



**PLANNING AND ZONING BOARD
AGENDA
December 2, 2025
6:00 PM**

I. ASSEMBLY & ORGANIZATION

- A. CALL TO ORDER**
- B. ROLL CALL OF BOARD MEMBERS**
- C. AMENDMENTS TO THE AGENDA**

II. APPROVAL OF MINUTES FROM PREVIOUS MEETING

- A. NOVEMBER 04, 2025**

III. PUBLIC HEARINGS

IV. NEW BUSINESS

- A. ORDINANCE APPROVING ADOPTION OF THE LAUDERDALE LAKES COMPREHENSIVE PLAN 2050; PROVIDING FOR THE ADOPTION OF THE 2025 EVALUATION AND APPRAISAL (EAR) REPORT FOR THE COMPREHENSIVE PLAN; PROVIDING FOR THE EAR-BASED PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO ALL APPLICABLE ELEMENTS; AND PROVIDING FOR TRANSMITTAL TO THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND OTHER APPLICABLE REVIEWING AGENCIES AS REQUIRED UNDER PART II OF CHAPTER 163, FLORIDA STATUTES**

V. OLD BUSINESS

- A. DISCUSSION REGARDING RENAMING A PORTION OF NW 39TH STREET IN HONOR OF MR. JAMES GRIFFIN, PRINCIPAL OF BOYD ANDERSON HIGH SCHOOL**

VI. COMMUNICATIONS

- A. FUTURE MEETING DATES: JANUARY 06, 2026**

VII. ADJOURNMENT

If a person decides to appeal any decision made by the Board, Agency, or Commission with respect to any matter considered at such meeting or hearing, he or she will need a record of the proceedings, and that, for such purpose, he or she may need to ensure that a verbatim record of the proceedings is made, which record includes the testimony and evidence upon which the appeal is to be based. (FS 286.0105)

Any person requiring auxiliary aids and services at this meeting may contact the City Clerk's Office at (954) 535-2705 at least 24 hours prior to the meeting. If you are hearing or speech impaired, please contact the Florida Relay Service by using the following numbers: 1-800-955-8770 or 1-800-955-8771.

CITY OF LAUDERDALE LAKES

Agenda Cover Page

Fiscal Impact: No

Contract Requirement: No

Title

AGENDA

Summary

Staff Recommendation

Background:

Funding Source:

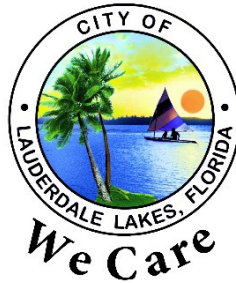
Fiscal Impact:

Sponsor Name/Department:

Meeting Date: 12/2/2025

ATTACHMENTS:

Description	Type
☐ OPENING STATEMENT	Cover Memo
☐ PZ-AGENDA 12-2-25	Cover Memo



CITY OF LAUDERDALE LAKES

PLANNING AND ZONING BOARD MEETING

We are pleased that you have demonstrated an interest in the City of Lauderdale Lakes by attending the Planning and Zoning Board Meeting. We hope you enjoy the meeting and will attend more of these meetings in the future.

General Rules and Procedures for Public Meetings

Please turn off or silence cellphones. Any person requiring Auxiliary Aids and services at the meeting must contact the City Clerk's Office at 954-535-2708 at least 24 hours prior to the meeting.

If you or someone you know is hearing or speech impaired, please call Florida Relay Service at 1-800-955-8770 or 8771.

- o **Who May Speak** - Any individual who wishes to address the Planning and Zoning Board Members may do so providing it is accomplished in an orderly manner and in accordance with the procedures outline in Sec. 2-54 (2) of the Code of Ordinances.
- o **Petitions From the Public** - Each person desiring to petition Planning and Zoning Board will be allotted five-minutes under the applicable order of business for the Planning and Zoning Board meeting. Petitions from the Public shall not exceed 30 minutes in aggregate time. The Board Chair at his/her discretion may allow more time than the allotted time.
- o **Speaking on items not on the Agenda** - Each person who wishes to address the board must sign in with the Planning and Zoning Clerk before 6:00 p.m. and will be seated in a designated area near the Podium. Names will be called in the order received. The speaker shall step up to the speaker's podium and shall give his/her name and address.
- o **Speaking on an item on the Agenda** - Individuals wishing to speak on an item on the Agenda need only to raise their hand to be recognized by the Board Chair.

The Planning and Zoning Board is a business meeting, please conduct yourselves in a respectful and professional manner, both in tone of voice, as well as choice of words.

Please direct your comments to the Planning and Zoning Board as a body through the presiding office and not to the audience or individual board member.

Public Participation

Any member of the public wishing to submit a petition from the public or make a public comment on an item may do so by emailing Planning and Zoning at yuliyaa@lauderdalelakes.org prior to 5:00 p.m. on the day of the meeting.

If any member of the public require additional information about the Planning and Zoning meeting or has questions about how to submit a petition from the public, please contact the Planning and Zoning division:

Yuliya Agroski
City of Lauderdale Lakes
4300 NW 36th Street
Lauderdale Lakes, FL 33319
954-304-2718
yuliyaa@lauderdalelakes.org

City of Lauderdale Lakes

4300 N.W. 36th Street, Lauderdale Lakes, FL 33319



Meeting Location: Gereffi Room, Second Floor, 4300 NW 36 St

Planning & Zoning Board

Nicole Hall (Board Chair)

Lauria Richardson

(Vice-Chair)

Jennifer Chambers Conde

(Secretary)

Samantha Vacciana

Paula Dewitt

Staff Support

Tanja McCoy,
Director

Issah Abdulai
Planner II

Board Clerk

Julie Dominique

City Attorney

Jodi-Ann Tillman

PLANNING AND ZONING ADVISORY BOARD MEETING AGENDA December 02, 2025 - 6:00 P.M.

I. ASSEMBLY & ORGANIZATION:

- A. CALL TO ORDER
- B. ROLL CALL OF BOARD MEMBERS
- C. AMENDMENTS TO THE AGENDA

II. APPROVAL OF MINUTES FROM PREVIOUS MEETING:

- A. NOVEMBER 04, 2025

III. PUBLIC HEARINGS:

IV. COMMITTEE REPORTS:

V. NEW BUSINESS:

VI. ORDINANCE APPROVING ADOPTION OF THE LAUDERDALE LAKES COMPREHENSIVE PLAN 2050; PROVIDING FOR THE ADOPTION OF THE 2025 EVALUATION AND APPRAISAL (EAR) REPORT.

VII. OLD BUSINESS:

- A. DISCUSSION REGARDING RENAME A PORTION OF 39TH STREET, FROM NW 31ST AVENUE TO NW 29TH AVENUE AFTER BOYD ANDERSON PRINCIPAL, MR. JAMES GRIFFIN.

VIII. COMMUNICATIONS:

- A. FUTURE MEETING DATES: JANUARY 06, 2026

IX. ADJOURNMENT:

CITY OF LAUDERDALE LAKES

Agenda Cover Page

Fiscal Impact: No

Contract Requirement: No

Title

NOVEMEBER 04, 2025

Summary

Staff Recommendation

Background:

Funding Source:

Fiscal Impact:

Sponsor Name/Department:

Meeting Date: 12/2/2025

ATTACHMENTS:

Description	Type
☐ PZ-AGENDA 11-04-25	Minutes

City of Lauderdale Lakes

4300 N.W. 36th Street, Lauderdale Lakes, FL 33319



Meeting Location:

Gereffi Room, Second Floor, 4300 NW 36 St

Planning & Zoning Board

Nicole Hall (Board Chair)

Lauria Richardson

(Vice-Chair)

Jennifer Chambers-Conde

(Secretary)

Samantha Vacciana

Paula DeWitt

City Attorney

Jodie Ann-Tillman

Staff Support

Tanja McCoy,
Director

Board Clerk

Julie Dominique

PLANNING AND ZONING ADVISORY BOARD

MEETING MINUTES

NOVEMBER 4, 2025 - 6:00 P.M.

I. ASSEMBLY & ORGANIZATION:

a) Call to Order

The meeting was called to order at approximately 06:20 P.M. by Chair, Nicole Hall.

b) Roll Call of Board Members

The roll was called, and the clerk declared that a quorum had been met. The following members were present:

PRESENT

Nicole Hall (Board Chair)

Lauria Richardson (Vice-Chair)

Jennifer Chambers-Conde (Secretary)

Samantha Vacciana

Paula DeWitt

ABSENT

Development Services Staff was represented by:

NAME

Jodie Ann-Tillman

Tanja McCoy

Vacant

Vacant

Julie Dominique

TITLE

City Attorney

Development Services Director

Asst Director

Planner II

P&Z Clerk

c) Amendments to the Agenda

Approval to the amendments to the agenda. Motioned by Samantha Vacciana, seconded by Paula DeWitt. All board members approved upon roll call.

II. APPROVAL OF MINUTES FROM PREVIOUS MEETING:

Approval of the September 2, 2025 meeting minutes was moved and seconded, passing unanimously.

Approval of the October 7, 2025 meeting minutes was moved and seconded, passing unanimously with revised correction.

III. PUBLIC HEARINGS:

No items were under this section.

IV. NEW BUSINESS:

- A. DISCUSSION REGARDING RENAMING A PORTION OF NW 39TH STREET IN HONOR OF MR. JAMES GRIFFIN, PRINCIPAL OF BOYD ANDERSON HGH SCHOOL

P&Z board has been appointed to take on the task of re-naming the road. There are 90 days to complete this task (need the date).

Need to request Public Works at the next meeting to know if we can name the street without repercussions from the City of Oakland Park since we share the street.

Need to gather background information on Mr. James Griffin.

V. OLD BUSINESS:

To have a Fire & BSO representatives at the next meeting. This was tabled.

VI. COMMUNICATIONS:

- A. REPORTS:

Director McCoy there are no committee reports.

- B. FUTURE MEETING DATES:

Nicole Hall announces future meeting dates: The next Planning and Zoning Board meeting is scheduled for Thursday, December 4, 2025.

VII. ADJOURNMENT

There being no further business, a motion to adjourn closed the meeting at 7:06 p.m.

CITY OF LAUDERDALE LAKES

Agenda Cover Page

Fiscal Impact:

Contract Requirement:

Title
ORDINANCE APPROVING ADOPTION OF THE LAUDERDALE LAKES COMPREHENSIVE PLAN 2050; PROVIDING FOR THE ADOPTION OF THE 2025 EVALUATION AND APPRAISAL (EAR) REPORT FOR THE COMPREHENSIVE PLAN; PROVIDING FOR THE EAR-BASED PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO ALL APPLICABLE ELEMENTS; AND PROVIDING FOR TRANSMITTAL TO THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND OTHER APPLICABLE REVIEWING AGENCIES AS REQUIRED UNDER PART II OF CHAPTER 163, FLORIDA STATUTES
Summary
Staff Recommendation

Background:

Every seven years, the City is required by State statute to review its Comprehensive Plan and submit an Evaluation and Appraisal Review (EAR) based amendments for approval to the Florida Department of Commerce (Commerce). In accordance with Section 163.3191(1)-(5), Florida Statutes (F.S.) the City must determine if amendments to its Comprehensive Plan are necessary to reflect changes in state requirements and notify the state planning agency of its determination.

In 2024, the City transmitted EAR-based amendments of the Future Land Use and Recreation and Open Space elements of the Comprehensive Plan via Commerce reference number 24-01ER and 02-TA-24. On August 07, 2024, the Department of Commerce provided the City correspondence of its review of the proposed comp plan amendment and attached a Objections, Recommendations, and Comments (ORC) report outlining deficiencies concerning the amendment.

On January 28, 2025 the Mayor and City Commission approved authorization of a task order to Kimley-Horn and Associates, Inc, to provide the necessary modifications to the City's Comprehensive Plan to address statutory requirements and deficiencies outlined by the State and County (Resolution # 2025-014).

On August 12, 2025, the transmittal letter was initially submitted electronically for the proposed City of Lauderdale Lakes Evaluation and Appraisal Review (EAR), along with the proposed comprehensive plan amendments (Amendment No. 25-01ER) to constitute the necessary amendments to the City Comprehensive Plan to fulfill the statutory requirements of the Evaluation and Appraisal Review (EAR) process, as established in Section 163.3191, Florida Statutes.

The transmittal letter and comprehensive plan amendments were received by the Florida Department of Commerce on August 13, 2025. After completing the review of Amendment No. 25-01ER, FloridaCommerce has identified a conflict with the application of Chapter 2025-190, Section 28, Laws of Florida (L.O.F.). In a letter, dated October 13, 2025, the proposed comprehensive plan amendment submitted was deemed more restrictive or burdensome, making it null and void.

The Data, Inventory, and Analysis and the Comprehensive Plan Goals, Objectives, and Policies are revised pursuant to Section 28 of Chapter 2025-190, L.O.F., and the Florida Commerce letter dated October 13, 2025. These revisions are made to provisions that are or could be potentially deemed more restrictive or burdensome. This collaboration seeks to complete all necessary Comprehensive Plan amendments by Q1 2026.

Funding Source:

N/A

Fiscal Impact:

N/A

Sponsor Name/Department: Tanja McCoy, AICP, CGC, CFM

Meeting Date: 12/2/2025

ATTACHMENTS:

Description	Type
▣ Staff Report	Cover Memo
▣ Goals Objective and Policies	Exhibit
▣ Data Inventory and Analysis	Exhibit
▣ FLUM Map Series	Backup Material



Staff Report to the Planning and Zoning Board

App No.
04-TA-25

December 09, 2025

RE: 2050 Comprehensive Plan Amendment

I. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

<u>Project Name:</u> 2050 Comprehensive Plan Amendment	<u>Project Request: 04-TA-25</u> An Ordinance of the City of Lauderdale Lakes, Broward County; approving adoption of the Lauderdale Lakes Comprehensive Plan 2050; providing for the adoption of the 2024 Evaluation and Appraisal (EAR) Report for the Comprehensive Plan; providing for the EAR-based proposed amendments to all applicable elements; and providing for transmittal to the Department of Commerce and other applicable reviewing agencies as required under Part II of Chapter 163, Florida Statutes.	<u>Staff Recommendation:</u> Staff recommends that the P&Z Board approve the application and recommend transmittal to the City Commission with a favorable recommendation.
<u>Project Location:</u> Citywide		
<u>Project Petitioner:</u> Tanja McCoy, Director AICP, CGC, CFM	<u>Project Planner:</u>	<u>Related Applications:</u> 02-TA-24

II. SUMMARY

REQUEST:

This is a City initiated request for approval and transmittal of the proposed ordinance to the City's Comprehensive Plan and Future Land Use Map Series for review under the state coordinated review (ER) process. The amendments are subject to the requirements of Chapter 163.3184(3)(B)(1), Florida Statutes and is associated with proposed amendments previously approved by Ordinance 2021-009, Ordinance 2021-010, Ordinance 2024-002 and Ordinance 2025-009 unanimously.

If approved by the Planning and Zoning Board and City Commission, the amendments will be transmitted for review and comment to the Department of Commerce, the Broward County Planning Council, and all other required reviewing agencies in accordance with Section 163.3177(6)(I), Florida Statutes. The State of Florida is anticipated to issue comments within 30 days of receipt of the proposed amendments. Upon issuance of no objections, the City will receive correspondence from the State to proceed with adopting the proposed amendments as written within 180 days.

BACKGROUND:

Every seven years, the City is required by State statute to review its Comprehensive Plan and submit an Evaluation and Appraisal Review (EAR) based amendments for approval to the Florida Department of Commerce (Commerce). In accordance with Section 163.3191(1)-(5), Florida Statutes (F.S.) the City must determine if amendments to its Comprehensive Plan are necessary to reflect changes in state requirements and notify the state planning agency of its determination.

In 2024 City transmitted EAR-based amendments of the Future Land Use and Recreation and Open Space elements of the Comprehensive Plan via Commerce reference number 24-01ER and 02-TA-24. On August 07, 2024, the Department of Commerce provided the City correspondence of its review of the proposed comp plan amendment and attached a Objections, Recommendations, and Comments (ORC) report outlining deficiencies concerning the amendment.

On January 28, 2025 the Mayor and City Commission approved authorization of a task order to Kimley-Horn and Associates, Inc, to provide the necessary modifications to the City's Comprehensive Plan to address statutory requirements and deficiencies outlined by the State and County. This collaboration seeks to complete all necessary Comprehensive Plan amendments by Q4 2025.

On August 12, 2025, the transmittal letter was initially submitted electronically for the proposed City of Lauderdale Lakes Evaluation and Appraisal Review (EAR), along with the proposed comprehensive plan amendments (Amendment No. 25-01ER) to constitute the necessary amendments to the City Comprehensive Plan to fulfill the statutory requirements of the Evaluation and Appraisal Review (EAR) process, as established in Section 163.3191, Florida Statutes.

The transmittal letter and comprehensive plan amendments were received by the Florida Department of Commerce on August 13, 2025. After completing the review of Amendment No. 25-01ER, FloridaCommerce has identified a conflict with the application of Chapter 2025-190, Section 28, Laws of Florida (L.O.F.). In a letter, dated October 13, 2025, the proposed comprehensive plan amendment submitted was deemed more restrictive or burdensome, making it null and void.

The Data, Inventory, and Analysis and the Comprehensive Plan Goals, Objectives, and Policies are revised pursuant to Section 28 of Chapter 2025-190, L.O.F., and the FloridaCommerce letter dated October 13, 2025. These revisions are made to provisions that are or could be potentially deemed more restrictive or burdensome. This collaboration seeks to complete all necessary Comprehensive Plan amendments by Q1 2026.

PUBLIC OUTREACH:

Extensive public outreach and communication efforts were conducted throughout the EAR process and plan amendment project between December 2018 and July 2021. These outreach efforts included a public outreach meeting on January 23, 2019, distribution of an online and paper-based survey, and distribution of the survey at the 2019 Spring Festival as well as duly notified public hearings.

III. ANALYSIS

COMPREHENSIVE PLAN AMENDMENT PROCESS:

The amendment process for comprehensive plans is initiated when a local government transmits a proposed or adopted comprehensive amendment to the appropriate state and regional agencies, including DEP, Department of Commerce (Commerce), Department of State, Department of Transportation, regional planning councils and water management districts. Other agencies that may be included in the review process are the Department of Education (if the amendment affects schools), Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services and Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission (for county amendments); county governments (for municipal amendments); and the commanding officer of any affected military installation.

Amendments can be in the form of: 1) map amendments that propose changes to a local government's future land use map; 2) text amendments that propose changes to the goals, objectives and policies of the adopted comprehensive plan; and 3) amendments that are based on the evaluation and update of a local government's comprehensive plan. The latter may be a combination of both map and text amendments.

CONFORMANCE WITH THE LAND DEVELOPMENT REGULATIONS (LDRs):

Pursuant to Chapter 4 section 403 of the LDRs, the Comprehensive Plan may be amended in accordance with the section and applicable state statutes. The Future Land Use Element of the City's Comprehensive Plan is the effective land use for the City of Lauderdale Lakes.

PROPOSED UPDATES:

The 2050 Comprehensive Plan update provides EAR based amendments to the nine (9) existing elements of the comprehensive plan, adds a new property rights element and updates the City's Future Land Use map series as outlined below (Table 1):

TABLE 1: SUMMARY OF AMENDMENTS

#	Elements
1	Future Land Use
2	Transportation
3	Housing
4	Infrastructure & Capital Improvements
5	Conservation
6	Recreation and Open Space

7	Intergovernmental Coordination
8	Public Schools
9	Economic Development
10	Property Rights (new)
#	Map Series
1	Future Land Use Map
2	Existing Land Use Map
3	Floodplains
4	Wetlands and Conservation Lands
5	Broward County Public Schools
6	Community Bus Routes and Stops
7	Transportation Facilities 2025 LOS
8	Transportation Facilities 2035 LOS
9	Transportation Facilities 2045 LOS
10	Public and Private Parks and Recreational Facilities
11	Public Park Facilities
12	Functional Classification
13	Community Redevelopment Area
14	Soils Survey
15	Wellhead Protection Zones

IV. STAFF RECOMMENDATION

Based upon the assessment and findings contained within this report, Staff is recommending for the Planning and Zoning Board to approve the application as it complies with the provisions set forth in the City's Comprehensive Plan and Land Development Regulations.

V. ATTACHMENTS

- A. FloridaCommerce-(ORC) Report_July 2024
- B. FloridaCommerce-(ORC) Report_October 2025
- C. EAR Transmittal Letter Draft_ December 2025

VI. EXHIBITS

- A. Goals, Objectives and Policies (GOPs) Draft
- B. Data Inventory Analysis (DIA) Draft



December 10, 2025
James D. Stansbury, Chief
Florida Department of Commerce
Bureau of Community Planning and Growth
107 East Madison, MSC 160
Tallahassee, FL 32399

Transmittal of the City of Lauderdale Lakes proposed EAR-based amendments to the City Comprehensive Plan (25-02ER) - response to FloridaCommerce letter, dated October 13, 2025

Dear Mr. Stansbury,

On August 12, 2025, the transmittal letter was initially submitted electronically for the proposed City of Lauderdale Lakes Evaluation and Appraisal Review (EAR), along with the proposed comprehensive plan amendments (Amendment No. 25-01ER) to constitute the necessary amendments to the City Comprehensive Plan to fulfill the statutory requirements of the Evaluation and Appraisal Review (EAR) process, as established in Section 163.3191, Florida Statutes.

The transmittal letter and comprehensive plan amendments were received by the Florida Department of Commerce on August 13, 2025. After completing the review of Amendment No. 25-01ER, FloridaCommerce has identified a conflict with the application of Chapter 205-190, Section 28, Laws of Florida (L.O.F.). In a letter, dated October 13, 2025, the proposed comprehensive plan amendment submitted was deemed more restrictive or burdensome, making it null and void.

The Data, Inventory, and Analysis and the Comprehensive Plan Goals, Objectives, and Policies are revised pursuant to Section 28 of Chapter 205-190, L.O.F., and the FloridaCommerce letter dated October 13, 2025. These revisions are made to provisions that are or could be potentially deemed more restrictive or burdensome. The specific list of policies that are changed in response to the null and void notification are listed below:

Future Land Use Element

- Policy 1.1.1.3:a.7.iii & iv
- Policy 1.1.1.7
- Policy 1.3.1.3
- Policy 1.4.2.10
- Policy 1.4.2.11

Housing Element

- Policy 3.1.1.6

Transportation Element

- Policy 2.1.3.1

Infrastructure Element

- Policy 4.4.1.4

Conservation Element

- Policy 5.1.2.3
- Policy 5.1.2.4
- Policy 5.1.2.5
- Policy 5.1.2.6
- Policy 5.1.3.1

Capital Improvements Element

- Policy 10.1.2.2

It is important to note that in addition to the changes noted above, the currently adopted BrowardNext Broward County Land Use Plan (BCLUP) was a comprehensive update adopted in April 2017. With the adoption of the BrowardNext BCLUP, among many things, the Commerce category was created, which is an umbrella category for Commercial, Industrial, Employment Center and Office Park (as retained by most local governments) and the permitted uses were updated as well. In April 2018, the Commerce permitted uses were updated again. Additional requirements for environmentally sensitive lands, compliance with the County Trafficways Plan, among others, were provided for at that time with the State of Florida. Changes to the Commerce land use are significantly less restrictive than what was previously required by the County, based on a significant stakeholder outreach process that occurred during the time of the BrowardNext BCLUP update.

The following statements are included to ensure consistency with the statutory requirements of the State Coordinated Review Process.

The City previously proposed EAR-based amendments in May 2024 as part of the City of Lauderdale Lakes 24-01ER. The City received objections and comments back from FloridaCommerce and reviewing agencies in the related Objections, Recommendations, and Comments (ORC) Report. The City requested an extension in responding until the end of 2025. However, 24-01ER was officially withdrawn in order to transmit the 25-01ER amendment (see further information below).

On April 29, 2025, an Evaluation and Appraisal Review Notification Letter was first sent to FloridaCommerce notifying that an EAR-based review of the comprehensive plan was conducted and the City determined that amendments were necessary to reflect changes in statutory requirements and local conditions.

The City of Lauderdale Lakes Planning and Zoning Staff reviewed and recommended approval of the EAR-based comprehensive plan amendments to the Planning and Zoning Board at a legally noticed public hearing held on May 22, 2025.

On June 10, 2025, the City Commission held their first reading of the proposed amendments and voted to approve Ordinance 2025-009 of the City of Lauderdale Lakes, Broward County, Florida, and authorized transmittal of the proposed amendments to FloridaCommerce and required reviewing agencies.

On June 12, 2025, the City met with the Florida Department of Commerce to discuss whether to withdraw 24-01ER or simply respond to comments. Based on that conversation, it was decided the City should withdraw and transmit the amendment separately to address the requirements of both the First and Second Round requests. The City opted to withdraw the City of Lauderdale Lakes 24-01ER through an electronically transmitted request after further coordination with the Florida Department of Commerce. That request was sent electronically on July 17, 2025.

A copy of the documents were uploaded through the Florida Department of Commerce online portal. In addition, each reviewing agency identified in Section 163.3184, Florida Statutes, has been notified of this submission via email. Electronic copies of the revised submittal were emailed to those agencies as well.

Your continued assistance and cooperation is appreciated. Please contact Tanja McCoy, Development Services Director at 954-535-2482 or via email at tanjam@lauderdalelakes.org if you have any questions, comments, concerns, or require additional information.

Thank you,

Tanja McCoy, AICP, CGC, CFM
Director, Development Services
City of Lauderdale Lakes
4300 NW 36th Street, Lauderdale Lakes, FL 33319
954-535-2482

Enclosed: City of Lauderdale Lakes Proposed EAR-Based Comprehensive Plan Amendments;

City of Lauderdale Lakes Proposed EAR-Based Comprehensive Plan Amendment
Supporting Data and Analysis;

City of Lauderdale Lakes EAR Matrix.

cc. External Agency Contacts:

- Broward County, Dawn Teetsel, Director of Planning: DTEETSEL@broward.org;
- Department of Education: Office of Educational Facilities, CompPlans@fldoe.org;
- Department of Environmental Protection: Office of Intergovernmental Programs, Plan.Review@dep.state.fl.us;
- Department of State: Alissa S. Lotane, State Historic Preservation Officer, CompliancePermits@dos.fl.gov;
- Department of Transportation: District 4, Cesar Martinez, P.E., District Planning and Environmental Administrator, d4-planningreviews@dot.state.fl.us;
- South Florida Regional Planning Council: Isabel Cosio Carballo, Executive Director, sfadmin@sfrpc.com;
- South Florida Water Management District: Mark Elsner, Water Supply Bureau Chief, Water Supply Implementation Unit, Meslner@sfwmd.gov.

October 13, 2025

The Honorable Veronica Edwards Phillips
Mayor, City of Lauderdale Lakes
4300 NW 36th Street
Lauderdale Lakes, Florida 33319

Dear Mayor Phillips,

FloridaCommerce has completed its review of the proposed comprehensive plan amendment for the City of Lauderdale Lakes (Amendment No. 25-01ER), which was received on August 13, 2025. FloridaCommerce received the proposed amendment in accordance with the state coordinated review process set forth in sections 163.3184(2) and (4), Florida Statutes (F.S.).

FloridaCommerce has identified a conflict with the application of Chapter 2025-190, Section 28, Laws of Florida (L.O.F.), and the proposed comprehensive plan amendment. These conflicts render the proposed comprehensive plan amendment null and void ab initio pursuant to Chapter 2025-190, Section 28, L.O.F. Chapter 2025-190 provides:

Section 28. (1) Each county listed in the Federal Disaster Declaration for Hurricane Debby (DR-4806), Hurricane Helene (DR-4828), or Hurricane Milton (DR-4834), and each municipality within one of those counties, may not propose or adopt any moratorium on construction, reconstruction, or redevelopment of any property damaged by such hurricanes; propose or adopt more restrictive or burdensome amendments to its comprehensive plan or land redevelopment regulations; or propose or adopt more restrictive or burdensome procedures concerning review, approval, or issuance of a site plan, development permit, or development order, to the extent that those terms are defined by s. 163.3164, Florida Statutes, before October 1, 2027, an any such moratorium or restrictive or burdensome comprehensive plan amendment, land development regulation, or procedure shall be null and void ab initio. This subsection applies retroactively to August 1, 2024.

For the reasons outlined herein, the City of Lauderdale Lakes' proposed amendment is more restrictive or burdensome, making it null and void ab initio, pursuant to Section 28 of Chapter 2025-190, L.O.F.

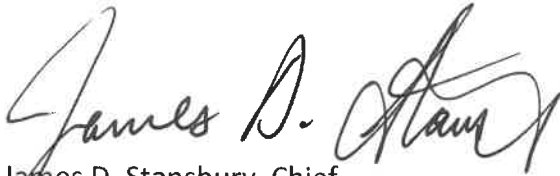
The Honorable Veronica Edwards Phillips

October 13, 2025

Page Two

If you have any questions concerning this review, please contact me by telephone at (850) 717-8512 or by email at James.Stansbury@Commerce.fl.gov.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "James D. Stansbury". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a large initial "J" and a stylized "S" at the end.

James D. Stansbury, Chief
Bureau of Community Planning and Growth

JDS/jc

cc: Tanja McCoy, AICP, CGC, CFM, Director of Development Services, City of Lauderdale Lakes
Isabel Cosio Carballo MPA, Executive Director, South Florida Regional Planning Council

Chapter 2025-190, Section 28, Laws of Florida (L.O.F.), to provide:

Section 28. (1) Each county listed in the Federal Disaster Declaration for Hurricane Debby (DR-4806), Hurricane Helene (DR-4828), or Hurricane Milton (DR-4834), and each municipality within one of those counties, may not propose or adopt any moratorium on construction, reconstruction, or redevelopment of any property damaged by such hurricanes; propose or adopt more restrictive or burdensome amendments to its comprehensive plan or land redevelopment regulations; or propose or adopt more restrictive or burdensome procedures concerning review, approval, or issuance of a site plan, development permit, or development order, to the extent that those terms are defined by s. 163.3164, Florida Statutes, before October 1, 2027, an any such moratorium or restrictive or burdensome comprehensive plan amendment, land development regulation, or procedure shall be null and void ab initio. This subsection applies retroactively to August 1, 2024.

The City of Lauderdale Lakes' proposed Amendment 25-01ER proposes changes related to the following policies in the Comprehensive Plan that are more restrictive or burdensome and other policies that are potentially more restrictive or burdensome than the City's currently adopted Comprehensive Plan. The following identified objectives and policies are more restrictive or burdensome: Future Land Use Element Policy 1.1.1.3:a.7.iii & iv., Policy 1.1.1.7, Policy 1.3.1.3, Policy 1.4.2.10; Transportation Element Policy 2.1.3.1; Infrastructure Element Policy 4.4.1.4; Conservation Element Policy 5.1.2.3, Policy 5.1.2.4, Policy 5.1.2.5, Policy 5.1.2.6, and Policy 5.1.3.1. The following policies and objective are potentially more restrictive or burdensome: Future Land Use Element Policy 1.4.2.11; Housing Element Policy 3.1.1.6; Capital Improvements Element Policy 10.1.2.2.

July 26, 2024

The Honorable Veronica Edwards Phillips
Mayor, City of Lauderdale Lakes
4300 Northwest 36th Street
Lauderdale Lakes, Florida 33319

Dear Mayor Phillips:

The Florida Department of Commerce (FloridaCommerce) has completed its review of the proposed comprehensive plan amendment for the City of Lauderdale Lakes 24-01ER (Amendment No. 24-01ER), which was received on May 29, 2024. We have reviewed the proposed amendment in accordance with the state coordinated review process set forth in Sections 163.3184(2) and (4), Florida Statutes (F.S.), for compliance with Chapter 163, Part II, F.S.

The attached Objections, Recommendations, and Comments Report outlines our findings concerning the amendment. We have identified an objection and have included recommendations regarding measures that can be taken to address the objection.

The City should act by choosing to adopt, adopt with changes, or not adopt the proposed amendment. For your assistance, we have enclosed the procedures for final adoption and transmittal of the comprehensive plan amendment.

The second public hearing, which shall be a hearing on whether to adopt one or more comprehensive plan amendments, **must be held within 180 days** of your receipt of FloridaCommerce's attached report, or the amendment will be deemed withdrawn unless extended by agreement with notice to FloridaCommerce and any affected party that provided comment on the amendment pursuant to Section 163.3184(4)(e)1., F.S. **The adopted amendment must be transmitted to FloridaCommerce within ten working days after the second public hearing pursuant to Section 163.3184(4)(e)2., F.S.**

FloridaCommerce staff is available to assist the City to address the objection. If you have any questions related to this review, please contact Christina Nazaire, Planning Analyst, by telephone at (850)-717-8532 or by email at christina.nazaire@commerce.fl.gov.

Sincerely,

James D. Stansbury, Chief
Bureau of Community Planning and Growth

JDS/cn

Enclosures: Objections, Recommendations, and Comments Report
Procedures for Adoption
Reviewing Agency Comments

cc: Treasa Brown Stubbs, City Manager, City of Lauderdale Lakes
Isabel Cosio Carballo, Executive Director, South Florida Regional Planning Council

Objections, Recommendations and Comments Report
Proposed Comprehensive Plan Amendment
Lauderdale Lakes 24-01ER

The Florida Department of Commerce has identified an objection regarding Lauderdale Lake's proposed comprehensive plan amendment. The objection is provided below, along with recommended actions the City could take to resolve issues of concern. If the City adopts the plan amendment without adequately addressing the objection, FloridaCommerce may find the amendment not in compliance with Chapter 163, Part II, Florida Statutes (F.S.), pursuant to section 163.3184(4)(e)4., F.S.

FloridaCommerce staff has discussed the basis of the report with local government staff and is available to assist the City to address the objection.

I. Objection: Comprehensive Plan Update

The proposed amendment does not update the City's Comprehensive Plan to comply with statutory requirements relating to the City's planning period, does not establish coordination of and consistency between the elements, and is not based on relevant and appropriate data and analysis.

Chapter 2023-31, Laws of Florida, modified section 163.3177(5)(a), F.S., to require local governments to increase the two required planning periods in their comprehensive plans from 5-year and 10-year planning periods to 10-year and 20-year planning periods. While the City's Plan should contain a long-term planning period covering a period from now until 2044, the current adopted Plan includes a long-term planning period that only extends through 2017, which is seven (7) years past due. Furthermore, the proposed 2040 planning horizon does not meet the requirements of Chapter 2023-21, Laws of Florida.

The proposed Amendment 24-01ER does not update the City's Comprehensive Plan elements to address the required planning periods based upon relevant and appropriate data and analysis, consistent with the requirements of section 163.3177(1)(f), F.S., that all mandatory and optional elements of the comprehensive plan and plan amendments shall be based upon relevant and appropriate data and an analysis by the local government. **Coordination of the elements of the local comprehensive plan shall be a major objective of the planning process, and the elements shall be consistent.** Where data is relevant to several elements, consistent data shall be used, including population estimates and projections unless alternative data can be justified for a plan amendment through new supporting data and analysis. **Updates to the required elements and optional elements of the comprehensive plan must be processed in the same plan amendment cycle.**

Additionally, the proposed Amendment 24-01ER also does not update the Comprehensive Plan planning periods based upon relevant and appropriate data and analysis of permanent and seasonal population estimates and projections consistent with the requirements of sections

163.3177(1)(f)3., and 163.3177(2), F.S. The proposed Amendment 24-01ER does not update the Comprehensive Plan elements to be coordinated and consistent based upon updated population estimates and projections consistent with the requirements of sections 163.3177(1)(f)3., and 163.3177(2), F.S., and also does not update the Comprehensive Plan elements to be coordinated and consistent based upon updated population estimates and projections consistent with the requirements of sections 163.3177(1)(f)3., and 163.3177(2), F.S.

The proposed Amendment 24-01ER update to the Comprehensive Plan (Future Land Use, Housing, Infrastructure, and Transportation Elements) is not based upon relevant and appropriate data and analysis of public facilities (potable water, sanitary sewer, solid waste, stormwater and transportation facilities) addressing the following for the required updated planning periods: (1) current and projected demand upon public facilities based upon relevant and appropriate population estimates and projections; (2) current and projected designed capacity of public facilities; (3) current and projected operating levels of service of public facilities; (4) identification of any improvements that are needed to public facilities, including the timing and scope of such improvements, in order to achieve and maintain the adopted level of service standards of public facilities; and (5) coordination of any need improvements with the Capital improvements Element. The City should revise proposed Amendment 24-01ER to be based upon relevant and appropriate data analysis of public facilities for the planning period.

Lastly, the proposed Amendment 24-01ER update to the Future Land Use Element is not based upon relevant and appropriate data and analysis consistent with the requirements of Section 163.3177(6)(a)2., F.S., for the required planning periods. The proposed Amendment 24-01ER update to the Housing Element is not based upon relevant and appropriate data and analysis consistent with the requirements of section 163.3177(6)(f)2., F.S., for the required planning periods.

Statutory Authority: Sections 163.3177(1)(f), 163.3177(1)(f)3., 163.3177(2), 163.3177(5)(a), 163.3177(6)(a)2., 163.3177(6)(b), 163.3177(6)(c), 163.3177(6)(d), 163.3177(6)(e), 163.3177(6)(f)2., 163.3177(6)(g), 163.3178, 163.3184(4) and 163.3191, F.S.

Recommendation: The City must revise the amendment to include an update to the Comprehensive Plan to ensure the Plan contains at least two planning periods in accordance with the requirements set forth by section 163.3177(5)(a), F.S. The necessary update must also be based upon relevant and appropriate data and analysis. The Plan must include one planning period to cover at least the first 10-year period occurring after the plan amendment adoption and another planning period must cover at least a 20-year period. The update to the planning periods must also consider the following:

- Data and analysis of the permanent and seasonal population estimates and projections;
- Coordination of and consistency between all of the elements of the Comprehensive Plan; and

- Data and analysis of public facilities (potable water, sanitary sewer, solid waste, stormwater and transportation facilities).

SUBMITTAL OF ADOPTED COMPREHENSIVE PLAN AMENDMENTS

FOR STATE COORDINATED REVIEW

Section 163.3184(4), Florida Statutes

NUMBER OF COPIES TO BE SUBMITTED: Please submit electronically using FloridaCommerce's electronic amendment submittal portal "**Comprehensive Plan and Amendment Upload**" (<https://fldeo.my.salesforce-sites.com/cp/>) **or** submit three complete copies of all comprehensive plan materials, of which one complete paper copy and two complete electronic copies on CD ROM in Portable Document Format (PDF) to the State Land Planning Agency and one copy to each entity below that provided timely comments to the local government: the appropriate Regional Planning Council; Water Management District; Department of Transportation; Department of Environmental Protection; Department of State; the appropriate county (municipal amendments only); the Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission and the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services (county plan amendments only); and the Department of Education (amendments relating to public schools); and for certain local governments, the appropriate military installation and any other local government or governmental agency that has filed a written request.

SUBMITTAL LETTER: Please include the following information in the cover letter transmitting the adopted amendment:

_____ Florida Department of Commerce identification number for adopted amendment package;

_____ Summary description of the adoption package, including any amendments proposed but not adopted;

_____ Ordinance number and adoption date;

_____ Certification that the adopted amendment(s) has been submitted to all parties that provided timely comments to the local government;

_____ Name, title, address, telephone, FAX number and e-mail address of local government contact;

_____ Letter signed by the chief elected official or the person designated by the local government.

ADOPTION AMENDMENT PACKAGE: Please include the following information in the amendment package:

_____ In the case of text amendments, changes should be shown in strike-through/underline format;

_____ In the case of future land use map amendment, an adopted future land use map, **in color format**, clearly depicting the parcel, its existing future land use designation, and its adopted designation;

_____ A copy of any data and analyses the local government deems appropriate.

Note: If the local government is relying on previously submitted data and analysis, no additional data and analysis is required;

_____ Copy of executed ordinance adopting the comprehensive plan amendment(s);

Suggested effective date language for the adoption ordinance for state coordinated review:

"The effective date of this plan amendment, if the amendment is not timely challenged, shall be the date the state land planning agency posts a notice of intent determining that this amendment is in compliance. If the amendment is timely challenged, or if the state land planning agency issues a notice of intent determining that this amendment is not in compliance, this amendment shall become effective on the date the state land planning agency or the Administration Commission enters a final order determining this adopted amendment to be in compliance."

_____ List of additional changes made in the adopted amendment that the Florida Department of Commerce did not previously review;

_____ List of findings of the local governing body, if any, that were not included in the ordinance and which provided the basis of the adoption or determination not to adopt the proposed amendment;

_____ Statement indicating the relationship of the additional changes not previously reviewed by the Florida Department of Commerce to the ORC report from the Florida Department of Commerce.

1. FUTURE LAND USE ELEMENT

Purpose

The purpose of the Future Land Use Element is to designate the proposed future general distribution, location, and extent of land uses within the City of Lauderdale Lakes. As an element of the City Comprehensive Plan required by section 163.3177(6)(a), Florida Statutes, the Future Land Use Element endeavors to provide a balance of uses that foster vibrant, viable communities and economic development opportunities and address outdated development patterns, such as antiquated subdivisions. The amount of land designated for future land uses should allow the operation of real estate markets to provide adequate choices for permanent and seasonal residents and business and may not be limited solely by the projected population.

The City Comprehensive Plan is established upon two planning periods, a 10-year planning period out to planning horizon year 2035, and a 25-year planning period out to planning horizon year 2050.

Due to the city's built-out character, this growth trend is expected to continue, averaging a two (2) percent annual increase, consistent with Broward County's average aggregate growth rate. The city's population projections, sourced from the University of Florida's Bureau of Economic and Business Research (BEBR) provides low, medium, and high end bi-decennial population projections from year 2025 to year 2050. For planning purposes, the BEBR high projection scenario will be used, as the city's historical growth has consistently measured between the medium and high projections.

TABLE 1.1- Population Projections for the City of Lauderdale Lakes and Broward County: 2025 – 2050, Low, Medium, High

<u>Year</u>	<u>Lauderdale Lakes</u>	<u>Percentage Growth Change</u>	<u>Broward County</u>	<u>Percentage Growth Change</u>
<u>2025</u>	<u>35,252</u>	<u>-1.95%</u>	<u>1,906,400</u>	<u>-1.95%</u>
	<u>37,106</u>	<u>3.21%</u>	<u>2,006,700</u>	<u>3.21%</u>
	<u>38,961</u>	<u>8.36%</u>	<u>2,107,000</u>	<u>8.36%</u>
<u>2030</u>	<u>35,128</u>	<u>-0.35%</u>	<u>1,899,700</u>	<u>-0.35%</u>
	<u>38,392</u>	<u>3.46%</u>	<u>2,076,200</u>	<u>3.46%</u>
	<u>41,655</u>	<u>6.92%</u>	<u>2,252,700</u>	<u>6.92%</u>
<u>2035</u>	<u>34,690</u>	<u>-1.25%</u>	<u>1,876,000</u>	<u>-1.25%</u>
	<u>39,309</u>	<u>2.39%</u>	<u>2,125,800</u>	<u>2.39%</u>
	<u>45,857</u>	<u>5.46%</u>	<u>2,375,600</u>	<u>5.46%</u>
<u>2040</u>	<u>33,399</u>	<u>-1.79%</u>	<u>1,842,400</u>	<u>-1.79%</u>
	<u>40,483</u>	<u>1.66%</u>	<u>2,161,100</u>	<u>1.66%</u>
	<u>47,567</u>	<u>4.39%</u>	<u>2,479,900</u>	<u>4.39%</u>
<u>2045</u>	<u>33,399</u>	<u>-1.96%</u>	<u>1,806,200</u>	<u>-1.96%</u>
	<u>40,483</u>	<u>1.30%</u>	<u>2,189,300</u>	<u>1.30%</u>
	<u>47,567</u>	<u>3.73%</u>	<u>2,572,400</u>	<u>3.73%</u>
<u>2050</u>	<u>32,750</u>	<u>-1.94%</u>	<u>1,771,100</u>	<u>-1.94%</u>
	<u>40,936</u>	<u>1.12%</u>	<u>2,213,800</u>	<u>1.12%</u>
	<u>49,124</u>	<u>3.27%</u>	<u>2,656,600</u>	<u>3.27%</u>

Source: University of Florida Bureau for Economic Research (BEBR), Volume 57, Bulletin 198, Projections of Florida Population by County, 2025-2050, with Estimates for 2023, January 2024

GOAL 1.1: Establish and maintain a compatible and sustainable distribution of land use categories, densities, and intensities that are appropriate for the neighborhoods, districts, and corridors throughout Lauderdale Lakes.

OBJECTIVE 1.1.1: Establish Future Land Use designations and adopt a Future Land Use Map to ~~that ensures~~ development and redevelopment is coordinated with the appropriate topography and soil conditions, the availability of facilities and services, and can accommodate projected population growth through the ~~2040 2035 and 2050~~ planning period horizons.

Monitoring and Evaluation:

~~Maintenance of an accurate and up-to-date Future Land Use Map that allows for a full range of land uses.~~

~~Update the Land Development Regulations (LDRs) for consistency with the following Future Land Use Designations.~~

Policy 1.1.1.1: Improve the livability and desirability of the City through the encouragement of compatible uses in the areas designated for residential uses.

Policy 1.1.1.2: ~~Purpose: To improve the livability and desirability of the City through the encouragement of compatible uses in the areas designated residential, while enhancing the existing residential development.~~ Establish residential Future Land Use classifications to provide for a variety of residential densities and compatible non-residential uses in accordance with the following provisions:

- a. ~~The Low (5) Residential category~~ Low Residential (LR) designation permits up to a maximum residential density of five (5) dwelling units per gross acre.
- b. ~~The Low-Medium (10) Residential category~~ Low-Medium Residential (LM) designation permits up to a maximum residential density of ten (10) dwelling units per gross acre.
- c. ~~The Medium (16) Residential category~~ Medium Residential (M) designation permits up to a maximum residential density of sixteen (16) dwelling units per gross acre.
- d. ~~The Medium (16) Residential category~~ Medium-High Residential (MH-25) designation permits up to a maximum residential density of twenty-five (25) dwelling units per gross acre.
- e. ~~The High (50) Residential category~~ High Residential (H-50) designation permits up to a maximum residential density of fifty (50) dwelling units per gross acre.

~~Uses: Each parcel of land within an area which is designated "Residential" by the Lauderdale Lakes Land Use Plan must be included in a zoning district that permits one or more of the following uses:~~

~~———— Dwelling units and accessory structures subject to the limitations upon density as expressed on the Lauderdale Lakes Future Land Use Map and the Land Development Regulations, and the following customary uses as expressly permitted below:~~

The permitted uses per each residential Future Land Use designation are:

- f. Dwelling Units and accessory structures;
- g. Parks, golf courses and other recreational facilities, and recreational, civic, or cultural buildings ancillary to the primary outdoor recreational use of the site;

- h. Community facilities designed to serve the residential area as permitted in the Land Development Regulations such as schools and houses of worship;
- i. Communication Facilities;
- j. Offices and/or Neighborhood retail sales of merchandise or service, subject to the following limitations and provisions:
 - 1. No more than a total of five percent of the area designated for residential use on the Broward County Future Land Use Map (Series) within a flexibility zone, as defined by the Broward County Land Use Plan, may be used for offices and/or retail sales of merchandise or services;
 - 2. No added contiguous area used for offices and/or retail sales of merchandise or services may exceed ten acres. For the purpose of this provision, contiguous is defined as: attached; located within 500 feet; or separated only by streets and highways, canals and rivers, or easements;
 - 3. Regardless of the constraints of (a) and (b) above, space within residential buildings in areas designated for ~~Medium-High (25) Residential or High (50) Residential density~~ MH-25 or H-50 may be used for offices and/or retail sales of merchandise or services, as long as no more than 50 percent of the floor area is used for said purposes;
 - 4. Regardless of the constraints of (a) and (b) above, space within residential buildings in areas designated for Medium (16) Residential density may be used for offices, as long as no more than 50 percent of the floor area is used for offices;
- k. Home occupations and other activities accessory to a dwelling unit; and
- l. Special Residential Facilities subject to: meeting one of the Category definitions as contained in the Plan Implementation Requirements section of the 2017 Broward County Land Use Plan; meeting the density provisions by Category type stated below; and the limitations as expressed by the City of Lauderdale Lakes regarding the use and allocation of Redevelopment Units, Flexibility Units or bonus sleeping rooms as contained in the Administrative Rules Document: Broward County Land Use Plan.
 - 1. Special Residential Facility Category (1) development shall count as one dwelling unit each.
 - 2. Special Residential Facility Category (2) development shall count as two dwelling units each.
 - 3. Special Residential Facility Category (3) development shall count as one dwelling unit per every two sleeping rooms regardless of the number of kitchens or baths.

The building intensity for non-residential uses reverts to the building intensity regulations permitted by the corresponding Future Land Use designation that such uses typically fall in.

Policy 1.1.1.3: ~~Purpose: To provide land for business, office, retail, personal services, and other commercial enterprises that are intended to serve and provide for the current and future residents of the City. Establish a commercial Future Land Use classification to provide for commercial, business, retail, personal services and other commercial enterprises that are intended to serve and provide for the current and future residents of the City.~~ Development within this Future Land Use Classification shall comply with the following provisions:

- a. ~~Intensity: The maximum nonresidential intensity in the Commercial designation shall be a FAR of 3.0.~~ The Commercial (C) designation permits a maximum building intensity 3.0 Floor Area Ratio.

~~Uses: Each parcel of land within an area which is designated "Commercial" by the Lauderdale Lakes Land Use Plan must be included in a zoning district that permits one or more of the following uses:~~

The permitted uses in the Commercial Future Land Use designation are:

1. Neighborhood, community, regional and highway retail and wholesale uses;
2. Office and business uses;
3. Hotels and motels;
4. Parks and recreation;
5. Community facilities, consistent with 4.1.4. the Community Facilities designation;
6. Utilities, transportation and communication facilities (excluding landfills and power plants);
7. Residential Uses provided that the City Commission applies flexibility or reserve units to the parcel consistent with the requirements of the Broward County Land Use Plan and that:
 - a. ~~_____ The residential units are located in the same structure as the commercial building).~~
 - b. ~~_____ The residential floor area does not exceed 50 percent of the total floor area of the building; or~~
 - c. ~~_____ The first floor is totally confined to commercial uses; or~~
 - d. ~~_____ For parcels 10 acres in size or less, free standing multi-family residential uses are permitted; or~~
 - e. ~~_____ For mixed commercial/ residential developments greater than 10 acres in size free standing multi-family residential uses are permitted provided the gross residential acreage does not exceed 10 acres or 40 percent of the total gross acreage of the commercially designated parcel, whichever is greater, and that the entire mixed commercial/residential development be governed by specific zoning regulations that establish criteria to ensure proper integration and compatibility of land uses within and surrounding the development; or~~
 - f. ~~_____ Residential units within the same structure as commercial uses for the owner, manager or caretaker of commercial uses may be located in areas designated commercial without the application of flexibility units or reserve units.~~
 - i. Residential uses, up to 10 acres, are permitted via City allocation of "flexibility units" and/or "redevelopment units," provided that total residential uses do not exceed 20% of the land area designated "Commercial" on the future land use map.
 - ii. Residential units within the same structure as Commercial uses for the owner, manager or caretaker of the Commercial uses are permitted.
8. Retail uses, restaurants, financial institutions, and personal services;
9. Employment uses, such as offices for administrative, professional, research, and business purposes;
10. Entertainment centers; and
11. Commercial recreation uses, such as outdoor and indoor recreation facilities, active recreation complexes, and stadiums.

Policy 1.1.1.4: ~~Purpose: To manage the growth and retention of light industrial land uses such as manufacturing, warehouse distribution, research and development, and other heavy commercial or industrial related uses~~ Establish an Industrial Future Land Use classifications to provide for light and heavy industrial development in accordance with the following provisions:

- a. ~~Intensity: The maximum nonresidential intensity in the Industrial designation shall be a FAR of 2.0~~ The Industrial designation permits a maximum residential density of zero (0) dwelling units per acre and a maximum building intensity of 2.0 Floor Area Ratio.

~~Uses: Each parcel of land within an area which is designated "Industrial" by the Lauderdale Lakes Land Use Plan must be included in a zoning district that permits one or more of the following uses:~~

The permitted uses in the Industrial designation are:

- b. Industrial uses;
- c. "Heavy Commercial" uses such as warehouses, wholesale distributors, etc;
- d. Office uses; Utilities, transportation and communication facilities and easements (excluding landfills and power plants);
- e. Parks and recreation uses as long as the location of these uses does not preclude or adversely affect the future use of surrounding areas for industry;
- f. Community facilities as long as the location of these uses does not preclude or adversely affect the future use of surrounding areas for industry;
- g. The following uses are permitted in industrial areas provided the total area of these uses does not exceed 20 percent of the area designated for industrial use in the City of Lauderdale Lakes on the Broward County Land Use Plan and as long as the location of these uses does not preclude or adversely affect the future use of surrounding areas for industry and is certified by the Broward County Planning Council subject to the review and approval requirements of the Administrative Rules Document: Broward County Land Use Plan; and
 - 1. Commercial and retail business uses.
 - 2. Hotels and motels.

Policy 1.1.1.5: ~~Purpose: Establish a Community Facilities Future Land Use classifications to provide land or the engagement and interaction of members of for the community,~~ to enhance the overall health and wellbeing of the City. These include uses such as educational, medical, governmental, religious, civic, cultural, judicial, and correctional facilities. Development within the Community Facilities Future Land Use classification shall comply with the following provisions:

~~Intensity: The maximum allowable intensity within the Community Facilities designation shall be an FAR of 0.75.~~

- a. The Community Facilities (CF) designation permits a maximum residential density of zero (0) dwelling units per acre and a maximum building intensity of 0.75 Floor Area Ratio.

~~Uses: Each parcel of land within an area which is designated “Community Facility” by the Lauderdale Lakes Land Use Plan must be included in a zoning district that permits one or more of the following uses:~~

The permitted uses in the CF Future Land Use designation are:

1. Schools, houses of worship, hospitals, governmental administration, police, and fire stations, libraries, civic centers, courts, nursing homes, and governmentally sponsored residential-care facilities for the elderly and/or persons with disabilities. Also permitted in areas designated for community facilities are parks and recreation facilities.
 - i. Special Residential Facility Category (2) development as defined by the Broward County Land Use Plan subject to the allocation of redevelopment or flexibility units in accordance with the Special Residential Facilities provisions and policies for application of these units as contained in the “Administrative Rules Document” of the Broward County Planning Council.
 - ii. Special Residential Facility Category (3) development as defined by the Broward County Land Use Plan; subject to the allocation of redevelopment units or flexibility units in accordance with the Special Residential Facilities provisions and policies for application of these units as explained in the “Administrative Rules Document” of the Broward County Planning Council; each flexibility or redevelopment unit shall permit two sleeping rooms regardless of the number of kitchens or baths.

Policy 1.1.1.6: ~~Purpose:~~ Establish Recreation Future Land Use classifications to provide areas that are generally free from development. This land use designation shall and provide opportunities for new and existing recreational facilities in the City and support physical and mental well-being for residents of all ages. “Private Recreation” or “Public Recreation” facilities must meet the following provisions:

- a. ~~Intensity:~~ The maximum allowable intensity of zero (0) dwelling units per acre within the Private Recreation and Public Recreation designations shall be an FAR Floor Area Ratio of 0.10 for accessory structures and 3.0 for principal recreation structures.

~~Uses: Each parcel of land within an area which is designated “Private Recreation” or “Public Recreation” by the Lauderdale Lakes Land Use Plan must be included in a zoning district that permits one or more of the following uses:~~

The permitted uses within the “Private Recreation” or “Public Recreation” Future Land Use designation are:

1. Passive recreational uses, including, but not limited to: nature centers and trails, scenic areas, wildlife sanctuaries and feeding stations, aquatic preserves, and picnic areas;
2. Golf courses which are intended to remain as permanent open space;
3. Camping grounds and related facilities;
4. Cemeteries;

5. Active recreational uses, including, but not limited to: tennis courts, playgrounds, swimming pools, athletic fields and courts, beaches, and bikeways;
6. Boat ramps and docks; and
7. Outdoor cultural, educational and civic facilities, including but not limited to: animal exhibits, habitats, band shells, and outdoor classrooms.

Level of Service: The City shall provide for a minimum of three (3) acres of Community level parks for every 1,000 existing and projected permanent residents.

Policy 1.1.1.7: Establish a Utilities Future Land Use classification to provide for development which ensures adequate level of service is maintained consistent with the standards established in the Infrastructure Element and in accordance with the following provisions. The Utilities (U) designation permits a maximum residential density of zero (0) dwelling units per acre and a maximum building intensity as found in the Land Development Regulations.

The permitted uses in the U Future Land Use designation are:

- a. Utilities such as water and wastewater treatment plants, pumping stations, electrical power plants and substations, solid waste disposal and transfer stations; excluding Landfills;
- b. Other uses determined to be ancillary to the primary uses described in (1); and
- c. The following uses may also be permitted in the areas designated utilities as long as the location of these uses does not preclude or adversely affect the future use of the surrounding areas for utility facilities.
 1. Recreation and open space uses.
 2. Non-residential agricultural uses.
 3. Communication facilities.

~~Purpose: To ensure that land is available to produce utilities and guarantee that an adequate level of utility service is provided for the current and future residents of the City.~~

~~Uses: Each parcel of land within an area which is designated "Utilities" by the Lauderdale Lakes Land Use Plan must be included in a zoning district which permits one or more of the following uses:~~

Policy 1.1.1.8: ~~Purpose: To promote~~ Establish a Mixed-Use Future Land Use classification to allow for mixed use development in a single area, to discourage the use of the automobile, and to promote multi-modal transportation. Land within this designation shall balance land uses with multi-modal transportation and innovative design principles to create space that are more desirable for current and future residents of the City.

~~Uses: Each parcel of land within an area which is designated "Local Activity Center" (LAC) by the Lauderdale Lakes Land Use Plan shall be in conformance with the following criteria:~~

Development within this Future Land use Classification shall be subject to compliance with the following provisions:

- a. The Local Activity Center (LAC) designation permits a maximum residential density and building intensity governed by site-specific comprehensive plan amendments.
- b. The Lauderdale Lakes Downtown Activity Center is permitted:

1. Acreage: Approximately 140 acres
2. General Location: East of Northwest 43rd Avenue, south of Northwest 36th Street, west of Northwest 35th Avenue and north of Northwest 29th Street.
3. Density and Intensity of Land Uses:
 - i. Residential Land Uses 3,000 dwelling units*
 - ii. Commercial Land Uses 500,000 square feet**
 - iii. Hotel 300 rooms
 - iv. Community Facilities Land Uses 50,000 square feet
 - v. Recreation and Open Space 5.0 acres minimum

*Consisting of 1,500 high rise† dwelling units, 500 garden apartments and 1,000 townhouses. The City shall not issue residential building permits until the execution and implementation of a legally enforceable mechanism, such as a tri-party interlocal agreement, regarding a student station fee. Additional high rise units may be substituted for garden and/or townhouse units provided that (i) not more than 3,000 total residential units are developed in the LAC and (ii) any such substitution is approved by the City Commission.

**A 20 percent increase (100,000 square feet) was added as part of the 2022 Broward County Land Use Plan.

† Note: High-rise units are defined as four (4) stories or more, consistent with the effective Broward County Land Development Code definition at the time of the adoption of the Broward County Land Use Plan amendment.

The requirements of the LAC designation are:

- a. Shall support a balanced mix of land use characterized by compactness, pedestrian friendly design, neighborhood-scale, and framed by architecture and landscape design appropriate to local history and ecology.
- b. Shall have a development pattern that generally reflects planning and design principles such as walkable neighborhoods oriented around the “five-minute walk”, primary orientation toward public transit systems, a centrally located community serving land use or land uses, and greater integration of housing, employment, shopping and recreation at the neighborhood level.
- c. Shall protect archeological and paleontological resources and encourage rehabilitation or reuse of historic buildings on site, whenever feasible.
- d. Shall promote an urban form with well-integrated land use combinations, balanced intensities and densities or uses compatible with surrounding uses, and promote mobility through safe and convenient interconnectivity of vehicular (including transit access), pedestrian and other non-motorized modes of travel. The design guidelines shall integrate public areas through open space, urban public plazas, and/or recreational or community facility areas. These guidelines may include:
 1. Buildings should front the street (zero or minimum setbacks are preferable).
 2. Vehicle parking strategies which lessen conflicts with bicycles and pedestrians and promote transit usage (i.e. parking structures, off-site parking, reduced parking ratios, shared parking facilities, and parking which does not front the street).
 3. Transit/bus stop.

4. A circulation system designed to strengthen bicycle and pedestrian connectivity to all areas of the site/area, including recreation areas, parks, adjacent uses, transit/bus stop and activity nodes.
 5. Physical separation, such as walling off neighborhoods from adjacent development or roadways, is discouraged where it disrupts the connectivity of
 6. compatible uses, pedestrian and/or bicycle access. If a buffer is necessary, adequate landscaping could be used in place of a continuous wall.
 7. Complement and support adjacent existing land uses and/or adopted future land use designations through the effective use of density, massing, and other design elements.
- e. Shall consider community needs for affordable housing and support the policies, methods, and programs included in this plan to achieve and/or maintain sufficient supply of affordable housing opportunities, though various mechanisms such as the direction of public housing program funds into the Activity Center, reduced lot size for dwelling units with non-residential uses, the allowance of accessory dwelling units, or though other mechanisms proven effective in increasing the affordable housing stock. To promote Activity Center which proposed to include “very low” of “low income” housing as a viable component, Broward County shall support all reasonable means and methods to mitigate potential negative impacts to public facilities and services which may result from the amendment.

OBJECTIVE 1.1.2: Maintain consistency with the Broward County Comprehensive Plan and ensure Broward County certification of the City Comprehensive Plan.

~~The intensities and densities of all land uses shall be interpreted in accordance with the following policies of this objective, and further restricted by enforcing the City of Lauderdale Lakes’ zoning map, the specific requirements of each zoning district, the City’s Code of Ordinances and the City and County platting and subdivision regulations.~~

Monitoring and Evaluation:

~~Maintain the City’s Flexibility and Redevelopment Units inventory and provide an update of the total number of remaining units annually to the public.~~

Policy 1.1.2.1: Implement zoning categories through the City Land Development Regulations that maintain consistency with City and Broward County Future Land Use designations.

~~The intensities of all land uses shall be further restricted by enforcing the Lauderdale Lakes’ zoning map and the specific requirements of each zoning district, the City’s Code of Ordinances and the City and Broward County platting and subdivision regulations. The vertical mixing of land uses along main thoroughfares shall be encouraged.~~

Policy 1.1.2.2: Manage development through land use, zoning, platting, site planning, permitting, and professional licensing and registration.

Policy 1.1.2.3: Maintain partnerships between residents and businesses, law enforcement, and fire rescue to address code enforcement, community safety, emergency management, disaster preparedness, public safety, infrastructure improvements, crime prevention, and drug education activities.

Policy 1.1.2.4: Continue to invest in public parks, community facilities, and libraries to serve neighborhood residents.

Policy 1.1.2.5: To allow both the public and private sectors to respond to changing conditions and permit the appropriate location of neighborhood commercial uses within or adjacent to established residential neighborhoods, the Lauderdale Lakes Land Use Plan shall permit up to 5% of the area designated residential within Lauderdale Lakes to be used for neighborhood commercial uses as identified and in accordance with this Plan and the rules established within the “Administrative Rules Document: Broward County Land Use Plan.”

Policy 1.1.2.6: The City may decrease by 20 percent the lands designated “Commercial” on the Broward County Land Use Map for residential use in accordance with the rules established within the “Administrative Rules Document: Broward County Land Use Plan” and the Chapter 163, Florida Statutes plan adoption and amendment process.

Policy 1.1.2.7: ~~The City shall continue to~~ Implement the Flexibility Unit provisions as provided for in this Element and as consistent with the Broward County Land Use Plan and the Administrative Rules Document: Broward NEXT.

- a. Flexibility Units are equal the difference between the number of dwelling units permitted within a flexibility zone by the Broward County Land Use Plan and the number of dwelling units permitted within the City of Lauderdale Lakes' Future Land Use Map, plus additional remaining permitted dwelling units, fixed at the adoption date of the 2017 Broward County Land Use Plan and formerly defined as ""Reserve Units"" which were equal to two percent (2%) of the total number of dwelling units permitted by the City of Lauderdale Lakes' Future Land Use Map. The certified Lauderdale Lakes Future Land Use Map may be more restrictive than the Broward County Land Use Plan Map (Series), therefore, available Flexibility Units may be utilized by the City to rearrange residential densities.
- b. The City of Lauderdale Lakes has been established as a "Unified Flexibility Zone." The City's utilization of the Broward County Land Use Plan “Flexibility Rules” shall be subject to a determination by the Broward County Commission that such allocation is compatible with adjacent land uses, and that impacts on public school facilities have been adequately considered, in the following instances:
 1. Allocations to sites which are contiguous to a municipality upon request of the contiguous municipality.
 2. Allocations to sites which are adjacent to an Environmentally Sensitive Land, as defined within the Broward County Comprehensive Plan, or a Broward County or regional park, including sites which are attached, located within 500 feet, or separated only by streets and highways, canals and rivers or easements, upon request of the Broward County Commission. Additional rules and procedures for the processing of County Commission compatibility reviews shall be included in the Planning Council's administrative rules.

Policy 1.1.2.8: Redevelopment Units are defined as additional permitted dwelling units equal to three percent (3%) of the total number of dwelling units as established by the adoption of the Broward County Land Use Plan. Municipalities that have fewer than 250 combined “flexibility units” or “redevelopment units” may apply to the Broward County Planning Council for the allocation of “redevelopment units” in allocations of 500 dwelling units, or 10% of the number of dwelling units permitted by the certified municipal land use plan,

whichever is less, subject to the requirements set forth in Broward County Land Use Plan.

Policy 1.1.2.9: ~~The City shall establish~~ Implement programs to provide, encourage, or enable, low and moderate income housing to meet the needs of ~~it's~~ the City's existing and future residential population and economic activities.

Policy 1.1.2.10: For amendments that propose to add 100 or more residential dwelling units to the existing densities approved by the ~~BCLUP~~ Broward County Land Use Plan (BCLUP), Broward County and affected municipalities shall coordinate and cooperate to implement the affected municipality's chosen policies, methods and programs to achieve and/or maintain a sufficient supply of affordable housing. In addressing amendments ~~that~~ which proposed to add 100 or more residential dwelling units to the existing densities approved by the BCLUP, the municipality, without limitation, may include consideration and implementation of the following affordable housing strategies:

- a. programs and policies involving mechanisms such as, but not limited to, impact fees, in-lieu fees, and/or public funds, in which the municipality, and/or Broward County, and/or other appropriate agencies/entities (including, but not limited to, major employers), provide for the construction or supply of affordable housing;
- b. programs and policies involving mechanisms such as, but not limited to, impact fees, in-lieu fees, and/or public funds, in which the municipality, and/or Broward County, and/or other appropriate agencies/entities (including, but not limited to, major employers), provide funding to facilitate the affordable purchase or renting of housing;
- c. programs and policies in which the municipality, and/or Broward County, and/or other appropriate agencies, facilitate the maintenance of the existing supply of affordable housing stock, if any;
- d. property tax abatement programs aimed at preserving or creating affordable housing;
- e. streamlined and reduced-cost permitting procedures for affordable housing;
- f. specific minimum set-aside requirements for new affordable housing construction;
- g. use of appropriate existing public lands, or public land-banking, to facilitate an affordable housing supply;
- h. programs and policies to facilitate the development and use of municipal and/or Broward County affordable housing density bonus provisions;
- i. Land Development Regulations which promote the availability of affordable housing such as reduced lot size and floor area for dwelling units, construction of zero lot line and cluster housing, vertical integration of residential units with non-residential uses, and the allowance of accessory dwelling units;
- j. the existing supply of affordable housing.

~~The affected municipality~~ The City shall demonstrate compliance with this Policy at the time of the County's consideration of the applicable land use plan amendment, by establishing that the municipality has implemented or ensured adoption of appropriate policy and program measures to implement the City's ~~affected municipality's~~ chosen policies, methods and programs to achieve and/or maintain a sufficient supply of affordable housing for each of the following affordable housing income categories defined by the Broward County Land Use Plan: very-low, low, and moderate. The City shall estimate its supply of affordable housing utilizing the data and methodology referenced within the "Broward County Affordable Housing Needs Assessment," 2018, prepared by

The Metropolitan Center Florida International University, as may be updated and accepted by the Broward County Board of County Commissioners, after January 7, 2021. For the purposes of this Policy, the term "affordable housing" shall include the meaning as defined by the BCLUP. The median annual income estimate should be updated at least yearly.

Policy 1.1.2.11:

- a. Bonus Residential Density: Bonus residential density may be allocated to facilitate the development of affordable housing for persons within the following income categories as defined in the Broward County Land Use Plan:
 1. Moderate-income persons having a total annual anticipated income for the household that does not exceed 120 percent of the median annual income adjusted for family size for households within the county.*
 2. Low income persons having a total annual anticipated income for the household that does not exceed 80 percent of the median annual income adjusted for family size for households within the county. *
 3. Very-Low income persons having a total annual anticipated income for the household that does not exceed 50 percent of the median annual income adjusted for family size for households within the county. *

*While occupying a rental unit, annual anticipated gross income may increase to an amount not to exceed 140 percent of the applicable median income adjusted for family size."

b. Bonus Formulas

1. Moderate-income: Six (6) bonus units per every one (1) "moderate-income" unit (including areas east of the Intracoastal Waterway).
 2. Low-income: Nine (9) bonus units per every one (1) "low-income" unit (including areas east of the Intracoastal Waterway).
 3. Very-Low-income: Nineteen (19) bonus units per every one (1) "very-low-income" unit (including areas east of the Intracoastal Waterway).
- c. Affordable housing density bonuses are conditioned on the developer or purchaser providing, in a manner acceptable to the City, guarantees, as a minimum, through the use of restrictive covenants, that the affordability of the bonus units for the affordable income groups described above will be maintained for a period of at least thirty (30) years for rental housing and at least thirty (30) years for owner-occupied housing.
- d. The total number of units, including affordable and bonus units, on lands designated as "Residential" may not exceed a maximum of 50 dwelling units per acre on the Broward County Land Use Plan. For parcels designated "Commerce" or similar designation on the local land use plan map, these maximum densities shall not be applicable. If the total density, including the affordable and bonus units, exceeds the density permitted by the existing zoning classification, the governing body of the City shall make a finding of compatibility with existing and future land uses and its local Land Development Regulations at a publicly noticed meeting, consistent with its notification requirements; otherwise, the local planning agency of the local government may make the finding of compatibility at a publicly noticed meeting, consistent with the above.

- e. At the time of allocation of bonus density, the City must make a finding that adequate public facilities and services are in place, or will be in place with completion of project construction, to accommodate all bonus and affordable units.
- f. Allocations of bonus residential density does not require an amendment to the Broward County Land Use Plan or the City land use plan.
- g. The City of Lauderdale Lakes may utilize the Bonus Density provisions regardless of whether such provisions are incorporated within the land use elements.
- h. By January 31 of each year, a City official shall transmit to the Planning Council an annual report providing tables reflecting bonus density units allocated.
- i. Bonus “affordable” unit and bonus unit construction is subject to the following, as enforced by the City of Lauderdale Lakes:
 - 1. One hundred percent (100%) of bonus “affordable” units must receive certificates of occupancy before the final fifty percent (50%) of bonus units receive their certificate of occupancy; or
 - 2. The City must require that bonus “affordable” units are available before or concurrently with bonus units.
- j. The City may be more restrictive and is not required to adopt, utilize or implement the above referenced bonus formulas.

~~4. The total number of bonus affordable and bonus units may not exceed 50% of the maximum number of dwelling units indicated for the parcel by the City land use plan map. However, for “very low or low income” units, the total number of bonus affordable and bonus market rate units may not exceed 100% of the maximum number of dwelling units indicated for the parcel by the City land use plan map. For parcels designated “Commerce” or similar designation on the City land use plan map, these percentages shall not be applicable.~~

OBJECTIVE 1.1.3: Future growth and development, redevelopment and rehabilitation will be managed through the preparation, adoption, implementation, and enforcement of Land Development Regulations consistent with the Comprehensive Plan, the City adopted level of services in the Capital Improvement Element, and with s.163.3202, F.S.

Monitoring and Evaluation:

~~-Maintenance of customer satisfaction records~~

~~-Creation of a Priority Development Incentive Program~~

~~-Strategic Economic Development Plan~~

Policy 1.1.3.1: Adopt and maintain Land Development Regulations and zoning districts that are based on the principles, goals, objectives, policies, future land use categories, and maximum densities and intensities established by this plan to enhance the quality of life of Lauderdale Lakes residents.

Policy 1.1.3.2: Continue to administer Land Development Regulations consistent with s.163.3202, F.S. that shall also contain specific and detailed provisions required to implement the adopted Comprehensive Plan and which as a minimum:

- a. Regulate the subdivision of land;
- b. Regulate the use of land and surface water;

- c. Ensure the compatibility of adjacent land uses and provide for open space;
- d. Regulate areas subject to seasonal and periodic flooding and provide for drainage and stormwater management;
- e. Regulate signage;
- f. Provide that public facilities and services meet or exceed the standards established in the capital improvements element;
- g. Ensure safe and convenient traffic flow, adequate rights-of-way, and vehicle parking needs; and
- h. Encourages energy efficient and innovative development (planned developments, mixed-use development & Redevelopment Units).

Policy 1.1.3.3: The Lauderdale Lakes Land Development Regulations shall continue to provide for the discontinuation of non-conforming land and building uses which are incompatible or inconsistent with the Land Use Plan. Regulations for buffering of incompatible land uses shall continue to be enforced as set forth in the Lauderdale Lakes Land Development Regulations, consistent with s.163.3202, F.S.

Policy 1.1.3.4: The Lauderdale Lakes Land Development Regulations shall continue to provide for the protection and creation of surface waters in conformance with State of Florida and South Florida Water Management District policies.

Policy 1.1.3.5: New development adjacent to or in the vicinity of surface waters shall be designed so as to minimize the direct discharge of stormwater runoff into such bodies of water.

Policy 1.1.3.6: The City shall consider the impacts of land use plan amendments on ~~historic, archaeological and paleontological resources~~ historically significant archaeological resources.

OBJECTIVE 1.1.4: Continue to coordinate with affected and appropriate governments and agencies to maximize their input into the development process and mitigate potential adverse impacts of future development and redevelopment activities.

Policy 1.1.4.1: Requests for development orders or permits shall be coordinated with applicable and appropriate City service providers, Broward County, Broward County Public Schools, special districts 4.1.10, the South Florida Regional Planning Council, the South Florida Water Management District and state and federal agencies to ensure consistency with adopted concurrency requirements of Section 163.3180, Florida Statutes and to provide adequate land for public utilities.

Policy 1.1.4.2: The City shall administer platting requirements in conformance with, or more stringent than the Broward

s a plat including the parcel or parcels of land approved by the Broward County Commission and recorded in the official records of Broward County subsequent to June 4, 1953. This section will not apply to an application for a building permit which meets the criteria established within Article 4 of the *Administrative Rules Document: BrowardNext*. The City shall adopt Land Development Regulations that require platting at least in those circumstances where this plan requires platting; and such regulations may establish additional standards, procedures, and requirements as may be necessary to regulate and

control the platting of lands within its boundaries. has been approved by Broward County on the subject parcel. (Broward County Land Use Plan 2.13.1, 2.13.3, 2.13.4)

Policy 1.1.4.3: At the time of plat recordation, rights-of-way shall be conveyed to the public by deed or easement sufficient to address the impact of development on transportation needs and to meet the requirements of the Broward County Trafficways Plan.

Policy 1.1.4.4: The City shall not accept a building permit application, nor issue a building permit for new development unless the applicant has presented evidence from Broward County that the impact of the proposed development to public facilities (e.g. Schools & Transportation) has been mitigated through the payment of impact fees, or other measures in compliance with the Broward County Land Use Plan and Broward County Land Development Code.

Policy 1.1.4.5: Development orders shall be consistent with the Broward County Land Use Plan, the Lauderdale Lakes Land Use Plan and Land Development Regulations.

Policy 1.1.4.6: The City, Broward County and the School Board of Broward County shall coordinate through the processes and procedures identified in the ILA as amended from time to time to ensure collaborative planning and decision making on population projections and public school siting and to accomplish coordination between the City's adopted comprehensive plan and the School Board's District Educational Facilities Plan.

OBJECTIVE 1.1.5: Maintain consistency with Broward County land use practices and Chapter 163, Florida Statutes, and coordinate with adjacent local governments and regional jurisdictional external agencies in the comprehensive planning and amendment process.

The Lauderdale Lakes Land Use Element and any proposed Future Land Use Map amendments shall be reviewed in a manner consistent with the applicable and appropriate processes identified in Chapter 163, F.S., the Broward County Land Use Plan, and the Lauderdale Lakes Comprehensive Plan.

Policy 1.1.5.1: Prepare and transmit to the Broward County Planning Council the information listed below within the time periods specified. This information is for the purposes of monitoring compliance with the Broward County Land Use Plan and for maintaining current, countywide records of land development activities on which to base future planning. Information shall be transmitted in a format to be prescribed by the Broward County Planning Council.

- a. A yearly summary regarding allocation of acreage proposed for commercial or residential uses within lands designated Residential, Activity Center, or Commerce utilizing the "flexibility" provisions of the Broward County Land Use Plan, if certified within the local land use plan.

Upon Determination by the Broward County Commission that a local government has granted development permits or permitted uses which are inconsistent with the requirements of the Broward County Land Use Plan, or fails to act in substantial compliance with the Broward County Land Use Plan, the Broward County Commission shall take such actions as may be necessary and proper to enforce the requirements of the Broward County Land Use Plan.

Policy 1.1.5.2: ~~The Broward County Planning Council shall continue to Maintain Broward County Certification of the City Comprehensive plan, as administered in~~ the certification and recertification process established within the Broward County Charter to ensure the land use plans of Broward County's local governments are in substantial conformity with the Broward County Land Use Plan and implement the procedures identified within the "Administrative Rules Document: Broward County Land Use Plan."

Policy 1.1.5.3: ~~Broward County and the City of Lauderdale Lakes shall~~ Review proposed amendments to the County and City land use plans to ensure the provision of adequate public facilities when needed to serve the proposed development, including the review of available water and wastewater services and/or plans to provide such services within a financially feasible capital plan adopted by the City.

Policy 1.1.5.4: ~~Broward County and the City of Lauderdale Lakes shall~~ In the review and approval of amendments to the Broward County and City land use plans, the for compatibility of with existing and future land uses, the character of the predominate development area, and future land uses as shall be a primary consideration. It is recognized in that review, but shall also recognize that approved redevelopment plans aimed at eliminating or reducing blighted and deteriorating areas may appropriately promote the introduction of land use patterns in variance from existing land uses patterns.

Policy 1.1.5.5: In order to prevent future incompatible land uses, the established character of predominately developed areas shall be a primary consideration when amendments to the Broward County Land Use Plan are proposed.

Policy 1.1.5.6: The individual and cumulative impacts on the existing and planned transportation facilities shall be considered in the review of land use amendments that are proposing to increase density and intensity; the required traffic review methodology shall be endorsed by the Broward Metropolitan Planning Organization.

Policy 1.1.5.7: Prior to plat approval, Broward County and/or the City of Lauderdale lakes shall ensure that the public facilities and services necessary to meet the level of service standards established within the Broward County Comprehensive Plan and affected municipal comprehensive plan will be available to serve new development.

Policy 1.1.5.8: For those portions of the regional roadway network within the City's jurisdiction, ensure the adopted levels of service and concurrency management systems are consistent with the Broward County Transportation Element.

Policy 1.1.5.9: Utilize the highway capacity methodology endorsed by the Broward Metropolitan Planning Organization and approved by the Broward County Board of County Commissioners to determine the capacities and levels of service on the regional roadway network.

Policy 1.1.5.10: ~~The City shall~~ Review proposed amendments that increase density for consistency with the Public School Facilities Element and countywide and municipal level of service standards for schools in compliance with the Public School Facilities Inter-local Agreement to ensure that there is sufficient capacity to accommodate the projected student impact of the proposed amendment.

Policy 1.1.5.11: ~~The City shall~~ Ensure that applications for increases in density or intensity are reviewed by the utility provider (Broward County Water & Wastewater Services) for concurrency requirements and for consistency with the Broward County Water Supply Facilities Work Plan and for areas of the City where Fort Lauderdale is the potable water provider.

Policy 1.1.5.12: ~~Broward County shall~~ Discourage land use plan amendments which negatively impact hurricane evacuation clearance times and/or emergency shelter capacities.

Policy 1.1.5.13: ~~Broward County and the City of Lauderdale Lakes shall consider the~~ Consider the impacts of land use plan amendments on wetland resources and minimize those impacts to the maximum extent practicable.

Policy 1.1.5.14: Amendments to the City Comprehensive Plan for sites developed for use as a golf course, including closed golf courses, shall address the following:

- a. The impact of the loss of open space on the surrounding residential areas. The loss of open space must be mitigated through provision of parks and open space to serve the surrounding neighborhood.
- b. Management of storm water retention taking into account the extent to which the golf course provided storm water retention for the surrounding development and how this will be mitigated, along with any additional storm water impacts created by the new development.
- c. Minimization of the impact on natural resources including wetlands, lakes, aquifer recharge areas and the tree canopy, including any historic trees on the site.
- d. Mitigation of environmental contamination. The level of environmental contamination must be determined by conducting a Phase 1 environmental assessment. A Phase 2 environmental assessment may be required based upon the findings of the Phase 1 assessment.
- e. Integration of the proposed development with the surrounding areas including how the development will tie into the existing neighborhoods through roads, sidewalks, parks/open space and greenways.

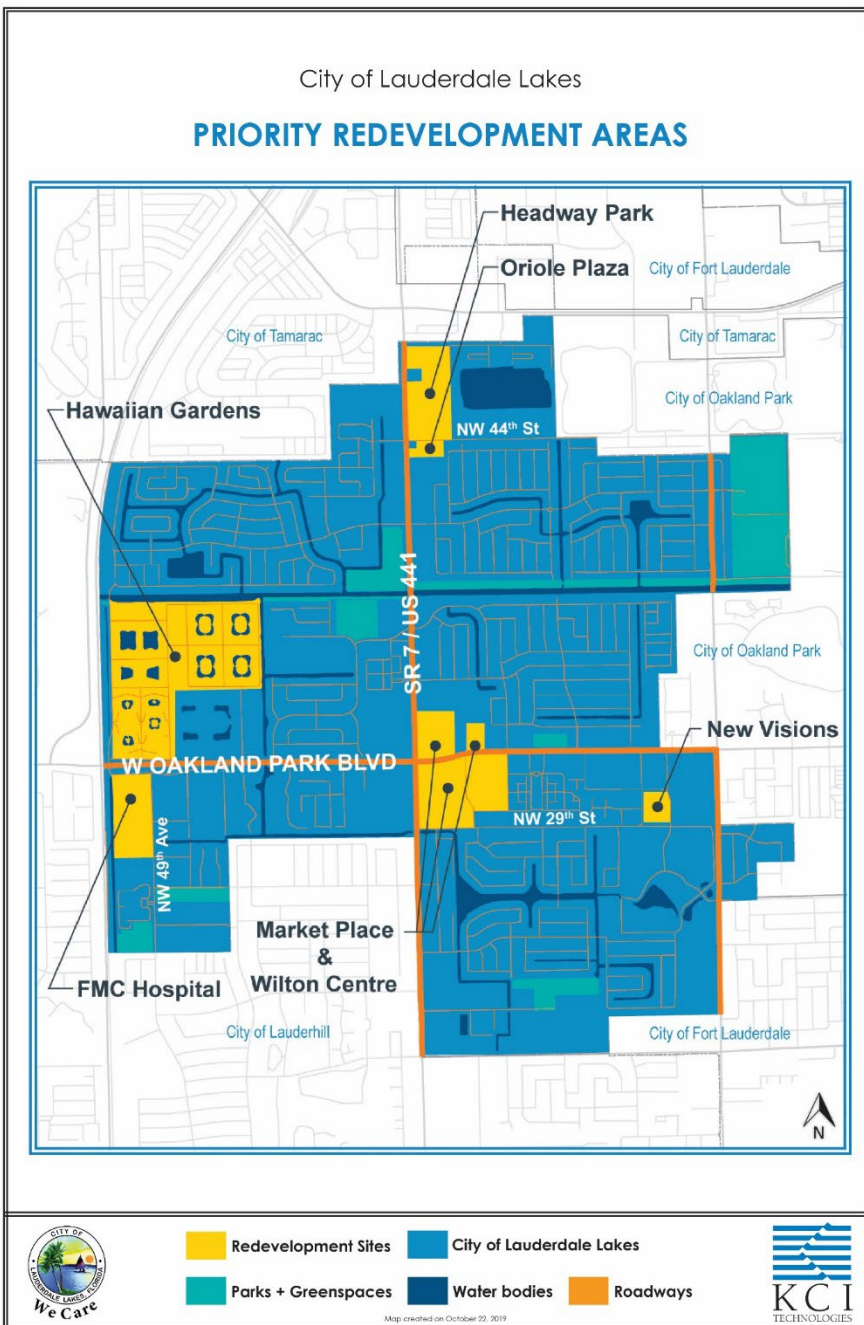
~~Broward County and the City of Lauderdale Lakes shall address land use plan amendments containing golf courses, including closed golf courses, consistent with the Broward County Land Use Plan Policy 2.5.5.~~

Policy 1.1.5.15: Amendments that propose to add 100 or more dwelling units shall be reviewed for consistency with Policy 2.16.2 of the Broward County Land Use Plan.

Policy 1.1.5.16: Amendments to the land use plan shall successfully complete the Chapter 163, Florida Statutes local comprehensive plan review process prior to their certification or recertification by the Broward County Planning Council.

OBJECTIVE 1.1.6: Prioritize the infill and redevelopment of commercial corridors and strategic priority redevelopment areas for general consistency principles and concepts in this element.

Monitoring and Evaluation:



Review approved projects for consistency with the following general principles and design concepts.

Policy 1.1.6.1: Headway Office Park

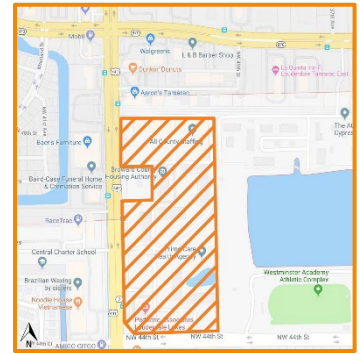
Location: Northeast corner of SR 7/US 441 and NW 44th Street.

Recommendation: Redevelop and enhance the vibrancy of the existing office park with site improvements, open space, and additional uses, including residential (in mixed-use structures), and retail.

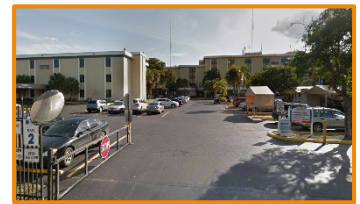
Vision: Adaptive and flexible, accessible and interconnected, and sustainable: a reimagined Headway Office Park will be a unique business park that is designed and planned for the needs of the 21st century work force. With its expansive open and green spaces, interconnected pedestrian and bicycle pathways, compact and efficient design, and variety of uses, this innovative business hub will be an extension of the neighborhood and could serve as the anchor and gateway for the northern boundary of the City.

Design Guidelines:

- a. Protect the pedestrian and enhance the pedestrian environment and scale.
- b. Commercial and retail spaces should be placed along US 441 and designed in such a way as to enhance the pedestrian experience.
- c. On-site circulation should prioritize the pedestrian and bicyclist over the automobile.
- d. Building setbacks and placement should enhance the pedestrian experience, whenever possible.
- e. Incorporate open spaces that are accessible to the public.
- f. Buildings should be designed to maximize natural light and ventilation, and be cohesive and similar in aesthetic, including creating an open and translucent ground level and minimize “blind corners.”
- g. Incorporate design concepts and principles which foster connected, safe, active, and successful urban environments, such as New Urbanism and Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED).
- h. Place ride share pick-up/drop-off locations, electric vehicle charging stations, and bicycle amenities close to building entrances.
- i. The atmosphere within the parking lot is to be as pleasant and park-like as possible and should limit paved surfaces whenever feasible.
- j. The use of sustainable, permeable materials, such as porous pavement is encouraged.
- k. Ensure site lighting is sufficient to prevent dark areas and enhance safety, without causing a nuisance to neighboring properties, and is dark sky friendly.
- l. Ensure consistent streetscaping details throughout all of the gateways into the City of Lauderdale Lakes.



Location Map



Existing Conditions



The central green and the pedestrian amenities along the thoroughfare roadway enhance the public realm

Policy 1.1.6.2: Florida Medical Center Hospital Property and Property to the South

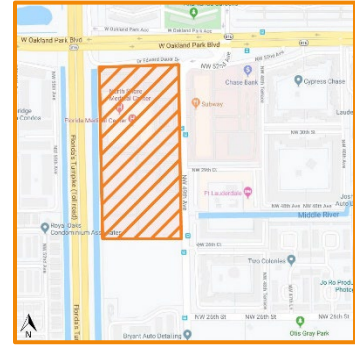
Location: NW 49th Avenue, north of Woodsdale Oaks Apartments, just east of Florida's Turnpike.

Recommendation: Through a future concurrent Future Land Use amendment and the creation of an overlay/zoning district, create a mixed-use hospital district to allow for complimentary uses such as a commercial liner in parking garages and workforce housing at a base density of 25-30 dwelling units per acre.

Vision: Allow for a mixture of housing types and densities, commercial, retail, and recreational activities, and a network of interconnected, tree lined, and accessible pedestrian pathways. The *Florida Medical Center Hospital* could serve as the anchor and gateway for the western boundary of the City and provide workforce housing to hospital employees.

Design Guidelines:

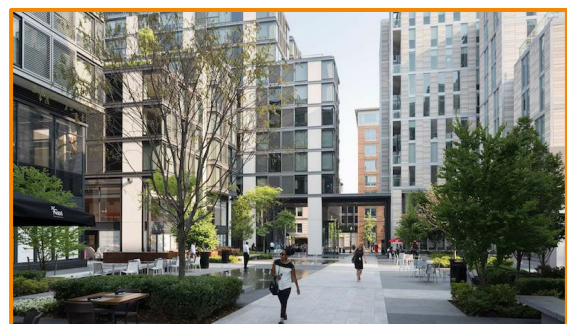
- a. Low scale retail and commercial spaces should be placed along NW 49th Avenue, with minimal setbacks.
- b. Parking should be placed at the rear of the building, not along NW 49th Avenue nor along NW 52nd Avenue/Access Road.
- c. Parking structures lined with ground floor retail and commercial spaces are strongly encouraged over surface parking.
- d. Protect the pedestrian and enhance the pedestrian environment and scale.
- e. Develop a safe and sustainable mixed-use hospital development.
- f. Incorporate design concepts and principles which foster connected, safe, active, and successful urban environments, such as New Urbanism and Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED).
- g. The use of sustainable, permeable, heat reflective materials should be used wherever feasible.
- h. Shade trees and Florida-friendly landscaping should be utilized.
- i. Ensure site lighting is sufficient to prevent dark areas and enhance safety, without causing a nuisance to neighboring properties, and is dark sky friendly.



Location Map



Conceptual example of infill development over surface parking



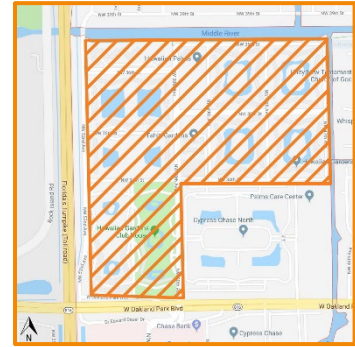
Example: this pedestrian promenade helps to promote connectivity and enhances the pedestrian environment

Policy 1.1.6.3: Hawaiian Gardens

Location: North side of W Oakland Park Boulevard, just east of Florida's Turnpike.

Recommendation: Through a site-specific Future Land Use Amendment, allow for a higher density residential development (High density residential, at up to 50 dwelling units per acre) with concurrent site-plan approval to ensure general consistency with the City's vision.

Vision: With a focus on promoting health and wellness living, a reimagined higher density residential development on the property aims to create a dense, sustainable, affordable, and attractive residential community for all ages and abilities that creatively mitigates potential flood hazard. As the property is adjacent to the elevated Florida Turnpike and the hospital property to the south, additional height at this location would not be out scale with the surrounding conditions.



Location Map



Existing Conditions

Design Guidelines:

- a. Provide a mixture of housing types to support a variety of income levels, and which include flexible spaces to support changes in market demand.
- b. Encourage opportunities for social interaction and community building by incorporating flexible spaces and open / recreational spaces to support a variety of users, abilities, and activities. Additionally, including interconnected, wide, and safe walking paths, centralized mailboxes, and active and passive open and green spaces would allow for increased opportunities for social interaction.
- c. Buildings should be designed to maximize natural light and ventilation and be cohesive and similar in aesthetic.
- d. Buildings should be placed in such a way that would encourage walking or bicycling over driving.
- e. Prioritize flood mitigation through the application of sustainable, permeable materials, and open space areas that serve a dual role of flood mitigation and recreation whenever feasible.
- f. To encourage "eyes on the street," front facades, (the bottom floor of a residential structure) should be open and translucent and continue active uses like community spaces or amenities.
- g. Ensure site lighting is sufficient to prevent dark areas and enhance safety, without causing a nuisance to neighboring properties, and is dark sky friendly.
- h. Prioritize the protection of the City of Lauderdale Lakes' certified open space.
- i. Provide for a portion of the open space to be accessible to the public.



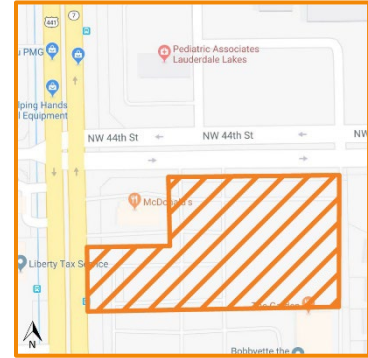
Example of how taller scale buildings are appropriate in areas adjacent to an elevated roadway, which also provide enhanced open space opportunities

Policy 1.1.6.4: Oriole Plaza

Location: Southeast corner of SR 7/US 441 and NW 44th Street.

Recommendation: Encourage the redevelopment of the site with a mixed-use development with community serving commercial uses like grocery store, restaurants, retail, Commercial, family entertainment.

Vision: To create a safe and sustainable low to medium scale mixed-use development that is respectful of the adjacent single-family residential to the east. This vacant PRA area should be expanded to include the commercial development to the south whenever feasible and the fast-food restaurant to the northwest.



Location Map

Design Guidelines:

- a. Protect the pedestrian and enhance the pedestrian environment and scale.
- b. Retail spaces should be placed along US 441 and NW 44th Street to capture foot traffic.
- c. Building setbacks and placement should be minimized to enhance the pedestrian experience, whenever possible.
- d. Buildings should be designed to maximize natural light and ventilation and be cohesive and similar in aesthetic, including creating an open and translucent ground level and minimize "blind corners."
- e. All buildings on the site should be cohesive and similar in aesthetic to create a unique character and sense of place.
- f. Buildings should be scaled down to two stories and/or be setback appropriately along the property lines adjacent to single-family residential.
- g. A decorative lighting plan and cohesive signage / branding plan should be established for the development, which includes a public art component.
- h. Develop a safe and sustainable low to medium scale mixed use development.
- i. Incorporate design concepts and principles which foster connected, safe, active, and successful urban environments, such as New Urbanism and Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED).
- j. The use of sustainable, permeable, heat reflective materials should be used wherever feasible; porous pavement is encouraged.
- k. Shade trees and Florida-friendly landscaping should be utilized.
- l. Ensure site lighting is sufficient to prevent dark areas and enhance safety, without causing a nuisance to neighboring properties, and is dark sky friendly.



Example: awnings, pedestrian-scaled buildings and lighting, seating, and shade trees help to enhance the pedestrian realm



Example: development steps down adjacent to less dense/intense uses like single-family residential

Policy 1.1.6.5: New Visions

Location: Northeast corner of NW 29th Street and NW 33rd Avenue.

Recommendation: Medium density residential in the form of apartments or townhomes, at 15-20 dwelling units per acre.

Vision: To create a vibrant, sustainable, and safe neighborhood.

Design Guidelines:

- a. Building design and placement should maximize natural light, ventilation, and site-wide pedestrian circulation.
- b. To encourage “eyes on the street,” front facades should be translucent, not solid, include porches and balconies, and should be minimally setback from the roadway.
- c. Create a safe and sustainable neighborhood.
- d. Incorporate design concepts and principles which foster connected, safe, active, and successful urban environments, such as New Urbanism and Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED).
- e. The use of sustainable, permeable, heat reflective materials should be used wherever feasible.
- f. Shade trees and Florida-friendly landscaping should be utilized.
- g. Ensure site lighting is sufficient to prevent dark areas and enhance safety, without causing a nuisance to neighboring properties, and is dark sky friendly.



Location Map



Existing Conditions



Policy 1.1.6.6: Market Place & Wilton Centre

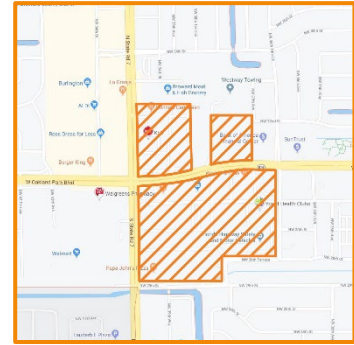
Location: *Market Place* - Southeast corner of W Oakland Park Boulevard and SR 7/US 441. *Wilton Centre* – Northeast corner of W Oakland Park Boulevard and SR 7/US 441.

Recommendation: Encourage mixed use and an approximate density of high density residential in the form of apartments or townhomes, at 25-50 dwelling units per acre with redevelopment or flexibility units. Allow for both the horizontal and vertical mixing of uses within a newly created street grid network. Residential uses shall be required as the principal component with at least two non-residential uses as an additional principal uses such as retail, office, restaurants and personal services, hotel/motel, light industrial (including “live work” buildings), research business, civic and institutional.

Vision: To transform Market Place Plaza into a City Center district that is an active, diverse, well connected, and prosperous mixed-use destination. This concept could be implemented through phased infill development and incremental new urbanism, or through a complete redevelopment of the property. The City Center concept could be applied to the larger commercial properties located on each of the four corners of the W Oakland Park Boulevard and U.S. 441 intersection.

Design Guidelines:

- a. Establish an internal grid street network with a street hierarchy within the property, which should connect to the adjacent commercial and residential properties whenever feasible.
- b. Protect the pedestrian and enhance the pedestrian environment and scale.
- c. Building setbacks should be minimized, in order to enhance the pedestrian experience.
- d. Retail spaces should be placed along W. Oakland Park Boulevard / U.S. 441.
- e. Courtyards, plazas, and squares with well-defined edges and are open to the public, such as buildings and foliage, are required.
- f. Ground floor commercial and retail spaces should include translucent facades.
- g. Parking structures with decorative wrapping on the parking levels and ground floor retail are encouraged over surface parking lots.
- h. Create a “gateway experience” to the City on the property that establishes a unique character and sense of place on the property and adjacent public roadways.
- i. Entrances and the intersection of W. Oakland Park Boulevard and U.S. 441 should be marked with gateway signage and vibrant Florida friendly landscaping welcoming visitors to Lauderdale Lakes and City Center District.
- j. A decorative lighting plan should be developed with branded banners at gateways and along the internal main street.
- k. Include a public art component.
- l. Ensure consistent streetscaping details throughout all the gateways into the City of Lauderdale Lakes.
- m. Create a safe and sustainable City Center development.
- n. The use of sustainable, permeable, heat reflective materials should be used wherever feasible.
- o. Shade trees and Florida-friendly landscaping should be utilized.



Location Map - Top: Wilton Centre; Bottom: Market Place



Existing Conditions (Wilton Centre)



Existing Conditions (Market Place)

- p. Incorporate design concepts and principles which foster connected, safe, active, and successful urban environments, such as New Urbanism and Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED).
- q. Ensure site lighting is sufficient to prevent dark areas and enhance safety, without causing a nuisance to neighboring properties, and is dark sky friendly.



Example: Complimentary architecture and building types create a walkable mixed-use development



Example concept of an infill mixed-use structure with retail wrapped parking garage.

GOAL 1.2: Support innovative infill and redevelopment that is economically and environmentally resilient and enhances community character with aesthetic pleasing energy efficient design.

OBJECTIVE 1.2.1: Encourage new economic investment and redevelopment through strategic public investments and maintaining a development review process that is responsive, efficient and equitable.

Monitoring and Evaluation:

~~Maintenance of customer satisfaction records~~

~~Creation of a Priority Development Incentive Program~~

~~Strategic Economic Development Plan~~

Policy 1.2.1.1: ~~Lauderdale Lakes shall complete a~~ Maintain a living Strategic Economic Development Master Plan by December 2024 to identify opportunities and establish measurable goals that support new vibrant and sustainable development in the City.

Policy 1.2.1.2: ~~Maintain a living Community Redevelopment Area (CRA) Master Plan, and incorporate the findings, recommendations, and policies established in the most up-to-date City CRA Master Plan into the City Comprehensive Plan.~~

Policy 1.2.1.3: Implement and build upon community branding concepts that support new investment, including the branding of the City's gateways, ~~as recommended in the Community Redevelopment Area Master Plan (2013).~~

Policy 1.2.1.4: Analyze opportunities for grant funding, public-private partnerships, including leveraging the tools available through the State of Florida Opportunity Zones program.

Policy 1.2.1.5: Maintain continuous improvement in the City development review process and grant an application for a development permit consistent with the Lauderdale Lakes Future Land Use Plan and Broward County Land Use Plan, when it has determined that the following requirements are met:

- a. Transportation, parks and open space, drainage and flood protection, potable water, solid waste, sanitary sewer public facilities and services, and public schools will be available to meet established level of service standards, consistent with Chapter 163.3180, Florida Statutes, and the concurrency management policies of the Broward County Land Use Plan.
- b. Local streets and roads will provide safe, adequate access within the proposed development and the trafficways identified on the Broward County Trafficways Plan prior to occupancy.
- c. Fire protection service will be adequate to protect people and property in the proposed development.
- d. Police protection service will be adequate to protect people and property in the proposed development.
- e. School sites and school buildings will be adequate to serve the proposed development.
- f. A development does not include a structure, or alteration thereafter, that is subject to the notice requirements of Title 14, Code of Federal Regulations, Part 77, Subpart B,

unless the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) issues, or has issued a written acknowledgement that said structure or alteration meets the FAA Part 77 criteria.

- g. No development permit shall be issued for the development, construction, establishment, enlargement, substantial alteration, or repair of a structure that would exceed the maximum height for the Airspace Imaginary Surface in which it is located, or is proposed to be located, unless Obstruction Approval has been issued by the Broward County Aviation Department, pursuant to Section 5-182 of the Broward County Code of Ordinances, and Chapter 333, Florida Statutes.

~~Lauderdale Lakes shall continuously improve its development review process by making gains in efficiency, applying standards and regulations uniformly, and providing mechanisms to improve the project proposal early in the development review process. The City may grant an application for a development permit consistent with the Broward County Land Use Plan or a certified City land use plan when it has determined that the following requirements are met:~~

- ~~a. Traffic circulation, transit, parks and recreation, drainage and flood protection, potable water, solid waste, sanitary sewer public facilities and services and public schools will be available to meet established level of service standards, consistent with Chapter 163.3180, Florida Statutes, and the concurrency management policies of the Broward County Land Use Plan.~~
- ~~b. Local streets and roads will provide safe, adequate access between buildings within the proposed development and the trafficways identified on the Broward County Trafficways Plan prior to occupancy.~~
- ~~c. Fire protection service will be adequate to protect people and property in the proposed development.~~
- ~~d. Police protection service will be adequate to protect people and property in the proposed development.~~
- ~~e. School sites and school buildings will be adequate to serve the proposed development.~~
- ~~f. Development does not include a structure, or alteration thereof, that is subject to the notice requirements of Federal Aviation Regulations (FAR), Part 77, Subpart B, unless the Federal Aviation Administration issues, or has issued within the previous ninety (90) days, a written acknowledgment that said structure or alteration would not constitute a hazard to air navigation and does not require increases to minimum instrument flight altitudes within a terminal area, increases to minimum obstruction clearance altitudes, or any other operational modifications at any existing airport or heliport or any planned or proposed airport as described in FAR Part 77.21(c)(2).~~

Policy 1.2.1.6: Maintain continuous improvement in the City Land Development Regulations and procedures to:

- a. Implement the Broward County Land Use Plan by adoption and enforcement of appropriate local regulations on the development of lands and waters within the jurisdiction of City of Lauderdale Lakes.
- b. Deny the application of public or private development unless it is in compliance with the Broward County Land Use Plan or the Lauderdale Lakes Land Use Plan.
- c. In the event that the City of Lauderdale Lakes does not have a land use plan certified by Broward County Planning Council:
 - 1. The City may grant an application for a development permit, provided:

- i. The proposed development would be consistent with the Broward County Land Use Plan; and
 - ii. The proposed development would be in compliance with local land development; and
 - iii. The development permit is granted in compliance with the Development Review Requirement subsection of the Broward County Land Use Plan or with the Land Development Regulations policy of this plan which meet or exceed the requirements of said subsection.
- 2. The City may adopt Land Development Regulations or amendments thereto, which are consistent with the Broward County Land Use Plan.
- 3. The City shall transmit to Broward County Planning Council for review, no less than forty-five (45) days prior to adoption, a copy of all proposed Land Development Regulations or amendment thereto, and notice of all proposed changes of zoning district.
- d. A local government which does have a land use plan certified by the Broward County Planning Council that is effective:
 - 1. May grant an application for a development permit provided:
 - i. The proposed development would be consistent with the application certified land use plan; and
 - ii. The proposed development would be in compliance with local Land Development Regulations; and
 - iii. The development permit is granted in compliance with the Development Review Requirements subsection of the Broward County Land Use Plan or with the Land Development Regulations policy of this plan which meet or exceed the requirements of said subsection.
 - 2. May adopt Land Development Regulations or amendments thereto, and amend zoning districts consistent with its certified land use plan.

Policy 1.2.1.7: Create a priority development incentive program which allows development proposals that meet criteria that supports sustainable investments to qualify for streamline permitting, density bonuses, and/or reduced fees.

Policy 1.2.1.8: ~~Lauderdale Lakes will continue to~~ Implement the Flexibility and Redevelopment Unit provisions as provided for in the Land Use Implementation Section of this Element and consistent with the BCLUP and the Administrative Rules Document: Broward County Land Use Plan.

Policy 1.2.1.9: ~~Lauderdale Lakes shall use its~~ Utilize City Flexibility and Redevelopment Units to encourage development that support sustainable investments in the community and maintain an up-to-date inventory.

Policy 1.2.1.10: Eliminate regulatory activities that are no longer tied to current or future needs.

Policy 1.2.1.11: Encourage the development of affordable housing and workforce housing to create a varied market which serves the needs for all current and projected City residents

~~In order to provide for a broad range of current and future residents, low, moderate, and work force housing is encouraged.~~

OBJECTIVE 1.2.2: Strategically prioritize the redevelopment and revitalization of commercial corridors, priority redevelopment areas, and blighted areas by codifying resilient and innovative development principles and eliminating uses and conditions that are not in alignment with the vision of Lauderdale Lakes.

Monitoring and Evaluation:

~~The number of acres remaining in the City of Lauderdale Lakes that are in need of redevelopment or renewal, or which are developed and/or used inconsistent with the vision of Lauderdale Lakes and do not contribute to the quality of life desired by residents.~~

~~The change in the property values within the City and CRA limits.~~

Policy 1.2.2.1: ~~Lauderdale Lakes and the CRA shall continue to~~ Develop and implement programs to encourage redevelopment and private investment within identified blighted and economically distressed areas.

Policy 1.2.2.2: Ensure that land uses and development standards promote the infill and redevelopment of underutilized and vacant properties, which maximize the use of existing public facilities, provide for a mix of uses and housing types, and prioritize the provision of additional open space within the City of Lauderdale Lakes' built urban/suburban environment.

Policy 1.2.2.3: ~~Lauderdale Lakes shall use all feasible methods to~~ Seek to eliminate existing land uses and conditions that are inconsistent with the City's adopted goals and overall vision, as expressed in the Citizens' Master Plan and which are contrary to the quality of life desired by its citizens. ~~Such methods may include effective nonconforming use and structure regulations, redevelopment incentives, the City's economic development program, incentives for business and industry relocation to the City, capital improvements, and property improvement grants, loans and programs.~~

Policy 1.2.2.4: Prioritize infill and redevelopment efforts along commercial corridor and in Priority Redevelopment Areas (PRAs) to facilitate infill and redevelopment in strategically important locations throughout the City of Lauderdale Lakes. ~~Proposed site development applications in these PRAs shall be reviewed for general consistency from the design concept recommendations identified in Objective 2.4.~~

Policy 1.2.2.5: Ensure compatibility between redeveloping properties and existing adjacent uses including established single-family residential neighborhoods by regulation of building scale, design, building placement, open space, buffering, and use.

Policy 1.2.2.6: ~~To the greatest extent feasible, Lauderdale Lakes shall~~ Require, to the greatest extent feasible, multi-family housing of 16 units per acre or greater to be located near established transit corridors, or in identified Priority Redevelopment Areas.

OBJECTIVE 1.2.3: ~~To~~ Improve the aesthetics and safety of the natural and built environments, and create a stronger sense of place in Lauderdale Lakes, through the implementation of urban design strategies for the City, with particular focus on the Community Redevelopment Area (CRA) and the Priority Redevelopment Areas.

Monitoring and Evaluation:

Conduct an internal review of approved projects to ensure the implementation the objective and its supporting policies.

Policy 1.2.3.1: ~~Lauderdale Lakes shall~~ Identify and implement opportunities to enhance the public realm, including:

- a. Requiring that urban design elements within the public realm include urban open spaces, street trees, street furniture, attractive sidewalk surfacing, pedestrian-scale lighting, awnings/overhangs, and attractive transit shelters.
- b. Investing in complete street project whenever feasible,
- c. Improving way finding in the City,
- d. Providing gateway and entrance features to announce arrival into, and departure from, the City,
- e. Widen public sidewalks along major thoroughfares whenever feasible to provide for pedestrian circulation, outdoor dining, ADA compliance, and landscaping to buffer pedestrians from high-speed traffic on adjacent collector and arterial roads, and
- f. Maintaining and enforcing sign regulations that balance community aesthetics, sense of place and motorist safety with way finding and effective identification of uses.

Policy 1.2.3.2: ~~Lauderdale Lakes shall continue to~~ Participate with the South Florida Regional Planning Council, the Broward MPO, and the other participating municipalities in the State Road 7 Collaborative process and the NW 31st Avenue Planning Collaborative process.

Policy 1.2.3.3: ~~Lauderdale Lakes shall continue to~~ Implement regulations that employ Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED) principles to reduce the incidence of crime and protect the safety and welfare of its residents.

Policy 1.2.3.4: Adopt standards for unified urban design, architecture, signage and landscaping for major corridors within the CRA boundaries to further assist in creating a sense of place. During the creation of the urban design standards, the City of Lauderdale Lakes shall consider the use of Universal Design in new construction, residential rehabilitation, and remodeling.

Policy 1.2.3.5: Maintain and periodically update the Lauderdale Lakes Land Development Regulations to require the following design principles to be utilized for all new development and redevelopment:

- a. Encourage increased residential density adjacent to transit corridors where feasible,
- b. Engagement of the street and enhancement of the public realm by bringing buildings closer to sidewalks and adding lighting, sidewalk and landscaping improvements on portion of property adjacent to the public right-of-way where appropriate,
- c. Creation of internal street networks on larger properties,
- d. New public and open space in commercial and mixed-use development,
- e. Vertical mixing of land uses and high residential densities along major thoroughfares and in Priority Redevelopment Areas,
- f. Building designs with unique architectural elements that add character and create visual interest, and

- g. Sustainable materials for landscaping and hardscaping, including Florida Friendly landscaping and porous pavement,
- h. Encourage the use of best practices development and redevelopment strategies and engineering solutions to reduce flood risk to real property in flood prone areas.

Policy 1.2.3.6: Maintain and periodically update the City's design guidelines in the Land Development Regulations to address the following:

- a. Physical compatibility of the scale and massing of building, especially when adjacent to single-family residential,
- b. Setbacks that allow for new public spaces along the public roadways, including pedestrian pathways with shade trees.
- c. Building design that reflects a single architectural style and incorporates a combination of high-quality materials and colors that support and strengthen the design integrity and authenticity of the selected architectural style,
- d. Fenestration on all building facades that front a right of way,
- e. Terraces, balconies and architectural breaks to help break up the massing of larger structures,
- f. Energy efficient lighting that improves public safety and has adequate shielding to protect residential areas from glare and light pollution,
- g. Green building construction methods that are energy efficient and incorporate innovative components into building design that may include rooftop parking, recreational amenities, civic spaces and gardens on buildings with relatively large roof areas,
- h. Florida Friendly or Florida native landscaping that is drought resistant and requires minimal fertilization.

Policy 1.2.3.7: Assist in building a positive community image through such activities as:

- a. Improving aesthetics through code enforcement, gateway improvements, and façade improvements,
- b. Creating opportunities for cultural activities and public art, and
- c. Investing in the creation of a network of parks and pathways that enhances access to recreation and improves the quality of life of residents.

GOAL 1.3: Support multi-modal transportation facilities to optimize use of the regional transportation network to move people, goods, and services safely and efficiently while incorporating and promoting Complete Streets principles where appropriate in a context sensitive manner.

Monitoring and Evaluation:

~~Continuing to require through the Lauderdale Lakes Land Development Regulations, Code of Ordinances and the City and County platting and subdivision regulations the dedication of public utility and transportation easements and rights-of-way to agencies responsible for providing public utility services.~~

OBJECTIVE 1.3.1: ~~To~~ Ensure the availability of public utility and multi-modal transportation facilities and services necessary to support proposed development.

Policy 1.3.1.1: Accommodate and support Complete Streets features and technology into County and City roadways where practical, context sensitive, and financially feasible.

Policy 1.3.1.2: Capitalize on intergovernmental coordination and technical assistance opportunities City, including coordination with the Florida Department of Transportation (FDOT) regarding access management, transit, parking, and streetscaping proposals.

Policy 1.3.1.3: Encourage the integration of attractive, comfortable, and convenient transit shelters into site planning along appropriate corridors.

Policy 1.3.1.4: ~~Lauderdale Lakes shall continue to~~ Require the dedication of easements and rights-of-way to acquire suitable land for utilities and transportation facility development.

Policy 1.3.1.5: ~~The Lauderdale Lakes Land Development Regulations shall~~ Encourage pedestrian and bicycle travel by providing for exceptional pedestrian and bicycling infrastructure including, but not limited to:

- a. wide, continuous and well-maintained sidewalks and bike ways adequately separated from traffic; shade provided through street trees, awnings, arcades or the like;
- b. a high degree of natural surveillance opportunities from roadways and adjacent businesses and residences (via buildings built close to the street with front porches and balconies, and large, frequent window openings) to enhance safety;
- c. adequate lighting for way finding and safety; way finding signage; engaging streetscapes; safe and convenient bicycle lock-ups;
- d. frequent shelter opportunity from wind and wind-driven rain; workplaces with shower and changing facilities; and
- e. an array of businesses and services distributed along pedestrian and bicycle routes that cater to pedestrians and bicyclists, such as bicycle repair stores, bicycle and scooter rental stores, and food and beverage stores.

Policy 1.3.1.6: ~~The City of Lauderdale Lakes shall, through its Land Development Regulations,~~ Encourage, in its Land Development Regulations, the use of sidewalks, bikeways, lighting, surface treatments, narrower vehicle lane widths, signs and signals to help slow traffic on neighborhood streets, to encourage pedestrian-friendly uses.

Policy 1.3.1.7: The City of Lauderdale Lakes shall, through its Land Development Regulations, promote pedestrian orientation by providing for pedestrian linkages between developments and neighborhoods.

Policy 1.3.1.8: Implement Land Development Regulations to form the basis for access control regulations for the protection of the regional roadway network and Broward County Trafficways Plan.

Policy 1.3.1.9: At the time of plat recordation rights-of-ways shall be conveyed to the public by deed or easement sufficient to address the impact of development on transportation needs and to meet the requirements of the Broward County Trafficways Plan.

Policy 1.3.1.10: Adopt and implement Land Development Regulations to provide for the reservation and acquisition of rights-of-way sufficient to meet the requirements of the Broward County Trafficways Plan.

Policy 1.3.1.11: Protect transportation corridors identified on the Broward County Trafficways Plan by requiring development to be set back from identified rights-of-way when issuing development orders, and providing for an administrative relief process to ensure such setbacks does not deny all beneficial use of the property proposed for development.

GOAL 1.4: Balance land use and revitalization efforts with proactive approaches to energy efficiency, sustainability, hazard mitigation, and resource protection.

OBJECTIVE 1.4.1: The City of Lauderdale Lakes shall support the State's efforts to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and to promote energy efficiency and conservation through the development and implementation of local policies and programs.

Monitoring and Evaluation:

~~The effectiveness of the following policies at reducing greenhouse gas emissions and promoting energy efficiency shall be monitored and evaluated every seven years in conjunction with the City of Lauderdale Lakes' Evaluation and Appraisal Report (EAR).~~

~~Evaluate the effectiveness of information and resources provided to residents to make sure they are utilized.~~

Policy 1.4.1.1: The City of Lauderdale Lakes shall support the State's efforts to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and to promote energy efficiency and conservation through the development and implementation of local policies and programs.

Policy 1.4.1.2: Review the Lauderdale Lakes Land Development Regulations to identify any regulatory barriers to promoting green building (e.g., prohibition of photovoltaic panels). Upon identification of regulatory barriers to said program, the City shall amend the Land Development Regulations as necessary to support energy efficiency and the use of renewable energy resources while continuing to ensure compatibility and a high standard of development.

Policy 1.4.1.3: Update the Lauderdale Lakes Land Development Regulations to support residential and commercial construction that meets the United States Green Building Council (USGBC) Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) rating system, the Green Building Initiative's Green Globes rating system, the Florida Green Building Coalition standards, or another nationally or state recognized, high-performance green building rating system as recognized by the City Manager or designee.

Policy 1.4.1.4: The Community Development Services Department shall encourage residents, businesses, and developers to embrace low impact development practices including green buildings by providing readily-available information and resources to these parties. Information and resources may include how-to-guides or information on available funding sources for green development or energy efficient improvements (e.g., tax credits, low interest loans, grants).

Policy 1.4.1.5: Amend the Lauderdale Lakes Land Development Regulations to include incentives (e.g., expedited review process, density/intensity bonus) for constructing green-certified buildings or implementing low impact development practices as identified by the City of Lauderdale Lakes.

Policy 1.4.1.6: Continue to support the efforts of local utility providers to reduce energy and water consumption of residences and businesses in the City of Lauderdale Lakes.

Policy 1.4.1.7: Encourage development with energy conserving design that is consistent with the sustainable development policies of the Conservation Element including but not limited to

energy and environmental conservation and water reuse best practices. The City of Lauderdale Lakes will coordinate with Broward County to pursue the establishment of mandatory reuse zones in order to require the use of for reclaimed water for irrigation, when source water is available, with the goal of reducing demands on the Biscayne Aquifer.

Policy 1.4.1.8: Implement a Tree Inventory and Planting Program, as described in the Conservation Element to replace tree canopy lost to storms, to enhance the appearance and property values of residential neighborhoods, to reduce energy demand, to facilitate pedestrian and bicycle travel, and to contribute to an enticing business environment.

Policy 1.4.1.9: Coordinate with Broward County ~~for~~ in reviewing all proposed development with respect to the potential for related impacts to the regional air quality, negative impacts eliminated or effectively mitigated.

Policy 1.4.1.10: Landfills and resource recovery facilities shall be planned to minimize impacts on adjacent existing or planned uses.

OBJECTIVE 1.4.2: To ensure the protection of natural resources and a climate-resilient future.

Monitoring and Evaluation:

~~The adoption and enforcement of standards and regulations that protect natural resources and consider resiliency against the impacts of climate change.~~

Policy 1.4.2.1: Protect wellfields in accordance with Broward County's Wellfield Protection Ordinance.

Policy 1.4.2.2: Prohibit industrial uses within Wellfield Protection Zones of Influence consistent with Broward County regulations.

Policy 1.4.2.3: When it is determined to be practical and financially feasible, the availability of sanitary sewer service, or plans to extend or provide such service, shall be a primary consideration when amendments to the Broward County Land Use Plan for increased densities and intensities are proposed and the City shall require land uses currently on septic systems to be connected to central wastewater treatment facilities, with priority given to those land uses in proximity to surface waters. New septic tanks shall only be permitted by the Florida Department of Health as consistent with Broward County's Water, Sanitary Sewer, and Septic Tank Ordinance and with the requirements of the Florida Statutes and the Florida Administrative Code.

Policy 1.4.2.4: Ensure adequate pervious surface areas throughout the City of Lauderdale Lakes to promote natural groundwater recharge and filtration through the City's Land Development Regulations.

Policy 1.4.2.5: Encourage the preservation of open space areas. Amendments to the Lauderdale Lakes Land Use Plan, which would result in the loss of open space shall be strongly discourages and be required to address how open space and recreation needs of the existing and projected residents of the community will be met, including evaluated to determine how the applicant will provide equivalent or better open space and recreation facilities to meet the level of service requirements, and how the negative impacts of the loss of open space on surrounding neighborhoods will be minimized or mitigated.

Policy 1.4.2.6: Incorporate designs which are environmentally sensitive (i.e. reduction of impervious surfaces, alternative pavement materials for overflow parking lots).

Policy 1.4.2.7: To minimize soil erosion on new construction sites, the Land Development Regulations ~~City of Lauderdale Lakes~~ shall continue to require treatments and other measures consistent with Chapter 27 of the Broward County Code.

Policy 1.4.2.8: No new solid-fill transportation facilities or similar structures shall be permitted within Broward County's identified water conservation areas without provisions for maintaining the freshwater sheet flow.

Policy 1.4.2.9: The City of Lauderdale Lakes' Land Development Regulations shall require protective measures such as restrictions regarding blasting, noise, and air quality as well as fencing during excavation and shall provide that slopes be maintained after excavation of mining pits to provide for shallow water aquatic habitat, in order to protect the health, safety and welfare of Broward County's residents.

Policy 1.4.2.10: Pursuant to the Broward County Land Use Plan, prohibit, in any Future Land Use designation the use of hydraulic fracturing, acid fracturing, and any form of extreme well stimulation for the purposes of resource extraction.

Policy 1.4.2.11: Pursuant to the Broward County Land Use Plan, any Local Areas of Particular Concern are declared to be environmentally sensitive lands and upon adoption of this plan shall be subject to the provisions of the Broward County Land Development Regulations regarding environmentally sensitive lands.

OBJECTIVE 1.4.3: Lauderdale Lakes shall assess its risk of hazards and reduce its exposure to natural and manmade disasters through proactive mitigation.

Monitoring and Evaluation:

~~-Complete a hazard and risk exposure evaluation and mitigation action plan.~~

~~-Re-evaluate impact from sea level rise every 7 years; no impact is projected through 2040.~~

Policy 1.4.3.1: Continue to enforce the City of Lauderdale Lakes' flood damage prevention Land Development Regulations and the flood resistant construction provisions of the Florida Building Code, including minimum base flood elevation requirements.

Policy 1.4.3.2: Evaluate participation in the National Flood Insurance Program Community Rating System to reduce insurance premiums for residents.

Policy 1.4.3.3: Seek funding and partnerships to include blue green infrastructure components in parks or facilities in flood prone areas and adjacent to canals.

Policy 1.4.3.4: In conjunction with Broward County, develop and implement post-disaster redevelopment and hazard mitigation land use controls and development regulations including strong preventive measures, to protect the health, safety and welfare of City of Lauderdale Lakes' current and future residents.

Policy 1.4.3.5: Coordinate with Broward County on the adoption of a countywide long-term recovery and redevelopment strategy, which focuses on immediate recovery needs and establishes an

orderly process for reviewing private and public redevelopment proposals to restore the economic and social viability of the community in a timely fashion.

OBJECTIVE 1.4.4: The City of Lauderdale Lakes shall continue to identify and protect structures and sites that are historically, culturally, or archaeologically significant.

Monitoring and Evaluation:

~~-At least once every seven years, the City of Lauderdale Lakes shall review the Florida Master Site File and National Register of Historic Places to determine if there are any historically and archaeologically significant resources within the City.~~

Policy 1.4.4.1: Maintain a current list of all ~~an inventory of~~ historically, architecturally, and archeologically significant properties and address the protection of these historic resources. ~~and protect these structures and sites from degradation and loss.~~

Policy 1.4.4.2: Continue to consider the impacts of land use plan amendments on ~~implement procedures in the Lauderdale Lakes Land Development Regulations to ensure the continued protection of~~ historically, architecturally, archaeologically, and paleontologically significant resources.

Policy 1.4.4.3: ~~The City shall~~ Draw upon information contained of the Broward County Historical Commission, the Florida Master Site File, and the National Register of Historic Places to help identify potential historical, architecturally, and archaeological significant resources in the City.

Policy 1.4.4.4: Continue to coordinate resource protection activities with applicable state and federal laws.

OBJECTIVE 1.4.5: The City shall protect and enhance the natural qualities of Lauderdale Lakes' canal system and groundwater.

Policy 1.4.5.1: ~~The City of Lauderdale Lakes shall~~ Require all development in the flood hazard areas to comply with the provisions of the City's Flood Prevention and Protection Ordinance.

Policy 1.4.5.2: All new development and redevelopment projects shall be designed to minimize the introduction of pollutants into stormwater runoff, to the maximum extent practicable, as well as minimize the amount of runoff through the incorporation of appropriate best management practices.

2. TRANSPORTATION ELEMENT

Purpose

The purpose of the Transportation Element is to address mobility issues in relationship to the size and character of the City, with an emphasis on public and multi-modal transportation mediums which are safe, convenient, and coordinated. As required by section 163.3177(6)(b), Florida Statutes, the Transportation Element endeavors to ensure transportation concurrency and efficiency, while also preserving the character and wellbeing of the City. A major thrust of this Element is to coordinate current and planned transportation facilities (local, county, and state-maintained) with existing and future land uses so that all users of the transportation system, including pedestrians, bicyclists, bus and rail transit riders, automobile drivers, and the transportation disadvantaged, can be better served. As the population of the City, and Broward County as a whole, continues to increase, the availability of safe, convenient, environmentally friendly, and scalable transportation modes will become increasingly vital to the region.

GOAL 2.1: ~~To~~ Develop and maintain a multi-modal transportation system that serves all members of the community, including the transportation disadvantaged, in a safe, efficient, convenient, environmentally-responsible, and aesthetically pleasing manner.

OBJECTIVE 2.1.1: ~~To~~ Maintain and improve the current roadway network in Lauderdale Lakes, consisting of arterials, collectors, and local roads, and to meet all adopted level of service standards and safety requirements.

Monitoring and Evaluation:

~~• The number of roadway segments that fail to meet adopted level of service and safety standards.~~

Policy 2.1.1.1: ~~The City adopts~~ Maintain the following level of service (LOS) standards for its City roadway network consisting of arterials, collectors, and local roads:

1. For Local Roads: LOS C Peak Hour
2. For Local and County Collectors: LOS D Peak Hour
3. For County and State Arterials (non-TRIP funded facilities): LOS D+75% Peak Hour, Adopted per Broward County Transportation Element of Comprehensive Plan.
4. For FIHS/SIS Facilities and all other facilities: LOS D, Adopted per FDOT Rule Chapter 14-94

Policy 2.1.1.2: ~~The City shall~~ Obtain traffic count information for its local roadways and collectors at least once every five years ~~in order to evaluate whether the City is maintaining its adopted roadway~~ City is maintaining its adopted roadway level of service LOS standards and to identify deficiencies in the roadway network that can be addressed with alternative transportation modes.

Policy 2.1.1.3: ~~The City shall~~ Coordinate with county and state agencies to evaluate the adopted roadway level of service LOS standards and ensure ~~the extent feasible that the level of service standards are being maintained on state and county roadways within the City the~~ maintenance of adopted LOS standards on local roadways.

Policy 2.1.1.4: ~~The City shall~~ Survey and document street signing and pavement markings to determine needs and deficiencies at least every two years.

Policy 2.1.1.5: ~~The City shall~~ Implement traffic calming strategies in its neighborhoods ~~where appropriate to discourage cut-through traffic and preserve the multi-functional nature of local streets~~ multi-modal and pedestrian friendly streets.

Policy 2.1.1.6: Regulate roadway and driveway connections and access points consistent with the Florida Department of Transportation (FDOT) and Broward County access management standards.

Policy 2.1.1.7: ~~Lauderdale Lakes will continue to~~ Ensure provisions of safe and convenient on-site and off-site traffic flow through its platting and site plan review approval process.

Policy 2.1.1.8: Protect the integrity of Broward County and regionally significant right of ways, as depicted in the Broward County Planning Council Trafficways Map.

~~The City adopts by reference, the Broward County Planning Council “Trafficways Map” as part of the City’s Transportation Element and shall protect the rights of way identified on the Map.~~

Policy 2.1.1.9: ~~The City shall~~ Routinely evaluate the Broward County Metropolitan Planning Organization (MPO) collector roadways ~~shown~~ within the City ~~and to~~ determine whether any additional roadways should be included or deleted from the Trafficways Plan.

Policy 2.1.1.10: ~~The City, as consistent with Broward County Transportation Element Policy 3.4.18, will~~ Coordinate with Broward County and implement strategies that facilitate local traffic use of alternatives to the Florida Interstate Highway System (FIHS) to protect its interregional and interstate function and ~~to mitigate its current adverse impacts on the~~ Strategic Intermodal System (SIS)/FIHS facilities which failing fail the City’s adopted level of service LOS standards ~~aforementioned in Policy 1.1.1 of this element.~~

OBJECTIVE 2.1.2: ~~To~~ Develop and maintain a safe, reliable and convenient community bus transit system consisting of buses, bus stops, bus benches and shelters, transit stations, signage, paths, routes and destinations to serve all riders including the transportation disadvantaged and the special needs population.

Monitoring and Evaluation:

~~• Percentage of trip needs satisfied in a safe, comfortable, reliable, and time efficient manner.~~

Policy 2.1.2.1: ~~The City adopts~~ Maintain the following bus transit level-of-service LOS standards ~~pertaining in coordination with~~ to Broward County Transit (BCT) operations and Broward County’s Transportation Concurrency Management Area (TCMA) Central District:

1. Increase transit ridership 10%;
2. Maintain bus shelters at all bus stop locations;
3. Maintain average fleet age of 6 years or less;
4. Expand network of Adaptive Traffic Signal Control technology;
5. Maintain a maximum vehicular traffic volume 75% above the adopted LOS standards;
6. Ensure adequate transit maintenance infrastructure to accommodate fleet demand;
7. Study and develop two additional intermodal transit centers;
8. Increase fixed-route fleet to support new and expanded service;
9. Procure up vehicles necessary to support Community Bus shuttle operations; and

10. Maintain a minimum LOS of 30-minute peak hour headways on 60% of bus routes.
1. ~~Overall, increase number of bus stop shelters by 25 percent from FY 2009 to FY 2013.~~

2. ~~In the Central District, maintain headways of 30 minutes or less on 80% of routes. Establish and maintain service at one or more neighborhood transit centers. Reduce traffic signal communication failures by 50% by FY 2013. Increase peak hour weekday fixed route transit ridership by 19 percent from FY 2009 to FY 2013. Maintain the current number of community bus routes (24) through 2013.~~

Policy 2.1.2.2: Maintain public transit LOS standards consistent with standards established by BCT and TCMA.

~~The City shall utilize the transit level of service standards aforementioned in Policy 1.2.1 of this element for the purposes of maintaining transit concurrency in Lauderdale Lakes.~~

Policy 2.1.2.3: Work cooperatively with BCT in implementing the Broward County concurrency credit system.

~~The City shall support the BCT concurrency credit system.~~

Policy 2.1.2.4: The City shall continue to Fund and ensure the continued operate operation of a community bus transit service as a means to to supplement BCT operations and improve mobility within Lauderdale Lakes.

Policy 2.1.2.5: Engage in an analysis of the community bus transit service to identify areas of improvement and potential service deficiencies at least once per five years.

~~The City shall evaluate whether the community bus transit system is meeting the needs of all members of the community at least once every five years.~~

Policy 2.1.2.6: The City shall continue to improve the Implement continuous improvement in the community bus transit system as a means to improve mobility within Lauderdale Lakes.

Policy 2.1.2.7: Prioritize maintenance and investments in the community bus transit service for the Community Redevelopment area.

~~The City shall ensure that the Community Redevelopment Area (CRA) is served by the community bus transit service.~~

Policy 2.1.2.8: Maintain transit shelters and community amenities in the Local Activity Center to encourage transit usage and ridership.

~~The City shall construct well designed transit shelters in the Local Activity Center to encourage transit usage.~~

Policy 2.1.2.9: The City's community bus service shall continue to assist Prioritize the provision of transit service to all riders, including particularly those in the most need, such as the transportation disadvantaged and residents who are participating in the City's recreation and social programs.

Policy 2.1.2.10: Direct development through future land use designations to establish major trip generating land uses along transportation corridors served by BCT and the community bus transit service.

~~The Future Land Use Map shall continue to direct major trip generators and attractors to corridors served by Broward County Transit.~~

OBJECTIVE 2.1.3: ~~To Develop and maintain a quality bicycle network consisting of~~ buffered bicycle lanes and, multiuse pathways, bicycle parking racks, and destinations.

Monitoring and Evaluation:

~~• Periodic assessment of whether all sectors of the community have safe and convenient access to the bicycle network, and whether the bicycle network allows users to reach destinations in a safe, convenient and comfortable manner.~~

Policy 2.1.3.1: ~~The City shall adopt~~ Continue to adopt standards for all new development and redevelopment to facilitate its bicycle network infrastructure that address encourages and incentivizes non-motorized transportation connectivity, convenience and safety by
December, 2012.

Policy 2.1.3.2: Engage in an analysis of the City bicycle transportation facilities network to identify areas of improvement and potential infrastructure deficiencies to guide prioritization of capital improvements projects at least once per five years.

~~The City shall evaluate whether the bicycle network in Lauderdale Lakes is meeting the needs of all sectors of the community at least once every five years.~~

Policy 2.1.3.3: Implement identified opportunities for expansion of the bicycle transportation facilities network that provide bicycle transportation facilities to areas of the community not served by safe designated buffered cycling lanes, multi-use pathways, and sites related to bicycle parking and storage.

~~The City shall continue to improve the existing bicycle network as a means to improve mobility within Lauderdale Lakes.~~

Policy 2.1.3.4: ~~The City shall continue to improve the~~ Implement continuous improvement to the existing bicycle transportation facilities network as a means to improve mobility and encourage non-motorized transportation modes within the City of Lauderdale Lakes.

Policy 2.1.3.5: ~~The City shall develop a bicycle network that is coordinated with~~ Maintain a concurrent and coordinated bicycle transportation facilities network with Broward County's countywide bicycle network system, and as appropriate the Broward County Greenways Master Plan.

OBJECTIVE 2.1.4: ~~To Develop and maintain a safe and convenient pedestrian-scale transportation facilities network consisting of pedestrian paths, and trails, buffering, shading and shelters, pedestrian scale street lighting, and destinations~~ multi-modal connectivity to meaningful and convenient destinations.

Monitoring and Evaluation:

~~• Periodic assessment of the pedestrian network to determine if all sectors of the community have safe and convenient access to the pedestrian network, and whether the pedestrian network allows users to reach destinations in a safe, convenient, and comfortable manner.~~

Policy 2.1.4.1: ~~The City shall adopt~~ Continue to adopt standards for ~~it's the~~ the pedestrian-scale transportation facilities network that ~~address~~ encourages and incentivizes pedestrian connectivity, convenience and safety ~~by December, 2012.~~

Policy 2.1.4.2: Engage in an analysis of the City pedestrian-scale transportation facilities network to identify areas of improvement and potential infrastructure deficiencies to guide prioritization of capital improvements projects at least once per five years.

~~The City shall evaluate whether the pedestrian network in Lauderdale Lakes is meeting the needs of all sectors of the community at least once every five years.~~

Policy 2.1.4.3: ~~The City shall continue to improve the~~ Implement continuous improvement to the existing pedestrian-scale transportation facilities network as a means to improve mobility and encourage walking as a viable transportation mode within the City of Lauderdale Lakes.

Policy 2.1.4.4: ~~Lauderdale Lakes shall consider~~ Encourage the installation of safe buffered pedestrian and multi-use pathways in the planning of future arterial roadways by amending the City's LDRs as necessary by June, 2012 to require sidewalks adjacent to all new developments and redevelopments.

OBJECTIVE 2.1.5: ~~To Minimize conflicts between modes of travel and provide for a well-integrated multi-modal transportation system.~~

Monitoring and Evaluation:

~~• Implementation of system design regulations that require modal paths to be clearly defined and demonstrate a hierarchy of use at all locations in the City.~~

Policy 2.1.5.1: ~~The City shall~~ Engage in an analysis of the City's transportation facilities to identify existing conflicts between modes of travel within Lauderdale Lakes and mitigate these conflicts through improved system design policy recommendations to guide prioritizing transportation capital improvements projects.

Policy 2.1.5.2: ~~The City shall~~ Maintain existing, and design and construct develop transportation facilities using ~~different~~ vibrant and aesthetically pleasing colors, materials, and textures to create a hierarchical interconnected network of multi-use paths consistent with the FDOT Design Manual and the Manual of Uniform Minimum Standards for Design, Construction, and Maintenance for Streets and Highways 2023.

Policy 2.1.5.3: ~~The City shall~~ Investigate the feasibility of developing multi-modal transfer stations at strategic locations throughout the City to ~~allow users to switch~~ facilitate a seamless transition between modes of travel.

Policy 2.1.5.4: ~~The City shall continue to~~ Ensure transportation concurrency by integrating transportation planning activities with land use planning activities.

Policy 2.1.5.5: ~~The City shall~~ Explore opportunities to develop structured public parking within strategic locations in the CRA and provide for reduced on-site parking requirements for developments within ¼ mile of aforementioned parking.

Policy 2.1.5.6: ~~Future parking facilities in the Require CRA shall be developed as parking facilities to be structured parking whenever feasible when possible, and work to eliminate inefficient parking lots within the CRA.~~

OBJECTIVE 2.1.6: To Maintain and develop a transportation system that is environmentally responsible, ensures economic sustainability, and is aesthetically pleasing.

Monitoring and Evaluation:

~~• This objective will be monitored and evaluated by its implementing policies.~~

Policy 2.1.6.1: ~~The City shall adopt design standards by December 2012 for~~ Implement standards for structured parking to ensure that it is attractive, safe, and convenient, and identify areas where on-street parking can be located.

Policy 2.1.6.2: Minimize the frontage space dedicated to automobiles and automobile-centered activities to minimize conflict points with, and encourage the use of non-motorized transportation modes.

~~The City shall adopt design standards by December 2012 for structured parking to ensure that it is attractive, safe, and convenient, and identify areas where on-street parking can be located.~~

Policy 2.1.6.3: ~~The City shall~~ Integrate urban design with transportation planning to ensure that the transportation system is both aesthetically pleasing ~~in addition to being~~ and functional.

Policy 2.1.6.4: ~~The City shall~~ Maintain and develop a transportation system that allows users to reach destinations by non-polluting modes of travel.

Policy 2.1.6.5: Transition all City-owned automobiles to electric or ultra-low emissions vehicles by the year 2035 planning horizon.

Policy 2.1.6.6: ~~The City shall~~ Utilize the highway capacity methodology or other ~~acceptable best practice~~ methodologies endorsed by the Broward County MPO and approved by the Broward County Board of County Commissioners to determine the capacities and levels of service on appropriate roadways.

Policy 2.1.6.7: ~~The City shall~~ Maintain an ~~updated~~ concurrency management system consistent with Broward County to ensure that adopted transportation level of service standards are maintained.

Policy 2.1.6.8: ~~The City shall~~ Allow “de minimus” exemptions to its transportation concurrency level of service standards consistent with Chapter 163.3180(6).

Policy 2.1.6.9: ~~The City shall~~ Allow ~~developers in certain circumstances~~ proposed developments to satisfy transportation concurrency requirements by making proportionate fair-share contributions, consistent with Chapter 163.3180(16).

Policy 2.1.6.10: ~~The City shall~~ Maintain and develop a multimodal system within the CRA that reduces transportation costs and promotes new business growth.

Policy 2.1.6.11: ~~The City shall~~ Protect and stabilize neighborhoods within designated redevelopment areas by implementing transportation management strategies such as traffic calming.

Policy 2.1.6.12: ~~The City shall continue to~~ Coordinate its redevelopment efforts with the transportation plans and programs of Broward County Commission, MPO, Planning Council, and FDOT.

Policy 2.1.6.13: ~~The City shall~~ Actively participate in the State Road 7/US 441 Collaborative in order to efficiently coordinate future redevelopment projects proposed within the corridor.

Policy 2.1.6.14: Encourage new development and redevelopment within the adopted Urban Redevelopment Area ~~shall be encouraged~~ to adhere to the following guidelines designed to promote transportation alternatives to the single-occupant automobile and increase the usage of public transit, bicycle and pedestrian facilities within the Urban Redevelopment Area:

GUIDELINES FOR EVALUATING DEVELOPMENT/REDEVELOPMENT PROPOSALS WITHIN THE ADOPTED URBAN REDEVELOPMENT AREA

In order for the City to facilitate and evaluate development/redevelopment proposals requiring a development permit located in the adopted Urban Redevelopment Area,

the City shall determine if the applicant has committed to providing at least three of the alternatives for mitigating developments traffic impact listed in Group A and a

minimum of three alternatives listed in Group B. The City shall review all applications for development orders with the Urban Redevelopment Area, including site plans and

plats, according to this list and further request that the applicant be legally bound to these alternatives by a Developer's Agreement approved by the City Attorney.

ALTERNATIVES FOR MIGATING DEVELOPMENTS TRAFFIC IMPACT

GROUP A

Check Three Items

_____ 1. Install a bikeway or sidewalk in accordance with the Comprehensive Plan to service the Urban Redevelopment Area.

_____ 2. Provide ongoing staggered work hours and encourage employee travel during "off-peak" hours.

_____ 3. Provide automobile parking controls and pricing policies which give priority to transit or high occupancy vehicle travel.

_____ 4. Provide ongoing employee shuttle service from nearby public transportation modes or contract with a "Jitney service".

_____ 5. Financially subsidize public transportation usage by employees.

_____ 6. Install a bus pullout bay within the Urban Redevelopment Area.

GROUP B

Check Three Items

_____ 1. Provide a frontage road parallel to the adjacent arterial corridor in accordance with City and County standards, or submit a legal cross access easement with the adjacent property owner as the opportunity arises.

_____ 2. Reduce the number of driveways providing ingress and egress along the adjacent trafficway.

_____ 3. Provide a monthly maintenance program to power sweep parking lots.

_____ 4. Provide greater than 25 percent additional trees or increase the minimum diameter at diameter breast height (DBH) of trees within the property by 25 percent.

_____ 5. Up to two additional mitigation options provided by applicant and accepted by the City.

_____ Additional Item

_____ Additional Item

_____ 6. In lieu of providing off-site improvements, the developer may contribute to the City a fair share of the costs necessary to construct one or more of the above described improvements, based on valuation by City engineers/consultants. These funds must be used in the Urban Redevelopment Area.

In addition, the applicant shall submit with the final site plan package a report prepared by a registered traffic engineer that shall include data and analysis demonstrating that consideration has been given to both short and long range impacts of the proposed development on FIHS. The City's engineers shall review said report and, if a negative impact is found on FIHS, the City Commission shall not approve a development order, unless affirmative mitigation measures have been recommended by FDOT.

3. HOUSING ELEMENT

Purpose

The purpose of the Housing Element is to ensure the provision of adequate and affordable housing for all current and projected residents of the City of Lauderdale Lakes. As required by Section 163.3177(6)(f)1., Florida Statutes, the Housing Element endeavors to support the Future Land Use Element in facilitating the development, redevelopment, maintenance, and affordability of the City's housing stock. This is a vital role in ensuring the City's long-term economic viability, sustainability, and resilience.

GOAL 3.1: To Provide a choice of safe, sustainable, and decent housing in a variety of unit types to accommodate the needs of the City's present and future residents.

OBJECTIVE 3.1.1: The City shall continue to ensure that Provide for the preservation of the existing housing stock is preserved through rehabilitation, and encourage residents to improve upon the structural and aesthetic integrity of the dwelling units.

Monitoring and Evaluation:

- ~~• Create easily accessible information on rehabilitation programs offered by the County.~~
- ~~• By 2010, assist at least 30 families through local and state rehabilitation funds.~~
- ~~• Creation of a residential enhancement program by January 2011.~~
- ~~• Creation of a volunteer housing rehabilitation program to assist the elderly and those with special needs by June 2011.~~

Policy 3.1.1.1: Continue to seek funds, when available, from local, State and Federal agencies to enhance and revitalize the existing housing stock.

Policy 3.1.1.2: Continue to participate in programs such as the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) program offered by the Broward County Office of Housing Finance to assist with housing rehabilitation and to assist property owners in making the necessary repairs to their homes.

Policy 3.1.1.3: ~~The City should encourage~~ Maintain and develop programs that encourage and incentivize homeowners to maintain a high aesthetic standard for their properties in the community by through initiatives such as:

1. Implementing a façade improvement program; ~~and~~
2. Developing a volunteer housing rehabilitation program to assist the elderly and those with special needs in making minor repairs to their homes. Projects ~~could~~ may include painting, landscaping, swale maintenance, gutter cleaning, basic plumbing and other minor repair tasks;
3. Foster a strong sense of community involvement by organizing clean-up events to pick up trash; and
4. Partner with non-profit and community shareholders to aid in landscaping, rehabilitation, and remodeling of homes in a poor state of repair.

Policy 3.1.1.4: ~~The City shall Utilize preservation and rehabilitation programs as the primary means of to protect the City's stock of affordable housing and workforce housing. protecting its affordable housing stock.~~

Policy 3.1.1.5: ~~By January 2011, the City should create~~ Maintain a residential enhancement program to accomplish citywide residential improvement and communicate the benefits of engaging in the redevelopment process.

Policy 3.1.1.6: Utilize Community Redevelopment Agency (CRA) TIF funds to create a housing rehabilitation revolving loan program that is targeted to the improvement of housing for the very low, low and moderate income households as outlined in the updated Redevelopment Plan. ~~The program should be extended to owners of rental property in an effort to preserve current affordable rentals."~~

OBJECTIVE 3.1.2: ~~To Ensure that all substandard units are either eliminated or renovated to meet minimum building code standards be consistent with Land Development Regulations in order to ensure safe and decent dwelling units and enhance the aesthetic quality of the community.~~

Policy 3.1.2.1: ~~The City shall continue to~~ Provide support to code enforcement through the ~~budgetary allocations process~~.

Policy 3.1.2.2: ~~The City shall update the housing and subdivision regulations in the City's Land Development Code~~ Implement Land Development Regulations to maintain and enhance the quality of housing and promote stabilization of neighborhoods.

Policy 3.1.2.3: ~~The City shall continue to~~ Participate in the CDBG Program and explore the availability of utilizing federal, state, and local subsidy programs to upgrade substandard units.

Policy 3.1.2.4: ~~The City shall establish~~ Maintain a Citizens Code Education Team to work with existing neighborhood associations for the following purposes:

1. Public awareness campaigns to understand the values of code compliance;
2. Negotiate compliance remedies;
3. Advise code violators of available and valid alternative remedies; and
4. Report chronic cases of code violation.

Policy 3.1.2.5: ~~By December 2012, the Code Enforcement Department should implement~~ Maintain a property information system database to track deficiencies in housing, buildings at risk of abandonment, code violations, tax arrearages and crime complaints.

OBJECTIVE 3.1.3: ~~To ensure~~ Provide for an adequate balance of housing in the redevelopment area and encourage mixed income and higher rate market housing, thereby providing a range of options to diversify the City's current housing stock.

Policy 3.1.3.1: ~~In recognition that the City provides approximately 34 percent of Broward County's housing for very low and low income residents and to the extent allowed by market trends, the City shall~~ Encourage the development of mixed income housing and market rate housing by continuing to pursue higher rate housing through an aggressive marketing and Request For Proposals (RFP) process.

Policy 3.1.3.2: ~~The City shall~~ Establish areas for implementing mixed-used zoning regulations that will permit higher densities and intensities for residential mixed-used developments, as well as reduced standards for parking.

Policy 3.1.3.3: ~~The City shall establish~~ Implement regulatory and financial incentives for property owners to voluntarily change or convert their properties in the CRA district to the Redevelopment Plan's recommended use.

Policy 3.1.3.4: ~~While seeking to increase the property values, tax base and quality of life for the residents, the City should~~ Maintain the unique and positive cultural character of the neighborhoods and ~~discourage widespread~~ mitigate gentrification of neighborhoods.

Policy 3.1.3.5: ~~The City shall Utilize flex and reserve unit allocations as needed and as available to accommodate additional housing units to serve its~~ demands for the future projected population.

Policy 3.1.3.6: ~~Through mixed use redevelopment activities, the City shall~~ Encourage workforce housing and affordable housing that is accessible to employment opportunities, shopping, and public transportation, incorporating the mobility principles outlined in the Citizen's Master Plan.

Policy 3.1.3.7: ~~The City should develop urban design guidelines, specifically to encourage~~ Facilitate redevelopment which creates well-planned, compact, mixed-use communities that provide a variety of housing that are designed with consideration of existing and planned infrastructure, including recreation and open space.

Policy 3.1.3.8: ~~The City will locate~~ Focus housing development and redevelopment along urban corridors with increased connectivity to transit as outlined in the Citizen's Master Plan.

OBJECTIVE 3.1.4: **Provide uniform and equitable treatment to those persons displaced or relocated by public action.**

Policy 3.1.4.1: ~~The City staff shall~~ Provide coordination and educational assistance to its residents prior to being displaced or relocated due to public action.

Policy 3.1.4.2: ~~The City shall~~ Provide assistance in accordance with its relocation policy and Federal Uniform Relocation Assistance Act to persons displaced as a result of redevelopment initiatives.

OBJECTIVE 3.1.5: **~~To Maintain a range of affordable housing opportunities to accommodate the City's present and future population, particularly through the preservation of the current affordable housing stock in the City.~~**

Policy 3.1.5.1: ~~Endeavor to co-locate affordable housing and workforce housing opportunities shall be located~~ in proximity to major employment and transit centers.

Policy 3.1.5.2: ~~The City should ensure~~ Facilitate the availability and equitable distribution of affordable housing for very low, low and moderate income households.

Policy 3.1.5.3: ~~Lauderdale Lakes shall~~ Consider the effect of land development regulations and permitting procedures on affordability of housing and:

1. Minimize excessive and unnecessary duplication;
2. Take appropriate actions to support the affordability of new and renovated housing; and
3. Continue to offer incentives such as expedited review or fee waivers for affordable housing projects.

Policy 3.1.5.4: ~~The City shall make available~~ Provide availability, pricing, location, and other relevant and important information to very low, low and moderate income families information ~~concerning regarding~~ affordable housing and workforce housing opportunities and programs within the City.

Policy 3.1.5.5: ~~The City shall pursue and~~ Assist private developers by such mechanisms as leveraging funds to identify vacant land for quality owner-occupied housing in exclusive or mixed-use districts.

Policy 3.1.5.6: ~~The City should conduct a study to~~ Engage in annual analysis to quantify the number of affordable housing units available within the City and study the proportional relationship between units offered in the City and those available County-wide.

Policy 3.1.5.7: ~~The City shall continue to establish~~ Implement alternative roadway LOS standards to encourage and expand employment and affordable and workforce housing opportunities for very low, low moderate and moderate income housing.

Policy 3.1.5.8: ~~The City should~~ Designate a representative to coordinate with local and regional agencies such as the South Florida Regional Planning Council to identify housing needs and strategies for housing attainment and affordability on a regional basis.

Policy 3.1.5.9: Consider the provision of affordable housing in terms of necessary infrastructure, and the extent of incorporating affordable housing and workforce housing costs in proposed residential and mixed-use developments and redevelopments in designating Future Land Uses and evaluating proposed developments and redevelopments.

~~Decisions regarding proposed development shall consider the ability of the proposal to provide affordable housing and shall treat affordable housing as infrastructure to the extent that the cost of affordable housing is factored into proposed developments that create the need for affordable housing.~~

Policy 3.1.5.10: Encourage employers to offer assistance in meeting the housing needs of employees who are cost-burdened.

OBJECTIVE 3.1.6: ~~The City will continue to allow for~~ Provide for adequate sites for the location of availability of foster care facilities, groups homes and special needs housing as licensed by the appropriate Florida agencies.

Policy 3.1.6.1: Maintain Land Development Regulation consistency with Broward County, South Florida Regional Planning Council, and State of Florida regulations for health and safety for the operation of foster care facilities, group homes, and other unique housing situations licensed by the Florida Department of Children and Families and other licensing agencies.

Policy 3.1.6.2: ~~The City should adequately Address locations~~ Engage in analysis to develop a living master plan which identifies and provides policy recommendation for addressing the demand for housing special needs populations, including those with disabilities, the homeless, those earning very low incomes, seasonal workers, the elderly, and those previously institutionalized for mental or health concerns.

OBJECTIVE 3.1.7: Recognizing the vulnerability of the housing stock during natural and other disasters, the City should Seek to provide adequate support to residents needing housing rehabilitation assistance to meet the demands of those with special housing needs.

Policy 3.1.7.1: ~~The City should Pursue and maintain funding opportunities for disaster mitigation response and repair in the event that the housing stock is severely compromised as a result of a catastrophic event natural or human-caused disaster. The City should ensure that adequate funding exists to assist the very low, low and moderate income households in adequately repairing post-disaster damage to their homes in a timely fashion.~~

Policy 3.1.7.2: Seek funding exists to assist the very low, low and moderate income households in adequately repairing post-disaster damage to their homes in a timely fashion.

Policy 3.1.7.3: The City should participate in the Federal Emergency Management Agency's Community Rating System (CRS) program and implement a program that will help to reduce flood insurance costs for residents in the City. The program should reflect a reduced flood risk resulting from community actions meeting the three goals of the CRS:

1. Reduce flood losses;
2. Facilitate accurate insurance rating; and
3. Promote the awareness of flood insurance.

OBJECTIVE 3.1.8: To Promote the health, sustainability and energy and water efficiency of the housing stock by encouraging residents and builders to adopt environmentally efficient practices.

Policy 3.1.8.1: ~~In conjunction with other elements of this Comprehensive Plan, the City shall Develop a comprehensive Low Impact Development Program. The program should comprehensively which aims to promote healthier buildings with reduced energy and water usage, conserve natural resources, encourage a greater neighborhood connectivity to schools, services and jobs, thus creating a more viable and sustainable community.~~

Policy 3.1.8.2: ~~The Community Development Department shall Encourage residents of the City to adopt energy and water efficient practices in their home, and collaborate with local water and energy providers in disseminating information materials to homeowners.~~

Policy 3.1.8.3: ~~By December 2010, the City shall review its Land Development Regulations Engage in analysis of the City Land Development Regulations to identify and amend any regulatory barriers to promoting green building (e.g., prohibition of photovoltaic panels). Upon identification of regulatory barriers to said program, the City shall amend the Land Development Regulations as necessary to support energy efficiency and the use of renewable energy resources while continuing to ensure compatibility and a high standard of development.~~

Policy 3.1.8.4: ~~The City should Encourage developers to seek funding toward building green market rate and affordable housing from organizations, such as the Florida Green Communities Loan Fund supported by the Enterprise Foundation and the Florida Green Building Coalition.~~

Policy 3.1.8.5: ~~The City, in conjunction with the CRA, should Encourage developers to utilize principles of sustainable design by implementing environmentally friendly and green building design standards to the greatest extent possible while not adversely affecting the affordability of the units.~~

Policy 3.1.8.6: Implement requirements for proposed developments to be constructed utilizing nationally and regionally recognized sustainable and resilient building practices, such as LEED and WELL.

Policy 3.1.8.7: ~~The City shall~~ Support energy efficiency and the use of renewable energy resources in existing housing and in the design and construction of new housing.

Policy 3.1.8.8: ~~The City shall make available to interested~~ Provide advice, information, and technical assistance to homeowners ~~the advice of professional City staff~~ concerning topics involving energy and water efficiency and other green initiatives.

4. INFRASTRUCTURE ELEMENT

Purpose

The purpose of the Infrastructure Element is to serve as a general sanitary sewer, solid waste, drainage, potable water, and natural groundwater aquifer recharge element. As required by section 163.3177(6)(c), Florida Statutes, the Infrastructure Element endeavors to establish Level of Service (LOS) standards consistent with the providing utility entities, and that ensure the utility and amenity needs of City residents are met.

GOAL 4.1: ~~To~~ **Ensure that all properties within the City are served by a centralized sanitary sewer system that meets all public health and safety standards in an efficient and environmentally responsible manner.**

OBJECTIVE 4.1.1: ~~To~~ **Correct existing sanitary sewer facility deficiencies, maximize the use of existing facilities, and coordinate the extension and capacity expansion of facilities with future needs.**

Policy 4.1.1.1: ~~The City shall continue to Ensure, through it's the interlocal agreement that with Broward County, corrects any existing that any identified sanitary sewer facility deficiencies are corrected and prioritized in capital improvements projects.~~

Policy 4.1.1.2: Prohibit onsite sewage treatment and disposal systems, commonly known as septic tanks, and require sewage treatment and disposal through the municipal sanitary sewer system for all developments.

~~Septic tanks shall not be allowed in the City of Lauderdale Lakes and all development must be connected to the centralized sewer system.~~

Policy 4.1.1.3: ~~Lauderdale Lakes shall Coordinate its with Broward County Water and Wastewater Services (BCWWS) to address future projected sanitary sewer needs demand and, as needed, the extension and capacity expansion of the municipal sanitary sewer. plans of Broward County Water and Wastewater Services (BCWWS).~~

Policy 4.1.1.4: ~~Lauderdale Lakes shall Maintain an up-to-date interlocal agreement with Broward County for as long as it provides regarding the provision of sanitary sewer facilities and services to the City.~~

Policy 4.1.1.5: ~~Lauderdale Lakes shall continue to Promote infill development and redevelopment to ensure an efficient use of the sanitary sewer system.~~

Policy 4.1.1.6: ~~The City shall Utilize a concurrency management system consistent with Broward County to ensure that development orders and permits are issued only when sufficient capacity exists in the sanitary sewer system including pipes, pump stations, and the wastewater treatment plant.~~

Policy 4.1.1.7: As the City's sanitary sewer service is served by the BCWWS North Regional Wastewater Treatment Plant, the maximum City residential and non-residential sanitary sewer demand is 100 million gallons per day (MGD).

~~The level of service standard for Lauderdale Lakes Sanitary Sewer System is the permitted capacity of BCWWS North Regional Wastewater Treatment Plant which is currently 100 MGD.~~

Policy 4.1.1.8: Establish maximum sanitary sewer demand generation rates consistent with BCWWS and Broward County Comprehensive Plan:

TABLE 4.1.1.8: Maximum Permitted Sanitary Sewer Demand Generation Rates	
<u>Type of Structure</u>	<u>Design Flow Per Unit in Gallons Per Day (GPD)</u>
<u>Airports, bus terminals, train stations, port & dock facilities</u>	<u>5 GPD per passenger;</u> <u>20 GPD per Full Time Equivalent (FTE) Employee</u>
<u>Assembly Halls</u>	<u>2 GPD per seat</u>
<u>Bars and Cocktail Lounges without food service</u>	<u>20 GPD per seat</u>
<u>Barber and Beauty Shops with regular on-site service</u>	<u>100 GPD per dry service chair; and</u> <u>200 GPD per wet service chair.</u>
<u>Bowling Alleys without food service</u>	<u>100 GPD per bowling lane.</u>
<u>Recreational Vehicles</u>	<u>150 GPD per unit</u>
<u>Car Wash Facilities</u>	<u>3,500 GPD per automatic car wash;</u> <u>350 GPD per automatic car wash with water recycling; and</u> <u>1,750 GPD per day per non-automatic car wash.</u>
<u>Religious and/or Spiritual Places of Worship</u>	<u>7 GPD per sanctuary seat</u>
<u>Dance Halls and Dance Clubs</u>	<u>2 GPD per person</u>
<u>Dentist Offices</u>	<u>250 GPD per dentist; and</u> <u>200 GPD per wet service chair.</u>
<u>Doctor's Offices</u>	<u>250 GPD per physician; and</u> <u>200 GPD per wet service chair.</u>
<u>Drive-In Theaters</u>	<u>5 GPD per car space</u>
<u>Fire Station</u>	<u>100 GPD per bed</u>
<u>Hospitals and Nursing Homes, not including public food service areas and offices</u>	<u>210 GPD per bed space</u>
<u>Institutional Developments, including residential staff</u>	<u>100 GPD per person</u>
<u>Kennels</u>	<u>30 GPD per animal space; and</u> <u>250 GPD per veterinarian</u>
<u>Laundry Services</u>	<u>400 GPD per coin operated machine; and</u> <u>650 GPD per non-coin operated machine.</u>
<u>Marinas, not including offices, repairs, or leisure facilities</u>	<u>40 GPD per boat slip</u>
<u>Office Buildings</u>	<u>0.20 GPD per square foot of floor space</u>
<u>Parks and Public areas with Comfort Stations</u>	<u>10 GPD per projected visitor</u>
<u>Recreation Facilities and Simming Pools operating at a minimum of 300 gallons</u>	<u>2 GPD per person</u>
<u>Residential Dwelling Units</u>	<u>300 GPD per single-family detached dwelling unit;</u> <u>250 GPD per multi-family dwelling unit;</u> <u>150 GPD per Motel/Hotel transient unit;</u> <u>150 GPD per single-family detached bedroom addition; and</u> <u>300 GPD per mobile home.</u>
<u>Restaurants</u>	<u>50 GPD per seat for restaurants open 24 hours;</u>

TABLE 4.1.1.8: Maximum Permitted Sanitary Sewer Demand Generation Rates

	<u>30 GPD per seat for restaurants open less than 24 hours;</u> <u>50 GPD per seat for restaurants open less than 24 hours with drive through window(s); and</u> <u>50 GPD per 100 square feet of carry-out only food service restaurants.</u>
<u>Schools</u>	<u>10 GPD per elementary student;</u> <u>15 GPD per high-school student;</u> <u>5 GPD for shower unit per student;</u> <u>5 GPD for cafeterias per student;</u> <u>100 GPD per boarding elementary student; and</u> <u>210 GPD per boarding high-school student.</u>
<u>Service Stations and Auto Repair Shops</u>	<u>250 GPD per water closet; and</u> <u>100 GPD per service bay.</u>
<u>Shopping Centers and General Retail, excluding food service or laundry</u>	<u>0.1 GPD per square foot of floor space</u>
<u>Theaters and Auditorium</u>	<u>5 GPD per seat</u>
<u>Warehousing, mini-storage, with resident manager</u>	<u>0.01 GPD per square foot of floor space; and</u> <u>250 GPD per resident</u>
<u>Warehousing</u>	<u>0.1 GPD per square foot of storage space</u>

Lauderdale Lakes adopts the following demand generation rates for its sanitary sewer system as consistent with Broward County Water and Wastewater Services and Broward County Comprehensive Plan.

~~Airports, bus terminals, train stations, port & dock facilities~~

~~Per passenger- 5~~

~~Add per employee per 8 hour shift- 20~~

~~Assembly Halls per seat- 2~~

~~Bar & Cocktail Lounge (no food service) per seat- 20~~

~~Barber and Beauty Shops~~

~~Per dry service chair- 100~~

~~Per wet service chair- 200~~

~~Bowling Alleys Per lane (no food service)- 100~~

~~Camps~~

~~Day, no food service- 25~~

~~Luxury Resort, per person- 100~~

~~Labor, per person- 100~~

~~Camper or RV Trailer Park Per space- 150~~

~~Gar Wash~~

~~Automatic type- 3500~~

~~Automatic Type (recycled water)- 350~~

~~Hand wash- 1750~~

~~Churches Per sanctuary seat- 7~~

~~Dance Halls Per person- 2~~

~~Dentist Offices~~

~~Per dentist- 250~~

Plus wet service chair—200
 Doctor Offices
 Per physician—250
 Plus wet service chair—200
 Drive in theater Per car space—5
 Fire Station Per bed—100
 Hospitals and Nursing Homes Per bed space (does not include public food service areas and offices)—210
 Institutions Per person (including resident staff)—100
 Kennels
 Per animal space—30
 Per veterinarian—250
 Laundries
 Per coin operated machine—400
 Per commercial non-coin operated machine—650
 Marinas Per boat slip (does not include office, repair, and leisure facilities)—40
 Office Buildings Per square foot of floor space—0.20
 Parks, Public With Comfort Stations per visitor—10
 Recreation / pool Buildings Per person (300 gallon minimum)—2
 Residences
 Single family, detached—300 GPD each unit
 Multi-family buildings—250 GPD per unit
 Motel/Hotel Units—150 GPD per bedroom
 Bedroom additions to SFR—150 GPD per bedroom
 Mobile Home—300 GPD each
 Restaurants
 Open 24 hours, per seat (including bar)—50
 Open less than 24 hours/seat (including bar)—30
 Open less than 24 hours, with drive thru window, per seat including bar Drive-ins, per space Carry out food service only per 100 SF—50
 Schools
 Each pupil per day—10 (elementary)/ 50 (high)
 Add for shower/pupil—5 (elementary)/ 5 (high)
 Add for cafeteria/pupil—5 (elementary)/ 5 (high)
 Boarding pupil—100 (elementary)/ 210 (high)
 Service Stations and Auto repair shops
 Per water closet—250
 Plus per service bay—100
 Shopping Centers and retail shops
 Per square foot of floor space (no food service or laundry)—0.1
 Theaters and auditoriums Per seat—5
 Warehouse, mini storage, with resident manager
 Per square foot of floor space plus—0.01
 Resident—250
 Warehouses Per square foot of storage space—0.1

GOAL 4.2: To Ensure that all properties within the City are served by a centralized potable water system that meets all public health and safety standards in an efficient and environmentally-responsible manner.

OBJECTIVE 4.2.1: ~~To~~ Correct existing potable water facility deficiencies, maximize the use of existing facilities, and coordinate the extension and capacity expansion of facilities with future needs.

Policy 4.2.1.1: ~~The City shall continue to~~ Ensure, through its interlocal agreement ~~that with~~ Broward County ~~County corrects any that potential~~ existing potable water facility deficiencies are corrected and the adopted LOS standard for Broward County is maintained.

Policy 4.2.1.2: ~~Lauderdale Lakes shall coordinate its~~ Coordinate with BCWWS in ensuring the City's future projected potable water ~~needs~~ demands are considered in extension and capacity expansion plans ~~of Broward County Water and Wastewater Services.~~

Policy 4.2.1.3: ~~Lauderdale Lakes shall~~ Maintain an up-to-date interlocal agreement with Broward County ~~for as long as it provides~~ for joint planning and coordination with potable water facilities and services ~~to the City.~~

Policy 4.2.1.4: ~~Lauderdale Lakes shall continue to~~ Promote infill development and redevelopment to ensure an efficient use of the potable water system.

Policy 4.2.1.5: ~~The City shall~~ Utilize a concurrency management system, consistent with Broward County, to ensure that development orders and permits are issued only when sufficient capacity exists in the potable water system including pipes, wells, pumps, and the water treatment plant.

Policy 4.2.1.6: As the City's potable water demand is primarily served by Broward County Water and Wastewater Services (BCWWS), and a small portion served by Fort Lauderdale Utility, LOS standards are established in coordination with the serving utility entities:

- a. The maximum LOS standard for the area served by BCWWS is 96 gallons per capita per day (gpcd).
- b. The maximum LOS standard for the area served by Fort Lauderdale is 170 gpcd.

~~The level of service standard for the water supply serving Lauderdale Lakes is the maximum day plus in-plant use.~~

Policy 4.2.1.7: Establish maximum potable water demand generation rates consistent with BCWWS and Broward County Comprehensive Plan:

TABLE 4.2.1.7: Maximum Permitted Potable Water Demand Generation Rates

<u>Type of Use</u>	<u>Unit Per</u>	<u>Permitted Demand Generation Rate</u>
<u>Bar and Cocktail Lounges</u>	<u>1,000 square feet of gross building area</u>	<u>346 GPD per unit</u>
<u>Condominiums and Apartments</u>	<u>1,000 square feet of gross building area</u>	<u>225 GPD per unit</u>
<u>Child Day Care</u>	<u>1,000 square feet of gross building area</u>	<u>177 GPD per unit</u>
<u>Fast Food Service</u>	<u>1,000 square feet of gross building area</u>	<u>967 GPD per unit</u>
<u>Gas Station, fueling only</u>	<u>Fuel pump</u>	<u>154 GPD per unit</u>

TABLE 4.2.1.7: Maximum Permitted Potable Water Demand Generation Rates

<u>Hotel, with restaurant and/or meeting rooms</u>	<u>Rental room</u>	<u>243 GPD per unit</u>
<u>Hotel, without restaurant and/or meeting rooms</u>	<u>Rental room</u>	<u>71 GPD per unit</u>
<u>Laundry and/or Dry Cleaning, staff operated</u>	<u>1,000 square feet of gross building area</u>	<u>776 GPD per unit</u>
<u>Laundry and/or Dry Cleaning, customer operated</u>	<u>1,000 square feet of gross building area</u>	<u>2,425 GPD per unit</u>
<u>Merchandising Retail</u>	<u>1,000 square feet of gross building area</u>	<u>154 GPD per unit</u>
<u>Mobile Homes and Recreational Vehicles</u>	<u>Lot</u>	<u>157 GPD per unit</u>
<u>Movie Theater</u>	<u>Seat</u>	<u>3 GPD per unit</u>
<u>Office</u>	<u>1,000 square feet of gross building area</u>	<u>178 GPD per unit</u>
<u>Religious and/or Spiritual Places of Worship</u>	<u>1,000 square feet of gross building area</u>	<u>146 GPD per unit</u>
<u>Restaurants</u>	<u>1,000 square feet of gross building area</u>	<u>146 GPD per unit</u>
<u>Schools</u>	<u>Student</u>	<u>12 GPD per unit</u>

OBJECTIVE 4.2.2: ~~To~~ **Implement plans, programs, and technologies that effectively reduce potable water consumption in the City.**

Policy 4.2.2.1: ~~Lauderdale Lakes shall~~ **Comply with the water conservation programs of Broward County and the South Florida Water Management District.**

Policy 4.2.2.2: ~~Lauderdale Lakes shall~~ **Require that all new developments use utilize xeriscaping and Florida Friendly concepts landscaping and native plantings to minimize the need for irrigation.**

Policy 4.2.2.3: ~~The City shall~~ **Conserve potable water resources and promote water reuse by initiating a Low Impact Development Program, consistent with provisions established in the Conservation Element, that includes the following standards:**

1. Result in the development of new buildings or conversion of existing buildings that are substantially more water efficient than conventional buildings or which employ systems that reuse water.
2. Develop a meaningful system of incentives that developers can use to offset additional costs of constructing green buildings.
3. Encourage the development of buildings certified by green building organizations such as the US Green Building Council (USGBC).
4. Recommend changes to the land development and zoning code to remove existing obstacles that work to discourage green building.

GOAL 4.3: ~~To~~ Provide a stormwater management system that meets all public health and safety standards in an efficient and environmentally-responsible manner.

OBJECTIVE 4.3.1: ~~To~~ Correct existing stormwater management facility deficiencies, maximize the use of existing facilities, and coordinate the extension and capacity expansion of facilities with future needs.

Monitoring and Evaluation:

~~• The maintenance of a schedule of capital improvements and level of service standards used to regulate new development and plan stormwater management facility improvements.~~

Policy 4.3.1.1: ~~Lauderdale Lakes Public Works Department shall monitor~~ Engage in analysis to identify and improve existing stormwater management facilities deficiencies.

Policy 4.3.1.2: ~~Lauderdale Lakes Community Development Department shall~~ Ensure coordinate coordination and consistency between the City's future needs projected stormwater and drainage needs with the extension and capacity expansion plans of the City's Public Works Department.

Policy 4.3.1.3: ~~Lauderdale Lakes shall comply~~ Maintain consistency with all applicable local, state, and federal stormwater management regulations and implement best management practices.

Policy 4.3.1.4: ~~Lauderdale Lakes shall take into account~~ Consider the use of existing stormwater management facilities and coordinate land use development in a manner that will ensure the preservation of flood protection and aquifer recharge, and the protection of natural systems in the review of proposed development and redevelopment.

Policy 4.3.1.5: ~~Through the concurrency management system, the City shall~~ Ensure that development orders and development permits are issued in a manner that will not result in a reduction in the levels of service below the adopted level of service standards for stormwater management facilities.

Policy 4.3.1.6: ~~Lauderdale Lake shall amend its Land Development Regulations by June 2012 to~~ Implement Land Development Regulations that clearly define the maximum amount of impervious surface coverage that may occur on any given site in an effort to ensure the City will maintain an adequate level of flood protection and aquifer recharge.

Policy 4.3.1.7: To meet the projected needs regarding stormwater and flooding drainage , as managed by the Lauderdale Lakes Stormwater Division, the following drainage standards apply to residential and non-residential developments:

- a. Drainage: For all off-site discharges, the permitted return period and frequency for a 25-year, 72-hour storm event, is 75.9 cubic feet per square mile.
- b. Flood Protection: The minimum permitted flood protection elevation for finished floors is equivalent to the minimum elevation necessary to remain above the flood waters of a 100-year, 72-hour storm event, according to the Broward County 100-year flood elevation map

- c. Flood Protection: The minimum permitted flood protection elevation for road crowns is equivalent to the minimum elevation necessary to remain above the flood waters of a 10-year, 72-hour storm event, according to the Broward County 10-year flood elevation map
- d. Water Quality –Detention: For stormwater detention under wet conditions, the larger volume must be retained of the first inch of runoff for a subject site, or 2.5 times the site's percentage of impervious area.
- e. Water Quality – Detention: For stormwater detention under dry conditions, the 75 percent of the wet conditions stormwater detention requirement must be met.
- f. Water Quality – Retention: For stormwater retention under dry conditions, 50 percent of the wet conditions stormwater detention requirement must be met.

~~Lauderdale Lakes adopts the following level of service (LOS) standards for its stormwater management system:~~

~~Drainage—off site discharge rate—25 years, 72 hours/ 75.9 cubic feet per square mile~~

~~Flood Protection—water elevation—100-year, 72-hour for finished floors/ Broward County 100-year flood elevation map~~

~~Flood Protection—water elevation—10-year, 72-hour for road crowns/ Broward County 10-year flood elevation map.~~

~~Water quality—Retention/detention—Wet detention/ The larger volume of first inch of runoff or 2.5 times the site's percent of impervious area~~

~~Water quality—Retention/detention—Dry detention—75% of Wet detention requirement~~

~~Water quality—Retention/detention—Dry retention—50% of Wet detention requirement~~

~~Water quality—Retention/detention—Commercial or Industrial Development/ ½ inch of dry retention or detention pre-treatment is required~~

GOAL 4.4: ~~To~~ **Maintain natural groundwater recharge areas in a manner that will ensure a high quality and sufficient water source to meet the City's potable water needs.**

OBJECTIVE 4.4.1: ~~To~~ **Promote the creation and protection of natural groundwater recharge areas.**

Monitoring and Evaluation:

~~• Compliance with all applicable local, state, and federal regulations pertaining to natural groundwater aquifer recharge areas.~~

Policy 4.4.1.1: ~~Lauderdale Lakes shall comply~~ **Maintain consistency with all applicable local, state, and federal regulations pertaining to natural aquifer recharge best practices.**

Policy 4.4.1.2: ~~Lauderdale Lakes shall~~ **Maintain strictly regulate land use development Land Development Regulations and requirements in it's the wellfield protection zone as consistent with Broward County's Wellfield Protection Ordinance.**

Policy 4.4.1.3: ~~Lauderdale Lakes shall~~ Maintain and enforce land development and zoning regulations that require minimum pervious areas to assist in natural aquifer recharge.

Policy 4.4.1.4: ~~Lauderdale Lakes shall~~ Improve natural groundwater recharge through encouraging innovative nature-based solutions, alternative materials, and pervious pavement as it redevelops in new development and redevelopment.

GOAL 4.5: ~~To provide, or cause to be provided,~~ **Ensure the provision of a solid waste collection and disposal system that meets all public health and safety standards in an efficient and environmentally responsible manner.**

OBJECTIVE 4.5.1: ~~To correct~~ **Identify and correct potential existing solid waste collection and disposal facility deficiencies, efficiently use existing facilities, and coordinate the extension of services and capacity expansion of facilities with future needs.**

Monitoring and Evaluation:

~~• The maintenance of level of service standards and up-to-date interlocal agreements needed to provide solid waste collection and disposal services.~~

Policy 4.5.1.1: ~~Lauderdale Lakes shall continue to~~ Maintain an up-to-date interlocal agreement with Broward County for solid waste disposal.

Policy 4.5.1.2: ~~Lauderdale Lakes shall~~ Maintain an up-to-date service agreement with at least one private hauler for the collection of solid waste.

Policy 4.5.1.3: Through the a Concurrency Management System that is consistent with that of Broward County, ~~the City shall~~ ensure that development orders and development permits are issued in a manner that will not result in a reduction in the levels of service below the adopted level of service standards for solid waste facilities.

Policy 4.5.1.4: As the City's solid waste disposal demand is served by Broward County Waste Management, Inc., all residential and non-residential solid waste disposal needs are established in coordination with the serving utility entity:

~~Lauderdale Lakes adopts the following level of service standards/generation rates for its solid waste collection and disposal system as consistent with Broward County Solid Waste Division and the Broward County Comprehensive Plan:~~

- a. The maximum LOS standard for the Residential Future Land Use designation is 8.9 lbs. per unit per day
- b. The maximum LOS standard for the Industrial & Commercial designation developments are:
 - i. For Factory/Warehouse developments: 2 lbs. per 100 square feet per day.
 - ii. For Office Building developments: 1 lb. per 100 square feet per day.
 - iii. For Department Store developments: 4 lbs. per 100 square feet per day.
 - iv. For Supermarket development: 9 lbs. per 100 square feet per day.

- v. For Restaurant development: 2 lbs. per meal per day.
- vi. For Drug Store development: 5 lbs. per 100 square feet per day.
- c. The maximum LOS standards for public and private school developments are:
 - i. For Grade School developments: 10 lbs. per room & ¼ lbs. per pupil per day.
 - ii. For High School developments: 8 lbs. per room & ¼ lbs. per pupil per day.
- d. The maximum LOS standards Institutional developments are:
 - i. For Hospital developments: 8 lbs. per bed per day.
 - ii. For Nurse or Intern Home developments: 3 lbs. per person per day.
 - iii. For Home for Aged developments: 3 lbs. per person per day.
 - iv. For Rest Home developments: 3 lbs. per person per day.

5. CONSERVATION ELEMENT

Purpose

The purpose of the Conservation Element is to provide for the maintenance, preservation, use, and protection of natural resources in the City of Lauderdale Lakes. These resources include, but are not limited to the air, water, groundwater recharge areas, wetlands, water wells, soils, flood plains, rivers, lakes, wildlife, minerals, and other natural and environmental resources, including factors that affect energy conservation. As an element of the City Comprehensive Plan required by section 163.3177(6)(d), Florida Statutes, the Conservation Element endeavors to establish an inventory of the City's living and non-living natural resources and conservation efforts to ensure that the City acts in good stewardship of the land. Conservation efforts in the City deal with less environmentally sensitive conditions due to the City's currently built-out state; however, subjects such as air quality, potable water quality and quantity, and energy conservation are of great import to the City's sustainability and resiliency.

GOAL 5.1: To Protect air and water quality, conserve natural resources, protect wildlife, and initiate and continue programs and technologies which lead to a safer and healthier living environment.

OBJECTIVE 5.1.1: Minimize the City's contributions to air pollutants and mitigate the impacts of the City's urban environment on the local air quality.

~~To comply with all minimum air quality standards established by local, state, and federal regulatory agencies and to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and combat air pollution locally.~~

Monitoring and Evaluation:

- ~~• Continued compliance with local, state and federal regulatory standards on the issue of air quality.~~
- ~~• Develop the Tree Inventory and Planting program by January 2011.~~
- ~~• Develop a program for the City's Community Bus Service by January 2011.~~
- ~~• Prepare cost analysis on purchasing ultra-low emissions vehicles and create timeline for replacing City vehicles by January 2011.~~

Policy 5.1.1.1: Unify the City's landscaping and tree planting efforts into a Tree and Native Vegetation Ordinance that strives to mitigate greenhouse gas emissions through planting and protecting productive carbon sequestering native vegetation.

~~The City shall reduce greenhouse gas emissions and combat air pollution locally by initiating a Tree Inventory and Planting program.~~

Policy 5.1.1.2: The Include a Tree Inventory and Planting program shall include in a Tree and Native Vegetation Ordinance that implements the following targets pertaining to the objective of combating air pollution:

1. Conduct a tree count for the purposes of establishing a baseline condition.
2. Establish a benchmark to increase the total number of trees in the City.
3. Fund and perform activities necessary to reach the benchmark.

4. Pass a tree protection ordinance to preserve and protect existing and future vegetative communities from destruction by development activity.
5. Recommend changes to the land development regulations.

Policy 5.1.1.3: ~~The City shall~~ Reduce greenhouse gas emissions and combat air pollution locally by continuing to fund and improve its Community Bus Service program.

Policy 5.1.1.4: Endeavor to increase ridership and reduce the City's contribution to private motorized transportation traffic by ensuring that City public transportation is safe, comfortable, convenient and reliable.

~~The Community Bus Service program shall have the following aims pertaining to the objective of combating air pollution:~~

- ~~1. Develop a Community Bus Service program by January 2011.~~
- ~~2. Ensure that public transit is safe, comfortable, convenient, and reliable so that it can serve as an alternative to the personal automobile.~~
- ~~3. Purchase and operate low emissions bus transit vehicles.~~

Policy 5.1.1.5: Convert the City's fleet of automobiles, including buses utilized in the Community Bus Service program, to electric and/or other low emission vehicles by the 2035 planning horizon.

~~Whenever feasible, the City shall purchase ultra-low emission vehicles for its fleet.~~

Policy 5.1.1.6: Promote planning initiatives and activities which strengthen coordination between transportation planning and conservation planning to increase active participation in reducing point and non-point sources of air pollution.

Policy 5.1.1.7: ~~The City shall~~ Promote federal commuter tax incentives that are available to local employers who provide public transit assistance to employees through services such as Van pools, Ride share, free Bus Passes or free Tri-rail Passes. ~~Federal law allows employers to deduct the cost of providing transit assistance as a business expense. The City should focus its marketing of these incentives in the City's Local Activity Center (LAG) area.~~

Policy 5.1.1.8: Work cooperatively with Broward County in reducing the load of volatile organic compounds by requiring State I Vapor Recovery at all gasoline and petroleum fuel dispensing facilities.

Policy 5.1.1.9: Coordinate with Broward County in promoting awareness of air quality issues through educational programs and training workshops for the community, residents, schools, and local businesses.

OBJECTIVE 5.1.2: Improve the local water quality and quantity throughout the City by engaging in coordinated planning efforts and reducing potable water consumption.

~~To comply with all water quality standards established by local, state, and federal regulatory agencies and to combat water pollution locally.~~

Monitoring and Evaluation:

~~• Continued compliance with local, state and federal regulatory agencies on the issue of water quality.~~

~~• Review of land development and zoning regulations by December 2010 to assess potential changes to minimize stormwater runoff and improve water quality.~~

Policy 5.1.2.1: Coordinate with Broward County's water conservation planning efforts and in protecting County Water Conservation Areas.

~~The City of Lauderdale Lakes shall comply with all water quality standards established by local, state, and federal regulatory agencies.~~

Policy 5.1.2.2: Engage in evaluation, as necessary, of the City Land Development Regulations to ensure consistency with Broward County stormwater and drainage standards.

~~The City shall evaluate its land development and zoning regulations by December 2010 to determine what changes can be made to minimize stormwater runoff and improve lake and canal water quality.~~

Policy 5.1.2.3: Ensure that new developments adjacent to or in the vicinity of Lauderdale Lakes' surface waters are designed shall be designed to minimize direct discharges of stormwater runoff into such bodies of water and promote the construction of facilities to include but not limited to shallow water littoral shelves around the edges of all water bodies, grassy swales, wetlands filtration, and ex-filtration trenches, consistent with the Best Management Practices of the South Florida Water Management District (SFWMD).

Policy 5.1.2.4: Design new developments which include or are adjacent to the City's surface waters to maintain productive vegetated littoral zones around the edges of all water bodies, grassy swales, wetlands filtration, and ex-filtration trenches, consistent with the Best Management Practices of the South Florida Water Management District (SFWMD).

~~New developments adjacent to or in the vicinity of Lauderdale Lakes' surface waters shall be designed to minimize direct discharge of storm water runoff into such bodies of water and promote the construction of facilities to include but not limited to shallow water littoral shelves around the edges of all water bodies, grassy swales, wetlands filtration, and ex-filtration trenches, consistent with the Best Management Practices of the South Florida Water Management District (SFWMD).~~

Policy 5.1.2.5: The City shall Explore opportunities to, for developments adjacent to the City's surface waters and which contribute direct discharges into such surface waters to construct Stormwater Treatment Areas (STAs) within the City to collect, store, and treat stormwater runoff prior to releasing it discharging into lakes and canals.

Policy 5.1.2.6: The City shall adopt standards or incentives that require/encourage Incentivize new development and redevelopment to minimize impervious surfaces and utilize vegetated pervious surfaces and alternative pervious surfaces.

Policy 5.1.2.7: The City shall increase water supply (through natural groundwater infiltration) by providing for Maximize natural groundwater aquifer recharge by implementing certain requirements for:

- a. Shared parking arrangements;
- b. Pervious pavement materials ~~in the land development and zoning regulations~~; and
- c. ~~by encouraging~~ Structured parking in major commercial areas to reduce the number and expanse of surface parking lots.

Policy 5.1.2.8: Implement public awareness and education programs to reduce water consumption and promote public awareness of City and County water conservation efforts.

~~The City shall cooperate with County, regional, and state agencies to conduct water conservation programs and promote public awareness.~~

Policy 5.1.2.9: ~~The City shall amend its land development regulations to~~ Require the use of xeriscaping and Florida-Friendly Landscaping practices for all new development and redevelopment in Lauderdale Lakes.

Policy 5.1.2.10: Unify the City's water conservation efforts into a Low Impact Development Ordinance to promote water reuse and reduce potable water demand and which establishes the following aims pertaining to water conservation, supply, and reuse:

1. Result in the development of new buildings or conversion of existing buildings that are substantially more water efficient than conventional buildings or which employ systems that reuse water.
2. Develop a meaningful system of incentives that developers can use to offset additional costs of constructing green buildings.
3. Encourage the development of buildings certified by green building organizations such as LEED the US Green Building Council (USGBC).
4. Recommend changes to the land development and zoning regulations to remove existing obstacles that work to discourage green building.

OBJECTIVE 5.1.3: ~~To Conserve energy and where feasible, produce energy supply locally with clean, renewable resources.~~

Monitoring and Evaluation:

~~• By 2012, implement the Low Impact Development program.~~

~~• By 2012, implement the Tree Inventory and Planting program.~~

Policy 5.1.3.1: ~~The City shall adopt standards in its land development regulations that require the use of~~ Provide financial incentives for the transition to, widely-available energy saving products and high-efficiency appliances, such as compact fluorescent light bulbs, double-pane windows, and Energy Star certified appliances.

Policy 5.1.3.2: ~~The City shall Encourage, in certain circumstances, the reuse of existing buildings as opposed to the demolition and construction of new buildings, as building construction alone can be a very energy intensive activity to limit the strain on resources.~~

Policy 5.1.3.3: ~~The City shall explore the feasibility of equipping~~ Implement regulations which incentivize the use of roof-top photovoltaic solar panels on City-owned and private developments buildings with solar panels or other devices that to produce a clean, renewable supply of energy to increase energy efficiency within the City.

Policy 5.1.3.4: ~~The~~ Create a Low Impact Development program in the form of a Low Impact Development Ordinance that shall include establishes the following targets pertaining to energy conservation and supply:

1. Result in the development of new buildings or conversion of existing buildings that are substantially more energy efficient than conventional buildings or which employ systems that generate their own power through clean, renewable energy sources.
2. Develop a meaningful system of incentives that developers can use to offset additional costs of constructing green buildings.
3. Encourage the development of buildings certified by green building organizations such as the US Green Building Council (USGBC).
4. Recommend changes to the land development and zoning regulations to remove existing obstacles that work to discourage green building.

6. RECREATION AND OPEN SPACE ELEMENT

Purpose

The purpose of the Recreation and Open Space Element is to indicate a comprehensive system of public and private sites for recreation. As required by section 163.3177(6)(e), Florida Statutes, the Recreation and Open Space Element endeavors to provide residents and visitors in all areas access to parks and recreation facilities. Such facilities should provide a high quality of life for residents and are important to the health and wellbeing of a community. This element provides an inventory and acceptable level of service for both the existing public, and private parks and recreation facilities located within the City of Lauderdale Lakes.

GOAL 6.1: Ensure the provision of adequate parks, recreational facilities, and open space that meet the recreational and leisure time needs and interests of all current and future Lauderdale Lakes' City residents.

OBJECTIVE 6.1.1: Continue to maintain a diverse system of parks, recreation, and open space facilities throughout the City that adequately and efficiently provides recreation opportunities at the adopted level of service (LOS) standard for both existing and future populations.

Monitoring and Evaluation:

~~The provision of parks, recreation, and open space at the adopted LOS.~~

~~Annual update of the public and private recreation facilities inventory.~~

~~Require all development and redevelopment to provide adequate recreation facilities to maintain the adopted LOS.~~

~~The annual update of the Parks and Human Services Department five-year capital improvements program.~~

Policy 6.1.1.1: Continue to Utilize the minimum LOS standard of three acres of parks and recreation acreage per 1,000 City residents persons of recreation facilities and open space.

Policy 6.1.1.2: ~~Comply with any~~ Ensure consistency with recommendations and/or rulings by Broward County concerning recreation and open space re-evaluations and calculations.

Policy 6.1.1.3: ~~The City of Lauderdale Lakes, in concert with Broward County, shall~~ Periodically re-evaluate the methodology for qualifying and quantifying recreation and open space in an urban environment.

Policy 6.1.1.4: ~~The Parks and Human Services Department shall continue to~~ Maintain an inventory of all public and private recreational lands and facilities.

Policy 6.1.1.5: ~~Coordinate with the appropriate external agencies, including and~~ the Broward County School Board, to pursue the co-location of parks, schools, and other public facilities where appropriate for use and access.

Policy 6.1.1.6: ~~Continue with~~ Maintain existing, and consider evaluate new opportunities for, contracts, agreements, and leases with applicable agencies and organizations, including the

Broward County School Board and the South Florida Water Management District, for joint use of public parks, recreation, and open space facilities.

Policy 6.1.1.7: Annually update the Parks and Recreation strategic plan initiatives to determine detailed future and current facility and/or equipment needs.

Policy 6.1.1.8: ~~Maintain~~ Prioritize opportunities in the a-five-year Capital Improvements Program and annual capital budget for the development, acquisition, and maintenance of parks and recreational facilities and programs.

OBJECTIVE 6.1.2: ~~The Parks and Human Services Department will~~ Maintain a high level of management efficiency, cost effectiveness and community participation to ensure parks and in the City's parks and recreational facilities through ensuring such facilities are sufficiently are appropriately funded, staffed, and equipped.

Policy 6.1.2.1: Maintain a staff of qualified maintenance personnel on a continuous basis, to the greatest extent feasible.

~~Monitoring and Evaluation:~~

~~–The funds appropriated for the Parks and Human Services Department within the City budget.~~

~~–Review the annual customer survey results.~~

Policy 6.1.2.2: Apply for appropriate Federal and State grants to aid in park and open space land acquisition and development.

Policy 6.1.2.3: Promote ongoing programs and special events, including those for youth and seniors, to gain maximum use of the City of Lauderdale Lakes' facilities.

Policy 6.1.2.4: Develop and distribute an annual comprehensive customer survey ~~as a means to evaluate satisfaction level of all parks and recreation services. The City of Lauderdale Lakes shall use these results as a means to~~ and identify areas of improvement for the services and facilities provided by the Parks and Human Services Department.

OBJECTIVE 6.1.3: ~~Continue to Coordinate the allocation of~~ public and private resources to meet recreational facilities and open space demands.

~~Monitoring and Evaluation:~~

~~–The number of recreation facilities provided by private development and redevelopment.~~

~~–The amount of land acquired and/or developed as a result of in lieu of payments for development and redevelopment.~~

Policy 6.1.3.1: ~~Continue to Require a developer proposed developments that fail to demonstrate no adverse impacts to the City's provision of existing parks and recreational facilities LOS to provide lands, funds, or a combination thereof to meet the park, open space, and recreational needs created by the additional residential demand of the proposed development.~~

Policy 6.1.3.2: ~~In order to provide for the requirements of Policy 1.3.1, the City of Lauderdale Lakes shall require a developer, Proposed developments required to allocate resources to aid in maintaining the City's adopted LOS standards must,~~ at the discretion of the City, ~~to~~ either:

1. Dedicate land of suitable size, dimension, topography, soil conditions, and general character to serve as public parks, which will meet local level park needs created by the development; or
2. Agree to deposit in the City's park impact fee fund an amount of money equal to the fair market value of the land otherwise to be dedicated for the purpose of land purchase and/or development or redevelopment of existing facilities to meet increased need.

Policy 6.1.3.3: Collaborate with Broward County to develop a framework of creditable urban recreation and open spaces such as green roofs, community gardens, small ecological parks and other forms of urban green space with access by the general public that will need to be utilized as Broward County urbanizes.

Policy 6.1.3.4: ~~Study~~ Evaluate the ~~feasibility impacts and public satisfaction of allowing permitting~~ private open space dedications with continued private maintenance in lieu of the public dedication of land or funds.

Policy 6.1.3.5: Ensure that no ~~proposed development be approved~~ is granted an approved development order unless it is determined that adequate park land area is available or will be available prior to the granting of a certificate of occupancy.

Policy 6.1.3.6: Continue to require ~~the private sector developments to~~ provide active and passive recreation and open space within residential developments in accordance with City of Lauderdale Lakes Land Development Regulations.

Policy 6.1.3.7: Continue to promote public awareness of parks and recreation programs and activities through the distribution of public information highlighting park programs and facilities.

Policy 6.1.3.8: Develop and distribute brochures, and special event flyers to citizens, and utilize local news media to promote recreational programs.

GOAL 6.2: Provide for high quality and diverse programming that supports healthy lifestyles and cultural interests of the community and future residents for people of all abilities.

OBJECTIVE 6.2.1: ~~Establish a~~ Maintain the adopted City of Lauderdale Lakes 2021 Parks and Recreation Master Plan as a living document which identifies the needs of the community to include facilities and recreation programs.

Policy 6.2.1.1: Identify opportunities for additional parks and open space to support a healthier lifestyle for community members of all ages, by encouraging exercise and time spent outside.

Policy 6.2.1.2: Partner with the Community Redevelopment Agency (CRA) to identify areas that are suitable for park development within the CRA boundaries.

Policy 6.2.1.3: Provide equitable access to parks to ensure that the community has a safe and convenient medium to pursue an active lifestyle.

Policy 6.2.1.4: Continue to maintain and retrofit existing and future recreational sites and facilities so that they are accessible to the elderly and the disabled, consistent with the American with Disabilities Act (ADA). ~~New sites and facilities shall also be designed consistent with the ADA.~~

OBJECTIVE 6.2.2: Maintain a high standard of aesthetic quality for current and future recreational facilities, and continue to improve the appearance and function of municipal recreation areas, facilities, and public open spaces.

Monitoring and Evaluation:

~~Annually update the City's inventory of recreational facilities to indicate the accessibility of those facilities as consistent with the American with Disabilities Act.~~

Policy 6.2.2.1: Regularly maintain the appearance of parks, recreation, and open space facilities, including renovating facilities, upgrading equipment and purchasing vehicles.

Policy 6.2.2.2: Develop new park and recreation facilities, both indoors and outdoors, as well as improve and/or retrofit its existing park and recreation facilities, utilizing proactive conservation efforts including water and energy conservation techniques, such as native landscaping, energy efficient lighting and recycled materials.

Policy 6.2.2.3: Identify strategic partnership opportunities to improve the City of Lauderdale Lakes' native tree canopy.

Policy 6.2.2.4: Accept alternate locations, such as Cypress Preserve Park, for planting of a portion of required trees upon new development or redevelopment, or contribution to the park impact fee fund as mitigation.

OBJECTIVE 6.2.3 Continue to enhance the ~~amount~~ quantity and quality of recreational and open space areas and opportunities to provide for the existing and future needs of the community.

Monitoring and Evaluation:

~~Continually monitor the appearance of municipal facilities and quality of municipal programs and prioritize deficiencies in the five-year capital improvements program.~~

Policy 6.2.3.1: Pursue additional land areas for Recreation and Open Space uses, through either acquisition, redevelopment, lease arrangement, or acceptance of dedication.

Policy 6.2.3.2: ~~Enforce through Codes and Ordinances that~~ Require proposed developments to provide for, or pay its fair share a proportional burden of the cost of providing for the recreational needs of the Lauderdale Lakes residents through the development review process.

Policy 6.2.3.3: ~~Continue to~~ Maintain a system of collecting recreational program fees through facility rentals, athletic programs, and special events to generate revenue stream. ~~The fees will be reviewed annually to ensure they are comparable with neighboring recreation centers providing similar services.~~

Policy 6.2.3.4: Review the system of recreational program fees annually to ensure they are concurrent with neighboring recreation centers providing similar services.

Policy 6.2.3.5: Develop and encourage community programs that facilitate art and cultural activities for all ages.

Policy 6.2.3.6: Evaluate senior and youth programs to increase the average attendance rates, and City sanctioned events to compliment the strong community culture.

Policy 6.2.3.7: Develop and implement a full range of recreation programs, activities and events including but not limited to youth and adult sport leagues, aquatic programs, cultural events, and passive and active opportunities that promote the overall health and wellness benefits of physical activity.

Policy 6.2.3.8: Enhance and promote aquatic programs to increase the number of individuals within the City of Lauderdale Lakes that are able to swim, to provide for an overall safer recreation experience.

Policy 6.2.3.9: Regularly review current trends related to parks and recreation to adapt plans and investments that evolve with the changing needs and desires of the community.

Policy 6.2.3.10: Incorporate the diverse cultural and demographic needs of the community in park and recreational facility design and prioritize public involvement in parks and recreation planning.

Policy 6.2.3.11: Encourage open space in the form of small active and passive parks and squares in close proximity to mixed-use residential areas.

Policy 6.2.3.12: Enhance community interactions and engagement by providing rental spaces and facilities to residents at an affordable rate.

Policy 6.2.3.13: Prioritize the expansion and improvement of Vincent Torres Memorial Park, as identified in the Vincent Torres Master Plan.

OBJECTIVE 6.2.3: Connect parks and recreational facilities to foster pedestrian activity and support safe routes to schools.

Policy 6.2.3.1: Continue to explore the feasibility of bikeways, pathways, internal connections, and walkable streets that lead to and around park and recreation facilities within the City of Lauderdale Lakes to provide a connected park system.

Policy 6.2.3.2: Partner with the Broward MPO to establish a pedestrian and bicycle pathways plan for the City of Lauderdale Lakes, with connections to established pathways in the region.

Policy 6.2.3.3: Encourage the development of urban open spaces, such as plazas, waterfronts, and linear corridors in locations that enhance connections to park and recreational facilities.

Policy 6.2.3.4: Continue to develop areas along the C-13 Canal Greenway system that support the interconnectivity among and between recreational areas, school facilities, and City of Lauderdale Lakes administrative buildings as a means of improving access.

Policy 6.2.3.5: Partner with the Broward MPO and school district to improve the safety on the routes and pathways children walk or bike to school.

Policy 6.2.3.6: ~~Encourage~~ Work cooperatively with the Broward County MPO to ~~prioritize~~ facilitate the completion of the Middle River Trail.

7. INTERGOVERNMENTAL COORDINATION ELEMENT

Purpose

The purpose of the Intergovernmental Coordination Element is to coordinate relationships and to establish the principles and guidelines to be used for joint planning initiatives and coordination with adjacent local governments and other external governmental and quasi-governmental agencies. As required by section 163.3177(6)(h), Florida Statutes, the Intergovernmental Coordination Element endeavors to ensure that opportunities for joint planning are identified and coordinated, potential disputes are resolved, and interlocal agreements are implemented into the City's planning processes.

GOAL 7.1: The City of Lauderdale Lakes shall take the necessary actions to Establish and maintain intergovernmental relationships designed to that improve communication and coordination with public and private entities external agencies involved in development, redevelopment, economic development activities, resource conservation, transportation infrastructure, and growth management.

OBJECTIVE 7.1.1: The City shall Continue City participation in, and improve upon coordination activities with federal, state, regional and county external governmental and quasi-governmental agencies with planning and associated duties affecting the City, with units of government providing services but not having regulatory authority, that affect the City's land use and other applicable areas, and with the comprehensive plans of adjacent municipalities, Broward County, and other appropriate state, regional, and local external agencies.

Monitoring and Evaluation:

- ~~• Maintain a list of coordination mechanisms and interlocal agreements with agencies, both public and private, and other units of local government the City shares common interests with, or that provides services to and/or receives services from the City.~~
- ~~• Attendance and participation of City staff at appropriate meetings and workshops.~~

Policy 7.1.1.1: ~~The City shall~~ Ensure that an active and effective program of monitoring and communication is maintained with adjacent area local governments, Federal, State, regional, County, and ~~other local governments and applicable external agencies;~~ including both public and private.

Policy 7.1.1.2: ~~The City shall Participate in federal, state, regional and local planning workshops, meetings, public hearings, and the like and other coordination opportunities that relating~~ relate to topics affecting the City.

Policy 7.1.1.3: ~~In an effort to further intergovernmental coordination, the City shall continue to Participate~~ in coordination initiatives with appropriate external agencies and provide effective coordination through interlocal agreements, joint planning and service agreements, special legislation and joint meetings or work groups.

Policy 7.1.1.4: ~~Special coordination emphasis shall be placed on~~ Prioritize maintaining effective lines of communication with ~~county, regional and state~~ external agencies charged with setting levels of service and/or permitting requirements, and initiating maintenance and capital improvement projects for public facilities located in and around the City.

Policy 7.1.1.5: ~~When appropriate, the City shall~~ Utilize the mediation procedures established by the South Florida Regional Planning Council (SFRPC) to resolve applicable intergovernmental disputes.

Policy 7.1.1.6: ~~When appropriate, the City shall~~ Utilize the mediation procedures established by the South Florida Regional Planning Council (SFRPC) to resolve applicable intergovernmental disputes.

Policy 7.1.1.7: ~~The City shall~~ Coordinate with ~~appropriate county, state, and federal~~ external agencies to ensure that Lauderdale Lakes receives its fair a share of revenue sharing allocations, and facilities and services improvements that are most closely based on the City's revenue needs proportional to other local governments.

Policy 7.1.1.8: ~~The City shall continue to~~ Coordinate with Broward County, ~~the~~ state, and other appropriate external agencies regarding hurricane and natural disaster relief, to ensure the City receives necessary aid.

Policy 7.1.1.9: ~~The City shall continue to~~ Maintain a joint planning interlocal agreement to coordinate with the Broward County School Board (School Board) to and ensure the continuance of existing shared/joint use agreements of continued shared maintenance and use of public school recreation facilities.

Policy 7.1.1.10: ~~The City shall continue to coordinate~~ Maintain coordination with the South Florida Water Management District (SFWMD) to ensure the continuance of existing shared/joint use agreements of public recreation facilities.

Policy 7.1.1.11: ~~The City shall coordinate~~ Maintain coordination with the Broward County, ~~the~~ School Board, SFWMD, and other appropriate external agencies to identify opportunities for additional shared/joint use agreements and collocation opportunities.

Policy 7.1.1.12: ~~The City shall coordinate~~ Maintain coordination and interlocal agreement with Broward County regarding alternative methods to achieve parks and recreation level of service standards.

Policy 7.1.1.13: ~~The City shall~~ Expand its coordination efforts with the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) to participate in the Community Rating System (CRS) program to increase community awareness in relation to flood losses and insurance costs.

Policy 7.1.1.14: ~~The City shall coordinate~~ Maintain coordination and partner with the Lauderdale Lakes Business Chamber, Broward County Office of Economic Development, the Broward Alliance, the SFRPC, and other interested parties in efforts to promote economic development activity within Lauderdale Lakes.

Policy 7.1.1.15: ~~The City shall expand its~~ Maintain and expand coordination efforts with appropriate external public agencies and private entities to develop and implement the City's various programs, including but not limited to the following programs:

- a. Low Impact Development;
- b. Community Bus Service;
- c. Tree Inventory and Planting; and
- d. Urban Design Guidelines.

OBJECTIVE 7.1.2: ~~The City shall~~ Monitor and review plans and activities of adjacent local governments, Broward County, the SFRPC, the SFWMD, the Broward County School Board, as well as other relevant entities as they are made available.

Monitoring and Evaluation:

~~• City participation and review of plans and/or projects developed by the County, public and private agencies, special districts and adjacent local governments, when impacting the City.~~

~~• Timely transmittal of City's plans and/or projects to the County, public and private agencies, special districts, and adjacent local governments for their review and comments to ensure consistency and avoid conflict.~~

Policy 7.1.2.1: Engage in the review process of comprehensive plan and land development regulation amendments posed by adjacent and regional local governments that impact the City, and submit comments and/or objections when necessary to ensure concurrency and consistency with the City's goals, objectives, and policies.

~~The City shall engage established coordinating mechanisms to monitor, review, comment upon, and the like to provide the City's position on the plans and actions of adjacent local governments, Broward County, the SFRPC, and other various public and private entities.~~

Policy 7.1.2.2: ~~To facilitate and expedite the plan or project review process, the City shall consider designating~~ Designate specific City personnel to act as liaisons with various external government agencies and/or private entities, including but not limited to adjacent local governments, Broward County, the SFRPC, the SFWMD, and the School Board.

Policy 7.1.2.3: ~~When the City and an another agency, such as a county, regional, state, or federal~~ external agency both have planned improvements and/or projects within the same area of the City, the City shall ~~the City shall~~ make a reasonable ~~attempt~~ accommodations to coordinate said improvements and/or projects to coincide within the same timeframe.

OBJECTIVE 7.1.3 ~~Continue to Utilize existing coordination mechanisms between the City, Broward County, the state, regional, and other appropriate agencies, to review and comment on proposed level of service standards for any public infrastructure that would impact the operations of~~ Lauderdale Lakes.

Monitoring and Evaluation:

~~• Annual review of level of service standards for public infrastructure impacting the City.~~

Policy 7.1.3.1: ~~The City shall continue to coordinate~~ Maintain coordination with Broward County Water and Wastewater Services and the SFWMD to periodically update the Lower East Coast (LEC) regional water supply plan, associated water supply facilities work plans, and the City's Comprehensive Plan.

Policy 7.1.3.2: Within 18 months after the South Florida Water Management District updates the Lower East Coast Regional Water Supply Plan Update, the City's Water Supply Facilities Work Plan shall be updated.

Policy 7.1.3.3: ~~In order to evaluate and coordinate level of service standards, the City shall periodically~~ Engage in regular periodic review the standards of service providers and share

information with these service providers to ensure that the needs of the City are being met.

Policy 7.1.3.4: ~~When other public or private entities are providing a public facility or service within the City for roads, water, sewer, drainage, schools, parks or solid waste, the City will~~ Provide service demand projections, population projections, and other information needed to coordinate with the applicable entity.

Policy 7.1.3.5: ~~The City should~~ Actively pursue public and private grant opportunities that will enhance City services and facilities.

Policy 7.1.3.6: ~~The City shall~~ Designate a city official to join the Broward Water Resources Task Force in an effort to identify potential environmentally, economically, and technically feasible strategies to address future water needs.

Policy 7.1.3.7: ~~The City shall continue to~~ Provide water conservation information through the City website and printed materials, and coordinate water conservation practices with the City's water supplier as needed to ensure future water demands are met.

Policy 7.1.3.8: ~~On an annual basis, the City shall consider participating~~ Participate in the South Florida Water Management District's Water Savings Incentive Program (WaterSIP) to help reduce potable water usage consumption in the City.

OBJECTIVE 7.1.4: ~~To Strengthen the mobility, including the safety of commuters and pedestrians, within the City and to adjacent areas, Lauderdale Lakes shall coordinate with government agencies that provide transit and transportation services and facilities within the City.~~

Monitoring and Evaluation:

~~**City participation in regional transportation planning activities.**~~

Policy 7.1.4.1: ~~The City shall~~ Work cooperatively with the Florida Department of Transportation (FDOT), the Broward County Metropolitan Planning Organization (MPO), and Broward County to promote multi-modal transportation plans and programs to adequately provide future capacity for the City.

Policy 7.1.4.2: ~~The City shall~~ Support Broward County's efforts to improve existing transit systems, including expanded routes and increased frequency of service.

Policy 7.1.4.3: ~~The City shall~~ Participate in pedestrian, greenway, blueway, and bicycle planning programs of Broward County and other appropriate agencies.

Policy 7.1.4.4: ~~Lauderdale Lakes shall~~ Coordinate in joint planning initiatives with FDOT, Broward County and other appropriate agencies to implement the applicable streetscape portions of the City's Tree Inventory and Plantingscape program.

Policy 7.1.4.5: ~~Lauderdale Lakes shall continue to coordinate~~ Maintain coordination with Broward County Transit regarding the City's community bus service.

OBJECTIVE 7.1.5: ~~The City of Lauderdale Lakes, in conjunction with Broward County, Broward County municipalities, and the Broward County School Board, will follow~~ Adhere to the processes and procedures established in the adopted Amended Interlocal Agreement for Public School

Facility Planning (ILA) for coordination and collaborative planning and decision making of land uses, public school facilities siting, population projections, location and extension of public facilities subject to concurrency, and siting of facilities with a countywide significance.

Monitoring and Evaluation:

~~• Adopt standards in the City's Land Development Code for reviewing the availability of land for public schools consistent with State and County laws.~~

~~• Attendance to pertinent municipal and county meetings to ensure implementation of school concurrency.~~

~~• Regular attendance to School Board meetings, including the Superintendent's Site Review Committee meetings, the Oversight Committee and Staff Working Group meetings to ensure compatibility with land uses, future school sites, and implementation of school concurrency.~~

Policy 7.1.5.1: ~~The City shall coordinate~~ Maintain coordination with the School Board, Broward County and municipalities within Broward County to maintain the adopted level of service standards for public school facilities and any amendments affecting public school concurrency.

Policy 7.1.5.2: ~~The City shall~~ Coordinate their planning and permitting processes with Broward County, Broward County municipalities, and the Broward County School Board consistent with the processes and procedures established within the ILA as follows:

1. Review and update of the annual District Educational Facilities Plan (DEFP) containing the financially feasible schedule of capital improvements for school facilities needed to achieve and maintain the adopted level of service standards in all concurrency service areas (CSAs).
2. Coordinate County and City land use planning and permitting processes with the School Board's site selection and planning process to ensure future school facilities are consistent and compatible with land use categories and enable a close integration of existing and planned school facilities and the surrounding land uses.
3. Coordinate the preparation of County and City projections for future development with the School Board's school enrollment projections to ensure consistency between the County and City future land use maps and the long term school planning process.
4. Coordinate with the School Board through the Staff Working Group and Oversight Committee regarding the preparation of County and City
5. annual comprehensive plan updates and the School Board's annual update of the DEFP to ensure consistency between the plans.
6. Coordinate with the School Board on the planning, siting, land acquisition, permitting and development of new school facilities to ensure the availability of public facilities, services and grounds, especially for purposes of exploring collocation opportunities.
7. Revise County and City land development codes and School Board policies to establish a county-wide public school concurrency system.

Policy 7.1.5.3: ~~Lauderdale Lakes shall continue to coordinate~~ Maintain adherence to the Amended Interlocal Agreement for Public School Facility Planning and coordinate with with the Broward County School Board to implement the Amended Interlocal Agreement for Public School Facility Planning in Broward County between the City and the School Board. The agreement addresses the following issues:

1. Joint meetings on a semi-annual basis between the City and the School Board to discuss issues and formulate recommendations regarding public education in the School District;
2. Student enrollment and population projections;
3. Coordination and sharing of information;
4. Periodic review of the Educational Facilities Impact Fee Ordinance to ensure that the full eligible capital costs associated with the development of public school capacity are identified when updating the impact fee structure;
5. Annual reporting by the City to the School Board of growth and development trends in the City;
6. Traffic circulation in and around school sites;
7. Supporting infrastructure;
8. Public education facilities site plan review;
9. Local Planning Agency, Comprehensive Plan amendments, rezonings, and development approvals;
10. Co-location and shared use;
11. Dispute resolution;
12. Oversight process; and
13. School site selection, significant renovations, and potential school closures.

8. ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ELEMENT

Purpose

The purpose of the Economic Development Element is to provide a framework for the analysis, planning, and community redevelopment efforts which facilitate the necessary sustainable and resilient economic foundations of the City of Lauderdale Lakes. Though not an element of the City Comprehensive Plan required by Florida Statutes, the Economic Development Element serves as an integral part of the comprehensive planning process in the City. The relevant and appropriate data and analysis of this element serves to ensure the City meets its market demands over the 10-year and 20-year planning periods.

GOAL 8.1: The City of Lauderdale Lakes shall Strive to create a diversified economic environment that will sustain existing businesses, attract new businesses, increase the economic tax base of the City, and improve the quality of life for its residents.

OBJECTIVE 8.1.1: To Retain and expand existing businesses through the development of technical assistance programs and through the provision of business retention incentives.

Policy 8.1.1.1: Promote business retention through individual consideration of the use of programs including but not limited to business and/or investment tax breaks.

Policy 8.1.1.2: Demonstrate support for existing local businesses by continuing to provide the appropriate professional level staff and municipal leadership, such as the City's designated Economic Development Officer.

Policy 8.1.1.3: Continue to provide programmatic incentives and services to businesses through programs such as the Business Development Training Program and others created by the City's Economic Development Division.

Policy 8.1.1.4: ~~By December 2011 the City will collaborate with the CRA to develop a "one-stop-shop"~~ Maintain an up-to-date online Community Redevelopment Agency (CRA) resource portal via the internet that identifies local, State and Federal funding sources that may provide grant assistance to existing businesses.

Policy 8.1.1.5: ~~The City shall~~ Continue to conduct and foster networking opportunities for businesses.

Policy 8.1.1.6: Seek funding, in collaboration with the Community Redevelopment Agency (CRA), to ~~create a commercial façade maintain programs to that improve~~ implement a high level of standards for the aesthetics of existing businesses by December 2010 and future developments and redevelopments.

Policy 8.1.1.7: ~~The City shall~~ ~~Coordinate its efforts~~ Coordinate with business redevelopment agencies to strengthen local businesses' opportunities to implement the various programs and strategies outlined in this Element.

Policy 8.1.1.8: Engage in coordination with public and private programs to ensure City residents' most basic needs are met, such as nourishing food, clean water, and safe and sanitary shelter.

Policy 8.1.1.9: Establish and maintain City programs that implement opportunities for providing shelter, counseling, workforce development, and other necessary services to individuals experiencing homelessness and poverty.

Policy 8.1.1.10: Implement programming that endeavors to eliminate homelessness and poverty in the City while also establishing the responsibility of preventing homelessness and poverty as a shared responsibility of the community.

OBJECTIVE 8.1.2: ~~To~~ Recruit businesses and industries that will stimulate strong economic growth and provide employment for the City's residents, including youth.

Monitoring and Evaluation:

~~• Complete Economic Positioning Strategy by January 2011.~~

~~• Recruit at least one net new business to the City annually.~~

~~• Annually identify the number of partnerships established between the City and other public or private sector agencies throughout the region, and evaluate any joint ventures undertaken.~~

Policy 8.1.2.1: The City should complete an Develop an Economic Positioning Strategy master planning document that identifying identifies market trends and specific market niches unique to Lauderdale Lakes, and which is updated concurrently with the City budget plan and 5-Year Capital Improvements Schedule. ~~by January 2011. The City should periodically update this strategy to align with changing market conditions.~~

Policy 8.1.2.2: Utilize the information contained in the City's economic development and market studies to identify opportunity gaps for products and services and target business development needs. ~~The Economic Development Officer shall seek to use the data to target and attract specific retail businesses.~~

Policy 8.1.2.3: Partner with the CRA, Lauderdale Lakes Chamber of Commerce, Broward County Office of Economic Development, the Broward Alliance, the South Florida Regional Planning Council, and other interested parties in efforts to identify industries that will provide a range of employment opportunities.

Policy 8.1.2.4: ~~The City should seek to attract key~~ Focus business development efforts to grow niche market retailers to and create a cluster of businesses producing similar varied goods and services that serve the needs of City residents and visitors.

Policy 8.1.2.5: ~~The City should seek to attract~~ Endeavor to increase the level of disposable income available to City residents and frequency of visitors consumers to the area by utilizing urban design standards contained in the City of Lauderdale Lakes Citizens Master Plan and the adopted Community Redevelopment Plan to capture passer-by traffic, encouraging them to purchase goods and utilize services in the City.

Policy 8.1.2.6: ~~The City should seek to~~ Reduce regulatory barriers and inefficiency to in the business relocation process and maintain an efficient, timely, and customer-friendly permit process.

Policy 8.1.2.7: Encourage joint ventures by promoting and developing public and private sector businesses partnerships.

Policy 8.1.2.8: Implement a walkable, bikeable, safe, 18-hour community that caters to City residents' needs and attracts businesses and customers to the City commercial areas.

Policy 8.1.2.9: ~~Establish a~~ Maintain a Business Assistance program that consists of financial and technical assistance for local and out of city businesses interested in locating in the CRA.

OBJECTIVE 8.1.3: ~~The City shall~~ **Develop a comprehensive branding and marketing strategy to highlight the City's diversity, economic advantages and attract business and consumers to the City.**

Monitoring and Evaluation:

~~• Host at least three cultural events annually.~~

Policy 8.1.3.1: ~~The City should continue to~~ Market the Town Center and promote a mix of business and residential uses, and encourage residents to frequent the area, making it a livable, workable and enjoyable environment.

Policy 8.1.3.2: ~~The City shall~~ Install and maintain appropriate signage and way finding markers as part of the City's marketing initiative.

Policy 8.1.3.3: Promote and sustain the City's current cultural environment by sponsoring events highlighting the local culture and partnering with neighboring communities to host such events.

Policy 8.1.3.4: ~~The City should seek~~ Endeavor to increase the quality and quantity of events within the City's urban center by developing events such as Cultural Festivals, Jazz in the Park, Youth Art Festivals, Antique Trade Fairs, etc. to increase the frequency of "in-town" consumers and bolster the marketability of the City.

Policy 8.1.3.5: ~~The City should~~ Work with existing merchants and retailers to generate strategies to strengthen the diversified Caribbean goods and services niche market.

Policy 8.1.3.6: ~~The City should Retain the services of a professional/marketing branding firm a professional consulting firm to aid in engaging in economic analysis to identify a new city motto and develop new strategies to better market the City by December 2010.~~

Policy 8.1.3.7: Identify and strategically apply for opportunities for workforce development and workforce infrastructure projects which coincide with the goals of local, state, and federal grants.

OBJECTIVE 8.1.4: ~~The City shall~~ **Maintain the unique and positive character of the neighborhoods while enhancing the City's tax base, property values and quality of life in the redevelopment process.**

Monitoring and Evaluation:

~~• Creation of a residential enhancement program by December 2011.~~

Policy 8.1.4.1: ~~In conjunction with the Housing Element, the City should create~~ Maintain a residential enhancement program to ~~accomplish~~ incentivize citywide residential improvement and ~~communicate~~ educate homeowners about the benefits of engaging in the redevelopment process.

Policy 8.1.4.2: ~~In the redevelopment process the City should seek to~~ Endeavor to create not only an atmosphere for businesses but also that encourages for young professionals by including activities for young professionals, such as after work networking socials and professional development events.

Policy 8.1.4.3: ~~The City and the Community Redevelopment Agency will continue to Encourage residents to participate in the City's various redevelopment and economic revitalization processes through public engagement with the Community Redevelopment Agency and public workforce development workshops.~~

Policy 8.1.4.4: ~~The City shall Promote federal commuter tax incentives that are available to local employers who provide public transit assistance to employees through services such as van pools, ride share, or free bus passes. Federal law allows employers to deduct the cost of providing transit assistance as a business expense. The City should primarily market these tax incentives to employers within the City's CRA area.~~

Policy 8.1.4.5: ~~The City should~~ Provide technical assistance to businesses owners displaced because of redevelopment initiatives in accordance with the CRA's relocation policy and the Federal Uniform Relocation Assistance Act.

OBJECTIVE 8.1.5: ~~To establish~~ Implement Future Land Use land use designations and development regulations aimed that at facilitating facilitate the City's future development and redevelopment goals of the City.

Monitoring and Evaluation:

~~• By June 2012 update future land use plan and land development regulations using principles of new urbanism and form based codes.~~

Policy 8.1.5.1: ~~The City will Encourage a mix of uses~~ mixed-use developments within the redevelopment area, providing for a variety of retail, office, commercial and residential uses to stimulate vibrant redevelopment projects in the City.

Policy 8.1.5.2: ~~The City should create a~~ Maintain a vacant parcel database of vacant parcels and parcels that are targets for redevelopment to identifying parcels of various sizes to opportunities that suit a range of business types and sizes and also to support larger industries, aiding in the development of a niche market.

Policy 8.1.5.3: ~~To create land use designations and zoning regulations~~ Ensure that the location, organization, and regulation of Future Land Use designations and zoning districts that encourage, attraction, and expansion support expansion of businesses while supporting quality redevelopment in the City.

Policy 8.1.5.4: Endeavor to increase the accessibility and availability of information intended to be publicly available in an intuitive online format, especially with regard to regulating land development, signage, property maintenance, and public resources.

Policy 8.1.5.5: ~~Create~~ Implement zoning districts to implement the Local Activity Center (LAC) and facilitate redevelopment within the CRA district pursuant to the objectives and policies within the Future Land Use Element of this plan.

Policy 8.1.5.6: ~~Develop~~ Provide incentives for infill redevelopment and converting vacant land and greyfields into redevelopment projects through a process of negotiation with property owners and investors.

Policy 8.1.5.7: ~~The City should continue to~~ Coordinate with the CRA to undergo parcel aggregation and land banking to further redevelopment goals of the City.

Policy 8.1.5.8: ~~The City should seek to~~ Develop and implement redevelopment incentives such as:

- a. Streamlined and expedited permitting process
- b. Creative land use and density bonuses

OBJECTIVE 8.1.6: ~~To make the necessary~~ Prioritize necessary infrastructure improvements ~~to which facilitate planned economic development.~~

Monitoring and Evaluation:

~~• Adopt urban design and performance standards by December 2012.~~

Policy 8.1.6.1: ~~Encourage~~ Implement regulations which require structured parking to utilize space efficiently, ~~and ensure that which reduce minimum parking requirements are not prohibitive and to~~ encourage redevelopment that supports transit-oriented development.

Policy 8.1.6.2: ~~Prepare and regularly update~~ corridor improvement plans and guidelines for State Road 7/US 441 and Oakland Park Boulevard to address traffic circulation, parking, land use, land development regulations, landscape codes and architectural guidelines.

Policy 8.1.6.3: Seek cooperative relationship with FDOT and with the Broward County Transit Authority for access management, parking, transit and streetscaping proposals.

Policy 8.1.6.4: Provide for a range of housing options for existing and future residents and encourage the development of mixed income housing developments.

Policy 8.1.6.5: Encourage adequate childcare and adult care facilities to support the workforce population.

OBJECTIVE 8.1.7: ~~To Encourage and promote workforce training to increase the skilled labor force in the City and to ensure basic and advanced educational opportunities for residents and business owners.~~

Monitoring and Evaluation:

~~• Establish benchmark of participants and increase number of participants enrolled in the City's workforce development programs.~~

Policy 8.1.7.1: Conduct periodic labor surveys to assess the business needs of the community to adequately target worker recruitment.

Policy 8.1.7.2: Implement programs that encourage skill development, work-life programs for public employees to encourage flexibility and programs which provide on the job training.

Policy 8.1.7.3: ~~The City should create~~ Implement youth workforce development programs by recruiting local youth and encouraging business owners to mentor and work with youth to help them develop necessary work-related skills.

Policy 8.1.7.4: ~~The City should~~ Encourage employers to assist in continuing education and workforce development by ~~encouraging~~ incentivizing employer-based assistance and education incentives.

Policy 8.1.7.5: ~~The City should continue to~~ Develop publicly available training workshops that encourage citizens to pursue entrepreneurial endeavors by educating them about business development plans and skills.

Policy 8.1.7.6: ~~The City shall~~ Partner with local education centers to facilitate job training and workforce development programs.

Policy 8.1.7.7: Provide, to the extent possible, classroom space in City facilities for adult education and language courses.

Policy 8.1.7.8: Work with Broward County to conduct Business Continuity and Disaster Recovery Planning programs for local businesses to mitigate negative impacts from storms and other disasters.

OBJECTIVE 8.1.8: ~~The City shall seek to~~ Foster a sustainable environment through initiatives which will help to reduce overall economic costs for the City, and promote environmental conservation and responsibility.

Monitoring and Evaluation

~~• By January 2012, phase out all incandescent light bulbs in favor of energy efficient light bulbs, which aids in shelf life and overall cost savings for the City.~~

Policy 8.1.8.1: ~~The City should engender~~ Promote corporate and environmental responsibility by encouraging businesses to adopt sustainable and efficient business practices.

Policy 8.1.8.2: ~~The City should seek to~~ Reduce the energy consumption in all City buildings, therefore increasing and stabilizing the City's economic bottom line and decreasing the City's energy costs and carbon footprint.

Policy 8.1.8.3: ~~By December 2010, the City should~~ Conduct a study ~~an analysis~~ on greening strategies to determine the economic benefits and the soft and hard costs of transitioning the City's governmental offices into more sustainable buildings.

Policy 8.1.8.4: ~~The CRA should seek to~~ Implement green standards in its CRA redevelopment projects and utilize the standards as a marketing strategy to encourage green friendly businesses in the City.

OBJECTIVE 8.1.9: ~~The City shall~~ Pursue the advancement of wireless services and digitizing technology to produce a technologically advanced working atmosphere.

Monitoring and Evaluation:

~~• By December 2009, incorporate Internet and web training into workforce development courses~~

~~• Complete feasibility study for providing wireless internet services citywide by December 2012.~~

Policy 8.1.9.1: ~~Complete feasibility study for~~ Coordinate with state, local, and private broadband initiatives to providing build out and maintain a City-wide fiber optic network and broadband wireless internet services citywide by December 2012.

Policy 8.1.9.2: ~~In coordination with the City's workforce development initiatives, the City should Identify and develop opportunities, to assist residents in acquiring the skills necessary to participate in a computer-based society.~~

9. PUBLIC SCHOOLS FACILITIES ELEMENT

Purpose

The purpose of the Public Schools Facilities Element is to build upon the interlocal joint planning efforts established in the Intergovernmental Coordination Element and adopted through the standing Amended Interlocal Agreement with Broward County Public School. The Public Schools Facilities Element is not a required element established in Florida Statutes, but is necessary to provide a specific section that specifies the coordination and joint public schools facilities efforts which are an ongoing process of the City's cooperation with Broward County.

~~**GOAL 9.1:** The City of Lauderdale Lakes, in coordination with the Broward County Board of Commissioners and the School Board of Broward County shall Ensure that public school facilities will be available for current and future students consistent with available financial resources and adopted level of service standards (LOS). This will be accomplished recognizing the School Board's statutory and constitutional responsibility to provide a uniform system of adequate public school facilities and the authority of the City of Lauderdale Lakes and Broward County for development permitting and comprehensive planning.~~

OBJECTIVE 9.1.1: Ensure consistency in public facilities planning and projections with the Broward County Public Schools Five-Year District Educational Facilities Plan (DEFP) by incorporating the DEFP into the City capital improvements element and prioritizing efforts to address existing deficiencies and maintain the adopted level of service in all Concurrency Service Areas (CSAs) through year 2050 planning horizon.

~~The School Board, pursuant to Chapters 163.3177 and 163.3180 F.S. and the Interlocal Agreement for Public School Facility Planning (ILA), shall prepare and annually update and adopt the Five-Year District Educational Facilities Plan (DEFP) which shall contain a five-year financially feasible schedule of capital improvements to address existing deficiencies and achieve and maintain the adopted level of service in all concurrency service areas (CSA's). The School Board shall also ensure that school facilities are planned to meet the long term planning period of the Public School Facilities Element (PSFE) of the City of Lauderdale Lakes and Broward County Comprehensive Plans.~~

Monitoring and Evaluation:

~~• Annual updates and adoption of the ILA and maintenance of adopted level of service in the CSA's pursuant to the five-year financially feasible schedule of capital improvements.~~

Policy 9.1.1.1: Incorporate the DEFP schedule of capacity additions to existing schools into the City capital improvements projections to ensure maintained public schools facilities concurrency between the City and Broward County.

~~The DEFP shall include a financially feasible schedule of capacity additions to existing schools and construction of new schools to eliminate existing level of service deficiencies and meet the needs of projected growth for the five-year planning period. This financially feasible schedule shall be annually adopted into the City of Lauderdale Lakes and Broward County Capital Improvements Elements. This adoption may either be by reference or by restatement of the relevant portions of the adopted DEFP, but in no event shall the city or county attempt to modify the adopted DEFP.~~

Policy 9.1.1.2: ~~Incorporate the year-by-year DEFP capacity projections needed to achieve and maintain adopted LOS standards into the City's public schools facilities joint planning efforts.~~

~~The DEFP shall provide year by year projections of the capacity needed to achieve and maintain the adopted LOS within the CSA for each school for the five-year planning period. These projections are included in the supporting documents of the PSFE.~~

Policy 9.1.1.3: ~~Incorporate the DEFP five-year financially feasible schedule in the identification and prioritization of capital improvements projects.~~

~~The DEFP's five-year financially feasible schedule shall provide for the remodeling/renovation of existing schools to meet the identified needs of aging schools and replace worn facilities.~~

Policy 9.1.1.4: ~~The DEFP shall be~~ Incorporate the data, analysis, and findings of the DFEP as it is amended on an annual basis to:

1. Add a new fifth year;
2. Reflect changes in estimated capital revenues, planned capital appropriation costs, planned capital facilities projects, CSA's and school usage; and
3. Ensure the DEFP continues to be financially feasible for the five-year planning period."

Policy 9.1.1.5: ~~Annually adopted updates to the DEFP and CSA maps shall be coordinated with annual plan amendments to the CIE of the city and county comprehensive plans. The annual plan amendments shall~~ Ensure that the schedule of capital improvements within the respective elements continues to be financially feasible and the adopted LOS standards are will be achieved and maintained through the incorporation of the DEFP and CSA maps into the City Capital Improvements Element.

OBJECTIVE 9.1.2: ~~The City of Lauderdale Lakes shall Adopt a the Broward County-wide public school concurrency management system as adopted by the county for implementation of public school concurrency to ensure that public school facilities are available at the adopted level of service standard concurrent with the impact of proposed residential development.~~

Monitoring and Evaluation:

~~• Record of adoption of LDR's to implement county-wide public school concurrency management system consistent with the ILA within 90 days after adoption of PSFE.~~

Policy 9.1.2.1: ~~The City will continue to~~ Implement and update when necessary land development regulations that ensure all facilities will either meet the adopted level of service standards identified in the comprehensive plan elements and land development regulations, and are available concurrent with the impacts of development, or development orders and permits are specifically conditioned on the availability of the facilities and services necessary to serve the proposed development.

Policy 9.1.2.2: ~~The CSAs shall be the~~ Annually adopted school attendance boundaries for each elementary, middle and high school. The maps of the and maintain publicly available maps detailing the CSAs are maintained in the data and analysis section of the PSFE.

Policy 9.1.2.3: ~~Maintain an The Level of Service Standard shall be~~ LOS standard of 140% 100 percent of the permanent Florida Inventory of School Housing (FISH) capacity for each public elementary, middle and high school.

Policy 9.1.2.4: If adequate capacity is not available in a CSA for a proposed residential development, but capacity exists in one or more contiguous CSA, the development may proceed consistent with the provisions and procedures in the ILA and county and city LDR's.

Policy 9.1.2.5: If adequate capacity is not available in a CSA or contiguous CSA for a proposed residential development, but capacity is scheduled in the DEFP to be available within 3 years after the issuance of final subdivision or site plan approval (or functional equivalent), development of the project may proceed in accordance with the provisions and procedures in the ILA and county and city LDRs.

Policy 9.1.2.6: ~~The City of Lauderdale Lakes shall not approve~~ Reject proposed a residential plats, or site plans, (or functional equivalent) ~~until unless~~ the Broward County School Board has reported that the school concurrency requirement has been satisfied consistent with the provisions and procedures in the ILA and county and city LDRs.

Policy 9.1.2.7: ~~The CSA's shall be Established and subsequently modified~~ modify the CSAs to maximize available school capacity and make efficient use of new and existing public schools in accordance with level of service standards and the permanent capacity, taking into account special considerations such as core capacity, special programs, transportation costs, geographic impediments, diversity programs, and class size reduction requirements to prevent disparate enrollment levels among schools of the same type (elementary, middle and high) and provide an equitable distribution of student enrollment district-wide.

Policy 9.1.2.8: ~~The projected student impact of a proposed residential development shall be determined~~ Determine the projected student impact of a proposed residential development using the student generation rates approved by the School Board and adopted within the city and county land development (zoning) code. ~~The student generation rates shall be reviewed and updated by the School Board at least every three years through coordination activities with the city and county.~~

Policy 9.1.2.9: Review the student generation rates provided by the Broward County School Board at least once per three years to ensure that precision and accuracy are maintained in the LOS projections.

Policy 9.1.2.10: The public school concurrency approval for residential plats ~~shall expire~~ is considered expired and null if a proposed development within the an approved subject plat does not commence within 5 years following the date of county commission approval.

Policy 9.1.2.11: The public school concurrency approval for residential site plans ~~shall expire~~ is considered expired and null if a proposed development within the an approved subject site plan does not commence within 5 years following the date of City Commission approval.

OBJECTIVE 9.1.3: ~~The School Board, pursuant to chapter 163.3180 F.S., and the ILA shall adopt~~ Develop proportionate share mitigation alternatives that provide an option for residential developments unable to meet the public school concurrency requirement necessary for the approval of concurrency

measures by the Broward County School Board. Upon approval of a proportionate share mitigation alternative by the School Board and completion of necessary binding agreements, a development will be deemed to have met the public school concurrency requirement and may proceed.

Monitoring and Evaluation:

~~• Record of binding agreements for proportionate share mitigation alternatives.~~

Policy 9.1.3.1: A residential development's proportionate share mitigation value ~~shall be~~ is determined by multiplying the number of additional student stations needed to mitigate the impact of the proposed development on schools within the affected CSA(s) not meeting the adopted LOS standards, by the State cost per student station for each school type plus a land impact cost share. ~~Pursuant to Section 163.3180(13) (e) (2), F.S., the applicant's proportionate share mitigation obligation shall be credited toward any other impact fee imposed by local ordinance for the same need, on a dollar-for-dollar basis, at fair market value.~~

Policy 9.1.3.2: Pursuant to Section 163.3180(13) (e) (2), F.S., the applicant's proportionate share mitigation obligation is credited toward any other impact fee imposed by local ordinance for the same need, on a dollar-for-dollar basis, at fair market value.

~~A residential development's proportionate share mitigation value shall be determined by multiplying the number of additional student stations needed to mitigate the impact of the proposed development on schools within the affected CSA(s) not meeting the adopted LOS standards, by the State cost per student station for each school type plus a land impact cost share. Pursuant to Section 163.3180(13) (e) (2), F.S., the applicant's proportionate share mitigation obligation shall be credited toward any other impact fee imposed by local ordinance for the same need, on a dollar-for-dollar basis, at fair market value.~~

Policy 9.1.3.3: Proportionate share mitigation will enhance the capacity of the schools or provide for the construction of new schools serving the proposed residential development.

~~Proportionate share mitigation shall enhance the capacity of the schools or provide for the construction of new schools serving the proposed residential development. The mitigation shall equate to at least one permanent classroom, which may be funded by one or more residential developments, or other identified funding sources. Mitigation that results in the need for school site(s) shall primarily be the dedication of land. Proportionate share mitigation shall include the following options, as further defined and subject to, procedures and requirements of the ILA:~~

- ~~_____ 1. Purchase or dedication of needed elementary, middle or high school sites;~~
- ~~_____ 2. Construction of capacity improvements identified in years four (4) or five (5) of the DEFP including advancement of such improvements into the first three years of the DEFP;~~
- ~~_____ 3. Construction of previously unplanned schools, classroom additions, modular classrooms or similar facilities. Such facility capacity shall be included in the first three years of the DEFP through an amendment approved by the School Board;~~

~~4. Construction of the needed capacity at one or more charter schools; and~~

~~5. Other mitigation options approved by the School Board on a case by case basis contingent upon a finding by the School Board that the option mitigates the impact of the proposed development.~~

~~Mitigation shall be assured by a legally binding agreement between the School Board, the applicant, the City of Lauderdale Lakes and Broward County (as applicable), which shall be executed prior to the issuance of final subdivision plat or site plan approval (or functional equivalent). If the School Board agrees to the mitigation, the School Board must commit in the agreement to placing the improvement required for mitigation in the first three years of the DEFP.~~

Policy 9.1.3.4: Mitigation equates to at least one permanent classroom, that may be funded by one or more residential developments, or other identified funding sources.

Policy 9.1.3.5: ~~Proportionate share mitigation shall enhance the capacity of the schools or provide for the construction of new schools serving the proposed residential development. The Mitigation shall equate to at least one permanent classroom, which may be funded by one or more residential developments, or other identified funding sources.~~ Mitigation that results in the need for school site(s) shall primarily be met through the dedication of land. Proportionate share mitigation shall include the following options, as further defined and subject to, procedures and requirements of the ILA:

1. Purchase or dedication of needed elementary, middle or high school sites;
2. Construction of capacity improvements identified in years four (4) or five (5) of the DEFP including advancement of such improvements into the first three years of the DEFP;
3. Construction of previously unplanned schools, classroom additions, modular classrooms or similar facilities. Such facility capacity shall be included in the first three years of the DEFP through an amendment approved by the School Board;
4. Construction of the needed capacity at one or more charter schools; and
5. Other mitigation options approved by the School Board on a case by case basis contingent upon a finding by the School Board that the option mitigates the impact of the proposed development.

Policy 9.1.3.6: ~~Proposed mitigation efforts shall be~~ must be assured by a legally binding agreement between the Broward County School Board, the applicant, the City of Lauderdale Lakes and Broward County (as applicable), ~~which shall be~~ and executed prior to the issuance of final subdivision plat or site plan approval (or functional equivalent). ~~If the School Board agrees to the mitigation, the School Board must commit in the agreement to placing the improvement required for mitigation in the first three years of the DEFP.~~

Policy 9.1.3.7: If the Broward County School Board agrees to a proposed mitigation, the agreement must be committed to by placing the improvement required for mitigation in the first three years of the DEFP.

OBJECTIVE 9.1.4: ~~The City of Lauderdale Lakes, Broward County, and the School Board shall establish~~ Implement coordination mechanisms ~~to which ensure that the locations of existing and proposed school sites are compatible with and proximate to the existing and planned land uses they serve. Such coordination shall also ensure there is, and the existence of~~ adequate public

infrastructure available to serve existing and planned school sites including infrastructure that provides safe access to schools.

Monitoring and Evaluation:

~~• Record of School facility locations that are compatible with and proximate to the existing and planned land uses they serve and that adequate infrastructure is in place to serve the school facilities.~~

Policy 9.1.4.1: ~~The City of Lauderdale Lakes, Broward County, and the School Board will~~ Coordinate with relevant external entities involved in the ILA through the procedures established in the ILA and the city and county planning processes to ensure that existing and proposed public school facility sites are consistent and compatible with the land use categories, future land use maps and policies of the city and county comprehensive plans and enable a close integration between existing and planned schools and surrounding land uses."

Policy 9.1.4.2: ~~The City of Lauderdale Lakes, Broward County, and the School Board shall~~ coordinate with relevant external entities involved in the ILA to prepare projections of future development and public school enrollment growth, and to ensure such projections are consistent with the city and county future land use maps as well as the School Board's Long Range Public School Facilities Map, consistent with the procedures and requirements identified in the ILA.

Policy 9.1.4.3: ~~Consistent with Section 163.3177(12)(g), F.S., the city and county PSFE shall~~ Include future conditions maps in the Future Land Use Map Series showing that depict existing and anticipated school facilities for the short term (5 year) and long term (10 year) planning time frames. Maps 9.1 through 9.12 of this element depict the short and long term existing and anticipated public school facilities and ancillary plants. 10-year and 20-year planning periods.

Policy 9.1.4.4: ~~Consistent with provisions and procedures in the ILA, the School Board will advise the city and county~~ Engage in coordination with the Broward County School Board to identify potential of inconsistencies in the City Comprehensive Plans and proposed plan amendments with the DEFP and Broward County 2045 Long Range Facilities Plan.

Policy 9.1.4.5: ~~The School Board shall~~ Engage in coordination with the Broward County School Board to facilitate monitoring and participate participation in the City's plat, site plan, Development of Regional Impact, land use plan amendment, and other development order/permit development order, permitting, and proposed comprehensive plan amendment processes that may have an impact on current or planned public educational facilities in Broward County."

Policy 9.1.4.6: ~~The City of Lauderdale Lakes, Broward County, and the School Board shall~~ Utilize the procedures identified within the ILA, including the Staff Working Group and Oversight Committee established by the ILA, to coordinate the annual review of school enrollment projections in addition to the preparation and annual reviews of public school facilities elements, and ensure that the elements are consistent with each other.

Policy 9.1.4.7: ~~The School Board shall annually update and adopt the~~ Incorporate the annually updated DEFP and transmit it, including any supplemental amendments, to the city and county for

~~amendment to their respective the updated DEFP into the City Capital Improvements Element to ensure~~ consistent with the provisions and procedures of the ILA.

Policy 9.1.4.8: ~~The City of Lauderdale Lakes, Broward County, and the School Board shall Share and coordinate information with the Broward County School Board and Broward County through the plat, site plan, and school siting development order, permitting, and proposed comprehensive plan processes and procedures identified in the ILA to ensure the location, phasing, and development of public school facilities, including additions to existing facilities, is coordinated with the provision of necessary public infrastructure including water and sewer, roads, drainage, sidewalks, mass transit and other infrastructure required to support the public school facilities.~~

Policy 9.1.4.9: ~~The City of Lauderdale Lakes shall Engage in joint planning~~ coordinate coordination efforts with the Broward County and the Broward County School Board through the school siting process identified in the ILA as well as county and city platting and site plan processes to implement strategies, consistent with Florida's Safe Ways to School Program, which reduces hazardous conditions and provides direct, unobstructed and safe access for pedestrian travel (including sidewalks, bicycle paths, signage and signalization) to existing and new school facilities.

OBJECTIVE 9.1.5: ~~The City of Lauderdale Lakes, Broward County, and the School Board, pursuant to the ILA, shall coordinate~~ Engage in interlocal joint planning coordination efforts with Broward County and the Broward County School Board regarding the location of public school facilities relative to the location of other public facilities such as parks, libraries and community centers, and to promote schools to be focal points within the community.

Monitoring and Evaluation:

~~• Record of proposed school facilities collocated with other public facilities such as parks, libraries and community centers.~~

Policy 9.1.5.1: In the planning, siting, land acquisition, permitting and development of a new school facility or significant renovation or expansion, the ~~School Board shall engage in~~ coordinate joint planning coordination efforts with Broward County and the ~~Broward County School Board City of Lauderdale Lakes~~ on the availability of public facilities, services and grounds (especially for the purposes of collocating parks; libraries; ball fields; community centers; and public safety, parking, drainage and other appropriate facilities).

Policy 9.1.5.2: ~~The City of Lauderdale Lakes, Broward County, and the School Board shall Pursue shared-use and co-location of school sites with city and county facilities having similar facility needs, such as libraries, parks, ball fields, and other recreation facilities. At a minimum, per the ILA, the city and county will look for opportunities to collocate and share use of their facilities when preparing updates to the schedule of capital improvements within their comprehensive plans and planning and designing new or renovated facilities.~~

Policy 9.1.5.3: Seek and identify opportunities to collocate and share use of Broward County facilities when preparing updates to the schedule of capital improvements within their comprehensive plans and planning and designing new or renovated facilities.

~~The City of Lauderdale Lakes, Broward County, and the School Board shall pursue shared use and co-location of school sites with city and county facilities having similar facility needs, such as libraries, parks, ball fields, and other recreation facilities. At a minimum, per the ILA, the city and county will look for opportunities to collocate and share use of their facilities when preparing updates to the schedule of capital improvements within their comprehensive plans and planning and designing new or renovated facilities.~~

Policy 9.1.5.4: Encourage school facilities to serve as community focal points through the design of school facilities, establishment of school siting standards and pursuit of collocation opportunities; ~~the School Board shall encourage school facilities to serve as community focal points.~~

Policy 9.1.5.5: ~~The City of Lauderdale Lakes will coordinate~~ Engage in interlocal joint planning coordination efforts with the Broward County and the Broward County School Board in ~~efforts to build~~ develop new school facilities and redevelop existing school facilities that are designed utilized for ~~to serve as~~ emergency shelters as required by Section 1013.372, F.S. ~~The city, county and School Board will also collaborate and coordinate on emergency preparedness issues through the county's Emergency Operating Center.~~

Policy 9.1.5.6: Engage in interlocal coordination efforts for emergency preparedness and collaboration with the Broward County Emergency Operating Center.

10. CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS ELEMENT

Purpose

The purpose of the Capital Improvements Element is to consider and provide for the principles regarding public facilities as it pertains to the construction, extension, or increase of public facilities while ensuring solvency and equitably meeting the needs of City residents. As required by section 163.3177(3)(a), Florida Statutes, the City's Capital Improvements Element endeavors to outline and respond to the demand for public services, establish a 5-year Capital Improvements Program (CIP) consistent with the City long-range budget projections, and ensure the level of service (LOS) standards established in the City Comprehensive Plan are consistent and met in a solvent and equitable manner. The current adopted CIP is included as an appendix to this element and provides a 5-year schedule of capital improvements.

GOAL 10.1: ~~To Ensure the infrastructure necessary to protect the health, safety, and welfare of the public is provided in a timely and efficient manner, and to maintain public facilities at or above the level of service standards adopted in this plan.~~

OBJECTIVE 10.1.1: ~~To use the capital improvements element as a means to~~ Meet the needs of the City of Lauderdale Lakes for the construction of capital facilities necessary to meet existing deficiencies, to accommodate desired future growth, and to replace ~~obsolete or worn-out~~ facilities as needed.

Monitoring and Evaluation:

~~• Updating the City's five year Schedule of Capital Improvements on an annual basis.~~

Policy 10.1.1.1: ~~As part of the City's annual budget cycle, the Lauderdale Lakes Community Development Department shall Prepare an annual inventory of concurrency related facilities for the purposes of to aid in establishing a prioritizing capital improvements projects in the five-year Schedule of Capital Improvements CIP.~~

Policy 10.1.1.2: ~~The Schedule of Capital Improvements shall be a five year schedule of capital improvements needed to ensure that Lauderdale Lakes~~ Maintain a 5-year schedule of capital improvements which budgets for projects necessary to ~~maintains its~~ maintaining the City's adopted level of service LOS standards for all concurrency related facilities.

Policy 10.1.1.3: ~~Incorporate the five-year CIP into a ten-year City budget plan that ensures solvency and demands for public facilities are met over the ten-year planning period.~~

~~The City shall incorporate the Schedule of Capital Improvements (SCI) into the adopted Capital Improvement Program (CIP) and Capital Improvements Element (CIE).~~

Policy 10.1.1.4: ~~Capital improvements shall be evaluated and prioritized~~ Evaluate and prioritize proposed capital improvements projects according to the following guidelines:

1. Does the improvement eliminate possible hazards or protect the health, safety, and welfare of the public or provide the necessary infrastructure as part of a legal requirement or prior commitment?
2. Will the improvement eliminate or correct existing deficiencies, increase capacity of existing facilities to meet future demand, or reduce the necessity for or cost of future improvements?

3. Does the project contribute to or further the achievement of goals, objectives, and policies contained in the elements of this Plan?
4. Will or can funds be available for the project? Can operating and maintenance costs associated with the improvement be provided from the annual operating budget?
5. Will the project provide services to developed areas lacking services, or be a logical extension or expansion of facilities or services within designated service areas?

OBJECTIVE 10.1.2: To Coordinate land use decisions with available or projected fiscal resources.

Monitoring and Evaluation:

• Whether the concurrency management system is utilized in the development review process.

Policy 10.1.2.1: ~~The City shall Maintain an up-to-date~~ a concurrency management system consistent with Broward County and adjacent local governments to evaluate ~~whether sufficient public facilities~~ capacity exists ~~to serve for~~ new development and redevelopment.

Policy 10.1.2.2: The City shall only issue development orders in accordance with the adopted concurrency management system.

Policy 10.1.2.3: ~~The City shall Maintain a development review committee which, among other things, is responsible for ensuring that all new development adheres to adopted level of service standards.~~

Policy 10.1.2.4: ~~The City shall coordinate~~ Ensure that approval of land use changes and development and redevelopment be subject to the provision of necessary ~~with~~ projected fiscal resources and planned capital improvements projects being provided concurrently with the impacts of development.

Policy 10.1.2.5: ~~The City shall aggressively~~ Seek all grant opportunities to supplement funding capital improvements Program projects ~~tied to desired land use patterns.~~

Policy 10.1.2.6: ~~The City shall Coordinate planning for City improvements~~ capital improvements projects and funding opportunities with the plans of state agencies, the South Florida Water Management District (SFWMD), Broward County and adjacent municipalities when applicable Broward County, adjacent local governments, and other relevant external agencies.

Policy 10.1.2.7: ~~Prior to approving a building permit or its functional equivalent, the City shall Consult with Broward County Water and Wastewater Services to determine whether adequate water supplies~~ sufficient potable water capacity will be available to serve the new proposed development and redevelopment no later than the anticipated date of issuance of a certificate of occupancy or its function equivalent by the City.

OBJECTIVE 10.1.3: Establish LOS standards which ensure sufficient, sustainable, resilient, and equitable access to public facilities for all City residents and visitors.

To ensure that adopted level of service standards are maintained for the following concurrency related facilities.

Monitoring and Evaluation:

• Maintaining all concurrency related facilities at adopted level of service standards.

Policy 10.1.3.1:As the City's potable water demand is primarily served by Broward County Water and Wastewater Services (BCWWS), and in small parts served by Fort Lauderdale Utility, LOS standards are established in coordination with the serving utility entities, and in consistency with the Infrastructure Element Permitted Demand Generation Rates:

- c. The maximum LOS standard for the area served by BCWWS is 96 gallons per capita per day (gpcd).
- d. The maximum LOS standard for the area served by Fort Lauderdale is 170 gpcd.
~~The level of service standard for the water supply serving Lauderdale Lakes is the maximum day plus in-plant use.~~

Policy 10.1.3.2:As the City's sanitary sewer service is served by BCWWS, all residential and non-residential sanitary sewer demands are established in concurrency with the serving utility entity:

- a. Consistent with the standards established in the Infrastructure Element, the maximum LOS standard for sanitary sewer service in the City is 100 million gallons per day (MGD).
~~The level of service standard for Lauderdale Lakes Sanitary Sewer System is the permitted capacity of BCWWS North Regional Wastewater Treatment Plant which is currently 100 MGD.~~

Policy 10.1.3.3:As the City's solid waste disposal demand is served by Broward County Waste Management, Inc., all residential and non-residential solid waste disposal needs are established in coordination with the serving utility entity, and consistent with the LOS standards established in the Infrastructure Element:

~~For its Solid Waste Collection and Disposal System, Lauderdale Lakes adopts the following level of service (LOS) standards/generation rates as consistent with Broward County Solid Waste Division and the Broward County Comprehensive Plan:~~

- e. The maximum LOS standard for the Residential Future Land Use designation is 8.9 lbs. per unit per day
- f. The maximum LOS standard for the Industrial & Commercial designation developments are:
 - vii. For Factory/Warehouse developments: 2 lbs. per 100 square feet per day.
 - viii. For Office Building developments: 1 lb. per 100 square feet per day.
 - ix. For Department Store developments: 4 lbs. per 100 square feet per day.
 - x. For Supermarket development: 9 lbs. per 100 square feet per day.
 - xi. For Restaurant development: 2 lbs. per meal per day.
 - xii. For Drug Store development: 5 lbs. per 100 square feet per day.
- g. The maximum LOS standards for public and private school developments are:
 - iii. For Grade School developments: 10 lbs. per room & ¼ lbs. per pupil per day.
 - iv. For High School developments: 8 lbs. per room & ¼ lbs. per pupil per day.
- h. The maximum LOS standards Institutional developments are:
 - v. For Hospital developments: 8 lbs. per bed per day.
 - vi. For Nurse or Intern Home developments: 3 lbs. per person per day.
 - vii. For Home for Aged developments: 3 lbs. per person per day.
 - viii. For Rest Home developments: 3 lbs. per person per day.

Policy 10.1.3.4:To meet the projected needs regarding stormwater and flooding drainage, as managed by the Lauderdale Lakes Stormwater Division, and to ensure consistency with the LOS

standards established for stormwater and drainage in the Infrastructure Element, the following drainage standards apply to residential and non-residential developments:

- g. Drainage: For all off-site discharges, the permitted return period and frequency for a 25-year, 72-hour storm event, is 75.9 cubic feet per square mile.
- h. Flood Protection: The minimum permitted flood protection elevation for finished floors is equivalent to the minimum elevation necessary to remain above the flood waters of a 100-year, 72-hour storm event, according to the Broward County 100-year flood elevation map
- i. Flood Protection: The minimum permitted flood protection elevation for road crowns is equivalent to the minimum elevation necessary to remain above the flood waters of a 10-year, 72-hour storm event, according to the Broward County 10-year flood elevation map
- j. Water Quality –Detention: For stormwater detention under wet conditions, the larger volume must be retained of the first inch of runoff for a subject site, or 2.5 times the site's percentage of impervious area.
- k. Water Quality – Detention: For stormwater detention under dry conditions, the 75 percent of the wet conditions stormwater detention requirement must be met.
- l. Water Quality – Retention: For stormwater retention under dry conditions, 50 percent of the wet conditions stormwater detention requirement must be met.
- m. Water Quality – Detention: For stormwater detention for Commercial or Industrial developments, ½ inch of the dry conditions retention or detention requirements must be met.

~~Lauderdale Lakes adopts the following level of service (LOS) standards for its stormwater management system:~~

~~Drainage— off site discharge rate/ 25 years, 72 hours/ 75.9 cubic feet per square mile~~

~~Flood Protection— water elevation— 100-year, 72-hour for finished floors/ Broward County 100-year flood elevation map~~

~~Flood Protection— water elevation— 10-year, 72-hour for road crowns/ Broward County 10-year flood elevation map~~

~~Water quality— Retention/detention— Wet detention/ The larger volume of first inch of runoff or 2.5 times the site's percent of impervious area~~

~~Water quality— Retention/detention— Dry detention/ 75 percent of Wet detention requirement~~

~~Water quality— Retention/detention— Dry retention/ 50 percent of Wet detention requirement~~

~~Water quality— Retention/detention— Commercial or Industrial Development/ ½ inch of dry retention or detention pre-treatment is required~~

Policy 10.1.3.5:To meet the projected needs regarding automobile Transportation Facilities system in the City of Lauderdale Lakes, the following roadway LOS standards apply to roadways within the City to ensure consistency with the Broward County Comprehensive Plan Transportation Element:

~~For its Transportation System, Lauderdale Lakes adopts the following level of service (LOS) standards as consistent with the Broward County Comprehensive Plan:~~

- a. ~~For Local Roads, the minimum acceptable LOS standard is LOS C under Peak Hour conditions.~~
- b. ~~For Local Collectors, the minimum acceptable LOS standard is LOS D under Peak Hour conditions.~~
- c. ~~For County and State Arterials (non-Trip funded facilities), the minimum acceptable LOS standard is LOS D+ plus 75% of Peak Hour traffic per Broward County Transportation Element under Peak Hour conditions.~~
- d. ~~For FIHS/SIS Florida Interstate Highway System and Strategic Intermodal System Facilities and all other Federal and State managed facilities, the minimum acceptable LOS standard is LOS D per FDOT Rule Chapter 14-94 F.A.C., under Peak Hour conditions.~~
- e. ~~For the Broward County Transportation Concurrency Management Area (TCMA) Central District:~~
 1. ~~Overall, increase number of bus stop shelters by 25 percent from FY 2009 to FY 2013.~~
 2. ~~In the Central District, maintain headways of 30 minutes or less on 80% of routes. Establish and maintain service at one or more neighborhood transit centers. Reduce traffic signal communication failures by 50% by FY 2013. Increase peak-hour weekday fixed-route transit ridership by 19 percent from FY 2009 to FY 2013. Maintain the current number of community bus routes (24) through 2013.~~
 3. ~~Roadway LOS standards as listed above.~~

~~For Local Roads: LOS C Peak Hour~~

~~For Local Collectors: LOS D Peak Hour~~

~~For County and State Arterials (non-Trip funded facilities): LOS D+75% Peak Hour per Broward County Transportation Element~~

~~For FIHS/SIS Facilities and all other facilities: LOS D per FDOT Rule Chapter 14-94 F.A.C.~~

~~For Broward County Transportation Concurrency Management Area (TCMA) Central District:~~

1. ~~Overall, increase number of bus stop shelters by 25 percent from FY 2009 to FY 2013.~~
2. ~~In the Central District, maintain headways of 30 minutes or less on 80% of routes. Establish and maintain service at one or more neighborhood transit centers. Reduce traffic signal communication failures by 50% by FY 2013. Increase peak-hour weekday fixed-route transit ridership by 19 percent from FY 2009 to FY 2013. Maintain the current number of community bus routes (24) through 2013.~~
3. ~~Roadway LOS standards as listed above.~~

Policy 10.1.3.6:~~As the City of Lauderdale Lakes does not directly manage any Public Schools, and coordinates Public Schooling needs through an Interlocal Agreement with Broward County, For its Public School System, Lauderdale Lakes adopts the following level of~~

service (LOS) standards ~~as consistent with the~~ must maintain consistency with the LOS standards utilized by the Broward County School Board:

- a. For Elementary Schools, the LOS standard is 100 percent of Florida Inventory of School Houses (FISH);
- b. For Middle Schools, the LOS standard is 100 percent of FISH; and
- c. For High Schools, the LOS standard is 100 percent of FISH.

Policy 10.1.3.7: To meet the projected needs for recreational facilities, parks, and open space for residents and visitors For its Park and Recreation System, the City Lauderdale Lakes adopts the following level of service (will maintain LOS) standards: a minimum of 3 acres of parks and recreation acreage per 1,000 City residents. Park Acreage 3 acres per 1,000 residents

OBJECTIVE 10.1.4: ~~To~~ **Ensure that public school facilities are available for current and future students consistent with available financial resources and the adopted level of service (LOS).**

Monitoring and Evaluation:

~~• School enrollment projections compared to the School District's Adopted Five-Year District Educational Facilities Plan (DEFP), as adopted by reference into the Capital Improvement Element (CIE).~~

Policy 10.1.4.1: ~~Consistent with policies and procedures within the Amended Interlocal Agreement for Public School Facility Planning (ILA), the DEFP shall~~ Update the City's five-year CIP annually to ensure consistency with Broward County Public Schools District Educational Facilities Plan (DEFP), contain a five-year financially feasible schedule of capital improvements to address existing deficiencies and achieve and maintain the adopted LOS in all concurrency service areas (CSAs). This financially feasible schedule shall be updated by the School Board on an annual basis and annually adopted into the City's CIE.

Policy 10.1.4.2: Pursuant to the ILA Amended Interlocal Agreement, the adopted LOS shall is be applied consistently by Broward County, the City, the municipalities, and the School Board, district-wide to all schools of the same type."

OBJECTIVE 10.1.5: ~~To~~ **Ensure that transportation facilities are scheduled in a manner that maintains the adopted level of service standards.**

Monitoring and Evaluation:

~~• Transportation deficiencies compared to transportation projects scheduled in local, county, regional and state transportation plans.~~

Policy 10.1.5.1: Incorporate the findings, transportation improvements projects, projections, and transportation policies and recommendations that correspond to the City of Lauderdale Lakes from the Broward County Metropolitan Planning Organization (MPO) 2045 Metropolitan Transportation Plan (MTP) and 2045 Transportation Improvements Plan (TIP) into the City Comprehensive Plan to confirm consistency with Broward County Transportation planning efforts.

Lauderdale Lakes hereby adopts by reference the FY2009/2010 to FY2013/2014 Broward County MPO Transportation Improvement Plan.

Policy 10.1.5.2:Incorporate the findings, transit improvement projects, projections, and transit policies that correspond to the City of Lauderdale Lakes from the Fiscal Year 2023 – 2032 Broward County Transit Development Plan (TDP) into the City Comprehensive Plan.

~~Lauderdale Lakes hereby adopts by reference the 2009-2018 Broward County Transit Development Plan (TDP).~~

Policy 10.1.5.3:Incorporate the findings, transportation improvements projects, projections, and transportation policies and recommendations that correspond to the City of Lauderdale Lakes from the most current Florida Department of Transportation Adopted Work Program into the City Comprehensive Plan.

~~Lauderdale Lakes hereby adopts by reference the FY2009 to FY 2014 Florida Department of Transportation Adopted Work Program.~~

OBJECTIVE 10.1.6: ~~To~~ Develop and maintain a system where developers will bear a proportionate cost of facility improvements necessitated by the development in order to adequately maintain adopted level of service standards.

Monitoring and Evaluation:

~~• Whether the City of Lauderdale Lakes has implemented a proportionate fair share system in its Land Development Regulations.~~

Policy 10.1.6.1:~~The City shall use~~ Utilize capital improvements cost estimates and adopted and/or State approved development impact methodologies to determine and assess proportionate fair share payments or dedications.

Policy 10.1.6.2:~~At its discretion, the City may~~ Provide impact fee or proportionate share payment exemptions to certain proposed development projects from paying impact fees or proportionate share payments when the project that adheres to City adopted incentive programs, and is approved subject to approval by the City Commission and recommendation of the City Development Services Director.

Policy 10.1.6.3:~~The City shall~~ Ensure capital revenues and/or secured developer commitments are in place to maintain all public facilities at adopted LOS standards prior to the issuance of ~~new~~ development orders.

Policy 10.1.6.4:Maintain the City of Lauderdale Lakes 10-year Water Supply Facilities Work Plan (WSFWP), and engage in the analysis to update the WSFWP every five years which ensures consistency with Broward County potable water services, Broward County sanitary sewer services, and any other water supply utilities entities providing services within the City.

OBJECTIVE 10.1.7: ~~The City shall~~ Exercise sound fiscal management to ensure that needed capital improvements are provided for existing and future development.

Monitoring and Evaluation:

~~• Whether the City has adopted a financially feasible five-year capital improvements program.~~

Policy 10.1.7.1:~~The City shall~~ Issue municipal bonds or borrow funds for municipal purposes only to the extent authorized by and subject to the limitations provided for in Florida Statutes and Municipal Home Rule Law.

Policy 10.1.7.2:~~The City shall~~ Explore the possibility of adopting an impact fee or user fee independent of Broward County impact and user fees to fund capital improvements.

Policy 10.1.7.3:The Finance Director will review all proposed capital improvement projects and make a recommendation to the City Manager that ~~concerning the City's ability to finance such proposals. The recommendation shall~~ includes a review of the following:

1. Ability to use impact fees or proportionate share payments;
2. Ability to use an existing revenue stream;
3. Assessment of likelihood of getting a bond approved by voters of Lauderdale Lakes; and
4. Availability of grant funds.

11. PROPERTY RIGHTS ELEMENT

Purpose

The purpose of the Property Rights Element is to ensure that City respects judicially acknowledged and constitutionally protected property rights. As required by section 163.3177(6)(i), Florida Statutes, the Property Rights Element endeavors to ensure that the personal and private property of City residents is respected in City planning initiatives.

GOAL 11.1: Respect judicially acknowledged and constitutionally protected private and personal property rights in City planning initiatives.

OBJECTIVE 11.1.1: Consider City residents' and visitors' rights to personal and private property in Town planning initiatives.

Policy 11.1.1.1: Consider the right of a property owner to physically possess and control their interests in the property, including easements, leases, or mineral rights in local decision making.

Policy 11.1.1.2: Consider the right of a property owner to use, maintain, develop, and improve their property for personal use or for the use of any other person, subject to state law and local ordinances, in local decision making.

Policy 11.1.1.3: Consider the right of the property owner to privacy and to exclude others from the property to protect the owner's possessions and property in local decision making.

Policy 11.1.1.4: Consider the right of a property owner to dispose of their property through sale or gift in local decision making.

Definitions

The following definitions are adopted as part of this comprehensive plan update to assist in the understanding and implementation of the Lauderdale Lakes Comprehensive Plan.

Accessory Dwelling Unit: An ancillary or secondary living unit, that has a separate kitchen, bathroom, and sleeping area, existing either within the same structure, or on the same lot, as the primary single-family dwelling unit.

Administrative Rules Document: A publication containing rules, guidelines, procedures, and methodologies reviewed, revised, adopted and amended by the Broward County Planning Council and the Board of County Commissioners for the purpose of providing assistance and guidance to local governmental entities and the general public and direction to Council staff in implementing the BrowardNEXT - Broward County Land Use Plan.

Affordable Housing: Refers to housing for which monthly rents or monthly mortgage payments (including taxes and insurance) **do not exceed 30%** of an amount representing the percentage (very low = 50%; low = 80%; moderate = 120%) of the median income limits adjusted for family size for the households.

Agricultural Uses: Activities within land areas which are predominantly used for the cultivation of crops and livestock including cropland; pastureland; orchards; vineyards; nurseries; ornamental horticulture areas; groves; confined feeding operations; specialty farms; and silviculture areas; and equestrian uses.

Airport Clear Zone: A designated area of land which is subject to peak aircraft noise and on which there is the highest potential of danger from airport operations.

Airport Facility: Any area of land or water improved, maintained or operated by a governmental agency for the landing and takeoff of aircraft, or privately owned paved runways of 4,000 or more feet in length, and any appurtenant area which is used for airport buildings, or other airport facilities or rights-of-way.

Airport Obstruction: Any structure, object of natural growth, existing condition or use of land which obstructs the airspace required for the flight of aircraft in landing or taking off at an airport or which otherwise increases the risk of danger to aircraft operations.

Amendment: Any change to an adopted comprehensive plan except for corrections, updates and modifications of the capital improvements element concerning costs, revenue services, acceptance of facilities or facility construction dates consistent with the plan as provided in Subsection 163.3177(3)(b), Florida Statutes, and corrections, updates or modifications of current costs in other elements, as provided in Section 163.3187(4), Florida Statutes.

Arterial Road: A roadway providing service which is relatively continuous and of relatively high traffic volume, long trip length, and high operating speed. In addition, every United States numbered highway is an arterial road.

Bicycle and Pedestrian Facilities: Any road, path or way which is open to bicycle travel and traffic afoot and from which motor vehicles are excluded.

BrowardNEXT - Broward County Land Use Plan: The Future Land Use Plan Element for all of Broward County adopted by the Broward County Commission in conformance with the requirements of the Broward County Charter and Florida Statutes Chapter 163.

Broward County's Premium Mobility Plan (PREMO): A transportation initiative aimed at improving Broward County's public transit network by providing high-quality, efficient, and reliable mobility options.

Broward County Trafficways Plan: The plan promulgated by the Broward County Planning Council pursuant to Chapter 59-1154, Laws of Florida, as amended, and the Broward County Charter, which depicts a network of Trafficways for Broward County. Definitions | 3 BUILDING - means any structure having a roof and used or built for the shelter or enclosure of persons, animals, or property of any kind.

Capital Budget: The first year of the capital program which includes capital project appropriations and the revenues required to support the projects.

Capital Improvement: Physical assets constructed or purchased to provide, improve or replace a public facility and which are large scale and high in cost. The cost of a capital improvement is generally nonrecurring and may require multi-year financing. For the purpose of this rule, physical assets which have been identified as existing or projected needs in the individual comprehensive plan elements shall be considered capital improvements.

Certified Land Use Plan: A local land use plan which has been certified by the Broward County Planning Council as being in substantial conformity with the Broward County Land Use Plan and which has been adopted by a unit of local government in conformance with the requirements of the Local Government Planning and Land Development Regulation Act.

Collector Road: A roadway providing service which is of relatively moderate traffic volume, moderate trip length, and moderate operating speed. Collector roads collect and distribute traffic between local or arterial roads and serve as a linkage between land access and mobility needs.

Commercial Uses: Activities within land areas which are predominantly connected with the sale, rental and distribution of products, or performance of services.

Community Park: Acreage as described in the "Community and Regional Parks" subsection of the Implementation Requirements and Procedures Section of the Broward County Land Use Plan that is utilized by local governments to meet the community level parks requirement of the Broward County Land Use Plan.

Comprehensive Plan: A plan that meets the requirements of 163.3177 and 163.3178, Florida Statutes, as amended.

Concurrency: Public facilities and services needed to support development will be provided in order to achieve and maintain the adopted level of service standards, per Section 163.3180, Florida Statutes, as amended

Concurrency Management System: The provisions in the local government comprehensive plan including implementation regulations, encompassing the restrictions, methods, resources, timing and solutions intended to be compatible with and further compliance with the statutory requirement to provide public facilities and services needed to support development consistent with concurrency requirements and Section 163.3180, Florida Statutes, as amended.

Consistent: Compatible with and furthers. Compatible with – means not in conflict with. Furthers means to take action in the direction of realizing the goals and policies. As applied to the local plan, a local plan shall be consistent with the state plan and the regional plan.

Developer: Any person, including a governmental agency, undertaking any development.

Development Order: Any order granting, denying, or granting with conditions an application for a development permit.

Development Permit: Any building permit, zoning permit, subdivision or plat approval, rezoning, certification, special exception, variance, or any other official action having the effect of permitting the development of land.

Drainage Facilities: A system of man-made structures designed to collect, convey, hold, divert or discharge stormwater, and includes stormwater sewers, canals, detention structures, and retention structures.

Environmentally Sensitive Land: Those lands that include rarity of species or habitat, connectedness, ecological quality, manageability, and importance to water resources, thereby warranting their protection in a natural state for the public interest and highly restricting their access and use to do so.

Floodplains: Areas susceptible to being inundated during an identified flood event or identified by the National Flood Insurance Program as A Zones (A, AE, AH AO), V Zones (V, VE) or X Zone on Flood Insurance Rate Maps or Flood Hazard Boundary Maps.

Florida Interstate Highway System (FIHS): A highway system created to be a statewide transportation network to provide for high-speed and high-volume traffic movements within the state. Created by the Florida Legislature in 1990 and repealed in 2012.

Goal: The long-term end toward which programs and activities are ultimately directed.

Group Home: A facility which provides a living environment for unrelated residents who operate as the functional equivalent of a family, including such supervision and care as may be necessary to meet the physical, emotional and social needs of the residents. Adult Congregate Living Facilities comparable in size to group homes are included in this definition. It shall not include rooming or boarding homes, clubs, fraternities, sororities, monasteries or convents, hotels, residential treatment facilities, nursing homes, or emergency shelters.

Hazardous Waste: Solid waste, or a combination of solid wastes, which, because of its quantity, concentration, or physical, chemical, or infectious characteristics, may cause, or significantly contribute to, an increase in mortality or an increase in serious irreversible or incapacitating reversible illness or may pose a substantial present or potential hazard to human health or the environment when improperly transported, disposed of, stored, treated or otherwise managed.

Historic Resources: All areas, districts or sites containing properties listed on the Florida Master Site File, the National Register of Historic Places, or designated by the City of Pembroke Pines as historically, architecturally, or archaeologically significant.

Improvements: May include, but are not limited to, street pavements, curbs and gutters, sidewalks, alley pavements, walkway pavements, water mains, sanitary sewers, storm sewers or drains, street names,

signs, landscaping, permanent reference monuments, permanent control points, or any other improvement required by a local governing body.

Industrial Uses: The activities within land areas predominantly connected with manufacturing, assembly, processing, or storage of products.

Infrastructure: Those man-made structures which serve the common needs of the population, such as: sewage disposal systems; potable water systems; potable water wells serving a system; solid waste disposal sites or retention areas; storm water systems; utilities; piers; docks; wharves; breakwaters; bulkheads; seawalls; bulwarks; revetments; causeways; marinas; navigation channels; bridges; roadways; railroads; sidewalks; and bikeways

Land Development Code: The various types of regulations for the development of land within the jurisdiction of a unit of local government when combined into a single document.

Land Development Regulations: Ordinances enacted by governing bodies for the regulation of any aspect of development and includes any local government zoning, rezoning, subdivision, building construction, or sign regulations or any other regulations controlling the development of land.

Land Use: The development that has occurred on the land, the development that is proposed by a developer on the land, or the use that is permitted or permissible on the land under an adopted comprehensive plan or element or portion thereof, land development regulations, or a land development code, as the context may indicate.

Level of Service: An indicator of the extent or degree of service provided by, or proposed to be provided by a facility based on and related to the operational characteristics of the facility. Level of service shall indicate the capacity per unit of demand for each public facility.

Limited Access Facility: A roadway especially designed for through traffic, and over, from, or to which owners or occupants of abutting land or other persons have no greater than a limited right or easement of access.

Local Road: A roadway providing service which is of relatively low traffic volume, short average trip length or minimal through traffic movements, and high volume land access for abutting property.

Low-Income Households: Households earning 51% to 80% of the AMI, adjusted for family size, as determined by HUD in Section 8 Assisted Housing Program, or families whose annual income does not exceed 80 percent of the median income for the area.

Low-Income Person: Means one or more natural persons or a family, that has a total annual household income between 50 and 80 percent of the area median income for households as defined by the most recent Housing and Urban Development data for Broward County and as adjusted for household size.

Major Trip Generators or Attractors: Concentrated areas of intense land use or activity that produces or attracts a significant number of local trip ends.

Mass Transit: Passenger services provided by public, private or non-profit entities such as the following surface transit modes: commuter rail, rail rapid transit, light rail transit, light guideway transit, express bus, and local fixed route bus.

Minerals: All solid minerals, including clay, gravel, phosphate rock, lime, shells (excluding live shellfish), stone sand, heavy minerals, and any rare earths, which are contained in the soils or waters of the state.

Mining: The extraction of minerals found in natural deposits on or in the earth from their location so as to make them suitable for commercial, industrial, or construction use.

Mobile Home: A structure, transportable in one or more sections, which, in the traveling mode, is eight (8) body feet or more in width, and which is built on an integral chassis and designed to be used as a dwelling with or without a permanent foundation when connected to the required utilities, and includes the plumbing, heating, air conditioning and electrical systems contained herein.

Moderate-Income Person: One or more natural persons or a family, that has a total annual household income between 80 and 120 percent of the area median income for households as defined by the most recent Housing and Urban Development data for Broward County and as adjusted for household size.

Modal Split: The proportion of total person trips that use each of various specified modes of transportation (DOT).

Natural Reservations: Areas designated for conservation purposes, and operated by contractual agreement with or managed by a federal, state, regional or local government or nonprofit agency such as: national parks, state parks, lands purchased under the Save Our Coast, Conservation and Recreation Lands or Save Our Rivers programs, sanctuaries, preserves, monuments, archaeological sites, historic sites, wildlife management areas, national seashores, and Outstanding Florida Waters. This definition does not include privately owned land managed by a state agency on either a voluntary or a short-term contractual basis.

Neighborhood Park: A park which serves the population of a neighborhood and is generally accessible by bicycle or pedestrians ways.

Objective: A specific, measurable, intermediate end that is achievable and marks progress toward a goal.

Open Spaces: Undeveloped lands suitable for passive recreation or conservation use.

Park: Public or private area of land, with or without buildings, primarily used for active or passive recreational purposes.

Plat: A map or delineated representation of the subdivision of lands, being a complete exact representation of the subdivision and other information in compliance with the requirement of all applicable sections of this element and of any local ordinances, and may include the terms “replat,” “amended Plat,” or “revised Plat.”

Policy: The way in which programs and activities are conducted to achieve an identified goal.

Pollution: The presence in the outdoor atmosphere, ground or water of any substances, contaminants, noise, or man-made or man-induced alteration of the chemical, physical, biological, or radiological integrity of air or water, in quantities or at levels which are or may be potentially harmful or injurious to human health or welfare, animal or plant life, or property, or unreasonably interfere with the enjoyment of life or property.

Potable Water Facilities: A system of structures designed to collect, treat, or distribute potable water, and includes water wells, treatment plants, reservoirs, and distribution mains.

Principal Building: A building which is occupied by, or devoted to, a principal use or an addition to an existing principal building which is larger than the original existing building. In determining whether a

building is of primary importance, the use of the entire parcel shall be considered. There may be more than one principal building on a parcel.

Principal Use: The primary or main use of a parcel of land as distinguished from an ancillary or accessory use. There may be more than one principal or main use on a parcel of land.

Public Access: The ability of the public to physically reach, enter or use recreation sites including beaches and shores.

Public Facilities: Major capital improvements, including, but not limited to, transportation, sanitary sewer, solid waste, drainage, potable water, educational, parks and recreational, and public health systems and facilities.

Public Recreation Sites: Sites owned or leased on long-term basis by a federal, state, regional or local government agency for purposes of public recreational use.

Public Utility: Any public or private utility, such as, but not limited to, storm drainage, sanitary sewers, electric power, water service, gas service, or telephone line, whether underground or overhead.

Recertification: A local land use plan which has previously been certified by the Broward County Planning Council, but because of amendments, de-certification, or amendment to the Broward County Land Use Plan, is no longer in conformity, and must be recertified by the Broward County Planning Council as being in substantial conformity with the Broward County Land Use Plan.

Recreation: The pursuit of leisure time activities occurring in an indoor or outdoor setting.

Recreational Facility: A component of a recreation site used by the public such as a trail, court, athletic field or swimming pool.

Regional Park: Acreage listed in the "Community and Regional Parks" subsection of the Plan Implementation Requirements Section of the Broward County Land Use Plan that is utilized by the Broward County Board of County Commissioners to meet the regional level parks requirement of the Broward County Land Use Plan.

Regional Transportation Network: The facilities contained within the Broward Metropolitan Planning Organization's adopted long range plan and roadway capacity tables, except for those roads functionally classified as city collector roads, but not excluding other modes and networks such as corridors, transit, greenways and freight.

Residential Uses: Activities within land areas used predominantly for housing.

Right-of-Way: Land dedicated, deeded, used, or to be used for a street, alley, walkway, boulevard, drainage facility, access or ingress and egress, or other purpose by the public, certain designated individuals, or governing bodies.

Roadway Capacity: The maximum sustainable flow rate at which persons or vehicles can reasonably be expected to traverse a point or a uniform section of roadway during a given time period under prevailing conditions.

Roadway Functional Classification: The assignment of roads into systems according to the character of service they provide in relation to the total road network using procedures developed by the Federal Highway Administration. Basic functional categories in both urban and rural forms include principal

arterial roads, minor arterial roads, collector roads and local roads. Principal arterial roads include three (3) subcategories: Interstate, Other Freeways & Expressways (OF&E) and Other Principal Arterial (OPA). Collector roads are subcategorized into major and minor levels.

Sanitary Sewer Facilities: Structures or systems designed for the collection, transmission, treatment, or disposal of sewage and includes trunk mains, interceptors, treatment plants and disposal systems.

Seasonal Population: Part-time inhabitants who utilize, or may be expected to utilize, public facilities or services, but are not residents. Seasonal population shall include tourists, migrant farm workers, and other short-term and long-term visitors.

Septic Tank: An on-site sewage disposal system, consisting of a watertight receptacle constructed to promote separation of solid and liquid components of wastewater, to provide limited digestion of organic matter, to store solids, and to allow clarified liquid to discharge for further treatment and disposal in a soil absorption system.

Significant Parking Facilities: Parking lots or structures of more than 100 spaces or greater which serve public transit facilities or serve multiple off-site developments.

Solid Waste: Sludge from a waste treatment works, water supply treatment plant, or air pollution control facility or garbage, rubbish, refuse, or other discarded material, including solid; liquid, semisolid, or contained gaseous material resulting from domestic, industrial, commercial, mining, agricultural, or governmental operations.

Solid Waste Facilities: Lands, structures or systems designed for the treatment, storage, collection, processing or disposal of solid wastes, including hazardous wastes, and includes transfer stations, processing plants, recycling plants, and disposal systems.

State Comprehensive Plan: The goals and policies contained within the state comprehensive plan, Section 187.201, Florida Statutes.

Stormwater: The flow of water which results from a rainfall event.

Structure: Anything constructed, installed or portable, the use of which requires a location on a parcel of land. It includes a movable structure while it is located on land which can be used for housing, business, commercial, agricultural, or office purposes either temporarily or permanently. "Structure" also includes fences, billboards, swimming pools, poles, pipelines, transmission lines, tracks, and freestanding signs.

Subdivision: The platting of real property into two or more lots, parcels, tracts, tiers, blocks, sites, units, or any other division of land; and includes establishment of new streets and alleys, additions, and resubdivisions; and, when appropriate to the context, relates to the process of subdividing or to the lands or areas subdivided.

Substantial Conformity: Refers to the Broward County Charter requirement contained in Article VI, Section 6.05 D & E that local governmental future land use plans shall be materially and pertinently compatible with and further the Broward County Land Use Plan in order to be certified or recertified.

Transportation Disadvantaged: Those persons who because of physical or mental disability, income status, or age are unable to transport themselves or to purchase transportation and are, therefore, dependent upon others to obtain access to health care, employment, education, shopping, social

activities, or other life sustaining activities, or children who are handicapped or high-risk or at-risk as defined in s. 411.202 Florida Statutes.

Urban Character: An area used intensively for residential, urban recreational, commercial, industrial, institutional, or governmental purposes or an area undergoing development for any of these purposes.

Urban Open Space: A smaller landscaped or natural open area, generally between one-tenth of an acre to an acre in size, that at a minimum provides an aesthetic green buffer.

Very Low-Income Person: One or more natural persons or a family, that has a total annual household income that does not exceed 50 percent of the area median income for households as defined by the most recent Housing and Urban Development data for Broward County and as adjusted for household size.

For terms not listed above, Lauderdale Lakes adopts by reference those definitions of terms as delineated in Section 163.3164 F.S., Chapter 9J-5 F.A.C., and the Broward County Land Use Plan, as amended.

City of Lauderdale Lakes COMPREHENSIVE PLAN

2025 Data Inventory and Analysis

Prepared by Kimley-Horn and the City of Lauderdale Lakes Planning
and Zoning Division



Kimley»Horn

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Introduction

VISION

*The City of Lauderdale Lakes' vision statement is
"A Vibrant, Connected, Diverse and Safe Community."*

These words from the City's Strategic Plan 2025, Vision Lauderdale Lakes: Our City Our Story, represent the City's aspiration for its present and future. The Comprehensive Plan Update will reflect this vision by establishing goals, objectives, and policies that will guide growth and development through the year 2035 and year 2050 planning horizons.

PURPOSE

Pursuant to Florida Statutes (F.S.) Section 163.3191 – Evaluation and Appraisal of Comprehensive Plans, local governments comprehensively evaluate and, as necessary, update their comprehensive plans at least once every seven years to reflect changes in state requirements and local conditions.

BACKGROUND

Comprehensive Plan amendments associated with the Evaluation and Appraisal Review (EAR) process, as defined in Section 163.3191, Florida Statutes, are subject to the requirements of Section 163.3184(3)(b)(1), Florida Statutes and is associated with proposed amendments previously approved by Ordinance 2021-009, Ordinance 2021-010 and Ordinance 2024-002 unanimously.

If approved by the Planning and Zoning Board and City Commission, the amendments will be transmitted for review and comment to the Department of Commerce, the Broward County Planning Council, and all other required reviewing agencies in accordance with Section 163.3177(6)(I), Florida Statutes. The State of Florida is anticipated to issue comments within 30 days of receipt of the proposed amendments. Upon issuance of no objections, the City will receive correspondence from the State to proceed with adopting the proposed amendments as written within 180 days.

Every seven years, the City is required by State statute to review its Comprehensive Plan determine the necessity to submit EAR-based amendments for approval to the Florida Department of Commerce (FloridaCommerce). In accordance with Sections 163.3191(1)-(5), Florida Statutes, the City must determine if amendments to its Comprehensive Plan are necessary to reflect changes in state requirements and notify the state planning agency of its determination.

Most recently, the City transmitted EAR-based amendments of the Future Land Use and Recreation and Open Space elements of the Comprehensive Plan via Commerce reference number 24-01ER and 02-TA-24. On August 07, 2024, the Department of Commerce provided the City correspondence of its review of the proposed comp plan amendment and attached a Objections, Recommendations, and Comments (ORC) report outlining deficiencies concerning the amendment.

On January 28, 2025, the Mayor and City Commission approved authorization of a task order to Kimley-Horn and Associates, Inc, to provide the necessary modifications to the City's Comprehensive Plan to address statutory requirements and deficiencies outlined by the State and County. This collaboration seeks to complete all necessary Comprehensive Plan amendments by Q4 2025.

CITY PROFILE

ABOUT THE CITY

The City of Lauderdale Lakes (the City) was incorporated on June 22, 1961. It comprises an area of approximately four-square miles in Broward County (the County), centered at the crossroads of State Road (SR) 7/US 441 and Oakland Park Boulevard.

At the time of incorporation, approximately 300 residents lived in the area. Lauderdale Lakes' physical character was vastly different; SR 7, then a two-lane undivided road, served as the primary thoroughfare, and much of the land was used for farming and grazing. The City's fire service was initially staffed by five volunteers with a single fire truck, and the "fire station" was a parking lot on SR 7. The first City Hall operated out of a construction trailer on a development site.

Through the 1960s and 1970s, Lauderdale Lakes grew into a vibrant, diverse community with thriving neighborhoods and economic vitality. Over time, new construction, an expanding residential base, and increasing commercial development have transformed the City into a thriving suburban environment ideal for living, working, and playing. As countywide development has spread westward, Lauderdale Lakes has become not only conveniently central, but also highly desirable.

Since 1998, the City has operated under a Mayor-City Commission-City Manager form of government. Together, the Commission and City administration have established a Strategic Plan and Financial Plan that focus on enhancing the health, economic well-being, and overall quality of life for residents.

PLANNING PERIOD PROJECTIONS

According to the U.S. Census Bureau, the City of Lauderdale Lakes reported a 2020 decennial census population of 35,954. The City has maintained a relatively stable proportion of 1.8 to 2.0 percent of the total Broward County population.

Due to the City's built out character, this growth trend is expected to continue, averaging a 2 percent annual increase, consistent with Broward County's average aggregate growth rate. The City's population projections, sourced from the University of Florida's Bureau of Economic and Business Research (BEBR) provides low, medium, and high end bi-decennial population projections from year 2025 to year 2050. For planning purposes, the BEBR high projection scenario will be used, as the City's historical growth has consistently measured between the medium and high projections.

According to the table data below, the City is projected to experience a 0.78 percent compound annual growth rate from 2025 to 2050. This represents a decline from the 1.19 percent growth rate of the past three decades, reflecting the City's development limitations and reliance on infill and redevelopment opportunities.

TABLE 1.1 - HISTORICAL POPULATION CHANGES FOR THE CITY OF LAUDERDALE LAKES AND BROWARD COUNTY: 1990 – 2020

Year	Lauderdale Lakes	Percentage Growth Change	Broward County	Percentage Growth Change
1990	27,341	-	1,255,488	-
2000	31,705	15.9%	1,623,016	29.7%
2010	32,593	3.6%	1,748,065	7.70%
2020	38,956	19.5%	1,926,205	10.19%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 1990, 2000, 2010, and 2020 Population Census Data

TABLE 1.2 - POPULATION PROJECTIONS FOR THE CITY OF LAUDERDALE LAKES AND BROWARD COUNTY: 2025 – 2050, LOW, MEDIUM, HIGH

Year	Lauderdale Lakes	Percentage Growth Change	Broward County	Percentage Growth Change
2025	35,252	-1.95%	1,906,400	-1.95%
	37,106	3.21%	2,006,700	3.21%
	38,961	8.36%	2,107,000	8.36%
2030	35,128	-0.35%	1,899,700	-0.35%
	38,392	3.46%	2,076,200	3.46%
	41,655	6.92%	2,252,700	6.92%
2035	34,690	-1.25%	1,876,000	-1.25%
	39,309	2.39%	2,125,800	2.39%
	45,857	5.46%	2,375,600	5.46%
2040	33,399	-1.79%	1,842,400	-1.79%
	40,483	1.66%	2,161,100	1.66%
	47,567	4.39%	2,479,900	4.39%
2045	33,399	-1.96%	1,806,200	-1.96%
	40,483	1.30%	2,189,300	1.30%
	47,567	3.73%	2,572,400	3.73%
2050	32,750	-1.94%	1,771,100	-1.94%
	40,936	1.12%	2,213,800	1.12%
	49,124	3.27%	2,656,600	3.27%

Source: University of Florida Bureau for Economic Research (BEER), Volume 57, Bulletin 198, Projections of Florida Population by County, 2025-2050, with Estimates for 2023, January 2024

POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

Beyond total population growth numbers, the 2020 Census revealed a continuing demographic shift toward greater racial and ethnic diversity when compared to the 2010 Census. Approximately 88.8 percent of residents are now persons of color. The Black or African-American population remains the largest and fastest growing racial group, increasing by 13.9 percent from the previous decade to 84.9 percent of the total population. 11.18 percent of the population in 2020 is White compared with 14.18 percent a decade earlier, while 1.29 percent is Asian and 3.95 percent is Hispanic or Latino. About 888 people reported themselves as partly two or more races and/or some other race.

**TABLE 1.3 - POPULATION BY RACE:
CITY OF LAUDERDALE LAKES AND BROWARD COUNTY 2010 - 2020**

	2010 Census		2020 Census		2010 – 2020 Change	
	Lauderdale Lakes	Broward County	Lauderdale Lakes	Broward County	Lauderdale Lakes	Broward County
Total Population	32,593 (100%)	1,748,066 (100%)	35,954 (100%)	1,944,375 (100%)	+3,361 (10.31%)	+196,309 (+11.23%)
White alone	4,623 (14.18%)	1,102,231 (63.05%)	2,495 (6.94%)	776,174 (39.92%)	-2,128 (-46.03%)	-326,057 (-29.58%)
Black or African American alone	26,278 (80.62%)	467,519 (26.74%)	30,266 (84.18%)	531,910 (27.36%)	+3,988 (+15.18%)	+64,391 (+13.77%)
American Indian/Alaska native alone	75 (0.23%)	5,065 (0.29%)	73 (0.20%)	7,442 (0.39%)	-2 (-2.67%)	2,377 (+46.93)
Asian alone	399 (1.22%)	56,795 (3.2%)	419 (1.17%)	75,922 (3.90%)	+20 (+5.01%)	19,127 (33.68%)
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	7 (0.00%)	911 (0.00%)	6 (0.00%)	901 (0.00%)	-1 (-14.29%)	-10 (1.10%)
Some Other Race alone*	396 (1.21%)	64,694 (3.70%)	894 (2.49%)	167,236 (8.60)	+498 (+125.76%)	+102,542 (158.50%)
Two or more Races*	815 (2.50%)	50,851 (2.9%)	1,801 (5.01%)	384,790 (19.79%)	+986 (+120.98%)	+333,939 (+656.70%)

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 and 2020 Population Census Data and American Community Survey (ACS) DEC Redistricting Data

***Note:** A large boom in the “Some Other Race alone” and “Two or more Races” categories of the 2020 U.S. Census is a recognized phenomenon largely caused by changes in reporting and classification methods.

According to the 2023 American Community Survey (ACS), the median age in Lauderdale Lakes is 36.6 years (35.6 years for males, 39.4 years for females). Females slightly outnumber males, with a ratio of 1.04. The senior population (those 65 and older) has declined by 3.03 percent since 2010. The preschool-age population (ages 0-4) has surged by 31.44 percent. The working-age population (18-64) has decreased by 3.03 percent, contrasting with Broward County's 8.24 percent growth in this category.

**TABLE 1.4 - POPULATION BY AGE GROUP:
CITY OF LAUDERDALE LAKES AND BROWARD COUNTY 2010 – 2023**

	2010 ACS 5-Year Estimate		2023 ACS 5-Year Estimate		2010 – 2023 Change	
	Lauderdale Lakes	Broward County	Lauderdale Lakes	Broward County	Lauderdale Lakes	Broward County
Total Population	32,593 (100%)	1,748,065 (100%)	35,952 (100%)	1,963,531 (100%)	3,359 (100%)	215,466 (100%)
Under 5 years	2,249 (6.9%)	103,136 (5.9%)	2,956 (8.2%)	106,031 (5.4%)	+707 (+31.44%)	+2,895 (+2.81%)
5 to 14 years	4,400 (13.5%)	216,760 (12.4%)	4,739 (13.2%)	223,843 (11.4%)	+339 (+7.70%)	7,082 (+3.27%)
15 to 17 years	1,369 (4.2%)	71,671 (4.1%)	1,422 (4.00%)	72,651 (3.7%)	+53 (+3.88%)	+980 (+1.37%)
18 to 64 years	20,240 (62.1%)	1,106,525 (63.3%)	19,626 (54.6%)	1,197,754 (61.0%)	-614 (-3.03%)	+91,229 (+8.24%)
65 years and over	4,335 (13.3%)	249,973 (14.3%)	7,181 (20.0%)	363,253 (18.5%)	+2,846 (+65.66)	+113,280 (+45.32%)

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 and 2023 Population Census Data and American Community Survey (ACS).

Future Land Use Element

EXISTING LAND USE

Lauderdale Lakes spans approximately 3.7 square miles (or 2,389 acres). A 2007 land use analysis characterized the City as a typical suburban community, which does not fully align with the City's vision to become a business and professional hub. As part of this EAR-based plan update, the Future Land Use Map (FLUM) will be adjusted to encourage higher densities along major corridors and promote mixed-use development to accommodate the projected growth through the year 2050 planning horizon. The proposed development will enhance the livability and desirability of Lauderdale Lakes. The proposed priority redevelopment areas includes a 144-acres Local Activity to support compact, walkable, and sustainable development. Additional comprehensive plan amendments may be required from time to time to implement the City's new vision.

Residential uses dominate the City's landscape, with single-family detached and multi-family dwelling units making up approximately 49 percent of the City's acreage. Commercial uses compose 4.9 percent of the City's land area and are primarily concentrated along the SR 7 corridor and Oakland Park Boulevard. Significant commercial development includes retail malls, the Oriole Shopping Center, the Oakland Shopping Center, the Lakes Mall, Reef Plaza, and the Lauderdale Market Place Mall. Retail businesses have been the most common type of commercial land use. In recent years, however, major residential developments have been developed on commercially designated land. Thus, the decrease in commercial and office space is one key challenge facing the community's economic base today. The City needs to expand commercial and other similar uses that have higher ad valorem tax revenue potential and provide for higher paying jobs.

Lauderdale Lakes has a limited number of industrial uses, making up a little more than 1 percent of the City's overall land use. The type of development found within the industrial use category is light manufacturing in row warehouses. No large industrial parks are in Lauderdale Lakes.

FUTURE LAND USE DESIGNATIONS

The City of Lauderdale Lakes is characterized by 12 Future Land Use Designations based on allowed density and intensity regulations and allowed uses. The table below lists the Future Land Use Designations by acreage.

TABLE 2.1 – FUTURE LAND USE DESIGNATIONS BY ACREAGE

Future Land Use Designation	Total Acreage	Percentage of Total
Low Residential (LR)	691.5	29.0%
Low-Medium Residential (LM)	45.2	1.9%
Medium Residential (M)	117.2	4.9%
Medium-High Residential (MH-25)	206.2	8.6%
High Residential (H-50)	117.2	4.9%
Commercial (C)	223.5	9.4%
Industrial (I)	24.0	1.0%
Community Facilities (CF)	151.1	6.3%
Private Recreation (R-1)	48.0	2.0%
Public Recreation (R-2)	66.7	2.8%
Local Activity Center (LAC)	125.5	5.3%
Utilities (U)	8.1	0.3%
Undesignated (water, roads, etc.)	525.2	23.5%
TOTAL	2,349.4	100%

Source: City of Lauderdale Lakes, Accessed by Kimley-Horn in March 2025

Section 163.3177(6)(a), F.S. requires Future Land Use designations to be established with general density and intensity regulations. Density generally refers to the allowed amount of permitted dwelling units in each unit of land area, while intensity generally refers to the amount of building and flood space for non-residential uses in each unit of land area. The Future Land Use Map reflects the updated Comprehensive Plan's anticipated location of different types of development.

RESIDENTIAL

The City delineates five Future Land Use designations in the residential category. Each designation is currently allowed a variety of uses and is characterized individually by its density and intensity regulations. The intent of the residential Future Land Use designations is to improve the livability and desirability of the City through the encouragement of compatible uses while enhancing existing residential development. Future residential development will be focused on redevelopment and infill development.

Allowed Uses:

- Parks, golf courses, recreational facilities, civic uses, cultural buildings accessory to a primary outdoor recreational use;
- Community facilities designed to serve the residential area;
- Communication facilities;
- Offices and/or Neighborhood retail sales of merchandise of service (subject to certain limitations);
- No more than 5 percent of the area designated for residential use on the Broward County Future Land Use Map (Series) within a flexibility zone may be used for offices and/or retail sales of merchandise or services.

- No added contiguous area used for offices and/or retail sales of merchandise or services may exceed ten acres. For this provision, contiguous is defined as: attached; located within 500 feet; or separated only by streets and highways, canals and rivers, or easements.
- Regardless of the constraints of the allowed uses above, space within residential buildings in areas designated for the MH-25 designation or H-50 designation may be used for offices and/or retail sales of merchandise or services, as long as no more than 50 percent of the floor area is used for said purposes.
- Regardless of the constraints of (a) and (b) above, space within residential buildings in areas designated for Medium (16) Residential density may be used for offices, as long as no more than 50 percent of the floor area is used for offices.
- Residential occupation and those uses accessory to residential use; and
- Special Residential Facilities (subject to certain limitations).
 - Special Residential Facility Category (1) development shall count as one dwelling unit each.
 - Special Residential Facility Category (2) development shall count as two dwelling units each.
 - Special Residential Facility Category (3) development shall count as one dwelling unit per every two sleeping rooms regardless of the number of kitchens or baths.

Low Residential (LR)

The LR designation is primarily reserved for single-family detached residential development.

Density and Intensity Regulations:

- Maximum Density Permitted: Five (5) dwelling units per gross acre.
- The building intensity for non-residential uses reverts to the building intensity regulations permitted by the corresponding Future Land Use designation that such uses typically fall in.

Note: The City Land Development Regulations (LDRs) permit 65 percent impervious surface area; two stories or 30 feet, whichever is less under the corresponding zoning district (specific).

Low-Medium Residential (LM)

The LM designation is primarily utilized as an in-between designation for single-family detached development and multi-family developments. LM designated developments include a spectrum of residential development, such as closely packed single-family detached dwelling units and multi-story multi-family developments.

Density and Intensity Regulations:

- Maximum Density Permitted: Ten (10) dwelling units per gross acre.

- The building intensity for non-residential uses reverts to the building intensity regulations permitted by the corresponding Future Land Use designation that such uses typically fall in.

Medium Residential (M)

The M designation is characterized by low-density multi-family developments.

Density and Intensity Regulations:

- Maximum Density Permitted: Sixteen (16) dwelling units per gross acre.
- The building intensity for non-residential uses reverts to the building intensity regulations permitted by the corresponding Future Land Use designation that such uses typically fall in.

Medium-High Residential (MH-25)

The MH-25 designation is characterized by multi-family developments of moderate-density.

Density and Intensity Regulations:

- Maximum Density Permitted: Twenty-five (25) dwelling units per gross acre.
- The building intensity for non-residential uses reverts to the building intensity regulations permitted by the corresponding Future Land Use designation that such uses typically fall in.

High Residential (H-50)

The H-50 designation is characterized by multi-family developments of moderate to high density.

Density and Intensity Regulations:

- Maximum Density Permitted: Fifty (50) dwelling units per gross acre.
- The building intensity for non-residential uses reverts to the building intensity regulations permitted by the corresponding Future Land Use designation that such uses typically fall in.

COMMERCIAL (C)

The purpose of the Commercial Future Land Use designation is to provide land for business, office, retail, personal services, and other commercial uses that are intended to serve and provide for the current and projected growth of the City.

Allowed Uses:

- Neighborhood, community, regional and highway retail and wholesale use;
- Office and business uses;
- Hotels and motels;
- Parks and recreation;
- Community facilities;

- Utilities, transportation and communication facilities (excluding landfills and power plants).
- Residential uses, up to 10 acres, are permitted via City allocation of “flexibility units” and/or “redevelopment units,” provided that total residential uses do not exceed 20% of the land area designated “Commercial” on the future land use map;
- Residential units within the same structure as Commercial uses for the owner, manager or caretaker of the Commercial uses are permitted;
- Retail uses, restaurants, financial institutions, and personal services;
- Employment uses, such as offices for administrative, professional, research, and business purposes;
- Entertainment centers; and
- Commercial recreation uses, such as outdoor and indoor recreation facilities, active recreation complexes, and stadiums.

Density and Intensity Regulations:

- Maximum Density Permitted:
- Maximum Intensity Permitted: 3.0 Floor Area Ratio (FAR)

COMMUNITY FACILITIES (CF)

The purpose of the Community Facilities Future Land Use designation is to provide land for the engagement, interaction, and civic needs of members of the community. This includes uses such as educational, medical, governmental, religious, civic, cultural, judicial, and correctional facilities.

Allowed Uses:

- Schools, houses of worship, hospitals, governmental administration, police, and fire stations, libraries, civic centers, courts, nursing homes, and governmentally sponsored residential-care facilities for the elderly and/or persons with disabilities. Also permitted in areas designated for community facilities are parks and recreation facilities.
Special Residential Facility categories 2 and 3 as defined in the Broward County Land Use Plan, Plan Implementation Requirements, Special Residential Facilities Uses subsection.

Density and Intensity Regulations:

- Maximum Density Permitted: No residential density is permitted in this Future Land Use designation.
- Maximum Intensity Permitted: 0.75 FAR.

INDUSTRIAL (I)

The purpose of the Industrial Future Land Use designation is to manage the growth and retention of light industrial land uses such as manufacturing, warehouse distribution, research and development, and other heavy commercial or industrial-related uses.

Allowed Uses:

- Industrial uses;

- “Heavy Commercial” uses, such as warehouses, wholesale distributors, et cetera;
- Office uses;
- Utilities, transportation, and communication facilities and easements;
- Parks and recreation uses as long as the location of these uses does not preclude or adversely affect the future use of surrounding areas for industry;
- Community facilities as long as the location of these uses does not preclude or adversely affect the future use of surrounding areas for industry; and
- The following uses are permitted in industrial areas provided the total area of these uses does not exceed 20 percent of the area designated for industrial use in the City of Lauderdale Lakes on the Broward County Land Use Plan and as long as the location of these uses does not preclude or adversely affect the future use of surrounding areas for industry and is certified by the Broward County Planning Council subject to the review and approval requirements of the Administrative Rules Document: Broward County Land Use Plan.
 - Commercial and retail business uses.
 - Hotels and motels.

Density and Intensity Regulations:

- Maximum Density Permitted: No residential density is permitted in this Future Land Use designation.
- Maximum Intensity Permitted: 2.0 FAR.

LOCAL ACTIVITY CENTER (LAC)

The purpose of the Local Activity Center Future Land Use designation is to promote mixed land uses in a single area, to discourage the use of the automobile, and to promote a balance of multi-modal transportation.

Allowed Uses:

- Shall support a balanced mix of land use characterized by compactness, pedestrian-friendly design, neighborhood-scale, and framed by architecture and landscape design appropriate to local history and ecology;
- Shall have a development pattern that generally reflects planning and design principles such as walkable neighborhoods oriented around the “five-minute walk”, primary orientation toward public transit systems, a centrally located community serving land use or land uses, and greater integration of housing, employment, shopping and recreation at the neighborhood level;
- Shall encourage rehabilitation or reuse of historic buildings on site, whenever feasible; and
- Shall promote an urban form with well-integrated land use combinations, balanced intensities and densities or uses compatible with surrounding uses, and promote mobility through safe and convenient interconnectivity of vehicular (including transit access), pedestrian and other non-motorized modes of travel. The design guidelines shall integrate public areas through open spaces, urban public plazas, and/or recreational or community facility areas. These guidelines may include:

- Buildings should front the street (zero or minimum setbacks are preferable).
- Vehicle parking strategies which lessen conflicts with bicycles and pedestrians and promote transit usage (i.e. parking structures, off-site parking, reduced parking ratios, shared parking facilities, and parking which does not front the street).
- Transit/bus stops.
- A circulation system designed to strengthen bicycle and pedestrian connectivity to all areas of the site/area, including recreation areas, parks, adjacent uses, transit/bus stops and activity nodes.
- The physical separation, such as walling off neighborhoods from adjacent development or roadways, is discouraged where it disrupts the connectivity of compatible uses, and pedestrian and/or bicycle access. If a buffer is necessary, adequate landscaping could be used in place of a continuous wall.
- Complement and support adjacent existing land uses and/or adopted future land use designations through the effective use of density, massing, and other design elements.

Density and Intensity Regulations:

- Maximum Density Permitted: Twenty-two (22) dwelling units per acre; 2.5 transient dwelling units per acre.
- Maximum Intensity Permitted: 600,000 sq. feet per development of commercial space; 50,000 sq. feet per development of community facility use.

The Local Activity Center (LAC) designation permits a maximum residential density and building intensity governed by site-specific comprehensive plan amendments to be made concurrently with a proposed LAC development.

The Lauderdale Lakes Downtown Activity Center is permitted:

- Acreage: Approximately 140 acres
- General Location: East of Northwest 43rd Avenue, south of Northwest 36th Street, west of Northwest 35th Avenue and north of Northwest 29th Street.
 - Density and Intensity of Land Uses:
 - Residential Land Uses 3,000 dwelling units*
 - Commercial Land Uses 600,000 square feet**
 - Hotel 300 rooms
 - Community Facilities Land Uses 50,000 square feet
 - Recreation and Open Space 5.0 acres minimum

*Consisting of 1,500 high rise† dwelling units, 500 garden apartments and 1,000 townhouses. The City shall not issue residential building permits until the execution and implementation of a legally enforceable mechanism, such as a tri-party interlocal agreement, regarding a student station fee. Additional high rise units may be substituted for garden and/or townhouse units provided that (i) not more than 3,000 total residential units are developed in the LAC and (ii) any such substitution is approved by the City Commission.

**A 20 percent increase (200,000 square feet) is being added as part of the 2025 City Comprehensive Plan amendments to ensure consistency with public interest in limiting major increases in the square footage of Commercial Land Uses.

† Note: High-rise units are defined as four (4) stories or more, consistent with the effective Broward County Land Development Code definition at the time of the adoption of the Broward County Land Use Plan amendment.

RECREATION (R)

The City delineates two Future Land Use designations in the Recreation land use category. Both recreation designations are allowed the same uses and are characterized by their ownership: privately owned or city-owned. The purpose of the Recreation Future Land Use designations is to provide areas that are generally free from development. Recreation developments should provide opportunities for new and existing recreational facilities in the City and support physical and mental well-being for residents of all ages.

Allowed Uses:

- Passive recreational uses, including, but not limited to: nature centers and trails, scenic areas, wildlife sanctuaries and feeding stations, aquatic preserves, and picnic areas;
- Golf courses which are intended to remain as permanent open space;
- Camping grounds and related facilities;
- Cemeteries;
- Active recreational uses, including, but not limited to: tennis courts, playgrounds, swimming pools, athletic fields and courts, beaches, and bikeways;
- Boat ramps and docks; and
- Outdoor cultural, educational and civic facilities, including but not limited to: animal exhibits, habitats, band shells, and outdoor classrooms.

Private Recreation

Density and Intensity Regulations:

- Maximum Density Permitted: No residential density is permitted in this Future Land Use designation.
- Maximum Intensity Permitted: 3.0 FAR for principal structures, 0.10 FAR for accessory structures.

Public Recreation

Density and Intensity Regulations:

- Maximum Density Permitted: No residential density is permitted in this Future Land Use designation.
- Maximum Intensity Permitted: 3.0 FAR for principal structures, 0.10 FAR for accessory structures.

UTILITIES (U)

The purpose of the Utilities Future Land Use designation is to ensure that land is available to produce utilities and guarantee that an adequate level of utility service is provided for the current and future residents of the City.

Allowed Uses:

- Utilities such as water and wastewater treatment plants, pumping stations, electrical power plants and substations, solid waste disposal and transfer stations; excluding Landfills;
- Other uses determined to be ancillary to the primary uses described in (1); and
- The following uses may also be permitted in the areas designated utilities as long as the location of these uses does not preclude or adversely affect the future use of the surrounding areas for utility facilities.
 - Recreation and open space uses;
 - Non-residential agricultural uses; and
 - Communication facilities.

Density and Intensity Regulations:

- Maximum Density Permitted: No residential density is permitted in this Future Land Use designation.
- Maximum Intensity Permitted: 80 feet in height.

FUTURE LAND USE UPDATES

The table below indicates Future Land Use Map amendments adopted since the 2009 EAR-based amendments. There were 51.62 gross acres of land subject to a future land use amendment since the last EAR and three site-specific amendments adopted, of which one was city-initiated and associated with the assignment of 84 flexibility units.

#	ORD # RES #	Acres	Designation From	Designation To	Location	Name
1	2013-31	16.9	Commercial	Medium Multi-Family Residential (25 DU/AC)	North Central	American Land Ventures
2	2013-31	7.3	Commercial Recreation	Medium Multi-Family Residential (25 DU/AC)	North Central	American Land Ventures
3	2018-003	24	Commercial	Single-family Residential (Up to 5 DU/AC) with allocation of eighty-four (84) flex units	East	Commerce Park

TABLE 2.2 - FUTURE LAND USE MAP AMENDMENTS 2009 – 2020

4	2018-001	3.42	Commercial	Community Facilities	East	Charter Acquisition Unlimited LLC
5	RES# 2018-120	2.56	Medium Multifamily Residential (RM-25 DU/AC)	Rezone from Multifamily Residential RM-16 to RM-25 with allocation of twenty-one (21) flex units.	West	Casa Lake LLC

Source: Planning and Zoning Division – City of Lauderdale Lakes – April 2021

AMOUNT OF VACANT LAND

Currently, there are only three tracts of vacant land in the City, totaling approximately seventeen acres across three Future Land Use Designations: Local Activity Center (+/- 3.16 acres), Low-Medium Residential (+/- 4.79 acres), and Community Facilities (+/- 9.06 acres). The City is 99.3 percent built out. Any currently vacant land will likely be developed within the 10-year planning period as the City experiences growth. Any new development will be primarily relegated to infill redevelopment in low and moderate-density areas.

LAND NEEDED FOR PROJECTED POPULATION

The City is projected to see a 1.21 percent compound growth rate over the 10-year planning period, and a 0.93 percent compound growth rate over the 25-year planning period. This yields an overall increase of approximately 4,967 residents over the 10-year planning period and 10,163 residents over the 25-year planning period.

Consistent with the BEBR High forecast, by year 2035, the City will need approximately 1,553 additional dwelling units, and by year 2050 the City will need approximately 3,176 additional dwelling units to serve the projected population growth (demand calculated at an average household size of 3.2 persons). Of the residentially designated vacant land, approximately 3.16 acres are designated LAC and approximately 4.79 acres are designated for the LM Future Land Use. These vacant tracts would need to be developed at an average density of 399.49 dwelling units per acre, which is unrealistic.

Based on the densities permitted by the various residential land use categories, Lauderdale Lakes can accommodate 118 additional housing units, not including “flexibility” balance units currently provided for in the Broward County Land Use Plan, as well as an undetermined number of potential residential units within the LAC (future mix of land uses to occur on the vacant tract designated LAC is unknown).

The City does not have a sufficient amount of vacant residentially designated land to accommodate future growth in the overall planning period. Additional housing units will need to be provided through the redevelopment process, even if allowable densities on residentially designated vacant land are increased. Although vacant land is insufficient to accommodate the future population, the City

anticipated being able to accommodate the projected population through redevelopment within the LAC and proposed priority redevelopment areas as shown in the FLUE Update.

To resolve potential housing shortages and prevent the City's projected growth from being capped, the City should engage in concerted efforts in redeveloping the existing housing conditions for multifamily residential housing with increased residential density and building intensity. Were the City's stock of Low-Residential Future Land Use designated housing development be redeveloped for Low-Medium Residential Future Land Use designated housing development, the City could accommodate between 691 dwelling units (developed at six dwelling units per acre) and 3,457 dwelling units (developed at ten dwelling units per acre).

FLEXIBILITY UNIT ALLOCATION

Broward County and local governments within Broward County provide a density bonus opportunity known as Flexibility Units. These Flexibility Units are calculated as the difference between the Broward County permitted maximum density and the local government's permitted maximum density for a given Future Land Use designation. The City of Lauderdale Lakes maintains a balance of Flexibility Units, as shown in the table below.

TABLE 2.3 - CITY OF LAUDERDALE LAKES FLEXIBILITY UNIT ALLOCATION		
LOCAL ACTIVITY CENTER (est. 2005)		
Land Use/ Development	Ordinance/ Resolution	Allowance
RESIDENTIAL		
High-Rise Dwelling Units		1,500
		0
Balance:		1,500
Garden Apartment Dwelling Units		500
<u>Bella Vista Apartments</u>	<u>Res #17-146</u>	<u>315</u>
Balance:		185
Town Home Dwelling Units		1,000
Bella Vista TND-PUD	Ord # 05-32	224
Balance:		776
COMMERCIAL		
Commercial Land Uses		500,000
Bella Vista	Res # 05-171	18,000
<u>Dunkin Donuts</u>	<u>Res# 15-106</u>	<u>5,052</u>
<u>Reef Plaza</u>	<u>Res# XX-XXX</u>	<u>107,450</u>
Balance:		387,498
HOTEL		
Hotel Rooms		300
		0
Balance:		300

TABLE 2.3 - CITY OF LAUDERDALE LAKES FLEXIBILITY UNIT ALLOCATION		
COMMUNITY FACILITY USES		
Community Facilities total (Sq.Ft)		50,000
Bella Vista Clubhouse/Pool	Res# 05-171	40,000
Bella Vista Library	Res# 05-171	10,000
Balance:		40,000
RECREATION & OPEN SPACE USES		
Open Spaces total (Sq.Ft)		217,800
Northgate Park	Ord# 05-12	137,025
Bella Vista Green	Res# 05-171	50,874
Balance:		80,775
<i>Source: City of Lauderdale Lakes Flexibility Zone 43 Report</i>		
<i>Note: Table updates are denoted in strikethrough/underline format</i>		

TABLE 2.4 FLEXIBILITY ZONE 43 REPORT						
City of Lauderdale Lakes Future Land Use Plan Map Categories	Broward County Future Land Use Plan Map Categories	Allowed Density (dwelling units per acre)	City Acres	County Acres	City Units	County Units
SF Single-Family	L-5 Low Residential	up to 5	990.8	1,036.7	5,038*	5,183
LM Low-Medium	LM Low Medium	6 to 9.9	50.6***	50.6	487***	443
M Multi-Family	M Medium	10 – 16	218.5	231.8	3,496	3,708
MF-1 Multi-Family (Mod)	MH Medium-High	up to 25	318.5	350.6	7,419** <u>7,378**</u>	8,765 <u>8,786**</u>
MF-2 Multi-Family (High)	H High Residential	up to 50	19.4	19.4	970	970
C Commercial	C Commercial	n/a	313.8***	339.1***	0	0
LAC Local Activity Center	LAC Local Activity Center	n/a	140.0	140.0	3,000	3,000
CF Community Facilities	CF Community Facilities	n/a	198.1	166.5	0	0
I Industrial	I Industrial	n/a	30.7	30.7	0	0
	O Office Park	n/a	0.0	0.0	0	0
	CR Commercial Recreation	n/a	21.4	21.4	0	0
U Utilities	U Utilities	n/a	9.5	10.9	0	0
R-1 Private Recreation		n/a	20.2	0.0	0	0

TABLE 2.4 FLEXIBILITY ZONE 43 REPORT

R-2 Public Recreation	R&O Recreation & Open Space	n/a	23.5	26.8	0	0
W Waterways		n/a	69.5	0.0	0	0
TOTAL			2,424.5	2,424.8	20,299	21,464

Source: City of Lauderdale Lakes Flexibility Zone 43 Report

**Approved 84 single-family homes for Commerce Park (Ord. # 2018-003)*

*** Approved 62 21 mid-rise medium-high units for Casa Lake (Res # 2018-128)*

**** Recently approved 44 low-medium townhome units for Cassia Commons (Ord. # 2021-011)*

LARGE SCALE PROJECTS RECENTLY APPROVED

Since the City's 2021 EAR transmittal, three major non-residential development projects have initiated planning and site review processes:

- **Reef Plaza:** Major Site Amendment to an existing +/- 10 acre shopping center (pending);
- **Central Charter School:** Major Site Amendment to an existing charter school campus adding a new 4-story school for K-8 instruction (in progress); and
- **Space Shop Self Storage Facility:** New 3-story self-service storage facility (permits complete 2025).

Transportation Element

INTRODUCTION

PURPOSE

The purpose of the Transportation Element is to plan for a multimodal transportation system that emphasizes the use of public transportation systems. As such, a major thrust of this Element is to coordinate current and planned transportation facilities (local, county, and state-maintained) with existing and future land uses so that all users of the transportation system, including pedestrians, bicyclists, bus and rail transit riders, automobile drivers, and the transportation disadvantaged, can be better served.

EXISTING TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM

The City of Lauderdale Lakes is located in central Broward County, among a vast and well-developed network of roads and highways. Of this network, two arterial roadways (Oakland Park Boulevard and SR 7/US 441) serve as the main crossroads of the City and therefore, contribute significantly to how Lauderdale Lakes is viewed by its residents, business owners, and visitors. At this time, the City of Lauderdale Lakes is redefining itself through the redevelopment of these two commercial corridors; an effort that began in 1999 with the creation of a Community Redevelopment Agency (CRA), furthered in 2003 with the creation of the SR 7 Collaborative and Citizen's Master Plan (also referred to as the SR 7 Corridor Plan), and again strengthened by the County's Transit-Housing Oriented Redevelopment (THOR) planning initiative launched in 2007.

Consistent with regional trends, roadways and highways in Lauderdale Lakes are anticipated to reach capacity throughout the 25-year planning period. After a half-century of building wider roads as a means to alleviate growing congestion levels, it is now widely recognized that a city cannot build itself out of automobile traffic congestion and that road building does not serve the needs of all residents. For this reason, the City of Lauderdale Lakes will undertake a series of strategies to "civilize" its existing street network and plan for improvements that will create a multimodal transportation system that serves all residents and better utilizes its limited land area.¹

FREIGHT AND PASSENGER RAIL FACILITIES

The City of Lauderdale Lakes does not contain freight and passenger rail facilities. The nearest rail line is the CSX/Tri-Rail line located approximately 1.5 miles east of the City and is operated by the SFRTA.

¹ The term *civilize* is used in the State Road 7 Collaborative Master Plan to describe urban design and traffic calming strategies that, when implemented, will allow other modes of travel to play a larger role in the City of Lauderdale Lakes and thus, lessen congestion and improve mobility.

INTERMODAL FACILITIES

The City of Lauderdale Lakes does not contain any intermodal facilities. The nearest intermodal facility is located east of the City near Broward Boulevard and Interstate 95, where there is an Amtrak Station, a bus shuttle service, and a Tri-Rail stop. In addition, Downtown Fort Lauderdale's Transportation Management Association has an informal agreement to operate a park-and-ride service at the shopping center located at the southeast corner of Oakland Park Boulevard and SR 7/US 441.

EXISTING ROAD SYSTEM

The existing roadway system is shown in the Transportation Facilities Map of the Future Land Use Map Series.

LOCAL ROADS

The City of Lauderdale Lakes maintains a total of 106 lane-miles of roadway. In general, the local roadway network forms a grid-like pattern and is well-connected to collector and arterial roadways. Since the adoption of our current 2010 Comprehensive Plan, many road improvements have occurred, including resurfacing and or reconstruction of all roads within the UAZ Project limits. NW 31st Avenue between NW 39th Street and NW 44th Street has also been improved along with many other local roads. Through 2040 the City is on track to support the creation of multimodal transportation options, focusing on the need for reliable transit, bicycle, pedestrian and roadway projects that support land use densities and intensities. The City is working with state, regional and local transportation stakeholders to identify and secure funding for local and regional improvements aimed at a seamless transportation system. The Southeast Florida Transportation Council, the Broward Metropolitan Planning Organization (MPO) and the Florida Department of Transportation (FDOT) are developing a variety of regional plans, and the City supports several such efforts, including the development of the Regional Transportation Plan.

COLLECTOR ROADS

The City has the following three roadway segments classified as collectors: NW 44th Street, NW 39th Street, and NW 19th Street. All of the collector roadways are maintained by the City of Lauderdale Lakes except for NW 19th Street which is maintained by Broward County.

ARTERIAL ROADS

Lauderdale Lakes has two principal arterials, and one minor arterial located within its limits. SR 7 is a north-south arterial that stretches from Palm Beach County to Miami-Dade County. Oakland Park Boulevard is an east-west arterial that stretches from the Sawgrass Expressway to the Atlantic Ocean, the entire east-west extent of developed Broward County. Both of these roads are maintained by the State of Florida. NW 31st Avenue is a minor arterial maintained by Broward County. It runs as far south as SR 84 and as far north as McNab Road, within Broward County.

LIMITED AND CONTROLLED ACCESS FACILITIES

The Florida Turnpike is adjacent to and west of the City of Lauderdale Lakes. Currently, no access is provided to the Turnpike from within the City. However, the Turnpike can be accessed outside the

City at Commercial Boulevard (north of the City) or Sunrise Boulevard (south of the City). There are no other limited and controlled access facilities within or adjacent to the City of Lauderdale Lakes.

SIGNIFICANT PARKING FACILITIES AND DURATION LIMITATIONS

Significant parking facilities are defined here as parking lots or structures of 100 spaces or greater which serve public transit facilities or serve multiple developments off-site. The purpose of mapping these facilities is to identify medium to large parking lots or structures where a resident, visitor, or business owner could park a personal automobile and reach an off-site destination or public transit facility within a quarter-mile walk. Currently, the City of Lauderdale Lakes does not contain any facilities that meet this definition, so the map is omitted.

EXISTING TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM ANALYSIS

The following analysis provides the means to identify existing deficiencies in the transportation system.

ADOPTED LEVEL OF SERVICE STANDARDS

The currently adopted level of service (LOS) standards are established in Policy 1.1.1 of the Transportation Element:

- Local Roads: LOS C Peak Hour
- Local and County Collectors: LOS D Peak Hour
- County and State Arterials (non-TRIP funded facilities): LOS D + 75% Peak Hour
- For Florida Interstate Highway System (FIHS)/ Strategic Intermodal System (SIS) Facilities and all other facilities: LOS D

EXISTING ROADWAY SYSTEM ANALYSIS

The existing roadway system is shown in the Transportation Facilities Map in the Future Land Use Map Series.

FUNCTIONAL CLASSIFICATION AND MAINTENANCE RESPONSIBILITY

As can be seen in the table below, the roads most responsible for maintaining mobility through the City of Lauderdale Lakes and the region are maintained by the State of Florida or Broward County. The City is responsible for five of the six urban collectors in Lauderdale Lakes and all other local roads.

TABLE 3.1 – LAUDERDALE LAKES ROADS FUNCTIONAL CLASSIFICATION AND MAINTENANCE RESPONSIBILITY					
Road	From	To	Lanes	Maintenance	Context Class
NW 44 th Street	SR 7 / US 441	NW 31 st Avenue	4LD	City	Collector
	NW 31 st Avenue	NW 21 st Avenue	2L	City	Collector

TABLE 3.1 – LAUDERDALE LAKES ROADS FUNCTIONAL CLASSIFICATION AND MAINTENANCE RESPONSIBILITY

NW 39th Street	NW 31 st Avenue	NW 21 st Avenue	2L	City	Arterial
Oakland Park Boulevard	Florida's Turnpike	SR 7 / US 441	6LD	FDOT	Arterial
	SR 7 / US 441	NW 31 st Avenue	6LD	FDOT	Arterial
NW 19th Street	SR 7 / US 441	NW 31 st Avenue	4LU	County	Collector
SR 7 / US 441	Commercial Boulevard	NW 44 th Street	6LD	FDOT	Arterial
	NW 44 th Street	Oakland Park Boulevard	6LD	FDOT	Arterial
	Oakland Park Boulevard	NW 9 th Street	6LD	FDOT	Arterial
NW 31st Avenue	NW 44 th Street	Oakland Park Boulevard	6LD	County	Arterial
	Oakland Park Boulevard	NW 19 th Street	6LD	County	Arterial

Source: *FDOT C3C & C3R Motor Vehicle Arterial Generalized Service Volume Tables data obtained by Kimley-Horn in March 2025; Highway Functional Classification Concepts, Criteria and Procedures, Federal Highway Administration.*

NUMBER OF THROUGH LANES FOR EACH ROADWAY

Since the City of Lauderdale Lakes does not contain any interstate highways or expressways, the widest roads in Lauderdale Lakes contain between six and ten lanes. Nonetheless, two of the six-lane roads (SR 7 and Oakland Park Boulevard) intersect at the center of the City creating a large area within the heart of the City dominated by automobile traffic.

EXISTING AND FUTURE AVERAGE ANNUAL DAILY, PEAK HOUR TWO-WAY, AND PEAK-HOUR DIRECT TRAFFIC VOLUMES AND LEVEL OF SERVICE

As shown in the tables below, several roadways in Lauderdale Lakes have a failing (F) level of service during the peak hour. Many of these roads are regional and thus, are only slightly impacted by developed areas in Lauderdale Lakes. Two roads in particular (Oakland Park Boulevard and SR 7) carry an enormous amount of traffic through the center of Lauderdale Lakes.

TABLE 3.2 – AVERAGE ANNUAL DAILY TRAFFIC (AADT), PEAK HOUR TWO-WAY, AND PEAK HOUR DIRECTIONAL MINIMUM LEVEL OF SERVICE

Road	From	To	LOS D Volume Daily	LOS D Volume 2- Way	LOS D Volume Directional
NW 44th Street	SR 7 / US 441	NW 31 st Avenue	37300	3360	1850
	NW 31 st Avenue	NW 21 st Avenue	22400	2020	1110
NW 39th Street	NW 31 st Avenue	NW 21 st Avenue	22400	2020	1110
Oakland Park Boulevard	Florida's Turnpike	SR 7 / US 441	54100	4870	2680
	SR 7 / US 441	NW 31 st Avenue	54100	4870	2680
NW 19th Street	SR 7 / US 441	NW 31 st Avenue	36600	3290	1810
SR 7 / US 441	Commercial Boulevard	NW 44 th Street	54100	4870	2680
	NW 44 th Street	Oakland Park Boulevard	54100	4870	2680
	Oakland Park Boulevard	NW 9 th Street	54100	4870	2680
NW 31st Avenue	NW 44 th Street	Oakland Park Boulevard	54100	4870	2680
	Oakland Park Boulevard	NW 19 th Street	54100	4870	2680

Source: *FDOT C3C & C3R Motor Vehicle Arterial Generalized Service Volume Tables data obtained by Kimley-Horn in March 2025.*

TABLE 3.3 – EXISTING AADT, PEAK HOUR TWO-WAY, AND PEAK HOUR DIRECTIONAL TRAFFIC VOLUMES

Road	From	To	2023 AADT	Peak Hour 2-Way	Peak Hour Directional
NW 44 th Street	SR 7 / US 441	NW 31 st Avenue	8800	792	459
	NW 31 st Avenue	NW 21 st Avenue	8800	792	459
NW 39 th Street	NW 31 st Avenue	NW 21 st Avenue	7300	657	380
Oakland Park Boulevard	Florida's Turnpike	SR 7 / US 441	51000	4590	2658
	SR 7 / US 441	NW 31 st Avenue	58000	5220	3022
NW 19 th Street	SR 7 / US 441	NW 31 st Avenue	17000	1530	886
SR 7 / US 441	Commercial Boulevard	NW 44 th Street	54000	4860	2814
	NW 44 th Street	Oakland Park Boulevard	54000	4860	2814
	Oakland Park Boulevard	NW 9 th Street	52000	4680	2710
NW 31 st Avenue	NW 44 th Street	Oakland Park Boulevard	34000	3060	1772
	Oakland Park Boulevard	NW 19 th Street	45000	4050	2345

Source: FDOT C3C & C3R Motor Vehicle Arterial Generalized Service Volume Tables data obtained by Kimley-Horn in March 2025.

TABLE 3.4 – AADT, PEAK HOUR TWO-WAY, AND PEAK HOUR DIRECTIONAL MINIMUM LEVEL OF SERVICE

Road	From	To	LOS D Volume Daily	LOS D Volume 2 - Way	LOS D Volume Directional
NW 44 th Street	SR 7 / US 441	NW 31 st Avenue	37300	3360	1850

TABLE 3.4 – AADT, PEAK HOUR TWO-WAY, AND PEAK HOUR DIRECTIONAL MINIMUM LEVEL OF SERVICE

	NW 31 st Avenue	NW 21 st Avenue	22400	2020	1110
NW 39th Street	NW 31 st Avenue	NW 21 st Avenue	22400	2020	1110
Oakland Park Boulevard	Florida's Turnpike	SR 7 / US 441	54100	4870	2680
	SR 7 / US 441	NW 31 st Avenue	54100	4870	2680
NW 19th Street	SR 7 / US 441	NW 31 st Avenue	36600	3290	1810
SR 7 / US 441	Commercial Boulevard	NW 44 th Street	54100	4870	2680
	NW 44 th Street	Oakland Park Boulevard	54100	4870	2680
	Oakland Park Boulevard	NW 9 th Street	54100	4870	2680
NW 31st Avenue	NW 44 th Street	Oakland Park Boulevard	54100	4870	2680
	Oakland Park Boulevard	NW 19 th Street	54100	4870	2680

Source: FDOT C3C & C3R Motor Vehicle Arterial Generalized Service Volume Tables data obtained by Kimley-Horn in March 2025.

TABLE 3.5 – CURRENT AADT, PEAK HOUR TWO-WAY, AND PEAK HOUR DIRECTIONAL LEVEL OF SERVICE

Road	From	To	LOS - AADT	LOS - Peak Hour 2-Way	LOS - Peak Hour Directional
NW 44th Street	SR 7 / US 441	NW 31 st Avenue	C	C	C
	NW 31 st Avenue	NW 21 st Avenue	C	C	C
NW 39th Street	NW 31 st Avenue	NW 21 st Avenue	C	C	C
Oakland Park Boulevard	Florida's Turnpike	SR 7 / US 441	D	D	D
	SR 7 / US 441	NW 31 st Avenue	E	E	E
NW 19th Street	SR 7 / US 441	NW 31 st Avenue	C	C	C
SR 7 / US 441	Commercial Boulevard	NW 44 th Street	D	D	E
	NW 44 th Street	Oakland Park Boulevard	D	D	E
	Oakland Park Boulevard	NW 9 th Street	D	D	E
NW 31st Avenue	NW 44 th Street	Oakland Park Boulevard	C	C	C
	Oakland Park Boulevard	NW 19 th Street	C	C	C

Source: FDOT C3C & C3R Motor Vehicle Arterial Generalized Service Volume Tables data obtained by Kimley-Horn in March 2025.

TABLE 3.6 – 2045 PROJECTED AADT, PEAK HOUR TWO-WAY, AND PEAK HOUR DIRECTIONAL TRAFFIC VOLUMES

Road	From	To	2045 AADT	2045 Peak Hour 2-Way	Peak Hour Directional
NW 44th Street	SR 7 / US 441	NW 31 st Avenue	9768	879	509
	NW 31 st Avenue	NW 21 st Avenue	9768	879	509
NW 39th Street	NW 31 st Avenue	NW 21 st Avenue	9595	864	500

TABLE 3.6 – 2045 PROJECTED AADT, PEAK HOUR TWO-WAY, AND PEAK HOUR DIRECTIONAL TRAFFIC VOLUMES

Oakland Park Boulevard	Florida's Turnpike	SR 7 / US 441	56610	5095	2950
	SR 7 / US 441	NW 31 st Avenue	64380	5794	3355
NW 19th Street	SR 7 / US 441	NW 31 st Avenue	18870	1698	983
SR 7 / US 441	Commercial Boulevard	NW 44 th Street	59940	5395	3123
	NW 44 th Street	Oakland Park Boulevard	59940	5395	3123
	Oakland Park Boulevard	NW 9 th Street	57720	5195	3008
NW 31st Avenue	NW 44 th Street	Oakland Park Boulevard	37740	3397	1967
	Oakland Park Boulevard	NW 19 th Street	49950	4496	2603

Source: FDOT C3C & C3R Motor Vehicle Arterial Generalized Service Volume Tables data obtained by Kimley-Horn in March 2025.

TABLE 3.7 – 2045 PROJECTED AADT, PEAK HOUR TWO-WAY, AND PEAK HOUR DIRECTIONAL LEVEL OF SERVICE

Road	From	To	LOS - AADT	LOS - Peak Hour 2-Way	LOS - Peak Hour Directional
NW 44th Street	SR 7 / US 441	NW 31 st Avenue	C	C	C
	NW 31 st Avenue	NW 21 st Avenue	C	C	C
NW 39th Street	NW 31 st Avenue	NW 21 st Avenue	C	C	C
Oakland Park Boulevard	Florida's Turnpike	SR 7 / US 441	E	E	E
	SR 7 / US 441	NW 31 st Avenue	E	E	E
NW 19th Street	SR 7 / US 441	NW 31 st Avenue	C	C	C
SR 7 / US 441	Commercial Boulevard	NW 44 th Street	E	E	E

TABLE 3.7 – 2045 PROJECTED AADT, PEAK HOUR TWO-WAY, AND PEAK HOUR DIRECTIONAL LEVEL OF SERVICE

	NW 44 th Street	Oakland Park Boulevard	E	E	E
	Oakland Park Boulevard	NW 9 th Street	E	E	E
NW 31st Avenue	NW 44 th Street	Oakland Park Boulevard	C	C	C
	Oakland Park Boulevard	NW 19 th Street	D	D	D

Source: *FDOT C3C & C3R Motor Vehicle Arterial Generalized Service Volume Tables data obtained by Kimley-Horn in March 2025.*

Broward County created Transportation Concurrency Exception Areas (TCEAs) in 1993. The purpose of the TCEA was to encourage urban infill and redevelopment in eastern Broward County, where most major roadways currently continue to be over-capacity. Developments within a TCEA were exempt from roadway concurrency review but Transit Impact Fees were required by the County if platting was necessary.

In 2005, Broward County eliminated the TCEA and replaced it with a Transit Oriented Concurrency Management System. The Transportation Concurrency Management System divides the County into ten concurrency management areas. Two of these districts (Northwest and Southwest Districts) maintain the existing roadway concurrency system, and the remaining eight districts are established as Transportation Concurrency Management Areas (TCMA)

Each TCMA has specific LOS standards based primarily on transit service requirements, while standard roadway concurrency districts continue to have standards based on two-way, peak hour LOS standard volumes. The City of Lauderdale Lakes is subject to meeting the LOS standards of the Central TCMA. The transit component of the LOS standard adopted by Broward County for its regional transportation network is for Broward County Transit to achieve a headway of 30 minutes or less on 80 percent of routes and establish at least one neighborhood transit center and at least two additional community bus routes. The table below delineates the adopted roadway LOS standards for the Central TCMA.

To ensure that LOS standards are maintained, the County requires that a transportation concurrency satisfaction certificate be issued before the issuance of any building permits; the County maintains a charter form of government which allows for this arrangement. To receive a satisfaction certificate, applicants pay transit concurrency assessments which help fund enhancements in the five-year County Transit Program (CTP). The CTP is the plan that seeks to achieve the level of service standards for each district, and it is updated annually to ensure that it remains financially feasible.

TABLE 3.8 – CENTRAL TCMA CONCURRENCY LOS STANDARD

TCMA	Concurrency LOS Standard
Central	30-minute peak hour headways on 60% of bus routes
	Maintain and enhance Lauderhill Transit Center and West Regional Terminal
Source: Broward County Transportation Element, 2019.	

TABLE 3.9 – PEAK HOUR TWO-WAY MAXIMUM SERVICE VOLUMES

	Eastern Core TCMA	All Other TCMA
Two-lane arterials	2,468	2,800
Four-lane arterials	5,320	6,265
Six-lane arterials	8,033	9,422
Eight-lane arterials	-	12,618
Source: Broward County Transportation Element, 2019.		

EXISTING ROADWAY DEFICIENCIES

Based on the two-way peak, hour volumes shown in TABLE 3.3 – Existing AADT, Peak Hour Two-Way, and Peak Hour Direct Traffic Volumes and TABLE 3.4 – AADT, Peak Hour Two-Way, and Peak Hour Direct Minimum Level of Service, there are four roadway segments in Lauderdale Lakes that are currently exceeding adopted level of service standards. Oakland Park Boulevard from SR 7/US 441 to NW 31st Avenue and all three SR 7/US 441 segments.

These roads are not in the City's jurisdictional authority for maintenance or improvements. However, the City can enact transportation goals, objectives, policies, and initiatives to reduce the traffic load contributed by the City.

ANALYSIS OF EXISTING PARKING FACILITIES AND DURATION LIMITATIONS

With the large amount of automobile traffic traveling through the commercial corridors of the City, automobile parking facilities in Lauderdale Lakes are extremely important from a traffic operations standpoint and an economic development standpoint. To capitalize on this traffic (potential customers) and maintain mobility within the City, Lauderdale Lakes will need to ensure that adequate parking continues to be provided for the convenience of its residents, business owners, and visitors. Currently, on-site, surface parking lots surrounding individual developments satisfy this need. However, large surface parking lots conflict with policies to better utilize the limited land area of the City and to develop Lauderdale Lakes into an attractive urban village built upon a multi-modal transportation system. For this reason, future parking facilities in the heart of the City should be developed as structured parking in combination with on-street parking where applicable. In pursuing this strategy, the City should begin exploring opportunities to develop structured parking itself or partner with the private development community to develop public parking in strategic locations throughout the City of Lauderdale Lakes. In addition, the City should adopt design standards for

structured parking to ensure that it is attractive, safe, and convenient, and identify areas where on-street parking can be located.

CONCLUSION

As it currently exists, the transportation system in Lauderdale Lakes has nearly reached its capacity in terms of how it was originally designed to function. Almost the entire transportation system was built upon the concept that people would reach destinations by using a personal automobile and that most goods and services would be delivered similarly. Now that roadways are failing and can no longer be expanded due to a limited land area, the concept has proven to be unsustainable in a relatively short period. At the same time, it is widely recognized that a single-modal transportation system does not serve all members of the community and that automobile emissions can cause urban air quality concerns. Nonetheless, as the population in the region continues to grow so does the number of trips. With a limited transit system in place, many future trips in Broward County are projected to be in the form of automobile trips spread across a street network that is projected to expand only slightly. As such, the roadway LOS is projected to further degrade through the year 2035 and year 2050 planning horizons in every community in Broward County.

FUTURE TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM ANALYSIS

FUTURE ROAD SYSTEM ANALYSIS

Many of the roadways in Lauderdale Lakes are constrained facilities that cannot be easily expanded or improved. Further, the expansion of these roadways can be extremely costly, and the result may have a negative impact on the surrounding neighborhoods and businesses. As expressed in the City of Lauderdale Lakes US 441 Corridor and CRA Redevelopment Plans, it is not the resident's desire to further expand SR 7 or Oakland Park Boulevard. Instead, residents have encouraged the City to pursue other options which better support public bus transit. Therefore, it is not advised that the City pursue an expansion of roadways unless it can be demonstrated that funds are available to expand the roadway, and all negative impacts will be mitigated.

FUTURE TRANSIT SYSTEM ANALYSIS

The future public transit system will continue to be based primarily on bus transit services planned and operated by Broward County Transit (BCT). The City projects that it will continue to provide a community bus service for its residents to the greatest extent possible. At this time, BCT is exploring opportunities to introduce bus rapid transit service on highly traveled corridors in Broward County. As traffic congestion increases, it can be anticipated that bus rapid transit service will become more attractive to residents. The installation of bus shelters by the City is a positive step towards improving mobility within the City and County. In general, the City should continue to fund capital improvements that will support bus transit and begin requiring that all new developments located along transit corridors be oriented towards transit service.

PUBLIC TRANSIT SYSTEM

The public transit system is depicted in the Bus Routes and Stops map of the Future Land Use Map Series.

PUBLIC BUS TRANSIT ROUTES

The public transit system that serves the City is depicted in the Community Bus Routes and Stops Map of the Future Land Use Map Series. Six bus routes cross through the City with a combined 61 bus stops.

Two of the bus routes operate as community bus routes operating within Lauderdale Lakes that are maintained by the City in partnership with Broward County. One of these bus routes is operated by the City of Lauderdale Lakes and only serves a small segment of NW 19th Street along the southern City boundary. The remaining routes are operated and maintained by Broward County. Currently, Lauderdale Lakes is not served by any other mode of public transit than bus transit service.

PUBLIC TRANSIT TERMINALS AND TRANSFER STATIONS

There are no public transit terminals or transfer stations within the city limits of Lauderdale Lakes. However, there is a bus transfer station north of the City at the intersection of SR 7 and Commercial Boulevard, and there is a public transit terminal south of the City on SR 7, between NW 19th Street and Sunrise Boulevard.

PUBLIC TRANSIT RIGHTS-OF-WAY AND EXCLUSIVE PUBLIC TRANSIT CORRIDORS

There are no exclusive public rights-of-way or exclusive public transit corridors within the City of Lauderdale Lakes. The nearest facility is Tri-Rail, the commuter rail line linking Miami-Dade, Broward, and Palm Beach Counties. The Tri-Rail line is located approximately 1.5 miles east of the City and is operated by the South Florida Regional Transportation Authority (SFRTA).

ROUTES, HEADWAYS, AND HOURS OF OPERATION

In total, there are 15 fixed bus routes serving the City of Lauderdale Lakes. Nine of the routes are maintained by BCT Division, two routes are maintained by the City of Lauderdale Lakes' Parks and Leisure Services Department, one route is maintained by the City of Oakland Park, and three routes are maintained by the City of Lauderdale Lakes.

BUS STOPS, SHELTERS, AND AMENITIES

Along each fixed bus transit route, there are numerous bus stop locations for passengers to board or get off the bus. Each bus stop location is equipped with a sign notifying the bus transit user of the route(s) serving that location. In Lauderdale Lakes, there are a total of 118 bus stops which includes stops for BCT and community bus transit service. Not all stops are equipped with bus shelters, bus benches, or both. Currently, 49 bus stops are without benches, 47 have benches but no shelter, and 22 have both a bench and a shelter. The City of Lauderdale Lakes is responsible for the amenities provided at bus stop locations pursuant to Broward County's charter agreement.

CONCLUSION ON TRANSIT SERVICE

Lauderdale Lakes has a somewhat limited public transit system, which consists primarily of bus transit service operating on non-exclusive rights-of-way. Nonetheless, bus transit in Lauderdale Lakes is well-developed as compared to other Broward County municipalities and thus, the City is well-positioned to undergo future growth and development oriented around transit in Broward County. As with any bus transit system, the number of routes, headway times, service coverage, and hours of

operation are largely dependent on the funding available to operate the system. Broward County Transit Division and municipal operators schedule the service in a manner that will provide the most efficient and effective service to those who rely on public bus transportation services.

As was demonstrated in this analysis, transit ridership is increasing by a small percentage each year. The Broward County Transit Development Plan, under a ceteris paribus assumption, projects a ridership of 25,215,000 to 34,814,000 persons by year 2033 and 30,441,000 to 41,689,000 by year 2053. In order to capture a larger percentage of trips on the bus transit system, Broward County Transit and municipal service providers will need to enhance the operating and environmental conditions of the bus transit service.

TABLE 3.10 – BROWARD COUNTY TRANSIT DEVELOPMENT PLAN RIDERSHIP PROJECTIONS

Service	2023 Estimates	2033 Projections	2053 Projections	10-Year Growth	30-Year Growth
Local Bus	19,561,000	16.87M to 22.98M	17.18M to 23.14M	-14% to +17%	-12% to +18%
Breeze	1,161,000			-100%	-100%
Express Bus	825,000	1.01M to 1.86M	1.35M to 2.32M	22% to 126%	63% to 182%
High Freq Bus	-	7.73M to 11.40M	9.44M to 13.54M	-	-
Bus Rapid Transit	-	7.40M to 13.36M	13.63M to 24.36M	-	-
TOTAL	21,547,000	34.26M to 51.29M	46.43M to 69.50M	59% to 138%	115% to 223%

Source: Broward County Transit Development Plan FY 2024-33, Table 7.1

The City of Lauderdale Lakes should proactively improve its public bus transit system by enhancing its infrastructure and service operations so that it can maintain mobility within the City as traffic congestion grows throughout Broward County. A well-designed and well-operated public bus transit can be a major asset for the City to leverage when trying to attract new businesses and residents to the City and the region. The City should also endeavor to review the City Transportation Element for consistency with most current the BCT Development Plan and adopt the Goals, Objectives, and Policies recommended therein.

BICYCLE AND PEDESTRIAN SYSTEMS ANALYSIS

BICYCLE FACILITIES

The City of Lauderdale Lakes currently has two bicycle routes that are recognized by Broward County and the City as existing bicycle facilities. First, there is an undesignated bicycle route located along both sides of Commercial Boulevard adjacent to the northern city limits. This route has a high interaction with traffic along Commercial Boulevard and thus, it does not currently provide a favorable

environment for bicyclists. Second, there is an undesignated bicycle route located along both sides of Oakland Park Boulevard between NW 43rd Terrace and NW 50th Avenue. It also has high interaction with traffic and does not currently provide a favorable environment for bicyclists.

ANALYSIS OF BICYCLE SYSTEM

The City of Lauderdale Lakes currently has two bicycle routes that are disconnected from each other, and which are not part of a larger bicycle network. In addition, both routes have a high interaction with automobile traffic and thus, do not provide a favorable environment for the bicyclist. Bicycle travel along the identified facilities in Lauderdale Lakes is virtually non-existent currently.

Bicycling is considered to be one of the most socially responsible modes of travel since it is clean, energy-efficient, and not space-intensive. It can also expand the distance a person can travel without reliance on automobiles and offers public health benefits. For a community, it can reduce complex and costly parking problems and be incorporated with greenway development or urban redevelopment. As part of a larger effort to plan for the transportation system in Lauderdale Lakes, the City should study the feasibility of developing an interlinked bicycle network in the city to serve as another component of a multimodal transportation system. For more information on bicycle facility planning, City staff and residents can refer to the Florida Bicycle Facilities Planning and Design Handbook provided by the FDOT website.

ANALYSIS OF PEDESTRIAN SYSTEM

Walking is the most basic form of travel. As stated in the Florida Pedestrian Safety Plan, “walking provides free, immediate, healthful, energy-efficient motion. Evidence shows that when neighborhoods and communities are designed at a human scale to support walking trips, there are increases in community interaction and involvement. There are also reduced costs of transporting the elderly, children, the poor, and the physically challenged. A walking community also greatly increases the success of transit. These increases in walking and transit greatly reduce the congestion of roadways and hence help maintain the mobility of all.”²

A well connected, paved sidewalk encourages pedestrian activity and transit usage. In Lauderdale Lakes, the paved sidewalk network has nearly complete connectivity, as only two locations in the City have been identified as having missing sidewalks. Unfortunately, no data exists on the condition or quality of the sidewalk network in Lauderdale Lakes to determine whether there are other factors present that dissuade residents and visitors from using existing sidewalks.

CONCLUSION ON PEDESTRIAN AND BICYCLE SYSTEMS ANALYSIS

Although there are a few conclusions that can be drawn from the above analysis, a lack of comprehensive data on each system prevents the City from conducting a more useful, detailed analysis. From a macro point of view, the pedestrian network appears to be largely sufficient, as only

² Florida Department of Transportation. “Florida Pedestrian Facilities Planning and Design Handbook.”

two locations in Lauderdale Lakes do not have sidewalks. As with other communities, however, the condition of the sidewalks and the surrounding environment can play a major role in determining whether the sidewalk network is functioning as the community intended. Lauderdale Lakes can benefit from conducting an inventory of its existing sidewalk network to determine its quality and condition. The results of the inventory can then be used for future planning analysis and project prioritization.

The bicycle system in Lauderdale Lakes is underdeveloped and poorly connected to a larger bicycle network. In addition, existing bicycle routes have a high interaction with automobile traffic. The City will need to determine how it can introduce bicycle travel thorough Lauderdale Lakes in a safe, convenient, and enjoyable manner. A study examining the feasibility of expanding the bicycle network and related facilities is warranted. In addition, the City should develop a bicycle circulation map to prioritize future improvements and visualize possible connections.

MAJOR TRANSIT TRIP GENERATORS AND ATTRACTORS

Broward County's Transportation Planning Division inventories the major transit trip generators and attractors within the County based on data collected within traffic analysis zones. The areas with the greatest residential density in Lauderdale Lakes are considered to be major transit trip generators. However, there are no major transit trip attractors within Lauderdale Lakes based on the methodology used by Broward County's Transportation Planning Division.

PATTERN OF DEVELOPMENT

Much of Lauderdale Lakes' built environment can be characterized as suburban-style development, despite being centrally located in a generally urban environment. A transportation system that serves suburban-style development is typically one-dimensional because the distance between generators and attractors is typically greater than can be traveled by foot or bicycle, while the developments themselves are not compact or dense enough to support public transit. This applies to the City of Lauderdale Lakes. In order to address this state of flux, Broward County is encouraging cities to permit greater density along major corridors to support its bus transit system and move closer towards a multi-dimensional transportation system. Two of these major corridors are Oakland Park Boulevard and SR 7/US 441 in Lauderdale Lakes. It would be beneficial for the City to ensure that new development and/or redevelopment along Oakland Park Boulevard and SR 7/US 441 are designed in a manner that would support transit usage and allow residents to reach destinations by foot or bicycle.

EXISTING LAND USE/TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM COMPATIBILITY

The transportation system in Lauderdale Lakes serves many different land uses. In general, the more intense uses are located on principal arterials, such as Oakland Park Boulevard and SR 7, while the less intense uses are located on collectors or local roadways.

For example, at the intersection of Oakland Park Boulevard and SR 7, there is a department store, a regional shopping center, and a community shopping center. Each of these uses attracts a large amount of traffic and must be proximately located to a major roadway. A hierarchy of roads, such as

this, prevents excessive automobile traffic from being drawn into neighborhoods and promotes an efficient movement of people and goods.

BROWARD COUNTY METROPOLITAN PLANNING ORGANIZATION

The Broward Metropolitan Planning Organization (MPO) is a federally mandated agency responsible for setting policy on local transportation issues and deciding how to spend Federal and State funding on transportation projects in the Broward region. Broward MPO seeks to address overall mobility needs based on the needs and aspirations of residents, businesses, and visitors.

The Broward MPO's mission is to collaboratively plan, prioritize, and fund the delivery of diverse transportation options. Through the Commitment 2045 Metropolitan Transportation Plan (MTP), the Broward MPO emphasizes the need for reliable transit, bicycle, pedestrian, freight, and roadway projects that promote economic strength and environmental conservation and improve the quality of life.

The MPO uses the MTP to guide the use of Federal, State, and other funds to create a transportation system that moves people and goods, creates jobs, and strengthens communities within its planning area. The MPO also works with citizens, the private sector, and its planning partners to ensure that the transportation options funded in Commitment 2045 best represent the direction chosen in the context of policy direction from the MPO Board.

To ensure consistency with Section 163.3177(6)(b)2., F.S. and the Broward County Comprehensive Plan, the City must ensure consistency with the Broward MPO's MTP. This is especially vital, as the City is situated at the crossroads of two major arterial corridors (Oakland Park Boulevard and SR 7).

CURRENT PROPOSED AND FUNDED PROJECTS IN THE MTP

Currently, there are no proposed and/or funded projects for transportation infrastructure improvements in the City of Lauderdale Lakes within the 25-year planning period covered by the Broward MPO's MTP. Signalized intersections and transportation corridors through the City have been noted in the MTP for future safety study.

PERFORMANCE MEASUREMENTS

The Broward MPO sets certain safety and performance measurement targets in Section 6 of the MTP. The City may endeavor to assist in achieving these performance targets by reviewing the City's transportation infrastructure and material conditions for land use efficiency and transportation efficiency. This is particularly vital to the City in reducing traffic fatalities to accomplish the FDOT

safety target of zero, as well as achieving performance target improvements. The tables below are sourced from the Broward County MPO 2045 MTP, Section 6:

TABLE 3.11: BROWARD COUNTY MPO 2045 MTP PERFORMANCE MEASURES AND

Measure Area	Performance Measure	Target
System Safety	Number of Fatalities	Reduce by 100% by 2045
	Rate of Fatalities per 100 Million Vehicle Miles Travelled (VMT)	Reduce to 0.00 by 2045
	Number of Serious Injuries	Reduce by 100% by 2045
	Rate of Serious Injuries per 100 Million VMT	Reduce to 0.00 by 2045
Congestion Management	Percent of Freeways Operating at or Above Level of Service (LOS) Standards (AM Peak, PM Peak, Off-Peak)	Improve by 5% or more by 2045
	Percent of Uninterrupted Roads and High-Speed Arterials Operating at or Above LOS Standards (AM Peak, PM Peak, Off-Peak)	Improve by 2% or more by 2045
	Percent of Other Roadways Operating at or Above LOS Standards (AM Peak, PM Peak, Off-Peak)	Improve by 2% or more by 2045
	Percent of All Roadways Operating At or Above LOS Standards	Improve by 5% or more by 2045
	Percent of National Highway Freight Network (NHFN) Operating at or Above LOS Standards	Improve by 5% or more by 2045
Level of Delay	Total Daily Hours of Delay (Vehicle Hours) ¹	Reduce by 10% or more by 2045
Mode Share	Percent of Single Occupancy Vehicles (SOV) Mode Share	Reduce to 47% or less by 2045
	Percent of Transit Mode Share	Increase to 2% or more by 2045
Transit Supplied ²	Average Transit System Service Headways (min)	Reduce by 20% or more by 2045
	Annual Revenue Hours of Service per Capita (working days only)	Increase by 20% or more by 2045
	Annual Revenue Miles of Service per Capita (working days only)	Increase by 35% or more by 2045
Transit Consumed	Daily Transit Passenger Trips (average weekday)	Increase by 75% or more by 2045
	Annual Transit Passenger Trips per Capita (average weekday)	Increase by 50% or more by 2045
	Transit Passenger Trips per Revenue Hour (average weekday)	Increase by 20% or more by 2045
System Capacity	Miles of Dedicated Transitways	Increase by 250% or more by 2045
	Lane Miles	Maintain or increase by 2045
	Miles of Bike Lanes	Increase by 10% by 2045
	Miles of Buffered Bike Lanes	Increase by 10% by 2045
	Miles of Paved Trails / Shared Use Paths	Increase by 10% by 2045

¹ Delay defined as excess travel time relative to free-flow conditions.

² Needs and Cost Feasible results do not necessarily include transit improvements proposed for implementation as part of County's Mobility Advancement Program.

TABLE 3.12: BROWARD COUNTY MPO 2045 MTP PERFORMANCE MEASURES AND TARGETS – GOAL 2

Measure Area	Performance Measure	Target
Employment	Number of New Jobs	Increase by 25% by 2045
Access to Jobs	Percent of Employment within 1/4 Mile of Transit Service	Increase to 70% by 2045
	Percent of Employment within 1/4 Mile of Premium Transit Service (>50% Fixed Guideway)	Increase to 30% by 2045
	Average Auto Travel Time to Employment Activity Centers with >5,000 Employees per Square Mile	Maintain or improve by 2045
	Average Transit Travel Time to Employment Activity Centers with >5,000 Employees per Square Mile	Maintain or improve by 2045
	Average Total Transit Trip Time for Daily Job Commute (Countywide)	Improve by 2045
	Average Vehicle Travel Time for Daily Job Commute (Countywide)	Improve by 2045

TABLE 3.13: BROWARD COUNTY MPO 2045 MTP PERFORMANCE MEASURES AND TARGETS – GOAL 3

Measure Area	Performance Measure	Performance Measure Target
Transit	Percent of Population within 1/4 Mile of Transit Service	Increase to 60% by 2045
System Access	Percent of Equity Area Population within 1/4 Mile of Transit Service	Increase to 65% by 2045
VMT	Vehicle Miles Traveled (VMT) per Capita	2045 VMT grows by 10% or less
VHT	Vehicle Hours Traveled (VHT) per Capita	2045 VHT grows by 5% or less
Air Quality /	Total Carbon Monoxide (CO) Emissions (kg)	Reduce by 10% or more by 2045
Pollutant Emissions	Total Nitrogen Oxide (NOx) Emissions (kg)	Reduce by 10% or more by 2045
Transportation Equity	Average Total Transit Trip Time for Daily Job Commute (Equity Areas)	Improve by 2045
	Average Vehicle Travel Time for Daily Job Commute (Equity Areas)	Improve by 2045
	Miles of Bike Lanes in Equity Areas	Increase by 10% by 2045.
	Miles of Buffered Bike Lanes in Equity Areas	Increase by 10% by 2045.
	Miles of Paved Trails / Shared Use Paths in Equity Areas	Increase by 10% by 2045.
Transportation System Vulnerability & Resiliency	Lane Miles of Evacuation Routes per 100,000 Population	Maintain or increase by 2045.
	Miles of Public Roads and Rail Forecasted to be Permanently Inundated by between 1 ft and 2 ft of Sea Level Rise	Decrease by 2045

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS

The City's 5-Year Capital Improvements Program does not categorize transportation improvements projects individually. However, multiple minor transportation improvements projects are proposed as depicted in the table below and included as an appendix to this Data & Analysis document.

TABLE 3.14 – PROPOSED TRANSPORTATION IMPROVEMENTS PROJECTS					
Project Name	Funding Source	FY 23/24 Projected Estimated Costs	FY 24/25	FY 25/26 - FY 28/29	5 Year Project Cost
Somerset Drive Roundabout	Increment Revenue	\$1,180,505	-	-	\$1,180,505
NW 31 st Ave Buffer Wall	Increment Revenue	\$2,130,000	\$2,130,000	-	\$2,130,000
NW 30 th Terrace Roadway Improvement Project	Increment Revenue	-	\$1,688,000	-	\$1,688,000
Westgate (South) Streetscape Project	Increment Revenue	-	\$1,131,000	-	\$1,131,000
<i>Source: City of Lauderdale Lakes FY 2025 Proposed Budget</i>					

Housing Element

ECONOMIC STATISTICS

According to American Community Survey (ACS) estimates, the median or average household income (AHI) in Lauderdale Lakes is \$44,333 with a poverty rate of 23.02 percent. While the 2015-2019 ACS 5-Year Estimates exhibits an estimated City AHI of \$35,532 and an estimated poverty rate of 22.5 percent. By comparison, the poverty level in Broward County in 2020 is approximately 14 percent. The poverty level in Lauderdale Lakes increased from 19.25 percent in 2010 to 21.60 percent in 2020.

Countywide, the AHI shows \$59,367. It should be noted that the City's median household income is approximately 75 percent of the County's AHI, to which the City contributes.

Household income is income earned by each household, which includes one or more wage earners 15 years old and over with income. A household is the person or group of people who occupy a housing unit. Median income provides the basis for several benchmarks and assumptions.

TABLE 4.1: CITY OF LAUDERDALE LAKES MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME

Income Range	Households	Margin of Error (+/-)
Less than \$10,000	9.6%	2.1%
10,000 to \$14,999	10.1%	3.7%
\$15,000 to \$24,999	11.2%	2.5%
\$25,000 to \$34,999	9.5%	2.6%
\$35,000 to \$49,999	15.0%	2.8%
\$50,000 to \$74,999	15.7%	3.2%
\$75,000 to \$99,999	11.6%	3.2%
\$100,000 to \$149,999	11.9%	2.6%
\$150,000 to \$199,999	3.0%	1.2%
\$200,000 or more	2.3%	1.2%
TOTAL	13,032	808
Median income	\$44,333	\$5290
Mean income	\$59,367	\$5159
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, S1901 Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2023 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)		

CHANGES IN HOUSING

Assessing changes in housing relies on credible sources of data and projections, and in most cases, significant data is collected from Broward County and the Shimberg Center for Housing Studies Florida Housing Data Clearinghouse.

Historically, the City of Lauderdale Lakes has been a residential community with a moderately aged housing stock, which is dominated by multifamily units with approximately 70 percent of the City's housing inventory. Highlights about this assessment of the City's housing conditions include:

- As previously reported, the AHI in Lauderdale Lakes is \$44,333 (2023 dollars).
- The number of housing units in Lauderdale Lakes is not growing as fast as our population. The 2015-2019 ACS Estimates counted 14,767 units, although the Broward County Planning and Development Division reported 16,034 total units, an increase of almost 7 percent since 2010.
- The increase in housing units since 2010 has mostly been multi-family (420 new units for Atlantic Pacific, and 224 new townhomes and 317 mid-rise units for Bella Vista). Single-family units grew by 4-5 new units.
- The median house price rose 37 percent from \$87,000 in 2010 to \$119,800 in 2020.
- The median rent increased from \$910 to \$1,120 over the previous decade.

TABLE 4.2 – TOTAL DWELLING UNIT ESTIMATES BY JURISDICTION: 2010-2045

Year	Jurisdiction	
	City of Lauderdale Lakes	Broward County
2010	15,007	810,388
2015	15,404	844,529
2020	16,034	885,943
2025	16,584	941,294
2030	17,712	979,460
2035	18,480	1,014,895
2040	19,071	1,044,979
2045	19,534	1,069,750

Source: Broward County Planning and Development Division – 2017
Note: This is what data was available from the County at the time of date of this Data & Analysis document.

TABLE 4.3 – HOUSING UNITS BY TYPE, 2018-2022 5-YEAR ESTIMATES

Housing Unit Type	Single-Family	Multi-family	Mobile Home	Other	TOTAL
Count	4689	10947	120	-	15756

Source: Shimberg Center for Housing Studies: Florida Housing Data Clearinghouse

HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

AGE OF RESIDENTIAL STRUCTURES

The Internal Revenue Service (IRS) defines the useful life of a residential rental property for depreciation purposes under the Modified Accelerated Cost Recovery System (MACRS). According to MACRS, the useful life of residential rental property is 27.5 years. This means that the cost of the property can be depreciated over a period of 27.5 years. Based on the Broward County Property Appraiser and the Shimberg Center for Housing Studies Florida Housing Data Clearinghouse, the estimated average age of housing structures in the City is 44 years old. It should be noted improvements made after 1986 to a property placed in service before 1987 should be treated as a separate depreciable property. As a result, the improvement may be depreciated as a separate property under MACRS if it is the type of property that otherwise qualifies for MACRS depreciation.

Due to the high age of residential properties in the City, most residences have most likely exceeded their market values in depreciation. As a result, priority should be given to redevelopment and property improvements on existing residential structures, with the highest priority being given to those oldest structures which have not been remodeled or updated since the original construction.

TABLE 4.3 - YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT, 2018-2022 5-YEAR ESTIMATES

Year Constructed	Estimate
2010 or after	431 (2.75%)
2000-2009	632 (4.03%)
1990-1999	1111 (7.08%)
1980-1989	1913 (12.18%)
1970-1979	8239 (52.47%)
1960-1969	2730 (17.39%)
1950-1959	513 (3.27%)
1940-1949	0 (0.00%)
1939 or earlier	132 (0.84%)
TOTAL	15701 (100%)

Source: Shimberg Center for Housing Studies: Florida Housing Data Clearinghouse

HOUSING COST

According to data in the table below, approximately 55 percent of all households between zero and 80 percent of the Area Median Income (AMI) and experience housing cost burdening of greater than 30 percent. Cost burdened households, which attribute greater than thirty percent of their household income to housing cost, are more unlikely to be able to afford repairs and remodeling to their homes. This includes necessary repair and optional renovations which may increase the equity and/or efficiency and resiliency of a structure. The proportion of cost burdened renters is significantly greater than homeowners, as depicted in the tables below:

TABLE 4.4: ALL HOUSEHOLDS, COST BURDEN BY INCOME, 2023 ESTIMATE (SUMMARY)

Household Income/Housing Cost Burden	30% or less	30.1-50%	More than 50%	TOTAL
30% AMI or less	260	540	2769	3,569
30.01-50% AMI	397	767	999	2,163
50.01-80% AMI	1583	1326	465	3,374
80.01-100% AMI	1163	416	-	1,579
Greater than 100% AMI	2548	38	-	2,586
TOTAL	5951	3087	4233	13,271

Source: Shimberg Center for Housing Studies: Florida Housing Data Clearinghouse

TABLE 4.5: RENTER HOUSEHOLDS, COST BURDEN BY INCOME, 2023 ESTIMATE (SUMMARY)

Household Income/Housing Cost Burden	30% or less	30.1-50%	More than 50%	TOTAL
30% AMI or less	76	199	1940	2,215
30.01-50% AMI	40	653	669	1,362
50.01-80% AMI	771	730	189	1,690
80.01-100% AMI	546	194	-	740
Greater than 100% AMI	669		-	669
TOTAL	2102	1776	2798	6,676

Source: Shimberg Center for Housing Studies: Florida Housing Data Clearinghouse

When comparing the cost of owning and renting in the City, approximately 69 percent of renters experience a cost of renting greater than 30 percent of their household income, while approximately 43 percent of homeowners experience a cost of owning greater than 30 percent of their household

income. This shows a wealth disparity between renters and owners in Lauderdale Lakes, as well as a correlation between high rent and owner costs and the age of a residential structure.

TABLE 4.6: GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME, 2018-2022 5-YEAR ESTIMATES

Rent as Percentage of Household Income	Estimate
Less than 30%	2010
30-49.9%	1613
50% or More	2936
TOTAL	6559

Source: Shimberg Center for Housing Studies: Florida Housing Data Clearinghouse

TABLE 4.7: OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME, 2018-2022 5-YEAR ESTIMATES

Cost as Percentage of Household Income	Estimate
With Mortgage, Less than 30%	1479
With Mortgage, More than 30%	1914
Without Mortgage, Less than 30%	1814
Without Mortgage, More than 30%	589
TOTAL	5796

Source: Shimberg Center for Housing Studies: Florida Housing Data Clearinghouse

AFFORDABLE HOUSING

Creating sufficient housing affordable to the County and/or City workforce has been one of the regions' most difficult challenges. According to the 2018 Broward County Affordable Housing Needs Assessment, approximately 53.9 percent of households experience cost-burdening (housing expenses exceeding 30 percent of household income) , making Broward County an unaffordable place to live. The assessment included an affordable housing supply and demand analysis of all 31 Broward County municipalities by household income category, and indicated of the 13,096 total households in the City of Lauderdale Lakes, approximately 5,929 (45.3 percent) of the City's households experience cost burdening.

The assessment further examined the critical link between affordable housing, transportation, and economic development. The County's Center for Neighborhood Technology Housing + Transportation Affordability Index averages 53 percent, in contrast to the City's 43 percent.

Historically, the City of Lauderdale Lakes has been successful in facilitating the maintenance of the existing supply of affordable housing stock. Past estimates (2007 EAR) reported that the City provided at least 34 percent of all the affordable housing units in the County. However, based on

most recent data, the City is facing underlying housing affordability issues due to the high cost of housing in comparison to income. If not addressed now, there will be lasting consequences to the City and County. The City currently administers several programs and policies which have facilitated the maintenance of the existing supply of affordable housing stock. These are as follows:

- **The Minor Home Repair Program** is aimed at providing financial assistance to eligible low-to-moderate income households up to \$40,000. Eligible improvements include, but are not limited to, life safety, plumbing, electrical, roofing, doors and windows, HVAC, and handicap accessibility.
- **First Time Home Buyer Program** is currently administered by Broward County on behalf of the City of Lauderdale Lakes, and is aimed at assisting qualified property owners to purchase a property to occupy as their primary residence.
- **Air Conditioning Program** is aimed at single-family homes and condominium units up to \$3,500 on a one-time basis.
- **Mortgage Assistance Program** is aimed at providing relief to single-family homes affected by COVID-19.
- Policies and regulations that promote a range of housing densities, types, and prices. Since 2014, the City has worked with several major developers to provide owner occupied units and new rental housing (Bella Vista and Atlantic Pacific).

In order to determine the housing needs of current and future residents, data from the Affordable Housing Needs Assessment provided by The Metropolitan Center at Florida International University is analyzed by staff in this report along with Broward County generated data. One of the findings from this report is that the majority of the residents in the City will continue to be in the low to moderate income bracket at least through 2025, which by today's standard for a family of four would range from \$35,600 to \$85,400. As such, the City will need to continue to preserve the current affordable housing stock while pursuing strategies to continue to attract higher rate market housing to encourage income diversity within the City.

Lauderdale Lakes has been supportive of regional affordable housing needs consistent with the South Florida Regional Planning Council's (SFRPC) strategic regional policies since the early 2000s, and most recently Broward County's 2017 initiative to maximize the attainability of housing for persons and households of moderate to lower incomes ("BrowardNext").

Based the direction from BrowardNext, the following recommendations policy recommendations are provided:

- Establish an affordable housing trust fund that would provide for the construction or supply of affordable housing;
- Establish minimum set-aside requirements for new affordable housing construction; and
- Establish an affordable housing density bonus provision (i.e., 10 to 20 percent affordable units for every project).

Other options including those using public-private partnerships should also be explored. Examples should include the development of a local land trust to strategically purchase and build affordable housing for low- and moderate-income residents.

NEW HOUSING SUPPLY

Since the 2007 EAR, the City has taken an active role in accommodating growth. Innovation in the development of a diverse range of housing types has been fundamental in accommodating population growth. The diversity of housing types has attracted new residents from nearby cities and allowed residents to stay within the community as their housing needs change. The City's most significant growth has been in residential development followed by some commercial along the Commercial Boulevard, SR 7, and West Oakland Park Boulevard corridors.

Since 2021, several large residential developments have been constructed and/or permitted, adding a cumulative 1,406 dwelling units:

- Atlantic Pacific (420 apartments);
- Cassia Estates (84 single-family homes, permits complete in 2024);
- Cassia Commons (44 townhomes, permits complete in 2024);
- Bella Vista (224 townhomes, 632 apartments, permits complete in 2021);

As for commercial uses, retail stores and gas stations have been the most common type of construction.



Figure 4.1: Bella Vista Apartments



Figure 4.2: Casa Lake Apartments



Figure 4.3: Atlantic Pacific Development (Cypress Creek Apartments LP)

PROJECTED HOUSING DEMAND

The 2025 population is estimated at 38,961 persons, and the projected population through the year 2035 and year 2050 planning horizons is 43,587 and 49,124 persons, respectively. This represents an overall increase of approximately 10,163 people, or a 26.08 percent change, through the year 2050.

For comparative purposes, the 2020 US Census population reflects a growth rate of approximately 19.5 percent increase between 2010 and 2020, from 32,593 to 38,956 persons counted in Lauderdale Lakes. Generally, the BEBR model low and medium forecasts population increases that are dramatically lower than the County's and City's historic population growth. Despite differences in population numbers (historic and forecast) between the US Census Data and BEBR population forecasts, data continues to document a strong positive growth trend in population increase through 2050.

Consistent with the BEBR High forecast, by 2050 the City will need approximately 3,176 additional dwelling units at an average household size of 3.2 persons. Of the residentially designated vacant land, approximately 3.16 acres are designated LAC and approximately 4.79 acres are designated LM. Of the vacant land remaining, as discussed in the Future Land Use Element data and analysis, there is not a practical density that can be developed to accommodate the future housing needs of the City.

Lauderdale Lakes can accommodate 118 additional housing units, not including "flexibility" balance units currently provided for in the Broward County Land Use Plan, as well as an undetermined number of potential residential units within the LAC (future mix of land uses to occur on the vacant tract designated LAC is unknown).

The City does not have a sufficient amount of vacant residentially designated land to accommodate future growth in the overall planning period. Additional housing units will need to be provided through the redevelopment process, even if allowable densities on residentially designated vacant land are increased. Although vacant land is insufficient to accommodate the future population, the City anticipated being able to accommodate the projected population through redevelopment within the LAC and proposed priority redevelopment areas as shown in the FLUE Update.

To resolve potential housing shortages and prevent the City's projected growth from being capped, the City should engage in concerted efforts in redeveloping the existing housing conditions for multifamily residential housing with increased residential density and building intensity. If the City's stock of Low-Residential Future Land Use designated housing development be redeveloped for Low-Medium Residential Future Land Use designated housing development, the City could accommodate between 691 dwelling units (developed at six dwelling units per acre) and 3,457 dwelling units (developed at ten dwelling units per acre).

Infrastructure and Capital Improvements Element

INTRODUCTION

The purpose of the Infrastructure Element is to identify public facilities and services needed to support the future population and development patterns envisioned within the Future Land Use Element of the City of Lauderdale Lakes' Comprehensive Plan. The objective of the Infrastructure Element Data, Inventory and Analysis is to inventory and evaluate existing potable water, sanitary sewer, solid waste, drainage, and natural groundwater aquifer recharge resources within the City and determine the projected demands on these facilities and resources given future service needs and facility levels of service necessary to meet them. Within the Infrastructure Element, each of the public facilities and/or resources mentioned above is treated as a sub-element in the document. Together, this information serves as the foundation for goals, objectives, and policies prepared to guide future development within the City of Lauderdale Lakes.

DEMANDS OF GROWTH ON INFRASTRUCTURE

Lauderdale Lakes has sufficient infrastructure or service agreements in place to accommodate its existing development through the year 2050 planning horizon and will ensure that facilities are available to support future development. More detailed information is provided under Level of Service (LOS) Analysis. If additional infrastructure is required to meet growth demands, the City will negotiate its contracts with the service providers, such as Fort Lauderdale Utility and Broward County Water and Wastewater Services, for potable water and sewer; Broward County Waste Management for solid waste and recycling; and Broward County Sheriff's Office for police, fire, and emergency services.

LEVEL OF SERVICE ANALYSIS

The adopted comprehensive plan and land development regulations require availability of adequate water supplies, public facilities and services as detailed under the Future Land Use Element and other related elements. Through the land development application requirements, the City ensures that development is consistent with the LOS standards for all public facilities within the City. The specific LOS standards for services and facilities are discussed below.

POTABLE WATER

The City of Lauderdale Lakes does not own or manage its own potable water and sanitary sewer distribution system or public water supply facilities. The water service operation in Lauderdale Lakes is owned and managed by Broward County Water and Wastewater Services (BCWWS), as specified in an interlocal agreement signed by both governmental entities. There is also a small portion of the City that is served by the City of Fort Lauderdale's water utility entity. Each resident of Lauderdale Lakes is effectively a retail water customer of BCWWS.

The City of Lauderdale Lakes has set LOS standards for its water system and is consistent with the BCWWS and City of Fort Lauderdale Retail Water System LOS. The maximum LOS standards for the water supply serving Lauderdale Lakes is 96 gallons per capita per day (gpcd) for the area served by BCWWS and 170 gpcd for the small area served by Fort Lauderdale Utility.

During the 2020 EAR process of the comprehensive plan which resulted in Lauderdale Lakes 21-01ER and 24-01ER proposed comprehensive plan amendments, the City completed an update to its Water Supply Facilities Work Plan (WSFWP). This version of the City WSFWP is to be adopted as appendix to the 2025 City of Lauderdale Lakes Comprehensive Plan and will be updated in 2026 for the following 10 years.

SANITARY SEWER

The LOS standard for sanitary sewer within the City is the permitted capacity of BCWWS North Regional Wastewater Treatment Plant which is currently 100 MGD. The City currently is meeting its LOS and is expected to meet these levels over the 10- and 25-year planning periods, according to the BCWWS and the City's 2021 WSFWP Update. All collection, transmission, and treatment of City sewage is provided by BCWWS. No septic tanks exist in Lauderdale Lakes. All residential and non-residential uses are served by the County system. BCWWS is responsible for the maintenance and improvement of the City's sewage system.

BCWWS recently upgraded its wastewater treatment plant to meet projected demand until the year 2040. In addition, as part of BCWWS's ongoing efforts to maintain and upgrade its utility, a major sanitary water and sewer rehabilitation project to maintain existing and future capacity facilities and to replace obsolete citywide conveyance and transmission systems is underway, under a BCWWS Utility Analysis Zone (UAZ) project, and is expected to be completed in late 2021 – early 2022.

SOLID WASTE

The City does not provide its own solid waste collection and disposal services, and therefore, LOS standards are specified in agreements with Broward County and Waste Management, Inc. There continues to be sufficient capacity to collect and dispose of solid waste in Lauderdale Lakes, as established in the Broward County Solid Waste Element.

STORMWATER DRAINAGE

The City of Lauderdale Lakes Stormwater Division is responsible for treating the canals for aquatic plants, debris removal from the City's waterways, cleaning and repair of drainage structures, pipes and construction of minor drainage infrastructure. The City consists of six distinct drainage sub-basins. Five of the six sub-basins are centered on a City-owned canal connected to SFWMWD's primary canal system, while the C-13 Canal Sub-basin is centered on SFWMD's C-13 Canal.

To meet projected demand and ensure future stormwater drainage needs are met, the City has started to prepare a Citywide Stormwater Facilities Plan Update which includes approximately 11 miles of canal network and all roads within the jurisdictional boundary of the City. The City is expected to complete this plan by late 2021. The City has programmed in its current 5-Year Capital Improvements Schedule the construction of several stormwater runoff improvement projects. The current Stormwater Master Plan was completed in 2007, and it focused on analyzing stormwater LOS through hydraulic modeling in conjunction with improvements to the City's stormwater management system.

Two adopted LOS standards apply for stormwater. The first, for roadway crowns, is to provide sufficient drainage for a ten-year three-day storm. The second standard applies to finished floor elevations and requires a floor elevation above the 100-year three-day storm level. The stormwater drainage LOS is also subject to maintaining the requirements of the SFWMD for outfall into District canals and the New River, as outlined in the table below:

TABLE 5.1 - CITY OF LAUDERDALE LAKES STORMWATER MANAGEMENT LEVEL OF SERVICE STANDARDS		
Stormwater Regulation	Return Period and Frequency	Design Criteria
Drainage – off site discharge rate	25 years, 72 hours	75.9 cubic feet per square mile
Flood Protection – water elevation	100-year, 72-hour for finished floors	Broward County 100-year flood elevation map
	10-year, 72-hour for road crowns	Broward County 10-year flood elevation map
Water quality – Retention/detention	Wet detention	The larger volume of first inch of runoff or 2.5 times the site's percent of impervious area
	Dry detention	75% of Wet detention requirement
	Dry retention	50% of Wet detention requirement
	Commercial or Industrial Development	½ inch of dry retention or detention pre-treatment is required
Source: Broward County Chapter 27-14 and SFWMD Permit Volume IV, as shown in the City of Lauderdale Lakes Stormwater Management Master Plan Report, April 2007, prepared by A.D.A. Engineering Consultants, Inc.		

As for future improvement needs, the City will continue to consider water quality impacts before approving new development and significant redevelopment projects. All developments shall implement stormwater best management practices that require structural and non-structural controls during construction to reduce pollutants, and control erosion and sediments entering receiving water bodies. The management of surface water and groundwater resources is an important issue to the long-term environmental quality and economic viability within the City.

PARKS

The adopted LOS is three acres of parks, recreation, and open space land per 1,000 residents. In addition to using the adopted LOS as a measure for the general provision of public parks, recreation, and open space, the City also uses this LOS as the basis for requiring a neighborhood and community park land dedication by developers or alternatively, paying a fee based on the value of vacant land.

- The 2025 LOS demand is 116.883 acres of open space and park land per 1,000 residents [(38,961 residents / 1,000 residents per) x 3 acres = 116.883 acres].
- The projected 2035 LOS demand is 131.784 acres [(43,928 projected residents / 1,000 residents per) x 3 acres = 131.784 acres].
- The projected 2050 LOS demand is 147.372 acres [(49,124 projected residents / 1,000 residents per) x 3 acres = 147.372 acres].

The City will encounter a deficit in the maintained LOS for parks and recreational facilities by year 2030, according to BEBR High projections. To meet projected population demands, the City must add 14 additional acres of parks and recreational facilities by the 2035 planning horizon and 25 additional acres of parks and recreational facilities by the 2050 planning horizon. With only approximately 17 acres of vacant land remaining and a projected increase in demand housing, the City does not have enough land available to dedicate to parks and recreational facilities under current development conditions.

TABLE 5.2 – PROJECTED LEVEL OF SERVICE DEMAND FOR PARKS AND RECREATIONAL FACILITIES

Year	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050
BEBR High Population Projection	38,961	41,655	43,928	45,857	47,567	49,124
Parks and Recreational Facilities Demand	116.883	124.966	131.784	137.570	142.701	147.372

Source: Broward County Updated Population Projections 2018

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS AND BUDGET PLAN

This Data and Analysis document includes the 5-Year Capital Improvements Plan for the City of Lauderdale Lakes from Fiscal Year (FY) 2023/2024 through FY 2028/2029 as an appendix item. The City also has adopted a FY 2024-2025 Budget Plan which serves as the alignment of financial resources to the prioritized goals, objectives, policies, and initiatives of the City. During the FY 2024-2025, an allocation is included in the budget to commence the planning to undergo a strategic session for a 2026-2045 Budget Plan which will establish a City financial plan, vision alignment, and will ensure solvency through the 10-year planning horizon.

FISCAL YEAR 2024/2025 ADOPTED BUDGET

The FY 2024/2025 Adopted Operating and Capital Budget is estimated at \$108,109,128, which represents a 6.2 percent increase from the prior year. This increase is mostly due to including funding for the design and construction of the Community Center, which is estimated at \$4 million. The All Funds Adopted budget allocates funding resources for Citywide operations, core functions, capital investments, and City priorities. The All Funds Budget includes the General Fund, Special Revenue Funds, Debt Service Fund, Capital Improvement Funds, and Enterprise Funds.

Major inclusions in the All Funds Adopted Budget includes:

- Allocations for projects and programs funded through American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA);
- Allowances for Revenue Loss;
- Assistance programs that support residents and business communities; and
- Capital investments to stabilize the canal banks infrastructures, to maintain facilities and equipment, improve water quality, protect the network systems, improve quality of life, provide services to vulnerable populations.

Public Safety services, such as police and emergency medical services (EMS), are major components of the general fund adopted budget. The City consideration from Broward Sheriff Office and services for policing increased by 5 percent (\$10 million). The budget includes a partial grant from the U.S. Department of Justice for two additional officers, as well as funding for the new Community Policing Program, which will add 4 police offices to the staffing complement and is partially funded by the Community Redevelopment Agency (CRA).

EMS are funded in the General Fund at 37 percent of the total Fire-Rescue estimate. This amount is \$4.3 million and includes a fire rate study. The remaining costs for Fire-Rescue services are funded in the Fire Fund.

TABLE 5.3 – ALL FUNDS BUDGET: FISCAL YEAR 2024/2025

Fund	2024 Revised Budget	2025 Adopted Budget	Change
General Fund	\$38,512,483	\$44,865,439	\$6,352,956 (16.5%)
Alzheimer Care Center	\$543,653	\$666,075	\$122,422 (22.5%)
Arts in Public Spaces	\$25,000	\$25,000	\$0 (0.0%)
Building Services	\$1,443,378	\$1,691,076	\$247,698 (17.2%)
Capital Improvements	\$6,138,000	\$10,365,500	\$4,227,500 (68.9%)
CDBG Programs	\$462,522	\$464,158	\$1,636 (0.4%)

TABLE 5.3 – ALL FUNDS BUDGET: FISCAL YEAR 2024/2025

Code Enforcement Trust	\$11,925	\$15,000	\$3,075 (25.8%)
Community Redevelopment Agency	\$20,644,553	\$18,299,340	-\$2,345,213 (-11.4%)
Debt Service	\$1,815,691	\$927,812	-\$887,879 (-48.9%)
Fire-Rescue	\$7,403,550	\$7,448,085	\$44,535 (0.6%)
Grants	\$5,704,143	\$5,567,947	-\$136,196 (-2.4%)
Home Repair Assistance Program	\$60,000	\$50,000	-\$10,000 (-16.7%)
Hurricane Loss Mitigation	\$194,000	\$194,000	\$0 (0.0%)
Impact Fund	\$0	\$200,000	\$200,000 (100%)
LETf	\$70,000	\$80,000	\$10,000 (14.3%)
Solid Waste	\$2,046,035	\$2,566,285	\$520,250 (25.4%)
Stormwater	\$13,715,631	\$12,401,396	-\$1,314,235 (-9.6%)
Surtax Transportation Projects Fund	\$2,308,663	\$1,458,663	-\$850,000 (-36.8%)
Gas Tax 'Transportation'	\$679,010	\$823,352	\$144,342 (21.3%)
TOTAL	\$101,778,237	\$108,109,128	\$6,330,891 (6.2%)

Source: City of Lauderdale Lakes All Funds Budget: Fiscal Year 2024/2025

An operations and financial summary of each department is included in the adopted budget document.

ALLOWANCE FOR LOSS OF REVENUE PROJECTS & INITIATIVES

The City received an allocation of \$10 million from the US Treasury as an allowance for loss revenues experienced during the COVID-19 Pandemic. The City identified projects and initiatives to fund with this allocation. During the upcoming year, 6 projects and/or initiatives will receive a funding allocation totaling \$1,692,500. These funds are budgeted in the General Fund but separated as its own accounting structure for reporting purposes. Projects or initiatives funded through this source is anticipated to be completed by December 2026 or upon expiration of the funds. These projects and initiatives are:

- Planning/Development for rebuilding of the City Hall Complex
- Enhanced Senior and Youth Programs
- Safe and Clean Restaurant Assistance Program
- Commercial Improvement Assistance Program
- Teen Skills Training Program
- Partial Funding for the Alzheimer Care Center

All other projects that have a construction component are funded in the General Capital Improvement Fund.

SPECIAL REVENUE FUNDS (DOES NOT INCLUDE CRA)

The overall adopted budgets for the Special Revenue Funds is anticipated at \$15,533,617. Special Revenue funds are funds that account for special activities where separate accounting and reporting is required. The City's Special Revenue Funds are as follows:

- Fire-Rescue;
- Grants;
- Parks Impact Fee;
- Law Enforcement Trust;
- Arts in Public Places;
- Alzheimer Care Center;
- Code Enforcement;
- Transportation 'Gas Tax';
- Housing Assistance; and
- Community Development Block Grant Funds.

Fire-Rescue Fund

The FY 2024/2025 Adopted Budget for the Fire-Rescue Fund is \$7,448,085, which is a slight increase of \$44,535 of 0.6 percent from the prior year. This fund is responsible for 63 percent of the total costs of the annual contractual obligation to Broward Sheriff Office. The annual estimate for FY 2024/2025 is \$11,806,483, which is a 6.3 percent increase from the prior year. This amount is shared with the General Fund, which is responsible for 37 percent of the total. The Fire-Rescue Fund is primarily funded by the special assessment fees and the residential rate of \$333.84, and has remained the same since FY 2018/2019. However, this rate will not be sustainable as the costs of services continues to increase. During the upcoming FY, the City will undergo a rate study to assist in determining a sustainable and conservative rate.

GRANTS FUND

The FY 2024/2025 Adopted Budget for the Grants Fund is \$5,567,947. Grants provide opportunities for the City to support programs and initiatives, while leveraging available funding. During the upcoming FY, the City anticipates to receive several grants to perform critical services, such as Community Oriented Policing Services, summer and afterschool programs, and senior citizen programs. This fund also accounts for several general government improvement grants, such as the

improvements to parks. Lastly, general government projects funded by ARPA grant is also accounted for in this fund for the following projects:

- Broadband Improvements - \$882,180 (to be revised to support other assistance programs)
- Contractual Services (Temporary Services) - \$135,000
- Housing Assistance Program (AC Repair/Replacement) - \$50,000

TRANSPORTATION ‘GAS TAX’ FUND

The FY 2024/2025 Adopted Budget for the Transportation ‘Gas Tax’ Fund is \$823,352, which is an increase of \$144,342 or 21.3 percent. This increase is related to the purchase of the replacement equipment valued at \$110,000. This fund is primarily supported by the local option fuel tax revenues from the State of Florida and maintenance agreement from FDOT. Funding received is mostly used to maintain the major corridors, such as lawn maintenance, general maintenance, minor road repairs, and street lighting.

OTHER MINOR SPECIAL REVENUE FUNDS

The remaining funds categorized as minor represent less than 10 percent of the budget. The overall FY 2024/2025 Adopted Budgets for the minor special revenue funds total \$1,694,233. Activities performed in these funds include residential assistance programs, recreation programming, and improvements to facilities. The list of other minor funds is represented in TABLE 5.3 – All Funds Budget: Fiscal Year 2024/2025.

ENTERPRISE FUNDS

The overall adopted budget for the Enterprise Funds is anticipated at \$16,658,757. Enterprise funds are business-like accounts that are self-sustaining and do not receive support from the General Fund. The City’s Enterprise Funds are as follows:

- Stormwater Management;
- Solid Waste Management; and
- Building Services Funds.

STORMWATER MANAGEMENT FUND

The FY 2024/2025 Adopted Budget for the Stormwater Management Fund is \$12,401,396, which is a decrease of 9.67 percent from the prior year. The decrease is primarily due to the progression or completion of canal projects. The adopted budget is supported by the Stormwater Special Assessment and grants. The residential rate of \$75 supports the operating costs associated with stormwater management and will generate approximately \$1.9 million. The \$75 rate has remained flat since 2016. Other funding sources in this fund includes: 2 Florida Resilience Grants, of which one grant of \$1.5 million funds drainage improvements and another grant of \$1.5 million funds canal bank stabilization projects; American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) grant in the amount \$4,329,165 to support canal bank stabilization projects; and an appropriation from the fund’s balance to support continuing capital improvements and newly identified capital investments.

Projects that are funded in the Stormwater Management Fund is as follows:

- Canal Bank Restoration/Stabilization (Canals 1, 3, 5, 8) - \$5,785,183
- Citywide Drainage Improvements - \$2,000,000
- Canal 4 Bank Stabilization - \$823,444
- Boat Ramp Installation - \$700,000
- Citywide Bridgefront Replacement - \$450,000
- Drain Pipe Lining & Repair Project - \$200,000
- Canal Water Quality Improvements (Aerators) - \$150,000

SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT FUND

The FY 2024/2025 Adopted Budget for the Solid Waste Management Fund is \$2,566,285, which is an increase of \$520,250 of 25.4 percent from the prior year and primarily due to the 16 percent increase in the Waste Management solid waste pickup contract and cost to process contaminated recycling products. The adopted budget is supported by the Solid Waste Special Assessment and the contract administration fee paid to the City by Waste Management. The residential rate of \$272 remains the same, and has remained flat since FY 2019/2020. However, this rate will not be sustainable as the costs of service continues to increase. During the upcoming FY, the City will undergo a rate study to assist in determining a sustainable and conservative rate for future years. The budget also includes \$100,000 as a contingency, in the event an emergency is declared, and immediate funds are needed for debris and waste removal.

BUILDING SERVICES FUND

The FY 2024/2025 Adopted Budget for the Building Services Fund is \$1,691,076, which is an increase of 17.2% from the prior year. The increase is primarily due to additional positions (Staff Assistant and Permit Technician). The Building Services Fund is self-sustaining and supported by fees generated mostly from permitting construction projects, inspections, and plan reviews. The adopted budget includes funding to complete the implementation and training for the Ener-Gov permitting software system and purchase of mobile computers and printers needed for inspection teams.

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT FUNDS

Development of the Capital Improvement Plan (CIP) is a dynamic process that enables the City to plan for major expenditures in the future and adjust capital projects as needed and as circumstances change. The City's long-range CIP is updated annually to incorporate capital projects identified over the next five-year period. Specific revenue sources to fund these projects are also identified. The financial investment in the next year's plan is \$29.8 million. The first-year investment includes funding for projects approved in prior years, as well as newly identified priorities. Funding sources for the projects is shown in the table below:

TABLE 5.4 – FISCAL YEAR 2024/2025				
Funding Source	FY 2024/2025 CIP Adopted Projects	FY 2026-2029 CIP Adopted Projects	Total Project Cost	Funded Project Distribution
ARPA - Allowance for Loss Revenue	\$4,030,000	\$0	\$4,030,000	14%

TABLE 5.4 – FISCAL YEAR 2024/2025

ARPA Funding	\$4,329,165	\$0	\$6,000,000	15%
Grants	\$3,911,365	\$4,800,000	\$10,371,024	13%
Impact Fee	\$200,000	\$0	\$200,000	1%
Fund Broward County Transportation Surtax	\$1,458,663	\$1,305,000	\$2,763,663	5%
City Debt	\$1,600,000	\$5,400,000	\$7,000,000	5%
Stormwater - Appropriated Fund Balance	\$3,639,731	\$5,025,000	\$9,525,000	12%
General Fund - Appropriated Fund Balance	\$4,765,500	\$7,990,000	\$14,151,883	16%
CRA - Increment Revenue	\$5,917,000	\$0	\$7,546,866	20%

Source: *Lauderdale Lakes 5-Year Capital Improvements Program*

GENERAL CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT FUND

Projects that do not require special or specific accounting or reporting are generally categorized as general government projects and funded by an appropriation from the General Fund balance. There are 20 projects budgeted in the General CIP Fund. Major projects funded are as follows:

- Community Center – \$4 million
- Major Facilities Upgrade – \$980,500
- Willie Webb Park Rehabilitation – \$550,000 (partial funding)
- City Hall Complex Enhancements – \$400,000
- Fuel Bay Upgrade – \$330,000
- Pool Upgrade and Geothermal Heater – \$325,000
- Elevator Upgrade and Modernization – \$300,000
- Playground System Replacement – Otis Gray Park – \$275,000
- Neighborhood Entryway Signs – \$250,000
- Parks Facilities Interior Renovation – \$250,000

SURTAX FUND

The City is moving ahead with executing the agreements with Broward County to receive the approved allocation for both the NW 36th Street Improvement Project and NW 50th Avenue Improvement Project.

Other projects that are funded by this surtax funding source included in the FY 2024/2025 budget are the Citywide Sidewalk Repair/Replacement and NW 36th Terrace Improvement Project. Annually Broward County reviews its commitment to the program and makes adjustments based upon availability of funding. The total funds anticipated to support the pre-approved projects is \$1.4 million. A comprehensive list of capital improvement projects approved for funding in FY 2024/2025 is provided in Appendix X of this Data & Analysis document.

Conservation Element

INTRODUCTION

The City of Lauderdale Lakes is an inland community located in the heart of Broward County. It is surrounded on all sides by developed areas and the City is over 99 percent developed. As such, there are few isolated areas in the City which can be of any natural or ecological value. However, as an urban community within the larger South Florida region, the city faces growing environmental concerns over long-term air quality, water quality, and water supply. While the City of Lauderdale Lakes does not contain any of the threatened or endangered animal species listed in Broward County, the City can minimize its impact on all species by limiting the amount of pollutants it allows to enter the natural environment.

INVENTORY AND ANALYSIS OF PHYSICAL NATURAL RESOURCES

This section identifies and analyzes water bodies, wetlands, groundwaters, air and water quality, floodplains, commercially valuable mineral deposits, soil erosion problems, vegetative communities, wildlife habitats, and endangered species found within Lauderdale Lakes.

WATER BODIES

Lauderdale Lakes does not contain any natural condition waters as defined by the Florida Department of Environmental Protection. However, the City does contain numerous human impacted/created waters such as canals and altered lakes. One significant human impacted/created water body in the City is the Middle River Canal, also known as the C-13 Canal, which is owned and operated by the South Florida Water Management District (SFWMD). The C-13 Canal is recognized by the State as a Class III waterway, which means that it must be sufficient to foster fish and wildlife propagation and provide recreational opportunities.

GROUNDWATER

In Broward County, groundwater is primarily contained in two major aquifers: Biscayne Aquifer and Floridian Aquifer.

The Biscayne Aquifer is one of the most productive aquifers in the world and is the primary source of freshwater for residents of Broward, Miami-Dade, and southeastern Palm Beach Counties. Hydrological modeling indicates that the Biscayne Aquifer gets two-thirds of its water from rainfall infiltration and the remaining third from lateral seepage of the Florida Everglades.

The Floridian Aquifer is located deeper underground than the Biscayne Aquifer, and it is present in all of Florida and parts of Georgia, Alabama, and South Carolina.

Saltwater intrusion is one of Broward County's most serious water quality problems, threatening groundwater supplies in eastern portions of the County. The saltwater intrusion line has been moving steadily westward in recent decades. The City is not currently threatened by saltwater intrusion, though municipalities directly adjacent, such as the City of Fort Lauderdale, are currently being affected. Saltwater intrusion is caused by historical drainage of freshwater wetlands and resultant loss

of freshwater head and can be exacerbated by increased pumping of groundwater and diversion of surface water flows for drinking water, irrigation, and other purposes.

Saltwater intrusion currently threatens ten major wellfields operated by Broward County and the municipalities of Dania Beach, Deerfield Beach, Fort Lauderdale, Hallandale Beach, Hillsboro Beach, Hollywood, and Pompano Beach. The City of Lauderdale Lakes municipal boundary includes the outer zone of the City of Lauderdale wellfield and the entirety of the Broward County Water Services Division System 1A Wellfield. Neither of these wellfields are currently under threat by saltwater intrusion.

The U.S. Geological Survey, SFWMD, Broward County Water and Wastewater Services (BCWWS), and Broward County Environmental Protection and Growth Management Department (EPGMD) operate a groundwater monitoring system designed to track the extent of saltwater intrusion in the County. Another serious water quality issue is the potential for contamination of the public drinking water supply by industrial and commercial pollutants.

The current version of the Broward County Wellfield Protection Ordinance, No. 93-7, was enacted on November 23, 1993, to safeguard public health by providing criteria for the regulation of storage, handling, use, and production of hazardous and toxic substances within the protected areas of water supply wells. Implementation of the Hazardous Material Regulations and Storage Tank Regulations prevents discharges to the air, soil, groundwater, and surface water by providing specifications for facility design, construction, operation, maintenance, and closure which include early detection, containment, and recovery of discharges. BCWWS also employs certified water treatment operators, who conduct more than 317,000 process control tests annually. These tests ensure that the water treated and delivered to Broward County customers meets or exceeds all federal requirements for safe drinking water under the Safe Drinking Water Act.

WETLANDS

Section 373.019(27), F.S. defines wetlands as those areas that are inundated or saturated by surface water or groundwater at a frequency and a duration sufficient to support, and under normal circumstances do support, a prevalence of vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated soils. Wetlands in Florida generally include swamps, marshes, bayheads, bogs, cypress domes and strands, sloughs, wet prairies, Riverine swamps and marshes, hydric seepage slopes, tidal marshes, mangrove swamps, and other similar areas.

Much of the existing Broward County wetlands were drained by the 1920s via numerous canals in order to reclaim land. The freshwater wetlands remaining in Broward County today are made up of cypress swamps, pond apple and cypress sloughs, freshwater marshes, sawgrass marshes, and wet prairies.

According to the most recent Broward County Wetlands Inventory Map, there are no wetlands remaining in the City of Lauderdale Lakes.

AIR QUALITY

The Clean Air Act requires the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to set National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) for six common air pollutants. Harmful to human health and the environment, these commonly found air pollutants consist of particle pollution (often referred to as particulate matter), ground-level ozone, carbon monoxide, sulfur oxides, nitrogen oxides, and lead. Of the six pollutants, particle pollution and ground-level ozone are the most common health threats.

According to the Broward County Air Quality Division Index, the outdoor air quality in the County was rated as “good” 65.7 percent of the time. This follows a steady trend of worsening air quality in the County.

TABLE 6.1 - BROWARD COUNTY AIR QUALITY INDEX SUMMARY 2021-2025

Year	“Good” Days	“Moderate” Days	“Unhealthy for Sensitive Group” Days	“Unhealthy” Days
2020	291 (79.51%)	73 (19.95%)	2 (0.55%)	0 (0.00%)
2021	280 (76.1%)	84 (23.01%)	1 (0.27%)	0 (0.00%)
2022	300 (82.19%)	65 (17.81%)	0 (0.00%)	0 (0.00%)
2023	244 (65.86%)	118 (32.33%)	3 (0.82%)	0 (0.00%)
2024	240 (65.57%)	125 (34.15%)	0 (0.00%)	1 (0.27%)
2025 (as of Feb.)	49 (83.05%)	10 (16.95%)	0 (0.00%)	0 (0.00%)

Source: Broward County Air Quality Division Air Quality Index

Pollutant levels are kept well dispersed over the City due to a frequent sea breeze which also contributes to generally good air quality throughout southeastern Florida. During instances of limited vertical mixing and slow air-mass movement, the region occasionally experiences a buildup of emissions at ground level resulting in infrequent exceedances of the NAAQS.

Broward County is experiencing the worst air quality in days during the peak tourist season, which also corresponds with high pollen levels. Additionally, Saharan dust is transported to the United States on Atlantic air currents from late June to mid-August.

The Broward County Environmental Protection Department (EPD) maintains air quality monitoring stations throughout the County and outputs an Air Quality Index (AQI). The AQI is considered a uniform method of reporting daily pollution levels and the associated ill health effects. An air quality

monitoring station, located on north SR 7/US 441 in Lauderdale Lakes (AIRS #120115001), measures carbon monoxide levels. Additional sites throughout the County measure levels of ozone, nitrogen dioxide, sulfur dioxides, and other greenhouse gases.

Recognizing that motor vehicle emissions contribute the major source of air pollution, the Broward County EPD has produced newsletters encouraging motorists to purchase fuel efficient motor vehicles.

The City can help reduce air pollution by adopting and implementing programs in its comprehensive plan which reduce automobile emissions in its own fleet and promote the planting of trees and shrubs, which naturally intake air pollutants and excess carbon dioxide. Additionally, as development and redevelopment trends in the City encourage denser growth, the City can focus on standards that encourage non-motorized transportation and transit to reduce air pollution caused by private automobile use.

FLOODPLAINS

Flood hazard areas identified on the Flood Insurance Rate Map are identified as a Special Flood Hazard Area (SFHA). SFHA are defined as the area that will be inundated by the flood event having a 1-percent chance of being equaled or exceeded in any given year. The 1-percent annual chance flood is also referred to as the base flood or 100-year flood. SFHAs are labeled as Zone A, Zone AO, Zone AH, Zones A1-A30, Zone AE, Zone A99, Zone AR, Zone AR/AE, Zone AR/AO, Zone AR/A1-A30, Zone AR/A, Zone V, Zone VE, and Zones V1-V30. Moderate flood hazard areas, labeled Zone B or Zone X (shaded) are also shown on the FIRM, and are the areas between the limits of the base flood and the 0.2-percent-annual-chance (or 500-year) flood. The areas of minimal flood hazard, which are the areas outside the SFHA and higher than the elevation of the 0.2-percent-annual-chance flood, are labeled Zone C or Zone X. According to the FEMA Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRM), more than 93.8 percent of the City of Lauderdale Lakes lies within the AE zone, 6.1 percent lies in the AH zone, and less than one-hundredth of a percent lies in the X zone. The definition of these zones is as follows:

- Zone AH Areas with a 1% annual chance of shallow flooding, usually in the form of a pond, with an average depth ranging from 1 to 3 feet. These areas have a 26% chance of flooding over the life of a 30-year mortgage. Base flood elevations derived from detailed analyses are shown at selected intervals within these zones.
- Zone AE – Areas with a 1% annual chance of flooding and a 26% chance of flooding over the life of a 30-year mortgage. Because detailed analyses are not performed for such areas; no depths or base flood elevations are shown within these zones. AE is the base floodplain where base flood elevations are provided. AE Zones are now used on new format FIRMs instead of A1-A30 Zones.
- Zone X – An area that is determined to be outside the 100- and 500-year floodplains

The most flood-prone areas of the City are zones AE and AH, which encompass 99.9 percent of the City.

SOIL

As a built-out community with a relatively flat topography, soil erosion problems are not a serious issue within the City. Although erosion is not an issue in the City, the three areas where soil erosion occurs are construction sites, ditches, and canal banks, which the City can minimize by stabilizing soil with suitable vegetation barriers along the banks of these artificial waterways.

COMMERCIALLY VALUABLE MINERAL DEPOSITS

There are no known commercially valuable mineral deposits in the City of Lauderdale Lakes. Mining in Broward County is a minor commercial activity that accounts for less than a tenth of a percent of the County's economy.

WILDLIFE AND MARINE HABITAT

Lauderdale Lakes does not contain any commercially important wildlife or marine habitats, although water from the C-12 and C-13 canal basins eventually flows to the Intracoastal Waterway and Atlantic Ocean, which are recreationally and commercially important marine habitats. The quality, quantity, timing, and distribution of water in all primary canals, such as the C-13 Canal, is currently monitored and managed by the SFWMD.

Currently, there is a 6.38-acre parcel in the City that qualifies as a recreationally and environmentally important vegetated community. Cypress Preserve Park located at 2525 NW 49th Avenue is used for environmental education and a place for quiet reflection and community gatherings.

The Middle River Canal (C-13) runs east to west through the City and is just north of NW 36th Street and NW 37th Street. SFWMD has agreed to allow the City to develop a recreational greenway and trail along the canal. The greenway and trail will also act as a connection between some of the City's parks and public school campuses.

In general, much of the City of Lauderdale Lakes has already been developed with very few areas remaining that can serve as wildlife habitat. At the same time, however, it is important to recognize that no city is static. Developed areas can be redeveloped in a manner that better supports wildlife, and which builds upon past conservation efforts.

SUSTAINABILITY AND RESILIENCY

This section is included to provide the foundation for further resource conservation, initiate green development strategies within the City, and in general, move the City of Lauderdale Lakes towards achieving long-term sustainability and resiliency against natural and human caused disasters, climate shocks, and other ecological events.

WATER CONSERVATION

To the best of their abilities, the SFWMD balances the water needs of the human population, the environment, and commercial and agricultural interests in the region. As the demand for water increases due to industry and human population growth, it becomes increasingly important to conserve water and to preserve the integrity of natural systems. Lauderdale Lakes water supply is replenished through rainfall, water releases from Lake Okeechobee, and lateral seepage from the

Everglades. When the region is experiencing a drought, there is less water to spread across all users and saltwater intrusion becomes a major local concern. In addition, local lake and canal levels drop, wetlands dry up, and landscaped areas wilt and turn brown. Not only does this situation result in an unattractive natural environment and threaten agricultural and commercial operations, it also has real consequences for plant and animal species, including migratory birds and waterfowl, which depend on water to reproduce and sustain life. It is understood that regional water demands are comprised of many different users making millions of individual decisions about water usage, however, there are strategies that the City can employ to influence individual decisions, reduce overall water consumption, and increase the regional water supply, such as:

- Requiring the use of xeriscaping for all new development and redevelopment.
- Incentivizing green development strategies that effectively reduce water consumption, or which employ systems that reuse it.
- Adopting standards or incentives that minimize impervious surface area.
- Providing in the code for shared parking arrangements and pervious pavement materials and developing structured parking in major commercial areas to reduce the number and expanse of surface parking lots.
- Developing stormwater treatment areas within the City which collect, store, and treat stormwater runoff, as opposed to releasing it in the primary canal system.
- Promoting public awareness of the issue through the distribution of literature and materials created by the County and the SFWMD.

ENERGY CONSERVATION

Human population growth, greater economic prosperity, greater automobile use, and an increased usage of electronics are a few of the major causes of increasing energy demand. The City of Lauderdale Lakes and its residents are supplied with electrical power from the Florida Power & Light (FPL) Company. Electrical energy is distributed from power plants through an extensive distribution system of lines, substations, and transformers to individual homes and businesses. The energy mix of FPL for Florida based on its ten-year plan is 73 percent natural gas, 11 percent nuclear, 14 percent solar. Two percent of electrical power from various other sources. The relationship between electrical energy and resource consumption is not obvious to many consumers despite growing national concern over long-term energy supply. Furthermore, energy production using traditional sources, such as oil, gas, and coal, still release air pollutants into the natural environment despite significant technological advances in pollution control devices. It is understood that statewide energy demands are comprised of many different users making millions of individual decisions about energy usage, however, there are strategies that the City can employ to influence individual decisions, reduce overall energy consumption, and marginally increase the statewide energy supply, such as:

- Adopting standards that require the use of widely available products such as compact fluorescent light bulbs, double-pane windows, and EnergyStar certified appliances.
- Incentivizing green development strategies that effectively reduce energy consumption and loss, or which employ designs that reduce the need for air conditioning, heating or artificial light, or which generate their own power through solar panels or other devices.

- Encouraging, in certain circumstances, the reuse of buildings as opposed to the demolition and construction of new buildings, as building construction alone can be a very energy intensive activity.
- Exploring the feasibility of equipping city-owned buildings with solar panels or other devices that produce a renewable supply of energy.
- Planting trees and shrubs in strategic locations to shade walls, windows, and outdoor air conditioning units.
- Replacing the City's fully depreciated fleet of vehicles with new fuel-efficient vehicles.
- Encouraging mass transit by ensuring that it is safe, convenient, comfortable, and reliable.

LAND CONSERVATION

Land development activities over the past century have utilized approximately 99 percent of the developable land in Lauderdale Lakes. Only a few small parcels of vacant land remain available in Lauderdale Lakes for new development. Conserving land for future population housing needs, parks and recreation facilities, commercial and industrial development, or any other land use was not well supported at the time the City was experiencing most of its land development activity. The City has acquired a few parcels of land for public recreational facilities, and, most recently, a cypress stand from was donated to the City from Broward County to be preserved. However, there is no land in Lauderdale Lakes which specifically meets the definition of land conservation in terms of land set aside for preservation in its natural state. At the same time, it is important to recognize that developed land is not lost forever and there is sometimes enough land on existing developed tracts to further develop. Built-out areas can be redeveloped, development patterns can be changed, and at any point that it is financially feasible to do so, land can be set aside for conservation or dedicated for preservation.

WILDLIFE CONSERVATION

Unlike some lesser developed communities, wildlife and its habitat does not play a significant role in shaping the character or the quality of life of Lauderdale Lakes' community. There are only a few areas in Lauderdale Lakes that are large enough to support animal and plant species; one being the Cypress Preserve Park. At any point it is desired by the community, the City could explore the feasibility of expanding wildlife habitat in the City by linking existing habitat areas and creating new habitats. The Cypress Preserve Park and the primary canal system are two existing opportunities to expand upon existing wildlife habitat.

Recreation and Open Space Element

INTRODUCTION

PURPOSE

The City of Lauderdale Lakes believes it is important for residents in all areas to have access to park and recreation facilities. Such facilities provide a high quality of life for residents and are important to the health and wellbeing of a community. This element provides an inventory of both the existing public and private parks and recreation facilities located within the City of Lauderdale Lakes. Facility type, general condition, and available equipment is cataloged in an effort to identify which items, if any, warrant an upgrade or replacement. Additionally, this element analyzes the inventory of parks, recreation, and open space to ensure the adopted level of service (LOS) standard is being provided. The data, inventory, and analysis also provides the basis for the goals, objectives, and policies to protect and preserve existing recreational areas, and provides guidelines for acquiring additional recreation and open space within the City to maintain a minimum level of service for the community.

INVENTORY

The City of Lauderdale Lakes owns, operates, and maintains five public park and recreational facilities totaling approximately 40 acres. A shared use agreement is maintained with the Broward County School Board for the use of parks and recreational facilities at Oriole Elementary School, Park Lakes Elementary School, Lauderdale Lakes Middle School, and Boyd Anderson High School.

As part of this agreement, the City constructed and currently operates an aquatics complex at the NW 31st Avenue school campus between Oriole Elementary and Lauderdale Lakes Middle School. These shared sites total 31.5 acres of recreational facilities. With the approval of the South Florida Water Management District (SFWMD), 14.5 acres of greenway space is available to the public along the C-13 Canal right-of-way. The sum of all existing public recreational facilities and open space in the City is 117.82 acres. The location and acreage of the public facilities located in the City are detailed below and listed in the table below.

TABLE 7.1 – LAUDERDALE LAKES INVENTORY OF PARKS AND RECREATIONAL FACILITIES		
Name	Type	Acres
Northgate Park	Neighborhood	3.14
Otis Grey Park	Neighborhood	7.66
Cypress Preserve Park	Neighborhood	6.39
Trailhead Park	Neighborhood	0.22
Vincent Torres Memorial Park	Community	10.7
Vincent Torres Mem. Park (Undeveloped Parcel)	Community	2.57
Willie L. Webb Sr. Park	Community	11.1
Lauderdale Lakes Swimming Pool	Community	0.95
Lauderdale Lakes Library	Community	1.21
Middle River Trail – SR 7 – 31 st Ave.	Community	11.9

TABLE 7.1 – LAUDERDALE LAKES INVENTORY OF PARKS AND RECREATIONAL FACILITIES		
Middle River Trail – 52 nd Ave – SR 7	Community	3.88
Undeveloped Middle River Trail Parcel	Community	1.35
Central Broward Park	County (within 2 miles)	109.25
Park Lakes Elementary	Public School	4.5
Oriole Elementary	Public School	6.15
Lauderdale Lakes Middle	Public School	-
Boyd H. Anderson High	Public School	10.95
Westminster Academy	Private Recreation	22.75
TOTAL		214.67
Source: City of Lauderdale Lakes 2019 Parks and Recreation Master Plan		

LEVEL OF SERVICE

The adopted LOS is three acres of parks, recreation, and open space land per 1,000 residents. In addition to using the adopted LOS as a measure for the general provision of public parks, recreation, and open space, the City also uses this LOS as the basis for requiring a neighborhood and community park land dedication by developers or alternatively, paying a fee based on the value of vacant land. In 2018, Broward County recertified the most current inventory of public and private parks and recreation facilities within the City (see Table X.X). Not including Broward County facilities which lies outside of the City boundaries, the current City LOS is 105.42 acres.

- The 2025 LOS demand is 116.883 acres of open space and park land per 1,000 residents [(38,961 residents / 1,000 residents per) x 3 acres = 116.883 acres].
- The projected 2035 LOS demand is 131.784 acres [(43,928 projected residents / 1,000 residents per) x 3 acres = 131.784 acres].
- The projected 2050 LOS demand is 147.372 acres [(49,124 projected residents / 1,000 residents per) x 3 acres = 147.372 acres].

The City will continue to meet the projected demand for parks and recreational facilities due to the City's central location in Broward County and proximity to Broward County facilities.

TABLE 7.2 – PROJECTED LEVEL OF SERVICE DEMAND FOR PARKS AND RECREATIONAL FACILITIES						
Year	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050
BEHR High Population Projection	38,961	41,655	43,928	45,857	47,567	49,124
Parks and Recreational Facilities Demand (Acres)	116.883	124.966	131.784	137.570	142.701	147.372
Source: Broward County Updated Population Projections 2018						

In late 2019, the City retained the services of BerryDunn to complete a Parks and Recreation Master Plan to address the growing parks, open space, and recreational requirements in the City, and has added certain recommendations for parkland acquisition and facility development within the Plan.

In reference to park acreage LOS for the City, the Master Plan noted 61.07 acres of public park lands provided through developed and undeveloped lands compared to 117.82 recreational acreage, which includes existing public, private, leased, and shared facilities along with City-owned, yet undeveloped parkland. According to the Master Plan completed in 2020, “[t]he best acreage LOS for the City will ultimately be reached through public input and debate as to what the community desires.” For this 2021 Comprehensive Plan Update, the City Commission directed to retain the recertified acreage (117.82 acres) by Broward County in 2018.

According to Trust for Public Land, 64 percent of Lauderdale Lakes Residents live within a 10-minute walk of a park. The City experiences the most need for parks and recreational facilities along the northwest city boundary and in the City’s southeast quadrant.

Of the southeast quadrant, most of this area is developed by low-rise multi-family and single-family detached developments. There is ample green space in this area, but no public parks or recreational facilities.

Intergovernmental Coordination Element

INTRODUCTION

The purpose of the Intergovernmental Coordination Element is to coordinate goals, objectives, and policies, and development with related governmental entities and agencies. Ultimately, the Intergovernmental Coordination Element should reduce growth and development conflict and increase cooperation among governmental agencies and private entities. The element also determines the need for and quality of existing coordination mechanisms and examining the potential for creating additional mechanisms. It is the intent of the element to enhance the City's role in regard to intergovernmental coordination issues in order to maximize quality, efficiency, and effectiveness in government service delivery and development.

LOCAL AND COUNTY AGENCIES

Several formal and informal intergovernmental coordination mechanisms exist. Formal mechanisms include contracts and interlocal and operating agreements, whereas informal mechanisms include meetings and telephone calls. The coordinating agencies are at the local, regional, state, and federal level. The inventory below provides a brief description of the coordination mechanisms, subject area, and the office with primary responsibility of coordination.

ADJACENT MUNICIPALITIES

- City of Fort Lauderdale
- City of Lauderhill
- City of North Lauderdale
- City of Oakland Park
- City of Tamarac

Due to their proximity to each other, the City of Lauderdale Lakes coordinates with the adjacent municipalities as needed. Issues include planning and development, land use, traffic, transit, and transportation, drainage, and emergency management. Information sharing and coordination regarding these topics occur through informal and formal means, on an as-needed basis. The contact responsibility is shared by several agencies because the topical interest is rather varied; however, the primary contacts are the City Manager and the Community Development Department.

BROWARD COUNTY

The City of Lauderdale Lakes is located within Broward County and coordinates with Broward County on numerous issues. Communication regarding these issues occurs through both formal and informal methods, such as interlocal agreements and phone calls. Information is exchanged on both a continuous level and on an as-needed basis. Since the coordination between the two entities spans a variety of interests, the contact responsibility is shared by several agencies, including Community Development, Building, Engineering and Construction, Parks and Leisure Services, and the City Clerk. Some of the major subjects of City and County coordination are:

- Transit
- Housing
- Planning and zoning
- Traffic control issues
- Building and permitting
- Economic redevelopment
- Drainage and National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System permitting
- Conservation of natural resources
- County recreation and open space
- Solid waste services
- Water and sewer/wastewater services
- Social services and public health services
- Construction and maintenance of County roads
- Emergency management, including disaster preparedness and repair and hurricane evacuation

BROWARD COUNTY WATER AND WASTEWATER SERVICES

Broward County Water and Wastewater Services (BCWWS) is a part of the County's Public Works Department and was created in 1988 with the reorganization of the Broward County Utilities Division.

Although Water and Wastewater Services is a direct agency of Broward County, it is singled-out for discussion because Lauderdale Lakes residents are retail customers of the County's potable water and wastewater services and facilities, as the City does not own or operate its own. Additionally, general water management and supply is an issue of importance throughout the state and region. To more effectively and efficiently provide water and wastewater services, Broward County divides its retail service areas into districts. There are different district boundaries for potable water service and wastewater service; however, the City falls within District 1 for both services.

Since the City uses Broward County as its sole source of water and wastewater, it is critical that constant and reliable coordination occur between these two government agencies. Another essential topic of coordination between these two agencies is population and demand projections. This information must be provided for updating the County's water supply plan. The Public Works Department and the Community Development Department are the principal contacts for the City in matters relating to the BCWWS.

BROWARD COUNTY HOUSING AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT DIVISION

The Housing and Community Development Division is a part of the County's Urban Planning and Redevelopment Department. The Housing and Community Development Division is responsible for administering the housing programs of the Housing Finance Authority of Broward County, Florida, and the Broward County Commission. The Division's mission is to create partnerships, maximize resources, and find new tools to develop and preserve affordable housing and improve communities. Its primary purpose is to provide housing which persons and families of low, moderate, or middle income can afford and capital for investment in such housing, including development and rehabilitation. As such, the Division offers several services and programs to developers, lenders, and

home buyers and owners. These programs and services offer a variety of informational, educational, financial, and funding opportunities.

Although the Housing and Community Development Division is a direct agency of Broward County, it is singled-out for discussion because Lauderdale Lakes maintains the majority of the County's affordable housing stock, including subsidized and assisted units. The coordination between the City and the Housing Division are crucial not only to the tenants and owners of these units, but also to these two government agencies.

Since Lauderdale Lakes population size prevents it from being directly qualified to receive funding from the various state and federal housing programs, the City and County coordinate to ensure Lauderdale Lakes receives appropriate funding. Additionally, the City and County coordinate regarding maintenance and preservation of the existing affordable housing stock within Lauderdale Lakes and throughout the County. The Community Development Department is the principal contact for the City in matters relating to the Broward County Housing and Community Development Division.

BROWARD COUNTY HOUSING AUTHORITY

The Broward County Housing Authority's (BCHA) mission is to create, provide, and increase high quality housing opportunities to Broward County residents through effective and responsive management and responsible stewardship of public and private funds. Generally, the BCHA serves Broward County residents as tenants residing in the properties managed and maintained by the BCHA, through the rental subsidies BCHA pays for families living in the private rental market, and with the various programs operated and maintained by the BCHA, including the services they offer through the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development-certified Housing Counseling Program.

More specifically, the BCHA manages several public housing sites located throughout the County, which provide decent and safe rental housing for eligible and low-income families, the elderly and persons with disabilities. The BCHA also offers a variety of Section 8 programs to eligible households, including rental vouchers, shelter plus care, and family unification. Additionally, BCHA provides a Housing Counseling Program, which is cost-free and offers a complete range of advice, information, and services regarding:

- Homeownership
- Home Management
- Money Management
- Reverse Equity Mortgage
- Property Care and Maintenance
- Rental and Purchase Procedures
- Referrals to Community Resources
- Relief measures for defaulted mortgages

Since Lauderdale Lakes maintains a majority of the affordable housing units, inclusive of assisted and subsidized units within the County, the City and the BCHA coordinate on the information provided above as well as other housing issues, including maintenance, funding, and increasing housing

opportunities for residents. The Community Development Department is the principal contact for the City in matters relating to the Broward County Housing Authority.

BROWARD COUNTY BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS

As required by the Broward County Charter, the Broward County Board of County Commissioners (BOCC) was established to act as the legislative branch of Broward County Government. The Commission is charged with overseeing a variety of County operations, including land use, plats, and environmental matters. Therefore, the BOCC has final authority regarding Broward County Land Use Plan amendments. In addition, the BOCC appoints the County Attorney, Administrator, Auditor, and numerous other regulatory and advisory boards.

The BOCC is comprised of nine members; one Commissioner is elected by each of the nine districts in partisan elections. The City of Lauderdale Lakes falls entirely within the boundaries of District 9. The City and the BOCC coordinate through formal and informal meetings and information sharing. Dependent on the subject this communication occurs on a continuous or an as-needed basis. The City Manager and Mayor are the principal contacts for the City in matters relating to the Commission.

BROWARD METROPOLITAN PLANNING ORGANIZATION

The Broward County Metropolitan Planning Organization (MPO) was established in 1977 by the Florida Legislature to direct urban transportation planning and the expenditure of federal and state funds. In addition to coordinating efforts of local governments regarding transportation plans to ensure compatibility with long-range County plans, the MPO is the lead agency responsible for developing and administering plans and programs to maintain eligibility and receive federal funds for the transportation systems in Broward County, which includes the City of Lauderdale Lakes as an area of concern for these entities.

The duties of the MPO, in cooperation with the Florida Department of Transportation (FDOT), include preparation of the following:

- A multi-year planning program; a Transportation Plan consisting of a long-range element and a Transportation Systems Management element (Short Range Highway Plan);
- An annual Unified Planning Work Program; and,
- An annually updated Transportation Improvement Program, which consists of projects taken from the Transportation Systems Management element and Long-Range Transportation Plan.

The Broward MPO consists of five districts and 19 members, including representatives from cities within the County, the Broward County School Board, the Broward County BOCC, and the South Florida Regional Transportation Authority. For each of the five districts, the municipality with the largest population appoints an elected official to serve as the district representative, and the municipality with the second largest population is the alternate. The City of Lauderdale Lakes is located in District 3, which has six representatives due to population size. The City of Lauderdale Lakes serves as an alternate for District 3.

Additionally, the City considers communication with the MPO vital to implementing the local and regional transportation goals, especially those of the SR 7/US 441 Collaborative. Therefore, the City and Broward MPO will continue to coordinate through formal and informal meetings and information sharing, depending on the subject this communication occurs on an as needed or continuous basis. The Community Development Department is the principal contact for the City in matters relating to the MPO.

BROWARD COUNTY PLANNING COUNCIL

The Broward County Planning Council (BCPC) was created in 1974 to replace the 1959 Broward County Area Planning Board. The BCPC is multi-jurisdictional planning agency established to promote coordinated, comprehensive, long-range planning throughout Broward County through the joint cooperation and participation of all local governments, public officials, and private citizens.

The BCPC consists of twenty members: one member is a Broward County Commissioner selected by a majority vote of the Commission; one member is a Broward County School Board member, selected by the School Board membership. In addition, each County Commissioner individually appoints two members from their respective nine County Commission districts, one member in each district being an elected municipal official and one being an elector not holding elected public office.

In addition to special projects and participating in and encouraging intergovernmental coordination efforts, the BCPC is charged with three main responsibilities:

- **Broward County Trafficways Plan** – the BCPC rules on waivers and proposed amendments to this plan, which preserves roadway right-of-way for the County.
- **Broward County Land Use Plan** – the BCPC reviews and makes recommendations to the Broward County BOCC regarding proposed amendments to the Broward County Land Use Plan; and ensures that adequate facilities are available for the proposed land use.
- **Platting** – the BCPC staff implements a countywide plat compliance monitoring system; interprets the countywide platting requirements contained within the Broward County Land Use Plan; and reviews plats and other development proposals to ensure proposed uses are consistent with those permitted by the effective land use plan designation.

The BCPC and the City coordinate on the above issues through an informal means, such as meetings, and information sharing occurs on an as-needed basis. The Community Development Department is the principal contact for the City in matters relating to the Planning Council.

BROWARD COUNTY SCHOOL BOARD

The School Board of Broward County, Florida is composed of nine members and a superintendent. Seven members are elected from single member districts, and two members are residents of the district and are nominated and elected from the district at large. The School Board has the authority to acquire, build, construct, erect, enlarge, and improve Broward County public school facilities, and to furnish and equip public schools. To pay the cost of such projects, the School Board is authorized to tax real property and to issue certificates of indebtedness and bonds. Additionally, the Board is charged with formulating policy governing the administration and operation of public schools, including the public school facilities located in Lauderdale Lakes.

The City coordinates with the School Board to analyze public education facilities impacts on the transportation system, specifically to:

- Encourage the siting of future schools, if needed, and expansion of existing schools as closely to residential areas as practical;
- Encourage the co-location of Lauderdale Lakes public facilities, such as parks, libraries, and community centers, with schools to the extent possible; and
- Encourage the use of public schools as focal points for neighborhoods.

The School Board and the City coordinate through an interlocal agreement, shared/joint use agreements, meetings, and information sharing on a continuous basis. The Community Development Department and the City Manager are both principal contacts for the City in matters relating to the School Board.

BROWARD COUNTY PROPERTY APPRAISER'S OFFICE

The Broward County Property Appraiser's Office (BCPA) is responsible for placing a fair and just value on each individual property, both real and personal, within Broward County for tax purposes. Then various taxing authorities, such as the County BOCC and School Board, set the actual amount of taxes to be paid as a result of the appraised value. Thus, the BCPA requires that all updated information regarding real estate within Broward County be provided to it on a regular basis. The City's Building Division provides monthly reports on new building permits, as well as any other information that may be relevant. In turn, the City is provided an annual tax roll for the City. The Finance Department and the Community Development Department, which comprises the Building Division, are the principal contacts for the City in matters relating to the BCPA.

BROWARD COUNTY SHERIFF'S OFFICE

The Broward County Sheriff's Office (BSO) is the largest fully accredited sheriff's office in the nation and one of the County's largest employers. The City of Lauderdale Lakes maintains a contract with the BSO to provide a full spectrum of law enforcement services, as well as fire rescue services. The BSO and the City coordinate through a service agreement, meetings, and information sharing on a continuous basis. The City Manager is the principal contact for the City in matters relating to the BSO.

REGIONAL AGENCIES AND SPECIAL DISTRICTS

SOUTH FLORIDA REGIONAL PLANNING COUNCIL

The South Florida Regional Planning Council (SFRPC) is one of Florida's 11 regional planning councils and includes the counties of Broward, Miami-Dade, and Monroe. The SFRPC is administered by an executive director who reports to a Board. The Board is composed of elected officials from local governments belonging to the Council and Governor appointees.

The SFRPC provides technical assistance to local governments. In addition, the SFRPC has the responsibility for reviewing comprehensive plans or portions thereof in order to ensure consistency with the Strategic Regional Policy Plan (SRPP) goals, objectives, and policies.

The City and SFRPC coordinate through formal and informal meetings and information sharing, depending on the subject this communication occurs on a continuous or an as-needed basis. The Community Development Department is the principal contact for the City in matters relating to the SFRPC.

SOUTH FLORIDA WATER MANAGEMENT DISTRICT

The South Florida Water Management District (SFWMD) is a State-created agency that functions as a multi-county independent special district responsible for flood-control and water conservation within the South Florida Region. Local governments within the SFWMD jurisdiction, including the City of Lauderdale Lakes, must base their local water supply plan on the SFWMD's regional water supply plan. As well, the City and SFWMD coordinate regarding the C-13 Canal, inclusive of the shared use agreement for the C-13 Canal bank as part of the City's Greenway. Other subjects of major interest between the City and SFWMD are:

- Stormwater drainage
- Wetlands protection
- Consumptive use permits
- Coordination with regional water supply plan
- Grant funding to perform stormwater evaluations and improvements

Information regarding these and other issues is shared on a continuous basis through informal means. The Public Works and Engineering Department and the Community Development Department are the principal contacts for the City in matters relating to the SFWMD.

As one of Florida's five regional water management districts, SFWMD issues permits for the consumptive use of water, surface water management, well construction, and artificial recharge and creates a regional water supply plan. Besides its permitting activities, the SFWMD is authorized to:

- Gather water resource data
- Engage in water resource planning
- Construct and operate water control works
- Participate in technical investigations of water resources
- Monitor discharges into SFWMD canals from City canals

An executive director appointed by a Citizen Board administers the staff of each district. Staff recommendations and public testimony received at Board meetings and public hearings are the basis of the Board's decisions and policy.

NORTH BROWARD HOSPITAL DISTRICTS

Broward County has created two special hospital districts: the North Broward Hospital District and the South Broward or Memorial Hospital District. Griffin Road serves as the dividing line between the two districts.

Lauderdale Lakes has been served by the North Broward Hospital District since 1938. The North Broward Hospital District is a nonprofit community health system offering a full spectrum of health care services.

The Hospital Districts are a medical safety net for Broward County residents. Four medical centers anchor the Hospital Districts' services which include primary health care centers, home health services and hospice, family health places, physician practices, specialty care and extensive community services, and programming. The Hospital Districts also provides a complete continuum of health care services, from wellness and prevention programs to treatment and rehabilitation, home health, and follow-up care.

This is accomplished through the availability of progressive specialty care services, advanced technology and equipment, a highly skilled and trained medical staff and professional personnel, and the guidance of a dedicated administrative staff and BOCC. The North Broward Hospital District and the City coordinate through formal and informal methods and information sharing on a continuous basis. The City Manager is the principal contact for the City in matters relating to the Hospital District.

BROWARD COUNTY SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL DISTRICT

The Broward County Solid Waste Disposal District is a special district, created in 1986, to provide quality, efficient, and reliable solid waste disposal services to the unincorporated portion of the County and the municipalities located within the County, choosing to join the District by resolution. The District is governed by the Resource Recovery Board (RRB), which consists of nine members; four BOCC, four appointed by the contract communities, and one appointed BOCC or elected official from a contract community. The City coordinates with the District to ensure the proper disposal of solid waste. Other main points of interest are:

- Recycling efforts
- Service fees
- Annual reports

The City is a Municipal Member of the RRB's Technical Advisory Board. Lauderdale Lakes and the Broward County Solid Waste Disposal District coordinate through an interlocal agreement, meetings, and information sharing on a continuous basis. The Public Works Department and the City Manager are principal contacts for the City in matters relating to the Broward County Solid Waste Disposal District.

PRIVATE

TELEPHONE SERVICE

The City maintains franchise agreements for the provision of telephone access and other telecommunication services opportunities within its corporate limits. Telecommunication services may include, but are not limited to internet, radio, wireless features, and cable and satellite services. The telephone service providers and Lauderdale Lakes coordinate regarding franchise fees. The service providers and the City coordinate through formal and informal information sharing methods on an as-needed basis. The City Manager is the principal contact for Lauderdale Lakes in matters relating to telephone and telecommunication services and related franchise service agreements.

ELECTRICITY

The City maintains a franchise agreement with the Florida Power and Light Company (FPL) for the provision of electricity within its corporate limits. This is the sole electric utility company in Broward County. Lauderdale Lakes depends on FPL to generate and distribute an adequate and dependable supply of electricity. In addition, FPL and Lauderdale Lakes coordinate regarding franchise fees and utility taxes. FPL and the City coordinate through formal and informal information sharing methods on an as-needed basis. The City Manager is the principal contact for Lauderdale Lakes in matters relating to FPL and electric franchise service agreements.

RECYCLING

Lauderdale Lakes maintains a franchise agreement with Waste Management, Inc. to operate its recycling program. The City depends on Waste Management, Inc. to properly collect, sort, and dispose of collected recyclable materials. In addition, Waste Management, Inc. and Lauderdale Lakes coordinate regarding franchise fees. Waste Management, Inc. and the City coordinate through formal and informal information sharing methods on an as-needed basis. The City Manager and the Public Works and Engineering Department are the principal contacts for Lauderdale Lakes in matters relating to these services.

SOLID WASTE PICK-UP

Lauderdale Lakes maintains a franchise agreement with Waste Management, Inc. for collection of solid waste within the City. The City depends on Waste Management, Inc. to properly collect and transfer collected solid waste to the appropriate solid waste disposable facilities within Broward County. In addition, Waste Management, Inc. and Lauderdale Lakes coordinate regarding franchise fees. Waste Management, Inc. and the City coordinate through informal and formal information sharing methods on an as-needed basis. The City Manager and the Public Works and Engineering Department are the principal contacts for Lauderdale Lakes in matters relating to solid waste pick-up service.

INTERGOVERNMENTAL COORDINATION ANALYSIS

Intergovernmental Coordination mechanisms, problems, and needs within the City of Lauderdale Lakes are analyzed in this section, including the effectiveness of existing coordination mechanisms.

EFFECTIVENESS OF EXISTING COORDINATION MECHANISMS

The City of Lauderdale Lakes has implemented several effective intergovernmental coordination mechanisms. Additionally, the City has adopted several interlocal and service agreements, which are two of the most prevalent methods of ensuring intergovernmental coordination. Such agreements provide the same benefits when the City is coordinating with a private entity. These agreements serve as coordination mechanisms in cases where the City of Lauderdale Lakes receives a service from another unit of local government or provides a service to a unit of local government outside the City's jurisdiction. The agreements also serve as coordination when two or more entities will be collaborating for a special purpose, such as public schools.

The City of Lauderdale Lakes finds interlocal and service agreements to be very productive and useful in facilitating intergovernmental coordination and projects. Table 8.1 inventories each of these

mechanisms. In addition, brief descriptions of two major interlocal agreements that affect the City are provided below.

BROWARD COUNTY SCHOOL BOARD

The City of Lauderdale Lakes maintains several shared/joint use agreements with the School Board to share school facilities, public open space, and recreation areas. These agreements allow the City to use the recreation facilities associated with each of the four public schools located within Lauderdale Lakes, when these facilities are not in use by the schools. In exchange for the use of these recreational facilities, the City provides maintenance and improvements for the schools' recreation facilities, including but not limited to the resurfacing of activity courts, payment of utility bills, and providing outdoor lighting systems. The City recognizes the amenities these agreements provide to residents and will continue to work with the School Board to ensure the continuance of these shared use agreements.

Additionally, in 2017 the City of Lauderdale Lakes signed the Third Amended and Restated Interlocal Agreement for Public School Facility Planning.

This interlocal agreement facilitates school facility planning, including:

- School concurrency
- Attendance boundaries
- Level of service standards
- Special education programs
- Facility siting and expansions
- Schools as neighborhood focal points
- Student population projections and needs
- Co-location of schools and other public facilities, such as libraries and parks

BROWARD COUNTY SHERIFF'S OFFICE

In 1978, the BSO entered into its first contract for law enforcement services outside of unincorporated Broward County when the City of Lauderdale Lakes retained BSO to provide comprehensive law enforcement services for its residents. In addition, BSO entered a contract in 2003 to provide fire rescue services.

The BSO's Lauderdale Lakes district is bordered by Commercial Boulevard to the north, Martin Luther King, Jr. Boulevard to the east, NW 19th Street to the south, and the Florida Turnpike to the west..

ADDITIONAL COORDINATING TECHNIQUES

Other techniques that promote intergovernmental coordination include, but are not limited to the:

- Creation of joint planning areas
- Implementation of special legislation
- Establishment of special districts
- Organization of joint, advisory, and work groups and committees
- Attendance and/or hosting of meetings

Each of these techniques is employed by Lauderdale Lakes and has been deemed as effective coordination mechanisms by the City and other participating entities to further intergovernmental coordination and multi-jurisdictional collaboration efforts.

TABLE 8.1 - INTERLOCAL AND SERVICE AGREEMENT MATRIX

Coordinating Entities with City	Description of Coordination	Approval Date	Termination Date
Florida Department of Commerce	Statewide Mutual Aide Agreement	1992	ongoing
Broward County	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System	1996	ongoing
Broward County	Solid Waste Disposal	1961	ongoing
Broward County	Potable Water	1961	ongoing
Broward County	Sanitary Sewer/Wastewater	1961	ongoing
Broward County	Service Agreement for Building Plan Review and Permit Inspection Services	2005	ongoing
Broward County Sheriff's Office	Service Agreement for Comprehensive Law Enforcement Services	1978	ongoing
Broward County Sheriff's Office	Service Agreement for Fire Rescue Services	2003	ongoing
Broward County School Board	Interlocal Agreement for Public Schools Facility Planning	2008	ongoing
Broward County School Board	Shared/joint use Agreement for Public School Recreation Facilities within City	1996	2036
Waste Management, Inc.	Solid Waste pick-up	2009	2014
All Service Refuse, Inc.	Solid Waste Recycling Program	2009	2014

Source: City of Lauderdale Lakes, 2009 and Broward County, 2007.

IMPROVING INTERGOVERNMENTAL COORDINATION

Although there are several effective formal and informal intergovernmental coordination mechanisms currently in place, each agency partnered in the intergovernmental coordination process and/or formal agreements is continually working to improve efficiency, services, and communication. Therefore, the City of Lauderdale Lakes has identified issues that could benefit from increased coordination efforts. These issues and their potential solutions for improving coordination are described below, and also currently the subjects of discussion between the City and respective agencies.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Public school facility planning and coordination are a high priority for both the City of Lauderdale Lakes and the Broward County School Board. Current effectiveness of coordination efforts between

the School Board and the City has been noted in previous versions of the Comprehensive Plan. The City has demonstrated intent to work to strengthen and promote these joint planning efforts, ensuring compliance with requirements of school concurrency and intergovernmental coordination with Broward County Public Schools.

WATER SUPPLY

Water supply planning is a high priority at all levels of state government. The City of Lauderdale Lakes, surrounding municipalities, Broward County, and the SFWMD have worked diligently to ensure that Lauderdale Lakes will have adequate potable water facilities and supply for current and projected populations. The City of Lauderdale Lakes will continue to coordinate with these and other appropriate entities by attending meetings and workshops, participating in committee efforts, developing policies to promote conservation and responsible consumption by water users, and providing information for studies and plans, including the SFWMD Lower East Coast Water Supply Plan, Broward's Integrated Water Resource Plan, and the City's Water Supply Plan. In addition, the City will continue to coordinate with the BCWWS to develop feasible alternative water supply options, including but not limited to implementing reverse osmosis technology on water withdrawals from the Floridian Aquifer.

MIXED INCOME HOUSING

The City of Lauderdale Lakes maintains a large portion of affordable housing units within Broward County. Although the City will continue to maintain the existing affordable housing units and supply additional units as redevelopment occurs, Lauderdale Lakes will also pursue the development of market rate housing within the municipality's jurisdiction. It is important for Lauderdale Lakes to increase its supply of market rate housing within the City limits, as the higher property values associated with this development type will help stabilize the City's economy. The City will begin to coordinate with developers that provide mixed income housing by communicating the City's desire for such development to appropriate agencies and parties. The City will also continue to coordinate with Broward County to receive funding for the maintenance of the Lauderdale Lakes' affordable housing units.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

The City of Lauderdale Lakes recognizes its strategic location within Broward County and is developing economic development and/or redevelopment plans to attract a variety of businesses to increase its ad valorem tax revenues and provide greater economic stability.

The City has also adopted an Economic Development Element within the Comprehensive Plan to further support these plans. The City has and will continue to aggressively pursue economic development opportunities. Although the City is pursuing economic development opportunities, Lauderdale Lakes recognizes the challenges of capturing quality economic development and will strive to fortify relationships within federal, state, regional, county, and local governments and other agencies to maximize economic redevelopment benefits. The City will also work with appropriate agencies and entities to evaluate impacts of proposed redevelopment, ensuring it will provide a positive economic impact in the short and long-term horizons. The City will also consider the impacts

of development on adjacent municipalities and the County, pursuing mutually beneficial opportunities to the greatest extent feasible.

RECREATION AND OPEN SPACE

Although the City of Lauderdale Lakes is expected to meet the City's adopted LOS through the short-term planning horizon. Based on population projections and current parks and recreation acreage within the City, Lauderdale Lakes will eventually fail to meet its adopted LOS. However, this is a common challenge faced by many eastern Broward County municipalities experiencing growth and redevelopment. As such, the County has recognized a need to consider alternative methods of achieving recreation and open space requirements. It is noted that Broward County is reviewing alternatives and has not decided on an appropriate direction. However, this is an important issue within the region. The City of Lauderdale Lakes will coordinate with Broward County, other municipalities, and private agencies to develop appropriate alternative methods and forms of recreation and open space for County consideration. This coordination may include participating in workshops, on committees, and research and policy development. Additionally, the City will continue to require private developers to provide for public and private recreation and open space.

GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT IMPLICATIONS

The data, inventory, and analysis for the Intergovernmental Coordination Element has:

- Presented an inventory and analysis of entities with which the City of Lauderdale Lakes coordinates multi-jurisdictional issues surrounding resource conservation, growth, and development;
- Identified and analyzed each functional element of the Plan for issues having multi-jurisdictional impacts; and
- Provided a proactive approach for guiding the governmental coordination process to promote and further the resolution of intergovernmental coordination issues and/or conflicts.

The City of Lauderdale Lakes will continue to coordinate intergovernmental issues involving land use, transportation, housing, public facilities, and resource conservation with Broward County, adjacent local governments, and regional, state, and federal agencies. The City of Lauderdale Lakes will also review future intergovernmental coordination policy issues with the State of Florida Comprehensive Plan and SFRPC Strategic Regional Policy Plan. In addition, the City will utilize intergovernmental coordination mechanisms to mitigate any undesirable impacts and to maximize beneficial impacts of future growth and development.

Public Schools Facilities Element

Since the last EAR (2007), no public schools have been located in the City and no additional sites are planned at this time. In 2008, the School Board of Broward County, Broward County, and a majority of the municipalities, including the City of Lauderdale Lakes, signed the Interlocal Agreement for Public School Planning. The Agreement required all new residential development to comply with development review criteria for public school concurrency and among other things, established a countywide level of service (LOS) standard for each bounded public elementary, middle, and high school at 110 percent permanent Florida Inventory of School Houses (FISH). The Agreement considered all student stations, including portable buildings. Each local government agreed to incorporate public school concurrency into their Comprehensive Plans, established Concurrency Service Areas (CSAs), and adopted a uniform district-wide LOS standard for school concurrency. The City adopted the required LOS into the Public School Facilities Element (PSFE).

In 2010, the Agreement was amended to phase out the use of portables in the determination of school capacity by the beginning of the 2018/2019 School Year. The Broward County School District determined that, along with other challenges involving the state oversight of the financing and development of new school facilities, failing to consider portables in school capacity determinations would lead to an increase in school boundary changes, as this would be the only remaining mechanism to bring schools into compliance with the 2010 LOS standard. Broward County School District staff worked collaboratively with Broward County and the municipalities through the School Board's Oversight Committee and Staff Working Group to develop an amendment to the LOS standard. Along with other technical changes, the proposed "Third Amended and Restated Interlocal Agreement" (TRILA) set the LOS standard to the higher of: 100 percent gross capacity (which includes portables) or 110 percent permanent capacity (which excludes portables).

On May 22, 2018, the City Commission approved the TRILA through Resolution No. 2018-045. As part of this EAR process, Policy 1.2.3 in the PSFE below has been revised to make the PSFE of the Comprehensive Plan and Land Development Regulations consistent with the TRILA.

Since public school facility planning and concurrency is being addressed on a county-wide level in Broward County, the Florida Department of Commerce (FloridaCommerce) has approved the option of local municipalities to rely upon the County's PSFE supporting data and analysis document. This was confirmed with FloridaCommerce prior to this transmittal. Therefore, this transmittal includes the comprehensive plan PSFE text amendments to the goals, objectives, and policies that are being adopted by the City of Lauderdale Lakes but does not include the supporting documentation (DIA), as the City is relying on the PSFE Support Document submitted by Broward County to FloridaCommerce to support the City's PSFE text amendments.

To comply with state-mandated school concurrency requirements, the Broward County Board of County Commissioners (BOCC) adopted its original PSFE into the Broward County Comprehensive Plan on January 15, 2008. Subsequently, on November 2, 2020, the County sent a subsequent update to the State of Florida. Consequently, the County BOCC approved Resolution 2020-1768, authorizing the annual updates to the PSFE to the Florida Department of Commerce and required review agencies. The County anticipates adopting the proposed PSFE amendments in a timely

manner to keep the information current. This annual update includes revisions to the GOPs and the DIA to provide the best available data. Specifically, the City of Lauderdale Lakes is relying on the DIA transmitted by Broward County, titled “Public School Facilities Element Support Document”. FloridaCommerce is presently reviewing these text amendments for compliance and is anticipated to provide a response to the County in due course.

Economic Development Element

INTRODUCTION

The Economic Element is an optional element that is not required by Chapter 163, F.S. Although optional, it is an integral part of the Comprehensive Plan because it provides the framework for analyzing and planning for the economic growth and revitalization of the City, including the well-being and quality of life for the City's residents.

Key Principles to Economic Development Prosperity

- Knowing the economic function of your city in the regional economy, and what role your city can play within the region.
- Creating a skilled and educated workforce.
- Investing in infrastructure for innovation.
- Creating a great quality of life.
- Fostering an innovative business climate.
- Reinventing and digitizing government.
- Taking regional government and collaboration seriously.

Source: *A Guide to Preparing the Economic Development Plan of the Comprehensive Plan.*
Wisconsin Development Institute.

Communities actively participate in economic development planning for several reasons, including to increase and diversify the tax base, especially through attracting commercial and industrial properties that will pay more in taxes, contributing to the overall economy. Economic development planning is also geared towards linking the vitality of a city with the quality of life for its residents, making the community a place where residents can both live and work, reducing commuting time, energy usage, air pollution, and by providing jobs for residents that will increase overall household income.

This document outlines the existing conditions within the community and includes economic forecast conditions for the City and Broward County. The element incorporates the Economic Positioning Strategy of the Redevelopment Plan, the State Road (SR) 7/US 441 Citizens Master Plan, and portions of the City's marketing analysis completed by Pitney Bowes MapInfo and PMG Associates, Inc. Currently, economic development initiatives in Lauderdale Lakes are largely based on business retention and attraction programs, as well as workforce development training.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Detailed demographic data is not available for the City after the 2020 Census, as the City is neither large enough to have had additional assessments conducted through the American Community Survey (ACS) yearly updates, nor has the City contracted for such assessments to be undertaken. As a result, this element utilizes the best and most updated information available, which when varied, has been noted.

Similar to many Broward County communities, Lauderdale Lakes is a culturally diverse community. Once a retiree community, the demographics of the City have shifted since the 1980s and 1990s from an older predominantly white population to a younger, and more racially and ethnically diverse population.

TABLE 10.1 - POPULATION BY RACE: CITY OF LAUDERDALE LAKES AND BROWARD COUNTY 2010 - 2020

	2010 Census		2020 Census		2010 – 2020 Change	
	Lauderdale Lakes	Broward County	Lauderdale Lakes	Broward County	Lauderdale Lakes	Broward County
Total Population	32,593 (100%)	1,748,066 (100%)	35,954 (100%)	1,944,375 (100%)	+3,361 (10.31%)	+196,309 (+11.23%)
White alone	4,623 (14.18%)	1,102,231 (63.05%)	2,495 (6.94%)	776,174 (39.92%)	-2,128 (-46.03%)	-326,057 (-29.58%)
Black or African American alone	26,278 (80.62%)	467,519 (26.74%)	30,266 (84.18%)	531,910 (27.36%)	+3,988 (+15.18%)	+64,391 (+13.77%)
American Indian/Alaska native alone	75 (0.23%)	5,065 (0.29%)	73 (0.20%)	7,442 (0.39%)	-2 (-2.67%)	2,377 (+46.93)
Asian alone	399 (1.22%)	56,795 (3.2%)	419 (1.17%)	75,922 (3.90%)	+20 (+5.01%)	19,127 (33.68%)
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	7 (0.00%)	911 (0.00%)	6 (0.00%)	901 (0.00%)	-1 (-14.29%)	-10 (1.10%)
Some Other Race alone*	396 (1.21%)	64,694 (3.70%)	894 (2.49%)	167,236 (8.60)	+498 (+125.76%)	+102,542 (158.50%)
Two or more Races*	815 (2.50%)	50,851 (2.9%)	1,801 (5.01%)	384,790 (19.79%)	+986 (+120.98%)	+333,939 (+656.70%)

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 and 2020 Population Census Data and American Community Survey (ACS) DEC Redistricting Data

**Note: A large boom in the “Some Other Race alone” and “Two or more Races” categories of the 2020 U.S. census is a recognized phenomenon largely caused by changes in reporting and classification methods.*

The ethnic composition of the community provides an opportunity to create an environment that is conducive to the clustering of culturally oriented businesses. The City already has a wealth of such businesses, which attract consumers to the area to purchase culturally specialized goods and services. The City is unique in being able to provide restaurants and services that would be of great benefit to this sector of the population. The table below illustrates the diversity of foreign-born persons in the City and Broward County:

TABLE 10.2 – FOREIGN BORN POPULATION, 2023 ACS 5-YEAR ESTIMATES

Nationality	Lauderdale Lakes		Broward County	
	Number of Persons	Percentage of Est. Foreign Population	Number of Persons	Percentage of Est. Foreign Population
Northern and Western Europe	161	0.98%	17,345	2.34%
Southern and Eastern Europe	94	0.57%	38,573	5.19%
Mexico	0	0.00%	16,055	2.16%
Other Central America	263	1.59%	54,206	7.30%
Caribbean	14,081	85.30%	288,933	38.91%
South America	307	1.86%	239,303	32.22%
Eastern Asia	(unmeasured)	-	11,490	1.55%
South Central Asia	(unmeasured)	-	21,305	2.87%
South Eastern Asia	(unmeasured)	-	14,327	1.93%
Western Asia	(unmeasured)	-	9,528	1.28%
Total Est. Foreign Population	16,508	100%	742,629	100%
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2023 Population American Community Survey (ACS) Estimates.				

AGE

According to the 2023 ACS, the median age in Lauderdale Lakes is 36.6 years (35.6 years for males, 39.4 years for females). The City has a ratio of reported females to reported males of 1.04. The City's reported senior population (65 years and over) has decreased by 3.03 percent since the 2010 estimate. The number of preschoolers has experienced a strong estimated growth of 31.44 percent. Disproportionately to the County as a whole, the City has experienced the most significant growth in the very old and very young. Additionally, the City has experienced an approximate 3.03 percent reduction in the population of working age persons, while the County has experienced a strong growth of 8.24 percent in this category.

TABLE 10.3 - POPULATION BY AGE GROUP: CITY OF LAUDERDALE LAKES AND BROWARD COUNTY 2010 – 2023

	2010 ACS 5-Year Estimate		2023 ACS 5-Year Estimate		2010 – 2023 Change	
	Lauderdale Lakes	Broward County	Lauderdale Lakes	Broward County	Lauderdale Lakes	Broward County
Total Population	32,593 (100%)	1,748,065 (100%)	35,952 (100%)	1,963,531 (100%)	3,359 (100%)	215,466 (100%)
Under 5 years	2,249 (6.9%)	103,136 (5.9%)	2,956 (8.2%)	106,031 (5.4%)	+707 (+31.44%)	+2,895 (+2.81%)
5 to 14 years	4,400 (13.5%)	216,760 (12.4%)	4,739 (13.2%)	223,843 (11.4%)	+339 (+7.70%)	7,082 (+3.27%)
15 to 17 years	1,369 (4.2%)	71,671 (4.1%)	1,422 (4.00%)	72,651 (3.7%)	+53 (+3.88%)	+980 (+1.37%)
18 to 64 years	20,240 (62.1%)	1,106,525 (63.3%)	19,626 (54.6%)	1,197,754 (61.0%)	-614 (-3.03%)	+91,229 (+8.24%)
65 years and over	4,335 (13.3%)	249,973 (14.3%)	7,181 (20.0%)	363,253 (18.5%)	+2,846 (+65.66)	+113,280 (+45.32%)

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 and 2023 Population Census Data and American Community Survey (ACS).

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

The majority of residents in the City are high school graduates or have earned some form of high school equivalent education. Approximately 16 percent of all residents have had some form of college training and 8.1 percent of residents hold a Bachelor's degree.

The Florida Career College, which offers specialized career training, job placement, and various preparation courses, is located within the City boundaries. As of February 2008, approximately 565 students were enrolled at the Lauderdale Lakes campus. Florida Memorial University (FMU) is based in Miami-Dade County with several satellite campuses, one of which is located in Lauderdale Lakes. FMU has numerous departments offering a variety of educational opportunities, including business administration, aviation, computer sciences, social sciences, and performing arts.

The City is also proximate to neighboring community colleges, such as Broward Community College and the Davie Education Center. Additionally, the City is proximate to two major four-year universities: Florida Atlantic University and Nova Southeastern University.

The City is also served by the Broward County School District (BCSD), providing public elementary, middle, and high school facilities. The BCSD offers traditional public education facilities, as well as charter and Montessori schools. For each school type the BCSD provides a variety of magnet programs. The BCSD also provides educational opportunities at three technical education centers, all of which are located near the City.

TABLE 10.4 – EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT (POPULATION 25 YEARS AND OLDER)		
Education Level	Population	Percentage of Total
Less than 9th grade	1855	3.97%
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	2964	6.34%
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	8386	17.95%
Some college, no degree	4470	9.57%
Associate's degree	2681	5.74%
Bachelor's degree	2419	5.18%
Graduate or professional degree	1192	2.55%
High school graduate or higher	19148	40.98%
Bachelor's degree or higher	3611	7.73%
TOTAL	46,724	100%
<i>Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2023 Population American Community Survey (ACS) Estimates, S1501.</i>		

ECONOMIC STATISTICS

Economic statistics and housing characteristics have been previously discussed in the Housing Element of this Data and Analysis document. They are reiterated here for the redundancy and due to the relevance of the household characteristics.

INCOME

According to ACS estimates, the median or average household income (AHI) in Lauderdale Lakes is \$44,333 with a poverty rate of 23.02 percent. While the 2015-2019 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates exhibits an estimated City AHI of \$35,532 and an estimated poverty rate of 22.5 percent. By comparison, the poverty level in Broward County in 2020 is approximately 14 percent. The poverty level in Lauderdale Lakes increased from 19.25 percent in 2010 to 21.60 percent in 2020.

Countywide, the AHI shows \$59,367. It should be noted that the City's median household income is approximately 75 percent of the County's AHI, to which the City contributes.

Household income includes all income earned by a household, for all wage earners older than 15 years. A household is the person or group of people who occupy a housing unit. Median income provides the basis for several benchmarks and assumptions.

TABLE 10.5 - CITY OF LAUDERDALE LAKES MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME

Income Range	Households	Margin of Error (+/-)
Less than \$10,000	9.6%	2.1%
10,000 to \$14,999	10.1%	3.7%
\$15,000 to \$24,999	11.2%	2.5%
\$25,000 to \$34,999	9.5%	2.6%
\$35,000 to \$49,999	15.0%	2.8%
\$50,000 to \$74,999	15.7%	3.2%
\$75,000 to \$99,999	11.6%	3.2%
\$100,000 to \$149,999	11.9%	2.6%
\$150,000 to \$199,999	3.0%	1.2%
\$200,000 or more	2.3%	1.2%
TOTAL	13,032	808
Median income	\$44,333	\$5290
Mean income	\$59,367	\$5159
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, S1901 Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2023 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)		

HOUSING COST

According to data in the table below, approximately 55 percent of all households between zero and 80 percent of the Area Median Income (AMI) and experience housing cost burdening of greater than 30 percent. Cost burdened households which attribute greater than thirty percent of their household income to housing cost are more unlikely to be able to afford repairs and remodeling to their homes. This includes necessary repair and option renovations which may increase the equity and/or efficiency and resiliency of a structure. The proportion of cost burdened renters is significantly greater than homeowners, as depicted in the tables below:

TABLE 10.6 - ALL HOUSEHOLDS, COST BURDEN BY INCOME, 2023 ESTIMATE (SUMMARY)

Household Income/Housing Cost Burden	30% or less	30.1-50%	More than 50%	TOTAL
30% AMI or less	260	540	2769	3,569
30.01-50% AMI	397	767	999	2,163
50.01-80% AMI	1583	1326	465	3,374

TABLE 10.6 - ALL HOUSEHOLDS, COST BURDEN BY INCOME, 2023 ESTIMATE (SUMMARY)

80.01-100% AMI	1163	416	-	1,579
Greater than 100% AMI	2548	38	-	2,586
TOTAL	5951	3087	4233	13,271

Source: Shimberg Center for Housing Studies: Florida Housing Data Clearinghouse

TABLE 10.7 - Renter Households, Cost Burden by Income, 2023 Estimate (Summary)

Household Income/Housing Cost Burden	30% or less	30.1-50%	More than 50%	TOTAL
30% AMI or less	76	199	1940	2,215
30.01-50% AMI	40	653	669	1,362
50.01-80% AMI	771	730	189	1,690
80.01-100% AMI	546	194	-	740
Greater than 100% AMI	669		-	669
TOTAL	2102	1776	2798	6,676

Source: Shimberg Center for Housing Studies: Florida Housing Data Clearinghouse

When comparing the cost of owning and renting in the City, approximately 69 percent of renters experience a cost of renting greater than 30 percent of their household income, while approximately 43 percent of homeowners experience a cost of owning greater than 30 percent of their household income. This shows a wealth disparity between renters and owners in Lauderdale Lakes, as well as a correlation between high rent/owner costs and the age of a residential structure.

TABLE 10.8 - GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME, 2018-2022 5-YEAR ESTIMATES

Rent as Percentage of Household Income	Estimate
Less than 30%	2010
30-49.9%	1613
50% or More	2936
TOTAL	6559

Source: Shimberg Center for Housing Studies: Florida Housing Data Clearinghouse

TABLE 10.9 - OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME, 2018-2022 5-YEAR ESTIMATES

Cost as Percentage of Household Income	Estimate
With Mortgage, Less than 30%	1479

TABLE 10.9 - OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME, 2018-2022 5-YEAR ESTIMATES

With Mortgage, More than 30%	1914
Without Mortgage, Less than 30%	1814
Without Mortgage, More than 30%	589
TOTAL	5796

Source: Shimberg Center for Housing Studies: Florida Housing Data Clearinghouse

EMPLOYMENT

According to ACS estimates, the City observes a 7.72 percent unemployment rate and a 63.81 percent labor force participation rate. This is compared to a 2.8 percent unemployment rate and a 66.60 percent labor force participation rate in the County. The City is not home to any major County employment centers, and thus, it can be inferred that most employed persons in the City commute outside the City to major employment centers in the region.

TABLE 10.10 – CITY EMPLOYMENT STATUS, 2023 ACS ESTIMATES

Employment Status	Population
Population 16 years and over	27752
In labor force	17708
Civilian labor force	17708
Employed	16341
Unemployed	1367
Armed Forces	0
Not in labor force	10044

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2023 Population American Community Survey (ACS) Estimates, DP03.

TABLE 10.11 – CITY EMPLOYMENT STATUS BY INDUSTRY, 2023 ACS ESTIMATES

Industry	Population
Civilian employed population 16 years and over	16341
Management, business, science, and arts occupations	3212
Service occupations	4771
Sales and office occupations	3750
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations	1345
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	3263

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2023 Population American Community Survey (ACS) Estimates, DP03.

TABLE 10.12 – BROWARD COUNTY MAJOR EMPLOYERS

Company	Sector	South Florida Employment
Broward County Public Schools	Public schools and adult education	34,218
Broward County Government	County government	12,787
Memorial Healthcare System	Hospital district	11,200
Broward Health	Hospital district	8,270
Nova Southeastern University	University—bachelor, master, and doctoral degrees	6,234
First Service Residential	Residential property management firm	5,400
HEICO	Jet engines and parts	4,532
Spirit Airlines	Air carrier	3,790
American Express	Commercial and consumer financial services, traveling consulting	3,500
AutoNation	Automotive retailer—corporate HQ	3,000
City of Fort Lauderdale	City government	2,847
Mednax	Provider of neonatal, maternal-fetal, pediatric subspecialty and anesthesia physician services.	2,636
UKG, f.k.a, Ultimate Software	Tech company specializing in HR software solutions	1,800
The Castle Group	Real Estate	1,790
JM Family Enterprises, Inc.	Diversified automotive provider	1,719
Citrix	Leading software developer of interactive platforms	1,700
City Furniture	Home furniture retailer	1,629
Broward College	State College	1,468
DHL Express	Air courier services	1,400
National Beverage Corp.	Non-alcoholic beverages	1,300
Kaplan	Online educational provider	1,291
City of Hollywood	City government	1,205
City of Miramar	City government	1,118
City of Pembroke Pines	City government	1,023

TABLE 10.12 – BROWARD COUNTY MAJOR EMPLOYERS

Rick Case Automotive Group	Automotive sales and services	905
Sun Sentinel Co.	Publishes/prints daily/weekly newspapers, niche publications, commercial printing	897
SDI International	Management service company	800
Zimmerman	Advertising agency	650
Trividia Health	Provides diabetes management solutions	550
Weatherby Healthcare	Staffing and recruiting	457

Source: Greater Fort Lauderdale Alliance, *Largest Public Sector Employers – Government & Tax Assisted (2020) & Largest Private employers (2020)*.

Note: Full-time employees only

COMMUNITY REDEVELOPMENT AGENCY

The following section is sourced from the City of Lauderdale Lakes Community Redevelopment Agency (CRA) Master Plan, as drafted for update in September 2024. The CRA Master Plan serves as the central guiding document for the City's CRA, and as a best source of data and analysis for the economic development of the City.

The Lauderdale Lakes CRA was established in 2000 and has been pivotal in the City's growth. The CRA has been instrumental in generating employment, enhancing the tax base, elevating property values, and supporting businesses. It has also attracted new enterprises, revitalized commercial areas, modernized infrastructure, preserved parks, and improved the aesthetic appeal of residential neighborhoods.

Over two decades later, as the CRA approaches its 30-year sunset date, the 2024 Community Redevelopment Plan Update aims to refine and update redevelopment strategies to meet the community's changing needs. This revision is informed by an updated analysis of demographic, economic, and real estate market trends. The Plan Update's strategic initiatives are designed to ensure the area's long-term prosperity by focusing on sustainable development, economic vitality, and community engagement.

At the heart of the community's concerns is the need for enhancements to the Town Center, incorporating diverse housing options, a broad mix of uses, and improvements to the public spaces. Key priorities include the integration of human-scale elements like shade trees, street furniture, public art, lighting, and signage. There was also a clear preference for mixed-use developments that include cultural and recreational facilities. Amenities such as museums, restaurants, and an indoor recreation complex were specifically mentioned to increase entertainment options and enhance the City's attractiveness.

The Lauderdale Lakes Town Center aims to be a dynamic core of Broward County, transforming the area into a lively hub for civic, business, and entertainment activities. The goal is to revitalize the

Town Center, creating an engaging and economically thriving space. Further strategies involve improving connectivity, promoting mixed-use development to enhance functionality, ensuring architectural excellence to define the Town Center's identity, and integrating plazas and greens for public enjoyment. These efforts are designed to activate the Town Center and enhance public areas, fostering a sense of community and growth.

EXISTING CONDITIONS

Utilities within the CRA include potable water, reclaimed water, and two types of sanitary sewer infrastructure (gravity and pressurized). Gravity sanitary sewers are more conventional, while pressurized sanitary sewers break down large solids in the pumping station prior to being transported to the collection system. These utilities are provided and maintained by Broward County.

At present, reclaimed water is more limited within the CRA and generally follows US 441, connecting to the Broward County water treatment plant at NW 36th Street. This likely assists in the irrigation of parks, landscaping, and single-family residence landscaping. The sanitary sewer infrastructure follows major roads within the CRA (US 441, NW 41st St, NW 36th St, NW 34th St, and portions of Oakland Park Boulevard), and also connects to the County water treatment plant.

The comprehensive examination of existing conditions and key components of the City of Lauderdale Lakes, including demographics, zoning regulations, tax base, property ownership, vacant parcels, transportation network, and infrastructure, offers valuable insights into both current realities and future needs. This thorough analysis is crucial for informed decision-making and will serve as a foundational guide for effective urban development and strategic policy planning, ensuring that the City's growth is well-managed and responsive to the needs of its community.

Stormwater management is a critical component of maintaining the CRA's infrastructure and environmental health. The existing stormwater infrastructure includes efficient collection, routing, and pumping systems designed to protect against flooding and enhance the aesthetic appeal of the City's waterways by keeping them clear of debris and aquatic vegetation.

For future sustainable and resilient growth, it is necessary to continue upgrading the stormwater infrastructure to handle increased runoff due to urbanization and climate change. This includes the installation of advanced drainage pipes and structures, exfiltration trenches, water quality structures, and check valves to fortify neighborhoods against flooding. Additionally, integrating green infrastructure, such as permeable pavements and rain gardens, can enhance the system's sustainability and resilience.

STRENGTHS, WEAKNESSES, OPPORTUNITIES, AND THREATS

As a well-developed community, many of the opportunities and challenges within Lauderdale Lakes are centered around its commercial corridors and large shopping centers. The following, sourced from the City CRA Master Plan, identifies the most apparent strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats (SWOT), followed by a summary of potential market demand to support private redevelopment.

- **Strengths**

- Established businesses along Oakland Park Boulevard and SR 7 that cater to the local population
- Central location within Broward County and ability to attract residents from adjacent communities and pass-by traffic
- Well-developed sidewalk network within the residential neighborhoods and connectivity to primary roadways
- Development of the St. Croix Apartments, a mixed-use redevelopment project on NW 34th St and SR 7
- Reinvestment in the building facades at Lakes Mall
- Large commercial property owners with interest in reinvestment

- **Weaknesses**

- Aging commercial shopping centers with underutilized parking lots
- Limited pedestrian features beyond sidewalks (shade trees, lighting, furnishings, etc.)
- Traditional thoroughfare design prioritizes the automobile and fragments land uses and connectivity
- Oakland Park Boulevard and SR 7 are deterrents for safe pedestrian and bicycle use
- Limited amount of public realm investment in features such as landscape, furnishings, public art, signage, and wayfinding
- Lack of traffic calming features

- **Opportunities**

- Infill redevelopment of aging commercial shopping centers and underutilized parking areas can create greater commercial activity, integrate a range of housing affordability and types, and elevate property values
- The large Caribbean population presents local development and entrepreneurship opportunities for restaurants and retail that better reflect the character and culture of the City's residents and attract others to it
- Reinvestment in the Vincent Torres Memorial Park, integration of public and recreational space in redevelopment projects, and creation of a more vibrant public realm can help generate more activity and spending within the area
- Current right-of-way width, anticipated investment by the City and CRA, and potential redevelopment of large commercial parcel provides an opportunity for improved pedestrian and bicycle use, including improved crosswalks, lighting, shade, furnishings, and other features

- **Threats**

- Continued aging of commercial shopping centers without reinvestment can lead to higher vacancy rates and lower foot traffic, consumer spending, and property values
- Potential future widening Oakland Park Boulevard or SR 7
- Continued increase in housing costs
- Redevelopment activities in adjacent communities that may draw investment potential

REDEVELOPMENT APPROACH

The Vision for the Lauderdale Lakes CRA is to become a cultural hub that is a lively downtown destination for visitors and residents of all ages; that celebrates its identity and geographic center of Broward County; that grows local businesses to provide job opportunities for residents; and that encourages quality infill residential and non-residential development.

The CRA Master Plan establishes three goals central to the redevelopment approach:

- GOAL 1: Activate the Town Center and Enhance Public Areas (Town center/Public Areas)
- GOAL 2: Improve Connectivity and Micro-Mobility (Connectivity/Micro-Mobility)
- GOAL 3: Increase Housing Availability (Housing)

CRA OPERATIONS

The Lauderdale Lakes CRA is committed to maintaining cost-effective operations in alignment with the Florida Statutes (F.S.). The primary goal is to effectively utilize tax increment financing (TIF) revenues and other sources to fund capital improvements and activities as outlined in the updated CRA Redevelopment Plan. This financial strategy ensures the operational longevity of the CRA.

The CRA will continue to use TIF revenue generated within the district as a primary funding source for both administrative costs and the execution of capital projects and redevelopment programs. This approach not only supports the agency's initiatives but also fosters sustainable urban development.

Coordination is crucial for developing cost-effective annual budgets and work programs. These collaborative efforts are designed to provide the necessary administrative and operational support for the CRA's activities, ensuring that all undertakings are both fiscally responsible and aligned with the community's redevelopment objectives.

The administration of the CRA is tasked with the diligent oversight and coordination of the CRA Redevelopment Plan's implementation. This involves a hands-on approach to managing the various projects and programs under the CRA's purview, ensuring they adhere to the established guidelines and achieve the intended outcomes.

Regular updates on projects and programming within the CRA are provided to the CRA Board during scheduled meetings. This ensures transparency and allows for the board's informed decision-making regarding the direction and progress of redevelopment efforts.

In adherence to Special District requirements as mandated by F.S., the CRA will maintain an up-to-date digital map of the CRA, made accessible to the public via the CRA's webpage.

The CRA's operations undergo an annual review through the Annual Report and Audit, a process that ensures accountability and provides insights into the CRA's performance and financial health. The Annual Budget and Report are also published on the CRA website, offering stakeholders and community members a transparent view of the Agency's fiscal planning and achievements.

Information regarding the CRA Board and the Agency's meeting schedule is readily available on the webpage. This promotes community engagement and allows residents to stay informed about the redevelopment activities and opportunities for participation.

The publication of the Annual Report and Budget is a key action strategy, providing a comprehensive overview of the Agency's financial status and strategic direction. This document serves as a testament to the Agency's commitment to fiscal responsibility and strategic planning.

The CRA's proactive approach to communication ensures that all pertinent information about its operations, including ongoing and upcoming projects, is readily available to the public. This level of transparency is essential for building trust and fostering a collaborative relationship with the community.

The Lauderdale Lakes CRA's operations are structured around a framework of strategic goals, policies, and action strategies that prioritize cost-effectiveness, transparency, and community engagement. Through diligent planning, coordination, and execution, the CRA strives to enhance the quality of life and economic vitality of the Lauderdale Lakes community.

REDEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS

Commercial Façade Improvement Program

The Lauderdale Lakes Commercial Façade Improvement Program aims to enhance commercial properties within the designated CRA target area. Applicants are required to demonstrate how their proposed improvements align with the objectives set forth in the Redevelopment Plan and comply with the City of Lauderdale Lakes' Land Development Regulations. These enhancements are expected to play a crucial role in revitalizing the CRA district by fostering investment, boosting occupancy rates, and positively influencing property values. Eligible improvements include enhancements to the exterior/façade visible from the public right-of-way, painting, windows, doors, awnings, lighting, landscape improvements and irrigation, parking lot, and signage.

Development Assistance Program

The Lauderdale Lakes Development Assistance Program is tailored to incentivize new development within the CRA area. This program targets eligible residential, commercial, or mixed-use projects primarily along the Oakland Park Boulevard and SR 7 corridor. Applicants are required to demonstrate how their proposed development aligns with the objectives outlined in the CRA Redevelopment Plan, City of Lauderdale Lakes Comprehensive Plan, and City of Lauderdale Lakes Land Development Regulations. These initiatives aim to catalyze urban renewal efforts by addressing blight, enhancing the tax base, and revitalizing the CRA. Eligible improvements include construction of a residential development, commercial development or combination thereof and must be visible from the public right-of-way, as well as infrastructure (underground improvements) associated with a pre-approved construction project on a case-by-case basis.

Residential Preservation and Enhancement Program

The Residential Preservation and Enhancement Program is an innovative initiative aimed at rejuvenating the CRA district, with particular emphasis on residential units within the proposed NW 31st Avenue Overlay District. To promote redevelopment, the Lauderdale Lakes CRA will allocate funds specifically concentrated on enhancing facades and related exterior features throughout residential areas within the CRA. Eligible improvements include painting, roof replacement, driveway, windows, doors, lighting, and exterior improvements (at the discretion of the CRA Board).

Homebuyer Purchase Assistance Program

The Lauderdale Lakes CRA has initiated the Homebuyer Purchase Assistance Program, aimed at fostering attainable housing by providing eligible first-time homebuyers with a deferred mortgage. This interest-free loan does not require repayment if the recipient adheres to the program's terms. The funds can be applied to down payments, closing costs, or mortgage rate buy-downs and may bridge the gap between the approved loan amount and the property's sale price. The program is restricted to the CRA District, and recipients must use the property as their primary residence for a set period.

Innovative Community Policing

The Lauderdale Lakes CRA has implemented innovative community policing strategies, funded by the CRA to enhance traditional methods in accordance with F.S. Section 163, Part III. This approach, defined by the U.S. Department of Justice, involves partnerships and problem-solving techniques to proactively tackle public safety concerns. Community policing initiatives improve police visibility, strengthen community law enforcement relationships, and boost community engagement. Collaboration among the community, law enforcement, and the City is vital for reducing crime. The CRA further supports the "CRA District Directed Security Patrol Project," which aims to provide security and reduce crime through targeted patrols, benefiting local vendors, shoppers, and visitors within the CRA area.

Appendix A:
City of Lauderdale Lakes 5-Year
Schedule of Capital Improvements

PROPOSED CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PLAN BY DEPARTMENT

PUBLIC WORKS

PROJECT NAME	FUNDING SOURCE	CURRENT YEAR BUDGET FY2023/24	PROJECTED ESTIMATED COSTS FY2023/24	FY 2024/25 PROPOSED BUDGET	YEAR 2 FY2025/26	YEAR 3 FY2026/27	YEAR 4 FY2027/28	YEAR 5 FY2028/29	5 YEAR PROJECT COST
Neighborhood Entryway Signs Upgrade	Appropriated Fund Balance - General Fund	\$ 250,000	\$ -	\$ 250,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 250,000
Citywide Irrigation System Upgrade	Appropriated Fund Balance - General Fund	\$ 75,000	\$ 40,000	\$ 200,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 240,000
Major Facilities Upgrade	Appropriated Fund Balance - General Fund	\$ 900,000	\$ 900,000	\$ 980,500	\$ 580,000	\$ 980,000	\$ 980,000	\$ -	\$ 4,420,500
Right of way ADA & Sidewalk Assessment	Appropriated Fund Balance - General Fund	\$ 50,000	\$ 50,000	\$ 100,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 150,000
Annual Camera Security System Upgrade	Appropriated Fund Balance - General Fund	\$ 50,000	\$ 5,000	\$ 50,000	\$ 50,000	\$ 50,000	\$ 50,000	\$ -	\$ 205,000
Citywide HVAC Replacement	Appropriated Fund Balance - General Fund	\$ 74,000	\$ 35,000	\$ 50,000	\$ 50,000	\$ 50,000	\$ 50,000	\$ -	\$ 235,000
Facilities Hardening (Impact doors and windows installation)	Appropriated Fund Balance - General Fund	\$ 114,000	\$ 10,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 10,000
City Hall Flooring Replacement	Appropriated Fund Balance - General Fund	\$ 182,000	\$ 15,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 15,000
Elevator Upgrade City Hall and Multipurpose Bldgs.	Appropriated Fund Balance - General Fund	\$ 300,000	\$ -	\$ 300,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 300,000
Oakland Estates Fountain Upgrades	Appropriated Fund Balance - General Fund	\$ 50,000	\$ 50,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 50,000
City Hall Complex Buildings Enhancements	Appropriated Fund Balance - General Fund	\$ 400,000	\$ -	\$ 400,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 400,000
Major Roadway Landscape Improvement Project	Appropriated Fund Balance - General Fund	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 75,000	\$ 1,000,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,075,000
Fuel Bay Upgrade	Appropriated Fund Balance - General Fund	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 330,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 330,000
Lightning Detector Upgrade	Appropriated Fund Balance - General Fund	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 120,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 120,000
Sub-Total		\$ 2,445,000	\$ 1,105,000	\$ 2,855,500	\$ 1,680,000	\$ 1,080,000	\$ 1,080,000	\$ -	\$ 7,800,500
Fire Station 37 Replacement Project	City Debt - \$3M	\$ 1,000,000	\$ -	\$ 1,500,000	\$ 1,500,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 3,000,000
	Resilient FL Grant - \$3M	\$ 3,000,000	\$ -	\$ 1,500,000	\$ 1,500,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 3,000,000
Sub-Total		\$ 4,000,000	\$ -	\$ 3,000,000		\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 6,000,000

PUBLIC WORKS

PROJECT NAME	FUNDING SOURCE	CURRENT YEAR BUDGET FY2023/24	PROJECTED ESTIMATED COSTS FY2023/24	FY 2024/25 PROPOSED BUDGET	YEAR 2 FY2025/26	YEAR 3 FY2026/27	YEAR 4 FY2027/28	YEAR 5 FY2028/29	5 YEAR PROJECT COST
Comprehensive Traffic Calming Program	FDOT LAP Grant	\$ 437,143	\$ -	\$ 437,143	\$ 1,300,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,737,143
Boat Ramp Installation	Appropriation - Stormwater	\$ 30,000	\$ -	\$ 700,000	\$ 700,000	\$ 700,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2,100,000
Citywide Bridgefront Repair	Appropriation - Stormwater	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 450,000	\$ 450,000	\$ 450,000	\$ 450,000	\$ -	\$ 1,800,000
Drain Pipe Lining and Repair Project	Appropriation - Stormwater	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 200,000	\$ 200,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 400,000
Canal Water Quality Improvement Project (Aerators & Agitators)	Appropriation - Stormwater	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 150,000	\$ 75,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 225,000
Sub-Total		\$ 30,000	\$ -	\$ 1,500,000	\$ 1,425,000	\$ 1,150,000	\$ 450,000	\$ -	\$ 4,525,000
General Fund		\$ 2,445,000	\$ 1,105,000	\$ 2,855,500	\$ 1,680,000	\$ 1,080,000	\$ 1,080,000	\$ -	\$ 7,800,500
Stormwater		\$ 30,000	\$ -	\$ 1,500,000	\$ 1,425,000	\$ 1,150,000	\$ 450,000	\$ -	\$ 4,525,000
Grants		\$ 3,437,143	\$ -	\$ 1,937,143	\$ 2,800,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 4,737,143
City Debt		\$ 1,000,000	\$ -	\$ 1,500,000	\$ 1,500,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 3,000,000
TOTAL PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT		\$ 6,912,143	\$ 1,105,000	\$ 7,792,643	\$ 7,405,000	\$ 2,230,000	\$ 1,530,000	\$ -	\$ 20,062,643

PROPOSED CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PLAN BY DEPARTMENT									
SURTAX									
PROJECT NAME	FUNDING SOURCE	CURRENT YEAR BUDGET FY2023/24	PROJECTED ESTIMATED COSTS FY2023/24	FY 2024/25 PROPOSED BUDGET	YEAR 2 FY2025/26	YEAR 3 FY2026/27	YEAR 4 FY2027/28	YEAR 5 FY2028/29	5 YEAR PROJECT COST
Sidewalk Repair and Replacement	Surtax	\$ 400,000	\$ -	\$ 400,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 400,000
NW 50th Avenue Improvement Project	Surtax	\$ 75,000	\$ -	\$ 75,000	\$ 425,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 500,000
NW 36 Street Improvements (Design)	Surtax	\$ 120,000	\$ -	\$ 120,000	\$ -	\$ 880,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,000,000
NW 36th Terrace Improvement Project	Surtax	\$ 863,663	\$ -	\$ 863,663	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 863,663
TOTAL SURTAX PROJECTS		\$ 1,458,663	\$ -	\$ 1,458,663	\$ 425,000	\$ 880,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2,763,663

PROPOSED CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PLAN BY DEPARTMENT

PARKS & HUMAN SERVICES

PROJECT NAME	FUNDING SOURCE	CURRENT YEAR BUDGET FY2023/24	PROJECTED ESTIMATED COSTS FY2023/24	FY 2024/25 PROPOSED BUDGET	YEAR 2 FY2025/26	YEAR 3 FY2026/27	YEAR 4 FY2027/28	YEAR 5 FY2028/29	5 YEAR PROJECT COST
Alzheimer's Improvements	Appropriated Fund Balance	\$ 85,000	\$ -	\$ 85,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 85,000
	ARPA - Allowance for Loss Revenue	\$ 30,000	\$ -	\$ 30,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 30,000
Subtotal		\$ 115,000	\$ -	\$ 115,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 115,000
Resurface Basketball Court - Northgate Park	Appropriated Fund Balance	\$ 17,000	\$ 13,079	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 13,079
Rebuild Outside Basketball Court - VT	Appropriated Fund Balance	\$ 32,000	\$ 20,305	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 20,305
Upgrade Media Equipment Project	Appropriated Fund Balance	\$ 75,000	\$ 79,883	\$ 75,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 154,883
Recreation Bleacher Project	Appropriated Fund Balance	\$ 244,000	\$ 178,116	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 178,116
Geothermal Pool Heater	Appropriated Fund Balance	\$ 75,000	\$ -	\$ 75,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 75,000
Pool Facilities Upgrade	Appropriated Fund Balance	\$ 250,000	\$ -	\$ 250,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 250,000
Facilities Interior Renovation	Appropriated Fund Balance	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 250,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 250,000
Pavilion Replacements	Appropriated Fund Balance	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 150,000	\$ 150,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 300,000
Playground Replacement @ Otis Gray Park	Appropriated Fund Balance	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 275,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 275,000
Parks Master Plan - Willie Web Park Rehabilitation and Renovation (Outdoor)	Appropriated Fund Balance	\$ 550,000	\$ -	\$ 550,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 550,000
	FRDAP Grant; \$112,500	\$ 112,500	\$ -	\$ 112,500	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 112,500
Subtotal		\$ 662,500	\$ -	\$ 662,500	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 662,500
Bathroom Renovation at Northgate, Otis Gray and Cypress Preserve Park	Impact Fee Fund	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 200,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 200,000
Otis Gray Park Improvements	Appropriated Fund Balance	\$ 200,000	\$ -	\$ 200,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 200,000
	RTP Grant - \$400,000	\$ 400,000	\$ -	\$ 400,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 400,000

PROPOSED CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PLAN BY DEPARTMENT

Sub-Total		\$ 600,000	\$ -	\$ 600,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 600,000
Northgate Park	FRDAP Grant; \$50,000	\$ 50,000	\$ -	\$ 50,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 50,000
General Fund-Appropriated Fund Balance		\$ 1,528,000	\$ 291,383	\$ 1,910,000	\$ 150,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2,351,383
IMPACT FEE		\$ -	\$ -	\$ 200,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 200,000
Grants		\$ 562,500	\$ -	\$ 562,500	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 562,500
ARPA - Allowance for Loss Revenue		\$ 30,000	\$ -	\$ 30,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 30,000
TOTAL PARKS & HUMAN SERVICES DEPARTMENT		\$ 2,120,500	\$ 291,383	\$ 2,702,500	\$ 150,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 3,143,883

PROPOSED CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PLAN BY DEPARTMENT

ENGINEERING

PROJECT NAME	FUNDING SOURCE	CURRENT YEAR BUDGET FY2023/24	PROJECTED ESTIMATED COSTS FY2023/24	FY 2024/25 PROPOSED BUDGET	YEAR 2 FY2025/26	YEAR 3 FY2026/27	YEAR 4 FY2027/28	YEAR 5 FY2028/29	5 YEAR PROJECT COST
C-13 Walkway Trail Extension	CSLIP Cycle 6 (Listed but not awarded yet)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 560,000	\$ 1,085,300	\$ -	\$ 1,645,300
Citywide Sidewalk Improvements (New Installation)	CSLIP Cycle 5 (FM# 449716.1)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 805,890	\$ 261,524	\$ -	\$ 1,067,414
NW 41 St Multi-Use Path	CSLIP Cycle 7	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,766,592	\$ 1,766,592
Canal Bank Restoration/ Stabilization Project - Canals 2 & 7	ARPA Funding - \$6M	\$ 1,805,597	\$ 1,670,835	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,670,835
	FDEP Grant - \$799,190	\$ 799,390	\$ 799,390	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 799,390
Sub-Total		\$ 2,604,987	\$ 2,470,225	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2,470,225
Canal Bank Restoration/ Stabilization Project - Canal 4 (Award \$1,543,983)	FL Resilient Grant (22FRP18) - \$1.5M	\$ 771,991	\$ 360,269	\$ 411,722	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 771,991
	Stormwater Appropriation	\$ 771,991	\$ 360,269	\$ 411,722	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 771,991
Sub-Total		\$ 1,543,983	\$ 720,539	\$ 823,444	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,543,983
Canal Bank Restoration/ Stabilization Project - Canals 1, 3, 5, & 8 identified for stabilization.	FL Resilient Grant (22FRP18) - \$1.5M	\$ 728,009	\$ -	\$ 728,009	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 728,009
	ARPA Funding - \$6M	\$ 4,329,165	\$ -	\$ 4,329,165					\$ 4,329,165
	Stormwater Appropriation	\$ 728,009	\$ -	\$ 728,009	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 728,009
Sub-Total		\$ 5,785,183	\$ -	\$ 5,785,183	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 5,785,183
Citywide Drainage Improvements Phase 1 - NW 49th Ave Drainage Phase 2 - NW 39th Street Drainage	FL Resilient Grant (22FRP22) - \$3.5M	\$ 950,000	\$ 500,000	\$ 1,000,000	\$ 2,000,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 3,500,000
	Stormwater Appropriation - \$3.5M	\$ 950,000	\$ 500,000	\$ 1,000,000	\$ 2,000,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 3,500,000
Sub-Total		\$ 1,900,000	\$ 1,000,000	\$ 2,000,000	\$ 4,000,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 7,000,000
Community Center	ARPA Loss Revenue Allowance - \$4M	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 4,000,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 4,000,000
	Apropriated General Fund - \$4M	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 4,000,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 4,000,000
	City Debt - \$4M	\$ 50,000	\$ -	\$ 100,000	\$ 3,900,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 4,000,000
Sub-Total		\$ 50,000	\$ -	\$ 4,100,000	\$ 7,900,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 12,000,000

PROPOSED CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PLAN BY DEPARTMENT

ENGINEERING

PROJECT NAME	FUNDING SOURCE	CURRENT YEAR BUDGET FY2023/24	PROJECTED ESTIMATED COSTS FY2023/24	FY 2024/25 PROPOSED BUDGET	YEAR 2 FY2025/26	YEAR 3 FY2026/27	YEAR 4 FY2027/28	YEAR 5 FY2028/29	5 YEAR PROJECT COST
	General Fund	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 4,000,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 4,000,000
	Stormwater	\$ 2,450,000	\$ 860,269	\$ 2,139,731	\$ 2,000,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 5,000,000
	Grants	\$ 2,521,381	\$ 1,659,659	\$ 1,411,722	\$ 2,000,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 5,071,381
	ARPA - Allowance for Loss Revenue	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 4,000,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 4,000,000
	ARPA Funding	\$ 6,134,762	\$ 1,670,835	\$ 4,329,165	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 6,000,000
	City Debt	\$ 50,000	\$ -	\$ 100,000	\$ 3,900,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 4,000,000
TOTAL ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT		\$ 11,156,144	\$ 4,190,763	\$ 11,980,618	\$ 11,900,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 28,071,381

PROPOSED CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PLAN BY DEPARTMENT

CRA

PROJECT NAME	FUNDING SOURCE	PRIOR YEAR(S) EXPENSES	CURRENT YEAR BUDGET FY2023/24	PROJECTED ESTIMATED COSTS FY2023/24	FY 2024/25 PROPOSED BUDGET	YEAR 2 FY2025/26	YEAR 3 FY2026/27	YEAR 4 FY2027/28	YEAR 5 FY2028/29	5 YEAR PROJECT COST
Trailhead Park and Mural	Increment Revenue	\$ 109,361	\$ 340,000	\$ 340,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -		\$ -	\$ 449,361
Somerset Drive Roundabout	Increment Revenue	\$ -	\$ 1,180,505	\$ 1,180,505	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -		\$ -	\$ 1,180,505
NW 31 Ave Buffer Wall	Increment Revenue	\$ -	\$ 2,130,000	\$ -	\$ 2,130,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2,130,000
Gateway and Wayfinding Signage Project	Increment Revenue	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 618,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 618,000
NW 30th Terrace Roadway Improvement Project	Increment Revenue	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,688,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,688,000
Westgate (South) Streetscape Project	Increment Revenue	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,131,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,131,000
Vincent Torres Park Improvement Project (Ball Field Light Upgrade)	Increment Revenue	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 350,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 350,000
TOTAL CRA		\$ 109,361	\$ 3,650,505	\$ 1,520,505	\$ 5,917,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 7,546,866

Appendix B:
Broward County Public School
Facilities Element Support
Document



The associated BrowardNEXT2.0 Comprehensive Plan was adopted on March 28, 2019 (Ordinance No. 2019-11) by the Board of County Commissioners. The supporting documentation and data related to public school concurrency is updated annually, consistent with Sec. 8.2(c)(3) of the Third Amended and Restated Interlocal Agreement for Public School Facility Planning, Broward County, Florida 2017.

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Support Document

Public School Facilities Element

Introduction

A. General

Public School Facilities Element Requirements

Florida's Community Planning Act does not require public school concurrency. Broward County implements school concurrency under provisions set forth in s. 163.3177(1), 163.31777 and 163.3180(6)(a), Florida Statutes; the Broward County Code of Ordinances, Chapter 5 – Building Regulations and Land Use, Article IX. – Broward County Land Development Code, Section 5-182.9 – Adequacy of school sites and facilities; and the Third Amended and Restated Interlocal Agreement for Public School Facilities Planning (ILA).

The Public School Facilities Element goals, objectives, and policies address the following areas:

1. Five-year District Educational Facilities Work Plan
2. Concurrency Management System,
3. Proportionate Share Mitigation,
4. Collaboration and Coordination, and
5. School Facility Siting, Collocation and Design.

The Public School Facilities Element Support Document addresses:

1. Collaborative planning process and intergovernmental coordination,
2. Concurrency management,
3. Level of service technology,
4. Problems and opportunities for existing and future schools,

5. Population and housing conditions,
6. School Profiles,
7. Projected 5-year school enrollment, capacity level-of-service, and improvements costs,
8. Projected 10-year school enrollment, capacity level-of-service, and improvements costs,
9. Collocation of school facilities,
10. Emergency shelters,
11. Capital improvements funding sources, and
12. Operating costs considerations.

B. Service Area

The planning service area is countywide and includes both charter schools and public schools in all 31 municipalities and the BMSD.

C. Planning Horizon

The planning horizons for the Public School Facilities Element are five years (~~2023-28~~ 2024-29) and ten years (~~2023-2033~~ 2024-2034), in compliance with Chapter 163.3177(5)(a), Florida Statutes.

Data Requirements

A. Collaborative Planning Process and Intergovernmental Coordination

Chapter 163.31777, Florida Statutes requires the county and municipalities located within the geographic area of a school district to enter into an interlocal agreement to coordinate plans and processes. Broward County, the School Board of Broward County, and the municipalities of Broward County adopted a single interlocal agreement in 2017: the Third Amended and Restated Interlocal Agreement (ILA) for Public School Facility Planning. The ILA is intended to address coordinating public school facility planning and local government comprehensive planning and establishes the responsibilities of each party. The ILA addresses various items, such as joint meetings, student enrollment and population projections, coordinating and information sharing, and public school concurrency. The agreement is posted on browardschools.com.

B. Concurrency Management System (CMS)

Chapter 163.3180-Concurrency requires that sanitary sewer, solid waste, drainage and potable water facilities be in place and available concurrent with the impacts of development no later than the issuance of a certificate of occupancy or its functional equivalent. The purpose of concurrency is to

ensure facilities will be provided in order to achieve and maintain the adopted level of service standard. The Statute provides that local governments may apply concurrency to other public facilities, such as public education facilities, if the local government comprehensive plan provides the principles, guidelines, standards, and strategies, including adopted levels of service, to guide its application.

The PSFE Objective PSF2-Concurrency Management System and the Broward County Code of Ordinances, Chapter 5-Building Regulations and Land Use, Article IX.-Broward County Land Development Code provide for public school concurrency. Broward County's public school facility Concurrency Management System operates in accordance with Section 163.31777 and 163.3180, Florida Statutes and the adopted ILA. Pursuant to PSFE Objective PSF2 and the ILA, Broward County, the School Board and non-exempt municipalities ensure that adopted LOS Standards are achieved and maintained for each school type and CSA.

The School Board of Broward County, Florida, by state constitutional mandate, is responsible for operating, controlling, and supervising all free public schools within Broward County.

The Broward County Land Development Code (LDC) provides for the adequacy of school sites and facilities, including public school concurrency. Pursuant to Sec 5-182.9 of the LDC ~~the code~~, Broward County shall not approve an application for a residential plat, replat, plat note amendment, or any unincorporated area site plan (application) that generates one (1) or more students or is not exempt from or vested for purposes of the requirements of public school concurrency, until the school concurrency requirement has been satisfied.

During the application review process, staff determines if the development is exempted or vested for public school concurrency or has been issued a School Capacity Availability Determination Letter (SCAD) by the School Board indicating that adequate school capacity exists.

C. Level of Service Standard Methodology

The level of service is expressed as the percentage (ratio) of student enrollment to the student capacity of the school. The level of service standard is based on the Florida Inventory of School Houses (FISH) capacity. FISH capacity is determined by Florida Department of Education guidelines and represents a measure of the physical capacity of the facility based on student stations in classrooms. The Third Amended and Restated Interlocal Agreement for Public School Facility Planning, which became effective in May 2018, sets the level of service standard as follows:

1. School Type A is a bounded elementary, middle or high school that has 10% or more of its permanent FISH capacity available onsite in relocatables. The LOS for School Type A shall be 100% gross capacity (including relocatables).

2. School Type B is a bounded elementary, middle or high school that has less than 10% of its permanent FISH capacity available onsite in relocatables. The LOS for School Type B shall be 110% permanent FISH capacity.

The relationship of enrollment to capacity, for individual schools and for concurrency service areas, is included as a table in the Five-Year District Educational Facilities Work Program adopted annually by the School Board and incorporated into the Broward County Comprehensive Plan's Capital Improvements Element. This table provides year-by-year capacity, enrollment, and levels of service (LOS) projections. It also indicates surpluses and deficiencies, based on the financially feasible capital program adopted by the school board.

Student enrollment is projected annually based on the specific function of the educational facility, characteristics of the school attendance area, historical trends, and the current and projected pace of development.

Other factors resulting from Florida's School Choice Program, such as students attending schools outside their assigned attendance areas due to reassignments, magnet programs, charter schools, home education, virtual learning and other educational choices are factored into the methodology for enrollment projections and for allocating school capacity.

Student enrollment projections are geographically distributed using local development trend data and the District's historic student enrollment data. School-by-school enrollment projections by concurrency service areas are applied. General locations of future public schools to be constructed within the District over five years are applied to concurrency service areas relative to the location serving the anticipated capacity deficit. Pursuant to School Board Policy 5000, existing space throughout the District is maximized through boundary changes in order to meet school concurrency, but not to exceed capacity equal to or greater than 100% of gross FISH capacity. As a temporary solution, the implementation of alternative enrollment options as identified by the Superintendent may be used at the sole discretion of the School Board to ease overcrowding.

D. Problems and Opportunities for Existing and Future Schools

1. Land Availability

Some schools experiencing rapid growth utilize existing space on-site to place classroom additions and relocatables. As a result, green space, playfields, playgrounds, and parking areas have been used for classrooms.

Strategies to design schools for construction on smaller sites were incorporated in the Guidelines for Urban Conscripts, adopted by the School Board in February 2009 via Resolution #09-66. The resolution encourages a more compact building footprint, sharing parking and playfields, as well as exploring the use of parking garages versus surface parking.

2. Construction Costs and Revenue Sources

The primary source of revenue for the District's capital outlay is local property tax. Property values continue to increase; as a result, property tax revenues increased by 13% between ~~2022~~ 2023 and ~~2023~~ 2024.

On November 4, 2014, Broward County Voters approved an \$800 million General Obligation Bond (GOB). By combining the GOB with other capital revenues, the District committed to investing in improvements to the Safety, Music and Art, Athletics, Renovation, and Technology (SMART Program). The combined funding for the SMART Program is currently ~~\$1.54~~ \$1.62 billion.

SMART Program projects are being implemented through contracts the District maintains with outside firms to provide Owner's Representative and Cost/Program Controls management services. Using these firms, the District enhances efficiency by using current construction management systems and practices.

3. Enrollment Projections

Enrollment rises and falls throughout the District as local communities go through their aging cycles at different rates. Population growth in certain areas of the county places stress on the educational facility capacities in those areas. This imbalance in population growth created a surplus in permanent capacity of ~~49,310~~ 45,546 seats but results in other schools being overenrolled. Planning based on sound enrollment projections is crucial, especially in times of financial challenges.

Broward County Public School's (BCPS) primary student projection tool is a geographically-based Cohort Survival model, which projects future students by grade. The Cohort Survival model is considered very reliable and is utilized by the Florida Department of Education in their student projections and the U.S. Census Bureau for their reports. The model uses an "aging" concept that moves a group, or cohort, of students into the future and increases or decreases their numbers according to past experience through history.

The Cohort Survival methodology relies on historical enrollment and birth data to capture the effects of in and out-migration, housing changes, and natural trends in population. The model uses Traffic Analysis Zones (TAZs) as its geographic base. There are ~~975~~ 973 TAZs in Broward County. TAZs are further divided into smaller geographic areas to account for schools that matriculate to more than one school (e.g., an elementary school that feeds into 2 different middle schools).

In some instances, individual TAZ areas are corrected to reflect changes in growth which are not picked up in the projection model's histories. A few examples where corrections are required include areas where:

- a. new construction is anticipated to exceed the pace of historical construction for an area,
- b. an area is reaching build-out and all new construction will cease or slow down,
- c. an unprecedented slow-down in the economic market, or
- d. a boundary change has artificially increased/decreased the area.

a. Birth Data

Birth data is a good indicator of future kindergarten class size. Birth data is acquired from the Florida Department of Health's Vital Records by U. S. Census tract. Several steps are taken to interpolate future kindergarten enrollment based on births, as not all children born will enter kindergarten. To project kindergarten enrollment, births by census tract are estimated for a five year period i.e., births from ~~2020~~ 2021 will potentially enter kindergarten in ~~2024-25~~ 2025-26. Data is then increased or decreased based on past kindergarten populations by census tract.

b. Residential Development Data

Each year Broward County municipal planning staff provides current and forecasted certificates of occupancy to assist County and BCPS demographic staff in estimating population changes. Residential growth is also shared and monitored through the Facility Planning and Real Estate Department. BCPS requests city and county planning staff to estimate future certificates of occupancy over the next five years.

c. Other Data

Other information is analyzed to determine if the Cohort Survival rates may need to be adjusted to align with a shorter or longer historical time horizon. These data may include:

1. Existing home sales (source: Florida ~~Association of Realtors®~~)
2. Population Projections (source: U.S. Census, Broward County, Bureau of Economic and Business Research, and Florida Department of Education).

d. Attrition Rate of Attending Students

BCPS includes four years of attending enrollment to calculate the rate of attrition or rate of students matriculating to the next level. Attending enrollment is the total number of students within the attendance zone that are attending their geographically assigned school. Determining the attrition rate keeps the feeder patterns intact as the grades matriculate to each specific school.

$$\frac{((NNNNNNNNNN \text{ } 0000 \text{ } 2007 - 2008 \text{ } aaaaaaNNaaaaaa \text{ } 2aaaa \text{ } aaNNaaaaNNNNgg) \text{ } NNbb \text{ } SSSSSSSS)}{((NNNNNNNNNN \text{ } 0000 \text{ } 2006 - 2007 \text{ } aaaaaaNNaaaaaa \text{ } 1ggaa \text{ } aaNNaaaaNNNNgg) \text{ } NNbb \text{ } SSSSSSSS)} = SSSSSSSS \text{ } 2aaaa \text{ } aaNNaaaaNN \text{ } aaaaaaNNaaaaaa \text{ } NNaaaaNN \text{ } 2007 - 2008$$

$$\frac{((NNNNNNNNNN \text{ } 0000 \text{ } 2008 - 2009 \text{ } aaaaaaNNaaaaaa \text{ } 2aaaa \text{ } aaNNaaaaNNNNgg) \text{ } NNbb \text{ } SSSSSSSS)}{((NNNNNNNNNN \text{ } 0000 \text{ } 2007 - 2008 \text{ } aaaaaaNNaaaaaa \text{ } 1ggaa \text{ } aaNNaaaaNNNNgg) \text{ } NNbb \text{ } SSSSSSSS)} = SSSSSSSS \text{ } 2aaaa \text{ } aaNNaaaaNN \text{ } aaaaaaNNaaaaaa \text{ } NNaaaaNN \text{ } 2008 - 2009$$

$$\frac{((NNNNNNNNNN 0000 2009 - 2010 aaaaaaNNaaaaaa 2aaaa aaNNaaaaNNNNgg) NNbb SSSSSSSS)}{((NNNNNNNNNN 0000 2008 - 2009 aaaaaaNNaaaaaa 1ggaa aaNNaaaaNNNNgg) NNbb SSSSSSSS)} = SSSSSSSS 2aaaa aaNNaaaaNN aaaaaaNNaaaaaa 0000 NNaaaaNN 2009 - 2010$$

Attrition rates for each grade are averaged and used as a factor to obtain next year's projections for that grade.

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{SSAANNNNaaaaNN SSSSSSSS 2aaaa aaNNaaaaNN} & \text{NNNNNNNNNN 0000 2009 - 2010 aaaaaaNNaaaaaa} & \text{ppNNNooppNNppaaNNaa 2010 - 2011 2aaaa aaNNaaaaNNNNgg NNbb SSSSSSSS} \\ & \text{aaaaaaNNaaaaaa 0000 NNaaaaNN 00NNooNN 2007 - 2010} & \text{2aaaa aaNNaaaaNNNNgg NNbb SSSSSSSS} & \end{aligned}$$

To calculate subsequent years of projections by grade, the model uses the projected rate of attrition based on the projected enrollment of the previous year to calculate the next projection year.

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{SSAANNNNaaaaNN SSSSSSSS 2aaaa aaNNaaaaNN} & \text{NNNNNNNNNN 0000 ppNNNooppNNppaaNNaa 2010 - 2011} & \\ & \text{ppNNNooppNNppaaNNaa aaaaaaNNaaaaaa 0000 NNaaaaNN} & \text{aaaaaaNNaaaaaa 2aaaa aaNNaaaaNNNNgg} & \text{ppNNNooppNNppaaNNaa 2011 - 2012 2aaaa aaNNaaaaNNNNgg NNbb SSSSSSSS} \\ & \text{00NNooNN 2008 - 2011} & \text{NNbb SSSSSSSS} & \end{aligned}$$

The school-by-school Cohort Survival model projections, by grade, are compared with other models such as the Florida Department of Education (FDOE) projections and the Broward County Urban Planning Division school-aged population projections. Adjustments may be made to the Cohort Survival model based on the following factors:

1. Changes in the rate or type of new housing development within Broward County;
2. Changes in economic conditions (e.g. the creation of jobs usually means families are moving in whereas a recession usually means families are moving out);
3. Immigration; and
4. Natural phenomena (e.g. hurricanes).

Management decisions may also have a dramatic effect upon projections. These include:

1. Future placement of English Language Learners (ELL) clusters;
2. Future placement of Exceptional Student Education (ESE) clusters;
3. Opening and closing of magnet programs (first year projections are difficult because of the lack of proven performance history);
4. Student choice reassignments;
5. Other approved School Choice reassignments; and
6. Opening and closing of charter schools throughout the year.

The number of Broward County students receiving private school tuition vouchers through the State of Florida's universal School Choice voucher program has risen from 1,821 in the initial program school year (2019-20) to 29,650 students (or 10% of school-aged children) in the 2024-25 school year. The removal of certain program eligibility requirements enacted by the Florida Legislature in 2021 and 2023 – such as household income limits and restrictions on existing private school students – resulted in the issuance of many vouchers to those already

attending private schools. Although school choice vouchers are accounted for in each school's enrollment trend and attrition rate, geographically there are no assigned attendance areas. If a school loses enrollment to private schools which results in a decrease, that enrollment loss is accounted for in future school years.

e. Home Schooling.

According to the Florida Department of Education's Home Education in Florida: 2021-22 School Year Annual Report, there are 10,412 students being homeschooled in Broward County. This equals 6.85 percent of students in the school year. Higher percentages of home-schooled students are found in all six of Florida's counties having populations of over one million

<u>County</u>	<u>Population¹</u>	<u>Home Schooled Students²</u> <u>Number/Percent</u>
<u>Miami-Dade</u>	<u>2,768,954</u>	<u>5,849 / 3.85</u>
<u>Broward</u>	<u>1,973,570</u>	<u>10,412 / 6.85</u>
<u>Hillsborough</u>	<u>1,541,531</u>	<u>13,641 / 8.97</u>
<u>Palm Beach</u>	<u>1,532,718</u>	<u>9,687 / 6.37</u>
<u>Orange</u>	<u>1,492,951</u>	<u>9,206 / 6.05</u>
<u>Duval</u>	<u>1,051,278</u>	<u>8,686 / 5.71</u>

¹ [Florida Population Estimates by County and Municipality, Florida Legislative Office of Economic and Demographic Research, April 1, 2023](#)

² [Home Education in Florida: 2021-22 School Year Annual Report, Florida Department of Education](#)

4. State Plant Survey

Pursuant to Florida Statute 1031.31, every five years each county must submit a plant survey to aid in formulating plans for educational program and student population facilities, as well as ancillary plants that provide services for the district. The Educational Plant Survey was updated and approved in June 2021.

The Educational Plant Survey is a systematic study of present educational and ancillary plants and the determination of future needs. The survey is not directly concerned with the instructional program but the relationship of educational plants to the instructional program is such that judgments regarding the instructional program are necessarily a part of an educational plant survey. The survey is developed using Department of Education five-year projections. All projects

in the Adopted District Educational Facilities Plan using state authorized funds must be in the district's state Educational Plant Survey. Due to declining enrollment and increased space availability, this requirement eliminates building new capacity additions as viable options to resolve level of service compliance problems. However, through the passage of the General Obligation Bond, which includes \$800 million for capital projects, the District will provide replacement permanent capacity at certain facilities that rely on aging relocatable classrooms to house their student population.

The updated five-year student enrollment projections provide a basis for determining capital needs. Table PSF-1 below summarizes the actual enrollment by school type for the ~~2023-24~~ 2024-25 school year and the projected enrollment for the ~~2028-29~~ 2029-2030 school year. As indicated in the table, a decrease of ~~3,278~~ 3,605 students occurred between ~~2022-23~~ 2023-2024, and ~~2023-24~~ 2024-2025.

Table PSF-1: Summary of Enrollment Projections

School Type	2023/24 Benchmark Day Enrollment	2024/25 Benchmark Day Enrollment	2024/25 Increase/(Decrease) Over 2023/24 Benchmark Day Enrollment	2029/30 Projected Benchmark Day Enrollment	2029/30 Increase/(Decrease) Over 2024/25 Benchmark Day Enrollment
Pre-Kindergarten	5,794	5,554	-240	5,554	0
Elementary (K-5)	81,731	80,319	-1,412	72,076	-8,243
Middle	42,242	40,527	-1,715	35,966	-4,561
High	67,914	67,583	-331	64,380	-3,203
Centers	3,592	3,851	259	3,851	0
Charters	49,833	49,667	-166	49,733	66
Total:	251,106	247,501	-3,605	231,560	-15,941

Source: School Board of Broward County ~~2023~~ 2024.

The District is projected to decrease by ~~8,970~~ 15,941 total pre-kindergarten through twelfth-grade students, including those in centers and charter schools, by the ~~2028-29~~ 2029-30 school year. Enrollment in charter schools is ~~49,833~~ 49,667 this year, with an undetermined number of additional charter schools anticipated in the next year. If the charter school trend continues, then these projected students will impact the capital needs of other public schools in the District. Recent trends in District and charter school enrollment, as well as current birth data, indicate that elementary (~~pre-kindergarten~~ through grade 5) enrollment in District-owned facilities will decrease over the next five years by ~~5,761~~ 8,243 students. Middle school enrollment in District-owned facilities is projected to decrease by ~~3,140~~ 4,561 students, while high school enrollment will

decrease by ~~3,394~~ 3,203 students. By the end of the five-year period, the Broward County School District's projected enrollment will total ~~242,136~~ 231,560 students.

5. Class Size Reduction

In November 2002, Florida's voters approved an amendment to the Florida Constitution that set limits on the number of students in core classes in the State's public schools. In 2003, the Florida Legislature enacted Chapter 2003-391, Laws of Florida, to implement the amendment. It reduced the maximum number of students in each core classroom by at least two students per year beginning in the 2003-04 school year until full compliance by the 2010-11 school year. The class size maximums established in section 1003.03, Florida Statutes (F.S.), are shown in Table PSF-2 below.

Table PSF-2: Class Size Maximums

Grade Group	Class Size Maximum
PK-3	18
4-8	22
9-12	25

Source: School Board of Broward County ~~2023~~ 2024.

a. Compliance

Class size compliance is measured at classroom level, by room and period, for all core courses. Section ~~1000.01(145)~~ 1003.01(145), F.S. identifies core-curricula courses that are included in the class size calculations as defined by the Florida Department of Education (~~FLDOE~~) by grade group. The term "core curricula" is used for the sole purpose of designating classes that are subject to the maximum class size requirements established in s. 1, Art. IX of the State Constitution. This term does not include virtual education or blended learning courses offered under ss. 1002.321(4)(e), 1002.33(7)(a) ~~2023~~, 1002.37, 1002.45, and 1003.499, F.S.

In 2010, the Florida Legislature clarified that charter schools must comply with maximum class size requirements. However, compliance is calculated pursuant to section 1003.03, F.S. at the school level average by grade group, instead of at the classroom level. In 2013, Florida Legislature revised section 1002.31(9), F.S., requiring district-operated schools of choice to comply with section 1003.03, F.S., relating to maximum class size. The calculation for compliance at the school level average by grade groups is the same as used for in the same manner as charter schools.

In ~~2022-23~~ 2023-24, for the ~~ninth~~ tenth consecutive year, BCPS continued to meet 100% class size compliance requirements at all the District's non-charter schools. Final class size data for the ~~2023-24~~ 2024-25 school year will be released by the ~~FLDOE~~ Florida Department of Education at the school year's end.

b. Accountability

~~The following accountability provisions were included during the 2011 legislative session:~~

Accountability provisions related to section 1003.03, F.S., as amended during the 2013 and 2023 legislative sessions, provide the following:

1. Compliance with class size requirements ~~are~~ is determined from student course records submitted to the Florida Department of Education (~~FLDOE~~) from the October student membership survey; and
- ~~2. For each district out of compliance with class size requirements, the FLDOE will calculate a penalty reduction in the district's class size allocation;~~
- ~~3. Districts that have fully met class size requirements will receive a reallocation bonus of up to five percent of the base student allocation multiplied by the total district FTE students, not to exceed 25 percent of the reduced funds;~~
4. 2. Each district that does not comply with class size requirements must submit a class size compliance plan, certified by the district school board, by February 1st of each year. The plan must describe the specific actions the district will take to fully comply with class size requirements by October of the following school year.
- ~~5. Section 1003.03(4)(c), F.S., authorizes the commissioner to recommend an alternate reduction amount if there is evidence that class size requirements were not met despite appropriate efforts to do so or because of an extreme emergency.~~

~~The 2011 legislature session also amended Section 1003.03(2)(b), F.S., providing class size flexibility for students that enroll after the October student membership survey. If a district school board determines that it is impractical, educationally unsound or disruptive to student learning, students may be temporarily assigned to a class that exceeds the maximum. In kindergarten through grade 3, up to three students may be assigned to a teacher above the maximum. In grades 4 through 12, up to five students may be assigned to a teacher above the maximum. The district school board must develop a plan that provides that the school will be in full compliance by the next October student survey.~~

6. Options for Reducing Capacity

Broward County's School Board considers ways to optimize the usage of educational facilities.

Boundary Process

Each year the District conducts an extensive boundary process and evaluates the effectiveness of programs being utilized as alternatives to adding capacity. The process considers demographic changes in student populations, available and future facility capacity, programming components,

as well as the diversity at each school. As part of the annual boundary process, the District relies on input from the communities and stakeholders. Through the boundary process, every effort is made to maintain equal educational opportunities.

Multi-track Scheduling

Currently, the District does not use multi-track schedules, but multi-track schedules have been used successfully for an elementary school. In that school, the multi-track scheduled accommodated up to 120% of the school's FISH capacity in the 2005-06 school year. The community was content with the multi-track scheduling and it has shown increases in student achievement, attendance, and less discipline situations. The District can utilize this method in the future to maximize capacity and avoid boundary changes.

Grade Level Organization

Various grade level configurations are examined to reduce or add capacity. Presently, there are two primary schools with grades PreK-3, four with grades PreK-8, one with grades 3-8, and four with grades 9-12.

Block Scheduling

Broward County Schools have been in the forefront of implementing and evaluating block scheduling. Several Broward County Schools utilize block schedules.

High School Options

Dual enrollment gives high school juniors and seniors the opportunity to take college level courses and receive credits towards high school graduation. When students qualify for this, it can free up capacity while benefiting student achievement. The early admissions and 18 credit diploma option allows high school students to apply for early graduation, which also relieves enrollment at our high schools.

Other School Choice Alternatives

Broward County Schools also uses creative alternative methods to assist student population distribution by allowing parents and students choice of school assignment. Some examples are:

1. Broward Virtual Schools (BVS): The Broward Virtual Instruction and Broward Virtual School (BVS) programs offer full-time, online enrollment to students in grades K-12. Students in grades 6-12 may enroll online part-time as well. The BVS programs offer equitable access to high quality, individualized education. The virtual environment provides flexibility of time and location, and promotes development of the skills, the attitudes, and the self-discipline necessary to achieve success in the 21st century. Through the BVS program, students may earn a standard high school diploma entirely online.

2. Magnet Schools: The District offers magnet programs in several locations. These programs offer a thematic educational program which is attractive entices to some students/and parents. Magnet Schools are a popular alternative option.
3. Charter Schools: Second only to Miami-Dade County, the District is a state leader in the number of students attending charter schools. During the 1999-00 school year, 3,873 students attended charter schools. Since that time charter school enrollment has increased an additional ~~45,960~~ 45,794 students, enrolling a total of ~~49,833~~ 49,667 students during the ~~2023-24~~ 2024-25 school year.

Table PSF-3: Charter Schools Servicing Elementary, Middle, and High School Students

Charters Serving Elementary School Students	Charters Serving Middle School Students	Charters Serving High School Students
Atlantic Montessori Charter School	Avant Garde Academy	Academic Solutions Academy - A
Atlantic Montessori Charter School West Campus	Ben Gamla Charter South Broward	Academic Solutions High School
Avant Garde K-8 Broward	BridgePrep Academy of Broward K-8	Andrews High School
Ben Gamla Charter	Broward Math and Science Schools	Ascend Career Academy
Ben Gamla Charter North Broward	Central Charter School	Avant Garde Academy
Ben Gamla Charter South Broward	Championship Academy of Distinction at Davie	City of Pembroke Pines High
Charters Serving Elementary School Students	Charters Serving Middle School Students	Charters Serving High School Students
BridgePrep Academy of Hollywood Hills	Championship Academy of Distinction Middle School	Coral Springs Charter School
Broward Math and Science Schools	City of Pembroke Pines High	Franklin Academy - Pembroke Pines High School
Central Charter School	City of Pembroke Pines Middle - West/Central	International School of Broward
Championship Academy of Distinction at Davie	Coral Springs Charter School	International Studies Academy High School
Championship Academy of Distinction at Hollywood	Eagles' Nest Charter Academy	Somerset Academy Charter Conservatory High
Charter School of Excellence	Eagles' Nest Middle	Somerset Academy Charter High School Miramar
Charter School of Excellence at Davie	Everest Charter School	Somerset Academy High
City of Pembroke Pines Elementary - East/West/Central	Franklin Academy - Pembroke Pines	Somerset Key High School
Eagles' Nest Charter Academy	Franklin Academy Cooper City	Somerset Preparatory Charter High Broward Campus
Everest Charter School	Franklin Academy F	SunEd High School of North Broward

Franklin Academy - Pembroke Pines	Franklin Academy Sunrise	SunEd High School of South Broward
Franklin Academy Cooper City	Greentree Preparatory Charter School	SunFire High School
Franklin Academy F	Hollywood Academy of Arts and Science Middle	Sunrise High School
Franklin Academy Sunrise	Imagine Charter Middle School at Broward	
Greentree Preparatory Charter School	Imagine Charter School at Weston	
Hollywood Academy of Arts and Science	Imagine Schools - Plantation Campus	
Imagine Charter Middle School at Broward	International School of Broward	
Imagine Charter School at Weston	International Studies Academy Middle School	
Imagine Elementary at North Lauderdale Elementary	North Broward Academy of Excellence Middle	
Imagine Schools - Plantation Campus	Paragon Academy of Technology	
Innovation Charter School	Renaissance Charter at Cooper City	
New Life Charter Academy	Renaissance Charter Middle School at Pines	
Charters Serving Elementary School Students	Charters Serving Middle School Students	Charters Serving High School Students
North Broward Academy of Excellence Elementary	Renaissance Charter School at University	
Panacea Prep Charter School	Renaissance Charter School of Coral Springs	
Renaissance Charter at Cooper City	Renaissance Charter School of Plantation	
Renaissance Charter Middle School at Pines	RISE Academy of Science and Technology	
Renaissance Charter School at University	Somerset Academy Key Middle School	
Renaissance Charter School of Coral Springs	Somerset Academy Middle	
Renaissance Charter School of Plantation	Somerset Academy Miramar Middle	
Renaissance Charter Schools at Pines	Somerset Academy Riverside Middle School	
RISE Academy of Science and Technology	Somerset Charter Academy at North Lauderdale	
Somerset Academy Charter School Miramar	Somerset Parkland Academy	

Somerset Academy Davie	Somerset Preparatory Charter Middle	
Somerset Academy East Preparatory	Somerset Village Academy Middle	
Somerset Academy Elementary	Summit Academy Charter School	
Somerset Academy Elementary South Campus	West Broward Academy	
Somerset Academy Neighborhood		
Somerset Academy Pompano Elementary		
Somerset Academy Riverside		
Somerset Charter Academy at North Lauderdale		
Somerset Miramar South		
Somerset Parkland Academy		
Somerset Pines Academy		
Somerset Village Academy		
South Broward Montessori Charter School		
Summit Academy Charter School		
Sunshine Elementary Charter		
West Broward Academy		

Source: School Board of Broward County 2023 2024.

E. Analysis of Infrastructure Needs for Existing and Proposed School Facilities

Broward County currently has ~~326~~ 327 public school facilities, including, elementary, middle, high, charter, and special schools. Major infrastructure, including roads, drainage, sanitary sewer, and potable water facilities, is available to support existing and proposed school facilities; however, there are several school infrastructure priority areas need current and future attention.

1. Pedestrian infrastructure. Pedestrian infrastructure development includes improvements to sidewalks, crosswalks, crossing guard posts, bus loops/parent loops and parking lots. Safe walking is a priority for students residing within a 2-mile radius of schools. Revisions of Florida State Statute 1006.23 for Hazardous Walking Conditions ~~to include~~ require inclusion of Middle and High School children, in addition to Elementary School children, would reduce student injury hazard/risk significantly.
2. Outdoor Athletic Facility's Infrastructure. Outdoor athletic facilities including student playgrounds (poured-in-place surfaces, shade covers, etc.), sport field safety netting, bleachers, safety handrails, etc., that continually need maintenance, repair and replacement.

3. Indoor Stage/Theatre, Gym, Band, Etc. Infrastructure. Ongoing improvements are made to stage rigging, catwalks, safety handrails, theatre curtains, gym flooring, bleachers, safety handrails, band risers, staging, platforms, etc. to address fall protection hazards/risks.
4. Covered Walkway Infrastructure. Ongoing improvements are made to walkways that connect classroom portables, and classrooms to bus/parent loop areas.
5. Trash/Refuse Compactors. Trash collection facilities are being upgraded with compactors at selected district schools/facilities to improve sanitation, safety and cost reduction components.
6. Exterior/Interior Lighting Infrastructure. Improvements to lighting include replacement of fluorescent/incandescent light technology with the LED (light emitting diode) technology for significant safety, security, light quality and energy conservation impacts.
7. Onsite Surface Water Infrastructure Management. Stormwater management improvements include system assessments, maintenance repair, and recertification with the local drainage districts.

The development review and site selection process of any proposed school must consider infrastructure needs. The procedures and processes are outlined in Sections V and VI of the Third Amended ILA. The School Board requires all major expansion, remodeling and/or replacements projects (exceeding \$1,000,000) to undergo a Master Planning process. This process involves public input and evaluates infrastructure issues, such as site circulation, parking, retention areas and public utility locations.

The District ~~intends to~~ has engaged a consultant to conduct a Facility Condition Assessment. It will provide a comprehensive set of data addressing multiple aspects of the built environment, including infrastructure needs. The assessment will be used as part of the District's Long-Range Facility Master Plan. The District ~~has also~~ will continue to ~~implemented some~~ measures and programs that address climate change impacts and will continue to explore opportunities to reduce those impacts.

Data & Analysis

A. Population and Housing Conditions

1. Population Growth in Broward County

Broward County has experienced significant population growth since 1970. As Table PSF-4 below illustrates, in 1970 Broward County had a population of 620,100 and the 2020 Census population count was 1,944,375, a growth of 214%. Though the County is almost fully developed, expectations are that growth is expected to continue through urban infill and development. Between 2020 and 2025, the County's population is expected to increase by 43%. The future pace of growth is

expected to decline, as Broward transitions from large tracts of “Greenfield” development to “redevelopment.” However, with the addition of lands in the northwest “Wedge” near Parkland, over two thousand acres of agricultural land were transferred into Broward County from Palm Beach County.

The population demographics are expected to change. During the 1970’s and early 1980’s, Broward’s median age increased due to an influx of retirees. The age 65 and older population peaked in the early 1980’s at 22%. Since that time, Broward County has experienced an increase in international migration of younger people and that percentage declined to 14% in 2010. In 2020, the percentage of the 65+ cohort increased to 17% and is expected to make up 25% of the population by 2050. As the population ages, Broward County is expected to experience a slight and gradual reduction in the percentage of its population ages 18 or under. Between 2020 and 2050, the percentage of this age group is estimated to decline from ~~21.0%~~ 20.96% to ~~19.6%~~ 18.59%.

Table PSF-4: Population, Broward County 1970-2050

Year	Total Population	Average Annual Change *		Median Age **	Percent (%) Under 18 ***	Percent (%) 65 or over
		Percent (%)	Population			
1970	620,100	8.6	28,615	38.7	29	18
1980	1,018,257	6.4	39,816	38.7	22	22
1990	1,255,531	2.3	23,727	37.8	21	21
2000	1,623,018	2.9	36,749	37.8	24	16
2010	1,748,066	0.8	12,505	39.7	22	14
2020	1,944,375	1.1	19,631	-	20.96	17.23
2025	2,006,705	0.6	12,466	-	20.00	19.89
2030	2,076,176	0.7	13,894	-	19.68	22.32
2035	2,125,803	0.5	9,925	-	19.45	23.79
2040	2,161,120	0.3	7,063	-	19.16	24.52
2045	2,189,279	0.3	5,632	-	18.83	24.75

2050	2,213,838	0.2	4,912	-	18.59	25.20
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* Calculated by previous 10-year period (Decennial Census counts), or previous 5-year period (for BEBR projections).
 BEBR source data extending to 2055 not available until 2025-26.

** Median Age data not available from BEBR.

*** Calculation of percentage 18 or under for 2015-2045 is limited to those aged 50-17 (does not include those age 18).

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Decennial Census for years 1970, 1980, 1990, 2000, 2010 & 2020.

University of Florida Bureau of Economic and Business Research (BEBR), Detailed Population Projections by Age, Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin, for Florida and Its Counties, 2025-2050, With Estimates for 2022-2023.

2. School Age Population

Broward's school-age population has experienced considerable growth since 1970. Table PSF-5 shows the actual and projected growth of the school age population between 1970 and 2050. It shows that while the growth of school age population will ~~continue to grow~~ fluctuate between 2025-2050, the rate of that growth will continue to decline.

Table PSF-5: School Age Population, Broward County 1970-2050

Year	School Age Population			Percent of Population		
	K-12 *	Higher Ed **	Total	K-12 *	Higher Ed **	Total
1970	133,064	118,673	251,737	22	19	41
1980	164,431	250,044	414,475	16	25	41
1990	177,638	317,283	494,921	14	25	39
2000	279,888	348,245	628,133	17	22	39
2010	288,093	371,647	659,740	17	21	38
2020	300,952	404,112	705,064	15.5	20.8	36.3
2025	289,991	431,526	721,517	14.5	21.5	36
2030	295,976	425,791	721,767	14.3	20.5	34.8
2035	301,114	419,175	720,289	14.2	19.7	33.9
2040	303,294	420,053	723,347	14.0	19.4	33.5
2045	301,786	421,357	723,143	13.8	19.2	33.0
2050	300,314	427,344	727,658	13.6	19.3	32.9

*Includes population ages 5 to 17.

**Includes population ages 18 to 34.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Decennial Census for years 1970, 1980, 1990, 2000, 2010, 2020;

University of Florida Bureau of Economic and Business Research (BEBR), Detailed Population Projections by Age, Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin, for Florida and Its Counties, 2025-2050, With Estimates for 2022-2023

BEBR source data extending to 2055 not available until 2025-26.

3. Housing Characteristics and Trends

The housing industry responded to the influx of retirees during the 1970's and 1980's by building large numbers of multi-family condominiums and apartments. Between 1970 and 1990, single family homes grew by nearly 87,000 units, while multi-family homes grew by ~~264,000~~ 265,000 units (averaging 13,000 per year).

During the 1990's, growth in the southwest and northwest portions of Broward shifted new construction emphasis back to single-family homes. Single-family homes increased by nearly as much during the decade of the 1990's as they did for the twenty years prior. In the 2000's, large numbers of townhouse developments were constructed. In ~~2022~~ 2023, about half of all homes were single-family and half multi-family. Current construction trends favor high-density multi-family structures in eastern neighborhoods close to the beaches. In ~~2022~~ 2023, single-family homes represented about 48% of all dwelling units in Broward, with multi-family comprising 50% and other types 2%. (See Table PSF-6 below) The number of multi-family housing units increased in 2023 to 434,500 units, following slight declines between 2000 and 2010.

Vacancy rates are influenced primarily by the number of seasonally-occupied units and the magnitude of new residential construction. Much of the vacancy rate in Broward County may be attributed to seasonal residents. The vacancy rate reached its lowest in 2000 (11.7%), during a time when the County was experiencing intensive construction for single-family houses. At that time, the school-age population also spiked, particularly in the K-12 age group. Broward County's vacancy rate decreased to 12.6% in 2023. The school-age population decreased between 2020 and 2025 and continues to stagnate with slow growth or decreases through 2050. The relationship between the vacancy rate and school-age population is expected to loosen in the coming years as development patterns continue to shift from single-family homes to other types of housing.

Table PSF-6: Housing Characteristics, Broward County 1970-2023

Year	Total Units	Single-Family	% Single-Family	Multi-Family	Other	Owner Occupied	Renter Occupied	% Vacant	% Owner Occupied (Excludes Vacancies)
1970	253,325	149,447	59	94,017	9,861	161,962	60,601	12.1	72.8
1980	477,468	202,898	42.5	258,987	15,583	299,730	117,787	12.6	71.8
1990	628,660	236,321	37.6	358,665	33,674	359,570	168,872	15.9	68
2000	741,043	303,357	40.9	409,756	27,930	454,750	199,695	11.7	69.5
2010	806,858	392,858*	48.7	390,365	23,635	463,511	205,387	17.1	69.3
2020	826,382	408,896*	49.5	393,649	23,837	442,633	262,309	14.7	62.8
2021	864,468	423,818*	49	416,015	24,635	473,136	274,579	13.5	63.3
2022	867,195	421,165*	48.6	427,257	18,773	471,737	281,347	13.2	62.6
2023	868,151	412,016*	47.5	434,500	21,635	485,158	273,695	12.6	63.9

* Includes single-family detached and attached (townhouses). For years prior to 2010, townhouses are treated as multi-family.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Decennial Census for years 1970, 1980, 1990, 2000, 2020; American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates for years 2021-2023; Table DP04.

Broward County's supply of vacant property has approached "build-out" status while still feeling the pressure of population growth. According to the US Census, Building Permit Survey Data, a total of ~~3,002-2,008~~ residential building permits were issued in Broward County in ~~2023~~ from January through December 2024. The majority (~~73%-64%~~) were for multi-family construction permits, which have seen a steady increase since 2012. The demand for rental units includes new households and households switching from owning to renting. This growth in renter households reflects in part the sharp decline in the national homeownership rate after 2004. While many factors drove that decline, the massive wave of foreclosures after the housing crash was a key contributor.

B. Current Profile of Broward County Public Schools

1. Summary Profile of Public Schools in Broward County

The numbers of school buildings, student stations and classrooms are reflected in Table PSF-7. The majority of buildings and student stations are for elementary students, ~~53%-46%~~ and ~~43%-44%~~, respectively. Elementary schools have the highest level of relocatable stations (~~7,660~~) (11,374) and the highest level of relocatable classrooms (~~385~~) (631). As noted in Table PSF-8, most of the school facility buildings were constructed in the last 30 years. Appendix PSF-A depicts the locations of all public schools in Broward County.

Table PSF-7: Summary Profile of School Capacity

School Type	Permanent Buildings	Relocatable Buildings	Permanent Stations	Relocatable/ Modular Stations	Permanent Classrooms	Relocatable/ Modular Classrooms	Permanent Net Sq. Ft.	Relocatable/ Modular Net Sq. Ft.
Elementary	1,055	619	110,687	11,374	5,838	631	15,147,340	308,800
Middle	323	323	57,484	6,104	2,412	277	7,063,858	279,669
High	452	263	75,780	6,225	3,041	249	9,663,360	222,036
Special	180	134	11,831	2,415	807	121	2,455,239	151,160
Charter	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Total:	2,010	1,339	255,782	26,118	12,098	1,278	34,329,797	961,665

Source: School Board of Broward County, Florida Inventory of School Houses (FISH) data ~~2023-2024~~.

Table PSF-8: Age of School Facility Buildings

School Type	% of sq.ft.	% of sq.ft.	% of sq.ft.	% of sq.ft.	% of sq.ft.	% of sq.ft.
	10 years or less	11-20 years	21-30 years	31-40 years	41-50 years	over 50 years
Elementary Schools	0.2%	17.2%	28.0%	29.4%	8.9%	16.1%
Middle Schools	1.3%	12.5%	31.8%	20.7%	12.1%	21.6%
High Schools	2.2%	14.7%	28.1%	7.6%	14.5%	33.1%
Special Schools	0.0%	13.3%	20.9%	24.1%	16.5%	29.0%
Charter Schools	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Source: School Board of Broward County Florida Inventory of School Houses (FISH) data ~~2023~~ 2024.

2. Elementary Schools

There are ~~140~~ 137 physical public elementary schools in Broward County as of ~~2023-24~~ 2024-25, not including schools without attendance. There are three K-8 Combination schools. A profile of the existing elementary schools is depicted in Table PSF-9 below.

Table PSF-9: Current Profile - Broward County Elementary Schools ~~2022-23~~ 2024-25

Facility Name		Site Size (Acres)	Age Range	Permanent Buildings	Relocatable Buildings	Current Enrollment (Benchmark Day)	LOS Capacity	% of Capacity
1.	Annabel C. Perry PK-8	10	1969-2005	9	8	577	957	60.3%
2.	Atlantic West Elementary	8	1974-2004	6	13	614	1,009	60.9%

3.	Banyan Elementary	10	1980-2009	4	5	424	831	51.0%
4.	Bayview Elementary	2	1958-2000	4	0	548	629.2	87.1%
	Beachside Montessori Village	5	2008-2008	3	0	803	822	97.7%
5.	Bennett Elementary	8	1952-2007	10	0	288	542	53.1%
6.	Boulevard Heights Elementary	10	1961-2008	15	0	588	893.2	65.8%
7.	Broadview Elementary	10	1965-2006	5	11	681	1,020	66.8%
8.	Broward Estates Elementary	10	1957-2007	18	0	248	765	32.4%
9.	Castle Hill Elementary	9	1969-2007	8	17	576	817	70.5%
10.	Central Park Elementary	13	1990-2004	10	10	762	1,123	67.9%
11.	Challenger Elementary	8	2000-2004	3	0	894	1,100	81.3%
12.	Chapel Trail Elementary	10	1994-2003	6	0	648	1,159	55.9%
13.	Charles Drew Elementary	15	1990-1990	9	0	391	694	56.3%
14.	Coconut Creek Elementary	10	1969-2002	6	3	464	831	55.8%
15.	Coconut Palm Elementary	12	2000-2000	2	3	497	902	55.1%
16.	Colbert Elementary	10	1952-2008	5	0	585	893	65.5%
17.	Collins Elementary	10	1957-2005	11	0	253	408	62.0%
18.	Cooper City Elementary	10	1970-2007	3	2	758	771	98.3%
19.	Coral Cove Elementary	12	2004-2004	3	0	470	913	51.5%
20.	Coral Park Elementary	11	1989-2007	12	0	499	776	64.3%
21.	Coral Springs Elementary	11	1974-2006	6	2	452	998	45.3%
22.	Country Hills Elementary	15	1990-2006	10	0	873	934	93.5%
23.	Country Isles Elementary	9	1987-2004	13	6	765	1078	71.0%
24.	Cresthaven Elementary	10	1992-2008	7	0	469	736	63.7%

25.	C. Robert Markham Elementary	9	1967-2004	10	4 3	577	691	83.5%
26.	Croissant Park Elementary	12	1992-2003	7	2	673	846	79.6%
27.	Cypress Elementary	13	1969-2010	8	2	774	909	85.1%
28.	Dania Elementary	7	1958-2007	11	3	461	625.9	73.7%
29.	Davie Elementary	9	1977-2003	5	4	632	741	85.3%
30.	Deerfield Beach Elementary	14	1927-2010	11	3	579	705.1	82.1%
31.	Deerfield Park Elementary	11	1978-2005	10	0	445	826.1	53.9%
32.	Dillard Elementary	10	1994-1994	7	2	606	835	72.6%
33.	Discovery Elementary	14	2008-2009	3	0	789	1036.2	76.1%
34.	Dolphin Bay Elementary	12	2005-2005	3	0	546	913	59.8%
35.	Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. Montessori Academy	11	1968-2007	7	2	468	711.7	65.8%
36.	Driftwood Elementary	8	1960-2003	13 15	11	462	758	60.9%
37.	Eagle Point Elementary	12	1994-2009	8	4	1186	1304	91.0%
38.	Eagle Ridge Elementary	12	1994-1994	6	0	743	959	77.5%
39.	Embassy Creek Elementary	14	1991-2008	7	0	1153	1116.5	103.3%
40.	Endeavour Primary Learning Center	13	2002-2002	2	0	351	515	68.2%
41.	Everglades Elementary	10	1998-2005	4	8	840	1,220	68.9%
42.	Fairway Elementary	11	1968-2005	10	0	512	1,027	49.8%
43.	Flamingo Elementary	15	1975-2006	4	9	678	797	85.1%
44.	Floranada Elementary	11	1999-1999	2	0	749	895.4	83.6%
45.	Forest Hills Elementary	9	1975-2004	4	0	665	874.5	76.0%
46.	Fox Trail Elementary	26	1997-2004	4	7	1107	1,304	84.9%
47.	Gator Run Elementary	12	1998-2004	3	16	1,154	1,452	79.5%

48.	Griffin Elementary	10	1979-1991	4	4	556	687	80.9%
49.	Gulfstream Academy of Hallandale Beach	27	2003-2003	22	25	1267	1,988	63.7%
50.	Harbordale Elementary	5	1959-2008	13	0	482	528	91.3%
51.	Hawkes Bluff Elementary	15	1990-2006	10	10	646	1,044	61.9%
52.	Heron Heights Elementary	12	2007-2008	3	0	1042	1,036	100.6%
53.	Hollywood Central Elementary	7	1992-1995	9	1	311	756	41.2%
54.	Hollywood Hills Elementary	12	1959-2007	9	0	644	844.8	76.2%
55.	Hollywood Park Elementary	12	1969-1991	4	0	404	652.3	61.9%
56.	Horizon Elementary	8	1974-2001	6	2	547	729.3	75.0%
57.	Indian Trace Elementary	10	1990-1990	9	10	670	843	79.5%
58.	James S. Hunt Elementary	13	1973-2004	6 7	0	490	925.1	53.0%
59.	Lake Forest Elementary	13	1961-2006	11	11	582	928	62.7%
60.	Lakeside Elementary	12	1997-2001	3	0	499	830.5	60.1%
61.	Larkdale Elementary	10	1961-2008	16	2	430	685.3	62.7%
62.	Lauderhill Paul Turner Elementary	8	1995-1995	6	0	615	959.2	64.1%
63.	Liberty Elementary	12	2001-2004	3	1	677	1,386	48.8%
64.	Lloyd Estates Elementary	8	1968-2008	9	8	409	691	59.2%
65.	Manatee Bay Elementary	12	2001-2004	3	10	975	1,320	73.9%
66.	Maplewood Elementary	10	1980-2004	5	8	471	961	49.0%
67.	Margate Elementary	11	1962-2007	46 17	0	1010	1,326	76.2%
68.	Mary M. Bethune Elementary	18	1961-2008	42 2	0	398	763	52.1%
69.	McNab Elementary	10	1993-2002	8	0	554	745	74.4%
70.	Meadowbrook Elementary	15	1958-2009	12	6	704	809	87.0%

71.	Miramar Elementary	11	1991-2004	7	1	410	1021.9	40.1%
72.	Mirror Lake Elementary	13	1969-2009	8	7	637	791	80.5%
73.	Morrow Elementary	10	1976-2008	7	0	558	914.1	61.0%
74.	Nob Hill Elementary	8	1975-2004	3	7 3	526	781	67.3%
75.	Norcrest Elementary	10	1976-2008	11	0	682	1013.1	67.3%
76.	North Andrews Gardens Elementary	10	1996-2006	7	6	741	921	80.5%
77.	North Fork Elementary	10	1965-2007	10	0	431	784.3	55.0%
78.	North Lauderdale Elementary	13	1974-2006	8	0	668	1023	65.3%
79.	North Side Elementary	3	1927-2001	8	0	291	669	43.5%
	Nova Blanche Forman Elementary	10	1965-2003	5	4	769	846	90.9%
	Nova Dwight D. Eisenhower Elementary	10	1969-2003	8	0	776	855	90.8%
80.	Oakland Park Elementary	7	1927-2004	13	0	557	924	60.3%
81.	Oakridge Elementary	8	1959-1993	13	6 0	437	665.5	65.7%
82.	Orange Brook Elementary	9	2006-2006	3	0	705	913	77.2%
83.	Oriole Elementary	10	1971-2005	6	2 0	721	806.3	89.4%
84.	Palm Cove Elementary	15	1992-2008	10	9 2	389	958.1	40.6%
85.	Palmview Elementary	10	1969-2009	6	3	545	732	74.5%
86.	Panther Run Elementary	12	1997-1997	2	4 0	345	855.8	40.3%
87.	Park Lakes Elementary	15	2000-2006	4	0	895	1,214	73.7%
88.	Park Ridge Elementary	10	1972-2008	7	0	548	601	91.2%
89.	Park Springs Elementary	12	1990-2004	10	0	799	1307.9	61.1%
90.	Park Trails Elementary	12	2000-2008	4	0	977	1,404	69.6%
91.	Parkside Elementary	10	1999-2008	4	2	713	1,078	66.1%

92.	Pasadena Lakes Elementary	10	1971-2008	8	0	486	710	68.5%
93.	Pembroke Lakes Elementary	8	1976-2007	5	4	625	741	84.3%
94.	Pembroke Pines Elementary	10	1965-2008	6	5	598	709	84.3%
95.	Peters Elementary	11	1958-2008	17	12	558	845	66.0%
96.	Pines Lakes Elementary	10	1979-2009	7	0	427	921	46.4%
97.	Pinewood Elementary	10	1979-2001	5	11	591	1038	56.9%
98.	Plantation Elementary	12	1999-1999	2	0	591	895	66.0%
99.	Plantation Park Elementary	10	1967-2002	4	0	489	579	84.5%
100.	Pompano Beach Elementary	19	1992-1992	9	2	511	628	81.4%
101.	Quiet Waters Elementary	23	1990-2008	12	46 14	1115	1600	69.7%
102.	Ramblewood Elementary	10	1977-2004	4	1	657	1004.3	65.4%
103.	Riverglades Elementary	10	1991-2016	7	0	1009	1,252	80.6%
104.	Riverland Elementary	9	1991-2008	7	0	497	657	75.7%
105.	Riverside Elementary	10	1987-2001	11	3	681	789	86.3%
106.	Rock Island Elementary	11	2001-2008	4	0	530	638	83.1%
107.	Royal Palm Elementary	15	1971-2004	9	7	755	1012	74.6%
108.	Sanders Park Elementary	12	1965-2004	8	5	441	755	58.4%
109.	Sandpiper Elementary	14	1989-2006	12	0	613	999.9	61.3%
110.	Sawgrass Elementary	13	1993-2007	8	0	865	1,184	73.1%
111.	Sea Castle Elementary	12	1990-2004	11	0	890	1,111	80.1%
112.	Sheridan Hills Elementary	7	1971-2001	6	0	409	668	61.3%
113.	Sheridan Park Elementary	13	1966-2008	7	0	477	891	53.5%
114.	Silver Lakes Elementary	12	1997-1997	2	1	322	856	37.6%
115.	Silver Palms Elementary	14	1995-2001	3	0	459	897.6	51.1%

116.	Silver Ridge Elementary	13	1989-2008	14	6	841	1002	83.9%
117.	Silver Shores Elementary	12	2002-2003	3	0	333	902	36.9%
118.	Stephen Foster Elementary	9	1961-2007	16	0	637	817.3	77.9%
119.	Stirling Elementary	9	1991-2007	7	3	536	767	69.9%
120.	Sunland Park Academy	4	1992-1994	3	0	419	528	79.4%
121.	Sunset Lakes Elementary	12	2002-2008	4	0	665	1,430	46.5%
122.	Sunshine Elementary	9	1964-2002	15 <u>14</u>	0	427	823.9	51.8%
123.	Tamarac Elementary	8	1974-2004	7	0	594	1,419	41.9%
124.	Tedder Elementary	12	1964-2004	14	0	619	1,364	45.4%
125.	Thurgood Marshall Elementary	8	1991-2002	6	1	322	803	40.1%
126.	Tradewinds Elementary	12	1995-2008	4	9	930	1,380	67.4%
127.	Tropical Elementary	10	1971-2008	6	0	780	946	82.5%
128.	Village Elementary	11	1968-2009	13	0	678	917	73.9%
129.	Virginia Shuman Young Elementary	8	1993-1993	8	0	461	1,086	42.5%
130.	Walker Elementary	9	1959-2009	8 <u>9</u>	0	390	895	43.6%
131.	Watkins Elementary	10	1995-1995	2	0	626	915	68.4%
132.	Welleby Elementary	13	1991-2004	6	6	479	687	69.7%
133.	West Hollywood Elementary	11	1991-1991	5	5	322	803	40.1%
134.	Westchester Elementary	10	1976-2009	10	6 <u>1</u>	979	1,060	92.4%
135.	Westwood Heights Elementary	9	1958-2008	12	2	522	859.1	60.8%
136.	Wilton Manors Elementary	8	1995-1998	5	0	567	677	83.8%
137.	Winston Park Elementary	12	1990-2004	12	0	950	1191	79.8%
Total:		1,502		1,030	404	83,667	124,065	65.89%

Source: School Board of Broward County, ~~2023~~ 2024.

For the ~~2023-24~~ 2024-25 school year, all but ~~one~~ two elementary schools met the LOS standards. Only Embassy Creek Elementary and Heron Heights Elementary had enrollment greater than ~~its~~ their LOS capacity, which is the adopted LOS standard. Elementary school locations and attendance zones/concurrency service areas (CSAs) are illustrated in Appendix PSF-B. Elementary school enrollment, including prekindergarten, for ~~2023-24~~ 2024-25, not including Broward Virtual Elementary, centers, charters, or schools without attendance areas, is ~~88,304~~ 83,667 students.

3. Middle Schools

There are 37 public middle schools in Broward County as of ~~2023-24~~ 2024-25 not including Broward Virtual Middle or schools without attendance boundaries. A profile of these schools is shown by Table PSF-10.

Table PSF-10: Current Profile – Broward County Middle Schools ~~2023-24~~ 2024-25

	Facility Name	Site Size (Acres)	Age Range	Permanent Buildings	Relocatable Buildings	Current Enrollment (Benchmark Day)	LOS Capacity	% of Capacity
1.	Apollo Middle	15	1969-2007	8	16	1,145	1,559	73.4%
2.	Attucks Middle	24	1960-1997	8	0	637	1,367	46.6%
3.	Bair Middle	10	1975-1993	4	5	705	1,319	53.5%
4.	Coral Springs Middle	23	1975-2005	4	0	986	2,094	47.1%
5.	Crystal Lake Middle	15	1971-2002	3	13	931	1,585	58.7%
6.	Deerfield Beach Middle	33	1960-2003	10	4	1,149	1,491	77.1%
7.	Driftwood Middle	22	1961-2005	13	4	951	1,734	54.8%
8.	Falcon Cove Middle	21	1999-2020	3	0	2,098	2,497	84.0%
9.	Forest Glen Middle	20	1990-2004	19	0	1,038	1,790	58.0%
10.	Glades Middle	20	2006-2008	4	8	1,034	2,026	51.0%
11.	Indian Ridge Middle	26	1995-2005	5	28	1,837	2,233	82.3%
12.	James S. Rickards Middle	13	1968-2004	5	38 <u>35</u>	776	1,704	45.5%
13.	Lauderdale Lakes Middle	14	1969-1976	4	17	778	1,246	62.4%
14.	Lauderhill 6-12	22	1969-1995	7	8	711	1,055	67.4%
15.	Lyons Creek Middle	14	1999-2006	3	3 <u>0</u>	1,478	2,108	70.1%
16.	Margate Middle	23	1966-2001	9	1	937	1,522	61.5%

17.	McNicol Middle	12	1997-1997	2	0	620	1,451	42.7%
18.	Millennium 6-12 Collegiate Academy	13	2001-2006	4	7	1,461	1,780	82.1%
19.	New Renaissance Middle	20	2000-2000	4	0	1,002	1,723	58.2%
20.	New River Middle	18	1995-1995	3	6 1	1,577	1,536	102.7%
21.	Olsen Middle	20	1954-1991	18	0	600	1,188	50.5%
22.	Parkway Middle	15	1958-2010	27 18	0	910	2,023	45.0%
23.	Pines Middle	21	1993-2005	3	0	642	1,946	33.0%
24.	Pioneer Middle	16	1975-1991	5	44	1,451	1,662	87.3%
25.	Plantation Middle	22	1969-2004	5	0	561	887	63.3%
26.	Pompano Beach Middle	14	1964-2008	10	9 10	1,091	1,246	87.6%
27.	Ramblewood Middle	17	1976-2005	4	0	1,002	1,448	69.2%
28.	Sawgrass Springs Middle	20	1995-1998	8	3 1	965	1,342	71.9%
29.	Seminole Middle	21	1958-2009	5	42 15	1,024	1,415	72.4%
30.	Silver Lakes Middle	20	1983-2002	15	0	737	1,152	64.0%
31.	Silver Trail Middle	22	1995-2009	3	27 12	1,192	1,659	71.9%
32.	Sunrise Middle	19	1991-1999	15	8	1,137	1,403	81.0%
33.	Tequesta Trace Middle	23	1990-2006	19	4	1,310	1,500	87.3%
34.	Walter C. Young Middle	30	1987-2008	16	0	690	1,451	47.6%
35.	Westglades Middle	24	2001-2001	4	19	1,642	1,834	89.5%
36.	Westpine Middle	18	1990-2006	19	0	738	1,419	52.0%
37.	William Dandy Middle	19	1991-1995	19	5	659	1,246	52.9%
Total:		719		308	264	38,202	58,641	65.1%

Source: School Board of Broward County, ~~2023-24~~ 2024-25.

Middle school locations and attendance zones/concurrency service areas (CSAs) are illustrated in Appendix PSF-C. Middle school enrollment for ~~2023-24~~ 2024-25 is ~~39,804~~ 38,202 students not including Broward Virtual Middle, centers, or charters. For the ~~2023-24~~ 2024-25 school year, all but one middle school satisfied the LOS standards. Only New River Middle had enrollment greater than their LOS capacity, which is the adopted LOS standard.

4. High Schools

There are 27 public high schools in Broward County as of ~~2023-24~~ 2024-25 not including Broward Virtual High or schools without attendance boundaries. A profile of these schools is shown by Table PSF-11.

Table PSF-11: Current Profile – Broward County High Schools ~~2023-24~~ 2024-25

Facility Name	Site Size (Acres)	Age Range	Permanent Buildings	Relocatable Buildings	Current Enrollment (Benchmark Day)	LOS Capacity	% of Capacity
1. Blanche Ely High	39	1952-2010	23	0	1,931	3,011	64.1%
2. Boyd H. Anderson High	32	1972-2010	14	1	2,286	3,138	72.8%
3. Charles W. Flanagan High	42	1995-2019	14	0	2,213	3,053	72.5%
4. Coconut Creek High	40	1964-2000	15	34	1,982	2,849	69.6%
5. Cooper City High	35	1971-2009	31	2	2,417	2,489	97.1%
6. Coral Glades High	45	2003-2008	4	0	2,860	2,910	98.3%
7. Coral Springs High	37	1975-2005	9	13	2,221	3,219	69.0%
8. Cypress Bay High	45	2001-2020	9	0	4,585	5,088	90.1%
9. Deerfield Beach High	40	1969-2010	16	22	2,144	2,874	74.6%
10. Dillard 6-12	52	1959-2019	17	0	2,030	2,834	71.6%
11. Everglades High	45	2002-2010	5	22	1,994	3,016	66.1%
12. Fort Lauderdale High	28	1958-2007	12	0	2,288	2,236	102.3%
13. Hallandale High	28	1976-1976	6	10	1,055	1,819	58.0%
14. Hollywood Hills High	30	1968-2006	7	19	1,720	2,389	72.0%
15. J. P. Taravella High	31	1979-2006	10	18	2,456	3,742	65.6%
16. Marjory Stoneman Douglas High	45	1990-2020	45 <u>14</u>	2 <u>11</u>	3,098	3,385	91.5%
17. McArthur High	40	1958-2002	31	5	1,868	2,341	79.8%
18. Miramar High	38	1969-2005	13	8 <u>0</u>	1,965	2,808	70.0%
19. Monarch High	45	2002-2005	7	10	2,237	2,366	94.5%

20. Northeast High	52	1958-2010	29 <u>24</u>	3	1,717	2,109	81.4%
21. Piper High	30	1971-2007	48 <u>19</u>	39 <u>0</u>	2,266	2,619	86.5%
22. Plantation High	35	1963-2009	22	3 <u>0</u>	1,702	2,861	59.5%
23. South Broward High	25	1947-2008	28 <u>27</u>	0	2,372	2,527	93.9%
24. South Plantation High	32	1969-2006	15	7	2,321	2,615	88.8%
25. Stranahan High	38	1951-2004	27	2	1,308	2,558	51.1%
26. West Broward High	43	2007-2008	8	0	2,543	3,038	83.7%
27. Western High	40	1979-2009	19	23	3,560	3,764	94.6%
Total:		1,032	418	202	61,139	77,658	78.7%

Source: School Board of Broward County, ~~2023~~ 2024.

High school locations and attendance zones/concurrency service areas (CSAs) are illustrated in Figure PSF-D. High school enrollment for ~~2023-24~~ 2024-25 was ~~61,675~~ 61,139 students, not including Broward Virtual High, centers or charters, or schools without attendance boundaries. For the ~~2023-24~~ 2024-25 school year, ~~Monarch~~ Fort Lauderdale High School is the only high school with enrollment greater than the LOS capacity. Note: Atlantic Technical, McFatter Technical, Sheridan Technical, Nova, College Academy at BC, and Pompano Beach Institute of International Studies are not traditional high schools with attendance boundaries/concurrency service areas, and therefore are not subject to LOS requirements.

5. Charter Schools

There are ~~90~~ 88 charter schools operating in Broward County as of the ~~2023-24~~ 2024-25 school year. The profiles of these schools are shown in Table PSF-12.

Table PSF-12: Current Profile – Broward County Charter Schools ~~2023-24~~ 2024-25

School Name & Location		<u>Grades Served</u>	Contract Capacity	Enrollment 2024-25	Over/(Under) <u>Contract Capacity</u>	Projected Enrollment 2029-30
1.	Academic Solutions Academy - A 2000 W. Commercial Blvd Fort Lauderdale, FL 33309	9-12	350	213	-137	213
2.	Academic Solutions High School	9-12	350	227	-123	227

School Name & Location	<u>Grades Served</u>	Contract Capacity	Enrollment 2024-25	Over/(Under) <u>Contract Capacity</u>	Projected Enrollment 2029-30
2000 W. Commercial Blvd Fort Lauderdale, FL 33309					
3. Andrews High School (f/k/a Mavericks High School of North Broward) 3500 N. Andrews Avenue Pompano Beach, FL 33064	9-12	550	255	-295	255
4. Ascend Career Academy 5251 Coconut Creek Parkway Margate, FL 33063	9-12	1,000	217	-783	217
5. Atlantic Montessori Charter School 9893 Pines Boulevard Pembroke Pines, FL 33024	K-3	144	72	-72	72
6. Atlantic Montessori Charter School - West Campus 2550 South Flamingo Rd. Davie, FL 33325	K-5	150	123	-27	123
7. Avant Garde Academy 2025 McKinley Street Hollywood, FL 33020	6-12	1,074	1,130	56	1,130
8. <u>Avant Garde Academy Foundation K8-Broward</u> <u>2025 McKinley Street</u> <u>Hollywood, FL 33020</u>	K-2	100	93	-7	93
9. Avant Garde Academy K8-Broward 2025 McKinley Street Hollywood, FL 33020	K-5	1050	963	-87	963
10. Ben Gamla Charter School 2620 Hollywood Boulevard Hollywood, FL 33020	K-5	625	355	-270	355

School Name & Location	<u>Grades Served</u>	Contract Capacity	Enrollment 2024-25	Over/(Under) <u>Contract Capacity</u>	Projected Enrollment 2029-30
11. Ben Gamla Charter School North Campus Broward 2620 Hollywood Boulevard Hollywood, FL 33020	K-5	900	292	-608	292
12. Ben Gamla Charter School South Broward 6501 W. Sunrise Boulevard Plantation, FL 33313	K-8	1,035	292	-743	292
13. BridgePrep Academy of Broward K-8 1400 N. 46th Avenue Hollywood, FL 33021	K-8	1000	145	-855	145
14. Bridge Prep Academy of Hollywood Hills 1400 N. 46th Avenue Hollywood, FL 33021	K-5	500	353	-147	353
15. Broward Math and Science Schools 6101 N.W. 31st Street Margate, FL 33063	K-8	1,200	270	-930	270
16. Central Charter School 4515 North State Road 7 Lauderdale Lakes, FL 33319	K-8	1600	1392	-208	1392
17. Championship Academy of Distinction at Davie (f/k/a Florida Intercultural Academy West) 3367 N. University Drive Davie, FL 33024	K-8	692	420	-272	420
18. Championship Academy of Distinction at Hollywood (f/k/a Florida Intercultural Academy) 1100 Hillcrest Drive Hollywood, FL 33021	K-5	600	258	-342	258

School Name & Location	<u>Grades Served</u>	Contract Capacity	Enrollment 2024-25	Over/(Under) <u>Contract Capacity</u>	Projected Enrollment 2029-30
19. Championship Academy of Distinction Middle School 1100 Hillcrest Drive Hollywood, FL 33021	6-8	374	245	-129	245
20. Charter School of Excellence 1217 S.E. 3rd Avenue Fort Lauderdale, FL 33316	K-5	310	166	-144	166
21. Charter School of Excellence at Davie 2801 N. University Drive Pembroke Pines, FL 33024	K-5	350	225	-125	225
22. City of Pembroke Pines East/West/Central 12350 Sheridan Street Pembroke Pines, FL 33026	K-5	2,470	2,028	-442	2,028
23. City of Pembroke Pines High 17189 Sheridan Street Pembroke Pines, FL 33331	6-12	2,144	2,174	30	2,174
24. City of Pembroke Pines Middle West/ Central 18500 Pembroke Road Pembroke Pines, FL 33029	6-8	1,398	1,352	-46	1,352
25. Coral Springs Charter School 3205 N. University Drive Coral Springs, FL 33065	6-12	1600	1,766	166	1766
26. Eagles' Nest Charter Academy (formerly Eagles' Nest Elementary Charter School) 3698 NW 15th Street Lauderhill, FL 33311	K-8	800	318	-482	318

School Name & Location	<u>Grades Served</u>	Contract Capacity	Enrollment 2024-25	Over/(Under) <u>Contract Capacity</u>	Projected Enrollment 2029-30
27. Eagles' Nest Middle Charter School 201 N. University Drive Coral Springs, FL 33071	6-8	800	50	-750	50
28. Everest Charter School 10038-10044 W. Mc Nab Road Tamarac, FL 33321	K-8	205	147	-58	147
29. Franklin Academy - Pembroke Pines (f/k/a Franklin Academy 'A') 18800 Pines Boulevard Pembroke Pines, FL 33029	K-8	1,750	1,351	-399	1,351
30. Franklin Academy - Pembroke Pines High School (f/k/a Franklin Academy 3) 5000 SW 207th Terrace Pembroke Pines, FL 33332	9-12	1,340	1,263	-77	1,263
31. Franklin Academy Cooper City (f/k/a Franklin Academy 'E') 6301 Flamingo Road Cooper City, FL 33330	K-8	1,385	1,316	-69	1,316
32. Franklin Academy 'F' 5000 SW 207th Terrace Pembroke Pines, FL 33332	K-8	1,340	923	-417	923
33. Franklin Academy Sunrise (f/k/a Franklin Academy 'B') 4500 NW 103rd Avenue Sunrise, FL 33351	K-8	1,340	1,337	-3	1,337
34. Greentree Prep Charter School	K-8	365	280	-85	280

School Name & Location	<u>Grades Served</u>	Contract Capacity	Enrollment 2024-25	Over/(Under) <u>Contract Capacity</u>	Projected Enrollment 2029-30
6301 SW 160th Avenue Southwest Ranches, FL 33331					
35. Hollywood Academy of Arts and Science 1705 Van Buren Street Hollywood, FL 33020	K-5	1,100	1,139	39	1,139
36. Hollywood Academy of Arts and Science Middle 1705 Van Buren Street Hollywood, FL 33020	6-8	450	447	-3	447
37. Imagine School at Broward 9001 Westview Drive Coral Springs, FL 33067	K-8	1,400	1,078	-322	1,078
38. Imagine Charter School at Weston 2500 Glades Circle Weston, FL 33327	K-8	1,075	1,092	17	1,092
39. Imagine Charter School at North Lauderdale Elementary 1395 S State Road 7 North Lauderdale, FL 33068	K-5	700	427	-273	427
40. Imagine Schools - Plantation Campus 8200 Peters Road Plantation, FL 33324	K-8	1,340	442	-898	442
41. Innovation Charter School 600 SW 3rd Street Pompano Beach 33060	K-5	580	402	-178	402
42. International School of Broward 3100 N. 75th Avenue Hollywood, FL 33024	6-12	675	72	-603	72

School Name & Location	<u>Grades Served</u>	Contract Capacity	Enrollment 2024-25	Over/(Under) <u>Contract Capacity</u>	Projected Enrollment 2029-30
43. International Studies Academy High School 2650 Van Buren Street Hollywood, Florida 33020	9-12	292	236	-56	236
44. International Studies Academy Middle School 2650 Van Buren Street Hollywood, Florida 33020	6-8	380	288	-92	288
45. New Life Charter Academy 3550 Davie Blvd Ft Lauderdale, FL 33312	K-5	300	112	-188	112
46. North Broward Academy of Excellence Elementary 8200 S.W. 17th Street North Lauderdale, FL 33068	K-5	763	666	-97	666
47. North Broward Academy of Excellence Middle 8200 S.W. 17th Street North Lauderdale, FL 33068	6-8	800	374	-426	374
48. Panacea Prep Charter School 201 N. University Drive Coral Springs, FL 33071	K-5	348	114	-234	114
49. Paragon Academy of Technology 502 N. 28th Avenue Hollywood, FL 33020	6-12	500	123	-377	123
50. Renaissance Charter School at Cooper City 2800 N. Palm Avenue Cooper City, FL 33026	K-8	1,504	1,215	-289	1,215
51. Renaissance Charter Middle School at Pines	6-8	1,420	479	-941	479

School Name & Location	<u>Grades Served</u>	Contract Capacity	Enrollment 2024-25	Over/(Under) <u>Contract Capacity</u>	Projected Enrollment 2029-30
10501 Pines Boulevard Pembroke Pines, FL 33026					
52. Renaissance Charter School at University 8399 N. University Drive Tamarac, FL 33321	K-8	1,504	1,448	-56	1,448
53. Renaissance Charter School at Coral Springs 6250 W. Sample Road Coral Springs, FL 33067	K-8	1,504	1,501	-3	1,501
54. Renaissance Charter School at Plantation 6701 W. Sunrise Boulevard Plantation, FL 33313	K-8	1,800	861	-939	861
55. Renaissance Charter Schools at Pines 10501 Pines Boulevard Pembroke Pines, FL 33026	K-5	1145	777	-368	777
56. RISE Academy School of Science and Technology 6101 N.W. 31st Street Margate, FL 33063	K-8	700	360	-340	360
57. <u>Sandra Marie Curtis High School</u> <u>424 W Sunrise Boulevard</u> <u>Fort Lauderdale, FL 33311</u>	9-12	550	276	-274	276
58. Somerset Academy Charter Conservatory High 20807 Johnson Street Pembroke Pines, FL 33029	9-12	400	400	0	400
59. Somerset Academy Charter High School Miramar 9300 Pembroke Road Miramar, FL 33025	9-12	1,000	329	-671	329

School Name & Location	<u>Grades Served</u>	Contract Capacity	Enrollment 2024-25	Over/(Under) <u>Contract Capacity</u>	Projected Enrollment 2029-30
60. Somerset Academy Charter School Miramar 12601 Somerset Boulevard Miramar, FL 33027	9-12	400	400	0	400
61. Somerset Academy Davie 3788 Davie Road Davie, FL 33314	9-12	1,000	329	-671	329
62. Somerset Academy East Preparatory 2000 S. State Road 7 Miramar, FL 33023	9-12	400	400	0	400
63. Somerset Academy Elementary 19620 Pines Boulevard Pembroke Pines, FL 33029	9-12	1,000	329	-671	329
64. Somerset Academy Elementary South Campus 19620 Pines Boulevard Pembroke Pines, FL 33029	9-12	400	400	0	400
65. Somerset Academy Charter High School 20805 Johnson Street Pembroke Pines, FL 33029	9-12	1,450	1,441	-9	1,441
66. Somerset Academy Key Middle School (f/k/a Somerset Academy Pompano Middle) 959 SE 6th Avenue Deerfield Beach, FL 33441	6-8	495	372	-123	372
67. Somerset Academy Middle 20803 Johnson Street Pembroke Pines, FL 33029	6-8	1,050	1,045	-5	1,045
68. Somerset Academy Miramar Middle 12601 Somerset Boulevard Miramar, FL 33027	6-8	480	408	-72	408

School Name & Location	<u>Grades Served</u>	Contract Capacity	Enrollment 2024-25	Over/(Under) <u>Contract Capacity</u>	Projected Enrollment 2029-30
69. Somerset Academy Neighborhood 9300 Pembroke Road Miramar, FL 33025	K-5	500	466	-34	466
70. Somerset Academy Pompano Elementary 1101 NW 33rd Street Pompano Beach, FL 33064	K-5	750	159	-591	159
71. Somerset Academy Riverside 2251 Riverside Drive Coral Springs, FL 33065	K-5	750	431	-319	431
72. Somerset Academy Riverside Middle School 2251 Riverside Drive Coral Springs, FL 33065	6-8	525	310	-215	310
73. Somerset Charter Academy at North Lauderdale 7101 Kimberly Boulevard North Lauderdale, FL 33068	K-8	1,000	700	-300	700
74. Somerset Academy Key Charter High School 959 SE 6th Avenue Deerfield Beach, FL 33441	9-12	740	301	-439	301
75. Somerset Miramar South 12425 S.W. 53rd Street Miramar, FL 33025	K-5	750	216	-534	216
76. Somerset Parkland Academy 8401 University Drive Parkland, FL 33076	K-8	1,280	991	-289	991
77. Somerset Pines Academy 901 N.E. 33rd Street Pompano Beach, FL 33064	K-5	900	453	-447	453

School Name & Location	<u>Grades Served</u>	Contract Capacity	Enrollment 2024-25	Over/(Under) <u>Contract Capacity</u>	Projected Enrollment 2029-30
78. Somerset Preparatory Academy Charter High School at North Lauderdale <u>Broward</u> Campus 7101 Kimberly Boulevard North Lauderdale, FL 33068	9-12	1,000	345	-655	345
79. Somerset Preparatory Charter Middle School 9300 Pembroke Road Miramar, FL 33025	6-8	600	364	-236	364
80. Somerset Village Academy 225 N.W. 29th Street Wilton Manors, FL 33311	K-5	750	252	-498	252
81. Somerset Village Charter Academy Middle School 225 N.W. 29th Street Wilton Manors, FL 33311	6-8	750	163	-587	163
82. South Broward Montessori Charter School 520 N.W. 5th Street Hallandale Beach, FL 33009	K-5	348	175	-173	175
83. Summit <u>Academy</u> Charter Academy 11421 NW 56th Drive Coral Springs, FL 33076	K-8	640	400	-240	400
84. SunEd High School of North Broward 1117 Banks Road Margate, FL 33063	9-12	550	332	-218	332
85. SunEd High School of South Broward 2744 Davie Boulevard Fort Lauderdale, FL 33312	9-12	400	358	-42	358

School Name & Location	<u>Grades Served</u>	Contract Capacity	Enrollment 2024-25	Over/(Under) <u>Contract Capacity</u>	Projected Enrollment 2029-30
86. SunFire High School (f/k/a SunEd High School) 2360 W. Oakland Park Boulevard Oakland Park, FL 33311	9-12	550	484	-66	484
Sunrise High (f/k/a Mavericks High of Central Broward County) 424 W. Sunrise Boulevard Fort Lauderdale, FL 33311		550	370	-180	N/A
87. Sunshine Elementary <u>Charter</u> 502 N. 28th Avenue Hollywood, FL 33020	K-5	500	221	-279	221
88. West Broward Academy (f/k/a West Broward Academy at Excelsior) 5281 Coconut Creek Parkway Margate, FL 33063	K-8	910	785	(125)	785
Sunrise High (f/k/a Mavericks High of Central Broward County) 424 W. Sunrise Boulevard Fort Lauderdale, FL 33311		550	400	-150	N/A
West Broward Academy (f/k/a West Broward Academy at Excelsior) 5281 Coconut Creek Parkway Margate, FL 33063		910	636	-274	N/A
Total:		73,989	49,699	-24,290	49,699

Source: School Board of Broward County, 2023 2024. Benchmark Day student enrollment from ~~TERMS~~ FOCUS Contract Capacity reported by Charter Schools Support.

Charter school locations are illustrated in Appendix PSF-E. They have a District-wide attendance zone/concurrency service area, which means they are not subject to LOS requirements. Charter

school enrollment for school enrollment for ~~2023-24~~ 2024-25 was ~~51,099~~ 49,699 students. Table PSF-12 indicates that charter schools are under-enrolled by ~~nearly 25,000~~ about 24,000 students.

C. Projected 5-Year School Enrollment, Capacity, LOS, and Improvement Costs

The analysis of the current and five (5) year projected data of school facilities is compiled in the LOS Plan contained within the Adopted District Educational Facilities Plan. It includes the years ~~2023-24~~ 2024-25 through ~~2027-28~~ 2028-29. The LOS Plan is a matrix that contains the data to demonstrate each elementary, middle, and high school's ability to meet the adopted LOS Standard during each DEFP period. It is calculated by dividing the projected enrollment by the LOS capacity of the facility. Based upon the newly adopted Third Amended and Restated ILA, LOS Capacity is implemented as the higher of: 100% gross capacity or 110% permanent FISH capacity.

1. Concurrency Costs – Affected Parties

The costs associated with achieving and maintaining the LOS during the five (5) year period are paid for by both public and private funding sources. The Revenue and Appropriations Summary within the Adopted DEFP details the primary public and private entities that pay for the capacity improvements. Property taxes are the primary revenue source. School impact fees are another source collected from developers to address capacity improvement costs.

School Impact fees are imposed and collected pursuant to the Broward County Land Development Code. Capital outlay funding in the DEFP is contingent on school impact fees being appropriated for a portion of the debt service, however, impact fees may also be used for other capacity additions that meet the requirements of a school impact fee project.

The Adopted DEFP includes costs associated with capacity additions for those school facilities not currently meeting the LOS. The improvement costs are derived from the financially feasible DEFP. There may be additional costs to meet concurrency which are addressed through Proportionate Share Mitigation provisions. These provisions and requirements are outlined in the Third Amended and Restated Interlocal Agreement, specifically, Sections 8.14 and 8.15.

2. Land Area Requirements

New schools or school additions are not planned which would require additional land. As such, the Adopted DEFP does not contain information to indicate the number of acres needed per school type or a listing of planned school site acquisitions.

In accordance with Growth Management Policy 1161, the School Board adopted new "urban school" standards intended to reduce the acreage amounts required to build schools given the diminishing availability of land in Broward County.

D. Projected 10-Year School Enrollment, Capacity, LOS and Improvement Costs

The long-term planning period for school facilities is ten years. Table PSF-13 below represents capacity needs information for the end of the ten-year period through ~~2033-34~~ 2034-35. The data compares the School District's LOS by grade level and Planning Area to the ~~2033-34~~ 2034-35 projected student enrollments and the available LOS capacity. The cumulative information presents a total LOS capacity of ~~265,629~~ 260,366 versus a projected enrollment of ~~163,127~~ 151,143 or an excess of ~~102,502~~ 109,223 seats. The cumulative total solely based on permanent capacity is ~~233,885~~ 226,969 with an excess of ~~70,758~~ 75,826 seats.

Table PSF-13: Projected 10-Year School Facilities by Planning Area and District-Wide

Planning Area	School Type	LOS (The Greater of 110% Permanent Capacity or 100% Gross Capacity)	Projected Enrollment 2034-35	Surplus or (Deficit) Capacity	Improvement Strategy	Projected Cost	Projected Added Capacity
Area 1	Elementary School	18,358	9,254	9,104	None	N/A	N/A
	Middle School	7,299	2,978	4,322	None	N/A	N/A
	High School	9,076	6,132	2,944	None	N/A	N/A
Area 2	Elementary School	16,181	5,676	10,505	None	N/A	N/A
	Middle School	8,805	3,183	5,623	None	N/A	N/A
	High School	11,915	7,192	4,723	None	N/A	N/A
Area 3	Elementary School	12,118	7,226	4,892	None	N/A	N/A
	Middle School	4,643	3,149	1,494	None	N/A	N/A
	High School	6,903	4,741	2,162	None	N/A	N/A
Area 4	Elementary School	21,677	11,764	9,913	None	N/A	N/A
	Middle School	11,440	5,915	5,525	None	N/A	N/A
	High School	13,256	9,229	4,027	None	N/A	N/A
Area 5	Elementary School	19,118	11,247	7,871	None	N/A	N/A
	Middle School	9,195	3,178	6,017	None	N/A	N/A
	High School	11,452	7,424	4,028	None	N/A	N/A
Area 6	Elementary School	19,223	12,556	6,667	None	N/A	N/A
	Middle School	9,307	6,529	2,778	None	N/A	N/A
	High School	13,956	12,406	1,550	None	N/A	N/A
Area 7	Elementary School	17,392	9,680	7,712	None	N/A	N/A
	Middle School	7,952	4,305	3,647	None	N/A	N/A
	High School	11,100	7,379	3,721	None	N/A	N/A

District-Wide	Elementary School	124,067	67,403	56,664	None	N/A	N/A
	Middle School	58,641	29,237	29,406	None	N/A	N/A
	High School	77,658	54,503	23,155	None	N/A	N/A
Total:		260,366	151,143	109,223		\$0	N/A

Source: School Board of Broward County, ~~2023~~ 2024.

Based on LOS capacity, there are no planning areas where there is projected to be a deficit of seats.

E. Collocation of School Facilities

Collocated public school facilities and local government public/civic facilities are located adjacent to each other and used by both the School Board and local governments through the use of a Recreation Lease Agreement. Shared use facilities are not located adjacent to each other and are owned by either the School Board or the local government. Such facilities are shared by both parties through mutual agreement or understanding. Article IX of the Third Amended and Restated Interlocal Agreement for Public School Facility Planning includes a process to ensure that the opportunity for collocation is maximized to the greatest extent possible.

F. Emergency Shelters

New educational facilities located outside the Hurricane Evacuation Zones (Plan A or B) as shown on the Broward County Hurricane Evacuation Map (ND-1) are required to have core facility areas designed as Enhanced Hurricane Protection Areas, unless the facility is exempted based on a recommendation by the local emergency management agency or the Florida Department of Economic Opportunity. Certain factors are considered to qualify for the exemption, such as low evacuation demand, size, location, accessibility and storm surge. For example, if the County has adequate shelter capacity, a school may be exempt. Table PSF-14 is an inventory of schools within Broward County that serve as general population emergency shelters. There are five (5) additional schools within Broward County designated as "Special Needs Shelters." Since these shelters are not publicly advertised by Broward County, they are not included on the inventory of school shelters listing.

Table PSF-14: List of Emergency Shelters 2024

School Name	Type	Address
Arthur Ashe Rock Island	General Population	1701 NW 23rd Ave, Fort Lauderdale, FL 33311
Beachside Montessori Village	General Population	2230 Lincoln St, Hollywood, FL 33020
Challenger ES	General Population	5703 NW 94 Ave, Tamarac, FL 33321
Coconut Palm ES	General Population	13601 Monarch Lakes Blvd, Miramar, FL 33027
Coral Cove ES	General Population	5100 SW 148th Ave, Miramar, FL 33027
Coral Glades HS	General Population	2700 Sportsplex Dr, Coral Springs, FL 33065
Dolphin Bay ES	General Population	16450 Miramar Pkwy, Miramar, FL 33027
Everglades ES	General Population	2900 Bonaventure Blvd, Weston, FL 33331
Everglades HS	Pet Friendly	17100 SW 48th Ct, Miramar, FL 33027

Falcon Cove MS	Pet Friendly	4251 Bonaventure Blvd, Weston, FL 33332
Fox Trail ES	General Population	1250 S Nob Hill Rd, Davie, FL 33324
Gator Run ES	General Population	1101 Glades Parkway, Weston, FL 33327
Hallandale ES (Gulfstream Acd)	General Population	1000 SW 3rd St, Hallandale Beach, FL 33009
Indian Ridge MS	Special Needs	1355 Nob Hill Rd, Davie, FL 33324
Lakeside ES	General Population	900 NW 136th Ave, Pembroke Pines, FL 33028
Liberty ES	General Population	2460 Banks Rd, Margate, FL 33063
Lyons Creek MS	Pet Friendly	4333 Sol Press Blvd, Coconut Creek, FL 33073
Manatee Bay ES	General Population	19200 SW 36th St, Weston, FL 33331
McNicol MS	Special Needs	1602 S. 27 Ave, Hollywood, FL 33020
Monarch HS	General Population	5050 Wiles Rd, Coconut Creek, FL 33066
New Renaissance MS	General Population	10701 Miramar Blvd, Miramar, FL 33027
New River MS	Special Needs	3100 Riverland Rd, Fort Lauderdale, FL 33312
Orange Brook ES	General Population	715 S 46th Ave, Hollywood, FL 33021
Panther Run ES	General Population	801 SW 172nd Ave, Pembroke Pines, FL 33029
Park Lakes ES	General Population	3925 N SR7, Lauderdale Lakes, FL 33319
Park Trails ES	General Population	10700 Trails End, Parkland, FL 33076
Parkside ES	General Population	10257 NW 29th St, Coral Springs, FL 33065
Pines MS	General Population	200 N Douglas Rd, Pembroke Pines, FL 33024
Plantation ES	General Population	651 NW 42nd Ave, Plantation, FL 33317
Pompano Beach HS	General Population	600 NE 13th Ave, Pompano Beach, FL 33060
Rock Island ES	General Population	2350 N.W. 19 St, Fort Lauderdale, FL 33311
Sheridan Technical High School	Special Needs	3775 SW 16 St, Fort Lauderdale, FL 33312
Silver Lakes ES	General Population	2300 SW 173rd Ave, Miramar, FL 33029
Silver Palms ES	General Population	1209 NW 155th Ave, Pembroke Pines, FL 33028
Silver Shores ES	General Population	1701 SW 160th Ave, Miramar, FL 33027
Silver Trail MS	General Population	18300 Sheridan Street, Pembroke Pines, FL 33331
Sunset Lakes ES	General Population	18400 SW 25th St, Miramar, FL 33027
Tradewinds ES	General Population	5400 Johnson Rd, Coconut Creek, FL 33073
Watkins ES	General Population	3520 SW 52nd Ave, Pembroke Park, FL 33023
West Broward HS	General Population	500 NW 209 Ave, Pembroke Pines, FL 33029
Westglades MS	Special Needs	11000 Holmberg Rd, Parkland, FL 33079

Source: Broward County Emergency Management Division, ~~2023~~ 2024.

G. Funding Sources for Capital Improvements

The School Board of Broward County has total projected revenue and financing sources of ~~\$3.74~~ \$3.81 billion for public school capital improvements for the 5-year period ending ~~2027-28~~ 2028-29. This projected revenue is depicted in the Revenue and Appropriations Summary of the Adopted DEFP. The major source of revenues is millage, which is collected from local property taxes. It comprises ~~64%~~ 69% of total revenues. The primary appropriations are for construction programs, debt service, maintenance, and renovation of district facilities. These sources comprise ~~66%~~ 68% of total appropriations.

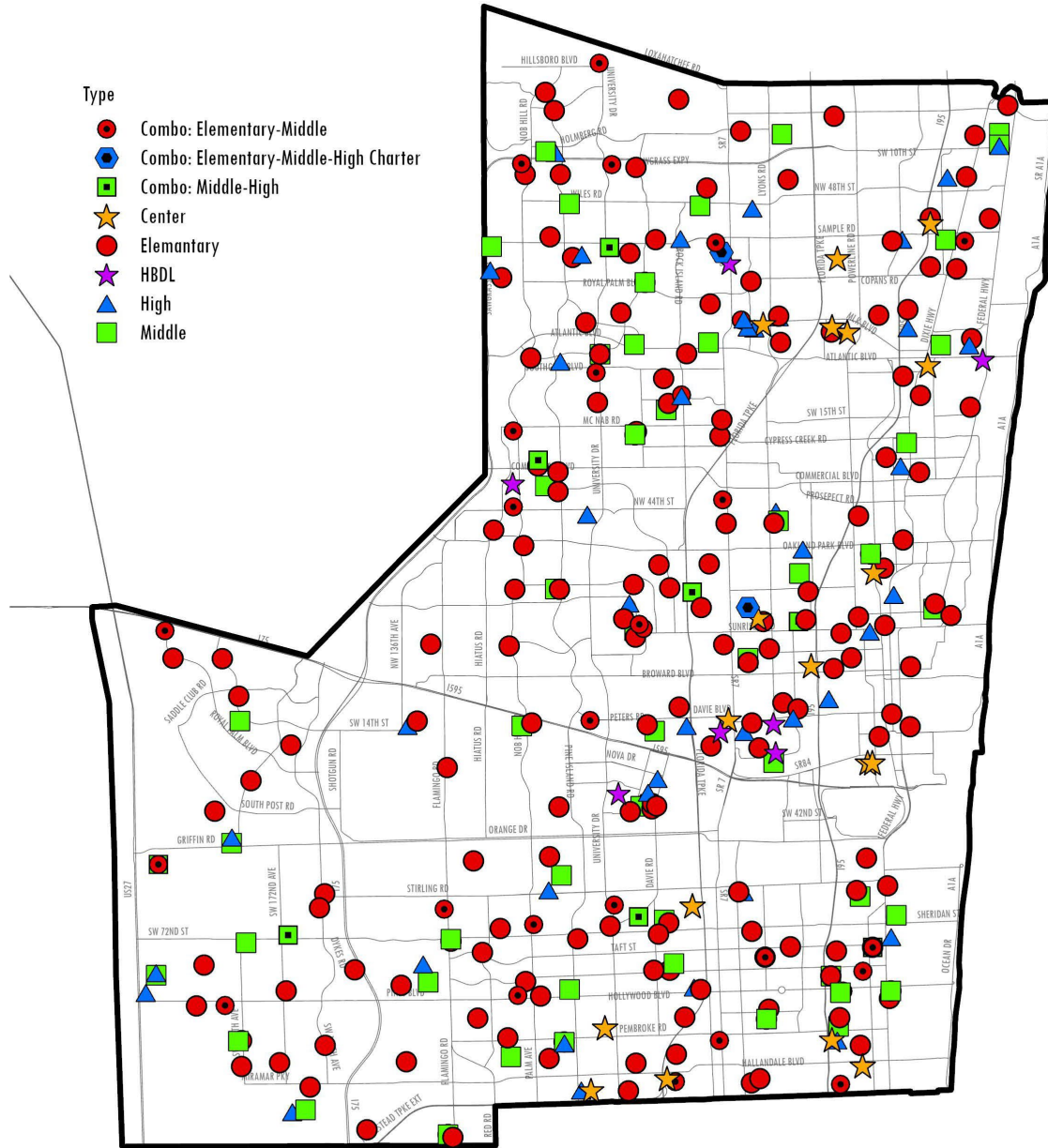
The projected capital outlays, by school facility for the 5-year period are depicted in the 5-Year Adopted DEFP.

H. Operating Cost Considerations

There are 800+ school buses used by Broward District Schools on daily routes to transport more than 54,000 students to and from school. Annually, the buses travel more than 10.7 million miles to 239 locations.

EXISTING PUBLIC SCHOOL FACILITIES - 2024

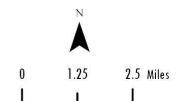
FIG. PSF-A



SOURCE: BROWARD COUNTY PUBLIC SCHOOLS

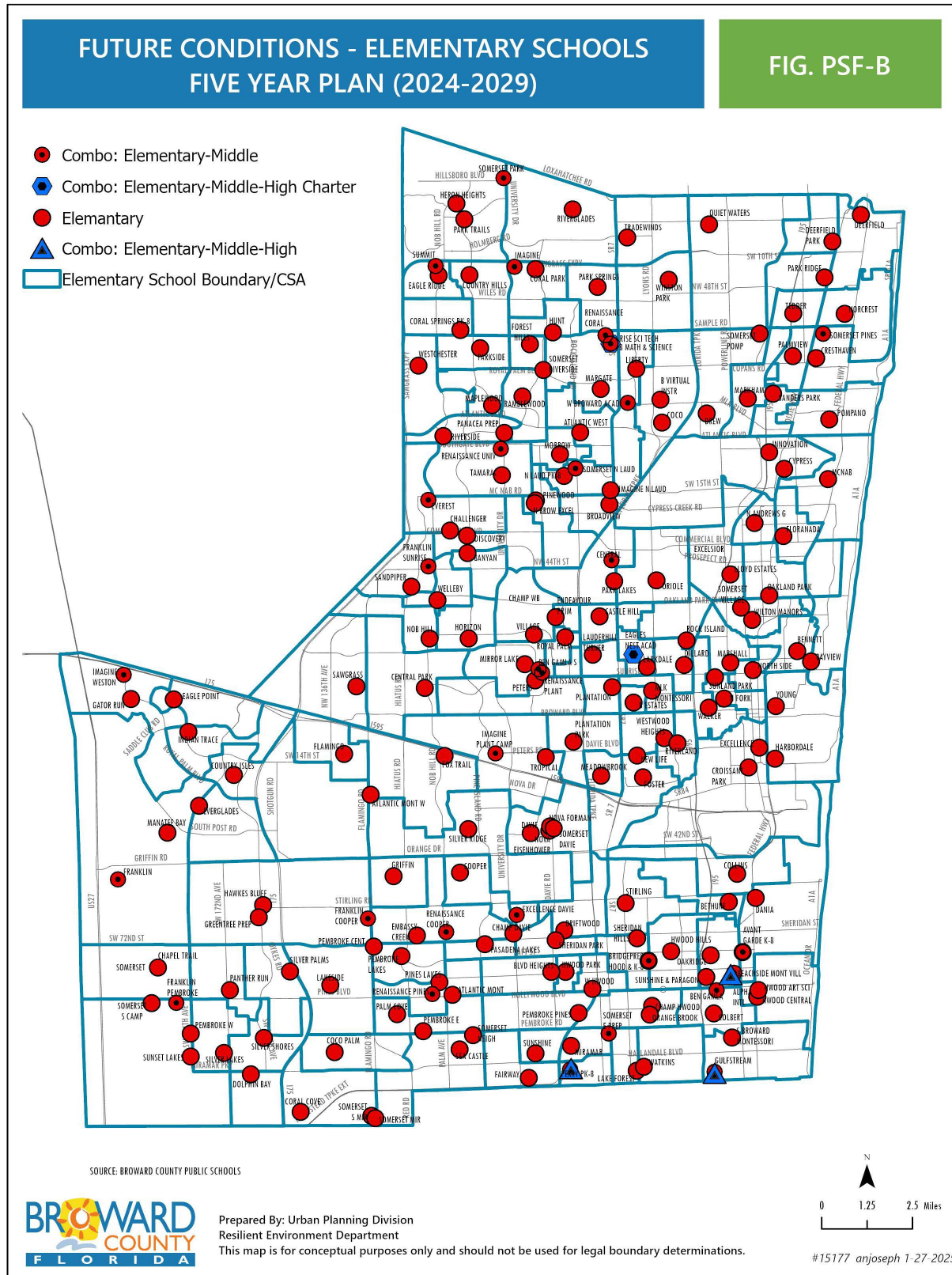


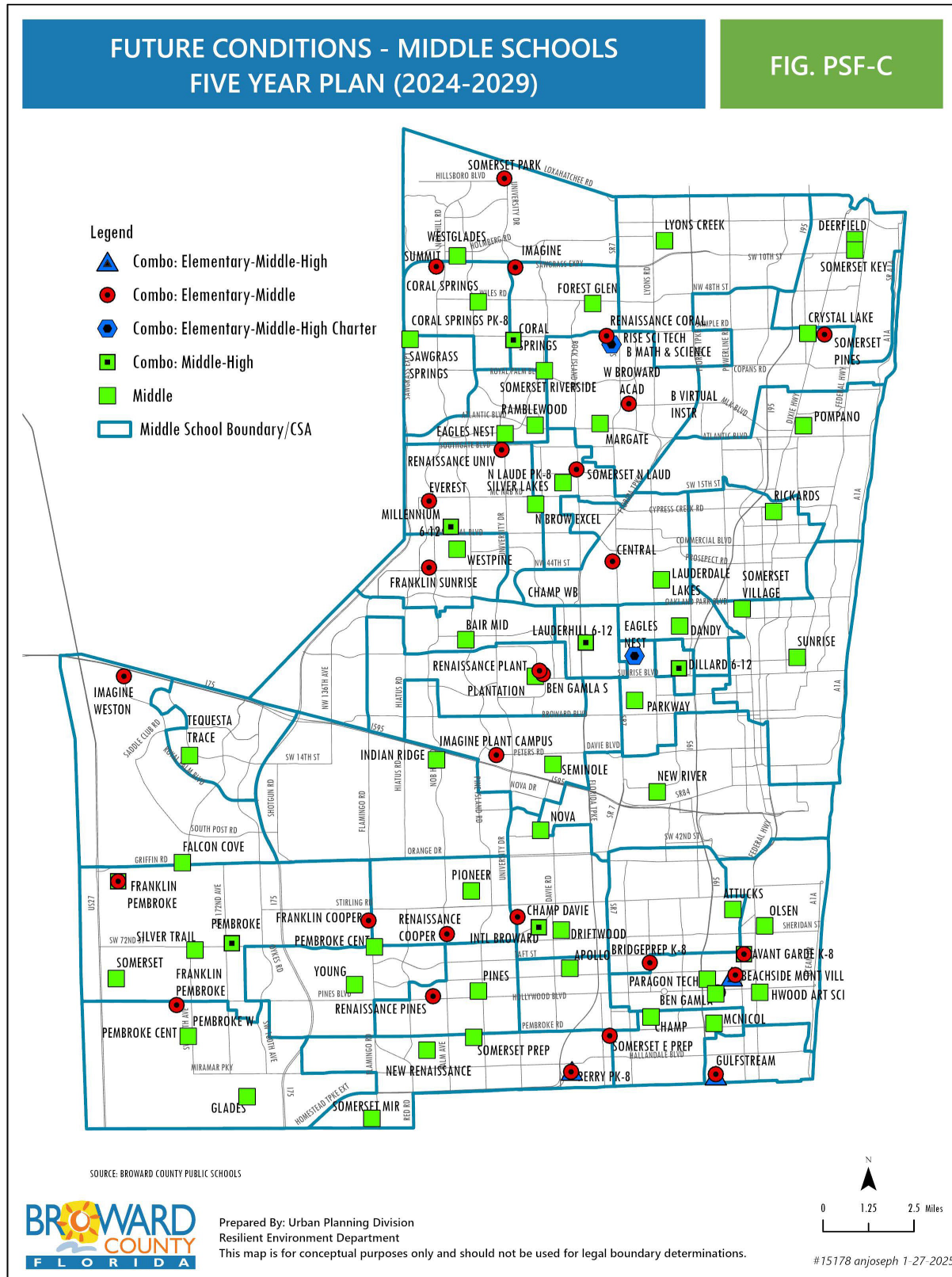
Prepared By: Urban Planning Division
Resilient Environment Department
This map is for conceptual purposes only and should not be used for legal boundary determinations.

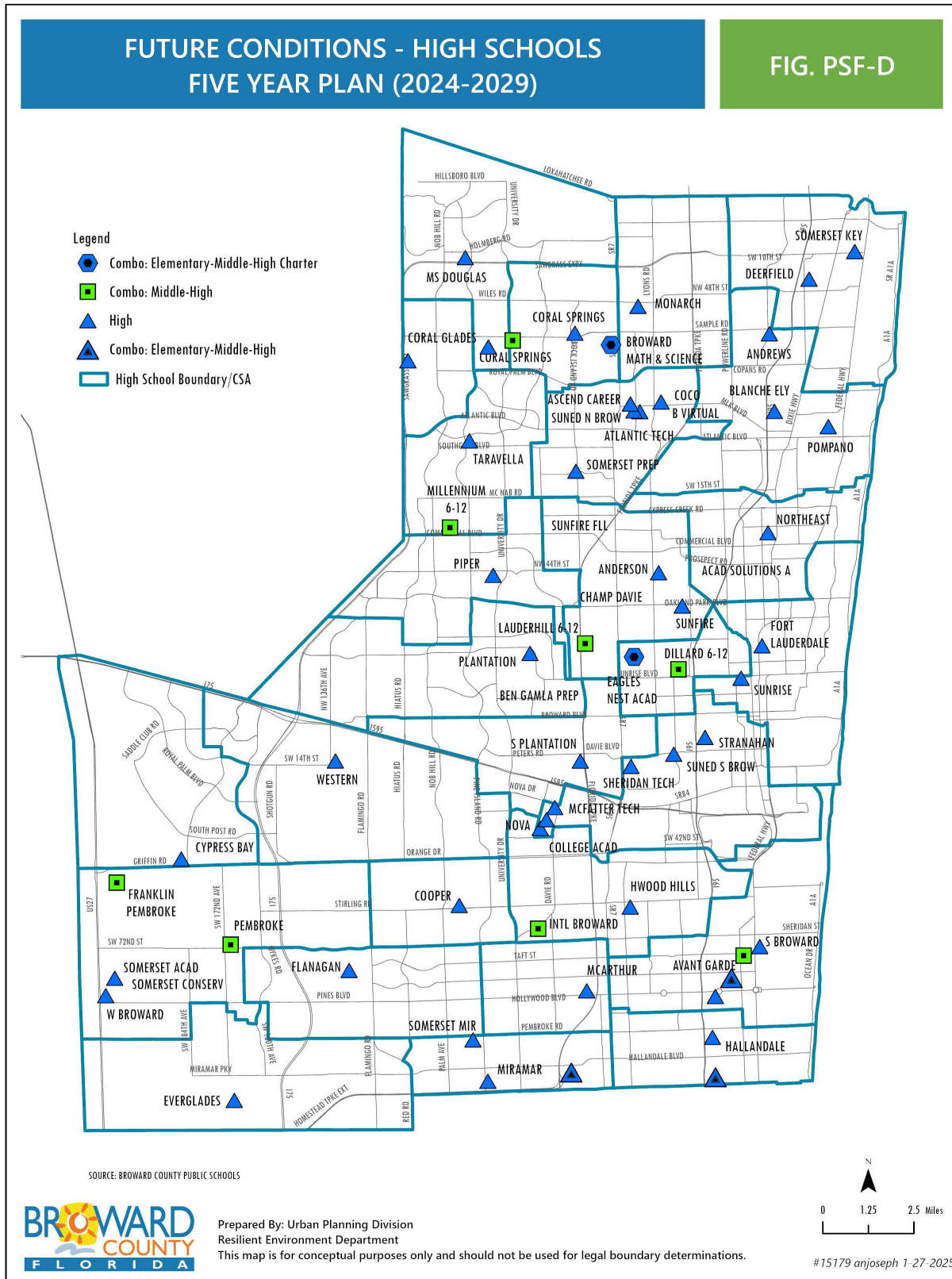


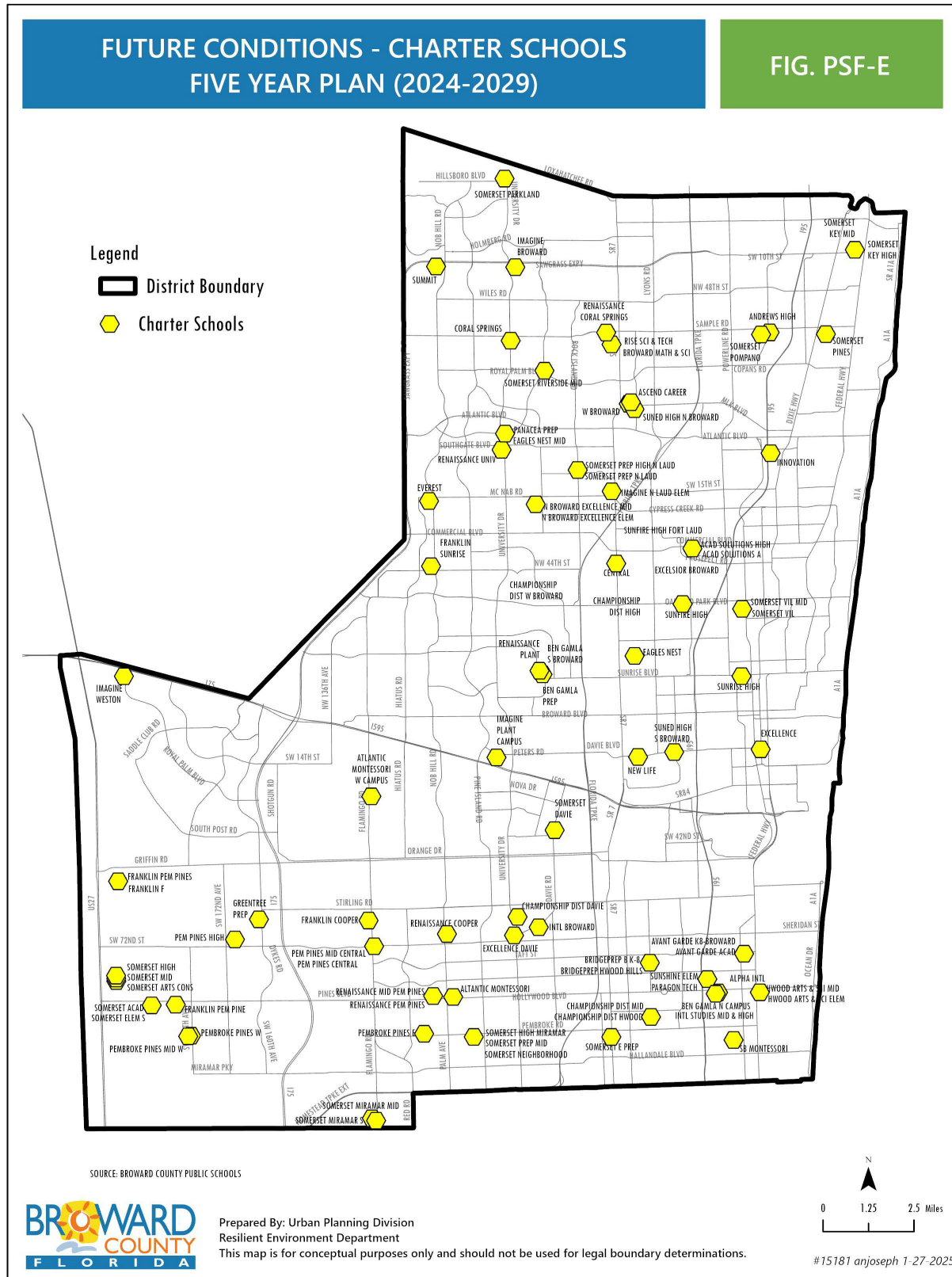
#15176 anjoseph 1-27-25

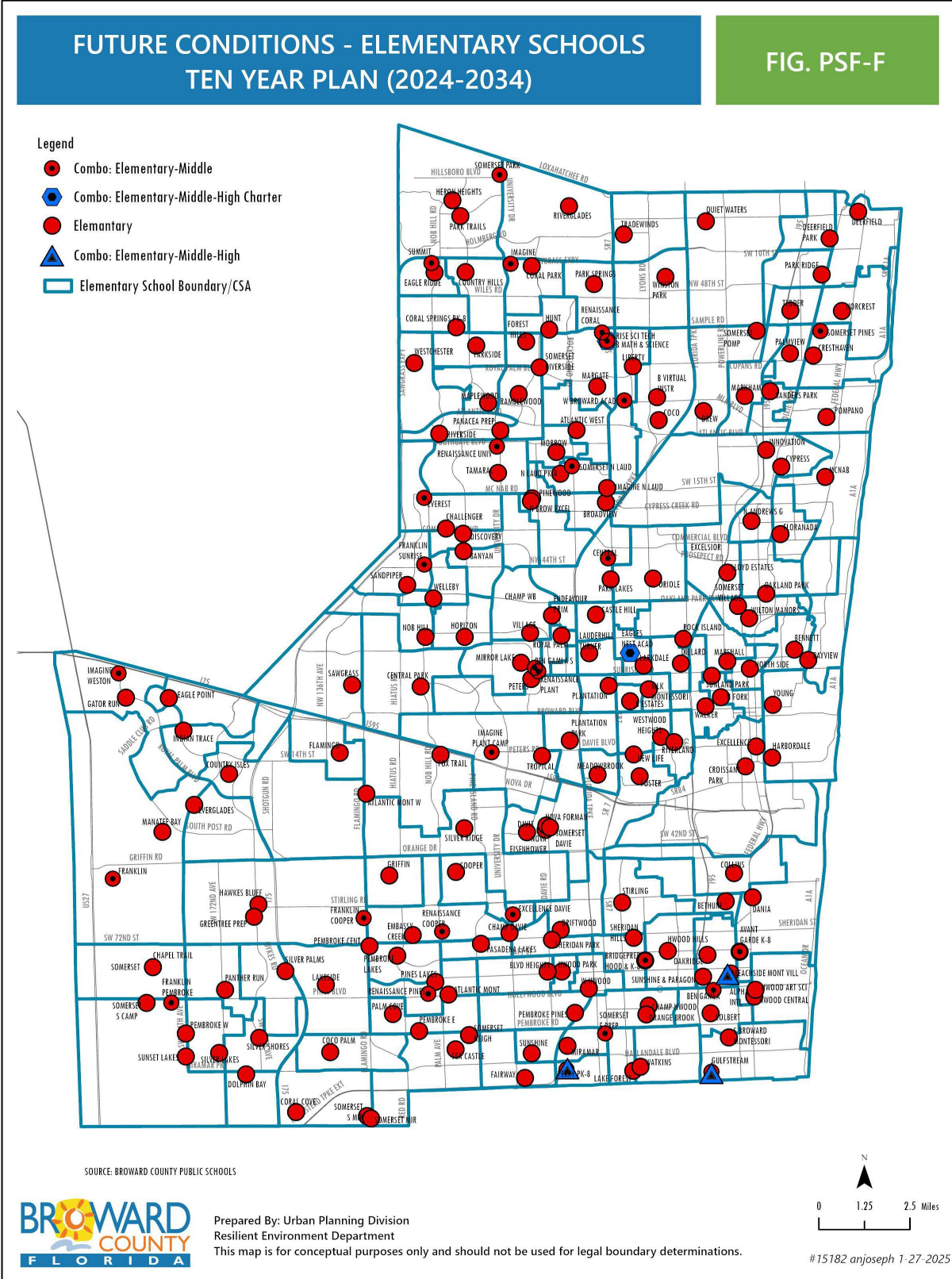
Appendix PSF-B: Map – Future Conditions – Elementary Schools Five-Year Plan (2023-2028 2024-2029)

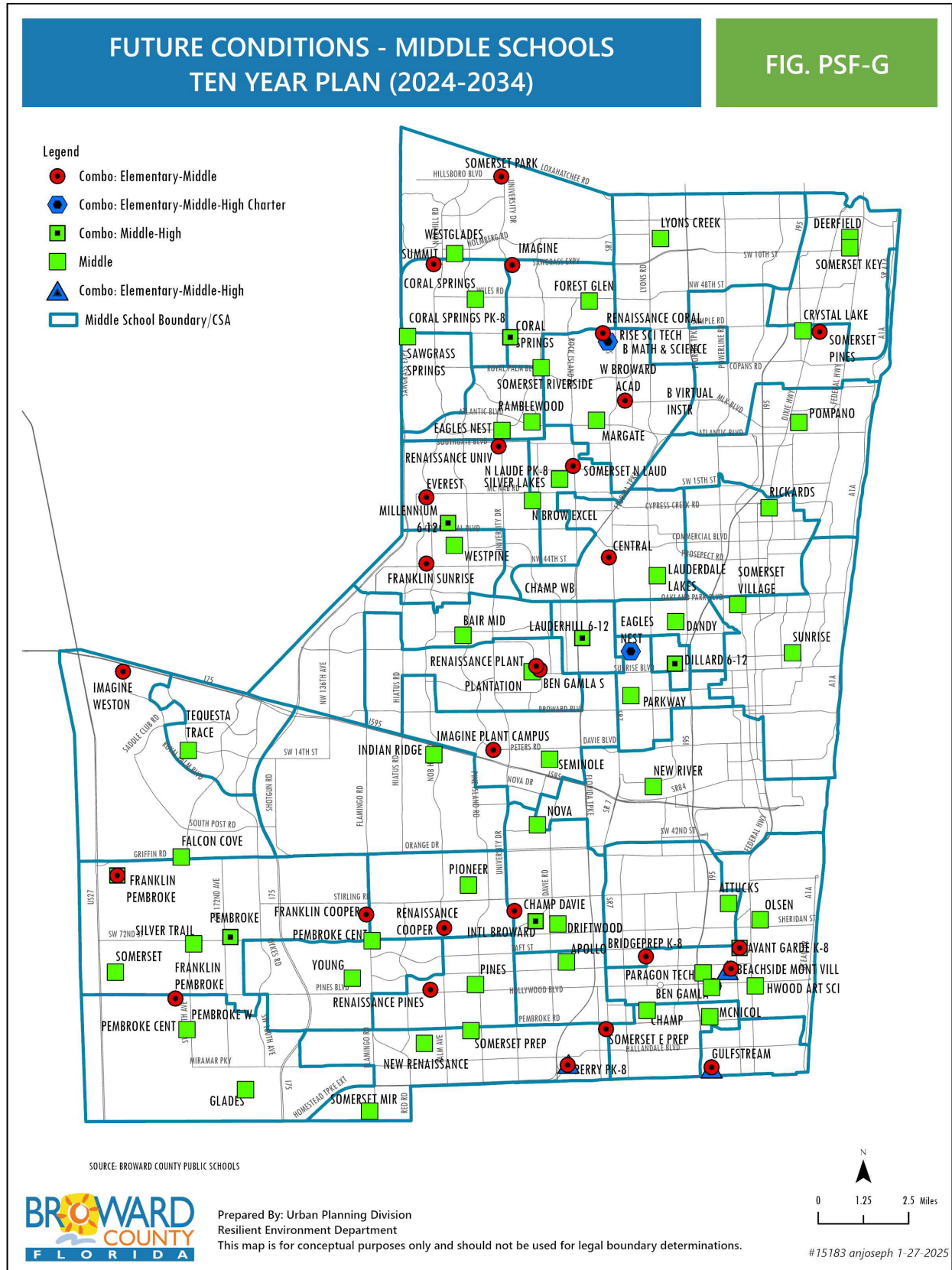


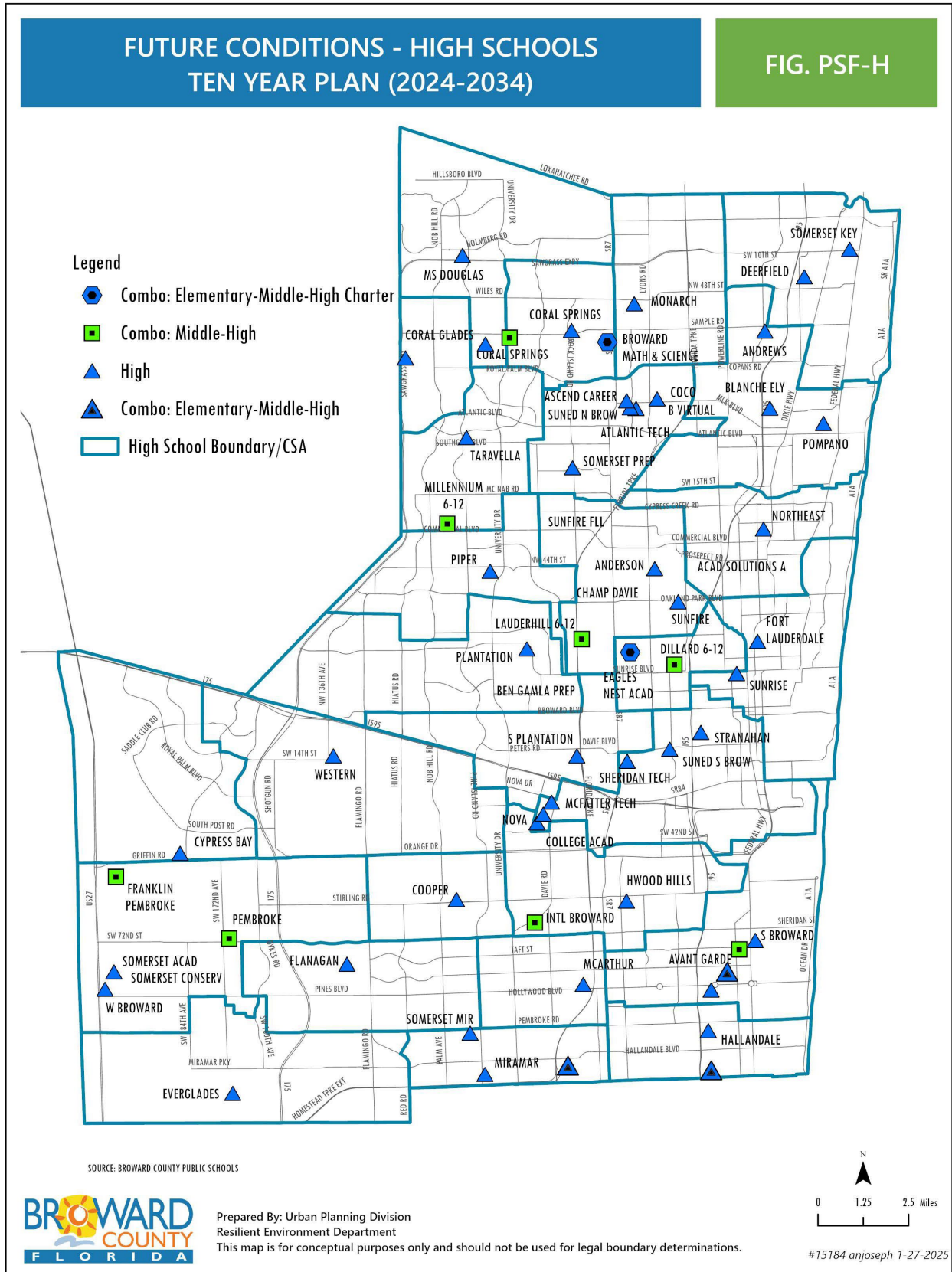






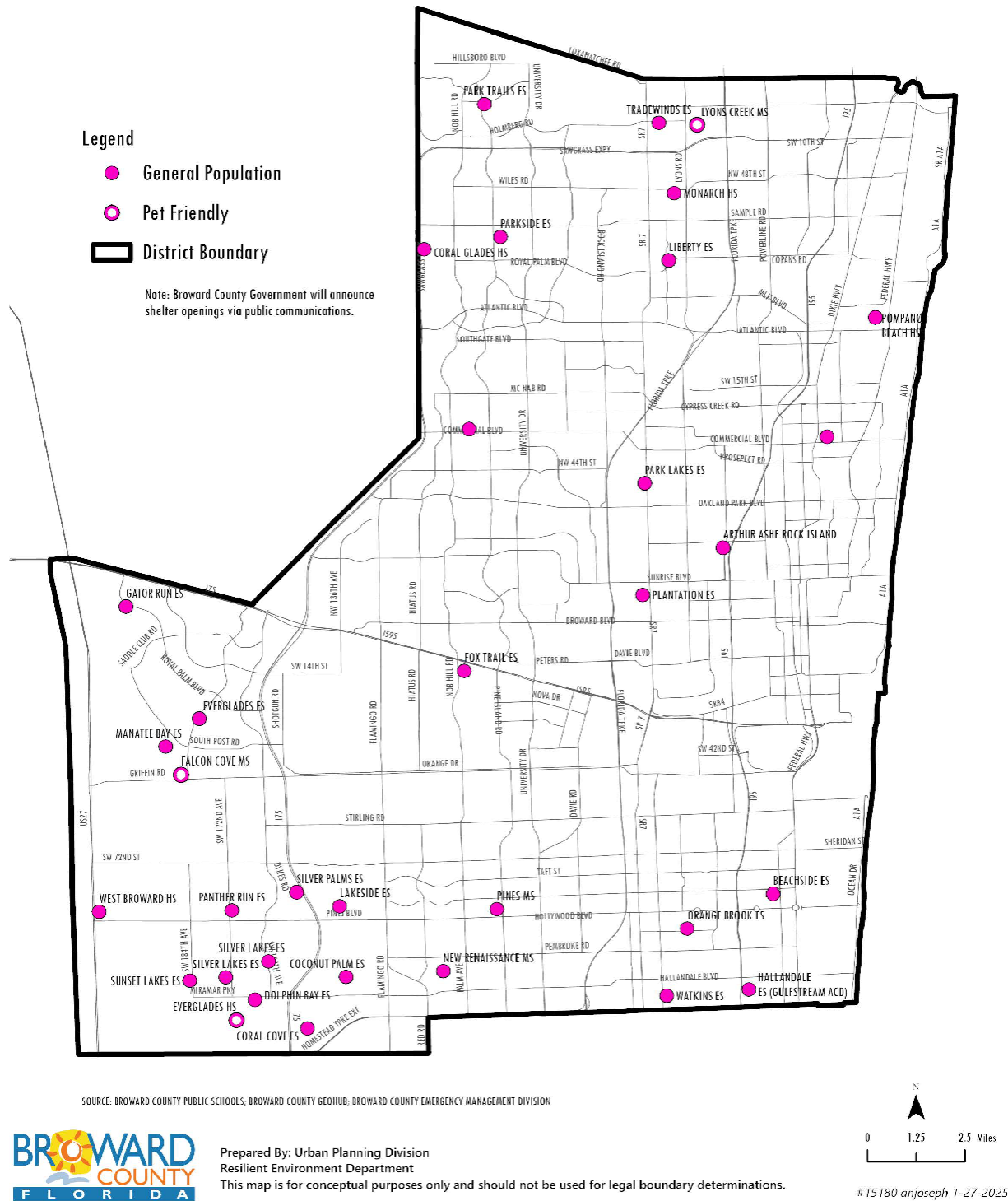






EMERGENCY SHELTERS 2024

FIG. PSF-I



Appendix PSF-J: Third Amended and Restated Interlocal Agreement for Public School Facility Planning, Broward County, Florida 2017

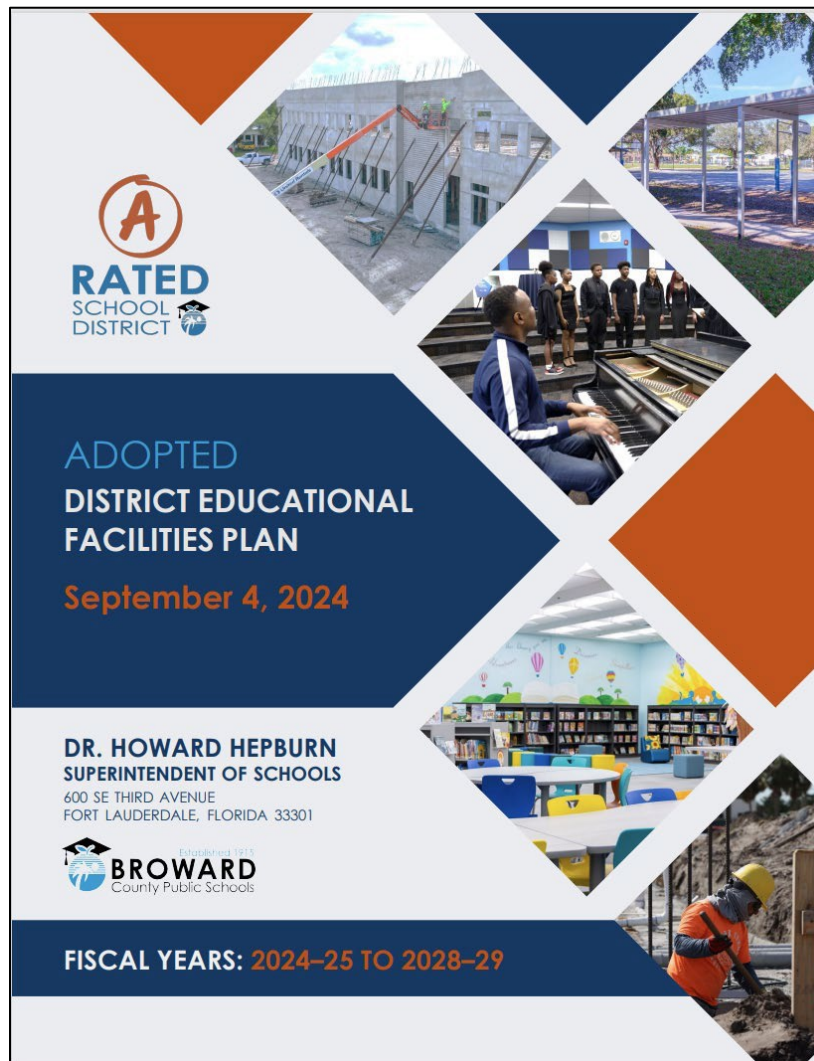
**THIRD AMENDED
AND
RESTATED
INTERLOCAL AGREEMENT
FOR
PUBLIC SCHOOL FACILITY PLANNING
BROWARD COUNTY, FLORIDA

2017**

Appendix PSF-J can be found on the Broward County Public Schools web page by clicking the image above or clicking the hyperlink below at:

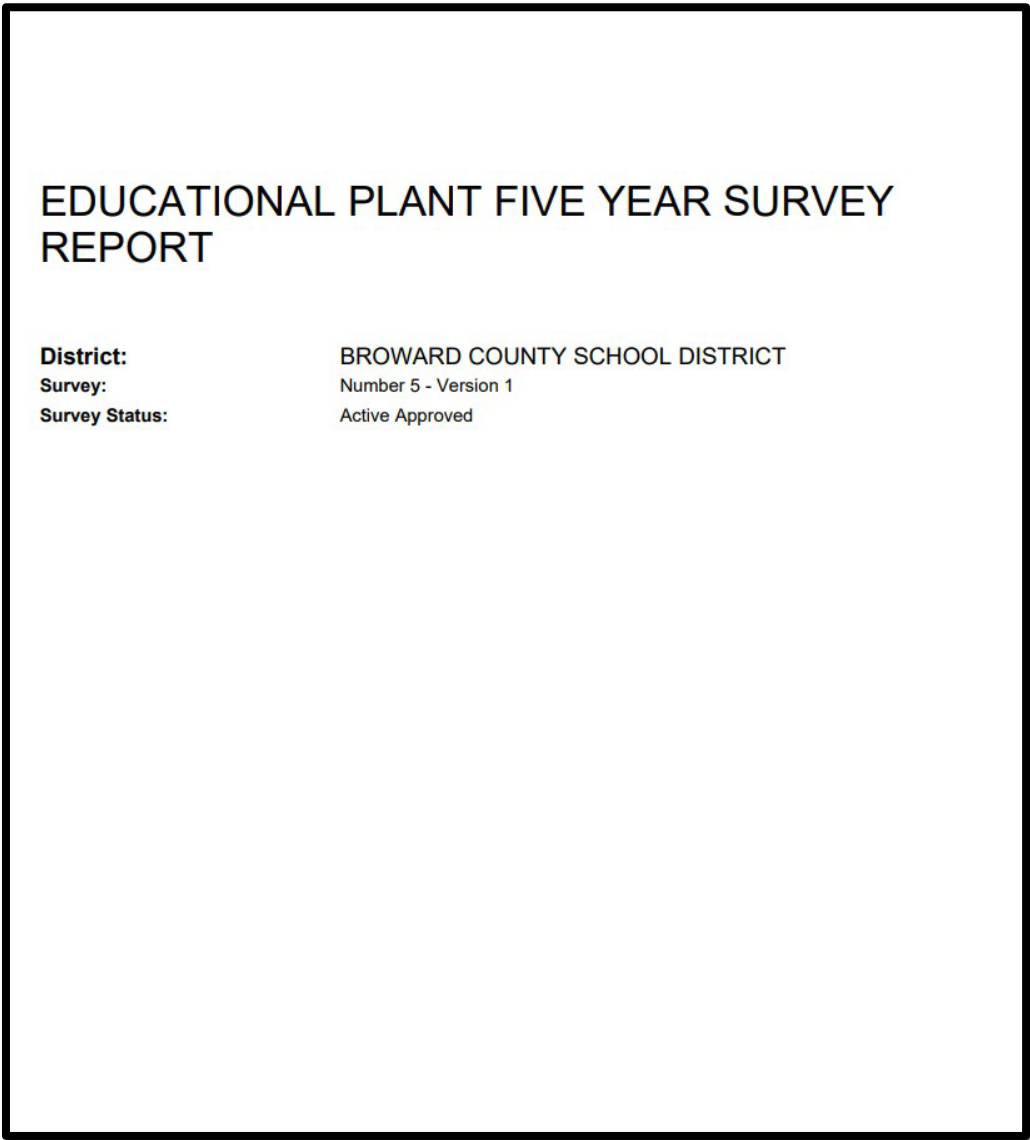
[http://bcpsagenda.browardschools.com/agenda/01303/Item%20L-17%20\(36645\)/SUPP DOCS/Exhibits/Doc4.pdf](http://bcpsagenda.browardschools.com/agenda/01303/Item%20L-17%20(36645)/SUPP%20DOCS/Exhibits/Doc4.pdf)

Appendix PSF-K: Adopted 5-Year Broward County Public Schools District Educational Facilities Plan (DEFP) Fiscal Year ~~2023-24~~ 2024-25 to ~~2027-28~~ 2028-29



Appendix PSF-K Appendix PSF-K can be found on the Broward County Public Schools web page by clicking the image above or clicking the hyperlink below at:

<https://www.browardschools.com/cms/lib/FL01803656/Centricity/Domain/13450/ADEFP%20FY25-v1.pdf>



Appendix PSF-L can be found on the Broward County Public Schools, Facility Planning and Real Estate Department web page by clicking the image above or the hyperlink below at:

<https://www.browardschools.com//cms/lib/FL01803656/Centricity/Domain/13479/2021-2026%20Plant%20Survey%20-%20Active%20Approved.pdf>



Future Land Use Map

Legend

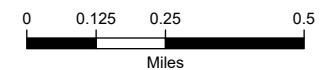
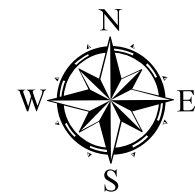
Land Use Classifications

- Low Residential (LR)
- Low-Medium Residential (LM)
- Medium Residential (M)
- Medium-High Residential (MH-25)
- High Residential (H-50)
- Commercial (C)
- Community Facilities (CF)
- Utilities
- Local Activity Center (LAC)
- Industrial (I)
- Private Recreation (R1)
- Public Recreation (R2)
- Water Bodies

Other Map Features

- Lauderdale Lakes Municipal Boundary
- Adjacent Municipal Boundaries
- Streets

Note: Road Rights-of-way derive their land use designations from abutting land uses up to the right-of-way centerline.

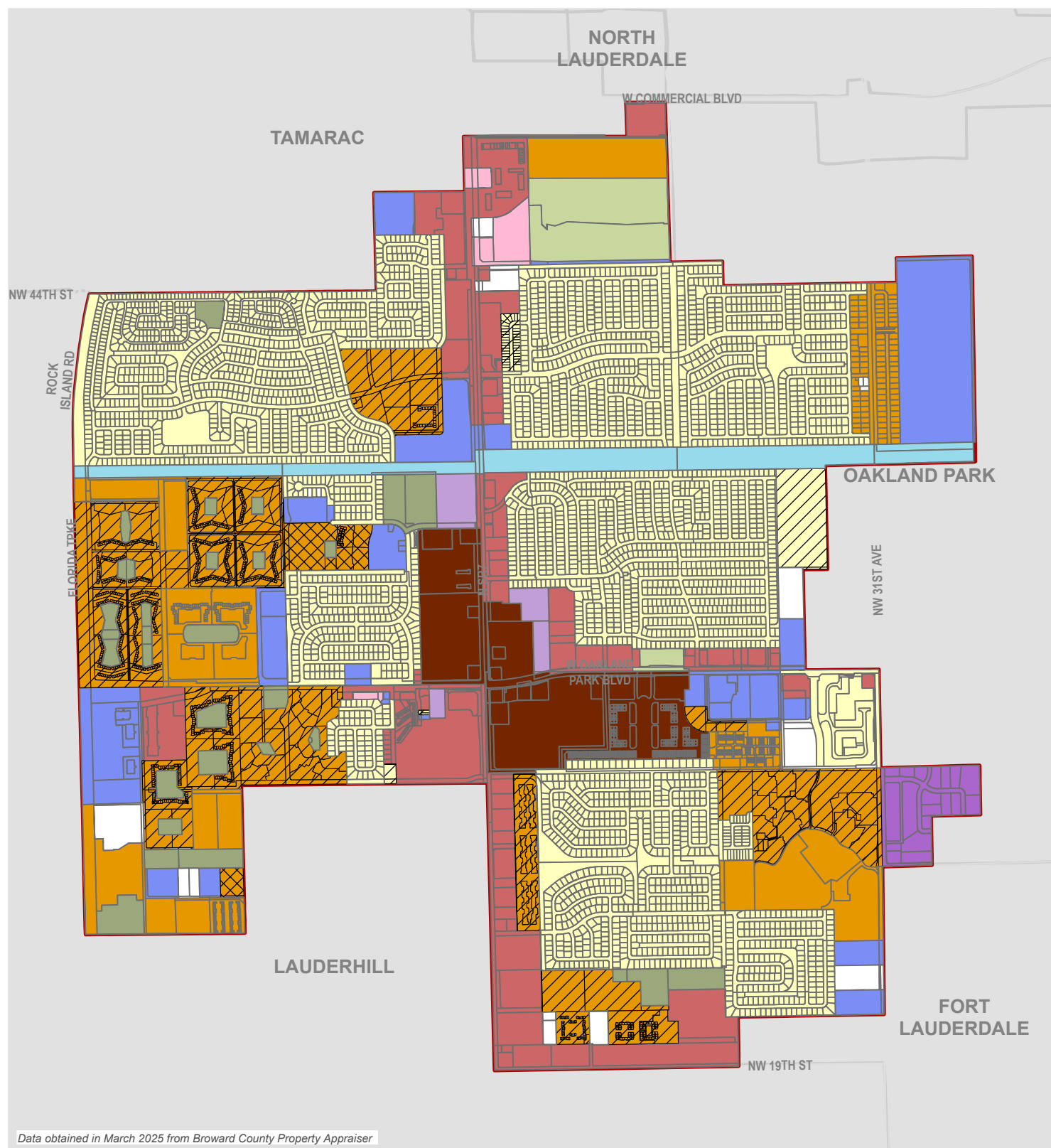
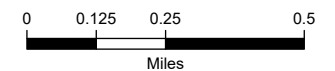
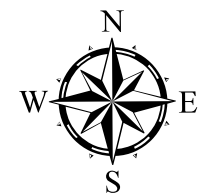




Existing Land Use

Legend

- Lauderdale Lakes Municipal Boundary
- Commercial
- Professional Offices
- Community Facilities
- Industrial
- Utilities
- Local Activity Center
- Single Family (up to 5 DU/Acre)
- Low-Medium Residential (6 to 9.9 DU/Acre)
- Multi-Family Residential (10 to 16 DU/Acre)
- Medium Multi-Family Residential (up to 25 DU/Acre)
- High Multi-Family Residential (up to 50 DU/Acre)
- Mixed Use
- Public Recreation
- Private Recreation
- Vacant
- Water



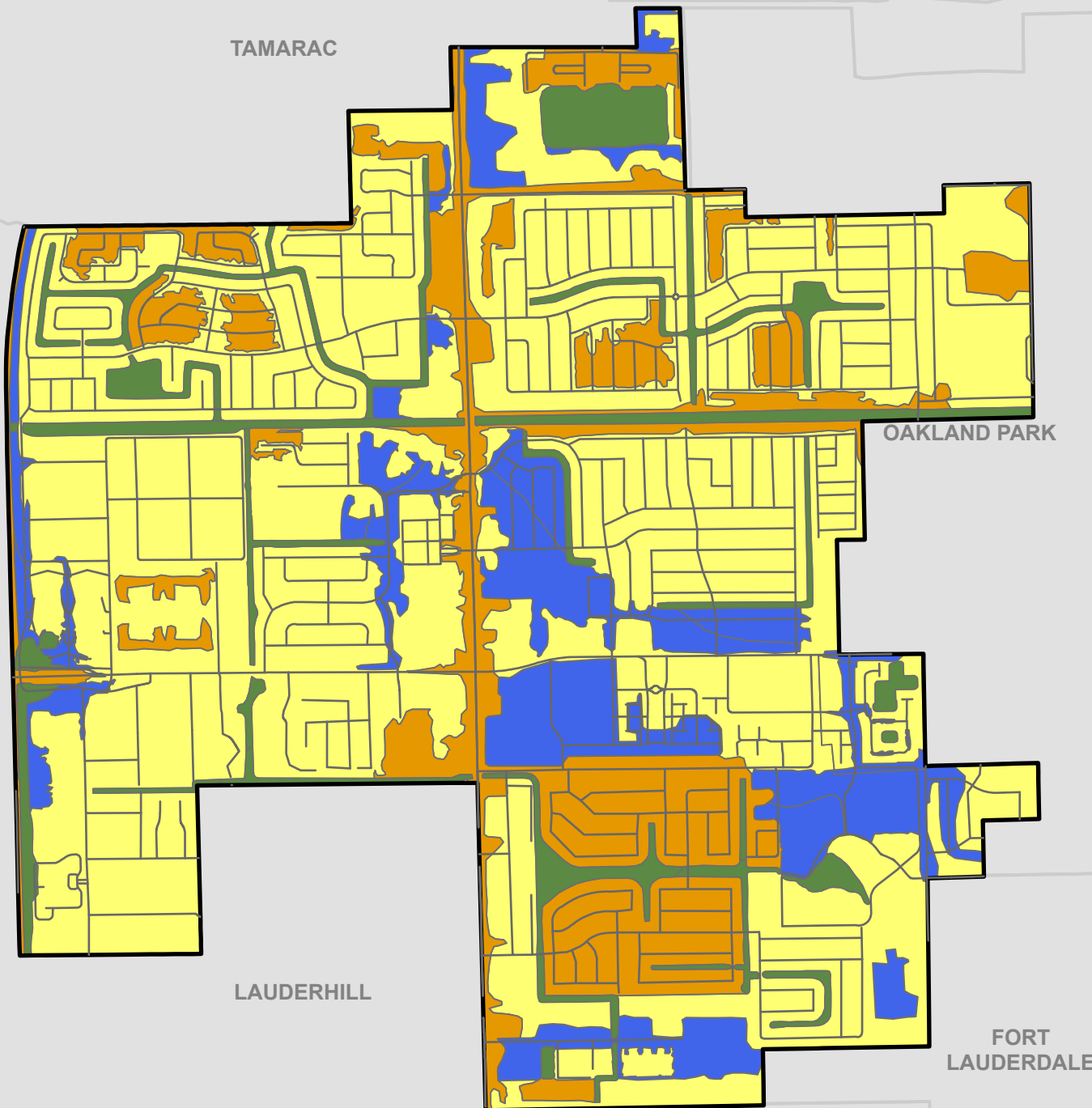
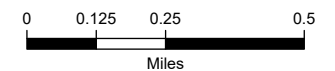
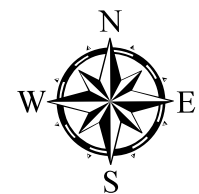


Floodplains

Legend

Floodplain Categories

-  AH
-  AE
-  0.2% Annual Chance Flood Hazard
-  X
-  Lauderdale Lakes Municipal Boundary

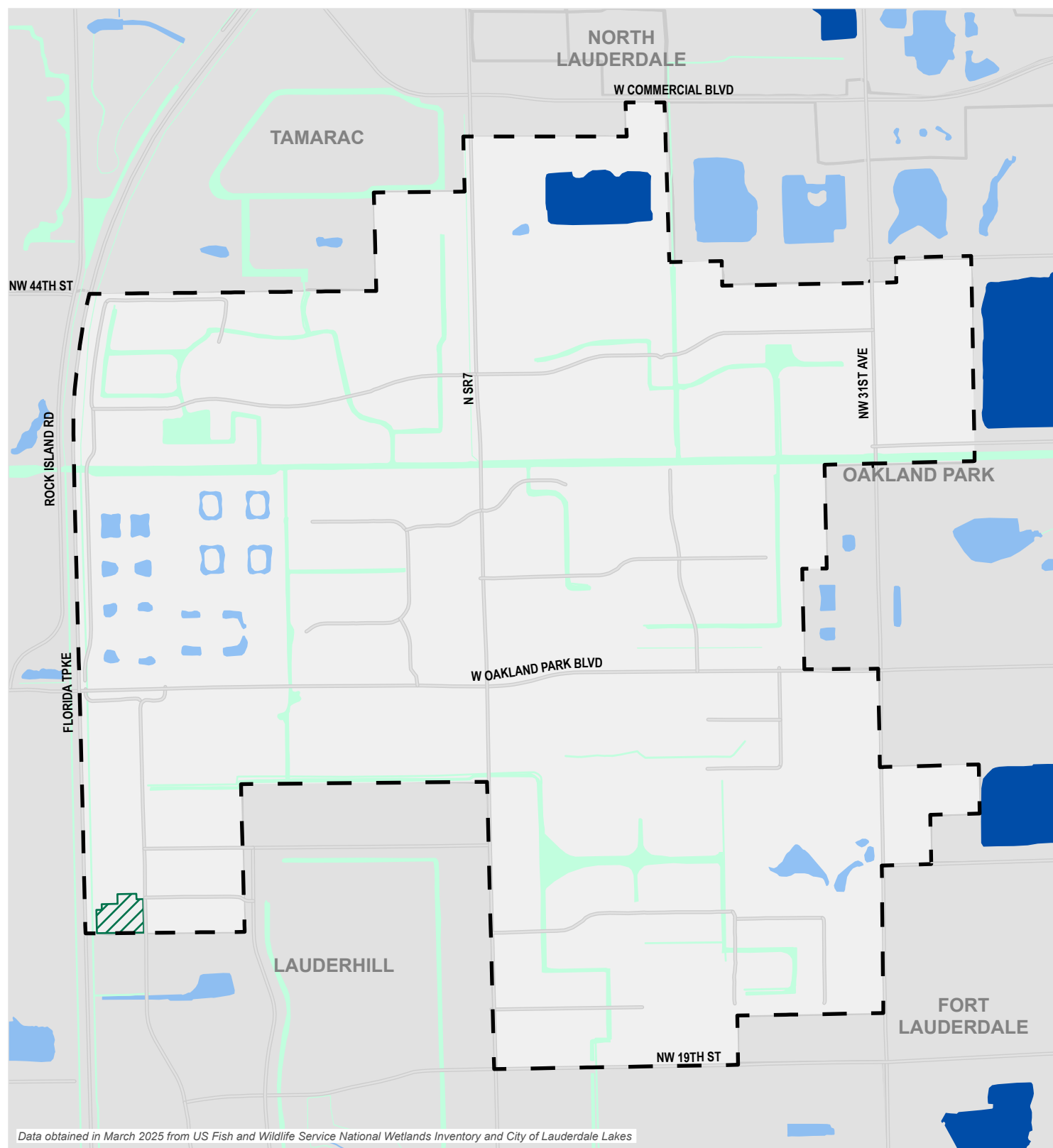
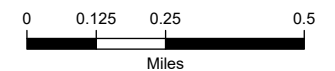
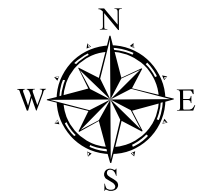




Wetlands and Conservation Lands

Legend

- Estuarine and Marine Deepwater
- Estuarine and Marine Wetland
- Freshwater Emergent Wetland
- Freshwater Forested/Shrub Wetland
- Freshwater Pond
- Lake
- Riverine
- Conservation Lands



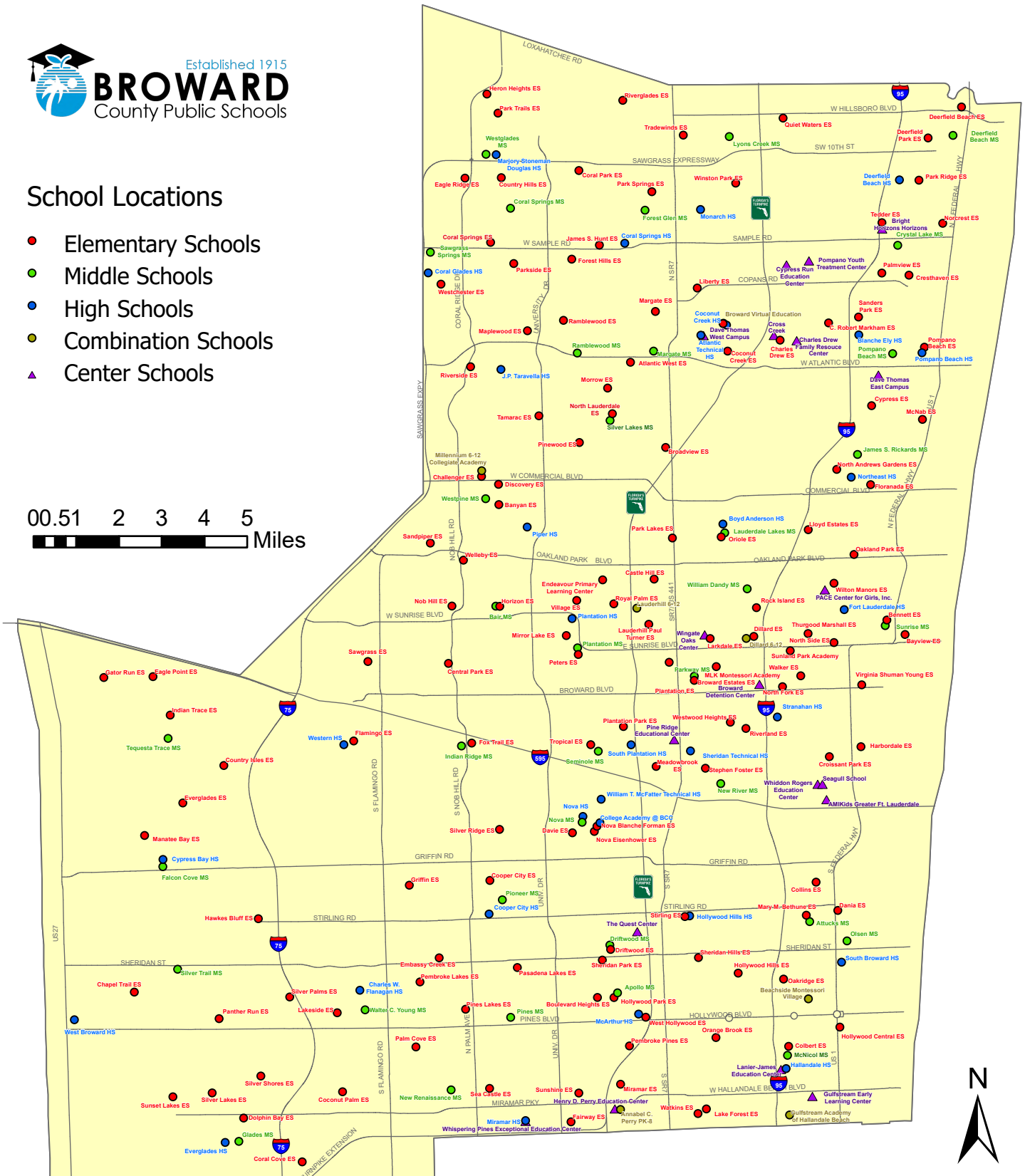
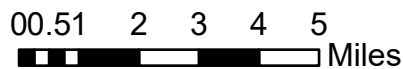
Broward County Public Schools

2024/25



School Locations

- Elementary Schools
- Middle Schools
- High Schools
- Combination Schools
- ▲ Center Schools

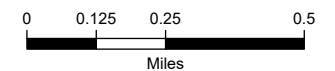
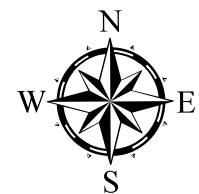




Community Bus Routes & Stops

Legend

- 441 Breeze
- Broward Terminal - Hillsboro Blvd
- Broward Terminal - West Terminal
- Lauderdale - BrowTerm - Galleria / Pts of America
- N State Rd 7 Local
- Oakland Park Blvd Local
-  Broward County Bus Stops
-  Lauderdale Lakes Municipal Boundary

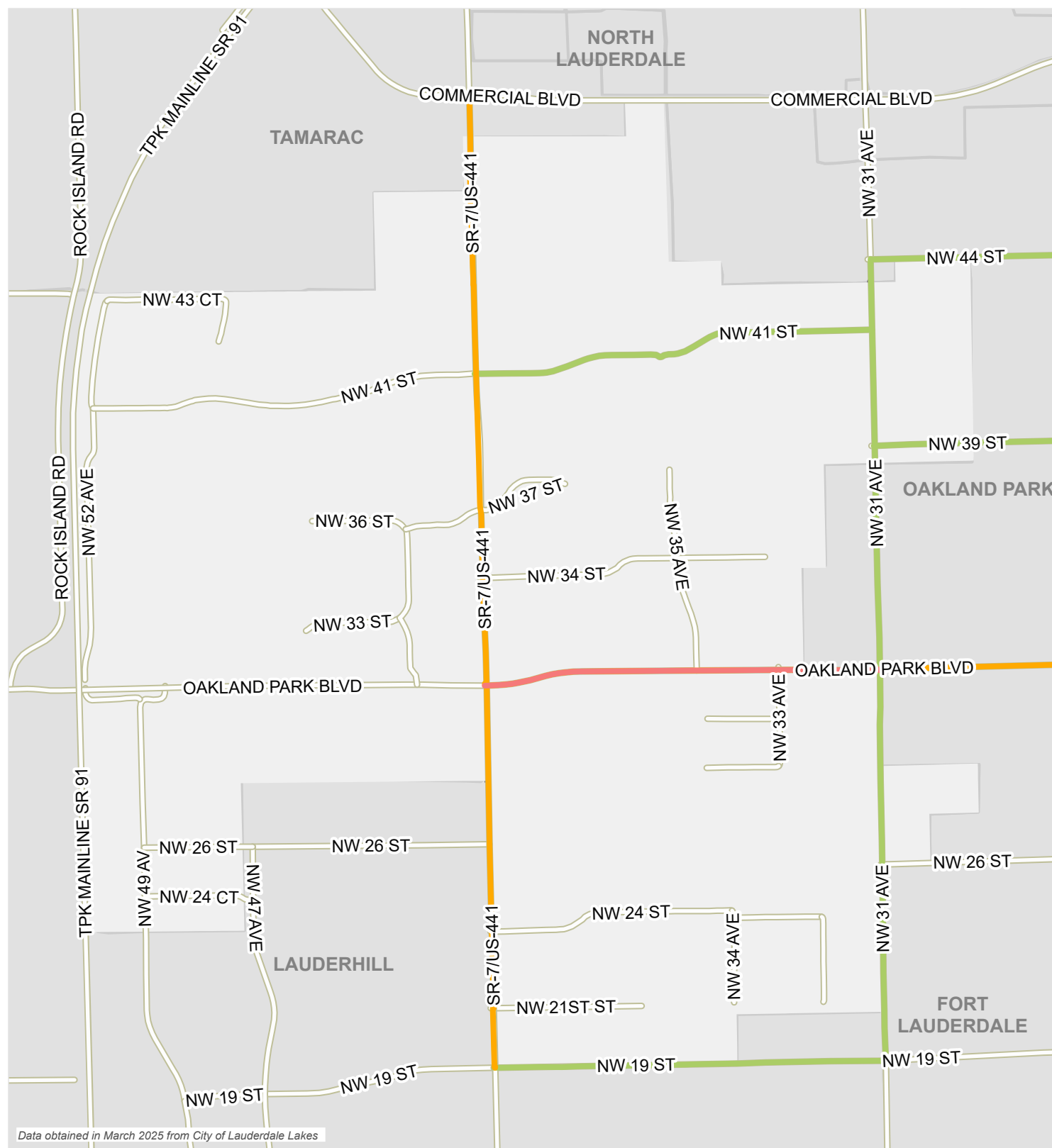
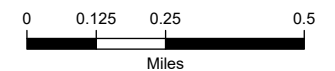
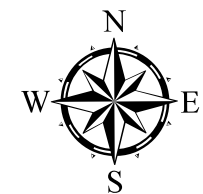




Transportation Facilities 2025 Level of Service

Legend

- LOS C
- LOS D
- LOS E

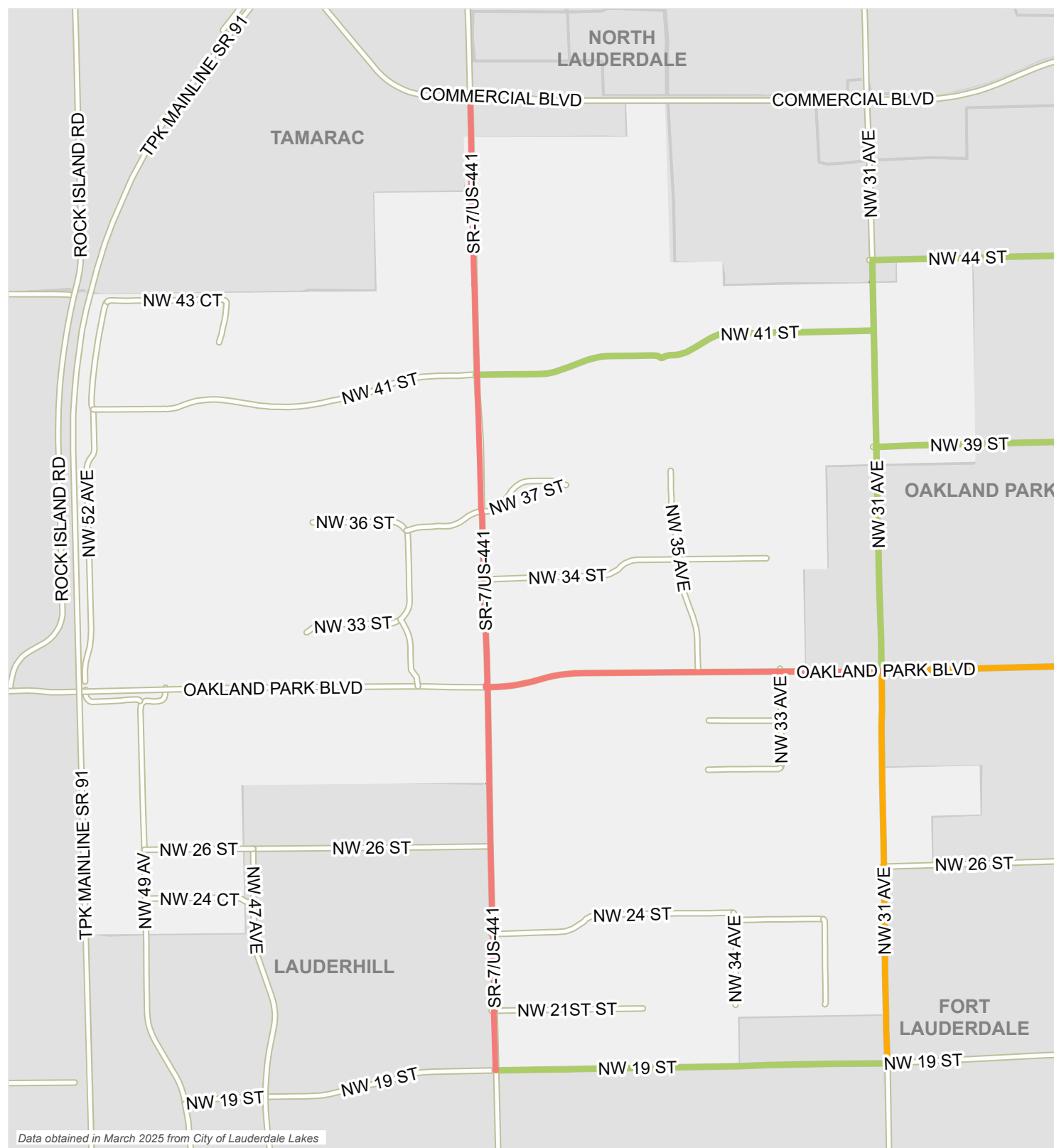
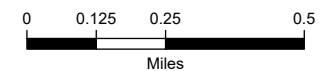
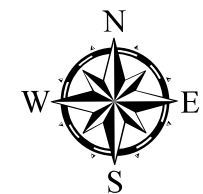




Transportation Facilities 2035 Level of Service

Legend

- LOS C
- LOS D
- LOS E

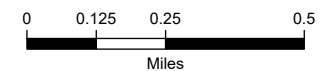
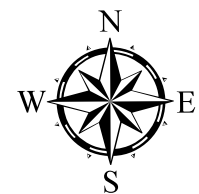




Transportation Facilities 2045 Level of Service

Legend

- LOS C
- LOS D
- LOS E

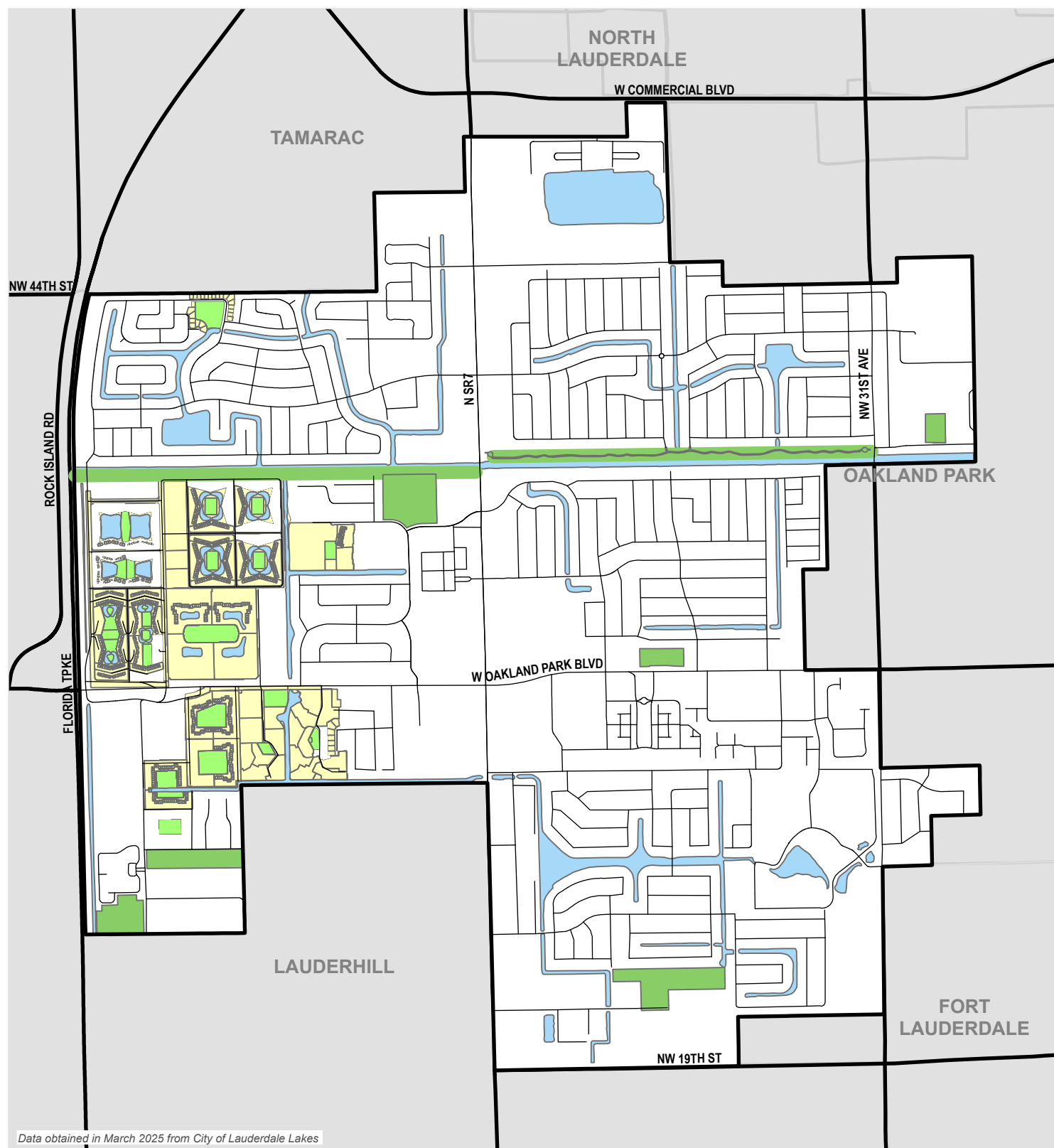
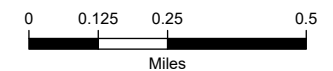
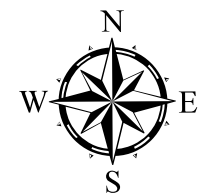




Public and Private Parks and Recreational Facilities

Legend

-  Public Parks and Facilities
-  Private Recreational Facilities
-  Residential Areas
-  Water Features
-  City Boundary



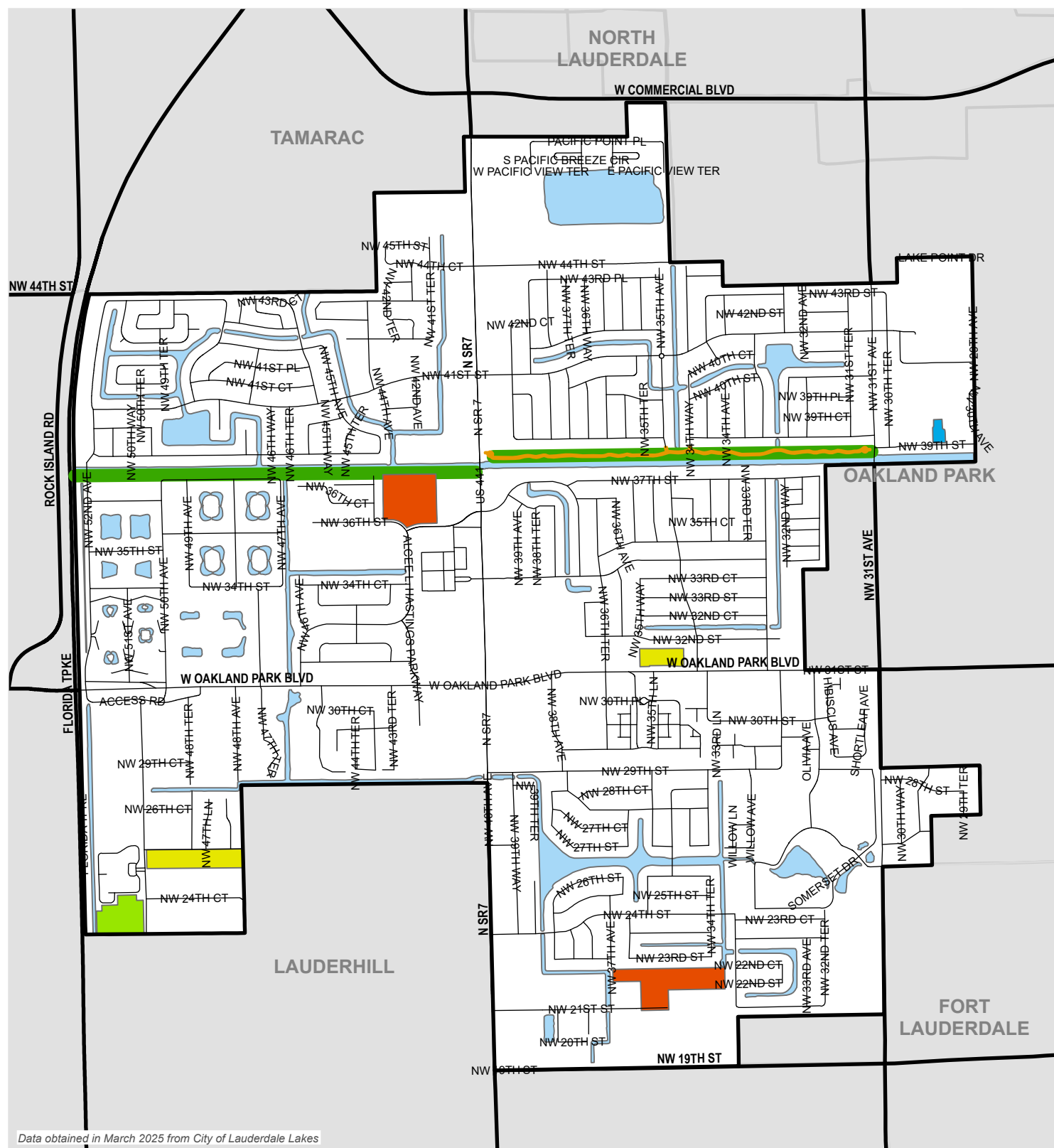
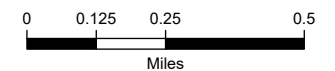
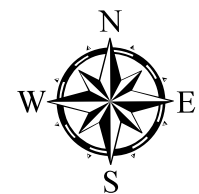


Public Park Facilities

Legend

Public Park Facilities

- Greenway
- Aquatic Complex
- Community Center
- Conservation Area
- Linear Park
- Neighborhood Park
- Water Features
- City Boundaries



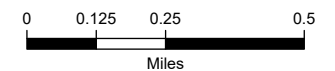
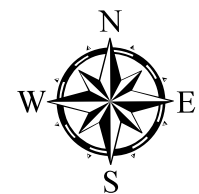


Functional Classification

Legend

Functional Classification

-  12 - Principal Arterial-Freeway and Expressway URBAN
-  14 - Principal Arterial-Other URBAN
-  16 - Minor Arterial URBAN
-  17 - Major Collector URBAN
-  18 - Minor Collector (Fed Aid) URBAN
-  19 - Local URBAN



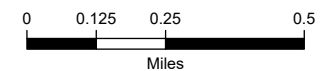
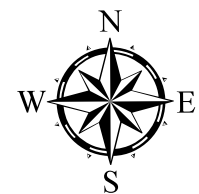


Community Redevelopment Area

Legend

Community Redevelopment Area

-  CRA Bound
-  Lauderdale Lakes Municipal Boundary



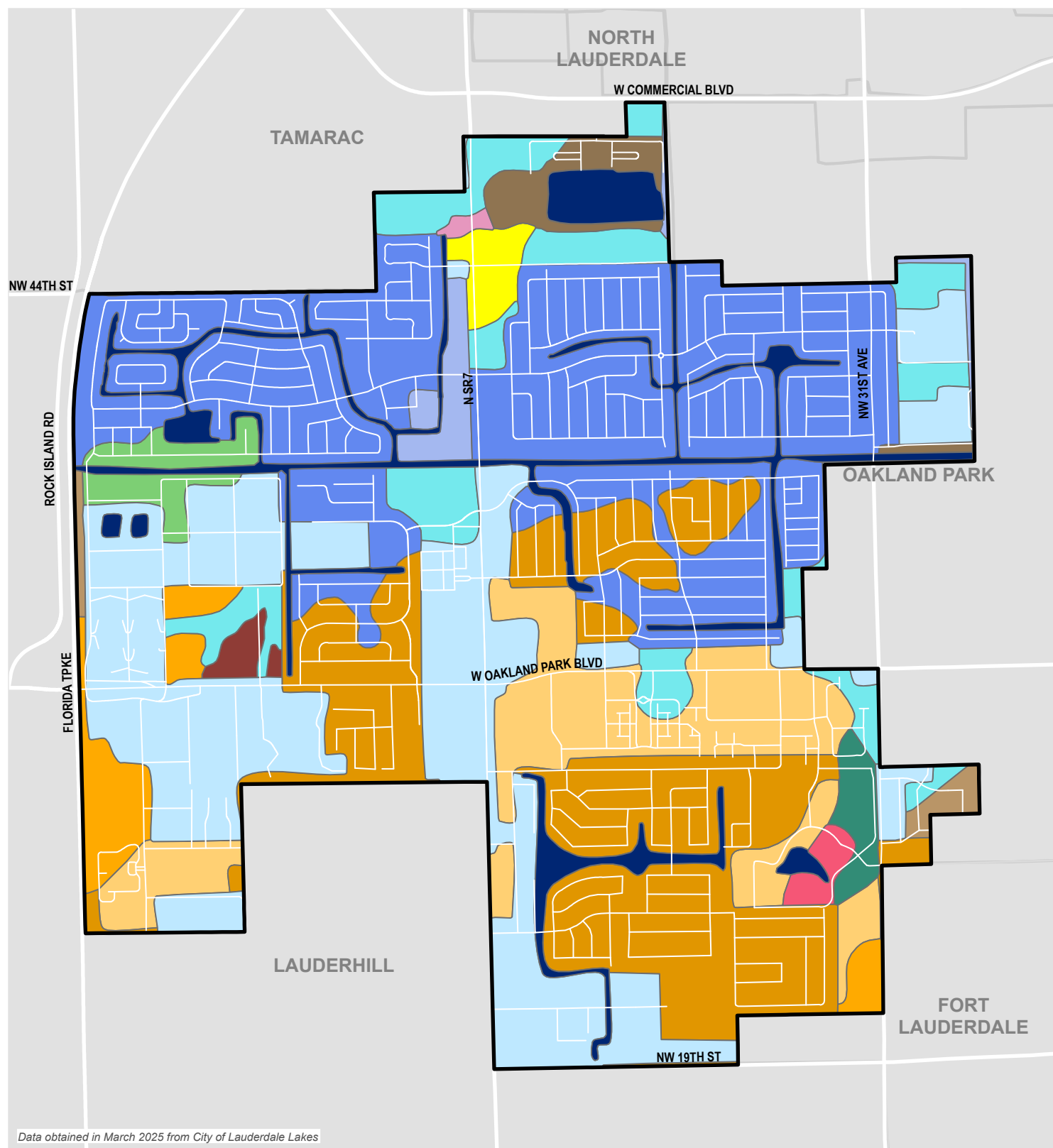
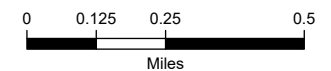
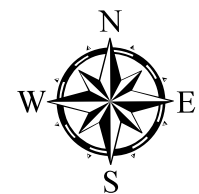


Soil Survey

Soil Types

- ARENDS, ORGANIC SUBSTRATUM-URBAN LAND COMPLEX
- BASINGER FINE SAND
- HALLANDALE FINE SAND
- IMMOKALEE FINE SAND
- IMMOKALEE, LIMESTONE SUBSTRATUM-URBAN LAND COMPLEX
- IMMOKALEE-URBAN LAND COMPLEX
- LAUDERHILL MUCK
- MARGATE FINE SAND
- MATLASHA GRAVELLY FINE SAND, LIMESTONE SUBSTRATUM
- MATLASHA, LIMESTONE SUBSTRATUM-URBAN LAND COMPLEX
- PAOLA-URBAN LAND COMPLEX
- POMPANO FINE SAND
- UDORTHENTS
- UDORTHENTS, SHAPED
- URBAN LAND
- WATER
- CITY BOUNDARY

Legend



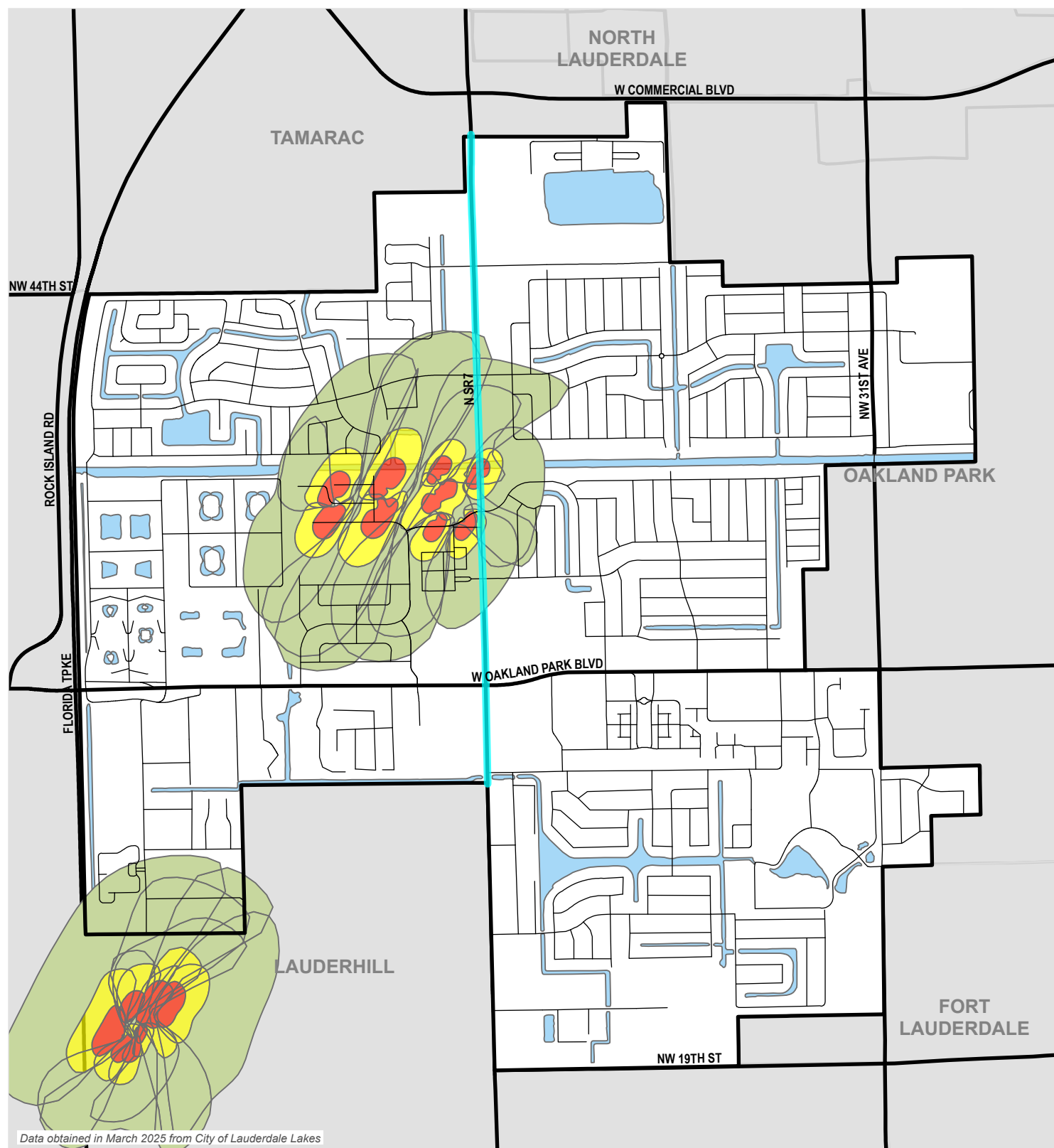
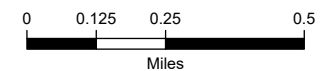
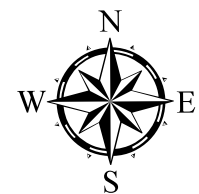


Wellhead Protection Zones

Legend

Wellhead Zones

- 1
- 2
- 3
- Water Features
- City Boundary



CITY OF LAUDERDALE LAKES

Agenda Cover Page

Fiscal Impact:

Contract Requirement: No

Title

DISCUSSION REGARDING RENAMING A PORTION OF NW 39TH STREET IN HONOR OF MR. JAMES GRIFFIN, PRINCIPAL OF BOYD ANDERSON HIGH SCHOOL

Summary

Staff Recommendation

Background:

The Planning and Zoning Board, serving as the Ad Hoc Honorary Naming Rights Committee, is requested to review and consider a proposal to rename a portion of NW 39th Street from NW 31st Avenue to NW 29th Avenue in honor of Mr. James Griffin, Principal of Boyd Anderson High School. This action is being considered pursuant to City Code and the City Attorney's Memorandum outlining the procedures for naming city facilities or properties.

Funding Source:

Fiscal Impact:

Sponsor Name/Department: Tanja McCoy, AICP, CGC, CFM, Development Services Director

Meeting Date: 12/2/2025

ATTACHMENTS:

Description	Type
☐ Staff Report	Cover Memo
☐ Exhibit A - Staff Memo	Exhibit



Staff Report to the Road Renaming Discussion

November 04, 2025

Copies of the submitted application are available at the City of Lauderdale Lakes, Development Services Department located at 4300 Northwest 36th Street, Lauderdale Lakes, FL 33319

I. APPLICANT INFORMATION

City of Lauderdale Lakes, Development Services Department

II. PROJECT SUMMARY

REQUEST:

Honorary Street Renaming – Portion of NW 39th Street (NW 31st Avenue to NW 29th Avenue) in Honor of Mr. James Griffin, Principal of Boyd Anderson High School

The Planning and Zoning Board, serving as the Ad Hoc Honorary Naming Rights Committee, is requested to review and consider a proposal to rename a portion of NW 39th Street from NW 31st Avenue to NW 29th Avenue in honor of Mr. James Griffin, Principal of Boyd Anderson High School. This action is being considered pursuant to City Code and the City Attorney's Memorandum outlining the procedures for naming city facilities or properties.

STAFF RECOMMENDATION:

Staff recommends that the Planning and Zoning Board:

1. Conduct a duly advertised public hearing to solicit public input regarding the honorary renaming of the designated portion of NW 39th Street.
2. Review the proposal for compliance with City Code and procedural guidelines.
3. Adopt a motion to forward a recommendation to the City Commission either approving, approving with conditions, or denying the honorary renaming request.

Upon conclusion of the P&Z Board's action, staff will prepare the required report and present it to the City Commission for final approval and adoption.

III. BACKGROUND

PURPOSED CHANGES:

At the September 22, 2025 City Commission workshop meeting, Commissioner Harrison received consensus from the Commission to initiate the honorary renaming process for a portion of NW 39th Street to recognize Mr. James Griffin for his contributions to education and the Lauderdale Lakes community.

Pursuant to the City's established procedures for honorary naming of city property, the City Manager must designate an ad hoc committee to review the nomination. Existing boards may serve as the ad hoc committee; therefore, the Planning and Zoning Board has been designated for this purpose.

APPLICABLE PROCEDURES

According to the attached City Attorney's memorandum (dated August 26, 2025), the following steps are required in the naming process:

1. Ad Hoc Committee Designation:

The City Manager designates an ad hoc honorary naming rights committee—fulfilled by the Planning and Zoning Board in this case.

2. Public Meeting and Notice Requirements:

(a) The committee must hold at least one advertised public meeting in the vicinity of the property to receive public input on the nomination.

(b) A Notice of Intent to Consider Honorary Naming of City Property must be published in a newspaper of general circulation prior to the meeting.

(c) The notice must include:

- i. the location of the property or facility,
- ii. any historical significance, and
- iii. the date, time, and location of the meeting.

3. Committee Review and Recommendation:

(a) The committee must review the nomination to ensure compliance with procedures outlined in Section 2-493 of the City Code.

(b) The committee may approve, approve with conditions, or deny the nomination.

(c) Approval requires a majority plus one vote of the committee members.

(d) The committee must complete its review within 90 days of establishment and transmit its recommendation to the City Commission for final consideration.

Discussion:

This honorary naming proposal serves to formally recognize Mr. Griffin's positive influence on local youth, his leadership at Boyd Anderson High School, and his contributions to community-building initiatives within the City of Lauderdale Lakes. The section of NW 39th Street being considered directly adjoins the high school, enhancing the symbolic connection between the street naming and Mr. Griffin's service.

The Planning and Zoning Board's role at this stage is to conduct a public hearing, receive input, evaluate compliance with established criteria, and provide a formal recommendation to the City Commission.

ROAD SECTION MAP

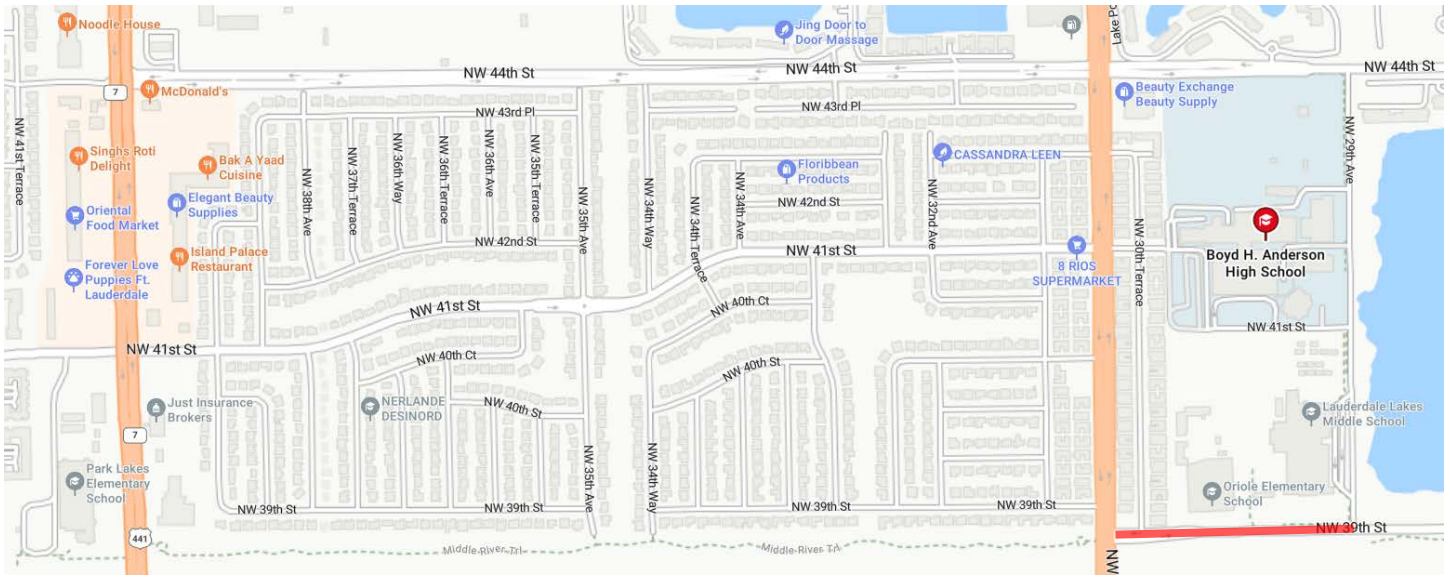


EXHIBIT “A”



MEMORANDUM

VIA ELECTRONIC MAIL

TO: Venice Howard, Acting City Manager
FROM: Sidney C. Calloway
DATE: August 26, 2025 Client Matter No.: 48327.0001
RE: Procedures for Naming City Facility

The following procedures are required for the naming of a city facility:

1. The naming of a city facility may be proposed by the mayor or any sitting city commissioner.
2. The City manager must establish an ad hoc honorary naming rights committee ("committee") and designate the chair.
3. Existing boards or committees shall be designated whenever possible
4. The committee chair shall convene meetings as necessary, but the committee must hold at least one advertised public meeting in the vicinity of the city property or facility to provide and allow for public input on the nomination.
5. The Notice of Intent to Consider Honorary Naming of City Property must be published in a newspaper of general circulation for the noticed public meeting posting.
6. The Notice shall indicate:
 - (a) the location of the property or facility,
 - (b) any historical significance of the property or facility, and
 - (c), inform the public of the time, date and place of the noticed public meeting.
7. The committee must review and make a recommendation on the nomination of a city facility for naming.

8. Before making a final recommendation, the committee must fully investigate the nomination, and must consider:
 - (a) whether it has complied with the required procedures (Sec. 2-493)
 - (b) any other factor the committee deems relevant to the nomination.
9. The final recommendation of the committee shall be either (a) approval, (b) approval with conditions, including the specific term, for the naming rights, or (c) denial of the nomination.
10. The committee's recommendation for approval or approval with conditions must be by a majority plus 1 vote of the total committee. For example, if 5 persons on the committee, then 3 plus 1, or 4 votes will be required to approve.
11. Within 90 days of its establishment the committee shall complete its review process and report its recommendation to the city commission.
12. The committee will disband after city commission takes action to accept or reject the recommendation of the committee.
13. The city commission must consider the committee's recommendation

scc

CITY OF LAUDERDALE LAKES

Agenda Cover Page

Fiscal Impact:

Contract Requirement:

Title

FUTURE MEETING DATES: JANUARY 06, 2026

Summary

Staff Recommendation

Background:

Funding Source:

Fiscal Impact:

Sponsor Name/Department:

Meeting Date: 12/2/2025