

# **HEALTH & SAFETY POLICY COMMITTEE**

## **2017-2018 FAC Legislative Conference**

November 15-17, 2017  
Hyatt Regency Sarasota  
Sarasota County, Florida



2017-2018 Policy Workbook



THE FLORIDA ASSOCIATION OF COUNTIES WOULD LIKE TO  
THANK OUR 2017-2018 CORPORATE PARTNERS.

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## Health & Safety Policy Committee

Thursday, November 16, 2017

3:00 p.m. - 3:55 p.m.

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### AGENDA

- Opening Remarks & Review of Process (**Appendix: Page 17**)
- Introduction of Committee Leadership (**Page 3**)
- Review and Consideration of Revised Guiding Principles (**Page 5**)
- Consideration of Proposed Policies and HS Committee Recommendations (**Page 11**)
  - A. **Proposals Adopted at 2017 Policy Conference Recommended for Final Adoption**
    1. Orange – Corrections Contraband Articles – Cell Phones (**Page 11**)
    2. Palm Beach – Emergency Management Notification (**Page 13**)
    3. Palm Beach / Manatee – Distracted Driving (**Page 15**)
  - B. **Proposals Recommended to be Deferred to the “Committee of the Whole”**
    4. Manatee - Remote Area Medical Clinics - Waiver (**Page 16**)
- 2018 Legislative Preview and Highlights
- Adjourn

## **2018 FAC LEGISLATIVE CONFERENCE**



**Health & Safety Policy Committee**  
Committee Leadership

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**CHAIR**

Sally Heyman  
Miami-Dade County

**Vice-Chair**

Rob Williamson  
Santa Rosa County

**Policy Leaders**

John Hall, Polk County  
Lee Pinkoson, Alachua County  
Brandon Arrington, Osceola County  
Michael Swindle, Hendry County

Stacy White, Hillsborough County  
Charles Hines, Sarasota County  
Heather Post, Volusia County  
William Chapman, Walton County

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Health and Safety & Urban Issues

## **2018 FAC LEGISLATIVE CONFERENCE**



### Health and Human Services Policy

*County officials recognize the importance of adequately providing for quality health and human services to protect and assist citizens in need. As a critical link in the federal/state/county human services partnership, counties must be included in formulating and implementing policies that protect the health, safety, and welfare of all the citizens of the state.*

- HS 1. The Florida Association of Counties supports allowing for flexibility in the delivery of health and human services within communities to achieve the desired level of services based on local needs and priorities.
- HS 2. The Florida Association of Counties supports expanding health care access and believe that efforts to refine and enhance state and local programs that provide access to affordable health care are essential.
- HS 3. The Florida Association of Counties supports policies that increase access to acute care behavioral health services for individuals and families.
- HS 4. The Florida Association of Counties supports policies that increase supportive housing, jail diversion, and employment and education initiatives for people with mental health, substance abuse issues, behavioral health issues and/or disabilities.
- HS 5. The Florida Association of Counties supports diverting, medically assisting, or treating the mentally ill outside of the criminal justice process through alternative programs, such as Crisis Intervention Teams.
- HS 6. The Florida Association of Counties supports Medicaid reform initiatives to ensure that persons with substance abuse and mental health treatment needs are appropriately served.
- HS 7. The Florida Association of Counties supports the implementation of discharge protocols and/or procedures for hospitals, correctional facilities, and mental health facilities when releasing homeless persons.
- HS 8. The Florida Association of Counties supports the development of policies that would allow local governments to work with the state and federal government to serve target populations: the chronically homeless, veterans, and families and children, with emphasis on children aging out of the foster care system.



- HS 9. The Florida Association of Counties supports policies that promote continued coordination with the state's Council on Homelessness, specifically as it recommends policies and practices in support of the Federal Strategic Plan to End Homelessness.
- HS 10. The Florida Association of Counties supports policies that lessen fragmentation, inefficient operation, and costly duplication of transportation disadvantaged services.

#### Health and Human Services Funding

*While most health and human service programs and the laws that govern these programs are established by federal and state governments, many of these services are being provided through community-based services at the local level. Given the varying capacity and funding capabilities of counties, adequate federal and state funding to ensure uniformity in the human services continuum.*

- HS 11. The Florida Association of Counties supports, when feasible, directing existing funding from institutional care to community-based care programs.
- HS 12. The Florida Association of Counties supports increased funding for core and crisis mental health services, including beds, statewide.
- HS 13. The Florida Association of Counties supports life-saving interventions, including medication-assisted treatment, residential treatment, twelve-step recovery and detoxification programs, and diversions from the criminal justice system.
- HS 14. The Florida Association of Counties supports increased funding of the Criminal Justice Mental Health and Substance Abuse Reinvestment Grant Program with recurring dollars in a trust fund.
- HS 15. The Florida Association of Counties supports sustainable matching state funds to counties that have received both planning and implementation Reinvestment Grant funds.
- HS 16. The Florida Association of Counties supports a system for distributing Low Income Pool dollars that ensures IGT-donor counties are able to direct the federal matching dollars generated by their local IGT contributions to best meet the health care needs of their constituents, rather than having those dollars redistributed throughout the state.





- HS 17. The Florida Association of Counties supports adequate funding for the Community Care for the Elderly Program, which provides cost efficient diversion from nursing home placement for impaired elders.
- HS 18. The Florida Association of Counties supports funding Graduate Medical Education programs to meet the healthcare needs of the state and its local communities, with an emphasis on programs that provide for specialties in need, as well as the development of physicians to practice in medically underserved areas.
- HS 19. The Florida Association of Counties supports funding for the Florida Healthy Start and Healthy Families program.
- HS 20. The Florida Association of Counties opposes policies that further shift state Medicaid costs to counties.
- HS 21. The Florida Association of Counties supports the continued evaluation of the county-state Medicaid cost-share arrangement, taking into consideration the impacts of state policies designed to contain growth in Medicaid costs, including statewide Medicaid managed care and diagnosis related group reimbursement for hospitals.
- HS 22. The Florida Association of Counties supports increasing state general revenue funding for county health departments (CHDs), and opposes any state reductions to the CHD Trust Funds.
- HS 23. The Florida Association of Counties supports maintaining a coordinated system of CHDs that is centrally housed within the Department of Health (DOH).
- HS 24. The Florida Association of Counties supports preserving the ability of CHDs to provide primary care and direct patient care services, particularly in communities without adequate substitutes or alternative providers for these services.
- HS 25. The Florida Association of Counties supports a dedicated state funding source for homeless programs.
- HS 26. The Florida Association of Counties supports the continuation of the Medically Needy program.
- HS 27. The Florida Association of Counties supports policies that allocate state funds to hire Veterans Services Officers in counties in order to increase services and federal benefits for Florida veterans.



HS 28. The Florida Association of Counties supports policies that protect the Transportation Disadvantaged (TD) trust fund, as well as dedicated state funding for the TD program, including funding to address unmet TD needs in rural areas.

Public Safety and Emergency Services

*Providing for public safety is one of the core functions of county governments. Counties provide for safety through support of first-responder services from sheriffs' offices, ambulance services, fire and rescue, and emergency management centers that protect the public during natural or man-made disasters, terrorism, emergencies, and public health threats.*

HS 29. The Florida Association of Counties supports policies that maintain and enhance established trauma care funding, including incentives for the development of new trauma centers.

HS 30. The Florida Association of Counties opposes policies that shift the state's financial responsibility for the trauma system to counties or divert trauma care funding for purposes other than those intended by the existing legislation.

HS 31. The Florida Association of Counties supports policies that protect the ability of counties to provide for coordinated, countywide systems of emergency medical services, and not limit the ability of ambulance and other emergency medical transportation providers to be reimbursed for their services.

HS 32. The Florida Association of Counties opposes sentencing of state inmates to county jails, but supports counties' ability to contract with the Department of Corrections for housing state inmates.

HS 33. The Florida Association of Counties supports funding for capital improvements to county courthouses and other court-related facilities, including jails.

HS 34. The Florida Association of Counties supports policies designed to prevent human trafficking, protect victims, prosecute human traffickers, and create partnerships across all levels of government, the private sector, and state agencies to provide training opportunities for local government employees and their agents to recognize the signs of human trafficking including government inspectors, law enforcement, criminal justice, health care, transportation and public transit, educational partners, and employees working with vulnerable populations.



- HS 35. The Florida Association of Counties opposes policies that would shift funds or impede counties from building and maintaining an interoperable radio communication system as authorized by statute.
- HS 36. The Florida Association of Counties supports increased funding for locally-operated crime analysis laboratories.
- HS 37. The Florida Association of Counties supports policies and funding targeted at enhancing the quality of volunteer firefighting services in rural and unincorporated communities.
- HS 38. The Florida Association of Counties supports the provision of state matching funds for all disaster-related / emergency management projects deemed eligible and approved by FEMA including, but not limited to, backup generators for facilities for elders.
- HS 39. The Florida Association of Counties supports continued state funding for county EOCs to ensure each is able to meet the minimum structural survivability and operational space criteria established by the state and federal government.
- HS 40. The Florida Association of Counties supports policies and funding that provide enhanced training and education opportunities for County Emergency Management employees.

#### Criminal Justice System

*Florida's counties also play a critical role in state's criminal justice system, providing prevention, pre-trial, and reintegration services, juvenile programs, victims' assistance, and jail funding throughout the state. Success of such programs hinges on a comprehensive and coordinated approach across local agencies, jurisdictions, and with state and federal partners. When determining appropriate programming and funding, Florida's counties work to encourage improved outcomes for system participants and communities while also seeking cost reductions and efficiencies. Public safety and criminal justice services continue to have increased funding needs, however, as counties and their public safety partners face new and evolving threats to the safety and welfare of their communities and counties must be empowered to adequately address funding of necessary services. Furthermore, considering the interconnected nature of many of these threats, increased federal and state funding is essential to ensure that effective public safety systems are provided throughout Florida.*



- HS 41. The Florida Association of Counties supports policies preserving counties' ability to provide risk assessment pretrial release services that prevent new offenses and ensures appearance as obligated.
- HS 42. The Florida Association of Counties opposes policies limiting the discretion of the first appearance judges.
- HS 43. The Florida Association of Counties opposes policies that restrict pretrial services to only indigent defendants.
- HS 44. The Florida Association of Counties supports policies that reduce county jail expenses, including juvenile and adult diversion programs.
- HS 45. The Florida Association of Counties supports policies that provide Medicaid eligibility for persons incarcerated in county jails while waiting disposition of their cases and to ensure that existing Medicaid benefits are not terminated during incarceration.
- HS 46. The Florida Association of Counties supports policies and initiatives which reduce juvenile detention through prevention, civil citation, treatment, and rehabilitation services.
- HS 47. The Florida Association of Counties supports state investments in juvenile facilities to improve the conditions of secure confinement for detained youth without such costs being shifted to the counties.
- HS 48. The Florida Association of Counties supports policies that ensure that adequate safety, supervision, and facility maintenance is provided at juvenile residential assessment centers and secure detention facilities.
- HS 49. The Florida Association of Counties supports state funding of Juvenile Assessment Centers throughout Florida to strive to achieve equal treatment of youth offenders.
- HS 50. The Florida Association of Counties supports policies that increase judicial oversight and authority for charging and sentencing juvenile defendants as adults without creating additional county service requirements.



## **HS-PP-1: Corrections Contraband Articles - Cell Phones**

**Committee Recommendation:** Adopt

**Proposed Policy:** FAC **SUPPORTS** legislation that strengthens the safety and security of county detention facility staff and the inmates that they are responsible for by listing portable communication devices as contraband.

### **Issue Summary:**

In December 2016, an inmate was found with a cellular telephone in the jail, brought in by unknown means. OCCD contacted the Orange County Sheriff's Office detectives to conduct an investigation. The request was denied, as cellular telephones in county facilities are not unlawful by statute, though they are in the state correctional system (F.S. §944.47).

### **Background:**

#### FLORIDA STATUTES

- F.S. §951.22 – County detention facilities; contraband articles
  - (1) It is unlawful, except through regular channels as duly authorized by the sheriff or officer in charge, to introduce into or possess upon the grounds of any county detention facility as defined in s. 951.23 or to give to or receive from any inmate of any such facility wherever said inmate is located at the time or to take or to attempt to take or send therefrom any of the following articles which are hereby declared to be contraband for the purposes of this act, to wit: Any written or recorded communication; any currency or coin; any article of food or clothing; any tobacco products as defined in s. 210.25(12); any cigarette as defined in s. 210.01(1); any cigar; any intoxicating beverage or beverage which causes or may cause an intoxicating effect; any narcotic, hypnotic, or excitative drug or drug of any kind or nature, including nasal inhalators, sleeping pills, barbiturates, and controlled substances as defined in s. 893.02(4). ; any firearm or any instrumentality customarily used or which is intended to be used as a dangerous weapon; and any instrumentality of any nature that may be or is intended to be used as an aid in effecting or attempting to effect an escape from a county facility.
- F.S. §944.47 State correctional system. Introduction, removal, or possession of certain articles unlawful; penalty.—
  - (1)(a) Except through regular channels as authorized by the officer in charge of the correctional institution, it is unlawful to introduce into or upon the grounds of any state correctional institution, or to take or attempt to take or send or attempt to send therefrom, any of the following articles which are hereby declared to be contraband for the purposes of this section, to wit:
    6. Any cellular telephone or other portable communication device intentionally and unlawfully introduced inside the secure perimeter of any state correctional institution without prior authorization or consent from the officer in charge of such correctional institution. As used in



this subparagraph, the term “portable communication device” means any device carried, worn, or stored which is designed or intended to receive or transmit verbal or written messages, access or store data, or connect electronically to the Internet or any other electronic device and which allows communications in any form. Such devices include, but are not limited to, portable two-way pagers, hand-held radios, cellular telephones, Blackberry-type devices, personal digital assistants or PDA’s, laptop computers, or any components of these devices which are intended to be used to assemble such devices. The term also includes any new technology that is developed for similar purposes. Excluded from this definition is any device having communication capabilities which has been approved or issued by the department for investigative or institutional security purposes or for conducting other state business.

**Analysis:**

**IMPACT**

An inmate with possession of a cellular telephone (or any portable communication device) is detrimental to the safety and security of both staff and inmates.

**PROPOSED SOLUTION**

Revise F.S. §951.22 (which does not include cellular telephones or portable communication devices as defined in the state correctional system statute) to reflect similar language as F.S. §944.47 to make unlawful portable communication devices, which include cellular telephones in county detention facilities.

**RECOMMENDATIONS**

- Revise F.S. §951.22 – County detention facilities; contraband articles, to include language from F.S. §944.47 paragraph 6, to replace correctional institution with county detention facilities and include the definition of a “portable communication device.”

(1) It is unlawful, except through regular channels as duly authorized by the sheriff or officer in charge, to introduce into or possess upon the grounds of any county detention facility...Any cellular telephone or other portable communication device intentionally and unlawfully introduced inside the secure perimeter of any county detention facility without prior authorization or consent from the officer in charge of such county detention.

**Fiscal Impact:**

N/A



## **HS-PP-2: Emergency Management Notification**

**Committee Recommendation:** Adopt

**Proposed Policy:** FAC **SUPPORTS** legislation that would enhance the accessibility of emergency management notifications via cell/mobile devices.

**Issue Summary:**

Support legislation that would require cell phone users to "opt out" versus "opt in" to emergency management notifications. Additionally, support that these messages should be free, if they are not already.

**Background:** Emergency warning systems that are being operated by county governments will send warnings about flooding, hurricanes, hazardous spills and other emergencies to all homes with landlines, but if you have only a cellphone, you won't be warned unless you sign up.

Of the 2.1 million households in Palm, Broward and Miami-Dade counties, only 1.1 million had landlines as of June 2016, per the Federal Communications Commission. That was 150,000 fewer landlines than two years earlier.

Statewide, AT&T's number of landline customers dropped 22 percent last year alone, per the Florida Public Service Commission.

The emergency warning systems are part of a network of alert systems used in emergencies. Separately, individual cities operate warning systems that are more likely to cover neighborhood or citywide concerns. Like the county systems, those warnings reach mobile users only if they sign up.

Mobile phone users who don't sign up will still see some emergency alerts on their phones – like Amber Alerts and weather warnings – if they have turned on notifications on their devices. But the messages have limited information, with a maximum of 90 characters. And they are blasted from wireless cellphone towers, meaning only phones within range can get them. If you're out of town, you won't be warned about an emergency at home.

Aside from those messages, state law requires that most alerts can go only to mobile phone owners who have agreed to receive them. Permission isn't required to send phone messages to landlines in homes or businesses listed in the white or yellow pages.

Florida is spending \$3.5 million a year to subsidize many of these local emergency notification systems, but only 123,000 people have signed up to receive the alerts on their mobile devices, which is less than 1 percent of the 21 million-plus cellphones in service.



County Policy Proposal  
**Submitted by:** Palm Beach County  
**Contact:** [rdelarosa@pbcgov.org](mailto:rdelarosa@pbcgov.org)

**Analysis:**

Of the 2.1 million households in Palm, Broward and Miami-Dade counties, only 1.1 million had landlines as of June 2016, per the Federal Communications Commission. That was 150,000 fewer landlines than two years earlier.

**Fiscal Impact:**

There will be money saving measures with citizens being better prepared for emergencies.





### **HS-PP-3: Distracted Driving**

**Committee Recommendation:** Adopt

\*\*Note: SB 72 (Use of Wireless Communications Devices While Driving) by Sen. Garcia and HB 121 (Texting While Driving) by Rep. Slosberg have already been filed for the 2018 Legislative Session.

\*\*The Florida Sheriffs Association has committed to this issue as a top priority.

**Proposed Policy:** FAC **SUPPORTS** legislation that would make distracted driving, more specifically texting while driving, a primary offense in Florida.

#### **Issue Summary:**

Distracted driving crashes accounted for 50,000 crashes in Florida in 2016 and Florida is one of five states that do not currently consider texting while operating a motor vehicle a primary offense. Motorists in Florida can only be cited for texting while driving if they are stopped for other reasons such as speeding or failing to wear seat belts. Currently, 47 states, D.C., Puerto Rico, Guam and the U.S. Virgin Islands ban text messaging for all drivers. Manatee and Palm Beach County supports legislation to make texting while driving a primary offense.

#### **Background:**

At any given daylight moment across America, approximately 660,000 drivers are using cell phones or manipulating electronic devices while driving, a number that has held steady since 2010. Other states have addressed texting while driving by establishing 'hands free' language. HB 47 (Stark and Slosberg) was a bill presented in the 2017 Session, and never got a hearing, while its Senate counterpart SB 144 (Garcia-R, Hialeah) made it through its first committee of reference, and then did not get another hearing.

#### **Analysis:**

In 2015, there were more than 45,700 distracted driving crashes in Florida resulting in more than 39,000 injuries and more than 200 fatalities, according to the Florida Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles. Texting while driving takes your eyes off the road for an average of 4.6 seconds, equivalent at 55 mph of driving the length of a football field, blind. Manatee and Palm Beach County hopes this legislation will result in safer streets and highways throughout Florida by imposing greater penalties for those texting while driving.

#### **Fiscal Impact:**

N/A



## **HS-PP-4: Remote Area Medical Clinics - Waiver**

**Committee Recommendation:** Defer to the “Committee of the Whole”.

**Note:**

Per the Department of Health, temporary waivers of this kind fall within Executive orders or emergency orders during an event that would warrant emergency response. Given the recent devastation from hurricane Irma and the massive recovery efforts that will be ongoing for the foreseeable future, we may want to use political capital in other areas at this time.

**Issue Summary:**

Manatee County is among the growing number of Florida communities to host annual Remote Area Medical clinics for the uninsured and underinsured of our area. Manatee County SUPPORTS legislation that would allow the Governor to issue a temporary waiver for out-of-state licensed physicians to provide temporary volunteer healthcare services to the indigent and underinsured.

**Background:**

Crowds are large and lines are long because there's insufficient medical providers to give assistance at these clinics. Manatee County would like FAC to support legislation to allow out-of-state medical experts to provide care at RAM events on a once-a-year, temporary basis.

**Analysis:**

The temporary waiver would allow RAM clinics to provide care to even more residents in need of medical, dental and optical care during RAM events.

**Fiscal Impact:**

None.

# **APPENDIX**

## **2018 FAC LEGISLATIVE CONFERENCE**

## FAC'S POLICY DEVELOPMENT PROCESS

The core mission of the Florida Association of Counties (FAC) is to help counties effectively serve and represent Floridians by strengthening and preserving county home rule through advocacy, education and collaboration. FAC provides county officials with an array of legislative activities to carry out this mission.

### FAC's Policy Development Process

The Florida Association of Counties has a deliberative, consensus building policy development process. The goal is to solicit and develop policy proposals and guiding principles on legislative issues affecting county government. Through participation in four standing legislative policy committees, and two caucuses, county officials identify, discuss, and ultimately vote on issues to be in FAC's Legislative Program. The four standing legislative policy committees include the following:

#### Finance, Tax and Administration (FTA)

The **FTA** committee primarily focuses on issues related to taxation, local revenue, state shared revenue, economic development, local fiscal administration, local administrative and management issues, and intergovernmental relations (constitutional officers).

#### Growth Management, Agriculture, Transportation & Environmental (GATE)

The **GATE** committee primarily focuses on issues related to Development, Planning and Zoning, Affordable Housing, State and Regional Transportation. Water Quantity and Water Quality, and Utilities and Energy.

#### Health and Safety (HS)

The **HS** committee primarily focuses on issues related to Behavioral and Mental Health, Healthcare and Human Services Funding and Policy, Emergency Medical Services, Law Enforcement and Corrections, and Emergency Management.

#### Federal Policy Committee

FAC maintains and facilitates a **Federal Policy Committee** to address similar policy issues encountered at the state level but that are initiated at the federal level.

Each policy committee includes one presidentially appointed Chair and Vice Chair, and several presidentially appointed Policy Leaders. These roles collectively serve as the Committee Leadership for the respective policy committees.

FAC policy committees are referred to as "committees of the whole," meaning that committee participation, as well as voting, is open to any interested county commissioner who is in attendance at the policy committee meetings that take place during conference. County staff persons are encouraged to participate in discussion and provide input, but are not permitted to vote.

Each policy committee has one FAC staff point person, who will coordinate Committee Leadership calls, policy committee meetings, and provide education on issues within the committee's purview.

### **FAC Policy Proposals**

Policy proposals are single-purpose statements addressing a specific and relevant issue or piece of legislation. Submitted proposals must address an issue of statewide, regional, or significant and widespread impact and cannot promote individual county or project appropriations. Individual counties or commissioners, or FAC were permitted to submit policy proposals during the summer of 2017.

### **FAC's Guiding Principles**

FAC's guiding principles have been revised and re-purposed to serve as the association's long-term platform. This platform will serve to provide ongoing direction and guidance to members and staff with regard to advocacy on multiple issues over a prolonged period of time. Thereby allowing FAC to focus its annual workplan on more short-term and immediate actions and priorities.

### **Pre-Policy Conference - Summer 2017**

County Commissioners, statewide, were invited to submit statements and/or issues addressing a specific issue or piece of legislation. These submissions were vetted by staff to make sure that the proposals addressed an issue of statewide, regional, or significant and widespread impact. Staff made recommendations to each policy committee with regard to the disposition of each submittal. In turn, each policy committee debated the merits of all proposals and made recommendations on their disposition to be considered at FAC's 2017 Policy Conference in Osceola County, Florida.

### **Policy Conference - September 2017**

During the 2017 Policy Conference, each committee held an open meeting to review and debate policy proposals within their respective jurisdiction. The meetings were open to the general membership of FAC and each proposal was voted upon by all commissioners. Proposals were either tentatively adopted, deferred for further discussion at the 2017 Legislative Conference in Sarasota, Florida, or not adopted.

FAC staff proposed a new set of guiding principles to be considered by the general membership of the association. The guiding principles, as proposed by staff, represent a long-term plan of issues that the association will advocate on for on behalf of its membership. The guiding principles were tentatively adopted and then submitted to the entire membership for a three-week period in October for comments and proposed revisions.

### **Legislative Conference - November 2017**

During the 2017 FAC Legislative Conference the general membership of FAC will be able to discuss, debate and vote on the final 2018 Legislative action plan and guiding principles for the association.

**Legislative Executive Committee (LEC) - 2018 Legislative Session**

The LEC is comprised of the following members: the FAC Executive Committee; the Chairs and Vice Chairs of each policy committee; and the Chairs and Vice Chairs of the Rural and Urban Caucuses. During the course of the legislative session, the LEC meets weekly via conference call and is responsible for any revision, modification, deletion or addition to the policy statements adopted by the membership, and may make interim policy decisions as needed.

## 2017-2018 FAC POLICY AND CAUCUS CHAIRS, VICE CHAIRS, & POLICY LEADERS

### Finance, Tax & Administration

Laura Youmans, Staff

Brian Sullivan, Staff

#### **Chip LaMarca, Broward County, Chair**

#### **Carolyn Ketchel, Okaloosa County, Vice-Chair**

Jack Richie, Highlands County, Policy Leader

Carl Zalak, Marion County, Policy Leader

Scott Carnahan, Citrus County, Policy Leader

Nancy Detert, Sarasota County, Policy Leader

Ralph Thomas, Wakulla County, Policy Leader

Donald O'Brien, Flagler County, Policy Leader

Charles Smith, Manatee County, Policy Leader

Linda Bartz, St. Lucie County, Policy Leader

Betsy Vanderley, Orange County, Policy Leader

Mack Bernard, Palm Beach County, Policy Leader

Kelly Owens, Okeechobee County, Policy Leader

Peggy Choudhry, Osceola County, Policy Leader

Susan Adams, Indian River, Policy Leader

### Growth, Agriculture, Transportation & Environment

Susan Harbin, Staff

#### **Lee Constantine, Seminole County, Chair**

#### **Daniella Levine Cava, M-Dade County, Vice-Chair**

Peter O'Bryan, Indian River County, Policy Leader

John Meeks, Levy County, Policy Leader

Terry Burroughs, Okeechobee County, Policy Leader

Charles Chestnut, Alachua County, Policy Leader

Weston Pryor, Glades County, Policy Leader

Bill Truex, Charlotte County, Policy Leader

Janet Long, Pinellas County, Policy Leader

Emily Bonilla, Orange County, Policy Leader

Timothy Sullivan, Lake County, Policy Leader

Cathy Townsend, St. Lucie County, Policy Leader

Ronald Kitchen, Citrus County, Policy Leader

Jim Barfield, Brevard County, Policy Leader

Alan Maio, Sarasota County, Policy Leader

### Health, Human Services & Public Safety

Robert Brown, Staff

#### **Sally Heyman, Miami-Dade County, Chair**

#### **Rob Williamson, Santa Rosa County, Vice-Chair**

John Hall, Polk County, Policy Leader

Lee Pinkoson, Alachua County, Policy Leader

Brandon Arrington, Osceola County, Policy Leader

Michael Swindle, Hendry County, Policy Leader

Stacy White, Hillsborough County, Policy Leader

Charles Hines, Sarasota County, Policy Leader

Heather Post, Volusia County, Policy Leader

William Chapman, Walton County, Policy Leader

### Federal Committee

Eric Poole, Staff

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#### **Tod Mowery, St. Lucie County, Vice-Chair**

Bill Truex, Charlotte County, Policy Leader

Brian Hamman, Lee County, Policy Leader

Rob Williamson, Santa Rosa County, Policy Leader

Doug Smith, Martin County, Policy Leader

Michael Moran, Sarasota County, Policy Leader

Barbara Sharief, Broward County, Policy Leader

Carl Zalak, Marion County, Policy Leader

Sean Parks, Lake County, Policy Leader

Charlie Justice, Pinellas County, Policy Leader

Kathryn Starkey, Pasco County, Policy Leader

Cheryl Sanders, Franklin County, Policy Leader

John Meeks, Levy County, Policy Leader

Ralph Thomas, Wakulla County, Policy Leader

### Rural Caucus

Laura Youmans, Staff

#### **Cheryl Sanders, Franklin County, Chair**

#### **Larry Harvey, Putnam County, Vice-Chair**

Weston Pryor, Glades County, Policy Leader

Terry Burroughs, Okeechobee County, Policy Leader

John Meeks, Levy County, Policy Leader

James Brooks, Highlands County, Policy Leader

Brenda Holt, Gadsden County, Policy Leader

### Urban Caucus

Robert Brown, Staff

#### **Matthew Schellenberg, Duval County, Chair**

#### **Mary Lou Berger, Palm Beach County, Vice-Chair**

Audrey Edmonson, M-Dade County, Policy Leader

Pete Clarke, Orange County, Policy Leader

Janet Long, Pinellas County, Policy Leader

Les Miller, Hillsborough County, Policy Leader

Charlie Justice, Pinellas County, Policy Leader

