



DRAFT AGENDA

MONDAY, OCTOBER 26, 2026, AT 10:30 AM

**SOUTH FLORIDA REGIONAL PLANNING COUNCIL
1 Oakwood Boulevard, Suite 250
Hollywood, FL 33020
954-924-3653**

VIRTUAL / PHYSICAL MEETING

Join Zoom Meeting

<https://us06web.zoom.us/j/83939890363?pwd=pxvQpvtvlszDmWKbKupUxTJwyxguL.1>

Meeting ID: 839 3989 0363

Passcode: 396186

- I. Pledge of Allegiance and Roll Call
 - II. Presentation (Time Approximate: 11:15 A.M.)
 - “TOD in South Florida: Today, Tomorrow, and Beyond”
Christina Miskis, MURP, AICP, Principal Planner / Senior Project Manager
 - III. Action Items
 - A. Minutes of the Previous Meeting
 - A.1 Executive Committee Meeting
 - A.2 Council Meeting Minutes
 - B. Financial Report
 - C. Consent: Comprehensive Plan Amendment Reviews
- Proposed
- Miami-Dade County 26-03ESR
 - Miami-Dade County 26-04ESR
 - Miami-Dade County 26-05ESR
 - Monroe County 26-06ACSC



South Florida Regional Planning Council
1 Oakwood Boulevard, Suite 250, Hollywood, Florida 33020
954-924-3653 Phone, 954-924-3654 FAX
www.sfregionalcouncil.org; sfadmin@sfrpc.com

- City of Marathon 26-02ACSC
- City of Parkland 26-01ESR
- City of Parkland 26-02ESR

Public Hearing

Adopted

- Broward County 26-06ESR
- Broward County 26-09ESR, Proposed with 26-06ESR
- City of Coral Gables 26-01ESR
- City of Fort Lauderdale 26-01ESR
- City of Hollywood 26-04ESR
- City of Hollywood 26-06ESR
- Islamorada, Village of Islands 26-02ACSC
- City of Margate 25-01ESR
- Village of Pinecrest 26-01ER
- City of South Miami 25-01ER

*Property Rights Amendment

Public Hearing

- D. Regional Issues: Comprehensive Plan Amendment Review
 - Miami-Dade County 25-03ESR (A)

Public Comments

IV. Program Reports and Activities

- A. SFRPC Revolving Loan Funds Status Report
- B. SFRPC CARES Act RLF Status Report
- C. SFRPC/TCRPC Blue Tech Conference
- D. Proposed CENSUS 2030 Rules

V. Discussion Items

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

VI. Announcements and Attachments

A. Attendance Form

B. Upcoming Meetings

- 1) Friday, October 30, 2026 (Broward Center for the Performing Arts)
SFRPC / TCRPC Joint Conference - Topic: Blue Tech Jobs: Policy, Investment, and Workforce Development in Southeast Florida
- 2) Monday, November 16, 2026, 10:30 a.m. (SFRPC)
- 3) December (Winter Break)
- 4) January 25, 2027, 10:30 a.m. (SFRPC)

VII. 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://sfregionalcouncil.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.

TOD in South Florida: Today, Tomorrow, and Beyond



Economic Benefits

Christina Miskis, AICP

SFRPC Council Meeting
October 26, 2026



10 Regional Planning Councils coordinate planning across local boundaries.

SFRPC: Broward, Miami-Dade, Monroe Counties

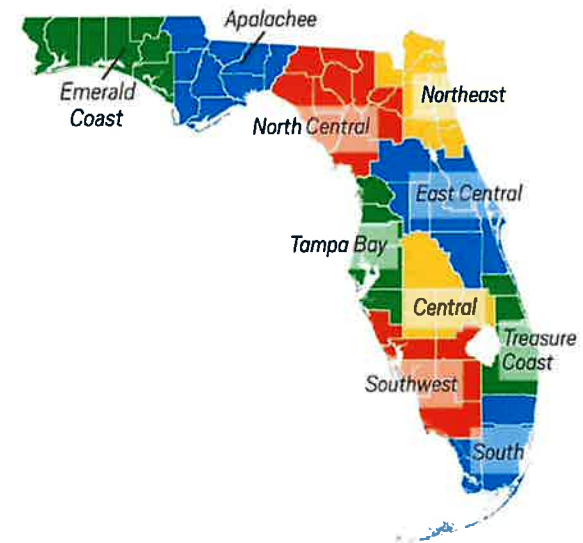
TCRPC: Palm Beach, Martin, St. Lucie, Indian River Counties

Technical assistance supports economic development, transportation, emergency preparedness, and environmental planning.

5 MPOs/TPOs staffed by regional planning councils

- 1,069,178 transportation disadvantaged trips planned.
- 110 grants awarded to councils and communities.
- 37 economic analyses completed and 2,010 first responders trained.

Activity statistics: FRCA, 2023–2024 reporting period



Florida's 10 regional planning councils

\$2,500 – \$4,400

Less in annual household transportation costs near transit

- One in four households near transit did not own a vehicle.
- Residential prices appreciated **4–24 percentage points** more near transit during 2012–2016.
- Office prices per square foot grew **5–42 percentage points** more in four of five regions analyzed.
- More than **43,500** occupied housing units were added near transit across the seven regions.
- Rents grew **2–14 percentage points** more near transit, underscoring affordability needs.



APTA: within ½ mile of transit vs. farther away

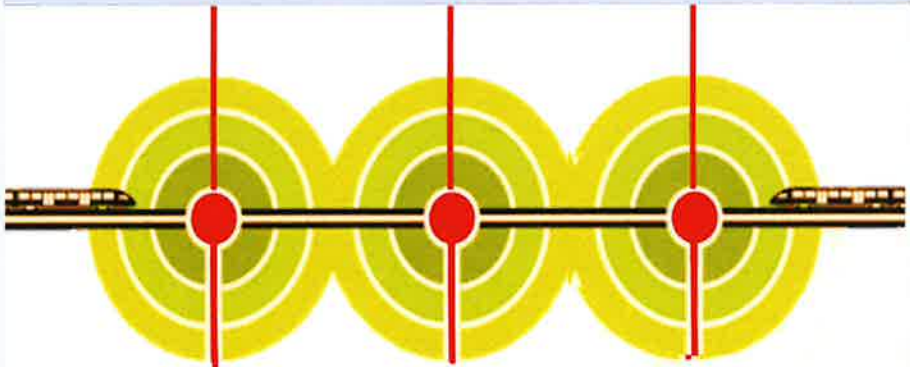
Study areas: Boston, Eugene, Hartford, Los Angeles, Minneapolis–St. Paul, Phoenix, Seattle

\$1.13 – \$2.20

Revenue per \$1 of public services
for TOD apartment projects

- TOD, as compact development, can reduce the cost of water, sewer, and roads compared with dispersed growth.
- More taxable development on each acre can strengthen local revenue without expanding the service area.
- Results depend on household composition, service demands, and the local tax structure.

Apartment development	Revenue per \$1 of public services
Four TOD projects	\$1.13–\$2.20
Modeled non-TOD alternatives	\$0.77–\$1.35



2016 case study: tax and nontax revenues in the Baltimore–Washington, D.C. region

5 – 10%

Higher productivity associated with doubling job density

- **Clusters of firms and workers** can improve job matching, knowledge exchange, and access to customers.
- Tri-Rail can broaden **job choices** and employers' recruitment areas while reducing travel barriers.
- Reliable commutes can support **attendance and retention**. Benefits depend on the workforce and service.



Tri-Rail economic impact presentation, 2025

Locating homes and employment near reliable transit expands the connections that support a regional economy.

The density finding summarizes wider urban research, not a forecast for a specific TOD project.

Health Benefits to Commuters and Workers

Mental well being: An 18-year British panel study linked public transport commuting with better psychological wellbeing than driving.

Physical health: A study of 5,908 workers in Osaka, Japan found lower odds of these conditions among transit commuters than drivers:

Health condition	Lower adjusted odds vs. drivers
Being overweight	44%
Diabetes	34%
High blood pressure	27%

8 – 33 minutes

Additional walking/day associated with transit use



Observed associations, not proof of causation. CDC's aerobic activity target is 150 minutes per week.

\$302.1 Million Contributed annually by **Tri-Rail** to SE Florida's Gross Regional Product

- Supports regional jobs and economic activity: Tri-Rail also supports approximately **2,700 jobs** a year.
- Strengthens **station-area property values**: SFRPC estimates **\$1.3 billion** in one-time property value premiums within one mile of stations, averaging 1.1% of assessed property value.
- SFRPC's 2045 scenario identifies **13,234 additional homes** and **\$5.33 billion** in potential property value, in 2024 dollars.
- At buildout, scenario could generate opportunities for future development and tax revenue: **\$26.45 million** annually in county property taxes, subject to zoning, market demand, and development decisions.





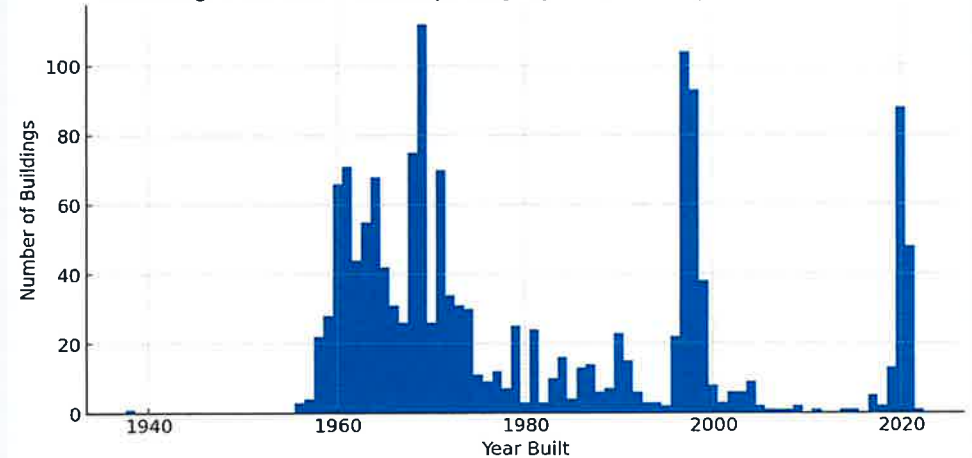
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Station areas developed faster than county averages in SFRPC's analysis

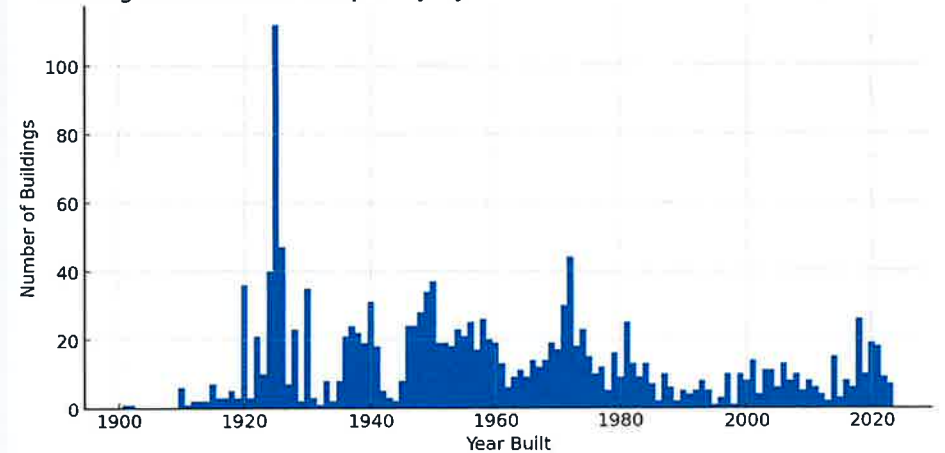
Station area	Additional parcels per 100 parcels per year above countywide trend
Pompano Beach	Approximately 13
Fort Lauderdale	Approximately 14
Miami Central	Approximately 8–9

SFRPC analysis of county property appraiser data, 2025

Building Construction Frequency by Year - Pompano Beach Station



Building Construction Frequency by Year - MiamiCentral Station (Miami-Dade)





\$1.3 billion

Estimated property value premium
within one mile of Tri-Rail stations



County	Within ½ mile (\$M)	Within 1 mile (\$M)
Broward	\$30.8	\$167.9
Miami-Dade	\$354.3	\$999.5
Palm Beach	\$31.8	\$134.8
Total	\$416.9	\$1,302.2

One-time capitalized premiums, not annual revenue. The ½-mile area is included within the 1-mile area. About 1.1% of assessed property value, on average, in SFRPC's station-proximity analysis

Tri-Rail TOD Potential by 2045

13,234

Additional homes in the station-area growth scenario

\$5.33 billion

Potential property value in 2024 dollars

County	Additional homes	Property value (\$M)
Broward	3,925	\$1,906.4
Miami-Dade	8,334	\$3,262.9
Palm Beach	975	\$160.7
Total	13,234	\$5,330.0

- A 5% station-access premium would add an estimated **\$266.5 million** in property value.
- County BOCC property taxes on the premium: about **\$1.32 million** annually at buildout.

Scenario estimates in 2024 dollars. Actual buildout depends on zoning, market demand, and development decisions.

Thank you!



**MINUTES OF THE
SOUTH FLORIDA REGIONAL PLANNING COUNCIL
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
SEPTEMBER 30, 2026**

The South Florida Regional Planning Council Executive Committee met virtually and in person on this date at the South Florida Regional Planning Council, located at 1 Oakwood Boulevard, Suite 250, Hollywood, FL 33020. Acting Chair Caplan welcomed everyone and called the meeting to order at 10:06 a.m. Acting Chair Caplan led the Pledge of Allegiance. The recording of this meeting can be found here: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=1giRjUUwWU>

I. Pledge of Allegiance and Roll Call

Acting Chair Frank Caplan
Councilmember Albritton
Councilmember Cates
Councilmember Beam Furr
Chair Garcia *
Councilmember Steve Geller
Councilmember Cary Goldberg (VP)
Councilmember Michelle Lincoln (VP)

A = Absent

D = Designee

* = Excused Absence

VP = Virtually Present

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

The following Ex-Officio Members were virtually present:

Dat Huynh, representing the Florida Department of Transportation, District 6

Megan Rutter for Viviana Useche, representing the Florida Department of Environmental Protection

Armando Vilaboy, representing the South Florida Water Management District

Legal Counsel, Sam Goren, stated that the Executive Committee was convened to conduct the Annual Performance Reviews of the General Counsel and Executive Director and to make recommendations to the full Council regarding their respective contracts. He advised that the Executive Committee is composed of designated officers of the Council, confirmed that a physical quorum was present, and noted that members attending remotely could participate and vote pursuant to Florida law authorizing hybrid public meetings when the required quorum is physically present. He further confirmed that the Committee was authorized to conduct business and take action on the matters before it.

II. Action Items

A. General Counsel Annual Review

Acting Chair Caplan moved to consider the General Counsel Annual Review. He noted that Mr. Goren received highly favorable evaluations from the Executive Committee Members who submitted reviews and read several comments commending his legal expertise, professionalism, responsiveness, and longstanding service to the Council. Committee Members expressed their appreciation for Mr. Goren's counsel and dedication to the organization. Mr. Goren thanked the Committee for its support and stated that it is an honor and privilege to serve as the Council's Legal Counsel. He remarked that he and his law firm have served as counsel to the South Florida Regional Planning Council since 1982 and expressed his appreciation for the longstanding relationship with the Council.

Acting Chair Caplan noted that the proposed contract amendment would increase the hourly billing rate for law partners from \$305 to \$315 per hour.

Councilmember Geller motioned to recommend approval of the General Counsel contract renewal and billing rate adjustment. Councilmember Lincoln seconded the motion, which was carried by a unanimous vote.

B. Executive Director Annual Review

Acting Chair Caplan moved to consider the Executive Director Annual Review. He noted that this would be the final year of Isabel Cosio Carballo's current contract term and that the Council would need to begin planning for the Executive Director transition in the coming year. Committee Members reviewed the evaluation comments submitted and noted that they were highly complimentary of Mrs. Cosio Carballo's performance and leadership. Committee discussion focused on a proposed cost-of-living adjustment (COLA) and merit increase. They discussed the COLA adjustments being implemented by local governments and acknowledged that the Executive Director and Council staff did not receive merit increases during the previous year due to county budgetary constraints, which limited merit increases and COLA adjustments for county employees. Executive Director Cosio Carballo explained that she seeks to align with county actions on these decisions when considering COLA and merit increases for Council staff.

Councilmember Geller recommended a three percent (3%) cost-of-living adjustment consistent with staff adjustments and expressed support for a modest merit increase in recognition of Mrs. Cosio Carballo's performance.

Councilmember Geller motioned to recommend approval of the Executive Director's contract for the final year of the current term, including a three percent (3%) cost-of-living adjustment and a two percent (2%) merit increase. Councilmember Goldberg seconded the motion, which was carried by a unanimous vote.

III. Adjournment

Acting Chair Caplan adjourned the meeting at 10:33 a.m.

This signature is to attest that the undersigned is the Treasurer of the SOUTH FLORIDA REGIONAL PLANNING COUNCIL and that the information provided herein is the true and correct minutes for the Executive Committee Meeting held on September 30, 2026, of the SOUTH FLORIDA REGIONAL PLANNING COUNCIL, adopted on October 26, 2026.

Quentin "Beam" Furr, Treasurer
Commissioner, Broward County for
Maria Rodriguez, Secretary
Commissioner, City of Pembroke Pines

Date

**MINUTES OF THE
SOUTH FLORIDA REGIONAL PLANNING COUNCIL
SEPTEMBER 30, 2026**

The South Florida Regional Planning Council met virtually and in person on this date at the South Florida Regional Planning Council, located at 1 Oakwood Boulevard, Suite 250, Hollywood, FL 33020. Acting Chair Caplan welcomed everyone in attendance, in person and virtually, called the meeting to order at 10:39 a.m., and led the Pledge of Allegiance. Acting Chair Caplan took a moment to congratulate Councilmember Rodriguez and her family on the recent birth of her son and wished them well. The recording of this meeting can be found here: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=1giLRjUUwWU>

I. Pledge of Allegiance and Roll Call

Chair Senator René García *
Councilmember Jim Allbritton
Councilmember Frank Caplan
Councilmember Craig Cates
Councilmember Joseph Corradino *
Councilmember Beam Furr
Councilmember Senator Steve Geller
Councilmember Oliver Gilbert, III (A)
Councilmember Cary Goldberg (VP)
Councilmember Samuel Kaufman *
Councilmember Michelle Lincoln (VP)
Councilmember Kionne McGhee (A)
Councilmember Maria Rodriguez *
Councilmember Michael Udine *

A = Absent

D = Designee

* = Excused Absence

VP = Virtually Present

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

The following Ex-Officio Members were virtually present:

Dat Huynh, representing the Florida Department of Transportation, District 6

Megan Rutter for Viviana Useche, representing the Florida Department of Environmental Protection

Armando Vilaboy, representing the South Florida Water Management District

Legal Counsel, Sam Goren, confirmed that a physical quorum was present and that a virtual quorum was present online pursuant to Section 120.525(4), Florida Statutes. Mr. Goren advised that the Council was authorized to conduct the meeting's legal and operational business.

The Council Meeting began with Special Recognitions and the Council's expression of gratitude for the exceptional service of former Councilmember Denise Horland, who resigned in May 2026 due to her obligations as President of the Broward League of Cities, and Councilmember Beam Furr, who is term-limited in November 2026. Both City of Plantation Commissioner Horland and Broward County Commissioner Beam Furr offered comments on their service on the Council. They were lauded by the Council Members for their many contributions to the Council and South Florida region.

Acting Chair Caplan also publicly offered the Council's warm congratulations to Councilmember Rodriguez and her husband on the birth of their son Luca. Councilmember Rodriguez was not in attendance at the Council meeting due to being on maternity leave.

II. Presentation:

➤ CEDS Annual Update / Action Item 3.H. *(Time Approximate: 11:00 AM)*

Randy Deshazo, Deputy Director and Director of Economic Development and Research

Randy Deshazo, Deputy Director and Director of Economic Development and Research, presented the Annual Report to the South Florida Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy (CEDS). Mr. Deshazo provided an overview of the region's economic conditions, including employment trends, population growth, housing affordability challenges, workforce issues, and transportation impacts affecting economic competitiveness. He also reviewed the timeline for completing the final annual update of the 2022-2027 CEDS and outlined the process for public review and submission to the U.S. Economic Development Administration. Council members discussed the importance of regional economic planning and public engagement as the Council prepares for the next five-year CEDS update cycle.

Acting Chair Caplan motioned to approve the release of the CEDS Annual Update for a 30-day public review period and authorize the CEDS Committee to make minor revisions prior to submission to the U.S. Economic Development Administration. Councilmember Furr moved the motion, and Councilmember Cates seconded the motion. The motion was adopted by unanimous vote.

III. Action Items

A. Minutes of the Previous Meeting

Acting Chair Caplan motioned to approve the Meeting Minutes of the previous meeting. The minutes were adopted by unanimous vote.

B. Financial Report

Serge Denis, Director of Finance, explained the Financials in detail.

Acting Chair Caplan motioned to approve the Financial Report. Councilmember Geller moved the motion; Councilmember Furr seconded the motion. The motion was adopted by unanimous vote.

C. Consent: Comprehensive Plan Amendment Reviews

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

Proposed

- Monroe County 26-03ACSC*
- Monroe County 26-04ACSC
- Monroe County 26-05ACSC
- City of Coral Gables 26-01ESR
- City of Doral 26-03ER*
- City of Hialeah 26-01ESR
- City of Hollywood 26-04ESR
- City of Hollywood 26-06ESR
- City of Margate 26-02ESR
- City of Pembroke Pines 26-01ESR
- City of Pembroke Pines 26-02ESR
- City of Sunrise 26-01ESR
- City of Sweetwater 26-01ER
- City of Tamarac 26-01ESR
- City of Weston 26-01ER*

Public Hearing

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

Public Comments

There were no comments or questions from the public in person or virtually.

Acting Chair Caplan motioned to approve the Proposed Comprehensive Plan Amendments. Councilmember Geller moved the motion, and Councilmember Cates seconded the motion. The motion was adopted by unanimous vote.

Adopted

- Broward County 26-04ESR
- Broward County 26-05ESR
- Broward County 26-08ESR
- Monroe County 26-01ACSC
- Monroe County 26-02ACSC
- City of Doral 26-02ESR
- City of Hallandale Beach 26-01ESR
- Islamorada, Village of Islands 26-01ACSC
- City of Tamarac 25-01ER

*Property Rights Amendment

Public Hearing

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

Public Comments

There were no comments or questions from the public in person or virtually.

Acting Chair Caplan motioned to approve the Adopted Comprehensive Plan Amendments. Councilmember Geller moved the motion, and Councilmember Allbritton seconded the motion. The motion was adopted by unanimous vote.

Public Hearing

D. Regional Issues: Comprehensive Plan Amendment Reviews

- City of Hollywood 26-05ESR (A)

Councilmembers considered Comprehensive Plan Amendment 26-05ESR (A) submitted by the City of Hollywood concerning the Tourism Intensive Density Entitlement (TIDE) Program, formerly known as the Hollywood Beach Hotel Density Bonus Program. Council staff explained that the amendment establishes a policy framework through which the City Commission may approve hotel density increases beyond existing Comprehensive Plan limits. Staff further advised that the amendment did not include a clearly defined density cap, making it difficult to determine potential impacts on regional resources or adjacent jurisdictions.

The Council discussed its statutory review authority under Section 163.3184, Florida Statutes, which limits review to adverse effects on regional resources or facilities identified in the Strategic Regional Policy Plan (SRPP) and extra-jurisdictional impacts that would be inconsistent with the comprehensive plans of affected local governments. Council staff advised that insufficient information was provided to determine whether either of these impacts would occur and, therefore, could not recommend that the amendment be found either consistent or inconsistent.

Councilmember Furr expressed concerns regarding potential impacts to coastal resilience, sea level rise, evacuation capacity, regional infrastructure, and the future character of Hollywood Beach. Councilmember Geller emphasized that the Council's review authority is limited by statute and noted that no testimony or evidence had been presented demonstrating adverse regional impacts or extra-jurisdictional effects.

Mr. Cameron Palmer, Assistant Director and Chief Planner of Development Services for the City of Hollywood, clarified that the amendment establishes only a framework for the TIDE Program and does not authorize any specific development project. He explained that standards governing density, eligibility, and implementation would be addressed through companion zoning and overlay district regulations to be considered separately by the City Commission. Mr. Palmer further noted that neighboring

municipalities had not submitted objections and that the Program is intended to incentivize hotel redevelopment while providing public benefits, including resiliency funding, public parking, and open space improvements.

Mr. Sam Goren, Legal Counsel, advised that while the Council's review must remain within statutory limitations, the Council could preserve its discussion and concerns through the meeting record.

The Councilmembers concluded that it lacked sufficient information to determine whether the amendment was consistent or inconsistent with the SRPP and directed that no formal comment be provided at this time. The Council further directed that the meeting minutes reflecting the discussion be attached to the response for the record.

Councilmember Geller motioned to accept Council staff's recommendation that sufficient information was not available to determine whether the amendment would adversely affect regional resources or create extra-jurisdictional impacts and, therefore, provide no formal comment. Councilmember Lincoln seconded the motion. Councilmember Furr motioned to amend the motion to include the meeting minutes documenting the Council's discussion as part of the response. Councilmember Cates seconded the amended motion. The motion was adopted by unanimous vote.

E. General Counsel Annual Review / Contract

The Council received the Executive Committee's recommendation regarding the annual performance review and contract renewal of Sam Goren, General Counsel. The Executive Committee reported that Mr. Goren received highly favorable evaluations and was commended for his legal expertise, professionalism, responsiveness, and longstanding service to the Council. The Executive Committee recommended approval of the contract renewal, including the proposed billing rate adjustment.

Acting Chair Caplan motioned to approve the General Counsel Contract. Councilmember Geller moved the motion, and Councilmember Lincoln seconded the motion. The motion was adopted by unanimous vote.

F. Executive Director Annual Review / Contract

The Council received the Executive Committee's recommendation regarding the annual performance review and contract renewal of Isabel Cosio Carballo, Executive Director. The Executive Committee reported that Mrs. Cosio Carballo received highly favorable evaluations and recognition for her leadership and service to the Council. The Executive Committee recommended approval of the final year of the current contract term, including a cost-of-living adjustment and merit increase.

Acting Chair Caplan motioned to approve the Executive Director Contract. Councilmember Geller moved the motion, and Councilmember Goldberg seconded the motion. The motion was adopted by unanimous vote.

G. FY 2026 – 27 Proposed Operating Budget

Mr. Denis presented the proposed Fiscal Year 2026-2027 Operating Budget. He reported that the proposed budget totals \$3,929,063, representing an increase of approximately \$345,349 (9.6%) over the prior year's amended budget. He explained that the increase was primarily attributable to higher pass-through professional consultant costs.

Mr. Denis reviewed the Council's projected revenue sources, including the General Fund, locally funded projects, federally funded projects, state-funded projects, and trust funds. He also outlined the proposed expenditures, which are categorized as capital expenditures, operating expenses, and pass-through expenses. The largest components of the operating budget include salaries, leave, and fringe benefits, while professional consultant services comprise the largest portion of pass-through expenses. Mr. Denis noted that the proposed budget is balanced, with projected revenues and expenditures aligned.

Acting Chair Caplan motioned to approve the FY 2026 - 2027 Proposed Operating Budget. Councilmember Furr moved the motion, and Councilmember Geller seconded the motion. The motion was adopted by unanimous vote.

H. 2022 – 2027 South Florida CEDS Annual Report (Presentation Item II)

Mr. Deshazo presented the Annual Report for the 2022 - 2027 South Florida Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy (CEDS), the region's federally designated economic development plan. Mr. Deshazo explained that the Annual Report is required by the U.S. Economic Development Administration (EDA) and serves to monitor economic conditions and regional trends throughout the current five-year planning cycle. He noted that this will be the final annual update before development of the next five-year CEDS begins in 2027.

Mr. Deshazo highlighted several key regional economic trends identified in the report, including slowing employment growth, continued population growth despite domestic outmigration, workforce shortages, transportation congestion, and ongoing housing affordability challenges. He noted that these issues continue to affect the region's economic competitiveness and will be important considerations during the upcoming comprehensive update of the CEDS.

Councilmember Furr commended staff and the CEDS Committee for their efforts in preparing the report and encouraged broader distribution of the document to local elected officials and economic development partners throughout the region. Councilmember Geller recommended that distribution of the annual update also include information regarding the upcoming five-year CEDS update process to encourage additional public participation and stakeholder input.

Acting Chair Caplan motioned to approve the release of the 2022 - 2027 South Florida CEDS Annual Report for a 30-day public review period and authorize the CEDS Committee Chair to make minor revisions prior to submission to the U.S. Economic Development Administration. Councilmember Geller moved the motion, and Councilmember Furr seconded the motion. The motion was adopted by unanimous vote.

Public Comments

There were no comments or questions from the public in person or virtually.

I. Audit Firm Selection Process Update and Draft Contract FY 25 – 26 Audit

Acting Chair Caplan reported that the Audit Review Committee met to evaluate proposals received from three audit firms and unanimously recommended retaining the Council's current audit firm. Acting Chair Caplan noted that all three submissions were strong; however, the Executive Committee determined that the current firm's proposal represented the strongest overall submission and recommended execution of a new contract for audit services.

Mr. Sam Goren, Legal Counsel, explained that the proposed contract was for a one-year term and included language that would allow the Council to consider extending the agreement in the future, subject to Council approval and any necessary contract amendments. Councilmember Geller noted that the Executive Committee recommended a one-year term due to the recent transition in the Council's Chief Financial Officer position and indicated that the Council would have an opportunity to discuss a future auditor rotation policy before considering any contract extension.

Acting Chair Caplan motioned to approve the Audit Review Committee's recommendation and authorize execution of the FY 2025 - 2026 Audit Services Contract. Councilmember Geller moved the motion, and Councilmember Furr seconded the motion. The motion was adopted by unanimous vote.

Public Comments

There were no comments or questions from the public in person or virtually.

IV. Program Reports and Activities

A. SFRPC Revolving Loan Funds Status Report

Jeff Tart, Senior Loan Officer of the Revolving Loan Fund Programs, reported that the Traditional Revolving Loan Fund has provided approximately \$5.2 million in financing for 29 businesses and currently has approximately \$1.8 million available for new loans. Mr. Tart also highlighted the Council's ongoing Borrower Profile Series, which showcases businesses assisted through the Revolving Loan Fund Program, including a recent feature highlighting a local business expanding pediatric therapy services for children with autism, developmental delays, and communication challenges.

B. SFRPC CARES Act RLF Status Report

Mr. Tart reported that the CARES Act Revolving Loan Fund has closed 39 loans totaling approximately \$9.06 million since the program's inception, supporting the retention and creation of more than 350 jobs

throughout the region. Mr. Tart advised that approximately \$662,000 remains available for new lending opportunities and noted that staff is currently underwriting two loan requests to support business expansion efforts in Pompano Beach.

C. SFRPC / TCRPC Joint Conference Update

Mr. Deshazo provided an update on the upcoming Blue Tech Conference. He highlighted the participation of Keynote Speaker Mayor Daniella Levine Cava, followed by the featured lunch presentation by Captain Rick Miller (Ret.), Executive Director of the South Florida Defense Alliance, on emerging opportunities to be found in the intersection of the Blue Tech Economy with National Military Defense Priorities. The conference agenda was included in the meeting materials, and the event will be held at the Broward Center for the Performing Arts. Council members were encouraged to attend.

V. Discussion Items

A. Executive Director's Report

Mrs. Cosio Carballo provided administrative updates to the Council, including the resignation of Councilmember Kaufman, the newly elected Mayor of Key West, and Councilmember Joe Corradino, Mayor of the Village of Pinecrest, due to new responsibilities and term limits, respectively. New appointments have been requested of the Miami-Dade League of Cities. She discussed the potential scheduling of an October Council meeting and also advised that she would be out of the country in October for a few days and that in her absence, Senior Council staff would continue to oversee Council operations and ongoing projects as needed. She thanked the Councilmembers for their continued support and participation.

B. Legal Counsel Report

Mr. Goren briefly summarized the pending litigation and stated that the matter is coming to an end.

C. Council Members Report

Councilmembers reported no updates.

D. Ex-Officio Report

Ex-Officio Members reported no updates.

VI. Announcements and Attachments

A. Attendance Form

B. Upcoming Meetings

- 1) Monday, October 26, 2026, 10:30 a.m. (SFRPC) (Upon call of the Chair)

- 2) Friday, October 30, 2026 (Broward Center for the Performing Arts) SFRPC / TCRPC Joint Conference - Topic: Blue Tech Jobs: Policy, Investment, and Workforce Development in Southeast Florida
- 3) Monday, November 16, 2026, 10:30 a.m. (SFRPC)
- 4) December (Winter Break)

VII. Adjourn

Acting Chair Caplan adjourned the meeting at 12:20 p.m.

This signature is to attest that the undersigned is the Treasurer of the SOUTH FLORIDA REGIONAL PLANNING COUNCIL and that the information provided herein is the true and correct minutes for September 30, 2026, of the SOUTH FLORIDA REGIONAL PLANNING COUNCIL, adopted on the 26th day of October 2026.

Quentin "Beam" Furr, Treasurer
Commissioner, Broward County for
Maria Rodriguez, Secretary
Commissioner, City of Pembroke Pines

Date

MEMORANDUM

AGENDA ITEM #III.B

DATE: OCTOBER 26, 2026
TO: COUNCIL MEMBERS
FROM: STAFF
SUBJECT: FINANCIAL REPORT

Attached is a Financial Report comparing the months of July through September 2026 for your review and approval.

Recommendation

Approve the Financial Report.



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

September 30, 2026

(unaudited)

	July	August	September	Increase (Decrease)
<u>General Fund</u>				
Assets:				
Cash GF	1,542,939	1,337,823	1,525,886	188,063
SBA - Investment Account	547,383	799,610	802,191	2,581
Accounts Receivable	7,502	6,219	4,664	(1,555)
Due From Other Funds	63,462	50,562	63,169	12,607
Prepaid Expenses	15,477	15,477	15,477	-
Total Assets	2,176,762	2,209,691	2,411,387	201,696
Liabilities and Fund Balance:				
Liabilities	28,216	29,945	32,302	2,356
Fund Balance	2,148,546	2,179,745	2,379,085	199,340
Total Liabilities and Fund Balance	2,176,762	2,209,691	2,411,387	201,696
<u>Federal, State & Local</u>				
Assets:				
Accounts Receivable	130,122	67,944	38,551	(29,392)
Total Assets	130,122	67,944	38,551	(29,392)
Liabilities and Fund Balance:				
Liabilities	2,495	3,298	519	(2,779)
Fund Balance	127,627	64,646	38,032	(26,614)
Total Liabilities and Fund Balance	130,122	67,944	38,551	(29,392)
<u>Revolving Loan Funds</u>				
Assets:				
Cash RLF	3,483,629	3,269,179	3,249,896	(19,283)
Accounts Receivable	9,600,026	9,797,489	9,805,006	7,516
Allowance for Loan Losses	(1,131,419)	(1,131,419)	(1,131,419)	-
Total Assets	11,952,237	11,935,250	11,923,483	(11,767)
Liabilities and Fund Balance:				
Accounts Payable	16,609	24,950	36,209	11,259
Due To Other Funds	63,462	50,562	63,168	12,606
Fund Balance	11,872,167	11,859,738	11,824,106	(35,633)
Total Liabilities and Fund Balance	11,952,237	11,935,250	11,923,483	(11,767)
<u>Southeast Florida Regional Prosperity Institute</u>				
Assets:				
Cash	67,568	67,685	68,798	1,113
Receivables	-	-	2,500	2,500
Total Assets	67,568	67,685	71,298	3,613
Liabilities and Fund Balance:				
Liabilities	-	-	-	-
Fund Balance	67,568	67,685	71,298	3,613
Total Liabilities and Fund Balance	67,568	67,685	71,298	3,613

SOUTH FLORIDA REGIONAL PLANNING COUNCIL

September 30, 2026

(unaudited)

<u>Description</u>	<u>July</u>	<u>August</u>	<u>September</u>	<u>Fiscal to Date</u>	<u>% Realized</u>	<u>Annual Budget</u>	<u>% of Budget</u>	<u>Remaining Budget</u>
<u>REVENUE REPORT</u>								
Membership Dues	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,360,630	100%	\$ 1,360,630	38%	\$ 1,360,630
Interest & Other Income	5,672	5,773	5,876	80,410	115%	\$ 70,000	2%	(10,410)
Federal Funded Projects	35,572	109,142	40,038	710,605	102%	\$ 695,974	19%	(14,631)
State Funded Projects	-	39,150	266,059	356,059	96%	\$ 372,351	10%	16,292
Local Funded Projects	87,570	(19,104)	20,131	503,482	105%	\$ 477,943	13%	(25,539)
Trust Funds	67,150	64,354	63,010	1,482,432	236%	\$ 626,856	17%	(855,576)
TOTAL Revenues	195,964	199,315	395,114	4,493,618	125%	3,603,754	100%	(889,864)
<u>EXPENSE REPORT</u>								
<u>Operating Expenses</u>								
Staff Compensation	\$ 139,049	\$ 137,719	\$ 152,592	\$ 1,830,038	92%	\$ 2,000,029	55%	\$ 169,991
Occupancy	9,650	9,650	-	109,273	90%	122,004	3%	12,731
Utilities Electric/Sanitation	626	660	690	6,561	94%	7,000	0%	440
Janitorial Services	802	802	366	8,731	87%	10,000	0%	1,269
Repairs & Maintenance	-	-	1,177	2,321	46%	5,000	0%	2,679
Storage	530	530	530	6,272	96%	6,500	0%	228
Office Automation	4,887	4,177	13,067	83,778	120%	70,000	2%	(13,778)
Advertising, Notices, Supplies, Postage & PR	12,806	7,815	6,107	85,873	107%	80,414	2%	(5,459)
Travel	1,693	2,942	11	11,481	230%	5,000	0%	(6,481)
Professional Development	1,438	30	65	3,551	51%	7,000	0%	3,449
Insurance	-	-	1,386	40,834	77%	53,000	1%	12,167
Miscellaneous Expenses	-	-	-	-	0%	1,000	0%	1,000
Legal Services (1)	3,280	3,896	1,349	43,335	87%	50,000	1%	6,666
Financial Services	30,939	150	235	33,732	75%	45,000	1%	11,268
Professional Consultants	2,310	-	5,760	12,673	158%	8,000	0%	(4,673)
Capital Expenditures	-	-	-	-	0%	25,000	1%	25,000
Subtotal Operating Expenses	253,066	168,371	183,333	2,278,451	91%	2,494,946	69%	216,496
Pass Through Expenses:	48,373	35,707	36,987	651,401	74%	880,751	24%	229,350
TOTAL Expenses	305,784	204,078	220,320	2,929,852	87%	3,375,697	93%	445,846
Excess (deficit) Revenues over Expenditures	\$ (30,584)	\$ 1,562,437	\$ 174,794	\$ 1,563,766		\$ 228,057	6%	
(1) Additional legal YTD expenses included in "pass-through Expenses"				\$ 45,750				
Note: Percentage of Fiscal Year lapsed				100.00%				

MEMORANDUM

AGENDA ITEM #III.C

DATE: OCTOBER 26, 2026

TO: COUNCIL MEMBERS

FROM: STAFF

SUBJECT: LOCAL GOVERNMENT COMPREHENSIVE PLAN (LGCP) PROPOSED AND ADOPTED AMENDMENT CONSENT

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.



PROPOSED AMENDMENTS

- **Miami-Dade County 26-03ESR**

Proposes an amendment pertaining to October 2025 Cycle Application No. CDMP20250022 to the Miami-Dade County Comprehensive Development Master Plan. The amendment, filed by Midwest REO V, LLC, would amend the Business and Office Land Use Category to allow “Business Support Centers” integrating light industrial uses with commercial and office uses. Eligible properties must contain 5–10 acres, have direct access to a designated Major Roadway, lie within one mile of a designated Terminal area, and meet a 660-foot separation requirement from residentially designated properties. Light industrial uses, including warehouses, logistics facilities, and last-mile fulfillment centers, could occupy up to 90 percent of the total floor area, with at least 10 percent devoted to commercial or office uses. Telecommunications hubs and data centers would be prohibited, and development would require compatible design and appropriate buffering to protect surrounding uses.

- **Miami-Dade County 26-04ESR**

Proposes amendments to the Comprehensive Development Master Plan related to Application No. CDMP20260011, amending the Water, Sewer, and Solid Waste Element and various policies in the Water and Sewer sub-element of the Comprehensive Development Master Plan and adopting by reference the Miami-Dade County Water Supply Facilities Work Plan, dated May 2026.

- **Miami-Dade County 26-05ESR**

Proposes an amendment to the Comprehensive Development Master Plan related to Application CDMP20260010, initiated by the County, would amend the Agriculture and Open Land interpretive text to allow cargo container storage and stacking in conjunction with authorized commercial vehicle storage on designated properties of at least 10 acres. Container storage and associated equipment areas would be limited to 25 percent of the commercial vehicle storage area in Open Land and 20 percent in Agriculture, with cargo loading and unloading prohibited. Under the transmitted proposal, containers could be stacked up to six high in Open Land areas, while stacking in Agriculture areas would be limited to the height permitted for single-family residential structures in the Agriculture (AU) zoning district. The amendment would also clarify that incidental temporary parking and storage of passenger automobiles may serve commercial vehicle storage facilities in Agriculture areas. Applicable environmental, drainage, and operating requirements would remain in effect.

- **Monroe County 26-06ACSC**

Proposes amending the Monroe County Future Land Use Map (FLUM) from Residential High (RH) and Mixed Use/Commercial (MC) to Mixed Use/Commercial (MC) pertaining to seven parcels totaling approximately 6.23 acres of upland. Of that total, 3.65 acres would change from Residential High to Mixed Use/Commercial; the remaining 2.58 acres already have the Mixed Use/Commercial designation. The property is located at 97601 Overseas Highway, and 28, 30, 32, and 34 E. First Street, and 36 E. Second Street, Key Largo. The proposed land use change was not accompanied by a trip generation analysis quantifying its potential impacts on US 1; however, Monroe County staff report that US-1 operates at Level of Service C overall and Level of Service A along the affected segment, which had remaining capacity for 14,748 trips as of May 15, 2026. Subsequent correspondence between FDOT District Six and Monroe County staff indicated that 4,644 trips of reserve capacity

remain unallocated, while 79 daily trips have been allocated to approved projects that have not yet been constructed. If the amendment site were developed to its maximum trip-generating potential, the resulting net increase in trips would represent approximately 69% of the Strategic Intermodal System (SIS) facility's reserve capacity. Therefore, even if 100% of those net new trips were assigned to the 18-mile SIS segment of US-1, reserve capacity would remain available. FDOT District Six provided comments that the proposed amendment is not anticipated to adversely impact transportation resources and facilities of state importance.

- **City of Marathon 26-02ACSC**

Proposes the City of Marathon's Comprehensive Plan, amending Chapter Four, "Conservation and Coastal Element," Policy 4-1.19.5, "Limit Public Expenditures in the Coastal High Hazard Area," and amending the City of Marathon's Comprehensive Plan modifying Chapter Seven, "Capital Improvements Element," Policy 7-1.5.3, "Review Proposals for Consistency with the Plan."

- **City of Parkland 26-01ESR**

Proposes adopting the City of Parkland 10-Year Water Supply Facilities Work Plan Update and amending the Comprehensive Plan Infrastructure Element to reflect the amended Water Supply Plan.

- **City of Parkland 26-02ESR**

Proposes amending the City's Future Land Use Element and Land Development Code, Article 20, "General Provisions" to include factors for assessing compatibility of allowable residential units and measures for mitigating potential incompatibility in accordance with Section 163.3194(7), Florida Statutes.

ADOPTED AMENDMENTS

- **Broward County 26-06ESR**

Adopts an amendment to the Broward County Land Use Plan Text – City of Fort Lauderdale, eliminating the geographic restriction for dwelling units within the existing Activity Center area and allowing dwelling units throughout the entire 361.7 acres; the proposed text amendment does not expand or modify any of the adopted intensities or densities. Approximately 361.7 acres; generally located on the west side of Interstate 95, between McNab Road/C-14 Canal and Northwest 56 Street, bisected by Cypress Creek Road and the CSX Railroad.

- **Broward County 26-09ESR** (*Originally part of 26-06ESR Proposed*)

Adopts an amendment to the Broward County Land Use Plan Text of the Broward County Comprehensive Plan regarding highlighted regional issues, policies, definitions, permitted use, and recommended practices.

- **City of Coral Gables 26-01ESR**

Adopts an ordinance amending the Comprehensive Plan of the City of Coral Gables, pursuant to Expedited State Review Procedures in Section 163.3184, Florida Statutes and Zoning Code Article 14, "Process," Section 14-213, "Comprehensive Plan Text and Map Amendments," 1) To increase the maximum Floor Area Ratio (FAR) for the "University Campus" Land Use Category; 2) To include hospital use and increase retail use within the multi-use zone; and 3) To modify the boundaries of the

“University Campus multi-use area” to include the Central Energy Plant building and extend southwest to Red Road and northeast to the Mahoney-Pearson parking garage, excluding properties that are not owned by the University of Miami.

- **City of Fort Lauderdale 26-01ESR**

Adopts an ordinance amending Policy FLU 1.1.12 of the City of Fort Lauderdale Comprehensive Plan, Future Land Use Element, Uptown Urban Village Transit Oriented Development Future Land Use Designation (“Uptown TOD”) to delete Comment 7, which provides that residential uses are only permitted in portions of the Uptown TOD located East of Powerline Road, and North of Cypress Creek Road and East of Andrews Avenue, South of Cypress Creek Road.

- **City of Hollywood 26-04ESR**

Adopts an ordinance of the City of Hollywood, amending the City’s existing Comprehensive Plan to establish a Transfer of Development Rights Program within the Land Use Element.

- **City of Hollywood 26-06ESR**

Adopts an ordinance of the City of Hollywood amending the City’s existing Comprehensive Plan to provide clarifications and modifications to Flexibility Unit provisions within the Land Use Element.

- **Islamorada, Village of Islands 26-02ACSC**

Adopts an ordinance of Islamorada, Village of Islands, considering the request of James S. Lupino, ESQ, agent for Robert E. Mau Florida Residence Trust 05/01/2017 and Kathy G. Mau Florida Residence Trust 05/01/2017 to amend the Village’s Future Land Use Map from Residential High (RH) to Residential Medium (RM) for the subject properties, on Old Highway located on Upper Matecumbe Key, with Real Estate Numbers 00096240-000000 and 00096240-000100.

- **City of Margate 25-01ESR**

Adopts an ordinance providing for a Land Use Plan Amendment to the City of Margate Comprehensive Plan, Appendix B, to permit a change of land use from 148.7729 acres of Commercial Recreation to 74.1259 acres of R(10) Residential, 7.618 acres of Commercial and 67.029 acres of Park, providing for an assignment of available residential density within the 636.18-acre irregular density dashed-line area “A” which will maintain an average density of 7.0 dwelling units per acre; providing for a text amendment to the City of Margate Comprehensive Plan Element I. Future Land Use Element, recommending approval of the amendment to the Broward County Land Use Plan, providing for transmittal to the Broward County Planning Council to obtain recertification of Element I. Future Land Use of the Margate Comprehensive Plan for property located at 3011 N Rock Island Road.

- **Village of Pinecrest 26-01ER**

Proposes an ordinance of the Village of Pinecrest, adopting the Evaluation and Appraisal Report (EAR) Based Comprehensive Development Master Plan amendments, including updates to the Village’s Water Supply Facilities Work Plan.

- **City of South Miami 25-01ER**

Adopts an ordinance of the Mayor and City Commission of the City of South Miami, accepting the Evaluation and Appraisal Report of the City’s adopted Comprehensive Plan pursuant to Section

163.3191, Florida Statutes; amending the Goals, Objectives, and Policies of the City's Comprehensive Plan in accordance with the Evaluation and Appraisal Report.

*Property Rights Amendment

**** Staff Note:** Due to the different time requirements for Agencies' responses, some comments may not have been received. Of the Agencies that have submitted comments, those comments do not reflect potential adverse regional or extra-jurisdictional impacts.

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 #III.D

DATE: OCTOBER 26, 2026

TO: COUNCIL MEMBERS

FROM: STAFF

SUBJECT: MIAMI-DADE COUNTY 25-03ESR (A)

Pursuant to the Interlocal Agreement creating the South Florida Regional Planning Council (Council) in 1974, 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.”

Strategic Regional Policy Plan for South Florida (SRPP)

The *Strategic Regional Policy Plan for South Florida (SRPP)* was adopted by the Council on June 7, 2004. The SRPP centers around a set of 22 regional goals that address key, long-term challenges. Florida Statute (Section 186.507) specifically mandates that an SRPP must include regional goals and policies addressing the following areas, which are all included in the SRPP for South Florida:

- Affordable Housing
- Economic Development
- Emergency Preparedness
- Natural Resources of Regional Significance
- Regional Transportation

In the amendment review process, the Council seeks to balance regional priorities in these areas.

Amendment Review

The Council reviews Comprehensive Plan amendments for consistency with the *SRPP* Pursuant to Section 163.3184, Florida Statutes. Council review of amendments to local government comprehensive plans is limited to 1) adverse effects on regional resources and facilities identified in the *Strategic Regional Policy Plan for South Florida (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 containing an evaluation of these impacts, 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.

Council Staff Summary of Proposed Amendment

Miami-Dade County 25-03ESR (A) establishes the MIA Equipment and Supportive Services Area on approximately 246.07 acres near NW 137 Avenue and SR 836. The amendment provides for heavy equipment storage, maintenance, repair, training, and related activities through site-specific changes to the Open Land Subarea 3 text, without expanding the Urban Development Boundary or Urban Expansion Area. The adopted covenant requires improvements to NW 6 Street and NW/SW 139 Avenue to be open to traffic before the first temporary or permanent certificate of occupancy. Environmental commitments include a minimum 63.11-acre on-site preservation area, approximately 20 additional acres of off-site wetland preservation, and requirements addressing wetland mitigation, stormwater management, protected species, and archaeological resources. The covenant also requires workforce training that includes neurodivergent individuals and provides County access to the property and equipment during declared emergencies, subject to specified conditions. Implementing land development regulations are to be developed by 2029, and development remains subject to subsequent zoning, site plan, and environmental approvals.

Council Staff Review

The Miami-Dade Board of County Commissioners adopted Application No. CDMP20230013 through Ordinance No. 26-71, with further changes to the transmitted amendment and acceptance of a revised Declaration of Restrictions. Adoption was conditioned on submission of a fully executed, legally sufficient covenant, opinion of title, and necessary joinders within seven days; otherwise, the application would be deemed withdrawn. The adopted package includes the covenant.

The revisions from the proposed stage address the principal transportation, wetland preservation, land use, and economic development concerns raised during review. Miami-Dade County staff's January 2026 Report recommended denial because the application had not adequately demonstrated that necessary roadway infrastructure would be provided, that wetland impacts would be appropriately addressed, or that the proposed land-use language was sufficiently limited.

The July 2026 Miami-Dade County Supplemental Report concluded that the revised commitments provided a basis for finding the application consistent with the Comprehensive Development Master Plan (CDMP), provided they were adequately incorporated into the final covenant. The Commission subsequently accepted the revised amendment and covenant as the basis for adoption.

The CDMP necessarily requires a balancing of competing policies to meet the needs of a heavily populated, diverse community while ensuring that any balancing protects the public health, safety and welfare. Specific to this application, competing policies primarily involve those promoting economic development and workforce support with those that protect environmental resources. Taken together, the workforce support and environmental protection commitments in the proffered covenant provide appropriate balancing of the economic development and environmental protection policies of the CDMP, among the other issues addressed below. Additionally, the proffered covenant commitment to allow use of the property for emergency response in the event of a declared emergency will further support protection of the public health, safety and welfare. Provided these commitments are adequately provided for the final covenant, the application can be found to be consistent with the CDMP (underline added). (Source: Miami-Dade County RER Supplemental Report Addressing Changes to the CDMP Application CDMP 20230013 – July 2026; Page MDC002)

The Council's earlier recommendations during the proposed stage regarding water quality, wetlands, protected species, transportation infrastructure, and efficient use of existing industrial land remain relevant to implementation. Several are addressed through specific obligations accepted at adoption, while detailed site design, environmental permits, stormwater approval, and transportation improvements remain subject to subsequent review and compliance. Significantly, the preservation commitment increased from approximately 34 acres to a minimum of 63.11 acres on site, plus at least approximately 20 acres off site, totaling approximately 83.11 acres. Continued coordination should focus on implementing these obligations and improving access to regional transit where feasible.

Revisions from the Proposed to Adopted Stages

Earlier in the application process, the applicant withdrew requests to redesignate approximately 244.37 acres from Open Land to Terminals and to expand the Urban Expansion Area (UEA). The approach transmitted in July 2025 instead proposed an amendment to the Open Land Subarea 3 text establishing the MIA Equipment and Supportive Services Area. The adopted amendment retains that text-amendment approach; it does not expand the Urban Development Boundary (UDB) or the UEA.

After transmittal, the proposed language was narrowed to identify the approximately 246.07-acre Kelly Tractor property expressly and delineate its geographic boundaries. The broad reference to uses “supportive” of limestone quarrying was replaced with a specific reference to the MIA Equipment and Supportive Services Area, addressing concerns that the earlier wording could authorize additional uses elsewhere in environmentally sensitive Open Land Subarea 3. References to the former MIA Transportation and Infrastructure Support Area were also corrected.

The adopted text replaces “Freight Rail Terminals” with “Freight Rail Connection,” addressing concerns about the scale and undefined impacts of a rail terminal, and extends the deadline for developing and implementing land development regulations from 2026 to 2029. It retains a minimum 10 percent landscaped open space requirement, clarifies that abutting canals may be included, and limits the contribution of water bodies to no more than 20 percent of that requirement. It also establishes a minimum 63.11-acre on-site preservation requirement and excludes public road rights-of-way from that acreage.

Economic Development

Industrial Land

The applicant supplemented its justification for relocation and expansion with information concerning operational constraints at the existing headquarters, larger and more technologically advanced service and storage facilities, heavy equipment electrification, industry competition, and potential rail access. County staff's July 2026 analysis identified these business-specific factors as substantive support for the proposed headquarters expansion and retention of an established local employer.

County staff did not conclude that all industrial land inside the UDB had been exhausted. Its May 2026 analysis projected sufficient vacant industrial land to accommodate growth through 2036, while identifying only five vacant properties larger than 50 acres inside the UDB. The adopted-stage justification therefore rests on the company's particular operational requirements and the limited availability of large contiguous sites, together with the revised environmental and infrastructure commitments. The covenant also requires 120 days' written notice before the existing headquarters property or adjacent vacant parcel is listed for sale, allowing the County advance notice of a potential reuse opportunity.

Employment

Applicant materials included in the adopted package project workforce growth from more than 400 employees to more than 1,000 as the campus develops in phases. These are applicant projections. The revised covenant separately requires the owner to create or participate in an education and training program for local high school and/or post-secondary students that includes neurodivergent individuals. Coordination with Miami-Dade County Public Schools is required, with the obligation continuing independently or through other partners if the school district elects not to participate. This commitment helped address the CDMP's workforce development objectives.

Industry Sector Growth

The proposed headquarters would consolidate equipment storage, servicing, repair, training, and related functions supporting construction, infrastructure, logistics, and distribution. Its location near SR 836 and the regional highway network, together with potential access to an existing CSX rail spur, formed part of the applicant's justification for the site. The adopted freight rail connection language narrows the previously proposed rail use, while subsequent zoning and site plan review will determine the development's detailed configuration.

Limestone Mining

The adopted CDMP text identifies the area's role in supplying and maintaining specialized equipment for limestone production in the Lake Belt Area and for construction and maintenance of public infrastructure. These functions supported the economic development justification for the amendment. The revised language confines the new authorization to the identified MIA Equipment and Supportive Services Area rather than broadly permitting undefined supportive uses throughout Open Land Subarea 3.

Regional Transportation

FDOT's review identified no adverse impacts to transportation resources and facilities of state importance. County staff nevertheless identified a significant local roadway concern: NW/SW 137 Avenue between NW 6 Street and SW 8 Street was projected to operate below its adopted level-of-service standard. Staff initially found that a proportionate share payment alone would not ensure that needed roadway capacity would be available when the development opened.

The adopted covenant addresses this concern by requiring NW/SW 139 Avenue from NW 6 Street to SW 8 Street, and NW 6 Street from NW 137 Avenue to the property, to be open to traffic before the earlier of the first certificate of occupancy or temporary certificate of occupancy for any portion of the property. The owner must construct or cause the construction of these improvements, with the improvements determined by the County and subject to applicable permits. The Capital Improvements Element also identifies the developer-funded northern two lanes of NW 6 Street between NW 137 and NW 139 Avenues. This changes the commitment from payment toward mitigation to delivery of roadway infrastructure before occupancy.

The adopted covenant requires bicycle racks throughout the property, but the adopted transmittal package does not establish a committed fixed-route transit or shuttle service to the site. The Council's recommendation to maximize feasible connections to regional transit, including coordination on pedestrian and bicycle access and potential shuttle or on-demand connections, therefore remains relevant during site planning. The road construction requirement addresses the principal capacity concern without resolving the site's limited transit accessibility.

Natural Resources of Regional Significance

The approximately 246-acre property contains about 162 acres of wetlands, including Wetlands of Regional Significance. Earlier proposals did not adequately demonstrate how impacts to wetlands, including areas already subject to preservation covenants, would be addressed. The preservation commitment increased from approximately 34 acres to a minimum of 63.11 acres on site, plus at least approximately 20 acres off site, totaling approximately 83.11 acres. The July Supplemental Report found that the revised commitments addressed the minimum preservation concerns and clarified that this preservation is separate from the mitigation required for wetlands affected by development.

The adopted text excludes public road rights-of-way from the minimum on-site preservation acreage. The covenant provides for conservation zoning, preservation and maintenance, and wetland connectivity and wildlife underpasses where NW 142 Avenue crosses the preservation area. It also addresses replacement preservation if future roadway or expressway rights-of-way affect that area, including limited provisions allowing replacement within the North Trail Basin with County approval when additional preservation cannot be accommodated on the property. The on-site preservation area must be offered for conveyance to the County's Environmentally Endangered Lands (EEL) Program before the first certificate of occupancy, subject to County acceptance, at no cost and with funding for long-term maintenance. Off-site preservation is prioritized in the North Trail Basin, followed by the Bird Drive Basin and other lands on the EEL acquisition list, with conveyance and maintenance obligations.

Water quality concerns are addressed through required environmental permits, public water and sewer connections at the owner's expense, and a signed and sealed Final Stormwater Management Master Plan demonstrating that post-development stormwater, water quantity, and water quality levels of service will be the same or better than pre-development conditions. The covenant prohibits specified outdoor vehicle maintenance and hazardous material uses within 100 feet of a water body, canal, or lake; prohibits commercial vehicle storage within 25 feet of wetlands; and requires containment for regulated activities. These provisions provide specific safeguards responding to the Council's earlier buffering and runoff concerns.

The covenant also requires listed plant and wildlife surveys before development permits or orders are approved and requires plans to be revised as necessary to meet applicable environmental requirements. It preserves the approximately 18.61-acre Archaeological Site 8DA93 without physical alteration as part of the overall preservation area. These obligations address resource protection at the amendment stage while retaining subsequent review of species protection, wetland permits, and final site design.

The Biscayne Bay and Southeastern Everglades Ecosystem Restoration (BBSEER) Project

Florida Department of Environmental Protection's (FDEP) review included in the adopted package found no adverse impacts to important state resources within its jurisdiction. It identified the amendment area within the footprint of the three BBSEER alternatives then under consideration, Alternatives 31, 32, and 32A, but found no direct connection to proposed project features in those alternatives. The County and applicant acknowledged that any potential BBSEER impacts must be addressed through regulatory processes before development. The final covenant retains stormwater and environmental approval requirements and requires stormwater plan revisions if the SR 836 Southwest Extension advances to the specified funded planning stage. Adoption therefore retains further review of potential restoration and drainage interactions.

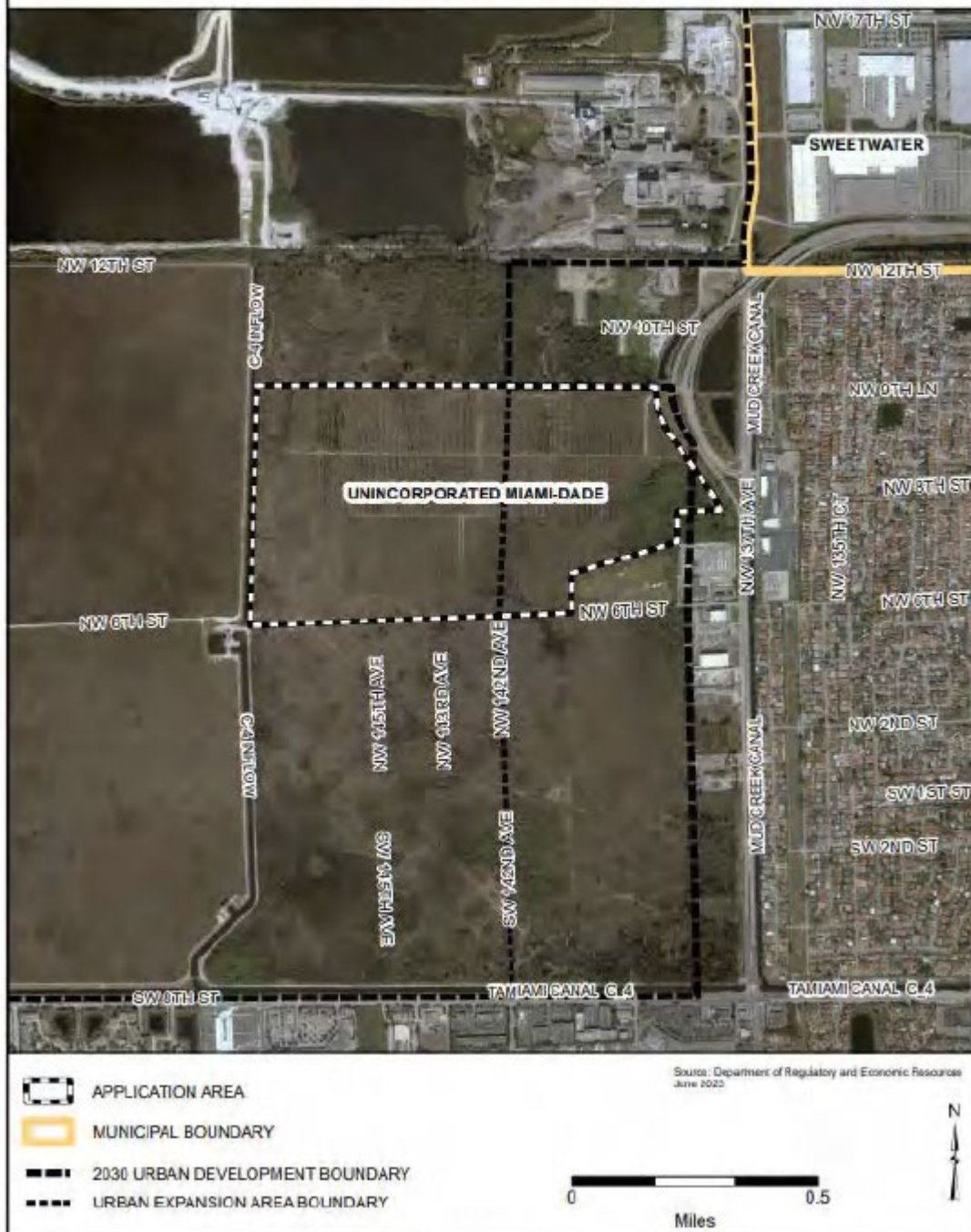
Basis for Commission Adoption

The Commission accepted a revised package that combined a more narrowly defined land use authorization, roadway delivery before occupancy, greater wetland preservation, local wetland mitigation commitments, species and archaeological protection, and workforce development obligations. Additional public benefits include County access to permitted paved portions of the property during declared emergencies and priority access to equipment, subject to availability and the owner's operational needs. County staff's July 2026 report found that the workforce, environmental, and emergency response commitments provided an appropriate balance of competing CDMP policies, subject to their inclusion in the final covenant. The Commission's adoption of the amendment reflects its acceptance of that revised balance; it does not constitute approval of the final site plan or the outstanding environmental and development permits.

Recommendation:

Information Only.

KELLY TRACTOR COMPANY - APP. NO. CDMP20230013
AERIAL PHOTO



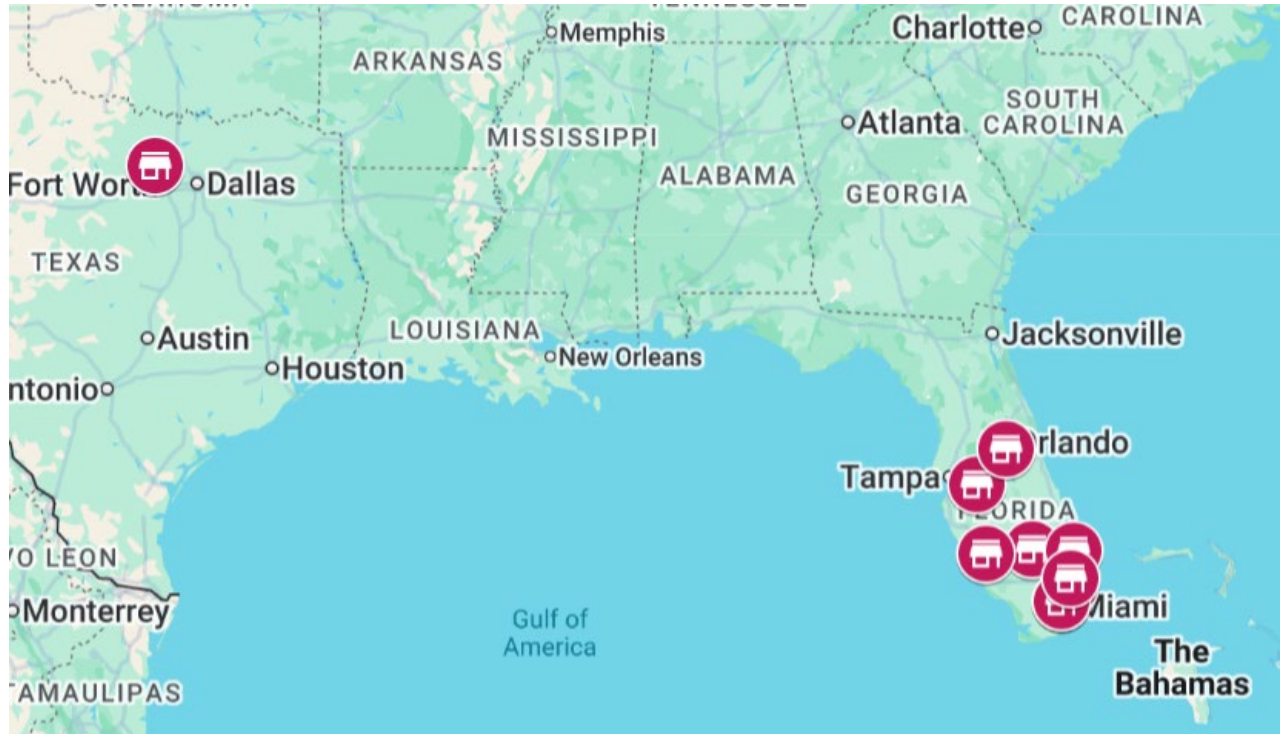


Image: Kelly Tractor Locations

MEMORANDUM

AGENDA ITEM # IV.A

DATE: OCTOBER 26, 2026
TO: COUNCIL MEMBER
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."

Legal counsel has no report pertaining to the South Florida Regional Planning Council's ("SFRPC") Revolving Loan Fund at this time, as no legal action is currently being taken to collect on delinquent accounts.



Payment Status Report

Traditional RLF Payment Status Report

Loan	Company /Borrower	Amount	Disbursed	Pmts	Last Activity	Last Balance	Paid Thru	Days Late	Last Activity	Next Pay Due	Loan Date	Maturity Date	Board Action
1022	XXXXXXXXXXXX	300,000.00	300,000.00	240	2,709.36	242,151.90	10/01/26	0	10/01/26	11/01/26	01/08/04	09/01/39	Performing
1023	XXXXXXXXXXXX	301,586.50	301,586.50	120	350.00	161,715.88	10/01/26	0	10/01/26	11/01/26	07/19/06	03/01/29	Performing
1039	XXXXXXXXXXXX	125,000.00	125,000.00	84	200.00	119,582.53	08/01/26	30	08/04/26	09/01/26	11/24/08	12/31/30	Performing
1040	XXXXXXXXXXXX	200,000.00	200,000.00	84	1,472.32	18,351.87	10/01/26	0	10/01/26	11/01/26	02/02/09	08/01/28	Performing
3024	XXXXXXXXXXXX	189,043.88	189,043.88	144	500.00	80,500.00	10/01/26	0	10/01/26	11/01/26	07/26/99	12/01/16	Default Final Judgment
4008	XXXXXXXXXXXX	300,000.00	300,000.00	0	750.00	128,349.56	09/12/26	0	09/16/26	10/12/26	07/31/09	03/31/39	Performing
4018	XXXXXXXXXXXX	119,598.00	150,000.00	120	1,327.78	104,533.80	10/01/26	0	10/01/26	11/01/26	07/12/13	02/01/30	Performing
4027	XXXXXXXXXXXX	149,500.00	149,500.00	120	1,590.98	19,392.95	09/01/25	365	09/04/25	10/01/25	12/15/15	12/15/25	Pending Collateral Sale
4028	XXXXXXXXXXXX	75,000.00	75,000.00	1	765.03	74,994.72	04/01/19	2710	04/12/19	05/01/19	11/17/16	09/30/19	Pending Collateral Sale
4029	XXXXXXXXXXXX	75,000.00	75,000.00	1	803.02	75,000.00	04/01/19	2710	04/12/19	05/01/19	12/14/16	09/30/19	Pending Collateral Sale
4031	XXXXXXXXXXXX	332,972.82	332,972.82	111	500.00	319,583.86	04/15/26	139	04/17/26	05/15/26	09/28/17	08/01/28	Performing
4032	XXXXXXXXXXXX	300,000.55	300,000.55	120	3,577.27	96,855.14	10/01/26	0	10/01/26	11/01/26	10/24/18	11/01/28	Performing
4033	XXXXXXXXXXXX	254,999.57	254,999.57	84	250.00	187,832.65	10/15/23	1051	10/12/23	11/15/23	10/25/18	10/25/25	In Legal

Loan	Company /Borrower	Amount	Disbursed	Pmts	Last Activity	Last Balance	Paid Thru	Days Late	Last Activity	Next Pay Due	Loan Date	Maturity Date	Board Action
4034	XXXXXXXXXXXXX	84,506.66	84,506.66	84	300.00	71,412.80	08/01/22	1491	08/01/22	09/01/22	01/03/19	01/03/26	Default Final Judgment
4035	XXXXXXXXXXXXX	248,684.03	248,684.03	84	375.00	6,146.57	10/01/26	0	10/01/26	11/01/26	03/05/19	10/01/33	Performing
4036	XXXXXXXXXXXXX	549,223.30	549,223.30	84	375.00	470,844.60	10/01/26	0	10/01/26	11/01/26	03/05/19	10/01/33	Performing
4037	XXXXXXXXXXXXX	173,904.64	173,904.64	84	1,000.00	89,744.29	10/01/26	0	10/01/26	11/01/26	03/28/19	10/01/33	Performing
4039	XXXXXXXXXXXXX	200,000.00	200,000.00	84	300.00	196,815.27	08/01/22	1491	08/01/22	09/01/22	03/12/20	04/01/27	Default Final Judgment
4040	XXXXXXXXXXXXX	400,000.00	400,000.00	84	250.00	389,882.46	10/15/23	1051	10/12/23	11/15/23	09/23/19	09/23/26	In Legal
4043	XXXXXXXXXXXXX	200,000.00	200,000.00	120	2,322.17	85,465.92	10/01/26	0	10/01/26	11/01/26	04/22/21	04/01/31	Performing
4044	XXXXXXXXXXXXX	130,000.00	130,000.00	120	1,347.30	64,734.73	10/01/26	0	10/01/26	11/01/26	03/22/21	03/01/31	Performing
4046	XXXXXXXXXXXXX	100,000.00	100,000.00	60	300.00	77,827.84	09/15/26	0	09/30/26	10/15/26	10/06/22	10/01/27	Modification
4048	XXXXXXXXXXXXX	349,497.00	98,668.75	60	352.00	82,052.75	10/01/26	0	10/01/26	11/01/26	02/23/23	03/01/28	Performing
4049	XXXXXXXXXXXXX	331,700.00	80,271.75	60	301.00	70,338.75	10/01/26	0	10/01/26	11/01/26	02/23/23	03/01/28	Performing
4050	XXXXXXXXXXXXX	331,700.00	85,566.75	60	321.00	74,973.75	10/01/26	0	10/01/26	11/01/26	02/23/23	03/01/28	Performing
Totals		5,821,916.95	5,103,929.20		22,339.23	3,309,084.59							



SFRPC

South Florida Regional Planning Council
Proudly serving Miami-Dade, Broward, and Monroe Counties

September 2026

SFRPC'S \$1,200,000 FY25 Brownfields Assessment Coalition Grant Update

The FY2025 SFRPC Brownfields Assessment Coalition Grant is officially underway. A grant kickoff meeting was held with EPA on October 7, 2025, followed by a site tour of various properties identified by the Coalition partners as priority sites. The Coalition consists of the SFRPC as the lead member, and two 501(c)3 nonprofit organizations. The first, the South Florida Community Land Trust, Inc. (SFCLT), is a nonprofit developer that partners with municipalities and local organizations to create quality, sustainable and permanently affordable housing for low-income and working families and individuals vulnerable to being displaced from their communities by market forces. The second, Allapattah Collaborative, CDC (ACDC), is a Community Development Corporation (CDC), now also designated as a Main Street America community, based in the Miami neighborhood of Allapattah. ACDC's mission is to build an Allapattah economy that works for everyone while preserving the neighborhood's unique cultural heritage.

The \$1,200,000 grant has been underway for nearly one year, with another 3 years remaining. The following grant activities have been completed or are currently underway:

- The Generic Quality Assurance Project Plan (QAPP), an initial document required under the grant prior to any sampling activities taking place, was completed and approved by EPA.
- The grant funded a Phase I Environmental Site Assessment for an SFCLT multifamily property in Pembroke Pines.
- An Asbestos and Lead-Based Paint Operations and Maintenance Plan was completed for an SFCLT multifamily property in Dania Beach.
- The Little Santo Domingo Brownfields Redevelopment Area-Wide Plan is currently underway with ACDC.

To learn more about the SFRPC Brownfields Program, please contact Senior Loan Officer, Jeffrey Tart at 954.924.3653 or jtart@sfrpc.com or Loan Administrator, Steve Foreman at sforeman@sfrpc.com.



SFRPC Coalition members and Stantec staff at Allapattah site visit, October 2025



A tour of Allapattah given by ACDC with visiting graduate students in architecture and urban design



MEMORANDUM

AGENDA ITEM # IV.B

DATE: OCTOBER 26, 2026

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 in excess of 400 prospects inquiring into the loan program from Palm Beach, Broward, Miami-Dade and Monroe counties. The Initial loan program funding was available for up to 2 years or until all loan funds were disbursed. Currently, the program is revolving in nature, as all initial funds have been deployed and new businesses have an opportunity to seek financial support as loan proceeds are repaid from former borrowers.

In December 2025, 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 9/30/2025.

To date, loan administration has approved forty-one (41) new CARES ACT RLF loans totaling \$9,260,077 and saved and/or created 350 related jobs.



CARES ACT REVOLVING LOAN FUND
PAYMENT STATUS REPORT - OCTOBER 2026

Loan	Company /Borrower	Amount	Disbursed	Pmts	Rate	Pay/Yr	Last Activity	Last Balance	Paid Thru	Days Late	Last Activity	Next Pay Due	Loan Date	Maturity Date	Board Action
5107	XXXXXXXXXXXX	300,000.00	300,000.00	120	3.5000	12	2,966.58	135,353.17	10/01/26	0	10/01/26	11/01/26	11/20/20	11/01/30	Performing
5110	XXXXXXXXXXXX	500,000.00	515,000.00	120	3.5000	12	4,934.78	299,434.17	10/01/26	0	10/01/26	11/01/26	01/13/21	01/01/31	Performing
5111	XXXXXXXXXXXX	560,000.00	560,000.00	120	3.5000	12	4,713.59	427,748.42	10/01/26	0	10/01/26	11/01/26	12/31/20	07/31/35	Performing
5112	XXXXXXXXXXXX	500,000.00	500,000.00	120	3.5000	12	4,944.29	235,402.35	10/01/26	0	10/01/26	11/01/26	12/28/20	01/01/31	Performing
5114	XXXXXXXXXXXX	150,000.00	150,000.00	120	3.5000	12	1,483.29	73,226.39	10/01/26	0	10/01/26	11/01/26	02/24/21	02/01/31	Performing
5115	XXXXXXXXXXXX	100,000.00	100,000.00	60	0.0000	12	200.00	72,521.09	08/01/26	30	09/02/26	09/01/26	02/02/21	02/01/28	Performing
5117	XXXXXXXXXXXX	394,000.00	394,000.00	120	3.5000	12	3,033.80	271,739.46	10/01/26	0	10/01/26	11/01/26	05/13/21	05/01/35	Performing
5118	XXXXXXXXXXXX	500,000.00	500,000.00	180	3.5000	12	3,493.33	369,241.91	10/01/26	0	10/01/26	11/01/26	06/15/21	07/01/36	Performing
5119	XXXXXXXXXXXX	150,000.00	150,000.00	120	3.5000	12	1,441.59	86,444.29	10/01/26	0	10/01/26	11/01/26	08/12/21	08/01/31	Performing
5120	XXXXXXXXXXXX	295,000.00	295,000.00	120	4.1490	12	3,258.10	193,369.52	10/01/26	0	10/01/26	11/01/26	08/09/21	08/01/31	Performing
5121	XXXXXXXXXXXX	175,000.00	175,000.00	120	3.5000	12	1,730.50	92,150.95	10/01/26	0	10/01/26	11/01/26	08/24/21	08/01/31	Performing
5122	XXXXXXXXXXXX	500,000.00	500,000.00	120	3.5000	12	2,899.80	402,116.20	10/01/26	0	10/01/26	11/01/26	08/25/21	08/01/31	Performing
5123	XXXXXXXXXXXX	250,000.00	250,000.00	120	3.5000	12	2,390.96	148,814.55	10/01/26	0	10/01/26	11/01/26	10/15/21	10/01/31	Performing
5125	XXXXXXXXXXXX	500,000.00	500,000.00	180	4.5000	12	3,824.97	376,895.06	10/01/26	0	10/01/26	11/01/26	01/13/21	10/01/31	Performing
5126	XXXXXXXXXXXX	128,000.00	128,000.00	60	4.0000	12	2,357.31	12,033.21	10/01/26	0	10/01/26	11/01/26	02/15/22	02/01/27	Performing
5127	XXXXXXXXXXXX	200,000.00	200,000.00	120	4.5000	12	2,072.77	124,561.54	10/01/26	0	10/01/26	11/01/26	06/09/22	06/01/32	Performing
5129	XXXXXXXXXXXX	600,000.00	600,000.00	180	6.0000	12	5,300.00	549,445.52	10/01/26	0	10/01/26	11/01/26	06/22/23	07/01/38	Performing
5131	XXXXXXXXXXXX	500,000.00	358,919.78	36	7.0000	12	1,860.15	358,916.81	10/01/26	0	10/01/26	11/01/26	10/16/25	10/01/28	Performing
5132	XXXXXXXXXXXX	500,000.00	360,055.51	240	5.5000	12	1,739.47	360,055.51	10/01/26	0	10/01/26	11/01/26	11/21/25	12/01/45	Performing
5133	XXXXXXXXXXXX	100,000.00	100,000.00	36	6.0000	12	498.17	99,633.33	10/01/26	0	10/01/26	11/01/26	06/24/26	07/01/29	Performing
5134	XXXXXXXXXXXX	100,000.00	100,000.00	60	6.0000	12	500.00	100,000.00	10/15/26	0	10/01/26	11/15/26	07/01/26	07/01/31	Performing
Totals		7,002,000.00	6,735,975.29				55,643.45	4,789,103.45							

LIST OF COMMITTED CARES RLF FUNDS
October 1, 2026

Loan #	Company Name	Committed	Commitment Date	Total Disbursed	Disbursement Date	Remaining Commitment
5131	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	500,000.00	1/16/2024	\$358,919.78	9/22/2026	\$ 141,080.22
5132	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	500,000.00	5/20/2025	\$360,055.51	8/27/2026	\$ 139,944.49
	TOTAL	\$1,000,000.00		\$718,975.29		\$ 281,024.71

Cash Available to Lend					
Bank Balance as of	9/30/2026				\$ 1,007,998.18
Committed Funds					
Unfunded Loan Commitments	\$281,024.71				
Administrative Fees	14,198.94				
Total Committed Funds					\$ 295,223.65
Total Uncommitted Funds					\$ 712,774.53

Portfolio Analysis

Funds: (37000)
Status: All
City: All
County: All
Loan Officer: All
Loan# From 2 to 53005

Cutoff Date: 10/1/2026
Run Date: 10/05/2026
Run Time: 1:58:21 pm
Page 1 of 1

	Number	Balance	Percent%
All Outstanding Loans			
Current Accounts	20	4,716,582.36	98.49%
Past due 1-30 days	1	72,521.09	1.51%
Past due 31-60 days	0	0.00	0.00%
Past due 61-90 days	0	0.00	0.00%
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	4,789,103.45	100.00%

Contaminated Portfolio	0	0.00	0.00%
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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%
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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%
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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%
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Loans identified by write-off status in Loan Master, and having a balance greater than zero as of the cutoff date.

MEMORANDUM

AGENDA ITEM #IV.C

DATE: OCTOBER 26, 2026

TO: COUNCIL MEMBERS

FROM: STAFF

SUBJECT: SFRPC / TCRPC BLUE TECH CONFERENCE

Please find attached an updated Draft Agenda for the upcoming SFRPC / TCRPC Blue Tech Jobs: Policy, Investment, and Workforce Development in Southeast Florida Conference.

This Conference is scheduled for October 30th at the Broward Center for the Performing Arts, Mary N. Porter Riverview Ballroom, 201 SW 5th Avenue, in Fort Lauderdale.

Recommendation:

Information only.





Blue Tech Jobs: Policy, Investment, and Workforce Development in Southeast Florida

***A Joint Conference of the South Florida Regional Planning Council and
the Treasure Coast Regional Planning Council***

Friday, October 30, 2026

Broward Center for the Performing Arts, Mary N. Porter Riverview Ballroom

201 SW 5th Avenue, Fort Lauderdale, Florida 33312

* * * * *

Conference Goals:

- *Demonstrate to local officials and other regional stakeholders the potential for and the challenges faced by Blue Tech*
- *Explore different ways of supporting Blue Tech through land use and regulation, workforce systems, commercialization, demonstration projects, and innovative partnerships*
- *Spark a broader conversation about the Blue Tech economy and support its expansion in Southeast Florida by identifying practical next steps*

8:30 a.m. – 9:00 a.m. Registration and Networking

9:00 a.m. – 9:15 a.m. Welcome and Conference Framing

Opening remarks on why Blue Tech matters to Southeast Florida's ocean economy, workforce strategy, and joint regional economic development priorities.

- **The Honorable Senator René García**, Chair, SFRPC; Miami-Dade County Commissioner, District 13
- **The Honorable Maria Marino**, Chair, TCRPC; Palm Beach County Commissioner, District 1
- **The Honorable Senator Steve Geller**, SFRPC Council Member and Chair, Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy Committee; Broward County Commissioner, District 5

9:15 a.m. – 9:30 a.m. Blue Tech Implementation Overview

Brief presentation connecting the Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy (CEDS) process to the Blue Tech Jobs agenda, defining and framing Blue Tech as the innovation layer of the regional ocean economy, identifying the implementation questions for the day, and summarizing the survey of Blue Tech firms in Southeast Florida.

- **Randy Deshazo, MA, MUP**, Deputy Director and Director of Economic Development and Research, South Florida Regional Planning Council

9:30 a.m. – 10:30 a.m. Panel 1: What Blue Tech Companies Do in Southeast Florida

This panel will showcase Blue Tech through company examples rather than abstract definitions. The focus will be on local firms, products, services, and technologies. Speakers will explain what they build, who buys it, how it helps ports, local governments, coastal managers, researchers, or private industry, and where public sector involvement may be useful.

Speakers:

- *Moderator:* **Bob Swindell**, President and CEO, Greater Fort Lauderdale Alliance; Chairman, Marine Research Hub Board
- **Nick Bourdon**, Co-Founder, Reef Arches
- **Tom Potts**, Program Director, DSF Science, DEEP
- **Bonnie Schneider**, CEO & Co-Founder, SkyWind Solutions
- **Alexander “Sandy” Spaulding**, Senior Vice President, Blue Ops, Inc.

10:30 a.m. – 11:30 a.m. Panel 2: Workforce, Credentials, and Employer Commitments

This panel will focus on the workforce systems needed to support Blue Tech job growth. Topics will include credentials, apprenticeships, incumbent worker training, employer commitments, university and college pathways, and workforce board programs.

Speakers:

- *Moderator:* **Robert P. Smith, PhD**, Interim Assistant Vice President of Research, Nova Southeastern University
- **Jim Allen**, Chief Executive Officer, Chapman School of Seamanship
- **Terri-Ann Brown**, Senior Director, Miami Tech Works
- **Colin Polsky, PhD**, Associate Vice President, Broward Campuses; Professor of Geosciences, Florida Atlantic University
- **Brittany Snyder, DM**, Interim President and CEO, The College of the Florida Keys
- **Glenn A. Wilshire**, Deputy Director, Port Everglades

11:30 a.m. – 1:00 p.m. Lunch, Keynote Speaker, and Special Presentation

- *11:30 a.m. – 11:55 a.m.* Pick up lunch at the buffet
- *11:55 a.m. – 12:20 p.m.* **Keynote Speaker: The Honorable Daniella Levine Cava**, Mayor, Miami-Dade County
- *12:25 p.m. – 12:55 p.m.* **Special Presentation: “Intersection of the Blue Tech Economy & Defense Priorities in Southeast Florida”** presented by **Captain Rick Miller**, U.S. Navy (ret.), Executive Director, South Florida Defense Alliance

1:00 p.m. – 2:00 p.m. Panel 3: Regulatory Pathways, Permitting, and Local Government Tools

This panel will examine the regulatory and land use tools that help Blue Tech companies test, deploy, and scale technologies in Southeast Florida. Topics may include permitting pathways, pilot deployment zones, temporary approvals, flexible zoning, model ordinance concepts, and lessons from the St. Petersburg Innovation District or similar models.

Speakers:

- *Moderator:* **James Kohnstamm, CEcD**, Director of Economic Development, Miami-Dade County
- **The Honorable Chip LaMarca**, State Representative, 100th District
- **Philip R. McChesney, MSW**, Director and Deputy Chief Innovation Officer, Broward County
- **Loren Parra, MBA**, Director and Chief Resilience Officer, Department of Environmental Resources Management, Miami-Dade County
- **Chris Roschek, PE**, Chief Resiliency Officer, City of Hollywood

2:00 p.m. – 3:00 p.m. Panel 4: Research, Commercialization, and Capital

This panel will focus on bringing research to market and supporting commercialization. Topics may include university research, commercialization pathways, port or local government demonstration projects, corporate partnerships, federal and state funding, venture capital, and what makes a Blue Tech company investable or bankable.

Speakers:

- *Moderator:* **Katherine O'Fallon**, Executive Director, Marine Research Hub
- **Michael Burtov**, Chief Innovation Officer and Executive Director, Alan B. Levan | NSU Broward Center of Innovation
- **Daniel Kleinman**, Founder and CEO, Seaworthy Collective
- **Mark Volchek**, Principal and Founding Partner, Las Olas Venture Capital
- **Steven Vollmer, PhD**, Director, School of Environmental, Coastal, and Ocean Sustainability, Florida Atlantic University

3:00 p.m. – 3:30 p.m. Implementation Discussion, Next Steps, and Closing Remarks

This closing session will identify the next practical steps from the conference. Possible outputs include a Blue Tech policy blueprint, candidate pilot project areas, and workforce action items.

Speakers:

- **The Honorable Senator Steve Geller**, SFRPC Council Member and Chair, Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy Committee; Broward County Commissioner, District 5
- **The Honorable Maria Marino**, Chair, TCRPC; Palm Beach County Commissioner, District 1

3:30 p.m. Adjourn

MEMORANDUM

AGENDA ITEM #IV.D.

DATE: OCTOBER 26, 2026
TO: COUNCIL MEMBERS
FROM: STAFF
SUBJECT: PROPOSED CENSUS 2030 RULES

Attached is the U.S. Census Bureau's September 10, 2026, proposed rule on residence criteria and demographic questions for the decennial census. The Census Bureau extended the public comment deadline from October 13 to November 2, 2026. The extension was published on October 5, 2026.

The proposal would generally determine usual residence by the greatest number of days lawfully spent at a residence from January 3 through April 1 of the census year. It would exclude foreign citizens from the congressional apportionment count unless they are also U.S. citizens or lawful permanent residents. It would also prohibit questions about race, ethnicity, and sexual orientation on questionnaires used to enumerate the population.

These changes could affect Florida's congressional representation, the assignment of seasonal residents to states, and the availability of demographic data for redistricting and regional planning. Staff recommends Council's review to identify potential implications for South Florida and its local governments.

Recommendation:

Information only. Review and discuss the proposed rules and their implications for South Florida.

Attachment: Federal Register notice, September 10, 2026, pages 57524–57531.

Source:

<https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2026-09-10/pdf/2026-18481.pdf>

[Comment period extension: October 5, 2026 \(91 FR 63207\)](#)



(j) Additional AD Provisions

The following provisions also apply to this AD:

(1) *Alternative Methods of Compliance (AMOCs)*: The Manager, International Validation Branch, FAA, has the authority to approve AMOCs for this AD, if requested using the procedures found in 14 CFR 39.19. In accordance with 14 CFR 39.19, send your request to your principal inspector or responsible Flight Standards Office, as appropriate. If sending information directly to the manager of the International Validation Branch, send it to the attention of the person identified in paragraph (k) of this AD and email to: AMOC@faa.gov. Before using any approved AMOC, notify your appropriate principal inspector, or lacking a principal inspector, the manager of the responsible Flight Standards Office.

(2) *Contacting the Manufacturer*: For any requirement in this AD to obtain instructions from a manufacturer, the instructions must be accomplished using a method approved by the Manager, International Validation Branch, FAA; or EASA; or Dassault Aviation's EASA Design Organization Approval (DOA). If approved by the DOA, the approval must include the DOA-authorized signature.

(k) Additional Information

For more information about this AD, contact Brenda Buitrago Perez, Aviation Safety Engineer, FAA, 1600 Stewart Avenue, Suite 410, Westbury, NY 11590; phone: 516-288-7368; email: 9-AVS-AIR-BACO-COS@faa.gov.

(l) Material Incorporated by Reference

(1) The Director of the Federal Register approved the incorporation by reference of the material listed in this paragraph under 5 U.S.C. 552(a) and 1 CFR part 51.

(2) You must use this material as applicable to do the actions required by this AD, unless this AD specifies otherwise.

(i) European Union Aviation Safety Agency (EASA) AD 2025-0200, dated September 17, 2025; corrected September 30, 2025.

(ii) [Reserved]

(3) For EASA material identified in this AD, contact EASA, Konrad-Adenauer-Ufer 3, 50668 Cologne, Germany; telephone +49 221 8999 000; email ADs@easa.europa.eu. You may find this material on the EASA website at ad.easa.europa.eu.

(4) You may view this material at the FAA, Airworthiness Products Section, Operational Safety Branch, 2200 South 216th St., Des Moines, WA 98198. For information on the availability of this material at the FAA, call 206-231-3195.

(5) You may view this material at the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA). For information on the availability of this material at NARA, visit www.archives.gov/federal-register/cfr/ibr-locations or email fr.inspection@nara.gov.

Issued on September 8, 2026.

Paul R. Bernado,

Director, Compliance & Airworthiness Division, Aircraft Certification Service.

[FR Doc. 2026-18520 Filed 9-9-26; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE**Census Bureau****15 CFR Parts 60 and 70**

[Docket No. 260903-0005]

RIN 0607-AA75

Decennial Census of the Population of Americans; Proposed Residence Criteria and Proposed Regulations for Demographic Questions

AGENCY: Census Bureau, Department of Commerce.

ACTION: Proposed rule; request for comments.

SUMMARY: The Census Bureau is proposing to add two new parts to the Code of Federal Regulations governing the decennial census of population and housing. First, the Census Bureau is proposing to add a part outlining the residence criteria used for identifying each person's "usual residence," as needed to determine whether and where to count them in the census of the population throughout the United States. Second, the Census Bureau is proposing to add a part establishing standards and restrictions for the inclusion of certain demographic questions on the decennial census short-form questionnaire and any other questionnaire used for the enumeration of the population. The Census Bureau is considering these two additions to better prioritize and fulfill its Constitutional mandate to count for apportionment the "whole number of persons in each State" based on the concept of "usual residence"—a process that factors in an element of allegiance but otherwise should be colorblind and should not be distorted in any way by questions about immaterial personal characteristics, such as race. Although these two parts are somewhat related and complementary, each is being proposed independently based on its own merits. These proposals are intended to ensure fidelity to the Constitution, improve and protect the core decennial census data, and promote efficiency.

DATES: To ensure consideration during the decision-making process, comments must be received by October 13, 2026.

ADDRESSES: You may submit comments on this document, identified by FDMS Docket number USBC-2026-0628, by any of the following methods:

- **Electronic Submission:** Submit all electronic public comments via the Federal e-Rulemaking Portal. Go to <https://www.regulations.gov> and enter USBC-2026-0628 in the Search box.

Click on the "Comment" icon, complete the required fields, and enter or attach your comments.

- **Mail:** Submit written comments to 4600 Silver Hill Road, Designation: ADDEMO/FRN, Washington, DC 20746.

- **Instructions:** Comments sent by any other method, to any other address or individual, or received after the end of the comment period, may not be considered by Census. All comments received are a part of the public record and will generally be posted for public viewing on www.regulations.gov without change. All personal identifying information (e.g., name, address), confidential business information, or otherwise sensitive information submitted voluntarily by the sender will be posted and publicly accessible. Census will accept anonymous comments (enter "N/A" in the required fields if you wish to remain anonymous). However, comments containing offensive or threatening language will not be posted.

Electronic copies of the Regulatory Impact Analysis prepared for this action is available from www.regulations.gov. As required by the Administrative Procedure Act at 5 U.S.C. 553(b)(4), a plain language summary of the proposed rule is also available from www.regulations.gov.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Daniel Sweeney, Deputy General Counsel for Economic, Statistical, and Regulatory Affairs, Office of the General Counsel, Department of Commerce, at (301) 996-3533.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:**I. Proposed Residence Criteria**

For the decennial census, the Census Bureau is committed to counting every person who should be counted *once, only once, and in the right place*. The sole Constitutional purpose of the decennial census is to apportion the seats in the U.S. House of Representatives among the States based on the number of qualifying persons "in each State." U.S. Const. Art. I § 2.¹ Under 13 U.S.C. 141, the Census Bureau is statutorily tasked with tabulating the total population of the States required for this apportionment. To determine the number of persons "in each State," the Census Bureau evaluates each person's "usual residence" as of April 1st of the decennial census year, which is the statutorily-designated date of the decennial census.

The concept of "usual residence" was established by the First Congress in the First Census Act on March 1, 1790. Specifically, section 5 of the First Census Act established that each

person's residence should be determined based on their "usual place of abode" and/or where they "usually reside[.]" Act of Mar. 1, 1790, ch. 2, § 5, 1 Stat. 101, 103. The Census Bureau has therefore been guided by the general principle of "usual residence" since 1790. *See Franklin v. Massachusetts*, 505 U.S. 788, 804 (1992) (" 'Usual residence' was the gloss given the constitutional phrase 'in each State' by the first enumeration Act and has been used by the Census Bureau ever since to allocate persons to their home States. "). In order to consistently carry out the general principle of "usual residence" for any given decennial census, the Census Bureau has historically developed and applied more specific residence criteria for each decennial census—and those criteria have changed over time, depending on changing circumstances and operational decisions. Those changes are consistent with the "virtually unlimited discretion" the Constitution affords to Congress over the conduct of the census and with Congress's delegation of "its broad authority over the census to the Secretary." *Wisconsin v. City of New York*, 517 U.S. 1, 19 (1996); *see Franklin*, 505 U.S. at 806 (approving of a policy decision that was "consonant with, though not dictated by, the text and history of the Constitution").

For example, prior to 1970, with a one-time exception for the 1900 decennial census, the Census Bureau did not allocate any Federal personnel who were stationed overseas as of the date of the census to any particular State for apportionment purposes. *See Franklin*, 505 U.S. at 792–93. Put differently, Federal personnel stationed overseas were historically not considered to be "usual residents" of any State or qualifying persons "in" any State. But then in 1970, against the backdrop of the Vietnam War, the Census Bureau introduced a new residence criterion that would allocate members of the Armed Forces stationed overseas to their "home of record" (*i.e.*, the State declared by each person upon entrance into military service). Twenty years later, the Census Bureau opted to apply the same approach for all overseas employees of the Department of War (at the time, the Department of Defense) for the 1990 decennial census. Several states then challenged the constitutionality of that approach, but the Supreme Court ultimately confirmed that it was within the agency's discretion to make such a residency determination. *See Franklin*, 505 U.S. at 803–06. In so doing, the Supreme Court explained as follows:

The term ["usual residence"] can mean more than mere physical presence, and has been used broadly enough to include some element of allegiance or enduring tie to a place. . . . In this case, the Secretary of Commerce made a judgment, consonant with, though not dictated by, the text and history of the Constitution, that many federal employees temporarily stationed overseas had retained their ties to the States and could and should be counted toward their States' representation in Congress

Id. Accordingly, in every decennial census since 1990, the Census Bureau has exercised its discretion to count some overseas Federal personnel as qualifying persons "in" their home States for apportionment purposes.

Consistent with this history, every ten years, the Census Bureau must settle on and apply a set of residence criteria to determine each person's "usual residence." In recent history, it is typical for that set of residence criteria to contain specific rules for, among other groups, college students,² incarcerated individuals, overseas military personnel, and foreign citizens present in the United States.

For example, in the lead up to the 2020 decennial census, the Census Bureau settled on the following residence criterion for foreign citizens who were present in the United States as of April 1, 2020, and who were not members of any foreign diplomatic staff:

- Foreign citizens "living in" the United States were to be counted at the U.S. residence where they live and sleep most of the time for apportionment purposes; and
- Foreign citizens "visiting" the United States, "such as on a vacation or business trip," were not to be counted in the census for apportionment purposes.³

Notably, that residence criterion did not call for any difference in treatment between foreign citizens present in the United States legally and those present illegally—a category of individuals sometimes referred to as "removable aliens." *See, e.g.*, 8 U.S.C. 1229a; *see also id.* 1227 (addressing the subclass of "deportable aliens"); *id.* 1182 (addressing "inadmissible aliens"). That criterion has been the subject of multiple legal challenges brought by States, particularly with respect to its application to illegal aliens.⁴ (This notice incorporates for consideration, without necessarily endorsing, the arguments raised in those challenges.) The counting of illegal aliens for apportionment purposes has also been heavily criticized within the Federal government itself. *See Memorandum of July 21, 2020, Excluding Illegal Aliens From the Apportionment Base*

Following the 2020 Census, 85 FR 44679 (July 23, 2020); *see also Equal Representation Act*, H.R. 151, 119th Cong. (2025); *COUNT Act*, H.R. 5156, 119th Cong. (2025); *Correct the Count Act*, H.R. 4884, 119th Cong. (2025) *Count Only Citizens Act*, H.R. 6942, 118th Cong. (2024); *No Representation Without Legal Immigration Act*, H.R. 6520, 118th Cong. (2023).

One of the primary legal arguments against including illegal aliens in the apportionment count is rooted in the understanding that the term "persons," as used in the Apportionment Clause of Article I, Section 2, was deliberately chosen instead of "citizens" to reflect the Three-Fifths Compromise but nonetheless was largely informed by (and synonymous with) the term "inhabitants," which was historically understood to refer to members of the body politic. *See Wesberry v. Sanders*, 376 U.S. 1, 13–14 (1964) ("The debates at the Convention make at least one fact abundantly clear: that when the delegates agreed that the House should represent 'people' they intended that in allocating Congressmen the number assigned to each State should be determined solely by the number of the State's inhabitants. The Constitution embodied Edmund Randolph's proposal for a periodic census to ensure 'fair representation of the people,' an idea endorsed by Mason as assuring that 'numbers of inhabitants' should always be the measure of representation in the House of Representatives." (footnotes omitted)); *see also* Timothy Farrar, *Manual on the Constitution of the United States of America* 55–56 (1867) (identifying various descriptors in the Constitution of members of the body politic, including the phrase "inhabitants of a State"); *Potter v. Ross*, 23 N.J.L. 517, 520 (Sup. Ct. 1852) (interpreting the term "inhabitant," as used in a New Jersey statute and "in the popular acceptance of the phrase," to mean "something more than a person having a mere temporary residence" and to "import[] citizenship and municipal relations"); Letter from John Adams to the President of Congress (Nov. 3, 1784), in 16 *Papers of John Adams* 362 (Gregg L. Lint et al. eds., 2012) (Adams) (Although "[b]oth Citizens and Inhabitants have a Right to Protection, . . . every Stranger who has been in the United States, or who may be there at present, is not an Inhabitant," and "different States have different Definitions of this Word. "). At a minimum, an alien could not qualify as an "inhabitant," at the time of the Founding, without establishing a residence within a jurisdiction and an

intent to remain there indefinitely. *See, e.g., Adams* 362 (noting that “[t]he Domicil and the animus habitandi is necessary in all” definitions); *Bas v. Steele*, 2 F. Cas. 988, 993 (C.C.D. Pa. 1818) (No. 1088) (Washington, Circuit Justice) (concluding that a Spanish subject who had remained in Philadelphia as a merchant for four months “was not an inhabitant of this country, as no person is an inhabitant of a place, but one who acquires a domicil there”);¹ Emmerich de Vattel, *The Law of Nations* § 213, at 92 (1760) (defining “inhabitants, as distinguished from citizens,” as “strangers, who are permitted to settle and stay in the country”). And, although the Fourteenth Amendment subsequently repealed the Three-Fifths Compromise and rightly rejected the view that individuals of African ancestry are not full and equal “persons” under the Constitution, the Fourteenth Amendment did *not*—so the legal argument goes—otherwise change the meaning of the term “persons,” as used in Article I, Section 2, and its associations with the term “inhabitants” and with the concept of the body politic. Proponents of this legal argument therefore understand the term “persons,” as used in Article I, Section 2, and in the Fourteenth Amendment, to denote *who* counts for purposes of apportionment (*i.e.*, “inhabitants,” members of the body politic), and understand the phrase “in each State,” as used in the Fourteenth Amendment, to denote *where* to count such individuals.

Considering all of the above, the Census Bureau now proposes to formalize, by regulation, the residence criteria found below for decennial census enumeration moving forward. This proposed set of criteria is different from—and excludes certain criteria that were included in—the set of residence criteria for 2020. These proposed criteria reflect the Census Bureau’s interpretation of the applicable laws as well as various operational and practical considerations.

In particular, the Census Bureau finds merit in the interpretive argument outlined above and has preliminarily determined that, under the best reading of the Constitutional mandate, illegal aliens (among others) should not be included in the apportionment count, as they are not true inhabitants, members of the body politic, or persons with a “usual residence” in the United States due to their lack of a sufficient tie and allegiance to the United States. Additionally and/or in the alternative, the Census Bureau has preliminarily determined, after revisiting and reviewing the applicable law, that

excluding illegal aliens (among others) from the apportionment count is a lawful and appropriate exercise of the Census Bureau’s discretion under 13 U.S.C. 141, *Franklin v. Massachusetts*, and all other applicable law. Given the historical meaning of “usual residence” as tied to allegiance, durable permission from the sovereign to settle within the United States, and establishment of domicile within the United States, the Census Bureau proposes to include lawful permanent residents within the apportionment base, while excluding from the apportionment base illegal aliens and aliens whose legal status is less durable and indefinite in length than lawful permanent resident status.⁵ The Census Bureau invites comments on whether other forms of legal status are materially similar to lawful permanent resident status.

The Census Bureau is considering how best to distinguish between foreign citizens in the United States who are counted for apportionment and those who are not counted for apportionment. In particular, the Census Bureau is considering utilizing its enormously broad access to administrative records to determine an individual’s legal status. The Census Bureau has access to a vast and expanding universe of records and information that includes, but is not limited to, Department of Treasury records; Department of Health and Human Services records; Department of Homeland Security records; Department of State records; Department of War records; U.S. Postal Service records; certain state, local, and tribal records; and third-party commercial data. The Census Bureau’s administrative record holdings is nearly exhaustive of the civilian Federal government’s holdings, and the Census Bureau is continually searching for new sources of information and routinely entering into and/or updating agreements with other Federal agencies, state and local governments, and other entities to expand its access to information.⁶ The Census Bureau therefore now has access to substantially more information than it did when it conducted the 2020 Census, and the Census Bureau expects to continue obtaining additional information moving forward. The Census Bureau also has a highly-advanced data linkage infrastructure—one that has only improved in recent years as the Census Bureau has continued to develop and integrate new technologies.

The Census Bureau could, in addition, include a question about legal status on the short-form decennial census questionnaire. The Enumeration

Clause “permits Congress, and by extension the Secretary, to inquire about citizenship on the census questionnaire.” *Dep’t of Com. v. New York*, 588 U.S. 752, 770 (2019). Including a question about legal status would accord with substantial past practice. *See id.* at 760. It would likewise accord with the Census Bureau’s reliance on the census questionnaire to gather other information. The Census Bureau welcomes comments on the inclusion of a legal-status question on the short-form decennial census questionnaire.

The Census Bureau is also proposing to define the relevant “census enumeration period” to run from January 3 to April 1 during decennial census years. January 3 is the start of the congressional term during odd-numbered years under the Twentieth Amendment and, thus, the half-way point of the congressional term during even-numbered years. April 1 is the reference date for the decennial census under 13 U.S.C. 141(a). The Census Bureau has preliminarily determined that considering information pertaining to this period would be sufficient and appropriate for purposes of making a holistic determination about a person’s “usual residence” as of April 1, and that clearly defining a relevant period leading up to April 1 is preferable to leaving the issue open-ended and uncertain. To be clear, however, this definition of the “census enumeration period” would not restrict the Census Bureau from collecting information after April 1 *about* the relevant period. For example, the Census Bureau intends to consider tax records filed after April 1 insofar as they are probative of persons’ “usual residence” from January 3 to April 1.⁷

The Census Bureau is making this overall proposal regarding the residence criteria independent of the proposal regarding demographic questions, which is discussed in greater detail below. If any provision of either proposal is stayed or determined to be invalid or unenforceable as applied to any person or circumstance in any jurisdiction, such stay or determination shall not affect the remainder of that proposal or any provision of the other proposal.

The Census Bureau invites the public to comment on these proposed residence criteria.

II. Proposed Restrictions on the Inclusion of Certain Demographic Questions in the Decennial Census Operation

As discussed above, the fundamental purpose of the decennial census, as

prescribed by the Constitution, is to conduct a population count for the apportionment. The Secretary of Commerce is also required, by statute, to share final census population tabulations with participating States for purposes of (re)districting. Public Law 94–171, 89 Stat. 1023 (1975).

Separate from these aforementioned mandates, the decennial census questionnaires historically have also been used as a vehicle for collecting demographic information about the population of the United States. Indeed, “demographic questions have been asked in every census since 1790.” *Dep’t of Com.*, 588 U.S. at 769. For instance, past censuses have included questions asking about race, ethnicity, sex, age, citizenship, health, education, occupation, housing, military service, radio ownership, age at first marriage, and native tongue. *See id.* at 760. Congress has, at times in the past, required the collection of certain demographic information through the decennial census, and Congress has also generally authorized the Secretary of Commerce to “obtain such other census information as necessary” in connection with the decennial census. 13 U.S.C. 141(a). The Supreme Court has held that this statutory delegation lawfully permits the Census Bureau to at least inquire about citizenship on the census questionnaire, *see Dep’t of Com. v. New York*, 588 U.S. at 770, but the Supreme Court has not specifically decided the constitutionality of any other particular demographic question.

Whether generally authorized or specifically required (as it has been at times in the past) by Congress, the collection of such data does not, by itself, advance the fundamental, Constitutional purpose of the decennial census, which is to conduct an enumeration to ascertain the population count for apportionment. *See Carey v. Klutznick*, 653 F.2d 732, 736 (2d Cir. 1981) (“Although the census is the delight of statisticians and sociologists and serves as a convenient measuring stick for the dispensing of federal funds, it was not created for these purposes. Its purpose under the Constitution was to determine the apportionment of Representatives among the States. . . . [I]t is important that we keep this basic constitutional purpose in mind.”). To the contrary, in general, the more questions that are included on the decennial census questionnaire, the lower the overall response rate.⁸

Furthermore, each demographic question that is included on the decennial census increases the likelihood that the data of certain people who *do* respond will be

identifiable in the resulting published data, in violation of their privacy and the law.⁹ Under 13 U.S.C. 9(a)(2), the Census Bureau and the Department of Commerce are statutorily prohibited from “mak[ing] any publication whereby the data furnished by any particular establishment or individual under this title can be identified.” The Census Bureau implements this prohibition against disclosure by applying “disclosure avoidance” techniques, which effectively introduce uncertainty into the overall data to reduce the likelihood that the data of any particular respondent will be identifiable. The more data that the Census Bureau publishes, the higher the risk that a particular respondent’s data can be identified, and the more uncertainty the Census Bureau must introduce into the data to reduce risk. The publication of personal demographic data is no exception. For example, at least in 2020, the publication of demographic data posed potential disclosure risks that led the Census Bureau to introduce deliberate randomness and uncertainty to, among other data, population counts below the state level, which are meant to be used for (re)districting. In general, the Census Bureau’s disclosure avoidance approach to the 2020 decennial census has been the subject of numerous lawsuits.¹⁰

In addition to disclosure risk, the Census Bureau also is considering the (potentially) sensitive nature of questions about race, ethnicity, and sexual orientation. Substantial doubts about the meaning, significance, and impact of attempting to categorize persons by race and ethnicity,¹¹ in particular, have featured prominently in our national discourse and have been reflected in shifts in the law. *See, e.g., Students for Fair Admissions, Inc. v. President & Fellows of Harvard Coll.*, 600 U.S. 181, 276–77 (2023) (Thomas, J., concurring) (describing race as a “social construct” based on “ephemeral, socially constructed categories” that “are little more than stereotypes”); *Allen v. Milligan*, 146 S. Ct. 1377, 1380 (2026) (per curiam) (describing the Constitution as “colorblind”); *Louisiana v. Callais*, 146 S. Ct. 1131 (2026) (clarifying legal standards under the Voting Rights Act of 1965); *Ending Radical and Wasteful Government DEI Programs and Preferencing*, Exec. Order No. 14151, 90 FR 8339 (Jan. 20, 2025) (ordering the termination of so-called “diversity, equity, inclusion, and accessibility” programs and activities in the Federal government, and calling for all Americans to be treated with “equal dignity and respect”).¹² These evolving

discussions and understandings of the law have prompted the Census Bureau to revisit and reconsider the continued need to collect certain demographic data on the short-form decennial questionnaire. The (potentially) sensitive nature of questions about race, ethnicity, and sexual orientation, when considered in light of the reduced need for or usefulness of this information, may be a particular encumbrance on response given that, under 13 U.S.C. 221, respondents are *legally required* “to answer, to the best of [their] knowledge, any of the questions . . . submitted to [them] in connection with any census,” and the failure to do so constitutes a federal crime.

For all these reasons, the Census Bureau is re-evaluating the proper role of these demographic questions and proposes to establish, by regulation, the standards articulated below, which would prohibit the inclusion of questions about race and ethnicity or sexual orientation on the decennial census short-form questionnaire or any questionnaire used for purposes of the enumeration. Excluding such questions from the decennial census in this manner would reduce response burden as well as the risk of disclosure.¹³ Reducing response burden is expected to increase response rate and thus improve the Census Bureau’s record linkage efforts and also enable the Census Bureau to obtain a more complete population count directly from respondents, which helps ensure fairer political representation. Simplifying the short-form questionnaire in this manner conforms to the Census Bureau’s responsibilities under the Privacy Act,¹⁴ the Paperwork Reduction Act,¹⁵ and The Census Act.¹⁶

Simplifying the short-form questionnaire in this manner also reflects the Census Bureau’s plans to increase its use of administrative records for conducting the decennial census. Data from administrative records can fill information gaps, thereby reducing response burden and operational costs. Administrative records sourced from other governmental agencies—including certain tax-return information—can serve as reliable evidence for certain purposes.¹⁷ The Census Bureau receives a substantial amount of demographic data from administrative records of other agencies. The Census Bureau is not proposing any restrictions on its ability to receive demographic data from administrative records and other sources. The Census Bureau also is not proposing any restrictions on its ability to ask demographic questions on the American Community Survey or other

surveys that are not used for the enumeration of the population. The Census Bureau is proposing restrictions only for the short-form decennial census questionnaire.

The Census Bureau is making this proposal regarding demographic questions independent of the proposal regarding residence criteria, which is discussed in greater detail above. If any provision of either proposal is stayed or determined to be invalid or unenforceable as applied to any person or circumstance in any jurisdiction, such stay or determination shall not affect the remainder of that proposal or any provision of the other proposal.

The Census Bureau invites the public to comment on this proposal regarding demographic questions.

III. Classification

Executive Orders 12866, 13563, and 14192

Executive Orders (E.O.s) 12866 and 13563 direct federal agencies to assess all costs and benefits of available regulatory alternatives and, when regulation is necessary, to select regulatory approaches that maximize net benefits (including potential economic, environmental, public health and safety, and other advantages; distributive impacts; and equity). This proposed rule has been determined to be a “significant regulatory action” under section 3(f) of E.O. 12866, although not economically significant under section 3(f)(1). Accordingly, this rule has been reviewed by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB). Please see the Preliminary Regulatory Impact Analysis, posted together with this proposed rule, for additional information on the potential impacts of this rulemaking.

Executive Order 14192, *Unleashing Prosperity Through Deregulation*, requires that for “each new [E.O. 14192 regulatory action] issued, at least ten prior regulations be identified for elimination.” Executive Office of the President, Executive Order 14192 of January 31, 2025, *Unleashing Prosperity Through Deregulation*, 90 FR 9065–9067 (Feb. 6, 2025). Implementation guidance for E.O. 14192 issued by OMB (Memorandum M–25–20, Mar. 26, 2025) defines two different types of E.O. 14192 actions: an E.O. 14192 deregulatory action, and an E.O. 14192 regulatory action. Executive Office of the President, OMB, *Guidance Implementing Section 3 of Executive Order 14192, Titled “Unleashing Prosperity Through Deregulation,”* Memorandum M–25–20 (Mar. 26, 2025).

A preliminary determination of whether a final rule here would be considered regulatory, deregulatory, or partially or fully exempt from the requirements of E.O. 14192 will be made when any final rule in this rulemaking is issued.

Regulatory Flexibility Act (RFA)

The Deputy General Counsel for Economic, Statistical, and Regulatory Affairs certified to the Chief Counsel for Advocacy of the Small Business Administration that this proposed rule, if adopted, would not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities. The factual basis for this certification follows. A Regulatory Impact Review was prepared to assess costs and benefits of available regulatory alternatives. A copy of this analysis is available from [regulations.gov](https://www.regulations.gov) (see **ADDRESSES**).

This proposed rule, if adopted, would govern the manner in which the Census Bureau collects data via the decennial census. No other public or private entity would be directly regulated. Although the proposed rule could impact the information available to some small entities, any resulting impacts would be indirect. To the extent that small governmental entities, as defined by the RFA, may use information collected by the decennial census to obtain funding, that information would remain available or could be obtained in other ways and/or the impact from any lack of information would be indirect.

Unfunded Mandates Reform Act of 1995

This proposal is not subject to the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act because it does not include a federal mandate that may result in the expenditure by State, local, and tribal governments, or by the private sector, of \$100 million or more.

Executive Order 13132—Federalism

This proposed rule does not have federalism implications because it would not have substantial direct effects on the States, on the relationship between the national government and the States, or on the distribution of power and responsibilities among the various levels of government.

Executive Order 13175—Tribal Consultation

The U.S. Census Bureau plans to formally notify federally recognized and state recognized tribes and conduct a tribal consultation regarding the proposed regulations.

Paperwork Reduction Act

This proposed rule contains no information collection requirements under the Paperwork Reduction Act. This proposed rule would not impose recordkeeping or reporting requirements on State, local, or Tribal governments, individuals, businesses, or organizations. An agency may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to, a collection of information unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number. The Census Bureau is seeking public comment on respondent burden reduction estimates resulting from this proposal.

Endnotes

¹ The Constitution expressly excludes “Indians not taxed.”

² Up until the 1950 decennial census, “college students were enumerated as inhabitants of the states in which their parents maintained their homes.” *Borough of Bethel Park v. Stans*, 449 F.2d 575, 579 (3d Cir. 1971); see also *id.* (discussing the history of where college students were counted up until, and including, the 1970 decennial census).

³ See Final 2020 Census Residence Criteria and Residence Situations (83 FR 5525), Criterion 3, <https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2018/02/08/2018-02370/final-2020-census-residence-criteria-and-residence-situations>.

⁴ See, e.g., *Missouri v. U.S. Dep’t of Com.*, 26–cv–00131, ECF No. 1 (E.D. Mo. Jan. 30, 2026); *Louisiana v. U.S. Dep’t of Com.*, 25–cv–00076, ECF No. 1 (W.D. La. Jan. 17, 2025); see also the State of Florida’s “Petition for Rulemaking to the Census Bureau, U.S. Department of Commerce” (Apr. 15, 2026), <https://www.myfloridalegal.com/sites/default/files/florida-petition-for-rulemaking-to-census-bureau.pdf>.

⁵ The Census Bureau maintains and publishes statistics separate from those for apportionment, and the Census Bureau expects to continue doing so in the future.

⁶ For example, the Census Bureau signed major agreements with both the Department of Homeland Security and the State Department in 2019, and the agreement with the former has been substantially expanded since then. The exchange of information facilitated by those agreements, among others, has equipped the Census Bureau with significantly more information pertaining specifically to foreign citizens present in the United States than was previously available in the lead up to 2020.

⁷ In general, the Census Bureau’s reliance on tax-return information and other administrative records to determine a person’s usual residence (or some other piece of information) will necessarily be situation dependent. In assigning evidentiary weight to tax-return information and other administrative records, the Census Bureau will consider each particular data element’s purpose, timing, and reliability.

⁸ The Census Bureau observes this general relationship through its testing and

operational metrics. *See, e.g.,* Cong. Rsch. Serv., R41532, *The American Community Survey: Development, Implementation, and Issues for Congress* (Dec. 19, 2014), n.11 https://www.congress.gov/crs_external_products/R/PDF/R41532/R41532.20.pdf; Dillman, D. et al., *Mail-back Response Rates for Simplified Decennial Census Questionnaire Designs* (1992), https://www.academia.edu/53698749/Mail_Back_Response_Rates_for_Simplified_Decennial_Census_Questionnaire_Designs.

⁹ *See* Hawes, M.B. et al., *Toward a Principled Framework for Disclosure Avoidance*, Harv. Data Sci. Rev. 3(Aug. 20, 2025) <https://hdsr.mitpress.mit.edu/pub/bux70n5u/release/3> (“Every statistical product that an agency publishes that is derived from a confidential data source reveals or leaks confidential information in the process. Consequently, the more statistics an agency publishes (the *availability*, *granularity*, and *relevance* of the statistics), and the greater the *accuracy* of those statistics (the *precision*, *validity*, and *reliability* of the statistics, the higher the risk that they could permit *confidentiality*-violating disclosure.” (citation omitted)); *id.* § 5.5 (“[E]very statistic that an agency releases that is derived from a confidential source carries a nonzero disclosure risk.”).

¹⁰ *See, e.g.,* *University of South Florida College Republicans v. Lutnick*, 25–CV–02486, ECF No. 43 (M.D. Fla. Nov. 12, 2025); *Alabama v. U.S. Dep’t of Com.*, ECF No. 1 (M.D. Ala. Mar. 10, 2021).

¹¹ Questions about tribal membership are not necessarily questions about race and/or ethnicity. *See* *Constitutionality of Race-Based Department of Education Programs*, 49 Op. O.L.C. ____ (Dec. 2, 2025), available at <https://www.justice.gov/olc/media/1421576/dl> (“Current equal-protection doctrine recognizes a difference between preferences based on Indian ethnicity and those based on affiliation (often membership or citizenship) in a federally recognized tribe.”); *Morton v. Mancari*, 417 U.S. 535, 551–55 (1974) (discussing the “unique legal status of Indian tribes” and explaining how certain preferences for members of Indian tribes are not the same as preferences for discrete racial groups).

¹² The Department of Commerce has recognized the “arbitrary nature” of racial and ethnic categories and expressed skepticism and concern with placing undue weight and attention on said categories. *See* Rescinding Portions of Department of Commerce Title VI Regulations To Conform More Closely With the Statutory Text and To Implement Executive Order 14281 (91 FR 20326, 20329), <https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2026/04/16/2026-07477/rescinding-portions-of-department-of-commerce-title-vi-regulations-to-conform-more-closely-with-the>.

¹³ *See supra* note 9; *see also* Department Administrative Order 216–26, *Disclosure Avoidance for Statistical Products* <https://www.commerce.gov/opog/disclosure-avoidance-statistical-products> (explaining the categories of disclosure avoidance and prohibiting the use of noise infusion).

¹⁴ The Privacy Act requires federal agencies to maintain only that information

about an individual that is “relevant and necessary” for the agency to meet requirements established by statute or by Executive Order. 5 U.S.C. 552a(e)(1).

¹⁵ The Paperwork Reduction Act requires federal agencies to justify the need for each collection of information from the public. The Paperwork Reduction Act also requires agencies to actively consider the utility of the information collected and the reduction of response burden. 44 U.S.C. 3506.

¹⁶ The Census Act, specifically 13 U.S.C. 9, obligates the Census Bureau to protect all data its collects from wrongful disclosure. Reducing the amount of information collected and published, particularly data on individual characteristics, reduces the risk of disclosure and the identification of an individual’s data.

¹⁷ The Census Bureau will continue to obtain and use other agencies’ administrative records consistent with applicable statutory authorities and the terms of the data sharing arrangements. For example, returns and return information obtained from the Internal Revenue Service may be obtained and used only as authorized under 26 U.S.C. 6103(j)(1) and 6103(p)(4), 26 CFR 301.6103(j)(1)–1, and applicable data-sharing arrangements and safeguard requirements; nothing in this proposed rule would alter those limitations. And, as noted above, the Census Bureau’s reliance on administrative records will vary across particular situations and data elements. *See supra* note 7.

List of Subjects

15 CFR Part 60

Census, Decennial census, Residence criteria, Residence rules, Usual residence, Enumeration, Data collection, Administrative practice and procedure.

15 CFR Part 70

Census, Decennial census, Demographic data, Race and ethnicity, Data collection, Confidentiality, Privacy, Administrative practice and procedure.

Dated: September 8, 2026.

Howard Lutnick,
Secretary of Commerce.

For the reasons stated in the preamble, the Census Bureau proposes to add parts 60 and 70 to Subtitle B, Chapter I of Title 15 of the Code of Federal Regulations, to read as follows:

PART 60—RESIDENCE CRITERIA FOR THE DECENNIAL CENSUS OF THE AMERICAN POPULATION

Sec.

60.1 Purpose.

60.2 General definition of “usual residence” for conducting the Decennial Census.

60.3 Dependents.

60.4 Foreign citizens in the United States.

60.5 Persons living outside the United States (including certain federal personnel).

60.6 U.S. Military personnel inside the United States.

60.7 Merchant Marine personnel on U.S. Flag Maritime/Merchant Vessels.

60.8 Persons who are born or who die around Census Day.

60.9 Persons confined at correctional or detention facilities.

60.10 Persons in transitory locations.

60.11 Severability.

Authority: 13 U.S.C. 4 and 141.

§ 60.1 Purpose.

This part sets forth the criteria used by the Census Bureau to determine each individual’s place of “usual residence,” as needed to determine whether and where to count each individual as part of the decennial census for purposes of apportionment.

§ 60.2 General definition of “usual residence” for conducting the Decennial Census.

(a) A person’s “usual residence” is the residence at which they have lawfully spent the greatest number of days during the census enumeration period. A person’s “usual residence” should be consistent with, and evidenced by, their tax records (*e.g.*, tax returns, W–2 forms).

(b) A person is considered to have spent a day at a residence if he or she spent at least one hour physically and lawfully present there that day. A person may spend a certain day at more than one residence.

(c) The census enumeration period runs from January 3 to April 1 during decennial census years. April 1 is referred to as “Census Day.”

§ 60.3 Dependents.

(a) *Dependents who have a consistent usual residence separate from their provider(s) for the census enumeration period.* Counted at that separate usual residence.

(b) *All other dependents.* Counted at the usual residence of their provider(s) at which they spend the most amount of days during the census enumeration period.

§ 60.4 Foreign citizens in the United States.

(a) *Citizens of foreign countries who are also either citizens or lawful permanent residents of the United States as of April 1 of a decennial census year.* Counted at their usual residence in accordance with § 60.2.

(b) *All other citizens of foreign countries as of April 1 of a decennial census year.* Not counted for apportionment.

§ 60.5 Persons living outside the United States (including certain federal personnel).

(a) *Persons living outside the United States on Census Day who are not military or civilian employees of the*

U.S. government and are not dependents living with military or civilian employees of the U.S. government. Not counted in the stateside census.

(b) *Persons deployed outside the United States on Census Day (while stationed or assigned in the United States) who are military or civilian employees of the U.S. government.* Counted at their usual residence in the United States in accordance with § 60.2, using tax records and the administrative data provided by federal agencies.

(c) *U.S. military personnel assigned to U.S. military vessels with a U.S. homeport on Census Day.* Counted at their onshore usual residence in the United States in accordance with § 60.2, using tax records and the administrative data provided by the Department of War and other federal agencies.

(d) *U.S. military personnel assigned to U.S. military vessels with a homeport outside the United States on Census Day.* Counted as part of the U.S. federally affiliated overseas population, using administrative data provided by the Department of War.

(e) *Persons stationed or assigned outside the United States on Census Day who are military or civilian employees of the U.S. government, as well as their dependents living with them outside the United States.* Counted as part of the U.S. federally affiliated overseas population, using administrative data provided by the Department of War and other federal agencies.

§ 60.6 U.S. Military personnel inside the United States.

(a) *U.S. military personnel in the United States and not in military disciplinary barracks or jails on Census Day.* Counted at their usual residence in accordance with § 60.2, using tax records and the administrative data provided by the Department of War and other federal agencies.

(b) *U.S. military personnel in military disciplinary barracks and jails in the United States on Census Day.* Counted at the facility.

§ 60.7 Merchant Marine Personnel on U.S. Flag Maritime/Merchant Vessels.

(a) *Crews of U.S. flag maritime/merchant vessels docked in a U.S. port, sailing from one U.S. port to another U.S. port, sailing from a U.S. port to a foreign port, sailing from a foreign port to a U.S. port on Census Day, or engaged in U.S. inland waterway transportation on Census Day.* Counted at their onshore usual residence in the United States in accordance with § 60.2, using tax records and the administrative data provided by federal agencies.

(b) *Crews of U.S. flag maritime/merchant vessels docked in a foreign port or sailing from one foreign port to another foreign port on Census Day.* Counted at their onshore usual residence in the United States in accordance with § 60.2, using tax records and the administrative data provided by federal agencies.

§ 60.8 Persons who are born or who die around Census Day.

(a) *Babies born on or before Census Day.* Counted at their parent(s) or guardian(s)' usual residence at which they will spend the most amount of days during the census enumeration period, even if they are still in a hospital on Census Day.

(b) *Babies born after Census Day.* Not counted in the census.

(c) *Persons who die before Census Day.* Not counted in the census.

(d) *Persons who die on or after Census Day.* Counted at their usual residence as of Census Day.

§ 60.9 Persons confined at correctional or detention facilities.

Persons confined at correctional or detention facilities, including juvenile facilities. Counted at the facility.

§ 60.10 Persons in transitory locations.

Persons at transitory locations, such as recreational vehicle (RV) parks, campgrounds, marinas, hotels, and motels. Counted at their usual residence in accordance with § 60.2. If they do not have any usual residence, they are counted at the transitory location.

§ 60.11 Severability.

If any criterion or provision of this part is stayed or determined to be invalid or unenforceable as applied to any person or circumstance in any jurisdiction, such stay or determination shall not affect the remainder of this part or the application of the criterion or provision at issue to other persons or circumstances and/or in other jurisdictions. In the event of such a stay or determination, the remaining criteria and provisions of this part shall continue in effect to the maximum extent possible.

PART 70—RESTRICTIONS ON THE INCLUSION OF CERTAIN DEMOGRAPHIC QUESTIONS IN THE DECENNIAL CENSUS OPERATION

Sec.

70.1 Purpose.

70.2 Restrictions on the inclusion of certain demographic questions.

70.3 Demographic data and disclosure avoidance.

70.4 Other sources of demographic data.

70.5 Severability.

Authority: 13 U.S.C. 4, 5, and 141.

§ 70.1 Purpose.

This part sets forth restrictions on the inclusion of certain demographic questions on the decennial census short-form questionnaire or any questionnaire used for the enumeration of the population. These restrictions are meant to ensure that certain demographic questions do not undermine or distort the fundamental, Constitutional purpose of the decennial census: to conduct a population count for purposes of congressional apportionment.

§ 70.2 Restrictions on the inclusion of certain demographic questions.

(a) No question about race, ethnicity, or sexual orientation shall appear on the short form decennial census questionnaire or any questionnaire used for the enumeration of the population.

(b) Questions about biological sex, date of birth, and household relationships may be included on the decennial census questionnaire for the sake of facilitating data verification for the enumeration of the population.

(c) With the exception of questions about biological sex, date of birth, and household relationships, no person shall be obligated to furnish a response to any demographic question as part of the decennial census.

(d) Questions that seek information related to the application of the residence criteria are not considered demographic questions subject to the restrictions of this part.

§ 70.3 Demographic data and disclosure avoidance.

(a) In conducting and furnishing the results of the decennial census, the Census Bureau shall at all times prioritize the accuracy of the population count for purposes of apportionment and (re)districting, subject to the confidentiality restrictions of 13 U.S.C. 9.

(b) The Census Bureau shall not disclose or publish any individual demographic data if such disclosure or publication necessitates introducing uncertainty into the population count data, at either the national or the state level.

§ 70.4 Other sources of demographic data.

Nothing in this part shall be construed to restrict the Census Bureau's ability to ask demographic questions on the American Community Survey or any other surveys that are not used for the enumeration of the population, or to receive demographic data from other sources.

§ 70.5 Severability.

If any provision of this part is stayed or determined to be invalid or unenforceable as applied to any person or circumstance in any jurisdiction, such stay or determination shall not affect the remainder of this part or the application of the provision at issue to other persons or circumstances and/or in other jurisdictions. In the event of such a stay or determination, the remaining provisions of this part shall continue in effect to the maximum extent possible.

[FR Doc. 2026–18481 Filed 9–9–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–07–P

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES**Food and Drug Administration****21 CFR Part 573**

[Docket No. FDA–2025–F–6173]

Green Innovation GmbH; Withdrawal of Food Additive Petition (Animal Use)

AGENCY: Food and Drug Administration, HHS.

ACTION: Notification; withdrawal of petition.

SUMMARY: The Food and Drug Administration (FDA or we) is announcing the withdrawal, without prejudice to a future filing, of a food additive petition (FAP 2323) proposing that the food additive regulations be amended to provide for the safe use of hydrolyzed lignin as a source of neutral detergent soluble fiber in food for broiler chickens, laying hens, turkeys, growing swine, sows, lactating dairy cows, beef cattle, sheep, goats, salmonids, and adult dogs at no more than 1% of the food on a weight basis or 10 kilograms per metric ton of food.

DATES: The food additive petition was withdrawn on July 29, 2026.

ADDRESSES: For access to the docket to read background documents or comments received, go to <https://www.regulations.gov> and insert the docket number found in brackets in the heading of this document into the “Search” box and follow the prompts, and/or go to the Dockets Management Staff, 5630 Fishers Lane, Rm. 1061, Rockville, MD 20852.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Ms. Megan Hall, Center for Veterinary Medicine, U.S. Food and Drug Administration, 5001 Campus Drive, College Park, MD 20740, 301–796–4092, Megan.Hall@fda.hhs.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: In a notice published in the **Federal Register** of November 26, 2025 (90 FR 54245), we announced that we had filed a food additive petition (FAP 2323), submitted by Green Innovation GmbH, Grabenweg 68–A6020, Innsbruck, Austria. The petition proposed to amend the food additive regulations in 21 CFR part 573—Food Additives Permitted in Feed and Drinking Water of Animals to provide for the safe use of hydrolyzed lignin as a source of neutral detergent soluble fiber in food for broiler chickens, laying hens, turkeys, growing swine, sows, lactating dairy cows, beef cattle, sheep, goats, salmonids, and adult dogs at no more than 1% of the food on a weight basis or 10 kilograms per metric ton of food. Green Innovation GmbH has now withdrawn the petition without prejudice to a future filing (21 CFR 571.7).

Grace R. Graham,

Deputy Commissioner for Policy, Legislation, and International Affairs.

[FR Doc. 2026–18469 Filed 9–9–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4164–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR**Fish and Wildlife Service****50 CFR Part 17**

[FWS–R2–ES–2022–0001;
FXES11130900000–267–FF09E22000]

RIN 1018–BG36

Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants; Removal of Gila Chub From the List of Endangered and Threatened Wildlife

AGENCY: Fish and Wildlife Service, Interior.

ACTION: Proposed rule; reopening of comment period.

SUMMARY: We, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service), are reopening the public comment period on our June 17, 2025, proposed rule to remove the Gila chub (*Gila intermedia*) from the Federal List of Endangered and Threatened Wildlife. We are taking this action to allow all interested parties an additional opportunity to comment on the proposed rule. Comments previously submitted on the proposed rule need not be resubmitted and will be fully considered in our development of the final rule.

DATES: The public comment period on the proposed rule that published June 17, 2025, at 90 FR 25552, is reopened. We will accept comments received on or

before September 25, 2026. Comments submitted electronically using the Federal eRulemaking Portal (see **ADDRESSES**, below) must be received by 11:59 p.m. eastern time on the closing date, and comments submitted by U.S. mail must be received by that date to ensure consideration.

To ensure your comment is received and considered, you must submit it using one of the methods identified in the **ADDRESSES** section of this document. Comments submitted through any method not authorized in this document, or sent to an address not listed here, will not be considered.

ADDRESSES:

Comment submission: All submissions must include the docket number, FWS–R2–ES–2022–0001, for this document. You must submit comments using one of the following methods:

- *Electronic submission:* Federal eRulemaking Portal at: <https://www.regulations.gov>. In the Search box, enter FWS–R2–ES–2022–0001, which is the docket number for this rulemaking. Then, click the Search button. On the resulting page, you may submit a comment by clicking on “Comment.” Please ensure that you have found the correct document before submitting your comments.

- *U.S. mail:* Public Comments Processing, Attn: Docket No. FWS–R2–ES–2022–0001, Policy and Regulations Branch, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, MS: PRB (JAO/3W), 5275 Leesburg Pike, Falls Church, VA 22041–3803.

Comments submitted through any method not authorized in this document, or sent to an address not listed here, will not be considered. We will not accept comments via email, fax, or hand delivery. We are not required to consider comments that are submitted after the comment period ends or that are submitted via a method outside of these instructions. Comments containing profanity, vulgarity, threats, or other inappropriate content will not be considered.

We will post all comments on <https://www.regulations.gov>. You may request that we withhold personal identifying information from public review; however, we cannot guarantee that we will be able to do so. See Public Comments for more information.

Document availability: The June 17, 2025, proposed rule and its supporting documents, including the species status assessment report, are available at <https://www.regulations.gov> at Docket No. FWS–R2–ES–2022–0001.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Heather Whitlaw, Field Supervisor, U.S.

MEMORANDUM

AGENDA ITEM #VI.A

DATE: OCTOBER 26, 2026
TO: COUNCIL MEMBERS
FROM: STAFF
SUBJECT: ATTENDANCE FORM

Information only.



2026 ATTENDANCE RECORD

COUNCILMEMBERS	1/26/26	2/23/26	**** 4/10/26	4/20/26	5/18/26	** 6/22/26	7/20/26	*** 9/11/26	** 9/30/26	9/30/26
ALLBRITTON, Jim Councilmember Southwest Ranches	P	*	P	P	P	P	P	P		P
CAPLAN, Franklin <i>2nd Vice Chair</i> Council Member, Key Biscayne	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	VP	P	P
CATES, Craig Monroe County Commission	VP	VP		VP	VP		*			P
CORRADINO, Joseph Mayor, Village of Pinecrest	*	*		*	*		*			
FURR, Beam, Treasurer Broward County Commission	P	P		P	*		P		P	P
GARCIA, René, Chair Miami-Dade Co. Commission	VP	VP	P	P	P	VP	P	VP	*	*
GELLER, Steve Broward County Commission	*	P	P	P	P	P	P	VP		P
GILBERT, III, Oliver G. Miami-Dade Co. Commission	A	A		A	A		A			A
GOLDBERG, Cary <i>1st Vice-Chair</i> Governor's Appointee, Broward	VP	P		VP	VP		*		VP	VP
HORLAND, Denise Commissioner, Plantation	-	-		-	-	-	-	-		P
KAUFMAN, Samuel Mayor, Key West	*	VP		VP	VP		*			
LINCOLN, Michelle <i>Past Chair</i> Monroe County Mayor	P	*		VP	VP		VP		VP	VP
McGHEE, Kionne L. Miami-Dade Co. Commission	A	A		A	A		A			A
RODRIGUEZ, Maria, <i>Secretary</i> Commissioner, Pembroke Pines	VP	P	P	VP	P	P	VP	P	*	*
UDINE, Michael Broward County Commission	*	VP		VP	VP		*			*

2026 ATTENDANCE RECORD

EX-OFFICIO MEMBERS	1/26/26	2/23/26	****	4/20/26	5/18/26	**	7/20/26	***	**	9/30/26
DAVILA, Sirena Florida Dept. of Environmental Protection	VP	VP		VP	D/VP					
HUYNH, Dat Florida Dept. of Transportation, Dist. 6	VP	D/VP		VP	VP	VP	VP			VP
USECHE, Viviana Florida Dept. of Environmental Protection	-	-	-	-	-		P			D/VP
VILABOY, Armando L. South Florida Water Management District	VP	VP		VP	D/VP	VP	VP			VP

No meeting was held in March 2026

All 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

MD TPO = Miami-Dade Transportation Planning Organization

BMPO = Broward Metropolitan Planning Organization

** Executive Committee

*** Special Topic Committee / Audit RFP Review Committee

**** SFRPC / TCRPC Joint Meeting