Southeast Leon CCD, Leon County	15,372	5,998	8%	21%	71%	6.2%	92%	19%	46%	5-Year
Southwest Leon CCD, Leon County	13,019	5,235	19%	28%	53%	13.0%	80%	24%	48%	5-Year
Tallahassee Central CCD, Leon County	46,066	16,672	45%	23%	32%	19.8%	86%	29%	66%	5-Year
Tallahassee East CCD, Leon County	21,031	10,353	14%	27%	59%	6.1%	87%	18%	49%	5-Year
Tallahassee Northeast CCD, Leon County	14,838	6,789	17%	20%	63%	10.9%	90%	21%	55%	5-Year
Tallahassee Northwest CCD, Leon County	26,964	10,735	41%	19%	40%	12.9%	86%	27%	69%	5-Year
Tallahassee South CCD, Leon County	15,776	5,624	28%	27%	45%	18.8%	81%	34%	58%	5-Year
Tallahassee Southwest CCD, Leon County	16,606	6,334	47%	29%	24%	16.5%	81%	35%	71%	5-Year
Tallahassee, Leon County	189,894	74,162	29%	19%	52%	9.1%	91%	23%	63%	1-Year
Woodville CDP, Leon County	2,695	982	16%	25%	59%	5.7%	88%	16%	48%	5-Year
Andrews CDP, Levy County	1,191	382	6%	58%	36%	30.8%	66%	17%	18%	5-Year
Bronson, Levy County	955	382	18%	44%	38%	8.1%	89%	26%	37%	5-Year

Municipality by County	Population	Households	Poverty %	ALICE %	Above ALICE Threshold %	Unemployment Rate	Health Insurance Coverage %	Housing Burden: Owner Over 30%	Housing Burden: Renter Over 30%	Source, American Community Survey Estimate
Cedar Key, Levy County	667	342	9%	27%	64%	4.2%	90%	15%	38%	5-Year
Cedar Key-Yankeetown CCD, Levy County	5,747	2,440	21%	31%	48%	8.5%	77%	26%	34%	5-Year
Chiefland CCD, Levy County	11,990	4,853	18%	33%	49%	12.2%	80%	19%	43%	5-Year
Chiefland, Levy County	2,234	911	40%	26%	34%	13.3%	80%	20%	49%	5-Year
East Bronson CDP, Levy County	2,355	720	26%	34%	40%	26.9%	64%	53%	26%	5-Year
East Williston CDP, Levy County	731	207	12%	21%	67%	16.7%	91%	10%	77%	5-Year
Fanning Springs, Levy County	1,046	389	26%	26%	48%	16.3%	85%	15%	49%	5-Year
Inglis, Levy County	1,370	635	34%	25%	41%	16.4%	79%	33%	38%	5-Year
Manatee Road CDP, Levy County	2,790	1,225	16%	32%	52%	9.0%	78%	23%	52%	5-Year
Williston Highlands CDP, Levy County	2,142	892	12%	25%	63%	3.5%	79%	10%	0%	5-Year
Williston, Levy County	2,730	980	23%	34%	43%	6.4%	84%	26%	54%	5-Year
Williston-Bronson CCD, Levy County	22,084	8,223	21%	29%	50%	11.3%	80%	23%	37%	5-Year
Yankeetown, Levy County	514	273	20%	25%	55%	9.1%	82%	36%	45%	5-Year
Bristol, Liberty County	1,107	363	19%	35%	46%	3.0%	88%	18%	39%	5-Year
East Liberty CCD, Liberty County	2,326	855	10%	33%	57%	4.9%	82%	12%	8%	5-Year
Hosford CDP, Liberty County	740	274	7%	38%	55%	7.6%	71%	4%	13%	5-Year
Lake Mystic CDP, Liberty County	381	131	6%	33%	61%	4.7%	91%	9%	0%	5-Year
West Liberty CCD, Liberty County	5,969	1,578	24%	33%	43%	12.9%	76%	14%	20%	5-Year
Greenville CCD, Madison County	3,989	1,416	27%	29%	44%	15.3%	82%	20%	34%	5-Year
Greenville, Madison County	1,080	336	35%	30%	35%	12.0%	89%	18%	54%	5-Year
Lee, Madison County	561	155	25%	31%	44%	18.8%	66%	27%	57%	5-Year
Madison CCD, Madison County	14,740	5,198	25%	32%	43%	10.6%	80%	28%	50%	5-Year
Madison, Madison County	2,940	1,123	44%	32%	24%	21.9%	81%	42%	68%	5-Year
Anna Maria, Manatee County	1,219	587	7%	41%	52%	12.1%	90%	49%	27%	5-Year
Bayshore Gardens CDP, Manatee County	19,446	7,592	19%	39%	42%	9.9%	78%	21%	51%	5-Year
Bradenton Beach, Manatee County	946	553	15%	39%	46%	5.2%	88%	47%	47%	5-Year
Bradenton CCD, Manatee County	239,435	96,630	14%	34%	52%	9.1%	81%	27%	55%	5-Year
Bradenton, Manatee County	51,811	20,649	15%	38%	47%	10.0%	78%	26%	56%	5-Year
Cortez CDP, Manatee County	4,043	2,063	8%	33%	59%	9.3%	87%	24%	50%	5-Year
Ellenton CDP, Manatee County	3,009	1,360	12%	33%	55%	14.7%	90%	16%	65%	5-Year
Holmes Beach, Manatee County	4,045	2,113	14%	25%	61%	5.5%	92%	35%	73%	5-Year
Longboat Key, Manatee County	7,072	3,867	8%	19%	73%	7.5%	98%	38%	42%	5-Year
Memphis CDP, Manatee County	8,152	2,699	20%	39%	41%	10.3%	72%	33%	45%	5-Year
Myakka City CCD, Manatee County	47,297	17,634	7%	17%	76%	6.9%	91%	29%	38%	5-Year
Palmetto CCD, Manatee County	31,801	11,610	16%	38%	46%	7.9%	80%	28%	48%	5-Year
Palmetto, Manatee County	12,973	4,859	18%	38%	44%	5.8%	82%	30%	54%	5-Year
Parrish CCD, Manatee County	25,196	8,851	7%	19%	74%	8.4%	93%	27%	41%	5-Year
Samoset CDP, Manatee County	4,695	1,230	23%	41%	36%	5.8%	69%	47%	50%	5-Year
South Bradenton CDP, Manatee County	23,822	10,331	23%	44%	33%	9.5%	75%	26%	52%	5-Year
West Bradenton CDP, Manatee County	4,492	1,616	7%	27%	66%	9.7%	75%	37%	60%	5-Year
West Samoset CDP, Manatee County	7,010	1,965	39%	45%	16%	14.0%	64%	44%	61%	5-Year
Whitfield CDP (Manatee County), Manatee County	3,173	1,275	2%	27%	71%	12.6%	87%	25%	41%	5-Year
Bellevue CCD, Marion County	108,771	45,390	10%	31%	59%	10.2%	83%	23%	44%	5-Year
Bellevue, Marion County	4,612	1,821	24%	42%	34%	6.2%	76%	27%	63%	5-Year
Dunnellon CCD, Marion County	12,612	5,612	18%	34%	48%	16.5%	90%	27%	44%	5-Year

Key Facts and ALICE Statistics for Florida Municipalities

Municipality by County	Population	Households	Poverty %	ALICE %	Above ALICE Threshold %	Unemployment Rate	Health Insurance Coverage %	Housing Burden: Owner Over 30%	Housing Burden: Renter Over 30%	Source, American Community Survey Estimate
Dunnellon, Marion County	1,783	958	30%	35%	35%	13.4%	88%	29%	32%	5-Year
East Marion CCD, Marion County	18,977	7,625	23%	42%	35%	18.9%	78%	20%	48%	5-Year
Fellowship CCD, Marion County	26,723	10,985	16%	31%	53%	14.9%	83%	28%	40%	5-Year
Fort McCoy-Anthony CCD, Marion County	19,048	5,383	22%	34%	44%	14.3%	84%	26%	50%	5-Year
McIntosh, Marion County	357	200	5%	37%	58%	6.2%	94%	24%	28%	5-Year
Ocala CCD, Marion County	138,520	52,626	18%	35%	47%	11.5%	84%	29%	50%	5-Year
Ocala, Marion County	57,209	21,664	20%	36%	44%	12.1%	82%	30%	55%	5-Year
Reddick, Marion County	559	196	27%	42%	31%	20.4%	74%	32%	53%	5-Year
Reddick-McIntosh CCD, Marion County	12,160	4,666	17%	41%	42%	11.8%	79%	33%	45%	5-Year
Silver Springs Shores CDP, Marion County	7,809	2,964	23%	52%	25%	16.2%	86%	37%	52%	5-Year
Hobe Sound CDP, Martin County	13,545	5,948	12%	41%	47%	8.4%	85%	32%	40%	5-Year
Indiantown CCD, Martin County	20,489	6,212	14%	28%	58%	11.3%	80%	36%	59%	5-Year
Indiantown CDP, Martin County	6,065	1,484	22%	40%	38%	16.8%	69%	36%	72%	5-Year
Jensen Beach CDP, Martin County	12,266	5,288	13%	35%	52%	8.1%	84%	29%	59%	5-Year
Jupiter Island, Martin County	656	291	2%	14%	84%	4.4%	92%	25%	27%	5-Year
North River Shores CDP, Martin County	4,068	1,559	13%	36%	51%	14.6%	83%	27%	76%	5-Year
Ocean Breeze Park, Martin County	241	162	15%	59%	26%	3.5%	90%	45%	53%	5-Year
Palm City CDP, Martin County	23,413	9,558	5%	23%	72%	6.6%	94%	31%	35%	5-Year
Port Salerno CDP, Martin County	9,999	4,236	12%	38%	50%	9.2%	78%	30%	50%	5-Year
Port Salerno-Hobe Sound CCD, Martin County	63,669	26,439	9%	32%	59%	9.1%	85%	29%	44%	5-Year
Rio CDP, Martin County	1,022	452	15%	31%	54%	23.5%	84%	33%	52%	5-Year
Sewall's Point, Martin County	2,057	811	4%	15%	81%	6.0%	98%	41%	16%	5-Year
Stuart CCD, Martin County	67,428	29,301	10%	33%	57%	9.9%	88%	31%	53%	5-Year
Stuart, Martin County	16,037	7,418	16%	43%	41%	12.0%	83%	33%	57%	5-Year
Aventura, Miami-Dade County	37,357	18,701	12%	35%	53%	7.2%	87%	47%	55%	5-Year
Bal Harbour, Miami-Dade County	2,677	1,521	16%	34%	50%	5.8%	90%	57%	59%	5-Year
Bay Harbor Islands, Miami-Dade County	5,921	2,604	15%	32%	53%	5.8%	80%	29%	44%	5-Year
Biscayne Park, Miami-Dade County	3,193	1,156	12%	30%	58%	5.8%	84%	35%	70%	5-Year
Brownsville CDP, Miami-Dade County	16,410	4,890	45%	41%	14%	23.0%	71%	41%	67%	5-Year
Coral Gables, Miami-Dade County	50,059	17,954	8%	26%	66%	5.7%	90%	33%	48%	5-Year
Coral Terrace CDP, Miami-Dade County	23,994	7,319	15%	42%	43%	9.9%	78%	35%	68%	5-Year
Country Club CDP, Miami-Dade County	48,622	15,811	21%	43%	36%	6.1%	71%	42%	61%	5-Year
Country Walk CDP, Miami-Dade County	16,485	4,482	11%	27%	62%	7.7%	83%	40%	64%	5-Year
Cutler Bay, Miami-Dade County	43,474	12,848	12%	33%	55%	7.5%	80%	38%	51%	5-Year
Doral, Miami-Dade County	51,382	15,038	13%	28%	59%	5.8%	80%	39%	57%	5-Year
El Portal, Miami-Dade County	2,492	883	19%	34%	47%	12.2%	76%	34%	57%	5-Year
Everglades CCD, Miami-Dade County	6,535	1,827	10%	48%	42%	5.0%	72%	40%	33%	5-Year
Florida City, Miami-Dade County	12,024	2,794	47%	39%	14%	28.7%	72%	49%	67%	5-Year
Fountainebleau CDP, Miami-Dade County	55,596	18,175	15%	50%	35%	8.7%	71%	39%	63%	5-Year
Gladeview CDP, Miami-Dade County	12,525	3,548	45%	40%	15%	26.1%	69%	35%	64%	5-Year
Glenvar Heights CDP, Miami-Dade County	17,881	7,025	14%	36%	50%	4.0%	88%	31%	51%	5-Year
Golden Beach, Miami-Dade County	709	214	12%	9%	79%	9.2%	96%	45%	27%	5-Year
Golden Glades CDP, Miami-Dade County	33,806	9,118	24%	46%	30%	14.3%	66%	46%	62%	5-Year

Municipality by County	Population	Households	Poverty %	ALICE %	Above ALICE Threshold %	Unemployment Rate	Health Insurance Coverage %	Housing Burden: Owner Over 30%	Housing Burden: Renter Over 30%	Source, American Community Survey Estimate
Goulds CDP, Miami-Dade County	10,909	2,756	34%	41%	25%	15.4%	74%	36%	62%	5-Year
Hialeah CCD, Miami-Dade County	355,961	105,967	25%	43%	32%	9.7%	70%	43%	67%	5-Year
Hialeah Gardens, Miami-Dade County	23,092	6,254	21%	40%	39%	8.1%	70%	36%	67%	5-Year
Hialeah, Miami-Dade County	237,082	71,124	32%	44%	24%	6.9%	79%	39%	67%	1-Year
Homestead Base CDP, Miami-Dade County	1,141	118	100%	0%	0%	68.8%	50%	?	19%	5-Year
Homestead CCD, Miami-Dade County	116,680	31,844	28%	39%	33%	14.6%	70%	32%	66%	5-Year
Homestead, Miami-Dade County	66,500	19,154	26%	40%	34%	0.0%	73%	31%	64%	5-Year
Ives Estates CDP, Miami-Dade County	20,510	6,908	15%	45%	40%	11.3%	73%	42%	49%	5-Year
Kendale Lakes CDP, Miami-Dade County	59,354	17,936	14%	43%	43%	9.4%	76%	40%	63%	5-Year
Kendale Lakes-Tamiami CCD, Miami-Dade County	389,173	108,419	12%	38%	50%	7.8%	78%	43%	63%	5-Year
Kendall CDP, Miami-Dade County	76,466	26,911	10%	33%	57%	3.8%	90%	28%	53%	1-Year
Kendall West CDP, Miami-Dade County	39,347	11,330	17%	45%	38%	7.3%	71%	47%	66%	5-Year
Kendall-Palmetto Bay CCD, Miami-Dade County	164,976	53,022	10%	30%	60%	8.0%	86%	34%	55%	5-Year
Key Biscayne CCD, Miami-Dade County	12,888	4,570	8%	20%	72%	4.8%	94%	40%	33%	5-Year
Key Biscayne, Miami-Dade County	12,888	4,570	8%	20%	72%	4.8%	94%	40%	33%	5-Year
Leisure City CDP, Miami-Dade County	25,952	6,478	34%	39%	27%	17.2%	69%	37%	70%	5-Year
Medley, Miami-Dade County	998	356	22%	62%	16%	8.0%	58%	23%	64%	5-Year
Miami Beach CCD, Miami-Dade County	136,676	63,962	17%	40%	43%	5.3%	77%	41%	56%	5-Year
Miami Beach, Miami-Dade County	92,311	43,400	15%	40%	45%	3.3%	79%	40%	54%	1-Year
Miami CCD, Miami-Dade County	955,569	330,469	25%	42%	33%	11.4%	72%	40%	62%	5-Year
Miami Gardens CCD, Miami-Dade County	112,598	30,472	21%	45%	34%	14.9%	73%	45%	65%	5-Year
Miami Gardens, Miami-Dade County	113,199	29,814	26%	42%	32%	11.0%	80%	41%	66%	1-Year
Miami Lakes, Miami-Dade County	30,728	9,794	11%	33%	56%	5.1%	80%	38%	57%	5-Year
Miami Shores, Miami-Dade County	10,784	3,250	9%	16%	75%	8.1%	85%	33%	39%	5-Year
Miami Springs, Miami-Dade County	14,397	4,923	12%	41%	47%	8.9%	77%	37%	63%	5-Year
Miami, Miami-Dade County	440,989	171,720	29%	43%	28%	7.3%	78%	36%	63%	1-Year
Naranja CDP, Miami-Dade County	9,392	2,706	34%	48%	18%	16.6%	77%	46%	66%	5-Year
North Bay Village, Miami-Dade County	7,689	3,219	12%	46%	42%	4.9%	69%	39%	51%	5-Year
North Miami Beach, Miami-Dade County	43,489	14,150	22%	46%	32%	12.9%	65%	43%	61%	5-Year
North Miami, Miami-Dade County	62,042	18,302	24%	46%	30%	11.8%	65%	44%	65%	5-Year
North Westside CCD, Miami-Dade County	136,057	40,686	17%	42%	41%	8.0%	73%	39%	62%	5-Year
Ojus CDP, Miami-Dade County	19,030	6,880	17%	41%	42%	7.0%	78%	38%	60%	5-Year
Olympia Heights CDP, Miami-Dade County	14,645	3,985	17%	29%	54%	6.6%	81%	38%	51%	5-Year
Opa-locka, Miami-Dade County	16,139	5,247	47%	44%	9%	11.5%	69%	48%	60%	5-Year
Palm Springs North CDP, Miami-Dade County	5,648	1,592	8%	26%	66%	5.2%	85%	38%	77%	5-Year
Palmetto Bay, Miami-Dade County	24,443	7,318	7%	20%	73%	7.7%	89%	29%	66%	5-Year
Palmetto Estates CDP, Miami-Dade County	16,175	3,969	15%	37%	48%	12.3%	75%	38%	66%	5-Year
Pincrest, Miami-Dade County	19,174	5,980	6%	19%	75%	6.0%	92%	31%	59%	5-Year
Pinewood CDP, Miami-Dade County	16,992	4,655	32%	47%	21%	18.7%	68%	38%	60%	5-Year
Princeton CDP, Miami-Dade County	26,992	6,598	21%	35%	44%	13.8%	74%	43%	56%	5-Year
Princeton-Goulds CCD, Miami-Dade County	159,346	44,109	21%	40%	39%	11.3%	76%	42%	59%	5-Year
Richmond Heights CDP, Miami-Dade County	9,985	2,569	18%	52%	30%	19.5%	77%	40%	67%	5-Year
Richmond West CDP, Miami-Dade County	35,693	8,967	9%	34%	57%	8.0%	77%	42%	38%	5-Year

Key Facts and ALICE Statistics for Florida Municipalities

Municipality by County	Population	Households	Poverty %	ALICE %	Above ALICE Threshold %	Unemployment Rate	Health Insurance Coverage %	Housing Burden: Owner Over 30%	Housing Burden: Renter Over 30%	Source, American Community Survey Estimate
South Miami Heights CDP, Miami-Dade County	38,255	10,503	22%	47%	31%	8.5%	74%	43%	61%	5-Year
South Miami, Miami-Dade County	12,156	4,221	15%	33%	52%	11.4%	81%	37%	54%	5-Year
South Westside CCD, Miami-Dade County	92,583	26,806	15%	40%	45%	7.4%	79%	39%	69%	5-Year
Sunny Isles Beach, Miami-Dade County	21,837	10,855	16%	39%	45%	6.0%	85%	50%	55%	5-Year
Sunset CDP, Miami-Dade County	16,069	5,185	10%	32%	58%	5.2%	86%	33%	74%	5-Year
Surfside, Miami-Dade County	5,987	2,220	8%	26%	66%	5.1%	92%	25%	49%	5-Year
Sweetwater, Miami-Dade County	20,739	5,533	30%	44%	26%	8.8%	64%	41%	64%	5-Year
Tamiami CDP, Miami-Dade County	57,195	16,085	15%	43%	42%	7.4%	75%	46%	77%	5-Year
The Crossings CDP, Miami-Dade County	23,938	7,639	12%	33%	55%	7.8%	84%	40%	52%	5-Year
The Hammocks CDP, Miami-Dade County	55,713	15,687	10%	38%	52%	7.5%	77%	42%	60%	5-Year
Three Lakes CDP, Miami-Dade County	16,749	4,999	9%	33%	58%	7.6%	85%	40%	66%	5-Year
University Park CDP, Miami-Dade County	25,870	7,496	19%	41%	40%	7.5%	79%	38%	71%	5-Year
Virginia Gardens, Miami-Dade County	2,957	937	17%	40%	43%	8.1%	79%	43%	52%	5-Year
West Little River CDP, Miami-Dade County	30,749	8,935	28%	43%	29%	16.5%	70%	39%	55%	5-Year
West Miami, Miami-Dade County	6,400	2,034	19%	44%	37%	8.1%	78%	45%	63%	5-Year
West Perrine CDP, Miami-Dade County	10,399	2,899	28%	37%	35%	13.3%	77%	35%	60%	5-Year
Westchester CDP, Miami-Dade County	30,585	9,175	13%	45%	42%	8.5%	81%	42%	68%	5-Year
Westview CDP, Miami-Dade County	10,624	2,965	27%	45%	28%	15.2%	72%	38%	85%	5-Year
Westwood Lakes CDP, Miami-Dade County	12,449	3,219	16%	42%	42%	6.9%	71%	37%	65%	5-Year
Big Coppitt Key CDP, Monroe County	2,567	880	12%	33%	55%	7.6%	75%	40%	58%	5-Year
Big Pine Key CDP, Monroe County	4,716	1,922	8%	41%	51%	5.3%	86%	45%	32%	5-Year
Cudjoe Key CDP, Monroe County	1,833	951	11%	34%	55%	13.3%	88%	23%	52%	5-Year
Duck Key CDP, Monroe County	665	302	27%	19%	54%	10.2%	78%	49%	63%	5-Year
Islamorada, Monroe County	6,386	2,613	9%	38%	53%	6.6%	87%	33%	49%	5-Year
Key Colony Beach, Monroe County	739	391	6%	25%	69%	0.9%	87%	38%	28%	5-Year
Key Largo CDP, Monroe County	10,496	4,207	13%	36%	51%	7.0%	81%	37%	62%	5-Year
Key West CCD, Monroe County	33,175	11,972	13%	39%	48%	5.8%	75%	41%	61%	5-Year
Key West, Monroe County	25,366	9,524	13%	39%	48%	6.1%	78%	42%	61%	5-Year
Lower Keys CCD, Monroe County	12,163	4,976	8%	36%	56%	5.0%	83%	36%	46%	5-Year
Marathon, Monroe County	8,563	3,003	19%	37%	44%	6.6%	69%	39%	63%	5-Year
Middle Keys CCD, Monroe County	10,165	3,819	18%	34%	48%	6.4%	72%	40%	58%	5-Year
North Key Largo CDP, Monroe County	1,024	401	3%	20%	77%	7.8%	88%	28%	43%	5-Year
Stock Island CDP, Monroe County	3,901	1,162	15%	51%	34%	2.9%	57%	45%	67%	5-Year
Tavernier CDP, Monroe County	2,435	897	19%	35%	46%	8.2%	69%	34%	45%	5-Year
Upper Keys CCD, Monroe County	20,389	8,139	12%	36%	52%	7.1%	82%	35%	55%	5-Year
Callahan, Nassau County	1,291	540	31%	34%	35%	8.9%	80%	33%	63%	5-Year
Callahan-Hilliard CCD, Nassau County	27,276	9,178	13%	26%	61%	8.0%	84%	23%	42%	5-Year
Fernandina Beach CCD, Nassau County	21,320	9,475	10%	20%	70%	9.9%	85%	31%	47%	5-Year
Fernandina Beach, Nassau County	11,990	5,367	12%	21%	67%	10.2%	84%	32%	48%	5-Year
Hilliard, Nassau County	3,121	1,047	19%	24%	57%	10.5%	89%	24%	45%	5-Year
Nassau Village-Ratliff CDP, Nassau County	5,228	1,788	11%	24%	65%	3.2%	86%	19%	31%	5-Year
Yulee CCD, Nassau County	27,284	9,653	12%	23%	65%	11.5%	85%	28%	55%	5-Year
Yulee CDP, Nassau County	11,672	4,179	10%	24%	66%	10.1%	85%	26%	44%	5-Year

Municipality by County	Population	Households	Poverty %	ALICE %	Above ALICE Threshold %	Unemployment Rate	Health Insurance Coverage %	Housing Burden: Owner Over 30%	Housing Burden: Renter Over 30%	Source, American Community Survey Estimate
Baker CCD, Okaloosa County	7,381	2,844	12%	28%	60%	7.0%	81%	22%	31%	5-Year
Cinco Bayou, Okaloosa County	348	192	15%	15%	70%	1.6%	88%	22%	32%	5-Year
Crestview CCD, Okaloosa County	47,782	16,874	14%	19%	67%	9.1%	88%	26%	49%	5-Year
Crestview, Okaloosa County	22,524	7,983	19%	21%	60%	9.8%	90%	29%	49%	5-Year
Destin, Okaloosa County	13,055	5,702	7%	20%	73%	6.1%	80%	32%	50%	5-Year
Eglin AFB CCD, Okaloosa County	5,261	1,559	10%	42%	48%	3.7%	99%	0%	42%	5-Year
Eglin AFB CDP, Okaloosa County	2,384	928	10%	45%	45%	3.6%	98%	0%	48%	5-Year
Fort Walton Beach CCD, Okaloosa County	93,452	39,078	12%	23%	65%	6.6%	81%	27%	47%	5-Year
Fort Walton Beach, Okaloosa County	20,767	8,502	15%	25%	60%	8.2%	81%	26%	50%	5-Year
Lake Lorraine CDP, Okaloosa County	7,152	3,093	13%	27%	60%	9.1%	88%	27%	49%	5-Year
Laurel Hill CCD, Okaloosa County	1,929	799	16%	32%	52%	6.0%	84%	21%	41%	5-Year
Laurel Hill, Okaloosa County	609	241	22%	29%	49%	7.6%	86%	19%	31%	5-Year
Mary Esther, Okaloosa County	4,109	1,766	7%	23%	70%	4.8%	82%	22%	39%	5-Year
Niceville, Okaloosa County	13,929	5,441	12%	22%	66%	3.6%	89%	20%	54%	5-Year
Niceville-Valparaiso CCD, Okaloosa County	36,432	13,730	8%	19%	73%	5.2%	92%	21%	49%	5-Year
Ocean City CDP, Okaloosa County	6,120	2,467	14%	24%	62%	8.9%	79%	26%	50%	5-Year
Shalimar, Okaloosa County	676	292	7%	16%	77%	5.4%	86%	25%	43%	5-Year
Valparaiso, Okaloosa County	5,069	1,603	9%	27%	64%	8.8%	90%	21%	53%	5-Year
Wright CDP, Okaloosa County	24,862	10,210	16%	25%	59%	5.4%	78%	25%	47%	5-Year
Cypress Quarters CDP, Okeechobee County	1,281	427	36%	34%	30%	27.0%	88%	24%	72%	5-Year
North Okeechobee CCD, Okeechobee County	9,347	2,269	19%	42%	39%	9.6%	78%	23%	33%	5-Year
Okeechobee CCD, Okeechobee County	29,908	10,777	24%	34%	42%	12.3%	77%	23%	48%	5-Year
Okeechobee, Okeechobee County	5,566	1,909	26%	31%	43%	7.2%	74%	23%	41%	5-Year
Taylor Creek CDP, Okeechobee County	3,600	1,748	25%	36%	39%	13.9%	79%	18%	66%	5-Year
Alafaya CDP, Orange County	85,264	28,286	12%	22%	66%	0.0%	90%	32%	57%	5-Year
Apopka CCD, Orange County	92,413	31,695	13%	28%	59%	9.9%	80%	29%	53%	5-Year
Apopka, Orange County	45,801	15,688	12%	27%	61%	9.0%	82%	30%	51%	5-Year
Azalea Park CDP, Orange County	13,287	4,545	21%	41%	38%	11.1%	71%	32%	66%	5-Year
Bay Hill CDP, Orange County	5,133	1,864	8%	22%	70%	10.9%	83%	37%	31%	5-Year
Belle Isle, Orange County	6,403	2,388	3%	20%	77%	8.8%	86%	21%	58%	5-Year
Bithlo CDP, Orange County	8,559	2,735	16%	27%	57%	6.6%	85%	33%	44%	5-Year
Christmas CDP, Orange County	2,211	859	24%	27%	49%	16.7%	85%	41%	84%	5-Year
Clarcona CDP, Orange County	2,785	1,158	14%	51%	35%	16.5%	74%	22%	43%	5-Year
Conway CDP, Orange County	15,187	5,457	8%	25%	67%	7.0%	89%	27%	50%	5-Year
Doctor Phillips CDP, Orange County	11,501	4,101	6%	14%	80%	4.2%	90%	32%	39%	5-Year
East Orange CCD, Orange County	39,474	13,119	10%	23%	67%	6.7%	88%	39%	43%	5-Year
Eatonville, Orange County	2,299	581	34%	37%	29%	25.5%	75%	37%	45%	5-Year
Edgewood, Orange County	2,690	1,037	8%	22%	70%	5.4%	90%	30%	23%	5-Year
Fairview Shores CDP, Orange County	10,586	4,207	20%	34%	46%	11.7%	76%	35%	56%	5-Year
Gotha CDP, Orange County	1,810	566	7%	7%	86%	9.4%	94%	26%	100%	5-Year
Holden Heights CDP, Orange County	4,065	1,405	28%	30%	42%	10.0%	75%	24%	65%	5-Year
Horizon West CDP, Orange County	19,706	6,465	6%	14%	80%	6.6%	85%	27%	41%	5-Year
Hunters Creek CDP, Orange County	22,327	7,784	9%	23%	68%	5.8%	85%	31%	53%	5-Year
Lake Butler CDP, Orange County	16,871	5,562	4%	12%	84%	3.1%	91%	35%	31%	5-Year
Lake Hart CDP, Orange County	280	159	0%	18%	82%	9.2%	100%	87%	?	5-Year

Key Facts and ALICE Statistics for Florida Municipalities

Municipality by County	Population	Households	Poverty %	ALICE %	Above ALICE Threshold %	Unemployment Rate	Health Insurance Coverage %	Housing Burden: Owner Over 30%	Housing Burden: Renter Over 30%	Source, American Community Survey Estimate
Lake Mary Jane CDP, Orange County	1,430	506	5%	32%	63%	6.1%	98%	51%	0%	5-Year
Lockhart CDP, Orange County	14,312	5,145	15%	31%	54%	15.6%	75%	30%	49%	5-Year
Maitland, Orange County	16,630	7,049	9%	22%	69%	4.9%	89%	32%	42%	5-Year
Meadow Woods CDP, Orange County	28,943	8,710	14%	31%	55%	10.7%	79%	38%	60%	5-Year
Oak Ridge CDP, Orange County	23,108	7,540	26%	42%	32%	7.8%	63%	42%	60%	5-Year
Oakland, Orange County	2,721	831	6%	20%	74%	6.6%	84%	23%	54%	5-Year
Ocoee, Orange County	39,884	12,964	9%	26%	65%	8.5%	83%	29%	46%	5-Year
Orlando CCD, Orange County	572,795	216,173	19%	34%	47%	10.0%	77%	33%	57%	5-Year
Orlando, Orange County	270,917	111,100	18%	32%	50%	7.2%	83%	27%	52%	1-Year
Orlovista CDP, Orange County	5,978	2,053	19%	45%	36%	16.0%	71%	28%	55%	5-Year
Paradise Heights CDP, Orange County	823	272	9%	59%	32%	23.0%	78%	4%	100%	5-Year
Pine Castle CDP, Orange County	10,796	3,630	29%	36%	35%	9.8%	64%	33%	63%	5-Year
Pine Hills CDP, Orange County	76,081	23,027	20%	38%	42%	9.7%	83%	30%	61%	1-Year
Rio Pinar CDP, Orange County	5,490	1,822	5%	15%	80%	5.1%	92%	29%	28%	5-Year
Sky Lake CDP, Orange County	6,260	1,916	18%	41%	41%	9.4%	78%	42%	61%	5-Year
South Apopka CDP, Orange County	5,372	1,586	37%	23%	40%	13.3%	69%	28%	54%	5-Year
Southchase CDP, Orange County	14,987	4,612	10%	27%	63%	9.4%	74%	38%	48%	5-Year
Southwest Orange CCD, Orange County	190,344	65,488	10%	23%	67%	6.5%	85%	32%	50%	5-Year
Taft CDP, Orange County	1,852	685	25%	44%	31%	23.6%	69%	32%	81%	5-Year
Tangelo Park CDP, Orange County	2,346	773	21%	34%	45%	13.0%	79%	35%	57%	5-Year
Tangerine CDP, Orange County	2,538	920	19%	21%	60%	15.9%	83%	34%	41%	5-Year
Tildenville CDP, Orange County	1,921	616	40%	20%	40%	0.0%	92%	75%	87%	5-Year
Union Park CCD, Orange County	237,277	75,352	16%	27%	57%	9.1%	82%	33%	58%	5-Year
Union Park CDP, Orange County	10,498	3,614	25%	26%	49%	10.5%	83%	35%	56%	5-Year
University CDP (Orange County), Orange County	32,937	6,198	32%	29%	39%	9.6%	86%	33%	66%	5-Year
Wedgfield CDP, Orange County	7,800	2,525	8%	26%	66%	6.7%	87%	37%	71%	5-Year
Williamsburg CDP, Orange County	8,148	3,462	11%	29%	60%	9.8%	84%	40%	30%	5-Year
Windermere, Orange County	3,106	1,132	6%	14%	80%	7.7%	94%	40%	47%	5-Year
Winter Garden, Orange County	37,955	12,318	10%	26%	64%	5.9%	86%	30%	54%	5-Year
Winter Garden-Ocoee CCD, Orange County	96,736	32,492	14%	31%	55%	9.3%	80%	31%	56%	5-Year
Winter Park, Orange County	29,182	11,793	10%	28%	62%	6.2%	90%	29%	49%	5-Year
Zellwood CDP, Orange County	3,302	1,461	16%	39%	45%	6.9%	89%	20%	48%	5-Year
Buenaventura Lakes CDP, Osceola County	31,348	8,543	19%	48%	33%	10.6%	75%	40%	68%	5-Year
Campbell CDP, Osceola County	2,561	1,226	18%	45%	37%	8.4%	83%	22%	56%	5-Year
Celebration CDP, Osceola County	7,816	2,687	6%	25%	69%	4.6%	91%	36%	51%	5-Year
Four Corners CDP, Osceola County	32,727	11,464	12%	43%	45%	7.4%	86%	24%	49%	5-Year
Kissimmee CCD, Osceola County	155,240	47,837	19%	47%	34%	9.9%	76%	37%	58%	5-Year
Kissimmee, Osceola County	69,152	22,823	24%	40%	36%	0.0%	84%	27%	55%	1-Year
South and East Osceola CCD, Osceola County	6,951	2,404	13%	33%	54%	10.0%	81%	34%	20%	5-Year
St. Cloud CCD, Osceola County	138,679	42,097	16%	41%	43%	9.8%	80%	36%	58%	5-Year
St. Cloud, Osceola County	41,502	13,465	16%	40%	44%	10.9%	82%	31%	46%	5-Year
Acacia Villas CDP, Palm Beach County	375	112	32%	42%	26%	38.9%	65%	37%	100%	5-Year
Atlantis, Palm Beach County	2,175	920	7%	18%	75%	4.8%	92%	29%	40%	5-Year

Municipality by County	Population	Households	Poverty %	ALICE %	Above ALICE Threshold %	Unemployment Rate	Health Insurance Coverage %	Housing Burden: Owner Over 30%	Housing Burden: Renter Over 30%	Source, American Community Survey Estimate
Belle Glade, Palm Beach County	17,950	5,715	34%	38%	28%	18.1%	76%	27%	55%	5-Year
Belle Glade-Pahokee CCD, Palm Beach County	34,563	9,504	34%	39%	27%	22.3%	76%	30%	50%	5-Year
Boca Raton CCD, Palm Beach County	131,939	58,068	9%	24%	67%	7.8%	89%	35%	59%	5-Year
Boca Raton, Palm Beach County	93,226	40,551	12%	20%	68%	3.5%	89%	29%	60%	1-Year
Boynton Beach, Palm Beach County	73,972	29,848	13%	32%	55%	13.5%	83%	29%	59%	1-Year
Boynton Beach-Delray Beach CCD, Palm Beach County	318,218	136,295	12%	31%	57%	10.2%	84%	34%	56%	5-Year
Briny Breezes, Palm Beach County	812	497	9%	37%	54%	4.7%	95%	21%	57%	5-Year
Cabana Colony CDP, Palm Beach County	2,266	849	11%	31%	58%	5.6%	71%	25%	62%	5-Year
Canal Point CDP, Palm Beach County	376	151	19%	34%	47%	18.4%	93%	28%	60%	5-Year
Delray Beach, Palm Beach County	66,261	27,741	9%	33%	58%	9.2%	87%	35%	58%	1-Year
Glades CCD, Palm Beach County	440	217	70%	19%	11%	0.0%	82%	?	59%	5-Year
Greenacres, Palm Beach County	38,840	13,305	16%	37%	47%	11.3%	71%	35%	58%	5-Year
Gulf Stream, Palm Beach County	677	310	4%	14%	82%	5.2%	97%	32%	15%	5-Year
Gun Club Estates CDP, Palm Beach County	1,174	339	12%	51%	37%	0.0%	84%	71%	56%	5-Year
Haverhill, Palm Beach County	1,979	630	20%	26%	54%	9.8%	78%	42%	68%	5-Year
Highland Beach, Palm Beach County	3,654	2,026	9%	15%	76%	1.7%	99%	37%	33%	5-Year
Hypoluxo, Palm Beach County	2,668	1,330	7%	23%	70%	7.4%	86%	28%	31%	5-Year
Juno Beach, Palm Beach County	3,325	1,982	8%	25%	67%	4.5%	96%	28%	56%	5-Year
Juno Ridge CDP, Palm Beach County	566	318	9%	61%	30%	9.5%	70%	12%	68%	5-Year
Jupiter CCD, Palm Beach County	88,259	36,810	8%	24%	68%	5.0%	89%	34%	52%	5-Year
Jupiter Farms CDP, Palm Beach County	11,514	3,965	5%	16%	79%	5.4%	88%	36%	37%	5-Year
Jupiter Inlet Colony, Palm Beach County	390	163	2%	11%	87%	2.1%	85%	42%	63%	5-Year
Jupiter, Palm Beach County	59,054	24,536	9%	23%	68%	5.0%	87%	33%	52%	5-Year
Kenwood Estates CDP, Palm Beach County	1,451	383	40%	18%	42%	10.1%	53%	31%	66%	5-Year
Lake Belvedere Estates CDP, Palm Beach County	3,475	936	11%	17%	72%	11.5%	71%	30%	33%	5-Year
Lake Clarke Shores, Palm Beach County	3,483	1,528	6%	28%	66%	8.2%	90%	32%	68%	5-Year
Lake Park, Palm Beach County	8,376	2,942	22%	33%	45%	11.2%	74%	30%	56%	5-Year
Lake Worth CCD, Palm Beach County	217,286	74,418	19%	38%	43%	12.2%	70%	36%	61%	5-Year
Lake Worth, Palm Beach County	36,403	12,784	24%	36%	40%	11.8%	65%	37%	62%	5-Year
Lantana, Palm Beach County	10,910	3,884	22%	30%	48%	12.0%	75%	39%	60%	5-Year
Limestone Creek CDP, Palm Beach County	1,022	296	15%	36%	49%	9.3%	84%	56%	100%	5-Year
Loxahatchee Groves, Palm Beach County	3,306	1,006	9%	21%	70%	10.0%	83%	40%	36%	5-Year
Manalapan, Palm Beach County	265	133	2%	9%	89%	5.1%	91%	30%	33%	5-Year
Mangonia Park, Palm Beach County	1,929	616	32%	42%	26%	20.1%	69%	50%	59%	5-Year
North Palm Beach, Palm Beach County	12,425	6,092	7%	28%	65%	4.8%	91%	36%	50%	5-Year
Ocean Ridge, Palm Beach County	1,590	842	11%	21%	68%	9.4%	94%	35%	19%	5-Year
Pahokee, Palm Beach County	6,003	1,822	30%	41%	29%	34.2%	72%	38%	39%	5-Year
Palm Beach Gardens, Palm Beach County	50,977	22,945	7%	24%	69%	5.2%	90%	32%	50%	5-Year
Palm Beach Shores, Palm Beach County	1,077	650	10%	28%	62%	7.5%	85%	42%	46%	5-Year
Palm Beach, Palm Beach County	8,418	4,738	5%	16%	79%	6.0%	96%	39%	47%	5-Year
Palm Springs, Palm Beach County	21,832	7,684	23%	45%	32%	13.1%	68%	41%	62%	5-Year
Pine Air CDP, Palm Beach County	2,450	637	16%	49%	35%	10.2%	70%	10%	64%	5-Year
Plantation Mobile Home Park CDP, Palm Beach County	1,123	291	23%	47%	30%	18.5%	52%	9%	50%	5-Year
Riviera Beach CCD, Palm Beach County	104,227	42,352	13%	31%	56%	9.3%	84%	35%	57%	5-Year

Key Facts and ALICE Statistics for Florida Municipalities

Municipality by County	Population	Households	Poverty %	ALICE %	Above ALICE Threshold %	Unemployment Rate	Health Insurance Coverage %	Housing Burden: Owner Over 30%	Housing Burden: Renter Over 30%	Source, American Community Survey Estimate
Riviera Beach, Palm Beach County	33,445	11,570	20%	33%	47%	14.0%	82%	36%	62%	5-Year
Royal Palm Beach, Palm Beach County	36,175	11,354	8%	24%	68%	6.3%	88%	33%	49%	5-Year
Royal Palm Beach-West Jupiter CCD, Palm Beach County	104,820	37,692	8%	23%	69%	6.8%	88%	34%	50%	5-Year
Royal Palm Estates CDP, Palm Beach County	3,014	799	30%	31%	39%	19.4%	63%	45%	67%	5-Year
San Castle CDP, Palm Beach County	4,358	1,078	13%	37%	50%	16.4%	60%	43%	45%	5-Year
Schall Circle CDP, Palm Beach County	1,253	388	54%	31%	15%	22.5%	74%	28%	44%	5-Year
Seminole Manor CDP, Palm Beach County	2,866	912	30%	33%	37%	17.6%	77%	41%	60%	5-Year
South Bay, Palm Beach County	4,976	595	37%	31%	32%	17.3%	83%	43%	51%	5-Year
South Palm Beach, Palm Beach County	1,350	804	11%	26%	63%	8.2%	94%	46%	60%	5-Year
Stacey Street CDP, Palm Beach County	516	117	21%	54%	25%	4.2%	43%	?	43%	5-Year
Sunshine Parkway CCD, Palm Beach County	199,891	71,218	8%	22%	70%	7.3%	88%	34%	54%	5-Year
Tequesta, Palm Beach County	5,819	2,534	4%	37%	59%	5.2%	89%	39%	70%	5-Year
The Acreage CDP, Palm Beach County	37,853	11,205	6%	21%	73%	6.7%	87%	37%	46%	5-Year
Watergate CDP, Palm Beach County	3,245	972	27%	31%	42%	7.4%	67%	38%	55%	5-Year
Wellington, Palm Beach County	60,155	19,959	8%	20%	72%	7.0%	88%	35%	53%	5-Year
West Palm Beach CCD, Palm Beach County	150,804	58,959	20%	37%	43%	11.4%	75%	38%	56%	5-Year
West Palm Beach, Palm Beach County	106,782	41,168	14%	34%	52%	9.1%	83%	31%	54%	1-Year
Western Community CCD, Palm Beach County	28,359	9,072	5%	19%	76%	6.0%	90%	36%	47%	5-Year
Westgate CDP, Palm Beach County	8,310	2,187	33%	43%	24%	13.6%	64%	37%	72%	5-Year
Bayonet Point CDP, Pasco County	25,453	10,974	17%	40%	43%	11.0%	83%	23%	48%	5-Year
Beacon Square CDP, Pasco County	6,564	2,580	21%	41%	38%	15.7%	81%	33%	52%	5-Year
Central Pasco CCD, Pasco County	131,013	43,746	7%	17%	76%	6.8%	90%	26%	38%	5-Year
Connerton CDP, Pasco County	3,573	305	0%	26%	74%	1.9%	89%	8%	100%	5-Year
Crystal Springs CDP, Pasco County	968	345	22%	48%	30%	11.8%	77%	24%	15%	5-Year
Dade City CCD, Pasco County	14,609	5,613	25%	31%	44%	10.9%	81%	24%	58%	5-Year
Dade City North CDP, Pasco County	2,467	798	38%	26%	36%	16.4%	69%	34%	50%	5-Year
Dade City, Pasco County	6,655	2,663	28%	32%	40%	8.5%	78%	22%	62%	5-Year
Elfers CDP, Pasco County	13,982	5,482	20%	41%	39%	12.4%	77%	31%	58%	5-Year
Heritage Pines CDP, Pasco County	1,987	1,081	2%	22%	76%	10.5%	99%	11%	100%	5-Year
Holiday CDP, Pasco County	20,636	8,820	19%	43%	38%	10.4%	78%	27%	58%	5-Year
Hudson CDP, Pasco County	12,033	5,457	16%	35%	49%	13.2%	84%	23%	51%	5-Year
Jasmine Estates CDP, Pasco County	19,604	7,423	23%	39%	38%	13.2%	78%	26%	53%	5-Year
Key Vista CDP, Pasco County	1,559	559	4%	15%	81%	6.0%	90%	12%	64%	5-Year
Lacoochee CCD, Pasco County	6,133	2,127	22%	30%	48%	12.4%	76%	26%	45%	5-Year
Lacoochee CDP, Pasco County	1,630	513	38%	29%	33%	22.2%	71%	31%	45%	5-Year
Land O' Lakes CDP, Pasco County	33,812	11,893	7%	18%	75%	6.1%	92%	28%	40%	5-Year
Meadow Oaks CDP, Pasco County	2,343	960	16%	29%	55%	12.2%	83%	22%	50%	5-Year
Moon Lake CDP, Pasco County	4,774	1,675	25%	38%	37%	14.1%	79%	22%	50%	5-Year
New Port Richey CCD, Pasco County	164,449	66,208	14%	32%	54%	9.1%	85%	28%	54%	5-Year
New Port Richey East CDP, Pasco County	8,686	3,972	18%	41%	41%	13.5%	86%	32%	60%	5-Year
New Port Richey, Pasco County	15,260	6,575	21%	42%	37%	10.7%	81%	32%	57%	5-Year
Odessa CDP, Pasco County	7,404	2,515	7%	28%	65%	4.7%	91%	43%	41%	5-Year
Pasadena Hills CDP, Pasco County	8,292	3,444	6%	34%	60%	6.9%	88%	23%	54%	5-Year

Municipality by County	Population	Households	Poverty %	ALICE %	Above ALICE Threshold %	Unemployment Rate	Health Insurance Coverage %	Housing Burden: Owner Over 30%	Housing Burden: Renter Over 30%	Source, American Community Survey Estimate
Port Richey CCD, Pasco County	109,191	44,677	17%	35%	48%	12.0%	83%	25%	52%	5-Year
Port Richey, Pasco County	2,699	1,295	16%	31%	53%	7.2%	83%	31%	42%	5-Year
Quail Ridge CDP, Pasco County	1,263	495	14%	23%	63%	9.7%	82%	40%	51%	5-Year
River Ridge CDP, Pasco County	4,601	1,811	4%	19%	77%	9.9%	88%	11%	61%	5-Year
San Antonio, Pasco County	1,107	423	6%	22%	72%	3.4%	92%	22%	30%	5-Year
Shady Hills CDP, Pasco County	10,817	3,925	18%	32%	50%	13.7%	84%	25%	46%	5-Year
Trilby CDP, Pasco County	333	221	17%	48%	35%	35.5%	96%	52%	38%	5-Year
Trinity CDP, Pasco County	10,459	4,027	6%	11%	83%	3.3%	96%	33%	44%	5-Year
Wesley Chapel CDP, Pasco County	49,735	16,444	6%	14%	80%	7.0%	89%	26%	32%	5-Year
Zephyrhills CCD, Pasco County	53,893	23,947	14%	34%	52%	12.5%	87%	20%	50%	5-Year
Zephyrhills North CDP, Pasco County	2,310	1,286	13%	43%	44%	18.4%	92%	16%	44%	5-Year
Zephyrhills South CDP, Pasco County	5,359	2,601	19%	32%	49%	21.0%	84%	16%	68%	5-Year
Zephyrhills West CDP, Pasco County	5,207	2,723	13%	36%	51%	23.8%	90%	12%	48%	5-Year
Zephyrhills, Pasco County	14,275	6,409	17%	34%	49%	11.1%	86%	21%	49%	5-Year
Bardmoor CDP, Pinellas County	9,448	3,845	19%	24%	57%	3.6%	88%	26%	33%	5-Year
Bay Pines CDP, Pinellas County	3,240	1,401	12%	27%	61%	6.9%	83%	22%	61%	5-Year
Bear Creek CDP, Pinellas County	1,840	899	17%	25%	58%	10.1%	85%	17%	57%	5-Year
Belleair Beach, Pinellas County	1,685	723	7%	14%	79%	5.4%	94%	46%	35%	5-Year
Belleair Bluffs, Pinellas County	2,236	1,196	11%	30%	59%	8.0%	88%	41%	44%	5-Year
Belleair, Pinellas County	3,941	1,737	4%	18%	78%	9.5%	95%	39%	41%	5-Year
Boca Ciega CCD, Pinellas County	66,868	30,600	11%	28%	61%	7.3%	86%	31%	46%	5-Year
Clearwater CCD, Pinellas County	323,210	139,857	13%	31%	56%	8.3%	84%	30%	53%	5-Year
Clearwater, Pinellas County	112,979	46,240	14%	27%	59%	7.0%	85%	30%	57%	1-Year
Dunedin, Pinellas County	35,712	16,656	9%	33%	58%	6.7%	86%	32%	51%	5-Year
East Lake CDP, Pinellas County	32,054	13,041	6%	19%	75%	7.5%	92%	30%	49%	5-Year
Feather Sound CDP, Pinellas County	3,370	1,767	7%	19%	74%	4.7%	95%	37%	19%	5-Year
Greenbriar CDP, Pinellas County	2,385	981	8%	28%	64%	1.9%	86%	41%	48%	5-Year
Gulfport, Pinellas County	12,167	5,925	17%	32%	51%	10.0%	84%	35%	61%	5-Year
Harbor Bluffs CDP, Pinellas County	2,786	1,149	8%	11%	81%	2.5%	93%	34%	37%	5-Year
Indian Rocks Beach, Pinellas County	4,172	2,132	5%	26%	69%	8.4%	88%	36%	45%	5-Year
Indian Shores, Pinellas County	1,469	843	10%	23%	67%	8.0%	93%	36%	28%	5-Year
Kenneth City, Pinellas County	5,013	1,815	15%	35%	50%	4.4%	86%	27%	65%	5-Year
Largo, Pinellas County	81,007	35,192	17%	30%	53%	5.7%	86%	26%	45%	1-Year
Lealman CDP, Pinellas County	20,783	8,682	28%	35%	37%	12.1%	80%	27%	52%	5-Year
Madeira Beach, Pinellas County	4,320	2,296	15%	27%	58%	7.8%	81%	31%	48%	5-Year
North Redington Beach, Pinellas County	1,484	741	6%	20%	74%	5.2%	97%	40%	50%	5-Year
Oldsmar, Pinellas County	13,860	5,038	11%	25%	64%	10.2%	86%	25%	44%	5-Year
Palm Harbor CDP, Pinellas County	59,769	26,423	9%	26%	65%	7.4%	90%	29%	53%	5-Year
Pinellas Park, Pinellas County	50,433	20,981	14%	33%	53%	7.2%	82%	30%	49%	5-Year
Redington Beach, Pinellas County	1,565	713	7%	14%	79%	9.2%	88%	29%	43%	5-Year
Redington Shores, Pinellas County	2,046	1,189	12%	23%	65%	3.7%	87%	39%	51%	5-Year
Ridgecrest CDP, Pinellas County	3,237	1,039	24%	33%	43%	18.1%	78%	30%	33%	5-Year
Safety Harbor, Pinellas County	17,142	7,158	8%	25%	67%	6.2%	88%	26%	53%	5-Year
Seminole, Pinellas County	17,637	8,360	12%	28%	60%	6.3%	85%	28%	45%	5-Year
South Highpoint CDP, Pinellas County	4,624	1,646	22%	35%	43%	9.0%	73%	39%	58%	5-Year
South Pasadena, Pinellas County	5,009	3,255	12%	40%	48%	11.5%	92%	30%	58%	5-Year
St. Pete Beach CCD, Pinellas County	16,130	8,539	10%	24%	66%	7.0%	88%	33%	54%	5-Year

Key Facts and ALICE Statistics for Florida Municipalities

Municipality by County	Population	Households	Poverty %	ALICE %	Above ALICE Threshold %	Unemployment Rate	Health Insurance Coverage %	Housing Burden: Owner Over 30%	Housing Burden: Renter Over 30%	Source, American Community Survey Estimate
St. Pete Beach, Pinellas County	9,466	5,077	10%	23%	67%	7.4%	89%	31%	54%	5-Year
St. Petersburg CCD, Pinellas County	388,685	166,259	16%	30%	54%	8.7%	84%	31%	50%	5-Year
St. Petersburg, Pinellas County	257,088	103,788	16%	26%	58%	6.3%	89%	29%	46%	1-Year
Tarpon Springs CCD, Pinellas County	136,584	57,398	10%	25%	65%	8.4%	89%	29%	51%	5-Year
Tarpon Springs, Pinellas County	24,003	9,809	14%	28%	58%	11.4%	85%	29%	46%	5-Year
Tierra Verde CDP, Pinellas County	3,359	1,631	6%	9%	85%	5.8%	96%	40%	12%	5-Year
Treasure Island, Pinellas County	6,783	3,566	9%	25%	66%	6.8%	88%	39%	55%	5-Year
West Lealman CDP, Pinellas County	15,838	7,506	16%	40%	44%	8.6%	84%	26%	57%	5-Year
Alturas CDP, Polk County	3,756	1,249	22%	25%	53%	13.9%	79%	27%	53%	5-Year
Auburndale, Polk County	14,281	4,711	19%	34%	47%	10.6%	81%	26%	56%	5-Year
Babson Park CDP, Polk County	1,337	318	21%	28%	51%	11.0%	85%	23%	100%	5-Year
Bartow CCD, Polk County	61,241	20,451	15%	33%	52%	9.0%	84%	23%	43%	5-Year
Bartow, Polk County	18,094	5,931	20%	30%	50%	9.9%	87%	23%	44%	5-Year
Bradley Junction CDP, Polk County	480	170	23%	48%	29%	23.2%	64%	29%	0%	5-Year
Combee Settlement CDP, Polk County	5,921	2,035	25%	48%	27%	27.4%	70%	26%	59%	5-Year
Crooked Lake Park CDP, Polk County	1,564	612	20%	46%	34%	6.2%	82%	29%	57%	5-Year
Crystal Lake CDP, Polk County	6,452	2,048	31%	37%	32%	21.9%	81%	19%	69%	5-Year
Cypress Gardens CDP, Polk County	8,955	3,561	7%	33%	60%	7.4%	87%	26%	49%	5-Year
Davenport, Polk County	3,137	1,021	19%	35%	46%	10.1%	80%	28%	59%	5-Year
Dundee, Polk County	3,908	1,430	23%	43%	34%	3.1%	75%	24%	54%	5-Year
Eagle Lake, Polk County	2,486	872	17%	33%	50%	9.2%	83%	22%	39%	5-Year
Fort Meade, Polk County	5,824	1,826	16%	33%	51%	13.7%	85%	21%	36%	5-Year
Frostproof CCD, Polk County	14,535	3,544	19%	37%	44%	14.6%	81%	23%	29%	5-Year
Frostproof, Polk County	3,062	1,119	17%	38%	45%	8.7%	91%	17%	58%	5-Year
Fuller Heights CDP, Polk County	9,777	3,328	5%	34%	61%	7.3%	88%	19%	42%	5-Year
Fussells Corner CDP, Polk County	5,064	2,125	17%	38%	45%	16.2%	83%	28%	51%	5-Year
Greenelefe CDP, Polk County	1,800	743	3%	45%	52%	3.1%	90%	15%	68%	5-Year
Haines City CCD, Polk County	130,246	44,107	16%	34%	50%	8.4%	80%	29%	52%	5-Year
Haines City, Polk County	21,624	6,867	25%	38%	37%	7.4%	70%	33%	56%	5-Year
Highland City CDP, Polk County	10,120	3,525	7%	30%	63%	7.7%	89%	19%	40%	5-Year
Highland Park, Polk County	309	136	8%	51%	41%	6.4%	90%	21%	27%	5-Year
Hillcrest Heights, Polk County	280	103	16%	24%	60%	2.8%	89%	17%	35%	5-Year
Inwood CDP, Polk County	6,739	2,256	30%	40%	30%	19.7%	73%	29%	52%	5-Year
Jan Phyl Village CDP, Polk County	4,690	1,617	17%	38%	45%	8.0%	88%	17%	55%	5-Year
Kathleen CDP, Polk County	5,895	2,043	20%	31%	49%	12.5%	79%	32%	36%	5-Year
Lake Alfred, Polk County	5,213	1,924	27%	32%	41%	13.2%	84%	25%	75%	5-Year
Lake Hamilton, Polk County	1,080	364	9%	35%	56%	17.6%	78%	18%	29%	5-Year
Lake Wales CCD, Polk County	42,879	16,361	16%	39%	45%	12.9%	83%	24%	50%	5-Year
Lake Wales, Polk County	14,929	5,427	23%	34%	43%	16.3%	85%	29%	56%	5-Year
Lakeland CCD, Polk County	257,087	92,789	15%	35%	50%	11.4%	86%	23%	49%	5-Year
Lakeland Highlands CDP, Polk County	11,728	3,996	4%	19%	77%	7.0%	93%	23%	32%	5-Year
Lakeland, Polk County	104,410	38,975	15%	40%	45%	7.5%	89%	20%	47%	1-Year
Loughman CDP, Polk County	2,877	1,055	11%	44%	45%	3.9%	81%	43%	35%	5-Year
Medulla CDP, Polk County	8,334	3,130	10%	34%	56%	7.9%	92%	20%	37%	5-Year
Mulberry, Polk County	3,900	1,567	16%	49%	35%	10.7%	84%	26%	50%	5-Year

Municipality by County	Population	Households	Poverty %	ALICE %	Above ALICE Threshold %	Unemployment Rate	Health Insurance Coverage %	Housing Burden: Owner Over 30%	Housing Burden: Renter Over 30%	Source, American Community Survey Estimate
Poinciana CDP, Polk County	73,943	17,275	20%	38%	42%	0.0%	77%	41%	59%	5-Year
Polk City, Polk County	2,413	743	19%	33%	48%	16.8%	86%	21%	43%	5-Year
Wahneta CDP, Polk County	5,372	1,181	39%	31%	30%	5.9%	54%	22%	49%	5-Year
Waverly CDP, Polk County	828	374	19%	53%	28%	27.4%	78%	0%	75%	5-Year
Willow Oak CDP, Polk County	4,948	1,770	20%	42%	38%	7.3%	75%	33%	39%	5-Year
Winter Haven, Polk County	35,835	14,120	18%	38%	44%	12.0%	83%	27%	50%	5-Year
Winter Haven-Auburndale CCD, Polk County	120,688	44,129	18%	35%	47%	11.0%	81%	25%	49%	5-Year
Crescent City CCD, Putnam County	16,973	6,392	27%	28%	45%	13.2%	76%	30%	40%	5-Year
Crescent City, Putnam County	1,814	725	34%	27%	39%	13.4%	76%	34%	41%	5-Year
East Palatka CCD, Putnam County	8,278	3,438	18%	31%	51%	8.2%	80%	26%	49%	5-Year
East Palatka CDP, Putnam County	1,852	508	20%	25%	55%	14.7%	82%	28%	79%	5-Year
Interlachen, Putnam County	1,430	538	34%	25%	41%	18.1%	74%	17%	35%	5-Year
Interlachen-Florahome CCD, Putnam County	24,579	9,285	23%	27%	50%	14.2%	80%	24%	46%	5-Year
Palatka CCD, Putnam County	22,866	8,568	30%	25%	45%	12.1%	82%	28%	60%	5-Year
Palatka, Putnam County	10,414	3,827	41%	31%	28%	17.3%	82%	38%	59%	5-Year
Pomona Park, Putnam County	732	285	24%	34%	42%	11.8%	79%	26%	55%	5-Year
Welaka, Putnam County	642	280	24%	33%	43%	21.8%	82%	26%	36%	5-Year
Allentown CCD, Santa Rosa County	2,186	910	5%	26%	69%	3.6%	89%	24%	37%	5-Year
Allentown CDP, Santa Rosa County	946	376	2%	20%	78%	3.1%	92%	13%	47%	5-Year
Avalon CDP, Santa Rosa County	571	264	5%	33%	62%	9.7%	73%	34%	70%	5-Year
Avalon-Mulat CCD, Santa Rosa County	6,378	2,341	7%	21%	72%	8.7%	87%	23%	34%	5-Year
Bagdad CCD, Santa Rosa County	6,306	2,421	21%	31%	48%	18.2%	79%	32%	63%	5-Year
Bagdad CDP, Santa Rosa County	3,951	1,494	18%	32%	50%	8.8%	78%	34%	56%	5-Year
Berrydale CCD, Santa Rosa County	1,970	731	5%	39%	56%	2.9%	80%	19%	4%	5-Year
Brownsdale CDP, Santa Rosa County	518	202	0%	20%	80%	4.5%	93%	14%	?	5-Year
Chumuckla CDP, Santa Rosa County	767	300	7%	26%	67%	2.9%	86%	33%	0%	5-Year
East Milton CCD, Santa Rosa County	12,988	2,998	24%	24%	52%	15.4%	81%	24%	53%	5-Year
East Milton CDP, Santa Rosa County	12,490	2,814	26%	23%	51%	15.9%	82%	24%	53%	5-Year
Floridatown CDP, Santa Rosa County	326	123	17%	11%	72%	0.0%	99%	31%	48%	5-Year
Garcon Point CDP, Santa Rosa County	468	180	0%	14%	86%	13.2%	97%	44%	?	5-Year
Gulf Breeze CCD, Santa Rosa County	6,092	2,366	6%	20%	74%	5.8%	91%	21%	50%	5-Year
Gulf Breeze, Santa Rosa County	6,092	2,366	6%	20%	74%	5.8%	91%	21%	50%	5-Year
Harold CCD, Santa Rosa County	1,054	421	16%	19%	65%	4.5%	81%	24%	50%	5-Year
Harold CDP, Santa Rosa County	908	343	12%	13%	75%	0.0%	86%	16%	59%	5-Year
Holley CDP, Santa Rosa County	1,531	546	18%	12%	70%	9.3%	79%	18%	34%	5-Year
Holley-Navarre CCD, Santa Rosa County	34,480	12,741	9%	20%	71%	6.6%	89%	27%	45%	5-Year
Jay CCD, Santa Rosa County	3,572	1,453	9%	30%	61%	8.8%	86%	17%	31%	5-Year
Jay, Santa Rosa County	420	190	17%	38%	45%	10.5%	87%	24%	31%	5-Year
Midway CCD, Santa Rosa County	24,046	9,401	8%	24%	68%	6.3%	90%	26%	51%	5-Year
Midway CDP (Santa Rosa County), Santa Rosa County	17,434	6,903	9%	27%	64%	6.4%	89%	29%	52%	5-Year
Milton CCD, Santa Rosa County	10,504	4,312	14%	31%	55%	13.4%	81%	27%	41%	5-Year
Milton, Santa Rosa County	9,276	3,762	14%	32%	54%	15.3%	81%	29%	43%	5-Year
Mulat CDP, Santa Rosa County	466	114	25%	18%	57%	0.0%	90%	67%	78%	5-Year
Munson CCD, Santa Rosa County	1,238	574	14%	37%	49%	13.2%	86%	13%	32%	5-Year
Munson CDP, Santa Rosa County	257	128	5%	78%	17%	8.2%	96%	0%	0%	5-Year
Navarre Beach CCD, Santa Rosa County	1,079	518	3%	5%	92%	0.0%	97%	33%	20%	5-Year

Key Facts and ALICE Statistics for Florida Municipalities

Municipality by County	Population	Households	Poverty %	ALICE %	Above ALICE Threshold %	Unemployment Rate	Health Insurance Coverage %	Housing Burden: Owner Over 30%	Housing Burden: Renter Over 30%	Source, American Community Survey Estimate
Navarre Beach CDP, Santa Rosa County	1,079	518	3%	5%	92%	0.0%	97%	33%	20%	5-Year
Navarre CDP, Santa Rosa County	32,949	12,195	9%	20%	71%	6.5%	89%	28%	45%	5-Year
Oriole Beach CDP, Santa Rosa County	1,608	545	5%	26%	69%	3.4%	90%	23%	66%	5-Year
Pace CCD, Santa Rosa County	32,945	11,538	10%	22%	68%	4.6%	89%	23%	40%	5-Year
Pace CDP, Santa Rosa County	21,997	7,663	9%	22%	69%	4.9%	92%	25%	43%	5-Year
Pea Ridge CDP, Santa Rosa County	4,036	1,412	12%	41%	47%	5.7%	86%	25%	47%	5-Year
Point Baker CDP, Santa Rosa County	3,440	1,181	12%	29%	59%	13.0%	75%	15%	24%	5-Year
Roeville CDP, Santa Rosa County	513	212	20%	36%	44%	18.2%	93%	27%	84%	5-Year
Skyline CCD, Santa Rosa County	16,112	5,907	14%	23%	63%	11.4%	84%	23%	40%	5-Year
Tiger Point CDP, Santa Rosa County	2,978	1,212	5%	15%	80%	5.7%	91%	17%	34%	5-Year
Wallace CDP, Santa Rosa County	1,502	604	18%	18%	64%	1.6%	85%	24%	0%	5-Year
Woodlawn Beach CDP, Santa Rosa County	2,026	741	7%	11%	82%	9.1%	94%	16%	56%	5-Year
Bee Ridge CDP, Sarasota County	9,836	4,453	10%	25%	65%	7.3%	90%	34%	52%	5-Year
Desoto Lakes CDP, Sarasota County	3,692	1,341	11%	23%	66%	5.3%	82%	33%	30%	5-Year
Englewood CCD, Sarasota County	11,245	5,786	10%	33%	57%	13.6%	88%	27%	57%	5-Year
Englewood CDP, Sarasota County	14,515	7,496	11%	33%	56%	13.1%	88%	24%	55%	5-Year
Fruitville CDP, Sarasota County	13,725	5,716	7%	29%	64%	6.7%	87%	25%	47%	5-Year
Gulf Gate Estates CDP, Sarasota County	10,358	5,287	13%	35%	52%	7.4%	78%	34%	50%	5-Year
Gulf Gate Estates-Osprey CCD, Sarasota County	28,372	14,190	8%	26%	66%	10.2%	89%	29%	49%	5-Year
Interior County CCD, Sarasota County	32,256	15,196	8%	22%	70%	4.9%	93%	24%	46%	5-Year
Kensington Park CDP, Sarasota County	4,185	1,500	14%	37%	49%	4.1%	76%	33%	60%	5-Year
Lake Sarasota CDP, Sarasota County	4,759	1,635	5%	26%	69%	4.4%	79%	26%	59%	5-Year
Laurel CDP, Sarasota County	9,390	4,389	10%	28%	62%	8.7%	89%	29%	52%	5-Year
Longboat Key CCD, Sarasota County	4,592	2,489	8%	16%	76%	2.1%	98%	35%	32%	5-Year
Nokomis CDP, Sarasota County	3,152	1,414	18%	29%	53%	11.4%	76%	30%	45%	5-Year
North Port CCD, Sarasota County	64,026	24,971	10%	28%	62%	9.5%	87%	23%	41%	5-Year
North Port, Sarasota County	59,555	22,580	11%	27%	62%	9.2%	86%	25%	40%	5-Year
North Sarasota CDP, Sarasota County	7,587	3,087	20%	36%	44%	10.6%	77%	31%	52%	5-Year
Osprey CDP, Sarasota County	6,664	2,916	5%	20%	75%	12.4%	92%	29%	36%	5-Year
Plantation CDP, Sarasota County	4,933	2,734	6%	22%	72%	6.3%	96%	21%	42%	5-Year
Ridge Wood Heights CDP, Sarasota County	4,760	2,050	15%	25%	60%	5.6%	75%	29%	47%	5-Year
Sarasota CCD, Sarasota County	184,004	79,818	12%	28%	60%	7.3%	83%	31%	49%	5-Year
Sarasota Springs CDP, Sarasota County	15,547	6,098	9%	28%	63%	7.0%	76%	28%	57%	5-Year
Sarasota, Sarasota County	53,583	23,461	16%	32%	52%	10.3%	79%	33%	50%	5-Year
Siesta Key CDP, Sarasota County	6,058	2,983	9%	17%	74%	2.2%	93%	37%	32%	5-Year
South Gate Ridge CDP, Sarasota County	5,902	2,528	9%	31%	60%	5.9%	79%	30%	57%	5-Year
South Sarasota CDP, Sarasota County	4,973	2,418	14%	26%	60%	7.6%	89%	33%	60%	5-Year
South Venice CDP, Sarasota County	14,652	6,252	9%	35%	56%	9.1%	80%	24%	52%	5-Year
Southgate CDP, Sarasota County	7,329	3,366	14%	34%	52%	10.1%	85%	29%	62%	5-Year
The Meadows CDP, Sarasota County	4,022	2,184	3%	25%	72%	3.7%	91%	32%	48%	5-Year
Vamo CDP, Sarasota County	4,768	2,519	10%	26%	64%	14.4%	89%	28%	46%	5-Year
Venice CCD, Sarasota County	67,543	32,735	9%	31%	60%	9.3%	88%	27%	55%	5-Year
Venice Gardens CDP, Sarasota County	7,659	3,367	7%	30%	63%	6.9%	86%	23%	46%	5-Year
Venice, Sarasota County	21,402	11,524	8%	30%	62%	9.9%	93%	28%	59%	5-Year

Municipality by County	Population	Households	Poverty %	ALICE %	Above ALICE Threshold %	Unemployment Rate	Health Insurance Coverage %	Housing Burden: Owner Over 30%	Housing Burden: Renter Over 30%	Source, American Community Survey Estimate
Warm Mineral Springs CDP, Sarasota County	4,935	2,571	8%	33%	59%	16.0%	91%	14%	51%	5-Year
Altamonte Springs, Seminole County	42,218	16,709	10%	34%	56%	9.4%	81%	33%	47%	5-Year
Black Hammock CDP, Seminole County	963	388	12%	42%	46%	1.5%	89%	36%	56%	5-Year
Casselberry, Seminole County	26,663	10,694	15%	37%	48%	11.7%	81%	40%	51%	5-Year
Casselberry-Altamonte Springs CCD, Seminole County	206,247	75,543	11%	29%	60%	10.0%	83%	31%	48%	5-Year
Chuluota CDP, Seminole County	2,481	811	5%	27%	68%	3.9%	91%	38%	72%	5-Year
Fern Park CDP, Seminole County	8,161	3,226	14%	30%	56%	10.0%	72%	32%	40%	5-Year
Forest City CDP, Seminole County	14,924	4,705	13%	25%	62%	8.8%	82%	22%	48%	5-Year
Geneva CDP, Seminole County	2,459	778	2%	24%	74%	14.9%	85%	19%	30%	5-Year
Goldenrod CDP, Seminole County	12,603	4,755	23%	29%	48%	10.2%	77%	30%	57%	5-Year
Heathrow CDP, Seminole County	5,962	2,308	9%	21%	70%	3.5%	93%	38%	38%	5-Year
Lake Mary, Seminole County	15,038	5,375	5%	18%	77%	9.6%	89%	25%	48%	5-Year
Longwood, Seminole County	13,848	4,780	12%	25%	63%	12.4%	81%	27%	53%	5-Year
Midway CDP (Seminole County), Seminole County	1,485	534	26%	46%	28%	17.4%	80%	50%	73%	5-Year
Oviedo CCD, Seminole County	98,302	31,236	9%	19%	72%	8.3%	89%	30%	51%	5-Year
Oviedo, Seminole County	36,617	10,721	7%	15%	78%	6.7%	90%	26%	48%	5-Year
Sanford CCD, Seminole County	132,797	45,481	12%	27%	61%	9.2%	85%	31%	55%	5-Year
Sanford, Seminole County	56,170	19,039	18%	37%	45%	12.4%	80%	37%	61%	5-Year
Wekiwa Springs CDP, Seminole County	23,500	8,375	4%	18%	78%	7.5%	91%	27%	44%	5-Year
Winter Springs, Seminole County	33,973	11,891	8%	25%	67%	9.7%	86%	30%	49%	5-Year
Butler Beach CDP, St. Johns County	5,629	2,641	7%	27%	66%	5.1%	90%	28%	64%	5-Year
Crescent Beach CDP, St. Johns County	859	487	16%	20%	64%	2.8%	92%	42%	29%	5-Year
Flagler Estates CDP, St. Johns County	3,051	1,015	24%	26%	50%	11.5%	74%	28%	39%	5-Year
Fruit Cove CCD, St. Johns County	43,372	13,609	5%	10%	85%	6.8%	95%	27%	47%	5-Year
Fruit Cove CDP, St. Johns County	31,146	10,066	5%	12%	83%	7.7%	95%	25%	48%	5-Year
Hastings CCD, St. Johns County	12,075	4,452	19%	30%	51%	9.4%	83%	33%	43%	5-Year
Hastings, St. Johns County	682	273	33%	36%	31%	2.9%	78%	26%	49%	5-Year
Matanzas CCD, St. Johns County	16,265	7,130	11%	30%	59%	8.6%	85%	27%	46%	5-Year
Nocatee CDP, St. Johns County	7,306	2,321	5%	13%	82%	3.0%	92%	37%	47%	5-Year
Palm Valley CDP, St. Johns County	21,630	8,767	7%	19%	74%	5.3%	92%	28%	50%	5-Year
Ponte Vedra CCD, St. Johns County	29,495	12,191	7%	18%	75%	6.1%	94%	29%	50%	5-Year
Sawgrass CDP, St. Johns County	5,321	2,531	7%	20%	73%	12.0%	98%	33%	53%	5-Year
St. Augustine Beach, St. Johns County	6,564	2,926	9%	15%	76%	4.8%	87%	20%	40%	5-Year
St. Augustine CCD, St. Johns County	109,288	41,860	12%	22%	66%	6.2%	87%	29%	48%	5-Year
St. Augustine Shores CDP, St. Johns County	8,024	3,721	11%	36%	53%	6.4%	81%	33%	46%	5-Year
St. Augustine South CDP, St. Johns County	5,349	2,144	5%	27%	68%	3.4%	89%	31%	15%	5-Year
St. Augustine, St. Johns County	13,676	5,477	18%	30%	52%	7.7%	83%	26%	57%	5-Year
Villano Beach CDP, St. Johns County	3,051	1,044	10%	23%	67%	12.0%	80%	44%	41%	5-Year
World Golf Village CDP, St. Johns County	13,323	4,624	3%	14%	83%	5.1%	89%	33%	34%	5-Year
Fort Pierce CCD, St. Lucie County	110,320	42,984	22%	38%	40%	12.5%	79%	28%	60%	5-Year
Fort Pierce North CDP, St. Lucie County	7,058	2,341	35%	38%	27%	20.1%	76%	28%	71%	5-Year
Fort Pierce South CDP, St. Lucie County	4,646	1,837	26%	43%	31%	13.3%	65%	30%	77%	5-Year
Fort Pierce, St. Lucie County	43,267	16,522	33%	38%	29%	15.5%	74%	32%	63%	5-Year
Hutchinson Island CCD, St. Lucie County	9,011	5,145	10%	26%	64%	7.6%	94%	34%	44%	5-Year
Hutchinson Island South CDP, St. Lucie County	5,026	3,105	8%	27%	65%	9.5%	96%	30%	45%	5-Year

Key Facts and ALICE Statistics for Florida Municipalities

Municipality by County	Population	Households	Poverty %	ALICE %	Above ALICE Threshold %	Unemployment Rate	Health Insurance Coverage %	Housing Burden: Owner Over 30%	Housing Burden: Renter Over 30%	Source, American Community Survey Estimate
Indian River Estates CDP, St. Lucie County	6,439	2,691	12%	40%	48%	4.7%	89%	26%	58%	5-Year
Lakewood Park CDP, St. Lucie County	11,511	4,839	12%	32%	56%	7.3%	87%	22%	38%	5-Year
Port St. Lucie CCD, St. Lucie County	162,241	56,787	13%	31%	56%	12.5%	82%	35%	60%	5-Year
Port St. Lucie, St. Lucie County	179,410	61,310	13%	27%	60%	8.9%	87%	32%	53%	1-Year
River Park CDP, St. Lucie County	5,622	2,517	22%	45%	33%	10.7%	77%	33%	63%	5-Year
St. Lucie Village, St. Lucie County	613	227	11%	27%	62%	3.8%	86%	18%	42%	5-Year
West St. Lucie CCD, St. Lucie County	6,434	2,982	10%	35%	55%	10.2%	87%	17%	49%	5-Year
White City CDP, St. Lucie County	3,407	1,333	15%	25%	60%	5.7%	82%	15%	42%	5-Year
Bushnell, Sumter County	2,973	1,151	28%	35%	37%	12.8%	88%	26%	65%	5-Year
Bushnell-Center Hill CCD, Sumter County	25,846	8,843	23%	38%	39%	12.2%	82%	20%	44%	5-Year
Center Hill, Sumter County	1,150	392	35%	42%	23%	10.0%	74%	31%	33%	5-Year
Coleman, Sumter County	575	233	15%	55%	30%	7.5%	81%	25%	30%	5-Year
Lake Panasoffkee CDP, Sumter County	3,311	1,462	23%	37%	40%	9.5%	80%	18%	54%	5-Year
The Villages CDP, Sumter County	72,590	36,306	5%	28%	67%	0.0%	0%	21%	42%	5-Year
Webster, Sumter County	813	286	33%	32%	35%	4.3%	77%	27%	78%	5-Year
Wildwood CCD, Sumter County	82,655	39,196	7%	30%	63%	6.9%	94%	21%	45%	5-Year
Wildwood, Sumter County	6,052	2,608	16%	40%	44%	6.2%	87%	30%	59%	5-Year
Branford CCD, Suwannee County	7,141	2,536	20%	25%	55%	6.7%	84%	29%	15%	5-Year
Branford, Suwannee County	867	297	26%	28%	46%	9.6%	74%	29%	27%	5-Year
Dowling Park CCD, Suwannee County	8,252	3,198	20%	26%	54%	11.7%	82%	23%	20%	5-Year
Live Oak CCD, Suwannee County	18,351	6,598	26%	25%	49%	11.0%	78%	21%	49%	5-Year
Live Oak, Suwannee County	6,920	2,501	35%	33%	32%	10.7%	77%	25%	50%	5-Year
McAlpin-Wellborn CCD, Suwannee County	9,851	3,317	18%	30%	52%	14.2%	89%	23%	33%	5-Year
Perry North CCD, Taylor County	14,372	5,531	16%	39%	45%	10.5%	86%	15%	30%	5-Year
Perry South CCD, Taylor County	8,313	2,074	19%	34%	47%	4.1%	85%	28%	23%	5-Year
Perry, Taylor County	7,058	2,695	24%	41%	35%	16.3%	85%	20%	32%	5-Year
Steinhatchee CDP, Taylor County	962	551	9%	42%	49%	10.3%	81%	32%	33%	5-Year
Lake Butler CCD, Union County	7,491	1,643	22%	53%	25%	13.0%	88%	19%	38%	5-Year
Lake Butler, Union County	2,224	812	33%	47%	20%	19.6%	89%	22%	45%	5-Year
Raiford CCD, Union County	3,689	657	13%	50%	37%	11.0%	88%	28%	10%	5-Year
Worthington Springs CCD, Union County	4,011	1,583	18%	49%	33%	10.5%	83%	31%	37%	5-Year
Worthington Springs, Union County	616	170	25%	65%	10%	21.7%	61%	51%	68%	5-Year
Central Volusia CCD, Volusia County	38,066	13,682	9%	16%	75%	7.0%	86%	27%	51%	5-Year
Daytona Beach CCD, Volusia County	40,867	16,343	36%	36%	28%	13.8%	77%	30%	58%	5-Year
Daytona Beach Shores, Volusia County	4,294	2,353	13%	25%	62%	7.6%	88%	48%	44%	5-Year
Daytona Beach, Volusia County	62,726	26,998	28%	34%	38%	11.7%	80%	30%	57%	5-Year
De Leon Springs CDP, Volusia County	2,418	821	15%	16%	69%	17.1%	79%	14%	33%	5-Year
DeBary, Volusia County	19,547	7,928	9%	28%	63%	8.2%	87%	31%	59%	5-Year
DeBary-Orange City CCD, Volusia County	41,980	16,866	12%	31%	57%	8.6%	86%	30%	61%	5-Year
DeLand CCD, Volusia County	64,250	23,583	15%	27%	58%	8.4%	83%	27%	57%	5-Year
DeLand Southwest CDP, Volusia County	826	362	40%	36%	24%	7.5%	68%	20%	58%	5-Year
DeLand, Volusia County	28,524	10,093	16%	29%	55%	10.0%	84%	27%	62%	5-Year
Deltona CCD, Volusia County	97,249	33,431	14%	29%	57%	9.9%	81%	37%	59%	5-Year

Municipality by County	Population	Households	Poverty %	ALICE %	Above ALICE Threshold %	Unemployment Rate	Health Insurance Coverage %	Housing Burden: Owner Over 30%	Housing Burden: Renter Over 30%	Source, American Community Survey Estimate
Deltona, Volusia County	88,474	30,583	12%	30%	58%	5.8%	88%	35%	52%	1-Year
Edgewater, Volusia County	21,050	8,345	11%	26%	63%	9.5%	85%	27%	62%	5-Year
Glencoe CDP, Volusia County	2,843	1,071	12%	28%	60%	2.2%	80%	39%	20%	5-Year
Holly Hill, Volusia County	11,726	4,764	23%	38%	39%	13.6%	78%	33%	53%	5-Year
Lake Helen, Volusia County	2,643	1,092	12%	36%	52%	7.3%	82%	36%	40%	5-Year
New Smyrna Beach CCD, Volusia County	57,589	25,013	13%	25%	62%	8.2%	85%	30%	51%	5-Year
New Smyrna Beach, Volusia County	23,356	10,786	13%	24%	63%	6.4%	87%	31%	47%	5-Year
North DeLand CDP, Volusia County	1,511	538	8%	33%	59%	8.9%	84%	8%	34%	5-Year
North Peninsula CCD, Volusia County	24,492	11,964	16%	29%	55%	9.3%	82%	30%	51%	5-Year
Oak Hill, Volusia County	1,517	672	13%	27%	60%	6.1%	88%	30%	30%	5-Year
Orange City, Volusia County	11,023	4,871	17%	36%	47%	10.0%	84%	26%	65%	5-Year
Ormond Beach CCD, Volusia County	53,403	22,237	15%	30%	55%	10.3%	83%	27%	59%	5-Year
Ormond Beach, Volusia County	39,938	16,223	11%	26%	63%	8.9%	85%	27%	60%	5-Year
Ormond-by-the-Sea CDP, Volusia County	7,678	3,730	16%	27%	57%	9.0%	84%	32%	52%	5-Year
Pierson, Volusia County	1,466	427	21%	36%	43%	5.9%	73%	36%	45%	5-Year
Pierson-Seville CCD, Volusia County	7,091	2,502	19%	24%	57%	2.6%	73%	27%	38%	5-Year
Ponce Inlet, Volusia County	3,086	1,433	8%	15%	77%	5.7%	92%	33%	54%	5-Year
Port Orange CCD, Volusia County	67,596	29,145	16%	31%	53%	8.2%	84%	28%	56%	5-Year
Port Orange, Volusia County	57,858	24,356	13%	27%	60%	6.6%	86%	27%	52%	5-Year
Samsula-Spruce Creek CDP, Volusia County	6,314	2,365	10%	6%	84%	4.0%	81%	32%	40%	5-Year
Seville CDP, Volusia County	568	135	29%	41%	30%	0.0%	32%	36%	16%	5-Year
South Daytona, Volusia County	12,343	5,102	20%	34%	46%	12.5%	82%	26%	67%	5-Year
South Peninsula CCD, Volusia County	11,136	5,414	12%	21%	67%	7.5%	89%	37%	48%	5-Year
West DeLand CDP, Volusia County	3,997	1,321	16%	29%	55%	4.7%	80%	32%	63%	5-Year
Crawfordville CDP, Wakulla County	3,998	1,453	15%	19%	66%	7.6%	84%	25%	67%	5-Year
East Wakulla CCD, Wakulla County	26,442	8,608	14%	22%	64%	9.4%	89%	24%	42%	5-Year
Panacea CDP, Wakulla County	937	366	5%	66%	29%	23.3%	46%	27%	41%	5-Year
Sopchoppy, Wakulla County	389	158	14%	26%	60%	9.8%	86%	26%	33%	5-Year
St. Marks, Wakulla County	255	120	14%	14%	72%	13.6%	83%	16%	24%	5-Year
West Wakulla CCD, Wakulla County	4,686	2,083	14%	36%	50%	8.9%	81%	27%	26%	5-Year
DeFuniak Springs CCD, Walton County	15,908	5,400	22%	34%	44%	12.7%	77%	22%	40%	5-Year
DeFuniak Springs, Walton County	5,543	2,109	22%	39%	39%	6.6%	79%	25%	45%	5-Year
Freeport CCD, Walton County	9,955	3,718	14%	28%	58%	8.3%	86%	27%	48%	5-Year
Freeport, Walton County	2,346	842	13%	32%	55%	8.8%	89%	35%	38%	5-Year
Miramar Beach CDP, Walton County	7,120	3,482	7%	27%	66%	4.7%	85%	29%	58%	5-Year
Paxton, Walton County	577	230	17%	22%	61%	6.4%	88%	22%	6%	5-Year
Paxton-Darlington CCD, Walton County	9,255	3,680	23%	27%	50%	11.1%	77%	18%	49%	5-Year
Redbay CCD, Walton County	3,178	1,168	29%	22%	49%	8.5%	83%	9%	55%	5-Year
Walton Beaches CCD, Walton County	21,191	9,524	6%	22%	72%	4.4%	83%	38%	52%	5-Year
Caryville CCD, Washington County	3,488	1,309	17%	28%	55%	9.3%	82%	20%	24%	5-Year
Chipley CCD, Washington County	7,970	2,928	25%	23%	52%	12.5%	89%	15%	38%	5-Year
Chipley, Washington County	3,564	1,250	30%	27%	43%	15.4%	88%	23%	45%	5-Year
Vernon CCD, Washington County	13,171	4,009	21%	33%	46%	11.4%	85%	26%	47%	5-Year
Vernon, Washington County	1,144	333	27%	39%	34%	22.3%	82%	18%	64%	5-Year
Wausau, Washington County	486	155	19%	35%	46%	16.3%	89%	25%	45%	5-Year

ALICE HOUSEHOLDS BY INCOME, 2007 TO 2015

ALICE, an acronym for **A**sset **L**imited, **I**ncome **C**onstrained, **E**mployed, represents the growing number of individuals and families who are working, but are unable to afford the basic necessities of housing, food, child care, health care, and transportation.

The United Way ALICE Report uses standardized measurements to quantify the cost of a basic household budget in each county in Florida, and to show how many households are struggling to afford it.

This table presents the total number of households in each county in 2007, 2010, 2012, and 2015, as well as the percent of households in poverty and ALICE.

Source: American Community Survey, 2007-2015

ALICE Households, Florida, 2007 to 2015

	2007			2010			2012			2015			2015
County	Total Households	Poverty %	ALICE %	Total Households	Poverty %	ALICE %	Total Households	Poverty %	ALICE %	Total Households	Poverty %	ALICE %	Source, American Community Survey Estimate
Alachua	95,911	22%	18%	93,820	23%	25%	93,245	24%	23%	96,427	20%	26%	1-Year
Baker	N/A	N/A	N/A	8,492	14%	22%	8,596	18%	20%	8,205	16%	30%	5-Year
Bay	71,993	9%	17%	63,654	15%	25%	68,653	16%	23%	69,337	15%	26%	1-Year
Bradford	N/A	N/A	N/A	9,010	18%	33%	8,828	21%	28%	8,770	23%	27%	5-Year
Brevard	216,879	9%	21%	221,945	12%	26%	218,094	13%	27%	225,682	12%	22%	1-Year
Broward	661,119	10%	27%	658,025	14%	32%	663,905	14%	30%	673,870	13%	31%	1-Year
Calhoun	N/A	N/A	N/A	4,765	21%	33%	4,852	24%	29%	4,784	20%	38%	5-Year
Charlotte	70,871	9%	14%	69,176	13%	27%	71,811	12%	25%	72,671	11%	29%	1-Year
Citrus	58,980	12%	25%	60,229	16%	30%	58,640	15%	28%	60,541	14%	29%	1-Year
Clay	65,307	8%	22%	65,889	11%	24%	66,918	11%	26%	71,733	12%	21%	1-Year
Collier	120,309	8%	27%	118,258	12%	32%	123,714	10%	31%	134,906	10%	23%	1-Year
Columbia	22,161	16%	32%	25,705	16%	36%	22,636	18%	30%	24,238	17%	28%	1-Year
DeSoto	N/A	N/A	N/A	10,395	20%	22%	10,595	26%	27%	11,238	22%	36%	5-Year
Dixie	N/A	N/A	N/A	4,909	13%	48%	6,014	15%	36%	6,051	21%	34%	5-Year
Duval	340,527	11%	21%	326,339	15%	27%	328,225	16%	27%	343,467	15%	22%	1-Year
Escambia	115,420	14%	24%	110,306	18%	27%	114,077	15%	27%	116,814	11%	27%	1-Year
Flagler	37,935	11%	24%	35,218	11%	33%	36,358	12%	33%	39,281	10%	35%	1-Year
Franklin	N/A	N/A	N/A	4,699	22%	23%	4,479	22%	28%	4,338	19%	32%	5-Year
Gadsden	15,656	20%	32%	16,467	25%	32%	16,847	24%	27%	16,964	24%	32%	5-Year
Gilchrist	N/A	N/A	N/A	5,976	23%	27%	5,963	24%	32%	6,187	19%	31%	5-Year
Glades	N/A	N/A	N/A	4,165	17%	38%	3,745	18%	55%	3,920	20%	45%	5-Year
Gulf	N/A	N/A	N/A	5,347	16%	31%	5,368	18%	33%	5,349	15%	34%	5-Year
Hamilton	N/A	N/A	N/A	4,532	23%	26%	4,473	23%	32%	4,688	26%	31%	5-Year
Hardee	8,644	19%	28%	7,694	20%	41%	7,687	27%	43%	7,618	23%	42%	5-Year
Hendry	10,964	23%	33%	11,006	21%	26%	10,809	24%	38%	11,345	23%	41%	5-Year

	2007			2010			2012			2015			2015
County	Total Households	Poverty %	ALICE %	Total Households	Poverty %	ALICE %	Total Households	Poverty %	ALICE %	Total Households	Poverty %	ALICE %	Source, American Community Survey Estimate
Hernando	66,498	9%	32%	70,035	14%	33%	69,222	16%	36%	70,713	12%	30%	1-Year
Highlands	41,295	17%	28%	39,675	17%	32%	39,112	18%	33%	41,116	21%	28%	1-Year
Hillsborough	458,023	11%	22%	460,605	15%	27%	477,259	17%	26%	503,154	15%	27%	1-Year
Holmes	N/A	N/A	N/A	6,768	19%	37%	6,747	20%	37%	6,828	26%	30%	5-Year
Indian River	57,334	8%	26%	53,151	13%	27%	58,950	14%	31%	55,494	11%	29%	1-Year
Jackson	16,916	19%	27%	16,597	16%	30%	15,148	18%	34%	16,309	21%	37%	5-Year
Jefferson	N/A	N/A	N/A	5,233	18%	33%	5,444	19%	28%	5,411	16%	33%	5-Year
Lafayette	N/A	N/A	N/A	2,307	14%	33%	2,722	17%	32%	2,493	23%	34%	5-Year
Lake	118,699	8%	27%	115,635	12%	35%	115,026	15%	33%	126,519	12%	29%	1-Year
Lee	247,392	9%	20%	233,693	13%	36%	245,100	13%	32%	263,694	13%	30%	1-Year
Leon	107,428	17%	15%	108,439	24%	21%	108,915	21%	18%	109,209	22%	19%	1-Year
Levy	14,341	19%	29%	15,936	22%	26%	16,180	22%	24%	15,516	20%	30%	5-Year
Liberty	N/A	N/A	N/A	2,008	18%	46%	2,355	23%	32%	2,433	19%	33%	5-Year
Madison	N/A	N/A	N/A	6,776	20%	27%	6,877	23%	27%	6,614	25%	31%	5-Year
Manatee	128,562	9%	26%	126,418	12%	37%	130,382	13%	31%	134,690	12%	31%	1-Year
Marion	128,822	13%	26%	131,753	16%	31%	133,910	16%	32%	125,227	16%	31%	1-Year
Martin	59,676	8%	21%	60,090	9%	33%	60,783	12%	33%	65,101	9%	32%	1-Year
Miami-Dade	833,199	16%	30%	809,689	21%	36%	838,772	21%	31%	857,712	21%	40%	1-Year
Monroe	29,109	10%	18%	29,822	10%	31%	29,241	12%	32%	31,391	12%	34%	1-Year
Nassau	25,521	9%	20%	28,616	10%	22%	27,334	11%	23%	29,674	11%	26%	1-Year
Okaloosa	73,559	9%	13%	70,407	12%	20%	75,099	13%	22%	76,721	9%	24%	1-Year
Okeechobee	12,732	15%	35%	13,646	19%	34%	13,413	23%	38%	13,046	23%	35%	5-Year
Orange	394,584	11%	21%	402,441	15%	34%	423,987	16%	32%	457,736	14%	29%	1-Year
Osceola	93,376	10%	29%	88,089	15%	40%	90,822	18%	39%	98,301	18%	42%	1-Year
Palm Beach	507,763	9%	30%	516,845	12%	29%	522,201	12%	29%	545,780	12%	28%	1-Year
Pasco	183,910	11%	28%	183,457	14%	32%	180,612	12%	33%	192,628	14%	28%	1-Year
Pinellas	402,203	11%	26%	402,202	13%	29%	404,856	12%	28%	400,209	13%	28%	1-Year
Polk	225,873	12%	22%	221,073	15%	29%	223,507	16%	28%	227,122	15%	36%	1-Year
Putnam	28,237	17%	26%	29,093	25%	20%	28,230	21%	28%	28,165	28%	24%	1-Year
Santa Rosa	52,428	11%	21%	55,339	11%	26%	58,336	9%	20%	60,861	11%	22%	1-Year
Sarasota	168,324	8%	23%	163,030	10%	33%	172,973	11%	28%	177,807	8%	25%	1-Year
Seminole	152,559	8%	25%	142,045	10%	31%	148,858	12%	28%	162,739	10%	27%	1-Year
St. Johns	67,040	6%	21%	74,471	14%	17%	78,295	10%	20%	83,247	11%	17%	1-Year
St. Lucie	102,475	9%	24%	104,982	15%	38%	109,526	15%	34%	108,811	16%	30%	1-Year
Sumter	35,706	12%	13%	40,659	10%	19%	45,122	10%	24%	48,039	10%	32%	5-Year
Suwannee	12,527	14%	30%	16,018	19%	23%	15,697	22%	22%	15,649	22%	26%	5-Year
Taylor	N/A	N/A	N/A	7,584	19%	36%	7,776	16%	37%	7,605	17%	38%	5-Year
Union	N/A	N/A	N/A	3,521	16%	43%	3,782	16%	38%	3,883	19%	51%	5-Year
Volusia	200,456	13%	23%	190,757	14%	29%	197,599	17%	28%	209,657	14%	28%	1-Year
Wakulla	N/A	N/A	N/A	10,773	11%	25%	10,577	12%	24%	10,691	14%	25%	5-Year
Walton	21,458	12%	21%	22,447	16%	20%	22,138	15%	29%	23,490	15%	27%	5-Year
Washington	N/A	N/A	N/A	8,735	18%	25%	8,310	23%	25%	8,246	22%	29%	5-Year

METHODOLOGY OVERVIEW & RATIONALE

LAST UPDATED JANUARY 2017

ALICE, an acronym for **A**sset **L**imited, **I**ncome **C**onstrained, **E**mployed, represents the growing number of individuals and families who are working, but are unable to afford the basic necessities of housing, food, child care, health care, and transportation.

The United Way ALICE Report uses standardized measurements to quantify the cost of a basic household budget in each county in Florida, and to show how many households are struggling to afford it.

This methodology overview describes the rationale for developing ALICE, an alternative to the Federal Poverty Level; the guiding parameters for development of new measures; four resultant measures; and the methodology and data sources used for each.

BACKGROUND: SHORTCOMINGS OF THE FEDERAL POVERTY LEVEL

An accurate and comprehensive measure of the scope, causes, and consequences of poverty forms the basis for identifying problems, planning policy solutions, and allocating resources. Since the War on Poverty began in 1965, the Federal Poverty Level (FPL) has provided a standard by which to determine the number and proportion of people living in poverty in the U.S. Despite the FPL's benefit of providing a nationally recognized income threshold for determining who is poor, its shortcomings are well documented (Citro & Michael, 1995; O'Brien & Pedulla, 2010; Uchitelle, 2001).

Primarily, the measure is not based on the current cost of basic contemporary household necessities, and except for Alaska and Hawaii, it is not adjusted to reflect cost of living differences across the U.S. The net effect is an undercount of households living in economic hardship. The official poverty level is so understated that many government and nonprofit agencies use multiples of the FPL to determine eligibility for assistance programs. For example, New Jersey's Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP) uses 200 percent of the FPL and Louisiana's Women, Infants & Children Program (WIC) uses 185 percent of the FPL (New Jersey Energy Assistance Programs, 2013; U.S. Department of Agriculture, 2015). Even Medicaid and the Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP) use multiples of the FPL to determine eligibility across the country (National Conference of State Legislatures, 2014; Roberts, Povich, & Mather, 2012).

In light of the FPL's weaknesses, other measures of financial hardship have been developed. The federal government produces two alternatives to the FPL: the Supplemental Poverty Measure (SPM) from the U.S. Census at the state level, and the Area Median Income (AMI) from the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) for sub-state geographies. Other sub-state geography alternatives to the FPL include Kids Count (Annie E. Casey Foundation), the Self-Sufficiency Standard (Center for Women's Welfare, School of Social Work, University of Washington), the Basic Needs Budget (National Center for Children in Poverty), the Family Budget Calculator (Economic Policy Institute), the Economic Security Index (Institution for Social and Policy Studies), the Living Wage Calculator (MIT), and the Assets and Opportunity Scorecard (Corporation for Enterprise Development). While the plethora of alternatives demonstrates the lack of satisfaction with the FPL, none comprehensively measure the number of households who are struggling in each county in a state and describe the conditions they face.

Beyond measurement concerns, the FPL suffers from language issues common to assessments of poverty. For one, the term “poverty” is vague, lacking any measure of the depth, duration, or household and societal consequences of financial hardship. In addition, the term has gained negative connotations and is often and inaccurately associated only with a lack of employment.

PARAMETERS

To meet the United Way *ALICE Project* goals that new measures be transparent and provide data that is easily updated on a regular basis and replicable across all states, the ALICE tools were developed based on the following parameters:

1. **Make a household the unit of analysis:** Because people live in a variety of economic units (families, roommates, etc.), the ALICE tools measure households. ALICE households do not include those living in institutional group quarters, such as college dorms, nursing homes, homeless shelters, or prisons.
2. **Define the basic cost of living:** The goal is to define the basic elements needed to participate in the modern economy. Other measures are either unrealistically low, where a household earning the Threshold still cannot afford basic necessities, or they create an income benchmark that is too high and financially unsustainable. The ALICE measures provide a conservative estimate for the costs of five essentials: housing, child care, food, transportation, and health care, plus miscellaneous expenses and taxes.
3. **Measure the number of households unable to afford the basic cost of living:** In addition to capturing the basic cost of living, it is important to know the number and proportion of households unable to afford it. Where possible, it is also important to understand their demographic characteristics and geographic distribution.
4. **Provide data at the local level:** Counties serve as the base geographic unit of analysis because they are the smallest geography for which we can obtain reliable data across the country. Where possible, we also measure ALICE indicators at the Census Bureau’s municipal, county subdivision, and Public Use Microdata Area (PUMA) level. State-level data, while available for a broader set of economic indicators, masks significant inter-county variation.
5. **Make new measures transparent and easy to understand:** To ensure that measures are transparent and easily understandable, all data come from official and publicly available sources, including the U.S. Census Bureau, the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), the U. S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), and the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS). In particular, using readily available data from the American Community Survey’s tabulated data as the basis for estimates ensures that calculations are transparent and easily verifiable.
6. **Ensure that measures can be easily updated on a regular basis:** ALICE measures are standardized using regularly collected, publicly available data to ensure that they can be applied across every county and updated regularly.
7. **Make new measures replicable across all states:** The ALICE measures quantify financial hardship across geographic jurisdictions and over time. The standard measures enable comparison and common understanding.
8. **Identify important contextual conditions:** Because economic hardship does not occur in a vacuum, the ALICE tools provide the means to understand the conditions that struggling households face (such as few job opportunities), as well as the consequences of those struggles for the wider community

(such as more traffic and longer commutes as workers find lower cost homes further away, or stress on emergency rooms overused for primary care).

9. **Use neutral language:** Because the term “poverty” carries negative connotations, a more neutral descriptive acronym is offered. The term “**ALICE**” describes a household that is **A**sset **L**imited, **I**ncome **C**onstrained, **E**mployed.

THE ALICE MEASURES

The United Way *ALICE Project* developed the four ALICE measures, described below, to identify and assess financial hardship at a local level and to enhance existing local, state, and national poverty measures.

Household Survival Budget: The Household Survival Budget is a minimal estimate of the total cost of five household essentials – housing, child care, food, transportation, and health care, plus taxes and a 10 percent contingency. It is calculated separately for each county, and for different household types. The budget can be updated as costs and the items considered necessary change over time. For comparison, a Household Stability Budget provides an estimate of a more sustainable budget, including a 10 percent savings category.

ALICE Threshold: The ALICE Threshold represents the minimum income level necessary for survival for a household. Derived from the Household Survival Budget, the Threshold is rounded to American Community Survey income category and adjusted for household size and composition for each county, as described below.

ALICE Income Assessment: The ALICE Income Assessment is a tool that measures: 1) how much income households need to reach the ALICE Threshold; 2) how much they actually earn; 3) how much public and nonprofit assistance is provided to help these households meet their basic needs; and 4) the Unfilled Gap – how far these households remain from reaching the ALICE Threshold despite both income and assistance.

Economic Viability Dashboard: The Economic Viability Dashboard is an Index designed to measure the economic conditions that ALICE households face in each county in a given state. The Dashboard measures three indicators of local economic conditions: Housing Affordability, Job Opportunities, and Community Resources. The Index score for each county ranges from 1 to 100, where 1 indicates the worst economic conditions for ALICE and 100 indicates the best conditions.

ADDITIONAL ANALYSIS: ALICE HOUSING STOCK ASSESSMENT

Each ALICE Report includes the ALICE Housing Stock assessment, an analysis that measures the number of housing units in a county that ALICE and poverty households can afford compared with the demand for affordable units. These include rental and owner-occupied units, both government subsidized and market rate.

METHODOLOGY: HOUSEHOLD SURVIVAL AND STABILITY BUDGETS

The Household Budgets are a means to understand the cost of living on a local scale. To evaluate the minimal amount needed to survive in a particular geographic area, the Household Survival Budget includes the cost of five household essentials – housing, child care, food, transportation, and health care, plus taxes and a

10 percent contingency – priced at the most basic level for each county in a state. The Household Survival Budget is calculated for different household types, including a single adult and a family of four (two adults, one infant, and one preschooler). For comparison, the Household Stability Budget provides an estimate of a more sustainable budget for the same household types.

Household Survival Budget

The Household Survival Budget is comprised of conservative estimates of the cost of five household essentials – housing, child care, food, transportation, and health care, plus taxes and a 10 percent contingency – in each county. The data definitions and sources are as follows:

- 1. Housing:** The housing budget is based on HUD's Fair Market Rent (usually 40th percentile of gross rents, but in some locations HUD reports the 50th percentile) for an efficiency apartment for a single person, a one-bedroom apartment for a head of household with a child, and a two-bedroom apartment for a family of three or more. The rent includes the sum of the rent paid to the owner plus any utility costs incurred by the tenant. Utilities include electricity, gas, water/sewer, and trash removal services, but not telephone service. If the owner pays for all utilities, then the gross rent equals the rent paid to the owner.
Data Source: <http://www.huduser.org/portal/datasets/fmr.html>
- 2. Child Care:** The child care budget is based on the average annual cost of care for one infant and one preschooler in registered family child care homes (the least expensive child care option). Data are compiled by local child care resource and referral agencies and reported to the national organization, Child Care Aware. When data are missing, state averages are used, though missing data may mean that child care facilities are not available in those counties and residents may be forced to use facilities in neighboring counties. The source for county breakdowns varies by state.
Data Source: *State totals* <http://www.usa.childcareaware.org/costofcare>
- 3. Food:** The food budget is based on the Thrifty Level (lowest of four levels) of the USDA Food Plans. The household food budget is adjusted for six select household compositions including: single adult male 19-50 years old; family of two adults (male and female) 19-50 years old; one adult female and one child 2-3 years old; one adult female and one child 9-11 years old; family of four with two adults (male and female) and children 2-3 and 4-5 years old; and family of four with two adults (male and female as specified by the USDA) and children 6-8 and 9-11 years old. Data for June is used as that is considered by USDA to be the annual average.
Data Sources:
<https://www.cnpp.usda.gov/USDAFoodPlansCostofFood>
State food budget numbers are adjusted for regional price variation.
https://www.ers.usda.gov/webdocs/publications/eib48/10609_page19.pdf
- 4. Transportation:** The transportation budget is calculated using average annual expenditures for transportation by car and by public transportation from the Bureau of Labor Statistics' Consumer Expenditure Survey (CES). Since the CES is reported by metropolitan statistical areas and regions, counties are matched with the most local level possible. Costs are adjusted for household size (divided by CES household size except for single-adult households, which are divided by two). Building on work by the Institute of Urban and Regional Development, we suggest that in counties where 8 percent or more of the population uses public transportation, the cost for public transportation is used; in those counties where less than 8 percent of the population uses public transportation, the cost for auto transportation is used instead (Porter & Deakin, 1995; Pearce, 2015). Public transportation includes bus, trolley, subway, elevated train, railroad, and ferryboat. Car expenses include gas, oil, and other vehicle maintenance expenses, but not lease payments, car loan payments, or major repairs.
Data Sources:
Bureau of Labor Statistics (CES): <http://www.bls.gov/cex/csxmsa.htm#y1112>
CES Region definitions: <http://www.bls.gov/cex/csxgloss.htm>
American Community Survey: <http://www.census.gov/acs/www/>

5. **Health Care:** The health care budget includes the nominal out-of-pocket health care spending, medical services, prescription drugs, and medical supplies using the average annual health expenditure reported in the CES. Since the CES is reported by metropolitan areas and regions, counties were matched with the most local level possible. Costs are adjusted for household size (divided by CES household size except for single-adult households, which are divided by two). The health care budget does not include the cost of health insurance. Starting with the 2016 ALICE Reports, the health care cost will incorporate changes from the Affordable Care Act (ACA). Because ALICE does not qualify for Medicaid but in many cases cannot afford even the Bronze Marketplace premiums and deductibles, we add the cost of the “shared responsibility payment” – the penalty for not having coverage -- to the current out-of-pocket health care spending. The penalty for 2015 was \$325 for an adult and \$975 for a family.

Data Sources:

Bureau of Labor Statistics (CES): <http://www.bls.gov/ce/csxmsa.htm#y1112>

CES Region definitions: <http://www.bls.gov/ce/csxgloss.htm>

Shared responsibility payment: <https://www.medicaid.gov/medicaid-chip-program-information/program-information/medicaid-and-chip-eligibility-levels/medicaid-chip-eligibility-levels.html>

6. **Taxes:** The tax budget includes both federal and state income taxes where applicable, as well as Social Security and Medicare taxes. These rates include standard federal and state deductions and exemptions, as well as the federal Child Tax Credit and the Child and Dependent Care Credit as defined in the Internal Revenue Service 1040: Individual Income Tax, Forms and Instructions. They also include state tax deductions and exemptions such as the Personal Tax Credit and renter’s credit as defined in each state Treasury’s 1040: Individual Income Tax, Forms and Instructions. Local taxes are incorporated as applicable.

Data Sources:

Internal Revenue Service 1040: Individual Income Tax, Forms and Instructions for relevant years, such as: <http://www.irs.gov/pub/irs-prior/i1040--2012.pdf>

State Income Tax, Forms and Instructions for relevant years, such as: http://www.state.nj.us/treasury/taxation/pdf/other_forms/tgi-ee/2010/10_1040i.pdf

7. **Miscellaneous:** The Miscellaneous category includes 10 percent of the budget total (including taxes) to cover cost overruns.

Household Stability Budget

The Household Stability Budget represents a more financially stable, less austere standard of living compared to the Household Survival Budget. The Household Stability Budget is comprised of the actual cost of five household essentials plus a 10 percent savings item and a 10 percent contingency item, as well as taxes for each county. The data builds on the sources from the Household Survival Budget; differences are outlined below.

1. **Housing:** The housing budget for a single adult is based on HUD’s median rent for a one-bedroom apartment, rather than an efficiency at the Fair Market Rent of 40th percentile; for a head of household with children, the basis is a two-bedroom apartment at the median rent; and housing for a family is based on the American Community Survey’s median monthly owner costs for those with a mortgage, instead of rent for a two-bedroom apartment at the 40th percentile. Real estate taxes are included in the tax category below for households with a mortgage.
2. **Child Care:** The child care budget is based on the cost of a fully licensed and accredited child care center. These costs are typically more than 30 percent higher than the cost of registered home-based child care used in the Household Survival Budget. Data is compiled by local child care resource and referral agencies and reported to the national organization, Child Care Aware.
3. **Food:** The food budget is based on the USDA’s Moderate Level Food Plan for cost of food at home (second of four levels), adjusted for regional variation, plus the average cost of food away from home as reported by the CES.

4. **Transportation:** Where there is public transportation, family transportation expenses include public transportation for one adult and gas and maintenance for one car; costs for a single adult include public transportation for one, and half the cost of gas and maintenance for one car. Where there is no public transportation, family expenses include costs for leasing one car and for gas and maintenance for two cars, and single-adult costs are for leasing, gas and maintenance for one car as reported by the CES.
5. **Health Care:** The health care costs are based on employer-sponsored health insurance at a low-wage firm as reported by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services in the Medical Expenditure Panel Survey (MEPS). Also included is out-of-pocket health care spending as reported in the CES.
Data Source:
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services in the Medical Expenditure Panel Survey (MEPS) for relevant years (note: 2007 data not available, 2008 was used instead). For example:
Table II.C.2 Average total employee contribution
http://meps.ahrq.gov/mepsweb/data_stats/summ_tables/insr/state/series_2/2014/tiic2.htm
Table VII.C.2. Average total employee contribution (in dollars) per enrolled employee for single coverage at establishments that offer health insurance
http://meps.ahrq.gov/mepsweb/data_stats/summ_tables/insr/state/series_7/2014/tviic2.htm
Table VII.D.2. Average total employee contribution (in dollars) per enrolled employee for family coverage at establishments that offer health insurance where percent of low-wage employee contribution is 50 percent or more
http://meps.ahrq.gov/mepsweb/data_stats/summ_tables/insr/state/series_7/2014/tviid2.htm
6. **Technology:** Most jobs now require access to the internet and a smartphone. These are necessary to receive work schedules, changes in start time or location, access to work support services, and customer follow-up. The Stability Budget includes the cost of a smartphone for each adult in the family.
Data Source: Consumer Reports, Cell Phone Plan Comparison, 2014
<http://www.consumerreports.org/cro/news/2014/01/best-phone-plans-for-your-family-save-money/index.htm>
7. **Miscellaneous and Savings:** As in the Household Survival Budget, there is a miscellaneous category to cover cost overruns. In addition, there is a savings category. They are each 10 percent of the budget total (not including taxes).
8. **Taxes:** Taxes are calculated in the same manner as the Household Survival Budget, but the amounts are much larger as the size of credits and exemptions does not increase with income.

METHODOLOGY: THE ALICE THRESHOLD

In addition to understanding the basic cost of living, it is important to know the number and proportion of households not able to afford it and, where possible, their demographic features and geographic distribution. To do so, we calculate ALICE Thresholds for each county based on the Household Survival Budget to match the American Community Survey income categories allowing analysis of American Community Survey demographics. *Data are from the American Community Survey:* <http://www.census.gov/acs/www/>.

1. **Two Thresholds:** Because there are significant differences between households by age, there are two separate ALICE Thresholds: one for households headed by someone under 65 years old, and another for households headed by someone 65 years and older. They are calculated separately for each county in a state.
 - *Threshold for under 65:* The Threshold for households headed by someone under 65 years old is based on the average of the least expensive Household Survival Budget (Single Adult) and the most expensive Household Survival Budget (Family of Four), reflecting the wide range of types of households in this age group. The average budget is then adjusted to the average household size of the location.

$$(HHSB\ Single\ Adult + HHSB\ Family\ of\ 4)/5 * Ave\ HH\ size\ under65$$

- *Threshold for 65 and over:* Households headed by someone 65 years and older are less likely to include children. Therefore, the Threshold is based on the Household Survival Budget for a Single Adult.
*HHSB Single Adult * Ave HH size 65over*
- 2. **Household Income:** The average budgets are rounded to the tabulated American Community Survey estimates for household income in the following categories: \$30,000, \$35,000, \$40,000, \$45,000, \$50,000, \$60,000, or \$75,000.
- 3. **Average Household Size:** The average household size for households headed by someone under 65 is calculated as: the number of households headed by someone under 65 divided by the total population under 65. The average household size for households headed by someone 65 and older is calculated as: the number of households headed by someone 65 and older divided by the population 65 and older. To ensure that results reflect local conditions as closely as possible, averages are calculated at the county level.
- 4. **Number of ALICE households:** The number of ALICE households is derived by subtracting the number of households in poverty from the ALICE Threshold. Poverty numbers are provided by the American Community Survey for most demographic groups. Because the Survey does not provide the poverty numbers for race/ethnicity, the income category of less than \$15,000 per year is used as a proxy.

Note: To correct from rounding, Above ALICE Threshold is adjusted so total of the three income categories equals 100 percent.

METHODOLOGY: ALICE INCOME ASSESSMENT

The ALICE Income Assessment looks at the impact of public and nonprofit resources on the needs of ALICE households. The tool measures the “Unfilled Gap” between the total amount that households receive in income, cash government assistance, and in-kind public assistance and the total needed to reach the ALICE Threshold. Household income includes wages, dividends, and Social Security.

There are many resources available to low-income families. Public assistance used in this analysis includes only programs directed specifically at low-income households that directly help them meet the basic Household Survival Budget, such as TANF and Medicaid. It does not include programs that assist low-income households in broader ways, such as to attend college, or that assist communities, like community policing. The analysis is only of funds spent, not an evaluation of the efficacy of the programs or efficacy of meeting household needs.

1. **Federal Spending:** This figure includes a wide array of programs:
 - *Social Services* – Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF), Supplemental Security Income (SSI), and Social Services Block Grant (SSBG).
 - *Child Care and Education* – Only programs that help children meet their basic needs or are necessary to enable their parents to work are included. They are Head Start, Neglected and Delinquent Children and Youth Education, Rural and Low-Income Schools Program, and Homeless Children and Youth Education. Though post-secondary education is vital to future economic success, it is not a component of the basic Household Survival Budget, so programs such as Pell grants are not included.
 - *Food* – Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP), School Lunch Program, School Breakfast Program, Child and Adult Care Food Program (CACFP), and Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC).
 - *Housing* – Section 8 Housing Choice Vouchers (including Fair Share Vouchers and Welfare-to-Work Vouchers, the Section 8 Rental Voucher program (14.855), or the former Section 8 Certificate program (14.857)), Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP), and Community Development Block Grants (CDBG).

- *EITC* – Earned Income Tax Credit

2. Health Care: This figure includes:

- *Medicaid* – Provides money to states, which they must match, to offer health insurance for low-income residents. Also known as the Medical Assistance Program.
- *Children’s Health Insurance Program (CHIP)* – Provides funds to states to enable them to maintain and expand child health assistance to uninsured, low-income children and, at a state’s discretion, to low-income pregnant women and authorized immigrants.
- *Community Health Benefits* – Spending by hospitals on low-income patients that includes charity care and means-tested expenses, including Unreimbursed Medicaid minus direct offsetting revenue as reported on the 990 c3 Report.

3. State and Local Government Spending: This figure includes funds from state and local government, not pass-throughs from the federal government, in the areas of health, social services, transportation, and workforce development. Spending on ALICE was estimated from the National Association of State Budget Officers (NASBO), “State Expenditure Report: Examining Fiscal 2012-2014 State Spending,” 2014.

4. Nonprofit Assistance: This figure includes spending by nonprofit organizations identified as Human Services organizations. Human Services nonprofit programs are those reported on Form 990EZc3 and 990c3 minus program service revenue, dues, and government grants as reported to the Internal Revenue Service.

Data Sources:

Community Health Benefits – NCCS Data Web Report Builder, *Statistics of Income 990 c3 Report for 2010 and 2012*, Urban Institute.

Department of Treasury, “USAspending.gov Data Download,” Bureau of the Fiscal Service, accessed 9/1/15.
<https://www.usaspending.gov/DownloadCenter/Pages/DataDownload.aspx>

Earned income Tax Credit – Federal spending retrieved from <https://www.eitc.irs.gov/EITC-Central/eitcstats>

Federal spending data was gathered from Office of Management and Budget, “Fiscal Year 2016 Analytical Perspectives Budget of the U.S. Government,” U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC. 2016.
<https://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/browse/collectionGPO.action?collectionCode=BUDGET>

Non-Profit Revenue for Human Services, registered charity – NCCS Data Web Report Builder, *Statistics of Income 990EZc3 Report and 990 c3 Report*, Urban Institute, 2012

State spending data was gathered from: National Association of State Budget Officers (NASBO), “State Expenditure Report: Examining Fiscal 2014-2016 State Spending,” 2016.
[https://higherlogicdownload.s3.amazonaws.com/NASBO/9d2d2db1-c943-4f1b-b750-0fca152d64c2/UploadedImages/SER%20Archive/State%20Expenditure%20Report%20\(Fiscal%202014-2016\)%20-%20S.pdf](https://higherlogicdownload.s3.amazonaws.com/NASBO/9d2d2db1-c943-4f1b-b750-0fca152d64c2/UploadedImages/SER%20Archive/State%20Expenditure%20Report%20(Fiscal%202014-2016)%20-%20S.pdf)

Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) data from U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), *Data and Statistics* website. <http://www.fns.usda.gov/pd/supplemental-nutrition-assistance-program-snap>

Supplemental Social Insurance, B19066 - Aggregate Supplemental Security Income (SSI) in the Past 12 Months For Households, American Community Survey, 2012 and 2015.

METHODOLOGY: ECONOMIC VIABILITY DASHBOARD

While there are many measures of general economic conditions, there is a gap in the understanding of the conditions that most affect ALICE households. The Economic Viability Dashboard presents the conditions that underlie the economic hardship faced by ALICE households at the local level: Housing Affordability, Job Opportunities, and Community Resources. Each of these sets of conditions is reflected in an Index that allows comparison across different kinds of measures.

1. **Index:** Each Index in the Dashboard creates a common scale across rates, percentages, and other scores by measuring from the average. Raw indicator scores are converted to “z-scores”, which measure how far any value falls from the mean of the set, measured in standard deviations. The general formula for normalizing indicator scores is:

$$z = (x - \mu) / \sigma$$

where x is the indicator’s value, μ is the unweighted average, σ the standard deviation for that indicator and z is the resulting z-score. All scores must move in a positive direction, so for variables with an inverse relationship, i.e., the unemployment rate, the scores are multiplied by -1. In order to make the resulting scores more accessible, they are translated from a scale of -3 to 3 to 1 to 100, with higher scores reflecting better conditions. Data from 2010 is used as the baseline for comparison over time. Each county’s score is relative to other counties in the state and compared to prior years. A score of 100 does not necessarily mean that conditions are very good; it means that they are better than in other counties in the state. These indices are used only for comparison within the state, not for comparison to other states.

2. **Dashboard:** The conditions are displayed as a dashboard reflecting the economic reality of an area. This format ensures that poor conditions are not concealed by better results in another category, thus enabling the identification of gaps.
3. **Local Conditions:** The Index variables reflect the locality, rather than resources or conditions that are the same in all communities across the country. Index scores range from 1 to 100, Economic conditions are reported for each county in a state for 2007, 2010, 2012, and the most current year available.
4. **Data Definitions and Sources:**
The variables noted below for each index are the best proxies for the indicators that are available in all counties and updated on a regular basis:

Housing Affordability Index:

- Affordable Housing Gap – The number of available units ALICE and poverty households can afford while spending no more than one-third of their income on housing (ALICE Housing Stock assessment) compared to the number of renter and owner households below the ALICE Threshold.
Source: American Community Survey and ALICE Threshold calculations
- Housing Burden – Households spending more than 30 percent of income on housing.
Source: American Community Survey, Table PD04
- Real Estate Taxes – Median real estate taxes.
Source: American Community Survey

Job Opportunities Index:

- *Income Distribution* – Share of Income in the Lowest Two Quintiles
Source: American Community Survey, Table B19082
- *Unemployment Rate* – Employment Status
Source: American Community Survey, Table S2301
- *New Hire Wages (4th quarter)* – Quarterly Workforce Indicators (QWI), U.S. Census
Source: LED Extraction Tool: <http://ledextract.ces.census.gov/>

Community Resources Index:

- *Education Resources* – 3- and 4-year-olds enrolled in preschool
Source: American Community Survey, Table S2301
- *Health Resources* – Percent of population under 65 years old with health insurance. For consistency with data sets, for 2007 we used 2008 data. Prior to 2008, data was only available through the SAHIE Estimates using the Current Population Survey (CPS) which does not match the American Community Survey, where data from 2008 to date has been collected.
Source: American Community Survey, Table S2701 for 2010 and 2013; and B27001 for 2008
- *Social Capital* – Percent of population 18 and older who voted in the most recent election
Sources:
Election Administration and Voting Survey and Data Sets, Section F, 2010, 2012 and 2015
http://www.eac.gov/research/election_administration_and_voting_survey.aspx
Election Administration and Voting Survey and Data Sets, Appendix C: 2006 Election Administration and Voting Survey. http://www.eac.gov/research/uocava_survey.aspx#2006eavdata

METHODOLOGY: ALICE HOUSING STOCK ASSESSMENT

One of the most difficult conditions that most ALICE households face is the high cost of housing. Ultimately, housing cost is determined by what someone is willing to pay. However, the housing stock in an area can become out of sync when it is slow to adjust to demographic and economic changes. A mismatch occurs when the types of housing units residents want at certain price levels do not match the types of housing that exist, and a limited supply pushes up prices for all units.

An analysis of the number of units that are affordable for ALICE families reveals that there is indeed a mismatch between the number of households with income below the ALICE Threshold and the number of housing units in a given county that they can afford. Because there has been no accurate assessment of the number of rental and owner-occupied units that includes both government-subsidized and market-rate housing that ALICE families can afford, we developed the ALICE Housing Stock assessment.

The demographic and economic changes discussed above are causing significant shifts in housing demand. At the same time, there are many constraints on the housing market that prevent it from adjusting quickly. They include limited land availability for new housing, zoning regulations on the type of housing that can be built, and the cost of construction.

The ALICE Housing Stock assessment relies on the actual cost of housing and a county-level, cost-based threshold, whereas other mismatch approaches use either the Area Median Income (which takes into account county variation but does not necessarily have a relation to the actual cost in the area) or the bottom quintile or a flat rate (such as \$500) across all areas (Apgar, 1990; Goodman, 2001; Quigley & Raphael, 2001; U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, 2015). Also, these other approaches do not take into account the distribution of income below their thresholds, while the ALICE Housing Stock assessment does so along the Census breaks.

1. **Housing Affordability:** Defined as spending no more than one-third of income on housing.
 - *Rental Affordability:* Based on the cost of rent.
 - *Ownership Affordability:* Based on the cost of mortgage payments plus real estate taxes.
2. **Number of Affordable Units:** The number of affordable units is calculated by totaling the number of units where the housing cost is below one-third of the ALICE Threshold.
 - *Renter-occupied:* Based on the gross rent as reported in the tabulated American Community Survey estimates in the following categories: Less than \$200, \$200 to \$299, \$300 to \$499, \$500-\$749, \$750 to \$999, \$1,000 to \$1,499, and \$1,500 or more.
 - *Owner-occupied:* Based on the real estate taxes and mortgage of housing value as reported in the tabulated American Community Survey estimates in the following categories: Less than \$50,000, \$50,000 to \$99,999, \$100,000 to \$149,999, \$150,000 to \$199,999, \$200,000 to \$299,999, \$300,000 to \$499,999, \$500,000 to \$999,999, and \$1,000,000 and over.
3. **Comparison:** Comparison between the number of affordable units and the number of ALICE households provides some insight into the additional number of units needed to house all ALICE households affordably. Such a comparison is bound to underestimate the need, as it assumes that all ALICE and poverty households are currently living in units that they can afford. The number of households that are housing burdened reveals that existing units are not perfectly allocated by income.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

For questions, contact Stephanie Hoopes, national director, United Way *ALICE Project*.
Stephanie.Hoopes@UnitedWayNNJ.org

REFERENCES

- Apgar, W. J. (1990). The Nation's Housing: A Review of Past Trends and Future Prospects for Housing in America. In D. DiPasquale & L. C. Keyes (Eds.), *Building Foundations* (pp. 25–59). University of Pennsylvania.
- Citro, C. F., & Michael, R. T. (1995). *Measuring Poverty: A New Approach*. Washington, DC: National Academy Press.
- Goodman, J. (2001). *Housing Affordability in the United States: Trends, Interpretations and Outlook. Consulting report for Millennial Housing Commission*.

National Conference of State Legislatures. (2014). Medicaid and CHIP Eligibility Table by State. Retrieved January 20, 2016, from <http://www.ncsl.org/research/health/medicaid-eligibility-table-by-state-state-activit.aspx>

New Jersey Energy Assistance Programs. (2013). New Jersey Community Resources. Retrieved February 6, 2014, from <http://www.njcommunityresources.info/njenergy.htm>

O'Brien, R. L., & Pedulla, D. S. (2010). Beyond the Poverty Line. *Stanford Social Innovation Review*, 8(4), 30–35.

Pearce, D. (2015). Methodology of the Standard. Center for Women's Welfare, University of Washington, 2015. <http://www.selfsufficiencystandard.org/methodology-standard>

Porter, C., & Deakin, E. (1995). Socioeconomic and Journey-to-Work Data: A Compendium for the 35 Largest U.S. Metropolitan Areas. Berkeley: Institute of Urban and Regional Development, University of California.

Quigley, J. M., & Raphael, S. (2001). The economics of homelessness: The evidence from North America. *European Journal of Housing Policy*, 1(3), 323–336.

Roberts, B., Povich, D., & Mather, M. (2012). *Low-Income Working Families: The Growing Economic Gap*.

Uchitelle, L. (2001, May 26). How to Define Poverty? Let Us Count the Ways. New York Times. Retrieved from <http://www.nytimes.com/2001/05/26/arts/how-to-define-poverty-let-us-count-the-ways.html?pagewanted=all&src=pm>

U.S. Department of Agriculture. (2015). WIC Eligibility Requirements. Retrieved January 20, 2016, from <http://www.fns.usda.gov/wic/wic-eligibility-requirements>

U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. (2015). CHAS: Background; Dataset.

ALICE is a registered trademark of the United Way of Northern New Jersey.

© Copyright 2009–2017 United Way of Northern New Jersey. All rights reserved.

No further use, copying, dissemination, distribution, or publication is permitted without the express written permission of United Way of Northern New Jersey.

CITY COMMISSION AGENDA ITEM
City of Fernandina Beach



SUBJECT: Resolution 2018-69
Budget Amendments - Various Departments

ITEM TYPE: Resolution (w/ fiscal impact)

REQUESTED ACTION: Consider Resolution 2018-69

SYNOPSIS: Approves several budget amendments transferring funds to various General Fund Contractual accounts (\$18,975) from the General Fund Contingency account (\$5,175) and the General Fund Reserve account (\$13,800) - see attached Resolution.

FISCAL IMPACT: This budget amendment uses all of the remaining General Fund Contingency budget and reduces the budgeted General Fund Reserve by \$13,800.

CITY ATTORNEY COMMENTS: No additional comments.

CITY MANAGER RECOMMENDATION(S): I recommend that the City Commission adopt proposed Resolution 2018-69.

Dale Martin, City Manager 05/03/2018

Tammi E. Bach, City Attorney 05/04/2018

Date: April 14, 2018

Submitted By: Patti Clifford, Comptroller

COMMISSION ACTION: Adopt

RESOLUTION 2018-69

A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COMMISSION OF THE CITY OF FERNANDINA BEACH, FLORIDA, APPROVING THE TRANSFER OF CONTINGENCY FUNDS AND RESERVE FUNDS TO VARIOUS GENERAL FUND DEPARTMENTS IN FISCAL YEAR 2017/2018 FOR COPIER COSTS; AND PROVIDING FOR AN EFFECTIVE DATE.

WHEREAS, the City adopts and operates under a budget for the fiscal year and the City Charter requires that the City Commission approve any budget amendment over \$7,500; and

WHEREAS, the Fiscal Year 2017/2018 budget did not include sufficient funds for the expenses associated with the new Canon copiers; and

WHEREAS, staff recommends an amendment to the Fiscal Year 2017/2018 budget by transferring \$18,975 to various General Fund department's Contractual accounts from the General Fund Contingency account (\$5,175) and the General Fund Reserve account (\$13,800) to cover the additional copier costs.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE CITY COMMISSION OF THE CITY OF FERNANDINA BEACH, FLORIDA, THAT:

SECTION 1. The City Commission hereby approves the following budget amendments:

FROM		TO		AMOUNT
ORG	OBJECT	ORG	OBJECT	
0018200	59900	0011400	53400	
General Fund	Contingency	Legal	Contractual	500.00
0018200	59900	0012100	53400	
General Fund	Contingency	Police	Contractual	3,800.00
0018200	59900	0017220	53400	
General Fund	Contingency	Recreation	Contractual	375.00
0018200	59900	0017225	53400	
General Fund	Contingency	MLK	Contractual	500.00
0018300	59990	0011200	53400	
General Fund	Reserve	Clerk	Contractual	2,500.00
0018300	59990	0011300	53400	
General Fund	Reserve	Finance	Contractual	2,100.00
0018300	59990	0011350	53400	
General Fund	Reserve	HR	Contractual	4,000.00
0018300	59990	0012200	53400	
General Fund	Reserve	Fire	Contractual	2,200.00
0018300	59990	0017200	53400	
General Fund	Reserve	Recreation	Contractual	3,000.00

SECTION 2. This Resolution shall be effective immediately upon passage.

ADOPTED this 15th day of May, 2018.

ATTEST:

CITY OF FERNANDINA BEACH

Caroline Best
City Clerk

John A. Miller
Commissioner-Mayor

APPROVED AS TO FORM AND LEGALITY:

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'TEB', is positioned above the name of the City Attorney.

Tammi E. Bach
City Attorney

City of Fernandina Beach
Copier Expenses (Contractual 53400)
FY 2017/2018 Analysis

Does not need Commission approval

ORG	Department / Fund	Budgeted 2017-2018	Projected Costs	Add'l Needed	Budget Amendment	Comment
410	Golf	2,650.00	3,894.00	1,244.00	-	\$ available in current budget
420	Airport	1,720.00	2,611.20	891.20	900	Transfer \$ from 54700 Printing
450	Utilities - Wastewater	500.00	494.94	(5.06)		
460	Utilities - Water 1&2	1,000.00	802.35	(197.65)		
470	StormWater	2,000.00	2,604.96	604.96	-	\$ available in current budget
480	Marina	1,450.00	1,606.17	156.17		
510	Maintenance - Garage	1,410.00	2,235.09	825.09	800	Transfer \$ from 54620 R/M Equip
520	Utility Billing	4,400.00	6,937.65	2,537.65	2,500	Transfer from various accts
530	Util Admin	2,750.00	5,029.44	2,279.44	2,300	Transfer \$ from 55220 Janitorial
0011200	City Clerk's Office	2,000.00	4,455.48	2,455.48	2,500	
0011300	Finance B&W & Color	5,080.00	7,121.91	2,041.91	2,100	
0011310	IT B&W	450.00	365.70	(84.30)		
0011350	Human Resources - Color	2,650.00	6,585.81	3,935.81	4,000	
0011400	Legal	1,800.00	2,336.07	536.07	500	
0011930	Maintenance	300.00	413.28	113.28		
0012100	Police - Patrol	6,000.00	9,761.22	3,761.22	3,800	
0012200	Fire - Adm 1&2	2,000.00	4,170.81	2,170.81	2,200	
0012200	Fire Shed - MLK					
0012400	CDD - BW & Plan Color	6,250.00	13,918.80	7,668.80	-	\$ available in current budget
0012420	CDD - Code Enforcement	500.00	530.67	30.67		
0014100	Maintenance - Streets	550.00	1,060.05	510.05	-	\$ available in current budget
0017200	Recreation	6,000.00	10,683.51	4,683.51	3,000	some \$ available
0017220	Parks - Peck	400.00	694.86	294.86	375	
0017220	Parks - Peck Library	-	114.36	114.36		
0017225	Parks - MLK	350.00	836.64	486.64	500	
Total		52,210.00	89,264.97	37,054.97	25,475	
					18,975	GF Piece
					5,175	available in GF Contingency
					13,800	from Reserve

CITY COMMISSION AGENDA ITEM

City of Fernandina Beach



SUBJECT: Resolution 2018-70
Budget Amendment - Finance Department

ITEM TYPE: Resolution (w/ fiscal impact)

REQUESTED ACTION: Consider Resolution 2018-70

SYNOPSIS: According to Code Sec 2-412 and Charter Section 74, the City Commission must approve any budget transfers over \$7,500. The purpose of this budget amendment is to transfer funds in the amount of \$11,000 to cover unanticipated expenses relating to Comptroller recruitment.

FISCAL IMPACT: Funds are available for transfer from Finance Salaries account, 0011300 51200, to the Finance Professional Services account, 0011300 53100.

CITY ATTORNEY COMMENTS: No additional comments.

CITY MANAGER RECOMMENDATION(S): I recommend that the City Commission adopt proposed Resolution 2018-70.

Robin Marley, Human Resources Director	05/07/2018
Dale Martin, City Manager	05/07/2018
Patti Clifford, Comptroller	05/07/2018
Tammi E. Bach, City Attorney	05/08/2018

Date: April 25, 2018

Submitted By: Patti Clifford, Comptroller

COMMISSION ACTION: Adopt

RESOLUTION 2018-70

A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COMMISSION OF THE CITY OF FERNANDINA BEACH, FLORIDA, APPROVING AMENDMENTS TO THE BUDGET FOR FISCAL YEAR 2017/2018; AND PROVIDING FOR AN EFFECTIVE DATE.

WHEREAS, according to Code Sec 2-412 and Charter section 74, the City Commission must approve any budget transfers over \$7,500; and

WHEREAS, the costs of the consultant used to recruit candidates for the open Comptroller position were not anticipated in the Finance Professional Services account for Fiscal Year 2017/2018; and

WHEREAS, this unanticipated expenditure requires a budget transfer in the amount of \$11,000 from Finance Salaries account, 0011300 51200, to the Finance Professional Services account, 0011300 53100; and

WHEREAS, excess funds are available in the Finance Salaries account for this use.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE CITY COMMISSION OF THE CITY OF FERNANDINA BEACH, FLORIDA, THAT:

SECTION 1. The City Commission hereby approves a transfer of \$11,000 from Finance Salaries account, 0011300 51200, to the Finance Professional Services account, 0011300 53100.

SECTION 2. This Resolution shall become effective immediately upon passage.

ADOPTED this 15th day of May, 2018.

CITY OF FERNANDINA BEACH

John A. Miller
Commissioner – Mayor

ATTEST:

APPROVED AS TO FORM & LEGALITY:



Caroline Best
City Clerk

Tammi E. Bach
City Attorney



Date: December 21, 2017

**Agreement for Component Executive Search Services
For Comptroller Position
By and Between Strategic Government Resources and City of Fernandina Beach, Florida**

City of Fernandina Beach, Florida
c/o Robin Marley, HR Director
rmarley@fbfl.org
("Client")

Strategic Government Resources
c/o Cindy Hanna, Managing Director of Finance
CindyHanna@GovernmentResource.com
("SGR")

Scope of Services. SGR offers individually priced executive search components to deliver only the specific services you need. Unless otherwise noted, all services are rendered remotely. Onsite visits, if desired, are considered a separate component and subject to additional professional fees and travel expenses. Each of the individual components, and the pricing for each, is included below.

- **Digital Talent Marketing Package / \$500**
 - SGR agrees to: weekly post for one month in SGR's 10 in 10 e-newsletter on Servant Leadership; promotions on SGR's social media pages (Facebook, Twitter, LinkedIn, Instagram, and Pinterest) once a week on all platforms for one month; an email blast to SGR's profession-specific opt-in subscriber list, sent out the week the search launches and again two weeks later.
- **Marketing and Application Management / \$9,950**
 - The marketing portion of this package includes the following items:
 - *Position Profile Brochure.* SGR utilizes a professional graphic designer and professional writer to produce a three (3) to five (5) page brochure based on information and photos provided by the client. The brochure is reviewed and revised in partnership with the Client until Client agrees that it accurately reflects the community, organization, position, and desired attributes. ***Client shall provide photos, graphic images, and other information (job description, budget documents, links to web pages, etc.) needed to develop position profile brochure.***
 - *Marketing.* The marketing spans over thirty (30) day to a maximum of forty-five (45) days, as specified by Client. Within this specified time period, SGR agrees to:

- all marketing included in the Digital Talent Marketing Package described above, plus:
 - feature position on SGR website;
 - feature ad on SGR's Job Board;
 - evaluation and recommendation for ad placement based on type of position and location; and
 - placements of ads (pass-through cost of ad placements not included).
 - If the job description and position title change during the marketing period, and there is a need to remarket based on a new position and job description, marketing and promotion will be charged as a new position for the amount of \$4,500.
 - *Application Management.* SGR will receive resumes and cover letters on behalf of Client through SGR's applicant tracking system, communicate with applicants throughout the application submittal period, evaluate and triage resumes after the position closes, and conduct a briefing via phone or online with Client after position closes. Client will specify how long position will accept applications, up to a maximum of 45 days. Within seven (7) business days of application close date, SGR will conduct a phone or online briefing with Client, after position closes, and present a triage ranking of candidates.
 - Client agrees to provide SGR with a list of any candidates to be released within two (2) weeks following the triage briefing with SGR. At that time, SGR will release any candidates that will not continue in the process and email the remaining candidates that the Client will be the primary contact from that point forward. If the Client does not provide a list of candidates to be released, SGR will email all candidates and notify them that the Client will be the primary contact from that point forward. SGR will then consider services fulfilled.
 - If Client is not satisfied with applicant pool, SGR must be notified within three (3) weeks of triage briefing date, and SGR will then coordinate with Client to reopen position, for a maximum of 45 days, at no additional charge to Client (with the exception of reimbursable expenses). After the second posting of position, each additional opening will be charged as a new position for the full amount of \$9,950.
- **Stakeholder Survey / \$1,000**
 - SGR will provide recommended survey questions within three (3) business days of project initiation. SGR will set up an online survey within one (1) day after Client has reviewed and approved the survey questions. Stakeholders can be directed to a web

page or invited to take the survey by email. SGR and Client will agree to the open survey time period, typically ten (10) to thirty (30) days.

- ***Client shall be responsible for marketing and promoting the survey to stakeholders.***
- A written summary of results is provided to Client within three (3) business days of survey close date. *Survey is not validated statistically.*
- **Questionnaire / \$250 per candidate**
 - SGR develops a written exercise customized to the position. SGR distributes questionnaire to candidates, evaluates questionnaires, and holds a phone or online briefing with Client after questionnaires are received.
 - SGR will provide a draft questionnaire to Client within three (3) business days of request. SGR will send questionnaires to candidates within two (2) business days of Client's approval of questionnaire. Candidates are typically given one (1) week to complete the questionnaire. SGR will be prepared to hold briefing with Client within three (3) business days after receiving completed questionnaires from candidates.
- **Online Interviews / \$250 per candidate**
 - SGR provides recommended position-specific questions for Client approval, prompts candidates to complete online interviews, and emails a link to Client to view the recorded interviews.
 - Candidates are typically given five (5) to seven (7) days to complete the interviews. SGR will provide a link with the candidate interviews within two (2) business days after candidates complete the recorded interviews.
- **Comprehensive Media Reports / \$500 per candidate**
 - Each Media Report is compiled from information gathered using SGR's proprietary online search process. This is not an automated process, and it produces far superior results than a standard media or Google search. The report may include news articles, links to video interviews, blog posts, social media posts, etc.
 - SGR will provide media report via email or on flash drive with two (2) weeks of receiving completed release form from candidate.
- **Management Style Analysis / \$150 per candidate**
 - SGR uses the DiSC Management psychometric assessment to provide detailed insights regarding how a candidate would lead and manage an organization. SGR will also provide a DiSC Management Comparison Report, which presents a side-by-side view of each candidate's preferred management style.
 - Candidates are typically given two (2) to three (3) business days to complete the assessments. The assessment reports will be provided to Client within two (2) business days of assessment completion by candidates.

- **Background Checks / \$300 per candidate**
 - Through SGR's partnership with a licensed private investigations firm, we are able to provide detailed comprehensive background reports.
 - Background check reports include: SSN trace and address verification; credit and financial summaries and credit bureau report; personal information, address, and employment comparisons; county criminal and civil records search (for last three counties of residence); state criminal records search (for last three states of residence); county warrants and warrants; Federal criminal records search; InstaCriminal national search; Global homeland security search; sex offender records search; driving/motor vehicle records; and education verification for highest degree obtained.
 - Background reports will be delivered (password protected via email) to Client within six (6) business days of receiving completed release forms from the candidates.
- **Reference Checks / \$100 each**
 - *Client shall provide list of references with contact information.*
 - Cost is \$100 per **completed** phone call.
 - SGR will provide an overview of reference checks, either verbally or in writing, depending on Client's preference. Feedback on candidate will be summarized, but no specific comments will be attributed to named individuals.
 - Timeframe will be agreed upon between Client and SGR.
- **Team Building Workshop / \$4,000 plus travel expenses & \$150 per person for I-OPT reports**
 - At the Client's request, SGR will provide a customized team building workshop after the new employee is hired. SGR utilizes I-OPT, which is a validated measurement tool that shows how a person perceives and processes information.
 - Price is \$4,000 for a half-day onsite workshop, plus travel expenses and \$150 per person for I-OPT team reports, which include Individual Analysis Report, Emotional Impact Management Report, Change Management Report, and Team Management Report. Two-Person Reports can be ordered for an additional fee of \$50 per report.
- **Supplemental Services / \$250 per hour**
 - If the Client desires any supplemental services not mentioned in this section, an estimate of the cost and hours to be committed will be provided at that time, and no work shall be done without approval. Supplemental services will be billed out at \$250 per hour.

Summary of Pricing.

Service	Pricing (excludes reimbursable expenses or add-ons)
Digital Talent Marketing Package	\$500
Marketing and Application Management	\$9,950
Stakeholder Survey	\$1,000
Questionnaire	\$250 per candidate
Online Interviews	\$250 per candidate
Comprehensive Media Reports	\$500 per candidate
Management Style Analysis	\$150 per candidate
Background Checks	\$300 per candidate
Reference Checks	\$100 per completed phone call
Team Building Workshop	\$4,000 plus travel expenses, \$150 per person for I-OPT reports
Supplemental Services	\$250 per hour

Reimbursable Expenses.

- **Ad Placement and Social Media Marketing Fees.** Ad placements and social media marketing are billed at actual cost. No ad placement or marketing costs will be incurred without prior approval of Client.
- **Reproduction and Binding Costs.** Copies are billed at 26 cents per page, plus the cost of binders/binding.
- **Flash Drives.** Flash drives are billed at \$10 each.
- **Shipping.** Shipping charges are billed at actual cost.
- **Travel.** When traveling at the client's expense, SGR will, in all cases, seek to obtain the lowest possible fares and rates by scheduling travel in the manner that will be the most economical. Meals are billed at \$10 for breakfast, \$15 for lunch, and \$25 for dinner. Mileage will be billed at the Standard Mileage Reimbursement Rate established by the IRS. All other travel-related expenses are billed back at actual cost, with no markup for overhead. **SGR will use these guidelines when invoicing the client for travel reimbursement unless the organization notifies SGR of its preferred travel reimbursement procedures in writing prior to contract execution.**

Terms and Conditions.

- **Obligation.** This contract provides enabling authority only, and no work will be initiated without the advance authorization of Client. There is no obligation under this agreement for the Client to utilize any of these services or any minimum volume of these services.
- **Severability.** The Client reserves the right to terminate this agreement at any time upon giving SGR seven (7) days advance written notice. In such event, SGR will be compensated for all work satisfactorily completed up to and through the date of termination. From and after the effective date of termination, neither party shall have any obligation to the other.

- **Confidentiality.** The Client acknowledges that the nature of executive recruitment is such that SGR engages in discussions with prospects who may or may not ultimately become a candidate, and that SGR may utilize its proprietary network of relationships to identify and engage prospective candidates, and that premature release of such proprietary information, including names of applicants and prospective applicants, may be damaging to the prospects and to SGR. Accordingly, the Client acknowledges and, to the extent permitted by Florida public records law, agrees that all information related to this search is proprietary and remains the property of and under the exclusive control of SGR, regardless of whether such information has been shared with the Client, including all decisions regarding release of information.

Payment. SGR will invoice for each component option immediately upon completion. This may result in multiple invoices for this contract, depending on how many service options are selected by the Client. Payment terms are in accordance with the Florida Local Government Prompt Payment Act.

Client Contact for Invoicing:

Name: Robin Marley
 Position: Human Resources Director
 Email: rmarley@fbfl.org
 Phone: (904) 310-3129

Approved and Agreed to, this the 22nd day of December, 2017 by and between

Cindy Hanna
 Cindy Hanna, Managing Director of Finance
 Strategic Government Resources

Dale L Martin
 City of Fernandina Beach

Name: Dale L Martin

Title: City Manager

APPROVED AS TO FORM AND LEGALITY:
[Signature]
CITY ATTORNEY

ATTEST:
 By: Caroline Best
 Printed Name: Caroline Best
 Title: City Clerk
 Date: 12/27/2017

CITY COMMISSION AGENDA ITEM
City of Fernandina Beach



SUBJECT: Resolution 2018-71
Mobile Device Policy Adoption

ITEM TYPE: Resolution (w/o fiscal impact)

REQUESTED ACTION: Consider Resolution 2018-71

SYNOPSIS: City employees use mobile devices (both personal and City-Owned) for text messaging. This policy and procedures outline the City's practices to ensure proper record keeping in accordance with Sunshine Laws.

FISCAL IMPACT: None

CITY ATTORNEY COMMENTS: No additional comments.

CITY MANAGER RECOMMENDATION(S): I recommend that the City Commission adopt proposed Resolution 2018-71.

Tammi E. Bach, City Attorney	04/26/2018
Robin Marley, Human Resources Director	04/27/2018
Dale Martin, City Manager	05/07/2018
Tammi E. Bach, City Attorney	05/08/2018

Submitted By: _____ Date: January 30, 2018
Katie Newton, Legal Assistant

COMMISSION ACTION: Adopt

RESOLUTION 2018-71

A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COMMISSION OF THE CITY OF FERNANDINA BEACH, FLORIDA, ADOPTING A MOBILE DEVICE POLICY TO BE INCLUDED IN THE CITY'S PERSONNEL POLICY MANUAL; AND PROVIDING FOR AN EFFECTIVE DATE.

WHEREAS, the City does not currently have policies in place for employees using personal or work-related social media accounts in the workplace; and

WHEREAS, the use of text messaging on mobile devices is a common practice in the workplace; and

WHEREAS, the text messages are public records, and must be maintained in compliance with public records and Sunshine laws; and

WHEREAS, it is in the best interest of the City to adopt a mobile device policy that informs employees, contractors, vendors, volunteers, and the public that the City is committed to transparency and open communication while complying fully with all state laws governing public records and open meetings; and

WHEREAS, the mobile device policy will later be included in the City's Personnel Policy Manual.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE CITY COMMISSION OF THE CITY OF FERNANDINA BEACH, FLORIDA, THAT:

SECTION 1. The City Commission hereby approves the Mobile Device Policy, attached hereto as Exhibit "A".

SECTION 2. This Resolution shall become effective immediately upon passage.

ADOPTED this 15th day of May, 2018.

CITY OF FERNANDINA BEACH

John A. Miller
Commissioner - Mayor

ATTEST:

APPROVED AS TO FORM AND LEGALITY:



Caroline Best
City Clerk

Tammi E. Bach
City Attorney

CITY OF FERNANDINA BEACH MOBILE DEVICE POLICY

This policy, to be later inserted in the City's Personnel Policy Manual, relates to employees' use of mobile devices, both personal and City-owned.

POLICY:

The City of Fernandina Beach adopts Chapter 119, Florida Statutes, hereinafter referred to as the "Public Records Law," including all exemptions provided in the Florida Statutes, as presently enacted and, hereafter amended, and as may be construed by the courts and Attorney General, as the City's policy regarding the public's right to inspect and copy public records. Pursuant to section 119.011(12), Florida Statutes, "public records means all documents, papers, letters, books, maps, tapes, photographs, films, sound recordings, data processing software, or other material, regardless of the physical form, characteristics or means of transmission, made or received pursuant to law [or City of Fernandina Beach Code] or in connection with the transaction of official business by any agency." The term "public records" is not limited to traditional written documents.

It is the policy of the City of Fernandina Beach that all public records shall be open for inspection by any person at any reasonable time and under reasonable conditions as provided by Section 119.07(1)(a), Florida Statutes. No person shall be required to show his/her purpose or special interest as a condition to inspect public records. A request for public records may be made verbally or in writing.

PROCEDURES:

Each official and employee is the custodian of his or her own public records, including any public records created or existing on the official or employee's personal device or City-owned mobile device or other personal or City-owned property, such as a computer, laptop or tablet. As a result, each official and employee is responsible for maintaining his or her own public records and complying with the Public Records Law.

Employees/officers eligible for issuance of a City-owned cellular device or the cellular device allowance include those whose job duties regularly include emergency call back, irregular work hours, other job-related factors which require the employee to routinely utilize a cellular telephone, and where the use of a cellular telephone routinely enhances their ability to perform the work of the City during normal work hours. These include staff whose job responsibilities require them to be away from an office land line but also require them to routinely have telephone contact when they are away from the office. Employees/officers may, at their discretion, choose extra compensation in the form of a personal cellular telephone allowance in lieu of being issued a City-owned cellular telephone. Employees that opt to make use of a personal mobile device in lieu of a City-owned telephone must be acutely aware of their responsibility to retain City business related voice mails, text messages, and emails on their personal device, all of which are subject to Florida

public records statutes, policies, and procedures. The use of two distinct phones, however inconvenient, does provide for clearer separation of professional and personal communications.

The City will not expect, encourage, or require an employee/official to provide or use a personal mobile device to perform any of the employee's/official's assigned job duties or responsibilities. City business transacted on a personal mobile device may be subject to disclosure under the Public Records Law. Furthermore, transacting City business on a personal mobile device may result in a request to inspect the personal mobile device or its contents; thereby placing in potential jeopardy the privacy of communications that do not meet the definition of "public record" under the Public Records Law. If an employee/official decides to use his/her personal mobile device to transact City business, it shall be the employee's/official's responsibility to take all appropriate steps at his or her own cost to ensure that any public record generated on such device is retained in accordance with the Public Records Law and, if necessary, the Public Record may be produced for inspection and examination upon request.

Employees conducting City business on a personal device or City-owned device shall have no expectation of privacy as it relates to City business records. Employees with City-owned devices should refrain from personal calls, texts, and other communication on their business phones.

Voicemail messages, texts, and cellular telephone records created in the course of conducting City business are considered public record and subject to public review under Chapter 119 of Florida State Statutes. All bills for cellular telephones receiving a City allowance are subject to public record and review upon a public record request.

Official City business should not be communicated via text message, except in the course of incidental messages (example: "The staff meeting has been moved to the conference room"). If text message exchanges involve City business, it is the responsibility of the employee to forward any such message to their work email address to preserve the record. Deletion of text messages and voicemails related to City business on City-owned or personal cellular telephones without preserving the record is prohibited.

However, nothing in this policy shall be construed or interpreted to mean that an employee/official who uses a personal mobile device to conduct City business forfeits any individual rights to protect against or prevent the disclosure of communications that the employee/official believes do not meet the definition of a "public record."

CITY COMMISSION AGENDA ITEM
City of Fernandina Beach



SUBJECT: Resolution 2018-72
Trail Designation Submission Approval - Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP)

ITEM TYPE: Resolution (w/o fiscal impact)

REQUESTED ACTION: Consider Resolution 2018-72

SYNOPSIS: Attached is a Resolution approving a submission of application to FDEP requesting designation of the *Fernandina Beach Segment of the Cumberland to Timucuan Regional Trail* as a component of the Florida Greenways and Trails System to allow the City to qualify to apply for several state and federal grant opportunities related to trails.

FISCAL IMPACT: None

CITY ATTORNEY COMMENTS: No additional comments.

CITY MANAGER RECOMMENDATION(S): N/A

Dale Martin, City Manager 05/07/2018

Tammi E. Bach, City Attorney 05/08/2018

Submitted By: _____ Date: April 27, 2018
Lorelei Jacobs, Grants Administrator

COMMISSION ACTION: Adopt

RESOLUTION 2018-72

A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COMMISSION OF THE CITY OF FERNANDINA BEACH, FLORIDA, APPROVING THE SUBMITTAL OF AN APPLICATION TO THE FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION (FDEP) FOR DESIGNATION OF CERTAIN PUBLIC LANDS AS PART OF THE FLORIDA GREENWAYS AND TRAILS SYSTEM; AUTHORIZING EXECUTION; AND PROVIDING FOR AN EFFECTIVE DATE.

WHEREAS, the City of Fernandina Beach Parks and Recreation Master Plan recognizes a shortage of multi-use trails within the City; and

WHEREAS, “Trails and Bikeways” was the most frequent choice of City of Fernandina Beach residents responding to the question, “What types of parks, recreation facilities, and open spaces are most important to you?” (Source: 64% of 624 Respondents to the 2015 City Parks and Recreation Survey); and

WHEREAS, each year, the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP) and the Florida Department of Transportation (FDOT) receive significant funding from the Florida Legislature to pass-through as grant opportunities to local jurisdictions with trails designated as components of the *Florida Greenways and Trails System (FGTS)*; and

WHEREAS, the mission of the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP) *Florida Greenways and Trails System (FGTS)* is to create a network of greenways and trails throughout Florida, connecting one end of the state to the other, from Key West to Pensacola; and

WHEREAS, local jurisdictions desiring *Florida Greenways and Trails System (FGTS)*-designation of local trails must apply to initiate FDEP consideration of request and FDEP is accepting applications in May 2018; and

WHEREAS, application to FDEP for designation of a local trail as a FGTS component serves to indicate a jurisdiction’s willingness to negotiate with FDEP to formulate a mutually-satisfactory designation agreement to govern to jurisdiction’s participation in the FGTS; however, jurisdictions retain the ability to remove lands or waterways from designation as components of FGTS; and

WHEREAS, Exhibit “A” identifies a route located within the City, herein referred to as the *Fernandina Beach Segment of the Cumberland to Timucuan Regional Trail*, which envisions a future multi-use bicycle/pedestrian path connecting the City Harbor Marina, north to 14th Street, and south to Peter's Point, consistent with both the City’s Parks and Recreation Master Plan and with qualifying for designation by FDEP as a FGTS component; and

WHEREAS, if the *Fernandina Beach Segment of the Cumberland to Timucuan Regional Trail* is designated by FDEP as an FGTS component, the City will become eligible to apply for trail funding through the FDEP Florida Communities Trust Land Acquisition, the Recreational Trails, and Florida Recreation Development Assistance grant programs; and

WHEREAS, if the *Fernandina Beach Segment of the Cumberland to Timucuan Regional Trail* is designated by FDEP as an FGTS component, it may provide increased opportunity for additional funding allocated through the Florida Department of Transportation’s SUN Trail Five-Year Adopted Work Program.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE CITY COMMISSION OF THE CITY OF FERNANDINA BEACH, FLORIDA, THAT:

SECTION 1. The City Commission authorizes the City Manager to execute the submission of an application and associated documents to the Florida Department of Environmental Protection requesting designation of the *Fernandina Beach Segment of the Cumberland to Timucuan Regional Trail* (Exhibit "A") as a component of Florida Greenways and Trails System (FGTS), upon review of the City Attorney.

SECTION 2. This Resolution shall become effective immediately upon passage.

ADOPTED this 15th day of May, 2018.

CITY OF FERNANDINA BEACH

John A. Miller
Commissioner – Mayor

ATTEST:

APPROVED AS TO FORM & LEGALITY:



Caroline Best
City Clerk

Tammi E. Bach
City Attorney



Florida Department of Environmental Protection

OFFICE OF GREENWAYS AND TRAILS **APPLICATION FOR DESIGNATION OF PUBLIC LANDS OR WATERWAYS** AS PART OF THE FLORIDA GREENWAYS AND TRAILS SYSTEM

Required Signatures: **Adobe Signature**

PROJECT ELIGIBILITY

Public lands and waterways located within the state may be designated by the Department as components of the Florida Greenways and Trails System upon compliance with the requirements of Section 62S-1.400, F.A.C.

CONSENT OF LANDOWNER REQUIRED

Section 260.014, Florida Statutes, provides that “no lands or waterways may be designated as a part of the statewide system of greenways and trails without the specific written consent of the landowner.” Furthermore, if public access is contemplated for any portion of the project, both the owner(s) and the proposed managing entity must provide the Department with written authorization detailing the public access permitted on the project. Accordingly, the sponsor of each project proposed for designation is strongly encouraged to communicate and collaborate with all potentially affected landowners and land managers throughout all stages of the designation process.

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

1. All responses on the Application must be typed or legibly printed. If a particular item does not apply to the project, the proper response is “Not Applicable.” Do not leave a response area blank.
2. If additional space is needed for a response, indicate that additional sheets(s) are attached, and identify the information contained within each additional sheet by noting the Application item number to which it relates.
3. All “Required Attachments” listed in the next section of the instructions must be attached to and submitted with the application.
4. Applicants must submit an original Application, one (1) original of each Required Attachment and any other supporting documentation.
5. Do not fax any portion of the Application or attachments to the Office of Greenways and Trails. All faxed information received that relates to a pending application will not be accepted.
6. The Application, together with supporting attachments and documentation, must be mailed or delivered to the following address:

Office of Greenways and Trails
Department of Environmental Protection
3900 Commonwealth Blvd.
Mail Station 795
Tallahassee, Florida 32399-3000

REQUIRED ATTACHMENTS

The following items must be attached to the Application at the time of submittal:

- A. An "Owner Consent," DRP-097, effective July 10, 2003, signed by each record title owner of the property proposed for designation.
- B. A "Management Certificate," DRP-098, effective July 10, 2003, signed by the managing entity of the property proposed for designation.
- C. If available, photographs of various sites and features within the project that show typical landscape characteristics, labeled with location and orientation and cross-referenced to the location map described in the following paragraph.
- D. An accurate location map of sufficient scale and detail to clearly delineate all project property boundaries in relation to other area greenways or trails, county roadways, major topographic features (such as rivers, lakes and power lines) and local government boundaries (if any). The location map must state the length of trails and total project acreage, and should indicate points of interest or special features. When the project provides for public access to existing or proposed trails, the location map must identify the trail alignment, public access points, trailheads and facilities to accommodate the proposed types of public uses over the extent of the trails.

**APPLICATION FOR DESIGNATION
OF PUBLIC LANDS OR WATERWAYS**

NAME OF PROJECT: Fernandina Beach Cumberland to Timucuan Regional Trail

PHYSICAL ADDRESS: Linear Path in Fernandina Beach: Marina, N. to 14th Street and S. to Peter's Point

COUNTY/COUNTIES: Nassau

OWNER OF PROJECT: City of Fernandina Beach
PLEASE NOTE: A completed and signed "Owner Consent," DRP-097, effective July 10, 2003, must be attached to this Application at the time of submittal.

CONTACT: Dale Martin, City of Fernandina Beach Manager

ADDRESS: 204 Ash Street, Fernandina Beach, FL 32034

TELEPHONE: (904) 310-3101 FAX: (904) 310-3452

MANAGING ENTITY OF PROJECT: City of Fernandina Beach
PLEASE NOTE: A completed and signed "Management Certificate," DRP-098, effective July 10, 2003, must be attached to this Application at the time of submittal.

CONTACT: Lorelei Jacobs

ADDRESS: 204 Ash Street, Fernandina Beach, FL 32034

TELEPHONE: (904) 310-3104 FAX: (904) 310-3452

PROJECT SUBMITTED BY (Check one): ☒ OWNER ☐ MANAGING ENTITY

TYPE OF PROJECT (Check One):

- ☐ National park, forest or trail, preserve, seashore, wildlife refuge, wild scenic river, military reservation, Native American Lands, or other (describe):
- ☐ State park unit, forest, recreation area, submerged land, wildlife management area, historical or archaeological site, ornamental or botanical garden, university system property, museum or other special feature site, public game area, preserve, or other (describe):
- ☐ Lands owned by a port authority, flood control district, water management district, navigation district or other agency created by general or special law (describe):
- ☒ Local government conservation or recreation land, urban open space area or other (describe):
Project will create a safe multi-use trail through Fernandina Beach, inclusive of the downtown area, as part of a Florida DEP Greenways and Trails-designated Regional Cumberland to Timucuan trail.

Please attach a location map and general description of the lands and/or waterways proposed for designation, including the length of trails, total acreage and points of interest or special features. If trails will be available for public access, please identify the trail alignment, public access points, trailheads, and facilities to accommodate the proposed types of public uses over the length of the trail(s). Photographs and printed brochures or other information may also be attached, if available.

The undersigned hereby certify that the Project consists solely of Public Conservation or Recreation Lands or Waterways, as that term is defined in Section 62S-1.100(19), F.A.C., and that the undersigned will negotiate with the Office of Greenways and Trails to formulate and thereafter enter into a mutually satisfactory designation agreement to govern the Project's participation in the Florida Greenways and Trails System.

SIGNATURES OF SUBMITTING PARTY(IES):

_____	DATE: _____
_____	DATE: _____
_____	DATE: _____

☒ OWNER ☐ MANAGING ENTITY (CHECK ONE)

Return Completed and Signed Application To:

Office of Greenways and Trails
Department of Environmental Protection
3900 Commonwealth Blvd., Mail Station 795
Tallahassee, FL 32399-3000
Telephone: (850) 245-2052



Florida Department of Environmental Protection

OFFICE OF GREENWAYS AND TRAILS

OWNER CONSENT

TO DESIGNATION OF LANDS OR WATERWAYS AS PART OF
THE FLORIDA GREENWAYS AND TRAILS SYSTEM

Required Signatures: **Adobe Signature**

TO: Office of Greenways and Trails
Department of Environmental Protection
3900 Commonwealth Blvd., Mail Station 795
Tallahassee, FL 32399-3000

RE: Fernandina Beach Segment of Cumberland to Timucuan Regional Trail

Name of Project
Fernandina Beach Marina, North to 14th Street and South to Peter's Point

Address or Location of Project

FROM: City of Fernandina Beach

Name of Owner(s)
204 Ash Street, Fernandina Beach, Florida 32034

Address, City, State and Zip Code of Owner(s)

(904) 310-3104

Telephone No.

(904) 310-3452

Facsimile No.

The undersigned Owners(s) of fee simple title in and to the lands and/or waterways described on the attached Exhibit "A," all of which lie within the project boundary of the above-named greenways and trails project, hereby consents to designation of said lands and/or waterways as part of the Florida Greenways and Trails System. By execution of this consent, the undersigned confirms said Owner(s)' willingness to negotiate with representatives of the Department of Environmental Protection to formulate a mutually satisfactory designation agreement to govern participation of the Owner(s)' lands and/or waterways in the Florida Greenways and Trails System.

DATE: _____

OWNER(S) OF LANDS OR WATERWAYS:

Dale Martin, City Manager

[Printed Name of Owner]

[Signature of Owner]

[Printed Name of Owner]

[Signature of Owner]



Florida Department of Environmental Protection

OFFICE OF GREENWAYS AND TRAILS
MANAGEMENT CERTIFICATE
FOR DESIGNATION OF LANDS OR WATERWAYS AS PART OF
THE FLORIDA GREENWAYS AND TRAILS SYSTEM

Required Signatures: **Adobe Signature**

TO: Office of Greenways and Trails
Department of Environmental Protection
3900 Commonwealth Blvd., Mail Station 795
Tallahassee, FL 32399-3000

RE: Fernandina Beach Segment Cumberland to Timucuan Regional Trail

Name of Project

Linear path in Fernandina Beach: Marina, North to 14th Street and South to Peter's Point

Address or Location of Project

FROM: City of Fernandina Beach

Name of Managing Entity

City of Fernandina Beach

Name of Contact/Representative

Lorelei Jacobs

Address of Managing Entity

204 Ash Street, Fernandina Beach, Florida, 32034

City, State and Zip Code

(904) 310-3104

Telephone Number

(904) 310-3452

Facsimile Number

City of Fernandina Beach

Name of Owner of Property Proposed for Designation**

Dale Martin, City Manager

Address of Owner of Property Proposed for Designation

204 Ash Street, Fernandina Beach, Florida, 32034

City, State and Zip Code

(904) 310-3101

Telephone Number

(904) 310-3452

Facsimile Number

** Attach additional sheet(s) if more than one owner

The undersigned Managing Entity hereby ratifies and confirms:

- (1) That it is willing to manage the Project following its designation by the Department of Environmental Protection as part of the Florida Greenways and Trails System;
- (2) That management of the project will be based on and proceed in accordance with the terms and conditions of the following:
 - (a) Existing leases, subleases, management plans, licenses, easements or other agreements or encumbrances previously executed and currently in effect for any portion of the lands or waterways located within the Project; and
 - (b) A designation agreement to be negotiated among and executed by the undersigned Managing Entity, the Owner(s) of the lands or waterways proposed for designation and the Secretary of the Department of Environmental Protection, which designation agreement shall be subordinate to any existing leases, agreements or other encumbrances described in paragraph (a) above.
- (3) That in the event the undersigned ceases to be the Managing Entity of the Project or if the aforementioned designation agreement is amended, rescinded or otherwise terminated for any reason, the undersigned will notify the Department's Office of Greenways and Trails within five (5) business days following the occurrence of any such event.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the undersigned has caused this instrument to be signed as of the date set forth below.

MANAGING ENTITY

City of Fernandina Beach

[Print Name of Managing Entity]

By: _____

Print Name: Dale Martin

Title: City Manager

Date: _____

CITY COMMISSION AGENDA ITEM

City of Fernandina Beach



SUBJECT: Ordinance 2018-10
Agreement Approval - Advanced Disposal Services Stateline, LLC

ITEM TYPE: Ordinances (w/ fiscal impact)

REQUESTED ACTION: Consider Ordinance 2018-10 at First Reading.

SYNOPSIS: At its Regular Meeting on January 16, 2018, the City Commission authorized the negotiation of a franchise agreement with Advanced Disposal Services Stateline, LLC (ADS) for the collection and disposal of garbage, recyclables, and yard debris via Resolution 2018-06.

City staff negotiated the attached agreement with ADS to address issues stemming from the existing franchise agreement.

Current service levels will remain the same (twice weekly solid waste collection supplemented by weekly recycling and yard waste collection) at approximately the same cost to residents (yearly adjustments associated with Consumer Price Indices).

FISCAL IMPACT: Revenues and expenses associated with waste collection are accounted for in the City's Sanitation Fund. The agreement will become effective on July 1, 2018.

CITY ATTORNEY COMMENTS: No additional comments.

CITY MANAGER RECOMMENDATION(S): I recommend that the City Commission approve proposed Ordinance 2018-10 at First Reading.

Jeremiah Glisson, Fleet & Facilities Maintenance Director	05/01/2018
Dale Martin, City Manager	05/07/2018
Patti Clifford, Comptroller	05/08/2018
Tammi E. Bach, City Attorney	05/08/2018

Submitted By: _____ Date: April 25, 2018
Cathy Sabattini, Administrative Coordinator

COMMISSION ACTION: Approve

ORDINANCE ~~NO. 22~~2018-10—

AN ORDINANCE OF THE CITY COMMISSION OF THE CITY OF FERNANDINA BEACH, FLORIDA ~~AMENDING—~~REPEALING ORDINANCE 2012-12 EFFECTIVE JANUARY 14, 2019; PROVIDING A NEW EXCLUSIVE 5-YEAR FRANCHISE TO ADVANCED DISPOSAL SERVICES STATELINE, LLC, ~~(“Advanced Disposal”)~~ADVANCED DISPOSAL”²) A DELAWARE LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANY EFFECTIVE JANUARY 15, 2019, FOR THE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL OF ALL RESIDENTIAL AND COMMERCIAL TRASH, GARBAGE, AND OTHER REFUSE, AND PROVIDING FOR THE COLLECTION OF RESIDENTIAL RECYCLABLE MATERIALS AND YARD WASTE WITHIN THE CITY LIMITS; FURTHER PROVIDING FOR DEFINITIONS; GRANT OF FRANCHISE; LIMITS OF FRANCHISE; TERM OF FRANCHISE; FRANCHISE CONSIDERATION; ASSIGNMENT; BANKRUPTCY OR INSOLVENCY; DEFAULT; RATE CHANGES; RIGHTS OF FIRST REFUSAL; PUBLIC NOTICES; RESTORATION; COMPLIANCE WITH LAWS; LIABILITY INSURANCE, HOLD HARMLESS, WORKERS COMPENSATION; PERFORMANCE BOND; RIGHT TO REQUIRE PERFORMANCE; DISPUTE RESOLUTION; OPERATIONS DURING DISPUTE; STANDARD OF PERFORMANCE; CURBSIDE RECYCLABLE MATERIALS COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL; RECYCLING PROGRAM; COLLECTION SERVICES AND OPERATIONS; OFFICE ~~AND COLLECTION~~ HOURS; COLLECTION EQUIPMENT; DISPOSAL; ROUTES AND SCHEDULES; GRANTEE PERSONNEL; SPILLAGE AND LITTER; STORMS AND OTHER EMERGENCIES; NONDISCRIMINATION PROVISION; RATES AND CHARGES; BILLING FOR SERVICES; ACCOUNTING, RIGHT TO AUDIT; COMPLAINTS; CHARGES FOR FAILURE OF PERFORMANCE; MISCELLANEOUS SECTION; REPEAL OF SECTIONS IN CONFLICT; SEVERABILITY; AND PROVIDING FOR AN EFFECTIVE DATE.

WHEREAS, the City of Fernandina Beach finds it in the public interest to ensure that all areas within its limits are adequately provided with high quality solid waste collection and disposal services; and

WHEREAS, the City of Fernandina Beach finds it in the public interest to retain regulatory authority over refuse collection and disposal to the extent allowed by law, because of the overriding public health, safety and welfare considerations associated with the provisions of this service; and

WHEREAS, the City of Fernandina Beach finds it in the public interest to retain control over the use of public rights-of-way by refuse collection to assure against interference with the public convenience, to promote aesthetic considerations, and to protect the public investments in right-of-way property; and

WHEREAS, the City of Fernandina Beach finds it in the public interest to utilize quality refuse collectors and that this can be accomplished by protecting capital investments of refuse collectors; and

WHEREAS, the City of Fernandina Beach finds that the granting of an exclusive franchise is the best means of assuring that the above described interests of the City of Fernandina Beach are promoted; and

WHEREAS, the City solicited proposals for collection and disposal of garbage, recyclables, and yard debris through RFP 17-06, and the evaluation committee recommended Advanced Disposal; and

WHEREAS, the City Commission authorized negotiations with Advanced Disposal for a franchise agreement via Resolution 2018-06; and

WHEREAS, the current contract expires June 30, 2018, and it is in the best interests of the City and Advanced Disposal to extend the current franchise to January 14, 2019, to allow Advanced Disposal to procure the additional equipment to meet the requirements of the new contract and franchise; and

WHEREAS, the City of Fernandina Beach finds it is in the best interests of the City to repeal Ordinance 2012-12 as of January 14, 2019 and to grant a new solid waste franchise for 5 years beginning January 15, 2019; and

~~WHEREAS, the City of Fernandina Beach finds it is in the best interests of the City to amend Ordinance 2012-12 and to extend the franchise for 5 years beyond June 30, 2018; and~~

WHEREAS, this Ordinance is adopted pursuant to the authority of Section 166.021, and Chapter 403, Part IV, Florida Statutes.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT ORDAINED BY THE CITY COMMISSION OF THE CITY OF FERNANDINA BEACH, FLORIDA, THAT:

SECTION 1. DEFINITIONS.

“Anniversary Date” shall mean the date that is one year after the Effective Date of this Franchise Ordinance.

“Authorized Hours for Collection” shall mean the hours that the Grantee is authorized to collect all types of solid waste and recyclables at customer locations within the City’s city limits. The authorized hours for collection are between the hours of 6:00am and 8:00pm for residential collection inclusive, unless otherwise authorized by the City for a specific duration. The authorized hours for collection for commercial collection is 3:00am and 8:00pm inclusive, unless otherwise authorized by the City for a specific duration. Special consideration will be given for certain commercial establishments that neighbor residential properties.

“Bulky Waste” shall mean large discarded items generated from residences and commercial businesses within the City, such as pallets, furniture, refrigerators, stoves, e-waste, automobile tires and other household type appliances, abandoned and improperly placed dumps of the same. The Grantee shall have the right to charge for extra bulky waste pickup (items greater than 3 cubic yards)

“Cart” shall mean: (i) a 95-gallon container on wheels with attached lids, serviced by rear load collection vehicles with a hydraulic ~~operated side-arm (or tipper)~~ that mechanically assists the helper to empty ~~collects and empties~~ the container, provided by the Grantee for garbage/trash collection or service at residential and small commercial account locations; (ii) a 65-gallon container on wheels with attached lids serviced by collection vehicles with a hydraulic operated side-arm (or tipper) that mechanically collects and empties the container, provided by the Grantee for recyclables~~garbage/trash~~ collection or service at residential and small commercial account locations; (iii) all carts shall have imprinted on each on each of the main body a City logo with City name, as approved by the City, and a serial number imprinted on another side of the main body; (iv) cart type/specifications shall be state of the art in the industry in durability and wall thickness, practicality, customer safety and ease of use, wash-ability, mobility, stability to wind load, resistant to opening and toppling by animals, resistant to rain leakage when closed, having lid handles; (v) selection of cart manufacturer and type/specifications and markings are subject to City approval prior to purchase by the Grantee; (vi) the cost of purchasing providing, maintaining, and replacing of all carts to customer account locations shall be the responsibility of the Grantee at no additional cost to the City and shall be a part of the collection and disposal costs in the Grantee unit price rates; (vii) all carts with the City logo(s) with City name shall automatically become the property of the City, at no additional cost to the City, on termination of the franchise contract and the Grantee inventory shall be transported to the City location identified by the City at no additional cost to the City; (viii) Grantee shall collect garbage/trash and recycling materials from carts using collection vehicles having hydraulic side-arm (or tipper) that mechanically collects and empties carts.

“Change in Law” means (i) the adoption, promulgation, or modification after the date of this Franchise of any law, regulation, order, statute, ordinance or rule that was not adopted, promulgated or modified on or before the date of this Franchise, or (ii) the imposition of any material conditions in connection with the issuance, renewal, or modification of any permit, license, or approval after the date of this Franchise, which in the case of either (i) or (ii) establishes requirements affecting the Grantee’s operation under this Franchise in a substantial manner so as to make the performance of the requirements of this Franchise more burdensome than before the change of said law. A change in federal, State, county or other tax law or workers compensation law shall not be considered a change in law pursuant to this definition. However, in the event that a federal, state or local entity imposes a substantial fee, charge or tax after the date of this Franchise that applies to Grantee’s operations, such fee, charge or tax may be treated as a Change in Law.

“CITY” shall mean the City of Fernandina Beach, Nassau County, Florida, a municipal corporation and its government and the City Manager, and/or his authorized or designated representative(s); and may also be referred to as GRANTOR or FRANCHISOR.

“Commercial” or “Commercial Establishment” shall mean any public or private place, building and/or enterprise devoted in whole or in part to a business enterprise whether nonprofit or profit making in nature, except where such place, building and/or enterprise constitutes a single-family residence or multifamily dwelling. Commercial establishments utilize Commercial container units such Grantee provided dumpsters or customer provided Containers that are mechanically emptied by other than cart collection vehicles. These consist of, but are not limited

to, office buildings, stores, hotels and motels, restaurants, schools, churches, clubs, medical clinics and hospitals, assisted living facilities, and other service establishments.

“Commercial Collection and Disposal Services” shall mean garbage and trash collection and disposal service for Commercial establishments utilizing containers other than those described as carts for collection of garbage/trash. These containers, such as dumpsters, roll-offs, compactors, etc., are mechanically emptied by other than cart collection vehicles. The Grantee shall provide the following collection and disposal services to each customer location – garbage/trash, recycling (at customer option), bulky waste and yard waste. Commercial establishments in this service category shall use, but are not limited to, any of the following for the accumulation of garbage/trash: (i) refuse containers as defined in this contract and as modified in the future; (ii) containers emptied by mechanical means; (iii) dumpster containers, provided by the Grantee, at the Grantee’s expense (and at no additional cost to the City or account holder) in two, four, six, eight cubic yard capacities, to include ancillary items, such as rollers and dumpster security devices (not enclosures or shoots) Provision, collection, disposal, and servicing are provided in the price per pull; (iv) roll—off containers, provided by the Grantee, at the Grantee’s expense (and at no additional cost to the City or account holder), to include ancillary items, such as rollers and security devices on roll-offs (not enclosures or shoots), as approved by the City, when permanent-use roll-off service is approved by the City, subject to transition from existing customer contracts for existing service. Provision, collection, disposal, and servicing are proved in the price per pull; (v) Commercial cardboard containers for business provided by the Grantee, at the Grantee’s expense (and at not additional cost to the City or account holder), and placed in various locations around the City. Currently, there are twenty—six—yard cardboard recycle dumpsters throughout the City; (vi) Grantee provided containers and collection for temporary-use dumpster and/or roll-off service. This will be an optional service for customers provided at the same price as the permanent-use roll-off service. Provision, collection, disposal, and servicing are provided in the price per pull; (vii) Locations, quantities and frequency of pickups, and quantities and sizes of dumpsters and specialty items such as gravity locks and rollers may change from time-to-time at the sole discretion/direction of the City; (viii) Grantee provided solid waste collection and disposal service for customer provided compactors and dumpsters, subject to transition from existing customer contracts for existing service. Collection and disposal are provided in the unit price per pull; (ix) Work shall be done in a sanitary manner. The Grantee’s employees shall immediately pick up any garbage or trash spilled or on the ground in the area.

“Commercial Trash” shall mean any and all accumulations of such combustibles as paper, rags, wood, yard trimmings, wooden or paper or cardboard boxes; non-combustibles such as metal, glass, stone and dirt; and any other accumulations not included within the definition of garbage, generated by the operation of stores, offices and other business places. Commercial Trash shall include all trash placed in public receptacles, on public streets, in parks and playground, and in other public places. Commercial trash includes bulky items or piles greater than 3 cubic yards.

“Company” shall refer to Advanced Disposal Services Stateline, LLC, ([“Advanced Disposal”](#)) and may also be referred to as the GRANTEE or FRANCHISEE.

“Construction and Demolition Debris” shall mean discarded materials generally considered not to be water-soluble and non-hazardous in nature, including, but not limited to, steel, glass, brick, concrete, asphalt roofing material, pipe, gypsum wallboard, and lumber, from the

construction or destruction of a structure as part of a construction or demolition project or from the renovation of a structure, and including rocks, soils, tree remains, trees, and other vegetative matter that normally results from land clearing or land development operations for a construction project, including such debris from construction of structures at a site remote from the construction or demolition project site. Mixing of construction and demolition debris with other types of solid waste will cause it to be classified as other than construction and demolition debris. Collection of construction and demolition debris is to be accomplished via the open market and is outside this solicitation.

~~“Curbside Collection Point” shall be that area on or adjacent to the driveway within five (5) feet of, and in no case more than ten (10) feet from, the street, roadway, or alley, behind the curb or edge of pavement and not by the driving surface of the street or roadway or in the drainage gutter or drainage swale or ditch, not on landscaping of any sort other than grass, and as may be specifically requested by the customer, subject to City review.~~

-“Commission” shall mean the City Commission of the City of Fernandina Beach, Florida.

“Curbside Collection Point” shall be that area on or adjacent to the driveway within five (5) feet of, and in no case more than ten (10) feet from, the street, roadway, or alley, behind the curb or edge of pavement and not by the driving surface of the street or roadway or in the drainage gutter or drainage swale or ditch, not on landscaping of any sort other than grass, and as may be specifically requested by the customer, subject to City review. For disabled and/or elderly customers properly acknowledged, this shall mean the side door or other designated collection point. The Grantee is responsible to appropriately identify, subject to City review, the side door pickup customer premises, making the side yard pickup locations easily identifiable from the driving pavement by the collection route drivers. The Grantee shall provide side door pickup at no additional cost to the City. This is also referred to as roll-out, roll-back service.

“Designated Recovery Facility” shall mean the recycling/processing center(s) specifically agreed upon by the Grantee and the City for the recovery of recyclable materials.

"Disaster debris" shall mean any rubbish or remnants, both combustible and noncombustible, resulting from storms or any emergency condition, requiring special handling and/or equipment for bulk removal of both natural and man-made material.

“Franchise” shall mean this Franchise Agreement “Effective Date” shall mean ~~July 1, 2018~~January 15, 2019.

“Excluded Waste” shall mean any and all debris and waste products generated by land clearing, demolition, building construction or alteration and hauled away by the respective contractor (except do-it-yourself projects) as approved by City representatives; public works type construction projects whether performed by a governmental unit or by contract; contractor generated large amounts of vegetation debris which is more than the customer could reasonably do independently; materials deemed by the City to be hazardous waste and items not allowed at the County landfill or other approved landfill. Yard waste produced by and hauled away by landscape maintenance contractors is also considered excluded waste.

“Franchise Fee” shall mean the fees set forth in Section 5 of the Franchise.

"Garbage" shall mean every accumulation of waste (animal, vegetable and/or other matter) that results from the preparation, processing, consumption, dealing in, handling, packing, canning, storage, transportation, decay or decomposition of meats, fish, fowl, birds, fruits, grains or other animal or vegetable matter (including, but not by way of limitation, used tin cans and other food containers); and all putrescible or easily decomposable animal or vegetable waste matter that is likely to attract flies or rodents.

"Grantee" shall mean Advanced Disposal Services Stateline, LLC, ("Advanced Disposal") or "Franchisee" who is granted this exclusive Franchise and hereby undertakes to perform each and every obligation assigned herein and hereby agreed to.

"Grantor" shall mean the City of Fernandina Beach, Florida or "Franchisor".

"Gross Revenue" shall mean and include any and all fees received by Grantee for service and disposal which were generated within the service area pursuant to this Franchise with the exception of those fees associated with storms and other emergencies as defined in Section 28.

"Hazardous Waste" shall mean waste, in any amount, which is deemed, characterized or designated as hazardous by the United States Environmental Protection Agency or appropriate state agency by or pursuant to federal or state law, or waste, in any amount, which is regulated under federal or state law. For purposes of this Franchise, the term Hazardous Waste shall also include motor oil, gasoline, paint and paint cans, and any items containing chlorofluorocarbons or Freon.

~~"Horticultural trash" shall mean shrubbery cuttings or clippings, leaves, palm fronds, small tree branches, bushes or shrubs, or other organic matter generated as refuse from improved residential properties in the care of lawns, gardens, hedges, bushes and trees. Residents shall bag, containerize or bundle tree trimmings, leaves and palm fronds. Such materials are not to exceed four (4') feet in length and four inches (4") in diameter or any one item exceeding 50 pounds in weight. Horticulture materials shall be placed at the curb for pick-up.~~

"Household Trash" shall mean any and all accumulations of waste material from the operation of a home, which is not included within the definition of garbage. Household Trash shall include all bulky wastes, yard toys, and building material waste from residential type do-it-yourself projects (less than 3 cubic yards) as approved by City representatives but does not include vegetative matter; and abandoned and improperly placed dumps of the same. Multifamily Dwelling shall mean any building(s) containing more than two permanent living units such as but not limited to condominiums, townhouse complexes and apartment buildings, which utilize Multifamily Dwelling Container Units such as Grantee -provided dumpsters or garbage carts. Within the duration of this contract the City may modify this definition enabling a change of service type to better service the customer and the aesthetic quality of the property. The type, size and number of containers will be determined by the City Manager and/or his designated representative.

"Net Revenue" means gross revenue less expenses directly and proximately related to the operation of the Franchise.

"Occupant" or "Resident" includes individuals, children, firms, associations, joint ventures, partnerships, estates, trusts, syndicates, fiduciaries, corporations, and all other, groups or combinations permitted under Florida law.

"Plastic liner" shall mean a plastic bag no larger than a thirty-five (35) gallon garbage can of sufficient strength to hold contents securely tied at top and not to exceed fifty (50) pounds when full. Receptacle is a general term meaning the container provided to or by the customer that is used by the customer for depositing garbage/trash or recycling and that is emptied by the Grantee such as a cart, dumpster, compactor, roll-off, etc.

"Recycling Carts" shall mean the carts purchased and distributed by the Grantee on behalf of the City for the intended use as a receptacle for recyclable materials for Residential and Multifamily Dwelling customers. Commercial customers may also use Recycling Carts as receptacles for recyclable materials at the customer option. The purchase, provision, maintenance, and replacement of these carts shall be the responsibility of the Grantee at no additional cost to the City.

"Recycling Collection Service" refers to the collection, transportation, and recovery of recyclable materials by the Grantee from participating residential cart pickup accounts, small commercial cart pickup accounts (optional participation), unique commercial cart pickup accounts (optional participation) and Multifamily Dwelling collection accounts, and Commercial collection accounts (optional participation) in the recycling service area.

"Recyclable Materials" shall mean newspaper, paper, aluminum and metal beverage and food cans, all colors of glass bottles/jars, and plastic bottles/containers, which previously held non-automotive, non-toxic liquid, and such other materials, as mutually agreed by the Grantee and the City, that are recyclable, source separated and co-mingled for single stream recycling collection. Please refer to Section 20: Recycling Program for a more detailed list of Acceptable and Non-Acceptable recycling items.

"Recycling Service Area" refers to the corporate limits of the City of Fernandina Beach, Florida as hereafter amended through annexation.

"Residential Collection & Disposal Service", also known as Residential Cart Pickup Service, shall mean garbage and household trash collection and disposal service to one single family dwelling, or one living unit in a duplex or other multifamily dwelling utilizing cart pickup garbage/trash collection service. The Grantee shall provide the following collection and disposal services to each customer location - garbage/trash, recycling, bulky waste and yard waste. Grantee shall service the garbage/trash cart(s) with rear load vehicles with hydraulic tipper to assist the helper to empty the carts and the whereas recycling carts with will be collected by collection vehicles with hydraulic side-arm (or tipper) that mechanically empties carts.

"Roll-out, Roll-back" service means the Grantee provides, at no additional cost to the City, roll-out, roll-back service for elderly or disabled residents. This service will be provided to elderly residents or those with short-term or long-term disabilities who are unable to bring their solid waste and recyclables to the curbside collection points. Residents who may have such difficulty putting out their refuse or recyclables may request for roll-out, roll-back service by providing to the Utility Billing Department a physician's note, detailing the duration of the disability. Upon the City's approval, the resident is notified with the confirmed period of roll-out, roll-back service. The Grantee shall collect, within the City approved time period, the

elderly/disability resident's refuse and recyclables from their side door or designated locations on the property. The roll-out, roll-back service is available to all other City residents for an additional charge.

"Solid Waste or Refuse" shall include and mean all garbage, dead animals, vegetative garden and yard waste, bulky waste, household trash, construction and demolition debris, commercial trash, abandoned and improperly placed dumps of the same, sludge unregulated under the federal Clean Water Act or Clean Air Act, sludge from the waste treatment works, water supply treatment plant, or air pollution control facility, or garbage, rubbish, refuse, special waste, or other discarded material, including solid liquid, semisolid, or contained gaseous material resulting from domestic, industrial, commercial, mining, agricultural, or governmental operations. Recovered materials as defined in s. 403.703(7), Florida Statutes, are not solid waste.

"Special material" shall mean bulky materials or other special wastes that are not stored in standard storage containers and cannot be picked up by a normally used collection vehicle. With the exception of major appliances, all wastes such as furniture, "do it yourself" building materials, tree limbs, non-containerized trash piles and any unusually large amount of refuse not suitable for containerization will be picked up at the curb as a special service of the Grantee at no additional charge. This service will be limited to materials that can safely be collected by the use of a mechanical "clamshell" hoist collection vehicle. Discarded major appliances will be collected by Grantee at a charge specified in Exhibit F. All fees received by the Grantee for the collection of special materials are subject to the City's Franchise Fee.

"Surety" shall mean the party who is bound with and for the Grantee to insure the payment of all lawful debts pertaining to and for acceptable contract performance.

"Yard Waste" shall mean every accumulation of vegetative garden and yard trash which is the accumulation of leaves, grass cuttings, shrubbery cuttings, limbs, trunks, palm fronds or other refuse from the care of lawns, gardens, shrubbery, vines and trees, and improper/ abandoned dumps of the same, including (i) loose piles of garden and yard trash which shall be collected with pitch forks, brooms and other tools as needed. If the grass clippings, leaves and pine needles are not containerized, the City may require the Grantee to pick this up and leave a door hanger or flier for residents on the proper procedures for the containment of yard waste; (ii) but not including dirt, soil or sod removed in the renovation or rebuilding of lawns and turfs, not including tree limbs, shrubbery cuttings and the like which exceed six (6) inches in diameter and/or six (6) feet in length and not including contractor-generated accumulations of the same [except where amounts are generally no larger than what the resident(s) could have reasonably generated on their own; City retains sole discretion on this determination. Approximately three (3) cubic yards per residence; (iii) a special pickup may be requested by the customer, and a reasonable service charge may be levied by the Grantee, subject to notification and agreement, of the customer and the City; (iv) landscape maintenance contractors and tree removal contractors are to transport and dispose of generated yard waste from customer locations, and such is considered excluded waste unless the City determines on a case-by-case basis that such shall be collected by the Grantee.

SECTION 2. GRANT OF FRANCHISE.

A. Grantee is hereby granted an exclusive, mandatory residential and commercial Franchise, including every right and privilege appertaining thereto, to operate and maintain a residential recycling and residential and commercial trash, garbage and refuse collection and removal service in, upon, over and across the present and future streets, alleys, bridges, easements and other public places within the limits of this Franchise for the purpose of collecting and disposing of residential recyclables, residential and commercial trash, garbage and other refuse generated by the citizens, residents and inhabitants of the City of Fernandina Beach, Florida. Grantee is also hereby granted title to all such residential recyclables, residential and commercial trash, garbage and refuse generated within said boundaries, to the extent that the Grantor can establish its legal right to make such grant of title.

B. Grantee understands and agrees that Grantor has the right to use the services of another vendor/contractor for select recycling services such as recycling events and the operation of the City's Recycling Center without breaching the exclusivity granted in Section 2(A) above.

C. Request for Proposals #17-06, including all addendums thereto of the City of Fernandina Beach is herein incorporated by reference, as is the response to the Request for Proposals #17-06 Qualifications and the rate proposal submitted by the Grantee.

SECTION 3. LIMITS OF FRANCHISE.

This Franchise covers the corporate limits of the City of Fernandina Beach, Florida. Grantee agrees that the limits of the Franchise are subject to expansion or reduction by annexation and contraction of municipal boundaries and that Grantee has no vested right in a specific area.

SECTION 4. TERM.

A. This Franchise shall extend the existing Franchise for a period of five (5) years through ~~June 30, 2023~~ January 15, 2024 unless sooner terminated by reason of breach of the terms hereof by the Grantee which result in the failure of the Grantee to provide effective and efficient service.

B. This Franchise may be renewed for additional term(s) of no more than five (5) years, or portion of a term, on the same terms and conditions, upon the mutual written agreement of both the Grantor and Grantee. If either party is willing to renew, said party shall give written notice to the other of its willingness to renew said agreement. Such notice shall be given no sooner than nine (9) months and no later than six (6) months before ~~June 30, 2023~~ January 15, 2024. Said notice may also be delivered by hand within the above time frame, and if so delivered, a receipt thereof signed by an authorized agent of the Grantor or of the Grantee as applicable, shall be evidence of delivery. Either party shall have thirty (30) days to respond to the request of the other party, indicating their agreement or disagreement with the proposed renewal.

SECTION 5. FRANCHISE CONSIDERATION.

A. The consideration for this Franchise shall be as follows:

1. Garbage, Recycling, Yard Debris

- a. Residential Service: Ten percent (10%) of the rate established in Section 30

Comment [GH1]: It wouldn't hurt my feelings if you took this provision out because the Contract is far more binding than the RFP and Addendums. Certain things have changed and been negotiated beyond the RFP. I do not like the ability to refer back to it as a binding reference. But, I will not die on that hill.

Comment [TB2]: This needs to stay even though we have gone further with the franchise than details included in RFP docs.

- b. Commercial Service: Ten percent (10%) of the rate established in Section 30
- c. Special Services: Ten percent (10%) of the rate established in Section 30
- d. Roll off Services: Ten percent (10%) of the rate established in Section 30

- 2. Recycling: Additionally, the Grantee may appeal for a rate increase on an annual basis if the cost of recycling processing continues to increase. The shared rebate of fifty percent (50%) of Net Revenues received for the sale of Recyclable Materials, as set forth in Section 20 (C) of this Franchise would only occur if such revenues exceed the recycling processing costs.

B. At the present time, this Franchise does not include construction and demolition waste removal service, and no Franchise Fee will be due for those services. Grantee shall not be required to collect Hazardous Waste, dead animals, large branches, trees or bulky or non-combustible materials not susceptible to normal loading and collection in "load packer" type sanitation equipment used for regular collections from domestic households. Branches should be no larger than 4 inches in diameter, no longer than four feet, and not more than 3 cubic yards in total. This Contract does not include the collection and disposal of any increased volume resulting from a flood, hurricane, or similar or different acts of God over which the Company has no control.

- 1. It is the Grantor's intent to revise its existing Ordinance to provide for the availability of non-exclusive Franchises for construction and demolition waste removal services. At such time as the Grantor's ordinance is modified, the Grantee will be required to follow the ordinance, and pay the appropriate fees set forth therein.

C. The Franchise Fee will be assessed and collected by the Grantor, and will be added to the Rates as set forth herein.

SECTION 6. ASSIGNMENT.

A. The Franchise rights herein granted to the Grantee shall not be assigned by Grantee except with the express approval of the Grantor, which shall be reflected by a resolution of Grantor. In the event of such an assignment, Grantee shall cause its assigns to execute an Agreement of Acceptance, subject to the approval of the Grantor, evidencing that such assignee accepts the assignment subject to any and all terms, conditions and limitations imposed hereby and which acceptance shall include an affirmative statement evidencing such Grantee's intent to fulfill the obligations imposed by Grantee in contemplation hereof. Notwithstanding the Grantor's approval of such an assignment and assignee's acceptance, Grantee shall guarantee the performance of its assignee and such assignment shall always be with full recourse to Grantee.

B. A transfer of more than fifty-one (51%) percent of the issued outstanding stock of Grantee shall constitute an assignment for the purpose of this section. Likewise, any transfer of the voting rights amounting to fifty-one (51%) percent or more of the issued or outstanding stock of Grantee shall constitute an assignment for the purposes hereof.

SECTION 7. BANKRUPTCY OR INSOLVENCY.

If the Grantee files a petition for the appointment of a receiver or a petition of voluntary or involuntary bankruptcy, this Franchise is automatically terminated as of the date of the filing of such petitions.

SECTION 8. DEFAULT.

A. Material failure on the part of the Grantee to comply in any material respect with any of the provisions of this ordinance shall be grounds for a forfeiture of this Franchise, but no such forfeiture shall take effect until Grantor has served upon the Grantee written notice of default setting forth the nature and extent of said default. Following receipt of the notice of default, Grantee shall have one (1) business day to collect any garbage or trash that was not collected at the regularly scheduled pick up time and shall have ten (10) days to correct, or to notify the City in writing, subject to City approval, how the Grantee intends to correct other identified defaults. If Grantee disagrees with the reasonableness or propriety of Grantor's notice of default, Grantee may protest such default by filing with the City Manager a written protest within three (3) business days of receipt of Grantor's notice regarding a missed trash/garbage pickup and within ten (10) days of receipt of Grantor's notice for other identified defaults.

B. If the Grantor and Grantee cannot agree as to the reasonableness or propriety of the Grantor's notice of default, then the issue shall be resolved by a court of appropriate jurisdiction located in Nassau County, Florida pursuant to Section 16 of this Ordinance.

SECTION 9. RATE CHANGES AND RIGHT OF FIRST REFUSAL.

A. The rates set forth in Section 30, and in Exhibit "E" attached hereto, may be adjusted annually beginning on the Anniversary Date of this Franchise to include the Consumer Price Index—Water, Sewer and Trash Collection Services. All Items (base year 1997=100%), as published by the United States Department of Labor – Bureau of Labor Statistics. Such CPI change will be computed each year after the completion of the month of April and any change will be implemented and effective with July billings each year. The Grantee agrees that the rate increase will be limited to a maximum of four percent (4%) per year.

1. In May of each year during the term of the Franchise, the Grantor shall notify the Grantee of the Consumer Price Index— Water, Sewer and Trash Collection Services by which the rates set forth herein may be adjusted. The rate increase will be effective starting will bills issued after June 30 of that year.

2. Grantor and Grantee agree that certain Changes in Law, as defined herein, may have such a substantial effect that a rate increase may be required. Grantee may petition the Grantor to adjust its fees based upon increases in the cost of doing business due to said Change in Law. The Grantee's request must be made within one hundred twenty (120) days of the occurrence of such change or cost, and shall contain reasonable proof and justification to support the need for the rate adjustment. The Grantor may request from the Grantee, and the Grantee shall provide, such further information within its possession as may be reasonably necessary in making its determination. The Grantor shall approve or deny the request, in whole or in part, within sixty (60) days of receipt of the request and all additional information required by the Grantor. The Grantor shall make a reasonable and equitable determination based upon the documentation provided in reaching its decision provided however that Grantor shall not unreasonably withhold

consent to any request for fee increase which is based on a legitimate and documented increase in cost.

B. In the event Grantee shall at any time during the term of this Franchise desire to sell the disposal service then existing and shall have received a bona fide offer from any other person, firm, corporation or from any other municipal corporation or county, authority or political subdivision of the State of Florida satisfactory to Grantee to purchase the same, the Grantee shall within ten (10) days after receipt of such bona fide offer advise the Grantor in writing of the purchase price and other terms and conditions of such offer, and the Grantor for a term of thirty (30) days after giving of such notice shall have the option to purchase the disposal service from Grantee upon the terms and conditions as set forth in said offer. In the event the Grantor shall fail or refuse to exercise the right and option granted to it by this section within the time limit set forth above, Grantee shall have the right to sell the disposal service to the prospective purchaser thereof, subject to the terms of Section 6 of this Franchise.

C. The Grantor also reserves the right to purchase the disposal service at such time as the Grantee is found to be in material default or demonstrates prolonged substandard service. The Grantor also reserves the right to purchase the disposal service at the conclusion of any term of this Franchise. If the Grantor gives notice of its desire to purchase the disposal service, the purchase price shall be based upon an appraisal of all the assets to be sold. The appraiser performing the appraisal shall be mutually agreeable to both parties. The Grantor and Grantee may also agree in writing on another method for determining the purchase price.

SECTION 10. PUBLIC NOTICES AND EDUCATION SERVICES

A. The Grantee shall partner with the City in developing and implementing public education and community outreach programs. The public education program shall emphasize recycling and waste reduction. The Grantee shall coordinate with the City in the messaging, publication, and dissemination of such information. The City shall retain final approval of all program materials. The Grantee shall have a Social Media Presence with a texting platform to provide news to customers in an expedient manner. The Grantee shall be responsible for all expenses associated with the notices and education services and Social Media required herein and provide the same at no additional cost to the City.

B. Notices:

1. Notice for Commencement of Services: At least a sixty (60) calendar day notification before the coordinated Commencement (Residential, Multifamily Dwelling and Commercial Establishment) concerning the Grantee's Collection and Disposal Services. A 2nd Notice shall be provided to Residential and Commercial customers approximately two (2) weeks before the Commencement/Transition Start Date. The 2nd or 3rd notice should include a refrigerator magnet with the weekly/two (2) times per week pickup schedule for each customer. The notices are to be hand-delivered via door hangers and posted to Social Media. At a minimum, the notice to Residential and Small Commercial Customers shall:

- a. Identify each of the Scheduled Collection Days for the Customer receiving the notice.
- b. Summarize the applicable Set-Out requirements and include other educational and promotional information coordinated between the Grantee and the City. The

notice also may provide any other relevant information concerning the Grantee's services.

- c. The City shall retain final approval of all program materials prior to printing and/or distribution.

~~2. Annual Notice to Customers: The Grantee shall design, print, and mail or deliver an annual notice to all Residential, Small Commercial and Unique Commercial customers within the Service Area. The notice shall include the same basic information provided for in the Notice for Commencement of Service above, but shall be updated as necessary. The Grantee shall provide the annual notice on the annual anniversary of the franchise. The Grantee will use the Social Media format as a means of delivering this information to the customer.~~

32. Notices for New Customers: The Grantee shall design, and print upon the City's approval and mail or deliver appropriate informational materials for each New Customer. At a minimum, the notice shall include the same information that is contained in the annual notice to customers. The Grantee will use the Social Media format to expedite this information.

43. Notices Concerning Changes in Collection Schedules: The Grantee shall deliver a notice to each Customer that will be affected by a change in the Scheduled Collection Days. Such Customers shall receive notice approximately two (2) weeks prior to the change. The City's decision on schedules, or changes thereof, shall be final. This Grantee will use the Social Media format for delivering this information immediately to the customer.

5. Notices for Holidays: The Grantee shall provide notice to Customers that will be affected by a change in their Scheduled Collection Days because of a Holiday. The Grantee will use the Social Media format for delivering this information immediately to the customer.

SECTION 11. RESTORATION.

The Grantee agrees to repair all property, public or private, altered or damaged to the extent caused by it, its' agents or employees' negligence or misconduct in the performance of its duties herein in as good or better condition as it was before being damaged or altered. The Grantor shall notify the Grantee at least monthly of damages caused by the performance of its operations on streets within the City limits.

SECTION 12. COMPLIANCE WITH LAWS.

Grantee shall conduct operations under this Franchise in compliance with all applicable laws. Grantee specifically agrees to be solely responsible for the enforcement, administration and compliance with all applicable provisions of Chapter 403, Part IV, Florida Statutes, and future amendments thereto.

SECTION 13. LIABILITY INSURANCE; HOLD HARMLESS; WORKERS COMPENSATION.

A. *INSURANCE*. Grantee shall carry commercial general liability insurance in the amount of One Million (\$1,000,000) Dollars for each occurrence combined single limit and Two Million (\$2,000,000) Dollars general aggregate. Grantee will carry commercial automobile liability insurance coverage in the amount of one million (\$1,000,000) Dollars, covering all of the trucks or other vehicles used for carrying out the work called for in this Franchise. Grantee will also carry commercial excess liability coverage in the amount of Five Million (\$5,000,000) Dollars. A certificate showing that the Grantee has in full force and effect the aforesaid insurance shall be filed with the Grantor upon execution of this Franchise, and yearly thereafter endeavoring to provide said certificate at least thirty (30) days prior to the date of the expiration of said policies or insurance for each year of said Franchise. The aforesaid insurance shall be in such form and written by such companies whose A.M. Best rating is not less than A+ VII. All such policies shall require 30 days advance notice of the cancellation of the insurance except as otherwise dictated by State law. Said policies of insurance shall name Grantor as additional insured for operations arising out of this contract. The Grantee shall provide Grantor ~~a~~ separate written endorsement showing Grantor as additional insured for all lines of insurance required hereunder (other than workers compensation insurance). The insurance certificate is attached hereto as Exhibit C.

B. *WORKERS' COMPENSATION COVERAGE*. Grantee shall carry Workers Compensation insurance on all its employees and show proof of insurance ~~and payment of premiums thereon~~ to the Grantor, as requested. All such Workers Compensation policies shall provide for notice by the insurer to the Grantor at least thirty (30) days prior to any termination; ~~or revocation or modification~~ thereof except as otherwise dictated by law.

C. *INDEMNIFICATION*. The parties recognize that Grantee is an independent contractor. Grantee agrees to indemnify, hold harmless, and defend the City, its commissioners, mayor, officers, and employees (the "City Parties"), from, and against all liability and expense, including reasonable attorney's fees, in connection with any and all claims, demands, damages, actions, causes of action, and suits in equity of whatever kind or nature, including claims for personal injury, property damage, equitable relief, or loss of use, ~~arising directly or indirectly out of or in connection with~~ to the extent caused by any negligent ~~and/or deliberate~~ act or omission in violation of this Agreement of Grantee, its officers, employees, agents, and representatives; provided however, Grantee shall have no obligation hereunder to indemnify, defend or hold harmless the City Parties for any such losses, damages, and claims of any kind arising out of, directly or indirectly, or in connection with the negligent and/or deliberate acts of omissions of the City Parties. Grantee's liability hereunder shall include all reasonable attorney's fees and costs incurred by the City in the enforcement of this indemnification provision in the event the City prevails in such enforcement action. In the event the City does not prevail in its enforcement of this indemnification provision, the City shall reimburse Grantee for all reasonable attorney's fees and costs incurred by Grantee to defend such enforcement action. The obligations contained in this provision shall survive for a period of three years after termination of this Agreement and shall not be limited by the amount of any insurance required to be obtained or maintained under this Agreement. Nothing contained in the foregoing indemnification shall be construed to be a waiver of any immunity or limitation of liability the City may have under the doctrine of sovereign immunity or Section 768.28, Florida Statutes.

The City agrees to indemnify, hold harmless, and defend the Grantee, its officers, directors, employees and affiliates (the "Advanced Parties") from, and against all liability and expense,

Comment [TB3]: This has to be a separate, written endorsement page issued by Advanced Disposal's insurer, not a statement on the ACORD form that states that City is an additional insured.

including reasonable attorney's fees, in connection with any and all claims, demands, damages, actions, causes of action, and suits in equity of whatever kind or nature, including claims for personal injury, property damage, equitable relief, or loss of use, arising directly or indirectly out of or in connection with any negligent and/or deliberate act or omission of the City, its commissioners, mayor, officers, employees, agents, and representatives; provided however, the City shall have no obligation hereunder to indemnify, defend or hold harmless the Advanced Parties for any such losses, damages, and claims of any kind arising out of, directly or indirectly, or in connection with the negligent and/or deliberate acts of omissions of the Advanced Parties. The City's liability hereunder shall include all reasonable attorney's fees and costs incurred by Grantee in the enforcement of this indemnification provision in the event the Grantee prevails in such enforcement action. In the event Grantee does not prevail in its enforcement of this indemnification provision, Grantee shall reimburse the City for all reasonable attorney's fees and costs incurred by the City to defend such enforcement action. The obligations contained in this provision shall survive for a period of three years after termination of this Agreement and shall not be limited by the amount of any insurance required to be obtained or maintained under this Agreement or other contract or written instrument between the parties.

SECTION 14. PERFORMANCE BOND.

Grantee shall furnish to the Grantor a performance bond, on a form approved by the Grantor, for the full performance of this Franchise and all of the obligations arising hereunder in the amount of Five Hundred Thousand (\$500,000.00) Dollars. Said bond shall be executed by a surety company approved by Grantor and licensed to do business in Florida. The Performance Bond is attached hereto as Exhibit D.

SECTION 15. RIGHT TO REQUIRE PERFORMANCE.

The failure of the Grantor at any time to require performance by the Grantee of any provision of this Franchise shall not affect the right of the Grantor to enforce same; nor shall waiver by the Grantor of any breach of any provision in this Franchise be taken or held to be a waiver of any succeeding breach of such provision or as a waiver of any provision itself. The Grantor, in accord with the provisions of Section 8, shall have the right to terminate this Franchise if Grantee fails to timely correct violations of this agreement as provided in Section 8.

SECTION 16. DISPUTE RESOLUTION.

This Franchise shall be governed by the laws of the State of Florida, and if any controversy shall arise between the parties either party may pursue all available legal remedies in the appropriate Nassau County, Florida court.

SECTION 17. OPERATIONS DURING DISPUTE.

A. In the event that a dispute arises between the Grantor and the Grantee, or any other interested party in any way relating to the terms and conditions, performance or compensation requested under this Franchise, the Grantee shall continue to render service in full compliance with all terms and conditions of this Franchise regardless of the nature of the dispute and Grantor shall continue to pay Grantee for its services.

B. Grantee expressly recognizes the paramount right and duty of Grantor to provide adequate waste collection and disposal service as necessary governmental functions, and further

agrees, in consideration for the execution of this Franchise, that in the event of a dispute, said Grantee will neither stop service nor seek injunctive relief in any court, but will either negotiate for an adjustment in the matter in dispute or present the matter to a court of competent jurisdiction located in Nassau County, Florida in an appropriate suit instituted by Grantee.

C. If the term of this Franchise is not renewed, Grantee shall continue to provide service for ninety (90) days following expiration or until a substitute Grantee is in place, whichever comes first.

SECTION 18. STANDARD OF PERFORMANCE.

A. If the Grantee fails to collect the materials herein specified for a period in excess of three (3) consecutive scheduled working days or materially breaches any other substantive provision of this franchise, and fails to cure said breach within three (3) working days after receipt of written notice of said breach by the Grantor, the Grantor may proceed as follows (provided such failure is not due to war, insurrection, riot, act of God, or other causes beyond the reasonable control of Grantee):

1. Enter into contract(s) or agreement(s) with any other qualified firm(s) to provide solid waste collection and disposal until such time as the Grantee is able to satisfactorily fulfill its responsibilities under this Franchise as determined solely by the Grantor.

~~At its option, after written notice to the Grantee, take over and operate any or all of the Grantee's equipment used in the performance of this Franchise until such time as the Grantee is again able to carry out its operation satisfactorily, as determined solely by the Grantor. Any and all operating expenses incurred by the Grantor in so doing may be charged to the Grantee.~~

~~B. During such period, the liability of the Grantor to the Grantee for loss or damage to the equipment used shall be that of a bailee for hire, ordinary wear and tear being specifically exempt from such liability. All claims or demands arising out of the operation of the collection service shall be directed solely to the Grantee, and Grantee shall indemnify and hold harmless Grantor for any and all claims arising during said period; except for any such claims that arise during the period of operation by another qualified firm as provided in subsection 1 above or by the Grantor as provided in subsection 2 above, such claims being specifically exempted from such liability.~~

SECTION 19. CURBSIDE RECYCLABLE MATERIALS COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL.

A. Grantee shall be required to provide curbside recycling to all residential customers.

B. Grantee shall collect all residential recycling materials within the corporate limits of the City, transport and provide for recovery of said residential recyclable materials at a designated recovery facility. The Grantee shall perform such services as are required to provide a complete residential recyclable materials program.

C. Collection of recyclable materials shall be at curbside or other such locations as will provide ready accessibility to the Grantee's collection crew and vehicle. In the event an appropriate location cannot be agreed upon, the Grantor shall designate the location. Handicapped residents shall be accommodated at no additional fee.

Comment [GH4]: This would never be a reality. We cannot accept this provision. Just think of the Insurance implications alone.

D. The Grantee shall pick up all recyclable materials which have been properly prepared for collection and placed in recycling carts placed at the curbside. The Grantee, at its own cost, shall distribute one (1) cart to hold recyclable materials to be collected to each single-family residence within the service area. Multi-family housing units interested in a recycle program will negotiate with Grantee directly to determine feasibility for implementation. The carts shall be replaced by the Grantee as required. The Grantee shall maintain an adequate supply of carts at all times.

E. The Grantee shall collect all recyclable materials set out for the purpose of recycling from all single family residences. The collection of recyclables shall be conducted using a single cart, furnished by the Grantee, for a commingled/single stream system. As it becomes economically feasible, the Grantee shall provide adequate containers to initiate a multi-material recycling program.

F. All refuse and recyclable materials hauled by the Grantee shall be so contained, held or enclosed that leaking, spilling or blowing are prevented.

G. The Grantee shall make collections with as little noise and disturbance to the residents as practicable and in conformance with the City's Noise Ordinance. Grantee shall handle recycling carts with reasonable care and return them to the approximate curbside location from which they were collected. Any recyclable materials spilled by the Grantee shall be picked up immediately. Recycling carts shall be thoroughly emptied.

H. Grantee shall collect recyclable materials within the service area one (1) time per week. The day of collection shall be the same day as one of the regular collection days for solid waste.

SECTION 20. RECYCLING PROGRAM.

A. The Grantee shall be responsible for maintaining the information and records adequate to determine participation rates and weekly setout rates by percent for each material, volume of solid waste diverted from landfill by percent, weight by material of items recycled, neighborhoods above or below average participation and other information requested by Nassau County or the State of Florida to meet the requirements of the Solid Waste Management Act, any requirements of Florida House Bill 7243, or to obtain grant funds from the Solid Waste Management Trust Fund. The Grantee shall furnish an annual report to the City containing the requested information. Reports shall be on forms and in a format required by the Grantor.

B. ~~The Grantee shall develop markets for recyclable materials.~~ To the extent possible, based on availability, capacity and market prices, the Grantee may market the recyclable materials through local business operations in the City of Fernandina Beach. At a minimum, the Grantee shall provide for taking, marketing or storing recyclables at a permitted landfill.

C. The Grantee shall account for all revenues generated through recycling and report all such revenues to the City along with copies of the receipts from the purchaser of the recyclable materials. The Grantee shall remit monthly to the Grantor fifty percent (50%) of the net revenues from the sale of recycled materials. All documentation relating to the collection and payment for recyclable materials shall be subject to audit by the Grantor. Additionally, the Grantee may appeal for a rate increase on an annual basis if the cost of recycling processing continues to increase. The shared rebate of fifty percent (50%) of Net Revenues received for the sale of Recyclable Materials,

as set forth in Section 20 (C) of this Franchise would only occur if such revenues exceed the recycling processing costs.

D. On the Effective Date (July 1, 2018), the Grantee shall provide, at its own expense, the following:

(1) Sixty-five (65) gallon recycle carts to all residents [imprinted with the City seal and name](#);

(2) An in-mold label on the top of the cart which details a list of the acceptable and non-acceptable items that may be recycled and the contact information for concerns or complaints; and

(3) Notice in local newspaper of the change to the recycling program along with a list of acceptable and non-acceptable items.

E. *Acceptable and Non-Acceptable recycle items.* Acceptable items for recycle are as follows:

Household Sized Containers – Must be empty and dry (1 gallon or 1 liter max)

(1) Plastic Resin Codes #1 thru #7 (Code is on the bottom of container)

(2) Glass (All Colors)

(3) Metal Cans (Aluminum & Tin)

Household Paper Materials – Max single item size may not exceed 2ft. by 2ft

(4) Cardboard Boxes (Must be flattened and, if needed, cut to size.)

(5) Brown or Grey Food Boxes (Cereal, Dry Food, Baking Ingredients, etc.)

(6) Mailing Supplies (Junk Mail, Envelopes, Letters, etc.)

(7) Newspapers (Inserts & Catalogs)

(8) Brown Paper Bags

(9) Office Paper (Copy & Print Paper, File Folders)

(10) Brown or Gray Fiber Packages (Soda Cartons, dry food packages, etc.)

~~(1) Sixty-five (65) gallon recycle carts to all residents;~~

~~(2) An in-mold label on the top of the cart which details a list of the acceptable and non-acceptable items that may be recycled and the contact information for concerns or complaints; and~~

~~(3) Notice in local newspaper of the change to the recycling program along with a list of acceptable and non-acceptable items.~~

~~E. Acceptable recycle items. Acceptable items for recycle are as follows:~~

- ~~(1) Plastics #1-#7—number can be found on the bottom of container;~~
- ~~(2) Corrugated cardboard—flattened and cut in 2 x 2' pieces. Must fit in cart;~~
- ~~(3) Newspaper, inserts, phone books, catalogs;~~
- ~~(4) Brown paper bags;~~
- ~~(5) Office and copy paper;~~
- ~~(6) Glass bottles and jars (all colors);~~
- ~~(7) Metal cans;~~
- ~~(8) File folders;~~
- ~~(9) Cereal boxes;~~
- ~~(10) File or packing boxes;~~
- ~~(11) Junk mail;~~
- ~~(12) Shredded paper—must be contained in a paper bag; and~~
- ~~(13) Brown or gray fiber packages (soda cartons, dry food packages, etc.).~~

NEVER Acceptable Items & Material

Household Sized Containers= Must be empty and dry (1 gallon or 1 Liter max)

- (1) Plastic Film (No Grocery Bags, Tarps, etc.)
- (2) Food (No Wet or Dry Food Waste)
- (3) Scrap Metal (No metal except household size containers)
- (4) Wood (No Yard Waste, Construction Material, etc.)
- (5) Fabric (No Clothes, Shoes, Blankets, Cloth, etc.)
- (6) Electronics (No Batteries, Computers, Phones, etc.)
- (7) Chemicals (No Paint, Oil, Aerosols, etc.)
- (8) Tires (No Tires of any size)

SECTION 21. COLLECTION SERVICES AND OPERATIONS.

A. Residential

1. Frequency of collection: Grantee shall, on a regularly scheduled day, pick up solid waste at the curbside adjacent to each residence all household garbage two (2) times per week; the collection of horticultural trash shall be one (1) time per week; bulky waste shall be one (1) time per week; on days agreed upon by the Grantee and Grantor. Pickups shall not be reduced by holidays, and pickups normally scheduled to be made on a holiday must be rescheduled and occur in the same week as the holiday. Grantee, at its sole expense, shall notify residences served of the

holiday observed and regular pickup schedules at least five (5) days in advance by publication in a local paper or other means approved by Grantor.

(a) During the term of this Franchise the Grantor may elect to change the frequency of residential garbage collection for City residents from two (2) times per week to one (1) time per week. Grantor will provide Grantee with a minimum sixty (60) days prior written notice before Grantee will be made to implement the change. Residents that have a Fletcher Avenue or Ocean Avenue address will remain on a two (2) times per week schedule even if Grantor opts to reduce other residential service to once per week. Residential rate for those that are changed to one (1) per week pickup shall be reduced. See SECTION 30. RATES, CHARGES, BILLING AND AUDITS.

(b) Holidays: The following holidays may be observed by Grantee for purposes of this clause: New Year's Day, Independence Day (July 4), Thanksgiving Day and Christmas Day.

2. Schedule: Regularly scheduled pick up days for household garbage shall be as agreed upon between the Grantor and the Grantee. All schedules and routes are subject to being rescheduled as mutually agreed to by the Grantor and Grantee. The Grantor, at the request of the Grantee or on its own, may extend, suspend or modify these schedules in the event of a natural disaster, health hazard or any other state of emergency requiring such action.

~~a. Notice to citizens of schedule for pick-up. Prior to the Effective Date of this Franchise, the Grantee shall, at its own expense, place a display ad of reasonable size, in a newspaper of general circulation acceptable to the Grantor, giving notice to the residents of the schedule for pick-up, and advising of the local phone number to call in case of complaints. If the schedule of pick-ups should change during the life of the Franchise, Grantee shall again be required to place a display ad notifying the citizens of the new dates, or to use such other method of notification as may be mutually agreed upon by the Grantor and Grantee.~~

3. Quantity: Grantee shall be required to pick up all household garbage generated by residential premises, provided same is placed in the garbage cart. Grantee shall also be required to pick up all household garbage from the curbside of residential premises when properly bagged or otherwise contained and placed by the garbage cart.

4. Collections. All collections shall normally be made in residential areas no earlier than 6:00 a.m. and no later than 8:00 p.m., with no service on Sunday, except in declared emergencies. Grantee shall make collections with a minimum of noise and disturbance and in conformance with the City's Noise Ordinance. Garbage carts shall be handled carefully by the Grantee and shall be thoroughly emptied and left where they were found at the curbside. All work shall be done in a safe and sanitary manner. All waste spilled by Grantee shall be picked up and removed by Grantee. Grantee shall provide a single-axle truck for servicing certain compact residential areas, such as Amelia Park and the downtown area.

5. Special services: Services such as back door collection, below ground collection, removal of any refuse other than garbage or rubbish as defined herein, including white goods and appliances or additional pickups shall be provided on a separate fee basis upon terms agreed to by the Grantee and the customer. Charges for special services shall not be unreasonable or excessive. Household garbage services shall be provided at the rear or side residence for handicapped persons approved by the Grantor at no extra charge.

6. Roll-out/Roll-back service: Those customers holding a Short Term Resort Rental license are required to have Roll-out/Roll-back service, for which a fee will be charged.

7. Garbage: Garbage shall be placed for collection separately from rubbish and shall be placed in the garbage carts furnished by the Grantee with capacities of 96 gallons. Smaller carts will be made available to special needs customers (elderly or handicapped) upon request with the Grantor's approval. Plastic bags of at least thirteen (13) gallons and not more than 35 gallons securely tied may also be used as long as those bags do not weigh in excess of fifty (50) pounds per container/bundle.

8. ~~Horticultural trash~~Yard waste: ~~Yard waste~~Horticultural trash generated by residents from improved residential properties will be collected by the Grantee. Residents shall bag, containerize and/or bundle horticulture trash (not to exceed fifty (50) pounds per container or bundle, and with branches not to exceed four (4') feet in length and four (4") inches in diameter.

9. Hazardous materials: Grantee shall not be required to collect hazardous materials, including without limitation Hazardous Waste.

10. Location of Residential Waste for collection: Persons in occupancy of each residential abode shall place their garbage carts at the curb no sooner than 6:00 p.m. the day before a scheduled pick-up and shall remove the garbage carts by midnight of the day of the pick-up, unless the occupant or resident has been approved for back door, side door or roll-out/roll-back pickup or the occupant of resident has negotiated a special service collection at another location.

11. Customer restrictions: Grantee shall not be required to collect Residential Waste when such waste is not generated on the residence served. Grantee shall have the right to terminate service to any customer violating this section only after prior notification to the customer and approval by the Grantor.

12. Grantee shall be required to provide Garbage Carts and Recycle carts at its own expense.

B. *Commercial*

1. Frequency of collection: Grantee shall, on a regularly scheduled day, pick up all garbage, rubbish, and wastes. However, pickups normally scheduled to be made on a holiday shall be rescheduled with the approval by the commercial establishment.

(a) Holidays: The following holidays may be observed by Grantee for purposes of this clause: New Year's Day, Independence Day (July 4), Thanksgiving Day and Christmas Day.

2. Schedule: Commercial collection shall be on days agreed to by the Grantee and commercial establishment. The Grantor, or its designee, is authorized to extend, suspend or modify these schedules in the event of a natural disaster, health hazard or any other state of emergency requiring such action.

3. Quantity: Grantee shall be required to pick up all garbage and rubbish generated by a commercial establishment, provided same is placed in a waste receptacle.

4. Collections: All collections shall normally be made at commercial establishments no earlier than 3:00 a.m. and no later than 8:00 p.m. These times may be adjusted by mutual agreement of the parties. Grantee shall make collections with a minimum of noise and disturbance and in

conformance with the City's Noise Ordinance. Waste receptacles shall be handled carefully by the Grantee and shall be thoroughly emptied and left where they were found. All work shall be done in a safe and sanitary manner. All waste spilled by Grantee shall be picked up and removed by Grantee.

5. Special services: For items requiring roll-off service or any special handling, removal of any refuse other than garbage or rubbish as defined herein or additional pickups, all charges are to be negotiated between the Grantee and the customer. Requests for pickups of special materials as defined herein shall be considered as requests for special pickup services. Charges for special services shall not be unreasonable or excessive and shall be subject to the City's Franchise Fee.

6. Waste receptacles:

(a) Garbage and rubbish: Garbage and rubbish shall be placed for collection within a commercial container.

(b) Hazardous and biohazardous materials: Grantee shall not be required to collect hazardous or biohazardous materials or Hazardous Waste.

(c) Carts in the downtown Central Business District must be clearly labeled with the name of the business it is assigned to. Grantee shall provide these labels.

7. Location of commercial waste for collection: All commercial establishments receiving service pursuant to this Franchise shall keep waste receptacles, disposal containers and other such items at location(s) approved by the City.

8. Customer restrictions: Grantee shall not be required to collect commercial waste receptacles containing garbage or refuse when such waste is not generated in the commercial establishment served. Grantee shall have the right to terminate service to any customer violating this section only after prior notification to the customer and approval by the Grantor.

9. Removal of improper receptacles: Any container used for the collection and storage of commercial waste which fails to meet the standards prescribed by the Grantor shall be clearly marked, specifying the manner in which the container fails to meet the requirements. Such marked, nonconforming containers shall be removed from service by the Grantee.

C. *Special Events*

1. In addition to regular residential and commercial collections, Grantee shall be the service provider for collection services during and after City-sponsored special events. These events include, but are not limited to, the annual Shrimp Festival occurring the first weekend in May of each year. The Grantee shall provide these services at their cost.

SECTION 22. OFFICE HOURS.

The Grantee's office shall remain open for residential and commercial establishment customers Monday through Friday from 8:00 am~~7:00 a.m.~~ to 5:00 p.m. ~~and Saturday from 8:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m.~~ for the purpose of handling complaints, requests for new or replacement containers and to schedule bulk pick-ups, and for that purpose, there shall be maintained an adequate number of telephones and a responsible person in charge during the hours specified above. The Franchisee shall maintain a local calling area phone line, or toll-free number, to receive

customer inquiries and complaints during the business hours stated in this section. These requirements do not apply on the legal holidays identified in Section 21.

SECTION 23. COLLECTION EQUIPMENT.

The Grantee shall have on hand at all times sufficient equipment in good working order and of the minimum weight necessary to permit Grantee to perform its duties hereunder fully, adequately and efficiently. Equipment shall be purchased from nationally known and recognized manufacturers of garbage collection and disposal equipment. Garbage collection equipment shall be kept clean, sanitary; neat in appearance, in good repair at all times, and shall be equipped with back-up warning lights and alarm. The Grantee, shall at all times, have available reserve equipment, which can be put into service and operation within two (2) hours of any breakdown. Such reserve equipment shall substantially correspond in size and capability to the equipment normally used by the Grantee to perform its duties hereunder.

SECTION 24. DISPOSAL

All garbage and solid waste shall be hauled to sites or facilities legally empowered to accept it for treatment or disposal. The Grantor reserves the right to approve or disapprove of sites, taking into account all governmental regulations, routes within the Franchise area, and the rules and regulations of the governmental body having jurisdiction over said sites and facilities.

SECTION 25. ROUTES AND SCHEDULES.

The Grantee shall periodically provide the Grantor with schedules of residential collection routes and keep such information current at all times. In the event of changes in routes, schedules, or other program changes that will alter the day of pickup or the type of materials that are picked up, Grantee shall notify each customer affected by either direct mail or door hangers which the Grantor shall approve for such purpose. Grantee shall also notify customers by placing an advertisement prominently displayed in a local newspaper on at least two (2) occasions, the latter being at least one (1) week prior to the change. All such changes in routes, schedules, and programs will also be immediately communicated to Grantor at the time determined by the Grantee.

SECTION 26. GRANTEE PERSONNEL.

Grantee shall assign a qualified person to be in charge of operations under this Franchise and shall give the name and qualifications of said person to the Grantor. Grantor requires that Grantee's collection employees wear clean uniforms bearing Grantee's company name. Each person employed to operate a vehicle shall at all times carry a valid CDL driver's license for the type of vehicle being driven, and it shall be the Grantee's sole responsibility to assure that all drivers are properly licensed. Grantor may request the dismissal of any employee of Grantee who violates any provisions of this subsection or who is found to have been wanton, negligent or discourteous in the performance of his or her duties. Grantee shall provide operating and safety training for all personnel. Wages of all employees of Grantee shall be equal to or exceed the minimum hourly wages for such employees established by local, state or federal law. Grantee shall supply a schedule of all employee wage scales to Grantor upon request.

SECTION 27. SPILLAGE AND LITTER

A. The Grantee shall not litter on any premise in the process of making collections, but shall not be required to collect any waste material that has not been placed in supplied or approved

containers or in a manner herein provided, unless previous arrangements have been agreed upon between the Grantor and the Grantee.

B. During hauling, all solid waste or liquids shall be contained, held or enclosed so that leaking, spilling or blowing is prevented. In the event of spillage by the Grantee, the Grantee shall promptly clean up the litter.

SECTION 28. STORMS AND OTHER EMERGENCIES.

A. In the case of a storm or disruption caused by other severe emergency (e.g., war, insurrection, riot, or act of God) not caused by the Grantee, Grantor may allow Grantee a reasonable variance from regular schedules. As soon as practicable after such storm or other emergency, Grantee shall inform the Grantor of the estimated time required before regular schedules and routes can be resumed and, upon request of Grantor, Grantee shall provide notice to residential premises and commercial establishments in the service area.

B. In the event of a declared disaster and/or any event requiring mass cleanup operations during the period of the Franchise, Grantee shall, if requested and to the extent directed by the Grantor, participate in said cleanup. Grantee shall be compensated by the Grantor in accordance with terms and conditions of a negotiated agreement.

C. The Grantee shall have a disaster response plan for removal and disposal of excessive amounts of debris or refuse accumulated in the event of a storm of catastrophic proportions, any natural calamity, riot or any severe domestic disturbance. The Grantee shall have, at all times, written agreements with a subcontractor to supplement the collection, hauling and disposal of such wastes, in the event that the Grantee's resources are insufficient to effect a timely clean-up. Such agreement shall contain operational details and the add-on unit pricing for collection, hauling, and disposal cost. The subcontractor agreement shall be reviewed and approved by the City. In the event of a small disaster, the City and the Grantee shall meet and coordinate expeditiously to formulate and agree upon the specific clean-up plan. In the event of a small disaster or a severe domestic disturbance, the City shall have the option to utilize any combination of the Grantee's services, the Grantee's subcontractors, the City's own contractors, or any adjacent municipality or County forces provided through mutual aid. In the event of a small disaster such as a hurricane, the Grantee will be expected to continue with collection services and closely coordinate with the City when to cease operations within the City's city limits. Currently, the City's Disaster Plan calls for the Grantee to resume and continue the collection schedule as soon as safely possible.

SECTION 29. NONDISCRIMINATION PROVISION.

The Grantee agrees that it has adopted and will maintain and enforce a policy of nondiscrimination on fire basis of race, color, religion, sex, age, handicap, disability or national origin. Said nondiscrimination policy shall apply to employment practices of the Grantee and the provision of services. The Grantee agrees that on written request it will permit reasonable access by Grantor to its records of employment, employment advertisements, application forms, and other pertinent data and records for purposes of investigation to ascertain compliance with the nondiscrimination provisions of this Franchise, provided, however, that Grantee shall not be

required to produce for inspection any record covering any period of time more than two (2) years prior to the date of the Franchise.

SECTION 30. RATES, CHARGES, BILLING AND AUDITS.

A. Rates:

1. For residential recycling and the collection of garbage, rubbish, and yard waste, and bulk waste/mixed piles the fee paid to Grantor by Grantee shall be \$18.95 per month for twice per week service at the Effective Date and will remain until the CPI rate adjustment provision specified in Section 9 is applied in 2019. A breakdown of the initial residential garbage, recycling, rubbish and yard waste fees is shown below:

Service Component	Fee Charged by City	Rate Paid to ADS
Garbage – twice a week	\$8.51	\$7.74
Recycling – once a week	\$5.67	\$5.15
Yard Debris – once a week	\$4.41	\$4.01
Bulk Waste/Mixed Piles – once a week	\$2.26	\$2.05
TOTAL	\$20.85	\$18.95

2. The Grantor shall have the right to change the frequency of residential garbage pickup during the term of this Franchise. Grantor will provide Grantee a minimum of sixty (60) days prior written notice before the change shall be implemented by Grantee. Residential fee paid to Grantee by Grantor shall be reduced by a certain percentage (%) that will be determined at the time of the service level change. At that time, the Grantee will negotiate in good faith with the Grantor on the reduction of the Residential rate/fee paid to Grantee 25% of the Garbage collection rate in effect at the time for the one (1) time per week pickup.

3. For garbage, rubbish, yard debris for the initial term of this Franchise, the monthly rate for commercial establishments shall be as stated on Exhibit E to this Franchise incorporated herein by reference.

4. The rates for special services are attached hereto as Exhibit E.

5. The rates for roll off services are attached hereto as Exhibit E.

6. During the term of this franchise no fuel surcharges may be applied or charged by the Grantee.

B. The Grantee is to provide solid waste removal and recycling services to all of the City's facilities, parks including parks, complexes, and recycle stations at no charge. The Grantee will provide six (6) commercial containers of not less than six (6) cubic yards each at no cost to the City for City sponsored events such as City-wide cleanups.

C. Billing for Services

1. Residential, Commercial and Special Services.

Comment [GH5]: Need Exhibits A-E inserted into this contract

a. The Grantor shall bill for residential, commercial establishments and special services rendered. The billing will be in conjunction with the other utility billings performed by the Grantor, or such other method as the Grantor may from time to time determine. Bills will be sent to the Residential Units, Commercial Establishments and for Special Services not less than quarterly. Therefore, the Grantee will receive payment on a monthly basis, based on the amounts actually collected by the Grantor, less the Franchise Fee.

b. Requests for opening new residential and commercial accounts will be received at the City. The customer will then be referred to the Grantee to request new containers. Within 1 business day of receiving said requests from the new customer, the Grantee shall be required to provide a new garbage cart and recycle cart (if requested), or such commercial container as requested by the new customer, and shall begin the service for the new customer on the next scheduled pick-up. At the time of delivery of the garbage cart and recycle cart or commercial container, the Grantee shall provide written notice to the new customer of the pick up days for all service.

c. For discontinued services, the billing shall stop on the disconnect date.

d. The Grantee is required to report all new services and changes in service to the Grantor (City) no later than the 1st day of the following month for billing purposes.

e. In consideration for the Grantor handling the customer billing, payment and related customer service functions related to billing, Grantee will pay to Grantor the sum of 1% of the previous month's net billing to Grantor. This payment will be due within fifteen (15) days of the invoicing of such billing and payment processing fee by Grantor.

SECTION 31. COMPLAINTS & CHARGES FOR FAILURE OF PERFORMANCE.

A. Grantee shall have one (1) business day (see also Section 8 above)_to collect any garbage or trash that was not collected at the regularly scheduled pick up time and shall have seven (7) days to correct, or to notify the City in writing, subject to City approval, how the Grantee intends to correct other identified complaints. Grantee shall supply Grantor weekly with copies of all complaints on a form approved by the Grantor and indicate the disposition of each. Each month such record shall be available for inspection by Grantor at all times during the business hours specified herein. The complaint record/form shall indicate the day and hour on which the complaint was received and the day and hour on which the complaint was resolved. When a complaint is received on the day preceding a holiday or on a Sunday, it shall be remedied the next working day. The Grantee shall establish procedures acceptable to the Grantor to ensure that all customers are notified of the complaint procedure. To prevent misunderstanding and any litigation, the CITY, shall decide any and all questions which may arise concerning the quality and acceptability of the work and services performed, the sufficiency of performance, ~~location of and the applicable interpretation of the contract provisions~~, and the acceptable fulfillment of the contract on the part of the FRANCHISEE; and the CITY will determine whether or not the amount, quantity, character and quality of the work performed is satisfactory, which determination shall be final, conclusive and binding upon both the CITY and the FRANCHISEE so long as such determination is not unreasonable or arbitrary. The CITY shall make such explanation as may be necessary to complete, explain or make definite the provisions of this FRANCHISE; and its

findings and conclusions shall be final and binding upon both parties, provided such determinations are not unreasonable or arbitrary.

B. Upon the recommendation of the City Manager or his designee, and reasonable notice to Grantee, administrative charges may be assessed against the Grantee should it be determined that:

1. Total residential complaints during any calendar month involve more than ~~one (1%)~~ four (4%) percent of the total residential customers within the service area;
2. Total residential complaints during the Grantor's fiscal year exceed more than five (5%) percent to the total residential customers with the service area;
3. Total commercial complaints during any calendar month involve more than three (3%) percent of the total commercial customers with the service area;
4. Total commercial complaints during the Grantor's fiscal year exceed more than six (6%) percent to the total commercial customers within the service area; or
5. Where the lack of performance by Grantee is continuous and determined by the City Manager to constitute a threat to the health, safety or welfare of residents and commercial establishments. "Welfare" as used in this subsection shall include the direct and indirect economic effects of Grantee's failure to perform.

C. Administrative charges shall be assessed only for verified complaints which indicate that the Grantee has failed to meet the minimum standards stated herein. Grantee shall be required to keep accurate records of complaints received, and shall forward all complaints to the City Manager, or the City Manager's designated representative. The City Manager may verify complaints through whatever means he deems to be appropriate, including field review or contact with the individuals filing the complaints. Complaints verified by the City Manager will be assessed administrative charges in accord with the following schedule:

SCHEDULE OF ADMINISTRATIVE CHARGES

1. Failure to clean up spilled refuse per incident \$50.00 per incident
2. Failure to collect solid waste per location or special collection solid waste at any premises at or within the service area \$50.00 per incident
3. Failure to complete each route on the regular scheduled pickup date \$1,000 per route not completed
4. Failure to keep equipment in clean, safe and sanitary manner \$100.00 per vehicle per day
5. Failure to have vehicle operator properly licensed \$100.00 per day per incident

6. Failure to maintain office hours as set forth in Section 22 \$100.00 per incident
7. Failure to replace or repair any damage caused by Grantee or his personnel \$25.00 per incident

D. Within five (5) business days of the date of the City Manager's action imposing such administrative charge, Grantee shall be notified in writing by certified United States Mail, return receipt, of the assessment of administrative charges and the basis for such assessment. Grantee may contest such assessments by filing a written protest stating the reasons for disagreement within five (5) business days of the receipt of the notice of an assessment. The protest will be acted upon by the City Commission at a regularly scheduled meeting.

SECTION 32. MISCELLANEOUS

- A. Notices. All notices required herein shall be sent via certified mail, return receipt requested to the addresses contained herein.

For the Grantor:

City of Fernandina Beach
204 Ash St.
Fernandina Beach, FL 32032
Attn: City Manager

With a copy to the City Attorney at the same address.

For the Grantee:

Attn: Jeff Edwards
Advanced Disposal Services Stateline, LLC
450496 State Road 200
Callahan, FL 32011

SECTION 33. REPEAL OF SECTIONS IN CONFLICT.

All ordinances or parts of ordinances and all resolutions in conflict herewith be and the same are hereby repealed.

SECTION 34. SEVERABILITY.

If any section, part of a section, paragraph, clause phrase or word of this agreement is declared invalid, the remaining provisions of this Franchise shall not be affected.

SECTION 35. EFFECTIVE DATE.

This ordinance shall take effect ~~retroactively~~ on ~~July 1, 2018~~ January 15, 2019 immediately upon its final adoption by the City Commission of the City of Fernandina Beach, Florida, and the signature of the Mayor, and upon filing of Grantee's written acceptance with the City Clerk.

PASSED AND ADOPTED this _____ day of June, 2018 at public hearing on second and final reading.

CITY OF FERNANDINA BEACH

John A. Miller
Commissioner-Mayor

ATTEST:

APPROVED AS TO FORM & LEGALITY:

Caroline Best
City Clerk

Tammi E. Bach
City Attorney

Date of First Reading

June ___, 2018

Date of Advertisement:

June ___, 2018

Date of Second Reading and Public Hearing

July ___, 2018

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the parties hereto have executed this Agreement on _____ day of _____, 2018.

CITY OF FERNANDINA BEACH

Dale Martin, City Manager

John A. Miller, Mayor-Commissioner

ATTEST: _____

APPROVED AS TO FORM AND LEGALITY: _____



Caroline Best, City Clerk

Tammi E. Bach, City Attorney

ADVANCED DISPOSAL SERVICES STATELINE, LLC

ADVANCED DISPOSAL SERVICE REPRESENTATIVE

WITNESS

ORDINANCE 2018-10

AN ORDINANCE OF THE CITY COMMISSION OF THE CITY OF FERNANDINA BEACH, FLORIDA REPEALING ORDINANCE 2012-12 EFFECTIVE JANUARY 14, 2019; PROVIDING A NEW EXCLUSIVE 5-YEAR FRANCHISE TO ADVANCED DISPOSAL SERVICES STATELINE, LLC, ("ADVANCED DISPOSAL") A DELAWARE LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANY EFFECTIVE JANUARY 15, 2019 FOR THE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL OF ALL RESIDENTIAL AND COMMERCIAL TRASH, GARBAGE, AND OTHER REFUSE, AND PROVIDING FOR THE COLLECTION OF RESIDENTIAL RECYCLABLE MATERIALS AND YARD WASTE WITHIN THE CITY LIMITS; FURTHER PROVIDING FOR DEFINITIONS; GRANT OF FRANCHISE; LIMITS OF FRANCHISE; TERM OF FRANCHISE; FRANCHISE CONSIDERATION; ASSIGNMENT; BANKRUPTCY OR INSOLVENCY; DEFAULT; RATE CHANGES; RIGHTS OF FIRST REFUSAL; PUBLIC NOTICES; RESTORATION; COMPLIANCE WITH LAWS; LIABILITY INSURANCE, HOLD HARMLESS, WORKERS COMPENSATION; PERFORMANCE BOND; RIGHT TO REQUIRE PERFORMANCE; DISPUTE RESOLUTION; OPERATIONS DURING DISPUTE; STANDARD OF PERFORMANCE; CURBSIDE RECYCLABLE MATERIALS COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL; RECYCLING PROGRAM; COLLECTION SERVICES AND OPERATIONS; OFFICE HOURS; COLLECTION EQUIPMENT; DISPOSAL; ROUTES AND SCHEDULES; GRANTEE PERSONNEL; SPILLAGE AND LITTER; STORMS AND OTHER EMERGENCIES; NONDISCRIMINATION PROVISION; RATES AND CHARGES; BILLING FOR SERVICES; ACCOUNTING, RIGHT TO AUDIT; COMPLAINTS; CHARGES FOR FAILURE OF PERFORMANCE; MISCELLANEOUS SECTION; REPEAL OF SECTIONS IN CONFLICT; SEVERABILITY; AND PROVIDING FOR AN EFFECTIVE DATE.

WHEREAS, the City of Fernandina Beach finds it in the public interest to ensure that all areas within its limits are adequately provided with high quality solid waste collection and disposal services; and

WHEREAS, the City of Fernandina Beach finds it in the public interest to retain regulatory authority over refuse collection and disposal to the extent allowed by law, because of the overriding public health, safety and welfare considerations associated with the provisions of this service; and

WHEREAS, the City of Fernandina Beach finds it in the public interest to retain control over the use of public rights-of-way by refuse collection to assure against interference with the public convenience, to promote aesthetic considerations, and to protect the public investments in right-of-way property; and

WHEREAS, the City of Fernandina Beach finds it in the public interest to utilize quality refuse collectors and that this can be accomplished by protecting capital investments of refuse collectors; and

WHEREAS, the City of Fernandina Beach finds that the granting of an exclusive franchise is the best means of assuring that the above described interests of the City of Fernandina Beach are promoted; and

WHEREAS, the City solicited proposals for collection and disposal of garbage, recyclables, and yard debris through RFP 17-06, and the evaluation committee recommended Advanced Disposal; and

WHEREAS, the City Commission authorized negotiations with Advanced Disposal for a franchise agreement via Resolution 2018-06; and

WHEREAS, the current contract expires June 30, 2018, and it is in the best interests of the City and Advanced Disposal to extend the current franchise to January 14, 2019, to allow Advanced Disposal to procure the additional equipment to meet the requirements of the new contract and franchise; and

WHEREAS, the City of Fernandina Beach finds it is in the best interests of the City to repeal Ordinance 2012-12 as of January 14, 2019 and to grant a new solid waste franchise for 5 years beginning January 15, 2019; and

WHEREAS, this Ordinance is adopted pursuant to the authority of Section 166.021, and Chapter 403, Part IV, Florida Statutes.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT ORDAINED BY THE CITY COMMISSION OF THE CITY OF FERNANDINA BEACH, FLORIDA, THAT:

SECTION 1. DEFINITIONS.

“Anniversary Date” shall mean the date that is one year after the Effective Date of this Franchise Ordinance.

“Authorized Hours for Collection” shall mean the hours that the Grantee is authorized to collect all types of solid waste and recyclables at customer locations within the City’s city limits. The authorized hours for collection are between the hours of 6:00am and 8:00pm for residential collection inclusive, unless otherwise authorized by the City for a specific duration. The authorized hours for collection for commercial collection is 3:00am and 8:00pm inclusive, unless otherwise authorized by the City for a specific duration. Special consideration will be given for certain commercial establishments that neighbor residential properties.

“Bulky Waste” shall mean large discarded items generated from residences and commercial businesses within the City, such as pallets, furniture, refrigerators, stoves, e-waste, and other household type appliances, abandoned and improperly placed dumps of the same. The Grantee shall have the right to charge for extra bulky waste pickup (items greater than 3 cubic yards)

“Cart” shall mean: (i) a 95-gallon container on wheels with attached lids, serviced by rear load collection vehicles with a hydraulic tipper that mechanically assists the helper to empty the container, provided by the Grantee for garbage/trash collection or service at residential and small

commercial account locations; (ii) a 65-gallon container on wheels with attached lids serviced by collection vehicles with a hydraulic operated side-arm (or tipper) that mechanically collects and empties the container, provided by the Grantee for recyclables collection or service at residential and small commercial account locations; (iii) all carts shall have imprinted on each on each of the main body a City logo with City name, as approved by the City, and a serial number imprinted on another side of the main body; (iv) cart type/specifications shall be state of the art in the industry in durability and wall thickness, practicality, customer safety and ease of use, wash-ability, mobility, stability to wind load, resistant to opening and toppling by animals, resistant to rain leakage when closed, having lid handles; (v) selection of cart manufacturer and type/specifications and markings are subject to City approval prior to purchase by the Grantee; (vi) the cost of purchasing providing, maintaining, and replacing of all carts to customer account locations shall be the responsibility of the Grantee at no additional cost to the City and shall be a part of the collection and disposal costs in the Grantee unit price rates; (vii) all carts with the City logo(s) with City name shall automatically become the property of the City, at no additional cost to the City, on termination of the franchise contract and the Grantee inventory shall be transported to the City location identified by the City at no additional cost to the City; (viii) Grantee shall collect garbage/trash and recycling materials from carts using collection vehicles having hydraulic side-arm (or tipper) that mechanically collects and empties carts.

“Change in Law” means (i) the adoption, promulgation, or modification after the date of this Franchise of any law, regulation, order, statute, ordinance or rule that was not adopted, promulgated or modified on or before the date of this Franchise, or (ii) the imposition of any material conditions in connection with the issuance, renewal, or modification of any permit, license, or approval after the date of this Franchise, which in the case of either (i) or (ii) establishes requirements affecting the Grantee’s operation under this Franchise in a substantial manner so as to make the performance of the requirements of this Franchise more burdensome than before the change of said law. A change in federal, State, county or other tax law or workers compensation law shall not be considered a change in law pursuant to this definition. However, in the event that a federal, state or local entity imposes a substantial fee, charge or tax after the date of this Franchise that applies to Grantee’s operations, such fee, charge or tax may be treated as a Change in Law.

“CITY” shall mean the City of Fernandina Beach, Nassau County, Florida, a municipal corporation and its government and the City Manager, and/or his authorized or designated representative(s); and may also be referred to as GRANTOR or FRANCHISOR.

“Commercial” or “Commercial Establishment” shall mean any public or private place, building and/or enterprise devoted in whole or in part to a business enterprise whether nonprofit or profit making in nature, except where such place, building and/or enterprise constitutes a single-family residence or multifamily dwelling. Commercial establishments utilize Commercial container units such Grantee provided dumpsters or customer provided Containers that are mechanically emptied by other than cart collection vehicles. These consist of, but are not limited to, office buildings, stores, hotels and motels, restaurants, schools, churches, clubs, medical clinics and hospitals, assisted living facilities, and other service establishments.

“Commercial Collection and Disposal Services” shall mean garbage and trash collection and disposal service for Commercial establishments utilizing containers other than those described as carts for collection of garbage/trash. These containers, such as dumpsters, roll-offs, compactors,

etc., are mechanically emptied by other than cart collection vehicles. The Grantee shall provide the following collection and disposal services to each customer location – garbage/trash, recycling (at customer option), bulky waste and yard waste. Commercial establishments in this service category shall use, but are not limited to, any of the following for the accumulation of garbage/trash: (i) refuse containers as defined in this contract and as modified in the future; (ii) containers emptied by mechanical means; (iii) dumpster containers, provided by the Grantee, at the Grantee's expense (and at no additional cost to the City or account holder) in two, four, six, eight cubic yard capacities, to include ancillary items, such as rollers and dumpster security devices (not enclosures or shoots) Provision, collection, disposal, and servicing are provided in the price per pull; (iv) roll-off containers, provided by the Grantee, at the Grantee's expense (and at no additional cost to the City or account holder), to include ancillary items, such as rollers and security devices on roll-offs (not enclosures or shoots), as approved by the City, when permanent-use roll-off service is approved by the City, subject to transition from existing customer contracts for existing service. Provision, collection, disposal, and servicing are provided in the price per pull; (v) Commercial cardboard containers for business provided by the Grantee, at the Grantee's expense (and at no additional cost to the City or account holder), and placed in various locations around the City. Currently, there are twenty-six yard cardboard recycle dumpsters throughout the City; (vi) Grantee provided containers and collection for temporary-use dumpster and/or roll-off service. This will be an optional service for customers provided at the same price as the permanent-use roll-off service. Provision, collection, disposal, and servicing are provided in the price per pull; (vii) Locations, quantities and frequency of pickups, and quantities and sizes of dumpsters and specialty items such as gravity locks and rollers may change from time-to-time at the sole discretion/direction of the City; (viii) Grantee provided solid waste collection and disposal service for customer provided compactors and dumpsters, subject to transition from existing customer contracts for existing service. Collection and disposal are provided in the unit price per pull; (ix) Work shall be done in a sanitary manner. The Grantee's employees shall immediately pick up any garbage or trash spilled or on the ground in the area.

“Commercial Trash” shall mean any and all accumulations of such combustibles as paper, rags, wood, yard trimmings, wooden or paper or cardboard boxes; non-combustibles such as metal, glass, stone and dirt; and any other accumulations not included within the definition of garbage, generated by the operation of stores, offices and other business places. Commercial Trash shall include all trash placed in public receptacles, on public streets, in parks and playground, and in other public places. Commercial trash includes bulky items or piles greater than 3 cubic yards.

“Company” shall refer to Advanced Disposal Services Stateline, LLC, (“Advanced Disposal”) and may also be referred to as the GRANTEE or FRANCHISEE.

“Construction and Demolition Debris” shall mean discarded materials generally considered not to be water-soluble and non-hazardous in nature, including, but not limited to, steel, glass, brick, concrete, asphalt roofing material, pipe, gypsum wallboard, and lumber, from the construction or destruction of a structure as part of a construction or demolition project or from the renovation of a structure, and including rocks, soils, tree remains, trees, and other vegetative matter that normally results from land clearing or land development operations for a construction project, including such debris from construction of structures at a site remote from the construction or demolition project site. Mixing of construction and demolition debris with other types of solid waste will cause it to be classified as other than construction and demolition debris.

Collection of construction and demolition debris is to be accomplished via the open market and is outside this solicitation.

“Commission” shall mean the City Commission of the City of Fernandina Beach, Florida.

“Curbside Collection Point” shall be that area on or adjacent to the driveway within five (5) feet of, and in no case more than ten (10) feet from, the street, roadway, or alley, behind the curb or edge of pavement and not by the driving surface of the street or roadway or in the drainage gutter or drainage swale or ditch, not on landscaping of any sort other than grass, and as may be specifically requested by the customer, subject to City review. For disabled and/or elderly customers properly acknowledged, this shall mean the side door or other designated collection point. The Grantee is responsible to appropriately identify, subject to City review, the side door pickup customer premises, making the side yard pickup locations easily identifiable from the driving pavement by the collection route drivers. The Grantee shall provide side door pickup at no additional cost to the City. This is also referred to as roll-out, roll-back service.

“Designated Recovery Facility” shall mean the recycling/processing center(s) specifically agreed upon by the Grantee and the City for the recovery of recyclable materials.

"Disaster debris" shall mean any rubbish or remnants, both combustible and noncombustible, resulting from storms or any emergency condition, requiring special handling and/or equipment for bulk removal of both natural and man-made material.

“Franchise” shall mean this Franchise Agreement “Effective Date” shall mean January 15, 2019.

“Excluded Waste” shall mean any and all debris and waste products generated by land clearing, demolition, building construction or alteration and hauled away by the respective contractor (except do-it-yourself projects) as approved by City representatives; public works type construction projects whether performed by a governmental unit or by contract; contractor generated large amounts of vegetation debris which is more than the customer could reasonably do independently; materials deemed by the City to be hazardous waste and items not allowed at the County landfill or other approved landfill. Yard waste produced by and hauled away by landscape maintenance contractors is also considered excluded waste.

“Franchise Fee” shall mean the fees set forth in Section 5 of the Franchise.

"Garbage" shall mean every accumulation of waste (animal, vegetable and/or other matter) that results from the preparation, processing, consumption, dealing in, handling, packing, canning, storage, transportation, decay or decomposition of meats, fish, fowl, birds, fruits, grains or other animal or vegetable matter (including, but not by way of limitation, used tin cans and other food containers); and all putrescible or easily decomposable animal or vegetable waste matter that is likely to attract flies or rodents.

"Grantee" shall mean Advanced Disposal Services Stateline, LLC, (“Advanced Disposal”) or “Franchisee” who is granted this exclusive Franchise and hereby undertakes to perform each and every obligation assigned herein and hereby agreed to.

"Grantor" shall mean the City of Fernandina Beach, Florida or “Franchisor”.

"Gross Revenue" shall mean and include any and all fees received by Grantee for service and disposal which were generated within the service area pursuant to this Franchise with the exception of those fees associated with storms and other emergencies as defined in Section 28.

"Hazardous Waste" shall mean waste, in any amount, which is deemed, characterized or designated as hazardous by the United States Environmental Protection Agency or appropriate state agency by or pursuant to federal or state law, or waste, in any amount, which is regulated under federal or state law. For purposes of this Franchise, the term Hazardous Waste shall also include motor oil, gasoline, paint and paint cans, and any items containing chlorofluorocarbons or Freon.

"Household Trash" shall mean any and all accumulations of waste material from the operation of a home, which is not included within the definition of garbage. Household Trash shall include all bulky wastes, yard toys, and building material waste from residential type do-it-yourself projects (less than 3 cubic yards) as approved by City representatives but does not include vegetative matter; and abandoned and improperly placed dumps of the same. Multifamily Dwelling shall mean any building(s) containing more than two permanent living units such as but not limited to condominiums, townhouse complexes and apartment buildings, which utilize Multifamily Dwelling Container Units such as Grantee -provided dumpsters or garbage carts. Within the duration of this contract the City may modify this definition enabling a change of service type to better service the customer and the aesthetic quality of the property. The type, size and number of containers will be determined by the City Manager and/or his designated representative.

"Net Revenue" means gross revenue less expenses directly and proximately related to the operation of the Franchise.

"Occupant" or "Resident" includes individuals, children, firms, associations, joint ventures, partnerships, estates, trusts, syndicates, fiduciaries, corporations, and all other, groups or combinations permitted under Florida law.

"Plastic liner" shall mean a plastic bag no larger than a thirty-five (35) gallon garbage can of sufficient strength to hold contents securely tied at top and not to exceed fifty (50) pounds when full. Receptacle is a general term meaning the container provided to or by the customer that is used by the customer for depositing garbage/trash or recycling and that is emptied by the Grantee such as a cart, dumpster, compactor, roll-off, etc.

"Recycling Carts" shall mean the carts purchased and distributed by the Grantee on behalf of the City for the intended use as a receptacle for recyclable materials for Residential and Multifamily Dwelling customers. Commercial customers may also use Recycling Carts as receptacles for recyclable materials at the customer option. The purchase, provision, maintenance, and replacement of these carts shall be the responsibility of the Grantee at no additional cost to the City.

"Recycling Collection Service" refers to the collection, transportation, and recovery of recyclable materials by the Grantee from participating residential cart pickup accounts, small commercial cart pickup accounts (optional participation), unique commercial cart pickup accounts (optional participation) and Multifamily Dwelling collection accounts, and Commercial collection accounts (optional participation) in the recycling service area.

“Recyclable Materials” shall mean newspaper, paper, aluminum and metal beverage and food cans, all colors of glass bottles/jars, and plastic bottles/containers, which previously held non-automotive, non-toxic liquid, and such other materials, as mutually agreed by the Grantee and the City, that are recyclable, source separated and co-mingled for single stream recycling collection. Please refer to Section 20: Recycling Program for a more detailed list of Acceptable and Non-Acceptable recycling items.

"Recycling Service Area" refers to the corporate limits of the City of Fernandina Beach, Florida as hereafter amended through annexation.

“Residential Collection & Disposal Service”, also known as Residential Cart Pickup Service, shall mean garbage and household trash collection and disposal service to one single family dwelling, or one living unit in a duplex or other multifamily dwelling utilizing cart pickup garbage/trash collection service. The Grantee shall provide the following collection and disposal services to each customer location - garbage/trash, recycling, bulky waste and yard waste. Grantee shall service the garbage/trash cart(s) with rear load vehicles with hydraulic tippers to assist the helper to empty the carts whereas recycling carts will be collected by vehicles with hydraulic side-arm (or tipper) that mechanically empties carts.

“Roll-out, Roll-back” service means the Grantee provides, at no additional cost to the City, roll-out, roll-back service for elderly or disabled residents. This service will be provided to elderly residents or those with short-term or long-term disabilities who are unable to bring their solid waste and recyclables to the curbside collection points. Residents who may have such difficulty putting out their refuse or recyclables may request for roll-out, roll-back service by providing to the Utility Billing Department a physician’s note, detailing the duration of the disability. Upon the City’s approval, the resident is notified with the confirmed period of roll-out, roll-back service. The Grantee shall collect, within the City approved time period, the elderly/disability resident’s refuse and recyclables from their side door or designated locations on the property. The roll-out, roll-back service is available to all other City residents for an additional charge.

“Solid Waste or Refuse” shall include and mean all garbage, dead animals, vegetative garden and yard waste, bulky waste, household trash, construction and demolition debris, commercial trash, abandoned and improperly placed dumps of the same, sludge unregulated under the federal Clean Water Act or Clean Air Act, sludge from the waste treatment works, water supply treatment plant, or air pollution control facility, or garbage, rubbish, refuse, special waste, or other discarded material, including solid liquid, semisolid, or contained gaseous material resulting from domestic, industrial, commercial, mining, agricultural, or governmental operations. Recovered materials as defined in s. 403.703(7), Florida Statutes, are not solid waste.

"Special material" shall mean bulky materials or other special wastes that are not stored in standard storage containers and cannot be picked up by a normally used collection vehicle. With the exception of major appliances, all wastes such as furniture, “do it yourself” building materials, tree limbs, non-containerized trash piles and any unusually large amount of refuse not suitable for containerization will be picked up at the curb as a special service of the Grantee at no additional charge. This service will be limited to materials that can safely be collected by the

use of a mechanical “clamshell” hoist collection vehicle. Discarded major appliances will be collected by Grantee at a charge specified in Exhibit F. All fees received by the Grantee for the collection of special materials are subject to the City’s Franchise Fee.

“Surety” shall mean the party who is bound with and for the Grantee to insure the payment of all lawful debts pertaining to and for acceptable contract performance.

“Yard Waste” shall mean every accumulation of vegetative garden and yard trash which is the accumulation of leaves, grass cuttings, shrubbery cuttings, limbs, trunks, palm fronds or other refuse from the care of lawns, gardens, shrubbery, vines and trees, and improper/ abandoned dumps of the same, including (i) loose piles of garden and yard trash which shall be collected with pitch forks, brooms and other tools as needed. If the grass clippings, leaves and pine needles are not containerized, the City may require the Grantee to pick this up and leave a door hanger or flier for residents on the proper procedures for the containment of yard waste; (ii) but not including dirt, soil or sod removed in the renovation or rebuilding of lawns and turfs, not including tree limbs, shrubbery cuttings and the like which exceed six (6) inches in diameter and/or six (6) feet in length and not including contractor-generated accumulations of the same [except where amounts are generally no larger than what the resident(s) could have reasonably generated on their own; City retains sole discretion on this determination. Approximately three (3) cubic yards per residence; (iii) a special pickup may be requested by the customer, and a reasonable service charge may be levied by the Grantee, subject to notification and agreement, of the customer and the City; (iv) landscape maintenance contractors and tree removal contractors are to transport and dispose of generated yard waste from customer locations, and such is considered excluded waste unless the City determines on a case-by-case basis that such shall be collected by the Grantee.

SECTION 2. GRANT OF FRANCHISE.

A. Grantee is hereby granted an exclusive, mandatory residential and commercial Franchise, including every right and privilege appertaining thereto, to operate and maintain a residential recycling and residential and commercial trash, garbage and refuse collection and removal service in, upon, over and across the present and future streets, alleys, bridges, easements and other public places within the limits of this Franchise for the purpose of collecting and disposing of residential recyclables, residential and commercial trash, garbage and other refuse generated by the citizens, residents and inhabitants of the City of Fernandina Beach, Florida. Grantee is also hereby granted title to all such residential recyclables, residential and commercial trash, garbage and refuse generated within said boundaries, to the extent that the Grantor can establish its legal right to make such grant of title.

B. Grantee understands and agrees that Grantor has the right to use the services of another vendor/contractor for select recycling services such as recycling events and the operation of the City’s Recycling Center without breaching the exclusivity granted in Section 2(A) above.

C. Request for Proposals #17-06, including all addendums thereto of the City of Fernandina Beach is herein incorporated by reference, as is the response to the Request for Proposals #17-06 Qualifications and the rate proposal submitted by the Grantee.

SECTION 3. LIMITS OF FRANCHISE.

This Franchise covers the corporate limits of the City of Fernandina Beach, Florida. Grantee agrees that the limits of the Franchise are subject to expansion or reduction by annexation and contraction of municipal boundaries and that Grantee has no vested right in a specific area.

SECTION 4. TERM.

A. This Franchise shall extend the existing Franchise for a period of five (5) years through January 15, 2024 unless sooner terminated by reason of breach of the terms hereof by the Grantee which result in the failure of the Grantee to provide effective and efficient service.

B. This Franchise may be renewed for additional term(s) of no more than five (5) years, or portion of a term, on the same terms and conditions, upon the mutual written agreement of both the Grantor and Grantee. If either party is willing to renew, said party shall give written notice to the other of its willingness to renew said agreement. Such notice shall be given no sooner than nine (9) months and no later than six (6) months before January 15, 2024. Said notice may also be delivered by hand within the above time frame, and if so delivered, a receipt thereof signed by an authorized agent of the Grantor or of the Grantee as applicable, shall be evidence of delivery. Either party shall have thirty (30) days to respond to the request of the other party, indicating their agreement or disagreement with the proposed renewal.

SECTION 5. FRANCHISE CONSIDERATION.

A. The consideration for this Franchise shall be as follows:

1. Garbage, Recycling, Yard Debris

- a. Residential Service: Ten percent (10%) of the rate established in Section 30
- b. Commercial Service: Ten percent (10%) of the rate established in Section 30
- c. Special Services: Ten percent (10%) of the rate established in Section 30
- d. Roll off Services: Ten percent (10%) of the rate established in Section 30

2. Recycling: Additionally, the Grantee may appeal for a rate increase on an annual basis if the cost of recycling processing continues to increase. The shared rebate of fifty percent (50%) of Net Revenues received for the sale of Recyclable Materials, as set forth in Section 20 (C) of this Franchise would only occur if such revenues exceed the recycling processing costs.

B. At the present time, this Franchise does not include construction and demolition waste removal service, and no Franchise Fee will be due for those services. Grantee shall not be required to collect Hazardous Waste, dead animals, large branches, trees or bulky or non-combustible materials not susceptible to normal loading and collection in "load packer" type sanitation equipment used for regular collections from domestic households. Branches should be no larger than 4 inches in diameter, no longer than four feet, and not more than 3 cubic yards in total. This Contract does not include the collection and disposal of any increased volume resulting from a flood, hurricane, or similar or different acts of God over which the Company has no control.

1. It is the Grantor's intent to revise its existing Ordinance to provide for the availability of non-exclusive Franchises for construction and demolition waste removal services. At such time as the Grantor's ordinance is modified, the Grantee will be required to follow the ordinance, and pay the appropriate fees set forth therein.

C. The Franchise Fee will be assessed and collected by the Grantor, and will be added to the Rates as set forth herein.

SECTION 6. ASSIGNMENT.

A. The Franchise rights herein granted to the Grantee shall not be assigned by Grantee except with the express approval of the Grantor, which shall be reflected by a resolution of Grantor. In the event of such an assignment, Grantee shall cause its assigns to execute an Agreement of Acceptance, subject to the approval of the Grantor, evidencing that such assignee accepts the assignment subject to any and all terms, conditions and limitations imposed hereby and which acceptance shall include an affirmative statement evidencing such Grantee's intent to fulfill the obligations imposed by Grantee in contemplation hereof. Notwithstanding the Grantor's approval of such an assignment and assignee's acceptance, Grantee shall guarantee the performance of its assignee and such assignment shall always be with full recourse to Grantee.

B. A transfer of more than fifty-one (51%) percent of the issued outstanding stock of Grantee shall constitute an assignment for the purpose of this section. Likewise, any transfer of the voting rights amounting to fifty-one (51%) percent or more of the issued or outstanding stock of Grantee shall constitute an assignment for the purposes hereof.

SECTION 7. BANKRUPTCY OR INSOLVENCY.

If the Grantee files a petition for the appointment of a receiver or a petition of voluntary or involuntary bankruptcy, this Franchise is automatically terminated as of the date of the filing of such petitions.

SECTION 8. DEFAULT.

A. Material failure on the part of the Grantee to comply in any material respect with any of the provisions of this ordinance shall be grounds for a forfeiture of this Franchise, but no such forfeiture shall take effect until Grantor has served upon the Grantee written notice of default setting forth the nature and extent of said default. Following receipt of the notice of default, Grantee shall have one (1) business day to collect any garbage or trash that was not collected at the regularly scheduled pick up time and shall have ten (10) days to correct, or to notify the City in writing, subject to City approval, how the Grantee intends to correct other identified defaults. If Grantee disagrees with the reasonableness or propriety of Grantor's notice of default, Grantee may protest such default by filing with the City Manager a written protest within three (3) business days of receipt of Grantor's notice regarding a missed trash/garbage pickup and within ten (10) days of receipt of Grantor's notice for other identified defaults.

B. If the Grantor and Grantee cannot agree as to the reasonableness or propriety of the Grantor's notice of default, then the issue shall be resolved by a court of appropriate jurisdiction located in Nassau County, Florida pursuant to Section 16 of this Ordinance.

SECTION 9. RATE CHANGES AND RIGHT OF FIRST REFUSAL.

A. The rates set forth in Section 30, and in Exhibit “E” attached hereto, may be adjusted annually beginning on the Anniversary Date of this Franchise to include the Consumer Price Index—Water, Sewer and Trash Collection Services. All Items (base year 1997=100%), as published by the United States Department of Labor – Bureau of Labor Statistics. Such CPI change will be computed each year after the completion of the month of April and any change will be implemented and effective with July billings each year. The Grantee agrees that the rate increase will be limited to a maximum of four percent (4%) per year.

1. In May of each year during the term of the Franchise, the Grantor shall notify the Grantee of the Consumer Price Index— Water, Sewer and Trash Collection Services by which the rates set forth herein may be adjusted. The rate increase will be effective starting with bills issued after June 30 of that year.

2. Grantor and Grantee agree that certain Changes in Law, as defined herein, may have such a substantial effect that a rate increase may be required. Grantee may petition the Grantor to adjust its fees based upon increases in the cost of doing business due to said Change in Law. The Grantee’s request must be made within one hundred twenty (120) days of the occurrence of such change or cost, and shall contain reasonable proof and justification to support the need for the rate adjustment. The Grantor may request from the Grantee, and the Grantee shall provide, such further information within its possession as may be reasonably necessary in making its determination. The Grantor shall approve or deny the request, in whole or in part, within sixty (60) days of receipt of the request and all additional information required by the Grantor. The Grantor shall make a reasonable and equitable determination based upon the documentation provided in reaching its decision provided however that Grantor shall not unreasonably withhold consent to any request for fee increase which is based on a legitimate and documented increase in cost.

B. In the event Grantee shall at any time during the term of this Franchise desire to sell the disposal service then existing and shall have received a bona fide offer from any other person, firm, corporation or from any other municipal corporation or county, authority or political subdivision of the State of Florida satisfactory to Grantee to purchase the same, the Grantee shall within ten (10) days after receipt of such bona fide offer advise the Grantor in writing of the purchase price and other terms and conditions of such offer, and the Grantor for a term of thirty (30) days after giving of such notice shall have the option to purchase the disposal service from Grantee upon the terms and conditions as set forth in said offer. In the event the Grantor shall fail or refuse to exercise the right and option granted to it by this section within the time limit set forth above, Grantee shall have the right to sell the disposal service to the prospective purchaser thereof, subject to the terms of Section 6 of this Franchise.

C. The Grantor also reserves the right to purchase the disposal service at such time as the Grantee is found to be in material default or demonstrates prolonged substandard service. The Grantor also reserves the right to purchase the disposal service at the conclusion of any term of this Franchise. If the Grantor gives notice of its desire to purchase the disposal service, the purchase price shall be based upon an appraisal of all the assets to be sold. The appraiser performing the appraisal shall be mutually agreeable to both parties. The Grantor and Grantee may also agree in writing on another method for determining the purchase price.

SECTION 10. PUBLIC NOTICES AND EDUCATION SERVICES

A. The Grantee shall partner with the City in developing and implementing public education and community outreach programs. The public education program shall emphasize recycling and waste reduction. The Grantee shall coordinate with the City in the messaging, publication, and dissemination of such information. The City shall retain final approval of all program materials. The Grantee shall have a Social Media Presence with a texting platform to provide news to customers in an expedient manner. The Grantee shall be responsible for all expenses associated with the notices and education services and Social Media required herein and provide the same at no additional cost to the City.

B. Notices:

1. Notice for Commencement of Services: At least a sixty (60) calendar day notification before the coordinated Commencement (Residential, Multifamily Dwelling and Commercial Establishment) concerning the Grantee's Collection and Disposal Services. A 2nd Notice shall be provided to Residential and Commercial customers approximately two (2) weeks before the Commencement/Transition Start Date. The 2nd or 3rd notice should include a refrigerator magnet with the weekly/two (2) times per week pickup schedule for each customer. The notices are to be hand-delivered via door hangers and posted to Social Media. At a minimum, the notice to Residential and Small Commercial Customers shall:

- a. Identify each of the Scheduled Collection Days for the Customer receiving the notice.
- b. Summarize the applicable Set-Out requirements and include other educational and promotional information coordinated between the Grantee and the City. The notice also may provide any other relevant information concerning the Grantee's services.
- c. The City shall retain final approval of all program materials prior to printing and/or distribution.

2. Notices for New Customers: The Grantee shall design and print upon the City's approval and mail or deliver appropriate informational materials for each New Customer. At a minimum, the notice shall include the same information that is contained in the annual notice to customers. The Grantee will use the Social Media format to expedite this information.

3. Notices Concerning Changes in Collection Schedules: The Grantee shall deliver a notice to each Customer that will be affected by a change in the Scheduled Collection Days. Such Customers shall receive notice approximately two (2) weeks prior to the change. The City's decision on schedules, or changes thereof, shall be final. This Grantee will use the Social Media format for delivering this information immediately to the customer.

5. Notices for Holidays: The Grantee shall provide notice to Customers that will be affected by a change in their Scheduled Collection Days because of a Holiday. The Grantee will use the Social Media format for delivering this information immediately to the customer.

SECTION 11. RESTORATION.

The Grantee agrees to repair all property, public or private, altered or damaged to the extent caused by it, its' agents or employees' negligence or misconduct in the performance of its duties herein in as good or better condition as it was before being damaged or altered. The Grantor shall notify the Grantee at least monthly of damages caused by the performance of its operations on streets within the City limits.

SECTION 12. COMPLIANCE WITH LAWS.

Grantee shall conduct operations under this Franchise in compliance with all applicable laws. Grantee specifically agrees to be solely responsible for the enforcement, administration and compliance with all applicable provisions of Chapter 403, Part IV, Florida Statutes, and future amendments thereto.

SECTION 13. LIABILITY INSURANCE; HOLD HARMLESS; WORKERS COMPENSATION.

A. *INSURANCE.* Grantee shall carry commercial general liability insurance in the amount of One Million (\$1,000,000) Dollars for each occurrence combined single limit and Two Million (\$2,000,000) Dollars general aggregate. Grantee will carry commercial automobile liability insurance coverage in the amount of one million (\$1,000,000) Dollars, covering all of the trucks or other vehicles used for carrying out the work called for in this Franchise. Grantee will also carry commercial excess liability coverage in the amount of Five Million (\$5,000,000) Dollars. A certificate showing that the Grantee has in full force and effect the aforesaid insurance shall be filed with the Grantor upon execution of this Franchise, and yearly thereafter endeavoring to provide said certificate at least thirty (30) days prior to the date of the expiration of said policies or insurance for each year of said Franchise. The aforesaid insurance shall be in such form and written by such companies whose A.M. Best rating is not less than A+ VII. All such policies shall require 30 days advance notice of the cancellation of the insurance except as otherwise dictated by State law. Said policies of insurance shall name Grantor as additional insured for operations arising out of this contract. The Grantee shall provide Grantor a separate written endorsement showing Grantor as additional insured for all lines of insurance required hereunder (other than workers compensation insurance). The insurance certificate is attached hereto as Exhibit C.

B. *WORKERS' COMPENSATION COVERAGE.* Grantee shall carry Workers Compensation insurance on all its employees and show proof of insurance to the Grantor, as requested. All such Workers Compensation policies shall provide for notice by the insurer to the Grantor at least thirty (30) days prior to any termination or revocation thereof except as otherwise dictated by law.

C. *INDEMNIFICATION.* The parties recognize that Grantee is an independent contractor. Grantee agrees to indemnify, hold harmless, and defend the City, its commissioners, mayor, officers, and employees (the "City Parties"), from, and against all liability and expense, including reasonable attorney's fees, in connection with any and all claims, demands, damages, actions, causes of action, and suits in equity of whatever kind or nature, including claims for personal injury, property damage, equitable relief, or loss of use, to the extent caused by any negligent act or omission in violation of this Agreement of Grantee, its officers, employees, agents, and representatives; provided however, Grantee shall have no obligation hereunder to indemnify, defend or hold harmless the City Parties for any such losses, damages, and claims of any kind arising out of, directly or indirectly, or in connection with the negligent and/or deliberate acts of

omissions of the City Parties. Grantee's liability hereunder shall include all reasonable attorney's fees and costs incurred by the City in the enforcement of this indemnification provision in the event the City prevails in such enforcement action. In the event the City does not prevail in its enforcement of this indemnification provision, the City shall reimburse Grantee for all reasonable attorney's fees and costs incurred by Grantee to defend such enforcement action. The obligations contained in this provision shall survive for a period of three years after termination of this Agreement and shall not be limited by the amount of any insurance required to be obtained or maintained under this Agreement. Nothing contained in the foregoing indemnification shall be construed to be a waiver of any immunity or limitation of liability the City may have under the doctrine of sovereign immunity or Section 768.28, Florida Statutes.

The City agrees to indemnify, hold harmless, and defend the Grantee, its officers, directors, employees and affiliates (the "Advanced Parties") from, and against all liability and expense, including reasonable attorney's fees, in connection with any and all claims, demands, damages, actions, causes of action, and suits in equity of whatever kind or nature, including claims for personal injury, property damage, equitable relief, or loss of use, arising directly or indirectly out of or in connection with any negligent and/or deliberate act or omission of the City, its commissioners, mayor, officers, employees, agents, and representatives; provided however, the City shall have no obligation hereunder to indemnify, defend or hold harmless the Advanced Parties for any such losses, damages, and claims of any kind arising out of, directly or indirectly, or in connection with the negligent and/or deliberate acts of omissions of the Advanced Parties. The City's liability hereunder shall include all reasonable attorney's fees and costs incurred by Grantee in the enforcement of this indemnification provision in the event the Grantee prevails in such enforcement action. In the event Grantee does not prevail in its enforcement of this indemnification provision, Grantee shall reimburse the City for all reasonable attorney's fees and costs incurred by the City to defend such enforcement action. The obligations contained in this provision shall survive for a period of three years after termination of this Agreement and shall not be limited by the amount of any insurance required to be obtained or maintained under this Agreement or other contract or written instrument between the parties.

SECTION 14. PERFORMANCE BOND.

Grantee shall furnish to the Grantor a performance bond, on a form approved by the Grantor, for the full performance of this Franchise and all of the obligations arising hereunder in the amount of Five Hundred Thousand (\$500,000.00) Dollars. Said bond shall be executed by a surety company approved by Grantor and licensed to do business in Florida. The Performance Bond is attached hereto as Exhibit D.

SECTION 15. RIGHT TO REQUIRE PERFORMANCE.

The failure of the Grantor at any time to require performance by the Grantee of any provision of this Franchise shall not affect the right of the Grantor to enforce same; nor shall waiver by the Grantor of any breach of any provision in this Franchise be taken or held to be a waiver of any succeeding breach of such provision or as a waiver of any provision itself. The Grantor, in accord with the provisions of Section 8, shall have the right to terminate this Franchise if Grantee fails to timely correct violations of this agreement as provided in Section 8.

SECTION 16. DISPUTE RESOLUTION.

This Franchise shall be governed by the laws of the State of Florida, and if any controversy shall arise between the parties either party may pursue all available legal remedies in the appropriate Nassau County, Florida court.

SECTION 17. OPERATIONS DURING DISPUTE.

A. In the event that a dispute arises between the Grantor and the Grantee, or any other interested party in any way relating to the terms and conditions, performance or compensation requested under this Franchise, the Grantee shall continue to render service in full compliance with all terms and conditions of this Franchise regardless of the nature of the dispute and Grantor shall continue to pay Grantee for its services.

B. Grantee expressly recognizes the paramount right and duty of Grantor to provide adequate waste collection and disposal service as necessary governmental functions, and further agrees, in consideration for the execution of this Franchise, that in the event of a dispute, said Grantee will neither stop service nor seek injunctive relief in any court, but will either negotiate for an adjustment in the matter in dispute or present the matter to a court of competent jurisdiction located in Nassau County, Florida in an appropriate suit instituted by Grantee.

C. If the term of this Franchise is not renewed, Grantee shall continue to provide service for ninety (90) days following expiration or until a substitute Grantee is in place, whichever comes first.

SECTION 18. STANDARD OF PERFORMANCE.

A. If the Grantee fails to collect the materials herein specified for a period in excess of three (3) consecutive scheduled working days or materially breaches any other substantive provision of this franchise, and fails to cure said breach within three (3) working days after receipt of written notice of said breach by the Grantor, the Grantor may proceed as follows (provided such failure is not due to war, insurrection, riot, act of God, or other causes beyond the reasonable control of Grantee):

1. Enter into contract(s) or agreement(s) with any other qualified firm(s) to provide solid waste collection and disposal until such time as the Grantee is able to satisfactorily fulfill its responsibilities under this Franchise as determined solely by the Grantor.

SECTION 19. CURBSIDE RECYCLABLE MATERIALS COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL.

A. Grantee shall be required to provide curbside recycling to all residential customers.

B. Grantee shall collect all residential recycling materials within the corporate limits of the City, transport and provide for recovery of said residential recyclable materials at a designated recovery facility. The Grantee shall perform such services as are required to provide a complete residential recyclable materials program.

C. Collection of recyclable materials shall be at curbside or other such locations as will provide ready accessibility to the Grantee's collection crew and vehicle. In the event an appropriate location cannot be agreed upon, the Grantor shall designate the location. Handicapped residents shall be accommodated at no additional fee.

D. The Grantee shall pick up all recyclable materials which have been properly prepared for collection and placed in recycling carts placed at the curbside. The Grantee, at its own cost, shall distribute one (1) cart to hold recyclable materials to be collected to each single-family residence within the service area. Multi-family housing units interested in a recycle program will negotiate with Grantee directly to determine feasibility for implementation. The carts shall be replaced by the Grantee as required. The Grantee shall maintain an adequate supply of carts at all times.

E. The Grantee shall collect all recyclable materials set out for the purpose of recycling from all single family residences. The collection of recyclables shall be conducted using a single cart, furnished by the Grantee, for a commingled/single stream system. As it becomes economically feasible, the Grantee shall provide adequate containers to initiate a multi-material recycling program.

F. All refuse and recyclable materials hauled by the Grantee shall be so contained, held or enclosed that leaking, spilling or blowing are prevented.

G. The Grantee shall make collections with as little noise and disturbance to the residents as practicable and in conformance with the City's Noise Ordinance. Grantee shall handle recycling carts with reasonable care and return them to the approximate curbside location from which they were collected. Any recyclable materials spilled by the Grantee shall be picked up immediately. Recycling carts shall be thoroughly emptied.

H. Grantee shall collect recyclable materials within the service area one (1) time per week. The day of collection shall be the same day as one of the regular collection days for solid waste.

SECTION 20. RECYCLING PROGRAM.

A. The Grantee shall be responsible for maintaining the information and records adequate to determine participation rates and weekly setout rates by percent for each material, volume of solid waste diverted from landfill by percent, weight by material of items recycled, neighborhoods above or below average participation and other information requested by Nassau County or the State of Florida to meet the requirements of the Solid Waste Management Act, any requirements of Florida House Bill 7243, or to obtain grant funds from the Solid Waste Management Trust Fund. The Grantee shall furnish an annual report to the City containing the requested information. Reports shall be on forms and in a format required by the Grantor.

B. To the extent possible, based on availability, capacity and market prices, the Grantee may market the recyclable materials through local business operations in the City of Fernandina Beach. At a minimum, the Grantee shall provide for taking, marketing or storing recyclables at a permitted landfill.

C. The Grantee shall account for all revenues generated through recycling and report all such revenues to the City along with copies of the receipts from the purchaser of the recyclable materials. The Grantee shall remit monthly to the Grantor fifty percent (50%) of the net revenues from the sale of recycled materials. All documentation relating to the collection and payment for recyclable materials shall be subject to audit by the Grantor. Additionally, the Grantee may appeal for a rate increase on an annual basis if the cost of recycling processing continues to increase. The shared rebate of fifty percent (50%) of Net Revenues received for the sale of Recyclable Materials,

as set forth in Section 20 (C) of this Franchise would only occur if such revenues exceed the recycling processing costs.

D. On the Effective Date (July 1, 2018), the Grantee shall provide, at its own expense, the following:

(1) Sixty-five (65) gallon recycle carts to all residents imprinted with the City seal and name;

(2) An in-mold label on the top of the cart which details a list of the acceptable and non-acceptable items that may be recycled and the contact information for concerns or complaints; and

(3) Notice in of the change to the recycling program along with a list of acceptable and non-acceptable items.

E. *Acceptable and Non-Acceptable recycle items.* Acceptable items for recycle are as follows:

Household Sized Containers – Must be empty and dry (1 gallon or 1 liter max)

(1) Plastic Resin Codes #1 thru #7 (Code is on the bottom of container)

(2) Glass (All Colors)

(3) Metal Cans (Aluminum & Tin)

Household Paper Materials – Max single item size may not exceed 2ft. by 2ft

(4) Cardboard Boxes (Must be flattened and, if needed, cut to size.)

(5) Brown or Grey Food Boxes (Cereal, Dry Food, Baking Ingredients, etc.)

(6) Mailing Supplies (Junk Mail, Envelopes, Letters, etc.)

(7) Newspapers (Inserts & Catalogs)

(8) Brown Paper Bags

(9) Office Paper (Copy & Print Paper, File Folders)

(10) Brown or Gray Fiber Packages (Soda Cartons, dry food packages, etc.)

NEVER Acceptable Items & Material

Household Sized Containers= Must be empty and dry (1 gallon or 1 Liter max)

(1) Plastic Film (No Grocery Bags, Tarps, etc.)

(2) Food (No Wet or Dry Food Waste)

(3) Scrap Metal (No metal except household size containers)

(4) Wood (No Yard Waste, Construction Material, etc.)

(5) Fabric (No Clothes, Shoes, Blankets, Cloth, etc.)

- (6) Electronics (No Batteries, Computers, Phones, etc.)
- (7) Chemicals (No Paint, Oil, Aerosols, etc.)
- (8) Tires (No Tires of any size)

SECTION 21. COLLECTION SERVICES AND OPERATIONS.

A. Residential

1. Frequency of collection: Grantee shall, on a regularly scheduled day, pick up solid waste at the curbside adjacent to each residence all household garbage two (2) times per week; the collection of horticultural trash shall be one (1) time per week; bulky waste shall be one (1) time per week; on days agreed upon by the Grantee and Grantor. Pickups shall not be reduced by holidays, and pickups normally scheduled to be made on a holiday must be rescheduled and occur in the same week as the holiday. Grantee, at its sole expense, shall notify residences served of the holiday observed and regular pickup schedules at least five (5) days in advance by publication in a local paper or other means approved by Grantor.

(a) During the term of this Franchise the Grantor may elect to change the frequency of residential garbage collection for City residents from two (2) times per week to one (1) time per week. Grantor will provide Grantee with a minimum sixty (60) days prior written notice before Grantee will be made to implement the change. Residents that have a Fletcher Avenue or Ocean Avenue address will remain on a two (2) times per week schedule even if Grantor opts to reduce other residential service to once per week. Residential rate for those that are changed to one (1) per week pickup shall be reduced. See SECTION 30. RATES, CHARGES, BILLING AND AUDITS.

(b) Holidays: The following holidays may be observed by Grantee for purposes of this clause: New Year's Day, Independence Day (July 4), Thanksgiving Day and Christmas Day.

2. Schedule: Regularly scheduled pick up days for household garbage shall be as agreed upon between the Grantor and the Grantee. All schedules and routes are subject to being rescheduled as mutually agreed to by the Grantor and Grantee. The Grantor, at the request of the Grantee or on its own, may extend, suspend or modify these schedules in the event of a natural disaster, health hazard or any other state of emergency requiring such action.

3. Quantity: Grantee shall be required to pick up all household garbage generated by residential premises, provided same is placed in the garbage cart. Grantee shall also be required to pick up all household garbage from the curbside of residential premises when properly bagged or otherwise contained and placed by the garbage cart.

4. Collections. All collections shall normally be made in residential areas no earlier than 6:00 a.m. and no later than 8:00 p.m., with no service on Sunday, except in declared emergencies. Grantee shall make collections with a minimum of noise and disturbance and in conformance with the City's Noise Ordinance. Garbage carts shall be handled carefully by the Grantee and shall be thoroughly emptied and left where they were found at the curbside. All work shall be done in a safe and sanitary manner. All waste spilled by Grantee shall be picked up and removed by Grantee. Grantee shall provide a single-axle truck for servicing certain compact residential areas, such as Amelia Park and the downtown area.

5. Special services: Services such as back door collection, below ground collection, removal of any refuse other than garbage or rubbish as defined herein, including white goods and appliances or additional pickups shall be provided on a separate fee basis upon terms agreed to by the Grantee and the customer. Charges for special services shall not be unreasonable or excessive. Household garbage services shall be provided at the rear or side residence for handicapped persons approved by the Grantor at no extra charge.

6. Roll-out/Roll-back service: Those customers holding a Short Term Resort Rental license are required to have Roll-out/Roll-back service, for which a fee will be charged.

7. Garbage: Garbage shall be placed for collection separately from rubbish and shall be placed in the garbage carts furnished by the Grantee with capacities of 96 gallons. Smaller carts will be made available to special needs customers (elderly or handicapped) upon request with the Grantor's approval. Plastic bags of at least thirteen (13) gallons and not more than 35 gallons securely tied may also be used as long as those bags do not weigh in excess of fifty (50) pounds per container/bundle.

8. Yard waste: Yard waste generated by residents from improved residential properties will be collected by the Grantee. Residents shall bag, containerize and/or bundle horticulture trash (not to exceed fifty (50) pounds per container or bundle, and with branches not to exceed four (4') feet in length and four (4") inches in diameter.

9. Hazardous materials: Grantee shall not be required to collect hazardous materials, including without limitation Hazardous Waste.

10. Location of Residential Waste for collection: Persons in occupancy of each residential abode shall place their garbage carts at the curb no sooner than 6:00 p.m. the day before a scheduled pick-up and shall remove the garbage carts by midnight of the day of the pick-up, unless the occupant or resident has been approved for back door, side door or roll-out/roll-back pickup or the occupant of resident has negotiated a special service collection at another location.

11. Customer restrictions: Grantee shall not be required to collect Residential Waste when such waste is not generated on the residence served. Grantee shall have the right to terminate service to any customer violating this section only after prior notification to the customer and approval by the Grantor.

12. Grantee shall be required to provide Garbage Carts and Recycle carts at its own expense.

B. *Commercial*

1. Frequency of collection: Grantee shall, on a regularly scheduled day, pick up all garbage, rubbish, and wastes. However, pickups normally scheduled to be made on a holiday shall be rescheduled with the approval by the commercial establishment.

(a) Holidays: The following holidays may be observed by Grantee for purposes of this clause: New Year's Day, Independence Day (July 4), Thanksgiving Day and Christmas Day.

2. Schedule: Commercial collection shall be on days agreed to by the Grantee and commercial establishment. The Grantor, or its designee, is authorized to extend, suspend or modify these

schedules in the event of a natural disaster, health hazard or any other state of emergency requiring such action.

3. Quantity: Grantee shall be required to pick up all garbage and rubbish generated by a commercial establishment, provided same is placed in a waste receptacle.

4. Collections: All collections shall normally be made at commercial establishments no earlier than 3:00 a.m. and no later than 8:00 p.m. These times may be adjusted by mutual agreement of the parties. Grantee shall make collections with a minimum of noise and disturbance and in conformance with the City's Noise Ordinance. Waste receptacles shall be handled carefully by the Grantee and shall be thoroughly emptied and left where they were found. All work shall be done in a safe and sanitary manner. All waste spilled by Grantee shall be picked up and removed by Grantee.

5. Special services: For items requiring roll-off service or any special handling, removal of any refuse other than garbage or rubbish as defined herein or additional pickups, all charges are to be negotiated between the Grantee and the customer. Requests for pickups of special materials as defined herein shall be considered as requests for special pickup services. Charges for special services shall not be unreasonable or excessive and shall be subject to the City's Franchise Fee.

6. Waste receptacles:

(a) Garbage and rubbish: Garbage and rubbish shall be placed for collection within a commercial container.

(b) Hazardous and biohazardous materials: Grantee shall not be required to collect hazardous or biohazardous materials or Hazardous Waste.

(c) Carts in the downtown Central Business District must be clearly labeled with the name of the business it is assigned to. Grantee shall provide these labels.

7. Location of commercial waste for collection: All commercial establishments receiving service pursuant to this Franchise shall keep waste receptacles, disposal containers and other such items at location(s) approved by the City.

8. Customer restrictions: Grantee shall not be required to collect commercial waste receptacles containing garbage or refuse when such waste is not generated in the commercial establishment served. Grantee shall have the right to terminate service to any customer violating this section only after prior notification to the customer and approval by the Grantor.

9. Removal of improper receptacles: Any container used for the collection and storage of commercial waste which fails to meet the standards prescribed by the Grantor shall be clearly marked, specifying the manner in which the container fails to meet the requirements. Such marked, nonconforming containers shall be removed from service by the Grantee.

C. *Special Events*

1. In addition to regular residential and commercial collections, Grantee shall be the service provider for collection services during and after City-sponsored special events. These events include, but are not limited to, the annual Shrimp Festival occurring the first weekend in May of each year. The Grantee shall provide these services at their cost.

SECTION 22. OFFICE HOURS.

The Grantee's office shall remain open for residential and commercial establishment customers Monday through Friday from 8:00 am a.m. to 5:00 p.m.. for the purpose of handling complaints, requests for new or replacement containers and to schedule bulk pick-ups, and for that purpose, there shall be maintained an adequate number of telephones and a responsible person in charge during the hours specified above. The Franchisee shall maintain a local calling area phone line, or toll-free number, to receive customer inquiries and complaints during the business hours stated in this section. These requirements do not apply on the legal holidays identified in Section 21.

SECTION 23. COLLECTION EQUIPMENT.

The Grantee shall have on hand at all times sufficient equipment in good working order and of the minimum weight necessary to permit Grantee to perform its duties hereunder fully, adequately and efficiently. Equipment shall be purchased from nationally known and recognized manufacturers of garbage collection and disposal equipment. Garbage collection equipment shall be kept clean, sanitary; neat in appearance, in good repair at all times, and shall be equipped with back-up warning lights and alarm. The Grantee, shall at all times, have available reserve equipment, which can be put into service and operation within two (2) hours of any breakdown. Such reserve equipment shall substantially correspond in size and capability to the equipment normally used by the Grantee to perform its duties hereunder.

SECTION 24. DISPOSAL

All garbage and solid waste shall be hauled to sites or facilities legally empowered to accept it for treatment or disposal. The Grantor reserves the right to approve or disapprove of sites, taking into account all governmental regulations, routes within the Franchise area, and the rules and regulations of the governmental body having jurisdiction over said sites and facilities.

SECTION 25. ROUTES AND SCHEDULES.

The Grantee shall periodically provide the Grantor with schedules of residential collection routes and keep such information current at all times. In the event of changes in routes, schedules, or other program changes that will alter the day of pickup or the type of materials that are picked up, Grantee shall notify each customer affected by either direct mail or door hangers which the Grantor shall approve for such purpose. Grantee shall also notify customers by placing an advertisement prominently displayed in a local newspaper on at least two (2) occasions, the latter being at least one (1) week prior to the change. All such changes in routes, schedules, and programs will also be immediately communicated to Grantor at the time determined by the Grantee.

SECTION 26. GRANTEE PERSONNEL.

Grantee shall assign a qualified person to be in charge of operations under this Franchise and shall give the name and qualifications of said person to the Grantor. Grantor requires that Grantee's collection employees wear clean uniforms bearing Grantee's company name. Each person employed to operate a vehicle shall at all times carry a valid CDL driver's license for the type of vehicle being driven, and it shall be the Grantee's sole responsibility to assure that all drivers are properly licensed. Grantor may request the dismissal of any employee of Grantee who violates any provisions of this subsection or who is found to have been wanton, negligent or discourteous

in the performance of his or her duties. Grantee shall provide operating and safety training for all personnel. Wages of all employees of Grantee shall be equal to or exceed the minimum hourly wages for such employees established by local, state or federal law. Grantee shall supply a schedule of all employee wage scales to Grantor upon request.

SECTION 27. SPILLAGE AND LITTER

A. The Grantee shall not litter on any premise in the process of making collections, but shall not be required to collect any waste material that has not been placed in supplied or approved containers or in a manner herein provided, unless previous arrangements have been agreed upon between the Grantor and the Grantee.

B. During hauling, all solid waste or liquids shall be contained, held or enclosed so that leaking, spilling or blowing is prevented. In the event of spillage by the Grantee, the Grantee shall promptly clean up the litter.

SECTION 28. STORMS AND OTHER EMERGENCIES.

A. In the case of a storm or disruption caused by other severe emergency (e.g., war, insurrection, riot, or act of God) not caused by the Grantee, Grantor may allow Grantee a reasonable variance from regular schedules. As soon as practicable after such storm or other emergency, Grantee shall inform the Grantor of the estimated time required before regular schedules and routes can be resumed and, upon request of Grantor, Grantee shall provide notice to residential premises and commercial establishments in the service area.

B. In the event of a declared disaster and/or any event requiring mass cleanup operations during the period of the Franchise, Grantee shall, if requested and to the extent directed by the Grantor, participate in said cleanup. Grantee shall be compensated by the Grantor in accordance with terms and conditions of a negotiated agreement.

C. The Grantee shall have a disaster response plan for removal and disposal of excessive amounts of debris or refuse accumulated in the event of a storm of catastrophic proportions, any natural calamity, riot or any severe domestic disturbance. The Grantee shall have, at all times, written agreements with a subcontractor to supplement the collection, hauling and disposal of such wastes, in the event that the Grantee's resources are insufficient to effect a timely clean-up. Such agreement shall contain operational details and the add-on unit pricing for collection, hauling, and disposal cost. The subcontractor agreement shall be reviewed and approved by the City. In the event of a small disaster, the City and the Grantee shall meet and coordinate expeditiously to formulate and agree upon the specific clean-up plan. In the event of a small disaster or a severe domestic disturbance, the City shall have the option to utilize any combination of the Grantee's services, the Grantee's subcontractors, the City's own contractors, or any adjacent municipality or County forces provided through mutual aid. In the event of a small disaster such as a hurricane, the Grantee will be expected to continue with collection services and closely coordinate with the City when to cease operations within the City's city limits. Currently, the City's Disaster Plan calls for the Grantee to resume and continue the collection schedule as soon as safely possible.

SECTION 29. NONDISCRIMINATION PROVISION.

The Grantee agrees that it has adopted and will maintain and enforce a policy of nondiscrimination on fire basis of race, color, religion, sex, age, handicap, disability or national origin. Said nondiscrimination policy shall apply to employment practices of the Grantee and the provision of services. The Grantee agrees that on written request it will permit reasonable access by Grantor to its records of employment, employment advertisements, application forms, and other pertinent data and records for purposes of investigation to ascertain compliance with the nondiscrimination provisions of this Franchise, provided, however, that Grantee shall not be required to produce for inspection any record covering any period of time more than two (2) years prior to the date of the Franchise.

SECTION 30. RATES, CHARGES, BILLING AND AUDITS.

A. Rates:

1. For residential recycling and the collection of garbage, rubbish, and yard waste, and bulk waste/mixed piles the fee paid to Grantor by Grantee shall be \$18.95per month for twice per week service at the Effective Date and will remain until the CPI rate adjustment provision specified in Section 9 is applied in 2019. A breakdown of the initial residential garbage, recycling, rubbish and yard waste fees is shown below:

Service Component	Fee Charged by City	Rate Paid to ADS
Garbage – twice a week	\$8.51	\$7.74
Recycling – once a week	\$5.67	\$5.15
Yard Debris – once a week	\$4.41	\$4.01
Bulk Waste/Mixed Piles – once a week	\$2.26	\$2.05
TOTAL	\$20.85	\$18.95

2. The Grantor shall have the right to change the frequency of residential garbage pickup during the term of this Franchise. Grantor will provide Grantee a minimum of sixty (60) days prior written notice before the change shall be implemented by Grantee. Residential fee paid to Grantee by Grantor shall be reduced by a certain percentage (%) that will be determined at the time of the service level change. At that time, the Grantee will negotiate in good faith with the Grantor on the reduction of the Residential rate/fee paid to Grantee for the one (1) time per week pickup.

3. For garbage, rubbish, yard debris for the initial term of this Franchise, the monthly rate for commercial establishments shall be as stated on Exhibit E to this Franchise incorporated herein by reference.

4. The rates for special services are attached hereto as Exhibit E.

5. The rates for roll off services are attached hereto as Exhibit E.

6. During the term of this franchise no fuel surcharges may be applied or charged by the Grantee.

B. The Grantee is to provide solid waste removal and recycling services to all of the City's facilities, parks including parks, complexes, and recycle stations at no charge. The Grantee will provide six (6) commercial containers of not less than six (6) cubic yards each at no cost to the City for City sponsored events such as City-wide cleanups.

C. *Billing for Services*

1. Residential, Commercial and Special Services.

a. The Grantor shall bill for residential, commercial establishments and special services rendered. The billing will be in conjunction with the other utility billings performed by the Grantor, or such other method as the Grantor may from time to time determine. Bills will be sent to the Residential Units, Commercial Establishments and for Special Services not less than quarterly. Therefore, the Grantee will receive payment on a monthly basis, based on the amounts actually collected by the Grantor, less the Franchise Fee.

b. Requests for opening new residential and commercial accounts will be received at the City. The customer will then be referred to the Grantee to request new containers. Within 1 business day of receiving said requests from the new customer, the Grantee shall be required to provide a new garbage cart and recycle cart (if requested), or such commercial container as requested by the new customer, and shall begin the service for the new customer on the next scheduled pick-up. At the time of delivery of the garbage cart and recycle cart or commercial container, the Grantee shall provide written notice to the new customer of the pick up days for all service.

c. For discontinued services, the billing shall stop on the disconnect date.

d. The Grantee is required to report all new services and changes in service to the Grantor (City) no later than the 1st day of the following month for billing purposes.

e. In consideration for the Grantor handling the customer billing, payment and related customer service functions related to billing, Grantee will pay to Grantor the sum of 1% of the previous month's net billing to Grantor. This payment will be due within fifteen (15) days of the invoicing of such billing and payment processing fee by Grantor.

SECTION 31. COMPLAINTS & CHARGES FOR FAILURE OF PERFORMANCE.

A. Grantee shall have one (1) business day (see also Section 8 above)_to collect any garbage or trash that was not collected at the regularly scheduled pick up time and shall have seven (7) days to correct, or to notify the City in writing, subject to City approval, how the Grantee intends to correct other identified complaints. Grantee shall supply Grantor weekly with copies of all complaints on a form approved by the Grantor and indicate the disposition of each. Each month such record shall be available for inspection by Grantor at all times during the business hours specified herein. The complaint record/form shall indicate the day and hour on which the complaint was received and the day and hour on which the complaint was resolved. When a complaint is received on the day preceding a holiday or on a Sunday, it shall be remedied the next working day. The Grantee shall establish procedures acceptable to the Grantor to ensure that all customers are notified of the complaint procedure. To prevent misunderstanding and any litigation,

the CITY, shall decide any and all questions which may arise concerning the quality and acceptability of the work and services performed, the sufficiency of performance, , and the acceptable fulfillment of the contract on the part of the FRANCHISEE; and the CITY will determine whether or not the amount, quantity, character and quality of the work performed is satisfactory, which determination shall be final, conclusive and binding upon both the CITY and the FRANCHISEE so long as such determination is not unreasonable or arbitrary. The CITY shall make such explanation as may be necessary to complete, explain or make definite the provisions of this FRANCHISE; and its findings and conclusions shall be final and binding upon both parties, provided such determinations are not unreasonable or arbitrary.

B. Upon the recommendation of the City Manager or his designee, and reasonable notice to Grantee, administrative charges may be assessed against the Grantee should it be determined that:

1. Total residential complaints during any calendar month involve more than four (4%) percent of the total residential customers within the service area:
2. Total residential complaints during the Grantor's fiscal year exceed more than five (5%) percent to the total residential customers with the service area;
3. Total commercial complaints during any calendar month involve more than three (3%) percent of the total commercial customers with the service area;
4. Total commercial complaints during the Grantor's fiscal year exceed more than six (6%) percent to the total commercial customers within the service area; or
5. Where the lack of performance by Grantee is continuous and determined by the City Manager to constitute a threat to the health, safety or welfare of residents and commercial establishments. "Welfare" as used in this subsection shall include the direct and indirect economic effects of Grantee's failure to perform.

C. Administrative charges shall be assessed only for verified complaints which indicate that the Grantee has failed to meet the minimum standards stated herein. Grantee shall be required to keep accurate records of complaints received, and shall forward all complaints to the City Manager, or the City Manager's designated representative. The City Manager may verify complaints through whatever means he deems to be appropriate, including field review or contact with the individuals filing the complaints. Complaints verified by the City Manager will be assessed administrative charges in accord with the following schedule:

SCHEDULE OF ADMINISTRATIVE CHARGES

1. Failure to clean up spilled refuse per \$50.00 per incident
incident
2. Failure to collect solid waste per \$50.00 per incident
location or special collection solid
waste at any premises at or within the
service area

3. Failure to complete each route on the regular scheduled pickup date \$1,000 per route not completed
4. Failure to keep equipment in clean, safe and sanitary manner \$100.00 per vehicle per day
5. Failure to have vehicle operator properly licensed \$100.00 per day per incident
6. Failure to maintain office hours as set forth in Section 22 \$100.00 per incident
7. Failure to replace or repair any damage caused by Grantee or his personnel \$25.00 per incident

D. Within five (5) business days of the date of the City Manager's action imposing such administrative charge, Grantee shall be notified in writing by certified United States Mail, return receipt, of the assessment of administrative charges and the basis for such assessment. Grantee may contest such assessments by filing a written protest stating the reasons for disagreement within five (5) business days of the receipt of the notice of an assessment. The protest will be acted upon by the City Commission at a regularly scheduled meeting.

SECTION 32. MISCELLANEOUS

- A. Notices. All notices required herein shall be sent via certified mail, return receipt requested to the addresses contained herein.

For the Grantor:

City of Fernandina Beach
204 Ash St.
Fernandina Beach, FL 32032
Attn: City Manager

With a copy to the City Attorney at the same address.

For the Grantee:

Attn: Jeff Edwards
Advanced Disposal Services Stateline, LLC
450496 State Road 200
Callahan, FL 32011

SECTION 33. REPEAL OF SECTIONS IN CONFLICT.

All ordinances or parts of ordinances and all resolutions in conflict herewith be and the same are hereby repealed.

SECTION 34. SEVERABILITY.

If any section, part of a section, paragraph, clause phrase or word of this agreement is declared invalid, the remaining provisions of this Franchise shall not be affected.

SECTION 35. EFFECTIVE DATE.

This ordinance shall take effect on immediately upon its final adoption by the City Commission of the City of Fernandina Beach, Florida, and the signature of the Mayor, and upon filing of Grantee's written acceptance with the City Clerk.

PASSED AND ADOPTED this ____ day of June, 2018 at public hearing on second and final reading.

CITY OF FERNANDINA BEACH

John A. Miller
Commissioner-Mayor

ATTEST:

APPROVED AS TO FORM & LEGALITY:

Caroline Best
City Clerk

Tammi E. Bach
City Attorney

Date of First Reading

June ___, 2018

Date of Advertisement:

June ___, 2018

Date of Second Reading and Public Hearing

July ___, 2018

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the parties hereto have executed this Agreement on _____ day of _____, 2018.

CITY OF FERNANDINA BEACH

Dale Martin, City Manager

John A. Miller, Mayor-Commissioner

ATTEST:

APPROVED AS TO FORM AND LEGALITY:

Caroline Best, City Clerk

Tammi E. Bach, City Attorney

ADVANCED DISPOSAL SERVICES STATELINE, LLC

ADVANCED DISPOSAL SERVICE REPRESENTATIVE

WITNESS

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the parties hereto have executed this Agreement on _____ day of _____, 2018.

CITY OF FERNANDINA BEACH

Dale Martin, City Manager

John A. Miller, Mayor-Commissioner

ATTEST:

APPROVED AS TO FORM AND LEGALITY:

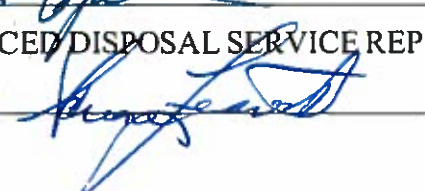
Caroline Best, City Clerk

Tammi E. Bach, City Attorney

ADVANCED DISPOSAL SERVICES STATELINE, LLC



ADVANCED DISPOSAL SERVICE REPRESENTATIVE: John Spegal- Chief Operating Officer



WITNESS

ORDINANCE 2018-11

AN ORDINANCE OF THE CITY COMMISSION OF THE CITY OF FERNANDINA BEACH, FLORIDA, ESTABLISHING AN AMENDED CLASSIFICATION PLAN FOR FISCAL YEAR 2017/2018, PURSUANT TO SECTION 120 OF THE CITY CHARTER AND SECTION 62-247 OF THE CODE OF ORDINANCES OF THE CITY; PROVIDING FOR SEVERABILITY; AND PROVIDING FOR AN EFFECTIVE DATE.

WHEREAS, Section 120 of the City Charter states, “the city commission shall fix, by ordinance, the salary or compensation of the city attorney, the department heads, the city manager and the city commission. The city manager shall fix the number and compensation of all other officers and employees. The salaries so fixed shall be uniform for like service in each grade of the city service, as the same shall be graded or classified by the city manager, and approved by the city commission.”; and

WHEREAS, Section 62-247 of the City’s Code of Ordinances states, “The classification plan shall be that as established by the city commission each year by ordinance and may be amended by the city commission from time to time in its discretion, by ordinance, as it may deem necessary to ensure that the plan reflects the current job classification of all positions in the city service.”; and

WHEREAS, the City recognizes that the compensation plan is intended to provide all employees with an equitable and competitive pay, relative to pay received by other employees performing similar work in other areas of the City’s organization and also relative to rates received by other employees in the labor market from which City employees are recruited; and

WHEREAS, it is in the best interest of the City to amend the Classified Service Titles and Pay Grades to reflect the current organizational needs and responsibilities of the City.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT ORDAINED BY THE CITY COMMISSION OF THE CITY OF FERNANDINA BEACH, FLORIDA:

SECTION 1. CLASSIFIED SERVICE TITLES AND PAY GRADES. The Classified Service Titles and Pay Grades are shown below.

Exempt Classifications	Pay Grade
Accountant	135
Accountant, Payroll	130
Accounting Supervisor	138
Administrative Coordinator	131
Administrative Services Manager	137
Airport Manager	137
Airport Operations Manager	134
Aquatics/Greenway Supervisor	131
Assistant to City Manager	133

Exempt Classifications (continued)	Pay Grade
Building Official	141
<u>Building Director</u>	<u>143</u>
Community Development Director	143
Comptroller	145 146
Deputy Building Official	139
Deputy City Clerk	132
Deputy City Manager	146
Deputy Fire Chief	142
Deputy Police Chief	144
Fire Chief	144
Grants Administrator	137
HR Generalist	131
Human Resources Director	143
IT Manager	140
Land Conservation Manager	136
Legal Assistant	132
Maintenance Director	140
Manager/Engineer	143
Network Administrator	139
Paralegal	137
Parks & Recreation Director	141
Parks & Recreation Manager	136
Planner I	134
Planner II	136
Planning Manager	140
Police Captain	143
Police Chief	146
Public Information Officer	131
Recreation Programs Supervisor	131
Senior Planner	138
Systems Administrator	136
<u>Urban Forestry Inspector/Arborist</u>	<u>135</u>
Utilities Director	146
Utility Billing Supervisor	135
Utility Operations Manager	143
Utility Operations Superintendent	138

Non-Exempt Classifications	Pay Grade
Accounting Clerk	128
Administrative Specialist	128
Airport Operations Specialist	131
Building Inspector	135
Chief Plant Operator	133
Childcare Professional	120
Code Compliance Officer	131
Code Enforcement Manager	134
Communications Officer Supervisor	129
Customer Service Specialist	126
Deputy Wastewater Superintendent	136
Electrician	131
Electrician/HVAC Technician	131
Engineer I	132
Evidence & Property Custodian	130
Fire Inspector	134
Fire/Rescue Captain	138
Fire/Rescue Engineer	133
Fire/Rescue Lieutenant	136
Firefighter /EMT	131
Firefighter/Paramedic	131
Foreman	131
Heavy Equipment Operator	128
Help Desk Specialist	130
Information Technology Technician	132
Intern I	117
Intern II	125
Irrigation/Maintenance Tech	126
Maintenance Assistant	122
Maintenance Tech	127
Maintenance Worker	123
Master Mechanic	130
Mechanic	127
Meter Reader	126
Ocean-Rescue Lifeguard I	124
Ocean-Rescue Lifeguard II	125
Ocean-Rescue Lifeguard III	126

Non-Exempt Classifications (continued)	Pay Grade
Ocean-Rescue Supervisor	129
Office Assistant	123
Permit Specialist	128
Plans Examiner	136
Plant Operator	130
Police Detective	22
Police Officer	22
Police Reserve Officer	122
Police Sergeant	26
Police Service Aide	125
Pool Lifeguard	117
Purchasing Agent	132
Records Coordinator	129
Recreation Aide	117
Recreation Leader	124
Sign Technician	127
Sr. Electrician/HVAC Technician	133
Sr. Maintenance Worker	125
Sr. Plans Examiner	138
Sr. Police Reserve Officer	130
Sr. Water Safety Instructor/Lifeguard	120
Staff Assistant	126
Street Maintenance Tech	126
Utility Billing Specialist	128
Warehouse Tech	128
Water Collector	124
Water Fitness Instructor	126
Water Locator	123
Water Safety Instructor	119
Water Tech I	126
Water Tech II	128
WW Plant Operator Trainee	126
WW Systems Tech I	126
WW Systems Tech II	128
Youth Program Supervisor	128

SECTION 2. CONSOLIDATED PAY PLAN. The Classified Service Pay Schedule for Department Heads and General Employees (Appendix "A") and Fire Employees (Appendix "B") and the Police Officer Pay Schedule (Appendix "C") are hereby adopted for the budget year 2016-2017.

SECTION 3. SEVERABILITY. If any section, subsection, sentence, clause, phrase of this Ordinance, or the particular application thereof, shall be held invalid by any court, administrative agency or other body with appropriate jurisdiction, the remaining sections, subsections, sentences, clauses and phrases under application shall not be affected thereby.

SECTION 4. EFFECTIVE DATE. This Ordinance shall be effective on _____, 2018, after its second reading, public hearing and final adoption.

ADOPTED by the City Commission this _____ day of _____, 2018.

CITY OF FERNANDINA BEACH

JOHN A. MILLER
Mayor - Commissioner

ATTEST:

APPROVED AS TO FORM AND LEGALITY:



CAROLINE BEST
City Clerk

TAMMI E. BACH
City Attorney

Date of First Reading: May 15, 2018
Date of Second Reading:
And Public Hearing:
Date of Final Passage:

Appendix "A"						
Classified Service Pay Scale						
General Employees						
Effective October 1, 2017						
Grade	Minimum	Hourly min	Midpoint	Hourly Mid	Maximum	Hourly Max
117	\$16,962	8.15	\$21,839	10.50	\$26,715	12.84
118	\$17,835	8.57	\$22,962	11.04	\$28,090	13.50
119	\$18,729	9.00	\$24,113	11.59	\$29,498	14.18
120	\$19,644	9.44	\$25,292	12.16	\$30,939	14.87
121	\$20,644	9.93	\$26,579	12.78	\$32,514	15.63
122	\$21,644	10.41	\$27,867	13.40	\$34,090	16.39
123	\$22,251	10.70	\$29,042	13.96	\$35,833	17.23
124	\$23,900	11.49	\$30,771	14.79	\$37,643	18.10
125	\$25,071	12.05	\$32,279	15.52	\$39,486	18.98
126	\$26,384	12.68	\$33,941	16.32	\$41,498	19.95
127	\$27,667	13.30	\$35,622	17.13	\$43,576	20.95
128	\$29,029	13.96	\$37,375	17.97	\$45,721	21.98
129	\$30,498	14.66	\$39,266	18.88	\$48,034	23.09
130	\$31,988	15.38	\$41,185	19.80	\$50,381	24.22
131	\$33,594	16.15	\$43,252	20.79	\$52,911	25.44
132	\$35,271	16.96	\$45,411	21.83	\$55,551	26.71
133	\$37,039	17.81	\$47,687	22.93	\$58,336	28.05
134	\$38,894	18.70	\$50,076	24.08	\$61,258	29.45
135	\$40,840	19.63	\$52,582	25.28	\$64,323	30.92
136	\$42,875	20.61	\$55,202	26.54	\$67,529	32.47
137	\$45,018	21.64	\$57,961	27.87	\$70,903	34.09
138	\$47,266	22.72	\$60,855	29.26	\$74,444	35.79
139	\$49,623	23.86	\$63,890	30.72	\$78,157	37.58
140	\$52,100	25.05	\$67,079	32.25	\$82,058	39.45
141	\$54,715	26.31	\$70,445	33.87	\$86,176	41.43
142	\$57,458	27.62	\$73,977	35.57	\$90,496	43.51
143	\$60,332	29.01	\$77,677	37.34	\$95,023	45.68
144	\$63,360	30.46	\$81,575	39.22	\$99,791	47.98
145	\$66,500	31.97	\$85,750	41.23	\$105,000	50.48
146	\$69,825	33.57	\$89,885	43.21	\$109,946	52.86
147	\$73,316	35.25	\$111,648	53.68	\$149,975	72.10

Appendix "B"							
CLASSIFIED SERVICE PAY SCALE							
FIRE DEPARTMENT*							
Effective October 1, 2017							
Title	Grade	Min Annual	Hourly Min	Midpoint	Hourly Mid	Max Annual	Hourly Max
Firefighter/EMT and FF/Paramedic	131	\$33,594	\$11.54	\$43,253	\$14.85	\$52,911	\$18.17
Fire/Rescue Engineer	133	\$37,039	\$12.72	\$47,688	\$16.38	\$58,336	\$20.03
Fire/Rescue Lieutenant	136	\$42,875	\$14.72	\$55,202	\$18.96	\$67,529	\$23.19
Fire/Rescue Captain	138	\$47,266	\$16.23	\$60,855	\$20.90	\$74,444	\$25.56
*Firefighters are non-exempt (hourly) employees. Approximation of annual compensation is determined on the basis of normally scheduled hours worked (2912 annually) times the hourly rate.							

Appendix "C"							
CLASSIFIED SERVICE PAY SCALE							
POLICE DEPARTMENT*							
Effective October 1, 2017							
Title	Grade	Min Annual	Hourly Min	Midpoint	Hourly Mid	Max Annual	Hourly Max
Police Officers and Police Detectives	22	\$38,504	\$17.63	\$46,705	\$21.39	\$54,906	\$25.14
Police Sergeants	26	\$51,804	\$23.72	\$61,938	\$28.36	\$72,072	\$33.00
*Police Officers are non-exempt (hourly) employees. Approximation of annual compensation is determined on the basis of normally scheduled hours worked (2184 annually) times the hourly rate.							

CITY COMMISSION AGENDA ITEM

City of Fernandina Beach



SUBJECT: Ordinance 2018-05
Future Land Use Map Amendment - S. 3rd Street and Gum Street

ITEM TYPE: Ordinances (w/ fiscal impact)

REQUESTED ACTION: Consider Ordinance 2018-05 at First Reading.

SYNOPSIS: The applicant, American Legion Post #54, has requested a small scale Future Land Use Map amendment and Zoning Map Change for property located on S. 3rd Street and Gum Street. The requested action is to change the split Future Land Use Map category from the Industrial (IND) land use, I-1 zoning and Medium Density Residential (MDR)/ R-2 zoning categories to Mixed Use(MU) land use and MU-1 zoning on the subject property.

The Planning Advisory Board considered the request at its Regular Meeting on March 11, 2018, and issued a recommendation of approval by a vote of 4-1. Staff finds the applicant's request consistent with Comprehensive Plan policy statements 1.01.02, 1.02.03, 1.02.04, 1.02.08, 1.02.09, and 1.07.07 and recommends approval.

This Ordinance was postponed by the City Commission at its Regular Meeting on April 17, 2018.

FISCAL IMPACT: Fiscal impact will be based upon proposed future development (number of sites and structures, infrastructure construction and maintenance, etc.).

CITY ATTORNEY COMMENTS: No additional comments.

CITY MANAGER RECOMMENDATION(S): I recommend that the City Commission approve Ordinance 2018-05 at First Reading.

Nicole Bednar, Administrative Services Manager	05/01/2018
Dale Martin, City Manager	05/07/2018
Patti Clifford, Comptroller	05/07/2018
Tammi E. Bach, City Attorney	05/08/2018

Date: April 19, 2018

Submitted By: Nicole Bednar, Administrative Services Manager

COMMISSION ACTION: Approve

ORDINANCE 2018-05

AN ORDINANCE OF THE CITY COMMISSION OF THE CITY OF FERNANDINA BEACH, FLORIDA, CHANGING THE CITY'S FUTURE LAND USE MAP FROM INDUSTRIAL (IND) AND MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL (MDR) TO ASSIGN A FUTURE LAND USE MAP CATEGORY OF MIXED USE (MU) FOR PROPERTY TOTALING APPROXIMATELY 2.15 ACRES OF LAND LOCATED ON S. 3RD STREET AND GUM STREET; PROVIDING FOR SEVERABILITY; AND PROVIDING FOR AN EFFECTIVE DATE.

WHEREAS, the Planning Advisory Board reviewed the Future Land Use Map Amendment request under PAB Case# 2018-07 at its Regular Meeting on March 11, 2018, and by a vote of 4-1 recommended approval of the change to Mixed Use (MU) future land use map classification; and

WHEREAS, notice of public hearing on such application was published in the News Leader, a newspaper of general circulation in Fernandina Beach, Nassau County, Florida, on February 28, 2018; and

WHEREAS, City Planning staff found the applicant's request to be consistent with the direction of Comprehensive Plan policies 1.01.02, 1.02.03, 1.02.04, 1.02.08, 1.02.09, and 1.07.07.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT ENACTED BY THE CITY COMMISSION OF THE CITY OF FERNANDINA BEACH, FLORIDA, THAT:

SECTION 1. PROPERTY INVOLVED. The properties identified for this change of the Future Land Use Map as identified as Parcel ID numbers 00-00-31-1800-0287-0001 totaling approximately 2.15 acres, and as shown on the map, attached hereto as Exhibit "A".

SECTION 2. FUTURE LAND USE MAP CHANGE. For the property in question, the City's Future Land Use Map is hereby changed to Mixed Use (MU).

SECTION 3. SEVERABILITY. If any section, subsection, sentence, clause, phrase of this Ordinance, or the particular application thereof, shall be held invalid by any court, administrative agency or other body with appropriate jurisdiction, the remaining sections, subsections, sentences, clauses and phrases under application shall not be affected thereby.

SECTION 4. This Ordinance shall take effect immediately after its final adoption.

ADOPTED this 19th day of June, 2018.

CITY OF FERNANDINA BEACH

JOHN A. MILLER
Mayor - Commissioner

ATTEST:

APPROVED AS TO FORM AND LEGALITY:

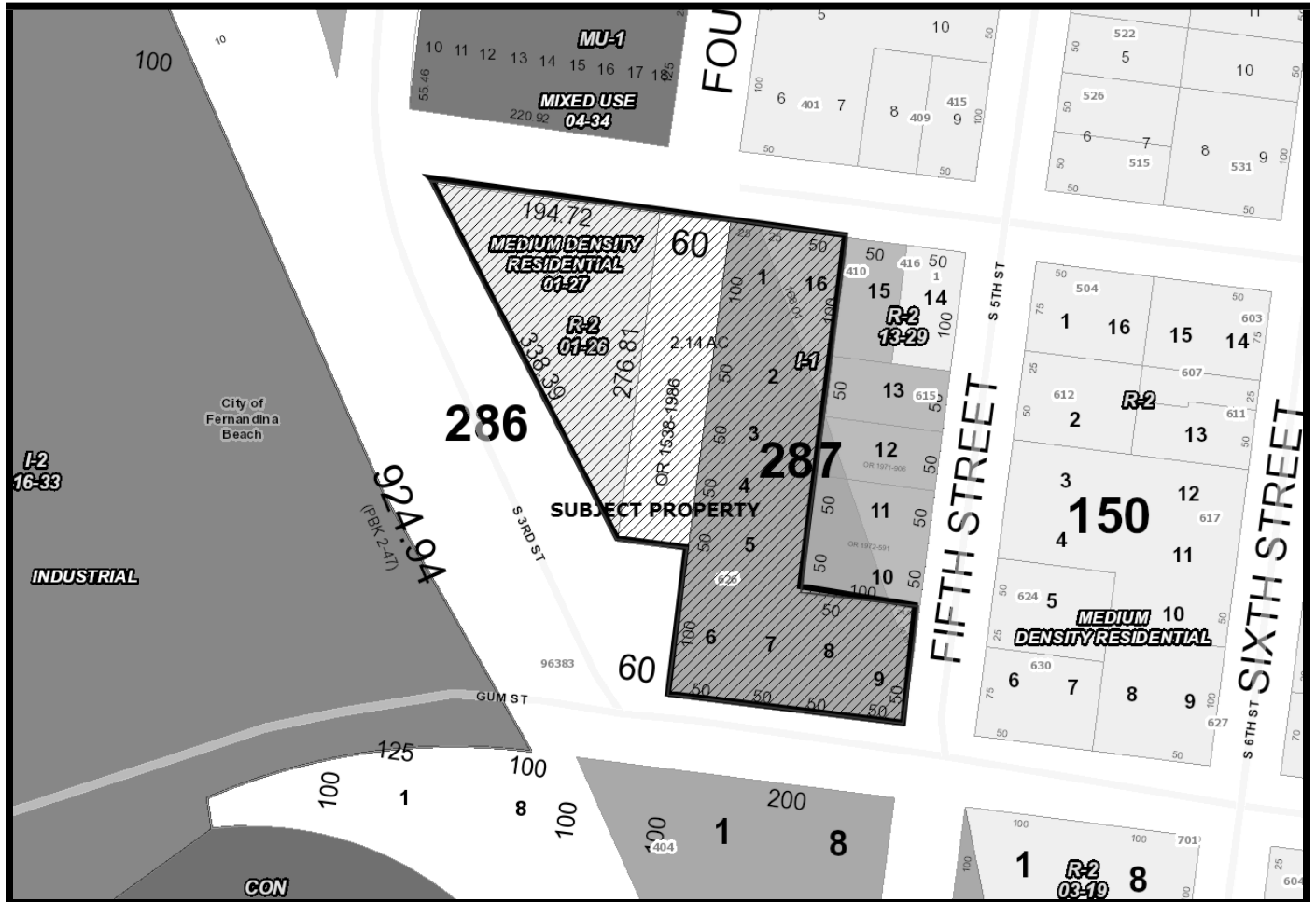


CAROLINE BEST
City Clerk

TAMMI E. BACH
City Attorney

ORDINANCE 2018-05
EXHIBIT "A"

REQUEST FOR A FUTURE LAND USE MAP CHANGE FOR 2.15 ACRES OF LAND FROM INDUSTRIAL (IND) AND MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL (MDR) TO MIXED USE (MU) FOR PROPERTY LOCATED ON S. 3RD STREET AND GUM STREET AS PARCEL ID# 00-00-31-1800-0287-0001.





STAFF REPORT
PAB (LU/CZ) 2018-07
Planning Advisory Board Hearing
March 14, 2018

APPLICATION FOR SMALL- SCALE AMENDMENT TO THE FUTURE LAND USE MAP & ZONING CHANGE REQUEST

APPLICATION & SURROUNDING AREA INFORMATION:

OWNER/APPLICANT:	American Legion, Theodore H. Hernandez, Post #54 Inc.				
AGENT:	William Martin, CDR Post 54				
REQUESTED ACTION:	Small Scale Future Land Use Map Change and Zoning Map Change				
LOCATION:	S. 3d Street and Gum Street – Portion of Block 286, Block 287 Lots 1-9 + lot 16, and abandoned ROW previously S. 4 th Street				
CURRENT LAND USE + ZONING:	Industrial (IND)/Medium Density Residential (MDR) Land Use (Split) and Light Industrial (I-1) Zoning				
PROPOSED LAND USE + ZONING:	Mixed Use (MU)/ Mixed Use (MU-1)				
EXISTING USES ON SITE:	American Legion Post #54 and Vacant Land				
PROPERTY SIZE:	Totaling 2.15 Acres of Land Parcel ID #: 00-00-31-1800-0287-0001				
ADJACENT PROPERTIES:	<u>Direction</u>	<u>Existing Use(s)</u>	<u>Year Built</u>	<u>Zoning</u>	<u>FLUM</u>
	North	Vacant/ Single Family Homes	Varies	Mixed Use (MU-1)/ Medium Density Residential (R-2)	Mixed Use (MU)/ Medium Density Residential (MDR)
	South	Railroad Offices	1985	Light Industrial (I-1)	Industrial (IND)
	East	Single Family Homes	Varies	Medium Density Residential (R-2)	Medium Density Residential (MDR)
	West	Heavy Manufacturing	1940	Heavy Industrial (I-2)	Industrial (IND)

*** All required application materials have been received. All fees have been paid. All required notices have been made. All copies of required materials are part of the official record and have been made available on the City's website and at the Community Development Department Office. ***

SUMMARY OF REQUEST AND BACKGROUND INFORMATION:

The American Legion, Theodore H. Hernandez, Post #53, Inc., has requested a small scale Future Land Use Map amendment and Zoning Change for 2.15 acres of property located on a portion of Block 286 and Block 287, Lots 1-9 and Lot 16, along with a portion of abandoned S. 4th Street right-of-way (Ordinance 2007-28) as depicted in **EXHIBIT A**. The existing future land use map designation on the property is split and contains both the Industrial (IND) and Medium Density Residential (MDR) land use and a zoning district of I-1 (Light Industrial). The existing future land use map split category appears to be due to the original efforts to digitize the City's land use layers. The split boundary appears to be consistent with a former Public Land Survey System (PLSS) section line, which may have contributed to the mapping error. The split zoning of this property creates a unique scenario that directs the application of Land Development Code (LDC) Section 2.00.03 which states "Where a district boundary divides the area of a lot unequally, the district classification and regulations of the larger portion shall apply to the remaining smaller portion of the lot." Roughly half of the subject property contains the Industrial (I-1) zoning district. As such, the I-1 zoning district regulations restricting principal uses and site design are applied to the entire subject property.



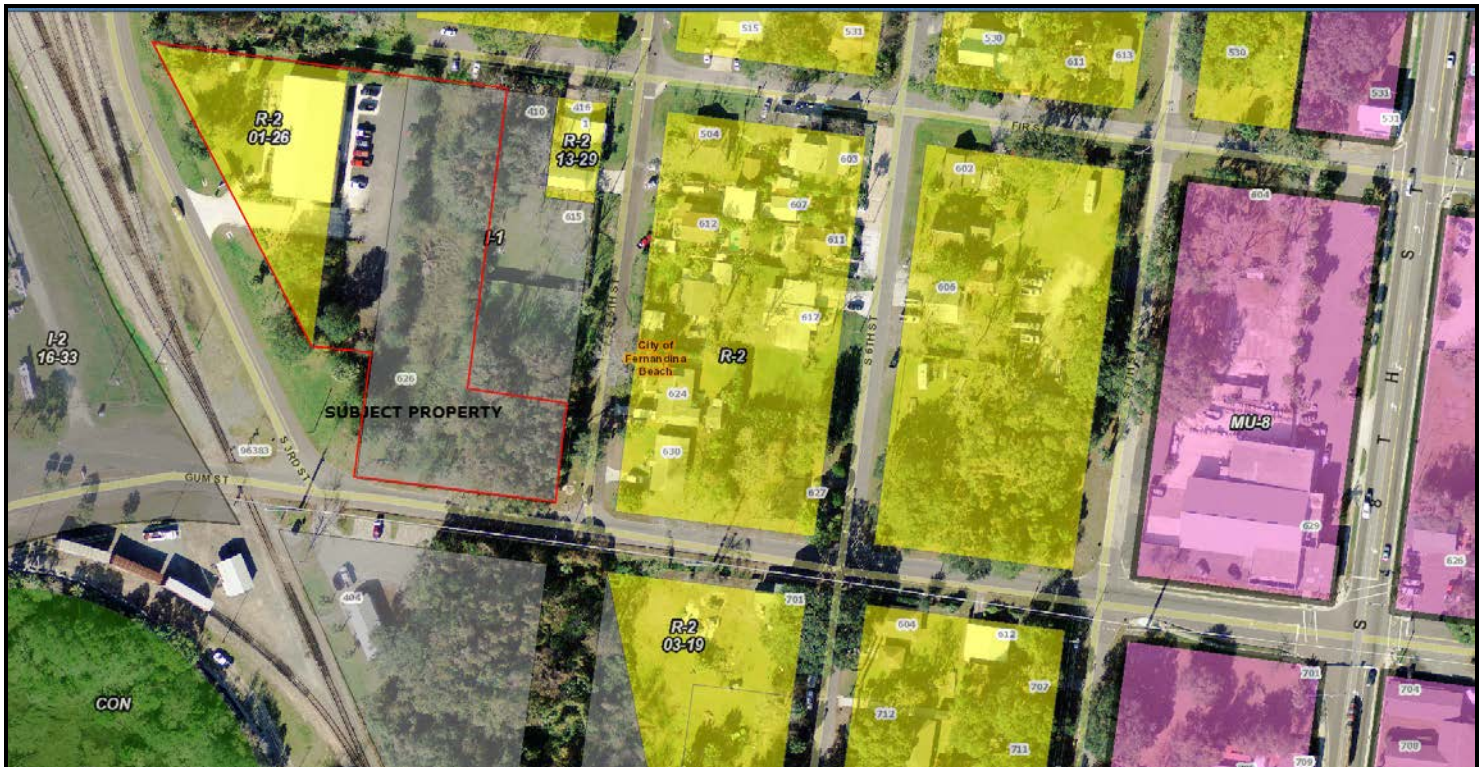
STAFF REPORT
PAB (LU/CZ) 2018-07
Planning Advisory Board Hearing
March 14, 2018

A portion of the property was developed in 2009 and is presently maintained as the American Legion Post #54 (Private Clubhouse) hosting weekly gatherings and routine special events on the subject site. The applicant requests approval of the Mixed Use (MU) future land use map designation and MU-1 (Mixed Use) zoning district on the subject property to “enhance the use and value,” and “prevent the I-1 lots on S.5th Street, Fir Street, and Gum Street from being used for industrial purposes.” Additionally the applicant cites concerns for environmental, operational, and intensity compatibility with the range of potential uses allowable under the industrial zoning district as a basis for the requested land use and zoning change to Mixed Use/ MU-1.

The applicant’s property is located on Gum Street, a principal arterial roadway, utilized frequently for heavy truck traffic serving Rayonier Advance Materials and their co-located companies’ daily operations. Gum Street also serves as an alternate route for local traffic headed north to the City’s urban core. Directly across from the applicant’s property on S.3rd Street is the CSX railroad stacking and maintenance yard. The subject property is situated 2 blocks west of the 8th Street Mixed Use Small Area (Ordinance 2016-16), an area that the City has focused planning efforts to encourage redevelopment and infill development in a mixed use form.

Properties fronting S. 5th Street contain detached single family homes which have existed within this area since the mid-70’s. Development along the S.5th Street block face was not identified until the 1949 Sanborn maps which show a single family home at the corner of Fir Street and S. 5th Street. The majority of the block has remained vacant. A cursory review of Sanborn maps indicates that the historic development pattern within the area surrounding the subject property has been a mix of industrial and residential. Notably, the Fernandina Lumber Company existed at the terminus of S. 3rd Street and Gum Street with a rail spur leading to town existed on the 1926 maps. The following graphic serves to provide a general overview of the existing built pattern of the subject property and the surrounding area along Gum Street and S. 3rd Street.

Gum Street and 3rd Street





**STAFF REPORT
PAB (LU/CZ) 2018-07
Planning Advisory Board Hearing
March 14, 2018**

CONSISTENCY WITH THE COMPREHENSIVE PLAN:

Policy 1.01.02. The approval of all development shall be subject to the availability of adequate levels of service for all facilities and services that are subject to concurrency management requirements.

AND

Policy 4.01.01. The following level of service standards are hereby adopted, and shall be used as the basis for determining the availability of facility capacity and the demand generated by a development.

Facility/Service Area	Level of Service Standard
Wastewater Treatment System	300 gallons per day per ERU (Equivalent Residential Unit)
Solid Waste Facilities	Average Solid Waste Generation Rate: 5.9 pounds per capita per day
Stormwater Management Facilities	Policy 4.01.02 <i>All subdivisions, multifamily, commercial, industrial, city, and institutional projects shall provide for retention of stormwater resulting from project, unless off-site shared facilities are available. For projects within areas designated for “zero discharge,” storage shall accommodate a ten (10)-year, twenty-four (24)-hour storm event. For all other areas, retention shall accommodate the greater of: (a) the first one-half (1/2) inch of stormwater within the boundaries of their project, or (b) the first one (1) inch of storm flow from all roofs, sidewalks, paved surfaces, and parking areas (at 100 percent runoff), whether paved or not. The project shall also provide detention for all storm flows. Detention shall prevent peak flows after development from exceeding the peak flow prior to development.</i>
Potable Water Facilities	Water Allocation Level of Service: 350 gallons per day per ERU (Equivalent Residential Unit)
Fire-Rescue Services	240-second travel time to 90% of the incidents (EMS with AED or BLS) & 480-second travel time to 90% of the incidents (ALS Response)
Police and Law Enforcement Services	Response Time: 3 minutes or less for emergency calls and 7 minutes or less for non-emergency calls

The City has seven public facilities that have adopted levels of service: Transportation, Water, Sewer, Drainage, Solid Waste, Fire-Rescue Services and Police and Law Enforcement Services. A determination of the impact of the proposed land use and zoning change must assess the net increase in development potential. The applicant has not provided a site plan as part of their application materials. A site plan is not required for Future Land Use Map change or zoning assignment request. All public facilities and services are currently available to the development. Each service and public facility is analyzed for development impact and determines compliance with policies 1.01.02, 4.01.01 and 4.01.02 based on any proposed use for development of the subject property. Such determination would be made at the time of site planning through the City's Technical Review Committee.

Policy 1.02.03. The City shall ensure that the location, scale, timing, and design of development is coordinated with the availability of public facilities and services. The City seeks to ensure compact development patterns that integrate neighborhood and commercial activities and promote connectivity



**STAFF REPORT
PAB (LU/CZ) 2018-07
Planning Advisory Board Hearing
March 14, 2018**

through the use of sidewalks, bike lanes and alternative low-speed shared-use vehicle paths in order to achieve a reduction in vehicular trips on arterial roadways. The purpose of this policy is to prevent the proliferation of urban sprawl and to achieve cost effective and energy efficient land development patterns and avoid or eliminate existing patterns that may be described as:

- a. **No Areas of urban development or uses, which are not functionally related to land uses which predominate the adjacent area;**
- b. **No Areas of urban development or uses which fail to maximize the use of existing public facilities;**
- c. **No Areas of urban development or uses which fail to use areas within which public services are currently provided; and**
- d. **No Leapfrog/scattered development or ribbon/strip commercial development patterns.**

The applicant's requested land use of Mixed Use (MU) and MU-1 zoning achieves compliance with the direction provided in policy statement 1.02.03, specifically subsections a and b. The requested MU land use/ MU-1 zoning serves to create a transitional zoning district between the more intensive heavy manufacturing permitted in the Industrial (IND)/ I-2 properties to the west and the established residential homes to the east. The proposed land use and zoning is consistent with the City's established Future Land Use Map for properties fronting S. 3rd Street as you travel south from the downtown urban core.

1.02.04. Decisions on amendments to the FLUM shall be based on an analysis of the suitability and compatibility of the proposed use, based on the following factors:

- a. **Type and density or intensity of surrounding uses;**
- b. **Zoning districts in the surrounding area;**
- c. **Demonstration of adequate water supply and water supply facilities;**
- d. **Appropriateness of the size of the parcel compared to the proposed use;**
- e. **Physical condition of the site, and the suitability of soils and topography for the proposed use;**
- f. **Suitability of the site based on the presence or absence of natural resources, environmentally sensitive lands, flood zones, or historic resources;**
- g. **Compatibility factors;**
- h. **Impact on adopted levels of service standards and quality of service standards; and**
- i. **Location in a Coastal Upland Protection Zone (CUPZ).**

The requested action is consistent with the surrounding area density. A maximum of 8 dwelling units per acre is permissible within the adjoining Medium Density Residential land use category. The maximum intensity of the Industrial properties west of the subject property is 0.75 FAR. The request would allow for an additional FAR of up to 1.0, but is greatly limited in the ability to achieve a full build out due to the range of permissible uses associated with the district. The property is not located within the CUPZ. Adequate water and facilities are available to serve the property. The requested action meets all compatibility and suitability indicators described in Policy 1.02.04.

Policy 1.02.08.

Stable or established residential areas shall be protected from encroachment by incompatible development by establishing and increasing the amount of mixed use transitional areas. This policy does not preclude necessary community facilities from locating within residential areas when such activities satisfy the criteria established in the City's comprehensive plan and land development regulations.



**STAFF REPORT
PAB (LU/CZ) 2018-07
Planning Advisory Board Hearing
March 14, 2018**

The applicant's request for assignment of the Mixed Use (MU) future land use category for the subject properties serves to accomplish the intent of this policy statement. By definition of the land use category requested, Mixed Use (MU) allows for a transitional urban development pattern. The requested action meets the intent of policy statement 1.02.08 by establishing a down-zoning between the Industrial (IND) land uses adjoining the property to the west and the established Medium Density Residential (MDR) land uses to the east. The requested Mixed Use (MU) land use category provides for a range of commercial uses which are less intensive than would be permissible under the Industrial (IND) designation, while allowing for a residential density at the same level as established for the Medium Density Residential (MDR) properties at no greater than 8 dwelling units per acre.

Policy 1.02.09.

The City shall provide for the orderly transition of incompatible uses. Where infeasible to separate incompatible uses then, buffering and mixed use transition areas shall be required to promote a smooth land use transition. Any potential adverse impacts caused by incompatible land uses located adjacent to each other shall be minimized by drought tolerant and native landscaping, low impact development strategies and buffer requirements.

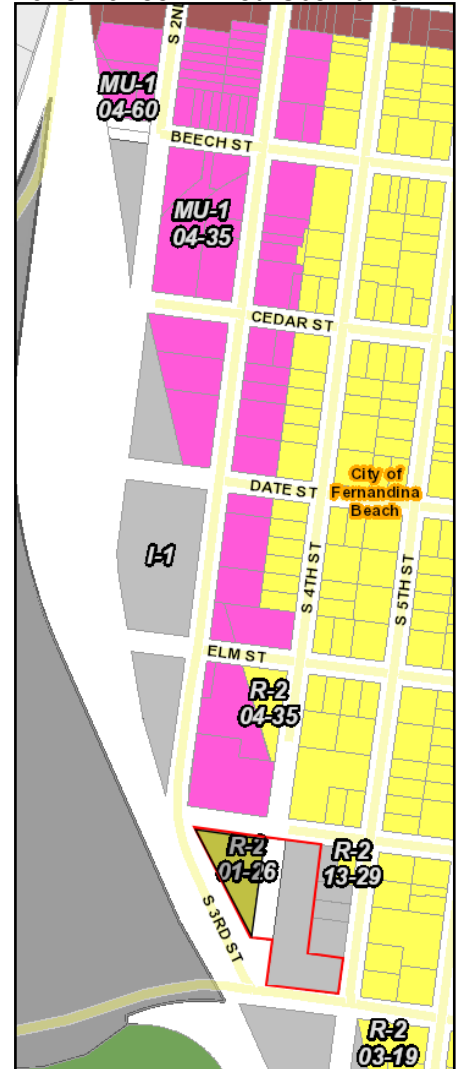
The applicant's request for assignment of the Mixed Use (MU) future land use category for the subject properties serves to accomplish the intent of this policy statement. The existing land use and zoning under the split Medium Density Residential and Industrial/ I-1 of the subject properties is not compatible with the adjoining residential properties to the east. The requested action provides a down-zoning transition land use from the industrial properties west of the subject property to the adjoining residential areas located to the east.

Policy 1.07.07.

Mixed Use (MU)

- a. This land use category is designed to accommodate medical, business, and professional offices; personal service establishments with limited inventory of goods; neighborhood commercial uses; and customary accessory uses, which are subordinate and incidental to the principal office or limited commercial use.
- b. Single-family and multi-family residential units are allowed in this land category.
- c. This designation is not intended for manufacturing.
- d. Mixed uses, either "stand alone" or in mixed residential and business use structures, may occur throughout the area designated for MU on the FLUM through the assignment of zoning districts for residential uses, limited commercial uses, and office uses, as well as the use of the PUD overlay.
- e. The maximum density for residential development within the MU land use category is eight (8) units per acre. The intensity of non-residential development in the MU land use category shall not exceed a FAR of 1.0.
- f. In the application of zoning districts within the ORMU category, the City shall ensure that proposed zoning districts are compatible with each other and with adjacent zoning districts and land uses.

S. 3rd Street Mixed Use Pattern





**STAFF REPORT
PAB (LU/CZ) 2018-07
Planning Advisory Board Hearing
March 14, 2018**

The existing land use and zoning (Industrial/Medium Density Residential and Light Industrial, I-1) of these properties does not permit any residential dwelling units. The Mixed Use (MU) land use/ MU-1 zoning supports eight (8) dwelling units per acres. The property contains nine (9) originally platted lots of record that would accommodate development of up to nine (9) residential dwelling units. Although the applicant has not stated any intent to redevelop the American Legion portion of the site, the entire subject property must be analyzed for its full future development potential under the requested land use. The land area (including half of the adjoining rights-of way) totals 114,810.63 square feet. The minimum land area necessary to support a dwelling unit at 8 units per acre is 5,445 square feet. The total land area divided by the minimum land area per dwelling unit accommodates up to a potential twenty-one (21) dwelling units.

The intensity of non-residential development is limited by a Floor Area Ratio (FAR) of 1.0 within the Mixed Use (MU) land use category. The Industrial (IND) category limits the FAR to 0.75. The total land area of the subject property equals 93,558.16 square feet. Under the requested Mixed Use land use category the FAR limits the total amount of non-residential (office/retail/private club, etc.) space to no greater than 93,558.16. The proposed change would accommodate up to an additional 23,389.50 square feet of non-residential space on the subject property. The existing "private club" structure totals 8,094 square feet on the property. Non-residential uses permissible within the Mixed Use category are defined within the Land Development Code (Table 2.03.02) to uses consistent with the policy direction provided in 1.07.07(1). Development standards and permissible building types specific to the MU-1 zoning district are provided in several Chapters and Sections of the Land Development Code and as generally described in the following paragraphs.

CONSISTENCY WITH THE LAND DEVELOPMENT CODE:

The requested Mixed Use, MU-1 zoning provides for a mix of residential and non-residential uses. Permissible uses are provided in Table 2.03.02 of the Land Development Code (LDC).

Table 2.03.02 - Table of Land Uses

The following land uses are permissible, subject to compliance with the standards of the MU-1 zoning district. Additional standards for Commerce Parks, Large Scale Commercial Development, and Telecommunication Towers are applicable and are located in Chapter 6.

The applicant's requested zoning district of MU-1 (Mixed Use) would add the several new permissible uses to the subject site and remove several uses as permissible under the current Industrial (I-1) zoning district. For comparison purposes each zoning district and its permissible principal land uses are depicted in **EXHIBIT B**.

Design Standards for the MU-1 Zoning District

In addition to the permissible uses allowable for the subject property, development of the site is limited to the design parameters and building types as defined in Chapter 4 of the LDC. In addition to site design standards the City maintains requirements for installation of infrastructure (Chapter 7), parking (Chapter 7), parking design (Chapter 7 and Chapter 4), stormwater management (Chapter 7), minimum landscaping (Chapter 4), tree protection (Chapter 4), and signage or accessory structures (Chapter 5). Any future development consideration must also contemplate site access from public streets for any established residential lots as subject to LDC Section 4.04.03(D) 1. This LDC section presents a particular development challenge when contemplating the subdivision of land due to the previously abandoned portion of S. 4th Street right-of-way (Ordinance 2007-28) which fronts platted lots of record 2-5 on block 287. Additional permitting through the St. Johns River Water Management District (SJRWMD) and as consistent with City requirements would be required to modify the location of the existing dry pond which serves to support stormwater management on the subject property.



STAFF REPORT
PAB (LU/CZ) 2018-07
Planning Advisory Board Hearing
March 14, 2018

The MU-1 site design standards are depicted in the following tables. Any proposed development of the subject property must demonstrate compliance with the standards for the district and is reviewed by the City's Technical Review Committee for compliance. Staff has not received any proposed development plans as part of the applicant's request for a land use and zoning change. Development plans are not a requirement for consideration of the requested action.

Table 4.01.01. - Density and Housing Types in Base Zoning Districts.

Zoning District	Maximum Gross Density (dwelling units per acre)	Permissible Housing Types
MU-1	8.0	Single-family detached Duplex structures Triplex structures Townhouses Mixed Use

Table 4.02.01(J). - Design Standards for Lots.

Zoning District	Minimum Lot Width (ft.)	Maximum Impervious Surface Ratio for Lots (%)	Maximum Floor Area Ratio for Lots (%)
MU-1	50	75	50

**Note: Conflicting statements between Comprehensive Plan policy 1.07.07(e) and LDC*

Table 4.02.03(E). - Standards for Building Heights and Setbacks.

Zoning District	Maximum Building Height (ft.)¹	Minimum Setback			
		Front (ft.)	Side²	Rear (ft.)	Corner Lot (side abutting street) (ft.)³
MU-1	35	None	None ⁴	10	10

Notes:

¹A building on any lot within 800 feet of the mean high water line of the Atlantic Ocean shall not exceed thirty-five (35) feet in height.

² Each side yard setback shall be increased by one-half (½) foot for each one (1) foot, or fraction thereof, of building heights above twenty-five (25) feet.

³Buildings shall not encroach into the required clear visibility triangle at intersections, as set forth in Section 7.01.08.

⁴Where access is provided from an alley or public street to the rear of the principal building, no side yard setback is required. Where such access is not available, one (1) side yard shall be a minimum of ten (10) feet. Any other side yard shall have a minimum side yard setback of zero (0) feet.

Section 2.01.09 of the LDC states the intent of the MU-1, Mixed Use, zoning classification.

The MU-1 District is intended for the development of a combination of residential, office, and limited neighborhood commercial uses. The Mixed Use District encourages well-planned development and redevelopment of areas that feature compatible, interrelated uses including single-family and multi-family



STAFF REPORT
PAB (LU/CZ) 2018-07
Planning Advisory Board Hearing
March 14, 2018

residential units; medical, business, and professional offices; personal service establishments with limited inventory of goods; and limited neighborhood commercial uses.

The subject property is capable of meeting the intent of the MU-1 zoning district. Assignment of this zoning district to the site would enable the property to deliver well-planned development compatible with the surrounding area.

CONCLUSION:

Staff finds the requested action to be consistent with the Comprehensive Plan and Land Development Code.

The application of the Mixed Use Future Land Use Map (FLUM) category and MU-1 zoning district is appropriate on the subject property. An orderly transition from the industrial properties to the west and residential properties to the east is established by approving the applicant's request. The Mixed Use category enables a development scenario that serves to meet the needs of the City by allowing greater flexibility in design to accommodate housing types in a work/live built configuration along a primary arterial road near the City's urban core.

Allowing the Mixed Use FLUM category and MU-1 zoning district on the subject property is consistent with the established pattern for properties along the S. 3rd Street corridor. Given the range of activity existing in the area and coupled with the high traffic volumes near the subject property at the Gum Street and S. 3rd Street intersection, the requested action is suitable. Approval of the applicant's request also removes the range of permissible uses allowable under the Industrial/ I-1 zoning category that are inappropriate for the adjoining residential neighborhood (**EXHIBIT B**). Therefore, staff recommends approval of the applicant's request for assignment of Mixed Use (MU) Future Land Use Map category and MU-1 zoning district for the subject property.

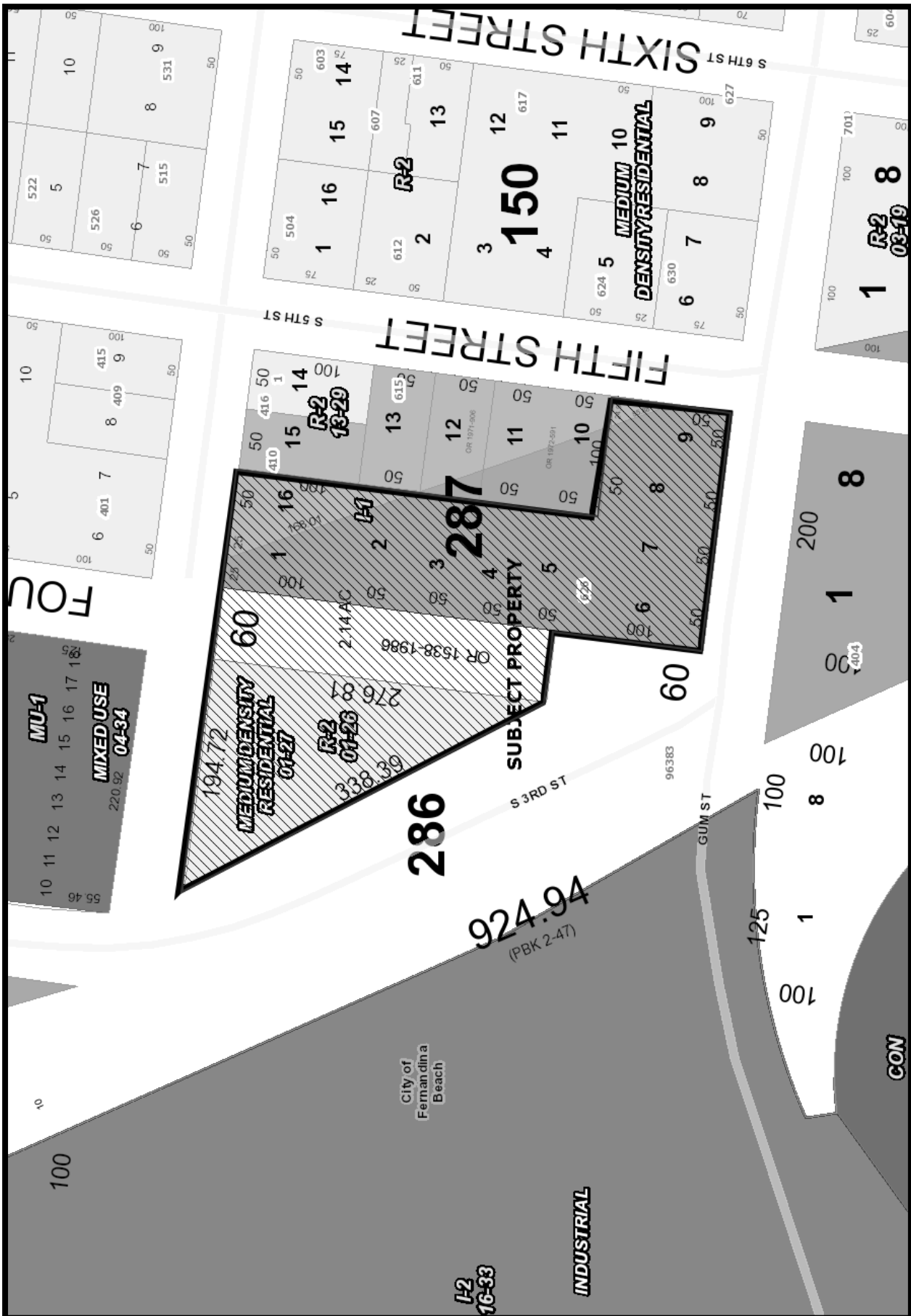
MOTIONS TO CONSIDER

I move to recommend (**approval or denial**) of PAB case number 2018-07 to the City Commission requesting a Future Land Use Map assignment of Mixed Use (MU) land use and MU-1 zoning from Industrial and Medium Density Residential land use and I-1 zoning, as described and that PAB case 2018-07 as presented, (**is or is not**) sufficiently compliant with applicable Florida Statutes, Comprehensive Plan and Land Development Code to be approved at this time.

Submitted by:

Kelly N. Gibson, AICP
Planning Manager

EXHIBIT A



_ – Prohibited (Empty) P – Permissible S – Permissible Subject to Supplemental Standards	MU-1	I-1
PRINCIPAL LAND USES:		
Adult Entertainment		S
Airports and Heliports		P
Aeronautical Operations:		P
Aircraft Storage and Maintenance Hangars		P
Aircraft Repair		P
Aviation Equipment Repair		P
Aviation Terminal		
Aviation Schools, Research, and Education Facilities		P
Construction, Sales (New and Used) and/or Maintenance of Aircraft; Aircraft Supply		P
Sea Plane Dockage and Parking		
Animal Hospital or Veterinary Clinic		P
Asphalt or Concrete Plant		S
Automobile Sales, New and Used		P
Automobile Repair, Garage, Body Shop		P
Automotive Rental Agencies		P
Bakery Plant		P
Bed and Breakfast Inns	S	
Book and Stationery Stores	P	P
Bottling Plants		P
Bulk Storage Yards – Liquid		P
Bulk Storage Yards – Solids		P
Bus Terminals and Taxi Stations		P
Business Colleges; Commercial, Trade, Vocational, and Arts Schools		P
Business Services such as Copying, Mailing, or Printing		P
Cemeteries	S	
Clubs, Public or Private; Community and Recreation Centers	S	P
Commercial Fishing Facilities		
Construction, Sales, and/or Maintenance of Boats and Ships; Marine Supply		P
Craft Distillery, Small-Scale Brewery or Winery	S	P
Day Care Center	S	
Dog Dining- Outdoors Only	S	S
Distribution, Packing, and Shipping		P
Drug Store or Pharmacy	P	P
Essential Public Services, such as Transmission Lines and Lift Stations	P	P
Financial Institutions, Banks, and Credit Unions	P	P
Freight and Moving Establishments		P
Funeral Home and Mortuary	P	P
Gasoline Station, with or without a Convenience Store		P
Golf Course		P
Grocery Store	P	P
Group Homes	S	
Government and Civic Buildings, including Library and Museum	P	P
Health Clubs and Gyms		P
Hospital		
Junk and Salvage Yards		
Laundry and Dry Cleaning, On-Site, including Self-Service Laundry		P

EXHIBIT B		
_ – Prohibited (Empty) P – Permissible S – Permissible Subject to Supplemental Standards	MU-1	I-1
PRINCIPAL LAND USES:		
Laundry and Dry Cleaning, Pick-Up Only *Note 5	P	P
Light Indoor Manufacturing Uses, including Packaging and Fabricating		P
Liquor Store, Lounge, and Bar (without drive-through window) *Note 5	S	P
Lodging Accommodations		P
Lumber and Building Supply		P
Manufacturing and/or Assembly -Heavy		
Manufacturing and/or Assembly -Light		P
Manufacturing and/or Assembly – Water Related		P
Manufacturing and/or Assembly - Artisan	P	P
Marina		
Marine recreation, such as kayak or boat rentals, sailing schools, etc.		P
Medical and Dental Clinics		P
Mini-storage or Self-storage Facility		P
Music, Dancing, Photography, or Art Studios	P	P
Outside Sales		S
Parking Lots and Parking Garages		P
Parks, Public		P
Parks, Private or with Stadium Style Lighting		P
Personal Services, such as beauty/barber shops, tattoo parlor, massage or acupuncture therapy	P	P
Picnic Areas, Trails, and Nature Facilities	S	S
Piers, Docks, and Wharves		P
Professional Offices	P	P
Public Recreation Buildings		P
Radio, Television, and Telecommunication Towers		S
Recreation, Outdoor Amusements, such as Miniature Golf or Fishing Piers, Excluding Amusement Parks and Drive-in		P
Recreation, Indoor Facilities, such as Billiard Parlors, Bowling Alleys, Game Rooms, and Skating Rinks		S
Railroad Facilities		P
Religious Facilities	S	
Research, Education, and Development Facilities		P
Residential Uses:		
Single-Family	P	
Two- and Three-Family	P	
Four- or More Family		
Group Residential (see Note 3)	S	
Resort Rental		
Restaurant, With or Without Drive- Through Window *Note 5	P	P
Retail Stores	P	P
Schools, Elementary, Junior, or Senior High	S	
Scooter and Moped Rentals		P
Seasonal Sales *Note 4	P	P
Small Equipment or Appliance Repair Shops		P
Specialty Food Stores, such as	P	P

_ – Prohibited (Empty) P – Permissible S – Permissible Subject to Supplemental Standards	MU-1	I-1
PRINCIPAL LAND USES:		
Bakeries or Ethnic Grocers		
Specialty and Gift Shops such as Art, Antique, or Jewelry Shops, Books, or Stationers	P	P
Stormwater Treatment Park/Facility	P	P
Terminals for Freight or Passengers, By Ship		P
Theaters, Movie or Performing Arts	P	P
Trades and Repair Services such as Electrical, Heating, and Air, Mechanical, Painting, and Plumbing		P
Utility Facilities, such as Electric Substations, Water and Wastewater Treatment Plants		P
Warehouse, not Including Mini-Storage		P
Welding or Sheet Metal Works		P
Wholesale Establishments		P

OFFICE USE ONLY

REC'D: 2-12-18 BY: ka
 PAYMENT: \$ 850 TYPE: ck #1025
 APPLICATION #: 2018-000264
 CASE #: 2018-07
 BOARD MEETING DATE: March 2018



PLANNING ADVISORY BOARD APPLICATION

FEB 12 PM 4:13

- | | |
|---|--|
| ☒ ZONING MAP AMENDMENT
(≤ 10 acres \$850 / > 10 acres \$1,600) | ☐ SUBDIVISION PLAT – PRELIM (\$750) |
| ☐ LAND USE MAP AMENDMENT
(≤ 10 acres \$850 / > 10 acres \$1,600) | ☐ SUBDIVISION PLAT – FINAL (\$850) |
| ☐ LDC TEXT AMENDMENT (\$850) | ☐ VACATION OF R.O.W. (\$850) |
| ☐ COMP PLAN AMENDMENT (\$850) | ☐ VOLUNTARY ANNEXATION (\$1050) |

APPLICANT INFORMATION

Owner Name: American Legion, Theodore H. Hernandez, Post # 54 Inc.

Mailing Address: 626 S 3rd St Fernandina Beach, FL 32034

Telephone: 904 261 7900 Fax: —

Email: seahorse64us@yahoo.com

Agent Name: William MARTIN, CDR Post 54

Mailing Address: 626 S. 3rd ST., FERNANDINA BEACH, FL 32034

Telephone: 904-261-7900 Fax: —

Email: seahorse64us@yahoo.com

PROPERTY INFORMATION

Street Address: 626 S 3rd St Fernandina Beach, FL 32034

Parcel Identification Number(s): 00-00-31-1800-0287-0001

Lot Number: See attached legal Block Number: — Subdivision: FL Railroad Company

Section: — Township: — Range: —

PROJECT INFORMATION

Total Number of Lots/Parcels: 1

Less than One (1) acre Sq. Footage: _____ One (1) Acre or Greater: 2.15 acres

Existing Zoning Classification: R-2 and I-1

Existing Future Land Use Classification: MD-R

Previous Planning/Zoning Approvals: 01-27, 0-2007-28, PAB 27-47

Description of Request:

MU-1 zoning for our property will complete the contiguous zoning of 3rd St. from the mid-block of Ash St. to the end of 3rd St. and its intersection with Gum St. MU-1 zoning and will enhance the use and value of our property. MU-1 zoning will prevent the I-1 lots on S 5th St., First St., and Gum St. from being used for industrial purposes. These following items allowed in I-1 of environmental sensitivity, intensity of use, hours of operation, heat, glare, fumes, noise, and visual impacts are not compatible with our property or the residential neighborhoods surrounding this I-1 zoning.

SIGNATURE/NOTARY

The undersigned states the above information is true and correct as (s)he is informed and believes.

Date
William Martin, COR, Post 54
Signature of Applicant

STATE OF FLORIDA }
COUNTY OF NASSAU } ss

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 12 day of February, 2018.

Karen M Austin
Notary Public: Signature

Printed Name

My Commission Expires

Personally Known _____ OR Produced Identification ✓ ID Produced: FLDL 268-0
exp 7-28-19

KAREN M. AUSTIN
Notary Public, State of Florida
My Comm. Expires June 18, 2018
Commission No. FF 126104



OWNER'S AUTHORIZATION FOR AGENT REPRESENTATION

I /WE THEODORE H. HERNANDEZ, AMERICAN LEGION POST 54, INC
(print name of property owner(s))

hereby authorize: William MARTIN, CDR, POST 54
(print name of agent)

to represent me/us in processing an application for: RE-ZONING
(type of application)

on our behalf. In authorizing the agent to represent me/us, I/we, as owner/owners, attest that the application is made in good faith and that any information contained in the application is accurate and complete.

William Martin, CDR POST 54
(Signature of owner)

(Signature of owner)

(Print name of owner)

THEODORE H. HERNANDEZ, AMERICAN
(Print name of owner) LEGION, POST 54, INC.

STATE OF FLORIDA }
COUNTY OF NASSAU } ss

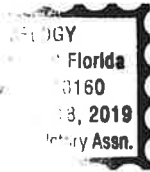
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 12 day of February, 2018.

Susan M. Melogy
Notary Public: Signature

Susan M. Melogy
Printed Name

4-18-2019
My Commission Expires

Personally Known ☒ OR Produced Identification ☐ ID Produced: ☐





[Department of State](#) / [Division of Corporations](#) / [Search Records](#) / [Detail By Document Number](#) /

Detail by Officer/Registered Agent Name

Florida Not For Profit Corporation

THEODORE H. HERNANDEZ AMERICAN LEGION POST NUMBER 54, INC.

Filing Information

Document Number N40112
FEI/EIN Number 59-6200607
Date Filed 09/05/1990
State FL
Status ACTIVE

Principal Address

626 S. 3RD ST.
FERNANDINA BEACH, FL 32034

Changed: 01/05/2010

Mailing Address

626 S. 3RD ST.
FERNANDINA BEACH, FL 32034

Changed: 07/02/2013

Registered Agent Name & Address

Martin, William A
626 S. 3RD ST
FERNANDINA BCH, FL 32034

Name Changed: 06/21/2017

Address Changed: 07/02/2013

Officer/Director Detail

Name & Address

Title CEO

Martin, William A
96151 Otter Run Dr.
FERNANDINA BEACH, FL 32034

Title CFO

JAHN, RUSSELL

EXHIBIT A

Description of property at: Fernandina Beach, County of Nassau, Florida
To: Theodore H. Hernandez American Legion Post Number 54, Inc.
CSXT Deed File No.: 1998-00319/KPC

BK 0899 PG 1038
OFFICIAL RECORDS

TRACT NO. 1

A PORTION OF BLOCK 286, CITY OF FERNANDINA BEACH, NASSAU COUNTY, FLORIDA.

As shown on the Official Plat of said City (as lithographed and issued by the Florida Railroad Company in 1857 and enlarged, revised and re-issued by the Florida Town Improvement Company in 1887 and 1901).

Said portion being more particularly described as follows: BEGIN at a set 5/8" iron rod with a cap stamped No. 1558 at the Northeast corner of Block 286 aforementioned and run South 7°-28' West along the Easterly line of said Block being also the Westerly right-of-way line of South Fourth Street (a 60.0' foot R/W), a distance of 276.81' feet to a set 5/8" iron rod with a cap stamped No. 1558 on the Easterly right-of-way line of a 60.0' foot easement to the City of Fernandina Beach: run thence North 27°-39'-47" West along said Easterly right-of-way, a distance of 338.39' feet to the Northerly line of said Block 286, being also the Southerly right-of-way line of Fir Street (a 60.0' foot R/W); run thence South 82°-33' East along said Northerly line and right-of-way, a distance of 194.72' feet to the POINT OF BEGINNING.

The portion of land thus described contains 0.6187 acre, more or less.

EXHIBIT A
(Continued)

Description of property at: Fernandina Beach, County of Nassau, Florida
To: Theodore H. Hernandez American Legion Post Number 54, Inc.
CSXT Deed File No.: 1998-00319/KPC

BK 0899 PG 1039
OFFICIAL RECORDS

TRACT NO. 2

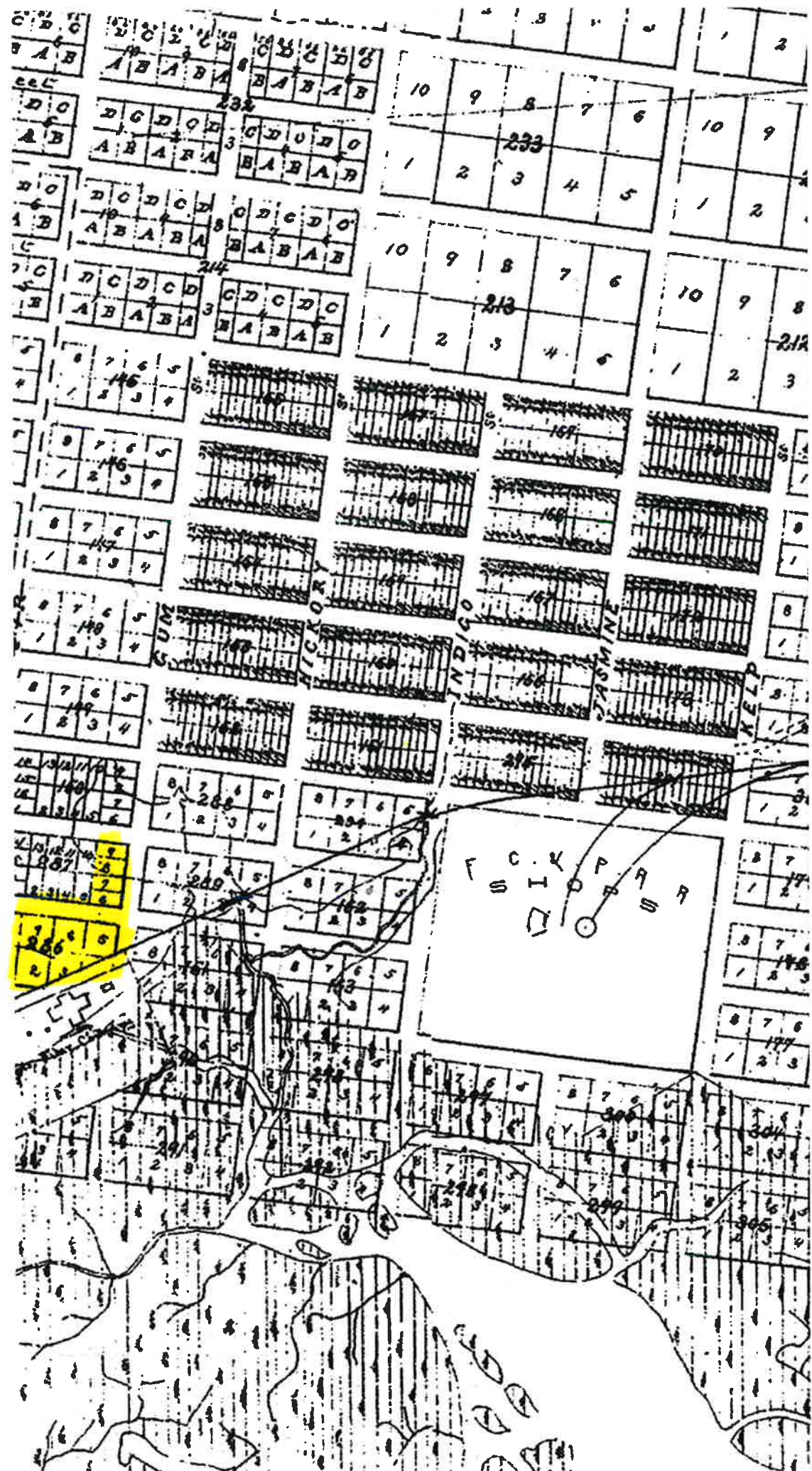
A PORTION OF BLOCK 287, CITY OF FERNANDINA BEACH, NASSAU COUNTY, FLORIDA.

As shown on the Official Plat of said City (as lithographed and issued by the Florida Railroad Company in 1857 and enlarged, re-vised and re-issued by the Florida Town Improvement Company in 1887 and 1901).

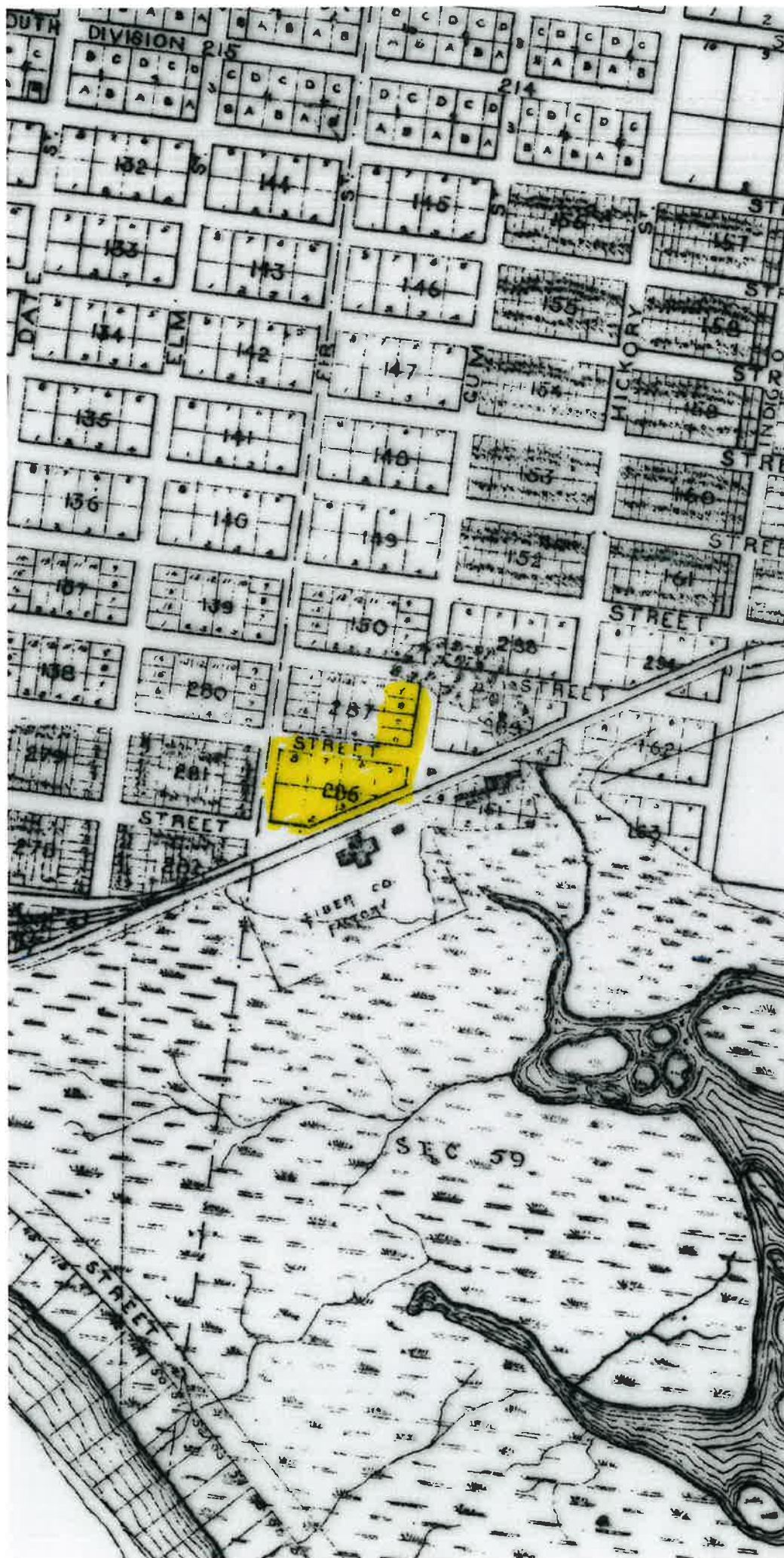
Said portion being more particularly described as follows: BEGIN at a set 5/8" iron rod and cap stamped No. 1558 for the Northwest corner of said Block 287 and run South $82^{\circ}-33'$ East along the Northerly line of said Block being also the South right-of-way line of Fir Street (a 60.0' foot R/W), a distance of 25.0' feet to a set 5/8" iron rod with cap stamped No. 1558; run thence South $19^{\circ}-06'-06''$ East departing said right-of-way, a distance of 391.27' feet to a set 5/8" iron rod with cap stamped 1558 on the Easterly line of said Block 287, being also the Westerly right-of-way line of South Fifth Street (a 60.0' foot R/W); run thence South $7^{\circ}-28'$ West along said Easterly line and right-of-way, a distance of 50.0' feet to a set 5/8" iron rod with cap stamped 1558 for the Southeast corner of said Block 287; run thence North $82^{\circ}-33'$ West along the Southerly line of said Block 287, being also the Northerly right-of-way line of Gum Street (a 60.0' foot R/W), a distance of 200.0' feet to a set 5/8" iron rod with cap stamped 1558 at the Southwest corner of said Block 287; run thence North $7^{\circ}-28'$ East along the Westerly line of said Block 287, being also the Easterly right-of-way line of South Fourth Street (a 60.0' foot R/W), a distance of 400.0' feet to the POINT OF BEGINNING.

The portion of land thus described contains 1.1335 acres, more or less.

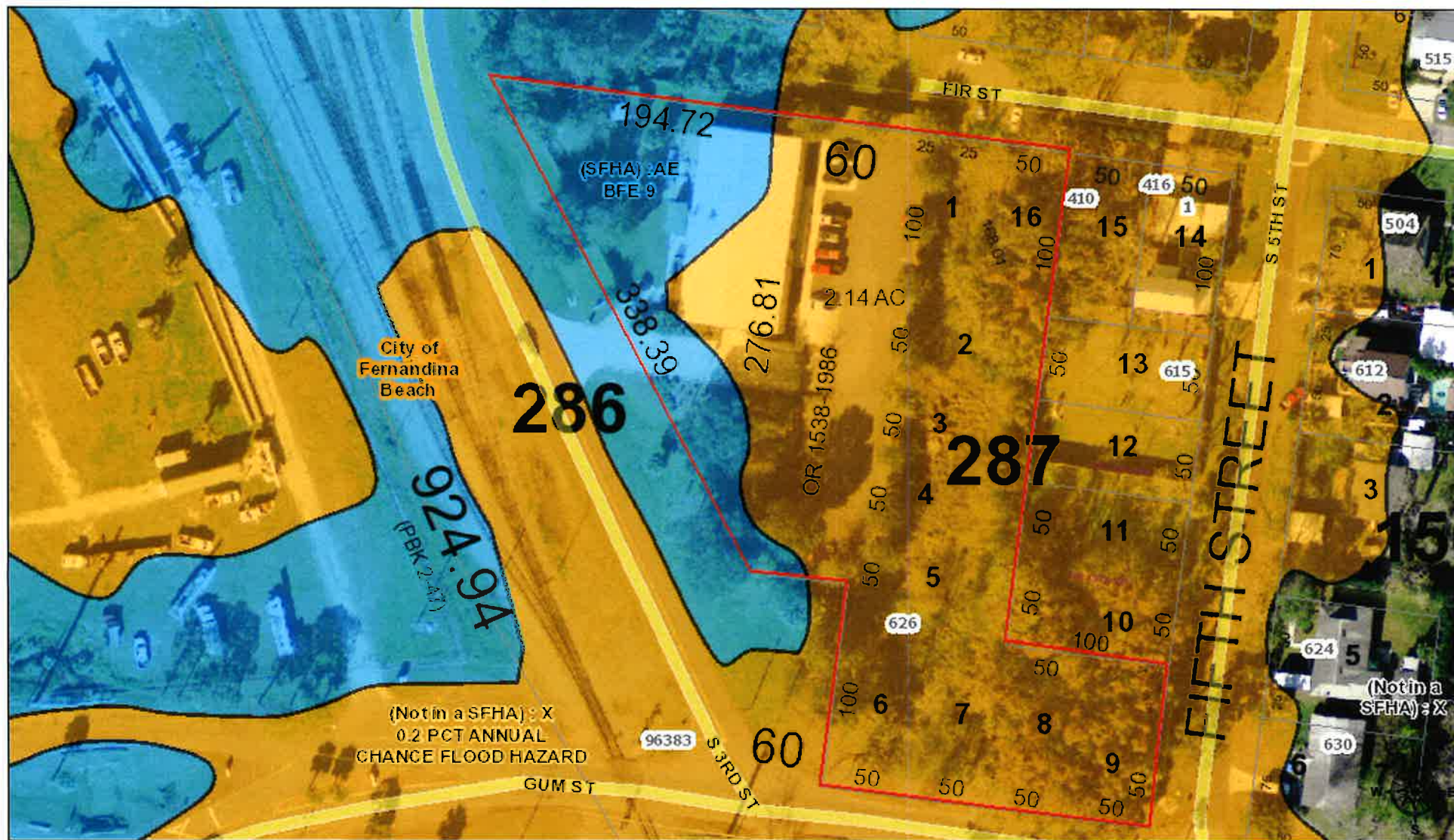
1887
plat



1901
Plat

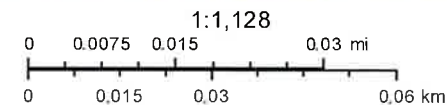


American Legion Post Flood Zones



February 7, 2018

- ✚ Rail Road
- Land Parcels



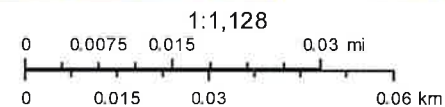
Sources: Esri, HERE, DeLorme, USGS, Intermap, INCREMENT P, NRCan, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), Esri Korea, Esri (Thailand), MapmyIndia, NGCC, © OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community

American Legion Post



February 7, 2018

☐ Land Parcels



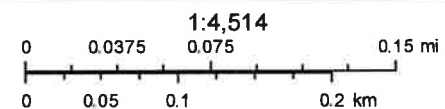
Sources: Esri, HERE, DeLorme, USGS, Intermap, INCREMENT P, NRCan, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), Esri Korea, Esri (Thailand), MapmyIndia, NGCC, © OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community

American Legion Post Potential Wetlands



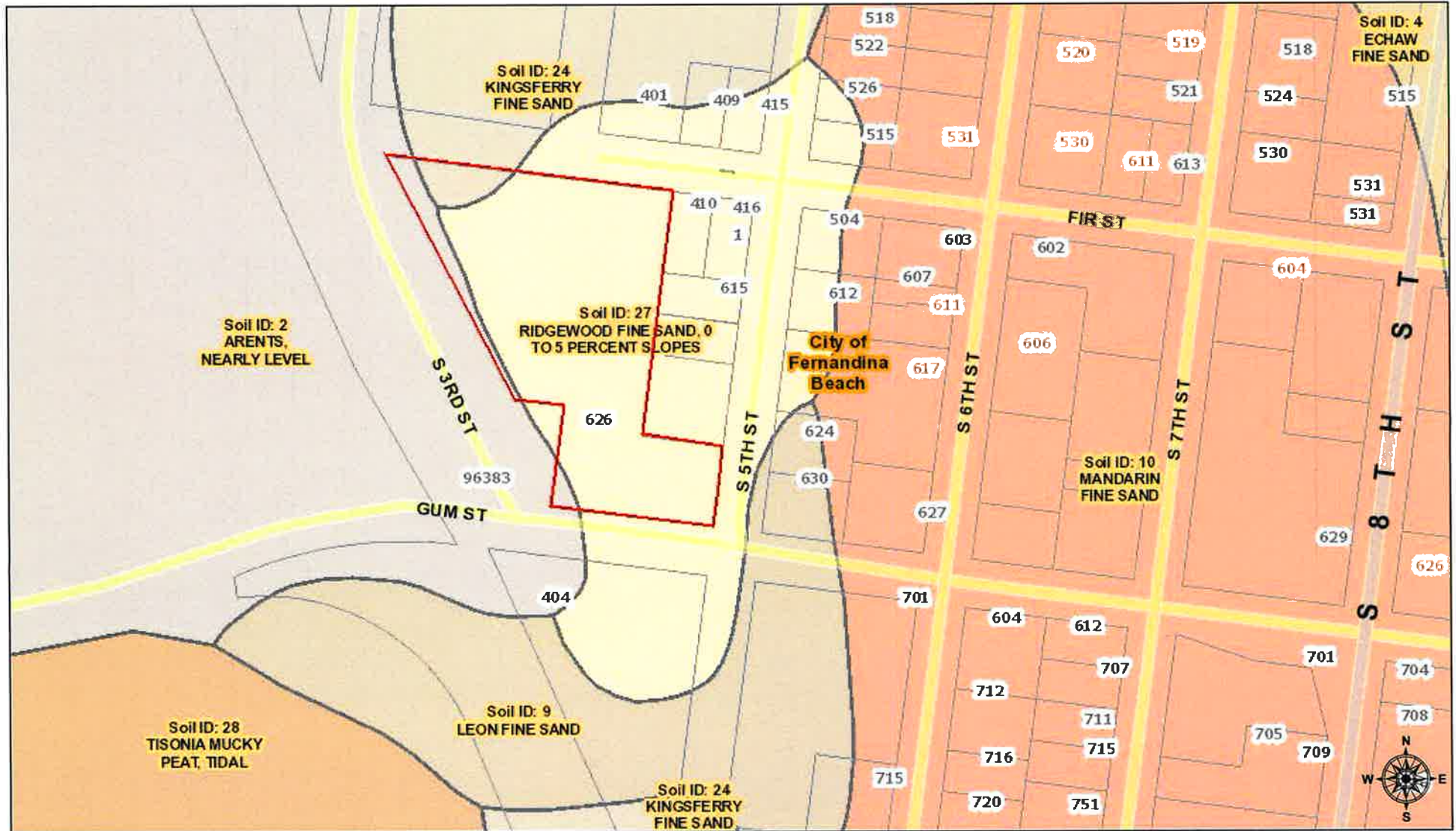
February 7, 2018

 Potential Wetlands

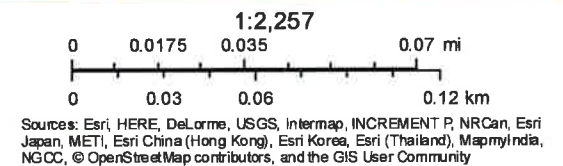


Sources: Esri, HERE, DeLorme, USGS, Intermap, INCREMENT P, NRCan, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), Esri Korea, Esri (Thailand), MapmyIndia, NGCC, © OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community

American Legion Post Soils



February 7, 2018



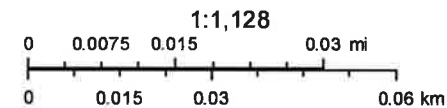


American Legion Post Zoning



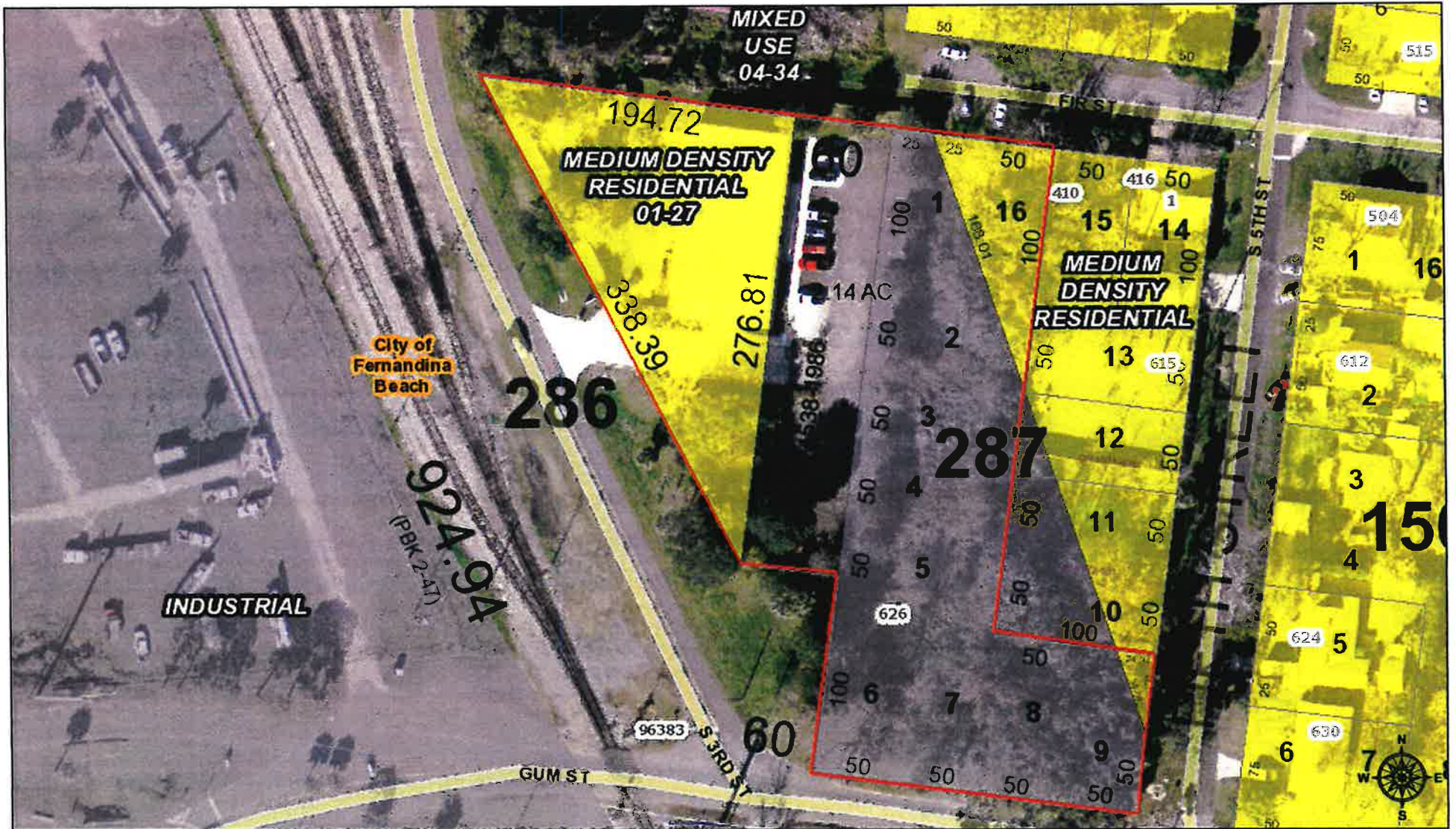
February 7, 2018

- ✚ Rail Road
- Land Parcels



Sources: Esri, HERE, DeLorme, USGS, Intermap, INCREMENT P, NRCan, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), Esri Korea, Esri (Thailand), MapmyIndia, NGCC, © OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community

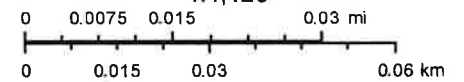
American Legion Post



February 7, 2018

 Land Parcels

1:1,128



Sources: Esri, HERE, DeLorme, USGS, Intermap, INCREMENT P, NRCan, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), Esri Korea, Esri (Thailand), MapmyIndia, NGCC, © OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community

MAP OF BOUNDARY & TOPOGRAPHIC SURVEY

PARENT TRACT

ALL OF LOT 8 AND A PORTION OF LOTS 1, 2, 6 AND 7, BLOCK 286, AND ALL OF LOTS 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 AND 16, BLOCK 287 CITY OF FERNANDINA BEACH, NASSAU COUNTY, FLORIDA; AS SHOWN ON THE OFFICIAL PLAT OF SAID CITY (AS LITHOGRAPHED AND ISSUED BY THE FLORIDA RAILROAD COMPANY IN 1857 AND ENLARGED, REVISED AND REISSUED BY THE FLORIDA TOWN IMPROVEMENT COMPANY IN 1887 AND 1901) TOGETHER WITH THAT PORTION OF SOUTH FOURTH STREET RIGHT-OF-WAY (NOW CLOSED BY ORDINANCE NO. 2007-28 AND RECORDED IN OFFICIAL RECORDS BOOK 1538, PAGES 1986-1991 OF THE PUBLIC RECORDS OF NASSAU COUNTY, FLORIDA).

BEING MORE PARTICULARLY DESCRIBED AS FOLLOWS: BEGIN AT THE NORTHEASTERLY CORNER OF LOT 16, BLOCK 287 AFOREMENTIONED; THENCE SOUTH 07°28'00" WEST ALONG THE EASTERLY LINE OF LOTS 16, 2, 3, 4 AND 5, BLOCK 287, A DISTANCE OF 300.0 FEET TO THE SOUTHEASTERLY CORNER OF SAID LOT 5, BEING ALSO THE NORTHEASTERLY CORNER OF LOT 8, BLOCK 287; THENCE SOUTH 82°33'00" EAST ALONG THE NORTHERLY LINE OF LOTS 8 AND 9, BLOCK 287, A DISTANCE OF 100.0 FEET TO THE NORTHEASTERLY CORNER OF SAID LOT 9, BEING ALSO THE WESTERLY RIGHT-OF-WAY LINE OF SOUTH FIFTH STREET (A 60.0 FOOT RIGHT-OF-WAY); THENCE SOUTH 07°28'00" WEST ALONG SAID RIGHT-OF-WAY LINE, A DISTANCE OF 100.0 FEET TO INTERSECT THE NORTHERLY RIGHT-OF-WAY LINE OF GUM STREET (A 60.0 FOOT RIGHT-OF-WAY) THENCE NORTH 82°33'00" WEST ALONG SAID NORTHERLY RIGHT-OF-WAY LINE, A DISTANCE OF 200.0 FEET TO INTERSECT THE EASTERLY RIGHT-OF-WAY LINE OF SOUTH FOURTH STREET (A 60.0 FOOT RIGHT-OF-WAY); THENCE NORTH 07°28'00" EAST ALONG SAID EASTERLY RIGHT-OF-WAY LINE, A DISTANCE OF 123.19 FEET TO THE SOUTHERLY LINE OF THAT PORTION OF SOUTH FOURTH STREET (NOW CLOSED); THENCE NORTH 82°33'00" WEST ALONG SAID SOUTHERLY LINE, A DISTANCE OF 60.0 FEET TO INTERSECT THE WESTERLY RIGHT-OF-WAY LINE OF SOUTH FOURTH STREET; THENCE NORTH 27°39'47" WEST, A DISTANCE OF 338.39 FEET TO INTERSECT THE SOUTHERLY RIGHT-OF-WAY LINE OF FIR STREET (A 60.0 FOOT RIGHT-OF-WAY); THENCE SOUTH 82°33'00" EAST ALONG SAID SOUTHERLY RIGHT-OF-WAY LINE, A DISTANCE OF 354.72 FEET TO THE POINT OF BEGINNING.

CONTAINING 2.1478 ACRES MORE OR LESS

TRACT "A"

ALL OF LOT 8 AND A PORTION OF LOTS 1, 2, 6 AND 7, BLOCK 286, AND ALL OF LOTS 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 AND 16, BLOCK 287 CITY OF FERNANDINA BEACH, NASSAU COUNTY, FLORIDA; AS SHOWN ON THE OFFICIAL PLAT OF SAID CITY (AS LITHOGRAPHED AND ISSUED BY THE FLORIDA RAILROAD COMPANY IN 1857 AND ENLARGED, REVISED AND REISSUED BY THE FLORIDA TOWN IMPROVEMENT COMPANY IN 1887 AND 1901) TOGETHER WITH THAT PORTION OF SOUTH FOURTH STREET RIGHT-OF-WAY (NOW CLOSED BY ORDINANCE NO. 2007-28 AND RECORDED IN OFFICIAL RECORDS BOOK 1538, PAGES 1986-1991 OF THE PUBLIC RECORDS OF NASSAU COUNTY, FLORIDA).

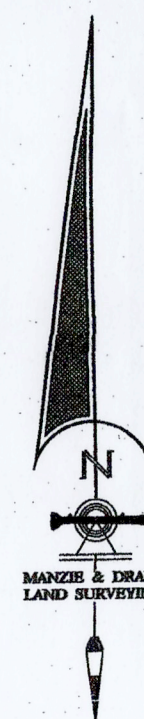
BEING MORE PARTICULARLY DESCRIBED AS FOLLOWS: BEGIN AT THE NORTHEASTERLY CORNER OF LOT 16, BLOCK 287 AFOREMENTIONED; THENCE SOUTH 07°28'00" WEST ALONG THE EASTERLY LINE OF LOTS 16, 2, 3, 4 AND 5, BLOCK 287, A DISTANCE OF 300.0 FEET TO THE SOUTHEASTERLY CORNER OF SAID LOT 5, BEING ALSO THE NORTHEASTERLY CORNER OF LOT 7, BLOCK 287; THENCE NORTH 82°33'00" WEST ALONG THE NORTHERLY LINE OF LOTS 8 AND 9, BLOCK 287, A DISTANCE OF 100.0 FEET TO INTERSECT THE EASTERLY RIGHT-OF-WAY LINE OF SOUTH FOURTH STREET (A 60.0 FOOT RIGHT-OF-WAY); THENCE NORTH 07°28'00" EAST ALONG SAID EASTERLY RIGHT-OF-WAY LINE, A DISTANCE OF 23.19 FEET TO THE SOUTHERLY LINE OF THAT PORTION OF SOUTH FOURTH STREET (NOW CLOSED); THENCE NORTH 82°33'00" WEST ALONG SAID SOUTHERLY LINE, A DISTANCE OF 60.0 FEET TO INTERSECT THE WESTERLY RIGHT-OF-WAY LINE OF SOUTH FOURTH STREET; THENCE NORTH 27°39'47" WEST, A DISTANCE OF 338.39 FEET TO INTERSECT THE SOUTHERLY RIGHT-OF-WAY LINE OF FIR STREET (A 60.0 FOOT RIGHT-OF-WAY); THENCE SOUTH 82°33'00" EAST ALONG SAID SOUTHERLY RIGHT-OF-WAY LINE, A DISTANCE OF 354.72 FEET TO THE POINT OF BEGINNING.

CONTAINING 1.6887 ACRES MORE OR LESS

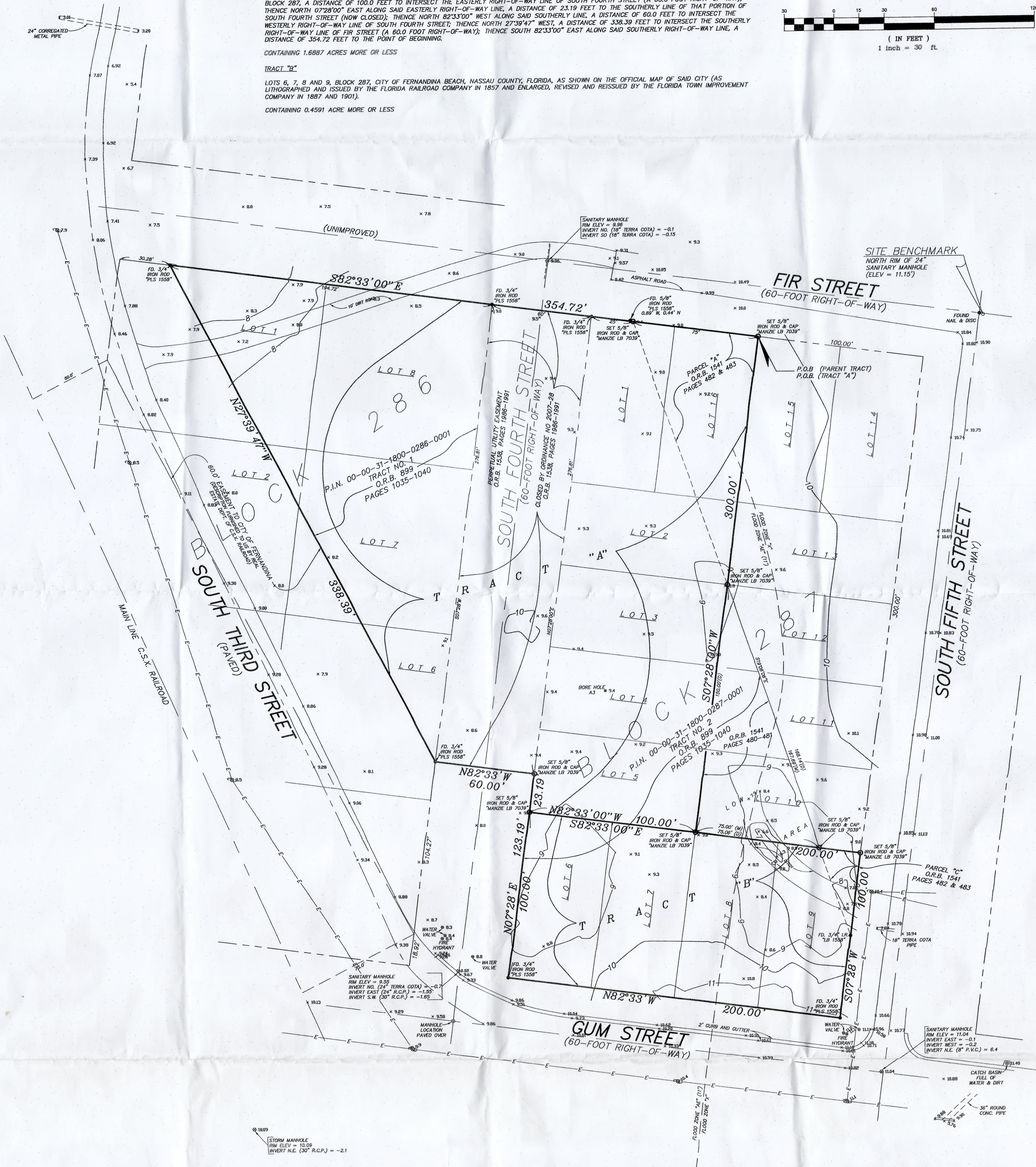
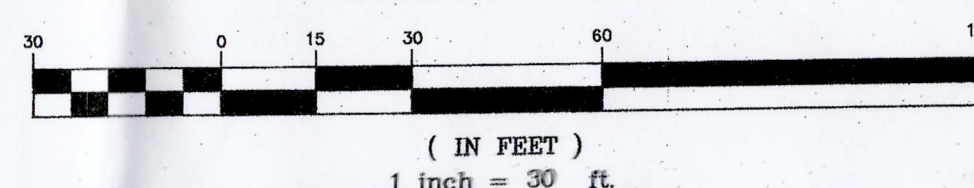
TRACT "B"

LOTS 6, 7, 8 AND 9, BLOCK 287, CITY OF FERNANDINA BEACH, NASSAU COUNTY, FLORIDA, AS SHOWN ON THE OFFICIAL MAP OF SAID CITY (AS LITHOGRAPHED AND ISSUED BY THE FLORIDA RAILROAD COMPANY IN 1857 AND ENLARGED, REVISED AND REISSUED BY THE FLORIDA TOWN IMPROVEMENT COMPANY IN 1887 AND 1901).

CONTAINING 0.4591 ACRE MORE OR LESS



GRAPHIC SCALE



REVISION NOTES:

1. MAP REVISED 4-10-07 TO UPDATE BOUNDARY & TREES ONLY NO ATTEMPT MADE AS OF THIS DATE TO VERIFY ELEVATIONS. (B. DAVIS)
2. MAP REVISED 08-20-07 TO UPDATE TREES. NO ATTEMPT MADE AS OF THIS DATE TO VERIFY ELEVATIONS (W.K.D.)
3. MAP REVISED ON 03-13-08 TO SHOW ADDITIONAL BOUNDARY INFORMATION AND TO SHOW SOUTH FOURTH STREET RIGHT-OF-WAY NOW CLOSED BY ORDINANCE NO. 2007-28 (W.K.D.)
4. MAP REVISED ON 03-18-08 TO SHOW TRACT A & B (W.K.D.)

LEGEND

B.R.L. = BUILDING RESTRICTION LINE	EASE = EASEMENT	N.T.S. = NOT TO SCALE	P.I. = POINT OF INTERSECTION
C.A.L.C. = CALCULATED	ELEV. = ELEVATION	R. = BEARING REFERENCE	R. = RADIUS
C.B.S. = CONCRETE BLOCK STRUCTURE	F.F. = FINISHED FLOOR	O.R.B. = OFFICIAL RECORD BOOK	R/W = RIGHT-OF-WAY
C. = CENTERLINE	FD. = FOUND	P.B. = PLAT BOOK	S/T = SEPTIC TANK
C.M. = CONCRETE MONUMENT	I.P. = IRON PIPE	P.C. = POINT OF CURVATURE	U.E. = UTILITY EASEMENT
C.O. = CHORD	L.R. = IRON ROD	P.C.C. = POINT OF COMMENCEMENT	Δ = CENTRAL ANGLE
C.M. = CONCRETE MONUMENT	L.R. & C. = IRON ROD W/ PLASTIC CAP	P.C.P. = PERMANENT CONTROL POINT	-x-x- = CHAIN LINK FENCE
C.O. = CHORD	L. = LENGTH	P.O.B. = POINT OF BEGINNING	-o-o- = WOOD FENCE
D.E. = DRAINAGE EASEMENT	M.E.A.S. = MEASURED	P.O.C. = POINT OF COMMENCEMENT	[CONCRETE] = CONCRETE FLATWORK
D/F = DRAIN FIELD	N & T = NAIL & TIN TAB	P.R.C. = POINT OF REVERSE CURVATURE	[WOOD] = WOOD POWER POLE
-E-E- = AERIAL UTILITY WIRES	N.G.V.D. = NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM	P.R.M. = PERMANENT REFERENCE MONUMENT	

THE INFORMATION SHOWN HEREON MEETS THE MINIMUM TECHNICAL STANDARDS SET FORTH BY THE FLORIDA BOARD OF PROFESSIONAL SURVEYORS AND MAPPERS IN CHAPTER 61G17-6, FLORIDA ADMINISTRATIVE CODE, PURSUANT TO SECTION 472.027, FLORIDA STATUTES.

BY:
☐ FRANK A. MANZIE, P.L.S. 4069
☐ MICHAEL L. BOWEN, P.S.M. 2477
☐ MARK G. HILL, P.S.M. 5879

MANZIE & DRAKE LAND SURVEYING

117 South Ninth Street, Fernandina Beach, FL 32034
 (904) 491-5700 FAX (904) 491-5777
 Certificate of Authorization Number "LB 7039"
 "OUR SIGHTS ARE ON THE FUTURE, SET YOUR SITES ON US."

SCALE: 1"=30' JOB NO: 13224 DATE: 5-2-01 CADD: B. DAVIS
 F.B. NO: X-150 PAGE NO: 29-30 FIELD CREW: C.B. FILE NO: C-30

SURVEY NOTES:

1. The "Legal Description" was prepared by the surveyor.
2. Underground improvements were not located or shown.
3. Lands shown hereon were not abstracted by this office for easements, rights-of-way, ownership or other instruments of record.
4. Bearings shown hereon are based on assumed East R/W line of South 4th Street bears N07°28'00"E. The bearing reference line is indicated as thus (BR).
5. Unless it bears the signature and the original raised seal of a Florida licensed surveyor and mapper, this map/report is for informational purposes only and is not valid.
6. The property shown hereon lies within flood zone "X" & "AE" (1) as per F.E.M.A. Flood Insurance Rate Map, Panel 120122 0004 E, Dated 5-18-92. Flood Zone information listed above and shown on this survey is provided as a courtesy and is approximate at best. All data should be verified by Nassau County Building Department for accuracy. We assume no liability for its accuracy. Flood Zone information is not covered by the certification hereon and is not required to be shown per Chapter 61G17-6, Florida Administrative Code, pursuant to Section 472.027, Florida Statutes.
7. Unless otherwise noted measured angles and distances are the same as Plat or Deed angles and distances.
8. Fence ownership, if applicable, has not been determined by this office. Fences are drawn out of scale in order to accentuate their relationship to property lines. Fences are not deemed to be encroachments unless ownership is apparent.
9. Elevations shown hereon are based on the National Geodetic Vertical Datum of 1929. The source benchmark is north rim of manhole in intersection of S. Fifth and Fir (Elev. 11.15').
10. Site Benchmark is as shown hereon.

CITY COMMISSION AGENDA ITEM

City of Fernandina Beach



SUBJECT: Ordinance 2018-06
Zoning Map Amendment - S. 3rd Street and Gum Street

ITEM TYPE: Ordinances (w/ fiscal impact)

REQUESTED ACTION: Consider Ordinance 2018-06 at First Reading.

SYNOPSIS: The applicant, American Legion Post #54, has requested a small scale Future Land Use Map amendment and Zoning Map Change for the property located on S. 3rd Street and Gum Street. The requested action is to change the split Future Land Use Map category from the Industrial (IND) land use, I-1 zoning, and Medium Density Residential (MDR)/ R-2 zoning categories to Mixed Use(MU) land use and MU-1 zoning on the subject property.

The Planning Advisory Board considered the request at its Regular Meeting on November 7, 2017, and issued a recommendation of approval by a vote of 4-1. Staff finds the applicant's request consistent with Comprehensive Plan policy statements 1.01.02, 1.02.03, 1.02.04, 1.02.08, 1.02.09, and 1.07.07 and recommends approval.

This Ordinance was postponed by the City Commission at its Regular Meeting on April 17, 2018.

FISCAL IMPACT: Fiscal impact will be based upon proposed future development (number of sites and structures, infrastructure construction and maintenance, etc.).

CITY ATTORNEY COMMENTS: No additional comments.

CITY MANAGER RECOMMENDATION(S): I recommend that the City Commission approve proposed Ordinance 2018-06 at First Reading.

Nicole Bednar, Administrative Services Manager	05/01/2018
Dale Martin, City Manager	05/07/2018
Patti Clifford, Comptroller	05/07/2018
Tammi E. Bach, City Attorney	05/08/2018

Date: April 19, 2018

Submitted By: Nicole Bednar, Administrative Services Manager

COMMISSION ACTION: Approve

ORDINANCE 2018-06

AN ORDINANCE OF THE CITY COMMISSION OF THE CITY OF FERNANDINA BEACH, FLORIDA, CHANGING THE CITY'S ZONING MAP FROM INDUSTRIAL (I-1) AND MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL (R-2) TO ASSIGN A ZONING MAP CATEGORY OF MIXED USE (MU-1) FOR PROPERTY TOTALING APPROXIMATELY 2.15 ACRES OF LAND LOCATED ON S. 3RD STREET AND GUM STREET; PROVIDING FOR SEVERABILITY; AND PROVIDING FOR AN EFFECTIVE DATE.

WHEREAS, the Planning Advisory Board reviewed the Zoning Map Change application numbered PAB 2018-07 at its Regular Meeting on March 11, 2018, and by a vote of 4-1 recommended approval of the change to Mixed Use (MU-1) zoning; and

WHEREAS, notice of public hearing on such application was published in the News Leader, a newspaper of general circulation in Fernandina Beach, Nassau County, Florida, on February 28, 2018; and

WHEREAS, City Planning staff found the applicant's request to be consistent with the direction of Comprehensive Plan policies 1.01.02, 1.02.03, 1.02.04, 1.02.08, 1.02.09, and 1.07.07.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT ENACTED BY THE CITY COMMISSION OF THE CITY OF FERNANDINA BEACH, FLORIDA, THAT:

SECTION 1. PROPERTY INVOLVED. The properties identified for this change of the Zoning Map as identified as Parcel ID numbers 00-00-31-1800-0287-0001 totaling approximately 2.15 acres, and as shown on the map, attached hereto as Exhibit "A".

SECTION 2. ZONING MAP CHANGE. For the property in question, the City's Zoning Map is hereby changed to Mixed Use (MU-1).

SECTION 3. SEVERABILITY. If any section, subsection, sentence, clause, phrase of this Ordinance, or the particular application thereof, shall be held invalid by any court, administrative agency or other body with appropriate jurisdiction, the remaining sections, subsections, sentences, clauses and phrases under application shall not be affected thereby.

SECTION 4. This Ordinance shall take effect immediately after its final adoption.

ADOPTED this 19th day of June, 2018.

CITY OF FERNANDINA BEACH

JOHN A. MILLER
Mayor - Commissioner

ATTEST:

APPROVED AS TO FORM AND LEGALITY:

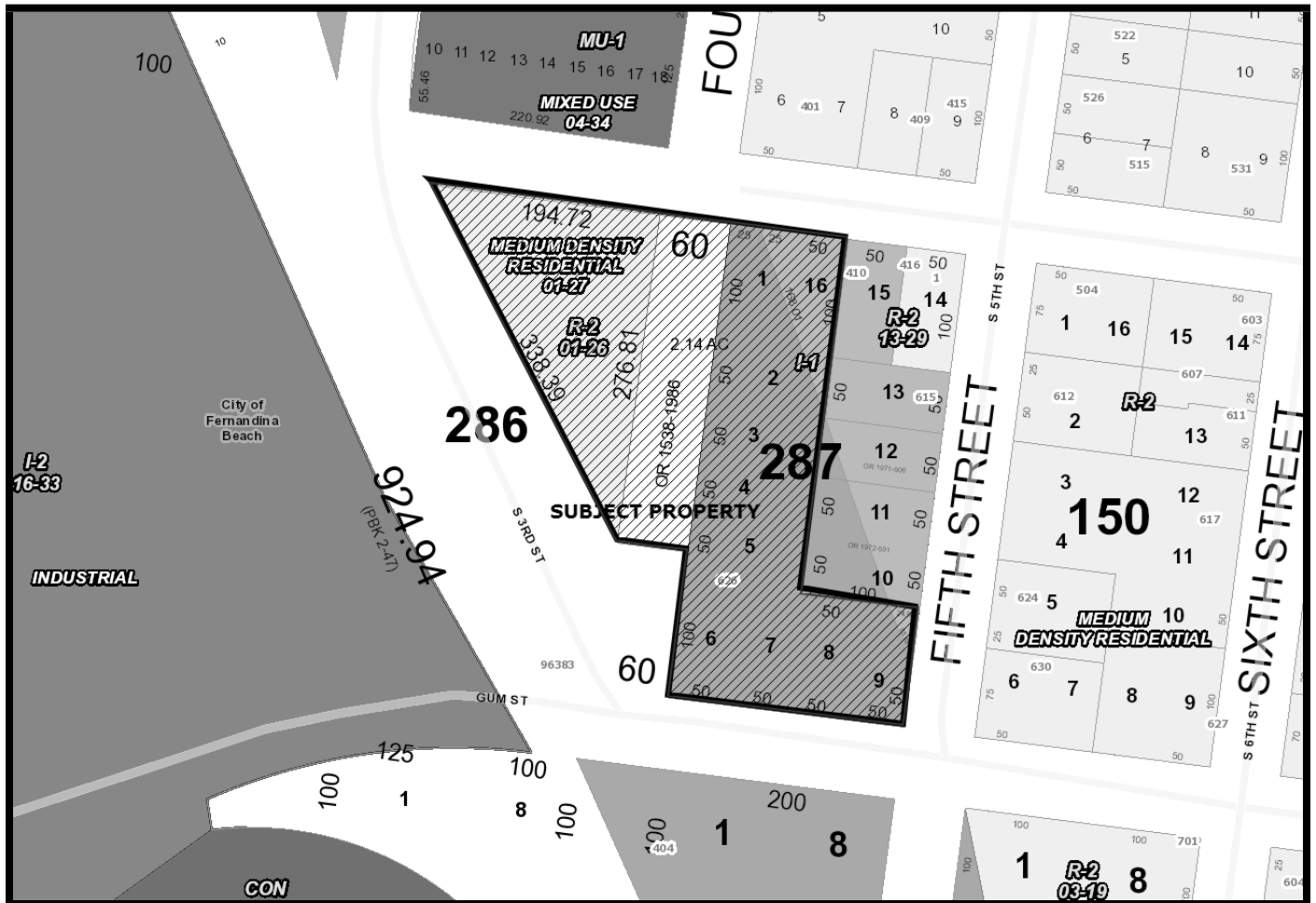


CAROLINE BEST
City Clerk

TAMMI E. BACH
City Attorney

ORDINANCE 2018-06
EXHIBIT "A"

REQUEST FOR A ZONING MAP CHANGE FOR 2.15 ACRES OF LAND FROM INDUSTRIAL (I-1) AND MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL (R-2) TO MIXED USE (MU-1) FOR PROPERTY LOCATED ON S. 3RD STREET AND GUM STREET AS PARCEL ID# 00-00-31-1800-0287-0001.



OFFICE USE ONLY

REC'D: 2-12-18 BY: ka
 PAYMENT: \$ 850 TYPE: ck #1025
 APPLICATION #: 2018-000264
 CASE #: 2018-07
 BOARD MEETING DATE: March 2018



PLANNING ADVISORY BOARD APPLICATION

FEB 12 PM 4:13

- | | |
|---|--|
| ☒ ZONING MAP AMENDMENT
(≤ 10 acres \$850 / > 10 acres \$1,600) | ☐ SUBDIVISION PLAT – PRELIM (\$750) |
| ☐ LAND USE MAP AMENDMENT
(≤ 10 acres \$850 / > 10 acres \$1,600) | ☐ SUBDIVISION PLAT – FINAL (\$850) |
| ☐ LDC TEXT AMENDMENT (\$850) | ☐ VACATION OF R.O.W. (\$850) |
| ☐ COMP PLAN AMENDMENT (\$850) | ☐ VOLUNTARY ANNEXATION (\$1050) |

APPLICANT INFORMATION

Owner Name: American Legion, Theodore H. Hernandez, Post # 54 Inc.

Mailing Address: 626 S 3rd St Fernandina Beach, FL 32034

Telephone: 904 261 7900 Fax: —

Email: seahorse64us@yahoo.com

Agent Name: William MARTIN, CDR Post 54

Mailing Address: 626 S. 3rd ST., FERNANDINA BEACH, FL 32034

Telephone: 904-261-7900 Fax: —

Email: seahorse64us@yahoo.com

PROPERTY INFORMATION

Street Address: 626 S 3rd St Fernandina Beach, FL 32034

Parcel Identification Number(s): 00-00-31-1800-0287-0001

Lot Number: See attached legal Block Number: — Subdivision: FL Railroad Company

Section: — Township: — Range: —

PROJECT INFORMATION

Total Number of Lots/Parcels: 1

Less than One (1) acre Sq. Footage: _____ One (1) Acre or Greater: 2.15 acres

Existing Zoning Classification: R-2 and I-1

Existing Future Land Use Classification: MD-R

Previous Planning/Zoning Approvals: 01-27, 0-2007-28, PAB 27-47

Description of Request:

MU-1 zoning for our property will complete the contiguous zoning of 3rd St. from the mid-block of Ash St. to the end of 3rd St. and its intersection with Gum St. MU-1 zoning and will enhance the use and value of our property. MU-1 zoning will prevent the I-1 lots on S 5th St., First St., and Gum St. from being used for industrial purposes. These following items allowed in I-1 of environmental sensitivity, intensity of use, hours of operation, heat, glare, fumes, noise, and visual impacts are not compatible with our property or the residential neighborhoods surrounding this I-1 zoning.

SIGNATURE/NOTARY

The undersigned states the above information is true and correct as (s)he is informed and believes.

Date
William Martin, COR, Post 54
Signature of Applicant

STATE OF FLORIDA }
COUNTY OF NASSAU } ss

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 12 day of February, 2018.

Karen M Austin
Notary Public: Signature

Printed Name

My Commission Expires

Personally Known _____ OR Produced Identification ✓ ID Produced: FLDL 268-0
exp 7-28-19

KAREN M. AUSTIN
Notary Public, State of Florida
My Comm. Expires June 18, 2018
Commission No. FF 126104



OWNER'S AUTHORIZATION FOR AGENT REPRESENTATION

I /WE THEODORE H. HERNANDEZ, AMERICAN LEGION POST 54, INC
(print name of property owner(s))

hereby authorize: William MARTIN, CDR, POST 54
(print name of agent)

to represent me/us in processing an application for: RE-ZONING
(type of application)

on our behalf. In authorizing the agent to represent me/us, I/we, as owner/owners, attest that the application is made in good faith and that any information contained in the application is accurate and complete.

William Martin, CDR POST 54
(Signature of owner)

(Signature of owner)

(Print name of owner)

THEODORE H. HERNANDEZ, AMERICAN
(Print name of owner) LEGION, POST 54, INC.

STATE OF FLORIDA }
COUNTY OF NASSAU } ss

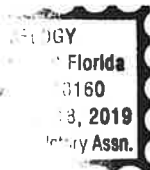
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 12 day of February, 2018.

Susan M. Melogy
Notary Public: Signature

Susan M. Melogy
Printed Name

4-18-2019
My Commission Expires

Personally Known ☒ OR Produced Identification ☐ ID Produced: ☐





[Department of State](#) / [Division of Corporations](#) / [Search Records](#) / [Detail By Document Number](#) /

Detail by Officer/Registered Agent Name

Florida Not For Profit Corporation

THEODORE H. HERNANDEZ AMERICAN LEGION POST NUMBER 54, INC.

Filing Information

Document Number N40112
FEI/EIN Number 59-6200607
Date Filed 09/05/1990
State FL
Status ACTIVE

Principal Address

626 S. 3RD ST.
FERNANDINA BEACH, FL 32034

Changed: 01/05/2010

Mailing Address

626 S. 3RD ST.
FERNANDINA BEACH, FL 32034

Changed: 07/02/2013

Registered Agent Name & Address

Martin, William A
626 S. 3RD ST
FERNANDINA BCH, FL 32034

Name Changed: 06/21/2017

Address Changed: 07/02/2013

Officer/Director Detail

Name & Address

Title CEO

Martin, William A
96151 Otter Run Dr.
FERNANDINA BEACH, FL 32034

Title CFO

JAHN, RUSSELL

EXHIBIT A

Description of property at: Fernandina Beach, County of Nassau, Florida
To: Theodore H. Hernandez American Legion Post Number 54, Inc.
CSXT Deed File No.: 1998-00319/KPC

BK 0899 PG 1038
OFFICIAL RECORDS

TRACT NO. 1

A PORTION OF BLOCK 286, CITY OF FERNANDINA BEACH, NASSAU COUNTY, FLORIDA.

As shown on the Official Plat of said City (as lithographed and issued by the Florida Railroad Company in 1857 and enlarged, revised and re-issued by the Florida Town Improvement Company in 1887 and 1901).

Said portion being more particularly described as follows: BEGIN at a set 5/8" iron rod with a cap stamped No. 1558 at the Northeast corner of Block 286 aforementioned and run South 7°-28' West along the Easterly line of said Block being also the Westerly right-of-way line of South Fourth Street (a 60.0' foot R/W), a distance of 276.81' feet to a set 5/8" iron rod with a cap stamped No. 1558 on the Easterly right-of-way line of a 60.0' foot easement to the City of Fernandina Beach: run thence North 27°-39'-47" West along said Easterly right-of-way, a distance of 338.39' feet to the Northerly line of said Block 286, being also the Southerly right-of-way line of Fir Street (a 60.0' foot R/W); run thence South 82°-33' East along said Northerly line and right-of-way, a distance of 194.72' feet to the POINT OF BEGINNING.

The portion of land thus described contains 0.6187 acre, more or less.

EXHIBIT A
(Continued)

Description of property at: Fernandina Beach, County of Nassau, Florida
To: Theodore H. Hernandez American Legion Post Number 54, Inc.
CSXT Deed File No.: 1998-00319/KPC

BK 0899 PG 1039
OFFICIAL RECORDS

TRACT NO. 2

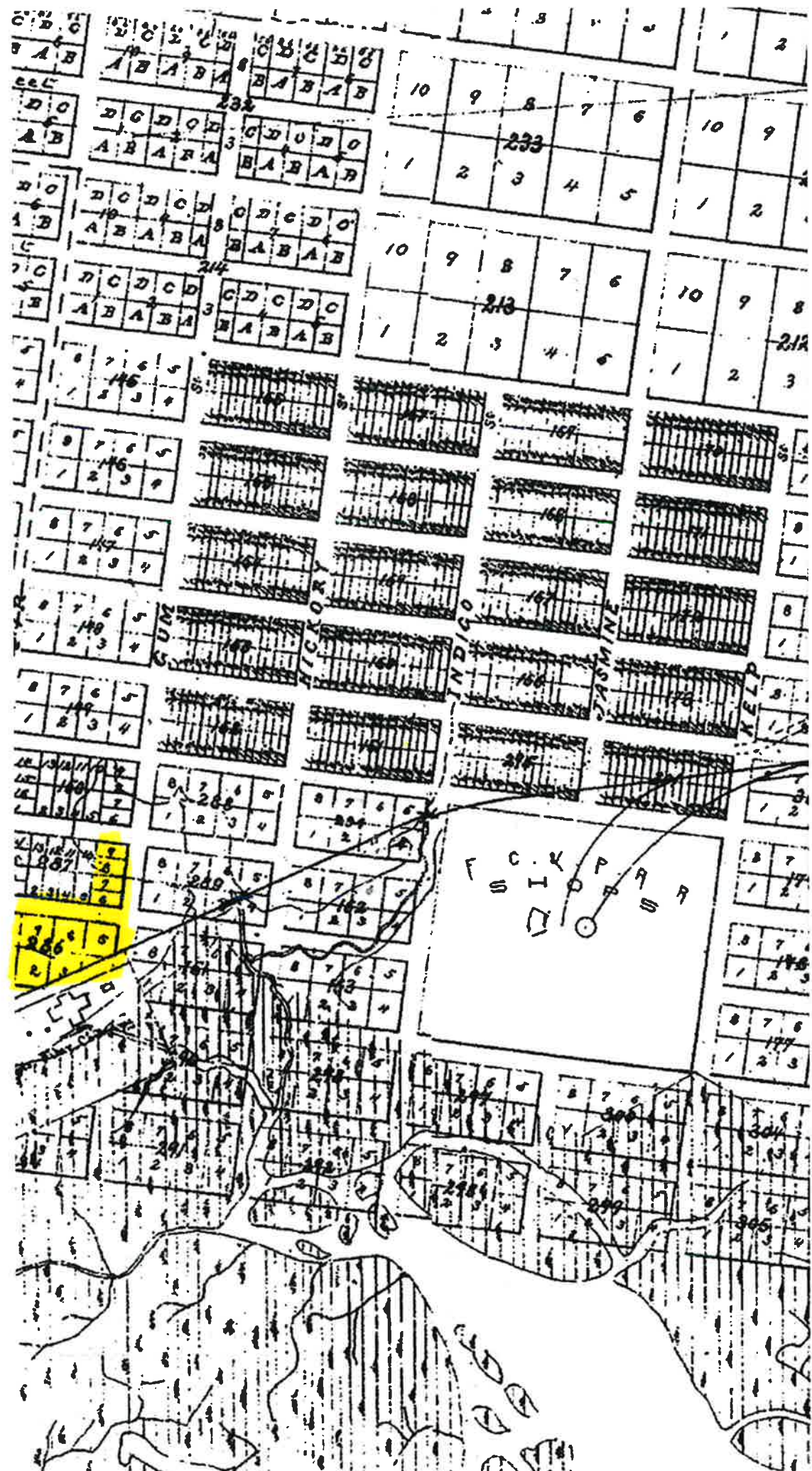
A PORTION OF BLOCK 287, CITY OF FERNANDINA BEACH, NASSAU COUNTY, FLORIDA.

As shown on the Official Plat of said City (as lithographed and issued by the Florida Railroad Company in 1857 and enlarged, re-vised and re-issued by the Florida Town Improvement Company in 1887 and 1901).

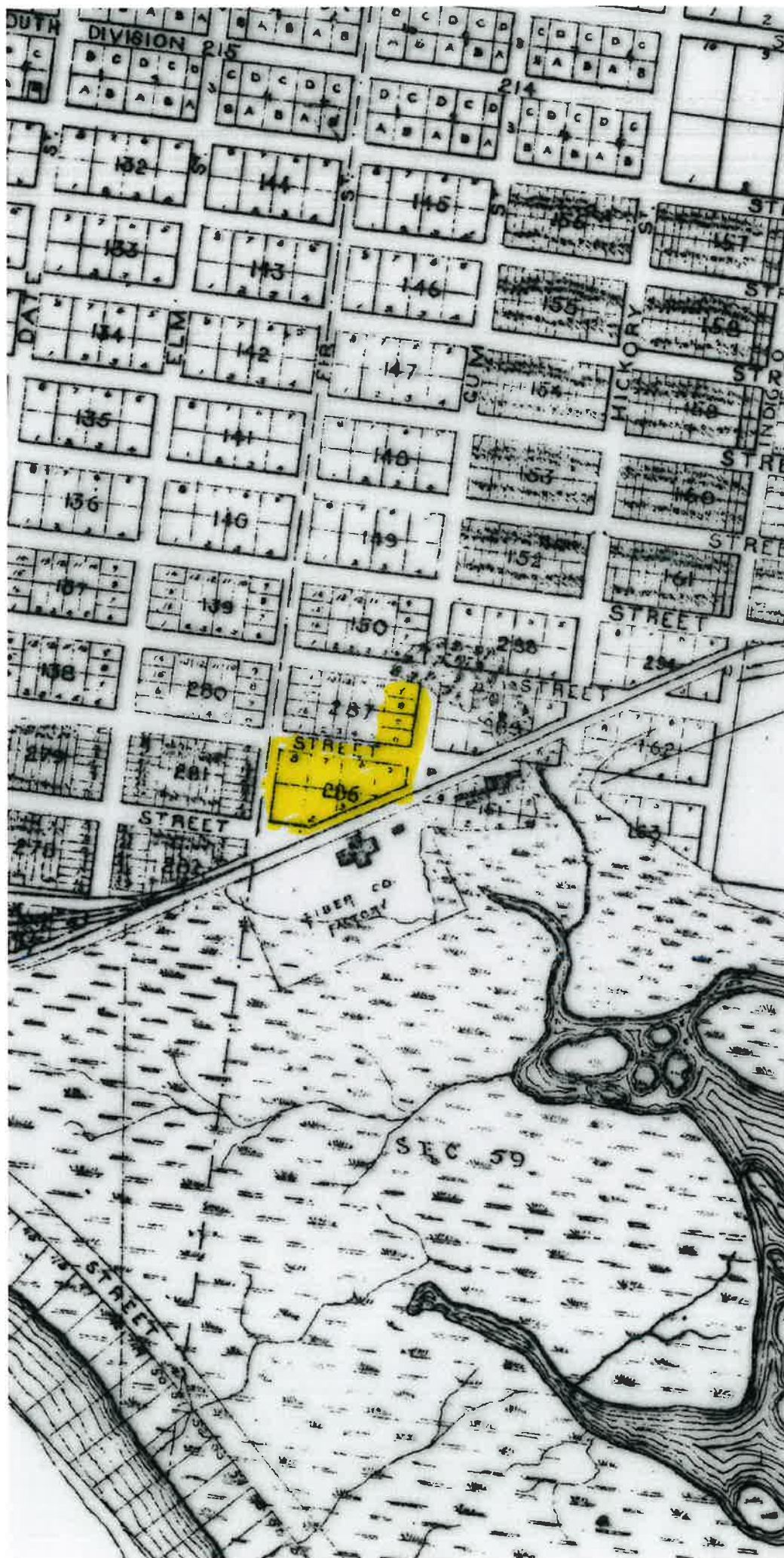
Said portion being more particularly described as follows: BEGIN at a set 5/8" iron rod and cap stamped No. 1558 for the Northwest corner of said Block 287 and run South $82^{\circ}-33'$ East along the Northerly line of said Block being also the South right-of-way line of Fir Street (a 60.0' foot R/W), a distance of 25.0' feet to a set 5/8" iron rod with cap stamped No. 1558; run thence South $19^{\circ}-06'-06''$ East departing said right-of-way, a distance of 391.27' feet to a set 5/8" iron rod with cap stamped 1558 on the Easterly line of said Block 287, being also the Westerly right-of-way line of South Fifth Street (a 60.0' foot R/W); run thence South $7^{\circ}-28'$ West along said Easterly line and right-of-way, a distance of 50.0' feet to a set 5/8" iron rod with cap stamped 1558 for the Southeast corner of said Block 287; run thence North $82^{\circ}-33'$ West along the Southerly line of said Block 287, being also the Northerly right-of-way line of Gum Street (a 60.0' foot R/W), a distance of 200.0' feet to a set 5/8" iron rod with cap stamped 1558 at the Southwest corner of said Block 287; run thence North $7^{\circ}-28'$ East along the Westerly line of said Block 287, being also the Easterly right-of-way line of South Fourth Street (a 60.0' foot R/W), a distance of 400.0' feet to the POINT OF BEGINNING.

The portion of land thus described contains 1.1335 acres, more or less.

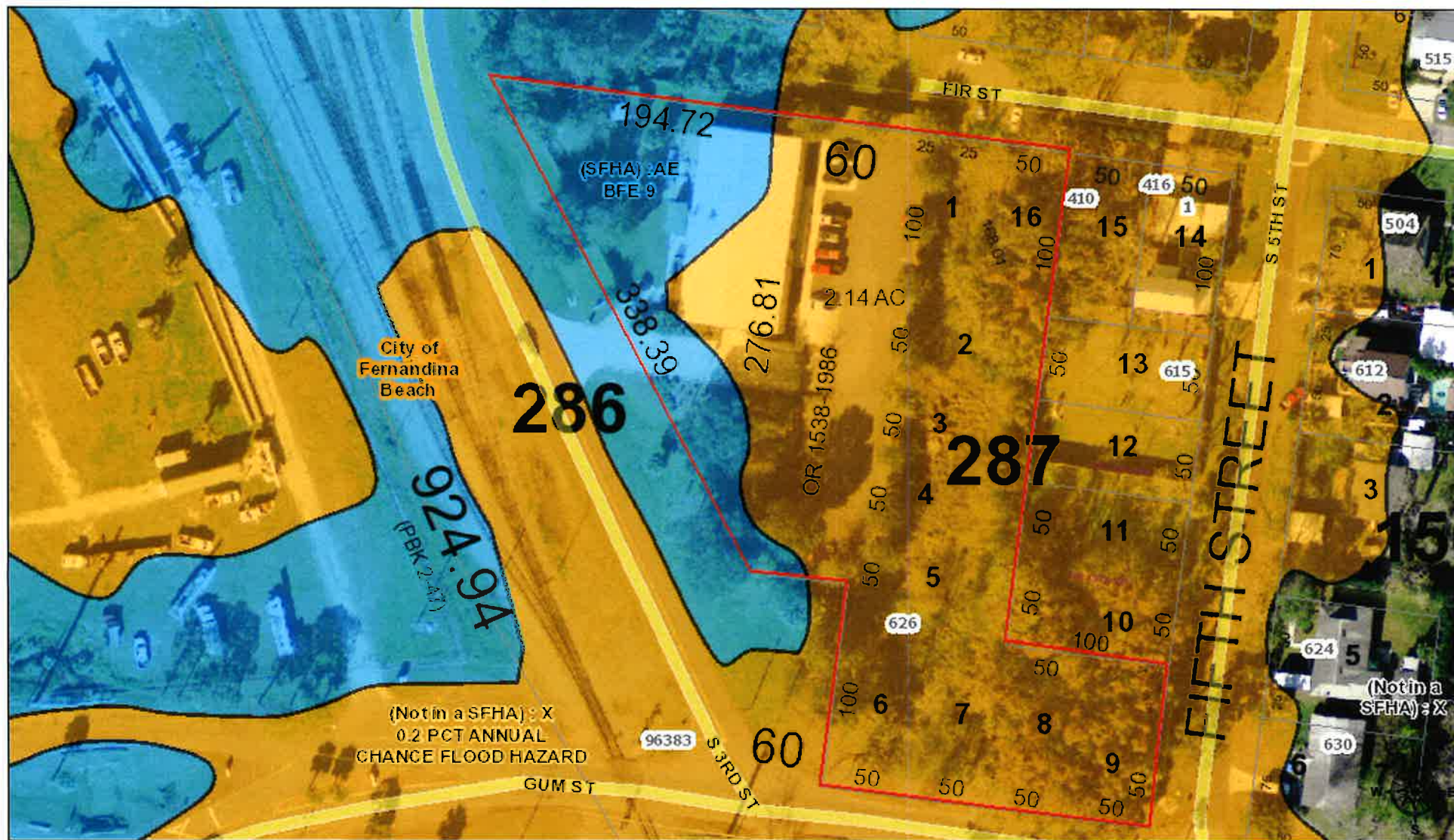
1887
plat



1901
Plat

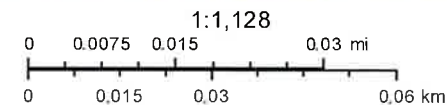


American Legion Post Flood Zones



February 7, 2018

- ✚ Rail Road
- Land Parcels



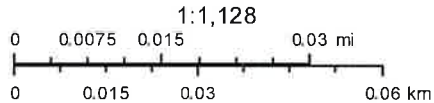
Sources: Esri, HERE, DeLorme, USGS, Intermap, INCREMENT P, NRCan, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), Esri Korea, Esri (Thailand), MapmyIndia, NGCC, © OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community

American Legion Post



February 7, 2018

☐ Land Parcels



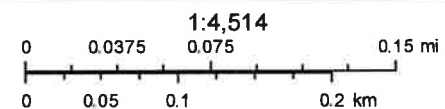
Sources: Esri, HERE, DeLorme, USGS, Intermap, INCREMENT P, NRCan, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), Esri Korea, Esri (Thailand), MapmyIndia, NGCC, © OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community

American Legion Post Potential Wetlands



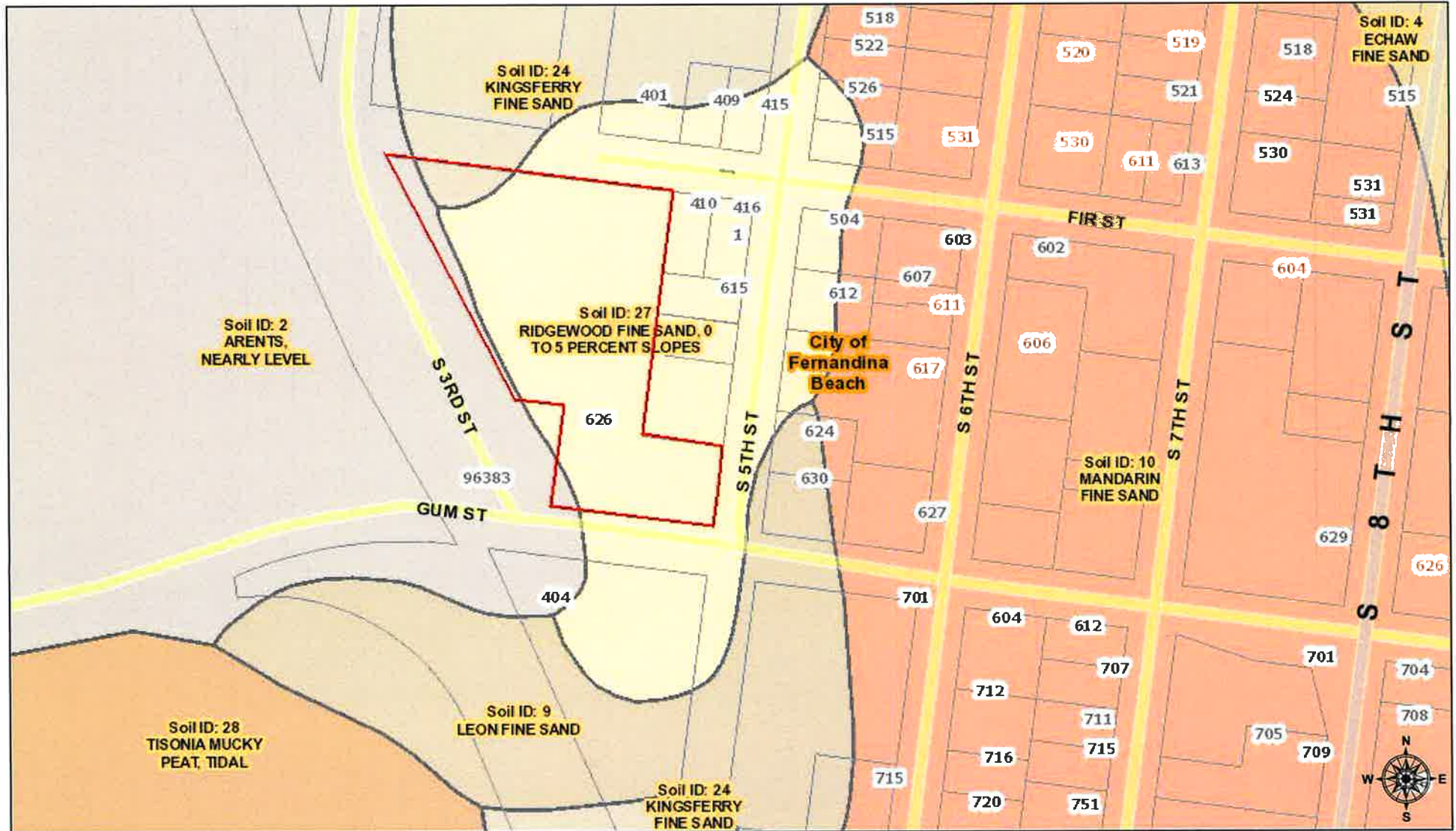
February 7, 2018

 Potential Wetlands

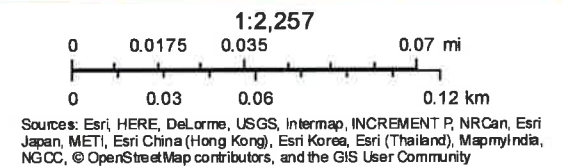


Sources: Esri, HERE, DeLorme, USGS, Intermap, INCREMENT P, NRCan, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), Esri Korea, Esri (Thailand), MapmyIndia, NGCC, © OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community

American Legion Post Soils



February 7, 2018



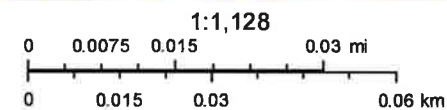


American Legion Post Zoning



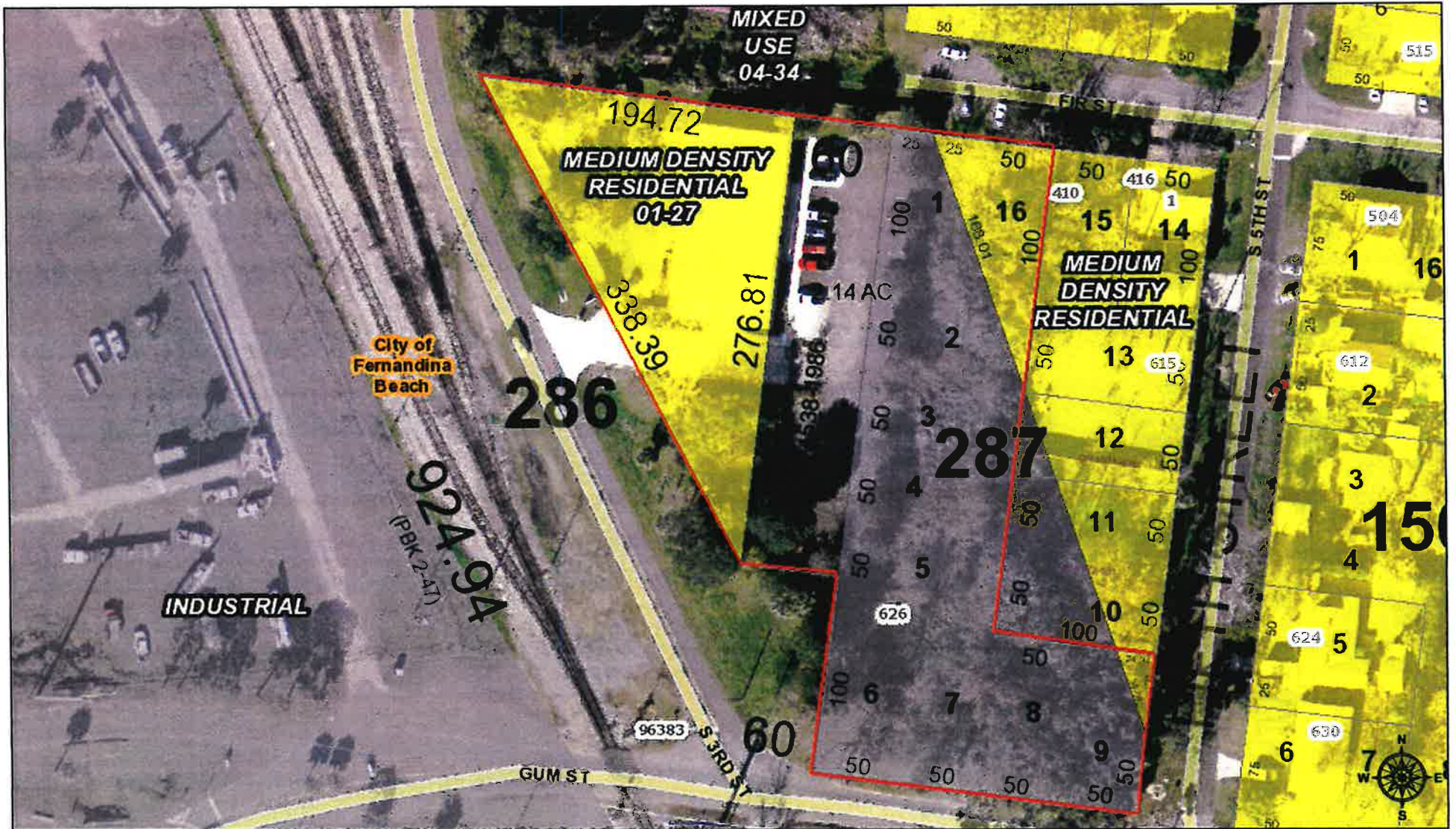
February 7, 2018

- ✚ Rail Road
- Land Parcels



Sources: Esri, HERE, DeLorme, USGS, Intermap, INCREMENT P, NRCan, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), Esri Korea, Esri (Thailand), MapmyIndia, NGCC, © OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community

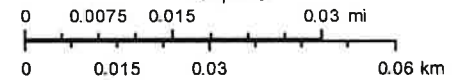
American Legion Post



February 7, 2018

 Land Parcels

1:1,128



Sources: Esri, HERE, DeLorme, USGS, Intermap, INCREMENT P, NRCan, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), Esri Korea, Esri (Thailand), MapmyIndia, NGCC, © OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community

MAP OF BOUNDARY & TOPOGRAPHIC SURVEY

PARENT TRACT

ALL OF LOT 8 AND A PORTION OF LOTS 1, 2, 6 AND 7, BLOCK 286, AND ALL OF LOTS 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 AND 16, BLOCK 287 CITY OF FERNANDINA BEACH, NASSAU COUNTY, FLORIDA; AS SHOWN ON THE OFFICIAL PLAT OF SAID CITY (AS LITHOGRAPHED AND ISSUED BY THE FLORIDA RAILROAD COMPANY IN 1857 AND ENLARGED, REVISED AND REISSUED BY THE FLORIDA TOWN IMPROVEMENT COMPANY IN 1887 AND 1901) TOGETHER WITH THAT PORTION OF SOUTH FOURTH STREET RIGHT-OF-WAY (NOW CLOSED BY ORDINANCE NO. 2007-28 AND RECORDED IN OFFICIAL RECORDS BOOK 1538, PAGES 1986-1991 OF THE PUBLIC RECORDS OF NASSAU COUNTY, FLORIDA).

BEING MORE PARTICULARLY DESCRIBED AS FOLLOWS: BEGIN AT THE NORTHEASTERLY CORNER OF LOT 16, BLOCK 287 AFOREMENTIONED; THENCE SOUTH 07°28'00" WEST ALONG THE EASTERLY LINE OF LOTS 16, 2, 3, 4 AND 5, BLOCK 287, A DISTANCE OF 300.0 FEET TO THE SOUTHEASTERLY CORNER OF SAID LOT 5, BEING ALSO THE NORTHEASTERLY CORNER OF LOT 8, BLOCK 287; THENCE SOUTH 82°33'00" EAST ALONG THE NORTHERLY LINE OF LOTS 8 AND 9, BLOCK 287, A DISTANCE OF 100.0 FEET TO THE NORTHEASTERLY CORNER OF SAID LOT 9, BEING ALSO THE WESTERLY RIGHT-OF-WAY LINE OF SOUTH FIFTH STREET (A 60.0 FOOT RIGHT-OF-WAY); THENCE SOUTH 07°28'00" WEST ALONG SAID RIGHT-OF-WAY LINE, A DISTANCE OF 100.0 FEET TO INTERSECT THE NORTHERLY RIGHT-OF-WAY LINE OF GUM STREET (A 60.0 FOOT RIGHT-OF-WAY) THENCE NORTH 82°33'00" WEST ALONG SAID NORTHERLY RIGHT-OF-WAY LINE, A DISTANCE OF 200.0 FEET TO INTERSECT THE EASTERLY RIGHT-OF-WAY LINE OF SOUTH FOURTH STREET (A 60.0 FOOT RIGHT-OF-WAY); THENCE NORTH 07°28'00" EAST ALONG SAID EASTERLY RIGHT-OF-WAY LINE, A DISTANCE OF 123.19 FEET TO THE SOUTHERLY LINE OF THAT PORTION OF SOUTH FOURTH STREET (NOW CLOSED); THENCE NORTH 82°33'00" WEST ALONG SAID SOUTHERLY LINE, A DISTANCE OF 80.0 FEET TO INTERSECT THE WESTERLY RIGHT-OF-WAY LINE OF SOUTH FOURTH STREET; THENCE NORTH 27°39'47" WEST, A DISTANCE OF 338.39 FEET TO INTERSECT THE SOUTHERLY RIGHT-OF-WAY LINE OF FIR STREET (A 60.0 FOOT RIGHT-OF-WAY); THENCE SOUTH 82°33'00" EAST ALONG SAID SOUTHERLY RIGHT-OF-WAY LINE, A DISTANCE OF 354.72 FEET TO THE POINT OF BEGINNING.

CONTAINING 2.1478 ACRES MORE OR LESS

TRACT "A"

ALL OF LOT 8 AND A PORTION OF LOTS 1, 2, 6 AND 7, BLOCK 286, AND ALL OF LOTS 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 AND 16, BLOCK 287 CITY OF FERNANDINA BEACH, NASSAU COUNTY, FLORIDA; AS SHOWN ON THE OFFICIAL PLAT OF SAID CITY (AS LITHOGRAPHED AND ISSUED BY THE FLORIDA RAILROAD COMPANY IN 1857 AND ENLARGED, REVISED AND REISSUED BY THE FLORIDA TOWN IMPROVEMENT COMPANY IN 1887 AND 1901) TOGETHER WITH THAT PORTION OF SOUTH FOURTH STREET RIGHT-OF-WAY (NOW CLOSED BY ORDINANCE NO. 2007-28 AND RECORDED IN OFFICIAL RECORDS BOOK 1538, PAGES 1986-1991 OF THE PUBLIC RECORDS OF NASSAU COUNTY, FLORIDA).

BEING MORE PARTICULARLY DESCRIBED AS FOLLOWS: BEGIN AT THE NORTHEASTERLY CORNER OF LOT 16, BLOCK 287 AFOREMENTIONED; THENCE SOUTH 07°28'00" WEST ALONG THE EASTERLY LINE OF LOTS 16, 2, 3, 4 AND 5, BLOCK 287, A DISTANCE OF 300.0 FEET TO THE SOUTHEASTERLY CORNER OF SAID LOT 5, BEING ALSO THE NORTHEASTERLY CORNER OF LOT 7, BLOCK 287; THENCE NORTH 82°33'00" WEST ALONG THE NORTHERLY LINE OF LOTS 8 AND 9, BLOCK 287, A DISTANCE OF 100.0 FEET TO INTERSECT THE EASTERLY RIGHT-OF-WAY LINE OF SOUTH FOURTH STREET (A 60.0 FOOT RIGHT-OF-WAY); THENCE NORTH 07°28'00" EAST ALONG SAID EASTERLY RIGHT-OF-WAY LINE, A DISTANCE OF 23.19 FEET TO THE SOUTHERLY LINE OF THAT PORTION OF SOUTH FOURTH STREET (NOW CLOSED); THENCE NORTH 82°33'00" WEST ALONG SAID SOUTHERLY LINE, A DISTANCE OF 60.0 FEET TO INTERSECT THE WESTERLY RIGHT-OF-WAY LINE OF SOUTH FOURTH STREET; THENCE NORTH 27°39'47" WEST, A DISTANCE OF 338.39 FEET TO INTERSECT THE SOUTHERLY RIGHT-OF-WAY LINE OF FIR STREET (A 60.0 FOOT RIGHT-OF-WAY); THENCE SOUTH 82°33'00" EAST ALONG SAID SOUTHERLY RIGHT-OF-WAY LINE, A DISTANCE OF 354.72 FEET TO THE POINT OF BEGINNING.

CONTAINING 1.6887 ACRES MORE OR LESS

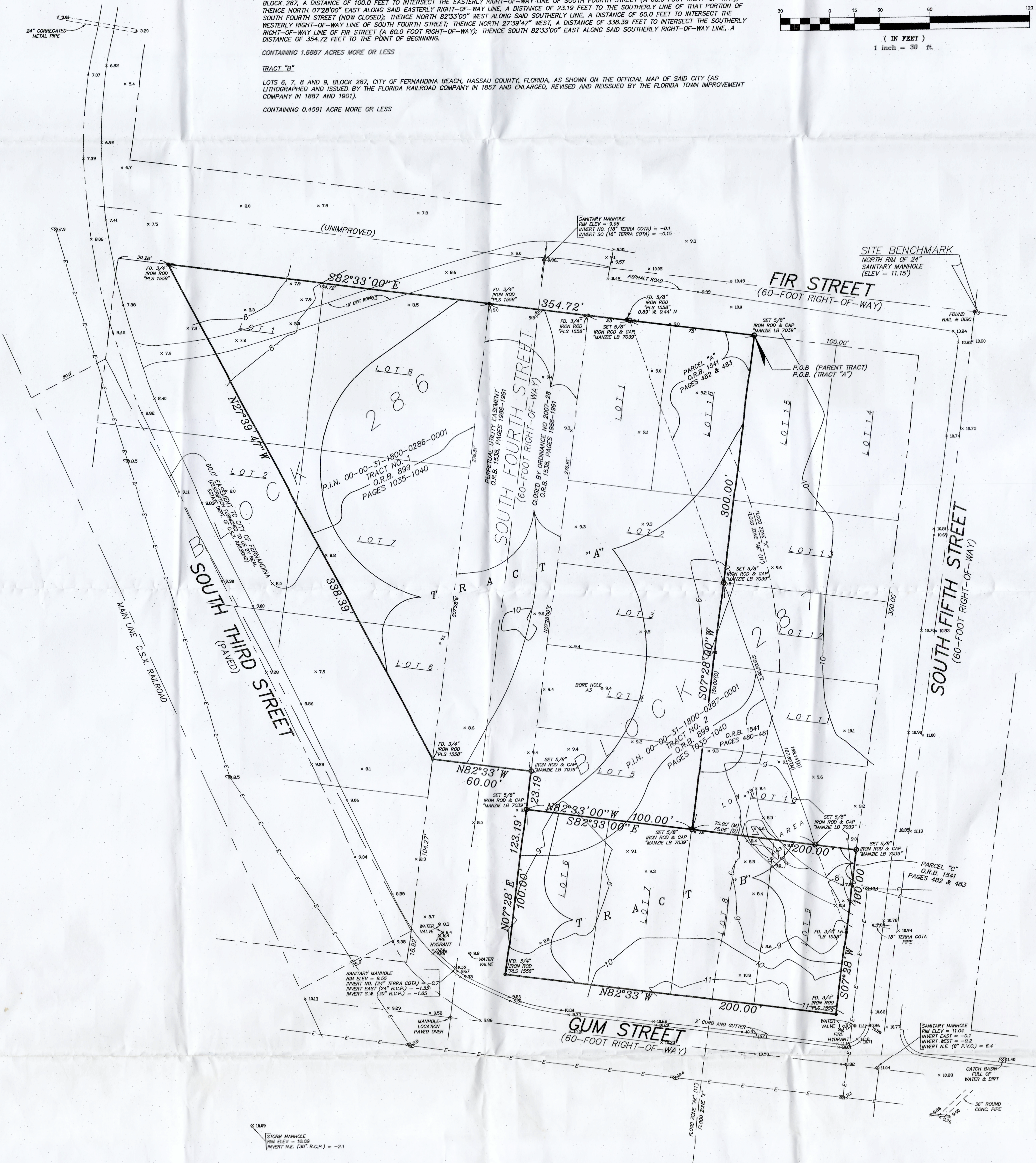
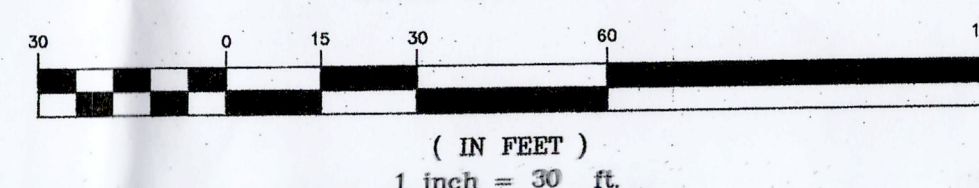
TRACT "B"

LOTS 6, 7, 8 AND 9, BLOCK 287, CITY OF FERNANDINA BEACH, NASSAU COUNTY, FLORIDA, AS SHOWN ON THE OFFICIAL MAP OF SAID CITY (AS LITHOGRAPHED AND ISSUED BY THE FLORIDA RAILROAD COMPANY IN 1857 AND ENLARGED, REVISED AND REISSUED BY THE FLORIDA TOWN IMPROVEMENT COMPANY IN 1887 AND 1901).

CONTAINING 0.4591 ACRE MORE OR LESS



GRAPHIC SCALE



REVISION NOTES:

1. MAP REVISED 4-10-07 TO UPDATE BOUNDARY & TREES ONLY NO ATTEMPT MADE AS OF THIS DATE TO VERIFY ELEVATIONS. (B.D.A.V.S.)
2. MAP REVISED 08-20-07 TO UPDATE TREES. NO ATTEMPT MADE AS OF THIS DATE TO VERIFY ELEVATIONS (W.K.D.)
3. MAP REVISED ON 03-13-08 TO SHOW ADDITIONAL BOUNDARY INFORMATION AND TO SHOW SOUTH FOURTH STREET RIGHT-OF-WAY NOW CLOSED BY ORDINANCE NO. 2007-28 (W.K.D.)
4. MAP REVISED ON 03-18-08 TO SHOW TRACT A & B (W.K.D.)

LEGEND

B.R.L. = BUILDING RESTRICTION LINE	EASE = EASEMENT	N.T.S. = NOT TO SCALE	P.I. = POINT OF INTERSECTION
C.A.L.C. = CALCULATED	ELEV. = ELEVATION	R. = BEARING REFERENCE	R. = RADIUS
C.B.S. = CONCRETE BLOCK STRUCTURE	F.F. = FINISHED FLOOR	O.R.B. = OFFICIAL RECORD BOOK	R/W = RIGHT-OF-WAY
C. = CENTERLINE	FD. = FOUND	P.B. = PLAT BOOK	S/T = SEPTIC TANK
C.M. = CONCRETE MONUMENT	I.P. = IRON PIPE	P.C. = POINT OF CURVATURE	U.E. = UTILITY EASEMENT
C.O. = CONCRETE	L.R. = IRON ROD	P.C.C. = POINT OF COMMENCEMENT	Δ = CENTRAL ANGLE
D.E. = DRAINAGE EASEMENT	L.R. & C. = IRON ROD W/ PLASTIC CAP	P.C.P. = PERMANENT CONTROL POINT	—x—x— = CHAIN LINK FENCE
D/F = DRAIN FIELD	L. = LENGTH	P.O.B. = POINT OF BEGINNING	—x—x— = WOOD FENCE
E. = E. = AERIAL UTILITY WIRES	M.E.A.S. = MEASURED	P.O.C. = POINT OF COMMENCEMENT	—x—x— = CONCRETE FLATWORK
	N & T = NAIL & TIN TAB	P.R.C. = POINT OF REVERSE CURVATURE	□ = WOOD POWER POLE
	N.W. = NAIL & WASHER	P.R.M. = PERMANENT REFERENCE MONUMENT	
	N.G.V.D. = NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM	P.L.N. = PARCEL IDENTIFICATION NUMBER	

THE INFORMATION SHOWN HEREON MEETS THE MINIMUM TECHNICAL STANDARDS SET FORTH BY THE FLORIDA BOARD OF PROFESSIONAL SURVEYORS AND MAPPERS IN CHAPTER 61G17-6, FLORIDA ADMINISTRATIVE CODE, PURSUANT TO SECTION 472.027, FLORIDA STATUTES.

BY:
☐ FRANK A. MANZIE, P.L.S. 4069
☐ MICHAEL L. BOWEN, P.S.M. 2477
☐ MARK G. HILL, P.S.M. 5879

MANZIE & DRAKE LAND SURVEYING

117 South Ninth Street, Fernandina Beach, FL 32034
 (904) 491-5700 FAX (904) 491-5777
 Certificate of Authorization Number "LB 7039"
 "OUR SIGHTS ARE ON THE FUTURE, SET YOUR SITES ON US."

SCALE: 1"=30' JOB NO: 13224 DATE: 5-2-01 CADD: B. DAVIS
 F.B. NO: X-150 PAGE NO: 29-30 FIELD CREW: C.B. FILE NO: C-30

SURVEY NOTES:

1. The "Legal Description" was prepared by the surveyor.
2. Underground improvements were not located or shown.
3. Lands shown hereon were not abstracted by this office for easements, rights-of-way, ownership or other instruments of record.
4. Bearings shown hereon are based on assumed East R/W line of South 4th Street bears N07°28'00"E. The bearing reference line is indicated as thus (BR).
5. Unless it bears the signature and the original raised seal of a Florida licensed surveyor and mapper, this map/report is for informational purposes only and is not valid.
6. The property shown hereon lies within flood zone "X" & "AE" (1) as per F.E.M.A. Flood Insurance Rate Map, Panel 120122 0004 E, Dated 5-18-92. Flood Zone information listed above and shown on this survey is provided as a courtesy and is approximate at best. All data should be verified by Nassau County Building Department for accuracy. We assume no liability for its accuracy. Flood Zone information is not covered by the certification hereon and is not required to be shown per Chapter 61G17-6, Florida Administrative Code, pursuant to Section 472.027, Florida Statutes.
7. Unless otherwise noted measured angles and distances are the same as Plat or Deed angles and distances.
8. Fence ownership, if applicable, has not been determined by this office. Fences are drawn out of scale in order to accentuate their relationship to property lines. Fences are not deemed to be encroachments unless ownership is apparent.
9. Elevations shown hereon are based on the National Geodetic Vertical Datum of 1929. The source benchmark is north rim of manhole in intersection of S. Fifth and Fir (Elev. 11.15').
10. Site Benchmark is as shown hereon.



STAFF REPORT
PAB (LU/CZ) 2018-07
Planning Advisory Board Hearing
March 14, 2018

APPLICATION FOR SMALL- SCALE AMENDMENT TO THE FUTURE LAND USE MAP & ZONING CHANGE REQUEST

APPLICATION & SURROUNDING AREA INFORMATION:

OWNER/APPLICANT:	American Legion, Theodore H. Hernandez, Post #54 Inc.				
AGENT:	William Martin, CDR Post 54				
REQUESTED ACTION:	Small Scale Future Land Use Map Change and Zoning Map Change				
LOCATION:	S. 3d Street and Gum Street – Portion of Block 286, Block 287 Lots 1-9 + lot 16, and abandoned ROW previously S. 4 th Street				
CURRENT LAND USE + ZONING:	Industrial (IND)/Medium Density Residential (MDR) Land Use (Split) and Light Industrial (I-1) Zoning				
PROPOSED LAND USE + ZONING:	Mixed Use (MU)/ Mixed Use (MU-1)				
EXISTING USES ON SITE:	American Legion Post #54 and Vacant Land				
PROPERTY SIZE:	Totaling 2.15 Acres of Land Parcel ID #: 00-00-31-1800-0287-0001				
ADJACENT PROPERTIES:	<u>Direction</u>	<u>Existing Use(s)</u>	<u>Year Built</u>	<u>Zoning</u>	<u>FLUM</u>
	North	Vacant/ Single Family Homes	Varies	Mixed Use (MU-1)/ Medium Density Residential (R-2)	Mixed Use (MU)/ Medium Density Residential (MDR)
	South	Railroad Offices	1985	Light Industrial (I-1)	Industrial (IND)
	East	Single Family Homes	Varies	Medium Density Residential (R-2)	Medium Density Residential (MDR)
	West	Heavy Manufacturing	1940	Heavy Industrial (I-2)	Industrial (IND)

*** All required application materials have been received. All fees have been paid. All required notices have been made. All copies of required materials are part of the official record and have been made available on the City's website and at the Community Development Department Office. ***

SUMMARY OF REQUEST AND BACKGROUND INFORMATION:

The American Legion, Theodore H. Hernandez, Post #53, Inc., has requested a small scale Future Land Use Map amendment and Zoning Change for 2.15 acres of property located on a portion of Block 286 and Block 287, Lots 1-9 and Lot 16, along with a portion of abandoned S. 4th Street right-of-way (Ordinance 2007-28) as depicted in **EXHIBIT A**. The existing future land use map designation on the property is split and contains both the Industrial (IND) and Medium Density Residential (MDR) land use and a zoning district of I-1 (Light Industrial). The existing future land use map split category appears to be due to the original efforts to digitize the City's land use layers. The split boundary appears to be consistent with a former Public Land Survey System (PLSS) section line, which may have contributed to the mapping error. The split zoning of this property creates a unique scenario that directs the application of Land Development Code (LDC) Section 2.00.03 which states "Where a district boundary divides the area of a lot unequally, the district classification and regulations of the larger portion shall apply to the remaining smaller portion of the lot." Roughly half of the subject property contains the Industrial (I-1) zoning district. As such, the I-1 zoning district regulations restricting principal uses and site design are applied to the entire subject property.



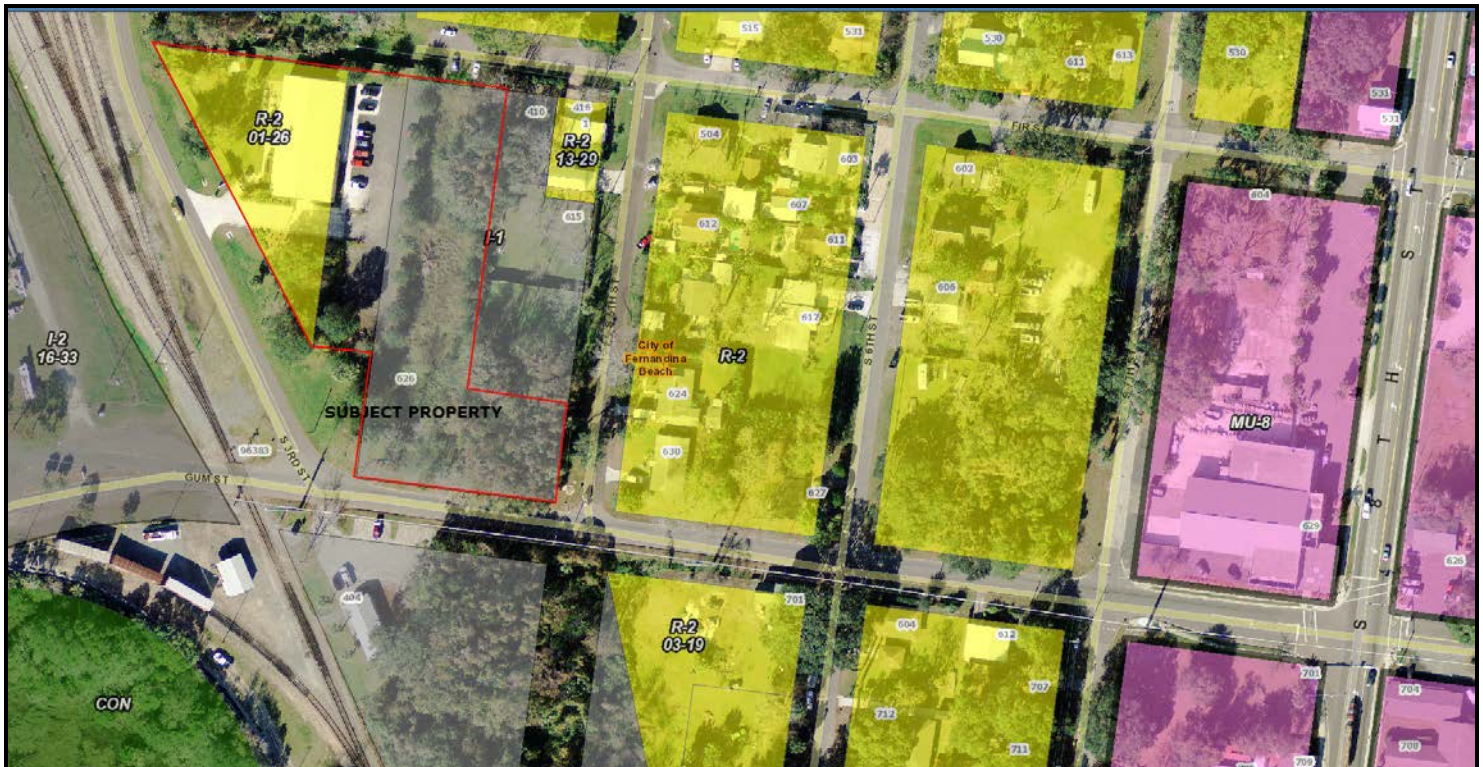
STAFF REPORT
PAB (LU/CZ) 2018-07
Planning Advisory Board Hearing
March 14, 2018

A portion of the property was developed in 2009 and is presently maintained as the American Legion Post #54 (Private Clubhouse) hosting weekly gatherings and routine special events on the subject site. The applicant requests approval of the Mixed Use (MU) future land use map designation and MU-1 (Mixed Use) zoning district on the subject property to “enhance the use and value,” and “prevent the I-1 lots on S.5th Street, Fir Street, and Gum Street from being used for industrial purposes.” Additionally the applicant cites concerns for environmental, operational, and intensity compatibility with the range of potential uses allowable under the industrial zoning district as a basis for the requested land use and zoning change to Mixed Use/ MU-1.

The applicant’s property is located on Gum Street, a principal arterial roadway, utilized frequently for heavy truck traffic serving Rayonier Advance Materials and their co-located companies’ daily operations. Gum Street also serves as an alternate route for local traffic headed north to the City’s urban core. Directly across from the applicant’s property on S.3rd Street is the CSX railroad stacking and maintenance yard. The subject property is situated 2 blocks west of the 8th Street Mixed Use Small Area (Ordinance 2016-16), an area that the City has focused planning efforts to encourage redevelopment and infill development in a mixed use form.

Properties fronting S. 5th Street contain detached single family homes which have existed within this area since the mid-70’s. Development along the S.5th Street block face was not identified until the 1949 Sanborn maps which show a single family home at the corner of Fir Street and S. 5th Street. The majority of the block has remained vacant. A cursory review of Sanborn maps indicates that the historic development pattern within the area surrounding the subject property has been a mix of industrial and residential. Notably, the Fernandina Lumber Company existed at the terminus of S. 3rd Street and Gum Street with a rail spur leading to town existed on the 1926 maps. The following graphic serves to provide a general overview of the existing built pattern of the subject property and the surrounding area along Gum Street and S. 3rd Street.

Gum Street and 3rd Street





**STAFF REPORT
PAB (LU/CZ) 2018-07
Planning Advisory Board Hearing
March 14, 2018**

CONSISTENCY WITH THE COMPREHENSIVE PLAN:

Policy 1.01.02. The approval of all development shall be subject to the availability of adequate levels of service for all facilities and services that are subject to concurrency management requirements.

AND

Policy 4.01.01. The following level of service standards are hereby adopted, and shall be used as the basis for determining the availability of facility capacity and the demand generated by a development.

Facility/Service Area	Level of Service Standard
Wastewater Treatment System	300 gallons per day per ERU (Equivalent Residential Unit)
Solid Waste Facilities	Average Solid Waste Generation Rate: 5.9 pounds per capita per day
Stormwater Management Facilities	Policy 4.01.02 <i>All subdivisions, multifamily, commercial, industrial, city, and institutional projects shall provide for retention of stormwater resulting from project, unless off-site shared facilities are available. For projects within areas designated for “zero discharge,” storage shall accommodate a ten (10)-year, twenty-four (24)-hour storm event. For all other areas, retention shall accommodate the greater of: (a) the first one-half (1/2) inch of stormwater within the boundaries of their project, or (b) the first one (1) inch of storm flow from all roofs, sidewalks, paved surfaces, and parking areas (at 100 percent runoff), whether paved or not. The project shall also provide detention for all storm flows. Detention shall prevent peak flows after development from exceeding the peak flow prior to development.</i>
Potable Water Facilities	Water Allocation Level of Service: 350 gallons per day per ERU (Equivalent Residential Unit)
Fire-Rescue Services	240-second travel time to 90% of the incidents (EMS with AED or BLS) & 480-second travel time to 90% of the incidents (ALS Response)
Police and Law Enforcement Services	Response Time: 3 minutes or less for emergency calls and 7 minutes or less for non-emergency calls

The City has seven public facilities that have adopted levels of service: Transportation, Water, Sewer, Drainage, Solid Waste, Fire-Rescue Services and Police and Law Enforcement Services. A determination of the impact of the proposed land use and zoning change must assess the net increase in development potential. The applicant has not provided a site plan as part of their application materials. A site plan is not required for Future Land Use Map change or zoning assignment request. All public facilities and services are currently available to the development. Each service and public facility is analyzed for development impact and determines compliance with policies 1.01.02, 4.01.01 and 4.01.02 based on any proposed use for development of the subject property. Such determination would be made at the time of site planning through the City's Technical Review Committee.

Policy 1.02.03. The City shall ensure that the location, scale, timing, and design of development is coordinated with the availability of public facilities and services. The City seeks to ensure compact development patterns that integrate neighborhood and commercial activities and promote connectivity



**STAFF REPORT
PAB (LU/CZ) 2018-07
Planning Advisory Board Hearing
March 14, 2018**

through the use of sidewalks, bike lanes and alternative low-speed shared-use vehicle paths in order to achieve a reduction in vehicular trips on arterial roadways. The purpose of this policy is to prevent the proliferation of urban sprawl and to achieve cost effective and energy efficient land development patterns and avoid or eliminate existing patterns that may be described as:

- a. **No Areas of urban development or uses, which are not functionally related to land uses which predominate the adjacent area;**
- b. **No Areas of urban development or uses which fail to maximize the use of existing public facilities;**
- c. **No Areas of urban development or uses which fail to use areas within which public services are currently provided; and**
- d. **No Leapfrog/scattered development or ribbon/strip commercial development patterns.**

The applicant's requested land use of Mixed Use (MU) and MU-1 zoning achieves compliance with the direction provided in policy statement 1.02.03, specifically subsections a and b. The requested MU land use/ MU-1 zoning serves to create a transitional zoning district between the more intensive heavy manufacturing permitted in the Industrial (IND)/ I-2 properties to the west and the established residential homes to the east. The proposed land use and zoning is consistent with the City's established Future Land Use Map for properties fronting S. 3rd Street as you travel south from the downtown urban core.

1.02.04. Decisions on amendments to the FLUM shall be based on an analysis of the suitability and compatibility of the proposed use, based on the following factors:

- a. **Type and density or intensity of surrounding uses;**
- b. **Zoning districts in the surrounding area;**
- c. **Demonstration of adequate water supply and water supply facilities;**
- d. **Appropriateness of the size of the parcel compared to the proposed use;**
- e. **Physical condition of the site, and the suitability of soils and topography for the proposed use;**
- f. **Suitability of the site based on the presence or absence of natural resources, environmentally sensitive lands, flood zones, or historic resources;**
- g. **Compatibility factors;**
- h. **Impact on adopted levels of service standards and quality of service standards; and**
- i. **Location in a Coastal Upland Protection Zone (CUPZ).**

The requested action is consistent with the surrounding area density. A maximum of 8 dwelling units per acre is permissible within the adjoining Medium Density Residential land use category. The maximum intensity of the Industrial properties west of the subject property is 0.75 FAR. The request would allow for an additional FAR of up to 1.0, but is greatly limited in the ability to achieve a full build out due to the range of permissible uses associated with the district. The property is not located within the CUPZ. Adequate water and facilities are available to serve the property. The requested action meets all compatibility and suitability indicators described in Policy 1.02.04.

Policy 1.02.08.

Stable or established residential areas shall be protected from encroachment by incompatible development by establishing and increasing the amount of mixed use transitional areas. This policy does not preclude necessary community facilities from locating within residential areas when such activities satisfy the criteria established in the City's comprehensive plan and land development regulations.



**STAFF REPORT
PAB (LU/CZ) 2018-07
Planning Advisory Board Hearing
March 14, 2018**

The applicant's request for assignment of the Mixed Use (MU) future land use category for the subject properties serves to accomplish the intent of this policy statement. By definition of the land use category requested, Mixed Use (MU) allows for a transitional urban development pattern. The requested action meets the intent of policy statement 1.02.08 by establishing a down-zoning between the Industrial (IND) land uses adjoining the property to the west and the established Medium Density Residential (MDR) land uses to the east. The requested Mixed Use (MU) land use category provides for a range of commercial uses which are less intensive than would be permissible under the Industrial (IND) designation, while allowing for a residential density at the same level as established for the Medium Density Residential (MDR) properties at no greater than 8 dwelling units per acre.

Policy 1.02.09.

The City shall provide for the orderly transition of incompatible uses. Where infeasible to separate incompatible uses then, buffering and mixed use transition areas shall be required to promote a smooth land use transition. Any potential adverse impacts caused by incompatible land uses located adjacent to each other shall be minimized by drought tolerant and native landscaping, low impact development strategies and buffer requirements.

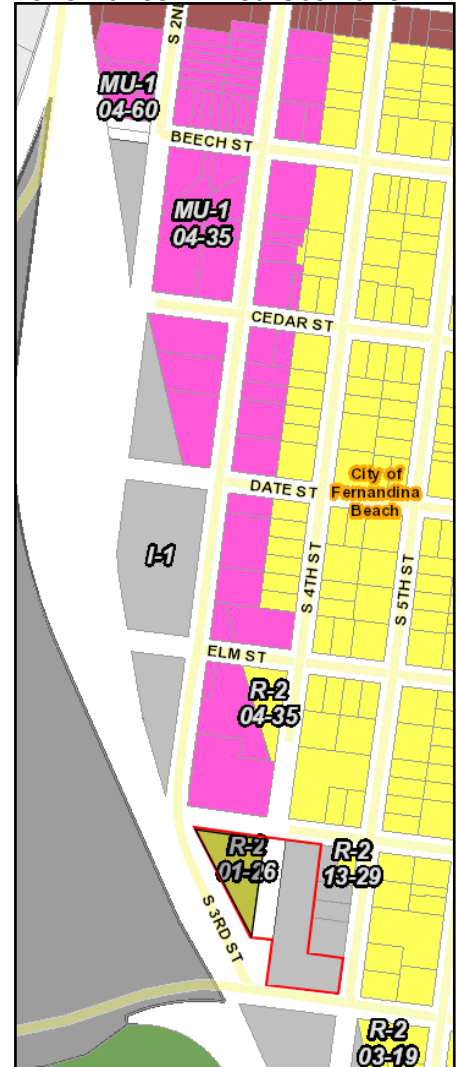
The applicant's request for assignment of the Mixed Use (MU) future land use category for the subject properties serves to accomplish the intent of this policy statement. The existing land use and zoning under the split Medium Density Residential and Industrial/ I-1 of the subject properties is not compatible with the adjoining residential properties to the east. The requested action provides a down-zoning transition land use from the industrial properties west of the subject property to the adjoining residential areas located to the east.

Policy 1.07.07.

Mixed Use (MU)

- a. This land use category is designed to accommodate medical, business, and professional offices; personal service establishments with limited inventory of goods; neighborhood commercial uses; and customary accessory uses, which are subordinate and incidental to the principal office or limited commercial use.
- b. Single-family and multi-family residential units are allowed in this land category.
- c. This designation is not intended for manufacturing.
- d. Mixed uses, either "stand alone" or in mixed residential and business use structures, may occur throughout the area designated for MU on the FLUM through the assignment of zoning districts for residential uses, limited commercial uses, and office uses, as well as the use of the PUD overlay.
- e. The maximum density for residential development within the MU land use category is eight (8) units per acre. The intensity of non-residential development in the MU land use category shall not exceed a FAR of 1.0.
- f. In the application of zoning districts within the ORMU category, the City shall ensure that proposed zoning districts are compatible with each other and with adjacent zoning districts and land uses.

S. 3rd Street Mixed Use Pattern





STAFF REPORT
PAB (LU/CZ) 2018-07
Planning Advisory Board Hearing
March 14, 2018

The existing land use and zoning (Industrial/Medium Density Residential and Light Industrial, I-1) of these properties does not permit any residential dwelling units. The Mixed Use (MU) land use/ MU-1 zoning supports eight (8) dwelling units per acres. The property contains nine (9) originally platted lots of record that would accommodate development of up to nine (9) residential dwelling units. Although the applicant has not stated any intent to redevelop the American Legion portion of the site, the entire subject property must be analyzed for its full future development potential under the requested land use. The land area (including half of the adjoining rights-of way) totals 114,810.63 square feet. The minimum land area necessary to support a dwelling unit at 8 units per acre is 5,445 square feet. The total land area divided by the minimum land area per dwelling unit accommodates up to a potential twenty-one (21) dwelling units.

The intensity of non-residential development is limited by a Floor Area Ratio (FAR) of 1.0 within the Mixed Use (MU) land use category. The Industrial (IND) category limits the FAR to 0.75. The total land area of the subject property equals 93,558.16 square feet. Under the requested Mixed Use land use category the FAR limits the total amount of non-residential (office/retail/private club, etc.) space to no greater than 93,558.16. The proposed change would accommodate up to an additional 23,389.50 square feet of non-residential space on the subject property. The existing "private club" structure totals 8,094 square feet on the property. Non-residential uses permissible within the Mixed Use category are defined within the Land Development Code (Table 2.03.02) to uses consistent with the policy direction provided in 1.07.07(1). Development standards and permissible building types specific to the MU-1 zoning district are provided in several Chapters and Sections of the Land Development Code and as generally described in the following paragraphs.

CONSISTENCY WITH THE LAND DEVELOPMENT CODE:

The requested Mixed Use, MU-1 zoning provides for a mix of residential and non-residential uses. Permissible uses are provided in Table 2.03.02 of the Land Development Code (LDC).

Table 2.03.02 - Table of Land Uses

The following land uses are permissible, subject to compliance with the standards of the MU-1 zoning district. Additional standards for Commerce Parks, Large Scale Commercial Development, and Telecommunication Towers are applicable and are located in Chapter 6.

The applicant's requested zoning district of MU-1 (Mixed Use) would add the several new permissible uses to the subject site and remove several uses as permissible under the current Industrial (I-1) zoning district. For comparison purposes each zoning district and its permissible principal land uses are depicted in **EXHIBIT B**.

Design Standards for the MU-1 Zoning District

In addition to the permissible uses allowable for the subject property, development of the site is limited to the design parameters and building types as defined in Chapter 4 of the LDC. In addition to site design standards the City maintains requirements for installation of infrastructure (Chapter 7), parking (Chapter 7), parking design (Chapter 7 and Chapter 4), stormwater management (Chapter 7), minimum landscaping (Chapter 4), tree protection (Chapter 4), and signage or accessory structures (Chapter 5). Any future development consideration must also contemplate site access from public streets for any established residential lots as subject to LDC Section 4.04.03(D) 1. This LDC section presents a particular development challenge when contemplating the subdivision of land due to the previously abandoned portion of S. 4th Street right-of-way (Ordinance 2007-28) which fronts platted lots of record 2-5 on block 287. Additional permitting through the St. Johns River Water Management District (SJRWMD) and as consistent with City requirements would be required to modify the location of the existing dry pond which serves to support stormwater management on the subject property.



STAFF REPORT
PAB (LU/CZ) 2018-07
Planning Advisory Board Hearing
March 14, 2018

The MU-1 site design standards are depicted in the following tables. Any proposed development of the subject property must demonstrate compliance with the standards for the district and is reviewed by the City's Technical Review Committee for compliance. Staff has not received any proposed development plans as part of the applicant's request for a land use and zoning change. Development plans are not a requirement for consideration of the requested action.

Table 4.01.01. - Density and Housing Types in Base Zoning Districts.

Zoning District	Maximum Gross Density (dwelling units per acre)	Permissible Housing Types
MU-1	8.0	Single-family detached Duplex structures Triplex structures Townhouses Mixed Use

Table 4.02.01(J). - Design Standards for Lots.

Zoning District	Minimum Lot Width (ft.)	Maximum Impervious Surface Ratio for Lots (%)	Maximum Floor Area Ratio for Lots (%)
MU-1	50	75	50

**Note: Conflicting statements between Comprehensive Plan policy 1.07.07(e) and LDC*

Table 4.02.03(E). - Standards for Building Heights and Setbacks.

Zoning District	Maximum Building Height (ft.)¹	Minimum Setback			
		Front (ft.)	Side²	Rear (ft.)	Corner Lot (side abutting street) (ft.)³
MU-1	35	None	None ⁴	10	10

Notes:

¹A building on any lot within 800 feet of the mean high water line of the Atlantic Ocean shall not exceed thirty-five (35) feet in height.

² Each side yard setback shall be increased by one-half (½) foot for each one (1) foot, or fraction thereof, of building heights above twenty-five (25) feet.

³Buildings shall not encroach into the required clear visibility triangle at intersections, as set forth in Section 7.01.08.

⁴Where access is provided from an alley or public street to the rear of the principal building, no side yard setback is required. Where such access is not available, one (1) side yard shall be a minimum of ten (10) feet. Any other side yard shall have a minimum side yard setback of zero (0) feet.

Section 2.01.09 of the LDC states the intent of the MU-1, Mixed Use, zoning classification.

The MU-1 District is intended for the development of a combination of residential, office, and limited neighborhood commercial uses. The Mixed Use District encourages well-planned development and redevelopment of areas that feature compatible, interrelated uses including single-family and multi-family



**STAFF REPORT
PAB (LU/CZ) 2018-07
Planning Advisory Board Hearing
March 14, 2018**

residential units; medical, business, and professional offices; personal service establishments with limited inventory of goods; and limited neighborhood commercial uses.

The subject property is capable of meeting the intent of the MU-1 zoning district. Assignment of this zoning district to the site would enable the property to deliver well-planned development compatible with the surrounding area.

CONCLUSION:

Staff finds the requested action to be consistent with the Comprehensive Plan and Land Development Code.

The application of the Mixed Use Future Land Use Map (FLUM) category and MU-1 zoning district is appropriate on the subject property. An orderly transition from the industrial properties to the west and residential properties to the east is established by approving the applicant's request. The Mixed Use category enables a development scenario that serves to meet the needs of the City by allowing greater flexibility in design to accommodate housing types in a work/live built configuration along a primary arterial road near the City's urban core.

Allowing the Mixed Use FLUM category and MU-1 zoning district on the subject property is consistent with the established pattern for properties along the S. 3rd Street corridor. Given the range of activity existing in the area and coupled with the high traffic volumes near the subject property at the Gum Street and S. 3rd Street intersection, the requested action is suitable. Approval of the applicant's request also removes the range of permissible uses allowable under the Industrial/ I-1 zoning category that are inappropriate for the adjoining residential neighborhood (**EXHIBIT B**). Therefore, staff recommends approval of the applicant's request for assignment of Mixed Use (MU) Future Land Use Map category and MU-1 zoning district for the subject property.

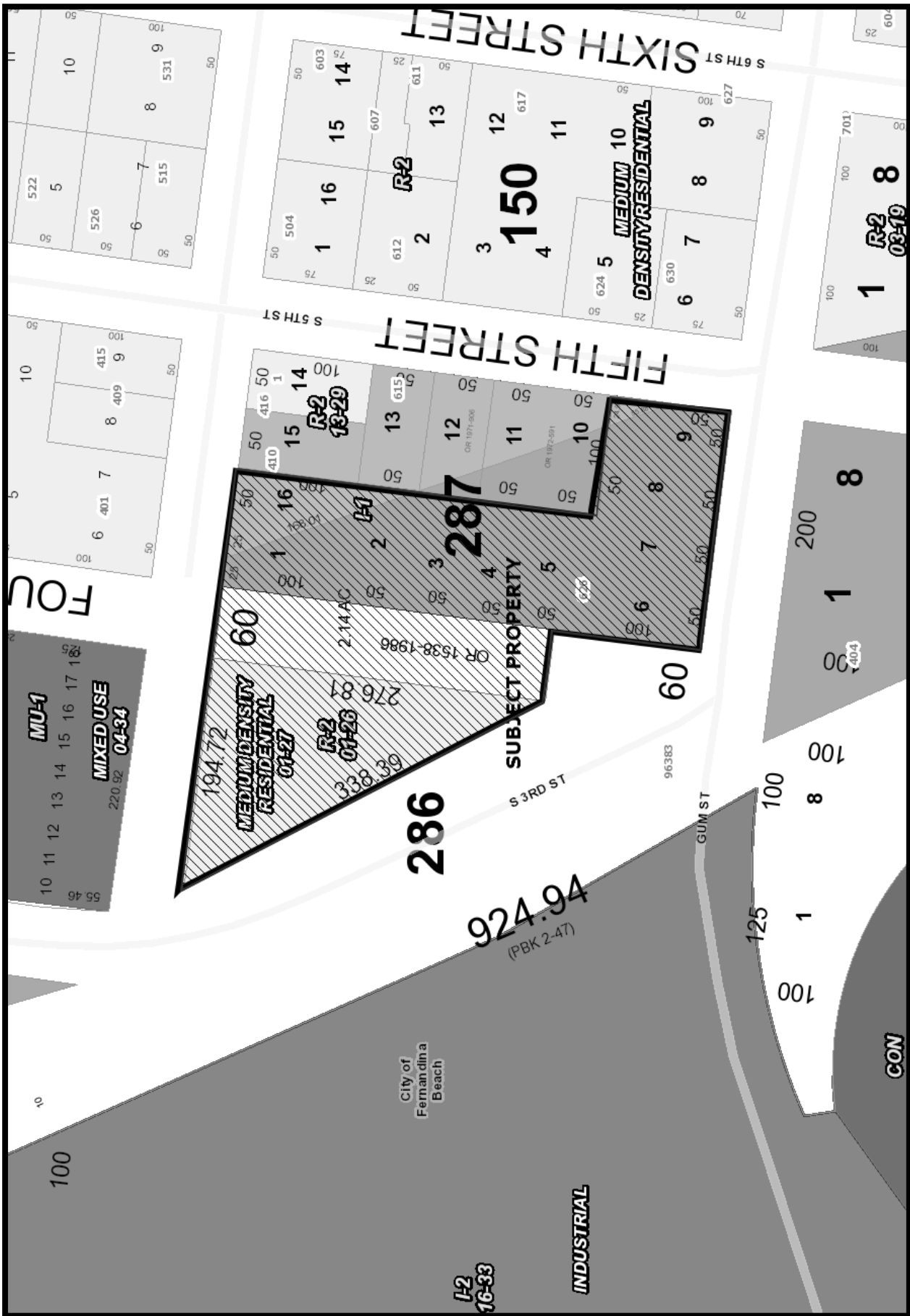
MOTIONS TO CONSIDER

I move to recommend (approval or denial) of PAB case number 2018-07 to the City Commission requesting a Future Land Use Map assignment of Mixed Use (MU) land use and MU-1 zoning from Industrial and Medium Density Residential land use and I-1 zoning, as described and that PAB case 2018-07 as presented, (is or is not) sufficiently compliant with applicable Florida Statutes, Comprehensive Plan and Land Development Code to be approved at this time.

Submitted by:

Kelly N. Gibson, AICP
Planning Manager

EXHIBIT A



_ – Prohibited (Empty) P – Permissible S – Permissible Subject to Supplemental Standards	MU-1	I-1
PRINCIPAL LAND USES:		
Adult Entertainment		S
Airports and Heliports		P
Aeronautical Operations:		P
Aircraft Storage and Maintenance Hangars		P
Aircraft Repair		P
Aviation Equipment Repair		P
Aviation Terminal		
Aviation Schools, Research, and Education Facilities		P
Construction, Sales (New and Used) and/or Maintenance of Aircraft; Aircraft Supply		P
Sea Plane Dockage and Parking		
Animal Hospital or Veterinary Clinic		P
Asphalt or Concrete Plant		S
Automobile Sales, New and Used		P
Automobile Repair, Garage, Body Shop		P
Automotive Rental Agencies		P
Bakery Plant		P
Bed and Breakfast Inns	S	
Book and Stationery Stores	P	P
Bottling Plants		P
Bulk Storage Yards – Liquid		P
Bulk Storage Yards – Solids		P
Bus Terminals and Taxi Stations		P
Business Colleges; Commercial, Trade, Vocational, and Arts Schools		P
Business Services such as Copying, Mailing, or Printing		P
Cemeteries	S	
Clubs, Public or Private; Community and Recreation Centers	S	P
Commercial Fishing Facilities		
Construction, Sales, and/or Maintenance of Boats and Ships; Marine Supply		P
Craft Distillery, Small-Scale Brewery or Winery	S	P
Day Care Center	S	
Dog Dining- Outdoors Only	S	S
Distribution, Packing, and Shipping		P
Drug Store or Pharmacy	P	P
Essential Public Services, such as Transmission Lines and Lift Stations	P	P
Financial Institutions, Banks, and Credit Unions	P	P
Freight and Moving Establishments		P
Funeral Home and Mortuary	P	P
Gasoline Station, with or without a Convenience Store		P
Golf Course		P
Grocery Store	P	P
Group Homes	S	
Government and Civic Buildings, including Library and Museum	P	P
Health Clubs and Gyms		P
Hospital		
Junk and Salvage Yards		
Laundry and Dry Cleaning, On-Site, including Self-Service Laundry		P

EXHIBIT B		
_ – Prohibited (Empty) P – Permissible S – Permissible Subject to Supplemental Standards	MU-1	I-1
PRINCIPAL LAND USES:		
Laundry and Dry Cleaning, Pick-Up Only *Note 5	P	P
Light Indoor Manufacturing Uses, including Packaging and Fabricating		P
Liquor Store, Lounge, and Bar (without drive-through window) *Note 5	S	P
Lodging Accommodations		P
Lumber and Building Supply		P
Manufacturing and/or Assembly -Heavy		
Manufacturing and/or Assembly -Light		P
Manufacturing and/or Assembly – Water Related		P
Manufacturing and/or Assembly - Artisan	P	P
Marina		
Marine recreation, such as kayak or boat rentals, sailing schools, etc.		P
Medical and Dental Clinics		P
Mini-storage or Self-storage Facility		P
Music, Dancing, Photography, or Art Studios	P	P
Outside Sales		S
Parking Lots and Parking Garages		P
Parks, Public		P
Parks, Private or with Stadium Style Lighting		P
Personal Services, such as beauty/barber shops, tattoo parlor, massage or acupuncture therapy	P	P
Picnic Areas, Trails, and Nature Facilities	S	S
Piers, Docks, and Wharves		P
Professional Offices	P	P
Public Recreation Buildings		P
Radio, Television, and Telecommunication Towers		S
Recreation, Outdoor Amusements, such as Miniature Golf or Fishing Piers, Excluding Amusement Parks and Drive-in		P
Recreation, Indoor Facilities, such as Billiard Parlors, Bowling Alleys, Game Rooms, and Skating Rinks		S
Railroad Facilities		P
Religious Facilities	S	
Research, Education, and Development Facilities		P
Residential Uses:		
Single-Family	P	
Two- and Three-Family	P	
Four- or More Family		
Group Residential (see Note 3)	S	
Resort Rental		
Restaurant, With or Without Drive- Through Window *Note 5	P	P
Retail Stores	P	P
Schools, Elementary, Junior, or Senior High	S	
Scooter and Moped Rentals		P
Seasonal Sales *Note 4	P	P
Small Equipment or Appliance Repair Shops		P
Specialty Food Stores, such as	P	P

_ – Prohibited (Empty) P – Permissible S – Permissible Subject to Supplemental Standards	MU-1	I-1
PRINCIPAL LAND USES:		
Bakeries or Ethnic Grocers		
Specialty and Gift Shops such as Art, Antique, or Jewelry Shops, Books, or Stationers	P	P
Stormwater Treatment Park/Facility	P	P
Terminals for Freight or Passengers, By Ship		P
Theaters, Movie or Performing Arts	P	P
Trades and Repair Services such as Electrical, Heating, and Air, Mechanical, Painting, and Plumbing		P
Utility Facilities, such as Electric Substations, Water and Wastewater Treatment Plants		P
Warehouse, not Including Mini-Storage		P
Welding or Sheet Metal Works		P
Wholesale Establishments		P

CITY COMMISSION AGENDA ITEM

City of Fernandina Beach



SUBJECT: Ordinance 2018-08
Future Land Use Map Amendment - S. 5th Street

ITEM TYPE: Ordinances (w/ fiscal impact)

REQUESTED ACTION: Consider Ordinance 2018-08 at First Reading.

SYNOPSIS: The applicant, John E. Sasser, has requested a small scale Future Land Use Map amendment and Zoning Map Change for property located on S. 5th Street containing two original lots of record numbered 10 and 11 located on block 287. The requested action is to change the split Future Land Use Map category from the Industrial (IND) land use and Medium Density Residential (MDR) category to Mixed Use (MU). The requested zoning map change seeks to modify the existing designation from Light Industrial (I-1) to Mixed Use (MU-1) zoning on the subject property.

The Planning Advisory Board considered the request at its Regular Meeting on November 7, 2017, and issued a recommendation of denial by a vote of 3-2 and offered the Medium Density Residential (MDR) land use and R-2 zoning classification be assigned. The recommended action was due, in part, to not having a contiguous Mixed Use category and district adjoining the subject property.

The property owners requested that their application be held for several months, due to unforeseen personal circumstances. Since that time, a second case has been reviewed by the PAB for approval of the Mixed Use land use category and MU-1 zoning on the properties adjoining the applicant's property. At its Regular Meeting on March 14, 2018, several PAB members indicated that they would consider changing their vote to be a favorable recommended action given that the adjoining 2.15 acres has now applied for the same land use and zoning district.

Staff finds the applicant's request consistent with Comprehensive Plan policy statements 1.01.02, 1.02.03, 1.02.04, 1.02.08, 1.02.09, and 1.07.07, and recommends approval.

This Ordinance was postponed by the City Commission at its Regular Meeting on April 17, 2018.

FISCAL IMPACT: Fiscal impact will be based upon proposed future development (number of sites and structures, infrastructure construction and maintenance, etc.).

CITY ATTORNEY COMMENTS: No additional comments.

CITY MANAGER RECOMMENDATION(S): I recommend that the City Commission approve proposed Ordinance 2018-08 at First Reading.

Nicole Bednar, Administrative Services Manager	05/01/2018
Dale Martin, City Manager	05/07/2018
Patti Clifford, Comptroller	05/07/2018
Tammi E. Bach, City Attorney	05/08/2018

Date: April 19, 2018

Submitted By: Nicole Bednar, Administrative Services Manager

COMMISSION ACTION:

ORDINANCE 2018-08

AN ORDINANCE OF THE CITY COMMISSION OF THE CITY OF FERNANDINA BEACH, FLORIDA, CHANGING THE CITY'S FUTURE LAND USE MAP FROM INDUSTRIAL (IND) AND MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL (MDR) TO ASSIGN A FUTURE LAND USE MAP CATEGORY OF MIXED USE (MU) FOR PROPERTY TOTALING APPROXIMATELY 0.23 ACRES OF LAND LOCATED ON S. 5TH STREET; PROVIDING FOR SEVERABILITY; AND PROVIDING FOR AN EFFECTIVE DATE.

WHEREAS, the Planning Advisory Board reviewed the Future Land Use Map Amendment request under PAB Case# 2017-04 at its Regular Meeting on November 7, 2017, and by a vote of 3-2 recommended denial of the applicants request to assign the Mixed Use (MU) future land use map classification to the subject property and suggested the Medium Density Residential (MDR) land use category be assigned; and

WHEREAS, notice of public hearing on such application was published in the News Leader, a newspaper of general circulation in Fernandina Beach, Nassau County, Florida, on October 25, 2017; and

WHEREAS, City Planning staff found the applicant's request to be consistent with the direction of the Comprehensive Plan, specifically policies 1.01.02, 1.02.03, 1.02.04, 1.02.08, 1.02.09, and 1.07.07 and recommends approval of the applicant's request.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT ENACTED BY THE CITY COMMISSION OF THE CITY OF FERNANDINA BEACH, FLORIDA, THAT:

SECTION 1. PROPERTY INVOLVED. The property identified for this change of the City's Future Land Use Map is identified as Parcel ID number 00-00-31-1800-0287-0006, totals approximately 0.23 acres, and is shown on the map, attached hereto as Exhibit "A".

SECTION 2. FUTURE LAND USE MAP CHANGE. For the property in question, the City's Future Land Use Map is hereby changed to Mixed Use (MU).

SECTION 3. SEVERABILITY. If any section, subsection, sentence, clause, phrase of this Ordinance, or the particular application thereof, shall be held invalid by any court, administrative agency or other body with appropriate jurisdiction, the remaining sections, subsections, sentences, clauses and phrases under application shall not be affected thereby.

SECTION 4. This Ordinance shall take effect immediately after its final adoption.

ADOPTED this 19th day of June, 2018.

CITY OF FERNANDINA BEACH

JOHN A. MILLER
Mayor - Commissioner

ATTEST:

APPROVED AS TO FORM AND LEGALITY:

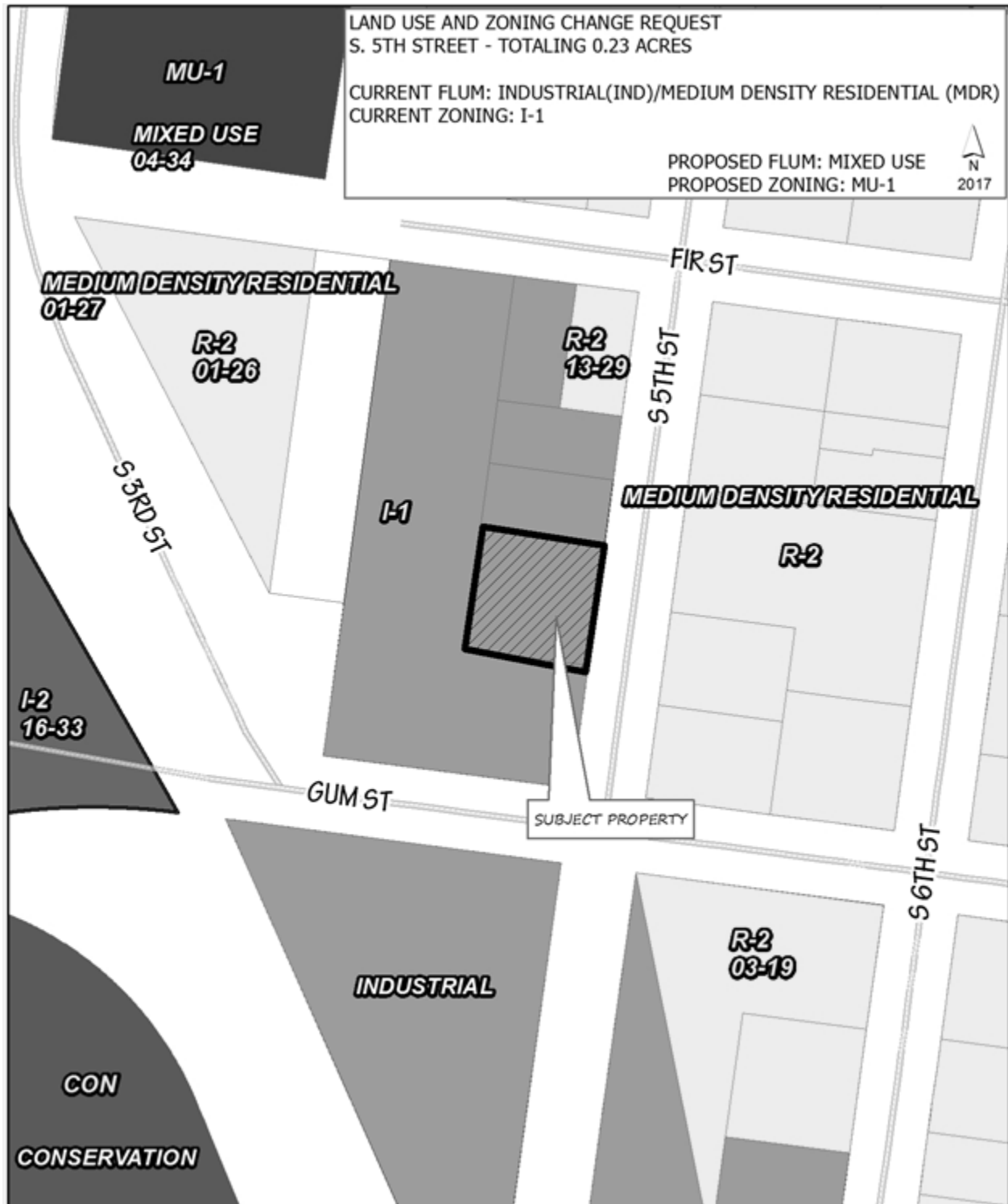


CAROLINE BEST
City Clerk

TAMMI E. BACH
City Attorney

ORDINANCE 2018-08
EXHIBIT "A"

REQUEST FOR A FUTURE LAND USE MAP CHANGE FOR 0.23 ACRES OF LAND FROM INDUSTRIAL (IND) AND MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL (MDR) TO MIXED USE (MU) FOR PROPERTY LOCATED ON S. 5TH STREET AND IDENTIFIED AS PARCEL ID# 00-00-31-1800-0287-0006.



1. **Call to Order/ Roll Call/Determination of Quorum** – The meeting was called to order at 5:01 pm.

Council Members Present

Chair Mark Bennett
Vice Chair David Beal
Benjamin Morrison

John Boylan
Jenny Schaffer (Alternate 2)

Council Members Absent

Wayne L. Peterson
Donna Lewis (Alternate 1)

Others Present

Tammi Bach, City Attorney
Kelly Gibson, City Planner
Sylvie McCann, Recording Secretary

2. **Approval of Minutes** – According to the agenda support documents, the Minutes for the July 12, 2017 Regular Meeting were presented for approval. **A motion was made by Vice Chair Beal, seconded by Member Morrison, to approve the Minutes. Vote upon passage of the motion was taken by voice vote being all ayes, carried.** The Minutes for the October 11, 2017 Regular Meeting were not available.

3. **New Business**

3.1 **PAB 2017-14: JOHN E. SASSER, FIR STREET LAND USE AND ZONING CHANGES REQUEST**

The subject property will be considered for Future Land Use Map Amendment and Zoning Change from the split Industrial (IND) and Medium Density Residential (MDR) Future Land Use Map categories and Light Industrial (I-1) Zoning District to the Mixed Use Future Land Use Map category and Mixed Use (MU-1) zoning district. The request is made to allow for the development of two single family homes fronting S. 5th Street.

Ms. Gibson presented the case as outlined in the staff report and upon this analysis concluded that the requested action was consistent with the Land Development Code and the Comprehensive Plan and recommended approval of PAB 2017-14.

Chair Bennett stated that the properties to the east are currently zoned as R-2. He wondered why use MU-1 if the purpose was to build two single-family homes and commented that it seemed like spot zoning. He also noted that R-2 zoning has setbacks and MU-1 does not. He stated that this could change the neighborhood from what is already there. Ms. Gibson explained that it was measured to provide for both office and retail since the road is a heavy traffic route. She showed where this enabled a transition between the residential properties to the east and the light industrial further down the road, and pointed out other areas nearby with similar zoning. Chair Bennett asked for further clarification as the property is adjacent to that one owned by the American Legion and Ms. Gibson stated that she advocated for the MU-1 zoning in part because she thought there was good synergy with the American Legion property that could be developed.

Member Schaffer asked about split zoning. Ms. Gibson explained that the property was currently zoned as light industrial but that it was split on a prior boundary line when it was digitized. The property was split half and half and so it was unclear how to treat the property without making a change.

Member Beal stated that he liked the MU-1 zoning as a good buffer and that he would like to continue to see transition using MU-1 between R-2 and industrial zones. The density of R-2 and MU-1 is the same, although the land use is different.

Chair Bennett stated that he thought that since part of the property was already R-2 changing it to MU-1 was doing extra work.

Member Schaffer expressed concern with the noise ordinance as written and did not want to expose any new event centers or businesses to potential complaints, so she is worried about approving it as residential.

John “Chip” Sasser, 403 Tarpon Avenue, with CMR Properties, commented that he was tired of his condo and wanted to be close to downtown. He added that they want to build to single family residences and hope to be the residents. He is applying for MU-1 per staff’s recommendation but agreed with their assessment of the value of it being MU-1.

Chair Bennett asked if he would consider R-2 and Mr. Sasser replied yes. There was some discussion that the property makes sense as MU-1 if the American Legion property had already been converted, but since it hadn’t, R-2 was still a consideration. The American Legion would have been there but for cost considerations.

Public Hearing was then opened.

Chris Star, 424 Elm Street, wanted to see houses on the subject property and supported applicant’s application.

Public Hearing was then closed.

Member Morrison stated that he thought, after hearing what the applicant wants to do with the property, that the safest compromise was to be zoned R-2. Member Beal asked if that was possible and Ms. Gibson stated that they could deny the applicant’s request and recommend R-2 instead but she argued that the R-2 zoning would be counter to the Comprehensive Plan and Land Development Code.

Member Beal stated that he thought the MU-1 was still the better option and to trust staff as it lets the applicant proceed with his plans without being held up. Chair Bennett stated he didn’t think that there was a good idea.

A motion was made by Member Beal, seconded by Member Boylan, to recommend approval of PAB 2017-14 to the City Commission for assignment of future Land Use Map zoning designation of mixed use and MU-1 zoning to the subject property; and that as described in PAB 2017-14 as presented, is substantially compliant with applicable Florida Statutes, the City Comprehensive Plan, and the Land Development Code to be approved at this time. Vote upon passage of the motion was taken by ayes and nays as follows:

<i>Member Beal</i>	<i>Aye</i>
<i>Member Boylan</i>	<i>Aye</i>
<i>Member Schaffer</i>	<i>Nay</i>
<i>Member Morrison</i>	<i>Nay</i>
<i>Chair Bennett</i>	<i>Nay</i>

Motion failed.

A motion was made by Member Morrison, seconded by Member Bennett, to recommend denial PAB Case 2017-14 to the City Commission for assignment of future Land Use Map zoning designation of Mixed Use (MU-1) to the subject property; and recommend to the City Commission consideration of a zoning designation of Medium Density Residential (R-2) zoning as presented, is substantially compliant with applicable Florida Statutes, the City Comprehensive Plan, and the Land Development Code to be approved at this time.

Chair Bennett handed the gavel to Member Morrison to make the second, and Vice Chair Beal objected that the second was voiced by Chair Bennett. Vice Chair Beal asked what would happen if there was no consensus and Ms. Gibson stated that it would move forward to the Commission with a no action.

Vote upon passage of the motion was taken by ayes and nays; as follows:

<i>Member Beal</i>	<i>Nay</i>
<i>Member Boylan</i>	<i>Aye</i>
<i>Member Schaffer</i>	<i>Nay</i>
<i>Member Morrison</i>	<i>Aye</i>
<i>Chair Bennett</i>	<i>Aye</i>

4. Board Business

Members asked when the Board would change over. Ms. Gibson stated that the new members would be appointed at the second City Commission meeting in December if there was a run-off, otherwise it would be the first meeting in December.

Chip Sasser, 403 Tarpon Avenue, stated that his neighbors saw the case advertised as R-2 in the paper, Ms. Gibson pulled up the current ad which stated MU-1.

5. Staff Report

There was no Staff business presented at this time.

6. Comments by the Public

There were no comments by the public.

7. Adjournment - There being no further business to come before the Planning Advisory Board, the meeting was adjourned 5:41 p.m.

Sylvie McCann, Clerk

Mark Bennett, Chair

OFFICE USE ONLY

REC'D: 10-3-17 BY: ka
PAYMENT: \$ 1700- TYPE: ck #
APPLICATION #: _____
CASE #: _____
BOARD MEETING DATE: _____

OCT 3 PM 3:14



PLANNING ADVISORY BOARD APPLICATION

- | | |
|---|--|
| ☒ ZONING MAP AMENDMENT
(≤ 10 acres \$850 / > 10 acres \$1,600) | ☐ SUBDIVISION PLAT – PRELIM (\$750) |
| ☒ LAND USE MAP AMENDMENT
(≤ 10 acres \$850 / > 10 acres \$1,600) | ☐ SUBDIVISION PLAT – FINAL (\$850) |
| ☐ LDC TEXT AMENDMENT (\$850) | ☐ VACATION OF R.O.W. (\$850) |
| ☐ COMP PLAN AMENDMENT (\$850) | ☐ VOLUNTARY ANNEXATION (\$1050) |

APPLICANT INFORMATION

Owner Name: John E Sasser
Mailing Address: 403 Tarpon Ave #308 FB FL
Telephone: 912 283 3518 Fax: 912 285 2229
Email: hrc1@bellsouth.net
Agent Name: Milce McCloskey
Mailing Address: 45 Belted Kingfisher FB FL
Telephone: 912 288 5880 Fax: _____
Email: _____

PROPERTY INFORMATION

Street Address: South 5th St
Parcel Identification Number(s): 00-00-31-1800-0287-0006
Lot Number: lot 10011 Block Number: 287 Subdivision: FB
Section: _____ Township: _____ Range: _____

PROJECT INFORMATION

Total Number of Lots/Parcels: 2

Less than One (1) acre Sq. Footage: 10,000 sq ft One (1) Acre or Greater: _____

Existing Zoning Classification: I-1

Existing Future Land Use Classification: MU1

Previous Planning/Zoning Approvals: _____

Description of Request:

To build residential single family
homes in existing neighborhood.
Prevent industrial projects in residential
neighborhood

SIGNATURE/NOTARY

The undersigned states the above information is true and correct as (s)he is informed and believes.

10-3-17
Date

[Signature]
Signature of Applicant

STATE OF FLORIDA }
COUNTY OF NASSAU } ss

KAREN M. AUSTIN
Notary Public, State of Florida
My Comm. Expires June 18, 2018
Commission No. FF 126104

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 3 day of October, 2017.

Karen M. Austin
Notary Public: Signature

Karen M. Austin
Printed Name

My Commission Expires _____

Personally Known ✓ OR Produced Identification _____ ID Produced: _____



OWNER'S AUTHORIZATION FOR AGENT REPRESENTATION

I /WE John E Sasser
(print name of property owner(s))

hereby authorize: Mike McCloskey
(print name of agent)

to represent me/us in processing an application for: 5th St rezoning
(type of application)

on our behalf. In authorizing the agent to represent me/us, I/we, as owner/owners, attest that the application is made in good faith and that any information contained in the application is accurate and complete.

[Signature]
(Signature of owner)

John E Sasser
(Print name of owner)

(Signature of owner)

(Print name of owner)

STATE OF FLORIDA }
COUNTY OF NASSAU } ss

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 3 day of October, 2017.

KAREN M. AUSTIN
Notary Public, State of Florida
My Comm. Expires June 18, 2018
Commission No. FF 126104

Karen m. Austin
Notary Public: Signature

Karen m. Austin
Printed Name

My Commission Expires

Personally Known ☒ OR Produced Identification _____ ID Produced: _____

NASSAU | A. Michael Hickox, CFA, Cert.Res.RD1941

Nassau County Property Appraiser

[Property Search](#)[Sales Search](#)[Nassau Home](#)

OWNER NAME	SASSER JOHN E	PARCEL NUMBER	00-00-31-1800-0287-0006
MAILING ADDRESS	403 TARPON AV #308	TAX DISTRICT	FERNANDINA BEACH (DISTRICT 2)
		MILLAGE	20.2467
		PROPERTY USAGE	VACANT INDUSTRIAL
	FERNANDINA BEACH, FL 32034	DEED ACRES	0
LOCATION ADDRESS	S 5TH ST	HOMESTEAD	N
	FERNANDINA BEACH 32034	PARCEL MAP RECORD	MAP THIS PARCEL
SHORT LEGAL	BLOCK 287 LOTS 10 & 11 IN OR 1972/591 CITY OF FDNA BEACH	TAX COLLECTOR SEARCH	NASSAU TAX COLLECTOR LINK
		PROPERTY RECORD CARD	LINK TO PROPERTY RECORD CARD (PDF)

2017 Preliminary Values

JUST VALUE OF LAND	\$55,000
LAND VALUE AGRICULTURAL	\$0
TOTAL BUILDING VALUE	\$0
TOTAL MISC VALUE	\$0
JUST OR CLASSIFIED TOTAL VALUE	\$55,000
ASSESSED VALUE	\$55,000
EXEMPT VALUE	\$0
TAXABLE VALUE	\$55,000

Land Information

LAND USE	LAND UNITS	LAND UNIT TYPE	SEC.TWN-RNG
VAC INDUST 004000	100	FF	23-3N-28

Building Information

There is no Building Information for this record.

Miscellaneous Information

There is no Miscellaneous Information for this record.

Sales Information

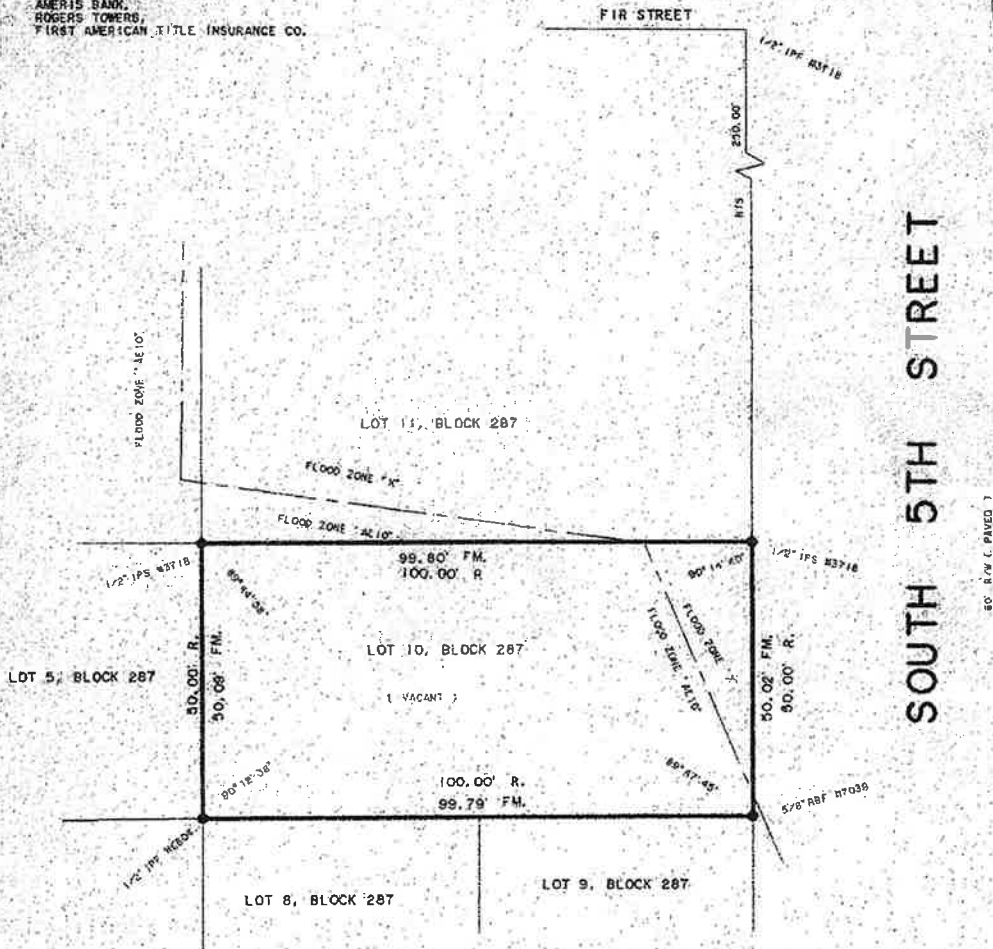
SALE DATE	BOOK / PAGE	SOLD / PAGE	PRICE	INSTRUMENT	QUALIFICATION	IMPROVED? (AT TIME OF SALE)	GRANTOR	GRANTEE
04/03/2015	1972/591	1972/591	60000	WD	Q	N	MILLER MATTHEW & JOELYN	SASSER JOHN E
03/25/2015	1971/902	1971/902	7100	SW	U	N	AMERIS BANK	MILLER MATTHEW & JOELYN
03/25/2015	1971/904	1971/904	7100	SW	U	N	AMERIS BANK	MILLER MATTHEW & JOELYN

OCT 3 PM 3:17

MAP SHOWING BOUNDARY SURVEY OF
LOT 10, BLOCK 287.

LYING AND BEING IN THE CITY OF FERNANDINA BEACH, (FORMERLY NAMED
FERNANDINA), IN THE COUNTY OF NASSAU AND THE STATE OF FLORIDA,
AND KNOWN AND DESCRIBED UPON AND ACCORDING TO THE OFFICIAL
PLAT OF SAID CITY, AS LITHOGRAPHED AND ISSUED BY THE FLORIDA
RAILROAD COMPANY IN 1937, AND ENLARGED, REVISED AND REISSUED
BY THE FLORIDA TOWN IMPROVEMENT COMPANY IN 1987 AND 1991.

CERTIFIED TO:
MATT AND JOCELYN MILLER,
ASERIS BAND,
ROGERS TOWERS,
FIRST AMERICAN TITLE INSURANCE CO.



COASTAL LAND SURVEYORS

8 MAPPERS, INC.
34 NORTH FOURTEENTH STREET
FERNANDINA BEACH, FLORIDA 32032
TEL. 904-261-8950 FAX 904-277-8550

I HEREBY CERTIFY THE INFORMATION DEPICTED HEREON AS
MEETING THE MINIMUM TECHNICAL STANDARDS FOR LAND
SURVEYING, CHAPTER 59-17, F.S.O., FLORIDA ADMIN. CODE, AND/OR
CHAPTER 180-7, GEORGIA STATUTES.

LICENSED BUSINESS NO. 6412
JAMES C. PEACOCK, PROFESSIONAL SURVEYOR AND MAPPER
FLORIDA CERTIFICATE NO. 3718
GEORGIA CERTIFICATE NO. 2385
NOT VALID UNLESS EMBOSSED WITH SURVEYORS OFFICIAL SEAL

BEARINGS BASED ON N/A

PROPERTY SHOWN HEREON LIES WITHIN
FLOOD ZONE "X" & "AL10" AS SHOWN ON

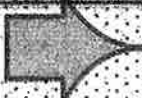
FEMA FLOOD INSURANCE RATE MAP,
COMMUNITY NO. 120172, PANEL NO. 0237Y
DATED 12-17-10

DATE OF SURVEY: MARCH 1, 2015
SCALE: 1"=20'
JOB NO. 0910-200 F.B.

CORNER NUMBERS HAVE NO IDENTIFICATION N.E.N.O.
LEGEND:
IRON PIPE FOUND - IPF
IRON PIPE SET - IPS
REBAR FOUND - REF
NOT TO SCALE - NTS
BUILDING RESTRICTION LINE - BRL
CONCRETE MONUMENT FOUND - CMF
STAINLESS STEEL PIPE FOUND - SSPF
ALLOY OF WAX - A/W
PELLET OF GRASS - PG
CENTER LINE - CL
POWER LINE - PPL
PLAT - P.
FIELD MEASURED - FM
RECORD - R, DEED - D.
POWER POLE - PP
CONCRETE - CON.
FENCE - F.
RIGHT-OF-WAY - R/W
POINT OF REVERSE CURVE - PRC
OFFICIAL RECORD BOOK - O.R.B.

THE SURVEY DEPICTED HERE IS NOT COVERED
BY PROFESSIONAL LIABILITY INSURANCE.

SIGN
HERE



LYING AND BEING IN THE CITY OF FERNANDINA BEACH (FORMERLY NAMED FERNANDINA), IN THE COUNTY OF NASSAU AND THE STATE OF FLORIDA, AND KNOWN AND DESCRIBED UPON AND ACCORDING TO THE OFFICIAL PLAT OF SAID CITY (AS LITHOGRAPHED AND ISSUED BY THE FLORIDA RAILROAD COMPANY IN 1857, AND ENLARGED, REVISED AND REISSUED BY THE FLORIDA TOWN IMPROVEMENT COMPANY IN 1887 AND 1901).



8 MAPPERS, INC.

I HEREBY CERTIFY THE INFORMATION DEPICTED HEREON AS MEETING THE MINIMUM TECHNICAL STANDARDS FOR LAND SURVEYING, CHAPTER 5J-17.050, FLORIDA ADMIN. CODE, AND/OR CHAPTER 180-17, GEORGIA STATUTES.

LICENSED BUSINESS NO. 6412

JAMES C. PEACOCK, PROFESSIONAL SURVEYOR AND MAPPER

FLORIDA CERTIFICATE NO. 3718

GEORGIA CERTIFICATE NO. 2385

NOT VALID UNLESS EMBOSSED WITH SURVEYORS OFFICIAL SEAL

THE SURVEY DEPICTED HERE IS NOT COVERED
BY PROFESSIONAL LIABILITY INSURANCE.

N/A
BEARINGS BASED ON

PROPERTY SHOWN HEREON LIES WITHIN

FLOOD ZONE X 8 AE10 AS SHOWN ON

FEMA FLOOD INSURANCE RATE MAP, _____

COMMUNITY NO. 120172

DATED 12-17-10

DATE OF SURVIVAL

SCALE 1"=20'

008 NO. 0310-201 F.B. -----

LEGEND:

PIPE SET - IPS

BAR FOUND - RBF
TO SCALF - NTS

LOADING RESTRICTION

CRETE MONUMENT FOR PRESS STEEL PIPE

MT-OF-WAY - R/W

TERAINE - OFF

POWER LINE ---P---

PLAT - P.

FIELD MEASURED - 100.
RECORD - R. DEED - D.

POWER POLE - 3.
CONCRETE - 600.

FENCE ----X----

POINT OF REVERSE CURVE

BOOK - O. R. B.



STAFF REPORT
PAB (LU/CZ) 2017-14
Planning Advisory Board Hearing
November 7, 2017

APPLICATION FOR SMALL- SCALE AMENDMENT TO THE FUTURE LAND USE MAP & ZONING CHANGE REQUEST

APPLICATION & SURROUNDING AREA INFORMATION:

OWNER/APPLICANT:	John E. Sasser				
AGENT:	Mike McCloskey				
REQUESTED ACTION:	Small Scale Future Land Use Map Change and Zoning Map Change				
LOCATION:	Fir Street – Block 287 Lots 10+11				
CURRENT LAND USE + ZONING:	Industrial (IND)/Medium Density Residential (MDR) Land Use (Split) and Light Industrial (I-1) Zoning				
PROPOSED LAND USE + ZONING:	Mixed Use (MU)/ Mixed Use (MU-1)				
EXISTING USES ON SITE:	VACANT				
PROPERTY SIZE:	Totaling 0.23 Acres Parcel ID #s: 00-00-31-1800-0287-0006				
ADJACENT PROPERTIES:	<u>Direction</u>	<u>Existing Use(s)</u>	<u>Year Built</u>	<u>Zoning</u>	<u>FLUM</u>
	North	Vacant	Vacant	Light Industrial (I-1)	Industrial (IND)
	South	Vacant	Vacant	Light Industrial (I-1)	Medium Density Residential (MDR)/ Industrial (IND)
	East	Vacant	Vacant	Light Industrial (I-1)	Medium Density Residential (MDR)/ Industrial (IND)
	West	Single Family Homes	1990's	Medium Density Residential (R-2)	Medium Density Residential (MDR)

*** All required application materials have been received. All fees have been paid. All required notices have been made. All copies of required materials are part of the official record and have been made available on the City's website and at the Community Development Department Office. ***

SUMMARY OF REQUEST AND BACKGROUND INFORMATION:

The applicant, John E. Sasser, has requested a small scale Future Land Use Map amendment and zoning change for property located at Block 287, Lots 10 + 11 on S. 5th Street between Gum Street and Fir Street. (**Exhibit A**). The existing future land use map designation on the property is split and contains both the Industrial (IND) and Medium Density Residential (MDR) land use and a zoning district of I-1 (Light Industrial). The requested change is to Mixed Use (MU) future land use map designation and MU-1 (Mixed Use) zoning district. The applicant has disclosed that the intended action is needed in order to develop the property with two (2) single family homes.

The applicant's property is located 100 feet from Gum Street, a principal arterial utilized most frequently for heavy truck traffic serving Rayonier Advance Materials daily operations. Gum Street also serves as an alternate route for residential traffic headed north to the City's urban core. Property located to the west of the subject site was developed in 2009 and is presently maintained as the American Legion Post (Private Clubhouse) hosting weekly gatherings and routine special events on their property.



**STAFF REPORT
PAB (LU/CZ) 2017-14
Planning Advisory Board Hearing
November 7, 2017**

Properties fronting S. 5th Street contain detached single family homes which have existed within this area since the mid-70's. Development along the S.5th Street block face was not identified until the 1949 Sanborn maps which show a single family home at the corner of Fir Street and S. 5th Street. The majority of the block has remained vacant. A cursory review of Sanborn maps indicates that the historic development pattern within the area surrounding the subject property has been a mix of industrial and residential. Notably, the Fernandina Lumber Company existed at the terminus of S. 3rd Street and Gum Street with a rail spur leading to town existed on the 1926 maps.

Given the range of activity existing in the area coupled with the high traffic volumes near the subject property at the Gum Street and S. 3rd Street intersection, the applicant has requested a mixed use land use and MU-1 zoning district. The existing future land use map split category appears to be due to the original efforts to digitize the City's land use layers. The split boundary appears to be consistent with a former Public Land Survey System (PLSS) section line, which may have contributed to the mapping error.

CONSISTENCY WITH THE COMPREHENSIVE PLAN:

Policy 1.01.02. The approval of all development shall be subject to the availability of adequate levels of service for all facilities and services that are subject to concurrency management requirements.

AND

Policy 4.01.01. The following level of service standards are hereby adopted, and shall be used as the basis for determining the availability of facility capacity and the demand generated by a development.

Facility/Service Area	Level of Service Standard
Wastewater Treatment System	300 gallons per day per ERU (Equivalent Residential Unit)
Solid Waste Facilities	Average Solid Waste Generation Rate: 5.9 pounds per capita per day
Stormwater Management Facilities	Policy 4.01.02 <i>All subdivisions, multifamily, commercial, industrial, city, and institutional projects shall provide for retention of stormwater resulting from project, unless off-site shared facilities are available. For projects within areas designated for "zero discharge," storage shall accommodate a ten (10)-year, twenty-four (24)-hour storm event. For all other areas, retention shall accommodate the greater of: (a) the first one-half (1/2) inch of stormwater within the boundaries of their project, or (b) the first one (1) inch of storm flow from all roofs, sidewalks, paved surfaces, and parking areas (at 100 percent runoff), whether paved or not. The project shall also provide detention for all storm flows. Detention shall prevent peak flows after development from exceeding the peak flow prior to development.</i>
Potable Water Facilities	Water Allocation Level of Service: 350 gallons per day per ERU (Equivalent Residential Unit)
Fire-Rescue Services	240-second travel time to 90% of the incidents (EMS with AED or BLS) & 480-second travel time to 90% of the incidents (ALS Response)
Police and Law Enforcement Services	Response Time: 3 minutes or less for emergency calls and 7 minutes or less for non-emergency calls



**STAFF REPORT
PAB (LU/CZ) 2017-14
Planning Advisory Board Hearing
November 7, 2017**

The existing land use and zoning (Industrial/Medium Density Residential and Light Industrial, I-1) of these properties does not permit any residential dwelling units. Under the proposed request of Mixed Use (MU-1), eight (8) dwelling units per acre are supported. The property size at 0.23 acres, with two (2) originally platted lots of record will allow for development two (2) residential units. The applicant has disclosed their intent to construct a detached single family home on each lot.

The City has seven public facilities that have adopted levels of service: Transportation, Water, Sewer, Drainage, Solid Waste, Fire-Rescue Services and Police and Law Enforcement Services. A determination of the impact of the proposed land use and zoning change must assess the net increase in development potential. The applicant has not provided a site plan as part of their application materials. A site plan is not required for Future Land Use Map change or zoning assignment request. All public facilities and services are currently available to the development and each service is able to maintain or exceed its level of service standards as required by Policies 1.01.02, 4.01.01 and 4.01.02.

Policy 1.02.03. The City shall ensure that the location, scale, timing, and design of development is coordinated with the availability of public facilities and services. The City seeks to ensure compact development patterns that integrate neighborhood and commercial activities and promote connectivity through the use of sidewalks, bike lanes and alternative low-speed shared-use vehicle paths in order to achieve a reduction in vehicular trips on arterial roadways. The purpose of this policy is to prevent the proliferation of urban sprawl and to achieve cost effective and energy efficient land development patterns and avoid or eliminate existing patterns that may be described as:

- a. No Areas of urban development or uses, which are not functionally related to land uses which predominate the adjacent area;**
- b. No Areas of urban development or uses which fail to maximize the use of existing public facilities;**
- c. No Areas of urban development or uses which fail to use areas within which public services are currently provided; and**
- d. No Leapfrog/scattered development or ribbon/strip commercial development patterns.**

The applicant's requested land use of Mixed Use (MU) and MU-1 zoning achieves compliance with the direction provided in policy statement 1.02.03, specifically subsections a and b. The requested MU land use/ MU-1 zoning serves to create a transitional zoning district between the more intensive warehousing permitted in the Industrial (IND)/ I-1 properties to the west and the established residential homes to the east.

1.02.04. Decisions on amendments to the FLUM shall be based on an analysis of the suitability and compatibility of the proposed use, based on the following factors:

- a. Type and density or intensity of surrounding uses;**
- b. Zoning districts in the surrounding area;**
- c. Demonstration of adequate water supply and water supply facilities;**
- d. Appropriateness of the size of the parcel compared to the proposed use;**
- e. Physical condition of the site, and the suitability of soils and topography for the proposed use;**
- f. Suitability of the site based on the presence or absence of natural resources, environmentally sensitive lands, flood zones, or historic resources;**
- g. Compatibility factors;**
- h. Impact on adopted levels of service standards and quality of service standards; and**
- i. Location in a Coastal Upland Protection Zone (CUPZ).**



**STAFF REPORT
PAB (LU/CZ) 2017-14
Planning Advisory Board Hearing
November 7, 2017**

The requested action is consistent with the surrounding area density and intensity. The property is not located within the CUPZ. Adequate water and facilities are available to serve the property. The requested action meets all compatibility and suitability indicators described in policy 1.02.04.

Policy 1.02.08.

Stable or established residential areas shall be protected from encroachment by incompatible development by establishing and increasing the amount of mixed use transitional areas. This policy does not preclude necessary community facilities from locating within residential areas when such activities satisfy the criteria established in the City's comprehensive plan and land development regulations.

The applicant's request for assignment of the Mixed Use (MU) future land use category for the subject properties serves to accomplish the intent of this policy statement. By definition of the land use category requested, Mixed Use (MU) allows for a mixed use urban development pattern. Although, the applicant intends to develop the property with single family homes, application of a mixed use land use category is appropriate given its location and the surrounding area land uses.

Policy 1.02.09.

The City shall provide for the orderly transition of incompatible uses. Where infeasible to separate incompatible uses then, buffering and mixed use transition areas shall be required to promote a smooth land use transition. Any potential adverse impacts caused by incompatible land uses located adjacent to each other shall be minimized by drought tolerant and native landscaping, low impact development strategies and buffer requirements.

The applicant's request for assignment of the Mixed Use (MU) future land use category for the subject properties serves to accomplish the intent of this policy statement. The existing land use and zoning under the split Medium Density Residential and Industrial/ I-1 of the subject properties is not compatible with the adjoining residential properties to the east. The requested action provides a down-zoning or transition from the industrial properties to the adjoining residential areas.

Policy 1.07.07.

Mixed Use (MU)

- a. This land use category is designed to accommodate medical, business, and professional offices; personal service establishments with limited inventory of goods; neighborhood commercial uses; and customary accessory uses, which are subordinate and incidental to the principal office or limited commercial use.**
- b. Single-family and multi-family residential units are allowed in this land category.**
- c. This designation is not intended for manufacturing.**
- d. Mixed uses, either "stand alone" or in mixed residential and business use structures, may occur throughout the area designated for MU on the FLUM through the assignment of zoning districts for residential uses, limited commercial uses, and office uses, as well as the use of the PUD overlay.**
- e. The maximum density for residential development within the MU land use category is eight (8) units per acre. The intensity of non-residential development in the MU land use category shall not exceed a FAR of 1.0.**
- f. In the application of zoning districts within the ORMU category, the City shall ensure that proposed zoning districts are compatible with each other and with adjacent zoning districts and land uses.**



STAFF REPORT
PAB (LU/CZ) 2017-14
Planning Advisory Board Hearing
November 7, 2017

The applicant's request for assignment of the Mixed Use (MU) future land use category for the subject properties and development of two (2) detached single family homes, as indicated in the application serves to meet the intent of policy 1.07.07.

CONSISTENCY WITH THE LAND DEVELOPMENT CODE:

The requested Mixed Use, MU-1 zoning provides for a mix of residential and non-residential uses. Permissible uses are provided in Table 2.03.02 of the Land Development Code (LDC).

Section 2.01.09 of the LDC states the intent of the MU-1, Mixed Use, zoning classification.

The MU-1 District is intended for the development of a combination of residential, office, and limited neighborhood commercial uses. The Mixed Use District encourages well-planned development and redevelopment of areas that feature compatible, interrelated uses including single-family and multi-family residential units; medical, business, and professional offices; personal service establishments with limited inventory of goods; and limited neighborhood commercial uses.

The MU-1 zoning assignment is requested by the applicant in order to develop the property for residential dwelling units as consistent with all LDC regulations.

CONCLUSION:

Staff finds the requested action to be consistent with the Comprehensive Plan and Land Development Code. The request is an appropriate application of the Mixed Use land use and MU-1 zoning district to provide orderly transition from the industrial properties to the west and established residential properties to the east. Therefore, staff recommends that the assignment of Mixed Use (MU) land use and MU-1 zoning be approved for these properties.

MOTIONS TO CONSIDER

I move to recommend **(approval or denial)** of PAB case number 2017-14 to the City Commission requesting a Future Land Use Map assignment of Mixed land use and MU-1 zoning from Industrial and Medium Density Residential land use and I-1 zoning, as described and that PAB case 2017-14 as presented, **(is or is not)** sufficiently compliant with applicable Florida Statutes, Comprehensive Plan and Land Development Code to be approved at this time.

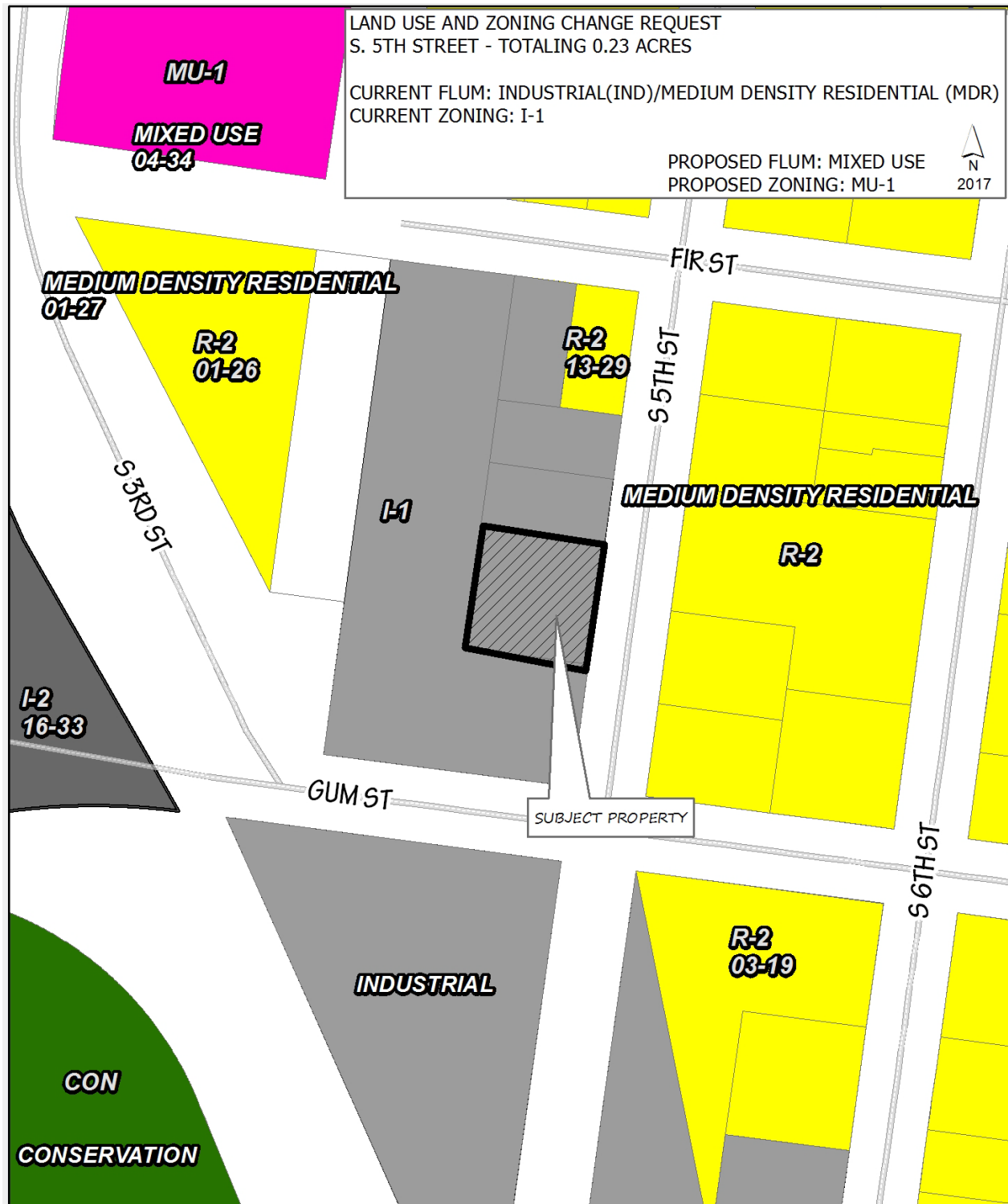
Submitted by:

Kelly N. Gibson, AICP
Planning Manager



STAFF REPORT
PAB (LU/CZ) 2017-14
Planning Advisory Board Hearing
November 7, 2017

EXHIBIT A



CITY COMMISSION AGENDA ITEM

City of Fernandina Beach



SUBJECT: Ordinance 2018-09
Zoning Map Amendment - S. 5th Street

ITEM TYPE: Ordinances (w/ fiscal impact)

REQUESTED ACTION: Consider Ordinance 2018-09 at First Reading.

SYNOPSIS: The applicant, John E. Sasser, has requested a small scale Future Land Use Map amendment and Zoning Map Change for property located on S. 5th Street containing two original lots of record numbered 10 and 11 located on block 287. The requested action is to change the split Future Land Use Map category from the Industrial (IND) land use and Medium Density Residential (MDR) category to Mixed Use (MU). The requested zoning map change seeks to modify the existing designation from Light Industrial (I-1) to Mixed Use (MU-1) zoning on the subject property.

The Planning Advisory Board considered the request at its Regular Meeting on November 7, 2017, and issued a recommendation of denial by a vote of 3-2 and offered the Medium Density Residential (MDR) land use and R-2 zoning classification be assigned. The recommended action was due, in part, to not having a contiguous Mixed Use category and district adjoining the subject property.

The property owners requested that their application be held for several months, due to unforeseen personal circumstances. Since that time, a second case has been reviewed by the PAB for approval of the Mixed Use land use category and MU-1 zoning on the properties adjoining the applicant's property. At its Regular Meeting on March 14, 2018, several PAB members indicated that they would consider changing their vote to be a favorable recommended action given that the adjoining 2.15 acres has now applied for the same land use and zoning district.

Staff finds the applicant's request consistent with Comprehensive Plan policy statements 1.01.02, 1.02.03, 1.02.04, 1.02.08, 1.02.09, and 1.07.07 and recommends approval.

This Ordinance was postponed by the City Commission at its Regular Meeting on April 17, 2018.

FISCAL IMPACT: Fiscal impact will be based upon proposed future development (number of sites and structures, infrastructure construction and maintenance, etc.).

CITY ATTORNEY COMMENTS: No additional comments.

CITY MANAGER RECOMMENDATION(S): I recommend that the City Commission approve proposed Ordinance 2018-09 at First Reading.

Nicole Bednar, Administrative Services Manager	05/01/2018
Dale Martin, City Manager	05/07/2018
Patti Clifford, Comptroller	05/07/2018
Tammi E. Bach, City Attorney	05/08/2018

Date: April 19, 2018

Submitted By: Nicole Bednar, Administrative Services Manager

COMMISSION ACTION: Approve

ORDINANCE 2018-09

AN ORDINANCE OF THE CITY COMMISSION OF THE CITY OF FERNANDINA BEACH, FLORIDA, CHANGING THE CITY'S ZONING MAP FROM LIGHT INDUSTRIAL (I-1) AND MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL (R-2) TO ASSIGN A ZONING MAP CATEGORY OF MIXED USE (MU-1) FOR A PROPERTY TOTALING APPROXIMATELY 0.23 ACRES OF LAND LOCATED ON S. 5TH STREET; PROVIDING FOR SEVERABILITY; AND PROVIDING FOR AN EFFECTIVE DATE.

WHEREAS, the Planning Advisory Board reviewed the Zoning Map Amendment request under PAB Case# 2017-04 at its Regular Meeting on November 7, 2017, and by a vote of 3-2 recommended denial of the applicants request to assign the Mixed Use (MU-1) zoning classification and suggested that the Medium Density Residential (R-2) zoning category be assigned; and

WHEREAS, notice of public hearing on such application was published in the News Leader, a newspaper of general circulation in Fernandina Beach, Nassau County, Florida, on October 25, 2017; and

WHEREAS, City Planning staff found the applicant's request to be consistent with the direction of the Comprehensive Plan, specifically policies 1.01.02, 1.02.03, 1.02.04, 1.02.08, 1.02.09, and 1.07.07 and recommends approval of the applicant's request for the assignment of the Mixed Use/ MU-1 zoning classification.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT ENACTED BY THE CITY COMMISSION OF THE CITY OF FERNANDINA BEACH, FLORIDA, THAT:

SECTION 1. PROPERTY INVOLVED. The property identified for this change of the City's Zoning Map is identified as Parcel ID number 00-00-31-1800-0287-0006 and totals approximately 0.23 acres of land as shown on the map, attached hereto as Exhibit "A".

SECTION 2. ZONING CHANGE. For the property in question, the City's Zoning Map is hereby changed to Mixed Use (MU-1).

SECTION 3. SEVERABILITY. If any section, subsection, sentence, clause, phrase of this Ordinance, or the particular application thereof, shall be held invalid by any court, administrative agency or other body with appropriate jurisdiction, the remaining sections, subsections, sentences, clauses and phrases under application shall not be affected thereby.

SECTION 4. This Ordinance shall take effect immediately after its final adoption.

ADOPTED this 19th day of June, 2018.

CITY OF FERNANDINA BEACH

JOHN A. MILLER
Mayor - Commissioner

ATTEST:

APPROVED AS TO FORM AND LEGALITY:

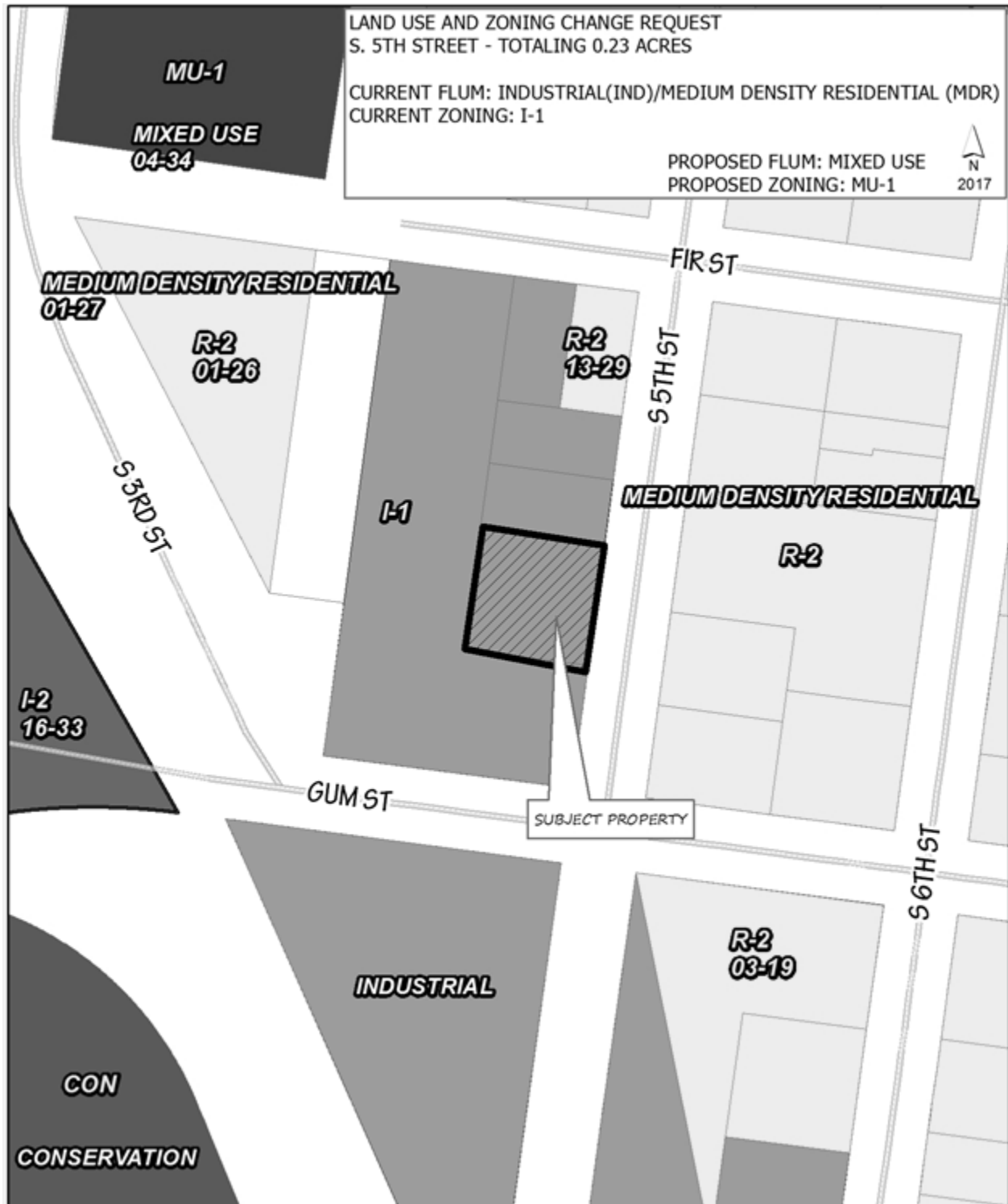


CAROLINE BEST
City Clerk

TAMMI E. BACH
City Attorney

ORDINANCE 2018-09
EXHIBIT "A"

REQUEST FOR A ZONING MAP CHANGE FOR 0.23 ACRES OF LAND FROM LIGHT INDUSTRIAL (I-1) AND MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL (R-2) TO MIXED USE (MU-1) FOR PROPERTY LOCATED ON S. 5TH STREET AND IDENTIFIED AS PARCEL ID# 00-00-31-1800-0287-0006.



OFFICE USE ONLY

REC'D: 10-3-17 BY: ka
PAYMENT: \$ 1700- TYPE: ck #
APPLICATION #: _____
CASE #: _____
BOARD MEETING DATE: _____

OCT 3 PM 3:14



PLANNING ADVISORY BOARD APPLICATION

- | | |
|---|--|
| ☒ ZONING MAP AMENDMENT
(≤ 10 acres \$850 / > 10 acres \$1,600) | ☐ SUBDIVISION PLAT – PRELIM (\$750) |
| ☒ LAND USE MAP AMENDMENT
(≤ 10 acres \$850 / > 10 acres \$1,600) | ☐ SUBDIVISION PLAT – FINAL (\$850) |
| ☐ LDC TEXT AMENDMENT (\$850) | ☐ VACATION OF R.O.W. (\$850) |
| ☐ COMP PLAN AMENDMENT (\$850) | ☐ VOLUNTARY ANNEXATION (\$1050) |

APPLICANT INFORMATION

Owner Name: John E Sasser
Mailing Address: 403 Tarpon Ave #308 FB FL
Telephone: 912 283 3518 Fax: 912 285 2229
Email: hrc1@bellsouth.net
Agent Name: Milce McCloskey
Mailing Address: 45 Belted Kingfisher FB FL
Telephone: 912 288 5880 Fax: _____
Email: _____

PROPERTY INFORMATION

Street Address: South 5th St
Parcel Identification Number(s): 00-00-31-1800-0287-0006
Lot Number: lot 10011 Block Number: 287 Subdivision: FB
Section: _____ Township: _____ Range: _____

PROJECT INFORMATION

Total Number of Lots/Parcels: 2

Less than One (1) acre Sq. Footage: 10,000 sq ft One (1) Acre or Greater: _____

Existing Zoning Classification: I-1

Existing Future Land Use Classification: MU1

Previous Planning/Zoning Approvals: _____

Description of Request:

To build residential single family
homes in existing neighborhood.
Prevent industrial projects in residential
neighborhood

SIGNATURE/NOTARY

The undersigned states the above information is true and correct as (s)he is informed and believes.

10-3-17
Date

[Signature]
Signature of Applicant

STATE OF FLORIDA }
COUNTY OF NASSAU } ss

KAREN M. AUSTIN
Notary Public, State of Florida
My Comm. Expires June 18, 2018
Commission No. FF 126104

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 3 day of October, 2017.

Karen M. Austin
Notary Public: Signature

Karen M. Austin
Printed Name

My Commission Expires _____

Personally Known ✓ OR Produced Identification _____ ID Produced: _____



OWNER'S AUTHORIZATION FOR AGENT REPRESENTATION

I /WE John E Sasser
(print name of property owner(s))

hereby authorize: Mike McCloskey
(print name of agent)

to represent me/us in processing an application for: 5th St rezoning
(type of application)

on our behalf. In authorizing the agent to represent me/us, I/we, as owner/owners, attest that the application is made in good faith and that any information contained in the application is accurate and complete.

[Signature]
(Signature of owner)

John E Sasser
(Print name of owner)

(Signature of owner)

(Print name of owner)

STATE OF FLORIDA }
COUNTY OF NASSAU } ss

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 3 day of October, 2017.

KAREN M. AUSTIN
Notary Public, State of Florida
My Comm. Expires June 18, 2018
Commission No. FF 126104

Karen m. Austin
Notary Public: Signature

Karen m. Austin
Printed Name

My Commission Expires

Personally Known ☒ OR Produced Identification _____ ID Produced: _____

NASSAU**A. Michael Hickox, CFA, Cert.Res.RD1941**
Nassau County Property Appraiser[Property Search](#)[Sales Search](#)[Nassau Home](#)

OWNER NAME	SASSER JOHN E	PARCEL NUMBER	00-00-31-1800-0287-0006
MAILING ADDRESS	403 TARPON AV #308	TAX DISTRICT	FERNANDINA BEACH (DISTRICT 2)
		MILLAGE	20.2467
		PROPERTY USAGE	VACANT INDUSTRIAL
	FERNANDINA BEACH, FL 32034	DEED ACRES	0
LOCATION ADDRESS	S 5TH ST	HOMESTEAD	N
	FERNANDINA BEACH 32034	PARCEL MAP RECORD	MAP THIS PARCEL
SHORT LEGAL	BLOCK 287 LOTS 10 & 11 IN OR 1972/591 CITY OF FDNA BEACH	TAX COLLECTOR SEARCH	NASSAU TAX COLLECTOR LINK
		PROPERTY RECORD CARD	LINK TO PROPERTY RECORD CARD (PDF)

2017 Preliminary Values

JUST VALUE OF LAND	\$55,000
LAND VALUE AGRICULTURAL	\$0
TOTAL BUILDING VALUE	\$0
TOTAL MISC VALUE	\$0
JUST OR CLASSIFIED TOTAL VALUE	\$55,000
ASSESSED VALUE	\$55,000
EXEMPT VALUE	\$0
TAXABLE VALUE	\$55,000

Land Information

LAND USE	LAND UNITS	LAND UNIT TYPE	SEC.TWN-RNG
VAC INDUST 004000	100	FF	23-3N-28

Building Information

There is no Building Information for this record.

Miscellaneous Information

There is no Miscellaneous Information for this record.

Sales Information

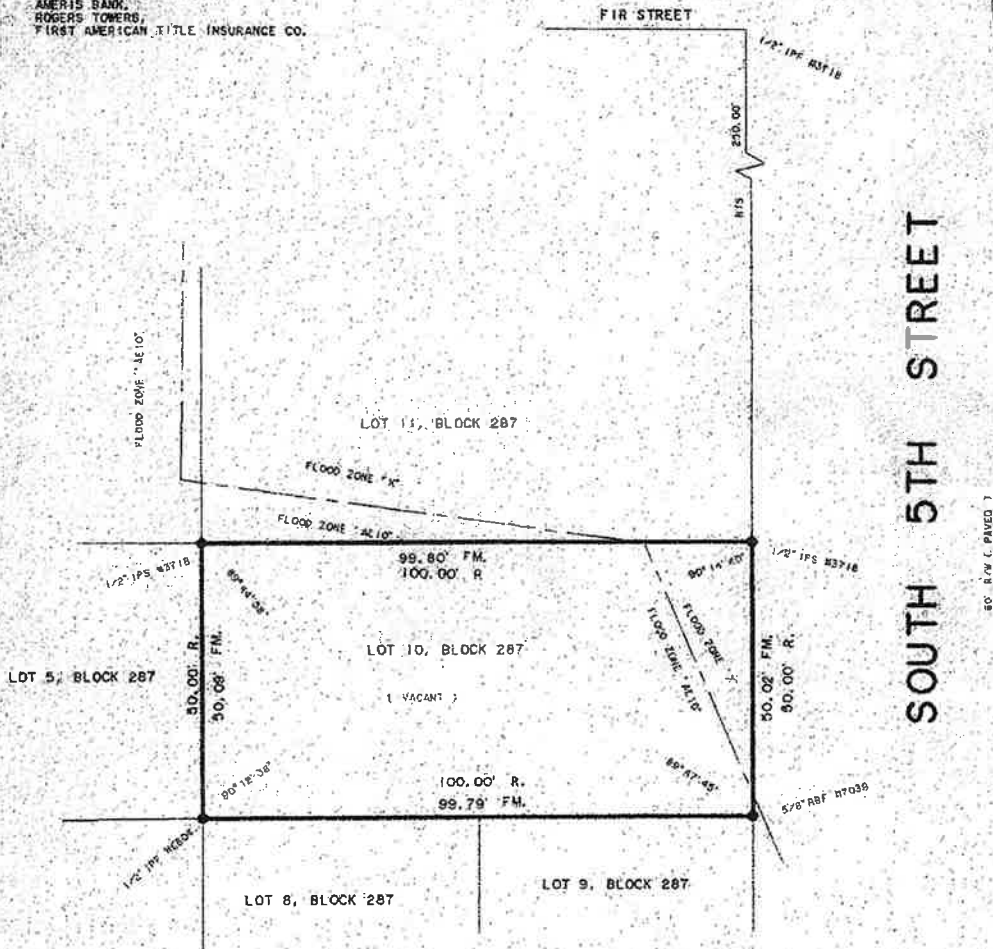
SALE DATE	BOOK / PAGE	SOLD / PAGE	PRICE	INSTRUMENT	QUALIFICATION	IMPROVED? (AT TIME OF SALE)	GRANTOR	GRANTEE
04/03/2015	1972/591	1972/591	60000	WD	Q	N	MILLER MATTHEW & JOELYN	SASSER JOHN E
03/25/2015	1971/902	1971/902	7100	SW	U	N	AMERIS BANK	MILLER MATTHEW & JOELYN
03/25/2015	1971/904	1971/904	7100	SW	U	N	AMERIS BANK	MILLER MATTHEW & JOELYN

OCT 3 PM 3:17

MAP SHOWING BOUNDARY SURVEY OF
LOT 10, BLOCK 287.

LYING AND BEING IN THE CITY OF FERNANDINA BEACH, (FORMERLY NAMED
FERNANDINA), IN THE COUNTY OF NASSAU AND THE STATE OF FLORIDA,
AND KNOWN AND DESCRIBED UPON AND ACCORDING TO THE OFFICIAL
PLAT OF SAID CITY, AS LITHOGRAPHED AND ISSUED BY THE FLORIDA
RAILROAD COMPANY IN 1937, AND ENLARGED, REVISED AND REISSUED
BY THE FLORIDA TOWN IMPROVEMENT COMPANY IN 1987 AND 1991.

CERTIFIED TO:
MATT AND JOCELYN MILLER,
ASERIS BAND,
ROGERS TOWERS,
FIRST AMERICAN TITLE INSURANCE CO.



COASTAL LAND SURVEYORS

8 MAPPERS, INC.
34 NORTH FOURTEENTH STREET
FERNANDINA BEACH, FLORIDA 32032
TEL. 904-261-8950 FAX 904-277-8550

I HEREBY CERTIFY THE INFORMATION DEPICTED HEREON AS
MEETING THE MINIMUM TECHNICAL STANDARDS FOR LAND
SURVEYING, CHAPTER 59-17, F.S., FLORIDA ADMIN. CODE, AND/OR
CHAPTER 180-7, GEORGIA STATUTES.

LICENSED BUSINESS NO. 6412
JAMES C. PEACOCK, PROFESSIONAL SURVEYOR AND MAPPER
FLORIDA CERTIFICATE NO. 3718
GEORGIA CERTIFICATE NO. 2385
NOT VALID UNLESS EMBOSSED WITH SURVEYORS OFFICIAL SEAL

BEARINGS BASED ON N/A

PROPERTY SHOWN HEREON LIES WITHIN
FLOOD ZONE 'X' & 'AL10' AS SHOWN ON

FEMA FLOOD INSURANCE RATE MAP,
COMMUNITY NO. 120172, PANEL NO. 0237Y
DATED 12-17-10

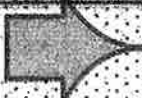
DATE OF SURVEY: MARCH 1, 2015
SCALE: 1"=20'
JOB NO. 0910-200 F.B.

CORNER NUMBERS HAVE NO IDENTIFICATION N.E.N.O.

LEGEND:
IRON PIPE FOUND - IPF
IRON PIPE SET - IPS
REBAR FOUND - REF
NOT TO SCALE - NTS
BUILDING RESTRICTION LINE - BRL
CONCRETE MONUMENT FOUND - CMF
STAINLESS STEEL PIPE FOUND - SSPF
ALLOY OF WAX - A/W
PELLET OF GRAY - PG
CENTER LINE - CL
POWER LINE - PL
PLAT - P
FIELD MEASURED - FM
RECORD - R, DEED - D
POWER POLE - PP
CONCRETE - CON
FENCE - F
RIGHT-OF-WAY - R/W
POINT OF REVERSE CURVE - PRC
OFFICIAL RECORD BOOK - O.R.B.

THE SURVEY DEPICTED HERE IS NOT COVERED
BY PROFESSIONAL LIABILITY INSURANCE.

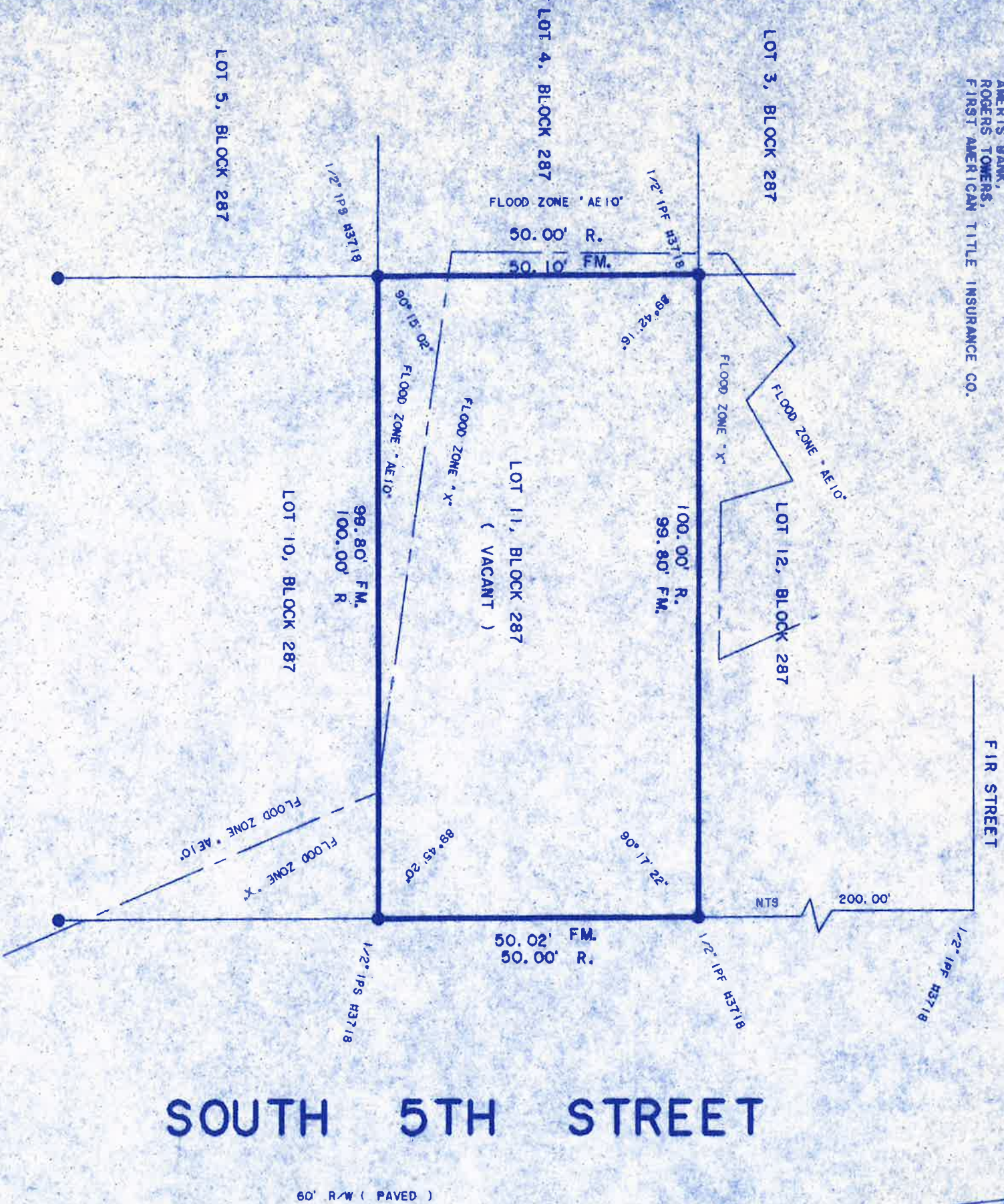
SIGN
HERE



MAP SHOWING BOUNDARY SURVEY OF
LOT 11, BLOCK 287.

LYING AND BEING IN THE CITY OF FERNANDINA BEACH (FORMERLY NAMED
FERNANDINA), IN THE COUNTY OF MASSAU AND THE STATE OF FLORIDA,
AND KNOWN AND DESCRIBED UPON AND ACCORDING TO THE OFFICIAL
PLAT OF SAID CITY (AS LITHOGRAPHED AND ISSUED BY THE FLORIDA
RAILROAD COMPANY IN 1957, AND ENLARGED, REVISED AND REISSUED
BY THE FLORIDA TOWN IMPROVEMENT COMPANY IN 1987 AND 1901).

CERTIFIED TO:
MATT AND JOELLYNN MILLER,
AMERIS BANK,
ROGERS TOWERS,
FIRST AMERICAN TITLE INSURANCE CO.



COASTAL LAND SURVEYORS

8 MAPPERS, INC.
34 NORTH FOURTEENTH STREET
FERNANDINA BEACH, FLORIDA 32032
TEL. 904-261-8950 FAX 904-277-6650

I HEREBY CERTIFY THE INFORMATION DEPICTED HEREON AS
MEETING THE MINIMUM TECHNICAL STANDARDS FOR LAND
SURVEYING, CHAPTER 5J-17.050, FLORIDA ADMIN. CODE, AND/OR
CHAPTER 180-7, GEORGIA STATUTES.

LICENSED BUSINESS NO. 6412
JAMES C. PEACOCK, PROFESSIONAL SURVEYOR AND MAPPER
FLORIDA CERTIFICATE NO. 3718
GEORGIA CERTIFICATE NO. 2385
NOT VALID UNLESS EMBOSSED WITH SURVEYORS OFFICIAL SEAL

BEARINGS BASED ON N/A

PROPERTY SHOWN HEREON LIES WITHIN
FLOOD ZONE X & AE10 AS SHOWN ON
FEMA FLOOD INSURANCE RATE MAP, 0237F
COMMUNITY NO. 120172 PANEL NO. _____
DATED 12-17-10

DATE OF SURVEY: MARCH 1, 2015
SCALE 1"=20'
JOB NO. 0510-201 F.B.

CORNER MARKERS HAVE NO IDENTIFICATION U.S.A.O.
LEGEND:

IRON PIPE FOUND - IPF	POWER LINE - P---
IRON PIPE SET - IPS	PLAT - P
REBAR FOUND - RBF	FIELD MEASURED - FM
NOT TO SCALE - NTS	RECORD - R
BUILDING RESTRICTION LINE - BNL	DEED - D
CONCRETE MONUMENT FOUND - CNF	POWER POLE - PP
STAINLESS STEEL PIPE FOUND - SSPF	CONCRETE - CONC.
RIGHT-OF-WAY - R/W	FENCE - F
POINT OF CURVE - PC	RIGHT-OF-WAY - R/W
POINT OF TANGENCY - PT	POINT OF REVERSE CURVE - PRC
CENTERLINE - CL	OFFICIAL RECORDS BOOK - O.R.B.

THE SURVEY DEPICTED HERE IS NOT COVERED
BY PROFESSIONAL LIABILITY INSURANCE.



STAFF REPORT
PAB (LU/CZ) 2017-14
Planning Advisory Board Hearing
November 7, 2017

**APPLICATION FOR SMALL- SCALE AMENDMENT TO THE FUTURE LAND USE MAP &
ZONING CHANGE REQUEST**

APPLICATION & SURROUNDING AREA INFORMATION:

OWNER/APPLICANT:	John E. Sasser				
AGENT:	Mike McCloskey				
REQUESTED ACTION:	Small Scale Future Land Use Map Change and Zoning Map Change				
LOCATION:	Fir Street – Block 287 Lots 10+11				
CURRENT LAND USE + ZONING:	Industrial (IND)/Medium Density Residential (MDR) Land Use (Split) and Light Industrial (I-1) Zoning				
PROPOSED LAND USE + ZONING:	Mixed Use (MU)/ Mixed Use (MU-1)				
EXISTING USES ON SITE:	VACANT				
PROPERTY SIZE:	Totaling 0.23 Acres Parcel ID #s: 00-00-31-1800-0287-0006				
ADJACENT PROPERTIES:	<u>Direction</u>	<u>Existing Use(s)</u>	<u>Year Built</u>	<u>Zoning</u>	<u>FLUM</u>
	North	Vacant	Vacant	Light Industrial (I-1)	Industrial (IND)
	South	Vacant	Vacant	Light Industrial (I-1)	Medium Density Residential (MDR)/ Industrial (IND)
	East	Vacant	Vacant	Light Industrial (I-1)	Medium Density Residential (MDR)/ Industrial (IND)
	West	Single Family Homes	1990's	Medium Density Residential (R-2)	Medium Density Residential (MDR)

*** All required application materials have been received. All fees have been paid. All required notices have been made. All copies of required materials are part of the official record and have been made available on the City's website and at the Community Development Department Office. ***

SUMMARY OF REQUEST AND BACKGROUND INFORMATION:

The applicant, John E. Sasser, has requested a small scale Future Land Use Map amendment and zoning change for property located at Block 287, Lots 10 + 11 on S. 5th Street between Gum Street and Fir Street. (**Exhibit A**). The existing future land use map designation on the property is split and contains both the Industrial (IND) and Medium Density Residential (MDR) land use and a zoning district of I-1 (Light Industrial). The requested change is to Mixed Use (MU) future land use map designation and MU-1 (Mixed Use) zoning district. The applicant has disclosed that the intended action is needed in order to develop the property with two (2) single family homes.

The applicant's property is located 100 feet from Gum Street, a principal arterial utilized most frequently for heavy truck traffic serving Rayonier Advance Materials daily operations. Gum Street also serves as an alternate route for residential traffic headed north to the City's urban core. Property located to the west of the subject site was developed in 2009 and is presently maintained as the American Legion Post (Private Clubhouse) hosting weekly gatherings and routine special events on their property.



**STAFF REPORT
PAB (LU/CZ) 2017-14
Planning Advisory Board Hearing
November 7, 2017**

Properties fronting S. 5th Street contain detached single family homes which have existed within this area since the mid-70's. Development along the S.5th Street block face was not identified until the 1949 Sanborn maps which show a single family home at the corner of Fir Street and S. 5th Street. The majority of the block has remained vacant. A cursory review of Sanborn maps indicates that the historic development pattern within the area surrounding the subject property has been a mix of industrial and residential. Notably, the Fernandina Lumber Company existed at the terminus of S. 3rd Street and Gum Street with a rail spur leading to town existed on the 1926 maps.

Given the range of activity existing in the area coupled with the high traffic volumes near the subject property at the Gum Street and S. 3rd Street intersection, the applicant has requested a mixed use land use and MU-1 zoning district. The existing future land use map split category appears to be due to the original efforts to digitize the City's land use layers. The split boundary appears to be consistent with a former Public Land Survey System (PLSS) section line, which may have contributed to the mapping error.

CONSISTENCY WITH THE COMPREHENSIVE PLAN:

Policy 1.01.02. The approval of all development shall be subject to the availability of adequate levels of service for all facilities and services that are subject to concurrency management requirements.

AND

Policy 4.01.01. The following level of service standards are hereby adopted, and shall be used as the basis for determining the availability of facility capacity and the demand generated by a development.

Facility/Service Area	Level of Service Standard
Wastewater Treatment System	300 gallons per day per ERU (Equivalent Residential Unit)
Solid Waste Facilities	Average Solid Waste Generation Rate: 5.9 pounds per capita per day
Stormwater Management Facilities	Policy 4.01.02 <i>All subdivisions, multifamily, commercial, industrial, city, and institutional projects shall provide for retention of stormwater resulting from project, unless off-site shared facilities are available. For projects within areas designated for "zero discharge," storage shall accommodate a ten (10)-year, twenty-four (24)-hour storm event. For all other areas, retention shall accommodate the greater of: (a) the first one-half (1/2) inch of stormwater within the boundaries of their project, or (b) the first one (1) inch of storm flow from all roofs, sidewalks, paved surfaces, and parking areas (at 100 percent runoff), whether paved or not. The project shall also provide detention for all storm flows. Detention shall prevent peak flows after development from exceeding the peak flow prior to development.</i>
Potable Water Facilities	Water Allocation Level of Service: 350 gallons per day per ERU (Equivalent Residential Unit)
Fire-Rescue Services	240-second travel time to 90% of the incidents (EMS with AED or BLS) & 480-second travel time to 90% of the incidents (ALS Response)
Police and Law Enforcement Services	Response Time: 3 minutes or less for emergency calls and 7 minutes or less for non-emergency calls



**STAFF REPORT
PAB (LU/CZ) 2017-14
Planning Advisory Board Hearing
November 7, 2017**

The existing land use and zoning (Industrial/Medium Density Residential and Light Industrial, I-1) of these properties does not permit any residential dwelling units. Under the proposed request of Mixed Use (MU-1), eight (8) dwelling units per acre are supported. The property size at 0.23 acres, with two (2) originally platted lots of record will allow for development two (2) residential units. The applicant has disclosed their intent to construct a detached single family home on each lot.

The City has seven public facilities that have adopted levels of service: Transportation, Water, Sewer, Drainage, Solid Waste, Fire-Rescue Services and Police and Law Enforcement Services. A determination of the impact of the proposed land use and zoning change must assess the net increase in development potential. The applicant has not provided a site plan as part of their application materials. A site plan is not required for Future Land Use Map change or zoning assignment request. All public facilities and services are currently available to the development and each service is able to maintain or exceed its level of service standards as required by Policies 1.01.02, 4.01.01 and 4.01.02.

Policy 1.02.03. The City shall ensure that the location, scale, timing, and design of development is coordinated with the availability of public facilities and services. The City seeks to ensure compact development patterns that integrate neighborhood and commercial activities and promote connectivity through the use of sidewalks, bike lanes and alternative low-speed shared-use vehicle paths in order to achieve a reduction in vehicular trips on arterial roadways. The purpose of this policy is to prevent the proliferation of urban sprawl and to achieve cost effective and energy efficient land development patterns and avoid or eliminate existing patterns that may be described as:

- a. No Areas of urban development or uses, which are not functionally related to land uses which predominate the adjacent area;**
- b. No Areas of urban development or uses which fail to maximize the use of existing public facilities;**
- c. No Areas of urban development or uses which fail to use areas within which public services are currently provided; and**
- d. No Leapfrog/scattered development or ribbon/strip commercial development patterns.**

The applicant's requested land use of Mixed Use (MU) and MU-1 zoning achieves compliance with the direction provided in policy statement 1.02.03, specifically subsections a and b. The requested MU land use/ MU-1 zoning serves to create a transitional zoning district between the more intensive warehousing permitted in the Industrial (IND)/ I-1 properties to the west and the established residential homes to the east.

1.02.04. Decisions on amendments to the FLUM shall be based on an analysis of the suitability and compatibility of the proposed use, based on the following factors:

- a. Type and density or intensity of surrounding uses;**
- b. Zoning districts in the surrounding area;**
- c. Demonstration of adequate water supply and water supply facilities;**
- d. Appropriateness of the size of the parcel compared to the proposed use;**
- e. Physical condition of the site, and the suitability of soils and topography for the proposed use;**
- f. Suitability of the site based on the presence or absence of natural resources, environmentally sensitive lands, flood zones, or historic resources;**
- g. Compatibility factors;**
- h. Impact on adopted levels of service standards and quality of service standards; and**
- i. Location in a Coastal Upland Protection Zone (CUPZ).**



**STAFF REPORT
PAB (LU/CZ) 2017-14
Planning Advisory Board Hearing
November 7, 2017**

The requested action is consistent with the surrounding area density and intensity. The property is not located within the CUPZ. Adequate water and facilities are available to serve the property. The requested action meets all compatibility and suitability indicators described in policy 1.02.04.

Policy 1.02.08.

Stable or established residential areas shall be protected from encroachment by incompatible development by establishing and increasing the amount of mixed use transitional areas. This policy does not preclude necessary community facilities from locating within residential areas when such activities satisfy the criteria established in the City's comprehensive plan and land development regulations.

The applicant's request for assignment of the Mixed Use (MU) future land use category for the subject properties serves to accomplish the intent of this policy statement. By definition of the land use category requested, Mixed Use (MU) allows for a mixed use urban development pattern. Although, the applicant intends to develop the property with single family homes, application of a mixed use land use category is appropriate given its location and the surrounding area land uses.

Policy 1.02.09.

The City shall provide for the orderly transition of incompatible uses. Where infeasible to separate incompatible uses then, buffering and mixed use transition areas shall be required to promote a smooth land use transition. Any potential adverse impacts caused by incompatible land uses located adjacent to each other shall be minimized by drought tolerant and native landscaping, low impact development strategies and buffer requirements.

The applicant's request for assignment of the Mixed Use (MU) future land use category for the subject properties serves to accomplish the intent of this policy statement. The existing land use and zoning under the split Medium Density Residential and Industrial/ I-1 of the subject properties is not compatible with the adjoining residential properties to the east. The requested action provides a down-zoning or transition from the industrial properties to the adjoining residential areas.

Policy 1.07.07.

Mixed Use (MU)

- a. This land use category is designed to accommodate medical, business, and professional offices; personal service establishments with limited inventory of goods; neighborhood commercial uses; and customary accessory uses, which are subordinate and incidental to the principal office or limited commercial use.**
- b. Single-family and multi-family residential units are allowed in this land category.**
- c. This designation is not intended for manufacturing.**
- d. Mixed uses, either "stand alone" or in mixed residential and business use structures, may occur throughout the area designated for MU on the FLUM through the assignment of zoning districts for residential uses, limited commercial uses, and office uses, as well as the use of the PUD overlay.**
- e. The maximum density for residential development within the MU land use category is eight (8) units per acre. The intensity of non-residential development in the MU land use category shall not exceed a FAR of 1.0.**
- f. In the application of zoning districts within the ORMU category, the City shall ensure that proposed zoning districts are compatible with each other and with adjacent zoning districts and land uses.**



STAFF REPORT
PAB (LU/CZ) 2017-14
Planning Advisory Board Hearing
November 7, 2017

The applicant's request for assignment of the Mixed Use (MU) future land use category for the subject properties and development of two (2) detached single family homes, as indicated in the application serves to meet the intent of policy 1.07.07.

CONSISTENCY WITH THE LAND DEVELOPMENT CODE:

The requested Mixed Use, MU-1 zoning provides for a mix of residential and non-residential uses. Permissible uses are provided in Table 2.03.02 of the Land Development Code (LDC).

Section 2.01.09 of the LDC states the intent of the MU-1, Mixed Use, zoning classification.

The MU-1 District is intended for the development of a combination of residential, office, and limited neighborhood commercial uses. The Mixed Use District encourages well-planned development and redevelopment of areas that feature compatible, interrelated uses including single-family and multi-family residential units; medical, business, and professional offices; personal service establishments with limited inventory of goods; and limited neighborhood commercial uses.

The MU-1 zoning assignment is requested by the applicant in order to develop the property for residential dwelling units as consistent with all LDC regulations.

CONCLUSION:

Staff finds the requested action to be consistent with the Comprehensive Plan and Land Development Code. The request is an appropriate application of the Mixed Use land use and MU-1 zoning district to provide orderly transition from the industrial properties to the west and established residential properties to the east. Therefore, staff recommends that the assignment of Mixed Use (MU) land use and MU-1 zoning be approved for these properties.

MOTIONS TO CONSIDER

I move to recommend **(approval or denial)** of PAB case number 2017-14 to the City Commission requesting a Future Land Use Map assignment of Mixed land use and MU-1 zoning from Industrial and Medium Density Residential land use and I-1 zoning, as described and that PAB case 2017-14 as presented, **(is or is not)** sufficiently compliant with applicable Florida Statutes, Comprehensive Plan and Land Development Code to be approved at this time.

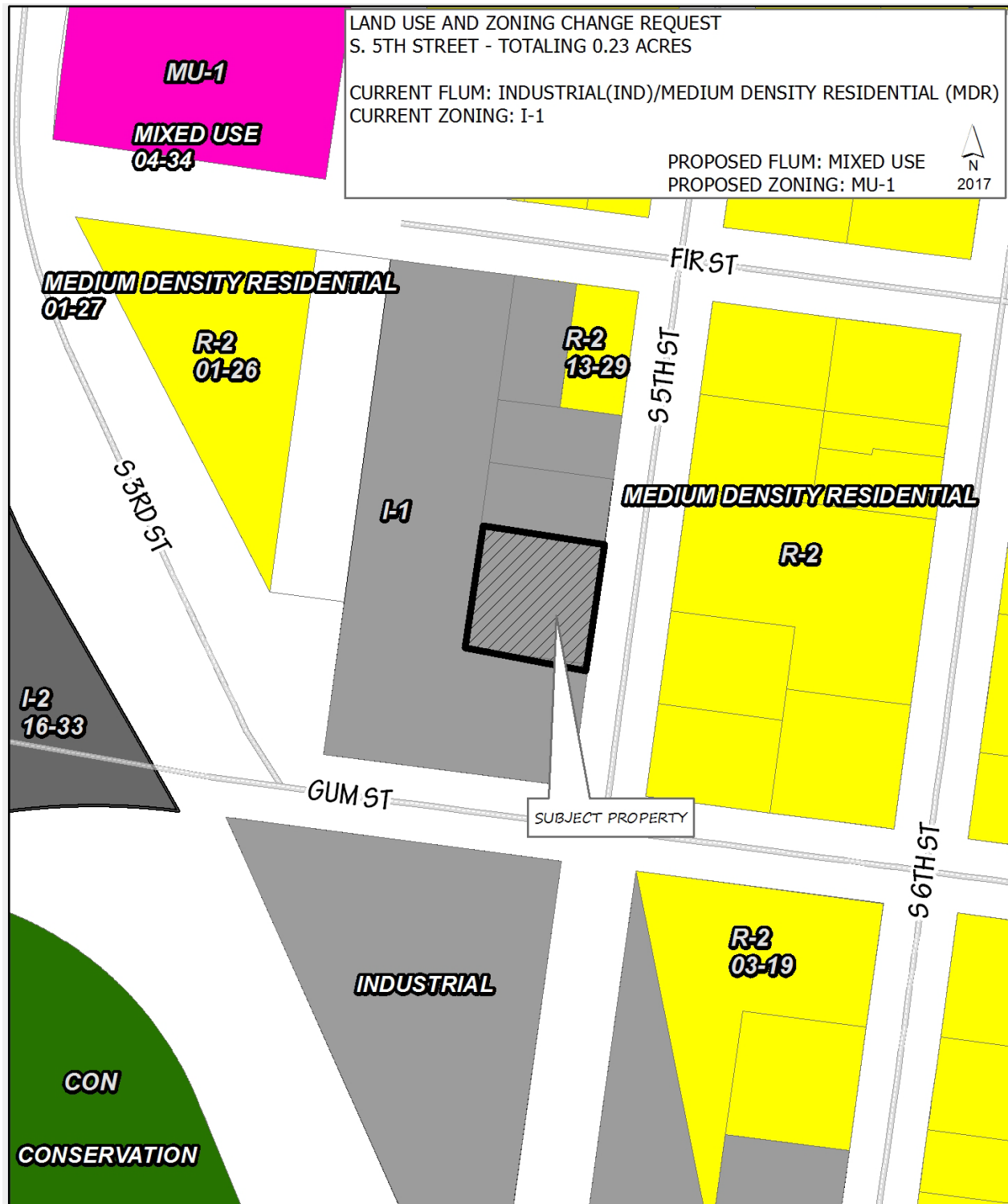
Submitted by:

Kelly N. Gibson, AICP
Planning Manager



STAFF REPORT
PAB (LU/CZ) 2017-14
Planning Advisory Board Hearing
November 7, 2017

EXHIBIT A



1. **Call to Order/ Roll Call/Determination of Quorum** – The meeting was called to order at 5:01 pm.

Council Members Present

Chair Mark Bennett
Vice Chair David Beal
Benjamin Morrison

John Boylan
Jenny Schaffer (Alternate 2)

Council Members Absent

Wayne L. Peterson
Donna Lewis (Alternate 1)

Others Present

Tammi Bach, City Attorney
Kelly Gibson, City Planner
Sylvie McCann, Recording Secretary

2. **Approval of Minutes** – According to the agenda support documents, the Minutes for the July 12, 2017 Regular Meeting were presented for approval. **A motion was made by Vice Chair Beal, seconded by Member Morrison, to approve the Minutes. Vote upon passage of the motion was taken by voice vote being all ayes, carried.** The Minutes for the October 11, 2017 Regular Meeting were not available.

3. **New Business**

- 3.1 **PAB 2017-14: JOHN E. SASSER, FIR STREET LAND USE AND ZONING CHANGES REQUEST**

The subject property will be considered for Future Land Use Map Amendment and Zoning Change from the split Industrial (IND) and Medium Density Residential (MDR) Future Land Use Map categories and Light Industrial (I-1) Zoning District to the Mixed Use Future Land Use Map category and Mixed Use (MU-1) zoning district. The request is made to allow for the development of two single family homes fronting S. 5th Street.

Ms. Gibson presented the case as outlined in the staff report and upon this analysis concluded that the requested action was consistent with the Land Development Code and the Comprehensive Plan and recommended approval of PAB 2017-14.

Chair Bennett stated that the properties to the east are currently zoned as R-2. He wondered why use MU-1 if the purpose was to build two single-family homes and commented that it seemed like spot zoning. He also noted that R-2 zoning has setbacks and MU-1 does not. He stated that this could change the neighborhood from what is already there. Ms. Gibson explained that it was measured to provide for both office and retail since the road is a heavy traffic route. She showed where this enabled a transition between the residential properties to the east and the light industrial further down the road, and pointed out other areas nearby with similar zoning. Chair Bennett asked for further clarification as the property is adjacent to that one owned by the American Legion and Ms. Gibson stated that she advocated for the MU-1 zoning in part because she thought there was good synergy with the American Legion property that could be developed.

Member Schaffer asked about split zoning. Ms. Gibson explained that the property was currently zoned as light industrial but that it was split on a prior boundary line when it was digitized. The property was split half and half and so it was unclear how to treat the property without making a change.

Member Beal stated that he liked the MU-1 zoning as a good buffer and that he would like to continue to see transition using MU-1 between R-2 and industrial zones. The density of R-2 and MU-1 is the same, although the land use is different.

Chair Bennett stated that he thought that since part of the property was already R-2 changing it to MU-1 was doing extra work.

Member Schaffer expressed concern with the noise ordinance as written and did not want to expose any new event centers or businesses to potential complaints, so she is worried about approving it as residential.

John “Chip” Sasser, 403 Tarpon Avenue, with CMR Properties, commented that he was tired of his condo and wanted to be close to downtown. He added that they want to build to single family residences and hope to be the residents. He is applying for MU-1 per staff’s recommendation but agreed with their assessment of the value of it being MU-1.

Chair Bennett asked if he would consider R-2 and Mr. Sasser replied yes. There was some discussion that the property makes sense as MU-1 if the American Legion property had already been converted, but since it hadn’t, R-2 was still a consideration. The American Legion would have been there but for cost considerations.

Public Hearing was then opened.

Chris Star, 424 Elm Street, wanted to see houses on the subject property and supported applicant’s application.

Public Hearing was then closed.

Member Morrison stated that he thought, after hearing what the applicant wants to do with the property, that the safest compromise was to be zoned R-2. Member Beal asked if that was possible and Ms. Gibson stated that they could deny the applicant’s request and recommend R-2 instead but she argued that the R-2 zoning would be counter to the Comprehensive Plan and Land Development Code.

Member Beal stated that he thought the MU-1 was still the better option and to trust staff as it lets the applicant proceed with his plans without being held up. Chair Bennett stated he didn’t think that there was a good idea.

A motion was made by Member Beal, seconded by Member Boylan, to recommend approval of PAB 2017-14 to the City Commission for assignment of future Land Use Map zoning designation of mixed use and MU-1 zoning to the subject property; and that as described in PAB 2017-14 as presented, is substantially compliant with applicable Florida Statutes, the City Comprehensive Plan, and the Land Development Code to be approved at this time. Vote upon passage of the motion was taken by ayes and nays as follows:

<i>Member Beal</i>	<i>Aye</i>
<i>Member Boylan</i>	<i>Aye</i>
<i>Member Schaffer</i>	<i>Nay</i>
<i>Member Morrison</i>	<i>Nay</i>
<i>Chair Bennett</i>	<i>Nay</i>

Motion failed.

A motion was made by Member Morrison, seconded by Member Bennett, to recommend denial PAB Case 2017-14 to the City Commission for assignment of future Land Use Map zoning designation of Mixed Use (MU-1) to the subject property; and recommend to the City Commission consideration of a zoning designation of Medium Density Residential (R-2) zoning as presented, is substantially compliant with applicable Florida Statutes, the City Comprehensive Plan, and the Land Development Code to be approved at this time.

Chair Bennett handed the gavel to Member Morrison to make the second, and Vice Chair Beal objected that the second was voiced by Chair Bennett. Vice Chair Beal asked what would happen if there was no consensus and Ms. Gibson stated that it would move forward to the Commission with a no action.

Vote upon passage of the motion was taken by ayes and nays; as follows:

<i>Member Beal</i>	<i>Nay</i>
<i>Member Boylan</i>	<i>Aye</i>
<i>Member Schaffer</i>	<i>Nay</i>
<i>Member Morrison</i>	<i>Aye</i>
<i>Chair Bennett</i>	<i>Aye</i>

4. Board Business

Members asked when the Board would change over. Ms. Gibson stated that the new members would be appointed at the second City Commission meeting in December if there was a run-off, otherwise it would be the first meeting in December.

Chip Sasser, 403 Tarpon Avenue, stated that his neighbors saw the case advertised as R-2 in the paper, Ms. Gibson pulled up the current ad which stated MU-1.

5. Staff Report

There was no Staff business presented at this time.

6. Comments by the Public

There were no comments by the public.

7. Adjournment - There being no further business to come before the Planning Advisory Board, the meeting was adjourned 5:41 p.m.

Sylvie McCann, Clerk

Mark Bennett, Chair

CITY COMMISSION AGENDA ITEM

City of Fernandina Beach



SUBJECT: Ordinance 2018-12
Code Amendment - Jake Braking

ITEM TYPE: Ordinance (w/o fiscal impact)

REQUESTED ACTION: Consider Resolution 2018-12

SYNOPSIS: This Ordinance prohibits "jake braking", a type of braking using devices that reduce speed of a vehicle using the engine, not traditional brakes on wheels/axles. "Jake braking" causes loud, raucous and excessive, even explosive noise. The incidents of complaints related to trucks "jake braking" on 8th Street have increased to the point that the Police Department needs an enforcement mechanism through an ordinance. A violation of this new Ordinance prohibiting "jake braking" will be enforced via a written warning and then a \$250 fine for a subsequent offense.

FISCAL IMPACT: None

CITY ATTORNEY COMMENTS: No additional comments.

CITY MANAGER RECOMMENDATION(S): I recommend that the City Commission adopt proposed Resolution 2018-12.

Tammi E. Bach, City Attorney 05/02/2018

Dale Martin, City Manager 05/03/2018

Date: April 16, 2018

Submitted By: Katie Newton, Legal Assistant

COMMISSION ACTION: Approve

ORDINANCE 2018-12

AN ORDINANCE OF THE CITY COMMISSION OF THE CITY OF FERNANDINA BEACH, FLORIDA, AMENDING CHAPTER 42, ARTICLE V, OF THE CODE OF ORDINANCES; AMENDING SECTION 42-141 DEFINITIONS; AMENDING SECTION 42-142 JAKE BRAKING PROHIBITED; PROVIDING FOR SEVERABILITY; AND PROVIDING FOR AN EFFECTIVE DATE.

NOW, THEREFORE BE IT ORDAINED BY THE CITY COMMISSION OF THE CITY OF FERNANDINA BEACH, AS FOLLOWS:

SECTION 1. It is hereby proposed that Ch. 42, Article V, Section 42-141 of the Code of Ordinances, City of Fernandina Beach, Florida, is hereby amended only to add the term “jake brake” to read as follows:

Sec. 42-141. – Definitions.

The following words, terms and phrases, when used in this article, shall have the meanings ascribed to them in this section, except where the context clearly indicates a different meaning:

Amplification device means any instrument, machine, or system, which by electronic means augments sound by increasing the sound level or volume.

Amplified sound means sound augmented by any electronic means that increases the sound level or volume.

Central business district means the C-3 zoning district as defined by the city's land development code.

City manager means the city manager or the city manager's designee which may be one of his assistants or a department or division head of the city designated by the city manager.

Code inspector means an authorized employee or agent of the city whose duty it is to ensure code compliance, including but not limited to inspectors of the city's code compliance department, police officers, or any authorized agent or employee of the city whose duty it is to assure code compliance.

Emergency work means any work performed for the purpose of remedying conditions that create an imminent peril to life, health or property.

Habitual means when a person or entity has more than five offenses within 18 months of the first offense.

Jake Brake means any motor- or engine-retarding device, or any mechanical exhaust device, or any other device or system that brakes on the engine rather than the wheels as a means of slowing or stopping a truck, tractor, semi, motor carrier or other vehicle. The device is commonly called a “jake brake” and its use is characterized by an excessively loud, raucous, or explosive noise.

Motorcycle means any motor vehicle having a saddle or seat for the use of the rider and designed to travel on not more than three wheels in contact with the ground. The term shall include motorized bicycles and motor scooters.

Motorized vehicle means any motor-operated vehicle licensed for use on the public highways, but not including motorcycles or recreation vehicles.

Offense means a notice of violation that has not been appealed timely or a finding of violation by the code enforcement and appeals board following the appeal of a violation.

One day means a 24-hour period from noon to noon.

Plainly audible means any sound that can be detected by a person using his or her unaided hearing faculties and can reasonably determine the source of the noise. The person need not determine particular words or phrases, or the name of any song or artist, the detecting of a rhythmic bass reverberating sound is sufficient.

Premises means any real property or parcel of land, including the buildings, structures, other improvements thereon, private courtyards and private alleys.

Qualified noise engineer means any person selected pursuant to the city's competitive bidding procedures.

Recreational vehicle means any race car, motorcycle or any other motorized vehicle equipped for use in racing or other recreational events or uses off of public rights-of-way on public or private property.

Residential district means the R-E, R1-G, R-1, RLM, R-2, R-3, OT-1, and OT-2 zoning districts as defined by the city's land development code.

Temporary use means those uses deemed temporary uses under the city's land development code.

Violator means a person or entity determined or cited by a code inspector or police officer as being in violation of the provisions of this article.

SECTION 2. It is hereby proposed that Ch. 42, Article V, Section 42-141 of the Code of Ordinances, City of Fernandina Beach, Florida, is hereby amended to read as follows:

Sec. 42-142. - Noises; unnecessary and excessive prohibited; plainly audible measurement.

It shall be unlawful for any person to make, continue, or cause to be made or continued any unreasonably loud, excessive, unnecessary or unusual noise. Except as provided in section 42-145, the following acts, among others, are declared to be unreasonably loud, excessive, unnecessary or unusual noises in violation of this section, but this enumeration shall not be deemed to be exclusive, namely:

- (1) *Horns, signaling devices, etc.* The sounding of any horn or signaling device on any automobile, motorized vehicle, recreational vehicle, motorcycle, bus or other vehicle on any street or public place of the city that creates any excessive or unreasonably loud noise for any unnecessary and unreasonable period of time.
- (2) *Radios, televisions, amplification devices, phonographs, etc.* The using, operating, or permitting to be played, used or operated any radio receiving set, television set, amplification device, musical instrument, phonograph, or other machine or device for the producing, reproducing or amplification of sound in such manner as to disturb the peace, quiet and comfort of the neighboring inhabitants, or at any time with louder volume than is necessary for convenient hearing for the person or persons who are in the room, premises, vehicle or chamber in which such machine or device is operated and who are voluntary listeners thereto. The operation of any such set, instrument, amplification device, phonograph, machine or other device between the hours of 10:00 p.m. and 7:00 a.m. Sunday through Thursday and 11:00 p.m. to 7:00 a.m. on Friday and Saturday, in such a manner as to be plainly audible at a distance of 25 feet from the premises or vehicle in which such noise is located shall be prima facie evidence of a violation of this section. The operation of any such set, instrument, amplification device, phonograph, machine or other device at any other time of day or night, in such a manner as to be plainly audible at a distance of 100 feet from the premises or vehicle in which it is located shall be prima facie evidence of a violation of this section.

- (3) *Animals, birds, etc.* The owning, harboring, possessing or keeping of any dog, animal or bird which causes frequent, habitual or long continued noise which is plainly audible at a distance of 100 feet from the building, structure or yard in which the dog, animal or bird is located.
- (4) *Whistles.* The blowing of any locomotive whistle or whistle attached to any stationary boiler except to give notice of the time to begin or stop work or as a warning of fire or danger or upon request of the proper municipal authorities.
- (5) *Defect in vehicle or load.* The use of any automobile, motorcycle, jet ski, water bike, recreational vehicle, dirt bike or motorized vehicle so out of repair, so loaded, so modified or in such manner as to create unreasonably loud or unnecessary grating, grinding, rattling or other noise within a residential area.
- (6) *Schools, courts, hospitals.* The creation of any excessive or unreasonably loud noise on any street adjacent to any school, institution of learning, house of worship or court while the same are in use, or adjacent to any hospital, which unreasonably interferes with the workings of such institutions, or which disturbs or unduly annoys the patients in the hospital, provided conspicuous signs are displayed in such streets indicating that it is a school, hospital or court street.
- (7) *Hawkers, peddlers.* The shouting and crying of peddlers, hawkers, and vendors which disturbs the peace and quiet of the neighborhood.
- (8) *Noises to attract attention.* The use of any drum, loudspeaker, or other instrument or device for the purpose of attracting attention by creation of any unreasonably loud or unnecessary noise to any performance, show, sale, display or advertisement of merchandise.
- (9) *Loudspeakers, etc.* The use or operation on or upon the public streets, alleys and thoroughfares anywhere in this city for any purpose of any device known as a sound truck, loud speaker or sound amplifier or radio or any other instrument of any kind or character which emits therefrom loud and raucous noises and is attached to and upon any vehicle operated or standing upon such streets or public places aforementioned. It is provided, however, that this subsection is not intended to be construed in a manner that would interfere with the legitimate use of the foregoing loudspeaker type devices in political campaigns.
- (10) *Tools and landscaping equipment.* The operation of noise-producing lawn mowers, lawn edgers, weed trimmers, blowers, chippers, chain saws, power tools, hammers, air compressors, and other noise-producing tools which are used to maintain property out-of-doors between 8:00 p.m. and 7:00 a.m.
- (11) *Shouting and yelling.* Shouting or yelling in such manner as to be plainly audible at a distance of 25 feet from the premises or vehicle in which such noise is located shall be prima facie evidence of a violation of this section.
- (12) *Motorized vehicles, motorcycles and recreational vehicles.* The operation of a motorized vehicle, motorcycle, recreational vehicle or combination of vehicles that is not equipped with a muffler or other noise-dissipative device or is otherwise cutout, bypassed or modified to increase noise production and creates any excessive or unreasonably loud noise for any unnecessary and unreasonable amount of time in any residential district or the central business district, or the operation of a motorized vehicle, motorcycle, recreational vehicle or combination of vehicles that creates excessive or unreasonably loud noise for any unnecessary and unreasonable amount of time and which is plainly audible at a distance of 200 feet from the motorized vehicle, motorcycle or recreational vehicle in all other zoning districts within the city.
- (13) *Jake Brakes.* The use of jake brakes within the corporate limits of the City of Fernandina Beach is strictly prohibited. The excessively loud, raucous or explosive noise characterized by the use of a jake brake shall be prima facie evidence of a violation of this section.

(1314) *Plainly audible standing and measurement.* In determining whether a sound is plainly audible, law enforcement personnel or code enforcement officers shall be entitled to measure the sound according to the following standards:

- a. The primary means of detection shall be by means of the officer's ordinary auditory senses, so long as the officer's hearing is not enhanced by any mechanical device, such as a microphone or hearing aid.
- b. The officer need not determine the particular words or phrases being produced or the name of any song or artist producing the sound. The detection of a rhythmic bass reverberating type sound is sufficient to constitute a plainly audible sound.

SECTION 3. Severability. In the event that any word, phrase, clause, sentence or paragraph hereof shall be held invalid by any court of competent jurisdiction, such holding shall not affect any other word, clause, phrase, sentence or paragraph hereof.

SECTION 4. Effective Date. This Ordinance shall take effect immediately upon its final passage and adoption.

ADOPTED this ____ day of ____, 2018.

CITY OF FERNANDINA BEACH

John A. Miller
Commissioner – Mayor

ATTEST:

APPROVED AS TO FORM AND LEGALITY:



Caroline Best
City Clerk

Tammi E. Bach
City Attorney

CITY COMMISSION AGENDA ITEM
City of Fernandina Beach



SUBJECT: Ordinance 2018-13
Code Amendment - Conservation and Preservation of Land

ITEM TYPE: Ordinances (w/ fiscal impact)

REQUESTED ACTION: Consider Ordinance 2018-13 at First Reading.

SYNOPSIS: This Ordinance amends Chapter 42 of the City's Code of Ordinances by establishing a comprehensive land conservation and preservation program including a land conservation trust fund. The City Commission established land conservation as a primary goal for the next twelve months, and the attached Ordinance satisfies the first step in achieving this goal.

FISCAL IMPACT: This requires the establishment of an Other Governmental Fund. The Comptroller will work with the City's auditor, City Manager and City Attorney to determine the chart of accounts for the new fund and any special reporting requirements.

CITY ATTORNEY COMMENTS: No additional comments.

CITY MANAGER RECOMMENDATION(S): I recommend that the City Commission approve proposed Ordinance 2018-13 at First Reading.

Tammi E. Bach, City Attorney 04/26/2018

Dale Martin, City Manager 05/03/2018

Patti Clifford, Comptroller 05/04/2018

Date: April 10, 2018

Submitted By: Katie Newton, Legal Assistant

COMMISSION ACTION: Approve

ORDINANCE 2018-13

AN ORDINANCE OF THE CITY COMMISSION OF THE CITY OF FERNANDINA BEACH, FLORIDA, CREATING ARTICLE VIII, CONSERVATION AND PRESERVATION OF LAND UNDER CHAPTER 42, ENVIRONMENT; CREATING SECTION 42-190 OBJECTIVES; CREATING SECTION 42-191 PURPOSE AND INTENT; CREATING SECTION 42-192 DEFINITIONS; CREATING SECTION 42-193 LAND CONSERVATION TRUST FUND; CREATING SECTION 42-194 ADMINISTRATION; CREATING SECTION 42-195 PROPERTIES ELIGIBLE FOR ACQUISITION AND MANAGEMENT; CREATING SECTION 42-196 CRITERIA FOR EVALUATION OF LANDS; CREATING SECTION 42-197 ACQUISITION LIST; CREATING SECTION 42-198 NOMINATION OF ACQUISITION PROPOSALS; CREATING SECTION 42-199 PROCEDURES FOR SELECTIONS AND PURCHASE PROCEDURES; CREATING SECTION 42-200 MANAGEMENT AND USE OF ENVIRONMENTALLY SENSITIVE LANDS; PROVIDING FOR SEVERABILITY; AND PROVIDING FOR AN EFFECTIVE DATE.

WHEREAS, on January 24, 2018, the City Commission met in a workshop to set their primary goals for the next twelve months; and

WHEREAS, the City Commission is unanimously committed to land conservation and proper management of environmentally sensitive lands; and

WHEREAS, the City Commission has directed the City Manager and City Attorney to propose an ordinance creating a conservation and land management program and trust fund to benefit residents and visitors of Fernandina Beach; and

WHEREAS, it is in the best interests of residents and visitors for the City to adopt and commit to a conservation and land management program to ensure that the City's precious natural resources are protected.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT ORDAINED BY THE CITY COMMISSION OF THE CITY OF FERNANDINA BEACH, THAT:

SECTION 1. It is hereby proposed that the Code of Ordinances, City of Fernandina Beach, Florida, be hereby amended by adding a new article under Chapter 42, titled "Article VIII Conservation and Preservation of Land" which shall read as follows:

ARTICLE VIII. - CONSERVATION AND PRESERVATION OF LAND

SECTION 2. It is hereby proposed that the Code of Ordinances, City of Fernandina Beach, Florida, be hereby amended by adding a new section to be numbered 42-190 which section shall read as follows:

Sec. 42-190. - Objectives.

The objectives of the Fernandina Beach Land Conservation Program are the acquisition, conservation, preservation, restoration, and maintenance of:

- (1) Vital and significant threatened natural lands, marine forests, upland and wetland communities;
- (2) Environmentally sensitive lands;
- (3) Lands that have been altered but are capable of being restored;
- (4) Improved or unimproved lands that may be useful for conservation; and
- (5) Interests in lands such as conservation easements, scenic easements and any other interests, located within and adjacent to the city, for the benefit of present and future generations.

SECTION 3. It is hereby proposed that the Code of Ordinances, City of Fernandina Beach, Florida, be hereby amended by adding a new section to be numbered 42-191 which section shall read as follows:

Sec. 42-191. - Purpose and intent of article.

The purposes and intent of this article are as follows:

- (1) To acquire, protect and manage environmentally sensitive lands that contain natural upland or wetland communities, native plant communities, rare and endangered flora and fauna, endemic species, endangered species habitat, a diversity of species, significant water resources, or outstanding aesthetic or other natural features, maximizing protection of unique or endangered habitats;
- (2) To acquire, protect and manage environmentally sensitive lands that offer the best human social value, including equitable geographic distribution, natural resource-based recreation, and protection of water resources, local ecological awareness, and enhancement of the aesthetic setting of the city;
- (3) To acquire, protect and manage environmentally sensitive lands that serve to recharge the city's and county's aquifers and protect wetlands and surface water resources to ensure the delivery of clean and plentiful water supplies and provide flood control;
- (4) To acquire, protect and manage environmentally sensitive lands containing the most biological value, including biodiversity, listed species habitat, connectivity, restoration potential, and ecological quality;
- (5) To protect present conservation or preservation lands by acquiring, protecting and managing adjacent properties which, if not acquired, would threaten the environmental integrity of the existing resource, or which, if acquired, would enhance and buffer the environmental integrity of the resource, and add to resource connectivity;
- (6) To restore the natural functions, as necessary, to any impacted and vulnerable habitats which would then contribute significantly to fulfilling this program's goals;

(7) To help implement the objectives and policies of the Comprehensive Plan which have been promulgated to preserve and protect environmental protection areas designated in the Plan and other natural marine forest resources, wetlands, endangered species habitat, and vulnerable rare habitats;

(8) To identify the city's best and most endangered environmental lands for acquisition, protection and management by evaluating the biological and hydrological characteristics and viability of the resource, the vulnerability of the resource to degradation or destruction, and the feasibility of managing the resource to maintain its natural attributes;

(9) To manage acquired environmentally sensitive lands with the primary objectives of maintaining and preserving their natural resource values, and providing appropriate natural resource based recreational and educational opportunities, by employing management techniques that are most appropriate for each native community so that our natural heritage may be preserved and appreciated by and for present and future generations;

(10) To preserve lands that may not qualify as environmentally sensitive, but are otherwise worthy of restoration and preservation for the health, safety and welfare of the citizenry;

(11) To acquire and manage interests in land such as conservation easements, scenic easements and any other interests that may assist in conservation or preservation of lands;

(12) To protect natural resources which lie within the boundaries of other conservation land acquisition programs, where funds would leverage significant other matching sources of funding for other agency acquisition projects that would not be available without such a local match, or which would result in considerably higher funding rank in another program and to enter into interlocal or other agreements for conservation and preservation;

(13) To cooperate actively with other acquisition, conservation, and resource management programs, including, but not limited to, such programs as, the State of Florida Conservation and Recreation Lands program, the Land Acquisition Trust Fund, Florida Forever, and North Florida Land Trust, where the purposes of such programs are consistent with the purposes of this program.

(14) To provide for acquisition, maintenance and preservation of a system of passive parks.

SECTION 4. It is hereby proposed that the Code of Ordinances, City of Fernandina Beach, Florida, be hereby amended by adding a new section to be numbered 42-192 which section shall read as follows:

Sec. 42-192. - Definitions.

The following words and phrases, when used in this article, shall have the meanings ascribed to them in this section:

Acquisition project means 1 or more parcels of land that have been approved by the commission for conservation or preservation.

Acquisition proposal means an application for nomination or recommendation of 1 or more parcels of land, or interests in land, for conservation or preservation.

Buffer land means land which is adjacent to publicly owned environmental land, or privately held land permanently dedicated to conservation, or that land which is an in-holding within publicly owned environmental land, and which, if not acquired, would threaten the environmental integrity of the existing resource, or if acquired, would enhance the environmental integrity and connectivity of the resource.

Environmentally sensitive land means land which contains natural upland or wetland communities, native plant communities, rare and endangered flora and fauna, endemic species, endangered species habitat, a diversity of species, significant water resources, or outstanding aesthetic or other natural features.

Management means the preservation, enhancement, restoration, conservation, monitoring, or maintenance of the natural resource values of lands which have been acquired or approved for management under this program, including provision of appropriate public access.

Natural resource-based recreation means all forms of uses which are consistent with the goals of this program and are compatible with the specific parcel. Such uses shall include but not be limited to hiking, nature photography, bird-watching, kayaking, canoeing, swimming, hunting and fishing.

Nonprofit organization means an organization as defined in section 501 of the United States Internal Revenue Code, which includes among its primary goals the conservation of natural resources and the protection of the environment.

Target protection areas means larger areas of environmentally sensitive land or other land within which are located specific sites which generally satisfy the initial screening criteria and meet the goals of this program.

SECTION 5. It is hereby proposed that the Code of Ordinances, City of Fernandina Beach, Florida, be hereby amended by adding a new section to be numbered 42-193 which section shall read as follows:

Sec. 42-193. - Land conservation trust fund.

The city commission hereby establishes the Fernandina Beach Land Conservation Trust Fund (the "fund") for use in acquiring and managing conservation and preservation lands in the city and for any purposes set forth in the Fernandina Beach Land Conservation Program (the "program"). The fund shall receive and disburse monies in accordance with the provisions in this section.

(1) The fund may receive and apply monies from the following sources:

a. All monies accepted by the city in the form of federal, state, or other governmental grants, reimbursements, allocations, or appropriations, foundation or private grants, donations for acquisition of environmentally sensitive lands and payments provided for mitigation activity associated with such acquisition activity.

b. All monies from additional allocations as may be made by the city commission from time to time for the purposes set forth in the program.

c. All interest or other income generated from the sources identified herein except where monies received have been otherwise designated or restricted.

d. Funds from borrowing from any lawful source including without limitation loans or bonds; interlocal or other public or private agreements.

e. To invest any funds held in reserves or sinking funds, or any funds not required for immediate disbursement, in such investments as may be authorized for trust funds under F.S. § 215.47 as amended.

(2) The fund shall be maintained in a separate and segregated trust fund of the city to be used solely for the authorized purposes set forth in the program.

(3) Disbursements from the fund shall be made for the following authorized purposes:

a. Acquisition of properties which have been approved for purchase by resolution of the city commission.

b. Costs associated with each acquisition including, but not limited to, appraisals, surveys, title search work, real property taxes, documentary stamps and surtax fees, and other transaction costs.

c. Costs of administering the program, including any loans from the general fund for funding start-up costs until such time as the fund is closed. Administration of the program may be conducted by city staff or by contract with a private entity.

d. To undertake and carry out studies and analyses of program needs and ways of meeting those needs.

e. To acquire and dispose of real and personal property or any interest therein when such acquisition is necessary or appropriate to protect the natural environment, provide public access or public recreational facilities, preserve wildlife habitat areas or provide access to management of acquired lands; to acquire interests in land by means of land exchanges; and to enter into alternatives to the acquisition of fee interests in land, including the acquisition of easements, life estates, leases, and leaseback arrangements, and to make any other disbursements consistent with the purposes of the program.

f. To fund acquisitions consistent with the comprehensive plan or land development code.

g. To provide funding in cooperation with other local, regional, state, or federal public land acquisition programs or public-private ventures. The city may enter into agreements to acquire lands jointly or for eventual resale to other public land acquisition programs in Nassau County.

h. To borrow money through loans or the issuance of bonds for the purposes provided herein, to provide for and secure the payment thereof, and to provide for the rights of the holders thereof.

i. To insure and procure insurance against any loss in connection with any of the trust's operations, including without limitation:

1. The repayment of any loans to mortgage lenders or mortgage loans;

2. Any project;

3. Any bonds of the city; and

4. Insurance may be procured in such amounts and from such insurers, including the federal government, as may be deemed necessary or desirable by the city.

j. To engage the services of private consultants on a contract basis for rendering professional and technical assistance and advice.

k. To identify parcels of land that would be appropriate acquisitions.

l. To do any and all things necessary or convenient to carry out the purposes of and exercise the powers given and granted herein to the full extent of the law.

SECTION 6. It is hereby proposed that the Code of Ordinances, City of Fernandina Beach, Florida, be hereby amended by adding a new section to be numbered 42-194 which section shall read as follows:

Sec. 42-194. - Administration.

The program shall be managed by the city manager through the designated administrative staff. The commission retains the authority to approve application proposals, borrowings, disbursements and disposition of property. The commission may approve interlocal or other agreements for the management of any portion or all of the program.

SECTION 7. It is hereby proposed that the Code of Ordinances, City of Fernandina Beach, Florida, be hereby amended by adding a new section to be numbered 42-195 which section shall read as follows:

Sec. 42-195. - Properties eligible for acquisition and management.

(1) Properties eligible to be considered for acquisition and management under the program shall be only those lands, or interests in them, described in this article that are available from willing and voluntary participants.

(2) Acquisition of property shall not be constrained based on the immediate availability of management money.

(3) Any property not on the acquisition list which is offered for conveyance or donation to the city and is proposed for management under this program shall be evaluated as provided for in this article and may only be accepted and approved for management by the commission.

SECTION 8. It is hereby proposed that the Code of Ordinances, City of Fernandina Beach, Florida, be hereby amended by adding a new section to be numbered 42-196 which section shall read as follows:

Sec. 42-196. - Criteria for evaluation of lands for acquisition and management.

(1) The evaluation of each acquisition proposal shall be based on satisfying at least 1 or more of the initial screening criteria below. Qualified sites shall then be further prioritized by secondary evaluative criteria listed below under subsection (b) of this section. The initial screening criteria are:

(a) Land with the most rare, unique and endangered habitats found in the city.

(b) Land offering the best human social values, including equitable geographic distribution, appropriate access for natural resource-based recreation, and enhancement of the aesthetic setting of the city.

(c) Land which protects the most water resource values, including aquifer recharge, water quality, wetland-dependent species habitat, and flood control.

(d) Land containing the most biological value, including biodiversity, listed species habitat, connectivity, restoration potential, and ecological quality.

(e) Land which enhances or protects the environment total value of current conservation lands through function as a buffer, ecological link, or habitat corridor.

(f) Any qualified land which meets at least 1 or more of the above criteria, and has matching funds available, is a significant bargain sale, or for which program funds availability would leverage a significantly higher funding rank in another acquisition program.

(2) Those proposed acquisition proposals which are initially qualified under the screening criteria shall be evaluated and ranked by the city's administrative staff using secondary ranking criteria based on site visit information which confirms or refutes the initial screening criteria evaluation, and based on comparative size (to prefer larger of similar parcels), vulnerability to destruction (to prefer most threatened of qualified parcels), overall resource ecological quality (to prefer highest quality of similar parcels) and the estimated feasibility and costs of management (to prefer most manageable parcels).

(3) The commission shall approve and make a part hereof the attached initial list of target protection areas within which are located specific sites which generally satisfy the initial screening criteria and meet the goals of the program. Inclusion on this list is not a guarantee of any specific purchase. All specific proposals will be evaluated and ranked by the administrative staff for a recommendation of approval to the commission. In accordance with the goals, policies and procedures of this article, the following list is the first list of target protection areas adopted for consideration.

(a) All designated conservation or preservation lands on the future land use map of the city's comprehensive plan with predominantly native vegetative cover.

(b) All natural resource protection areas, as shown on the future land use map.

(c) All undeveloped lands with predominantly native vegetative cover.

(4) The city manager shall prepare and periodically update, for presentation to the commission, a Fernandina Beach Conservation Lands Program manual or brochure, developed by administrative staff, which, upon approval by the commission, shall be used as a guide for implementing the provisions of this article, and shall also include the initial and secondary criteria listed hereinabove for evaluating acquisition proposals.

SECTION 9. It is hereby proposed that the Code of Ordinances, City of Fernandina Beach, Florida, be hereby amended by adding a new section to be numbered 42-197 which section shall read as follows:

Sec. 42-197. - Acquisition list.

The overall Fernandina Beach Conservation Program Acquisition List shall consist of 2 specific lists: the target protection areas list and the active acquisition list. The commission shall approve both in accordance with the procedures set forth below:

(1) The target protection areas list shall consist of lands representing the highest natural resource values (such as natural resource protection areas), but generally not specific parcels, and is initially approved by the commission and updated periodically by the commission. It is established and updated in accordance with program goals, procedures and criteria.

(2) The active acquisition list shall consist of criteria-qualified sites that have been selected from target protection areas, as well as qualified acquisition proposals submitted by the public, all of which have received positive responses from the property owners. The active acquisition list shall be updated periodically according to program procedures and criteria. Site acquisition proposals that receive the

highest evaluations pursuant to the program criteria and for which acquisition is feasible will be placed on this list, pending approval by the commission.

(3) Once approved by the commission, the city shall actively pursue acquisition of projects on the active acquisition list. All sites shall be pursued on a voluntary basis only, without the use of the city's eminent domain powers.

(4) Projects will only be removed from the active acquisition list by successful purchase of the site, approval of the next succeeding list, withdrawal of positive interest by the property owner, or by resolution of the commission. Projects removed may still be considered at a later time.

SECTION 10. It is hereby proposed that the Code of Ordinances, City of Fernandina Beach, Florida, be hereby amended by adding a new section to be numbered 42-198 which section shall read as follows:

Sec. 42-198. - Nomination of acquisition proposals and candidate sites.

(1) Specific site consideration will be given to all individual properties which lie within the target protection areas list and which have generated a positive interest response to a letter of acquisition inquiry sent by the city's designated contact.

(2) Public and landowner applications nominating properties for acquisition may be submitted at any time, during or after the first annual public solicitation meeting (described below), by any person or organization, including the city, Nassau County, or other regional, state or federal agencies.

(3) All nominations shall be made by filing an application with the city manager, which will then be forwarded to designated administrative staff for review.

(4) The first such meeting will take place by the end of the first year of implementation of the program. The first annual meeting will be conducted upon adoption of the ordinance from which this section is derived. Future meetings will be held annually in conjunction with the city's budget cycle.

(5) If the applicant has an ownership interest in any real property covered by an application for proposed acquisition, such interest shall be disclosed in the same manner as required of zoning applicants, as required by the land development code and state law. This shall not apply to governmental applicants.

(6) If the applicant does not have an ownership interest in the real property covered by an application or if the applicant is a governmental agency, the name and address of the owner as listed in the property appraiser's records shall be provided with the application.

SECTION 11. It is hereby proposed that the Code of Ordinances, City of Fernandina Beach, Florida, be hereby amended by adding a new section to be numbered 42-199 which section shall read as follows:

Sec. 42-199. - Procedure for selection of acquisition proposals for placement on the active acquisition list and subsequent purchase procedures.

- (1) Administrative staff will send letters of inquiry to all property owners within the target protection areas. Positive responses will be forwarded to designated staff for preliminary review, using the initial screening criteria.
- (2) After the first annual public solicitation of nominations, property owner and publicly nominated projects will be forwarded first to city staff for the mailing of inquiry letters. Designated staff using the initial screening criteria will review all positive responses.
- (3) Nominated properties that do not fulfill the purposes of the program or do not satisfy the initial criteria will not be evaluated further. The city manager will notify the nominating person of the decision. If the nominating person disagrees with the decision of the city manager, that person may appeal the decision to the commission by filing an appeal with the city manager within 30 days after the date of mailing of the decision. The commission will conduct a hearing on the appeal and render a decision, which shall constitute final agency action.
- (4) Proposals which satisfy the initial screening are then considered by the administrative staff for secondary criteria review and ranking. Staff shall consider with each proposal: boundary and location maps for each site, descriptions of the biological and hydrological characteristics, including initial criteria satisfied, a summary of its potential for appropriate use, development potential of the site and adjacent land, an assessment of the management needs and costs, the assessed value, and any potentially available matching funds. This acquisition proposal information shall be in the initial criteria screening report.
- (5) Upon completion of the initial criteria screening report, the commission shall hold a public hearing to consider the recommendations regarding each site, the applicants' and landowners' comments, and comments from the public. A courtesy notice shall be provided to the owners of properties which are the subject of the hearing, although failure to notify said owners shall not invalidate these proceedings. The commission shall evaluate all qualified proposals using the secondary ranking criteria, the initial criteria screening report, and public comments, then propose top-ranked proposals for the active acquisition list at this hearing. Subsequent meetings may be called to complete this task.
- (6) The commission shall vote on whether to approve all or part of the proposed active acquisition list and any additions that may be added to it. Additions may be added but any additional properties must be subjected to the entire evaluation process.
- (7) After approval of the list, the administrative staff will prepare a project design report for each project, including appraisals, title research, history and purpose of project, and program qualifications.
- (8) The commission, after approval of the active acquisition list and the administrative staff's recommendations for negotiations, will instruct staff to negotiate for purchase for each listed project, with optional use of a 3rd party nonprofit organization negotiator, as authorized by the commission.
- (9) Upon successful completion of negotiations, staff will present to the commission the proposed contract terms for review and approval. Staff will also forward the recommendations for contracts recommended for approval and for contracts that should not proceed as negotiated.

SECTION 12. It is hereby proposed that the Code of Ordinances, City of Fernandina Beach, Florida, be hereby amended by adding a new section to be numbered 42-200 which section shall read as follows:

Sec. 42-200. - Management plans and use of environmentally sensitive lands.

(1) No later than 60 days from the date of acquisition, an interim management plan for any property acquired shall be submitted by staff to the commission for approval and shall be implemented by the city manager pursuant to the commission's direction. An interim management plan shall not be implemented for more than 2 years after acquisition of the property. Prior to the expiration of 2 years, either a new management plan shall be implemented or, by affirmative action of the commission, the interim plan shall continue.

(2) A final management plan, with required review and updating every 10 years, shall be prepared, for each property, and shall:

(a) Identify such management activities as are necessary to preserve, enhance, restore, conserve, maintain, or monitor the resource, as appropriate; and

(b) Identify such uses as are consistent with the preservation, enhancement, restoration, conservation, and maintenance of the resource; and

(c) Estimate the annual costs of managing the project.

(3) If the final management plan is submitted within 60 days prior to closing, an interim management plan shall not be required.

(4) Annually, the 10-year management plans prepared during the preceding year shall be submitted to the commission for review and update. Each 10-year management plan shall be updated at least every 5 years from the last date of commission approval, and may be amended as often as required.

(5) All management plans shall be consistent with the purposes set forth herein. All properties acquired or managed through program shall be managed in accordance with the approved management plan for that property.

(6) No use, infrastructure, or improvement shall be permitted on any property acquired or managed under the program that is inconsistent with the purposes of the program or that is not provided by an approved management plan for the property.

(7) The city will seek cooperative management arrangements with other agencies and entities.

(8) Purchasing land using program funds permanently extinguishes all development rights except those strictly compatible with the purposes and goals of the program.

(9) Public access is an important element of management and this program. Examples of permitted uses, subject to compatibility with specific parcels, include: hiking, nature photography, bird-watching, kayaking, canoeing, swimming, hunting and fishing. The program will also make the acquired sites available, with minimal risk to the environmental integrity of the site, to educate Nassau County's school-

age population and the general public about the uniqueness and importance of the city's ecosystems and natural communities.

(10) Passive use parks will be an element of this program.

SECTION 13. Severability. In the event that any word, phrase, clause, sentence or paragraph hereof shall be held invalid by any court of competent jurisdiction, such holding shall not affect any other word, clause, phrase, sentence or paragraph hereof.

SECTION 14. Effective Date. This Ordinance shall take effect immediately upon its final passage and adoption.

ADOPTED this ____ day of June, 2018.

CITY OF FERNANDINA BEACH

John A. Miller
Commissioner – Mayor

ATTEST:

APPROVED AS TO FORM AND LEGALITY:



Caroline Best
City Clerk

Tammi E. Bach
City Attorney

CITY COMMISSION AGENDA ITEM
City of Fernandina Beach



SUBJECT: Ordinance 2018-14
Code Amendment - Customary Use of Beaches and Public Access

ITEM TYPE: Ordinance (w/o fiscal impact)

REQUESTED ACTION: Consider Ordinance 2018-14 at First Reading.

SYNOPSIS: This Ordinance amends the City Code by adopting a customary use beach Ordinance for access to the public. This Ordinance does not negate the City's actions to get a judicial determination of customary use. This Ordinance, in response to Florida Laws Ch. 2018-94, gives the City an affirmative defense of customary use should a property owner challenge a City Ordinance related to beaches such as no open fires on the beach. The City Attorney is still pursuing a judicial determination of customary use through the Courts as a declaratory action in order to get a ruling protecting the dry sand areas of the beaches for public access.

FISCAL IMPACT: None

CITY ATTORNEY COMMENTS: No additional comments.

CITY MANAGER RECOMMENDATION(S): I recommend that the City Commission approve proposed Ordinance 2018-14 at First Reading.

Tammi E. Bach, City Attorney 04/27/2018

Dale Martin, City Manager 05/03/2018

Date: April 23, 2018

Submitted By: Katie Newton, Legal Assistant

COMMISSION ACTION: Approve

ORDINANCE 2018-14

AN ORDINANCE OF THE CITY COMMISSION OF THE CITY OF FERNANDINA BEACH, FLORIDA, AMENDING CHAPTER 90, ARTICLE II, BEACHES, OF THE CODE OF ORDINANCES; BY CREATING A NEW DIVISION 3 TITLED CUSTOMARY USE OF BEACHES AND PUBLIC ACCESS; CREATING SECTION 90-60 PUBLIC POLICY; CREATING SECTION 90-61 PUBLIC ACCESS PRESERVATION; CREATING SECTION 90-62 PROHIBITING PERSONAL ACCESS OBSTRUCTIONS; CREATING SECTION 90-63 EROSION CONTROL; CREATING SECTION 90-64 PROHIBITING POSTING PROPERTY; CREATING SECTION 90-65 ENFORCEMENT AND VIOLATIONS; PROVIDING FOR SEVERABILITY; AND PROVIDING FOR AN EFFECTIVE DATE.

NOW THEREFORE BE IT ORDAINED BY THE CITY COMMISSION OF THE CITY OF FERNANDINA BEACH, AS FOLLOWS:

SECTION 1. That the Code of Ordinances, City of Fernandina Beach, Florida, is hereby amended by adding Division 3, titled: "Customary Use of Beaches and Public Access", to Article II, Beaches:

DIVISION 3. CUSTOMARY USE OF BEACHES AND PROTECTION OF PUBLIC ACCESS.

SECTION 2. That the Code of Ordinances, City of Fernandina Beach, Florida, is hereby amended by adding a section to be numbered 90-60, which section shall read as follows:

Sec. 90-60. Public Policy.

The intent of this Code is to determine as a legislative fact binding on City government that since time immemorial, the public has enjoyed access to the beach and has made recreational use of the beach; that such use has been ancient, reasonable, without interruption, and free from dispute; and that because of this customary access and use, the public has the right of access to the beach and a right to use the beach for recreation and other customary purposes. The intent is to mandate that city government define, protect, and enforce the public's customary rights of beach access and use. It is not the intent of this Code to affect in any way the title of the owner of land adjacent to the Atlantic Ocean, nor to impair the right of any such owner to contest the existence of the customary right of the public to access and use any particular area of privately-owned beach, nor to reduce or limit any rights of public access or use that may exist or arise other than as customary rights. It is therefore declared and affirmed to be the public policy of this City, that the public, individually and collectively, subject to the provisions of this Code, shall have the right of personal ingress and egress to and from the beach and the right to make recreational and other customary uses of the beach. The Office of the City Attorney shall be authorized to take all steps legally necessary to protect and defend the public right of access and use declared by this Code.

SECTION 3. That the Code of Ordinances, City of Fernandina Beach, Florida, is hereby amended by adding a section to be numbered 90-61, which section shall read as follows:

Sec. 90-61. Preservation of Public Access.

The City shall not vacate any approach to the beach or allow the same to be used for private purposes not otherwise preserved to a property owner as a matter of law.

SECTION 4. That the Code of Ordinances, City of Fernandina Beach, Florida, is hereby amended by adding a section to be numbered 90-62, which section shall read as follows:

Sec. 90-62. Prohibiting Obstructions to Personal Access to the Beaches.

Except as provided for otherwise in this Code, it shall be prohibited for any person to create, erect, or construct any structure, barrier, or restraint either vegetative or man-made that will interfere with or obstruct the right of the public, individually and collectively, to enter or leave the beach by way of any approach or to use lawfully any part of the beach for recreation and other customary purposes.

SECTION 5. That the Code of Ordinances, City of Fernandina Beach, Florida, is hereby amended by adding a section to be numbered 90-63, which section shall read as follows:

Sec. 90-63. Construction of an Erosion Control Structure. The provisions of Section 90-62 above shall not be construed to prohibit the construction by a private property owner of an erosion control structure permitted under applicable laws and regulations by the City, County, Army Corps of Engineers and the Florida Department of Environmental Protection.

SECTION 6. That the Code of Ordinances, City of Fernandina Beach, Florida, is hereby amended by adding a section to be numbered 90-64, which section shall read as follows:

Sec. 90-64. Prohibition of Posting.

It shall be prohibited for any person to display or cause to be displayed on any beach or approach, any sign, marker, or warning stating that the public beach is private property or that the public does not have the right of access contrary to the lawful access rights of the public.

SECTION 7. That the Code of Ordinances, City of Fernandina Beach, Florida, is hereby amended by adding a section to be numbered 90-64, which section shall read as follows:

Sec. 90-65. Enforcement and Violations.

Violations of the provisions of Sections 90-62 and 90-64 shall be punished as provided for in Section 1.12 of this Code.

SECTION 8. Severability. In the event that any word, phrase, clause, sentence or paragraph hereof shall be held invalid by any court of competent jurisdiction, such holding shall not affect any other word, clause, phrase, sentence or paragraph hereof.

SECTION 9. Effective Date. This Ordinance shall take effect immediately upon its final passage and adoption.

ADOPTED this _____ day of June, 2018.

CITY OF FERNANDINA BEACH

John A. Miller
Commissioner – Mayor

ATTEST:

APPROVED AS TO FORM AND LEGALITY:



Caroline Best
City Clerk

Tammi E. Bach
City Attorney

ENROLLED

CS/HB 631, Engrossed 2

2018 Legislature

1
2 An act relating to the possession of real property;
3 amending s. 66.021, F.S.; authorizing a person with a
4 superior right to possession of real property to
5 recover possession by ejectment; declaring that
6 circuit courts have exclusive jurisdiction; providing
7 that a plaintiff is not required to provide any
8 presuit notice or demand to a defendant; requiring
9 that copies of instruments be attached to a complaint
10 or answer under certain circumstances; requiring a
11 statement to list certain details; providing for
12 construction; amending s. 82.01, F.S.; redefining the
13 terms "unlawful entry" and "forcible entry"; defining
14 the terms "real property," "record titleholder," and
15 "unlawful detention"; amending s. 82.02, F.S.;
16 exempting possession of real property under part II of
17 ch. 83, F.S., and under chs. 513 and 723, F.S.;
18 amending s. 82.03, F.S.; providing that a person
19 entitled to possession of real property has a cause of
20 action to regain possession from another person who
21 obtained possession of real property by forcible
22 entry, unlawful entry, or unlawful detainer; providing
23 that a person entitled to possession is not required
24 to give a defendant presuit notice; requiring the
25 court to award the plaintiff extra damages if a

ENROLLED

CS/HB 631, Engrossed 2

2018 Legislature

26 defendant acted in a willful and knowingly wrongful
27 manner; authorizing bifurcation of actions for
28 possession and damages; requiring that an action be
29 brought by summary procedure; requiring the court to
30 advance the cause on the calendar; transferring,
31 renumbering, and amending s. 82.045, F.S.; conforming
32 provisions to changes made by the act; amending s.
33 82.04, F.S.; requiring that the court determine the
34 right of possession and damages; prohibiting the court
35 from determining question of title unless necessary;
36 amending s. 82.05, F.S.; requiring that the summons
37 and complaint be attached to the real property after
38 two unsuccessful attempts to serve a defendant;
39 requiring a plaintiff to provide the clerk of the
40 court with prestamped envelopes and additional copies
41 of the summons and complaint if the defendant is
42 served by attaching the summons and complaint to the
43 real property; requiring the clerk to immediately mail
44 copies of the summons and complaint and note the fact
45 of mailing in the docket; specifying that service is
46 effective on the date of posting or mailing; requiring
47 that 5 days elapse after the date of service before
48 the entry of a judgment; amending s. 82.091, F.S.;
49 providing requirements after a judgment is entered for
50 the plaintiff or the defendant; amending s. 82.101,

ENROLLED

CS/HB 631, Engrossed 2

2018 Legislature

51 F.S.; adding quiet title to the types of future
52 actions for which a judgment is not conclusive as to
53 certain facts; providing that the judgment may be
54 superseded by a subsequent judgment; creating s.
55 163.035, F.S.; defining the term "governmental
56 entity"; prohibiting a governmental entity from
57 adopting or keeping in effect certain ordinances and
58 rules based upon customary use; providing an
59 exception; requiring a governmental entity seeking to
60 affirm the existence of a recreational customary use
61 on private property to follow certain procedures;
62 providing notice requirements for a governmental
63 entity seeking to affirm such recreational customary
64 use; requiring the governmental entity to file a
65 specified complaint with a certain circuit court
66 within a certain time; providing notice requirements
67 for the filing of such complaint; specifying that
68 proceedings resulting from such complaint are de novo;
69 requiring the court to consider specific factors when
70 determining whether a recreational customary use
71 exists; specifying that the governmental entity has
72 the burden of proof; specifying that an owner of a
73 parcel of property subject to the complaint has the
74 right to intervene in the proceeding; providing
75 applicability; repealing s. 82.061, F.S., relating to

ENROLLED

CS/HB 631, Engrossed 2

2018 Legislature

76 service of process; repealing s. 82.071, F.S.,
77 relating to evidence at trial as to damages; repealing
78 s. 82.081, F.S., relating to trial verdict forms;
79 providing an effective date.
80

81 Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:
82

83 Section 1. Section 66.021, Florida Statutes, is amended to
84 read:

85 66.021 Ejectment Procedure.—

86 (1) RIGHT OF ACTION.—A person with a superior right to
87 possession of real property may maintain an action of ejectment
88 to recover possession of the property.

89 (2) JURISDICTION.—Circuit courts have exclusive
90 jurisdiction in an action of ejectment.

91 (3) NOTICE.—A plaintiff may not be required to provide any
92 presuit notice or presuit demand to a defendant as a condition
93 to maintaining an action under this section.

94 (4) ~~(1)~~ LANDLORD NOT A DEFENDANT.—When it appears before
95 trial that a defendant in an action of ejectment is in
96 possession as a tenant and that his or her landlord is not a
97 party, the landlord must ~~shall~~ be made a party before further
98 proceeding unless otherwise ordered by the court.

99 (5) ~~(2)~~ DEFENSE MAY BE LIMITED.—A defendant in an action of
100 ejectment may limit his or her defense to a part of the property

ENROLLED

CS/HB 631, Engrossed 2

2018 Legislature

101 mentioned in the complaint, describing such part with reasonable
102 certainty.

103 (6)~~(3)~~ WRIT OF POSSESSION; EXECUTION TO BE JOINT OR
104 SEVERAL.—When plaintiff recovers in an action of ejectment, he
105 or she may have one writ for possession and for damages and
106 costs or, at his or her election ~~if the plaintiff elects~~, may
107 have separate writs for possession and for damages and costs.

108 (7)~~(4)~~ CHAIN OF TITLE.—~~The Plaintiff with his or her~~
109 complaint and the defendant with his or her answer must include
110 ~~shall serve~~ a statement setting forth, chronologically, the
111 chain of title upon which the party ~~on which he or she~~ will rely
112 at trial. Copies of each instrument identified in the statement
113 must be attached to the complaint or answer. ~~If any part of the~~
114 ~~chain of title is recorded,~~ The statement must include ~~shall set~~
115 ~~forth~~ the names of the grantors and the grantees, the date that
116 each instrument was recorded, and the book and page or the
117 instrument number for each recorded instrument ~~of the record~~
118 ~~thereof; if an unrecorded instrument is relied on, a copy shall~~
119 ~~be attached. The court may require the original to be submitted~~
120 ~~to the opposite party for inspection.~~ If a ~~the~~ party relies on a
121 claim or right without color of title, the statement must ~~shall~~
122 specify how and when the claim originated and the facts on which
123 the claim is based. If defendant and plaintiff claim under a
124 common source, the statement need not deraign title before the
125 common source.

ENROLLED

CS/HB 631, Engrossed 2

2018 Legislature

126 ~~(5)~~ (8) TESTING SUFFICIENCY.—If either party seeks ~~wants~~ to
127 test the legal sufficiency of any instrument or court proceeding
128 in the chain of title of the opposite party, the party must
129 ~~shall~~ do so before trial by motion setting up his or her
130 objections with a copy of the instrument or court proceedings
131 attached. The motion must ~~shall~~ be disposed of before trial. If
132 either party determines that he or she will be unable to
133 maintain his or her claim by reason of the order, that party may
134 so state in the record and final judgment shall be entered for
135 the opposing ~~opposite~~ party.

136 (9) OPERATION.—This section is cumulative to other
137 existing remedies and may not be construed to limit other
138 remedies that are available under the laws of this state.

139 Section 2. Section 82.01, Florida Statutes, is amended to
140 read:

141 82.01 Definitions ~~"Unlawful entry and forcible entry"~~
142 ~~defined.~~—As used in this chapter, the term:

143 (1) "Forcible entry" means entering into and taking
144 possession of real property with force, in a manner that is not
145 peaceable, easy, or open, even if such entry is authorized by a
146 person entitled to possession of the real property and the
147 possession is only temporary or applies only to a portion of the
148 real property.

149 (2) "Real property" means land or any existing permanent
150 or temporary building or structure thereon, and any attachments

ENROLLED

CS/HB 631, Engrossed 2

2018 Legislature

generally held out for the use of persons in possession of the
real property.

(3) "Record titleholder" means a person who holds title to
real property as evidenced by an instrument recorded in the
public records of the county in which the real property is
located.

(4) "Unlawful detention" means possessing real property,
even if the possession is temporary or applies only to a portion
of the real property, without the consent of a person entitled
to possession of the real property or after the withdrawal of
consent by such person.

(5) "Unlawful entry" means the entry into and possessing
of real property, even if the possession is temporary or for a
portion of the real property, when such entry is not authorized
by law or consented to by a person entitled to possession of the
real property ~~No person shall enter into any lands or tenements
except when entry is given by law, nor shall any person, when
entry is given by law, enter with strong hand or with multitude
of people, but only in a peaceable, easy and open manner.~~

Section 3. Section 82.02, Florida Statutes, is amended to
read:

82.02 Applicability ~~"Unlawful entry and unlawful
detention" defined.—~~

(1) This chapter does not apply to residential tenancies
under part II of chapter 83 ~~No person who enters without consent~~

ENROLLED

CS/HB 631, Engrossed 2

2018 Legislature

176 ~~in a peaceable, easy and open manner into any lands or tenements~~
177 ~~shall hold them afterwards against the consent of the party~~
178 ~~entitled to possession.~~

179 (2) This chapter does not apply to the possession of real
180 property under chapter 513 or chapter 723 ~~This section shall not~~
181 ~~apply with regard to residential tenancies.~~

182 Section 4. Section 82.03, Florida Statutes, is amended to
183 read:

184 82.03 Remedies ~~Remedy for unlawful entry and forcible~~
185 ~~entry.~~

186 (1) A person entitled to possession of real property,
187 including constructive possession by a record titleholder, has a
188 cause of action against a person who obtained possession of that
189 real property by forcible entry, unlawful entry, or unlawful
190 detention and may recover possession and damages. The person
191 entitled to possession is not required to notify the prospective
192 defendant before filing the action.

193 (2) If the court finds that the entry or detention by the
194 defendant is willful and knowingly wrongful, the court must
195 award the plaintiff damages equal to double the reasonable
196 rental value of the real property from the beginning of the
197 forcible entry, unlawful entry, or unlawful detention until
198 possession is delivered to the plaintiff. The plaintiff may also
199 recover other damages, including, but not limited to, damages
200 for waste.

ENROLLED

CS/HB 631, Engrossed 2

2018 Legislature

201 (3) Actions for possession and damages may be bifurcated.

202 (4) All actions under this chapter must be brought by
203 summary procedure as provided in s. 51.011, and the court shall
204 advance the cause on the calendar ~~If any person enters or has~~
205 ~~entered into lands or tenements when entry is not given by law,~~
206 ~~or if any person enters or has entered into any lands or~~
207 ~~tenements with strong hand or with multitude of people, even~~
208 ~~when entry is given by law, the party turned out or deprived of~~
209 ~~possession by the unlawful or forcible entry, by whatever right~~
210 ~~or title the party held possession, or whatever estate the party~~
211 ~~held or claimed in the lands or tenements of which he or she was~~
212 ~~so dispossessed, is entitled to the summary procedure under s.~~
213 ~~51.011 within 3 years thereafter.~~

214 Section 5. Section 82.045, Florida Statutes, is
215 transferred, renumbered as section 82.035, Florida Statutes, and
216 amended to read:

217 82.035 ~~82.045~~ Remedy for unlawful detention by a transient
218 occupant of residential property.—

219 (1) As used in this section, the term "transient occupant"
220 means a person whose residency in real property ~~a dwelling~~
221 intended for residential use has occurred for a brief length of
222 time, is not pursuant to a lease, and whose occupancy was
223 intended as transient in nature.

224 (a) Factors that establish that a person is a transient
225 occupant include, but are not limited to:

ENROLLED

CS/HB 631, Engrossed 2

2018 Legislature

226 1. The person does not have an ownership interest,
227 financial interest, or leasehold interest in the property
228 entitling him or her to occupancy of the property.

229 2. The person does not have any property utility
230 subscriptions.

231 3. The person does not use the property address as an
232 address of record with any governmental agency, including, but
233 not limited to, the Department of Highway Safety and Motor
234 Vehicles or the supervisor of elections.

235 4. The person does not receive mail at the property.

236 5. The person pays minimal or no rent for his or her stay
237 at the property.

238 6. The person does not have a designated space of his or
239 her own, such as a room, at the property.

240 7. The person has minimal, if any, personal belongings at
241 the property.

242 8. The person has an apparent permanent residence
243 elsewhere.

244 (b) Minor contributions made for the purchase of household
245 goods, or minor contributions towards other household expenses,
246 do not establish residency.

247 (2) A transient occupant unlawfully detains a residential
248 property if the transient occupant remains in occupancy of the
249 residential property after the party entitled to possession of
250 the property has directed the transient occupant to leave.

ENROLLED

CS/HB 631, Engrossed 2

2018 Legislature

251 (3) Any law enforcement officer may, upon receipt of a
252 sworn affidavit of the party entitled to possession that a
253 person who is a transient occupant is unlawfully detaining
254 residential property, direct a transient occupant to surrender
255 possession of residential property. The sworn affidavit must set
256 forth the facts, including the applicable factors listed in
257 paragraph (1)(a), which establish that a transient occupant is
258 unlawfully detaining residential property.

259 (a) A person who fails to comply with the direction of the
260 law enforcement officer to surrender possession or occupancy
261 violates s. 810.08. In any prosecution of a violation of s.
262 810.08 related to this section, whether the defendant was
263 properly classified as a transient occupant is not an element of
264 the offense, the state is not required to prove that the
265 defendant was in fact a transient occupant, and the defendant's
266 status as a permanent resident is not an affirmative defense.

267 (b) A person wrongfully removed pursuant to this
268 subsection has a cause of action for wrongful removal against
269 the person who requested the removal, and may recover injunctive
270 relief and compensatory damages. However, a wrongfully removed
271 person does not have a cause of action against the law
272 enforcement officer or the agency employing the law enforcement
273 officer absent a showing of bad faith by the law enforcement
274 officer.

275 (4) A party entitled to possession of real property a

ENROLLED

CS/HB 631, Engrossed 2

2018 Legislature

276 ~~dwelling~~ has a cause of action for unlawful detainer against a
277 transient occupant pursuant to s. 82.03 ~~s. 82.04~~. The party
278 entitled to possession is not required to notify the transient
279 occupant before filing the action. If the court finds that the
280 defendant is not a transient occupant but is instead a tenant of
281 residential property governed by part II of chapter 83, the
282 court may not dismiss the action without first allowing the
283 plaintiff to give the transient occupant the notice required by
284 that part and to thereafter amend the complaint to pursue
285 eviction under that part.

286 Section 6. Section 82.04, Florida Statutes, is amended to
287 read:

288 82.04 Questions involved in this proceeding ~~Remedy for~~
289 ~~unlawful detention.~~ The court shall determine only the right of
290 possession and any damages. Unless it is necessary to determine
291 the right of possession or the record titleholder, the court may
292 not determine the question of title.

293 ~~(1) If any person enters or has entered in a peaceable~~
294 ~~manner into any lands or tenements when the entry is lawful and~~
295 ~~after the expiration of the person's right continues to hold~~
296 ~~them against the consent of the party entitled to possession,~~
297 ~~the party so entitled to possession is entitled to the summary~~
298 ~~procedure under s. 51.011, at any time within 3 years after the~~
299 ~~possession has been withheld from the party against his or her~~
300 ~~consent.~~

ENROLLED

CS/HB 631, Engrossed 2

2018 Legislature

301 ~~(2) This section shall not apply with regard to~~
302 ~~residential tenancies.~~

303 Section 7. Section 82.05, Florida Statutes, is amended to
304 read:

305 82.05 Service of process ~~Questions involved in this~~
306 ~~proceeding.~~

307 (1) After at least two attempts to obtain service as
308 provided by law, if the defendant cannot be found in the county
309 in which the action is pending and either the defendant does not
310 have a usual place of abode in the county or there is no person
311 15 years of age or older residing at the defendant's usual place
312 of abode in the county, the sheriff must serve the summons and
313 complaint by attaching them to some conspicuous part of the real
314 property involved in the proceeding. The minimum amount of time
315 allowed between the two attempts to obtain service is 6 hours.

316 (2) If a plaintiff causes, or anticipates causing, a
317 defendant to be served with a summons and complaint solely by
318 attaching them to some conspicuous part of real property
319 involved in the proceeding, the plaintiff must provide the clerk
320 of the court with two additional copies of the summons and the
321 complaint and two prestamped envelopes addressed to the
322 defendant. One envelope must be addressed to the defendant's
323 residence, if known. The second envelope must be addressed to
324 the defendant's last known business address, if known. The clerk
325 of the court shall immediately mail the copies of the summons

ENROLLED

CS/HB 631, Engrossed 2

2018 Legislature

326 and complaint by first-class mail, note the fact of mailing in
327 the docket, and file a certificate in the court file of the fact
328 and date of mailing. Service is effective on the date of posting
329 or mailing, whichever occurs later, and at least 5 days must
330 have elapsed after the date of service before a final judgment
331 for removal of the defendant may be entered ~~No question of~~
332 ~~title, but only right of possession and damages, is involved in~~
333 ~~the action.~~

334 Section 8. Section 82.091, Florida Statutes, is amended to
335 read:

336 82.091 Judgment and execution.—

337 (1) If the court enters a judgment for the plaintiff, the
338 ~~verdict is in favor of plaintiff, the court shall enter judgment~~
339 ~~that~~ plaintiff shall recover possession of the real property
340 that he or she is entitled to and described in the complaint
341 ~~with his or her damages and costs. The court, and~~ shall award a
342 writ of possession to be executed without delay and execution
343 for the plaintiff's damages and costs.

344 (2) If the court enters a judgment for the defendant, the
345 court shall ~~verdict is for defendant, the court shall enter~~
346 ~~judgment against plaintiff dismissing the complaint and order~~
347 that the defendant recover costs.

348 Section 9. Section 82.101, Florida Statutes, is amended to
349 read:

350 82.101 Effect of judgment.—No judgment rendered either for

ENROLLED

CS/HB 631, Engrossed 2

2018 Legislature

351 the plaintiff or the defendant bars any action of trespass for
352 injury to the real property or ejectment between the same
353 parties respecting the same real property. A judgment is not
354 conclusive as to ~~No verdict is conclusive of~~ the facts therein
355 ~~found~~ in any future action for of trespass, ejectment, or quiet
356 title. A judgment rendered either for the plaintiff or the
357 defendant pursuant to this chapter may be superseded, in whole
358 or in part, by a subsequent judgment in an action for trespass
359 for injury to the real property, ejectment, or quiet title
360 involving the same parties with respect to the same real
361 property or ejectment.

362 Section 10. Section 163.035, Florida Statutes, is created
363 to read:

364 163.035 Establishment of recreational customary use.—

365 (1) DEFINITION.—The term "governmental entity" includes an
366 agency of the state, a regional or a local government created by
367 the State Constitution or by general or special act, any county
368 or municipality, or any other entity that independently
369 exercises governmental authority.

370 (2) ORDINANCES AND RULES RELATING TO CUSTOMARY USE.—A
371 governmental entity may not adopt or keep in effect an ordinance
372 or rule that finds, determines, relies on, or is based upon
373 customary use of any portion of a beach above the mean high-
374 water line, as defined in s. 177.27, unless such ordinance or
375 rule is based on a judicial declaration affirming recreational

ENROLLED

CS/HB 631, Engrossed 2

2018 Legislature

376 customary use on such beach.

377 (3) NOTICE OF INTENT TO AFFIRM RECREATION PUBLIC USE ON
378 PRIVATE PROPERTY; JUDICIAL DETERMINATION.—A governmental entity
379 that seeks to affirm the existence of a recreational customary
380 use on private property must follow the procedures set forth in
381 this subsection.

382 (a) Notice.—The governing board of a governmental entity
383 must, at a public hearing, adopt a formal notice of intent to
384 affirm the existence of a recreational customary use on private
385 property. The notice of intent must specifically identify the
386 following:

387 1. The specific parcels of property, or the specific
388 portions thereof, upon which a customary use affirmation is
389 sought;

390 2. The detailed, specific, and individual use or uses of
391 the parcels of property to which a customary use affirmation is
392 sought; and

393 3. Each source of evidence that the governmental entity
394 would rely upon to prove a recreational customary use has been
395 ancient, reasonable, without interruption, and free from
396 dispute.

397
398 The governmental entity must provide notice of the public
399 hearing to the owner of each parcel of property subject to the
400 notice of intent at the address reflected in the county property

ENROLLED

CS/HB 631, Engrossed 2

2018 Legislature

401 appraiser's records no later than 30 days before the public
402 meeting. Such notice must be provided by certified mail with
403 return receipt requested, publication in a newspaper of general
404 circulation in the area where the parcels of property are
405 located, and posting on the governmental entity's website.

406 (b) Judicial determination.—

407 1. Within 60 days after the adoption of the notice of
408 intent at the public hearing, the governmental entity must file
409 a Complaint for Declaration of Recreational Customary Use with
410 the circuit court in the county in which the properties subject
411 to the notice of intent are located. The governmental entity
412 must provide notice of the filing of the complaint to the owner
413 of each parcel of property subject to the complaint in the same
414 manner as is required for the notice of intent in paragraph (a).
415 The notice must allow the owner receiving the notice to
416 intervene in the proceeding within 45 days after receiving the
417 notice. The governmental entity must provide verification of the
418 service of the notice to the property owners required in this
419 paragraph to the court so that the court may establish a
420 schedule for the judicial proceedings.

421 2. All proceedings under this paragraph shall be de novo.
422 The court must determine whether the evidence presented
423 demonstrates that the recreational customary use for the use or
424 uses identified in the notice of intent have been ancient,
425 reasonable, without interruption, and free from dispute. There

ENROLLED

CS/HB 631, Engrossed 2

2018 Legislature

426 is no presumption regarding the existence of a recreational
427 customary use with respect to any parcel of property, and the
428 governmental entity has the burden of proof to show that a
429 recreational customary use exists. An owner of a parcel of
430 property that is subject to the complaint has the right to
431 intervene as a party defendant in such proceeding.

432 (4) APPLICABILITY.—This section does not apply to a
433 governmental entity with an ordinance or rule that was adopted
434 and in effect on or before January 1, 2016, and does not deprive
435 a governmental entity from raising customary use as an
436 affirmative defense in any proceeding challenging an ordinance
437 or rule adopted before July 1, 2018.

438 Section 11. Section 82.061, Florida Statutes, is repealed.

439 Section 12. Section 82.071, Florida Statutes, is repealed.

440 Section 13. Section 82.081, Florida Statutes, is repealed.

441 Section 14. This act shall take effect July 1, 2018.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES FINAL BILL ANALYSIS

BILL #:	CS/HB 631	FINAL HOUSE FLOOR ACTION:		
SUBJECT/SHORT TITLE	Possession of Real Property	95	Y's 17	N's
SPONSOR(S):	Civil Justice & Claims Subcommittee; Edwards-Walpole and others	GOVERNOR'S ACTION:		Approved
COMPANION BILLS:	CS/SB 804			

SUMMARY ANALYSIS

CS/HB 631 passed the House on February 14, 2018. The bill was amended in the Senate on March 5, 2018, and was returned to the House on March 6, 2018. The House concurred in the Senate amendment and subsequently passed the bill as amended on March 8, 2018.

Ejectment is a cause of action to recover possession of property from a second person possessing it in hostility to the first person's rights. CS/HB 631 modernizes the statute and requires that a party attach, to the party's initial pleading, a copy of all documents that the party relies on for establishing chain of title and ownership.

Unlawful entry, forcible entry, and unlawful detainer are also causes of action based on a party forcefully or unlawfully taking possession of another party's land or tenements without his or her consent. The bill:

- Creates statutory definitions for each cause of action consistent with the common law;
- Provides that the statutes governing these actions do not apply to certain residential tenancies or to the possession of real property involving a mobile home;
- Specifies the measure of damages and remedies available;
- Allows a court to determine questions of title in limited circumstances, provided that such determination is not binding on a future action for trespass, injury to real property, ejectment, or quiet title; and
- Provides special requirements for service of process in such actions.

The state generally owns the property under navigable waters up the mean high water mark, whereas upland landowners own the land down to such mean high water mark. The term "customary use" refers to a general right of the public at large to possess and use certain dry sand areas for recreational purposes. Where a customary use of a dry sand area is shown, the property owner may not use traditional causes of action like ejectment, forcible entry, or trespass to stop such public use of the private land.

The bill prohibits a governmental entity from adopting or keeping in effect an ordinance or rule establishing customary use of privately owned dry sand areas. A governmental entity seeking to establish the customary use of privately owned lands is required to adopt, at a public hearing, a formal notice of intent, provide notice to affected parcel owners, and file a complaint with the circuit court to determine whether the land is subject to the customary use doctrine. This section of the bill does not apply to a governmental entity that had an ordinance or rule adopted and in effect prior to January 1, 2016. A governmental entity may raise customary use as an affirmative defense in proceedings challenging an ordinance or rule adopted prior to July 1, 2018.

The bill does not appear to have a fiscal impact on state or local governments.

The bill was approved by the Governor on March 23, 2018, ch. 2018-94 L.O.F., and will become effective on July 1, 2018.

This document does not reflect the intent or official position of the bill sponsor or House of Representatives.

STORAGE NAME: h0631z1.CJC

DATE: March 27, 2018

I. SUBSTANTIVE INFORMATION

A. EFFECT OF CHANGES:

Ejectment

"Ejectment" is an action at law for a person to recover possession of real property from a second person possessing it in hostility to the first person's right. Ejectment proceedings are governed by ch. 66, F.S. To be entitled to recover property in ejectment, the plaintiff must have a present right of possession to the property that is the subject of the action and must show that he or she has been ousted or deprived of possession by the defendant.¹ Although ch. 66, F.S., is silent as to which court has jurisdiction over ejectment actions, s. 26.012(2)(f), F.S., grants circuit courts exclusive original jurisdiction over such actions.

Current law provides that all parties to the action must, in their initial pleading (that is, in their complaint or answer), attach a statement setting forth chronologically the chain of title on which he or she will rely at trial.² For portions of the chain of title that are recorded, the party must state the names of the grantors and the grantees and the book and page of the record. For instruments in the chain of title that are unrecorded, the party is required to attach a copy of the instrument to their statement setting forth chain of title and the court may require the party to produce the original for inspection by the opposing party. Lastly, where a party relies on a claim or right without color of title, the statement must specify how and when the claim originated and the facts on which the claim is based.³

Effect of Proposed Changes

CS/HB 631 amends s. 66.021, F.S., to clarify the circumstances under which an individual has a right of action of ejectment, provides that circuit courts have exclusive jurisdiction in an action of ejectment, and specifies that a plaintiff is not required to provide any presuit notice or demand to a defendant prior to filing suit.

With respect to the statement setting forth the chronological chain of title, the bill allows a party to provide the instrument number of a recorded instrument instead of providing the book and page number. Moreover, the bill removes the distinction between recorded instruments and unrecorded instruments for purposes of attachment. Under the bill, a party must attach any instrument, whether recorded or unrecorded, to the statement setting forth the chain of title.

Lastly, the bill provides that an action brought pursuant to s. 66.021, F.S., is cumulative to other existing remedies and does not limit other remedies that are available under current law.

Unlawful Entry, Forcible Entry, and Unlawful Detention

Section 82.01, F.S., entitled "'Unlawful entry and forcible entry' defined" states that "no person shall enter into any lands or tenements except when entry is given by law, nor shall any person, when entry is given by law, enter with strong hand or with multitude of people, but only in a peaceable, easy and open manner." Similarly, s. 82.02, F.S., provides that "[n]o person who enters without consent in a peaceable, easy and open manner into any lands or tenements shall hold them afterwards against the consent of the party entitled to possession." The possession protected is actual possession, as disclosed by some visible act or evidence of continuous control. Constructive or theoretical possession

is an insufficient basis for suit.⁴ Moreover, as stated in ss. 82.01 and 82.02, F.S., these actions do not apply to residential tenancies.

¹ *Davis v. Hinson*, 67 So.3d 1107 (Fla. 1st DCA 2011).

² S. 66.021(4), F.S.

³ *Id.*

⁴ *Goffin v. McCall*, 108 So. 556 (1926)

A party alleging unlawful entry, forcible entry, or unlawful detention is entitled to relief under the summary procedure statute, s. 51.011, F.S., if the action is instituted within three years from the date of entry.⁵ Under the summary procedure statute, the plaintiff's initial pleading must contain the matters required by the statute prescribing such procedure or, if none are so required, must state a cause of action. If no person can be found at the usual place of residence of defendant, summons may be served by posting a copy in a conspicuous place on the property described in the complaint and summons.⁶ The defendant's answer must contain all defenses of law or fact and must be served within five days after the service of process.⁷

In actions under ch. 82, F.S., the trial court is not allowed to resolve or make determinations as to questions involving title. Rather, the court may only determine the right of possession and damages.⁸ Section 82.071, F.S., provides that if the fact finder grants judgment for the plaintiff, damages are fixed at double the rental value of the premises from the time of the unlawful or wrongful holding. Additionally, the judgment must state that the plaintiff recover possession of the property described in the complaint, together with damages and costs, and award a writ of possession to be executed without delay and execution for the plaintiff's damages and costs.⁹ Where judgment is entered for the defendant, current law requires the court to enter an order dismissing plaintiff's complaint and ordering that the defendant recover costs.

Lastly, current law provides that no judgment rendered either for a plaintiff or defendant bars any action of trespass for injury to the property or ejectment between the same parties respecting the same property. Moreover, no verdict is conclusive of the facts found in any action of trespass or ejectment.¹⁰

Effect of Proposed Changes

CS/HB 631 amends portions of ch. 82, F.S., related to unlawful entry, forcible entry, and unlawful detention. The bill provides definitions for forcible entry, real property, record titleholder, unlawful detention, and unlawful entry. The definitions created by the bill are consistent with current common law. Furthermore, the bill specifies that these actions do not apply to residential tenancies under part II of ch. 83, F.S., to the possession of mobile homes or recreational vehicles in a lodging park under ch. 513, F.S., or to mobile home tenancies in a mobile home park under ch. 723, F.S.¹¹

The bill also amends ss. 82.03 and 82.04, F.S., related to remedies in such actions and adds additional language addressing a court's role in such proceedings. Specifically, the bill:

- Specifies that a party bringing an action pursuant to ch. 82, F.S., is not required to provide notice to a defendant prior to filing an action;
- Requires the court to award a plaintiff damages equal to double the reasonable rental value of the real property if it is determined that the entry or detention by the defendant was willful and knowingly wrongful;
- Allows the court to award a plaintiff other damages, including but not limited to, damages for waste;
- Allows the court to bifurcate actions for possession and damages;
- Requires the court to advance cause of actions brought pursuant to ch. 82, F.S., on the calendar; and

⁵ The statute of limitations on all of these actions is 7 years. See s. 95.12, F.S. The three-year limitation only applies to actions where a party wishes to use the expedited procedures under the summary procedure statute.

⁶ S. 82.061, F.S.

⁷ S. 51.011(1), F.S.

⁸ S. 82.05, F.S.

⁹ S. 82.091, F.S.

¹⁰ S. 82.101, F.S.

¹¹ The eviction actions in those statutes appear to provide an adequate remedy.

- Allows the court to determine questions of title in such actions, but only when it is necessary to determine a right of possession or determine the record titleholder.

Additionally, the bill expands the service of process requirements for parties instituting an action of unlawful entry, forcible entry, or unlawful detention. A plaintiff is required to attempt to obtain service as provided by law at least twice. If a plaintiff cannot effect service in those two attempts and the defendant does not have a residence in the county or no person 15 years of age or older is residing at the defendant's residence in the county, then the sheriff is required to serve the summons and complaint by posting it in a conspicuous place on the property. The minimum amount of time allowed between the two attempts to obtain service is six hours. Where a plaintiff intends to effect service solely through the posting in a conspicuous place on the property, the bill requires the plaintiff to additionally provide the clerk of court with copies of the summons and complain as well as two prestamped envelopes containing specific information.¹²

The bill amends s. 82.101, F.S., to provide that a judgment rendered pursuant to ch. 82, F.S., may be superseded, in whole or in part, by a subsequent judgment in an action for trespass for injury to the real property, ejectment, or quiet title involving the same parties and the same real property.

The bill repeals ss. 82.061, 82.071, and 82.081, F.S., relating to service of process, damages, and trial evidence, respectively. The substance of those sections are addressed elsewhere in the bill and the forms are outdated. Lastly, the bill makes conforming changes to other portions of ch. 82, F.S.

Customary Use of Real Property

The common law public trust doctrine is embodied in Art. 10, s. 11 of the state's Constitution. Under that provision, title to the portion of lands beneath navigable waters up to the mean high water line is owned by the state and held in trust for the people. The doctrine applies to all navigable waters, both freshwater and salt water.

The state's beaches include more land than what is set aside for the people under the public trust doctrine. While areas above the mean high water line are subject to private ownership,¹³ Florida courts have recognized the public may acquire rights to the dry sand areas of privately owned portions of a beach through common law prescription, dedication, and custom. In 1974, in the case of *City of Daytona Beach v. Tona-Rama*,¹⁴ the Florida Supreme Court found that:

If the recreational use of the sandy area adjacent to the mean high tide has been ancient, reasonable, without interruption and free from dispute, such use as a matter of custom, should not be interfered with by the owner. However, the owner may make any use of his property which is consistent with such public use and not calculated to interfere with the exercise of the right of the public to enjoy the dry sand area as a recreational adjunct of the wet sand or foreshore area.

This is the general description of the customary use doctrine.

Application of the customary use doctrine was limited by the 2007 case of *Trepanier v. County of Volusia*.¹⁵ The Volusia County beaches of Daytona Beach and New Smyrna Beach have a large width of firmly packed sands. On those beaches, custom and use has historically allowed automobiles to drive and park on the beach. A county ordinance established a method for marking the travel and parking lanes that, due primarily to the effects of hurricanes, crept closer to beachfront homes over time. Homeowners challenged the county's lane markings, and the county argued in defense that

¹² The bill's service of process requirements are similar to service of process in actions for possession of residential premises, under s. 48.183, F.S.

¹³ S. 117.28(1), F.S.

¹⁴ 294 So.2d 73 (Fla. 1974)

¹⁵ 965 So.2d 276 (Fla. 5th DCA 2007)

customary use allowed for driving and parking on the beach. The Fifth District Court of Appeal (DCA) acknowledged the doctrine of customary use enunciated in *Tona-Rama*, but noted that the doctrine is based on the common law concept of prescriptive easement, which is based on the law of adverse possession. The court noted:

Acquisition of rights by one in the lands of another, based on possession or use, is not favored in the law and the acquisition of such rights will be restricted. Any doubts as to the creation of the right must be resolved in favor of the owner.¹⁶

The Fifth DCA further held:

While some may find it preferable that proof of these elements of custom be established for the entire state by judicial fiat in order to protect the right of public access to Florida's beaches, it appears to us that the acquisition of a right to use private property by custom is intensely local and anything but theoretical. "Custom" is inherently a source of law that emanates from long-term, open, obvious, and widely-accepted and widely-exercised practice. It is accordingly impossible precisely to define the geographic area of the beach for which evidence of a specific customary use must be shown, because it will depend on the particular geography and the particular custom at issue.¹⁷

Notably, the Fifth DCA has also held that a customary use determination "requires the courts to ascertain *in each case* the degree of customary and ancient use the beach has been subjected to

In addition to state courts addressing the issue of customary use, in 2002, an opinion by the state Attorney General discussed the issue following an inquiry by the mayor of Destin and the Okaloosa County Sheriff's Office.¹⁹ In that opinion, the Attorney General found:

1. The City may regulate in a reasonable manner the beach within its corporate limits to protect the public health, safety, and welfare. This regulation must have a rational relation to and be reasonably designed to accomplish a purpose necessary for the protection of the public. The city may not exercise its police power in an arbitrary, capricious, or unreasonable manner. Such regulation may be accomplished regardless of the ownership of this area, with the exception of state ownership, and without regard to whether the public has been expressly or impliedly allowed to use that area of the beach by a private property owner who may hold title to the property.
2. The right of a municipality to regulate and control dry sand beach property within its municipal boundaries is not dependent on the finding of the Florida Supreme Court in *City of Daytona Beach v. Tona-Rama, Inc.*
3. Private property owners who hold title to dry sand areas of the beach falling within the jurisdictional limits of the City may utilize local law enforcement for purposes of reporting incidents of trespass as they occur.²⁰

In 2017, the United States District Court for the Northern District of Florida addressed the related issue of whether adopting a customary use ordinance was beyond the power of a county or municipality. Walton County in 2016 adopted an ordinance declaring the dry sand areas of the county subject to the customary use doctrine. Based on that finding, the ordinance prohibits signs, fencing and other obstructions within the dry sand areas. The court ruled that the adoption of a customary use ordinance

¹⁶ Id. at 284, quoting *Downing v. Bird*, 100 So.2d 57, 64-65 (Fla.1958).

¹⁷ Id. at 289.

¹⁸ Id. at 288, quoting *Reynolds v. County of Volusia*, 659 So.2d 1186 (Fla. 5th DCA 1995)(emphasis added).

¹⁹ 2002-38 Fla. Op. Att'y Gen., June 24, 2002.

²⁰ Id.

was within the power of the county. The court left open the question of whether an individual property owner may file an as-applied challenge to the ordinance as it affects his or her property rights.²¹

These court decisions and the Attorney General opinion show that local officials, municipalities, and private property owners have struggled to determine the scope of local authority regarding customary use ordinances and determining who may affect the property rights of private property owners through the common law doctrine of customary use.

Effect of Proposed Changes

CS/HB 631 establishes a process by which a governmental entity may seek the judicial determination of a recreational customary use of private beach property. The process appears designed to reduce ongoing and protracted litigation among property owners and governments. After defining what a governmental entity is, the bill provides that a governmental entity may not adopt or keep in effect an ordinance or rule that is based upon customary use of any portion of a beach above the mean high-water line, unless the ordinance or rule is based upon a judicial declaration affirming recreational customary use of the beach.

Notice

The new procedure created in the bill requires that the governmental entity, at a public hearing, adopt a formal notice of intent to affirm the existence of a recreational customary use on private property. The notice must specifically identify:

- The parcels of property or the specific portions of the property, for which the customary use affirmation is sought;
- The detailed, specific, and individual use or uses of the parcels to which the customary use affirmation is sought; and
- Each source of evidence the governmental entity will rely upon to prove that the recreational customary use has been ancient, reasonable, without interruption, and free from dispute.

The governmental entity must provide notice of the public hearing to the owner of each parcel of property at the address recorded in the county property appraiser's records. The notice must:

- Be provided at least 30 days before the public meeting by certified mail with return receipt requested;
- Be published in a newspaper of general circulation in the area where the parcels of property are located; and
- Be posted on the governmental entity's website.

Judicial Determination

Within 60 days after adopting the notice of intent, the governmental entity must file a Complaint for Declaration of Recreational Customary Use with the circuit court in the county where the subject property is located. This is a newly created cause of action and is similar to a declaratory judgment.²² The governmental entity must provide notice of filing the complaint to the owner of each parcel as required above for the notice of intent. The notice must allow the owner to intervene in the proceeding within 45 days after receiving the notice. The governmental entity must also provide verification that the notice has been served to the property owners so that the court may establish a schedule for the proceedings.

²¹ *Alford, et al v. Walton County*, 3:16-cv-00362-MCR-CJK, Order dated November 22, 2017.

²² A declaratory judgment is a binding adjudication in which a court establishes the rights of the parties without requiring enforcement of its decision. It is generally used to resolve legal uncertainties for the parties. BLACK'S LAW DICTIONARY (10th ed. 2014).

The proceedings will be conducted de novo, or anew. The court must determine whether the evidence presented by the governmental entity demonstrates that the recreational customary use or uses identified in the notice of intent have been ancient, reasonable, without interruption, and free from dispute. No presumption exists regarding the existence of a recreational customary use of the property in question. The governmental entity bears the burden of proof to demonstrate that the recreational customary use exists. A parcel owner who is subject to the complaint may intervene in the proceeding as a party defendant in the proceeding.

Application

These customary use provisions do not apply to a governmental entity having an ordinance or rule that was adopted and in effect on or before January 1, 2016. Additionally, the provisions do not deprive a governmental entity from raising customary use as an affirmative defense in any proceeding that challenges an ordinance or rule that was adopted before July 1, 2018.

The bill provides an effective date of July 1, 2018.

II. FISCAL ANALYSIS & ECONOMIC IMPACT STATEMENT

A. FISCAL IMPACT ON STATE GOVERNMENT:

1. Revenues:

None.

2. Expenditures:

None.

B. FISCAL IMPACT ON LOCAL GOVERNMENTS:

1. Revenues:

None.

2. Expenditures:

None.

C. DIRECT ECONOMIC IMPACT ON PRIVATE SECTOR:

None.

D. FISCAL COMMENTS:

None.

CITY COMMISSION AGENDA ITEM
City of Fernandina Beach



SUBJECT: Board Appointment
Fernandina Beach Housing Authority

ITEM TYPE: Board Appointment

REQUESTED ACTION:

SYNOPSIS: In accordance with 421.05(1) Florida Statute; the Mayor, with the approval of the governing board shall appoint members to the Fernandina Beach Housing Authority.

Accordingly, Fernandina Beach Housing Authority members Mr. Thomas Morris and Ms. Colleen Espersen submitted Advisory Board/Committee applications for reappointment at the Honorable City Commissions consideration and discretion.

Mr. Thomas and Ms. Espersen reside within the jurisdictional boundaries of the City of Fernandina Beach in accordance with City Charter, Section 69.

FISCAL IMPACT: N/A

CITY ATTORNEY COMMENTS: N/A

CITY MANAGER RECOMMENDATION(S): N/A

Caroline Best, City Clerk 04/27/2018

Dale Martin, City Manager 05/07/2018

Submitted By: Caroline Best
Caroline Best, City Clerk

Date: April 27, 2018

COMMISSION ACTION:

Caroline Best

From: noreply@civicplus.com
Sent: Friday, April 27, 2018 1:50 PM
To: Caroline Best; Kim Briley
Subject: Online Form Submittal: Advisory Board/Committee Application

Advisory Board/Committee Application

This application is intended to provide information that will enable the City Commission to select the most qualified Board/Committee members. Please complete all applicable sections and return the form along with your current résumé to the City Clerk's Office.

City of Fernandina Beach
City Clerk's Office
204 Ash Street
Fernandina Beach, FL 32034
(904) 310-3115

Name	Colleen Espersen
------	------------------

Home Mailing Street Address	2700 Ocean Drive
-----------------------------	------------------

City	Fernandina Beach
------	------------------

Zip Code	32034
----------	-------

Primary Phone	916-844-9424
---------------	--------------

Secondary Phone	<i>Field not completed.</i>
-----------------	-----------------------------

Please note that board materials are distributed electronically.

Email to receive board materials	colleenespersen72@gmail.com
----------------------------------	--

Employer	Retired / Public Education
----------	----------------------------

Position Title	Teacher
----------------	---------

Business Address	<i>Field not completed.</i>
------------------	-----------------------------

City	<i>Field not completed.</i>
------	-----------------------------

Zip	<i>Field not completed.</i>
-----	-----------------------------

	Housing Authority
--	-------------------

Select the board you are applying for:

Additional board that you are applying for: None

Why are you interested in serving on this Board? Please explain. I have served on the FBHA board for four years. We are a good team and work well together.

Eligibility

Are you a resident of the City? Yes

Length of time: 7 yrs

Do you hold a public office? No

Office name: Field not completed.

Are you employed by the City? No

Position: Field not completed.

Are you currently serving on a Board? Yes

Board Name: FBHA

Potential Conflict of Interest:

Have you ever been engaged in the management/ownership of any business enterprise that has a financial interest with the City of Fernandina Beach? No

If yes, please provide details: Field not completed.

Major Affiliations:

List community, professional, or other applicable policy-making Boards on which you have served.
Note the length of service and office held (if any):

I work with Nassau County Homeless, and the COC Changing Homelessness in Jacksonville, Florida.

Qualifications:

Please list any specific qualifications, education or experience that would directly relate to the Board for which you are being recommended:

Please refer to my resume. Teacher/Administration for 25 years.

Organization or Commissioner sponsoring nomination (if applicable):

Field not completed.

Educational Background: (Check all that apply)

High School, AA, BS/A

Other:

Field not completed.

Major areas of study:

Major in Psychology, minor in Sociology

Florida's Public Records Law, Chapter 119, Florida Statutes, states:

"It is the policy of this state that all state, county, and municipal records shall at all times be open for a personal inspection by any person." Your application when filed will become a public record and subject to the above statute. In addition, any appointed member of a board of any political subdivision (except members of solely advisory bodies) and all members of bodies exercising planning or zoning, are required to file a financial disclosure form (Form1) within 30 days after appointment and annually thereafter, for the duration of the appointment as required by Chapter 112, Florida Statutes

I understand that if I am appointed to one of the City's boards, I will be required to file a financial disclosure form - Form 1, as described above, and I am willing to comply with this requirement.

I understand that any false, incomplete or misleading information given by me on the application is sufficient cause for rejection of this application. I understand and agree that any such false, incomplete or misleading information discovered on this application at any time after appointment to a Board may result in my removal.

I also understand that all board appointments are for voluntary, uncompensated services. Additionally, if appointed, I am able to attend meetings and otherwise fulfill the duties of the office.

Applications are submitted to the City Commission when vacancies occur and are effective for two years from date of completion.

Do you understand the duties and responsibilities of the Board/Committee that you are applying for?

Yes

By submitting this form, I declare the foregoing facts to be true, correct, and complete.

Date April 27, 2018

Applicant's Signature Colleen Espersen

Email not displaying correctly? [View it in your browser.](#)

**City of Fernandina Beach
Advisory Board/Committee Application**

Eligibility

Are you a resident of the City? ☒ Yes ☐ No Length of time: 66 years

Do you hold a public office? ☐ Yes ☒ No Office name: _____

Are you employed by the City? ☐ Yes ☒ No Position: _____

Are you currently serving on a Board? ☒ Yes ☐ No Board Name: Housing Authority

Potential Conflict of Interest:

Have you ever been engaged in the management/ownership of any business enterprise that has a financial interest with the City of Fernandina Beach? ☐ Yes ☒ No

If yes, please provide details: _____

Major Affiliations:

List community, professional, or other applicable policy-making Boards on which you have served.

Note the length of service and office held (if any): Currently on the Board at the Barnabas

Qualifications:

Please list any specific qualifications, education or experience that would directly relate to the Board for which you are being recommended: I have served on the Board at the Housing Authority

Organization or Commissioner sponsoring nomination (if applicable): _____

Educational Background: (Check all that apply)

☒ High School ☐ AA ☐ BS/A ☐ MS/A ☐ Ph.D. ☐ J.D.
some college, did not finish
Other _____

Major areas of study: _____

Other experience or skills that may be valuable to the Board: _____

Florida's Public Records Law, Chapter 119, Florida Statutes, states:

"It is the policy of this state that all state, county, and municipal records shall at all times be open for a personal inspection by any person." Your application when filed will become a public record and subject to the above statute. In addition, any appointed member of a board of any political subdivision (except members of solely advisory bodies) and all members of bodies exercising planning or zoning, are required to file a financial disclosure form (Form 1) within 30 days after appointment and annually thereafter, for the duration of the appointment as required by Chapter 112, Florida Statutes

I understand that if I am appointed to one of the City's boards, I will be required to file a financial disclosure form - Form 1, as described above, and I am willing to comply with this requirement.

I understand that any false, incomplete or misleading information given by me on the application is sufficient cause for rejection of this application. I understand and agree that any such false, incomplete or misleading information discovered on this application at any time after appointment to a Board may result in my removal.

I also understand that all board appointments are for voluntary, uncompensated services. Additionally, if appointed, I am able to attend meetings and otherwise fulfill the duties of the office.

Applications are submitted to the City Commission when vacancies occur and are effective for two years from date of completion.

Do you understand the duties and responsibilities of the Board/Committee that you are applying for?



Yes



No

By submitting this form, I declare the foregoing facts to be true, correct, and complete.

Thomas L Morris

04/27/ 2018

Applicant's Signature _____

Date _____

CITY COMMISSION AGENDA ITEM
City of Fernandina Beach



SUBJECT: Discussion
Marina Dredging / Future of the Marina Southern Basin

ITEM TYPE: Discussion

REQUESTED ACTION:

SYNOPSIS: This item is placed on the agenda at the request of Commissioner Ross.

FISCAL IMPACT: N/A

CITY ATTORNEY COMMENTS: N/A

CITY MANAGER RECOMMENDATION(S): N/A

Caroline Best, City Clerk 05/07/2018

Dale Martin, City Manager 05/07/2018



Date: May 07, 2018

Submitted By: Caroline Best, City Clerk

COMMISSION ACTION:



PEG DAVIS/NEWS-LEADER

Capt. Scott Stewart said the southern basin of the marina was last dredged in 2014, when 8,500 cubic yards of material was removed. He said business owners who operate out of the marina, as well as boaters and fisherman, cannot use the marina during low tide.

Business owners plead for 'silt relief' at marina

JULIA ROBERTS
News-Leader

An issue with the Fernandina Harbor Marina was once again front and center at the May 1 City Commission meeting – business owners stuck in the mud.

Captains Scott Stewart, owner of Amelia Island Charters, and Allen Elefterion, owner of Backwater Cat Adventure, both have businesses that operate out of the marina. They asked commissioners for “immediate relief” of the silting problem in the marina’s southern basin.

“We’re 15-plus businesses on the southern part of the marina being affected every day – an hour and a half to two hours at low tide where we have to shut our business down,” Stewart said. “I guarantee you, if there were 15 businesses on Centre Street that had to shut down during the middle of their operating hours for an hour and a half or two hours, somebody would be raising Cain.”

Stewart said that in the past the city dredged the marina every two years but that the marina has not been dredged in four years, resulting in a buildup that causes some boats to be left “in the mud” at low tide.

“It’s also becoming a safety issue,” he said. “Sea Tow (a company that assists stranded boaters and has boats based in the marina) cannot get out at low tide. They cannot go out to assist a vessel in distress – currently, right now, three hours a day.”

Commissioners explained that dredging and any other plans for the southern marina are dependent on the city’s plans to reorient the docks.

“We are still doing the math. Is it better to turn them right now or dredge and then turn?” Mayor Johnny Miller explained. “To turn them and put them in the right direction, we’re looking at what’s more costly.”

Elefterion said business owners understand that there is a long-term plan for the docks but that the condition of the marina is affecting their business so dredging needs to be done immediately.

“I know that there’s a great long-range plan,” Elefterion said. “We’re seeking immediate relief down there. I am shut down three hours a day. It’s costing me lots of dollars because that silt and mud gets into my engines. I have 15 boats down there, 15 motors sucking up that silt. There are seven of them getting repaired. It’s going to put

me out of business. A lot of those boats that are paying dockage are sitting on mud at low tide, including my boats. I’m on a floating dock, but my floating dock is on mud at low tide. I am asking – begging. I know there’s some immediate money out there. I know there’s a long-range plan, but we’re seeking immediate relief. I can’t say that word enough.”

Another factor affecting maintenance at the marina is the planned repair of the southern attenuator dock, damaged nearly two years ago during Hurricane Matthew. That work is slated to begin later this year.

Stewart believes those repairs will be impeded by the buildup of silt.

“By August, there won’t be enough water to get a barge around the southern end to work on the attenuator dock on the inside,” Stewart said. “Hopefully you are planning on working on it from the western side. That should be added to your cost.”

City Manager Dale Martin said that the city has been awarded a grant for roughly \$300,000 by the Florida Inland Navigational District but that the money requires matching funds from the city to be used. He said the matching funds

SILT Continued on 9A

SILT *Continued from 4A*

were not budgeted for the 2017-18 fiscal year.

"I don't believe we have any money included in this year's budget for dredging because the plan was we would fix the southern attenuator (and) then we would remove the southern docks as part of this fiscal year," Martin said. "Then, at the start of the next fiscal year we would match the FIND money and do the dredging while the southern docks were pulled, and then restore the southern docks. It's not included in this year's budget so we would need to use our reserve money. This does not come out of the capital fund. It comes out of the general fund because dredging is not a capital expense."

"Do we want to review that decision?" Vice Mayor Len Kreger asked. "Is there a capability to do that with the resources out there?"

The commission instructed Martin to "crunch the numbers," determine the costs and logistics involved in dredging the south basin and bring the information back to the commissioners at a future meeting.

"It all comes down to money," Martin said.

Local resident Paul Lore also spoke about the marina. He told the commission that he has

started a grassroots effort to support efforts to restore the marina - Citizens for the Restoration of Fernandina Harbor Marina.

"We want to help focus leadership, express desires and educate the public about the city marina," Lore said. "This is the First Coast, and we should have a first class marina. A harbor is such a central gathering place. It could be the heartbeat of the city."

The city is robust with maritime and shrimping history, Lore said, and the marina should be the centerpiece of the island.

"I think the marina needs to be a priority," he said.

Lore said the group has 16 members so far. Commission members thanked him for his involvement.

In other business, the commission:

- Proclaimed May 4-6 as the 55th Annual Isle of Eight Flags Shrimp Festival;

- Proclaimed May as National Bike Month;

- Proclaimed May as Mental Health First Aid Month;

- Proclaimed May 1 through Oct. 31 as sea turtle nesting season;

- Approved an amendment with the Florida Department of Transportation for the maintenance of traffic signals in city limits;

- Declared some vehicles as

surplus and authorized auctioning them;

- Approved an election agreement between the city and the Nassau County Supervisor of Elections;

- Approved extension of water services to and annexation of property on TJ Courson Road;

- Awarded a \$80,360 contract to Live Oak Management for construction of special event driveways for the golf course and airport;

- Approved a proposal from Insituform Technologies to perform storm sewer line repair in an amount not to exceed \$60,000 as a piggyback agreement with the city of Daytona Beach;

- Entered into an agreement with IMS Infrastructure Management Services to examine, analyze and prioritize city road needs; the city manager will negotiate a contract with the firm;

- Discussed a city manager goal review and assessment;

- Heard an update on HB 631, which affects beach access and private property owner rights, from City Attorney Tammi Bach; and

- Approved a preliminary plat for Amelia Bluff subdivision, creating 30 home sites. The development will be between on Citrona Drive.

jroberts@fbnewsleader.com

To dredge or not to dredge? to be continued ...

Submitted by Suanne Z. Thamm

Reporter – News Analyst

March 28, 2017 1:00 a.m.

During the March 21, 2017 Fernandina Beach City Commission (FBCC) meeting, Commissioner Roy Smith asked commissioners to discuss their positions on increasing the scope of the upcoming dredging activity at the City Marina.

Vice Mayor Len Kreger asked how much the broadened scope would cost, but no proponent of the project had any hard figures to offer. Commissioner Tim Poynter asked why, if the city had just purchased property with the intent of moving the marina north into deeper water, the city would be paying to deepen the south basin of the existing marina.

The ensuing hour-long discussion did not answer either Kreger's or Poynter's questions, although a presentation from Rob Semmes of Applied Technology and Management, Inc. (ATM) attempted to add some clarity to the discussion.

It was the consensus of the commission to seek bids for increasing the upcoming, budgeted dredging bid as an additive alternative. Should the cost prove too high, the additional dredging would not be approved without further FBCC consideration.

Commissioner Roy Smith sought FBCC input.

In introducing the topic, Smith said that the city has the opportunity to place an additive alternative on the existing dredging bid to dredge the south end of the marina toward Rayonier to a depth 8 feet lower than it stands currently. He asked audience member Lynn Williams, the local FIND commissioner and active marina proponent, to verify this. This, according to Smith, would result in a considerable amount of dredging. He said that the bids would probably come in at \$10-11 per cubic yard. He said that the future cost of mechanical dredging would escalate because the airport will not be available as a dredge disposal site. He supported doing the additional dredging as part of the upcoming dredge project.

Smith suggested that the city pay the additional dredging costs with money reserved in the city's capital improvement budget to pay for the Alachua Street rail crossing in addition to city money already budgeted, money from a Florida Inland Navigation District (FIND) grant, and future potential FIND money that could be available this fall. Smith estimated that about 60,000 cubic yards of dredge would be needed, meaning that the city could accomplish the additional dredging for roughly \$660,000.

In order to accomplish the additional dredging, the city would need to remove dock pilings so that the dredge could work in the target area. "But we're never going to get a better deal than this," Smith said. "Otherwise we're never going to get to the depth we need in the marina. I think it's the opportune time to do it. The money for Alachua has been sitting there. That's not going to happen this year anyways. It makes sense to do it."

City Manager Dale Martin, with advice from Comptroller Patti Clifford, informed commissioners that the \$800K Smith cited as available from the Alachua project is not available for this project because it was obtained for capital improvement projects.

ATM briefs on past, present and maybe future

At the invitation of the FBCC, Rob Semmes of ATM briefed the commissioners on work that his firm has undertaken on behalf of the marina over the past few years. He spoke about future plans and obstacles to achieving those plans.

Semmes explained that water flow through the marina is adversely affected by the docks that are perpendicular to the shore. He presented a slide showing how the city's recent purchase of property to the north will enable the marina to expand northward into naturally deep water.

There is an opportunity to realign in the current south basin docks to allow more boats to dock in deep water in that location as well for “quite some time—7-10 years.”

Semmes also discussed the proposed expansion of the mooring field to 100 balls. This action has been approved by the state but not yet by the Army Corps of Engineers (ACE). Discussions with appropriate bodies could take 6 months to a year, depending on the various politics.

The issue that has plagued the city since the 1990's, according to Semmes, is the federal deep draft shipping channel. The area, 300 feet wide and 26 feet deep, has not been used or dredged since the 1980's, but it still exists on paper. “It is sitting right on the edge of our breakwater on the north side of the marina,” Semmes said. “Federal guidance says the marina needs to be 100 feet off that.”

In the 1990's, when ATM got the permit on behalf of the city to move the marina north, a proposal went forward to move the channel 100 feet westward and deactivate the Rayonier turning basin. The proposed change to move the channel received congressional authorization from then-Representative the late Tillie Fowler, but according to Semmes, “for some reason it was never done.”

Based upon recommendation from FIND Commissioner Williams, the current plan is to move the channel to remove the curve in it and align it more properly with the marker buoys. To get that approval, the city will need an endorsement from the Port of Fernandina and continued agreement from Rayonier. Semmes said that the additional cost of dredging the federal channel is offset by the elimination of the Rayonier turning basin. There would be no cost to the city.

A current problem caused by Hurricane Matthew is the damage to the attenuator pier on the outside of the existing marina. “It needs to be replaced,” according to Semmes, who added that it could then be moved to deeper water. That move would bring even the dinghy docks into deeper water.

Vice Mayor Kreger seeks cost data.

Vice Mayor Len Kreger said that he was a little confused by the presentation, which dealt with proposed ACE dredging. He asked to return to the original topic of FIND dredging. He cited a series of different cost figures provided by different people. “What are we really talking about money-wise here?” he asked. “None of this is in the capital improvement plan beyond this year. We need a number before we can make any decision, I think.”

Westrec's Joe Springer reported that the carefully formulated and phased plans for the marina had been totally disrupted by Hurricane Matthew, causing multi-year projects to be collapsed into a shorter time frame. “What I need,” Springer said, “is big picture guidance.” He said mooring field expansion will be able to proceed as planned, but for the proposed south end dredging, there are pilings in the way. “Does it make sense to pull them out and put them back in?” he asked. “Or are we just going to move the whole [marina] north? Do I want to move north? Absolutely. But I need you to tell me what you want me to do.”

Kreger continued to stress the need for hard facts and numbers. The proposed additional dredging, according to Springer would take the marina to a depth it has never had by removing 70,000 cubic yards of silt. “The most we've ever removed is 12,000,” Springer said. Springer expressed frustration over requests for costs when there are so many variables to consider.

Commissioner Poynter asks: Does city need both south & north marina space?

Commissioner Tim Poynter said he understood the economy of scale by piggybacking on the ACE's efforts. “But I'm questioning why,” he said. “How big a marina do we need to have? We've purchased the land to the north where we hopefully will not need to dredge, because that area is deep and self-cleaning. Why are we devoting so much time, energy and dollars to the current docks? We seem to be fighting this [siltation problem] time after time, year after year. Why don't we just allow that area to fill in and move the marina north? We can have the same size marina by doing that.

It seems to me that we are spending so much money year after year [on the south marina], when people have told me that we built that marina in the wrong place in the first place.”

In response to a question from Poynter, Springer replied that the marina is nowhere near recouping the dredging costs by providing dinghy slips in the dredged area. “We did that because we had nowhere else to go,” Springer said. “Going forward, I have no problems with eliminating the close-in docks.” Springer supported moving the main marina northward.

Smith said to Poynter, “We don’t know when or if that channel will be moved westward. If you move north you won’t have near the number of docks you have now.”

Poynter replied that he was interested in hearing the net gains or losses of the various scenarios. “Spending \$400K every other year that we cannot recoup is a bad investment,” Poynter said.

Smith said, “I agree. That’s why we are talking about dredging to a level of minus eight. That will last a long time. If you do away with the south section, [the move north] won’t make up for that. We don’t know that that channel will ever get moved out there. We’ve got to get the marina back in operation.”

ROB SEMMES OF ATM

Semmes told commissioners that with regard to keeping the south marina, the city is on the hook for a certain percentage of grant money. He said that the mooring field grant requires docking space for dinghies, but that they could continue to dock there. He added, “I’m probably going to get hung for this, but that boat ramp really shouldn’t be there. You need to fix the county ramp [at the north end of the island] or build another ramp somewhere else. It’s not going to work with any plans that the land planners do. It still causes congestion and disruption to a park. You are bringing boat trailers downtown. It’s in a bad spot.”

Still no cost estimates

Kreger once more tried to get the discussion on track. “I’d like to know how much it is going to cost the city to piggyback on this dredging contract,” he said. He believed that the plans presented in the ATM slide show would not happen in the short term. “What is the cost? What money is available, whether it is FIND grants, city, etc.? We need to know all that to be able to make a decision. The plans are nice, but that’s not relevant to what we need to know for the current discussion.”

F.I.N.D. COMMISSIONER LYNN WILLIAMS

Lynn Williams claimed that if the city does not dredge now, the city is in effect abandoning the south end of the marina. If the city goes forward with an add-on bid, costs will probably be available late April-early May. In response to commissioner questions, he said that the total cost looks like \$1-1.2M.

Miller asked Westrec if they felt that the money invested in this project would be justified by the financial return from marina bookings. Gary Groenewold of Westrec said that at this point they also need to know the cost of the project before they could respond.

Other speakers also addressed the Commission. Mark Silva opposed expanding the mooring field, indicating that he is mobilizing environmental groups to stop the expansion. Philip Chapman suggested that the discussion be left until the firm awarded the waterfront master plan can address the issues. Lawrence Piper pleaded with commissioners to consider the charter boat fisherman who work out of the marina and make their living there.

Kevin McCarthy, proprietor of Amelia River Cruises, said that the discussion has raised many questions regarding implications for local businesses and boaters if the south basin docks are removed for the dredging or permanently. “Whatever happens here, we need to find a home for those of us who make a living on the waterfront while this is happening,” he said. “Some of those docks need to remain functioning so we can continue to work out of there.”

MAYOR ROBIN LENTZ

After an hour of discussion, it was the consensus of the commissioners to go forward with the additive alternate bid to get firm numbers on what the added dredging would cost. Poynter said that there were many factors that needed to be considered, and that in his opinion, commissioners were not even close to having the information they need to make a decision. Miller agreed, as did Kreger, who echoed the need for more options with respect to dredging depth. Lentz agreed with Poynter and called for more options for a dinghy dock.

Post meeting comments sought from commissioners

Following the meeting on March 22, this reporter posed the following question to each commissioner via email: If airplane users are expected to pay for airport improvements and golf course patrons are expected to pay for golf course improvements, why should taxpayers be expected to pay for maintenance in the form of dredging for the city marina? To date neither Commissioner John Miller nor Commissioner Roy Smith has responded.

Vice Mayor Len Kreger responded: "I believe that dredging should be part of the Marina costs. As noted by the Audit report the Golf course received \$237,000 from the general fund, and still lost money. The Marina received \$307,000 from the General Fund, and the dredging is paid from the General Fund."

Mayor Robin Lentz wrote, "I couldn't agree with you more! I think we need to examine the economic impact of the marina. I thought Commissioner Poynter brought up a good point [during the meeting] about moving the marina north, not expanding it and considering the idea to abandon the siltation station."

Commissioner Tim Poynter provided a 3-paragraph comment:

As a commissioner, I must evaluate the cost/benefit for each and every expense we ask our citizens to shoulder. Unfortunately, most all of our Enterprise businesses do not actually cover the costs of operations but do serve a bigger benefit to our community as a whole. An example of this might be the golf course. We know that the fees collected by the City do not cover all the expenses so the City makes up the shortfall out of the General Fund account. However, with those dollars, the entire community has the benefit of 170 acres of open space with no chance of a big housing development coming in (unless voted on by the citizens). If the City did not supplement the golf enterprise fund, we would not be able to operate and the property would have to be sold. Even if we just closed the courses, there would still be a cost to the community in the way of maintenance without any possibility of recouping those costs.

With the marina, I believe we as a community have the same responsibility described above within reason. Money needs to be spent carefully. I am also in favor of downsizing the marina if by doing so reduces the dredging dollars that are required every other year. Spending \$400K every other year or so taking out mud that Mother Nature continues to put back seems ridiculous. I think it is important that the City continues to support the marina but limiting the ongoing expenses moving forward. The downtown, the boaters, and the citizens all benefit from the activities on the river. We just need to adjust to what extent. Remember, we purchased property to the north to move docks out of the mud... So let's do that. I don't think we should expand the docks to the north and continue to maintain the southern docks by still having to dredge every other year.

Government is not here to make money on its services but it is to spend what money it has wisely. That is exactly what I continue to set out to do.

Suanne Thamm 4Editor's Note: Suanne Z. Thamm is a native of Chautauqua County, NY, who moved to Fernandina Beach from Alexandria, VA, in 1994. As a long time city resident and city watcher, she provides interesting insight into the many issues that impact our city. We are grateful for Suanne's many contributions to the Fernandina Observer.

Maintenance Dredging at Fernandina Harbor Marina

PREPARED FOR: FLORIDA DEPT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
& U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS

PREPARED BY: GLENN SEMANISIN, P.E.
CITY OF FERNANDINA BEACH

DATE: JANUARY 13, 2011

INTRODUCTION

Fernandina Harbor Marina is one of the oldest recreational vessel marinas in Northeast Florida. The marina is owned by the City of Fernandina Beach and slips are open to the public on a first-come, first served basis. The marina serves both local boat owners and transient yachts. Fernandina Harbor has frontage on the Atlantic Intracoastal Waterway at Mile Marker 716.5.

This municipal marina is open to the general public 365 days a year, offering 129 slips and 20 mooring balls that are available for transient and local boaters. The marina provides short and long term dockage for recreational vessels, as well as a limited number of fishing charter boats, sightseeing boats, ferries and other vessels engaged in tourism activities. The marina is designed to accommodate vessels from 25' to 225' in length and up to 12' draft. The outer dock is routinely occupied by large mega-yachts, coastal cruise ships, government research vessels, working tugs and crew boats.

The marina is open daily from sunrise to sunset. A full-time marina director, dockmaster and assistants are on hand every day to operate the fuel dock, assist boaters, manage the mooring field and maintain the marina facility.

The marina provides boaters with restrooms, showers, laundry room, a wastewater pump-out station, solid waste disposal and used oil recycling facilities.

Fernandina Harbor Marina is located on the eastern shoreline of the Amelia River. It is within Fernandina Beach's Downtown Historic District at the foot of historic Centre Street. The marina lies just 3 miles south of the St Mary's Inlet and immediately south of the Port of Fernandina, an international port of entry that serves large ocean-going freighters.

This document has been prepared to provide information in support of a permit application to State & Federal agencies. The permit is for a proposed project that is being undertaken to restore the marina basin to its original design depths (FDEP 45-2014162) of 8.0 feet below MLW (-10.5 NGVD) by dredging approximately 4.04 acres of submerged bottom land.

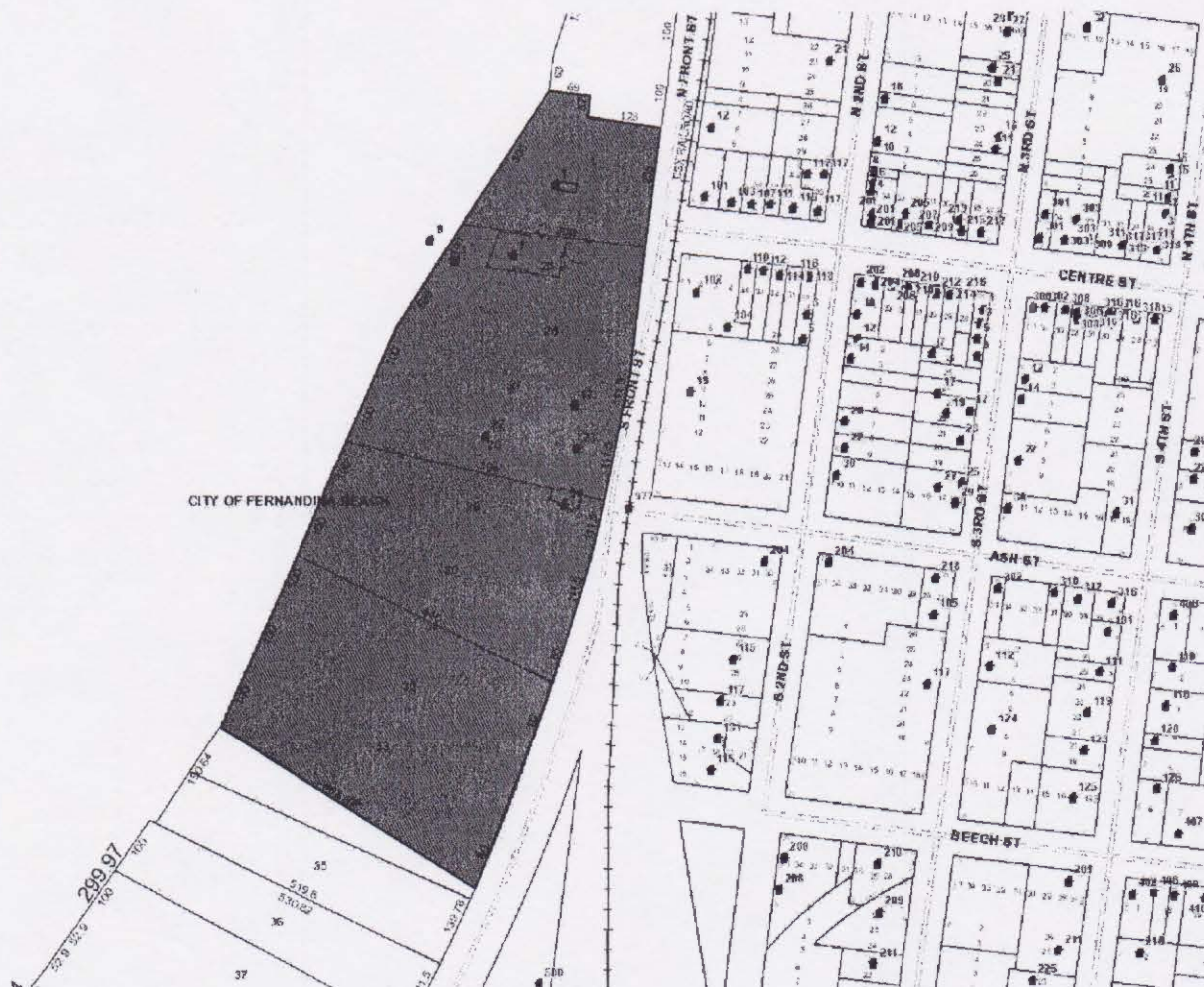
TECHNICAL SUPPORT DOCUMENT

PROPERTY OWNERSHIP

The marina is located in Section 17, 22 and 23, Twp 3N, Range 28E. The site is bordered on the east by Front Street, on the west by the Amelia River, on the north by a commercial fishing dock and on the south by vacant land. All land on which the dredging will occur is owned or under the control of the City of Fernandina Beach. There is a Submerged Land Lease over a portion of the submerged marina basin. A copy of the submerged land lease survey is attached.

No additional slips are to be created as a result of this dredging. The new wharf will create one new temporary sewage pump-out dock that will be used as a temporary dock for dredging equipment and may also be used for a staging area in the event of fuel spill or other maritime incident in the marina or nearby Port of Fernandina.

A temporary hydraulic dredge impoundment area is located across the street and south of the marina. The temporary impoundment area is on land that will be leased to the City by the lands owner, Rayonier Performance Fibers ~ Fernandina Mill.



Nassau County Tax Map
1" = 300'

HISTORY

Fernandina Harbor Marina is located within the city's historic district at the foot of Centre Street. The State of Florida funded the nation's first marine Welcome Center here. The marina opened for business in January 1963 and has continuously served recreational vessels and tourism related businesses since that time.



Marine Welcome Center - 1963

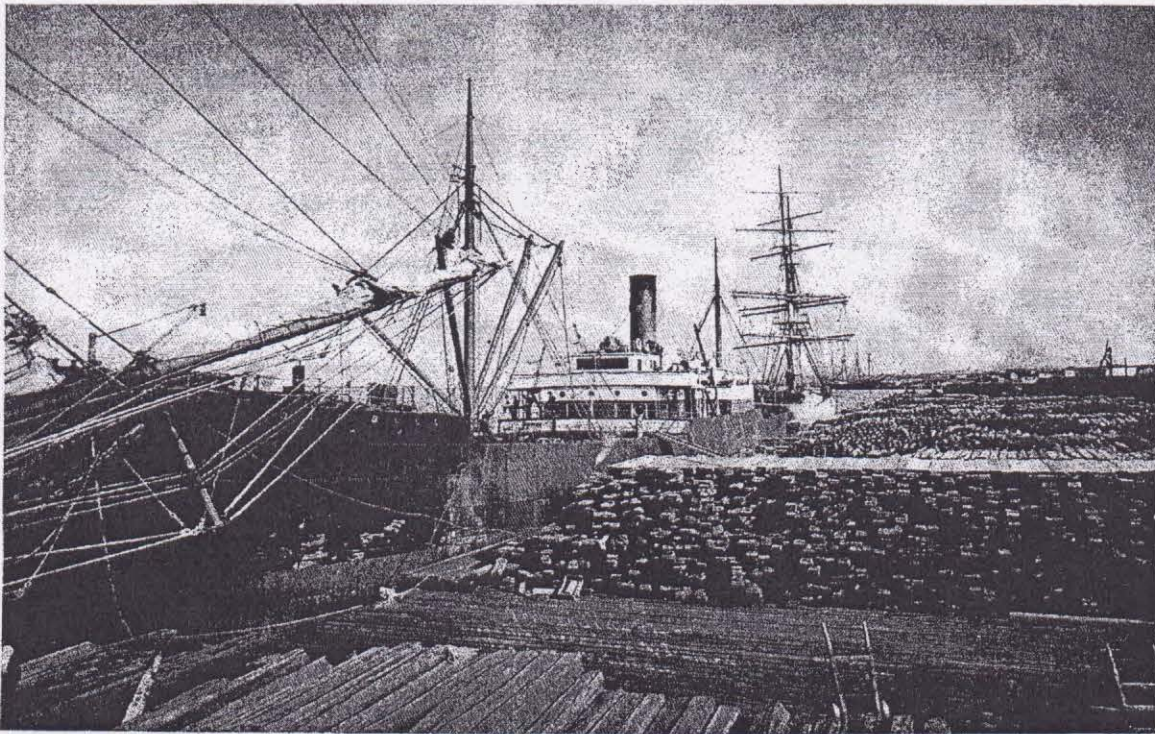
Prior to 1960, the harbor was a thriving commercial dock and landing. In 1856, the Florida Railroad was constructed inland from Fernandina in order to allow commerce to and from the harbor. Many rail lines and trestles were built in and along docks which lined the waterfront from Cedar Street north to Dade Street. During the late 1800's and early 1900's the harbor was a busy industrial port as lumber from local forests was loaded onto sailing vessels, then later onto steamships, that docked at the numerous commercial docks along Front Street.

The submerged lands and shoreline along the Amelia River were platted in 1857. The land was sold for private docks and wharfs. All waterfront properties that are part of the marina basin were platted as Water Lots, shown on the original 1857 plat of Fernandina and utilized for water related commerce prior to the repeal of the Butler Act in May 1951.

In 1857, a large lumber loading dock with an above water rail siding was constructed on Water Lots 28 thru 33. Records indicate that the lumber dock remained in service until about 1920, at which time it was converted into a wharf that served the commercial fishing industry.

Standard Oil operated a fuel dock on Water Lot 28 and 29 from the late 1920's to 1950's. The fuel dock was in the current location of the public boat ramp.

Photos on the following pages show historic commercial uses of the area now occupied by the Fernandina Harbor Municipal Marina.



Fernandina Harbor Marina property looking east – 1909
Photo courtesy of the Amelia Island Museum of History



Fernandina Harbor Marina property looking north – 1943



Fernandina Harbor Marina property looking east -1947



Fernandina Harbor Marina basin looking south - 2010

PERMIT APPLICATION

This Technical Support Document is a part of a permit application for maintenance dredging of approximately 18,200 cubic yards from the existing Fernandina Harbor Marina Basin. Dredging will restore the marina basin to its original design depths. Dredged material will be disposed of in an off-site, upland area. The marina basin will be dredged to -10.5 NGVD = -8.0 M.L.W.

MARINA DOCK LAYOUT

There will be no change to the existing dock layout nor there be an increase in the number of slips within the marina basin. Dredging will be done solely to allow full use of all slips for recreational vessels. At the present time, many slips have only one foot of water depth at MLW.



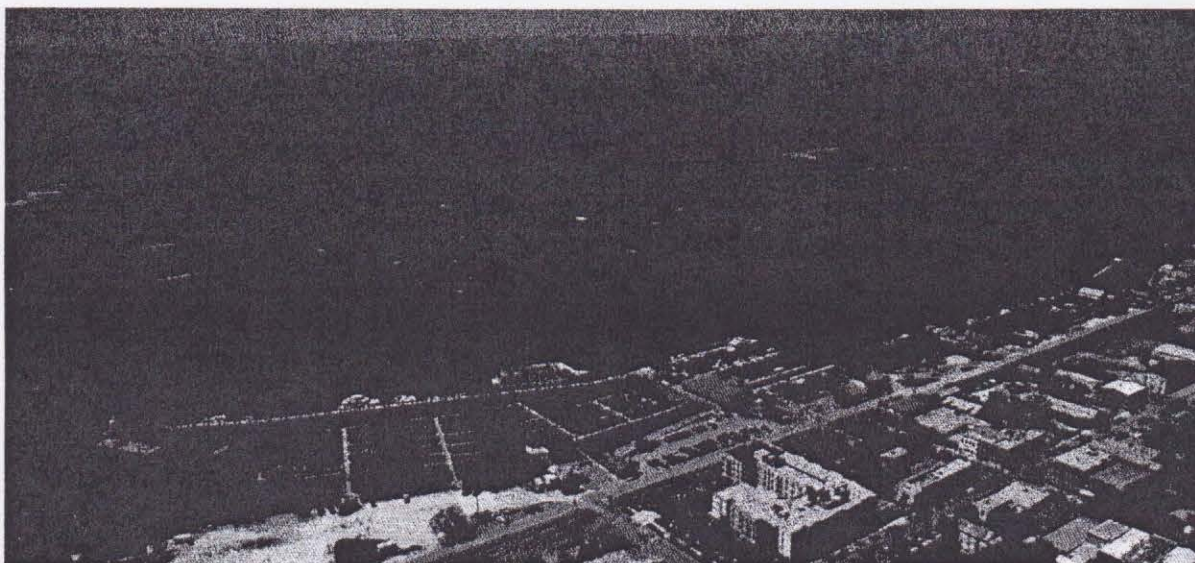
Fernandina Harbor Marina Basin -prior to Docks E, F & G

PRIOR STATE & FEDERAL PERMITS

The marina has obtained many permits for maintenance dredging at the marina. In May 2009, the City obtained FDEP Permit #45-75835-007-ES to reconfigure the docks and slips.

Permit History

- FDEP 45-0963069 16AUG85 – Maintenance dredge 26,100 CY, expand from 25 to 129 slips, install boat ramp, fill for parking area
- ACOE 84D-5195, 22OCT85, same as above
- FDEP 45-304892-2, 29APR97, permit to remove previously constructed sediment barrier
- FDEP 45-2014162, 23JUN98, maintenance dredge 16,100 CY to -8.0 MLW
- FDEP 45-75835-001-EI, 23FEB99 – reconfigure floating docks with 72 slips, maintenance dredge 24,000 CY to restore original depth of -8.0 MLW, move boat ramp, five year permit
- FDEP 45-75835-003-EM, 26FEB02 - modified Permit 001-EI by extending expiration to 23FEB09
- ACOE 1997-02063 (IP-BL), 12JUL99 - same as EI above, maintenance dredge of 24,000 CY to -8.0 MLW, expiration 12JUL09
- FDEP 45-75835-004-EE, 06JUN05 – Maintenance dredge 52,700 CY under SPGP
- FDEP 45-248886-001-EE 06JUN05 – Maintenance dredge of 52,700 CY under SPGP, disposal at Northeast Black Hammock Island dredge disposal site owned by F.I.N.D.
- FDEP 45-248887-001-EG 20JUN05 – submerged land lease and permit to construct and operate a municipal mooring field
- ACOE 1997-02063 BAL, 02AUG06 – permit to construct 20 space mooring field, expiration 24JUL11
- FF&WCC 0611-0845-031BS, 07FEB07, Waterway Markers for mooring field
- FDEP 45-75835-005-EE, 29AUG07 – repair docks and realign Dock 5.
- FDEP 45-75835-007-ES 22MAY09 – submerged land lease review and permit to reconfigure floating docks E,F & G.



Fernandina Harbor Dredging - 2006

EXISTING CONDITIONS

Fernandina Harbor Marina runs along the shoreline of the Amelia River and along the east side of the Atlantic Intracoastal Waterway channel. The marina occupies approximately 1,320 lineal feet of the river waterfront. A copy of a mean high water survey depicting existing conditions in the marina basin is attached to this application.

Fernandina Harbor Marina lies on the west side of Front Street in downtown Fernandina Beach. The marina has a Main pier that is located in the northern 1/3 of the marina basin. The Main Pier contains a waterfront restaurant, the dockmasters office and the marina fuel dock. These structures are located on submerged lands previously conveyed to the City by the Board of Trustees of the Internal Improvement Fund.

A majority of the marina slips lie south of the Main Pier. A public boat ramp is located in the center of the marina basin. South of the boat ramp are several secondary piers that provide access to the slips in the southern portion of the marina basin.

The shoreline of the marina basin lying north of the Main Pier has a vertical metal seawall at the mean high water line.

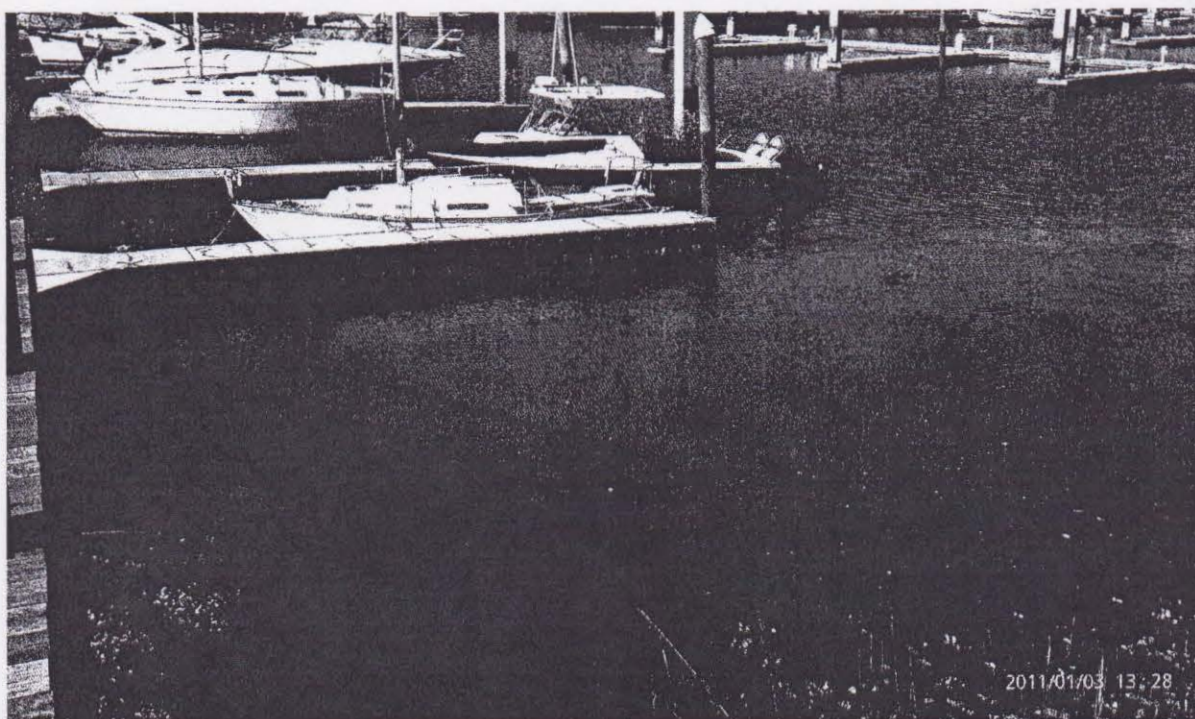
South of the Main Pier, between the Main Pier and public boat ramp, the central marina basin has a vertical concrete seawall at the mean high water line.

The remainder of the marina basin lying south of the public boat ramp has a short, vertical wooden seawall at or just landward of the mean high water line. Native marsh grasses occur only in areas adjacent to this wooden seawall.

Several large public parking lots are located between these seawalls and Front Street, a north/south local road that runs parallel with the twin rails of the CSX railroad. These parking lots serve the marina and businesses in the downtown and waterfront area.



Fernandina Harbor Existing Conditions - 2010

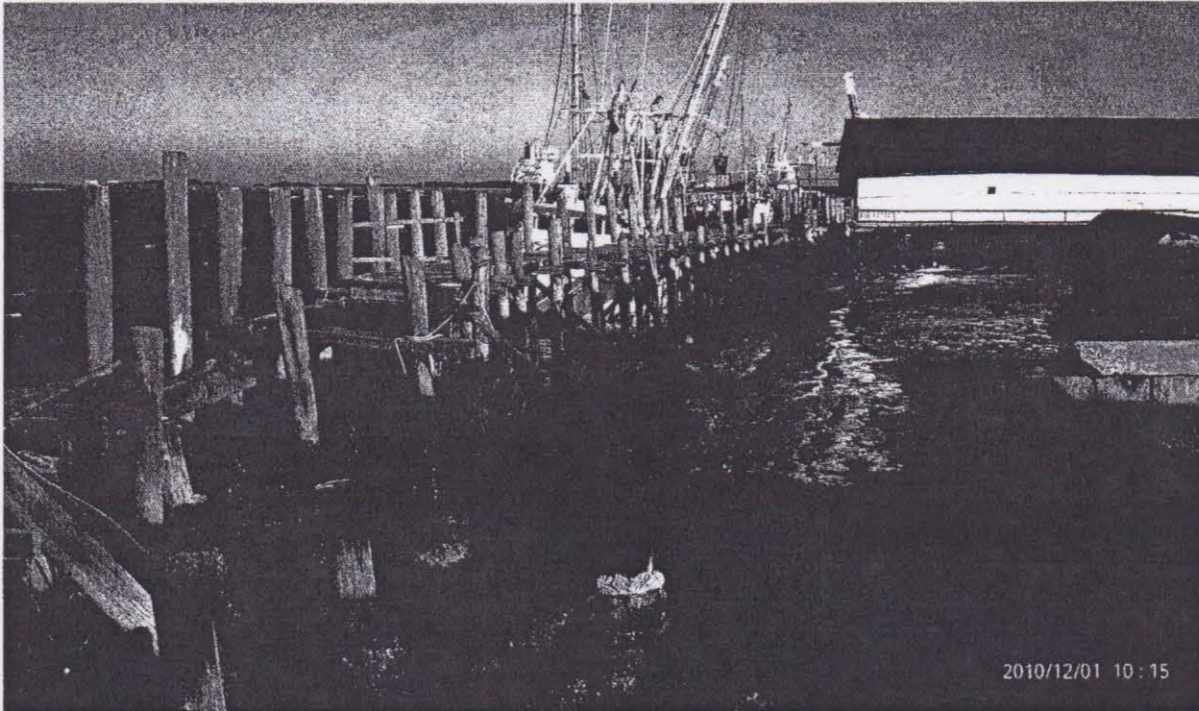


Fernandina Harbor Existing Conditions - 2010

ADJACENT LAND USES

The marina is located at the west end of Centre Street. Centre Street is the historic downtown business and retail district in Fernandina Beach. Two rail lines of the CSX railroad run parallel to the Amelia River, squeezed between the historic downtown area and the commercial waterfront and marina. The railroad serves industrial sites located north and south of the marina. The Port of Fernandina, is located 1,750' north of the marina.

Directly north of the marina basin is a commercial fishing dock and processing house. Continuing north along the rivers edge, all uses are commercial water industry related.



Fernandina Harbor – Looking north from north property line - 2010

Directly south of the marina there are two vacant parcels, followed by a commercial fishing dock and processing house.

Directly east of the marina are several large automobile parking lots that serve both the marina and the downtown retail center.

Directly west of the marina basin is the Atlantic Intracoastal Waterway (AICW). Fernandina Harbor Marina operates docks and slips at the marina as well as a recreational vessel mooring field on the west side of the AICW channel.

BATHYMETRIC SURVEY

A copy of a survey depicting existing depths in the marina basin is attached to this application.

PROPOSED ACTIVITY

This dredging project will incorporate the following elements:

1. Maintenance dredging of accumulated sediments to restore the marina harbor to its original permitted depth of -8.0 foot MLW (- 10.5 NGVD). Sediments within the proposed dredge area are silt, clays and silty sands and have no economic value as previously determined by FDEP.
2. Installation of 240 lineal-feet of steel sheet piling seawall along the central portion of the marina basin. The new sheet piling seawall will act as a secondary bulkhead adjacent to an aging concrete seawall, thus preserving the structural integrity of the concrete seawall both during and after dredging.
3. Installation of 500 lineal-feet of steel sheet piling seawall along the southern portion of the marina basin. The new sheet piling seawall will act as a secondary bulkhead adjacent to an existing, shallow wooden seawall. The new seawall will protect the intertidal mud bank waterward of the existing wooden seawall from erosion and prevent the intertidal mud bank from sliding toward the marina basin after the basin is dredged to original depths.
4. Construction of a 20' wide x 80' long wharf landing for loading and unloading of barges at the south end of the marina basin. The wharf will occupy 1,600 sq ft of bottom land waterward of the MHW line.

MAINTENANCE DREDGING DETAILS

Approximately 18,200 cubic yards of dredged material will be removed. The spoil material will contain organic detritus, silt and clayey sands that will have no economic value as fill material. Spoil resulting from mechanical excavation will be loaded into containers and transported off-site for disposal in an upland area

Wet spoil from hydraulic dredging will be disposed of at a dredge material management area for dewatering. Several locations are available for containment; the first being a DMMA located adjacent to the marina on Front Street. Other locations available are approved dredge spoil areas owned by the Florida Inland Navigation District. F.I.N.D. has approved dredge spoil disposal sites within Nassau and Duval County, south of Fernandina Harbor Marina

Once spoil is sufficiently dewatered, it will be transported to the City of Fernandina Beach Municipal Airport, public lands, where it will be spread as topsoil.

Dredging will be done only on the landward side of the existing breakwater, from the fuel dock south to the southernmost limits of the marina basin and along the northeast seawall. All dredging equipment will moor and operate within the marina basin. The marina basin is on the east bank of the Amelia River, east of and adjacent to the 300' wide Federal Navigation Channel in Section 22, Township 3 North, Range 28 East, Nassau County, Class III Waters.

The project site is not within an Aquatic Preserve or in an Outstanding Florida Water.

Dredging will be performed by either hydraulic dredge, mechanical removal by clam shell or trackhoe excavator; or a combination of methods. Such dredge methods have been previously permitted and successfully used at this location. Precise position control of the dredge will not be necessary since all dredging occurs within the physical boundaries of the docks and slips at the marina. Position control can be done with tape measures. There will be no impacts or obstruction to navigation in existing shipping channels.

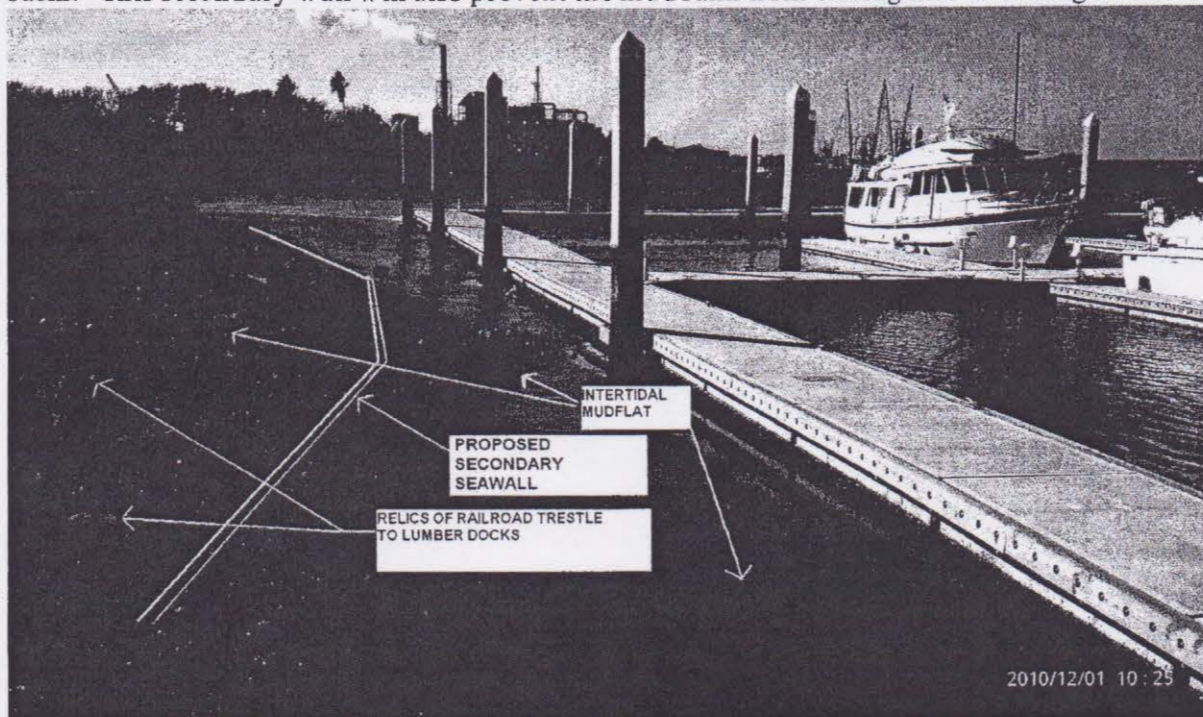
Continuous monitoring of surface waters for turbidity during dredging will be performed by the applicant or their representative. Appropriate turbidity controls will be deployed during dredging operations.

Testing of sediments for inorganic compounds and heavy metals will occur during dredging at the rate of one test per 2,500 cubic yard to ensure material is suitable for placement as topsoil in restricted areas of the municipal airport.

The dredge material is composed of high levels of silts and organic material and has no economic value. The material will be disposed of either at dredge disposal sites or spread on public lands within the City as a soil enrichener.

SECONDARY SEAWALL INSTALLATION

A new seawall shall be constructed parallel with and waterward of existing seawalls that line the existing marina basin. The purpose of this secondary seawall is to protect the structural integrity of the shallow concrete seawall in the central marina basin and to preserve an intertidal mudbank that lays waterward of an existing wooden seawall in the southern marina basin. This secondary wall will also prevent the mudbank from sliding into the dredged basin.

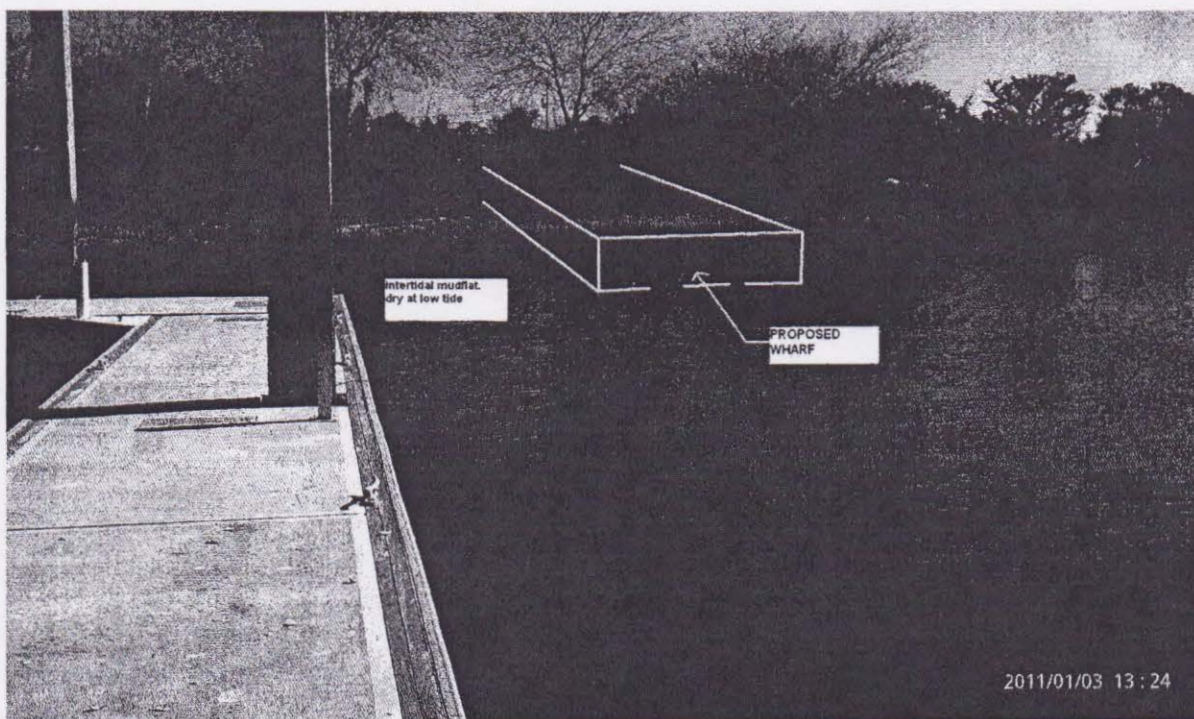


Fernandina Harbor – Looking south from dock in central basin

WHARF LANDING CRIB CONSTRUCTION

At the south end of the marina, near Section 1, a 20' wide x 80' long landing will be created by construction of a wharf. Wharf construction will consist of clean sand backfill placed into a crib formed by vertical sheet piling driven into the bottom. The crib will extend west to deep water over the intertidal mud flat. This wharf location, where the intertidal marsh grass is the narrowest, was chosen so as to minimize the impact on the intertidal vegetation that still exists in this portion of the marina basin. The wharf will be used to load equipment on barges and to remove mechanically dredged material from the barges.

Upon completion of the maintenance dredge project, the wharf will remain. The wharf will be utilized for a future additional wastewater pump-out station at the marina for both recreational and commercial vessels. The wharf will also house a solid waste recycle center for use by vessels in the marina, in the mooring field and for transient vessels.



Fernandina Harbor – Proposed Wharf construction in south basin

DREDGE ALTERNATE "A"

Suction cutterhead dredge using a hydraulic pump with a 6" -10" discharge pipeline. All liquid slurry will be pumped to a temporary dredge material management area to be constructed along Front Street just south of the marina.

Dredge spoils will be pumped to the containment area onshore, southeast of the marina basin, via flexible hose and submerged pipeline. At night, the barge, anchor buoys, and hose will be illuminated by white lights mounted on stanchions.

Turbidity will be controlled thru a circuitous impoundment basin design that will clarify and settle most sediments and suspended solids. A series of lineal basins and overflow weirs will be employed as excess water is discharged to an adjacent drainage ditch. The ditch will act as a mixing zone as the excess water is returned to the Amelia River. The ditch is under the influence of tidal waters and conveys stormwater from the urbanized areas upstream of the marina, therefore the discharge of salt water to the existing ditch will not have an adverse impact on the vegetation within or along the banks of the ditch.

Final treatment of the excess water will be made with filter fabric socks at outfall weirs. The impoundment will be filled, then allowed to rest and dewater the solid materials. Dewatered solids will be excavated from the impoundment using tracked backhoes and placed into dump trucks. The spoil material will be transported to the City of Fernandina Beach Municipal Airport. The material will be spread over 300 acres of grassed airfield as a soil enrichener.

DREDGE ALTERNATE "B"

Clamshell or open bucket excavation performed by backhoe or dragline on barge. Material removed will be placed into sealed containers on second barge. Sealed containers will be taken to a wharf constructed at the south end of the marina. Containers will be off-loaded from the barges at the wharf, then transported to the City of Fernandina Beach Municipal Airport. The material will be spread over 300 acres of grassed airfield as a soil enrichener.

DREDGE ALTERNATE "C"

Clamshell or open bucket excavation performed by backhoe or dragline on barge. Material removed will be placed into material scows. Full scows will be transported to an approved spoils disposal site in either Nassau County or Duval County. These dredge disposal sites are owned and operated by the Florida Inland Navigation District and the City will pay a fee to F.I.N.D. for disposal.

VESSELS UTILIZED

All work shall be accomplished from waterward areas using motorized vessels less than 40' in length and powered by inboard or outboard engines. Equipment shall be stationed on shallow draft barges, with a maximum length of 60 feet and maximum width of 24 feet. Material scows shall have a maximum length of 200 feet. Barges and scows shall be kept in place by spuds, anchors or lines tied to existing marina pilings. Barge movement shall occur at mid or high tides in order to prevent prop scour of shoreline areas that are not being dredged. A new wharf landing shall be installed to transfer equipment and material to and from the barges.

WATER QUALITY IMPACTS

Floating turbidity curtains will be used during all dredging activities to contain turbid waters within the boundaries of the marina. Floating turbidity curtains and silt screens shall be placed on both sides of the new wharf and its access driveway to contain sedimentation and erosion from entering surface waters.

The southern boundary of Fort Clinch Aquatic Preserve, a federal designated preserve, is located 2 miles downstream of this facility. Monitoring of turbidity levels and turbidity controls in the marina basin during dredge activities will be performed to ensure there are no violations of state water quality standards upstream or downstream of the dredge area.

IMPACT ON NAVIGATION

All dredging will occur within the marina basin and will not encroach or affect the adjacent Federal Channel and Intracoastal Waterway channel. All work will occur landward of the existing north/ south main dock which is the most waterward structure in the marina. The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers previously authorized marina basin dredging pursuant to the State Programmatic General Permit agreement.

Access to the public boat ramp will be restricted at certain times during the dredge operation. A public boat ramp located 3.5 miles north as well as a private boat ramp located 2.4 miles north of this site will accommodate public boat ramp users when dredging operations require that the marina boat ramp be closed.

WETLAND IMPACTS – MAINTENACE DREDGING & WHARF

The project area is located within an existing marina basin. The entire shoreline adjacent to the marina is bulkheaded, except for the portion occupied by the public boat ramp. Several small patches of emergent marsh grass have grown along some of the bulkhead areas since previous dredging projects. These marsh grasses will be preserved under this maintenance dredge project as the intertidal zone will not be dredged. The intertidal zone will be preserved by construction of proposed secondary seawall.

The marina basin has been dredged three times in the last 25 years with no adverse impact to wetlands or surface waters. The proposed project will not alter conditions of the existing habitat in the marina basin.

The property was evaluated for wetlands as regulated by the Florida Dept of Environmental Protection (FDEP), the St Johns River Water Management District (SJRWMD) and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (ACOE). A very small isolated wetland community was observed along the southern portion of the marina basin, waterward of the existing wooden seawall. The wetland system consists of a tidally influenced saltwater system. Soils in this intertidal zone consist entirely of Tisonia Mucky Peat, a highly organic soil layer with an underlying clay layer, a soil extensively found in local saltwater marshes.

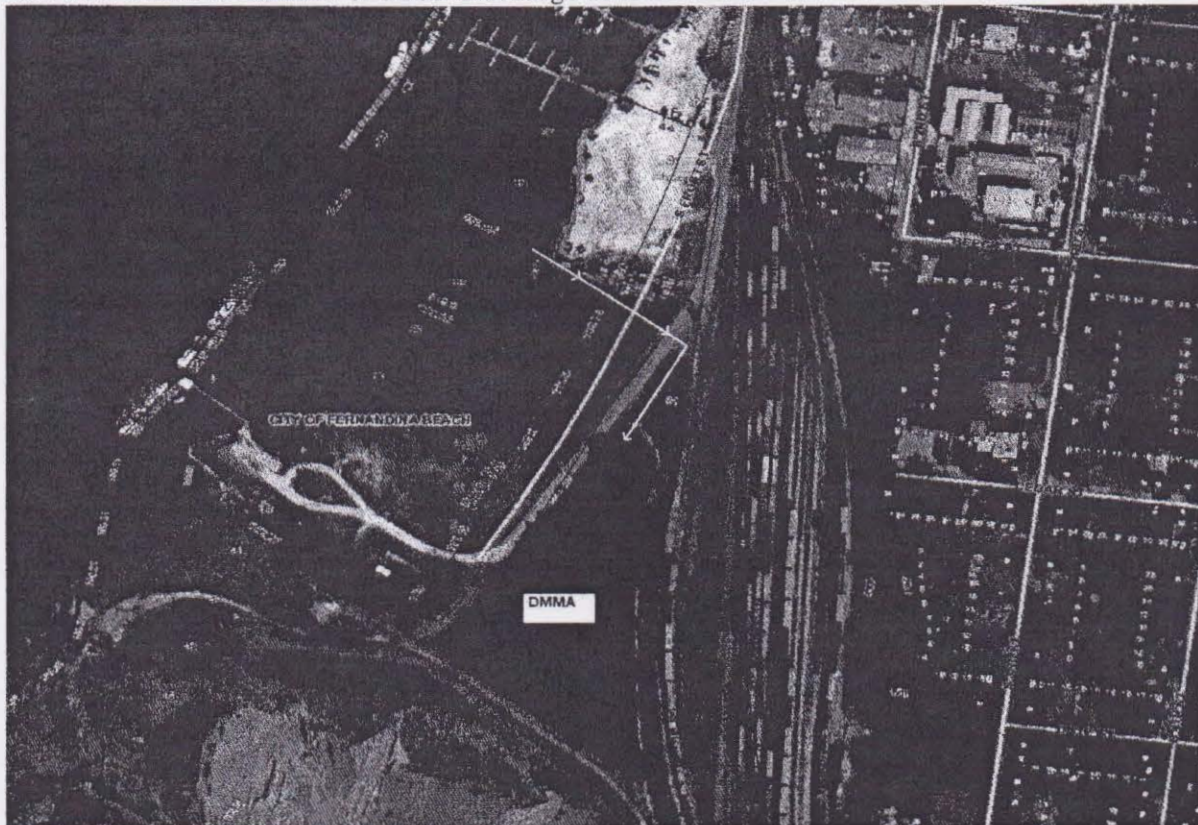
Onsite emergent aquatic vegetation consists mainly of saltmarsh cordgrass (*Spartina alterniflora*), which grows in this narrow strand along the mudbanks of the intertidal zone south of the public boat ramp. Due to a large tidal range and high salinity levels, the marina basin does not support any submerged aquatic vegetation.

WETLAND IMPACTS – DREDGE MATERIAL MANAGEMENT AREA

The DMMA is located upon a vacant upland parcel of land, previously used for storage and commercial fishing activities. The property was inspected for the presence of wetlands. No wetlands or regulated surface waters are present on the property, except for that portion of a drainage ditch which bisects the northern tip of the property. This man-made ditch exists along the east property line, flowing north. Just prior to the north property line of the parcel the ditch turns and runs west into a set of drainage culverts under Front Street where the ditch terminates into the Amelia River. The drainage ditch is not within the limits of the DMMA or its DMMA perimeter berm, therefore it will not be impacted by construction or operation of the DMMA.

The DMMA property encompasses 3.50 acres of land, however a minimum 15' wide buffer will be provided along the existing drainage ditch on the north side of the DMMA and a 25' wide buffer along the existing drainage ditch on the east side. The total area of the DMMA, measured at the limits of the perimeter berm, is 2.80 acre. Clarified water will be returned to the existing drainage ditch. The discharge water will meet the background quality of the receiving waters.

Existing soils on the property consist of Ridgewood Fine Sands (90%) and Arents soil (10%). Ridgewood sands have high water uptake values and will assist in the draining of water from the dredge spoils. Water is removed from dredge spoils in the containment area by percolation and with a limited amount of direct discharge after clarification.

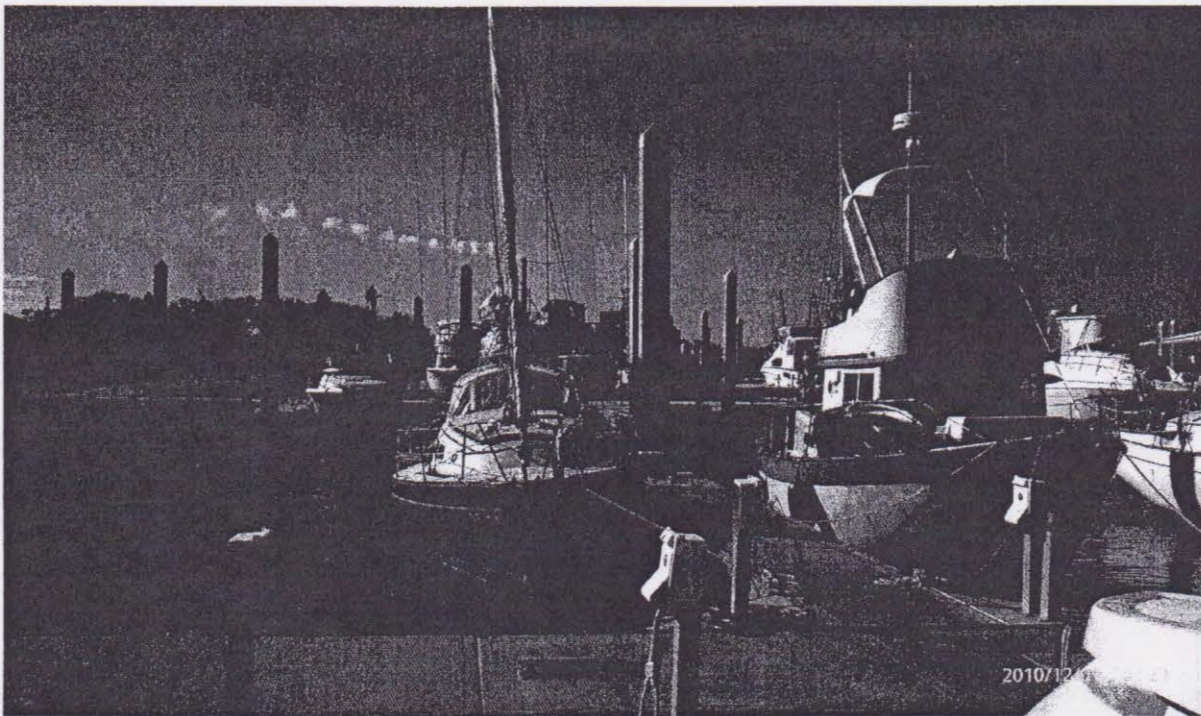


Front Street DMMA Limits

THREATENED & ENDANGERED SPECIES – MAINTENANCE DREDGING

The property has been developed as a commercial or recreation dock for over 100 years. The only protected species known to inhabit the site is the West Indian Manatee. Manatees do not frequent the marina on a regular basis as there are no resources for them to feed upon in the Amelia River. They are occasionally seen transiting the marina, presumably for access to freshwater outfalls at nearby paper mills. There are no warm water attractants.

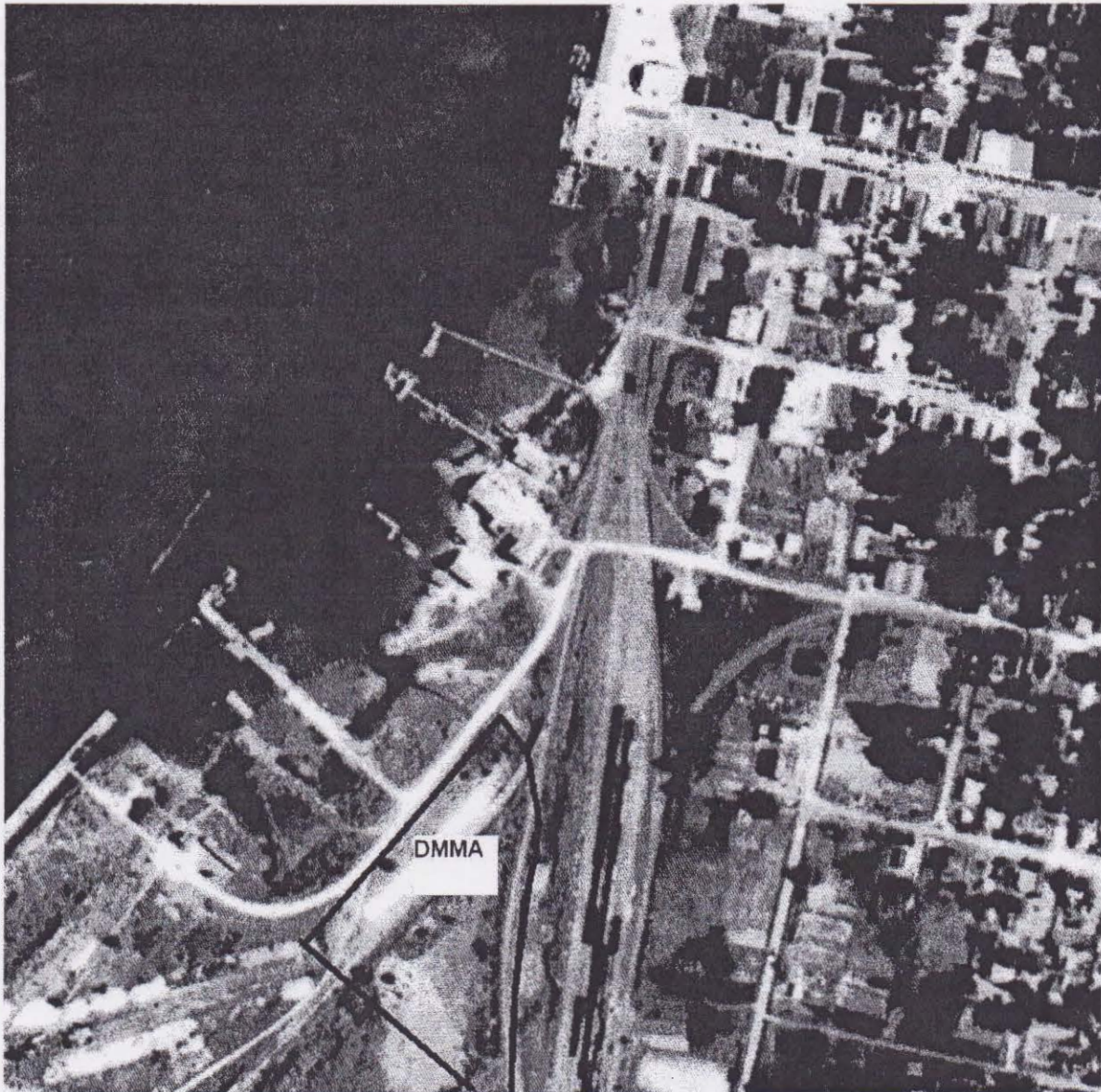
The applicant will abide by standard manatee construction protection conditions while performing activities in the water. Due to the confined nature of the marina slips, all vessels will move at extremely low speeds during dredging and existing water depths provide sufficient clearance between manatees and the vessels.



Existing marina basin conditions – Sailboat aground -2010

DREDGE MATERIAL MANAGEMENT AREA

This property has been used in the past as a staging site for waterfront industrial use and for shipping/ storage in conjunction with railcar loading at the adjacent railroad sidings. The parcel is zoned industrial, but for the last 20 years there has been no activity at the site. The site has native vegetation mainly consisting of cabbage palms, cedar trees and live oak which have grown on the site because of the inactivity at this industrial zoned site.



Front Street DMMA property Prior Use- 1943 Aerial

RESOLUTION 2014-36

A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COMMISSION OF THE CITY OF FERNANDINA BEACH, FLORIDA, REQUESTING ASSISTANCE UNDER THE FLORIDA INLAND NAVIGATION DISTRICT (FIND) WATERWAYS ASSISTANCE PROGRAM; AUTHORIZING EXECUTION; AND PROVIDING FOR AN EFFECTIVE DATE.

WHEREAS, the City of Fernandina Beach is interested in carrying out the following described project for the enjoyment of the citizenry of the City of Fernandina Beach and the State of Florida:

Project Title: Marina Public Boat Ramp Access Dredging
Total Estimated Cost: \$360,000 includes \$180,000 FIND and \$180,000 City of Fernandina Beach
Brief Description of Project: Dredging 11,000 cubic yards of silt from around the public boat ramp out to the ICW in response to an increase in boaters and to allow for boat launching during low tide.

AND, Florida Inland Navigation District financial assistance is required for the program mentioned above,

NOW THEREFORE, be it resolved by the City Commission of the City of Fernandina Beach that the project described above be authorized,

AND, be it further resolved that said City of Fernandina Beach make application to the Florida Inland Navigation District in the amount of 50% of the actual cost of the project in behalf of said City of Fernandina Beach,

AND, be it further resolved by the City of Fernandina Beach that it certifies to the following:

Section 1.

a. That it will accept the terms and conditions set forth in FIND Rule 66B-2 F.A.C. and which will be a part of the Project Agreement for any assistance awarded under the attached proposal.

b. That it is in complete accord with the attached proposal and that it will carry out the Program in the manner described in the proposal and any plans and specifications attached thereto unless prior approval for any change has been received from the District.

c. That it has the ability and intention to finance its share of the cost of the project and that the project will be operated and maintained at the expense of said City of Fernandina Beach for public use.

d. That it will not discriminate against any person on the basis of race, color, or national origin in the use of any property or facility acquired or developed pursuant to this proposal, and shall comply with the terms and intent of the Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, P.L. 88-352 (1964) and design and construct all facilities to comply fully with statutes relating to accessibility by persons with disabilities as well as other federal, state and local laws, rules and requirements.

e. That it will maintain adequate financial records on the proposed project to substantiate claims for reimbursement.

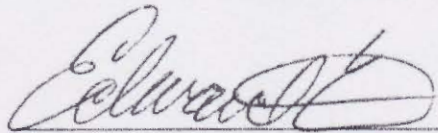
f. That it will make available to FIND if requested, a post-audit of expenses incurred on the project prior to, or in conjunction with, request for the final 10% of the funding agreed to by FIND.

Section 2. The City Manager and City Clerk are hereby authorized to execute the grant application and all documentation pertaining to the Grant Agreement, if awarded, after review and approval as to form by the City Attorney.

Section 3. EFFECTIVE DATE. This Resolution shall take effect immediately upon passage.

ADOPTED this 18th day of March, 2014.

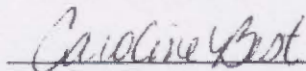
CITY OF FERNANDINA BEACH

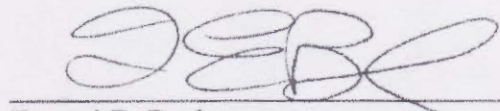


Edward E. Boner
Commissioner - Mayor

ATTEST:

APPROVED AS TO FORM & LEGALITY:



Caroline Best
City Clerk

Tammi E. Bach
City Attorney

Ind: Cheryl

CITY COMMISSION AGENDA ITEM
CITY OF FERNANDINA BEACH

SUBJECT: Resolution 2014-36
Florida Inland Navigation District (FIND) Waterways Assistance Program

DEPARTMENT: Marina

ATTACHMENTS: _____ Ordinance X Resolution
_____ Support Documents _____ Other

RECOMMENDED ACTION: Authorize Resolution 2014-36 for submission of a grant application in the amount of \$180,000 to FIND's Waterway Assistance Program to provide fifty-percent (50%) of the cost of dredging the public boat ramp and out to the Intracoastal Waterway (ICW).

SUMMARY: The City is requesting permission to apply for \$180,000 from FIND and to contribute \$180,000 City funding match to dredge approximately 11,000 cubic yards of silt from around the public boat ramp located in the Marina, and out to the ICW. In response to an increase during the past two years of boaters using the public ramp, a deeper launching area is needed. At present, no boats can be launched during low tide and some larger boats must be launched at other ramps on Amelia Island. This project will allow boaters to launch their boats at the Marina and access the ICW.

(Please note: This Resolution is requesting City Commission approval to apply for a FIND grant. The Resolution is required by FIND and is written in a format that is dictated by FIND. The "attached proposal" as referenced in the Resolution is the actual application [on file with the City Grants Administrator], which will be completed after City Commission approval).

FISCAL IMPACT: This project is identified in the Five Year Capital Plan in the amount of \$360,000 for Fiscal Year 2014/2015.

CITY ATTORNEY COMMENTS: None.

DEPARTMENT HEAD	Submitted: Cheryl Nichols <i>CN</i> Grants Administrator	Date: 03/04/14
	Requested Agenda	Date: 03/18/14
FINANCE DEPARTMENT	Approved as to Budget Requirements <i>PHC</i>	Date: 3/10/14
CITY ATTORNEY	Approved as to Form & Legality <i>TEB</i>	Date: 3/10/14
CITY MANAGER	Approved Agenda Item for 03/18/14 <i>[Signature]</i>	Date: 03/05/14

COMMISSION ACTION: ☒ Approved as Recommended ☐ Disapproved
☐ Approved With Modification ☐ Postponed to Time Certain
☐ Other ☐ Tabled

Approved at the City Commission Meeting
Held on 3/18/14
Voted: 50 Initial: VB

**FLORIDA INLAND NAVIGATION DISTRICT
PROJECT AGREEMENT**

PROJECT NO. NA-FB-14-12

This PROJECT AGREEMENT made and entered into this 14th day of October, 2014 by and between the Florida Inland Navigation District (hereinafter the "DISTRICT"), and the City of Fernandina Beach, (hereinafter the "PROJECT SPONSOR").

In consideration of the mutual promises and covenants contained herein, the parties agree as follows:

1. **PROJECT** - Subject to the provisions of this Agreement and Rule 66B-2 of the Florida Administrative Code (Exhibit "B"), the DISTRICT has determined to provide assistance funding to the PROJECT SPONSOR in furtherance of an approved project ("PROJECT") consisting of the Marina Public Boat Ramp Dredging. Said project is more specifically described in the PROJECT SPONSOR'S Waterways Assistance Application, which is on file at DISTRICT headquarters.

Any modifications to the PROJECT'S scope of work shall require written advance notice and justification from the PROJECT SPONSOR and the prior written approval of the DISTRICT.

2. **TERM** - The PROJECT SPONSOR shall not commence work on the PROJECT prior to the execution of this Agreement unless specifically authorized by the DISTRICT Board and **shall complete the PROJECT and submit all required payment reimbursement information on or before September 1, 2016**, unless the PROJECT period has been extended with the prior written approval of the DISTRICT. In no event other than a declared state of emergency that affects the project completion shall the PROJECT period extend beyond three (3) years from October 1, 2014. The PROJECT SPONSOR acknowledges this is the only provision to carry over the DISTRICT assistance funding under this Agreement beyond September 30, 2016, and that any extension of funding beyond this date shall be at the sole discretion of the DISTRICT.

Any request for extension of funding beyond the dates set forth in the preceding paragraph shall require submittal by the PROJECT SPONSOR of a request for extension to the DISTRICT no later than 60 days prior to the original project agreement expiration. This request will then be considered by the DISTRICT Board, whose decision shall be final.

3. ASSISTANCE AMOUNT - The DISTRICT shall contribute no more than ^{50%} ~~(4.5%)~~ of the PROJECT SPONSOR'S out-of-pocket costs for completion of this PROJECT ("PROJECT AMOUNT"). Payment of funds by the DISTRICT to the PROJECT SPONSOR (the "ASSISTANCE AMOUNT") will be on a reimbursement basis only, and only for those authorized PROJECT COSTS as shown in Exhibit A and meeting the requirements of Paragraph 5 below and shall not, in any event, exceed \$144450.00.

Any modifications to the PROJECT'S Cost Estimate (Exhibit A) shall require written advance notice and justification from the PROJECT SPONSOR and the prior written approval of the DISTRICT.

4. MATCHING FUNDS - The PROJECT SPONSOR warrants and represents that it has the PROJECT SPONSOR Match Amount (the PROJECT AMOUNT less the ASSISTANCE AMOUNT) available for the completion of the PROJECT and shall, prior to the execution of this Agreement, have provided the DISTRICT with suitable evidence of the availability of such funds using DISTRICT Form #95-01 (Exhibit C), and including upon request, providing the DISTRICT with access to applicable books and records, financial statements, and bank statements.

5. PROJECT COSTS - To be eligible for reimbursement under the Project Agreement, PROJECT COSTS must be necessary and reasonable for the effective and efficient accomplishment of the PROJECT and must be directly allocable thereto. PROJECT COSTS are generally described in Exhibit A. PROJECT COSTS must be incurred and work performed within the PROJECT period, with the exception of pre-agreement costs, if any, consistent with Paragraph 6 below, which are also eligible for reimbursement by the DISTRICT.

6. PRE-AGREEMENT COSTS - The DISTRICT and the PROJECT SPONSOR fully understand and agree that there shall be no reimbursement of funds by the DISTRICT for any obligation or expenditure made prior to the execution of this Project Agreement unless previously delineated in Exhibit A, consistent with Exhibit B, and previously approved by the DISTRICT Board during the grant review process.

7. REIMBURSEMENT PROCEDURES - PROJECT COSTS shall be reported to the DISTRICT and summarized on the Payment Reimbursement Request Form (Form #90-14) attached as Exhibit D. Supporting documentation including bills and canceled payment vouchers for expenditures shall be provided to the DISTRICT by the PROJECT SPONSOR or LIAISON AGENT with any payment request. All records in support of the PROJECT COSTS included in

payment requests shall be subject to review and approval by the DISTRICT or by an auditor selected by the DISTRICT. Audit expenses shall be borne by the PROJECT SPONSOR.

Project funds may be released in installments, at the discretion of the DISTRICT, upon submittal of a payment request by the PROJECT SPONSOR or LIAISON AGENT. The DISTRICT shall retain ten percent (10%) of each installment payment until the completion of the PROJECT.

The following costs, if authorized in the attached Exhibit A, shall be reimbursed only upon completion of the PROJECT to the reasonable satisfaction of the DISTRICT and in accordance with Exhibit B: personnel, equipment, project management, administration, inspection, and design, permitting, planning, engineering, and/or surveying costs. Assuming the PROJECT SPONSOR has otherwise fully complied with the requirements of the Agreement, reimbursement for all PROJECTS approved as Phase I projects will be made only upon commencement of construction of the PROJECT for which the Phase I planning, designing, engineering and/or permitting were directed, which may or may not involve further District funding. Procedures set forth below with respect to reimbursement by the District are subject to this requirement of commencement of construction.

The DISTRICT shall have the right to withhold any payment hereunder, either in whole or part, for non-compliance with the terms of this Agreement.

8. **FINAL REIMBURSEMENT** - The PROJECT SPONSOR, upon completion of the PROJECT, shall submit to the DISTRICT a request for final reimbursement of the PROJECT AMOUNT less any prior installment payments. The Payment amounts previously retained by the DISTRICT shall be paid upon (1) receipt of the Final Audit report of expenses incurred on the PROJECT by the DISTRICT, (2) full completion of the PROJECT to the reasonable satisfaction of the DISTRICT, (3) submission of Project Completion Certification Form No. 90-13 (Exhibit E), (4) submission of a photograph of the PROJECT showing the sign required by Paragraph 17 and (5) a Final Project Report as described in Exhibit G. Unless otherwise determined by the DISTRICT, the final reimbursement check shall be presented by a DISTRICT representative to the PROJECT SPONSOR during a public commission meeting or public dedication ceremony for the PROJECT facility.

9. **RECORDS RETENTION** - The PROJECT SPONSOR shall retain all records supporting the PROJECT COSTS for three (3) years after the end of the fiscal year in which the Final Payment is released by the DISTRICT, except that such records shall be retained by the

PROJECT SPONSOR until final resolution of matters resulting from any litigation, claim, or special audit that starts prior to the expiration of the three-year retention period.

10. **NONCOMPLIANCE** - The DISTRICT shall have the right to reimbursement, either in whole or part as it may determine, of the funds provided hereunder for noncompliance by the PROJECT SPONSOR with any of the terms of this Project Agreement. Upon notification from the DISTRICT, the PROJECT SPONSOR shall reimburse such funds directly to the DISTRICT. The provisions of this paragraph shall survive completion of the PROJECT.

11. **DISTRICT PROJECT MANAGER** - The Executive Director, or his designee, is hereby designated as the DISTRICT's Project Manager for the purpose of this Project Agreement and shall be responsible for monitoring performance of its terms and conditions and for approving all reimbursement requests prior to payment.

12. **SPONSOR'S LIAISON AGENT** - The PROJECT SPONSOR shall appoint a LIAISON AGENT, whose name and title shall be submitted to the DISTRICT upon execution of the Project Agreement, to act on behalf of the PROJECT SPONSOR relative to the provisions of the Project Agreement.

13. **STATUS REPORTS** - The PROJECT SPONSOR or LIAISON AGENT shall submit to the DISTRICT project status reports during the PROJECT term. These Quarterly Reports are to be on Form #95-02 (Exhibit F). Project design drawings, engineering drawings, and a copy of the Project bid award construction item cost list will be submitted as available. Photographs shall be submitted when appropriate to reflect the work accomplished. NON-COMPLIANCE by the PROJECT SPONSOR with the reporting schedule in Exhibit G may result in revocation of this Agreement.

14. **LAWS** - The PROJECT SPONSOR agrees to obtain and to abide by all federal, state and local permits and proprietary authorizations, and all applicable laws and regulations in the development of the PROJECT. The PROJECT SPONSOR agrees that all PROJECT facilities shall be designed and constructed in compliance with state and federal statutory requirements for accessibility by handicapped persons as well as all other federal, state and local laws, rules and requirements.

15. **NON-DISCRIMINATION** - The PROJECT SPONSOR agrees that when completed, the PROJECT shall be readily accessible, on a non-exclusive basis, to the general public without regard to age, sex, race, physical handicap, or other condition, and without regard to residency of the user in another political subdivision. When such is required, adequate parking shall

be made available by the PROJECT SPONSOR to accommodate vehicles for the number of persons for which the PROJECT is being developed.

16. **SITE DEDICATION** - The PROJECT SPONSOR also agrees that the PROJECT site shall be dedicated for the public use for a minimum period of twenty-five (25) years prior to or immediately following completion of the PROJECT, such dedication to be in the form of a deed, lease, management agreement or other legally binding document. Any change in such dedication shall require the prior approval of the DISTRICT. The PROJECT SPONSOR shall record evidence of such dedication within the Public Records of the County in which the PROJECT is located.

17. **ACKNOWLEDGMENT** - For construction projects, the PROJECT SPONSOR shall erect a permanent sign, approved by the DISTRICT, in a prominent location such as the project entrance of the completed project, which shall indicate that the DISTRICT contributed funds for the PROJECT. The wording of the sign required by this paragraph shall be approved by the DISTRICT's staff before construction and installation of said sign. This sign shall contain the DISTRICT logo (Exhibit H) unless otherwise stipulated by the DISTRICT. In the event that the PROJECT SPONSOR erects a temporary construction sign, it shall also indicate the DISTRICT's participation. For all other type projects, the PROJECT SPONSOR shall acknowledge the DISTRICT where feasible, in concurrence with the DISTRICT staff's recommendations.

18. **PROJECT MAINTENANCE** - When and as applicable, the PROJECT SPONSOR agrees to operate, maintain, and manage the PROJECT for the life of the PROJECT improvements and will pay all expenses required for such purposes. The PROJECT improvements shall be maintained in accordance with the standards of maintenance for other local facilities owned and operated by project sponsor, and in accordance with applicable health standards. PROJECT facilities and improvements shall be kept reasonably safe and in reasonable repair to prevent undue deterioration and to encourage public use. The PROJECT SPONSOR warrants and represents that it has full legal authority and financial ability to operate and maintain said PROJECT facilities and improvements.

19. **FEES** - Any fees charged for this PROJECT shall be reasonable and the same for the general public of all member counties. The PROJECT SPONSOR must demonstrate that a minimum of fifty percent (50%) of the PROJECT fees will be utilized for project maintenance and improvements throughout the anticipated 25-year life of a development project or the design life of other project types, as applicable.

20. **SOVEREIGN IMMUNITY** - Each party hereto agrees that it shall be solely responsible for the wrongful acts of its employees, contractors and agents. However, nothing contained herein shall constitute a waiver by either party of its sovereign immunity under Section 768.28, Florida Statutes. The PROJECT SPONSOR acknowledges that the DISTRICT, its employees, commissioners and agents are solely providing funding assistance for the PROJECT and are not involved in the design, construction, operation or maintenance of the PROJECT.

21. **INSPECTIONS** - The DISTRICT reserves the right, upon reasonable request, to inspect said PROJECT and any and all records related thereto at any time.

22. **RIGHTS AND DUTIES** - The rights and duties arising under this Agreement shall inure to the benefit of and be binding upon the parties hereto and their respective successors and assigns, and shall, unless the context clearly requires otherwise, survive completion of the PROJECT. The PROJECT SPONSOR may not assign this Agreement nor any interest hereunder without the express prior written consent of the DISTRICT.

23. **WAIVERS** - Waiver of a breach of any provision of this Agreement shall not be deemed a waiver of any other breach of the same or different provision.

24. **NOTICE** - Any notice required to be given pursuant to the terms and provisions of this Agreement shall be in writing, postage paid, and shall be sent by certified mail, return receipt requested, to the DISTRICT or PROJECT SPONSOR at the addresses below. The notice shall be effective on the date indicated on the return receipt.

To the DISTRICT at:

Florida Inland Navigation District
1314 Marcinski Road
Jupiter, Florida 33477-9498

To the PROJECT SPONSOR at:

City of Fernandina Beach
Attention: City Manager,
204 Ash Street
Fernandina Beach, FL 32034

25. **NO JOINT VENTURE** - The DISTRICT's role with respect to the PROJECT is that of a funding assistance authority only and the DISTRICT is not, and shall not be considered to be, an agent, partner, or joint venturer with the PROJECT SPONSOR.

EXHIBIT A

Agenda - 10 -

ATTACHMENT E-5

FLORIDA INLAND NAVIGATION DISTRICT ASSISTANCE PROGRAM 2016

PROJECT COST ESTIMATE

(See Rule Section 66B-2.005 & 2.008 for eligibility and funding ratios)

Project Title:	Marina Basin Maintenance Dredging
Applicant:	City of Fernandina Beach

Project Elements <i>(Please list the MAJOR project elements and provide general costs for each one. For Phase 1 Projects, please list the major elements and products expected)</i>	Quantity or Total Estimated Cost <i>(Number and/or Footage etc.)</i>	Applicant's Cost	FIND Cost
Pre-dredge Bathymetric Survey	3,000.00	1,500.00	1,500.00
Mobilization	18,000.00	9,000.00	9,000.00
Preparation of off load site	8000 CY at \$1.35 per CY = \$10,800	5,400.00	5,400.00
Dredge material from basin bottom	8000 Cubic Yds at \$21.50 per CY = \$172,000.	86,000.00	86,000.00
Transportation of dredged materials to off load site in water tight trucks	8000 Cubic Yds at \$10.75 per CY = \$86,000.	43,000.00	43,000.00
Demobilization and Clean up	4,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00
Post-dredge Bathymetric Survey	3,000.00	1,500.00	1,500.00
Water Sampling	6,500.00	3,250.00	3,250.00
**TOTALS =	\$ 303,300.00	\$ 151,650.00	\$ 151,650.00

FEASIBILITY SERVICES FOR
SOUTH BASIN MARINA RECONFIGURATION

FERNANDINA HARBOR MARINA



CITY OF FERNANDINA BEACH, FLORIDA

RV2 – 24 JANUARY 2017

RV1 – NOVEMBER 2016

RV0 – OCTOBER 2016



APPLIED TECHNOLOGY AND MANAGEMENT, INC.

2201 NW 40TH TERRACE

GAINESVILLE, FLORIDA 32605

386-256-1477

WWW.APPLIEDTM.COM

1.0	INTRODUCTION	1
1.1	Purpose of the Study	1
1.2	Approach and Methodology	2
2.0	CONCEPT DEVELOPMENT	3
3.0	REGULATORY DUE DILIGENCE	6
4.0	FINANCIAL FEASIBILITY	7
4.1	Introduction	7
4.2	Schedule of Assumptions	7
4.3	Projected Revenue Streams	9
4.4	Concept Level Cost Estimate	12
4.5	Projected Income Statement	12
4.6	Conclusion of Marina Economic Analysis	15
5.0	FIGURES	17

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Purpose of the Study

The City of Fernandina Beach's municipal marina (Fernandina Harbor Marina) has historically suffered from sedimentation problems in the southern portion of the marina. Poor siting and a configuration that reduces tidal current flows in the marina both contribute to rapid sedimentation and frequent maintenance dredging intervals. The expense of maintenance dredging and lack of a sustainable long-term dredging solution has greatly reduced the available leasable space in the southern portion of the marina.



Fernandina Harbor Marina

The City sought professional services to assess the feasibility of increasing leasable space and potentially reducing dredging costs by reconfiguring the southern portion of the marina. Currently, the docks are arranged in traditional dock "trees" with dedicated slips. While this arrangement moors the vessels bow and stern with the predominant tidal currents, the dock tree main piers are arranged perpendicular to those currents and reduce tidal flows through the marina. This study explores a marina concept that reconfigures the dock trees in a "side-tie" arrangement so that both the boats and the docks are parallel to the currents and block flows as little as possible. While ATM previously assessed the engineering feasibility of a similar arrangement in the mid-1990s, the City is specifically interested in reassessing

(to the maximum extent possible without acquiring environmental permits) the regulatory and financial feasibility of implementing a plan similar to the one developed in 1996.

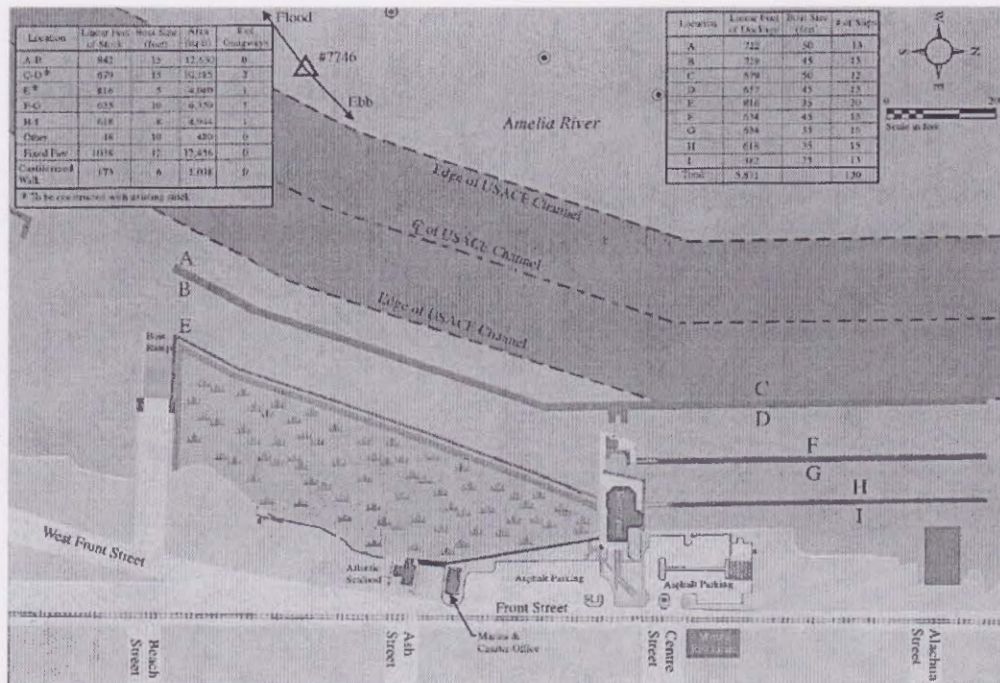
1.2 Approach and Methodology

ATM reviewed and adapted the 1996 plan and made a preliminary assessment of the permissibility of such a plan under the regulatory environment and rules in place in 2016. This assessment was based on available information and some discussions/meetings with the agencies. The scope did not include the various additional studies (such as environmental resource and soil investigation surveys) that may need to be conducted in the future to obtain permits and complete design work. However, the City did retain a surveyor to complete an up-to-date bathymetric survey that was utilized for the concept development. ATM utilized other readily available information and our best professional judgment at this stage to complete this task.

To assess potential financial viability, ATM developed a concept-level cost estimate for the plan, gathered available financial projection information from the City's marina manager and developed a synoptic financial model.

2.0 CONCEPT DEVELOPMENT

ATM developed a base map for concept development utilizing drawing files from previous marina studies, the most recent Corps of Engineers Examination Survey for the Harbor (August 2015), recent rectified aerial photography, and a boundary and features survey completed by Manzie & Drake 15 December 2015. Figure 1 depicts the existing conditions before marina reconfiguration.



Plan Proposed by ATM in 1996 (Alternative 3)

In 1996, the proposal was to construct docks on the north side of the marina in naturally deep water in a side-tie arrangement, relocate the marina boat ramp to the far south end of the marina property, construct a low-elevation wall to retain the south basin intertidal mudflat, place dredged material behind the wall to elevate the grade so that it would support marsh grass, and place a long side-tie dock (Dock E in image above) along the face of the new wall. This arrangement would maximize tidal current flows in the marina, provided a place to dispose of a significant volume of dredged material, and reduce future maintenance dredging efforts to a minimum. However, only a portion of the proposal was ultimately implemented. Docks were constructed on the north side of the marina (see Figure 1) up to the City's property line and the southern portion of the floating attenuator was realigned to permit more current to flow into the south basin. The boat ramp was not relocated, the scour

wall and marsh were not constructed, and the south basin dock rearrangement was not implemented. However, the City is now seeking environmental permits to extend the docks on the north side of the marina as proposed in 1996.

Because of the expense and permitting difficulties for constructing the low-elevation wall and creating the salt marsh, those ideas were not pursued for this feasibility effort. Instead, ATM developed a concept that retains the current boat ramp, maximizes current flows, increases leasable footage, and should reduce maintenance dredging requirements. The concept was developed, discussed with the marina manager and refined. The final proposal (Option 3c) is shown (Figure 2) and discussed in this report. The concept aligns the docks and moored vessels as much as possible with the prevailing tidal currents to allow the natural currents to maintain a navigable condition. Features such as dense piling, cross-current docks, etc. all impact the tidal flows and result in increased deposition of sediments that must later be removed by maintenance dredging.

Figure 2 depicts the current reconfiguration concept. The yellow hatching indicates marina dockage that will remain in-place (but may require some refurbishment) and the blue hatching depicts approximately 1,065 linear feet of marina docks that will be refurbished and reconfigured. These reconfigured docks would be constructed with current marina main pier (walkways on the floating dock trees) stock and upgraded with new walers and through rods where necessary. For efficient side-tie dockage, anchor piling will need to be mounted inboard on the docks and will require some retrofitting. New utilities will be required for the new central main pier.

Because the new internal side-tie dock is protected by a heavy-duty wave attenuator, the City would alternatively construct the internal side-tie dock of new, but lighter weight floating docks (e.g., timber decking, aluminum frame, and polytube flotation). ATM obtained quotes from Technomarine (supplier) and Brance Diversified (contractor) to install this alternative system instead of refurbishing the Bellingham floats.

In the current configuration, there are only about 16 useable slips (approximately 560 linear feet) at the outer portions of the marina's five dock trees. The proposed new arrangement will provide approximately 780 LF of side-tie dockage on the outboard side of the new central pier alone. While significant maintenance dredging will be required to provide

sufficient navigable water, it will be significantly easier to dredge the basin once the dock trees are removed. The open basin may also permit the use of a larger hydraulic dredge to complete the project. After a complete dredging, it is believed that limited maintenance will be needed to maintain adequate depths on the outboard side of the new central dock.

While it is expected that depths at the inner most docks will always remain shallow, this area would be utilized to greatly expand the marinas dingy dockage providing convenient access to the marina restrooms and nearby city retail and dining opportunities. These docks would require limited utilities (lighting and perhaps potable water). Additionally, a portion of the inner docks could be equipped with boat lifts for smaller inshore fishing vessels and make them revenue producing.

In addition to aligning the docks and boats with the tidal currents, the proposed arrangement also aligns the marina fairways with the tidal currents and directs boat ramp users through the inner fairway. So, in addition to reducing blocking of the tidal currents from the docks, boating activity in the fairways should also reduce the volume of water column sediments that settle out over time. The current bathymetry shows that the water currently remains deeper in the fairway that is utilized by boat ramp users.

3.0 REGULATORY DUE DILIGENCE

In conjunction with concept development, ATM evaluated the concept proposals against current rules and procedures for obtaining environmental permits and discussed the proposals with relevant agency staff. The review included need for dredging and dredged material management, impact on threatened or endangered species, impact to sensitive aquatic resources, water quality impacts and flushing, impact to navigation, and need for the use of sovereignty submerged lands. Of these, no significant issues were identified that could adversely impact the ability to obtain permits from the US Army Corps of Engineers – Jacksonville District (CESAJ) and the NE District of the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP).

While an initial dredging of the basin will be required and reduced maintenance dredging will still be required in the future, this area already has maintenance dredging permits and renewals should be straight-forward. The area proposed for reconfiguration is currently being utilized as a marina so there are no new sensitive ecological resources being affected, and water quality and flushing will improve. Navigation within the marina is simplified by converting multiple smaller fairways into two large ones. Navigation to waters outside the marina remains the same as under the current arrangement. Submerged lands in the proposed reconfiguration area are either currently owned by the City or under lease with the State of Florida.

4.0 FINANCIAL FEASIBILITY

ATM used its synoptic ("snapshot") pro forma projection model to evaluate the proposed base reconfiguration concept (Concept 3c). The probable cost estimates and the projected stabilized occupancy, slip rates and user categories were used to provide input into the model. Operational and financing information are included only in a simplified way, from analysis of industry benchmarks.

4.1 Introduction

The synoptic pro forma model is a first tier, simplified evaluation that excludes cash flow, slip absorption, detailed expense budgeting, and equity and debt financing assumptions. This model has proven extremely useful in the feasibility stage project for evaluating marina concepts, slip mix, and alternatives. ATM will typically begin development of our more detailed ten-year pro forma projection model during design development when the uncertainties associated with cost estimates, phasing, landside development, etc. diminish.

The snapshot model is intentionally designed to be somewhat conservative. Ancillary profit centers are not included and expenses are likely overestimated. Other revenue sources may be 20% and up to 50% of marina revenues according to the IMI benchmark study, but the driver of revenue in top performing and large facilities is always the dockage.

4.2 Schedule of Assumptions

The Schedule of Assumptions gives the basic inputs for the financial model. The following is a brief description of each assumption or input.

Marina Dockage – This shows the available slips for each concept and the linear footage of dockage provided by the concept.

Rates – Shows the year-round rates for different type of berthing in US Dollars per Foot per Day (\$/LF/day). It was assumed as a simplification that large numbers of slips will have either long term lease or daily transient rates.

Occupancy – Shows the annual average occupancy for the various type and size of slips. They are all assumed to be stabilized at different occupancy percentages, based on the type

of dock and usage (long term lease or transient). Some of the occupancy rates may be conservatively low, but may be studied in more detail in the future.

Fuel – Fuel revenue is based on the cost of fuel when the marina closed due to damage from Hurricane Matthew. The marina typically prices retail fuel so that the cost of gasoline is 79% of the retail price and the cost of diesel is 77% of the retail price. At the time of the marina's closing, the markup was \$0.70 per gallon for gasoline and \$0.62 per gallon for diesel based on current marina practice. These markups were used for the financial modeling.

Utilities – Water & Electric – Utilities are generally charged in one of two ways at a marina facility: 1) Based on metered usage or 2) A standard "plug" fee charged on a daily or monthly basis. For this analysis, we have assumed a plug fee for power connection for transient vessels only as is current marina practice. Utilities are included in the slip fees for annual lease boaters.

Expenses – Operating expenses for the facility are presented as a percentage of total revenue. The percentage for Region II (SE United State) from the International Marina Institute's (IMI) 2000 Financial and Operational Benchmark Study for Marina Operators was 47.7%. Because the marina operation is already existing and covers significant fixed operating expenses, the additions will only incur variable costs. We therefore chose a value slightly below the regional benchmark average (40%) to estimate marina expenses expected from the expansion.

Schedule of Assumptions					Preliminary Model		
Fernandina Harbor Marina - South Basin Reconfiguration					18-Jan-17		
Capacity	Slips		Linear Footage		Wetslip Utilities	Occupancy Scenario (%)	
	Option 3c		Option 3c				
Residential Slips	20		780		Residential Slips	\$/day	
Transient Dockage	16		780		Transient Dockage	\$0.00	Stabilization
Megayachts	0		0		Megayachts	\$10	
Commercial Dockage	0		0		Commercial Dockage	\$20	standard 90%
Day Use Dockage	0		697		Day Use Dockage	\$0	transients 75%
			2,257				megayachts 75%
							commercial 100%
							day use 50%
						% Takers	
					Residential Slips	90%	
					Transient Dockage	90%	
					Megayachts	90%	
					Commercial Dockage	100%	
					Day Use Dockage	0%	
Total	35	0	2,257	0			
Slip Revenue	Rates		Seasonality		Fuel Sales	Expenses	
	\$/ft/month	\$/ft/day	season (months)	annual factor			
Residential Slips	\$ 19.00	\$0.62	12	0.900	Fuel Markup		
Transient Dockage		\$2.00	6	0.435	Unleaded (Premium)	\$0.70	Operating Expenses (% gross)
Megayachts		\$2.00	4	0.100	Diesel	\$0.62	
Commercial Dockage	\$ 20.90	\$0.69	12	1.000	Diesel (megayachts)	\$0.62	40.0%
Day Use Dockage		\$0.00	12	0.500	include? (Y/N)	Y	
					Quantities Sold (gal/occ.slip/year)		
					Unleaded	1,100	
					Diesel		
					megayachts	100,000	
					residential	5,500	
					commercial	10,000	
					transients	9,500	

4.3 Projected Revenue Streams

Revenue streams for berth leases, utilities, and fuel sales are shown on this schedule. Revenue stream tables typically project revenue by four user categories: residential (long-term leases), transient (short-term leases), megayachts (rates for short-term dockage only), and commercial dockage (long-term leases). A fifth category for day use dockage (restaurant, shopping, etc.) is included for future model flexibility but is not used. In fact, the current operation does not have separate rates for the two categories of annual lease boaters (residential and commercial) or the two categories of transient boaters (transients and megayachts). However, these were included for flexibility as commercial boats and megayachts are typically charged more than residential boaters and smaller transient boats respectively. Additionally, the current thinking concerning operations of the reconfigured facility would be mainly for transient and long-term lease boaters and would not include commercial boats or megayachts. The use of the dingy dock would be included in the fee for the mooring.

Slip Revenue – Shows the expected linear feet of dockage available and occupied for each of the berth categories (slip sizes), along with the totals. The total available footage was reduced by the seasonal factor calculations shown in the Assumptions. The occupied footage is multiplied by the expected lease rates and the potential revenue shown.

Fuel Revenue – Shows the annual projected fuel income based on the markups shown in the Assumptions. Gallons per occupied slip assumptions were based on past marina fuel sales with category adjustments based on past projects and knowledge.

Utility Revenue – Shows the annual utility revenue for power based on the plug fees and assumed percent takers of power for occupied slips.

In benchmark studies conducted in the US, dockage revenue for resort marinas was on average under 40%. However, dockage revenue for larger marinas and top performing marinas exceeds 60% of total revenue. In the past, banks and lenders consider dockage revenue a much more stable revenue stream than concessions, repairs and other ancillary revenue streams (which can change significantly with management).

Projected Revenue Streams

Fernandina Harbor Marina - South Basin Reconfiguration

Slip Revenue

	Option 3c LF (w/ seasonal factor)	Rate (foot/day)	Option 3c
Residential Slips	702	\$0.62	\$160,056
Transient Dockage	339	\$2.00	\$247,859
Megayachts	0.0	\$2.00	\$0
Commercial Dockage	0	\$0.69	\$0
Day Use Dockage	349	\$0.00	\$0
Annual Sales			\$407,915

Fuel Revenue

Fuel Type	Gallons/slip annual (w/ seasonal factor)	Markup	Option 3c	0
Unleaded	990	\$0.21	\$4,054	\$0
Diesel (megayachts)	10,000	\$0.23	\$0	\$0
Diesel (residential)	4,950	\$0.23	\$22,201	\$0
Diesel (commercial)	10,000	\$0.23	\$0	\$0
Diesel (transient)	4,133	\$0.23	\$14,827	\$0
Total Annual Net Profit			\$26,255	\$0

Utility Revenue

	Daily Rate	Takers (slips) annual (w/ seasonal factor)	Option 3c
Residential Slips	incl. in lease	16	\$0
Transient Dockage	\$10	6	\$22,307
Megayachts	\$20	0	\$0
Commercial Dockage	incl. in lease	0	\$0
Day Use Dockage	no utilities	0	\$0
Annual Sales			\$22,307

4.4 Concept Level Cost Estimate

Concept level quantity estimates for the primary marina elements are provided in the schedule. Costs are based on ATM's previous experience and estimates provided by Bellingham Marine (the manufacturer of the existing marina docks), Technomarine (a supplier of aluminum frame docks) and Brance Diversified (a marine contractor). The estimate to refurbish existing marina main piers and reconfigure the available stock with new walers and through rods, etc. provided by Bellingham Marine was similar to the cost ATM would expect for installing new docks so ATM also obtained a "refurbish and realign" cost from a marine contractor (Brance Diversified) that has done previous work at the marina and a cost estimate from Technomarine and Brance Diversified to furnish and install new lighter weight aluminum frame docks. The lowest cost estimate was the refurbish and realign cost from Brance Diversified that utilizes the existing available Bellingham dock stock. For the financial model, we used this Brance Diversified estimate. The estimate to utilize new aluminum frame docks is also shown below. **Cost estimates ranged from \$763,428 (including design fees and contingency) to \$1,788,728 with the cost to install new Technomarine docks falling in between at \$1,296,579.** These cost estimates and quantities will necessarily require revision during future planning refinement and the design development stage of the project. Additionally, the lower Branch Diversified estimate is also dependent on the assumption that there is sufficient existing Bellingham main pier floating dock stock that is relatively undamaged and reusable for this purpose.

4.5 Projected Income Statement

The basic income statement shows a comparison of projected broad-level economic performance for each of the two modeled concepts. The four main revenues streams considered (slips leases, utilities, fuel and store) are presented. Operating expenses are subtracted from dockage revenue to arrive at the anticipated Net Operating Income.

This analysis shows a potential stabilized annual gross revenue for Concept 3c in excess of \$455,000 and a net operating income stream of almost \$275,000. The total operating return on assets (OROA) calculated is in the order of 15.3%.

Operating Return On Assets for Marinas is a key indicator of the financial performance of an investment, in this case a marina facility, is return on assets (ROA). ROA measures the amount of net operating income earned on one dollar of assets (investment) and gives an indication of how effectively assets are being used to generate profit. ROA is calculated by dividing NOI by total assets (investment). For purposes of this analysis, we will assume no

Fernandina Harbor Marina - South Basin Reconfiguration

Cost Estimate: October 2016 & January 2017
Option 3c:

Estimate of Probable Costs

Concept 3c - Bellingham Quote				
ITEM	QUANTITY	UNIT	UNIT COST	ITEM COST
Mobilization	1	EA	\$20,000	\$20,000
Demolition	15,780	SF	\$35	\$552,300
Reconfigured Docks	8,530	SF	\$100	\$853,000
Gangways - standard	1	EA	\$15,000	\$15,000
Utilities - power, std. slip	32	EA	\$7,500	\$240,000
Utilities - fire cabinets	15	EA	\$1,550	\$23,250
Subtotal Direct Construction Cost				\$1,703,550
Total Estimated Construction Cost				\$1,703,550
Soft Costs (Permitting, Engineering, Design)			5%	\$85,178
Total Estimated Project Costs				
		TOTAL		\$1,788,728
Concept 3c - Brance Diversified Quote				
ITEM	QUANTITY	UNIT	UNIT COST	ITEM COST
Mobilization	1	EA	\$25,000	\$25,000
Demolition	1	LS	\$130,000	\$130,000
Reconfigured Docks	1	LS	\$245,000	\$245,000
Gangways - standard	1	EA	\$15,000	\$15,000
Utilities - power, std. slip	32	EA	\$7,500	\$240,000
Utilities - fire cabinets	15	EA	\$1,550	\$23,250
Subtotal Direct Construction Cost				\$678,250
Total Estimated Construction Cost				\$678,250
Soft Costs (Permitting, Engineering, Design)				\$85,178
Total Estimated Project Costs				
		TOTAL		\$763,428
Concept 3c - New Technomarine Docks				
ITEM	QUANTITY	UNIT	UNIT COST	ITEM COST
Mobilization	1	EA	\$25,000	\$25,000
Demolition	1	LS	\$130,000	\$130,000
New Docks	8,657	SF	\$51	\$442,895
Dock Installation	8,657	SF	\$8	\$69,256
Piling, steel pipe	35	EA	\$5,200	\$182,000
Piling Installation	35	EA	\$2,400	\$84,000
Gangways - standard	1	EA	\$15,000	\$15,000
Utilities - power, std. slip	32	EA	\$7,500	\$240,000
Utilities - fire cabinets	15	EA	\$1,550	\$23,250
Subtotal Direct Construction Cost				\$1,211,401
Total Estimated Construction Cost				\$1,211,401
Soft Costs (Permitting, Engineering, Design)				\$85,178
Total Estimated Project Costs				
		TOTAL		\$1,296,579

depreciation on assets and do not include finance charges for the marina facility since we do not know how the project will be financed at this time. Thus, we are actually analyzing Operating Return on Assets (OROA). To calculate OROA we divide an NOI (before taxes) by estimated construction costs.

Marina Industry average OROA based on IMI benchmark study in the US shows relatively low values on average. Average OROA of 10.4% for Region II marinas and 9.9% for "All Marinas" is reported. However, the average OROA for "Top 25% Marinas" is 17.2%. The benchmark information comes from the only industry-wide report of marina financials, which only includes US facilities.

While the returns calculated by this analysis indicate that the marina concept developed is financially viable, the figures should not be taken as predictive of actual dollar returns or costs. Additionally, the project benefits from greatly from the existing operation absorbing project fixed costs and development costs. Retaining walls, wave protection, landside support facilities, etc are all already in place.

Projected Income Statement		
Fernandina Harbor Marina - South Basin Reconfiguration		
	Option 3c	
Revenues		
Slip Revenue		\$407,915
Fuel Revenue (Profit)		\$73,359
Utility Revenue		\$22,307
Total Gross Revenue		\$503,581
Expenses		
Operating Expenses		(\$201,432)
Net Operating Income		\$302,149
Other Financial Indicators & Ratios		
	Marina Capital Costs	Operating Return on Assets (1)
Option 3c	\$763,428	39.6%

(1) Operating Return on Assets projected at stabilization

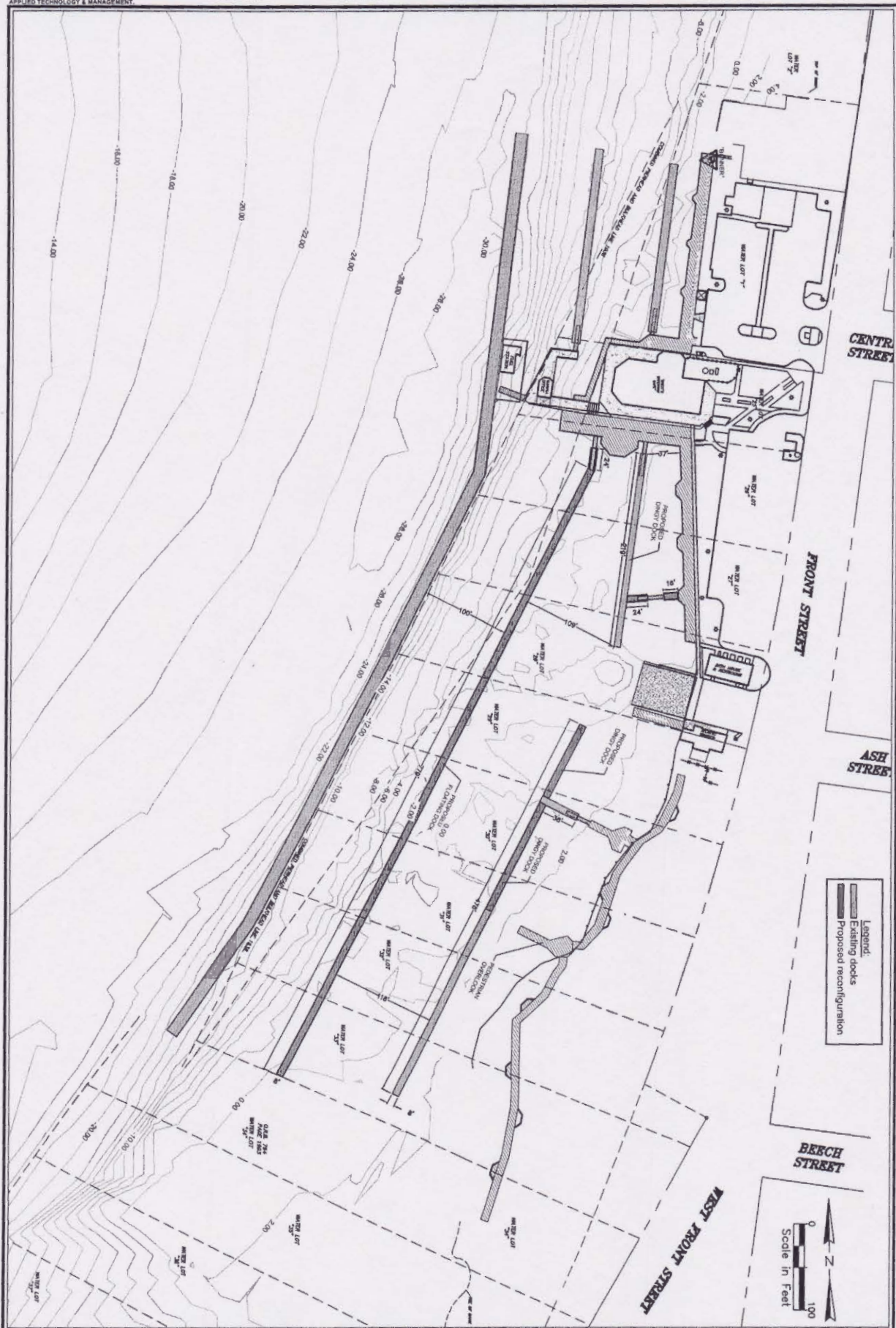
4.6 Conclusion of Marina Economic Analysis

The potential return on the marina investment is higher than industry averages for Region II, "All Marinas" and what the Top 25% of marinas were achieving in 1999. When dockage plans progress to near preliminary design level, ATM recommends the development of a more rigorous ten-year model that studies and details specific expense categories and does not rely so heavily on industry average and non-time dependent variables. It also must be noted that the information contained in this pro forma only covers typical and normal operations for a single year of operation (after stabilization) and does not account for unusual circumstances or fluctuations in prices and costs over time.

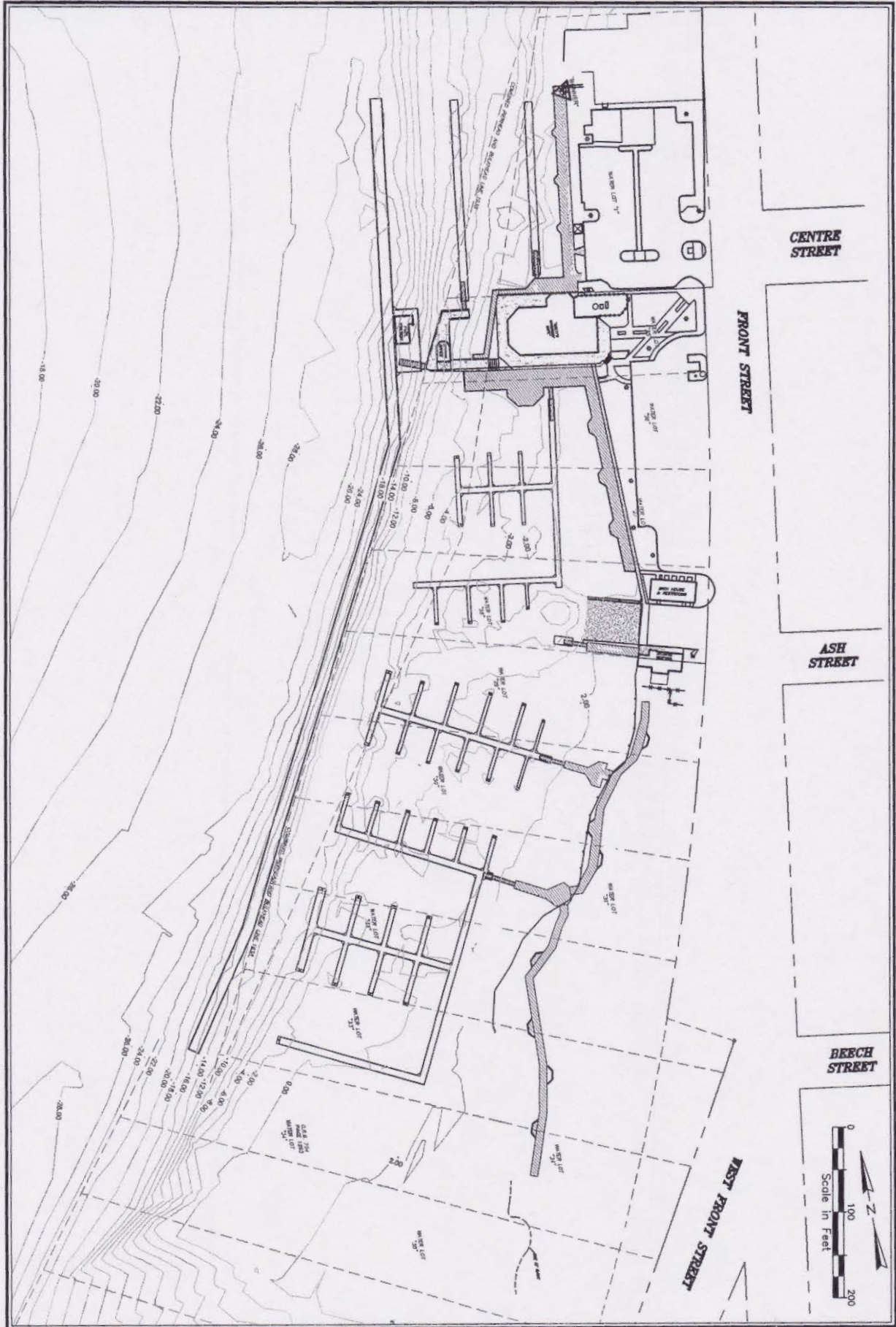
A detailed financial analysis, with cash flow projections, capital structure assumptions and internal rate of return (IRR) calculations should be completed when more specific data becomes available. Many variables must be considered when projecting anticipated construction costs, revenue streams and operating expenses, all of which can be fine-tuned

over the course of development in order to suit the City's needs, increase efficiency, and maximize profitability.

5.0 FIGURES



Fernandina Harbor Marina - Proposed South Basin Reconfiguration
 Figure 2



Fernandina Harbor Marina Expansion
 Figure 1 - Existing Conditions

2. The second section focuses on the role of communication in achieving organizational goals. It highlights that effective communication is a key factor in building a cohesive team and fostering a positive work environment. The text provides practical advice on how to improve communication skills, such as active listening, clear articulation of ideas, and the use of appropriate communication channels. It also discusses the importance of feedback loops and regular team meetings to keep everyone on track.

3. The third part of the document addresses the challenges of managing time and resources efficiently. It acknowledges that time is a finite resource and that poor management can lead to missed deadlines and increased costs. The text offers strategies for prioritizing tasks, delegating responsibilities, and using time-saving tools. It also touches upon the importance of resource allocation and how to make the most of the available budget and personnel.

4. The final section discusses the importance of continuous learning and professional development. It states that in a rapidly changing world, individuals and organizations must stay updated with the latest trends and technologies. The text encourages the pursuit of new skills, attending workshops and conferences, and seeking mentorship from experienced professionals. It also mentions the value of staying motivated and maintaining a growth mindset to overcome challenges and achieve long-term success.



DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
JACKSONVILLE DISTRICT CORPS OF ENGINEERS
P.O. BOX 4970
JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA 32232-0019

February 27, 2018

REPLY TO
ATTENTION OF

Regulatory Division
North Permits Branch
Jacksonville Permits Section
SAJ-1997-02063 (NW-SCW)

City of Fernandina Beach
Mr. Dale L. Martin
204 Ash Street
Fernandina Beach, Florida 32034

Dear Mr. Martin:

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Corps) assigned your application for a Department of the Army permit, which the Corps received on November 14, 2018, the file number SAJ-1997-02063. A review of the information and drawings provided indicates that the proposed work would result in the reconfiguration of an existing marina by the removal of six existing docking structures and the construction of two dock structures consisting of an 8-foot by 780-foot floating dock and an 8-foot by 230-foot floating dock. The project is located at, at Fernandina Harbor Marina, at 3 Front Street, in Sections 17, 22 and 23, Township 3 North, Range 28 East, Fernandina Beach, Nassau County, Florida.

Your project, as depicted on the enclosed drawings, is authorized by Nationwide Permit (NWP) Number 28. In addition, project specific conditions have been enclosed. This verification is valid until **March 18, 2022**. Furthermore, if you commence or are under contract to commence this activity before the date that the relevant nationwide permit is modified or revoked, you will have 12 months from the date of the modification or revocation of the NWP to complete the activity under the present terms and conditions of this nationwide permit. Please access the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers' (Corps) Jacksonville District's Regulatory Internet page to access Internet links to view the Final Nationwide Permits, Federal Register Vol. 82, dated January 6, 2017, specifically pages 1983 to 2008, and the table of Regional Conditions. The Internet page address is:

<http://www.saj.usace.army.mil/Missions/Regulatory.aspx>

Please be aware this Internet address is case sensitive and should be entered as it appears above. Once there you will need to click on "Source Book"; and, then click on "Nationwide Permits." These files contain the description of the Nationwide Permit authorization, the Nationwide Permit general conditions, and the regional conditions,

which apply specifically to this verification for NWP 28. Enclosed is a list of the six General Conditions, which apply to all Department of the Army authorizations. You must comply with all of the special and general conditions and any project specific condition of this authorization or you may be subject to enforcement action. In the event you have not completed construction of your project within the specified time limit, a separate application or re-verification may be required.

The following special conditions are included with this verification:

1. **Reporting Address:** The Permittee shall submit all reports, notifications, documentation and correspondence required by the general and special conditions of this permit to the following address:

a. For standard mail: U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Regulatory Division, Special Projects and Enforcement Branch, P.O. Box 4970, Jacksonville, Florida 32232-0019.

b. For electronic mail SAJ-RD-Enforcement@usace.army.mil (not to exceed 10 MB). The Permittee shall reference this permit number, SAJ-1997-02063 (NW-SCW), on all submittals.

2. **Self-Certification:** Within 60 days of completion of the work authorized by this permit, the Permittee shall complete the attached "Self-Certification Statement of Compliance" form (Attachment 3) and submit it to the Corps. In the event that the completed work deviates in any manner from the authorized work, the Permittee shall describe the deviations between the work authorized by this permit and the work as constructed on the "Self-Certification Statement of Compliance" form. The description of any deviations on the "Self-Certification Statement of Compliance" form does not constitute approval of any deviations by the Corps.

3. **Agency Changes/Approvals:** Should any other agency require and/or approve changes to the work authorized or obligated by this permit, the Permittee is advised a modification to this permit instrument is required prior to initiation of those changes. It is the Permittee's responsibility to request a modification of this permit from the Jacksonville Permits Section. The Corps reserves the right to fully evaluate, amend, and approve or deny the request for modification of this permit.

4. **Assurance of Navigation and Maintenance:** The Permittee understands and agrees that, if future operations by the United States require the removal, relocation, or other alteration, of the structures or work herein authorized, or if in the opinion of the Secretary of the Army or his authorized representative, said structure or work shall cause unreasonable obstruction to the free navigation of the navigable waters,

the Permittee will be required, upon due notice from the Corps of Engineers, to remove, relocate, or alter the structural work or obstructions caused thereby, without expense to the United States. No claim shall be made against the United States on account of any such removal or alteration.

5. Project Design Criteria (PDCs) for In-Water Activities: The Permittee shall comply with National Marine Fisheries Service's "PDCs for In-Water Activities" dated November 20, 2017 (Attachment 3).

6. Daylight Hours: All activities must be completed during daylight hours.

7. PDCs for In-Water Noise from Pile and Sheet Pile Installation: No additional conditions required.

8. Educational Signs: signs must be posted in a visible location(s), alerting users of listed species in the area susceptible to vessel strikes and hook-and-line captures. The most current version of the signs that must be downloaded and sign installation guidance are available at:

(http://sero.nmfs.noaa.gov/protected_resources/section_7/protected_species_education_al_signs/index.html). The signs required to be posted by area are stated below:

- All projects in Florida shall use the Save Sea Turtle, Sawfish, and Dolphin sign. These signs shall include contact information to the sea turtle and marine mammal stranding networks and smalltooth sawfish encounter database.
- Projects within the North Atlantic right whale educational sign zone shall post the Help Protect North Atlantic Right Whales sign.
- On the east coast of Florida, projects located within the St. John's River and those occurring north of the St. Johns River to the Florida-Georgia line shall post the Report Sturgeon sign. On the west coast of Florida, projects occurring from the Cedar Key, Florida north to the Florida-Alabama line.
- Signs to be used in the U.S. Caribbean will be included at the website above.

9. Monofilament Recycling Bins: monofilament recycling bins must be provided at the docking facility to reduce the risk of turtle or sawfish entanglement in, or ingestion of, marine debris. Monofilament recycling bins must:

- Be constructed and labeled according to the instructions provided at <http://mrrp.myfwc.com>.
- Be maintained in working order and emptied frequently (according to <http://mrrp.myfwc.com> standards) so that they do not overflow.

10. **North Atlantic Right Whale:** Attachment 4 describes the presence of North Atlantic right whales in the area and the Federal regulations governing the approach to North Atlantic right whales.

11. **Manatee Conditions:** The Permittee shall comply with the attached "Standard Manatee Conditions for In-Water Work – 2011" (Attachment 5).

12. **Cultural Resources/Historic Properties:**

a. No structure or work shall adversely affect impact or disturb properties listed in the *National Register of Historic Places* (NRHP) or those eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

b. If during the ground disturbing activities and construction work within the permit area, there are archaeological/cultural materials encountered which were not the subject of a previous cultural resources assessment survey (and which shall include, but not be limited to: pottery, modified shell, flora, fauna, human remains, ceramics, stone tools or metal implements, dugout canoes, evidence of structures or any other physical remains that could be associated with Native American cultures or early colonial or American settlement), the Permittee shall immediately stop all work and ground-disturbing activities within a 100-meter diameter of the discovery and notify the Corps within the same business day (8 hours). The Corps shall then notify the Florida State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) and the appropriate Tribal Historic Preservation Officer(s) (THPO(s)) to assess the significance of the discovery and devise appropriate actions.

c. Additional cultural resources assessments may be required of the permit area in the case of unanticipated discoveries as referenced in accordance with the above Special Condition ; and if deemed necessary by the SHPO, THPO(s), or Corps, in accordance with 36 CFR 800 or 33 CFR 325, Appendix C (5). Based, on the circumstances of the discovery, equity to all parties, and considerations of the public interest, the Corps may modify, suspend or revoke the permit in accordance with 33 CFR Part 325.7. Such activity shall not resume on non-federal lands without written authorization from the SHPO for finds under his or her jurisdiction, and from the Corps.

d. In the unlikely event that unmarked human remains are identified on non-federal lands, they will be treated in accordance with Section 872.05 Florida Statutes. All work and ground disturbing activities within a 100-meter diameter of the unmarked human remains shall immediately cease and the Permittee shall immediately notify the medical examiner, Corps, and State Archeologist within the same business day (8-hours). The Corps shall then notify the appropriate SHPO and THPO(s). Based, on the circumstances of the discovery, equity to all parties, and considerations of the public

interest, the Corps may modify, suspend or revoke the permit in accordance with 33 CFR Part 325.7. Such activity shall not resume without written authorization from the State Archeologist and from the Corps.

This letter of authorization does not obviate the necessity to obtain any other Federal, State, or local permits, which may be required. Prior to the initiation of any construction, projects qualifying for this Nationwide permit must qualify for an exemption under section 403.813(1), Florida Statutes or 373.406, Florida Statutes, or otherwise be authorized by the applicable permit required under Part IV of Chapter 373, Florida Statutes, by the Department of Environmental Protection, a water management district under section 373.069, Florida Statutes, or a local government with delegated authority under section 373.441, Florida Statutes, and receive Water Quality Certification and applicable Coastal Zone Consistency Concurrence or waiver thereto, as well as any authorizations required for the use of state-owned submerged lands under Chapter 253, Florida Statutes, and, as applicable, Chapter 258, Florida Statutes. You should check State-permitting requirements with the Florida Department of Environmental Protection or the appropriate water management district.

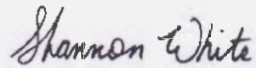
This letter of authorization does not include conditions that would prevent the 'take' of a state-listed fish or wildlife species. These species are protected under sec. 379.411, Florida Statutes, and listed under Rule 68A-27, Florida Administrative Code. With regard to fish and wildlife species designated as species of special concern or threatened by the State of Florida, you are responsible for coordinating directly with the Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission (FWC). You can visit the FWC license and permitting webpage (<http://www.myfwc.com/license/wildlife/>) for more information, including a list of those fish and wildlife species designated as species of special concern or threatened. The Florida Natural Areas Inventory (<http://www.fnai.org/>) also maintains updated lists, by county, of documented occurrences of those species.

This letter of authorization does not give absolute Federal authority to perform the work as specified on your application. The proposed work may be subject to local building restrictions mandated by the National Flood Insurance Program. You should contact your local office that issues building permits to determine if your site is located in a flood-prone area, and if you must comply with the local building requirements mandated by the National Flood Insurance Program.

If you are unable to access the internet or require a hardcopy of any of the conditions, limitations, or expiration date for the above referenced NWP, please contact me by telephone at 904-232-1681.

Thank you for your cooperation with our permit program. The Corps Jacksonville District Regulatory Division is committed to improving service to our customers. We strive to perform our duty in a friendly and timely manner while working to preserve our environment. We invite you to complete our automated Customer Service Survey at http://corpsmapu.usace.army.mil/cm_apex/f?p=regulatory_survey. Please be aware this Internet address is case sensitive; and, you will need to enter it exactly as it appears above. Your input is appreciated – favorable or otherwise.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Shannon White".

Shannon White
Project Manager

Enclosures

Copies Furnished:

Applied Technology & Management, 2201 NW 40th Terrace, Gainesville, FL 32605
CESAJ-RD-PE

GENERAL CONDITIONS
33 CFR PART 320-330

1. The time limit for completing the work authorized ends on **March 18, 2022**.
2. You must maintain the activity authorized by this permit in good condition and in conformance with the terms and conditions of this permit. You are not relieved of this requirement if you abandon the permitted activity, although you may make a good faith transfer to a third party in compliance with General Condition 4 below. Should you wish to cease to maintain the authorized activity or should you desire to abandon it without a good faith transfer, you must obtain a modification of this permit from this office, which may require restoration of the area.
3. If you discover any previously unknown historic or archeological remains while accomplishing the activity authorized by this permit, you must immediately notify this office of what you have found. We will initiate the Federal and state coordination required to determine if the remains warrant a recovery effort or if the site is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.
4. If you sell the property associated with this permit you must obtain the signature of the new owner in the space provided and forward a copy of the permit to this office to validate the transfer of this authorization.
5. If a conditioned water quality certification has been issued for your project, you must comply with the conditions specified in the certification as special conditions to this permit. For your convenience, a copy of the certification is attached if it contains such conditions.
6. You must allow a representative from this office to inspect the authorized activity at any time deemed necessary to ensure that it is being or has been accomplished in accordance with the terms and conditions of your permit.

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY PERMIT TRANSFER REQUEST

PERMIT NUMBER: SAJ-1997-02063 (NW-SCW)

When the structures or work authorized by this permit are still in existence at the time the property is transferred, the terms and conditions of this permit will continue to be binding on the new owner(s) of the property. Although the construction period for works authorized by Department of the Army permits is finite, the permit itself, with its limitations, does not expire.

To validate the transfer of this permit and the associated responsibilities associated with compliance with its terms and conditions, have the transferee sign and date below and mail to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Enforcement Section, Post Office Box 4970, Jacksonville, FL 32232-0019.

(TRANSFEREE-SIGNATURE)

(SUBDIVISION)

(DATE)

(LOT)

(BLOCK)

(NAME-PRINTED)

(STREET ADDRESS)

(MAILING ADDRESS)

(CITY, STATE, ZIP CODE)

SELF-CERTIFICATION STATEMENT OF COMPLIANCE

Permit Number: SAJ-1997-02063

Permittee's Name & Address (please print or type): _____

Telephone Number: _____

Location of the Work: _____

Date Work Started: _____ Date Work Completed: _____

PROPERTY IS INACCESSIBLE WITHOUT PRIOR NOTIFICATION: YES _____ NO _____

TO SCHEDULE AN INSPECTION PLEASE CONTACT _____
AT _____

Description of the Work (e.g. bank stabilization, residential or commercial filling, docks,
dredging,
etc.): _____

Acreage or Square Feet of Impacts to Waters of the United States: _____

Describe Mitigation completed (if applicable): _____

Describe any Deviations from Permit (attach drawing(s) depicting the deviations):

I certify that all work, and mitigation (if applicable) was done in accordance with the limitations and conditions as described in the permit. Any deviations as described above are depicted on the attached drawing(s).

Signature of Permittee

Date

November 20, 2017

- 1) **(AP.7.) Education and Observation:** The permittee must ensure that all personnel associated with the project are instructed about the potential presence of species protected under the ESA and the Marine Mammal Protection Act (MMPA). All on-site project personnel are responsible for observing water-related activities for the presence of protected species. All personnel shall be advised that there are civil and criminal penalties for harming, harassing, or killing ESA-listed species or marine mammals. To determine which species may be found in the project area, please review the relevant Protected Species List at:
http://sero.nmfs.noaa.gov/protected_resources/section_7/threatened_endangered/index.html
- 2) **(AP.8.) Reporting of interactions with protected species:**
 - a) Any collision(s) with and/or injury to any sea turtle, sawfish, whale, or sturgeon occurring during the construction of a project, shall be reported immediately to NMFS's Protected Resources Division (PRD) at (1-727-824-5312) or by email to takereport.nmfs@noaa.gov and SAJ-RD-Enforcement@usace.army.mil.
 - b) Smalltooth sawfish: Report sightings to 1-844-SAWFISH or email Sawfish@MyFWC.com
 - c) Sturgeon: Report dead sturgeon to 1-844-STURG 911 (1-844-788-7491) or email nmfs.ser.sturgeonnetwork@noaa.gov
 - d) Sea turtles and marine mammals: Report stranded, injured, or dead animals to 1-877-WHALE HELP (1-877-942-5343).
 - e) North Atlantic right whale: Report injured, dead, or entangled right whales to the USCG via VHF Channel 16.
- 3) **(AP.9.) Vessel Traffic and Construction Equipment:** All vessel operators must watch for and avoid collision with species protected under the ESA and MMPA. Vessel operators must avoid potential interactions with protected species and operate in accordance with the following protective measures:
 - a) *Construction Equipment:*
 - i) All vessels associated with the construction project shall operate at "Idle Speed/No Wake" at all times while operating in water depths where the draft of the vessel provides less than a 4-foot (ft) clearance from the bottom, and in all depths after a protected species has been observed in and has departed the area.
 - ii) All vessels will follow marked channels and/or routes using the maximum water depth whenever possible.
 - iii) Operation of any mechanical construction equipment, including vessels, shall cease immediately if a listed species is observed within a 50-ft radius of

**U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Jacksonville District's Programmatic Biological
Opinion (JaxBO) Project Design Criteria (PDCs) for In-Water Activities**

November 20, 2017

- 1) **(AP.7.) Education and Observation:** The permittee must ensure that all personnel associated with the project are instructed about the potential presence of species protected under the ESA and the Marine Mammal Protection Act (MMPA). All on-site project personnel are responsible for observing water-related activities for the presence of protected species. All personnel shall be advised that there are civil and criminal penalties for harming, harassing, or killing ESA-listed species or marine mammals. To determine which species may be found in the project area, please review the relevant Protected Species List at:
http://sero.nmfs.noaa.gov/protected_resources/section_7/threatened_endangered/index.html
- 2) **(AP.8.) Reporting of interactions with protected species:**
 - a) Any collision(s) with and/or injury to any sea turtle, sawfish, whale, or sturgeon occurring during the construction of a project, shall be reported immediately to NMFS's Protected Resources Division (PRD) at (1-727-824-5312) or by email to takereport.nmfs@noaa.gov and SAJ-RD-Enforcement@usace.army.mil.
 - b) Smalltooth sawfish: Report sightings to 1-844-SAWFISH or email Sawfish@MyFWC.com
 - c) Sturgeon: Report dead sturgeon to 1-844-STURG 911 (1-844-788-7491) or email nmfs.ser.sturgeonnetwork@noaa.gov
 - d) Sea turtles and marine mammals: Report stranded, injured, or dead animals to 1-877-WHALE HELP (1-877-942-5343).
 - e) North Atlantic right whale: Report injured, dead, or entangled right whales to the USCG via VHF Channel 16.
- 3) **(AP.9.) Vessel Traffic and Construction Equipment:** All vessel operators must watch for and avoid collision with species protected under the ESA and MMPA. Vessel operators must avoid potential interactions with protected species and operate in accordance with the following protective measures:
 - a) *Construction Equipment:*
 - i) All vessels associated with the construction project shall operate at "Idle Speed/No Wake" at all times while operating in water depths where the draft of the vessel provides less than a 4-foot (ft) clearance from the bottom, and in all depths after a protected species has been observed in and has departed the area.
 - ii) All vessels will follow marked channels and/or routes using the maximum water depth whenever possible.
 - iii) Operation of any mechanical construction equipment, including vessels, shall cease immediately if a listed species is observed within a 50-ft radius of

construction equipment and shall not resume until the species has departed the area of its own volition.

- iv) If the detection of species is not possible during certain weather conditions (e.g., fog, rain, wind), then in-water operations will cease until weather conditions improve and detection is again feasible.

b) *All Vessels:*

- i) Sea turtles: Maintain a minimum distance of 150 ft.
- ii) North Atlantic right whale: Maintain a minimum 1,500-ft distance (500 yards).
- iii) Vessels 65 ft in length or longer must comply with the Right Whale Ship Strike Reduction Rule (50 CFR 224.105) which includes reducing speeds to 10 knots or less in Seasonal Management Areas (<http://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/pr/shipstrike/>).
- iv) Mariners shall check various communication media for general information regarding avoiding ship strikes and specific information regarding right whale sightings in the area. These include NOAA weather radio, USCG NAVTEX broadcasts, and Notices to Mariners.
- v) Marine mammals (i.e., dolphins, whales [other than North Atlantic right whales], and porpoises): Maintain a minimum distance of 300 ft.
- vi) When these animals are sighted while the vessel is underway (e.g., bow-riding), attempt to remain parallel to the animal's course. Avoid excessive speed or abrupt changes in direction until they have left the area.
- vii) Reduce speed to 10 knots or less when mother/calf pairs or groups of marine mammals are observed, when safety permits.

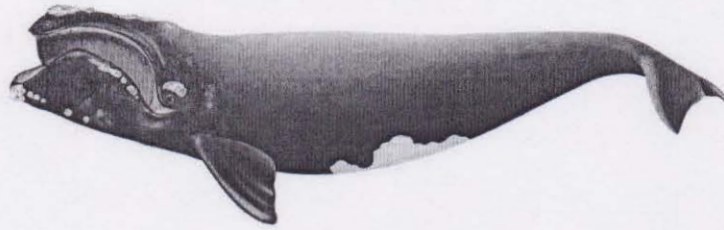
- 4) **(AP.10.) Turbidity Control Measures during Construction:** Turbidity must be monitored and controlled. Prior to initiating any of the work covered under this Opinion, the Permittee shall install turbidity curtains as described below. In some instances, the use of turbidity curtains may be waived by the USACE project manager if the project is deemed too minimal to generate turbidity (e.g., certain ATON installation, scientific survey device placement, marine debris removal) or if the current is too strong for the curtains to stay in place. Turbidity curtains specifications:

- a) Install floating turbidity barriers with weighted skirts that extend to within 1 ft of the bottom around all work areas that are in, or adjacent to, surface waters.
- b) Use these turbidity barriers throughout construction to control erosion and siltation and ensure that turbidity levels within the project area do not exceed background conditions.
- c) Position turbidity barriers in a way that does not block species' entry to or exit from designated critical habitat.
- d) Monitor and maintain turbidity barriers in place until the authorized work has been completed and the water quality in the project area has returned to background conditions.
- e) In the range of ESA-listed corals (St. Lucie Inlet, Martin County south to the Dry Tortugas and the U.S. Caribbean) and Johnson's seagrass (Turkey Creek/Palm

Bay south to central Biscayne Bay in the lagoon systems on the east coast of Florida):

- i) Projects that include upland earth moving (e.g., grading to install a building or parking lot associated with a dock and seawall project), must install sediment control barriers to prevent any upland sediments from reaching estuarine or marine waters.
 - ii) The turbidity curtain requirement cannot be waived for any project that moves or removes sediment (e.g., dredging, auger to create a pile, trenching to install a cableline). If turbidity curtains are not feasible in an area based on site conditions such as water current, high wave action, or stormy conditions, the project must undergo individual Section 7 consultation and is not covered under this Programmatic Opinion.
- 5) **(AP.11.) Entanglement:** All turbidity curtains and other in-water equipment must be properly secured with materials that reduce the risk of entanglement of marine species (described below). Turbidity curtains likewise must be made of materials that reduce the risk of entanglement of marine species.
- a) In-water lines (rope, chain, and cable, including the lines to secure turbidity curtains) must be stiff, taut, and non-looping. Examples of such lines are heavy metal chains or heavy cables that do not readily loop and tangle. Flexible in-water lines, such as nylon rope or any lines that could loop or tangle, must be enclosed in a plastic or rubber sleeve/tube to add rigidity and prevent the line from looping and tangling. In all instances, no excess line is allowed in the water.
 - b) Turbidity curtains and other in-water equipment must be placed in a manner that does not entrap species within the construction area or block access for them to navigate around the construction area.

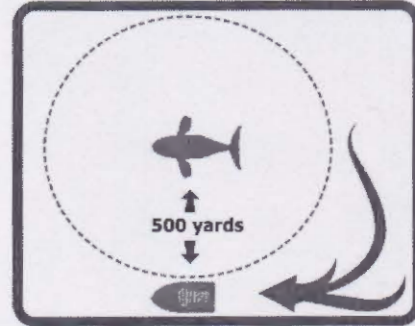
North Atlantic Right Whale Information Form
Federal Regulations Governing the Approach to North Atlantic Right Whales



1. Federal regulations governing the approach to North Atlantic right whales can be found at 50 CFR 224.103(c). It is illegal to approach and remain within 500 yards of right whales; 500 yards is equal to the distance of 5 football fields.

Prohibitions on approaching right whales are as follows (Excerpts from 50 CFR 224.103(c), available at www.ecfr.gov): Unless otherwise lawfully allowed or unless doing so would create an imminent and serious threat to a person or vessel, it is unlawful to:

- (i) *Approach (including by interception) within 500 yards (460 m) of a right whale by vessel*
- (ii) *Fail to undertake required right whale avoidance measures. If underway, a vessel must steer a course away from the right whale and immediately leave the area at a slow safe speed.*



2. Updates can be downloaded from:
- a. http://www.nmfs.noaa.gov/pr/species/mammals/cetaceans/rightwhale_northatlantic.htm,
or
 - b. www.ecfr.gov

STANDARD MANATEE CONDITIONS FOR IN-WATER WORK

2011

The permittee shall comply with the following conditions intended to protect manatees from direct project effects:

- a. All personnel associated with the project shall be instructed about the presence of manatees and manatee speed zones, and the need to avoid collisions with and injury to manatees. The permittee shall advise all construction personnel that there are civil and criminal penalties for harming, harassing, or killing manatees which are protected under the Marine Mammal Protection Act, the Endangered Species Act, and the Florida Manatee Sanctuary Act.
- b. All vessels associated with the construction project shall operate at "Idle Speed/No Wake" at all times while in the immediate area and while in water where the draft of the vessel provides less than a four-foot clearance from the bottom. All vessels will follow routes of deep water whenever possible.
- c. Siltation or turbidity barriers shall be made of material in which manatees cannot become entangled, shall be properly secured, and shall be regularly monitored to avoid manatee entanglement or entrapment. Barriers must not impede manatee movement.
- d. All on-site project personnel are responsible for observing water-related activities for the presence of manatee(s). All in-water operations, including vessels, must be shutdown if a manatee(s) comes within 50 feet of the operation. Activities will not resume until the manatee(s) has moved beyond the 50-foot radius of the project operation, or until 30 minutes elapses if the manatee(s) has not reappeared within 50 feet of the operation. Animals must not be herded away or harassed into leaving.
- e. Any collision with or injury to a manatee shall be reported immediately to the Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission (FWC) Hotline at 1-888-404-3922. Collision and/or injury should also be reported to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service in Jacksonville (1-904-731-3336) for north Florida or in Vero Beach (1-772-562-3909) for south Florida, and emailed to FWC at ImperiledSpecies@myFWC.com.
- f. Temporary signs concerning manatees shall be posted prior to and during all in-water project activities. All signs are to be removed by the permittee upon completion of the project. Temporary signs that have already been approved for this use by the FWC must be used. One sign which reads *Caution: Boaters* must be posted. A second sign measuring at least 8½" by 11" explaining the requirements for "Idle Speed/No Wake" and the shut down of in-water operations must be posted in a location prominently visible to all personnel engaged in water-related activities. These signs can be viewed at http://www.myfwc.com/WILDLIFEHABITATS/manatee_sign_vendors.htm. Questions concerning these signs can be forwarded to the email address listed above.

CAUTION: MANATEE HABITAT

All project vessels

IDLE SPEED / NO WAKE

When a manatee is within 50 feet of work
all in-water activities must

SHUT DOWN

Report any collision with or injury to a manatee:



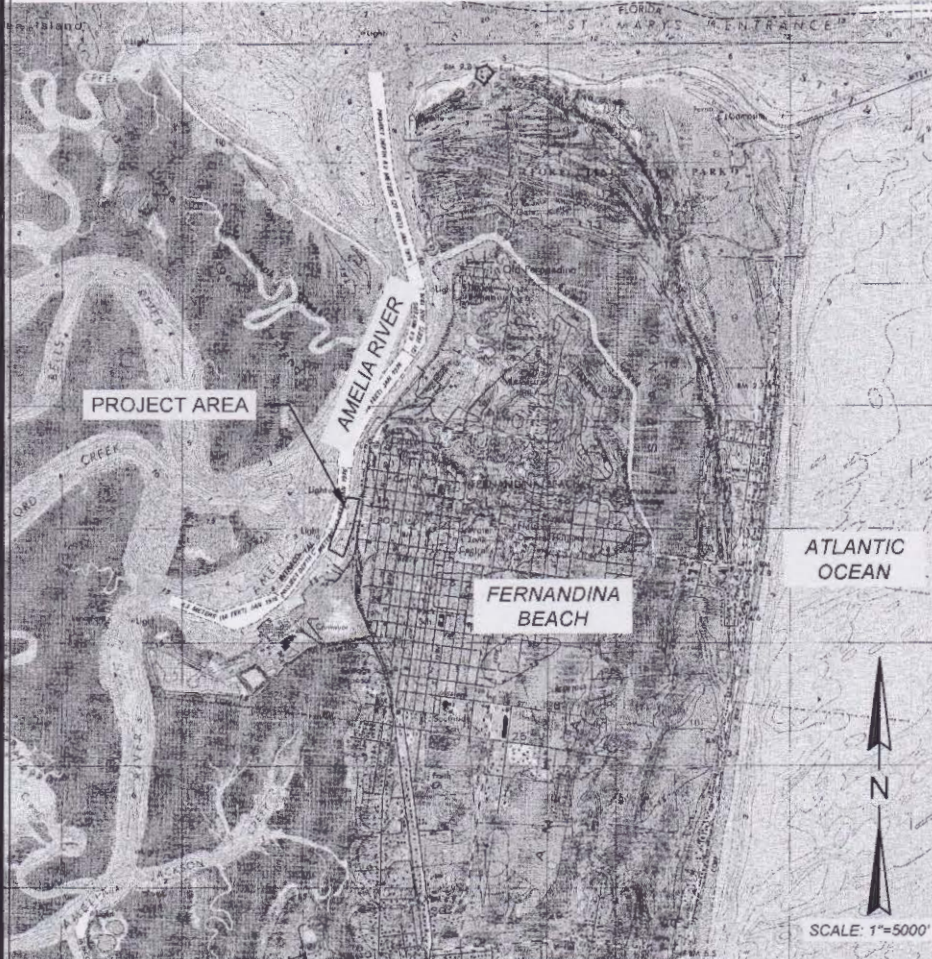
Wildlife Alert:

1-888-404-FWCC(3922)

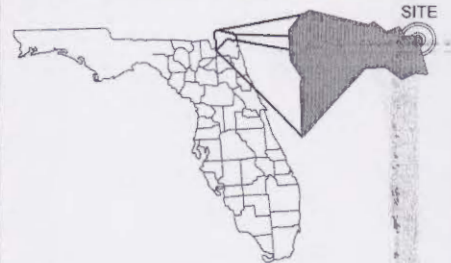
cell *FWC or #FWC

FOR PERMITTING PURPOSES ONLY
 "NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION"
**FERNANDINA HARBOR MARINA
 SOUTH BASIN RECONFIGURATION**

EXISTING FDEP ERP PERMIT:
 3 SOUTH FRONT STREET
 FERNANDINA BEACH, FLORIDA 32034



NASSAU COUNTY, FL



SHEET INDEX:

1. COVER SHEET & LOCATION MAP
2. EXISTING CONDITIONS
3. PROPOSED IMPROVEMENTS OVERVIEW
4. PROPOSED FLOATING DOCK LAYOUT
5. FLOATING DOCK CROSS SECTIONS
6. GANGWAY AND LANDING PLATFORM CROSS SECTION

Datum		Elevation (ft.)
HIGHEST OBSERVED WATER LEVEL (10/02/1898)		13.50
MEAN HIGHER HIGH WATER	MHHW	6.56
MEAN HIGH WATER	MHW	6.21
North American Vertical Datum	NAVD88	3.82
MEAN SEA LEVEL	MSL	3.29
MEAN TIDE LEVEL	MTL	3.20
MEAN LOW WATER	MLW	0.19
MEAN LOWER LOW WATER	MLLW	0.00
LOWEST OBSERVED WATER LEVEL (01/24/1940)		-4.10

NOTES:

1. IMAGE WAS DOWNLOADED FROM LABINS.ORG WEBSITE..



2201 NW 40th Terrace
 Gainesville, FL 32605
 (386) 256-1477
 Certificate of Authorization #4669

**Cover Sheet
 & Location Map**

Fernandina Harbor Marina
 3 South Front St., Fernandina Beach, Florida 32034

REVISIONS

Section: 17, 22 & 23
 Township: 3 North
 Range: 28 East

JOB NO: 17-3129

CHECKED BY:

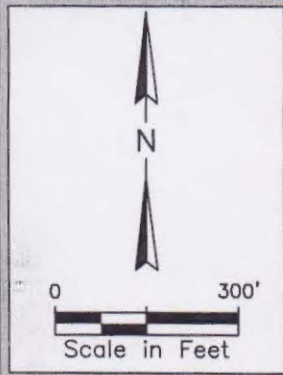
DATE: 11/06/17

DRAWN BY: NT

SCALE: Shown

SHEET: 1/1

O:\Projects\17-3125_Fernandina Aerial\17-3125_Fernandina Aerial.dwg (2) 11/10/17
NOTE: THESE DRAWINGS AND DESIGNS ARE STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL AND PROTECTED BY INTERNATIONAL COPYRIGHT LAW. DETAILS MUST NOT BE DISCLOSED, REPRODUCED OR COMMUNICATED TO A 3rd PARTY IN ANY FORM OR MANNER WITHOUT THE PRIOR WRITTEN APPROVAL OF APPLIED TECHNOLOGY & MANAGEMENT.



FOR PERMITTING PURPOSES ONLY
"NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION"

ACCESS TO
ATLANTIC OCEAN
APPROXIMATELY
5 MILES NORTH

AMELIA RIVER

EXISTING MARINA
LAYOUT

FRONT STREET

CENTRE STREET

MHW AT BULKHEAD
LINE

NOTES:

1. AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH IS DATED JANUARY 2015 AND WAS DOWNLOADED FROM NOAA DIGITAL COAST WEBSITE.
2. CONTOURS BASED ON SURVEY BY MANZIE & DRAKE LAND SURVEING DATED JULY 2016.
3. CONTOURS ARE IN FEET AND REFERENCE MEAN LOWER LOW WATER.



2201 NW 40th Terrace
Gainesville, FL 32605
(386) 256-1477
Certificate of Authorization #4669

Existing
Conditions

Fernandina Harbor Marina
3 South Front St., Fernandina Beach, Florida 32034

REVISIONS

Section: 17, 22 & 23
Township: 3 North
Range: 28 East

JOB NO: 17-3129

CHECKED BY:

DATE: 11/06/17

DRAWN BY: NT

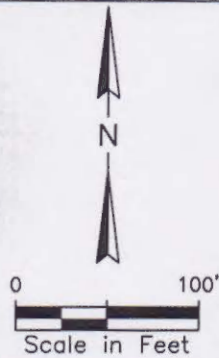
SCALE: 1"=150'

SHEET: 2

FOR PERMITTING PURPOSES ONLY
"NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION"

NOTE:

1. AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH IS DATED JANUARY 2015 AND WAS DOWNLOADED FROM NOAA DIGITAL COAST WEBSITE.



LEGEND

- EXISTING FLOATING DOCKS
- PROPOSED FLOATING DOCKS

AMELIA RIVER

EXISTING CONCRETE DECK

PROPOSED GANGWAY
(4'X30')

BOAT RAMP

MHW AT BULKHEAD
LINE

EXISTING FIXED PIER

PROPOSED
FLOATING DOCKS

FRONT STREET

WEST FRONT STREET

BEECH STREET

ATM

2201 NW 40th Terrace
Gainesville, FL 32605
(386) 256-1477

Certificate of Authorization #4669

Proposed
Conditions Overview

Fernandina Harbor Marina
3 South Front St., Fernandina Beach, Florida 32034

REVISIONS

Section: 17, 22 & 23
Township: 3 North
Range: 28 East

JOB NO: 17-3129

CHECKED BY:

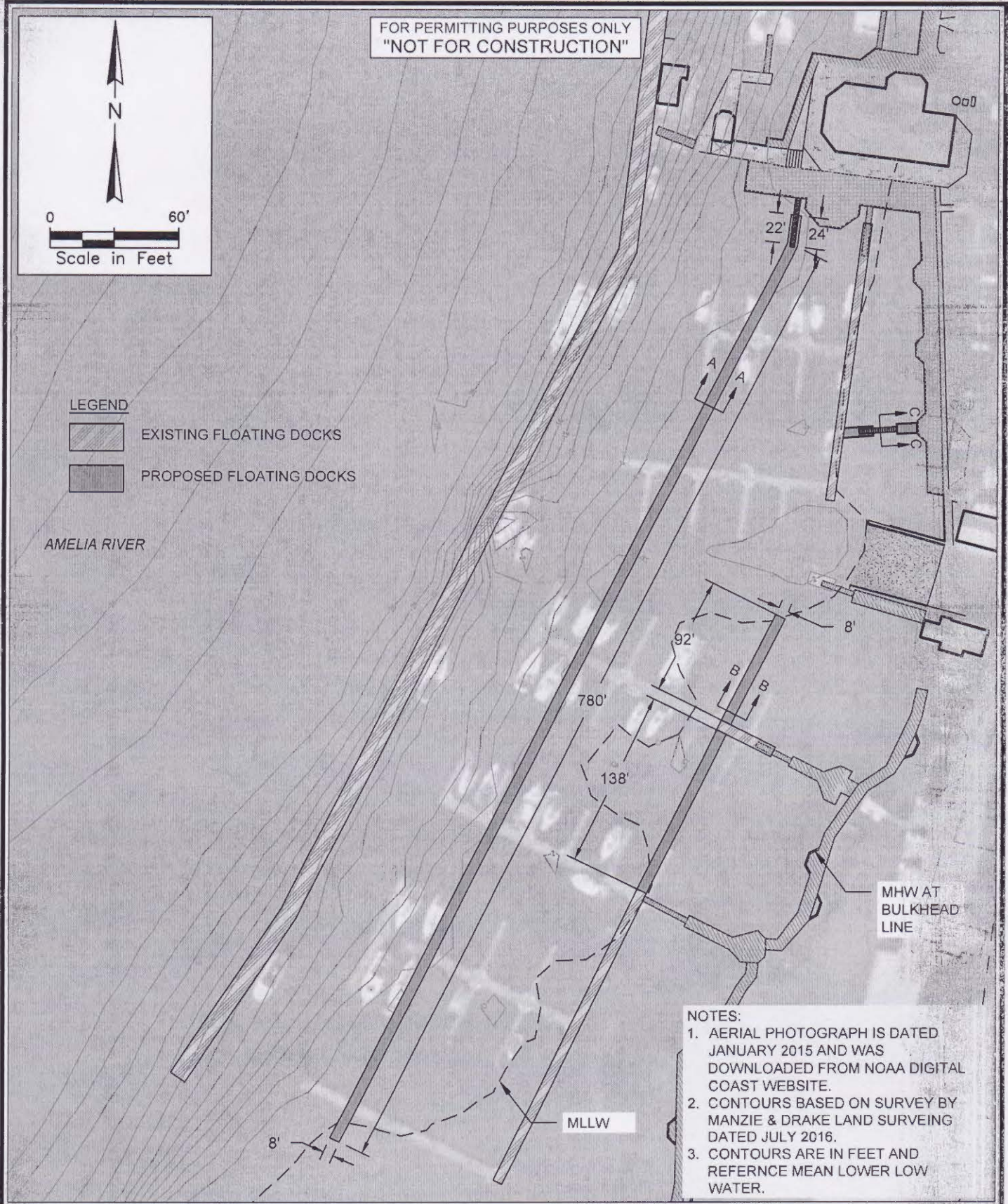
DATE: 11/06/17

DRAWN BY: NT

SCALE: 1"=100'

SHEET: 3

0:\Projects\17-3129_Fernandina\17-3129_Fernandina\Design Basis\DWG\00-Permit Plans\Permit Plans REV2.dwg (4) 11/10/17
NOTE: THESE DRAWINGS AND DESIGNS ARE STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL AND PROTECTED BY INTERNATIONAL COPYRIGHT LAW. DETAILS MUST NOT BE DISCLOSED, REPRODUCED OR COMMUNICATED TO A 3rd PARTY IN ANY FORM OR MANNER WITHOUT THE PRIOR WRITTEN APPROVAL OF APPLIED TECHNOLOGY & MANAGEMENT.



2201 NW 40th Terrace
Gainesville, FL 32605
(386) 256-1477
Certificate of Authorization #4669

Proposed Floating Dock Layout

Fernandina Harbor Marina
3 South Front St., Fernandina Beach, Florida 32034

REVISIONS

Section: 17, 22 & 23
Township: 3 North
Range: 28 East

JOB NO: 17-3129

CHECKED BY:

DATE: 11/06/17

DRAWN BY: NT

SCALE: 1"=60'

SHEET: 4

NOTE: THESE DRAWINGS AND DESIGNS ARE STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL AND PROTECTED BY INTERNATIONAL COPYRIGHT LAW. DETAILS MUST NOT BE REPRODUCED OR COMMUNICATED TO A 3rd PARTY IN ANY FORM OR MANNER WITHOUT THE PRIOR WRITTEN APPROVAL OF THE APPLIED TECHNOLOGY & MANAGEMENT.

PROPOSED FLOATING DOCK ANCHOR PILE

FENDERING SYSTEM

MHW: +2.4' NAVD88

8'

VARIES (~4.5' BELOW MLW)

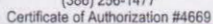
MLW: -3.6' NAVD88

APPROVED MAINTENANCE DREDGE DEPTH MLW: -8' NAVD88

PROPOSED FLOATING DOCK

A cross-sectional diagram of a proposed floating dock system. A vertical anchor pile is shown with a conical pile cap at the top. A horizontal dashed line represents the Mean High Water (MHW) at +2.4' NAVD88. Below this, a floating dock is shown with a width of 8'. The dock has a hatched pattern and is labeled 'PROPOSED FLOATING DOCK'. A 'FENDERING SYSTEM' is indicated on the left side of the dock. The dock's vertical position is defined by its Mean Low Water (MLW) at -3.6' NAVD88. A vertical dimension line indicates the distance from the dock's MLW to the 'APPROVED MAINTENANCE DREDGE DEPTH MLW: -8' NAVD88', which is noted as 'VARIES (~4.5' BELOW MLW)'. The seabed is depicted with a cross-hatched pattern.

1. ELEVATIONS BASED ON SURVEY BY MANZIE & DRAKE LAND SURVEYING DATED JULY 2016.



Fernandina Harbor Marina
3 South Front St., Fernandina Beach, Florida 32034

Section: 17, 22 & 23
Township: 3 North
Range: 28 East

SHEET: 5

ATM
 2201 NW 40th Terrace
 Gainesville, FL 32605
 (386) 256-1477
 Certificate of Authorization #4669

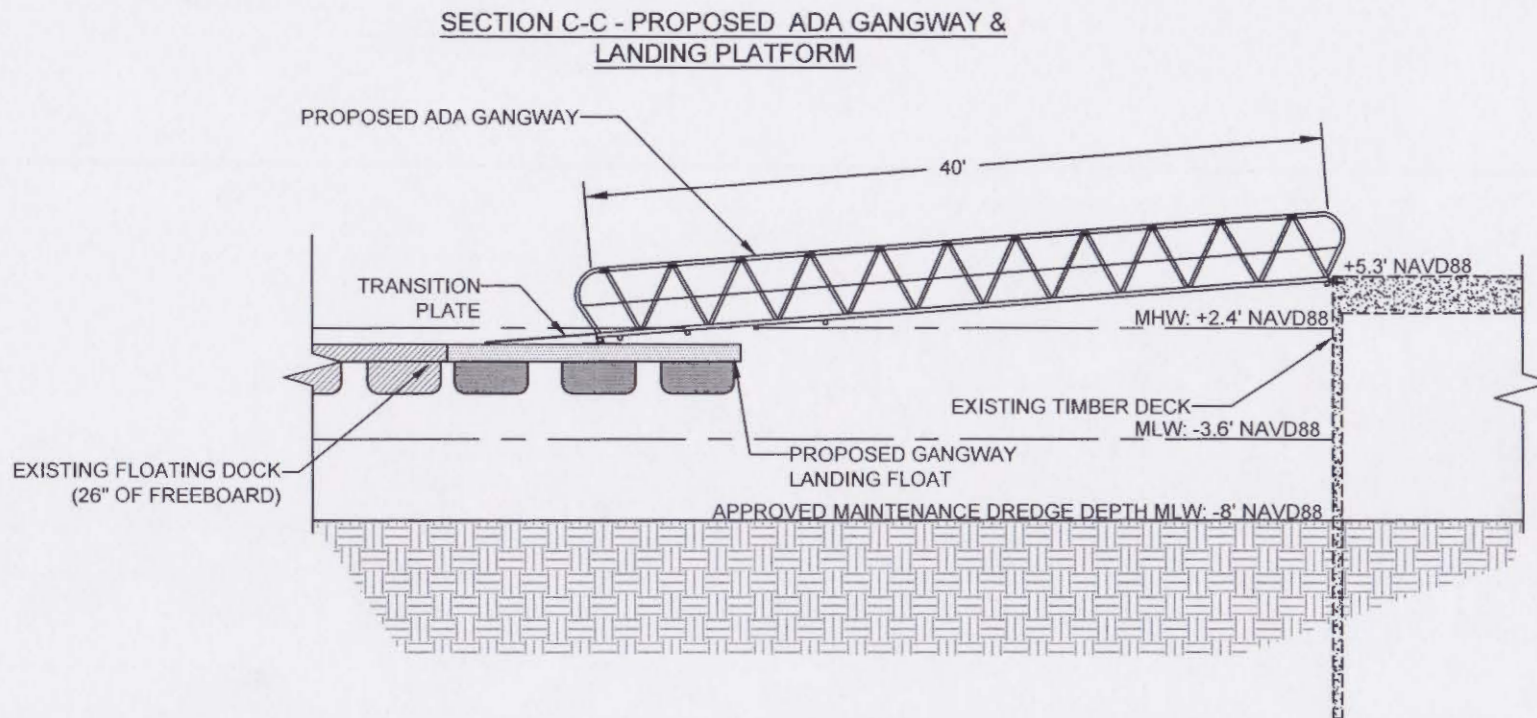
**Gangway & Landing Platform
 Cross Section**

Fernandina Harbor Marina
 3 South Front St., Fernandina Beach, Florida 32034

REVISIONS
 Section: 17, 22 & 23
 Township: 3 North
 Range: 28 East

JOB NO: 17-3129
 DATE: 11/06/17
 SCALE: SHOWN
 CHECKED BY:
 DRAWN BY: NT
 SHEET: 6

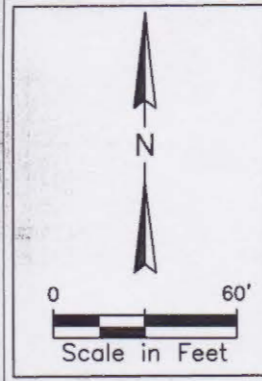
FOR PERMITTING PURPOSES ONLY
 "NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION"



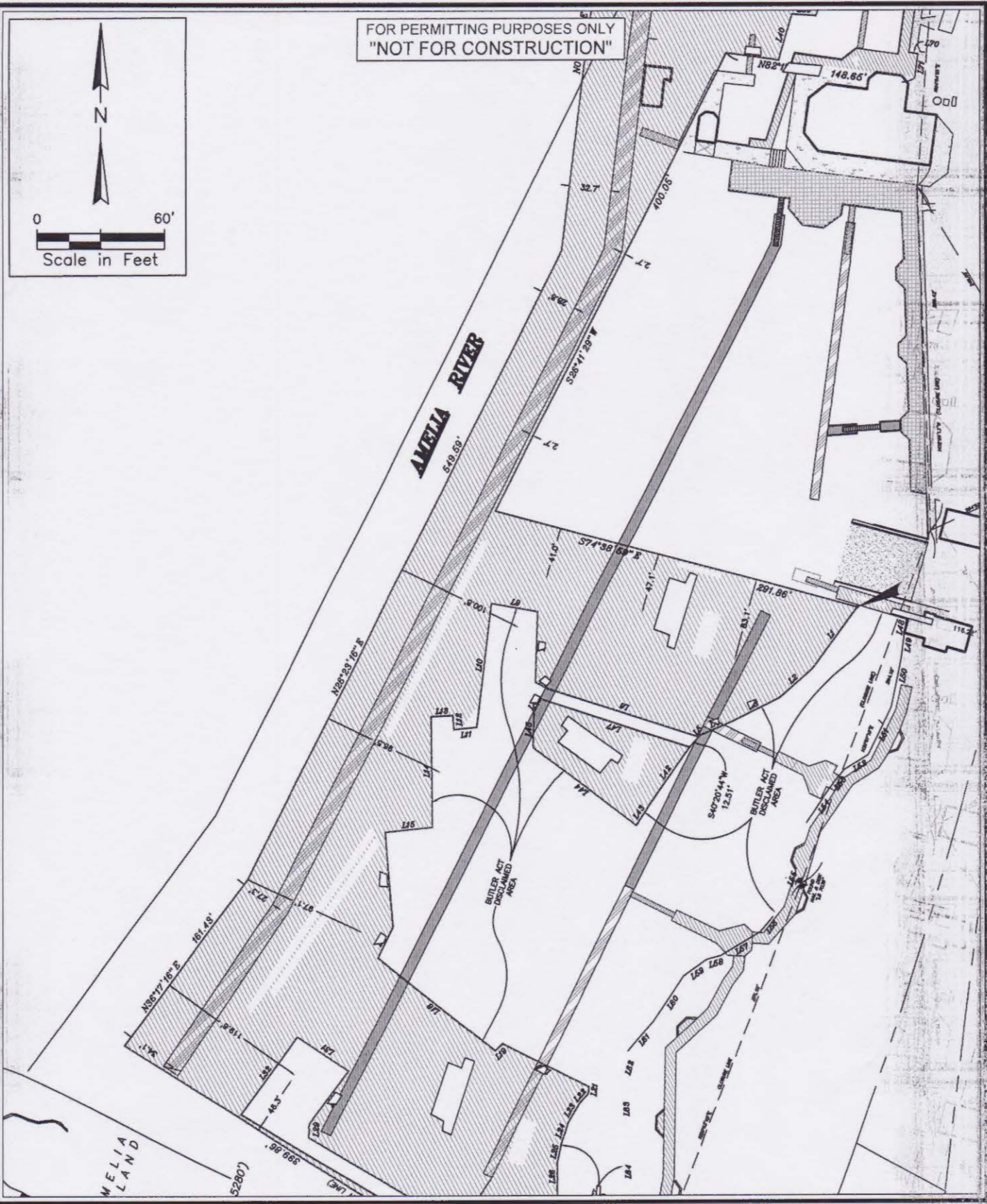
NOTES:

- ELEVATIONS ARE IN FEET AND REFERENCE THE NORTH AMERICAN VERTICAL DATUM OF 1988, NAVD88.
- GANGWAY IS DESIGNED TO MEET THE STANDARD SET UNDER SECTION 405.2 OF THE 2010 ADA STANDARDS FOR ACCESSIBLE DESIGN.

O:\Projects\17-3129 - Fernandina Atollator Design Basis\DWG\00-Permit Plans\Permit Plans REV2.dwg 7/11/10/17
 AND DESIGNS ARE STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL AND PROTECTED BY INTERNATIONAL COPYRIGHT LAW. DETAILS MUST NOT BE REPRODUCED, REPRODUCED OR COMMUNICATED TO A 3rd PARTY IN ANY FORM OR MANNER WITHOUT THE PRIOR WRITTEN APPROVAL OF
 APPLIED TECHNOLOGY & MANAGEMENT.



FOR PERMITTING PURPOSES ONLY
"NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION"



2201 NW 40th Terrace
 Gainesville, FL 32605
 (386) 256-1477
 Certificate of Authorization #4669

Proposed Floating
 Dock Layout Over Current
 Submerged Land Lease

Fernandina Harbor Marina
 3 South Front St., Fernandina Beach, Florida 32034

REVISIONS

Section: 17, 22 & 23
 Township: 3 North
 Range: 28 East

JOB NO: 17-3129

CHECKED BY:

DATE: 11/06/17

DRAWN BY: NT

SCALE: 1"=100'

SHEET: 7

CITY COMMISSION AGENDA ITEM
City of Fernandina Beach



SUBJECT: Resolution 2018-33
Grant Application - Florida Inland Navigation District (FIND)

ITEM TYPE: Resolution (w/ fiscal impact)

REQUESTED ACTION: Consider Resolution 2018-33

SYNOPSIS: This item is a request to make application to the Florida Inland Navigation District (FIND) Waterways Assistance Program Grant for a Marina project. Staff is requesting permission to apply for assistance for the Dredging of the Marina Basin (Phase II).

It is understood the City will be responsible for a 50/50 match of the grant amount and that amount the City will be responsible for will not exceed \$175,000 in matched amounts.

FISCAL IMPACT: The grant amount and City match for these projects will be included in the FY 2018/2019 budget.

CITY ATTORNEY COMMENTS: No additional comments.

CITY MANAGER RECOMMENDATION(S): I recommend that the City Commission adopt proposed Resolution 2018-33.

Lorelei Jacobs, Grants Administrator	02/16/2018
Nicole Bednar, Administrative Services Manager	02/22/2018
Dale Martin, City Manager	02/22/2018
Patti Clifford, Comptroller	02/22/2018
Tammi E. Bach, City Attorney	02/26/2018

Date: January 29, 2018

Submitted By: Joe Springer, Marina Manager

COMMISSION ACTION: Adopt

RESOLUTION 2018-33

A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COMMISSION OF THE CITY OF FERNANDINA BEACH, FLORIDA, REQUESTING ASSISTANCE UNDER THE FLORIDA INLAND NAVIGATION DISTRICT (FIND) WATERWAYS ASSISTANCE PROGRAM; AUTHORIZING EXECUTION; AND PROVIDING FOR AN EFFECTIVE DATE.

WHEREAS, the City of Fernandina Beach is interest in carrying out the following described projects for the enjoyment of the citizenry of the City of Fernandina Beach and State of Florida:

Project Title:	Dredging of the Marina Basin (Phase II)
Total Estimated Cost:	Not to exceed \$350,000 includes \$175,000 FIND and \$175,000 City of Fernandina Beach
Brief Description of Project:	In Phase II of the Dredging of the Marina Basin will be added to the existing dredge project.

AND, Florida Inland Navigation District financial assistance is required for the program mentioned above,

NOW THEREFORE, be it resolved by the City of Fernandina Beach that the projects described above be authorized,

AND, be it further resolved that said City of Fernandina Beach make application to the Florida Inland Navigation District in the amount not to exceed \$175,000 of the actual cost of the project in the behalf of said City of Fernandina Beach,

AND, be it further resolved by the City of Fernandina Beach that it certifies the following:

SECTION 1.

- a. That it will accept the terms and condition set forth in FIND Rule 66B-2 F.A.C., and which will be a part of the Project Agreement for any assistance awarded under the attached proposal.
- b. That it is in complete accord with the attached proposal and that it will carry out the Program the manner described in the proposal and any plans and specification attached thereto unless prior approval for any change has been received from the District.
- c. That it has the ability and intention to finance its share of the cost of the project and that the project will be operated and maintained at the expense of said City of Fernandina Beach for public use.
- d. That it will not discriminate against any person on the basis of race, color, or national

origin in the use of any property or facility acquired or developed pursuant to this proposal, and shall comply with the terms and intent of the Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, P.L. 88-352 (1964) and design and construct all facilities to comply fully with the statutes relating to accessibility by handicapped persons as well as other federal, state and local laws, rules and requirements.

- e. That it will maintain adequate financial record on the proposed project to substantiate claims of for reimbursement,
- f. That it will make available to FIND if required, a post-audit of expenses incurred on the project prior to, or in conjunction with, request for the final 10% of the funding agreed to by FIND.

SECTION 2. The City Commission authorizes the City Manager to execute the grant application and all documentation pertaining to the Grant Approval, if awarded, after review and approval of the City Attorney.

SECTION 3. EFFECTIVE DATE. This Resolution shall take effect immediately upon passage.

ADOPTED this 6th day of March 2018.

CITY OF FERNANDINA BEACH

John A. Miller
Commissioner – Mayor

ATTEST

APPROVED AS TO FORM & LEGALITY



Caroline Best
City Clerk

Tammi E. Bach
City Attorney

Estimate 5/2018

Staging

$$\begin{array}{r} \$303,000 \\ \underline{60,000} \\ \$243,000 \end{array}$$

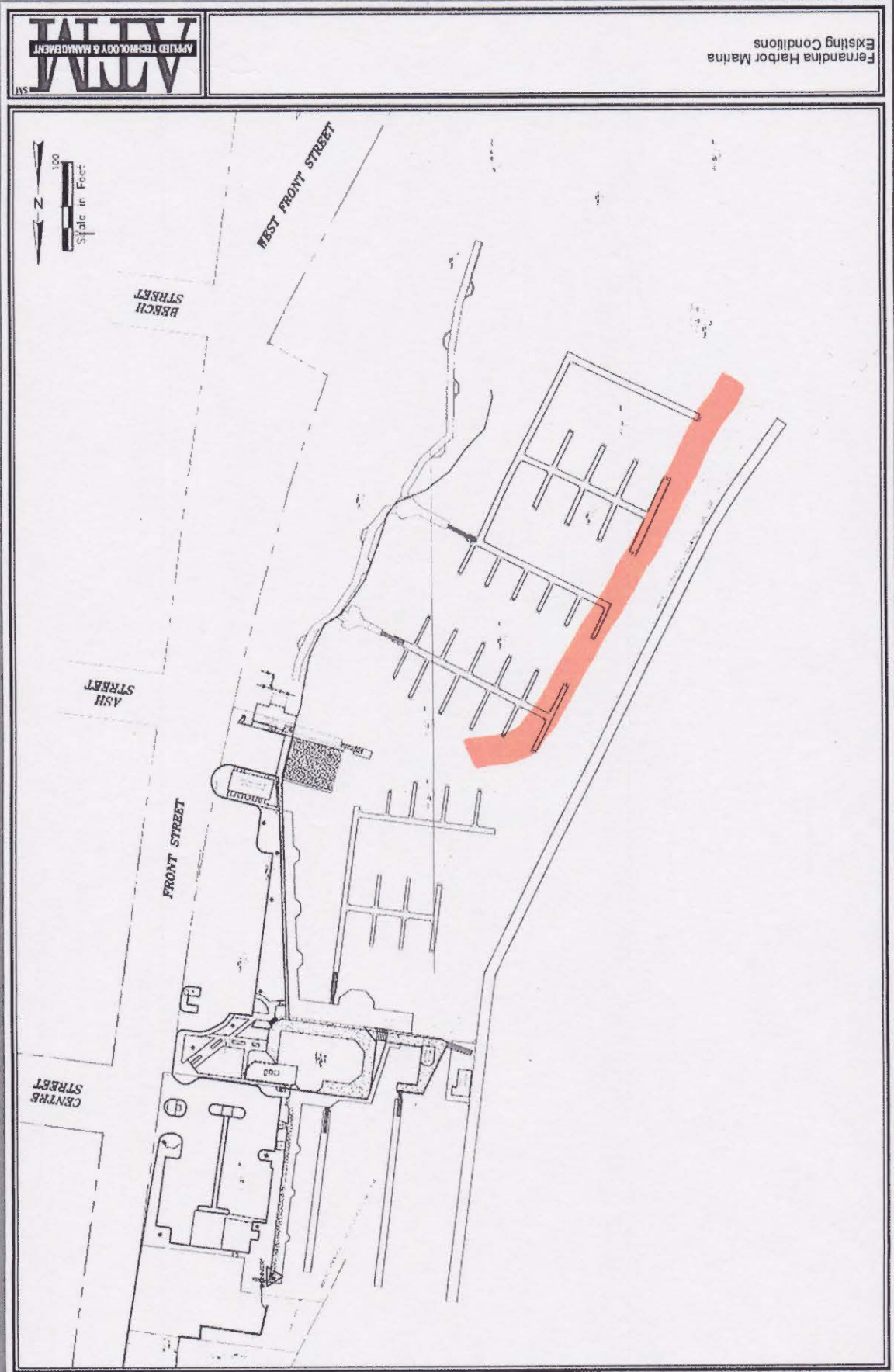
→ current @
airport approx = 7,477 cu yds
\$32.50 cu yd

→ to GA approx = 4,860 cu yds
\$50.00 cu yd

7500 cu yd ???

Dock 4 or Entry way

SOUTHERN BASIN - CURRENT CONFIGURATION



SOUTHERN BASIN - CURRENT CONFIGURATION

