



Regular City Commission Meeting Agenda

150 NE 2nd Avenue | Deerfield Beach, FL, 33441 | 954-480-4200

Mayor Bill Ganz

Vice Mayor Todd Drosky

District 1 Commissioner Michael Hudak

District 2 Commissioner Ben Preston

District 3 Commissioner Bernie Parness

Tuesday

February 18, 2020

7:00 PM

CALL TO ORDER & ROLL CALL

MOMENT OF SILENCE AND PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

APPROVAL OF CITY COMMISSION MINUTES

Regular City Commission Meeting Minutes

Attachment: February 4, 2020

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF CITY BOARD MINUTES

Planning & Zoning Board Meeting Minutes

Attachment: January 9, 2020

APPROVAL OF THE AGENDA

February 18, 2020

AWARDS & RECOGNITION

1. **Presentation of Siemens Empower Grant by Steve Hoiberg for sustainability program development and community outreach.**

Sponsor: Department of Sustainable Management

Attachment: Siemens Empower Grant

QUASI-JUDICIAL PUBLIC HEARINGS

2. APPLICATION NO. 19-P-221 FOR 7-ELEVEN

Applicant: 7-Eleven, represented by Pulice Land Surveyors

Proposal: Request to plat a 0.21 acre site to be restricted to 3,500 square feet of commercial use, and to be known as the "7-Eleven #10440" Plat.

Location: The property is generally described as OCEAN VUE 3-34 B LOT 33 E 37 1/2, LOT 34 W1/2 BLK 11, more particularly described in the file, and located at 1991 Northeast 2nd Street.

Suggested Action: Commission to vote on Resolution

Voting Requirement: Adoption requires a 3/5 vote of the City Commission

Sponsor: Department of Planning & Development Services

Attachment: 7-Eleven

PUBLIC HEARINGS – SECOND READING

3. P.H. 2020-038: ORDINANCE 2020/ - AN ORDINANCE OF THE CITY COMMISSION OF THE CITY OF DEERFIELD BEACH, FLORIDA, AMENDING CHAPTER 18 "BUSINESSES" OF THE CITY CODE BY CREATING ARTICLE VII "PROHIBITION OF NON-MEDICAL MARIJUANA," SECTION 18-241 ENTITLED "NON-MEDICAL MARIJUANA PROHIBITED"; URGING THE STATE LEGISLATURE TO PREVENT THE LEGALIZATION OF NON-MEDICAL MARIJUANA; PROVIDING FOR CODIFICATION, SEVERABILITY, CONFLICTS, AND AN EFFECTIVE DATE.

Suggested Action: Commission to vote on Ordinance

Voting Requirement: Adoption requires a 3/5 vote of the City Commission

Sponsor: Commissioner Michael Hudak

Attachment: Recreational Marijuana

PUBLIC COMMENT

Persons addressing the Commission shall state his/her name and address and may speak for three (3) minutes unless extended for one (1) additional minute by the Mayor. All remarks made by the public at a Commission meeting on an agenda item shall be addressed to the Commission as a body and limited to the subject matter before the Commission at that particular time. No comments shall be made related to the personal life or personal qualities of any person and no language which would offend persons of ordinary sensibilities shall be permitted. The public shall be given an opportunity to speak on any substantive agenda item, subject to the aforementioned restrictions, prior to a vote on the matter by the City Commission. The Commission shall determine the appropriate time, prior to the vote, for the public to speak. For consent agenda items, the public shall be given an opportunity to speak prior to the approval of the consent agenda. The Commission may, by majority vote, determine that public input on an agenda item be tabled to a future meeting so long as the vote on the agenda item take place at the future meeting and that the public input take place prior to the Commission making any decision.

CONSENT AGENDA - AGREEMENTS & EXPENDITURES

- 4. Resolution 2020/ - A Resolution of the City Commission of the City of Deerfield Beach, Florida, approving the submission of a County Incentive Grant Program Application to Broward County for the FAU Research Boulevard Expansion Project; authorizing execution of a Grant Agreement with Broward County; and providing for an effective date.**

Suggested Action: Commission to vote on Resolution

Voting Requirement: Adoption requires a 3/5 vote of the City Commission

Sponsor: Department of Environmental Services

Attachment: 2020 County Incentive Grant Program Application

- 5. Resolution 2020/ - A Resolution of the City Commission of the City of Deerfield Beach, Florida, approving an agreement with TriMerge Consulting Group, P.A., for Financial and Accounting Support Services on an as needed basis; waiving the competitive selection requirements; authorizing the City Manager to execute the Agreement for a one year term with a one year renewal option; providing for execution, severability and an effective date. (Funds from Account #001-0600-513-32-99 - Other Contractual Services - \$50,000)**

Suggested Action: Commission to vote on Resolution

Voting Requirement: Adoption requires a 3/5 vote of the City Commission

Sponsor: Office of the City Manager

Attachment: TriMerge

DEPARTMENTAL BUSINESS

- 6. Resolution 2020/ - A Resolution of the City Commission of the City of Deerfield Beach, Florida, approving the City's Post-Disaster Redevelopment Plan; providing an effective date.**

Suggested Action: Commission to vote on Resolution

Voting Requirement: Adoption requires a 3/5 vote of the City Commission

Sponsor: Department of Planning & Development Services

Attachment: Post-Disaster Redevelopment Plan

- 7. Resolution 2020/ - A Resolution of the City Commission of the City of Deerfield Beach, Florida, approving a settlement of the Workers' Compensation claim of Paul Rothberg in the amount of \$350,000.00; authorizing execution of documents necessary to effectuate the settlement; and providing for an effective date. (Funds from Account #606-0900-519-30-41 - Workers Compensation Legal)**

Suggested Action: Commission to vote on Resolution

Voting Requirement: Adoption requires a 3/5 vote of the City Commission

Sponsor: Department of Human Resources

Attachment: Paul Rothberg Settlement

8. Presentation regarding the renderings for the City Hall Renovations for Commission consensus.

Suggested Action: Motion on decision of Commission

Voting Requirement: Approval requires a 3/5 vote of the City Commission for adoption

Sponsor: Division of Construction & Facilities Management

Attachment: City Hall Renovations

9. Presentation of renderings of proposed Lifeguard Tower appearance for Commission consensus.

Suggested Action: Motion on decision of Commission

Voting Requirement: Adoption requires a 3/5 vote of the City Commission

Sponsor: Division of Construction & Facilities Management

Attachment: Lifeguard Tower Renderings

COMMENTS BY ADMINISTRATION & LEGAL

10. Update regarding the Firefighter World Challenge

Sponsor: Department of Parks & Recreation

Attachment: Firefighter World Challenge

COMMENTS BY MAYOR & CITY COMMISSION
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ADJOURNMENT

FUTURE CITY COMMISSION MEETINGS

Wednesday, March 4, 2020

Any person wishing to appeal any decision made by the City Commission with respect to any matter considered at such meetings or hearings will need a record of the proceedings, and for such purposes may need to ensure that a verbatim record of the proceedings is made, which record includes the testimony and the evidence upon which the appeal is made. The above notice is required by State Law (F.S. 286.0105). Anyone desiring a verbatim transcript shall have the responsibility, at his/her own expense, to arrange for the presence of a certified court reporter at the hearing.



Meeting Minutes City Commission

February 4, 2020

7:00 PM

Commission Chambers

CALL TO ORDER AND ROLL CALL

The meeting was called to order on the above date by Mayor Bill Ganz at 7:00 p.m., in the City Commission Chambers, City Hall, Deerfield Beach.

Present: 5 – Commissioner Michael Hudak
Commissioner Bernie Parness
Commissioner Ben Preston
Vice Mayor Todd Drosky
Mayor Bill Ganz

Also Present: 3 – City Manager David Santucci
City Attorney Anthony Soroka
City Clerk Samantha Gillyard

MOMENT OF SILENCE AND PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

There was a moment of silence, followed by the Pledge of Allegiance.

APPROVAL OF CITY COMMISSION MEETING MINUTES

Regular City Commission Meeting Minutes – January 14, 2020

MOTION was made by Commissioner Parness, seconded by Commissioner Hudak, to approve the minutes as submitted. Voice Vote:

Yeas: 5 - Commissioner Hudak, Commissioner Parness, Commissioner Preston, Vice Mayor Drosky and Mayor Ganz

Nays: 0

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF CITY BOARD MINUTES

Code Compliance Meeting Minutes - February 27 & March 12, 2019

Marine Advisory Board Meeting Minutes - September 26 & December 19, 2019

Planning & Zoning Board Meeting Minutes - November 7, 2019

Cultural Committee Meeting Minutes - November 25 & December 9, 2019

Community Appearance Board Meeting Minutes - December 4 & December 18, 2019

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF CITY BOARD MINUTES - CONTINUED

MOTION was made by Commissioner Parness, seconded by Commissioner Preston, to acknowledge the board minutes. Voice Vote:

Yeas: 5 - Commissioner Hudak, Commissioner Parness, Commissioner Preston, Vice Mayor Drosky and Mayor Ganz

Nays: 0

APPROVAL OF CITY COMMISSION AGENDA

February 4, 2020

Commissioner Hudak asked that Item 14 be discussed out of order.

MOTION was made by Commissioner Hudak, seconded by Commissioner Parness, to approve the agenda as amended. Voice Vote:

Yeas: 5 - Commissioner Hudak, Commissioner Parness, Commissioner Preston, Vice Mayor Drosky and Mayor Ganz

Nays: 0

AWARDS & RECOGNITION**1. Presentation by Marc Charpentier, Norcrest Elementary School Principal.**

Mr. Charpentier said although Norcrest is in Pompano Beach, it was important that they introduce themselves and inform the City of what the school has to offer. He also introduced Fred Robinson, Assistant Principal. Norcrest is a part of the Deerfield Beach High School zone and it is important to get out into the community and serve Deerfield Beach as they would any other community. Last weekend, they participated in the Deerfield Beach Arts Festival and sponsored some of the children; which many placed first and third in the competition. As the school grows, they plan to increase business partnerships to bring more people to the community. Mr. Charpentier said over the past 10 years, enrollment has been lost, so the plan is to increase it and bring the school back to where it was years ago. This includes seeking support from local businesses and going to local daycares for assistance as well. Lastly, Mr. Charpentier said he has been a principal for 14 years and though he has been with several schools, he is excited about this opportunity.

Mr. Robinson announced various programs, including a robotics club that placed second in a competition; other events: book fair, Valentine's Day, School Advisory Council Meeting, beautification project, and the Bahamas Outreach project. He said they have been selling hearts, whereby, the funds go to the Bahamas. Lastly, Kindergarten Roundup is on April 3rd at 8:30 a.m. and parents are invited to visit the school and see what Norcrest has to offer.

2. Certificate of Recognition presented to Emilio Dominguez, owner of Casa Maya Grill, for creating an inclusive workplace and contributing to the Deerfield Beach Community.

Mayor Ganz presented a certificate of recognition to Mr. Dominguez for providing an inclusive workplace and continually dedicating time and resources to the community. Casa Maya Grill is located in the Cove and offers authentic Mexican cuisine. Mr. Dominguez is being recognized tonight for his outstanding work in the Deerfield Beach Community; and his inclusiveness of employees and staff in an industry where the spoken word seems crucial to success. Two years ago, Emilio hired Alessandro Tornaboni, a 19-year-old deaf mute as a busboy after his sister Giulia, who also works at Casa Maya, exhibited a high level of work ethic. Alessandro has taught everyone who works at Casa Maya basic sign language and now staff is able to communicate with each other from across the restaurant; Alessandro always knows the needs of his customers. Mr. Dominguez is commended for his hiring practices and for allowing the City to share this feel good story.

AWARDS & RECOGNITION – CONTINUED

Vice Mayor Drosky commented on his experience at Casa Maya Grill after attending the Boots N Bourbon event and how he observed Giulia and Alessandro, who were communicating through sign language. He said Alessandro is an integral part of their business because of his ability to communicate through sign language and the other staff members' ability to communicate the needs of the customer; whereby, it has increased efficiencies to speak non-verbally.

3. Certificate of Appreciation presented to Mary Jean "MJ" Caputo for her service on the Deerfield Beach Education Advisory Board.

Mayor Ganz applauded Ms. Caputo for the contributions she has made to the Deerfield Beach Education Advisory Board. She has aptly served the board and commission at a moment's notice which demonstrates her unselfish commitment. Thereafter, she was presented with a certificate of appreciation.

4. Certificates of Recognition presented to various City employees for their dedication and commitment to the Civics 101 Program with Deerfield Beach Middle School.

Mayor Ganz said Deerfield Beach employees' dedication goes beyond their regular jobs, as demonstrated with the Civics 101 Program. Deerfield Beach Middle School partnered with the City and created this program to help engage students in local government by researching valuable solutions to the Dixie Highway Corridor, methods to preserve affordable housing in the City, pool renovation ideas, water treatment technology improvements and ideas to expand the current recycling initiative. For the final session of the program, students presented their projects and outcomes through presentations that were judged on meaningfulness of the problem, the extent of finding and applying information, real world context and others. Thereafter, Mayor Ganz announced the staff who participated in the program; Eric Power, Cassi Waren, Adrian Mocanu, Hillary Silverstone, Patrick Bardes, and Jonathan Salas. Lastly, Mayor Ganz introduced Dr. Fulton, Deerfield Beach Middle School Principal.

Dr. Fulton thanked City staff for the time they contributed as well as what the students gained through their interaction with staff; i.e. real world applications, confidence, relationships built, solutions they discovered, etc. Thereafter, City staff were presented an engraved clock from Deerfield Beach Middle School and a certificate of recognition from the City.

Mayor Ganz thanked staff again for going above and beyond their traditional duties as the City is very fortunate to have them.

DEPARTMENTAL BUSINESS

14. Resolution 2020/020 - A Resolution of the City Commission of the City of Deerfield Beach, Florida, approving the Special Event Permit Application submitted by the Deerfield Beach Rotary Club for the "Italian Festival on the Beach" Special Event taking place at 2096 NE 2nd Street on April 4, 2020 from 2:00 pm to 10:00 pm; providing for an effective date. (Funds from Account #001-7005-579-10-02 - Overtime, Account #450-4557-534-10-02 - Overtime, Account #001-3105-522-32-05 - Fire/Rescue, Fire/BSO Special Detail & Account #001-3005-521-32-05 - Law Enforcement/BSO Special Detail)

Claude DuBois thanked the City for its support of the Italian Festival last year, as well as the police and fire departments and Rotary Club. Mr. DuBois continued to thank others for their contributions and support of the festival. He then explained that the format for the festival will be the same as last year, with street closures from NE 2nd Street to NE 20th Terrace, which is the entire street in front of the Wyndham. The goal is to create a community, family driven event that will be held on April 4th.

Kirsten Charleson, Rotary Club President, said they would like to host the event again this year and was contacted by someone asking about the event.

DEPARTMENTAL BUSINESS – CONTINUED

John Duprado, Rotary Club, said they plan to invite any of the service-oriented clubs to participate. Mr. Duprado outlined some of the activities that occurred at the event; thereafter, he asked for the City's support as it would be impossible to have the event without it. He advised that any revenue will go toward scholarships; whereas, last year, \$21,000 was given, as well as two (2) full scholarships to Florida Atlantic University in addition to the book bag giveaways. This is one of the fundraisers that make it possible.

David Santucci, City Manager, said the City does support the Rotary, but wants to make sure the Commission and Rotary understand that the recommendation provided in the backup is associated with the fact that the City has not budgeted funding to provide support for this event. Therefore, any event that is not budgeted and requests a fee waiver, the waiver would not be recommended due to this; nevertheless, it is not a reflection of support of the Rotary or Italian Festival.

In response to Mayor Ganz's question, Mr. Santucci replied yes, the cost to the City would be \$8,270.

Mayor Ganz opened the public hearing; however, there were none to speak and the public hearing was closed.

Commissioner Hudak applauded the event and spoke in support, especially due to the revenue going back into the community in the form of scholarships. He asked how much of an economic impact the event made regarding donations to funding the scholarships.

Mr. Duprado replied approximately \$17,000, in addition to Rotary's contributions back to the City in various forms; scholarships and in-kind contributions.

Mayor Ganz said he received a lot of positive feedback and outlined the economic impact for the adjacent restaurants and the City; therefore, he spoke in support of the event.

MOTION was made by Commissioner Parness, seconded by Commissioner Hudak, to approve Item 14, adopted Resolution 2020/020. Roll Call:

Yeas: 5 - Commissioner Hudak, Commissioner Parness, Commissioner Preston, Vice Mayor Drosky and Mayor Ganz

Nays: 0

QUASI-JUDICIAL PUBLIC HEARINGS

5. P.H. 2020-029: APPLICATION NO. 19-12-05 (Waste Management East)

Applicant: **Waste Management Inc. of Florida, represented by Michael Gai of Sun-Tech Engineering, Inc.**

Proposal: Major Site Plan application seeking approval to construct a 73,950 square foot recycling facility and a 5,400 square foot ancillary structure containing office space and maintenance bays

Location: The property is generally described as YORK CHASE RONTO INDUSTRIAL PLAT 123-5 B PORTION OF PARCEL A DESC AS: BEG AT NW COR OF PAR A,E 329.15 ALG N/L PAR A,S 652.88,W 327.98,N 648.75 TO POB more particularly described in the file, and located at **1801 SW 42nd Way.**

Dennis Mele, 200 East Broward Boulevard, Fort Lauderdale, representing the applicant.

Anthony Soroka, City Attorney, asked Mr. Mele if he wished to waive the quasi-judicial process.

Mr. Mele replied that he will waive. Thereafter, he provided a brief PowerPoint outlining the application.

Aerial Location Map with Existing Conditions – Mr. Mele outlined the location of the proposed facility, near Wiles Road and Powerline Road. The existing Waste Management transfer station is outlined in blue; whereas, the proposed construction and demolition debris recycling facility. To the left of the blue square, there is a project owned by Waste Connection which is not Waste Management; nevertheless, it is an additional facility in the area.

QUASI-JUDICIAL PUBLIC HEARINGS – CONTINUED

Site Plan – Mr. Mele said the site plan was superimposed over the aerial photo; the building in the upper left is the existing Waste Management facility and, in the center, the proposed location. It is his understanding that staff and City officials visited the location in Davie which is similar to what is being proposed in Deerfield, but the Deerfield center will have better equipment and will be quieter as it will be insulated. Also, he was told that the officials who visited Davie could not hear equipment when they were between 150 to 200 feet away.

Aerial Renderings – Mr. Mele said the building must have some open walls; however, the walls to the north must be solid since residential property is to the north side of the lake, which further reduces the sound. He also commented on the homes from Independence Bay, whereby, the southern view shows the building on the existing Waste Connection building, center is the existing Waste Management building and to the left the proposed facility. In the background is the old Wheelabrator plant which is on the south side of Wiles Road also further way.

Truck Circulation Route – Mr. Mele said staff made five (5) recommendations; the applicant concurred with all. First, staff would like trucks to enter onto 42nd Way, travel north and then exit to 43rd Terrace and travel south. He reminded the Commission that Waste Management owns the Waste Processing Building and will be leasing the processing canopy; therefore, they will provide a cross access easement between both properties which is a condition of approval, to make sure the traffic route is preserved. Additionally, he advised that one of the roadways in the area was falling apart and they are working with staff to rebuild the road; there was a broken water line which caused that part of the road to cave in. Moreover, Mr. Mele said another condition includes repaving the road with a paving and subgrade that can handle heavy trucks.

North Setback Measurement – Across Independence Bay – Mr. Mele said this shows how far away the facility is from the closest residence; whereby, Independence Bay is over 1500 feet away from the proposed facility. He said he is comfortable that the residents will not hear anything due to the equipment upgrades. Thereafter, Mr. Mele responded to questions posed by the Commission.

Mayor Ganz asked if the trucks driving in reverse will cause a noise problem due to the beeping.

Mr. Mele replied that the routing should reduce the number of times trucks are backing up due to the entrance and exit. While there may be some backing up, the beeping is a requirement by OSHA. The same condition exists at the Davie location and it is his understanding that it was still quiet the further away. Additionally, he advised that at the Davie location, there are mobile home parks close by but is not sure of the distance. Further, Mr. Mele said the applicant has complied with the City's code, as well as the 1990 annexation bill which established buffering requirements along the south side of the lake. Some are already in place and some will be supplemented further with the plant.

Continuing, Mr. Mele said the hours of operation are 6 a.m. till 6 p.m. weekdays, Monday through Friday.

Mayor Ganz asked if this is consistent with the noise ordinance.

Mr. Soroka replied yes, he believes so but will double check.

Mr. Mele said it is his understanding that those are the same hours of operation for the two (2) facilities to the west.

Commissioner Hudak expressed concerns with the facility's ability to withstand a hurricane due to having two (2) open sides and construction material. Thus, he asked how the facility would be secured in an impending storm and whether the building is hurricane proof.

Mr. Mele replied that the building meets the wind loads for a Category 5 hurricane and the materials would be disposed, by either selling or burying it at the landfill, which is Waste Management's standard protocol.

Vice Mayor Drosky said due to the proximity to both Independence Bay and Waterways communities, he wanted to make sure those residents are protected. Thereafter, he outlined his investigations into the project: review of the proposed site, tour of the facility with Waste Management, where he noticed landscaping to reduce the visibility to the adjacent residents. The next concern is noise and the impact to the residents. Vice Mayor Drosky said he visited the Davie facility, which has an extraordinarily large machine that is adjacent to the residential community, but there is not

QUASI-JUDICIAL PUBLIC HEARINGS – CONTINUED

a lake buffer, but the further away you walk from the machine, the quieter it becomes. Based on his observations, Vice Mayor Drosky opined that the setup in Deerfield Beach is superior to Davie due to the canopy, distance the residents are from the facility and insulated machinery. Nevertheless, though there will be dust generated from the project, the applicant agreed to dust mitigation.

Mr. Mele said there are five (5) conditions of approval, whereas, the first dealt with the road which he spoke about; the second continues with the road; third - cross access agreement; and fourth states that the applicant shall maintain the water misters and dust suppression measures as proposed on the site plan and utilize a water tank truck to continuously spray the site as necessary for dust suppression during operating hours. Furthermore, Mr. Mele said they have already begun street sweeping which will continue. He explained that the existing Waste Management facility and proposed are paved; however, the Waste Connection facility to the west is not paved; therefore, much of the dirt is being dragged onto the street. Lastly, the applicant previously asked for street sweeping assistance from the City, but the City declined due to a strenuous workload. Now, the applicant has hired a private company to perform the service.

Vice Mayor Drosky referenced the truck circulation route and advised that the road highlighted by blue arrows coming toward Wiles Road has been paved since he visited and reduces the dust; furthermore, it was paved using 9" of concrete to support the trucks. The dust mitigation agreement is not only for that road, but the road highlighted by the red arrows going into the property and Wiles Road. He said the applicant has given much, especially considering the area is zoned for the project.

Commissioner Parness asked how many new employees will be hired.

Mr. Mele replied approximately 20.

Mayor Ganz opened the public hearing; however, there were none to speak and the public hearing was closed.

Samantha Gillyard, City Clerk, announced that Ronald Kaplan, doing business as Okeechobee Landfill, contributed \$1000 to Commissioner Michael Hudak's campaign in February 2019 as outlined in the agenda backup.

Commissioner Parness announced that he received a contribution in 2019 from Waste Management which was not provided by the applicant.

Other contributions were made, but not provided in the agenda backup: Mr. Mele contributed to Vice Mayor Drosky's campaign in 2017; Mayor Ganz, Commissioner Parness and Commissioner Hudak as well.

MOTION was made by Vice Mayor Drosky, seconded by Commissioner Parness, to approve Item 5, adopted Resolution 2020/012. Roll Call:

Yeas: 5 - Commissioner Hudak, Commissioner Parness, Commissioner Preston, Vice Mayor Drosky and Mayor Ganz

Nays: 0

AWARDS & RECOGNITION – CONTINUED**4a. Special presentation by Captain Rodney Brimlow, BSO District X, regarding crime statistics in Deerfield Beach.**

Mayor Ganz announced Captain Brimlow.

Captain Brimlow said he became the Chief in Deerfield Beach a year ago; thereafter, he provided a PowerPoint of different strategic actions that have been initiated and to address recent concerns in the City.

AWARDS & RECOGNITION – CONTINUED

Crime Stats 2019 v/s 2018 – Captain Brimlow said they typically handle around 60,000 calls for service every year; last year, it was 59,800. He noted that Part I crime has decreased by 6% and Part II by almost 18%. Part I crimes are more violent and directed at people; Part II crimes involve property, i.e. thefts. Some crimes such as misdemeanor battery, e.g. a fight at a football game, is a Part I crime even though it is not as violent as other crimes. Furthermore, arrests have decreased by 18% which is a result of work in the community by his staff and community leaders which is a testament to the City.

Traffic and Parking – Captain Brimlow said this is a very serious issue everywhere in the City and for his department. He mentioned that one of his deputies was killed by a drunk driver earlier this year and in addition, seven (7) other people in the City have been killed in traffic related crashes. He said the driving patterns are unacceptable as there seems to be a general lack of regard for speed throughout the City, but deputies continue enforcement. This year, the number of citations has increased from last year by almost 20%. Over 18,000 citations were written by Deerfield deputies; notwithstanding, specialized units were called into the City to help with other traffic problems and an additional 2,000 tickets were written. Also, almost 18,000 parking tickets have been written. Speeding laws and drunk driving laws will be aggressively enforced. Moreover, Captain Brimlow said when complaints are received from residents, they are routed through the Traffic Enforcement Unit and go into rotation to be addressed over time. He explained that the complaint will go through the queue, be enforced, goes down on the queue and comes back later. Until the problem is resolved, the complaint remains in the queue and the deputies continue enforcement in that area. While much traffic enforcement is complaint driven, it is also statistically driven where there are accidents. Last year, there were around 3,500 accidents in the City which was almost identical to the year before.

Drugs/Narcotics – Captain Brimlow said drugs and narcotics is another issue in the City, but deputies have been very active with this area. Around March 2019, deputies noticed a lot of narcotics issued; whereby, all deputies were issued Narcan which is an anti-opioid treatment to save them on a call. He explained that if an ounce of fentanyl were divided 12,000 times, it could kill you. It is a very deadly and serious drug so if a deputy responds to a scene where fentanyl is present and touches it, it could be fatal, if fire rescue is not immediately there. However, none of the deputies used it on themselves but was used on residents in the City. Captain Brimlow commented on how drugs are being mimicked to represent a drug but is actually fentanyl. He said the amount of fentanyl taken off drug dealers trying to sell in the City in the last six (6) months is enough to kill every resident three-times over. Deerfield Beach is not the only city that is dealing with this, but everyone is doing a good job getting the message about the dangers. Also, there have been 269 arrests related to narcotics over the year and 22 drug related deaths (overdoses). Furthermore, there were 33 search warrants in 2019 related to narcotics, deputies seized what they could and tried to prosecute those who were selling drugs to the maximum penalty. The actions taken show drug dealers that they are not welcome, and deputies will continue their best to arrest and prosecute to the maximum. This has led to displacement of drug activity outside the City; however, it creates issues in other ways.

Shootings in Deerfield Beach – Captain Brimlow said as drug arrests have decreased, there has been an increase in shooting activities. Over the last year, there were 90 calls for service related to shootings; however, 80% were not verified as shootings. He provided examples of scenarios not classified as shootings; children with BB guns, a car backfiring, etc. Out of the 18 shootings, 14 of them were in zones 1005, 1006, 1007 and 1008, which is between I-95 and Dixie Highway, from the north to south end of the City. Of the 18 shootings, six (6) had contact with a victim. Other shootings included a domestic homicide, a contact shooting at a bar dispute, which were outside drug related events.

Shootings Operations – Captain Brimlow said when they noticed an uptick on non-contact shootings, they started a special operation which brings in a lot of detectives from other districts to flood the area in an attempt to try and suppress crime. Within four (4) days, there were nine (9) felony arrests with three (3) being for convicted felons, all armed and an attempted murder suspect who was related to a prior shooting crime. One person who was arrested had 11 prior felony convictions. Another perpetrator was following an unmarked car and pursued the officer with a firearm in hand but was met with myriad other deputies on the scene.

Captain Brimlow continued to outline achievements during the operation, which included seizing vehicles. Anyone who uses their vehicle in the commission of a crime, i.e. to sell narcotics, upon arrest, their vehicle will be taken; however, they can fight for it in court. Additionally, Captain Brimlow said they will continue to suppress the crime and develop intelligence to lead to the arrest and prosecution of the people committing the crimes. It is an extraordinarily tiny percentage of folks committing the crimes and is unfair to the citizens who bear the brunt of criminal behavior.

AWARDS & RECOGNITION – CONTINUED

He asked for the community's support, whereby, Crime Stoppers now offers a \$3,000 reward, and anyone who calls can remain anonymous. Captain Brimlow said the police can also be contacted through social media, Safer Watch app and send information or call directly to speak with a detective.

Commissioner Hudak applauded the police for all their efforts and for meeting with him and a resident to address a traffic situation. He asked what happens to the revenue generated by citations.

Captain Brimlow replied that there are many hands in the pot, but a bulk of the money goes to the State and judicial system. The City of Deerfield Beach does not receive funding from the citations nor does the Broward Sheriff's Office. There is no financial incentive to write tickets, but tickets are written to increase safety. He went on to explain how much a ticket costs, especially in a school zone, and said no deputy really likes writing tickets but there is no other way to increase safety. Additionally, stop signs are an issue and although narcotics and alcohol play a role in fatalities, so does speeding.

Commissioner Hudak commented on the use of marijuana and how people do not see it as a big deal; however, it is his understanding that many marijuana cigarettes are laced with fentanyl and other products. He asked if that has been seen a lot in the City.

Captain Brimlow replied not a lot, but it has been seen. He said drug dealers are trying to make their product more powerful and appealing. If the quality of marijuana is lower, they may add a small amount of fentanyl to their marijuana to increase the intensity. It is very easy to overdose in this situation.

Commissioner Preston commented on a recent shooting and asked whether there was any change in events since his conversation with Captain Brimlow in the SW 3rd corridor.

Captain Brimlow replied that arrests have been made and their involvement has had an impact on decreasing certain violence in the area. The ability to control what another criminal element might do, even from another city, into Deerfield is difficult; whereby, even with collaboration of surrounding districts, he cannot enforce [his demands] on others. Furthermore, they have others under a microscope and once probable cause is developed, they will also be arrested.

Continuing, Captain Brimlow responded to additional questions posed by Commissioner Preston and commented on the strategies and covert procedures that help them gain intelligence and develop cases against perpetrators. This is in addition to the marked police cars which is probably the smallest component of these type operations; whereby, examples were provided. Also, there are many people working in the SW 3rd corridor as well as with citizens which is very important as they are needed to help.

David Santucci, City Manager, said community involvement is important so Captain Brimlow has reached out to various individuals and churches to discuss.

Commissioner Preston said he has had conversations with Captain Brimlow and Lieutenant Hoffstein about the seriousness of the situations, whereby, they immediately began to talk about some of the things everyone can see, but there are many things people are not aware of. On February 25th, he will host a town hall meeting at Cathedral Church of God at 7:00 p.m. referencing the shootings and things that have happened. Commissioner Preston commented on the importance of residents being able to enjoy their neighborhoods without this type of disruption; therefore, it will not be tolerated. Additionally, he said he receives prompt service from both Captain Brimlow and Lieutenant Hoffstein upon request as they care about the community. Lastly, Commissioner Preston asked if the Crime Suppression Units carry AR15's.

Captain Brimlow said by the end of this year, every deputy will be carrying an AR15 as those are standard issue for BSO due to the nature of society today.

Commissioner Preston thanked Captain Brimlow for his service and advised that people in the community want to help make the streets safe.

AWARDS & RECOGNITION – CONTINUED

Mayor Ganz said he has a quarterly faith-based breakfast in which Captain Brimlow, and his deputies attend. He commented on the line of communication with community leaders as well as other technology to assist the police; i.e. shots fired technology. Another consideration is placing a substation in heavy hit areas to deter crime as it is intolerable for any neighborhood.

Captain Brimlow said during their briefing about the recent shootings, he pulled up a study from another major city and it was determined that 80% of their homicides were committed by 0.28% of their citizens. He reminded the Commission that despite their best efforts, even with enhanced and aggressive enforcement, the deputies still have the highest responsibility of respecting the people's dignity. Also, Captain Brimlow said their 30th anniversary of BSO's contract with Deerfield Beach is approaching and on February 8th, there will be a celebratory picnic at Pioneer Park. He invited everyone to come out as there will be many activities for children with lunch being provided.

PUBLIC HEARINGS – SECOND READING

6. P.H. 2020-030: ORDINANCE 2020/008 - AN ORDINANCE OF THE CITY COMMISSION OF THE CITY OF DEERFIELD BEACH, FLORIDA, AMENDING SECTION 66-58 "PARKING PROHIBITED ON CERTAIN STREETS AND COMMERCIAL VEHICLE PARKING RESTRICTIONS" OF THE CITY CODE OF ORDINANCES TO PROHIBIT PARKING ON N.E. 49TH STREET FROM N.E. 48TH STREET TO DIXIE HIGHWAY; PROVIDING FOR CONFLICTS, SEVERABILITY, CODIFICATION AND AN EFFECTIVE DATE.

The Ordinance was read by title only.

Commissioner Parness spoke in support of the Ordinance.

Mayor Ganz opened the public hearing; however, there were none to speak and the public hearing was closed.

MOTION was made by Commissioner Parness, seconded by Commissioner Preston, to approve Item 6, adopted Ordinance 2020/008. Roll Call:

Yeas: 5 - Commissioner Hudak, Commissioner Parness, Commissioner Preston, Vice Mayor Drosky and Mayor Ganz

Nays: 0

PUBLIC COMMENT

Kron Givens, 1150 SW 7th Avenue, Deerfield Beach, asked if the Commission would waive the fee for use of the Leo [Robb] Gymnasium to have a prayer service for the community. He has reached out to pastors who are willing to attend and provide words of encouragement to the community. Lastly, he asked if the city garden can be reestablished.

Doyle Scott, 165 SW 3rd Court, Deerfield Beach, asked what key educational components are made available concerning policing, whereas, educating the public seems to be lacking. Mr. Scott also commented on the sidewalk buttressing the road as it seems to be a hazard; therefore, he asked that a guardrail be installed.

Angela Storr, 278 SW 1st Street, Deerfield Beach, said she was not happy with the MLK Parade and asked that she be added to the committee next year. Ms. Storr also added that the front of her house has been torn up for about three (3) weeks. She asked when her sprinklers, grass and the road will be finished and returned to normal appearance. Lastly, Ms. Storr commented on having AR15's and recommended tasers.

Peggy Ross, 103 NE 19th Avenue, Deerfield Beach, thanked everyone for making the special events so wonderful.

There was a lengthy discussion regarding Mr. Givens' request to waive fees for use of the Leo Robb Gymnasium which is being requested for Thursday, February 6th and the amount of time given for consideration.

PUBLIC COMMENT - CONTINUED

Mayor Ganz said regarding the city garden, the volunteers ran out because it is an extensive task to tackle. He said the garden will not generate a lot of food; however, he opined that a community garden is for beautification and bringing communities together. Mayor Ganz said he is not opposed to bringing it back but prefers it as a grassroots effort and not City staff. Furthermore, he asked that staff work with Mr. Scott on the sidewalk and drain and asked that Captain Brimlow discuss policing education with him. Lastly, a timeframe will be provided to Mr. Scott once determined by staff and thanked Ms. Ross for her comments.

Commissioner Preston said the community garden would be great if there are volunteers, as a grassroots effort. When it was first initiated, there were not enough volunteers committed to the project. Commissioner Preston said the waiver for the gym is tough as it is short notice; nevertheless, with the things that have happened in the community, prayer is welcomed. He said he does not want the event to morph into anything other than prayer and confirmed that it is only a prayer meeting. He motioned approval of the fee waiver.

Mayor Ganz said he is not comfortable approving it on such short notice as staff needs to review and assure there are guarantees as there is a proper procedure that everyone must follow.

Additional discussion occurred regarding the fee waiver amongst Mayor Ganz and Commissioner Preston.

Commissioner Hudak seconded the motion, but it is predicated on whether staff receives the information in a timely manner and assuring their comfort of the event.

Commissioner Parness said there is a Methodist church in the City with five-acres of land on 44th Street and 3rd Avenue that has a community garden; whereby, they provide myriad services to the public. He encouraged the residents to volunteer their time there.

Vice Mayor Drosky said he hates to rush a decision without all the details as he does not want to set a precedent; therefore, staff should have all the details going forward. While he does not support the motion, Vice Mayor Drosky offered to pay the fee of \$300 as long as the City Manager feels that event can move forward Thursday night.

Commissioner Preston withdrew his motion.

CONSENT – BOARD APPOINTMENTS

- 7. Resolution 2020/013 - A Resolution of the City Commission of the City of Deerfield Beach, Florida, reappointing Robert Weech as the Fifth Member to the Board of Trustees of the Municipal Firefighters' Pension Trust Fund; providing for service without compensation; and providing for an effective date.**

The Resolution was read by title only.

Mayor Ganz opened the public hearing; however, there were none to speak and the public hearing was closed.

There was no discussion amongst the Commission.

MOTION was made by Commissioner Hudak, seconded by Commissioner Parness, to approve Item 7, adopted Resolution 2020/013. Voice Vote:

Yeas: 5 - Commissioner Hudak, Commissioner Parness, Commissioner Preston, Vice Mayor Drosky and Mayor Ganz

Nays: 0

CONSENT - AGREEMENTS & EXPENDITURE REQUESTS

Mayor Ganz opened the public hearing on Items 8 - 13; however, there were none to speak and the public hearing was closed.

- 8. Resolution 2020/014 - A Resolution of the City Commission of the City of Deerfield Beach, Florida, approving an Interlocal Agreement with Broward County for Fiscal Year 2019-2020 Disbursement of HOME Program Funds for the Housing Rehabilitation Program in the amount of \$92,008; providing for execution; and providing for an effective date.**

The Resolution was read by title only.

- 9. Resolution 2020/015 - A Resolution of the City Commission of the City of Deerfield Beach, Florida, approving an Interlocal Agreement with Broward County for Fiscal Year 2019-2020 Disbursement of HOME Program Funds for the Homebuyer Purchase Assistance Program in the amount of \$92,008; providing for execution; and providing for an effective date.**

The Resolution was read by title only.

- 10. Resolution 2020/016 - A Resolution of the City Commission of the City of Deerfield Beach, Florida, approving a Facility Use Agreement with Toastmasters International d/b/a Club Paradise Toastmasters - 1567808 for public speaking and leadership classes at the Hillsboro Community Center; approving the waiver of facility use fees to support the training within the City; providing for execution, severability and an effective date.**

The Resolution was read by title only.

Prior to the motion, Commissioner Preston asked about financial programs for anyone interested in Toastmasters.

David Santucci, City Manager, replied that the program costs \$45 every six (6) months; however, he is unaware of any scholarship opportunities. He said a large portion of the fee goes toward Toastmasters International and approximately \$11 stays with the local chapter to purchase awards and supplies. Mr. Santucci said he will have staff follow up to determine whether there are any scholarships available.

- 11. Resolution 2020/017 - A Resolution of the City Commission of the City of Deerfield Beach, Florida, approving the award of ITB #20-08-JW for Rental of Special Events Equipment and Supplies to A Universal Rentals and Events, Inc.; authorizing execution of an agreement with A Universal Rentals and Events, Inc.; and providing for an effective date.**

The Resolution was read by title only.

- 12. Resolution 2020/018 - A Resolution of the City Commission of the City of Deerfield Beach, Florida, establishing and approving the rates and charges for Hydrant Use Permits and Equipment Rental; providing for implementation, conflicts, severability, and an effective date.**

The Resolution was read by title only.

- 13. Resolution 2020/019 - A Resolution of the City Commission of the City of Deerfield Beach, Florida, approving the ranking and the award of RFQ #20-07-PC for Coastal Engineering Consulting Services to the five responsive firms, Aptim Environmental & Infrastructure, LLC, Cummins Cederberg, Inc., Humiston & Moore Engineers, P.A., Coastal Systems International, Inc. and GHD, Inc.; authorizing the execution of contracts with the five responsive proposers; and providing for an effective date. (*Funds from Account #001-4553-539-3299 - Other Contractual Services & Account #460-5070-538-3299 - Other Contractual Services*)**

CONSENT - AGREEMENTS & EXPENDITURE REQUESTS – CONTINUED

The Resolution was read by title only.

MOTION was made by Commissioner Parness, seconded by Commissioner Hudak, to approve Items 8 – 13 in concert. Roll Call:

Yeas: 5 - Commissioner Hudak, Commissioner Parness, Commissioner Preston, Vice Mayor Drosky and Mayor Ganz

Nays: 0

COMMENTS BY ADMINISTRATION AND LEGAL**CITY MANAGER**

Graffiti – David Santucci, City Manager, said there has been a rash of graffiti on the barrier island, but law enforcement is keeping a close watch, along with staff as everyone has been alerted to lookout for this nuisance. Most of the graffiti on public property has been resolved, but any graffiti on other property, such as a mailbox, has been forwarded to the post office. Lastly, there is graffiti on the west facing wall of the old Coco Yogurt and unfortunately, it is under new ownership, whereas, staff has been unsuccessful with contacting them. Notwithstanding, the case is going through code abatement on February 11th, pending the magistrate's direction to abate the property, staff will go out immediately to resolve. Nothing can be done until the magistrate's decision.

Beach Management Plan – Mr. Santucci said staff will be hosting a workshop on February 27th at 6:00 p.m. at the Hillsboro Community Center to discuss the plan with the Commission and receive input. The plan will include sand mitigation, testing on dune planting and others.

Financial Services Department – Mr. Santucci said the CFO resigned in September for a new position and approximately 2.5 weeks ago, the Assistant Director tendered her letter of resignation and her last day is tomorrow, February 5th. Since that time, the recruitment process has been underway, and the final stages of the interview are occurring, whereby, he hopes to have a new CFO within 30 to 45 days. To fill the gap, temporary employment services have been secured with a firm who provides this type resource. The team will assist with operations, assessment of operation and staff roles/responsibilities.

Mayor Ganz asked that the results of the pilot program on vegetation be given at the workshop.

CITY ATTORNEY

No Report.

CITY COMMISSION BUSINESS

15. Resolution 2020/021 - A Resolution of the City Commission of the City of Deerfield Beach, Florida, urging the Florida Legislature to oppose Senate Bill 1128 preempting to the State the regulation of vacation rentals; directing the City Clerk to transmit a certified copy of this resolution to the Florida League of Cities and the Broward County Legislative Delegation; providing for conflicts and an effective date.

The Resolution was read by title only.

Mayor Ganz said this is another attack on home rule and said the Commission has done a good job handling this. Thereafter, he opened the public hearing.

Peggy Ross, 103 NE 19th Avenue, Deerfield Beach, spoke in support of the proposed resolution.

CITY COMMISSION BUSINESS – CONTINUED

Mayor Ganz closed the public hearing.

Commissioner Hudak said he attended the committee meeting in Tallahassee when this bill was discussed. The concern is that the preemption is for any city that has enacted something back in 2011. Only those with the foresight to move forward are exempt from the bill. He and Vice Mayor Drosky expressed their concerns with Tallahassee officials as it is written.

Commissioner Preston asked for a brief explanation of the bill, so everyone understands.

Anthony Soroka, City Attorney, replied that under current state law, local governments are prohibited from prohibiting vacation rentals in their city or regulating the duration or frequency of vacation rentals. Thereafter, he defined vacation rentals and said it only applies if a property is rented for three (3) times a year for periods of 30 days or less. Under existing city law, the Commission adopted a registration process years ago and provide contact information as well as have someone available 24/7. Those measures would be abolished with this bill and the City

would not be able to enforce existing regulations and prevent adopting new measures in the future. It would be solely left to the State.

Vice Mayor Drosky said this is another attack on home rule especially on this issue since this issue is not the same throughout the state. Therefore, it should be left to municipalities to decide for themselves. There was a vote today in the Senate and it is moving forward. Both bill sponsors seem open to massaging the language, so it is palatable to the municipalities and others.

Commissioner Parness said no short-term rentals have been allowed in his community since 1974 and asked if they would be exempt from the new law.

Mr. Soroka replied that there is a provision in the bill that provides for existing homeowners, condo association regulations that address the issue to continue enforcement, but the City could not do so.

Commissioner Parness suggested a letter to the Governor asking to veto, should the bill pass.

Mayor Ganz agreed, but recommended waiting to see what happens.

MOTION was made by Commissioner Hudak, seconded by Commissioner Parness, to approve Item 15, adopted Resolution 2020/021. Voice Vote:

Yeas: 5 - Commissioner Hudak, Commissioner Parness, Commissioner Preston, Vice Mayor Drosky and Mayor Ganz

Nays: 0

16. Resolution 2020/022 - A Resolution of the City Commission of the City of Deerfield Beach, Florida, urging the Florida Legislature to approve Senate Bill 182 and any companion bills repealing the preemption of local laws regarding the use or sale of single-use plastic bags and polystyrene products; directing the City Clerk to transmit a certified copy of this resolution to the Florida League of Cities and the Broward County Legislative Delegation; providing for conflicts and an effective date.

The Resolution was read by title only.

Mayor Ganz opened the public hearing; however, there were none to speak and the public hearing was closed.

Commissioner Hudak said a study was done 10 years ago but the State still has not made any moves. Though he is not asking to ban single use plastic items, he is asking the Florida Legislature to approve the bill.

Commissioner Parness commented on home rule and the circumstances surrounding the ban on plastic straws.

CITY COMMISSION BUSINESS – CONTINUED

Vice Mayor Drosky said he is not taking a position on the underlying merits of the Resolution as it is a very complicated and involved argument. Just like plastic straws, there are unintended consequences to plastic bags and polystyrene and agreed that he would support it on a home rule perspective.

Mayor Ganz agreed with Vice Mayor Drosky.

MOTION was made by Commissioner Hudak, seconded by Commissioner Preston, to approve Item 16, adopted Resolution 2020/022. Voice Vote:

Yeas: 5 - Commissioner Hudak, Commissioner Parness, Commissioner Preston, Vice Mayor Drosky and Mayor Ganz

Nays: 0

17. ORDINANCE 2020/ - AN ORDINANCE OF THE CITY COMMISSION OF THE CITY OF DEERFIELD BEACH, FLORIDA, AMENDING CHAPTER 18 "BUSINESSES" OF THE CITY CODE BY CREATING ARTICLE VII "PROHIBITION OF NON-MEDICAL MARIJUANA," SECTION 18-241 ENTITLED "NON-MEDICAL MARIJUANA PROHIBITED"; URGING THE STATE LEGISLATURE TO PREVENT THE LEGALIZATION OF NON-MEDICAL MARIJUANA; PROVIDING FOR CODIFICATION, SEVERABILITY, CONFLICTS, AND AN EFFECTIVE DATE.

The Ordinance was read by title only.

Mayor Ganz opened the public hearing; however, there were none to speak and the public hearing was closed.

Commissioner Parness said if recreational marijuana makes it to the ballot, the Commission should wait till then and let the voters decide.

Commissioner Hudak disagreed with waiting because of Tallahassee's ability to preempt; therefore, he prefers to move forward now and if approved in the future, the Ordinance may be repealed. If nothing is in place, and passed in three (3) years, if there is preemption language in the bill, which allows anything adopted before 2020, the City would not have any recourse. Thereafter, he commented on his decision to stop the proliferation and expansion of medical marijuana distributors because he believed their end game was to become retail outlets. There are potentially 10 retail marijuana outlets in the City, but none of the surrounding cities do; therefore, anyone who wants to purchase medical or recreational marijuana will come to Deerfield Beach. In the early 2000's, Deerfield Beach was the epicenter of the pill mills and he does not want a repeat of that. Thus, putting something in place now, stops the opportunity for retail outlets.

Mayor Ganz said he is a big supporter of medical marijuana, and applauded Commissioner Hudak for bringing this forward. He said the proposed ordinance gives the City protection against recreational marijuana. Further, he added that his viewpoints on medical marijuana and recreational are contrary. Additionally, if ever placed on the ballot and the voters support it, it can be repealed at that time.

Commissioner Parness explained that if ever passed, Tallahassee may offer an opportunity for cities to opt out like it did for medical marijuana. Therefore, he spoke in opposition to the proposed ordinance.

MOTION was made by Commissioner Hudak, seconded by Commissioner Preston, to approve Item 17 on first reading. Roll Call:

Yeas: 4 - Commissioner Hudak, Commissioner Preston, Vice Mayor Drosky and Mayor Ganz

Nays: 1 - Commissioner Parness

COMMENTS BY MAYOR AND CITY COMMISSIONERS**COMMISSIONER HUDAK****DISTRICT 1**

Saturday Hours – Commissioner Hudak said he has openings available on Saturday, at City Hall and asked that anyone wanting to meet with him contact the City Manager's Office.

Water Bill Fees – Commissioner Hudak said he received complaints regarding fees on the water bills and assured that any fees associated with December and January's bills will be waived. If there are fees before those months, they are accurate and should be paid; questions should be directed to Customer Service.

Deerfield Beach Explorer Pamphlet – Commissioner Hudak said children received the pamphlet and concerns were expressed that two (2) popular items in District 1 were not listed: Spring Soccer and Easter Egg Hunt at Deerfield Beach Middle School. Both events will go on and are on the calendar. The registration dates are not available for soccer, but it will be publicized on social media and the website once available.

Upcoming Events – Commissioner Hudak said the Chamber of Commerce has their breakfast at the Wyndham on Thursday at 7:30 a.m. and Art in the Park will be held at Sullivan Park on Saturday.

Superbowl Sunday – Commissioner Hudak said there were visitors from out of state visiting some churches; he commended St. Ambrose, the Church of Deerfield Beach and Zion Lutheran for their professionalism.

Iguana Issues – Commissioner Hudak said he has been working with Deerfield Beach Elementary School for about four (4) months to resolve their iguana issue. The school is overrun with iguanas and after speaking with the School Board, they decided to wrap the trees, but has not resolved the problem. Over the last couple of weeks, during the cold, iguanas that were frozen were removed. A business owner was willing to pay to have the iguanas eradicated, but the School Board denied it because they would be eliminating them on school property. Therefore, he met with the school principal, resident and another company last week who would trap the iguanas and take them offsite at cost charge of \$500. The bill has been submitted to the School Board and Commissioner Hudak hopes they will take care of it without removing funding from the school.

Department Audits – Commissioner Hudak said an outside consulting firm conducted audits of a couple of departments to determine ways to improve morale and reduce turnover. No results have been received at this time but hopes there are positive results. Also, he asked if studies have been done to determine whether morale and turnover has improved and what is being done to improve the overall morale of the City. David Santucci, City Manager, said he brought in assistance to evaluate various operations within the City to improve employee morale and increase employee engagement in the process. It is still ongoing and has resulted in a development of strategic plans within that department to move forward in a fruitful direction that involves the employees at all levels. Organizational change does not happen overnight but believes in positive changes, as it relates to those efforts and employee retention through the performance measures.

COMMISSIONER PRESTON**DISTRICT 2**

MLK Parade – Commissioner Preston said the parade was held on January 20th, whereby, a lot of positive feedback was received. He asked what feedback was received by staff.

Mr. Santucci replied that he will obtain the survey information and provide to the Commission.

Commissioner Preston said most people commented on the City's ability to have a good parade and thinks it is sad to negatively comment on the event without any suggestions as it did not reflect staff efforts. He applauded staff for their hard work and the advisory committee.

Black Heritage Banquet – Commissioner Preston said the banquet will be held on February 22nd at Leo Robb's Gym; tickets are \$20 [per person]. He invited everyone to attend as there will be entertainment, history and awards will be given. For questions, please call staff for assistance.

COMMENTS BY MAYOR AND CITY COMMISSIONERS – CONTINUED

Town Hall Meeting – Commissioner Preston said on February 25th, the meeting will take place at Cathedral Church of God at 7:00 p.m. to address the recent shootings and for the community to become involved with BSO to solve and eliminate these issues.

COMMISSIONER PARNESS**DISTRICT 3**

Tallahassee Visit – Commissioner Parness said he also visited Tallahassee and was able to see many legislators. Personal contact is necessary and positive; therefore, he plans to go back next year.

Office Hours – Commissioner Parness said he is available the first and third Monday in Century Village for his constituents; no appointment is necessary. He asked that anyone come out between 10 am and noon.

District 3 Meeting – Commissioner Parness said he will have more district meetings in the next couple of months. He also commented on the interaction the public has with staff at his meetings which is positive for both.

VICE MAYOR DROSKY**DISTRICT 4**

Martin Luther King, Jr. Parade – Vice Mayor Drosky thanked staff for their efforts on the parade as well as Commissioner Preston and the committee, as he had a great time. If the public had any issues with the parade, he would like to know of them to improve it moving forward.

Beekeeping 101 – Vice Mayor Drosky said the event will be held on Saturday from 9 a.m. till 11 a.m. This is an opportunity to also showcase the apiary.

Fiscal Year Budget – Vice Mayor Drosky said 25% of the budget has been expended thus far. Every department is under budget; none are over. He commended the City Manager and the team for its fiscal stewardship.

Waste Management Notification – Vice Mayor Drosky said a notice was received advising that mixed paper is being eliminated from the recycling stream. The City Manager and staff are getting together to discuss the financial ramifications. Once the data is compiled, the Commission must make serious decisions for the City, as glass has a negative value, and now paper will be removed from the recycling stream; they have 400 bales of paper as indicated in the notice. Earlier this evening, he found out that the number is closer to 1000 bales, whereby, there is no market. The harsh reality is that paper is being disposed of as garbage or burned and the contamination rate is still almost 50%.

Continuing, Vice Mayor Drosky said when recycling was cancelled momentarily, many residents reached out; however, it will be cheaper to dispose of recycling of garbage which is really going into the garbage anyway because of contamination and zero market for the commodities. He asked that the administration provide options but is not suggesting that his findings be considered an option. Decisions from an environmental stewardship and financial impact that must be considered.

MAYOR BILL GANZ

Recycling – Mayor Ganz said when it comes to recycling, it is a global issue and believes people will be surprised with what happens in the future as it does not make sense financially.

Water Bills – Mayor Ganz said there were problems and it should have been communicated better and faster to the community especially when the bill was missed in December, then January. While it was a vendor issue, he reiterated that it must be communicated better and quicker.

Annual Winter Tea – Mayor Ganz said the event will be held on Saturday at Oveta McKeithen Recreational Complex.

Praxis Issues – Mayor Ganz said he has received several calls regarding Praxis; the first he believes was resolved today as the elevator was out. He commended the commissioners for their passion in caring for their districts and while he tries to not overstep, sometimes the information comes directly to him. Also, the City Attorney has been working on other issues with Praxis.

COMMENTS BY MAYOR AND CITY COMMISSIONERS – CONTINUED

Code Enforcement – Mayor Ganz said with the graffiti, there is a process that must be adhered.

Fee Waiver – Mayor Ganz thanked Vice Mayor Drosky for stepping in and resolving the problem with the fees.

ADJOURNMENT

MOTION was made by Commissioner Parness, seconded by Commissioner Hudak, to adjourn the meeting at 9:33 p.m. Voice Vote:

Yeas: 5 - Commissioner Hudak, Commissioner Parness, Commissioner Preston, Vice Mayor Drosky and Mayor Ganz

Nays: 0

BILL GANZ, MAYOR

Samantha Gillyard, CMC, City Clerk

**PLANNING AND ZONING BOARD
CITY OF DEERFIELD BEACH, FLORIDA
January 9, 2020
MEETING MINUTES**

A regular meeting of the Planning and Zoning Board of the City of Deerfield Beach, a municipal corporation of Florida, was called to order on the above date at 7:00 p.m. in the City Commission Chambers by Thomas Plaut, Chair.

ROLL CALL

Present: Thomas Plaut, Chair
Brian Bennett, Vice Chair
Bridget Beckford
John Gibilaro (Alternate)
Ronald Towers
Kanthiah Easwara Chandran (Alternate)

Also Present: Eric Power, Director of Planning & Development Services
Anthony Soroka, City Attorney
Stephen Graham, Assistant Director of Planning & Development Services
Heather Montemayor, Assistant City Clerk

Absent: None.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

SEATING OF ALTERNATES

Mr. Chandran sat in for the District 4 vacancy.

APPROVAL OF MINUTES OF PREVIOUS BOARD MEETING

Motion was made by Vice Chair Bennett and seconded by Mr. Towers to approve the minutes of November 7, 2019. The motion CARRIED by unanimous vote.

OLD BUSINESS

None.

NEW BUSINESS**P.H. 2020-022: APPLICATION 19-P-221**

Applicant: **7-ELEVEN, REPRESENTED BY PULICE LAND SURVEYORS, INC**

Proposal: Request to plat a 0.21-acre site to be restricted to 4,000 square feet of commercial use, and to be known as the “7-Eleven #10440” Plat.

Location: The property is generally described as OCEAN VUE 3-34 B LOT 33 E 37 1/2, LOT 34 W1/2 BLK 11, more particularly described in the file, and located at **1991 Northeast 2nd Street**.

SUMMARY BACKGROUND/EXPLANATION

The applicant, 7-Eleven, has submitted an application requesting approval to plat a 0.21-acre site to be known as the “7-Eleven #10440” Plat, located at 1991 Northeast 2nd Street. The proposed plat includes a restrictive note to limit development to “4,000 square feet of commercial use”. The proposed plat also includes 312 square foot FDOT Right-of-Way dedication.

The approval of this plat is part of the required building approval process. Per Broward County platting requirements, no local government may grant an application for a building permit for the construction of a principal building on a parcel of land unless a plat, including the parcel for the permit, has been approved by the Broward County Commission and recorded in the public records. The County requires approval from the City as part of their approval process for the plat.

Staff’s review of application 19-P-221 has found that the proposed plat is consistent with the goals, objectives and policies of the Future Land Use Element of the Deerfield Beach Comprehensive Plan and the Land Development Code.

Eric Power, Director of Planning & Development Services, provided a brief overview of the item. He explained that the applicant is proposing to redevelop the property and expand the building from 2,700 square feet with a design plan of 3,500 square feet. The applicant also submitted an application for a site plan which will come before the Board at a later date.

Chair Plaut opened the public hearing; however, there was none to speak.

Motion was made by Vice Chair Bennett and seconded by Mr. Chandran to close the public hearing. The motion CARRIED by unanimous vote.

In response to Mr. Chandran’s questions, Mr. Power replied that the plat requirement does not provide any details about traffic; however, the site plan will. The current code requires that any property exceeding a daily count of 500 trips must submit a traffic study and possible mitigation. Due to the proposed square footage, this property will exceed the 500 trips; whereas, the applicant has already submitted their study. Further, Mr. Power explained that development is only in this location because it is the only area on the barrier island zoned B-1 commercial use, and per the Charter the zoning districts on the island cannot be changed. Lastly, staff is aware of the bridge’s condition and has requested that FDOT add it to their list of critical infrastructure improvements.

Mr. Chandran agreed with the additional right-of-way dedications as outlined in the application and suggested adding language for all future developments in this area.

In response to Mr. Chandran's question, Mr. Power replied that the fees to the County are associated with how much square footage the applicant requests. A plat restriction is put into place to clarify that you cannot go above the requested square footage. Further, he said staff is looking into the right-of-way dedication on the S-Curve, as it will benefit pedestrian mobility.

Motion was made by Vice Chair Bennett and seconded by Mr. Chandran to approve P.H. 2020-022: Application 19-P-221. The motion CARRIED by unanimous vote.

P.H. 2020-023: APPLICATION 19-I2-05

Applicant: **WASTE MANAGEMENT INC OF FLORIDA, REPRESENTED BY MICHAEL GAI OF SUN-TECH ENGINEERING INC**

Proposal: Major Site Plan application seeking approval to construct a 73,950 square foot recycling facility and a 5,400 square foot ancillary structure containing office space and maintenance bays.

Location: The property is generally described as YORK CHASE RONTO INDUSTRIAL PLAT 123-5 B PORTION OF PARCEL A DESC AS: BEG AT NW COR OF PAR A, E 329.15 ALG N/L PAR A, S 652.88, W 327.98, N 648.75 TO POB more particularly described in the file and located at **1801 SW 42nd Way**.

SUMMARY BACKGROUND/EXPLANATION

The applicant, Waste Management Inc. of Florida, is seeking approval of a major site plan application to construct a 73,950 square foot recycling facility and a 5,400 square foot ancillary structure containing office space and maintenance bays.

The property is located at 1801 SW 42nd Way in the I-2 (Limited Heavy Industrial) zoning district and is approximately 213,826 square feet (4.91 gross acres) in area. The existing use of the property was approved as outdoor storage for vehicles in 2004 (formerly referenced as Site Plan No. 04-M4c-15).

The applicant has submitted a minor site plan application (No. 09-I2-27 Rev. 1) to accommodate additional access proposed from the adjacent property to the west (1750 SW 43rd Ter). A draft cross access agreement has been submitted by the Applicant and approved by the City Attorney. Should the City Commission approve the major site plan application, recordation of the cross-access agreement will be required for both properties and filed with both applications.

A traffic impact analysis was submitted since the trip generation calculation exceeded 500 trips per day. After review of the analysis, the City's traffic consultant provided recommendations included within the conditions of approval for the proposed scope of work.

The Community Appearance Board approved the proposed development plans on September 12, 2019.

The Planning and Zoning Division is unaware of any historical significance of the property or prior historical activities associated with the site.

Staff's review of application 19-I2-05 has found that, subject to the recommended conditions of approval, the proposed project is consistent with the goals, objectives and policies of the Future Land Use Element of the Deerfield Beach Comprehensive Plan and Land Development Code.

Eric Power, Director of Planning & Development Services, provided a brief overview of the item. Thereafter, he introduced Dennis Mele, Greenspoon Marder, LLP.

Mr. Mele was present on behalf of the applicant; thereafter, a PowerPoint presentation was displayed. He said the existing facility, outlined in blue, is operated by Waste Management and utilized as a transfer station for regular municipal solid waste. The area outlined in red is the proposed site for the recycling facility. The area from Wiles Road to Powerline and then to the Turnpike was part of a 1990 annexation bill that annexed the property from unincorporated Broward to Deerfield Beach. In 2012, the City rezoned the area and created a new zoning district, I-2; whereby, the proposed facility is consistent with the I-2 District and no variances or waivers are included in this proposal. Thereafter, an aerial photograph of the proposed site was displayed. He advised that the grey portion outlines the cross-access between the proposed facility and the transfer station.

Continuing, Mr. Mele said the landscaping along the lake was a part of the requirement of the 1990 annexation bill; therefore, there are specific buffering requirements along the northern property line. Thereafter, a photograph of the traffic circulation was displayed. He explained that 43rd Terrace and 42nd Way are private streets that were built as part of this industrial area, whereby, 43rd Terrace is currently being repaved. Mr. Mele said the circulation would consist of trucks entering from 42nd Way and exiting west onto 43rd Terrace and then toward Wiles Road, which was recommended by the City's traffic engineer. Further, staff recommended that the access easement between the two (2) properties be recorded so the traffic flow outlined occurs.

Moreover, Mr. Mele said staff made five (5) recommendations, which the applicant will adhere. Thereafter, a photograph of the proposed recycling site was displayed. He explained that the area outlined in red is the proposed site and the land around the area, outlined in blue, is paved. Unfortunately, there is an unpaved area to the west of the blue outline, which is not the applicant's property, and when trucks are entering/exiting that area, dirt is being dragged in and out. Therefore, staff has recommended that the applicant mist water to keep the dust down. Lastly, he reiterated that the applicant will be complying with all the conditions recommended by staff and no variances are being requested.

Chair Plaut opened the public hearing.

Nicole Davis, 606 NE 2nd Terrace, Deerfield Beach, said China is no longer accepting recyclable materials, so the City is burning or burying the trash into the ground; therefore, she asked what is being recycled at this location.

Mr. Mele replied that this site is for recycling construction and demolition debris, which is not sent to China, but used for future construction.

Motion was made by Vice Chair Bennett and seconded by Mr. Chandran to close the public hearing. The motion CARRIED by unanimous vote.

In response to Mr. Chandran's questions, Mr. Mele replied that Waste Management owns both properties for the existing and proposed facilities. Regarding the water misting, the applicant has a pretreatment system to check the water quality prior to any debris entering a body of water. He explained that the entire site is secured, whereby, trucks must go through a gated access point, which is manned by a spotter. The "No Thru Traffic" signs assure that drivers do not drive north on 43rd through the site. Also, the facility will be opened to service other municipalities; thereafter, a map was displayed to clarify the traffic flow. Mr. Mele said there are OSHA requirements for the operation of the sites, which is required for any industrial site.

Mr. Mele continued to answer questions from Mr. Chandran. In areas that do not have an independent drainage district, the South Florida Water Management District (SFWMD) delegated their water management permitting to the Broward County EPD; therefore, the applicant will receive a permit from Broward County EPD for the County permit and SFWMD permit. Waste Management staff is familiar with the equipment that will be utilized at this facility as it is currently being used at their other locations. Lastly, the office portion of the facility is one-story, and FP&L has advised that they are able to service the property and the utilities are located underground.

In response to Mr. Chandran's question, Mr. Power replied that the streets mentioned are private roads; therefore, the City will not be utilizing the public street sweeper. The applicant and the association of these roadways will have to enter into a contract with a street sweeping company. Mr. Power clarified that the comments outlined on the FaceSheet in the backup are the final recommendations to the Board, whereby, the comments located toward the back are staff's comments from the DRC process, which can be amended.

In response to Chair Plaut's question, Mr. Mele replied that the hours of operation for the site are 5:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.

In response to Chair Plaut's question, Craig Ash, Waste Management Environmental Protection, replied that the Broward County EPD permit limits how much waste can be brought in one day, how much can be processed and how much can be stored. He stated that the waste is weighed so staff is aware of how much comes in the facility. Further, he said Waste Management already has a street sweeping company that regularly sweeps the streets but will do it more often.

In response to Mr. Gibilaro's question, Mr. Mele replied that the misting machine will also assist with the dust from the destruction of the concrete.

In response to Vice Chair Bennett's question, Mr. Mele replied that the proposed facility is opened on the sides.

In response to Vice Chair Bennett's questions, Mr. Ash replied that staff will adhere to the noise ordinance and will crush materials during the specified hours. In addition to concrete, the facility will also recycle metal, wood, etc. and when the items come in, they will be separated. The dust inside the building will be addressed by misters, outside of the building there will be

several hoses for staff to spray down the product and there will also be water trucks that will go around the site throughout the day to keep the dust down. Thereafter, he briefly outlined the locations of the other sites.

In response to Mr. Chandran's question, Mr. Mele replied that roll off containers can be brought to the facility by municipalities, construction sites, third party vendors, etc.

Mr. Power said the facility is positioned to where the wall is facing the waterway, which will help with the noise distribution. Also, staff went to the Davie site and stood about 200 feet away from the sorting center and could not hear anything.

Motion was made by Vice Chair Bennett and seconded by Mr. Chandran to approve P.H. 2020-023: APPLICATION 19-I2-05. The motion CARRIED by unanimous vote.

P.H. 2020-024: APPLICATION 19-R-185

Applicant: **DEERFIELD DEVELOPMENT RESOURCES, LLC, REPRESENTED BY GREENSPOON MARDER AND LEIGH ROBINSON KERR & ASSOC.**

Proposal: Rezoning application seeking approval to rezone the subject parcels from RS-5 (Residence, Single Family), RM-10 (Residence, Multi-Family), and B-3 (Business, General) to PDD (Planned Development District).

Location: The property is generally described as several parcels of land in SECTION 31, TOWNSHIP 47 SOUTH, RANGE 43 EAST, BROWARD COUNTY, and located at **414, 430, 454 & 480 N.E. 1st Avenue, 240 N.E. 5th Street, 412, 424, 430, 446, 450 & 458 N. River Drive, and 409 N. River Avenue.**

SUMMARY BACKGROUND/EXPLANATION

The Applicant is requesting approval to rezone the subject parcels from RS-5 (Residence, Single Family), RM-10 (Residence, Multi-Family), and B-3 (Business, General) to PDD (Planned Development District) under the Deerfield Beach Land Development Code. Pursuant to Section 98-68.-PDD, planned development district of the Land Development Code, the rezoning request must include a statement of need, conceptual master plan, as well as proposed property development requirements for which the site development plan shall be in compliance.

The Applicant has also submitted Site Plan Application No. 19-PDD-01, seeking approval for the proposed development of the subject properties and is pending separate review and approval. The Applicant intends to develop the subject properties to 326 multi-family dwelling units with an attached parking garage, publicly accessible boardwalk, and associated on and off-site improvements.

Applicants for rezoning to PDD district must demonstrate, through a statement of need, that there are unique property characteristics that impede the development of the properties under strict application of the Code, development is apparent and will enhance economic development strategies of the City.

The subject parcels require several land use / zoning approvals in order to facilitate future residential development. The history and status of those approvals / requests is outlined below.

On March 20, 2018, the City Commission approved the transmittal of LUPA Application #62A to Broward County on first reading. This application proposed to change the Future Land Use Map designation of the subject properties from Residential Low - 5 du/ac (0.3 acres), Residential Moderate - 10 du/ac (4.1 acres), Commercial (2.2 acres) and Commercial 2 (1.8 acres) to Residential Irregular - 39 du/ac.

On September 25, 2018 the Broward County Board of County Commissioners voted to approve the adoption of the land use plan amendment application.

The City Commission adoption public hearing for LUPA #62A was on November 13, 2018.

The Applicant is required by Code to enter in to a Development Agreement with the City, which must be approved by City Commission as part of the rezoning. Although not within the purview of Planning and Zoning Board, the following applications are in review subject to City Commission approval to accommodate the proposed development:

- Abandonment Application No. 19-A-195.
- Plat Note Amendment Application No. 19-P-222.
- Plat Note Amendment Application No. 19-P-223.
- Plat Note Amendment Application No. 19-P-224.

A traffic impact analysis was submitted for the proposed development and all findings were approved by the City's traffic consultant.

The Planning and Zoning Division is unaware of any historical significance of the property or prior historical activities associated with the sites.

Eric Power, Director of Planning & Development Services, explained that Items 3 & 4 are for the same development; therefore, the applicant will make one (1) presentation addressing both items, but the public hearing and vote will be separate. Thereafter, he provided a brief overview of the item.

Dennis Mele, 200 E. Broward Boulevard, Fort Lauderdale, was present on behalf of the applicant. He said most of this property is currently known as the Pennell Marina, where boats are stored, and slips are provided on the water. He explained that a Land Use Plan Map Amendment (LUPA) was done to change the property from commercial and other residential categories to all residential. A restrictive covenant was also done to assure that none of the buildings on the site would be taller than six (6) stories. Thereafter, he displayed a PowerPoint presentation.

Aerial Location Map - Mr. Mele said the location of the proposed site is outlined in yellow, which is located west of the Dixie Highway Flyover. Thereafter, maps of the existing location were displayed.

Existing/Proposed Zoning - Mr. Mele advised that the current zoning is a combination of B-3, RM-10 and RS-5 and the proposed zoning is entirely comprised of the Planned Development District (PDD).

Conceptual Master Plan - Mr. Mele explained that the residential building is outlined in pink, the tan portion in the middle is the recreational amenities and the purple is the parking garage. Further, he said changes were made to the original LUPA that consisted of changing the residential building from 84 feet to 67 feet and the parking garage changed from roughly 65 feet to 36 feet, which was important to the adjacent homeowners.

Building Elevations - Materials & Color Scheme - Mr. Mele displayed various elevations that outlined different views of the building. Thereafter, he displayed 3-D photographs of the main entrance of the building, parking garage along 1st Avenue, courtyard view and marina view. Further, as part of this project, a boardwalk will be installed along the waterway, which will be available to the public pursuant to the City's plans. The boardwalk would begin at Pioneer Park, go along the river, rap around to the Freedom Marine area and then continue west along the canal. Furthermore, the development will also have boat slips for residents and non-residents.

Continuing, Mr. Mele said his client also purchased the Freedom Marine boatyard; therefore, the boats currently stored at Pennell Marina will be relocated to Freedom Marine. Currently, Freedom Marine is wide open, whereas, a proposed development for an enclosed building will be coming before the Board in the future. Further, Mr. Mele reiterated that the LUPA has been approved by the City and County and the rezoning and site plan is in conformity and consistent with the approved LUPA. Additionally, there will be a Development Agreement with the application to provide for any infrastructure improvements, the boardwalk along the river and waterlines and roadway improvements.

In response to Chair Plaut's question, Mr. Mele replied that the intention is to have the traffic from this development use River Avenue.

Jean Francois, Architect, 3223 NE 163rd Street, North Miami Beach, said all property access will be from River Avenue. Thereafter, a map was displayed outlining the entrance/exit ways.

In response to Mr. Chandran's question, Mr. Mele replied that there are no entry ways into the garage from 1st Avenue, except for emergency vehicle access.

Mr. Power clarified that a minimum of two (2) entrances are required for emergency vehicles, which is the reason for this access.

In response to Ms. Beckford's questions, Mr. Mele replied that most parks in the City are only open from dawn to dusk; therefore, the boardwalk may have the same limitations. Also, the boardwalk will be built according to the City's directives, i.e. if a gate is requested, it will be added; whereby, gates maybe installed at the north and south end of the boardwalk.

In response to Chair Plaut's questions, Mr. Mele replied that the dock and boardwalk will not be limited to residents only. The development will provide long-term rentals, no vacation rentals or low-income/affordable housing; however, a payment will be made to the City's affordable housing fund. Me. Mele explained that during this process, they were advised that many portions of the City have an adequate supply of affordable housing; therefore, something different should be built, which is being done.

Chair Plaut opened the public hearing.

Elena Lahez (sic), 143 NE 6th Street, Deerfield Beach, expressed concerns with the context of the development and the compatibility with the neighborhood. Thereafter, she provided a brief history and overview of where her family's property is located. Ms. Lahez stated that this project is common for many areas, but the current design will negatively impact the character of this neighborhood, whereby, the area has never had an increase in density. She advised that she is not here to deny the project but to reconsider the design of it.

Emma Sampson, 495 North Deerfield Avenue, Deerfield Beach, said she attended the neighborhood meetings and expressed concerns with the traffic as this development will create even more issues. Thereafter, she provided examples of the issues on certain roadways.

Angel Santana, 533 NE 1st Avenue, Deerfield Beach, expressed concerns with traffic and the railroad tracks. He said the entrance on NE 1st Avenue is a one-way in/one-way out type street; therefore, utilizing that road is nearly impossible. Thereafter, he continued to express concerns about the current and proposed traffic issues. Mr. Santana asked if the development will be gated and if additional lighting and roadway improvements will be added to NE 1st Street due to the layout of the development.

Eric Griffin, 519 NE 1st Avenue, Deerfield Beach, expressed concerns with the traffic, whereby, when they rebuilt the roadway off Eller Drive, they didn't make it wide enough. He said once the development is built a school crossing guard will be needed.

Eddie Dickens, 330 North Deerfield Avenue, Deerfield Beach, said traffic is a huge issue and accidents occur regularly because there is no policing. Thereafter, he outlined various issues that have occurred in the area. Lastly, he said he is not against the project, but the additional traffic and design of the building need to be readdressed.

Pastor Anthony Pelt, 321, 331 & 341 NE 1st Avenue, Deerfield Beach, said he is hoping to build a church in that area and has expressed his concerns to the developer regarding the traffic. Further, he understands the residents' concerns with having a view of a wall but commended the developer for the changes made. Pastor Pelt asked for clarification on the reduction to the building and parking garage. Lastly, he said if developers are being brought in, housing should be considered for the people living in the area; whereas, there is not enough affordable housing in the City.

Marty Madura, 459 NE 1st Avenue, Deerfield Beach, stated that NE 1st Avenue does not go to Hillsboro Boulevard, but ends at Eller Drive. Thereafter, he outlined the development process thus far. He said he does not mind the access point for emergency vehicles on 1st Street but wanted assurance that occupants would not be using the entrance. Lastly, he asked if the development agreement is supposed to be submitted with the zoning application and how many PDD's are in the City.

Anthony Soroka, City Attorney, stated that the Development Agreement will go before the City Commission at the same time as the rezoning and site plan. Further, both items are proposed to be contingent upon the execution of the Development Agreement.

Felicia Poitier, 140 NE 5th Street, Deerfield Beach, said many of the issues expressed this evening have been voiced since day 1, and there is still no clarification on certain processes, i.e. height limit. She explained that the height limit was established by referendum and thought it had to be changed by referendum. She also expressed concerns regarding the traffic and parking at the development. Ms. Poitier asked for clarification on the process for the SFWMD and where the service road will be located for garbage, service deliveries, etc. Lastly, she believes the County requires the \$500 per unit payment for affordable housing as part of the approval process.

Nicole Davis, 606 NE 2nd Terrace, Deerfield Beach, said there are about 50 homes in the surrounding area, including a small, low-income housing development. This development will increase the population due to the addition of 326 units and asked who will be profiting from this and why Pennell Marina is being kicked off their property. She also asked how long it will take to build the development, the hours of construction, who owns the boat slips and walkway. Ms. Davis said the emergency access will be used by the residents of the development due to its convenience. Lastly, she advised that she is opposed to the entire project and recommended Board rejection.

Motion was made by Vice Chair Bennett and seconded by Ms. Beckford to close the public hearing. The motion CARRIED by unanimous vote.

Chair Plaut explained that this Board provides recommendations to the Commission, whereby, they have the final say and suggested that the residents reach out to Commissioner Preston to voice their concerns.

Mr. Mele answered questions posed by the public. He stated that a traffic study was performed by Kimley Horn, which was reviewed by the City's traffic engineer who made recommendations; thereafter, the site plan was displayed outlining adequate stacking, which was approved by the City's Engineer. All the garbage, service deliveries, etc. will be coming from the same location as the residents on River Drive, whereby, the only access off 1st is for police, fire and EMS. He explained that at the first hearing a photograph was displayed of the entire neighborhood that outlined where homes were either owner occupied, rented or vacant lots and showed that there was a very broad spread of all three (3) throughout the neighborhood.

Continuing, Mr. Mele said it will take a little less than two (2) years to develop the project and if the units were available today, the rent would start at \$1,250/month, which qualifies as affordable under the Broward County rental rates. In regard to traffic, he reiterated that the traffic study was reviewed by the City's traffic engineer, who approved or made recommendations to the access locations, gate locations, etc. Further, he said the boardwalk is being installed on the developer's land and the docks will be utilized for short-term use. He explained that the Pennell's are not being kicked off their property, but they are selling their property to the developer. Mr. Mele said there isn't a height limit in the City's code; however, limits to heights and density on the barrier island are outlined in the City's Charter.

Lastly, Mr. Mele said the City's code requires 569 parking spaces for a development of this size, whereby, 609 are being proposed and includes adequate handicap parking. He reiterated that the Broward County EPD will issue the water management permit for themselves, as well as

SFWMD and they must meet the same requirements as anyone else in the area. The parking garage height was reduced to 38 feet and 6 inches; thereafter, a rendering of the parking garage green wall was displayed. Further, Mr. Mele outlined the process thus far and stated that there were no comments or objections from any of the agencies regarding the LUPA. The entire process is very detailed and time consuming, and all steps have been adhered. All hearings have been opened and properly noticed and there have been four (4) community meetings.

In response to Ms. Beckford's question, Mr. Mele replied that the hours of construction operation are outlined in the Code, which will be adhered.

Vice Chair Bennett said the developer has had four (4) community outreach meetings, which is not required and while he understands the community's concerns regarding traffic and the view of the parking garage, many of the other concerns stated have nothing to do with the property. Furthermore, he reiterated his empathy for the community's concerns with traffic, but a study was performed and reviewed which must be considered. Thereafter, a photograph of the parking garage was displayed. Currently, the property is utilized to house boats, whereby, the new design will have a parking garage, accompanied by much landscaping which in his opinion may be a better view for the residents.

Continuing, Vice Chair Bennett said the noise for construction will be limited by the City's code, but the dust and trucks from the project is unavoidable. As far as who is profiting from the development is not something the Board considers; whereby, the buyer has the right to build whatever the City's code allows.

In response to Mr. Chandran's questions, Mr. Mele replied that there is currently no one living on the property. He said there will be construction at Freedom Marine in order to make it a modern dry stack boat storage, but that application is separate and is forthcoming. Additionally, the boat slips are for temporary use for people to enjoy the boardwalk, but Freedom will house boats for a longer period. Mr. Mele said the property is currently owned by multiple entities, who all signed the application. Further, he said the boardwalk was not the applicant's idea, whereas, the City desired to have a boardwalk from Pioneer Park to Freedom. The idea is to have people park at Pioneer Park and walk from there; whereas, the development will not provide parking for the boardwalk, but will provide boat slips. Mr. Mele said that internal illumination will be included in the design for both sunlight and energy efficiency.

In response to Chair Plaut's question, Mr. Francois replied that both small and large missiles will be applied to the windows as outlined in the Code.

In response to Mr. Chandran's question, Mr. Soroka, replied that the easement and development agreement will outline the public access way, and both will be recorded with Broward County.

In response to Mr. Chandran's question, Mr. Mele replied that the landscape buffers are located on the development's property, whereas, landscaping outside of the property line cannot be used as a buffer.

In response to Mr. Chandran's question, Josh Horning, Engineer, replied that the areas outlined are retention areas and will serve as stormwater storage for the development. Further, there will not be free outfall into the river, whereby, per the City's request, a bleeder will be provided.

In response to Mr. Chandran's question, Mr. Mele replied that the Broward County Traffic Engineering Division manages the traffic light system and assigns green time to each direction; therefore, cities often recommend that the applicants coordinate with the County's Traffic Engineering Division to optimize the signal timing.

Mr. Soroka advised that there are staff conditions and suggested that they be added into the motion. Thereafter, he outlined the conditions.

Motion was made by Mr. Chandran and seconded by Mr. Towers to approve P.H. 2020-024: APPLICATION 19-R-185 subject to staff's recommended conditions. The motion CARRIED by unanimous vote.

P.H. 2020-025: APPLICATION 19-PDD-01

Applicant: **DEERFIELD DEVELOPMENT RESOURCES, LLC, REPRESENTED BY GREENSPOON MARDER AND LEIGH ROBINSON KERR & ASSOC.**

Proposal: Major site plan application seeking approval for 326 multi-family dwelling units (apartments) with an attached parking garage and associated site improvements.

Location: The property is generally described as several parcels of land in SECTION 31, TOWNSHIP 47 SOUTH, RANGE 43 EAST, BROWARD COUNTY, and located at **414, 430, 454 & 480 N.E. 1st Avenue, 240 N.E. 5th Street, 412, 424, 430, 446, 450 & 458 N. River Drive, and 409 N. River Avenue.**

SUMMARY BACKGROUND/EXPLANATION

The Applicant is requesting approval of a major site plan application for the construction of 326 multi-family dwelling units with an attached parking garage and associated site improvements. The applicant is proposing both on and off-site improvements including a variety of residential amenities (i.e. pool, dog parks, putting green, limited / temporary residential boat slips), a publicly accessible boardwalk, as well as sidewalk, roadway and drainage upgrades.

The subject properties are located along the Hillsboro Canal within the Pioneer Grove Special Architectural District. Pioneer Grove Design Standards have been incorporated into the proposed architectural design of the building and within landscape and open spaces throughout the site.

The Applicant has also submitted Rezoning Application 19-R-185, seeking approval to rezone the subject parcels from RS-5 (Residence, Single Family), RM-10 (Residence, Multi-Family), and B-3 (Business, General) to PDD (Planned Development District). The rezoning request is being reviewed concurrently with the site plan. Approval of the site plan and subsequent applications is subject to approval of the rezoning application. As part of the rezoning request, the applicant is required to submit a statement of need and proposed property development requirements listing the required dimensional regulations and parking requirements that would regulate the property should the City Commission approve the rezoning. The site plan demonstrates compliance with

the proposed property development requirements as detailed in the PDD report attached to the rezoning application.

The subject parcels require several land use / zoning approvals in order to facilitate future residential development. The history and status of those approvals / requests is outlined below.

On March 20, 2018, the City Commission approved the transmittal of LUPA Application #62A to Broward County on first reading. This application proposed to change the Future Land Use Map designation of the subject properties from Residential Low - 5 du/ac (0.3 acres), Residential Moderate - 10 du/ac (4.1 acres), Commercial (2.2 acres) and Commercial 2 (1.8 acres) to Residential Irregular - 39 du/ac.

On September 25, 2018 the Broward County Board of County Commissioners voted to approve the adoption of the land use plan amendment application.

The City Commission adoption public hearing for LUPA #62A was on November 13, 2018.

Although not within the purview of Planning and Zoning Board, the following applications are in review subject to City Commission approval to accommodate the proposed development:

- Abandonment Application No. 19-A-195.
- Plat Note Amendment Application No. 19-P-222.
- Plat Note Amendment Application No. 19-P-223.
- Plat Note Amendment Application No. 19-P-224.

A traffic impact analysis was submitted for the proposed development and all findings were approved by the City's traffic consultant.

The Community Appearance Board approved the application unanimously on October 23, 2019.

The Planning and Zoning Division is unaware of any historical significance of the property or prior historical activities associated with the sites.

Eric Power, Director of Planning & Development Services, provided a brief overview of the item.

Chair Plaut opened the public hearing.

Elena Lahez (sic), 143 NE 6th Street, Deerfield Beach, said the property provides access to others' property and asked that it be respected. She asked that the north setback be increased, whereas, the 7-foot buffer from NE 1st Street is not going to work. The landscape will be on the development's property line, but she asked that road improvements be made to NE 1st Street, as well as other façade improvements to the surrounding area, i.e. addition of bicycle lanes. Currently, the lots are vacant and asked if flooding issues have been addressed. Lastly, she asked that the design be readdressed.

Nicole Davis, 606 NE 2nd Terrace, Deerfield Beach, spoke in opposition to the project.

Nellie Madura, 459 NE 1st Avenue, Deerfield Beach, clarified that many of the houses on NE 1st Avenue are not adjacent to the boat rack; thereafter, a photo rendering of the parking garage was displayed. She said the rendering looks great but unfortunately, the houses located in front are not displayed. Thereafter, Ms. Madura continued to express concerns regarding the parking garage and asked that it be set back further from the road.

Eddie Dickens, 330 North Deerfield Avenue, Deerfield Beach, said he has no issues with individuals buying property and building on that property, but asked that developers be sensitive to the neighborhood. Thereafter, he reiterated his concerns regarding the traffic.

Val Lewis, 604 NE 2nd Terrace, Deerfield Beach, said it is her understanding that the boardwalk will run from the beginning of the development to the Marina and advised that people will be able to walk behind homes at any time of the day.

Chair Plaut clarified that there will be rules established for the area.

Ms. Lewis said other parks have rules that are not always followed; therefore, she asked that the City take those homes along the boardwalk into consideration. Further, she said the area is already overpopulated and there isn't a need for an additional 326 units.

Felicia Poitier, 140 NE 5th Street, Deerfield Beach, outlined the process over the two (2) year span. Thereafter, she asked for clarification on the height limit referendum. Ms. Poitier reiterated that consideration be given for the setback.

Elena Lahez (sic), 143 NE 6th Street, Deerfield Beach, reiterated her concerns for the proposed development.

Farris Browne-Hall, 504 NE 2nd Terrace, Deerfield Beach, said the area has been revised to accommodate this project. Thereafter, she expressed concerns regarding the proposed development.

Motion was made by Vice Chair Bennett and seconded by Mr. Chandran to close the public hearing. The motion CARRIED by unanimous vote.

In response to Vice Chair Bennett's request, Mr. Power stated that the PDD was intended to be designed for parcels such as this. He explained that development would be impossible based on the existing setbacks and standards that are requested through variances. Further, in the PDD, a development agreement is required so the surrounding area is benefited from the impact. Lastly, Mr. Power said the PDD encourages redevelopment in areas where redevelopment isn't possible and provides the City with the necessary improvements needed for the surrounding area at the same time.

Vice Chair Bennett applauded the applicant for the community outreach and asked that it continue to address the concerns expressed this evening.

Mr. Mele replied that there will be additional community outreach through meetings.

In response to Vice Chair Bennett's question, Mr. Power replied that there is a sidewalk and swale that will need to be revised, whereas, the Code requires that all water drains onsite, so flooding does not occur.

Mr. Mele said improved street lighting will be added, as well as improvements to the sidewalk and undergrounding the powerlines.

In response to Vice Chair Bennett's question, Mr. Power replied that the City's code is not defined by a story or floor but is outlined by feet. The terminology outlined earlier is from the City's Charter and outlines specific height limitations for both residential and commercial properties that are east of the intracoastal. All property west of the intracoastal falls under normal zoning requirements and each zoning district has its own height requirements. Thereafter, the minimum setback was outlined on the photograph displayed.

In response to Mr. Chandran's questions, Mr. Power replied that all staff's comments must be addressed prior to an item going before the City Commission.

In response to Mr. Chandran's question, Mr. Mele replied that the entire housing development will be accessible to the parking garage and there will be generators available in case of a power outage. Security cameras will be installed throughout the development and additional cameras will be pointed at the boardwalk. The irrigation system will be run by City water. Moreover, a photometric plan is required with the site plan, which outlines the foot candles and assures that there aren't any unnecessary glares.

In response to Mr. Chandran's question, Jean Francois, Architect, replied that 5% of the units will be fully ADA accessible.

In response to Mr. Chandran's question, Doug Simpson, representing the owner, replied that the permitting process for the docks will take around (9) months; therefore, both projects will offset, but will finish around the same time. Lastly, he said the docks will be made of synthetic coding and will be fixed.

Mr. Towers suggested that when the applicant coordinates the community meetings that an agenda be in place outlining the specific requests made by the community.

Motion was made by Mr. Chandran and seconded by Ms. Beckford to approve P.H. 2020-025: APPLICATION 19-PDD-01 subject to staff's recommended conditions. YEAS: Ms. Beckford, Mr. Chandran, Vice Chair Bennett and Chair Plaut. NAYS: Mr. Towers. The motion CARRIED by a 4-1 vote.

REPORTS

None.

STAFF REPORT

Eric Power, Director of Planning & Development Services, said staff will notify the members of the February meeting.

CHAIRMAN'S REPORT

Chair Plaut wished everyone a safe and happy new year.

MEMBERS' REPORTS

None.

ADJOURNMENT

Motion was made by Vice Chair Bennett and seconded by Mr. Towers to adjourn the meeting at 10:05 p.m. The motion CARRIED by unanimous vote.

Thomas Plaut, Chair
Planning and Zoning Board



City of Deerfield Beach

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33441
954-480-4200

Face Sheet

File Number: I.D. 2019-239

Agenda Date: 2/18/2020

Status: AWARDS & RECOGNITION

In Control: City Commission

Title

Presentation of Siemens Empower Grant by Steve Hoiberg for sustainability program development and community outreach.



August 6, 2019

Steve Hoiberg
Director of Sustainability Education
Building Technologies Division
Siemens Industry, Inc.
1000 Deerfield Parkway
Buffalo Grove, IL 60089

Dear Mr. Hoiberg,

In January of 2018, the City of Deerfield Beach (City) adopted a new strategic plan to identify areas for needed improvements and help guide policy decisions. The plan was developed with input from several key stakeholders, including residents, businesses, City Commission, and staff. Priorities identified by the plan included the following:

1. Promote and protect a prosperous atmosphere for residents, businesses and visitors
2. Cultivate an environment that promotes and protects a high quality of life for residents and businesses
3. Develop infrastructure, facilities and organizational capacity for a sustainable community

The City has completed many sustainability-focused projects throughout the years, but the approach has lacked cohesiveness. Without direction, only limited progress has been made. With the new identification of sustainability as a priority in the strategic plan, the City has been able to put more of a focus on sustainability planning.

As we have moved forward, we recognized that projects with a financial benefit helps bring the sustainability conversation forward, which is why we have pursued the Performance Contract with Siemens. Through this project, we hope we can create a name for sustainability, and utilize available grant dollars to start forming a more comprehensive path, as well as supporting community sustainability outreach and education programs.

The City hopes to utilize Siemens grant dollars first and foremost to assess the City's needs through a Sustainability Program Scoping process. The City recognizes that a Sustainability Plan without stakeholder input will not be effective. For this reason, the City would like to host a collection of focused stakeholder sessions and hire a local firm to complete a public community sustainability survey. These items will help to identify specific areas of concern for the community and help to build a more effective sustainability plan. Additionally, the City will employ a local marketing firm to help develop City sustainability branding and a marketing plan to help communicate with constituents.

The City would like to host a wide range of topic-focused sustainability education programs with support from local specialists. The City has also already identified pollinators as a priority through the DFBee Apiary pollinator program, but our hope is to support additional growth of the program and bring education to the residents. The goal of these projects is to give the community the tools it needs to be successful in reducing impact.

Just as the City has recognized the financial value to operating more efficiently, businesses and residents should have that same opportunity. City staff will work with the local utility to promote the free energy audit programs that are already available within the community. The City will also provide a specific amount of funding through rebates that will help those who take advantage of the audit process to implement some of the suggested conservation measures.

Finally, the City hopes to support some additional sustainability-focused community activities. City staff will work with local community centers, participate in local events, and host an Earth Month celebration. These components will help bring sustainability topics forward in a more generalized fashion to get the conversation started.

[Remainder of this page intentionally left blank]

The table below outlines each planned initiative and the associated costs:

Item	Cost
Sustainability Program Scoping	
Stakeholder Sessions	\$3,500
Community Sustainability Survey	\$1,000
Sustainability Branding	\$2,000
Sustainability Education	
Educational Sessions	\$5,000
Pollinator Education Programming	\$2,000
Business & Residential Energy	
Energy Audits Program	\$1,000
ECM Implementation Rebates	\$7,500
Community Program Support	
Water Conservation	\$500
Materials Management	\$500
Earth Month Support	\$2,000
Total Cost	\$25,000

All in all, the City looks to lead by example, to reduce our impact, and inspire our constituents to do the same. We hope that through these programs, Siemens can continue to be a strong sustainability partner for the City and help to extend our reach into the community.

Thank you for your consideration for this grant. If you need any additional information, please do not hesitate to contact me at hsilverstone@deerfield-beach.com

Sincerely,



Hillary Silverstone
Sustainability Coordinator
City of Deerfield Beach

City of Deerfield Beach
401 SW 4th Street
Deerfield Beach, FL 33441

November 26, 2019

Dear Ms. Silverstone,

Congratulations on receiving this Siemens Empower grant!

Enclosed you will find a check for your grant in the amount of \$25,000.00.

For tax purposes, we need an acknowledgement letter from you stating you have received the grant. This letter needs to be on your letterhead and must include the following information:

- Confirmation you received the check
- Dollar amount of the check
- Date check was received
- Summary of the program this Empower grant is helping to fund

We need this letter no later than January 10, 2020.

The letter can be emailed to Sarah Mann at sarah.mann@siemens.com or mailed to her at the following address:

Siemens Industry, Inc.
Attn: Sarah Mann
887 Deerfield Parkway
Buffalo Grove, IL 60089

We will be following up with you and your Siemens team over the next several months on how the sustainability program and community outreach is progressing. We would love to see pictures of the sustainability education programs, activities and awareness campaigns.

Thank you for your business. We are very excited to be your partner in bringing this program from concept to creation and completion!

Steve Hoiberg

Steve Hoiberg
Director, Sustainability Education
708-502-8305
steve.hoiberg@siemens.com

Sarah Mann

Sarah Mann
Program Manager, Sustainability Education
847-902-4275
sarah.mann@siemens.com



City of Deerfield Beach

150 NE 2nd Ave
Deerfield Beach, FL
33441
954-480-4200

Face Sheet

File Number: I.D. 2020-247

Agenda Date: 2/18/2020

Status: QUASI-JUDICIAL PUBLIC
HEARINGS

In Control: City Commission

Title

APPLICATION NO. 19-P-221 FOR 7-ELEVEN

Recommended Action

Commission to vote on Resolution

Voting Requirement

Adoption requires a 3/5 vote of the City Commission

Background/History

The applicant, 7-Eleven, Inc., has submitted a plat application requesting approval to plat a 0.21 acre site to be known as the "7-Eleven #10440" Plat, located at 1991 Northeast 2nd Street. The proposed plat includes a restrictive note to limit development to "3,500 square feet of commercial use". The proposed plat also includes 312 square foot FDOT Right-of-Way dedication.

The applicant has also submitted a Major Site Plan Application (87-B1-74 Rev. 2) to redevelop the site and construct a new 3,500 square foot convenience store, which is currently in review by staff, and will be heard at a future meeting (refer to attached conceptual site plan).

The approval of this plat is part of the required building approval process. Per Broward County platting requirements, no local government may grant an application for a building permit for the construction of a principal building on a parcel of land unless a plat, including the parcel for the permit, has been approved by the Broward County Commission and recorded in the public records. The County requires approval from the City as part of their approval process for the plat.

A traffic analysis was not required as a part of the plat application submittal since the daily trip generation will be reviewed as a part of the site plan application.

The Planning and Zoning Division is unaware of any historical significance of the property or prior historical activities associated with the site.

The Planning and Zoning Board voted to recommend approval of the proposed plat application on January 9, 2020.

Update: On January 14, 2020, the Applicant informed the City the plat note restriction has been reduced per the request of the County. The plat restriction approved by the Planning and Zoning

Board has been reduced from 4,000 square feet of commercial use, to 3,500 square feet of commercial use. It is important to note that the proposed net increase in building area of 1,100 square feet, from the existing 2,400 square foot building to the proposed 3,500 square foot building, has not changed from the conceptual site plan reviewed by the Planning and Zoning Board. An updated conceptual site plan and plat have been included in the package.

RESOLUTION NO. 2020/

A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COMMISSION OF THE CITY OF DEERFIELD BEACH, FLORIDA, APPROVING THE PLAT APPLICATION SUBMITTED BY 7-ELEVEN, INC. TO PLAT A .21 ACRE SITE LOCATED AT 1991 NE 2ND STREET, WITHIN THE B-1 BUSINESS, COMMUNITY ZONING DISTRICT, WITH A RESTRICTIVE PLAT NOTE LIMITING DEVELOPMENT TO 3,500 SQUARE FEET OF COMMERCIAL USE (APPLICATION NO. 19-P-221); PROVIDING FOR CONFLICTS, SEVERABILITY AND AN EFFECTIVE DATE

WHEREAS, Application No. 19-P-221 (the “Plat Application”) has been submitted to the City by 7-Eleven, Inc. (the “Applicant”) to plat a 9,375 square foot parcel located at 1991 NE 2nd Street, within the B-1 Business, Community Zoning District, with a restrictive plat note limiting development to 3,500 square feet of commercial use for a convenience store (the “Development”); and

WHEREAS, the site for the Development is approximately 9,375 square feet generally described as OCEAN VUE 3-34 B LOT 33 E 37 1/2, LOT 34 W 1/2 BLK 11, as more particularly described in the file and located at 1991 NE 2nd Street, Deerfield Beach, Florida (the “Property”); and

WHEREAS, the Property currently contains an existing convenience store, and a separate site plan application (Application 87-B1-74 Rev. 2) that seeks to redevelop the Property to construct a new 3,500 square foot convenience store is currently being reviewed by City staff; and

WHEREAS, the Plat Application for the Development was reviewed by pertinent City staff and recommended for approval by the Planning and Zoning Board on January 9, 2020 (the 4,000 square feet recommended for approval was thereafter reduced by the Applicant to 3500 square feet); and

WHEREAS, the City Commission has considered the evidence and testimony presented by the Applicant and other interested parties and the recommendations of the various City of Deerfield Beach review agencies and staff; and

WHEREAS, the City Commission has determined that the Plat Application meets all departmental and Land Development Code requirements and finds it in the best interest of the City to approve the Plat Application.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE CITY COMMISSION OF THE CITY OF DEERFIELD BEACH, FLORIDA, AS FOLLOWS:

Section 1. The above referenced “Whereas” clauses are true and correct and made a part hereof.

Section 2. The Plat Application is hereby approved, subject to the conditions set forth in the Plat Application and the Development Review Comments, as amended and dated January 14, 2020, which conditions are hereby incorporated herein by this reference.

Section 3. All resolutions or parts of resolutions in conflict with this Resolution are hereby repealed to the extent of such conflict.

Section 4. Should any section or provision of this Resolution or any portion thereof, any paragraph, sentence or word be declared by a court of competent jurisdiction to be invalid, such decision shall not affect the validity of the remainder hereof as a whole or part thereof other than the part declared to be invalid.

Section 5. This Resolution shall take effect immediately upon adoption.

PASSED AND ADOPTED THIS _____ DAY OF _____, 2020.

BILL GANZ, MAYOR

ATTEST:

SAMANTHA GILLYARD, CMC, CITY CLERK

RESOLUTION NO. 2020/

A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COMMISSION OF THE CITY OF DEERFIELD BEACH, FLORIDA, DENYING THE PLAT APPLICATION SUBMITTED BY 7-ELEVEN, INC. TO PLAT A .21 ACRE SITE LOCATED AT 1991 NE 2ND STREET, WITHIN THE B-1 BUSINESS, COMMUNITY ZONING DISTRICT, WITH A RESTRICTIVE PLAT NOTE LIMITING DEVELOPMENT TO 3,500 SQUARE FEET OF COMMERCIAL USE (APPLICATION NO. 19-P-221); PROVIDING FOR CONFLICTS, SEVERABILITY AND AN EFFECTIVE DATE

WHEREAS, Application No. 19-P-221 (the “Plat Application”) has been submitted to the City by 7-Eleven, Inc. (the “Applicant”) to plat a 9,375 square foot parcel located at 1991 NE 2nd Street, within the B-1 Business, Community Zoning District, with a restrictive plat note limiting development to 3,500 square feet of commercial use for a convenience store (the “Development”); and

WHEREAS, the site for the Development is approximately 9,375 square feet generally described as OCEAN VUE 3-34 B LOT 33 E 37 1/2, LOT 34 W1/2 BLK 11, as more particularly described in the file and located at 1991 NE 2nd Street, Deerfield Beach, Florida (the “Property”); and

WHEREAS, has reviewed the Plat Application and finds that the Plat Application fails to satisfy the requirements of _____.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE CITY COMMISSION OF THE CITY OF DEERFIELD BEACH, FLORIDA, AS FOLLOWS:

Section 1. The above referenced “Whereas” clauses are true and correct and made a part hereof.

Section 2. The Plat Application is hereby denied based upon the failure to meet the requirements of _____.

Section 3. All resolutions or parts of resolutions in conflict herewith, be and the same, are hereby repealed to the extent of such conflict.

Section 4. Should any section or provision of this Resolution or any portion thereof, any paragraph, sentence or word be declared by a court of competent jurisdiction to be invalid, such decision shall not affect the validity of the remainder hereof as a whole or part thereof other than the part declared to be invalid.

Section 5. This Resolution shall take effect immediately upon adoption.

PASSED AND ADOPTED THIS _____ DAY OF _____, 2020.

BILL GANZ, MAYOR

ATTEST:

SAMANTHA GILLYARD, CMC, CITY CLERK



PUBLIC HEARING NOTICE

February 7, 2020

Dear Property Owner:

This is to notify you that the CITY COMMISSION of the City of Deerfield Beach, a municipal corporation of Florida, shall hear an application for:

P.H. 2020-035: APPLICATION NO. 19-P-221

Applicant: **7-Eleven, represented by Pulice Land Surveyors**

Proposal: Request to plat a 0.21-acre site to be restricted to 3,500 square feet of commercial use, and to be known as the "7-Eleven #10440" Plat.

Location: The property is generally described as OCEAN VUE 3-34 B LOT 33 E 37 1/2, LOT 34 W1/2 BLK 11, more particularly described in the file, and located at **1991 Northeast 2nd Street.**

A public hearing will be held on **TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 2020 at 7:00 p.m.** in the City Commission Chambers. All interested parties may appear in person to offer evidence in support of or against the proposal. Further information may be obtained at www.deerfield-beach.com/agendas or from the Planning and Development Services Department during business hours in City Hall, 150 N.E. 2nd Avenue, Deerfield Beach, FL 33441, phone: (954) 480-4206.

At said meeting interested persons may appear and be heard with respect to the public hearing. Any person who decides to appeal any decision made by the City Commission with respect to any matter considered at this hearing would need a record of the proceedings. And for such purpose, 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. The above notice is required by State Law (FS 286.0105). **Any person desiring a verbatim transcript shall have the responsibility, at his own expense, to arrange for the presence at the hearing of a certified court reporter.** A full transcript of the proceedings will be needed to appeal any decision of the City Commission.

Any person requiring auxiliary aids and services at this hearing may contact the City Clerk's Office at (954) 480-4213 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.

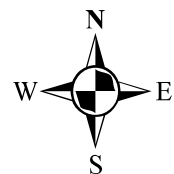
Samantha Gillyard, CMC, City Clerk



Public Hearing Notice Map

Plat Application No.
19-P-221

1991 NE 2nd Street



0 125 250
Feet

For additional information
call the Planning Department at 954-480-4206
or visit www.deerfield-beach.com/boardagendas



DEVELOPMENT PLAN APPLICATION

PROVIDE IN FULL THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION (TYPE OR PRINT LEGIBLY)

One application may be submitted for multiple requests. Unless otherwise directed by staff, the following items with associated attachments are required for staff to determine the application is complete for processing by the City.

PROJECT INFORMATION:

TYPE OF REQUEST (check all that apply)

- | | |
|--|--|
| ☐ New Site Plan / Site Plan Modification (See Attachment A) | ☒ Plat or Plat Note Amendment (See Attachment F) |
| ☐ Community Appearance Board (See Attachment B) | ☐ Conditional Use (See Attachment G) |
| ☐ Variance (See Attachment C) | ☐ Vacation & Abandonment (See Attachment H) |
| ☐ Technical Deviation (See Attachment D) | ☐ ROW Variance (See Attachment I) |
| ☐ Rezoning (See Attachment E) | ☐ Sign Variance (See Attachment J) |

Project Name: 7-ELEVEN #10440

Property Owner: 7-ELEVEN, INC.

Applicant (if different from Owner): SAME

Agent (if different from Owner/Applicant): PULICE LAND SURVEYORS, INC.

Address of Property: 1991 NE 2nd Street

Legal Description of Property (lot, block, tract, subdivision): see attached

Description of Project: Platting of the subject property to construct a new 7-Eleven Convenience Store

New Development (Y/N):	Yes ☒	Modification to Existing Development (Y/N):	Yes ☒
Zoning District:	B-1	Future Land Use Category:	Commercial
Existing Use:	Convenience Store	Proposed Use:	SAME
Lot Area (acres):	0.2152	Number of Dwelling Units (proposed):	n/a
Sq. Ft. of Structure (existing):	2,592	Sq. Ft. of Structure (proposed):	3,500

Agent Signature:

Name Printed: Elizabeth Tsouroukdissian

Address: 5381 Nob Hill Road, Sunrise, FL

Telephone: (954) 572-1777

Email: elizabeth@pulicelandsurveyors.com

Owner Signature:

Name Printed: Grant Distel - 7-ELEVEN, INC.

Address: 3200 Hackberry Road, Irving, TX

Telephone: (850) 450-7492

Email: rposey@creightondey.com

RECEIVED
OCT 8 2019



No.: 19-P-221
Date: _____
Fee: _____

PLAT APPLICATION

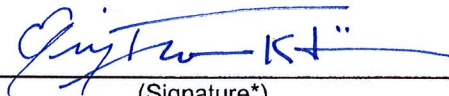
*Application must be complete and received by **NOON** on the cutoff date*

Applicant: PULICE LAND SURVEYORS, INC.

Name of Proposed Plat: 7-ELEVEN #10440

Location of property to be platted (street address): 1991 NE 2nd Street

Legal description of said property (lot, block, tract, subdivision): EAST 37.5 FT. OF LOT 33 AND WEST 25 FT. OF LOT 34, BLOCK 11, OCEAN VUE PLAT, AS RECORDED IN PB 3, PG 34

Agent: 
(Signature*)

Name: Elizabeth Tsouroukdissian
(print)

Address: 5381 Nob Hill Road
Sunrise, FL 33351

Telephone: (954) 572-1777

Fax: (954) 572-1778

Email: elizabeth@pulicelandsurveyors.com

Owner: 
(Signature**)
[If more than one owner, attach additional sheet(s)]

Name: Grant Distel
(print)

Address: 3200 Hackberry Rd.
Irving, TX 75063

Telephone: 850-450-7492

Fax: _____

Email: rposey@creightondev.com

General description of project/
Proposed restrictive note: _____

This Plat is restricted to 3,500 square feet of Commercial Use

Zoning district: B-1

Number of dwelling units proposed: _____ N/A X

Lot Area: 0.2152 acres



**If the owner is to be represented by an agent, a letter from the owner to this effect must be submitted with this application.*

***If ownership cannot be verified through the Broward County Tax Roll, a copy of the recorded Warranty Deed, a copy of a valid purchase contract, or a signed and notarized letter from the owner of record must be submitted with this application.*

For Office Use Only

Date: _____
Application _____
Nos.: _____



DISCLOSURE AFFIDAVIT

The City of Deerfield Beach requires all applicants, and persons and/or entities doing business with the City, to disclose any potential for or conflict of interest as stated below. Per Ordinance No. 2009/006 of the City of Deerfield Beach, the adopted Ethics Code contains the following:

Section 5. Disclosure and Behavior Requirements of Applicants and Persons/Entity seeking a City contract or currently doing business with the City.

Any applicant for a land use change or development permit requiring approval of the City Commission, or any person/entity seeking a City contract through a request for proposal, request for qualification, or sealed bid process (all referred to as applicant):

A. Shall not induce, attempt to offer, solicit or knowing assist any person in violating the Ethics Code.

B. All applicants shall include the following with their application, proposal, or bid:

(Attach additional sheets as needed for each item.)

1. A listing of all campaign contributions to sitting City Commissioners in the past four (4) years, as well as contributions of all officers, directors, shareholders of a corporation if the application is a corporation, or partners if the applicant is a partnership, or members, whether general or limited, if it is a limited liability company.

None

2. Disclose all those items that a regulated officer is required to disclose concerning any conflict, whether actionable or non-actionable.

None



3. Disclose any action that is a violation of the Ethics Code by a regulated office (in reference to the application) with the applicant and/or the applicant's agents, and what was done to rectify the violation (for example: if a gift was given, when demand was made for return of the gift.)

None

4. An applicant shall fully, completely, accurately, and not misleadingly report and file all disclosures required by this Ethics Code, and shall fully, completely, accurately, and not misleadingly make all disclosures referenced in this Ethics Code and not omit material information, and/or file misleading and/or deceitful information in the disclosure.
5. An applicant has a continuing duty to report any violation of this Ethics Code related to their application.
6. Failure to disclose in compliance with this Section shall be a violation of this Ethics Code and shall be grounds for the City Commission to void or rescind any approval or contract.

- C. No applicant shall, directly or indirectly, induce, encourage, or aid anyone to violate any provision of this Code.

I, Grant Distel, have received a copy of the ordinance and understand the ordinance requirements.

Applicant

Grant Distel
Signature

Date

9/24/19

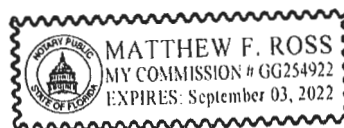
Sworn to and subscribed before me this 24th day of September, 20 19.

By: Grant Distel

Produced as ID:

Personally known to me.

Matthew F. Ross
Notary Public, State of Florida



For Office Use Only

Date: _____

Application _____

Nos.: _____



DISCLOSURE AFFIDAVIT

The City of Deerfield Beach requires all applicants, and persons and/or entities doing business with the City, to disclose any potential for or conflict of interest as stated below. Per Ordinance No. 2009/006 of the City of Deerfield Beach, the adopted Ethics Code contains the following:

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B. All applicants shall include the following with their application, proposal, or bid:

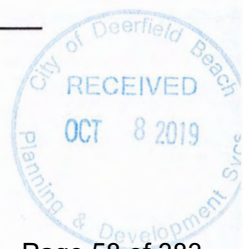
(Attach additional sheets as needed for each item.)

1. A listing of all campaign contributions to sitting City Commissioners in the past four (4) years, as well as contributions of all officers, directors, shareholders of a corporation if the application is a corporation, or partners if the applicant is a partnership, or members, whether general or limited, if it is a limited liability company.

NONE

2. Disclose all those items that a regulated officer is required to disclose concerning any conflict, whether actionable or non-actionable.

NONE



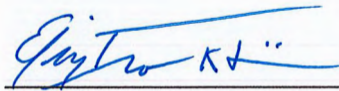
3. Disclose any action that is a violation of the Ethics Code by a regulated office (in reference to the application) with the applicant and/or the applicant's agents, and what was done to rectify the violation (for example: if a gift was given, when demand was made for return of the gift.)

NONE

4. An applicant shall fully, completely, accurately, and not misleadingly report and file all disclosures required by this Ethics Code, and shall fully, completely, accurately, and not misleadingly make all disclosures referenced in this Ethics Code and not omit material information, and/or file misleading and/or deceitful information in the disclosure.
5. An applicant has a continuing duty to report any violation of this Ethics Code related to their application.
6. Failure to disclose in compliance with this Section shall be a violation of this Ethics Code and shall be grounds for the City Commission to void or rescind any approval or contract.
- C. No applicant shall, directly or indirectly, induce, encourage, or aid anyone to violate any provision of this Code.

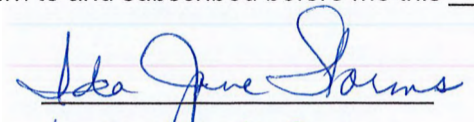
I, Elizabeth Tsouroukdissian, have received a copy of the ordinance and understand the ordinance requirements.

Applicant

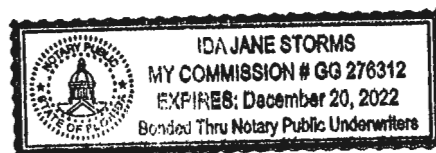

Signature

Date October 7th/2019

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 7th day of October, 2019.

By: 
GG 276312
Exp. December 20, 2022
Notary Public, State of Florida

Produced as ID:



"7-ELEVEN #10440"

A REPLAT OF THE EAST 37.5 FEET OF LOT 33 AND THE WEST 25.0 FEET OF LOT 34, BLOCK 11, "OCEAN VUE", ACCORDING TO THE PLAT THEREOF, AS RECORDED IN PLAT BOOK 3, PAGE 34, OF THE PUBLIC RECORDS OF BROWARD COUNTY, FLORIDA
IN SECTION 5, TOWNSHIP 48 SOUTH, RANGE 43 EAST
CITY OF DEERFIELD BEACH, BROWARD COUNTY, FLORIDA

PREPARED BY:
PULICE LAND SURVEYORS, INC.

5381 NOB HILL ROAD
SUNRISE, FLORIDA 33351
954-572-1777
FAX NO. 954-572-1778
JULY, 2019

LEGAL DESCRIPTION:

THE EAST 37.5 FEET OF LOT 33 AND THE WEST 25.0 FEET OF LOT 34, BLOCK 11, "OCEAN VUE", ACCORDING TO THE PLAT THEREOF, AS RECORDED IN PLAT BOOK 3, PAGE 34, OF THE PUBLIC RECORDS OF BROWARD COUNTY, FLORIDA.

SAID LANDS SITUATE, LYING AND BEING IN THE CITY OF DEERFIELD BEACH, BROWARD COUNTY, FLORIDA, CONTAINING 9,375 SQUARE FEET (0.2152 ACRES).

DEDICATION:

STATE OF _____ S.S.
COUNTY OF _____

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS: THAT 7-ELEVEN INC., A TEXAS CORPORATION, LICENSED TO DO BUSINESS IN THE STATE OF FLORIDA, THE OWNER OF THE LANDS DESCRIBED HEREON, HAS CAUSED SAID LANDS TO BE SUBDIVIDED AND PLATTED AS SHOWN HEREON, SAID PLAT TO BE KNOWN AS "7-ELEVEN 10440", A REPLAT.

THE RIGHT-OF-WAY PARCEL ADJACENT TO NORTH STATE ROAD A-1-A (NE 2ND STREET) AS SHOWN HEREON, IS HEREBY DEDICATED AND GRANTED IN FEE SIMPLE TO THE FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION (F.D.O.T.) FOR THE PERPETUAL USE OF THE PUBLIC FOR ROADWAY PURPOSES.

IN WITNESS THEREOF: THAT 7-ELEVEN INC., A TEXAS CORPORATION, HAS CAUSED THESE PRESENTS TO BE SIGNED FOR AND ON ITS BEHALF BY _____ ITS _____, IN THE PRESENCE OF THESE TWO WITNESSES AND ITS CORPORATE SEAL TO BE HEREUNTO AFFIXED THIS _____ DAY OF _____ A.D. 20____.

7-ELEVEN INC., A TEXAS CORPORATION

WITNESSES:

SIGN: _____ BY: _____
PRINT NAME: _____ PRINT NAME: _____
SIGN: _____ TITLE: _____
PRINT NAME: _____

ACKNOWLEDGMENT:

STATE OF _____ S.S.
COUNTY OF _____

I HEREBY CERTIFY: THAT ON THIS DAY PERSONALLY APPEARED BEFORE ME _____ OF 7-ELEVEN INC., A TEXAS CORPORATION, TO ME WELL KNOWN TO BE THE PERSON DESCRIBED IN AND WHO ACKNOWLEDGED BEFORE ME THAT HE/SHE EXECUTED THE SAME FREELY AND VOLUNTARILY FOR THE USES AND PURPOSES THEREIN EXPRESSED, AND DID NOT TAKE AN OATH.

WITNESS: MY HAND AND SEAL THIS _____ DAY OF _____, A.D. 20____.

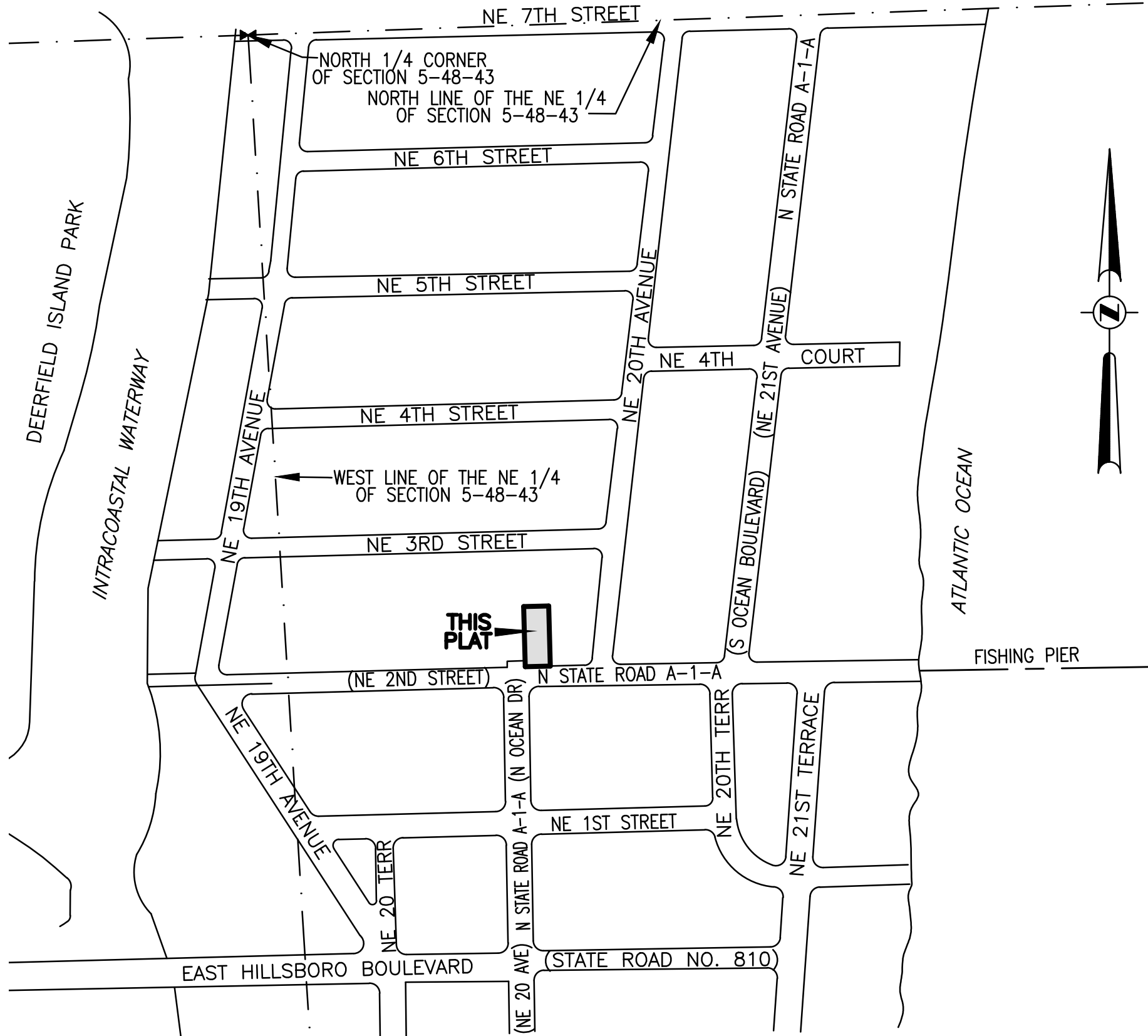
MY COMMISSION NUMBER: _____ NOTARY PUBLIC – STATE OF FLORIDA
MY COMMISSION EXPIRES: _____ PRINT NAME: _____

SURVEYOR'S CERTIFICATION:

I HEREBY CERTIFY: THAT THE ATTACHED PLAT IS A TRUE AND CORRECT REPRESENTATION OF THE LAND RECENTLY SURVEYED, SUBDIVIDED AND PLATTED UNDER MY RESPONSIBLE DIRECTION AND SUPERVISION. THAT THE SURVEY DATA COMPLIES WITH THE APPLICABLE REQUIREMENTS OF CHAPTER 177, FLORIDA STATUTES AND WITH THE APPLICABLE SECTION OF CHAPTER 5J-17, FLORIDA ADMINISTRATIVE CODE, AND FURTHER THAT THE PERMANENT REFERENCE MONUMENTS AND PERMANENT CONTROL POINTS WERE SET THIS _____ DAY OF _____, A.D. 20____, IN ACCORDANCE WITH SECTION 177.091 OF SAID CHAPTER 177.

BETH BURNS
PROFESSIONAL SURVEYOR AND MAPPER NO. LS6136
STATE OF FLORIDA
PULICE LAND SURVEYORS, INC.
5381 NOB HILL ROAD
SUNRISE, FLORIDA 33351
CERTIFICATE OF AUTHORIZATION NUMBER LB3870

DATE



LOCATION MAP
PORTION OF THE NE 1/4 OF SECTION 5, TOWNSHIP 48 SOUTH, RANGE 43 EAST
NOT TO SCALE

PLAT BOOK _____ PAGE _____
SHEET 1 OF 2 SHEETS

CITY OF DEERFIELD BEACH CITY PLANNING AND ZONING BOARD:

THIS IS TO CERTIFY: THAT THE CITY OF DEERFIELD BEACH PLANNING AND ZONING BOARD HAS APPROVED AND ACCEPTED THIS PLAT FOR RECORD THIS _____ DAY OF _____, 20____.

DATED THIS _____ DAY OF _____, A.D. 20____.

BY: _____
CHAIRMAN

CITY OF DEERFIELD BEACH CLERK'S CERTIFICATE:

I HEREBY CERTIFY: THAT THIS PLAT HAS BEEN APPROVED BY THE CITY OF DEERFIELD BEACH, IN AND BY A MOTION DULY ADOPTED BY THE CITY COMMISSION ON THIS _____ DAY OF _____, A.D. 20____.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF: I HAVE EXECUTED THESE PRESENTS AND AFFIXED THE CORPORATE SEAL OF THE CITY OF DEERFIELD BEACH, FLORIDA, IN SAID CITY THIS _____ DAY OF _____, A.D. 20____.

NO BUILDING PERMITS SHALL BE ISSUED FOR THE CONSTRUCTION, EXPANSION, AND/OR CONVERSION OF A BUILDING WITHIN THIS PLAT UNTIL SUCH TIME AS THE DEVELOPER PROVIDES THIS MUNICIPALITY WITH WRITTEN CONFIRMATION FROM BROWARD COUNTY THAT ALL APPLICABLE CONCURRENCY/IMPACT FEES HAVE BEEN PAID OR ARE NOT DUE.

BY: _____
CITY CLERK

CITY OF DEERFIELD BEACH CITY ENGINEER:

THIS IS TO CERTIFY: THAT THE LAND DEVELOPER HAS COMPLIED WITH THE APPLICABLE PROVISIONS SET FORTH IN TITLE V, CHAPTER 7, OF THE CITY OF DEERFIELD BEACH CITY CODE.

DATED THIS _____ DAY OF _____, A.D. 20____.

BY: _____
PRINT NAME: _____
CITY ENGINEER
LICENSE NO. _____
STATE OF FLORIDA

BROWARD COUNTY ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AND GROWTH MANAGEMENT DEPARTMENT:

THIS IS TO CERTIFY: THAT THIS PLAT HAS BEEN APPROVED AND ACCEPTED FOR RECORD THIS _____ DAY OF _____, A.D. 20____.

BY: _____
DIRECTOR/DESIGNEE

BROWARD COUNTY PLANNING COUNCIL:

THIS IS TO CERTIFY: THAT THE BROWARD COUNTY PLANNING COUNCIL APPROVED THIS PLAT SUBJECT TO ITS COMPLIANCE WITH THE DEDICATION OF RIGHTS-OF-WAY FOR TRAFFICWAYS THIS _____ DAY OF _____, A.D. 20____.

BY: _____
CHAIRPERSON

THIS PLAT COMPLIES WITH THE APPROVAL OF THE BROWARD COUNTY PLANNING COUNCIL OF THE ABOVE DATE AND IS APPROVED AND ACCEPTED FOR RECORD THIS DAY _____ OF _____, A.D. 20____.

BY: _____
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR OR DESIGNEE

BROWARD COUNTY FINANCE AND ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES COUNTY RECORDS DIVISION:

THIS IS TO CERTIFY: THAT THIS PLAT COMPLIES WITH THE PROVISIONS OF CHAPTER 177, FLORIDA STATUTES AND WAS ACCEPTED FOR RECORD BY THE BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS OF BROWARD COUNTY, FLORIDA, THIS _____ DAY OF _____, A.D. 20____.

BY: _____
MAYOR, COUNTY COMMISSION

BROWARD COUNTY HIGHWAY CONSTRUCTION AND ENGINEERING DIVISION:

THIS IS TO CERTIFY: THAT THIS PLAT HAS BEEN REVIEWED FOR CONFORMITY WITH CHAPTER 177, PART 1, FLORIDA STATUTES AND APPROVED AND ACCEPTED FOR RECORD.

BY: _____ DATE: _____
ROBERT P. LEGG, JR.
PROFESSIONAL SURVEYOR AND MAPPER
FLORIDA REGISTRATION NO. LS4030

BY: _____ DATE: _____
RICHARD TORNESE
DIRECTOR
FLORIDA PROFESSIONAL
ENGINEER REGISTRATION NO. 40263

7-ELEVEN INC., A TEXAS CORPORATION	PLATTING SURVEYOR	CITY ENGINEER	CITY OF DEERFIELD BEACH	COUNTY SURVEYOR	COUNTY ENGINEER

PLANNING FILE NO. -MP-19

- LEGEND:
- P.R.M./PRM  DENOTES: PERMANENT REFERENCE MONUMENT (4' X 4" X 24" CONCRETE MONUMENT WITH 2" BRASS WASHER STAMPED "PRM LB3870" OTHERWISE NOTED)
- P.C.P./PCP  DENOTES: PERMANENT CONTROL POINT (MAG NAIL & 1.2" BRASS WASHER STAMPED "PCP LB3870" UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED)
- DENOTES: NAIL & 1.2" BRASS DISK STAMPED "LB 3870"
 - DENOTES: 1/2" IRON PIPE WITH PLASTIC CAP STAMPED LB 3870"
 - DENOTES: 5/8" IRON ROD WITH/WITHOUT PLASTIC CAP
- LB DENOTES: LICENSED BUSINESS
- R/W DENOTES: RIGHT-OF-WAY
- F.D.O.T. DENOTES: FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
-  DENOTES: CENTERLINE
- NVAL  DENOTES: NON-VEHICULAR ACCESS LINE
- O.R.B. DENOTES: OFFICIAL RECORD BOOK
- RM DENOTES: REFERENCE MONUMENT (P.R.M. SET ON OFFSET)

"7-ELEVEN #10440"

A REPLAT OF THE EAST 37.5 FEET OF LOT 33 AND THE WEST 25.0 FEET OF LOT 34, BLOCK 11, "OCEAN VUE", ACCORDING TO THE PLAT THEREOF, AS RECORDED IN PLAT BOOK 3, PAGE 34, OF THE PUBLIC RECORDS OF BROWARD COUNTY, FLORIDA
IN SECTION 5, TOWNSHIP 48 SOUTH, RANGE 43 EAST
CITY OF DEERFIELD BEACH, BROWARD COUNTY, FLORIDA

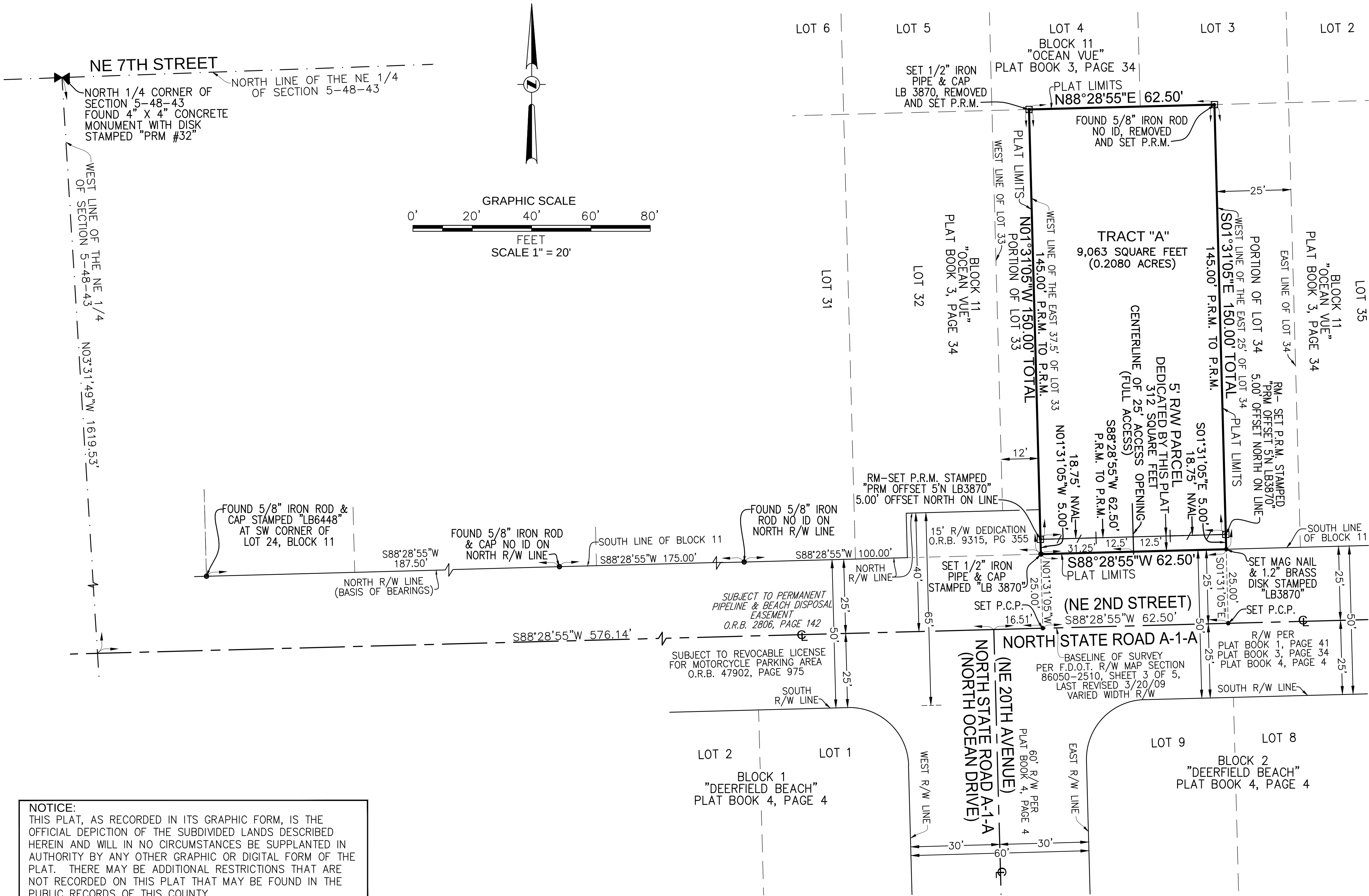
PREPARED BY:
PULICE LAND SURVEYORS, INC.

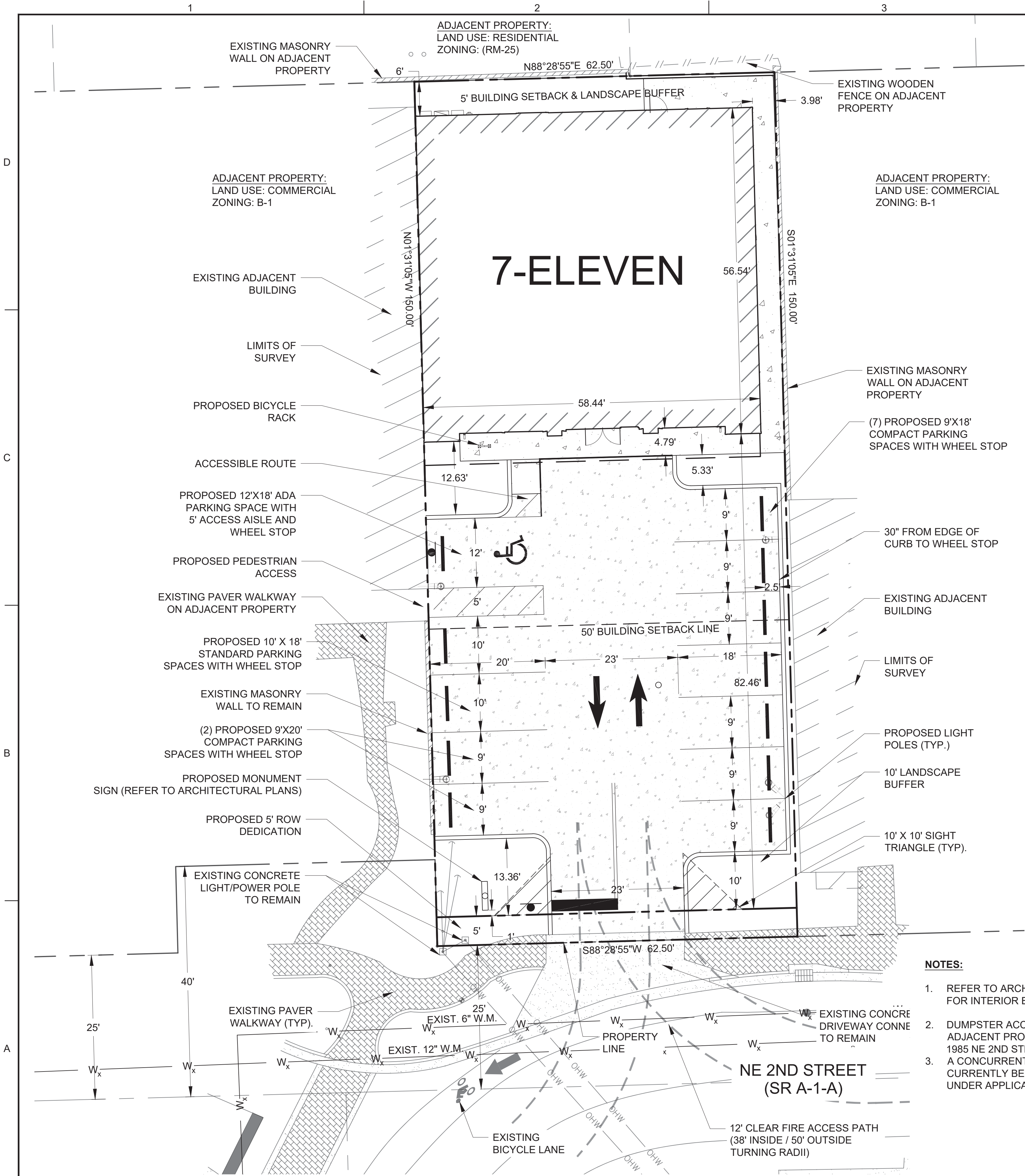
5381 NOB HILL ROAD
SUNRISE, FLORIDA 33351
954-572-1777
FAX NO. 954-572-1778
JULY, 2019

SURVEYOR'S NOTES:

- 1) THIS PLAT IS RESTRICTED TO 3,500 SQUARE FEET OF COMMERCIAL USE.

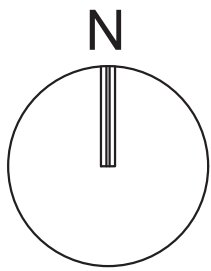
THIS NOTE IS REQUIRED BY CHAPTER 5, ARTICLE IX, BROWARD COUNTY CODE OF ORDINANCES, AND MAY BE AMENDED BY APPROVAL OF THE BROWARD COUNTY BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS. THE NOTATION AND ANY AMENDMENTS THERETO ARE SOLELY INDICATING THE APPROVED DEVELOPMENT LEVEL FOR PROPERTY LOCATED WITHIN THE PLAT AND DO NOT OPERATE AS A RESTRICTION IN FAVOR OF ANY PROPERTY OWNER INCLUDING AN OWNER OR OWNERS OF PROPERTY WITHIN THIS PLAT WHO TOOK TITLE TO THE PROPERTY WITH REFERENCE TO THIS PLAT.
- 2) BEARINGS ARE BASED ON AN ASSUMED MERIDIAN FOR THE NORTH RIGHT-OF-WAY LINE OF NORTH STATE ROAD A-1-A (NE 2ND STREET) BEING S88°28'55"W.
- 3) A) IF A BUILDING PERMIT FOR A PRINCIPAL BUILDING (EXCLUDING DRY MODELS, SALES AND CONSTRUCTION OFFICES) AND FIRST INSPECTION APPROVAL ARE NOT ISSUED BY _____, 20____, THEN THE COUNTY'S FINDING OF ADEQUACY SHALL EXPIRE AND NO ADDITIONAL BUILDING PERMITS SHALL BE ISSUED UNTIL SUCH TIME AS BROWARD COUNTY SHALL MAKE A SUBSEQUENT FINDING THAT THE APPLICATION SATISFIES THE ADEQUACY REQUIREMENTS SET FORTH WITHIN THE BROWARD COUNTY LAND DEVELOPMENT CODE. THE OWNER OF THE PROPERTY OR THE AGENT OF THE OWNER SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR PROVIDING EVIDENCE TO BROWARD COUNTY FROM THE APPROPRIATE GOVERNMENTAL ENTITY, DOCUMENTING COMPLIANCE WITH THIS REQUIREMENT WITHIN THE ABOVE REFERENCED TIME FRAME: AND/OR
B) IF CONSTRUCTION OF PROJECT WATER LINES, SEWER LINES, DRAINAGE, AND THE ROCK BASE FOR INTERNAL ROADS HAVE NOT BEEN SUBSTANTIALLY COMPLETED BY _____, 20____, THEN THE COUNTY'S FINDING OF ADEQUACY SHALL EXPIRE AND NO ADDITIONAL BUILDING PERMITS SHALL BE ISSUED UNTIL SUCH TIME AS BROWARD COUNTY SHALL MAKE A SUBSEQUENT FINDING THAT THE APPLICATION SATISFIES THE ADEQUACY REQUIREMENTS SET FORTH WITHIN THE BROWARD COUNTY LAND DEVELOPMENT CODE. THE OWNER OF THE PROPERTY OR THE AGENT OF THE OWNER SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR PROVIDING EVIDENCE TO BROWARD COUNTY FROM THE APPROPRIATE GOVERNMENTAL ENTITY, DOCUMENTING COMPLIANCE WITH THIS REQUIREMENT WITHIN THE ABOVE REFERENCED TIME FRAME.
- 4) THE FOLLOWING NOTE IS REQUIRED BY THE BROWARD COUNTY SURVEYOR PURSUANT TO CHAPTER 177.091, SUBSECTION (28), FLORIDA STATUTES. PLATTED UTILITY EASEMENTS ARE ALSO EASEMENTS FOR THE CONSTRUCTION, INSTALLATION, MAINTENANCE, AND OPERATION OF CABLE TELEVISION SERVICES; PROVIDED, HOWEVER, NO SUCH CONSTRUCTION, INSTALLATION, MAINTENANCE, AND OPERATION OF CABLE TELEVISION SERVICES SHALL INTERFERE WITH THE FACILITIES AND SERVICES OF AN ELECTRIC, TELEPHONE, GAS, OR OTHER PUBLIC UTILITY. IN THE EVENT A CABLE TELEVISION COMPANY DAMAGES THE FACILITIES OF A PUBLIC UTILITY, IT SHALL BE SOLELY RESPONSIBLE FOR THE DAMAGES. THIS NOTE DOES NOT APPLY TO PRIVATE EASEMENTS GRANTED TO OR OBTAINED BY A PARTICULAR ELECTRIC, TELEPHONE, GAS, OR OTHER PUBLIC UTILITY. SUCH CONSTRUCTION, INSTALLATION, MAINTENANCE, AND OPERATION SHALL COMPLY WITH THE NATIONAL ELECTRIC SAFETY CODE AS ADOPTED BY THE FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION.
- 5) ALL RECORDED DOCUMENTS DEPICTED HEREON ARE RECORDED IN THE PUBLIC RECORDS OF BROWARD COUNTY UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED.





LEGEND:

- EXISTING DRIVEWAY APRON
- EXISTING PAVER WALKWAY
- PROPOSED CONCRETE PAVEMENT
- PROPOSED CONCRETE SIDEWALK



GRAPHIC SCALE



SCALE: 1"=10'

NOTE: PRINTED DRAWING SIZE MAY HAVE CHANGED FROM ORIGINAL. VERIFY SCALE USING BAR SCALE ABOVE.

LEGAL DESCRIPTION:

THE EAST 37.5 FEET OF LOT 33 AND THE WEST 25.0 FEET OF LOT 34, BLOCK 11, "OCEAN VUE", ACCORDING TO THE PLAT THEREOF, AS RECORDED IN PLAT BOOK 3, PAGE 34, OF THE PUBLIC RECORDS OF BROWARD COUNTY, FLORIDA.

SITE DATA TABLE:

PROJECT ADDRESS: 1991 NE 2ND STREET, DEERFIELD BEACH, FL 33441			
PROJECT INFORMATION:			
LAND USE DESIGNATION:	COMMERCIAL		
ZONING DESIGNATION:	COMMUNITY BUSINESS (B-1)		
TYPE OF USE (<i>EXISTING & PROPOSED</i>):	CONVENIENCE STORE		
FOLIO NUMBER	484305022110		
	<u>EXISTING</u>	<u>REQUIRED</u>	<u>PROPOSED</u>
BUILDING AREA (S.F.)	2,400 SF	1,000 SF (MIN.)	3,500 SF
NET SITE AREA (S.F.) PER SURVEY	9,375 SF	5,000 SF (MIN.)	9,063 SF (1)
GROSS SITE AREA (S.F.) PER SURVEY	10,938 SF	N/A	N/A
(1) <i>EXISTING LESS ROW DEDICATION PER PLAT# 19-P-221</i> (S.F.)	N/A	N/A	312.5 SF
ZONING DISTRICT REQUIREMENTS:			
	<u>EXISTING</u>	<u>REQUIRED</u>	<u>PROPOSED</u>
BUILDING HEIGHT	24 FT	45 FT (MAX.)	20 FT
BUILDING COVERAGE AREA	26%	50% (MAX.)	39%
LANDSCAPE COVERAGE / PERVIOUS AREA	30.28%	15% (MIN.)	13%
IMPERVIOUS AREA COVERAGE	69.72%	85% (MAX.)	87%
SETBACK REQUIREMENTS:			
	<u>EXISTING</u>	<u>REQUIRED</u>	<u>PROPOSED</u>
FRONT YARD	69.3 FT	10 FT	82.46 FT
SIDE (INTERIOR) YARD	0 FT	0 FT	0 FT
CORNER	N/A	N/A	N/A
STREET SIDE YARD	N/A	N/A	N/A
REAR YARD	33.5 FT	5 FT	6 FT
LANDSCAPE BUFFER:			
	<u>EXISTING</u>	<u>REQUIRED</u>	<u>PROPOSED</u>
FRONT YARD	VARIES	10 FT	10 FT
SIDE (INTERIOR) YARD	VARIES	5 FT	0 FT
STREET SIDE YARD	N/A	N/A	N/A
REAR YARD	27.8 FT	5 FT	6 FT
SITE AREA CALCULATIONS:			
IMPERVIOUS AREAS		<u>PROPOSED</u>	
PROPOSED BUILDING	3,500 SF		
VEHICLE USE AREAS	4,177 SF		
SIDEWALKS/CONCRETE	214.1 SF		
TOTAL IMPERVIOUS (SF)	7,891.1 SF		
TOTAL IMPERVIOUS (%)	87%		
TOTAL LANDSCAPE / PERVIOUS AREAS (SF)	1,171.9 SF		
TOTAL LANDSCAPE / PERVIOUS AREAS (%)	13%		
PARKING REQUIRMENTS		<u>REQUIRED</u>	<u>PROPOSED</u>
CONVENIENCE STORE (3,500 SF @ 1 PER 150)	8	23	
PROVIDED PARKING SPACE TYPE			
STANDARD SPACES: 10'X20'			2
COMPACT SPACES: 9'X18'			7
COMPACT SPACES: 9'X20'			2
ADA SPACES: 12'X20'			1
TOTAL PARKING			12

NOTES:

- REFER TO ARCHITECTURAL PLANS FOR INTERIOR BUILDING LAYOUT
- DUMPSTER ACCESS IS SHARED WITH ADJACENT PROPERTY LOCATED AT 1985 NE 2ND STREET
- A CONCURRENT PLAT APPLICATION IS CURRENTLY BEING PROCESSED UNDER APPLICATION NO. 19-P-221



301 East Atlantic Boulevard
Pompano Beach, FL 33060

PH: (954) 788-3400

Florida Certificate of
Authorization # - 7928

BID / CONTRACT NO. :

REVISIONS

NO.	DESCRIPTION	DATE

PRELIMINARY PLAN
NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION

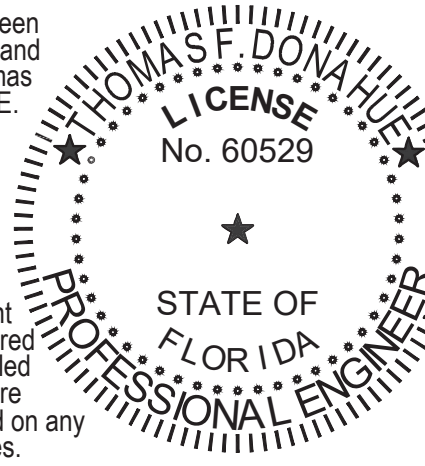
THESE PLANS ARE NOT FULLY PERMITTED AND ARE SUBJECT TO REVISIONS MADE DURING THE PERMITTING PROCESS. RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE USE OF THESE PLANS PRIOR TO OBTAINING PERMITS FROM ALL AGENCIES HAVING JURISDICTION OVER THE PROJECT WILL FALL SOLELY UPON THE USER.



STORE #10440
1991 NE 2ND STREET
DEERFIELD BEACH, FL 33441

SCALE:	AS NOTED
DATE ISSUED:	SEPTEMBER 2019
DRAWN BY:	AM
DESIGNED BY:	AM
CHECKED BY:	TD

This item has been digitally signed and sealed by Thomas F. Donahue, P.E. on the date adjacent to the seal.



Printed copies of this document are not considered signed and sealed and the signature must be verified on any electronic copies.

Date: 2019.12.20 15:22:43-05'00'
THOMAS F. DONAHUE, P.E.
FLORIDA REG. NO. 60529
(FOR THE FIRM)

SHEET TITLE

SITE PLAN

SHEET NUMBER

SP-101

SHEET of

PROJECT NO. 09725.73



Development Review Committee Summary Report Development Plan Application Review

General Information

Application No.	19-P-221
Project Name:	7-Eleven #10440 Plat Application
Applicant:	7-Eleven Inc.
Agent:	Elizabeth Tsouroukdissian of Pulice Land Surveyors, Inc.
Requested Action/Description:	Request to plat a 0.21 acre site to be restricted to 3,500 square feet of commercial use, and to be known as the "7-Eleven #10440" Plat.
Location:	1991 Northeast 2 nd Street
Legal Description:	The property is generally described as described as OCEAN VUE 3-34 B LOT 33 E 37 1/2, LOT 34 W1/2 BLK 11; more particularly described in the file.
Size:	0.2152 net acres (9,375 square feet)
Existing Zoning:	B-1 (Business, Community)
Existing Use:	Convenience Store
Future Land Use Plan Designation:	Commercial
Surrounding Land Use and Zoning:	
<u>Existing Land Use:</u>	<u>Zoning:</u>
North: Single & Multi-Family Residential	RM-25 (Residence, Multi-Family)
East: Commercial & Multi-Family Residential	B-1 (Business, Community)
South: Commercial	B-1 (Business, Community)
West: Commercial	B-1 (Business, Community)
Applicable Regulations:	City of Deerfield Beach Land Development Code
Plat Restrictions:	Proposed Plat is "restricted to 3,500 square feet of commercial use".

Department Comments & Requirements

REQUEST:

The applicant, 7-Eleven, has submitted an application requesting approval to plat a 0.21 acre site to be known as the “7-Eleven #10440” Plat, located at 1991 Northeast 2nd Street. The proposed plat includes a restrictive note to limit development to “3,500 square feet of commercial use”. The proposed plat also includes 312 square foot FDOT Right-of-Way dedication.

The approval of this plat is part of the required building approval process. Per Broward County platting requirements, no local government may grant an application for a building permit for the construction of a principal building on a parcel of land unless a plat, including the parcel for the permit, has been approved by the Broward County Commission and recorded in the public records. The County requires approval from the City as part of their approval process for the plat.

BACKGROUND:

The property is located on the barrier island in the B-1 (Business, Community) zoning district, and is approximately 9,375 square feet (0.2152 net acres) in size. The applicant has submitted a Major Site Plan Application (87-B1-74 Rev. 2) to redevelop the site and construct a new 3,500 square foot convenience store, which is currently in review by staff, and will be heard at a future meeting. The City’s approval of this plat is subject to Broward County’s final approval, which may include additional right-of way dedications.

The Planning and Zoning Division is unaware of any historical significance of the property or prior historical activities associated with the site.

The Planning and Zoning Board voted to recommend approval of the plat on January 9, 2020.

Update: On January 14, 2020, the Applicant informed the City the plat note restriction has been reduced per the request of the County. The plat restriction approved by the Planning and Zoning Board has been reduced from 4,000 square feet of commercial use, to 3,500 square feet of commercial use. It is important to note that the proposed net increase in building area of 1,100 square feet, from the existing 2,400 square foot building to the proposed 3,500 square foot building, has not changed from the conceptual site plan reviewed by the Planning and Zoning Board. An updated conceptual site plan and plat have been included in the package.

PLANNING CONSIDERATIONS:

1. Compliance with the Comprehensive Plan: Per Section 98-9, no permit or approval for development of land shall be approved which does not comply with the goals, objectives and policies (GOPs) of the Deerfield Beach Comprehensive Plan. The Future Land Use (FLU) Map designation identifies the site as Commercial. The proposed commercial use of the site is not changing. The proposal is consistent with the goals, objectives and policies of the Deerfield Beach Comprehensive Plan.
2. Land Development Requirements: The property is located in the B-1 (Business, Community) zoning district. The site will be used to operate a convenience store, which is a permitted use. The requested plat will include a restrictive note to limit the size of the commercial use.

3. Transportation Concurrency Requirements: The plat is located within the Northeast Transportation Concurrency Management Area. Concurrency requirements for the parcel will be assessed by the County upon their review of the plat and findings of trip generation. County plat approval will be based on these finding and their recommendations must be implemented before a building permit may be issued for the parcel.

SUMMARY:

Staff's review of application 19-P-221 has found that the proposed plat is consistent with the goals, objectives and policies of the Future Land Use Element of the Deerfield Beach Comprehensive Plan and the Land Development Code.

This report contains the requirements of the Deerfield Beach Development Review Committee members relative to this site development plan application. If there are any questions or issues regarding compliance with any of the requirements in this report, the respective department should be contacted directly.



City of Deerfield Beach

150 NE 2nd Ave
Deerfield Beach, FL
33441
954-480-4200

Face Sheet

File Number: I.D. 2020-248

Agenda Date: 2/18/2020

Status: PUBLIC HEARINGS –
SECOND READING

In Control: City Commission

Title

P.H. 2020-038: ORDINANCE 2020/ - AN ORDINANCE OF THE CITY COMMISSION OF THE CITY OF DEERFIELD BEACH, FLORIDA, AMENDING CHAPTER 18 "BUSINESSES" OF THE CITY CODE BY CREATING ARTICLE VII "PROHIBITION OF NON-MEDICAL MARIJUANA," SECTION 18-241 ENTITLED "NON-MEDICAL MARIJUANA PROHIBITED"; URGING THE STATE LEGISLATURE TO PREVENT THE LEGALIZATION OF NON-MEDICAL MARIJUANA; PROVIDING FOR CODIFICATION, SEVERABILITY, CONFLICTS, AND AN EFFECTIVE DATE.

Recommended Action

Commission to vote on Ordinance

Voting Requirement

Adoption requires a 3/5 vote of the City Commission

Background/History

On November 8, 2016, voters approved Constitutional Amendment 2, ("Amendment 2") which permitted the use of marijuana for medical purposes within the State of Florida for individuals with debilitating conditions ("Medical Marijuana"). In 2017, the Florida Legislature passed, and the Governor signed, Senate Bill 8A ("SB 8A"), codified in Section 381.986, Florida Statutes, to implement Amendment 2. SB 8A authorizes and describes "Medical Marijuana Treatment Centers" to encompass the entire supply chain (cultivation, processing, storage, distribution, etc.), not just retail sales to qualified patients, and preempts the regulation of cultivation, processing, and delivery to the State. SB 8A also permits the use of additional alternative forms of marijuana (marijuana in all its forms including low-THC cannabis, together referred to as "marijuana") and alternative dispensing methods.

Section 381.986, Florida Statutes, preempts certain local restrictions as to Medical Marijuana, but does not limit the ability of local governments to regulate the sale, use, distribution, cultivation, or warehousing of marijuana that does not qualify as, or meet the definition for, Medical Marijuana. Pursuant to Article VIII, Section 2(b) of the Florida Constitution and as further provided in Section 166.021, Florida Statutes, the City of Deerfield Beach, Florida ("City") may exercise any power for municipal purposes except when expressly prohibited by Florida or Federal law.

Current Activity

The use of marijuana for recreational or other non-medical use purposes ("Non-Medical Marijuana") is currently prohibited under Florida and Federal law. However, there have been petitions to attempt to amend the State Constitution to permit the non-medical use (recreational use) of marijuana in the

State.

In the event a constitutional amendment or new state law is passed allowing Non-Medical Marijuana, the City desires to have an ordinance in place prohibiting Non-Medical Marijuana. Accordingly, to the extent a state law is passed in the future allowing Non-Medical Marijuana, the City urges the State Legislature to grandfather any local ordinances regulating Non-Medical Marijuana that were enacted prior to the enactment of the state law, or alternatively, to permit the local regulation of Non-Medical Marijuana.

Recommendation

Consider Ordinance for approval on second reading.

ORDINANCE NO. 2020

AN ORDINANCE OF THE CITY COMMISSION OF THE CITY OF DEERFIELD BEACH, FLORIDA, AMENDING CHAPTER 18 “BUSINESSES” OF THE CITY CODE BY CREATING ARTICLE VII “PROHIBITION OF NON-MEDICAL MARIJUANA,” SECTION 18-241 ENTITLED “NON-MEDICAL MARIJUANA PROHIBITED”; URGING THE STATE LEGISLATURE TO PREVENT THE LEGALIZATION OF NON-MEDICAL MARIJUANA; PROVIDING FOR CODIFICATION, SEVERABILITY, CONFLICTS, AND AN EFFECTIVE DATE.

WHEREAS, on November 8, 2016, voters approved Constitutional Amendment 2, (“Amendment 2”) which permitted the use of marijuana for medical purposes within the State of Florida for individuals with debilitating conditions (“Medical Marijuana”); and

WHEREAS, the 2017 Florida Legislature passed Senate Bill 8A (“SB 8A”), codified in Section 381.986, Florida Statutes, to implement Amendment 2 and Governor Rick Scott signed SB 8A on June 23, 2017; and

WHEREAS, SB 8A authorizes and describes “Medical Marijuana Treatment Centers” to encompass the entire supply chain (cultivation, processing, storage, distribution, etc.), not just retail sales to qualified patients, and preempts the regulation of cultivation, processing, and delivery to the State; and

WHEREAS, SB 8A permits the use of additional alternative forms of marijuana (marijuana in all its forms including low-THC cannabis, together referred to as “marijuana”) and alternative dispensing methods; and

WHEREAS, Section 381.986, Florida Statutes, preempts certain local restrictions as to “Medical Marijuana”, but does not limit the ability of local governments to regulate the sale, use, distribution, cultivation, or warehousing of marijuana that does not qualify as, or meet the definition for, Medical Marijuana; and

WHEREAS, pursuant to Article VIII, Section 2(b) of the Florida Constitution and as further provided in Section 166.021, Florida Statutes, the City of Deerfield Beach, Florida (“City”) may exercise any power for municipal purposes except when expressly prohibited by Florida or Federal law; and

WHEREAS, the use of marijuana for recreational or other non-medical use purposes (collectively, “Non-Medical Marijuana”) is currently prohibited under Florida or Federal law; and

WHEREAS, there have been petitions circulating attempting to amend the State Constitution to permit the non-medical use of marijuana in the State; and

WHEREAS, the City urges the State Legislature to prevent the legalization of Non-Medical Marijuana; and

WHEREAS, in the event a new state law is passed permitting Non-Medical Marijuana, the City urges the State Legislature to grandfather local ordinances regulating Non-Medical Marijuana that were enacted prior to the enactment of such state law, or alternatively, permit the local regulation of Non-Medical Marijuana; and

WHEREAS, this prohibition of Non-Medical Marijuana shall not be construed to prohibit or otherwise regulate Medical Marijuana as defined in Section 381.986, Florida Statutes; and

WHEREAS, the City Commission deems it to be in the best interest of the City to preserve and protect the quality of life enjoyed by the residents of the City by enacting legislation to prohibit the sale, use, distribution, cultivation, and warehousing of Non-Medical Marijuana within the City of Deerfield Beach.

NOW THEREFORE, BE IT ORDAINED BY THE CITY COMMISSION OF THE CITY OF DEERFIELD BEACH, AS FOLLOWS:

Section 1. The above “WHEREAS” clauses are true and correct and are incorporated herein.

Section 2. Chapter 18, “Businesses” of the City Code is hereby amended to create Article VII “Prohibition of Non-Medical Marijuana,” Section 18-241 “Non-Medical Marijuana Prohibited” to read as follows¹:

Chapter 18 – BUSINESSES

ARTICLE VII-PROHIBITION OF NON-MEDICAL MARIJUANA

Sec.18-241.- Non-Medical Marijuana Prohibited.

(1) Definitions. The following words, terms and phrases, when used in this article, shall have the meanings ascribed to them in this section, except where the context clearly indicates a different meaning:

Cultivation means the preparation of any soil or hydroponic medium for the planting of a controlled substance or the tending and care or harvesting of a controlled substance.

Distribution means to deliver, other than by administering or dispensing, a controlled substance.

Marijuana means all parts of any plant of the genus Cannabis, whether growing or not; the seeds thereof; the resin or oil extracted from any part of the plant; and every compound, manufacture, sale, derivative, mixture or preparation of the plant or its seeds or resin, including low-THC Cannabis.

Medical Marijuana means Marijuana that is dispensed from a state licensed facility for medical use by a qualified patient.

¹ Additions to existing City Code text are shown in underline. Deletions to existing City Code text are shown in ~~strikethrough~~.

Medical Use shall have the same meaning as set forth in Section 381.986(j), Florida Statutes, as may be amended.

Non-Medical Marijuana means all Marijuana that is not Medical Marijuana.

Qualified Patient means a resident of the State of Florida who has been added to the medical marijuana use registry by a qualified physician to receive marijuana or a marijuana delivery device for medical use and who has a qualified patient identification card.

(2) Prohibition. The sale, use, distribution, cultivation, or warehousing of Non-Medical Marijuana is hereby prohibited. This prohibition shall not be construed to prohibit or otherwise regulate Medical Marijuana.

(3) Penalties.

(a) Any violation of this Section shall be punishable pursuant to Section 1-15 of the Code.

(b) The City is authorized to pursue any and all remedies set forth in this Section and any other remedies permitted under applicable law. Nothing in this Section shall prevent or restrict the City from taking any such other lawful action in any court of competent jurisdiction in order to prevent or remedy any violation or noncompliance, including but not limited to injunctive relief.

(c) All remedies and penalties provided for in this Section shall be cumulative and independently available to the City.

Section 3. The City Commission hereby urges the State Legislature to prevent the legalization of Non-Medical Marijuana. In the event a new state law is passed permitting Non-Medical Marijuana, the City Commission urges the State Legislature to grandfather local ordinances regulating Non-Medical Marijuana that were enacted prior to the enactment of such state law, or alternatively, permit the local regulation of Non-Medical Marijuana.

Section 4. All Sections or parts of Sections of the Code of Ordinances, all ordinances or parts of ordinances, and all Resolutions, or parts of Resolutions, in conflict with this Ordinance are repealed to the extent of such conflict.

Section 5. The provisions of this Ordinance are declared to be severable, and, if any section, sentence, clause and/or phrase of this Ordinance is, for any reason, held to be invalid or unconstitutional, such decision shall not affect the validity of the remaining sections, sentences, clauses, and phrases of this Ordinance, which shall remain in effect, it being the legislative intent that this Ordinance shall stand despite the invalidity of any part.

Section 6. It is the intention of the City Commission and it is hereby ordained that the provisions of this Ordinance shall become and be made a part of the City Code of the City of Deerfield Beach, and that the sections of this Ordinance may be renumbered to accomplish such intent.

Section 7. That this Ordinance shall be effective immediately upon adoption on second reading.

PASSED 1ST READING ON THIS _____ DAY OF _____, 2020.

PASSED 2ND READING ON THIS _____ DAY OF _____, 2020.

BILL GANZ, MAYOR

ATTEST:

SAMANTHA GILLYARD, CMC, CITY CLERK

**CITY OF DEERFIELD BEACH, FLORIDA
NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING**

YOU ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that a public hearing will be before the City Commission on **Tuesday, February 18, 2020** at 7:00 p.m. in the City Commission Chambers, City Hall, 150 NE 2nd Avenue, Deerfield Beach, Florida, to consider the following:

P.H. 2020-038: AN ORDINANCE OF THE CITY COMMISSION OF THE CITY OF DEERFIELD BEACH, FLORIDA, AMENDING CHAPTER 18 "BUSINESSES" OF THE CITY CODE BY CREATING ARTICLE VII "PROHIBITION OF NON-MEDICAL MARIJUANA," SECTION 18-241 ENTITLED "NON-MEDICAL MARIJUANA PROHIBITED"; URGING THE STATE LEGISLATURE TO PREVENT THE LEGALIZATION OF NON-MEDICAL MARIJUANA; PROVIDING FOR CODIFICATION, SEVERABILITY, CONFLICTS, AND AN EFFECTIVE DATE.

Copies of the Ordinances are available for public inspection in the City Clerk's Office, 150 N.E. 2nd Avenue, Deerfield Beach, Florida 33441. All interested persons are urged to attend the Public Hearing(s), send a representative or express their views by letter.

You may either be present in person at the Public Hearing(s), represented by counsel or letter. All interested persons take due notice of the time and place of the Public Hearing and govern yourselves accordingly.

Any person who decides to appeal any decision of the City Commission with respect to any matter considered at this meeting would need a record of the proceedings. And for such purpose, may need to ensure that verbatim record of the proceedings is made, which record includes the testimony and evidence upon which the appeal is to be based.

Any person requiring auxiliary aids and services at this meeting may contact the City Clerk's Office at (954) 480-4213 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.

BY: SAMANTHA GILLYARD, CMC, CITY CLERK

Publish: Sun-Sentinel
Friday, February 7, 2020



City of Deerfield Beach

150 NE 2nd Ave
Deerfield Beach, FL
33441
954-480-4200

Face Sheet

File Number: I.D. 2020-264

Agenda Date: 2/18/2020

Status: CONSENT AGENDA -
AGREEMENTS & EXPENDITURES

In Control: City Commission

Title

Resolution 2020/ - A Resolution of the City Commission of the City of Deerfield Beach, Florida, approving the submission of a County Incentive Grant Program Application to Broward County for the FAU Research Boulevard Expansion Project; authorizing execution of a Grant Agreement with Broward County; and providing for an effective date.

Recommended Action

Commission to vote on Resolution

Voting Requirement

Adoption requires a 3/5 vote of the City Commission

Fiscal Impact

Costs: \$8,254,220 (50/50 Local match: \$4,127,110)

Account Name: Infrastructure Maintenance

Account Number: 108-5050-541-60-31

Background/History

The Florida Department of Transportation (FDOT) District 4 issues notifications regarding calls for proposals under the County Incentive Grant Program (CIGP). FDOT has announced the start of the 2020 CIGP Application Cycle for FY 21/22 through FY 25/26.

CIGP is a state funded program that provides 50/50 funding to counties for the improvement of transportation facilities on the State Highway System or for local transportation facilities that relieve congestion on the State Highway System. The County is responsible to notify all municipalities and evaluate all municipal projects to prioritize projects for submittal to FDOT. The City considers the FAU Research Boulevard expansion project an ideal candidate for this program. Road widening is crucial for FAU Research Boulevard/SW 11th Way, which is located adjacent to the Interstate 95. Expansion of this corridor will provide necessary capacity improvements to alleviate congestion on I-95 during construction, emergency operations, and functions as an arterial to divert traffic for maintenance of traffic, as necessary.

Current Activity

The proposed project scope for the reconstruction of FAU Research Park Boulevard from SW 10th Street to NE 48 Street entails increasing the number of lanes from two to four-lanes, adding landscaped medians, bike lanes, linear walking trails and sidewalks, street lighting, and proper

roadway drainage.

This current project has also been requested through the County Surtax Capital Expansion Program. To advance this project through the CIGP Application Cycle for FY 21/22 through FY 25/26, we can better position this improvement for “project readiness” and potentially leverage local funds for reimbursement through the County Surtax Program. Total project costs are estimated at \$8,254,220 to make improvements to SW 11 Way from SW 10th Street to NE 48 Street. The local match requirement would be \$4,127,110.

Recommendation

Staff is requesting the Commission’s approval to apply for the CIGP Grant through the County and to allow the City Manager to execute the grant agreement if awarded to the City.

RESOLUTION NO. 2020/

A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COMMISSION OF THE CITY OF DEERFIELD BEACH, FLORIDA, APPROVING THE SUBMISSION OF A COUNTY INCENTIVE GRANT PROGRAM APPLICATION TO BROWARD COUNTY FOR THE FAU RESEARCH BOULEVARD EXPANSION PROJECT; AUTHORIZING EXECUTION OF A GRANT AGREEMENT WITH BROWARD COUNTY; AND PROVIDING FOR AN EFFECTIVE DATE

WHEREAS, the Florida Department of Transportation (“FDOT”) District 4 has announced the start of the 2020 County Incentive Grant Program (“CIGP”) Application Cycle for FY 21/22 through FY 25/26; and

WHEREAS, CIGP is a state funded program that provides 50/50 funding to counties for the improvement of transportation facilities on the State Highway System or for local transportation facilities that relieve congestion on the State Highway System; and

WHEREAS, Broward County (the “County”) is responsible for evaluating all municipal projects to prioritize projects for submittal to FDOT; and

WHEREAS, the City considers the FAU Research Boulevard expansion project an ideal candidate for this program; and

WHEREAS, the expansion at FAU Research Boulevard/SW 11th Way will provide necessary capacity improvements to alleviate congestion on I-95 during construction and emergency operations, and would function as an arterial to divert traffic for maintenance of traffic, as necessary; and

WHEREAS, the operating and maintenance costs of the improvements will be the responsibility of the City; and

WHEREAS, total project costs are estimated at \$8,254,220 to make improvements to SW 11th Way from SW 10th Street to NE 48th Street; and

WHEREAS, if the grant is awarded, the City will be required to provide matching funds in the amount of \$4,127,110.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE CITY COMMISSION OF THE CITY OF DEERFIELD BEACH, FLORIDA, AS FOLLOWS:

Section 1. The above referenced “Whereas” clauses are true and correct and made a part hereof.

Section 2. The City Commission hereby approves the submission of the CIGP Application to the County for grant funds to be used for the FAU Research Boulevard expansion project. The City Manager is authorized to sign and submit the CIGP Grant Application.

Section 3. If the grant is awarded, the City Commission hereby authorizes the appropriate City officials to execute a grant agreement, subject to the terms of the grant agreement being acceptable to the City Manager and approved as to form and legal sufficiency by the City Attorney.

Section 4. If the grant is awarded, the City hereby agrees to fund the operation and maintenance of the improvements.

Section 5. This Resolution shall take effect immediately upon adoption.

PASSED AND ADOPTED THIS ____ DAY OF _____, 2020.

CITY OF DEERFIELD BEACH

BILL GANZ, MAYOR

ATTEST:

SAMANTHA GILLYARD, CMC, CITY CLERK



City of Deerfield Beach

150 NE 2nd Ave
Deerfield Beach, FL
33441
954-480-4200

Face Sheet

File Number: I.D. 2020-267

Agenda Date: 2/18/2020

Status: CONSENT AGENDA -
AGREEMENTS & EXPENDITURES

In Control: City Commission

Title

Resolution 2020/ - A Resolution of the City Commission of the City of Deerfield Beach, Florida, approving an agreement with TriMerge Consulting Group, P.A., for Financial and Accounting Support Services on an as needed basis; waiving the competitive selection requirements; authorizing the City Manager to execute the Agreement for a one year term with a one year renewal option; providing for execution, severability and an effective date. (Funds from Account #001-0600-513-32-99 - Other Contractual Services [\$50,000])

Recommended Action

Commission to vote on Resolution

Voting Requirement

Adoption requires a 3/5 vote of the City Commission

Fiscal Impact

Costs: \$50,000

Account Name: Other Contractual Services

Account Number: 001-0600-513-32-99

Background/History

In an effort to find temporary assistance in the Financial Services Department (while we recruit for a Chief Financial Officer and an Assistant Director of Finance), several steps were taken to find the best fit for the City's current and immediate needs.

The Florida Government Finance Officer's Association has a temporary finance professional network available to municipalities. FGFOA is clear that the participants have not been vetted. An initial email was sent to all nineteen (19) parties listed. While we received about 12 responses, three (3) were from the same organization and four (4) were unable to assist at this time. Of the other four (4) firms or individuals that were responsive, only one met the qualifications needed and could devote the necessary time. The one qualified and capable responsive firm is assisting with other work within the Financial Services Department.

In addition, contact was made to our current Executive Search Firms on contract to determine if they'd be able to provide any contacts that may be able to assist temporarily. Of the four search firms we spoke with, only one was able to provide the name of a still local former CFO of a local south Florida municipality. Unfortunately, this individual was unavailable to assist, but provided numerous sources the City could contact for additional help or possible interest.

We also contacted other HR and Finance Departments in the tri-county area and were provided with additional names of qualified individuals. Unfortunately, every person we spoke with was either committed to another project, was fully retired and did not desire to work 5 days per week, or were fully employed with another agency.

Lastly, we spoke to individuals from Gehring Group, our broker for benefits and liability, who also provided several contact names. While each contact provided insightful information and in some instances additional contacts, none proved fruitful.

One commonality throughout each call was the shortage of finance professionals, especially in the government field.

RESOLUTION NO. 2020/

A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COMMISSION OF THE CITY OF DEERFIELD BEACH, FLORIDA, APPROVING AN AGREEMENT WITH TRIMERGE CONSULTING GROUP, P.A., FOR FINANCIAL AND ACCOUNTING SUPPORT SERVICES ON AN AS NEEDED BASIS; WAIVING THE COMPETITIVE SELECTION REQUIREMENTS; AUTHORIZING THE CITY MANAGER TO EXECUTE THE AGREEMENT FOR A ONE YEAR TERM WITH A ONE YEAR RENEWAL OPTION; PROVIDING FOR EXECUTION, SEVERABILITY AND AN EFFECTIVE DATE.

WHEREAS, while the City recruits a Chief Financial Officer and an Assistant Director of Finance, City staff has searched for temporary assistance for the Financial Services Department for the City's current and immediate financial and accounting needs; and

WHEREAS, staff reached out to the Florida Government Finance Officers Association, other Human Resources and Finance Departments in the tri-county area, the City's contracted Executive Search Firms, and the City's insurance broker, the Gehring Group; and

WHEREAS, City staff communicated with several organizations and individuals regarding the City's need for temporary assistance; however, TriMerge Consulting Group, P.A. ("TriMerge") was the only qualified and responsive firm with the capacity to devote the necessary resources and time to provide the finance and accounting support services needed by the City; and

WHEREAS, Section 38-118 of the City Code allows the City Commission to waive all or specific provisions of Article IV, Chapter 38 of the Code (the "Procurement Code"), in such cases where the Commission finds it is in the best interests of the City to do so and that the waiver of competitive selection requirements will not inure to the financial disadvantage of the City; and

WHEREAS, City staff has negotiated an agreement with TriMerge, attached as Exhibit "A", to provide the specified financial and accounting support services on an as needed basis (the "Services") based on hourly rates for a one year term, with an additional one year renewal option (the "Agreement"); and

WHEREAS, City staff recommends waiving the competitive selection requirements in Section 38-127 of the Procurement Code (collectively, the "Requirements"), and approving and authorizing execution of the Agreement with TriMerge; and

WHEREAS, the City Commission finds that it is in the best interests of the City to, waive the competitive selection Requirements, approve the agreement with TriMerge for the Services and authorize the City Manager to execute the Agreement.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE CITY COMMISSION OF THE CITY OF DEERFIELD BEACH, FLORIDA, AS FOLLOWS:

Section 1. The above referenced “Whereas” clauses are true and correct and made a part hereof.

Section 2. The City Commission hereby finds that it is in the best interests of the City to waive the Requirements with respect to the Services and Agreement, and that the waiver will not inure to the financial disadvantage of the City.

Section 3. The City Commission hereby waives the Requirements and approves the Agreement with TriMerge, attached as Exhibit “A”.

Section 4. The City Manager is hereby authorized to execute the Agreement with TriMerge, attached as Exhibit “A”, together with such non-substantial changes as are acceptable to the City Manager and approved as to form and legal sufficiency by the City Attorney.

Section 5. The appropriate City officials are authorized to do all things necessary and expedient to carry out the aims of this Resolution.

Section 6. Should any section, provision or word of this Resolution be declared by a court of competent jurisdiction to be invalid, such decision shall not affect the validity of the remainder hereof other than the part declared to be invalid.

Section 7. This Resolution shall become effective immediately upon adoption.

PASSED AND ADOPTED THIS ____ DAY OF _____, 2020.

BILL GANZ, MAYOR

ATTEST:

SAMANTHA GILLYARD, CITY CLERK

AGREEMENT

THIS IS AN AGREEMENT, dated as of January 27, 2020, ("Agreement") between the CITY OF DEERFIELD BEACH, Florida, a Florida municipal corporation, (the "CITY") and TRIMERGE CONSULTING GROUP, P.A., a company authorized to do business in the State of Florida, (the "CONTRACTOR").

WITNESSETH:

In consideration of the mutual terms and conditions, promises, covenants, and payments hereinafter set forth, CITY and CONTRACTOR agree as follows:

ARTICLE 1 PREAMBLE

In order to establish the background, context and form of reference for this Agreement and to generally express the objectives, and intentions, of the respective parties herein, the following statements, representations and explanations shall be accepted as predicates for the undertakings and commitments included within the provisions which follow and may be relied upon by the parties as essential elements of the mutual considerations upon which this Agreement is based.

1.1 CITY is in immediate need of a contractor for temporary professional governmental accounting and finance staffing services as set forth in this Agreement.

1.2 CITY desires to contract with a professional company with the knowledge and ability to perform the services sought.

ARTICLE 2 SCOPE OF WORK

2.1 CONTRACTOR shall furnish all of the materials, tools, supplies, and labor necessary to perform all of the work described in Exhibit "A" (the "Work").

2.2 CONTRACTOR hereby represents to CITY, with full knowledge that CITY is relying upon these representations when entering into this Agreement with CONTRACTOR, that CONTRACTOR has the professional expertise, experience and manpower to perform the services to be provided by CONTRACTOR pursuant to the terms of this Agreement.

2.3 CONTRACTOR assumes professional and technical responsibility for performance of its services to be provided hereunder in accordance with applicable recognized professional standards and Florida Statutes.

ARTICLE 3
COMMENCEMENT OF SERVICES

3.1 The CONTRACTOR shall commence Work upon the effective date stated in the first paragraph of this Agreement.

3.2 The CITY MANAGER or designee shall be the CONTRACTOR's supervisor for the services provided by the CONTRACTOR or his/her designee. The SCOPE OF WORK performed will assist the CITY MANAGER and provide recommendations to the CITY MANAGER on financial and accounting matters for the CITY's FINANCIAL SERVICES DEPARTMENT, on an as-needed hourly basis. CONTRACTOR understands day-to-day management and operations of the CITY is by the CITY MANAGER. Because of this, there is a risk that material errors, irregularities, or illegal acts, including fraud or defalcation, may exist and may not be detected by CONTRACTOR. If any material errors, irregularities, or illegal acts, including fraud or defalcation is detected by CONTRACTOR'S professional accountants, CONTRACTOR will report such acts directly to the City Manager or his designee. All working papers and reports arising from CONTRACTOR 's services shall be owned by the CITY.

ARTICLE 4
CONTRACT SUM

4.1 The CITY hereby agrees to pay CONTRACTOR for the faithful performance of this Agreement as follows:

4.2 CONTRACTOR shall bill invoices to the CITY on a weekly basis and provide periodic invoices to the City based on the hours of work completed by personnel on a weekly basis, during the course of the engagement upon the rate and terms set forth in this Agreement. Invoices will include the hours of work completed by personnel and the bill rates for such personnel in accordance with this Agreement.

Scope of Services – Team Level	Hourly Rate in U.S. Dollars for City
C-Suite, CFO & Executive (Partner or Director Level) - CPA	\$ 140
C-Suite, CFO & Executive (Senior Manager Level) - CPA	\$ 130
C-Suite, CFO & Executive (Senior Manager Level) – Non-CPA	\$ 125
Controllership (Manager Staff Level) - CPA	\$ 100
Controllership (Manager Staff Level) – Non-CPA	\$ 90

In the event this Agreement is renewed for an additional year, these rates shall be increased by 3% for services performed by the CONTRACTOR during the renewal term.

Service fees do not include out-of-pocket expenses advanced on behalf of the CITY by the CONTRACTOR. Any out-of-pocket expenses incurred must be approved by the CITY in writing in advance in order for CONTRACTOR to receive reimbursement.

Services may be terminated by CONTRACTOR for nonpayment if after 10 days' written notice to the City, the City fails to make payment for undisputed amounts. This engagement does not contemplate any services not specifically included in this Agreement.

4.3 Payment to CONTRACTOR for all tasks and charges under this Agreement shall be in accordance with the following conditions:

- A. Disbursements. There are no reimbursable expenses associated with this Agreement unless otherwise approved by the City in advance in writing.
- B. Payment Schedule. Invoices received from CONTRACTOR pursuant to this Agreement will be reviewed by the City Manager along with timesheets for each personnel.
- C. Availability of Funds. CITY's performance and obligation to pay under this Agreement is contingent upon an annual appropriation for its purpose by the City Commission.
- D. Prompt Pay. The City shall make payment in accordance with the Prompt Payment Act, §§218.70-218.80, Florida Statutes. If the CONTRACTOR has not received payment within 45 days of an approved invoice, all work may be suspended by CONTRACTOR until CITY's account is brought current.

ARTICLE 5 CONTRACTOR'S LIABILITY INSURANCE

5.1 CONTRACTOR shall keep and maintain general liability insurance, automobile liability insurance, professional liability insurance and workers compensation insurance in the minimum amounts set forth in this section below. The CITY shall be named as an additional insured on the general and auto liability policies. CONTRACTOR shall not commence Work under this Agreement until CONTRACTOR has obtained all insurance required under this paragraph and evidence of such insurance has been approved by the CITY.

(a) Comprehensive general liability	\$1,000,000
(b) Property damage	\$1,000,000
(c) Automotive liability	\$1,000,000
(d) Worker's compensation	as required by statute

5.2 Certificates of insurance, reflecting evidence of the required insurance, shall be filed with the CITY prior to the commencement of the Work. These Certificates shall contain a provision that coverage afforded under these policies will not be canceled until at least thirty days (30) prior written notice has been given to the CITY. Policies shall be issued by companies authorized to do business under the laws of the State of Florida.

ARTICLE 6

INDEMNIFICATION

6.1 To the extent permitted by law, CONTRACTOR agrees to indemnify, defend and hold harmless the CITY, its officers, agents, volunteers, and employees from and against all claims, damages, losses, and expenses, including but not limited to attorney fees, court costs, or other alternative dispute resolution costs arising out of or resulting from the performance of work under this Agreement; provided that any such claims, damages, losses or expenses are attributable to bodily injury, sickness, disease, death, or personal injury, or property damage; but only to the extent caused in whole or in part by the negligent acts, errors, or omissions of CONTRACTOR, CONTRACTOR's subcontractor(s), or anyone directly or indirectly employed or hired by CONTRACTOR or anyone for whose acts CONTRACTOR may be liable, or regardless of whether or not caused in whole or in part by the negligent acts, errors, or omissions of the CITY its officers, agents, volunteers, or employees, unless such negligent acts, errors, or omissions constitute gross negligence or intentional misconduct. The CITY reserves the right, but not the obligation, to participate in defense without relieving CONTRACTOR of any obligation hereunder. CONTRACTOR agrees this indemnity obligation shall survive the completion or termination of the Agreement. Nothing in this Agreement shall be deemed or treated as a waiver by the City of any immunity to which it is entitled by law, including but not limited to the City's sovereign immunity as set forth in Section 768.28, Florida Statutes.

6.2 If any dispute arises among the parties hereto, the parties agree to first try in good faith to settle the dispute by meeting in person to address the dispute, and, if the meeting does not result in a resolution, then by mediation administered by the American Arbitration Association under its Rules for Professional Accounting and Related Services Disputes before resorting to litigation. The costs of any mediation proceeding shall be shared equally by all parties.

6.3 Because of the inherent limitations of internal control, there is a risk that material misstatements, irregularities, or illegal acts, including fraud or defalcation may exist and may not be detected by the CONTRACTOR and CONTRACTOR shall not be held liable for CONTRACTOR's failure to detect such issues, provided that CONTRACTOR's failure to detect does not constitute intentional misconduct or gross negligence.

ARTICLE 7
INDEPENDENT CONTRACTOR

CONTRACTOR represents itself to be an independent contractor and shall not represent itself or its employees to be employees of the CITY. Therefore, CONTRACTOR shall assume legal and financial responsibility for taxes, FICA, employee fringe benefits, workers compensation, employee insurance, minimum wage requirements, overtime, and other expenses for CONTRACTOR's operations, officers, employees and agents, and agrees to indemnify, save, and hold the CITY, its officers, agents, and employees, harmless from and against, any and all loss; cost (including attorney fees); and damage of any kind related to such matters.

ARTICLE 8
AMENDMENTS

No modification, amendment, or alteration in the terms or conditions contained herein shall be effective unless contained in a written document prepared with the same or similar formality as this Agreement and executed by the CITY and CONTRACTOR or others delegated authority to or otherwise authorized to execute same on their behalf.

ARTICLE 9
TERM AND TERMINATION

9.1 This Agreement shall commence on January 27, 2020, and end on January 26, 2021, unless earlier terminated or renewed as set forth herein. This Agreement may be renewed for an additional one-year term upon mutual agreement of the Parties.

9.2 This Agreement may be terminated for convenience by the CITY. Termination for convenience by the CITY shall be effective on the termination date stated in the written notice provided by CITY, which termination date shall be not less than ten (10) days after the date of such written notice. In the event this Agreement is terminated for convenience, CONTRACTOR shall be paid for any Work properly performed under this Agreement through the termination date specified in the written notice of termination. CONTRACTOR acknowledges and agrees that it has received good, valuable and sufficient consideration from CITY, the receipt and adequacy of which are, hereby acknowledged by CONTRACTOR, for CITY's right to terminate this Agreement for convenience

ARTICLE 10
MISCELLANEOUS

10.1 Legal Representation. It is acknowledged that each party to this Agreement had the opportunity to be represented by counsel in the preparation of this Agreement and, accordingly, the rule that a contract shall be interpreted strictly against the party preparing same shall not apply due to the joint contribution of both parties.

10.2 Assignments. This Agreement, or any interest herein, shall not be assigned, transferred or otherwise encumbered, under any circumstances. For purposes of this Agreement, any change of ownership of CONTRACTOR shall constitute an assignment which requires CITY approval. However, this Agreement shall run to the CITY and its successors and assigns.

10.3 Records. CONTRACTOR shall keep books and records and require any and all subcontractors to keep books and records as may be necessary in order to record complete and correct entries as to personnel hours charged to this engagement, and any expenses for which CONTRACTOR expects to be reimbursed, if applicable. Such books and records will be available at all reasonable times for examination and audit by CITY and shall be kept for a period of three (3) years after the completion of all work to be performed pursuant to this Agreement. Incomplete or incorrect entries in such books and records will be grounds for disallowance by CITY of any fees or expenses based upon such entries.

10.4 Public Records. CITY is a public agency subject to Chapter 119, Florida Statutes. To the extent CONTRACTOR is acting on behalf of CITY pursuant to Section 119.0701, Florida Statutes, CONTRACTOR shall:

- a. Keep and maintain public records that ordinarily and necessarily would be required to be kept and maintained by CITY were CITY performing the services under this Agreement;
- b. Provide the public with access to such public records on the same terms and conditions that the County would provide the records and at a cost that does not exceed that provided in Chapter 119, Florida Statutes, or as otherwise provided by law;
- c. Ensure that public records that are exempt or that are confidential and exempt from public record requirements are not disclosed except as authorized by law; and
- d. Meet all requirements for retaining public records and transfer to CITY, at no cost, all public records in possession of the CONTRACTOR upon termination of this Agreement and destroy any duplicate public records that are exempt or confidential and exempt. All records stored electronically must be provided to the CITY.

IF THE CONTRACTOR HAS QUESTIONS REGARDING THE APPLICATION OF CHAPTER 119, FLORIDA STATUTES, TO THE CONTRACTOR'S DUTY TO PROVIDE PUBLIC RECORDS RELATING TO THIS AGREEMENT, CONTACT THE CUSTODIAN OF PUBLIC RECORDS AT (954)-480-4215, WEB.CLERK@DEERFIELD-BEACH.COM, CITY OF DEERFIELD BEACH, CITY CLERK'S OFFICE, 150 NE 2ND AVENUE, DEERFIELD BEACH, FL 33441).

10.5 Ownership of Documents. Reports, surveys, plans, studies, financial records, and other data provided in connection with this Agreement are and shall remain the property of CITY.

10.6 No Contingent Fees. CONTRACTOR warrants that it has not employed or retained any company or person, other than a bona fide employee working solely for the CONTRACTOR, to solicit or secure this Agreement, and that it has not paid or agreed to pay any person, company, corporation, individual or firm, other than a bona fide employee working solely for CONTRACTOR, any fee, commission, percentage, gift, or other consideration contingent upon or resulting from the award or making of this Agreement. For the breach or violation of this provision, the CITY shall have the right to terminate the Agreement without liability at its discretion, to deduct from the contract price, or otherwise recover the full amount of such fee, commission, percentage, gift or consideration.

10.7 Notice. Whenever any party desires to give notice unto any other party, it must be given by written notice, sent by registered United States mail, with return receipt requested, addressed to the party for whom it is intended and the remaining party, at the places last specified, and the places for giving of notice shall remain such until they shall have been changed by written notice in compliance with the provisions of this section. For the present, the CONTRACTOR and the CITY designate the following as the respective places for giving of notice:

CITY: David Santucci, City Manager
150 NE 2nd Avenue
Deerfield Beach, Florida 33441

Copy To: Anthony C. Soroka, City Attorney
Weiss Serota Helfman Cole & Bierman, P.L.
1200 N. Federal highway, Suite #312
Boca Raton, Florida 33432

CONTRACTOR: TriMerge Consulting Group, P.A.
Geraldine Lazarre, CPA, President
39 NW 166th Street, Suite 1
Miami, FL 33169

10.8 Binding Authority. Each person signing this Agreement on behalf of either party individually warrants that he or she has full legal power to execute this Agreement on behalf of the party for whom he or she is signing, and to bind and obligate such party with respect to all provisions contained in this Agreement.

10.9 Exhibits. Each Exhibit referred to in this Agreement forms an essential part of this Agreement. The exhibits if not physically attached should be treated as part of this Agreement and are incorporated herein by reference.

10.10 Headings. Headings herein are for convenience of reference only and shall not be considered on any interpretation of this Agreement.

10.11 Severability. If any provision of this Agreement or application thereof to any person or situation shall, to any extent, be held invalid or unenforceable, the remainder of this Agreement, and the application of such provisions to persons or situations other than those as to which it shall have been held invalid or unenforceable shall not be affected thereby, and shall continue in full force and effect, and be enforced to the fullest extent permitted by law.

10.12 Governing Law. This Agreement shall be governed by the laws of the State of Florida with venue lying in Broward County, Florida.

10.13 Disputes. Any claim, objection, or dispute arising out of the terms of this Agreement shall be litigated in the 17th Judicial Circuit Court in and for Broward County.

10.14 Extent of Agreement. This Agreement together with Contract Documents, attached as an Exhibit hereto, as amended herein above represents the entire and integrated agreement between the CITY and the CONTRACTOR and supersedes all prior negotiations, representations or agreements, either written or oral. The City Manager has authority to make minor non-monetary changes to this Agreement as determined by the City Manager.

10.15 Waiver. Failure of the either party to insist upon strict performance of any provision or condition of this Agreement, or to execute any right therein contained, shall not be construed as a waiver or relinquishment for the future of any such provision, condition, or right, but the same shall remain in full force and effect.

10.16 Scrutinized Companies. CONTRACTOR certifies that it and its subcontractors are not on the Scrutinized Companies that Boycott Israel List. Pursuant to Section 287.135, F.S., the CITY may immediately terminate this Agreement at its sole option if CONTRACTOR or its subcontractors are found to have submitted a false certification; or if CONTRACTOR, or its subcontractors are placed on the Scrutinized Companies that Boycott Israel List or is engaged in the boycott of Israel during the term of the Agreement. If this Agreement is for more than one million dollars, CONTRACTOR certifies that it and its subcontractors are also not on the Scrutinized Companies with Activities in Sudan, Scrutinized Companies with Activities in the Iran Petroleum Energy Sector List, or engaged with business operations in Cuba or Syria as identified in Section 287.135, F.S. Pursuant to Section 287.135, F.S., the CITY may immediately terminate this Agreement at its sole option if the Contractor, its affiliates, or its subcontractors are found to have submitted a false certification; or if CONTRACTOR, its affiliates, or its subcontractors are placed on the Scrutinized Companies with Activities in Sudan List, or Scrutinized Companies with Activities in the Iran Petroleum Energy Sector List, or engaged with business operations in Cuba or Syria during the term of the Agreement. CONTRACTOR agrees to observe the above requirements for applicable subcontracts entered into for the performance of Work under this Agreement. As provided in Subsection 287.135(8), F.S., if federal law ceases to authorize the above-stated contracting prohibitions then they shall become inoperative.

IN WITNESS OF THE FOREGOING, the parties have set their hands and seals the day and year first written above.

CITY

CITY OF DEERFIELD BEACH

By: _____

DAVID SANTUCCI, CITY MANAGER

Date: _____

ATTEST:

SAMANTHA GILLYARD, CITY CLERK

APPROVED AS TO FORM AND LEGAL SUFFICIENCY
FOR THE USE OF AND RELIANCE BY THE CITY OF
DEERFIELD BEACH ONLY:

ANTHONY C. SOROKA, CITY ATTORNEY

WITNESSES:

CONTRACTOR :

TRIMERGE CONSULTING GROUP, PA

BY:_____
Geraldine Lazarre, President

ATTEST:

SECRETARY
STATE OF FLORIDA)) SS:
COUNTY OF BROWARD COUNTY)

BEFORE ME, an officer duly authorized by law to administer oaths and take acknowledgments, personally appeared _____ as____, of a Florida corporation, and acknowledged executed the foregoing Agreement as the proper official of _____, for the use and purposes mentioned in it and affixed the official seal of the corporation, and that the instrument is the act and deed of that corporation.

IN WITNESS OF THE FOREGOING, I have set my hand and official seal at in the State and County aforesaid on this day of_____, 2020.

NOTARY PUBLIC

My Commission Expires:

EXHIBIT "A" SCOPE OF WORK

Assist and provide the following duties and provide recommendations to the City Manager on the following:

- Meet with management and leadership
- Gain high level priority areas for the City of Deerfield Beach and the Financial Services Department
- Assess the Financial Services Department and its team members (i.e. personnel, consultants, etc.)
- Assess policies and procedures, and manuals for the Financial Services Department
- Review of transactions, resolutions, ordinances, Florida Statutes to determine financial implications on behalf of the City of Deerfield Beach to provide recommendations
- Assess major operational areas to include treasury, general ledger accounting and reconciliation, compliance, grant management, accounts payable, accounts receivable, fixed assets, financial reporting, etc.
- Provide reporting, guidance and advisory to management and leadership
- Memorandum reporting to provide recommendations
- Act as the financial management and leadership liaison for financial matters affecting the City of Deerfield Beach with third parties
- Performing the following functions upon request by the City:
 - Coordinate, manage, and provide recommendations on the controls of the City's fiscal affairs including budget development, financial planning and financial reporting functions, including the supervision of the preparation of the annual budget for presentation to the City Commission.
 - Supervise personnel responsible for coordinating, managing and controlling the budget, cost accounting services. Supervise, train and motivate Finance Department employees.
 - Advise the City Manager and the City Commission concerning matters of finance, associated regulatory issues, and financial reporting requirements.
 - Coordinate and manage the accounting function.
 - Assist with the external financial audit and liaison with the external auditors.
 - Assist with coordinating and managing customer accounting functions related to the receipt of funding from various Departments.
 - Supervise the operations and activities of the accounting functions (i.e. cash, petty cash, payroll, accounts payable, accounts receivable, grant receivable, general ledger, fixed assets, long term liability and other etc.).
 - Assist in legislative and other governmental activities as may be required relative to receipt of necessary funding in support of City programs and services.



City of Deerfield Beach

150 NE 2nd Ave
Deerfield Beach, FL
33441
954-480-4200

Face Sheet

File Number: I.D. 2020-259

Agenda Date: 2/18/2020

Status: DEPARTMENTAL BUSINESS

In Control: City Commission

Title

Resolution 2020/ - A Resolution of the City Commission of the City of Deerfield Beach, Florida, approving the City's Post-Disaster Redevelopment Plan; providing an effective date.

Recommended Action

Commission to vote on Resolution

Voting Requirement

Adoption requires a 3/5 vote of the City Commission

Background/History

In June 2018, the City of Deerfield Beach applied for disaster recovery grant funding from the National Planning Association Foundation to create the Post-Disaster Redevelopment Plan (PDRP). In September 2018, the APA Foundation awarded our grant request and provided consultation services from the Treasure Coast Regional Planning Council to assist with the plan developments.

The goal of the PDRP is to develop a framework for community restoration while building long-term sustainable recovery action items that increase the community's resilience to future disaster impacts. The plan identifies actions that can be implemented prior to a disaster that may expedite the City's recovery process through a long-term community vision, help establish post-disaster priorities, and identify actions that can be taken by public and private sectors, and non-profit stakeholders in the aftermath of a catastrophic disaster. The PDRP develops a framework to efficiently rebuild the City and/or designated areas, establish/restore quality of life, and promote economic viability. It provides guidance to maximize disaster funds and resources available to the City following a disaster and identify the capacity to manage long-term recovery providing strategic guidance throughout post-disaster redevelopment processes.

The Plan is divided into five functional areas: Economic Redevelopment, Community Redevelopment, Health and Human Services, Infrastructure and Utilities and Environmental. The Plan includes a Strategies and Action Plan detailing the various tasks that will be initiated by the City in the pre-disaster (preparation), short-term response, and long-term redevelopment phases. This Plan is dynamic and may require continued updates and revisions to reflect current community vision and priorities, address new social and political challenges, or address existing and emerging hazards and vulnerabilities.

In order to create the PDRP, a stakeholder committee was formed. The stakeholder committee members are representatives of the City's departments and divisions that are vital to the recovery

and restoration of City operations and functions. The Committee helped to develop goals and objectives, define action items and decision making, organizational policies and procedures, and issues. The committee members also reviewed requirements of other governing documents such as the City Comprehensive Plan and Emergency Management plans to ensure coordination.

Current Activity

It is important to note that while this plan is complete, the actions set forth in the document are not. Approving this document provides staff the organizational framework and key actionable guidance to help the City rebuild in case of a catastrophic event. It is the goal of the committee to ensure pre-disaster tasks are successfully completed through ongoing coordination and implementation of pre-disaster objectives to enhance the City's resilience in the post-disaster redevelopment phase. This process has already begun, but could take the City several years to complete.

RESOLUTION NO. 2020/

**A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COMMISSION OF THE CITY OF
DEERFIELD BEACH, FLORIDA, APPROVING THE CITY'S POST-
DISASTER REDEVELOPMENT PLAN; PROVIDING AN EFFECTIVE
DATE**

WHEREAS, in September 2018, the City of Deerfield Beach (the "City") was awarded disaster recovery grant funding from the National Planning Association ("NPA") Foundation to create the Post-Disaster Redevelopment Plan ("PDRP"); and

WHEREAS, the goal of the PDRP is to develop a framework for community restoration while building long-term sustainable recovery action items that increase the community's resilience to future disaster impacts; and

WHEREAS, the PDRP identifies actions that can be implemented prior to a disaster that: (i) may expedite the City's recovery process through a long-term community vision; (ii) help establish post-disaster priorities; and (iii) identify actions that can be taken by the public and private sector and non-profit stakeholders in the aftermath of a catastrophic disaster; and

WHEREAS, the PDRP develops a framework to efficiently rebuild the City and/or designated areas, establish/restore quality of life, and promote economic viability; and

WHEREAS, the PDRP also provides guidance to maximize disaster funds and resources available to the City following a disaster and to identify the capacity to manage long-term recovery by providing strategic guidance throughout post-disaster redevelopment processes; and

WHEREAS, City staff recommends approval of the PDRP, attached as Exhibit "A."

**NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE CITY COMMISSION OF THE
CITY OF DEERFIELD BEACH, FLORIDA, AS FOLLOWS:**

Section 1. The above referenced "Whereas" clauses are true and correct and made a part hereof.

Section 2. The City's Post-Disaster Redevelopment Plan, attached as Exhibit "A", is hereby approved.

Section 3. This Resolution shall become effective immediately upon adoption.

PASSED AND ADOPTED THIS ____ DAY OF _____, 2020.

CITY OF DEERFIELD BEACH

BILL GANZ, MAYOR

ATTEST:

SAMANTHA GILLYARD, CMC, CITY CLERK

City of Deerfield Beach

POST-DISASTER REDEVELOPMENT PLAN

FEBRUARY 2020



Deerfield Beach
Florida

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This document was created in partnership between the City of Deerfield Beach Planning and Development Services Department and the Treasure Coast Regional Planning Council with grant funding from the American Planning Association Foundation. Developing the Post-Disaster Redevelopment Plan (PDRP) required the commitment and dedication of several City departments and division staff to define goals and objectives, and building strategies that will guide the City through critical decision making in during long-term redevelopment. The City would like to extend our thanks to the following City and County departments and divisions, and State and Federal departments and agencies that contributed to the development of the City of Deerfield Beach's PDRP.

City of Deerfield Beach

City Commission
Office of City Manager
Active Aging
Community Development
Economic Development
Community Redevelopment Agency
Environmental Services
Financial Services
 Purchasing Division
Information Technologies – GIS
Parks & Recreation
Planning & Development Services
 Planning & Zoning Division
 Building Services Division
 Code Compliance Division
Public Affairs & Marketing
Environmental Services
 Engineering Division
 Facilities Division
 Water & Utilities
 Road & Bridge Division
Sustainable Management
Chamber of Commerce

County

Emergency Management Division
Building Officials Association of Florida
Broward County Sheriff's Office
 Fire Rescue
 Law Enforcement
Chamber of Commerce
Metropolitan Planning Organization
Transportation Planning Organization

Regional

South Florida Regional Planning Council
Treasure Coast Regional Planning Council

State of Florida

Division of Emergency Management
(FDEM)
Department of Health (DOH) - Broward
Florida Department of Environmental
Protection (FDEP)
South Florida Water Management District
(SFWMD)

Federal

Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)
Housing and Urban Development (HUD)
Federal Emergency Management Agency
(FEMA)



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The goal of this Plan is to provide a framework for the City of Deerfield Beach to approach post-disaster restoration and long-term redevelopment activities with a strategy that strengthens the City's capability to build resiliency from future disaster impacts creating long-term sustainable redevelopment practices that speed the return to normalcy.

In the wake of catastrophic level disasters throughout the nation such the September 11, 2001 terrorist attacks, the record-setting 2004 and 2005 hurricane seasons and subsequent Hurricanes Katrina, Sandy, Matthew and Irma in 2018, the Mendocino Complex and Camp fires of 2019, and severe flooding from Tropical Storms, have all emphasized the need for communities to undertake a strategic, holistic planned approach to rebuild and reconstruct their communities in the aftermath of a large-scale disaster. The long-term redevelopment dynamics have become more complicated as the economic, social, and political complexity of communities increases, compounded by increasing hazards and vulnerability.

The State of Florida, Broward County and the City of Deerfield Beach communities have learned to develop robust and integrated disaster response capabilities, networks, and resources. As detailed in their Comprehensive Emergency Management Plans (CEMPs), Emergency Operation Centers are prepared to save lives and property in the immediate aftermath of disasters. However, the interdependencies that drive long-term community redevelopment are often not utilized to full capacity. The PDRP intends to encourage and establish a strategy to leverage coordination among the City's departments, businesses, non-governmental, local and regional organizations to redevelop after a catastrophic disaster in a proactive, effective and efficient manner. Building strong organizational and functional capabilities that expedite redevelopment efforts and maximize opportunities to rebuild a more sustainable and resilient community in the post-disaster period. The PDRP provides a cohesive and consistent foundation for successful long-term redevelopment City activities and should thread neatly and compatibly with Broward County recovery plans on components that engage joint activities.

The City has proactively endeavored to be resilient in the face of the wide-ranging challenges that come with rebuilding a community after a catastrophic disaster. The original Post-Disaster Redevelopment Plan (PDRP) community planning initiative was piloted by the State of Florida Department of Economic Opportunity in 2007. The State formed a focus group consisting of federal, State, and local governments, universities, and planning organization representatives to develop a best practices guidance document to assist coastal communities in creating redevelopment strategies that help communities to build sustainable practices to become more resilient to impacts of catastrophic disasters. A second edition was published in 2018 to address adaptation during long-term recovery. This project seeks to incorporate those elements and the lessons learned from other communities that have recently experienced catastrophic level impacts.



This project was mostly funded by the American Planning Association (APA) Foundation through a grant awarded to the City. Additional funding was provided by the City Planning and Development Services, Economic Development, and Community Development Departments.

ACRONYMS

AHCA	Agency for Health Care Administration
ADRC	Aging and Disability Resource Center
BAC	Business Assistance Center
BCFR	Broward County Fire Rescue
BCSO	Broward County Sheriff's Office
BCT	Broward County Transit
BNH	Broward North Hospital
BOAF	Building Official's Association of Florida
BRC	Business Recovery Center
CCCL	Coastal Construction Control Line
CDBG	Community Development Block Grant
CDD	Community Development Department
CEMP	Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan
CEDD	City Economic Development Department
CEDS	Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy
CERT	Community Emergency Response Team
CHHA	Coastal High Hazard Area
CIP	Capital Improvements Program
COG	Continuity of Government
COMP	Comprehensive Plan
CONOPS	Concept of Operations
COOP	Continuity of Operations Plan
CRA	Community Redevelopment Area
DBHA	Deerfield Beach Housing Authority
DCN	Disaster Contractors Network
DEP	Department of Environmental Protection Department
DRC	Disaster Recovery Center
DOEA	Department of Elderly Affairs
DOHBC	Department of Health Broward County
DOH	Department of Health
DRMT	Disaster Recovery Management Team
DRMU	Disaster Recovery Management Unit
EAR	Evaluation and Appraisal Report
ECWAG	Emergency Community Water Assistance Grants
EDA	U.S. Economic Development Administration
EDD	Economic Development Department
EMAC	Emergency Management Assistance compact
EMD	Emergency Management Department
EOC	Emergency Operations Center
EPA	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
ESF	Emergency Support Function
FAC	Florida Administrative Code



FCO	Federal Coordinating Officer
FDEM	Florida Division of Emergency Management
FDOT	Florida Department of Transportation
FDEP	Florida Department of Environmental Protection
FDRC	Federal Disaster Resource Coordinator
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
FIRM	Flood Insurance Rate Map
FLUM	Future Land Use Map
FVOAD	Florida Voluntary Organizations Active in Disasters
GFLA	Greater Fort Lauderdale Alliance
GSA	General Services Administration
HHS	Department of Health & Human Services
HMGP	Hazard Mitigation Grant Program
HUD	U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development
IEDC	International Economic Development Council
IA	Individual Assistance (Stafford Act)
IRS	Internal Revenue Service
ITS	Information Technology Services
JFO	Joint Field Office
JIC	Joint Information Center
LDR	Land Development Regulations
LRTP	Long-Range Transportation Plan
LRMT	Long-term Recovery Management Team
LT	Long-Term Redevelopment Phase
MEF	Mission Essential Functions
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MPO	Metropolitan Planning Organization
NFIP	National Flood Insurance Program
NGO	Non-Governmental Organizations
NIMS	National Incident Management System
NOAA	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
P&Z	Planning and Zoning
PA&M	Public Affairs & Marketing
PD	Pre-Disaster Phase
PDRP	Post-Disaster Redevelopment Plan
P&DS	Planning and Development Services Department
PIO	Public Information Officer
ROC	Recovery Operations Center
SBA	Small Business Administration
SCADA	Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition
SCO	State Coordinating Officer
SERT	State Emergency Response Team
SFWMD	South Florida Water Management District
SFRPC	South Florida Regional Planning Council



SHIP	State Housing Initiative Partnership
SRPP	Strategic Regional Policy Plan
ST	Short-Term Response Phase
TDR	Transfer of Development Rights
USACE	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
USDA	United States Department of Agriculture
VA	Department of Veterans Affairs



CHAPTER 1 – INTRODUCTION



CHAPTER 1 – INTRODUCTION

Purpose and Function

The purpose of the PDRP is to provide the City of Deerfield Beach with an overarching strategic interdisciplinary plan for guiding actions and decision-making during a disaster, recovery and redevelopment period. A Plan will identify actions that can be implemented prior to a disaster that may expedite the City's recovery process through a long-term community vision, help establish post-disaster priorities and identify actions that can be taken by public and private sectors and non-profit stakeholders in the aftermath of a catastrophic disaster. The PDRP will develop a framework to efficiently rebuild the City and/or designated areas, establish/restore quality of life and promote economic viability. It will provide guidance to maximize disaster funds and resources available to the City following a disaster and identify the capacity to manage long-term recovery providing strategic guidance throughout post-disaster redevelopment processes.

Planning Process

The City of Deerfield Beach, in cooperation with public, private, and non-profit stakeholders, developed this PDRP through a series of meetings, conference calls and email over an eight-month period. The City created a PDRP Stakeholder Committee to guide development of the PDRP. Stakeholder committee members are representative of the City's departments and divisions that are vital to the recovery and restoration of City operations and functions. The Committee convened for three sessions to develop goals and objectives, define action items and decision making, organizational policies and procedures, and issues and/or challenges working in functional groups as well as one body. This has ensured the specific needs and visioning of the City remains intrinsic to the Plan, but also dovetails with other governing documents such as the City Comprehensive Plan and Emergency Management Plans. The final PDRP will be presented to the City Commission for approval in December 2019.

Plan components are divided into five primary areas: Economic Redevelopment, Community Redevelopment, Health and Human Services, Infrastructure and Utilities and Environmental. This Plan is dynamic and will require continued updates and revisions to reflect current community vision and priorities, address new social and political challenges, and address existing and emerging hazards and vulnerabilities.

Plan Maintenance: The Disaster Recovery Management Team will determine the timeframe for the PDRP to be updated, however the action items included in the Action and Implementation Plan may be part of an ongoing planning initiative and updated on an ongoing basis. The Post-Disaster Redevelopment Team may meet annually or biannually to assess hazards, risk and vulnerabilities as well as other aspects of capacity and challenges to enhance planning initiatives and update the PDRP.

Situation

The City of Deerfield Beach has experienced major flooding, coastal tropical storms and hurricanes, and power outages damaging/impacting community neighborhoods,

businesses, public facilities and infrastructure costing millions in recovery. Disasters and catastrophic events affect the City's ability to provide critical services, impeding quick return to normal functions. Although not all events are catastrophic, they expose vulnerabilities and remind local governments of the need for a proactive approach in planning for long-term restoration and redevelopment. The goal of this planning initiative is to develop a framework for community restoration while building long-term sustainable recovery action items that increase the community's resilience to future disaster impacts. As this Plan matures and is applied to the decision-making process in the aftermath of natural and/or man-made events, lessons learned will allow this living document to evolve and streamline future activities the City can use to increase sustainable recovery practices through a collaborative and holistic planned recovery.

Type and Level of Disaster

The PDRP may be implemented in any disaster regardless of the type of hazard if the damage is of sufficient magnitude and severity requiring long-term redevelopment efforts. However, the strategies detailed within this document and implementation of the actions will be most useful in the event of a widespread, major, or catastrophic disaster. Windows of opportunity may also exist during minor or localized disasters to implement various components of the plan to mitigate against future disasters and create a more disaster resilient community. **Table 1-1** provides examples and triggers which characterize levels of disaster. These may be useful when evaluating the need to activate the PDRP.

The accepted assumptions:

- A major natural, technological, or terrorism event or emergency will overwhelm City and County capabilities to provide prompt and effective emergency response as well as short-term emergency recovery measures.
- Transportation infrastructure may be damaged or destroyed and local transportation services will be disrupted.
- Widespread damage to commercial telecommunications systems and facilities will impair the ability of governmental and emergency response agencies to communicate.
- Critical facilities and equipment, Homes, public buildings, and environmental assets will be severely damaged or destroyed.
- Debris will make streets and highways impassable. The movement of emergency supplies and resources could be seriously impeded.
- Public utilities may be damaged and either fully or partially inoperable.

Hospitals, nursing homes, pharmacies, and other medical and health facilities may be severely damaged or destroyed. Medical and health care facilities able to remain in operation could be overwhelmed by the number of victims requiring medical attention. Medical supplies and equipment could be in short supply. Damage to fixed facilities which generate, produce, use, store, or dispose of hazardous materials can result in the release of hazardous materials into the environment. Food processing and distribution capabilities may be severely damaged or destroyed. Total disruption of energy sources and prolonged electric power failure should be anticipated.



These assumptions allow pre-planning for the expected needs of the community population. City populations are as diverse as the businesses and services that surround them.



Table 1-1 Activation Triggers: Characteristics of Catastrophic & Major Disasters

CATASTROPHIC DISASTER: (PDRP Activation)	MAJOR DISASTER: (PDRP activation likely)
Category 4 or 5 hurricanes or severe tornado with winds 140 MPH+; more than 25% of housing is destroyed	Category 2 and 3 hurricanes: Winds between 96 and 140 MPH; 5-25% of housing is destroyed or not habitable
Most or all the City's structures are impacted in some way.	A majority, but not all, of the built structures are impacted.
Transportation (roadways, railroads, and bridges) are severely damaged and gas shortages are widespread.	Government operational centers are severely impacted and local EOCs are partially impacted.
Lack of potable water for an extended period, boil water notices, sewer system failures, polluted waterways, beaches are closed.	Transportation is largely functioning within a week once debris is cleared and minimal repairs are completed.
Electricity outages affect residents' everyday life and limit commercial activity. Without electricity, streetlights are inoperable, and curfews continue to be enforced. Non-functioning traffic signals are also a hazard and consume police personnel hours.	There is some impact to water utilities and limited sewer system failures with scattered boil water orders for limited portions of the population, which are short in duration. Some pump stations are temporarily down.
Most government operational centers are inoperable and local EOCs are severely impacted. Extended communication system outages severely hamper recovery.	Less impact and inconvenience to the area, i.e. electrical outages lasting fewer days, reduced safety hazards, and work crews can correct the problems quicker than during a catastrophe
The Disaster causes an organizational hurdle for recovery operations. Government response efforts and ability to assist the public is hampered.	Supply lines are reestablished with minor delays. Debris removal and sufficient employee power are the major impediments to restoring transportation operations.
More than 75% of customers' electric utilities are inoperable for 4 or more days.	50 -75% of customers' electric utilities are inoperable for 4 + days. Telecommunications are heavily damaged, but partially operational.
Transportation disruptions prevent the inflow of supplies, slow the response times, and prevent citizens from returning to work.	The EOC can remain the center of operations, other government buildings will need repair to be reopened with a delay in services.
Rebuilding efforts place a strain on the construction industry and local government building and planning staff, as well as making it difficult for anyone to return to normal daily operations.	With a reduced number of impacted structures, reconstruction crews can make repairs quicker and since more habitable structures remain, repopulation can occur more quickly.
Local governmental functions are limited due to large population relocations, severe reduction in housing stock, workforce shortage slowing economic recovery, and reductions in the tax base.	A greater percentage of the population can return from evacuation; however, shelters will remain overburdened. Also, some workforce shortages will slow recovery efforts.



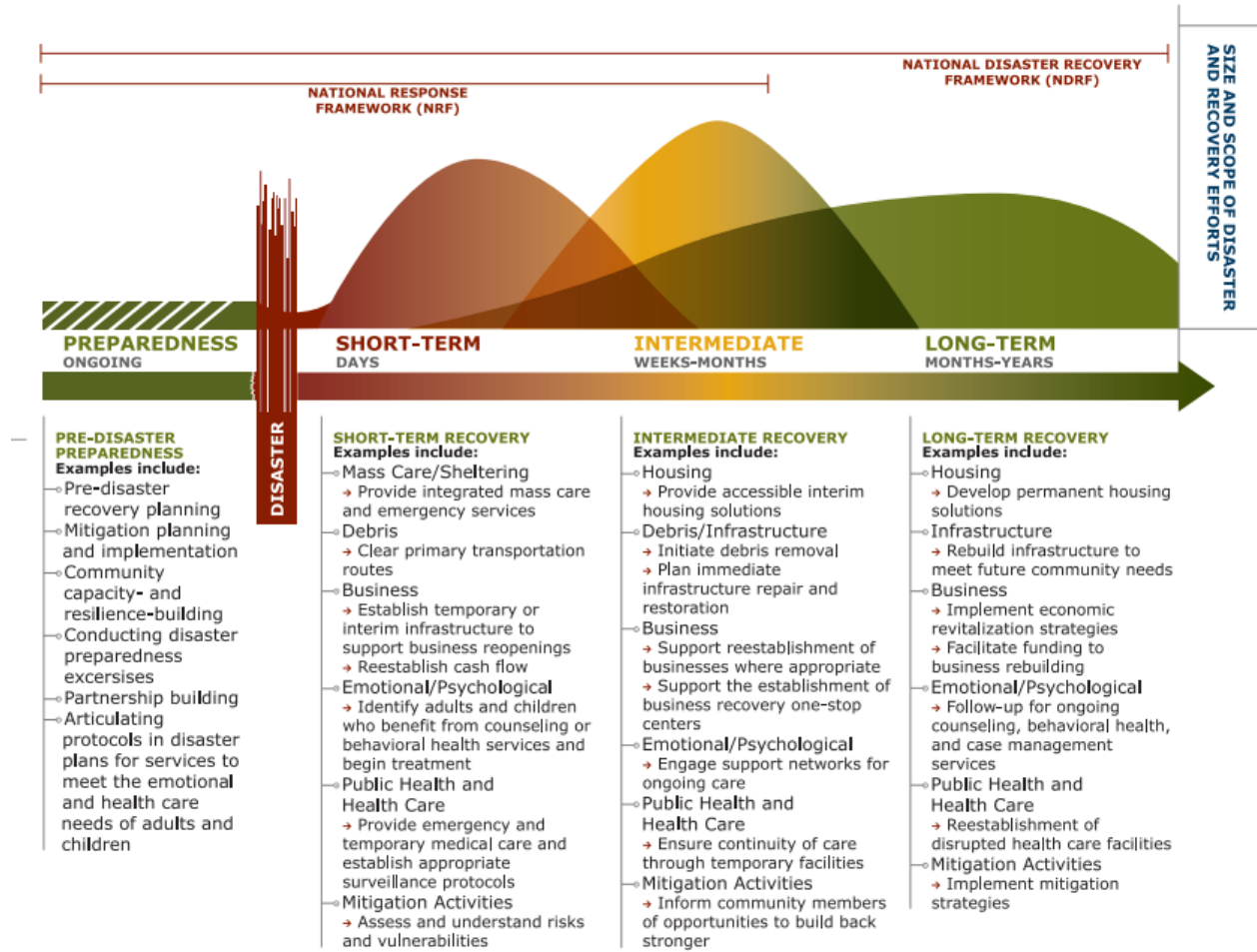
The State of Florida Division of Emergency Management (FDEM) defines a disaster and the levels of disaster as: any natural, technological, or civil emergency that causes damage of sufficient severity and magnitude to result in a declaration of a state of emergency by a county, the Governor, or the President of the United States. Disasters shall be identified by the severity of resulting damage, as follows:

- **Catastrophic disaster** means a disaster that will require massive state and federal assistance, including immediate military involvement.
- **Major disaster** means a disaster that will likely exceed local capabilities and require a broad range of state and federal assistance.
- **Minor disaster** means a disaster that is likely to be within the response capabilities of local government and to result in only a minimal need for state or federal assistance. (F.S. § 252.34, 2008)

Disaster Phases: Figure 1-1: Recovery Continuum, provides a graphic depiction of the phases of a disaster and various recovery and redevelopment activities which occur during varying timeframes. The green preparedness phase occurs during blue skies prior to a disaster and involves planning, training and exercises to ensure long-term operational readiness. The red response phase represents the immediate response environment, which is governed by the City and County Comprehensive Emergency Management Plans and focuses on public safety response actions.

The yellow recovery phase represents the transition from short-term recovery to long-term redevelopment actions. The figure highlights that there are no clear delineated points of distinction between each of the phases, and for a community faced with significant and widespread disaster impacts, preparedness, response and recovery are not separate and sequential efforts. Generally, when lifesaving response efforts cease, the community is transitioning to recovery. Once the critical needs of the community can be met, long-term recovery and redevelopment efforts will become paramount. This phase is the core of the Post-Disaster Redevelopment Plan.

Figure 1-1: Recovery Continuum – Description of Activities by Phase



Source: National Disaster Recovery Framework, 2016

Disaster Phase Transitions

The length of time to transition through the post-disaster phases will vary primarily based upon the magnitude and severity of disaster impacts, the socio-economic condition of the community prior to the disaster, and the level of community preparedness. Following is a brief summary of each of the disaster phases depicted in **Figure 1-1**.

Emergency Response Phase

The emergency response phase focuses on immediate life-threatening impacts of a disaster or emergency. The response actions are primarily managed at the Emergency Operations Center (EOC) through the organizational structure of Emergency Support Functions (ESFs) and/or National Incident Management System (NIMS) components as detailed in the City Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP). Actions focus on immediate life safety response including search and rescue, the supply of emergency medical triage, treatment and transport; and the emergency provision of basic human needs including food and water. The PDRP does not provide operational guidance during the response phase. During the emergency response phase, the executive leadership, however, should begin to evaluate the need and timing for activation of the PDRP, including transition to the Disaster Recovery Management Team (DRMT) and the recovery organizational framework, activation of the Recovery Operations Center (ROC), augmentation of recovery support staffing, and other procedures and systems essential to support long-term recovery operations. As first response activities are slowing and completed, EOC deactivates and response mutual-aid resources demobilize.

The PDRP is not designed to provide operational guidance during the response phase.

Short-Term Recovery Phase

Once major response milestones have been achieved, the disaster phase will begin to shift to the short-term or (immediate) recovery phase. This transition may be gradual and will be marked by a decrease in overall community anxiety. The short-term recovery period encompasses damage assessments, public information, transitioning from shelters to temporary housing, utility restoration, debris clearance, emergency repairs, and minor reconstruction and minimum restoration. Short-term recovery does not likely include the reconstruction of the permanent built environment, most likely devastated, or provide a clear understanding of the factors driving economic recovery. This is a critical juncture in the disaster phase cycle, when actions must begin to shift to long-term recovery efforts, which engage the full recovery management team and long-term recovery organizations within the community (not solely the first response sector). Failure to make this transition from the CEMP to the PDRP framework, systems, and processes can create unnecessary delays, miscommunication, community anxiety, and unnecessary failures to capture and document fund expenditures for disaster reimbursement. The Disaster Recovery Management Team (DRMT) will review damage assessments and evaluate the recovery activation triggers to activate the Recovery Operations Center (see Concept of Operations). The DRMT will prioritize reconstruction and redevelopment efforts and develop a post-disaster recovery action plan.



Long-term Redevelopment Phase

This phase is marked by a multitude of community indicators including:

Reconstruction: The long-term process of rebuilding a community's destroyed or damaged housing stock, commercial, and industrial buildings, public facilities, and infrastructure to similar levels and standards as existed before the disaster or standards that elevate community resilience.

Holistic Long-term Recovery: The recovery of the economy and quality of life factors within the community, including such things as employment opportunities, social networks, cultural events, environmental quality, and educational and recreational opportunities.

Community Enhancement: An enhanced community vision creates a more resilient, sustainable, attractive and integrated place to work, live, and play. Community enhancement is characterized by activities such as implementing hazard mitigation projects during rebuilding, strengthening building codes, changing land use and zoning designations, improving transportation corridors, building more affordable housing, and developing new economic opportunities. The PDRP plays an integral role in all of these elements.

The PDRP plays an integral role in all of these components and is the lead document for guiding these efforts. Milestones that may show a successful completion of the Long-term Redevelopment period include:

- Replacement of housing stock and allowing removal of temporary housing.
- Economic indicators that show unemployment has stabilized at a rate near pre-disaster levels or comparable to other similar locations.
- Seventy percent or more of businesses have reopened, remained in business for at least 3 months, or have been replaced.
- Percentage of population dependent on disaster assistance and social assistance programs has decreased to near pre-disaster levels.
- Governments are closing out most infrastructure projects including those supported by disaster assistance grants.
- Utility services have been fully restored.

Authority

Coastal communities are directed by Florida Statutes to include a redevelopment component within their Comprehensive Plan (COMP Plan) Coastal Management Element (§163.3178(2)(f) F.S.). Though non-coastal communities are not required to address this mandate, previous disasters have proven that despite being a non-coastal community, inland counties are at risk from storms moving from the Gulf over the State to the Atlantic Ocean, Hurricane Ernie made landfall in the Everglades and moved directly up the middle of the State between Collier and Miami-Dade counties. Inland jurisdictions remain highly

vulnerable to the impacts of hurricanes, flood, and other disasters. Post-disaster redevelopment planning significantly improves the capability of communities to rebuild faster, smarter, and more resilient.

Post-disaster long-term recovery and redevelopment is partially a continuation of emergency management functions of short-term recovery and hazard mitigation found in the CEMP. Much of the long-term recovery work will begin prior to and during the disaster declaration period when emergency powers are invoked. The focus of the PDRP, however, goes beyond the scope emergency management activities and federal disaster programs in the case of major or catastrophic disasters. So, while pertaining to some of the same authorities that established EOC procedures guided by the CEMP, the PDRP transitions guidance to community development issues where the authority is derived from the COMP Plan.

Application of the PDRP

The City of Deerfield Beach developed this PDRP in coordination with City Departments, Administration and the City Commission. The PDRP Stakeholders participated in the planning process providing policy guidance that at the completion of this Plan, have transitioned to the DRMT and associated functional units. Once approved and adopted by Deerfield Beach City Commission, this PDRP will provide an organizational structure, process, and strategic guidance to ensure efficient, effective and comprehensive community restoration, reconstruction and redevelopment, returning the City to pre-disaster conditions with sustainable practices that build resiliency from future impacts by disasters. A separate organizational structure has been developed and incorporated as directed by the Disaster Recovery Manager specifically for operations in the post-disaster environment. It is the responsibility of the City to activate the plan, prioritize, and implement post-disaster redevelopment strategies as directed by their leadership.

Community Profile

Demographics: In 1896, Henry Flagler expanded his Florida East Coast Railroad tracks to Miami. In 1898 a post office was built to serve 20 settlers. The Town of Deerfield was created June 11, 1925 with a population of 1,300; named for the populous deer that grazed along the Hillsboro River, which remain today as the northern boundary of the jurisdiction. In 1939 the name of the town was changed to Deerfield Beach and the population had grown to 1,800. In 1951 the town name was changed to the City of Deerfield Beach. The economy gradually continued to evolve away from agriculture toward tourism. Now the economy is heavily diversified including distribution, manufacturing, office industries and tourism. The sustained year-round population of over 50,000 evidences the strength of the local economy with a significant seasonal population and strong hotel industry





serving tourist and vacationers. As of 2018, the total population was 79,854¹.

Geography: The City of Deerfield Beach is located in northern Broward County, Florida, just south of Palm Beach County on the southeastern coast of Florida bordered by the Atlantic Ocean. Land area has an elevation of 13 feet at the highest, uncharacteristic of the surrounding municipalities land masses. The City is bordered to the east by an estuarine ecosystem and barrier island with 1.3 miles of beach; a total area of 16.3 square miles, of which 15.1 square miles is land and 1.2 square miles is water.² There are numerous navigable canals throughout the City protected by seawalls.

Economy: The economic base of the City is largely supported by the non-durable service-providing industries with a majority of these jobs directly related to the tourism industry. However, the City also has a robust and established manufacturing sector.³ The breakdown of primary industries and a more comprehensive analysis is located in the vulnerability assessment section of this Plan. The areas historical investments of agriculture and ranching have waned with growth in light industry, tourism and service enterprises over the last 50 years has strengthened the City's employment and economy. Deerfield Beach station, also known as the Old Deerfield Beach Seaboard Air Line Railway Station, is a train station in Deerfield Beach served by Amtrak intercity rail and Tri-Rail commuter rail. Broward County Transit serves the City with routes convenient to the economic corridors for the employed and to Deerfield Beach Island for the tourism and vacation populations. Marketing efforts target economic development and redevelopment strategies to promote local economic engines of retail services, financial management, healthcare and tourism, located mainly within the CRA and on the barrier island.

Community Development: Transportation modes mostly focus within the downtown area but will support transit-oriented development associated with the regional TRiRail station and Broward County Transit infrastructure. The CRA generates funding through a special taxing district and focuses redevelopment efforts and initiatives toward restoration and revitalization of commercial and residential areas. The City of Deerfield Beach is home to a host of recreational, cultural facilities, and natural estuarine, beach and ocean ecosystems adds to the overall quality of life for City residents.

¹ U.S. Census Bureau, 2014—2018 ACS 5-Year Narrative Profile

² United States Census Bureau, Geography

³ City of Deerfield Beach Citywide Economic Development Strategy, Strategy Recommendations Report 3 of 3, 2016.

CHAPTER 2 – PREPAREDNESS ACTIVITIES

CHAPTER 2 – PREPAREDNESS ACTIVITIES

Vulnerability and Opportunity Analysis

Purpose

The Vulnerability and Opportunity section of this chapter provides an overview of man-made and natural risks and hazards to aid in comprehensive planning in preparation for long-term recovery activities. Understanding potential vulnerabilities will also frame and drive future actions and policymaking. Hazards that could be potentially catastrophic and impact the City with extensive damage to infrastructure and significant destruction of residential and commercial communities could provide opportunities to redevelop more resiliently. This chapter builds on the adopted Broward County ELMS Hazard Vulnerability Analysis by providing a more refined view of specific vulnerabilities and long-term recovery capabilities, and the identified redevelopment opportunities the City has developed that represent the existing long-term community vision. The ELMS maintains a prioritized project list of projects that promote preparedness and enhance mitigation for future hazard impacts. The entire City is vulnerable on two major fronts, the coastal Atlantic Ocean which is susceptible to hurricanes and severe storms, and inland flooding from intensive precipitation or ground saturation. Other natural and man-made hazards that could also impact the City on a major scale such as urban wildfire, hazardous materials incidents, and transportation incidents are discussed in this chapter. This chapter will identify areas most vulnerable to damage, and given impacts, are also identified as areas of opportunity for redevelopment projects that could strengthen area infrastructure, buildings and environment creating a more resilient and protected community. Areas within the City of Deerfield Beach may be vulnerable due to aging or inadequate infrastructure, substandard housing, urban blight, and socio-economic challenges.

Planning Process

The ELMS and the County and City CEMPs identify hazards and vulnerabilities and the City COMP Plan Elements provide guidance for redevelopment. In addition, several agency and departmental plans identified in the Local Plans Integration section of this chapter provides a list of prioritized mitigation, proposed and areas of opportunity projects that address a variety of issues, concerns and/or phases of already established development.

Project areas that exhibit need or address socio-economic, economic, environmental, transportation and infrastructure issues are laid out in this chapter. A list of projects from associated plans reviewed was compiled and provided to the PDRP stakeholder committee for prioritization. The ELMS and the South Florida Regional Evacuation Study provide hazard specific vulnerability analysis for all major hazards. Both the Strategy and the Evacuation Study are extensive documents and will be referenced throughout this

chapter as applicable. In addition to these sources, the City CEMP Hazards section was reviewed for additional and specific vulnerabilities. The PDRP stakeholder committee provided further insight for historical knowledge of effects of various disaster events that have occurred and impacted the City of Deerfield Beach. Unless otherwise specified, census data in the analysis was obtained mainly from the U.S. Census Bureau, 2014-2018 American Survey 5-Year Estimates and other sources of data were obtained were relevant to the analysis of vulnerability.

Social Characteristics Analysis

A brief study of the City of Deerfield Beach's population is warranted to establish a preliminary understanding of need in several aspects of services, but also to encourage retention of workers and residents that are very important to the economic recovery and revival of the City.

In 2014-2018, there were 41,609 housing units, of which 31,863 households in the City were occupied with an average household size was 2.46 people. The remaining 9,746 housing units were vacant. A total of 22.9% of all households had one or more people under the age of 18 and 37.9% had one or more people 65 years and over.

Households that pay thirty percent or more of their income on housing costs are considered cost-burdened. In 2014-2018, cost-burdened households in Deerfield Beach accounted for 47.5% of owners with a mortgage, 27% of owners without a mortgage, and 60.5% of renters. **Table 2-1** provides breaks down of the amount of income paid for housing for the City population in 2016. In 2014-2018, 14.1% of households received SNAP (the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program). An estimated 40.5% of households that received SNAP had children under 18, and 51.8% of households that received SNAP had one or more people 60 years and over. These figures are important as it may point to the amount of discretionary funds that a family can access in the aftermath of disaster. The households with the highest vulnerabilities and the lowest end of the economic spectrum will likely require the greatest amount of additional support to return to pre-disaster conditions.

Table 2-1: Households by Cost Burden (2016)

	Amount of Income Paid for Housing		
	0 30%	30 50 %	50% or more
Owner	6,284	3,657	5,421
Renter	3,515	2,752	4,049
Total	9,799	6,409	9,470

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2016 American Community Survey, Florida Housing Data Clearinghouse

Home tenure

Another social characteristic that may affect residential population following a disaster is how long they have been living in the City and their connection to the neighborhood and the community. Residents with a longer history in a place tend to have a greater connection to their home and are less likely to relocate following a disaster. 78.4% of the people were living in the same residence one year earlier. **Table 2.2** shows a snapshot of 2016 and 2018 as related to the year a resident moved in and the change over the two years of those moving (estimates for 2017 and 2018 remained the same).

Table 2-2: Home Tenure 2016 - 2018

Year	2016 Population	2016 Percentage	2018 Population	2018 Percentage	% Change
2015 or later	2,040	6.4%	4,338	13.7%	7.3% ▲
2010 - 2014	12,153	57.9%	11,375	35.8%	22.1% ▼
2000 - 2009	9,963	31.1%	9,176	28.9%	2.2% ▼
1990 - 1999	4,881	15.2%	4,235	13.3%	1.9% ▼
1980 – 1989	1,932	6.0%	1,646	5.2%	0.8% ▼
1979 and earlier	1,055	3.3%	985	3.1%	0.2% ▼

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2014-2018 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Homeownership

Table 2-3 illustrates the breakdown of mortgage holders vs. renters. The percentage of renters in the community is important since not owning a home may make this segment of the population more likely to leave the area after a disaster since they are less “tied” to their domicile. Renters are also more likely to require assistance in locating temporary housing if their rental property is destroyed. The owners of single family homes may be able to accommodate a temporary mobile housing unit on their private residential lot, while fewer rental properties are able to accommodate these units for renters.

Table 2-3: 2018 Owner/Renter Occupied Housing Units

Type	Total Occupied	Percent Total	Owner	Renter
Mobile Homes	1,370	4.3%	1,026	344
Apartments	17,774	55.8%	7,657	10,117
Single Family	12,719	39.9%	10,204	2,515
Total	31,863	100%	18,887	12,976

Source: American Community Survey, 2014-2018 Physical Housing Characteristics for Occupied Housing Units

Persons with disability

According to the 2014 - 2018 American Community Survey, 13.7% of the civilian non-institutionalized population reported a disability, totaling 10,789 people. The likelihood of having a disability varied by age - from 3.8% of people under 18 years old, to 8.8% of people 18 to 64 years old, and to 36.4% of those 65 and over. **Table 2-4** further breaks down the non-institutionalized populations with a disability⁴. There will be an increased need for transportation, health care, and other services that the non-institutionalized will need to access. The routine and resources readily available to persons with disabilities will be severely disrupted in the aftermath of a catastrophic disaster.

Table 2-4: Disability Status of the Non-Institutionalized Population

Year of Age	Total Population	Population with Disability	% of Population
5 years and under	3,396	0	0 %
5 - 17 years old	8,469	861	10.2 %
18 - 34 years old	15,340	748	4.9 %
35 - 64 years old	33,345	4,429	13.3 %
65 – 74 years old	9,375	1,764	18.8 %
75 and older	9,575	4,540	47.4 %

Source: U.S. Census; American Community Survey, Disability Characteristics, 2014-2018

Other Social Characteristics

The U.S. Census Bureau reports social data in significant detail and social characteristics that apply to redevelopment planning are comprehensive. The following factors influence the ability or willingness to remain in a geographic location post-disaster. The occurrence of a catastrophic disaster will put additional pressure on the population such as how embedded individuals and families are in the community.

Language

Language skills play a large role in finding and maintaining employment during blue skies, but will likely be exacerbated following a disaster. English is spoken at home by 57% of the population and Spanish spoken at home by 15.7% of the population. In the 2014-2018 American Community Survey, 21.9% of the population reported that they do not speak English “very well”. 29.2% of Deerfield Beach residents were born in Florida, 33.2% were born outside of the State, and 35.5% were born outside of the United States

⁴ Non-institutionalized disabilities include auditory, vision, cognitive, ambulatory, self-care and independent living difficulty. Institutionalized disabilities include mental, behavioral, cognitive and other that require supervision or care in a facility other than a home environment. Table figures reflect population only non-institutionalized.

or foreign born. Challenges for those persons speaking only languages other than English may force migration of workers to other cities or have them remain unemployed.

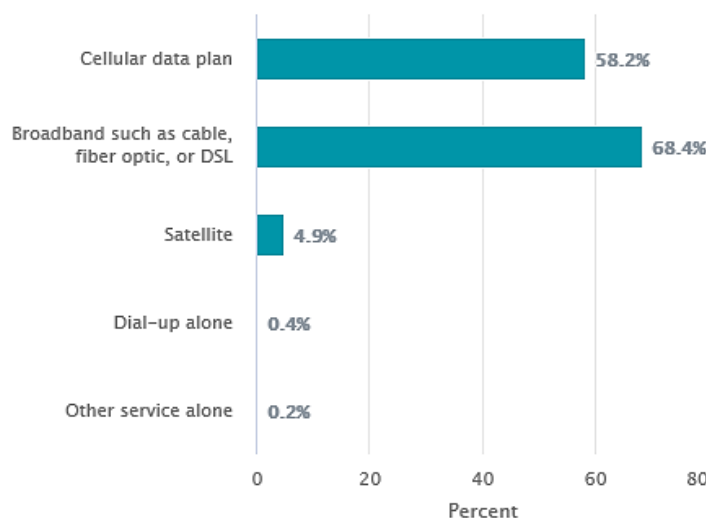
Family

Age and family status are also important factors influencing the workforces' intent or willingness to remain within the area post-disaster. Of the City's total 31,863 total occupied housing units, 52.7% contained family household type (householder and one or more other people related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption), with 19.3% of those families having children under the age of 18 years old⁵. The importance of public and private employers developing and maintaining a Continuity of Operations (COOP) plan is great as it enables organizations to reopen quickly, allowing employees to return to work, or work from remote locations and will accelerate the City's recovery. Schools reopening quickly will also encourage families to remain in the area and rebuild.

Computer and Internet Use

In 2014-2018, 87.8% of households in the City had a computer, and 79.1% had a broadband internet subscription. An estimated 75.5% of households had a desktop or laptop, 74.2% had a smartphone, 53.4% had a tablet or other portable wireless computer, and 7% had some other computer. **Figure 2-1** breaks down the type of internet subscriptions in 2014-2018. This data is important in determining the most successful and wide-reaching types of outreach and public education material that is provided to residents, as more traditional types of messaging will need to be widely utilized to ensure maximum outreach.

Figure 2-1: Types of Internet Subscriptions in 2014-2018



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2014-2018 ACS 5-Year Narrative Profile

⁵ U.S. Census Bureau, 2013-2017 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates



Economic Analysis

Businesses are vulnerable to disasters both in terms of physical damage or loss, as well as economic injury (i.e. business interruption). Both can erode or damage the ability of businesses to retain their labor/workforce and injure chances of the business to survive the recovery process. What follows is discussion on current economic condition and supporting data and information.

The City of Deerfield Beach offers transportation direct access to I-95, the Florida Turnpike, the Sawgrass Expressway as well as a Tri-Rail station and two freight railroads and approximately 15 minutes from the Fort Lauderdale/Hollywood International Airport; 30 minutes from the Palm Beach International Airport and 20 minutes from Port Everglades providing outstanding access for business travel and product and goods delivery. Several large employers also house their corporate headquarters in the City such as JM Family Enterprises, SHL Pharma, The Learning Experience, and List Industries. Major distributions centers for Publix, Rooms-to-Go, National Brands and UPS are also located within the city's limits.

Deerfield Beach's CRA is in the eastern portion of the City and has fostered approximately \$200 million in new private sector investment as well as implementing over \$10 million in public infrastructure improvements over the last 6 years. The City has a wide variety of educational opportunities and provides six public schools and four private charter institutions. Among these are Deerfield Beach Middle and Deerfield Beach High Schools of which both offer an International Bachelor's Program. The City's Economic Development Department offers services in English, Spanish and Portuguese and programs include utility tax elimination, commercial façade funding, small business counseling, financing referrals and participation with most County and State financial incentive initiatives.

Income

The median household income in 2018 was reported to be \$45,581.00. An estimated 7.9% of households had income below \$10,000 a year and 2.7% had income over \$200,000 or more. Tables below depict business size, sectors and largest employers. The most common employment industries for those who live in Deerfield Beach are Educational Services, Health Care & Social Assistance (6,906 people), Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation, Accommodation and Food Services (5,096 people), Professional, Scientific, Management, Administrative and Waste Management (5,824 people), and Retail Trade (5,459 people). Approximately 14.4% of families are below poverty level.⁶ When factoring in families with related children under the age of 18, that percentage rises to 20.1% of the population below poverty, and 15.7% with children under the age of 5. The unemployment rate for the City as reported in 2018 was 7.5%, just slightly

⁶ U.S. Census Bureau, 2014-2018 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

above the State of Florida at 6.3% and the National rate of 5.9%.⁷ Compensation and real disposable income remain lower than the national average. Job creation remains one of the primary goals of City's economic development program goal.

Table 2-5: Key Businesses Size Factors (2016)

Total Establishments	Total Employees	Businesses with 1-9 Employees	Businesses with 10-99 Employees	Businesses with 100+ Employees
4,943	55,151	4,075	788	81

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics

The largest employer in the City is the services sector followed by retail trade and the government sector. **Table 2-6** shows Industry Employment by sector below shows the breakdown by primary industries.

Table 2-6: Industry Employment by Sector

INDUSTRY	Pop.	%
Civilian employed population 16 years and over	38,820	-
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, and mining	42	0.1%
Construction	3,932	10.1%
Manufacturing	1,993	5.1%
Wholesale trade	862	2.2%
Retail trade	5,459	14.1%
Transportation and warehousing, and utilities	1,510	3.9%
Information	710	1.8%
Finance and insurance, and real estate and rental and leasing	2,443	6.3%
Professional, scientific, and management, and administrative and waste management services	5,824	15%
Educational services, and health care and social assistance	6,906	17.8%

⁷ Unemployment rate reported by American Community Survey for 2018 however fluctuates periodically as reported on the quarter.

Arts, entertainment, and recreation, and accommodation and food services	5,096	13.1%
Other services, except public administration	2,727	7%
Public administration	1,316	3.4%

Source: 2014-2018 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Figure 2-2: Industry Employment by Sector Comparison

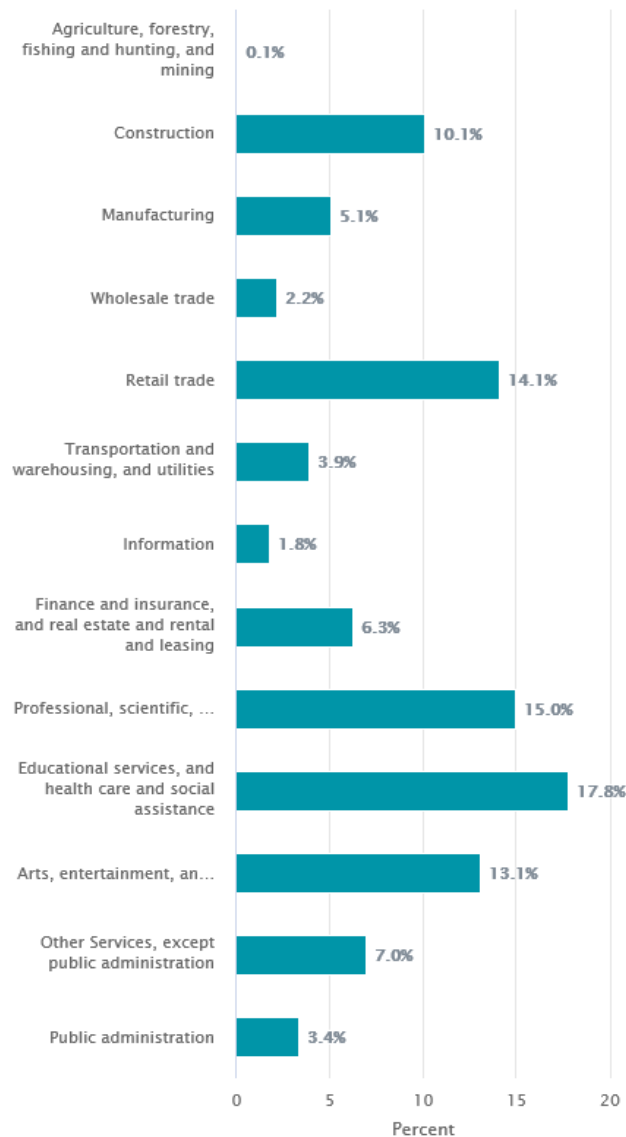


Table 2-7: Employment by Occupation

OCCUPATION	Pop.	%
Civilian employed pop. 16 years and over	38,820	-
Management, business, sciences, and arts occupations	10,575	27.2%
Service occupations	10,680	27.5%
Sales and office occupations	8,772	22.6%
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations	4,879	12.6%
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	3,914	10.1%

Source: 2018 U.S. Census, Employment Characteristics

Major Employers

The City has experienced steady population growth over the last several decades with the 2018 population estimate of 79,854 spread over 16.3 square miles.⁸ More importantly, this growth has been in the employable age ranges and the success of the City's CRA, which engages a strong development corridor opportunity zone that seeks to enhance the quality of life for residents through the expansion of the local tax base. Economic development consists of business attraction, retention and expansion. This, combined with a centralized location, positions the City of Deerfield Beach well for continued tourism and retail operations. **Table 2-8** shows major employers and sectors.

Table 2-8: 2019 Major Employer and Sectors

Major Employers	Sector
JM Family Enterprises	Motor Vehicle & Motor Vehicle Parts - Insurance
Broward Health North	Life Science
Double Eagle Distributing	Logistics & Distribution
List Industries	Manufacturing
Publix Distribution	Logistics & Distribution
Republic National Distributing Center	Logistics & Distribution
SHL Pharma	Life Science
Sun Sentinel	Publishing

⁸ U.S. Census Bureau, 2014-2018 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates



Sylvester Comprehensive Cancer Center	Life Science
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Source: City of Deerfield Beach Economic Development Department

Industry Clusters

Tourism

Tourism and hospitality have the most complex and greatest number of economic interdependencies. The industry as a whole is highly interdependent on a substantial number of diverse sectors, clearly making its success the result of the sum of all parts. A robust tourism and hospitality could not exist without a vigorous retail sector, even if all other sectors remained relatively healthy.

Not only is tourism and hospitality highly interdependent on a wide variety of sectors, it is also heavily reliant on a workforce with a diverse set of knowledge, skills and abilities. Enormous amounts of data are created, stored and accessed every moment of every day which requires highly skilled employees with a background in information technology. Personnel with skills in marketing, accounting, litigation, human resource management, and skilled trades are also vital. Another characteristic of this industry's workforce that can make redevelopment challenging is the transient nature of the certain employment sectors such as the service sector. This can be exacerbated during a disaster in which people will simply relocate to where this type of work can easily be found elsewhere.

Health Care

The Educational Services, and Health Care and Social Assistance industry is a large part of the City's economy, accounting for about 17.8% people in the City's workforce. The City has one hospital (409 beds); however there are numerous medical and health facilities within the City that support the public and the hospital. Recent events, such as Hurricane Sandy, Irma and Matthew have revealed the impact that major disasters can have on the medical industry. Personnel that serve the hospitals, nursing homes, rehabilitation centers and assisted living facilities require a large workforce during sunny day operations. A catastrophic incident will overwhelm all facilities and require extended hours, staff and resources to return to normalcy.

Among the civilian noninstitutionalized population in Deerfield Beach in 2014-2018, 80.6% had health insurance coverage and 19.4% did not have health insurance coverage. Private coverage was 55.5% and government coverage was 35.9%, respectively. The percentage of children under the age of 19 with no health insurance coverage was 11%. Lack of sufficient health care and access make will make individuals without sufficient insurance coverage are more vulnerable post-disaster as there will be a much greater need for physical and mental health resources for the entire population.

Challenges to Economic Vitality

Disasters tend to exacerbate or compress current trends - both positive and negative. The City currently faces some key challenges that could be problematic following a disaster:

- Education and Skill Level: Educational attainment levels in City are below average for the State of Florida, and Florida is below average nationwide.
- Regional and Intra-County Transportation: Public transportation (outside of services within individual municipalities) is minimal which particularly affects lower wage workers.

The City of Deerfield Beach COMP Plan currently encourages the development of economic diversification including Pioneer Grove, the Dixie Business Residential area, and the CRA (corridor and opportunity zone) by revitalizing and expanding the economic, cultural, and residential climate of the downtown. Corridor development is an additional activity area identified for revitalization with higher density, mixed use, and transit-supportive development and redevelopment. Several significant roadway corridors are poised to continue steady growth for the City. The Dixie Highway Corridor is being redeveloped according to the Dixie Business Residential mixed-use vision. Efforts are underway to market the corridor for development and attract investors to the City's central spine. Four Corners shopping complex, Hillsboro Boulevard is considered by many as the City's "front door" and efforts are underway to improve this gateway including streetscape upgrades and private sector developments. In addition, the Hillsboro Technology Center sits on 75± acres and is a state-of-the-art business park comprised of industrial, office, and hotel space certain to entice business and services sector industry enhancing the economic vitality and employment opportunities for the community. Upon build-out of the entire Park, the total square footage of the constructed buildings will total around one million square feet. Finally, Pioneer Grove is expected to be a new town center within the old "heart" of Deerfield Beach. The new town center will provide a unique and vibrant mix of residential, office, and commercial uses to include restaurants and retail.⁹

Housing & Building Structures Analysis

Vulnerability of Residential Structures

Typically, the current stock of affordable housing consists largely of mobile homes, older and less substantially constructed homes, and rental properties. These structures are more likely than most to suffer damage, or otherwise be declared uninhabitable. The devastating impacts of Hurricane Andrew in 1992 revealed the need for more stringent building codes statewide for all residential structures. In 2014-2018, Deerfield Beach had a total of 41,609 housing units, of which 31,863 housing units were occupied with people

⁹ South Florida Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy 2015-2019.

living in them. As identified in **Table 2-9**, 94.7% of the occupied housing stock was constructed prior to the new building code. This large percentage of older building stock, which also encompasses current affordable housing, often does not have the benefit of higher wind loading requirements and may sustain higher levels of damage after a disaster. Without affordable replacement housing for residents and commercial buildings for businesses, repopulation will be problematic. Without the ability to maximize repopulation, there may not be sufficiently large and diverse workforce, businesses, and consumer base upon which to effectively rebuild the local economy and reestablish the community. Knowing that older homes may be one of the variables that increase their vulnerability to wind, the year a structure was built is an important element in determining risk from wind damage. Vulnerability to wind damage is categorized into three main groups, however, age does not always determine vulnerability and several buildings from earlier construction have withstood hurricane force winds where newer structures have failed. The individual building should be examined and judged accordingly:

- Least vulnerable: Structures built 2002 to present
- More vulnerable: Structures built from 1994 to 2001
- Most vulnerable: Structures built prior to 1994

Using this classification system, the following tables provide two perspectives regarding the breakdown of wind-vulnerable housing stock. **Table 2-9** is an analysis of the percentage of structures based on the year a structure was built pre-wind building code and includes single family, mobile/modular, and multi-family buildings. **Table 2-10** shows residential structures post wind construction code.

Table 2-9: Residential Structures Built Prior Wind Construction

Year Built	Residential	Percentage of Total
1939 and earlier	247	0.8%
1940 - 1959	2,076	6.5%
1960 - 1979	15,493	48.6%
1980 - 1999	12,373	38.8%

Table 2-10: Residential Structures Built Post Wind Construction Code

Year Built	Residential	Percentage of Total
2000 - 2009	1,372	4.3%
2010 - 2013	288	0.9%
2014 - Later	14	0.0%



Source: 2014-2018 American Community Survey; includes single family, Mobile /modular, and multi-family buildings

Mobile Homes

Of 31,863 residential units, approximately 1,370 are mobile homes. There is a total of seven mobile home parks and five recreation vehicle parks within the City listed below. Since 1994, in the wake of Hurricane Andrew, the Federal Manufactured Home Construction and Safety Standards have significantly improved manufactured housing structural requirements for performance during high wind events, keeping pace with the continuously maturing Florida Building Code for fixed foundation residential structures - also radically strengthened since 1994. Augmented by the Florida Administrative Rule which mandates mobile home installer training and licensing program, the stability of manufactured units during high-wind events is increasing. Units produced after 1976 marked the first stage of improvements with the Federal Manufactured Home Construction and Safety Standards (FMHCSS) adopted by Congress. This adoption produced the first consistent and comprehensive standards that are known as “HUD-Code” units. Units produced after 1994, increased wind load requirements under the FMHCSS.

The next major improvement became effective after 1999 when Florida issued more stringent installation and tie-down standards as well as stronger licensing requirements for installers.¹⁰

Mobile Home Parks (MH) and Recreational Vehicle Parks (RV)¹¹:

- Breezy Hill – MH / RV
- Country Knolls – MH
- Deerfield Trailer Park - MH
- Highland Meadows – MH
- Highland Pines - RV
- Highland Village – MH
- Highland Woods - RV
- Pine Tree Park - MH
- Quiet Waters Park - RV
- Tidewater Estates Co-op Incorporated - MH
- Villages of Hillsboro Park - RV

Historic and Culturally Significant Structures

The City may wish to preserve sites that are historical and/or culturally significant following a disaster. This may afford the City eligibility for funding post-disaster in restoration actions. The City is currently in process of developing a historic preservation ordinance. The ordinance will address disaster mitigation and redevelopment needs. Any

¹⁰ <https://www.hud.gov/hudprograms/mhcass>

¹¹ 2019 Florida Department of Health, Environmental Health



site or structure affected by a disaster will need to comply with the adopted requirements in the Land Development Code.

Generally, the repair and reconstruction of historic buildings must meet current building code requirements. However, in recognition of character preservation of these buildings, Chapter 11 of the Florida Building Code provides flexibility when meeting code requirements for historic building reconstruction or refurbishment. It allows for the opportunity to use an equivalent system or device to meet code requirements, if the local building official accepts it. The overall goal embodied within Chapter 11 is to continue to maintain and preserve the original space configurations of historic buildings, as well as minimizing the alteration, destruction or loss of historic fabric or design of the structure. Creativity is often required to achieve that goal and meet code requirements. The State of Florida in partnership with 1000 Friends of Florida developed extensive guidebooks to support the appropriate selection of construction materials, architectural designs, and reconstruction methods in the *“Disaster Planning for Florida’s Historic Resources”* *“Disaster Mitigation for Historic Structures: Protection Strategies”*¹² which may be viewed or downloaded at: <https://1000fof.org/pubs/reports/>

Hazards Analysis

The City has developed a CEMP to address immediate aspects of hazard impacts through response and short-term recovery. The City CEMP works in tandem with the Broward County CEMP and has adopted the Broward County ELMS for natural disaster planning and mitigation efforts. In addition, the City has prepared post-disaster redevelopment policies within the Coastal Management Element of the City COMP Plan that complement both the County and City CEMPs. The policies address several actions that lay the foundation of this Post-Disaster Redevelopment Plan. The City’s long-term goal is resiliency in the period after major or catastrophic hazard impacts breaking the repetitive cycle of destruction and rebuilding and returning the community to normalcy in all activities public and private.

Geography

Deerfield Beach is located at 26°18’19”N 80°07’11”W. According to the United States Census Bureau, the City has a total area of 16.3 square miles, of which 15.1 square miles is land and 1.2 square miles is water (7.12%). Since 1965, Broward County has received seventeen presidential disaster declarations for various natural hazards such as hurricane, flood, wildfire, and tornado events. Nine of those declarations were for hurricanes and two for tropical storms. The City of Deerfield Beach has been impacted by many of these declarations. However, the County and City have been fortunate to have not experienced catastrophic destruction. In 2017, the Broward County ELMS working group identified the most significant hazards of concern for the area. These

¹² <https://1000fof.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/08/disaster-planning.pdf>

hazards could potentially cause catastrophic damage and impact the City to such an extent that partial or complete redevelopment could be required.

Table 2-11 Below lists the significant potential natural and man-made hazards that will be evaluated more thoroughly with a brief discussion of each hazard that the City is most vulnerable. The Broward County CEMP and the Broward ELMS contain a comprehensive list of all hazards the County and City are vulnerable to, however, not all are included here because they would not initiate catastrophic destruction of property and the environment that would warrant post-disaster redevelopment actions. The City of Deerfield Beach CEMP defines catastrophic disaster as more than 50 deaths/injuries; complete shutdown of critical facilities for 30 days or more; 50% property damage or more; severe long-term effects on economy; overwhelms local and State response resources and severely affects local, State and private sector's capabilities to begin and/or sustain short and long-term recovery activities.

Table 2-11: Most Significant Natural & Man-made Hazards of Concern

Hazard Category	Summary of Projected Potential Impacts																		
	Excessive Wind	Excessive Water	Damaging Hail	Soil/Beach Erosion	Electric Power Outage	Surface & Air Transportation Disruption	Navigable Waterway Impairment	Potable Water System Loss Disruption	Sewer System Outage	Telecommunications Systems Outage	Human Health & Safety	Psychological Hardship	Economic Disruption	Disruption of Community Services	Agricultural/Fisheries Damages	Damage to Critical Environmental	Damage to Identified Historical	Fire	Toxic Releases
Natural																			
Hurricane	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Tornado	X		X		X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Tropical Storm	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Flood/Tsunami		X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Wildfires					X	X				X	X	X	X				X	X	X
Technological																			
Hazardous Materials						X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X				X	
Human/Societal																			
Terrorism					X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

Source: 2017 Broward County Enhanced Local Mitigation Strategy

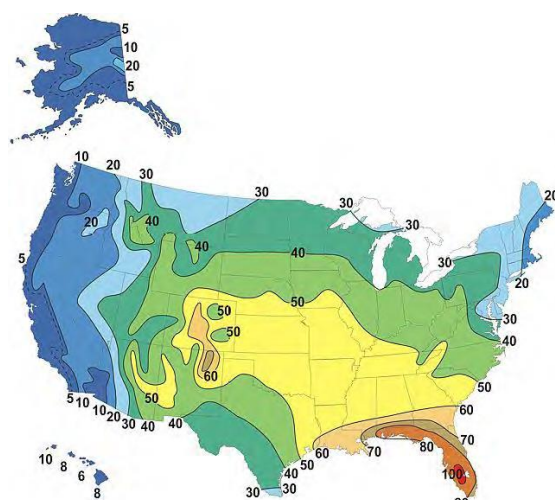
Natural Hazards

Hurricane/Cyclone/Tropical Storm

The City of Deerfield Beach resides on the Atlantic coastline within Broward County and is one of the most vulnerable areas in the nation to the impacts of hurricanes and tropical storms. The Broward County coastline is approximately 23 miles on the Atlantic Ocean. The City of Deerfield Beach has 1.2 miles of coastline. The United States Hurricane season is six months long, from June 1st through November 30th. The City is vulnerable to primary and secondary impacts from hurricanes including storm surge, high winds, spontaneous tornadoes, and inland flooding. Storm surge from hurricanes and tropical storms pose the greatest threat to life and property along the coastline. Inland area greatest threats are tornadoes and flooding. It is important to note that hurricanes are not identical, with some storms being more wind centric and other storms producing more flood, rain, and stronger surge issues. The National Oceanographic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) and the National Hurricane Center (NHC) advisories separate potential surge and wind impacts for each storm to attempt to warn of specific impacts being more damaging than others. Inundation is now communicated by a probabilistic storm surge product that provides storm surge values from 2 through 25 feet and the Saffir-Simpson is continued to be utilized to predict wind damage.

The National Weather Service (NWS) estimates that as many as 40,000 thunderstorm occurrences each day world-wide. On an annual basis, this means 14.6 million occurrences annually world-wide. **Figure 2-3** illustrates the average annual number of thunderstorm days in the United States. The City of Deerfield Beach resides within the highest number of incidences per year (80 to 100 plus annual thunderstorm days).

Figure 2-3: Average Annual Number of Thunderstorm Days



Source: National Weather Service, 2017

Probability and Extent of Future Events

The probability of future tropical storm/hurricane events in Broward County is considered “likely”. According to statistical data provided by the NHC, the annual probability of a



hurricane and tropical storm affecting the area is between 48 and 54% per year. NOAA indicates that the return period for a Category 3 hurricane in Broward County is between 9 and 15% per year. In the future Broward County could be hit by tropical storms/hurricanes with wind speeds up to 160 mph and storm surge with storm tide heights up to 9.5 feet and inundation depths up to 6.5 feet.¹³

Coastal Erosion

Coastal erosion is measured as the rate of change in the position of the shoreline or a reduction in the volume of sand along a shoreline over a period of time. The root cause of beach erosion is a deficit of sand in the littoral system (region between the limits of high and low tides), caused by development on or adjacent to beaches, removal of dunes, damming of rivers, and/or blockage of the alongshore movement of sand by groins, jetties, or stabilized inlets. Significant short-term fluctuations of shoreline position and sand volume can result from storm, wind-driven waves. If a beach and dune system does not recover naturally, coastal and upland property may be exposed to further damage in subsequent storm events. Death and injury are not often associated with coastal erosion; however, it can cause the destruction of buildings and infrastructure.

The FDEP has estimated that 21.3 of the 24 miles of Broward County's beaches are critically eroded. Deerfield Beach has been identified as a critical erosion area (1.2 miles). The south end of Deerfield Beach is a critically eroded area. Private development is vulnerable throughout this area. Some seawalls exist and mound groin field exists along the Deerfield Beach shoreline. In 2011, the City completed a beach re-nourishment project for the southern 500 feet of Deerfield Beach and the northern 5,750 feet for Hillsboro Beach. The *Hillsboro/Deerfield Beach Re-nourishment Project* placed 340,000 cubic yards of sand on these beaches.

Tornados

The nature and character of tornadoes to which Broward County is vulnerable are much less severe than those experienced in other parts of the nation. The frequency of tornadoes experienced in the County is approximately two touchdowns per year. Tornadoes can strike anywhere. The most common, least destructive tornadoes in Broward County are warm season tornadoes, which occur from May through August during afternoon thunderstorms. The most destructive tornadoes occur during cool season between December and April, due to cold fronts coming from the north colliding with the warm tropical air in the south.

Flood/Tsunami

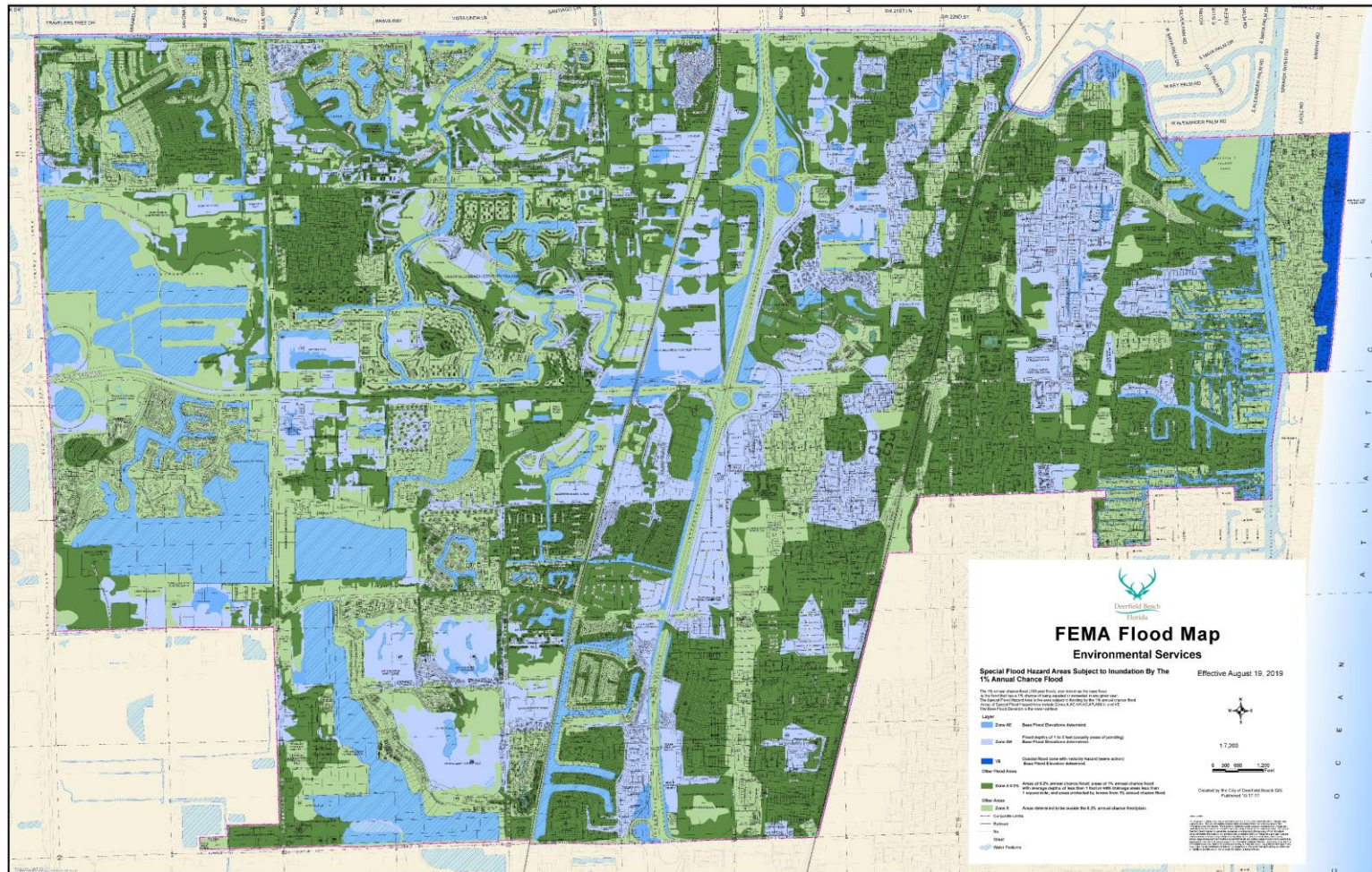
Much of Broward County has an altitude ranging from two to ten feet above sea level and is subject to flooding during hurricanes, heavy rains, or abnormally high tides. The County's extensive coastline, inlets, levees, and drainage canals contribute to flood potential. Inland floods in the Broward County and City may last for several days due to

¹³ 2010 Florida Statewide Regional Evacuation Study Program Storm Tide Atlas Broward County

a relative lack of topography to drain flood waters, heavy urbanization, and impacts of tides on outfall toward the Atlantic Ocean. The primary types of flooding include riverine, coastal, and urban flooding. Riverine flooding is a function of excessive precipitation levels and water runoff volumes within the watershed of a stream or river. Coastal flooding is typically a result of storm surge, and wind- driven waves, and heavy rainfall produced by hurricanes, tropical storms, and other large coastal storms. Urban flooding occurs where manmade development has obstructed the natural flow of water and decreased the ability of natural groundcover to absorb and retain surface water runoff. The City has man-made canals and inland estuarine water areas that would flood during hurricane, tropical storm events bringing in significant amounts of saltwater into brackish environments in the estuary, possibly damaging stormwater infrastructure such as culverts and other underground drainage apparatus.

Figure 2-4 illustrates the location and extent of currently mapped special flood hazard areas for Deerfield Beach based on FEMA digital Q3 flood data, effective in 2017. The City of Deerfield Beach geography/topography resides within Zones A/AE (100-year floodplain), Zone VE (100-year coastal flood zones, associated with wave action), and Zone X also known as the 500-year floodplain.

Figure 2-4: FEMA Flood Zones Effective 2017



The City of Deerfield Beach's current Floodplain Management Ordinance reflects the latest Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRM). The City also participates in the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) and has been a rated community with the Community Rating System (CRS) since 1992. The CRS program initiates flood insurance rate premium discounts for local government activities undertaken that mitigate potential flood issues and educate the public on property protection as well as other outreach activities. In the last five years, the City has engaged the following activities to maintain a Class 7 Rating affording residents living in the Special Flood Hazard Area (SFHA) a 15% discount and those residents living outside the SFHA receive 5% discount on flood insurance rate premiums.

- Map Information Services
- Flood Protection Information and Flood Warning Program
- Higher Regulatory Standards and Open Space Preservation
- Flood Data Maintenance
- Stormwater Management and Drainage Systems Maintenance

The Broward County ELMS through analysis maintains that the probability that the City could experience flooding associated with large tropical storms, hurricanes, and heavy rainfall events is "highly likely". Flooding is a very geographic-specific hazard and in Deerfield Beach, sources could be inland flooding (heavy rainfall and high-water table) and/or storm surge. It is expected that sea-level rise will impact future inundation levels.

Wind and Storm Surge Inundation Estimated Losses

The Broward County ELMS utilized Hazus-MH to conduct a loss estimation analysis for hurricane winds and storm surge inundation separately. Two methods were utilized to estimate potential losses caused by tropical cyclones. Hazus-MH was utilized to conduct a loss estimation analysis for hurricane wind using speed data, inventory, and damage functions to determine expected losses due to hurricane wind, while a separate GIS-based analysis was completed for storm surge inundation using NOAA's SLOSH data in combination with Deerfield Beach local tax assessor records to determine estimated loss for Deerfield Beach residential and commercial buildings. The analysis tendered total exposure fiscal figures and total expected property loss figures.

Wind damages to structures are estimated to total \$5,161,599,440. Of that figure, losses for residential buildings at risk are estimated to be \$29,645,076; for commercial at-risk buildings \$5,872,001. Total expected property losses are estimated at \$35,517,077. For storm surge inundation, the level of exposure and potential loss estimates were generated based on zones derived from the 2014 NOAA SLOSH data in combination with geo-referenced parcel data and tax assessor records. In order to complete the analysis, every individual land parcel that is located wholly or partially within a storm surge inundation zone for a Category 3 storm event was identified for Deerfield Beach. The number of at-



risk properties during the analysis year 2017 was 648 with a total building value of \$251,459,500.00 with an annualized loss estimate of \$22,631,355.00¹⁴.

Climate change will have impacts on future hurricane wind speeds. Impacts of sea level rise as documented by the 2011 South Florida Water Management District (SFWMD) report will impact storm surge inundation levels with increased wind intensity of tropical storms and hurricanes by 2-11% and will likely exacerbate the severity of future hurricane events.

The Broward County ELMS has recorded a 2017 analysis showing potential costs from riverine flooding and coastal storm surge inundation. In order to assess flood risk, two distinct vulnerability assessment approaches were applied in order to assess exposure and potential losses to flood hazard events. This includes (1) a Hazus-MH analysis for riverine and flood events; and second, a GIS-based analysis for riverine and coastal flood events using FEMA's digital Q3 flood data in combination with the City of Deerfield Beach's local tax assessor and property appraiser records. Further discussion of the analysis methodology can be found in the ELMS hazards and vulnerability section. The Analyses yielded the number of buildings, by type, including those buildings pre-National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) value, pre-1972, and associated values for at-risk residential, commercial, industrial properties for the City of Deerfield Beach.

Table 2-12: 2017 Total Building Value of At-Risk Properties from Riverine and Coastal Flood Events

Number of Floodplain Properties	Total Building Value	Pre NFIP Building Value (pre 1972)
6,011	\$3,005,807,940	\$611,475,750

Source: 2017 Broward County ELMS; Local Tax and Property Appraiser

Table 2-13: 2017 Total Number of At-Risk Properties by Type from Riverine and Coastal Flood Events

Residential	Commercial	Industrial	Other*	Total
5418	261	238	94	6011

**"Other" building occupancy category includes agriculture, religious/nonprofit, government, and education occupancies.*

¹⁴ Broward County Property Appraiser GIS; July 2017 Download of NOAA SLOSH Model Data

Table 2-14: 2017 Total Building Value of At-Risk Properties by Type from Riverine and Coastal Flood Events

Residential	Commercial	Industrial	Other*	Total
\$1,498,836,230	\$647,854,540	\$533,205,470	\$325,911,700	\$3,005,807,940

***Other” building occupancy category includes agriculture, religious/nonprofit, government, and education occupancies. Sources: Broward County Property Appraiser; Federal Emergency Management Agency National Flood Hazard Layer*

Critical Facilities

Critical infrastructure (CI) and key resources are assets that are essential to security, public health and safety, economic vitality, and way of life. Critical Infrastructure (CI) are the assets, systems, and networks, whether physical or virtual, so vital that their incapacitation or destruction would have a debilitating effect on security, economic stability, public health or safety, or any combination thereof. Key resources are publicly or privately controlled resources essential to the minimal operations of the economy and government.

A good portion of CI is privately owned, while many others are the responsibility of public sector and government. Health care systems are not only vital to the local economy but are also considered to contain critical infrastructure in terms of assets and systems. Privately held utilities are also responsible for infrastructure and key resources that are critical to the sustainability of the county. Most privately-operated sectors, such as the power industry and hospitals, maintain robust recovery plans. Recovery plans for the privately held infrastructure is the responsibility of the owner of the asset, network or system. However, this does not mean their planning efforts should be done in a vacuum. Restoring these systems will have an impact on the infrastructure for which government and public sector is responsible as well as economic recovery and the rest of the community’s quality of life. For the scope of this plan, the vulnerability analysis will primarily encompass county and municipally owned assets, systems, and networks with the understanding that in the post disaster environment, implementation will require coordination between the public and private sector owners of critical infrastructure.

The Broward County ELMS GIS-based analysis identified 78 critical facilities throughout Broward County as being potentially at-risk to flood events. These include 24 city halls, 80 fire stations, 28 police stations, 14 hospitals, and 201 schools (26 of which are designated as either county or local shelters). The ELMS describes vulnerability in terms of the types and numbers of existing and future buildings, infrastructure, and critical facilities located in the identified hazard area. The County’s ELMS is the primary planning document for identifying any hazards and vulnerabilities within the County and City that can be addressed prior to a disaster to mitigate damages from any future incidents. Since



detailed analyses can be found in the ELMS, the following data is simply a summary overview of the types of facilities of important to the City.

Within the City of Deerfield Beach, there are several public facilities, owned and operated by the City, that are considered mission critical services during response and in post-disaster periods. These include fire rescue, law enforcement police stations, city hall, civic center, significant intersections, fuel, water treatment plants, water reclamation facilities, lift stations, and public works facilities. The canals that traverse the City are vital for transportation and rescue mobility, critical to recovery activities, but also provide access for residents to their properties should the roadway access be inaccessible. There are also significant numbers of ecologically sensitive lands and areas such as canals, estuarine waterways, and beaches that are critical to the future of the economic and environmental health of the City and, however critical, are not listed as CI. A current list of City specific critical facilities is located within the Appendix.¹⁵ A comprehensive list is maintained and updated by the City's emergency management staff.

Repetitive Loss Properties

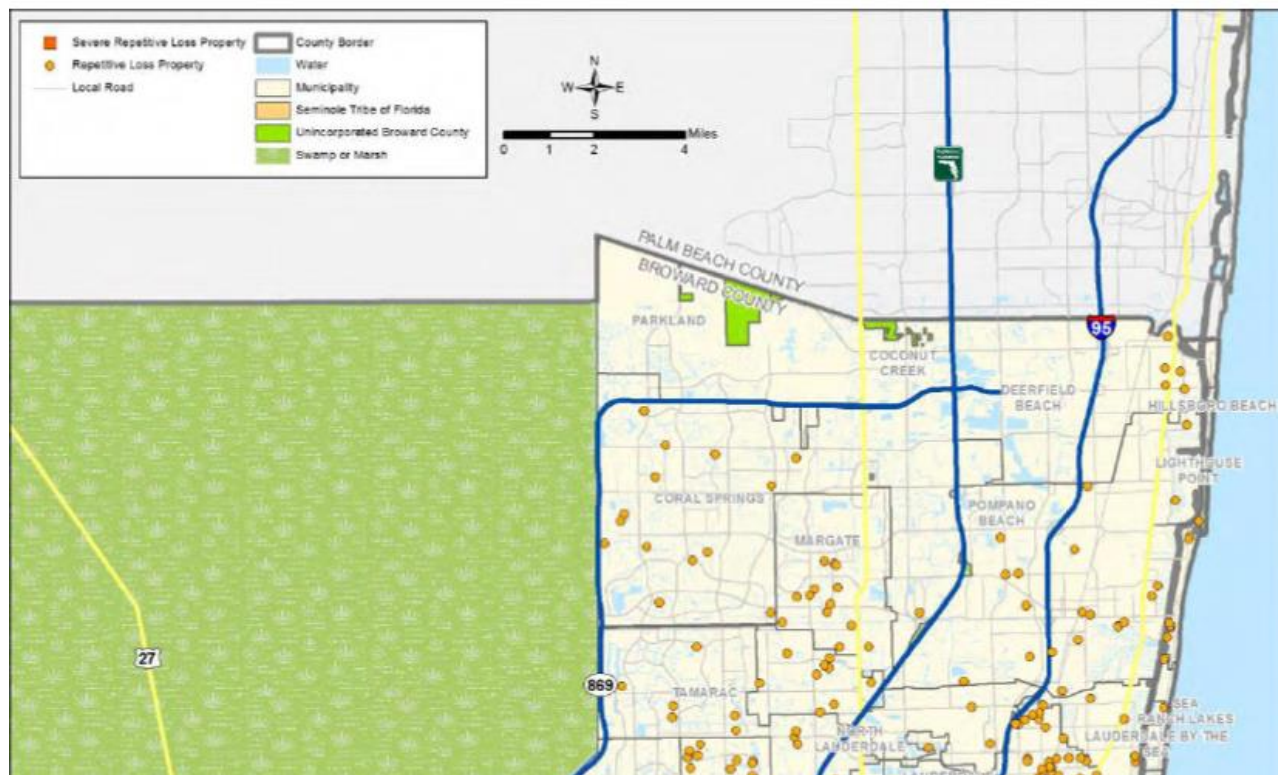
FEMA defines a repetitive loss property as any insurable building for which two or more claims of more than \$1,000 were paid by the NFIP within any rolling 10-year period, since 1978. A repetitive loss property may or may not be currently insured by the NFIP. According to FEMA repetitive loss property records, there are currently 754 "non-mitigated" Repetitive Loss Properties located in Broward County.

Table 2-15: NFIP Repetitive Loss Properties (June 2017)

# Repetitive Loss Properties	# of Losses	Building Payments	Contents Payments	Total Payments
5	11	\$77,556.78	\$21,607.78	\$99,164.56

¹⁵ Critical Facilities List created by TCRPC for City of Deerfield Beach from documents provided by Planning and Development Services Department, Emergency Management. This list is dynamic and is by no means limited to facilities listed. There may be sensitive sites not listed.

Figure 2-5: NFIP Repetitive Loss Properties (June 2017)



Source: FEMA Repetitive Loss and Severe Repetitive Loss Properties Report for Broward County, 2017

Wildfires

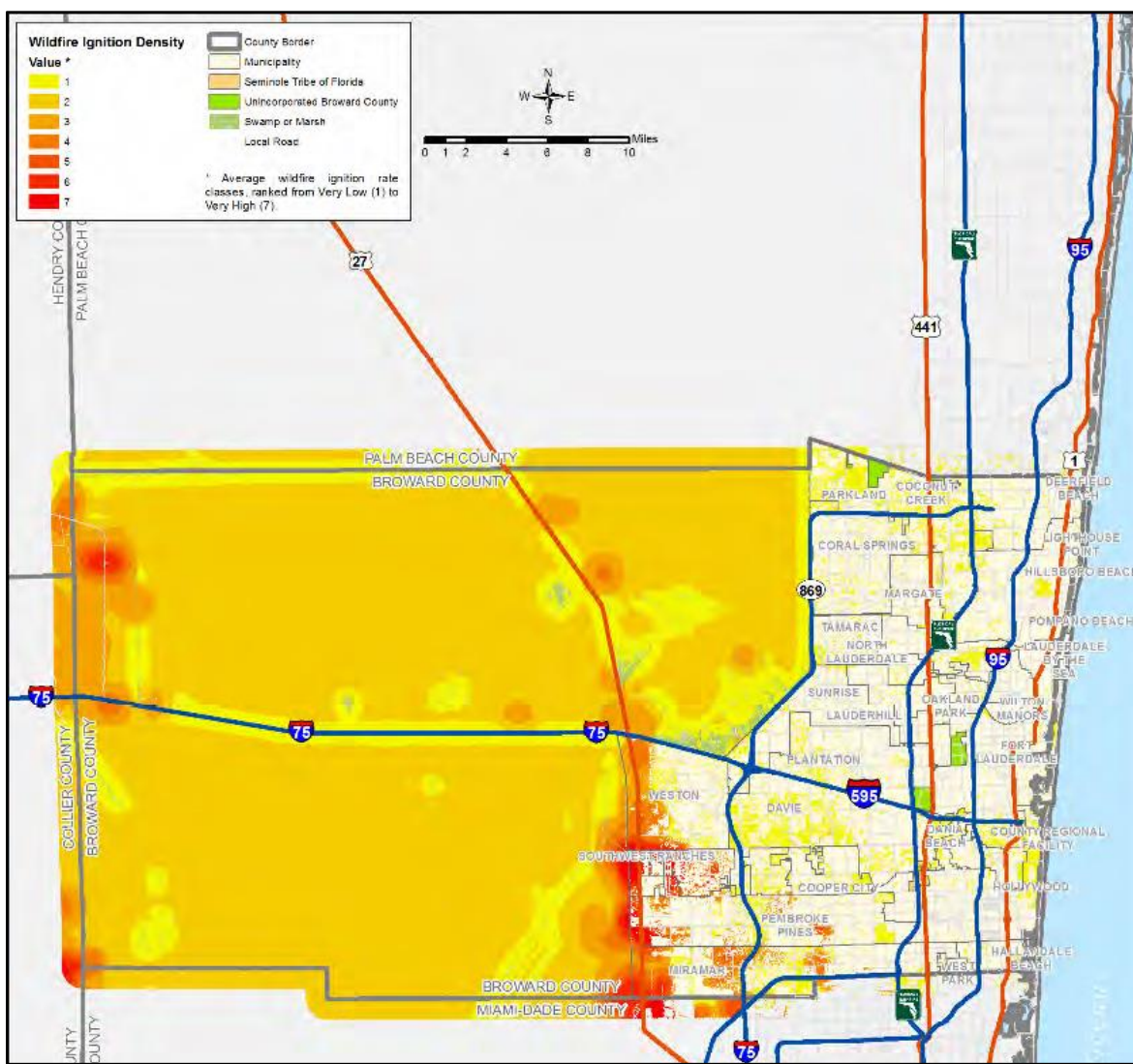
Broward County's typical fire season is the dry season, from January through May. The largest number of lightning-caused fires occurs in July - August, which coincides with the height of the thunderstorm season. Urban wildfire interface has been a growing threat in the last decade. Common causes of wildfires within the county are drought, lightning, arson; carelessness by smokers; debris burning; equipment operation; and children playing with matches.

The Florida Division of Forestry (FDOF) recently completed the development of the Florida Wildfire Risk Assessment System (FRAS). The FRAS provides an automated tool for Division staff, as well as other Florida fire specialists, to access and use a series of spatial map data that has been compiled and derived to support operational staff in the future assessment and management of wildland and urban fire risks. This data has been derived by a team of fire experts and reflects the latest and most accurate data describing the wildland fire risk situation based on burnable areas within Florida. The map below depicts threats for wildfire and shows the City is not at immediate threat. Most of the danger remains in the western areas of the County. However, the areas within the City

boundary are shown with pockets notated as a 1 on the color legend representing the lowest, but present on the Wildfire Ignition Density scale.

The Broward County Fire Rescue Department and the City of Deerfield Beach local government encourage protective actions and fire safety regulations to preserve residential and commercial properties, home sites, and developments to help curb wildfire. Land treatment measures such as fire access roads, water storage, helipads, safety zones, buffers, firebreaks, fuel breaks, and fuel management are part of fire defense systems in place to aid in fire control. Fuel management, prescribed burning, and cooperative land management planning are also in place to reduce fire hazards.

Figure 2-6: Wildfire Risk Areas in Broward County





Man-made Disasters

Man-made disasters happen without notice and could occur at any time. Acts of terrorism, train derailments, building collapse could all impact the City adversely and trigger redevelopment actions.

Hazardous Materials

The City is at risk to an unpredictable incident(s) of some type. Hazardous material incidents can occur anywhere there is a road, rail-way, or fixed facility storing hazardous materials. There are currently 23 SARA Title III fixed facilities within the City that contain threshold State reportable quantities of Extremely Hazardous Substances (EHS). Transportation of materials such as deliveries through the City via tractor-trailer and railway railcars presents a medium to high risk of a hazardous materials spills or releases. A chemical release from an extensive accident/or intentional transportation related release could will engage the City, or parts of, in contamination and destruction from derailment. In addition, facilities should be prepared to batten down their hatches and secure hazardous materials when tropical storm or hurricanes are forecast to prevent the release of hazardous materials into the environment. Clean up of released/spilled materials is costly and time consuming, especially if released or spilled materials have contaminated businesses, residential and environmentally sensitive areas.

EHS chemicals are prevalent in most cities and are transported throughout the city of Deerfield Beach. Sulfuric Acid, Anhydrous Ammonia, Chlorine, Diesel Fuel/Gasoline, Nitric Acid, and Hydro-fluorosilic Acid are just a few of those transported to fixed facilities. Further information can be found through Broward County Emergency Management Division. <https://www.ready.gov/chemical>

Local Plan Integration

Post-Disaster Redevelopment Policies – Comprehensive Plan: Coastal Management Element

The Coastal Management Element of the City's Comprehensive Plan puts forth several possible measures to reduce exposure to hazards. These include relocation, structural modification, and public acquisition.

Relocation is unlikely for most uses in the Coastal High Hazard Area (CHHA), since the choice to locate there is prompted by the proximity to the ocean. The installation of shore protection features (boulder mounds) in the 1960's has added significantly to the width of the beach and when combined with the potential to relocate structures landward of the Coastal Construction Control Line (CCCL), reduces exposure to hazards. Seawalls have also been installed to prevent flooding, and the existing groin system has been successful in retaining sand on the beach. The City is working toward sand stabilization through the creation of dunes and native plantings to help prevent erosion. Structural modification



such as use of impact resistant glass is the most likely and reasonable measure to reduce exposure to hazards. Redevelopment in the high hazard area will be subject to the design criteria established pursuant to the designation of the CCCL. City COMP Plan policies support several strategies to maintain safety and mitigation for hazardous and otherwise vulnerable properties. The following policies are in place currently for the CHHA area:

6.5.6.3 Infrastructure in Coastal High Hazard Area

The infrastructure in place today will be maintained to support the densities as allowed in the Future Land Use Plan. The ability to relocate infrastructure out of the coastal high hazard area will depend upon the ability to replace non-conforming uses with less intensive uses as allowed by the land use plan. The City maintains a public fishing pier, several pavilions and a boardwalk along the shoreline. It is anticipated that these facilities would be damaged, if not destroyed, in a natural disaster. Because these are water-dependent public recreational facilities, there is little potential for relocation.

- *Policy PDR 1.2.2:* Temporary Moratorium on new permits upon the declaration of emergency, the City shall enact a temporary emergency ordinance directing the Building Services Division to issue permits and conduct inspections in the specific priority order described in policy
- *Policy PDR 1.2.3:* In no case shall an application for a building permit require more than 15 working days for a response. This ordinance shall include a temporary moratorium on the permitting of new structures, until damaged structures have been issued permits or 90 days from the date of the declaration of the disaster, whichever occurs first.
- *Policy PDR 1.2.4:* During the recovery period, the City Building Services Division shall refer all applications for building permits for properties located within vulnerable areas and on the repetitive loss property list of FEMA's National Flood Insurance Program to the CAT [PDRP Team]¹⁶ for consideration of acquisition by the City to demolish the structure and/or redevelop the site for an appropriate use.
- *Policy PDR 2.2.2:* Redevelopment of residentially designated areas (including existing hotel uses) destroyed or made unusable by fire or other casualty or act of God, located within the CHHA, which were subject to past decreases in density resulting from the adoption of the 1977 or 1989 Broward County Land Use Plan shall be limited as indicated in the Future Land Use Element.
- *Policy PDR 2.2.3:* The City shall restore the beach berm/dune habitat system along the beach side of Ocean Way. This is expected to reduce beach erosion, inhibit

¹⁶ PDRP Team as referenced in this PDRP as the name of the organization within the Comp Plan is not current.



storm surge damage to homes and businesses, improve aesthetics, and reestablish native wildlife.

- *Policy PDR 2.2.4:* The City Planning and Development and Environmental Services Departments shall study the feasibility of eliminating repetitive loss of properties as identified by FEMA's National Flood Insurance Program. The study shall consider an analysis of the potential acquisition, demolition, relocation, or elevation of structures and appropriate redevelopment or other uses. The Departments shall make their recommendations to the City Manager and City Commission.

Areas of Opportunity

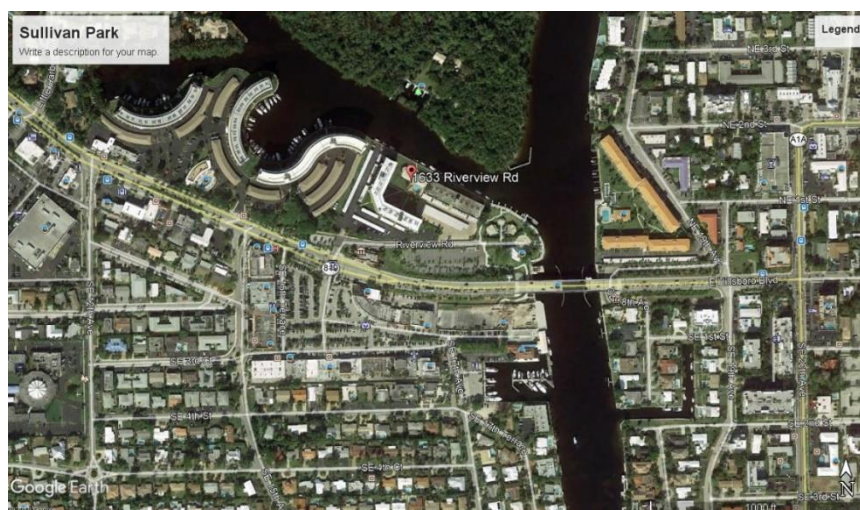
Areas of opportunity within the City and CRA that are documented in the City Comprehensive Plan, CRA Master Plan, and Pioneer Grove Design Standards as priority areas for development. The Broward County ELMS and Capital Improvements contain lists of projects should be considered when DRMT is developing a prioritized list of redevelopment, repair and restoration projects to assure no overlap of issues or planning efforts. The projects were reviewed by the Post-Disaster Redevelopment Team while in breakout sessions developing this PDRP. The projects are listed in the **Appendix Geographic Areas of Opportunity**.

Sullivan Park Redevelopment: Sullivan Park is located at 1633 Riverview Drive next to the Hillsboro Boulevard Bridge. Before expansion and commencing redevelopment, Sullivan Park was a small, 1.5-acre strip of land only accessible through a privately-owned parking lot. The City purchased the adjacent 1.5-acre foreclosed land. With plans to improve public access to the Intracoastal Waterway, the City received a \$2.03 million grant from the Florida Inland Navigation District.

Figure 2-7: Sullivan Park



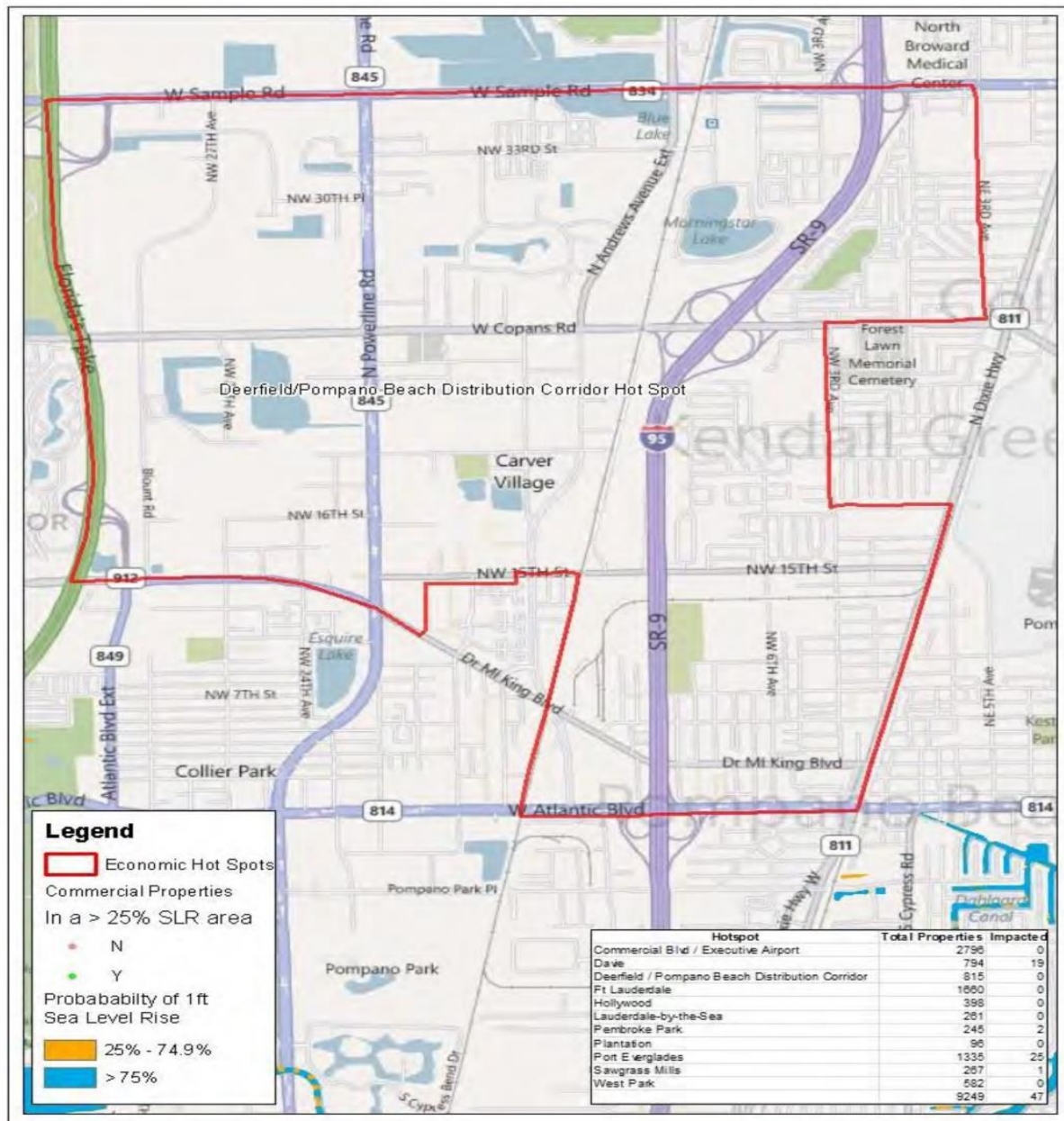
Source: Sullivan Park Master Plan Concept 2



Deerfield Beach Corridor: The City has excellent highway access to its commercial and industrial corridors with two interchanges on I-95 and direct access to the Florida Turnpike from SW 10th Street. The Broward County ELMS identifies this area as a regional area

of concern due to the presence of Publix supermarket distribution facilities in the Deerfield Beach area. Any disruption to this supply chain would cause a chain reaction with a backlog of cargo and inability to move products.

Figure 2-8: Deerfield Beach Corridor



Source: Broward County ELMS

Johnie McKeithen Park Improvements: Johnie McKeithen Park is a park located within a residential neighborhood at 629 N. Deerfield Ave. The park contains Playgrounds, half basketball court, picnic tables, boat dock and pavilion with restrooms and trail with exercise stations. The improvements are for miscellaneous Upgrades, development of the underdeveloped Portion of the Park. Preserving public parks and access to the water is important to the health and well-being of residents and visitors.

Figure 2-9: Johnie McKeithen Park



Source: Capital Improvement Plan FY 2019-2023;

Vulnerabilities: Located along the water, the park is vulnerable to storm surge and flooding.

East Water Treatment Plant Site Improvements: The East Water Treatment Plant is located at 290 Goolsby Blvd, west of I-95. The funding is to convert the plant into a back-up water system and storage transfer facility to provide water storage during an emergency for customers east of I-95. The existing East Water Plant was constructed in 1961 and has not been updated since 1978.

Infrastructure: Water Supply

Figure 2-10: East Water Treatment Plant



Source: Capital Improvements FY 2016-FY 2019

Pioneer Grove Local Activity Center and Design Standards

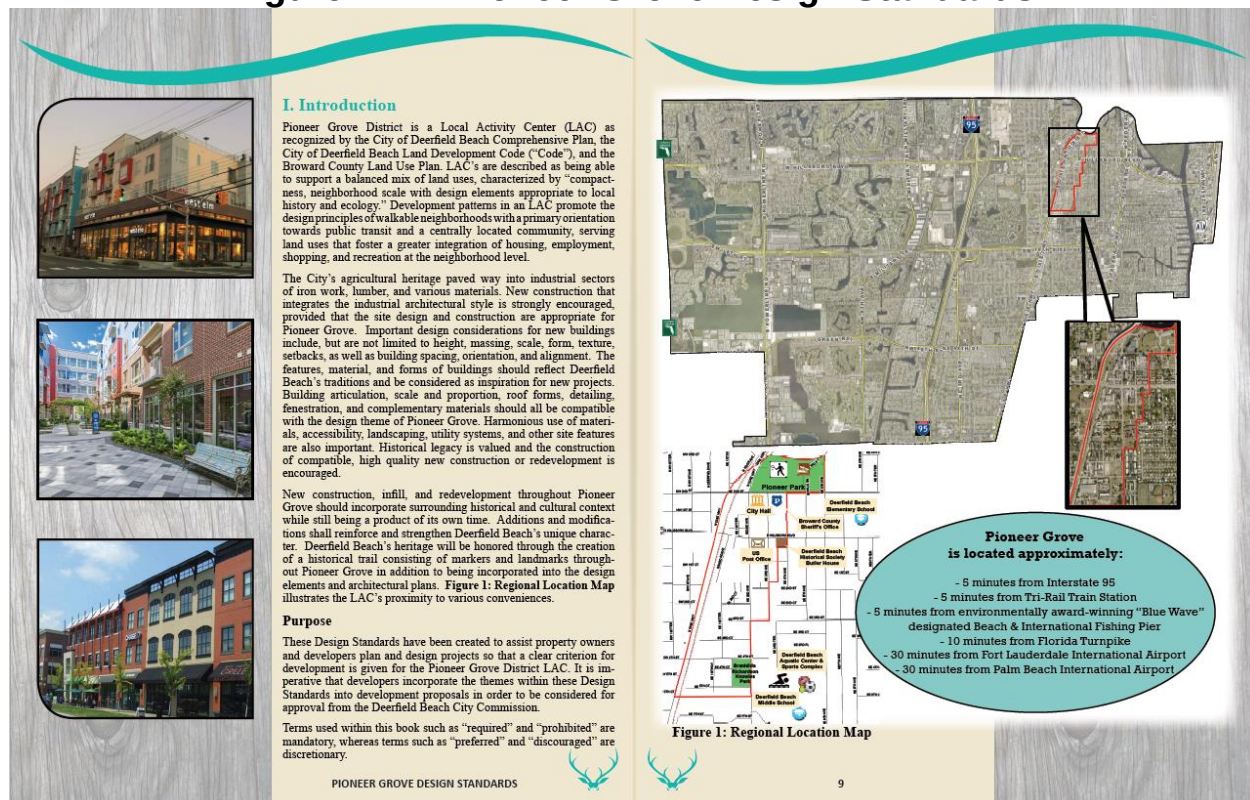
Rezoned in the summer of 2017, the Pioneer Grove LAC is strategically located east of the Florida East Coast Railroad and the Dixie Highway corridor. The site encompasses approximately 119 acres and runs from the northern city limits, at Hillsboro River/Canal, southward to one half block south of SE 5th Street. The area was identified through an intensive 2014 planning study with the American Planning Association's Community Planning Assistance Team.

This new zoning district in the City of Deerfield Beach intends to culturally and economically revive the old heart of downtown where the City's pioneer roots originated. Pioneer Grove will be a mixed use, walkable downtown with residential, retail and office space as well as destination restaurants. A place for residents and visitors alike to live, work, play, and stay.

New construction, infill, and redevelopment throughout Pioneer Grove should incorporate surrounding historical and cultural context while still being a product of its own tie. The Design Standards, as shown in **Figure 2-11**, were created to assist property owners and developers plan and design projects located within Pioneer Grove.

Found within the Design Standards is the Enhancement Program which provide additional development capacity for particular areas to promote a variety of public benefits. The Enhancement Program Matrix is to serve as an illustrative tool for applicants in determining eligibility for particular incentives based on the proposed development application, priorities of the neighborhood, and the applicant's request to participate in enhancing the area in which they are proposing to develop.

Figure 2-11: Pioneer Grove Design Standards





CHAPTER 3 – ORGANIZATIONAL FRAMEWORK

CHAPTER 3 – ORGANIZATIONAL FRAMEWORK

Transition from Response to Recovery

In the aftermath of a large-scale disaster where the City has sustained catastrophic level damage, ongoing coordination is required to support reconstruction and redevelopment activities for months and possibly years following the disaster event. The PDRP provides a transition from the short-term response oriented EOC organizational framework to the Recovery Operations Center (ROC) organizational framework, which can support long-term community redevelopment within the City. While first responders (fire rescue, law enforcement, emergency managers) dominate command and control in the response environment, these organizations, once demobilized, may take on a secondary support role during long-term recovery operations when City efforts focus on the rebuilding effort. In the aftermath of a large-scale disaster, the goal is to stand down the EOC and return first responder personnel to their routine duties of providing public safety services to the broader community. While public safety remains an important partner throughout long-term recovery, agencies and organizations with recovery-focused duties including planning, permitting, building, zoning, infrastructure and facilities restorations, environment, public education and others take on an increased level of responsibility and dominate the recovery and long-term recovery decision making environment. If the scale of the disaster warrants ongoing long-term coordination, then these redevelopment activities will be coordinated at the ROC in an alternate location allowing the EOC to maintain operational readiness for disaster response activities.

Disaster Recovery Management Team (DRMT)

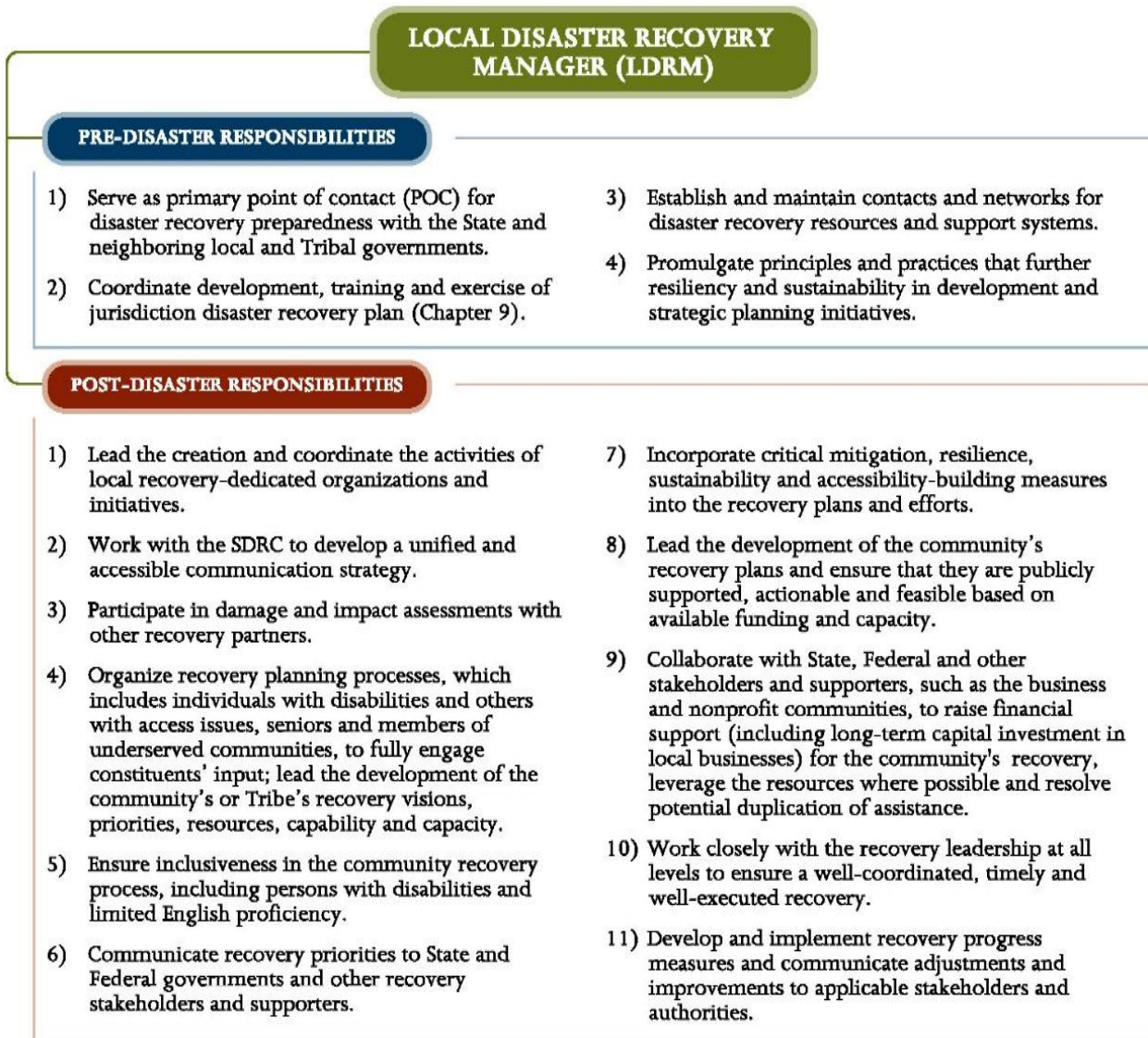
The DRMT for the City of Deerfield Beach is responsible for guiding the City's vision and identifying redevelopment goals. The DRMT is also responsible for managing and coordinating implementation through the development of an incident specific Redevelopment Action Plan and the established long-term redevelopment organizational structure established in this chapter. This section summarizes the pre and post-disaster Management Team and associated recovery support unit responsibilities.

Local Disaster Recovery Manager (LDRM)

The National Disaster Recovery Framework designates the Local Disaster Recovery Manager as the primary position responsible for providing and coordinating recovery activities for local governments. **Figure 3-1** details the assigns roles and responsibilities of the Disaster Recovery Manager as prescribed in the National Disaster Recovery Framework.¹⁷ The Local Disaster Recovery Manager for the City of Deerfield Beach is the City Manager.

¹⁷ Assigned responsibilities of the Local Disaster Recovery Manager as designated in the National Disaster Recovery Framework, p. 26 (2011)

Figure 3-1: Local Disaster Recovery Manager Responsibilities



Source: National Disaster Recovery Framework, p. 26 (2011)

Management Team and Functional Units

The role of the Management Team and Functional Units is to provide subject matter expertise, oversight, and resources from their respective departments to support the City's recovery as detailed in the Action Plan and directed by the Recovery Manager. Due to the large amount of intergovernmental coordination needed, functional groups/units are established to create a flexible framework that cuts across departmental boundaries to effectively carry out the Action Plan. The post-disaster goals and objectives identified

by the Disaster Recovery Manager and supporting Team will be implemented by the Units during long-term recovery. The Units will monitor and report progress to the Management Team and recommend changes, in the course of action, to achieve goal defined by the Team. **Figure 3-2 and Table 3-1** represent the Disaster Recovery Management Team and Functional Unit's organizational structure, with the Lead and Supporting departments and agencies identified by the City. The chairperson of each Unit is responsible for coordinating efforts detailed in the Chapter 5 Action Plan and drawing upon personnel from supporting organizations with expertise.

Figure 3-2: Post-Disaster Redevelopment Team Organizational Structure

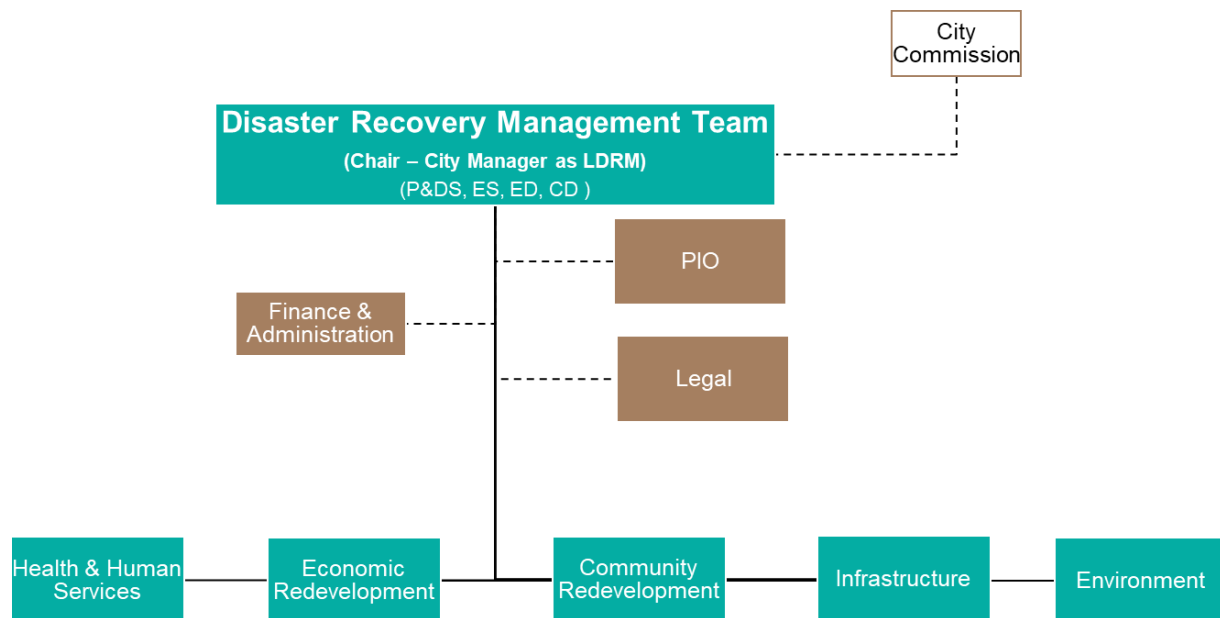


Table 3-1: Lead and Supporting Organizations and Departments

Workgroup / Unit	Lead / Responsible Department	Supporting Organizations / Departments
Disaster Recovery Management Team	Local Disaster Recovery Manager: City Manager	Planning & Development Services Environmental Services Economic Development Community Development
Economic Redevelopment Unit	Economic Development / CRA	Chamber of Commerce City/County Business Recovery Center Business Recovery Centers BC Office of Economic Development Urban League of Broward County
Community Redevelopment Unit	Planning & Zoning Division, Planning & Development Services	Community Development Building Division



		Code Compliance Division Deerfield Beach Housing Authority Disaster Contractors Network
Infrastructure Unit	Environmental Services	Sustainable Management Water Treatment Plant Division Utilities Maintenance Division Infrastructure Maintenance Division Wastewater Division Parks and Recreation
Health & Human Services Unit	Active Aging	Fire Rescue Broward Sheriff's Office DOH- Broward County Active Aging, Transportation Division Broward County Transit Hospital Care FVOAD
Environmental Unit	Sustainable Management	Coastal Management Division Marine Advisory Board

Roles and Responsibilities

Organizations Supporting Housing, Community Redevelopment, Land Use, and Historic Preservation

Planning and Development Services Department (P&DS)

This department promotes safe and orderly growth and development through the implementation of the Comprehensive Plan (COMP Plan) and through the enforcement of relevant land development regulations, policies, and construction codes. The Planning and Development Services Department is responsible for building inspections, land development regulation enforcement, and long-range planning, among others. This department will be the primary driving force for all post-disaster redevelopment efforts utilizing the existing community vision to guide decisions including the PDRP, the COMP Plan, Pioneer Grove Design Standards, Complete Streets Implementation Plan, Land Development Code (LDC), and related visioning documents. The Department consists of the Planning and Zoning, Building, and Code Enforcement Divisions.

Building Division

The Building Division reviews applications for building/construction plans and permits for compliance with applicable Florida building codes, issues permits and conducts inspections to ensure new construction is built according to the building codes. This Division also registers licensed contractors; investigates complaints regarding workmanship and takes complaints to the Broward County Board of Rules & Appeals as required by State Law. The workload associated with building permitting and inspections will increase dramatically in the aftermath of a disaster. While expedited and/or streamlined permitting processes will allow this Division to reprioritize their workload, they



will still likely suffer from an extreme capacity shortfall in personnel. The City contracts with a consultant to manage responsibilities and staff the division. The City should consider reviewing the current contract to determine the ability to extend services in the wake of a disaster to provide additional staff and services and the efforts of reduced or suspended building fees to the building fund.

Code Enforcement Division

Code Enforcement enforces the City's LDC. This Division provides for the handling of complaints concerning abandoned or distressed vehicles, substandard housing, junk, overgrown lots, commercial vehicles on residential property, and enforcing the sign code. The Division also includes contracted personnel for which the City may have opportunity to extend services during the post-disaster environment.

Community Development Department

The Department provides programs for neighborhood revitalization, housing assistance, and community development that build and/or expand infrastructure, public facilities, maintain the existing housing stock, expanding homeownership opportunities, and promote economic development in the city. Community Development is also responsible for intergovernmental affairs, which includes developing and coordinating federal and state legislative programs and fostering relationships with other government agencies. The Department oversees all phases of the grant's administration of federal and state entitlement grants and supports city departments in grant seeking and grant management efforts. The Department's role in intergovernmental affairs and grant coordination will be significant during post-disaster redevelopment in supporting all functional units.

Housing Authority

The mission of the Deerfield Beach Housing Authority (DBHA) is to administer Community Development Block Grants (CDBG), including the State Housing Initiative Partnership and Section 8 Housing Assistance programs with the goal of building sustainable communities for low-income citizens. The program seeks to forge partnerships between the government and community organizations, which will support neighborhood revitalization, and economic development. The DBHA maintains lists of resources on many types of local, State and national housing assistance programs including homebuyer assistance, financial aid, counseling and a variety of community facilities and services. The DBHA may also be responsible to support long-term post-disaster redevelopment activities particularly for the low-income community. Disaster Recovery Assistance may be available in the event of a federally declared disaster to aid with minor repairs, substantial rehabilitation, or reconstruction of eligible housing for very low to moderate-income households whose properties have been damaged by a natural disaster.

Disaster Contractors Network

The Disaster Contractors Network (DCN) connects contractors and vendors offering services in the aftermath of a large-scale disaster with homeowners and business owners seeking repairs. The Network provides access to a virtual organization of construction

related associations, State and federal emergency management organizations and regulatory agencies. The purpose of DCN is to foster communication and resource matching among government, the construction community, and home and business owners before, during, and after natural disasters. The site also offers online courses for contractors. The DCN web site is address: <http://www.dcnonline.org>

South Florida Regional Planning Council (SFRPC)

The South Florida Regional Planning Council is one of ten Statewide planning councils with the mission to identify long-term challenges and opportunities facing their specific region. The SFRPC assists the Region's leaders in development and implementation of creative strategies to effect more prosperous and equitable communities, a healthier and cleaner environment, and a more vibrant and resilient economy. The policy document that guides Regional Planning Council activities is the Strategic Regional Policy Plan (SRPP). SRPP goals and policies were developed by the region's municipal and county government, non-governmental, and civic organizational leadership in a collaborative strategic planning consortium to yield a shared regional vision and growth strategy for the future of their regions. The SRPP establishes priorities for protecting and enhancing conservation areas and natural resources, creation and preservation of recreational areas and open spaces; enhancing public safety; guiding transportation and infrastructure investment and planning future land uses; and building more resilient and sustainable communities through economic development. In addition, the SRPP guides long range planning for metropolitan transportation, land-use and development, evacuation and other community elements. Regional Planning Councils also coordinate the Economic Development Districts (EDD) and develop and maintain a Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy (CEDS) and Committee, as a designated planning office funded by the U.S. Department of Commerce, Economic Development Administration. Responsibilities include provision of technical assistance for application processing, administration of awarded projects, and identification of regional funding opportunities. The CEDS Committee asserts an ongoing planning process that requires participation and input from both the public and private sectors in the South Florida Region. The CEDS is designed to guide economic growth by fostering a more stable and diversified economy and assists in the creation of jobs, striving to improve quality of life building sustainable more resilient communities in the South Florida region.

Organizations Supporting Health and Human Services

City of Deerfield Center for Active Aging

The Center for Active Aging is the largest non-profit social services organization in the City of Deerfield Beach, providing a wide array of programs to enable independence and self-sufficiency for seniors, disabled adults and disadvantaged families. The services include a wide array of services for its residents: transportation, recreational activities, nutrition, counseling, support groups, health and safety programs, health screens, medical equipment loans, social activities, Alzheimer and Adult day care services, and preschool. Services will be in high demand in the aftermath of large-scale disaster.

Particularly the elderly and frail suffer under disaster conditions. The goal will be to provide support to the social services agencies in that aftermath of a catastrophic event, to allow them to both continued service deliverable expand their capabilities to meet the community needs.

- Personal Care: Assist with personal hygiene
- Homemaking: Provide light housekeeping, shopping, cooking, laundry and errands
- Representative Payee: Provides help to clients that are unable to handle their finances
- Respite: Provides the primary caregiver a relief from the stress and demands associated with the daily care of a loved one
- Companion: Provides encouragement, errands, some cleaning, cooking, supervision, companionship
- Chore: Heavy cleaning

These services will be in high demand in the aftermath of large-scale disaster. Particularly the elderly and frail suffer under disaster conditions. The goal will be to provide support to the social services agencies in that aftermath of a catastrophic event, to allow them to continue service delivery and expand their capabilities to meet the community needs.

Department of Health - Broward County

The Florida Department of Health–Broward County is the local organization that represents the State’s Department of Health (DOH). The role of the DOH is to promote and protect the health and safety of all residents and performs three main roles: Health Protection, Health Promotion and Disease Prevention, and Health Treatment. The DOH is the lead agency for directing and coordinating health and medical response during emergencies and disasters and works closely with Red Cross, Salvation Army, United Way, hospitals, medical providers, and first responders (emergency medical services, fire/rescue, emergency management, and law enforcement) to ensure emergency/disaster response plans are coordinated and implemented.

Public health services during emergencies and disasters include:

- Disease control
- Food and water safety
- Radiological and biological response
- Providing public health information
- Assisting in the coordination of mass casualty treatment in partnership with EMS and hospitals.

Hospital Care

The City currently has one hospital: Broward North Hospital with 409 patient beds. The hospital is one of four hospitals within the Broward Health system with the other three locations in Fort. Lauderdale and Coral Springs. In addition, the system maintains four Urgent Care clinics. Staff includes 1,800 physicians, an 8,000 staff system wide and is equipped to transfer patients should they need to be relocated. Transfer processes and



plans are in place with network of hospitals around the County. Hospital services include stroke center, an adult level II trauma center, a neurological institute, a joint replacement center, cardiovascular services, as well as general, vascular, endovascular and neurosurgery. Recent expansion includes a 53-bed, all private room, 36,000 square-foot emergency department with three dedicated trauma bays and six new operating rooms.¹⁸ The Center has arrangements and contracts in place with vendors to provide support for on-site security, medical supplies, generators, food, fuel, and emergency transportation. Disaster preparedness procedures are in place to ensure continuous operations in the aftermath of a disaster.

Florida Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster (FVOAD) - Volunteer Florida -

Volunteer Florida is the State's lead agency for volunteers and donations before, during, and after disasters. In partnership with the Florida Division of Emergency Management, Volunteer Florida Coordinates with FVOAD and local and State government emergency management agencies to meet volunteer and donation needs. The purpose of FVOAD is to bring together voluntary organizations and government agencies active in disaster services to foster more effective response to the people of Deerfield Beach through cooperation, coordination, communication, and collaboration. Florida VOAD Members represent a combination of faith-based, community-based, and other nonprofit, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) the Red Cross, United Way, and Salvation Army who can provide human needs assistance. The Center for Active Ageing plays a vital role in disaster response and recovery services as well as serving to assist other organizations within the City such as churches, National Youth Advocate Program, and other non-profit organizations.

Transit Services

Due to the destruction of homes, businesses, schools, and community service providers, elderly persons and persons with transportation disabilities may be required to travel more frequently and to greater distances to access health care services. Persons who are dislocated at temporary disaster housing locations may also require additional transportation support. It may be necessary to provide a shuttle service between hospitals in the aftermath of a major disaster. In addition to providing daily transit services, Broward County Transit operates bus transportation with fixed routes, express routes, shuttles, and door-to-door services for disabled and elderly residents participating in various day or adult care programs.

The City is fortunate to have a second transit resource for its elderly and physically challenged. The Center for Active Aging provides fixed route and door-to-door transportation for residents 60 years of age and coordinates transportation needs for individuals who are on Medicaid and need transportation for Medicaid eligible services. After a catastrophic event, the medical service providers may no longer be available and non-hospital patients under chronic physician care may have an even greater transportation need. Para-transit buses are wheelchair accessible.

¹⁸ Broward Health North: <https://www.browardhealth.org/locations/broward-health-north>

TriRail, Amtrak, and CSX and Florida's East Coast Railway (FEC) utilize the rail corridor to move significant amounts of goods and people through the region. Broward County Transit operates bus transportation with fixed routes, express routes, shuttles, and door-to-door services for disabled and elderly residents.

The Federal Highway (U.S. 1), Interstate 95, the Florida Turnpike, and light and commercial rail are vital national, State, regional, and county linkages and all travel through the City. These transportation routes link to important facilities such as ports, airports, distribution centers, etc. that bring in needed goods, services, and personnel and provide for the economy, health and safety, and social networks needed for a sustainable community. The City also has an important distribution center, pointed out in Broward County's ELMS, that is important to the region's economy. Also important to long-term redevelopment are local linkages and networks: functioning local roads, safe pedestrian and bicycle paths and facilities, safe and comfortable transit stops and waiting areas.

The Broward County Metropolitan Planning Organization (MPO) is designated as District 2 within the 5 districts in the County. District 2 is composed of 6 cities of which Deerfield Beach is one. As a regional MPO, this organization provides the forum for local elected officials, their staff, citizens, and industry experts to work together to improve transportation in South Florida. In the aftermath of major disaster, this organization will be instrumental in the reconstruction of the transportation infrastructure throughout the region. They will play a major role in prioritizing projects and identifying available funds. While their planning efforts are generally long-range, it is anticipated that in the aftermath of a major disaster, the board may be willing to reevaluate regional project priorities.

Emergency Support Function 15: Volunteers and Donations

The CEMPs for Broward County and the City of Deerfield Beach define the roles of volunteer organizations during the response phase. Under the direction of the ESF #15-Volunteer & Donations, organizations and unsolicited volunteers will be directed to the Volunteer Reception Center (VRC). Broward County EOC Planning and Logistics Sections will coordinate activities of the VRC. Donated goods, materials, services and financial resources will be also overseen and coordinated through the Broward County EOC Logistics Section. This will ensure efficient and effective distribution of these donated items, services, and funds. In addition, proper background checks are conducted, safety briefings are held to reduce injury and liability, and a skills inventory is performed to ensure efficient and effective use of volunteers.

During long-term recovery it is essential to understand the ability of these organizations to support the recovery effort. The Broward County ESF would need to extend long-term training and deployment of unsolicited volunteers. Volunteers may be able to support tasks associated with a broad range of functions such as case management activities, support to homebound survivors, transportation services to the needy, basic repair and relocation. The service provider agencies may be able to use volunteers to augment their



services such as the Center for Active Ageing if these volunteers can be adequately trained, cleared for security purposes, and employed.

Organizations Supporting Reconstruction of Infrastructure and Public Facilities

Environmental Services Department

The Environmental Services Department is comprised of six divisions: Administration/Engineering, Water Plant, Utilities Maintenance, Wastewater Services, Infrastructure Maintenance, and Stormwater Maintenance. This Department provides technical engineering and utility support to other departments of the City, the public, engineers, architects, and contractors. This Department also oversees the operations of the Infrastructure Maintenance Division and thereby restoration and redevelopment for these Functional Units.

Administration/Engineering Division

The Administration/Engineering division manages and develops the capital projects to support the City's neighborhood and infrastructure needs. The division prepares the plans and specifications for all in-house capital improvement projects. Staff compiles data, prepares estimates and drawings, performs field surveys, and conducts construction supervision and inspection of both in-house and private infrastructure improvement projects. Additional routine functions of this division include updating water and sewer "as-builts", easements, and rights-of-way; tracking land management files; assigning street addresses; and coordinating with outside utility and insurance companies to locate underground infrastructures and City flood zones, respectively.

Water Treatment Plant Division

The Water Treatment Plant Division is comprised of a variety of staff members including State of Florida licensed water plant operators, certified laboratory technicians, computer programmers, electricians, mechanics and maintenance staff. During 2018, the water treatment plant treated an estimated 3,424,600,000 gallons of drinkable water and has the maximum capacity to treat 21.2 million gallons per day. The Plant staff also operates and maintains 15 production wells, one booster pump station located at the East Water Treatment plant site. The Division maintains four (4) ground storage tanks with a total capacity of 8 million gallons and two (2) elevated storage tanks with a capacity of 1.3 million gallons. The Plant staff manages and coordinates several programs including lead and copper analysis, free chlorination programs, biological and chemical analysis of raw and finished water.

Utilities Maintenance Division

The Utilities Maintenance division is responsible for the repair and maintenance of the City's water and sewer infrastructure; including 234 plus miles of water main piping, 2,300 plus fire hydrants, 140 miles of gravity sewer line, 3,800 manholes, 63 wastewater pumping stations, 9 Lift Stations, 35 miles of force mains, over 12,000 water and sewer service lines. Lift stations are below grade. Facilities are designed with pumps and piping,

equipment control, alarm, odor control, and a ventilation system, which are located throughout the City, and used to collect and transport wastewater from the customer's location to the City's pumping stations, then is transported to Broward County's pumping stations. In addition, this division installs backflow devices on all single-family residential water services and performs in-house upgrades of the water and sewer mains including service lines.

Wastewater Services

Wastewater Services supports the collection and transmission lines that transport wastewater to Broward County Treatment Plant. Wastewater collection systems discharge into the Broward County wastewater transmission system. Wastewater is then transported to the Broward County treatment facility. This Division supports necessary resources for Broward County to treat and perform final disposal of wastewater. The Wastewater Services Division is remotely monitored by the Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition (SCADA). This system allows the identification of equipment and operational problems, to timely implement, corrective measures and repairs, thereby preventing sewer overflows and back-ups.

Infrastructure Maintenance Division

Infrastructure Maintenance is responsible for street light maintenance, pavement maintenance, sidewalk, curb, and gutter maintenance, guardrail maintenance, traffic calming maintenance, and sign maintenance throughout the City.

Each division, to varying degrees, can offer facility development, restoration, replacement, and repair capabilities to the publicly owned structures, facilities, and parks. These departments also have the capacity to manage roadway maintenance, bridges, drainage systems, traffic control, informational signs, and signals. They have the personnel, technical expertise, and equipment to provide support to the emergency repair and reconstruction of vital public service facilities. Additionally, these departments have access to numerous contractors, vendors, and private sector resources, which may be employed to support the internal recovery effort as well as provide support to other departments within the jurisdiction. During the redevelopment phase it will be essential to pull in external resources to assist in efforts.

Organizations Supporting Economic Redevelopment

Economic Development Department (EDD)

The Economic Development Office maintains strong relationships with state and county economic development organizations – Enterprise Florida and The Greater Fort Lauderdale Alliance to market the City of Deerfield Beach to prospective new companies. The EDD will coordinate with the Public Affairs and Marketing Department to develop outreach marketing strategies and incentive packages designed to attract and retain corporate citizens in the City. They are responsible for planning, coordinating, and executing economic development activities and redevelopment initiatives. Some of those

duties include working with developers and entrepreneurs to facilitate real estate development.

Deerfield Beach Community Redevelopment Agency

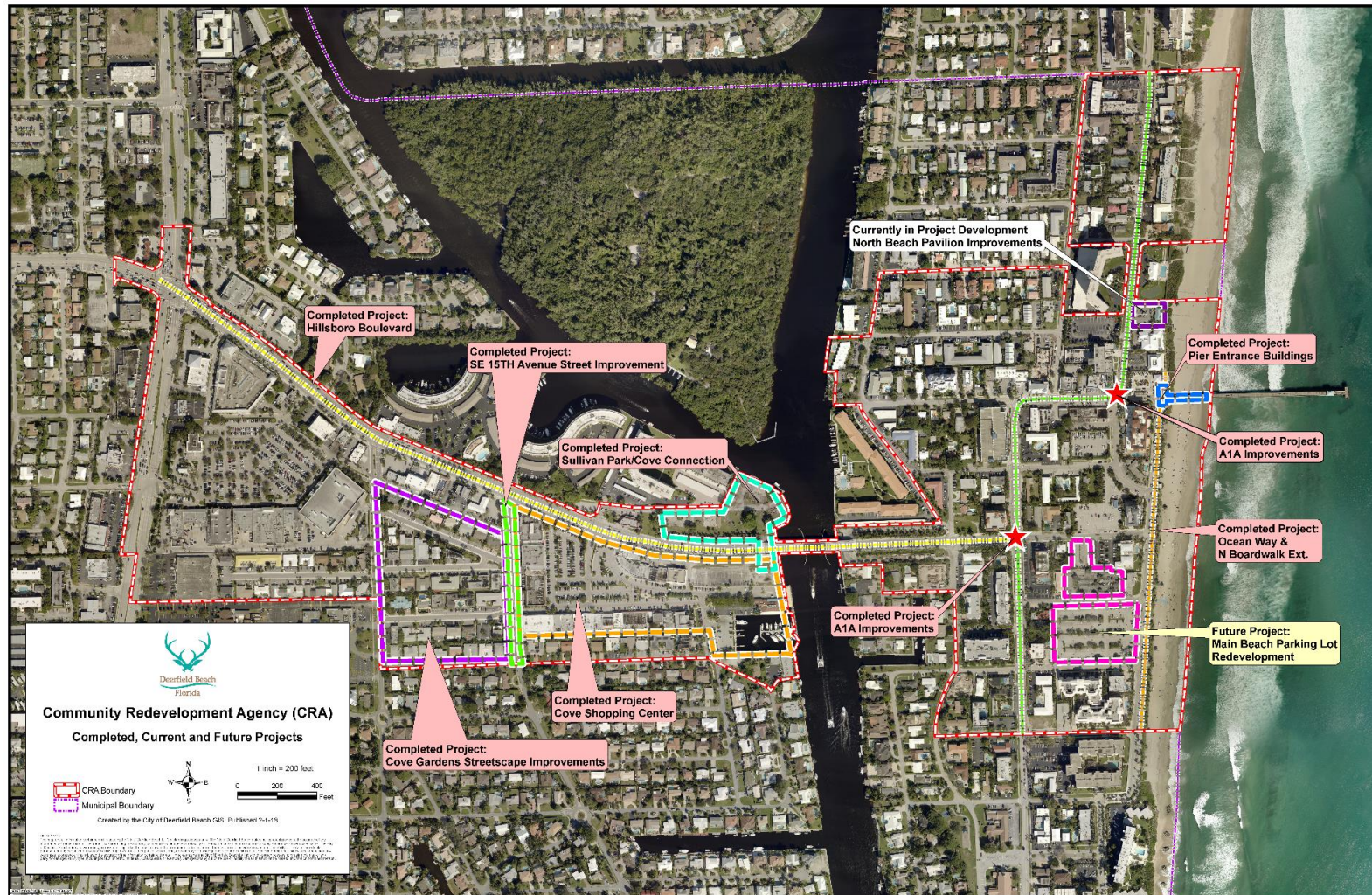
Under Florida law (Chapter 163, Part III), local governments can designate areas as Community Redevelopment Agencies (CRA) when certain conditions exist. Florida Statutes establishes that these are areas that have been considered as blighted based on a shortage of affordable housing, deteriorating, and economically distressed areas due to outdated building density patterns, inadequate transportation, and parking facilities, faulty lot layout or inadequate street layout, or a combination thereof. Since all the monies used in financing CRA activities are locally generated, CRAs are not overseen by the State, but redevelopment plans consistent with the City's COMP Plan. During the post-disaster redevelopment period, CRA-designated areas will provide the City's with a "shovel ready" projects contained in the CRA Plan adopted by the CRA Board. **Figure 3-3** depicts the Deerfield Beach CRA completed, current and future projects.

Chambers of Commerce

The City of Deerfield Beach Chamber of Commerce developed a plan entitled "*Nautical Tourism in Deerfield Beach: A Nautical Destination Plan*" to help guide economic development efforts in the City. Chambers of Commerce can be highly instrumental in post-disaster activities and can assist businesses in building back following a disaster. Chambers can also assist in educating and assisting business owners in developing business continuity plans, staffing Business Recovery Centers and the County ESF 18 (Business & Industry). The following Chambers of Commerce may offer assistance and are located in close proximity:

- Deerfield Beach Chamber of Commerce
- Broward County Chamber of Commerce
- Greater Pompano Beach Chamber of Commerce
- Latin Chamber of Commerce
- Haitian American Chamber of Commerce
- Florida Women's Chamber of Commerce
- Greater South Florida Chamber of Commerce
- British American Chamber of Commerce

Figure 3-3: Deerfield Beach CRA Completed, Current and Future Projects



Source: City of Deerfield Beach CRA, <http://www.deerfield-beach.com/DocumentCenter/View/7567/CRA-Project-Map?bidId=>



Post-Disaster Redevelopment Team - Economic Redevelopment Functional Unit

The Economic Redevelopment Unit will coordinate with the local chambers of commerce, the Broward County Economic Council, and other local and regional public and private departments and agencies including the business sector directly to distribute information via email and other social media platforms, newsletters and websites, to recruit the support of local business owners.

Small Business Development Center (Florida SBDC at FAU)

The Florida SBDC in Fort Lauderdale is the main office of the Florida SBDC at Florida Atlantic University (FAU) region serving aspiring and existing small businesses in Palm Beach and Broward Counties with no-cost consulting, low-cost training, and access to business data and research resources. In addition to its core service offering, the Florida SBDC also offers specialized services to qualifying companies, including capital access, market growth, government contracting, international trade, business continuation, cybersecurity, disaster planning and recovery.

<http://floridasbdc.org/locations/fort-lauderdale/>

Urban League of Broward County (ULBC)

The ULBC is a community-based organization dedicated to empowering communities and changing lives in the areas of education, entrepreneurship, jobs, justice, housing, and health. The ULBC is funded and affiliated with a significant number of governmental and non-governmental organizations that will be able to assist and support economic, community, health and human services redevelopment areas within the City of Deerfield Beach, of which is a member of the organization. The following is an abbreviated list of those that would be immediate and long-term assets to the City:

<https://www.ulbroward.org>

- Broward College
- Broward County
- Broward Healthy Start Coalition
- Broward Regional Health Planning Council
- Centene Corporation
- Children's Services Council of Broward County
- Citi Foundation
- Florida Education Fund
- Florida Hardest Hit
- Florida Office of the Attorney General
- Food Industry Crusaders Against Hunger/Publix Super Markets Charities
- United Way of Broward County
- US Department of Housing and Urban Development

Startup NOW Broward County

This program is a leading accelerator program, in partnership with CareerSource Broward and funded by an i6 Challenge Grant from the US Department of Commerce. This is a



College driven community partnership providing early stage companies with the enabling tools, training, and infrastructure to create financially stable enterprises and teaches students and others to develop innovative idea and start a successful small business. This program provides mentoring and advising in all aspects of business development and growth including business and strategic planning, legal counsel, accounting/tax, human resources, government contracting, strategic partnerships, marketing and PR, financing, grant preparation, insurance and risk management.

Economic Development District

The South Florida Regional Planning Council serves as the Economic Development District for the South Florida Region. They provide economic modeling services developed by Regional Economic Models, Inc (REMI) which can be used to predict the economic and demographic effects of policy initiatives. Any type of policy that influences economic activity can be evaluated including economic development, transportation, energy, environmental, and taxation. A major feature of REMI is that it is a dynamic model, which forecasts how changes in the economy and adjustments to those changes will occur on a year-by-year basis. The model is sensitive to a wide range of policy and project alternatives and to interactions between the regional and national economies.

Broward County Convention & Visitors Bureau

This Bureau promotes the tourism industry by providing visitors a wealth of knowledge related to the region, activities, and facilities of interest. In the aftermath of a large-scale disaster, this organization will be concerned about the larger image of the south Florida region. The City's Public Affairs and Marketing department will work to provide assistance to further enhance this partnership. Close information coordination is necessary to encourage visitors to come back to the area as soon as conditions permit. The convention and visitor's bureau will be a vital participant in promoting the area and the community's economic viability. <http://www.sunny.org>

Workforce South Florida

After a disaster, many jobs may be lost, workers may relocate to other areas, and community dynamics may shift. The disaster will provide new employment to assist in redevelopment and promote long-term recovery and opportunities for retention of the workforce. Greater Ft. Lauderdale Alliance jointly with CareerSource Broward (CSB) development workforce support in the aftermath of a catastrophic event. The Greater Ft. Lauderdale Alliance provides a variety of services including workforce training programs facilitated quick response training, incumbent worker training, employed worker training utilizes on-the-job training, internships, networking with businesses and recruiting services. CSB works with the Alliance to link businesses with well-trained, highly qualified employees. CSB simplifies the recruitment processes by locating qualified candidates; conducting various skills assessments based on job criteria; scheduling appointments; and providing facility space to conduct interviews. CSB can also assist with career fairs by conducting and promoting off-site, multi-company recruiting events; or smaller, targeted in-house recruiting events at their facilities. CSB utilizes Employ Florida Marketplace, Florida's state-administered database that allows for prescreening and

applicant interviewing; and provide employers with valuable labor market information. These organizations provide regional support for workforce planning, programs, and immediate support to the labor market. The goal is to connect employers to a qualified workforce and provide workers with resources and training to assist in expediting community return to normalcy as quickly as possible.
<https://www.gflalliance.org/information-center/workforce-development>

Organizations Supporting Environment

Sustainable Management Department

The Department of Sustainable Management Department provides garbage and recycling services to both residents and businesses within the City of Deerfield Beach. In the event of a disaster, the City provides pickup services. FEMA requires residential gated and private communities to enter into disaster debris removal agreements with the City in order to be able to clean private roads of hurricane debris. The Recycling Drop-Off Center accepts recyclables and disposes of special wastes and maintains a fee schedule for services. The recyclables accepted are listed in the City's DFB Recycling v2.0 program online.

Coastal and Waterways Division

The Coastal and Waterways Division focuses on the protection, conservation, and enhancing the City's coastal, marine, and environmental resources. The City of Deerfield Beach has been diligent in addressing the growing concerns of global climate change and sea level rise. The City has confronted these concerns through practical and local solutions focused in the areas of: energy efficiency, coastal resiliency, environmental conservation and protection, education and outreach as well as policy development. This Division is responsible for developing and updating various plans, policies, and procedures, such as the Coastal Management Element of the Comprehensive Plan and Beach Management Plan to ensure the City is more resilient and able to mitigate catastrophic impacts of disasters.

Organizations Supporting Public Outreach and Education

The City of Deerfield Beach Public Affairs and Marketing Department, Broward County Fire Rescue and Broward County Sheriff's Office coordinate ongoing public outreach and education messages and activities. These positions may consider incorporating the public outreach and education messages within their non-disaster duties and will remain active as the recovery phase transitions into long-term redevelopment.

Emergency Operations Center Public Information Officer

Within the immediate post-disaster environment, public information rests with the Public Information Officer at the EOC as detailed in the City of Deerfield Beach's CEMP. The EOC will deactivate as soon as conditions permit, and the responsibilities of the Public Information Officer will shift to the ROC (if activated) under the supervision of the Post-



Disaster Redevelopment Team. It is imperative for those responsible for public information on the city and county levels to communicate, coordinate, and share information with each other to extend a unified message to the public.

During long-term recovery, the Public Affairs and Marketing Department and the City PIO will continue to coordinate recovery outreach activities to ensure ongoing public communication and input. However, as the long-term recovery phase dominates community activities, the Public Information Officers will predominantly coordinate community engagement activities, which deal with community reconstruction activities. The PIO will assist with the following functions:

- Coordinate communicate visioning and engagement through town meetings, and charrettes
- Coordinate and consolidate public outreach messages from the other units, disciplines, jurisdictions, agencies to ensure clear, concise, and consistent messages are distributed.
- Coordinate advertising, news releases, brochures, public meetings, and other educational opportunities

Mass Retailers

The Public Affairs and Marketing Department will coordinate information with the Economic Redevelopment Unit and mass retailers to announce openings and ensure the community is aware of goods and services. Mass retailers may also be willing to distribute flyers at local chain stores.

Schools

The Public Information Officer may coordinate with the public school superintendents and local private schools to send flyers home with students that provide information on recovery efforts and meeting notices. National and worldwide media attention immediately after a major disaster impacts a local community with ongoing attention, and broad coverage within the area and to the outside world. However, within weeks, the media attention will drastically wane so efforts should focus on ongoing communication.

Nonprofit, faith-based, and volunteer organizations

The Health and Human Services Unit will also assist in coordinating with nonprofit, faith based, and volunteer organizations to recruit members to assist in spreading the word and fostering City buy-in within the community.

Jurisdictional Coordination

The PDRP is intended to provide a framework for coordinated long-term recovery and redevelopment for the City of Deerfield Beach, and focuses on an organizational structure and process that ensures inter-departmental coordination. The PDRP acts as a guide to decision-making for the City, including activation of ROC, BRC(s), and guides City



recovery as does the Broward County ELMS guides countywide and City mitigation planning efforts.

Nongovernmental Organizations

Most communication with faith-based and volunteer organizations during recovery operations will occur through the FVOAD, and the Broward County and City CEMP. These organizations will be activated in the immediate recovery phase and will remain active as long as there are unmet community needs. They will assign personnel to a multitude of activities within the ROC including case management, unmet needs, volunteer, and donations management. The individuals will ensure that human service recovery efforts are coordinated with the overall community redevelopment effort. Proper tracking of all volunteer hours is important to document response and maximize possible in-kind matching requirements to ensure reimbursement.

State Organizational Framework for Long-Term Disaster Recovery

The Local Disaster Recovery Manager for the City has the primary responsibility to coordinate recovery activities with State and federal agencies that may be able to provide support to the City. The Joint Field Office (JFO) is designated as the primary point of coordination for State and federal Disaster Assistance programs as detailed in the State of Florida's Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (2017). The Florida Division of Emergency Management (FDEM) will liaise with the City and County on local issues and provide technical assistance in the coordination requirements with the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA).

State Coordinating Officer: The Governor or Governor's Authorized Representative will appoint a State Coordinating Officer (SCO) who will be assigned to the Federal Joint Field Office and be responsible for coordinating State emergency response activities on a daily basis. The SCO will report to the Governor's Authorized Representative.

SERT Recovery Liaisons: The State Emergency Response Team (SERT) will deploy a Recovery Liaison to all impacted County EOC who will likely relocate to the ROC once it is activated. The SERT Recovery Liaison will act as principal coordinating representative for providing a broad range of technical assistance and available resources needed to support recovery operations. A number of other liaisons may also be requested from State agencies to provide technical assistance and resources. The immediate recovery activities will focus on damage assessment, the applicants briefing, emergency debris clearance and debris removal, and disaster housing activities. As recovery moves into the long-term recovery phase, a full range of State agencies may support local recovery operations in the permanent restoration of infrastructure, facilities, and the environment such as the Florida Department of Transportation (FDOT), the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP), and the South Florida Water Management District (SFWMD). These agencies will eventually revert to coordinating with local counterparts that have established relationships through daily operations.

Federal Organizational Framework for Disaster Recovery

Federal agencies do not supersede or intervene with the local decision-making process. The locally elected leadership remains in full command and control of all recovery activities within their jurisdiction. Numerous agencies on the Federal level of government provide support to State and local governments once a federal disaster declaration is issued. State and federal agencies and organizations coordinate recovery activities through the JFO. Numerous federal assistance programs are activated when local resources have been exhausted and become invaluable in the recovery process. For a complete listing of federal programs see the National Disaster Recovery Framework. <https://www.fema.gov/national-disaster-recovery-framework>

Principal Federal Official (PFO)

The Secretary of Homeland Security may elect to designate a single individual to serve as his or her primary representative to ensure consistency of federal support as well as the overall effectiveness of Federal incident management. When appointed, such an individual serves in the field as the Principal federal Official for the incident. The Secretary will only appoint a Principal Federal Official for catastrophic or unusually complex incidents that require extraordinary coordination. When appointed, the PFO interfaces with federal, State, tribal, and local jurisdictional officials regarding the overall federal incident management strategy and acts as the primary Federal spokesperson for coordinated media and public communications. The Principal Federal Official, when assigned, does not direct the incident command structure nor has directive authority over the Federal Coordinating Officer, Senior Federal Law Enforcement Official, or other federal and State officials.

Federal Coordinating Officer

The FEMA Director will appoint a Federal Coordinating Officer (FCO), who is responsible for coordinating all supplemental Federal Disaster Assistance available during the President's declaration. Their primary mission is to coordinate the timely delivery of federal assistance to State and local governments, individual survivors and the private sector. The responsibilities of the FCO also include coordination of public information, congressional liaison, community liaison, outreach activities, and establishment of a federal JFO.

Federal Disaster Recovery Coordinator (FDRC)

This individual works as a deputy to the FDCO for all matters concerning disaster recovery. The FDRC is responsible for facilitating disaster recovery coordination and collaboration between the federal, Tribal, State and local governments, the private sector and voluntary, faith-based and community organizations. The FDRC collaborates with and supports the Local Disaster Recovery manager and the State Disaster Recovery Coordinator to facilitate disaster recovery in the impacted area (National Disaster Recovery Framework).

Federal Recovery Support Functions: The National Disaster Recovery Framework (2016) established six federal Recovery Support Functions as follows: Community

Planning and Capacity Building, Economic, Health and Social Services, Housing, Infrastructure Systems and natural (Environment) and Cultural Resources. The relationship among the functions and joint field office is depicted in **Figure 3-4**. This framework states that during post-disaster operations, these functions report to the FDRC and lead their respective RSF members to facilitate the identification, coordination, and delivery of federal assistance needed to supplement State and local recovery resources. Recovery Support Function staff are assigned to the JFO.

International Economic Development Council (IEDC): The Economic Recovery Volunteer Program: Taps into an international network of economic development professionals and deploys volunteers for short and long-term recovery assignments. The volunteers are experienced economic development professionals, many of whom have hands-on experience with post-disaster economic recovery. An economic development organization or governmental entity in a disaster-impacted community identifies an economic recovery projects. IEDC identifies volunteers matching skills and volunteers to work in the community for one week to provide expertise and additional capacity. IEDC can assist in the following areas:

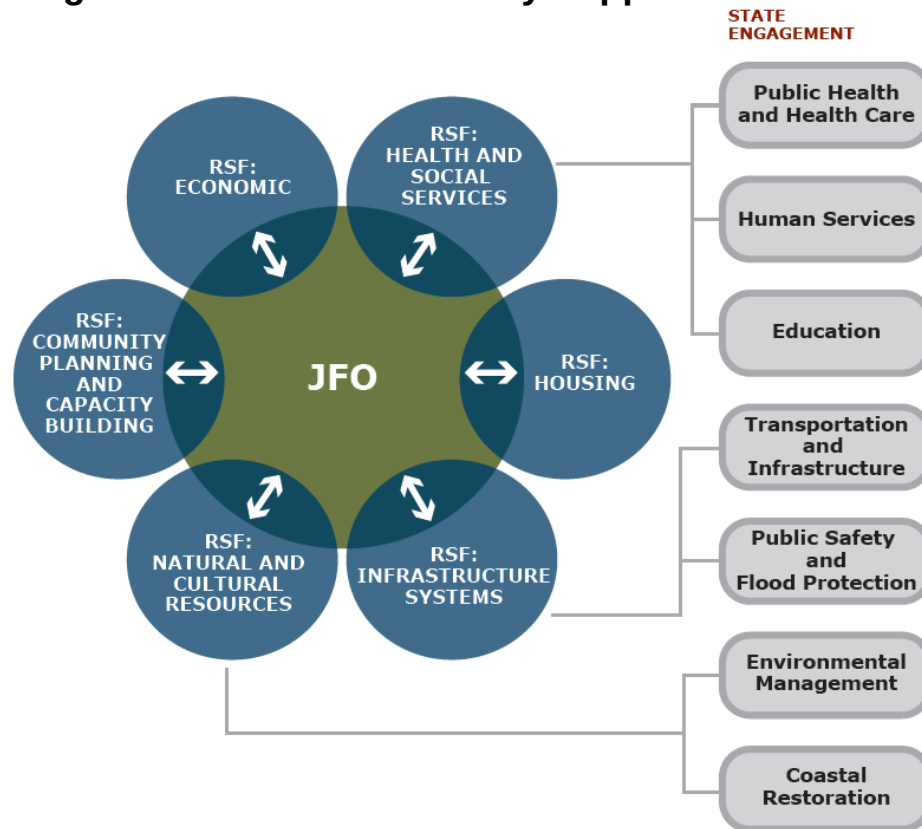
- Identifying economic recovery priorities
- Business assessments
- Advice and direction for business retention programs
- Economic diversification strategies
- Assisting businesses with continuity planning
- Communication and marketing strategies
- Analyzing barriers to and opportunities for downtown revitalization
- Stakeholder engagement for economic recovery

Technical Assistance Panels

IEDC's Technical Assistance Panels provide in-depth guidance to organizations and communities on projects that impact long-term recovery.

<https://restoreyoureconomy.org/index.php>

Figure 3-4: Federal Recovery Support Functions



Source: National Disaster Recovery Framework, p. 40 (201)

CHAPTER 4 – CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

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Delegation of Authority

The Disaster Recovery Management Team is given the authority to provide policy guidance on all recovery activities and manage the overall recovery operations within the ROC and for field activities supporting recovery efforts including the Disaster Recovery Centers (DRCs), BRC, infrastructure and facility reconstruction and redevelopment efforts, and general community redevelopment activities. The scope of the Disaster Recovery Management Team is to direct all activities within the PDRP and further detailed in the Action Plan.

The director, or designee, of each designated department is assigned the responsibility to perform the roles and responsibilities as detailed in the PDRP for both the Management Team and assignments within the Recovery Operations Center (should this center be created). The director may delegate authority to a designated representative to serve as the Unit lead. Delegations of authority for each critical position if an appointment is not possible due to death or absence of the director would be defined in the department's standard operating procedures and CEMP.

Staff has sufficient authority to operate within the operational protocols as detailed within their standard operating procedures, the Code, as well as City policies. Operational decisions and actions include the ability to direct personnel, equipment, and supplies to support objectives and actions detailed within the PDRP. If authority is needed to direct resources beyond internal resource capabilities, in excess of authorized financial spending limits or beyond standard operating protocols, then staff must direct decision-making authority to the City Commission or Disaster Recover Manager, as appropriate. The DRMT will authorize policy level decisions and resources beyond normal internal capabilities. The DRMT will also determine when to elevate decisions to the City Commission when the decision-making authority exceeds their limits and requires a higher level of authority. Staff will implement the policy level decisions of the Management Team and ensure operational coordination.

Activation

Following a disaster, the City's Unified Command within the EOC will decide whether activation of the PDRP and recovery support facilities are necessary. This leadership team recommends activation as appropriate to the Administration and City Commission leadership. Upon approval, authority will transfer to the Local Disaster Recovery Manager once operations enter the recovery phase. The Disaster Recovery Manager will convene the Management Team to determine level of activation of the Plan and individual Plan components to support recovery operations. The Plan is designed to be scalable to meet recovery needs. Only those components of the plan required to support operations should



be activated including the PDRP organization structure, ROC, Community Redevelopment Center, and Business Recovery Centers (if created).

Activation Triggers

Activation will be based upon the severity and magnitude of the disaster. The level of destruction of vital infrastructure, the need for ongoing interdisciplinary coordination, and the ability to maintain situational awareness in the restoration and redevelopment process will trigger the activation of the PDRP.

Transition Timing

Activation of the PDRP and ROC is a critical juncture in the disaster redevelopment effort. Actions will dramatically shift to focus on long-term recovery efforts that engage the full recovery management team, departmental functional units, and long-term recovery supporting organizations within the City and surrounding community. The first response community (fire rescue, law enforcement, and emergency management) will refocus their efforts to ensure public safety within the City. Activation of the ROC allows the EOC to maintain operational readiness for future disasters. Failure to make this transition from the response phase to the PDRP framework, systems, and processes can create unnecessary delays, miscommunication, community anxiety, and loss of eligibility for fund reimbursement.

In order to support long-term community recovery, the City may choose to activate a Disaster ROC, Business Incubator Centers, and a Community Redevelopment Center. These facilities are described below.

Recovery Operations Center

When the disaster is of sufficient scope and magnitude to require the activation of the PDRP, the jurisdictional leadership may choose to activate the ROC for the long-term coordination of City/community recovery activities.

Location

The ROC will be activated at a site determined available and as appropriate by the LDRM in coordination with Recovery Management Team. Based up the level of damage, the geographic location of the most severely impacted areas, available infrastructure, and access, the Local Disaster Recovery Manager will identify an appropriate facility, which meets City needs. The LDRM may activate an individual ROC or they may choose to collocate at a single location.

Staffing

The Recovery Management Team will activate the staff necessary to support long-term recovery operations at the ROC. The total number of personnel may be increased or decreased based upon need. A catastrophic level disaster will require the coordination of all local, State, and Federal stakeholders, while a lesser disaster, may require only specific recovery components to address community recovery needs. In addition to the local departmental staff, the ROC may also host numerous external staff from Broward

County, State and federal agencies that are providing support to the City. While most County, State and federal personnel will operate from the JFO, liaisons may be available to support the City's ROC. Staffing schedules will be set by the Recovery Management Team and Functional Units and will be based upon the need for ongoing coordination. Staff may be activated on a 24-hour basis or may convene on a daily, weekly, or monthly basis depending on need.

Virtual Technology

The use of alternate communications to employ virtual interdepartmental, inter jurisdictional, and intergovernmental coordination will be maximized when possible. This virtual coordination may replace in-person meetings as capabilities permit.

Business Recovery Center

Business Recovery Centers may be established by the City to support the economic survival of small businesses in the impacted area. The centers are established to provide tools, training, and infrastructure to small companies. The Economic Redevelopment Unit may explore numerous strategies as detailed in the Action Plan to assist businesses.

The purpose of BRCs is to provide technical assistance, resources, and information to members of the economic community. Local employers from the impacted areas may be able to communicate with former employees and coordinate re-employment by working through the BRC in host communities. The Business Recovery Centers may serve as the central point of coordination with the small business community and offer the following:

- Facilitate community awareness of Small Business Administration loans, bridge loans, and other financial assistance programs
- Provide office space as available for other business assistance organizations to meet with clients, receive applications and distribute information regarding available assistance programs
- Support relocation efforts such as providing information on available commercial real estate for businesses needing temporary or long-term facilities
- Coordinate with the hospitality industry to promote regional tourism
- Provide technical assistance and counseling Identify alternate employers
- Identify, train, and refer workforce Greater Ft. Lauderdale Alliance/CareerSource Broward
- Provide access to basic office and communications equipment
- Provide message board for networking with other businesses and offering/finding services
- Referrals and/or space to organizations and companies within the community that assists small businesses
- Employee assistance programs such as daycare services and financial assistance Information on recovery job opportunities
- Locations of operational wireless internet hotspots
- Other expert advice on financial and business recovery issues



The State of Florida, in partnership with the City and County local governments and Business and Industry Emergency Support Function (ESF) # 18 from Broward County EOC may partner to establish BRCs in disaster impacted and host areas. Whether a BRC would be set up would be dependent upon the magnitude of the disaster. Some of the support organizations may include:

- Enterprise Florida
- Florida Retail Federation
- Greater Fort Lauderdale Alliance/CareerSource Broward
- Agency for Workforce Innovation / Regional Workforce Boards
- Department of Business and Professional Regulation
- Local Business Leadership and Associations
- Local Chambers of Commerce
- South Florida Regional Planning Council
- Economic Development Council/District
- Community Redevelopment Agencies
- Visit Florida

Community Redevelopment Center and Community Engagement

Transition Disaster Recovery Centers to Community Redevelopment Centers

The State of Florida in partnership with FEMA will establish DRCs in the immediate aftermath of a disaster. The activation and implementation of these centers is detailed in the CEMP. These centers will likely be demobilized within the immediate recovery phase. If local jurisdictions require ongoing public outreach and engagement locations, then a local transition is necessary. The City and County may coordinate the activation of Community Redevelopment Centers either individually or jointly to provide information, technical assistance, public engagement activities, and other services to their impacted residents. Community Redevelopment Centers will be locally activated, managed, and staffed. These centers would maintain a central location for communications and public outreach personnel to work with the public and keep them abreast of updates and decisions affecting recovery. It would also ensure that there is an established place where people can continue receiving assistance from skilled specialists throughout redevelopment.

Activation

The Local Disaster Recovery Manager in coordination with the Health and Human Services Unit will activate the locally managed Community Redevelopment Center(s) once the DRC(s) are deactivated by FEMA and the State. These may be located near the impacted area and may be located at the former site of the Disaster Recovery Centers. The Community Redevelopment Center(s) will be determined by the City's Disaster



Recovery Management Team once coordination with the Recovery Team reviews damage assessments.

Alternate sites may be chosen if they do not meet post-disaster community needs. To the extent possible, proposed sites will be located at well-known, easily recognized facilities that are in close proximity to the affected area. If necessary, the ROC may also identify privately owned or nonprofit facilities such as churches, community centers or other sites, which can provide sufficient space, access, sanitation facilities, and parking. ADA compliance should be a determining factor as to provide required access for persons with disabilities.

Once sites and locations have been confirmed, the City must determine which services they can provide at the center, the hours of operation and duration the center will remain operational. **Table 4-1** provides an overview of suggested services the City should strive to provide similar redevelopment services at the center if resources permit.

Table 4-1 Suggested Redevelopment Center Services

Redevelopment Center Services
Information Distribution
Electronics charging capabilities
Referral to disaster assistance
Case Management Application
SBA and Grant Applications
Permit Applications
Field Permit Issuance
Family Reunification Support **
Documentation Replacement Support
Workforce Referral
Volunteer Registration and Referral
Community Complaint Assistance
Phones/Computer Access
Transit Referral Services
Pet/large animal support

** Considered separate from the Business Recovery Center/Business Assistance Centers. May be supported through Recovery Centers through the EOC or Department of Health

Redevelopment Status Reports

The Post-Disaster Redevelopment Team will conduct a conference call on a weekly basis at a minimum with key recovery organizations to collect information and status updates on ongoing recovery and redevelopment projects. The PDRP Team will designate the appropriate liaison to coordinate these conference calls and collect information. This designee will collect information from various sources, disseminated to the PDRP Team. Information will also be collected through status reports provided by each of the



workgroups lead coordination agencies and consolidated into a weekly city-wide recovery status report. These status reports should include indicators of progress including, but not limited to, businesses reopened, houses rebuilt, population estimates, population distribution, infrastructure restoration and levels of services (as restored), as well as a report of recovery impediments and unmet needs. The Redevelopment Status Reports will be provided to the DRMT and City Commission as requested. The reports may also be disseminated to the public as detailed in Chapter 6. A sample report template is located in the **Appendix**.

Deactivation and Demobilization of Recovery Support Facilities

The City's DRMT will recommend deactivation of the ROC, and any designated recovery support facilities to the City Commission based on their ongoing evaluation of redevelopment progress. The Management Team must consider whether the actions included in this PDRP have been accomplished satisfactorily or if redevelopment has reached an acceptable milestone and can be continued without the oversight of the DRMT.



CHAPTER 5 –ACTION & IMPLEMENTATION PLAN



CHAPTER 5 – ACTION & IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

Institutional Capacity Summary

Institutional capacity examines the ability of each jurisdiction to implement the goals and actions in the PDRP through existing programs, agencies, organizations, and available resources. The assessment is intended to determine the robust programs that strongly support post-disaster redevelopment and to identify weakness, resource shortfall, or programmatic gaps. The complete analysis is provided in the Appendix with highlights summarized below. The resource, programmatic, and policy/code needs that were identified for each action item is also listed within the Action and Implementation Plan.

Existing Capacity to Support Activities of the Post-Disaster Redevelopment Team and Functional Units

Community Redevelopment

In the event of a catastrophic disaster, opportunities arise to enforce homes to be rebuilt to current building code and implement long-term mitigation practices to decrease losses from future disaster impacts. This assessment evaluated the ability of building and code ordinance requirements specifically for the transition from temporary allowances/waivers to permanent requirements. While each municipal jurisdiction maintains independent authority of all code enforcement and building code service issues. It will be beneficial to establish a liaison or formal communication structure to enable enhanced coordination with community redevelopment processes and organizational structures.

The City Deerfield Beach Departments and affiliated organizations and agencies support these efforts and include the Planning and Development Services, Community Development, Building, CRA, the Disaster Contractors Network, Historic Preservation, the SFRPC, and several others. The specific roles and responsibilities of these agencies have been detailed in Chapter 3: Organizational Framework, **Table 3-1** Lead and Supporting Organizations and Departments.

Community Vision: In the post-disaster environment, community vision will bring important expertise and personnel to promote citizen involvement in the post-disaster redevelopment process. Research has indicated that a major avenue of communicating with people is through churches and other religious organizations, even more so than TV, radio, and newspapers. One of the challenges facing the many issues in the area of Health and Human Services is establishing linkages with populations who may be overlooked and not receive equitable care or warnings about health or environmental dangers. Establishing relationships with leaders of religious organizations and churches will help maximize the ability for health and human service providers to provide assistance where it is needed and communicate effectively.

In response to aging infrastructure, housing stock, and commercial areas, the City is investing in redevelopment. The City's officially designated CRA is approximately 468 acres of the City's 10,400 acres. The CRA was created in 1999 and tasked with utilizing tax increment revenue to creatively partner with the private sector to increase investment in the CRA district as well as upgrade the area's public infrastructure. A number of plans and visioning documents were developed for the area and included the Master Real Estate Plan and Urban Land Institute Technical Assistance Panel Report, among others. The areas researched in the planning documents include the Kirk Cottrell Pavilion and A1A enhancements on the Barrier Island, Sullivan Park, and the Cove Shopping Center. Pioneer Grove is a designated Local Activity Center consisting of approximately 119 acres and runs from the northern city limits, at Hillsboro River/Canal, southward to one half block south of SE 5th Street. The purpose of this designation is to culturally and economically revive the old heart of downtown where the City's pioneer roots originated. Pioneer Grove will be a mixed use, walkable downtown with residential, retail and office space as well as destination restaurants. Incentives for development and redevelopment are located within the Design Standards and implemented through the Enhancement Program. The City has many documents that outline the different areas and the City's visions and implementation plans for these areas.

Table 5-1: Visioning, Planning and Implementation Documents

Document
CRA Master Real Estate Plan
Complete Streets Implementation Final Plan
Complete Streets Guidelines
Pioneer Grove Local Activity Center
Pioneer Grove Design Standards
Special Architectural Districts Map
Sullivan Park Expansion
Cove Gardens Streetscape
Cove Shopping Center Parking Lot
Deerfield Beach International Pier Entrance Facility
Hillsboro Streetscape
North Boardwalk Extension
Ocean Way Streetscape
S-curve Streetscape
Cove Gardens Neighborhood
Kirk Cottrell Pavilion
SR A1A Design Improvements
Sullivan Park Redevelopment
Corridor Development
Dixie Business Redevelopment
Gateway Improvements
Hillsboro Boulevard
Hillsboro Technology Center



The 2019 City Adopted Budget discusses several thoughts on future improvements in the wake of a disaster or in reconstruction/redevelopment phases. The discussion for building construction or augmentation involves a formulation of the proper mix of single-family, townhomes, and multi-tenant residential dwellings. The discussion also mentions the protection and improvement of single-family neighborhoods east of I-95 to the beach. These land uses may experience mandated changes by either the county or State level due to the geographical constraints of Broward County due to the City having some of the highest elevations and may not suffer the impacts of sea-level rise like other parts of Broward County.

The City has identified through the 2019 Budget discussions and the Comprehensive Plan policies that preservation of single-family neighborhoods is a priority. Providing responsible guidance for redevelopment for diverse housing options in addition to single-family homes will ensure a steady and healthy housing environment with a variation of property types.

Community Redevelopment Agencies: During the post-disaster redevelopment period, the CRA and historic district-designated areas provide the City with “ready-made” opportunities to move forward with the Community Redevelopment Plan, which applicable Boards have already adopted. In the post-disaster environment, CRAs may be targeted geographic areas of opportunity. The Deerfield Beach CRA works collaboratively with the City Community Development and Planning and Development Services Departments to engage in redevelopment activities. These departments and the CRA monitor areas of opportunity to ensure efficient assessment and coordinated redevelopment efforts.

Historic Preservation: While the City of Deerfield Beach Historic Preservation ordinances are under development to provide for immediate measures to be taken in the event of a disaster, it is recommended that the program take measures to complete their policy for expanded response after a disaster and address long-term recovery issues as they relate to the securing and accurate preservation/restoration of damaged historic resources. Consider the need to integrate historical and environmental review of temporary post-disaster sites, adequate training of staff and personnel to review post-disaster construction applications and inspection of historic structures. Consider development of an expedited historic preservation review process. Identify pre- and post-disaster funding opportunities to implement mitigation measures to prevent further damage to historic resources.

City Local Housing Assistance Plan: The Homebuyer Purchase Assistance Program and the Local Housing Assistance Plan are administered by the City’s Community Development Department, funded by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) through its Community Development Block Grant (CDBG), HOME, and SHIP programs. The mission of the City’s housing program is to build sustainable communities inclusive of low-income residents through partnerships with the local community. This mission is achieved by neighborhood revitalization, economic development, and the provision of improved community facilities and services. Disaster

Recovery Assistance may be available when a federally declared disaster is declared, which provides assistance for minor repairs and substantial rehabilitation or construction of eligible housing. To be eligible, the house must be owner-occupied at the time of the disaster with needed repairs not covered by insurance.

Economic Redevelopment

Numerous organizations within the City and Broward County support economic redevelopment activities on a daily basis. They develop marketing strategies and incentive packages designed to attract and retain corporate citizens, and are responsible for planning, coordinating, and executing economic development activities and redevelopment initiatives. These organizations include City of Deerfield Beach Economic Development Department, Broward County Economic Development Council (EDC), the City and County Chambers of Commerce, Broward County Convention & Visitors Bureau, Visit Florida, and Workforce South Florida which includes the Greater Fort Lauderdale Alliance and CareerSource Broward, and the South Florida Regional Planning Council.

Economic Development Department & Small Business Development: The City of Deerfield Beach Economic Development Department assists businesses with local and regional needs and provides resources to assist with the initiation or continued growth of local businesses. The following organization provides resources and includes free job postings and referrals; employee recruitment; interviewing and provision of professional-level candidates. The City Department has a strong business outreach program designed to identify the needs of local employers and connect them with resources and solutions to remove barriers to growth and help companies thrive.

Quarterly roundtables are designed to connect with businesses in the City and provide and collect valuable information on economic development initiatives, the future of industries in Deerfield Beach and to facilitate networking opportunities among local businesses promoting coordination and collaboration.

The City has several development initiatives ongoing such as the Dixie Business Residential area using a mixed-use vision. There are several project efforts underway to market the corridor for development and attract investors to the City's central spine. In addition, the U.S. Department of the Treasury and the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) have designated Deerfield Beach's census tract 103.04 as a "Qualified Opportunity Zone" - a target for a new federal tax incentive that aims to attract new capital investment and job opportunities. **Figure 5-1** depicts the designated census tract that sits between SW 10th Street and SW 15th Street, adjacent to I-95 and South Dixie Highway and includes approximately 3,944 residents.

Figure 5-1: Qualified Opportunity Zone



There are several organizations listed on the City's department webpage that identify agencies that can provide funding, technical assistance, and brownfield development opportunities for businesses to develop their economic development strategy.

Broward County's Office of Economic and Small Business Development is the economic arm of the County. Programs include business attraction, expansion and retention; entrepreneurial training and development; capital access and special zones; strengthening support for small business participation in County procurement; and provide technical assistance and resources to support small businesses. Integrated strategic activities within these areas are designed to attract and retain targeted industry businesses, stimulate high skill/high wage job creation, attract capital investment, and increase the capacity of small businesses to grow and exploit new market opportunities through economic and small business development relative to the county's procurement program.

Augment Staffing Capacity

City departments should consider conducting an analysis of administrative capabilities. Any foreseen staffing issues should be discussed with City Administration for possible consolidation of services temporarily or the need for assistance agreements. The City could create a plan or policy that includes mutual aid agreements, private firm contracting,

fast-tracking of new hires and training programs, and other solutions to prevent staff shortages. Agencies charged with key recovery actions may need to recruit senior staff with specific expertise needed for recovery but can also consider hiring temporary or consultant personnel that can be used across agencies as staffing needs change during the different periods of recovery.

Mutual Aid Agreements

Mutual-aid agreements and memorandums of understanding between first responder agencies provide equipment, resources, and personnel for assistance in the immediate response and short-term recovery phases of the disaster, such as rescue operations, debris removal, and building inspections. The City COMP Plan, *Intergovernmental Coordination Element*, Emergency, disaster-related, and mutual-aid agreements are listed below in **Table 5-2: Inter-local Service-Delivery and Mutual Aid Agreements**.

Table 5-2: Inter-local Service-Delivery and Mutual Aid Agreements

Agreement. PS-01	
Functional Category	Public Safety
Name of Agreement	Res 1985/046 and 1985/118
Parties to Agreement	Cooperating Broward County municipalities
Effective Date	5/7/1985 ongoing
Comments	consolidated mutual fire aid
Agreement PS-02	
Functional Category	Public Safety
Name of Agreement	"Statewide Mutual Aid Agreement"--Res 1996/082
Parties to Agreement	State of Florida (and any other political subdivision)
Effective Date	5/21/1996 renewed annually until notified
Comments	Statewide mutual aid agreement for catastrophic disaster response and recovery
Agreement PS-03	
Functional Category	Public Safety
Name of Agreement	"Interlocal Service Agreement Between the City of Deerfield Beach and the Town of Hillsboro Beach Providing for Fire and Emergency Medical Services to Town of Hillsboro Beach"--Res 2005/096
Parties to Agreement	Town of Hillsboro Beach
Effective Date	9/1/1998 renewed every 3 years
Comments	Provision of fire and EMS services to Town of Hillsboro Beach
Agreement PS-04	
Functional Category	Public Safety
Name of Agreement	Res 2002/121
Parties to Agreement	City of Boca Raton
Effective Date	12/1/1988 and 8/20/2002

Comments	Mutual emergency fire and medical aid
Agreement PS-05	
Functional Category	Public Safety
Name of Agreement	Res 2003/141
Parties to Agreement	Palm Beach County
Effective Date	10/1/2003
Comments	Mutual emergency fire and medical aid
Agreement PS-06	
Functional Category	Public Safety
Name of Agreement	"Law Enforcement Service Agreement"--Res 2000/183
Parties to Agreement	Sheriff's Office - Broward County
Effective Date	12/19/2000 renewed
Comments	Provision of police services--original agreement 6/25/1996
Agreement PS-07	
Functional Category	Public Safety
Name of Agreement	Inter-local agreement for inspection, plan review, building official and related services to be performed by the Broward County Building Code Services Division, Department of Safety and Emergency Services"--Res 2004/132
Parties to Agreement	Broward County
Effective Date	8/17/2004 renewed annually
Comments	Building inspection, plan review, building official and related services to be performed by Broward County
Agreement TR-02	
Functional Category	Transportation Services
Name of Agreement	Res 1984/032 (orig) and Res 1985/005
Parties to Agreement	Broward County
Effective Date	3/20/1984 and 1/8/1985 renewed
Comments	Original and amended agreement for Broward County to provide traffic engineering services for the City

Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC)

The National Emergency Management Association established and manages the Compact through an EMAC Committee and is a national interstate mutual aid agreement enabling states to share resources during times of disaster. EMAC can be used either in lieu of federal assistance or in conjunction with federal assistance, thus providing a "seamless" flow of needed goods and services to an impacted state. It maintains relationships with federal agencies, national organizations, states, territories, and regional and local jurisdictions and can quickly mobilize personnel, equipment, commodities, and other resources to assist with response and recovery efforts in other states.

Although more response and short-term recovery oriented, it may be an additional resource in helping to accomplish long-term recovery goals. Once the immediate life-safety threats have been remediated, many jurisdictions choose to allow their State of



Emergency declaration to expire. In the FEMA National Response Framework, there is not a stipulated timeframe for assistance to cease other than once the mission is completed, so it is unclear if resources may continue to be requested or extended once the State of Emergency has been lifted or the requesting state allows the declaration to expire. For more information, visit <http://www.emacweb.org>.

Environmental Services Department: The City can offer facility development, replacement, and repair capabilities to publicly owned facilities, and parks. This department also has the capacity to manage roadway maintenance, bridges and drainage systems, traffic control and informational signs, and signals. The department has the personnel, technical expertise, and equipment to provide support to the emergency repair and reconstruction of vital public service facilities. Additionally, it has access to numerous contractors, vendors, and private sector resources which may be employed to support the internal recovery effort as well as provide support to other departments within the jurisdiction.

Contract Services

The City may benefit by competitively bidding for contract services, which they will likely require in the post-disaster environment. With the augmented workload and decreased manpower, emergency contracts may quickly become a priority to achieve local community redevelopment. Existing pre-established contracts, which were competitively bid in accordance with local and State purchasing requirements, may be employed to expedite the delivery of personnel, goods and services, maximize the utilization of locally available businesses, support the reemployment of the local workforce, and will likely receive favorable consideration for reimbursement under the FEMA¹⁹.

Existing Contracted Vendors

The City maintains a variety of contractor services to augment the delivery of goods and services on a daily basis. Consideration should be given to enhance contract language of existing suppliers to allow for extended delivery of a wide range of services to meet post-disaster redevelopment needs for a catastrophic level event.

Pre-established Emergency Recovery Contracts

In addition to existing contract services, the City may also want to consider the execution of additional contracts to provide a wide range post-disaster recovery services. All contracts should be competitively bid in compliance with local and State purchasing requirements.

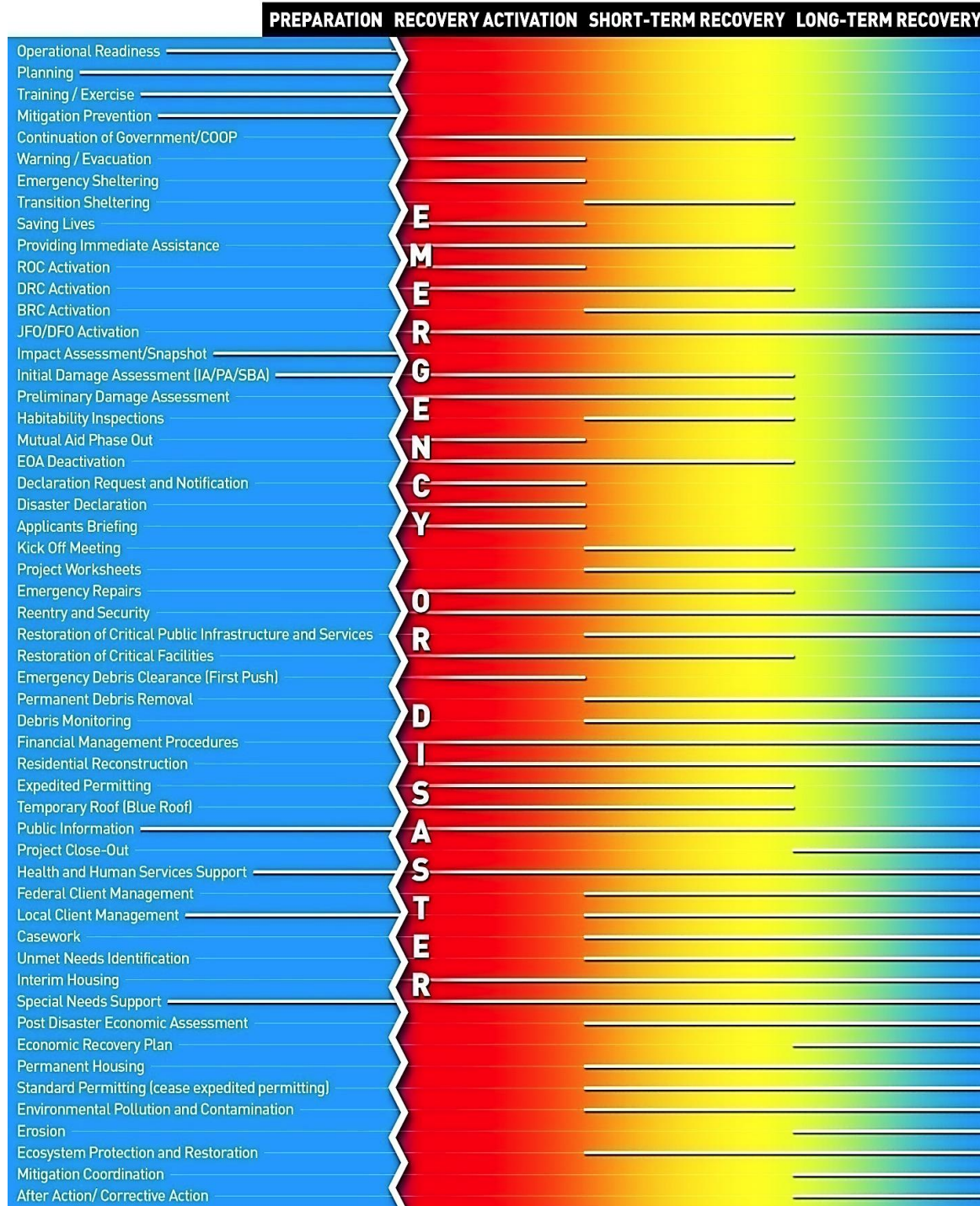
Emergency Contracts

FEMA may reimburse the City for “emergency contract” though service delivery is typically limited to the first 72 hours of work and, therefore, would be less reliable for application in the long-term redevelopment environment.

¹⁹ With the ongoing changing federal regulations and varying interpretations of the statutes, federal reimbursement under the Stafford Act can be guaranteed. However, guidance from previous disasters generally verify this assumption.

Sole Source Contracts: There are cases when sole source contracts may be continued, but there are special requirements that must be adhered to per the *Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Section 13.36*.

Figure 5-2: Time Phased Delineated Post-Disaster Actions



Action Plan and Implementation Plan Matrices

The list and tables on the following pages detail the City of Deerfield Beach's PDRP Action Plan. The goals, objectives, and action items contained therein are designed to identify actions and prioritize guidance to implement the City's PDRP both in the pre and post-disaster environment. These action items were identified by the Post-Disaster Redevelopment Team during the PDRP planning process.

Overview of Action Plan Structure and Organization

Each task is assigned to a primary department and/or agency responsible for *coordination* of the task and supporting agencies assigned to provide technical support and/or resources to implement the task. Some tasks will be ongoing preparedness activities that the City should implement to ensure operational readiness. Many tasks are designed to commence pre-disaster but are implemented during the post-disaster environment. As shown in **Figures 1-1 Recovery Continuum and 5-2 Time Phased Delineated Post-Disaster Actions**, timeframes for actions, more often than not, carry into multiple phases. All tasks have been prioritized by the Post-Disaster Redevelopment Team by indicating the tasks are high, medium, or low priority. Low priority tasks may not necessarily equate to low importance items. It simply indicates the task is lower in priority as compared to other actions during this planning phase.

The goals, objectives and actions on the following pages are organized by respective post-disaster redevelopment issues within each unit (i.e. Community Redevelopment, Infrastructure, Environment, Economic Redevelopment, and Health and Human Services). The goals, objectives and action items identified by the PDRP Team are listed in text format initially, and later provided within the Action and Implementation Plan tables. The tables provide both the Action and Implementation Plan by delineating the *Who, What, When, Where, Why, and How*.

The following figures demonstrate the overall structure of the Action and Implementation Plan on the following pages. **Figure 5-3** demonstrates the organization and link of the action list with the tables, and **5-4** provides a breakdown of the tables, demonstrating the goals and objectives, and lists the actions that will be taken by the City to ensure post-disaster redevelopment is successful. The implementation timeline delineates the phases in which actions should commence with a circle, and include pre-disaster, short-term response, and long-term redevelopment. There are action items that have been identified that are specific to a phase, such as pre-disaster preparation and adoption of policies, while other action items marked in more than one phase require ongoing communication, development, maintenance, or coordination. The PDRP Team identified existing and needed resource considerations to assist in completing the action, as well as the lead coordinating department or unit and supporting agencies that may assist.

Figure 5-3: Action and Implementation Plan Organization

ECONOMIC REDEVELOPMENT

Action Item List

GOAL 1: Support business preparedness activities through business continuity planning to promote a more resilient and sustainable economic environment.

1.1 Objective: Develop strategies to support the business community with pre-disaster business continuity and recovery planning.

1.1.1 Identify gaps and weaknesses in business preparedness and continuity planning in the local business community.

1.1.3 Assess the capacity and ability for the City to liaison with the County EOC through Emergency Support Function (ESF 18): Business and Industry and/or Business Recovery Centers in the field in transition to long-term recovery.

1.1.4 Pre-identify and engage larger, core businesses that have potential resources to assist small businesses. Pre-establish Memorandums of Understanding (MOUs).

1.1.5 Develop a process to collect and distribute information to the business community including identification of contact information for neighbor businesses and funding sources. Collaborate with Chambers of Commerce to perform outreach and support. Develop and maintain information sharing network for pre-incident notification and warning, and post-disaster information distribution.

1.1.6 Evaluate the need, cost-benefit, and political will to implement expedited permitting for business repairs/reconstruction. Damage assessment information will aid prioritizing the reopening of businesses in areas of greatest need.

Actions	Implementation Timeframe					Resource/Cost Considerations		Responsible Agency	Supporting Agencies	Priority	
	Pre-Disaster	Short-Term Recovery (1-90 days)	Long-Term Redevelopment (months)				Existing				Needed
			4-6	6-12	12-18	18-24	24+				
Economic Redevelopment											
ISSUE: BUSINESS CONTINUITY PLANNING: The resumption of small businesses and retention of major employers following a disaster is almost completely dependent on business preparedness for funding, equipment, staff and essential functions. The faster a business can be up and running, the faster the community will return to support. The City would benefit greatly by engaging businesses in continuity of operations planning and networking to expedite reopening. Outreach and networking will thread the business community together and produce a public/private partnership that serves both local government tax structure and the business capital profit structure as related to short and long-term recovery.											
GOAL: 1 Support business preparedness activities through business continuity planning to promote more resilient and sustainable economic environment.											
1.1 Objective 1.1: Develop strategies to support the business community with pre-disaster business continuity and recovery planning.											
1.1.1	Identify gaps and weaknesses in business preparedness and continuity planning in the local business community.	*						BC ESF 18 Business & Industry Support for Review of Plans	GFLA Small Business Development Council/Board	Chambers of Commerce DFB EDC	M-H
1.1.2	Establish a toolkit of diverse resources to provide technical expertise and assistance in the preparation of business continuity of operations plans. Encourage enrollment in the Floridadisaster biz website.	*	*	*	*	*	*	Administrative support Business Outreach and Disaster Preparedness Staff and time	PA&M DFB EDC	BC ESF 18 Business & Industry Chambers of Commerce DFB EDC	M

Figure 5-4: Structure of Action and Implementation Plan Matrices

WHEN
(Timeframe / Priority)

HOW / WHERE
(Resources)

WHY
(Issue / Goal)

WHAT
(Actions)

WHO
(Leads/Coordinates & Supports)

Actions	Implementation Timeframe						Resource/Cost Considerations		Responsible Agency	Supporting Agencies	Priority	
	Pre-Disaster	Short-Term Recovery (1 -90 days)	Long-Term Redevelopment (months)				Existing	Needed				
			4-6	6-12	12-18	18-24	24+					
Economic Redevelopment												
ISSUE: BUSINESS CONTINUITY PLANNING: The resumption of small businesses and retention of major employers following a disaster is almost completely dependent on business preparedness for funding, equipment, staff and essential functions. The faster a business can be up and running, the faster the community will return to support. The City would benefit greatly by engaging businesses in continuity of operations planning and networking to expedite reopening. Outreach and networking will thread the business community together and produce a public/private partnership that serves both local government tax structure and the business capital profit structure as related to short and long-term recovery.												
GOAL: 1 Support business preparedness activities through business continuity planning to promote more resilient and sustainable economic environment.												
1.1 Objective 1.1: Develop strategies to support the business community with pre-disaster business continuity and recovery planning.												
1.1.1	Identify gaps and weaknesses in business preparedness and continuity planning in the local business community.	•						BC ESF 18 Business & Industry Support for Review of Plans	Professional Business Outreach and Disaster Preparedness Staff and time	GFLA Small Business Development Council/Board	Chambers of Commerce DFB EDC	M-H
1.1.2	Establish a toolkit of diverse public education resources to provide technical expertise and assistance in the preparation of business continuity of operations plans. Encourage enrollment in the Floridadisaster.biz website.	•	•	•	•	•	•	Administrative support	Professional Business Outreach and Disaster Preparedness Staff and time	PA&M DFB EDC	BC ESF 18 Business & Industry Chambers of Commerce DFB EDC	M

Benchmarks for Review of Action Plan Implementation

Action Plan goals, objectives and action items should be re-evaluated in terms of level of completion, level of relevance to the community vision, and ongoing need. Priorities are relative and may be adjusted over time as socio-economic and political factors within the City change. Similarly, the post-disaster environment may also impact the level of priority for individual goals, objectives, and tasks. Quantitative and qualitative indicators should be pre-determined so that benchmarks of recovery can be tracked throughout a multi-year process. This will also be a good way to document lessons learned to make future changes to the PDRP. Indicators could include:

- Financial expenditures
- Performance and schedule variance from set goals or estimated timeline (that is determined after level of damage is known)
- Contracting statistics – amount of local businesses, small or minority businesses
- Public participation levels – interaction and transparency statistics
- Employment resumption metrics
- Organization and coordination effectiveness
- Standard of living measurements to judge quality of recovery
- Number of actions/projects started and accomplished – some estimate of population benefited may be possible from this

The following acronyms are provided after each listed action to delineate implementation phase(s):

- *PD*: Pre-Disaster
- *ST*: Short-Term
- *LT*: Long-Term
- *OG*: Ongoing, all phases

COMMUNITY REDEVELOPMENT

Action Item List

GOAL 1: Facilitate redevelopment while exercising due diligence in decisions impacting long-term land use policies. Expedite reconstruction and redevelopment through efficient permitting processes, public education, and regulatory policies which support public safety.

1.1 Objective: Streamline the building inspection, code enforcement and permit review and approval processes.

- 1.1.1 Create, enhance or revise emergency permitting ordinances to accommodate post-disaster conditions to expedite the repair and rebuilding of damaged or destroyed structures following a major catastrophic incident; revise code requirements for emergency permitting adhering to Broward County Board of Rules and Appeals (BORA) requirements. *(PD)*
- 1.1.2 Identify departmental needs for additional staff to expedite permit review and approval, building inspection, and code enforcement during immediate post-disaster and long-term recovery periods. *(OG)*
- 1.1.3 Develop guidance criteria for emergency permitting support from outside the City under mutual aid or other pre-arranged agreements to meet additional service and staff demands. Create an emergency procurement contract for private contract permitting services when local resources become overwhelmed. Evaluate existing vendor contracts, Memorandum of Understanding (MOU), interlocal agreements, and/or mutual aid agreements to ensure adequate staff support and extension of services for the immediate and long-term post-disaster periods. *(PD)*
- 1.1.4 Examine potential for partnerships through MOU and/or mutual aid agreements with the Building Officials Association of Florida (BOAF), and higher education entities to augment staffing for permitting, surveying, review and approval, code enforcement process activities Inspections, and processing. *(OG)*
- 1.1.5 Implement temporary satellite/field permitting office as necessary in areas of greatest damage. Include associated logistical needs. Couple field office location with Disaster Recovery Centers (DRCs) and/or community outreach centers. Inventory equipment needs to maintain continuity of operations in the field long-term. *(PD, ST)*
- 1.1.6 Create public/private partnerships with the business community to augment and expedite the provision of building supplies; identify a network of suppliers with manufacturing capabilities outside of the area that can ship building materials into the affected area. *(OG)*

1.2 Objective: Expedite reconstruction, redevelopment and safe structural repairs.

- 1.2.1 Determine the need to revise ordinances and other regulatory processes to accommodate post-disaster conditions within the permitting environment including the need to revise fee assessments for homes and businesses, inspection fees, disaster housing placement and permitting. (OG)
- 1.2.2 Develop process to monitor contractors to prevent unlicensed work. Establish a process for vetting contractors from outside the area to ensure only licensed and approved contractors are used. Educate public about the use of licensed contractors after a disaster. Coordinate temporary certification of out of state contractors and inspectors. (OG)
- 1.2.3 Convene the Community Redevelopment Unit to coordinate the hosting of community meetings with local residents that live in high hazard areas to garner interest in ideas for redevelopment after a catastrophic disaster. (PD)

1.3 Objective: Remove destroyed structures which are creating a threat to public health and safety in the absence of property owners.

- 1.3.1 Ensure staff is educated in the existing process for efficiently and effectively identifying damaged and destroyed structures that create a public safety hazard in the absence of private property owners. (PD, ST)
- 1.3.2 Ensure regulatory authority is sufficient to rapidly evaluate, notify, and remove destroyed structures including residences which create a threat to public safety. (OG)

1.4 Objective: Reduce future vulnerability by encouraging restoration of damaged residential structure, using hazard mitigation measures. Provide education and outreach on building repair requirements and hazard mitigation techniques.

- 1.4.1 Identify funding opportunities for residential hazard mitigation and post-disaster funding sources that can be utilized to assist residents in retrofitting homes to be more disaster resistant. Evaluate tax incentives and fiscal policies that encourage hazard mitigation of residences and businesses post-disaster. (OG)
- 1.4.2 Develop a resource toolbox for citizens, design and construction, and real estate professionals through a CRS program webpage that addresses mitigation practices and techniques for residents to employ to enhance resiliency. (PD)
- 1.4.3 Develop and distribute education and outreach materials (pamphlets, forums, meetings, webpage, etc.) to assist residents as they begin repairs and redevelopment. Include policy and ordinances that take effect after a catastrophic incident such as for nonconforming structures over 50% destroyed. (OG)



GOAL 2: Reduce risk and vulnerability to populations through changes in land use policies, incorporation of smart land use practices, education and outreach, and redevelopment decisions.

2.1 Objective: Ensure all future development and redevelopment mitigates potential disaster impacts thus building resiliency in the long-term, addressing non-compliant and vulnerable structures.

- 2.1.1 Identify public and privately-owned buildings and structures developed pre-FIRM and built prior to current hurricane codes: (especially bulk standards such as setbacks, height, etc.) *(PD)*
- 2.1.2 Evaluate current inventory of City owned or leased structures for vulnerabilities. Determine prioritized list of structures for hardening, repair or replacement. *(PD)*
- 2.1.3 Identify the number and location of nonconforming structures. Identify necessary strategies to bring nonconformities into compliance. As necessary, revise the current ordinance for nonconformities and determine triggers for review in a catastrophic environment; include a process for taking into account cumulative improvements when considering the totality of the damage. *(OG)*
- 2.1.4 Engage the NFIP Community Rating System program to assess vulnerabilities to residential and commercial structures. Develop comprehensive public education and outreach materials for distribution to community on risk and vulnerability to community residents, realtor associations, chambers of commerce and builder's associations. *(PD)*
- 2.1.5 Inventory existing mobile home parks and identify potential redevelopment constraints and existing site characteristics, including but not limited to existing nonconformities and the land development code, density, life safety, evacuation planning, fire access and separation requirements, drainage, condition of utilities and infrastructure. *(PD)*
- 2.1.6 Engage the City's Enhanced Local Mitigation Strategy (ELMS) project list and incorporate Pre-FIRM and other vulnerable structures into projects that will enhance mitigation practices. Consider removal, renovation, and relocation opportunities. *(PD)*

GOAL 3: Identify temporary emergency housing for displaced residents, workers, vulnerable populations and volunteers. Develop strategies to expedite transition to permanent housing and identify strategies for providing resilient affordable housing for the City's diverse residents.

3.1. Objective: Develop policies and procedures to address post-disaster temporary housing strategies for individual and group housing sites.

- 3.1.1 Define a strategy to locate displaced residents into permanent housing options. Cross reference transit corridors with properties identified to take advantage of temporary housing opportunities near transit corridors. *(PD)*
- 3.1.2 Establish criteria and develop regulatory authority and implementing procedures for on-site temporary housing on private residential lots, existing mobile home parks, RV Parks, and temporary group housing sites. *(OG)*
- 3.1.3 Establish disaster housing strategies for critical priority redevelopment areas, with attention to vulnerable or blighted areas which have been identified in plans. *(PD)*
- 3.1.4 Create a post-disaster redevelopment ordinance temporarily superseding regular ordinances regulating the use and placement of temporary housing units. *(PD)*
- 3.1.5 Identify property owners willing to lease property for use as disaster housing group sites. Consider executing agreements for terms of usage or MOUs prior to a disaster. *(OG)*
- 3.1.6 Identify potential disaster group sites within open space, private lands, vacant lands, PUDs, existing parks suitable for temporary housing placement via land use maps, building records, etc. Update temporary housing plan to reflect a site selection process. *(PD, LT)*
- 3.1.7 Identify areas where permanent installation of utilities supporting disaster housing could remain in place and support the community long-term for permanent housing. This may exist in approved PUD or other areas targeted for development. *(OG)*

3.2. Objective: Update the Housing Disaster Plan in accordance with State guidelines addressing local resources, needs, and redevelopment goals.

- 3.2.1 Identify short-term disaster housing resources that are consistent with the City's long-term visioning plans. Adjust criteria for selection of temporary group housing sites. Include City parks, recreational vehicle and mobile home parks, vacant public and private lands, and existing Developments of Regional Impacts (DRI). *(OG)*
- 3.2.2 Establish policy that includes criteria; regulatory authority, and implementation procedures for on-site temporary housing on private residential lots, RV Parks, and temporary group housing sites. Additional staffing and operational resources that may be necessary to review and process residential and commercial applications, conduct inspections, issue permits, and enforce building codes. *(PD)*
- 3.2.3 Identify populations in need of temporary housing. Include vulnerable populations such as persons with special and functional needs, and local workforce. *(OG)*
- 3.2.4 Collocate and cross reference transit corridors with temporary housing properties to provide opportunities near transit corridors encouraging retention of workforce. *(OG)*

3.3. Objective: Incorporate detailed implementation procedures, and considerations for long-term community redevelopment goals into current supplementing plans, i.e., Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan and the Housing Authority Disaster Plan.

- 3.3.1 Incorporate new ordinances, policies and/or language related to emergency, affordable, and temporary housing into Housing Authority Disaster Plan. Continue to adhere to and utilize FDEM and FEMA (www.fldisasterhousing.org.) resources to develop the City's Disaster Housing Plan. (PD)
- 3.3.2 Ensure all City administration and all City personnel have completed NIMS Incident Command System course trainings per the established training matrix. Monitor ongoing training for continuing education and best practices. (OG)
- 3.3.3 Update the Coastal Management Element of the Comprehensive Plan to reflect development of the Post-Disaster Redevelopment Plan. (PD)

GOAL 4: Assess priority areas for redevelopment, recognizing that a disaster may allow for long-term redevelopment plans to be accomplished sooner.

4.1 Objective: Update the City of Deerfield Beach CRA Plan, neighborhood plans, economic and transportation corridor plans to include identification of potential priority redevelopment areas.

- 4.1.1 Integrate updated Comprehensive Plan, CRA Plan, neighborhood and corridor plans, historic preservation strategies, economic redevelopment and opportunity zone strategies to develop comprehensive post-disaster strategy for projects. (OG)
- 4.1.2 Prioritize community redevelopment reconstruction and redevelopment project areas. Incorporate projects where suited into the Enhanced Local Mitigation Strategy (ELMS), taking advantage of available State and federal grant program funding. (OG)
- 4.1.3 Identify vacant, abandoned buildings, properties or parcels in areas considered blighted, areas within Coastal High Hazard Area (CHHA) or other vulnerable or environmentally sensitive areas that could be acquired for open space, preservation and/or recreation land uses. (OG)
- 4.1.4 Utilize resilient construction practices post-disaster to ensure that structures are rebuilt to code and reconstruction projects incorporate hazard mitigation measures, energy efficiency and green building opportunities. Assess nonconformities and where optimum, reconstruct to the current building code and land development regulations. (LT)
- 4.1.5 Utilize funding streams from Community Development Block Grants (CDBG), the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP), and philanthropic organizations backed by local businesses to help fund or participate in



redevelopment efforts. Identify other mechanisms to fund post-disaster redevelopment in priority areas. (ST, LT)

GOAL 5: Preserve, conserve, and restore historic resources in the aftermath of a large-scale or catastrophic disaster.

5.1 Objective: Develop historic preservation ordinance(s) incorporating post-disaster redevelopment strategies.

- 5.1.1 Create a policy or ordinance to integrate PDRP actions within historic preservation procedures. Evaluate the need to revise Land Development Regulations. (PD)
- 5.1.2 Evaluate the existing inventory of historically and culturally sensitive resources and update with current property and contact information. (PD)
- 5.1.3 Implement hazard mitigation measures to reduce vulnerability of historic structures on public property. Educate and encourage such measures private property owners to reconstruct/maintain properties in accordance with allowable historic construction materials and practices. (PD, ST)

5.2 Objective: Evaluate and develop strategies to restore and preserve the historical assets within the City.

- 5.2.1 Maintain ongoing communication between local historic preservation experts and Planning & Development Services and other City Departments to ensure exchange of information and expertise in maintaining historic assets. (OG)
- 5.2.2 Conduct a comprehensive damage assessment of the historic resources and include historic preservation experts in damage assessment team(s). (ST, LT)
- 5.2.3 Stabilize and secure publicly owned damaged historic assets to prevent additional deterioration in the immediate aftermath of the disaster. (ST, LT)
- 5.2.4 Conduct public education through outreach to disaster relief organizations of historic and cultural resources. Make connections and establish partnerships prior to a disaster. Provide educational resources for owners of historic structures regarding methods of repair and rehabilitation. (LT)
- 5.2.5 Locate potential grants and funding opportunities for the repair and rehabilitation of historic structures. (PD, LT)

GOAL 6: Prevent the degradation of natural resources in the post-disaster environment and restore natural resources essential to the quality of life and the economy.

6.1 Objective: Coordinate intergovernmental strategies to preserve, protect, and remediate disaster-impacted natural resources.

- 6.1.1 Develop a policy or ordinance that extends established beach and natural resources protection measures in long-term recovery including sustainable low energy shoreline protection measures and/or strategies for shoreline protection that include native vegetation, seawalls, floodgates, groins, sand placement, dune restoration, and beach re-nourishment projects. *(PD)*
- 6.1.2 Develop and maintain a repository of historical impacts information documenting the effects of disaster events on the City's natural resources and sensitive habitats. Coordinate information with local, regional, State, and federal environmental regulatory agencies. Utilize technical assistance from local scientific community experts. *(OG)*
- 6.1.3 Identify and document privately owned property that may be environmentally significant for possible acquisition for green space preservation, hazard mitigation, and conservation easements. *(PD)*
- 6.1.4 Develop a contact list of local, state, federal, private sector, and nonprofit organizations that can provide resources and/or technical assistance to support the City in preserving, remediating, and restoring natural resources. *(OG)*



Actions	Implementation Timeframe							Resource/Cost Considerations		Responsible Agency	Supporting Agencies	Priority	
	Pre-Disaster	Short-Term Recovery (1 -90 days)	Long-Term Redevelopment (months)					Existing	Needed				
			4-6	6-12	12-18	18-24	24+						
Community Redevelopment													
ISSUE: STREAMLINED PERMITTING: Temporary post-disaster permitting, ability to reconstruct homes rapidly depends on the City's ability to issue permits, conduct review and approvals and provide code enforcement activities in an environment that will be also conducting damage assessments and other short and long-term recovery actions. The ability to conduct these activities efficiently and effectively provides the homeowner a faster path to repair, reconstruction and ultimately restoration.													
GOAL 1	Facilitate redevelopment while exercising due diligence in decisions impacting long-term land use policies. Expedite reconstruction and redevelopment through efficient permitting processes, public education, and regulatory policies which support public safety.												
1.1	Objective: Streamline the building inspection, code enforcement and permit review and approval processes.												
1.1.1	Enhance or revise emergency permitting ordinances to accommodate post-disaster conditions to expedite the repair and rebuilding of damaged or destroyed structures following a major catastrophic incident; revise code requirements for emergency permitting adhering to Broward County Board of Rules and Appeals (BORA) requirements.	●							Staff	Recovery Ordinance	Planning & Development Services	DRMT BSO Fire	H
1.1.2	Identify departmental needs for additional staff to expedite permit review and approval, building inspection, and code enforcement during	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	Staff	Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) for permit review and	Environmental Services	Building Division BSO Fire	H



Actions		Implementation Timeframe							Resource/Cost Considerations		Responsible Agency	Supporting Agencies	Priority
		Pre-Disaster	Short-Term Recovery (1 -90 days)	Long-Term Redevelopment (months)					Existing	Needed			
				4-6	6-12	12-18	18-24	24+					
	immediate post-disaster and long-term recovery periods.									maintenance of records in the event access to internet and database is lost. Recovery Ordinance	Planning & Development Services		
1.1.3	Develop guidance criteria for emergency permitting support from outside the City under mutual aid or other pre-arranged agreements to meet additional service and staff demands. Create an emergency procurement contract for private contract permitting services when local resources become overwhelmed. Evaluate existing vendor contracts, Memorandum of Understanding (MOU), interlocal agreements and/or mutual aid agreements, to ensure adequate staff support and extension of services for the immediate and long-term post-disaster periods.	•							Staff	MOU's Emergency Procurement Contracts	Planning & Development Services	Legal Finance	H

Actions		Implementation Timeframe							Resource/Cost Considerations		Responsible Agency	Supporting Agencies	Priority
		Pre-Disaster	Short-Term Recovery (1 -90 days)	Long-Term Redevelopment (months)					Existing	Needed			
				4-6	6-12	12-18	18-24	24+					
1.1.4	Examine potential for partnerships through MOU and/or mutual aid agreements with the Building Officials Association of Florida (BOAF), and higher education entities to augment staffing for permitting, surveying and review and approval, code enforcement process activities.	●		●	●	●	●	●	Staff Existing relationships with agencies	MOU's	Planning & Development Services	Community Development Finance Building Division	L
1.1.5	Assist in locating temporary satellite/field permitting office as necessary in areas of greatest damage. Include associated logistical needs. Couple field office location with Disaster Recovery Centers (DRCs) and/or community outreach centers. Inventory equipment needs to maintain continuity of operations in the field long-term.	●	●						Staff	Field offices Supplies	City Administration	DRMT	H

Actions		Implementation Timeframe							Resource/Cost Considerations		Responsible Agency	Supporting Agencies	Priority
		Pre-Disaster	Short-Term Recovery (1 -90 days)	Long-Term Redevelopment (months)					Existing	Needed			
				4-6	6-12	12-18	18-24	24+					
1.1.6	Create public/private partnerships within business community to augment and expedite provision of building supplies; identify a network of suppliers with manufacturing capabilities outside of the area that can ship building materials into the affected areas	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	Staff	Public Outreach	Economic Development	DRMT	M
1.2	Objective 1.2: Expedite reconstruction, redevelopment and safe structural repairs												
1.2.1	Determine the need to revise ordinances and other regulatory processes to accommodate post-disaster conditions within the permitting environment including the need to revise fee assessments for homes and businesses, inspection fees, disaster housing placement and permitting.	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	Staff	Post-Disaster Recovery Ordinance Workshops and Meetings for applicable disciplines	Planning & Development Services	Finance City Administration Legal	H
1.2.2	Develop process to monitor contractors to prevent unlicensed work. Establish a process for vetting contractors from outside the area to ensure only licensed and	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	Staff Ch. 1, Broward County Administrative Provisions for	Public Outreach Materials	Planning & Development Services Building	Public Affairs & Marketing DBPR	M

Actions		Implementation Timeframe							Resource/Cost Considerations		Responsible Agency	Supporting Agencies	Priority
		Pre-Disaster	Short-Term Recovery (1 -90 days)	Long-Term Redevelopment (months)					Existing	Needed			
				4-6	6-12	12-18	18-24	24+					
	approved contractors are used. Educate public about the use of licensed contractors after a disaster. Coordinate temporary certification of out of state contractors and inspectors.								the 2017 FBC (6 th Ed.)		Environmental Services	County licensing agency CGA	
1.2.3	Convene the Community Redevelopment Unit to coordinate the hosting of community meetings with local residents that live in high hazard areas to garner interest in ideas for redevelopment after a catastrophic disaster.	●							Staff	Notification costs Potential transportation for community members	Community Redevelopment Unit PDRP Team	Sustainable Management Public Affairs & Marketing CRA FEMA State CERT Association	M
1.3	Objective 1.3 Demolition Protocols: Remove destroyed structures which are creating a threat to public health and safety in the absence of property owners.												
1.3.1	Ensure staff is educated in the existing process for efficiently and effectively identifying damaged and destroyed structures that create a public safety hazard	●	●						Staff Ch. 1, Broward County Administrative Provisions for the 2017 FBC (6 th Ed)	Administrative assistance in coordinating training to Staff	Planning & Development Services	Building Division Code Compliance Division	H

Actions		Implementation Timeframe							Resource/Cost Considerations		Responsible Agency	Supporting Agencies	Priority
		Pre-Disaster	Short-Term Recovery (1 -90 days)	Long-Term Redevelopment (months)					Existing	Needed			
				4-6	6-12	12-18	18-24	24+					
	in the absence of private property owners.									Distribution of informative documents		Economic Development	
1.3.2	Ensure regulatory authority is properly trained to rapidly evaluate, notify, and remove destroyed structures including residences which create a threat to public safety.	●	●	●					Staff Ch. 1, Broward County Administrative Provisions for the 2017 FBC (6 th Ed.)	Administrative assistance in coordinating training to Staff Distribution of informative documents	Planning & Development Services	Building Division Sustainable Management BSO/Fire	M
1.4	Objective 1.4: Reduce future vulnerability by encouraging restoration of damaged residential structure, using hazard mitigation measures. Provide education and outreach on building repair requirements and hazard mitigation techniques.												
1.4.1	Identify funding opportunities for residential hazard mitigation and post-disaster funding sources that can be utilized to assist residents in retrofitting homes to be more disaster resistant. Evaluate tax incentives and fiscal policies that encourage hazard mitigation of residences and businesses post-disaster.	●	●	●	●	●	●	●			Emergency Management	Community Development	H

Actions		Implementation Timeframe							Resource/Cost Considerations		Responsible Agency	Supporting Agencies	Priority
		Pre-Disaster	Short-Term Recovery (1 -90 days)	Long-Term Redevelopment (months)					Existing	Needed			
				4-6	6-12	12-18	18-24	24+					
1.4.2	Develop a resource toolbox for citizens, design, construction, and real estate professionals through a CRS program webpage that addresses mitigation practices and techniques for residents to employ to enhance resiliency.	•							Staff Floodplain Manager	Technical Assistance	Environmental Services	FEMA Planning & Development Services	M
1.4.3	Develop and distribute education and outreach materials (pamphlets, forums, meetings, webpage etc.) to assist residents as they begin repairs. Include policy and ordinances that take effect after a disaster, such as for nonconforming structures over 50% destroyed.	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Staff	Public Outreach Distribution of informative documents	Public Affairs & Marketing	Environmental Services Community Development Building Information & Technology Services FEMA	H
GOAL 2	Reduce risk and vulnerability to populations through changes in land use policies, incorporation of smart land use practices, education and outreach, and redevelopment decisions												
2.1	Objective 2.1: Ensure all future development and redevelopment mitigates potential disaster impacts thus building resiliency in the long-term, addressing noncompliant and vulnerable structures.												

Actions		Implementation Timeframe							Resource/Cost Considerations		Responsible Agency	Supporting Agencies	Priority
		Pre-Disaster	Short-Term Recovery (1 -90 days)	Long-Term Redevelopment (months)					Existing	Needed			
				4-6	6-12	12-18	18-24	24+					
2.1.1	Identify public and privately-owned buildings and structures developed pre-FIRM and built prior to current hurricane codes: (especially bulk standards such as setbacks, height, etc.)	●							Staff GIS	On-Site Analysis and Data compilation	Planning & Development Services Facilities	Environmental Services Building Division Information & Technology Services	H
2.1.2	Evaluate current inventory of City owned or leased structures for vulnerabilities. Determine prioritized list of structures for hardening, repair or replacement.	●							Staff	Data Compilation and Tech Assistance	Planning & Development Services Facilities	Facilities Economic Development DRMT	H
2.1.3	Identify the number and location of nonconforming structures. Identify necessary strategies to bring nonconformities into compliance. As necessary, revise the current ordinance for nonconformities and determine triggers for review in a catastrophic environment; include a process for considering cumulative improvements when considering the totality of the damage.	●	●	●					Staff	Code Amendment Legal Review Administrative Assistance Outreach materials	Planning & Development Services Building Facilities	BCPA Code Compliance Division	M

Actions		Implementation Timeframe							Resource/Cost Considerations		Responsible Agency	Supporting Agencies	Priority
		Pre-Disaster	Short-Term Recovery (1 -90 days)	Long-Term Redevelopment (months)					Existing	Needed			
				4-6	6-12	12-18	18-24	24+					
2.1.4	Engage the NFIP Community Rating System program and assess vulnerabilities to residential and commercial structures. Develop comprehensive public education and outreach materials for distribution to community on risk and vulnerability to community residents, realtor associations, chambers of commerce and builder's associations.	●							Floodplain Administrator	Outreach materials	Environmental Services	Planning & Development Services Building Division FEMA Public Affairs & Marketing Chamber of Commerce	H
2.1.5	Inventory existing mobile home parks and identify potential redevelopment constraints and existing site characteristics, including but not limited to existing nonconformities and the land development code, density, life safety, evacuation planning, fire access and separation requirements, drainage, condition of utilities and infrastructure. Address lot size, setbacks, and site plan issues dealing with the reconstruction and	●							Staff	On-site Analysis Technical assistance in data compilation	Planning & Development Services	FL Dept. of Health Environmental Services Building Division Fire BSO Information & Technology Services /GIS	M



City of Deerfield Beach Post Disaster Redevelopment Plan

Actions		Implementation Timeframe							Resource/Cost Considerations		Responsible Agency	Supporting Agencies	Priority
		Pre-Disaster	Short-Term Recovery (1 -90 days)	Long-Term Redevelopment (months)					Existing	Needed			
				4-6	6-12	12-18	18-24	24+					
	redevelopment of mobile home parks.												
2.1.6	Engage the City’s Enhanced Local Mitigation Strategy (ELMS) project list and incorporate Pre-FIRM and other vulnerable structures into projects that will enhance mitigation practices. Consider removal, renovation, and relocation opportunities.	•							Staff Floodplain Administrator	Data Analysis Administrative Assistance	Environmental Services	Planning & Development Services Sustainable Management	M
GOAL 3	Identify temporary emergency housing for displaced residents, workers, vulnerable populations and volunteers. Develop strategies to expedite transition to permanent housing and identify strategies for providing resilient affordable housing for the City’s diverse residents.												
3.1	Objective 3.1: Develop policies and procedures to address post-disaster temporary housing strategies for individual and group housing sites.												
3.1.1	Define a strategy to locate displaced residents into permanent housing options. Cross reference transit corridors with properties identified to take advantage of temporary housing opportunities near transit corridors.	•								Maps and Inventory of Potential Sites Staff and Time Disaster Housing Strategy	Community Redevelopment Unit	FDOT Center Legal	M



City of Deerfield Beach Post Disaster Redevelopment Plan

Actions		Implementation Timeframe							Resource/Cost Considerations		Responsible Agency	Supporting Agencies	Priority
		Pre-Disaster	Short-Term Recovery (1 -90 days)	Long-Term Redevelopment (months)					Existing	Needed			
				4-6	6-12	12-18	18-24	24+					
3.1.2	Establish criteria and develop regulatory authority and implementing procedures for on-site temporary housing on private residential lots, parks, RV Parks, and temporary group housing sites.	●	●	●	●	●				Staff and Time Disaster Housing Strategy Code Amendment	Community Redevelopment Unit	FEMA Legal Fire Environmental Services	H
3.1.3	Establish disaster housing strategies for critical priority redevelopment areas, with attention to vulnerable or blighted areas which have been identified in plans.	●							Staff		Community Development Planning & Development Services	Disaster Recovery Management Team Planning & Development Services	H
3.1.4	Create a post-disaster redevelopment ordinance temporarily superseding regular ordinances regulating the use and placement of temporary housing units.	●							Staff	New Recovery Ordinance Public Outreach Materials	Planning & Development Services	Legal Administration FEMA	H

Actions		Implementation Timeframe							Resource/Cost Considerations		Responsible Agency	Supporting Agencies	Priority
		Pre-Disaster	Short-Term Recovery (1 -90 days)	Long-Term Redevelopment (months)					Existing	Needed			
				4-6	6-12	12-18	18-24	24+					
3.1.5	Identify property owners willing to lease property for use as disaster housing group sites. Consider executing agreements for terms of usage or MOU's prior to a disaster.	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	Staff	Public Outreach Inventory of Potential Lease Opportunities and Contact Information Staff and Time MOU's / Contracts	Economic Development	Legal Community Development Planning & Development Services Finance Chamber of Commerce	M
3.1.6	Identify potential disaster group sites within open space, private lands, vacant lands, PUDs and existing parks suitable for temporary housing placement via land use maps, building records, etc. Develop/update temporary housing plan to reflect a site selection process.	●		●	●	●	●	●	Staff	Administrative support	Disaster Recovery Management Team	Planning & Development Services Legal Finance Fire Community Development Economic Development	M

Actions		Implementation Timeframe							Resource/Cost Considerations		Responsible Agency	Supporting Agencies	Priority
		Pre-Disaster	Short-Term Recovery (1 -90 days)	Long-Term Redevelopment (months)					Existing	Needed			
				4-6	6-12	12-18	18-24	24+					
3.1.7	Identify areas where permanent installation of utilities supporting disaster housing could remain in place and support the community long-term for permanent housing. This may exist in approved PUD or other areas targeted for development.	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	Staff	Administrative support	DRMT Building	Environmental Services Utilities Community Redevelopment Unit Legal	
3.2	Objective 3.2: Develop the Disaster Housing Plan in accordance with State guidelines addressing local resources, needs, and redevelopment goals.												
3.2.1	Identify short-term disaster housing resources that are consistent with the City's long-term visioning plans. Adjust criteria for selection of temporary group housing sites. Include City parks, vacant public and private lands, and existing Developments of Regional Impacts (DRI).	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	Staff Mapping software	Map of applicable facilities	Community Development Planning & Development Services	Planning & Development Services GIS DRMT Environmental Services	M
3.2.2	Establish policy that includes criteria, regulatory authority, and implementation procedures for on-site temporary housing on private	●								Staff and training Code Amendment	Planning & Development Services	Community Development Building Division Code Division	M



City of Deerfield Beach Post Disaster Redevelopment Plan

Actions		Implementation Timeframe							Resource/Cost Considerations		Responsible Agency	Supporting Agencies	Priority
		Pre-Disaster	Short-Term Recovery (1 -90 days)	Long-Term Redevelopment (months)					Existing	Needed			
				4-6	6-12	12-18	18-24	24+					
	residential lots, and temporary group housing sites. Identify additional staffing and operational resources necessary to review and process residential/commercial applications, conduct inspections, issue permits, and enforce building codes.											Environmental Services	
3.2.3	Identify populations in need of temporary housing. Include vulnerable populations such as persons with special and functional needs, and local workforce.	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	Staff Vulnerable Populations list	Expansion of list	Center for Active Aging Community Development	Planning & Development Services Economic Development	H
3.2.4	Collocate and cross reference transit corridors with temporary housing properties to provide opportunities near transit corridors encouraging retention of workforce	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	Staff	Outreach to public	Planning & Development Services	Center for Active Aging Community Development Economic Development GIS	M
3.3	Objective 3.3: Incorporate detailed implementation procedures, and considerations for long-term community redevelopment goals into current supplementing plans, i.e., Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan and the Housing Authority Disaster Plan.												

Actions		Implementation Timeframe							Resource/Cost Considerations		Responsible Agency	Supporting Agencies	Priority
		Pre-Disaster	Short-Term Recovery (1 -90 days)	Long-Term Redevelopment (months)					Existing	Needed			
				4-6	6-12	12-18	18-24	24+					
3.3.1	Incorporate new ordinances, policies and/or language related to emergency, affordable, and temporary housing into Housing Authority Disaster Plan. Continue to adhere to and utilize FDEM and FEMA (www.fldisasterhousing.org) resources to develop the City's Disaster Housing Plan.	●							Staff		Community Development	Planning & Development Services Housing Authority	H
3.3.2	Ensure all City administration and all City personnel have completed NIMS Incident Command System course trainings per the established training matrix. Monitor ongoing training for continuing education and best practices	●	●	●					Staff	Evaluate all Departments for what level NIMS training needed	City Administration	DRMT	H
3.3.3	Update the Coastal Management Element of the Comprehensive Plan to reflect development of the Post-Disaster Redevelopment Plan.	●							Staff	Evaluate Coastal Mgmt. Element and update to reflect PDRP	Planning & Development Services	Sustainable Management Environmental Unit	H

ISSUE: PRIORITY AREAS OF OPPORTUNITY AND OR REDEVELOPMENT: Priority areas for development/redevelopment are geographic locations within the City that may be highly vulnerable due to natural or technological hazards, topography, age of structures, elderly populations, blight, aging infrastructure, or nonconforming uses.



City of Deerfield Beach Post Disaster Redevelopment Plan

Actions	Implementation Timeframe							Resource/Cost Considerations		Responsible Agency	Supporting Agencies	Priority	
	Pre-Disaster	Short-Term Recovery (1 -90 days)	Long-Term Redevelopment (months)					Existing	Needed				
			4-6	6-12	12-18	18-24	24+						
Identifying these areas prior to disaster impacts may lead to “windows of opportunity” to upgrade, inadequate infrastructure, aggressively implement a renewed community vision, and/or create a more resilient and sustainable structural environment post-disaster.													
GOAL 4	Assess priority areas for redevelopment, recognizing that a disaster may allow for long-term redevelopment plans to be accomplished sooner.												
4.1	Objective 4.1: Update the City of Deerfield Beach CRA Plan, neighborhood plans, economic and transportation corridor plans to include identification of potential priority redevelopment areas.												
4.1.1	Integrate updated plans, such as the Comprehensive Plan, CRA Masterplan, neighborhood and corridor plans, historic preservation strategies, economic redevelopment and enterprise zone strategies to develop comprehensive post-disaster strategy for projects.	●	●	●	●	●	●		Existing policies, plans, and Codes		Planning & Development Services Community Redevelopment	CRA	M
4.1.2	Prioritize community reconstruction and redevelopment project areas. Incorporate projects where suited into the Enhanced Local Mitigation Strategy (ELMS), taking advantage of available State and federal grant program funding.	●	●	●	●	●			Existing CIP Existing LMS List	Dedicated City LMS Committee	DRMT City Emergency Management	Environmental Services CRA Community Redevelopment Unit	H
4.1.3	Identify vacant, abandoned buildings, properties and parcels in areas considered blighted, areas within Coastal	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	Mapping software	Funding	Planning & Development Services	CRA Economic Redevelopment	M

Actions		Implementation Timeframe							Resource/Cost Considerations		Responsible Agency	Supporting Agencies	Priority
		Pre-Disaster	Short-Term Recovery (1 -90 days)	Long-Term Redevelopment (months)					Existing	Needed			
				4-6	6-12	12-18	18-24	24+					
	High Hazard Area (CHHA), or other vulnerable or environmentally sensitive areas that could be acquired for open space, preservation or recreation land uses.								Land Development Code			Community Development	
4.1.4	Utilize resilient construction practices post-disaster to ensure that structures are rebuilt to code and reconstruction projects incorporate hazard mitigation measures, energy efficiency and green building opportunities. Assess nonconformities and where optimum, reconstruct to the current building code and land development regulations.								Land Development Code		Planning & Development Services	Building Environmental Services	
4.1.5	Utilize funding streams from Community Development Block Grants (CDBG), the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP), and philanthropic organizations backed by local businesses to fund or participate in redevelopment efforts. Identify other mechanisms to fund post-disaster								Staff Grant Coordinator	Additional grant position assistance Community Outreach	Community Development	CRA Planning& Development Services	M



City of Deerfield Beach Post Disaster Redevelopment Plan

Actions		Implementation Timeframe							Resource/Cost Considerations		Responsible Agency	Supporting Agencies	Priority
		Pre-Disaster	Short-Term Recovery (1 -90 days)	Long-Term Redevelopment (months)					Existing	Needed			
				4-6	6-12	12-18	18-24	24+					
	redevelopment in priority areas.												
ISSUE: HISTORIC PRESERVATION: Loss of historical resources can have significant impacts to a community’s morale, outlook and quality of life. Conducting a pre- and post-disaster inventory of structures will ensure that historic structures are not missed during recovery and redevelopment planning. Restoration tools and resources are available, and the City should consider ensuring that historical structures/properties are maintained, and restoration considerations are well-developed to maintain the preservation and integrity of structures.													
GOAL 5	Preserve, conserve, and restore historic resources in the aftermath of a large-scale or catastrophic disaster.												
5.1	Objective 5.1: Develop a historic preservation ordinance incorporating post-disaster redevelopment strategies.												
5.1.1	Create a policy or ordinance to integrate PDRP actions within historic preservation procedures. Evaluate the need to revise Land Development Regulations.	●							Staff	Legal Review New Policy/ Ordinance	Planning & Development Services	Legal Administration Building Division	H
5.1.2	Evaluate the existing inventory of historically and culturally sensitive resources and update with current property and contact information.	●							Staff COMP Plan list Historic Preservation Society	Update of historic property list Outreach to property owners	Planning & Development Services	Information & Technology Services FL Dept. of Interior Historic Preservation Society	M

Actions		Implementation Timeframe							Resource/Cost Considerations		Responsible Agency	Supporting Agencies	Priority
		Pre-Disaster	Short-Term Recovery (1 -90 days)	Long-Term Redevelopment (months)					Existing	Needed			
				4-6	6-12	12-18	18-24	24+					
5.1.3	Implement hazard mitigation measures to reduce vulnerability of historic structures on public property. Educate and encourage such measures private property owners to reconstruct/ maintain properties in accordance with allowable historic construction materials and practices.	●	●						Staff Historic Structures: Protection Strategies Guidebook. Historic Preservation Society	Public Outreach Materials Staff training	Planning & Development Services	Building Division Environmental Services SHPO Historic Preservation Society	H
5.2	Objective 5.2: Evaluate and develop strategies to restore and preserve the historical assets within the City.												
5.2.1	Maintain ongoing communication between local historic preservation experts and Planning & Development Services and other City Departments to ensure exchange of information and expertise in maintaining historic assets.	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	Staff Historic Preservation Society	Administration Assistance	Planning & Development Services	U.S. Dept. of Interior Historic Preservation. Society SHIP Parks & Recreation	M
5.2.2	Conduct a comprehensive damage assessment of the historic resources and include historic preservation experts in damage assessment team(s).		●	●	●	●	●	●		Staff and Time Digital compilation of data	Planning & Development Services	SHPO Historic Preservation Society	M

Actions		Implementation Timeframe							Resource/Cost Considerations		Responsible Agency	Supporting Agencies	Priority
		Pre-Disaster	Short-Term Recovery (1 -90 days)	Long-Term Redevelopment (months)					Existing	Needed			
				4-6	6-12	12-18	18-24	24+					
										Information Technology		Building	
5.2.3	Stabilize and secure publicly owned damaged historic assets to prevent additional deterioration in the immediate aftermath of the disaster.		●	●	●	●	●	●		Cost assessment of structures requiring stabilization Trained personnel in historic preservation restoration Consultants	Planning & Development Services	Parks & Recreation Environmental Services Facilities Building Finance	M
5.2.4	Conduct public education through outreach to disaster relief organizations of historic and cultural resources. Make connections and establish partnerships prior to a disaster. Provide educational resources for owners of historic structures regarding methods of repair and rehabilitation.			●	●	●	●	●	Staff and time State's Comprehensive Historic Preservation Plan	Online accessibility from DFB website for historic perseverance resources	Public Affairs & Marketing Community Development Center for Active Aging	Historical Society Planning & Development Services Planning Building	M



City of Deerfield Beach Post Disaster Redevelopment Plan

Actions		Implementation Timeframe							Resource/Cost Considerations		Responsible Agency	Supporting Agencies	Priority
		Pre-Disaster	Short-Term Recovery (1 -90 days)	Long-Term Redevelopment (months)					Existing	Needed			
				4-6	6-12	12-18	18-24	24+					
5.2.5	Locate potential grants and funding opportunities for the repair and rehabilitation of historic structures.	●		●	●	●	●	●	Grant Coordinator Position	Grant Specialist Information for Public Administrative Assistance	Community Development	Economic Development CRA Public Affairs & Marketing Planning & Development Services	H
GOAL 6	Prevent the degradation of natural resources in the post-disaster environment and restore natural resources essential to the quality of life and the economy.												
6.1	Objective 6.1: Coordinate intergovernmental strategies to preserve, protect, and remediate disaster-impacted natural resources.												
6.1.1	Develop a policy or ordinance that extends established beach and natural resources protection measures in long-term recovery including sustainable low energy shoreline protection measures and/or strategies for shoreline protection that include native vegetation, seawalls, floodgates, groins, sand placement, dune restoration, and beach re-nourishment projects.	●							COMP Plan Coastal Management Element	Staff and Time	Sustainable Management	FWC EPA Environmental Services Planning Dept. Beach Management ACOE	H

Actions		Implementation Timeframe							Resource/Cost Considerations		Responsible Agency	Supporting Agencies	Priority
		Pre-Disaster	Short-Term Recovery (1 -90 days)	Long-Term Redevelopment (months)					Existing	Needed			
				4-6	6-12	12-18	18-24	24+					
6.1.2	Develop and maintain a repository of historical impacts information documenting the effects of disaster events on the City's natural resources and sensitive habitats. Coordinate information with local, regional, State, and federal environmental regulatory agencies. Utilize technical assistance from local scientific community experts.	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	COMP Plan	Staff and Time	Sustainable Management	DEP FWC NOAA ACOE	M
6.1.3	Identify and document privately owned property that may be environmentally significant for possible acquisition for green space preservation, hazard mitigation, and conservation easements.	●							Staff	Administrative Assistance	Planning & Development Services	Legal Environmental Services Sustainable Management	M
6.1.4	Develop a contact list of local, State, federal, private sector, and nonprofit organizations that can provide resources and/or technical assistance to support the City in preserving, remediating, and restoring natural resources.	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	Staff COMP Plan (Environmental Element)	Documents providing contact information to the public	Sustainable Management / Environmental Unit	FWC DEP EPA Audubon Society	H

ECONOMIC REDEVELOPMENT

Action Item List

GOAL 1: Support business preparedness activities through business continuity planning to promote a more resilient and sustainable economic environment.

1.1 Objective: Develop strategies to support the business community with pre-disaster business continuity and recovery planning.

- 1.1.1 Identify gaps and weaknesses in business preparedness and continuity planning in the local business community. *(PD)*
- 1.1.2 Establish a toolkit of diverse public education resources to provide technical expertise and assistance in the preparation of business continuity of operations plans. Encourage enrollment in the Floridadisaster.biz website. *(OG)*
- 1.1.3 Assess the capacity and ability for the City to liaison with the County EOC through Emergency Support Function (ESF 18): Business and Industry and/or Business Recovery Centers in the field in transition to long-term recovery. *(ST, LT)*
- 1.1.4 Pre-identify and engage larger, core businesses that have potential resources to assist small businesses. Pre-establish Memorandums of Understanding (MOUs). *(PD)*
- 1.1.5 Develop a process to collect and distribute information to the business community including identification of contact information for neighbor businesses and funding sources. Collaborate with Chambers of Commerce to perform outreach and support. Develop and maintain information sharing network for pre-incident notification and warning, and post-disaster information distribution. *(PD)*
- 1.1.6 Evaluate the need, cost-benefit, and political will to implement expedited permitting for business repairs/reconstruction. Damage assessment information will aid prioritizing the reopening of businesses in areas of greatest need. *(OG)*

GOAL 2: Coordinate and implement post-disaster initiatives to support the recovery and survivability of locally impacted businesses.

2.1 Objective: Support the resumption and retention of major employers and small businesses through implementation of post-disaster business assistance programs.

- 2.1.1 Enhance permitting incentives, regulatory waivers, and logistical support to employers throughout the City. *(LT)*
- 2.1.2 Develop and implement a program for business owners and staff to assess post-disaster businesses losses and long-term economic impacts to assess impacts and impediments to re-opening. *(PD, LT)*

2.1.3 Develop and activate Business Recovery Center(s) (BRC) or Business Assistance Centers (BAC) where public/private organizations can coordinate post-disaster business assistance, contribute and distribute information, provide technical assistance, and provide labor and contract referrals in the following areas: *(PD, LT)*

- 2.1.3.1 Identify roles for various public, private, nonprofit organizations and staff to assist implementation of the BRC/BACs to provide technical assistance in SBA loan applications, locating vacant office space, and provide referrals for recovery related opportunities. *(PD, LT)*
- 2.1.3.2 Support temporary communications needs for impacted business such as mobile cell towers for phone, internet and network access, and employee communications. *(OG)*
- 2.1.3.3 Establish networks to access locally available databases detailing essential businesses and points of contact. Develop a “business to business” network in which businesses can exchange information about suppliers, vendors, and other available resources. *(OG)*
- 2.1.3.4 Identify large businesses that have potential resources to assist small businesses. *(PD, LT)*
- 2.1.3.5 Coordinate with Community Redevelopment and Permitting to provide allowances for temporary structures so that businesses may reopen expeditiously. *(PD, LT)*

2.2 Objective: Identify post-disaster funding resources for business recovery.

- 2.2.1 Develop and distribute a list of federal, State, and local funding sources for businesses. Create business continuity website to provide a clearinghouse of contacts, application centers, and websites where information on the program and applications will be available. *(OG)*
- 2.2.2 Share banks and financial institutions willing to make bridge loans. Identify commercial loans, foundations, and corporate philanthropic sources that may be potential sources of funding for both pre- and post-disaster business needs. *(LT)*

2.3 Objective: Foster retention and diversification of the local workforce to meet post-disaster redevelopment activities needs.

- 2.3.1 Create a business consortium in partnership with Career Source/Urban League to support post-disaster recovery coordination of labor opportunities. Identify resources for potential workforce logistical support - housing, supplies, cots, bedding supplies, toiletries, and childcare. *(PD)*
- 2.3.2 Establish a process for developing a pool of known resources within the City and compile methods for capturing skills and staff needed by businesses. Identify ways to recruit staff. Consider an MOU with temporary labor services to supply immediate to long-term needs. Temporary agencies typically have



extended access to a variety of skill sets, diversified labor and access to large numbers of potential workers. *(PD, LT)*

- 2.3.3 Identify available routes for workforce transportation throughout the City and adjacent municipalities within the county. Develop MOUs (or enhance existing ones) among various transportation entities using pre-arranged agreements for additional vehicles and equipment. *(ST, LT)*
- 2.3.4 Coordinate with Community Redevelopment and Broward County Housing Authority to develop a process to provide short-term housing. Consider establishing procedures for the placement of temporary housing units on commercial property for onsite employee housing. *(PD, LT)*

2.4. Objective: Coordinate post-disaster marketing strategies and information sharing to reestablish the local economy, business interests, and tourism.

- 2.4.1 Create promotional campaign to encourage and support local vendors for all supplies. List and/or identify companies in ad campaigns, particularly businesses helping each other. *(ST, LT)*
- 2.4.2 Identify and develop strategies for business retention and expedite a process for attracting new businesses or incentives for re-investing and rebuilding. *(PD, LT)*
- 2.4.3 Designate calendar dates to resume local annual events and festivals as part of community recovery. *(LT)*



Actions	Implementation Timeframe							Resource/Cost Considerations		Responsible Agency	Supporting Agencies	Priority	
	Pre-Disaster	Short-Term Recovery (1 -90 days)	Long-Term Redevelopment (months)					Existing	Needed				
			4-6	6-12	12-18	18-24	24+						
Economic Redevelopment													
ISSUE: BUSINESS CONTINUITY PLANNING: The resumption of small businesses and retention of major employers following a disaster is almost completely dependent on business preparedness for funding, equipment, staff and essential functions. The faster a business can be up and running, the faster the community will return to support. The City would benefit greatly by engaging businesses in continuity of operations planning and networking to expedite reopening. Outreach and networking will thread the business community together and produce a public/private partnership that serves both local government tax structure and the business capital profit structure as related to short and long-term recovery.													
GOAL: 1	Support business preparedness activities through business continuity planning to promote more resilient and sustainable economic environment.												
1.1	Objective 1.1: Develop strategies to support the business community with pre-disaster business continuity and recovery planning.												
1.1.1	Identify gaps and weaknesses in business preparedness and continuity planning in the local business community.	●							BC ESF 18 Business & Industry Support for Review of Plans	Professional Business Outreach and Disaster Preparedness Staff and time	GFLA Small Business Development Council/Board	Chambers of Commerce DFB EDC	M-H
1.1.2	Establish a toolkit of diverse public education resources to provide technical expertise and assistance in the preparation of business continuity of operations plans. Encourage enrollment in the Floridadisater.biz website.	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	Administrative support	Professional Business Outreach and Disaster Preparedness Staff and time	PA&M DFB EDC	BC ESF 18 Business & Industry Chambers of Commerce DFB EDC	M

Actions		Implementation Timeframe							Resource/Cost Considerations		Responsible Agency	Supporting Agencies	Priority
		Pre-Disaster	Short-Term Recovery (1 -90 days)	Long-Term Redevelopment (months)					Existing	Needed			
				4-6	6-12	12-18	18-24	24+					
1.1.3	Assess the capacity for the City liaison with the County and City EOC for ESF#18 Business & Industry and/or staff for Business Recovery Centers in the field in transition to long-term recovery.		●	●	●	●	●	●			Emergency Management City Administration	Chamber of Commerce Broward County Economic Development	M
1.1.4	Pre-identify and engage larger, core businesses that have potential resources to assist small businesses. Pre-establish MOUs.	●								Staff time to compile information. Workshops/ Seminars to engage private sector	TBD	GFLA Regional CEDS Public Affairs & Marketing	H
1.1.5	Develop a process to collect & distribute information to business community including identification of contact information for neighbor businesses and funding sources. Collaborate with Chambers of Commerce to perform outreach and support. Develop and maintain information sharing network for pre-incident notification and warning, and	●							Public Affairs & PIO contacts City website platform Economic Development List of Contacts	Network building of small/large businesses Regional collaboration of chambers and businesses short/long-term	PA&M Business Development Board/Council Economic Development	Chambers of Commerce SF Regional Planning Council Regional CEDS	H



City of Deerfield Beach Post Disaster Redevelopment Plan

Actions		Implementation Timeframe							Resource/Cost Considerations		Responsible Agency	Supporting Agencies	Priority
		Pre-Disaster	Short-Term Recovery (1 -90 days)	Long-Term Redevelopment (months)					Existing	Needed			
				4-6	6-12	12-18	18-24	24+					
	post-disaster information distribution.												
1.1.6	Evaluate the need, cost-benefit, and political will to implement expedited permitting for businesses repairs/reconstruction. Damage assessment information will aid prioritizing the reopening of business in areas of greatest need.	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Public Affairs & PIO contacts City website platform Economic Development List of Contacts	Network building of small/large businesses Regional Collaboration of chambers and businesses Contact network to assist during recovery period short/long-term	Economic Development Business Development Board/Council	Chambers of Commerce PA&M SF Regional Planning Council Regional CEDS (Community Economic Development DFB Economic Development Council	H
ISSUE: BUSINESS RESUMPTION AND RETENTION – The resumption of small businesses and retention of major employers following a disaster could significantly impact the speed and quality of the overall economic recovery of the City. Extended interruption of small businesses is detrimental to business survival. In order to mitigate impacts to both small and large businesses, local governments should develop strategies to expedite business reopening by supporting outreach efforts related to disaster assistance, supporting workforce development activities, and business continuity of operations planning.													
GOAL 2:	Coordinate and implement post-disaster initiatives to support the recovery and survivability of locally impacted businesses.												



City of Deerfield Beach Post Disaster Redevelopment Plan

Actions		Implementation Timeframe							Resource/Cost Considerations		Responsible Agency	Supporting Agencies	Priority	
		Pre-Disaster	Short-Term Recovery (1 -90 days)	Long-Term Redevelopment (months)					Existing	Needed				
				4-6	6-12	12-18	18-24	24+						
2.1	Objective 2.1: Support the resumption and retention of major employers and small businesses through implementation of post-disaster business assistance programs.													
2.1.1	Enhance permitting incentives, regulatory waivers, and logistical support to employers throughout the City.				●	●	●	●	●	Comp Plan	Adopting regulations	Planning & Development Services	Economic Redevelopment Unit	H
2.1.2	Develop and implement a program for businesses to assess post-disaster losses and long-term economic impacts. Assess impacts and impediments to reopening.	●			●	●	●	●	●	Small Business Administration		Economic Development	Chamber of Commerce SBA State DEO CEDS Committee	H
2.1.3	Develop and implement Business Recovery Center(s) or Business Assistance Centers (BAC) where public/private organizations can coordinate post-disaster business assistance, distribute information, provide technical assistance, and provide labor and contract referrals in the following areas:	●			●	●	●	●	●	Small Business Administration GFLA (Greater Fort Lauderdale Alliance)		Broward County Economic Development	Economic Development	M-H

Actions		Implementation Timeframe							Resource/Cost Considerations		Responsible Agency	Supporting Agencies	Priority
		Pre-Disaster	Short-Term Recovery (1 -90 days)	Long-Term Redevelopment (months)					Existing	Needed			
				4-6	6-12	12-18	18-24	24+					
2.1.3.1	Identify roles for various public, private, nonprofit organizations and volunteers to assist implementation of the Business Recovery Center (BRC) to provide technical assistance in SBA loan applications, locating vacant office space, and provide referrals for recovery related opportunities.	●		●	●	●	●	●	Staff and time	Alternate locations to operate assistance centers/staffing	Broward County Economic Development SBA	Chamber of Commerce DFB Economic Development Council	M-H
2.1.3.2	Support temporary communication needs for impacted business such as mobile cell towers for phone, internet and network access, and employee communications.	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	Staff and time	Identify needs for additional communications equipment	Public Affairs & Marketing Information Technologies (IT)		H
2.1.3.3	Establish networks to access locally available databases detailing essential businesses points of contact. Develop a “business to business” network in which businesses can exchange information about suppliers, vendors, and other available resources.	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	Staff and time		Public Affairs & Marketing Information Technologies (IT)	Economic Council EOC ESF #18 Business & Industry Chamber of Commerce	H

Actions		Implementation Timeframe							Resource/Cost Considerations		Responsible Agency	Supporting Agencies	Priority
		Pre-Disaster	Short-Term Recovery (1 -90 days)	Long-Term Redevelopment (months)					Existing	Needed			
				4-6	6-12	12-18	18-24	24+					
2.1.3.4	Identify large businesses that have potential resources to assist small businesses.	•				•	•	•	Staff and time	List large employers/businessess, coordination with Chamber of Commerce GFLA	Economic Development Broward County Economic Development	GFLA Chamber of Commerce	M-H
2.1.3.5	Coordinate with Community Redevelopment and Permitting to provide allowances for temporary structures so that businesses may reopen expeditiously.	•				•	•	•	COMP Plan	Adopting Regulations	Fire Marshall Planning Development Services Permitting		H
2.2	Objective 2.2: Identify post-disaster funding resources for business recovery.												
2.2.1	Develop and distribute a list of federal, State, and local funding sources for businesses. Create business continuity website to provide a clearinghouse of contacts, application centers, and websites where information on the program and applications will be available.	•	•	•	•	•	•	•		Coordination with Public Affairs & Marketing	Economic Development	Public Affairs & Marketing	H



City of Deerfield Beach Post Disaster Redevelopment Plan

Actions		Implementation Timeframe							Resource/Cost Considerations		Responsible Agency	Supporting Agencies	Priority
		Pre-Disaster	Short-Term Recovery (1 -90 days)	Long-Term Redevelopment (months)					Existing	Needed			
				4-6	6-12	12-18	18-24	24+					
2.2.2	Share banks and financial institutions for bridge and commercial loans, foundations, and corporate philanthropic sources for possible potential sources of funding for both pre- and post-disaster business needs.			●	●	●	●	●		Coordination City/County	Economic Development	Economic Council	H
2.3	Objective 2.3: Foster retention and diversification of the local workforce to meet post-disaster redevelopment activities needs.												
2.3.1	Create a business consortium in partnership with Career Source/Urban League to support post-disaster recovery coordination of labor opportunities. Identify resources for potential workforce logistical support - housing, supplies, cots, bedding supplies, toiletries, and childcare.	●							Broward County Economic Development GFLA (Greater Fort Lauderdale Alliance)	List of Logistical items for workforce	Economic Development	Chambers of Commerce Temporary Agencies Economic Council SFRPC	M-H

Actions		Implementation Timeframe							Resource/Cost Considerations		Responsible Agency	Supporting Agencies	Priority
		Pre-Disaster	Short-Term Recovery (1 -90 days)	Long-Term Redevelopment (months)					Existing	Needed			
				4-6	6-12	12-18	18-24	24+					
2.3.2	Establish a process for developing a pool of known personnel resources within the City and compile methods for capturing skills and staff needed by businesses. Identify ways to recruit staff Consider an MOU with temporary labor services to supply immediate to long-term needs. Temporary agencies typically have extended access to a variety of skill sets, diversified labor and access to large numbers of potential workers.	•		•	•	•			Staff and time	MOUs for extended staff resources List of Labor resources w/ City and adjacent jurisdictions List/database of skills needed	Career Source/Urban League Temporary Agencies	Center for Active Aging Chamber of Commerce Economic Development	H
2.3.3	Identify available routes for workforce transportation within the City/adjacent cities. Develop MOUs (or enhance existing ones) among various transportation entities using pre-arranged agreements for additional vehicles and equipment.		•	•	•	•	•	•	IT /Mapping services	Coordination with Broward County Transit resources Uber/LIFT potential	Transportation Disadvantaged Center for Active Aging/Transportation	Broward County MPO/TPO Broward County Transit FDOT	H

Actions		Implementation Timeframe							Resource/Cost Considerations		Responsible Agency	Supporting Agencies	Priority
		Pre-Disaster	Short-Term Recovery (1 -90 days)	Long-Term Redevelopment (months)					Existing	Needed			
				4-6	6-12	12-18	18-24	24+					
2.3.4	Coordinate with Community Redevelopment and Broward County Housing Authority to develop a process to provide short-term housing. Consider establishing procedures for the placement of temporary housing units on commercial property for onsite employee housing.	•				•	•	•	Disaster Housing Plan		Economic Development	Deerfield Beach Housing Authority Community Redevelopment	M-H
ISSUE: Retaining businesses and supporting workforce after a disaster; Businesses may reevaluate and assess their long-term presence in the local market and will benefit by retention centric marketing or advertising. This incentive will encourage businesses to stay and engage remaining workforce, utilize the opportunity to augment workforce, and possibly expand due to needs of the community in a post-disaster environment. During recovery, it will be necessary to support the workforce in order to ensure they are able to remain employed and assist in the community reconstruction and restoration. It is assumed that employees remaining in the area must be able to return to work, care for their families, have access to food and clean water, safe housing, transportation, opportunity, and envision reconstitution of the community.													
2.4	Objective 2.4: Coordinate post-disaster marketing strategies and information sharing to reestablish the local economy, business interests, and tourism.												
2.4.1	Create promotional campaign to encourage and support local vendors for all supplies. List and/or identify companies in ad campaigns, particularly businesses helping each other.		•	•	•	•	•	•	City Website		Public Affairs & Marketing Purchasing	Chamber of Commerce CEDS	M



Actions		Implementation Timeframe							Resource/Cost Considerations		Responsible Agency	Supporting Agencies	Priority
		Pre-Disaster	Short-Term Recovery (1 -90 days)	Long-Term Redevelopment (months)					Existing	Needed			
				4-6	6-12	12-18	18-24	24+					
2.4.2	Identify and develop strategies for business retention and expedite a process for attracting new businesses or incentives for re-investing and rebuilding.	●				●	●	●	Staff and time		GFLA Economic Development	Public Affairs & Marketing Chamber of Commerce Economic Council CEDS	M
2.4.3	Designate calendar dates to resume local annual events and festivals as part of community recovery.					●	●	●	Website & Social Media Platforms		Parks and Recreation Economic Development	PA&M Chambers of Commerce	M

HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Action Item List

GOAL 1: Ensure the expeditious restoration of healthcare facilities and provide safe and accessible medical facilities to meet the diverse needs of the post-disaster environment.

1.1 Objective: Establish a sub-committee consisting of members from the Economic Redevelopment, Health and Social Services, and Infrastructure workgroups in order to facilitate the identification of vulnerable structures that are at risk within the healthcare sector and determine opportunities for mitigation and post-disaster redevelopment.

- 1.1.1 Identify the possibility of collaboration and/or partnership with medical health facilities in different locations where doctors may temporarily move operations until more permanent sites are established. *(PD, LT)*
- 1.1.2 After a catastrophic event, assess remaining facilities (hospitals, trauma centers, private practice, mental health, ALF, surgical centers, nursing homes, dental care, dialysis centers, drug stores). *(ST, LT)*
- 1.1.3 Coordinate with the regulatory agencies to augment service provision to meet community needs. *(ST, LT)*

GOAL 2: Maintain an adequate, responsive workforce for medical professionals in the aftermath of a disaster to support the post-disaster redevelopment process.

Objective 2.1: Develop incentives to attract and retain medical professionals to the area.

- 2.1.1 Develop list of best available resources to attract medical professionals to the area in the post-disaster environment. *(LT)*

Objective 2.2: Explore strategies to ensure social service provision to socioeconomic vulnerable populations.

- 2.2.1 Identify methods in which the City can assist those residents in obtaining necessary social services and wellness needs for those services the City has limited or close to limited capacity to provide. *(OG)*

GOAL 3: Reestablish the basic community core services to pre-disaster conditions.

Objective 3.1: Collaborate with stakeholders to support and ensure that health care service levels are re-established throughout the community and health conditions are re-established to pre-disaster conditions.

- 3.1.1 Evaluate the ability of establishing temporary/permanent centers of operations for healthcare agencies to operate in the aftermath of a large-scale disaster by collaborating with healthcare and social service agencies, non-governmental, public, private organizations, and non-profit organizations to determine which are interested. (OG)
- 3.1.2 Identify funding sources and additional staffing needs throughout long-term redevelopment. (OG)
- 3.1.3 Identify roles and responsibilities for volunteers to augment the shortage of City staff during long-term recovery. (ST, LT)

Objective 3.2: Establish guidelines and support transition strategies assisting survivors to becoming self-reliant while providing regulatory support to remove temporary structures.

- 3.2.1 Ensure accessibility from temporary housing sites, access to work, goods, and services for populations with special and/or functional support needs. Examine options for public transportation, pedestrian and bicycle usability. Examine ADA considerations and compliance. (OG)
- 3.2.2 Support special needs and functional needs populations by developing or supporting strategies in place that ensure outreach to challenged populations (language barriers, disabilities, elderly, etc.) in the pre and post-disaster environment. (OG)
- 3.2.3 Coordinate with social service agencies to allow continued service delivery, enabling agencies to expand capabilities to meet the transitional needs of displaced populations. (OG)
- 3.2.4 Identify strategies to support reconstruction of low-income affordable homes. Support those residents with lesser capacities to rebuild homes, i.e.: Habitat for Humanity, etc. (OG)

GOAL 4: Support the transition of special needs populations to recovery.

Objective 4.1: Support planning efforts among hospitals, County and senior center to develop alternatives for special needs populations.

- 4.1.1 Coordinate with home healthcare companies to identify Continuity of Operations Plans (COOP) allowing them to remain viable in a long-term recovery. (PD, ST)
- 4.1.2 Identify patients who have been relocated, and track needs of home health care patients. (ST, LT)
- 4.1.3 Develop and coordinate transportation strategies to reroute busses based on level of damage in that area. (ST, LT)

GOAL 5: Expand the capability to provide mental health services to the impacted survivors throughout long-term recovery.



Objective 5.1: Ensure and expand mental and behavioral health assistance capabilities.

- 5.1.1 Identify roles, resources, and support that can be provided by the Florida Crisis Consortium for long-term crisis counseling. (OG)
- 5.1.2 Identify additional capacity outside of the region to assist mental and behavioral assistance patients in the post-disaster environment. (OG)

Actions	Implementation Timeframe							Resource/Cost Considerations		Responsible Agency	Supporting Agencies	Priority	
	Pre-Disaster	Short-Term Recovery (1 -90 days)	Long-Term Redevelopment (months)					Existing	Needed				
			4-6	6-12	12-18	18-24	24+						
Health & Human Services													
ISSUE: HEALTH FACILITY RESTORATION: There are many factors that influence the ability of the City to restore medical and mental health services to the community and significant per-planning is needed to mitigate issues. These include the ability to repair essential utilities and infrastructure, changes in patient demographics needing care, locations of services and transportation facilities in relation to population densities, and the availability of qualified contractors. Reconstruction from a major disaster can provide opportunities to fix and upgrade existing health and medical systems that will benefit residents in the long-term. During response and short-term recovery there may be temporary increases in medical services and temporary public clinics. Planning to integrate any temporary resources such as labor and funding into the existing local healthcare structure can improve local capacity and prevent disruptions during long-term redevelopment after temporary increases are terminated													
GOAL1	Ensure the expeditious restoration of healthcare facilities and provide safe and accessible medical facilities to meet the diverse needs of the post-disaster environment.												
1.1	Objective 1.1: Establish a sub-committee consisting of members from the Economic Redevelopment, Health and Human Services, and Infrastructure workgroups in order to facilitate the identification of vulnerable structures that are at risk within the healthcare sector and determine opportunities for mitigation and post-disaster redevelopment.												
1.1.1	Identify the possibility of collaboration and/or partnership with medical health facilities in different locations where doctors may temporarily move operations until more permanent sites are established.	●		●	●	●	●	●	Administrative support Center for Active Aging	Maintain, Public/private partnership following EOC Deactivation. Staff and time	Center for Active Aging	BNH Healthcare Coalition Broward County DOH	M
1.1.2	After a catastrophic event, assess remaining facilities (hospital, trauma centers, private practice, mental health, ALF, surgical centers, nursing homes,		●	●	●	●	●	●	Center for Active Aging GIS specialist	Staff and time	Center for Active Aging Emergency Management	BNH Red Cross United Way Broward County DOH	M

Actions		Implementation Timeframe							Resource/Cost Considerations		Responsible Agency	Supporting Agencies	Priority
		Pre-Disaster	Short-Term Recovery (1 -90 days)	Long-Term Redevelopment (months)					Existing	Needed			
				4-6	6-12	12-18	18-24	24+					
	dental care, dialysis centers, drug stores).											Healthcare Coalition	
1.1.3	Coordinate with the healthcare and regulatory agencies to augment service provision to meet community needs.		●	●	●	●	●	●	Center for Active Aging	Staff and time Public/private partnership needed.	Center for Active Aging	BC DOH BC Transit DOEA (Dept. of Elderly Affairs) ADRC DCF	M
Goal 2	Maintain an adequate, responsive workforce for medical professionals in the aftermath of a disaster to support the post-disaster redevelopment process.												
2.1	Objective 2.2: Develop incentives (to attract and retain medical professionals to the area.												
2.1.1	Develop a list of resources to attract medical professionals to the area in the post-disaster environment.					●	●	●	Health Care Coalition Center for Active Aging BNH	Public/private partnership needed.	BNH (Hospital)	BC DOH Economic Development Economic Council Chamber of Commerce	L-M

Actions		Implementation Timeframe							Resource/Cost Considerations		Responsible Agency	Supporting Agencies	Priority
		Pre-Disaster	Short-Term Recovery (1 -90 days)	Long-Term Redevelopment (months)					Existing	Needed			
				4-6	6-12	12-18	18-24	24+					
2.2	Objective 2.3: Explore strategies to ensure social service provision to socioeconomic vulnerable populations.												
2.2.1	Identify methods in which the City can assist those residents in obtaining necessary social services and wellness needs for those services the City has limited or close to limited capacity to provide.	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Center for Active Aging	Staff and time	Center for Active Aging ADRC Broward County DOH	DFB Admin Community Development Health Care Coalition Red Cross United Way	H
Goal 3	Reestablish the basic community core services to pre-disaster conditions.												
3.1	Objective 3.1: Collaborate with stakeholders to support and ensure that health care service levels are re-established throughout the community and health conditions are re-established to pre-disaster conditions.												
3.1.1	Evaluate the ability of establishing temporary/permanent centers of operations for healthcare agencies to operate in the aftermath of a large-scale disaster by collaborating with healthcare and social service agencies, non-governmental, public, private organizations, and	•	•	•	•	•				Following EOC deactivation a public/private partnership and coordination.	During EOC activation, ESF#8, Broward County DOH	DCF Broward County DOH United Way Red Cross	M

Actions		Implementation Timeframe							Resource/Cost Considerations		Responsible Agency	Supporting Agencies	Priority
		Pre-Disaster	Short-Term Recovery (1 -90 days)	Long-Term Redevelopment (months)					Existing	Needed			
				4-6	6-12	12-18	18-24	24+					
	non-profit organizations to determine which are interested.												
3.1.2	Identify funding sources and additional staffing needs throughout long-term redevelopment.	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	Grant and loan specialists		Center for Active Aging City Finance Dept.	BC DOH DFB Admin Red Cross United Way	M
3.1.3	Identify roles and responsibilities for volunteers to augment the shortage of City staff during long-term recovery.		●	●	●	●	●	●	Center for Active Aging	CERT Civic Groups	City Human Resources Health & Human Services	PDRP Team Red Cross United Way	H
3.2	Objective 3.2: Establish guidelines and support transition strategies assisting survivors to becoming self-reliant while providing regulatory support to remove temporary structures.												
3.2.1	Ensure accessibility from temporary housing sites, access to work, goods, and services for populations with special and/or functional support needs. Examine options for public transportation, pedestrian and bicycle usability. Examine ADA considerations and compliance.	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	Center for Active Aging Broward County DOH Health Care Coalition		Environmental Services	BC Transit	H

Actions		Implementation Timeframe							Resource/Cost Considerations		Responsible Agency	Supporting Agencies	Priority
		Pre-Disaster	Short-Term Recovery (1 -90 days)	Long-Term Redevelopment (months)					Existing	Needed			
				4-6	6-12	12-18	18-24	24+					
3.2.2	Support special needs and functional needs populations by developing or supporting strategies in place that ensure outreach to challenged populations (language barriers, disabilities, elderly, etc.) in the pre and post-disaster environment.	•	•		•	•	•	•	Center for Active Aging Health Care Coalition ACHA		Center for Active Aging BC Fire Rescue	ADRC BC DOH DOEA (Elderly Affairs) Red Cross United Way	H
3.2.3	Coordinate with social service agencies to allow continued service delivery, enabling agencies to expand capabilities to meet the transitional needs of displaced populations.	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Center for Active Aging	Staff and time	Center for Active Aging	BC Transit	H
3.2.4	Identify strategies to support reconstruction of low-income affordable homes. Support those residents with lesser capacities to rebuild homes, i.e.: Habitat for Humanity, etc.	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Center for Active Aging Community Development	Staff and time Funding	Community Development	Planning & Development Services FEMA Habitat for Humanity	M



Actions		Implementation Timeframe							Resource/Cost Considerations		Responsible Agency	Supporting Agencies	Priority
		Pre-Disaster	Short-Term Recovery (1 -90 days)	Long-Term Redevelopment (months)					Existing	Needed			
				4-6	6-12	12-18	18-24	24+					
ISSUE: PROVIDE FOR SPECIAL NEEDS POPULATIONS THROUGHOUT LONG-TERM REDEVELOPMENT: A significant segment of the population is comprised of persons with disabilities, and other medical and mental health challenges. In addition, the City has residents with economic disadvantages and language barriers. These populations segments may require special accommodation following a disaster. A small portion of special needs patients, primarily with power dependencies will need long-term assistance dealing with the traumatic changes and reestablishing a self-sustaining and self-reliant living.													
Goal 4	Support the transition of special needs populations to recovery.												
4.1	Objective 4.1: Support planning efforts among hospitals, County and senior center to develop alternatives for special needs populations.												
4.1.1	Coordinate with home healthcare companies to identify Continuity of Operations Plans (COOP) allowing them to remain viable in a long-term recovery.	●	●						Center for Active Aging	Public/private partnership & coordination	State DOH/FDEM	BC DOH AHCA	L-M
4.1.2	Identify patients who have been relocated, and track needs of home health care patients.		●	●	●	●	●	●	Center for Active Aging	Public/private partnership & coordination	Center for Active Aging	BNH Sylvester BC DOH Red Cross United Way	M
4.1.3	Develop and coordinate transportation strategies to reroute busses based on level of damage in that area.		●	●	●	●	●	●		A contingency in the contract for revised fixed routes and para-transit following	BC Transit BC MPO/TPO	Center for Active Aging Parks & Recreation	M

Actions		Implementation Timeframe							Resource/Cost Considerations		Responsible Agency	Supporting Agencies	Priority
		Pre-Disaster	Short-Term Recovery (1 -90 days)	Long-Term Redevelopment (months)					Existing	Needed			
				4-6	6-12	12-18	18-24	24+					
										initial recovery period.			
ISSUE: MENTAL AND BEHAVIORAL HEALTH ASSISTANCE – Provision of clinical mental health services exceeds the available supply even without surges in need following a disaster. This service is essential for citizens that are experiencing depression, anxiety and other conditions pre-and post-disaster.													
Goal 5	Expand the capability to provide mental health services to the impacted survivors throughout long-term recovery.												
5.1	Objective 5.1: Ensure and expand mental and behavioral health assistance capabilities.												
5.1.1	Identify roles, resources, and support that can be provided by the Florida Crisis Consortium for long-term crisis counseling.	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Center for Active Aging Health Care Coalition ACHA	Coordination	Health & Human Services Unit	New Horizons DCF Alcohol Drug Abuse & Mental Health Florida Crisis Consortium	M-H
5.1.2	Identify additional capacity outside of the region to assist mental and behavioral assistance patients in the post-disaster environment.	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Health Care Coalition Center for Active Aging	Public/private partnership needed.	BC DOH	Health Care Coalition Center for Active Aging Red Cross United Way Florida Crisis Consortium	

ENVIRONMENTAL

Action Item List

GOAL 1: Protect and Prevent Water / Groundwater / Air from Pollution and Contamination.

1.1 Objective: Prevent, minimize, and control post-disaster hazardous materials spills and disposal of hazardous substances from contaminating water bodies and groundwater systems.

- 1.1.1 Identify responsible/lead agency charged with oversight and incorporation of long-term cleanup and monitoring of environmental contamination of groundwater supplies of private residential wells. (OG)
- 1.1.2 Coordinate with City departments to identify shoreline areas and parcels vulnerable to contamination. (OG)
- 1.1.3 Evaluate and Augment existing services contracts to long-term or extended timeframes for wetland, beach and dune restoration MOUs/contracts to include monitoring, control and disposal of contaminants. (OG)
- 1.1.4 Provide departmental training to serve as an advisory role to the City on environmental contamination issues. (OG)
- 1.1.5 Identify financial resources to aid cleanup of contaminated groundwater and wetland resources from saltwater intrusion, chemical and other contamination threats. (OG)
- 1.1.6 Educate the public and homeowners on the consequences of environmental contamination of groundwater. (OG)

1.2: Objective Identify resources to enable the City to facilitate cleanup of contaminated groundwater supplies, repair saltwater intrusion systems, and repair and restore wells, wellfields and other water control systems to restore drinking water and groundwater supplies.

- 1.2.1 Collaborate with City, County, State, and federal environmental organizations/education institutions to identify financial and staff/volunteer resources to support cleanup of contaminated public, residential, and commercial properties. (OG)
- 1.2.2 Identify financial assistance for repair of drinking water wells, testing, and well field sterilization of and surface waters to prevent spread of contamination to public utility systems. (OG)
- 1.2.3 Develop educational materials and distribute to homeowners pre- and post-disaster to educate citizens & business owners on long-term recovery issues, challenges, systems, and responsible agencies. (OG)

1.3: Objective Restore natural wildlife habitats, wetlands, ecosystems and other sensitive areas to pre-disaster conditions.

- 1.3.1 Identify responsible/lead agencies charged with oversight and incorporation of long-term cleanup, monitoring of environment, and contamination of natural habitats, ecosystems and groundwater. *(OG)*
- 1.3.2 Assess damage to sensitive areas and develop a plan to prioritize restoration efforts on public and private properties as deemed appropriate. *(ST, LT)*
- 1.3.3 Monitor natural wildlife habitats, wetlands and other ecosystems and areas for increases in exotic or invasive species vegetation growth. *(ST, LT)*
- 1.3.4 Develop educational materials and distribute to homeowners pre- and post- disaster to educate citizens and business owners on environmental long-term recovery challenges, City and citizen responsibilities. *(PD, LT)*
- 1.3.5 Identify post-disaster strategies to conserve delicate habitats of sensitive species and conservation lands as detailed in the Comprehensive Plan. *(PD, LT)*

GOAL 2: Protect Coastal/marine environmental systems and ensure the restoration of beaches and dunes to pre-disaster conditions in the aftermath of a large-scale disaster.

2.1 Objective: Ensure the restoration of beaches and dunes by environmentally sound and efficient removal and/or disposal of debris minimizing impacts to sensitive resources and habitat.

- 2.1.1 Identify shorelines, dune and associated beach areas contaminated with/from debris. *(ST, LT)*
- 2.1.2 Assess and monitor the impacts and document changes of the beaches and dunes in the post-disaster environment. *(ST, LT)*
- 2.1.3 Develop a strategy to implement post-disaster remediation actions that encourage the restoration of coastal habitats and ecosystems to their native state. *(PD)*

2.2 Objective: Identify post-disaster strategies to conserve delicate habitats of sensitive species and conservation lands during reconstruction and redevelopment as detailed in the Comprehensive Plan Elements.

- 2.2.1 Assess damage to sensitive areas and prioritize sensitive area restoration projects. Re-evaluate reconstruction in areas identified as ecologically sensitive or vulnerable. *(ST, LT)*
- 2.2.2 Create educational outreach information for residents, commercial and local businesses on protective measures during clean-up, repair and construction to utilize best practices to conserve and protect sensitive habitats, wildlife and ecosystems. *(OG)*



2.3 Objective: Ensure the restoration of beaches and dunes to pre-disaster conditions

- 2.3.1 Maintain beach and dune restoration contracts and negotiate extension of services where applicable for long-term recovery period. (OG)
- 2.3.2 Assess and document the condition of beaches and dunes post-disaster. (ST, LT)
- 2.3.3 Restore recreational activities through public access to parks, natural lands and supporting cultural activities. (ST, LT)

GOAL 3: Protect vital habitats, natural wetlands, coastal and beach ecosystems from disaster impacts and redevelopment activities to maintain natural mitigation ability through hardening and/or enhancing natural and manmade buffers and barriers.

3.1 Objective: Restore and enhance wetlands, dunes, and coastal natural lands and habitats post-disaster.

- 3.1.1 Identify wetlands, dunes, coastal ecosystems, microsystems and habitats that can be expanded or strengthened through appropriate practices (i.e., planting seagrasses or purchase of beach parcels) Prioritize areas that require immediate remediation and long-term attention. (ST, LT)
- 3.1.2 Build, maintain, and protect biological, natural and man-made buffers/barriers on beaches, dunes and groins to prevent erosion and minimize costs of re-nourishment actions. (OG)

3.2 Objective: Harden and protect structural mitigation assets.

- 3.2.1 Encourage hardening of structural mitigation assets and measures including shoreline protection structures such seawalls and floodgates through departmental education and public outreach opportunities. (OG)
- 3.2.2 Identify sustainable low energy shoreline protection measures for wetland, coastal, and beach dune restoration and re-nourishment to enhance beach and dune protection. (OG)

GOAL 4: Ensure that the removal and disposal of debris is handled in an environmentally sound and efficient way to minimize impacts to sensitive resources, protect environmental systems and the public's health.

4.1 Objective: Review sites and remove debris safely while ensuring wetland, coastal, and beach area restoration

- 4.1.1: Develop a FEMA approved Debris Management Plan. Monitor compliance and coordinate with planning organizations to avoid negative impacts to environment/future land use. (PD)



- 4.1.2 Prohibit site-specific wetland/water/soil contamination that could impede redevelopment efforts in those locations. *(OG)*
- 4.1.3 Identify specific procedures to ensure that debris clearance and repairs do not damage or encroach on historic, environmental, or agricultural resources. *(PD)*
- 4.1.4 Develop a checklist to screen pre-use conditions for the sites to ensure that “use” is still appropriate and can be restored to pre-use, pre-disaster conditions. *(PD)*
- 4.1.5 Revise land use codes to include incentives for implementation of sustainable measures into marine design. *(PD)*

Actions	Implementation Timeframe						Resource/Cost Considerations		Responsible Agency	Supporting Agencies	Priority	
	Pre-Disaster	Short-Term Recovery (1 -90 days)	Long-Term Redevelopment (months)					Existing				Needed
			4-6	6-12	12-18	18-24	24+					
Environmental												
ISSUE: NATURAL LAND AND HABITAT RESTORATION – Natural, undeveloped, wetlands, and beach areas are vital to Deerfield Beach’s identity. Natural ecosystems serve as vital habitats, natural buffers to development and protection from erosion. Lands and beaches provide passive recreation and environmental education opportunities for the City. Natural disasters can devastate these areas, damaging ecosystems. Natural areas that are at highest risk include coastal high hazard areas and dune systems, urban interface areas near sources of debris or contamination, areas prone to flooding, and areas with a high risk of wildfires.												
Goal: 1	Protect and Prevent Water / Groundwater / Air from Pollution and Contamination.											
1.1	Objective 1.1: Prevent, minimize, and control post-disaster hazardous materials spills and disposal of hazardous substances from contaminating water bodies and groundwater systems.											
1.1.1	Identify responsible/lead agency charged with oversight and incorporation of long-term cleanup and monitoring of environmental contamination of groundwater supplies of private residential wells.	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	Additional capacity must be developed at the federal or state level to address this issue.	Parks & Recreation Environmental Services FDEP-Small Quantity Waste Program (SQG) Broward County Health Department	SFWMD Sustainable Management Environmental Services Florida Forest Service FWC	H
1.1.2	Coordinate with City departments to identify shoreline areas and parcels vulnerable to contamination	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	Staff	Environmental Services	Broward County Health Dept. FDEP	H

Actions		Implementation Timeframe							Resource/Cost Considerations		Responsible Agency	Supporting Agencies	Priority
		Pre-Disaster	Short-Term Recovery (1 -90 days)	Long-Term Redevelopment (months)					Existing	Needed			
				4-6	6-12	12-18	18-24	24+					
												Utilities & Solid Waste Department	
1.1.3	Evaluate and Augment existing services contracts to long-term or extended timeframes for wetland, beach and dune restoration MOUs/contracts to include monitoring, control and disposal of contaminants.	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	Staff	Consultants	Environmental Services Sustainable Management Finance Department	SFWMD Consultants Forest Service FDEP Broward County Environmental	H
1.1.4	Provide departmental training to serve as an advisory role to the City on environmental contamination issues.	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	Staff		Environmental Services Sustainable Management	SFWMD EPA U.S. Forest Service FDEP	M
1.1.5	Identify financial resources to aid cleanup of contaminated groundwater and wetland resources from saltwater intrusion, chemical and other contamination threats.	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	Staff		Utilities Environmental Services	SFWMD EPA Forest Service FDEP	H

Actions		Implementation Timeframe							Resource/Cost Considerations		Responsible Agency	Supporting Agencies	Priority
		Pre-Disaster	Short-Term Recovery (1 -90 days)	Long-Term Redevelopment (months)					Existing	Needed			
				4-6	6-12	12-18	18-24	24+					
											Sustainable Management	Broward County Environmental	
1.1.6	Educate public on consequences of contamination of environment & groundwater.	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Staff	Educational materials and supplies	Utilities Environmental Services Sustainable Management Public Affairs & Marketing	Public Affairs & Marketing EPA FDEP Engineering Department	M
1.2	Objective 1.2: Identify resources to enable the City to facilitate cleanup of contaminated groundwater supplies, repair saltwater intrusion systems, and repair and restore wells, wellfields and other water control systems to restore drinking water and groundwater supplies.												
1.2.1	Collaborate with City, County, State, and federal environmental organizations/education institutions to identify financial and staff/volunteer resources to support cleanup of contaminated public, residential, and commercial properties.	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Staff		Environmental Services	EPA FDEP SFWMD FWC Broward County Environmental Community Redevelopment	M

Actions		Implementation Timeframe							Resource/Cost Considerations		Responsible Agency	Supporting Agencies	Priority
		Pre-Disaster	Short-Term Recovery (1 -90 days)	Long-Term Redevelopment (months)					Existing	Needed			
				4-6	6-12	12-18	18-24	24+					
1.2.2	Identify financial assistance for repair of drinking water wells, testing, and well field sterilization of and surface waters to prevent spread of contamination to public utility systems.	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Staff		Environmental Services	FDEP EPA Broward County DOH Community Redevelopment	M
1.2.3	Develop educational materials and distribute to homeowners pre- and post-disaster to educate citizens & business owners on long-term recovery issues, challenges, systems, and responsible agencies.	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Staff		Public Affairs & Marketing Emergency Management	FDEM	H
1.3	Objective 1.3: Restore and enhance natural wetlands, beach ecosystems, land and habitats post-disaster.												
1.3.1	Identify responsible/lead agencies charged with oversight of long-term cleanup, monitoring of environment, and contamination of natural habitats, ecosystems and groundwater.	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Staff		Environmental Services	SFWMD FWC FDEP	H

Actions		Implementation Timeframe							Resource/Cost Considerations		Responsible Agency	Supporting Agencies	Priority
		Pre-Disaster	Short-Term Recovery (1 -90 days)	Long-Term Redevelopment (months)					Existing	Needed			
				4-6	6-12	12-18	18-24	24+					
1.3.2	Assess damage to sensitive areas and develop a plan to prioritize restoration efforts on public properties as deemed appropriate.		●	●	●				Staff		Environmental Services Sustainable Management Building Division Planning & Development Services	SFWMD FWC FDEP	H
1.3.3	Monitor natural habitats, wetlands and ecosystems and areas for increases in exotic or invasive species vegetation growth.		●	●	●				Staff		Environmental Services Sustainable Management Planning & Development Services	SFWMD FWC FDEP	L
1.3.4	Develop educational materials and distribute to homeowners pre- and post- disaster to educate citizens and business owners on environmental long-term recovery challenges, City and citizen responsibilities.	●				●	●	●	Staff		Environmental Services Sustainable Management	Public Affairs & Marketing SFWMD FWC FDEP	M-H

Actions		Implementation Timeframe							Resource/Cost Considerations		Responsible Agency	Supporting Agencies	Priority
		Pre-Disaster	Short-Term Recovery (1 -90 days)	Long-Term Redevelopment (months)					Existing	Needed			
				4-6	6-12	12-18	18-24	24+					
1.3.5	Identify post-disaster strategies to conserve delicate habitats of sensitive species and conservation lands as detailed in the Comprehensive Plan.	●				●	●	●	Staff		Environmental Services Sustainable Management	Public Affairs & Marketing FWC FDEP	M
ISSUE: BEACH AND DUNE RESTORATION – Natural, undeveloped, wetlands, and beach areas are vital to Deerfield Beach’s identity. Natural ecosystems serve as vital habitats, natural buffers to development and protection from erosion. Lands and beaches provide passive recreation and environmental education opportunities for the City. Natural disasters can devastate these areas, damaging ecosystems. Natural areas that are at highest risk include coastal high hazard areas and dune systems, urban interface areas near sources of debris or contamination, areas prone to flooding, and areas with a high risk of wildfires.													
GOAL 2	Protect Coastal/marine environmental systems and ensure the restoration of beaches and dunes to pre-disaster conditions in the aftermath of a large-scale disaster.												
2.1	Objective 2.1: Ensure the restoration of beaches and dunes by environmentally sound and efficient removal and/or disposal of debris minimizing impacts to sensitive resources and habitat.												
2.1.1	Identify shorelines, dune and associated beach areas contaminated with/from debris.		●	●	●	●	●	●	Staff		Environmental Services Sustainable Management Beach Management	SFWMD FWC DEP	H
2.1.2	Assess and monitor the impacts and document changes of the beaches and dunes in the post-disaster environment.		●	●	●	●	●	●	Staff		Environmental Services Beach Management	FDEP SFWMD	M

Actions		Implementation Timeframe							Resource/Cost Considerations		Responsible Agency	Supporting Agencies	Priority
		Pre-Disaster	Short-Term Recovery (1 -90 days)	Long-Term Redevelopment (months)					Existing	Needed			
				4-6	6-12	12-18	18-24	24+					
2.1.3	Develop a strategy to implement post-disaster remediation actions that encourage the restoration of coastal habitats and ecosystems to their native state.	•							Staff		Environmental Services	Planning Engineering	M
2.2	Objective 2.2 Identify post-disaster strategies to conserve the delicate habitats of sensitive species and conservation lands during reconstruction and redevelopment as detailed in the Comprehensive Plan Elements.												
2.2.1	Assess damage to sensitive areas and prioritize sensitive area restoration projects. Re-evaluate reconstruction in areas identified as ecologically sensitive or vulnerable.		•	•	•	•	•	•	Staff		Environmental Services Beach Management	SFWMD FDEP	M
2.2.2	Create educational outreach information for residents, commercial and local businesses on protective measures during clean-up, repair and construction to utilize best practices to conserve and protect sensitive habitats, wildlife and ecosystems.	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Staff		PA&M	Environmental Services Sustainable Management FDEP SFWMD	H
2.3	Objective 2.3: Ensure restoration of beaches and dunes to pre-disaster conditions												

Actions		Implementation Timeframe							Resource/Cost Considerations		Responsible Agency	Supporting Agencies	Priority
		Pre-Disaster	Short-Term Recovery (1 -90 days)	Long-Term Redevelopment (months)					Existing	Needed			
				4-6	6-12	12-18	18-24	24+					
2.3.1	Maintain beach and dune restoration contracts and negotiate extension of services where applicable for long-term recovery period.	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	Staff		Sustainable Management	Legal SFWMD FDEP	M
2.3.2	Assess and document the condition of beaches and dunes post-disaster.		●	●	●	●	●	●	Staff		Environmental Services Sustainable Management	FDEP FWC	M
2.3.3	Restore recreational activities through public access to parks, natural lands and supporting cultural activities.		●	●	●				Staff		Parks & Rec	Environmental Services	M
ISSUE: BEACH AND DUNE RESTORATION – COASTAL: Natural beach ecosystems serve as vital habitats for plants and animals, also serving as natural buffers to development. Redevelopment may impair the ability of vulnerable coastal systems, beaches, and dunes to naturally recover from disaster impacts. Wave action, erosion of sediment and/or rising sea levels may undermine wetland vegetation recovery. Beach parcels are priority to purchase if possible, to maintain a contiguous and sustained line of beach to prevent or lessen erosion. Beach mitigation techniques such as groins, dunes, seagrass and other buffer or barriers to prevent erosion will reduce costs of beach re-nourishment projects. Restoration should include acquisition of beach properties.													
Goal 3	Protect vital habitats, natural wetlands, coastal and beach ecosystems from disaster impacts and redevelopment activities to maintain natural mitigation ability through hardening and/or enhancing natural and manmade buffers and barriers.												
3.1	Objective 3.1: Restore and enhance wetlands, dunes and coastal ecosystems and habitats post-disaster.												
3.1.1	Identify wetland, dune, coastal ecosystems, microsystems, and habitats that can be expanded or strengthened through appropriate practices		●	●	●	●	●	●	Staff		Environmental Services Sustainable Management	FDEP: Bureau of Beaches and Coastal Systems	M

Actions		Implementation Timeframe							Resource/Cost Considerations		Responsible Agency	Supporting Agencies	Priority
		Pre-Disaster	Short-Term Recovery (1 -90 days)	Long-Term Redevelopment (months)					Existing	Needed			
				4-6	6-12	12-18	18-24	24+					
	(planting seagrasses or purchase of beach parcels). Prioritize areas that require immediate remediation and long-term attention.												
3.1.2	Build, maintain, and protect biological, natural and man-made buffers/barriers on beaches, dunes and groins to prevent erosion and minimize costs of re-nourishment actions.	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	Staff		Environmental Services Sustainable Management	FDEP: Bureau of Beaches and Coastal Systems	M
3.2	Objective 3.2: Harden and protect structural mitigation assets.												
3.2.1	Encourage hardening of structural measures including shoreline protection structures such seawalls and floodgates through departmental education and public outreach opportunities.	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	Staff		Environmental Services Sustainable Management	FDEP: Bureau of Beaches& Coastal Systems Public Affairs & Marketing	M
3.2.2	Identify sustainable low energy shoreline protection measures for wetland, coastal, and beach dune restoration and re-nourishment to enhance beach and dune protection.	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	Staff		Sustainable Management	FDEP: Bureau of Beaches& Coastal Systems FEMA USACE	M



City of Deerfield Beach Post Disaster Redevelopment Plan

Actions		Implementation Timeframe							Resource/Cost Considerations		Responsible Agency	Supporting Agencies	Priority
		Pre-Disaster	Short-Term Recovery (1 -90 days)	Long-Term Redevelopment (months)					Existing	Needed			
				4-6	6-12	12-18	18-24	24+					
ISSUE: ENVIRONMENTAL AND HISTORICAL REVIEW OF TEMPORARY SITES: Temporary housing, business and debris sites as well as other recovery staging activities are often needed after a disaster. These temporary uses will leave varying degrees of impacts on the sites that can be planned for and mitigated. Temporary housing sites will temporary infrastructure such as water, sewer, and power facility hookups if not existing. Debris management sites can require clearing an area for temporary storage of debris during transport or processing. Depending on the type of debris being handled at a site, there could be issues of soil contamination. Often, many of the sites available for temporary use after a disaster are vacant public landholdings, parks or recreational properties. Negative impacts can be minimized through advanced planning, effectively managing the long-term environmental impacts of these necessary temporary uses.													
GOAL 4	Ensure that the removal and disposal of debris is handled in an environmentally sound and efficient way to minimize impacts to sensitive resources, protect environmental systems and the public’s health.												
4.1	Objective 4.1: Review sites and remove debris safely while ensuring wetland, coastal and beach area restoration												
4.1.1	Develop FEMA approved Debris Mgmt. Plan. Monitor compliance with and coordinate with Planning organizations to avoid negative impacts to environment/future land use	●							Staff		Environmental Sustainable Management	Community Development FDEP	H
4.1.2	Prohibit site-specific wetland/water/soil contamination that could impede redevelopment efforts in those locations.	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	Staff		Sustainable Management Planning & Development Services Engineering Dept.	SFWMD Utilities & Solid Waste Dept. FDEP	M

Actions		Implementation Timeframe							Resource/Cost Considerations		Responsible Agency	Supporting Agencies	Priority
		Pre-Disaster	Short-Term Recovery (1 -90 days)	Long-Term Redevelopment (months)					Existing	Needed			
				4-6	6-12	12-18	18-24	24+					
4.1.3	Identify specific procedures to ensure that debris clearance and repairs do not damage or encroach on historic, environmental, or agricultural resources.	●							Staff		PDRP Team	SFWMD Utilities and Solid Waste Dept. FDEP	H
4.1.4	Develop a checklist to screen pre-use conditions for the sites to ensure that “use” is still appropriate and can be restored to pre-use, pre-disaster conditions.	●							Staff		PDRP Team	SFWMD Forest Service FDEP	H
4.1.5	Revise land use codes to include incentives for implementation of sustainable measures into marine design.	●							Staff		Sustainable Management	Community Development Environmental Services FDEP SFWMD	L - M

INFRASTRUCTURE

Action Items

GOAL 1: Expedite the emergency clearance and permanent removal of disaster related debris as detailed in the Debris Management Plan.

1.1 Objective: Ensure Debris Management plans, policies, and procedures incorporate sufficient strategies, processes, procedures, and resources to address a major/catastrophic level event.

1.1.1 Identify sites for long-term debris storage areas and negotiate lease agreements for use during catastrophic incidents. Within the guidelines of the FEMA pricing schedule and requirements, negotiate the rate in advance in order to avoid costly agreements. (PD)

1.2 Objective: Prevent waste and enable the easy transition from temporary to permanent operations.

1.2.1 Identify scenarios for creative temporary infrastructure reuse. (OG)

1.3 Objective: Ensure that the debris removal and disposal is environmentally-sound, efficient, minimizes impacts to sensitive resources, and protects environmental systems and the public's health by restoring wetlands and monitoring environmental impacts to all debris sites.

1.3.1 Identify opportunities and partners to recycle and reuse debris. (PD, LT)

GOAL 2: Maximize alternative disaster reconstruction funding sources to support the reconstruction effort.

2.1 Objective: Develop a strategy and criteria to prioritize the use of public funds during the reconstruction process.

2.1.1 Identify a grant writer to review grants and other funding sources in support community redevelopment. (OG)

2.1.2 Identify strategies, priorities, and criteria to categorize and prioritize financing of reconstruction for roadways, bridges, storm water, water, and other public infrastructure support systems. (OG)

2.2 Objective: Identify alternative private and non-profit funding sources to support the reconstruction process.

2.2.1 Explore the need for advanced agreements between utility providers and interrelated organizations to better coordinate repair operations. (OG)

- 2.2.2 Analyze the use of bonds in the reconstruction process. Consider using bonds as an option to meet grant-matching requirements in order to maintain existing revenues and reserves for necessary expenditures. (OG)
- 2.2.3 Identify bonding capabilities for three or more parties and develop a strategy for group bonding if projects overlap jurisdictions. (OG)
- 2.2.4 Develop criteria to ensure bond funds are directed to prioritized projects and benefit everyone at risk. Identify strategy to issue FEMA reimbursements. (OG)
- 2.2.5 Explore the availability of funds from FEMA for rebuilding “green” in the aftermath of a disaster. (OG)

GOAL 3: Evaluate the reconstruction and/or relocation of infrastructure within the most highly vulnerable areas.

3.1 Objective: Promote the reconstruction and relocation of infrastructure that is more disaster resilient and located in less vulnerable areas.

- 3.1.1 Identify properties and infrastructure components where reconstruction may be prohibited. Consider structural modifications to make damaged buildings more flood resistant and public acquisition of the threatened properties. (PD)
- 3.1.2 Make older equipment components more resilient to reduce equipment failures. (PD)
- 3.1.3 Conduct maintenance and training to ensure effective and efficient response and recovery practices. (OG)

3.2 Objective: Incorporate mitigation, smart growth, and community sustainability into the decision-making process for redevelopment and reconstruction of vulnerable infrastructure.

- 3.2.1 Collaborate with the City Environmental Services to monitor all water treatment facilities with FEMA Floodplain/zone maps for potential vulnerability and consider relocation if warranted. (PD)
- 3.2.2 Monitor FEMA floodplain maps for lift station vulnerabilities. Elevate if they become vulnerable to surge. (PD)

GOAL 4: Maximize the ability to quickly, efficiently, equitably, and economically reconstruct infrastructure in the aftermath of major and or catastrophic level disaster.

4.1 Objective: Incorporate reconstruction strategies that enhance resiliency of critical and essential infrastructure including power, utility, roads, and bridges.

- 4.1.1 Develop standardized methodology for prioritizing critical public infrastructure based on City’s need and vulnerability analysis. Incorporate analysis into future revisions of the PDRP when complete. (PD, LT)



- 4.1.2 Identify areas where permanent installation of utilities supporting disaster housing could remain in place and support the community long-term for permanent housing. This may exist in approved PUD or other areas targeted for development. *(PD, LT)*
- 4.1.3 Establish criteria and policy to reconstruct underground power/utility lines. *(PD)*

GOAL 5: Maximize the ability to quickly, efficiently, equitably, and economically reconstruct infrastructure in the aftermath of major and or catastrophic level disaster.

5.1 Objective: Enhance infrastructure capabilities in CRA and surrounding identified areas of opportunity to enhance community and economic resilience and sustainability.

- 5.1.1 Incorporate reconstruction strategies that enhance resiliency of infrastructure including power, utility, roads, and bridges. *(PD)*

GOAL 6: Reestablish the basic City critical and mission essential services to pre-disaster conditions.

6.1 Objective: Determine mission essential functions for core services across jurisdictional boundaries.

- 6.1.1 Identify critical/essential services - emergency responders, fire rescue, law enforcement and minimum service levels, staffing, facilities and equipment. *(OG)*
- 6.1.2 Complete Continuity of Operations (COOP) Plans for all essential services. *(OG)*.



Actions	Implementation Timeframe							Resource/Cost Considerations		Responsible Agency	Supporting Agencies	Priority	
	Pre-Disaster	Short-Term Recovery (1 -90 days)	Long-Term Redevelopment (months)					Existing	Needed				
			4-6	6-12	12-18	18-24	24+						
Infrastructure													
ISSUE: INFRASTRUCTURE FOR TEMPORARY RECOVERY OPERATIONS AND DEBRIS MANAGEMENT - There are many temporary recovery needs that arise, particularly for debris removal, construction staging, housing, and business relocation. Infrastructure and utility services are needed for these temporary uses, and ideally, these interim redevelopment needs should be pre-planned to ensure rapid recovery operations and determine the long-term implications of temporary use locations.													
GOAL 1	Expedite the emergency clearance, and permanent removal of disaster related debris as detailed in the Debris Management Plan.												
1.1	Objective 1.1: Ensure Debris Management plans, policies, and procedures incorporate sufficient strategies and resources to address a major/catastrophic level event. Promote public private partnerships throughout the debris management process.												
1.1.1	Identify sites for long-term debris storage areas and negotiate lease agreements for use during catastrophic incidents. Within the guidelines of the FEMA pricing schedule and requirements, negotiate the rate in advance in order to avoid costly agreements.	●							Debris Management Plan Staff		Sustainable Management	PDRP Team Environmental Services	H
1.2	Objective: Prevent waste and enable the easy transition from temporary to permanent operations.												
1.2.1	Identify scenarios for creative temporary infrastructure reuse.	●	●	●					Staff		Sustainable Management		M



City of Deerfield Beach Post Disaster Redevelopment Plan

Actions		Implementation Timeframe							Resource/Cost Considerations		Responsible Agency	Supporting Agencies	Priority
		Pre-Disaster	Short-Term Recovery (1 -90 days)	Long-Term Redevelopment (months)					Existing	Needed			
				4-6	6-12	12-18	18-24	24+					
1.3	Objective: Ensure that the debris removal and disposal is environmentally-sound, efficient, minimizes impacts to sensitive resources, and protects environmental systems and the public’s health by restoring wetlands and monitoring environmental impacts to all debris sites.												
1.3.1	Identify opportunities and partners to recycle and reuse debris.	●		●	●				Staff	Debris Management Plan	Sustainable Management	PDRP Team	L
ISSUE: DISASTER RESILIENT PUBLIC FUNDING DECISIONS AND MAINTAINING REVENUE STREAMS - The City should prioritize infrastructure and facilities list based on the level of vulnerability, ability to fund projects, level of future vulnerability, future capacity goals in order to enhance long-term community sustainability.													
Goal 2	Maximize alternative disaster reconstruction funding sources to support the reconstruction effort.												
2.1	Objective 2.1: Develop a strategy and criteria to prioritize the use of public funds during the reconstruction process.												
2.1.1	Identify a grant writer to review grants and other funding sources in support community redevelopment.	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	Community Development	Augment grant monitoring, application, tracking, documentation, and staffing capabilities.	PDRP Team Utilities Solid Waste	BC County MPO Community Development	H
2.1.2	Identify strategies, priorities, and criteria to categorize and prioritize financing of reconstruction for roadways, bridges, storm water, water, and other public	●	●	●	●	●	●	●			PDRP Team	Solid Waste BC MPO	H



City of Deerfield Beach Post Disaster Redevelopment Plan

Actions		Implementation Timeframe							Resource/Cost Considerations		Responsible Agency	Supporting Agencies	Priority
		Pre-Disaster	Short-Term Recovery (1 -90 days)	Long-Term Redevelopment (months)					Existing	Needed			
				4-6	6-12	12-18	18-24	24+					
	infrastructure support systems.												
2.2	Objective 2.2: Identify alternative private and non-profit funding sources to support the reconstruction process.												
2.2.1	Explore the need for advanced agreements between utility providers and interrelated organizations to better coordinate repair operations.	●	●	●							Infrastructure Unit	Solid Waste BC MPO FPL Communication companies	H
2.2.2	Analyze the use of bonds in the reconstruction process. Consider using bonds as an option to meet grant-matching requirements in order to maintain existing revenues and reserves for necessary expenditures.	●	●	●							Finance Dept. City Administration	PDRP Team	H
2.2.3	Identify bonding capabilities for three or more parties and develop a strategy for group bonding if projects overlap jurisdictions.	●	●	●	●	●	●	●			Finance Dept. City Administration		H



City of Deerfield Beach Post Disaster Redevelopment Plan

Actions		Implementation Timeframe							Resource/Cost Considerations		Responsible Agency	Supporting Agencies	Priority
		Pre-Disaster	Short-Term Recovery (1 -90 days)	Long-Term Redevelopment (months)					Existing	Needed			
				4-6	6-12	12-18	18-24	24+					
2.2.4	Develop criteria to ensure bond funds are directed to prioritized projects and benefit everyone at risk. Identify strategy to issue FEMA reimbursements.	●	●	●	●	●	●	●			Finance Dept. City Administration		H
2.2.5	Explore the availability of funds from FEMA for rebuilding “green” in the aftermath of a disaster.	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	Administrative support Staff		Finance Dept. Environmental Services	Planning & Development Services.	L
ISSUE: RELOCATION OF VULNERABLE INFRASTRUCTURE AND PUBLIC FACILITIES - In order to prevent repetitive damage to infrastructure and public facilities, The City should consider relocating severely damaged infrastructure to less vulnerable areas instead of rebuilding in the same location. Relocating infrastructure may also serve community goals to direct development away from vulnerable locations such as the Coastal High Hazard Area. While relocation decisions ultimately will need to be made after a disaster, the City can develop standards or criteria pre-disaster in order to assist in making post-disaster decisions about which facilities should be relocated if damaged. Preliminary plans for new facilities should be drafted pre-disaster to speed relocation in the event of a disaster. Local government staff can also prepare for relocation opportunities by being aware of eligible funding requirements and appropriate land options.													
GOAL 3	Evaluate the reconstruction and/or relocation of infrastructure within the most highly vulnerable areas.												
3.1	Objective 3.1: Promote the reconstruction of infrastructure that is more disaster resilient and located in less vulnerable areas.												
3.1.1	Identify properties and infrastructure components where reconstruction may be prohibited. Consider structural modifications to make damaged buildings more flood-	●							FLUM GIS Administrative support Staff		PDRP Team	Environmental Services Sustainable Management Building Division	H

Actions		Implementation Timeframe							Resource/Cost Considerations		Responsible Agency	Supporting Agencies	Priority
		Pre-Disaster	Short-Term Recovery (1 -90 days)	Long-Term Redevelopment (months)					Existing	Needed			
				4-6	6-12	12-18	18-24	24+					
	resistant, and public acquisition of the threatened properties.												
3.1.2	Make older equipment components more resilient to reduce equipment failures.	●							Staff		Infrastructure Unit		H
3.1.3	Conduct maintenance and training to ensure effective and efficient response and recovery practices	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	Staff		Infrastructure Unit		H
3.2	Objective 3.2: Incorporate mitigation, smart growth, and community sustainability into the decision-making process for redevelopment and reconstruction of vulnerable infrastructure.												
3.2.1	Collaborate with the City Environmental Services to monitor all water treatment facilities with FEMA Floodplain/zone maps for potential vulnerability and consider relocation if warranted	●							Administrative support Staff		Environmental Services	Community Development	H



City of Deerfield Beach Post Disaster Redevelopment Plan

Actions		Implementation Timeframe							Resource/Cost Considerations		Responsible Agency	Supporting Agencies	Priority
		Pre-Disaster	Short-Term Recovery (1 -90 days)	Long-Term Redevelopment (months)					Existing	Needed			
				4-6	6-12	12-18	18-24	24+					
3.2.2	Monitor FEMA floodplain maps for lift station vulnerabilities. Elevate if they become vulnerable to surge	●								Maintain NFIP maps monitoring vulnerabilities	Public & Private Utility Providers	DEP	M
ISSUE: FINANCING CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE FACILITY AND REPAIR (INCLUDING BUILDING SMARTER VS FASTER) - The City should identify and prioritize all critical and essential infrastructure and facilities list based on the level of vulnerability and the ability to fund projects.													
GOAL 4	Maximize the ability to quickly, efficiently, equitably, and economically reconstruct infrastructure in the aftermath of major and or catastrophic level disaster.												
4.1	Objective 4.1: Incorporate reconstruction strategies that enhance resiliency of critical and essential infrastructure including power, utility, roads, and bridges.												
4.1.1	Develop standardized methodology for prioritizing critical public infrastructure based on City's need and vulnerability analysis. Incorporate analysis into future revisions of the PDRP when complete.	●								Identify City Critical Infrastructure Prioritize repair & reconstruction	Infrastructure Unit	Utilities/FPL SFRPC	H
4.1.2	Identify areas where permanent installation of utilities supporting disaster housing could remain in place and support the community long-term for permanent housing. This may exist in approved PUD or	●		●	●	●			Environmental Services/ Utilities	Coordination with Utilities / DRMT	Infrastructure Unit	FPL Utilities Community Development	H



City of Deerfield Beach Post Disaster Redevelopment Plan

Actions		Implementation Timeframe							Resource/Cost Considerations		Responsible Agency	Supporting Agencies	Priority
		Pre-Disaster	Short-Term Recovery (1 -90 days)	Long-Term Redevelopment (months)					Existing	Needed			
				4-6	6-12	12-18	18-24	24+					
	other areas targeted for development.											Planning & Development Services	
4.1.3	Establish criteria and policy to reconstruct underground power/utility lines	●								Identify areas where this is most feasible within City and vulnerable communities	FPL Engineering	Community Development	M
ISSUE: ENHANCED INFRASTRUCTURE CAPACITY TO PRIORITY REDEVELOPMENT AREAS - Priority areas of opportunity or priority redevelopment areas are geographic locations within the community that are highly vulnerable due to natural or technological hazards, topography, age of structures, elderly populations, blight, aging infrastructure, inappropriate or undesirable use, or adjacent use. Identifying these areas of opportunity prior to a disaster impact may lead to “windows of opportunity” to upgrade, inadequate infrastructure, aggressively implement City and CRA vision and create a more resilient and sustainable environment post-disaster.													
GOAL 5	Maximize the ability to quickly, efficiently, equitably, and economically reconstruct infrastructure in the aftermath of major and or catastrophic level disaster.												
5.1	Objective 5.1: Enhance infrastructure capabilities in CRA and surrounding identified areas of opportunity to enhance community and economic resilience and sustainability.												
5.1.1	Evaluate CRA Plan to identify post-disaster redevelopment strategies that promote sustainability in line with the City and community vision	●							LDR COMP Plan	NFIP Maps Analysis of Flood Insurance Rate Maps	Community Development DRMT	Environmental Services CRA Board SFRPC	M-H
ISSUE: PUBLIC SAFETY SERVICE LEVELS REESTABLISHED - Public safety services levels are mission critical and must be reestablished throughout the City – It is imperative that public safety service levels are quickly reestablished after a disaster and sustained even though revenue losses may strain the availability of resources and funding for public safety during long-term recovery.													



Actions		Implementation Timeframe							Resource/Cost Considerations		Responsible Agency	Supporting Agencies	Priority
		Pre-Disaster	Short-Term Recovery (1 -90 days)	Long-Term Redevelopment (months)					Existing	Needed			
				4-6	6-12	12-18	18-24	24+					
GOAL 6	Reestablish the basic City critical and mission essential services to pre-disaster conditions.												
6.1	Objective 6.1: Determine mission essential functions for core services across jurisdictional boundaries.												
6.1.1	Identify critical/essential services - emergency responders, Fire rescue, law enforcement and minimum service levels, staffing, facilities and equipment	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	CEMP Staff		City Administration Broward County Sheriff's Office & Fire Rescue Department	PDRP Redevelopment Team Broward County Fire Rescue Law Enforcement	H
6.1.2	Complete Continuity of Operations (COOP) Plans for all essential services.	●							CEMP Staff	(COOP) Continuity of Operations Plan	City Administration/ City Manager	All Departments	H

CHAPTER 6-OUTREACH & COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT STRATEGY

CHAPTER 6 - OUTREACH & COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT STRATEGY

Purpose

The rebuilding of homes, property development, restoration of businesses, stimulation of the economy, and restoration and rebuilding of the infrastructure are complex decisions must take place with a holistic approach following a disaster. Recovery decisions must be efficiently coordinated among those involved in the recovery process in order to communicate an effective message to the public. A key element in achieving a successful, sustainable recovery from disasters and building resiliency is ensuring comprehensive stakeholder engagement in the prioritization of projects and decision-making process. The ongoing exchange of information is critical in educating and informing residents, business owners, visitors, non-profit organization, and others regarding disaster preparedness, response, and ongoing long-term recovery information.

Creating a Vision

Disaster survivors are likely to take strong positions on recovery policies and priorities impacting their homes and businesses in the post-disaster environment. While the Post-Disaster Redevelopment Plan provides a framework for redevelopment strategies and policies, the creativity of public ideas, citizen concerns and priorities, and innovation from the business community may provide valuable insights and resources that can assist in long-term redevelopment. It is inevitable that PDRP efforts will encounter criticism from various sources. The best defense against this is to launch a coordinated public information campaign that encourages high attendance at PDRP community meetings. Public participation in long-term recovery decisions is imperative to keep community ties strong and to avoid a disenfranchised citizenry in the future. Giving the public opportunities to provide feedback concerning decisions and activities during redevelopment allows the community to gauge the community's general attitude towards its initiatives.

Post-Disaster Public Outreach and Community Engagement Strategy

- Identify liaison from the Post-Disaster Redevelopment Team to support each Functional Unit
- Establish point of contact with stakeholder organizations
- Conduct routine meetings and conference calls to ensure coordination among each functional workgroup (adjust as needed throughout recovery)
- Develop consolidated weekly Recovery Status Report
- Maximize use of all available public information methods to reach the public including public media, gathering points, workshops, seminars, internet, social media and other listed in this chapter
- Reduce rumors and misinformation by monitoring public sentiment, media releases and formulating counter outreach strategies



- Partner with other agencies, levels of government, private sector, and regional entities to augment outreach and education opportunities

Florida Sunshine Law

To comply with the Sunshine Law, the City will determine which documents should be made available to the public at which locations including websites, public meetings, DRCs, and in local gathering places. During a timeframe when travel by residents is restricted, efforts should be made to ensure that materials of concern are made available for review in several locations so residents do not have to travel long distances. Responsibility will reside with the City's official records custodian.

The City can also publicize meetings through a range of methods such as roadside signs, fliers in public gathering locations, notices on websites, advertising in available locations, press releases, etc. Efforts should be made to ensure that public meeting locations are Americans with Disabilities (ADA) compliant and can accommodate all residents that request special assistance to participate.

To ensure transparency during redevelopment, the City can set goals and recovery milestones after the immediate response is completed and disaster assessments have been reviewed. The City can then develop a system of reporting to the public on the progress of recovery operations and the status of meeting those goals. The designated PIO can lead this initiative and be responsible for ensuring that regular progress reports on meeting the goals are released to the public. The PIO can also partner with local media to provide details to the public on how recovery funding is being used.

Information Collection and Consolidation

Sources of Vital Post-Disaster Redevelopment Information

During the redevelopment phase, the challenge lies with the PDRP Team to coordinate with the public, private, and nonprofit agencies and organizations support long-term redevelopment. As long as the Broward County and City EOCs remain activated, the JIC will maintain the primary responsibility to collect, consolidate and disseminate response and immediate recovery related information. Emergency information is disseminated to the general public through the Public Affairs and Marketing Department through local and County news media, the City government website located at <https://www.dfb.city>, the City Facebook page @CityofDeerfieldBeachMunicipalGovernment, the Twitter handle @DFB City, AlertDFB, the City's Crisis Communications alert system, and the JIC as detailed in the County and City CEMPs. Information collection and dissemination transitions back to the City's Public Affairs and Marketing staff to communicate with the public. Throughout the redevelopment process the following groups must find alternative means to maintain a viable information exchange mechanism with many of the agencies listed below throughout the long-term redevelopment process:

- Housing and Community Services



- Environmental Resources
- Planning and Development Services
- Utilities
- Building Services
- Coastal Management Services
- Emergency Management
- Public Affairs & Marketing
- Human Resources
- School Board
- Red Cross, United Way, & Salvation Army
- South Florida Regional Planning Council <http://www.sfrpc.org>
- South Florida Water Management District <https://www.sfwmd.gov/>
- City of Deerfield Beach Community Redevelopment Agency <https://deerfield-beach.com/>
- South Broward Board of Realtors <https://www.southbrowardrealtors.com/>
- Builders Association of South Florida <http://basfonline.org/>
- Deerfield Beach Chamber of Commerce (<https://www.deerfieldchamber.com>)
- Economic Development Council
- Major Employers
- Florida Power and Light (FP&L)
- Constitutional Offices: Broward County Tax Collector, Property Appraiser, Clerk of the Circuit Court, Sheriff's Office, Supervisor of Elections

Dissemination

The PDRP DRMT might consider transitioning the JIC and the DRC(s) to long-term outreach center, such as a Community Redevelopment Center as detailed in the Concept of Operations. This would maintain central location for communications and public outreach personnel to work with the public and keep them abreast of updates and decisions affecting recovery. It would also ensure that there is an established place where people can continue receiving assistance from skilled specialists throughout redevelopment.

Target Audience for Redevelopment Outreach and Education Efforts: The post-disaster redevelopment effort must target the all impacted local and displaced citizens, business owners, and community partners including:

Local Residents: Maintaining communication with the residents who remain in the City during recovery is essential for keeping them informed of decisions and recovery status.

Displaced Residents: Reaching this audience will require coordination with other human services agencies to identify host communities where residents are temporarily residing. Public meetings can be posted to YouTube, Facebook groups and other sites as decided and made available to the public online. The plan for communicating with displaced

residents should also include a broad range of opportunities for the public to give feedback on recovery decisions and activities. These opportunities for public participation can include:

- Surveys and comment opportunities at public meetings
- Online surveys and comment forms
- Feedback hotlines
- Surveys and comment opportunities at DRC and/or Community Recovery Centers

The need for reunification centers will vary depending upon the volume of displaced residents. Should there be a need to implement such centers, the Red Cross may coordinate with local churches and centers, EOCs and other organizations as appropriate to identify locations for potential reunification sites.

Seasonal residents

Bringing seasonal residents back to the community as soon as possible provides important economic benefits. The City needs to promote a clear and positive message about the recovery process to encourage seasonal residents to return to their neighborhoods at the appropriate time and to feel safe in their neighborhoods.

Special, vulnerable, and at-risk populations

All populations within the City are vulnerable to injury and increased hardship due to community interruption; however, certain populations are more vulnerable. Vulnerable populations who are at risk and/or targeted for post-disaster redevelopment opportunities may require additional outreach and educational efforts. In the development of strategies for outreach, decision makers must also consider the special needs of vulnerable populations. These populations are vulnerable due to a range of topics that include language barriers, physical disabilities, age, race, or economic challenges. The City's Department of Active Aging identifies and maintains a database of persons at-risk, vulnerable, and/or may require special assistance during post-disaster periods.

Hearing and sight-impaired populations are at risk to not receiving urgent public information or situational awareness since they may be impeded due to the nature of their disability. Homeless populations and undocumented people are also more at risk for not having the ability to receive public information. Some areas of the City may be socially vulnerable and may require attention, these include:

- Arlington Park neighborhood
- Barwal neighborhood
- Broward Highlands neighborhood
- Carver Heights neighborhood
- College Park neighborhood
- Coral Manor neighborhood
- Fairlawn neighborhood
- Lakeview neighborhood



- Little Harbor neighborhood
- Shorewood neighborhood
- West Deerfield Beach neighborhood

Liaisons will assist in coordinating and providing team members to ensure assistance is made known to the population in these areas. Deerfield Beach and Broward County have robust Community Emergency Response Teams (CERT) and can join City community response teams or volunteers. This team may be requested to assist in providing information to neighborhoods and identifying unmet needs and joining community response teams.

The City will ensure essential materials and communications are provided in alternative formats for persons with disabilities or special needs upon request. The City should also provide translations for residents with limited English proficiency. This action will help ensure that all residents have the opportunity to remain informed of recovery and redevelopment activities and to participate in or apply for the programs and services offered. Providing clear and effective communication will be more effective in conveying redevelopment activities while also meeting any federal or state mandated laws and promoting inclusion by all sectors of the community. The City can identify potential technology, businesses, or organizations that can assist in translating or providing alternative formats of communication. These organizations should be identified and contractual arrangements put in place before a disaster.

Elected leadership: The Disaster Recovery Manager will maintain a vertical and horizontal information flow keeping the elected educated on the progress of the redevelopment plans. The City Commission will also be informed of ongoing efforts through routine status reports as detailed in the Concept of Operations.

Professional Organizations

Education programs may also target professionals who will be actively support the recovery effort such as local engineers, builders, building officials, code enforcement, planners, environmental planners, water resource managers, utility and infrastructure managers, and others. Consider the organizations and programs detailed in the Institutional Capacity Assessment section when identifying appropriate audiences to inform and educate about post-disaster redevelopment policies and strategies. Also, consider targeting the professional organizations associated with these groups such as realtor's associations, Builder's Officials Association of Florida (BOAF) , SFRPC, City of Deerfield Chamber of Commerce, and the Economic Development Council.

Business Community: The business community, supporting organizations and networks need to be engaged in all phases of development and redevelopment. In the pre-disaster phase, information dissemination should target organizations that serve the business community, particularly the small business owners.



Small Business: The small business community is highly vulnerable to the prolonged businesses outages. Ensuring they have ongoing access to information related to recovery assistance may be vital to their survival within the community. Similarly, the ability to the small business community to provide input to recovery, reconstruction, and redevelopment activities.

Major employers: Although large businesses may be somewhat less susceptible to the consequences of prolonged business outages, they require current information regarding the needs of the community so that they can adjust their business practices accordingly to promote economic regrowth. They may also have the ability to provide needed resources that may otherwise have gone unknown to them.

Potential new businesses: The post-disaster environment may provide opportunity for the establishment of new businesses, such as construction related businesses.

The Focus of Long-term Redevelopment Messages:

- Public safety and health
- Power, utility, communications and infrastructure status
- Social and community reassurance
- Community visioning
- Economic redevelopment
- Building code requirements
- Mitigation and community resilience
- Disaster assistance

Developing the PDRP Message

Public Safety and Health

Numerous hazards face City residents during the reconstruction and redevelopment phases post-disaster including residential construction hazards, infrastructure repair obstacles, and public health hazards due to environmental conditions, rodents, pests, and contamination. Furthermore, the disaster environment itself will stress the mental health of the disaster survivors, particularly the elderly, children, and other populations with special needs. The Public Affairs and Marketing Department will coordinate with public organizations to ensure consistency in delivering public safety messages to the public.

Power, Utility, Communications and Infrastructure Status Updates: Infrastructure and utility organization should maintain ongoing status updates of restoration efforts and estimates of ongoing outages.

Social and Community Reassurance: Establishing lines of communication before a disaster strikes helps create a sense of assurance throughout the City. Keeping the public informed of the City's plans and efforts to implement the PDRP before a disaster can foster a sense of security and confidence in the Plan. Residents and businesses know that the City is taking steps to protect their community. The City should consider surveys to the community to determine concerns and feedback on potential issues post disaster. Feedback will lessen the likelihood of surprises and controversy in the aftermath of an event. After a disaster, effective communication is one of the most significant roles of

government, especially during long-term redevelopment when the media focus has decreased.

Building Community Vision

Perhaps one of the most challenging public outreach activities involves communicating and receiving input related to the implementation of the PDRP. Areas, which will be enhanced to rebuild a more resilient, green, and improved community, may require long time periods and community input. Many community members may be overwhelmed and inundated with information after a disaster - this drives the need to keep the public information campaign simple and straightforward, and to establish an early vision. Public information materials should have a consistent look and feel to help distinguish this effort in the community. These materials might consist of the following elements:

- Choosing a slogan for the long-term recovery effort, for example "Your City. Your future. Get involved."
- Communicating a consistent message
- Emphasizing this is the City's plan
- Explaining the purpose of post-disaster redevelopment

Other Communities: The vitality of Deerfield Beach is interdependent with other communities and business sectors that extend beyond its geographic boundaries. Community vision should also consider the linkages with other communities and sectors. Working across community boundaries can often lead to a win-win situation where two or more communities are better off through collaboration. For example, a new facility (school, hospital, library), or a service (hotline, tutoring) might be designed to serve several communities rather than just one. This collaborative approach might make possible progress that would otherwise be unaffordable and/or result in a high-level of quality. Reviewing COMP Plans and Capital Improvement Plans from adjacent counties and meeting with land and infrastructure planners to explore issues or projects in plans that can provide multi-jurisdiction and or regional benefits are ways that the City can collaborate on these issues and opportunities.

Sectors: The PDRP planning process will include multiple sectors. It is important that sectors that are naturally synergistic be scouted and included in the City's vision. Developing a single strategy to address both job creation and workforce training is likely to be more effective than two separate strategies.

Economic Redevelopment: Marketing image and branding in a post-disaster arena is a multi-faceted process. The type of media coverage and the level of devastation will play a large role in the amount of resources the City may be able to devote to marketing. Media coverage in the immediate aftermath may shape later efforts required for re-branding or image correction. The negative images of destruction must be overcome with positive images of redevelopment, reconstruction fueled by a vision of a more sustainable and

resilient community and the vitality of the businesses. Both are symbiotic and rely on each other for the City to recover quickly. The City's Public Affairs and Marketing Department will develop and implement a unified marketing campaign that communicates with City residents and businesses through various media outlets and platforms such as: television, radio, and social media (Facebook, Twitter, YouTube, and Instagram). Events and tourism are vital contributors to the economic engine in Deerfield Beach. The City has a strong Parks and Recreation Department and the Community Events and Outreach Division produces and approves events serves as a resource to the event community on event coordination, permitting, and management. City-wide and neighborhood food and art festivals, music and performing arts, beach and fishing events, parades, tree plantings, fun runs, galas, ground-breakings, and holiday celebrations are only a few of the robust community and tourism activities that will be disrupted, but also, activities that have threaded the community together and provide a sense of community, strengthening resolve to rebuild and encourage resiliency. The City's activities and special events are the backbone of recovery and will entice tourists back to the City, help retain citizenry and bolster business.

- Entertainment image correction post-disaster can be accomplished by several different approaches; a few considerations that have had positive results in other disaster areas include the following:
- Capitalize on positive images of component parts. Although potential tourists may have been exposed to an overall negative image of a community following a disaster, they still may perceive certain elements to be attractive. Deerfield Beach's leisure activities such as the Jr. Anglers Day, Ocean Brews and Blues, Festival of the Arts, and Movies in the Park, are unique community activities that attract and strengthen community. Tourism marketing efforts may initially focus on these features to re-attract tourists.
- Scheduling large events such as music and cultural festivals such as the Boots & Bourbon Country and the Big Buck Music Festivals, the Fall Festival and Christmas Ocean Way Holiday are meaningful to residents and attract newcomers as well. Food fairs and competition events are unique opportunities to gain publicity and attract positive media attention. Mega events can also create a legacy of improved infrastructure, heavy private and public investments, retention and attraction of residents and businesses, and an improved tax base.
- Organize familiarization tours. Travel writers, journalists, travel agents, and tour operators greatly influence tourists' decisions. A recovering community can host a select group of tourist leaders to correct misconceptions and misinformation following a disaster. Use selective promotion. Image advertising may focus on the positive aspects of a destination and downplay the least favorable attributes.
- Bid to host international travel and tourism conventions. International travel and tourism organizations are always looking for new venues for their annual



conventions. Looking for these types of opportunities during recovery also helps establish contacts with regional or international counterparts.

Marketing efforts will, therefore, need to consider the appropriate timeframe for when to re-attract tourists. Such efforts may be coordinated with those agencies and working groups responsible for environmental beach restoration to ensure that accurate information is being used when communicating with the public.

Voluntourism: The level of devastation may determine how much time and sensitivity is required before a location can begin marketing itself and attracting vacationing tourists. However, other types of tourists, in which travelers do voluntary work to help communities or the environment in the places they are visiting, can serve as a major asset to recovery efforts. Voluntourists can vary in the skills they offer for assistance, ranging from medical, engineering, or other professional skills to clean up and rebuilding skills. The International Institute on Peace through Tourism has identified Voluntourism as a growing market. Communities who reach out to this type of tourist can benefit greatly. In addition to speeding up recovery efforts by providing much needed skills, voluntourists often inject much-needed capital before other conventional tourists may be willing to arrive.

Methods for Delivering Post-Disaster Communication to Target Audiences:

Avoiding misinformation and rumors will be particularly challenging in a post-disaster environment where traditional modes of communications, mass media, infrastructure, and community links are destroyed. Many residents and business owners may be driven by anxiety, fear, and altered perception of reality as they struggle to face the catastrophic disaster impacts in their lives and homes. For example, concerned residents may see the Plan as taking away certain property rights. Residents may not be willing to accept land use restrictions because they do not have an understanding of how this reduces risk. In an environment of limited communications capability, recommended changes and actions may initially seem arbitrary and abstract. Outreach methods for long-term recovery may focus on media and outreach tools that will best keep the public informed, reach out to displaced residents, aid business and economic redevelopment, and reconstruct the community's image to potential visitors.

The following communication and public outreach methods can be used in pre- and/or post-disaster redevelopment planning.

Public Hearings or Workshops: Public meetings inform residents of ongoing recovery efforts and foster participation in long-term redevelopment decisions. These venues provide the public with the opportunity to provide comments and feedback on issues relative to post-disaster redevelopment. Consensus and buy in from the public are critical in developing vision for the community's future, particularly following a disaster. Many of the issues facing post-disaster redevelopment are also issues facing other planning processes that already utilize public workshops such as the Broward County ELMS project prioritization process. In the post-disaster environment, many other public education and participation efforts may not be available or accessible. Continued public

hearings and/or workshops may become the only vital link to community decision makers. They also allow for discussion on topics that may require in-depth explanation, such as the grant application process for homeowners or small business owners with damaged or affected properties. Holding a series of charrettes or other interactive meetings can solicit valuable public feedback and allow residents to provide input on rebuilding efforts that affect their futures. Multi-disciplinary teams collaborate with local residents and business owners to address regional issues such as urban planning, transportation, historic preservation, and natural resources, site-specific neighborhood revitalization plans.

PDRP to guide public meetings: Conducting public meetings and charrettes can be challenging if normal media channels are disrupted or residents are displaced. Collecting key contact information in advance can aid this process in strong neighborhood communities. Contact information for neighborhood associations, churches, Chamber of Commerce, and civic association representatives that could later serve as liaisons for their organizations or groups to disseminate information quickly is also important for dissemination of information.

Internet: The internet and social media platforms remain powerful tools to communicate information in the pre- and post-disaster environment. While access to technology, power, and communications linkages may be limited in the post-disaster environment, the City may seek to institute public internet access points within the disaster-impacted areas. Similarly, residents who have temporarily relocated outside of the City due to a lack of housing, infrastructure, and/or employment opportunities may be able to remain engaged in the recovery and redevelopment process through the internet. Deerfield Beach intends to actively involve all available electronic tools to further engage the community and encourage community recovery. The internet can be used to notify residents of public participation workshops and public meetings. The internet can also be used as an education tool to explain redevelopment policies and alternatives through verbal, audio, and visual tools. And finally, the internet can be used to solicit feedback through comment/feedback form in which residents can submit comments or feedback online, conducting online surveys, or providing opinion polls. Following a disaster, the City may maintain a dedicated website for post-disaster redevelopment efforts. The information that may be posted may include, but is not limited to, status reports from the PDRP Team, public meetings and charrette announcements, important instructions for directing people wishing to make donations or volunteer, registered contractors, and other important information providing instruction and/or keeping the community informed on community progress.

Internet-based Social Media: Other forms of social media have emerged as powerful communications tools including blogs, Facebook, Instagram and Twitter that allow citizens to play a role in information dissemination, bypassing traditional means. This can either support or hinder recovery efforts, depending on the sources and type of information being disseminated. Personal web sites/pages, blogs, and other posts can act as helpful information fact checks, share authentic stories, and provide local knowledge tips. Conversely, they can also distribute subjective and false content without

any accountability. There is no way to stop the transmittal of rumors, but there are ways to prevent widespread misinformation by monitoring active sites to stay abreast of information that is being delivered. The Broward County EOC monitors a rumor hotline and maintains social media platforms to post current information control and correct misinformation either directly posted by other websites. Understanding ways to positively engage existing networks in the pre-disaster phase can also prove useful during recovery. The City's Facebook website and Twitter account are ways to disseminate information. Volunteers could be utilized to help monitor these sites, relay information as appropriate, and coordinate the dissemination under the direction of the Public Affairs and Marketing Department staff.

Media Market: Depending on the level of devastation in the region, the media market of Miami-Fort Lauderdale-Hollywood serves the City. The utilization of the television market area would be excellent coverage to reach residents and businesses with information on recovery and redevelopment issues. Establishing a strategy to effectively communicate to news affiliates in the greater Palm Beaches and Broward and Miami media markets are critical to successful implementation of this Plan. The Public Affairs and Marketing Department is the official PIO for the City, both under normal and emergency situations. Traditional media outlets such as news channels, newspapers, and radio stations must also be used to ensure all audiences are informed of important long-term redevelopment topics. Television documentaries, news columns, and radio programs can also provide in-depth coverage on the recovery process.

A major media challenge for City officials leading a post-disaster recovery effort can be the type of coverage that is delivered to audiences. Coverage of media stories that misrepresent facts is more likely to be avoided if the Public Affairs and Marketing Department has an established relationship with media print and TV journalists, as well as radio program hosts prior to a disaster. This can include educating the media on current pre- and post-disaster programs. Local media also have a stake in long-term recovery; ensuring the correct message is accurately disseminated to the public aids in the communication process for all involved. The jurisdiction may also choose to distribute announcement, notices, and advertisements through the various public media. The leadership may also consider public service announcements on local television and radio stations, including Public Broadcasting Service (PBS) and public access stations.

Television: The PIO will coordinate with television stations/affiliates in the Miami-Fort Lauderdale-Hollywood and media market which provide coverage into Deerfield Beach at a minimum to conduct interviews, announce meetings, and broadcast and highlight other recovery achievements and planned efforts.

- WFOR – CBS
- WPLG - ABC
- WTVJ - NBC
- WPBT - PBS
- WSVN - FOX



Radio: The Public Affairs and Marketing Department will coordinate with local radio stations, including Spanish language stations, to conduct interviews with community leaders, PDRP Committee members and others involved in the post-disaster recovery effort to inform the public of recovery achievements and continued efforts, as well as advertise upcoming public workshops and charrettes. There is reception for 66 radio stations in Deerfield Beach, including religious, variety, Spanish, Public Radio, Urban, adult and classic rock. The variety is important in that many different groups can be reached to distribute information through radio as well as the internet.

Newspapers: The Public Affairs Department will coordinate with the local newspapers for advertising campaigns to announce PDRP Committee meetings. These inserts may include a listing of upcoming meetings as well as all suggestions and recommendations made in past community meetings. Inserts will contain a website, email address, and physical address as to where people can send comments. Newspapers include:

- The South Florida Sun Sentinel
- The Miami Herald
- The Pelican Newspaper

Meeting Places and Distribution of Information Materials: Working with FEMA's Community Outreach Team, Community Emergency Response Team (CERT), and nonprofit partners such as the Red Cross and Salvation Army, agencies are more able to reach out to victims. Door-to-door flyers, bulletin board postings at feeding sites and recovery sites, points of distribution, churches, community centers, libraries, and other operational public buildings are opportunities to deliver information. As schools and churches reopen, they can become avenues to notify impacted families and business owners. During the long-term recovery and redevelopment process, governmental entities may recommit themselves to actively seek community involvement. Ensuring active engagement following a disaster will be challenging to the political leadership. However, in order to evaluate alternatives and ensure community buy-in of redevelopment strategies, the commitment to a participatory process must remain paramount throughout the post-disaster redevelopment decision-making process and must continue to focus on vital public involvement components.

Community Presentations: Other opportunities to educate the community and solicit feedback may include:

- Neighborhood development organizations
- Chamber of Commerce and other business organizations
- Religious groups
- Advocacy groups

Outreach can also include information material distributed through flyer inserts in routine mailings that can provide information to business owners and homeowners as to where

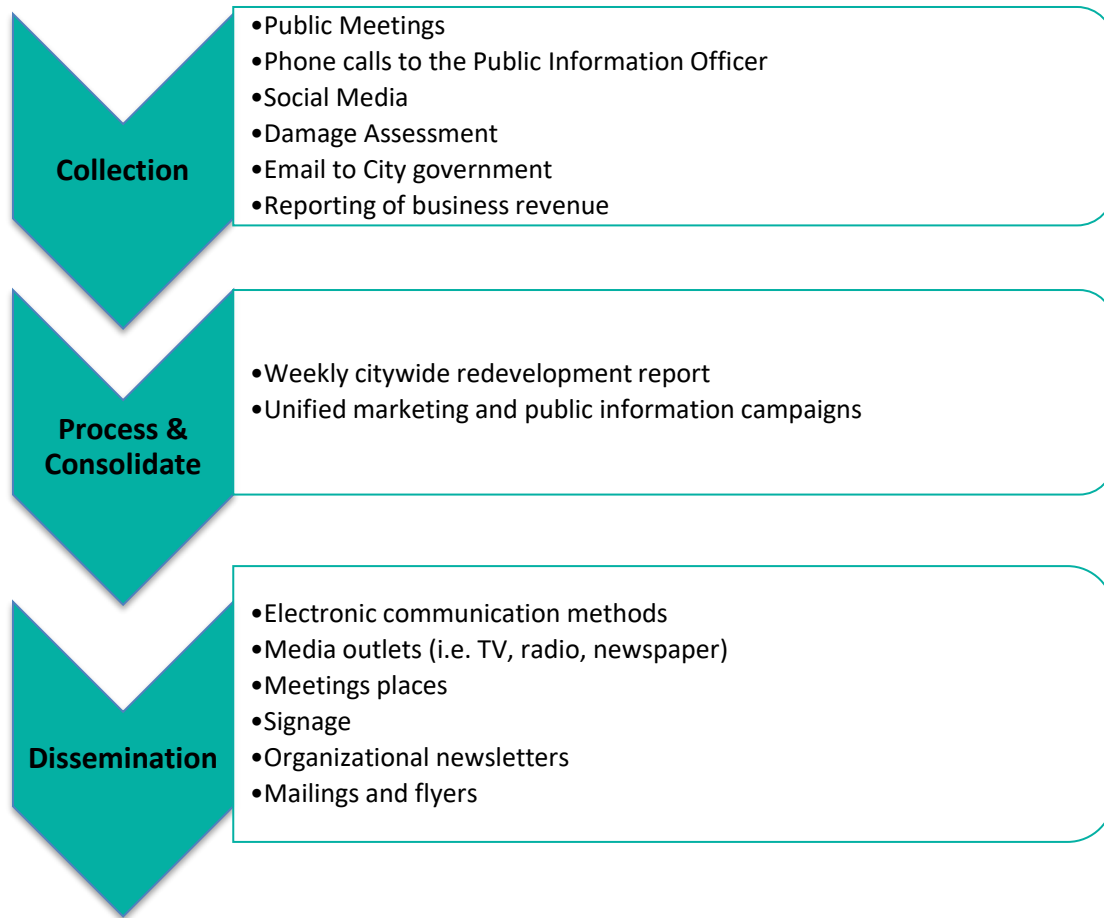
they can find information, support and/or assistance. These materials can also be placed at various locations frequented by the public. Local businesses may wish to consider “sponsoring” outreach material to help the City defray the costs of public outreach. The redevelopment process may also lend itself to audiovisual tools such as maps, drawings, video productions which can visually stimulate ideas and innovation. The PDRP Team is divided into Functional Units that represent Economic Redevelopment, Community Redevelopment, Environmental, Infrastructure, and Health and Human Services. Each unit will identify targeted audiences and then develop outreach efforts in coordination with the PIO.

Business Community Outreach: The Economic Redevelopment Unit will take the lead in engaging the private sector throughout the redevelopment process. As is the case with the public’s role in participation, the business community should be engaged to solicit feedback and involvement during redevelopment. By establishing BRCs in coordination with Chamber of Commerce it may be more productive to maintain ongoing participation. The Units could also initiate public outreach campaigns to attract businesses, and identify funding sources to support business recovery. Short-term steps will keep business owners updated on the status of conditions that may affect their businesses, such as a timeframe for recovery, infrastructure, public works, and other key factors that can help them make informed decisions.

Other Outreach Methods: In the aftermath of a large-scale disaster and throughout the recovery process, local communities should exhaust all traditional and nontraditional modes of public outreach including the following:

- Billboards, Bus-side advertising, bus bench and shelter advertising
- Posters at various locations for permanent messages
- Door hangers
- City newsletters/e-newsletters
- Telephone out-dial systems (i.e. EOC, Sheriff Office, School District)
- Law enforcement and fire mobile public address systems or door-to-door contact;
- FEMA toll-free tele-registration number for assistance
- Recorded public meetings held throughout the county and available on the internet and television for those who are unable to attend
- Public meetings held outside the region
- An information line for nonlocal, displaced residents
- Electronic communication such as e-mail blasts (from existing lists compiled from City departments and agencies, e-mails collected through sign-in sheets, and citizen requests)

Figure 6-1: Information Processing Flow



CHAPTER 7 – FINANCING STRATEGY

CHAPTER 7 – FINANCING STRATEGY

Purpose

The purpose of this chapter is to provide an overview of the financial challenges that the City of Deerfield Beach may face following a major or catastrophic disaster. Information about various types of funding sources, pre and post-disaster, from local, State, federal, private sector, foundations and non-governmental organizations is examined and provided in the following section.

This section also identifies strategies to supplement City departments and agency resources such as personnel, services, supplies, and equipment in meeting the long-term recovery needs of the City and its various communities. Major disasters reduce the revenue of local governments and communities while rebuilding and redevelopment simultaneously increase expenditures, leading to fiscal restraints and delays. Communities may experience a smoother recovery and post-disaster redevelopment period if they are well-prepared in advance with a strategy to obtain funding and resource support from various agencies and organizations in addition to FEMA's support.

Government Revenue, Reserves and Credit

Revenues are generated and collected at various times throughout the year and the timing of a disaster event can have significant impacts on financial resources available for use by City departments and agencies. Interference in the collection process, such as ad valorem revenues, could have consequential impacts on available revenue in the following budget cycle(s). In the post-disaster environment, the City should expect a considerable reduction in the collections of Franchise Fees and Utility Service Tax, due to extended outages. Revenue sources from property taxes are vulnerable due to the potential decline of property values and loss of tax revenue from vacated or abandoned properties and destroyed improvements.

Revenue Summary

The governmental budgeting process is subject to regulatory restrictions on expenditures of revenues. Financial resources within the General Fund may be allocated to legitimate governmental purposes with limited restrictions imposed by State or federal laws, County ordinances, or other external regulations. The City's Fiscal Year 2019 Adopted Budget is \$188,535,731, with \$109,477,814 generated from the General Fund that may be allocated for any jurisdiction-wide purpose, and emergency reserve funds of \$50,000 for solid waste and \$250,000 for water and sewer. The remaining \$78,757,917 although reserved has restricted uses.

According to the 2019 Adopted Budget, revenues sources were distributed as indicated in **Table 7-1** for the City of Deerfield Beach.

Table 7-1: Summary Breakdown of Revenue Sources

Source	Amount	Percentage
Property taxes	\$41,753,477	22.1%
Sales & use taxes	\$1,277,474	0.6%
Communication services taxes	\$1,988,116	1.0%
Public Service taxes	\$8,547,104	4.5%
Franchise fees	\$5,856,336	3.1%
Local option gas tax	\$1,459,504	0.7%
Licenses & permits	\$5,155,057	2.7%
Intergovernmental	\$10,377,368	5.5%
Charges for services	\$54,593,927	28.9%
Fines & forfeitures	\$1,549,483	0.8%
Interfund transfers	\$5,075,983	2.7%
Cash carryover	\$13,153,503	7.0%
Miscellaneous	\$37,748,399	20.0%
Total revenues	\$188,535,731	100.0%

** 2019 Adopted Budget; City of Deerfield Beach; Reserve funds are replenished annually on authority of City Commission.*

Estimating Revenues Shortfalls Post-disaster

After a disaster, as soon as possible, the City should determine what revenues are affected and begin to estimate impacts to current year budget as well as possible revenues for the upcoming budget cycle since some revenue sources are impacted almost immediately (Franchise Fees and permits) and some experience a delayed impact such as property taxes. Periodic reassessment of revenue shortfalls will be required throughout the recovery process. The assessment should determine what costs of long-term recovery can be covered while also maintaining staffing and essential services. This assessment will also guide decisions for non-essential cost cutting action in order to prioritize budget allocations to redevelopment activities. Refocusing priorities to maintain staff and essential services must remain the priority.

In performing the impact analysis, a complete and current list of revenue sources and supported activities is needed such as the annual budget projections. The assessment should evaluate the potential effects on each of the sources through face-to-face interviews with appropriate City and/or departmental staff that manage the funds. Develop a description of the key factors affecting the revenue impacts and develop budgetary estimates based on these factors.

The following are some general items for consideration during the impact assessment process:

State Revenues

- Revenue that are per capita based may not change significantly due to the disaster unless the population is displaced
- Coordinate with State agencies to receive revised revenue estimates
- Determine how much revenue is generated by each area affected

Building Permit Fees

- Revenues may increase depending on the rate of reconstruction or decrease if fees are reduced or waived
- Coordinate with local permitting agencies to evaluate fee waivers
- Estimate revenue based upon level of damage recorded through damage assessments
- Staff positions that are funded through permit revenue may create burdens on the budget if fees experience decline

Utility Fees

- Coordinate with the local utilities to estimate level of infrastructure damage and timeline for restoration
- Ability to collect fees may be impacted by internal and external factors including accounting and collections system processing and mail delivery system
- Likely revenues will decrease for some period until services can be fully reestablished

Taxable Sales

- Post-disaster reconstruction and replacement of home goods could increase these revenues particularly if the impacts are geographically widespread within the State
- Dependent on consumer purchases of construction materials, appliances, including clothing, tax exempt items, and personnel services
- Large population relocation out of the county could decrease these revenues that are per capita based, but the affect might not be fully felt until the next budget year when population estimates are updated

Tourist Development Tax:

- Generated from sales on tourist-related resorts and facilities
- Revenues used for tourism and economic development
- Revenues are likely to decrease until tourism rebounds. May also be impacted if hotels are damaged

Property Tax Base:

- Coordinate with the property appraiser's office using damage assessment reports to evaluate decreases in taxable valuation;
- Consider budgetary process timeline and the disaster impacting the ability to collect taxes;
- Consider and assess political will in temporary reduction or waiver of tax collections;
- Incorporate estimates for property abandonment; and
- While the effect will not be felt immediately due to the taxable valuation being set in January for the taxes due the following Fall, the tax base and subsequently property taxes is likely to decrease for a significant period while rebuilding progresses.

Prioritizing Public Services

Once the revenue impact analysis is complete, the leadership will need to meet with service providers to consider reductions in general services as well as to provide assistance to special needs areas impacted by the disaster. Where services or funding sources are identified that are not impacted by a disaster, funds may be transferred on an emergency basis to assist high priority services (unless the funds are restricted) that will suffer curtailments. Leadership should evaluate conflicts among priorities of the various service providers and work towards resolution. When assessing service levels considering budgetary shortfalls, jurisdictions must consider impacts on levels of service, the community served and service priorities, and potential sources of temporary funding.

Revenue Sources with Restrictions

There are numerous examples of revenue sources that are restricted by regulatory requirements on how they may be spent. Federal law and State statutes dictate that fuel revenues from the Highway Trust Fund (Federal) and State Transportation Trust Fund (State) be allocated to roadway and transit needs only. Therefore, in the post-disaster environment, local governments do not have the authority to reallocate these funds to high priority infrastructure restoration needs. Other similar restrictions may apply as outlined in *Title XIV, Taxation and Finance, Florida Statutes*. Allocation restrictions on expenditures apply to these City funds.

Reserve for Contingency Funds

This fund is defined by the City as a budgeted reserve to fund unanticipated expenditures that may come up within the fiscal year. Examples include and are not limited to: matching dollars for grants; capital projects; outside agency requests; departmental requests to fund increases to current or new program initiatives; or to fund expenditures relative to a major storm or other unforeseen disaster that fundamentally alters the current tax base. Reserves should be established only in those funds where emergencies may occur. According to F.S. 129.01, a reserve for contingency cannot be greater than 10% of the fund in which it is budgeted. This statute applies to county contingency funds and City

application may be subject. Reserves should be established only in those funds where emergencies may occur. The City's 2019 Adopted Budget indicates that the City Commission has an unassigned fund balance reserve target of at least annually a 10% of annual expenditures and transfers within the General Fund. The unassigned fund balance is the residual classification for the General Fund and represents a balance that is not restricted, committed, or assigned to specific purposes within the General Fund. In addition, a disaster/emergency reserve fund balance of at least 5% of the General Fund expenditures and transfers is maintained to ensure the maintenance of services as well as other economic challenges that might severely impact the City's ability to provide necessary public services to the public during hurricanes and other natural disasters.

Table 7-2: 2019 Contingency Reserve Allocations

Fund	Amount
General Fund	0.0%
Unassigned Reserve Balance*	(10%)
Disaster/Emergency Reserve Balance*	(5.0%)
Senior Services Fund	0.0%
CDBG (Community Development Block Grant)	0.0%
Road & Bridge Fund	0.0%
Insurance Services and Trust Fund	0.0%
Utility Fund	0.0%
Solid Waste Fund	\$50,000
Stormwater Fund	0.0%
Water & Sewer Renewal and Replacement Fund	\$250,000
Solid Waste Emergency Reserve Fund	0.0%
Insurance Services Trust Fund	0.0%

* 2019 Adopted Budget; City of Deerfield Beach; Reserve funds are replenished annually on authority of City Commission.

Variables in Estimating Desirable Reserve for Contingency Funds

When estimating the amount of funds that should be held in reserve in the event of a disaster, there are important variables that should be considered such as increased demand on the General Fund from other departments that have experienced a decrease in revenue from collections of fines and fees. Also affecting demands on these funds is how liberal the City wants to be in terms of personnel working overtime hours or that remain on the payroll and may not be working. Consider funding for costs of planning staff and building department staff overtime hours for permit review the increased number of plan submittals, building permits, variance requests, rezoning requests, etc., that will be coming into the City Planning and Building Departments.

The following section provides a detailed discussion of the impacts of some of these variables and some possible solutions for maintaining greater efficiency. All these factors should be considered when determining reasonable contingency reserves.

Estimating Salary Requirements

City and/or departmental policies regarding payment of personnel may have significant impacts on the ability of reserve or contingency funds to meet payroll requirements and the speed in which funds are depleted. Simply using the average monthly payroll costs multiplied by the anticipated number of months that the department will be operating from reserves may not be the most accurate way to estimate this calculation. Departments may wish to establish policies governing how long non-essential employees that are not able to work will remain on the payroll. Spikes in overtime that will take place prior to an incident as well as following should also be a part of the formula for estimating contingency funds. Public Assistance grant funding includes an administrative fee for local governments to use for staff costs for grants administration, however, these funds are based on a sliding scale and do not always cover all associated costs.

Reassigning Personnel to Recovery Related Missions

One way to reduce payroll liability is to establish an Emergency Pay/Staffing Policy. Policies are established that not only mandate how employees are paid, but also, that employees not already identified as essential during disaster recovery are required to assist in an area that will need additional staffing. Service areas that are mission critical and identified as those that are required to keep operating or may “ramp up” in preparedness of anticipated actions should be identified by departments. The City is currently developing an Emergency Pay and Staffing Policy.

Employees are also required to complete the required basic NIMS (National Incident Management System) compliant training for the City to be eligible to receive reimbursement payments. As determined by the City Manager, once the threat has passed, employees are required to report to their assigned emergency staffing post. If they are unable to report as required, regardless of the issue, they are required to utilize accrued leave time (i.e. sick, vacation, or compensatory time). When leave time has been exhausted, they are in an unpaid leave status.

Estimating Disaster-Only Related Costs

Although normal operating costs can provide a basis for estimating some costs following a disaster, however, post-disaster response and recovery requirements place a large strain on the financial condition of the City. Expenditures that are not a regular part of the budget line items such as debris management, emergency repairs, emergency supplies and equipment, and emergency leased space mandate radical reprioritization of available funds. While many disaster related expenditures are reimbursable either under the

Stafford Act or insurance payments, initial costs must be covered in the immediate aftermath and reimbursement may take many months. Tools such as the HAZUS-MH data provide plausible data using disaster models, which can assist budget analysts with the information, needed to estimate potential costs. With this data, and in combination with the City's own historical costs/expenditures from past hurricanes, can allow for educated extrapolation of costs associated with damages, labor, supplies, and other critical expenditures, it is possible to estimate the possible reallocation of reserve, unrestricted, or unassigned funds. Data can be obtained from Broward County Division of Emergency Management, Enhanced Local Mitigation Strategy (ELMS).

Rate of Replenishment

Ad valorem revenue accounts for 22.1% (\$41,753,477) of total City revenue, and as noted earlier, the timing of the disaster relative to the collection of these funds would have an impact on the level of available catastrophic funds, i.e., Unassigned and Disaster/Emergency Reserve Funds dedicated by the City Commission annually. So, although there will likely be a reduction in ad valorem tax revenues, there may be some "lag time" before the effects are fully realized. The remaining 77.9% of the City revenue, however, is generally collected throughout the year, such as licenses, permits, communications taxes, sales taxes, and therefor reductions in these revenues will be felt almost immediately²⁰. As such, this reduced rate of replenishment of these funds back into the City coffers must also be built into estimating the allocation for the reserve funds.

Financing redevelopment requires a combination of creativity, resourcefulness, and the ability to maximize available funding options while working towards achieving the pre-identified, long-term sustainability goal, and objectives of the City. A Post-disaster Redevelopment Plan (PDRP) that is well integrated with other City and community planning mechanisms is evidence of good stewardship in managing financial resources. Demonstrating effective financial stewardship is likely to attract additional outside resources and create long-term relationships supporting sustainability practices that ensure resiliency in the wake of future disasters.

Credit Bond Rating

Catastrophic disasters can have a negative impact by reducing the government's bond rating and bonding capacity therefor impacting the ability to effectively borrow money. The higher the bond rating, the lower the interest cost to borrow funds. If the jurisdiction's bond rating is excessively low, they are unable to sell voter approved bonds intended for infrastructure restoration projects. Investors seek higher bond ratings. Additional external funds may be needed to meet federal match requirements and sustain basic City mission critical services. The strength of the City government's credit rating might be crucial in bridging the gap before funds are available through FEMA's Public Assistance reimbursement process. The City may have additional leverage by the presence of a strong PDRP, possibly increasing the comfort level of lenders during what would normally

²⁰ Figures are taken from the 2019 City of Deerfield Beach 2019 Adopted Annual Budget Report.

be perceived as a very risky period of recovery. However, additional action may be needed to convince rating agency officials to raise low bond ratings includes many factors such as debt and budget management, population retention, tourist visits, tax collections, etc. In 2018, Fitch Ratings assigned a rating of “AA-” (stable outlook) and Standard and Poor’s assigned a rating of “AA” (Stable Outlook) to the City’s Capital Improvement Revenue Bonds, Series 2018.²¹

Bankruptcy

A seldom used option for dealing with municipal financial difficulties is Bankruptcy Protection under Chapter 9 of Title 11 U.S.C. § 101(40) (1994). Fewer than 500 governments have filed for Chapter 9 protection since the laws were revised in 1937. The fundamental objectives of Chapter 9 are providing court protection that allows financially distressed municipalities to continue to provide essential public services to their residents while they develop and negotiate plans for adjusting debts. However, Florida has a stricter set of conditions that it imposes on financially distressed municipalities. Failure to pay obligations (wages, retirement benefits, debt service, etc.) or to have sufficient reserves to cover a deficit can bring a determination of “financial emergency” under Florida law and bring the municipality under close state control, including the establishment of an Emergency Board to oversee the operations of the locality and to aid.

Insurance

Public Insurance

The largest recovery support organization to governments, businesses, and disaster survivors is the private insurance industry not the federal government. Ensuring that adequate insurance is maintained on public infrastructure, businesses, and homes is a key tool in the recovery and redevelopment process. It is recommended the City review their insurance policies annually to ensure sufficient coverage is in place in terms of both structures and contents. Additionally, the City should consider obtaining building/structure appraisals by a licensed and certified appraiser every at intervals that update to the most current cost estimates for construction supplies, equipment and labor. These costs change with market fluctuations, however, construction per square foot can be estimated to increase an average of 10% annually. Costs of hardening structures for safety such as hurricane hardening of school classrooms or cafeterias with double wall supports can add additional expense to cost per square foot of construction. The costs of replacing and/or repairing infrastructure that is underinsured will compete with the other demands being made on financial reserves and result in faster depletion of funds.

Residential Insurance

Residents should similarly monitor their insurance coverage carefully. City authorities can assist residents through ongoing campaigns to educate the public on the importance of adequate insurance. The National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP), Community Rating

²¹ Official Statement, City of Deerfield Beach, Florida Capital Improvement Revenue Bonds, Series 2018



System (CRS) provides discounts on residential flood insurance through a program of risk preparedness and public information.

Many property owners and renters have misconceptions about federal disaster aid. In the American Planning Association's (APA) publication (1998) *Planning for Post-disaster Recovery and Reconstruction*, it states:

"Local government should invest some effort and credibility in convincing its residents and property owners that insurance provides a distinct asset to facilitate community recovery and that high rates of insurance coverage in a floodplain serve to demonstrate the community's seriousness and commitment to effective reconstruction. This fact, in turn, will allow community leaders to better make their own case for outside assistance and to demonstrate to funders that the money and resources they provide will be used effectively. There are many ways to accomplish this, including local efforts to coordinate and distribute information about the insurance options available to residents and municipal assistance to property owners pursuing claims."

Business Interruption Insurance

Regardless of property location in a floodplain, property owners should consider purchasing flood insurance since exposure is mapped assuming that drainage systems work as designed and are not damaged. Also underemphasized is the importance of business interruption insurance that can be critical in restarting economic redevelopment post-disaster. The Small Business Administration may make loans available to the business community after a disaster, however these loans may require pre-application, and/or application periods. The Small Business Development Center, in concert with local chambers of commerce, can be instrumental in emphasizing the value of this protection to small business owners.

Grants and Loans

A wide variety of financial assistance is available post-disaster to support recovery efforts. A successful post-disaster financing initiative maximizes available funding options from a variety of sources including local, State, federal, private sector, foundations and nongovernmental organizations. The most common funding mechanisms administered by FEMA are the Public Assistance Program, the Pre-Disaster Mitigation Grant Program (PDM), and the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP). Other Federal agencies administer many other programs that are not as widely known and not all require a presidential disaster declaration: Community Development Block Grants, Homeland Security Grants, and Housing and Urban Development (HUD) funding.

Grants: Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act: In the aftermath of a major federally declared disaster, federal and State financial assistance largely funds the reconstruction of public protective measures, infrastructure, and



facilities. Local governments will be reimbursed through grants though generally they are required to meet a local match. Building fiscal capacity prior to a disaster should incorporate fiscal tools that allow immediate access to public funds to front necessary activities such as immediate payment to debris clearance contractors, emergency protective measure and repairs, funding employee payroll, and meeting match requirements. Proactive partnering and conversations with these funding organizations will provide staff with an understanding of the organization's policies, timelines, funding uses and restrictions, types of aid, and recipient and project eligibility.

Database of Grants: An additional source of information is the Resource Identification Strategy (RIS) database, a partnership program between the Department of Economic Opportunity and the Florida Public Affairs Center at Florida State University, designed to connect critical needs with funding sources. It contains information on historical and potential funding sources for disaster preparedness, response, mitigation, recovery, and long-term redevelopment projects funded by federal, State, and other organizations. The database is designed to provide traditional and non-traditional sources and project examples rather than a comprehensive listing of projects. The goal of this database is to provide communities with important information on potential assistance before a crisis, when developing a local mitigation strategy, or after a disaster strikes. <https://www.research.fsu.edu/research-compliance/research-data-management/>

FEMA's Community Disaster Loan Program: The City may be able to obtain a maximum of \$5 million to cover operating costs for the fiscal year in which the event occurs.²² Under extraordinary circumstances, these loans may exceed \$5 million and in rare cases, the loans are forgiven. However, following a major disaster, many jurisdictions will likely be faced with a financial crisis that far exceeds the cap that is placed on this program and will need funding outside of the fiscal year in which the event occurred.

Resource Manual: The Florida League of Cities published a 370-page resource book entitled Financial and Technical Assistance for Florida Municipalities published in 2008-2009 (with minor updates since publish date) that provides information on grants, loans, technical assistance and other resources that are available to Florida municipalities. The website provides a significant battery of resources on various programs for topics such as community development and redevelopment, economic development, emergency management, capital facilities, coastal management, environmental, and historic preservation. For more information visit: <http://www.flcities.com>

Enhanced Local Mitigation Strategy (ELMS) Project List: A hazard mitigation project must be listed in the Broward County ELMS as a condition for receiving FEMA HMGP grant funding. Having approved ELMS positions the City to be eligible for FEMA Section 406 Public Assistance hazard mitigation funding. This is easier and quicker to receive than HMGP funding as funds are granted earlier on in the recovery process on a non-

²² For more information, visit: http://www.fema.gov/government/grant/fs_cdl.shtml

competitive grant application basis. An approved ELMS is also required for the City to be eligible to receive grant funding for permanent work (i.e., road systems and bridges, water control facilities, public buildings and contents, public utilities, and parks and recreational facilities).

Federal Grants and Loan Administrative Process: Based upon the level of disaster and the associated declaration, the availability of grants and loans, as well as, the administrative process may vary. For example, assistance from the Small Business Administration (SBA) may be activated either under a presidential declaration or by administrative declaration. The activating mechanism will determine the level of benefits. Again, using the SBA as an example, compare and contrast the following:

- Presidential Declarations
- SBA's disaster assistance programs are automatically activated
- FEMA is the coordinating agency
- Grants are available
- More agencies are involved
- Primary Cities and Counties: Renters, homeowners and businesses of all sizes are eligible to apply for SBA disaster loans for physical damages. Small businesses are eligible to apply for economic injury disaster loans

Contiguous Cities and Counties: Only small businesses can apply for economic injury disaster loans. Loans for physical damages are not available to individuals or businesses in these counties.

- Administrative Declarations (Agency)
- SBA's Administrator may issue an SBA-only declaration
- FEMA & other agencies are not involved in an SBA agency declaration
- Grants are NOT available
- Primary Counties: Renters, homeowners and businesses of all sizes are eligible to apply for SBA disaster loans for physical damages. Small business is eligible to apply for economic injury disaster loans
- Contiguous Counties: The same assistance is available to those in the primary counties

The appendix includes a matrix of disaster recovery programs that includes a description of the type of assistance provided, the activating mechanism, and eligible entities and is included further on in this chapter.

Augment Financial Management Capabilities and Personnel

Extra staff will be needed to help manage grants or loans once received. City administration and departments should conduct an analysis of their administrative



capabilities. Agencies and departments charged with key recovery actions may need to recruit senior staff with specific expertise needed for recovery but should also consider hiring temporary or consultant personnel that can be used across agencies and departments as staffing needs change during the different periods of recovery. The City may want to consider hiring temporary staff to do senior staff's typical jobs while they are focused on recovery. Consider augmenting grant research, writing, and monitoring capabilities in order to take advantage of creative funding opportunities. While looking for potential gaps in human resources, the City can also internally assess their administrative procedures to ensure that they have systems in place to be able to appropriately and efficiently coordinate funding from a variety of public and private sources.

It has been recommended in this Plan that City departments document employee and staff needs and augment contracts and/or mutual-aid agreements to prevent staff shortages, expedite reimbursement, and ensure proper documentation, jurisdictions should create a plan to augment staffing. Planning considerations should include fast-tracking of new hires, internal cross training programs, mutual aid agreements, and private firm contracting of consultants.

Commercial Loans and Foundation Awards: The City may require commercial loans to cover disaster costs should other options be exhausted. These are most often provided through local banks and/or credit unions that have a local stake in the community. For example, Bank of America, which maintains several branches throughout the region, maintains corporate philanthropy program, which deploys charitable funds to communities through:

- Consulting with local community leaders and stakeholders to determine the most pressing challenges of the community;
- Deploying their Neighborhood Excellence Initiative program;
- Investing in charitable grants to local, regional, and Learn more about Bank of America's national programs and partners;
- Demonstrating thought leadership by convening local leaders to discuss issues, share best practices, and elevate the level of knowledge to address complex challenges; and
- Determining organizations and causes that will be supported by Bank of America Learn more about our local grants.

The local banking industry could help the local economy in a post-disaster environment through the establishment of a private Disaster Recovery Fund and/or bridge loans. Bridge loans are short-term loans to assist the City and/or local business recovery until the City or the local businesses could secure a more permanent source of financing.

Wal-Mart and Sam's Club Giving Program provides commercial grants: Awards of \$1,000-\$5,000 can be issued to improve the communities where Wal-Mart customers and associates live and work. The foundation focuses in supporting veterans and military

families, traditionally underserved groups, individuals with disabilities, and people impacted by natural disasters. Organizations with current tax-exempt status under Section 501(c)(3), (4), (6), or (19) of the Internal Revenue Code and must be listed in the most current IRS 50 State Master File at the time of application.

Eligibility requirements for this grant include:

- Recognized government entities: State, County, and City agencies, including law enforcement and fire departments
- Volunteer Fire Departments with current tax-exempt status under Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code; or that operate as an entity of a recognized government agency, as demonstrated by primary funding and documented by a letter from that agency
- K-12 Public Schools/Districts, Charter Schools, Community/Junior Colleges, State Colleges and Universities
- Private schools and colleges with current tax-exempt status under Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code
- Churches and other faith-based organizations with purpose projects that address and benefit the needs of the community at large and may include: food banks or pantries, sheltering, and job skills training

Non-monetary support to the City may also be available through other corporate programs such as Verizon's Corporate Responsibility program through the Verizon Foundation. For example, in 2010, Verizon employees accounted for 733,806 volunteer hours to local communities. Verizon also invested \$66.8 million through its foundation in support of:

- Education
- Volunteerism
- Domestic Violence Prevention
- Health Care and Accessibility

Other corporation offering disaster grants or other community volunteer support include the Coca-Cola Company, Intel, Lowe's (which partners with Habitat for Humanity), and others. Many corporations understand the benefit of giving back to the community and have established philanthropic or community-based programs.

Donations

In 2016, natural disasters donations accounted for 44% of disaster funding; 16% for flooding, 17% of donations went toward reconstruction and recovery, and 8% were directed toward resiliency efforts. Recent disasters have revealed the generous nature of

the human spirit. In 2016, disaster donations were estimated to be around \$8.2 billion.²³ *Florida Statute Chapter 496* regulates the solicitation of funds of charitable organizations. Generally, governmental entities do not solicit donations. Actions that may facilitate the and augment successful finance management of donations in all its facets include Identifying positions and tasks which may be performed by volunteers, mutual aid support, or contract service providers – City departments may include this in their staffing evaluations, verifying the status of long-term recovery coalition(s) as a 501 (c3) organization legally capable of accepting financial donations and managing donations, soliciting appropriate donations to support the redevelopment effort including lands, services, and supplies, establishing procedures to legally collect, manage, and equitably distribute received monetary donations; and with specific detailed consideration being given to the following:

- **Financial Donations:** Within many local jurisdictions, a long-term recovery coalition or unmet needs committee has been established to coordinate long-term human services issues post-disaster. This committee may choose to establish themselves as a tax –exempt nonprofit organization through IRS section 501(c)(3). Each jurisdiction must decide how they would coordinate the collection and distribution of donations in order to address community need. Currently, the City could work with a liaison to the Broward County EOC to establish a mechanism to receive financial donations then allocate them to departments; however, long-term recovery would require a more substantial and City specific program management of donations.
- **Land Donations:** Private donations can also take the form of land or easement donations. Private landowners and land trusts may be willing to donate land as a means of encouraging more judicious land use and lowering risk to the community. Strategies to take advantage of this form of donation should be explored as part of more sustainable redevelopment.
- **Supplies and Service Donations:** Donations may also come in the form of services offered and supplies. Some university planning and design schools may provide teams of students and professors for a variety of community development purposes that could be incorporated into post-disaster redevelopment.²⁴

Mutual Aid and Vendor Contracts

Commonly jurisdictions have mutual aid agreements and/or vendor contracts in place to supply goods, services, and personnel to support response and recovery operations. These were discussed in detail in the Institutional Capacity Chapter. Most departments and offices will be strained by the increase in workload and decrease in staffing. The need

²³ Center for Disaster Philanthropy; Article; Measuring the State of Disaster Philanthropy 2016; Key Findings

²⁴ Schwab, Jim, et al. Planning for Post-disaster Recovery and Reconstruction. American Planning Association PAS Report Number 483/484. Washington, D.C.: December 1998.

for additional external resources to support vital government missions may pose an additional strain on the local budget which may partially be supported through disaster assistance funds but may also require local dollars.

The City may want to consider bidding various contracts in advance in order to ensure competitive pricing and or ensure that language within existing contracts provides for disaster related services at a reasonable cost. In addition to these existing contract services, the City may also want to consider the execution of additional contracts to provide a wide range post-disaster recovery service. All contracts should be competitively bid in compliance with local and state purchasing requirements. We have provided a table to assist jurisdictions in identifying priority service delivery areas where contracts may be in place or where additional contracts may be competitively bid prior to a disaster event. FEMA may reimburse local governments for “emergency contracts” though service delivery is typically limited to the first 72 hours of work and, therefore, would less reliable for application in the long-term redevelopment environment. There are cases when sole source contracts may be available, but there are special requirements that must be adhered to per the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Section 13.36.

Myths and Misconceptions: There are many recovery programs and options available to the City however in a catastrophic disaster situation many other municipality and county jurisdictions will be addressing the same options. The earlier relationships or information or application processes can be pressed into the long-term response operations instruction, the better prepared the City will be to address quickly. Further, there many misconceptions of federal disaster assistance. Below, **Table 7-3** addresses several myths and misconceptions that may be useful in education and/or training of personnel to dispel these misconceptions and allow for a more expedient application to programs that do exist.

Table 7-3: Myths and Misconceptions about Federal Disaster Assistance

Common Myths and Misconceptions about Federal Disaster Assistance about Federal Disaster Assistance
1. The federal government has total responsibility for disaster recovery The local government is primarily responsible for preparing for disasters that might affect a community and helping residents recover from such events. The great majority of disasters are handled successfully at the local level. State and Federal resources are intended to assist the community only when the community's own resources are not sufficient.
2. The objective of Federal Disaster Assistance is to "fix everything" As much as we may wish otherwise, once a disaster has seriously impaired our homes and our communities, they may never be exactly the same. Nor will disaster assistance ever be adequate to restore everything that was lost by all those affected. The individual's own provision, especially insurance, must be used to ensure that losses can be recovered. Federal assistance will be used only for necessary expenses not met through other programs. Some of the Federal programs (such as loans from the Small Business Administration) cover most items that were lost, but not everyone is eligible.
3. Everyone in the disaster area is eligible to receive Federal Disaster Assistance: As part of the application process, applicants will have to demonstrate that they meet the eligibility requirements for each particular type of aid they are requesting.
4. When federal agency representatives arrive, they will immediately distribute money to disaster victims: Individuals and families will need to plan to use their own resources and financial reserves until Federal funds can be released. An application process must be completed before assistance becomes available. Often, it takes several weeks for the Federal government to review requests for financial assistance and to issue funds to those who meet eligibility requirements. Most Federal assistance is in the form of a loan that must be repaid rather than an outright grant.
5. Money received from Federal Disaster Assistance can be used as the recipient thinks best: Monetary assistance is given for a specific purpose. The recipient must use the money to for the reason it was provided to the recipient. Recipient must comply with specific regulations applicable to each type of assistance received. If the assistance is in the form of a loan, recipients must be judged able to pay back the loan.
6. Federal aid replaces the need for insurance: Individuals, families, and businesses should all carry adequate insurance to meet their needs in the event of a disaster. It is not the purpose of Federal assistance to duplicate protection available through insurance plans. Federal assistance is provided to address only the most basic disaster-related needs not covered by other means. Besides, most disaster events are not presidentially declared disasters, so Federal assistance is often not available.
<i>Source: FEMA. A Citizen's Guide to Disaster Assistance. IS-7, January 2003, pages: 1-11 thru 1-12.</i>

Figure 7-1: Disaster Assistance Sequence of Delivery

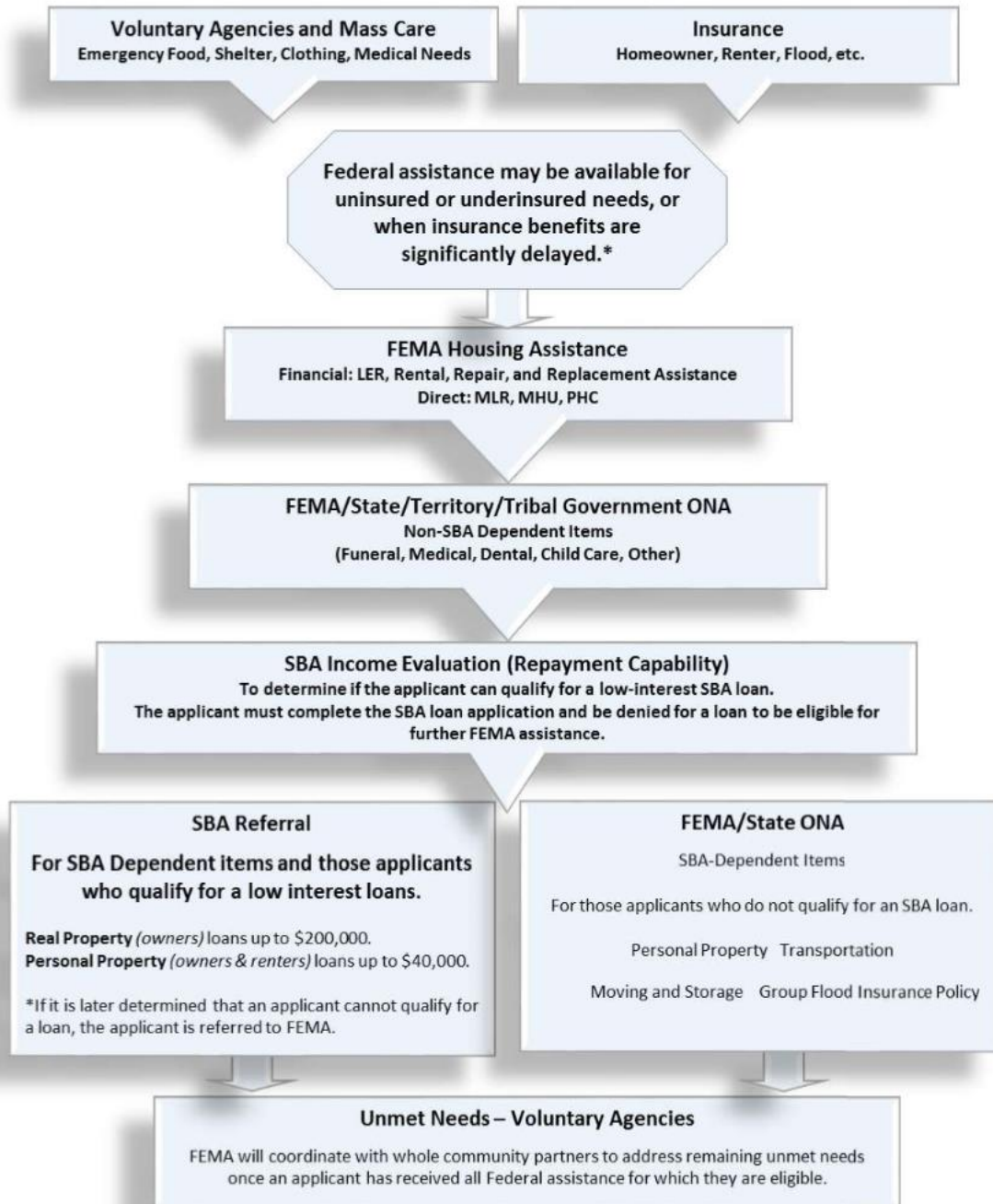


Table 7-4: Financial Administration Agencies and Organizations within Broward County and the City of Deerfield Beach

Agency / Organization	Entity	Role or Expertise
Planning & Development Services Department	City of Deerfield Beach/ Broward County	Responsible for coordinating and directing jurisdiction wide redevelopment initiatives, community planning, and redevelopment opportunities
City Financial Services Department	City of Deerfield Beach	Internal Audit, Purchasing, manages funding Manages department funding for City
Regional Transit/Aviation Authority/ Port Authority	Broward County Florida Department of Transportation	Manage finances and transportation services Aviation Authority Operate local airports and manages finances
Debt Management	City of Deerfield Beach	Financial controls
City Department of Procurement/Purchasing	City of Deerfield Beach	Manages and coordinates procurement process and construction contracting
Economic Development Department	City of Deerfield Beach/ Broward County	Sustains and encourages economic growth of the City
Post Disaster Redevelopment Team	City of Deerfield Beach	Assists City during long-term redevelopment
School District	Broward County	Allocates school budgets
Housing Authority	City of Deerfield Beach/ Broward County	Stimulates construction and rehabilitation of housing using public financing
Public Private Partnership Organizations	City of Deerfield Beach/ Broward County	Provides business relocation services. Manages finances and port traffic
Disaster Services	Broward County CERT	Coordinates volunteers and private donations
United Way	Broward County	Manages donations



APPENDICES

APPENDIX A - REFERENCES

1. Individual Assistance (IA); <https://www.floridadisaster.org/dem/recovery/individual-assistance/>
2. Public Assistance (PA); <https://www.floridadisaster.org/dem/recovery/public-assistance-program/>
3. Pre-Disaster Mitigation Grant Program (PDM): <https://www.fema.gov/pre-disaster-mitigation-grant-program>
4. U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE)
5. Fire Management Assistance Grant Program (FMAGP); Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)
<https://www.floridadisaster.org/dem/recovery/fmagp>
6. National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA);
7. Federal Grants: www.grants.gov
8. National Sea Grant Program
9. Estuary Restoration Act of 2000 (ERA), Community-Based Restoration Program
10. Office of Sustainable Fisheries's Financial Services Division
11. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)
12. Federal Emergency Management Agency's (FEMA) Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP)
13. FEMA Pre-Disaster Mitigation Program
14. U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA)
15. United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS);
<https://www.fws.gov/grants/>
16. US FWS: financial assistance Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance (CFDA) program
17. Coastal Program: <https://www.fws.gov/coastal/>
18. Estuary Restoration Act Council Act of 2000/amended in 2007

Capacity

1. Resources / project funding FDOT, FAST Act Transportation disadvantaged.
<https://www.transportation.gov/content/office-small-and-disadvantaged-business-utilization>
2. 2018 Transportation Economic Trends:
<https://www.bts.gov/sites/bts.dot.gov/files/u796/TET%202018.pdf>
3. Government Transportation Revenues and Expenditures Public-Private Partnerships pgs. 7-9
4. Value of Transportation Capital Stock pg 8-2
5. Investment in Transportation Assets, Public Investment in Transportation, Private Investment in Transportation, Value of Construction Put in Place
6. Estimating the Benefits of Transportation Infrastructure; Accessibility Benefits pg 8-9

7. Figure 7-13, Top 10 federal and State funding of Public Transit, 2016 (FL 10 of 10)

Preparedness Chapter:

1. Broward County Enhanced Local Mitigation Strategy (ELMS)
2. Broward County Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP)
3. City of Deerfield Beach Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP)
4. Comprehensive Plan – Coastal Management Element
5. Property Appraiser
6. Building characteristics
7. Assessment Parcels
8. U.S. Census Bureau
9. 2014-2018 American Community Survey Social Characteristics
10. 2014-2018 American Community Survey, Housing Characteristics
11. 2014-2018 American Community Survey, Economic Characteristics
12. 2014-2018 American Community Survey, Demographics
13. 2014-2018 American Community Survey, Municipal Business Patterns
14. South Florida Regional Planning Council
15. Major Employers
16. Regional Economic Strategy
17. South Florida Statewide/Regional Evacuation Study

Finance Strategy

1. **Broward County Property Appraisers** office: data obtained includes single family, mobile/modular, and multi-family buildings.
2. **City of Deerfield Beach 2019 Adopted Budget**; Funds Structure pg.16; General Fund & Revenue Summary, pg. 29-34; Community Development – Utility Funds, pg. 198
3. **The Florida League of Cities**; *Financial and Technical Assistance for Florida Municipalities* published 2009
4. **Department of Economic Opportunity** (DEO) and the Florida Public Affairs Center at Florida State University;
5. **City of Deerfield Beach** Comprehensive Plan: Future Land Use Element
6. **South Florida Regional Evacuation Study**: Demographics and Vulnerability Chapters
7. **FEMA** (Federal Emergency Management Agency): Disaster Assistance Sequence of Delivery; Chart 2012.
8. **FEMA** (Federal Emergency Management Agency) A Citizen's Guide to Disaster Assistance. IS-7, January 2003, 1-11 thru 1-12.
9. **The National Disaster Recovery Framework**, pg. 26; pg. 40; pg. 102 (2011)
10. **Center for Disaster Philanthropy**; Article; Measuring the State of Disaster Philanthropy 2016; Key Findings



11. **Schwab, Jim, et al.** *Planning for Post-disaster Recovery and Reconstruction*. American Planning Association PAS Report Number 483/484. Washington, D.C.: December 1998.



APPENDIX B - REDEVELOPMENT STATUS REPORT SAMPLE TEMPLATE

Percentage of service/population operational or affected	Trend/progress indicator Percent change per day	Comments (detail source of information) and major ongoing projects
INFRASTRUCTURE AND FACILITIES:		
STRATEGIC PRIORITIES: IDENTIFY THE CURRENT STRATEGIC PRIORITIES OF THE WEEK.		
1.		
2.		
3.		
4.		
DEBRIS STATUS:		
TRANSPORTATION STATUS:		
WATER SUPPLY STATUS:		
WASTEWATER SUPPLY STATUS:		
POWER STATUS:		
COMMUNICATION STATUS:		
FACILITY RESTORATION STATUS:		
COUNTY/CITY FACILITIES –		
FIRE STATIONS –		
POLICE STATIONS –		
PARKS –		
OTHER –		



Percentage of service/population operational or affected	Trend/progress indicator Percent change per day	Comments (detail source of information) and major ongoing projects
HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES		
STRATEGIC PRIORITIES: IDENTIFY THE CURRENT STRATEGIC PRIORITIES OF THE WEEK.		
1.		
2.		
3.		
4.		
SCHOOLS/DAYCARE CENTER STATUS:		
HOSPITAL STATUS:		
TRANSPORTATION STATUS:		
DIALYSIS CENTER STATUS:		
NURSING HOME / ALF(S) STATUS:		
NUMBER OF PERSONES UNDER CASE MANAGEMENT STATUS:		
VULNERABLE POPLULATION STATUS:		
UNMET COMMUNITY NEEDS / DISPLACED /HOMESLESS STATUS:		

Percentage of service/population operational or affected	Trend/progress indicator Percent change per day	Comments (detail source of information) and major ongoing projects
COMMUNITY REDEVELOPMENT		
STRATEGIC PRIORITIES: IDENTIFY THE CURRENT STRATEGIC PRIORITIES OF THE WEEK.		
1.		
2.		



3.

4.

LONG-TERM HOUSING NEEDS STATUS:

CODE ENFORCEMENT ISSUES STATUS:

CODE RELATED ISSUES:

OTHER:

	Percentage of service/population operational or affected	Trend/progress indicator Percent change per day	Comments (detail source of information) and major ongoing projects
ECONOMIC REDEVELOPMENT			
STRATEGIC PRIORITIES: IDENTIFY THE CURRENT STRATEGIC PRIORITIES OF THE WEEK.			
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
MAJOR ECONOMIC SECTOR MEMBER STATUS:			
BUSINESS CLOSURES:			
BUSINESS OPENINGS:			
WORKFORCE AVAILABILITY:			
WORKFORCE HOUSING:			
WORKFORCE TRANSPORTATION:			
TOURISM AND MARKETING STRATEGIES:			



BUSINESS REDEVELOPMENT CENTER STATUS:

OTHER:

Percentage of service/population operational or affected	Trend/progress indicator Percent change per day	Comments (detail source of information) and major ongoing projects
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ENVIRONMENT AND COASTAL RESOURCES

STRATEGIC PRIORITIES: IDENTIFY THE CURRENT STRATEGIC PRIORITIES OF THE WEEK.

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.

MILES OF BEACH ERODED:

SPECIES IMPACTED:

OTHER:

Percentage of service/population operational or affected	Trend/progress indicator Percent change per day	Comments (detail source of information) and major ongoing projects
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ADMINISTRATION AND MANAGEMENT

STRATEGIC PRIORITIES: IDENTIFY THE CURRENT STRATEGIC PRIORITIES OF THE WEEK.

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.

SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURES:

LIST OF EXTERNAL FUNDS (GRANTS, INSURANCE, ETC.)

REVENUE IMPACTS:

Appendix C: Capacity Assessment Summary Matrix

Issues	Current Capacity	Resources & Policy Issues	Priority Level (H, M, L)
Community Redevelopment			
Coordination of Recovery	- Post-Disaster Redevelopment Team (Crisis Action Team) - Community Visioning, Planning, and Implementation Policies & Plans - CRA (Community Redevelopment Agency) - Opportunity Zone(s)	- Organizational structure for the Post-Disaster Redevelopment Team CAT. - Transitioning from short-term to long-term recovery - Leveraging Opportunity Zone benefits	H
Expedited Permitting	- City Staff - Current Permitting/Zoning Processes - Interlocal Agreements PS-07 and TR-02 (inspections, plan review, and traffic engineering services) - Existing contract services	- No disaster expedited permitting process - Development review process involves multiple committees - Restrictions and permitting for buildings with code deficiencies - Lack of staffing for review and inspections - Agreement ps-07 is for emergency and/or short-term recovery efforts. - Code enforcement and deficiencies, violations, and compliance orders - New building permit 90-day moratorium after disaster	H



City of Deerfield Beach Post Disaster Redevelopment Plan

Debris Management /Demolition Plans & Protocols	• Sustainable Management • Environmental Department	• Prioritization of Permits • Staffing and resources	H
Reduce Hazard Vulnerability	• Existing ELMS • City/County CEMP (Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan) • FEMA CRS(Community Rating System) program – NFIP (National Flood Insurance Program)	• City participates in Broward County ELMS prioritizing mitigation projects – projects should be reviewed for currency. • CRS Rating: City might consider updating current plan/program to updated 2017 CRS Manual. Reducing Rating to increase citizen discount • City CEMP Plan update needed (last updated 2010)	H
Disaster Housing Plan	• CDBG, HOME, and SHIP programs • 2019 Housing Authority Disaster Preparedness Plan	• Increased need for housing and housing remediation • Designate temporary housing sites – private lots and group sites • Eventual removal of temporary housing • Personnel to coordinate temporary housing program • Transitioning residents back to permanent housing • Transportation for displaced residents to access community services • Collocate workforce housing in economic redevelopment areas • Temporary infrastructure • Standards for non-conforming and substantially damaged structures • Ability to reconstruct housing rapidly • Reduce vulnerability through land use, LDC	H
Historic Preservation	• Historical sites within Coastal Planning Area/Coastal High Hazard Area (CHHA)	• Need historical designation for areas outside the Coastal Planning Area • Need historic review process	L-M



	• Future Land Use Element: sites preservation of historic resources • Deerfield Beach Historical Society	• Historic Preservation Plan development should include mitigation strategies for buildings/cemeteries	
Infrastructure Supporting Recovery Operations	• COMP Plan • CRA Plan • Land Development Code (LDC) • Public Works • Private Utilities • State Recovery Bureau (Individual & Public Assistance)	• Thresholds for evaluating improvements and upgrades • Utilize Post-Disaster Redevelopment Team to identify issues and create partnerships and agreements pre-disaster.	M-H
Focusing Priority Redevelopment	• CRA Plan • Opportunity Zone(s) • COMP Plan - Future Land Use • Capital Improvements Plan (CIP)	• Incorporate mitigation and post disaster priorities into CRA plan updates • Maximize housing programs in priority areas	L-M
Economic Redevelopment			
Business Continuity Planning	• City Economic Development Department	• Small business engagement • Technical expertise • Develop and promote tools to assist in continuity planning	M-H
Small Business Assistance & Funding Business Recovery	• Opportunity Zone Designation • Chambers of Commerce • Business Recovery Centers	• Staff with expertise to assist with bridge loans, financial assistance options, etc. • Accessible locations • Public/private partnerships • Tax relief incentives • Communication and information exchange	M-H
Workforce Retention	• Economic Development • Community Development • Public Affairs and Marketing • CareerSource Broward	• Identify workforce needs in post-disaster environment	H



City of Deerfield Beach Post Disaster Redevelopment Plan

	Greater Ft. Lauderdale Alliance	Program/system to match needed skills to those with skills, workforce placement	
Marketing Strategies	- Public Affairs and Marketing Department - Economic Development Department - Chambers of Commerce	- Strategies for marketing - Processes for information collection, dissemination, and exchange	H
Development of Industrial and Commercial Areas	- Opportunity Zone Designation - Sustainable Management Department - Capital Improvements Plan - CRA Plans - Chambers of Commerce - Long-Range Transportation Plan - Broward County ELMS	- Mechanisms to streamline priority areas - Incentives to attract business to designated areas	H
Infrastructure and Facilities			
Planning for Impact and Damage Assessment	- Environmental Services Department - Building Division contracted	- Standardized methodology for prioritizing repair of critical public infrastructure - Adequate staffing trained to rapidly and efficiently conduct assessments - Assessments using the ELMS framework to mitigate	H
Maintain and Implement Continuity of Operation Plans (COOPs)	None	- City Emergency Management Staff - Facility-specific coops: identify mission-essential functions and alternative locations and resources	M-H
Infrastructure Restoration	- Environmental Services Department - Capital Improvements Plan - COMP Plan	- Priority areas - Methodology for setting reconstruction priorities - Innovation in reconstruction such as building designs, new technologies, etc.	H



City of Deerfield Beach Post Disaster Redevelopment Plan

	• ELMS • Long-range Transportation Plan	• Bridge all older parks to ADA compliance	
Financing Infrastructure Reconstruction	• Finance Department • City Management & Administration • COMP Plan Policies & Procedures • Adopted Budget • ELMS Prioritized Project List • Capital Improvements List	• Grant writing • Bond processes • Grant management process that aligns grant application process with infrastructure restoration priorities • Criteria to assist decision-making as to whether bonds needed to assist in financing reconstruction • Financial priorities based on priority areas	H
Hazard Mitigation Opportunities	• Broward County ELMS • Capital Improvements Plan (CIP)	• Process to coordinate projects in LMS and CIP • Process to re-evaluate projects after a disaster • Criteria, policies, and monitoring systems to trigger evaluation of whether utilities should be improved to be more resilient	H
Debris Management Planning	• Sustainable Management Department, Recycling and Sanitation	• Plan compliant with FEMA guidance • Plans, bond processes, and contracts in advance that can be quickly implemented after a disaster to expand debris removal, storage, and processing capabilities	H
Transit Services	• TriRail, Amtrak, CSX, Broward County Transit, Center for Active Aging • Train, vehicle, pedestrian, and bicycle networks and infrastructure	• Plan to continue levels of service after disaster • Few regional transportation route alternatives • Staffing and resources	M-H
Electrical System(s)	• Florida Power & Light	• Generators on hand for outages for public buildings/services interruptions.	H



Water Treatment and Sewer	• Utilities Master Plan • Standard Operating Procedures • Broward County Stormwater Plan	• Critical infrastructure facility and repair • Prioritization and continual reprioritization of critical facilities and infrastructure • Vulnerable areas near storm watch surge and beach areas • Saltwater Intrusion • Enhanced infrastructure capacity to priority redevelopment areas • Relocation of vulnerable infrastructure and public facilities (affected by sea level rise, surge zone, flood zones)	
Communications System	• Information Technology Services Department • City Administration/Finance Department	• Mobile communications units needed to maintain connectivity for citizens, city departments and services to public and employees. • Mobile phone/cell towers needed. Catastrophic damage will limit ability to locate this resource severely. • Prepare MOU or agreement to receive mobile towers, generators, battery strings, etc. to ensure connectivity of communications equipment.	
Health and Social Services			
Healthcare Services	• Health care facility emergency plans • Center for Active Aging • Outreach Education • Satellite and interoperable communication	• Continued services after disaster and long-term recovery, especially to vulnerable populations • Systems and communication plans and procedures for collection and dissemination of information between healthcare and social service agencies	



	• ACHA plan	• Incentives to attract and retain medical professionals • Prioritize and expedite permitting for medical facilities • Long-term sheltering • Fair and equitable distribution of disaster assistance • Health-related pollution and environmental justice	
Maintain First Response Capabilities	• Broward County Sheriff's Office • Broward County Fire Rescue Dept.	• Additional Personnel for both law enforcement and fire rescue response	H
Vulnerable Populations	• Center for Active Aging • Public Transportation Organizations • Volunteer Organizations and Donations	• System for coordinated, long-term case management, evaluation, track, and service provision as needs change • Process for evaluating distribution of resources for unmet needs • Resources and agreements to augment public transportation to accommodate increased demand	
Environment			
Environmental Planning	• COMP Plan - Coastal Management Element • State FDEP Regulations • Capital Improvements Plan (CIP) • State & federal technical expertise • Beach Management Plan	• Green space preservation and mitigation opportunities • Implement Best Management Practices • Sea level rise • Sustainability planning • Coastal and marine areas	



Contamination Remediation	• State DEP and EPA guidance and regulations • Hazardous Materials Response Plans • External technical expertise	• Communication and collaboration with local, regional, state, and federal partners is stabilizing, monitoring, and restoring environmental habitats • Groundwater / Air contamination • Storm water and surface water quality improvements	
Recycling & Solid Waste Management	• Sustainable Management Department	• Debris removal agreements • Disposal sites • Recycling sites	
Government Operations, Financing, and Coordination			
Administrative Support Framework to Implement Recovery Operations	• Mutual aid agreements	• Mechanisms to maximize revenue streams when traditional streams diminish • Contracts to allow for the augmentation of personnel beyond the scope of mutual aid agreements (additional building inspectors, permitting review, data entry, etc.)	
Reimbursement of Emergency and Disaster Recovery funds	• Department of Financial Services	• Continuous compilation and documentation of expenditures develop tracking system to document all costs to recovery.	
Financial Management and Regulatory Authorities	• City fiscal management policies and procedures • Department of Financial Services	• Maximize and expedite internal and external funding streams and maintain appropriate documentation • Procedures for receiving financial, land, and service donations • Projection of revenue, including factors impacting revenue, budget estimates, and expected costs	



Public Outreach and Education	• Public Affairs & Marketing Department • City Commission • Public hearings, workshops, etc. • Chambers of Commerce • Builders Association • Insurance Agencies	• Maintaining a long-term vision while experiencing political pressure • Building new relationships while maintaining current relationships	
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APPENDIX D - Summary of Recommendations to Enhance Capacity to Implement Post-Disaster Redevelopment Plan

The City of Deerfield Beach's PDRP and Action Plan are not static but rather dynamic and should be updated as the City observes other disasters and outcomes, changes in perspective and community vision, or from experiences. The Action Plan provides a foundation to improve the City's capacity to complete action items and implement strategies in a post-disaster environment. As the PDRP was initially developed, additional action items were compiled by staff and have been listed here as recommendations for future updates to the Action Plan Tables located in Chapter 4.

These recommendations are not limited or final, nor are they required to be fulfilled, but rather are to be guidance from observed discussions at meetings and through development of the PDRP chapters. These recommendations may be incorporated into the Action Plan as additional action items as so determined by Recovery Management Workgroups. As the City transitions from short-term response to long-term recovery activities, new action items or strategies may become apparent and should be considered for addition to the Action Plan, conversely, those activities or action item that have been accomplished or have evolved should be addressed for further action(s).

ALL DEPARTMENTS: Estimate personnel staffing needs and costs, considering how long-term recovery activities will affect workloads and budgets within departments

1. Survey department/division personnel to determine what needs are expected long-term 1-24 months. Some staff, equipment, and budget needs will decrease and others may increase over time.
2. Poll personnel to assess and identify specialized expertise that may serve other departments that lack personnel.
3. Develop individual department public information for Public Affairs & Marketing Department. Immediate information, educational material and resource or assistance information should be compiled and provided to PA&M as soon as possible. PA&M will be staff short as well and the sooner this information can be forwarded, the sooner messages and educational materials can be created and stored for use.
4. Consider establishing, extending, or modification of vendor/consultant contracts, Mutual-Aid Agreements, and Memorandums of Understanding (MOUs) for extended timeframes with businesses, other jurisdictions, and agencies for staff, equipment, or supplies in advance.

COMMUNITY REDEVELOPMENT

1. **Planning & Development Services Comprehensive Plan updates:** PDRP and Long-term Recovery Task Force activation and organizational information incorporated into applicable Plan Elements.
2. **Contracts/MOUs:** Consider modification of vendor/consultant contracts or MOUs, or develop inter-local assistance agreements with other government jurisdictions and/or private sector contractors (outside impacted areas) to provide permitting, building inspection, review and support.
3. **Communications – Field Logistics:** Establish MOU, Mutual-Aid or other contracts or agreements with vendor(s) or other municipal/county governments for equipment to maintain field offices such as electrical and mobile communications equipment and cell towers. State deployable assets upon EOC request is immediate need, however long-term rental, provision, or borrowing of equipment requires inter-local agreements, MOUs or contracts with agencies or governments outside jurisdictional boundaries. In a catastrophic disaster aftermath, all adjacent jurisdictions will be angling for the same assets. Pre-plan these logistical needs in advance. Parks and Recreation, Road & Bridge and Utilities may possess inventory of assets to sustain field office in the immediate and extended long-term.
4. **Community Engagement:** Identify additional resources and Enhance existing community education and community engagement mechanisms to support the implementation of PDRP and community vision for the City, the CRA to support redevelopment activities.
5. **Prioritize Reconstruction Projects:** Identify and prioritize post-disaster redevelopment and reconstruction projects.
6. **Streamline Permitting Process:** Create policies to define streamlining processes and trigger points that initiate a time frame for activation of the policies. Identify post-disaster procedures to expedite and streamline planning, zoning, and application approval processes to expedite rebuilding. Consider abbreviated or expedited approval processes to speed application process. Evaluate the need to adopt additional building and code ordinance requirements specifically for transitioning from temporary allowances/waivers to permanent requirements.
7. **Augment Building and Code Enforcement Staffing:** Identify department staff that could be reassigned temporarily in support of immediate needs in zoning, permitting, building, and code enforcement, and planning needs within the City. Additional staff may also be contracted or employed on a temporary basis from other jurisdictions, or the private sector to support permitting, inspection, planning, and public engagement efforts.

- 8. Flood Mitigation:** Identify and incorporate updated Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRM), and hazards and vulnerability data updates to the City's Community Rating System (CRS) program information.

Consider reducing CRS Rating via newly released FEMA NFIP 2017 CRS Manual. Current Class Rating is 6. Benefits of rating reduction include:

- Strengthened outreach and education for the public and realtor agencies on areas of repetitive loss, and flood and storm surge risk areas;
- More accurate preparedness planning and mitigation project development;
- Reduction of additional percentage for residents that are required to purchase and maintain flood insurance.

- 9. Enhanced Local Mitigation Strategy:** Update the City's ELMS Prioritized Project List (PPL) pre- and post-disaster to generate a current list of projects reflective of current City mitigation agenda. Identify resources that can fund mitigation activities in addition to disaster funding.

- 10. Debris Management:** Identify sites for staging debris until permanent removal from the City can be facilitated. The City is currently developing a Debris Management Plan and will define essential coordination of intergovernmental and departmental functions and responsibilities related to short and long-term debris management post-disaster.

- 11. Community Liaison:** Maintain a liaison or formal communication structure to enable enhanced coordination with community redevelopment process and organizational structures, participation in Disaster Recovery Task Force.

- 12. Conduct Job Function Analysis for Volunteers:** Each department and organizations with long-term recovery responsibilities may consider conducting internal job analysis on functions which will experience high work volume such as building code inspections, permitting, information referral, planning and community development, case management, temporary housing, public information. The analysis should include:

- Identification of job function and tasks
- Identification of necessary knowledge, skills, and capabilities to perform tasks
- Legal and regulatory requirements of position
- Ability to train volunteers to perform task

- 13. Public Information:** The Public Affairs & Marketing Department will provide support for public information regarding long-term recovery activities and redevelopment projects. Coordinate with departmental, County, State and federal partners and liaison where appropriate and participate in the Long-term Recovery



Task Force. Use all platforms deemed appropriate to communicate with community.

ECONOMIC REDEVELOPMENT

1. **Economic Incentives:** Consider developing incentives to address long-term restoration and redevelopment post-disaster needs. As discussed in the Local Government Capacity Assessment Chapter, the City may consider including post-disaster incentives for businesses to remain in the community in the aftermath of a large-scale disaster and incorporate strategies in the PDRP by enhancing current incentives. Incentives may include expedited permit and site plan review for existing and target businesses and other post-disaster specific incentives.
2. **Long-term Recovery Management Team:** maintain liaison to develop economic redevelopment objectives which support sustainability, resilience, and expansion of the County's local and regional economies.
3. **Coordination** Utilize the partnerships that Chamber of Commerce has fostered with the business community to support post-disaster redevelopment, planning collaboration, outreach, and ensure that business needs are integrated.
4. **Business Retention:** coordinate with the chambers of commerce, economic council/district to evaluate strategies on behalf of its members and other businesses within the community to encourage retention of employees, prevention of relocation, and reopening. Utilize expertise of the City Public Affairs & Marketing Department to develop retention of employees, funding assistance, and grant opportunities outreach material for small business community.
5. **Emergency Support Function #18 - Business and Industry:** Consider a liaison to County and City Emergency Management EOCs during response phase prior to recovery phase to coordinate and gather information on needs of the business sector to build greater involvement and partnerships with businesses to better understand immediate and long-term needs for retention and resumption. It is recommended that the City create a local ESF #18 to build public/private partnership within the City.
6. **Outreach and Education:** Coordinate with the Public Affairs & Marketing Department to provide information to businesses on the PDRP and assistance opportunities. Assist small businesses with creating business Continuity of Operations Plans (COOPs) to mitigate future impacts and build resiliency.
7. **Business Recovery Center/Business Assistance Center:** Identify organizations, agencies, and private sectors who may support the identification, activation, operation and staffing of Business Recovery and/or Assistance Centers.



ENVIRONMENT/SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT

1. **Plans:** Develop FEMA approved debris management plan and beach management plan
2. **Volunteers:** Coordinate with environmental partners to generate volunteers for debris management and cleanup beaches. Engage public interns or volunteers for repair and mitigation activities for natural buffers and barriers on beaches and dunes, and species habitat preservation.

Coastal management capacity:

- a) Evaluate numbers staff/volunteers, supplies, and equipment needed, and associated costs for cleanup of debris, contaminated vegetation waste, etc. on beach, dunes and wetland and sensitive species habitat areas.
 - b) Evaluate numbers staff/volunteers, supplies, and equipment needed, and associated costs for restoration activities for beach, dunes and wetlands (i.e., dunes grass planting to prevent erosion, etc.) wetland and sensitive species habitat areas.
 - c) Identify associated or required training and costs (i.e., oil, chemical waste, drums/cans etc.), for cleanup and restoration of beach, dunes and wetland and sensitive species habitat areas.
3. **Monitoring:** Improve the capacity to monitor areas with suspected or identified contaminated surface water, groundwater, air, soil, hazardous materials, or other habitat and/or sensitive environments.

INFRASTRUCTURE

1. **Capital Improvements:** Ensure incorporation of projects that promote mitigation enhancing City resilience when prioritizing Capital Projects. During the post-disaster redevelopment period, participate/coordinate with Long-term Recovery Task Force to assess projects for mitigation merit.
2. **Identify:** Identify communications needs to provide/ensure communication while systems are down – cell towers may be destroyed, what resources do you need to continue function – charging phones, laptops

HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES

1. **Participation:** Designate staff to continue participation in the Long-term Recovery Management Team Functional Unit Health & Human Services Workgroup. Consider formal representation with ESF Health at the County or City EOC during response phase to understand any immediate needs that will transition to long-term needs and/or unmet needs to get ahead of any issues with community.
2. **Outreach & Education:** Coordinate with PA&M department to convey messages and educational information regarding health, medical and human services



regarding long-term provision of services, equipment, transportation, and medical supplies/medications. In addition, hospital, assisted living facilities, clinics and other health facilities will be in long-term recovery as well as their patients, consider coordination with these entities to determine what long-term information on services can be disseminated by the Center of Active Ageing and the PA&M

APPENDIX E - GEOGRAPHIC AREAS OF OPPORTUNITY

Vulnerability	Deerfield Beach CRA		Cove/Beach Overlay District	Sullivan Park Overlay District	Transportation Corridor	Residential Areas / Mobile Home Parks Deerfield Trailer Park Pine Tree MHP Tide Waters Estates Co Op, Inc Quiet Waters MHP + RV
	Socioeconomic Challenges / public housing HUD, CDBG				Not applicable	Low income populations Affordable Housing
	Gentrification / substandard structures	Aging structures vacant retail	Blighted hotels? Vacant retail space		Roadways Sidewalks Bus Stop structures	Aging mobile home parks and individual structures / urban blight /
	Special Populations			Predominate minority community	Bus Stop Structures? ADA compliance?	Elderly community Minority populations
	Vulnerable Infrastructure	Aging Infrastructure/ Above ground utility/ car focused transit	Aging Infrastructure/ Above ground utility/ car focused transit	Recreational and water dependent uses		Aging infrastructure above ground utilities
	Political Community Controversy	Private property	Private property rights	Private property rights		Private property rights in vulnerable areas
	Environmental Concerns	Limited green spaces for recreational uses			Limited green spaces for recreational uses	Limited green spaces for recreational uses Proximity to industrial uses
	Historical Structures	Residential / Commercial	Residential / Commercial historical structures?	Residential / Commercial historical structures?		
	Transportation	Pedestrian & vehicle	Pedestrian & vehicle	Pedestrian	Bridges, Hwy, Intersections Rail station – depot?	Access to bus transit, Train (light rail)

Appendix E

City of Deerfield Beach Post Disaster Redevelopment Plan

	Economic Stability & Vitality	Traffic congestion Railway station? Tourism Shopping/Restaurant	Shopping/Restaurants	Tourism Shopping/Restaurants	Route compatibility w retail & economic hubs	Access to bus transit, Train (light rail)
Vulnerabilities			Sullivan Park Redevelopment	Deerfield/ Beach Corridor	Johnie McKeithen Park Improvements	East Water Treatment Plant Site Improvements
	Socioeconomic Challenges / public housing HUD, CDBG				History of crime	
	Gentrification / substandard structures					Aging facilities
	Special Populations		Designed for all age groups and abilities	Major employment center for all income levels		
	Vulnerable Infrastructure	In CHHA and not compliant with NFIP	Recreational and water dependent uses		Recreational and water dependent uses	Aging infrastructure
	Political Community Controversy					
	Environmental Concerns	Lack of natural dune vegetation	Lack of native vegetation along shoreline			
	Historical Structures					
	Transportation	Pedestrian & vehicle bicycle transport?	Pedestrian & vehicle Bicycle transport?	Vehicle pedestrian Bicycle transport	Pedestrian, vehicle, bicycle transport	Near I-95 and proposed Deerfield Station
	Economic Stability & Vitality	Public access to beach vital to tourism economy	Attractor to surrounding commercial uses	Key regional employer and goods/logistical distribution		Back-up water supply, especially in emergencies.

APPENDIX F - 2019 City of Deerfield Beach Critical Facilities

2019 Critical Facilities List – City of Deerfield Beach				
#	FACILITY NAME	FUNCTION	ADDRESS	CAPACITY / TYPE
	Broward Health North	Hospital	201 E Sample Rd.	Beds
	Disposal Site	Sun 11	1750 SW 43rd Terrace	Unknown
	BC Sheriff's Office	Law Enforcement	300 NE 2 nd Street	Building
	BC Sheriff's Office	Law Enforcement	580 S. Powerline Rd	Building
	BC Sheriff's Office	Law Enforcement	3350 SW 10 th St.	Building
	Fire Rescue	Fire Rescue	928 E Hillsboro Blvd.	Building
	Fire Rescue	Fire Rescue	1401 SW 11 th Way	Building
	Fire Rescue	Fire Rescue	1441 FAU Research Park Blvd.	Generator
	Fire Rescue	Fire Rescue	1401 FAU Research Park Blvd.	Building
	Fire Rescue	Fire Rescue	232 Goolsby Blvd.	Building
	Fire Rescue	Fire Rescue	590 S. Powerline Rd	Building
	Fire Rescue	Fire Rescue	71 SE 21 st Ave.	Building
	Fuel Storage	Fuel Tank	210 Goolsby Blvd.	3 – 8,000 Gal/Unleaded
	Fuel Storage	Fuel Tank	210 Goolsby Blvd.	2 – 8,000 Gal/Diesel
	Fuel Storage	Fuel Tank	210 Goolsby Blvd.	3 – 8,000 Gal/Diesel
	Fuel Storage	Fuel Tank	401 SW 4 St.	1 - 12,000 Gal/Diesel
	Fuel Storage	Fuel Tank	401 SW 4 St.	2 – 12,000 Gal/Unleaded
	Fuel Storage	Fuel Tank	928 E Hillsboro Blvd.	1 – 4,000 Diesel
	Fuel Storage	Fuel Tank	928 E Hillsboro Blvd.	2 – 4,000 Unleaded
	Fuel Storage	Fuel Tank	1441 FAU Research Prk Blvd.	1 – 10,000 Diesel
	Fuel Storage	Fuel Tank	3831 N Powerline Rd.	1 - CNG
	Fuel Storage	Fuel Tank	290 Goolsby Blvd.	1 – 10,000
	Fuel Storage	Fuel Tank	290 Goolsby Blvd.	2 - 10,000
	22B	Pump Station	313 NW 47 th St.	Infrastructure
	29A	Pump Station	6601 N Powerline Rd.	Infrastructure
	23A	Pump Station	4421 NW 9 th Ave.	Infrastructure
	29D	Pump Station	Green Road West	Infrastructure
	23E	Pump Station	1151 NW 49 th Court	Infrastructure
	22A	Pump Station	260 NW 38 th Place	Infrastructure
	23B	Pump Station	3801 NW 9 th Ave.	Infrastructure
	21I	Pump Station	900 NE 51 st St.	Infrastructure
	29C	Pump Station	1 Independence Court, (Independence Bay)	Infrastructure
	45A	Pump Station	3780 NE 3 rd Ave.	Infrastructure



City of Deerfield Beach Post Disaster Redevelopment Plan

27B	Pump Station	2001 W Sample Rd.	Infrastructure
63	Pump Station	4100 N Powerline Rd.	Infrastructure
23B1	Pump Station	4311 Crystal Lake Drive (Wincast Arms)	Infrastructure
23F	Pump Station	2618 SW 15 th Street	Infrastructure
22D	Pump Station	100 NE 44 th St.	Infrastructure
23D	Pump Station	2250 SW 16 th Cr.	Infrastructure
22	Pump Station	NW 44 th St & NW 1 st Terrace	Infrastructure
23	Pump Station	800 Green Rd.	Infrastructure
26A	Pump Station	5111 NW 2 nd Ave.(Highlands Meadows Trail)	Infrastructure
22C	Pump Station	4059 NE 5 th Avenue	Infrastructure
23G	Pump Station	3910 NW 9 th Ave.	Infrastructure
23C	Pump Station	4800 Crystal Lake Drive	Infrastructure
21A1	Pump Station	507 NE 44 th St.	Infrastructure
27A	Pump Station	2301 W Sample Rd.	Infrastructure
29E	Pump Station	1817 Powerline Rd.	Infrastructure
440	Pump Station	200 Goolsby Blvd.	Infrastructure
PS 8	Pump Station	Enterprise Commerce Center	Infrastructure
PS 21	Pump Station	Quiet Waters Business Park	Infrastructure
PS 58	Pump Station	Meadowridge	Infrastructure
PS 71	Pump Station	Manchester and Tarheel	Infrastructure
PS 66	Pump Station	Newport Center	Infrastructure
LS 70	Lift Station	Deerfield R-D Center	Infrastructure
PS 38	Pump Station	Crystal Heights As-	Infrastructure
LS 37	Lift Station		Infrastructure
PS 7	Pump Station	Colonnades Business Center	Infrastructure
LS 54	Lift Station	Lincoln Park North	Infrastructure
PS 40	Pump Station	Gravity Sewer, Pump Station	Infrastructure
PS 26	Pump Station	Sewer 2012 - 11.tif	Infrastructure
PS 25	Pump Station	Day's Inn 01.TIF	Infrastructure
PS 2	Pump Station	Sewer 2012 - 16.tif	Infrastructure
PS 1	Pump Station	Pinetree Lks, Phase 2	Infrastructure
PS 57	Pump Station	Public Works Complex	Infrastructure
PS 60	Pump Station	Deer Creek Lakes Dr & Ave.	Infrastructure
PS 43	Pump Station	Water &Wastewater	Infrastructure
PS 23	Pump Station	Deer Creek	Infrastructure
PS 12	Pump Station	Project No. 303-64-06	Infrastructure
PS 13	Pump Station	Project No. 303-64-06	Infrastructure
PS 10	Pump Station	Project No. 303-74-11 19.TIF	Infrastructure
PS 39	Pump Station	Project No. 303-75-01	Infrastructure
LS 36	Lift Station	Project No. 303-74-11	Infrastructure
PS 14	Pump Station	Hillsboro Cove Condo	Infrastructure
LS 9	Lift Station	Sewer Eastway Village	Infrastructure
LS 42	Lift Station	Sewer 2012 - 04.tif	Infrastructure
PS 47	Pump Station	Water/Wastewater	Infrastructure
LS 46	Lift Station	Sewer 2012 - 06.tif	Infrastructure
LS 56	Lift Station	Deerfield Plaza	Infrastructure
LS 45	Lift Station	Water/Wastewater	Infrastructure
LS 15	Lift Station	Sewer 2012 - 06.tif	Infrastructure
PS 48	Pump Station	Water/Wastewater	Infrastructure
PS 3	Pump Station	Project No. 303-64-09	Infrastructure



City of Deerfield Beach Post Disaster Redevelopment Plan

LS 41	Pump Station	Sewer 2012 - 09.tif	Infrastructure
LS 49	Lift Station	Sewer 2012 - 07.tif	Infrastructure
LS 5	Lift Station	DFB Mid Sch Sewer	Infrastructure
PS 6	Pump Station	Sewer 2012 - 09.tif	Infrastructure
PS 20	Pump Station	Deerfield Highlands	Infrastructure
LS 4	Lift Station	Project No. 303-61-01 Sewage Treatment Plant 06_B.TIF	Infrastructure
	Lift Station	Sewer 2012 - 06.tif	Infrastructure
LS 50	Lift Station	Sewer 2012 - 09.tif	Infrastructure
PS 19	Pump Station	Commonwealth Manor	Infrastructure
	Pump Station	Praxis of Deerfield Beach Phase III Water	Infrastructure
LS 44	Lift Station	Sewer 2012 - 14.tif	Infrastructure
PS 18	Pump Station	Project No. 303-70-04	Infrastructure
LS 17	Lift Station	Project No. 303-70-04	Infrastructure
LS 24	Lift Station	Deerfield Research Park Ltd., Water & Sewer 01.TIF	Infrastructure
PS 62	Pump Station	Hillsboro Executive Center	Infrastructure
PS 27	Pump Station	Sewer 2012 - 13.tif	Infrastructure
LS 59	Lift Station	Deer Creek Lakes Dr & Ave.	Infrastructure
PS 55	Pump Station	Deer Creek Lakes Dr & Ave.	Infrastructure
PS 53	Pump Station	Deer Creek Golf Estates	Infrastructure
PS 30	Pump Station	Century Village-Farnham	Infrastructure
PS 31	Pump Station	Century Village-Harwood	Infrastructure
PS 28	Pump Station	Century Village-Cambridge	Infrastructure
PS 32	Pump Station	Century Village-Markham	Infrastructure
PS 29	Pump Station	Century Village-Durham	Infrastructure
PS 33	Pump Station	Century Village-Ellesmere	Infrastructure
PS 52	Pump Station	Century Village-Prescott Tilford Oakridge	Infrastructure
PS 34	Pump Station	Century Village-Prescott Tilford Oakridge	Infrastructure
LS 51	Lift Station	Century Village-Newport	Infrastructure
	Lift Station	Deer Creek CC Office Building	Infrastructure
PS 65	Pump Station	Deer Pointe As-Builts 04.TIF	Infrastructure
PS 61	Pump Station	Gates of Hillsboro As-Builts	Infrastructure
PS 67	Pump Station	Albertson's As Water, Sewer, Drainage and Traffic	Infrastructure
PS 69	Pump Station	Riverglen East As	Infrastructure
PS 11	Pump Station	Hammocks of Riverglen, Water & Sewer	Infrastructure
PS 64	Pump Station	Coquina Lakes 04.TIF	Infrastructure
PS 63	Pump Station	Coquina Lakes 04.TIF	Infrastructure
PS 73	Pump Station	Deerfield Mall (Water, Sewer, Force Main Lift Station	Infrastructure
PS 74	Pump Station	Deerfield Mall (Water, Sewer, Force Main and Lift Station	Infrastructure
PS 16	Pump Station	Waterways - Water & Sewer	Infrastructure
PS 68	Pump Station	Villages of Hillsboro	Infrastructure
L 22	Lift Station	SEWER ATLAS p.16	Infrastructure
	Lift Station	NOT ON SCANS	Infrastructure
	Lift Station	Sewer 2012 - 08.tif	Infrastructure



City of Deerfield Beach Post Disaster Redevelopment Plan

PS 72	Pump Station	SW 12 Ave. Water and Sewer	Infrastructure
	Lift Station	Mobil Oil Corp. As	Infrastructure
Emer. Operations	Operations Center	1441 11 th Way	Infrastructure
Law Enforcement	District Office	300 NE Eller St.	Infrastructure
Law Enforcement	Police Substation	580 S. Powerline Rd.	Infrastructure
Leon Slatin Library	Library	1856A W Hillsboro	Building
Percy White Library	Library	837 E Hillsboro Blvd	Building
N. Reg. Courthouse	Courthouse	1600 W Hillsboro Blvd	Building
Tower - Radio	Tower		Tower
Publix Dist. Center	Distribution Center		Building
Oveta McKeithen Recreational Complex	Recreational Complex	445 Sw 2nd St	
Constitution Park	Park	2841 W Hillsboro Blvd	
Highlands Community Center	Community Center	511 Ne 44th St	
NE Focal Point		227 Nw 2nd Ave	
Hillsboro Community Center	Community Center	50 Hillsboro Technology Dr	
Middle School Athletics & Aquatic's		501 Se 6th Ave	
Fire Station No. 4	Fire Station	928 E Hillsboro Blvd	
Fire Station No. 66	Fire Station	590 S Powerline Rd	
Fire Station No. 102	Fire Station	1441 SW 11th Way	
BSO Central	Police	300 Ne 2nd St	
BSO West	Police	580 S Powerline Rd	
City Hall	Government	150 Ne 2nd Ave	
East Water Plant	Government	101 NW 2nd Ave	
West Water Plant	Government	290 Goolsby Blvd	
Environmental Services	Government	200 Goolsby Blvd	
Teen Center	Community Center	1345 SW 11th Way	
Critical Intersection		Address	Major Street
Intersection		Sample Rd & I95 Ramp	Sample Road (SR 834)
Intersection		Dixie Hwy & Ne 48 Street	Dixie Highway (SR 811)
Intersection		Federal Hwy & Hillsboro Blvd.	Fed Highway (US 1/SR 5)
Intersection		Federal Hwy (	Se 10 Street
Intersection		Hillsboro Blvd. (SR 810)	I 95 Interchange (SR 9)
Intersection		Hillsboro Blvd. (SR 810)	Military Trail (NW 9 Ave)
Intersection		Hillsboro Blvd. (Sr 810)	Powerline Road (SR 845)
Intersection		Powerline Rd. (SR 845)	SW 10 Street (SR 869)
Intersection		Sample Rd. (SR 834)	Dixie Highway (SR 811)



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	Intersection	Sample Rd. (SR 834)	I-95 (SR 9) (SB off ramp)
	Intersection	Sample Rd. (SR 834)	Military Trail Andrews Ave
	Intersection	Sample Rd.834)	Powerline Road (SR 845)
	Intersection	10 street SW	Dixie highway (SR 811)
	Intersection	10 street SW (SR 869)	I-95 Interchange
	Intersection	10 street SW (SR 869)	Military Trail
	Intersection	Hillsboro Blvd. (SR 810)	Dixie Hwy (SR 811)

Appendix G: Matrix of Federal Disaster Recovery Programs

The following abbreviations are used throughout this matrix in the columns "Activating Mechanism" and "Eligibility": Presidential declaration (PD); available without declaration (AWD); federal agency (F); state agency (S); locality (L); individual/family (I); nonprofit organization (N); Native American tribe (T); business (B); and not provided (N/P).

Program	Agency	Assistance Provided	Activating Mechanism	Eligibility
Agricultural Marketing Transition Act (AMTA) Program	USDA, FSA	Direct payments to eligible producers of program crops that comply with AMTA requirements.	AWD	I/B
Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Refund	Dept. of the Treasury, Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms	Specialized services to provide Federal alcohol and tobacco excise tax refunds to businesses that lost assets in a disaster.	PD	B
Beach Erosion Control Projects	Dept. of Defense (DOD), U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE)	Specialized services. USACE designs and constructs the project.	Decision of the Chief of Engineers.	S/L
Business and Industrial Loan Program (B&I)	USDA, Rural Business Service	Guaranteed and direct loans up to \$10 million. Possible disaster uses include drilling wells, purchasing water, or tying into other water programs.	AWD	B/N/T and public bodies
CDBG - State's Program	HUD, CPD	Formula grants to States for non-entitlement communities. Preferred use of funding is for long-term needs, but funding may also be used for emergency response activities. States establish methods of fund distribution.	Supplemental appropriation by Congress relating to PD.	L, via S
Coastal Zone Management; Hazards, Environmental Recovery, and Mitigation	DOC, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)	Assistance to State and local governments in mitigation and recovery/restoration planning, post-event permitting assistance, water-level data for storm-surge and flooding prediction and mitigation.	PD for post-event; AWD from coastal State(s) for pre-event planning.	S
Community Development Block Grant (CDBG)	Dept. of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), Community	Formula grants to entitlement communities. Preferred use of funding is for long-term needs,	Supplemental appropriation by	L



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Program	Agency	Assistance Provided	Activating Mechanism	Eligibility
Program - Entitlement Grants	Planning and Development (CPD)	but funding may also be used for emergency Response activities.	Congress relating to PD.	
Community Disaster Loan Program	Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)	Program provides loans not greater than 25% of the local government's annual operating budget.	PD	L
Conservation Reserve Program (CRP)	USDA, FSA	Voluntary program that offers annual rental payments, incentive payments for certain activities, and cost-share assistance to establish approved cover on eligible cropland.	AWD	I/B
Cora C. Brown Fund	FEMA	Grants to disaster victims for unmet disaster-related needs.	PD, designation for individual assistance.	I
Corporation for National Service (CNS) Programs	CNS	Volunteers of all ages/backgrounds provide short/long-term response and recovery assistance. They are available through the community or national deployment.	PD	F/S/N/T
Crisis Counseling Assistance and Training Program (CCP)	FEMA; Dept. of Health and Human Services (HHS)	Grants to States providing for short-term counseling services to disaster victims.	Governor's request.	I, via S
Disaster Assistance for Older Americans	HHS, Administration on Aging	Direct payments to State agencies focused on aging-related services.	PD	I, via S
Disaster Housing Program	FEMA	Direct-payment grants and services. Grants include transient accommodation reimbursement, and home repair, rental, and mortgage assistance. Services may include a mobile home.	PD, designation for individual assistance.	I
Disaster Unemployment Assistance (DUA)	Dept. of Labor (DOL); FEMA	Direct payments of DUA benefits and reemployment assistance services. Objective is to provide assistance to individuals who are	PD, designation for individual assistance. PD	I, via S



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		ineligible for regular unemployment compensation programs and who are left jobless after a major disaster.	may be limited to DUA only.	
Disposal of Federal Surplus Real Property	GSA	Sale, exchange, or donations of property and goods.	N/P	S/L/N
Donation of Federal Surplus Personal Property	General Services Administration (GSA)	Donations of surplus personal property to eligible recipients.	N/P	S/L/N/public airports.
Economic Adjustment Program - Disaster Economic Recovery Assistance	DOC, EDA	Revolving loan fund grants to State and local governments to provide a source of local financing to support business and economic recovery after a major disaster where other financing is insufficient or unavailable.	PD; SA	S/L/N/T
Economic Adjustment Program - Disaster Economic Recovery Assistance	DOC, EDA	Infrastructure construction grants to address local recovery implementation needs for new or improved publicly owned infrastructure after a major disaster, support job creation and retention, leverage private investment, and help accelerate and safeguard the overall economic recovery of the disaster-impacted area.	PD; SA	S/L/N/T
Economic Adjustment Program - Disaster Economic Recovery Assistance	Dept. of Commerce (DOC), Economic Development Administration (EDA)	Planning and technical assistance grants to State and local governments for strategic recovery planning and implementation to focus on job retention/creation to help offset the economic impacts of a major disaster.	PD; requires supplemental appropriation (SA).	S/L/N/T
Economic Injury Disaster Loans (EIDLs)	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Direct long-term, low-interest loans to small businesses and agricultural cooperatives. Loans are only available to applicants with no credit available elsewhere, and the maximum amount of an EIDL is \$1.5 million.	PD; declaration of a disaster by the Secretary of Agriculture and/or SBA-declared disaster.	B
Emergency Community Water	USDA, Rural Utilities Service (RUS)	Project grants to help rural residents obtain adequate water supplies.	PD	S/L/N



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Assistance Grants (ECWAG)				
Emergency Conservation Program	USDA, FSA	Cost-share payments to rehabilitate farmlands damaged by natural disasters and to carry out emergency water conservation or water-enhancing measures during times of severe drought, in cases when the damage or drought is so severe that Federal assistance is necessary.	AWD	I/B
Emergency Food Assistance (Emergency Food Stamp and Food Commodity Program)	USDA, Food and Nutrition Service (FNS)	Direct payments to States for specified uses.	PD; declaration by the Secretary of Agriculture.	S/I
Emergency Hay and Grazing	USDA, Farm Service Agency (FSA)	Emergency authority to harvest hay or to graze land devoted to conservation and environmental uses under the Conservation Reserve Program	AWD	I/B
Emergency Loans	USDA, FSA	Low-interest loans to family farmers and ranchers for production losses and physical damage	PD; designated by Secretary of Agriculture or Administrator, FSA (physical losses only)	IB
Emergency Rehabilitation of Flood Control Works or Federally Authorized Coastal Protection Works	DOD, USACE	Specialized services to assist in the repair and restoration of public works damaged by flood, extraordinary wind, wave, or water action.	Approval by HQUSACE.	S/L/N/I

Emergency Water Supply and Drought Assistance Programs	DOD, USACE	Emergency supplies of clean drinking water for human consumption and construction of wells.	Assistant Secretary of the Army for Civil Works designates the area as "drought distressed."	L
Emergency Watershed Protection (EWP)	USDA, Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS)	Direct payments and technical assistance to install structural and nonstructural measures to relieve imminent threats to life and/or property, and to purchase floodplain easements. Technical assistance such as site evaluations, design work, and installation inspections also are provided through the program.	AWD; triggered by NRCS State Conservationist.	S/L/N/B/I
Employment: Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA), National Reserve Emergency Dislocation Grants	DOL, Employment and Training Administration	Program provides States with grant money to provide individuals with temporary jobs and/or employment assistance.	PD	I, via S
Farm Labor Housing and Grants	USDA, Rural Housing Service (RHS)	Loans and grants to provide housing and related facilities for domestic farmers.	No deadlines.	I/B
Farm Operation Loans	USDA, FSA	Loans and loan guarantees to be used for farm operating costs.	N/P	I
Farm Ownership Loans	USDA, FSA	Direct loans, guaranteed loans, and technical assistance for farmers in acquiring or enlarging farms or ranches; making capital improvements; promoting soil and water conservation; and paying closing costs.	AWD	I

Federal Crop Insurance Program	USDA, Risk Management Agency (RMA)	Direct payments of insurance claims. Insurance against unavoidable causes of loss such as adverse weather conditions, fire, insects, or other natural disasters beyond the producer's control.	No activating mechanism is needed, but availability is based on crop-specific sales, closing dates, and the availability of crops in particular counties.	I
Fire Suppression Assistance Program	FEMA	Project grants. FEMA approves a grant to a State on the condition that the State takes measures to mitigate natural hazards, including consideration of nonstructural alternatives.	Decision by FEMA.	S
Flood and Post-Flood Response, Emergency Operations	DOD, USACE	Specialized services, such as flood fighting and rescue, protection of federally constructed shore or hurricane projects, and post-flood response assistance.	Designation by USACE district commander.	S/L
Food Distribution	USDA, FNS	Donations of USDA-purchased food.	PD; declaration by Secretary of Agriculture and compliance with eligibility criteria.	F/S/L/N
Forbearance on VA Home Loans	Dept. of Veterans Affairs (VA)	Encourage lenders to extend forbearance to any borrowers who have VA home loans and who are in distress as a result of disaster; provide incentives to such lenders.	PD	I
Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP)	FEMA	Project grants to implement hazard mitigation plans and prevent future loss of lives and property.	PD	L/N, via S



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Individual and Family Grant (IFG) Program	FEMA	Grants to individuals administered by the State. Objective is to provide funds for the expenses of disaster victims that cannot be met through insurance or other assistance programs.	PD, designation for individual assistance. Requires specific request by State Governor.	I, via S
International Donations	Dept. of State	Donations including goods and cash.	Request for international coordination assistance from FEMA's Donations Coordinator.	I
Legal Services	FEMA	Free legal advice and referrals. Assistance includes help with insurance claims, counseling on landlord-tenant and mortgage problems, assistance with home repair contracts and consumer protection matters, replacement of legal documents, estate administration, preparation of guardianships and conservatorships, and referrals.	PD, designation for individual assistance.	I
Mental Health Disaster Assistance	HHS, Public Health Service	Project grants to provide emergency mental health and substance abuse counseling to individuals affected by a major disaster.	Supplemental appropriation by Congress relating to PD.	I, via S
Mortgage Insurance for Disaster Victims Program (Section 203 (h))	HUD	Provides mortgage insurance to protect lenders against the risk of default on loans to qualified disaster victims whose homes are located in a presidentially designated disaster area and were destroyed, requiring reconstruction/replacement. Insured loans may be used to finance the purchase or reconstruction of a one-family home that will be the principal residence of the homeowner.	PD	I

National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP)	FEMA	Insurance benefits against losses from floods, mudflow, or flood-related erosion.	AWD	I/B/S
NFIP, Community Assistance Program	FEMA	Grants to States for technical assistance to resolve floodplain management issues.	AWD	S/L
Non-insured Crop Disaster Assistance Program	USDA, FSA	Direct payments to reduce financial losses resulting from a natural disaster that causes production loss or prevents planting of crops grown commercially for food or fiber, for which federal crop insurance is not available	AWD	I
Physical Disaster Loans (Business)	SBA	Direct long-term, low-interest loans to businesses and nonprofit organizations. Loans provided to repair or replace uninsured property damages caused by disasters. Loans limited to \$1.5 million.	PD or SBA declaration.	N/B
Physical Disaster Loans (Individual)	SBA	Direct long-term, low-interest loans to homeowners and renters to repair or replace uninsured damages caused by disasters to real and personal property. Loan amounts limited to \$200,000 to repair or replace real estate, and to \$40,000 to repair or replace personal property.	PD or SBA declaration.	I
Price-Anderson Act	American Nuclear Insurers and Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) (for commercial nuclear power plants); Dept. of Energy (for DOE facilities)	Payment of liability claims that arise from a nuclear power reactor accident. Insurance-provided assistance may compensate victims for increased living expenses after an evacuation, unemployment, business losses, environmental cleanup, reduced property values, and costs associated from bodily injury.	AWD	I
Price-Anderson Act	NRC	Insurance reimburses States and municipalities for costs necessarily incurred in providing emergency food, shelter, transportation, or police services in evacuating the public after a nuclear power reactor accident.	AWD	S/L

Public Assistance Program	FEMA	Project grants. Funds can be used for clearing debris, emergency measures, and repairing or replacing damaged structures, roads, utilities, public buildings, and infrastructure.	PD, designation for public assistance.	L/N, via S
Reclamation States Emergency Drought Relief Act of 1991	Dept. of the Interior (DOI), Bureau of Reclamation	Loans, grants, use of facilities, construction, management and conservation activities, and purchase of water for resale or for fish and wildlife services. Temporary drought assistance may include the drilling of wells, installation of equipment, improved reporting of conditions.	Request for drought assistance and approval by Commissioner of Reclamation.	F/S/N/I
Re-establishing Local Survey Networks	DOC, NOAA	Provision of survey mark data to local and State agencies for re-establishing their geodetic control networks; re-establishment of national network if warranted.	PD; AWD depending on funding availability.	S/L
Regulatory Relief for Federally Insured Financial Institutions	Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) and other Federal regulatory agencies	Specialized services. Supervisory agencies can grant regulatory relief to insured institutions. Regulatory relief includes lending assistance, extensions of reporting and publishing requirements, waivers from appraisal regulations, and implementation of consumer protection laws.	PD; other disaster that affects the ability of a federally insured financial institution to provide normal services.	N/B
Resource Conservation and Development (RC&D)	USDA, NRCS	Technical assistance and loans to finance local project costs. Projects may include land and water conservation, resource improvements, recreational development, and waste disposal projects.	AWD	L/N



City of Deerfield Beach Post Disaster Redevelopment Plan

River Basin Project	USDA, NRCS	Technical assistance. Special priority is given to projects designed to solve problems of upstream rural community flooding, water quality improvement that comes from agricultural non-point sources, wetlands preservation, and drought management for agricultural and rural communities. Special emphasis is placed on helping State agencies develop strategic water resource plans.	AWD; triggered by NRCS State Conservationist.	F/S/L
Rural Housing Site Loans	USDA, RHS	Loans for the purchase and development of housing and necessary equipment that becomes a permanent part of the development (e.g., water and sewer lines).	AWD	N
Rural Rental Housing Loans	USDA, RHS	Loans for the purchase, building, or repair of rental housing. Funds can also be used to provide water and waste disposal systems.	AWD	I/S/L/B
Savings Bonds Replacement or Redemption	Treasury, Bureau of Public Debt	Specialized services. Bureau of Public Debt expedites replacement of U.S. Savings Bonds lost or destroyed as a result of a disaster.	PD	I
Social Security Assistance	Social Security Administration (SSA)	Advisory and counseling services to process SSA survivor claims, assist in obtaining necessary evidence for claim processing, resolve problems involving lost or destroyed SSA checks, and reprocess lost or destroyed pending claims.	PD; AWD	I
Soil Survey	USDA, NRCS	Technical assistance. Objective is to maintain up-to-date, published surveys (and soil survey data in other formats) of counties or other areas of comparable size for use by interested agencies, organizations, and individuals; and to assist in the use of this information.	N/P	S/L/N/B/I

Taxes: Disaster Assistance Program	Treasury, Internal Revenue Service (IRS)	Advisory and counseling services. IRS provides information about casualty loss deductions, claim procedures, and reconstruction of lost financial records.	PD	I/B
Technical Support	DOC, NOAA, National Weather Service	Technical assistance for weather, water, and climate warning systems and critical information dissemination systems. Post-storm data acquisition activities.	AWD	F/S/L/N/T
Technical Support	DOC, National Institute of Standards and Technology	Disaster damage surveys, assistance in procurement of consulting services, evaluation of structural and fire performance of buildings and lifelines.	Federally declared disasters to buildings and lifelines, on cost-reimbursable basis.	F/S/L
Transportation: Emergency Relief Program	Dept. of Transportation (DOT), Federal Highway Administration (FHWA)	Formula and project grants to repair roads. FHWA can provide: (1) up to \$100 million in funding to a State for each natural disaster or catastrophic failure; and (2) up to \$20 million in funding per year for each U.S. territory. Special legislation may increase the \$100 million per State limit.	PD; AWD	F/S
Voluntary Organizations Recovery Assistance	American Red Cross, Mennonite Disaster Service, Salvation Army, and member organizations of the National Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster	Mass care (shelter and feeding), welfare inquiries, health and mental health services, child care, home repairs (labor and funding), emergency communications, debris removal, burn services, cleaning supplies, personal property, distribution of supplies, transportation, loan personnel, and other specialized programs and services.	Disaster event.	I



City of Deerfield Beach Post Disaster Redevelopment Plan

Water and Waste Disposal Loans and Grants	USDA, RUS	Project grants and direct and guaranteed loans to develop, replace, or repair water and waste disposal systems in rural areas and towns having populations of 10,000 or less.	AWD	L/N/T
Water Resources	USDA, NRCS	Project grants for the installation of preventive measures such as dams, channels, flood warning systems, purchasing easements, floodplain delineation, and land treatment. Advisory and counseling services also are available.	N/P	S/L/N
Watercourse Navigation: Protecting, Clearing, and Straightening Channels	DOD, USACE	Specialized services, such as clearing or removing unreasonable obstructions to navigation in rivers, harbors, and other waterways or tributaries.	Decision of the Chief of Engineers.	S/L

APPENDIX H - ACRONYMS

AHCA	Agency for Health Care Administration
ADRC	Aging and Disability Resource Center
BAC	Business Assistance Center
BCFR	Broward County Fire Rescue
BCSO	Broward County Sheriff's Office
BCT	Broward County Transit
BNH	Broward North Hospital
BOAF	Building Official's Association of Florida
BRC	Business Recovery Center
CCCL	Coastal Construction Control Line
CDBG	Community Development Block Grant
CDD	Community Development Department
CEMP	Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan
CEDD	City Economic Development Department
CEDS	Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy
CERT	Community Emergency Response Team
CHHA	Coastal High Hazard Area
CIP	Capital Improvements Program
COG	Continuity of Government
COMP	Comprehensive Plan
CONOPS	Concept of Operations
COOP	Continuity of Operations Plan
CRA	Community Redevelopment Area
DBHA	Deerfield Beach Housing Authority
DCN	Disaster Contractors Network
DEP	Department of Environmental Protection Department
DRC	Disaster Recovery Center
DOEA	Department of Elderly Affairs
DOHBC	Department of Health Broward County
DOH	Department of Health
DRMT	Disaster Recovery Management Team
DRMU	Disaster Recovery Management Unit
EAR	Evaluation and Appraisal Report
ECWAG	Emergency Community Water Assistance Grants
EDA	U.S. Economic Development Administration
EDD	Economic Development Department
EMAC	Emergency Management Assistance compact
EMD	Emergency Management Department
EOC	Emergency Operations Center
EPA	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
ESF	Emergency Support Function
FAC	Florida Administrative Code

FCO	Federal Coordinating Officer
FDEM	Florida Division of Emergency Management
FDOT	Florida Department of Transportation
FDEP	Florida Department of Environmental Protection
FDRC	Federal Disaster Resource Coordinator
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
FIRM	Flood Insurance Rate Map
FLUM	Future Land Use Map
FVOAD	Florida Voluntary Organizations Active in Disasters
GFLA	Greater Fort Lauderdale Alliance
GSA	General Services Administration
HHS	Department of Health & Human Services
HMGP	Hazard Mitigation Grant Program
HUD	U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development
IEDC	International Economic Development Council
IA	Individual Assistance (Stafford Act)
IRS	Internal Revenue Service
ITS	Information Technology Services
JFO	Joint Field Office
JIC	Joint Information Center
LDR	Land Development Regulations
LRTP	Long-Range Transportation Plan
LRMT	Long-term Recovery Management Team
LT	Long-Term Redevelopment Phase
MEF	Mission Essential Functions
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MPO	Metropolitan Planning Organization
NFIP	National Flood Insurance Program
NGO	Non-Governmental Organizations
NIMS	National Incident Management System
NOAA	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
P&Z	Planning and Zoning
PA&M	Public Affairs & Marketing
PD	Pre-Disaster Phase
PDRP	Post-Disaster Redevelopment Plan
P&DS	Planning and Development Services Department
PIO	Public Information Officer
ROC	Recovery Operations Center
SBA	Small Business Administration
SCADA	Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition
SCO	State Coordinating Officer
SERT	State Emergency Response Team
SFWMD	South Florida Water Management District
SFRPC	South Florida Regional Planning Council
SHIP	State Housing Initiative Partnership



SRPP	Strategic Regional Policy Plan
ST	Short-Term Response Phase
TDR	Transfer of Development Rights
USACE	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
USDA	United States Department of Agriculture
VA	Department of Veterans Affairs



APPENDIX I - DEFINITIONS

The following is a list of recovery-related terms and associated definitions used in the Post-Disaster Redevelopment Plan (PDRP). Additional terms, which are associated primarily with the response phase, may be located in the City's Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP).

Aging and Disability Resource Center (ADRC): This nonprofit organization serves Broward County's and thereby the City of Deerfield Beach's senior residents age 60 and older. The Center plans, develops, coordinates, and evaluates programs; funds services; and is the prime advocate for residents of Broward County and provides information on services in Broward County for seniors.

Agency for Health Care Administration (ACHA): This Agency was statutorily created by Florida Statutes Chapter 20 as the chief health policy and planning entity for the State. The Administration is responsible for Florida's Medicaid program, licensure of the state's health care facilities, the sharing of health care data through the Florida Center for Health Information, and policy analysis.

ASPR TRACIE (Healthcare Emergency Preparedness Information Gateway - Information Exchange, Assistance Center Technical Resources): healthcare emergency preparedness information gateway that ensures that all stakeholders—at the federal, state, local, tribal, and territorial government levels; in nongovernmental organizations; and in the private sector have access to information and resources to improve preparedness, response, recovery, and mitigation efforts.

Building Officials Association of Florida (BOAF): Assists surrounding jurisdictions/local governments by providing education, advocacy, leadership and code development to building professionals ensuring continued health, safety and welfare of the public through providing safe building practices.

Coastal High Hazard Areas (CHHA): Special Flood Hazard Areas (SFHAs) along the coasts that have additional hazards due to wind and wave action. These areas are identified on Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRMs) as zones V, V1-V30 and VE. This area also designates the Category 1 storm surge.

Community Rating System (CRS): A program developed by FEMA utilizing the NFIP and local governments efforts to mitigate flood and storm surge impacts to homeowners and governments public and private structures through education of vulnerabilities, risk and mitigation techniques to become more resilient to disaster impacts. The CRS provides incentives for homeowners through reduced insurance rates if local governments manage minimum floodplain management requirements. The insurance rates may be increased if the jurisdiction meets more in depth requirements and/or



measures to provide education and outreach, mapping and other protections from flooding.

Emergency Operations Center (EOC): The EOC is the central command and control facility responsible for carrying out the principles of emergency preparedness and emergency management, or disaster management functions at a strategic level during an emergency, and ensuring the continuity of operation of a company, political subdivision or other organization. The EOC is responsible for strategic direction and operational decisions. The EOC Emergency Support Functions (ESFs) manage resources and meet mission requests for equipment and personnel requested by local government's response agencies and does not control field assets on-scene or make field tactical decisions. Common functions of EOCs is collection, compilation, and analysis of data; resource management decisions; continuity of the local jurisdiction/organization within the scope of applicable laws and authority; and dissemination decisions and critical information to incident and unified commands, vital communications with response agencies through liaisons at the EOC and ROC and to political and other persons and entities that are part of response decision-making.

Concept of Operations (CONOPS): Relates a narrative of the process to be followed in implementing the City's organizational and operations system and is complemented by an organizational chart. It defines the roles of the stakeholders involved throughout the process and provides a clear methodology to realize the goals and objectives for the City's operations.

Department of Elder Affairs (DOEA) State of Florida: Resource Directory as an informational service to provide assistance to the elderly, their families, and caregivers. Provides training, coordination and other resources to agencies and organizations.

Federal Emergency Management Agency's (FEMA): Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP): provides grants to states and local governments to implement long-term hazard mitigation measures after a major disaster declaration.

Federal Emergency Management Agency's (FEMA) Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP): provides grants to states and local governments to implement long-term hazard mitigation measures after a major disaster declaration.

Fire Management Assistance Grant Program (FMAGP): FEMA grant funds available to local governments to aid in mitigation, management, and control of fires burning on publicly or privately owned forests or grasslands.

Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM): Official map of a community on which FEMA has delineated the Special Flood Hazard Areas (SFHAs), the Base Flood Elevations (BFEs) and the risk premium zones applicable to the community.



Floodplain: Any land area susceptible to being inundated by floodwaters from any source. Established floodplain areas are designated by FEMA and mapping provides information on 100yr and 500yr floodplain areas.

Floodplain Management: The operation of an overall program of corrective and preventive measures for reducing flood damage, including but not limited to, emergency preparedness plans, flood-control works and floodplain management regulations.

Fire Management Assistance Grant Program (FMAGP): FEMA grant funds available to local governments to aid in mitigation, management, and control of fires burning on publicly or privately owned forests or grasslands.

Hazard Mitigation: Any actions taken to reduce or eliminate long-term risk to human life and property from hazards. Practices lead to cost-effective measures to reduce the potential for damage to facilities from disaster events.

Health Care Coalition-Broward County (HCC): forum for the health and medical community to integrate with one another and other response agencies at a county, regional and state level on community-wide emergency planning, response, recovery and mitigation.

High-Hazard Areas: Geographic locations, that for planning purposes, have been determined through historical experience and vulnerability analysis to be likely to experience the effects of a specific hazard (e.g., hurricane, tornados, storm surge, flood, hazardous materials accidents, etc.) resulting in vast property damage and loss of life.

International Economic Development Council (IEDC): Taps into an international network of economic development professionals and deploys volunteers for short and long-term recovery assignments. The volunteers are experienced economic development professionals, many of whom have hands-on experience with post-disaster economic recovery. An economic development organization or governmental entity in a disaster-impacted community identifies an economic recovery project, IEDC drafts a scope of work and identifies volunteers matching with skills and volunteers work in the community for one week to provide expertise and additional capacity.

Interim Housing/Temporary Housing: The intermediate period of housing assistance that covers the gap between sheltering and the return of disaster victims to permanent housing. Generally, this period may span from the day after the disaster is declared through up to 18 months.

Joint Information Center (JIC): A facility established to coordinate all incident-related public information activities during the initial response phase. It is the central point of contact for news media, unified commands, responders and planning sections. Public information officials co-locate at the JIC. During the recovery phase, the JIC demobilizes



and communications responsibilities to the Public Education and Information Unit within the Planning Section and further to departmental Public Information Officers (PIO).

Major Disaster: Any natural catastrophe (including any hurricane, tornado, storm, high water, wind-driven water, tidal wave, tsunami, earthquake, volcanic eruption, landslide, mudslide, snowstorm, or drought) or, regardless of cause, any fire, flood, or explosion in any part of the United States that, in the determination of the President, causes damage of sufficient severity and magnitude to warrant major disaster assistance under the Stafford Act to supplement the efforts and available resources of states, local governments, and disaster relief organizations in alleviating the damage, loss, hardship, or suffering caused thereby.

Memorandum of Understanding (MOU): An agreement between two or more parties. It is often used either in cases where parties do not imply a legal commitment but rather agree to provide one or the other services, staff, and/or equipment to respond or accomplish a task or fulfill a mission when the requesting entity does not possess the resources to do so alone. This is generally put into place for longer than a year and is often renewed or revised to extend services.

Manufactured (Mobile) Home: A structure built on a permanent chassis, transported to its site in 1 or more sections and affixed to a permanent foundation. "Manufactured (mobile) home" does not include recreational vehicles.

Mutual Aid Agreement: This is an agreement between local, regional, or state jurisdictions or agencies to provide services across political and geographical boundaries during an emergency or major disaster. Such agreements usually provide for reciprocal services or direct payment for services. Most common among fire rescue, law enforcement agencies, however, public-private partnerships and agreements augment staff, equipment needs and other unmet or additional needs of those overwhelmed or experiencing a shortage.

National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP): The National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP). The program of flood insurance coverage and floodplain management administered under the Act and applicable federal regulations promulgated in Title 44 of the Code of Federal Regulations, Subchapter B.

National Incident Management System (NIMS): The National Incident Management System is a structured framework used nationwide for both governmental and nongovernmental agencies to respond to natural disasters and or terrorist attacks at the local, State, and Federal levels of government. It provides a systematic, proactive approach for all organizations to work seamlessly to prevent, protect against, respond to, recover from, and mitigate the effects of incidents, regardless of cause, size, location, or complexity. Palm Beach County has adopted this basic framework for use by its emergency response and recovery teams.



Nongovernmental Organization: An entity with an association that is based on interests of its members, individuals, or institutions. It is not created by a government, but it may work cooperatively with government. Such organizations serve a public purpose, not a private benefit. Examples of NGOs include faith-based charity organizations and the American Red Cross. NGOs, including voluntary and faith-based groups, provide relief services to sustain life, reduce physical and emotional distress, and promote the recovery of disaster victims. Often these groups provide specialized services that help individuals with disabilities. NGOs and voluntary organizations play a major role in assisting emergency managers before, during, and after an emergency.

Ponding Hazard: A flood hazard that occurs in flat areas when there are depressions in the ground that collect "ponds" of water. The ponding hazard is represented by the zone designation AH on the Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM).

Post-FIRM Building: A building for which construction or substantial improvement occurred after December 31, 1974 or on or after the effective date of an initial Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM), whichever is later.

Pre-FIRM Building: A building for which construction or substantial improvement occurred on or before December 31, 1974 or before the effective date of an initial Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM).

Public Assistance Grant Program (PA): FEMA provides supplemental federal disaster grant assistance for debris removal and emergency protective measures. In addition, grant assistance may be provided for the repair, replacement or restoration of disaster-damaged, publicly-owned facilities and the facilities of certain private non-profit (PNP) organizations.

Pre-Disaster Mitigation Grant Program (PDM): Authorized the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, is designed to assist States, U.S. Territories, Federally-recognized tribes, and local communities in implementing a sustained pre-disaster natural hazard mitigation program. The goal is to reduce overall risk to the population and structures from future hazard events, reducing reliance on federal funding in future disasters.

Public Assistance (PA): Supplementary Federal assistance provided under the Stafford Act to State, local and Tribal governments or eligible Private Non-Profit Organizations to help them recover from Federally-declared major disasters and emergencies as quickly as possible.

Public Information Officer (PIO): A PIO is an official that represents local, State, or federal governments, and is responsible for preparing, coordinating, and dissemination of emergency public information.



Recovery: The development, coordination, and execution of service and site restoration plans; the reconstitution of government operations and services; individual, private-sector, nongovernmental, and Public Assistance programs to provide housing and promote restoration; long-term care and treatment of affected persons; additional measures for social, political, environmental, and economic restoration; evaluation of the incident to identify lessons learned; post incident reporting; and development of initiatives to mitigate the effects of future incidents.

Recovery Phases: The concept of recovery operations, that will be used to administer recovery activities in Palm Beach County, inclusive of the organizations and direction and control of key recovery personnel. Palm Beach County disaster recovery operations are managed primarily in four phases: the Preparation Phase, the Recovery Activation Phase, the Short-term Recovery Phase, and the Long-term Recovery Phase.

Recovery Operations Center (ROC): This facility provides a location for recovery personnel and if designated, the City's Disaster Recovery Task Force. The ROC allows for the Task Force uninterrupted integrated planning, and long-term coordination of resources and personnel during the recovery phase of a major disaster. When the disaster is of sufficient scope and magnitude, the Recovery Operations Center may be activated to allow the EOC to maintain operational readiness for future disasters.

Repetitive Loss Structure: An NFIP-insured structure that has had at least 2 paid flood losses of more than \$1,000 each in any 10-year period since 1978.

Replacement Cost Value (RCV): The cost to replace property with the same kind of material and construction without deduction for depreciation.

Special Flood Hazard Area (SFHA): An area having special flood, mudflow or flood-related erosion hazards and shown on a Flood Hazard Boundary Map (FHBM) or a Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) Zone A, AO, A1-A30, AE, A99, AH, AR, AR/A, AR/AE, AR/AH, AR/AO, AR/A1-A30, V1-V30, VE or V. For the purpose of determining Community Rating System (CRS) premium discounts, all AR and A99 zones are treated as non-SFHAs.

Stafford Act: The Robert T. Stafford Major Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (Stafford Act), PL 100-707, signed into law in 1988; the law amended the Major Disaster Relief Act of 1974, PL 93-288. This Act constitutes the statutory authority for most Federal major disaster response activities especially as they pertain to FEMA and its programs.

Special Needs Population: Populations whose members have additional significant medical or functional needs that must be monitored or managed before, during, and after a disaster. Conditions include but are not limited to mandatory care-givers, maintaining independence, communication, and physical mobility challenged or dependent. Individuals in need of additional assistance may include those who have disabilities; who live in institutionalized settings; elderly; children; hearing, speech or language impaired,



limited English proficiency, non-English-speaking; or who are transportation disadvantaged.

Unmet Needs: Additional services and support needed by disaster survivors to return to normalcy. The outstanding needs must be directly related to disaster-caused damages and are not obtainable from any traditional disaster aid, including insurance assistance, federal and State assistance, and personal resources.

Wave Height Adjustment: A measurement that is added to the Base Flood Elevation (BFE) for V Zones shown on the Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) published prior to 1981. For coastal communities, the BFE shown on FIRMs published prior to 1981 are still water elevations, which include only the effects of tide and storm surge and not the height of wind-generated waves.

Zone: A geographical area shown on a Flood Hazard Boundary Map (FHBM) or a Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) that reflects the severity or type of flooding in the area.



City of Deerfield Beach

150 NE 2nd Ave
Deerfield Beach, FL
33441
954-480-4200

Face Sheet

File Number: I.D. 2020-15

Agenda Date: 2/18/2020

Status: DEPARTMENTAL BUSINESS

In Control: City Commission

Title

Resolution 2020/ - A Resolution of the City Commission of the City of Deerfield Beach, Florida, approving a settlement of the Workers' Compensation claim of Paul Rothberg in the amount of \$350,000.00; authorizing execution of documents necessary to effectuate the settlement; and providing for an effective date. (Funds from Account #606-0900-519-30-41 - Workers Compensation Legal)

Recommended Action

Commission to vote on Resolution

Voting Requirement

Adoption requires a 3/5 vote of the City Commission

Fiscal Impact

Costs: \$350,000

Account Name: Workers Compensation Legal

Account Number: 606-0900-519-30-41

Background/History

Paul Rothberg ("Rothberg") was employed by the City as a firefighter and EMT for approximately 23 years. Rothberg filed a workers compensation claim against the City of Deerfield Beach styled *Paul Rothberg v. City of Deerfield Beach*, OJCC No. 04-024471MJR, State of Florida, Office of the Judges of Compensation Claims (the "Claim").

Rothberg alleges injuries as a result of two accidents: a head injury on March 28, 2001, and a lower back injury on March 12, 2003 for which Rothberg had lower back surgery (collectively, the "Accidents") and that the injuries occurred within the course and scope of his employment with the City.

Rothberg sought and continues to receive workers' compensation benefits as a result of the Accidents pursuant to the Claim before the Office of Judges of Compensation Claims.

Current Activity

Rothberg is willing to settle all of his indemnity claims that were or could have been brought against the City, including all costs and attorney's fees incurred in this matter, pertaining to the Accidents and workers' compensation Claim for the total sum of \$350,000.00.

Recommendation

Staff recommends approval.

RESOLUTION NO. 2020/

A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COMMISSION OF THE CITY OF DEERFIELD BEACH, FLORIDA, APPROVING A SETTLEMENT OF THE WORKERS' COMPENSATION CLAIM OF PAUL ROTHBERG IN THE AMOUNT OF \$350,000.00; AUTHORIZING EXECUTION OF DOCUMENTS NECESSARY TO EFFECTUATE THE SETTLEMENT; AND PROVIDING FOR AN EFFECTIVE DATE.

WHEREAS, Paul Rothberg ("Rothberg"), a firefighter and EMT employed by the City for approximately 23 years, filed a workers compensation claim against the City of Deerfield Beach styled *Paul Rothberg v. City of Deerfield Beach*, OJCC No. 04-024471MJR, State of Florida, Office of the Judges of Compensation Claims (the "Claim"); and

WHEREAS, Rothberg alleges injuries as a result of two accidents: a head injury on March 28, 2001, and a lower back injury on March 12, 2003 for which Rothberg had lower back surgery (collectively, the "Accidents") and that the injuries occurred within the course and scope of his employment with the City; and

WHEREAS, Rothberg sought and continues to receive workers' compensation benefits as a result of the Accidents pursuant to the Claim before the OJCC; and

WHEREAS, Rothberg is willing to settle all of his claims that were or could have been brought against the City, including all costs and attorney's fees incurred in this matter, pertaining to the Accidents and workers' compensation Claim for the total sum of \$350,000.00; and

WHEREAS, the City Commission deems it to be in the best interests of the citizens and residents of the City to approve the settlement of the Claim in the total amount of \$350,000.00, including attorney's fees and costs, thereby disposing of all indemnity claims that were or could have been asserted against the City and its employees by Rothberg.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE CITY COMMISSION OF THE CITY OF DEERFIELD BEACH, FLORIDA, AS FOLLOWS:

Section 1. The above referenced "Whereas" clauses are true and correct and made a part hereof.

Section 2. The City Commission hereby approves the settlement of all claims of Rothberg arising from or related to the Accidents for the total amount of \$350,000.00, subject to and conditioned upon execution of a settlement agreement by the City and Rothberg within 30 days of this Resolution, which would thereby dispose of all indemnity claims that were or could have been asserted against the City and its employees by Rothberg.

Section 3. That the appropriate City officials are authorized to execute all documents deemed necessary by the City Attorney to implement the intent of this Resolution and to provide for payment as indicated.

Section 4. This Resolution shall become effective immediately upon adoption.

PASSED AND ADOPTED THIS ____ DAY OF _____, 2020.

BILL GANZ, MAYOR

ATTEST:

SAMANTHA GILLYARD, CITY CLERK



City of Deerfield Beach

150 NE 2nd Ave
Deerfield Beach, FL
33441
954-480-4200

Face Sheet

File Number: I.D. 2020-260

Agenda Date: 2/18/2020

Status: DEPARTMENTAL BUSINESS

In Control: City Commission

Title

A/R DAVE: Presentation regarding the renderings for the City Hall Renovations for Commission consensus.

Recommended Action

Motion on decision of Commission

Voting Requirement

Approval requires a 3/5 vote of the City Commission for adoption

Background/History

The Design Build Criteria consultant has prepared design build criteria documents with 50% construction plans that will be used to solicit the services of a qualified design build firm to perform the City Hall Renovations.

Current Activity

The consultant will present color renderings of the exterior views of the City Hall building for Commission consensus. In addition, a summary of the highlights of the proposed improvements to the building and interior layout will be presented to Commission to include:

- Increase functional movement of building occupants
- Increase security for Commissioners
- Improve access for all departments
- Correct code violations
- Update Fire Safety and Life Safety
- Update hurricane protection

Recommendation

Request Commission consensus on the exterior views presented.



CITY HALL RENOVATIONS
DEERFIELD BEACH, FLORIDA

**KENNETH
CARLSON**
ARCHITECT - P.A.
DESIGN
PLANNING
INTERIORS



CITY HALL RENOVATIONS
DEERFIELD BEACH, FLORIDA

**KENNETH
CARLSON**
ARCHITECT - P.A.
DESIGN
PLANNING
INTERIORS





**CITY HALL RENOVATIONS
DEERFIELD BEACH, FLORIDA**

**KENNETH
CARLSON
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PLANNING
INTERIORS**





**CITY HALL RENOVATIONS
DEERFIELD BEACH, FLORIDA**

**KENNETH
CARLSON
ARCHITECT - P.A.
DESIGN
PLANNING
INTERIORS**



**CITY HALL RENOVATIONS
DEERFIELD BEACH, FLORIDA**





**CITY HALL RENOVATIONS
DEERFIELD BEACH, FLORIDA**





**CITY HALL RENOVATIONS
DEERFIELD BEACH, FLORIDA**





**CITY HALL RENOVATIONS
DEERFIELD BEACH, FLORIDA**





City of Deerfield Beach

150 NE 2nd Ave
Deerfield Beach, FL
33441
954-480-4200

Face Sheet

File Number: I.D. 2020-261

Agenda Date: 2/18/2020

Status: DEPARTMENTAL BUSINESS

In Control: City Commission

Title

Presentation of renderings of proposed Lifeguard Tower appearance for Commission consensus.

Recommended Action

Motion on decision of Commission

Voting Requirement

Approval requires a 3/5 vote of the City Commission for adoption

Current Activity

Construction plans for the new Lifeguard Towers are under development by the architectural consultant. Color renderings of the proposed towers will be presented.

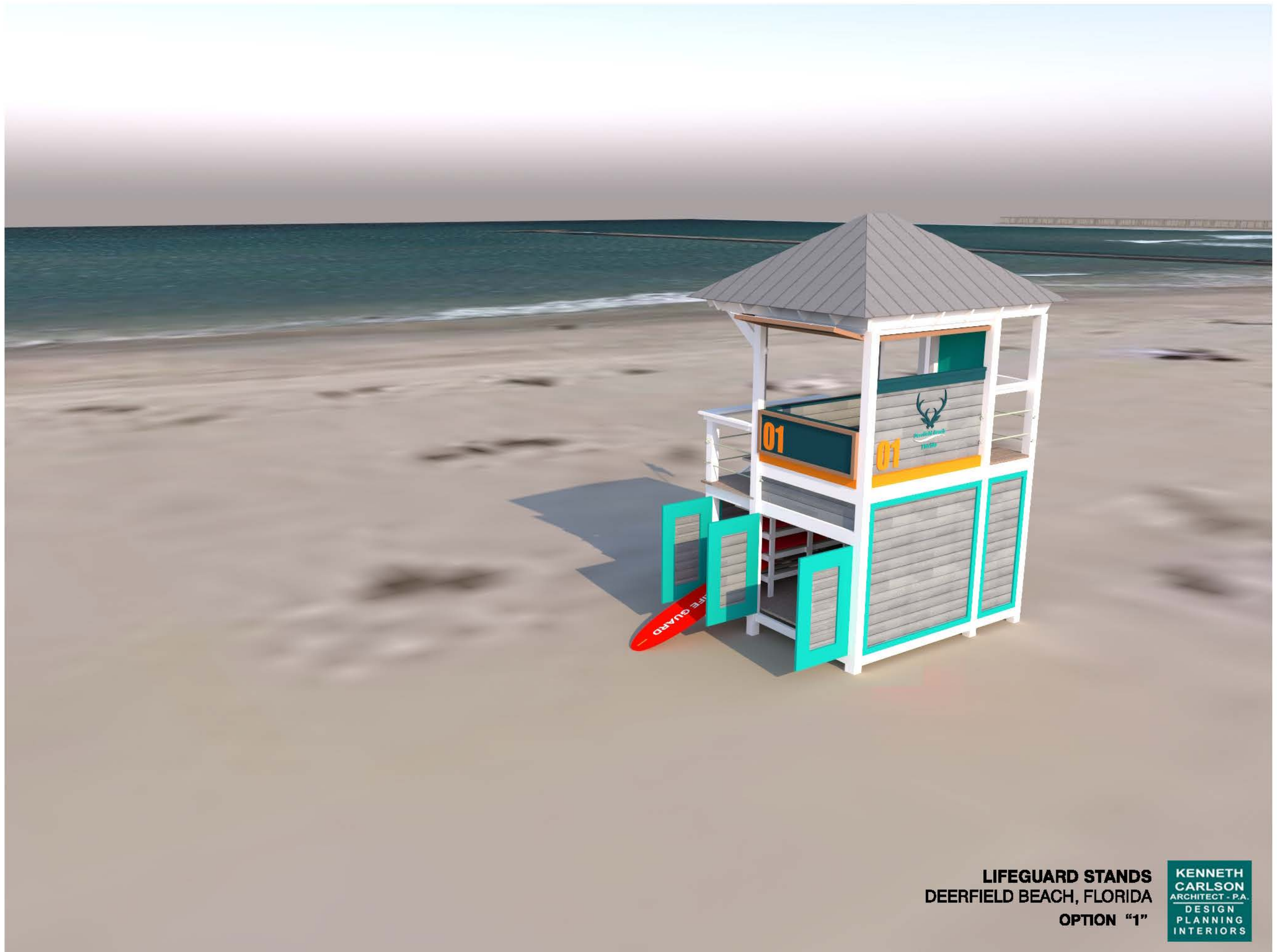
Recommendation

Request Commission approve and select a color scheme from two suggested options.



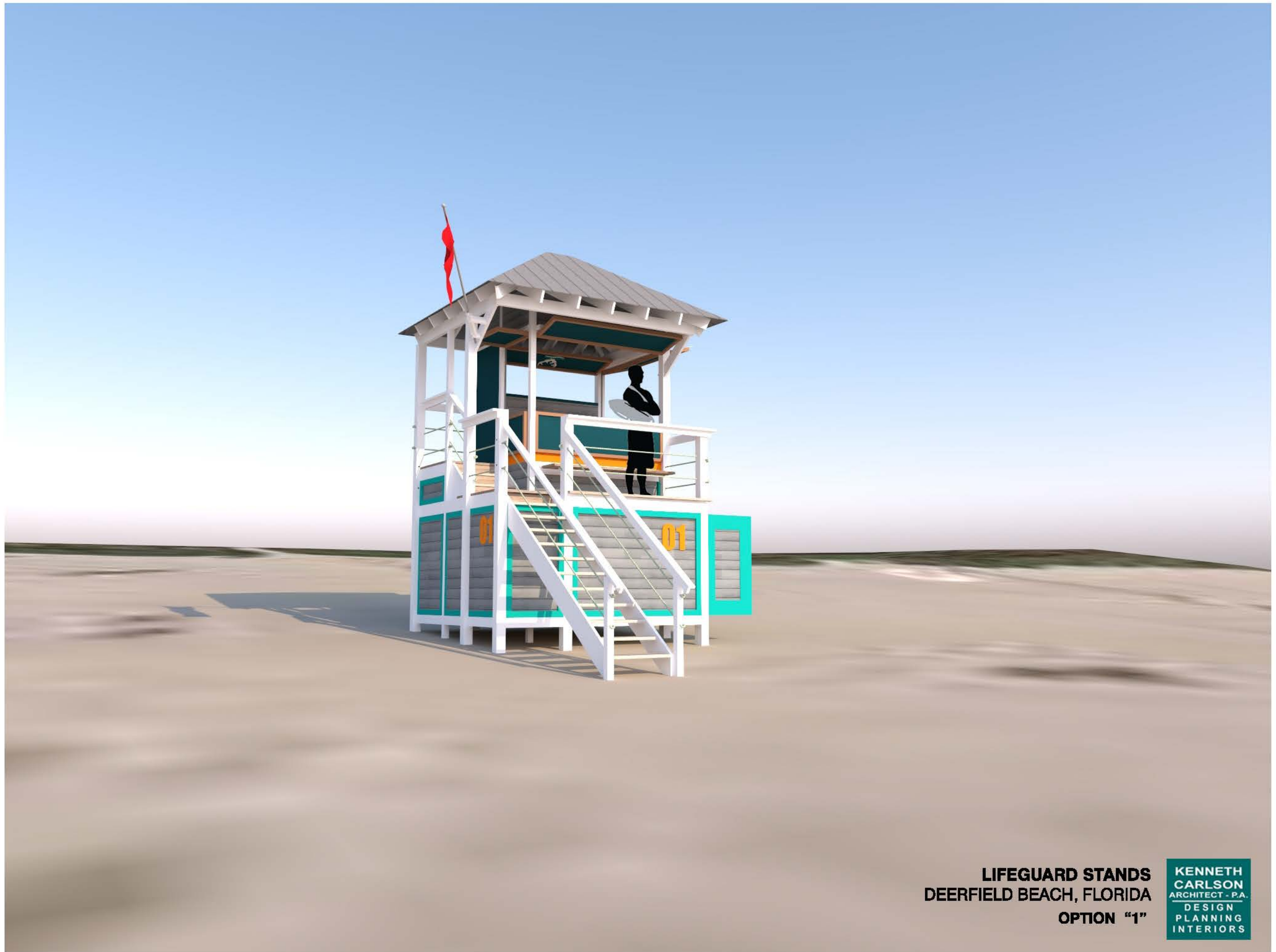
**LIFEGUARD STANDS
DEERFIELD BEACH, FLORIDA
OPTION "1"**

**KENNETH
CARLSON
ARCHITECT - P.A.
DESIGN
PLANNING
INTERIORS**



**LIFEGUARD STANDS
DEERFIELD BEACH, FLORIDA
OPTION "1"**

**KENNETH
CARLSON
ARCHITECT - P.A.
DESIGN
PLANNING
INTERIORS**



**LIFEGUARD STANDS
DEERFIELD BEACH, FLORIDA
OPTION "1"**

**KENNETH
CARLSON
ARCHITECT - P.A.
DESIGN
PLANNING
INTERIORS**



LIFEGUARD STANDS
DEERFIELD BEACH, FLORIDA
OPTION "1"

**KENNETH
CARLSON**
ARCHITECT - P.A.
DESIGN
PLANNING
INTERIORS



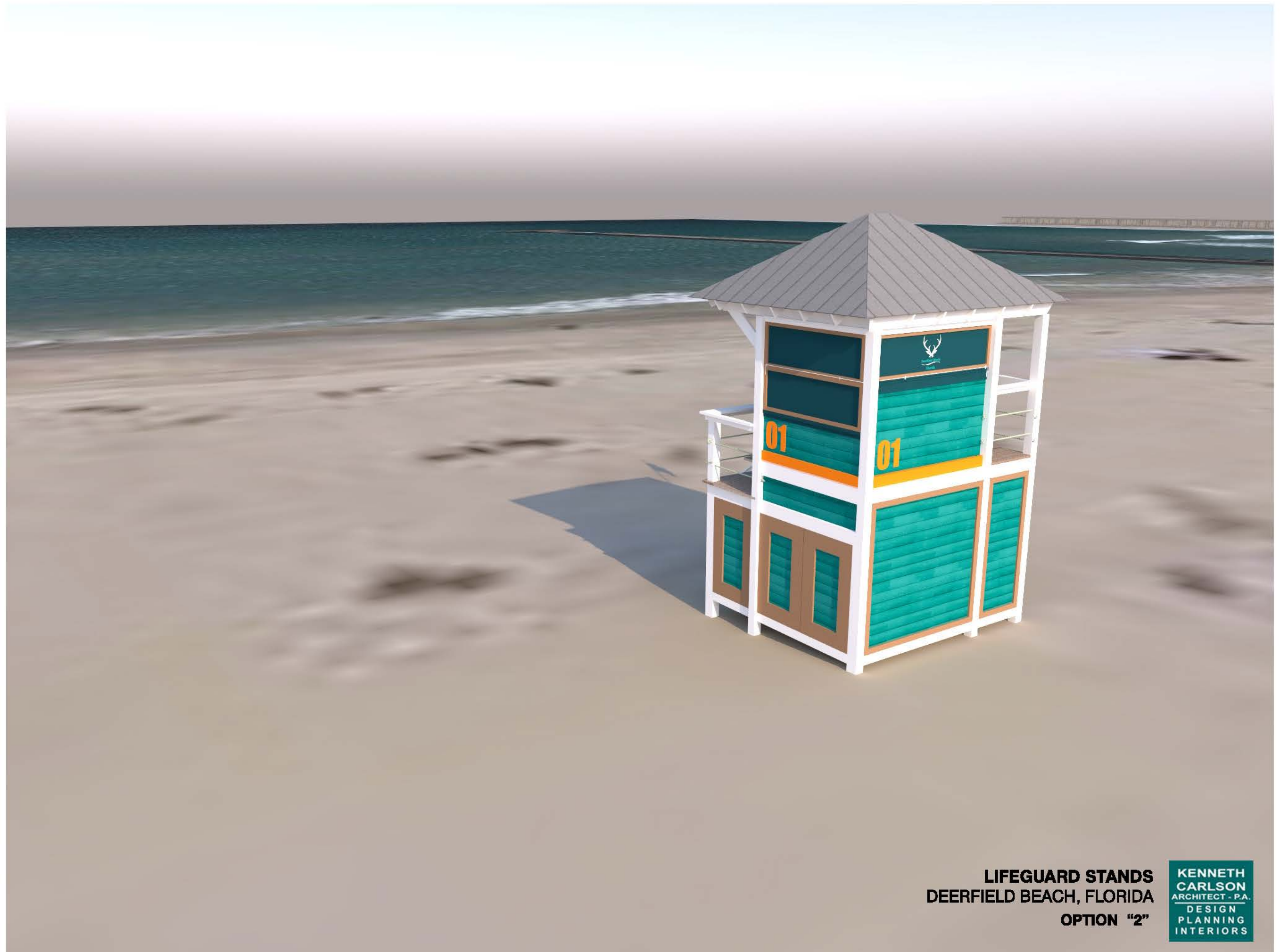
**LIFEGUARD STANDS
DEERFIELD BEACH, FLORIDA
OPTION "1"**

**KENNETH
CARLSON
ARCHITECT - P.A.**
DESIGN
PLANNING
INTERIORS



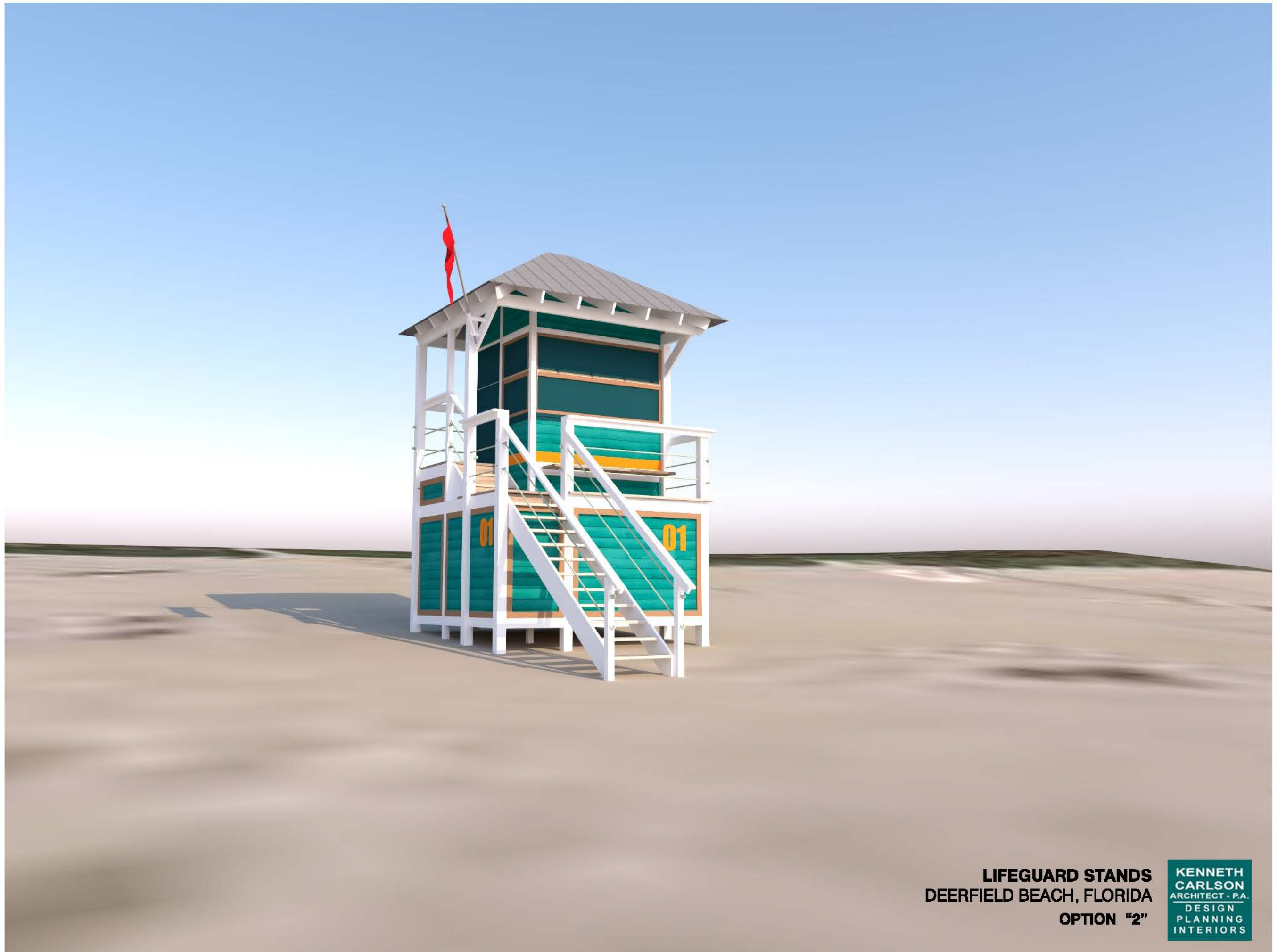
**LIFEGUARD STANDS
DEERFIELD BEACH, FLORIDA
OPTION "2"**

**KENNETH
CARLSON
ARCHITECT - P.A.
DESIGN
PLANNING
INTERIORS**



**LIFEGUARD STANDS
DEERFIELD BEACH, FLORIDA
OPTION "2"**





**LIFEGUARD STANDS
DEERFIELD BEACH, FLORIDA
OPTION "2"**





**LIFEGUARD STANDS
DEERFIELD BEACH, FLORIDA
OPTION "2"**

**KENNETH
CARLSON
ARCHITECT - P.A.
DESIGN
PLANNING
INTERIORS**



City of Deerfield Beach

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33441
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Face Sheet

File Number: I.D. 2020-266

Agenda Date: 2/18/2020

Status: COMMENTS BY
ADMINISTRATION & LEGAL

In Control: City Commission

Title

Update regarding the Firefighter World Challenge

Current Activity

Staff presentation to City Commission regarding the status and feasibility of the Firefighter World Challenge.