

II. FISCAL IMPACT ANALYSIS

A. Five Year Summary of Fiscal Impact:

Fiscal Years	<u>2016</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2020</u>
Capital Expenditures	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
Operating Costs	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
External Revenues	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
Program Income (County)	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
In-Kind Match (County)	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
NET FISCAL IMPACT	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
No. ADDITIONAL FTE POSITIONS (Cumulative)	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

Is Item Included In Current Budget? Yes _____ No X _____ (Various Budgets)
 Budget Account No.: Fund ___ Department _____ Unit _____
 Object _____ Reporting Category _____

B. Recommended Sources of Funds/Summary of Fiscal Impact:

C. Departmental Fiscal Review: _____

III. REVIEW COMMENTS

A. OFMB Fiscal and/or Contract Dev. and Control Comments:


 2/3
 OFMB

N/A
 Contract Dev. and Control

B. Legal Sufficiency:


 Assistant County Attorney

C. Other Department Review:

 Department Director

THE POWER OF BEING UNDERSTOOD

PALM BEACH COUNTY

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

High Level Spend Analysis & Budget Comparisons

February 2016

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Objectives

- Palm Beach County has a strategic goal to further fund infrastructure projects. Before evaluating potential options to raise funds the County desired to understand the relative efficiency of the current budget dollars relative to other selected peer counties
- The County also chose to have performed, a high-level analysis of three years of spend, to see if opportunities exist for savings within selected County funds
- This roadmap report includes data driven observations along with recommendations to assist in making informed decisions that could improve future efficiency and effectiveness
- The following County funds are in scope: General Fund, Palm Tran Fund, County Transportation Fund, Fleet Fund, and Risk Management Fund
- Budget category comparisons were made against data received for three selected peer counties
- Spend analysis was not compared to peers

PALM BEACH COUNTY

Budget Comparisons

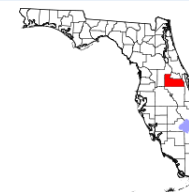
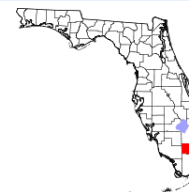
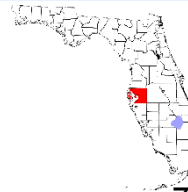
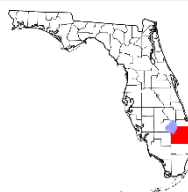


Budget Comparisons Approach

- Budget comparisons were completed by obtaining budget worksheets for 2014, 2015, and 2016 from Palm Beach County (PBC), Hillsborough County, Broward County, and Orange County (Florida)
- The Palm Beach County budget was reviewed to determine a common list of departments for analysis. Departments for each county were evaluated from respective Budget Books to match the determined department category to PBC's 'like' department
- Budget worksheet account items were tagged with an identified department
- Each department has an identified total budget for each county as well as an identified amount for portion funded by General Fund
- Comparison charts are shown to present the comparable data by department. Additionally, FTE's are presented for each department
- Graphs illustrate YOY trends for each department

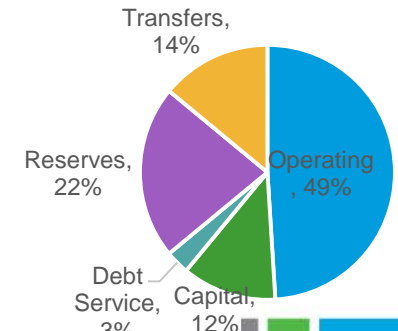
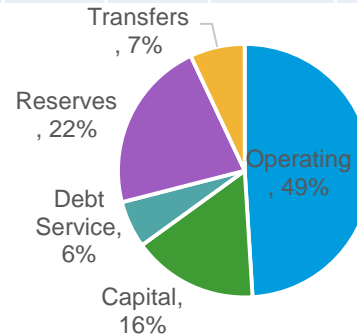
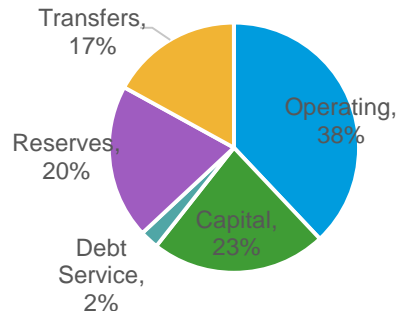
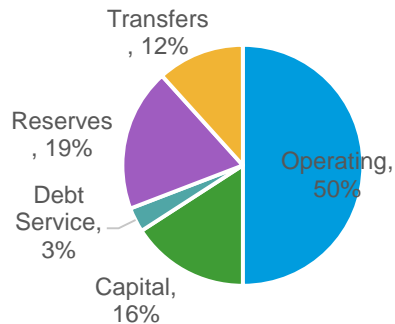
Demographic Comparison*

	Palm Beach	Hillsborough	Broward	Orange
Population	1.378 MM	1.301 MM*	1.803 MM	1.228 MM
Median Age	44	36.1	39.4	34
Median Household Income	\$52,203	\$46,534	\$51,694	\$50,138
Avg. Household Size	2.39	2.525	2.62	2.7
Area (sq. miles)	2,385	1,048	1,231	1,003
# of Employees working for county	11,028 (BCC – 6,213)	9,575 (BCC – 5,142)	11,400 (BCC -5,994)	10,037 (BCC – 7,109)
Board of County Commissioners	7	7	9	7
\$ Total Budget per Citizen	\$2,943	\$3,626	\$2,512	\$2,936
Budget Per Employee	\$367,747	\$492,731	\$397,281	\$359,151



County Fund Totals (in millions)*

	Palm Beach County				Hillsborough County				Broward County				Orange County			
	2014	2015	2016	%	2014	2015	2016	%	2014	2015	2016	%	2014	2015	2016	%
Operating (\$M)	1,850	1,907	2,028	50%	1,552	1,697	1,791	38%	2,175	2,168	2,232	49%	1,721	1,765	1,772	49%
Capital	558	580	643	16%	160	429	1,070	23%	789	734	716	16%	504	554	429	12%
Debt Service	179	165	134	3%	103	126	115	2%	257	262	264	6%	111	114	116	3%
Reserves	867	811	776	19%	852	979	941	20%	1,046	1,076	999	22%	824	804	799	22%
Transfers	491	507	474	12%	783	873	802	17%	250	276	318	7%	381	413	489	14%
Total All Funds	3,945	3,970	4,056		3,450	4,104	4,718		4,517	4,515	4,529		3,542	3,650	3,605	
<i>General Fund</i>	<i>1,071</i>	<i>1,122</i>	<i>1,175</i>		<i>808</i>	<i>1,055</i>	<i>1,104</i>		<i>1,121</i>	<i>1,068</i>	<i>1,131</i>		<i>606</i>	<i>795</i>	<i>818</i>	
General Fund as a % of Total Budget	27%	28%	29%		23%	26%	23%		25%	24%	25%		17%	22%	23%	



Department Summary Information

Each of the 37 analyzed departments of Palm Beach County were compared to the other counties on both a \$ amount comparison and a % of total budget/general fund

- Below shows how each of the departments of PBC ranked when compared to the average of the peer groups. This detail is shown in the full report but is summarized below. Please note that each department should be reviewed in greater detail for the factors that contribute to these differences
 - PBC **ranked above** peers in 13 of the 37 analyzed department categories based on \$ amount
 - PBC **ranked in line** with the average in 11 of the 37 analyzed department categories based on \$ amount
 - PBC **ranked below** the average in 13 of the 37 analyzed department categories based on \$ amount
- The following slides show each department as a % of the total budget and each General Fund as a % of the total General Fund

Department Summary Information (Con't)

Above	In Line	Below
Board of County Commissioners	BCC Administration	Engineering & Public Works
County Cooperative Extension Services	Community Services	Medical Examiner
Environmental Resources Management	Office of Equal Opportunity	Metropolitan Planning Organization
Fire Rescue	Facilities Department & Operations	Public Safety
Parks & Recreation	Information Systems Services	Office of Financial Management & Budget
Planning, Zoning & Building	Purchasing	Risk Management
Library	Value Adjustment Board	Airports
Fleet Management	Water Utilities	Tourist Development
Accountability Offices	Clerk of Courts	Judicial
Community Redevelopment Agency	Public Affairs	Supervisor of Elections
Tax Collector	Transit*	Human Resources
Property Appraiser		County Attorney
Sheriff		Legislative Affairs

Notes:

- Best efforts were made to make “like” department comparisons. Based on limit of scope we can not guarantee exact matches
- Miami-Dade was reviewed as an initial peer county but was excluded from analysis as detailed budget data was not provided and county/budget size was not comparable to peer counties
- Hillsborough County 2014 data is “actual” versus other county “adopted”
- For all counties: Data reporting excludes Criminal Justice Commission & Health Department, Other County Funded Programs, General Government
- For all counties excluding PBC: General Government includes transfers to departments and other operating expenses that are not included in this report. PBC transfers were added to the results and analysis
- For all departments: The “Includes”/”Excludes” box represents when data was pulled from a specific department identified within a county

PALM BEACH COUNTY

High Level Spend Analysis



Spend Analysis Approach

- Discovery phase analysis was done at a high level and based solely on expenditure data
- Recommendations from analysis are directional and highlight *possible* areas for further efficiency
- Recommendations do not imply that significant work has not been done by the county prior to this review
- Additional research, contract reviews, and interviews with county purchasing personnel are needed to vet all efficiency recommendations
- Spend charts are shown for the total county spend and a breakout of the General Fund
 - The top suppliers by category breakout and any efficiency recommendations are at the total county level

Spend Analysis Approach (Con't)

- Prior 3 fiscal years ended 9/30/2015
- All non-payroll disbursements from county AP System
 - ~960,000 lines of data & 44,170 unique vendors
- Classifications driven by vendor, object, fund and department
- Classifications based on “Logical Sourcing Categories” and independent of department or fund
 - E.G. Fleet classification not restricted to fleet department

Spend Analysis Definitions

- Spend divided into 3 types
 - Direct Control – Spend that can be directly impacted by strategic sourcing and purchasing
 - Indirect Control – Spend that will be more impacted by budget changes/reductions
 - Spend not traditionally sourced across industry
 - Transfers to other agencies to perform work
 - Governments and non-profits or social organizations
 - Personnel spend does not include payroll
 - Non-Controllable – No ability to impact spend
 - Debt services
 - Taxes
- For this spend analysis, sourcing practices and leading practices focus on the spend categories which the county appears to have direct control

Category Analysis Opportunity Definition

- Category opportunities are measure based on the following
 - Industry Opportunity – Is this a category that is typically strategically sourced and sees large opportunities for efficiency?
 - County Opportunity – Based on the data driven review of the county expenditures, is there possible opportunity for efficiency?
 - Score based on the size of spend, the number of vendors, and the industry opportunity
 - Can be impacted by specific county variables not addressed in this high level spend review
 - Is the county discontinuing service? Did the county recently renegotiate the contract? Is there only one vendor geographically who can serve this population?
 - Complexity – Across industry/sector how complex is this category

Spend Analysis Opportunity Summary

- Within the categories of spend which Palm Beach County has direct control, spend is done with a high level of efficiency
 - >75% of total direct controlled spend comes from the top 10 vendors in each spend category
- The majority of opportunities come from continued use of leading practices such as bidding required county contracts, monitoring and maintaining current county contracts, and auditing current contracts
- Areas for consolidation appear to exist in a few categories based on this data driven review
 - Additional research and review is needed to determine if these opportunities exist and to what extent

Spend Analysis Opportunity Summary (Con't)

- The results of this review highlight the following areas
 - Review high value contracts for audit clauses and perform cost recovery audits where appropriate
 - Utilities, Construction, Professional Services & Legal
 - Evaluate opportunities to consolidate suppliers in commodity type categories
 - Computer Hardware & Software, Office Equipment, Auto Parts, MRO Supplies, Office Supplies, and Food Service
 - Program review of selected service categories
 - Professional Service, Maintenance & Repairs
 - Select preferred suppliers
 - Negotiate standard rates

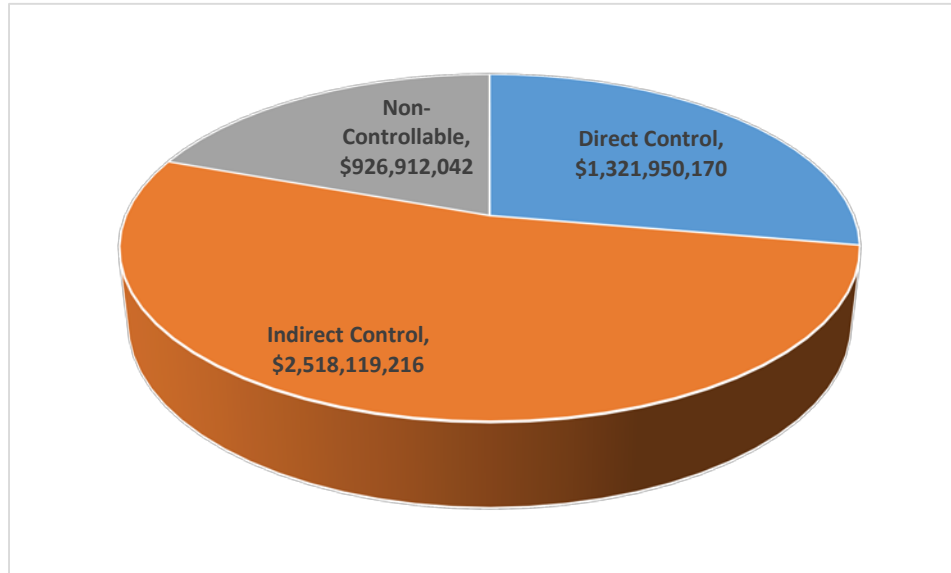
Spend Analysis Next Steps

- Begin low risk opportunities
 - Utilities audit
 - Construction audit
- Determine areas for further investigation based on opportunity and complexity
- Review contracts and begin to negotiate new contracts where appropriate
- Address policy and procedure gaps where identified
 - This review did not address policies and procedures but a thorough review and education can increase overall purchasing efficiency

Annual Spend by Sourcing Type

Total County Spend

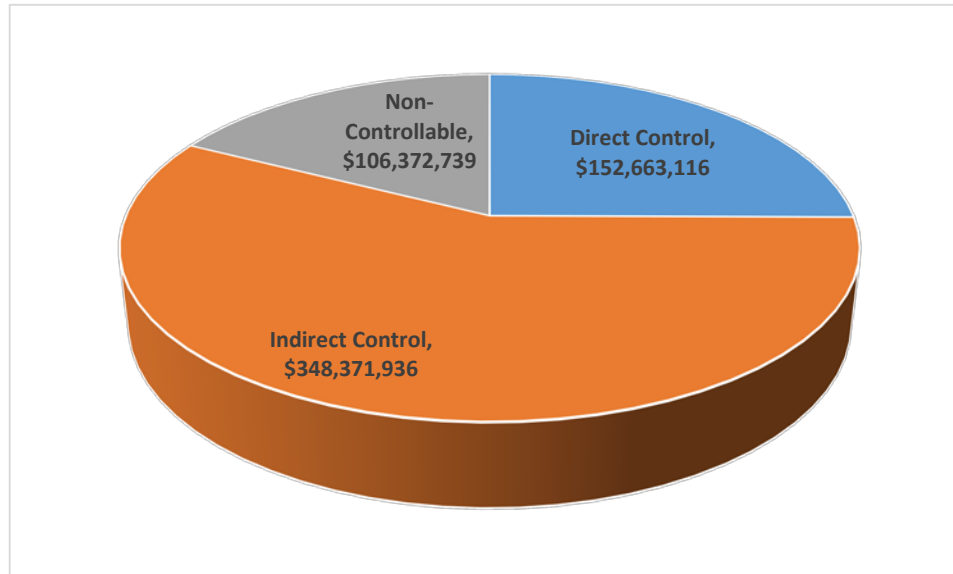
Sourcing Type	2013	2014	2015	Grand Total
Direct Control	\$ 434,690,181	\$ 407,330,765	\$ 479,929,223	\$ 1,321,950,170
Indirect Control	\$ 823,983,514	\$ 829,643,867	\$ 864,491,836	\$ 2,518,119,216
Non-Controllable	\$ 404,770,938	\$ 260,165,685	\$ 261,975,419	\$ 926,912,042
Grand Total	\$ 1,663,444,634	\$ 1,497,140,316	\$ 1,606,396,478	\$ 4,766,981,428



Annual Spend by Sourcing Type

General Fund Spend

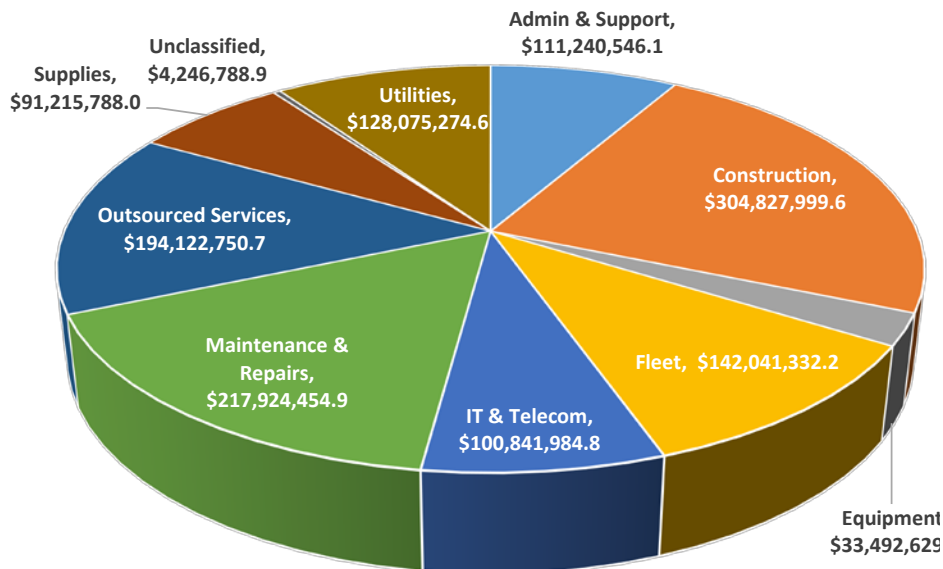
Sourcing Type	2013	2014	2015	Grand Total
Direct Control	\$ 48,992,904	\$ 49,686,784	\$ 53,983,429	\$ 152,663,116
Indirect Control	\$ 114,633,842	\$ 113,850,278	\$ 119,887,816	\$ 348,371,936
Non-Controllable	\$ 34,200,866	\$ 35,237,260	\$ 36,934,613	\$ 106,372,739
Grand Total	\$ 197,827,612	\$ 198,774,322	\$ 210,805,858	\$ 607,407,791



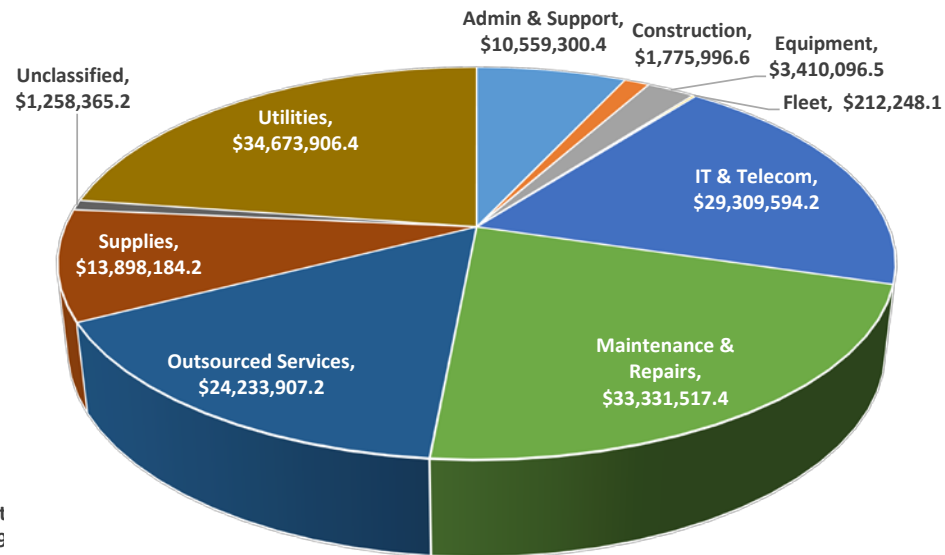
Spend by Sourcing Group (Direct Control)

Total spend vs. General Fund

Total county spend



General Fund spend



Annual Spend by Sourcing Group

Total County Spend

Sourcing Type		Sourcing Group	2013	2014	2015	Grand Total
Direct Control	Admin & Support		\$ 36,823,267.1	\$ 37,521,708.1	\$ 36,895,570.8	\$ 111,240,546.1
	Construction		\$ 112,075,239.9	\$ 81,872,748.3	\$ 110,880,011.5	\$ 304,827,999.6
	Equipment		\$ 6,577,976.5	\$ 8,261,377.9	\$ 12,573,895.4	\$ 33,492,629.9
	Fleet		\$ 43,737,381.8	\$ 42,588,318.7	\$ 55,715,631.7	\$ 142,041,332.2
	IT & Telecom		\$ 34,377,049.9	\$ 33,036,649.8	\$ 33,428,285.1	\$ 100,841,984.8
	Maintenance & Repairs		\$ 69,617,762.8	\$ 71,079,782.6	\$ 77,226,909.6	\$ 217,924,454.9
	Outsourced Services		\$ 60,550,374.1	\$ 59,922,675.2	\$ 73,649,701.4	\$ 194,122,750.7
	Supplies		\$ 28,164,968.5	\$ 29,868,315.0	\$ 33,182,504.4	\$ 91,215,788.0
	Unclassified		\$ 1,377,061.6	\$ 1,400,982.6	\$ 1,468,744.7	\$ 4,246,788.9
	Utilities		\$ 41,389,098.9	\$ 41,778,206.8	\$ 44,907,968.9	\$ 128,075,274.6
Direct Control Total			\$ 434,690,181.2	\$ 407,330,764.9	\$ 479,929,223.4	\$ 1,321,950,169.5
Indirect Control	Contributions & Transfers to Other Entities		\$ 741,359,675.1	\$ 735,408,469.6	\$ 766,146,636.9	\$ 2,242,914,781.6
	Items For Resale		\$ 2,106,258.8	\$ 2,217,595.8	\$ 2,600,857.6	\$ 6,924,712.2
	Personnel		\$ 80,517,580.3	\$ 92,017,801.1	\$ 95,744,341.1	\$ 268,279,722.6
Indirect Control Total			\$ 823,983,514.2	\$ 829,643,866.5	\$ 864,491,835.7	\$ 2,518,119,216.4
Non-Controllable	Financial Transactions		\$ 404,770,938.2	\$ 260,165,684.9	\$ 261,975,418.6	\$ 926,912,041.8
Non-Controllable Total			\$ 404,770,938.2	\$ 260,165,684.9	\$ 261,975,418.6	\$ 926,912,041.8
Grand Total			\$ 1,663,444,633.6	\$ 1,497,140,316.4	\$ 1,606,396,477.7	\$ 4,766,981,427.7

Annual Spend by Sourcing Group

General Fund Spend

Sourcing Type		Sourcing Group	2013	2014	2015	Grand Total
Direct Control	Admin & Support		\$ 2,788,392.2	\$ 3,922,394.8	\$ 3,848,513.3	\$ 10,559,300.4
	Construction		\$ 664,247.0	\$ 668,105.0	\$ 443,644.6	\$ 1,775,996.6
	Equipment		\$ 1,076,450.3	\$ 1,135,470.5	\$ 1,198,175.7	\$ 3,410,096.5
	Fleet		\$ 24,919.8	\$ 49,880.4	\$ 137,447.9	\$ 212,248.1
	IT & Telecom		\$ 9,383,431.2	\$ 8,934,333.8	\$ 10,991,829.3	\$ 29,309,594.2
	Maintenance & Repairs		\$ 11,172,879.0	\$ 10,799,674.9	\$ 11,358,963.6	\$ 33,331,517.4
	Outsourced Services		\$ 7,600,882.4	\$ 7,918,037.4	\$ 8,714,987.4	\$ 24,233,907.2
	Supplies		\$ 4,488,930.9	\$ 4,370,252.1	\$ 5,039,001.1	\$ 13,898,184.2
	Unclassified		\$ 329,656.8	\$ 349,045.0	\$ 579,663.4	\$ 1,258,365.2
	Utilities		\$ 11,463,114.0	\$ 11,539,590.1	\$ 11,671,202.3	\$ 34,673,906.4
Direct Control Total			\$ 48,992,903.5	\$ 49,686,784.0	\$ 53,983,428.8	\$ 152,663,116.3
Indirect Control	Contributions & Transfers to Other Entities		\$ 114,436,478.8	\$ 113,646,385.2	\$ 119,405,687.7	\$ 347,488,551.7
	Items For Resale		\$ 153,911.3	\$ 165,651.7	\$ 220,663.5	\$ 540,226.4
	Personnel		\$ 43,451.5	\$ 38,241.4	\$ 261,464.5	\$ 343,157.4
Indirect Control Total			\$ 114,633,841.6	\$ 113,850,278.2	\$ 119,887,815.7	\$ 348,371,935.5
Non-Controllable	Financial Transactions		\$ 34,200,866.5	\$ 35,237,259.6	\$ 36,934,613.2	\$ 106,372,739.3
Non-Controllable Total			\$ 34,200,866.5	\$ 35,237,259.6	\$ 36,934,613.2	\$ 106,372,739.3
Grand Total			\$ 197,827,611.6	\$ 198,774,321.8	\$ 210,805,857.7	\$ 607,407,791.1



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Palm Beach County Renewal / Replacement Program Study Civil Elements

Executive Summary

The purpose of this study and report is to review the process that Palm Beach County's Engineering and Public Works, Facilities Development & Operations and Parks and Recreation Departments use to evaluate the assets which are identified for Renewal and Replacement. The review is based on information provided by those departments and a limited sampling of projects for field analysis. The Civil Engineering elements for review were limited to specific types of facilities maintained by the Engineering and Public Works, Facilities Development and Operations and/or Parks and Recreation Departments.

The civil engineering review of the process was based on a combination of interviews with County staff responsible for recommending which projects are added to the Capital Projects List, a review of the methodologies used to prioritize projects, and field inspections. While there are a few areas where rating scales and maintenance documentation may be used to further justify the prioritization of projects, the overall results of the study indicate that County staff has utilized sound methodologies based on thorough inspections of existing conditions, economics, and public health and safety to review and prioritize projects.

Palm Beach County
Renewal / Replacement Program Study
Architectural Elements

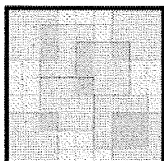
Executive Summary

Colomé' and Associates, Inc. was engaged to review and analyze the process in which Palm Beach County's Facilities Development and Operations - Facilities Management Division (FMD) and Palm Beach County's Parks and Recreation Department (Parks) identify projects for renewal and replacement. After completing a random sampling of the architectural projects included in the 2015 Project Inventory List, 93 were identified for review of FMD-supplied and Parks-supplied data, documenting the process in which deficiencies are identified and prioritized for renewal and replacement. Of the 93 projects, 31 projects were selected for site visits to verify the accuracy of the data at the project location. In addition, Colomé' & Associates, Inc. reviewed 10 playgrounds; 9 of which were selected for site visits.

Colomé & Associates, Inc. reviewed the following: preventative maintenance of assets, prioritization of projects, project schedule and cost implications over time, and the criteria for the addition of a project to the inventory list for renewal and replacement. The review of these processes was based on FMD and Parks supplied data and site visits. The criteria and methods used to identify and prioritize projects on the Project Inventory List was found to be based on ongoing reviews by multiple levels of County personnel and skilled tradesmen. In almost every case, the Project Inventory List reflected the information provided in the audits and inspections.

By adopting policies for review of each facility, both FMD and Parks have incorporated an ongoing program of review and maintenance of the facilities. The prioritization of the projects is clear and, in most cases, applied in a consistent and understandable manner. The criteria used for adding a project to the Project Inventory List is clearly defined by FMD and Parks. The time frames assigned to the renewal and replacement projects and related cost values for construction should be evaluated to provide a more accurate adjustment of cost escalation over time, as renewal and replacement needs are deferred due to insufficient funding and/or higher priorities.

The documentation of deficiencies in architectural and playground facilities funded by FMD and Parks provides a generally accurate representation of the extent of the deficiency and scope required for renewal or replacement. The consistent use of standard audit forms by FMD would facilitate an easier understanding of the project history, scope, time frame, and conceptual construction cost estimate. The use of multiple layers of oversight and qualified assessors for the analysis of deficiencies provides an accurate assessment of issues identified.



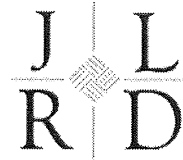
Colomé & Associates, Inc.

Florida Registration AA0003439

Architecture □ Planning □ Interiors

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**PALM BEACH COUNTY
RENEWAL / REPLACEMENT PROGRAM STUDY
MECHANICAL, ELECTRICAL, PLUMBING, AND FIRE PROTECTION
PBC PROJECT NO. 15225**

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Johnson, Levinson, Ragan, and Davila, Inc. (JLRD) was engaged to review and analyze the process in which projects are identified for Renewal and Replacement (R&R) by Palm Beach County's Facilities Development & Operations (FD&O) and Parks & Recreation Departments. The purpose of the assessment was to review the documentation provided by those departments and review existing conditions through field observations of mechanical, electrical, plumbing, and fire protection (MEP&FP) elements in a random sampling of the County's R&R projects. Sampling of projects was obtained from the same random sampling methodology employed by the architectural professionals to prepare their assessment of architectural elements R&R projects. Documentation was reviewed for a total of forty-eight (48) R&R projects with MEP&FP elements, with forty-six (46) of those projects also having field observations performed.

Reviewed documentation included each department's asset audit procedures, recent facility audits, project scope of work statements, maintenance logs, field measurements, criteria / requirements, and R&R scheduling. Field observations were conducted to assess current condition, configuration, and evaluate remaining useful life expectancy of the respective system / equipment. With these findings, JLRD assessed the validity of the review process and procedures that are currently in place and how they compared to the actual field conditions of the subject infrastructure. Rough order of magnitude cost estimates for each project as generated by each department were also provided, however, JLRD did not review the validity of the cost values allocated relative to the scope of the projects as the consultant's statement of work did not request this effort.

Based on JLRD's reviews and observations, the FD&O and Parks & Recreation Departments' assessment criteria, audit documentation, and field conditions generally supported the scope and scheduling of the projects identified by the R&R programs. Although written documentation is not consistently available or in a format allowing for ease in auditing or for use in historical documentation, the methodologies utilized by FD&O and Parks & Recreation Departments personnel results in substantially similar conclusion as to the necessity and timing of R&R projects.



PALM BEACH COUNTY
MAIN JUDICIAL CENTER (MJC)
ELECTRONICS & SECURITY SYSTEM
TECHNOLOGY REPLACEMENT
RECOMMENDATIONS REPORT

Palm Beach County

PROJECT NO. 13220

Kimley»»Horn

J | L
R | D JOHNSON, LEVINSON,
RAGAN, DAVILA, INC.
CONSULTING ENGINEERS

Executive Summary

The Palm Beach County Capital Improvements Division (CID) retained Kimley-Horn & Associates, Inc. (KHA) to perform an assessment of the existing security subsystems currently utilized at the Palm Beach County Main Judicial Center and to provide recommendations for the replacement of the various Electronics & Security System technologies being reviewed which include the following systems:

- CCTV Surveillance and Video Management System (VMS)
- Security Management System (SMS); including Command Center Operator Workstations
- Programmable Logic Controllers (PLCs)
- Duress
- Elevator Override Control
- Card Access
- Intercom System
- Fire Alarm System

The Kimley-Horn team was directed to review documentation provided by PBC to gain a deeper understanding of the existing systems and how these systems have been designed and are intended to operate. Based on that information, the team developed the *Current System Assessment* report that identifies each of the systems functionality requirements. In addition, the team was directed to conduct market research to evaluate the latest applicable known technologies available for consideration. This market research included a review of the latest known versions offered by the manufacturers of the existing systems currently implemented and a review of any alternate known applicable technologies for replacing each of the existing subsystems. Once completed, the Kimley-Horn team was tasked with summarizing the findings and making a proposed recommendation.

The Palm Beach County Main Judicial Center (MJC) was constructed approximately twenty-five (25) years ago and serves as the primary judicial center. This complex is comprised of three (3) separate structures: 1) Main Courthouse (MJC), 2) State Attorney/Public Defender (SAPD) building, and 3) a Central Energy Plant (CEP), collectively totaling approximately 875,000 sf. The security system for this complex consists of the several security subsystems outlined above that are integrated into a custom security management platform. These security subsystems are required to maintain the existing security program and sustain routine daily operations. This report describes each technology along with the replacement recommendation for the existing Security Management System (SMS) and subsystems.

At this time, the current SMS solution and several of the subsystems at the MJC are at their end-of-life and the hardware associated with these subsystems is no longer supported by the respective manufacturers. Although governing standards were adhered to when the building was constructed, certain devices in the facility do not currently comply with the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA). In addition, servicing of the existing systems is becoming extremely difficult due to the lack of available parts. These systems are a fundamental component of ongoing operations, and no alternative facilities are available as a temporary replacement in the event of any systemic failure. Although implementing a replacement project of this magnitude is a significant undertaking with several inherent challenges, the risk associated with not proceeding with this effort is of even greater

consequence as it could result in the loss of ability to receive alarms (e.g. duress alarms, system status/failure alarms, etc.), failure of locking controls (e.g. at detention doors) and elevator controls; which make the facility less secure and compromises the overall functionality and public safety within the facility.

It is important to maintain the current level of integration implemented at the MJC with this replacement project. As such, the recommendation outlined in this report may specify that certain systems be replaced with a current day technology version of the existing system in order to maintain this integration. As a result, the proposed solution may offer added functionality due to modern advanced technology. However, even more important than maintaining the current level of integration is maintaining the day-to-day operations of the facility, which cannot be interrupted while implementing the replacement of these systems. In order to accomplish this, a detailed phasing plan must be developed and coordinated with the County in advance of any work to ensure a seamless transition as the systems are cut-over.

January 7, 2016

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MAIN DETENTION CENTER-EAST, WEST and SOUTH TOWER STUDY WEST COUNTY DETENTION CENTER A & B POD STUDY

LEO A DALY and its consultant TLC Engineering were commissioned to perform a limited visual condition assessment of the existing East, West and South Towers of the Main Detention Center Facility (MDC) located at 3228 Gun Club Road in West Palm Beach Florida and the West County Detention Center POD A & B Inmate Housing units located at 38840 State Road 80, Belle Glade Florida. In order to validate the MDC facilities current condition as described in the Track B Final Report dated December 16, 2005 (Completed by Pulitzer/Bogard & Associates, LLC/Spillis Candela DMJM) a visual walkthrough was completed by the Project Team in conjunction with members from PBSO and Palm Beach Counties Facilities Department. The review of the East, West and South Towers and POD A & B was limited to a visual assessment to determine the general physical condition and future viability and did not involve the review or assessment of existing mathematical calculations, life safety or deconstruction.

MAIN DETENTION CENTER- EAST, WEST and SOUTH TOWER STUDY

Our assessment for the Main Detention Center East and West Tower concluded that the interior finishes (including damaged officer workstation millwork), mechanical systems, plumbing accessories, select electrical panels, lighting, detention accessories and sprinkler systems will all require replacement due to age and high use. The Project Team additionally noted that the security and fire alarm systems are in need of replacement as the technology is antiquated and spare parts are no longer available or very hard to obtain. The structural components of the building appear to be in good condition with no evidence of deterioration or structural damage. This conclusion is consistent with the 2006 Track B Report findings that the East and West Tower will require a major investment in replacing existing equipment which has reached its end of service.

The existing electronic security system at the Main Detention Center is antiquated and spare parts are no longer available or very hard to obtain. Additional improvements will be necessary in the next few years to maintain the reliability and dependability of the detention center security. Due to the critical function of the facility, investment in the security infrastructure will be necessary to maintain the expected reliability and security. The following systems were included in this study:

- a. Control touch screen for inmate cell doors and PLC's
- b. Duress buttons integration thru Fire Alarm System.
- c. Intercom Systems
- d. Paging
- e. Fire Alarm System
- f. CCTV Surveillance & NVRs storage
- g. Card Access System
- h. Master Control Clock System

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Most of the above systems are the original systems from the 1980's or were modified over the past years and have reached end of life. The systems identified above are considered the "major building systems" requiring replacement. Sub-systems including required re-mapping and integration with related systems will additionally be required concurrently with the replacement of the above in order to create complete operational systems.

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The South Tower is generally in good condition with the building requiring only minor renewal/replacement activities other than the replacement of all electronic systems including one subsystem which is currently non-functioning.

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AUSTIN

BENGHAZI

CHICAGO

COLLEGE STATION

DALLAS

DENVER

DOHA

FORT WORTH

HONOLULU

HOUSTON

ISTANBUL

LAS VEGAS

LOS ANGELES

MIAMI

MINNEAPOLIS

OMAHA

RIYADH

SACRAMENTO

SAN ANTONIO

SAN MARCOS

TAMPA

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WACO

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Please refer to the written assessment for a more detailed description of findings.

WEST COUNTY DETENTION CENTER A&B POD STUDY (PHASE 3)

Our assessment of the West County Detention Center concluded that general repairs appear to have occurred periodically, with only minor deterioration witnessed due to age and high use. POD A and B are generally in good condition with repair and replacement of finishes and select mechanical systems required as a result of high use and age.

Our assessment concluded that replacement of interior finishes including general painting, damaged officer workstation millwork, plumbing fixtures, water heaters, the fire booster pump and flooring are required as a result of high use and the systems reaching their end of life cycle.

At the exterior of the facility weatherproofing is required at select door/door frame locations where rusting was noted and replacement of deteriorated sealant at select door and window locations is additionally required. The roofing system over the A&B POD areas are an SBS Modified Bitumen system. Curbs are utilized to support mechanical equipment and raised rubberized supports are used to isolate the electrical conduit and water lines which are on the roof. The existing roof appears in poor condition and should be replaced along with select mechanical units on the roof which are at the end of their life cycle.

After the field investigation and meeting/interviewing of PBC staff, the Project Teams recommendations related to the Electrical and Low Voltage Systems in POD A & B are as follows:

- i. Replace all existing light fixtures with LED type.
- j. Replace the emergency generator system.
- k. Replace electrical panels in Pod C.
- l. Repair Pod A & B door control systems to correct door control issues.
- m. Fire Alarm Control Panel (FACP) - Requires complete separation of fire and door/duress alarms. Upgrade/ update to current EST3 software & firmware versions are required.
- n. All existing systems must remain in full operation and/or run in parallel with new systems if POD A&B is required to remain operational during the renovation/replacement project. Additional costs related to duplicative

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Executive Summary
Main Detention Center – East, West and South Tower Study
West County Detention Center-A & B Pod Study

Date: January 7, 2016

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infrastructure will be incurred if this option is selected.

If the facility population permits, the second and preferred option would be the relocation of inmates and closure of POD A&B during the renovation/replacement project.

Please refer to written assessment for a more detailed description of findings.

Since the majority of the renewal/replacement project takes place in inmate occupied areas, it is essential that the work be scheduled, and the schedule maintained. For reasons of maintaining security within the detention facilities, limit introduction of contraband into the jail, reduce the duration of renewal/replacement phase and hence reduce the costs of the overall project, PBSO Corrections and County facilities have developed a six (6) phase renewal/replacement plan running from 2016-2020. This plan assumes that the inmate population will roughly stay at the current day level, and sequences the work in a manner that; 1) allows the relocation of the inmates from the work area during the duration of the phase and 2) uses existing security barriers to minimize temporary construction. Three projects (for budget purposes) entitled "Detention Facilities R/R – Phase 3-5", "Detention Facilities R/R – Phase 6" and "Main Detention Center – Electronic System Replacement" have been scheduled into six phases.

Phase 1 (FY 2016): MDC East Tower R/R Immediate Repairs

Phase 2 (FY 2016): MDC Electronic Systems Replacement – Programming and Design

Phase 3 (FY 2017): WDC A/B Buildings
WDC Electronic Repairs
MDC Electronics System Design

Phase 4 (FY 2018): MDC Central Plant and East Tower R/R
MDC Electronics Systems Replacement Install – All PLCs & head-end equipment and East Tower Infrastructure

Phase 5 (FY 2019): MDC West Tower R/R
MDC Electronics Systems Replacement Install – All remaining infrastructure and equipment installation
MDC Repurpose Admissions/Courts – Design

Phase 6 (FY 2020): MDC Repurpose Admissions/Courts - Construction

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End of Overview

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**January 14, 2016
Executive Summary**

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INTRODUCTION

Concurrent with the completion of construction of Phase A (i.e. West County Detention Center expansion) of the Jail Expansion Program (JEP) II Master Plan, and an unprecedented decline in the projected PBSO inmate population made it necessary for FDO to update the original JEP II Master Plan developed in 2006. Working with the entire JEP planning team including PBSO, FDO and the consultants who had developed the original JEP II plan, the goal was to identify ways of accomplishing the non-housing objectives of Phases B and C of the Master Plan through maximum utilization of existing detention facility assets.

Since 2006, the construction of 806 new beds and support space at the West Detention Center (WDC) has allowed for the closure of the Stockade/Central Detention Center (CDC) adjacent to the South Florida Fairgrounds and the demolition of several antiquated and outmoded housing units at that site.

JEP II UPDATE

In developing the JEP II update, the assumptions and recommendations presented in the 2006 Master Plan reports (i.e., Tracks A-D, MDC Alternatives, and the Juvenile Program) were reviewed and their validity analyzed in the context of the detention system's current bed capacity and future bed needs. The viability of continued use of some of the older housing units at the Main Detention Center (MDC) on Gun Club Road was also reconsidered.

Population data was reviewed to determine anticipated growth over the next ten years based on the current population trends. Absent a full population projection study, the same growth rate utilized in completing the 2006 JEP II Master Plan and supported by historic trend data was applied to the current inmate average daily population (ADP) of MDC and WDC. The results of the analysis indicated an anticipated ADP of 2,906 adult inmates and 57 juveniles in 2025.

To operate a safe and secure jail facility additional bed capacity over and above the ADP is necessary to ensure that facilities are sufficient at all times. Therefore, a classification and peaking factor based on PBSO trends were applied at 10% of the total. As a result, **the total beds anticipated for 2025 is 3,197 adult inmates and 69 juveniles.**

The JEP II update also included an update of the programmatic assumptions for system wide population management. These assumptions consist of operating principles developed through facilitated discussions with PBSO and FDO, and consider the physical and operational criteria for managing inmates based on their classification. These principles and criteria drive detention facility spatial and staffing needs, design and operations and include the following fundamental components:

- Administration and Staff Support
- Security Operations
- Admission
- Release
- Video Visitation
- Programs and Services
- Jail Industries
- Support Services
- Transportation
- Housing
 - Minimum Custody
 - Medium
 - High
 - Segregation
 - Reception
 - Juvenile
- Medical/Mental Health
- Courts

As part of the JEP II update the East and West Towers at MDC (constructed in 1983) were physically reassessed and determined to be structurally viable. While in overall compliance with State and National operating standards, some physical plant conditions present challenges to maintaining that compliance. In addition, complying with Federal ADA and PREA standards¹, which became law in 2013, are very challenging given the linear layout of these inmate housing units. Furthermore, while these housing areas do allow for managing small numbers of inmates in cells, there are existing operational inefficiencies with these small cell configurations.

Consistent with the JEP II Phase C work (MDC renovations) contemplated in the 2006 Master Plan, the County's architectural consultants and construction managers examined a total renovation of MDC's East and West Towers to a direct supervision style of management and design consistent with the newer MDC South Tower to conform to contemporary jail operations and design practices. However, it was determined that the expenditure of \$45 million to create this much improved housing environment still could not correct the fundamental configuration deficiencies inherent in a linear inmate housing layout, and a decision was made by PBSO and FDO to re-use the current infrastructure and replace infrastructure and equipment which is past its end of life, failed or no longer can be operated in a

¹ The Prison Rape Elimination Act (PREA) was passed in 2003 to analyze the incidence and effects of prison rape in correctional institutions and to provide information, resources, standards, recommendations and funding to protect individuals from prison rape. The regulations were promulgated and went into effect in August, 2012.

safe and secure manner, until such time as a permanent long term solution can be developed for demolishing and replacing the East and West Towers.

The architects also tested the viability of renovating and expanding the existing Admissions and Release function at MDC, with the goal of that function remaining at MDC rather than being moved to CDC as was planned within Phase B of the JEP II. The estimated renovation cost is \$40 million, with potential for substantial reduction depending upon the results of the pending update of the Judicial Facilities Master Plan.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Using the aforementioned information, a quantitative and qualitative inmate housing analysis was performed. **It was determined that the current 3,786 bed capacity within the Countywide detention system (MDC, WDC and CDC) could accommodate the anticipated 2025 population of 3,197 and 69 juveniles.** Without reopening the Eagle Academy and Drug Farm facilities at WDC or the CDC, the total bed capacity of the system becomes 3,132. Key conclusions are as follows:

- The existing 2,134 bed capacity at WDC and 806 beds at MDC (for a total of 2,940) are sufficient to accommodate the anticipated jail populations through the year 2020 (of 2,822 beds).
- The juvenile population will be relocated to more appropriate housing and program space which exists at WDC, and would have to be created at MDC in the absence of such relocation.
- Additional bed capacity available from the Eagle Academy and Drug Farm at WDC and vacant buildings at CDC (totaling 864 beds), and/or the new construction of 256 additional WDC beds, remain viable options to accommodate future growth. The overall operating costs (including staffing) should be considered prior to proceeding with any of those available options.
- If CDC housing were reactivated without any new construction, it is best suited for programs or services that do not require the level of operations found in a medium or maximum security correctional environment. Detention uses that have limited need for staff support or housing higher security inmates, support services which do not have to be on-site with housing, or for housing and program space that supports community corrections would be most ideal.

The priorities identified by the JEP planning team are as follows:

- Immediately address serious system failures and perform backlogged renewal/replacement activities in MDC's East and West Towers. Reconsider the long term operation and utilization of the East and West Towers in the next 10-15 years.

- Immediately replace the existing security systems throughout the MDC which have passed their end of life with current integrated technology to provide for reliability, ongoing maintenance capability and to restore functionality to some currently inoperable systems.
- Renovate and expand the Admissions and Release area at MDC to meet the operational and capacity needs of the County.
- Relocate the out-of-custody court proceedings from the MDC Courtrooms or expand the courts area to accommodate the needs of such proceedings.
- Continue to operate the Alternative Custody Unit and similar programs operated by PBSO at the CDC with the potential for additional Justice Services programs being located at the CDC.



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

RENEWAL/REPLACEMENT PROGRAM ASSESSMENT STUDY STRUCTURAL ELEMENTS

WGI (structural) was retained October, 2015 to review from a structural perspective the various projects and assets listed in the **Infrastructure Sales Tax Capital Projects List** and to pass professional opinion and judgment as to the overall validity of those projects and the process by which they come to be identified.

The scope of services included: 1) meeting with PBC Department /Division Directors responsible for the renewal/replacement (R/R) recommendations and discuss the Departments routine maintenance and condition assessment process; 2) reviewing their program protocol and reports to learn the specific process utilized to identify risk potential; 3) examining their method of prioritizing (R/R) projects based on the available funding; and 4) field verifying that the Department is appropriately applying the maintenance and condition assessment process in the field based on a random sampling of the projects listed in the (R/R) recommendations list.

The study included review of maintenance history and condition assessment reports and any other studies available for the assets listed in the (R/R) recommendations to determine whether:

1. the condition assessment is accurate;
2. the correct risk category has been applied; and
3. the department has considered combining projects to minimize costs of procurement or separating projects to minimize operational impacts.

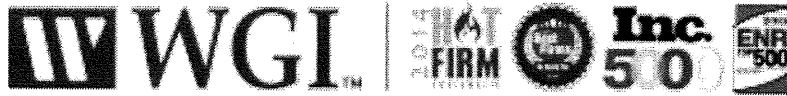
Based on our observations and review of the available reports our report documents the following conclusions:

1. the thoroughness of the departments routine maintenance and condition assessment process;
2. the application of the maintenance and assessment process by the field personnel and the validity of their assignment of risk;
3. the validity of that process according to a working draft of an **Infrastructure Sales Tax Capital Projects List** and (R/R) schedule; and
4. recap beat practices of the various departments (R/R) programs.

Based on my review of the reports, County assessments and interviews with staff, it appears as a general statement the County has implemented systems, practices and protocols to identify life safety issues and maintenance issues and reasonable replacement schedules for the infrastructure reviewed. The Departments have implemented regular maintenance on the infrastructure we inspected and it appears the maintenance has not been neglected or ignored.

During the review process it became clear that structural components of some of the infrastructure around the County has reached their functional life and in some cases closure of the structure is the only option. The closures result in reduced services to the County residents and potential life safety concerns such as unsafe roadway embankments, detours around bridges due to emergency repairs and fewer lifeguard towers at beaches.

Our findings concluded that the condition assessments of the facilities were accurate, the proper risk assessments have been applied and combining or separating projects into phases was considered in the renewal/ replacement recommendations. In WGI's opinion the structural items reviewed on the **Infrastructure Sales Tax Capital Projects List** identified valid needs for **Renewal/Replacement** that should not be deferred.



Brian Rheault Structures Project Principal

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**PALM BEACH COUNTY SALES SURTAX INITIATIVE
PROJECT LIST SUMMARY**

Engineering:

Bridge Replacements & Modifications	\$	37,000,000	
Roads - Resurfacing & Striping		86,500,000	
Add Pathways		5,000,000	
Signals & Signal Systems Replacement & Enhancements		15,000,000	
Street Lighting - Additional and Replacement		12,000,000	
CR 880 Canal Bank Stabilization Renovations		5,000,000	
Belvedere Road Canal Piping Renovations		1,000,000	
Drainage - Additional and Renovations		28,000,000	
		<u>28,000,000</u>	\$ 189,500,000

Facilities:

Sheriff Buildings & Equipment Renovations & Replacements		166,449,857	
Judicial Renovations and Buildout		33,300,000	
General Government Renewal & Renovations		35,506,000	
		<u>35,506,000</u>	235,255,857

Parks:

Playground Replacement		2,260,000	
Sports Lighting & Court Replacement		13,424,250	
Athletic Field Renovations		27,820,000	
Roadway/Pathway/Bridge/Parking Lot/Access Repairs		5,170,300	
Aquatic Facility Repair & Replacement		17,144,500	
Building/Septic/Pavillion Repair & Replacement		29,070,000	
Boat Ramp Replacements		1,050,000	
		<u>1,050,000</u>	<u>95,939,050</u>

TOTAL BACKLOG PROJECTS**\$ 520,694,907****NEW PROJECTS/MAINTAIN SERVICE LEVELS:****Facilities:**

Sheriff Buildings Additions	\$	16,150,000	
Judicial Buildout		35,000,000	
General Government Renewal & Replacement/Renovations		94,700,000	
		<u>94,700,000</u>	\$ 145,850,000

Parks:

Development to Maintain Service Levels		29,400,000	
		<u>29,400,000</u>	<u>29,400,000</u>

TOTAL NEW PROJECTS/MAINTAIN SERVICE LEVELS**\$ 175,250,000****Board Directed Projects:**

Central County Housing Resource Center		5,700,000	
Housing Units for Homeless & Extremely Low Income		10,500,000	
		<u>10,500,000</u>	<u>\$ 16,200,000</u>

TOTAL BACKLOG & NEW PROJECTS/MAINTAIN SERVICE LEVELS**\$ 712,144,907**

Infrastructure Sales Tax Capital Projects

Project	District	Description	Expected Life Cycle	Current Age	Est. Cost
Engineering & Public Works					
Bridge Replacements					
Prosperity Farms Rd. over SFWMD C-17 Canal (934116)	1	REPLACE -Bridge built in 1958. Replace bridge to meet current FDOT design standards that will improve traffic safety, deck/lane geometry, parapets, and enhance pedestrian sidewalk safety. Bridge is weight restricted and experiences heavy ADT (avg. daily traffic).	50	58	\$2,000,000
6th Ave. So. over Lake Osborne (LWDD E-4 Canal)(S Br/ East bound) (934307)	3	REPLACE -Bridge built in 1970. Replace bridge to meet current FDOT design standards that will improve traffic safety, deck/lane geometry, parapets, and enhance pedestrian sidewalk safety. Bridge experiences heavy ADT (avg. daily traffic) and recurring vehicular accidents impacting the guardrail system.	50	46	\$6,000,000
Corkscrew Blvd. over SFWMD Miami Canal (934502)	6	REPLACE -Bridge built in 1955. Replace bridge to meet current FDOT design standards that will improve traffic safety, deck/lane geometry, and parapets. Bridge is weight restricted.	50	61	\$900,000
CR 880 (Old SR 80) Over C-51 Canal (930940)	6	REPLACE -Bridge built in 1937. Replace steel thru-truss bridge to meet current FDOT design standards that will improve traffic safety (lane width and vehicle barrier) and eliminate weight restrictions due to recent FDOT Special Gusset Plate inspection findings.	50	79	\$2,700,000
Sam Senter Rd. over Ocean Canal (SFWMD Lat. 13 Canal) (934513)	6	REPLACE (Steel Members) -Bridge built in 1966. Replace bridge to meet current FDOT design standards that will improve traffic safety, deck/lane geometry, parapets, and better accommodate Heavy Truck Traffic.	50	50	\$600,000
Duda Rd. over SFWMD Lat. 14 Canal (Hillsboro Canal) (934519)	6	REPLACE -Bridge built in 1955. Replace bridge to meet current FDOT design standards that will improve traffic safety, deck/lane geometry, parapets, and better accommodate Heavy Truck Traffic.	50	61	\$1,000,000
Congress Ave. over PBC Lat. 2 Canal (934251)	2	REPLACE -Bridge built in 1967. Replace bridge to meet current FDOT design standards that will improve traffic safety, deck/lane geometry, parapets, and enhance pedestrian sidewalk safety. Bridge experiences heavy ADT (avg. daily traffic) and continual roadway drainage issues affecting the sheet piles.	50	49	\$800,000
Florida Mango Rd. over LWDD Lat. 9 Canal (PB934337)	3	REPLACE -Bridge built in 1968. Replace bridge to meet current FDOT design standards that will improve traffic safety (lane width, bike lanes, parapets), update guardrail system, improve roadway drainage, restore the embankment/ slope protection and enhance pedestrian sidewalk safety. Bridge has extensive utility attachments and crossings that have caused roadway settling previously.	50	48	\$700,000
Florida Mango Rd. over LWDD Lat. 8 Canal (PB934338)	3	REPLACE -Bridge built in 1968. Replace bridge to meet current FDOT design standards that will improve traffic safety (lane width, bike lanes, parapets), update guardrail system, improve roadway drainage, restore the embankment/ slope protection and enhance pedestrian sidewalk safety. Bridge has extensive utility attachments and crossings that have caused roadway settling previously.	50	48	\$700,000
Belvedere Rd over E-3 canal (934205 & 934206)	2	REPLACE -Both bridges built in 1975. Replace Functional Obsolete bridge to meet current FDOT design standards that will improve traffic safety (lane width, bike lanes, parapets), deck geometry, update guardrail system, improve roadway drainage, restore the embankment/ slope protection and enhance pedestrian sidewalk safety.	50	41	\$1,800,000
Florida Mango Rd. over LWDD Lat. 5 Canal (PB934270)	3	REPLACE BRIDGE WITH CULVERT -Bridge built in 1982. Replace bridge to meet current FDOT design standards that will improve traffic safety (lane width, bike lanes, parapets), update guardrail system, improve roadway drainage, restore the embankment/ slope protection and enhance pedestrian sidewalk safety.	50	34	\$600,000
Prairie Rd. over LWDD Lat. 8 Canal (PB934334)	3	REPLACE BRIDGE WITH CULVERT -Bridge built in 1966. Replace bridge to meet current FDOT design standards that will improve traffic safety (lane width, bike lanes, parapets), update guardrail system, improve roadway drainage, restore the embankment/ slope protection and enhance pedestrian sidewalk safety.	50	50	\$600,000

Infrastructure Sales Tax Capital Projects

Project	District	Description	Expected Life Cycle	Current Age	Est. Cost
Florida Mango Rd. over LWDD Lat. 10 Canal (PB934336)	3	REPLACE BRIDGE WITH CULVERT -Bridge built in 1967. Replace bridge to meet current FDOT design standards that will improve traffic safety (lane width, bike lanes, parapets), update guardrail system, improve roadway drainage, restore the embankment/ slope protection and enhance pedestrian sidewalk safety.	50	49	\$600,000
Congress Ave. over LWDD Lat. 24 Canal (PB934479)	3	REPLACE BRIDGE WITH CULVERT -Bridge built in 1966. Replace bridge to meet current FDOT design standards that will improve traffic safety (lane width, bike lanes, parapets), update inadequate guardrail system, improve roadway drainage, restore the embankment/ slope protection and enhance pedestrian sidewalk safety. Roadway is a main traffic route experiencing high (ADT) in the City of Boynton Beach. Bridge has extensive utility attachments and crossings that have caused roadway settling previously.	50	50	\$600,000
Wabasso Dr. over LWDD Lat. 2 Canal (934237)	2	REPLACE BRIDGE WITH CULVERT -Bridge built in 1961. Replace bridge to meet current FDOT design standards that will improve traffic safety (lane width, bike lanes, parapets), update guardrail system, improve roadway drainage, restore the embankment/ slope protection and enhance pedestrian sidewalk safety.	50	55	\$700,000
Kudza Rd. over LWDD Lat. 8 Canal (934312)	2	REPLACE BRIDGE WITH CULVERT -Bridge built in 1960. Replace bridge to meet current FDOT design standards that will improve traffic safety (lane width, bike lanes, parapets), update guardrail system, improve roadway drainage, restore the embankment/ slope protection and enhance pedestrian sidewalk safety.	50	56	\$700,000
Seminole Dr. over LWDD Lat. 16 Canal (934319)	3	REPLACE BRIDGE WITH CULVERT -Bridge built in 1959. Replace bridge to meet current FDOT design standards that will improve traffic safety (lane width, bike lanes, parapets), update guardrail system, improve roadway drainage, restore the embankment/ slope protection and enhance pedestrian sidewalk safety. Current bridge has sub-standard Post and Rail parapet and is built on 12" piles.	50	57	\$700,000
Jupiter Beach Rd. over Branch of ICWW (934125)	1	REPLACE BRIDGE WITH CULVERT -Bridge built in 1961. Replace bridge to meet current FDOT design standards that will improve traffic safety (lane width, bike lanes, parapets), update guardrail system, improve roadway drainage, restore the embankment/ slope protection and enhance pedestrian sidewalk safety. Tidal zone causes continual erosion and washout issues.	50	55	\$700,000
		Total Bridge Replacements:			\$22,400,000

Infrastructure Sales Tax Capital Projects

Project	District	Description	Expected Life Cycle	Current Age	Est. Cost
Bridge Modifications					
SW 23rd Ave. over LWDD E-4 Canal (930302)	3	MODIFY -Bridge built in 1975. Bridge to meet current FDOT design standards that will improve traffic safety, deck/lane geometry, parapets, and enhance pedestrian sidewalk safety. Bridge experiences heavy ADT (avg. daily traffic) as a thoroughfare to major hospital.	50	41	\$600,000
Palm Beach Lakes Blvd over FEC R/R (937709)	7	MODIFY -Bridge built in 1965. Bridge to meet current FDOT design standards that will improve traffic safety (lane width, shoulders, add bike lane, add sidewalk, replace parapets).	50	51	\$6,000,000
Congress Ave. SB over LWDD Lat. 17 Canal (W Br) (934331)	3	MODIFY -Bridge built in 1984. Modify bridge to meet current FDOT design standards that will improve traffic safety, deck/lane geometry, parapets, and enhance pedestrian sidewalk safety. Bridge experiences heavy ADT (avg. daily traffic) and continual roadway drainage issues affecting the sheet piles.	50	32	\$600,000
Congress Ave. NB over LWDD Lat. 17 Canal (E Br) (934332)	3	MODIFY -Bridge built in 1961. Modify bridge to meet current FDOT design standards that will improve traffic safety, deck/lane geometry, parapets, and enhance pedestrian sidewalk safety. Bridge experiences heavy ADT (avg. daily traffic) and continual roadway drainage issues affecting the sheet piles.	50	55	\$600,000
Clint Moore Rd. over LWDD E-4 Canal (PB934426)	4	MODIFY -Bridge built in 1973. Modify bridge to meet current FDOT design standards that will improve traffic safety, deck/lane geometry, parapets, and enhance pedestrian sidewalk safety. Bridge experiences heavy ADT (avg. daily traffic) and continual roadway drainage issues affecting the sheet piles.	50	43	\$600,000
Lake Osborne Dr. over Lake Bass Canal (PB934354)	3	MODIFY -Bridge built in 1955. Modify bridge to meet current FDOT design standards that will improve traffic safety (lane width, bike lanes, parapets), update guardrail system, improve roadway drainage, restore the embankment/ slope protection and enhance pedestrian sidewalk safety. Bridge has extensive utility attachments and crossings that have caused roadway settling previously.	50	61	\$600,000
Le Chalet Blvd. over LWDD E-3 Canal (934487)	3	MODIFY -Bridge built in 1981. Modify bridge to meet current FDOT design standards that will improve traffic safety, deck/lane geometry, parapets, and enhance pedestrian sidewalk safety. Bridge experiences heavy ADT (avg. daily traffic) and continual roadway drainage issues affecting the sheet piles.	50	35	\$600,000
Barwick Rd. over LWDD Lat. 30 Canal (934455)	4	REPLACE BRIDGE WITH CULVERT -Bridge built in 1964. Replace bridge to meet current FDOT design standards that will improve traffic safety (lane width, bike lanes, parapets), update guardrail system, improve roadway drainage, restore the embankment/ slope protection and enhance pedestrian sidewalk safety.	50	52	\$600,000
Smith Sundry Rd. over LWDD Lat. 33 Canal (PB934411)	5	REPLACE BRIDGE WITH CULVERT -Bridge built in 1965. Replace bridge to meet current FDOT design standards that will improve traffic safety (lane width, bike lanes, parapets), update guardrail system, improve roadway drainage, restore the embankment/ slope protection and enhance pedestrian sidewalk safety.	50	51	\$600,000
East Ocean Ave. (C-812) over Hypoluxo Island Lagoon (934347)	4	MODIFY -Bridge built in 1989. Modify bridge to meet current FDOT design standards that will improve traffic safety, deck/lane geometry, parapets, and enhance pedestrian sidewalk safety. Bridge experiences heavy ADT (avg. daily traffic) and continual roadway drainage issues affecting the sheet piles.	50	27	\$600,000
CR-880 over SFWMD L-14 Canal @ 6 Mile Bend (930038)	6	MODIFY -Bridge built in 1954. Modify bridge to meet current FDOT design standards that will improve traffic safety, deck/lane geometry, and parapets.	50	62	\$500,000
CR-700 over SFWMD L-13 Canal (930085)	6	MODIFY -Bridge built in 1968. Modify bridge to meet current FDOT design standards that will improve traffic safety, deck/lane geometry, parapets, guardrail system, and post-tensioning deck slab failure.	50	48	\$900,000

Infrastructure Sales Tax Capital Projects

Project	District	Description	Expected Life Cycle	Current Age	Est. Cost
Donald Ross Rd. over Cypress Creek (N Br) (934128)	1	MODIFY or Culvert -Bridge built in 1989. Repair bridge to meet current FDOT design standards that will improve traffic safety, deck/lane geometry, parapets, and enhance pedestrian sidewalk safety. Bridge experiences heavy ADT (avg. daily traffic), pavement settling, and continual roadway drainage issues affecting the sheet piles.	50	27	\$900,000
Donald Ross Rd. over Cypress Creek (S Br) (934129)	1	MODIFY or Culvert -Bridge built in 1990. Repair bridge to meet current FDOT design standards that will improve traffic safety, deck/lane geometry, parapets, and enhance pedestrian sidewalk safety. Bridge experiences heavy ADT (avg. daily traffic), pavement settling, and continual roadway drainage issues affecting the sheet piles.	50	27	\$900,000
		Total Bridge Modifications:			\$14,600,000
Resurfacing					
Northlake Blvd. from Military Trail to Beeline Hwy.	1	PBC has about 3,400 lane miles of roads to maintain. The <u>average</u> asphalt life is 18-20 years before very serious deterioration (rippling, alligator cracking, and large potholes) sets in. Arterial roads average 12-15 years, while residential streets may last 20-25 years. Allowing a road to reach the "serious" state creates a situation where the base material may get significant water intrusion, and once this level of deterioration sets in, resurfacing alone will not keep the road from getting significantly worse each year. The cost of rebuilding a deteriorated road is over ten times the cost of resurfacing. To avoid having our roads become major maintenance problems, we should therefore be averaging 170 lane miles of resurfacing each year (3400 lane miles/20 years =170 lane miles/year). Our current average milling/resurfacing cost is about \$70,000 per lane mile. We should therefore be spending an average of \$12m each year to maintain the road infrastructure. (170 x \$0.07m = \$11.90m)	20	Over 20	\$1,500,000
Woolbright Road from Military Trail to Lawrence Road	4		20	Over 20	\$1,000,000
Haverhill Rd. from Okeechobee Blvd. to Roebuck Rd.	7		20	Over 20	\$1,200,000
Military Trail from PGA Blvd. to Donald Ross Rd.	1		20	Over 20	\$1,800,000
Gun Club Rd. from Jog Rd. to Congress Ave.	2		20	Over 20	\$1,400,000
Lantana Rd. from west of SR7 to Turnpike	3		20	Over 20	\$900,000
Lantana Rd from I-95 to US-1	3		20	Over 20	\$500,000
Community Dr. from Haverhill Rd. to Military Trail	7		20	Over 20	\$200,000
Military Tr. From Hypoluxo Rd. to Lake Worth Rd.	3		20	Over 20	\$2,200,000
Pratt Whitney Rd. from Indiantown Rd. to north County line	1		20	Over 20	\$2,000,000
Congress Ave. from Miner Rd. to south of Hypoluxo Rd.	3		20	Over 20	\$600,000
Okeechobee Blvd. from Sem. Pratt Whitney Rd to Royal Palm Beach Blvd.	6		20	Over 15	\$1,500,000
A1A from Donald Ross Rd. to Marcinski	1		20	Over 20	\$300,000
Congress Ave. from Palm Beach Lakes to 45th St.	7		20	12	\$1,200,000
Old Boynton Rd. from Knuth Rd. to Congress Ave.	4		20	Over 20	\$200,000
Lawrence Rd. from Boynton Beach Blvd. to Lantana Rd.	3 & 4		20	Over 20	\$1,600,000
Military Trail from County Line to Palmetto Park Rd	4		20	Over 20	\$900,000
Woolbright Rd. from Knuth Rd to Congress Ave.	4		20	Over 20	\$200,000
Lake Ida Rd from Congress Ave to Swinton Ave.	4 & 7		20	Over 20	\$700,000
Jog Road from Lake Ida Rd to Flavor Pict Rd.	5		20	Over 20	\$700,000
Jog Rd. from Summit Blvd to Gun Club Rd.	2		20	Over 20	\$400,000
Summit Blvd from Military Tr to Congress Ave.	2		20	Over 20	\$700,000
Congress Ave. From Lake Ida Rd. to Summit Dr.	4		20	Over 20	\$500,000
Golf Road from Military Trail to Congress Ave.	4		20	Over 20	\$600,000
Lyons Rd from Hillsboro Canal to Boca Lago Blvd.	5		20	Over 20	\$1,000,000
SW 18th St. from SR7 to Boca Rio Rd.	5		20	13	\$900,000
Okeechobee Blvd from Royal Palm Beach Blvd. to Wildcat Way	6		20	Over 20	\$700,000
Pinehurst Dr. from Lake Worth Rd. to Forest Hill Blvd.	2	20	Over 20	\$500,000	
Frederick Small Rd from Central Blvd. to Military Trail	1	20	Over 20	\$300,000	
Frederick Small Rd. from Military Trail to Palmwood Rd.	1	20	Over 20	\$200,000	
El Clair Ranch Rd from Lake Ida Rd. to Woolbright Rd.	5	20	Over 20	\$800,000	
Seacrest Blvd from Gulfstream Blvd. to Hypoluxo Rd.	7	20	Over 20	\$2,400,000	
High Ridge Road/Hypoluxo Rd to Lake Osbourne Dr	3	20	Over 20	\$400,000	
Folsom Rd from Crestwood Blvd. to Okeechobee Blvd.	6	20	Over 20	\$300,000	
Crestwood Blvd. Folsom Rd. to Okeechobee Blvd.	6	20	Over 20	\$700,000	
Davis Road from Melaleuca Ln. to Lake Worth Rd.	3	20	Over 20	\$200,000	
Lakes of Boca Raton public residential roads	5	20	Over 15	\$200,000	

Infrastructure Sales Tax Capital Projects

Project	District	Description	Expected Life Cycle	Current Age	Est. Cost
Lakeside Green/Willow Pond Rd. public residential roads	2		20	Over 20	\$200,000
Cannon Gate public residential roads	6		20	Over 20	\$400,000
Boca Del Mar (Powerline to Palmetto)	4		20	Over 20	\$400,000
Northtree public residential roads	3		20	Over 20	\$200,000
Belvedere Rd. from Benoist Farms to Jog Rd.	2		20	Over 20	\$900,000
CR 880	6		7	Over 10	\$3,000,000
Brown's Farms Road	6		7	7	\$2,000,000
Lantana Rd. from Hagen Ranch Rd. to I-95	3		20	Over 20	\$2,000,000
Jog Rd. from Atlantic Ave to Boynton Beach Blvd.	5		20	Over 20	\$1,900,000
Lantana Rd. from Fla. Turnpike to Hagen Ranch Rd	3		20	Over 20	\$300,000
Cresthaven Blvd. from Jog Rd. to Military Trail	2		20	Over 20	\$300,000
10Th Ave N. from Pinehurst Dr. to Haverhill Rd.	2 & 3		20	Over 20	\$700,000
10Th Ave N. from Congress Ave. to I-95	3		20	Over 20	\$400,000
Military Trail from Hillsboro Rd. to Clintmoore Rd.	4		20	Over 20	\$2,300,000
Meleleuca Ln. from Military Trail to Davis Rd.	3		20	Over 20	\$300,000
Orange Blvd. from Seminole Pratt Whitney Rd. Coconut Rd.	6		20	Over 20	\$500,000
Coconut Blvd. from Orange Blvd to Northlake Blvd	6		20	Over 20	\$300,000
Purdy Ln. from E-3 Canal to Kirk Rd.	2 & 3		20	Over 20	\$200,000
Jupiter Farms Rd. from Sandy Run Rd to Indiantown Rd.	1		20	12	\$300,000
Randolph Siding Rd. from 110th to Jupiter Farms Rd.	1		20	Over 20	\$200,000
Sandy Run Rd. from 120th Place N. to Jupiter Farms Rd.	1		20	Over 20	\$300,000
Center St. from Indiantown Rd. to Alt A-1-A	1		20	Over 20	\$300,000
Alexander Run from Randolph Siding Rd. to Indiantown Rd.	1		20	Over 20	\$300,000
Prosperity Farms Rod. From Hood Rd. to Donald Ross Rd.	7		20	Over 20	\$300,000
Belvedere Rd. from Jog Rd. to Haverhill Rd.	2		20	Over 20	\$600,000
Australian Ave. from 45th St. to Blue Heron Blvd.	7		20	Over 20	\$200,000
Old Dixie Hwy. from Alt A-1-A to County Line Rd.	1		20	Over 20	\$300,000
Loxahatchee River Rd. from Center St. to County Line Rd.	1		20	13	\$300,000
Cannon Way. From In a Loop to Haverhill Rd.	6		20	Over 20	\$200,000
Central Blvd. from Indian Creek Parkway to Indiantown Rd.	1		20	13	\$300,000
Garden Rd. from Bee-line Hwy. to Investment Ln.	7		20	Over 20	\$300,000
Hypoluxo Rd. from Military Trail to U.S. 1	7 & 3		20	Over 20	\$1,400,000
Prosperity Farms Rd. from Northlake Blvd. to Alamanda Dr.	1		20	Over 20	\$200,000
Belvedere Rd. from Australian Ave. to U.S. 1	2		20	17	\$600,000
Royal Palm Beach Blvd. from 40th St. to Persimmon Blvd.	6		20	Over 20	\$400,000
Indian / Scott / Spafford from Okeechobee Blvd. to Gardinia Ave.	7		20	Over 20	\$200,000
Blanchette Trail from Lake Worth Rd. to Arrowhead Dr.	6		20	Over 20	\$200,000
Old Boynton Rd. from Military Trail to Knuth Rd.	4		20	Over 20	\$500,000
Kirk Rd. from Meleleuca Ln. to Purdy Ln.	3		20	Over 20	\$400,000
Jog Rd. from Glades Rd. to Yamato Rd.	4 & 5		20	Over 20	\$700,000
Woolbright Rd. from Knuth Rd. to Federal Hwy.	4, 3 & 7		20	Over 20	\$600,000
Lake Ida Rd. from Hagen Ranch Rd. to Swinton Ave.	5		20	Over 20	\$1,200,000
El Clair Ranch Rd. from Atlantic Ave. to Boynton Beach Blvd.	5		20	Over 20	\$700,000
Congress Ave. from Clint Moore Rd. to Lake Ida Rd.	4 & 7		20	Over 20	\$2,400,000
S.W. 18th St. from Boca Rio Rd. to Military Trail	4		20	Over 20	\$700,000
Boca Rio Rd. from S.W. 18th St. to Glades Rd.	5		20	Over 20	\$300,000
Old Dixie Hwy. from South County Line to Spanish River Blvd.	4		20	Over 20	\$1,200,000
Palmetto Park Rd. from Glades Rd. to Crawford St.	5		20	Over 20	\$3,700,000
Lake Ridge Blvd. from State Rd. 7 to Yamato Rd.	5		20	Over 20	\$200,000
Boca Chase Dr. from Waterberry Dr. to State Rd. 7	5		20	Over 10	\$200,000

Infrastructure Sales Tax Capital Projects

Project	District	Description	Expected Life Cycle	Current Age	Est. Cost
Flavor Pict Rd. from Jog Rd. to Military Trail	5		20	Over 20	\$200,000
Judge Winnikoff Rd. from State Rd. 7 to Glades Rd.	5		20	Over 20	\$500,000
Ponderosa Dr. from Judge Winnikoff Rd. to Glades Rd.	5		20	Over 20	\$300,000
Pipers Glen Blvd. from Jog Rd. to Military Trail	5		20	Over 20	\$200,000
Palm Beach Lakes Blvd. from Okeechobee Blvd. to I-95	7		20	Over 20	\$400,000
Palm Beach Lakes Blvd. from Congress Ave. to U.S. 1	7		20	Over 20	\$700,000
Fla Mango Rd. from Belvedere Rd. to Dead End N. of Old	7		20	Over 20	\$200,000
Westgate Ave. from Military Trail to Congress Ave.	7		20	Over 20	\$500,000
Congress Ave. from Okeechobee Blvd. to Palm Beach Lakes	7		20	Over 20	\$400,000
Pioneer Rd. from Dead End to Jog Rd.	2		20	Over 20	\$200,000
Haverhill Rd. from Roebuck Rd. to 45th St.	7		20	Over 20	\$500,000
Haverhill Rd. from Summit Blvd. to Belvedere Rd.	2		20	Over 20	\$700,000
Jog Rd. from Forest Hill Blvd. to Summit Blvd.	2		20	Over 20	\$400,000
Sam Center Rd. from C.R. 880 to Gator Blvd.	6		7	16	\$200,000
Tabit Rd. from Dead End to N.W. Ave G	6		10	15	\$200,000
Eldorado Dr. from Pee Hokey Dr. to Muck City Rd.	6		10	Over 10	\$200,000
Seville St. from Pee Hokey Dr. to Muck City Rd.	6		10	Over 10	\$200,000
Joe Louis Blvd. from Dead End to Muck City Rd.	6		10	Over 20	\$200,000
Curlee Rd. from State Rd 80 to West Sugar House Rd.	6		10	Over 15	\$200,000
Duda Extension from C.R. 880 to Gator Blvd.	6		10	Over 20	\$300,000
Wedgeworth Rd. from Dead End to State Rd 880	6		10	Over 15	\$200,000
Rodgers Rd. from County line to E. 1.5 miles	6		10	Over 20	\$200,000
Hatton Hwy. from Gator Blvd. to State Rd 80	6		10	9	\$300,000
C.R. 827 from U.S. 27 to E. 2 miles	6		10	Over 15	\$300,000
C.R 827 from C.R. 827A to North 1 Mile	6		10	Over 15	\$200,000
Bolles Canal from U.S. 27 to West 5 Miles	6		10	Over 20	\$600,000
Boat Ramp Rd. from C.R. 880 to East 1 mile	6		15	Over 20	\$200,000
Ritta Rd. from Dead End to Corkscrew Blvd.	6		10	10	\$200,000
Rodgers Rd. from County line to Miami Canal Rd.	6		10	Over 20	\$500,000
Corkscrew Blvd. from County line to U.S. 27	6		10	14	\$900,000
Muck City Rd. from S.R. 700 to State Market Rd.	6		10	10	\$800,000
Hooker Hwy. from Harris Rd. to S.R. 715	6		10	13	\$600,000
Harris Rd. from Hooker Hwy. to Teddar Rd.	6		10	Over 20	\$200,000
		Total Resurfacing:			\$77,500,000
Pathways					
Belvedere Road canal piping and sidewalk addition (62nd Dr. N. to Haverhill park)	2	Pipe LWDD L-3 Canal and provide pedestrian path on south side of road for residents accessing park and school located on Drexel Rd. north of Belvedere	20	N/A	\$2,400,000
Center St. from Old Dixie Highway to Alt. A1A	1	New pedestrian paths that have not been able to secure funding through the County's Pathway Program.	20	N/A	\$400,000
Hood Road from Briarlake Dr. to W. of Turnpike	1		20	N/A	\$200,000
Indiantown Rd. from Loxahatchee River Bridge to Taylor Rd.	1		20	N/A	\$200,000
Randolph Siding Rd. from 110th Ave. N. to Jupiter Farms Rd.	1		20	N/A	\$400,000
Roan Ln. from Kenas St. to Roan Court	1		20	N/A	\$200,000
Seminole Dr. from Lantana Rd. to Tallulah Rd.	3		20	N/A	\$500,000
SW 18th St. from Via De Sonrisa Del Sur to Military Trail	4		20	N/A	\$700,000
		Total Pathways:			\$5,000,000

Infrastructure Sales Tax Capital Projects

Project	District	Description	Expected Life Cycle	Current Age	Est. Cost
Striping					
Sections of Australian Avenue	7	A road generally needs resurfacing once every 20 years. A road generally needs restriped once every 8-10 years. Note that road resurfacing includes restriping. Due to budget constraints, the funding for resurfacing and restriping has not kept up with the demand, and there is a great need to 'catch up' and bring the worst of the County roads up to safe striping levels.	10	over 10	\$325,000
Sections of Congress Avenue	3, 4 & 7		10	over 10	\$800,000
Sections of Haverhill Road	2, 3 & 7		10	over 10	\$400,000
Sections of Hypoluxo Road	3 & 7		10	over 10	\$275,000
Sections of Indiantown Road	1		10	over 10	\$375,000
Sections of Jog Road	2, 3 & 5		10	over 10	\$1,100,000
Sections of Lantana Road	2 & 3		10	over 10	\$375,000
Sections of Military Trail	ALL		10	over 10	\$900,000
Sections of Seacrest Blvd.	7		10	over 10	\$200,000
Sections of Old Dixie Hwy.	ALL		10	over 10	\$375,000
Sections of Palmetto Park Road	4 & 5		10	over 10	\$275,000
Sections of Lyons Road	3 & 5		10	over 10	\$600,000
Sections of Yamato Road	4 & 5		10	over 10	\$175,000
Sections of Clint Moore Road	4 & 5		10	over 10	\$200,000
Sections of Linton Blvd.	4 & 5		10	over 10	\$175,000
Sections of Lake Ida Road	4 & 5		10	over 10	\$175,000
Sections of Hagen Ranch Road	3 & 5		10	over 10	\$275,000
Sections of 45th Street	7		10	over 10	\$175,000
Sections of Okeechobee Blvd.	2, 6 & 7		10	over 10	\$200,000
Sections of Palm Beach Lakes Blvd.	7		10	over 10	\$100,000
Sections of Woolbright Road	3, 4 & 5	10	over 10	\$200,000	
Sections of Gateway Blvd.	3	10	over 10	\$200,000	
Sections of Lawrence Road	3 & 4	10	over 10	\$200,000	
Sections of 10th Avenue North	2 & 3	10	over 10	\$200,000	
Sections of Summit Blvd.	2	10	over 10	\$200,000	
Sections of Belvedere Road	2 & 7	10	over 10	\$325,000	
Sections of Donald Ross Road	1	10	over 10	\$200,000	
		Total Striping:			\$9,000,000
Signals and Signal Systems					
Donald Ross Road @ Military Trail	1	Mast Arm signal systems perform much better than traditional span-wire signal systems during major storm events; there is much less damage and repairs are less costly and can be made much faster.	25 / 50	22	\$400,000
Okeechobee Blvd. @ Haverhill Road	7 & 2		25 / 50	20	\$500,000
Lantana Road @ Congress Avenue	3		25 / 50	16	\$400,000
Hypoluxo Road @ Military Trail	3		25 / 50	26	\$400,000
Boynton Beach Blvd. @ Military Trail	4 & 5		25 / 50	14	\$400,000
Atlantic Avenue @ Military Trail	4 & 5		25 / 50	25	\$400,000
Blue Heron Blvd. & Riviera FS # 2	7		25 / 50	unknown	\$400,000
Old Boynton & Military Trail	4 & 5		25 / 50	26	\$400,000
Okeechobee Blvd. & Sapodilla Avenue	7		25 / 50	23	\$500,000
Okeechobee Blvd. & Quadrille Blvd.	7		25 / 50	21	\$500,000
15th Street & Tamarind Avenue	7		25 / 50	16	\$500,000
Boynton Beach Blvd. & Seacrest Blvd.	7		25 / 50	32	\$400,000
Le Chalet Blvd. & Military Trail	3		25 / 50	25	\$400,000
Atlantic Avenue & Hamlet Drive	4		25 / 50	23	\$400,000
Summit Blvd. & Haverhill Road	2		25 / 50	14	\$400,000
Cascades Isle Blvd. & Jog Road	5		25 / 50	16	\$400,000
Okeechobee Blvd. @ Military Trail	7		25 / 50	24	\$600,000
Southern Blvd/SR 80 (Big Blue Tr to Royal Palm Beach Blvd.)	6		Transportation Systems Management and Operations (TSMO) will enable proper	10	N/A

Infrastructure Sales Tax Capital Projects

Project	District	Description	Expected Life Cycle	Current Age	Est. Cost	
45th Street (Military Tr. to Broadway)	7	monitoring and effective management of traffic congestion with the help of closed circuit TVs, travel-time and volume/speed/occupancy data and collection systems deployed along the route	10	N/A	\$400,000	
Blue Heron Blvd. (Military Tr. To Broadway)	1 & 7		10	N/A	\$400,000	
SR 7 (Glades to SW 18th Avenue)	5		10	N/A	\$300,000	
Forest Hill Blvd. (South Shore Blvd. to I-95)	2		10	N/A	\$500,000	
Boynton Beach Blvd. (SR7 to I-95)	3, 4 & 5		10	N/A	\$500,000	
W. Atlantic Avenue (Lyons Rd. to Congress Ave)	4 & 5		10	N/A	\$400,000	
Mostly along US-1/Dixie Highway	ALL		10	N/A	\$500,000	
Network Routers	ALL		10	N/A	\$500,000	
Video Detection (80 +/- intersection)	ALL		10	N/A	\$2,200,000	
Various Other TSMO Locations	ALL		10	N/A	\$1,000,000	
School Zone System Upgrade	ALL		10	N/A	\$500,000	
Total Signals and Signal Systems:					\$15,000,000	
Street Lighting						
SR-7 High Mast Towers Rehab (Hypoluxo to N. of Lake Worth Rd.)	6 & 3	SR-7 Rehab of existing system	25	17	\$500,000	
Belvedere Homes	6	New Street Light Systems for Countywide Community Revitalization Team (CCRT) Neighborhoods	25	N/A	\$180,000	
San Castle	3		25	N/A	\$180,000	
Southern Blvd. Pines / Wallis Rd. west	2		25	N/A	\$180,000	
Limestone Creek	1		25	N/A	\$180,000	
Ranch Haven/Laura Lane	3		25	N/A	\$180,000	
Pleasant Ridge	1		25	N/A	\$180,000	
10th Avenue North (Haverhill Road to Kirk Road)	3 & 2		Phase One -- We have identified arterial street lighting that has been operating over 15 years as High Pressure Sodium (HPS) and maintained by FPL. Given that new LED technology is available, the County could save over \$700,000 per year in energy costs once the existing lights are changed out from HPS to LED. This saving would be created after an initial capital investment to have FPL change them out, and the breakeven point is estimated at 7 to 10 years.	N/A	over 15	\$40,000
Belvedere Road (Royal Palm Beach Blvd. City Limits to Haverhill)	2	N/A		over 15	\$175,000	
Boynton Beach Blvd. (Turnpike to Knuth Road)	5 & 4	N/A		over 15	\$250,000	
Community Drive (Haverhill Road to Military Trail)	7	N/A		over 15	\$30,000	
Congress Avenue (Okeechobee Blvd. to Belvedere Road)	2 & 7	N/A		over 15	\$70,000	
Congress Avenue (Gun Club Road to Summit Blvd.)	2	N/A		over 15	\$35,000	
Congress Avenue (Lantana Road to Hypoluxo Road)	3	N/A		over 15	\$65,000	
Forest Hill Blvd. (Turnpike to Pinehurst Drive)	2	N/A		over 15	\$75,000	
Forest Hill Blvd. (Jog Road to Military Trail)	2	N/A		over 15	\$75,000	
Gateway Blvd. (Military Trail to Windward Passage Drive)	3	N/A		over 15	\$45,000	
Glades Road (SR7 to Boca Rio Road)	5	N/A		over 15	\$150,000	
Gun Club Road (Bosque Blvd. to Congress Avenue)	2	N/A		over 15	\$120,000	
Haverhill Road (West Palm Beach City Limits to Haverhill City)	2 & 7	N/A		over 15	\$175,000	
Haverhill Road (SR80 to Lake Worth Road)	2	N/A		over 15	\$250,000	
Hypoluxo Road (Hagen Ranch Road to I-95)	3	N/A		over 15	\$275,000	
Jog Road (Okeechobee Blvd. to Belvedere Road)	2	N/A		over 15	\$75,000	
Jog Road (Belvedere Road to SR80)	2	N/A		over 15	\$120,000	
Jog Road (SR80 to Forest Hill Blvd.)	2	N/A		over 15	\$120,000	
Jog Road (Gateway Blvd. to Woolbright Road)	3 & 5	N/A		over 15	\$135,000	
Jog Road (Lake Ida Road to Old Clint Moore Road)	5	N/A		over 15	\$170,000	
Lake Worth Road (SR7 - Jog Road)	6 & 2	N/A		over 15	\$225,000	
Lantana Road (Turnpike to High Ridge Road)	2 & 3	N/A		over 15	\$260,000	
Linton Blvd. (Military Trail to Jog Road)	5	N/A		over 15	\$70,000	
Lyons Road (Clint Moore Road to Broward County Line)	5	N/A	over 15	\$235,000		
Melalueca Lane (Greenacres City Limits to Kirk Road)	2 & 3	N/A	over 15	\$65,000		
Military Trail (Northlake Blvd. to Leo Lane)	1	N/A	over 15	\$75,000		

Infrastructure Sales Tax Capital Projects

Project	District	Description	Expected Life Cycle	Current Age	Est. Cost
Military Trail (Okeechobee Blvd. to Lake Worth Road)	7, 3 & 2		N/A	over 15	\$335,000
Military Trail (Lake Worth Road to Clint Moore Road)	2, 3, 4 & 5		N/A	over 15	\$750,000
Northlake Blvd. (Kelso Drive to Military Trail)	1		N/A	over 15	\$50,000
Okeechobee Blvd. (Turnpike to West Palm Beach City Limits)	2 & 7		N/A	over 15	\$175,000
Palmetto Park (University Blvd. to Military Trail)	5 & 4		N/A	over 15	\$385,000
Seacrest Blvd. (Hypoluxo Road to Mentone Road)	7		N/A	over 15	\$30,000
Summit Blvd. (Jog Road to C-51 Canal)	2 & 3		N/A	over 15	\$175,000
SW 18th Street (SR7 to Turnpike)	5		N/A	over 15	\$100,000
West Atlantic Avenue (Turnpike to Military Trail)	5		N/A	over 15	\$135,000
Yamato Road (SR7 to Boca City Limits)	4 & 5		N/A	over 15	\$85,000
Boca Chase Drive (Cain Blvd. to 102 Way South)	5	Phase Two -- We have identified arterial street lighting that has been operating under 15 years as High Pressure Sodium (HPS) and maintained by FPL. Given that new LED technology is available, the County could save over \$350,000 per year in energy costs once the existing lights are changed out from HPS to LED. This saving would be created after an initial capital investment to have FPL change them out, and the breakeven point is estimated at 7 to 10 years.	N/A	under 15	\$6,000
Boynton Beach Blvd. (SR7 to Turnpike)	5		N/A	under 15	\$125,000
Clint Moore Road (SR7 to Turnpike)	5		N/A	under 15	\$150,000
Donald Ross Road (Jog Road Roundabout to 64th Drive North)	1		N/A	under 15	\$65,000
Gateway Blvd. (Lawrence Road to Savannah Lakes Drive)	3		N/A	under 15	\$45,000
Gun Club Road (Kirk Road to Congress Avenue)	2		N/A	under 15	\$50,000
Hagen Ranch Road (Boynton Beach Blvd. to W. Atlantic Avenue)	5		N/A	under 15	\$135,000
Hypoluxo Road (SR7 to Hagen Ranch Road)	3		N/A	under 15	\$155,000
Jog Road (Hypoluxo Road to Joe de Long Blvd.)	3		N/A	under 15	\$80,000
Jog Road (Woolbright Road to Lake Ida Road)	5		N/A	under 15	\$170,000
Lantana Road (SR7 to Jog Road)	2 & 3		N/A	under 15	\$185,000
Lake Worth Road (Wellington City Limits to SR7)	6		N/A	under 15	\$70,000
Lake Worth Road (at Pinehurst Drive)	2		N/A	under 15	\$6,000
Lawrence Road (Gateway Blvd. to Boynton Beach Blvd.)	3 & 4		N/A	under 15	\$60,000
Lawrence Road (Hypoluxo Road to Miner Road)	3		N/A	under 15	\$70,000
Lyons Road (Lantana Road to Boynton Beach Blvd)	3 & 5		N/A	under 15	\$285,000
Military Trail (Waditika Way to Okeechobee Blvd.)	7		N/A	under 15	\$170,000
Military Trail (Camino Real Road to S.W. 18th Street)	4		N/A	under 15	\$50,000
Northlake Blvd. (Coconut Blvd. to Ibis)	1 & 6		N/A	under 15	\$115,000
Okeechobee Blvd. (SR7 to Turnpike)	2 & 6		N/A	under 15	\$155,000
Powerline Road (south of Glades Road to Broward County Line)	4 & 5		N/A	under 15	\$120,000
Seminole Pratt Whitney Road (Sycamore Drive to Whitton Drive)	6		N/A	under 15	\$150,000
Seminole Pratt Whitney Road (Whitton Drive to SR80)	6		N/A	under 15	\$95,000
S.W. 18 Street (East and West of Powerline Road)	4		N/A	under 15	\$35,000
Westgate Avenue (Military Trail to Congress Avenue)	7		N/A	under 15	\$60,000
Woolbright Road (Hagen Ranch Road to Knuth Road)	4 & 5	N/A	under 15	\$240,000	
Discretionary Projects - (438 lights)	2, 3, 5 & 6	N/A	under 15	\$653,000	
Australian Ave. and Congress @ SR-80 Flyover / Ramps	2	Phase Three -- We have identified arterial street lighting that has been operating under 15 years as High Pressure Sodium (HPS) and maintained by PBC. Given that new LED technology is available, the County could save over \$125,000 per year in energy costs once the existing lights are changed out from HPS to LED. This saving would be created after an initial capital investment to have FPL change them out, and the breakeven point is estimated at 7 to 10 years.	N/A	14	\$60,000
Beeline Hwy. @ Pratt Whitney Rd & Pratt's main entrance	1		N/A	12	\$21,000

Infrastructure Sales Tax Capital Projects

Project	District	Description	Expected Life Cycle	Current Age	Est. Cost
Lake Ida and Via Flora Roundabout	5	them out, and the breakeven point is estimated at 7 to 10 years	N/A	18	\$5,000
Hagen Ranch Rd. & Gateway/Aberdeen Lakes Dr. Roundabout	3		N/A	17	\$5,000
Jog Rd. (Joe DeLong Blvd. to Gateway)	3		N/A	9	\$24,000
SR-7 (Whitehorse Dr. to Hypoluxo Rd.)	3 & 6		N/A	22	\$106,000
SR-7 @ Boynton Beach Blvd.	5		N/A	14	\$20,000
SR-7 @ Atlantic Ave.	5		N/A	14	\$12,000
SR-7 (north of Clint Moore Rd. to north of Glades Rd.)	5		N/A	14	\$116,000
SR-7 (north of Glades Rd. to Broward County Line)	5		N/A	13	\$95,000
Southern Blvd. (west of Turnpike to Gem Lake intersection)	2 & 7		N/A	10	\$325,000
Southern Blvd. (Sunshine Rd. to west of Turnpike)	2		N/A	7	\$112,000
Military Trail north of Southern Blvd.	2 & 7		N/A	8	\$17,000
W. Atlantic (Starkey Rd. to west of FL Turnpike)	5		N/A	7	\$5,000
Hypoluxo Rd. bridge over FL TP	3		N/A	6	\$30,000
Isolated locations (400 Lights)	ALL		N/A	N/A	\$367,000
		Total Street Lighting:			\$12,000,000
CR 880 Canal Bank Stabilization	6		50	N/A	
		The County owns and maintains CR 880. The SFWMD's L-13 Canal parallels and is very close to CR 880. The embankment area from CR 880 to the canal is minimal. The undermining of the CR 880 embankment continues due to storm events and increased SFWMD pumping and has progressively deteriorated. Repair of the embankment is necessary to prevent the eventual collapse of CR 880.			
		Total CR 880 Canal Bank Stabilization:			\$5,000,000

Infrastructure Sales Tax Capital Projects

Project	District	Description	Expected Life Cycle	Current Age	Est. Cost
Belvedere Rd. Canal Piping	7		50	N/A	
		The embankment area for the ditch around the curve on Belvedere Road is small and difficult to maintain. The undermining of this area continues and compromises the integrity of the sidewalk and road. Piping of the ditch is necessary to properly protect the road and sidewalk.			
		Total Belvedere Rd. Canal Piping:			\$1,000,000
Drainage Improvements					
Seminole Colony west (Okeechobee/Military)	7	Drainage improvement projects are generally included in Engineering's Capital Project request list but due to budget constraints have not received funding.	50	N/A	\$1,000,000
Seminole Colony east (Okeechobee/Military)	7		50	N/A	\$1,200,000
Orange Blvd. from Seminole Pratt Whitney to Royal Palm Beach	6		50	N/A	\$3,000,000
Clint Moore Rd. west of Military Trail	4 & 5		50	N/A	\$500,000
Congress Ave. north of Linton Blvd.	7		50	N/A	\$500,000
Congress Ave. @ Palm Beach Lakes	7		50	N/A	\$500,000
Haverhill Rd from Lake Worth Road to 10th Ave.	2		50	N/A	\$500,000
Australian Ave. from Banyan St. to 45th St.	7		50	N/A	\$17,800,000
		Total Drainage Improvements:			\$25,000,000
Drainage (Pipe Replacements)					
Sections of Randolph Siding Road	1	Engineering has experienced an increase of pipe failures in County roads due to aging infrastructure. The Road and Bridge Division has developed a priority list for storm pipe replacements. Any failed pipes need to be repaired or replaced in order to properly drain and maintain our roads in a safe operating condition.	50	unknown	\$600,000
Sections of Kirk Road	2 & 3		50	unknown	\$500,000
Sections of Indiantown Road	1		50	unknown	\$200,000
Various other locations Countywide	ALL		50	unknown	\$1,700,000
		Total Drainage Pipe Replacements:			\$3,000,000
		Total Engineering:			\$189,500,000

Infrastructure Sales Tax Capital Projects

Project	District	Description	Expected Life Cycle	Current Age	Est. Cost
Sheriff					
Headquarters R&R	CW/2	This project includes the replacement of all building systems (less the envelop) including HVAC, plumbing, electrical, ceiling and lighting, back-up power, flooring, and painting. The work will include renovations to increase functionality of key areas when the operations are relocated to accommodate the renewal/replacement work. The cost of this project includes the creation of temporary operating spaces to continue operations during the various phases of the work. This facility has been continuously operated on a 24/7 basis for approximately 33 years	25 years	33 years	\$22,000,000
Detention Center Facilities R/R (Phases 3-5)	CW/2	Replaces infrastructure continuously occupied since the early 1980's/Replaces systems including locking control, fire alarm, intercom, CCTV, nurse call, and panic buttons which are over 20 years old.	20 years	33 years	\$21,913,000
Main Detention Center Electronics	CW/2	Replaces infrastructure continuously occupied since the early 1980's/Replaces systems including locking control, fire alarm, intercom, CCTV, nurse call, and panic buttons which are over 20 years old.	20 years	33 years	\$11,300,000
Detention Facilities R/R (Phase 6) - Repurpose MDC Admissions/Court	CW/2	Renovation/replacement of the existing intake, holding and court areas to more effectively handle the increased bookings and avoid new construction at a higher one time and recurring cost.	35 years	33 years	\$40,000,000
Evidence Building	CW/2	Consolidate and expand four existing locations	Varies	Varies	\$20,000,000
Vehicle Replacement	CW	Replace vehicles	Varies	Varies	\$12,621,503
Cameras and Radios	CW	In-car cameras, body cameras, radios	Varies	Varies	\$27,432,384
Public Safety Equipment	CW	IT Hardware replacements, data communication, & electronic equipment	Varies	Varies	\$11,182,970
		Total Sheriff:			\$166,449,857
Facilities					
Judicial					
Courthouse Electronics System R&R/Command Center	CW/2	This project replaces CCTV, card access, fire alarm, intercom, elevator, FEAR system and panic buttons in the Main Courthouse and SA/PA Building which are over 20 years old and no longer servicable. The replacement project needs to be undertaken without interrupting daily operations of the building and without any loss of functionality. The replacement and renovation of the Command Center will need to take place concurrently in order to ensure that daily operations are not interrupted.	20 years	20 years	\$10,300,000
Judicial Partners Records Warehouse	CW/2	This project constructs a facility to address the backlogged need to house judicial records which are required to be retained. The facility will allow the records of Clerk/State Attorney/Public Defender/Guardian Ad Litem to be removed from private facilities and temporary accommodations, reduce County operating costs, increase operating efficiency of the Courts and free up space within the Courthouses which needs to be used for its highest and best use in keeping with the purpose for its original construction.	30 years	N/A	\$23,000,000
		Total Judicial:			\$33,300,000

Infrastructure Sales Tax Capital Projects

Project	District	Description	Expected Life Cycle	Current Age	Est. Cost
General Government Facilities					
Countywide Buildings Renewal/Replacement	CW	Backlogged Building System Renewal & Replacement. Building Systems to be replaced range from envelop components (roof, walls, structural elements, window and weatherproofing), HVAC, plumbing, electrical, ceiling and lighting, back-up power, flooring and painting. Currently, this project consists of 363 individual System renewal/replacement activities in the next 7 years.	Varies	Varies	\$20,079,000
Countywide Parks Buildings	CW	Backlogged Park System Renewal & Replacement. Building Systems to be replaced range from envelop components (roof, walls, structural elements, window and weatherproofing), HVAC, plumbing, electrical, ceiling and lighting, back-up power, flooring, painting, fire alarm, intrusion, and audio/video systems. Currently, this project consists of 107 individual System renewal/replacement activities in the next 7 years.	Varies	Varies	\$1,427,000
Animal Care & Control	CW/2	Renewal/replacement of the kennels, barn, clinic, lobby and adoption area at the ACC facility on Belvedere Road. The work will include renovations to increase functionality of key areas of the facility. The cost of this project includes the creation of temporary operating spaces to continue operations during the various phases of the work. This facility has been continuously operated on a 24/7 basis for approximately 23 years	25 years	23 years	\$14,000,000
		Total General Government			\$35,506,000
		Total Facilities:			\$68,806,000

Infrastructure Sales Tax Capital Projects

Project	District	Description	Expected Life Cycle	Current Age	Est. Cost
Parks & Recreation					
Playground Replacement					
John Prince Park - Osborne Boundless Playground Safety Surface	3	(Safety Concern) - Play structures have exceeded the recommended life cycle for safe play. Components are worn and/or showing signs of deterioration. Surfacing is not ADA compliant and could present a fall hazard. Expected life cycle is 8 years for safety surfacing and 10 years for play structures - age of existing playgrounds and safety surfacing is between 8 and 23 years.	8 - surface	11	\$175,000
John Stretch Park Playground	6		10	19	\$32,750
Paul Rardin Park Playground	6		10	17	\$52,750
Lake Lytal Park - Activity Building Playground	2		10	17	\$77,750
Lake Ida Park - 4th St. Playground	4		10	16	\$52,750
Dyer Park Playground	7		10	18	\$100,000
Carlin Park West Playground - near tennis courts	1		8 - ocean	20	\$30,000
Morikami - Biwa Pavilion Playground	5		10	22	\$52,750
Sanders Park Playground	3		10	17	\$32,750
John Prince Park - Osborne Boundless Playground Structure	3		10	11	\$75,000
Juno Park Playground	1		8 - ocean	19	\$52,750
Okeehhelee Park - Alligator Playground	2		10	19	\$205,500
West Boynton Park Playground	3		8 - surface	14	\$85,000
Seminole Palms Playground	6		10	18	\$50,000
Loggerhead Picnic Area Playground	1		8 - ocean	15	\$82,750
John Prince - Center Drive Playground	3		10	23	\$30,000
West Boynton Skate Park	3		5	8	\$150,000
John Prince Park - Mound Circle Playground	3		10	14	\$77,750
Carlin Park West Gumbo Limbo Playground	1		8 - ocean	14	\$32,750
Dubois Park Playground	1		8 - ocean	18	\$42,750
Jupiter Farms Park Playground	1		10	19	\$70,000
Buttonwood Park Playground	3		10	14	\$55,000
Glades Pioneer Park Playground	6		10	14	\$80,500
Ocean Cay Park Playground	1		8 - ocean	14	\$50,000
Glades Pioneer Park Playground	6		10	18	\$30,000
John Prince Park - Campground Playgrounds	3		10	18	\$105,500
Lake Charleston Park Playground	3		10	19	\$50,000
Burt Aaronson South County Regional - Boundless Playground	5		8 - surface	7 - high use	\$100,000
Limestone Creek Park Playground	1	10	19	\$40,000	
Lake Belvedere Estates Park Playground	2	10	14	\$52,750	
Coral Cove Park Playground	1	8 - ocean	11	\$50,000	
South Bay RV Park Playground	6	10	9	\$52,750	
Burt Aaronson South County Regional Park Playground near tennis courts	5	10	19	\$32,750	
		Total Playground Replacement:			\$2,260,000

Infrastructure Sales Tax Capital Projects

Project	District	Description	Expected Life Cycle	Current Age	Est. Cost
Sports Lighting Replacement					
Okeeheelee Park- Multipurpose Fields # 10,11,12,13	2	(Safety Concern) - The age of many lighting systems far exceeds recommended replacement interval resulting in decreased light levels and potential participant injury. Older units have increased mechanical failure and require greater maintenance resources and service expense. The expected life cycle of sports lighting is 20 years. Current lighting systems range between 15 and 36 years.	20	33	\$600,000
Okeeheelee Park - Softball Fields #1,2,3,4	2		20	33	\$600,000
Pinewoods Park - Baseball Fields #1,2,3	5		20	32	\$400,000
Burt Aaronson South County Regional Park - Fields #8,9,10,11	5		20	19	\$400,000
Caloosa Park - Softball Fields #1,2,3,4	4		20	32	\$900,000
Westgate Park and Recreation Center	7		20	32	\$200,000
Caloosa Park - Multipurpose Fields #5,6	4		20	32	\$300,000
Juno Park	1		20	32	\$150,000
Carlin Park	1		20	32	\$300,000
Bert Winters Park - Ballfield #1	1		20	33	\$150,000
Bert Winters Park - Ballfield #2	1		20	33	\$100,000
Lake Lytal Park - T-ball Multipurpose Field #5	2		20	30	\$100,000
Glades Pioneer Park - Ballfield #2	6		20	27	\$100,000
Lake Charleston Park	3		20	22	\$400,000
Jupiter Farms Park	1		20	20	\$200,000
Burt Aaronson South County Regional Park - Fields# 4,5,6,7	5		20	19	\$400,000
Burt Aaronson South County Regional Park - Fields #12,13	5		20	19	\$200,000
Dyer Park	7		20	18	\$600,000
Seminole Palms Park	6		20	15	\$1,100,000
Haverhill Park	2		20	36	\$300,000
Duncan Padget Park	6	20	36	\$100,000	
Okeeheelee Park - Tennis Courts	2	20	19	\$400,000	
Caloosa Park	4	20	32	\$1,200,000	
Lake Lytal Park - Tennis, Racquetball and Basketball Court	2	20	30	\$800,000	
Carlin Park	1	20	32	\$200,000	
Glades Pioneer Park	6	20	17	\$200,000	
Burt Aaronson South County Regional Park - Tennis Courts	5	20	19	\$950,000	
Burt Aaronson South County Regional Park - Basketball Courts	5	20	19	\$100,000	
Dyer Park	7	20	18	\$100,000	
Veterans Park	5	20	25	\$300,000	
		Total Sports Lighting Safety for Play:			\$11,850,000
Sport Court Replacement/ Resurfacing					
Veterans Basketball Courts	5	(Safety Concern) - Significant cracking/crumbling of walls and surfacing will result in increased safety risk to participants and potential liability exposure to County. Expected life cycle - 15 years for basketball and 25 years for racquetball. Current years range from 13 to 26 years and 31 to 37 years respectively.	15	24	\$45,000
Cabana Colony Basketball Courts	1		15	13	\$12,000
Canal Point Basketball Courts	6		15	26	\$6,500
John Stretch Basketball Courts	6		15	26	\$5,750
Haverhill Park Racquetball Court Replacement	2		25	37	\$270,000
Caloosa Park Racquetball Court Replacement	4		25	36	\$810,000
West Jupiter Park and Recreation Center Basketball Courts	1		15	20	\$20,000
Lake Lytal Park Racquetball Court Replacement	2		25	31	\$270,000
Duncan Padget Park Racquetball Court Replacement	6		25	37	\$135,000
			Total Sports Court Safety:		

Infrastructure Sales Tax Capital Projects

Project	District	Description	Expected Life Cycle	Current Age	Est. Cost
Roadway/Bridges/Pathways/Parking Lots/ Access					
Various Beach Access, Dune Crossovers and Dock Renovations	Ctwde	(Safety Concern) - The public thoroughfares, pedestrian/bicycle pathways and parking areas are showing signs of degradation with potholes, cracks, faded markings and uneven surfaces resulting in potential hazards to the user. All facilities are currently beyond their expected life cycle.	10	15+	\$250,000
Various Fencing Replacement	Ctwde		12	30	\$500,000
Dubois Park Pedestrian Bridge Deck Replacement	1		10	19	\$60,000
Burt Aaronson South County Regional Park Dog Park Pathways (Asphalt)	5		5	8	\$25,000
Burt Aaronson South County Regional Park Pathways (Asphalt)	5		5	12	\$40,000
Cabana Colony Pathways (Asphalt)	1		5	13	\$8,000
Caloosa Park Pathways (Asphalt)	4		5	12	\$16,000
Dyer Park Pathways (Asphalt)	7		5	7	\$25,000
Glades Pioneer Pathways (Asphalt)	6		5	8	\$20,000
John Prince Pathways (Asphalt)	3		5	6	\$50,000
Lake Ida Dog Park Pathways (Asphalt)	4		5	5	\$25,000
Okeeheelee Nature Center Pathways (Asphalt)	2		5	14	\$35,000
Okeeheelee North Pathways (Asphalt)	2		5	9	\$44,000
Ocean Inlet Pathways (Asphalt)	4		5	9	\$7,000
Santaluces Pathways (Asphalt)	3		5	12	\$65,000
Seminole Palms Pathways (Asphalt)	6		5	11	\$4,000
West Boynton Park Pathways (Asphalt)	3		5	13	\$20,000
John Stretch Roadways	6		10	10	\$180,000
Jupiter Farms Park Street/Parking Lot Lighting Replacement LED Lights	1		20	20	\$60,000
Jupiter Beach Park Street/Parking Lot Lighting Replacement	1		20	30	\$250,000
Carlin Park Street/Parking Lot Lighting Replacement	1		20	27	\$200,000
Caloosa Park Street/Parking Lot Lighting Replacement	4		20	32	\$200,000
Buttonwood Park Street/Parking Lot Lighting Replacement LED Lights	3		20	14	\$87,000
Ocean Inlet Park Street/Parking Lot Lighting Replacement LED Lights	4		20	27	\$84,000
Ocean Reef Park Street/Parking Lot Lighting Replacement	1		20	28	\$250,000
Morikami Street/Parking Lot Lighting Replacement LED Lights	5		20	38	\$144,000
Okeeheelee Park Street/Parking Lot Lighting Replacement	2		20	33	\$350,000
Okeeheelee North Parking Lot - Striping	2	5	20	\$65,000	
West Boynton Park Street/Parking Lot Lighting Replacement LED Lights	3	20	13	\$285,000	
West Boynton Park Parking Lot - Striping	3	5	13	\$10,000	
Veterans Parking Lot - Striping	5	5	5	\$5,000	
Various Parking Lot	Ctwde	15	15+	\$50,000	
Seminole Palms Parking Lot - Striping	6	5	10	\$6,000	
South Inlet Parking Lot - Striping	4	5	6	\$8,100	

Infrastructure Sales Tax Capital Projects

Project	District	Description	Expected Life Cycle	Current Age	Est. Cost
Okeehelée North Roadways	2		15	20	\$15,000
Ocean Inlet Roadways	4		15	15	\$10,000
Lake Ida 4th Roadways	4		15	11	\$33,000
Haverhill Park Street/Parking Lot Lighting Replacement	2		20	36	\$200,000
Glades Pioneer Park Street/Parking Lot Lighting Replacement LED Lights	6		20	27	\$60,000
Dyer Park Street/Parking Lot Lighting	7		20	18	\$192,000
Dyer Park Parking Lot	7		15	18	\$45,000
Dubois Park Parking Lot	1		15	20	\$35,000
Caloosa Park Roadways	4		15	20	\$20,000
Burt Reynolds Parking Lot	1		15	30	\$22,650
Burt Reynolds Roadways	1		15	30	\$44,550
John Prince Street/Parking Lot Lighting Replacement LED Lights	3		20	39	\$300,000
Burt Aaronson South County Regional Park Street/Parking Lot Lighting Replacement	5		20	19	\$540,000
Burt Aaronson South County Regional Park Nature Trail Boardwalk	5		10	20	\$225,000
		Total Bridge/Pathway/Boardwalk/Parking Safety:			\$5,170,300
Aquatic Facility Repair and Replacement					
Lake Lytal Aquatic Center Replace Public Aquatic Facility	2	(Safety Concern) - Aging pool facilities require ongoing capital maintenance of pump/filtration systems, decking and surfacing, drains, coping, leaks and other issues cited by Health Department. Numerous water park apparatuses are non-functional or aging and require replacement. Adequate capital funding is not currently available to address these increasing capital maintenance issues that could result in facility closure, loss of swim lessons, drowning prevention programs and decreased revenue. Every facility is at, or beyond, its expected useful life.	20	40	\$6,000,000
Aqua Crest Aquatic Complex Major Renovation and Reconstruction	7		20	37	\$6,000,000
North County Aquatic Complex Aquatic Facility Renovation	1		20	22	\$1,800,000
Therapeutic Recreation Complex - Gleneagle Aquatic Center (formerly Mary Prince Pool) Pool Resurfacing	3		20	25+	\$64,500
Santaluces Pool Aquatic Facility Renovation	3		20	28	\$850,000
Coconut Cove Waterpark Facility Repairs and Renovation	5		15	15	\$1,100,000
Calypso Bay Waterpark Facility Repairs and Renovation	6		15	14	\$1,330,000
		Total Aquatic Facility Health/Safety			\$17,144,500
Public Building/Restroom Replacement					
Kreusler Park Restroom Replacement	7	(Safety Concern) - Numerous park restrooms and other park structures are showing signs of deterioration with cracking concrete walls and foundations, roof leaks, plumbing failures and worn stained fixtures. Clean/functional restrooms are required to ensure adequate sanitary conditions are being maintained. All facilities are at, or beyond, their expected life cycle.	30	36	\$200,000
Ocean Rescue Refurbish wooden guard towers	Ctwdc		10	8 - 20	\$100,000
Ocean Inlet Park and Marina Improvements	4				\$5,000,000
West Jupiter Park & Recreation Center Restroom Replacement with Storage	1		30	35	\$250,000
Canal Point Restroom Replacement	6		30	45	\$270,000
Triangle Park Restroom Replacement	6		30	38	\$270,000
Juno Park Restroom Replacement	1		30	38	\$270,000
John Stretch Restroom Replacement	6		30	38	\$270,000
Carlin Park Restroom Replacement	1		30	30	\$270,000

Infrastructure Sales Tax Capital Projects

Project	District	Description	Expected Life Cycle	Current Age	Est. Cost
John Prince Park Campground Restroom Replacement	3		30	25	\$810,000
John Prince Restroom Replacement	3		30	30	\$270,000
John Prince Restroom Replacement	3		30	25	\$270,000
John Prince Restroom Replacement	3		30	25	\$270,000
Duncan Padget Park Restroom Replacement	6		30	36	\$270,000
Sandalfoot Cove Park Athletic Facility/Building Replacement	5		30	30	\$780,000
Dubois Park Historic Building Repair/Renovation	1		N/A	117	\$2,000,000
Sunset Cove Amphitheater Audio & Lighting System Replacement	5		15	7+	\$150,000
Jim Brandon Equestrian Center Barn Painting and Rust Treatment	2		10	10	\$250,000
Jim Brandon Equestrian Center Audio System Replacement	2		10	10	\$120,000
Pinewoods Park Athletic Facility/Building Replacement	5		30	30	\$780,000
Okeeheelee Park Athletic Facility/Building Replacement	2		30	30	\$780,000
Lake Lytal Park Athletic Facility/Building Replacement	2		30	40	\$780,000
Lake Lytal Park Athletic Facility/Building Replacement	2		30	30	\$780,000
Lake Lytal Park Maintenance Building Replacement	2		30	45	\$500,000
Lake Ida Park Building Replacement	4		30	30	\$500,000
John Prince Park Softball Triplex Athletic Facility/Building Replacement	3		30	30	\$780,000
Dubois Park Building Replacement	1		30	30	\$500,000
Carlin Park Building Replacement	1		30	30	\$500,000
Canal Point Building Replacement	6		30	30	\$500,000
Caloosa Park Athletic Facility/Press Box Replacement	4		30	32	\$780,000
John Prince Park Parks Division Administration Building Addition	3		15	20+	\$2,500,000
West Delray Regional Park Building Replacement	5		N/A	N/A	\$500,000
John Prince Park - Maintenance Trades Shop Building Replacement	3		30	30	\$2,000,000
John Prince Park Campground Building Replacement	3		30	39	\$750,000
Bert Winters Park Redevelopment - Phase 2	1		Varies	33	\$1,700,000
		Total Buildings:			\$26,720,000

Infrastructure Sales Tax Capital Projects

Project	District	Description	Expected Life Cycle	Current Age	Est. Cost
Athletic Field Renovations					
John Prince Park Athletic Field Renovations Sports Turf	3	(Safety Concern) - Reconstruction of sports fields is necessary to meet high user demand and ensure safe playing field conditions for athletic participants. Poor turf coverage, uneven surfaces and drainage issues have resulted in premature field closure to prevent participant injury.	Varies	30	\$3,220,000
West Boynton Park Athletic Field Renovations Sports Turf	3		Varies	13	\$2,000,000
Samuel Friedland Park - Sport Fields very pool drainage and 12 week closure per year Athletic Field Renovations, Sports Turf and Playground /Shade Structure	6		Varies	10	\$3,000,000
Westgate Park & Recreation Center Athletic Field Renovation, Restroom w/Storage	7		Varies	32	\$2,000,000
Glades Pioneer Park Athletic Facility Improvements Sports Turf	6		Varies	27	\$2,000,000
Loggers Run Park	5		Varies	13	\$3,200,000
Buttonwood Park	3		Varies	15	\$2,400,000
Caloosa Park Athletic Field Renovations Sports Turf	4		Varies	32	\$4,000,000
Dyer Park Athletic Field Improvements/Additions, Sports Turf	7		Varies	18	\$6,000,000
			Total Athletic Fields:		
Fresh Water Boat Ramps					
John Prince	3	(Safety Concern) - As a result of prop dredging and high use, several park boat ramps have become uneven, undermined, broken or are too short for the vessels being launched. These conditions have rendered the ramps unsafe with one already closed for public use. These ramps will be replaced with concrete to have a longer life cycle.	5-10	12	\$400,000
Burt Aaronson South County Regional Park	5		5-10	6	\$250,000
Okeehelée (ski lake)	2		5-10	12	\$400,000
		Total Fresh Water Boat Ramps:			\$1,050,000
Sanitary Sewer/Septic Systems					
Canal Point	6	Septic System Replacement	15	30	\$50,000
Okeehelée Park	2		15	33	\$50,000
Triangle Park	6		15	30	\$50,000
Lake Ida West Park	4		15	10	\$150,000
Jupiter Farms Park	1		15	11	\$50,000
Juno Park	1		15	13	\$50,000
Gulfstream Park	4		15	30	\$100,000
Duncan Padgett Park	6		15	30	\$50,000
Caloosa Park	4		15	30	\$100,000
Morikami Park	5		15	10	\$150,000
Loxahatchee Groves	6		15	30	\$50,000
Lake Lytal Park	2		15	10	\$50,000
Veterans Park Irrigation Well Replacement	5		Old well is sucking sand which effects both turf & irrigation infrastructure integrity. Can no longer be patch repaired	Not Adq.	
South Bay RV Campground Electrical Upgrade	6	Need to meet industry standard and to accept larger recreational vehicles. This facility is designated for post disaster housing.	Not Adq.		\$200,000
		Total Sanitary Sewer/Septic Systems:			\$1,150,000
Group Pavilion Replacement					

Infrastructure Sales Tax Capital Projects

Project	District	Description	Expected Life Cycle	Current Age	Est. Cost
Jupiter Beach Park	1	(Safety Concern) - Many of these large wooden structures have exceeded their life expectancy and are showing signs of termite damage, roof leaks, rust and patch repairs. Replacement is necessary to avoid closure and associated revenue loss.	15 - ocean	16	\$150,000
Morikami Park	5		20-25	23	\$300,000
John Prince	3		20-25	25	\$150,000
Burt Aaronson South County Regional Park	5		20-25	19	\$150,000
Various	CW		20-25	30	\$300,000
Carlin Park	1		15 - ocean	30	\$150,000
			Total Group Pavilion Replacement:		
		Total Parks and Recreation:			\$95,939,050
		Total All Departments:			\$520,694,907

Infrastructure Sales Tax Capital Projects

Project	District	Description	Expected Life Cycle	Current Age	Est. Cost
<u>New Projects/Maintain Service Levels</u>					
Sheriff					
Shooting Range	CW/6	Expansion - 5 new handgun ranges; new Explosive Ordnance and Demolition training area	N/A	21 years	\$10,000,000
Acreage Substation	6	New construction - new demand based on population	25 years	N/A	\$3,350,000
Jupiter Farms Substation	1	New construction - new demand based on population	25 years	N/A	\$2,800,000
		Total Sheriff:			\$16,150,000
Facilities					
Judicial					
Courthouse Buildout and Renovations	CW/2	Approximately 125,000 sf of the Main Courthouse in downtown West Palm Beach were intentionally left unfinished to fulfill future judicial expansion and programming. This space is made up by a large space on the 1 st floor as well as the entire 7 th and 8 th floors. A pending update to the Countywide Judicial Facilities Master Plan will: 1) identify the optimal use(s) for these floors to correct existing deficiencies, 2) fulfill present day needs of the court that are currently going unmet, prioritizing those which present security concerns or limit the effective provision of court services, and 3) prioritize other interior renovations to optimize the use of space within the Main Courthouse and meet the needs of the Court and all Court Partners within the building and system wide.	25 years	N/A	\$35,000,000
		Total Judicial:			\$35,000,000
General Government Facilities					
Government Center Renewal/Replacement	CW/2	This project includes the replacement of all building systems for five floors (less the envelop) including HVAC, plumbing, electrical, ceiling and lighting, back-up power, flooring, and painting. The work will include renovations to increase functionality of key areas of the building. The cost of this project includes the creation of temporary operating spaces to sustain continuous operations during the various phases of the work.	25 years	31 years	\$26,000,000
South County Admin Complex Redevelopment	CW/7	Redevelop the County property holdings into a cohesive, modern governmental complex, expanding access to the transit intermodal facility, and surplus 1-2 acres for private use complementing the intermodal facility. The project will also act as an anchor for the redevelopment of the Congress Ave. Corridor.	25 years	45 years	\$45,700,000
810 Datura Building Replacement	CW/2	This project relocates Community Services from 810 Datura to the County's 45th Street Complex. This project will modernize that facility which is 50+ years old, provide adequate space for the services and programs.	25 years	60 years	\$23,000,000
		Total General Government Facilities:			\$94,700,000

Infrastructure Sales Tax Capital Projects

Project	District	Description	Expected Life Cycle	Current Age	Est. Cost
Parks & Recreation					
Development to Maintain Service Levels					
Canyon's District Park New District Park Construction	3/5	New District Park in West Boynton Beach due to population growth and in order to maintain target level of service per the County's Comprehensive Plan, Recreation and Open Space Element. Funding split between two commission districts (3 and 5).			\$12,000,000
Acreage Community Park Recreation Center (ITID)	6	Request from Indian Trails Improvement District for an indoor/gymnasium facility to meet the demand of the residents in this area of the County			\$3,000,000
Riverbend/Loxahatchee Battlefield Park Visitor Restrooms and Nature/History Center	1	Previously deferred project. This has been on the park master plan for more than 20 years. Serves the public at this heavily visited local Florida history site as well as cultural and nature programs. There is currently very limited capital infrastructure in the park to support these amenities demanded by the public.			\$5,000,000
Okechee Park South Regional Park Expansion	2	Passive park land - Central County Okechee Regional Park - South. This project has been started but funding is required to complete this large regional passive park for public use (green space, hiking, biking, canoeing/kayaking, equestrian trails, group picnicking, nature playgrounds, parking, etc.)			\$7,000,000
Calypso Bay Waterpark Addition of Waterpark Feature	6	Addition of an attraction to keep public waterparks high value and quality. New feature will attract new business and bring in older children			\$1,200,000
Coconut Cove Waterpark Addition of Waterpark Feature	5	Addition of an attraction to keep public waterparks high value and quality. New feature will attract new business and bring in older children			\$1,200,000
		Total Parks & Recreation:			\$29,400,000
		Total New/Maintain Service Levels			\$175,250,000
Board Directed Projects					
Central County Housing Resource Center	CW	This facility would be sited in close proximity to a growing and underserved homeless population in and around John Prince Park, Bryant Park, downtown Lake Worth, the Lake Worth Road Corridor and surrounding area. The facility would serve as a resource center for homeless and at-risk homeless individuals and families.			\$5,700,000
Housing Units for Homeless and Extremely Low Income	CW	This proposal involves the acquisition and renovation of older, possibly rundown motel properties into efficiency units for use as temporary or longer term affordable housing for homeless and special populations.			\$10,500,000
					\$16,200,000
		Total Projects			\$712,144,907

INFRASTRUCTURE PROJECT LIST SUPPLEMENT
February 9, 2016

SUBJECT: HOMELESS HOUSING

BACKGROUND: On November 24, 2015, the Board of County Commissioners conducted a workshop on Infrastructure and Financing Options. Although the focus of the workshop was on roads and bridges, parks, and general government backlogged infrastructure projects, Board discussion also included potential projects to address level of service deficiencies in the area of homeless housing services. Staff was directed to return to the Board in a late January or early February 2016 meeting with proposals addressing this need.

NEED: Affordable housing is essential for Floridians. There is not enough affordable housing in Palm Beach County. Our rental rates and median home prices are among the highest in the State. In Florida, nearly 1 million very low-income households are paying more than 50% of their income for housing, well above the maximum amount considered affordable by experts.¹ With its favorable weather and high housing costs, Florida has the third highest homeless population in the nation, over 35,900 at last count. In Palm Beach County, over 1400 individuals and families are homeless on any given day according to the 2015 Point-in-Time count.² This is a 9% reduction from the 2013 count, but still an unacceptable number. In the 2012-1013 Palm Beach County school year, over 3100 students met the Florida Department of Education definition of homeless: children and youth who lack a fixed, regular, and adequate night time residence.³ A major goal of the Ten-Year Plan to End Homelessness in Palm Beach County, adopted in 2008, involves securing a stable stock of affordable/accessible housing. Advances have been made in this area, however, we have a considerable ways to go to achieve our desired outcomes. Without greater access to affordable housing units, it will be difficult or impossible to achieve further reductions in the number of homeless in Palm Beach County and the demands for service will continue to stress the capabilities of the Senator Philip D. Lewis Homeless Resource Center.

RECOMMENDATION: Provide funding in the amount of **\$16.2 million over a 10-year period** to fund capital projects as described below.

Central County Housing Resource Center - \$5.7 million

This facility would be sited in close proximity to a growing and underserved homeless population in and around John Prince Park, Bryant Park, downtown Lake Worth, the Lake Worth Road Corridor and surrounding area. The facility would serve as a resource center for homeless and at-risk homeless individuals and families. Day services would include housing assistance, navigation, counseling, identification and health benefit assistance, approximately 40 temporary housing beds, and a hygiene center. The ultimate goal and focus of the facility is to connect homeless individuals to housing and

¹ Report from the Florida Housing Coalition, *Home Matters 2016*.

² Homeless Coalition of Palm Beach County

³ Homeless Student Population – 9/17/2013 FDOE Data

provide additional capacity in the homeless and homeless prevention system. The facility would be operated by the County or a contracted not-for-profit agency.

Housing Units for Homeless and Extremely Low Income - \$10.5 million

This proposal involves the acquisition and renovation of older, possibly rundown motel properties into efficiency units for use as temporary or longer term affordable housing for homeless and special populations. Ownership would be retained by the County. Each facility would have a resident manager employed by the County or a local not-for-profit agency and supportive services would be available to residents. Rent would be assessed on a sliding scale based upon ability to pay. A requirement for able-bodied residents to work or go to school could be applied with an exemption for disabled and seniors. The dollar amount requested for this initiative is based upon acquisition and construction of up to five (5) projects, 11-20 units each, at an estimated acquisition cost of \$850,000 per property and renovation costs of \$1.25 Million per project. The focus of this initiative is on providing housing for those with the greatest need including homeless families and individuals, persons with disabilities, aging out foster children, and people with extremely low incomes.

ESTIMATED OPERATING COSTS: The figures provided above are preliminary estimates of capital costs associated with property acquisition and/or construction, and related costs for the described projects. Estimated annual operating costs that would require grant and/or ad valorem funding are as follows:

Central County Housing Resource Center – Cost estimates include technical and professional staffing and security and all costs associated with operation of a 24/7 facility. Community providers such as the Healthcare District would be recruited to provide on-location services at scheduled times. This model would also provide limited feeding in the temporary shelter area for those having overnight stays.

Estimated annual operating cost: \$1.0 - \$1.2 million

Housing Units for Homeless and Extremely Low Income - Each of these five (5) projects would likely vary in size and capacity however they are all expected to include on-site management and social service components. They would be phased in over a ten year period based upon fund availability and the emerging needs of the special populations to be served. These costs assume some offset of rental income from the clients and support services being provided by existing case management and outreach personnel or contracted services. Capital replacement costs are not included under the assumption that these would be newly completed projects.

Estimated annual operating cost per project: \$225,000 - \$250,000

Palm Beach County, Florida

Public Improvement Revenue Bonds New Issue Report

Ratings

New Issues

Public Improvement Revenue Bonds (Professional Sports Franchise Facility Project), Taxable Series 2015C	AA+
Public Improvement Revenue Bonds (Professional Sports Franchise Facility Project), Tax-Exempt Series 2015D	AA+

Outstanding Debt

General Obligation Bonds	AAA
Non-Ad Valorem Revenue Bonds	AA+

Rating Outlook

Stable

New Issue Details

Sale Information: \$65,385,000 Public Improvement Revenue Bonds (Professional Sports Franchise Facility Project), Taxable Series 2015C, and \$59,630,000 Public Improvement Revenue Bonds (Professional Sports Franchise Facility Project), Tax-Exempt Series 2015D, via negotiation on Nov. 17.

Security: The county's non-ad valorem (NAV) revenue bonds are special obligations of the county, payable from its covenant to budget and appropriate (CB&A), by amendment if necessary, NAV revenues. The availability of NAV revenues to pay debt service is subject to the funding of essential government services and obligations with a specific lien on NAV revenues. Such a covenant shall be cumulative to the extent not paid, and shall continue until all required amounts payable under the indenture have been paid.

Purpose: To fund the construction of a Major League Baseball spring training facility for joint use by the Washington Nationals and Houston Astros.

Final Maturity: Dec. 1, 2045 (series 2015C); Dec. 1, 2045 (series 2015D).

Key Rating Drivers

'AAA' Rated Credit Strength: The county's 'AAA' GO rating is supported by an extensive and robust economy, satisfactory financial condition and manageable debt and retirement liabilities.

CB&A Debt One Notch Off GO: CB&A debt is rated one notch below the county's GO bonds due to the absence of a specific pledge and the inability to compel the county to generate NAV revenues sufficient to pay debt service.

Ample NAV Revenue Base: NAV revenues represent a broad and diverse set of revenue streams that in aggregate provide adequate coverage of CB&A debt service requirements.

Adequate but Diminished Finances: Finances have declined in recent years, with fiscal 2014 reserves down near the minimum range of 15%–20% of spending under the county's financial policies. Management projects balanced operations in fiscal 2015 and fiscal 2016.

Sustained Economic Recovery: The area economy is experiencing a prolonged post-recession recovery that is now in its fourth year. While recent job growth has moderated, a rebounding housing market and numerous development projects around the county are expected to further boost tax base growth over the next two or three years.

Moderate Debt Levels: The county's debt burden is generally modest, although debt amortization has slowed with this issue. Fitch Ratings expects debt levels to remain manageable.

Rating Sensitivities

Structurally Balanced Operations: Fitch views the county's return to structural balance in fiscal 2015 or 2016 to be important to rating stability.

Related Research

Fitch Rates Palm Beach County, FL's Non-Ad Valorem Bonds 'AA+'; Outlook Stable (November 2015)

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Rating History

Rating	Action	Outlook/ Watch	Date
AA+	Affirmed	Stable	11/11/15
AA+	Affirmed	Stable	4/20/15
AA+	Affirmed	Stable	1/27/15
AA+	Affirmed	Stable	8/25/14
AA+	Affirmed	Stable	7/18/14
AA+	Affirmed	Stable	9/30/13
AA+	Affirmed	Stable	6/1/12
AA+	Affirmed	Stable	8/3/11
AA+	Affirmed	Stable	9/14/10
AA+	Affirmed	Stable	8/4/10
AA+	Affirmed	Stable	4/30/10
AA+	Affirmed	Negative	10/29/08
AA+	Affirmed	Negative	7/30/08
AA+	Assigned	Stable	11/19/07

Fitch recently published an exposure draft of state and local government tax-supported criteria (Exposure Draft: U.S. Tax-Supported Rating Criteria, dated Sept. 10, 2015). The draft includes a number of proposed revisions to existing criteria. If applied in the proposed form, Fitch estimates the revised criteria would result in changes to fewer than 10% of existing tax-supported ratings. Fitch expects that final criteria will be approved and published by Jan. 20, 2016. Once approved, the criteria will be applied immediately to any new issue and surveillance rating review. Fitch anticipates the criteria to be applied to all ratings that fall under the criteria within a 12-month period from the final approval date.

Related Criteria

Tax-Supported Rating Criteria (August 2012)

U.S. Local Government Tax-Supported Rating Criteria (August 2012)

Exposure Draft: U.S. Tax-Supported Rating Criteria (September 2015)

Credit Profile

The county, located along the southeast coast of Florida, is the largest in the state, encompassing 2,228 square miles. With a population of nearly 1.4 million, it contains 38 municipalities including the cities of West Palm Beach and Boca Raton.

Extensive and Diverse NAV Base

The county's NAV revenues include a broad mix of special taxes, license and permit revenues, fee income, and service charge revenues. While most NAV tax revenues are levied at the maximum or set rate, the large component of service charges and fees affords the county some flexibility in the ability to raise additional revenues. Overall NAV revenues have fluctuated over the past five years but were solidly up in fiscal 2014, with additional growth projected for fiscal 2015.

Fiscal 2014 NAV revenues totaling \$392 million are sufficient to cover NAV-secured maximum annual debt service, even when essential services consisting of general government and public safety expenditures are taken into account. Coverage is expected to improve as annual NAV debt service costs decline gradually after fiscal 2017.

Diverse Economic Underpinnings

The county's economy is supported by its traditional underpinnings of agriculture, tourism, government, healthcare and aerospace supplemented by growing bioscience and higher education sectors. Leading employers include the Palm Beach County School Board, the county government, Tenet Healthcare Corporation, and Florida Power and Light. Florida Atlantic University (FAU) enrolls over 20,000 students on campuses within the county.

County employment fell by over 9% between 2007 and 2010 as a result of the recession but has consistently gained jobs since then. Employment growth in 2013 was 3.4% and an additional 3.6% in 2014. Year-over-year growth moderated in 2015 with average employment through September up only 0.5% from the prior year. The county's unemployment rate as of August 2015 was 5.5%, comparing favorably with 6.5% reported the year before. However, the decline was mostly attributable to contraction of the labor force rather than employment growth.

The county is experiencing a wave of new development, including office buildings and mixed-use projects in the downtown urban areas and large residential projects in the suburbs. Other indicators of economic vitality include building permit values, which increased by 6.7% in fiscal 2015. Tourism continues to expand, with the five-cent tourist development tax gaining over 11% in fiscal 2014 and 13% in fiscal 2015. Officials anticipate that the spring training facility to be financed with this issue will provide further impetus to the county's tourist sector. In February 2015, the county increased the tourist development tax to six cents, which will generate additional revenues for tourist-related activities.

Emerging Bioscience Cluster

The formation of a bioscience cluster in the northern part of the county has attracted a number of bioscience firms to the area. Scripps Research Institute, a biomedical research firm, and Max Planck Florida Institute, in connection with FAU, are driving such growth. Recently, Sancilio & Company, Inc., a pharmaceutical developer, announced an investment of \$6.7 million to expand its plant operations within the county.

Tax Base Growth Accelerates

Housing continues to recover, with median home values up 12% over the past year, according to the Zillow Group. A surging housing market has boosted the county's tax base. Following a 27% drop between fiscal years 2008 and 2012, taxable values stabilized in fiscal 2013 and grew by 4% in fiscal 2014 and an additional 7% in fiscal 2015. Fiscal 2016 valuations jumped by 9.4% to \$153 billion but remain below the pre-recession peak. Management projects assessed values to grow an additional 7%–8% in fiscal 2017 before moderating to 3%–5% thereafter.

General Fund Financial Summary

(\$000, Audited Fiscal Years Ended Sept. 30)

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total Tax Revenue	649,765	641,205	634,631	642,472	665,978
License and Permits	35,430	34,873	33,027	32,782	35,693
Fines and Forfeits	1,194	3,680	2,783	2,970	4,213
Charges for Services	107,503	156,308	153,358	164,874	188,593
Intergovernmental Revenue	30,739	129,720	133,339	129,430	111,936
Other Revenue	20,293	16,274	18,059	7,401	10,598
General Fund Revenue	844,924	982,060	975,197	979,929	1,017,011
General Government	132,892	253,817	240,794	250,053	258,266
Public Safety Expenditures	34,490	453,962	444,089	458,096	486,714
Health and Social Services Expenditures	49,277	48,513	47,617	50,421	50,716
Culture and Recreation Expenditures	56,159	52,820	48,206	50,994	52,771
Capital Outlay Expenditures	734	17,350	25,290	19,028	28,081
Debt Service Expenditures	106	—	—	—	—
Other Expenditures	41,979	40,106	38,360	38,042	40,282
General Fund Expenditures	315,637	866,568	844,356	866,634	916,830
General Fund Surplus	529,287	115,492	130,841	113,295	100,181
Transfers In	43,730	19,849	29,967	22,874	18,376
Other Sources	—	—	—	—	1,427
Transfers Out	584,789	128,846	143,796	153,860	135,758
Net Transfers and Other	(541,059)	(108,997)	(113,829)	(130,986)	(115,955)
Net Surplus/(Deficit)	(11,772)	6,495	17,012	(17,691)	(15,774)
Total Fund Balance	169,116	200,780	217,550	200,123	184,129
As % of Expenditures, Transfers Out and Other Uses	18.8	20.2	22.0	19.6	17.5
Unreserved Fund Balance^a	167,041	—	—	—	—
As % of Expenditures, Transfers Out and Other Uses	18.6	—	—	—	—
Unrestricted Fund Balance^b	—	178,636	194,138	175,745	158,030
As % of Expenditures, Transfers Out and Other Uses	—	17.9	19.6	17.2	15.0

^aPre-GASB 54. ^bReflects GASB 54 classifications: sum of committed, assigned and unassigned. Note: Numbers may not add due to rounding.

Reduced But Satisfactory Financial Position

Officials have been challenged since 2008 by sizable declines in taxable values — which generate property taxes, the county's largest source of general fund revenues — and other economically sensitive revenues against their goal of maintaining government services. Management has responded by raising tax rates three times during this period and reducing the number of employees and other costs as well as tapping reserves.

Modest, planned general fund operating deficits have been reported in four of the past six fiscal years. Diminished reserve levels remain adequate but are approaching the bottom of the

county's target range of 15%–20% of general fund expenditures and transfers out. Fitch believes that further deterioration of financial margins on a sustained basis would raise potential rating concerns.

Fiscal 2014 Deficit Reduces Balance to Minimum Target

The county reported a general fund drawdown of \$15.8 million for fiscal 2014 (1.5% of spending), a better result than the budgeted \$36 million drawdown. An uplift in property tax revenues plus growth in sales tax, utility tax and other major revenue sources provided partial funding for an across-the-board salary increase of 3% for most employees, higher costs for public safety operations and rising pension contributions.

The drawdown reduced fiscal 2014 unrestricted (all unassigned) fund balance by \$17.7 million to \$158.0 million, or 15% of spending. As such, reserves are at the low end of the county's fund balance target.

The fiscal 2015 budget benefits from a 7% increase in the tax base generating an additional \$44 million in property tax revenues. Other major revenue sources such as sales and gas taxes are also trending above prior year receipts, pushing overall revenues up by \$60 million. Spending incorporates another 3% wage rise as well as some additional staffing. Management projects fiscal 2015 operations to be at break-even with no change in total unrestricted general fund balance.

The fiscal 2016 budget is balanced and benefits from a substantial uplift in property tax revenues due to the sizable expansion of the tax base. These added revenues offset higher costs due in part to another 3% wage hike. Management projects a small increase in general fund reserves at fiscal year end, which Fitch views favorably.

Moderate Debt Load

Debt levels are moderate with a debt burden of 1.9%, or \$2,675 on a per capita basis. Over 85% of the county's direct debt consists of bonds secured by the county's NAV revenues. With the new issue, principal amortization has slowed from 68% of principal retired within the next 10 years to a still satisfactory 60%.

The county's five-year capital improvement plan for fiscal years 2016–2020 identifies a manageable \$171.2 million of general government capital needs with no plans to fund these needs with debt. Consequently, debt levels could decline as \$389 million of outstanding principal is scheduled to mature over the next five years.

Debt Statistics

(\$000)	
This Issue	125,015
Outstanding Direct Debt – Net of Refunding	1,087,468
Total Net Direct Debt	1,212,483
Overlapping Debt	2,526,154
Total Overall Debt	3,738,637

Debt Ratios

Net Direct Debt Per Capita (\$) ^a	867
As % of Market Value ^b	0.6
Overall Debt Per Capita (\$) ^a	2,675
As % of Market Value ^b	1.9

^aPopulation: 1,397,710 (2014). ^bMarket value: \$192,820,341,000 (2014). Note: Numbers may not add due to rounding.

Retirement Obligations Not a Cost Pressure

The county participates in three pension plans. Most employees are members of the state-administered Florida Retirement System, which is relatively well funded. The other two plans

are small defined benefit and defined contribution plans: a plan covering firefighters from the town of Lantana employed by the county (Lantana Plan) and the Palm Tran pension plan for members of the Amalgamated Transit Union (ATU).

The Lantana Plan is adequately funded, but the Palm Tran plan has historically been underfunded as contribution rates, established through negotiations with the ATU, have not met actual funding requirements. A 2013 agreement between the county and the ATU required the county to fund up the plan but reduced benefits for new employees, with the county afforded the ability to determine benefits. These changes are expected to improve future funding.

Funding for Palm Tran, according to a January 2014 valuation, increased to 75.3% from 65.8% in the previous year, or 67.8% from 59.3% under Fitch's 7% return assumptions. The unfunded liability for the relatively small Palm Tran plan is \$24.2 million. Overall pension costs are not a cost pressure, accounting for just over 6% of general government spending.

Other post-employment benefits (OPEB) are offered to retirees as an implicit subsidy, with the exception of retirees from the Sheriff and Fire Rescue Union, who receive direct subsidies from the county. Consequently, over 90% of the county's aggregate OPEB annually required contributions (ARC) derive from those two programs. Funding is on a pay-as-you-go basis, and fiscal 2014 contributions constituted about 40% of the ARC.

In addition, the county provides long-term disability benefits to retirees in fire rescue, also funded on a pay-as-you-go basis. Combined unfunded actuarial accrued liability for the county's OPEB plans of \$353 million represents a modest 0.2% of fiscal 2014 market value. Carrying costs, including debt service, pension contributions and the OPEB contribution, are manageable at less than 15% of general government spending.

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RatingsDirect®

Summary:

Palm Beach County, Florida; Appropriations; General Obligation; Miscellaneous Tax

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Summary:

Palm Beach County, Florida; Appropriations; General Obligation; Miscellaneous Tax

Credit Profile

US\$65.385 mil pub imp rev bnds ser 2015C		
<i>Long Term Rating</i>	AA+/Stable	New
US\$59.63 mil pub imp rev bnds ser 2015D		
<i>Long Term Rating</i>	AA+/Stable	New
Palm Beach Cnty misc tax		
<i>Long Term Rating</i>	AA+/Stable	Affirmed

Rationale

Standard & Poor's Ratings Services assigned its 'AA+' long-term rating to Palm Beach County, Fla.'s taxable series 2015C and tax-exempt series 2015D public improvement revenue bonds. We also affirmed the 'AA+' rating on existing bonds that are secured by a covenant to budget and appropriate non-ad valorem revenues. At the same time, Standard & Poor's affirmed its 'AAA' rating on the county's general obligation (GO) debt outstanding. The outlook on all ratings is stable.

We believe that the county's revenue stream is primarily locally derived, and that the rating is therefore not directly constrained by the U.S. sovereign rating.

Palm Beach County's covenant to budget and appropriate from legally available non-ad valorem revenues secures the series 2015C and 2015D revenue bonds. Non-ad valorem revenues are available to pay debt service only after the county covers essential government services and debt service secured by direct pledges of one or more non-ad valorem revenues. With the exception of debt associated with the county's water and sewer system and its airport, Palm Beach County has not pledged any specific non-ad valorem revenues to any debt. Furthermore, the current administration has a policy that does not allow for the pledge of non-ad valorem revenues except for the water and sewer systems and the airport. The county covenants that non-self-supporting debt in any fiscal year will not exceed 50% of non-ad valorem revenues. Legally available non-ad valorem revenues increased approximately 4% in fiscal 2014 to \$393 million, which covered maximum annual debt service (MADS) on the outstanding bonds 3.7x. The debt service schedule for its outstanding non-ad valorem revenue bonds is declining, which in our view, should allow for the continuation of substantial coverage following the current issuance. The county's anti-dilution test specifies that non-ad valorem revenue must be maintained at more than 2x MADS. The largest sources of non-ad valorem revenues in fiscal 2014 were charges for services (23.5%), half-cent sales tax revenues (20.2%), utility service taxes (10%), and electric franchise taxes (8.6%).

We understand that officials plan to use bond proceeds to finance the construction and equipping of a professional sports franchise facility for joint spring training of two major league baseball teams as well as minor league affiliates.

The complex will house a stadium, two team training facilities, practice fields, clubhouses, dedicated on-site parking areas, and other improvements for the Washington Nationals Baseball Club and the Houston Astros.

The county entered into a developer agreement on Aug. 18, 2015 with HW Spring Training Complex LLC, pursuant to which the developer has undertaken to coordinate and administer all aspects of the design, permitting, construction, development and delivery of the facility.

The county anticipates the bonds will be paid from a combination of lease revenue from the teams, state contributions, and the tourism development tax.

The 'AAA' GO debt rating reflects our assessment of the following factors for the county:

- Strong economy, with access to a broad and diverse metropolitan statistical area (MSA);
- Very strong management, with "strong" financial policies and practices under our Financial Management Assessment methodology;
- Adequate budgetary performance, with operating results that we expect could improve in the near term relative to fiscal 2014, which closed with operating deficits in the general fund and at the total governmental fund level;
- Very strong budgetary flexibility, with an available fund balance in fiscal 2014 of 23% of operating expenditures, and the flexibility to raise additional revenues despite statewide tax caps;
- Very strong liquidity, with total government available cash of 65.5% of total governmental fund expenditures and 8.1x governmental debt service, and access to external liquidity we consider exceptional;
- Adequate debt and contingent liability position, with debt service carrying charges of 8% of expenditures and net direct debt that is 61.5% of total governmental fund revenue and low overall net debt at less than 3% of market value; and
- Strong institutional framework score.

Strong economy

We consider the county's economy strong. Palm Beach County, with an estimated population of 1.4 million, is located in the Miami-Fort Lauderdale-West Palm Beach MSA, which we consider to be broad and diverse. The county has a projected per capita effective buying income of 106.4% of the national level and per capita market value of \$157,900. Overall, the county's market value grew by 12.8% over the past year to \$217.5 billion in 2015. The county unemployment rate was 5.9% in 2014.

The 2,023-square-mile county is centrally located on Florida's eastern coast. The county's established tourism base, significant health care sector, including an expanding biomedical presence, and other business service concerns support the county's economy. In our opinion, the employment diversity partially mitigates concerns over the possible loss of Office Depot, should a merger with Staples result in a relocation of the former's corporate headquarters. Office Depot is currently one of the county's 10 largest private employers with approximately 2,000 employees.

Approximately one-third of county residents are 55 and over, but we do not believe this has a negative impact on revenue growth and expenditure needs. County unemployment rates continue to improve and assessed values (AVs) continue to grow. Since 2012, AVs increased 10.6% to \$139.5 billion. The county's market value rose for a third consecutive year in fiscal 2015. Management expects this trend to continue as the local real estate market recovers.

Very strong management

We view the county's management as very strong, with "strong" financial policies and practices under our Financial Management Assessment methodology, indicating financial practices are strong, well embedded, and likely sustainable.

Highlights include a strong focus on financial and capital planning, evidenced by a five-year capital improvement plan that details the parameters and amount of debt and nondebt financing for all capital projects. The county adheres to its formal investment policy and monitors the budget regularly. Budget-to-actual results are monitored regularly by the budget department. Management is conservative in its budget assumptions and manages reserves in accordance with its stated policy of maintaining 15%-20% of general fund expenditures in its unassigned fund balance. The county has a three-year replenishment requirement should reserves fall below the 15% threshold. Palm Beach County also maintains a formal debt management policy. Finally, management performs five-year financial forecasting as part of the budget process that is updated annually. Structural balance is the county's main goal.

Adequate budgetary performance

Palm Beach County's budgetary performance is adequate in our opinion. The county had operating deficits of 1.7% in the general fund and 6.1% across all governmental funds in fiscal 2014. Our assessment accounts for the fact that we expect budgetary results could improve from 2014 results in the near term.

The county's use of fund balance in 2013 and 2014 was planned for tax stabilization purposes as revenues slowly recovered from the downturn. The 2014 operating deficit of \$17.2 million, excluding one-time land sale proceeds (general fund expenditures plus transfers to the debt service and the Palm Tran special revenue funds), which was far less than the amount budgeted. Total governmental funds posted an adjusted drawdown of 6.1% in fiscal 2014 before accounting for bond and land sale proceeds. According to management, total governmental fund performance is typically affected by timing differences between when grant, bond, and other financing sources are received and when they are spent, because most projects are multiyear and have dedicated revenue sources.

About 65% of Palm Beach County's revenues come from property taxes, followed by charges for services at 22% of revenue. With property values recovering following the recession, and economically sensitive revenues performing well—which is consistent with our credit conditions forecast—officials are expecting strong revenue performance to contribute to balanced operations in 2015 and do not expect to spend down the budgeted reserves. Further, officials project that the county benefited from lower fuel prices, which reduced expenditures, and higher gas tax revenues. In addition, the sheriff department's expenditure requests were lower than anticipated, and the county expects reductions in debt service expenditures as of fiscal 2016 will promote the county's structural balance.

Very strong budgetary flexibility

Palm Beach County's budgetary flexibility is very strong, in our view, with an available fund balance in fiscal 2014 of 23% of operating expenditures, or \$235.1 million. The available fund balance includes \$158 million (15.6% of expenditures) in the general fund and \$77.1 million (7.6% of expenditures) that is outside the general fund but legally available for operations. In addition, the county has the flexibility to raise additional revenues despite statewide tax caps, which we view as a positive credit factor.

In our opinion, Palm Beach County maintains very strong budgetary flexibility, with an available general fund balance

exceeding 15% of adjusted expenditures, and a written policy to keep reserves at 15%-20% of expenditures. In addition to its general fund, the county also has available fund balance in its capital projects fund and internal service funds that could be made available for operations if necessary. Together, these balances totaled \$235 million, representing 23% of general fund expenditures at fiscal 2014 year-end (Sept. 30). In addition, we believe that the county retains substantial taxing flexibility because its millage rate of 4.7815 is well below the state's 10-mill operating cap.

The fiscal 2015 budget appropriates approximately \$15 million of fund balance, which is less than in previous years. Despite the fund balance appropriation, management currently projects that the general fund balance will remain flat at fiscal 2015 year-end. Supporting that projection is our view of the county's conservative budgeting practices and strong year-to-date budget performance. The county's 2016 \$1.175 billion general fund operating budget calls for a \$5.7 million appropriation to increase, rather than decrease, fund balance. The budget includes a millage rate decrease of 0.9% in conjunction with the reduction in debt service expenditure.

Very strong liquidity

In our opinion, Palm Beach County's liquidity is very strong, with total government available cash of 65.5% of total governmental fund expenditures and 8.1x governmental debt service in 2014. In our view, the county has exceptional access to external liquidity if necessary.

Palm Beach County has exceptional access to external liquidity given that it has regularly issued GO, non-ad valorem, and utility-secured revenue debt. Given the positive results projected for 2015, we do not expect liquidity to deteriorate. In addition, we view Palm Beach County's exposure to refinancing and contingent liability risk as limited. While the county does have exposure to lines of credit associated with its series 2007C and 2006 public improvement revenue bonds that have permissive events of default and immediate acceleration as a remedy, we view the county's exposure as negligible as these instruments represent less than 0.8% of total governmental cash. In addition, while the county has approximately \$116 million in direct placement debt, one of which is variable rate, we understand that there are no put features or exposure to acceleration risk on these instruments. Finally, the county has no swaps outstanding.

Adequate debt and contingent liability profile

In our view, Palm Beach County's debt and contingent liability profile is adequate. Total governmental fund debt service is 8% of total governmental fund expenditures, and net direct debt is 61.5% of total governmental fund revenue. Overall net debt is low at 1.6% of market value, which is in our view a positive credit factor.

Included in the county's direct debt burden is approximately \$18.75 million in HUD Section 108 loans for which the county is obligated to make payment if cash flows from the sub-recipients are insufficient. We understand, however, that the county has not had to step in to make payment, but that it would use community development block grant funds if payments were required. In addition, the county has \$116 million of direct bank placements which do not have any immediate acceleration of principal risk. We also included \$11.2 million in moral obligation bonds in the county's direct debt.

We understand the county does not have any significant additional debt plans that would affect its debt profile in the next two fiscal years.

Palm Beach County contributes to three separate pension plans: the Florida Retirement System (FRS); the Palm Tran defined-benefit plan; and the Lantana Firefighters' defined-benefit contribution plan. The majority of Palm Beach County's employees participate in the FRS plan. The county made 100% of its FRS annual retired contribution (ARC), or \$90.5 million in fiscal 2014, which is a substantial increase from fiscal 2013's \$69.8 million. The county had been underfunding its Palm Tran contributions (which represent approximately 12% of the combined ARC), but we understand that 2014 was the third year of a three-year plan to fully fund the deficiency, and officials have included the full ARC payment in the fiscal 2015 budget.

The county provides other postemployment benefits (OPEB) to general, sheriff, and fire rescue employees, including an explicit subsidy to the sheriff and fire rescue plans. The county's combined pension ARC and OPEB contributions represented a manageable 6.2% of expenditures in fiscal 2014.

Strong institutional framework

The institutional framework score for Florida counties is strong.

Outlook

The stable outlook reflects our view of Palm Beach County's very strong financial management and the recovering local economy, which we believe should contribute to financial and rating stability, including improved budgetary performance and the maintenance of very strong reserves in the next two years.

Downside scenario

While unlikely given management's record of very strong reserves and at least adequate budgetary performance, a sustained deterioration in Palm Beach County's financial position, or a substantial increase in its debt and contingent liability risk could lead to a downgrade.

Related Criteria And Research

Related Criteria

- USPF Criteria: Local Government GO Ratings Methodology And Assumptions, Sept. 12, 2013
- USPF Criteria: Financial Management Assessment, June 27, 2006
- USPF Criteria: Debt Statement Analysis, Aug. 22, 2006
- USPF Criteria: Non Ad Valorem Bonds, Oct. 20, 2006
- Ratings Above The Sovereign: Corporate And Government Ratings—Methodology And Assumptions, Nov. 19, 2013
- USPF Criteria: Assigning Issue Credit Ratings Of Operating Entities, May 20, 2015
- Criteria: Use of CreditWatch And Outlooks, Sept. 14, 2009

Related Research

- S&P Public Finance Local GO Criteria: How We Adjust Data For Analytic Consistency, Sept. 12, 2013
- U.S. State And Local Government Credit Conditions Forecast, Oct. 20, 2015
- Alternative Financing: Disclosure Is Critical To Credit Analysis In Public Finance, Feb. 18, 2014

Ratings Detail (As Of November 9, 2015)

Ratings Detail (As Of November 9, 2015) (cont.)

Palm Beach Cnty approp		
<i>Long Term Rating</i>	AA+/Stable	Affirmed
Palm Beach Cnty misc tax		
<i>Long Term Rating</i>	AA+/Stable	Affirmed
Palm Beach Cnty GO		
<i>Long Term Rating</i>	AAA/Stable	Affirmed
Palm Beach Cnty lib dist imp proj bnds dtd 07/08/2003 due 07/01/2004-2023		
<i>Long Term Rating</i>	AAA/Stable	Affirmed
Palm Beach Cnty pub imp rev bnds ser 2015A due 11/01/2035		
<i>Long Term Rating</i>	AA+/Stable	Affirmed
Palm Beach Cnty GO rfdg bnds (Lib Dist Imp Proj) ser 2010 dtd 09/07/2010 due 07/01/2011-2023		
<i>Long Term Rating</i>	AAA/Stable	Affirmed
Palm Beach Cnty (Library Dist Im Projs) GO		
<i>Long Term Rating</i>	AAA/Stable	Affirmed
Palm Beach Cnty (Waterfront Access Projs) GO		
<i>Long Term Rating</i>	AAA/Stable	Affirmed
Palm Beach Cnty non-ad valorem tax		
<i>Unenhanced Rating</i>	AA+(SPUR)/Stable	Affirmed
Palm Beach Cnty (Bio-Medical Research Pk Proj) non-ad valorem		
<i>Unenhanced Rating</i>	AA+(SPUR)/Stable	Affirmed

Many issues are enhanced by bond insurance.

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MOODY'S
INVESTORS SERVICE

New Issue: Moody's assigns Aa1 to Palm Beach County's (FL) non ad valorem bonds

Global Credit Research - 04 Nov 2015

Affects \$135 M in debt

PALM BEACH (COUNTY OF) FL
Counties
FL

Moody's Rating

ISSUE		RATING
Public Improvement Revenue Bonds (Professional Sports Franchise Facility Project) Taxable Series 2015C		Aa1
Sale Amount	\$75,385,000	
Expected Sale Date	11/11/15	
Rating Description	Special Tax: Non-Sales/Non-Transportation	
Public Improvement Revenue Bonds (Professional Sports Franchise Facility Project) Tax-Exempt Series 2015D		Aa1
Sale Amount	\$59,630,000	
Expected Sale Date	11/11/15	
Rating Description	Special Tax: Non-Sales/Non-Transportation	

Moody's Outlook STA

NEW YORK, November 04, 2015 --Moody's Investors Service has assigned a Aa1 rating to Palm Beach County's (FL) \$135 million sale of Public Improvement Revenue Bonds, Series 2015 C and D. The outlook is stable.

SUMMARY RATING RATIONALE

The Aa1 non-ad valorem rating reflects the county's ample available non-ad valorem revenues, supported by the county's favorable credit characteristics. A scheduled drop-off in non-ad valorem debt service by 2016 allows for both modest planned additional borrowing needs, and enhanced financial flexibility.

Moody's maintains a Aaa rating on the county's general obligation and library district ratings. We also maintain a Aa1 rating on the county's non ad valorem revenue bonds.

OUTLOOK

The stable outlook reflects the county's still-favorable cash and fund balance reserve position, the rapidly recovering and broad-based economy and moderate debt position.

WHAT COULD MAKE THE RATING GO DOWN

- Depletion of cash and reserves associated with structural imbalances
- Renewed economic deterioration
- Over-leveraging of non-ad valorem funds

STRENGTHS

- Sizable and broad-based regionally-important economy that is rapidly recovering
- Satisfactory cash and fund reserve position
- Significant amount of available non-ad valorem revenues to repay these obligations
- Moderate debt position with debt service falloff

CHALLENGES

- Ability to maintain budgetary structural balance and adequate reserve levels

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS

Recent developments are incorporated in the Detailed Rating Rationale

DETAILED RATING RATIONALE

ECONOMY AND TAX BASE: BROAD ECONOMY WITH ESTABLISHED TOURISM COMPONENT BEGINNING TO GROW

Although Palm Beach County's employment growth faltered during the recession, with losses in construction and real estate employment and the severe housing market correction, more recently, economic indicators have shown a solid rebound in economic activity. This is evidenced by increasing electric connections, consistently sound levels of building permit values, declines in unemployment rates, and increased taxable values. The county's economy has become more resilient over the last few years, broadening from its traditional tourism, agriculture and construction activities with new business sectors such as aerospace, medical and biomedical, and business and professional services. Demonstrating the diverse economy, the county's top 10 tax payers comprise a very small 0.1% of the total tax base.

The county's affluent population, with per capita income among the highest in Florida, has also been a stabilizing factor in the economy. The county's 5.6% unemployment rate in July, 2015 is below the 5.7% rate for the state and is the same as the 5.6% rate for the U.S., and well below its 2010 annual high of 11.7%.

The county also has an established tourism sector which has traditionally been a primary driver in the economy, and has recorded a fairly-constant number of visitors (about four million for the period of January through June, 2015). Recent indicators, such as tourist tax collections and the number of seasonal residents, point to sustained improvement in this sector. Palm Beach County is the second location of The Scripps Research Institute, one of the world's largest biomedical research institutes (non-profit). In addition, Max Planck, a German biomedical firm, has also located in the county and should complement the Scripps development, adding more depth and higher-paying jobs to the economy.

The county's tax base is a very large \$217.5 billion (as of fiscal 2016) and has grown by a compounded average rate of 5.5% over the past five years. During the recession, the county's tax base fell by nearly a third. Positively, since reaching its post-recession low point in fiscal 2013, the county's full value has recovered to approximately 92% of its pre-recession high. Based on the county's estimated 2014 population of 1.4 million, the county has a full value per capita of approximately \$159,897.

FINANCIAL OPERATIONS AND RESERVES: COUNTY FINANCIAL OPERATIONS CHARACTERIZED BY ADHERENCE TO MODEST TARGETED RESERVE LEVELS; STRUCTURAL BALANCE EXPECTED IN 2015

The county will likely maintain stable financial operations, given its strong financial management and recovering economy, despite recent draw downs in reserves. The county had planned draws in reserves through fiscal 2010, before some replenishment in fiscal 2011 and 2012. Additional operating deficits in fiscal 2013 and in fiscal 2014 are reported by county officials to be due to over-budgeting of investment income and of excess fees received from the Sheriff's Department. Despite a \$15.8 million deficit in fiscal 2014 (originally projected to be a \$30 million deficit), the county remains at both its targeted 8% reserve level and 15% to 20% fund balance target level (see below).

In fiscal 2015, more realistic budgeting of investment income and excess fees, as well as a 7.1% increase in the tax base, will result in balanced operations when unaudited financial results become available later in the year. Going forward, we believe similar levels of tax base growth, a roughly \$26.5 million drop off in non-ad valorem debt service in 2016, and ongoing economic expansion will afford the county the opportunity to rebuild reserves to

levels more appropriate to the current rating level. Failure to do so would place negative pressure on the rating.

Of note, the county also has tax rate flexibility, with the countywide operating tax rate at a moderate 53.3% of the statutory 10 mill maximum rate in fiscal 2015.

Liquidity

The county's General Fund net cash position at the close of fiscal 2014 was \$279.4 million, or 27.0% of revenues. County investments are generally conservative and well-managed.

DEBT AND PENSIONS: FAVORABLE LEVELS OF COUNTY NON-AD VALOREM REVENUES

We expect the current level of non-ad valorem revenues to provide favorable repayment of non-ad valorem obligations. The county uses the covenant pledge as its primary financing vehicle, with about 83.9% of total debt (\$1 billion) supported by non-ad valorem revenues. Gross non-ad valorem revenues are broad-based and have recovered from their five-year high, last reported in fiscal 2010. Fiscal 2014 gross available non-ad valorem revenues of \$392.6 million (an increase of 4.2% from fiscal 2013) remain favorable in relation to the estimated \$95.9 million MADS (2017) debt service on all non-self-supporting obligations. Net of essential general government and public safety expenses not paid from property taxes, the available non-ad valorem amount is \$313.6 million.

Over the next ten years debt service on non-ad valorem debt declines by 35% or \$24.9 million.

Non-ad valorem revenues are utilized for everyday expenses that effectively compete with debt service requirements on non-self-supporting obligations. While overleveraging of the covenant pledge could pressure operations if non-ad valorem debt service increases materially and available revenues (or property taxes) remain flat or decline, we do not expect this outcome in the near-term, and county officials have utilized this financing mechanism prudently.

In addition to \$24.5 million in cash-funded debt service reserves for three outstanding non-ad valorem issues, the county has two separate non-ad valorem bond issues whose debt service reserves are provided for with two separate irrevocable letters of credit with Wells Fargo Bank, currently equating to \$10.6 million. Reserve LOCs are associated with bonds that all mature by November 2017. Although LOCs provide an element of renewal risk associated with these reserve funds, in the event the bank terminates the facilities, the county, in the worst case scenario, would have six months to replace the facilities or fund the reserves in cash in equal monthly installments over one year. We believe the county's high quality rating with demonstrated market access, rapidly maturing debt, and the county's favorable liquidity, mitigates renewal risk to a large degree.

MODERATE DEBT POSITION AND MANAGEABLE BORROWING PROGRAM; RAPID DEBT SERVICE DECLINES

We believe the county's debt position will remain affordable given favorable debt service repayment, limited borrowing plans, and the county's sizable and recovering tax base. The county's infrastructure has traditionally been well funded, reducing demand for external funding of the capital program. Pay-as-you-go funding of new construction had declined in recent years, and then increased by 48% in 2014 over 2013. The direct net debt burden is modest at 0.5% (2.0% overall burden).

The county currently has a total of 9 direct bank placements with six different institutions that total \$116.7 million as of October, 2015 (13.4% of total non-ad valorem obligations and 11.3% of total debt). Except as described subsequently for one variable rate issue, all placements are for the life of the bonds and have no acceleration or termination events. The county has very limited variable rate exposure (0.8% of total debt) represented by an \$8.2 million direct bank placement through maturity (except for one issue with SunTrust having a 20-year amortization and a 15-year put option). The county has no swap exposure.

Debt Structure

The county has a modest 0.9% variable rate exposure, and \$129.6 million (13.4% of total debt) in direct bank placements. Payout of G.O. bonds is rapid with all bonds scheduled to repay within 12 years. Non-ad valorem obligations, while they pay out over a lengthy 30-year period, have almost 64% repaid within 10 years, and have a debt service schedule which drops off quickly.

Debt-Relative Derivatives

Palm Beach Co. has no derivatives.

Pension and OPEB

The county belongs to the state-administered Florida Retirement System (FRS), a multi-employer, cost-sharing retirement plan sponsored by the State of Florida (GO rated Aa1/Stable), with the exception of two small plans (Palm Tran and Lantana Firefighters). The county's annual required contribution (ARC) for the plan was \$90.5 million in fiscal 2014, up from \$69.8 million in fiscal 2013, but still down from \$93.5 million in fiscal 2011 before employees began contributing 3% of their salary.

The adjusted net pension liability for the county under our methodology for adjusting reported pension data, is a moderate 1.98 times operating revenues and 1.8% of full value. Moody's uses the adjusted net pension liability to improve comparability of reported pension liabilities. The adjustments are not intended to replace the county's reported liability information, but to improve comparability with other rated entities. We determined the county's share of liability for the state-run plans in proportion to its contributions to the plans.

The Palm Tran pension plan was underfunded, and the county was required to fund up the deficiency over a three-year period ending in fiscal 2014. The \$7.8 million contribution in fiscal 2014 is expected to moderate to about \$5.4 million in fiscal 2015, depending on actuarial studies.

The county's fixed expenses, including debt service, pension and OPEB payments are a reasonable 15% of the county's fiscal 2014 GASB 34 expenditures.

The county's GASB 45 (OPEB) unfunded liability is about \$352.6 million (countywide, excluding SWA), with a \$28.1 million annual required cost in fiscal 2014, in relation to \$11.7 million contributed (41.6%), representing the county's pay-as-you-go costs.

MANAGEMENT AND GOVERNANCE

As reflected in the Aa institutional framework score, Florida counties have a fairly diverse revenue structure, they rely primarily on property taxes to fund operations, and have renewed tax base growth as well as the ability to increase tax rates to the statutory 10 mill limit. Expenditures, which are primarily for public safety, have generally been, manageable, as have fixed costs. Counties have a strong legal ability to reduce expenditures if necessary.

KEY STATISTICS

Full Value, Fiscal 2015: \$192.8 billion

Full Value Per Capita, Fiscal 2015: \$146,061

Median Family Income as % of US Median: 99.7%

Available Fund Balance as % of Operating Revenues (General Fund and Debt Service), Fiscal 2014: 10.0%

5-Year Dollar Change in Available Fund Balance as % of Revenues: -18.5%

Cash Balance as % of Operating Revenues (General Fund and Debt Service), Fiscal 2014: 28.8%

5-Year Dollar Change in Cash Balance as % of Revenues: -5.3%

Institutional Framework: "Aa"

5-Year Average Operating Revenues / Operating Expenditures: 1.0x

Net Direct Debt as % of Assessed Value: 0.5%

Net Direct Debt / Operating Revenues: 0.6x

3-Year Average ANPL as % of Assessed Value: 1.9%

3-Year Average ANPL / Operating Revenues: 2.3x

OBLIGOR PROFILE

Palm Beach County is located in Southeast Florida and has a population of about 1.4 million people.

LEGAL SECURITY

The non-ad valorem obligations are secured by the county's covenant to budget and appropriate legally-available non-ad valorem revenues for bond repayment. The non-ad valorem obligations include an anti-dilution test requiring the total amount of non-ad valorem revenues to be greater than two times the maximum debt service on all non-self supporting debt and obligations paid from non-ad valorem revenues. There is no monthly set-aside requirement, with funds due to the paying agent one day prior to debt service payment. The bonds do not have a debt service reserve.

USE OF PROCEEDS

The county will use the bond proceeds to construct a baseball stadium and spring-training facility that will be used by two major-league baseball teams.

PRINCIPAL METHODOLOGY

The principal methodology used in this rating was US Local Government General Obligation Debt published in January 2014. The additional methodology used in this rating was The Fundamentals of Credit Analysis for Lease-Backed Municipal Obligations published in December 2011. Please see the Credit Policy page on www.moody.com for a copy of these methodologies.

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