

**DRAFT**  
**CITY OF FORT LAUDERDALE**  
**SUSTAINABILITY ADVISORY BOARD**  
**CITY HALL CONFERENCE ROOM**  
**100 NORTH ANDREWS AVENUE – 8<sup>th</sup> Floor**  
**FORT LAUDERDALE, FLORIDA 33301**  
**November 26, 2018 - 6:15 PM**

<b>Cumulative Attendance</b>					
<b>1/2018 through 12/2018</b>					
	<b>Members</b>	<b>Appt By</b>	<b>Attendance</b>	<b>Present</b>	<b>Absent</b>
<b>1</b>	Jason Liechty, Chair	IV	P	10	1
<b>2</b>	Lawrence Clark, Vice Chair	I	A	10	1
<b>3</b>	Carol Tamburry	III	P	10	1
<b>4</b>	Carolann Mazza	III	P	9	2
<b>5</b>	Cushla Talbut	II	A	5	2
<b>6</b>	Douglas Meade	I	P	8	3
<b>7</b>	Elizabeth Adler	M	P	9	2
<b>8</b>	Enrique Vadiveloo	IV	P	8	3
<b>9</b>	Muge Nurgun	II	P	1	0
<b>10</b>	Owen Cylke	C	P	10	1
<b>11</b>	Susan Wood	M	P	10	1

**Staff Present**

Public Works Sustainability Division

Glen Hadwen, Sustainability Manager

Mark Williams, Urban Forester

Aneisha Nicholas, Staff Liaison

**Call of Order/Roll Call**

The meeting was called to order by Chair Liechty at 6:18 p.m. The roll was called and it was determined a quorum was present. Ms. Mazza arrived at 6:26 p.m., Ms. Adler arrived at 6:29 p.m., and Ms. Nurgun arrived at 6:32 p.m.

A motion was made by Mr. Meade and seconded by Ms. Wood to allow Mr. Vadiveloo to participate in the meeting via teleconference. In a voice vote, the motion passed unanimously.

## **Motion**

Motion made by Mr. Cylke, seconded by Ms. Adler to advance the below Communication to the City Commission. The motion passed unanimously.

## **Communication to the City Commission**

The Sustainability Advisory Board (SAB) provides the following Communication to the City Commission:

*The City of Fort Lauderdale is rightly recognized globally for its leading role in preparing for climate change, particularly sea level rise. The Sustainability Advisory Board (SAB) is proud of the City's efforts, commends outgoing City Manager Lee Feldman for his leadership on these issues, and applauds the efforts to date of the Public Works - Sustainability Division and other City agencies and their staff members.*

*We are confident the City will continue to lead on these issues, particularly the adaptation and resilience issues so critical to the City's future. However, as the new City Commission enters the second half of its first year in office, and as a new City Manager takes over, the SAB urges the City Commission to consider adjustments to the structure of the City's environment and sustainability functions and to accelerate the City's efforts in certain areas, as other cities have done. The SAB's main recommendations are listed below, and an Appendix further details a host of specific ideas and suggestions for City policies and programs to address the City's environmental, economic, and social sustainability.*

*The following are intended as initial recommendations for consideration. Upon the request of the Commission, the SAB can offer more detailed recommendations on any of the items listed below or other sustainability related topics of interest.*

## **Structural Changes**

*The Commission should:*

- Amend Ordinance Division 8, Chapter 2, Section 2-257 to reference explicitly climate change and sea level rise as priority areas of concern for the Sustainability Advisory Board.*
- Relocate the City's principal sustainability officer to the Office of the City Manager, as an Assistant City Manager for Sustainability, with a redefined, broader institutional mandate to consider environmental, economic, and social sustainability, and with appropriate staff to carry out these functions, largely within existing budgets and staff levels.*
- Reposition the SAB and expand its purview from the Sustainability Division to an alignment more closely related to the enlarged mandate and placement proposed for the Assistant City Manager for Sustainability.*

### Adaptation and Resilience

- *The SAB requests that the Commission direct the City Manager or his designees (relevant Assistant City Manager, Assistant Public Works Director for Sustainability, etc.) to create and submit to the Commission an annual report on any new information on the risks to the City associated with sea level rise and reporting on the City's progress in implementing strategic plans, programs, and investments to address said risks.*

### Greenhouse Gas Mitigation

- *The City has already undertaken significant steps to reduce its own energy use and the related emissions, including the use of Energy Savings Contracts (ESCOs) for building energy reductions including LED lighting and HVAC projects; efforts to convert streetlights to LED bulbs; establishment of a Green Revolving Fund for energy projects; and use of electric/hybrid/alternative-fuel vehicles.*
- *The SAB supports these efforts but believes the City should both widen and deepen its work to reduce energy consumption in City facilities and operations, seriously explore the installation of renewable energy systems where feasible, and create similar energy efficiency, renewable energy, and transportation programs for City residents and businesses.*

## **Appendix – Specific Ideas for City Innovation and Advancement**

*Please note: some of the ideas listed below might correctly be listed under both categories. For simplicity, and to avoid redundancy, they are listed only once under the most relevant category.*

### *Adaptation, Resilience, and Sustainability*

- *Convert landscaped medians to low-water/drought-tolerant plants. The City has already explored the use of low-water/drought-tolerant plants via pilot projects in certain landscaped medians. These pilots should be expanded wherever possible.*
- *Rainwater harvesting. Rainwater from the region's wet weather could be stored in cisterns or tanks and used for irrigation, reducing demand on potable water supplies.*
- *Reclaimed water. Semi-treated wastewater (i.e., not to full potable standard) can be used for landscape irrigation, reducing demand on potable water supplies.*
- *Dune restoration and creation. Beach dunes protect people, property, and infrastructure from storm surge flooding and erosion, and dunes should be created and/or restored wherever possible along the City's beaches. Mangroves are another protective option for non-beach waterfronts, e.g., along the Intracoastal Waterway.*
- *Fertilizer ordinance. Nutrient pollution from fertilizers and other sources threatens the health of coral reefs, which serve as a critical defense against storm surge by attenuating wave energy.*
- *Ban coral-unsafe sunscreen. Certain chemicals in many sunscreens interfere with coral biology and threaten reef health. The state of Hawaii recently banned several of these chemicals.*
- *Redirection of urban development to higher-elevation/lower-flood-risk areas. Areas known to be susceptible to recurrent flooding now or in the coming decades should be de-emphasized for development (e.g., via downzoning, transfer of development rights, property buyouts, conversion into open space, etc.), with more intense development encouraged in areas of higher elevation and/or lower flooding risk (e.g., via upzoning, transfer of development rights, lower parking requirements, etc.).*
- *Cool streets. Use of paving materials, coatings, street trees, and landscaping to reduce the urban heat island effect generated by asphalt and hard paved surfaces.*
- *Urban gardening and farming. The City should encourage food production within its borders, both on its own property (e.g., parks) and among its residents.*

### *Greenhouse Gas Mitigation – Energy, Transportation, Waste, Urban Design*

- *Adopt a 100% renewable energy goal, e.g. participation in the Sierra Club's "Ready for 100" Campaign, and pursue efforts to achieve that goal.*
- *Examine the City's goals to reduce City facilities/operations energy consumption by 20% by 2020, including possible extension of the date and a formal analysis detailing how to*

*reach the goal and the benefit-cost calculations for specific strategies to ensure the goal is met in the most efficient, cost-effective way.*

- *Energy benchmarking ordinance. Other jurisdictions (including Miami-Dade County) have adopted or are considering adoption of legislation to require large commercial buildings to measure and report their energy consumption. The act of collecting and reporting this information usually triggers significant energy-efficiency actions by commercial property owners.*
- *Use land development code/development incentives to require green-building construction of large buildings by the private sector (e.g., Miami Beach has an ordinance requiring that buildings of over 10,000 sf achieve certification via a green-building standard)*
- *Create a City green business certification program.*
- *Adopt a cool-roof ordinance. To reduce the urban heat island effect and reduce energy use in buildings, many jurisdictions have adopted legislation requiring buildings to have a green/vegetated roof, use “cool” roofing materials that reflect heat and light, or install solar panels.*
- *Expand bike-sharing, car-sharing, and scooter-sharing programs to reduce automobile traffic and provide alternatives.*
- *Complete a City-wide network of safe bike lanes. Without separated and/or very-well-marked bike lanes, many potential cyclists do not feel safe riding in the City.*
- *Install cogeneration (electricity and heat) plants at City water treatment facilities. The Broward County wastewater plant on Copans Road uses the biogas from by water treatment processes to generate electricity and heat for its operations.*
- *Ban single-use food and beverage containers (e.g., polystyrene, plastic bottles, straws, etc.) from City facilities and on City property, and by City vendors. Despite a preemption on city-wide bans by the State of Florida, the City still has the ability to regulate these containers on its own property.*
- *Set a date for transition of City fleet to 100% electric vehicles and develop a plan for the installation of the needed charging infrastructure and vehicle purchases.*
- *Work with the Broward County Schools to create a friendly competition for green activities for schools within the City.*
- *Encourage the use of vegetated walls.*
- *Adopt an ordinance requiring careful deconstruction of buildings being demolished so materials and equipment can be reused or recycled instead of sent to landfills.*
- *Increase waste diversion and recycling rates.*
- *Use the Design and Construction Manual being developed for the City’s activities as basis for ordinances and guidelines for design and construction of commercial and residential buildings and sites.*