

**Climate Change Task Force Meeting
Thursday, May 18, 2017, 12:30 PM – 3:30 PM**

**Broward County Governmental Center
115 S. Andrews Avenue, Room 430
Fort Lauderdale, FL 33301**

SUMMARY MINUTES - FINAL

Members Present

Adornato, John
Braun, Rod
Bush, Lois
Cavros, George
Cutt, Penny
Faske, Barry
Gottlieb, Lee
Heimlich, Barry
Hutka, Tom
Kaltman, Adrienne
Rich, Senator Nan
Sifuentes, Dorothy
Sniezek, Henry
Welch, Sandra
Young, Doug

County Staff

Danchuk, Samantha
Horwitz, Jill
Kashar, Carrie
Lee, Albert
Liechty, Jason

Members Absent

Barmoha, Guy
Carballo, Isabel Cosio
Fleischer, Randy
Kornahrens, Rob
Lambert, Julie
Larson, Dylan
Samarino, Hector

I. Call to Order

Senator Nan Rich, Chair, called the meeting to order at 12:45 PM and welcomed fellow Task Force members and guests.

II. Roll Call

Fifteen (15) members were present and seven (7) were absent during the roll call. A quorum was present.

III. Approval of Minutes of February 16, 2017

Senator Rich asked members if any changes to the minutes were needed, then asked for a motion to approve.

Barry Faske motioned to approve the minutes of the February 16, 2017 meeting as published, and Sandra Welch seconded the motion. The motion passed unanimously.

IV. Announcement

Senator Rich welcomed two new representatives to the Climate Change Task Force. Ilan Kaufer, Environmental Services Project Manager at Florida Power and Light, and Penny Cutt, environmental consultant at Gahagan & Bryant Associates, Inc. Penny Cutt and Ilan Kaufer briefly introduced themselves to the Task Force.

V. Presentations and Discussion**a. Insights about Adaptation, Public Finance, and Referenda from the METROPOLE Research Project**

CJ Reynolds and Dr. Hannah Torres from the University of South Florida presented their research and findings related to the values, perceptions, and conditions that influence adaptation planning and institutional capacity. The big questions facing society around adaptation are (1) what do we need to do and (2) how are we going to pay for it.

The METROPOLE project strives to understand how values and perceptions shape decisions on what, when, and how adaptation is done. The project involved communities in Broward County (USA), Selsey (United Kingdom), and Santos (Brazil), and was funded by the National Science Foundation (NSF) and other international governmental agencies. The research involved vulnerability assessments and scenarios, public workshops and surveys, and interviews with decision-makers. Participants were generally college educated with above average incomes, between 21 and 65 years old, with 160 total participants in the six workshops.

Major findings of the surveys regarding adaptation priorities indicated:

- Top five adaptation actions in each country were the same
- Most popular adaptation priorities included:
 - Land use restrictions (e.g. restricting development in vulnerable areas and restricting rebuilding after damage in vulnerable areas)
 - “Green” nature-based adaptation solutions (e.g. conserving and rebuilding wetlands)
- Large super majorities of respondents wanted local governments to ACT NOW or within 10 years
- A “green to grey” adaptation action time continuum, whereby respondents preferred “green” adaptation projects to be implemented right away, while “grey” engineered infrastructure adaptation projects be pushed into the future
- Lowest priority were voluntary buy-outs of property

In addition to adaptation priorities, the project surveyed attitudes about the acceptability of different finance mechanisms, scored below in the order of acceptability (1 = lowest, 5 = highest):

- 3.75 – Low-interest loan programs for flood proofing and elevating residences
- 3.48 – Special district assessments on properties in highly vulnerable areas
- 3.35 – Bonds to finance public infrastructure improvements
- 3.08 – Countywide resiliency fund based on property taxes
- 2.75 – Flood resiliency surcharge on monthly water utility bills
- 2.50 – Local sales tax increase (½ cent or 1 cent per dollar)

The project focused on these public finance mechanisms because they were previously implemented in Broward County, but not specifically for climate adaptation projects. The highest rated option, low-interest loans, scored highly or totally acceptable by almost two-thirds of survey respondents. The middle rated options, bonds and property tax resiliency fund, showed a greater divide, where large percentages of respondents found the options to be totally acceptable or somewhat to not acceptable. The lowest rated options, utility surcharges and sales tax increases, were somewhat to not acceptable for a majority of respondents, with almost one-third indicating the options were not acceptable.

General observations from the survey indicate:

- Greater acceptability for options where the costs are paid by those who would directly benefit from the adaptation action

- Lower acceptability of options where the costs are communitywide or based on general fees paid by everyone, even though certain people would more directly benefit than others

These observations were consistent with survey results from Selsey, UK and Santos, Brazil, where the general communitywide fees were ranked lower, and the more specific, user risk-based fees were rated as more acceptable. Returning workshop participants rated special district assessments as most acceptable in all three countries. In addition, these observations were generally consistent across all political affiliations. However, Republicans generally scored all finance mechanisms lower than Democrats, with Independents in the middle.

When viewed by gender and age groups, the survey revealed those aged 65+ rated finance mechanisms “totally acceptable” more than expected, despite their greater reliance on fixed incomes. In addition, women in all age groups, except for ages 55-64, rated all finance mechanisms “totally acceptable” more than men in the same age groups. However, this gender difference was reversed for the property tax-based countywide resilience fund, where twice as many women than men rated it not acceptable.

Specifically for Broward County, a large majority of respondents, 48% and 21% respectively, said they would definitely or very likely vote for a hypothetical Community Resiliency Bond that would generate \$100 million by 2036 to support multiple adaptation projects. Current examples of discretionary ½ cent or 1 cent sales taxes for infrastructure exist in 24 of 67 Florida counties, with a median term of 10 years and range of 3 to 15 years.

Other outcomes of the study show the value of conducting public workshops, to increase awareness of local risks, future conditions, financial needs, policy limits, and need for change. Key insights for planning include:

- Our social status, roles, and norms influence our nature to proactively address climate issues (e.g. educational attainment, income levels, civic engagement, workplace responsibilities, etc.)
- Timeframes affect our inability to visualize the future beyond 10-15 years, thus “discounting” future benefits over current gains
- Fairness based on risk, users, benefits, and who pays is an important concern (e.g. why should I pay for people who live in high risk areas?)
- Nature-based green infrastructure and land-use policies provide co-benefits and strongly appeal to diverse values (e.g. aesthetics, open/green space, low cost, minimal government involvement, etc.)
- Engineering and finance policies that help empower and require businesses and districts make improvements by leveraging their own funding, to better link benefits and financial responsibility
- Big Infrastructure is challenging and brings uncertainty about scale, risks, costs, quality of life concerns, and long-term benefits

Key insights related to public engagement and outreach include:

- Educate citizens, employees, and elected officials about adaptation, especially in relation to civic finances
- Discuss the effectiveness of certain solutions (e.g. temporary vs. long-term fixes)
- Acknowledge societal perceptions of fairness and clearly define the social and economic benefits of improvements from general fees. We cannot place all the responsibility of funding adaptation on certain individuals. A balance must exist between general and specific targeted funding.
- Communicate everything in the context of timeframes
- Create better visuals showing the positive benefits of adaptation, budget constraints, and trade-offs
- Use digital tools and social media to better communicate and engage the public (e.g. interactive polling)
- Engage Millennials, who are generally highly educated, willing to co-create and collaborate, seek experiences, and are receptive to cultural and social change

Senator Rich commented on the presentation. Broward County has a good track record of funding or passing important initiatives, such as the Children's Services Council, Amendment 1, or the School Board bonding issue. However, these initiatives need to be run like a political campaign, with appropriate funding, educating the public, getting people to the polls, etc. In addition, it is important that people and organizations know exactly what they are going to get out of the initiative, which may have contributed to the failure of the recent transportation/infrastructure referendum. Discussion ensued.

- Do ideas of leveraging other resources resonate with people to collaborate and advance adaptation? Yes, some private sector partners are willing to fund adaptation, especially if it affects their business operations. The study did not analyze specific private sector initiatives or incentives to leverage private sector collaboration.
- Are there insights into why the 55-64 age group diverged from others about the acceptability of finance mechanisms? Not really. However, the 55-64 age group were more likely to attend public meetings, as opposed to millennials, who must to be engaged in different ways. Interestingly, the youngest and oldest groups had the highest total acceptability scores for the various finance mechanisms. Suggestion is to follow-up with age specific focus group discussions about their personal attitudes. A key would be to look at an age group across different income levels and determine if decisions were made from emotional, financial, or other concerns.

- As a follow-up to the previous meeting, who is going to fund these projects and what is the role of local government to provide financial support? Maybe look at the example of Brevard County funding improvements for water quality and habitat restoration for the Indian River Lagoon. Types of acceptable funding mechanisms will also differ depending on the specific local community. Should look at successful recent examples, such as Monroe County, to see how referendums were worded and the types of projects that were specified.

b. International Climate Commentary on Renewables, Conservation, and Equity from Fellows of the Young Southeast Asia Leadership Initiative

Two visiting international fellows from the Young Southeast Asian Leadership Initiative, sponsored by the White House and the International Cities and County Management Association, presented their observations on local climate action.

Maiyer Xiong, Faculty of Agriculture from the National University of Laos, teaches about agricultural systems and researches organic agriculture, interactions between small farms and large coffee production companies, impacts of foreign investment, and human rights on banana plantations. Laos is a small land-locked country with population of 7 million, 70% of whom are farmers working in limited areas of arable farmland, since 70% of Laos is mountainous. In addition, Maiyer works in an experiential Sharing Center that teaches minority students in rural areas. Last year, Laos experienced extreme temperatures, including never before seen snow in northern Laos, which devastated local crops and animals.

Vorawan Wannalak, is a lecturer in the School of Social Innovation, Mae Fah Luang University in Chiang Rai, Thailand. Vorawan teaches international development and politics of environment and climate. Chiang Rai is the northern gateway to Thailand and part of the ASEAN Connectivity regional development initiative. Air pollution is a critical local issue, as open agricultural burning creates unhealthy conditions for three months every year. Climate change is a less urgent local issue, but Vorawan encourages her students to work with local communities on stream restoration and issues of food waste and reducing consumption.

Maiyer and Vorawan shared their experiences in Broward County in relation to the Climate Change Action Plan (CCAP) and similar activities in their home countries:

- Action 41: Increase share of trips made on transit – Broward County has bicycle and bus infrastructure, but limited usage, possibly due to high costs or poor experiences with service. Students and rural farmers in Laos use bicycles and public buses regularly.

- Action 43: Build local food systems – Flagler Village Farm is a great local example of urban farming, providing fresh and healthy vegetables, similar to organic farms in Vientiane, Laos.
- Action 91: Engage academia in research – The sea turtle conservation program at the Carpenter House is a successful collaboration with academia to educate the public, while Maiyer researches ways to reduce banana plantation pollution in Laos.
- Action 89: Increase plant diversity and reduce water consumption through NatureScape – Broward County is increasing green tree canopy through native plant education and giveaways. Similarly, agroforestry coffee farming in Laos increases tree canopy and ecosystem diversity, versus monoculture coffee plantations
- Action 51: Increase rooftop solar on County facilities – The solar car park canopy at the Young At Art (YAA) Museum is a great idea that provides much needed shading and clean energy, and should be expanded throughout Broward County. As an example, Thammasart University in Bangkok has Asia's largest solar roof and is providing much of their daytime electricity use.
- Action 14: Adopt environmentally preferable purchasing policies and practices – The YAA exhibits on household waste and recycled art shows the scope of the waste problem and a way to reduce it. However, local supermarkets and consumers generate lots of food and plastic waste that negatively affects local wildlife and ecosystems. Mae Fah Luang University uses reusable and biodegradable food containers and advocates students to reduce food waste.
- Action 17: Support Everglades Adaptive Restoration – The Everglades ecosystem shows the benefits of restoration and is an example of how to improve the dried Wiang Nhong Lom Wetlands in Chiang Rai.
- Action 90: Increase connection to nature and the community – The P3 Eco-Challenge Awards are inspiring to see students involved in and awarded for a variety of local environmental projects.

c. Lessening Cumulative Impacts to Coral Reefs

Ken Banks, Ph.D., P.E. presented an overview of the current state of local coral reefs, the climate pressures our marine environment is facing, and suggestions for support needed to sustain these resources.

Action 16: Lessen cumulative impacts to natural systems

Maximizing the resilience of natural systems will improve the chances of these systems surviving climate change impacts. This involves reducing the multiple stressors to local coral reefs:

1. Water Quality

- Stressors
 - Corals need clean, clear water to thrive. Excessive nutrients, freshwater, chemicals, and pharmaceuticals are potential toxins to corals.
- Impacts
 - Algal overgrowth was extensive in 2005, and has recurred off and on since then. Could be linked to iron concentrations in the water.
 - Ecosystem imbalances result from system stress. An example is increasing sponge formation on dead corals in the Keys and near Hillsboro Inlet, which may be correlated to fecal coliform loads.
 - Coral bleaching results from corals expelling their symbiotic algae, which provide corals sustenance and their variety of color, thus turning corals white and making them more prone to disease. Coral disease is widespread in South Florida and one especially charismatic local coral species has already gone extinct. Bleaching is caused by high/low temperatures, high UV radiation, excessive turbidity/sedimentation, and nutrients and other pollutants. High temperatures and UV radiation cause coral algae to photosynthesize excessively, producing high quantities of oxygen and free radicals, which in turn stress and bleach the corals.
- Toxins
 - Pesticide and herbicide stress bio-markers have been documented in corals around Hillsboro Inlet
 - Sunscreens, specifically avobenzone and oxybenzone, negatively affect coral larvae for long periods. Mineral sunscreens (zinc and titanium based) are less harmful to corals.
 - industrial compounds and petroleum products from wastewater and stormwater runoff are generally toxic
 - Food additives, such as the chemical in Splenda®, is now a favored indicator of human impact on oceans, since it does not break down. Its effects on ecosystems are unknown, but it is present in increasing quantities.

2. Climate Stressors

- Temperature extremes
 - 2014-2016 saw intense prolonged El Nino ocean heating, in combination with less rainfall and cloud cover through the summer
 - This correlated with a severe coral bleaching in the Keys and more moderate bleaching in Broward, due to the moderating ocean temperature effects of the Gulfstream

- Storm frequency and magnitude
 - Mild hurricanes and tropical storms can benefit corals, by removing some algae to allow for new growth and bringing in cooler and cleaner water into the coral reefs
 - Intense and/or long-duration storms can damage reef structures and organisms
 - Rainfall and cloud cover changes
 - Increased rainfall leads to larger freshwater ocean discharges, which decreases coral growth
 - Drought results in less cloud cover, higher UV radiation, and more coral bleaching
 - Coastal circulation changes
 - Local nearshore ocean circulation is complex. Modeling indicates that pollutants emitted offshore, such as from the Hollywood outfall, could circulate back onshore, instead of following the Gulfstream current northward.
 - Ocean acidification
 - According to ongoing NOAA research, Port Everglades may be a local hotspot for ocean acidification
3. Overfishing
- Intensive fishing occurs in local areas, which creates ecosystem imbalance in higher food chain fish species (e.g. grouper, snapper, and sharks)
 - Fishing gear gets caught in and damages natural and artificial reefs
 - Dissolved organic carbon (DOC) is created when coral algae and phytoplankton photosynthesize and from pollutants, such as urea. Normally this carbon travels up the food chain into the biomass of large predator fish (e.g. grouper, snapper, and sharks). When these large species are removed, due to overfishing, excess DOC remains in the water, which fuels coral pathogens and disease.
 - In combination with water quality and climate stressors, overfishing results in a shift from a coral-dominated ecosystem to an algae-dominated ecosystem.
4. Coastal Construction
- Stressors: dredging, shoreline armoring, cable/pipe laying, pile driving for piers and docks

- Impacts: increased sedimentation, short-term or chronic turbidity, physical damage from cable/anchor dragging, and habitat loss from smothering due to dredging operations

5. Vessel Impacts

- Vessel groundings and anchorings damage coral reefs
- Coordination with FDEP and U.S. Coast Guard has reduced the damage from larger ships. However, large events with numerous small water vessels (e.g. July 4th, Air and Water Show, Tortuga Music Festival, etc.), also create extensive damage to local reefs due to anchorings.

Action 19: Increase miles of living shorelines and dunes

- Broward County has recently installed dune systems in some areas of beach nourishment and is collaborating with FWC on a few estuarine restoration projects on the Intracoastal.

Action 20: Develop Marine Conservation Areas

- This is a controversial subject. Our Florida Reefs (OHR) organization was formed to engage local stakeholders on managing reef resources.
- Proposed OHR Marine Conservation Areas were opposed by the fishing industry, and a Florida legislative bill establishing a Southeast Florida Coral Reef Ecosystem Conservation Area is currently stalled.

Current monitoring efforts include:

- Southeast Florida Coral Reef Evaluation and Monitoring Project
- Florida Reef Resilience Program
- Broward County nearshore hardbottom long-term monitoring program
- Broward County offshore water quality monitoring project
- For FY 2018, the Florida legislature budgeted \$1 million for regional offshore water quality monitoring and coral disease studies, including coral sampling, response planning, and training.
- Groups addressing coral reef conservation include:
 - Southeast Florida Coral Reef Initiative
 - Southeast Florida Coastal Ocean Forum

Discussion:

- What is the effect of the Hollywood ocean outfall on corals? The outfall releases treated sewage that is speculated to rise to the surface and disperse, not affecting corals. However, nearby coral lesion healing is hindered and antibiotic resistant genes have been detected around the outfall, indicating the presence of pharmaceuticals. The Hollywood outfall is scheduled to be closed by year 2025.

- Municipalities are undertaking major efforts to create alternatives to the outfalls, such as pumping treated wastewater underground (below the aquifer) and reusing water for irrigation.
- It seems clear that the outfalls are negatively affecting local water quality, beaches, and coral reefs, so they should be closed as scheduled without any delay.
- The Water Advisory Board is the proper forum for this discussion and should be brought to their attention at the next meeting in September.

d. Climate Change Action Plan Progress Report

Carrie Kashar updated the Task Force on implementation of the Broward County Climate Change Action Plan (CCAP). As of May 2017, Broward County is fully or partially addressing 73% of the 96 actions in the CCAP. In this quarter (Feb-May 2017), no actions became fully addressed, but seven (7) actions became partially addressed:

- Action 52: Actively pursue the installation of alternative fuel vehicle infrastructure
 - Grant submitted to Electrify America
 - Broward County Transit and Fleet Services installed fueling stations and are operating propane fleet vehicles
- Action 58: Develop permitting fee incentives
 - National Renewable Energy Laboratory (NREL) tools
 - Sol Smart program application (draft in progress)
- Action 60: Improve inundation mapping capabilities
 - Florida DOT committed high resolution LiDAR for central/south coastal areas, and City of Fort Lauderdale provided high-resolution LiDAR survey data for U.S. Army Corps coastal resilience study
- Action 79: Engage private sector to develop strategies for adapting energy infrastructure
 - Established new partnership with the Broward County Office of Economic and Small Business Development (OESBD) focusing on corporate sustainability
- Action 96: Educate and prepare for public health impacts
 - Brochure about health, heat, and need for urban tree canopy
 - Climate health outreach and messaging, regarding heat, Zika virus, and air quality

Broward County has fully addressed six (6) CCAP actions, partially addressed 64 actions, and not addressed 26 actions. CCAP actions not addressed are defined as actions that have not started at least two implementation steps. In comparison to May 2016, when tracking first started,

fully addressed actions increased from 0% to 6%, partially addressed actions increased from 52% to 67%, and not addressed actions decreased from 48% to 27%. The most actions this quarter were in the Energy Resources section.

As requested, a CCAP Quick Reference Guide is available online on the Task Force website and will be updated quarterly before each meeting. The guide is organized by section and color-coded by implementation status, with blue arrows indicating high-priority actions. Discussion ensued.

Regarding Action 96, what is being about Zika education? Broward County has a good relationship with the State health department and our mosquito control group to educate residents and visitors about what they can personally do. The *Aedes aegypti* mosquito that commonly carries the Zika virus is unlike other mosquito species and is difficult to control. Efforts in the past year have focused on killing mosquito larvae, and outreach has been focused on removing or treating stagnant water, which are breeding sites for mosquitoes and the most effective defense against the spread of Zika. Aerial and street spraying have limited effect. Mosquitoes can breed in standing water as small as a bottle cap, and in unlikely places like bromeliad plants.

VI. Status of Ongoing Programs Environmental Planning and Community Resilience Division

a. Florida Legislative Update

Jason Liechty presented an update on Florida legislative news and happenings in Tallahassee.

- Super-Preemption Bills – Not Approved
Prohibits virtually all (HB 17) or some (SB 1158) regulations that affect businesses by local governments
- SB 10: Water Resources – Approved
Everglades Agricultural Area (EAA) Reservoir Bill, including the C-51 Reservoir in western Palm Beach County
- SB 90: Renewable Energy Source Devices – Approved
Implements Amendment 4 (August 2016), with a 100% exemption of renewable energy equipment from residential property assessments and an 80% exemption for non-residential property assessments and tangible personal property tax
- SB 456 / HB 1251: Public Utilities/Private Property Rights – Not Approved
Enables limited third-party sales of electricity for capacity of 2.5 MW or less, e.g. Power Purchase Agreements

- HB 1043/SB 1238: Prudent Utility Investments in Natural Gas Reserves – Not Approved
Overrides Florida Supreme Court decision disallowing out-of-state fracking speculation with ratepayer money
- Well Stimulation “Fracking” Bills – Not Approved
HB 35, SB 98, SB 108, SB 442, and HB 451
- HB 181/SB 464: Natural Hazards – Approved
Creates interagency workgroup to share information, prepare annual report regarding preparedness for weather events, including sea level rise and flooding
- SB 1590/HB 1213: Coastal Management – Not Approved
Revises criteria for beach management, erosion control, and inlet projects
- SB 112/HB 613: Flood Hazard Mitigation – Not Approved
Authorizes funds for flood risk mitigation projects
- HB 93/SB 162: Disposable Plastic Bags – Not Approved
Allows pilot program for limited, temporary regulation of plastic bags by coastal municipalities with less than 100,000 resident
- HB 1143/SB 1624: Coral Reefs – Not Approved
Establishes Southeast Florida Coral Reef Ecosystem Conservation Area
However, \$1 million for offshore water quality testing and coral disease research was approved.
- HB 1021: Construction – Approved
Eliminates requirement to update the Florida Building Code every 3 years based on the International Code, only requiring a “review” of the International Code. Ends the automatic wipeout of local water conservation amendments every 3 years upon code updates (HB 691)
- FY 2017-2018 Appropriations Highlights
 - Land and Water Conservation Amendment
 - Legislature using \$100s of millions for debatable purposes
 - NO Florida Forever funding for FY 2017-2018
 - Lawsuit to force Legislature to spend funds on land acquisition and conservation still pending
 - Beach projects: \$50 million, increased from \$32 million
 - C-51 funding: \$31 million, increased from \$2 million
 - Everglades restoration: \$202 million, increased from \$188 million

b. Southeast Florida Regional Climate Change Compact Update

Jason Liechty presented a summary of Compact updates. Broward County hosted a satellite location for the 4th National Climate Assessment Southeast

Chapter Regional Engagement Workshop. Broward County attended a White House Task Force meeting on Community Resilience for Buildings and Infrastructure Systems. Jason attended a workshop about energy data at the National Renewable Energy Lab. Regional Compact members participated in the Sea Level Rise Solutions Conference hosted by the Greater Miami Chamber. The Florida Climate Institute is launching a social mapping survey of climate change activities in the region, a science topic webinar series, a Florida climate book, and a possible video series on climate issues for students.

Under2MOU is a non-binding agreement of subnational entities to reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions to keep global temperatures under 2°C. The Compact is exploring the possibility of participating as a region. Senator Rich asked Task Force members if they are interested in supporting the Under2MOU initiative. If so, then the Under2MOU would then need to be recommended to the County Commission. Barry Heimlich made a motion to approve, and Barry Faske seconded the motion. Discussion on the motion ensued. Lee Gottlieb requested more information about the Under2MOU. The general goal that signatories agree to is an 80-95% reduction in GHG emissions, with interim goals for year 2030. Broward County and other Compact counties already have similar long-term GHG reduction goals, so the Under2MOU is consistent with established goals. The interim 2030 goals could give the Compact some structure in reducing GHGs. The required appendix could possibly be fulfilled using the updated Regional Climate Action Plan (RCAP 2.0). The Under2MOU is not legally binding. Barry Heimlich asked to call the question, and no Task Force members opposed the Under2MOU initiative.

Compact members attended the National Adaptation Forum (NAF) and received support for a regional collaborations meeting during the NAF off years. The RCAP 2.0 update hosted an open house, released public surveys, and is participating in poverty and equity summits in June.

Save the date for the Regional Climate Summit on December 14-15, 2017, themed "The Business of Resilience". Discussion ensued. Several Task Force members are not sponsored by an organization and would benefit from being excused from the registration fee. Compared to past Summits, the cost will be lower, which may make it easier to provide sponsorships.

c. Climate, Energy & Sustainability Program Updates

Dr. Samantha Danchuk updated the Task Force on recent activities of the Climate, Energy & Sustainability Program (CESP).

The 2017 second quarter report for the Property Assessed Clean Energy (PACE) program reported a 10% increase in project approvals. A simplified PACE disclosure is currently in the works. The Environmental Planning and Community Resilience Division won five (5) National Association of Counties

(NACO) awards. Broward County won a grant to form a Junior Sustainability Stewards after-school program for students, to support local climate and environmental advocacy.

The CESP coordinated a Government Operations Climate Workgroup to highlight various resilience initiatives. Hallandale Beach received grant assistance to examine climate vulnerabilities, which will help them develop a sustainability/resilience plan. The CESP participated in a number of Earth Day outreach events, the Broward & Beyond Business conference, the FPL Dania Beach Clean Energy Center pre-submittal meeting, and the Southeast & Caribbean Community of Practice annual meeting.

Upcoming events include the Greentech Conference, South Florida Climate Change Equity Solutions Summit, and PACE Day.

VII. Announcements

Tom Hutka stated additional partners in Countywide Zika prevention efforts, including municipal code enforcement officers and the Broward County School Board. Barry Faske commented that the Hollywood ocean outfall is one of the largest in South Florida and discharges about 14 million gallons per day offshore. Reusing water from Hollywood proper is challenging due to salt content and pipe leakage issues. Hollywood's 6th Annual Environmental Forum will be held on May 25, 2017. Senator Rich announced additional information about the Under2MOU will be distributed to Task Force members and thanked staff for support.

VIII. Adjournment

Next meeting: Thursday, August 17, 2017

Senator Rich asked for a motion to adjourn. John Adornato motioned to adjourn and was seconded by Barry Faske. Motion passed unanimously.

Meeting adjourned 3:42 PM.