

**MIAMI-DADE COUNTY
FINAL OFFICIAL MINUTES
Miami-Dade Sea Level Rise Task Force**

Stephen P. Clark Government Center
111 N.W. First Street
18th Floor Conference Room 18-3
Miami, Florida 33128

November 4, 2013
As Advertised

Harvey Ruvin, Clerk
Board of County Commissioners

Christopher Agrippa, Director
Clerk of the Board Division

Maryse Fontus, Commission Reporter
(305) 375-4906



**CLERK'S SUMMARY AND OFFICIAL MINUTES
MIAMI-DADE COUNTY SEA LEVEL RISE TASK FORCE
NOVEMBER 4, 2013**

The Miami-Dade County Sea Level Rise Task Force (Task Force) convened a meeting on Monday, November 4, 2013, at the Stephen P. Clark Government Center, 111 N.W. 1st Street, Miami, Florida, at 10:00 a.m. Present were Honorable Clerk of Courts Harvey Ruvin, Task Force Chairman; and members Mr. David Enfield, Ms. Sara Fain, Mr. Willard Fair, Mr. Jorge Gonzalez, Mr. Arsenio Milian, and Mr. James Murley.

In addition to the members of the Task Force, the following staff members were present: Deputy Mayor Jack Osterholt; Ms. Nichole Hefty, Chief, Office of Sustainability, Planning Division, Regulatory and Economic Resources (RER); Ms. Debbie Griner, Sustainability Initiatives Coordinator, Office of Sustainability (RER); and Deputy Clerk Maryse Fontus.

I. Call to Order

Chairman Ruvin called the meeting to order at 10:10 a.m. and announced that the Board of County Commissioners' Chairwoman Rebeca Sosa was on her way. He welcomed the Task Force members to today's (11/4) meeting and thanked them for agreeing to serve on this body. He said that one day they would look back and be proud of their contribution, as this Task Force's recommendations could potentially have a very important long-term, positive impact on the County.

II. Introduction

Chairman Ruvin noted this meeting was an orientation meeting designed to brief the Task Force members on the various bodies that had considered this issue in the past and the actions that had been undertaken, at the local, national, and international levels; and to clarify what was expected of this Task Force. He indicated that they would agree on a schedule for future meetings, and on the types of materials they wished to review. He asked the Task Force members to introduce themselves.

Mr. Willard Fair stated that he was the President and Chief Executive Officer of the Urban League of Greater Miami, and that he had served this community for 50 years. He said that he was honored to have been chosen to serve on this Task Force.

Ms. Sarah Fain stated that she was the Executive Director of a non-profit law firm that represents environmental organizations seeking to protect and conserve South Florida's natural resources. She said that she was a long-time resident of Miami-Dade County, and that she was excited to be on this Task Force.

Mr. David Enfield stated that he was an oceanographer with the University of Miami. He indicated that he had been conducting climate research in Miami since 1987, and that his interests were in climate variability and climate change and their impacts.

Mr. James Murley stated that he was the Executive Director of the South Florida Regional Planning Council. He noted he served on the Broward County Climate Change Task Force and that he participated in the first Miami-Dade County Climate Change Advisory Task Force. He said he was pleased that Chairman Ruvin and Mayor Gimenez were keeping this issue on the County's agenda.

Mr. Jorge Gonzalez noted he was born in this community, and was the President and Chief Executive Officer of City National Bank. He said that he was honored to be on this Task Force, and that he had much to learn from the other members.

Mr. Arsenio Milian stated that he was the Chief Executive Officer of a small engineering firm that has been working on water resources development throughout the State of Florida. He indicated that as a former Board member of the South Florida Water Management District he was involved in drainage issues. He said that he looked forward to the opportunity to identify a pro-active approach to enable this community to prepare for a potential sea level rise. He pointed out that the recent flooding experienced by the City of Miami Beach demonstrated the importance of tackling these issues pro-actively.

III. Historical Overview

Chairman Ruvin noted he did not want this exercise to be a duplication of the past; rather, he wanted the Task Force members to build on the work previously accomplished. He said that in the future he would solicit input from the general public. He indicated that staff had distributed a packet to each Task Force member, and he requested that they review it before the next meeting.

Chairman Ruvin noted the public was under the misguided impression that the County had not been engaged in this issue. However, he stated, this was incorrect as the County had been a leader with regard to sustainability and climate change over the years. He explained that in the mid to late 1980s, the science was beginning to reveal that the ozone layer was being depleted. He pointed out that while this was a global problem, a number of local governments had staff whose job was to focus on environmental issues. He noted the Mayor of Irvine, California, adopted an ordinance banning the sale of chloroflourocarbons (CFCs) and other ozone depleting chemicals; Berkeley followed soon after. Chairman Ruvin said that Miami-Dade County became the first large County to adopt such a ban, followed by Broward County; soon 10 to 15 State legislatures passed similar ordinances.

Chairman Ruvin noted there were discussions about forming a local government organization that would deal exclusively with this issue. In September 1990, the first ever meeting of local officials on this issue was held at the United Nations. It was called the World Congress of Local Leaders for a Sustainable Future, and brought together 400 participants from 60 different countries. Chairman Ruvin indicated that at the end of that meeting the group passed the By-laws and formed an organization called the International Council for Local Environmental Initiatives (ICLEI). It was the 20th anniversary of Earth Day, and the motto that year was "Think globally; act locally". ICLEI took part in all of the preparatory meetings for the Earth Summit in Rio, which was a United Nations summit on sustainable development. ICLEI was named as the entity that represents local stakeholder interests in all UN environmental meetings. Chairman Ruvin explained that in 1991, ICLEI started its first program entitled "Cities for Climate Protection," which helped 14 different cities formulate climate action plans. This was a five-milestone program: the

cities had to carry out an analysis of greenhouse gas emissions; they had to convene a group of stakeholders to set a target for a reduction of greenhouse gas emissions (at that time, they were looking for a 20 percent reduction); they had to develop local climate action plans to reach that target; they had to implement the local climate action plan; and they had to monitor progress and report results.

By 2005, Miami-Dade County had achieved the best results of all of the cities in the United States, said Chairman Ruvin. About that time, it became increasingly clear that some impacts were irreversible, and the term adaptation started to take hold; it means doing those things that will anticipate and minimize the negative impacts of global warming. Chairman Ruvin said that at that point, the County Commission decided to form the MDC Climate Change Advisory Task Force, which was to focus primarily on adaptation. It was comprised of 18 members who were leaders in this field, and was divided into the following seven sub-committees: science; greenhouse gas emissions; built environment; natural systems; economic, social and health; mitigation; and inter-governmental affairs. He indicated that the Task Force developed scores of recommendations, most of which have been implemented. He said that the County Commission held a hearing at which the Task Force members presented all of these recommendations. However, a chaotic period ensued, and the recommendations were left on the table. Chairman Ruvin noted as the County is now enjoying more stability, BCC Chairwoman Sosa saw the need for the present Task Force. He indicated that she would be unable to attend today's (11/4) meeting, but she wanted him to tell the members that she appreciated their willingness to serve on this body.

Chairman Ruvin said that the Task Force members were expected to review the recommendations that were made previously and move them forward in a constructive, pro-active manner towards real solutions. He said that he had a positive meeting with the Mayor who realizes the importance of implementing these recommendations, particularly in light of the report from the Geneva Society, a very prestigious think-tank, whose findings are startling. Chairman Ruvin noted the report finds that the insurance industry can no longer rely on historic data to set rates or assess risk; it now has to rely on predictive data. He said that this finding made him realize how crucial it was to put in place a plan. He asked each member to become familiar with the issues and to feel free to request any

materials or presentations that would be helpful. He indicated that he was planning to provide presentations on the recommendations from the prior Task Force, and on the status of implementation of the Climate Action Plan. He said that the entity that had taken over from the Task Force was the Southeast Florida Regional Climate Compact, a four-county body. Chairman Ruvin indicated that he was planning to bring leadership from this body to make a presentation; these three presentations should provide an accurate view of actions taken by the County with regard to climate change.

Chairman Ruvin noted the County had been wrestling with this issue for 25 years. He said that on the international stage, the 191 Heads of State present at the Earth Summit in Rio adopted a document entitled, "Framework for a United Nations Convention on Climate Change." He explained that this convention is overseen by the Inter-governmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), based in The Hague. This scientific group is comprised of 2500 leading scientists who deal with atmospheric research. Their mission is to produce periodic assessments of the science and its impact. Chairman Ruvin noted in their latest assessment a month ago, they escalated their predictions regarding sea level rise. He stated that the United Nations' effort was focused on organizing conferences of the parties. The most famous one was the Kyoto Protocol conference, held in 1997, at which an agreement was reached. He said that a large number of developing nations were in attendance, including India and Brazil, which were in that category at that time. It was designed to bring the developed nations to the table. Chairman Ruvin indicated that the agreement was not universally ratified, and has since expired. He said that he had reached the conclusion that this issue would have to be solved at the local level, because at the national and international levels it was difficult for countries to make a binding agreement. He stated that the next effort to reach such an agreement would occur at the conference to be held in Paris in 2016.

Chairman Ruvin stressed that whatever was being done with regard to adaptation, it was still important to deal with mitigation, because the sooner the community dealt with greenhouse gas emissions, the easier it would be for it to adapt to unavoidable changes. He noted the Pew Research Center defined mitigation as the attempt to avoid unmanageable impacts that would occur if greenhouse gas emissions were left unchecked; whereas,

adaptation involved managing those unavoidable impacts already set in motion.

Chairman Ruvin said that he was very sensitive to the fact that everyone on this Task Force was extremely busy, and that he would avoid as much as possible submerging the members with voluminous materials to read and numerous meetings to attend. He then opened the floor for discussion.

IV. Discussion

Mr. Milian said he realized that many people were skeptical of global warming, and its effect on sea level rise, but it would be a mistake to ignore what is happening at present. He pointed out that Miami-Dade had experienced a number of storms and storm surges; in addition, El Nino could cause problems. He noted MDC had a unique eco-system, with a porous aquifer, and any intrusion of salt water could have an impact in the water supply, on the wildlife and in the wetlands. He said that all of the canals were regulated by the Water Management District; however, if the community was to experience any sea level rise or high tides, the level of the water in the canals would rise. He recalled that 10 or 13 years ago, West Miami and Sweetwater were under water. The reaction was to back-pump, and forward pump, and to divert the water from the canals to the sea, which helped reduce the amount of flooding in those communities. Mr. Milian noted it would be appropriate for the Task Force to consider pro-actively the County's vulnerable infrastructure, and to prepare a plan ahead of time in anticipation of sea level rise. He pointed out that the County had power plants, roads, and the port; it would be important to determine how to make improvements to this infrastructure, although it may require funding, and changing the ordinances. He suggested that the Task Force also provide recommendations regarding how to prevent further erosion of the County's beaches.

Chairman Ruvin noted once the Task Force members reviewed the previous Task Force's recommendations, they would be able to focus on how to structure a robust, capital improvement program. He said that initially the Task Force would most likely have to advise the County to retain the services of a global engineering firm through a Request for Proposal (RFP) process, as perhaps 10-15 firms had entire divisions dealing exclusively with sea level rise and coastal armament. He pointed

out that Miami-Dade would require unique solutions because of its porous aquifer; in addition, there were issues with salt water intrusion into its agricultural land. He noted while there was a whole range of issues, it was important to first determine the needs before identifying funding sources. He said that it may be possible to access federal funding, noting New York recently embarked on a \$12 billion capital improvement program.

Mr. Murley pointed out that New York was able to obtain this federal funding after Hurricane Sandy. He said that a host of information was coming out of the greater NY area, post-Sandy, which may be worth obtaining.

Chairman Ruvlin noted a sea level rise assessment would be published shortly by the federal government and the President had recently formed a body called the Council for Adaptation and Resilience. He stressed that MDC was ground zero due to its amount of built environment at a low elevation, as was pointed out in 2007 by the Inter-governmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC).

Mr. Enfield stated that he viewed his role on this Task Force as being a resource in helping explain and validate the reliability of the science. He indicated that he was interested in learning how science could interface with civic action. He suggested that the Task Force consider the following questions regarding the insurance industry: Should the County wait for the insurance industry to dictate its terms or should the County be more proactive and adopt regulations in anticipation of a major storm devastating a vulnerable area? He referred to the recent events in Alton Road and pointed out that king tides generally occur when there is a new moon. Mr. Enfield noted although this had to be addressed by that community, it was also a microcosm of what MDC would be experiencing in the future. He said that the County had Light Detection and Ranging (LIDAR) maps depicting inundation, but before the inundations occur, the County would experience an increase in the frequency of extreme events. Therefore, the laboratory in Miami Beach would be instructive, noted Mr. Enfield. He said that it would be useful to invite someone from Miami Beach to make a presentation. He noted it would be valuable for the Task Force members and the County Administration to use three-dimensional techniques to visualize what could happen in the future.

Chairman Ruvin said that Mr. Enfield sent him a You-tube link to a time-lapse video depicting in three dimensions the County at various stages of sea level rise. He noted this helps visualize the worst case scenario, which the Task Force would have to plan for. He asked whether the members would be available to attend a meeting next Monday, as he wanted the Task Force to meet fairly regularly.

Ms. Nichole Hefty, Chief, Office of Sustainability, Planning Division (RER), reminded him that Monday, November 11th, was Veterans' Day.

Pursuant to Mr. Fair's question as to the life expectancy of this Task Force, Ms. Hefty noted it was under a year. She said that the goal, according to the resolution establishing the Task Force, was to have a report written within 90 days. However, the Task Force had the possibility of requesting an additional 140 days to complete the report.

Ms. Fain said that initially she was a little overwhelmed at the thought of the task entrusted to this body; however, she noted, Chairman Ruvin explained it nicely. She said she was relieved to find out how much work had already been carried out on this issue, as this provided the Task Force a good base upon which to build. She noted there were two additional resources that the Task Force members may find useful: a State and Federal Restoration Plan that the members may wish to review; and Seven/50, a regional committee charged with determining what should ideally happen in the seven southeastern counties in Florida over the next 50 years. Ms. Fain indicated that this included climate change and could help inform the Task Force's deliberations because the intent of the plan was to benefit local governments, as well.

Chairman Ruvin suggested that these entities be invited to present their work in order for the Task Force members to determine how best to interface with them, in order to avoid duplication.

Mr. Fair said he hoped that at the next meeting there would be a presentation on the status of implementation of the recommendations; based on that information, the Task Force would be able to define its role going forward.

Referring to Mr. Milian's comments, Mr. Terry Murphy, a member of the public, said that it was critical to assess how much it would cost to implement a capital improvement program. He noted the first step was to define what capital investments were needed. He congratulated Mr. Milian for suggesting this idea. With regard to land use issues, Mr. Murphy stated that the previous Task Force attempted to obtain LIDAR mapping across the County; however, County departments resisted this attempt because they were concerned with its cost. However, he pointed out, if the County wanted the courts to uphold land use regulations, it would be important to have LIDAR mapping. He stressed that the Urban Development Boundary (UDB) decisions needed to be based on scientific facts. He said he was pleased that one of the Task Force's members was from the banking industry, because in the future, before issuing mortgages, that industry may expect the County to take concrete actions to tackle sea level rise.

Chairman Ruvin noted the previous Task Force's Science Committee had recommended LIDAR mapping. He said that this mapping was undertaken by the Compact, which produced detailed LIDAR mapping of all four counties; and this subject would be included in its presentation.

Mr. Murphy pointed out that, if the County was to make decisions denying development rights based on the elevation of the properties, it would be necessary to have reliable, baseline LIDAR mapping data that would be upheld by the courts.

Mr. Francisco Santeiro, Greater Miami Chamber of Commerce, congratulated the Task Force members and recognized that these were urgent issues that had to be addressed. He noted a year ago the Chamber established a committee focused on the environment and energy.

Mr. Al Maloof, a member of the public, thanked Chairman Ruvin for convening this Task Force. He noted based on the discussions it appeared that the scientific data should very quickly become central to the work of the Task Force. He pointed out that projects would not be funded unless they were assigned some level of urgency. He said that he looked forward to seeing the partners and stakeholders who would come together to work cooperatively with the Task Force members to develop a plan. Mr. Maloof stated that although the issuance of mortgages might be an issue, the Task

Force members would have to consider as a priority the affordability of property insurance, as this could be directly impacted by sea level rise.

Chairman Ruvin referred to the findings of the Geneva Society, which he discussed earlier. He said that very soon, the insurance industry would make their concerns known to the public, and that at some point it may be useful for the Task Force members to hear from representatives of the industry. With regard to the capital improvement plan, Chairman Ruvin noted the Task Force members would have to decide whether the plan should be developed in-house, or out-sourced to an engineering firm.

Mr. Milian noted the need to identify the property losses suffered in the County as result of climate change. Referring to his earlier comments regarding West Miami and Sweetwater, he said that at the time the Water Management District reacted by back-pumping, forward-pumping, and diverting the water from the canals to the sea, to help reduce the amount of flooding in those communities. However, he noted, what was needed was for the County to have a pro-active approach, identify the issues, and the solutions through a cost/benefit analysis, as this would be beneficial for the development of the capital improvement program. He stated that he did not want just another report to place on a shelf.

Chairman Ruvin pointed out the importance of educating the County commissioners before presenting the plan to them, in order to ensure their support.

Pursuant to Mr. Murphy's suggestion that the Task Force invite the Water and Sewer Department to make a presentation, Chairman Ruvin noted this department was already on the list of presenters.

Mr. Murley referred to the 17-County Ad Valorem Taxing District, in which MDC is the largest taxing district by far. He noted they program capital improvements, and could contribute funding to the County's capital improvement plan, as all of the other counties in Florida would benefit from these improvements.

Chairman Ruvin noted he concurred with Mr. Murley, and said that he was delighted to hear the comments that had been made today (11/4). He suggested that the next meeting be held on Tuesday, November 12.

Ms. Hefty reminded Chairman Ruvin that the Climate Change Compact Summit would be held on Thursday and Friday of this week, and this might make it difficult to schedule presenters for the meeting next Tuesday.

Chairman Ruvin said that at the very least presentations could be scheduled from Green Print and the Climate Change Advisory Task Force. He announced that the next meeting would be held on Tuesday, November 12, at 10 a.m., in the same room.

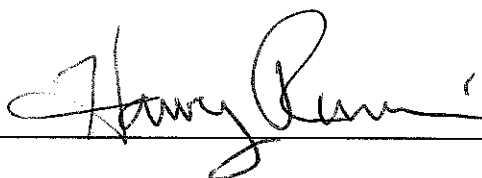
Ms. Hefty noted the resolution outlining the requirements regarding the timing of meetings and the report was in the packets distributed at the beginning of the meeting. She said that the packet also contained documents pertaining to the requirements regarding Government-in-the-Sunshine, and the Code of Ethics. She indicated that it would be necessary to verify with the Commission on Ethics and Public Trust whether the Task Force members would need to complete a financial disclosure form, and undergo the Ethics training, since the life of this Task Force was for less than one year.

Chairman Ruvin said that he would try to obtain an exemption, noting some potential members had declined to serve on this body because of this requirement.

Ms. Hefty noted the necessity to have at least a week's notice for the Task Force's meetings.

V. Adjournment

There being no other business to come before the Sea Level Rise Task Force, the meeting adjourned at 11:21 a.m.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Harvey Ruvin", is written over a horizontal line.

Chairman Harvey Ruvin
Sea Level Rise Task Force



**Miami-Dade County
Sea Level Rise Task Force
November 4, 2013**

Prepared by: Maryse Fontus

EXHIBITS LIST

NO.	DATE	ITEM #	DESCRIPTION
1	11/04/2013		Attendance Sheet
2	11/04/2013	11A12	Resolution creating the Miami-Dade Sea Level Rise Task Force
3	11/04/2013		CCATF Implementation Status
4	11/04/2013		Climate Change Advisory Task Force – Status of Recommendations
5	11/04/2013		Climate Change Action Plan
6	11/04/2013		Summary of Climate Change Policies in the MDC Comprehensive Development Master Plan
7	11/04/2013		Highlights of the Miami-Dade County Ethics Code
8	11/04/2013		Governing Above Board
9	11/04/2013		Fifth Annual Southeast Florida Regional Climate Leadership Summit
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MIAMI-DADE SEA LEVEL TASK FORCE

MEETING DATE OF 11/4/13

	TASK FORCE MEMBERS	PRESENT	LATE	ABSENT
1	Enfield, David	✓		
2	Fain, Sara E.	✓		
3	Fair, T. Willard	✓		
4	Gonzalez, Jorge	✓		
5	Milian, Arsenio	✓		
6	Murley, James F.	✓		
7	Ruin, Harvey	✓		

Four (4) members constitutes a quorum

MEMORANDUM

Amended

Agenda Item No. 11(A)(12)


TO: Honorable Chairwoman Rebeca Sosa
and Members, Board of County Commissioners

DATE: July 2, 2013

FROM: R. A. Cuevas, Jr.
County Attorney

SUBJECT: Resolution creating the Miami-
Dade Sea Level Rise Task Force;
providing for membership,
organization and procedures;
setting forth purpose, function,
responsibility, and sunset
provision
Resolution No. R-599-13

The accompanying resolution was prepared and placed on the agenda at the request of Prime Sponsor Chairwoman Rebeca Sosa.



R. A. Cuevas, Jr.
County Attorney

RAC/ jls



MEMORANDUM

(Revised)

TO: Honorable Chairwoman Rebeca Sosa
and Members, Board of County Commissioners

DATE: July 2, 2013

FROM: R. A. Cuevas, Jr.
County Attorney

Amended

SUBJECT: Agenda Item No. 11(A)(12)

Please note any items checked.

- "3-Day Rule" for committees applicable if raised
- 6 weeks required between first reading and public hearing
- 4 weeks notification to municipal officials required prior to public hearing
- Decreases revenues or increases expenditures without balancing budget
- Budget required
- Statement of fiscal impact required
- Ordinance creating a new board requires detailed County Mayor's report for public hearing
- No committee review
- Applicable legislation requires more than a majority vote (i.e., 2/3's ____, 3/5's ____, unanimous ____) to approve
- Current information regarding funding source, index code and available balance, and available capacity (if debt is contemplated) required

Approved _____ Mayor
Veto _____
Override _____

Amended
Agenda Item No. 11(A)(12)
7-2-13

RESOLUTION NO. R-599-13

RESOLUTION CREATING THE MIAMI-DADE SEA
LEVEL RISE TASK FORCE; PROVIDING FOR
MEMBERSHIP, ORGANIZATION AND
PROCEDURES; SETTING FORTH PURPOSE,
FUNCTION, RESPONSIBILITY, AND SUNSET
PROVISION

WHEREAS, Southeast Florida is considered one of the most vulnerable areas of the country to suffer from the consequences of sea level rise; and

WHEREAS, Miami-Dade County is composed of a large section of water front property and is a low-lying coastal community at the frontline to experience the impacts of sea level rise; and

WHEREAS, Miami-Dade County has various vital facilities and infrastructure that could be adversely affected by sea level rise; and

WHEREAS, local and regional tide data show a trend of rising sea levels and more recent data and factors suggest this trend may accelerate in the future; and

WHEREAS, climate scientists and other groups such as the Southeast Environmental Research Center and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's Coastal Services Center have predicted the potential erosion of dry land and loss of water front property in Miami-Dade County as a result of sea level rise; and

WHEREAS, according to the National Wildlife Federation and the Florida Wildlife Federation a mid-range sea level rise of fifteen (15) inches in Biscayne Bay would result in an

85% loss of cypress swamp, a 33% loss of inland fresh marsh, a 79% loss of tidal flats, and a 54% loss of salt marsh; and

WHEREAS, Miami-Dade County has been in the forefront of these issues for many years; and

WHEREAS, sea level rise was identified as a major issue in the Comprehensive Development Master Plan (CDMP), 2003 Evaluation and Appraisal Report (EAR), approved by the Board of County Commissioners and as a result, policies have been proposed for amendment of the CDMP; and

WHEREAS, Miami-Dade County is a member of the Southeast Florida Regional Climate Compact; and

WHEREAS, a “Unified Sea Level Rise Projection for Southeast Florida” was developed by a Sea Level Rise Technical Ad Hoc Work Group of the Southeast Florida Regional Climate Compact; and

WHEREAS, the Board of County Commissioner had previously created the Miami-Dade Climate Change Advisory Task Force, established in July 2006 through the adoption of Ordinance 06-113, which served as an advisory board to the Board of County Commission on the issue of global warming climate change and was charged with identifying potential future climate change impacts to Miami-Dade County, while providing recommendations regarding mitigation and adaptation measures to respond to climate change; and

WHEREAS, the Miami-Dade Climate Change Advisory Task Force co-chaired the Interagency Climate Change Adaptation Task Force with the White House Council on Environmental Quality, the Office of Science and Technology Policy, and the National Oceanic

and Atmosphere Administration, and released its interagency report in October of 2010 outlining recommendations to the President of the United States for how Federal Agency policies and programs can better prepare the United States to respond to the impacts of climate change; and

WHEREAS, in 2010, Miami-Dade County was featured as a best practice case study — Adapting to Sea Level Rise in Miami-Dade County, Florida — as part of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's Digital Coast Initiative and Inundation Toolkit; and

WHEREAS, the Miami-Dade Climate Change Advisory Task Force, sunset and dissolved in 2011, pursuant to Ordinance 06-113; and

WHEREAS, the City of Miami Beach has developed a Stormwater Master Plan in 2012 with estimated costs of over \$206,000,000 in infrastructure needs for its drainage system, which is being increasingly compromised by sea level rise; and

WHEREAS, local, regional and national news media outlets have recently featured numerous stories with varied predictions on Southeast Florida's vulnerability to sea level rise; and

WHEREAS, it is desirable to create a Miami-Dade County focused task force to review existing studies, scientific reports, and other relevant information to determine the current realistic impact of sea level rise on Miami-Dade County vital facilities, real estate, water front property, vital water resources, and infrastructure,

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS OF MIAMI-DADE COUNTY, FLORIDA, that:

Section 1. Creation. There is hereby created the Miami-Dade Sea Level Rise Task Force.

1

Section 2. **Purpose.** The purpose of the Miami-Dade Sea Level Rise Task Force is to review the relevant data and prior studies, assessments, reports, and evaluations of the potential impact of sea level rise on vital public services and facilities, real estate, water and other ecological resources, water front property, and infrastructure, and to provide a comprehensive and realistic assessment of the likely and potential impacts of sea level rise and storm surge over time, which shall be used to help develop a set of recommendations relative to amendments to the Comprehensive Development Master Plan, capitol facilities planning, budgetary priorities and other County programs as necessary to ensure that Miami-Dade County is taking all appropriate actions to reduce its contributions to climate-induced sea level rise and to ensure its resiliency to that increase in sea level rise, storm surge and related impacts which are expected to occur.

Section 3. **Limitations on Authority.** The Miami-Dade Sea Level Rise Task Force is advisory only and shall not have the power or authority to commit Miami-Dade County or any of its agencies or instrumentalities to any policies, incur any financial obligations or to create any liability, contractual or otherwise, on behalf of Miami-Dade County or any of its agencies or instrumentalities.

Section 4. **Membership.** The Miami-Dade Sea Level Rise Task Force shall consist of six (6) members who reside in Miami-Dade County. At least (1) member of the Miami-Dade Sea Level Rise Task Force shall possess an expertise in civil engineering with a focus on infrastructure. At least (1) one member shall possess an expertise in community and real estate development. At least (1) one member shall possess expertise in one or more of the following areas: climatology; geophysics; coastal management, oceanography or coastal ocean science. At

least (1) one member shall possess expertise in emergency management. At least (1) one member shall possess expertise in economics. The sixth (6th) member shall be Harvey Ruvin, the Clerk of Courts. The members should have reputations for integrity and community service. The members shall be appointed in the following manner:

- (a) Within thirty (30) days of the effective date of this resolution each member of the Miami-Dade County Board of County Commissioners may nominate experts to be considered for service on the Miami-Dade Sea Level Rise Task Force by providing those names to Harvey Ruvin, the Clerk of Courts;
- (b) Within thirty (30) days of the effective date of this resolution interested experts may submit their qualifications to be considered for service on the Miami-Dade Sea Level Rise Task Force to Harvey Ruvin, the Clerk of Courts;
- (c) If Harvey Ruvin has not received more than a total of six (6) nominations from the Miami-Dade County Board of County Commissioners and submissions from interested experts within thirty (30) days of the effective date of this resolution, Harvey Ruvin shall immediately notify the Clerk of the Board of County Commissioners in writing. The Clerk of the Board shall immediately notify the Miami-Dade County Board of County Commissioners and the deadline for nominations and submissions shall be extended by fifteen (15) days.
- (d) Harvey Ruvin shall ensure that the nominees are qualified to serve and that the nominees meet the criteria set forth in this Section. Within four (4) days of the deadline for the submission of expert nominations, Harvey Ruvin shall forward the names of all qualified nominees to the Clerk of the Board of the Miami-Dade

County Board of County Commissioners. In addition to forwarding all qualified nominees to the Clerk of the Board of the Miami-Dade County Board of County Commissioners, Harvey Ruvín may make recommendations to the Miami-Dade County Board of County Commissioners from the qualified nominees for service on the Miami-Dade Sea Level Rise Task Force.

- (e) Within thirty (30) days of the receipt of the list of qualified nominees prepared by Harvey Ruvín, the Miami-Dade County Board of County Commissioners shall select the five (5) additional members to serve on the Miami-Dade Sea Level Rise Task Force;
- (f) The Miami-Dade County Board of County Commissioners shall consider all qualified nominations as compiled by Harvey Ruvín in making the selection of who shall serve on the Miami-Dade Sea Level Rise Task Force;
- (g) The Miami-Dade County Board of County Commissioners shall ensure a diversity of scientific experts in making the selection of who shall serve on the Miami-Dade Sea Level Rise Task Force;
- (h) The Miami-Dade County Board of County Commissioners shall ensure that the membership of the Miami-Dade Sea Level Rise Task Force reflects the diversity of the community;
- (i) The same day the five (5) additional members of the Miami-Dade Sea Level Rise Task Force are selected by the Miami-Dade County Board of County Commissioners, the Miami-Dade County Board of County Commissioners shall select one (1) member of the Miami-Dade Sea Level Rise Task Force to serve as

chairperson and one (1) member of the Miami-Dade Sea Level Rise Task Force to serve as the vice chairperson.

Any member, chairperson, or vice chairperson who ceases to meet the membership requirements set forth above shall immediately forfeit his or her position on the Miami-Dade Sea Level Rise Task Force. Any member vacancies on the Miami-Dade Sea Level Rise Task Force shall be filled in the manner provided for in the initial appointment. In the event of a chairperson vacancy, the vice chairperson shall conduct the next meeting and the members of the Miami-Dade Sea Level Rise Task Force shall select a new chairperson at that meeting. In the event of a vice chairperson vacancy, the chairperson shall conduct the next meeting and the members of the Miami-Dade Sea Level Rise Task Force shall select a new vice chairperson at that meeting.

Section 5. Organization and procedures at meetings. The Miami-Dade Sea Level Rise Task Force may establish, adopt, and amend bylaws, rules, and regulations for its own governance. The chairperson and vice chairperson shall serve at the will of the Miami-Dade Sea Level Rise Task Force. The chairperson shall preside at all meetings at which he or she is present. The vice chairperson shall act as chairperson in the absence or inability of the chairperson.

In order to transact any business or to exercise any power vested in the Miami-Dade Sea Level Rise Task Force, a quorum consisting of a majority of those persons duly appointed to the Miami-Dade Sea Level Rise Task Force shall be present. The members of the Miami-Dade Sea Level Rise Task Force shall serve without compensation.

Section 6. Regulations. All proceedings of the Miami-Dade Sea Level Rise Task Force shall be conducted in accordance with the Government in the Sunshine Law (Sec. 286.011,

Fla. Stats.) and the Citizens Bill of Rights of the Miami-Dade County Home Rule Charter. The Miami-Dade Sea Level Rise Task Force shall be deemed an “agency” for purposes of the Public Records Law. The Miami-Dade Sea Level Rise Task Force shall be governed by all State and County conflict of interest laws, as applicable, including the Miami-Dade County Conflict of Interest and Code of Ethics Ordinance, Section 2-11.1 the Code of Miami-Dade County. The Miami-Dade Sea Level Rise Task Force shall meet within fifteen (15) days of the appointment of its members, and shall meet no less than every thirty (30) days from the date of the initial meeting. Additional meetings may be held at the discretion of the Miami-Dade Sea Level Rise Task Force.

Section 7. **Reports.** The Miami-Dade Sea Level Rise Task Force shall strive to provide its report setting forth its findings and recommendations to the Board of County Commissioners within ninety (90) days from the date of the Miami-Dade Sea Level Rise Task Force first meeting. The report submitted shall consist of a comprehensive assessment of the realistic impacts of sea level rise and storm surge on vital public services and facilities, water and other ecological resources, water front property, real estate, and infrastructure over time. These shall then be used to help develop a set of recommendations relative to amendments to the Comprehensive Development Master Plan, capitol facilities planning, budgetary priorities and other County programs as necessary to ensure that Miami-Dade County is taking all appropriate actions to reduce its contributions to climate-induced sea level rise and to ensure its resiliency to that increase in sea level rise, storm surge and related impacts which are expected to occur. If during the preparation of the report the Miami-Dade Sea Level Rise Task Force requires additional time to complete the report, the Miami-Dade Sea Level Rise Task Force shall provide

a written request for additional time to the Clerk of the Board of County Commissioners no later than fifteen (15) days prior to the report due date. The Miami-Dade Sea Level Rise Task Force may request additional time up to one-hundred-forty (140) additional days to complete the report. Upon receipt of the written request for additional time to complete the report, the Clerk of the Board of County Commissioners shall place the request on the next Board of County Commissioner's agenda.

Section 8. **Staff.** The Miami-Dade Sea Level Rise Task Force shall be provided adequate staff and support services by Miami-Dade County. The staff shall maintain and keep records of the Miami-Dade Sea Level Rise Task Force; prepared in cooperation with the chairperson, the agenda for each meeting; be responsible for the preparation of such reports, minutes, documents, or correspondence as the Miami-Dade Sea Level Rise Task Force may direct; and generally administer the business and affairs of the Miami-Dade Sea Level Rise Task Force, subject to budgetary limitations. The Miami-Dade Sea Level Rise Task Force may request the Board of County Commissioners to provide such other specialized consulting expertise as it may determine are necessary from time to time. The County Attorney's Office shall provide legal counsel, as needed, to the Miami-Dade Sea Level Rise Task Force.

Section 9. **Sunset.** The Miami-Dade Sea Level Rise Task Force shall sunset and stand dissolved within thirty (30) days of the issuance of their report or within three-hundred-sixty-four (364) days of the passing of this Resolution, whichever occurs first.

The Prime Sponsor of the foregoing resolution is Chairwoman Rebeca Sosa. It was offered by Commissioner **Rebeca Sosa**, who moved its adoption. The motion was seconded by Commissioner **Dennis C. Moss** and upon being put to a vote, the vote was as follows:

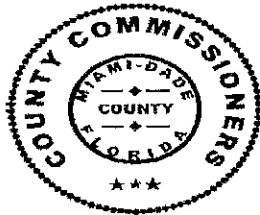
	Rebeca Sosa, Chairwoman	aye	
	Lynda Bell, Vice Chair	aye	
Bruno A. Barreiro	aye	Esteban L. Bovo, Jr.	absent
Jose "Pepe" Diaz	aye	Audrey M. Edmonson	aye
Sally A. Heyman	aye	Barbara J. Jordan	absent
Jean Monestime	aye	Dennis C. Moss	aye
Sen. Javier D. Souto	aye	Xavier L. Suarez	aye
Juan C. Zapata	aye		

The Chairperson thereupon declared the resolution duly passed and adopted this 2nd day of July, 2013. This resolution shall become effective ten (10) days after the date of its adoption unless vetoed by the Mayor, and if vetoed, shall become effective only upon an override by this Board.

MIAMI-DADE COUNTY, FLORIDA
BY ITS BOARD OF
COUNTY COMMISSIONERS

HARVEY RUVIN, CLERK

By: **Christopher Agrippa**
Deputy Clerk



Approved by County Attorney as
to form and legal sufficiency.

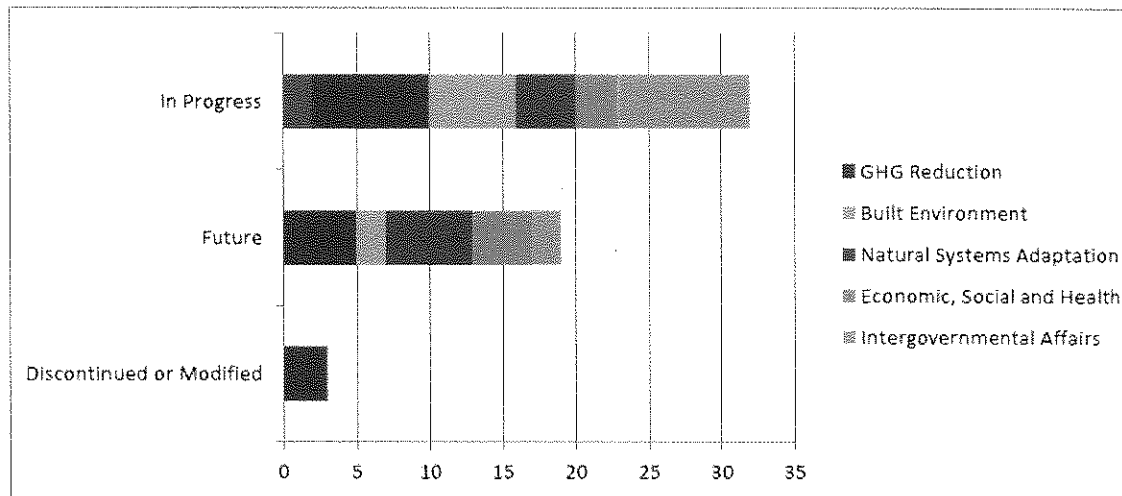
Christopher A. Angell

Update
CCATF Implementation Status

55 Recommendations

- Science Committee 2
- Greenhouse Gas Committee 17
- Built Environment 8
- Natural Systems Adaptation 10
- Economic, Social and Health 7
- Intergovernmental Affairs 11

Status Summary of Recommendations from the Miami-Dade County Climate Change Task Force



60% of recommendations are in progress.

35% are marked for future implementation, the majority of which are captured in the County and Regional Climate Action Plan.

5% (3) have been discontinued because the approach recommended is out of date. There is progress on the intent of the recommendations through a different approach.

29 recommendations are addressed in GreenPrint.

33 recommendations are addressed in the Regional Climate Action Plan.

CLIMATE CHANGE ADVISORY TASK FORCE
STATUS OF RECOMMENDATIONS

Rec#	Recommendation
Science Recommendations	
A1	The County should use the Science Committee's Statement on Sea Level in the Coming Century to guide future climate change mitigation and adaptation policy.
A2	The County should commission detailed maps for all of Miami-Dade County created from calibrated LIDAR (Light Detection and Ranging) surveys (or other elevation survey technology that employs best known practices). The maps will allow identification of which areas will become flooded in association with different sea levels.
GHG Recommendations	
B1	Ordinances related to the award/allocation of taxicab medallions include a requirement for all new medallions issued after January 1, 2008 to be allocated to hybrid or other vehicles having a combined average fuel efficiency of 28 MPG or higher
B2	Require that taxicabs being retired be replaced with new hybrid or other vehicles having a combined average fuel efficiency of 28 MPG or higher. Implementation of this recommendation is expected to affect 300 owners each year. The County should develop a financing mechanism to either subsidize the initial purchases or provide a revolving loan fund to assist owners to purchase new hybrids on reasonable terms and at reasonable interest rates.
B3	It is recommended that Miami-Dade County regularly evaluate greenhouse gas emission reductions and the net environmental benefit of each fuel and vehicle under consideration for purchase and use in internal operations in order to ensure the use of the most efficient vehicles and sustainably-sourced alternative fuels, including those that are locally produced, and adjust investment accordingly. Net environmental benefit shall be determined.
B4	Procurement Management Department should take necessary steps to improve pricing and access to sustainably-sourced alternative fuels and high efficiency vehicles for County operations. This would include forming a joint committee or committees to pursue collective purchasing opportunities and to evaluate the costs and benefits of collective bids.
B5	The Climate Change Advisory Task Force recommends that as Miami-Dade County fueling facilities are built, modified, or upgraded, they be designed and constructed to accommodate alternative fuels, including, but not limited to, E85 and B100. In addition, the County should consider dispensing E85 at two Miami-Dade County fueling stations within 6 months of it becoming locally available as determined by the process described in Recommendation B.3. It is recommended that Miami-Dade re-evaluate the use of E85 six months after dispensing is initiated to assess local availability, overall net costs and environmental impacts. Furthermore, new vehicles being purchased now and in the future by Miami-Dade County should have the capability of using ethanol and biodiesel, without the need for retrofit.
B6	Require the use of sustainably-sourced biodiesel in all County diesel fleet vehicles and equipment (except standby equipment) as determined by the process described in Recommendation B.3, starting with B5 and increasing to B20 in 6 months. The Climate Change Advisory Task Force recommends that a portion of the local option gasoline tax be used to offset the cost difference for biodiesel.
B7	Require that Miami-Dade County develop a vehicle procurement process, which ensures that vehicles owned by MDC increase their mpg by 5% annually per vehicle class (whenever higher MPG vehicles are available) and that the cost of carbon emissions is included in the life cycle cost analysis process.
B8	The purchase of a hybrid SUV shall be an allowable alternative for Miami-Dade County fleet procurement if that vehicle is determined to be more fuel-efficient than a light truck or comparable vehicle.
B9	Direct the Office of Sustainability to initiate an energy and fuel conservation incentive and awareness campaign for employees. Department. This campaign should use information from the Chicago Climate Exchange membership, the Climate Change Advisory Task Force (CCATF) Science Committee, and other pertinent sources to conservation incentive and awareness campaign for employees in conjunction with the Miami-Dade County's Resource Conservation Committee, DERM's Pollution Prevention and Environmental Education work groups, and GSA.
B10	The Climate Change Advisory Task Force supports recommendations put forth as a result of the most recent Miami-Dade County fleet analysis that lead to an increase in fleet fuel efficiency and a reduction in vehicle miles traveled (VMT). The Task Force recommends that the County further strengthen these recommendations by creating incentives to reduce VMT and by not excluding any departments or vehicle types initiatives. As an example, it is recommended that hybrid sedans be purchased for non-pursuit police vehicles at the time of replacement.

CLIMATE CHANGE ADVISORY TASK FORCE
STATUS OF RECOMMENDATIONS

Rec#	Recommendation
B11	<p>The Task Force recommends that Miami-Dade County implement the following steps to ensure their ability to meet the Cool Counties greenhouse gas reduction commitments:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Commit to a 20% reduction in GHG emissions by 2020 through an annual 2% reduction from the base year of 2005 for both County government and County-wide GHG emissions. Provide annual reporting on greenhouse gas emissions for the County government and Countywide GHG emissions. This annual report should include steps taken to reduce GHG emissions internally and geographically, results, and steps needed to meet the next year target. ii. Recognize this commitment takes dedicated resources to develop, implement and report on these plans. The County Manager intends to adequately resource this initiative to achieve targets established in the Cool Counties resolution and in paragraph (i) of this resolution. iii. The County establish a countywide alliance of municipalities and large corporations, public and nonprofit institutions that will need to collaborate in order to meet previously established targets. This consortium will be used to: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Enlist partners to explicitly adopt all primary goals of the Cool Counties GHG reduction targets and to report on their own GHG reductions. b. Identify and implement strategies for the financing and performance of energy efficiency and renewable energy upgrades in Miami Dade County/South Florida, c. Increase purchasing power of energy efficiency related financing, services and products, and d. Enlist partners to assist with the dissemination of information and incentives designed to assist individuals and small businesses in meeting these reduction goals. (This alliance could also be used to coordinate Countywide adaptation efforts)
B12	<p>The CCATF recommends that Miami-Dade County implement the following in order to promote energy conservation and efficiency in buildings owned by Miami-Dade County and support Resolution R-228-09 (Resolution to Reduce Miami-Dade County's Electrical Energy Consumption):</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Conduct a feasibility study and develop a plan for retrofitting all County-owned outdoor lighting to high efficiency lighting technologies. The study should include a review and summary of current standards and case studies of implementation in other communities. High efficiency light options to be considered may include: Light emitting diodes (LED), induction lighting, with a preference given to solar powered lights. Additionally, an evaluation should be made to improve the efficiency of outdoor lighting with the goal to reduce non-essential outdoor lighting during daytime hours. 2. Require that all county buildings that annually consume more than 500,000 kilowatt hours (kwh) and have not received a comprehensive energy audit in the last 5 years, receive a comprehensive energy audit and/or retro commissioning, with the intent of identifying energy saving and carbon footprint reducing opportunities. 3. Require that all County departments include their goals and plans for greenhouse gas reduction and climate change adaptation in their strategic plans and that each Department Director's performance evaluation include a reporting on outcomes. Present sustainability award to Departments and Directors that achieve most impressive results. One department (e.g., Office of Sustainability, DERM and/or GSA) could be responsible for providing strategies, tools and resources to each department to assist departments in achieving their reduction goals.
B.13	<p>The CCATF recommends that Miami-Dade County continue to support funding opportunities available through the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA) and other federal programs to retrofit homes, commercial, and housing facilities for energy and water efficiency, and educate residents and homeowners about conservation. The following should be included in order to optimize, leverage, and facilitate energy conservation federal programs and funding. including but not limited to Neighborhood Stabilization Program, Weatherization programs, Public Housing Capital improvements, Community Development Block Grants, Community Services Block Grants, and homelessness prevention.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Incorporate educational, behavioral, and operational training programs with all retrofit and renovation options. 2. Monitor and analyze results of retrofits to include but not be limited to obtaining an energy rating of all renovated homes and public housing facilities. 3. Use some or all of the funds created from the resale of foreclosed and renovated homes for further development and promotion of energy and water efficiency outreach programs. 4. Maximize the use of Smart Meters to monitor results and compliment behavioral programs.
B.14	<p>The CCATF recommends that Miami-Dade County develop incentives for energy and water efficiency, conservation, and distributed low- and no-carbon energy generation for existing residential, industrial, and commercial buildings. The CCATF recommends that the County:</p>

CLIMATE CHANGE ADVISORY TASK FORCE
STATUS OF RECOMMENDATIONS

Rec#	Recommendation
B14 cont.	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Explore development of a public/private partnership that would provide financing and technical assistance to smaller scale commercial, multifamily and residential facilities to retrofit homes for improved energy and water efficiency. This should support current and future technologies (e.g., metered charging stations in parking garages for electric vehicles and roof hook ups for PV, and, where feasible, the installation of renewable energy technologies such as solar water heaters).2. In the short term, identify potential partners to develop and implement a financing solution for solar water heaters similar to Lakeland Electric.3. Analyze and maximize GHG reduction opportunities through all county services to residents and businesses.4. Work with FPL on the installation of a real-time, web-based smart meter program in County government and other large public institutions.5. Promote the use of green roofs, e.g. vegetative roofing, high reflectivity roofing materials, etc.6. Include solar reflectance, emissivity and Solar Reflectance Index (SRI) values into the roof system product approval process.7. Develop incentives for retrofitting buildings to accommodate energy-saving additions such as PV panels on rooftops and metered charging outlets/stations in parking garages for electric vehicles.8. Develop incentives for the addition of customer-paid electric vehicle (EV) charging stations in portions of public and county-run parking lots.9. Consider a demonstration retrofit of a County-owned building that could be used as a public outreach and education vehicle for promoting energy-saving retrofits.
B.15	<p>The CCATF recommends that Miami-Dade County educate the business sector and the public on energy and water efficiency and conservation. The CCATF recommends that this would best be accomplished if Miami-Dade County collaborates with corporate, nonprofit, and educational organizations to develop a broad scale and culturally competent media and community based educational campaign dedicated to promote the adoption of conservation, efficiency and renewable behaviors, systems and technologies in residences and businesses. CCATF suggests that this educational campaign should:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Inform residents and the business sector of the economic benefits of, and resources available for, energy efficiency and appropriate renewable technologies (e.g., green roofs, solar water heaters, smart meters, etc.).2. Develop two separately designed and targeted campaigns and approaches: one for residents and one for business. For consumer/resident examples, refer to the Home Energy Saver (attached) and Green Homes Challenge (attached) descriptions. For a business example see www.e4s.org, the Entrepreneurs for Sustainability website.3. As part of this education campaign, include information about the Energy Gauge performance rating system for new and existing commercial and residential buildings and encourage property buyers to ask for the rating.
B.16	<p>WASD is the County's highest consumer of electricity and one of the highest consumers in the State of Florida. The CCATF recommends that Miami-Dade County undertake an assessment of the County's water and sewer rates and conservation/efficiency programs. The County should:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Conduct a long term comparative cost/benefit analyses on the combination of increasing electricity and water generation vs. ramping up conservation and efficiency programs. The CCATF recognizes that both options may be necessary but a preference should be given to increasing conservation and efficiency.2. Provide consumer education on the current comparatively low rates they have enjoyed and the need for increasing rates to pay for efficiency and conservation efforts. The goal of this education is to build voter acceptance that increased rates are essential to maintaining and improving the quality of life here.3. Determine the feasibility of using Miami-Dade County's Water and Sewer Department (WASD) facilities for installation of renewable energy technologies, including for water and sewer operations.
B.17	<p>Recognizing that support at the state and federal level are important in facilitating action at the local level, the Climate Change Advisory Task Force recommends that Miami-Dade County advocate that:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. The Florida Public Service Commission require FPL to achieve at least a 20% reduction in GHG generation from the 2005 baseline by 2020. This would include incorporating the costs of the proposed nuclear power plants by Florida Power and Light at Turkey Point in the comparative costs and benefits of energy efficiency and renewable energy systems and improve and expand incentive structures for energy efficiency, energy conservation and renewable generation. These incentive structures need to promote both customer owned and utility owned energy efficiency and demand side renewable energy systems. Additionally, the cost benefit analysis needs to place a greater emphasis on reducing overall energy consumption, not just capacity reduction, to achieve greater reduction in greenhouse gas emissions.

CLIMATE CHANGE ADVISORY TASK FORCE
STATUS OF RECOMMENDATIONS

Rec#	Recommendation
B.17	<p>2. The Florida Building Commission, the Energy Technical Advisory Committee, and the 2010 Energy Code Work Group work to ensure that new construction and significant renovations and replacement equipment requirements increase energy efficiency and promote renewable by requiring a combination of methods and elements to include: solar water heaters, photovoltaic panels, shading devices, vegetative roofing, controllers and monitoring equipment, best practices and quality installation procedures such as HVAC sizing and duct testing, pre-wiring of buildings to accommodate future GHG reducing technologies such as monitoring devices, HVAC zoning, centralized data centers and distributed renewable power sources on rooftops and metered charging outlets in parking garages for electric vehicles. Advocate for the use of green building standards including the National Association of Homebuilders' (NAHB) Green Building Standards and the Florida Green Building Coalition as one of several model options that can be used to reduce GHG emissions and promote energy efficiency.</p> <p>3. Florida and/or the United States pass an energy efficiency resource standard (EERS), a target that will help utility companies reduce electricity usage by 15%.</p> <p>4. State and Federal Renewable Portfolio Standards of at least 20% by 2020 be implemented.</p> <p>5. The Federal Clean Energy bill includes a goal of reducing GHG reduction by 20% from 2005 by 2020. (This would parallel's the County's current target.)</p> <p>6. Federal appropriations for the Energy Efficiency Conservation Block Grant (EECBG) program are continued, at least at current levels.</p>

Built Environment Adaptation

C1	Require all County agencies (and entities that receive County funding for significant infrastructure or built investments) to assess climate change impacts on the agency's/entity's responsibilities. This assessment should be incorporated into their
C2	Use County charter authority to establish minimum criteria and standards related to climate change (including sea level rise), for public investment for all municipalities in Miami-Dade County.
C3	Expand the mission of the County's Office of Sustainability (OOS), and thus its resources and staffing, to provide a centralized agency for climate change information, monitoring, analysis, and benchmarking. (Note: also see Recommendation F.4) a.) Establish a base case of information at an identified current or recent past date, to which all ensuing data might be compared; b.) Assist in integrating the activities of the various entities including the coordination of data collection so that it can be used across departments/disciplines for analysis and comparison; and determine the appropriate metrics for critical issues; c.) Monitor the effects of climate change on Miami-Dade County using the evolving data base, and publish the results for use by elected leaders, public agencies, and the general public.
C4	The CCATF recommends that Miami-Dade County use the on-going cycle of the Evaluation and Appraisal Report to include amendments to the Comprehensive Development Master Plan that will further the principles of Smart Growth (www.smartgrowth.org/default.asp).
C5	The County should begin a process of planning and public education, coordinated with the South Florida Regional Planning Council and the Metropolitan Planning Organization that integrates the mapping of projected sea level rise and storm surge impacts with the locations of infrastructure and other public investment, and with the locations of projected growth and development. The goal is to ensure the safety and resilience of public investment, and to consolidate private investment on transit-served high ground.
C6	The CCATF recommends that Miami-Dade County (by its departments of Planning and Zoning, DERM, MPO, and Public Works) develop a memorandum of understanding for integrated planning efforts with the Florida Department of Transportation and the South Florida Regional Planning Council.
C7	The CCATF recommends that Miami-Dade County develop mandates and incentives for building designs that meet green building standards such as those established by Energy Star, the Florida Green Building Coalition, the U.S. Green Building Coalition (USGBC) Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) or the National Association of Home Builders (NAHB) Green Building Standards. These standards must comply with the Florida Building Code and not conflict with the Comprehensive Development Master Plan. If the County does develop such mandates and incentives, the CCATF further recommends that: ° Buildings eligible to receive an EPA rating using Energy Star's Portfolio Manager, should achieve an energy performance rating of at least 70. ° Buildings not eligible to receive an EPA rating using Portfolio Manager, demonstrate energy efficiently in at least the 20 th percentile for typical buildings of similar type using benchmarking against national median energy source data provided in the Portfolio Manager tool.

CLIMATE CHANGE ADVISORY TASK FORCE
STATUS OF RECOMMENDATIONS

Rec#	Recommendation
C8	The CCATF recommends that Miami-Dade County advocate for amendments to the Florida Building Code that will reduce the impact of greenhouse gas emission and improve climate change resiliency.

Natural Systems Adaptation

D1	Fully support the Comprehensive Everglades Restoration Plan (CERP), and increase funding and resources for other regional and local habitat restoration and preservation efforts and initiatives.
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D2	Increase funding and resources for land acquisition and management programs of Miami-Dade County. Investigate new and creative mechanisms to boost funding, such as the creation of a County-administered “carbon credit purchasing” program, as a potential alternative to current development, industry, and government mitigation requirements.
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D3	Acquire all undeveloped lands needed for restoration purposes and for mitigation and adaptation to climate change effects. Secure strategic open lands to provide transition zones to accommodate retreat or spatial shifts in natural areas, such as coastal
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D4	Create a plan to locate infrastructure and development outside coastal or flood hazard prone areas using projections of sea level rise to identify those areas. Describe a transitional zone between the hazard area and the built area to be protected and prohibit incompatible land uses that would convert open lands in the transitional zone. Establish a comprehensive planning and zoning policy, such as development setbacks and limits on density and infrastructure in coastal and transitional zones to consider vulnerability to sea level rise and saltwater intrusion. (Note: see also Recommendations C.2. and E.1)
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D5	Encourage the continued funding of the County Agriculture Purchase of Development Rights Program beyond the current funding levels to maintain open lands for aquifer recharge, habitat, and buffers.
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D6	Provide incentives to study and develop best practices for agricultural management that contribute to carbon sequestration and reduce greenhouse gas emissions.
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D7	Increase funding for County-administered management activities like those programs within Natural Areas Management and Environmentally Endangered Lands. Establish a multi-agency task force to expand County capacity and coordinate conservation activities. Develop a collaborative and integrated approach to conservation involving universities, government agencies, landowners, botanic gardens, zoos, and non-governmental organizations. (Note: see also Recommendation F.2)
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D8	Review current stormwater management operations, including the operation of canals and structures, in order to eliminate unnecessary over-drainage and limit the extent of saltwater intrusion into ground and surface water resources. Additionally, require water conservation measures for all users of the Biscayne Aquifer. (Note: see also Recommendations D.2 and D.3)
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D9	Develop a “Vital Signs” monitoring program, following the model of the National Park Service, to serve as a multi-parameter ecosystem monitoring program that will help track climate change effects. Expand current ongoing monitoring efforts, such as those within the Comprehensive Everglades Restoration Plan (CERP), to include specific areas of Miami-Dade County, to provide a better view of how natural areas are changing over time and what forces are responsible. Dedicate a source of funds to collect information and establish and maintain a long-term data management system.
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D10	Miami-Dade County should establish partnerships, both formal and informal, with other governmental entities, including local, State, and Federal governments; the private sector; non-governmental organizations; and other stakeholders in the County. Partnerships should focus on cooperative efforts to restore existing natural ecosystems; protect natural and open lands; mitigate impacts; and monitor natural systems and indicators of climate change. Partnerships should also be undertaken to effectively practice adaptive management as we increase our understanding over time of the effects of climate change on natural systems in the County and implement management actions to restore and protect natural systems in the County. (Note: see also Recommendations D.3, D.8, F.2, and F.3)
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Economic, Social and Health Adaptation

E1	The Task Force recommends that the Miami-Dade County Comprehensive Development Master Plan (CDMP) be revised to include a new policy to restrict land uses in areas that would be at risk from sea level rise and associated impacts within the next 50 years as per the CCATF Science Committee’s Statement on Sea Level in the Coming Century report and projections. A continuous 50-year planning horizon should be used. (Note: see also Recommendations C.2 and D.4)
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CLIMATE CHANGE ADVISORY TASK FORCE
STATUS OF RECOMMENDATIONS

Rec#	Recommendation
E2	Initiate an additional long-term CCATF advisory board committee composed of representatives from federal, state, and local environmental agencies (including Miami-Dade County DERM, WASD, Cooperative Extension), the Miami-Dade County Department of Health, local colleges and universities, and community leaders to address potential human infectious disease changes and increases that may accompany climate change and to make technical and funding recommendations to the Miami-Dade County Board of County Commissioners.
E3	The County shall form an interdisciplinary, community-wide working group, including the media and institutions of higher education, which (a) focuses on public education and information regarding climate change and adaptation and (b) assesses public opinion regarding these subjects.
E4	The Task Force recommends that the County bring together all agencies and entities involved in economic development and planning in order to develop a unified and comprehensive response to the challenges of climate change, housing, economic
E5	The CCATF recommends the following in reference to green jobs and the economy: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The County should sign the Local Government Green Jobs Pledge (attached). 2. The County should establish a full Green-collar Jobs Task Force. This committee should promote green jobs and building a local green economy as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Establish a local action plan for Miami-Dade County, · Identify goals and opportunities, and · Identify key partners, both governmental and NGO's, for sharing best practices and resources.
E6	The CCATF recommends that Miami-Dade County initiate efforts for a county-wide assessment of local public knowledge and opinion on climate change. The effort should: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Review and assess existing data on local public knowledge and opinion related to climate change (both mitigation and adaptation), and 2. Supplement available data through additional polling, attitude research, and other appropriate information gathering methods.
E7	The CCATF recommends that Miami-Dade County take the following steps to facilitate a county-wide education outreach program on climate change to educate the general public: <p>Step I - review and assess existing entities (such as internal County departments, Miami-Dade County Environmental Education Providers consortium, local colleges and universities, etc.) that could provide education on climate change</p> <p>Step II - coordinate relevant entities identified through Step # I in order to share information gathered as a result of County-wide Assessment of Local Public Knowledge and Opinion on Climate Change (as outlined in #1)</p> <p>Step III - direct funding and resources to relevant entities identified through Step # I</p>
Intergovernmental Affairs	
F1	Conduct a survey of Miami-Dade County municipalities to gauge their level of knowledge and engagement in climate change issues, learn about their activities, and begin the creation of an intergovernmental, learning network that allows members to work with each other and the County on adaptation / mitigation issues. Once the survey has been completed, engage the cities
F2	Convene local and state agencies and water and sewer utilities around a discussion of climate change and impacts on water quantity, quality, and availability and implications for infrastructure planning and investment. (Note: see also Recommendations D.7, D.10, and F.3)
F3	Convene a broader group of local and state agencies around a discussion of their activities related to climate change. Agencies / groups would include, but not be limited to, DOT 4 & 6, DEP, SFWMD, DCA, Health Planning Agencies, Ecosystem Restoration Task Force, etc. In this conversation we will gain a better understanding if there are issues or concerns that we need to be aware of and identify opportunities for collaboration moving forward. (Note: see also Recommendations D.10, and F.2)
F4	Develop a County internet website with up-to-date information about the work of the Miami-Dade Board of County Commissioners, the CCATF, and municipalities with links to information and best practices related to climate change, adaptation and mitigation efforts by individuals and organizations. (Note: see also Recommendations C.3 and E.3)
F5	Work with the region's children's museums and foundations to create and fund educational exhibits on climate change, green technologies, clean cities, etc. (Note: see also Recommendation E.3)
F6	Identify and develop educational materials that can be incorporated into a Miami-Dade Public Schools curriculum on climate change, the environment, and sustainability. The materials should be shared with other educational institutions to facilitate the dissemination of information to Miami-Dade residents. (Note: see also Recommendations C.3 and E.3)

CLIMATE CHANGE ADVISORY TASK FORCE
STATUS OF RECOMMENDATIONS

Rec#	Recommendation
F7	<p>The CCATF recommends that Miami-Dade County develop as quickly as possible an Action Plan identifying the “who, what, when, where, and how” that will further the objectives identified in the Board of County Commissioners’ December 1, 2009</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Common measures of success and benchmarks;2. Acknowledgement of the need to create uniform standards and regulations to minimize confusion and business costs associated with conducting business in different parts of the region and to encourage business activity and competition; and3. A comprehensive outreach strategy that will engage the wide range of stakeholders, acknowledge differing views, and work to reach consensus on a shared course of action moving into the future.
F8	<p>The CCATF recommends that the County collaborate with and encourage its regional partners in the development of uniform message on climate change as part of a regional outreach and education campaign. Such a campaign should include the use of high profile media and other appropriate outlets to raise general awareness of climate change in Southeast Florida. This regional message on climate change can be supplemented with county-specific information as needed to educate Miami-Dade County residents on the potential impacts of climate change and make the connection between mitigation, adaptation, and policy changes in the County’s climate change and sustainability initiatives.</p>
F9	<p>The Office of Sustainability, in partnership with the Miami-Dade County League of Cities, should develop a local government outreach program to raise awareness about climate change science and potential climate change impacts on Miami-Dade County and possible mitigation and adaptation strategies. Local governments should be encouraged to identify a point of contact who will serve as an agency liaison to the County in issues of climate change and sustainability.</p>
F10	<p>To enhance coordination between the County and its municipalities and make it easier to incorporate “green technologies” in both residential and commercial settings, the CCATF recommends the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. To enhance understanding among code officials and design professionals of what green technologies and innovative approaches are currently allowed in the code, request that the Florida Building Code Commission consider a statewide augmentation of continuing education requirements for Engineers and Architects.2. Request that the Office of Code Compliance develop checklists that can be used as guidelines for Building Officials and Design Professionals to further the uniform application of codes.
F11	<p>The CCATF recommends that the Board of County Commissioners encourage the convening of a regional discussion around the opportunities and challenges posed to the Region’s businesses and economy by potential climate change related impacts. Key partners in a regional discussion include, but are not limited to, the region’s economic development organizations, county economic development officials, Chambers of Commerce, key business organizations representing existing and emerging industries in Southeast Florida, Enterprise Florida, and the South Florida and Treasure Coast Regional Planning Councils.</p>



Climate Change Action Plan

Initiative	Lead & Partners	Funded and Unfunded Costs Capital Operating	Funding Sources	New Legislative Action	Milestones	Emissions Impact	Performance Indicators and Targets
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STRATEGY: Track local and regional climate change indicators and trends

<p>126. Track local and regional indicators and trends such as sea level rise, temperature, precipitation and tropical storms</p>	<p>Lead SE FL Climate Change Compact</p> <p>Partners Department of Environmental Resources Management (DERM) Water and Sewer Department (WASD), NPS, US Geological Survey (USGS), South Florida Water Management District (SFWMD), National Oceanic Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), Office of Emergency Management (OEM) Universities</p>	<p>Within existing resources</p>	<p>Within existing resources</p>	<p>No.</p>	<p>Year 1: Assemble indicators and trends</p>	<p>Indirect impact</p>	<p>TBD through implementation</p>
<p>127. Conduct a pilot project to assess the feasibility of using existing monitoring efforts and determine if the information can be used as vital signs of climate change</p>	<p>Lead Department of Environmental Resources Management (DERM)</p> <p>Partners Water and Sewer Department (WASD), National Park Service (NPS), US Geological Services (USGS), South Florida Water Management District (SFWMD)</p>	<p>Within existing resources</p>	<p>Within existing resources</p>	<p>No.</p>	<p>Year 1: Assemble an interagency team to review ongoing environmental monitoring efforts in south Miami-Dade and conduct a pilot program to track climate change related patterns or trends on a local scale using data identified and indicators chosen</p>	<p>Indirect impact</p>	<p>TBD through implementation</p>
<p>128. Develop consensus-based graphic communication tools from the pilot project reporting the monitoring data such as</p>	<p>Lead Department of Environmental Resources Management (DERM)</p> <p>Partners Water and Sewer Department (WASD),</p>	<p>TBD as a result of the pilot study</p>	<p>TBD</p>	<p>No.</p>	<p>Year 2: December 2012 complete graphics</p>	<p>Indirect impact</p>	<p>TBD through implementation</p>



Climate Change Action Plan

Initiative	Lead & Partners	Funded and Unfunded Costs Capital Operating	Funding Sources	New Legislative Action	Milestones	Emissions Impact	Performance Indicators and Targets
maps, bar graphs, "stoplights"	National Park Service (NPS), US Geological Services (USGS), South Florida Water Management District (SFWAMD)						
129. Develop a working group to analyze potential climate change related to public health impacts (for example, infectious disease changes, heat related illness)	Lead Miami Dade County Health Department (MDCCHD), Epidemiology, Disease Control, and Immunization Services Program Partners Division of Environmental Health and Engineering Academia partner	Within existing resources :The initiative requires a commitment of 4 work group members for 2 hours each week, starting August 9, 2010 to August 5, 2011. Pending supervisory approval, each work group member is expected to commit time to the initiative in addition to their normal work duties	No funding sources have been identified; however, potential funding requirements and opportunities will be explored	No	Year 1: Organize group and develop work plan	Indirect impact	TBD through implementation
130. Report periodically on the status of climate change indicators and trends	Lead National Oceanic Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) Partners Office of Sustainability (OOS), Department of Environmental Resources Management (DERM), SE FI Regional Compact, South Florida Water Management District (SFWMD)	TBD through implementation		No	Year 2: Produce report	Indirect Impact	TBD through implementation
STRATEGY: Develop local and regional climate change scenarios depicting various impacts and time frames							
131. Develop local and regional sea level rise scenario maps	Lead Southeast Florida Regional Climate Compact Partners Partners Dept. of Environmental Resources Management (DERM) National Oceanic	TBD during the planning process			Year 1: Work with partners to analyze and reconcile data Year 2: Complete maps	Indirect impact	Achievement of milestones



Climate Change Action Plan

Initiative	Lead & Partners	Funded and Unfunded Costs Capital Operating	Funding Sources	New Legislative Action	Milestones	Emissions Impact	Performance Indicators and Targets
<p>132. Develop planning maps and tools for Miami-Dade County based on consensus of SE FL Climate Change compact planning scenarios</p>	<p>Lead Department of Environmental Resources Management (DERM)</p> <p>Partners Dept. of Planning and Zoning (DPZ) Enterprise Technology Services Dept. (ETSD), Office of Emergency Management (OEM), South Florida Water Management District (SFWMD), National Oceanic Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), US Geological Survey (USGS), Compact partners</p>	<p>TBD during the planning process</p>	<p>TBD through implementation</p>	<p>No</p>	<p>Year 1-2: Use local and regional climate change data and models to develop planning scenarios Year 3-5: Develop planning maps and tools for local decision makers</p>	<p>Indirect impact</p>	<p>Achievement of milestones</p>
<p>133. Continue existing local surface water, ground water and salt water intrusion modeling projects, incorporating expected climate change impacts (i.e. changes in temperature, precipitation, sea level rise, etc.) and integrating with regional water</p>	<p>Lead Water and Sewer Department (WASD)</p> <p>Partners US Geological Survey (USGS)</p>	<p>\$49,158.50/y ear (O&M)</p> <p>Total \$2,769,513 (6 years)</p>	<p>WASD departmental revenues</p>	<p>No</p>	<p>Year 1-2: Complete (3) modeling scenarios with completed integrated model Year 3: Publish peer reviewed report and publically release model code</p>	<p>Indirect impact</p>	<p>Achievement of milestones</p>



Climate Change Action Plan

Initiative	Lead & Partners	Funded and Unfunded Costs Capital Operating	Funding Sources	New Legislative Action	Milestones	Emissions Impact	Performance Indicators and Targets
modeling projects from the South Florida Water Management District and other SE FL Climate Change Compact partners							
STRATEGY: Integrate future climate change impacts into community and government decision-making for capital, operational, and land-use issues							
134. Analyze sea level rise scenario maps to model buildable/livable footprints and correlate economic scenarios	Lead County Executive Office (CEO) Department of Planning & Zoning (DPZ) Office of Economic Development (OED)	Initially within existing resources TBD during the planning process	TBD during the planning process	No	Pending development of maps	Indirect impact	Achievement of milestones
	Partners Department of Environmental Resources Management (DERM) Water and Sewer Department (WASD) Office of Sustainability (OOS) Enterprise Technology Services Department (ETSD) Community leaders						
135. Examine the implications of sea level rise on vulnerable facilities (i.e. solid waste facilities, and water and wastewater utilities)	Lead County Executive Office (CEO) Office of Capital Improvements (OCI) Office of Sustainability (OOS)	Within existing resources	Within existing resources	No	Year 1 - 2: Appropriate County departments (determined by OOS) will evaluate/estimate impact of minimum 1 ft. sea level rise on responsibilities and operations (incl. geographic, economic, & sociologic & maps) Year 1 - 2: Based on above, determine	n/a	Achievement of milestones
	Partners Department of Environmental Resources Management (DERM),						



Climate Change Action Plan

Initiative	Lead & Partners	Funded and Unfunded Costs	Operating	Funding Sources	New Legislative Action	Milestones	Emissions Impact	Performance Indicators and Targets
136. Develop mechanisms for organizations to integrate potential climate change impacts into capital and operational decision-making	<p>Water and Sewer Department (WASD), Seaport, Dade County Airport Department (DCAD), Solid Waste Management (SWM), Office of Capital Improvements (OCI), Public Works Department (PWD)</p> <p>Private stakeholders</p>	Within existing resources	Within existing resources	No	Pending evaluation of impacts to operations and infrastructure, and development of planning scenarios and maps	Indirect impact	Achievement of milestones	
137. Continue to implement the Stormwater Master Plan	<p>Lead Department of Environmental Resources Management (DERM)</p> <p>Partners SFWMD, OEM, USACE</p>	\$5,000,000	\$25,000,000	Stormwater Utility fee	No	Basins updated on rotating basis every 3 years	n/a	Maintain a CRS score of 5 Square miles of terrain modeling (topographical mapping) updated

Summary of Climate Change Policies in the Miami-Dade County Comprehensive Development Master Plan – Adopted October 2013

INTERGOVERNMENTAL COORDINATION ELEMENT

ICE-5F. The County shall continue participation in the Southeast Florida Regional Climate Change Compact and shall coordinate with other agencies, local municipalities, and the private sector to develop initiatives and goals to address climate change mitigation and adaptation. Climate related goals that support regional climate change objectives shall be integrated into the CDMP as appropriate.

ICE-5G. All County departmental master plans and strategic business plans shall include and prioritize climate change mitigation and adaptation strategies. Climate change related amendments shall be recommended through the next feasible, regularly scheduled amendment process or departmental master plan update for each respective planning document.

a) Each County department shall consider extending planning horizons as appropriate to adequately address (i.e. 30, 50, 75-year plans) the projected long-term climate change impacts into resource allocation recommendations.

b) All new departmental climate change policies and programs shall be monitored for effectiveness.

LAND USE ELEMENT

LU-3E. By 2017, Miami-Dade County shall initiate an analysis on climate change and its impacts on the built environment addressing development standards and regulations related to investments in infrastructure, development/redevelopment and public facilities in hazard prone areas. The analysis shall consider and build on pertinent information, analysis and recommendations of the Regional Climate Change Action Plan for the Southeast Florida Regional Climate Change Compact Counties, and will include the following elements:

- a) an evaluation of property rights issues and municipal jurisdiction associated with the avoidance of areas at risk for climate hazards including sea level rise;
- b) an evaluation of the current land supply-demand methodology to consider and address, as appropriate, the risk associated with infrastructure investments in flood prone areas; and
- c) an evaluation of the CDMP long-term time horizon in relation to addressing projected long-range climate change impacts.

Recommendations from the analysis shall address appropriate changes to land use designations and zoning of impacted properties, and development standards, among other relevant considerations.

LU-3F. By 2017, Miami-Dade County shall develop a Development Impact Tool or criteria to assess how proposed development and redevelopment project features including location, site design, land use types, density and intensity of uses, landscaping, and building design, will help mitigate climate impacts or may exacerbate climate related hazards. The tool would also assess each development's projected level of risk of exposure to climate change impacts, such as inland flooding.

LU-3G. Miami-Dade County shall, by 2017, analyze and identify public infrastructure vulnerable to sea level rise and other climate change-related impacts. This analysis shall include public buildings, water and waste water treatment plants, transmission lines and pump stations, stormwater systems, roads, rail, bridges, transit facilities and infrastructure, airport and seaport infrastructure, libraries, fire and police stations and facilities.

LU-3H. In order to address and adapt to the impacts of climate change, Miami-Dade County shall continue to improve analysis and mapping capabilities for identifying areas of the County vulnerable to sea level rise, tidal flooding and other impacts of climate change.

LU-3I. Miami-Dade County shall make the practice of adapting the built environment to the impacts of climate change an integral component of all planning processes, including but not limited to comprehensive planning, infrastructure planning, building and life safety codes, emergency management and development regulations, stormwater management, and water resources management.

LU-3J. Miami-Dade County shall continue to actively participate in the Southeastern Florida Regional Climate Change Compact and collaborate to increase regional climate change resiliency by sharing technical expertise, assessing regional vulnerabilities, advancing agreed upon mitigation and adaptation strategies and developing joint state and federal legislation policies and programs.

LU-3K. By 2017, Miami-Dade County shall determine the feasibility of designating areas in the unincorporated area of the County as Adaptation Action Areas as provided by Section 163.3177(6)(g)(10), Florida Statute, in order to determine those areas vulnerable to coastal storm surge and sea level rise impacts for the purpose of developing policies for adaptation and enhance the funding potential of infrastructure adaptation projects.

LU-3L. Miami-Dade County shall work with its local municipalities to identify and designate Adaptation Action Areas as provided by Section 163.3164(1), Florida Statute, in order to develop policies for adaptation and enhance the funding potential for infrastructure projects.

LU-3M. Miami-Dade County shall support the implementation of climate related policies, through education, advocacy and incentive programs. Public outreach, such as workshops or a website with relevant information, shall seek to shift residents' everyday transportation decisions and housing choices to support transit oriented communities and travel patterns. The County shall provide opportunities for the public, including students, building industry and environmental groups, to participate in the development of any new climate related land planning regulations and initiatives.

TRANSPORTATION ELEMENT

GOAL

DEVELOP AND MAINTAIN AN INTEGRATED MULTIMODAL TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM IN MIAMI-DADE COUNTY TO MOVE PEOPLE AND GOODS IN A MANNER CONSISTENT WITH OVERALL COUNTYWIDE LAND USE AND ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION GOALS AND INTEGRATION OF CLIMATE CHANGE CONSIDERATIONS IN THE FISCAL DECISION-MAKING PROCESS.

Objective TE-1

Miami-Dade County will provide an integrated multimodal transportation system for the circulation of motorized and non-motorized traffic by enhancing the Comprehensive Development Master Plan and its transportation plans and implementing programs to provide competitive surface transportation mode choice, local surface mode connections at strategic locations, and modal linkages between the airport, seaport, rail and other inter-city and local and intrastate transportation facilities. These plans and programs shall seek to ensure that, among other objectives, all transportation agencies shall consider climate change adaptation into their public investment processes and decisions.

TE-1G Miami-Dade County shall develop and adopt climate change adaptation and mitigation strategies for incorporation into all public investment processes and decisions, including those concerning transportation improvements.

TE-1H Transportation agencies developing their transportation plans for Miami-Dade County shall take into consideration climate change adaptation and mitigation strategies through project review, design, and funding for all transportation projects. Transportation agencies should consider extending their planning horizons appropriately to address climate change impacts.

Objective TE-4

By 2015, Miami-Dade County shall develop a “Complete Streets” program to be considered in the design and construction of new transportation corridors and reconstruction of existing corridors, wherever feasible.

TE-4A By 2015, Miami-Dade County shall develop a “Complete Streets” program which will be sensitive to the needs of the users of all modes of transportation including bicyclists and pedestrians and include the following components: street typology based on land use content due to how a roadway passing through different land uses will vary in character; hierarchy of street types and designs; provision of sidewalks and bicycle facilities; adequate landscaping and street furniture; bus lanes and transit facilities; improve aesthetics, and design for the safety of all users, including vulnerable populations such as children and seniors.

Transportation Monitoring Program

Objective TE-1. Number of transportation plans prepared and adopted by State, Regional and local governments reviewed during the EAR reporting period; and review and analyze Metrorail, Metrobus and Metromover boardings and compare the boarding rates with the County’s population growth rates for the same previous reporting period. Number of transportation plans addressing multimodalism, climate change mitigation and adaptation strategies, and extensions of planning horizons.

Objective TC-6

Plan and develop a transportation system that preserves environmentally sensitive areas, conserves energy and natural resources addresses climate change impacts, and promotes community aesthetic values.

Policies

TC-6A. The County shall avoid transportation improvements which encourage or subsidize increased development in coastal high hazard areas, environmentally sensitive areas identified in the Coastal Management and Conservation, Aquifer Recharge and Drainage Elements, and areas of high risk of significant inland flooding.

TC-6D. New roadways shall be designed to prevent and control soil erosion, minimize clearing and grubbing operations, minimize storm runoff, minimize exposure and risk of climate change impacts such as increased flood conditions, and avoid unnecessary changes in drainage patterns.

TC-7E. The County shall promote coordination with all relevant transportation agencies in the development of their plans when considering extending their planning horizons appropriately to address climate change impacts.

Objective TC-6. Number of transportation demand management (TDM) and transportation system management (TSM) programs implemented, number of environmental reviews conducted for roadway construction and reconstruction projects, and number of arterial landscaping improvements completed. Number of transportation projects that address climate change impacts, such as increased flood conditions.

Objective TC-7. Quantify the number of reviews completed on various plans and programs of FDOT, MPO, and where appropriate, adjacent counties, and annually verify the consistency of programmed improvements for implementation in the TIP with the CDMP. Number of transportation plans extending planning horizons to address climate change impacts.

Objective MT-2

Coordinate the provision of efficient transit service and facilities with the location and intensity of designated future land use patterns as identified on the Land Use Plan Map, and the goal, objectives and policies of the Land Use Element.

MT-2E. Miami-Dade Transit should consider climate change mitigation and adaptation strategies and prioritize those strategies and programs.

Objective PM-4

The Port shall continue to ensure compatibility of its facilities and operations with surrounding communities and the natural environment.

PM-4H. PortMiami shall incorporate sound conservation principles in the development of its projects and consider climate change mitigation and adaption strategies in their long-range plans.

CONSERVATION, AQUIFER RECHARGE AND DRAINAGE ELEMENT INTRODUCTION

The environmental sensitivity of Miami-Dade County is underscored by the fact that the developed area of the County portion lies between two national parks, Everglades and Biscayne National Parks, and the Florida Keys National Marine Sanctuary. The preservation of Miami-Dade County's unique native plants, fish, wildlife, beaches and near shore water quality is closely related to the continued success of the County's tourism industry. So, natural resource preservation in Miami-Dade County has been recognized as an economic as well as environmental issue. The proximity of an expanding urbanized area to national and State resource-based parks, and over 6,000 acres of natural areas within County parks, presents a unique challenge to Miami-Dade County to provide sound management. In addition, many experts suggest that South Florida will be significantly affected by rising sea levels, intensifying droughts, floods, and hurricanes as a result of climate change. As a partner in the four county Southeast Florida Regional Climate Change Compact, Miami-Dade has committed to study the potential negative impacts to the County given climate change projections, and is working to analyze strategies to adapt to these impacts and protect the built environment and natural resources.

The County has is also working to address these challenges by working closely with other public and private sector agencies and groups to obtain a goal of sustainability. The Conservation Element builds upon past and present initiatives such as the Comprehensive Everglades Restoration Plan, GreenPrint, the County's plan for sustainability, and over three decades of local planning, monitoring, and evaluating proposed activities in wetlands and uplands. Since 1975, Miami-Dade County has sought to channel growth toward those areas that are most intrinsically suited for development, in conjunction with municipalities and the development community.

GOAL

PROVIDE FOR THE CONSERVATION, ENVIRONMENTALLY SOUND USE, AND PROTECTION OF ALL AQUATIC AND UPLAND ECOSYSTEMS AND NATURAL RESOURCES, AND PROTECT THE FUNCTIONS OF AQUIFER RECHARGE AREAS AND NATURAL DRAINAGE FEATURES IN MIAMI-DADE COUNTY.

Objective CON-1

Improve air quality in the County to meet all National Ambient Air Quality Standards set by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and their respective deadlines; and reduce human exposure to air pollution; and take into consideration climate change mitigation and adaptation strategies.

CON-1J. Miami-Dade County shall continue to implement its CO2 Plan recommendations to reduce CO2 levels and take into consideration the recommendations of the Southeast Florida Regional Climate Change Compact to reduce greenhouse gas emissions in accordance with all applicable regulations.

Objective CON-6

Soils and mineral resources in Miami-Dade County shall be conserved and appropriately utilized in keeping with their intrinsic values.

CON-6G. Miami-Dade County shall coordinate with cities to develop a long-term vision for agricultural and other undeveloped lands outside of the UDB to ensure these lands continue to support urban communities and protect native plant and animal species from climate related impacts. Long-term land planning outside the UDB should also consider water storage opportunities.

COASTAL MANAGEMENT ELEMENT

Objective CM-9

Miami-Dade County shall continue to orient its planning, regulatory, and service programs to direct future population concentrations away from the Coastal High Hazard Area (CHHA) and FEMA "V" Zone. Infrastructure shall be available to serve the existing development and redevelopment proposed in the Land Use Element and population in the CHHA, but shall not be built, expanded, or oversized to promote increased population in the coastal high-risk area.

CM-9H. Rise in sea level projected by the federal government, and refined by the Southeast Florida Regional Climate Change Compact, shall be taken into consideration in all future decisions regarding the design, location, and development of infrastructure and public facilities in the County.

WATER, SEWER & SOLID WASTE ELEMENT

Objective WS-3

The County will provide an adequate level of service for public facilities to meet both existing and projected needs as identified in this plan through implementation of those projects listed in the Capital Improvements Element. All improvements for replacement, expansion, or increase in capacity of facilities shall conform with the adopted policies of this Plan including level of service standards for the facilities.

WS-3F. The Miami-Dade County Water, Wastewater, and Reuse Integrated Master Plan, the primary vehicle for planning for water, sewer, and reuse facilities, shall continue to be updated on a regular basis. The integrated Master Plan shall include initiatives to address climate change and sea level rise that would impact the water and sewer infrastructure and drinking water supplies.

Objective WS-4

Miami-Dade County shall protect the health of its residents and preserve its environmental integrity by reducing the proportion of residences and commercial establishments within the County using private wastewater treatment facilities. Miami-Dade County shall discourage the new or continued use of such facilities through the strict application of the CDMP and land development regulations.

WS-4H. Miami-Dade County shall coordinate with municipalities and the State of Florida to monitor existing septic tanks that are currently at risk of malfunctioning due to high groundwater levels or flooding and shall develop and implement programs to abandon these systems and/or connect users to the public sewer system. The County shall also coordinate to identify which systems will be adversely impacted by projected sea level rise and additional storm surge associated with climate change and shall plan to target those systems to protect public health, natural resources, and the region's tourism industry.

Monitoring Program

This section of the Element outlines the substantive components of Miami-Dade County's monitoring program pertinent to the objectives, policies and parameters referenced elsewhere in this Element.

Water and Sewer Monitoring and Evaluation Program

In practice, the use of quantitative measures of objective implementation is preferred to individual policy evaluation. The following measures are recommended for use in monitoring the objectives proposed in this report for the Water and Sewer Subelement. These measures were selected based on their ability to represent overall achievement of an objective and on their ease and economy in collection, recording, and evaluation. At least one measure is recommended for each objective, and one alternative measure is recommended for several objectives. The alternative measure is recommended for those objectives where none of the primary measurements recommended are available from existing data sources in Countywide circulation at the time of the report. The alternative measurement, if suggested, will always be based on an existing data source.

Objective WS-4. Reduction in the use of septic tanks and other private wastewater treatment facilities. Recommended measurements include: proportion of septic tank permits issued that are for new septic tanks as opposed to septic tank abandonments; number of non-residential septic tanks and other private treatment facilities, unsewered and developed areas with wellfield protection areas; number of IW (industrial wastewater) permits; number of conversions by permit from septic tank system to central system per year or any given period; and location of existing septic tanks in areas of the County at higher risk of malfunction due to climate change impacts such as higher groundwater levels and increased storm surges.

HIGHLIGHTS OF THE MIAMI-DADE COUNTY ETHICS CODE

Miami-Dade Commission on Ethics & Public Trust

Charlton Copeland, Chair

Nelson Bellido, Vice Chair

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KEY RESPONSIBILITIES

The Conflict of Interest and Code of Ethics Ordinance (Miami-Dade County Code at Sec. 2-11.1) establishes minimum standards of ethical conduct for County and municipal elected officials, employees, members of advisory boards and quasi-judicial bodies and designated County contract workers. Certain requirements may also affect immediate family members, defined as a spouse, domestic partner, parents, stepparents, children and stepchildren. Specific questions should be sent to the Ethics Commission.

Exploitation of official position. A person cannot use his or her public position to obtain a special privilege or exemption for him- or herself or for others.

Confidentiality. A person cannot disclose confidential information acquired through his or her public position.

Financial disclosure. Elected officials, members of advisory boards and quasi-judicial bodies, certain employees and contract staff must file financial disclosure statements every year.

LOYALTY TO ONE'S GOVERNMENT

Recommendations of services prohibited. Elected officials, public employees and members of advisory boards and quasi-judicial bodies may not recommend the services of another to assist in any transaction involving one's government.

Outside employment must be approved annually. Supervisors must ensure that outside employment will not impair an employee's independence of judgment in the performance of his or her public duties. If approved, the employee must file a statement of income earned from outside employment each year.

GIFTS

Definition. A gift is anything of value that the recipient has not paid for. Examples include tickets or passes to events, entertainment performances and charitable galas, holiday baskets, flowers, lodging, meals, beverages, rebates or discounts, if not also offered to the general public.

Prohibited gifts. Elected officials, public employees and members of advisory boards and quasi-judicial bodies may never request or accept gifts intended to persuade them to take (or not take) an official action or to perform (or not perform) a duty required by their government service.

Travel expenses. Vendors and service providers may not pay the travel expenses of elected officials and public employees. Typically, these include costs associated with transportation, lodging, meals, registrations fees and incidental expenses.

Acceptable gifts, if disclosed. Gifts that are not intended to influence an official action and that are not travel expenses paid for by a government vendor may be accepted.

If the total value of a gift from one person or entity exceeds \$100 during a calendar quarter, the gift must be disclosed in the quarter after it is received.

Acceptable solicitations of gifts. Gifts may be solicited if used solely—

- by the government to conduct official business or
- to benefit nonprofit organizations, but only if solicited by commissioners and their staffs when the commissioners and their staffs receive no compensation for the solicitation.

GOVERNMENT PROCUREMENT

Cone of Silence. Oral communications are prohibited between bidders for County contracts and County officers and employees, from the time a bid has been advertised until the County Manager issues a written recommendation to the Board of County Commissioners. Numerous other provisions related to the Cone of Silence can be found in the County Ethics Code.

DOING BUSINESS WITH GOVERNMENT

Employees may do business with their government, individually or through a private company. But not with the employee's *department*, if the employee or immediate family have an ownership interest in the company.

Elected officials, managers, department heads and local government attorneys may *not* do business with their respective governments. Nor may their immediate family members do business with their respective governments.

Members of advisory boards and quasi-judicial bodies may do business with their governments. But not through a company in which the board member has an ownership interest, if the company is regulated by the member's board.

Disclosure of private business associations. If public officers and employees, members of advisory boards and quasi-judicial bodies or immediate family members are employed by a private firm with substantial business relationships to, or regulation by, their respective governments, the private employment must be disclosed.

Transactions with private companies that do business with one's government. Local elected officials and their staffs, managers, senior assistant managers and department heads may transact business with these private companies, but only at arm's length, as in ordinary commercial dealings between equal parties.

Two-year rule for former employees of private entities. Government employees may not perform contract-related duties regarding their former private employers for two years following departure from that employer. The prohibition does not apply to County or municipal managers or to directors of procurement departments.

Conflicting personal investments. Elected officials, members of advisory boards and quasi-judicial bodies, public employees and designated contract workers may *not* —

- own personal investments directly or through an immediate family member that would create a substantial conflict between private interests and the public interest,
- participate in any official action, directly or indirectly, involving a business in which they or an immediate family member has a financial interest of 10% or more,
- acquire a financial interest in an entity directly or through an immediate family member that may be affected by their official actions.

LOBBYISTS

Elected officials and government personnel must determine whether persons seeking to influence them have registered as lobbyists. Meetings with unregistered individuals are prohibited.

Prohibition on lobbying one's own government. Elected officials, public employees and designated contract staff may not represent third parties before their respective governments. Members of advisory boards and quasi-judicial bodies may not represent third parties before their respective boards.

Two-year rule for former officers and employees. Public officers and employees may not lobby or appear before their respective governments for two years following departure from public service, except if employed by another government or a nonprofit or educational entity.

VOTING CONFLICTS

Commissioners and council members. Elected officials may not vote if *either* of the following were to occur: the vote would affect them differently than it would affect the public generally *or* the vote would directly or indirectly affect a person with whom they have certain business relationships.

Board members. Members of advisory boards and quasi-judicial bodies may not vote if *both* of the following were to occur: they will be directly affected by the action of their board *and* they have certain business relationships with the persons or entities appearing before their board on the matter.

GOVERNING ABOVE BOARD

Miami-Dade County Advisory Board Ethics Education Program

presented by
The Commission on Ethics & Public Trust

Chair	Charlton Copeland
Vice-Chair	Nelson Bellido
Members	Dawn Addy Kerry E. Rosenthal Judge Lawrence Schwartz

Executive Director	Joseph Centorino
Phone	(305) 579-2594
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Hotline	(786) 314-9560
Request a Speaker	(305) 350-0630

This government has been created
to protect the governed,
not the governing.
CITIZENS' BILL OF RIGHTS,
Miami-Dade County Home Rule Charter (1964).

Welcome!

The Ethics Commission was created in 1996 as a result of a citizens' vote to amend the Home Rule charter. It is an independent agency with advisory and quasi-judicial powers and has jurisdiction over elected and appointed officials and employees of Miami-Dade County and all 35 municipalities.

We work closely with the Inspector General and State Attorney. The staff is comprised of an executive director, public advocate (prosecutor) and his assistant, general counsel and assistant, five investigators, an auditor, community relations/outreach and administrative staff.

The Ethics Commission is composed of five volunteer members who serve staggered terms of four years each. Members are appointed by outside entities including the Chief Judge of the Circuit Court, University of Miami & St. Thomas University law schools, FIU's Center for Labor Research and the Miami-Dade League of Cities.

3 FUNCTIONS OF THE ETHICS COMMISSION:

- Advice Giving

- Respond to inquiries or Requests for Opinions - these are legally binding, based on information provided (can be searched on web: miamidadeethics.com)

- Enforcement

- carry out investigation of complaints - investigators have subpoena powers
- can conduct public hearings
- impose fines, letters of reprimand

- Education and Outreach

- Advisory Board training, which is mandatory
 - Ethical Campaign Practices and Campaign Financing
 - Model Student Ethics Program
 - Public speaking to any group
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The primary point of mandatory Advisory Board training is to familiarize you with:

- **Florida's Sunshine Law as it applies to "Public Meetings"**
- **Florida's "Public Records Act" (both enforced by State Attorney)**
- **Miami-Dade County's "Conflict of Interest and Code of Ethics Ordinance"**

I. Florida's Sunshine Law—"Public Meetings" Fla. Stat. § 286.011 (2010)

the Sunshine Law applies to—

- publicly created advisory boards that make recommendations re: official acts to be taken
- any gathering (formal or informal) of two or more members of the same board
- any discussion of public business or any matter that will foreseeable come before the board for action
- elected as well as appointed boards and their subcommittees
- staff members—but this depends on the nature of the actions they perform

three basic requirements of the Sunshine Law

- meetings must be open to the public
- the public must receive reasonable notice of meetings
- minutes of the meetings must be taken and open to public inspection

types of meetings subject to the Sunshine Law

- formal gathering of two or more members of same board
- written communications, when reports are circulated among members for comments and these comments are provided to other members
- telephone conversations
- computer records
- delegation of authority to a single board member (should be in writing)
- use of nonmember liaisons between board members
- informal discussions, workshops
- meetings to discuss personnel matters

exemptions: meetings re: certain confidential materials, e.g., investigative meetings

notice and other procedural requirements of the Sunshine Law

- reasonable notice—definition varies, but consider including the following
 - i. notice the time and place of meeting, along with the agenda, if available
 - ii. prominently display the notice in the agency's office, in a place set aside for that purpose
 - iii. notice emergency meetings at least 24 hours in advance
 - iv. send press releases, make phone calls, and for matters of critical public concern, advertise in local newspapers of general circulation
- reasonable notice is also required for a rescheduled meeting, e.g., when a quorum is not present or when meeting is adjourned to a later date to consider unfinished business
- meetings at facilities that discriminate or unreasonably restrict public access are prohibited (*must be ADA compliant*)
- luncheon meetings should be avoided
- out-of-town meetings are generally prohibited, but a balancing test may be used

- inspection trips are not prohibited, as long as discussions related to the business of the board are *not* discussed
- excluding certain members of the public is not allowed, unless they are unruly and disruptive
- cameras and tape recorders are permitted, but they cannot be disruptive
- publishing an agenda is not required

public's right to participate in meetings

- the public has an inalienable right to be present and be heard at all deliberations
- the public must be allowed a *meaningful opportunity* to participate, but in cases where executive functions are being carried out, the public may be limited to attendance only, and excluded from participation
- public boards may adopt reasonable rules to (1) limit the amount of time an individual may address the board, (2) confine the speaker to agenda items, and (3) require speakers to register in advance of the meeting

voting

- use of secret ballots, coded letters, or numbers is prohibited
- *abstaining* from voting is not allowed by law, unless the member has or believes he or she has a conflict of interest
- members may *absent* themselves *prior* to a vote being taken, but this is discouraged, particularly if it results in the board losing a quorum

minutes

- written minutes must be kept and open to public inspection
- minutes need not be verbatim transcripts; a summary or series of brief notes is acceptable as long as all official votes are recorded and members' preferences are identified for the record
- sound recordings not required

penalties for noncompliance

- criminal misdemeanor in the second degree for a knowing violation
- removal from office
- non-criminal infractions—fines not to exceed \$500
- reasonable attorney's fees (against board or individual members), but if board has taken the advice of counsel, no fees are levied against individual members
- official actions taken by the board during a Sunshine violation are voided
- additional injunctive or declaratory relief may be ordered

freedom of information

- Fla. Const. art. I, § 24 provides the public with the constitutional right to access any public record made or received in connection with the official business of any public body, regardless of the physical form of the record.
- in addition to all print materials, other types of covered records include
 - i. computer data, e-mails (*includes PDAs, even if private, if public info is included*)
 - ii. personnel records (medical records, social security numbers, and the entire record of certain employees are exempt)
 - iii. data on wireless or digital devices, e.g., palm pilots, blackberries, etc. (*texting and social networks*)
- “right of access” means—
 - i. access at any reasonable time, under reasonable conditions, and under the supervision of the custodian of the public record
 - ii. “reasonable time” means during regular business hours; government cannot establish arbitrary time for inspections
 - iii. “access” includes right to photocopy as well as examine all public records
- records must be open to *any* person for personal inspection; requester does not need a special interest or reason to inspect or copy public records
- requests need *not* be put in writing
- requests need not be specific
- *but*, requester *cannot* specify that the record be provided in a particular format; e.g., if the government maintains its records in an electronic system, a copy in that medium may be provided
- responses to requester must be made within a reasonable period of time; automatic delays are impermissible
- government cannot refuse to comply with the request on the grounds that the records are not in the custodian's physical possession
- if the government claims an exemption, the custodian must state, in writing, the basis for the exemption, including the statutory citation to the exemption; if only some information is exempt, the exempt parts should be deleted and the remainder of the record should be provided to the requester
- even if record is exempt from disclosure, statutory restrictions on destruction of public records still apply; when disposing or destroying records, government must act in accordance with State records-retention schedule

fees for public records requests

- no charges allowed for mere inspection of records
- fees for copying and additional charges for certified copies are established by statute
- special service charges for extensive clerical or information technology services are permitted, but they may *not* be routinely imposed
- fees may be charged in advance (*Let staff handle!*)

remedies

- a requestor who has been denied legitimate access may seek relief through court orders (e.g., mandamus and declaratory relief and/or injunctive relief)
- a requestor may obtain attorney's fees related to legal actions taken to pry documents from government

- criminal penalties may be imposed on government denying legitimate requests
- mootness is not a defense, *i.e.*, government cannot claim that the record is no longer relevant or of practical significance

III. Miami-Dade Co. Conflict of Interest and Code of Ethics Ordinance

transacting business 2-11.1 (c)(3)

advisory and quasi-judicial board members or his/her immediate family members may not contract with any County agency or department subject to the regulation, oversight, management, policy-setting, or quasi-judicial authority of the board of which the person is a member

Immediate family members include spouse, domestic partner, parents, stepparents, children and stepchildren.

gifts 2-11.1 (e)

it is unlawful to solicit or demand a gift in exchange for an official duty or public action. (*No quid pro quo*)

- a gift is defined as anything of economic value, including meals, travel, loans, entertainment, hospitality, or a promise of such, without adequate consideration
- all gifts or series of gifts [within a quarterly period] that exceed \$100.00 in value must be reported
- food and beverages consumed at a single meal are considered a single gift and shall not be reported if the value for that meal does not exceed \$100.00

exemptions

- gifts solicited for official government business (city or County-sponsored events, charitable activities, and other government-authorized events)
- gifts exchanged between co-workers, relatives, and friends
- political contributions, awards for civic and professional achievement, informational books, pamphlets, and related materials that are instructive or promotional in nature
- gifts solicited by commissioners or their staff members on behalf of any nonprofit organization for use solely by that organization, where neither the commissioner nor his or her staff receives any compensation as a result of the solicitation

when officials solicit for charitable organizations and professional associations *unrelated to official County business*, they—

- ✓ cannot exploit their official position, *e.g.*, they cannot mention that they are elected or appointed officials

- ✓ cannot use County letterhead or other resources to solicit contributions on behalf of the non-profit or charity
- ✓ cannot solicit during public meetings
- ✓ cannot specifically target County vendors or coerce employees and citizens to contribute

exploitation of official position 2-11.1 (g)

elected officials, city or County managers, city or County attorneys, department heads, advisory board members, and employees may not use or attempt to use their official position to secure special privileges and exemptions for themselves or others

confidential information 2-11.1 (h)

elected officials, city or County managers, department heads, city and County attorneys, and advisory board members and employees—

- may not accept employment or engage in any business or professional activity that they might reasonably expect would require or induce them to disclose confidential information acquired by reason of their official position
- may not disclose confidential information obtained through their official position with the County
- may not use such information, directly or indirectly, for personal gain or benefit

appearances 2-11.1 (m)(2)

regarding the board on which they serve, advisory and quasi-judicial personnel

- may not appear before the board on behalf of third parties seeking a benefit from the board—this means that the board member cannot submit documents or correspondence, appear in meetings with staff, or appear before the board on which the board member serves on behalf of a client, organization, or nonprofit
- may not received compensation from third parties seeking a benefit from the board

actions prohibited when financial interests involved 2-11.1 (n)

quasi-judicial and advisory personnel shall not participate in any official action directly or indirectly affecting a business in which he or she or any member of his or her immediate family has a financial interest

acquiring financial interest 2-11.1 (o)

quasi-judicial and advisory personnel shall not acquire a financial interest in a project, business entity, or property at a time when they believe or have reason to believe that the said financial interest will be directly affected by their official actions or by official actions by the County

recommending professional services 2-11.1 (p)

quasi-judicial and advisory personnel may not recommend the services of any lawyer, architect, public relations firm, or any other person or firm to assist in any transaction involving the County or any of its agencies, unless properly made by the duties of the office (*especially adverse action against the county*)

lobbying 2-11.1 (s)

“lobbyist” is defined as anyone seeking to encourage the passage, defeat, or modifications of—

- any ordinance, resolution, action, or decision of the County Commission
- any action, decision, or recommendation of any County board or committee
- any action, decision, or recommendation of County personnel during the time period of the entire decision-making process or such action, decision or recommendation that foreseeably will be heard or reviewed by the County Commission, County board, or committee

others who are also considered lobbyists and must register as lobbyists include—

- ✓ any employee whose normal scope of employment includes lobbying activity
- ✓ principal of firm must register to lobby but is ***not required to pay*** the lobbyist registration fee
- ✓ principal of a ***certified small business enterprise*** must register to lobby but is ***not required to pay*** the lobbyist registration fee
- ✓ representatives of non-profits must register but do not have to pay the fee

requirements of lobbyists include—

- ✓ registering as a lobbyist and paying annual fee (failure to pay bars individuals and companies from lobbying)
- ✓ taking four hour ethics training course
- ✓ filing annual expenditure reports, if applicable
- ✓ lobbyists are not required to register for each separate issue they defend
- ✓ lobbyist contracts *cannot* contain contingency fees
- ✓ a principal and his/her lobbyist must submit a joint affidavit stating that the principal has not offered and the lobbyist has not agreed to accept any *contingency or success fees*

who is ***not*** a lobbyist?

- ✓ attorneys or other representatives retained to represent individuals and corporate entities in quasi-judicial proceedings where the law prohibits ex-parte communications
- ✓ expert witnesses who only provide scientific, technical, or other specialized information or testimony in public meetings
- ✓ employees of the principal whose normal scope of employment does not include lobbying activities
- ✓ representatives of nonprofit organizations, e.g., homeowner’s associations, who only appear at publicly noticed meetings, without special compensation or reimbursement for the appearance, whether direct, indirect, or contingent, to express support or opposition to any item
- ✓ community-based organizations, even when making contacts outside of public meetings, when grants or other funding matters are involved
- ✓ individuals who appear in their individual capacity for the purpose of self-representation

- ✓ any public officer, employee, or appointee who only appears in his or her official capacity

voting conflicts for members of advisory and quasi-judicial boards 2-11.1 (v)

board members may not vote on any matter if the member will be directly affected by the board action **and** the board member has any of the following relationships with the persons and entities appearing before the board—

officer	director
partner	of counsel
consultant	employee
fiduciary	beneficiary
stockholder	bondholder
debtor	creditor

penalties 2-11.1 (cc)

- admonition or public reprimand
- \$500 fine for the first violation
- \$1,000 fine for each subsequent violation
- \$1,000 fine for the first **intentional** violation
- \$2,000 fine for each subsequent **intentional** violation
- investigative costs, not to exceed \$500 per violation
- restitution by the person or third party who received a pecuniary benefit
- when prosecuted by State Attorney and found guilty in State court, a fine not to exceed \$500 or imprisonment in the County jail for not more than 30 days, or both

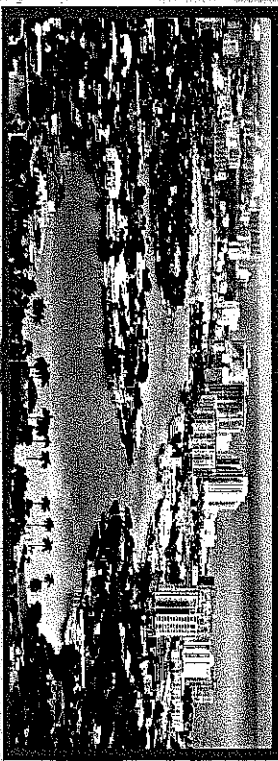
Save the Date!

November 7-8, 2013

Fifth Annual Southeast Florida Regional Climate Leadership Summit

Advancing Our Regional Plan for Community Resilience

Presentations, discussions and networking for elected officials, businesses, local governments, nonprofits and individuals interested in addressing climate change and sustainability in southeast Florida.



Hosted by Broward County & the City of Fort Lauderdale
in partnership with the Southeast Florida Regional Climate Change Compact

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