

RESPONSE DOCUMENT

Broward County March 21, 2012 Comprehensive Plan Workshop on the
Climate Change Element and Land Use Plan amendments

COMPREHENSIVE PLAN CLIMATE CHANGE ELEMENT

1: Greenhouse Gas Emissions Reduction, Renewable Energy Production and Distribution

Policy 19.1.1 Has the County attempted to quantify the breadth and depth (cost, means, methods) required to achieve the stated goals in reduction of greenhouse gas emissions by the 2020 and 2050 milestone dates? (Denny O'Shea, STILES)

A cost benefit analysis has not been performed. The County's Climate Change Government Operations Workgroup tracks progress made toward the greenhouse gas (GHG) reduction goals. For more information, please see the [2007 Broward Community-Wide Greenhouse Gas Emissions Inventory](http://www.broward.org/NaturalResources/ClimateChange/Documents/finalcommwidereportjune09.pdf), available at:

<http://www.broward.org/NaturalResources/ClimateChange/Documents/finalcommwidereportjune09.pdf>

A 2010 report which updates the 2007 inventory and includes data from 2009 and 2010 will be released shortly.

Also, the [Broward County Third Annual Progress Report](http://www.broward.org/NaturalResources/ClimateChange/Documents/2011_progressreport_govops.pdf) describes measures Broward County government implemented during FY2010, October 2009 through September 2010, and progress towards achieving the GHG reduction goal. The estimated GHG emission reductions from the quantified measures total 15,172 tonnes, which resulted in an estimated annual cost saving of \$1,091,286. This report is available at:

http://www.broward.org/NaturalResources/ClimateChange/Documents/2011_progressreport_govops.pdf

2. Transportation System: Mitigation, Protection and Adaptation

Policy 19.2.1 What is meant by "region" and "regionally" as used in the goal, objectives and policies should be clear, including in relation to how these words are used in other elements and plans. Also, subpart (a) can be read as being limited to facilities provided using capital funds. Is the need for more funding for transit operations covered under subpart (b)? (Andrew Riddle, Florida Department of Transportation)

The policy has been changed to read "promote" and "maintain consistency with" instead of "support" to convey the County's intention to continue to coordinate and help advance efforts in

the region as related to energy efficient and sustainable transportation planning. The term “regional” has also been further clarified in the policy, now referring to “Southeast Florida”.

3. Built Environment: Mitigation, Protection and Adaptation

Policy 19.3.4 *Given the “economic engine” and other roles played by Port Everglades and the Fort Lauderdale Hollywood International Airport, consideration should be given to adding policies addressing mitigation and adaptation steps being or to be taken with regard to them. Also, how does the sea level rise part relate the vulnerability assessment conducted as part of development of the RCCAP? (Andrew Riddle, Florida Department of Transportation)*

Assessing vulnerability of all public investments and infrastructure to sea level rise impacts, including the County’s airport and seaport, is a priority of the County. The County has inventoried much of its assets already, and is working on completing this evaluation. Policy 19.3.4 will ensure completion of this task. In addition, the County’s Public Works Department has already begun working with both the port and airport to plan for and mitigate some of the expected impacts.

Policy 19.3.7 *The Priority Planning Areas for Sea Level Rise Map is the first vulnerable areas map, with more likely to follow as monitoring and modeling work continues (including ones involving inland communities/areas). How will additional maps be accommodated? (Andrew Riddle, Florida Department of Transportation)*

Yes, as more information becomes available, the County will be able to update the Priority Planning Areas for Sea Level Rise Map and incorporate other vulnerability maps into the County’s planning documents. This will be accomplished through the normal plan amendment process, either through a map amendment to the Land Use Plan, or by adding the new map to the Support Document of the Comprehensive Plan.

Policy 19.3.8 *This language appears to impose new 100 year storm water criteria countywide, regardless of municipal cooperation/local adoption, etc. (Denny O’Shea, STILES)*

This policy does not impose new criteria. The County is proposing to update an existing map currently used through existing planning and permitting processes.

Policy 19.3.14 *Although it’s important to include policies in Comprehensive Plans, policies should also be encouraged in any applicable large-scale, comprehensive city policy-type document, for example: Sustainability Action Plans, Vision Plans, Stormwater Master Plans, Adaptation Action Areas Plans, Climate Change Plans, etc. Perhaps, add something like: “to develop policies in their comprehensive plans as well as other citywide plans to improve resilience...” (Adrienne Ehle, City of Fort Lauderdale)*

Comment incorporated into text. The importance of strategic overlap and synergy between many different types of planning processes can also be seen in policies 19.3.10 and 19.6.4.

4. Natural Systems: Mitigation, Protection and Adaptation

Policy 19.4.12 *Consider including something like: in cooperation with municipal agencies and appropriate agencies. (Adrienne Ehle, City of Fort Lauderdale)*

Comment incorporated into text.

5. Water Resources and Services: Mitigation, Protection and Adaptation

Policies 19.5.2, 19.5.3, and 19.5.4 *Please clarify, do these terms imply different meaning or are they interchangeable: “local governments”, “municipal agencies”, and “local municipalities”? (Adrienne Ehle, City of Fort Lauderdale)*

The terms are synonymous. For consistency, text has been changed to read “local municipalities”.

Policy 19.5.3 *Is this policy optional for the municipal agencies and utilities? (Denny O'Shea, STILES)*

Yes, the County will coordinate with the municipalities to accomplish. Participation is optional.

Policy 19.5.11 *The phrase, “in conjunction with its municipalities,” raises the same issue—will municipalities be required to develop these new codes and regulations? (Denny O'Shea, STILES)*

Policy has been changed to read “in coordination with”. As in 19.5.3, participation is optional.

Policy 19.5.14 *Is the County is going to set best practices for golf courses, regardless of municipal agreement or disagreement. And how does this relate to Objective 5.04 of the Land Use Plan? (Denny O'Shea, STILES)*

Policy will be changed to read “strongly encourage”. Best Practices for golf courses are established by the Florida Department of Environment Protection and detailed in their January 2007 report “Best Management Practice for the Enhanced Environmental Quality on Florida Golf Courses”. The Broward County Environmental Protection and Growth Management Department recommends the use of these best practices, and will continue to encourage their incorporation in Golf Course design, management and maintenance, in coordination with its municipalities.

While 5.04 of the Land Use Plan does refer to the environmental sustainability of Golf Courses, protecting water quality and reducing their impact on the community's tree canopy and other natural resources, that policy only applies during a land use plan amendment process. Policy 19.5.14 in the Climate Change Element is meant to encourage ongoing sustainability practices in the design, maintenance and daily operations of all golf courses.

6. Interagency Coordination

Objective 19.6 *Would add "state" after "regional."* (Andrew Riddle, Florida Department of Transportation)

Comment incorporated into text.

Policy 19.6.6 *Would add "regional" after "state."* (Andrew Riddle, Florida Department of Transportation)

Comment incorporated into text.

7. Emergency Preparedness and Disaster Management

Policy 19.7.5 *Suggest adding "or redevelopment" after "suitability for development."* (Andrew Riddle, Florida Department of Transportation)

Comment incorporated into text.

8. Social Considerations, Public Health and Education

Policy 19.8.9: *It is good that the CCE recognizes changes to the food system as part of climate change mitigation, adaptation and civic outreach & education. However, this policy could be made stronger with additional "sister" policies that incorporate the following:*

(Anthony Olivieri, FHEED: Food for Health, the Environment, Economy & Democracy)

- *Obligate Broward County to assist municipalities with amending their land use plans to accommodate commercial urban farms, local food processors, distribution networks, renewable food packaging, and County-wide composting on par with our recycling program.*

Policy 19.8.9 is intended to encourage composting, community garden networks and local food production through coordination between the County and its municipalities. However, financial resources, staffing, and authority for a proposed policy must exist in order for the County to "obligate" or require implementation. In addition, the Climate Change Element is intended to be a model for municipalities, and local conditions will dictate specific policy

recommendations. The County can provide guidance for municipalities considering appropriate land use changes in order to accommodate these types of uses.

- *Obligate Broward County to calculate the carbon offset of local food production and composting.*

Community-wide Greenhouse Gas Emissions Inventories are compiled by the County's Pollution Prevention, Remediation and Air Quality Division. For community measures, the Clean Air and Climate Protection Software model allows for data entry as Avoided Disposal Method (i.e. landfilling, controlled incineration, etc.) and Target Disposal Method (i.e. composting) for food waste and yard waste. The emissions inventory technical team does not have community-wide composting data and therefore does not enter that information into the model for current inventory reports. If data is available the team can incorporate these measures into future reports. Regarding the carbon offset of local food production, this option is not included in our current model. Our preliminary research on the topic suggests that there is not sufficient data available at this time to warrant creation of a stand-alone methodology. The County is open to considering the inclusion of these measures as more research and data becomes available.

- *Integrate local agriculture with green infrastructure designs for stormwater management. Urban agriculture could be expanded to include building materials (eg. Bamboo) and fuel crops (eg. Algae) that treat and absorb stormwater runoff.*

These examples of stormwater management and green systems infrastructure could be considered under Policy 19.8.8.

- *Strengthen policy by Pursuing "soil building" through composting of all organic material including paper and packaging. Soil degradation in the Everglades Agricultural Area (EAA) makes Broward County more vulnerable to flooding. Although the EAA is not located within Broward County, an effort by the County to strategically restore/raise soil levels in the EAA as well as in Broward County could potentially begin to raise our land above sea level and inspire a regional effort.*

Objective 19.6 and its policies address interagency coordination concerning a range of climate change preparedness needs regarding the County and the region. Specifically, Policy 19.6.5 ensures that Broward County will continue to work with neighboring counties to "assess regional vulnerabilities" and "advance agreed upon mitigation and adaptation strategies".

Policy 19.8.11 *Suggest use word other than "amenities" as they can be considered to be in "nice to have but not necessary" category. Also, would it be clearer to speak to increasing walking and bicycling connections between residential areas and public/civic areas, such as schools and parks, and enhancing street networks (grids) if that is what is intended? (Andrew Riddle, Florida Department of Transportation)*

Comment incorporated into text.

Policy 19.8.12 *Same comment with regard to use of “amenities.” Also, should this policy be expanded to cover the importance of a quality walking environment for successful transit oriented development, including extreme climate conditions such as heat and thunderstorms? Examples of features for enhancing the walking environment or shortening walking trip lengths are creating shaded walking conditions, providing shelters, maintaining natural breezeways, and further concentrating uses within the one-quarter mile radius of transit station entrances. (Andrew Riddle, Florida Department of Transportation)*

Comment incorporated into text.

Policy 19.8.14 *In the second sentence would add bicycle safety. (Andrew Riddle, Florida Department of Transportation)*

Comment incorporated into text.

LAND USE PLAN

Goal A.00.00 *Recommends the term “Smart Growth” be kept in the Title. (Marianne Winfield and Tara Salmieri of The Smart Growth Partnership)*

Comment incorporated into text.

Policy A.03.01 *It is unclear why a “by 2025” date is used given work in climate change area at the local (county) and regional level already completed, underway or planned, etc. (Andrew Riddle, Florida Department of Transportation)*

This policy is derived from IP-1 in the Broward County Climate Change Action Plan (CCAP). The two action items that most directly relate to this policy are IP-1.2 and IP-1.3. One has a short term planning horizon of 0-5 years and the other has a mid-range planning horizon of 0-25 years. The CCAP was adopted in 2010, so using an average of the two gives us a target of 15 years from 2010, or 2025. While it is important to assess risk now, and begin to plan for it, we do want to give our County departments and partner agencies time to identify ways to successfully mitigate and reduce that risk in a coordinated manner.

Policy A.03.02 *Would change “South Florida” to “Southeast Florida.” (Andrew Riddle, Florida Department of Transportation)*

Comment incorporated into text.

Policy A.03.05 *With respect to the policy to review amendments to the land use plan for effects on climate change and mitigation thereof, is that review going to be only for those amendments in the areas of concern per the maps? (Sharon Williams, City of Pembroke Pines)*

Yes. Proposed amendments to land use plan in areas identified on the map as being at an increased risk would be subject to consideration of mitigation and adaptation to climate change impacts as part of the evaluation review process.

Policy 8.03.09 *Has a costing study been done on this mandatory switch to reclaimed water? And does the phrase, “in coordination with its municipalities,” mean that the cities can opt out if they care to? (Denny O'Shea, STILES)*

The goal of having mandatory reuse zones has not been developed further than this proposed policy. The County is looking to work with its municipalities to develop such a policy. Local examples are Palm Beach County – Mandatory Reclaimed Water Service Area (MRWSA) Ordinance No 97-12, S8, 5-20-97 <http://library.municode.com/index.aspx?clientId=10323> and Boca Raton (Article VII. Reclaimed Water Service Section 17-203) <http://library.municode.com/index.aspx?clientId=10145>. The goal of mandatory re-use zones is to look at where you can maximize some of those areas to effectively use properly treated re-use water. In Palm Beach County, this policy applies only for new development, not for existing development. The incremental costs of hooking up to reuse are minimized and in some cases, the cost of reuse water is less than potable. A Master Regional Reuse Plan will be developed over the next couple of years, which should help guide some of this process.

Policy 8.08.02 *Is it intended that the provisions of this policy can be imposed retroactively on existing properties? (Denny O'Shea, STILES)*

This policy already existed in the Broward County Land Use Plan. The proposed amendment was intended to modify the policy only slightly, to reflect actions already taken regarding emergency management and disaster planning. Upon review of your question, we noticed that the policy would be improved by being split into two separate policies, so that the building and land development regulations, handled by the local authority, could be addressed separately. In that section of the policy, now part b, we have returned to the original “should” language.

Policy 9.07.02 *The phrase, “shall require” doesn’t make it sound that local governments have a choice but to restrict redevelopment as set forth in this Policy. (Denny O'Shea, STILES)*

This policy also already existed in the Land Use Plan. The proposed amendment would only expand and clarify the term “flood prone areas” to include analysis done for the Planning Priority Areas for Sea Level Rise Map. The policy does not restrict redevelopment. Rather, it requires mitigation strategies in order to reduce flooding issues in low lying and flood prone areas.

Policy 12.01.12 *Policy could be expanded to include: Designating areas of Broward County that will be able to operate the County's economy with future Sea Level Elevation (SLE). Where are the County's major centers of economic activity? Are these at risk? If so, should they be moved or fortified with improved infrastructure? (Anthony Olivieri, FHEED: Food for Health, the Environment, Economy & Democracy)*

Broward County has identified economic centers in the Emergency Management Local Mitigation Strategy related to storm surge impacts. The County is also working to identify infrastructure vulnerable to sea level rise and develop adaptation strategies.

General Land Use Comment *The Broward Land Use Plan reads more like a flood mitigation plan, than a new future for Broward under conditions of new SLE. There should be some effort to design new water-based or water-context transportation networks, which connect to high-density areas and infrastructure. For example, maybe we should have a public right of way along canals so they can be connected into pedestrian networks for walking as well as paddling. (Anthony Olivieri, FHEED: Food for Health, the Environment, Economy & Democracy)*

The Broward County Greenways System is being developed with the vision of connecting each neighborhood, from the Everglades to the Atlantic Ocean to conservation lands, parks and recreation facilities, cultural and historic sites, schools and business areas. The system will provide opportunities for recreation, restoration and enhancement of native vegetation and wildlife habitat, and alternative modes of transportation. More information about the system can be found at <http://www.broward.org/greenways/Pages/Default.aspx>. Policy 9.1.8 of the Recreation and Open Space Element also states that Broward County shall, in coordination with other appropriate entities, develop and implement a blueways system plan that uses existing navigable waterways as a means of establishing accessibility to, and interconnectivity between and among parks.

GENERAL COMMENTS AND QUESTIONS

1. *Rephrasing the objectives to include measurable benchmarks that can assess progress would be helpful. (Andrew Riddle, Florida Department of Transportation)*

To the extent that we are able, we have incorporated both timelines and benchmarks.

2. *Rephrasing the policies to "require" (instead of support and encourage) will help to achieve the goal and objectives. (Andrew Riddle, Florida Department of Transportation)*

The County has been sensitive to use the term “require” only when we know the financial resources, staffing and authority exist within the County to accomplish the proposed policy.

3. *Adding a “crosswalk” table, where appropriate, linking element objectives and policies to RCCAP recommendations would be helpful. (Andrew Riddle, Florida Department of Transportation)*

While this approach could be helpful, the policies in the County’s Climate Change Element and the Regional Climate Change Action Plan (RCCAP) are both still in draft form and under separate processes of review and revision. Once the RCAAP is finalized, County staff can consider and respond to those policies, revising County policies where appropriate.

4. *More explicit language should be added to address the secondary impacts of sea level rise such as the increased risk of interior flooding during heavy rainfall events. This should include language to 1) conduct modeling of the countywide effects the sea level rise can have on the stormwater drainage systems, transportation and other infrastructure including water and wastewater utilities, and the Biscayne Aquifer, and 2) recommend planning guidelines for addressing these matters. (Barry N. Heimlich, Florida Atlantic University)*

Text has been added to include issues of inland flooding in Policy 19.3.14 of the draft Climate Change Element. In section 19.5 of the Element, most policies do focus on regional research and planning, rather than solely for coastal areas. Additionally, updating the 100 year stormwater elevation projections in the Broward County 100 year flood map with current and projected conditions for sea level rise for use in stormwater management permitting and other planning processes (proposed in Policy 8.01.19 (c) of the Land Use Plan and Policy 19.3.8 of the Element) will be county-wide.

Including the Priority Planning Areas for Sea Level Rise Map in the County’s Land Use Plan is intended to help us start to focus on these areas that are considered vulnerable. As the first attempt at providing this type of a map in the land use plan, we chose to focus on those areas that would be directly impacted by sea level rise initially. In the future, based on additional information and additional knowledge, and improved mapping and modeling information, it’s likely that we could expand the map to include the more inland areas. But our initial attempt at providing for priority planning locations are for to look at those directly impacted by sea level rise due to their tidal nature.

The mapping approach was largely shaped by what was happening through the coordinated efforts with the four Counties. Early on, we recognized that focusing only on land elevations ignores our very elaborate and actively managed drainage and flood control system west of the control structures. In these areas, more flexibility exists to deal with flooding, because you can modify a pump operation, where in the east, you are completely dependent upon what’s just happening in the way of tidal movements. As we recognize that there are vulnerabilities in the ongoing effectiveness of the system, we are not yet prepared to address those vulnerabilities until additional modeling is done.

We are in the process of developing a countywide model of climate storm water vulnerability which will use downscaled global climate models for application in our region. An integrated surface/ground water model that ties into the chloride models is also being developed concurrently. In addition to having advanced modeling capabilities, we're also integrating adaptation strategies and testing the projected benefits of these storm water management structures and drainage infrastructure improvements in both tidal and inland communities. We expect, within about a three year time frame, to have significant findings which will help guide our County and regional community in making determinations about infrastructure improvements and funding needs, so that we can begin to prioritize which investments will be needed over the next couple decades.

5. *The proposed amendments affect federal and state areas which are currently heavily regulated, and already layered with specific and complex permitting programs. How would the proposed amendments relate to, and be affected by, these existing regulatory programs? (Truly Burton, Florida Atlantic Building Association)*

The County's policies are, and will continue to be, coordinated with our state and federal partners to ensure compliance with State and Federal laws. The proposed amendments would be in line with and enacted through existing regulatory programs.

6. *How would the proposed amendments be used and relate to all existing state and local regulations and permitting programs regarding such basic building design concepts as determination of "base flood elevation"? For example, the base flood elevation was changed only a few weeks ago, as part of the Florida Building Code amendments. While the building code applies state-wide, if these components were adopted, the immediate concern is the unintended consequences and confusion between which document applies: a state law or a local planning requirement. (Truly Burton, Florida Atlantic Building Association)*

Base flood elevation standards are determined solely by FEMA. Neither the state nor county can change this standard. Minimum finished floor elevation was addressed within the amendments to the State Building Code. As far as the County's policies are concerned, any local variation to standards addressed within the State Building Code would have to go through the local technical amendment process to be enacted.

7. *How do the proposed amendments affect the definition of what constitutes Broward County's definition of "coastal area"? Would the "coastal area" extend up the New River? If so, how far and what effect does staff anticipate it will have on development along the River? (Truly Burton, Florida Atlantic Building Association)*

It is too early in the process to determine what, if any, effect the proposed amendments will have on the County's definition of "coastal area" and development along the New River. As currently defined in the Broward County Comprehensive Plan Coastal Management Element, Volume 4 Support Document, the "Coastal Planning Area" is defined as:

"An area that encompasses all the following: water and submerged lands of oceanic water bodies or estuarine water bodies; shorelines adjacent to oceanic waters or estuaries; coastal barriers; living

marine resources; marine wetlands; water-dependent or water related facilities on oceanic or estuarine waters; or public access facilities to oceanic beaches or estuarine shorelines; and all lands adjacent to such occurrences where development activities would impact the integrity or the quality of the above”.

Broward County’s Coastal Planning Area currently is the land and water eastward of the westward right-of-way of U.S.1, or the hurricane evacuation zone boundaries. These boundaries also were synonymous with the “Coastal High Hazard Area” (CHHA).

The State’s new definition of “Coastal High Hazard Area” (CHHA), (purely based on elevations) has complicated the planning for “coastal areas” as large coastal areas traditionally included, are no longer considered “coastal high hazard” and inland areas including some areas along the New River are now considered at risk, or coastal high hazard. The rationale for including these new areas while excluding others may be challenged based on land use, redevelopment and public safety implications the new designation may create.

In the light of the new CHHA definition, inland areas will need further consideration in order to determine if a practical application to include these areas is possible. Climate change considerations would also bolster the argument that some inland areas would need to be evaluated. A practical application which can combine the hazardous impacts of wind, rain and rising sea levels into a “Coastal Storm Planning Area” will be explored as the process unfolds.

8. *To the extent that these proposed text amendments would affect current infrastructure planning and financing decisions at the State, regional and local levels, FABAs members think it is premature to evaluate and formulate fundamental community infrastructure needs decisions based upon evolving climate change science. Thus, it appears to be too soon to allow climate change land use plan amendments to determine how much future development will be permitted along “coastal areas”. While climate change should be acknowledged as a longer term issue, more study on its specific Broward impacts need to be done to make appropriate plans for the future. (Truly Burton, Florida Atlantic Building Association)*

Decisions that public officials make today influence the type and location of infrastructure that may support a community’s needs 30-50 years into the future. The best available information on future conditions must be considered in order to make informed choices about significant public investments occurring today. Trends in sea level rise and other climate impacts are well documented and future projections are useful to guide public policy. The policies described in the land use plan amendment are targeted primarily to consider climate related issues, especially vulnerability to sea level rise, when considering potential changes in land use. No policies are being forwarded which set specific goals for density or intensity in the context of climate change. The Comprehensive Plan and the Land Use Plan provide context for the long term planning necessary to begin to address adaptation to climate change issues in our community.

9. *It states in the opening paragraph that these policies are an extension of the 126 recommendations detailed in “Broward’s Climate Change Action Plan – Addressing our Changing Climate”. Do any of the new climate change element policies re-state (or relate to) existing policies*

within the other Comp. Plan elements? In addition to new language, is the Climate Change Element also a consolidation of the other elements' existing sustainability-related policies? (Adrienne Ehle, City of Fort Lauderdale)

There are many places where the policies proposed in the new Climate Change Element relate to other goals, objectives and policies in existing Comprehensive Plan elements. As part of the 2011 Evaluation and Appraisal Report (EAR) Major Issues (Chapter 3), the County has committed to:

- Create a new Climate Change Element
- Revise the Broward County Land Use Plan, and
- Address deficiencies in existing Comprehensive Plan Elements through revision and incorporation of additional policies.

The development of a Climate Change Element as part of the County's Comprehensive Plan will provide a framework for integrating economic, environmental, transportation, land use, housing, solid waste, and social factors that are related to climate change with the other Comprehensive Plan Elements. While the Climate Change Element does not repeat or reinstate all sustainability related policies in the County's Comprehensive plan, it does refer to them, when necessary, as they relate to mitigation and adaptation planning. The goal of the new Element is to raise awareness on the County's opportunities for reducing Greenhouse Gas emissions and addressing vulnerability to climate change impacts across these various planning areas.

10. Will newly added terms specific to climate change be added to the Comprehensive Plan's overall glossary or will there be an appendix listing the new definitions introduced as part of the new Climate Change Element? (Adrienne Ehle, City of Fort Lauderdale)

Definitions will be included in section I (d) of the Support Document for the Climate Change Element, located in Volume 4 of the County Comprehensive Plan.

11. There are policies to support/coordinate/work/collaborate, etc. with local municipalities, for example, Policy 19.2.2, 19.3.9, 19.3.13, 19.4.15, 19.5.3, 19.5.4, and 19.6.3. Are there any "evaluation measures" or implementation "actions" that you can include to further describe these coordination efforts? (Adrienne Ehle, City of Fort Lauderdale)

To the extent that we are able, we have incorporated both timelines and benchmarks. Many of the policies which speak to cooperation and intergovernmental coordination refer to already existing efforts. While the policies are sometimes written broadly to encapsulate many existing and potential partnerships in research, planning and implementation, specific actions can be found in the Broward County Climate Change Action Plan. This set of 126 actionable recommendations was developed by the Broward County Climate Change Task Force and approved by the Board of County

Commissioners on May 4, 2010. Progress on these actions is tracked by staff and reported quarterly to the Task Force.

12. *Wherever appropriate in the Climate Change Element, consider referencing coordination with local governments' sustainability plans. (Adrienne Ehle, City of Fort Lauderdale)*

Comment incorporated into text.

STATEMENTS OF GENERAL SUPPORT RECEIVED FROM:

- ✓ Barry N. Heimlich, Florida Atlantic University
- ✓ Grant Campbell, South Florida Audubon Society
- ✓ Jim Hetzel, City of Coconut Creek
- ✓ Susanne M. Torriente, City of Fort Lauderdale

POLICIES REVIEWED, WITH NO ADDITIONAL COMMENT, BY:

- ✓ James Cromar, Broward Metropolitan Planning Organization

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS AND QUESTIONS ON RECORD

Feedback was generally positive with most questions addressed by a panel of experts during the event. The level of participation was excellent, with over 70 attendees from the 4 county region. To see the full record of all questions, comments, and discussion recorded during the March 21, 2012 Comprehensive Plan Workshop, download the Summary of Minutes at:

<http://www.broward.org/PLANNINGANDREDEVELOPMENT/Pages/CompPlanWorkshop.aspx>.