

Exhibit IX

Countywide Comprehensive Plan For Pinellas County

Intergovernmental Coordination Element

Adopted on December 20, 1988 by the Pinellas County Board of County Commissioners as the Countywide Planning Authority and Recommended by the Pinellas Planning Council.

This document was a plan element of the PPC under previous legislation. Although the introduction and title page have been modified, references may remain concerning that previous legislation. It should be noted in such cases that Chapter 88-464 of the State Statutes now applies to this document by the adoption of the Countywide Planning Authority.

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Introduction

The past decade has witnessed profound governmental growth accompanied by significant changes in intergovernmental relations. What was once a fairly simple organizational structure with clearly defined lines of responsibility for federal, state and local government entities has evolved into a complex, often confusing, set of interrelationships in which local government officials must conduct their daily affairs. This situation has arisen simply because many of the dominant issues facing government today can not be dealt with through the precise delegation of authority to a particular level or branch of government; these are complex issues that cross jurisdictional boundaries at all levels.

The necessity of creating some degree of order out of this confusion has lead public officials to search for a process that would enable them to develop and articulate a comprehensive, policy oriented approach for evaluating the plans and policies of various government entities. If government actions and activities are to achieve compatible objectives, goals and priorities must be defined, and policies and programs at all levels of government coordinated with this process.

Coordination comprises the basis of effective planning at all levels of government, however, it takes on additional importance at the local level for each local government entity has its own character it wishes to protect and perpetuate. Achievement of these goals is unlikely if local entities are unaware of, and fail to coordinate with the plans of neighboring jurisdictions, as well as with those of federal, state and regional agencies which continue to increasingly influence local government entities.

Unfortunately, in many urban areas planning continues to be a variety of pursuits lacking the strong interrelationships and continuity that distinguish process from activity. Public officials in many of these areas are now seeking to achieve a planning process. They have discovered that it is not sufficient for the elements of a planning program to merely exist; in addition, such elements must be coordinated with the functions of other government entities at all jurisdictional levels.

Few urban areas within the State of Florida lend themselves to intergovernmental coordination more than Pinellas County with its multitude of government entities (e.g., its twenty-four municipalities and rapidly growing/densely settled population. In fact, Pinellas County was the third most populous county in the entire State of Florida.¹

These factors are highly significant considering the fact that Pinellas County is the second smallest county in Florida with 280 square miles of land area.² Thus, it is hardly surprising that Pinellas County is the most densely populated county in the State of Florida with 2,754 persons per square mile.³ Such highly unique characteristics clearly illustrate the need for intergovernmental coordination within and beyond Pinellas County. Many of this area's urban problems can no longer be solved by separate unrelated actions of independent local governments. These problems, which transcend legal and/or established jurisdictional boundaries, can only be solved within the context of intergovernmental coordination. The alternative is a fragmentation of governmental authority and power which could result in the inability of local units of government to meet the needs and expectations of current and future residents.

An essential, if not critical component, of intergovernmental coordination is the need for all participating entities to relinquish some degree of autonomy towards achieving their common goal. Persuading local government entities to follow this course of action is not easily achieved for conventional democratic doctrine has historically been biased towards retaining the policy-making functions of government on as small a geographic basis as possible. The feeling of most public officials has been that the closer to home decisions are made, the easier it is to keep them under control and the greater the likelihood they will reflect the true desires of the constituency.

Some variation on this philosophy has been sanctioned by most of the states in the United States, including Florida, and is commonly known as home rule. Home rule is felt to strengthen democracy and local self-government through legislative enactments granted by state government which permit local government entities, usually cities, to draft or amend their own charters. Today this principal is as strong as ever before; however, in recent years it has had a tendency to isolate local government entities from each other and the frequent inability of public officials to determine what specifically comprises a local problem. Thus, in a period of time when most major institutions are organized on regional, national, and even international scales, local government entities in many urban areas are organized in what must be considered a somewhat problematical and outdated fashion.

The answer to this complicated problem, prescribed over the last few decades, is not the abolishment of home rule, but rather the fostering of innovative new approaches to intergovernmental coordination which are compatible with the concept of home rule. Many public officials have come to appreciate this fact and realize that while such coordination may necessitate the loss of some local autonomy it does not invalidate the principle of home rule. Instead, it extends an entity's resources and abilities to influence problems far beyond its immediate jurisdictional boundaries.

Legal/Legislative History

As outlined above, complex inter-jurisdictional problems require procedures which will facilitate the coordination of an endless number of plans, policies and programs which continue to proliferate at all levels of government. With the passage of the *Federal Intergovernmental Coordination Act of 1968* (Public Law 90-577) and subsequent legislation enacted to implement the act, public officials at both the state and local level gained increased control over a variety of federal programs which affect their daily operations.

The most succinct description of this act's legislative intent is contained in its preamble which states it is intended to:

...achieve the fullest cooperation and coordination of activities among the levels of government in order to improve the operation of our federal system in an increasingly complex society, to improve the administration of grants-in-aid to the States, to permit provision of reimbursable technical services to state and local government, to establish coordinated intergovernmental policy and administration of development assistance programs, to provide for the acquisition, use, and disposition of land within urban areas by Federal agencies in conformity with local government programs, to provide for periodic congressional review of Federal grants-in-aid, and for other purposes.⁴

While the act is, in essence, intended to resolve coordinative problems resulting from a vast number of federal grants-in-aid programs, it has also provided an opportunity for state and local officials to assess the relationship of their plans, policies and programs to those of other government entities which are being considered for federal funding. By law, federal agencies which are reviewing funding requests, must give consideration to those advisory comments submitted to them by state and local government entities. These comments are circulated through the utilization of the Office of Management and Budget's Project Notification and Review System (circulars A-95 and A-98) which comprise a fundamental component of this act's implementation procedures. In the past twelve years, since this act was passed by Congress, it has become and is expected to continue being the foundation for the development of an integrated management system for the coordination and delivery of plans, policies and programs at all levels of government.

The State of Florida has also been active in the field of intergovernmental coordination. Perhaps most notable is the State Legislature's passage of the *Florida Interlocal Cooperation Act of 1969* (Chapter 163, Section .01) and other related legislation codified under Chapter 163. This legislation is highly analogous to the federal legislation discussed above and is predicated upon a desire to:

...permit local governmental units to make the most efficient use of their powers by enabling them to cooperate with other localities on a basis of mutual advantage and thereby to provide services and facilities in a manner and pursuant to forms of governmental organization that will accord best with geographic, economic, population and other factors influencing the needs and development of local communities.⁵

Towards these goals, Chapter 163 expands upon many of those concepts found in the federal act by laying the legislative foundation for state and local government entities to capitalize on its virtually unlimited potential. For example, Chapter 163 outlines: the establishment of councils of local public officials (Section .02); the responsibilities of the Department of Community Affairs (Section .03); comprehensive planning through the *Local Government Comprehensive Planning Act* (Section .3161) and creates the Florida Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations (Section .703). And while these statutes are merely illustrative of the volume of state statutes which currently exist relating to intergovernmental coordination, they have proven extremely beneficial in fostering its advancement within the State of Florida.

At the sub-state or regional level, there is the Tampa Bay Regional Planning Council. The Tampa Bay Regional Planning Council (TBRPC) was created in 1962 under Chapter 160.01 (Laws of Florida) which along with [Section] 163.01, [Florida Statutes] is the basic enabling legislation within the State of Florida pertaining to the establishment of regional councils and inter-local agreements. Under Chapter 160.01, [F.S.] TBRPC is empowered:

To act in an advisory capacity to the constituent local governments in regional, metropolitan, county and municipal planning matters involving land use, water resources, highways, recreational areas, public schools, sewage and garbage disposal, public libraries, urban redevelopment and other matters concerning the acquisition, planning, construction, development, financing, control, use, improvement, and disposition of lands, buildings, structures, facilities, goods or services in the interest of the public, or for public purposes involving the expenditure of public funds.⁶

Over the years, TBRPC has evolved into the premier agency involved in intergovernmental coordination in the Tampa Bay area at the regional level. At the same time, its membership has steadily increased and presently includes four counties (Hillsborough, Manatee, Pasco and Pinellas) and 16 cities (Bradenton, Clearwater, Dade City, Dunedin, Gulfport, Largo, New Port Richey, Oldsmar, Palmetto, Pinellas Park, Safety Harbor, St. Petersburg, St. Petersburg Beach, Sarasota, Tampa, and Tarpon Springs). Today, TBRPC's primary duties and responsibilities, which have multiplied rapidly since its establishment, generally fall under, but are not limited to

one of the following four program oriented categories. Through these efforts to coordinate the actions of federal, state and local government entities, the TBRPC has established itself as a recognized force in the field of intergovernmental coordination.

- Clearinghouse reviews and the coordination of certain federal programs;
- The integration of services and plans of local governments into the state planning process;
- Review, study and recommendations concerning developments of regional impact and areas of critical concern;
- Coordinator and medium for the exchange, interchange and review of various programs referred to it by individual members.⁷

Within Pinellas County itself, exists the second and perhaps the most dynamic example of intergovernmental coordination in the Tampa Bay area: the Pinellas County Planning Council (PCPC), created in 1964 under Chapter 160.01 (Florida Statutes) by the cities of Clearwater and St. Petersburg and the Pinellas County Board of County Commissioners for the purpose of intra- and inter-county coordination of planning and other related matters of mutual concern. Over the past 16 years, the composition of the Council and its responsibilities have changed considerably.

The primary responsibility of the Council is to recommend a countywide comprehensive plan and amendment to that plan to the Board of County Commissioners for adoption as the Countywide Planning Authority. All local plans and regulations must be in conformance with that plan.

The legislation outlined on the preceding pages has, in effect, solidified the concept of intergovernmental coordination encouraged in the *Federal Intergovernmental Cooperation Act of 1968* and the *Florida Interlocal Cooperation Act of 1969*.

Plan Objective

The purpose of this document is to meet those requirements for an intergovernmental coordination element as outlined in the state law [the *Local Government Comprehensive Planning Act of 1975* (Chapter 163.3161, Florida Statutes)]. However, if the true objectives of this plan element are to be met, the concept of intergovernmental coordination must be perpetuated not because such procedures are mandated by law but rather because they are found to be beneficial by those government entities upon which they impact.

Scope and Limitations

As noted in the preceding section, state law places major emphasis on the need to coordinate the activities of each jurisdiction's comprehensive planning program with those of other government entities. Consequently, the intergovernmental coordination element of each jurisdiction should fulfill the following four basic requirements according to the Florida Bureau of Intergovernmental Relations:

- Establish the principles and guidelines which the local government will utilize to coordinate planning activities;
- Demonstrate the coordination of land development policies with other governmental agencies which would be affected by or could affect such policies;
- Provide coordination with planning activities of other governmental jurisdictions, i.e., adjacent municipalities, adjacent counties, regional planning agency, state agencies;
- Demonstrate the consideration which the local government gave concerning the effects of the local plan on the development of adjacent governmental jurisdictions.⁸

At a minimum, this plan element will address these four subject areas. However, it should be noted that they will not be dealt with separately but rather in a more comprehensive and integrated fashion which will delineate intergovernmental coordination responsibilities.

Assessment of Existing Conditions

The preceding chapter has highlighted the historical evolution of intergovernmental coordination as it pertains to the *Local Government Comprehensive Planning Act of 1975* (LGCPA). The importance of intergovernmental coordination is emphasized within the LGCPA through its mandatory requirement that each government entity, involved in the state's comprehensive planning process, must adopt such an element in order to complete its planning program; and that consideration be given to the effects of such a document on the activities of adjacent government entities as well as the State of Florida. Such elements must also state principles and guidelines of coordination with school boards, hospital associations, housing agencies and other units of regional and local government, which provide essential community services and whose plans should be coordinated within the LGCPA planning process. For these reasons, an initial task vital to the establishment of local/policy oriented

intergovernmental coordination is the identification of the principle agencies involved and an assessment of their primary functions in relation to the LGCPA.

Principle Agencies Involved In the LGCPA Planning Process

In most instances there are three categories of principle agencies involved in the intergovernmental coordination process: 1) those government entities required by law to prepare and adopt LGCPA plans; 2) those government entities who have either provided planning/technical assistance in the preparation of plan elements or who can be expected to provide implementation/financial assistance in later stages of the planning process; and 3) those government entities who by law must be provided with copies of one or more plan elements for their review.

The LGCPA clearly outlines not only who must prepare and adopt comprehensive plans (Agency Category One) but also the specific plan elements which must be adopted in order to comply with the law. Within Pinellas County itself, the LGCPA's legislative mandate includes Pinellas County's 24 municipalities and the Pinellas County Board of County Commissioners (BCC). Figure 1 itemizes those plan elements being prepared by local government entities within Pinellas County in order to meet the previously discussed requirements or both the PCPC's special legislation and the LGCPA. In addition, through its "Function Code," Figure 1 addresses those government entities who have or can be expected to provide planning/technical and/or implementation/financial assistance at some stage in the comprehensive planning process (Agency Category Two). Finally Figure 1 identifies those agencies which have been coordinated with during the plan development process and/or who, by law, must be provided with copies of individual plan elements for their review during the plan adoption process (Agency Category Three).

This graphic, which by no means is a comprehensive listing of all those government agencies involved in the LGCPA process, illustrates the volume of agencies participating in the preparation of plan elements. It further demonstrates the division of responsibility which frequently characterizes the preparation of such documents; and while such a division may be undesirable, it is generally unavoidable due in part to the fragmented nature of the planning process. Much of this fragmentation is a result of government agencies at all levels, usually unstructured for coordination, pursuing their own plans and programs in the absence of an overall policy oriented framework. However, the establishment of local goals and objectives from the federal or state level would not be an ideal situation. The American experience of attempting to administer solutions to local problems from higher levels of bureaucracy without sufficient local input (e.g., urban renewal) has demonstrated how easy it is to oversimplify solutions to

endemic urban problems. Consequently, a wealth of legislation has recently been enacted, such as that described in chapter one, which promotes and at times mandates intergovernmental coordination. Subsequently, this legislation has led to the creation of institutions throughout the United States and the State of Florida specifically organized to encourage intergovernmental coordination and cooperation among all levels of government.

Development/Coordination of Local Public Policy

The establishment of institutions which promote intergovernmental coordination has greatly assisted the development and articulation of local policy oriented procedures which align the plans and programs of various levels of government and their agencies towards the creation of a sense of bureaucratic organization. As such, these institutions have become the foundation for increased intergovernmental coordination. At the sub-state level such coordination takes on even greater importance, for local government entities must function in an economic, social and political climate dominated by national and state institutions.

Historically, local government entities have accepted the responsibility for and have assisted in, the implementation of state and federal policies intended to address urban problems. However, more recently public officials at the local level have increasingly begun to feel that if they are to share the responsibility for implementing federal and state policies, and are to be held accountable for their consequences, they must be given the opportunity to participate in the development of those goals, objectives, and programs impacting upon their jurisdictions. It has also become increasingly important for local government entities to initiate more aggressive efforts to participate in the planning, resource allocation and regulatory decisions made at federal and state levels for national and state policy exist on an individual program basis. The sum of these programs may be the best balance for the nation at large or the State of Florida but not necessarily for each urban area within the state. For these reasons, coordinative institutions must begin to serve as forms for the development of locally oriented decision-making mechanism, and planning and programming processes which will help local entities achieve locally sanctioned goals and objectives.

At the sub-state level intergovernmental coordination, in relation to the LGCPA, is a twofold process. Initially, regional and local government entities should assess and discuss their respective goals, objectives and institutional capabilities. Through this process, which would normally take place during the plan preparation phase, areas of agreement and disagreement can be identified. Subsequently, during the plan adoption and implementation these same entities can separately pursue their common goals, or preferably, pursue them through formally establishing coordinative institutions (e.g.,

Pinellas County Planning Council, Tampa Bay Regional Planning Council, etc.). The implications of this approach, in terms of local policy oriented comprehensive planning are readily apparent. For example, regional and local planning conducted in concert with multi-jurisdictional coordinative institutions could aid in consolidating the goals and objectives of numerous government entities into more clearly defined public policy on matters of general local concern. Such planning could also serve to establish statements of broad public interest which may be utilized to insure that plans and programs prepared at higher levels of government more closely approximate local goals, policies and desires. Public and private citizens alike must remember, however, that nearly all government entities have important responsibilities in relation to the establishment and maintenance of intergovernmental coordination; not just those institutions organized specifically for such purposes.

In the Tampa Bay area, numerous government entities are involved in both vertical and horizontal intergovernmental coordination. These efforts not only have relevance to the Planning Council's special legislation and the LGCPA, but also to each entity's daily activities. Although a few of these government entities have been discussed from a historical perspective in Chapter 1 (institutions with primarily coordinative responsibilities) the legislative authority, general role, and coordinative functions of these and other government entities (with associated coordinative responsibilities) are succinctly outlined in the Appendix. These descriptions in conjunction with the relationships diagrammed in Figure 1 comprise a guide to intergovernmental coordination at the local level. More specifically, they outline the considerations local governments have employed regarding the affects of their respective planning programs on those of adjacent jurisdictions. They also illustrate the interrelationships and established avenues of coordination which have been used in the past which should be continued in the future during the preparation, adoption and implementation of plans and related documents prepared in conformance with the Planning Council's special legislation or the LGCPA.

Principals, Guidelines, and Economic Assumptions

Frequently, when both public and private officials first begin an in-depth analysis of intergovernmental coordination, it appears to be highly nebulous or subjective in character. In fact, this description all too often describes the relationships between federal, state and local government entities who often have similar goals but who fail to fully appreciate and understand the dynamics of intergovernmental coordination. Perhaps nowhere is this failure more apparent than at the local level where numerous government entities continuously pursue a variety of specialized tasks on a daily basis. The consequences of such circumstances are that frequently government entities often do not realize the impacts their policies and program have on adjacent entities, and conversely, many of these same entities do not fully appreciate the effects which other government entities have upon them. The need to establish and understand such relationships is the basis for intergovernmental coordination and once this need is identified, government entities may then begin to establish procedures which can aid in the attainment of selected goals and objectives designs to enhance intergovernmental coordination.

It has been the intention of the past few chapters to briefly summarize the historical/legislative evolution of intergovernmental coordination and to outline the major organizations which are involved in such activities. Particular emphasis has been given to the preparation, adopting and implementation of documents under the *Local Government Comprehensive Planning Act (LGCPA)* and the Pinellas County Planning Council's special legislation. Thus far, however, this element has not yet addressed the need to establish principles and/or guidelines which local government entities can utilize to guide their future efforts in the field of intergovernmental coordination. Therefore, this chapter will address such concerns through a series of principles (fundamental assumptions) and guidelines (recommended procedures) which comprise the essence of this element, and are designed to focus the vague or abstract directions of government entities into more formalized action oriented statements of organizational intent. Initially, this element's principles are stated and then refined by more specific guidelines which address outstanding issues and problems. In this manner established principles and guidelines can provide public officials with a predefined course of action to follow in the preparation of more specific proposals which should enable them to handle issues and/or problems, as they arise, in a more consistent manner. This orientation should, however, be frequently reviewed to determine if its intentions are being met or if they should be restated as part of a periodic plan reevaluation process such as that mandated by the *Local*

Government Comprehensive Planning Act. Finally, the economic assumptions upon which this element has been predicated are addressed.

Principles and Guidelines

Presented below are those principles and guidelines which have been developed in order to facilitate and enhance intergovernmental coordination. Specific attention has been given to those documents prepared under the *Local Government Comprehensive Planning Act* and the Pinellas County Planning Council's special legislation, however, the preceding principles and guidelines are equally applicable to the more routine activities of government entities as well.

Principle: In order to maximize intergovernmental coordination, organizations designed to promote coordination and cooperation among all levels of government should be established and actively supported.

Guideline: Increase the general public's understanding of and support for the establishment of coordinative organizations and activities.

Guideline: Explore all possible funding sources which may be utilized for the establishment and support of coordinative organizations and activities.

Guideline: Attempt to formally establish the roles and responsibilities of all participating government entities.

Principle: The establishment and refinement of procedures designed to enhance intergovernmental coordination should be a continuous and flexible process.

Guideline: Reevaluate, on a periodic basis, all established procedures intended to promote intergovernmental coordination among all levels of government.

Guideline: Encourage the establishment of and support procedures which enhance intergovernmental coordination.

Guideline: Provide continuous support to coordinative organizations with regard to improving and implementing their operating procedures.

Guideline: Evaluate existing coordinative procedures in relation to their effectiveness at promoting established goals and objectives.

Guideline: Improve or abolish those operating procedures which are or have not been highly effective.

Principle: Effective intergovernmental coordination mandates the active participation of all affected government entities on matters which transcend jurisdictional boundaries.

Guideline: Strive to maximize intergovernmental coordination and cooperation among federal, state and local government entities.

Guideline: Participate, to the greatest extent possible, in intergovernmental coordination activities and organizations.

Guideline: Promote among all public and private citizens an awareness of and an appreciation for intergovernmental coordination.

Guideline: Promote the coordination of programs and activities which are of mutual concern and benefit in order to reduce procedural fragmentation and duplication of effort.

Guideline: Evaluate the potential impacts proposed programs and activities may have on adjacent government entities before actively pursuing implementation.

Principle: Technical and policy coordination prior to plan/program development reduces those conflicts which may arise during implementation and contributes to greater operational efficiency.

Guideline: Encourage better coordination and communication among the general public, the elected officials and the professional staffs of all government entities with respect to current and /or future programs and activities.

Guideline: Increase the general public's understanding of and support for policy planning on the federal, state and local level.

Guideline: Encourage discussions aimed at resolving current or potential areas of disagreement which pertain to existing and/or proposed technical standards and policies.

Guideline: Establish and support technical advisory committees which are responsible for promoting uniform technical standards and policies.

Guideline: Provide technical assistance to and exchange information with other governmental entities on matters of mutual concern.

Principle: The continuous dissemination of information pertaining to current and/or future programs and activities, especially those related to comprehensive planning, is essential for meaningful intergovernmental coordination.

Guideline: To every extent possible, the comprehensive plans and elements thereof should be consistent with those of state, regional and local government entities.

Guideline: Transmit all comprehensive plan elements and other relevant documents for review and comment prior to their adoption and implementation.

Guideline: Notify and offer an opportunity for comment to all government entities which might be affected by proposed and /or revised programs and activities.

Guideline: Consider all comments received by affected/concerned government entities pertaining to transmitted comprehensive plan elements or other relevant documents.

Guideline: Consider the program and activities of surrounding jurisdictions before making decisions which may have multi-jurisdictional effects.

Economic Assumptions

This element has been predicated upon two primary economic assumptions and the premise that there are a sufficient number of laws currently in existence to facilitate the achievement of its established guidelines. Economically it is assumed that increased and enhanced intergovernmental coordination will benefit private citizens as well as each participating government entity. Private citizens should benefit from a higher return on their tax dollar resulting from greater efficiency and a reduction in negative externalities such as those which frequently arise when public officials fail to exchange information concerning their entity's planning and development activities. Government entities should benefit from economies of scale such as those which are attained through coordinating the delivery of services or the establishment of interlocal agreements.

In summary, the successful implementation of this element is primarily based upon a desire for all government entities within the Tampa Bay area, to recognize and endorse its established principles and guidelines or similar statements. As a result, no significant capital expenditures should be required towards its implementation. In fact, it is reasonable to assume that failure to endorse established principles and guidelines, such as those discussed above, could prove significantly more expensive (due to a loss of potential benefits) than the implementation of a program which promotes intergovernmental coordination.

Appendices

Principle Coordinative Government Entity

Federal

<u>Government Entity</u>	<u>Legislative Authority</u>	<u>General Role</u>	<u>Coordinative Function</u>
<p>U.S. Department of Justice</p> <p><u>Pertinent Sub-Entities</u></p> <p>Drug Enforcement Administration</p> <p>Office of Justice Assistance, Research, and Statistics</p> <p>Federal Bureau of Investigation</p> <p>Land and Natural Resources Division</p> <p>Community Relations Services</p>	<p>Established in 1870 under Statute 162; 28 U.S.C. 501, 503.</p>	<p>The Department of Justice plays a key role in protection of the public from criminals and subversion, in ensuring the healthy competition of business, in safeguarding the consumer, and in enforcing drug, immigration, and naturalization laws. The department also protects citizens through its efforts for effective law enforcement, crime prevention, crime detection, and prosecution and rehabilitation of offenders.</p> <p>Moreover, the department conducts all suits in the Supreme Court in which the U.S. is concerned and represents the government on legal matters generally.</p>	<p>The Department of Justice encompasses a number of agencies that provide financial and technical assistance to state and local government for improvement of correctional systems, drug control capabilities, and general law enforcement and criminal justice. Forms of technical assistance range from training of personnel to developing database and communications systems. Grants are allocated for basic and applied research, replication of effective and/or innovative programs, and a variety of other activities.</p>

Principle Coordinative Government Entity

Federal

<u>Government Entity</u>	<u>Legislative Authority</u>	<u>General Role</u>	<u>Coordinative Function</u>
<p>U.S. Department of Transportation</p> <p><u>Pertinent Sub-Entities</u></p> <p>Coast Guard</p> <p>Federal Aviation Administration</p> <p>Federal Highway Administration</p> <p>Federal Railroad Administration</p> <p>National Highway Traffic Safety Administration</p> <p>Urban Mass Transportation Administration</p> <p>Research and Special Programs Administration</p>	<p>Established in 1966 under 80 Statute 391; 49 U.S.C. 1651.</p>	<p>The Department of Transportation establishes the nation’s overall transportation policy in regard to highway planning, development, and construction, urban mass transit, railroads, aviation, and the safety of waterways, ports, highways, and oil and gas pipelines.</p>	<p>The Department of Transportation encompasses seven administrations, a number of which provide financial assistance to state, regional, and/or local agencies for various transportation projects and programs. For example, the Federal Highway Administration offers funds to the states for highway construction, improvement of efficiency in highway and traffic operations, and highway safety programs. The Urban Mass Transportation Administration assists state and local governments in financing mass transit systems through grants for capital and operating expenses, technical studies, managerial training, and research development, and demonstration projects.</p>

Principle Coordinative Government Entity

Federal

Government Entity

U.S Environmental Protection Agency

Pertinent Sub-Entities

Office of the Assistant Administrator for Water and Waste Management

Office of the Assistant Administrator for Air Noise and Radiation

Office of the Assistant Administrator for Research and Development

Office of the Assistant Administrator for Pesticides and Toxic Substances

Legislative Authority

Established in 1970 pursuant to *Reorganization Plan No. 3 of 1970*.

General Role

The purpose of the Environmental Protection Agency is to protect and enhance the environment through control and abatement of pollution in the areas of air, water, solid waste, noise, radiation, and toxic substances. The agency integrates a variety of research, monitoring, standard setting, and enforcement activities.

Coordinative Function

The Environmental Protection Agency coordinates and supports research and anti-pollution activities by state and local governments, public and private groups, and educational institutions. The development of local programs for pollution abatement is accomplished through the Environmental Protection Agency's ten regional offices.

The Environmental Protection Agency also reinforces efforts among other federal agencies with respect to the impact their operations may have upon the environment.

Principle Coordinative Government Entity

Federal

<u>Government Entity</u>	<u>Legislative Authority</u>	<u>General Role</u>	<u>Coordinative Function</u>
U.S. Department of Commerce	Designated as such in 1913 under 37 Statute 736; 15 U.S.C. 1501, which reorganized the Department of Commerce and Labor created under 32 Statute 825; 15 U.S.C. 1501.	The Department of Commerce encourages, serves and promotes the nation's economic development and technological advancement.	The Department of Commerce encompasses a number of agencies that provide financial and technical assistance to state and local government. For example, the Economic Development Administration focuses upon areas with excessive unemployment, underemployment or out-migration while the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration awards grants to states for developing and carrying out plans for management of their coastal zones. In addition, all levels of government utilize data provided by the Bureau of the Census.
<u>Pertinent Sub-Entities</u>			
International Trade Administration			
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration			
National Telecommunications and Information Administration			
Maritime Administration			
Bureau of Census			
Bureau of Economic Analysis			
Office of Industrial Economics			

Principle Coordinative Government Entity

Federal

<u>Government Entity</u>	<u>Legislative Authority</u>	<u>General Role</u>	<u>Coordinative Function</u>
U.S. Department of Agriculture <u>Pertinent Sub-Entities</u> Office of the Director of Economics, Policy, Analysis and Budget Economics, Statistics and Cooperative Service Office of the Assistant Secretary For Rural Development Office of the assistant Secretary for Natural Resources and the Environment Forest Service Office of Environmental Quality Soil Conservation Service Office of the Director of Science and Education	Created in 1862 under 12 Statute 387; 5 U.D.C. 511, 514, and 516.	The United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) works to improve and maintain farm income and to develop and expand markets abroad for agricultural products. The department assists landowners in protection soil, water, forests and other natural resources. In addition to rural development, credit, and conservation programs, the USDA administers food assistance and rural housing programs. The department also conducts inspection and grading services to safeguard food quality	Several USDA agricultural, conservation, and social service programs require cooperation between various branches of the USDA and state and local government agencies. For example, the USDA offers grants to the states for market improvement projects and provides financial assistance in administering the Forest Fire Control Program. In cooperation with state and local governments the USDA administers the Food Stamp Program and other food- related social services. Local housing authorities may receive USDA loans for provisions of rental assistance and low income housing in rural areas. The USDA forms Cooperative Extension Services with states through their land grant universities and county governments.

Principle Coordinative Government Entity

Federal

<u>Government Entity</u>	<u>Legislative Authority</u>	<u>General Role</u>	<u>Coordinative Function</u>
U.S. Department of the Interior	Created in 1849 under 9 Statute 395; 43 U.S.C. 1451.	The Department of the Interior administers most nationally owned public lands and natural resources, including water, mineral, fish and wildlife resources. The jurisdiction in the department includes coordination of federal and state recreation programs, the preservation and administration of the nation's scenic and historic areas, operation of conservation related manpower and youth training programs, reclamation of lands in the west through irrigation, management of hydroelectric power systems, and administration of service programs for Indians and Alaska native people.	State and local governments may receive financial and/or technical assistance from the Department of the Interior for a variety of activities including: fish and wildlife restoration and management projects; surveys and research related to topography, geology, and mineral and water resources; historic preservation; protective acquisition of critical natural areas; acquisition and development of parkland; enhancement and restoration of local recreation systems; Indian Affairs programs; and development of coal resources.
<u>Pertinent Sub-Entities</u>			
Geologic Survey			
National Park Service			
Fish and Wildlife Service			
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service			
Bureau of Land Management			
Water and Power Resources Service			
Office of Water Research and Technology			

Principle Coordinative Government Entity

Federal

Government Entity

Legislative Authority

General Role

Coordinative Function

U.S. Department of Defense

Established as an executive department of the U.S. Government by the *National Security Act Amendments of 1949*, (63 Statute 578; 5 U.S.C. 101).

Through the Department of the Army, specifically, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, the Defense Department administers permitting programs designed to protect water quality and environmentally valuable wetland resources, to prevent alteration or obstruction of navigable waters, and to control dumping of dredged material into ocean waters. The types of activities requiring permits include excavating and filling, construction, and work in ocean waters such as beach nourishment.

The Corps' programs are administered through 37 districts nationwide. Florida falls within the Jacksonville and Mobile districts. Due to overlapping legal jurisdictions, the Corps and the Florida Departments of Environmental Regulation and Natural Resources jointly review permit applications, issue joint public notices, and whenever possible, hold joint public hearings.

Pertinent Sub-Entities

Department of the Army

Office of Civil Defense

Corps of Engineers: Civil Works Activities

Department of the Navy

Department of the Air Force

Principle Coordinative Government Entity

Federal

<u>Government Entity</u>	<u>Legislative Authority</u>	<u>General Role</u>	<u>Coordinative Function</u>
<p>U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development</p> <p><u>Pertinent Sub-Entities</u></p> <p>Office of the Assistant Secretary for Fair Housing and Equal Opportunity</p> <p>Office of the Assistant Secretary for Neighborhoods, Voluntary Associations and Consumer Protection</p> <p>New Community Development Corporation</p> <p>Office of the Assistant Secretary for Policy Development and Research</p> <p>Office of the Assistant Secretary for Community Planning and Development</p> <p>Office of the Assistant Secretary for Housing</p>	<p>Established by the <i>Housing and Urban Development Act of 1965</i> (79 Statute 667; 42 U.S.C.3531-3537).</p>	<p>The Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) is the principal federal agency responsible for programs related to housing needs, fair housing opportunities, and improving and developing the nation's communities.</p> <p>HUD administers: mortgage insurance programs that help families become home owners; a rental subsidy program for lower income families who otherwise could not afford decent housing; anti-discriminatory activities as related to housing; and programs that aid neighborhood rehabilitation and preservation of urban centers form blight and decay. HUD is also involved in protecting the home buyer in the marketplace and in programs to stimulate and guide the housing industry.</p>	<p>HUD stresses the role of states, cities, counties, and other units of local government in the solution of housing and community development problems through a number of program areas. For example, state and local governments are eligible to receive Community Development Block Grant assistance upon submission of a 3-year plan which identifies housing needs and outlines a comprehensive strategy and operation plan. HUD also uses a Discretionary Fund to aid governments who enter into joint programs, while local Public Housing Agencies may receive payments for rental assistance and rehabilitation and construction of low income housing.</p> <p>Programs of research studies, testing, and demonstrations are carried out by HUD through grants, cooperative agreements and contracts with industry, educational institutions, units of government at all levels, and other pertinent entities.</p>

Principle Coordinative Government Entity

Federal

<u>Government Entity</u>	<u>Legislative Authority</u>	<u>General Role</u>	<u>Coordinative Function</u>
<p>U.S. Department of Health and Human Services</p> <p><u>Pertinent Sub-Entities</u></p> <p>Office of Human Development Services</p> <p>Public Health Service</p> <p>Health Care Financing Administration</p> <p>Social Security Administration</p> <p>Office of Child Support Enforcement</p>	<p>Created in 1953 as the Department of Health, Education and Welfare and redesigned in 1979 under its current name by the <i>Department of Education Organization Act</i> (93 Statute 695; 20 U.S.C. 3508).</p>	<p>In addition to the Social Security System, the Department of Health and Human Services administers a broad range of social service and human development programs geared toward the elderly, children of low income families, persons with mental or physical handicaps, runaway youth, and Native Americans. The department performs the following health-related functions: Provides national leadership and administration for a program of federal state and area-wide health planning and health delivery systems; supports education for the health professional; conducts and supports research in the medical and related sciences; protects the health of the nation against impure unsafe foods, drugs, and cosmetics; administers Medicare and Medicare programs.</p>	<p>Ten regional offices represent the Department in official dealings with state and local government entities. Grants and technical assistance are available for the development of local health resources and the improvement of local social service system. For example, state agencies on aging may receive grants in order to establish community level service programs. This is accomplished through designation and funding of area-wide agencies on aging such as the Tampa Bay Regional Planning Council.</p>

Principle Coordinative Government Entity

Federal

<u>Government Entity</u>	<u>Legislative Authority</u>	<u>General Role</u>	<u>Coordinative Function</u>
U.S. Department of Education <u>Pertinent Sub-Entities</u> Office of the Assistant Secretary for Civil Rights Office of the Assistant Secretary for Elementary and Secondary Education Office of the Assistant Secretary for Post-Secondary Education Office of the Assistant Secretary for Educational Research and Improvement Office of the Assistant Secretary for Vocational and Adult Education Office of the Assistant Secretary for Special Education and Rehabilitative Services	Created in 1979 under the <i>Department of Education Organization Act</i> (93 Statute 668; 20 U.S.C. 3401).	The Department of Education establishes national educational policy, and administers and coordinates most federal assistance to education. In addition, the department operates overseas schools for the dependents of the Department of Defense.	An Intergovernmental Advisory Council on Education, composed of elected state and local officials, educators, parents, and students makes recommendations to the Secretary of the Department and the President for improvement of the administration of federal education programs. The department administers grants and technical assistance to state educational agencies and/or local school districts for a wide variety of purposes including: the elimination of segregation and discrimination; special programs such as Alcohol and Drug Abuse Education; vocational and technical education; special programs and services to aid the handicapped; and support of post-secondary institutions and students. The department also provides partial financial support to four federally aided institutions, including colleges for the deaf and blind.

Principle Coordinative Government Entity

Federal

Government Entity

The Federal Emergency Management Agency

Pertinent Sub-Entities

Office of the Federal Insurance Administrator

Office of the U.S. Fire Administrator

Office of the Associate Director, Plans and Preparedness

Office of the Associate Director, Disaster Response and Recovery

Office of the Associate Director, Mitigation and Research

Office of the Associate Director, Training and Education

Legislative Authority

Established under *Reorganization Plan No. 3 of 1978 and Executive Orders 12127 and 12148.*

General Role

The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) facilitates multiple use of emergency preparedness and response sources at all levels of government in preparing for and responding to natural manmade and nuclear emergencies. FEMA integrates activities related to hazard mitigation, preparedness planning, relief operations, and recovery assistance into a comprehensive framework.

Coordinative Function

Ten regional offices are the primary means by which the Agency's programs are carried out at the state and local level. Programs of assistance are available to state and local governments and other eligible entities in declared disasters or emergencies. In order to reduce the potential for future damage in flood hazard areas, FEMA works closely with officials at all levels of government through the National Flood Insurance Program. The Agency also develops and disseminates instructional materials concerning fire services and provides training in civil management preparedness activities to federal, state, and local government personnel.

Principle Coordinative Government Entity

State

Government Entity

Florida Department of Transportation

Pertinent Sub-Entities

Division of Planning and Programming

Division of Road Operation

Division of Public Transportation Operations

Legislative Authority

Created by the *Governmental Reorganization Act of 1969*, pursuant to Section 20.23, Florida Statutes. The department operates under the authority of Chapters 334-339 and 341, Florida Statutes known collectively as the "Florida Transportation Code."

General Role

The Florida Department of Transportation (FDOT) is responsible for coordinating the planning of all modes of transportation on land, sea, and in the air, and for constructing and maintaining the state highway system.

Coordinative Function

The State Transportation Engineer coordinates project development among six districts throughout Florida. District Engineers administer the department's work program and system maintenance.

Urban transportation system plans are developed jointly by FDOT and Metropolitan Planning Organizations (MPO). Technical and administrative relationships among these legally designated planning agencies are established to conform with federal regulations and have been formalized through inter-local and urban transportation planning agreements.

Throughout the system's planning and project development process constant liaison is maintained with appropriate local governments, regional agencies, and other state departments. Extensive public involvement is required as well.

Principle Coordinative Government Entity

State

<u>Government Entity</u>	<u>Legislative Authority</u>	<u>General Role</u>	<u>Coordinative Function</u>
Florida Department of Environmental Regulation	Created in 1975 under Chapter 75-22, Laws of Florida.	<p>The Department of Environmental Regulation (DER) is the principal agency for implementing state environmental law and policies. The department establishes standards for the protection of natural systems which are applied through permitting of potential sources of pollution and monitoring discharges for compliance with state standards. In the event of noncompliance, the DER can take enforcement action.</p> <p>The DER manages eight basic environmental regulation programs: Water Quality, Water Quantity, Drinking Water, Solid Waste, Air Quality, Noise Control, Coastal Zone Planning, and Power Plant Siting.</p>	<p>The DER's programs are largely implemented through field offices located throughout the state; however, the Water Quality Program is implemented through five regional water management districts, such as the Southwest Florida Water Management District. The functions of the DER and the districts are coordinated by co-locating offices and using joint permitting procedures. DER permitting programs require coordination with the Florida Department of Natural Resources and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers as well.</p> <p>In administering the Water Quantity Program, the DER helps local communities obtain grants for sewage treatment facilities and loans for other pollution control projects. The DER also works closely with citizens groups and government entities at all levels in the development of its comprehensive coastal zone management program.</p>
<u>Pertinent Sub-Entities</u>			
Division of Environmental Permitting			
Division of Environmental Programs			
Water Management Districts			

Principle Coordinative Government Entity

State

<u>Government Entity</u>	<u>Legislative Authority</u>	<u>General Role</u>	<u>Coordinative Function</u>
<p>Florida Department of Natural Resources</p> <p><u>Pertinent Sub-Entities</u></p> <p>Division of Marine Resources</p> <p>Division of Recreations and Parks</p> <p>Division of Resource Management</p> <p>Division of Law Enforcement</p>	<p>Created by the <i>Governmental Reorganization Act of 1969</i>, pursuant to Section 20.25, Florida Statutes.</p>	<p>The Department of Natural Resources (DNR) is empowered to carry out the following responsibilities: preserve, manage, protect and regulate the use of coastal and marine resources of Florida and provide the basic scientific data for sound management policies; perform law enforcement functions pertaining to fishermen and vessels, seafood handlers, motorboats, pollutant spills, marine resources protection, and smuggling contraband; perform functions pertaining to navigation districts and waterway development, aquatic plant control, geology, preservation and protection and management of lands held by the State, and determination of coastal and inland sovereign land and water boundaries; develop and implement a comprehensive, multi-purpose outdoor recreation and conservation program for the State.</p>	<p>Regulatory activities of the DNR sometimes require coordination with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and the Florida Department of Environmental Regulation. The DNR also participates in several interstate councils and commissions concerned with marine resources.</p> <p>At the state/regional level, the DNR and other relevant state agencies, regional planning councils and county governments have formed the Phosphate Land Use Advisory Committee. At the local level, the DNR supervises several river and canal authorities, and navigation districts including the West Coast Inland Navigation District of which Pinellas County is a member. The Department also provides financial and technical assistance to local governments for enhancement of recreational programs and facilities, and participates in local shoreline restoration and protection projects.</p>

Principle Coordinative Government Entity

State

<u>Government Entity</u>	<u>Legislative Authority</u>	<u>General Role</u>	<u>Coordinative Function</u>
<p>Florida Department of Community Affairs</p> <p><u>Pertinent Sub-Entities</u></p> <p>Office of Community Services</p> <p>Division of Public Safety Planning and Assistance</p> <p>Division of Veterans Affairs</p> <p>Division of Local Resource Management</p>	<p>Created by the <i>Governmental Reorganization Act of 1969</i>, pursuant to Section 20.18, Florida Statutes.</p>	<p>The Department of Community Affairs serves as the State Land Planning Agency and the state agency for criminal justice planning. Departmental responsibilities include preparation of a comprehensive criminal justice plan.</p> <p>The department also assists local governments in the development and administration of community service programs for senior citizens, veterans, and other needy groups, coordinates emergency actions among all levels of government, and provides housing-related assistance to local governments.</p>	<p>As the State Land Planning Agency, the department reviews and comments on local government comprehensive plans and elements thereof, conducts 10-year site plan reviews, administers the Coastal Energy Impact Program, and participates in the development of the State Water Element. The department also recommends Areas of Critical State Concern to the Governor and cabinet.</p> <p>In the area of criminal justice planning, the department provides technical assistance to local governments, state agencies, and public and private agencies. The department also reviews local applications for federal criminal justice grants and administers awarded funds.</p>

Principle Coordinative Government Entity

State

<u>Government Entity</u>	<u>Legislative Authority</u>	<u>General Role</u>	<u>Coordinative Function</u>
Florida Department of Education	Created in 1885 and established in present form in 1969, under Article IX, Section 2 of the Constitution of the State of Florida, and Section 20.15, Florida Statutes.	The department develops comprehensive education objectives for public education, policies for the efficient operation of all phases of public education, and all required rules and regulations for the enforcement of school codes.	The State Board of Education consists of the Governor and Cabinet who appoint a Commissioner of Education as chief executive officer of the department. Four divisions and four boards oversee the operation of public and private educational institutions from primary grades through the university system including the Florida School for the Deaf and Blind. The department cooperates with all levels of government in carrying out each phase of the educational program, and exercises general supervision over all divisions and boards in order to ensure coordination of educational plans and programs, and to resolve controversies.
<u>Pertinent Sub-Entities</u>			
Division of Public Schools			
Division of Vocational Education			
Division of Community Colleges			
Division of Universities			
Division of Blind Services			

Principle Coordinative Government Entity

State

<u>Government Entity</u>	<u>Legislative Authority</u>	<u>General Role</u>	<u>Coordinative Function</u>
Florida Department of Health and Rehabilitative Services	Created by the <i>Governmental Reorganization Act of 1969</i> , pursuant to Section 20.19, Florida Statutes.	The Department of Health and Rehabilitative Services administers programs in the areas of health, mental health, retardation, youth services, children's medical services, vocational rehabilitation, and aging and adult services.	All of the department's health, social and rehabilitative services are provided through eleven statewide service districts. District V includes Pasco and Pinellas counties. Departmental services are coordinated with those of other public and private agencies in each district through district advisory councils. Council membership includes five local agency representatives, a county commissioner and a school board member.
<u>Pertinent Sub-Entities</u>			
Developmental Services Program Office			
Health Program Office			
Aging and Adult Services Program Office			
Children's Medical Services Program Office			
Mental Health Program Office			
Social and Economic Services Program Office			
Youth Services Program Office			
Vocational Rehabilitation Program Office			

The department also contains the State Health Planning and Development Agency which is charged with coordinating and planning Florida's Health Systems Agencies and establishing state health policy.

Principle Coordinative Government Entity

State

<u>Government Entity</u>	<u>Legislative Authority</u>	<u>General Role</u>	<u>Coordinative Function</u>
<p>Florida Department of Commerce</p> <p><u>Pertinent Sub-Entities</u></p> <p>Division of Economic Development</p> <p>Division of Tourism</p>	<p>Created by the <i>Governmental Reorganization Act of 1969</i>, pursuant to Section 20.17, Florida Statutes.</p>	<p>The Department of Commerce is responsible for the guidance, stimulation, and promotion of economic development within the state, as it relates to industry, marketing, and international development. The Department also provides state leadership in the development and promotion of the tourist industry.</p>	<p>Through five field offices located throughout the State, the Department assists regional and local governments in economic planning activities and in applying for funds in support of economic development programs. The department acts as a liaison between the State and Florida business, and between the State and Caribbean, South America, and Central American nations. The Division of Tourism coordinates national and international promotional campaigns, and assists municipalities, chambers of commerce, and other tourist oriented entities in developing cooperative promotional programs.</p>

Principle Coordinative Government Entity

State

<u>Government Entity</u>	<u>Legislative Authority</u>	<u>General Role</u>	<u>Coordinative Function</u>
The Executive Office of the Governor	Created in 1979, pursuant to Section 20.23, Florida Statutes.	The function of the Executive Office of the Governor pertains largely to preparation of the annual executive budget and legislative program of the Governor, and the review of State agency plans and programs. However, preparation and revision of the <i>State Comprehensive Plan</i> is another major responsibility.	The Executive Office of the Governor is directed by an Administrative Commission composed of the Governor and Cabinet. The office coordinates planning among federal, state, and local government and between the State of Florida and other states. The office also coordinates all state agency planning and programming activities, serves as the state planning and development clearinghouse, and designates regional and area-wide clearing-houses. Basic planning data, including population estimates of local government units, is made available to all public and private agencies concerned with development within the state. The Executive Office also acts as a liaison between state and federal officials and agencies, and Congress.
<u>Pertinent Sub-Entities</u>		In addition, the Office collects data on State energy resources and carries out the State's role in petroleum allocation and conservation.	
Administration Commission		The Office also provides for government representation of various groups through the Commission on Advocacy for Persons with Developmental Disabilities, the Migrant Labor Program, and the Commission on Hispanic Affairs, and the Governor's Council on Indian Affairs.	
Office of Federal-State Relations			
Citizen's Assistance Office			
Energy Data Center			

Principle Coordinative Government Entity

Regional

Government Entity

Tampa Bay Regional Planning Council

Legislative Authority

Established in 1962, and organized and administered according to provisions enacted in Chapter 160, Florida Statutes, and according to an inter-local agreement, Chapter 163.01, created in 1975.

General Role

Tampa Bay Regional Planning Council (TBRPC) coordinates local, state, and regional planning and development programs, and establishes regional policies for growth and development (including development of a Comprehensive Regional Policy Plan). The council also acts in an advisory capacity regarding the exchange and review of information referred to it.

TBRPC performs many diverse planning functions on a regional basis which include: energy; housing; economic development; conservation; aging; coastal zone management; disaster preparedness; water quality; and comprehensive planning.

Coordinative Function

TBRPC is a voluntary association of 20 local governments that was formed in order to address and resolve issues and problems in a regional basis. The council works closely with 12 citizen/technical committees whose concerns range in scope from the environmental impacts of development to private/public sector housing.

TBRPC has been designated the: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development Comprehensive Planning Agency for the Tampa Bay region; Area Agency on Aging for Florida Health and rehabilitative Services Districts V & VI; 208 Area-wide Water Quality Management Agency in accordance with PL 29-500 as administered by the Environmental Protection Agency; U.S. Office of Management and Budget A-95 Review Clearinghouse Agency; Local Government Comprehensive Plan Review Agency for the Tampa Bay Region, in accordance with Chapter 163 F.S.

Principle Coordinative Government Entity

Regional

<u>Government Entity</u>	<u>Legislative Authority</u>	<u>General Role</u>	<u>Coordinative Function</u>
Florida Gulf Health System Agency	Established in 1976 and sanctioned under the <i>National Health Planning and Resource Development Act of 1974</i> (PL 93-641).	<p>The Florida Gulf Health System Agency (FGHSA) is one of 9 designated Health System Agencies in Florida (Region IV) and is responsible for health systems planning for Pinellas, Hillsborough, Pasco and Manatee Counties.</p> <p>The primary responsibilities of the FGHSA are to develop a 5-year Health Systems Plan (HSP) and an Annual Implementation Plan (AIP), and to implement these plans by developing available resources and by reviewing and making recommendations on proposed changes in the region's health care system.</p>	<p>The work of the FGHSA is carried out by a 30-member Board of Directors composed of citizens from the Tampa Bay Region (with no connection to the health industry) and representatives of the health care profession. An advisory council from each member county advises the Board on policy matters. A number of technical committees oversee the work of the Agency and make recommendations to the Board and Advisory Councils.</p> <p>By law, planning at the Health Systems Agency level must be integrated statewide through the State Health Planning and Development Agency and State Health Coordinating Council. Other coordination efforts are formalized by Memorandums of Understanding between the FGHSA and Tampa Bay Regional Planning Council, District V and VI of the State Department of Health and Rehabilitative Services, District Mental Health Boards, and Professional Standards Review Organizations.</p>

Principle Coordinative Government Entity

Regional

Government Entity

Southwest Florida Water Management District

Legislative Authority

Created in 1961 under Chapter 61-691 Laws of Florida. This law was later incorporated into Chapter 373, Florida Statutes, under which the district presently operates.

General Role

The Southwest Florida Water Management District (SWFWMD) is responsible for the development of a permitting system for consumptive uses of water and other water-related activities, the regulation of wells, and the management and storage of surface waters.

Coordinative Function

The Southwest Florida Water Management District (SWFWMD) covers all or parts of 16 counties along west central Florida. A Governing Board determines overall policies, carries out regulatory responsibilities, enters into contracts and authorizes a tax levy for administration of the district. Ten Basin Boards identify water-related problems in their areas, adopt budgets, and levy taxes necessary to fund projects. All Board members are appointed by the Governor.

The district is involved in several major programs in the areas of flood control and water management, and has conducted numerous water resource studies requiring federal, state, regional and local input. In conjunction with municipal and county governments, the SWFWMD has sponsored several multiple use projects combining water management and recreation facilities.

Principle Coordinative Government Entity

Regional

Government Entity

West Coast Regional Water Supply Authority

Legislative Authority

Created in 1974 by interlocal agreement, according to the enabling legislation as set forth in Chapter 373.1962, Florida Statutes.

General Role

The Authority is empowered to design, construct, operate, and maintain facilities in the locations and at the times necessary to ensure that an adequate water supply is available to all citizens within the Authority’s jurisdiction.

Coordinative Function

The Authority is comprised of the counties of Hillsborough, Pasco, and Pinellas, and the cities of St. Petersburg and Tampa. In cooperation with the public water agencies comprising its membership, the Authority will implement a Master Plan which addresses system interconnections, the development of new sources of water and the facilities required to obtain, treat and transmit water to Authority customers. The Authority works closely with the Southwest Florida Water Management District to obtain consumptive permits and modifications of existing rules and regulations.

Principle Coordinative Government Entity

Local

Government Entity

Pinellas County Planning Council

Legislative Authority

Established in 1964 under Chapter 160, Florida Statutes. Reestablished with countywide planning powers in 1973 under Chapter 73-594, Laws of Florida. Reconstructed again in 1988 with a recommendation role to the Board of County Commissioners by Chapter 88-464, Laws of Florida.

General Role

The Council recommends countywide plans and amendments to the Board of County Commissioners for adoption as the Countywide Planning Authority.

Coordinative Function

Council membership consists of representatives from Pinellas County Board of County Commissioners, municipalities within Pinellas County, and the School Board. Council responsibilities include development of a countywide comprehensive plan. The comprehensive plan serves as the principal coordinating mechanism for all local planning within Pinellas County.

Principle Coordinative Government Entity

Local

<u>Government Entity</u>	<u>Legislative Authority</u>	<u>General Role</u>	<u>Coordinative Function</u>
Metropolitan Planning Organization	Metropolitan Planning Organizations are required under the 1973 <i>Federal Highway Act</i> and their responsibilities are defined under 23, CFR, 450. The Pinellas County MPO was created in 1979 under Section 334.215 and 163.0, Florida Statutes.	The Metropolitan Planning Organization (MPO) is responsible for development and maintenance of a variety of transportation and air quality plans and programs.	<p>MPO membership consists of an appointed body of nine local elected officials and two ex officio members from the Florida Department of Transportation. A Technical Coordinating Committee (TCC) reviews the technical adequacy of transportation proposals made to the MPO. In addition, a Citizens Advisory Committee (CAC) provides citizen input into the transportation planning process.</p> <p>Acting as staff for the MOP, the Pinellas County Planning Department carries out transportation planning in cooperation with state and local transit operators, transportation officials, and agencies. The MPO annually endorses plans and programs required by federal rules and regulations, and provides a forum for cooperative decision making by principal local elected officials. Recommendations are then made to state and city governments regarding transportation plans, programs and projects.</p>

Principle Coordinative Government Entity

Local

<u>Government Entity</u>	<u>Legislative Authority</u>	<u>General Role</u>	<u>Coordinative Function</u>
County Governments	Authorized under the constitution of the State of Florida, Article VIII, and Section 1.	As political subdivisions of the state, counties are government agencies through which many of the functions and powers of the State are exercised. The existence of counties as local entities for local purposes is also recognized in the State Constitution.	Except where otherwise provided by county charter, the governing body of each county is a 5-member Board of County Commissioners elected on a countywide basis. State law also provides for the election of the following county officials: Sheriff, Tax Collector, Clerk of the Circuit Court, Property Appraiser, Public Defender, State Attorney, and Supervisor of Elections.
Pinellas County			
Hillsborough County			
Manatee County			
Pasco County			
		Counties perform functions relative to the health, convenience and welfare of the public, particularly outside the jurisdiction of municipalities.	Counties are empowered to provide a wide range of public services and facilities such as fire protection, public transportation and parks. Counties are also authorized to cooperate with governmental agencies and private enterprise in the development and operation of numerous types of programs. These include housing, community redevelopment, air pollution control, drainage and many others. Agreements with other governmental agencies, within or outside the boundaries of a county, for joint performance or performance by one entity in behalf of the others, are permitted by law.

Principle Coordinative Government Entity

Local

Government Entity

The Pinellas County Board of Public Instruction

Legislative Authority

Authorized by the Constitution of the State of Florida, Article IX, Section 1-6.

General Role

The School Board is responsible for establishing the policy for all of Pinellas County’s public schools. It supervises the operation of the schools, hires school personnel, and authorizes construction of new buildings and the issuance of bonds when needed for construction. The School Board also determines the rate of school district taxes within prescribed limits.

Coordinative Function

The School Board is composed of 7 members each of which is elected from one of the county’s 5 School Board districts with the remaining 2 elected from the county at large. The School Board appoints the County School Superintendent who is responsible for carrying out the policies and directions of the Board.

The School Board must coordinate with the Pinellas County Board of County Commissioners and municipal governments in regard to bond issues, and works closely with the Pinellas County Legislative Delegation to set priorities and goals, related to education, for the State legislative sessions. In matters of safety and discipline, the School Board cooperates with local police departments.

Principle Coordinative Government Entity

Local

<u>Government Entity</u>	<u>Legislative Authority</u>	<u>General Role</u>	<u>Coordinative Function</u>
Central Pinellas Transit Authority	Created in 1970 by Special Act of the Florida Legislature under Chapter 70-907, Florida Statutes.	The Central Pinellas Transit Authority (CPTA) is an autonomous government agency with a special taxing district. The Authority provides transit service in an area which includes almost all of Pinellas County, north of the City of St. Petersburg.	<p>The CPTA policy body is a 9-member Board of Directors appointed by various municipalities, the Pinellas County Commission, and the Pinellas County Legislative Delegation.</p> <p>The CPTA, along with the St. Petersburg Transit System, implements the 5-year transportation improvement plans of the Metropolitan Planning Organization, as such plans related to transit services. Both transit operators are members of the Metropolitan Planning Organization's Technical Coordination Committee. The transit operators prepare grant applications for MPO review, while the MPO, in turn, coordinates transit programs and disburses federal and state funds to the operators.</p>

Principle Coordinative Government Entity

Local

<u>Government Entity</u>	<u>Legislative Authority</u>	<u>General Role</u>	<u>Coordinative Function</u>
St. Petersburg Municipal Transit System	St. Petersburg Municipal Transit System (SPMTS) has operated since 1919 as a department of the St. Petersburg City Government.	SPMTS provides general service throughout St. Petersburg and in the municipalities of Gulfport, South Pasadena, and St. Petersburg Beach by contract.	<p>The SPMTS policy body is the St. Petersburg City Council. The Transit Department is a part of the Public Works Organization.</p> <p>The SPMTS, along with the Central Pinellas Transit Authority, implements the 5-year transportation improvement plans of the Metropolitan Planning Organization, as such plans relate to transit service. Both transit operators are members of the Metropolitan Planning Organization's (MPO) Technical Coordinating Committee. The transit operators prepare grant applications for MPO review, while the MPO, in turn, coordinates transit programs and disburses federal and state funds to operators</p>

Principle Coordinative Government Entity

Local

<u>Government Entity</u>	<u>Legislative Authority</u>	<u>General Role</u>	<u>Coordinative Function</u>
The Public Housing Authorities within Pinellas County	Created under Chapter 421, Florida Statutes.	Public Housing Authorities are independent, non-profit agencies which develop, own, and operate low-income housing units through new construction or rehabilitation.	Policy for each municipal Housing Authority is determined by a commission appointed by the mayor, with concurrence to the City Council. County Housing Authority commissioners are appointed by the Governor.
Pinellas County			
Tarpon Springs			
Dunedin		In addition, housing authorities commonly participate in the Section 8 Housing Assistance Payments Program in which federal funds are provided for rental assistance to low income households.	Housing Authorities work with local governments and the Tampa Bay Regional Planning Council in developing a Regional Housing Opportunity Plan (HOP). Housing Authority proposals are frequently reviewed by local government entities. Furthermore, Housing authorities must also coordinate with their respective city council or county commission in selecting sites for public housing, and with developers in promoting private construction of public housing.
Clearwater			
St. Petersburg		Housing authorities also utilize Community Development Block Grant funds and participate in numerous other federal programs oriented towards the provisions of low-income housing.	

Principle Coordinative Government Entity

Local

<u>Government Entity</u>	<u>Legislative Authority</u>	<u>General Role</u>	<u>Coordinative Function</u>
Fire Service Administration Department	Created in 1974 under Chapter 73-600, Florida Statutes, as part of a countywide Fire Protection Authority (the Pinellas County Board of County Commissioners).	This department coordinates fire service related activities for existing fire districts, conducts budgetary reviews, disburses funds, and provides assistance to all fire departments in the county.	<p>The Fire Service Administration Department oversees the activities of 12 Fire Control Districts which have been established throughout Pinellas County by referendum. The Fire Protection Authority calls for the establishment of 20 such districts as part of a plan to provide funds to fire departments so that they may service the unincorporated areas of the county.</p> <p>In carrying out its budgetary review responsibilities, the Department acts as a liaison between fire departments and the Fire Protection Authority which must give final budgetary approval. The department's fire inspection activities also help to form a link between countywide fire, water and building departments.</p>

Principle Coordinative Government Entity

Local

<u>Government Entity</u>	<u>Legislative Authority</u>	<u>General Role</u>	<u>Coordinative Function</u>
<p>The 24 municipalities within Pinellas County</p> <p>Belleair Belleair Beach Belleair Bluffs Belleair Shore Clearwater Dunedin Gulfport Indian Rocks Beach Indian Shores Kenneth City Largo Madeira Beach N. Redington Beach Oldsmar Pinellas Park Redington Beach Redington Shores Safety Harbor St. Petersburg St. Petersburg Beach Seminole South Pasadena Tarpon Springs Treasure Island</p>	<p>Article VIII, Section 2 of the Constitution of the State of Florida, authorizes the incorporation of municipalities by special act of the Florida Legislature, and under general law by the qualified inhabitants of a hamlet, village, or town. (Chapter 165, Florida Statutes).</p>	<p>Municipalities are corporate and political entities which perform functions and render services relative to the health, convenience, and general welfare of the local, municipal community.</p>	<p>Municipalities are empowered to provide a wide range of public services and facilities such as police and fire protection, sewage and solid waste disposal, and parks. Municipalities are also authorized to cooperate with governmental agencies and private enterprises in the development and operation of various types of programs such as housing and drainage. Agreements with other governmental agencies for joint performance or performance by one unit on behalf of others is allowed by law.</p> <p>Many municipalities also participate in some of the aforementioned coordinative government organizations such as the Tampa Bay Regional Planning Council and the Pinellas County Planning Council.</p>

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Endnotes

¹ Pinellas County Planning Council, *Economic Base Study – Pinellas County, Florida*, (Clearwater, Florida, October 1977), p.3.

² Bureau of Economic and Business Research, College of Business Administration, University of Florida, (April 1978). Abstract, (Gainesville, Florida, 1980), p. 34.

³ Pinellas County Planning Council, *Population Estimates Pinellas County 1970 – 1977*, (Clearwater, Florida, May 1977).

⁴ U.S. Congress, *Intergovernmental Cooperation Act of 1968*, Pub. L. 90-577, 90th Cong., 2nd Sess., 1968.

⁵ Florida, *Florida Interlocal Cooperation Act of 1969*, Statutes, Chap.163, Sec. .01, 1979.

⁶ Florida, *Establishment of Regional Planning Councils*, Statutes, Chap. 160, Sec., .02, 1979.

⁷ Tampa Bay Regional Planning Council, *Declaration for a Better Future – 1975 Annual Report*, (St. Petersburg, Florida, January 1975), p.9.

⁸ Florida Bureau of Intergovernmental Relations, *Intergovernmental Coordination Element – A Proposed Prototype*, (Tallahassee, Florida, March 1977), p. 1.