
INTERGOVERNMENTAL COORDINATION ELEMENT

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I. INTRODUCTION

A. General. Consistent with Chapter 163, Part II, Florida Statutes (FS) and Rule 9J-5.015, Florida Administrative Code (FAC), the purposes of the Intergovernmental Coordination Element (ICE) are: to identify and resolve incompatible goals, objectives and policies; to identify and resolve incompatible development between and among local government comprehensive plans; and to determine and respond to the needs for coordination processes and procedures with adjacent local governments, and regional and state agencies. The purpose of the ICE Support Document is to provide the data and analysis needed to justify the ICE goal, objectives and policies.

Part I provides a general introduction to the ICE Support Document and it describes the purposes of an ICE and its Support Document, identifies the ICE service areas and planning horizons, defines key terminology used in the ICE and its Support Document, and provides a list of commonly used acronyms.

Part II addresses the ICE data requirements. It includes inventories, such as an inventory of all adjacent local governments, an inventory of school boards, an inventory of other units of local government providing services but not having regulatory authority over the use of the land, an inventory of independent special districts, an inventory of water management districts, an inventory of regional planning agencies, and an inventory of those state agencies with which Broward County coordinates. It also describes the existing mechanisms Broward County uses to coordinate with each of the previously identified entities.

Part III addresses the ICE analysis requirements. It includes an analysis of the effectiveness of existing intergovernmental coordinating mechanisms, identifies specific problems and needs within each element of the comprehensive plan which would benefit from improved or additional intergovernmental coordination and the means for resolving those problems and needs, identifies growth and development proposed in comprehensive plans in the area of concern and a comparison with the appropriate comprehensive regional policy plan in order to evaluate the needs for additional planning coordination. The analysis portion does not include an analysis of the comprehensive plan's coordination with the rules, principles for guiding development and development regulations in designated areas of critical state concern since there are no such areas within Broward County.

Part IV addresses ICE implementation. This part identifies the agencies responsible for implementing the ICE programs, processes and procedures and describes how Broward County intends to initiate, modify or continue to implement the ICE.

The ICE Support Document also includes Appendices, which includes data too lengthy to be included in the text.

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B. Service Area. The planning service area is Broward County, its municipalities and adjacent local governments, including those in other Counties. The regulatory service area is Unincorporated Broward County.

C. Planning Horizons. The short-term planning horizon is 2002; the long-term planning horizon is 2015.

D. Definitions. For the ICE and its Support Document, the terms herein shall be defined as shown below unless the context dictates otherwise. Sources for the definitions, where available, are indicated in brackets.

Adjacent - Lying near or close to; sometimes, contiguous; neighboring [Henry Campbell Black, M.A., “Blacks Law Dictionary” Fifth Edition, West Publishing Co., St. Paul, MN 1979].

Agreement - A concord of understanding and intention between two or more parties with respect to the effect upon their relative rights and duties of certain past or future facts or performances. Although often used as a synonym with “contract”, agreement is a broader term; e.g., an agreement might lack an essential element of a contract [(Henry Campbell Black, M.A., “Blacks Law Dictionary” Fifth Edition, West Publishing Co., St. Paul, MN 1979)].

Annexation - The adding of real property to the boundaries of an incorporated municipality, such addition making such real property in every way a part of the municipality [Subsection 171.031(1)FS].

Area - All of the lands lying within the limits of an incorporated municipality, lands in and adjacent to incorporated municipalities, all unincorporated lands within a county, or areas comprising combinations of the lands in incorporated municipalities and unincorporated areas of counties [Subsection 163.3164(2) FS].

Area of concern - Municipalities within Broward County and the adjacent counties of Collier, Hendry, Miami-Dade, and Palm Beach [Based on Rule 9J-5.015(1), FAC].

Area of Critical State Concern - An area containing, or having a significant impact upon, environmental or natural resources of regional or statewide importance, including, but not limited to, state or federal parks, forests, wildlife refuges, wilderness areas, aquatic preserves, major rivers and estuaries, state environmentally endangered lands, Outstanding Florida Waters, and aquifer recharge areas, the uncontrolled private or public development of which would cause substantial deterioration of such resources [Paragraph 380.05(2)(a) FS].

Authority - Right to exercise powers; to implement and enforce laws; control over; jurisdiction. The second meaning of the term authority is Agency such as the Broward

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County Housing Authority [Henry Campbell Black, M.A., “Blacks Law Dictionary” Fifth Edition, West Publishing Co., St. Paul, MN 1979].

Broward County - The land area of Broward County or the Broward County Board of County Commissioners and its agencies, dependent upon the context in which the term is used.

Charter government - A consolidated form of county government in which a charter has been adopted by a majority vote of qualified electors. A County charter government must operate under the County Executive Form, County Manager Form or County Chair-Administrator Plan [Based on 125.60 and 125.81 FS].

- **County Executive Form** - Form of county government that provides for the governance by an elected board of commissioners and an elected county executive and other officers that may be appointed pursuant to the county charter. The executive approves each ordinance by signing it or by failing to veto. The executive has the power to veto any ordinance, however this veto may be overridden by a two-thirds vote by the board [Based on Subsection 125.8 (1), FS].
- **County Manager Form** - Form of county government that provides for the governance by an elected board of commissioners and an appointed county manager and other officers that may be appointed pursuant to the county charter. The county manager is appointed by and serves the board of commissioners. Broward County exhibits this form of charter government [Based on Subsection 125.84(2), FS].
- **County Chair-Administrator Plan** - Form of county government that provides for governance by an elected board of commissioners, presided over by an elected chair who votes only in case of a tie. The county administrator is appointed by the chair and other officers that may be elected or appointed pursuant to the county charter [Based on Subsection 125.84(3), FS].
- **Coastal Area** - Broward County and its coastal municipalities [Based on Subsection 163.3164(3), FS].

Code of Ordinances - A systematic collection, compendium or revision of laws, rules, or regulations. A private or official compilation of all permanent laws in force consolidated and classified according to subject matter [Henry Campbell Black, M.A., “Blacks Law Dictionary” Fifth Edition, West Publishing Co., St. Paul, MN 1979].

Compatible - A condition in which land uses or conditions can coexist in relative proximity to each other in a stable fashion over time such that no use or condition is

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unduly negatively impacted directly or indirectly by another use or condition [Rule 9J-5.003 (25), FAC].

Compatible with - Subparagraph 163.3177(10)(a), FS, provides that the term “compatible with” means that the local plan is not in conflict with the state comprehensive plan or appropriate regional policy plan.

Consistent - Having agreement with itself or something else; accordant; harmonious; congruous; compatible; compilable; not contradictory [Henry Campbell Black, M.A., “Blacks Law Dictionary” Fifth Edition, West Publishing Co., St. Paul, MN 1979]. Subparagraph 163.3177(10)(a), FS, provides that for the purpose of determining whether local comprehensive plans are consistent with the state comprehensive plan and the appropriate regional policy plan, a local plan shall be consistent with such plans if the local plan is “compatible with” and “furthers” such plan.

Contiguous - Next to, abutting, or touching and having a boundary, or portion thereof, that is co-terminus.

Coordination - The harmonious, integrated action of various parts and processes of an organization [Based on the definition by Funk and Wagnalls “New Comprehensive International Dictionary of the English Language” International Press, Newark, NJ 1982].

County - Political subdivision of the state established pursuant to Section 1, Article VIII of the State Constitution [Subsection 218.72(3) FS].

County Charter - The Broward County Charter as revised through June 2, 1998.

Development - The carrying out of any building activity or mining operation, the making of any material change in the use or appearance of any structure or land, or the dividing of land into three or more parcels. The following activities or uses are development when used in the context of the ICE: a reconstruction, alteration of the size, or material change in the external appearance of a structure on land; a change in the intensity of use of land, such as an increase in the number of dwelling units in a structure or on land or a material increase in the number of businesses, manufacturing establishments, offices, or dwelling units in a structure or on land; alteration of a shore or bank of a seacoast, river, stream, lake, pond, or canal, including any coastal construction as defined in s. 161.021, Florida Statutes; commencement of drilling, except to obtain soil samples, mining, or excavation on a parcel of land; demolition of a structure; clearing of land as an adjunct of construction; deposit of refuse, solid or liquid waste, or fill on a parcel of land [Subsection 380.04 FS].

Dredge spoil - The material, often composed of rocks, vegetation and muck, removed for the bottom of a waterway to ensure suitability for navigation and flood control purposes.

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Dissolution - The dissolving of the corporate status of a municipality [Paragraph 165.031(7)(c) FS].

Effectiveness - Measures whether the policy or program has its intended effect [Carl V. Patton, David S. Sawicki, “Basic Methods of Policy Analysis and Planning” Prentice-Hall, Englewood Cliffs, N.J. 1986].

Efficiency - Measures whether the policy or program has its intended effect in dollars (costs) per unit of output (benefit) [Carl V. Patton, David S. Sawicki, “Basic Methods of Policy Analysis and Planning” Prentice-Hall, Englewood Cliffs, N.J. 1986].

Facilitation - A process where the facilitator helps the parties design and follow a meeting agenda and assists parties to communicate more effectively throughout the process. The facilitator has no authority to make or recommend a decision but is concerned primarily with process during a meeting or negotiation. He or she make the logistical arrangements, e.g. securing a place and scheduling a time to meet [Regional Planning Council Dispute Resolution Rule Workshops, Florida Growth Management Conflict Resolution Consortium, October 1993].

Florida Administrative Code - The permanent publication of all the rules adopted by each agency of the State of Florida which cite the specific rulemaking authority pursuant to each rule adopted, all history notes as authorized in Subsection 120.545 (9) FS, and complete indexes to all rules contained in the code. Supplementation is made as often as practicable, but at least monthly. This publication is the official compilation of the administrative rules of the State of Florida [Section 120.55 (1) (a) FS].

Furthers - Subparagraph 163.3177(10)(a), FS, defines it as to take action in the direction of realizing goals or policies of the state or regional plan.

Goal - The long-term end toward which programs or activities are ultimately directed [Subsection 186.003(2) FS].

Interlocal Agreement - An agreement entered between two or more local governments. See definition for agreement.

Intergovernmental - Between units of government [Based on Rule 9-J 5.015, FAC].

Joint Planning Agreement - Formal agreement between and among local government in which boundaries of the planning area, procedures for joint action, and procedures for administration of ordinances and regulations applying to the planning area, have been identified or agreed upon or both [Based on Subsection 163.175(1) FS]. Joint planning agreements are typically applied to unincorporated areas being considered for annexation into a municipality.

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Joint Workgroup- An informal cooperative group comprised of representatives of local government established for the purpose of finding a mutually beneficial solution to a problem [Based on Rule 9-J 5.015, FAC]. Joint work groups may be ad hoc (i.e., addressing a single issue) or have permanent standing.

Level of service - An indicator to the extent or degree of service provided by, or proposed to be provided by, a facility based upon and related to the operational characteristics of the facility. Level of service shall indicate the capacity per unit of demand for each public facility [Rule 9J-5.003 (65), FAC].

Local Government - Any county or municipality [Section 163.3164 (13) FS]. In some instances, it may include special districts.

Mediation - A process where a neutral third party acts to encourage and facilitate the resolution of a dispute without prescribing what it should be. It is an informal and non-adversarial process with the objective of helping the disputing parties reach a mutually acceptable agreement. A mediator typically helps the parties explore their interests and develop and evaluate options for resolving their dispute. A mediator may meet privately with each party. The parties themselves usually select the mediator [Regional Planning Council Dispute Resolution Rule Workshops, Florida Growth Management Conflict Resolution Consortium, October 1993].

Merger -The fusion or absorption of one municipality by another, with the latter retaining its own name and identity and acquiring assets, liability, franchises, and powers of former, and with the absorbed municipality ceasing to exist as a separate entity [Based on Henry Campbell Black, M.A., “Blacks Law Dictionary” Fifth Edition, West Publishing Co., St. Paul, MN 1979]. The merging of two or more municipalities with each other and with any unincorporated areas authorized pursuant to this act to form a new municipality; the merging of one or more municipalities or special districts, in any combination thereof, with each other; or the merging of one or more counties with one or more special districts [Section 165.031 (7)(c), FS].

Municipality - A legally incorporated or duly authorized association of inhabitants of limited area for local governmental or other public purposes. A body politic created by the incorporation of the people of a prescribed locality invested with subordinate powers of legislation to assist in the civil government of state and to regulate and administer local and internal affairs of the community [Henry Campbell Black, M.A., “Blacks Law Dictionary” Fifth Edition, West Publishing Co., St. Paul, MN 1979].

Objective - A specific, measurable, intermediate end that is achievable and marks progress toward a goal [Subsection 186.003(3), FS].

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Other units of local government providing services without regulatory authority of use of the land - A local unit of special-purpose government which has been created for the delivery of urban community development services. An example of this would be the Turtle Run Community Development District [Based on Chapter 190, FS].

Policy - The way in which programs and activities are conducted to achieve an identified goal [Subsection 186.003(4), FS].

Public facilities - Major capital improvements, including, but not limited to, transportation facilities, sanitary sewer facilities, solid waste facilities, water management and control facilities, potable water facilities, alternative water systems, educational facilities, parks and recreational facilities, health systems and facilities, and, except for spoil disposal by Port Everglades, spoil disposal sites for maintenance dredging in waters of the state [Subsection 189.403(7), FS].

Regional Planning Agency - An agency designated by the state to exercise responsibilities under law in a particular region of the state [Based on Subsection 163.3146(19), FS].

Services - The programs and employees determined necessary by local government to provide adequate operation and maintenance of public facilities and infrastructure as well as those educational, health care, social and other programs necessary to support the programs, public facilities, and infrastructure set out in the local plan or required by local, state, or federal law [Rule 9J-5.003(123), FAC].

Service Agreement - An agreement for the provision of service (See definitions for agreement and services).

Special District - A local unit of special purpose, as opposed to general-purpose, government within a limited boundary, created by general law, special act, local ordinance, or by rule of the Governor and Cabinet. Special districts do not include school districts, community college districts, special improvement districts created pursuant to Section 285.17, FS, municipal service taxing or benefit units, or boards which provide electrical service and are political subdivisions of a municipality or are part of a municipality. The special purpose or purposes of special districts are implemented by specialized functions and related prescribed powers. An example of a special district would be the North Broward Hospital District [Subsection 189.403 (1) FS]. Special districts may either be dependent or independent

- *Dependent Special District* - A special district that meets at least one of the following criteria: (a) The membership of its governing body is identical to that of the governing body of a single county or a single municipality. (b) All members of its governing body are appointed by the governing body of a single

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county or a single municipality. (c) During their unexpired terms, members of the special district's governing body are subject to removal at will by the governing body of a single county or a single municipality. (d) The district has a budget that requires approval through an affirmative vote or can be vetoed by the governing body of a single county or a single municipality [Section 189.403(2), FS].

- *Independent Special District* - A special district that is not a dependent special district. An example of an Independent Special District would be the Tindall Hammock Irrigation/Soil Conservation District [Based on Subsection 189.403(3), FS].

Water Management District - A special taxing district which is a regional water management district created and operated pursuant to chapter 373 FS, or chapter 61-691, Laws of Florida, or a flood control district created and operated pursuant to chapter 25270, Laws of Florida, 1949, as modified by s. 373.149 FS [Section 189.403 (6) FS].

E. Acronyms. This section provides a list of the most frequently used acronyms.

ACSC - Area of Critical State Concern

BCLD - Broward County Legislative Delegation

CDD - Community Development District

CIE - Capital Improvements Element

CIP - Capital Improvement Plan

DACS - Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services

DCA - Florida Department of Community Affairs

DEP - Florida Department of Environmental Protection

DOH - Florida Department of Health

DMD - Broward County Development Management Division

DRI - Development of Regional Impact

EPD - Broward County Environmental Protection Department

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FAC - Florida Administrative Code

FDOT - Florida Department of Transportation

FLWAC - Florida Land and Water Adjudicatory Commission

FS - Florida Statutes

ICE - Intergovernmental Coordination Element

JPA - Joint Planning Agreement

LOS - Level of Service

NID - Neighborhood Improvement District

NPED - Neighborhood Preservation and Enhancement District

PSD - Broward County Planning Services Division

RPC - Regional Planning Council

SFRPC - South Florida Regional Planning Council

SFWMD - South Florida Water Management District

UPRD - Broward County Urban Planning and Redevelopment Department

WMD - Water Management District

II. DATA REQUIREMENTS

Part II addresses the data requirements of Rule 9J-5.005(2), FAC, which requires that the Comprehensive Plan and Comprehensive Plan amendments be based upon the best available data, and Rule 9J-5.015, FAC, which specifies the Intergovernmental Coordination Element (ICE) be based upon certain specific data inventories.

A. Inventory of governments, districts, and agencies. Section A addresses the data requirement that inventories be provided for all adjacent governments, public school districts and other units of local government providing services but not having regulatory authority over the use of the land, independent special districts, water management districts, regional planning agencies, state agencies in which Broward County coordinates, regional or state agencies with

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land use or environmental regulatory authority, and authorities, independent special districts, and utility companies, which provide services within Broward County's jurisdiction.

1. **Adjacent Governments.** Adjacent governments as used in this section include all municipalities, counties, and Native American lands that are contiguous to, or that share borders with, Broward County's unincorporated areas. Shared borders among local governments increase the potential for conflicts over future land use designations, existing land use coverage, annexation, and the provision of public facilities and services.

a. *Broward County's Municipalities.* Since adoption of the 1989 Broward County Comprehensive Plan, an additional municipality has been incorporated, the City of Weston, for a total of 29 municipalities. For a historical summary of municipal incorporations and dissolutions in Broward County, please see Appendix 15-1. Of these 29 incorporated municipalities, 22 share borders or are contiguous to the unincorporated area. Map 2-4 shows the location of Broward County's municipalities and the unincorporated area. Table 15-1 identifies those municipalities within Broward County that are contiguous to the unincorporated area, the size of the contiguous municipality in square miles, and the linear miles of shared borders. Except for the City of Plantation, which has a strong mayor form of government, Broward County's municipalities operate under a City Manager form of government.

b. *Adjacent Municipalities in Other Counties.* Broward County's unincorporated areas are not contiguous to any municipality in another County. Although the City of Boca Raton in Palm Beach County is contiguous to Broward County's northern county line, that City is contiguous to the City of Deerfield Beach and not to the unincorporated areas. And while the Town of Golden Beach and City of Aventura in Miami-Dade County straddle the south Broward County line, those municipalities are contiguous to the City of Hallandale.

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**Table 15-1
Broward County Municipalities Contiguous to the Unincorporated Area**

Name of Municipality	Size in Square Miles ¹	Linear Miles of Shared Borders ²	Name of Municipality	Size in Square Miles ¹	Linear Miles of Shared Borders ²
City of Coconut Creek	11.68	5.40	City of Margate	8.94	0.89
City of Cooper City	6.60	14.40	City of Miramar	31.20	1.34
City of Coral Springs	23.56	2.70	City of North Lauderdale	3.84	2.00
City of Dania Beach	6.19	1.20	City of Oakland Park	6.94	4.30
Town of Davie	34.23	10.30	City of Parkland	10.67	9.00
City of Deerfield Beach	34.23	7.80	Town of Pembroke Park	1.73	1.60
City of Fort Lauderdale	33.22	7.80	City of Pembroke Pines	34.61	13.60
City of Hollywood	29.12	8.60	City of Plantation	21.79	3.50
City of Lauderdale Lakes	3.70	0.97	City of Pompano Beach	21.01	7.00
City of Lauderhill	7.14	1.60	Village of Sea Ranch Lakes	0.17	0.30
City of Lighthouse Point	2.45	2.30	City of Weston	22.65	9.50

Notes: 1 = Based upon Geographic Information System data for the Future Broward County Land Use Plan Map Series.

2 = Estimates calculated by Department of Planning & Environmental Protection staff.

SOURCES: Broward County Department of Planning and Environmental Protection (1999).

c. *Adjacent Counties.* Broward County shares borders with four (4) counties: to the north, Palm Beach County; to the south, Miami-Dade County; and to the west, Collier and Hendry Counties.

Palm Beach County was carved out of Miami-Dade County on April 30, 1909. Named for the great abundance of coconut palm trees found on the Atlantic Ocean, Palm Beach County contains 1,974 square miles of land and is bounded on the north by Martin County, on the south by Broward County, on the east by the Atlantic Ocean, and on the west by Glades and Hendry Counties. Palm Beach County, a charter government, shares approximately 32.5 linear miles of border with Broward County.

Miami-Dade County became Florida's 19th county when it was established on February 4, 1836. Named for Francis Langhorn Dade, a general that was killed in an attack that spurred the start of the second Seminole Indian war, Miami-Dade County contains 1,944 square miles of land area. It is bounded on the north by

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Broward County, on the south and east by the Atlantic Ocean, and on the west by Monroe and Collier Counties. Miami-Dade County, a constitutional charter government, shares approximately 46 linear miles of border with Broward County.

Hendry County, carved out of Monroe County on May 11, 1923, was established as Florida's 63rd county. It is named for Captain Francis Asbury Hendry, a notable statesman. Hendry County contains approximately 1,152 square miles and is bounded on the north by Glades County, on the south by Collier County, on the east by Palm Beach and Broward Counties, and on the west by Charlotte and Lee Counties. Hendry County shares approximately eight (8) linear miles of border with Broward County.

Collier County, Florida's 62nd established county, was a part of Monroe County until its creation on May 8, 1923. Named after Memphis-born millionaire Barron Gift Collier, one of south Florida's leading developers, Collier County contains 2,025 square miles of land. It is bounded on the north by Hendry and Lee Counties, on the south by Monroe County, on the east by Broward and Miami-Dade Counties, and on the west by the Gulf of Mexico. Falling within the borders of Collier County is the Big Cypress National Preserve, which is an Area of Critical State Concern. Collier County shares approximately 27 linear miles of border with Broward County.

d. *Native American reservation lands.* There are Native American reservation lands within Broward County, belonging to the Seminole and Miccosukee tribes. Chapter 285, FS, concerns itself with Native American Reservations and Affairs.

2. **Public school district.** The School Board of Broward County, Florida, has a geographic boundary that is co-terminus with the boundary for Broward County. Conflicts between a local government and the school board can arise, however, over such issues as population projections, future land use designations where public school facilities are permitted, the location of public school facilities, the provision of sidewalks and other public school facility amenities, and the like. The School Board of Broward County, Florida has the authority to acquire, build, construct, erect, enlarge and improve Broward County public school facilities, and to furnish and equip public schools. To pay the cost of such projects, the School Board is authorized to tax real property and to issue certificates of indebtedness and bonds. Until recently, the School Board for Broward County, Florida was a five-member board, elected countywide. This composition, it was argued, tended to exclude minorities and Republicans from elected office. Now, the School Board for Broward County, Florida is composed of seven (7) members: five (5) members are elected from single member districts, and two (2) members are residents of

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the district and are nominated and elected from the district at large. During the last election, one Republican was elected to the School Board.

3. **Other units of local government providing services but not having regulatory authority over the use of the land.** Other units of local government providing services but not having regulatory authority over the use of land include special districts (both dependent and independent), improvement districts, navigation districts, and community development districts. Conflicts between local government and special districts can arise because many special districts have boundaries that overlap multiple jurisdictions. In addition, conflicts can exist over the delivery of public facilities and services.

a. *Special districts.* A special district is a local unit of special purpose, as opposed to general-purpose, government within a limited boundary, created by general law, special act, local ordinance, or by rule of the Governor and Cabinet. The special purpose or limited purposes of special districts are implemented by specialized functions and related prescribed powers. Historically, special districts have provided a useful funding and maintenance mechanism for providing roads, bridges, potable water, sanitary sewer, parks and recreation areas, drainage, hospitals, libraries, fire protection, mosquito and aquatic control. Special districts provide an option for funding facilities and services that may be more palatable to policy makers and the public than increasing a local government's budget and they allow benefits to be tied directly to costs. They also allow a developer to enjoy a lower investment basis in the improved land.

Prior to the enactment of the Uniform Special District Accountability Act of 1989 (Act), special districts were created in many different ways, such as by general law, special law, circuit court decrees, and local laws. These multiple creation mechanisms resulted in a myriad of inconsistent and uncoordinated procedures. Further, it created unnecessary fragmentation and duplication of legitimate municipal and county services and it created a policy question of home rule vis-à-vis independent special districts. The Act substantially amended Chapter 189, FS, and other statutes, to provide uniform provisions for special districts' definitions, creations, elections, comprehensive planning, reporting, non-ad valorem assessment collection, bond issuance, and district boundary expansion.

Section 189.404, FS, confirms a county's or municipalities' ability to create certain enumerated independent special districts. These include a community development district pursuant to Chapter 190, FS; juvenile welfare districts pursuant to Section 125.901, FS; county indigent health care districts pursuant to Section 154.331, FS; and hospital districts pursuant to Chapter 155, FS.

Regional special districts may be created by two (2) or more counties for metropolitan transportation authorities pursuant to Section 163.804, FS; regional

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transportation authorities pursuant to Section 163.567, FS; regional jails pursuant to Section 950.001, FS; and regional water supply authorities pursuant to Section 373.1962, FS. Further, Chapter 163, Part I, FS, provides for the creation of special districts by interlocal agreement.

Special districts may be either dependent or independent. A dependent special district is one that meets at least one of the following criteria: the membership of its governing body is identical to that of the governing body of a single county or a single municipality; all members of its governing body are appointed by the governing body of a single county or a single municipality; during their unexpired terms, members of the special district's governing body are subject to removal at will by the governing body of a single county or a single municipality; or the district has a budget that requires approval through an affirmative vote or can be vetoed by the governing body of a single county or a single municipality.

Broward County has three (3) types of single purpose special districts: drainage districts, hospital districts, and soil and water conservation districts. Information on special agencies (e.g., community redevelopment agencies), authorities (e.g., housing authority), and other entities are addressed in Subsection II.A.9.

1) Drainage districts. The Florida Legislature authorized the establishment of drainage districts with the enactment of Chapter 6458, Acts of 1913, the General Drainage Law. Originally, the purpose of a drainage district was to drain and irrigate lands to make them suitable for agriculture. Today, however, most drainage districts provide drainage for urban areas.

Chapter 298, FS, is the law governing water control districts (WCDs). Section 298.01, FS, provides that those WCDs established prior to July 1, 1980 may continue to operate as outlined in Chapter 298, FS; however, on or after that date, no WCD may be created except pursuant to Section 125.01, FS, or by a special act of the Florida Legislature. Until 1979, the Florida Department of Environmental Protection or a majority of owners of a contiguous body of land subject to overflows could petition the circuit court to form a drainage district. Owners included only those persons who had a freehold estate. Chapter 80-281, Laws of Florida (LOF), however, amended Chapter 298, FS, and eliminated the petition process for creating a district.

Section 298.11, FS, provides for the election of a board of supervisors with three (3) members. The three (3) persons receiving the most votes are elected as supervisors and the landowners determine the terms of office of each supervisor, which are respectively 1, 2 and 3 years. Supervisors serve until their successors are elected and qualified. Each landowner is entitled to one vote per acre of land or fraction thereof. For land within the district owned by the state, the

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Department of Environmental Protection has the right to vote for supervisors and any other matter that properly comes before it.

The board of supervisors appoints a chief engineer, a treasurer, and an attorney, a superintendent of plant and operations, and any other employee needed. The chief engineers main duty is to prepare a report containing a full and complete water control plan for reclaiming the lands within the district, an estimate of the costs of implementing the water control plan, an assessment of the amount of benefits and damages that will accrue to each landowner in implementing the plan, and a maintenance assessment recommendation. Before adoption of the water control plan, the board of supervisors must submit the plan to the affected water management district, which reviews the plan for consistency with the applicable water resource plans and policies and makes recommendations to the board of supervisors of any proposed changes. The board of supervisors then either includes the water management district's recommendations in the water control plan, if practicable, or it must specify why the recommendations were not included in the plan.

In 1997, Section 298.225, FS, was added and it requires that by October 1, 2000, the board of supervisors of each WCD revise its water control plan to meet new requirements. These requirements include, but are not limited to:

- Narrative descriptions of the statutory responsibilities and powers of the WCD
- A map delineating the legal boundary of the WCD and identifying any subdistricts or units within the district
- Narrative descriptions of land use within the district and all existing district facilities and their purpose and functions, and a map showing their locations
- A description of any environmental or water quality program that the WCD has implemented or plans to implement
- A map and narrative description of any area outside the WCD's legal boundary for which the WCD provides services
- Copies of any agreements between the WCD and other government entities.

After due public notice, the board of supervisors may adopt the water control plan by resolution. The board of supervisors has the full power and authority for all

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works and improvements necessary to execute the water control plan, including the power to condemn land and to construct bridges.

To pay for the improvements authorized by the adopted water control plan, the board of supervisors can levy a non-ad valorem assessment equal to the costs of the improvement plus 10 percent of the total amount for contingencies plus the maintenance assessment costs to defray the costs of administration and operation and maintenance of districts works and activities. In levying assessments, each tract less than one acre in area is assessed as a full acre. The board of supervisors also is authorized to issue bonds to pay the cost of the works and improvements described in the water control plan. The bonds may not exceed 90 percent of the total amount of the no-ad valorem assessment.

The chief engineer is required to provide an annual report to the board of supervisors describing the progress made and activities undertaken. In addition, the board of supervisors must review the water control plan at least once every five years and make modifications as is necessary. The superintendent of plant and operations oversees the operations of the district, once the plan is completed.

Broward County has a total of 14 drainage or water control districts, six (6) of which are independent districts. Comprehensive Plan Map Series Map Number 7-2 shows the geographic location of Broward County's drainage/water control districts. The independent drainage districts are identified in Table 15-2 and the dependent drainage districts are depicted in Table 15-3.

**Table 15-2
Independent Drainage/Water Control Districts**

Independent District	Authorizing Documents	Creation Date
Central Broward Water Control District (WCD)	Ch.s 61-1939, 96-536, & 98-501, LOF; Ch. 298, FS.	May 29, 1961
Old Plantation WCD	15th Judicial Circuit Court Decree, Ch. 244161, LOF (1947); Ch. 298, FS	November 19, 1946
Pine Tree WCD	Ch. 61-1969, LOF; Co. Ord. 74-21	Unknown
South Broward Drainage District	Ch.s 67-904, 91-350, 92-244, 96-540, & 98-524, LOF	October 1, 1992
Sunshine WCD	15th Judicial Circuit Court Decree, # 62-4596F; Ch. 63-609, LOF; Ch. 298, FS	January 23, 1963
West Lauderdale WCD	17th Judicial Circuit Court Decree	May 17, 1969

SOURCES: Florida Department of Community Affairs, Special District Information Program (1999).

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**Table 15-3
Dependent Drainage/Water Control Districts**

Independent District	Authorizing Documents	Creation Date
Cocomar Water Control District (WCD)	Ch.s 61-1939, LOF; Co. Code Ch. 36; Margate Ord. 80-23; Coconut Creek Ord. 109-80	February 27, 1980
Lauderdale Isles WCD	Co. Res. 11/17/70; Co. Ord.74-21	November 17,1970
North Lauderdale WCD	Ch.s 63-661.82-273. & 97-370. LOF	July 10,1963
Twin Lakes WCD	Ch. 61-1969, LOF; Co.Ord. 79-83 & 80-31	December 29,1970
Water Control District # 2	Ch. 61-1969, LOF; Co.Ord. 79-83 & 80-31	March 30, 1966
Water Control District # 3	Ch. 61-1969, LOF; Ch 90-487, LOF, & Ch. 91-348, LOF	March 4, 1969
Water Control District # 4	Ch. 82-375, LOF	Unknown
Ravenswood WCD	Ch. 61-1969, LOF; Co. Ord. 80-18	August 28, 1979

SOURCES: Florida Department of Community Affairs, Special District Information Program (1999).

2) Hospital districts. Chapter 155, FS, provides for the Board of County Commissioners to serve as trustees of stocks of hospitals. Broward County has created two (2) special hospital districts: the North Broward Hospital District and the South Broward or Memorial Hospital District. Griffin Road serves as the dividing line between the two (2) districts. Map 14-1 shows the general location of the hospitals.

The North Broward Hospital District, which has provided service since 1938, is a nonprofit community health system offering a full spectrum of health care services. Facilities include four hospitals: Broward General Medical Center, North Broward Medical Center, Imperial Point Medical Center and Coral Springs Medical Center. The District is a medical safety net for Broward County residents. These four medical centers anchor District services which include primary health care centers, home health services and hospice, family health places, physician practices, specialty care services and extensive community services and programming.

The District provides a complete continuum of health care services, from wellness and prevention programs to treatment and rehabilitation, home health, and follow-up care. This is accomplished through the availability of progressive specialty care services, advanced technology and equipment, a highly skilled and trained

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medical staff and professional personnel, and the guidance of a dedicated administrative staff and Board of Commissioners.

The South Broward Hospital District is a special taxing district that was created by the Florida Legislature in 1947 to meet the health care needs of the South Broward community. It is governed by a seven-member board of commissioners appointed by the Governor. Its mission is to provide quality, cost-effective, customer-focused health care service to its patients regardless of their ability to pay, with a goal of improving the health status of the community it serves.

The District is tax-assisted, with approximately seven percent of its total revenues coming from ad valorem taxes. Virtually all tax revenues are used for indigent health care.

There are four hospitals and two medical facilities in the District. Memorial Regional Hospital is a 680-bed facility, which offers an extensive array of acute and tertiary services. Memorial Hospital Pembroke, a 301-bed facility, began its service in 1995. It offers both inpatient and outpatient medical services. Memorial Hospital West opened its doors in 1992. It is a 146-bed hospital and features private rooms, a full-service emergency department, general medical and surgical services, and women's services including a variety of programs and services created to meet the special needs of today's woman. Joe Dimaggio Children's Hospital, dedicated in 1992, is a 144-bed, state-of-the-art facility staffed 24 hours a day by a team of specialty-trained nurses, pediatricians and pediatric specialists. The South Broward Hospital District also has two minor medical facilities: Memorial Manor and Memorial Walk-In Medical Center. Memorial Manor, as Broward County's only public, skilled nursing facility, opened in 1989. Memorial Walk-In Medical Center, treating people with minor emergency medical problems, opened in 1976.

3) Soil and water conservation districts. The Florida Legislature adopted Chapter 582, FS, in recognition that the lands are a basic asset of the state and that the consequences associated with soil erosion may have a negative impact upon the health, safety, and general welfare of the citizens of the state. Section 582.05, FS, states the Legislature's policy for conservation is to provide for control and prevention of soil erosion, and for the prevention of floodwater and sediment damages, and for furthering the conservation, development and utilization of soil and water resources, and the disposal of water, and thereby to preserve natural resources, control floods, prevent impairment of dams and reservoirs, assist in maintaining the navigability of rivers and harbors, preserve wildlife, protect the tax base, protect public lands, and protect and promote the health, safety and general welfare of the people of this state. Section 582.10, FS, provides that any

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25 or more landowners within a proposed district may petition the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services (DACS) for the creation of such a district. The petition must include the proposed name of the district, the need for the district in terms of the promotion of the public health, safety, and general welfare, a description of the district's boundaries, and a request that a referendum be held and that the DACS create the district.

In accordance with Chapter 582, FS, soil and water conservation districts are independent districts governed by a five (5) member board of supervisors, each member of which is elected to a four year term. Every two (2) years a portion of the governing board is elected at the time of the general election. Candidates are nominated for election through a petition signed by at least 25 qualified electors residing in a district. Candidates also are prohibited from campaigning or qualifying for election based upon party affiliation.

Broward County has two soil and water conservation districts: The Tindall Hammock Irrigation and Soil Conservation District and the Broward Soil and Water Conservation District. The Tindall Hammock Irrigation and Soil Conservation District was created in 1951 and has three (3) main functions: conservation and erosion, water control, soil and water conservation. The district contracts a consulting firm to provide staff functions. Its revenue is generated through ad valorem taxes and the issuance of bonds.

The Broward Soil and Water Conservation District was created in 1979 and has three main functions for the District are soil and water conservation. The district is staffed by an administrator and technical assistance is provided by the United States Department of Agriculture's Natural Resource Conservation Service. The district generates revenue through the management of research projects and does not have the authority to issue bonds.

b. *Improvement districts.* Many drainage districts were modified by special act into an "improvement" district by specifying additional powers for use in preparing raw land for development, such as the authority to build roads. The addition of other powers could make the special district resemble a general purpose district. Also, various independent districts have been created by unrelated general and special laws, resulting in a myriad of inconsistent and uncoordinated procedures. Additional problems that arose through these different districts were unnecessary fragmentation and duplication of legitimate municipal and county services plus a policy question of home rule vis-à-vis independent special districts.

Three (3) previously established drainage districts within Broward County have been converted into improvement districts: the Coral Springs Improvement

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District, the North Springs Improvement District, and the Plantation Acres Improvement District. The geographic location of these improvement districts is depicted in Map No. 7-2. In addition, a new type of improvement district has been statutorily authorized, the neighborhood improvement district.

- 1) The Coral Springs Improvement District (CSID). In 1966, a decree entered in the 17th Judicial Circuit of the State of Florida established the Coral Springs Drainage District (CSDD). In 1970, the CSDD was repealed by Special Act and replaced by the Coral Springs Improvement District (CSID). The CSID's board has three (3) members who are elected for a four (4) year term. The membership requirements are that the member must be a resident of Broward County and a landowner within the CSID boundaries. The CSID generally has the authority over drainage, roadway, water and sewer, recreation improvements, and all other powers conferred by Chapter 298, FS.
- 2) The North Springs Improvement District (NSID). In 1971, a decree entered in the 17th Judicial Circuit of the State of Florida created the North Springs Drainage District (NSDD). Later that same year, the Florida Legislature repealed the NSDD by Special Act (Chapter 71-580, LOF) and replaced it with the North Springs Improvement District (NSID). The NSID board consists of three (3) members who serve for a term of four (4) years. A majority of members of the board must be residents of Broward County, and all members must be residents of Florida as well as landowners within the district. Its main functions are to provide water control and to provide municipal services. The PAID has authority to issue bonds but primarily derives its revenue by assessments.
- 3) The Plantation Acres Improvement District (PAID). The Dixie Drainage District (DDD) was created by a circuit court decree in 1963. In 1982, the DDD was repealed and replaced by the Plantation Acres Improvement District (PAID) pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 298, FS. The PAID has five (5) elected supervisors who serve a two-year term. The PAID is authorized to adopt a plan of reclamation to drain and reclaim the lands within the district and to connect some or any of them with roads and bridges as in the judgment of the board are deemed advisable to provide access to such facilities.
- 4) Neighborhood Improvement Districts. Chapter 163, Part IV, FS, authorizes local governments to establish Neighborhood Improvement Districts (NID). NIDs are empowered to enter into contracts; sue and be sued; acquire, own, convey, lease, construct, maintain, operate, and manage property facilities; enter into interlocal contracts with other governmental agencies; prepare, adopt, implement, and modify a safe neighborhood improvement plan; issue revenue bonds; and pledge its revenue to pay revenue bonds. To create a local government NID, a county or municipality must first authorize direct creation by

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ordinance, and then must adopt a separate ordinance creating each district. Broward County has not authorized the creation of NIDs; however, there are fourteen (14) NIDs created by the municipalities. Table 15-4 depicts the NIDs, the municipality where the NID is located, and the implementing ordinance or resolution.

**Table 15-4
Neighborhood Improvement Districts**

Neighborhood Improvement District	Municipality	Authority
Bonaventure Development District	Weston	Unknown
Central Plantation Development District	Plantation	Ord. 1569
Central Residential NID	Hollywood	Ch. 67-1961, LOF
US 441 Corridor Business NID No.2	Hollywood	Ords 0-88-53 & 0-88-79
Special Tax District No.1	Sunrise	Co. Ord. 87-20
Dania NID	Dania Beach	Ord. 40-88 & 41-88
Davie NID	Davie	Code § 12- 410
Gateway 7 NID	Plantation	Ord. 1531
Golden Isles Safe NID	Hallandale	Ord. 89-24
Northwest NID	Fort Lauderdale	Unknown
Sunrise Intracoastal	Fort Lauderdale	Ord. C-88-58
Sunrise Key NID	Fort Lauderdale	Ord. C-92-12
Sunshine Villas NID	Luaderhill	Ord. 88-140, 88-159 & 88-168
Three Islands Safe NID	Hallandale	Ord. 93-08

Source: Florida Department of Community Affairs, Special District Information Program (1999).

Chapter 95-289, Laws of Florida, now codified in Chapter 163, Part IV, FS, authorizes creation of a new type of NID, the Neighborhood Preservation and Enhancement District (NPED). This law allows municipalities and counties to enact ordinances authorizing participation in the Neighborhood Preservation and Enhancement Program (NPEP). The Broward County Board of County Commissioners has adopted an ordinance authorizing the participation in the NPEP but no NPED has been established.

c. *Navigation districts.* The Hillsboro Inlet District (HID) was created in 1957 under the authority of Chapter 57-1183 L.O.F. The HID governing body consists of nine (9) commissioners. One (1) representative on the HID governing

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body (a.k.a. the Board of Commissioners) is appointed by each of the City Commissions or Town Councils of the Cities of Deerfield Beach, Hillsboro Beach, Pompano Beach, Lauderdale-By-The-Sea, Lighthouse Point, Fort Lauderdale, and, Sea Ranch Lakes, for a total of seven (7) commissioners. The remaining two (2) representatives are appointed by the Board of County Commissioners of Broward County, Florida. Each representative appointed by a municipality represents the municipality making such appointment while the representatives appointed by the County Commission represent the unincorporated area. The board of commissioners is authorized and empowered to establish, construct, operate, and maintain such improvements, facilities, and equipment as in their opinion are necessary for the maintenance of navigation and drainage at Hillsboro Inlet. The improvements, facilities, or equipments are established, constructed, operated and maintained by the board of commissioners for the preservation and aid of navigation and for the public good and for the use of the public of said district at Hillsboro Inlet; and maintenance of such facilities within the district is found and declared to be a public purpose and necessary for the preservation of navigation and for the public use and welfare of the district and its inhabitants.

d. *Community development districts.* Chapter 190, FS, provides the exclusive and uniform procedure for creating a Community Development District (CDD). The CDD operations are limited to managing and financing basic services for community developments, and do not extend to zoning or permitting. Further, CDDs are not authorized to adopt local government comprehensive plans or land development regulations and may not undertake activities inconsistent with a local government comprehensive plan or land development regulations. Because of this limitation, creation of a CDD does not constitute a development order under Chapter 380, FS, which governs developments of regional impact.

A CDD of 1,000 acres or more is created pursuant to a rule, adopted by the Governor and cabinet sitting as the Florida Land and Water Adjudicatory Commission (FLWAC), granting a petition by the developer for the establishment of a district. A public hearing is held in conformance with the requirements of the Florida Administrative Procedures Act. A record of the hearing is then delivered to the FLWAC, which reviews the petition and makes the decision to grant or deny the petition.

A CDD of less than 1,000 acres is created pursuant to a local ordinance. The county commission having jurisdiction over the majority of the land in the area in which the CDD is located, grants or denies a petition by a developer for the establishment of the CDD. The county commission may make the determination on the petition using the same procedural and substantive requirements imposed upon the FLWAC or may forward the petition to the FLWAC for processing.

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Analogous rules apply if all the land in the CDD is within the jurisdiction of a municipality. Further, the governing body of any special district may petition for reestablishment of the existing district as a CDD.

The CDD board consists of five (5) supervisors who hold office for a four (4) year term and until a successor is chosen and qualifies. A CDD board supervisor must be state resident and United States citizen. Within 90 days after the district is established, a meeting is held to elect the five (5) supervisors. Each CDD landowner is entitled to one vote per acre of land or fraction thereof. The two (2) persons receiving the most votes are elected for a four (4) year period while the next three (3) persons are elected to a two (2) year period.

The board of supervisors is granted a broad range of general and special powers. The general powers include, in part, the authority to borrow money and issue bonds, certificates, warrants, notes or other evidence of indebtedness; to levy taxes and special assessments; to assess and impose upon lands ad valorem taxes; and to exercise the power of eminent domain, except for municipal, county, state or federal lands. After a CDD project has been approved, the board may exercise its special powers, including, but not limited to, the powers to construct and maintain facilities for water management, water supply, waste disposal, road construction, street lighting, parks, fire prevention, security service, and mosquito control.

The CDD, through its board of supervisors, also may petition to expand or contract the boundaries of the district and to merge the district with other CDDs or special purpose districts. A specific service provided by a CDD may be transferred by local government to the general purpose local government within which the CDD lies.

Table 15-5 identifies Broward County's CDDs while Comprehensive Plan Map Series Map No. 7-2 illustrates the geographic location of these CDDs.

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**Table 15-5
Broward County’s Community Development Districts**

Community Development District	Jurisdiction	Authorizing document & date
Coral Bay	Margate	Ord. 11/15/89
Cypress Cove	Margate	Ord. 90-7 (unknown)
Indian Trace	Weston	Charter 8/02/97
Oakridge	Hollywood	Ord. 96-7 (12/21/95)
Port 95 Commerce Park	Hollywood	Res. 286 (09/09/47)
Turtle Run	Coral Springs	Ord. 86-163 (12/02/86)
West Lake	Holluwood	Ord. 0-93-15 (04/07/93)

Source: Florida Department of Community Affairs, Special District Information Program (1999).

4. **Water Management District.** Section 189.403 (6) FS, defines a water management district as a special taxing district which is a regional water management district created and operated pursuant to chapter 373 FS, or chapter 61-691, Laws of Florida, or a flood control district created and operated pursuant to chapter 25270, Laws of Florida, 1949, as modified by S. 373.149 FS.

The forerunner of the South Florida Water Management District (SFWMD), the Everglades Drainage District (EDD), was created in 1907 to facilitate the drainage of the Everglades. By 1927, six (6) major drainage canals and numerous minor canals had been constructed, along with 47 miles of levees and 16 locks and dams. The EDD construction program ended in 1928 following the hurricane of that year. In 1931, the EDD defaulted on its bond payments, suffering the effects of the depression and the collapse of the Florida land boom of the 1920s.

Although the hurricane of 1928 ended the EDD’s construction activities, it spurred the creation of the Okeechobee Drainage District (ODD) in 1929, which improved flood control by constructing levees, control gates, and floodway channels along the shores of Lake Okeechobee.

In 1947, torrential rains flooded central and southern Florida. Two (2) hurricanes struck the Everglades and Lake Okeechobee after the earlier rains had saturated the soils, resulting in extensive flood damage. Damages from the floods in Miami-Dade and Broward Counties were estimated at \$42 million. In its report following the flooding, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (COE) reported that “as these areas will inevitably grow

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and expand even without adequate flood protection, larger damages may be expected unless preventive measures are taken.”

Less than a year after the floods, the COE recommended and Congress authorized \$208 million for a flood control system, the Central and Southern Florida Flood Control (C&SF) Project. The C&SF Project was planned as a complete system of canals, storage areas and water control structures spanning the area from Lake Okeechobee to both east and west coasts. In addition, the C&SF Project was intended to improve recreational and navigational opportunities. To comply with the requirement that a local sponsor for the C&SF Project be designated, in 1949 the Florida Legislature created the Central and Southern Florida Flood Control District (FCD). The FCD included all of the area previously in the EDD and ODD.

When the FCD was created, its primary purpose was drainage and flood control. Operation and fine-tuning of the “system” was the FCD’s focus for its first 23 years of existence. In the late 1960s and early 1970s, increasing environmental awareness led to a recognition that water and water related resources needed protection. The Florida Legislature’s enactment of the Florida Water Resources Act of 1972 broadened the FCD’s mission to include water supply, water quality protection, and environmental enhancement. It also created four new water management districts for the rest of Florida.

In 1976, the Florida Legislature changed the FCD’s name to the SFWMD for consistency with the other water management districts and to more accurately reflect the agency’s broader mission. The SFWMD covers approximately 17,000 square miles, including all of part of 16 counties, and it extends from the southern Orlando area to Key West and from Fort Myers to Fort Pierce.

5. **Regional planning agency.** The South Florida Regional Planning Council (SFRPC) has regional planning jurisdiction for Broward, Miami-Dade, and Monroe Counties. The SFRPC was established in 1969 as the South Florida Jetport Council, pursuant to Chapter 160, FS. The purpose of the Council was to facilitate coordination of the regional-scale problems affecting Collier, Miami-Dade, and Monroe Counties.

SFRPC membership changed several times until 1975, when the Florida Department of Administration Secretary redefined the membership to include Broward, Miami-Dade, and Monroe Counties and their municipalities. Today, the SFRPC’s main objectives are to work with the public and private leadership in the South Florida region to achieve a vision of the future, to identify challenges and opportunities which are regional in scope, and to create and implement strategies to achieve our desired future. The SFRPC is a planning and public policy agency. Activities respond to statutory requirements as well as the needs of member units of local government. The policy document that guides all of the SFRPC’s activities is the Strategic Regional Policy Plan for South Florida. The SFRPC membership is composed of 18 voting members including county and municipal

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elected officials and Governor's appointees. The SFRPC has a five (5) member Executive Committee consisting of council officers and the immediate past chairman. The Executive Committee, in conjunction with the remaining 13 members, constitutes the full Council. Three (3) additional ex-officio members representing the South Florida Water Management District and the Florida Departments of Transportation, and Environmental Protection, sit on the Council. Meetings are held monthly, with advance public notice, in varying locations throughout the region to enhance public interest and participation.

The SFRPC shares borders with two (2) other RPCs: the Southwest Florida RPC, which includes Charlotte, Collier, Glades, Hendry, Lee and Sarasota Counties; and the Treasure Coast RPC, which includes Indian River, Martin, Palm Beach and St. Lucie Counties.

6. **State Agencies in which Broward County coordinates.** Other state agencies with land use or environmental regulatory authorities include the Florida Department of Transportation, the Florida Department of Health, and the Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services.

a. *Department of Transportation.* The history of the Florida Department of Transportation (FDOT) may be traced back to 1915, when its predecessor agency, the State Road Department, was authorized in 1915 by the Florida Legislature. The State Road Department had one main mission, to construct hard-surfaced roads which connected remote cities. The functions of today's FDOT, which was created by Section 20.23, FS, are multi-faceted. They include the design of statewide modal system plans, including public transportation systems; the design and construction of transportation facilities; the acquisition and management of transportation rights-of-way; development of the Florida Transportation Plan and other policy planning; and, administration of motor carrier compliance safety.

The FDOT is funded by the State Transportation Trust Fund, which is created by Section 206.46, FS. The State Transportation Trust Fund is primarily maintained through user fees, which include highway fuel taxes, motor vehicle licensing fees, and aviation fuel taxes.

The Florida Transportation Commission (FTC) was created in 1987, in accordance with Section 20.23, FS. The FTC is an independent commission, which serves as an oversight board for the FDOT. It is comprised of nine commissioners which are appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate for four-year terms. The FTC must not involve itself with the daily operations of the FDOT. The FTC's oversight responsibilities include assessing performance, monitoring financial status, and reviewing the work program, budget requests, and long-range plan of the FDOT. The FTC also nominates candidates for

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appointment by the Governor as the Secretary of Transportation and recommends major transportation policy to the Governor and Legislature.

In accordance with Section 20.23, FS, the FDOT is a decentralized agency, which is divided into eight districts. The primary responsibility of each of the eight districts is to implement the FDOT's transportation programs. Broward County is within the FDOT District 4 jurisdiction and most of the coordination with FDOT is through its District Office, which is located in Fort Lauderdale. The Broward County Department of Planning and Environmental Protection is primarily responsible for coordination with FDOT.

b. *The Department of Health.* The Department of Health (DOH), formerly the Department of Health and Rehabilitative Services, was created in 1996 pursuant to Section 20.43, FS. The mission of the DOH is to promote and protect the health and safety of all Floridians. The DOH seeks to accomplish this through the prevention and control of the spread of acute, chronic, and infectious disease; the provision of basic health care services, such as immunizations and prenatal care; monitoring of water and sewage systems to ensure operating conditions are sanitary; and, monitoring conditions in group living facilities.

The DOH is funded by six trust funds. They are the Administrative, Federal Grants, Grants and Donations, Medical Quality Assurance, Operations and Maintenance, and Social Services Block Grant trust funds. Each fund is earmarked for specific purposes and is supported by different sources. The various sources include regulatory fees, federal programs and block grants, and private donations. Each trust fund is scheduled to expire on July 1, 2001, subject to prior review by the Florida Legislature.

The DOH delivers public health services through sixty-seven county health departments, which are funded through a combination of federal, state, and local dollars. Broward County Environmental Protection Department (EPD) and Broward County Health Departments both have the responsibility for coordination.

c. *The Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services.* The Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services (DACS) is created by Section 20.14, FS. The DACS's mission is to safeguard the public and support Florida's agricultural economy by: ensuring the safety and wholesomeness of food and other consumer products through inspection and testing programs; protecting consumers from unfair and deceptive business practices and providing consumer information; assisting Florida's farmers and agricultural industries with the production and promotion of agricultural products; and conserving and protecting the state's agricultural and natural resources by reducing wildfires, promoting

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environmentally safe agricultural practices, and managing public lands. The head of the DACS is the Commissioner of Agriculture who is elected every four years at the time of the general election. Section 4 of the Florida Constitution creates the office of Commissioner of Agriculture as part of the Governor's cabinet. Constitutional revisions in 1998 reduced the size of the cabinet, but did not eliminate the Commissioner of Agriculture. The Florida Constitution will not be revised again until 2018. The DACS has a regional office in Fort Lauderdale, which belongs to the Division of Forestry. Since one of the missions of the DACS is to conserve and protect the state's agricultural and natural resources by reducing wildfires, promoting environmentally safe agricultural practices, and managing public lands, Broward County Department of Planning and Environmental Protection has the prime responsibility for coordination.

d. *The Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission.* On November 3, 1998, Florida voters approved a revision to the Florida Constitution that establishes a new state agency: the Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission (FWCC). This new agency will have jurisdiction over all terrestrial wildlife as well as aquatic wildlife -- both freshwater and saltwater.

Explicit in this action was the merger of the Marine Fisheries Commission (MFC) and its 10 employees with the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission's (GFC) 990 employees into the FWCC, effective July 1, 1999. The 1999 Florida Legislature is addressing the issue of additional staffing needs for the FWCC -- marine resources, law enforcement and administration -- as well as budget needs.

The Legislature requested recommendations on the structure of the new Commission from GFC. Currently the GFC consists of five (5) Commissioners, appointed by the governor and confirmed by the Senate to serve five-year terms. The MFC consists of seven (7) Commissioners serving in a similar fashion. All present Commissioners from both agencies will continue to serve on the new FWCC. As terms expire and vacancies otherwise occur, the number will reduce to a final total of seven Commissioners.

e. *The Department of State.* The Florida Department of State (DOS), through its Division of Historic Resources, is one of seven (7) state agencies authorized to review comprehensive plans and plan amendments under Rule 9J-11, FAC. While the Division can comment on archeological and historic resources, it has no regulatory authority to protect these sites. Under Section 267.12, FS, the Division can issue permits for excavation and surface reconnaissance on state lands or lands within the boundaries of designated state archeological landmarks or landmark zones to properly qualified institutions.

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Under Section 872.05, FS, the Division has temporary land use regulatory authority over unmarked human burial sites. When such a site is discovered, all activity that may disturb the unmarked human burial must stop immediately and the medical examiner must be notified.

7. Regional and state agencies with land use or environmental regulatory authority. Regional agencies with land use or environmental regulatory authorities include the Water Management District (WMD) and the Regional Planning Council (RPC). State agencies with land use or environmental regulatory authority include the Florida Department of Community Affairs (DCA), the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (DEP), and the Florida Department of Transportation.

a. *Water Management District.* In adopting the Florida Water Resources Act of 1972, the Florida Legislature recognized that “the water resource problems of the state vary from region to region, both in magnitude and complexity. It is therefore the intent of the legislature to vest in the Department of Environmental Regulation or its successor agency the power and responsibility to accomplish the conservation, protection, management, and control of the waters of the state and with sufficient flexibility and discretion to accomplish these ends through delegation of appropriate powers to the various water management districts. The Department may exercise any power herein authorized to be exercised by a water management district; however, to the greatest extent practicable, such power should be delegated to the Governing Board of a water management district.”

The South Florida Water Management District (SFWMD), the water management district (WMD) with jurisdiction in Broward County, is one of five water management districts and the FAC rules governing the SFWMD are described in Chapter 40E, FAC. The WMDs have regulatory and permitting authority for consumptive use of water; well construction, artificial recharge and related approvals; surface water management; and works of the district.

Consumptive use permits are authorized by Chapter 373, Part II, FS, and are required for most major withdrawals of groundwater or diversions of surface water for use purposes. In order to obtain a consumptive use permit, it must be demonstrated that the use is reasonable and beneficial, will not interfere with any existing legal use of water, and is consistent with the public interest. The WMDs generally have withdrawal thresholds that trigger permit review. The SFWMD has established different thresholds depending upon the geographic location of the project.

The WMDs regulate the construction, repair or abandonment of wells and license well drilling and well construction contractors. The SFWMD’s regulations on water well construction are found in Part III, Chapter 40E, FAC. As a

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complement to the consumptive use permitting, the WMDs also regulate artificial recharge. Artificial recharge includes the intentional introduction of water into underground formations. The Department of Environmental Protection conducts a similar program for injection wells; however, the DEP program is oriented toward water quality concerns.

Chapter 373, Part IV, FS, addresses management and storage of surface water waters. A surface water management system may be generally defined as the collection of facilities, improvements, or natural systems whereby surface waters are collected, controlled, conveyed, impounded or obstructed. The WMDs require permits and impose reasonable conditions to assure that the construction or alteration of any dam, impoundment, reservoir, appurtenant work or works will not be harmful to water resources. Criteria for obtaining approval of a surface water management construction or alteration permit include wetlands-related considerations. The Environmental Protection Department and Public Works Department are the two (2) county agencies that have the most frequent contact with the WMDs.

b. *Regional Planning Council.* One of the key themes in the changes that have led to the establishment of the current framework for land use control and growth management in Florida is the increasing power and activity of the state and regional authorities. Prior to 1972, land use and growth management were almost exclusively reserved to local governments. Even when the regional planning councils (RPCs) were first established, local governments were still left in almost complete control of land use regulation and nearly all pre-1970 state statutory provisions were enabling local governments rather than limiting or mandatory. Today, the situation has changed and RPCs play an essential role that limits and controls the activities of local governments in land use and development regulation.

Prior to 1980, Section 260.01, FS, authorized “any two or more counties and municipalities” to create an RPC having various planning powers and Section 1163.180, FS, empowered counties and municipalities to establish commissions to “prepare, adopt and from time to time amend and revise a comprehensive and coordinated general plan.” Thus, RPCs could be voluntarily created under either provision. The Florida Regional Planning Council Act (Sections 186.501 - 186.513, FS) substantially revised and expanded the statutory provisions authorizing RPCs. The Act’s purpose was to establish a common system of regional planning councils for area-wide coordination for planning and related cooperative activities of federal, state, and local governments.

In 1993, the RPCs role and power were substantially revised. The legislature recognized the RPCs as the only regional entity equipped to coordinate

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intergovernmental solutions to multi-jurisdictional disputes and growth-related problems. The RPCs were given power to coordinate land development and transportation policies, and mandated to establish a dispute resolution process for reconciling differences between local governments, regional agencies, and private interests on planning and growth management issues.

While enhancing the RPC's coordination and mediation roles, the legislature curtailed their regulatory powers by providing for a partial phase out of the DRI process. It also altered the nature of strategic regional policy plans, which now can focus only on significant regional resources and facilities and cannot contain binding level of service standard for facilities for which the RPC has no operational, maintenance or financial responsibility. Further, the standards contained in regional plans cannot be used for permitting or regulatory purposes.

There are 11 RPCs in Florida and the South Florida Regional Planning Council has jurisdiction for Miami-Dade, Broward and Monroe Counties. The primary County department responsible for coordination with the SFRPC is the Urban Planning and Redevelopment Department.

c. *Department of Community Affairs.* The Department of Community Affairs (DCA), frequently cited in the statutes as the state planning agency, primarily derives its regulatory authority from two statutes: Chapter 380, Part I, FS, and Chapter 163, Part II, FS. Chapter 380, Part I, FS, is "The Florida Environmental Land and Water Management Act of 1972." The two (2) key areas where the DCA has regulatory authority under Chapter 380, Part I, FS, are the provisions on Areas of Critical State Concern (ACSC) and the Developments of Regional Impact (DRI).

The DCA, through its ACSC program, protects regional and statewide resources that are threatened by development. The DCA reviews local development projects within an ACSC to ensure development orders address development impacts in these areas. ACSC have been established for the Florida Keys, Big Cypress Area, Green Swamp Area, and Apalachicola Bay. The DCA, through the DRI program, can regulate large developments by appealing the issuance of a DRI development order issued by a local government.

The DCA, under Chapter 163, Part II, has land use approval authority over local government comprehensive plans and plan amendments. Land use approval is a precursor to development. The primary County department responsible for coordination with the DCA is Urban Planning and Redevelopment Department.

d. *Department of Environmental Protection.* The Florida Department of Environmental Protection's (DEP's) legal authority primarily can be found in

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Chapter 403, FS (Environmental Control). Other authority can be found in Chapter 376, Part II, FS (relating to petroleum spills); Chapter 373, FS, (pertaining to the DEP's oversight of WMDs); Chapter 380, Part II, FS (on consistency determinations under the Federal Coastal Zone Management Act); and Chapter 161, FS (relating to beach and Shore Preservation).

The ICE Support Document is not meant to be a treatise on the DEP's regulatory authority but the following list indicates the scope and type of regulation by the DEP used in enforcement actions: air pollution, water quality permits, wastewater facilities, resource recovery and management, dredge and fill activities, public drinking water systems, stormwater discharge, mangrove protection, groundwater and underground injection control, hazardous waste, polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), stationary tanks, and state underground petroleum environmental response.

e. *Department of Transportation.* One of the most significant and controversial impacts incident to the development and use of land is the resulting road traffic and the potential related effects on the public health, safety, and welfare. The amount and character of road traffic generated by different land uses is one of the principal criteria used in formulating land use regulations, specifically zoning regulations and the mapping of zoning districts. Traffic regulation is distinguished from traffic-related land use regulation in that traffic regulation involves the control of traffic by engineering and police measures. Land use regulations frequently are developed and applied based on the recognition that different land uses vary widely in their propensity to generate road traffic and in the character of the traffic generated. Traffic volumes depend on the intensity of the particular land use. The avoidance of serious traffic congestion has been deemed to be a legitimate planning concern and as have the objectives of protecting the economic value of existing uses, promoting neighborhood integrity, and preserving an area's residential character.

Section 334.044, FS, grants to the Florida Department of Transportation (FDOT) the power and duty to assume the responsibility for coordinating the planning of a safe, viable, and balanced transportation system serving all regions of the state and to assure the compatibility of all components, including multimodal facilities. The FDOT can regulate land use through their authority over access management, State Highway System improvements, and airports.

Sections 335.18 - 335.188, FS, is the "State Highway System Access Management Act." It authorizes the FDOT to regulate vehicular access and connections to or from the State Highway System. Landowners who want their property to be connected or have access to a road on the State Highway System

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are required to seek a permit from the FDOT, and the FDOT has the authority to restrict or deny access to the system.

The FDOT has authority to locate and designate certain transportation facilities and to establish standards for lanes on the State Highway System. Through this authority, the FDOT can regulate the intensity of development allowed.

Section 333.025, FS, authorizes the FDOT to regulate and permit the erection, alteration, or modification of any structure that would exceed the federal obstruction standards. Permits are required within an airport hazard area where federal standards are exceeded and if the proposed construction is within a 10 nautical mile radius of the geographic center of a publicly owned or operated airport, a military airport, or an airport licensed by the state for public use.

8. Utility companies which provide services within Broward County's jurisdiction. Utility companies include electric, natural gas, telephone, and cable television. Water and sanitary sewer utilities are inventoried in the Broward County Potable Water Element and Sanitary Sewer Element Support Documents respectively.

a. *Electrical companies.* FPL, a subsidiary of Florida Power and Light, is the sole electric utility company in Broward County. There are two (2) power plants: one is located within the Port Everglades Jurisdictional Area and the other is located south of I-595 just east of US 441/SR 7. The Port Everglades' site has convenient access to SR 84 and I-595. Currently, direct barge access is not available, but a rail line is located near the plant. The plant consists of four (4) steam boiler generating units: two (2) 200 megawatt and two (2) 400 megawatt size units. These two separate plants have a capacity to generate approximately 2,000 megawatts of electricity a year. Broward County Environment Protection Department (EPD) reviews the FPL's Ten Year Power Plant Site Plan, thus it has the prime responsibility for coordination.

b. *Natural gas companies.* TECO Energy, Inc. is a utility holding company whose subsidiaries provide retail electric and gas service to customers in central FL, operate independent power projects in the U.S. and Latin America. Its subsidiary, People Gas Company provides services in Broward County.

c. *Telephone companies.* Telephone service requires both a local provider and a long-distance provider. BellSouth Corporation is the main local telephone service provider. It also is a holding company whose subsidiaries provide telecommunications services, systems and products. AT&T is the main long-distance provider; it provides voice, data and video telecommunications services, including cellular telephone and Internet services, to businesses, consumers and government agencies. AT&T also provides cable TV services to approximately 11 million customers throughout the U.S.

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Other major telephone service providers include MCI-World Communication, Inc. and Sprint FON Group. MCI WorldCom is a provider of local, long distance and Internet telecommunications services to business, government and consumer customers through a network of fiber optic cables, digital microwave and satellite stations. Sprint FON Group consists of Sprint's wireline telecommunications operations including long distance, local telephone, product distribution and directory publishing.

e. *Cable television companies.* Cable television service is provided by Cable TV of Coral Springs, MediaOne Group, Comcast Corporation, Continental Cablevision, Gulf & Pacific Communications, TCI of South Florida, and TCI of North Broward.

The two major ones are MediaOne and Comcast. MediaOne is engaged in cable and telecommunications network operations, wireless communications, and multimedia content and service operations. Comcast Corporation is principally engaged in the development, management and operation of wired telecommunications, including cable television and telephone services; wireless telecommunications, including cellular, personal communications services and direct to home satellite television; and content, through principal ownership of QVC.

9. **Authorities, agencies and boards.** Broward County has a number of authorities, agencies, and boards with limited powers. The authorities and other entities listed in this section include, but are not limited to, downtown development authorities, housing authorities, housing finance authorities, educational authorities, health facilities authorities, commuter rail authorities, county fine arts council, multi-jurisdictional transit organizations, community redevelopment agencies, and other agencies.

a. *Downtown development authorities.* The Fort Lauderdale Downtown Development Authority (DDA) was established in 1965 as an independent taxing district by Special Act of the Florida Legislature (Chapter 65-1541, Laws of Florida). The Act was amended in 1967 and again in 1969 and 1992, expanding the DDA's powers and boundaries.

The DDA's governing board consists of seven (7) members, appointed by the City Commission, to serve four year staggered terms. Board members must own property within the Authority's 370 acre jurisdiction or be involved with a corporation owning property or paying property taxes in the jurisdiction, and thus have a vested interest in the activities of the DDA.

Under the 1965 Act, the DDA has the power to appoint staff; to prepare an analysis of economic changes taking place in the downtown area; to study and

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analyze the impact of metropolitan growth on the downtown area; to plan and propose all kinds of improvements in the downtown area; to implement development plans; to develop long term plans designed to halt the deterioration of downtown property values; and to borrow money on a short-term basis (up to 270 days) to pay operation expenses. The City Commission also is authorized to levy an ad valorem tax on all downtown real and personal property not exceeding one mill on the dollar.

Broward County Charter Section 8.13, authorizes the Board of County Commissioners to establish development authorities.

b. *Housing authorities.* Chapter 421, Part I, FS, is the Housing Authorities Law. Section 421.04, FS, provides that the governing body of a municipality may create a housing authority by resolution provided that there is a need for a housing authority within the municipality. The resolution must find that either insanitary or unsafe inhabited dwelling accommodations exist within the municipality or that there is a shortage of safe or sanitary dwelling accommodations in the municipality available to persons of low income. Under Section 421.27, FS, counties may establish housing authorities in the same manner as municipalities.

Municipal housing authority commissioners are appointed by the mayor, with the approval of the governing board. County housing authority commissioners are appointed by the Governor. A housing commission must have no less than five (5) members but no more than seven (7) persons. Three (3) of the commissioners who are first appointed serve terms of 1, 2 and 3 years, respectively. The remaining commissioners each serve for a four (4) year term. Thereafter, each commissioner serves a four (4) year term. Each housing authority must have at least one member who is a resident in a housing project or a person of low or very low income who resides within the housing authority's jurisdiction and is receiving a rent subsidy through a program administered by the authority or public housing agency that has jurisdiction for the same locality served by the housing authority. Further, no commissioner of an authority may be an officer or employee of the municipality for which the authority is created.

Housing authorities have a broad range of powers including the development and operation of housing projects, the investment of funds, the administration of fair housing ordinances, and the identification and redevelopment of slum areas. Housing authorities are primarily funded through the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development, as well as income from rental properties. To fulfill their functions, Section 421.12, FS, grants housing authorities the power of eminent domain. Eminent domain allows housing authorities to take privately held land, provided the owners are justly compensated. Land devoted to a public use may be taken, provided that consent is given by the political body which owns

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such land. The power of eminent domain must be exercised in accordance with Chapters 73 and 74, FS.

**Table 15-6
Housing Authorities in Broward County**

Housing Authority	Authorization	Creation Date	Board Members	Board Authority
BCHA	??	1972	Five	Yes
DBHA	Co. Ord. 81-4	9/28/1981	Seven	Yes
FLHA	Ci. Res. 1	6/29/1938	Five	Yes
HHA	Ci. Res. R-75-124	11/5/1975	Five	Yes
HADB	Co. Ord. 79-95 (??)	(??)	Seven	Yes
HAPB	Co. Ord. 74-02	4/25/1956	Five	Yes
NLHA	Interlocal Agreement (previously Suwanee Valley Solid Waste Management)	6/1/1991	??	No

Source: *Special Districts - Standard Report*, Florida Department of Community Affairs & interviews with housing authority staff.

There are seven (7) housing authorities within Broward County: the Broward County Housing Authority (BCHA), the Housing Authority of the City of Dania Beach (HADB), the Deerfield Beach Housing Authority (DBHA), the Fort Lauderdale Housing Authority (FLHA), the Hollywood Housing Authority (HHA), the North Lauderdale Housing Authority (NLHA), and the Housing Authority of Pompano Beach (HAPB). The Broward County Housing authority has jurisdiction in all areas of the county not belonging to the jurisdiction of a municipal housing authority. **Table 15-6** identifies the local authorization, the creation date, the number of board members, and bond issuance authority for each housing authority in Broward County.

c. *Housing finance authorities.* Housing financing authorities are governed by the provisions of Chapter 159, Part IV. Section 159.604, FS, provides that each housing finance authority shall be composed of not less than five (5) members appointed by the governing body of the county for which the housing finance authority is created. Not less than a majority of the members shall be knowledgeable in the following fields: labor, finance, or commerce. The terms of the members are four (4) years each, except that the terms of the initial members are to be as follows: two (2) members serve a term of one year; one member

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serves a term of three (3) years, and one member serves a term of four (4) years. A member holds office until his successor has been appointed and has qualified.

The Broward County Housing Finance Authority (BCHFA) was established in 1979 by Ordinance of Broward County, Florida, Board of County Commissioners to provide funding for affordable housing to very low, low and moderate income households in the County. The BCHFA is a quasi-governmental agency governed by a five (5) member board appointed by the Broward County Board of County Commissioners in accordance with Florida State Statute. It administers all programs of the Housing Finance Authority of Broward County as well as various affordable housing programs for Broward County. It also manages the State Housing Initiative Partnership Program (SHIP) which provides state of Florida funds for implementing locally designed affordable housing strategies and encouraging the creation of partnership to conserve, improve or provide new housing for very low, low and moderate income households. To date, the BCHFA has provided single family homes, town homes, condominiums and rental units to Broward County residents through the organization of single-family and multi-family tax-exempt bond issues and a consortium of local lenders.

d. *Educational authorities.* Chapter 243, Part II, FS, is referred to as the Higher Educational Facilities Authority Law. Section 243.21, FS, provides for the creation of county educational authorities. Each of the authorities is constituted as a public instrumentality and the exercise by an authority of the powers conferred by this part is deemed and held to be the performance of an essential public function. The purpose of the authority is to assist institutions for higher education in the construction, financing, and refinancing of projects. Currently there are two such authorities in Broward County: The Broward County Education, Research and Training Authority and the Broward County Educational Facilities Authority.

- 1) The Broward County Education, Research and Training Authority (BCERTA). Chapter 94-431, Laws of Florida, authorized the establishment of the BCERTA in 1994. It has five board members with four year terms; three of them are appointed by the Broward County Commissioners, one appointed by the Broward County School Board, and one by the Town of Davie. In addition to these members, each participating educational institution also designates a member to the authority who serves as ex officio.

The purpose of creating such an independent district is to promote economic development and employment opportunities through public-private partnerships. These partnerships are designed to integrate resources to facilitate job training and retraining

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programs to meet mid-career change and technological advances; address community school skill-building efforts to enhance practical competency; and provide opportunities for vocational training in conjunction with academic education, targeting changing needs of the private sector. It is intended that such partnerships combine resources of secondary, post-secondary, and vocational technical education facilities, together with education and training administrations, to facilitate a broad range of academic and training opportunities and to better utilize federal and other training funds. In summary, its purpose is to promote business and vocational training through any of the educational facilities in Broward County. The Authority may issue revenue bonds, but not general obligation bonds or any other bonds that are deemed to constitute a debt, liability, or obligation of a local agency or of the state of any political subdivision thereof.

2) The Broward County Educational Facilities Authority (BCEFA). Established in 1973, The BCEFA was reaffirmed by Broward County Ordinance No. 8615 in 1986 for the purpose of issuing bonds for colleges and universities, providing low cost financing for capital facilities. The Authority has seven (7) board members who are appointed by the Broward County commissioners with five year terms. It has issued bonds in 1976, 1989, 1990, 1991, and 1994 totaling more than \$70 million.

The BCEFA has broad powers. In addition to issuing bonds, it may lend to the county's colleges and universities to construct, renovate, and improve their facilities. The Authority may employ staff, agents, and consultants as needed, including legal counsel, consultants, engineers, architects, accountants, construction and financial experts. The BCEFA may receive loans, grants, and other funds from government and private sources. It may make contracts, build and operate projects and facilities, and perform other tasks necessary to its mission in providing opportunities for higher education.

e. *Health facilities authorities.* Chapter 154, Part III, FS, is the Health Facilities Authorities Law. Section 154.207, FS, provides for the creation of a health facilities authority in any county or municipality which identifies the need for such an authority. The statute does not provide criteria for the identification of need.

Health facilities authorities have five board members which are appointed by the governing body. The terms of office are four years, with the exception of the initial appointment of the board, at which time three members serve terms of one,

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two, and three years, respectively. There are no statutory requirements for member qualifications; however, any member of the authority who is employed by, or receives income from, a health facility under consideration by the authority shall not vote on any matter related to such facility.

The purpose of a health facilities authority is to assist health facilities in the acquisition, construction, financing, and refinancing of projects within its boundaries. Section 154.209 grants health facilities authorities with various powers to achieve their purpose. These include the power to issue bonds, to collect rent and fees, and to purchase, sell, and lease property. All money collected by a health authority must be deposited in a trust fund and may be invested prior to disbursement for projects.

There are two health facility authorities in Broward County: the Broward County Health Facilities Authority and the Plantation Health Facilities Authority. The Broward County Health Facilities Authority was established by Circuit Court Decree, 21st Judicial Circuit, on September 10, 1926. The Plantation Health Facilities Authority was established on November 1, 1978 by City Resolution 1821.

f. *Tri-County Commuter Rail Authority (TCRA)*. In 1989, the Florida Legislature enacted the “Tri-Rail Commuter Rail Authority Act,” now codified in Chapter 343, Part I, FS. The “Act” created the Tri-County Commuter Rail Authority (TCRA), a state agency with a nine (9) member governing board. The county commissions of Miami-Dade, Broward and Palm Beach Counties each select a commissioner as that commission’s representative. The county commissions of Miami-Dade, Broward and Palm Beach Counties each select a citizen member who is a qualified elector of the county and who represents the business and civic interests of the community. The Florida Department of Transportation (FDOT) secretary appoints one of the district secretaries, the Governor appoints one member who is a resident and qualified elector of the area served by Tri-Rail; and the last member, who must be a resident and qualified elector in the area served by Tri-Rail, is elected by a simple majority vote of the other eight (8) members. The terms of the county commissioners is two (2) years; all other members serve staggered four (4) year terms. A vacancy is filled in the same manner as the original appointment and only for the balance of the unexpired term. Members are not compensated but are reimbursed for travel expenses.

The TCRA has the right to own, operate, maintain, and manage a commuter rail system in the tri-county area of Broward, Miami-Dade, and Palm Beach Counties. Commuter rail is the complete system of tracks, guideways, stations, and rolling stock necessary to effectuate medium-distance to long-distance passenger rail

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service to or from the surrounding regional municipalities. The TCRA is the successor and assignee of the Tri-County Rail Organization (TCRO). The TCRO was created in 1986 by interlocal agreement to implement a commuter rail traversing Palm Beach, Broward, and Miami-Dade Counties. Originally, it was conceived as a temporary way to reduce traffic congestion along the I-95 corridor during the I-95 construction period.

The TCRA is mandated to develop and adopt a plan for the operation, maintenance, and expansion of the tri-county commuter rail service. The plan must address the development of public and private revenue sources, and the service to be provided, including expansions of current service which are consistent, to the maximum extent feasible, with approved local government comprehensive plans. The plan also must be reviewed and updated annually.

The Division of Bond Finance is authorized to issue revenue bonds on behalf of the TCRA for the purpose of paying all or part of the cost of any one or more Tri-County Rail projects.

g. *County fine arts council.* Chapter 265, FS, is the Memorials, Museums, and Fine Arts Law. Section 265.32, FS, authorizes a county to establish a fine arts council for the purposes of stimulating greater governmental and public awareness and appreciation of the importance of arts to the people of Florida; encouraging and facilitating greater and more efficient use of governmental and private resources for the development and support of the arts; developing a center or complex of physical facilities for the use of arts; providing financial and technical assistance to artists, art institutions, and authorities; and otherwise serving the citizens of the county and state in the realm of the arts.

The Performing Arts Center Authority (PACA) was created in 1984 under the authority of Chapter 84-396, Laws of Florida. Its purpose is to plan, promote, develop, construct, acquire, own, reconstruct, extend, enlarge, maintain, and operate facilities for holding any type of cultural, tourism or promotional event, civic, recreational or similar event or activity. To accomplish these, the PACA may make a comprehensive land use plan for the overall orderly development of facilities, develop detailed architectural and engineering plans for specific facilities, and obtain necessary feasibility and other reports and studies. The PACA employs an executive director, staff, and such consulting services, engineers, architects, construction and financial experts, attorneys as the Authority deems necessary and fix their compensation.

The authority consists of thirteen (13) members, each serving a term of four (4) years. The members are to be representatives of civic, cultural, recreational, business, and social interests. Five (5) members are to be selected by the Board

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of County Commissioners of Broward County; two (2) members are to be selected by the Commission of the City of Fort Lauderdale; one (1) member is to be selected by the Broward County School board; and four (4) members are selected by the Broward Performing Arts Foundation, at least one (1) of whom is to be a minority person as defined in section 288.703(3), FS.

For the purpose of providing funds to finance equipping, furnishing and constructing facilities, the PACA may issue revenue bonds. The bonds may be sold at public or private sale or as determined by the authority at such price and terms as are deemed to be in the best interest of the authority. The revenues pledged against such bonds by the authority may include the ticket surcharge, other projected revenue of the authority, the local option tourist development tax as authorized in Section 125.0104, FS. The County of Broward, the City of Fort Lauderdale, and any other governmental unit may appropriate additional funds for use by the authority for maintenance of facilities, payment of employees' salaries, operating expenses, planning expenses, or other necessary expenditures.

The Performing Arts Center Authority was established by Chapter 84-396, Laws of Florida.

h. *Regional Transit Organization (RTO)*. The RTO was created in 1998, pursuant to Section 163.01 FS with an interlocal agreement approved by the Commissioners of Broward, Miami-Dade, and Palm Beach Counties. The Board of the RTO comprised seven (7) members. The FDOT appoints one (1) voting member and each county has two (2) voting members, one of whom must be an elected official.

Recognizing the deficiency of the existing transit facilities in the tri-County area, the purposes for the creation of an RTO are to provide for efficiencies in the delivery of existing service; to provide improved services with existing resources; to provide regional transit information to the public; to provide a regional forum for deliberation on transit issues of mutual interest; to provide a regional voice for agreed upon transit policies, plans and programs; to review funding constraints and opportunities and provide recommendations on funding; to provide a forum to respond to commuter concerns and travel needs in a timely manner; and to promote and work a seamless regional transit system.

i. *Emergency medical services (EMS)*. EMS are provided to all Broward County residents. EMS provider means any person, firm, corporation, association or local government which possesses and an advanced life support (ALS) or basic life support (BLS) certificate and advertises or engage in the business of providing air or ground ALS or BLS services. Currently there are seven EMS in Broward County: Coral Springs EMS, Hallandale EMS, North Lauderdale EMS,

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Pembroke Pines EMS, the Pompano Beach EMS, Wilton Manor EMS, and Broward County Fire & EMS.

j. *Community redevelopment agencies.* Section 163.355, FS, enables a county or a municipality to create a public body corporate and politic known as a Community Redevelopment Agency (CRA). The purposes of a CRA are to undertake community development or redevelopment for the elimination and prevention of development or spread of slum and blight or for the provision of affordable housing to residents of low- or moderate-income, including the elderly.

A CRA may be created by the governing body upon a finding of necessity in accordance with Section 163.355, FS. The finding of necessity must determine that within the boundaries of a proposed CRA exists a slum area, blighted area, or an area in which there is a shortage of affordable housing.

A CRA consists of a Board of Commissioners, appointed by the governing body, which must have at least five and no more than seven members. The terms of office are four years, with the exception of the initial appointment of the board, at which time three members serve terms of one, two, and three years, respectively.

The governing body may appoint itself as the Board of Commissioners. Broward County has adopted a home rule charter. In accordance with Section 163.410, FS, municipalities may not create CRAs unless the County Commission delegates the authority to a municipality. There are six (6) community redevelopment agencies (CRA) within Broward County: the Davie CRA, the Fort Lauderdale CRA, the Hallandale CRA, the Hollywood CRA, the Margate CRA, and the Pompano Beach CRA. **Table 15-7** identifies the county ordinance that authorized the establishment of each CRA, the date each CRA was established, the number of board members, and whether the municipality serves as the board of commissioners or the commissioners are appointed. The City of Plantation is considering the creation of a CRA. Section 163.358, FS, vests CRAs with all the powers necessary to carry out redevelopment functions, except:

- the power to determine an area to be a slum or blighted area, or combination thereof; to designate such area as appropriate for community redevelopment; and to hold any public hearings required with respect thereto.
- the power to grant final approval to community redevelopment plans and modifications thereof.
- the power to authorize the issuance of revenue bonds as set forth in s. 163.385.

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- the power to approve the acquisition, demolition, removal, or disposal of property as provided in s. 163.370(3) and the power to assume the responsibility to bear loss as provided in s. 163.370(3).
- the power to approve the development of community policing innovations.

The primary mechanism by which CRAs are funded is through the establishment of a redevelopment trust fund. The fund is used to implement a community redevelopment plan. Monies deposited in the redevelopment trust fund are generated through tax increment financing. All CRAs in Broward County have established redevelopment trust funds and adopted redevelopment plans, with the exception of the cities of Pompano Beach and Hollywood. CRAs may also pursue additional sources of funds, including Community Development Block Grants and State Housing Initiative Partnership funds.

**Table 15-7
Characteristics of Broward County
Community Redevelopment Areas**

CRA	Authorization	Creation Date	Board Members
Davie	Co. Res. 88-1105	3/29/88	Seven - Appointed by the Town Council
Ft. Lauderdale	Co. Res. 89-1132	4/11/89	Five - City Commission
Hallandale	Co. Res. 96-0698	8/13/96	Five - City Commission
Hollywood	Co. Res. 79-327	4/3/79	Five - City Commission
Margate	Co. Res. 96-0697	8/13/96	Five - City Commission
Pompano Beach	Co. Res. 80-534	10/14/80	Seven - City Commission & two appointees.

Source: *Special Districts - Standard Report*, Florida Department of Community Affairs, Resolutions of the Broward County Board of County Commissioners.

k. *Other authorities.* The Pompano Beach Farmers Market Authority is an independent special authority established through City of Pompano Beach Ordinance 88-5 and by Special Act (Chapters 90-487 and 91-348, LOF). Please see the City of Pompano Beach Intergovernmental Coordination Element for information on this authority.

B. Inventory of Agreements and Special Legislative and Joint Workgroups. Rule 9J-5.019(1)(b), FAC, provides the ICE shall describe the existing coordination mechanisms indicating the subject, the nature of the relationship, and the office with primary responsibility for coordination. Existing coordination mechanisms includes interlocal agreements, joint

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planning agreements, service agreements, and special legislative and joint work groups. This section summarizes the existing coordination mechanism inventories contained in the appendices.

1. **Interlocal Agreements.** Appendix 15-B contains an inventory of interlocal agreements executed by the Board of County Commissioners from 1989 to 1996. Table 15-8 is derived from Appendix 15-B and it summarizes the total number of interlocal agreements. The total number of agreements is based on the number of entities signing the agreement and not on the number of executed agreements. For example, a single agreement executed between the County and three (3) municipalities for water and wastewater services would be shown in Table 15-8 as three (3) water agreements and three (3) wastewater agreements. The elements that addresses the most number of agreements are the transportation element and the solid waste element. The most frequently transportation agreements are for roadway improvements, followed by roadway signage and traffic signals, and by landscaping and beautification.

Table 15-8
SUMMARY OF INTERLOCAL AGREEMENTS
BY COMPREHENSIVE PLAN ELEMENT

Comprehensive Plan Element	Total # of Agreements	# of Municipal Agreements	# of State Agreements
Administration	0	0	0
Future Land Use	0	0	0
Transportation	245	163	76
Potable Water	18	17	1
Sanitary Sewer	23	21	0
Solid Water	138	133	3
Drainage & Aquifer Recharge	32	29	3
Housing	11	11	0
Recreation and Open Space	64	42	21
Coastal Management	3	0	3
Conservation	19	15	4
Intergovernmental Coordination	70	62	3
Public School Facilities	36	0	0
Total	659	493	114

Source: Derived from Appendix 15-B, Inventory of Local Agreements.

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2. **Joint Planning Agreements and special legislation.** Joint planning agreements are a formal agreement between local governments in which boundaries of the planning area, procedures for joint action, and procedures for administration of ordinances and regulations applying to the planning area, have been identified or agreed upon or both. Joint planning agreements are typically applied to unincorporated areas being considered for annexation into a municipality.

The County and Municipal Planning for Future Development Act of 1969 authorized but did not mandate municipalities and counties to establish joint planning agreements. Under Subsection 163.175, FS, unincorporated areas adjacent to incorporated municipalities could be added to and included in the area under municipal jurisdiction for planning purposes if the governing bodies of the municipality and the county in which the area is located agree as to the boundaries of the area, procedures for joint action, procedure for administration of ordinances and regulations applying to the area, and the manner of obtaining equitable representation on the commissions and boards. This Act was subsequently repealed; however, a similar provision is now codified in Section 163.3171, FS.

Joint planning agreements for annexation purposes generally have been disfavored for administrative and political reasons. Further, the Broward County Legislative Delegation's (BCLD) annexation policy militates against the establishment of joint planning agreements. The BCLD's policy is for all unincorporated areas to be annexed or incorporated by the year 2010. To that end, the BCLD has employed the following processes to assure its policy is implemented:

a. *Enactment of Chapter 96-542, Laws of Florida.* This special legislative act provides that the Chapter 171, FS, requirement that the electors of an annexing municipality approve the annexation is not effective. Consequently, only those persons living in the annexing area vote on annexation. The elimination of the dual referendum requirement makes it much easier for an area to be annexed into a municipality.

The Act also provides that any annexation of unincorporated property within Broward County first be considered at a public hearing conducted by the BCLD pursuant to its adopted rules. Thereafter, the annexation is not effective until the first day of October following adjournment sine die of the next regular legislative session following all procedures necessary for annexation.

b. *BCLD: Rules and Regulations.* These rules provide that no local annexation or contraction shall be approved unless the following four (4) actions are taken:

- Two (2) readings by the BCLD.

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- Submission of a transition plan providing for impact on employees of the government affected, which must be submitted no later than 10 days prior to the first reading of the annexation or contraction or consideration by the annexation subcommittee, whichever is first.
 - A plan for law enforcement services to the affected area with consideration for contractual services by the sheriff of Broward County, submitted at the same time as the transition plan.
 - A plan for fire/rescue services to the affected area with consideration for contractual services by Broward County submitted at the same time as the transition plan.
- c. *Resolution 1997-0679.* The Board of County Commissioners also has adopted a resolution expressing its support for the BCLD's annexation policy. The resolution, adopted on June 3, 1997, provides:
- The effective date of any annexation should be agreed to by the County, as representative for the unincorporated area residents, and the annexing municipality; however, it should be no later than two (2) years from the adoption date of an annexation ordinance or special act of the Florida Legislature provided that, in the instance where the referendum is required, the effective date shall be within two (2) years from the date of the referendum. The effective date should take into consideration the fiscal impacts of the annexation upon the County's ability to provide cost-effective services to the remaining unincorporated areas; the municipality's ability to provide the services desired by the residents of the area to be annexed; and costs to the residents, if any.
 - An interlocal agreement should be developed between the County and the annexing municipality and executed prior to the effective date of the annexation. The agreement should include a financially feasible plan for the transition of services, infrastructure and County employees, and provisions for the County to continue to receive certain revenues generated by the neighborhood until the completion of programmed infrastructure improvements.
 - In addition to joining a municipality, residents should be given the right wherever possible and reasonable to become their own municipality, after a financial feasible study has been presented.
 - Unincorporated area residents shall be given an opportunity for meaningful input at all stages of the annexation process.

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- The County shall be responsible for providing base data for unincorporated area residents and the municipalities to assist them in their decision-making.

Since the adoption of the special act in 1996, a number of local annexation bills have been enacted. Unincorporated areas covered by these bills include: Southwest Ranches/Sunshine Ranches area; Park City Estates and Park City West; King's Manor; Rexmere Village; Waldrup Dairy; Palm Aire Village; Intracoastal Beach area (Terra Mar, Palm Club, and Bel-aire); the North County Unincorporated area (Crystal Lake, The Lakes, Woodsetter, Highland Meadows, Tedder, Pompano Estates, Banyan Gardens, Pompano Beach Highlands, Cresthaven, Kendall Green, Loch Lomond, Bonnie Loch and Leisureville); the South County Unincorporated Area (Miami Gardens, Carver Ranches, and Lake Forest). These areas are estimated to represent more than 50 percent of the unincorporated area population.

3. **Service Agreements.** Broward County has entered into service agreements with its municipalities for a number of different services. These include building and permitting services, zoning and code enforcement services, emergency services, water and sewer services, solid waste, and housing and community development. Service agreements are identified in Appendix 15-C.

Broward County has building and permitting service agreements with 14 municipalities. These include the City of Coconut Creek, the City of Cooper City, the City of Coral Springs, the City of Dania Beach, the Town of Hillsboro Beach, the Town of Lauderdale-by-the-Sea, the Village of Lazy Lake, the City of Margate, the City of Miramar, the City of North Lauderdale, the City of Oakland Park, the City of Plantation, the City of Weston, and the City of Wilton Manors.

Broward County has zoning and code enforcement service agreements with six (6) municipalities. These are the City of Coconut Creek, the Town of Hillsboro Beach, the City of Lauderdale Lakes, the Village of Lazy Lake, the City of Oakland Park, and the City of Pembroke Pines.

4. **Joint meetings and work groups.** A joint work group is an informal cooperative group comprised of representatives of local government established for the purpose of finding a mutually beneficial solution to a problem. Joint work groups may be temporary or have more permanent standing. Permanent work groups include the Metropolitan Planning Organization and the Broward County Planning Council. Joint meetings

- a. *Metropolitan Planning Organization.* The Metropolitan Planning Organization (MPO) was established pursuant to Chapter 334, FS. The MPO is the policy board of local elected officials representing the urbanized areas of Broward County. The Florida Transportation Code, Chapter 334, FS, mandates

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the establishment of an MPO in order to qualify for receipt of federal transportation funds. The duties of the MPO, in cooperation with the Florida Department of Transportation, include preparation of the following: a multi-year planning program; a Transportation Plan, consisting of a long-range element (Year 2000 Plan) and a transportation systems management element (Short Range Highway Plan); an annual unified planning work program; and an annually updated Transportation Improvement Program, which consists of improvements recommended from the transportation system management and long range elements of the Transportation Plan.

The MPO is responsible for coordinating efforts of local governments regarding transportation plans, programs, and projects to ensure compatibility with long-range plans and programs. The Transportation Planning Division of DPEP provides staff assistance to the MPO under the guidance of the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) and the Federal Urban Mass Transportation Administration (UMTA). In addition, all plans and programs prepared by staff and adopted by the MPO must be undertaken pursuant to state and local regulations. There are three (3) committees under the MPO: these are the Technical Coordinating Committee; the Community Involvement Roundtable; and the Bicycling Advisory Committee.

MPO membership consists of five (5) Broward County Commissioners; two (2) elected officials from the City of Fort Lauderdale; two (2) elected officials from the City of Hollywood; one (1) elected official each from the cities of Coral Springs, Deerfield Beach, Pembroke Pines, Plantation, Pompano Beach, and Sunrise; the FDOT District Engineer (non-voting); and the FDOT Deputy Director (non-voting).

b. *Broward County Planning Council (BCPC).* The Broward County Charter, effective January 1, 1975, established the BCPC with the responsibility, among other duties, of preparing a Countywide land use plan (i.e., Broward County Land Use Plan) under the jurisdiction of the Broward County Board of County Commissioners. Under the Charter, upon the adoption of the Broward County Land Use Plan (BCLUP) becomes the official land use plan within the County and is effective within all jurisdictions. Local jurisdictions may submit their own land use plans to the Council to be reviewed for certification. If the Council determines that the local land use plan is in substantial conformity with the BCLUP, the Council will certify the local plan. A detailed explanation of the certification is found in the BCLUP's Plan Implementation Requirements Section.

The other significant responsibility of the Council is the adoption and amendment of the Broward County Trafficways Plan, which is the official rights-of-way map for Broward County. Because the BCPC has exclusive jurisdiction over the

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Trafficways Plan, a potential coordination problem exists in establishing rights-of-way.

The BCPC consists of 15 voting members and one (1) non-voting member. The voting members include (1) one County Commissioner, seven (7) members from the governing boards of Broward County's municipalities, and seven (7) members of the public. The non-voting member is a representative of the school board.

c. *Broward League of Cities Joint Meeting with the School Board, County Commission, and Legislative Delegation.* On January 12, 1999 the Broward League of Cities held a joint meeting with the Broward County School Board to discuss legislative matters of interest to both organizations. This meeting was hailed as a solid first step toward being able to provide joint lobbying assistance on issues of mutual concern.

C. Inventory of Existing Intergovernmental Coordination Mechanisms. Rule 9J-5.015(1)(b), FAC, requires the ICE briefly describe the existing coordination mechanisms indicating the subject, the nature of the relationship, and the office with primary responsibility. Appendix 15-D is intended to satisfy this rule requirement. Part IV, Implementation, provides more information on the office with primary responsibility.

III. ANALYSIS REQUIREMENTS

Rule 9J-5.015(2), FAC, requires the ICE be based upon an analysis which supports the Comprehensive Plan. Part III. addresses: the effectiveness of existing coordination mechanisms; specific problems and needs within each of the comprehensive plan elements which would benefit from improved or additional intergovernmental coordination and means for resolving those problems and needs; and the growth and development proposed in comprehensive plans in the area of concern and a comparison with the appropriate comprehensive regional policy plan in order to evaluate the needs for additional planning coordination.

A. The effectiveness of existing coordination mechanisms. The criterion of effectiveness focuses on whether the proposed policy, program or activity will have, or has had, its intended effect. Several important dimensions of the effectiveness criterion are whether the policy, program, or activity effects or impacts the long-term or short-term, whether it is quantifiable or not, and whether it is adequate or inadequate.

Quantifying impacts into long-term and short-term is a policy specific activity and varies from program to program. For the state mandated comprehensive planning program, long-term impacts are associated with goal statements while short-term impacts are associated with objectives. Likewise, the state mandated comprehensive planning program provides that goals need not be quantified while objectives must be. Adequacy focuses on whether the policy, program or activity is able to fully resolve the stated problem and it measures how far the policy,

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program or activity has gone toward accomplishing the solution based on existing resources. For purposes of gauging the effectiveness of existing coordination mechanisms, effectiveness will be discussed solely in terms of its adequacy.

1. **Interlocal agreements.** Appendix 15-B identifies those interlocal agreements by comprehensive plan element executed by the Board of County Commissioners from 1989 to 1996. A substantial majority of these interlocal agreements are for physical improvements, such as for transportation improvements and their amenities, recreation facilities, and the like. Physical improvements undergo rigorous design, planning and engineering requirements that assure they are adequately constructed and accomplish their stated purposes.
2. **Joint planning agreements.** There are no joint planning agreements.
3. **Service agreements.** Appendix 15-C identifies those interlocal service agreements by comprehensive plan element executed by the Board of County Commissioners from 1989 to 1996. Typical service agreements include provision of water, sewer and fire rescue services, building and zoning services, and the like. Many of these services could be provided by other providers and the continuation of services creates a presumption that the services are being adequately provided.
4. **Joint work groups and meetings.** The key identified work groups are the Metropolitan Planning Organization, the Broward County Planning Council, and the Broward League of Cities. All these are institutionalized intergovernmental coordination organizations designed specifically to address intergovernmental coordination. Given the scarcity of intergovernmental lawsuits, these work groups appear to be effective in addressing coordination issues.

B. Specific problems and needs within each of the comprehensive plan elements which would benefit from improved or additional intergovernmental coordination and means for resolving those problems and needs. This section addresses the requirements of Rule 9J-5.015(2)(b), FAC. Taken as a whole, the problems and needs identified in the Broward County Comprehensive Plan are primarily funding related. Moreover, in major urban counties, a number of intergovernmental coordination mechanisms are already in place. For example, when counties reach a certain population threshold, a Metropolitan Planning Organization is required to be established. MPOs are a primary way to coordinate intergovernmental transportation programs and projects.

1. **Administration Element.** The Administration Element's purpose is to address the operational aspects of Broward County's comprehensive planning program. This optional element addresses such issues as the administration of the comprehensive planning program, public participation procedures, processes for comprehensive plan amendments, interpreting the comprehensive plan, and appeal of administrative

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decisions. Since this is an internal document only, intergovernmental coordination does not apply.

2. **Future Unincorporated Area Land Use Element (FUALUE).** The FUALUE does not identify any specific problems or needs that would benefit from improved or additional intergovernmental coordination. Typical areas that could benefit from improved or additional intergovernmental coordination are land use issues, such as future land use designations and platting. In Broward County, however, the charter provides for countywide planning and platting, thereby substantially decreasing the need for additional coordination. Further, even when municipalities employ the flexibility provisions of the Broward County Land Use Plan, thereby effectively changing future land use designations through rezoning and without DCA review, the County can review the proposed use of flexibility for compatibility purposes and for impacts to public schools.

3. **Transportation Element.** The Transportation Element does not identify any specific problems or needs that would benefit from improved or additional intergovernmental coordination. The main Transportation Element problem or need is funding. The Metropolitan Planning Organization's study on unmet needs shows Broward County has nearly \$1 billion in unfunded transportation projects. Many intergovernmental coordination mechanisms already exist in the transportation area. The most prominent is the MPO.

4. **Infrastructure (Potable water, sanitary sewer, solid waste, and drainage) Element.** The Infrastructure Elements do not identify any specific problems or needs that would benefit from improved or additional intergovernmental coordination.

5. **Housing Element.** The Housing Element does not identify any specific problems or needs that would benefit from improved or additional intergovernmental coordination.

6. **Recreation and Open Space Element (ROSE).** A specific problem or need that could benefit from improved or additional intergovernmental coordination is the impact annexation of local parks could have on the local parks level of service standard, which is three (3) acres per 1,000 persons. To address this problem, the ROSE and Support Document has been amended to provide that annexation activities cannot result in a concurrency deficiency for local parks. The ICE also includes a policy providing for local park concurrency credits when local parks are annexed and transferred to the affected municipality.

7. **Coastal Management Element.** The preparation of a countywide post disaster redevelopment plan is a specific problems or need that would benefit from improved or additional intergovernmental coordination. The Department of Planning and Environmental Protection has initiated a study to gather the dataa necessary to begin

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preparation of a post disaster redevelopment plan. It should be noted that Broward County has only one small area located on the coast, and that area is scheduled for annexation in the year 2000.

8. **Conservation Element.** The Conservation Element does not identify any specific problems or needs that would benefit from improved or additional intergovernmental coordination.

9. **Capital Improvements Element.** The Capital Improvements Element focuses on capital improvements and it does not identify any specific problems or needs that would benefit from improved or additional intergovernmental coordination.

10. **Public School Facilities Element.** The Public School Facilities Element is required to address in the ICE specific intergovernmental coordination requirements. These are identified in **Objective 15.4** and its implementing policies. Since this element is not yet effective, it is too early to tell whether it would benefit from improved or additional intergovernmental coordination.

C. Growth and development proposed in comprehensive plans in the area of concern and a comparison with the appropriate comprehensive regional policy plan in order to evaluate the needs for additional planning coordination. As Part I. noted, the area of concern is Broward County. The appropriate comprehensive regional policy plan is the South Florida Regional Planning Council's Regional Policy Plan for South Florida (1996). It also is the Treasure Coast Regional Planning Council's (TCRPC) Regional Policy Plan, as the area of concern is adjacent to the TCRPC jurisdictional boundary.

1. **Palm Beach County.** The adjacent county of Palm Beach shares approximately 32.5 miles of border with the unincorporated area of Broward County. Of these 32.5 miles, approximately 22 miles is within the Conservation area. In the area designated as Conservation in Palm Beach County, the permitted uses are wildlife management, passive recreation, and environmental restoration/preservation. Transfer of Development Rights (TDR) sending privileges may also be permitted from the Conservation designated land held in private ownership at a rate of one dwelling unit per 10 acres consistent with the provisions contained within the Palm Beach County Future Land Use Element and Palm Beach County's Urban Form Study. Because of the limitations placed on growth and development by either county there is no need for additional planning coordination in this area.

The remainder of the land within Palm Beach County that borders the unincorporated area of Broward County is approximately 10.5 miles. There are five (5) pockets of unincorporated lands within Broward County that border Palm Beach County. Three (3) of these areas in Broward County are undeveloped, unnamed, and designated as Low Residential, three (3) dwelling units per acre, on the Broward County Future Land Use

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Plan. The areas within Palm Beach County that border Broward County are separated by the Hillsboro Canal and are compatible land uses of Medium Residential three (3) to five (5) dwelling units per acre, High Residential five (5) to eight (8) dwelling units per acre, and Commercial Recreation. All land uses along the Palm Beach/Broward County border are compatible and/or adequately buffered, therefore there is no need for additional planning coordination in this area.

2. **Hendry County.** The adjacent counties data section noted Hendry County shares eight (8) miles of border with Broward County. This eight (8) mile border within Broward County is designated Conservation on the Broward County Land Use Plan. The eight miles within Hendry County is designated Conservation on the Hendry County Land Use Plan. In the Conservation area, no industrial development (including agricultural related) is permitted within a wetland, non-residential development permitted in wetlands is limited to those uses which cannot be located elsewhere and restricts any activity which impairs the natural function of a wetland, and densities for residential development within wetland areas of this category do not exceed one (1) unit per twenty acres. All activities within this district comply with state and federal laws and rules regulating wetland development. Because of the limitations placed on growth and development in this area by either county there is no need for additional planning coordination.

3. **Collier County.** Broward County and Collier County share approximately 27 miles of boarder along the Water Conservation Area. Growth and development is not permitted by either county there is no need for additional planning coordination.

4. **Miami-Dade County.** Broward County and Miami-Dade County share approximately 46 miles of boarder. The majority of this boarder is within the Water Conservation Areas and is designated for Conservation. The sole area where the unincorporated area borders Miami-Dade County is the Utopia/Carver Ranches. This developed residential areas are compatible with the development in Miami-Dade County and, therefore, there is no need for additional planning coordination in this area.

D. The comprehensive plan's coordination with the rules, principles for guiding development, and development regulations in any designated area of critical state concern falling partially or wholly within the local government's jurisdiction. There are no designated Areas of Critical State Concern within Broward County's jurisdiction; this element therefore does not address the coordination with the rules, principles for guiding development, and development regulations pertaining thereto. There is an Area of Critical State Concern within Collier County, the Big Cypress National Preserve, please see the Collier County Comprehensive Plan to how it coordinates with the rules, principles for guiding development, and development regulations.

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IV. IMPLEMENTATION

Part IV addresses ICE implementation, specifically, it identifies those Broward County governmental entities with a role in providing services to other governmental agencies and entities.

A. Authority. This section briefly describes responsibilities of the eight county agencies charged with the implementing intergovernmental related functions. A list of specific agreements to provide intergovernmental services are located in Appendix 15-B, Inventory of Interlocal Agreements and Appendix C, Service Agreements.

1. **Department of Aviation.** The county owns and operates Fort Lauderdale/Hollywood International Airport (FLL) and North Perry Airport (HWO). There are many interlocal agreements and interagency contracts for a variety of functions. The county is party to numerous agreements with the Florida Department of Transportation (FDOT) to provide a broad range of services. These include the construction of buffers, roads, taxiways, buildings, and utilities; preparation of environmental assessments; and land acquisition activities. Although the vast majority of agreements are between the county and FDOT, there are agreements in place with other agencies. Examples of these include an agreement with the City of Hollywood and Port Everglades for landscape maintenance along US 1 and an agreement with Miami-Dade and Palm Beach counties to conduct a survey of departing passengers.

2. **Department of Community Services.** This department has numerous intergovernmental responsibilities. This section discusses those responsibilities related to parks, public transit, libraries, and health care.

a. *Parks.* The department's Parks and Recreation Division owns and manages most of the county's resource-based parks, which provide passive recreational opportunities, such as picnicking, fishing, and nature appreciation. The county has a contract with the City of Fort Lauderdale to manage Mills Pond Park and with the Florida Game and Freshwater Fish Commission to manage Everglades Holiday Park. The county has contracts to manage three parks for the State of Florida. These are Deerfield Island Park, the Pine Island Ridge Environmentally Sensitive Lands site, and Snake Warrior Island. The county owns and manages most of its activity-based parks, which provide active recreational opportunities, such as basketball, soccer, and baseball. The county has an agreement to manage five activity-based parks for the School Board of Broward County, including Broadview Elementary, Northeast High, Broward Estates/Parkway Middle, and Lake Forest Elementary schools and West Ken Lark Park. The county also has an agreement with the Archdiocese of Miami to manage St. Thomas Aquinas High School's recreation facilities. The county also

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enters into interlocal agreements to conduct various parks projects. These include the installation of signs, construction of paths, and other park improvements.

b. *Public Transit.* The department's Mass Transit Division provides countywide bus service. Agreements are in place to provide regional connections to bus services provided by Palm Beach County to the north and Miami-Dade County to the south. Regional public transit service provided by the Tri-County Commuter Rail Authority is supported by a contract with Broward County to provide feeder bus service at the rail stations. The county also has interlocal agreements with various municipalities to provide local bus service.

c. *Libraries.* The county has agreements with various municipalities to lease property for libraries, operate temporary branch libraries, and provide special library services and programs.

d. *Health Care.* The county and the Florida Department of Health have an agreement to provide a shared health care program in the North and South Broward Hospital Districts.

3. **Department of Finance and Administrative Services.** This department's Revenue Collection Division provides billing and collection services for charges assessed by various municipalities. The City of Pompano Beach and the Town of Pembroke Park contract with the county to bill and collect sanitary sewer user fees. The City of Lighthouse Point has a contract with the county to charge for solid waste collection and disposal.

4. **Department of Human Services.** This department has agreements with the cities of Pembroke Pines, Plantation, Sunrise, and Coral Springs to establish and administer the Joint Local Housing Assistance Program as provided for in the State of Florida Housing Initiatives Partnership Act. The department has an agreement with the City of Sunrise to administer its Housing Rehabilitation Program and a funding agreement with the City of Lauderdale for its Self-help Home Ownership/Repair Program. The department has an agreement with the City of Fort Lauderdale for AIDS housing using Ryan White Dollars and with the City of Coral Springs to acquire property for the construction of single-family, affordable homes using Community Development Block Grant funds.

5. **Department of Port Everglades.** Port Everglades is party to a multitude of agreements with many different entities, including local, state, and federal jurisdictions. The port is located within the jurisdictions of four municipalities, the cities of Dania Beach, Fort Lauderdale, Hollywood, and Broward County. There is an interlocal agreement among these municipalities which delegates the roles and responsibilities within the Port Jurisdictional Area. The Broward County Sheriff's Office has a contract with the port to provide public safety services. The department owns the sanitary sewer

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collection system and potable water distribution lines, but potable water supply and waste-water treatment is provided by the City of Fort Lauderdale. The port owns a rail system which is maintained and operated by the Florida East Coast Railroad. The department has an agreement with the Florida Department of Environmental Protection for the management of beach front in John U. Lloyd State Park, as well as the maintenance of a boat ramp for transient users of a barrier island in the park. The United State Navy has an agreement with Port Everglades to provide potable water and ancillary services.

6. **Department of Public Works.** This department performs numerous functions related to traffic engineering, environmental engineering, solid waste management, and facilities management. This section describes the intergovernmental responsibilities as such relate to roadways, solid waste, potable water, sanitary sewer, railways, and drainage.

a. *Roadways.* The department has myriad roadway agreements with municipalities, the FDOT, and other entities. The types of agreements include the provision of traffic engineering services, traffic control devices, road maintenance and installation, sidewalks, landscaping, street lighting, and bridge maintenance.

b. *Solid Waste.* The department provides regional solid waste disposal facilities, which include a landfill, two waste-to-energy plants, and two materials recovery facilities. The landfill and waste-to-energy plants may be used by various public and private haulers for a per ton fee. Use of the materials recovery facilities is subject to interlocal agreements established between Broward County and the municipalities. The county has interlocal agreements with various municipalities to fund recycling programs, coordinate household hazardous waste programs, and provide grant funds for waste tire removal and recycling education.

c. *Potable Water.* The department provides retail potable water service to the Unincorporated Area and municipalities located within each of its three service areas. Wholesale or raw water is provided to municipalities and private utilities for resale to customers located outside the three service areas. Currently, the county maintains large water user agreements with several municipalities to provide raw water, including the cities of Hollywood, Hallandale, and Dania Beach. In the event of a drought, regional interconnects are available to distribute water to those areas served by the impacted wellfields. The county contracts with municipalities for numerous types of potable water projects, including upgrades to the City of Hollywood Water Treatment Plant, construction of water mains, and installation of emergency water interconnects.

d. *Sanitary Sewer.* The department provides retail sanitary sewer service to the Unincorporated Area and portions of certain municipalities. Retail service

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includes collection, transmission, and treatment. Wholesale service includes only transmission and treatment for large users, which are located in the northern and central portions of the county. The county has contracts to provide waste-water treatment services to seven municipalities and two utilities. The county also contracts with municipalities to provide interconnects, force mains, and facility upgrades.

e. *Railways.* Broward County has numerous agreements with the FDOT to ensure safety where at-grade crossings are located. These include the installation of rail traffic control devices and traffic control devices, and synchronization of signal crossing devices.

f. *Drainage.* The department contracts with municipalities and other agencies to provide drainage improvement projects. The county also has an agreement with most municipalities and the FDOT to share the responsibility of implementing requirements of the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System and the Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System permits.

7. **Environmental Protection Department.** The department has agreements with numerous state agencies and municipalities for various environmental protection projects. The county has an agreement with the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP) to construct artificial reefs and install mooring equipment for recreational access to the reefs, as well as regulate mangroves. Agreements are in place with the cities of Coral Springs, Tamarac, Plantation, Fort Lauderdale, North Lauderdale, and Town of Lauderdale-by-the-Sea for Tree Trust funds. The cities of Hollywood and Hallandale contract with the County to provide beach renourishment projects. The County contracts with Hollywood for beach maintenance and lifeguard services. Eight municipalities have contracted with the county for the construction of stage II vapor recovery systems.

8. **Department of Safety and Emergency Services.** This section discusses the intergovernmental responsibilities of the department, as such relate to the South Florida Building Code, Zoning, and emergency response.

a. *South Florida Building Code.* The department issues permits, conducts plan reviews, and makes inspections for new and existing construction to ensure conformance with the South Florida Building Code and applicable State and Federal codes and regulations. The department's authority is in the Unincorporated Area, as well as certain municipalities which have service contracts. Additionally, this department provides administrative support to the Central Examining Boards empowered to issue and maintain Certificate of Competency Licenses to allow trades people in Broward County to perform construction work under the South Florida Building Code.

b. *Zoning.* This division enforces regulations concerning zoning requirements, land clearance, property maintenance, junk vehicles, abandoned

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property cases, and derelict vessel removal. Compliance is met through the enforcement of applicable codes and regulations as set forth in the Broward County Code of Ordinances and the applicable regulations for the municipalities which the county has entered into interlocal agreement to provide code enforcement.

c. *Emergency Response.* The department maintains agreements with various municipalities to provide fire protection, emergency medical response, cooperative emergency and safety dispatch, and mutual emergency aid.

B. Other Entities. This section briefly describes the other entities that further intergovernmental coordination.

1. **Coordinating Mechanisms.**

a. *Broward League of Cities.* The Broward League of Cities (League) is a 501 (c)(4) non-profit organization which was incorporated in 1957 and serves Broward County's 29 municipalities. League membership includes all elected municipal officials representing the populous of Broward County. Associate memberships are available to individuals, non-profit organizations, and corporations interested in municipal government. The League is affiliate with the Gold Coast League of Cities, the Florida League of Cities and the National League of Cities, maintains a close working relationship with the Miami-Dade County League of Cities and with the Palm Beach Municipal League.

The Broward League of Cities is governed by a 29-member board of Directors with one (1) representative from each Broward municipality (except the Village of Lazy Lake who's population is 40) and a representative of the Broward County Commission. The Board is headed by a President, First Vice President, Second Vice President, Secretary, and Treasurer. The 24 Board members and five (5) officers are elected by the membership at an annual meeting and are installed in May of each year. The Board meets monthly at locations rotated throughout the county. Each member city selects a voting representative and alternate to represent the city on the issues discussed at the monthly general membership meetings. Votes are weighted according to population.

The organization employs an Executive Director and two (2) administrative assistants and maintains an office. The Executive Director and staff handle the day to day operations of the organization and represent the League at numerous meetings and events. The staff develops the annual Directory containing information about each municipality and its elected and appointed officials. The staff also prepares a bi-monthly newsletter of information important to the cities and elected officials which is widely distributed.

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The League President appoints members to policy committees that develop positions on matters of public interest and to internal committees that make recommendations on changes to organizational structure. League members are eligible for appointment to all committees and Associate Members are eligible for appointment to all public policy committees.

A legislative platform is developed annually by the League's Legislative Committee for approval by the membership. The League's Political Endorsement Committee interviews candidates for numerous county-wide, state-wide and legislative offices and makes recommendations to the membership and the public at large. League Committees on numerous topics of immediate concern are created annually. Committees include those on Annexation, Aging Issues, Children's Issues, Education, the Homeless, Planning Coordination, Technology, and Welfare.

The League also makes appointments to numerous boards and committees, including the Broward County Board of Rules and Appeals, the Central Examining Boards, the City-County Liaison Committee, the Water Quality Board, the Southeast Regional Planning Council, and others.

The League works with organizations throughout the county on numerous matters and creates partnerships with public and private entities on issues of mutual concern. The League maintains close contact with the Broward County Commission and the Broward Legislative Delegation.

b. *City/County Liaison Group.* The City/County Liaison Group (CCLG) was created by the Board of County Commissioners to provide an opportunity for local elected officials to research, analyze, and develop solutions to problems affecting neighboring local governments.

c. *Office of Legislative and Intergovernmental Management.* The Broward County Office of Legislative and Intergovernmental Management (OLIM) was created by the County Administrator in March of 1981 to influence state and federal legislative and executive decisions pertaining to the revenue, policy and other issues affecting the quality of life in Broward County. The OLIM persuades federal and state elected and appointed officials to make legislative and administrative decisions favorable to the County. It provides information in the best interests of the County to lobbyists and governmental agencies and generates written reports on legislation, laws and administrative rules for County personnel. The office coordinates meetings with local, state and federal officials and works in cooperation with support groups such as the Broward League of Cities, the Broward Legislative Delegation, the Florida Association of Counties, the Nation Association of Counties and the national League of Cities. Specifically, the

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OLIM works to obtain passage of the most favorable legislation for the County and its citizens, utilizing its professional staff and the staffs of other County agencies to analyze and comment upon proposed legislation. Before each session of the legislature, the OLIM prepares a formal legislative program for the County Commission; a comprehensive report is prepared and distributed following the legislative session.

d. *Legislative Delegation Office.* The Broward County Legislative Delegation Office was established to provide a communication resource between federal, state, and local governments and Broward County citizens. The focus of this office, which is funded by the Board of County Commissioners, is to disseminate legislative information and coordinate local workshops, hearing and meetings and to distribute a comprehensive legislative report, at the end of each session, to all municipal and county agencies as well as other interested parties.

e. *Florida Association of Counties.* The Florida Association of Counties (FAC) was originally created as the State Association of County Commissioners. The basic objective of the association is to strengthen county government. The FAC supports amendments to Florida law which broaden the authority currently vested within County governments so as to afford them the flexibility and capability to effectively respond to future needs.

f. *Southeast Florida County Commission.* The Southeast Florida Commission (SECO) was formed in 1986. Consisting of members of the County Commissions of Broward, Miami-Dade and Palm Beach Counties, it met on February 26, 1986 and adopted a tri-county legislative program. Martin County also participated in the preliminary discussions and, subsequently, endorsed many of the issues in the program. In 1988, SECO joined with business leaders, educational professionals, and the South Florida Coordinating Council in adopting a five (5) county legislative program.

g. *Water Supply Advisory Board.* The Water Supply Advisory Board (WSAB), consisting of 13 members appointed by the Board of County Commissioners, serves as an advisory board to the Board of County Commissioners on issues relating to drinking water supply and development of the Broward County Water Supply Plan.

h. *Water Resources Advisory Committee.* The Water Resources Advisory Committee (WRAC) was established by the Board of County Commissioners to address issues relating to water resources. In particular, the WRAC is responsible for hearing requests for special exemptions under the County's Wellfield Protection Program. The WRAC is composed of 13 members selected on the basis of their professional or technical background.

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- i. *Broward County Utilities Coordinating Committee.* The Broward County Utilities Committee was established to coordinate the evacuation activities of companies with underground systems. Representatives from the Broward County Engineering Division attend the meetings as well as representatives from the major electric, gas, water, cable and telephone companies.

IV. APPENDICES

INTERGOVERNMENTAL COORDINATION ELEMENT

APPENDIX 15-A

Formation History of Broward County's Municipalities

No.	Jurisdiction	Incorporation Date	Law	Dissolution Date	Law
1	City of Dania	Nov. 30, 1904 (1)	LF, 07-5799		
2	Town of Pompano	June 6, 1908 (2)			
3	City of Fort Lauderdale	March 27, 1911	LF, 11-6343		
4	Town of Davie	Nov. 16, 1925 (3)			
5	Town of Deerfield	June 11, 1925 (4)			
6	Town of Floranada	Nov. 25, 1925	LF, 25-11462	June 10, 1929	LF, 29-14041
7	City of Hollywood	Nov. 25, 1925	LF, 25-11519		
8	City of Hallandale	May 11, 1927	LF, 27-12791		
9	Town of Lauderdale-by-the-Sea	Nov. 30, 1927	LF, 27-26449		
10	City of Oakland Park	June 10, 1929 (5)	LF, 29-14041		
11	Town of Hillsboro Beach	June 12, 1939	LF, 39-19868		
12	City of Wilton Manors	May 13, 1947 (6)			
13	Hacienda Village	Oct. 29, 1949 (7)		June 29, 1984	LF, 84-420
14	Ferncrest Village	April, 29 1953	LF, 53-29070	1970	
15	Village of Lazy Lake	June 3, 1953	Senate Bill 873, LF, 1953		
16	City of Plantation	April 30, 1953	LF, Special Acts, Vol.2, part 2, 1953		
17	City of Miramar	May 26, 1955 (8)			
18	City of Margate	May 30, 1955 (9)			
19	Town of Lighthouse Point	June 13, 1956 (10)			
20	Town of Pembroke	Dec. 10, 1957 (11)			
21	City of Cooper City	June 20, 1959 (12)			

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No.	Jurisdiction	Incorporation Date	Law	Dissolution Date	Law
22	City of Lauderhill	June 20, 1959			
23	Village of Pembroke Pines	March 2, 1959 (13)			
24	Town of Sea Ranch Lakes	Oct. 6, 1959 (14)			
25	City of Lauderdale Lakes	June 22, 1961			
26	City of Sunrise Golf Village	June 22, 1961 (15)	LF, Special Acts, vol.2, part 3, 1961		
27	City of Coral Springs	July 10, 1963 (16)			
28	City of North Lauderdale	July 10, 1963			
29	City of Parkland	July 10, 1963	LF, 63-1758		
30	City of Tamarac	Aug. 15, 1963			
31	City of Coconut Creek	Feb. 20, 1967 (17)			
32	City of Weston	1996			

Sources:

- 1) Laws of Florida (1903-1997).
- 2) Division of Archives, History and Record Management, R.A. Gray Building, Tallahassee, Florida. Series 1655, Box 1.
- 3) A List of Municipal Incorporations in Florida, Revised. 1941, prepared by the Historical Records Survey, Division of Communities Service Programs, Works Progress Administration, Jacksonville, Florida (1941).
- 4) Broward County Incorporation Records, Broward County Courthouse.

Footnotes:

1. Town of Dania: November 30, 1904, Broward County Incorporation Records, vol. A, page 300. Charter amended, (LF, 23-9721) and the town became incorporated into the City of Hollywood then was reincorporated as the City of Dania on June 6, 1927 (LF, 27-12652).
2. City of Pompano Beach: June 6, 1908. On June 6, 1947 the Town of Pompano and the Town of Pompano Beach and the intervening territory merged to for the City of Pompano Beach.
3. Town of Davie: November 16, 1925. Broward County Incorporation Records, vol. 2, page 416. Sometime after incorporation the Town of Davie did not exercise its charter, that is, there was no municipal government. On September 19, 1963, voters of Davie adopted a charter by a vote of 188 to 144.

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4. City of Deerfield Beach: June 11, 1925. Incorporated as the Town of Deerfield. On May 12, 1939 the name was changed to Deerfield Beach (see LF, 39-19774). On June 13, 1945, however, there seems to have been another legislative act passed to change the name to Deerfield Beach LF, Special Acts, vol. 2, 1949.
5. City of Oakland Park: November 25, 1925. The Town of Floradana was created. On June 10, 1929 the Town of Floradana was abolished and reincorporated as the City of Oakland Park LF, 29-14041.
6. City Wilton Manors: May 13, 1947. Referendum for village held on April 28, 1947 and vote to incorporate 86 to 10 and council sworn in on May 13, 1947, Clerk of Wilton Manors. Village abolished and City of Wilton Manors created with an Act filed with the Secretary of State. LF, Special Acts, vol.2, part 2, 1953.
7. Hacienda Village: October 29, 1949. Broward County Incorporation Records, Book 13, page 550. Charter was amended to update on May 5, 1970. Then was disincorporated in 1984.
8. City of Miramar: May 26, 1955. Legislative act filed with the Secretary of State on May 26, 1955. 3)
9. City of Margate: May 30, 1955. Legislative act filed with the Secretary of State filed on May 30, 1955. The same filed to form the City of Margate on June 22, 1961.
10. City of Lighthouse Point: June 13, 1956 the Town of Lighthouse Point was formed. The City of Lighthouse Point was formed on June 11, 1957. 3)
11. Town of Pembroke Park: December 10, 1957. Created by referendum vote in favor 47 to 0 on December 10, 1957. Town of Pembroke was abolished and the Town of Pembroke Park was created on June 20, 1959. LF, Special Acts, 1959, vol 2.
12. City of Cooper City: June 20, 1959. Created by legislative action, 1) and 2)
13. City of Pembroke Pines: March 2, 1959. Referendum held and passed on February 23, 1959 and Mayor and Councilmen sworn in on March 2, 1959 (Miami Herald and Sun-Tatler, March 2 and 3, 1959). Controversy surround Village of Pembroke Pines for months. On December 1, 1959 the Village of Pembroke Pines was abolished and on January 16, 1960 referendum and election re-instituted Village of Pembroke Pines. Village of Pembroke Pines became the City of Pembroke Pines on May 22, 1961 LF, Special Acts, 1961.
14. Village of Sea Ranch Lakes: October 6, 1959. Vote of 38 to 0, 4).
15. City of Sunrise: June 22, 1961. City of Sunrise Golf Village Created and act filed with the Secretary of State on June 22, 1961, LF, Special Acts, vol.2 part 3, 1961. The name the City of Sunrise Golf Village changed to the City of Sunrise on March 2, 1971 by referendum vote of 610 to 446.
16. City of Coral Springs: July 10, 1963. Legislative bill filed with Secretary of State on July 10, 1963. 3)
17. City of Coconut Creek: Freeholder election held on February 19 and validated by Broward County Circuit Court February 20, 1967. Broward County Incorporation Records, Broward County Courthouse and Coconut Creek Charter, 1, July 1981.

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APPENDIX 15-B

**Inventory Of interlocal Agreements
Intergovernmental Coordination Element**

Type of Project/Agreement	Entity	Location/Description	Date Approved	Status
Art in Public Places Committee	City of Ft. Lauderdale	Riverwalk Project	8/21/91	Complete
Operation of Public Library	City of Pompano	Pompano Beach Public Library	9/11/91	
Location of a County Paramedic Unit within Municipal Limits	City of Cooper City, Coral Springs, Lighthouse Point, North Lauderdale & Wilton Manors	No Funding involved	10/01/91	
Redistribute State Revenue Sharing & Sales Tax Revenues	City of Dania Beach	Ravenswood West Annexation Area as a Result of the late Update of State Population Formulas	11/26/91	
Utility Relocation	City of Sunrise	Along Pine Island Rd from Oakland Park Blvd to South City Limits in City of Sunrise.	12/17/91	Complete
Utility Installations	City of Pembroke Park	Made by City at no cost to County	01/14/92	Complete
Cooperative Dispatch Funding	City of Hollywood	Not Specified	02/04/92	
Location of Emergency Medical Unit(s) Within the City	City of Lauderhill	Not specified	03/24/92	
Reciprocity of Local Preference Ordinances	Miami-Dade County, Palm Beach County	Not specified	07/07/92	
Intergovernmental Partnerships on various services and programs	City of Fort Lauderdale	Not Specified	12/12/95	
Fund, lease, purchase of new Enhanced 911 Emergency Phone System	City of Sunrise	City of Sunrise's Public Safety Building	03/30/93	
Memo of Agreement	City of Pompano Beach	Development of the North Broward Detention Center	05/18/93	
Installation of Remote Radio Receiving Equipment	City of Coral Springs	Behind the Coral Springs City Hall	03/22/94	Complete