

STATE OF TEXAS

COMMISSIONERS' COURT
MEETING MINUTES
APRIL 14, 2014

COUNTY OF COLLIN

On Monday, April 14, 2014, the Commissioners' Court of Collin County, Texas, met in Regular Session in the Commissioners' Courtroom, Jack Hatchell Collin County Administration Building, 4th Floor, 2300 Bloomdale Road, City of McKinney, Texas, with the following members present, and participating, to wit:

Judge Keith Self
Commissioner Mark Reid, Precinct 1
Commissioner Cheryl Williams, Precinct 2
Commissioner Chris Hill, Precinct 3
Commissioner Duncan Webb, Precinct 4

Judge Self led the Invocation.
Commissioner Reid led the Pledge of Allegiance.
Commissioner Williams led the Pledge of Allegiance to the Texas Flag.

1. Judge Self called to order the meeting of the Collin County Commissioners' Court at 1:32 p.m.

President Self called to order the meeting of the Collin County Health Care Foundation at 2:47 p.m. and adjourned the meeting at 2:47p.m.

DECISIONS MANDATED BY LEGAL ENTITIES OUTSIDE OF COMMISSIONERS COURT AUTHORITY:

1. **AI-38130** Personnel Changes, Human Resources.

FYI NOTIFICATION

1. **AI-34688** Outstanding Agenda Items, Commissioners Court.

2. **AI-38111** Change Order No. 1 to Construction, Interior and Exterior Alterations, 900 E. Park (IFB No. 2014-110) with GT Construction Inc. to add various Pricing Change Orders to the contract (previously approved by the County Administrator per Court Order No. 2007-180-02-27), Construction & Projects.

2. Public Comments.

3. Presentation/Recognition:

a. Service Pins, Human Resources.

Greg Willis, District Attorney, presented a service pin to Robert Hinton, Investigator, in recognition of his 10 years of service. (Time: 1:35 p.m.)

4. Consent agenda to approve: Judge Self pulled item 4c1 and asked for comments on the consent agenda. Commissioner Webb pulled the disbursement to Schindler Elevator and item 4c2. There being no further comments, a motion was made to approve the remainder of the consent agenda. (Time: 1:37 p.m.)

Motion by: Commissioner Cheryl Williams

Second by: Commissioner Chris Hill

Vote: 5 - 0 Passed

a. AI-38124 Disbursements for the period ending April 8, 2014, Auditor.

All disbursements with the exception of Schindler Elevator were approved with the consent agenda vote.

COURT ORDER NO. 2014-193-04-14

A motion was made to approve the disbursement to Schindler Elevator. Commissioners Webb and Reid did not participate in the vote. (Time: 1:37 p.m.)

Motion by: Commissioner Cheryl Williams

Second by: Commissioner Chris Hill

Vote: 3 - 0 Passed

Abstained: Commissioner Duncan Webb and Commissioner Mark Reid

COURT ORDER NO. 2014-194-04-14

b. Advertisement(s):

1. AI-38042 Supplies: Jail and Personal Inmate (IFB No. 2014-122), Sheriff.

COURT ORDER NO. 2014-195-04-14

c. Agreement(s):

1. AI-38112 Consulting Services Agreement with Life Path Systems to provide a Case Manager and Administrative Assistant to work as part of the indigent defense team to individuals in the Collin County Mental Health Managed Counsel (MHMC) Program and further authorize the Purchasing Agent to finalize and execute same, 296th District Court.

Judge Self asked Alyse Ferguson, Mental Health Liaison, if this is a percentage that will decrease over the years. Ms. Ferguson stated it is a percentage decrease. Initially the percentages were 20% for the County and 80% for TIDC (Texas Indigent Defense Commission). Ms. Ferguson responded this year it is 40% County and 60% TIDC and 60/40%, 80/20% for the following years. A motion was made to approve the item. (Time: 1:38 p.m.)

Motion by: Judge Keith Self

Second by: Commissioner Cheryl Williams

Vote: 5 - 0 Passed

COURT ORDER NO. 2014-196-04-14

2. AI-38104 Interlocal Cooperation Contract with the Texas General Land Office (GLO) (Contract No. 14-281-000-8451) for natural gas for the Justice Center Meter No. 00006023 and further authorize the Purchasing Agent to finalize and execute same. Grant the Facilities Director and the Utilities Manager authority to execute amendments to Exhibit B and C throughout the contract period, Facilities.

Commissioner Webb stated this is a contractual agreement with Texas GLO (Texas General Land Office) to purchase certain volumes of natural gas per month over a two-year period. The Commissioner asked Dan James, Facilities, what steps have been taken to minimize the County's exposure to penalty if purchase volumes are not met. If the County were penalized, what happens in terms of the projected savings. Mr. James explained this was explored early on due to the concern of the penalty. There is a plus or minus of 5% the GLO will take upon themselves. Meaning, if the County usage is 5% over or 5% below the gas volume for the month, GLO will incur the cost. The maximum the County can be penalized is 20%. For example, there is a \$2.00 difference in the gas price per MCF (Million Cubic Feet) between GLO and Atmos Energy. GLO is at \$4.00/MCF and Atmos Energy is at \$6.00/MCF. If the County were to exceed more than 5% of the monthly usage with GLO, the analysis shows the 20% maximum would equal \$.80/MCF, totaling \$4.80/MCF. That is less than the \$6.00/MCF gas with Atmos Energy. The maximum exposure to the County is still a 50% savings above what the County is accomplishing now with Atmos Energy. All the numbers used are based on a two-year history on the usage of this particular meter. Facilities constantly monitors the gas usage and, with this contract, the County has the ability to change the quantities of gas required per month. The County must give GLO at least two weeks notice prior to the beginning of the month if a change in quantity is foreseen.

Commissioner Webb asked if it was possible to piggyback the courthouse or another facility with the jail meter on this contract. Mr. James stated there are concerns of utility usage with the minimum security and juvenile jails. The plan is to do this initial meter and then eventually add those two jail meters in the future. The courthouse and the administration building are basically all electric buildings and do not give the County a revenue stream. Other buildings, like the healthcare annex building, are small users and according to the contract a certain amount of gas has to be used to be eligible for a GLO contract.

Commissioner Hill asked Mr. James to clarify that he was talking about savings on expenses not revenue. Mr. James confirmed that the County is looking at a \$35,000 per year savings in real gas savings based on the current indexing on gas with this one meter. The fixed costs will always be the same whether gas is bought from Atmos Energy or GLO because the Atmos Energy lines will still be used to transport the gas. The County is not entering into a fixed contract like in the past. The first year is strictly based on index prices. If gas prices continue to fall, the County has the option to lock in a lower rate. There will be constant monitoring of utilities by the Utility Manager to ensure the County is at the best rate. A motion was made to approve the item. (Time: 1:44 p.m.)

Motion by: Commissioner Duncan Webb
Second by: Commissioner Chris Hill
Vote: 5 - 0 Passed

COURT ORDER NO. 2014-197-04-14

d. Filing of the Minute(s), County Clerk:

1. **AI-38099** March 24, 2014.

COURT ORDER NO. 2014-198-04-14

e. Miscellaneous

1. **AI-38114** Termination of the Consulting Services Agreement with Life Path Systems for Case Manager Services effective April 30, 2014, 296th District Court.

COURT ORDER NO. 2014-199-04-14

2. **AI-38131** Personnel Appointments, Human Resources.

COURT ORDER NO. 2014-200-04-14

3. **AI-38132** Personnel Changes, Human Resources.

COURT ORDER NO. 2014-201-04-14

GENERAL DISCUSSION

5. AI-38083 Medicaid 1115 Update, Administrative Services.

des Anges Cruser, Ph.D., MPA, of Public Information Associates, came forward to present the Medicaid 1115 Waiver Project status report. Dr. Cruser introduced two other members of the anchor team: Leigh Hornsby, Ph.D., and Claudia Coggin, Ph.D. Dr. Cruser provided a brief background on the project. In 2011 the State of Texas proposed to participate in a program to expand and improve healthcare services for Medicaid and indigent or uninsured residents of Texas. In 2012 the State of Texas received approval of that request and proceeded to create the program through RHPs (Regional Healthcare Partnerships). There are 20 RHPs throughout the state and each has a different number of counties in its membership with one county acting as anchor. RHP18 has a three-county membership which includes Grayson County, Rockwall County and Collin County as the authorized anchor. RHP18 has eight healthcare providers who participate in the Medicaid Waiver Project. The providers are: four hospitals, one health science center and three behavioral health systems. One of the four hospitals participates only in the uncompensated care program.

This project is quite complex and takes the form of a demonstration model in which new and measureable healthcare goals and strategies must be developed, implemented and evaluated. The broad aim of this project is to dramatically change the way healthcare is delivered preventing unnecessary use of more expensive hospital and emergency services. The aim is expected to be achieved by focusing on prevention, early detection, early intervention, patient education and self-care strategies. To accomplish this broad overall aim, primary care and specialty outpatient clinics must expand their services, develop new ways of providing care, coordinate with local hospital based programs including emergency services to share information and effectively engage patients in the new model. They must also address and show that they have accomplished targeted overall healthcare improvement outcomes.

Dr. Cruser gave the remainder of the presentation using a baseball analogy. The providers and stakeholders are the team players and are always at bat swinging at curveballs and fastballs thrown by the CMS (Center for Medicaid Services) staff. CMS are the pitchers and outfielders. The umpire is the HHSC (Texas Health and Human Services Commission), who calls the plays and advises the pitcher but also advocates for the providers and works closely with the anchors to be successful. Dr. Hornsby, Dr. Coggin and Dr. Cruser serve as the catcher, coach and sometimes shortstop to keep the game working tightly around the providers to ensure their success. They also work closely with HHSC to ensure compliance and help providers meet deadlines and support their networking and learning. Collin County, Grayson County and Rockwall County governments and local providers are the owners and partners as both provide local and state funds to these programs.

All the programs have to subscribe to specific and commonly accepted principles of high performing healthcare systems. The following are the most commonly used principles: 1) all providers had to make sure their projects were directed toward improving access to care; 2) improve the ability of providers to obtain the information needed to appropriately treat patients; 3) improve communication between healthcare providers; 4) accurate reporting; 5) sensitivity to different populations' health conditions and needs; 6) show evidence of providers working together and 7) learning together to achieve high quality results. In order to develop the plan and financing, the RHP is required to follow many game books. The most important is the PFM (Program Funding and Mechanics Protocol). The PFM establishes parameters for participation, evaluation guidelines and formulas.

Originally there were 51 total projects. As of today there are 48 approved Category 1-4 projects in RHP18. There are three reporting hospitals that report on 16 measures in Category 4. UT (University of Texas) Southwestern withdrew some of their projects; and both Texoma Medical Center and LifePath Systems agreed on a slightly lower evaluation figure from CMS for one of their projects. Ultimately for Category 1-4 the total DSRIP (Delivery System Reform Incentive Program) value is \$120.7 million for four years. Dr. Crusier shared pie charts that showed the relationship among the providers in RHP18 with respect to the proportionate share each provider has in each category for DY (Demonstration Year) 2-4.

Dr. Crusier compared the DSRIP funds allocated for each DY to the final valuation. The amount originally available was \$139 million which represented 1.2% of the State's \$11.4 billion. In DY1 \$6.1 million was available with the total plan valued at \$133.1 million. After 51 projects were evaluated and 48 were approved, the final valuation dropped to \$125.1 million available to RHP18 for DY1-DY5. This included DY1 funds that had to be requested by the project. DY1 funds that were requested totaled \$4.4 million out of the \$6.1 available. Uncompensated Care Pool funds are treated separately from DSRIP funds. The match, however, is the same at 40.7% IGT (Intergovernmental Transfer). These funds were allocated and planned for Uncompensated Care Pool hospitals and come from a variety of sources. There are four hospitals participating in Uncompensated Care. They are Texas Health Presbyterian Hospital of Plano, Children's Medical Center of Dallas, Texoma Medical Center and Centennial Medical Center.

The process and activities of the past year include several phases in the first and second halves of "Game One." Phase 1 occurred during the pre-game season. During Phase 1, required and recommended edits were made to the plan that were submitted in February 2013. The duration of Phase 1 was approximately six months. During the warm-up period from May to July 2013, Phase 3 occurred. In Phase 3 providers were required to clarify expected outcomes for projects in DY2 which included ensuring milestones and metrics were consistent across all DYs. Phase 2 ran from July to August 2013. Phase 2 helped to determine whether values for projects would be acceptable for DY4 and DY5. Specific populations had to be clearly defined as those the provider expected to impact to improve health status.

Providers had to have a certain proportion of their milestones and quantifiable patient impacts in contrast to other milestones such as expanding space, hiring personnel or establishing or expanding an electronic health record. Evidence had to be provided that the projected impact would be of sufficient significance to support the originally approved value for that project. Phase 4 began in November 2013 and went through March 2014. This Phase produced new milestones and metrics tables for all providers with new numbering and specific quantified outcomes. Providers received feedback and this was the time to make any final corrections. All providers reported progress on every milestone and metric in DY2. The next Phase was devoted to a complete overhaul of Category 3 with new menu items and new definitions. If a provider wanted to report in DY3, the current year, any revisions had to be submitted by March 7, 2014; and if no revisions were needed, reports had to be submitted by March 31, 2014.

Dr. Cruser reported on the performance in DY2. Providers completed reports and the anchor team reviewed them prior to submission. Providers were allowed to carry over some unmet milestones into DY3 provided they meet the milestones in the first quarter of DY3. Centennial Medical Center, Texoma Community Center and UT Southwestern opted to delay reporting some milestones until this April report. This is why \$910,471 remain unpaid in DY2. It is anticipated they will meet the milestones, the reporting will be completed this month and those dollars will be recovered. The total DSRIP will balance out at \$24,395,926 for DY2 that includes the 40.7% of IGT. DY3 is estimated at \$12.5 million IGT for a total of \$30.7 million in DSRIP funds. It is expected that DY3 to remain at that level.

HHSC is ready to select a contractor to conduct a mid-point assessment. Dr. Cruser believes HHSC is working to minimize the impact and maximize the match opportunity. In April and October 2014 where providers will report progress, IGT will be due and payments will be made. The anchor team will review reports prior to filing.

The anchor team meets regularly with key stakeholders in RHP18 and individually with providers and related organizations. There is one common tool used to monitor progress and status of every project that most of the other RHPs use called DSRIP Tracker. This process is in the early stages but it is anticipated that full use of this project management platform and a first report will be ready by this summer. Later this month the required website to communicate with providers, the general public and other RHPs will be launched. There is a focus in RHP18 on integrated care models combining behavioral health and primary care services and on medical home models of care.

Since projects are stabilized and providers have completed most of the hiring and training of personnel, established internal operational policies and have one year of reporting completed, RHP18 is ready to interact as an RHP wide QI (Quality Improvement) team. RHP18 will use nationally accepted and approved methods to measure and demonstrate the achievement of project aims. During the overhaul of Category 3 a clear distinction was made between Pay for Performance and Pay for Reporting. As a result Category 3 measures became more complex. The anchor team is working closely with the providers on this aspect of the program. Other discussions include providers working with each other on infrastructure development challenges, linkage between providers, how projects are interrelated and how to measure the impact as both the individual providers and members of the RHP network.

Commissioner Williams asked Dr. Cruser if the UT Southwestern decrease in projects was voluntary. Dr. Cruser confirmed UT Southwestern voluntarily withdrew projects and those projects were not disapproved. This resulted in the lower valuation amount for them.

Judge Self commented on the possibility of a DY6 and asked if the Legislature agreed to an extension of the five year program. Dr. Cruser explained there has been discussion of extending to a DY6; however, there is no agreement at this point. Since projects are not where they were originally anticipated to be at mid-point, it is possible that an extra year will be needed. Judge Self requested Dr. Cruser talk with the providers to find out what they recommend for our legislative agenda with the Legislators for the next session. (Time: 2:12 p.m.)

NO ACTION TAKEN

6. AI-38110 Community Supervision and Corrections Department (CSCD) presentation, Adult Probation.

Bob Hughes, Community Supervision and Corrections, came forward to give the presentation. Mr. Hughes began by explaining the goals and mission of the CSCD (Community Supervision and Corrections Department). This is a servant-led organization where the key goals are meeting the legitimate needs of the stakeholders, building the community both within and outside of the department, being good stewards of resources and continuous improvement, holding self and others accountable, respect shown to everyone and the ethical use of authority.

The mission statement for CSCD is: 1) protect the community through supervision and/or or incarceration of the offender; 2) deter criminal behavior through the administration of sanctions; 3) encourage positive changes in the offender's behavior and 4) increase community corrections involvement. The stakeholders that determine CSCD's effectiveness are the public, judges, legislature, district attorneys, defense attorneys and the offenders.

The population CSCD serves in Collin County is 11,000 felony and misdemeanor adult offenders on probation. 5,000 of those work or reside in Collin County and the rest are transferred to other counties and states. Offenses of this population range from theft to murder. The highest number of offenses fall into the drug and alcohol categories with DWIs (Driving While Intoxicated) topping the chart. Education of the offenders in Collin County is quite high compared to other counties with 31% having some college hours and 54% with a GED (General Educational Development) or a high school diploma. The employment statistics include 68% with full-time employment and 14% part-time employment.

The Court determines the offender's conditions of supervision and CSCD monitors those conditions. The conditions include restitution, community service hours, financial obligations, classes, random urinalysis, etc. CSCD reports to the Court anytime there is a violation of those conditions and can also issue sanctions for those violations. This could result in more class or jail time. Most of what CSCD does is assessment driven. Assessments are performed on every offender to determine the risk to the community and needs of the offender. Higher risk equals more contacts and higher needs equals more contacts and referrals. There is a field visit team that has been developed over the last year to visit the offenders at home or on the job. The team consists of four armed individuals who are TCLEOSE (Texas Commission on Law Enforcement Officer Standards and Education) certified and have extensive training on how to handle home visits to stay safe. These team members are not qualified peace officers and do not make arrests. The teams travel in pairs in a County car and wear clothing that identifies them as the probation team. They also carry radios to keep them in contact with the Sheriff's Office dispatch. If there is a situation that could be dangerous, the visit will be waived or law enforcement will accompany the team.

Mr. Hughes discussed CSCD's special programs. What drives the programs is the Community Justice Plan that is reviewed every two years by the Community Justice Council which is legislated. The Council is made up of the District Judges, County Judges, Sheriff Terry Box, the District Attorney and Judge Self. The Plan has to be in place in order for the programs to run.

There are several programs. The first is the Mentally Impaired Program. This Program serves individuals diagnosed with bipolar disorder, major depression, schizophrenia, and a GAF (Global Assessment of Functioning) score of 50 or below. There are two caseloads restricted to 40 defendants per caseload. Medication is monitored, the defendants work with counselors and officers are in constant contact with family and friends to help monitor the defendants. Field visits to home and work are also performed. All the officers in all caseloads are trained in MI (Motivational Interviewing). MI is a technique to solicit offender buy in.

The second program is the Sex Offender Program. All registered sex offenders and offenses with sexual components are on two caseloads. The two caseloads are restricted to 45 defendants each. All sex offenders are in counseling, receive increased field visits at home or work and more frequent contact is made with family and friends. The third program is the Substance Abuse Program. There are three caseloads restricted to 60 defendants each and have the same key points as the previous two programs. The fourth program is the High/Medium Risk Program. This includes felons assessed as a high or medium risk. 950 defendants are served over nine caseloads. Counselors and officers collaborate as needed. Along with the same key points as the previous programs, this program has a random call in system for urinalysis testing. Defendants call in to the system every day and if their number comes up, they have to come in and do a urinalysis within 24 hours.

Additional programs and services include: SCORE (Sheriff's Convicted Offender Re-Entry Effort), Drug Court, Veteran's Court, Pre-Trial Diversion, TAIP (Treatment Alternatives to Incarceration Program), Community Service Restitution, Electronic Monitoring and Random Urinalysis. SCORE is an intermediate sanction facility for felony offenders who would otherwise be sentenced to TDCJ (Texas Department of Criminal Justice). The facility houses 36 felony defendants for up to 24 months. Basic education is available and defendants can study for and take the GED. The defendants participate in substance abuse counseling, cognitive behavior classes, community service, life skills and parenting classes. The community service that is done for Collin County by these defendants has saved the County approximately \$500,000 in community service.

The Specialty Courts are the Drug Court and Veteran's Court. The Drug Court serves felony and misdemeanor defendants. There is one felony caseload and two misdemeanor caseloads with a maximum of 45 defendants each. There is substance abuse evaluation and counseling, random call in for urinalysis testing and an increase in contact with the court and treatment providers. The Veteran's Court is for Veterans who have been diagnosed with PTSD (Post Traumatic Stress Disorder). The PTSD has to be related to the offense that was committed. The Pre-Trial Diversion Program is a collaboration with District Attorney's office and CSCD. This program is for first time offenders of a low level offense. The offenders go into the program and, if they complete all the conditions of the program, they are not put into the court system nor have a criminal offense against them. Some of offenses that are excluded from this program are DWI, family violence assault, delivery of a controlled substance and possession with intent to deliver. Currently there are 255 misdemeanor cases and two felony cases in the program. TAIP has money set aside for indigent individuals for treatment, counseling and evaluations.

Community Service Restitution is the community service program. There are over 80 approved non-profit agencies that use our community service workers. Approximately 20,000 hours of community service are served each month. Indigent defendants are allowed to work off some of their court-ordered monies. Electronic Monitoring serves felony and misdemeanor defendants. Defendants can be monitored by GPS (Global Positioning System), Ignition interlock device with camera technology, SCRAM (Secure Continuous Remote Alcohol Monitoring Device), an In-home alcohol monitor and by Remote.com for the monitoring of sex offenders' computers. Urinalysis Testing Services serves felony and misdemeanor defendants with approximately 1,015 defendants tested monthly. Of those tested, 20% test positive.

Judge Self was amazed at the number of programs CSCD has and the number of individuals monitored daily and weekly. Mr. Hughes said these are just the specialized caseloads. The caseloads in both Plano and McKinney supervise the low level defendants. Judge Self asked Mr. Hughes to explain the difference between the regular drug cases and the cases that are in the Drug Court. Mr. Hughes stated the drug caseloads are not in the Drug Court. CSCD still sees them twice a month and once in the field in the beginning. Then the field visits move to every 90 days. The difference is those defendants do not go to court on a weekly basis to stand before a judge. They do not have the collaboration between the counselor, probation officer, the judge and the District Attorney's office. The Drug Court is much more intensive. CSCD has a set of conditions driven by the State of Texas that must be followed for the specialized caseloads because it is funded by DP (Diversion Program) monies. (Time: 2:31 p.m.)

NO ACTION TAKEN

7. AI-37796 Local Project Advance Funding Agreement for Voluntary Local Government Contributions to Transportation Improvement Projects with No Required Match regarding the required local match for FM 2786 (Stacy Road) from SH 5 to FM 1378 (local participation is capped at \$3,000,000) and further authorize the County Judge to finalize and execute same, Commissioner, Precinct 3.

Commissioner Hill asked Tracy Homfeld, Engineering, to address items 7 and 8. Ms. Homfeld explained that item 7 is the TxDOT (Texas Department of Transportation) agreement between Collin County and the State of Texas for Stacy Road. The location on Stacy Road is between FM (Farm to Market) 1378 and State Highway 5. This is a local contribution match capped at \$3 million. The estimated construction cost is \$20 million. This is an RTR (Regional Toll Revenues) project funded mostly with RTR dollars. Typically the local governments put in a 20% match. For this item TxDOT is putting in part of the match combined with the \$3 million from the local governments comprised of Collin County, the Town of Fairview and the City Allen. (Time: 2:33 p.m.)

COURT ORDER NO. 2014-202-04-14

8. AI-37797 Interlocal Agreement with the City of Allen and the Town of Fairview for the construction of improvements to Stacy Road from Greenville Avenue (SH 5) to FM 1378 (2007 Bond Project No. 07-00-25), budget amendment in the amount of \$3,000,000 (County participation \$1,500,000) and further authorize the County Judge to finalize and execute same, Commissioner, Precinct 3.

Ms. Homfeld remained before the Court and explained this in an (IA) Interlocal Agreement between the City of Allen, the Town of Fairview and Collin County. For ease of paperwork there will be one agreement with TxDOT where Collin County will submit the entire \$3 million. Collin County will recoup the contributions from the City of Allen and Town of Fairview through the IA. The funding is split up among the local agencies as follows: the City of Allen will submit a check for \$860,000 in city funding, the Town of Fairview will submit a check for \$640,000 in town funds and Collin County will make up the other \$1.5 million. The County will make up the \$1.5 million by reallocating \$490,000 of City of Allen bond funds on Stacy Road from Angel Road to FM 1378. In addition reallocation of bond funds from the Town of Fairview's Stacy Road bond from the East side of FM 1378 will be made. Collin County will be spending \$650,000 in unallocated funds from the Contingency Account to make up the remainder. The total will be \$3 million with Collin County fronting \$2.5 million before receiving checks from the cities and before the reallocation of some of the bond funds.

Commissioner Webb asked what has changed from when this was presented to the Court previously. Engineering views this as a Regional Project like other TxDOT projects. It has been taken off the Discretionary Call for Projects list to be funded separately from that process. In lieu of waiting for the Discretionary Call for Projects process, it is hoped to have this project funded before construction costs go up. A motion was made to approve items 7 and 8. (Time: 2:36 p.m.)

Motion by: Commissioner Duncan Webb
Second by: Commissioner Cheryl Williams
Vote: 5 - 0 Passed

COURT ORDER NO. 2014-203-04-14

9. AI-38119 Decision whether or not to become a Cooperating Agency for the Regional Management Plan/Environmental Impact Statement (RMP/EIS) process, County Judge. **HELD**

10. AI-33858 RTC monthly update, Commissioner, Precinct 4.

Commissioner Webb informed the Court that the modifications to the Unified Planning Work Program were approved. This was a positive for the County to pick up some material money. The Bylaws were approved on the second reading and Collin County has picked up an additional seat. Originally Allen and Frisco shared a seat, but now they each hold a seat. RTC (Regional Transportation Council) members went from 43 to 44 members. The Chair and officers are now going to be elected based on the revenue split which is 69% to 31%. This is more representative of how everything else is split up.

As for the legislative update, if things do not change, the Highway Trust Fund will go below its statutory limit in July of this year. At that point all spending out of the Highway Trust Fund will cease. Judge Self asked if that was for future contracts or can money no longer flow to contracts. The Commissioner stated what has already been encumbered is not affected. The County may see federal dollars before state dollars. The RTC has requested an analysis on the backstop of funding for RTC contingent liabilities. It is hoped to have the report at the next RTC meeting. Twelve projects totaling approximately \$2.4 million were approved on the 2013 Federal Transit Administration Program Call for Projects. Several were Collin County projects including TAPS (Texoma Area Paratransit System) and DART (Dallas Area Rapid Transit).

An interesting point on the TIP (Transportation Improvement Program) Development Final Draft is that the total for all projects is \$4.76 billion which is down from previous TIP submissions. In that \$4.76 billion there is more local money than federal money. That shows a shifting of transportation from state and federal to local funding.

RTC is moving forward with the People Mover Test Track Study. GM (General Motors) has offered to put in a major portion of funding for the study if the track is put in their facility. Several different types will be studied. This will be for people, but once the study is complete, GM will use this to move cars from the plant to the railroad. People will be brought in to test the tracks for future tracks in other locations. The test tracks will not be in a live site. Commissioner Hill posed the question, will we get enough value out of the study to make funding the track from the public sector worthwhile. Judge Self asked if a dollar figure has been determined. Commissioner Webb believed the government side would be \$1.2 million which is low compared to the millions that GM will put into the project. (Time: 2:46 p.m.)

NO ACTION TAKEN

11. Possible future agenda items by Commissioners Court without discussion.

Judge Self would like to discuss the LIP (Local Initiative Project) Program Enhancements. This is the authority received from TCEQ (Texas Commission on Environmental Quality) to look at more projects. (Time: 2:46 p.m.)

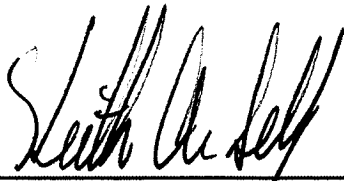
EXECUTIVE SESSION

The Court did not recess into Executive Session. There being no further business of the Court, Judge Self adjourned the meeting at 2:46 p.m.



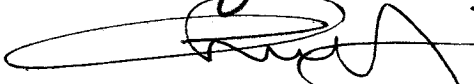
ATTEST:


Stacey Kemp, Ex-Officio Clerk
Commissioners Court
Collin County, T E X A S


Keith Self, County Judge


Mark Reid, Commissioner, Pct. 1


Cheryl Williams, Commissioner, Pct. 2


Chris Hill, Commissioner, Pct. 3


Duncan Webb, Commissioner, Pct. 4