

**CITY COUNCIL WORK SESSION
TO DISCUSS THE HUMAN SERVICES FUND AND
TO DISCUSS LEGISLATIVE ISSUES**

**TUESDAY, OCTOBER 11, 2011
5:30 P.M.
CITY COUNCIL WORKROOM**

AGENDA

- I. Welcome and Introductions Mayor William D. Euille

- II. Human Services Fund
 - A. Overview of History of the Fund and Changes and Enhancements Debra Collins, Assistant City Manager
 - B. 2011 Grant Outcomes Department of Community and Human Services (DCHS) Staff
 - C. Discussion of Further Enhancements Mayor & Members of City Council
DCHS Staff

- III. Legislative Issues
 - A. Discussion of Virginia Eminent Domain Legislation Bernard Caton, Legislative Director
Mayor & Members of City Council

Individuals with disabilities who require assistance or special arrangements to participate in the City Council Work Session may call the City Clerk and Clerk of Council's Office at 703-746-4500 (TTY/TDD 703-838-5056). We request that you provide a 48-hour notice so that the proper arrangements can be made.



INTRODUCTION

The Alexandria Fund for Human Services (AFHS) is the umbrella fund that coordinates and administers grants and special initiatives for the three human service grant funds, the Children’s Fund, the Youth Fund and the Community Partnership Fund. The AFHS expands the human service delivery network, and increases the City’s capacity to meet the increasing needs of City residents. City Council approved an appropriation of \$2,033,259 for the AFHS for FY 2011, maintaining the FY 2010 funding level. Of that amount, \$907,202 was for the Children's Fund, \$277,147 for the Youth Fund and \$848,910 for the Community Partnership Fund **Figure 1**. There were 64 proposals submitted, requesting \$3,384,986. FY 2011 AFHS grant allocations supported 61 administered by nonprofit and community partners and five (5) priorities adopted by the Early Childhood and Youth Policy Commissions.

Distribution of AFHS Funds

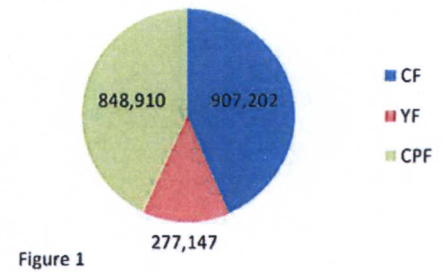


Figure 1

A reported 26,645 persons (aggregate totals), ages 0 to 55 plus participated or received services from one or more the programs and initiatives supported by AFHS. The number of persons served by the fund is illustrated in **Figure 2**. The percentage of persons served by age categories is provided in **Figure 3**.

Ages of Persons Served

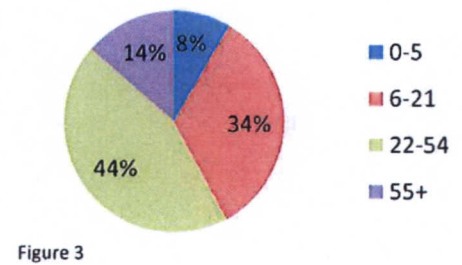


Figure 3

IMPACT OF THE FUNDS

Children’s Fund (CF) grants awards were made to seven (7) programs that provided high quality early childhood education, comprehensive services to at-risk children from birth to age five, child care worker training; parenting classes; early intervention screening; pre-natal education support for first time pregnant mothers and pregnant teens; and family support services to enhance developmental growth in children. The services provided through CF grants and numbers of participants are illustrated in **Figure 4**. In addition, CF supported three special initiatives; training for child care providers, an additional early childhood classroom, and scholarship for pre-school children. Approximately 2,726 infant, children, youth and adult

Early Childhood Education

- 90 % of children participating in one early childhood program exceeded national average in developmental gains
- 93% of parents assigned a center based Family Support Worker increased participation in teacher conferences and other activities

Parent Education

- 94% of participants completing parenting programs reported success in achieving parenting goals
- 100% of fathers in the involvement program reported increased knowledge regarding parenting skills

Support for First Time Mothers

- 95% of expectant women & teens receiving intensive home-visiting services delivered babies at healthy weights (2,500 grams+)
- 95% of babies received scheduled immunizations

parents and caregivers were served by the CF programs. An outcome analysis of the CF indicated 100% of the programs met 80% or more of the proposed outcomes.

FY 2011 Children's Fund Allocations

Agency	Program	Amount
Alexandria Child Care Directors Association	Family Support Project	\$153,440
Capital Youth Empowerment (CYEP)	Fathers in Touch Project	10,000
Child and Family Network Centers	Child and Family Network Centers	241,937
Hopkins House Association	Project ASTAR	20,000
Northern Virginia Family Service	Healthy Families Alexandria	295,195
Northern Virginia Urban League, Inc.	Resource Mother's Program	56,630
Stop Child Abuse Now of Northern Virginia	ABC's of Parenting	10,000
Commission Priorities		
	Early Childhood Training	25,000
	Mt. Vernon Head start-VPI Classroom	35,000
	VPI Scholarship for Children	60,000

Youth Fund (YF) grants supported activities and programs that promote positive youth development and developmental assets approach for youth ages six to 21. Developmental assets were identified as the building blocks all children need to grow up to be competent, caring, and healthy adults. The Search Institute identified 40 Developmental Assets and grouped them into eight categories: **support from families and others; empowerment and opportunity to contribute; boundaries and expectations; constructive use of time; commitment to learning; positive values; skills to make positive choices; and positive identity.** A total of 20 programs received YF grants, and more than half of them focused on six (6) of the 40 assets: **Support, Empowerment, Boundaries and Expectations, Commitment to Learning, Social Competencies and Positive Identity.** The YF also supported two initiatives; the Alexandria Youth and administering of the Developmental Asset and Youth Risk Behavior surveys. YF programs served approximately 4,117 youth and an analysis indicated that 95% of the programs achieved 75% or more of the proposed outcomes. The impacts of the Developmental Assets most frequently used by the Youth Fund grantees are illustrated below in **Figure 5:**

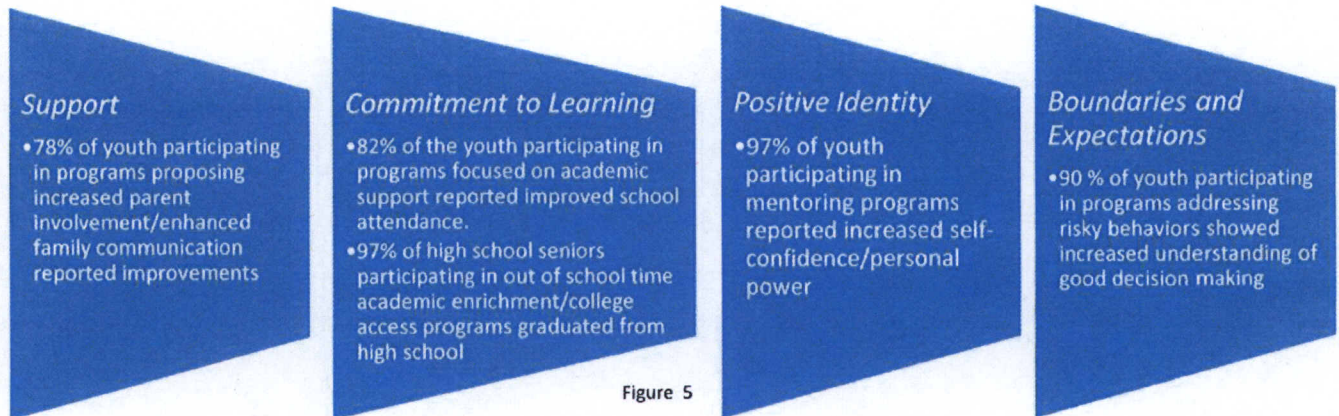


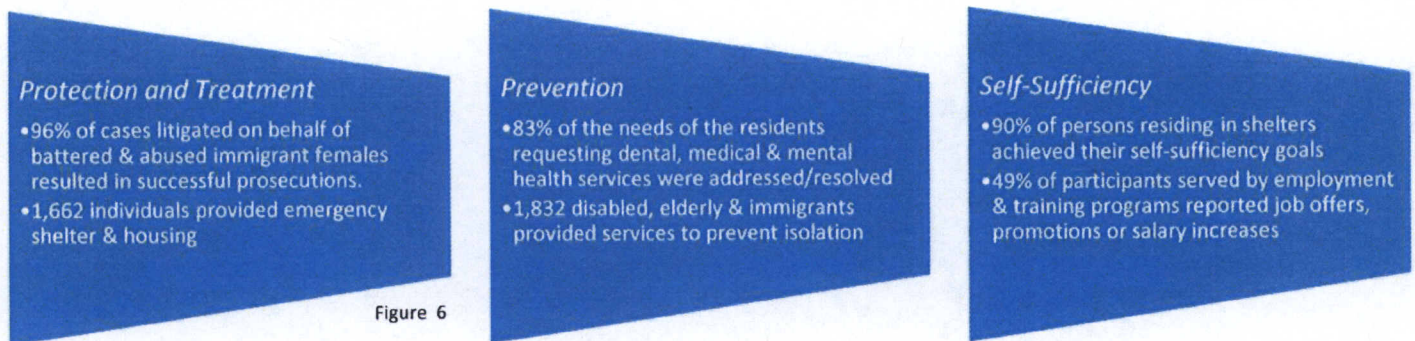
Figure 5

FY 2011 Youth Fund Allocations

Agency	Program	Amount
Alexandria Police Camp, Inc.	Summer Camp Program	\$10,547
Alexandria Seaport Foundation (ASF)	Apprenticeship Program	18,000
Big Brothers & Big Sisters – Natl. Capital Area	Making a Positive Difference	10,700
Capital Youth Empowerment	Project Success	5,000

Carpenter's Shelter & DCHS	People of Promise Program	10,000
Center for Alexandria's Children	Center for Alexandria's Children	18,000
Community Lodgings, Inc.	Afterschool & Summer Youth Education Program	15,000
Higher Achievement	Increasing Academic Achievement Program	14,000
Northern Virginia Aids Ministry	HIV Prevention for Youth	15,000
Northern Virginia Aids Ministry	Access Advocacy for Youth	5,000
Northern Virginia Family Service, Inc.	Alex Intervention, Prevention & Education (IPE) Program	13,400
Northern Virginia Urban League, Inc.	Grandfather Mentoring Program	12,500
Northern Virginia Urban League, Inc.	Math and Science Project	8,000
Project Discovery Alexandria	Project Discovery	18,000
Stop Child Abuse Now of Northern Virginia.	Court Appointed Special Advocate (CASA) Program	21,000
T.C. Williams High School	Alexandria Future Net for Success: Pathways to Graduation	12,000
Tenants & Workers United	Alexandria United Teens	18,000
The Art League	A Space of Her Own (SOHO)	10,000
The Campagna Center	Building Better Futures	15,000
Volunteer Alexandria	Youth Service Coalition	13,000
Commission Priorities		
	Alexandria Youth Council	10,000
	Developmental Assets/Youth Risk Behavior Surveys	5,000

Community Partnership Fund (CPF) three grant priorities are self-sufficiency, prevention and protection and treatment. Self-sufficiency includes interventions and programs that help families and individual in crisis, provide food, housing and shelter and services providing assistance to the immigrant populations. Prevention includes programs that address family and individual instability, crime violence, social isolation and neighborhood deterioration. Protection and treatment focuses on abuse and neglect, provision of medical and mental health services, alcohol and drug and the reduction of threats to public health. Self-sufficiency was the most frequent service area providing support to families and individuals in crisis due to job loss, lack of food, housing and shelter and to immigrants without resources or knowledge of how to access services. The 33 programs funded through the CPF served a total of 19,802 individuals, and 99% of the programs met 75 % or more of the proposed outcomes. The services provided through CPF grants and numbers of participants are illustrated below in **Figure 6**:



FY 2011 Community Partnership Fund Allocations

Agency	Program	Amount
Alex. Neighborhood Health Services, Inc.	Neighborhood Based Mental Health And Family	\$44,650
Alexandria Tenant & Workers United	Community Social Services Program	5,000
ALIVE, Inc.	Last Saturday Food Distribution & Family Emergency Program	20,000
Arlington-Alexandria Coalition for the Homeless	Adopt-A-Family	30,400
Capital Youth Empowerment	Fathers In Touch	18,000

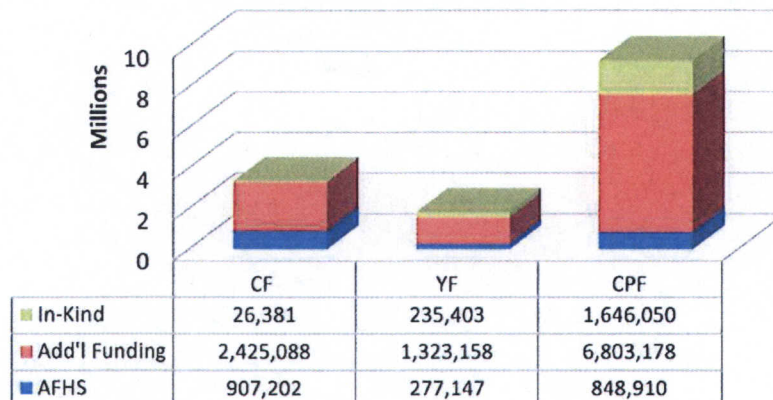
Carpenter's Shelter	Transitional Services and David's Place	71,400
Catholic Charities of the Diocese of Arlington	St. Martin de Porres Senior Center	32,000
Catholic Charities of the Diocese of Arlington	Christ House	19,000
Catholic Charities of the Diocese of Arlington	Retired Seniors Volunteer Program (RSVP)	10,000
Child & Family Network Centers	ESL/Literacy Program	8,000
Community Lodgings, Inc.	Transitional Housing Program for the Homeless	18,000
Computer C.O.R.E.	Building Careers and Community	15,200
Crisis Link	Crisis and Suicide Hotline	7,800
Ethiopian Community Development Council, Inc. African Community Center	Employment & Support Services for Self Sufficiency for African Newcomers	18,000
Friends of Guest House	Friends of Guest House	37,152
Hopkins House Association	Early Childhood Learning Institute (ECLI)	35,000
Independence Center of NOVA, Inc.	Independent Living Services for People with Disabilities	25,920
Legal Aid Justice	Immigrant Advocacy Program	7,382
Literacy Council of Northern Virginia	Adult Literacy Program	14,400
Metropolitan Ear	Resources for the Deaf	4,000
National Rehabilitation and Rediscovery	Support for Individuals with Brain Injuries and Their Individuals	18,000
Northern Virginia AIDS Ministry	Medical Transportation Support Services	19,000
Northern Virginia Dental Clinic		37,800
Northern Virginia Family Services, Inc.	Alexandria Medication Assistance Program	38,000
Northern Virginia Legal Services	Low Income and Elderly	135,000
Northern Va. Resource Center for Deaf & Hard of Hearing	HEAR Alexandria	14,400
Parent Leadership Training Institute		24,000
Rebuilding Together Alexandria	Critical Need Fund	7,840
Senior Service of Alexandria	Meals on Wheel Program	10,000
Stop Child Abuse Now of Northern Virginia	Juntos Por El Cambio Educational Parent Group Support	14,400
Tahirih Justice Center	Legal Assistance to Immigrant Women and Girls	15,200
Volunteer Alexandria	Volunteer Clearinghouse	34,560

ATTRACTING ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

Grant recipients reported receiving a total of \$10,551,424 in additional grants and \$1,907,834 in-kind services to support the programs and services funded by AHFS. The additional grant dollars and in-kind services and support dollars received by the three funds are reported in **Figure 7**.

Additional Resources Supporting AFHS Programs

Figure 7





October 3, 2011

VML Annual Conference

Henrico County, Va.

**Passage of eminent domain constitutional amendment
will drive-up cost of economic development in Va.**

Virginia is contemplating adding an amendment to our constitution that will fundamentally change the law regarding eminent domain. That's a big deal because that's the power of a government agency – *including cities, towns and counties* – to require property owners to sell them land when the acquisition is for public use. The power is critical for enabling local governments to serve their citizens by carrying out projects for the greater public good. It has been an important tool for the growth of the state since the United States was formed.

Make no mistake about it ... the change to the constitution that is being contemplated is far-reaching and expensive. It would drive up the cost of acquiring land to a point where some projects simply will become too expensive to build – even a routine road widening. And ... it's filled with a host of unintended consequences that could very well prompt local governments to curtail community celebrations, including parades and festivals.

Let me give you a very brief refresher of how we got where we are today. In 2005, the United State Supreme Court decided a case involving the use of eminent domain to transfer land from one private owner to another to further economic development. You probably have heard it referred to as the "Kelo case." It arose from the condemnation of privately-owned real property – make that homes – by the City of New London, Connecticut, so that the land could be used for redevelopment that promised more than 3,000 new jobs and \$1.2 million a year in tax revenues. The plan called for conveying the land to a private company for development.

The court held that the general benefits a community enjoyed from economic growth qualified such redevelopment plans as a permissible "public use" under what lawyers know as the Takings Clause of the Fifth Amendment. Ultimately, however, the project was abandoned when the developer could not obtain financing.

Public reaction to the decision was rightfully indignant. As a result, many states changed their eminent domain laws, including Virginia in 2007. The changes to the Virginia law, supported by VML, have worked well.

However, in the minds of some members of the General Assembly the law doesn't go far enough to protect the rights of private property owners. So last year, the General Assembly passed a bill to amend the constitution's eminent domain provisions. State law mandates that the bill must pass two years in a row before it can appear on a statewide ballot for voters to decide. House Joint Resolution 693 will be back before the General Assembly again in 2012.

So ... what else do you need to know?

First off, it's worth noting that a case like Kelo could never have happened in Virginia. In fact, the two or three cases that promoters of the amendment use could not happen under the current law, because the law was changed to specifically deal with those old cases.

Secondly, as elected officials, we know that our cities, towns and counties work hard to avoid using eminent domain when buying land from citizens.

Most importantly, know that if the use of eminent domain is severely restricted by this constitutional amendment, the cost of building certain public improvements will increase, perhaps dramatically in some instances.

When that occurs, it will be Virginia residents who will be forced to pay higher local and state taxes to cover the increased costs. The increased costs will retard economic growth. Fewer jobs will be created.

Here's why:

The amendment has two provisions that will be very expensive for taxpayers. The first involves lost profits and lost access. The second provision prohibits using eminent domain for economic development.

Let's talk about lost profits and lost access.

Any government agency, including a town, city or county, will have to pay property owners for lost access and lost profits caused by government action whether or not any land is acquired from the owners.

Let's take a look at this part of the amendment:

“No private property shall be damaged or taken for public use without just compensation to the owner thereof – (just compensation has always been the law). Just compensation shall be no less than the value of the property taken, **lost profits and lost access**, and damages to the residue caused by the taking.”

Examples:

- Locality or VDOT builds a by-pass to relieve congestion - every business on the old road will have a lawsuit for lost profits due to fewer people driving by and stopping in. McDonald's on the old road has a 30% decrease in business when the by-pass opens – the taxpayers pay McDonalds the lost profits.
- New Route 460 in Southeast Virginia. Hundreds of businesses on the old 460 will have lost profits.
- Route 29 Charlottesville bypass. Same problem as a new 460. Will the increased costs force VDOT to delay or abandon those projects?

- City four-lane street through commercial corridor is overloaded. The city installs medians and traffic lights to improve traffic. Every business along the street has lost access – no left turn in or left turn out. Every business can sue the city for that lost access. The taxpayers foot the bill.
- Town holds major festival – attracts thousands – closes Main Street for three days. Every business that can't access its shop (plumbers, dry cleaners, attorneys, doctors, accountants, car repair shops, car dealerships, etc.) can sue the town for lost access and lost profits. The taxpayers foot the bill. Winchester Apple Blossom Festival? Clarksville Lakefest? Virginia Beach's Pungo Strawberry Festival?
- Water main breaks in the middle of winter on a busy commercial street – repairs close the street for 4 days. The businesses on the closed street have claims for lost access and lost profits – and the taxpayers foot the bill.

Now let's talk about what happens if you cannot use eminent domain when a project is for "economic development."

The amendment prohibits eminent domain if the purpose is for "increasing jobs, increasing tax revenue, or economic development."

When a locality negotiates with a landowner to buy land, the locality and landowner know that fair market value is the standard – if the locality

has to condemn, fair market is what it will pay. But, if a court rules the constitution means that eminent domain cannot be used because the purpose is economic development – the fair market value standard doesn't apply. The price is whatever the landowner wants. Either the locality pays it or doesn't do the project. When one landowner wins that case, most other landowners will take the same position.

Examples:

Rolls Royce Plant in Prince George County. The head of the project said: "This is a \$170 million investment, that will eventually reach \$500 million in Virginia and will create 500 jobs in the coming years." If the county has to buy land for an access road to the plant, the landowner could convince a court that the purpose for the acquisition is for jobs and economic development. If the court agrees, which is likely, then the landowner can charge any amount he wants for his land – fair market value ceases to be a check. The taxpayers foot the bill.

City water lines to a new commercial park requires a water line easement – landowner where the easement will go convinces the court that the purpose is economic development – he charges whatever he wants, no longer limited by fair market value. The taxpayers foot the bill or the city decides it can't run the water and sewer and the project dies.

County buys land for industrial park – clearly for economic development – fair market value doesn't apply – the price is whatever the

owners want – and the taxpayers foot the bill, or the county abandons the project because it's too expensive. The 100 jobs the park projected – gone.

These examples also make it clear that this amendment will be a jobs-killer, when localities and the state are forced to stop projects due to the costs. Every project that a locality abandons due to the increased costs will be an opportunity for new jobs that is lost.

There is no question that some other parts of the amendment reflect the current law on the books. Those parts could become part of the constitution without harming the citizens. However, the two provisions that we're talking about today will be very expensive for the citizens of Virginia.

We have copies of this talk for you at the doors. We strongly encourage you to talk with your Senators and Delegates about what this amendment will do to Virginia and especially to the taxpayers who foot the bill for it. You will be hearing much more on this from VML. Please talk with your members of the General Assembly to strike the amendment's two harmful provisions.