



STATE OF FLORIDA
SENIOR COMMUNITY SERVICE
EMPLOYMENT PROGRAM
STATE PLAN
2016-2019

ADDENDA AND MODIFICATION

Florida

2016-2019 SCSEP STATE PLAN

ADDENDUM 1

February 2017

II.A.6-Provide a detailed description of what actions will be taken to coordinate SCSEP with other programs. This section must include plans for efforts the State will make to work with local economic development offices in rural locations.

SCSEP will coordinate with other programs by serving on various boards including, but not limited to, local and state Workforce Development Boards, Area Agencies on Aging, One Stop Career Centers, and other entities that represent or promote the needs of low-income seniors.

According to the Florida Department of Economic Opportunity (DEO), they act as an advocate and coordinator for rural issues and projects that are important to the economic viability of Florida's rural communities. DEO administers the Rural Economic Development Initiative (REDI) and leads and coordinates the efforts of state and regional agencies in assisting Florida's 33 rural communities. For many years, the SCSEP Director served on the board and participated in trainings and summits to learn more about the needs of rural communities and shared recommended procedures on how to better serve rural areas with SCSEP sub-grantees. As the program evolves, we will seek to reactivate our involvement in REDI and become actively engaged in activities that will strengthen our role in identifying resources and partnership opportunities with rural counties throughout the state based on the needs of SCSEP.

III.B-List the cities and counties where the SCSEP project will take place. Include the number of SCSEP authorized positions and indicate if and where the positions changed from the prior year.

Counties	PY 2015 Florida Authorized Positions	PY 2016 Florida Authorized Positions	Changes	Cities
Alachua	22	24	+2	Alachua, Gainesville, Hawthorne
Baker	3	2	-1	Macclenny
Bay	17	18	+1	Callaway, Cedar Grove, Laguna Beach, Lower Grand Lagoon, Lynn Haven, Mexico Beach, Panama City, Panama City Beach, Parker, Pretty Bayou, Springfield, Upper Grand Lagoon, Tyndall AFB
Bradford	4	5	+1	Hampton, Keystone Heights, Lawtey, Starke

Counties	PY 2015 Florida Authorized Positions	PY 2016 Florida Authorized Positions	Changes	Cities
Brevard	68	70	+2	Melbourne Beach, Barefoot Bay, Cape Canaveral, Cocoa, Cocoa Beach, Indialantic, Indian Harbour Beach, Malabar, Melbourne Village, Palm Bay, Palm Shore, Rockledge, Satellite Beach, Titusville
Broward	241	240	-1	Coconut Creek, Coral Springs, Dania Beach, Davie, Deerfield Beach, Fort Lauderdale, Hallandale Beach, Hollywood, Lauderdale, Lighthouse Point, Margate, Miramar, Oakland Park, Pembroke Pines, Plantation, Pompano Beach, Tamarac, Weston, Wilton Manors
Calhoun	3	3	0	Altha, Blountstown
Charlotte	28	28	0	Punta Gorda
Citrus	33	29	-4	Crystal River
Clay	14	13	-1	Green Cove Springs, Orange Park
Collier	35	39	+4	Everglades City, Marco Island, Naples
Columbia	10	9	-1	Fort White, Lake City
De Soto	5	6	+1	Arcadia
Dixie	4	3	-1	Horseshoe Beach, Cross City
Duval	83	90	+7	Atlantic Beach, Jacksonville, Neptune Beach
Escambia	39	32	-7	Cantonment, Century, Pensacola
Flagler	12	16	+4	Palm Coast, Bunnell, Beverly Beach
Franklin	2	2	0	Apalachicola, Carrabelle
Gadsden	10	7	-3	Midway, Chattahoochee, Greensboro, Gretna, Havana, Quincy
Gilchrist	5	3	-2	Bell, Trenton
Glades	2	2	0	Moore Haven
Gulf	3	2	-1	Port St. Joe, Wewahitchka
Hamilton	3	2	-1	Jasper, White Springs, Jennings
Hardee	5	5	0	Bowling Green, Wauchula, Zolfo Springs
Hendry	6	6	0	Labelle, Clewiston
Hernando	26	26	0	Brooksville
Highlands	22	21	-1	Avon Park
Hillsborough	124	137	+13	Plant City, Tampa, Temple Terrace
Holmes	5	4	-1	Bonifay, Ponce de Leon
Indian River	21	21	0	Vero Beach, Sebastian

Counties	PY 2015 Florida Authorized Positions	PY 2016 Florida Authorized Positions	Changes	Cities
Jackson	12	8	-4	Marianna, Alford, Graceville, Malone, Bascom, Grand Ridge, Campbellton, Greenwood, Sneads, Cottondale, Jacob City
Jefferson	3	2	-1	Monticello
Lafayette	1	1	0	Day, Mayo
Lake	36	42	+6	Umatilla, Fruitland Park, Lady Lake, Groveland, Leesburg, Tavares, Mt Dora, Howey-in-the-Hills, Mascotte, Clermont, Minneola
Lee	75	87	+12	Bonita Springs, Cape Coral, Fort Myers, Fort Myers Beach, Sanibel
Leon	18	19	+1	Tallahassee, Woodville
Levy	10	9	+1	Bronson, Williston, Chiefland, Morriston, Yankeetown, Otter Creek
Liberty	1	1	0	Hosford, Bristol, Sumatra
Madison	3	3	0	Greenville, Lee
Manatee	47	45	-2	Anna Maria Island, Bradenton, Holmes Beach, Longboat Key, Palmetto
Marion	61	56	-5	Ocala, Belleview, Dunnellon, Reddick, McIntosh
Martin	19	19	0	Sewall's Point, Stuart
Miami-Dade	505	486	-19	Aventura, Bal Harbour, Bay Harbor Island, Coral Gables, Hialeah, Hialeah Gardens, Homestead, Key Biscayne, Miami, Miami Beach, North Miami, North Miami Beach, Pinecrest, Surfside
Monroe	11	12	+1	Key West, Marathon, Islamondra
Nassau	9	8	-1	Fernandina Beach, Callahan, Hilliard
Okaloosa	13	14	+1	Ft Walton Beach, Destin, Crestview, Niceville, Shalimar, Mary Ester, Valparaiso, Laurel Hill, Cinco Bayou
Okeechobee	7	7	0	Okeechobee
Orange	98	107	+9	Apopka, Edgewood, Maitland, Ocoee, Orlando, Winter Garden, Winter Park
Osceola	27	32	+5	Celebration, Kissimmee, St. Cloud
Palm Beach	169	172	+3	Boca Raton, Boynton Beach, Delray Beach, Green Acres, Highland Beach, Hypoluxo, Juno Beach, Jupiter, Lake Park, Lake Worth, Lantana, Ocean Ridge, Palm Beach, Palm Beach Gardens, Royal Palm Beach, Wellington, West Palm Beach

Counties	PY 2015 Florida Authorized Positions	PY 2016 Florida Authorized Positions	Changes	Cities
Pasco	68	71	+3	New Port Richey, Port Richey, Dade City, Zephyrhills, Trilby
Pinellas	143	136	-7	Clearwater, Dunedin, Gulfport, Largo, Oldsmar, Pinellas Park, St Pete Beach, St. Petersburg, Safety Harbor, Tarpon Springs, Treasure Island
Polk	85	81	-4	Auburndale, Bartow, Eagle Lake, Fort Meade, Haines City, Lake Alfred, Lakeland, Lake Wales, Winter Haven
Putnam	18	16	-2	Palatka, Interlachen, Crescent City, Welaka, Pomona Bark, Bardin
Santa Rosa	11	12	+1	Milton, Gulf Breeze, Navarre, Jay, Midway
Sarasota	58	55	+3	Longboat Key, North Port, Sarasota, Venice
Seminole	34	36	+2	Altamonte Springs, Casselberry, Lake Mary, Longwood, Oviedo, Sanford, Winter Springs
St. Johns	16	18	+2	St Augustine, St Augustine Beach
St. Lucie	37	41	+4	Fort Pierce, Port St. Lucie
Sumter	16	17	+1	Bushnell, Wildwood, Webster
Suwannee	8	7	-1	Live Oak, Branford, Wellbon
Taylor	5	3	-2	Perry
Union	1	1	0	Lake Butler, Raiford, Worthington Springs
Volusia	78	76	-2	Daytona Beach, Deland, Deltona, Debary Edgewater, Holly Hill, New Smyrna Beach, Ormond Beach, Ponce Inlet, Port Orange
Wakulla	3	2	-1	Crawfordville, St. Marks, Sopchoppy
Walton	8	8	0	Defuniak Springs, Freeport, Paxton
Washington	5	4	-1	Chipley, Wausau, Caryville, Ebro
Total	2,579	2,579		

III.C-Describe any current slot imbalance and proposed steps to correct inequities to achieve equitable distribution.

There are several counties that show slot inequities because the distribution of positions reflects +/- 2 plus positions. The noted counties are: Miami/Dade, Orange, Osceola, Hillsborough, Escambia, Lake, Duval, Pinellas, Polk, St. Lucie, Citrus, Jackson, and Lee. The Department will address the inequities by working with national sponsors within the state to move positions between counties to gain equity.

III.D.3-Explain the State's long-term strategy for achieving an equitable distribution of SCSEP positions within the State that serves individuals afforded priority for service under 20CFR 641.520

Traditionally, the Department of Elder Affairs conducts a conference call with national SCSEP sponsors operating programs within the state. We review each county allocation to determine where we can achieve 100% equitable distribution by swapping positions within each county that shows areas that are overserved or underserved. In some cases, this may lead to one of the parties vacating a service area to have the greatest impact.

III.E-Provide the ratio of eligible individuals in each service area to the total eligible population in the State (20CFR 641.325(a))

State and Counties	Total 55 and Older Population	Total Eligible Population	Ratio of Eligible Individuals 55 and older 125% poverty Level
Alachua	46,058	18,159	0.33
Baker	5,872	1,287	0.02
Bay	45,460	13,888	0.25
Bradford	7,625	2,484	0.05
Brevard	175,364	58,911	1.07
Broward	386,605	160,494	2.92
Calhoun	3,235	1,313	0.02
Charlotte	67,975	23,551	0.43
Citrus	68,542	19,231	0.35
Clay	45,316	11,064	0.20
Collier	127,891	36,132	0.66
Columbia	19,214	5,768	0.10
De Soto	10,192	3,332	0.06
Dixie	5,721	1,665	0.03
Duval	195,934	65,348	1.19
Escambia	80,590	24,952	0.45
Flagler	38,230	9,775	0.18
Franklin	3,685	1,132	0.02
Gadsden	12,617	4,045	0.07
Gilchrist	5,132	1,448	0.03
Glades	4,450	714	0.01
Gulf	4,780	971	0.02
Hamilton	3,876	1,094	0.02
Hardee	6,324	1,577	0.03
Hendry	8,139	2,187	0.04
Hernando	68,994	19,265	0.35
Highlands	45,144	9,950	0.18
Hillsborough	279,898	89,608	1.63
Holmes	6,056	1,689	0.03
Indian River	57,337	18,656	0.34
Jackson	14,295	3,992	0.07
Jefferson	4,771	1,313	0.02

State and Counties	Total 55 and Older Population	Total Eligible Population	Ratio of Eligible Individuals 55 and older 125% poverty Level
Lafayette	2,010	391	0.01
Lake	111,437	29,577	0.54
Lee	232,298	68,294	1.24
Leon	55,710	18,324	0.33
Levy	14,218	4,432	0.08
Liberty	1,786	484	0.01
Madison	5,675	1,660	0.03
Manatee	120,189	37,380	0.68
Marion	131,319	37,599	0.68
Martin	61,197	19,040	0.35
Miami-Dade	623,886	176,065	3.20
Monroe	25,440	5,037	0.09
Nassau	23,001	5,680	0.10
Okaloosa	46,621	8,776	0.16
Okeechobee	11,340	2,069	0.04
Orange	225,210	48,999	0.89
Osceola	58,392	14,647	0.27
Palm Beach	445,447	107,617	1.96
Pasco	157,008	49,424	0.90
Pinellas	328,498	84,658	1.54
Polk	182,540	49,402	0.90
Putnam	24,770	8,301	0.15
Santa Rosa	38,041	9,582	0.17
Sarasota	176,562	37,529	0.68
Seminole	101,893	21,793	0.40
St. Johns	56,462	11,681	0.21
St. Lucie	90,322	28,728	0.52
Sumter	58,975	15,502	0.28
Suwannee	13,464	3,916	0.07
Taylor	6,646	1,547	0.03
Union	3,918	540	0.01
Volusia	174,975	40,473	0.74
Wakulla	7,189	2,101	0.04
Walton	16,776	5,444	0.10
Washington	6,956	1378	0.03
Total	5,495,493	1,573,065	28.62

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2011-2015 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Source: Florida Demographic Estimating Conference, December 2015 and the University of Florida, Bureau of Economic and Business Research, Florida Population Studies, Bulletin 175, June 2016

III.F.2-Provide the relative distribution of eligible individuals who have the greatest economic need.

“Greatest Economic Need” means the need resulting from an income level at or below the federal poverty line.

All SCSEP Participants Enrolled	SCSEP Participants Enrolled At or Below Poverty Level	Percentage At or Below Poverty Level
839	752	90%
Females	592	71%
Males	247	29%

Source: SPARQ Final Grantee Quarterly Progress Report

III.F.3-Provide the relative distribution of eligible individuals who are minorities. “Minorities” are defined by DOL as American Indian or Alaskan Native, Asians, Black or African Americans, Hispanic or Latino Americans, and Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islanders.

Minority Groups	Relative Distribution in State	Percentage In State	Percentage Below Poverty Level
American Indian and Alaskan Native	71,458	0.4	19.4
Asians	454,821	2.4	9.6
Black or African Americans	2,999,862	16.0	23.2
Hispanic or Latino Americans	4,223,806	22.5	18.6
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islanders	12,286	0.1	16.6

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2011-2015 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

III.F.4-Provide the relative distribution of eligible individuals who are limited English proficient Limited English proficient is an individual who does not speak English as his/her primary language and who has a limited ability to read, speak, write or understand English.

All SCSEP Participants Enrolled	SCSEP Participants Enrolled with Limited English Proficiency	Percentage At or Below Poverty Level
839	132	16%

Source: SPARQ Final Grantee Quarterly Progress Report

II.F.6-Provide the relative distribution of eligible individuals who have the greatest social need. “Greatest Social Need” means need caused by non-economic factors such as physical/mental disabilities; language barriers; and cultural, social, or geographical isolation, including isolation caused by racial/ethnic status that restricts ability of individual to perform normal daily tasks or threatens capacity of individual to live independently.

All SCSEP Participants Enrolled	Total SCSEP Participants Enrolled	Number At or Below Poverty Level	Percentage At or Below Poverty Level
Physical/Mental Disabilities	752	136	18%
Language Barriers	752	132	17.5%

Source: SPARQ Final Grantee Quarterly Progress Report

Florida

2016-2019 SCSEP State Plan

ADDENDUM 2

January 2018

5.a. Required action: “The State Plan must outline a four-year strategy for the statewide provision of community service employment and other authorized activities for eligible individuals under the SCSEP program.

The State planned activities and SCSEP program actions must be coordinated with the activities being carried out in the State under title 1 of WIOA. This must include planned activities that use the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (WIO) One-Stop delivery system and its partners to serve individuals aged 55 and older.”

SCSEP grantees and sub-grantees have strong partnerships with WIOA Title I programs. Currently, SCSEP is represented with a local staff member on at least one of the Workforce Development Boards. In addition, the State SCSEP Director is a member of the statewide WIOA Workgroup. The goals of the workgroup are to collaborate to determine the impact of WIOA, identify issues and programs to be addressed in the WIOA State Plan, and make recommendations for the WIOA State Plan.

With the implementation of Training and Employment Guidance Letter (TEGL) 17-16, the SCSEP grantees and sub-grantees within Florida have been actively working with the WIOA one-stop delivery system to update the Memoranda of Understanding (MOU). These MOUs have been negotiated at the local level throughout the state to include infrastructure costs for the delivery system, of which SCSEP is a required partner. These MOUs are meant to establish and maintain the local workforce delivery system at a level that meets the needs of job seekers of all ages and businesses in their local areas. Through negotiations of the MOUs, SCSEP and the local one-stop centers determined partner contributions to the infrastructure operating costs proportionate to the benefits received.

During the negotiation of the updated MOUs with the State’s WIOA one-stop delivery system, CareerSource Florida, the local SCSEP programs have negotiated access to services, including some co-located offices throughout the state where local SCSEP staff or participant staff work in the CareerSource comprehensive and affiliate centers. The MOUs allow for exchanging participant eligibility requirements for the various workforce programs, identifying career services, and integrating these services. The various workforce programs can jointly develop training and support services. Together, they coordinate outreach and recruitment efforts and link each other to potential referrals of participants and clients. If a client is not eligible for SCSEP, he or she can be referred directly to another WIOA program for which they may be eligible, and vice versa.

The local SCSEPs negotiated coordination of services, including opportunities to streamline activities for the various workforce partners, working together to enhance employer engagement and improve staff training. Information and data sharing is an important component of the MOUs, establishing a method for follow-up and reporting to each other on services provided to the client and the outcomes attained.

Florida

2016-2019 SCSEP State Plan

MODIFICATION

March 2018

- I. Economic Projections and Impact. If any changes have occurred in this area, states must:**
- A. Discuss long-term projections for jobs in industries and occupations in the state that may provide employment opportunities for older workers. (20 CFR 641.302(d)). Alternately, states may discuss this in the economic analysis section of strategic plan, if submitting a Unified or Combined State Plan.**

In the first quarter of 2017 (the latest available data from the U.S. Census Bureau), the largest share of workers age 55 and older were employed in the following top five industries that are most likely to employ older workers:

Industry	Workers Ages 55-64	Workers Ages 65-99	Total Workers Over Age 55
Health Care and Social Assistance	214,038	69,251	283,289
Retail Trade	160,253	73,234	233,487
Educational Services	134,640	44,028	178,668
Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services	105,925	43,532	149,457
Accommodation and Food Services	95,129	38,574	133,703

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Local Employment Dynamics, Quarterly Workforce Indicators, 2017 Q1, <https://qwiexplorer.ces.census.gov/static/explore.html#x=0&g=0>

- B. Describe how the long-term job projections discussed in the economic analysis section of strategic plan relate to the types of unsubsidized jobs for which SCSEP participants are trained and the types of skills training to be provided. (20 CFR 641.302(d))**

Many of Florida's SCSEP participants receive training that will help them find unsubsidized employment in one of the top five industries that are most likely to employ older workers. The following are jobs that SCSEP participants receive training for during their Community Service Assignments and Specialized Training; also listed are the types of skills that are provided during training:

Long-Term Projections for Jobs in Growth Industries and Occupations That May Provide Employment Opportunities for Older Workers		How Long-Term Projections Relate to the Types of Unsubsidized Jobs For Which SCSEP Participants Will be Trained and the Type of Skill Training to be Provided	
Industries Most Likely to Employ Older Workers	Total Workers Over 55	Jobs for Which SCSEP Participants Will Be Trained	Types of Skills Training to Be Provided
Health Care and Social Assistance	283,289	Nursing Aides; Home Health Aides; Personal Assistants; and Medical Office Administration Specialists	CPR; First Aid; Patient Care; Computer Skills; Communication Skills; Interpersonal Skills; and Medical Administrative Assistant certification
Retail Trade	233,487	Cashiers; Customer Service and Support; Merchandising Specialist; and Security Guards	Customer Service; Computer Skills; Math and Accounting Skills; Communication Skills; Interpersonal Skills; Conflict Resolution; Self-Management; and Security Guard Training
Educational Services	178,668	Tutors; and Teacher's Aides	English as a Second Language; Computer Skills; Communication Skills; Interpersonal Skills; Organizational Skills; Filing; Reading; Copying; and Typing
Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services	149,457	Administrative Assistant; Receptionist; Janitorial Services; and Security Guards	Customer Service; Computer Skills; Math and Accounting Skills; Communication Skills; Interpersonal Skills; Self-Management; Answering Phones and Transferring Calls; Safe Cleaning Practices; and Security Guard Training

Long-Term Projections for Jobs in Growth Industries and Occupations That May Provide Employment Opportunities for Older Workers		How Long-Term Projections Relate to the Types of Unsubsidized Jobs For Which SCSEP Participants Will be Trained and the Type of Skill Training to be Provided	
Industries Most Likely to Employ Older Workers	Total Workers Over 55	Jobs for Which SCSEP Participants Will Be Trained	Types of Skills Training to Be Provided
Accommodation and Food Services	133,703	Hotel Clerks; Security Guards; and Nutritional Service	Customer Service; Computer Skills; Math and Accounting Skills; Communication Skills; Interpersonal Skills; Conflict Resolution; Self-Management; Security Guard Training; and Training on Local Food Handling and Food Safety Requirements

- C. Discuss current and projected employment opportunities in the state (such as by providing information available under §15 of the Wagner-Peyser Act (29 U.S.C. 491-2) by occupation), and the types of skills possessed by eligible individuals. (20 CFR 641.325(c)).

The Florida Department of Economic Opportunity Labor Market Statistics Center has projected the following “hot jobs.” These are jobs growing faster than the average for all occupations in the area (1.36%), have at least 50 annual openings, have an entry wage of at least \$11.70/hour, and have an average wage of at least \$14.39/hour:

Hot Jobs in Florida

Job Title	Annual Growth Rate	Annual Openings
Nurse Practitioners	3.80%	412
Physician Assistants	3.70%	235
Physical Therapist Assistants	3.50%	216
Operations Research Analysts	2.90%	217
Diagnostic Medical Sonographers	2.90%	185
Web Developers	2.90%	312
Physical Therapists	2.90%	430
Brickmasons and Blockmasons	2.80%	208
Medical Assistants	2.80%	1,637

Job Title	Annual Growth Rate	Annual Openings
Personal Financial Advisors	2.60%	436
Market Research Analysts and Marketing Specialists	2.60%	834
Occupational Therapists	2.50%	179
Computer Systems Analyst	2.50%	528
Veterinary Technologists and Technicians	2.50%	255
Opticians, Dispensing	2.50%	142
Health Specialties Teachers, Postsecondary	2.50%	294
Clinical, Counseling, and School Psychologists	2.40%	107
Cardiovascular Technologists and Technicians	2.40%	122
Industrial Machinery Mechanics	2.40%	351
Phlebotomists	2.40%	209

Source: Florida Department of Economic Opportunity - Bureau of Labor Market Statistics
Occupational Projection Data 2017-2025,
http://www.whatpeopleareasking.com/hot_jobs.asp?port=E.

The Florida Department of Economic Opportunity – Labor Market Statistics Center has projected the following job growth in Florida between 2017 – 2025:

Jobs Growing in Florida

Job Title	Annual Growth Rate
Nurse Practitioners	3.79%
Physician Assistants	3.67%
Occupational Therapist Assistants	3.61%
Physical Therapist Assistants	3.48%
Home Health Aides	3.41%
Occupational and Physical Therapist Assistants	3.39%
Physical Therapist Aides	3.03%
Mathematical Science Occupations	2.99%
Interpreters and Translators	2.98%
Operations Research Analysts	2.95%
Diagnostic Medical Sonographers	2.92%
Audiologists, Non R&D (SIC 822 only)	2.91%
Web Developers	2.89%

Job Title	Annual Growth Rate
Physical Therapists	2.87%
Anesthesiologists	2.87%
Ophthalmic Medical Technicians	2.87%
Brickmasons and Blockmasons	2.81%
Medical Assistants	2.77%
Personal and Home Care Aides	2.76%
Surgeons	2.70%
Optometrists	2.66%
Personal Financial Advisors	2.63%
Market Research Analysts and Marketing Specialists	2.57%
Taxi Drivers and Chauffeurs	2.54%
Obstetricians and Gynecologists	2.53%
Occupational Therapists	2.52%
Computer Systems Analyst	2.47%
Veterinary Technologists and Technicians	2.47%
Opticians, Dispensing	2.46%
Health Specialties Teachers, Postsecondary	2.45%
Clinical, Counseling, and School Psychologists	2.42%
Cardiovascular Technologists and Technicians	2.40%
Industrial Machinery Mechanics	2.39%
Phlebotomists	2.38%
Plasterers and Stucco Masons	2.37%
Nursing, Psychiatric, and Home Health Aides	2.36%
Speech-Language Pathologists	2.36%
Marriage and Family Therapists	2.34%
Nursing Instructors and Teachers, Postsecondary	2.33%
Nonfarm Animal Caretakers	2.32%

Source: Florida Department of Economic Opportunity - Bureau of Labor Market Statistics, *Occupational Projection Data 2017-2025*
http://www.whatpeopleareasking.com/jobs_grow.asp?currentPage=1.

II. Service Delivery and Coordination. If any changes in service delivery and coordination states must:

A. Provide a detailed description of what actions will be taken to coordinate SCSEP with other programs. Alternately, States may discuss this in the state strategies section of the strategic plan, but regardless of its placement in document, this section must include plans for:

- 1. Actions to coordinate activities of SCSEP grantees with WIOA Title I programs, including plans for using the WIOA one-stop delivery system and its partners to serve individuals aged 55 and older. (20 CFR 641.302(g), 641.325(e))**

There are no further updates from the 2016-2019 SCSEP State Plan and Addendum 2. SCSEP grantees and sub-grantees in Florida will continue to collaborate with WIOA Title I programs and work to strengthen the local partnerships.

2. Actions to coordinate activities of SCSEP grantees with the activities to be carried out in the State under the other titles of the OAA. (20 CFR 641.302(h))

There are no further updates from the 2016-2019 SCSEP State Plan. SCSEP grantees and sub-grantees in Florida will continue to coordinate with the activities to be carried out in the state under the other titles of the OAA.

3. Actions to coordinate SCSEP with other private and public entities and programs that provide services to older Americans, such as community and faith-based organizations, transportation programs, and programs for those with special needs or disabilities. (20 CFR 641.302(i))

There are no further updates from the 2016-2019 SCSEP State Plan. SCSEP grantees and sub-grantees in Florida will continue to coordinate with other private and public entities and programs that provide services to older Americans.

4. Actions to coordinate SCSEP with other labor market and job training initiatives. (20 CFR 641.302(j))

There are no further updates from the 2016-2019 SCSEP State Plan. SCSEP grantees and sub-grantees in Florida will continue to coordinate with other labor market and job training initiatives.

5. Actions the State will take to ensure that SCSEP is an active partner in the one-stop delivery system and the steps the State will take to encourage and improve coordination with the one-stop delivery system. (20 CFR 641.335)

There are no further updates from the 2016-2019 SCSEP State Plan and Addendum 2. SCSEP grantees and sub-grantees in Florida will continue to collaborate with the one-stop delivery system and work to improve coordination with the one-stop delivery system, CareerSource Florida.

6. Efforts the State will make to work with local economic development offices in rural locations.

There are no further updates from the 2016-2019 SCSEP State Plan and Addendum 1. SCSEP grantees and sub-grantees in Florida will continue to coordinate with other private and public entities and programs that provide services to older Floridians in rural locations.

B. Describe the long-term strategy for engaging employers to develop and promote opportunities for the placement of SCSEP participants in unsubsidized employment. (20 CFR 641.302(e)) (Alternately, the State may discuss this in the State strategies section of strategic plan if submitting a Combined Plan.)

There are no further updates from the 2016-2019 SCSEP State Plan. SCSEP grantees and sub-grantees in Florida will continue to engage employers to develop and promote opportunities for the placement of SCSEP participants in unsubsidized employment.

C. Describe the long-term strategy for serving minorities under SCSEP. (20 CFR 641.302 (c))

There are no further updates from the 2016-2019 SCSEP State Plan. SCSEP grantees and sub-grantees in Florida will continue to promote SCSEP services in

areas where minority enrollment numbers are low. Based on the annual Minority Reports issued by the U.S. Department of Labor, the State continues to effectively serve minority groups through the program. Additionally, it has been reported that minorities achieve employment outcomes consistent with those of non-minorities. Serving minorities under SCSEP will continue to be a priority.

D. Provide a list of community services needed and the exact places where these services are most needed. Specifically, the plan must address the needs and location(s) of those individuals most in need of community services and the groups working to meet their needs. (20 CFR 641.330)

Community services and the places they are most needed is based on the top industries and placement locations contained in the SPARQ.

Community Services Needed	Places Where These Services are Most Needed
Office and Administrative Support	SCSEP Offices One-Stop Career Centers Councils on Aging State and Local Governments Staffing Agencies
Education, Training, and Library	Community Centers Day Care Centers Easter Seals Public Libraries Public Schools
Retail, Sales, and Related	Retail stores: JoAnn, Macy’s, Wal-Mart Goodwill Industries and Thrift Stores Salvation Army Habitat for Humanity
Community and Social Services	Community Action Agencies Community Development Centers Child Care Facilities Food Banks Housing Authority Community Centers Senior Centers Nutrition Centers State and Local Governments
Health Care	Health Care Centers Community Health Agencies Home Care Agencies

E. Describe the long-term strategy to improve SCSEP services, including planned long-term changes to the design of the program within the State, and planned changes in the use of SCSEP grantees and program operators to better achieve the goals of the program. This may include recommendations to the Department as appropriate. (20 CFR 641.302(k))

There are no further updates from the 2016-2019 SCSEP State Plan. The State is constantly evaluating the program to determine ways to optimize services to participants, identify efficiencies within the program operations, and maximize the budget with low-cost strategies.

F. Describe a strategy for continuous improvement in the level of performance for SCSEP participants’ entry into unsubsidized employment, and to achieve, at a minimum, the levels specified in OAA Section 513(a)(2)(E)(ii). (20 CFR 641.302(f))

The State is constantly evaluating the program to determine ways to continually improve its performance for SCSEP participants’ entry into unsubsidized employment and to achieve, at a minimum, the levels specified in OAA Section 513(a)(2)(E)(ii).

In Program Year 2018, SCSEP will have its performance indicators updated to align with Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (WIOA) core measures. Per the 2017 Interim Final Rule, the core measure “Entry into unsubsidized employment” has been replaced with the core measure “The percentage of project participants who are in unsubsidized employment during the second quarter after exit from the project.”

Assisting participants enter unsubsidized employment will continue to be a priority of the program, and the State will evaluate the updated performance indicator over the next two years, and continue to identify strategies to ensure Florida’s SCSEP achieves the levels specified in OAA.

III. Location and Population Served, including Equitable Distribution (ED). States must describe any changes in location, population and ED:

A. Describe the localities and populations for which projects of the type authorized by title V are most needed. (20 CFR 641.325 (d))

The Local Area Unemployment Statistics by County Chart, produced by the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with the Florida Department of Economic Opportunity, Labor Market Statistics Center, is included below and provides information on the labor force, employment level, unemployment level, and the unemployment rate. This report is essential in identifying where projects of this type are most needed based on their high unemployment rates. Counties with the highest unemployment rates during January 2018 were as follows: Citrus, Sumter, Hendry, Highlands, Putnam, Gadsden, and Hardee.

COUNTY	JANUARY 2018				DECEMBER 2017			
	LABOR FORCE	EMPL-OYMENT	UNEMP-LOYMENT LEVEL	UNEMP-LOYMENT RATE	LABOR FORCE	EMPL-OYMENT	UNEMP-LOYMENT LEVEL	UNEMP-LOYMENT RATE
Alachua County	136,455	131,203	5,252	3.8%	135,212	130,798	4,414	3.3%
Baker County	11,822	11,336	486	4.1%	11,854	11,445	409	3.5%
Bay County	87,707	83,810	3,897	4.4%	87,084	83,761	3,323	3.8%
Bradford County	11,254	10,809	445	4.0%	11,214	10,842	372	3.3%
Brevard County	266,840	255,651	11,189	4.2%	263,737	254,050	9,687	3.7%
Broward County	1,029,067	989,598	39,469	3.8%	1,023,773	989,037	34,736	3.4%

COUNTY	JANUARY 2018				DECEMBER 2017			
	LABOR FORCE	EMPL-OYMENT	UNEMP-LOYMENT LEVEL	UNEMP-LOYMENT RATE	LABOR FORCE	EMPL-OYMENT	UNEMP-LOYMENT LEVEL	UNEMP-LOYMENT RATE
Calhoun County	4,929	4,684	245	5.0%	4,793	4,586	207	4.3%
Charlotte County	70,661	67,505	3,156	4.5%	70,553	67,760	2,793	4.0%
Citrus County	47,378	44,530	2,848	6.0%	46,976	44,454	2,522	5.4%
Clay County	104,801	100,838	3,963	3.8%	104,986	101,605	3,381	3.2%
Collier County	172,916	166,182	6,734	3.9%	167,048	160,979	6,069	3.6%
Columbia County	29,079	27,820	1,259	4.3%	29,300	28,184	1,116	3.8%
DeSoto County	14,157	13,547	610	4.3%	13,665	13,142	523	3.8%
Dixie County	5,744	5,464	280	4.9%	5,686	5,448	238	4.2%
Duval County	484,408	464,982	19,426	4.0%	484,813	467,734	17,079	3.5%
Escambia County	144,837	138,497	6,340	4.4%	143,379	138,161	5,218	3.6%
Flagler County	46,414	44,286	2,128	4.6%	46,142	44,287	1,855	4.0%
Franklin County	4,615	4,438	177	3.8%	4,585	4,430	155	3.4%
Gadsden County	18,418	17,439	979	5.3%	18,338	17,482	856	4.7%
Gilchrist County	6,858	6,559	299	4.4%	6,736	6,487	249	3.7%
Glades County	5,077	4,844	233	4.6%	4,703	4,483	220	4.7%
Gulf County	5,956	5,696	260	4.4%	5,877	5,665	212	3.6%
Hamilton County	4,178	3,963	215	5.1%	4,219	4,046	173	4.1%
Hardee County	9,958	9,440	518	5.2%	8,839	8,390	449	5.1%
Hendry County	17,436	16,457	979	5.6%	15,797	14,873	924	5.8%
Hernando County	69,793	66,153	3,640	5.2%	69,048	65,924	3,124	4.5%
Highlands County	35,548	33,570	1,978	5.6%	35,199	33,417	1,782	5.1%
Hillsborough County	730,400	702,612	27,788	3.8%	724,831	700,596	24,235	3.3%
Holmes County	6,783	6,457	326	4.8%	6,726	6,443	283	4.2%
Indian River County	63,634	60,602	3,032	4.8%	62,930	60,196	2,734	4.3%
Jackson County	17,339	16,582	757	4.4%	17,061	16,389	672	3.9%
Jefferson County	5,473	5,242	231	4.2%	5,365	5,164	201	3.7%
Lafayette County	2,907	2,799	108	3.7%	2,866	2,775	91	3.2%
Lake County	152,599	146,521	6,078	4.0%	151,544	146,251	5,293	3.5%
Lee County	337,120	324,105	13,015	3.9%	335,977	324,599	11,378	3.4%
Leon County	153,893	147,932	5,961	3.9%	152,454	147,455	4,999	3.3%
Levy County	16,874	16,127	747	4.4%	16,752	16,106	646	3.9%
Liberty County	2,623	2,504	119	4.5%	2,603	2,502	101	3.9%
Madison County	7,281	6,961	320	4.4%	7,299	7,019	280	3.8%
Manatee County	176,454	169,737	6,717	3.8%	175,101	169,270	5,831	3.3%
Marion County	132,802	126,180	6,622	5.0%	132,789	126,975	5,814	4.4%
Martin County	72,280	69,340	2,940	4.1%	71,707	69,128	2,579	3.6%

COUNTY	JANUARY 2018				DECEMBER 2017			
	LABOR FORCE	EMPL-OYMENT	UNEMP-LOYMENT LEVEL	UNEMP-LOYMENT RATE	LABOR FORCE	EMPL-OYMENT	UNEMP-LOYMENT LEVEL	UNEMP-LOYMENT RATE
Miami-Dade County	1,382,657	1,317,335	65,322	4.7%	1,397,491	1,332,250	65,241	4.7%
Monroe County	41,840	40,295	1,545	3.7%	41,323	39,911	1,412	3.4%
Nassau County	39,183	37,709	1,474	3.8%	39,176	37,902	1,274	3.3%
Okaloosa County	95,492	92,140	3,352	3.5%	95,379	92,569	2,810	2.9%
Okeechobee County	17,941	17,203	738	4.1%	17,715	17,066	649	3.7%
Orange County	739,494	712,699	26,795	3.6%	736,685	713,341	23,344	3.2%
Osceola County	171,701	164,549	7,152	4.2%	171,219	164,884	6,335	3.7%
Palm Beach County	729,741	700,991	28,750	3.9%	721,792	696,374	25,418	3.5%
Pasco County	228,753	218,784	9,969	4.4%	227,371	218,676	8,695	3.8%
Pinellas County	492,328	473,901	18,427	3.7%	489,359	473,428	15,931	3.3%
Polk County	297,494	283,839	13,655	4.6%	294,095	282,161	11,934	4.1%
Putnam County	26,817	25,344	1,473	5.5%	28,408	27,126	1,282	4.5%
Santa Rosa County	78,396	75,204	3,192	4.1%	77,489	74,910	2,579	3.3%
Sarasota County	187,152	180,002	7,150	3.8%	185,715	179,589	6,126	3.3%
Seminole County	253,391	244,323	9,068	3.6%	252,836	244,976	7,860	3.1%
St. Johns County	123,420	119,289	4,131	3.3%	123,373	119,863	3,510	2.8%
St. Lucie County	137,925	130,946	6,979	5.1%	136,957	130,704	6,253	4.6%
Sumter County	30,437	28,635	1,802	5.9%	30,054	28,467	1,587	5.3%
Suwannee County	17,513	16,732	781	4.5%	17,833	17,163	670	3.8%
Taylor County	8,653	8,275	378	4.4%	8,580	8,239	341	4.0%
Union County	4,851	4,663	188	3.9%	4,778	4,625	153	3.2%
Volusia County	251,920	241,020	10,900	4.3%	250,670	241,113	9,557	3.8%
Wakulla County	14,823	14,286	537	3.6%	14,543	14,094	449	3.1%
Walton County	29,640	28,535	1,105	3.7%	29,510	28,570	940	3.2%
Washington County	9,804	9,357	447	4.6%	9,724	9,351	373	3.8%
Florida (Not Seasonally Adjusted)	10,136,000	9,719,000	417,000	4.1%	10,092,000	9,720,000	372,000	3.7%
Florida (Seasonally Adjusted)	10,152,000	9,755,000	397,000	3.9%	10,138,000	9,741,000	397,000	3.9%

Source: Florida Department of Economic Opportunity - Bureau of Labor Market Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics for Current Month, <http://www.floridajobs.org/labor-market-information/data-center/statistical-programs/local-area-unemployment-statistics>

It is important to note that the minimum wage in Florida increased in January 2018 to \$8.25/hour, 20 cents above the minimum wage in 2015 (\$8.05).

B. List the cities and counties where the SCSEP project will take place. Include the number of SCSEP authorized positions and indicate if and where the positions changed from the prior year.

Counties	PY 2016 Florida Authorized Positions	PY 2017 Florida Authorized Positions	Changes	Cities
Alachua	24	21	-3	Alachua, Gainesville, Hawthorne
Baker	2	2	0	Macclenny
Bay	18	16	-2	Callaway, Cedar Grove, Laguna Beach, Lower Grand Lagoon, Lynn Haven, Mexico Beach, Panama City, Panama City Beach, Parker, Pretty Bayou, Springfield, Upper Grand Lagoon, Tyndall AFB
Bradford	5	5	0	Hampton, Keystone Heights, Lawtey, Starke
Brevard	70	64	-6	Melbourne Beach, Barefoot Bay, Cape Canaveral, Cocoa, Cocoa Beach, Indialantic, Indian Harbour Beach, Malabar, Melbourne Village, Palm Bay, Palm Shore, Rockledge, Satellite Beach, Titusville
Broward	240	219	-21	Coconut Creek, Coral Springs, Dania Beach, Davie, Deerfield Beach, Fort Lauderdale, Hallandale Beach, Hollywood, Lauderdale, Lighthouse Point, Margate, Miramar, Oakland Park, Pembroke Pines, Plantation, Pompano Beach, Tamarac, Weston, Wilton Manors
Calhoun	3	3	0	Altha, Blountstown
Charlotte	28	26	-2	Punta Gorda
Citrus	29	26	-3	Crystal River
Clay	13	12	-1	Green Cove Springs, Orange Park
Collier	39	36	-3	Everglades City, Marco Island, Naples
Columbia	9	8	-1	Fort White, Lake City
De Soto	6	6	0	Arcadia
Dixie	3	3	0	Horseshoe Beach, Cross City
Duval	90	82	-8	Atlantic Beach, Jacksonville, Neptune Beach
Escambia	32	29	-3	Cantonment, Century, Pensacola
Flagler	16	15	-1	Palm Coast, Bunnell, Beverly Beach
Franklin	2	2	0	Apalachicola, Carrabelle
Gadsden	7	6	-1	Midway, Chattahoochee, Greensboro, Gretna, Havana, Quincy
Gilchrist	3	3	0	Bell, Trenton
Glades	2	2	0	Moore Haven
Gulf	2	2	0	Port St. Joe, Wewahitchka
Hamilton	2	1	-1	Jasper, White Springs, Jennings
Hardee	5	5	0	Bowling Green, Wauchula, Zolfo Springs
Hendry	6	5	-1	Labelle, Clewiston
Hernando	26	24	-2	Brooksville

Counties	PY 2016 Florida Authorized Positions	PY 2017 Florida Authorized Positions	Changes	Cities
Highlands	21	19	-2	Avon Park
Hillsborough	137	125	-12	Plant City, Tampa, Temple Terrace
Holmes	4	4	0	Bonifay, Ponce de Leon
Indian River	21	20	-1	Vero Beach, Sebastian
Jackson	8	7	-1	Marianna, Alford, Graceville, Malone, Bascom, Grand Ridge, Campbellton, Greenwood, Sneads, Cottondale, Jacob City
Jefferson	2	2	0	Monticello
Lafayette	1	0	-1	Day, Mayo
Lake	42	38	-4	Umatilla, Fruitland Park, Lady Lake, Groveland, Leesburg, Tavares, Mt Dora, Howey-in-the-Hills, Mascotte, Clermont, Minneola
Lee	87	80	-7	Bonita Springs, Cape Coral, Fort Myers, Fort Myers Beach, Sanibel
Leon	19	17	-2	Tallahassee, Woodville
Levy	9	9	0	Bronson, Williston, Chiefland, Morriston, Yankeetown, Otter Creek
Liberty	1	1	0	Hosford, Bristol, Sumatra
Madison	3	3	0	Greenville, Lee
Manatee	45	41	-4	Anna Maria Island, Bradenton, Holmes Beach, Longboat Key, Palmetto
Marion	56	51	-5	Ocala, Belleview, Dunnellon, Reddick, McIntosh
Martin	19	17	-2	Sewall's Point, Stuart
Miami-Dade	486	444	-42	Aventura, Bal Harbour, Bay Harbor Island, Coral Gables, Hialeah, Hialeah Gardens, Homestead, Key Biscayne, Miami, Miami Beach, North Miami, North Miami Beach, Pinecrest, Surfside
Monroe	12	11	-1	Key West, Marathon, Islamondra
Nassau	8	7	-1	Fernandina Beach, Callahan, Hilliard
Okaloosa	14	13	-1	Ft Walton Beach, Destin, Crestview, Niceville, Shalimar, Mary Ester, Valparaiso, Laurel Hill, Cinco Bayou
Okeechobee	7	7	0	Okeechobee
Orange	107	97	-10	Apopka, Edgewood, Maitland, Ocoee, Orlando, Winter Garden, Winter Park
Osceola	32	29	-3	Celebration, Kissimmee, St. Cloud
Palm Beach	172	158	-14	Boca Raton, Boynton Beach, Delray Beach, Green Acres, Highland Beach, Hypoluxo, Juno Beach, Jupiter, Lake Park, Lake Worth, Lantana, Ocean Ridge, Palm Beach, Palm Beach Gardens, Royal Palm Beach, Wellington, West Palm Beach
Pasco	71	65	-6	New Port Richey, Port Richey, Dade City, Zephyrhills, Trilby

Counties	PY 2016 Florida Authorized Positions	PY 2017 Florida Authorized Positions	Changes	Cities
Pinellas	136	125	-11	Clearwater, Dunedin, Gulfport, Largo, Oldsmar, Pinellas Park, St Pete Beach, St. Petersburg, Safety Harbor, Tarpon Springs, Treasure Island
Polk	81	74	-7	Auburndale, Bartow, Eagle Lake, Fort Meade, Haines City, Lake Alfred, Lakeland, Lake Wales, Winter Haven
Putnam	16	15	-1	Palatka, Interlachen, Crescent City, Welaka, Pomona Bark, Bardin
Santa Rosa	12	11	-1	Milton, Gulf Breeze, Navarre, Jay, Midway
Sarasota	55	51	-4	Longboat Key, North Port, Sarasota, Venice
Seminole	36	33	-3	Altamonte Springs, Casselberry, Lake Mary, Longwood, Oviedo, Sanford, Winter Springs
St. Johns	18	17	-1	St Augustine, St Augustine Beach
St. Lucie	41	38	-3	Fort Pierce, Port St. Lucie
Sumter	17	15	-2	Bushnell, Wildwood, Webster
Suwannee	7	6	-1	Live Oak, Branford, Wellbon
Taylor	3	3	0	Perry
Union	1	1	0	Lake Butler, Raiford, Worthington Springs
Volusia	76	70	-6	Daytona Beach, Deland, Deltona, Debary Edgewater, Holly Hill, New Smyrna Beach, Ormond Beach, Ponce Inlet, Port Orange
Wakulla	2	2	0	Crawfordville, St. Marks, Sopchoppy
Walton	8	7	-1	Defuniak Springs, Freeport, Paxton
Washington	4	4	0	Chipley, Wausau, Caryville, Ebro
Total	2,579	2,339	-240	

C. Describe any current slot imbalances and proposed steps to correct inequities to achieve equitable distribution.

There are several counties that show slot inequities, based on Program Year 2017 second quarter modified positions, because the distribution of positions reflects +/- 2 plus positions. The noted counties are: Alachua, Bradford, Brevard, Broward, Calhoun, Clay, DeSoto, Duval, Escambia, Flagler, Gilchrist, Hardee, Highlands, Hillsborough, Levy, Manatee, Marion, Miami-Dade, Monroe, Nassua, Okaloosa, Okeechobee, Orange, Osceola, Palm Beach, Pinellas, Polk, Putnam, Santa Rosa, Seminole, St. Johns, and Volusia. We anticipate a minor change in the modified positions due to the increase in Florida's minimum wage in January 2018. The State will address the inequities by working with national grantees within the state to move positions between counties to gain equity. The State typically holds equitable distribution discussions in the fall.

D. Explain the state's long-term strategy for achieving an equitable distribution of SCSEP positions within the state that moves positions from over-served to underserved locations within the State in compliance with 20 CFR 641.365 and;

The State typically holds equitable distribution discussions in the fall. Currently, the national SCSEP grantees operating in the state are AARP Foundation; The National Caucus and Center on Black Aged, Inc.; and the National Urban League.

1. Equitably serves both rural and urban areas (20 CFR 641.302(a)(2) and

There are no further updates from the 2016-2019 SCSEP State Plan. The equitable distribution formula released by the U.S. Department of Labor continues to be used as the primary methodology to ensure that all of Florida's rural and urban counties are served equitably without consideration of geographic locations.

2. Serves individuals afforded priority for service under 20 CFR 641.520. (20 CFR 641.302(a), 641.365)

There are no further updates from the 2016-2019 SCSEP State Plan. The State continues to ensure that in selecting eligible individuals for participation in SCSEP, priority is given to those individuals afforded priority under 20 CFR 641.520.

E. Provide the ratio of eligible individuals in each service area to the total eligible population in the state. (20 CFR 641.325(a))

There are no further updates from the 2016-2019 SCSEP State Plan Addendum 1.

F. Provide the relative distribution of eligible individuals who:

1. Reside in urban and rural areas within the state.

Based on the 2010 U.S. Census, Florida has 30 rural counties, which are Baker, Bradford, Calhoun, Columbia, Desoto, Dixie, Franklin, Gadsden, Gilchrist, Glades, Gulf, Hamilton, Hardee, Hendry, Highlands, Holmes, Jackson, Jefferson, Lafayette, Levy, Liberty, Madison, Monroe, Okeechobee, Suwannee, Taylor, Union, Wakulla, Walton, and Washington. The population estimates from the U.S. Census Bureau for 2016 estimate that 957,171 people live in these 30 counties, or 4.6% of the total state's population.

There are 37 urban counties in Florida, which are Alachua, Bay, Brevard, Broward, Charlotte, Citrus, Clay, Collier, Duval, Escambia, Flagler, Hernando, Hillsborough, Indian River, Lake, Lee, Leon, Manatee, Marion, Martini, Miami-Dade, Nassau, Okaloosa, Orange, Osceola, Palm Beach, Pasco, Pinellas, Polk, Putnam, Sumter, St. Johns, St. Lucie, Santa Rosa, Sarasota, Seminole, and Volusia.

2. Have the greatest economic need.

Based on the Florida Department of Elder Affairs' 2017 Profile of Older Floridians, an estimated 576,106 seniors in Florida live below the Federal Poverty Guideline, or 10.8% of Florida's seniors. It is estimated that 846,352 of Florida's seniors are below 125% of the Federal Poverty Guideline, or 15.9% of the senior population.

3. Are minorities.

Based on the Florida Department of Elder Affairs' 2017 Profile of Older Floridians, an estimated 673,415 seniors in Florida are minorities, or 12.6% of Florida's seniors.

4. Are limited English proficient.

Based on the Florida Department of Elder Affairs' 2017 Profile of Older Floridians, an estimated 448,645 seniors in Florida have limited English proficiency, or 8.4% of Florida's seniors.

5. Have the greatest social need. (20 CFR 641.325(b))

Based on the Florida Department of Elder Affairs' 2017 Profile of Older Floridians, an estimated 1,247,670 seniors in Florida live alone, or 23.4% of Florida's seniors. It is estimated that 764,073 (14.3%) of Florida's seniors have one type of disability and 850,759 have two or more disabilities (16.0%).

The following chart shows the total number of SCSEP participants served by the state grantee and national grantees in Florida during Program Year 2017. This data was pulled from the Program Year 2017 (PY17) second quarter Final Quarterly Progress Report, using Year to Date data.

	Total Participants Served in PY17	Percentage of Participants Served in PY17
Participants Served	2,721	100%
Rural	145	5%
Below Poverty	2,441	90%
Hispanic, Latino or Spanish Origin	618	23%
American Indian or Alaska Native	12	0%
Asian	23	1%
Black or African American	1,010	37%
	Total Participants Served in PY17	Percentage of Participants Served in PY17
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	5	0%
Two or More Races	14	1%
Limited English Proficiency	395	15%
Physical/Mental Disabilities	351	13%
Low Literacy	1,026	38%

Describe the steps taken to avoid disruptions to service for participants to the greatest extent possible, when positions are redistributed, as provided in 20 CFR 641.365; when new Census or other reliable data becomes available; or when there is over-enrollment for any other reason. (20 CFR 641.325(i), 641.302(b))

There are no further updates from the 2016-2019 SCSEP State Plan. The State will continue to comply with the statutory requirement to avoid disruption of service to participants.



March 19, 2018

Mr. Arthur Brooks
Office of State Systems
Employment and Training Administration
U.S. Department of Labor
Sam Nunn Federal Center
61 Forsyth Street, SW
Atlanta, GA 30303

Dear Mr. Brooks:

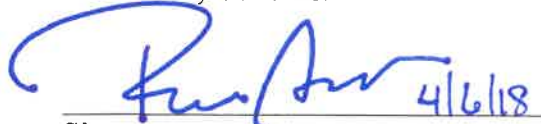
The Older Americans Act, as amended in 2006, and 20 CFR, Part 641 provide that the Governor of each state is responsible for developing and submitting the Senior Community Service Employment Program (SCSEP) State Plan to the U.S. Department of Labor. The purpose of the plan is to “outline a four-year strategy for the statewide provision of community service employment and other authorized activities for eligible individuals enrolled in SCSEP.”

In accordance with CFR 641.310 (b), if delegating this authority, the Governor must submit a signed statement naming the individual and/or organization that will submitting the State Plan on his or her behalf.

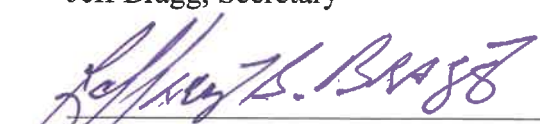
As Governor of the State of Florida, it is my pleasure to delegate responsibility for developing and submitting the SCSEP State Plan to the Florida Department of Elder Affairs. Questions related to the development of the plan should be directed to Kira Houge, SCSEP State Director. She can be reached at (850) 414-2351.

By our signatures below, delegation of authority is so granted.

Rick Scott, Governor


Signature _____ Date 4/16/18

Jeff Bragg, Secretary


Signature _____ Date