

BOARD MANAGEMENT AND PLANNING COMMITTEE AGENDA

MONDAY, APRIL 03, 2006

1:30 PM - 4:00 PM

COUNTY COMMISSION CHAMBERS

- 1. UPDATE FROM JUVENILE SANCTIONS TEAM**
PRESENTER: Carol Helton, Lee County Sheriff's Office
TIME REQUIRED: 15 Minutes
- 2. SEXUAL PREDATOR ORDINANCE**
PRESENTER: Sheriff Mike Scott
Sergeant Tracey Booth
TIME REQUIRED: 10 Minutes
- 3. PRESENTATION OF 2005 ESTUARY REPORT CARD**
PRESENTER: Joel Scholtes, Conservancy of SWFL
TIME REQUIRED: 15 Minutes
- 4. PROPOSED EXPANSION OF THE GULF COAST C & D LANDFILL**
PRESENTER: Lindsey J. Sampson, Solid Waste
TIME REQUIRED: 10 Minutes
- 5. EMS AUDIT ISSUES – STATUS REPORT**
PRESENTER: Division of Public Safety
TIME REQUIRED: 15 Minutes

BOARD COMMENTS/DISCUSSION

ADJOURN

FOR MORE INFORMATION ABOUT THIS AGENDA CONTACT THE
PUBLIC RESOURCES OFFICE - (239) 332-2737

The Management & Planning Meeting is carried live
on the following cable channels:

Comcast Cable Channel 11
Time Warner Cable Channel 16

**MANAGEMENT & PLANNING COMMITTEE
AGENDA REQUEST FORM
COMMISSION DISTRICT #**

PRESENTED BY: Carol Helton **REQUESTED BY:** Comm. Janes
Lee Cnty. Sheriff's Office

TITLE OF ITEM FOR AGENDA: Update from Juvenile Sanctions Team

1. DESCRIPTION AND OBJECTIVE OF THE ISSUE

The Lee County Juvenile Justice Council and the Lee County Juvenile Sanctions Team have proposed five community budget requests to the state legislature to fund community-based services for delinquent youth. The proposals include substance abuse treatment diversion, domestic violence diversion, contracted conditional release supervision, trauma counseling for delinquent youth, and mental health and family counseling for delinquent youth. The proposals were developed based on the Sanction Team's research on local needs and service gaps, research on what programs are effective with delinquent youth, and the cost benefits compared to current intervention strategies. This is an update of the effort.

2. PROPOSED POLICY, PROCEDURE OR PLAN OF ACTION

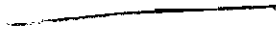

Back-up materials to be provided under separate cover.

3. OPTIONS (List Advantages/Disadvantages of Each Option Listed)

4. FINANCIAL IMPACTS/FUNDING SOURCE

5. STAFF RECOMMENDATION AND JUSTIFICATION FOR RECOMMENDATION

6. MANDATED? Y N BY WHAT AUTHORITY?

DEPARTMENT DIRECTOR SIGNATURE	COUNTY MANAGER SIGNATURE	MEETING DATE	TIME REQUIRED
		04/03/06	15 minutes

Juvenile Justice Needs in Lee County

Presented By

Lee County Juvenile Justice Council/Juvenile Sanctions Team

April 2006

- Because juvenile offenders do not constitute a single, homogenous group, no uniform treatment approach works for all young people. Research on what does work has expanded dramatically in the past few years. In many instances the cost benefits of providing effective treatment for delinquent youth far outweigh the costs of current intervention strategies.
- Southwest Florida has historically been under funded for children's substance abuse treatment. Southwest Florida also has a need for more children's mental health treatment.
- Many of the youth in the juvenile justice system have special needs, such as substance abuse problems, mental health issues, learning disabilities, or unresolved trauma issues or all of these issues combined. Some delinquent youth are from families where domestic violence, by both the youth and his/her parent, is the predominant problem solving strategy. By default, the juvenile justice system receives many youth who need treatment but have not received it. Many of those youth return to the juvenile justice system again and again.
- Southwest Florida sends more youth to commitment programs than much larger communities, such as Broward County and Miami/Dade County.
- The average cost to Florida taxpayers to send a youth to a residential commitment programs is \$34,669 per youth¹. In fiscal year 2004-05, Lee County sent 296 youth to residential commitment programs at an estimated total cost of \$10,262,024.
- The statewide recidivism rate for youth returning from residential commitment programs is 40%.²
- Generally, regardless of the type of program used or the youths' background, recidivism rates among those who received treatment are as much as 25 percent lower than the rates of those children and teens in untreated control groups. The best, research-based treatment programs, however, can reduce recidivism rates even more - from 25 to 80 percent.³
- The Lee County Juvenile Justice Council and the Lee County Juvenile Sanctions Team have proposed five community budget requests, which have sponsors in both the House and the Senate. Each of the proposals addresses an identified community need.

**Lee County Juvenile Justice Council/Juvenile Sanctions Team
Community Budget Information Requests**

Community Budget Issue Request for 2006 - 2007 (House)

Line #	Tracking #	Originating Sponsor	Request Title	Requested Amount
1046	1403	Kottkamp	Contracted Conditional Release Supervision	\$273,750
1050	1338	Kottkamp	Mental Health and Family Counseling Services for Juvenile Offenders	\$268,000
1053	1353	Kottkamp	Substance Abuse Treatment Diversion	\$175,000
1054	1412	Kottkamp	Trauma Counseling for Victimized Youth	\$200,000
1629	1970	Williams	Domestic Violence Juvenile Offender Diversion Program	\$180,000

Community Budget Issue Request for 2006 - 2007 (Senate)

Line #	Tracking #	Originating Sponsor	Request Title	Requested Amount
141	1624	Aronberg	Contracted Conditional Release Supervision	\$273,750
143	2154	Aronberg	Domestic Violence Juvenile Offender Diversion Program	\$180,000
158	1622	Aronberg	Mental Health and Family Counseling Services for Juvenile Offenders	\$268,000
170	1623	Aronberg	Substance Abuse Treatment Diversion	\$175,000
173	1625	Aronberg	Trauma Counseling for Victimized Youth	\$200,000

Proposal Summaries

Substance Abuse Diversion Program

Agency: SWFAS

House Sponsor: Kottkamp

Senate Sponsor: Aronberg

Brief description:

Treatment services for youth with substance abuse problems and their families are limited in Lee County, with waiting lists of 2- 3 months. Many youth with substance abuse problems are arrested while waiting for treatment, or if on probation, are rearrested while waiting for treatment. This impacts law enforcement and the court system, and contributes to “fast tracking” youth deeper into the delinquency system. This project would provide substance abuse treatment as a diversion to the regular court process to 300 youth and their families. The proposed treatment includes a cannabis youth treatment program, motivational enhancement therapy, and parent/adolescent groups, programs that are endorsed as evidence based programs by the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMSHA).

Trauma Counseling for Victimized Youth

Agency: Children’s Advocacy Center

House Sponsor: Kottkamp

Senate Sponsor: Aronberg

Brief description:

Research is clear that there is a high correlation between past traumatic experience and delinquency. Trauma includes experiences such as being a victim of physical and/or sexual abuse, experiencing serious life threats and/or injuries, witnessing violence or severe injury of others, and severe or repeated loss. Delinquent youth are at high risk for development of Post Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD). Rates for PTSD among youth in juvenile justice settings are up to eight times as high as in community samples of similar age peers. Although trauma effects can manifest in a variety of ways, when combined with other risk factors, trauma can be integral in the development and persistence of antisocial behavior. The effects of trauma can account for youths’ lack of empathy, impulsivity, anger, acting out, and resistance to treatment or intervention. This project would provide evidence-based, trauma-specific treatment to 240 youth in the delinquency system and their families.

Domestic Violence Diversion Program

Agency: Abuse Counseling & Treatment (ACT)

House Sponsor: Williams

Senate Sponsor: Aronberg

Brief description:

Approximately 240 youth are arrested each year for domestic violence. These juveniles are typically arrested for violence toward a parent, step-parent or sibling. Their parents are frequently frustrated and often times readily admit they have lost control of the child and don't know what to do. These cases typically come back through the court system time after time. This project would provide family therapy, multi-family group therapy and individual counseling to 100 diverted juveniles and their families who have been involved in a domestic violence incident.

Mental Health and Family Counseling Services for Juvenile Offenders

Agency: Ruth Cooper Center

House Sponsor: Kottkamp

Senate Sponsor: Aronberg

Brief description:

It is estimated that as many as 2,159 youth involved in the delinquency system in Lee County have a mental health disorder. Families of juvenile offenders assessed as needing family counseling services often are struggling to adequately control and supervise their child. There is almost a complete absence of family counseling services for juvenile offenders and their families in Lee County. This project would utilize Functional Family Therapy and/or Multi-dimensional Family Therapy to work with 100 youth who have been adjudicated and placed on probation.

Contracted Conditional Release Supervision

Agencies: Associated Marine Institute (10 slots)/Eckerd Reentry (40 slots)

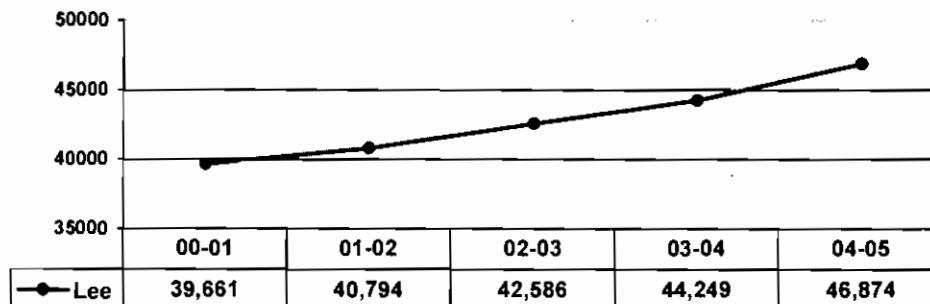
House Sponsor: Kottkamp

Senate Sponsor: Aronberg

Brief description:

Lee County commits approximately 300 delinquent youth per year to residential commitment facilities. These youth eventually return to the community. Without adequate supervision and linkage to community resources (education, jobs, mental health treatment, substance abuse treatment, housing, medication management, transportation, etc.), these youth are at high risk for recidivism. Many of these youth have little support from family and require more supervision and assistance than is possible if placed on regular probation with delinquency workers with high caseloads. This project would provide an additional 50 slots for contracted Conditional Release services, which provides more intensive supervision from counselors with small caseloads and who specialize in addressing reentry issues.

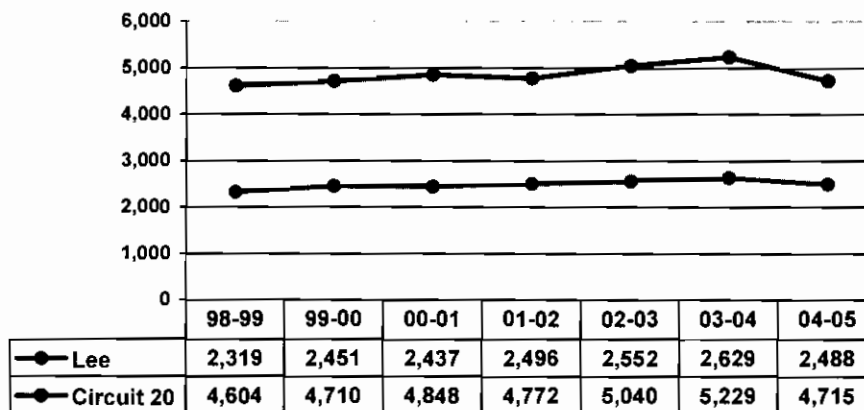
1: Lee Youth Population Ages 10-17



Source: Department of Juvenile Justice

From 2000-01 to 2004-05, Lee County's youth population ages 10-17 increased by 18.2% compared to an 8.7% gain in the state's 10 to 17 year old population during the same timeframe.

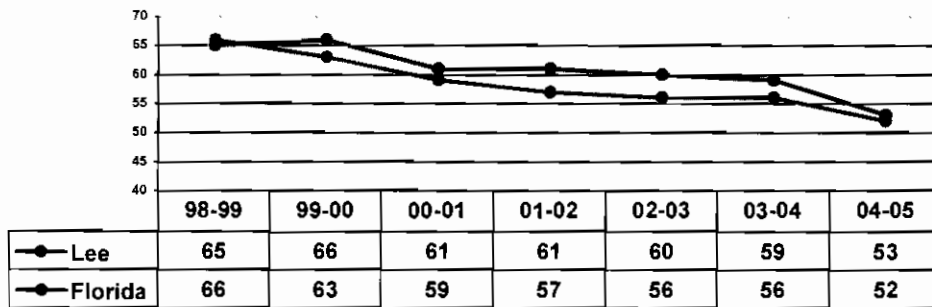
2: Youth Referred for Delinquency to the Department of Juvenile Justice



Source: *2004-05 Delinquency Profile*, Department of Juvenile Justice. Data in the above chart are based upon referrals reported on the Juvenile Justice Information System (JJIS) by Department of Juvenile Justice delinquency workers. The number of youths referred is determined by counting only the most serious referral for which a youth is charged during any fiscal year. If the same youth is referred for several offenses during that year, only one would be counted.

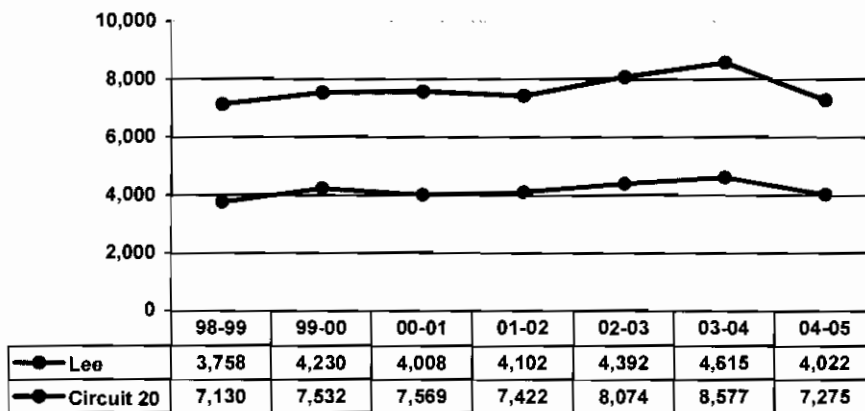
Lee County accounts for approximately 50% of youth referred for delinquency in Circuit 20. Circuit 20 includes Charlotte, Collier, Glades, Hendry and Lee Counties.

3: Rate of Youth Referred for Delinquency per 1,000 Age 10-17 Population



Source: Department of Juvenile Justice (base data)

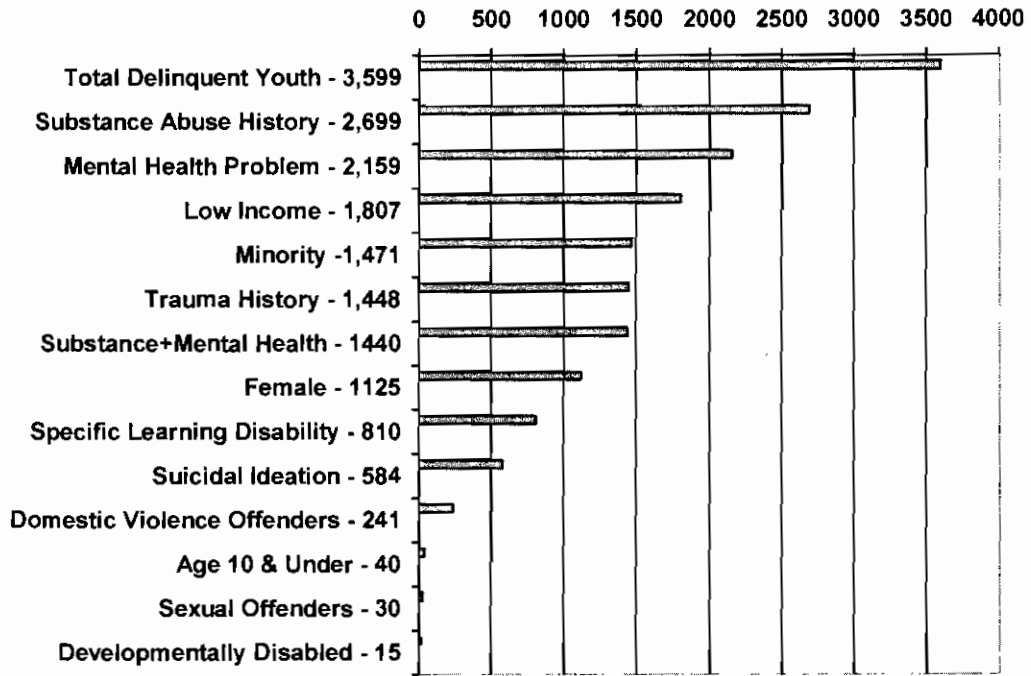
4: Delinquency Referrals



Source: 2004-05 Delinquency Profile, Department of Juvenile Justice. Data in the above chart are based upon referrals reported on the Juvenile Justice Information System (JJIS) by Department of Juvenile Justice delinquency workers throughout the state. The number of referrals received is determined by counting only the most serious offense for which a youth is charged. If the same youth is referred for several offenses on the same date, these would be counted as one referral. If that juvenile is referred for one or more offenses on another date, it would be counted as another referral.

Lee County accounts for approximately 50% of the delinquency referrals in Circuit 20. Circuit 20 includes Charlotte, Collier, Glades, Hendry and Lee Counties.

5: LEE COUNTY SPECIAL NEEDS YOUTH OFFENDERS - Estimates for 2005

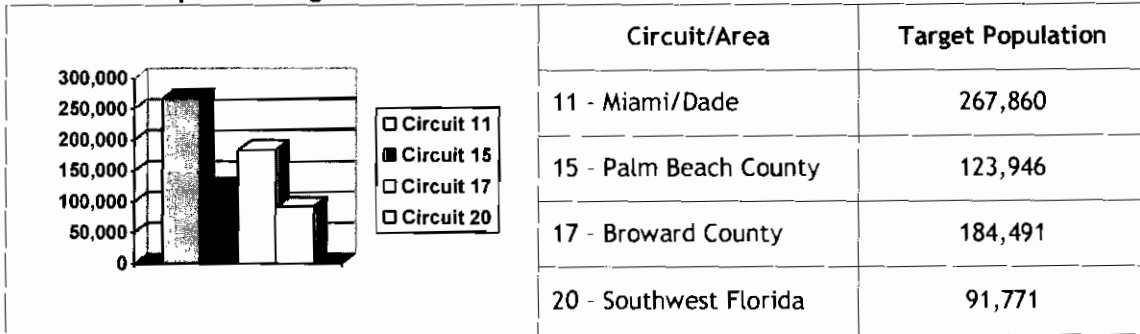


Lee County's Juvenile Special Needs Offenders
Estimates for 2005

Of 3,599 juvenile offenders in Lee County⁴:

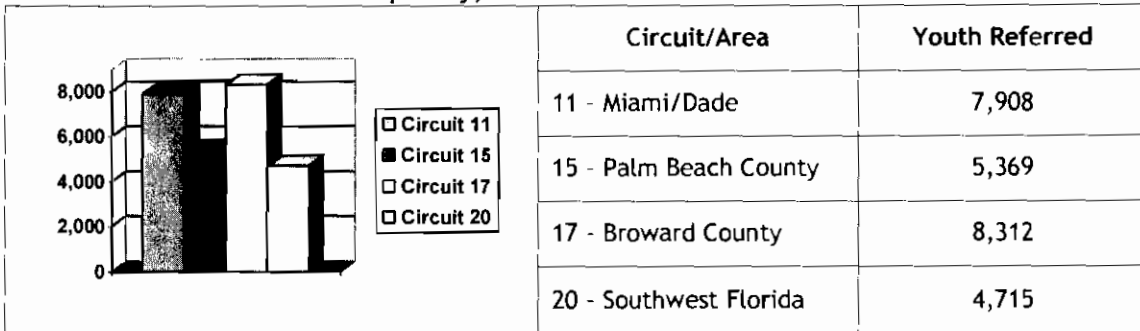
- ❖ 2,699 are likely to experience some substance abuse related problem.⁵
- ❖ 2,159 are likely to have a mental disorder, with as many as 1,450 of those having a co-occurring substance abuse disorder, making their diagnosis and treatment needs more complex.⁶
- ❖ 1,807 are likely to be from low income families.⁷
- ❖ 1,471 are minority youth.⁸
- ❖ More than 1,448 are likely to have had a past traumatic experience.⁹
 - 888 likely have personally seen someone severely injured or killed (not on TV).
 - 637 likely have been hurt or have been in danger of getting badly hurt or killed.
- ❖ 1125 are females.¹⁰
 - More than 675 of the females are likely to have a history of being physically abused.¹¹
 - More than 675 are likely to have witnessed domestic violence in their homes.¹²
 - More than 563 are likely to have a history of being sexually abused, probably by a family member or close friend of the family.¹³
 - 235 are likely to have a history of being raped or being in danger of getting raped.¹⁴
- ❖ 810 or more are likely to have a specific learning disability.¹⁵ Youth with specific learning disabilities have a normal IQ. However, their academic performance and functioning level is lower. Their performance and functioning level is attributed to a mental weakness that involves problems with perception and the ability to process certain types of information.
- ❖ As many as 584 have suicidal ideation at the time of arrest.¹⁶
- ❖ 241 are likely to have a domestic violence charge.¹⁷
- ❖ 40 are age 10 and under.¹⁸
- ❖ 30 are likely to be sexual offenders.¹⁹
- ❖ 15 or more are likely to be developmentally disabled.²⁰

6: Youth Population Ages 10 - 17



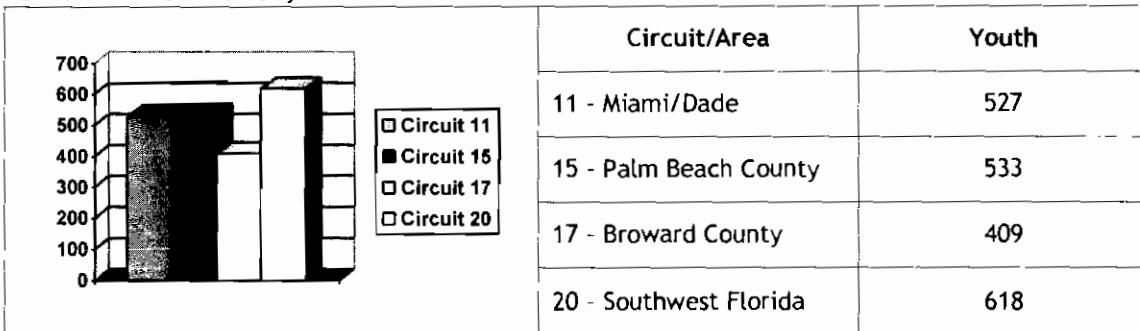
Source: 2004-05 Delinquency Profile, Department of Juvenile Justice. Circuit 20 includes Charlotte, Collier, Glades, Hendry and Lee Counties. The state fiscal year runs from July 1 through June 30.

7: Youth Referred for Delinquency, 2004-05



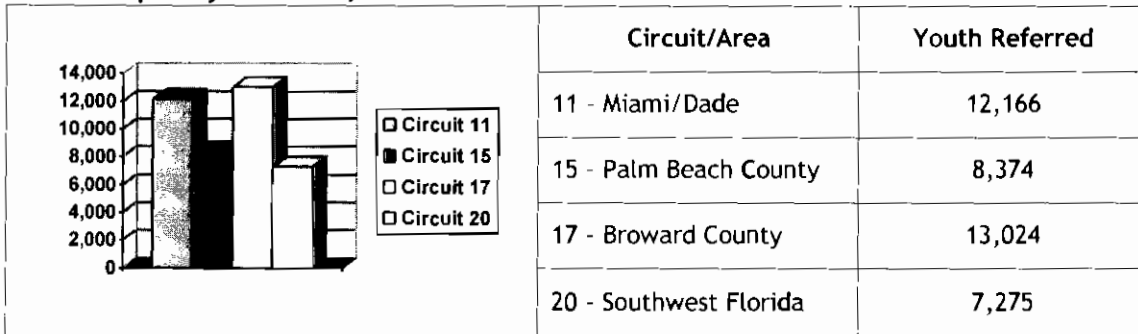
Source: 2004-05 Delinquency Profile, Department of Juvenile Justice. Data in the above chart are based upon referrals reported on the Juvenile Justice Information System (JJIS) by Department of Juvenile Justice delinquency workers. The number of youths referred is determined by counting only the most serious referral for which a youth is charged during any fiscal year. If the same youth is referred for several offenses during that year, only one would be counted.

8: Youth Committed, 2004-05



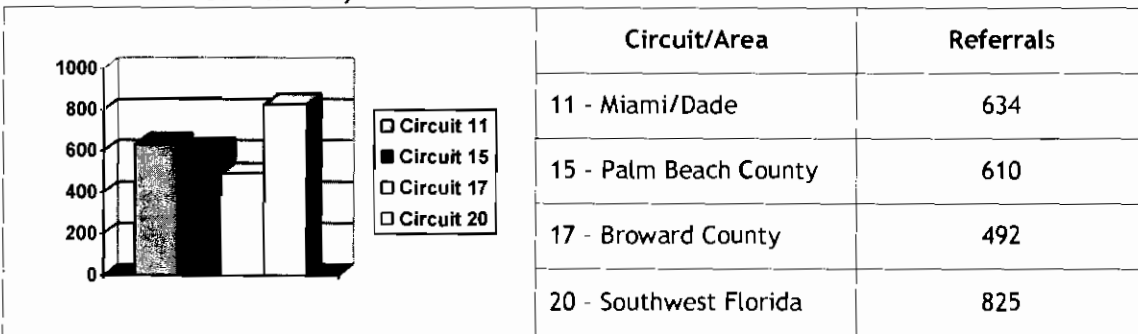
Source: 2004-05 Delinquency Profile, Department of Juvenile Justice. The number of youths committed is determined by counting only the most serious referral for which a youth is committed during any fiscal year. If the same youth is committed for several offenses during that year, only one commitment would be counted.

9: Delinquency Referrals, 2004-05



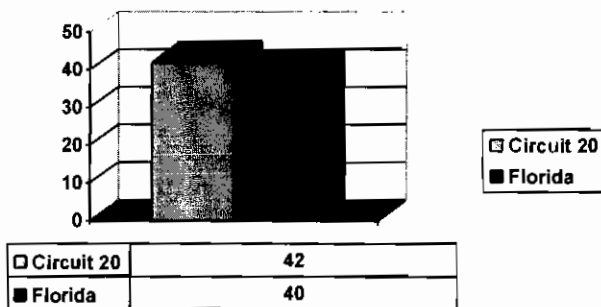
Source: 2004-05 Delinquency Profile, Department of Juvenile Justice. Data in the above chart are based upon referrals reported on the Juvenile Justice Information System (JJIS) by Department of Juvenile Justice delinquency workers throughout the state. The number of referrals received is determined by counting only the most serious offense for which a youth is charged. If the same youth is referred for several offenses on the same date, these would be counted as one referral. If that juvenile is referred for one or more offenses on another date it would be counted as another referral.

10: Referrals Committed, 2004-05



Source: 2004-05 Delinquency Profile, Department of Juvenile Justice. The number of referrals committed is determined by counting only the most serious offense for which a youth is committed. If the same youth is committed for several offenses on the same date, these would be counted as one commitment. If that juvenile is committed for one or more offenses on another date it would be counted as another commitment.

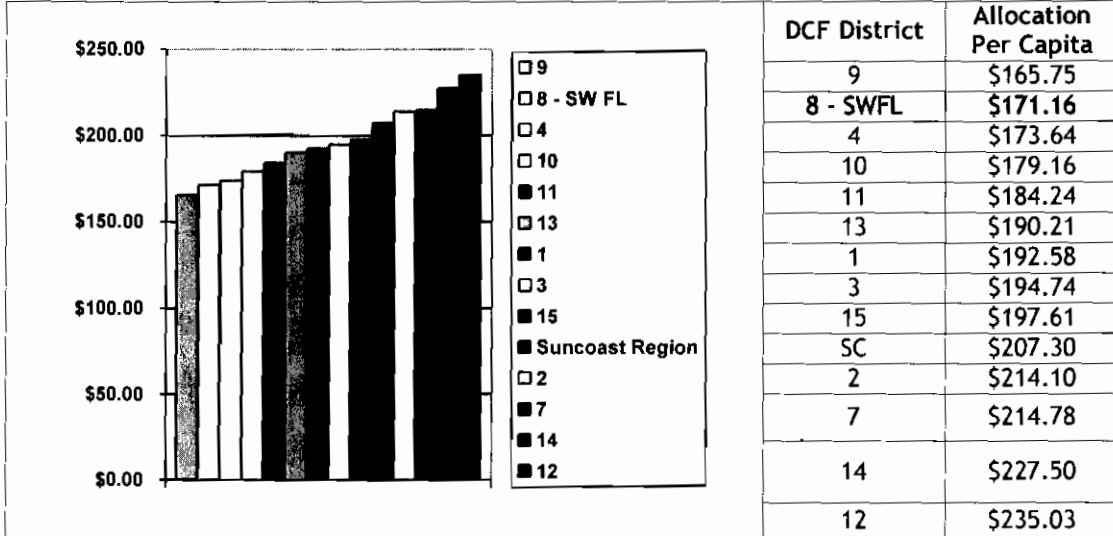
11: Recidivism for Youth Committed (Percent)



Source: 2005 Outcome Evaluation Report, Department of Juvenile Justice. Recidivism in this instance refers to the percent of youth by residence completing a residential commitment program with a subsequent adjudication or conviction within one year of release. Data reported is from FY 2002-03.

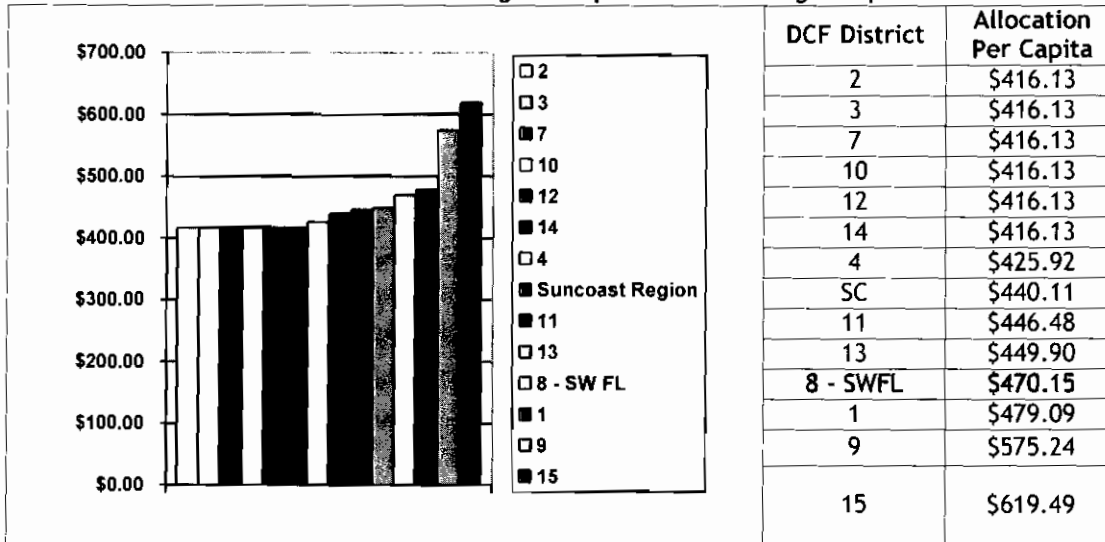
Historically, Southwest Florida has ranked near the bottom of the state in per capita funding for youth substance abuse treatment.

12: Child Substance Abuse Services Funding Per Capita Youth in Target Population



Source: Florida Substance Abuse and Mental Health Corporation Annual Report, December 2004. District 8 includes Charlotte, Collier, Glades, Hendry and Lee Counties.

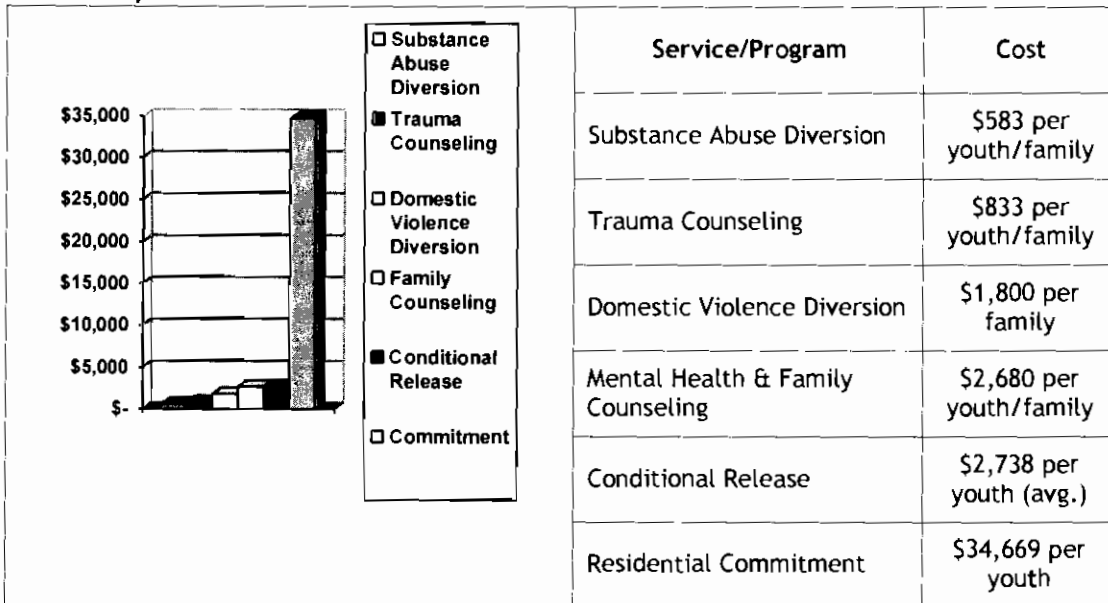
13: Child Mental Health Services Funding Per Capita Youth in Target Population



Source: Florida Substance Abuse and Mental Health Corporation Annual Report, December 2004. District 8 includes Charlotte, Collier, Glades, Hendry and Lee Counties.

- The Department of Children and Families estimates that 7.9 percent of children have *serious emotional disturbance* and of that number 3.3 percent need public services. (Funding formulas for children’s mental health services are based on this definition of the target population and need.)²¹
- DCF estimates that 85,613 children ages 0-17 are served out of the 126,766 in the state needing services, leaving a treatment gap of 41,163.²²
- The prevalence of mental disorders among youth in the general population is estimated to be about 22 percent, according to The National Mental Health Association.²³
- Of Florida’s 67 counties, Lee County ranks 11th in the percentage of uninsured (23.2% uninsured under age 65). For other counties in District 8, Hendry County ranks 2nd with 31.6% uninsured, Collier County ranks 6th with 28.0% uninsured, Glades County ranks 8th with 26.2% uninsured, and Charlotte County ranks 15th with 21.8% uninsured.²⁴

14: Comparative Costs for Services



Source: Average cost of residential commitment from Department of Juvenile Justice. Estimated costs for community based programs provided by Lee County Juvenile Sanctions Team.

¹ 2006 Program Accountability Measures Report, Department of Juvenile Justice.

² 2005 Outcome Evaluation Report, Department of Juvenile Justice. Recidivism is defined as having an additional adjudication or conviction within one year of being released from a commitment program.

³ Mental Health Treatment for Youth in the Juvenile Justice System: A Compendium of Promising Practices, National Mental Health Association – 2004

⁴ Unduplicated count of Lee County youth arrested between January and December 2005 and booked at the Lee County Juvenile Assessment Center. It is estimated that 92 to 94% of all arrested youth in Lee County are brought to the Juvenile Assessment Center.

⁵ The Department of Juvenile Justice estimates that as many as 75% of delinquent youth have a substance abuse problem. From Florida Department of Juvenile Justice "Key Juvenile Crime Trends and Conditions" at www.djj.state.fl.us/Research/statsnresearch/keytrends.html, accessed 9-6-05. Robert Wood Johnson Foundation's Reclaiming Futures Initiative indicates that as many as 4 out of 5 youth in the juvenile justice system have a drug or alcohol problem (www.reclaimingfutures.org/problem.asp).

⁶ The prevalence rate of mental disorders for youth in the juvenile justice system is as high as 60%. Up to two-thirds of children who have mental illnesses and are involved with the juvenile justice system have co-occurring substance abuse disorders. From "Mental Health Treatment for Youth in the Juvenile Justice system: A Compendium of Promising Practices," National Mental Health Association, 2004.

⁷ Estimates are based on a report from the Lee County School District which matched the student records of active delinquent youth for the month of November 2004. Within this sample, 50.2% qualified for the free lunch program.

⁸ Unduplicated count of Lee County minority youth arrested between January and December 2005 that were booked at the Lee County Juvenile Assessment Center. Prior to March 2005 Hispanic youth were not tracked and may have been counted as either white or black.

⁹ An analysis of MAYSI scores on Lee County youth screened at the time of arrest between 2/03 and 11/04 indicated that 40.22% had a history of traumatic experiences. 24.66% of the youth screened reported they had seen someone severely injured/killed (not on TV). 17.7% of the youth screened reported they had been badly hurt or been in danger of getting badly hurt or killed. Due to the circumstances of the screening process, this is likely an underestimate.

¹⁰ Unduplicated count of Lee County female youth arrested between January and December 2005 that were booked at the Lee County Juvenile Assessment Center. In 2005 females represented 31% of the youth in the juvenile justice system in Lee County, up from 27% in 2004.

¹¹ The Florida Department of Juvenile Justice estimates that more than 60% of females in the juvenile justice system have a history of being physically abused.

¹² The Florida Department of Juvenile Justice estimates that more than 60% of females in the juvenile justice system have witnessed domestic violence in their homes.

¹³ The Florida Department of Juvenile Justice estimates that more than 50% of females in the juvenile justice system have a history of being sexually abused and such abuse is usually perpetrated by a family member or a close family friend.

¹⁴ An analysis of MAYSI scores on Lee County youth screened at the time of arrest between 2/03 and 11/04 indicated that 20.86% of females reported they had been raped or had been in danger of getting raped.

¹⁵ Estimates are based on a report from the Lee County School District which matched the student records of active delinquent youth for the month of November 2004. Within this sample, 22.5% of the youth had been identified as having a Specific Learning Disability.

¹⁶ An analysis of MAYSI scores on Lee County youth screened at the time of arrest between 2/03 and 11/04 indicated that 16.22% had suicidal ideation. This is consistent with estimates from the National Mental Health Association, which estimates that up to 19% of incarcerated youth may be suicidal.

¹⁷ The Office of the State Attorney reports that from January through August of 2005 there were 164 youth with domestic violence charges. This was prorated to 241 for the year.

¹⁸ Unduplicated count of Lee County youth, age 10 and under, that were arrested between January and December 2005 and processed at the Lee County Juvenile Assessment Center.

¹⁹ It is estimated that 9% of delinquent youth in treatment programs are sex offenders. From Florida Department of Juvenile Justice "Key Juvenile Crime Trends and Conditions" at www.djj.state.fl.us/Research/statsnresearch/keytrends.html, accessed 9-6-05. Data from the Lee County Juvenile Assessment Center indicate that there are approximately 25-30 youth a year with sex related charges.

²⁰ It is estimated that 5% of delinquent youth in treatment programs are developmentally disabled. From Florida Department of Juvenile Justice "Key Juvenile Crime Trends and Conditions" at www.djj.state.fl.us/Research/statsnresearch/keytrends.html, accessed 9-6-05.

²¹ Florida Substance Abuse and Mental Health Corporation, Annual Report – December 2004.

²² Florida Substance Abuse and Mental Health Corporation, Annual Report – December 2004.

²³ *Mental Health Treatment for Youth in the Juvenile Justice System: A Compendium of Promising Practices*, National Mental Health Association - 2004

²⁴ *County Estimates of People Without Health Insurance, The 2004 Florida Health Insurance Study*, August 2005.

**MANAGEMENT & PLANNING COMMITTEE
AGENDA REQUEST FORM
COMMISSION DISTRICT #**

PRESENTED BY: Sheriff Mike Scott
Sergeant Tracey Booth

REQUESTED BY: Sheriff's Office

TITLE OF ITEM FOR THE AGENDA:
Sexual Predator Ordinance

1. DESCRIPTION AND OBJECTIVE OF THE ISSUE

To discuss the implementation of the Sexual Predator Ordinance to include separate shelters from the general public for those individuals who are considered sexual predators.

2. PROPOSE POLICY, PROCEDURE OR PLAN OF ACTION

To create ordinance that sexual predators will report to a designated shelter during mandatory evacuations.


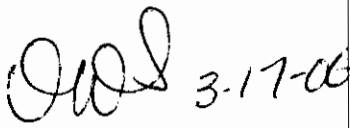
4. FINANCIAL IMPACTS/FUNDING SOURCE

Potential upgrade to future facility and potential cleaning and repair of facility after use.

5. STAFF RECOMMENDATIONS, AND JUSTIFICATION FOR RECOMMENDATIONS

6. Mandated: Y N

BY WHAT AUTHORITY?

<u>DEPARTMENT DIRECTOR SIGNATURE</u>	<u>COUNTY MANAGER SIGNATURE</u>	<u>MEETING DATE</u>	<u>TIME REQUIRED</u>
	 3-17-06	4/3/06	10 Minutes

**MANAGEMENT & PLANNING COMMITTEE
AGENDA REQUEST FORM
COMMISSION DISTRICT #**

PRESENTED BY: Joel Scholtes **REQUESTED BY:** Comm. Hall
 Conservancy of SWFL

TITLE OF ITEM FOR AGENDA: Presentation of 2005 Estuary Report Card

1. DESCRIPTION AND OBJECTIVE OF THE ISSUE

Update to Board of County Commissioners.

2. PROPOSED POLICY, PROCEDURE OR PLAN OF ACTION

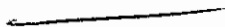
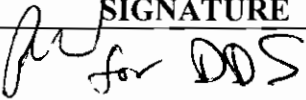
Back-up materials to be provided under separate cover.

3. OPTIONS (List Advantages/Disadvantages of Each Option Listed)

4. FINANCIAL IMPACTS/FUNDING SOURCE

5. STAFF RECOMMENDATION AND JUSTIFICATION FOR RECOMMENDATION

6. MANDATED? Y N BY WHAT AUTHORITY?

DEPARTMENT DIRECTOR SIGNATURE	COUNTY MANAGER SIGNATURE	MEETING DATE	TIME REQUIRED
	 for DOS	04/03/06	15 minutes

**MANAGEMENT & PLANNING COMMITTEE
AGENDA REQUEST FORM
COMMISSION DISTRICT # 5**

PRESENTED BY:

Lindsey J. Sampson

REQUESTED BY:

Waste Management, Inc., and Solid Waste Division

TITLE OF ITEM FOR THE AGENDA: Proposed Expansion of the Gulf Coast C&D Landfill

1. DESCRIPTION AND OBJECTIVE OF THE ISSUE; Waste Management, Inc. (WMI) the owner of the Gulf Coast C&D Landfill, has requested permission from the County to expand the disposal area both vertically and horizontally for additional C&D disposal.

2. PROPOSE POLICY, PROCEDURE OR PLAN OF ACTION; The County and WMI entered into an amended and restated disposal agreement in 1994 relating to the subject landfill that included a condition whereby WMI agreed to close this landfill when it reached its then currently permitted capacity. In 2002, WMI requested and received approval to vertically expand a portion of this landfill for C&D material.

WMI requires Board approval to expand this C&D landfill further, either vertically or horizontally.

3. OPTIONS (List advantages/Disadvantages of Each Option Listed)

Expand the landfill. 1) Advantage – Provides convenient C&D disposal service for all customers (incl. storm related C&D).

2) Disadvantage – Continues C&D landfill activities in this area of the County for an additional 5– 10 years.

Do not approve the proposed expansion. 1) Advantage – Removes potential source of complaints from neighbors.

2) Disadvantage – Will require disposal to be performed elsewhere in Lee County or at out-of county facilities. This is particularly problematic for the disposal of storm related C&D material.

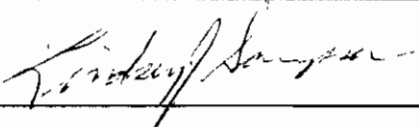
4. FINANCIAL IMPACTS/FUNDING SOURCE; County funds are not required.

5. STAFF RECOMMENDATIONS, AND JUSTIFICATION FOR RECOMMENDATIONS: Staff does not object to WMI's request and is advising that WMI is amenable to certain incentives that would apply to the existing contract with WMI (operation of the Lee/Hendry landfill). Authorize staff to continue to explore and negotiate such amendment conditions.

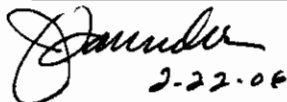
6. Mandated: Y N **BY WHAT AUTHORITY?**

Approval for expansion required by existing contract and would be effected by an amendment to the contract.

DEPARTMENT DIRECTOR SIGNATURE



COUNTY MANAGER SIGNATURE


2-22-06

MEETING DATE

April 3, 2006

TIME REQUIRED

10 Min.

**MANAGEMENT & PLANNING COMMITTEE
AGENDA REQUEST FORM
COMMISSION DISTRICT #**

PRESENTED BY:
Division of Public Safety

REQUESTED BY:
Board of County Commissioners

TITLE OF ITEM FOR THE AGENDA:
EMS Audit Issues – Status Report

1. DESCRIPTION AND OBJECTIVE OF THE ISSUE

To provide the BOCC with an update report addressing the issues from the EMS audit performed by the Clerk of Courts in 2005. This presentation will discuss the immediate implemented changes in policies/procedures that have taken place, as well as recommendations for future improvements.

2. PROPOSE POLICY, PROCEDURE OR PLAN OF ACTION

- Restructuring current dispatch or “out of chute” times from the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) Standards 1710 and 1720 with the Commission for Accreditation of Ambulance Services Standards (CAAS). This change will reflect a more appropriate national EMS standard relative to out-of-chute and response times.
- Implementing medical priority dispatching as a way to make the most of EMS resources to get the right medical resource to the right place at the right time, to include both fire and county based EMS systems.
- Restructuring Lee County EMS to provide both Basic Life Support Ambulance and Advanced Life Support Service and better employ fire based EMS non-transport services to address response time gaps in the EMS delivery system.
- Modify Billing and Collections to enhance collection efforts.

3. OPTIONS (List Advantages/Disadvantages of Each Option Listed)

Utilizing CAAS criteria in lieu of NFPA standards. Pro: more suitable EMS national standard Con: will lengthen current goal of 1 minute out-of-chute time to 2 minutes, will require an change to ordinance 02-19.

Medical Priority Dispatch. Pro: prioritize and categorize call type thus allowing more efficient allocation of paramedic resources Con: Transition requires restructure of current dispatch and response procedures

Restructuring Lee County EMS. Pro: More efficient use of entire EMS system, can use more 12 hour units rather than 24 hour units which reduces future cost increases; Con: May require changes in current CON application process and collective bargaining agreement.

IT enhancements. Pro: applications and databases provide information for evidence based strategic planning and continuous quality improvement Con: financial impact, current systems not state-of-the-art.

4. FINANCIAL IMPACTS/FUNDING SOURCE:


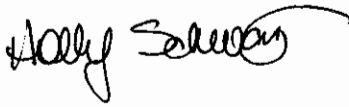
Staff time needed to revise current ordinance 02-19, training and equipment costs to implement medical priority dispatching (\$55 – 60,000), future EMS unit increases focus more on 12 hour unit rather than 24 hour units which reduces operating costs, increase revenue recovery from billing and collection efforts will help offset a portion of future costs.

5. STAFF RECOMMENDATIONS, AND JUSTIFICATION FOR RECOMMENDATIONS

Provide direction on implementing the recommended options above.

6. Mandated: Y N

BY WHAT AUTHORITY?

<u>DEPARTMENT DIRECTOR SIGNATURE</u>	<u>COUNTY MANAGER SIGNATURE</u>	<u>MEETING DATE</u>	<u>TIME REQUIRED</u>
		April 3, 2006	15 Minutes