



DRAFT AGENDA

MONDAY, MAY 15, 2023

SOUTH FLORIDA REGIONAL PLANNING COUNCIL

Please note that this meeting will be held in Miami-Dade County at 10:30 am

Miami-Dade Transportation Planning Organization

150 West Flagler Street, Suite 1900

Miami, Florida 33130

This is an in-person meeting

Join Zoom Meeting

<https://us06web.zoom.us/j/83117784482?pwd=STEvEhQwVmJyWHhzdIVvc2FVWnY4UT09>

Meeting ID: 831 1778 4482

Passcode: 050916

Find your local number: <https://us06web.zoom.us/j/kc2siDymn5>

- I. Pledge of Allegiance and Roll Call
- II. Welcome by SFRPC Council Member & Miami-Dade County Chairman Oliver G. Gilbert III (Invited) & Approval of Council Agenda
- III. South Florida Regional Military Update (**Time Certain: 11:15 AM**)

Special Guest: Rick Miller, Captain, U.S. Navy (Ret); Executive Director, South Florida Defense Alliance; Founder & CEO, PHAROS Mission Critical Solutions

Mr. Miller will provide the Board with important updates on recent developments impacting South Florida's Military Community.



IV. Action Items

- A. Minutes of Previous Meetings
 - 1. Executive Committee Meeting Minutes April 3, 2023
 - 2. SFRPC Meeting Minutes, April 17, 2023
- B. Financial Report
- C. Consent: Comprehensive Plan Amendment Reviews

Proposed

- Broward County 23-01ESR
- Village of Biscayne Park 23-01ESR

Public Hearing

Adopted

- Town of Cutler Bay 23-01ESR
- City of Key West 22-03ACSC
- City of Tamarac 20-01ESR

Public Hearing

- D. Interim Deputy Director / Prospective Executive Director Search Update
- E. FY 2023-24 Membership Fees Update

Public Comments

V. Program Reports and Activities

- A. Southeast Florida Clean Cities Coalition to offer First Responders Training for EV Fires in South Florida
- B. SFRPC Brownfields Program RLF Funds Cleanups in Miami-Dade County
- C. SFRPC Revolving Loan Funds Status Report
- D. SFRPC CARES Act RLF Status Report

VI. Discussion Items

- A. Executive Director's Report
- B. Legal Counsel Report
- C. Council Members Report
- D. Ex-Officio Report

VII. Announcements and Attachments

- A. Attendance Form
- B. Correspondence and Articles
- C. Upcoming Meetings

- 1) **Friday, June 16, 2023**, 10:30 a.m. (Monroe County, Murray Nelson Government Center)
- 2) Monday, July 17, 2023, 10:30 a.m. (SFRPC)
- 3) August, Summer Break, no scheduled meeting

VIII. Adjournment

Pursuant to Chapter 286.0105, Florida Statutes, if a person decides to appeal any decision made by the Council with respect to any matter considered at such meeting or hearing, he may need to ensure that a verbatim record of the proceedings is made which record includes the testimony and evidence upon which the appeal is based.

Pursuant to the provisions of the Americans with Disabilities Act, any person requiring special accommodations to participate in this hearing is asked to advise the Agency at least 5 days before the hearing by contacting the South Florida Regional Planning Council at one of the following: (1) One Oakwood Boulevard, Suite 250, Hollywood, Florida 33020; (2) Phone 954-924-3653; (3) Fax 954-924-3654; or (4) sfadmin@sfrpc.com. If you are hearing or speech impaired, please contact the Agency using the Florida Relay Service, 1 (800) 955-8771 (TTY/VCO), 1 (800) 955-8770 (Voice), 1 (800) 955-8773 (Spanish).

Agenda packets for upcoming Council meetings will be available at the Council's website, <https://sfrpc.org/meeting-materials/> ten days prior to the meeting.

If you would like to be added to the e-mail list to receive the link to the agenda, please e-mail the Council at sfadmin@sfrpc.com.

PHAROS Mission Critical Solutions

Helping Solve Your Toughest Operational Challenges



Richard "Rick" Miller

Founder and CEO – PHAROS Mission Critical Solutions

Captain, United States Navy (Ret)

Former Vice President, Nautical & Safety Operations, Carnival Cruise Line

Richard "Rick" Miller, Partner & CEO, founded **PHAROS Mission Critical Solutions** to provide a network of functional, government, and commercial business sector experts who work collaboratively with enterprises to achieve success by capturing risks, gaps, and inefficiencies in their unique operations, technology, management, and leadership elements that are critical to sustained mission success.

Prior to founding **PHAROS**, Rick led the Nautical & Safety Operations team at Carnival Cruise Line (CCL) where he was responsible for global nautical/marine operations for CCL's fleet of 26 ships including nautical voyage planning and execution, operational safety, occupational safety, environmental, training, and medical operations. Additionally, he led the concept development, planning, design, construction and opening of Carnival's Fleet Operations Center (FOC) in Miami, the largest and most advanced facility of its kind in the maritime industry. The remainder of his portfolio involved interfacing with ports, port pilots, and port state officials; emergency and incident management operations; health, environmental, safety and security related training development on the ships; as well as talent/career & professional development for all of CCL's deck officers across the fleet. As a leader of nautical operations, he also represented CCL in corporate-wide initiatives that developed enhanced policies and procedures across all nine operating lines and 100+ ships of the corporate fleet.

Rick's Carnival experience followed a successful career in the U.S. Navy including command at sea, with numerous shipboard and staff assignments across a number of specialties. Operationally, he was on extended deployments seven times across multiple regions, sailing all the world's oceans around five continents. He participated in Operations Desert Shield/Desert Storm, Operating Enduring Freedom, counter-piracy and counter-terrorism operations, and dozens of contingency operations in Europe and the Balkans, Africa, the Middle East, Central and South Asia, the Caribbean and Latin America. He was professionally qualified for multiple roles in both surface ships and submarines.

Ashore, he led current operations for U.S. Southern Command, the Department of Defense regional command responsible for dispersed air, sea, land, cyber, and counter-narcotics operations across 31 countries in South/Central America and the Caribbean in collaboration with civilian government and non-governmental organizations. A proven specialist in both

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strategic planning and financial management, he served multiple tours in the Pentagon as part of both the Navy and Joint Staffs directing and planning a significant portion of the Navy's programs and budgets, guiding development of Department of Defense appropriations to support wartime activities, coordinating congressional engagements and support to the Office of Management and Budget. He served on the personal staffs of both the Vice Chief of Naval Operations and Chief of Naval Operations, the top two uniformed officers in the Navy. Additionally, Rick worked special support on several issues for the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. He also spent a year as the Navy's Federal Executive Fellow at the Institute for the Study of Conflict, Ideology and Policy in Boston, Massachusetts.

Active in the community, Rick supports both military and charity causes. He is Executive Director of the South Florida Defense Alliance, a non-profit focused on uniting, championing, and growing the military command, infrastructure, community and defense industries in Palm Beach, Broward, Miami-Dade and Monroe counties. At the state-level, Rick is on the Board of Directors for the Florida Defense Alliance and serves as Chairman of their Mission Sustainment Working Group. He served on the commissioning committee for the Navy's new guided missile destroyer, USS PAUL IGNATIUS (DDG 117), recently entering service in Port Everglades and supports a local congressional military service academy nomination selection committee. Rick is also active in supporting several charity missions through the Covenant Church of Naples.

Rick is a graduate of the U.S. Naval Academy, a distinguished graduate of both the U.S. Naval War College and U.S. National War College and the Catholic University of America. His undergraduate and graduate degrees include engineering, international affairs, and strategic planning disciplines, as well as doctoral work in political economy. Rick has served as a guest lecturer in several graduate schools across the country. He is the author of over 30 articles, professional papers, and the book *Funding Extended Conflicts*, a history of U.S. war financing. He is a member of Pi Sigma Alpha, the National Political Science Honor Society. In his military career, Rick received multiple personal and team awards for superior achievement and outstanding performance. He was also the winner of the Naval War College's B. Franklin Reinauer Defense Economics Prize and the U.S Naval Institute's Naval History Essay Prize. Early in his career, he led a team that designed, built and raced a human-powered submarine that won the first ever international competition and was featured in a National Geographic television documentary, the Wall Street Journal and Popular Science magazine.

For additional information about the South Florida Defense Alliance:

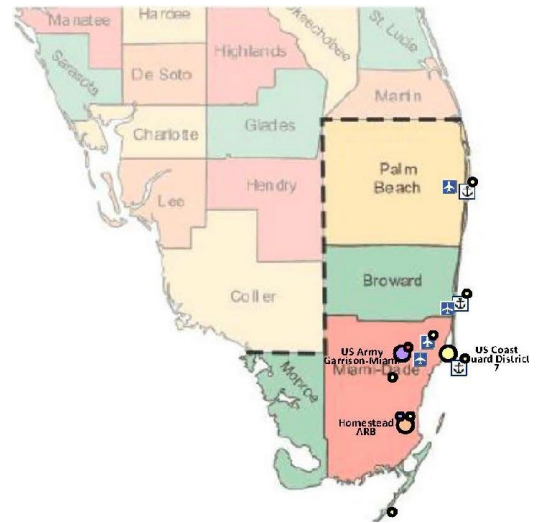
<https://www.southfloridadefensealliance.org/about-us-1>

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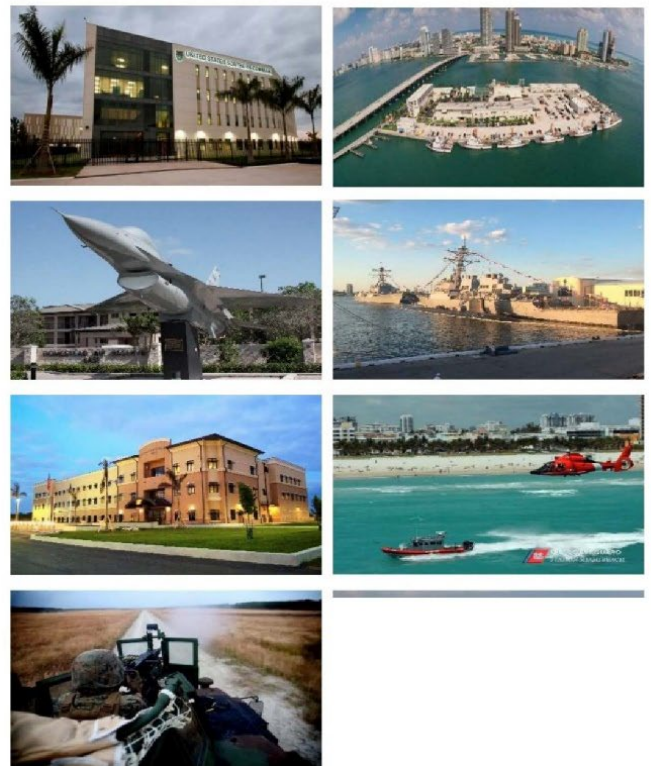
Who We Are: Purpose & Goals

- Create a single unified and consistent voice
- Coalesce community support around our defense community and industries
- Promote, preserve and enhance our local military missions and installations
- Attract, retain, expand defense related industry, academic study and research
- Promote and facilitate compatible community development
- Advocate for our military commands, service-members and their families to enhance their quality of life... making South Florida more "military friendly"



Why a Defense Alliance

- **Advocate:** 24 Commands and 15 Installations
- **Support:** 56,000 active, reserve, guard service-members, civilians and their families
- **Assist:** Over 230,000 veterans in our 4 counties
- **Grow:** Economic impact of \$12.3B and 130K jobs
- **Enhance:** Increased military missions and latest advanced technology and equipment
- **Protect:** Encroachment, realignment or BRAC
- **Champion:** Value of our strategic location, training sites and installations
- **Need:** Strong consistent, single voice to tell our story and change perceptions
- **Essential:** United effort- local, state and federal



UNITE • CHAMPION • GROW

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South Florida Military-Related Initiatives

15 May 2023

- ✦ South Dade Aerospace Tech Hub (SDATH)
- ✦ HARB Advocacy
- ✦ Military Installation Resilience Review (MIRR)
- ✦ Florida Advanced Training Range (FATR)
- ✦ Florida National Guard Bureau Expansion / Rebalancing

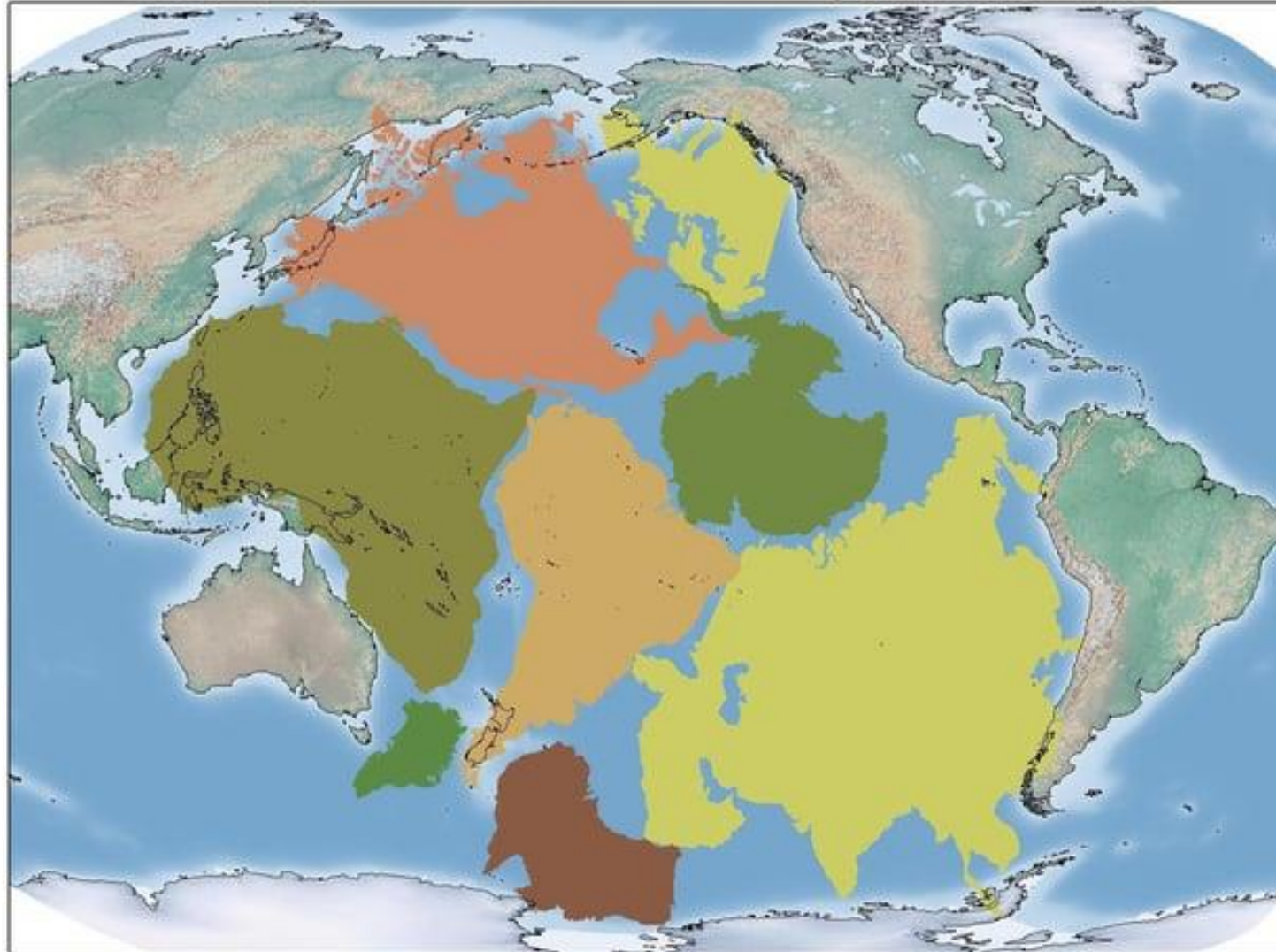
Rick Miller, CAPT, USN (ret)

- South Florida Defense Alliance – Executive Director
- Florida Defense Alliance – Vice Chair
- South Miami-Dade EDC – Board Member
- FATR Team – Consultant

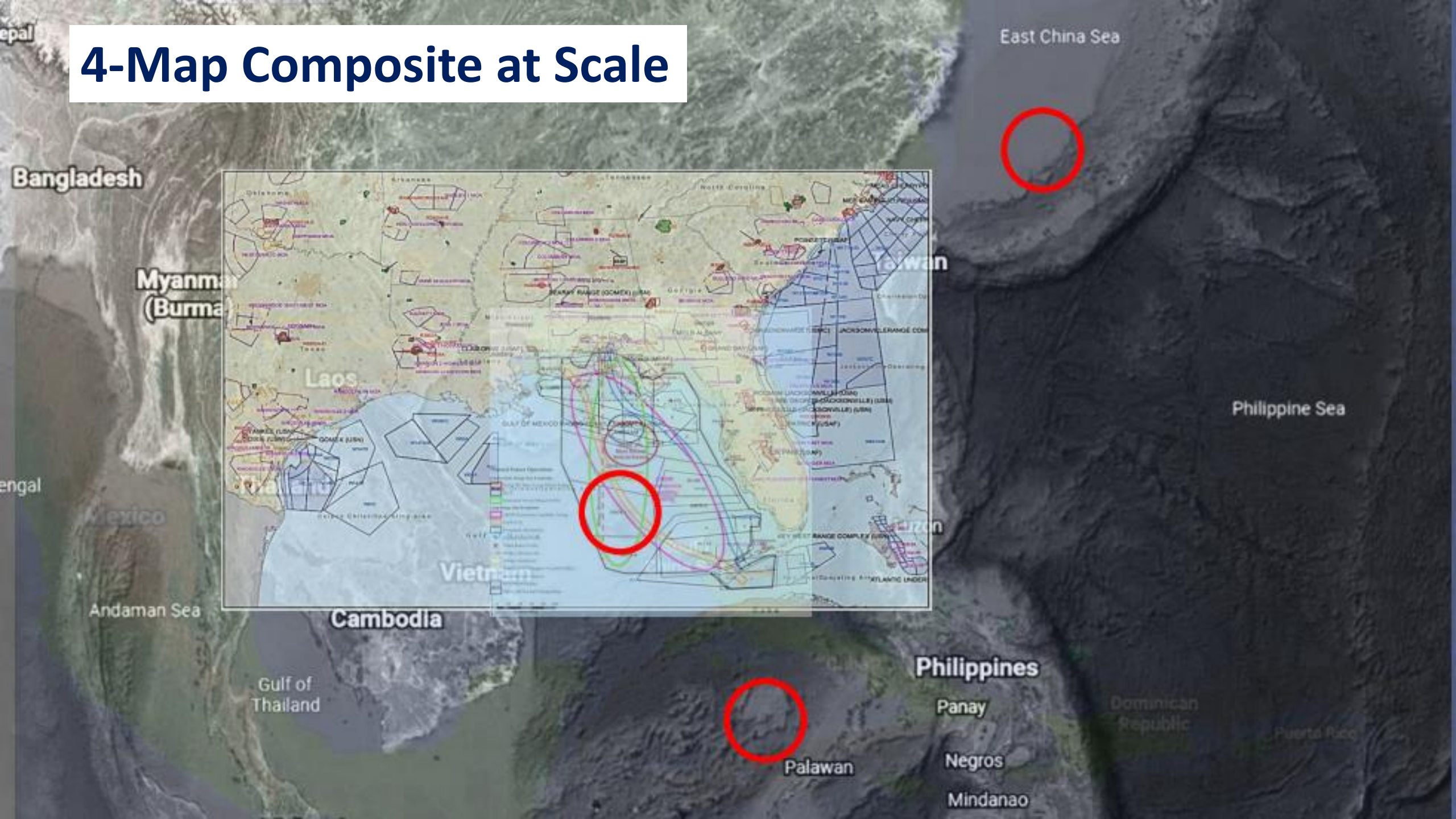
Pacific Tyranny of Distance



The Continents and Greenland in the Pacific Ocean

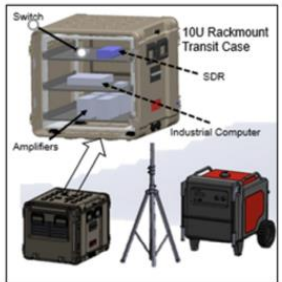


4-Map Composite at Scale



FATR Operational Concept: Demonstration

MET-Low



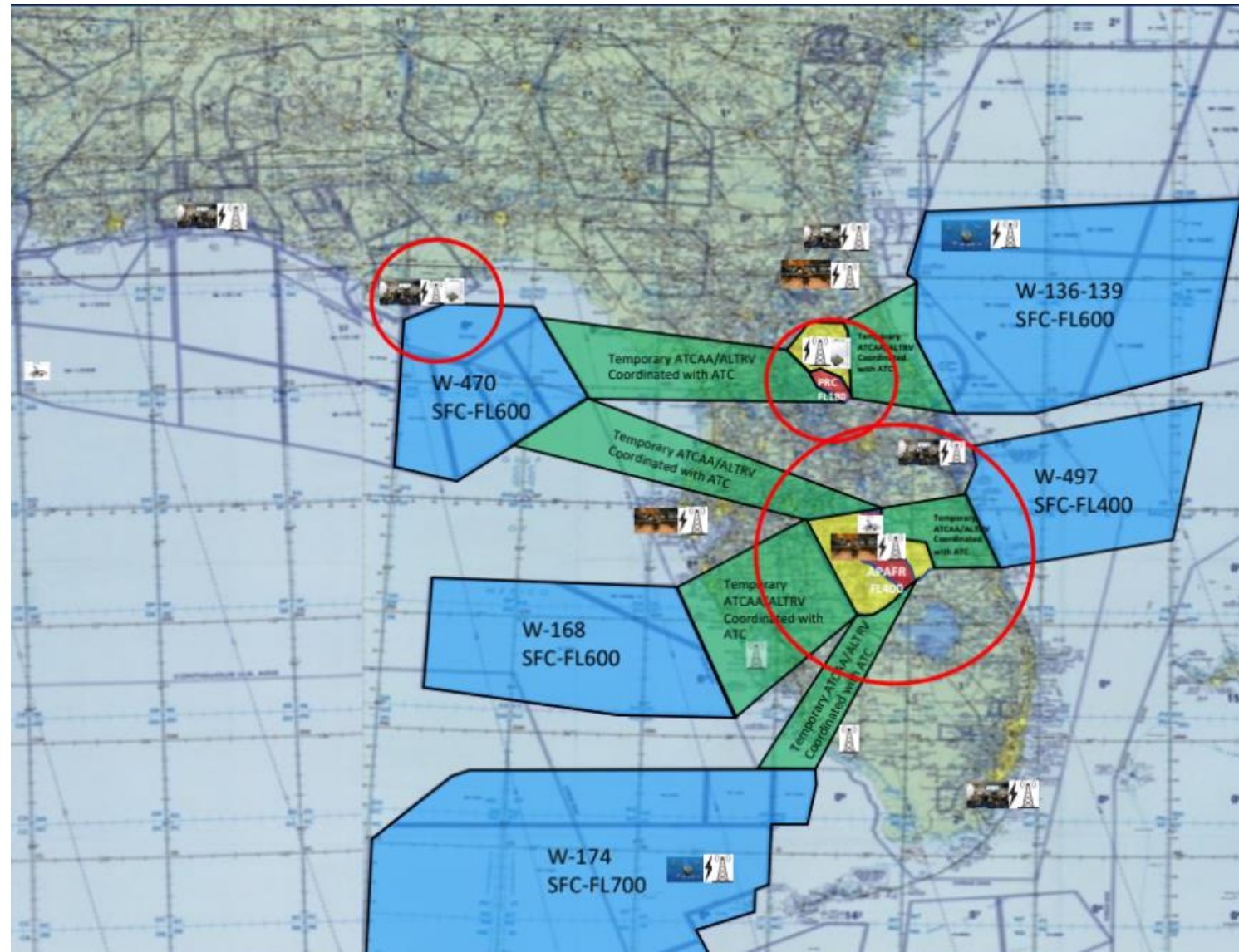
MET-Medium



MET-High



AXEE



**SOUTH FLORIDA REGIONAL PLANNING COUNCIL
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MINUTES
April 3, 2022**

The South Florida Regional Planning Council Executive Committee met virtually and in person on this date at the Council's office located at 1 Oakwood Boulevard, Suite 250, Hollywood, FL 33020. Chair Geller called the meeting to order at 10:39 a.m. Chair Geller welcomed Councilmembers Bailey, García, and Lincoln. Legal Counsel Sam Goren announced this meeting is being conducted as a workshop/discussion since there is not a quorum due to the lack of physical presence. Chair Geller stated that there will not be any voting today, just Councilmembers' input.

Chair Geller offered the Council's condolences to Councilmember Lincoln on the passing of her mother. Councilmember Lincoln thanked everyone for their thoughts and prayers.

I. Pledge of Allegiance and Roll Call

Chair Steve Geller
Councilmember Mario J. Bailey*
Councilmember Beam Furr**
Councilmember René García*
Councilmember Samuel Kaufman**
Councilmember Michelle Lincoln*

*Virtually Present

**Absent

SFRPC Executive Director Mrs. Isabel Cosio Carballo and Legal Counsel Sam Goren were present.

II. Approval of Council Agenda

No approval since a quorum was not present.

III. Budget Update / Discussion Items

B. FY 22-23 / FY 23-24 Selected Programs & Projects Update

Chair Geller stated that the SFRPC has been conducting more regional meetings in the past few years since the loss of the Council's regulatory authority. Examples include the South Florida Military Installation Resilience Review meetings, Mayors' Affordable Housing Conversation (Miami-Dade, Broward, and Monroe counties), multiple conferences including the First / Last Mile Conference (Feb. 2023) and SFRPC / TCRPC Solid Waste Conference (October 2022), Southeast Florida Clean Cities Coalition meetings, etc. These regional meetings have become expensive, including the cost of staff time. Mrs. Cosio Carballo referred to the Agenda Item and explained in detail the Council's various programs, grants, contracts, and regional meetings. Discussion ensued on the cost of the meetings and how this has affected the Council's budget. Chair Geller requested the Financial Report before continuing.

A. Financial Report (as of February 28, 2023)

Director of Finance and IT, Leo Braslavsky Soldi, presented the Financial Report in detail, including the project breakdown and the cost of regional meetings that have taken place in the past few years.

B. FYI 22-23 / FY 23-24 Selected Programs & Projects Update

The Executive Director referred the Councilmembers to the Selected Programs & Projects Update summary.

C. FY 23-24 Council Dues

Chair Geller summarized the Council's staffing history and asked Mrs. Cosio Carballo about future hiring. She explained in detail the Council staffing from 2003 to the present, the essential positions that are fundamental to moving the Council and its work forward, and the potential cost of filling vacant positions.

The discussion continued with the Council Dues. Mrs. Cosio Carballo explained the other Regional Planning Councils' dues comparison chart in which the SFRPC is the lowest. Chair Geller explained the past vote on the dues increase and the three proposals that are before the Executive Committee today. Mrs. Cosio Carballo explained the three proposals in detail. Chair Geller noted each county's cost increase over the next four years along with the inflation and whether that increase would help the SFRPC. He mentioned that he does not know of any other Florida RPC that is holding the quality or quantity of regional conferences that the SFRPC is organizing. He stated that to continue this path, the Council will need additional revenue. Chair Geller gave the detailed amounts of the increase per county.

IV. Council Member Comments

Councilmember Bailey stated that the Council is doing an amazing job with the funds presently available given our dues are lower than the other RPCs. Counties have enjoyed surplus funding over the past few years and cautions that this may not be the case in the future. He stated that it is not a huge increase but cannot speak for the county commissions.

Councilmember García stated he cannot speak for his fellow Commissioners but thinks the County will be okay with the increase.

Councilmember Lincoln was concerned about Monroe County's financial strain. She will bring the proposal to the Commission and thinks the Commission would be more likely to approve the 2 cents per capita than the 2.5 cents per capita. She thinks our events are great and inquired about charging for the events. Chair Geller stated that charging a nominal amount for the events is something the Council has been considering.

Chair Geller summarized the conversation and noted that a reasonable compromise would be the 2 cents per capita. Councilmembers Bailey, García, and Lincoln agreed. Chair Geller stated bringing up the dues increase from 1.25 cents per capita to 2 cents per capita will be part of the next Council Meeting.

Chair Geller requested Councilmembers Bailey, García, and Lincoln come up with other regional convening topics, such as the Silver Tsunami, housing, water issues, sea level rise, etc. He reminded the Councilmembers to distribute the insurance brochures to their constituents. The Councilmembers presented suggested topics for future regional conversations including regional collaboration / strategies to ensure that the region receives full infrastructure funding, health care, mental health care and housing, solid waste, drug abuse issues, a workshop for the three counties to contract together on grants (transit), etc.

VI. Adjournment

The meeting was adjourned at 11:22 a.m.

This signature is to attest that the undersigned is the Secretary of the SOUTH FLORIDA REGIONAL PLANNING COUNCIL and that the information provided herein is the true and correct minutes for the April 3, 2023 workshop of the SOUTH FLORIDA REGIONAL PLANNING COUNCIL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE adopted the 15th day of May 2023.

Michelle Lincoln, Secretary
Monroe County Commissioner, District 2

Date

**MINUTES OF THE
SOUTH FLORIDA REGIONAL PLANNING COUNCIL**

April 17, 2023

The South Florida Regional Planning Council met virtually and in person on this date at the Council's office located at 1 Oakwood Boulevard, Suite 250, Hollywood, FL 33020. Chair Geller called the meeting to order at 10:35 a.m. and reminded everyone of the meeting's procedures. Chair Geller welcomed the Councilmembers as well as those attending virtually. Chair Geller asked Councilmember Caplan to lead in the Pledge of Allegiance.

I. Pledge of Allegiance and Roll Call

Chair Steve Geller
Councilmember Mario J. Bailey**
Councilmember Frank Caplan
Councilmember Craig Cates*
Councilmember Joseph Corradino
Councilmember Beam Furr
Councilmember René García**
Councilmember Oliver Gilbert, III**
Councilmember Cary Goldberg
Councilmember Denise Horland*
Councilmember Samuel Kaufman*
Councilmember Michelle Lincoln
Councilmember Kionne McGhee**
Councilmember Greg Ross
Councilmember Michael Udine*

* Virtually Present

** Absent

SFRPC Executive Director Isabel Cosio Carballo and Legal Counsel Sam Goren were present. Legal Counsel Mr. Goren stated there was a quorum.

Ex-Officio Members were not present or virtually present:

Jason Andreotta representing the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (SE District)

Dat Huynh representing the Florida Department of Transportation, District VI

II. Approval Council Agenda

Chair Geller motioned to approve the Agenda. Councilmember Goldberg moved the motion and Councilmember Caplan seconded the motion, which was carried by a unanimous vote.

Chair Geller offered the Council's condolences to Councilmember Lincoln on the recent passing of her mother.

III. Interim Deputy Director / Executive Director Search Update

Chair Geller stated that 11 applications were received by the application deadline. Mr. Goren, Mrs. Cosio Carballo, and himself met to review the applicants' resumes and selected four candidates to move forward for interviews. The four candidates will be interviewed on April 27, 2023, by the Selection Committee. The Selection Committee Members are Councilmembers García (Treasurer; Miami-Dade), First Vice-Chair Kaufman (Monroe), Chair Geller (Broward), Mr. Goren, and Mrs. Cosio Carballo. The recommendation will be shared at the May Meeting at the Miami-Dade TPO.

IV. Action Items

A. Minutes of Previous Meeting

Chair Geller motioned to approve the Meeting Minutes for January 23, 2023. Councilmember Ross moved the motion and Councilmember Caplan seconded the motion, which was carried by a unanimous vote.

B. Financial Report

To be presented at a later time in the meeting.

C. Consent: Comprehensive Plan Amendment Reviews (*Property Rights)

Legal Counsel, Sam Goren, read the Comprehensive Plan Amendment Reviews, Proposed.

Proposed

- Monroe County 23-01ACSC
- Town of Cutler Bay 23-01ESR
- City of Fort Lauderdale 23-01ESR
- City of Hallandale Beach 23-01ESR
- City of Key West 23-01ACSC
- City of Key West 23-02ACSC
- City of Miami 23-01ESR
- City of Miami 23-03ESR
- City of Miami Beach 23-01ESR
- City of Miami Beach 23-02ESR
- Miami Shores Village 23-01ER
- Miami Shores Village 23-02ER
- City of North Miami 23-01ER

Public Hearing

Chair Geller opened the Public Hearing and asked if there were any comments or questions.

Public Comment

There were no comments or questions from the public via email or virtually.

Councilmember Furr expressed concern about the Miami Shores Village 23-01ER and 23-02ER proposed amendments due to the newly elected Miami Shores Village Councilmembers and their opinion on the amendments. Mrs. Cosio Carballo explained that pursuant to state law, the regional planning council comments to the Florida Department of Economic Opportunity are limited to regional and extra-jurisdictional impacts. Mrs. Cosio Carballo expressed her desire to update the Strategic Regional Policy Plan for South Florida to provide Council staff and the Board when an updated policy document that can guide Council reviews and comments. An updated SRPP and review process will require additional resources.

Councilmember Furr made a motion to continue the review of Miami Shores Village 23-01ER and 23-02ER proposed amendments. Christina Miskis, SFRPC staff, noted that on the Agenda Item, staff referenced the Objections, Recommendations, and Comments Report (ORC Report) from James Stansbury, Department of Economic Development for the Miami Shores Village 23-02ER proposed amendment. Discussion on the comprehensive plan review process, the Strategic Regional Policy Plan for South Florida, authority to approve or disapprove, recommendations, and comments ensued. The Executive Director reminded the Council that the amendments will come back to the SFRPC if the Miami Shores Village Council approves the proposed amendments in the “adopted” phase of comprehensive plan review process.

Councilmember Caplan motioned to withdraw Miami Shores Village 23-01ER and 23-02ER proposed amendments from the Consent Agenda due to insufficient information on the impacts of the amendments. Councilmember Furr seconded the motion, roll was called which was carried by a unanimous vote.

Councilmember Caplan motioned to approve the remaining proposed amendments. Councilmember Furr seconded the motion. Roll was called and the item was carried by a unanimous vote.

Legal Counsel, Sam Goren, read the Comprehensive Plan Amendment Reviews: Adopted.

Adopted

- Broward County 22-05ESR
- Broward County 22-06ESR
- Miami-Dade County 21-05ESR
- Miami-Dade County 22-01ER
- Miami-Dade County 22-06ESR
- City of Hollywood 21-02ESR

- Islamorada, Village of Islands 22-02ACSC
- Islamorada, Village of Islands 22-03ACSC
- City of Key West 22-04ACSC
- City of Key West 22-05ACSC
- City of Lighthouse Point 22-01ESR *
- City of Miami 22-01ESR
- Miami Shores Village 22-01ER *
- North Bay Village 22-01ER
- City of North Miami 22-02ESR *
- City of North Miami 22-03ESR
- Village of Pinecrest 22-01ESR
- City of Sunny Isles Beach 22-02ER
- City of Sunny Isles Beach 22-03ESR

Public Hearing

Chair Geller opened the Public Hearing and asked if there were any comments or questions.

Public Comment

There were no comments or questions from the public via email or virtually.

Chair Geller motioned to approve Agenda Item IV.C Consent: Comprehensive Plan Amendment Review, Adopted. Councilmember Ross moved the motion, and Councilmember Lincoln seconded the motion. Roll was called and the item was carried by a unanimous vote.

B. Financial Report

Director of Finance and IT, Leo Braslavsky Soldi, presented the Financial Report in detail. He informed the Councilmembers that the financing for the Deputy Director position was previously budgeted.

Chair Geller motioned to approve the Financial Report. Councilmember Udine moved the motion and Councilmember Caplan seconded the motion, which was carried by a unanimous vote.

D. Regional Issues: Comprehensive Plan Amendment Review – None

E. RLF Borrower Defaults: PHI Technologies and J. Stephens Construction

Mr. Goren summarized the default of the two revolving loans. The RLF Board supports the engagement of the offices of the Legal Counsel to file a complaint to initiate a lawsuit for nonpayment against PHI Technologies Inc. The Law Office of Goren, Cherof will provide updates to the RLF Board regarding the collectible of the outstanding obligations as the complaint progresses. Mr. Tart explained that PHI Technologies Inc.'s default was the result of fraudulent activity with a customer as well as the business being impacted by Covid. Separately, Mr. Tart provided an update on J. Stephens Construction LLC

conveying that the company had a past satisfactory loan payment history until the recently received notice of assignment reflecting liquidation of all company assets. No further information has been provided to the SFRPC regarding the liquidation. The office of Goren Cherof will assist and monitor the legal proceedings regarding J. Stephens Construction LLC and advise the SFRPC accordingly.

Chair Geller motioned to approve filing litigation against PHI Technologies Default. Councilmember Ross moved the motion and Councilmember Caplan seconded the motion, which was carried by a unanimous vote.

Chair Geller motioned to approve filing suit against J. Stephens Construction. Councilmember Ross moved the motion and Councilmember Caplan seconded the motion, which was carried by a unanimous vote.

F. FY 22 – 23 / 23 -24 Selected Programs and Projects Update

Chair Geller reiterated his comments on the importance of regional collaboration and how the SFRPC has been organizing meetings and recognized as a convening authority. Mrs. Cosio Carballo referred to the Agenda Item that reflects the key programs and projects. She stated that the Council had always been involved in facilitating regional programs and discussions although more in the background. She highlighted the various regional convenings and Joint Meetings that have been organized by the SFRPC in the past few years. She talked about the meetings that are planned such as Solid Waste, Affordable Housing, Silver Tsunami, Joint Meetings, Clean Cities Coalition, etc. Christina Miskis, SFRPC Principal Planner, presented a PowerPoint on the SFRPC Regional Convening Meetings, collaborations, CEDS meetings, SRPP, etc. Ms. Miskis continued explaining the various programs the SFRPC manages such as transportation, climate change, technical assistance, etc. Councilmember Lincoln suggested that SB102 on zoning and density be explained in depth at a future meeting.

G. FY 23 - 24 Council Dues

On April 3, 2023, there was an Executive Committee Meeting to have a preliminary conversation about raising the SFRPC dues rate. No quorum was present and consequently, no vote was suggested by anyone present.

Chair Geller noted that the SFRPC has the lowest per capita of all the RPCs. He summarized the SFRPC dues history and gave details on the dues increase passed last year. Over the last year it has become apparent that additional resources are needed to support the Council's increased activities directed by the Council and to fill vacant positions that are needed to support the Council's operations.

An increase would help in the hiring of one or possibly two of the following: a Deputy Director, an Economic Development position, a Senior Administration Assistant, and a Resiliency Planner. The three proposals were explained in detail, 1) keep the dues the same, 2) increase them by .2 cents per capita and it would take the Council to .28 cents after 4 years, or 3) increase the dues by .25 cents per year which would take the Council to .30 cents after 4 years. In comparison to the other RPCs, the SFRPC is still one

of the lowest. Chair Geller stated that at the April 3rd discussion meeting, the Councilmembers' informal recommendation was to increase the gradual dues increase to .2 cents per capita up from .125 per year for four years. Chair Geller noted the concerns from Councilmember Lincoln, representing Monroe County since they have the smallest budget. Mrs. Cosio Carballo summarized the reason for the dues increase of .25 cents with detailed amounts, salaries, conference expenditures, and requests for various positions.

Councilmember Furr motioned to increase the dues to .25 per capita, which would take the SFRPC to .30 per capita in 4 years, seconded by Councilmember Caplan. Councilmember Ross stated that the Council agreed on .125 a year ago and now it is being increased 100% to .25 cents per capita. He questioned the revenue from MIRR and other new programs. Mrs. Cosio Carballo stated that regional convening costs (staff time + event expense) were more than expected and that charging for future meetings is on the table now that people have seen the quality of the programs. The large number of staff vacancies is of great concern to her. She went on to discuss the future program development that is underway with the goal of assisting regional stakeholders while creating new potential revenue: extension of the MIRR, EDA's Regional Tech Hub proposal under development, etc. Councilmember Ross said that he appreciated the information but feels it is premature to increase the dues this year by 100%. He suggested the SFRPC wait until next year and see what income comes in.

Councilmember Furr motioned to approve the increase of the County dues to .25 per capita for 4 years. Councilmember Caplan seconded the motion. Roll was called and the motion was approved with 8 yays and 3 nays. It is noted that there were no Miami-Dade County Commissioners present.

H. KIMCO – SFRPC Lease Renewal

Mrs. Cosio Carballo summarized the lease information and some of the terms and conditions. The lease was not increased by much. She thanked Councilmember Goldberg for his help in coordinating the leasing of this office space and the lease. There was discussion on a different location but more importantly the parking issue.

Chair Geller motioned to approve Agenda Item IV.H. Kimco – SFRPC Lease Renewal. Councilmember Goldberg moved the motion and Councilmember Ross seconded the motion, which was carried by a unanimous vote.

I. Brainstorm Possible Topics for Regional Convenings / Work Plan

Chair Geller stated that other than the updated meetings on Affordable Housing, and Solid Waste, there will be a Joint SFRPC/TCRPC Conference, SFRPC Conference like with First/Last Mile. Other topics, other than CEDS, have been suggested: Silver Tsunami (retirement), Mental Health and Mental Health Housing, a subset of a Water topic, Resilience, Sea Level Rise, Affordable Housing, Infrastructure Funding and how do we work collaboratively as a region to secure it, access to quality Health Care/Insurance, and how do we get more creative with matching funds.

Please, if you have any other topics for discussion, send them to Mrs. Cosio Carballo or Mr. Goren.

Councilmember Furr noted that at the last Joint Meeting of the TCRPC and SFRPC, the Councils discussed and agreed to send a letter requesting an ad valorem tax increase to the South Florida Water Management District. Chair Geller summarized the Everglades, canal, and other water/flood issues.

Councilmember Furr motioned that the SFRPC send a letter to the SFWMD requesting that they increase their millage for the specific purpose of flood control. Councilmember Caplan seconded the motion, which was carried by a unanimous vote.

Public Comment

There were no comments or questions from the public via email or virtually.

Public Hearing

Closed

Chair Geller motioned to adjourn therefore the following items were postponed.

V. Discussion Items

- A. Executive Director's Report - none
- B. Legal Counsel Report - none
- C. Councilmembers Report - none
- D. Ex-Officio Report - none

VI. Program Reports and Activities

- A. SFRPC Revolving Loan Funds Status Report
- B. SFRPC CARES Act RLF Status Report
- C. Council Highlights

VII. Announcements and Attachments

- A. Attendance Form
- B. Correspondence and Articles
- C. Upcoming Meetings

- 1) Friday, June 16, 2023, 10:30 a.m. (Monroe County)
- 2) Monday, July 17, 2023, 10:30 a.m. (SFRPC)
- 3) August 2023, Summer Recess

VIII. Adjournment

Chair Geller adjourned the meeting at 12:16 pm.

This signature is to attest that the undersigned is the Secretary of the SOUTH FLORIDA REGIONAL PLANNING COUNCIL and that the information provided herein is the true and correct minutes for the April 17, 2023, meeting of the SOUTH FLORIDA REGIONAL PLANNING COUNCIL adopted on the 15th day of May 2023.

Michelle Lincoln, Secretary
Monroe County Commissioner, District 2

Date



AGENDA ITEM # IV.B.

DATE: MAY 15, 2023
TO: COUNCIL MEMBERS
FROM: STAFF
SUBJECT: FINANCIAL REPORT

Please find attached the Council's Financial Report comparing February 2023 through April 2023 for your review and information.

Recommendation

Approve the Financial Report.



South Florida Regional Planning Council
1 Oakwood Boulevard, Suite 250, Hollywood, Florida 33020
954.924-3653 Phone, 954.924-3654 FAX
www.sfrgionalcouncil.org

**SOUTH FLORIDA REGIONAL PLANNING COUNCIL
COMPARATIVE BALANCE SHEET**

April 30, 2023
(unaudited)

	February	March	April	Increase (Decrease)
<u>General Fund</u>				
Assets:				
Cash GF	1,564,725	1,760,814	1,534,712	(226,102)
SBA - Investment Account	11,479	11,526	11,574	48
Accounts Receivable	111,087	185,654	156,445	(29,209)
Due From Other Funds	28,672	34,685	33,892	(792)
Prepaid Expenses	15,477	15,477	15,477	-
Total Assets	1,731,441	2,008,156	1,752,100	(256,056)
Liabilities and Fund Balance:				
Liabilities	510	522	2,459	1,937
Fund Balance	1,730,931	2,007,633	1,749,641	(257,992)
Total Liabilities and Fund Balance	1,731,441	2,008,156	1,752,100	(256,056)
<u>Federal, State & Local</u>				
Assets:				
Accounts Receivable	100,149	175,337	147,938	(27,399)
Total Assets	100,149	175,337	147,938	(27,399)
Liabilities and Fund Balance:				
Liabilities	470	163,411	7,057	(156,354)
Due to General Fund	-	-	-	-
Fund Balance	99,679	11,926	140,881	128,955
Total Liabilities and Fund Balance	100,149	175,337	147,938	(27,399)
<u>Revolving Loan Funds</u>				
Assets:				
Cash RLF	2,109,738	2,198,530	2,305,075	106,546
Accounts Receivable	11,027,617	10,961,560	10,857,626	(103,934)
Allowance for Loan Losses	(1,088,554)	(1,088,554)	(1,088,554)	-
Total Assets	12,048,801	12,071,536	12,074,147	2,611
Liabilities and Fund Balance:				
Liabilities	23	23	2,441	2,418
Due To Other Funds	28,672	34,685	33,892	(792)
Fund Balance	12,020,106	12,036,828	12,037,814	985
Total Liabilities and Fund Balance	12,048,801	12,071,536	12,074,147	2,611
<u>Southeast Florida Regional Prosperity Institute</u>				
Assets:				
Cash	40,951	40,951	40,951	-
Total Assets	40,951	40,951	40,951	-
Liabilities and Fund Balance:				
Liabilities	37,079	37,079	37,079	-
Fund Balance	3,873	3,873	3,873	-
Total Liabilities and Fund Balance	40,951	40,951	40,951	-

SOUTH FLORIDA REGIONAL PLANNING COUNCIL

April 30, 2023
(unaudited)

<u>Description</u>	February	March	April	Fiscal to Date	% Realized	Annual Budget	% of Budget	Remaining Budget
<u>REVENUE REPORT</u>								
Membership Dues	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 970,865	100%	\$ 970,866	29%	\$ 1
Interest & Other Income	3,639	1,485	48	7,973	532%	1,500	0%	(6,473)
Federal Funded Projects	51,486	442,149	26,575	846,607	54%	1,568,530	47%	721,923
State Funded Projects	-	-	-	25,067	31%	80,952	2%	55,885
Local Funded Projects	424	114,730	3,193	193,164	93%	207,000	6%	13,836
Trust Funds	33,137	51,477	37,295	285,518	57%	500,000	15%	214,482
TOTAL Revenues	88,686	609,842	67,111	2,329,194	70%	3,328,848	100%	999,655
<u>EXPENSE REPORT</u>								
<u>Operating Expenses</u>								
Staff Compensation	\$ 108,678	\$ 116,932	\$ 112,283	\$ 837,702	47%	\$ 1,766,494	53%	\$ 928,792
Occupancy	8,415	8,415	11,213	61,416	65%	95,000	3%	33,584
Utilities Electric/Sanitation	347	389	455	2,743	46%	6,000	0%	3,257
Janitorial Services	-	1,500	750	5,250	57%	9,180	0%	3,930
Repairs & Maintenance	-	168	850	1,018	17%	6,000	0%	4,982
Storage	498	498	498	3,717	68%	5,500	0%	1,783
Office Automation	3,900	2,740	4,970	31,834	45%	70,000	2%	38,166
Advertising, Notices, Supplies, Postage	8,826	5,785	985	27,907	95%	29,500	1%	1,593
Travel	76	-	65	2,083	19%	11,000	0%	8,917
Professional Development	-	-	5,589	19,433	65%	30,000	1%	10,568
Insurance	154	11,673	-	20,305	65%	31,320	1%	11,016
Miscellaneous Expenses	-	-	-	-	0%	5,500	0%	5,500
Legal Services (1)	-	4,928	-	14,788	33%	45,000	1%	30,212
Financial Services	277	419	409	6,372	12%	54,200	2%	47,828
Professional Consultants	335	1,152	5,710	16,017	32%	50,000	2%	33,984
Capital Expenditures	-	-	-	-	0%	25,000	1%	25,000
Subtotal Operating Expenses	131,505	154,598	143,777	1,050,583	47%	2,239,694	67%	1,189,111
Pass Through Expenses:	82,056	-	-	529,583	43%	1,227,410	36%	697,827
TOTAL Expenses	213,561	154,598	143,777	1,580,166	46%	3,467,104	103%	1,886,938
<u>OTHER REVENUES (Expenses)</u>								
Bad Debt- RLF Programs	-	-	-	-				
Excess (deficit) Revenues over Expenditures	\$ (124,875)	\$ 455,244	\$ (76,665)	\$ 749,027		\$ (138,256)	-4%	
(1) Additional legal YTD expenses included in "pass-through Expenses"				\$ 25,088				
<i>Note: Percentage of Fiscal Year lapsed</i>				58.33%				



MEMORANDUM

AGENDA ITEM #IV.C

DATE: MAY 15, 2023

TO: COUNCIL MEMBERS

FROM: STAFF

SUBJECT: LOCAL GOVERNMENT COMPREHENSIVE PLAN PROPOSED AND ADOPTED AMENDMENT
CONSENT AGENDA

Pursuant to the 1974 Interlocal Agreement creating the South Florida Regional Planning Council (Council), the Council is directed by its member counties to “assure the orderly, economic, and balanced growth and development of the Region, consistent with the protection of natural resources and environment of the Region and to protect the health, safety, welfare, and quality of life of the residents of the Region.”

In fulfillment of the Interlocal Agreement directive and its duties under State law, the Council reviews local government Comprehensive Plan amendments for consistency with the *Strategic Regional Policy Plan for South Florida (SRPP)*. Pursuant to Section 163.3184, Florida Statutes as presently in effect, Council review of comprehensive plan amendments is limited to 1) adverse effects on regional resources and facilities identified in the SRPP and 2) extra-jurisdictional impacts that would be inconsistent with the comprehensive plan of any affected local government within the Region. The Council’s review of amendments is conducted in two stages: (1) proposed or transmittal and (2) adoption. Council staff reviews the contents of the amendment package once the Department of Economic Opportunity certifies its completeness.

A written report of the Council’s evaluation pursuant to Section 163.3184, Florida Statutes, is to be provided to the local government and the State Land Planning Agency within 30 calendar days of receipt of the amendment.

Recommendation

Find the proposed and adopted plan amendments from the local governments listed as not causing adverse impact to state or regional resources / facilities and without extra-jurisdictional impacts that would be inconsistent with the comprehensive plan of any affected local government within the Region.

Approve this report for transmittal to the local governments with a copy to the State Land Planning Agency.



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PROPOSED AMENDMENTS

- **Broward County 23-01ESR**
(23-T-1 Capital Improvements Element Update)
- **Village of Biscayne Park 23-01ESR***
(Property Rights Element)

ADOPTED AMENDMENTS

- **Town of Cutler Bay 23-01ESR**
(Mixed Use Site Text Amendment: Lakes by the Bay)
- **City of Key West 22-03ACSC**
(Historic Residential/Historic Commercial:
318/320 Petronia Street and 802/804 Whitehead Street)
- **City of Tamarac 20-01ESR**
(Large Scale Land Use: 165.53 gross acres changing from Commercial Recreation to Low Residential, 0-3 dwelling units per acre)

*Property Rights Amendment

Staff Note: No concerns or technical assistance comments reflecting potential adverse regional or extra-jurisdictional impacts were received from local governments or partner agencies.



MEMORANDUM

AGENDA ITEM IV.E

DATE: MAY 15, 2023

TO: COUNCIL MEMBERS

FROM: STAFF

SUBJECT: FY 23-24 COUNCIL DUES

At its June 27, 2022 meeting, the Council adopted an increase of the SFRPC County Dues to 20 cents per capita the first year and 1.25 pennies per year until the dues reach 25 cents per capita in FY 26-27. Until the Council’s adoption of this new dues rate in June 27, 2022, the Council’s dues had not been increased in twenty-eight years. Established in 1994, the prior dues rate was 17.5 cents per capita. Prior to 1994, the dues rate was 13.57 cents per capita for a period of ten years.

Council staff is very grateful for the Council’s support in increasing the dues rate for FY 22-23. We would like to bring to the attention of the Executive Committee current staff vacancies and growing expenses for your consideration in advance of the Council’s adoption of an approved FY 23-24 dues rate later this year.

RPC	2022-23 Per Capita Rate
Apalachee	\$4,000 base; \$.07/capita; \$5,000 min (counties only)
Central Florida	\$0.30/capita (counties only); Increasing to \$0.37 in FY22-23
East Central Florida	\$0.2089/capita (counties only)
Emerald Coast	Varying base fees for counties & cities plus \$0.05/capita
North Central Florida	\$0.30/capita
Northeast Florida	\$0.41/capita (counties only)
South Florida	\$0.20/capita (counties only)
Southwest Florida	\$0.30/capita (see below)
Tampa Bay	\$2,000 base fee for cities; \$0.32/capita for counties
Treasure Coast	\$0.43/capita (counties only)

Recommendation

Information Only.



Council Staffing as of March 2023

A goal of the Council is to expand staff capacity and increase the amount of work the Council can undertake in support of the region and its communities, while continuing to invest in growing Council capacity. Investment in these categories, particularly staff recruitment and professional development is needed to strengthen the agency and support its mission.

A quick snapshot of the Council Staff and Program Areas provides insight to how the Council has evolved over time.

Council Staff / Program Areas

2003 – 25 Full-Time Positions

- General Planners (11)
- Conflict Resolution Specialist (1)
- Support (9) including Administrative Staff, GIS / WEB / IT, Graphics, Finance, Census/Data/Demographic Analysis
- Program Managers (3) – LEPC, Eastward Ho! / Legislative and Externals Affairs, Revolving Loan Fund
- Executive Director (1)

2011 – 19 Full-Time Positions

- General Planners (4)
- Support (10) including Administrative Staff, GIS/WEB/IT, Graphics, Finance, Census/Data/Demographic Analysis, Economist, RLF Support;
- Program Managers (4) Emergency Management/LEPC, HUD Sustainable Communities / Legislative and External Affairs, Revolving Loan Fund, Clean Cities
- Executive Director (1)

2016 – 12 Full-Time Positions; 2 Part-Time

- General Planners (2) - 1 full-time General Planner; half-time Transportation Planner; half-time SLR / Resiliency / DataCommon / Planner
- Support (7) including Administrative Staff, Graphics, Web, Finance/RLF/CDFI, RLF Support
- Program Managers (1) – Clean Cities; (Note: RLF Program Management has been combined with Finance under the “Support” category; GIS / Emergency Management / LEPC Program Management is accounted under the “Deputy Director” category)
- Deputy Director / Emergency Management / GIS – LEPC (1)
- Executive Director (1) / Legislative and External Affairs

2018 – 9 Full-Time Positions; 3 Part-Time

- General Planners / Program Managers – (3) - 2 full time; 1 part time (shared responsibilities)
- Administrative support (5) including Finance Director, Director of Administration, RLF Finance Specialist, Administrative Staff

- RLF Senior Loan Officer – (1) part-time
- Social Media – (1) part-time / 10 hours per week
- Deputy Director / Emergency Management / LEPC (1)
- Executive Director / Legislative & External Affairs (1)

2023 – 12 Full-Time Positions

- Executive Director (1)
- Director of Administration (1)
- Director, Finance / IT (1)
- Planners (3)
 - Principal Planner
 - Senior Planner and LEPC Coordinator
 - Regional Planner (Resilience / Transportation / GIS)
- Program Managers (3)
 - Director, Clean Cities Program
 - Senior Loan Officer, Revolving Loan Funds
 - Community and Economic Development
- Communications & Social Media Coordinator (1)
- Accounting Assistant (1)
- Revolving Loan Fund Assistant (1)

Missing Positions:

- Deputy Director / Program Manager
- Senior Economic Development / Data & Research Manager (*Could be Deputy Deputy*)
- Senior Resilience Planner / GIS
- Senior Administrative Support (Potential Future Director of Administration)

Notes:

- Census /Data / Demographic Analysis and DRI / General Planning support is available on a “on demand” contractual basis.
- IT maintenance services, website support contracted out.

South Florida Counties
SFRPC Membership Fees

All Population Estimates are April 1, 2023 numbers which is "best available" data at this time.

Fiscal Year 2023-24

COUNTY	FY 2020-21(1)	FY 2021-22	FY 2022-23	FY2023-24	FY2024-2025	FY2025-2026	FY2026-2027
	Population	Population	Population Est.	Population Est.	Population Est.	Population Est.	Population Est.
	April 1, 2021	April 1, 2022	April 1, 2023	April 1, 2024	April 1, 2025	April 1, 2026	April 1, 2027
Population Estimate (residents)							
Broward	1,963,233	1,980,324	1,985,889	1,985,889	1,985,889	1,985,889	1,985,889
Miami-Dade	2,901,073	2,952,695	2,784,546	2,784,546	2,784,546	2,784,546	2,784,546
Monroe	74,683	76,376	83,893	83,893	83,893	83,893	83,893
South Florida	4,938,989	5,009,395	4,854,328	4,854,328	4,854,328	4,854,328	4,854,328
			<i>Current Rate</i>				
County Contribution per Resident	\$0.175	\$0.175	\$0.200	\$0.2125	\$0.2250	\$0.2375	\$0.2500
Proposed Rate Increase / + 0.020				\$0.2200	\$0.2400	\$0.2600	\$0.2800
Proposed Rate Increase / + 0.025				\$0.225	\$0.25	\$0.275	\$0.30
Current Member Dues (+0.0125 / yr / 4 yrs)							
	FY 20-21	FY 21-22	FY 22-23	FY 23-24	FY 24-25	FY 25-26	FY 26-27
Broward	\$343,565.78	\$346,556.70	\$397,177.80	\$422,001.41	\$446,825.03	\$471,648.64	\$496,472.25
Miami-Dade	\$507,687.78	\$516,721.63	\$556,909.20	\$591,716.03	\$626,522.85	\$661,329.68	\$696,136.50
Monroe	\$13,069.53	\$13,365.80	\$16,778.60	\$17,827.26	\$18,875.93	\$19,924.59	\$20,973.25
South Florida	\$864,323.09	\$876,644.13	\$970,865.60	\$1,031,544.70	\$1,092,223.81	\$1,152,902.91	\$1,213,582.00
Alternative Scenario # 1 (+0.020 / yr / 4 yrs)							
Broward				\$436,895.58	\$476,613.36	\$516,331.14	\$556,048.92
Miami-Dade				\$612,600.12	\$668,291.04	\$723,981.96	\$779,672.88
Monroe				\$18,456.46	\$20,134.32	\$21,812.18	\$23,490.04
South Florida				\$1,067,952.16	\$1,165,038.72	\$1,262,125.28	\$1,359,211.84
Alternative Scenario # 2 (+0.025 / yr / 4 yrs)							
Broward				\$446,825.03	\$496,472.25	\$546,119.48	\$595,766.70
Miami-Dade				\$626,522.85	\$696,136.50	\$765,750.15	\$835,363.80
Monroe				\$18,875.93	\$20,973.25	\$23,070.58	\$25,167.90
South Florida				\$1,092,223.81	\$1,213,582.00	\$1,334,940.21	\$1,456,298.40



MEMORANDUM

AGENDA ITEM #V.A

DATE: MAY 15, 2023

TO: COUNCIL MEMBERS

FROM: STAFF

SUBJECT: SOUTHEAST FLORIDA CLEAN CITIES COALITION TO OFFER FIRST RESPONDERS TRAINING FOR EV FIRES IN SOUTH FLORIDA

The Southeast Florida Clean Cities Coalition and the Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC) have identified first responder training needs for LEPC Region 10, which includes Broward, Miami-Dade, and Monroe counties. The electric vehicle and lithium-ion training will help ensure public safety continues to be a priority. In June 2023, the Coalition plans to provide alternative fuels and electric vehicle training for first responders in Broward, Miami-Dade, and Monroe counties (LEPC Region 10).

Florida has the second highest rate of electric vehicle (EV) adoption in the United States. Florida leads the Southeast United States in EV market share with 6.7% market share in Q4 2022 and is second with charging infrastructure deployment. Fire rescue data reports that EV and lithium-ion generated fires are extremely high-risk situations for public safety. EV and lithium-ion generated fires are known to generate fire bursts, explosions, and rapidly reach temperatures over 3,000° Fahrenheit. First responders must understand how to properly manage electric vehicles and lithium-ion devices in the event of an emergency.

To meet critical training needs in the region, the Southeast Florida Clean Cities Coalition has partnered with Florida Transportation Systems, Inc., and the LEPC to bring two (2) novel first responder training courses to LEPC Region 10. The training will be provided by Florida Transportation Systems, Inc., Florida's only authorized Blue Bird™ bus dealer. The Broward County training will take place at the Hollywood Fire Rescue Training Center on May 18, 2023. The training will cover electric and propane school buses recently delivered to Broward County Public Schools. Opportunities for First Responder Training in Monroe County are being explored.

The Miami-Dade County training is scheduled for later this year. The Coalition and Florida Transportation Systems, Inc., are working with the Miami-Dade County School District to move the training to coincide with the release of Miami-Dade County electric school buses later this year.

Recommendation: Information Only.



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MEMORANDUM

AGENDA ITEM #V.B

DATE: MAY 15, 2023

TO: COUNCIL MEMBERS

FROM: STAFF

SUBJECT: SFRPC BROWNFIELDS PROGRAM RLF FUNDS CLEANUPS IN MIAMI-DADE COUNTY

The South Florida Regional Planning Council (SFRPC) has committed \$1,000,000 from its EPA Brownfields Clean-Up Revolving Loan Fund to help remediate and redevelop a 2.08-acre property located at 1960 and 1970 NW 27th Avenue in Miami, Florida. This project is a collaborative effort between the SFRPC, Goldstein Kite Environmental (GKE), the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), the Miami-Dade County Department of Environmental Resources Management (DERM), and the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP).

Additionally, the SFRPC, in partnership with the Homestead CRA and other partners, prepared an application to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) for a new \$500,000 Community Wide Assessment Grant to help assess and remediate sites within the Homestead CRA. The SFRPC is hopeful that this grant will be approved by the EPA and bring much needed assistance to Homestead. The SFRPC identified the City of Homestead in its Strategic Economic Development Plan for South Dade as a primary focus community for assessment and economic development to correct long-standing economic and environmental justice issues which are the legacy of the area's segregated past. Miami-Dade County, in conjunction with the SFRPC, the Economic Development Council of South Miami Dade, and the U.S. Economic Development Administration published a **Strategic Economic Development Plan for South Dade** in 2020. In this Plan, Homestead was identified as one of the communities having the most potential for economic development. The Homestead CRA has revitalization plans to catalyze redevelopment within the city's Southwest Neighborhood. Priority brownfield sites have been selected based on secured site access, community feedback, the need for environmental assessment, and potential redevelopment that will help create affordable housing, access to jobs, and infill development.

The SFRPC administers a Brownfields Cleanup Revolving Loan Fund with funding from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). Loan funds are available to fund Brownfields remediation activities which advance redevelopment projects. The resulting Brownfields redevelopment projects are expected to support job creation and housing development, stimulate the economy, and promote economic diversification throughout Miami-Dade County.

Recommendation: Information Only.



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South Florida Regional Planning Council

Proudly serving South Florida since 1974

Isabel Cosio Carballo, MPA
Executive Director

Senator Steve Geller, Chair
Broward County Commissioner

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

March 14, 2023

Contact: Jennie Sullivan
954.924.3653 | jsullivan@sfrpc.com

SOUTH FLORIDA REGIONAL PLANNING COUNCIL ANNOUNCES \$1,000,000 COMMITMENT TO HELP REMEDIATE FORMER CONTAMINATED SITE INTO AFFORDABLE WORK FORCE HOUSING FOR THE MIAMI HEALTH DISTRICT

HOLLYWOOD, FL – The South Florida Regional Planning Council (SFRPC) has committed \$1,000,000 from its [EPA Brownfields Clean-Up Revolving Loan Fund](#) to help remediate and redevelop a 2.08-acre property located at 1960 and 1970 NW 27th Avenue in Miami, Florida. This regional project is a collaborative effort between the SFRPC, Goldstein Kite Environmental (GKE), the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), Miami-Dade County Department of Environmental Resources Management (DERM) and the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP).

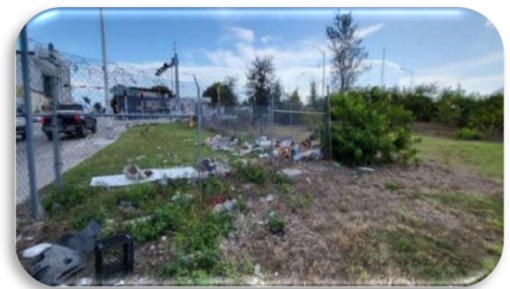
GKE’s intention is to develop the property with affordable housing with amenities such as a business center, wellness center, dog park, river walk, and neighborhood retail services, to benefit the Miami health district. The land parcels are contaminated from previous use as an exterminating company warehouse and subsequent marina storage facility. Providing affordable housing is a key component of the community’s plan for growth, which currently suffers from an acute crisis in such housing. Construction is targeted to conclude first quarter of 2025.



The project will take advantage of its central location at the intersection of the Miami River and NW 27th Avenue, which is a major arterial north-south roadway just several blocks north of an exit off of S.R. 836 with direct access to the Miami Health District. The Miami Health District is one of the largest job engines in Miami-Dade County. Providing affordable housing is a key component of the community’s plan for growth, which currently suffers from an acute crisis in such housing.



The site, which has remained vacant and blighted for decades as a result of the perceived risk from contamination, has major potential as a transit-oriented development and will allow people to live affordably in close proximity to where they work, travel, shop, and seek world-class medical care for their families. While the environmental issues associated with the property are significant given its prior use for pesticide storage and distribution, GKE has a highly experienced and credentialed team of professionals in place and the ability to work with one of the nation’s leading and most innovative regulatory agencies, the Miami-Dade County Department Regulatory and Economic Resources, DERM.



Click pictures to enlarge

“We are incredibly excited to roll our sleeves up and take on the challenge of this important and timely project, which would not have been possible without US EPA brownfields funding and close collaboration with the South Florida Regional Planning Council. Our expectation, and our commitment, is to carefully and methodically make this property safe for reuse and, with the proper oversight and guidance from our agency partners, spark redevelopment, broaden economic revitalization, abate a public health risk, and increase local tax revenue for better services throughout this segment of the

Miami River corridor. We are deeply grateful for the Regional Planning Council's confidence and for the investment that they and US EPA are making in the project."

~ Michael R. Goldstein, Esq., The Goldstein Environmental Law Firm, P.A.

"Our residents deserve clean and vibrant areas to work and thrive. The Brownfields Program has been instrumental in promoting voluntary cleanups and reducing public cost for installing infrastructure. Once complete, this project will encourage community revitalization and workforce development. The program focuses on the need for new economic investments that will lead to jobs for area residents and provide easier access to public transportation, as well as the implementation of green initiatives that will beautify the area."

*~ Miami-Dade County Mayor Daniella Levine Cava
Former SFRPC Councilmember 2015-2020; Past Chair 2020*

Since 1974, the South Florida Regional Planning Council (SFRPC) has served as the regional planning agency for Monroe, Miami-Dade, and Broward counties. The Council's mission is to identify the long-term challenges and opportunities facing Southeast Florida and assist the region's leaders, as well as public, private, and nonprofit stakeholders through regional, collaborative planning in developing and implementing creative strategies that result in more prosperous communities, ultimately shaping a better future for South Florida.

The [EPA's Brownfields Program](#) empowers states, communities, and other stakeholders to work together to prevent, assess, safely clean up, and sustainably reuse brownfields. The Small Business Liability Relief and Brownfields Revitalization Act of 2002, as amended by the Brownfields Utilization, Investment and Local Development Act of 2018, was passed to help states and communities around the country clean up and revitalize brownfield sites.

For more information about the SFRPC and the services offered, please contact Jeff Tart, Senior Loan Officer and Brownfields Program Manager at jtart@sfrpc.com. Stay informed by subscribing to our highlights, visit our website at www.sfrpc.org.

###



MEMORANDUM

AGENDA ITEM #V.C

DATE: MAY 15, 2023

TO: COUNCIL MEMBERS

FROM: STAFF

SUBJECT: SFRPC REVOLVING LOAN FUNDS STATUS REPORT

The South Florida Regional Planning Council Revolving Loan Program has historically served the needs of businesses that are not entirely served by conventional lenders, with an emphasis on applicants who have been denied credit by a conventional lender. As such, the Council's RLF loans are considered riskier than conventional loans. The Loan Administration Board may charge a higher interest rate to a particular borrower depending on the risk factors of that loan. In addition, most loan payments are due on the first day of each month until maturity.

Attached for your review is the Revolving Loan Fund Status Report. In reviewing the attached status report, please note that the borrowers' loan agreements provide a fifteen (15) day grace period in which they can make their payments without a five percent late charge penalty. This status report is generated fifteen (15) days prior to the end of the month. Council staff routinely makes phone calls and sends past due notices to past due accounts after ten (10) and fifteen (15) days.

The Council policy on loan amounts and the structure of the loans for each loan program is:

"Loan amounts may range from \$25,000 to \$500,000. Borrowers seeking more than one loan may not exceed \$500,000 in aggregate. Loans may be used for funding up to 100 percent of a project, provided that bank or conventional financing is unavailable, and that equity is nonexistent or is otherwise needed for cash flow. In cases where limited financing from a private/traditional source is available, loans can be used as supplemental or "second mortgage" funds. Second positions on collateral may be acceptable so long as the prior lien holder is a lending institution."

Please find attached Legal Counsel's South Florida Regional Planning Council ("SFRPC") / Revolving Loan Fund report on legal action that has been taken to collect on delinquent accounts.



South Florida Regional Planning Council
1 Oakwood Boulevard, Suite 250, Hollywood, Florida 33020
954.924.3653 Phone, 954.924-3654 FAX
www.sfregionalcouncil.org

LIST OF COMMITTED TRADITIONAL RLF FUNDS
April 30, 2023

Loan #	Company Name	Committed	Commitment Date	Disbursed	Disbursement Date	Remaining Commitment
4048		331,700	11/15/2021	13,668	3/2/2023	\$ 318,032.00
4049		331,700	11/15/2021	13,668	3/2/2023	\$ 318,032.00
4050		336,600	11/15/2021	13,668	3/2/2023	\$ 322,932.00
		\$1,000,000		\$ 41,004.00		\$ 958,996.00

*Committed Funds will be disbursed over an 8-month period

Cash Available to Lend						
Bank Balance as of		4/30/2023				\$ 882,483.41
Committed Funds						
Unfunded Loan Commitments	\$	958,996				
Administrative Fees		13,873.00				
Total Committed Funds						\$ 972,869.00
Total Uncommitted Funds						\$ (90,385.59)

Payment Status Report

Traditional RLF Payment Status Report

Loan	Company /Borrower	Amount	Disbursed	Pmts	Rate	Last Activity	Last Balance	Paid Thru	Days Late	Last Activity	Next Pay Due	Loan Date	Maturity Date	Board Action
1008		110,000.00	110,000.00	120	6.0	1,823.36	10,603.23	04/01/23	0	04/18/23	05/01/23	03/22/02	11/09/25	performing
1022		300,000.00	300,000.00	240	7.0	3,343.55	293,573.51	04/01/23	0	04/18/23	05/01/23	01/08/04	09/01/39	performing
1023		301,586.50	301,586.50	120	5.0	350.00	161,715.88	05/01/23	0	05/01/23	06/01/23	07/19/06	03/01/29	performing
1034		300,000.00	300,000.00	120	5.0	250.00	260,365.24	04/01/23	0	04/25/23	05/01/23	12/21/06	11/15/28	performing
1039		125,000.00	125,000.00	84	5.0	500.00	120,082.53	04/01/23	0	04/28/23	05/01/23	11/24/08	12/31/15	performing
1040		200,000.00	200,000.00	84	5.0	1,472.32	70,737.66	05/01/23	0	05/01/23	06/01/23	02/02/09	08/01/28	performing
3024		189,043.88	189,043.88	144	0.0	500.00	101,033.29	04/01/23	0	04/18/23	05/01/23	07/26/99	12/01/16	Default Final Judgment
4008		300,000.00	300,000.00	0	5.0	750.00	164,940.95	04/01/23	0	04/11/23	05/12/23	07/31/09	03/31/39	performing
4018		150,000.00	150,000.00	84	6.0	(465.00)	144,598.41	12/01/15	2,677	10/22/20	01/01/16	07/12/13	08/01/20	In Litigation - Mediation
4024		235,000.00	235,000.00	240	5.0	1,600.00	163,261.54	04/01/23	0	04/25/23	05/01/23	04/16/14	05/01/26	performing
4027		149,500.00	149,500.00	120	5.0	1,590.98	59,671.23	04/01/23	0	04/03/23	05/01/23	12/15/15	12/15//25	performing
4028		75,000.00	75,000.00	1	0.0	765.03	74,994.72	04/01/19	1,461	04/12/19	05/01/19	11/17/16	09/30/19	Default - collateral workout
4029		75,000.00	75,000.00	1	0.0	803.02	75,000.00	04/01/19	1,461	04/12/19	05/01/19	12/14/16	09/30/19	Default - collateral workout
4031		332,972.82	332,972.82	111	6.5	2,000.00	321,849.33	05/01/23	0	05/01/23	06/01/23	09/28/17	08/01/28	performing
4032		300,000.55	300,000.55	120	7.0	3,577.27	205,871.78	05/01/23	0	05/01/23	06/01/23	10/24/18	11/01/28	performing
4033		254,999.57	254,999.57	84	7.0	250.00	189,332.65	04/01/23	0	04/17/23	05/15/23	10/25/18	10/25/25	performing

Loan	Company /Borrower	Amount	Disbursed	Pmts	Rate	Last Activity	Last Balance	Paid Thru	Days Late	Last Activity	Next Pay Due	Loan Date	Maturity Date	Board Action
4034		84,506.66	84,506.66	84	7.0	300.00	71,412.80	08/01/22	242	08/01/22	09/01/22	01/03/19	01/03/26	Payment Default- Legal Notice Issued
4035		248,684.03	248,684.03	84	7.0	(3,773.17)	148,142.77	01/01/23	89	01/03/23	02/01/23	03/05/19	04/01/26	In Legal - Notice of Assignment
4036		549,223.30	549,223.30	84	7.0	(6,121.70)	484,719.60	01/01/23	89	01/03/23	02/01/23	03/05/19	04/01/26	In Legal - Notice of Assignment
4037		173,904.64	173,904.64	84	5.0	1,750.00	133,926.70	05/01/23	0	05/01/23	06/01/23	03/28/19	03/28/26	performing
4038		99,885.78	99,885.78	60	7.0	1,500.00	58,952.22	05/01/23	0	05/01/23	06/01/23	03/28/19	04/01/24	performing
4039		200,000.00	200,000.00	84	7.0	300.00	196,815.27	08/01/22	242	08/01/22	09/01/22	03/12/20	04/01/27	Payment Default- Legal Notice Issued
4040		400,000.00	400,000.00	84	7.0	250.00	389,882.46	04/01/23	0	04/17/23	05/15/23	09/23/19	09/23/26	performing
4043		200,000.00	200,000.00	120	4.5	2,322.17	161,114.48	05/01/23	0	05/01/23	06/01/23	04/22/21	04/01/31	performing
4044		130,000.00	130,000.00	120	4.5	1,347.30	106,439.47	05/01/23	0	05/01/23	06/01/23	03/22/21	03/01/31	performing
4046		100,000.00	100,000.00	60	5.0	1,887.12	89,563.52	05/01/23	0	05/01/23	06/01/23	10/06/22	10/01/27	performing
4047		250,000.00	250,000.00	60	4.5	875.00	250,000.00	05/01/23	0	05/01/23	06/01/23	01/04/23	01/01/28	performing
4048		349,497.00	31,565.00	60	4.5	92.98	26,565.00	05/01/23	0	05/01/23	06/01/23	02/23/23	03/01/28	performing
4049		331,700.00	13,668.00	60	4.5	47.84	13,668.00	05/01/23	0	05/01/23	06/01/23	02/23/23	03/01/28	performing
4050		331,700.00	13,668.00	60	4.5	47.84	13,668.00	05/01/23	0	05/01/23	06/01/23	02/23/23	03/01/28	performing
Totals		6,847,204.73	5,893,208.73			19,935.91	4,562,502.24							

Kerry L. Ezrol
KEzrol@GorenCherof.com



**GOREN CHEROF
DOODY & EZROL P.A.**
ATTORNEYS AT LAW

May 4, 2023

VIA E-MAIL (isabelc@sfrpc.com)

Isabel Cosio Carballo, MPA, Executive Director
South Florida Regional Planning Council
Oakwood business Center
One Oakwood Boulevard, Suite 250
Hollywood, FL 33320

Re: South Florida Regional Planning Council ("SFRPC") / Revolving Loan Fund Status Report

Dear Ms. Carballo:

Below please find the status of the Revolving Loan Fund cases which have been brought on behalf of the SFRPC. This shall confirm that once a judgment is obtained and recorded, our office has been instructed to take no further action, other than to re-record specified judgments, as requested, in a timely fashion. We have therefore removed all of the "Closed Cases" from this list. In the future, once a judgment is obtained and recorded relative to cases appearing on this list, they will be removed from this list.

**1. SFRPC (SFRPC Account #4018 and #1042) v. Angela Dawson, P.A.
(Our File No. 9940547)**

Complaint filed with the Court on May 7, 2018. Dawson filed a motion to recuse (remove) the judge, so litigation was delayed. Dawson filed an Answer and Counterclaim, which SFRPC moved to strike. Order entered approving our Motion to Strike Dawson's Affirmative Defenses and our Motion to Dismiss Dawson's Counterclaim. Dawson's Amended Counterclaim and Amended Answers and Affirmative Defenses were due on April 26, 2019. Dawson failed to file the pleadings by the deadline, and SFRPC filed a Motion for Summary Judgment. The hearing on the Motion for Summary Judgment was scheduled, and then reset at Dawson's request for October 23, 2019. A Motion for Judicial Default against Dawson was filed on October 25, 2019.

SFRPC requested an Amended Complaint to add a foreclosure count. A Motion to Amend Complaint was filed and there were two (2) initial hearings on the motion. Both times, the Court

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3099 E. Commercial Blvd, Suite 200, Fort Lauderdale, FL 33308
T 954-771-4500 : F 954-771-4923
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delayed a ruling on the motions, pending mediation. Ultimately, SFRPC set the hearing on the Motion to Amend Complaint six separate times, and each time the hearing was continued either due to the Judge ordering mediation or due to Dawson' requests for a continuance. The seventh time the Motion to Amend was set for a hearing, the Court granted SFRPC's motion and allowed SFRPC to Amend the Complaint to add the foreclosure count.

A Motion to Strike Defendants First Amended Affirmative Defenses was filed on November 13, 2019. A Motion to Dismiss Dawson's Counterclaim was filed on December 19, 2019. On June 15, 2020 a hearing was set for the court to hear SFRPC's Motion for Judicial Default, Motion for Leave to File Amended Complaint, Motion to Strike Defendants' First Amended Affirmative Defenses and Motion to Dismiss Counterclaim. Dawson filed a new Counterclaim and new Answer and Affirmative Defenses just prior to the hearing, which the court accepted in place of the defective pleadings. SFRPC's motions were denied due to the court accepting the replacement pleadings. Dawson filed various additional pleadings, including an Affidavit of Excusable Neglect and an Affidavit from Ed McGann. Dawson filed a Request for Production on June 8, 2020, requesting a significant volume of documents which are unrelated to the pending litigation. SFRPC's objection to the discovery request was filed on July 8, 2020.

Litigation of this matter has been extended and complicated by the volume of pleadings filed by Ms. Dawson; each pleading requires a response from SFRPC. Mediation occurred on October 29, 2020 before Judge Lynch. The parties were not able to reach a settlement at mediation.

Since the Court was encouraging the parties to mediate, SFRPC staff focused on attempting to settle with Dawson and to manage the costs of litigation by bringing this matter to a conclusion through settlement. With that intent, SFRPC made multiple offers and counter-offers to Ms. Dawson. As a follow-up to mediation, on November 3, 2020 and January 27, 2021, SFRPC sent a written settlement offer to Dawson and her attorney. SFRPC followed up again with written settlement offer to Dawson and her attorney on March 8, 2021. SFRPC made significant concessions and reductions of the late fees in a good faith attempt to settle the matter without further litigation. Despite SFRPC's multiple concessions, Ms. Dawson would not agree to any of the SFRPC's settlement proposals. Dawson submitted a Counteroffer which was transmitted to SFRPC on March 12, 2021. Per RLF Committee, the decision was made to proceed with the litigation.

The hearing on SFRPC's Motion to Amend the Complaint was set for June 24, 2021. At that hearing, the Court continued the hearing to September 2, 2021. SFRPC's Motion to Amend Complaint was granted and the Defendants had 20 days to file a response to the Amended Complaint. On September 3, 2021, the Court also entered an Order granting Dawson's request to file an Amended Counterclaim in response to SFRPC's Amended Complaint. On September 22, 2021, Defendants, Angela L. Dawson, P.A. and Angela Dawson filed their Answer to Plaintiff's Amended Complaint dated June 23, 2021. On October 1, 2021, SFRPC filed a Motion to Strike

Dawson's Second Amended Affirmative Defenses. On October 15, 2021, a hearing on the Motion to Strike was scheduled for January 26, 2022. On January 26, 2022, the court ordered a Mandatory Case Management Conference to be held on March 28, 2022.

On February 2, 2022, the Court entered an order on the Motion to Strike as follows: Defendants' first affirmative defense of in pari delicto is stricken without prejudice; Defendants' second affirmative defense of bad faith is stricken with leave to amend within twenty (20) days of the date of this Order; Defendants' fourth affirmative defense of fraudulent inducement is stricken with prejudice; Defendants' fifth affirmative defense of fraudulent misrepresentation is stricken with prejudice; Defendants' seventh affirmative defense of unjust enrichment is stricken with prejudice; Defendants' eleventh affirmative defense of ratification is stricken with leave to amend within twenty (20) days of the date of the Order. Plaintiff's Motion to Strike Defendants' Amended Affirmative Defenses was hereby denied as to the following affirmative defenses: Defendants' third affirmative defense of unclean hands; Defendants' sixth affirmative defense of promissory estoppel; Defendants' eighth affirmative defense of modification; Defendants' ninth affirmative defense of equitable estoppel; and Defendants' tenth affirmative defense of waiver.

Our Motion to dismiss the Defendants' amended counterclaim was set for hearing on May 4, 2022 at 9:30 am. On February 9, 2022, Plaintiff filed a reply to Defendants' affirmative defenses. On February 15, 2022, Defendants filed amended affirmative defenses. On February 22, 2022, Plaintiff filed a reply to the amended affirmative defenses.

On March 25, 2022, SFRPC responded to Dawson's request for a settlement offer, renewed the prior settlement dated November 30, 2020, and left it open for ninety (90) days. As of June 23, 2022, the settlement offer expired. On August 22, 2022, the SFRPC settlement offer was once again offered to Ms. Dawson with an expiration date of December 1, 2022. The settlement offer expired.

On May 4, 2022, the Court entered an Order for Uniform Case Management to be held August 22, 2022. On May 4, 2022, Judge Bidwell granted SFRPC's Motion to Dismiss Dawson's Counterclaim as to all counts. However, the Judge provided Dawson twenty (20) days to amend her complaint.

On May 23, 2022, Defendant served pre-suit notice on the Council and the Florida Department of Financial Services. On May 24, 2022, Defendant filed a Third Amended Counterclaim which was later deemed abandoned by the Clerk's office. On May 31, 2022, without permission of the Court, Defendant filed a Fourth Amended Counterclaim. On June 3, 2022, SFRPC filed a Motion to Dismiss Dawson's Third and Fourth Amended Counterclaims with Prejudice. A hearing on the SFRPC's Motion to Dismiss was scheduled for Friday, December 2, 2022. On June 30, 2022, Dawson filed an emergency motion with the Court asking the Court to require SFRPC to release its mortgage cross collateralized against 2748 NW 8th St. Fort Lauderdale. On July 6, 2022, SFRPC

filed a response to the Emergency Motion. On July 7, 2022, Dawson filed a Notice of Production from Non-party for Old Republic National Title Insurance Company and Alfred Andreu. On July 7, 2022, SFRPC filed a request for copies of records for Alfred Andreu and Old Republic National Title Insurance Company. On July 8, 2022, Ms. Dawson submitted a Public Records request to SFRPC. SFRPC has responded to Ms. Dawson. Ms. Dawson had until July 13, 2022 to send SFRPC the requested deposit of \$600.00 in order for SFRPC to start retrieving and reviewing documents. As of today's date, Ms. Dawson has not paid the deposit.

On August 22, 2022, the Court held a Case Management Conference. Ms. Dawson and her Co-counsel were not present. On October 10, 2022, another mandatory Case Management Conference was held. Ms. Dawson informed the court that she would be filing a motion for leave to amend based on new information from Benworth Capital. Copies have been requested through a filing, as of today's date, nothing has been received.

On November 29, 2022, the Defendant filed a Motion to Join Indispensable Parties and a Motion for Leave to Amend Complaint to Add Parties. On November 30, 2022, the Defendant filed a Notice of Filing Proposed Fifth Amended Counter Claim as Exhibit for Motion for Leave to Amend Complaint to Add Alfred F. Andreu P.A., Benworth Capital Partners LLC, and Old Republic National Title Insurance Company. Shortly before the hearing on the SFRPC's Motion to Dismiss on December 2, 2022, Ms. Dawson called our office and the Judge's office informing she was in the hospital. The hearing did not proceed and the Court scheduled another Case Management Conference on December 8, 2022. On December 7, 2022, SFRPC filed its Response in Objection to Defendants Motions to Join Indispensable Parties and for Leave to Amend Counterclaim. On December 8, 2022, pursuant to the Court's direction at the Case Management Conference, a Notice of Hearing was filed, scheduling the pending motions for December 20, 2022. On December 9, 2022, SFRPC filed its Response to Defendant's Motion for Disqualification. On December 18, 2022, Dawson filed a Motion to Withdraw Counter Plaintiff's Third Amended Counter Claims dated May 24, 2022.

At the December 20, 2022 Special Set Hearing, the Court again requested that the matter be scheduled for a Case Management Conference on January 30, 2023. The Court denied Defendants Motion to Join Benworth as an indispensable party and denied Defendants Motion to amend complaint to add Benworth and Old Republic Title Co. The Court also directed both parties to prepare and submit proposed orders for the Court to review for determination on SFRPC's Motion to Dismiss Dawson's Fourth Amended Counterclaim. On December 21, 2022, SFRPC filed its Proposed Order granting SFRPC's Motion. On January 29, 2023, the Court entered an Order denying Ms. Dawson's Motion to Join Indispensable Parties and Motion to Amend Complaint. At the January 30, 2023 Case Management Conference, the Judge informed the Parties that he is working on his order on SFRPC's Motion to Dismiss Dawson's Fourth Counterclaim with prejudice. Once the order is entered, the case will be scheduled for another Case Management Conference. As of today's date, the order has been not entered by the Court.

Isabel Cosio Carballo, Executive Director

Page 5 of 5

May 4, 2023

SFRPC served Ms. Dawson its First Set of Interrogatories, Request for Production and Request for Admissions. Ms. Dawson responded and we are currently reviewing her responses. Also, we are drafting SFRPC's motion for summary judgment.

**2. SFRPC adv. Philip J. Van Kahle, Assignee (J. Stephens Construction, LLC)
(Our File No. 9940631)**

On February 16, 2023, a Petition for Assignment for the Benefit of Creditors was filed, SFRPC was listed as a Secured Creditor. SFRPC's Proof of Claim is due by June 16, 2023. A Hearing for Motions to Approve Public Sale of Assets and Reject Lease of Non-Residential Real Property was scheduled for March 8, 2023. On March 13, 2023, the Court enter an Order approving the Public Sale of Assets "which shall conclude on or around August 25, 2022" [sic]. On March 15, 2023 the Court amended its Order and scheduled the sale for March 24, 2023. SFRPC's Proof of Claim was sent by certified mail on March 21, 2023. Confirmation of receipt was received on March 29, 2023 and assigned claim No. 6. The Assignee shall file a report of the results of the Auction with the Court within 30 days of the completion of the Auction. As of today's day, this report has yet to be filed.

**3. SFRPC adv. PHI Technologies Corp and Andre McAden
(Our File No. 9940629)**

Complaint was filed with the Court on April 18, 2023. This is currently out for routine process service.

Should you have any questions, please feel free to contact me.

Sincerely yours,

/s/ Kerry L. Ezrol

Kerry L. Ezrol

KLE:jc

cc: Samuel S. Goren, General Counsel (via e-mail & hard copy)
Alisha Lopez (via e-mail)
Steve Foreman (via e-mail)
Jeffrey Tart (via e-mail)
Kathe Lerch (via e-mail)



MEMORANDUM

AGENDA ITEM # V.D

DATE: MAY 15, 2023
TO: COUNCIL MEMBERS
FROM: STAFF
SUBJECT: SFRPC CARES ACT RLF STATUS REPORT

The U.S. Department of Commerce's Economic Development Administration is partnering with the South Florida Regional Planning Council (SFRPC) to oversee and administer a new \$5.90 million CARES ACT Business Revolving Loan Fund program that will alleviate sudden and severe economic dislocation caused by the coronavirus in Monroe, Miami-Dade, Broward and Palm Beach counties. Designated a U.S. Department of Commerce Economic Development District in 1994, the SFRPC welcomes this new program into its lending portfolio as it continues to expand its economic development activities.

The initiative/focus is to initially conduct financial assessments of vital and essential South Florida small businesses to evaluate financial and resiliency capacity with the focus on maintaining ongoing operations. Once assessed, the SFRPC along with its coalition partners will determine an applicable loan program to meet the financial needs of the small business in order to maintain its vital operations. This supplemental financial assistance award will help support critical small business operations for the long-term within industries that are essential in South Florida.

Since the program was launched on August 5, 2020, the SFRPC has received approximately 350 prospects inquiring into the loan program from Palm Beach, Broward, Miami-Dade and Monroe counties. Initial loan program funding is available for up to 2 years or until all loan funds are disbursed. As the program is revolving in nature, after all initial funds are deployed, new businesses will have an opportunity to seek financial support as loan proceeds are repaid from former borrowers.

In November 2022, the EDA completed their RLF Risk Analysis and conveyed the South Florida Regional Planning Council earned a current annual risk rating of an "A" for the fiscal year ending 9/30/2022.

To date, loan administration has approved thirty-four (34) new CARES ACT RLF loans totaling \$6,920,000 and saved and/or created 242 related jobs.



South Florida Regional Planning Council
1 Oakwood Boulevard, Suite 250, Hollywood, Florida 33020
954.924.3653 Phone, 954.924-3654 FAX
www.sfregionalcouncil.org

CARES ACT REVOLVING LOAN FUND

PAYMENT STATUS REPORT - MAY 2023

Loan	Company /Borrower	Amount	Disbursed	Pmts	Rate	Pay/Yr	Normal Pay	Last Activity	Last Balance	Paid Thru	Days Late	Last Activity	Next Pay Due	Loan Date	Maturity Date	Board Action
5100		25,000.00	25,000.00	60	3.5000	12	454.79	454.79	12,603.47	05/01/23	0	05/01/23	06/01/23	10/20/20	11/01/25	performing
5102		500,000.00	500,000.00	60	3.5000	12	1,360.98	1,360.98	499,951.40	05/01/23	0	05/01/23	06/01/23	11/11/20	01/01/31	performing
5107		300,000.00	300,000.00	120	3.5000	12	2,966.58	2,966.58	234,259.67	05/01/23	0	05/01/23	06/01/23	11/20/20	11/01/30	performing
5110		500,000.00	515,000.00	120	3.5000	12	4,934.78	4,934.78	455,479.08	05/01/23	0	05/01/23	06/01/23	01/13/21	01/01/31	performing
5111		210,000.00	210,000.00	120	3.5000	12	2,076.60	2,076.60	167,588.57	05/01/23	0	05/01/23	06/01/23	12/31/20	01/01/31	performing
5112		500,000.00	500,000.00	120	3.5000	12	4,944.29	4,944.29	399,125.53	05/01/23	0	05/01/23	06/01/23	12/28/20	01/01/31	performing
5113		50,000.00	50,000.00	60	3.5000	12	909.59	909.59	30,249.70	05/01/23	0	05/01/23	06/01/23	02/25/21	03/01/26	performing
5114		150,000.00	150,000.00	120	3.5000	12	1,483.29	1,483.29	122,045.90	05/01/23	0	05/01/23	06/01/23	02/24/21	02/01/31	performing
5115		100,000.00	100,000.00	60	3.5000	12	1,594.07	1,500.00	77,780.70	05/01/23	0	05/01/23	06/01/23	02/02/21	02/01/26	performing
5116		293,000.00	293,000.00	120	3.7760	12	2,173.69	2,173.69	266,719.93	05/01/23	0	05/01/23	06/01/23	05/14/21	04/01/31	performing
5117		394,000.00	394,000.00	240	3.5000	12	2,285.04	2,285.04	365,702.97	05/01/23	0	05/01/23	06/01/23	05/13/21	05/01/31	performing
5118		500,000.00	500,000.00	180	3.5000	12	3,493.33	3,493.33	461,747.38	05/01/23	0	05/01/23	06/01/23	06/15/21	07/01/36	performing
5119		150,000.00	150,000.00	120	3.5000	12	1,441.59	1,441.59	132,146.94	05/01/23	0	05/01/23	06/01/23	08/12/21	08/01/31	performing
5120		180,000.00	180,000.00	120	3.5000	12	1,695.46	1,695.46	164,034.10	05/01/23	0	05/01/23	06/01/23	08/09/21	08/01/31	performing
5121		175,000.00	175,000.00	120	3.5000	12	1,730.50	1,730.50	148,335.80	05/01/23	0	05/01/23	06/01/23	08/24/21	08/01/31	performing
5122		500,000.00	500,000.00	120	3.5000	12	2,899.80	2,899.80	467,987.18	05/01/23	0	05/01/23	06/01/23	08/25/21	08/01/31	performing
5123		250,000.00	250,000.00	120	3.5000	12	2,390.96	2,390.96	223,993.65	05/01/23	0	05/01/23	06/01/23	10/15/21	10/01/31	performing
5125		500,000.00	500,000.00	180	4.5000	12	3,824.97	3,824.97	467,429.23	05/01/23	0	05/01/23	06/01/23	01/13/21	10/01/31	performing
5126		128,000.00	128,000.00	60	4.0000	12	2,357.31	2,357.31	100,565.17	05/01/23	0	05/01/23	06/01/23	02/15/22	02/01/27	performing
5127		200,000.00	200,000.00	120	4.5000	12	2,072.77	2,072.77	185,119.71	05/01/23	0	05/01/23	06/01/23	06/09/22	06/01/32	performing
5128		400,000.00	60,370.20	36	5.0000	12	234.77	234.77	60,370.20	05/01/23	1	05/01/23	06/01/23	10/20/22	11/01/25	performing
Totals		6,005,000.00	5,680,370.20				47,325.16	47,231.09	5,043,236.28							

Portfolio Analysis

Funds: (37000)
Status: All
City: All
County: All
Loan Officer: All
Loan# From 0002 to 53005

Cutoff Date: 5/1/2023
Run Date: 05/05/2023
Run Time: 11:32:56 am
Page 1 of 1

	Number	Balance	Percent%
All Outstanding Loans			
Current Accounts	20	4,965,455.58	98.46%
Past due 1-30 days	0	0.00	0.00%
Past due 31-60 days	0	0.00	0.00%
Past due 61-90 days	1	77,780.70	1.54%
Past due 91-120 days	0	0.00	0.00%
Past due 121-150 days	0	0.00	0.00%
Past due 151-180 days	0	0.00	0.00%
Greater than 180 days	0	0.00	0.00%
Total Portfolio	21	5,043,236.28	100.00%

Contaminated Portfolio 1 77,780.70 1.54%

Loans identified as being delinquent by 30 or more days and having a balance greater than zero as of the cutoff date.

Delinquent Loans 0 0.00 0.00%

Loans identified by delinquent status in Loan Master, and having a balance greater than zero as of the cutoff date.

Default Loans 0 0.00 0.00%

Loans identified by default status in Loan Master, and having a balance greater than zero as of the cutoff date.

Write-off Loans 0 0.00 0.00%

Loans identified by write-off status in Loan Master, and having a balance greater than zero as of the cutoff date.

CARES ACT RLF FUNDING UPDATE

AS OF: 05/01/2023

Loan #	LOAN AMOUNT	COUNTY	CITY
1	\$25,000.00	Monroe	Key Largo
2	\$30,000.00	Monroe	Islamorada
3	\$500,000.00	Broward	Pompano Beach
4	\$85,000.00	Palm Beach	Palm Springs
5	\$300,000.00	Miami- Dade	Miami
6	\$35,000.00	Broward	Hollywood
7	\$210,000.00	Broward	Miramar
8	\$150,000.00	Monroe	Key West
9	\$500,000.00	Monroe	Key West
10	\$500,000.00	Miami- Dade	Miami Beach
11	\$50,000.00	Broward	Hollywood
12	\$150,000.00	Broward	Davie
13	\$50,000.00	Broward	Lauderhill
14	\$243,000.00	Broward	Sunrise
15	\$394,000.00	Palm Beach	Boca Raton
16	\$300,000.00	Broward	Plantation
17	\$75,000.00	Broward	Fort Lauderdale
18	\$80,000.00	Miami- Dade	Miami
19	\$175,000.00	Palm Beach	West Palm Beach
20	\$500,000.00	Miami- Dade	Miami
21	\$150,000.00	Broward	Plantation
22	\$250,000.00	Miami- Dade	Miami Beach
23	\$500,000.00	Broward	Coconut Creek
24	\$128,000.00	Broward	Hollywood
25	\$365,000.00	Monroe	Key West
26	\$200,000.00	Broward	Plantation
27	\$75,000.00	Broward	Fort Lauderdale
28	\$200,000.00	Broward	Fort Lauderdale
30	\$100,000.00	Broward	Plantation
31	\$50,000.00	Broward	Lauderhill
32	\$400,000.00	Palm Beach	Riviera Beach
33	\$100,000.00	Miami- Dade	Miami
34	\$50,000.00	Broward	Sunrise

TOTAL FUNDED: \$6,920,000.00



MEMORANDUM

AGENDA ITEM #VII.A

DATE: MAY 15, 2023
TO: COUNCIL MEMBERS
FROM: STAFF
SUBJECT: ATTENDANCE FORM

Information only.



South Florida Regional Planning Council
1 Oakwood Boulevard, Suite 250, Hollywood, Florida 33020
954.924.3653 Phone, 954.924-3654 FAX
www.sfrationalcouncil.org

2022/2023 ATTENDANCE RECORD

COUNCILMEMBERS	6/27/22	7/18/22 MDTPO	9/19/22 **	9/19/22 CM	10/17/22	11/21/22	1/23/23	2/17/23
BAILEY, Mario, <i>Immediate Past Chair</i> Governor's Appointee	VP	V	VP	VP	VP	*	VP	*
CAPLAN, Franklin, Councilmember Village of Key Biscayne	–	V		P	P	VP	P	P
CATES, Craig, Mayor, Monroe County Commission	*	P		VP	VP	VP	P	VP
CORRADINO, Joseph Mayor, Village of Pinecrest	P	P		*	VP	P	P	P
FURR, Beam, 2nd Vice-Chair Broward County Commission	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
GARCIA, René, Treasurer Miami-Dade Co. Commission	VP	P	VP	VP	VP	*	*	*
GELLER, Steve, Chair Broward County Commission	P	V	P	P	P	P	P	P
GILBERT, III, Oliver Miami-Dade Co. Commission	A	P		*	A	A	*	*
GOLDBERG, Cary Governor's Appointee	A	*		VP	P	VP	*	P
HORLAND, Denise, Commissioner, Plantation	–	–	–	–	–	–	VP	VP
KAUFMAN, Samuel, <i>First Vice Chair</i> Commissioner, Key West	*	V	VP	VP	*	VP	VP	VP
LINCOLN, Michelle, <i>Secretary</i> Monroe County Commission	*	P	P	P	VP	P	P	P
McGHEE, Kionne Miami-Dade Co. Commission	A	P		VP	VP	*	*	*
ROSS, Greg Mayor, Cooper City	*	P	P	P	P	VP	*	P
UDINE, Michael Broward County Commission	VP	V		VP	VP	VP	VP	VP

2022/2023 ATTENDANCE RECORD

EX-OFFICIO MEMBERS	6/27/22	7/18/22 MDTPO	9/19/22 **	9/19/22 CM	10/17/22	11/21/22	1/23/23	2/17/23
ANDREOTTA, JASON Florida Dept. of Environmental Protection	D	*		VP	D	D	D	*
HUYNH, DAT Florida Dept. of Transportation	VP	V		VP	VP	*	VP	*
MAYERS, Lorraine South Florida Water Management District	*	V		VP	VP	VP	P	-
Department of Economic Opportunity	-							

A majority of the meetings were physical/virtual meetings

P = Present

VP = Virtually Present

A = Absent

D = Designee Present

* = Excused Absence

- = Not Yet Appointed

MDC = MIAMI-DADE COUNTY

MC = MONROE COUNTY

MDTPO =Miami-Dade Transportation Organization

* *Joint Meeting March 18, 2022*

** Exec. Committee/Workshop only



MEMORANDUM

AGENDA ITEM #VII.B

DATE: MAY 15, 2023

TO: COUNCIL MEMBERS

FROM: STAFF

SUBJECT: CORRESPONDENCE AND ARTICLES

Recommendation

Information only



Executive Committee

Hon. Steve Geller, Chair
Hon. Samuel Kaufman,
1st Vice Chair
Hon. Quentin “Beam” Furr,
2nd Vice Chair
Hon. René García,
Treasurer
Hon. Michelle Lincoln,
Secretary
Mario J. Bailey,
Immediate Past Chair

Councilmembers

Hon. Frank Caplan
Hon. Craig Cates
Hon. Joseph M. Corradino
Hon. Oliver Gilbert, III
Cary Goldberg
Hon. Denise Horland
Hon. Kionne McGhee
Hon. Greg Ross
Hon. Michael Udine

Ex-Officio Members

Jason Andreotta, DEP
Dat Huynh, FDOT

Executive Director

Isabel Cosío Carballo, MPA

Legal Counsel

Samuel S. Goren, Esq.
Goren, Cherof, Doody &
Ezrol, P.A.

April 21, 2023

Mr. Chauncey Goss
Board Chairman
South Florida Water Management District
3301 Gun Club Road
West Palm Beach, Florida 33406

Dear Chairman Goss:

At the Council’s monthly Board Meeting this week, the members of the South Florida Regional Planning Council in attendance voted unanimously to send a letter to the South Florida Water Management District’s Board (SFWMD) requesting that the Board not only levy its full millage rate, but also increase it, to fund urgently needed planning and infrastructure investments to upgrade the Central & Southern Florida Project (C&SF). These investments, in part, are identified in the SFWMD’s Sea Level Rise and Flood Resiliency Plan (September 2022) Appendix A: FPLOS Phase I Initial Project Recommendations and High-Level Estimated Costs (pages 146 – 176). Making these investments now will pay off significantly in future savings by building the infrastructure to handle costly events moving forward.

This past week’s heavy rain and flooding events clearly demonstrated, once again, South Florida’s vulnerability to extensive inland flooding and flood damage. These impacts cause great human suffering, the displacement of residents and businesses, potential adverse health impacts from water-borne disease, and substantial economic loss. With the South Florida Management Water Management District leading the way, in partnership with elected and business leaders, South Florida leaders must move forward aggressively to address C&SF Flood Control Project deficiencies and vulnerabilities and accelerate needed investment and project implementation. It is undeniable that the C&SF was not designed to address the modern-day challenges of climate change, heavy rainfall events occurring over days, king tides, and rising water and ground water levels which render flood control gates inoperable with greater frequency and overwhelm gravity-fed canal drainage systems.



Chairman Goss

April 21, 2023

Page 2 of 2

In closing, the South Florida Regional Planning Council urges the South Florida Water Management District to increase its millage rate to fast-track the planning and implementation of the infrastructure needed to provide expanded flood control and drainage in South Florida in the near term. Without this investment on an accelerated basis, South Florida will cease to be a vibrant region of opportunity for families and businesses in the future.

Thank you in advance for your consideration and assistance. Please do not hesitate to contact me (sgeller@broward.org) or Isabel Cosio Carballo (isabelc@sfrpc.com), SFRPC Executive Director, if we can provide you with additional information or otherwise be of assistance.

Sincerely,



Steve Geller

Chair, South Florida Regional Planning Council

Broward County Commissioner, District 5

Encls.

cc SFWMD Governing Board
 SFRPC Council Members
 Drew Bartlett, SFWMD Executive Director
 Isabel Cosio Carballo, SFRPC Executive Director
 Doug Bournique, Chair, TCRPC
 Tom Lanahan, TCRPC Executive Director

Excerpt from the South Florida Regional Planning Council Meeting from April 17, 2023, 12:10 pm.

Chair Geller stated that he believes that the South Florida and Treasure Coast RPCs voted at the last Joint Meeting to encourage and support the tax hike to the SFWMD and to ask the County Commissions to send a letter as well. In case this was not formally approved at the last Joint Meeting held February 17, 2023, Chair Geller accepted CM Furr's comments as a motion directing the SFRPC to send a letter requesting an increase in the millage rate to the SFWMD.

Councilmember Furr motioned to approve sending a letter to the SFWMD requesting an increase in the millage rate. Councilmember Caplan seconded the motion, which was carried by a unanimous vote of all members present.

Councilmembers in attendance:

Frank H. Caplan, *Commissioner, Village of Key Biscayne*

Joseph Corradino, *Mayor, Village of Pinecrest*

Quentin "Beam" Furr, *(Second Vice Chair), Commissioner, Broward County*

Cary Goldberg, *Governor's Appointee Broward County*

Michelle Lincoln, *(Secretary), Commissioner, Monroe County*

Greg Ross, *Mayor, Cooper City*

Senator Steve Geller, *(Chair), Commissioner, Broward County*

Craig Cates, *Mayor, Monroe County*

Denise Horland, *Commissioner, Plantation*

Samuel Kaufman, *(First Vice Chair), Vice Mayor, Key West*

Michael Udine, *Commissioner, Broward County*

Councilmembers not present:

Mario J. Bailey, *(Immediate Past Chair), Governor's Appointee Miami-Dade County*

Senator René García, *(Treasurer), Commissioner, Miami-Dade County*

Oliver G. Gilbert, III, *Chair and Commissioner, Miami-Dade County*

Kionne McGhee, *Commissioner, Miami-Dade County*

Appendix A: FPLOS Phase I – Initial Project Recommendations and High-Level Estimated Costs

Project Name	Basin	Sub-Basin	Sub-Basin Current FPLOS Condition	Mitigation Strategy ID	Total Cost	Comment
Canal Conveyance Improvements	C-8	N/A	N/A	C8_1	\$ 8,762,351	Conveyance improvements within the eastern segment of C8, downstream of its confluence with Marco Canal could help improve the current conditions FPLOS. As noted in the recent FPLOS report (Taylor, 2020), this canal segment has a number of bank exceedances, even for the more frequent (e.g., 10-year) design storm events. Dredging the C8 Canal to deepen and/or widen the cross section could reduce flood elevations and thus the frequency of bank exceedances. Although the effectiveness of this strategy would tend to diminish with increasing SLR and higher storm surge elevations, this strategy could be implemented in conjunction with mitigation strategy #2 to improve FPLOS in future SLR scenarios, which would serve to maintain manageable headwater elevations at S28.

Project Name	Basin	Sub-Basin	Sub-Basin Current FPLOS Condition	Mitigation Strategy ID	Total Cost	Comment
Flood Walls and Storm Surge Barrier Downstream of S28	C-8	N/A	N/A	C8_3		<p>Mitigation strategy #3 is somewhat similar to Mitigation strategy #2 but would be more comprehensive and could potentially provide a higher level of flood protection under the more extreme SLR and storm surge scenarios. This strategy would involve construction of a storm surge barrier (i.e., a miter gate or sector gate) downstream of S28 in the vicinity of U.S Highway 1 (Biscayne Blvd), along with a flood wall to tie the surge barrier back into high ground. According to the USACE Back Bay Study (USACE, 2020), the associated flood wall would have to be continuous with a flood wall and storm surge barrier in the C7 Watershed.</p> <p>In order to be effective under the more extreme SLR scenarios, levees and/or flood walls may have to incorporate seepage barriers due to the extremely high permeability of the underlying Biscayne Aquifer. Without such barriers, the porous limestone of the Biscayne could provide a subsurface pathway for tidal waters to flow underground, seeping into the canals upstream of the floodwalls and surge barriers whenever the tides are higher than canal stages.</p> <p>Assessing the feasibility of seepage barriers will require a detailed analysis of the site(s) geology. Seepage barriers are expected to be costly in this environment. Due to the limestone geology, sheet pile walls may not be feasible. Seepage cut-off walls could possibly be constructed using a sequence of drilled shafts or specialized bedrock-cutting equipment similar to that currently employed in the rehabilitation of the Herbert Hoover Dike (Bruce, 2009). Furthermore, this strategy may require additional seepage management infrastructure (seepage collection canals and pumps) on the inland side of the seepage barriers in order to collect and discharge fresh groundwater to tide.</p> <p>Another possible refinement to this strategy would involve co-locating the surge barrier with the gated control structure (S28) and/or a forward pump station. The current plan presented in the USACE Back Bay study calls for a</p>

Project Name	Basin	Sub-Basin	Sub-Basin Current FPLOS Condition	Mitigation Strategy ID	Total Cost	Comment
						<p>separate surge barrier some distance downstream of S28. If the surge barrier, rebuilt S28, and forward pump station could all be co-located, there may be opportunities to improve the operational flexibility of the system over the current plan, such as having the ability to pump down C-8 when the surge barrier is closed. Thus the structure could serve dual purposes of conveying rainfall-induced runoff while protecting against storm surge.</p>

Project Name	Basin	Sub-Basin	Sub-Basin Current FPLOS Condition	Mitigation Strategy ID	Total Cost	Comment
Raise levees along C-8 canal and add gates / pumps on the secondary branches	C-8	N/A	N/A	C8_4	\$248,791,563	If, in the future SLR scenarios, it is no longer feasible or cost effective to maintain stages in the primary canals at acceptable levels, it may be necessary to consider raising the levees along the primary canals and constructing new gated structures and/or pumps on the secondary canals to achieve an acceptable level of flood protection. The FPLOS report shows the flood depth differences for the 25-year event with no mitigation measures (3-foot SLR minus current conditions), along with conceptual locations of potential new gated structures and pump stations on existing secondary canals at their confluence with the primary canals. Also shown on this report are areas that currently drain directly to the primary canals. Because these areas would not be protected by improvements on secondary branches, they would require modifications to the stormwater collection system to either (a) re-route the drainage to a nearby secondary branch, or (b) re-route the drainage to new municipal pump stations (not shown). Although the extensive drainage modifications this would require may render this strategy infeasible basin-wide, this option was included for completeness or as an option to be considered for targeted areas. Initial Cost estimates include adding pump stations for the Miami-Dade Co. tributary canals to the C8 Canal
Connect Western Mine Pits South of C9 Canal to the C9 Canal	C-9	N/A	N/A	C9_1	\$92,401,883	Connect Western Mine Pits South of C9 Canal to the C9 Canal. Construction of a 1000 cfs immediately west of SW 173rd Ave. Construct backup generator power for C9 Lake Belt forward Pump Station
Oleta River Storm Surge Barrier	C-9	N/A	N/A	C9_2	\$14,576,015	This strategy would include a surge barrier on the Oleta River to the north of S29. The Oleta River barrier would cut off a potential pathway for storm surge to bypass the S29 and enter the C9 basin from the north and west through a swath of urbanized lowlands. A more comprehensive (and more costly) version of this strategy that would provide a higher level of flood protection could also be considered for the C9 Basin. This would be similar to the strategy of flood walls and surge barriers discussed as Mitigation Strategy #3 for the C8 Basin.

Project Name	Basin	Sub-Basin	Sub-Basin Current FPLOS Condition	Mitigation Strategy ID	Total Cost	Comment
Raise levees along C-9 Canal and add gates / pumps on the secondary branches	C-9	N/A	N/A	C9_3	\$322,493,438	This strategy is similar to mitigation strategy #4 in the C-8 basin. If, in the future SLR scenarios, it is no longer feasible or cost effective to maintain stages in the primary canals at acceptable levels, it may be necessary to consider raising the levees along the primary canals and constructing new gated structures and/or pumps on the secondary canals to achieve an acceptable level of flood protection. Conceptual locations of potential new gated structures and pump stations on existing secondary canals at their confluence with C-9. As in C-8, areas draining directly to C-9 would not be protected by improvements on secondary branches, and would require additional modifications to the stormwater collection systems to either (a) re-route the drainage to a nearby secondary branch, or (b) re-route the drainage to new municipal pump stations (not shown). Although the extensive drainage modifications this would require may render this strategy infeasible basin-wide, this option was included for completeness or as an option to be considered for targeted areas. Initial cost Estimates include only new pumps to secondary branches (Station estimate based on \$50k/cfs incls all dewatering, structure const, site work, elec., I&C, and mechanical.) and not raising canal banks.
Increase Connectivity Between C-9 and C-11	C-9	N/A	N/A	C9_4		This strategy was identified by the South Broward Drainage District (SBDD) as a way to increase operational flexibility. In particular, enlarging the Silver Lake Control Structure would facilitate the movement of water into C-11 Basin from SBDD S5 Basin or vice versa depending on relative water levels within the two canals.

Project Name	Basin	Sub-Basin	Sub-Basin Current FPLOS Condition	Mitigation Strategy ID	Total Cost	Comment
Structure S-37B improvements	Broward County	C-14 Basin	The C-14 West Basin has been assigned a 5-year FPLOS rating for SLR1 and less than 5-year FPLOS rating for SLR2 and SLR3. For all return period design storm and sea level rise scenarios simulated, the first FPLOS deficiency that is predicted to occur is flooding of a gravity-drained area that has topographic elevation lower than the peak stage in the C-14 Canal. As return period and sea level rise increases, other deficiencies are predicted to occur such as bank exceedance. Much of the C-14 West Basin is drained by pumps or is	BC_2.1		Although Structure S-37B is not a tidal structure, it is expected to be impacted by sea level rise. As storm surge and sea level rise propagate upstream of Structure S-37A, higher tailwater levels will be seen at Structure S-37B. Higher tailwater levels at Structure S-37B result in decreased discharge and higher stages in the C-14 Canal. One possible improvement to S-37B is the addition of a pump station. However, this addition would only be feasible with major modifications to Structure S-37A also, otherwise it would worsen downstream flooding between S-37B and S-37A. Structural or operational modifications to structure S-37B alone would not be beneficial as Structure S-37B is not predicted to be overtopped and maintains positive head differential during the simulated sea level rise scenarios. Structure improvements at S-37B may be avoidable with a combination of modifications to Structure S-37A, which will be needed anyway, and secondary system improvements, which later studies may determine to be more cost effective as the FPLOS deficiencies are very localized and not widespread.

Project Name	Basin	Sub-Basin	Sub-Basin Current FPLOS Condition	Mitigation Strategy ID	Total Cost	Comment
Add gates / pumps on the secondary system	Broward County		protected by the embankments along the C-14 Canal.	BC_2.2	\$129,800,461	As part of the PM #5 analysis presented in Deliverable 4.2A, Taylor Engineering compared peak canal stages with land surface topography elevations. A significant area of the C-14 West Basin has topographic elevations that are lower than the simulated peak canal stages, however, much of it is drained by pumps (areas such as Coral Springs and Tamarac). Areas drained by pumps can continue to discharge when downstream water levels are higher (unless required by permit to stop when the downstream stages exceed a threshold stage), so they are of less significance for the purposes of the PM #5 evaluation. However, areas that are drained by gravity are unable to drain whenever downstream water levels are higher than the land surface elevation. In the C-14 West Basin, one area in particular was identified as being drained by gravity and having land surface elevations lower than the peak stage where it drains to the C-14 Canal. This area, mainly roads in North Lauderdale, between N University Dr and S State Road 7 (Hwy 441), would benefit from the addition of operable structure(s), whether it be to actively drain when downstream water levels are elevated or to prevent the elevated C-14 Canal from backing up into secondary system. The FPLOS report shows conceptual locations of potential new gated structures or pump stations on existing secondary canals at their confluence with the primary canals. Cost estimates include: Replace the existing control structure for flows into the WCA-2 with a 2000 cfs gated spillway and Construction of a 2000 cfs immediately east of the Sawgrass Expy, including backup generator

Project Name	Basin	Sub-Basin	Sub-Basin Current FPLOS Condition	Mitigation Strategy ID	Total Cost	Comment
Raise levees at selected locations on the C-14 Canal	Broward County			BC_2.3		As part of the PM #1 analysis presented in Deliverable 4.2A, Taylor Engineering compared peak canal stages with canal bank elevations. Although the C-14 Canal is predicted to mostly contain the 100-year return period design storm within its banks for all three sea level rise scenarios simulated, there are a few localized locations of exceedance. Of the three locations with significant bank exceedance levels, only one is predicted to directly result in inundation of developed lands, which was the metric used to identify deficiencies in this study. The FPLOS Report shows the location proposed for canal bank improvements. The proposed bank improvement would involve raising about 1200 linear ft of the 1700 ft section shown on the north side of the canal to form a more elevated continuous embankment.
Canal dredging in areas with significant head loss	Broward County			BC_2.4		One potential way to reduce stages in the C-14 Canal would be to dredge the canal in areas with significant head loss. The canal bottom profile can be compared to the canal design bottom elevation to identify areas with sediment accumulation. Based on the 25-year design storm simulation results, there is a predicted head loss of about 0.60 ft to 0.74 ft (decreasing as SLR increases) over the 9400 ft stretch of canal between the Sunshine WCD PS1 outfall and South State Road 7, and 1.0 ft to 1.23 ft (decreasing as SLR increases) over the 13500 ft stretch of canal between South State Road 7 and Structure S-37B. These areas could benefit from dredging if the existing canal conditions have deteriorated compared to the design conditions. Regardless of whether the existing canal conditions in these areas have deteriorated compared to design, it is possible that deepening the canal to improve conveyance could reduce peak canal stages.

Project Name	Basin	Sub-Basin	Sub-Basin Current FPLOS Condition	Mitigation Strategy ID	Total Cost	Comment
Raise levees on the Cypress Creek Canal	Broward County	C-14 East Basin	The C-14 East Basin has been assigned a 10-year FPLOS rating for SLR1 and less than 5-year FPLOS rating for SLR2 and SLR3. Under SLR1 scenario, the 25-year design storm is predicted to produce peak canal stages that exceed bank elevations and inhibit gravity-driven drainage. Under SLR2 and SLR3 scenarios, the 5-year design storm is predicted to produce peak canal stages that exceed bank elevations and inhibit gravity-driven drainage. As return period and sea level rise increases, so does the predicted occurrences of bank exceedance as well as the area and duration of flooding. The C-14 East Basin is drained by gravity and is therefore sensitive to stage in the Cypress Creek Canal. To reduce flooding and increase the level of service provided for the C-14 East Basin, Taylor Engineering recommends evaluation of the following two potential flood mitigation projects:	BC_3.2		If, in the future SLR scenarios, it is no longer feasible or cost effective to maintain stages in the primary canals at acceptable levels, it may be necessary to consider raising the levees along the primary canal to reduce overland flooding as a result of bank exceedance. However, this strategy alone would not reduce flooding as a result of elevated stages in the primary canal inhibiting gravity-driven discharge from the secondary system. Therefore, this mitigation strategy could be implemented as necessary in select locations that would still experience bank exceedance after Structure S-37A Improvements (mitigation strategy 1) have been implemented, which can be determined through future model simulations.
Canal dredging in areas with significant head loss	Broward County			BC_3.3		One potential way to reduce stages in the Cypress Creek Canal would be to dredge the canal in areas with significant head loss. The canal bottom profile can be compared to the canal design bottom elevation to identify areas with sediment accumulation. Based on the 10-year design storm simulation results, there is a predicted head loss of about 0.3 ft over the 1 mile stretch of canal between W Palm Aire Drive and FL-845 (Powerline Road) and 0.2 ft over the 3500 ft stretch of canal between FL-845 and the Train Tracks Bridge.

Project Name	Basin	Sub-Basin	Sub-Basin Current FPLOS Condition	Mitigation Strategy ID	Total Cost	Comment
Culvert Modification	Broward County		The Pompano Basin has been assigned a less than 5-year FPLOS rating for all SLR scenarios simulated. The Pompano Canal is predicted to contain the 100-year SLR3 design storm event within its banks with no instances of bank exceedance. However, the canal stage resulting from even the 5-year SLR1 scenario is predicted to result in water backing up and spilling out of the secondary system, as well as inhibiting gravity-driven drainage of developed areas in some localized areas. The Pompano Basin is drained by gravity and model simulations indicate that it would be sensitive to extremely sensitive to sea level rise. As return period and sea level rise increases, so does the overland flood depth and duration in many areas. To reduce flooding and increase the level of service provided for the Pompano Basin, Taylor Engineering recommends evaluation of the following three potential flood mitigation projects:	BC_4.1		The results of the future conditions FPLOS assessment indicate that the culvert immediately upstream of G-57 is at least partially responsible for the elevated stages in the Pompano Canal. This 10 ft diameter culvert, which is approximately 1450 ft in length, is predicted to have approximately 1.5 to 4.0 ft of head loss depending on the specific return period and sea level rise scenario. Depending on the specific scenario, this head loss is more significant than the effects of sea level rise. Therefore, although Structure G-57 experiences overtopping / bypass, improving the conveyance capacity of this section of the canal may prove to have more impact than G-57 improvements alone. However, to maximize flood protection improvement, modification of this culvert could be done in conjunction with Structure G-57 improvements.
Divert Water Through C-14 West / C-14 East Basin	Broward County	POMPANO BASIN	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Culvert modification: Increase the conveyance capacity / decrease the head loss through the culvert immediately upstream of 	BC_4.3		If, in the future SLR scenarios, it is no longer feasible or cost effective to maintain stages in the primary canal at acceptable levels, it may be necessary to consider diverting water from the Pompano Basin to the C-14 West Basin, which will ultimately pass through the C-14 East Basin to tide. However, as the C-14 West Basin and the C-14 East Basin are predicted to be affected by sea level rise, diverting water to them would likely only be feasible after structure improvements at S-37B and S-37A are implemented. It may be more effective to divert water through Structure S-37B and Structure S-37A, which will both likely need improvements anyway to protect the large area they serve, than to perform some level of improvement at Structure G-57 and the culvert immediately upstream in addition to the C-14 Basin projects. These potential strategies should be further investigated and analyzed in future studies.

Project Name	Basin	Sub-Basin	Sub-Basin Current FPLOS Condition	Mitigation Strategy ID	Total Cost	Comment
			Structure G-57 • Structure G-57 improvements • Divert water through C-14 West / C-14 East Basin			
Raise levees along the C-13 Canal and add gates / pumps on secondary branches	Broward County	C-13 WEST BASIN	The C-13 West Basin has been assigned a 25-year FPLOS rating for SLR1, 10-year rating for the SLR2, and less than 5-year rating for SLR3. Under SLR1 scenario, the 100-year design storm is predicted to produce peak canal stages that exceed bank elevations and inhibit gravity-driven drainage. Under SLR2, the 25-year design storm is predicted to produce peak canal stages that exceed bank elevations and inhibit gravity-driven drainage. Under SLR3, the 5-year design storm is predicted to produce peak canal stages near the tidal structure that are higher than larger return periods storms under smaller sea level rise, which highlights the C-13 West Basin's sensitivity to sea level rise.	BC_5.2		If, in the future SLR scenarios, it is no longer feasible or cost effective to maintain stages in the primary canals at acceptable levels, it may be necessary to consider raising the levees along the C-13 Canal and constructing new gated structures and/or pumps on the secondary canals to achieve an acceptable level of flood protection. The FPLOS report presents conceptual locations of potential new gated structures and pump stations on existing secondary canals at their confluence with the primary canals. Gravity structures such as gated culverts, sluice gates, or flap gates are different types of structures that could be considered to prevent flood water from propagating upstream.

Project Name	Basin	Sub-Basin	Sub-Basin Current FPLOS Condition	Mitigation Strategy ID	Total Cost	Comment
			Per District operational criteria, the S-36 tidal structure closes whenever the tailwater elevation comes within 0.1 ft of the headwater elevation. Due to the increased tailwater elevation associated with sea level rise, the S-36 structure is predicted to close often to prevent storm surge from propagating upstream. Although this prevents storm surge from propagating upstream, it does not completely prevent increased stages upstream, as the C-13 Canal stage will increase due to being unable to discharge to tide when the Structure S-36 is closed.			
Structure Operation Modification	Broward County	NORTH NEW RIVER WEST BASIN	The North New River West Basin has been assigned a 100-year FPLOS rating for SLR1, 25-year for SLR2, and 10-year for SLR3. North New River is predicted to contain the 100-year SLR1, 25-year SLR2, and 10-year SLR3 storm events within its banks with no instances of bank exceedance and little to no overland flooding resulting directly from the elevated canal stages. The 100-year SLR2 and 25-year SLR3 design storms are almost completely contained within bank, however, there is one localized area where	BC_7.1		Based on District-provided structure operations (SFWMD H&H Bureau, 2020), Structure G-54 opens when the headwater elevation exceeds 4.5 ft NGVD29 and does not close until the headwater falls below 3.5 ft NGVD29. As such, once the structure is opened, it remains open when downstream water levels are higher than upstream water levels as long as the upstream water levels have not fallen below 3.5 ft NGVD29, which only occurs for the SLR1 scenarios. It is possible that peak upstream canal stages can be reduced by changing the standard operating criteria. One potential modification that should be further analyzed is closing the gate whenever the downstream elevation is within 0.1 ft of the headwater elevation, as is done with other District tidal outfall structures in Broward County. This operation or a similar set of operating criteria relating to closing the structure if tailwater exceeds headwater would be necessary if a pump station is added, as discussed in Section 8.2. In addition, if structure operations are modified so that the structure closes, the

Project Name	Basin	Sub-Basin	Sub-Basin Current FPLOS Condition	Mitigation Strategy ID	Total Cost	Comment
			even the small exceedance would contribute to overland flooding of developed areas. Per District operational criteria listed in the Water Control Operations Atlas for Eastern Broward County (SFWMD H&H Bureau, 2020), the G-54 tidal structure opens whenever the headwater elevation is greater than 4.5 ft NGVD29 and does not close when the downstream water level is elevated. This simulated operation results in elevated upstream water levels and instances of flow reversal. It is possible that closing the structure when downstream levels are within 0.1 ft of the headwater elevation would have similar results to current conclusions as storm surge would overtop Structure G-54, but it should be further analyzed.			gated structure would need modification, which is also discussed in Section 8.2.
Raise Levees at Select Location(s)	Broward County			BC_7.3		If, in the future SLR scenarios, it is no longer feasible or cost effective to maintain stages in the primary canal at acceptable levels, it may be necessary to consider raising the canal levees to reduce overland flooding as a result of bank exceedance. For the North New River Canal, only one instance of bank exceedance was predicted during the future condition simulations (upstream and downstream 124th Ave (N Flamingo Rd)), which was the primary deficiency that impacts the assigned flood protection level of service. Raising the segment of canal embankment identified in Deliverable 4.2B would increase the level of service and is likely a very feasible project to implement. The proposed bank improvement would involve raising about 2800 linear ft of the 3600 ft section shown on the north side of the canal to form a more elevated continuous embankment. It is possible that this strategy would not be required if Structure G-54 follows salinity control operations discussed in Section 8.1, which future modeling simulations can address.

Project Name	Basin	Sub-Basin	Sub-Basin Current FPLOS Condition	Mitigation Strategy ID	Total Cost	Comment
Canal dredging in areas with significant head loss	Broward County			BC_7.4		One potential way to reduce stages in the North New River Canal would be to dredge the canal in areas with significant head loss. The canal bottom profile can be compared to the canal design bottom elevation to identify areas with sediment accumulation. Based on the 25-year design storm simulation results, there is a predicted head loss of about 0.3 ft to 0.83 ft (decreasing as SLR increases) over the 3 mile stretch of canal between Hiatus Rd and N University Dr (FL-817), and 0.14 to 0.46 ft (decreasing as SLR increases) over the 7000 ft stretch of canal between N University Dr and Structure G-54. These areas could benefit from dredging if the existing canal conditions have deteriorated compared to the design conditions. The head loss through the North New River Canal should be analyzed again after the salinity control operations discussed in Section 8.1 have been included in future model simulations. Dredging in areas with significant head loss may eliminate the need to raise the embankment, which could be analyzed in the next phase of this FPLOS study.
Lower water control elevation of primary canal	Broward County	C-11 WEST BASIN	The C-11 West Basin has been assigned a 10-year FPLOS rating for all SLR scenarios. Although the C-11 Canal is expected to contain the 100-year storm event within its banks with no instances of bank exceedance, the elevated canal stage would decrease the gravity drainage ability of the secondary system, contributing to flooding of	BC_8.1		The C-11 West Basin is controlled at a water elevation of 4.0 ft NGVD29. Lowering the control water level in the western segment of the C-11 Canal (upstream / west of Structure S-13AW) may help buffer the peak rainfall and result in overall lower stages in the primary system. As this basin is drained by pumps at the western end of the C-11 Canal, lowering the control elevation would need to be implemented with modification to the standard operating procedure, otherwise the primary canal system would fill back up prior to peak rainfall. However, lowering the control elevation and maintaining the lower stages pre-storm with the pumps may reduce flooding to some extent.

Project Name	Basin	Sub-Basin	Sub-Basin Current FPLOS Condition	Mitigation Strategy ID	Total Cost	Comment
Improve C-11 conveyance capacity / operation modification	Broward County		<p>developed areas. To reduce flooding and increase the level of service provided for the C-11 West Basin, Taylor Engineering recommends evaluation of the following four potential flood mitigation projects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lower water control elevation of primary canal • Improve C-11 conveyance capacity / operation modification • Add gates / pumps to the secondary system • Use the existing inter-basin connection with C-11 East <p>Although there is a large pump station already draining the C-11 West Basin, it is already at maximum capacity in accordance with the non-Everglades Construction Project permit (SFWMD H&H Bureau, 2020).</p>	BC_8.2		<p>One potential way to reduce the duration of flooding is to increase the conveyance capacity of the C-11 Canal so that the pump has less “down-time”. Based on standard operating criteria, the S-9/S-9A Pump Station reduces discharge when the headwater drops below 1.0 ft NGVD29 and may turn off completely if the water elevation drops below 0.0 ft NGVD29 until the minimum pool elevation is re-established. Increasing channel conveyance capacity could increase the water level upstream of the pumps which would allow them to stay at peak discharge longer, as well as reducing upstream water levels. One potential way of improving canal conveyance is to dredge the primary canal (back to design condition in areas with significant head loss of sediment deposition) or deepen the canal beyond design conditions. Based on the future condition simulations, this strategy would not likely reduce peak flood depths as the pumps are at peak capacity during those times. However, it could reduce the duration that the primary canal is elevated, ultimately reducing the duration of flooding.</p>
Add gates / pumps to the secondary system	Broward County		<p>Therefore, instead of increasing the capacity of the pump station, a potential flood mitigation project would be to provide it more opportunity to discharge at its maximum capacity, either by improving channel conveyance capacity or by modifying the</p>	BC_8.3		<p>If, in the future SLR scenarios, it is no longer feasible or cost effective to maintain stages in the primary canals at acceptable levels, it may be necessary to consider constructing new gated structures and/or pumps on the secondary canals to achieve an acceptable level of flood protection. Due to the large number of connection points between the primary and secondary system, it is likely not feasible to add a pump station to each one. However, it is possible that some strategic combination of gates and pumps could be implemented to reduce flooding and increase the level of service. Adding gates to the secondary canals at their confluence with the primary canals would prevent water from backing up into the secondary system during times of peak stage and pump stations placed on secondary canals with the most connectivity could actively drain the secondary system.</p>

Project Name	Basin	Sub-Basin	Sub-Basin Current FPLOS Condition	Mitigation Strategy ID	Total Cost	Comment
Use the existing inter-basin connection with C-11 East	Broward County		standard operation criteria. These are further discussed in Section 9.2.	BC_8.4		Between the C-11 West Basin and the C-11 East Basin exists Structure S-13AW, which is an inter-basin connection. For the purposes of the FPLOS design storms, this structure remained closed. The intended purpose of this structure is to discharge excess water from the C-11 West Basin to tide when capacity is available in the C-11 East Basin. One potential way to reduce flooding in the C-11 West Basin is to divert some flood water to tide through the C-11 East Basin. However, this would only be feasible if structure modifications were implemented to increase the discharge potential of the C-11 East Basin tidal structure. As the maximum discharge capacity of the S-9/S-9A pump station is limited, the most obvious way to remove flood water from the C-11 West Basin is to discharge it to tide by increasing the maximum capacity of the S-13 tidal structure. However, modifications to the S-13 structure alone may not be sufficient enough and the primary canal conveyance may need to be improved through dredging (back to design condition) or deepening in some sections. Improvements to the S-13 structure are further discussed in Section 10.2.

Project Name	Basin	Sub-Basin	Sub-Basin Current FPLOS Condition	Mitigation Strategy ID	Total Cost	Comment
Structure S-13 Improvements Option 1	Broward County	C-11 EAST BASIN	The C-11 East Basin has been assigned a 5-year FPLOS rating for all SLR scenarios. Although the C-11 Canal is expected to contain the 100-year storm event within its banks with no instances of bank exceedance, the elevated canal stage would decrease the gravity drainage ability of the secondary system, contributing to flooding of developed areas.	BC_9.1		Structure S-13 is the tidal outfall structure for the C-11 East Basin and is composed of a pump station and an underflow gate. Regardless of gate position, water will bypass this structure at an elevation of 8.0 ft NGVD29 (SFWMD H&H Bureau, 2020), which was not predicted to occur based on District-provided storm surge data. However, the S-13 peak tailwater used for the 100-year SLR3 scenario is within 0.04 ft of bypassing/overtopping the structure. The S-13 underflow gate closes whenever the tailwater elevation gets within 0.1 ft of the headwater elevation. Under future condition sea level rise, the S-13 tailwater stage will often exceed the headwater stage, which forces the underflow gate to remain closed, which significantly reduces the discharge. Structure improvements would involve re-building or modifying the S-13 structure to include more (or larger) forward pumps and increase the heights of the platform to reduce the potential for overtopping/bypass. Due to the low elevation of the C-11 East Basin, sea level rise will likely make a gravity structure such as the S-13 underflow gate impractical. Although the gate is still able to discharge at times during the simulated sea level rise design storms, it does so with upstream water level elevations that cause flooding. Therefore, to reduce flooding and increase FPLOS, increased pump capacity is required.
Structure S-13 Improvements Option 2	Broward County	C-11 EAST BASIN	The C-11 East Basin has been assigned a 5-year FPLOS rating for all SLR scenarios. Although the C-11 Canal is expected to contain the 100-year storm event within its banks with no instances of bank exceedance, the elevated canal stage would decrease the gravity drainage ability of the secondary system, contributing to flooding of developed areas.	BC_9.2		Structure S-13 improvement option 1 involves sizing the upgraded/modified pump station to handle the needs of the C-11 East Basin alone. S-13 improvement option 2 involves sizing the upgraded/modified pump station to handle not just the needs of the C-11 East Basin, but also some needs of the C-11 West Basin. The discharge out of the C-11 West Basin through the S-9/S-9A pump station is limited based on the non-Everglades Construction Project permit. However, discharge to tide is only limited to what the infrastructure can handle. As modifying Structure S-13 is likely required to protect the C-11 East Basin from sea level rise, it may be possible to also increase the level of service for the C-11 West Basin at the same time with one project.

Project Name	Basin	Sub-Basin	Sub-Basin Current FPLOS Condition	Mitigation Strategy ID	Total Cost	Comment
Add Gates / Pumps to the Secondary System	Broward County			BC_9.3		<p>If, in the future SLR scenarios, it is no longer feasible or cost effective to maintain stages in the primary canals at acceptable levels, it may be necessary to consider constructing new gated structures and/or pumps on the secondary canals to achieve an acceptable level of flood protection. Due to the large number of connection points between the primary and secondary system, it is likely not feasible to add a pump station to each one. However, it is possible that some strategic combination of gates and pumps could be implemented to reduce flooding and increase the level of service. Adding gates to the secondary canals at their confluence with the primary canals would prevent water from backing up into the secondary system during times of peak stage and pump stations placed on secondary canals with the most connectivity could actively drain the secondary system. In the C-11 East Basin, the secondary system is mostly composed of north/south drainage canals and does not have many east/west canals connecting them. Therefore, increased connectivity and conveyance between the secondary system would be needed to minimize the number of secondary system pump stations.</p>

Project Name	Basin	Sub-Basin	Sub-Basin Current FPLOS Condition	Mitigation Strategy ID	Total Cost	Comment
Improvements in Primary Canals C-1W and C-1	South Miami-Dade	Watershed C-1	<p>The C-1 Watershed has been assigned a 10-year FPLOS rating for SLR0 and SLR1 and 5-year FPLOS rating for SLR2 and SLR3. The primary reason for rating the watershed as a 10-yr and 5-yr LOS is due to canal bank exceedance. The following infrastructure projects are suggested to maintain and improve the LOS of watershed C-1:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Improvements in Primary Canals C-1W and C-1. 2. Upgrades of coastal structure S21 and potential new tidal structure at the Goulds Canal outfall to Biscayne Bay. 3. Upgrades of inland structures S148 and S149. 4. Installation of backflow prevention measures and devices. 5. Installation of control structure at the crossing of Cutler Wetland C-1 Flow Way and the eastern levee. 6. Improvements to elevation requirements of levees at the eastern boundary of the C-1 watershed. 7. Development of local flood mitigation projects in collaboration with Miami-Dade County. <p>The numerical model can be</p>	SMD_2.1		<p>The improvements in Primary Canals C-1W and C-1 may include maintenance and dredging to provide an even bottom gradient from the west to the east and an upgrade of canal bank top elevations to eliminate overtopping. An example of the canal profiles and the deficiencies along the canals for 25-yr design event and SLR 0, 1, 2 and 3 is provided in the Report.</p> <p>The canal profiles show exceedance of canal banks on multiple locations for design events with a return period greater than 5-yr and 10-yr and an increase of SLR. In addition, the report shows that there is a water divide in canal C-1W at approximate chainage 5.5 which suggests that the cross sections of the C-1W may require widening to allow flow to the west (to canal L-31N). Structure S-338 closes depending on the flooding conditions downstream in the C-1 basin. Opening of the structure may cause additional flooding. Any changes for flood operations to this structure will be dependent on downstream flood conditions, therefore additional analysis is recommended to provide a better understanding of effects of redirecting flow to the west.</p> <p>Improvements in Canals C-1W and C-1 will involve:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase of canal bank elevation above the stage of the 25-yr 3-day design event within the Urban Development Boundary and at locations where flooding damages may occur as result of overtopping of the canal banks. • Maintenance of canals C-1W and C-1, and potential dredging to improve the canal bottom gradient and minimize hydraulic losses <p>Considering that dredging and changing the elevations of the original canal bottom profiles could be prohibitively expensive for the entire canal, additional hydrographic surveys of the C-1N and C-1 canals and cross sections are recommended (C-1W canal already has a detailed cross section survey which has been implemented in the model). The new hydrographic surveys will be used to update the model cross sections, and additional simulation are suggested to determine locations where the canal bottom profile or cross section configurations may cause head</p>

Project Name	Basin	Sub-Basin	Sub-Basin Current FPLOS Condition	Mitigation Strategy ID	Total Cost	Comment
			extended to provide analysis of the suggested projects and evaluate the effect of each project on the LOS for current and future conditions.			losses due to constriction or sedimentation and determine canal sections that may require deepening or widening.
New tidal structure at the Goulds Canal outfall to Biscayne Bay	South Miami-Dade	Watershed C-1		SMD_2.3	\$14,140,467	Additional consideration should be given to future urbanization of the agricultural areas which are in the vicinity of Goulds Canal. Future land use which is marked as Agriculture. If the agricultural areas become developed, significant runoff contribution will be expected into Goulds Canal, which may additionally require a tidal structure to accommodate discharges from urbanized areas.

Project Name	Basin	Sub-Basin	Sub-Basin Current FPLOS Condition	Mitigation Strategy ID	Total Cost	Comment
Upgrades of inland structures S148 and S149	South Miami-Dade	Watershed C-1		SMD_2.4		The inland structures will require: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase of conveyance capacity of Canal C-1N by increasing the capacity of Structure S149 (currently 400 cfs), considering that flooding and canal overtopping has been observed upstream of S149 in canal C-1N. • Upgrade heights of the S149 platform and gates. Currently stages of 7.5 NGVD 29 (6.0 ft NAVD) can bypass the structure. • Upgrade heights of the S148 platform and gates. Currently stages of 9.0 NGVD 29 (7.5 ft NAVD) can bypass the structure.
Installation of backflow prevention measures and devices		Watershed C-1		SMD_2.5		Installation of backflow prevention devices to protect the secondary and tertiary system from backflow from the primary canal system particularly for increased SLR and storm surge conditions which can create high stages in the primary canals.
Installation of control structure at the crossing of Cutler Wetland C-1 Flow Way and the eastern levee.	South Miami-Dade	Watershed C-1		SMD_2.6		The planned Cutler Wetland C-1 Flow Way will require a control structure to avoid backflow during storm surge as discussed in the analysis of Future Conditions (Task 5.2, Section 3.1.4). Proposed structures may include a set of gated box culverts with parameters which will be based on additional analysis of flow rates and stages determined from selected design events and SLR scenario.
Improvements to elevation requirements of levees at the eastern boundary of the C-1 watershed.		Watershed C-1		SMD_2.7		Levee overtopping caused by storm surge can result in significant backflow in the C-1 watershed and increased upstream flood potential. Therefore, raising the top of the levees up to the 25-yr 3-day design event storm elevation at locations on the C-1 Watershed Canal within the Urban Development Boundary would be necessary. Elevation improvements of all levees at the eastern boundary of the C-1 watershed to 7.5 ft (NAVD 88) plus the necessary freeboard would be required. For example, near Goulds Canal, the levee will require an upgrade with a recommended top of the levee of 7.5 ft. (NAVD 88) plus required freeboard (based on the peak stages for the 100-yr event and +3 ft SLR).

Project Name	Basin	Sub-Basin	Sub-Basin Current FPLOS Condition	Mitigation Strategy ID	Total Cost	Comment
Development of local flood mitigation projects in collaboration with Miami-Dade County.	South Miami-Dade	Watershed C-1		SMD_2.8		<p>The proposed mitigation areas are based on the flood depth greater than 1.0 ft for the 25-yr 3-day design event and flood depth greater than 2.5 ft for the 25-yr 3-day design event.</p> <p>Based on the Flood Extent and Duration Maps (PM5 and PM6) for the 25-yr 3-day storm event and +3 ft SLR, the C-1 Watershed areas within the Urban Boundary Line will require flood mitigation.</p> <p>To analyze the impacts of SLR on the urban drainage, the difference of the flood rasters for SLR 3 and SLR 0 were used to determine the greatest impact of SLR within the watershed. The SLR 0 depth raster depth was subtracted from the SLR 3 depth raster and differences were classified into 3 categories: i) less than 1 ft SLR impact, ii) SLR impact between 1 and 2 feet and SLR impact greater than 2 feet. The FPLOS report shows the areas impacted by SLR change from +0 to +3 ft. The major impacts are within the wetland areas which are interconnected within the drainage system and more specifically the primary canals. The figure shows that the SLR impacts for most of the urban areas (except for the areas highlighted with yellow and red colors) is not expected to be significant for a SLR change from 0 to 3. The FPLOS Report additionally shows the locations within watershed C-1 which will experience increased flooding with SLR and will require drainage improvements.</p>

Project Name	Basin	Sub-Basin	Sub-Basin Current FPLOS Condition	Mitigation Strategy ID	Total Cost	Comment
Improvements in Primary Canals C-100, C-100A, C-100B.		Watershed C-100	<p>The C-100 Watershed has been assigned a 5-year FPLOS rating for SLR0 and SLR1 and less than 5-year FPLOS rating for SLR2 and SLR3. The primary reason for these ratings is due to canal bank exceedance along several locations along the C-100 Canal. The following projects are recommended for evaluation as potential flood mitigation projects:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Improvements in Primary Canals C-100, C-100A, C-100B. 2. Upgrades of coastal Structure S123. 3. Backflow prevention. 4. Increase in elevation of all levees at the eastern boundary of the C-100 watershed. 5. Development of local 	SMD_3.1		<p>Considering that changing the original canal bottom profile design could be prohibitively expensive for the entire canal, additional hydrographic surveys of the cross sections are recommended. The hydrographic surveys can be used to update the model cross sections, and additional simulation are suggested to determine locations where the canal bottom profile may cause head losses due to constriction or sedimentation.</p> <p>Improvements in Canals C-100, C-100A and C-100B involve:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase of C-100B canal bank elevation above the peak stage of the 25-yr 3-day design event within the Urban Development Boundary and at locations where flooding damages may occur as result of overtopping of the canal banks. • Maintenance and dredging of canals C-100A and C-100B for selected locations to improve the canal bottom gradient at locations which potentially have negative bottom gradient or higher hydraulic losses than average • An example of the canal profiles is provided in the report. <p>The canal profiles show exceedance of canal banks on multiple locations of canal banks of C-100A and C-100B within the Urban Development Boundary of Miami-Dade County.</p>

Project Name	Basin	Sub-Basin	Sub-Basin Current FPLOS Condition	Mitigation Strategy ID	Total Cost	Comment
Upgrades of coastal Structure S123.	South Miami-Dade	Watershed C-100	flood mitigation projects in collaboration with Miami-Dade County. The numerical model can be extended to provide an analysis of the suggested projects and evaluate the effects of each project on the LOS for the current and future conditions. The improvements in Primary Canals C-100, C-100A, C-100B may include maintenance and dredging to provide an even bottom gradient from west to east and an increase of the canal bank elevations to eliminate overtopping.	SMD_3.2		Structure S123 is a two-gate spillway structure with a design flow of 2,300 cfs at 40% SPF, for a 0.5 ft head differential and a tailwater at 1.5 ft (0.0 ft NAVD 88). The major deficiency of this structure for SLR and storm surge conditions is the low by-pass level which is listed as 8.0 ft NGVD 29 (approximately 6.5 NAVD 88). For example, the structure will be by-passed for the 25-yr and 100-yr Storm events for SLR 2 and 3. Figure 17 shows the computed headwater elevations at Structure S123 for the 25-yr and 100-yr events and SLR 0, 1, 2 and 3 ft. Figure 18 illustrates the locations of the C-100 canal banks which have an elevation deficiency and will allow overtopping of the canal. The structure is rated at 5,000 cfs at 100% SPF with head differential of 0.8 ft at tailwater of 2.0 ft NGVD 29 (0.5 NAVD 88) and may require increased peak flow capacity for future SLR and storm surge conditions, and to maintain the peak headwater to design conditions (1.3 ft NAVD). The upgrades of structure S123 include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Installation of a new pump facility which will require additional analysis to optimize flow rates, pump location, downstream effects, funding, local conditions, selected return period of design events, criteria for SLR, freeboard and storm surge elevations. • Increase the heights of the platform and gates above 7.5 ft NAVD plus freeboard. • Improvements to the levees north and south of the structure to be above 7.5 ft (currently the lowest points are 6.03 ft. (NAVD) and potential overtopping can occur).
Backflow prevention.		Watershed C-100		SMD_3.3		Installation of backflow prevention devices are necessary to protect the secondary and tertiary system from backflow from the primary canal system, particularly for increased SLR and storm surge conditions, which can create high stages in the primary canals.

Project Name	Basin	Sub-Basin	Sub-Basin Current FPLOS Condition	Mitigation Strategy ID	Total Cost	Comment
Development of local flood mitigation projects in collaboration with Miami-Dade County.	South Miami-Dade	Watershed C-100		SMD_3.4		Based on the Flood Extent and Duration Maps, the C-100 Watershed areas within the Urban Boundary Line which will require flood mitigation, based on the flood depth greater than 1.0 ft and 2.5 ft for the 25-yr 3-day design event, are depicted in the yellow colored areas. Additionally, the difference of the flood rasters for SLR 3 and SLR 0 were used to determine the greatest impact of SLR within the watershed. The SLR 0 depth raster depth was subtracted from the SLR 3 depth raster. The differences were classified into 3 categories: i) less than 1 ft impact, ii) impact between 1 and 2 feet and iii) impact greater than 2 feet. The FPLOS report also shows that the SLR impacts for most of the urban areas (except for the areas highlighted with yellow and red colors) is not expected to be significant for SLR change from 0 to 3. The locations within watershed C-100 which will experience increased flooding with increasing SLR and will require drainage improvements are detailed in the report.
Improvements in Primary Canals C-102 and C-102N		Watershed C-102	The C-102 Watershed has been assigned a 5-year FPLOS rating for SLR0 and SLR1 and less than 5-year FPLOS rating for SLR2 and SLR3. The primary reason for rating the watershed as 5-yr and less than 5-yr is due to canal bank exceedance. The following projects are recommended for evaluation as potential flood mitigation projects: 1. Improvements in Primary Canals C-102 and C-102N. 2. Upgrades of coastal structure S21A. 3. Backflow prevention devices. 4. Installation of a control	SMD_4.1		Improvements in Primary Canals C-102 and C-102N may require maintenance and dredging to provide an even bottom gradient from west to east and an increase of canal bank elevations to eliminate overtopping. Considering that changing the original canal bottom profile design could be prohibitively expensive for the entire canal, additional hydrographic surveys of the cross sections are recommended. The hydrographic surveys can be used to update the model cross sections, and additional simulations are suggested to determine locations where canal bottom profile may cause head losses due to constriction or sedimentation. Improvements in Canals C-102 and C-102N involve: • Increase of canal bank elevation above the stage of the 25-yr 3-day design event within the Urban Development Boundary and at locations where flooding damages may occur as a result of overtopping of the canal banks. • Maintenance of Canals C-102 and C-102N to ensure a consistent canal bottom gradient which will minimize the hydraulic losses.

Project Name	Basin	Sub-Basin	Sub-Basin Current FPLOS Condition	Mitigation Strategy ID	Total Cost	Comment
			<p>structure at the eastern levee crossing of conveyances.</p> <p>5. Improved elevation of all levees at the eastern boundary of the C-102 watershed.</p> <p>6. Development of local flood mitigation projects in collaboration with Miami-Dade County.</p> <p>The numerical model can be extended to provide an analysis of the suggested projects and evaluate the effects of each project on the LOS for current and future conditions.</p>			An example of the canal profiles and the deficiencies along the canals C-102 and C-102N is provided in the report.
Backflow Prevention	South Miami-Dade	Watershed C-102		SMD_4.3		Installation of backflow prevention devices will be necessary to protect the secondary and tertiary system from backflow from the primary canal system particularly for increased SLR and storm surge conditions which can create high stages in the primary canals.
Installation of control structures at Levee L31E	South Miami-Dade	Watershed C-102		SMD_4.4		Information from SFWMD suggests that 10 culverts and 5 pump stations will be constructed on Levee L-31E for future planned water deliveries to the wetlands east of the levee. All culverts will require controlled gates to prevent backflow from Biscayne Bay during tidal and storm surge events.

Project Name	Basin	Sub-Basin	Sub-Basin Current FPLOS Condition	Mitigation Strategy ID	Total Cost	Comment
Retrofitting Levees		Watershed C-102		SMD_4.5		The top elevation of the L-31E levee between Structures S20G and S21A. The profile shows that the levee elevation can be overtopped at multiple locations for peak stages greater than 5.5-6.0 ft. Overtopping of Levee L-31E can result in significant backflow in the C-102 watershed, increased flooding potential upstream and considerably slower drainage of the flooded areas. Therefore, upgrading the levee to 7.5 ft NAVD plus required freeboard is recommended (7.5 ft NAVD is based on the headwater peak stages for the 100-yr design event and SLR +3.0 ft).
Local Mitigation projects	South Miami-Dade	Watershed C-102		SMD_4.6		Based on the Flood Extent and Duration Maps (reported in PM5 and PM6), the C-102 Watershed areas within the Urban Boundary Line which will require flood mitigation, based on the flood depth greater than 1.0 ft for the 25-yr 3-day design event and flood depth greater than 2.5 ft for the 25-yr 3-day design event. Additionally, the difference of the flood depth rasters for SLR +3 and SLR +0 were used to determine the greatest impact of SLR within the watershed. The SLR 0 depth raster depth was subtracted from the SLR 3 depth raster and differences were classified into 3 categories: i) less than 1 ft SLR impact, ii) SLR impact between 1 and 2 feet and SLR impact greater than 2 feet. The report shows the areas impacted by SLR from 0 to 3 ft. The major impacts are within the wetland areas which are interconnected with the drainage system. The FPLOS report shows that the SLR impacts on the urban areas is not expected to be significant for SLR from 0 to 3, however there are multiple locations within the watershed which experience flooding and which will require mitigation such as conveyance improvements, coastal structure upgrades, and backflow prevention. FPLOS report shows the locations within watershed C-102 which will experience increased flooding with increasing SLR and will require drainage improvements.

Project Name	Basin	Sub-Basin	Sub-Basin Current FPLOS Condition	Mitigation Strategy ID	Total Cost	Comment
Improvements in Primary Canals C-103 and C-103N	South Miami-Dade	Watershed C-103	The C-103 Watershed has been assigned a 5-year FPLOS rating for SLR0 and SLR1 and less than 5-year FPLOS rating for SLR2 and SLR3. The primary reason for rating the watershed as 5-yr and less than 5-yr is due to canal bank exceedance. The following projects are recommended for evaluation as potential flood mitigation projects: 1. Improvements in Primary Canals C-103 and C103N. 2. Upgrades of coastal structures S20F and S20G. 3. Backflow prevention devices. 4. Installation of a control structure at levee L-31E. 5. Improved elevation of all levees at the eastern boundary of the C-103 watershed.	SMD_5.1		The improvements in Primary Canals C-103 and C-103N considers improved maintenance and dredging at locations with high head losses to provide an even bottom gradient from west to east, and upgrades of the canal banks to eliminate overtopping. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An increase of C-103 canal bank elevation above the stage of the 25-yr 3-day design event, within the Urban Development Boundary and at locations where flooding damages may occur as a result of overtopping of the canal banks. • Maintenance of canals C-103 and C-103N to ensure consistent canal bottom gradient which will minimize the hydraulic losses. • An example of the canal profiles is provided in the FPLOS report Considering that dredging of the original canal bottom profile design could be prohibitively expensive for the entire canal, additional hydrographic surveys of the cross sections are recommended. The hydrographic surveys can be used to update the model cross sections, and additional simulation are suggested to determine locations where the canal bottom profile may cause head losses due to constriction or sedimentation
Backflow Prevention		Watershed C-103	6. Development of local flood mitigation projects in collaboration with Miami-Dade County.	SMD_5.3		Installation of backflow prevention devices are necessary to protect the secondary and tertiary system from backflow from the primary canal system particularly for increased SLR and storm surge conditions which can create high stages in the primary canals.
Installation of Control Structures at Levee L31E		Watershed C-103	The numerical model can be extended to provide an analysis of the suggested projects and evaluate the effect of each project on the	SMD_5.4		Information from SFWMD suggests that 10 culverts and 5 pump stations will be constructed on Levee L-31E for future planned water deliveries to the wetlands east of the levee. All culverts will require controlled gates to prevent backflow from Biscayne Bay during tidal and storm surge events.

Project Name	Basin	Sub-Basin	Sub-Basin Current FPLOS Condition	Mitigation Strategy ID	Total Cost	Comment
Retrofitting Levees	South Miami-Dade	Watershed C-103	LOS for current and future conditions.	SMD_5.5		Overtopping of the levee can result in significant backflow in the C-103 watershed which will also result in considerably slower drainage and increased upstream flood potential. Therefore, upgrading the levee to 7.5 ft NAVD plus required freeboard are recommended. The top elevation of the L-31E levee between structure S20G and Florida City Canal. The profile shows that the levee elevation can be overtopped at multiple locations for peak stages greater than 5.0-6.0 ft.
Local Mitigation projects		Watershed C-103		SMD_5.6		Based on the Flood Extent and Duration Maps (reported in PM5 and PM6), the C-103 Watershed areas within the Urban Boundary Line which will require flood mitigation based on the flood depth greater than 1.0 ft for the 25-yr 3-day design event and flood depth greater than 2.5 ft for the 25-yr 3-day design event. There are multiple locations within the watershed which experience flooding and which will require mitigation such as conveyance improvements, coastal structure upgrades and backflow prevention. Additionally, the difference of the flood depth rasters for SLR +3 and SLR +0 were used to determine the greatest impact of SLR within the watershed. The SLR 0 depth raster depth was subtracted from the SLR 3 depth raster and differences were classified into 3 categories: i) less than 1 ft SLR impact, ii) SLR impact between 1 and 2 feet and iii) SLR impact greater than 2 feet. FPLOS Report shows the areas impacted by SLR from 0 to 3 ft and the locations within watershed C-103 which will experience increased flooding with increasing SLR and will require drainage improvements.

Project Name	Basin	Sub-Basin	Sub-Basin Current FPLOS Condition	Mitigation Strategy ID	Total Cost	Comment
Downstream C-7 Basin OBS: These projects were detailed back in 2018 and associated cost estimates are now outdated.	C-7	N/A	N/A	C7_1		<p>Measures include the following: ID; Measure; Unit Cost; Dimensions M1; Total Costs; Remarks A- Flood walls; \$1500 per linear foot; 36568 feet; \$54,852,000; Assuming 30 feet depth B- Exfiltration trenches; \$1500 per linear foot; 170,293 feet; \$25,543,950 C- Backflow preventers; \$70,000 per piece; 16 pieces; \$1,120,000; Range of \$10,000 to \$100,000 D- Pumps; \$30,000 per cfs; 3,300 cfs; \$99,000,000; Range of 3>0 to 30,000 per CFS</p> <p>Total: \$180,515,950</p> <p>Note: For the M1 scenario, it was assumed that 3,300 cfs pump capacity would be needed. In practice this was less, as about 3,137 cfs maximum capacity was simulated. However, the 3,300 cfs was used for the cost calculation. Only construction costs are considered; operation and maintenance costs for the pumps are not included.</p>
Elevation to 6 feet (NGDV29) for all buildings and roads OBS: These projects were detailed back in 2018 and associated cost estimates are now outdated.	C-7	N/A	N/A	C7_3.1		<p>ID; Unit Costs of Elevation; Dimensions; Total Costs A- Buildings; \$50,000 per building; 736; \$36,800,000 B- Roads; \$500 per linear foot elevation; 240,156; \$120,078,206</p> <p>Total: \$156,878,206</p>
Elevation to 7 feet for all buildings and roads OBS: These projects were detailed back in 2018 and associated cost	C-7	N/A	N/A	C7_3.2		<p>ID; Unit Costs of Elevation; Dimensions; Total Costs A- Buildings; \$50,000 per building; 1,730; \$86,500,000 B- Roads; \$500 per linear foot elevation; 367,964; \$183,982,245</p> <p>Total: \$270,482,245</p>

Project Name	Basin	Sub-Basin	Sub-Basin Current FPLOS Condition	Mitigation Strategy ID	Total Cost	Comment
estimates are now outdated.						
Elevation to 8 feet for all buildings and roads OBS: These projects were detailed back in 2018 and associated cost estimates are now outdated.	C-7	N/A	N/A	C7_3.3		ID; Unit Costs of Elevation; Dimensions; Total Costs A- Buildings; \$50,000 per building; 3,432; \$171,600,000 B- Roads; \$500 per linear foot elevation; 474,458; \$237,229,000 Total: \$408,829,000
All buildings elevated to the maximum 100-year flood levels under scenario SLR3, and all roads to the 10-year flood level under scenario SLR3 (scenario M3(x)). OBS: These projects were detailed back in 2018 and associated cost estimates are now outdated.	C-7	N/A	N/A	C7_3.4		ID; Unit Costs of Elevation; Dimensions; Total Costs A- Buildings; \$50,000 per building; 2,932; \$146,600,000 B- Roads; \$500 per linear foot elevation; 284,197; \$142,098,530 Total: \$288,698,530

Flood insurance costs will soar in Florida. See the expected increases in your ZIP code

BY NICOLAS RIVERO



Leon rides his bike down a flooded street in the Edgewood neighborhood on Thursday, April 13, 2023, in Fort Lauderdale, Fla. A torrential downpour severely flooded streets partially submerging houses and cars across South Florida. MATIAS J. OCNER / mocner@miamiherald.com

Brace for a few years of flood insurance rate hikes, South Florida. And they're going to be steep — doubling, even tripling for thousands of homeowners.

FEMA has changed the way it calculates flood insurance prices. Instead of relying on old flood zone maps covering broad areas, it's now [basing premium prices on a wider range of factors](#), like an individual property's distance from the ocean, rainfall levels and the cost to rebuild a home.

Last month, for the first time, FEMA shared estimates for what that will mean for the average flood insurance premium by ZIP code. For the worst-hit ZIP code in South Florida — 33469, a stretch of coastal Palm Beach County that covers parts of Jupiter and Tequesta — that will mean a 342% premium increase, on average.

In the most expensive ZIP code for flood insurance in South Florida — 33149, which covers Key Biscayne — average premiums will rise north of \$7,000 a year.

Some important qualifiers: The premium hikes won't hit all at once for existing policyholders, and not everyone will see an increase. FEMA estimates that about 20% of Florida policyholders will actually see their premiums drop under the new pricing regime, known as Risk Rating 2.0.

For those with current federal flood policies, the good news is that the rate won't immediately skyrocket. Congress has capped price hikes at 18% per year. The bad news is, you might see that flood insurance premium go up 18% every year for several years until it reaches the new Risk Rating 2.0 calculation for your home.

If you're buying a new flood insurance policy, however, you'll get hit with the new premium all at once. Since April 2022, new policyholders have had to enroll at the full Risk Rating 2.0 price.

FEMA says the new premiums reflect the reality of Florida’s increasing flood risk, as people continue to build homes in flood-prone areas and climate change raises sea levels and makes “rain bomb” events, like the 1,000-year floods that [recently inundated Fort Lauderdale](#), more common.

The agency also argues that the new premium regime is more fair. “The new methodology allows FEMA to equitably distribute premiums across all policyholders based on the value of their home and the unique flood risk of their property. Currently, many policyholders with lower-value homes are paying more than they should and policyholders with higher-value homes are paying less than they should,” FEMA wrote in an [April 2021 press release](#) announcing the change.

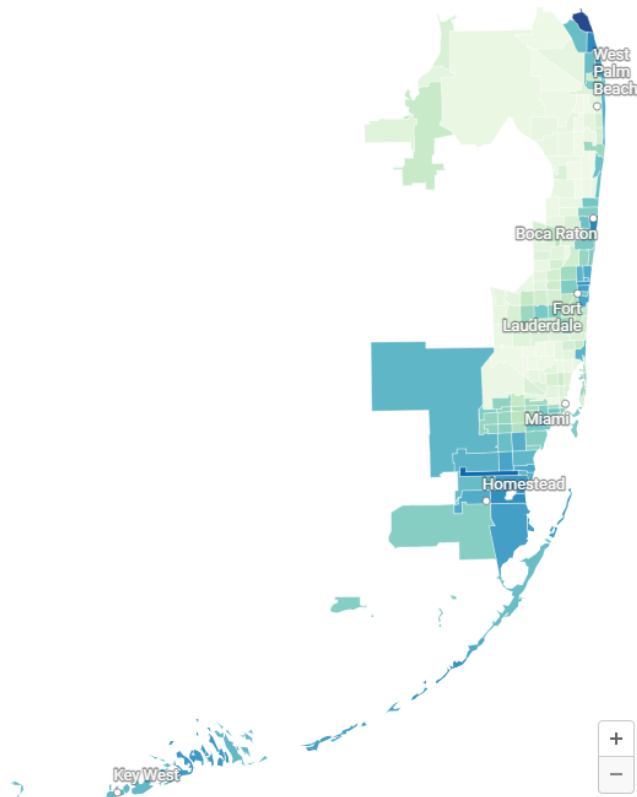
Mortgage lenders and banks often require that home and property owners get federal flood insurance. Although Florida has the highest number of policies in the country, [roughly 4 out of 5 Florida homes](#) aren’t covered. Emergency management experts warn that just about anyone in a state vulnerable to hurricanes and heavy rains [should get it](#).

The number of Florida flood insurance policies is likely to rise. This year, Florida lawmakers [passed a bill](#) requiring anyone with hurricane and wind policies from Citizens Insurance to also get flood insurance. That affects 1.2 million Citizens policyholders in the state.

Across South Florida, the biggest premium hikes will go to policyholders in the Keys, South Miami-Dade and coastal Broward and Palm Beach counties. Rates will remain relatively stable in North Dade and inland Broward and Palm Beach.

Big changes coming to flood insurance rates

New changes to the national flood insurance program could be bringing steep increases to flood insurance bills across South Florida.



Map: Nicolás Rivero • Source: U.S. Federal Emergency Management Agency • Map data: © Esri, TomTom North America, Inc., United States Postal Service • [Get the data](#) • Created with [Datawrapper](#)

The 10 biggest premium hikes in South Florida affect ZIP codes up and down the coastline from Summerland Key to Jupiter — and three ZIP codes in inland Miami-Dade County.

Those hikes will eventually lead to average increases in annual insurance bills as high as \$4,056 in ZIP code 33036, which covers Islamorada. But the increases will phase in gradually. In ZIP code 33469, which covers parts of Jupiter and Tequesta, the average policyholder will see eight straight years of 18% insurance hikes before their premiums stabilize at the new Risk Rating 2.0 level.

South Florida ZIP codes with the biggest flood insurance premium hikes under Risk Rating 2.0

	County	ZIP code	Average premium hike	Impact on annual insurance bill
1	Palm Beach	33469	342%	+\$2,669
2	Miami-Dade	33170	287%	+\$1,609
3	Palm Beach	33432	229%	+\$2,178
4	Palm Beach	33477	226%	+\$1,705
5	Monroe	33001	222%	+\$3,044
6	Miami-Dade	33033	217%	+\$1,544
7	Miami-Dade	33146	214%	+\$1,580
8	Broward	33305	209%	+\$2,301
9	Monroe	33036	207%	+\$4,056
10	Monroe	33042	198%	+\$2,996

Table: Nicolás Rivero • Source: U.S. Federal Emergency Management Agency • Get the data • Created with Datawrapper

Under the new risk rating regime, the highest average premiums in South Florida will all be in ZIP codes in Miami-Dade and Monroe counties. Key Biscayne, Islamorada, Marathon, Miami Beach, North Bay Village, Bal Harbor, Surfside, and Sunny Isles will be among the most expensive areas to insure against flooding in South Florida. Key Biscayne will have the sixth highest insurance premiums of any ZIP code in the state.

South Florida ZIP codes with the highest average flood insurance premiums under Risk Rating 2.0

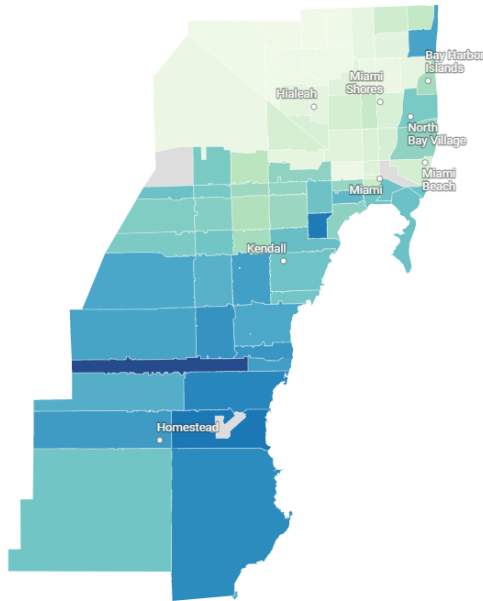
	County	ZIP code	Average flood insurance premium
1	Miami-Dade	33149	\$7,097
2	Monroe	33036	\$6,016
3	Monroe	33051	\$5,938
4	Monroe	33050	\$5,666
5	Miami-Dade	33141	\$5,422
6	Miami-Dade	33140	\$5,373
7	Miami-Dade	33160	\$5,077
8	Miami-Dade	33154	\$4,888
9	Monroe	33070	\$4,690
10	Monroe	33042	\$4,510

Table: Nicolás Rivero • Source: U.S. Federal Emergency Management Agency • Get the data • Created with Datawrapper

In Miami-Dade, the biggest premium increases are coming in the southern part of the county, in ZIP codes where home prices are particularly high (33146, i.e. Coral Gables) or where premiums have been historically low (33033, i.e. Leisure City and 33170, which runs west from Goulds to the Everglades).

Big changes coming to flood insurance rates

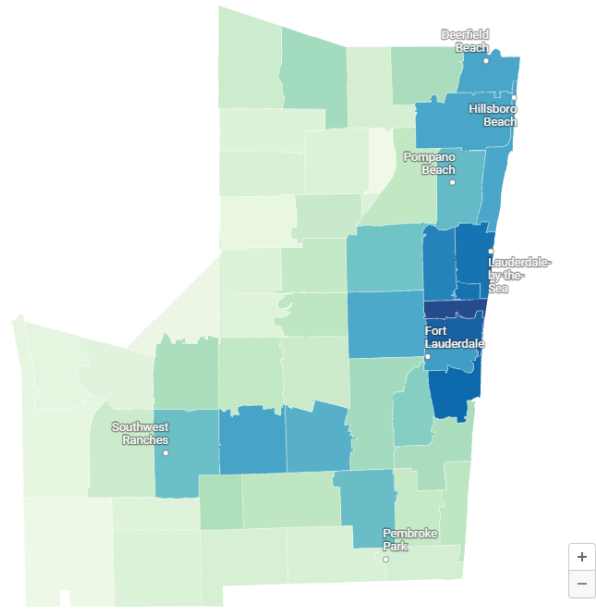
New changes to the national flood insurance program could be bringing steep increases to flood insurance bills across Miami-Dade County.



Source: U.S. Federal Emergency Management Agency • [Get the data](#) • Created with [Datawrapper](#)

Big changes coming to flood insurance rates

New changes to the national flood insurance program could be bringing steep increases to flood insurance bills across Broward County.



Source: U.S. Federal Emergency Management Agency • [Get the data](#) • Created with [Datawrapper](#)

In Broward, the biggest premium increases are concentrated on the coast, especially in ZIP codes surrounding Fort Lauderdale. ZIP code 33315, which covers Edgewood, one of the [worst-hit neighborhoods](#) in the Fort Lauderdale floods, will see a relatively modest 64% premium hike. But a few miles north in ZIP code 33305, premiums are expected to double on average.

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